

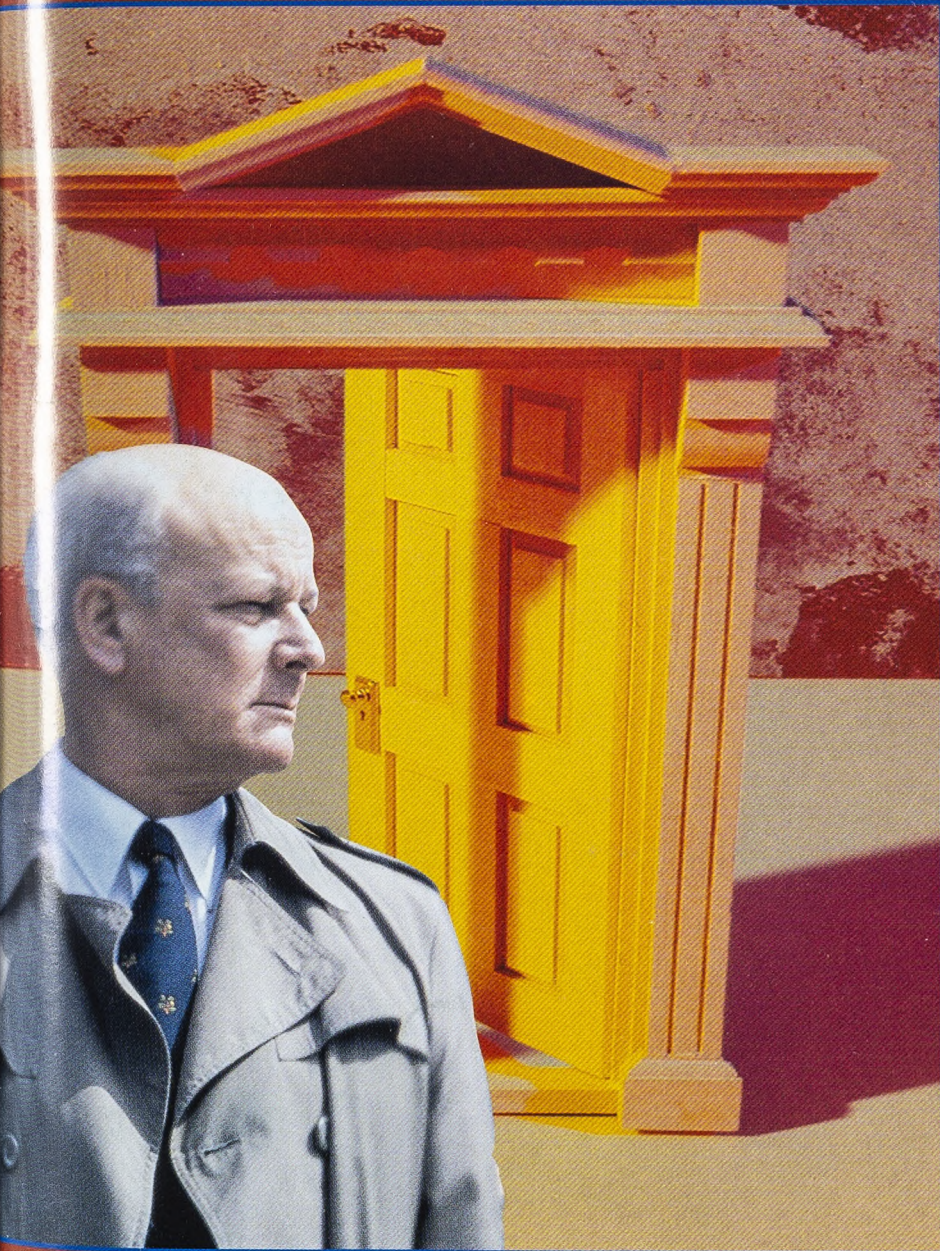
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2 STATISTICS
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23 APR 1999

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Labour Market Trends



THIS MONTH...

- Destinations of claimant count departures: how the over-50s compare

PLUS...

- International comparisons of labour disputes in 1997
- The 1997/8 LFS annual Local Area Database
- DfEE research programme 1999-2000
- New Deal statistics and the New Deal Evaluation Database
- Developments in productivity statistics
- Changes to LFS seasonal adjustment methodology

April 1999

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Editorial office

For editorial queries please contact:

Room B3/04,
Office for National Statistics,
1 Drummond Gate,
London SW1V 2QQ

Telephone: 0171 533 6126

Fax: 0171 533 6186

e-mail: david.bradbury@ons.gov.uk

Managing editor: Frances Sly

Editor: David Bradbury

Assistant editor: Neil Mackinnon

Labour Market Update: Funmi Mashigo

Labour Market Spotlight: Daniel Collins

Labour Market Data: Darren Stillwell

Design: Zeta Image to Print Ltd
Geoff Francis

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fax 0171 533 5689.

For advertising, contact Nigel Stephens,
tel. 01162 417300, fax 01162 416906.

Statistical enquiries

A recorded announcement of key headline labour market statistics is available on 0171 533 6176. The ONS Labour Market Statistics Helpline is on 0171 533 6094. e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk. A fuller listing of statistical enquiry points is available on pS88.

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Data released on or before 17 March 1999

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

Headlines

Rising employment indicated by November 1998-January 1999 Labour Force Survey (LFS), confirmed by December 1998 workforce jobs.

Rising unemployment from November 1998-January 1999 LFS and February claimant count.

Employment continues to rise faster than a year ago and inactivity is falling as more people look for work or find jobs. Both the ILO unemployment rate and the claimant count have risen. Average earnings growth continues to fall.

Labour Force Survey data for November 1998-January 1999 show that the employment rate rose to 73.9 per cent from 73.7 per cent in the preceding three months and 73.3 per cent a year ago. The ILO unemployment rate was 6.3 per cent, up from 6.2 per cent in the preceding three months but down from 6.5 per cent a year ago.

The claimant count rose slightly, by 4,300 in the month to February 1999 but has shown an average fall of 5,000 over the last three months and 1,000 over the last six months.

Send estimates from the LFS are available on request from David Hastings at the Office for National Statistics, e-mail david.hastings@ons.gov.uk, tel. 0171 533 6087.

New this month

November 1998-January 1999: Latest three-month average Labour Force Survey results;

February data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

January data: Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing employee jobs, labour disputes;

December data: Earnings, workforce jobs.

Figure 1 Employment rate

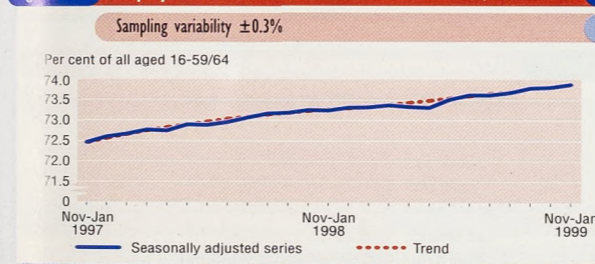


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

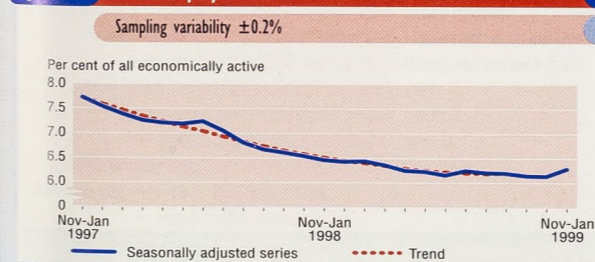


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



SUMMARY

- 1 **Employment rate** was 73.9 per cent among people of working age in the November 1998-January 1999 period, up from 73.7 per cent in August-October 1998 and up from 73.3 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- 2 **ILO unemployment rate** was 6.3 per cent in the November 1998-January 1999 period, up from 6.2 per cent in August-October 1998 and down from 6.5 per cent a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- 3 **Employment** was 27.32 million in November 1998-January 1999, up 330,000 over the year (Table B.1).
- 4 **Workforce jobs** rose by 69,000 over the quarter to 27.69 million in December 1998, a rise of 205,000 over the year (Table B.11).
- 5 **ILO unemployment level** was 1.84 million in November 1998-January 1999. This is 31,000 lower than a year ago (Table C.1).
- 6 **Claimant count** rose 4,300 in month to February 1999 to 1.31 million. Claimant count rate in February was 4.6 per cent, unchanged on the month (Table C.11).
- 7 **Economic activity rate** was 79.0 per cent among people of working age in November 1998-January 1999, up from 78.7 per cent in August-October 1998 and up from 78.4 per cent on a year earlier (Table D.1).
- 8 **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.0 per cent among people of working age in the November 1998-January 1999 period, down from 21.3 per cent in August-October 1998 and down from 21.6 per cent a year earlier (Table D.3).
- 9 **GB headline average earnings** were 4.3 per cent higher in December 1998 compared with a year earlier. This rate is down 0.2 percentage points from November (Figure 3, Table E.1).
- 10 **New vacancies** notified to Jobcentres down 3,500 in February 1999 to 226,300 (Table G.1).
- 11 **Stock of unfilled vacancies** down 3,500 in February 1999 to 301,500 (Table G.1).

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 51,000 since August-October 1998 to 15.05 million in November 1998-January 1999, and women up 68,000 in the same period to 12.27 million. (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 13,000 since August-October 1998 to 20.49 million in November 1998-January 1999. People in part-time employment up 108,000 over the same period to 6.82 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 109,000 in the three months to January 1999 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 4.04 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 900 million during November 1998-January 1999, up 0.6 per cent on November 1997-January 1998. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.2 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.7 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months fell 24,000 over the year to 272,000 in November 1998-January 1999 (Table C.1).
 - ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 86,000 in year to stand at 509,000 in November 1998-January 1999 (Table C.1).
 - ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years rose 15,000 over the year to 465,000 in November 1998-January 1999 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
 - ILO unemployment rate for UK Government Office Regions (unadjusted) down in all regions over the year except Yorkshire and the Humber and the East Midlands where it remained unchanged and the North East, North West and Merseyside, Wales and Scotland where it rose. Highest rate is in North East at 9.5 per cent and lowest is in the South East region at 3.8 per cent (Figure 7, Table C.11).
 - Claimant count over 12 months (unadjusted) shows a fall of 54,100 over the year to 344,400 in January 1999 (Table C.12).
 - Total claimants aged 18-24 (unadjusted) stood at 327,900 in January 1999, a fall of 47,300 over the year (Table C.12).
 - Claimant count over 12 months aged 18 to 24 (unadjusted) stood at 24,700 in January 1999, a fall of 29,100 over the year (Table C.12).
 - Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (unadjusted):
- | | January 1999 | Change on year |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 18-24, over six months | 76,990 | down 41,427 |
| 25 and over, more than two years | 165,917 | down 50,347 |
| Total | 242,907 | down 91,774 |

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.16 million in November 1998-January 1999. Of this total, 16.20 million were men and 12.95 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.55 million in November 1998-January 1999. Of this total 5.24 million people did not want a job and 2.10 million wanted a job, but had not actively looked for one (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that the net increase in the number in employment of 330,000 in the year to November 1998-January 1999 period was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 31,000, a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 143,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 156,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men was 84.7 per cent of all persons of working age in November 1998-January 1999, up from 84.5 per cent in August-October 1998, while the rate for women was 72.6 per cent for the same period, up from 72.3 per cent August-October 1998 (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.3 per cent in November 1998-January 1999, down from 15.5 per cent in August-October 1998, while the rate for women was 27.4 per cent for the same period, down from 27.7 per cent in August-October 1998 (Table D.1).

Figure 4 Male employment

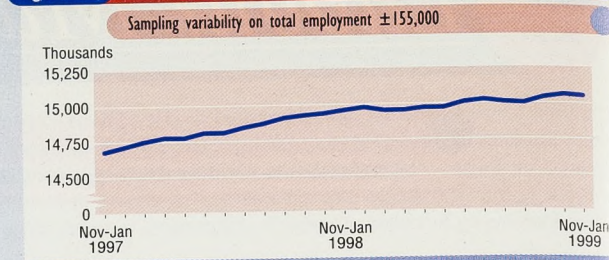


Figure 5 Female employment

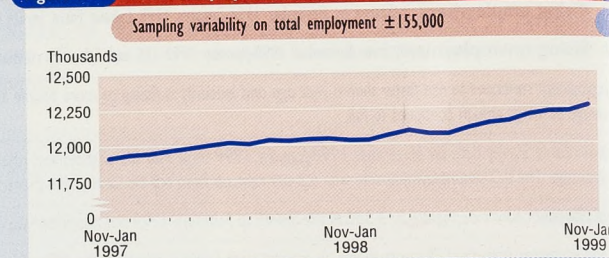


Figure 6 ILO unemployed aged 18-24

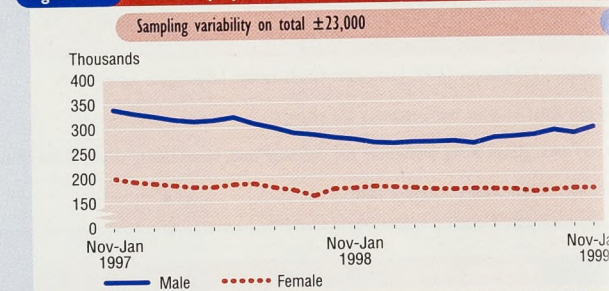


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

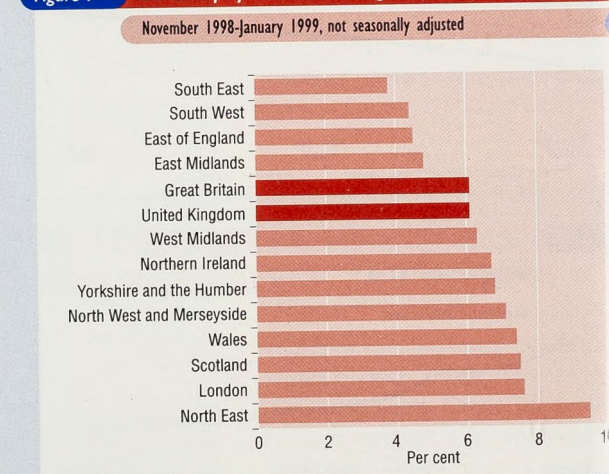


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) November 1998-January 1999

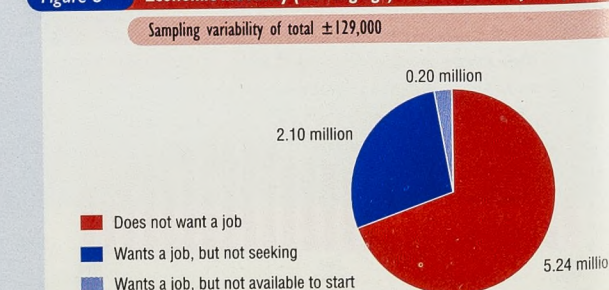


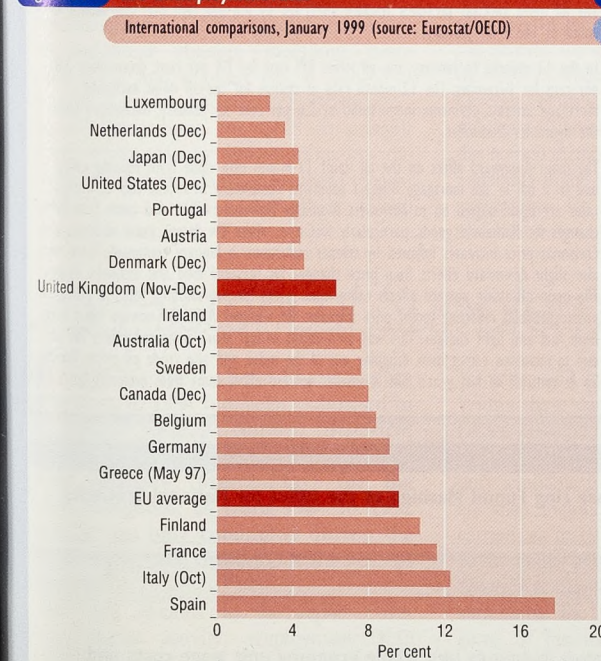
Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain



Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs



Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 209,000 people made redundant in the period September-November 1998. This compares with 176,000 in the period September-November 1997 (Table C.41, February 1999).
- Results for the September-November 1998 period showed that 1.1 per cent of male employees and 0.7 per cent of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 44 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41, February 1999).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to December 1998 was provisionally estimated to be 4.3 per cent, a decrease of 0.2 percentage points from the November figure (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to January 1999 was 4.1 per cent (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline increase for December was 3.6 per cent, a decrease of 0.1 percentage point from the November rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The production industries increase was 3.6 per cent for December, a decrease of 0.2 percentage points from the November figure (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the increase was 4.3 per cent in December, a decrease of 0.3 percentage points from the November rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline average earnings were 3.6 per cent higher in December compared with a year earlier, unchanged from the November rate (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline average earnings were 4.5 per cent higher in December compared with a year earlier, down 0.2 percentage points from the November rate (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 0.7 per cent lower in the three months ending January 1999, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 1.8 per cent higher in the three months ending January 1999, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 1.8 per cent in the three months ending January 1999, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 1.6 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1998, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 2.8 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1998, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in November 1998-January 1999 was 6.3 per cent, below EU average of 9.6 per cent in January 1999 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal, (Figure 11, Table C.15).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 14.0 per cent in November 1998-January 1999 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal.
- In EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 1.0 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to December, compared with 1.5 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 0.3 per cent and in Germany by 0.4 per cent. Outside the EU, consumer prices increased by 0.7 per cent in the USA for November and by 1.0 per cent in Canada for December. Prices fell by 0.3 per cent in Japan for September.

VACANCIES

- **New vacancies** notified to Jobcentres in February 1999 were 3,900 higher than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- **Stock of unfilled vacancies** at Jobcentres were 19,300 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- **Placements** by Jobcentres down 4,400 in February 1999 to stand at 121,900 (Table G.1).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of **working days lost** in the 12 months to January 1999 is provisionally estimated to be 274,000, from 160 stoppages. Some 51 per cent of the days lost were in the transport, storage and communication group, 12 per cent were in other community, social and personal service activities, and 10 per cent were lost in public administration.
- Number of working days lost in January 1999 is provisionally estimated to be 8,500, from 14 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

TRAINING (not seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated)

- Seasonally adjusted, 3.4 million (15 per cent) employees of working age received **job-related training** in the four weeks prior to interview during autumn 1998. This is 86,000 more than the previous quarter (Table B.41, February 1999).
- The number participating in **Other Training (OT)** in England and Wales as at 29 November 1998 was 25 per cent lower than in the previous year (Table F.1).
- The proportion of OT leavers between June 1997 and May 1998 who were in a job six months after leaving was 65 per cent, the same as for the preceding 12 months (Table F.5).
- The proportion of OT leavers who gained a full qualification in the same period was 1 percentage point higher than for leavers a year earlier (Table F.6).
- The number participating in **Work-Based Training for Adults (WBTA)** in England and Wales as at 29 November 1998 was 34 per cent lower than it was 12 months earlier (Table F.1).
- The proportion of leavers from WBTA between June 1997 and May 1998 who were in a job six months after leaving was 43 per cent, two percentage points less than a year earlier (Table F.3).
- The proportion who gained a full qualification in the same period was 38 per cent, the same as the previous year (Table F.4).
- The number of people on **Modern Apprenticeships** in England and Wales was 134,100 as at 29 November 1998 (Table F.1).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- **Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices in the fourth quarter of 1998 was 0.2 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **Retail sales volumes** in the three months to January 1999 were 0.4 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 1.5 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- **Manufacturing output** in the three months to January 1999 was 1 per cent less than in the previous three months and 0.7 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- The total volume of **construction output** in the fourth quarter of 1998 was unchanged compared with the previous quarter but was 1 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- **Business investment** in the fourth quarter of 1998 is estimated to be 2.8 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 9.5 per cent higher than the fourth quarter of 1997.
- **Government consumption** in the fourth quarter of 1998 was up 0.3 per cent on the previous quarter and 1.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to December 1998 was in deficit by £6.3 billion up from a deficit of £5.3 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £3.9 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to December 1998 were 1.9 per cent lower than the previous three months and unchanged on the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to December 1998 were up 1.4 per cent on the previous three months and up 6.7 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items **retail prices index (RPI)** fell by 0.6 per cent over the month to stand at 163.4 for January.
- In the 12 months to January, the all items RPI rose by 2.4 per cent, down from 2.8 per cent for December. The 12-month rate of change for the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index stood at 2.6 per cent for January, unchanged from the figure for December.
- The main downward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from housing costs, due to a fall in the mortgage interest payments component as recent cuts in interest rates are again passed on to borrowers. A smaller downward effect also came from price changes for household goods, particularly furniture, where the recent trend of larger pre-Christmas price increases followed by steeper reductions in January continued. There were also slight downward effects from price changes for seasonal food and alcoholic drinks. The main offsetting upward effects came from prices for non-seasonal food, in particular potato products reflecting recent price increases for potatoes. A further upward effect came from fuel and light charges. This was as a result of last year's price reductions for gas, due to increased competition, dropping out of the index, and also crude oil prices firming up in contrast to last year's falls. A smaller upward effect came from motoring costs.

If you have any comments or suggestion on the Labour Market Update please ring Funmi Mashigo at the Office for National Statistics, e-mail funmi.mashigo@ons.gov.uk, 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 the latest **whole economy unit wage costs and productivity and redundancies**.

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

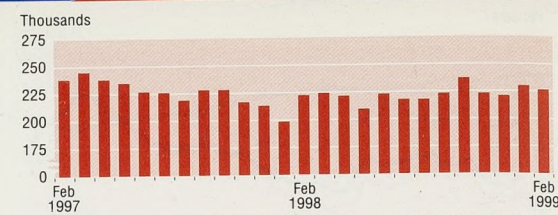
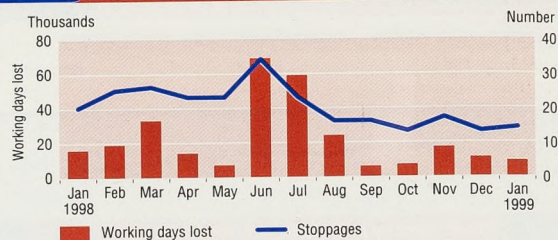


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



Average Earnings Index reinstated

THE Average Earnings Index (AEI) was reinstated by ONS on 2 March. Two reports – one on the methodology of the AEI, the other on the circumstances of the revisions published in October 1998 – were also published at the same time. The new earnings figures published show that the headline rate of increase of earnings in Great Britain peaked in May 1998 at 5.7 per cent, falling back to 4.5 per cent in November and 4.3 per cent in December.

The AEI was suspended on 2 November following an announcement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of a review into revisions published on 6 October, and a revised index published on 14 October (see news item, p591, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1998). The Chancellor asked Sir Andrew Turnbull (Permanent Secretary at the Treasury) and Mervyn King (Deputy Governor of the Bank of England) to review the circumstances surrounding these revisions. The Turnbull/King report was prepared by Martin Weale (Director of the National Institute for Economic and Social Research) and Peter Sedgewick (Deputy Director at the Treasury).

In summary the Turnbull/King report sets out 37 principal recommendations, which include:

- Improvements to the way in which ONS publishes, explains and makes available information on its statistics;
- The introduction of a service level agreement between ONS and the Bank of England to cover the Bank's data needs, including those for the earnings data;
- Strengthening of ONS project management of statistical change, including more systematic and regular use of non-ONS statistical experts and users of statistics;
- Agreed procedures for ONS to consult with, and provide information to, the Treasury and the Bank of England to deal with unexpected difficulties and developments; and

LFS Historical Supplement published

DATA FROM the Labour Force Survey (LFS) back to 1984 has been published in the *Labour Force Survey Historical Supplement*. The publication covers spring quarters (March-May) for the United Kingdom, as from 1984 to 1992 the LFS was only conducted during the spring rather than throughout the year as at present.

The data sections in the report cover labour market activity; employment; ILO unemployment; economic activity; redundancy;

- a number of technical changes to the AEI, including a programme of long-term work on the Index.

The report sets out a number of specific recommendations relating to both technical and managerial issues. ONS has accepted all of these recommendations, and many of the technical recommendations of the review have already been implemented. The Government has accepted proposals from ONS to strengthen its senior management structure, including the establishment of a restructured management board. A key element is the creation of a new Director of Quality Assurance and Methodology at the most senior level, entrusted with the task of overseeing a systematic strengthening of quality control within ONS.

The Chambers report looked at the methodology of the AEI. It concluded that there were serious problems with the AEI as it was calculated before October 1998: "this was based on data collected from a panel of businesses that had been selected in the early 1980s and . . . assumed there had been no change in the composition of both business types and employment in the UK economy since 1987". The new sample design and estimation methodology were intended to overcome these problems: "the new sample design . . . should ensure that the data . . . obtained in the future will be properly representative." The report recognises that the transition to the new, more representative, sample cannot be instantaneous; it therefore recommends the development by ONS of a suite of diagnostic measures which would enable users to assess the reliability of the AEI. The report concludes that "in general, we support the basic approach taken by the ONS when it revised this methodology last October. However, we have also identified a number of weaknesses in the implementation of this revised methodology that can lead to increased variability in the index". It therefore also includes suggestions for fine-tuning the methodology, which have been accepted by ONS.

Commenting on the problems surrounding the revisions to the AEI published in October, the Director of ONS, Dr Tim Holt, said that "the statistical sample on which the original index was based was inadequate. ONS . . . realised this and were attempting to restructure this sample and to introduce a number of methodological improvements . . . we failed to appreciate how unrepresentative the sample was, and as a result the methodological changes introduced accentuated the effects of this. Basically we underestimated the size of the problems that would be encountered. In short we got it wrong and on behalf of the ONS I wish to apologise for that. The technical issues were complex. It has taken us four months of intensive investigation, expertly directed by Martin Weale, fully to understand the sources of the problem. As a result, the series that is re-introduced today has improved methodology, it makes as good a use as can be made of the original sample data and provides as robust a series as we can create. We believe that it will serve user needs well . . . in addition the review has recommended a programme of longer-term research which is expected to yield further improvements."

As a result of the reinstatement of the AEI, Table E.1 (overall AEI figures) and Table E.21 (unit wage costs) reappear in this issue of *Labour Market Trends*. Table E.11 (quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey), which appears once a quarter, will next appear in the May issue. As a result of one of the recommendations of the reviews, which concerns the publication of detailed industry breakdowns, Table E.3 is being discontinued. It is replaced by Table E.2, which gives both indices and rates of growth for industrial sectors based on a centred three-month average excluding the effects of bonuses. An explanatory article will be published in *Labour Market Trends* shortly.

- The Chambers report is available on the ONS website at www.ons.gov.uk. The Turnbull/King report is available on the Treasury website at www.hm-treasury.gov.uk.

As well as the printed version of the *Historical Supplement*, the data are available on disk in Excel spreadsheet format to assist those who wish to analyse the information themselves or download it into reports.

- *Labour Force Survey Historical Supplement*. Available price £10 from ONS Direct, Room D.140, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport NP9 1XG. Data available on disk at £23.50 including VAT.

Labour market statistics First Release

WHEN ONS introduced the integrated monthly labour market statistics First Release in April 1998, it undertook to review it after six months in order to give users the chance to comment on the format and content. The review was launched last September and has now been completed.

Next month the national release will be revised to reflect the comments made during the review. Where possible, these changes will also be reflected in the regional releases. There will be a further set of changes to the regional releases in June which are independent of those made to the national release. A mock-up of the national release

will be available on request from 7 April, and the first actual labour market statistics First Release in the new format will be published on 21 April.

- Please contact Neil Dubé, tel. 0171 533 6107, e-mail neil.dube@ons.gov.uk, for more details of the changes or a copy of the mock-up.

ES NEWS

Research reports on New Deal

SEVERAL reports on New Deal research have been published by the Employment Service (ES), looking at different aspects of the introduction of New Deal for 18 to 24-year-olds. These include: case studies in pathfinder areas; individual participants' views on the Gateway phase; attitudes of employers; and a summary of progress.

The Tavistock Institute was commissioned to produce case studies on the delivery and impact of New Deal in pathfinder areas. Case studies were undertaken in seven of the pathfinder areas between April and June 1998 (i.e. four-six months after pathfinders were introduced), chosen to represent urban and rural areas, areas of high and low unemployment and the main models of New Deal delivery. The research found that the strategy for advising and supporting clients had generally been implemented successfully, and clients had identified a number of positive aspects, such as the proactive and friendly attitude of advisers. There were, however, some referral problems with the Gateway phase, notably instances of lack of provision for the most marginalised clients and a higher than expected number of graduate clients, for whom provision was not always available. Beyond the Gateway, the report found that the full-time education and training option was a more popular choice than had originally been envisaged.

A report produced for ES by Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR) looked at the views of employers on New Deal and on participation in it. It was based on qualitative data collected between July and August 1998 from a variety of employers. The report examined employers' awareness of New Deal, which was found to be closely linked with participation in the programme. After the Gateway, few employers were aware of options other than subsidised employment, reflecting the area of their own involvement. Employers tended to be slightly sceptical of New Deal at first, reserving judgement until the operation of the programme was clearer. The report went on to examine factors influencing employers' involvement in New Deal, both

positive and negative, and the qualities they were looking for in recruits taken on under it. The report noted various ways in which employers said that New Deal might tip them towards recruiting a young person rather than someone else.

SCPR also produced a report on the views of Gateway participants, again drawing on qualitative data collected in mid-1998 in Pathfinder areas. In general, overall responses to New Deal were favourable, although there was some cynicism based on experience of earlier programmes. Generally, after the first interview with an adviser the level of enthusiasm increased. The relationship between young people and the advisers was found to be fundamental to all activities on the Gateway – mostly this was good, although there was mild criticism in some cases. While the report felt it was too early to assess the impact of New Deal on improving employability, some Gateway activities appeared to have begun the process.

A report commissioned from the Institute for Employment Studies summarises progress on the programme up to the end of November 1998, eight months after its national roll-out. It draws on the three reports noted above, as well as on provisional analysis carried out as part of the macro-evaluation, and on information from the database. At this stage, 203,000 people in all had joined New Deal. Some 38 per cent of entrants were still in the Gateway phase, 23 per cent were in one of the subsequent options, 19 per cent had found an unsubsidised job and the rest had left the programme. Of those who had left the programme, not all provided details of their destination – some of them will have gone into unsubsidised employment. Of those going on to an option, 50 per cent were on full-time education and training, 25 per cent had taken a subsidised job, 13 per cent had taken a voluntary sector job and 12 per cent had joined an environment task force. The report also summarises the delivery arrangements, employer involvement and early effects. It concludes that "by November 1998 there was already evidence

of a positive effect on outflows from unemployment, without corresponding evidence of negative side-effects on other groups of jobseekers."

These three pieces of qualitative research and the summary report were commissioned as part of the overall programme of evaluation of New Deal for Young People. This falls into three strands:

- micro-level evaluation – the impact on individuals, employers, ES and partners (being managed by ES Research and Development Division);
- macro-level evaluation – the impact on the wider economy and the labour market (being managed by the Department for Education and Employment); and
- monitoring New Deal participants through the New Deal Evaluation Database (which is maintained by ES).

An article describing the evaluation programme in more detail appears on pp549-53, *Labour Market Trends*, November 1998. Statistics on New Deal for 18 to 24-year-olds and also on New Deal for those over 25, drawn from the New Deal Evaluation Database, will be published in the Labour Market Data section in Tables F.11 to F.14 and F.16 to F.18, which appear for the first time this month. An explanatory article appears on pp197-206.

- *The New Deal for Young Unemployed People: Case Studies of Delivery and Impact in Pathfinder Areas*, Evaluation Development and Review Unit, The Tavistock Institute, reference ESR7. *The New Deal for Young Unemployed People: a Good Deal for Employers?*, Social and Community Planning Research, reference ESR6. *New Deal for Young Unemployed People: the Gateway*, Social and Community Planning Research, reference ESR8. *New Deal for Young Unemployed People: a Summary of Progress*, Institute for Employment Studies, reference ESR13. All available free of charge from Research Management, Employment Service, Rockingham House, 123 West Street, Sheffield S1 4ER, tel. 0114 259 6217, fax 0114 259 6463, e-mail re1.es.rh@gtnet.gov.uk.

OTHER RESEARCH

EU report on self-employment

THE LATEST issue of *Employment Observatory Trends*, a European Commission journal, looks at self-employment across the European Union (EU). Across the EU as a whole, self-employment accounts for 15.3 per cent of all employment, but the report shows that it varies widely, from 8.5 per cent in Denmark up to 38.5 per cent in Greece.

The report was drawn up by the European System of Documentation, Evaluation and Monitoring on Employment Policies (SISEM), which is one of the networks of academic researchers of the European Employment Observatory. It starts with a general introduction, looking at questions of definition of self-employment and summarising the findings. It notes that there are definitional difficulties, not least the use of self-employment in certain businesses as a legal device to reduce the cost of social insurance contributions. This seems to have

increased in all EU member states. Between 1985 and 1995 self-employment rose in the vast majority of EU countries, especially in the Netherlands. It declined only in Denmark and Greece. Certain characteristics are common to the self-employed: they are typically men, work longer hours than employees, and are particularly prevalent in the service sector.

The report then presents reports by national SYSDM correspondents on self-employment country by country for all 15 EU member states. For the UK, the report draws on data from the Labour Force Survey. It notes that self-employment rose strongly during the 1980s but since the early 1990s has moved more closely in line with overall employment – in this connection it cites an article which appeared on pp121-30 of the March 1998 *Labour Market Trends*. Explanations which it suggests for this include a reduction in opportunities for

outsourcing in the 1990s as fewer non-core functions remained 'in-house' in many companies, and significant job losses in the recession of the early 1990s in the service sector where self-employment was heavily concentrated. Looking by sector, the report shows that between 1984 and 1990 self-employment grew especially strongly in construction, while it fell in the distribution, hotels and restaurants sector. It concludes by summarising some of the policy issues surrounding self-employment in the UK, including the need for training for the self-employed in a labour market where lifelong learning is likely to be of great importance.

- *Employment Observatory Trends*, no.31, winter 1998. European Commission. Available in English, French or German free of charge from the Institute for Applied Socio-Economics, Novalisstrasse 10, D-10115 Berlin, Germany, e-mail eurocontact@ias-berlin.de.

Employment of older people

OLDER MEN have experienced the largest falls in employment over the last 20 years, says a report from the Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion. The report analyses data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the first six waves of the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) to examine why older people's employment has declined.

In 1979 just over a fifth of men aged 55-65 were not working, according to the LFS; by 1997 that proportion had doubled. There was a big increase in economic inactivity – that is, neither working nor seeking work – while unemployment hardly changed. For women, too, there was a decline (albeit smaller) in employment at this end of the age range, at a time when more women generally were working.

The report examines various explanations for the drop in working among older people, including more people positively choosing to retire early; involuntary reductions in

labour supply (e.g. people made redundant becoming discouraged from seeking other employment); a shift in labour demand away from older men; and increasing age discrimination. The report analyses LFS data to suggest that there is little correlation between regional changes in inactivity and changes in employment; it infers from this that the 'discouraged worker' effect is not a good explanation of the behaviour of men in the labour force since 1990.

The report also uses BHPS data to trace individuals' work histories from 1990 to 1996. This enabled the researchers to examine the characteristics of those who were displaced from the labour market during the period. They concluded that people were most likely to leave the labour market either if they were in the bottom quartile of the wage distribution or if they were in the top half of the wage distribution and also in an occupational pension scheme. Pension scheme availability might

affect both labour supply and demand – the latter because of the extra costs to an employer of pay rises given to employees whose pension entitlements are based on their final salary.

The report concludes that age discrimination is unlikely to have been the cause of the dramatic drop in employment among older workers. It takes the view that for many older people, the choice to leave the labour market may be somewhat constrained, for example by the lower pay typically offered for re-employment to those displaced by job loss, which for older workers can be 25 or even 35 per cent lower than what they were previously earning.

- *The Decline of Employment among Older People in Britain*, by Nigel Campbell. CASE paper no. 19. Available from the Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE, tel. 0171 955 6679.

Maternity rights guide published

A GUIDE to maternity rights has been published by the Trades Union Congress. It aims to set out the facts and the legal position on maternity and parental rights and benefits today.

The report uses figures from the Labour Force Survey to show the significance of 'family-friendly' policies: 800,000 employees are parents of babies under one year, and almost 5 million employees are parents of children aged under eight. Only about 3.5 per cent of working women each year have babies. But, the report points out, more women than ever before

return to work within a year of giving birth, and need the support of good policies.

It cites research carried out for the Department for Education and Employment and the Department of Social Security to suggest an association between having unions at the workplace and having family-friendly working arrangements. For example, only 5 per cent of employers with a recognised union reported problems with the employees' right to 14 weeks statutory maternity leave, compared with 17 per cent of employers overall.

The report points out that many of the existing rights are due to be strengthened by the implementation of the current Employment Relations Bill, although it concludes that there is still some way to go, including by challenging the 'long hours' culture of the UK.

- *Great Expectations: a Guide to Maternity and Parental Rights and Benefits*. Available price £25 to TUC member organisations, £30 to charities and the voluntary sector and £85 to other organisations from TUC Publications, tel. 0171 467 1294.

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TOPICS COVERED

EMPLOYMENT

Absences through sickness/injury; employment by industry and occupation; flexible working holiday entitlement; homeworking and teleworking; hours of work; how obtained current job; if seeking new or additional job; number of employees at workplace; part-time and full-time employment; permanent and temporary employment; public and private sector employment; reasons for working part-time or temporary; second jobs - by industry/occupation etc.; self-employed; time in current job; trade union membership; and work patterns.

ILO UNEMPLOYMENT

Age and duration; methods of seeking work; previous occupation/industry; reasons left last job; and redundancy.

CLAIMANT COUNT

Age and duration; occupation (sought and usual); and stocks (inflows and outflows).

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Domestic responsibilities; and reasons not looking for work.

EARNINGS

Earnings from second job; gross and net earnings; and hourly and weekly earnings.

OTHER TOPICS

Apprenticeships; change of employment status; change of occupation; current educational status; ethnicity and nationality; health and disability; household and family composition; job-related training; marital status; nature of health problems or disability; NVQs/SVQs; placings by Jobcentres; qualification obtained/being sought; usual method of travel to work; and vacancies.

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

Unemployment (Scotland)

MALCOLM CHISHOLM (Edinburgh North and Leith) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many (a) 16 and 17-year-olds in Scotland and (b) 18 to 24-year-olds in Scotland are unemployed according to the ILO definition.

TIM HOLT: The ONS measure of unemployment, derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), is defined on a consistent and internationally recognised basis set out by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and counts as unemployed people who are: a) without a paid job; b) available to start work within the next two weeks and c) have either looked for work in the last four weeks or are waiting to start a job already obtained.

The autumn 1998 (September-November) quarterly LFS estimates that the number of ILO unemployed in Scotland aged (a) 16 to 17 is 22,000 and (b) 18 to 24 is 48,000. These estimates are not seasonally adjusted.

(9 February)

Lone parents (working hours)

MILIE HANCOCK (Portsmouth South) asked the Secretary of State for Social Security what is the average amount that lone parents work per week.

TIM HOLT: The latest estimates available from the UK Labour Force Survey are that in autumn 1998 46 per cent of lone parents with dependent children were in employment. They worked an average of 29 hours per week.

This average is defined using total usual hours, that is, hours usually worked including paid and unpaid overtime and excluding meal breaks. The estimate is based on respondents' main jobs and is not seasonally adjusted. Dependent children are defined as those aged 0-15 and 16 to 18-year-olds in full-time education.

(10 December)

Revised earnings index

JIM COUSINS (Newcastle-upon-Tyne Central) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer which sectors of the workforce were reallocated between the public and private sectors of the economy in the now suspended revised earnings index.

TIM HOLT: Reclassification mainly affected privatised parts of public transport. The introduction of legal status rather than nature of business led to a very small number of reclassifications of individual enterprises. Confidentiality restrictions prevent me from naming these.

(10 December)

Self-employed people

ROSIE WINTERTON (Doncaster Central) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he will estimate for each of the last five years how many people were self-employed, broken down by (a) occupation and (b) region.

TIM HOLT: The data requested is set out in the attached tables and relates to Labour Force Survey estimates based on people who reported that they were self-employed in their main job.

Self-employed people, by occupation; United Kingdom; spring 1994-spring 1998, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
All self-employed ^a	3,301	3,355	3,286	3,335	3,257
Managers and administrators	801	851	768	816	803
Professional occupations	367	393	400	397	420
Associate professional and technical occupations	365	347	375	407	418
Clerical and secretarial occupations	110	106	120	107	107
Craft and related occupations	976	959	934	921	859
Personal and protective services	108	118	123	135	129
Selling	144	126	122	126	128
Plant and machine operatives	222	249	241	239	215
Other occupations	201	200	194	185	180

Self-employed people, by Government Office Region; spring 1994-spring 1998, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
United Kingdom	3,301	3,355	3,286	3,335	3,257
North East	91	98	87	95	93
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	321	324	339	335	298
North West (GOR) Merseyside	276	268	289	290	247
Merseyside	45	55	50	45	51
Yorkshire and the Humber	232	260	258	252	248
East Midlands	222	212	216	211	223
West Midlands	264	280	258	277	263
Eastern	336	350	343	342	331
London	443	443	431	430	464
South East (GOR)	538	531	537	560	520
South West	362	376	353	361	334
England	2,810	2,873	2,820	2,863	2,775
Wales	181	161	160	153	160
Scotland	225	235	225	231	234
Northern Ireland	84	86	81	88	88

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Includes people who did not state their occupation.

(11 February)

Unemployment

GRAHAM BRADY (Altrincham and Sale West) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what estimate his department has made of the average duration of unemployment for a person unemployed and claiming benefit in each of the last four years.

TIM HOLT: Monthly estimates of median durations of uncompleted spells of claimant unemployment can be accessed by the House of Commons Library. The data are not readily available in precise annual form, but these monthly figures for each year average out as follows:

Estimated median duration of uncompleted spells of claimant unemployment, United Kingdom

	Weeks	
	1995	1998
1995	33	33
1996	33	27
1997	27	22
1998	22	

These figures relate to computerised claims only, i.e. they exclude a small proportion of claimants whose benefit claims are processed clerically.

(11 March)

Productivity levels

ANDREW STUNELL (Hazel Grove) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what research his department has conducted on ways of calculating productivity levels in terms of resource use as well as in terms of labour; what conclusions he has reached; and if he will make a statement.

TIM HOLT: International productivity comparisons using output per worker convey useful information, but there is scope to improve the measure of productivity. Therefore the ONS Departmental Spending Review has recently allocated funding to create a new unit, which will take forward research into developing the current range of statistics available. As well as improvements to the existing estimates of output per filled job, the ONS is planning to produce a productivity series based on hours worked. The development of indices of service sector output, now being studied, would also facilitate the generation of productivity measures for the service sector. This extensive work programme reflects users' demand.

Productivity measures in terms of resource used raise considerable difficulties. These relate, amongst other things, to measurement of capital and the problems of weighting capital and labour. There are at present no plans to produce such a measure.

The ONS will keep users informed of any developments through the publication of articles in, for example, *Economic Trends*.

(12 March)

Editor's note: see also technical report on pp207-9.

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Labour Market Spotlight

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

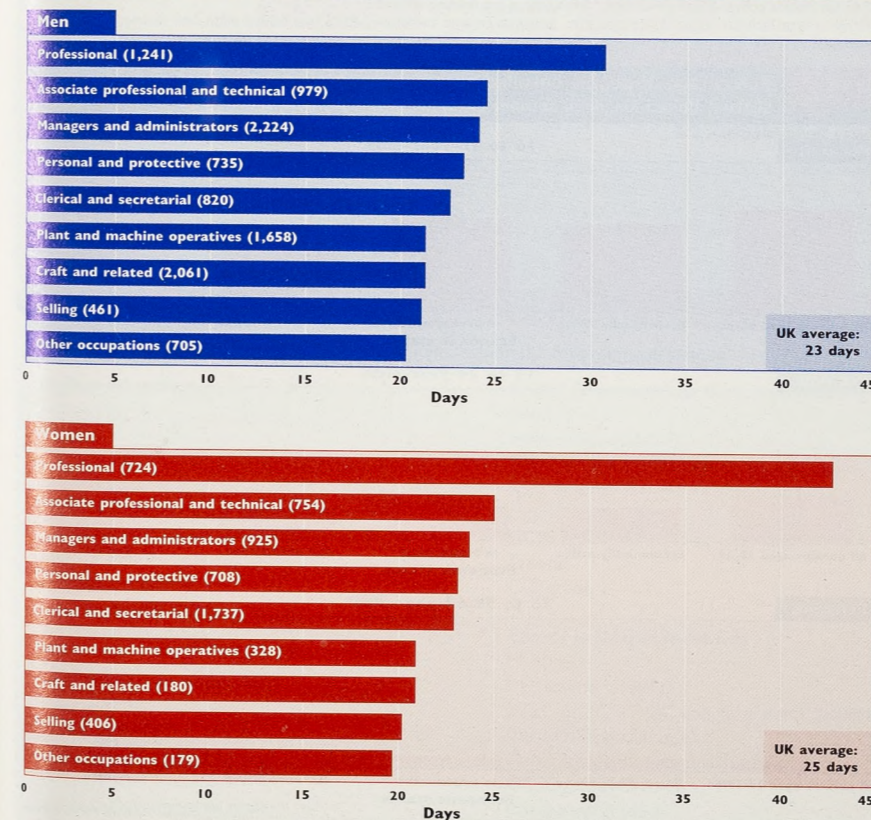
Contents for April 1999

- ◆ Holiday entitlement (LFS)
- ◆ People in education by economic status (LFS)
- ◆ Labour market indicators by qualification level (LFS)
- ◆ Hours of paid and unpaid overtime (LFS)
- ◆ Index of topics

Source of data shown in brackets. For more information, see 'Sources' (p52) and 'Definitions' (p53).

Holiday entitlement

Figure 1 Average length of paid holiday entitlement^a for full-time permanent employees,^b by occupation; United Kingdom, autumn 1998, not seasonally adjusted



The Labour Market Statistics Helpline receives many enquiries about the paid holiday entitlement of employees. Data from the LFS about holiday entitlements are only available in the autumn quarters. Figure 1 shows the average number of days of paid holiday entitlement of full-time permanent employees, by occupation and sex. It should be noted that it is not possible to use LFS data in direct comparison with the EC working time regulations on paid annual leave. This is because the LFS data exclude public holidays, whereas under the working time regulations, employers are allowed to count public holidays towards their employees' entitlement to annual leave.

- 1 On average, female full-time employees had two days more paid holiday entitlement than their male counterparts (25 compared with 23 days per year).
- 2 Although those in professional occupations had far more holiday entitlement than anyone else (43 days for women and 31 for men), these averages are higher largely because they include members of the teaching occupations who have very long periods of paid leave (54 and 50 days for women and men respectively). Excluding teachers, the average entitlement for professional occupations falls to 25 days for both men and women.
- 3 The occupation with the lowest average holiday entitlement (excluding public holidays) was a sub-group of the personal and protective occupation group - hairdressers and beauticians, who averaged 17 days of leave for men and just 14 days for women.

(1) The figures shown in brackets give the number (in thousands) of full-time permanent employees in each occupation group. Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.

a Excludes public holidays.

b Excludes those who did not give their holiday entitlement and those who were non-contactable in the autumn quarter.

2 People in education by economic status

The need for lifelong learning is a feature of the modern labour market, and many people undertake some form of education well beyond the traditional student age. **Table 1** shows people of different age groups who are enrolled on educational courses by their type of study and whether or not they are economically active. **Figure 2** shows what proportion of each of these age groups were enrolled on a course in autumn 1998 according to their economic status.

Whether economically active or inactive, those who were enrolled on and attending a course in the 16-18 age group were far more likely to be studying full-time (either at school, or university or college) than part-time (86 per cent of men and 91 per cent of women were studying full-time).

The likelihood of studying full-time declined with age: 71 and 65 per cent of the 19-24 age group; and 15 and 12 per cent of those in the 25-state pension age group were full-time students (figures for men and women respectively).

Unsurprisingly, economically active people were more likely than inactive ones to be studying part-time, regardless of age. However, this difference was especially marked in the 19-24 age group in which only one in 20 inactive men and approximately one in ten inactive women were studying part-time.

For both the active and inactive, women aged between 25 and 59 were more likely to be studying part-time at university or college than any other group. This group was also more likely than any other to have at least one dependent child.

Those in the over-24 age groups were much more likely to make use of correspondence courses, especially those who were economically active (approximately one-third of men and a fifth of women in these groups were enrolled on such courses).

Regardless of economic status, the proportion of people enrolled on a course declined through the age groups, from 68 per cent at age 16-18 to 31 per cent at 19-24, and 8 per cent between 25-59/64 (**Figure 2**).

Although ILO unemployed people were less likely than any other economic status group to be enrolled on a course among those aged between 16 and 24, among the eldest group they were the most likely to be undertaking some form of study.

Table 1 Education of economically active and inactive people by academic age;^a United Kingdom, autumn 1998, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent					
	Academic age ^a (years)					
	Men			Women		
	16 to 18	19 to 24	25 to 64 ^b	16 to 18	19 to 24	25 to 59 ^b
Economically active						
Enrolled on and attending a course ^c (thousands) (=100%)	400	336	796	428	354	997
Percentage attending each course:						
At school	23	*	*	28	*	*
Full-time at university or college	51	50	8	59	47	6
Part-time at university or college	24	38	57	12	38	67
Open University, open college or other correspondence course	*	8	33	*	9	22
Other course ^d	*	5	2	*	5	5
Economically inactive						
Enrolled on and attending a course ^c (thousands) (=100%)	329	288	141	308	270	289
Percentage attending each course:						
At school	40	*	*	38	*	*
Full-time at university or college	59	96	55	58	87	34
Part-time at university or college	*	*	32	*	7	52
Open University, open college or other correspondence course	*	*	11	*	*	11
Other course ^d	*	*	*	*	4	*

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

^a Age of the respondent in completed years at preceding 31 August.

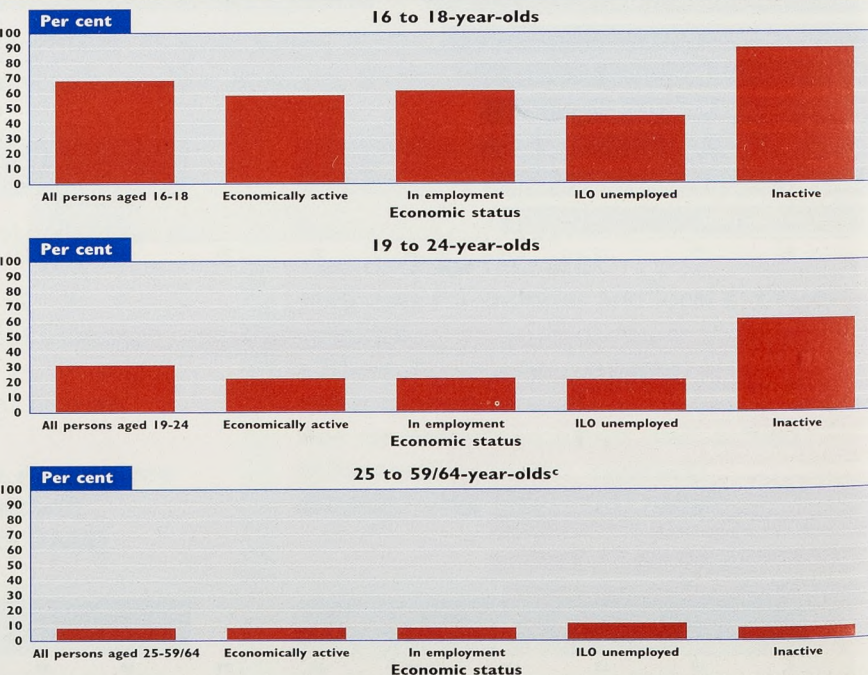
^b Excluding those who have passed their 60th or 65th birthday (for women and men respectively).

^c Courses include college-based government employment and training schemes.

^d 'Other course' includes nurses' training courses, sandwich courses and those people who did not state their course.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 Percentage of people enrolled on a course,^a by academic age^b and economic status; United Kingdom, autumn 1998, not seasonally adjusted



Note: Bases exclude people who did not state if they were enrolled on a course.

^a Courses include college-based government employment and training schemes.

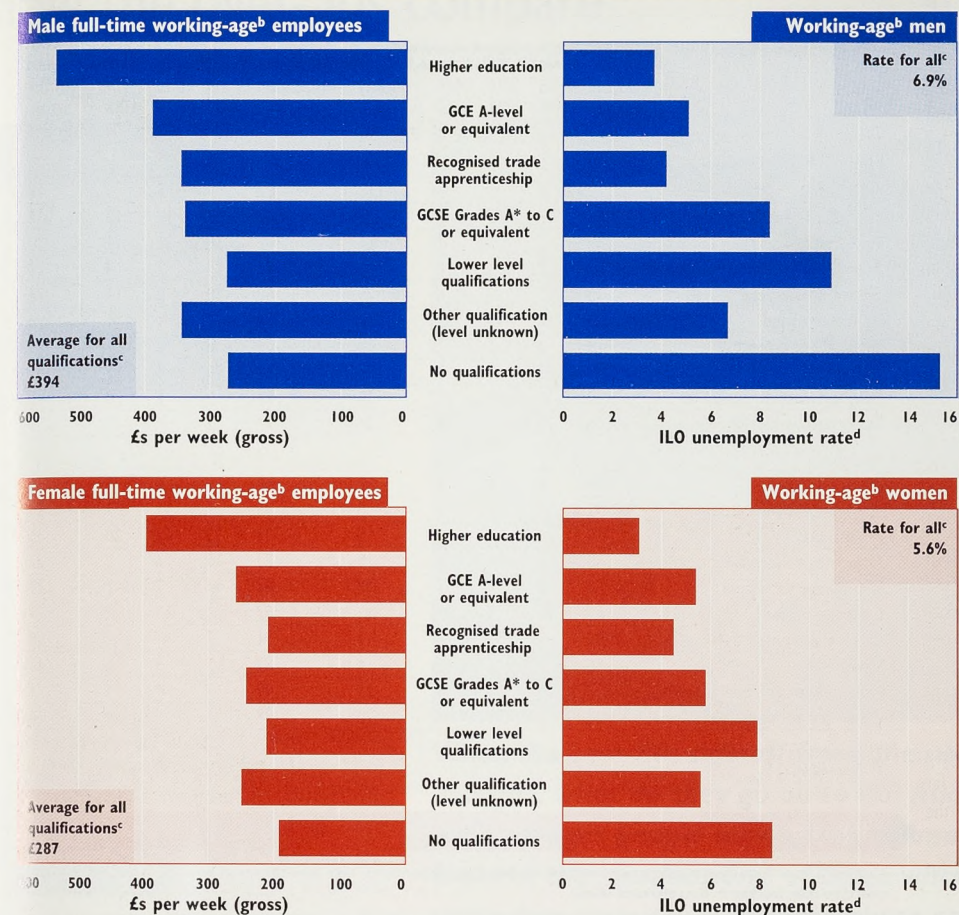
^b Age in completed years at preceding 31 August.

^c 25-official state pension age (60 for women, 65 for men). Excludes those who had passed their 60th or 65th birthday (for women and men respectively).

Source: Labour Force Survey

3 Labour market indicators by qualification level

Figure 3 Average gross weekly earnings and ILO unemployment rates, by highest qualification held;^a United Kingdom, autumn 1998, not seasonally adjusted



^a Based on respondent's own assessment.

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

^c Includes those who did not know what their highest qualification was, and those who did not state it was.

^d See page S3 for definitions.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Qualification equivalents

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

Higher education

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

GCE A-level or equivalent

NVQ level 3
Advanced GNVQ
BTEC or SCOTVEC National Certificate
RSA advanced diploma
City & Guilds advanced craft
A or AS levels
Scottish highers
SCSYS

GCSE Grades A* to C or equivalent

NVQ level 2
Intermediate GNVQ
BTEC or SCOTVEC first or general diploma
RSA diploma
City & Guilds craft
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent
O level
CSE grade 1

Lower level qualifications

NVQ level 1
Foundation GNVQ
BTEC or SCOTVEC first or general certificate
Other RSA qualifications
Other City & Guilds qualifications
GCSE grades D to G
CSE below grade 1
YT certificate

The attainment of skills through education is often seen as the key to success in today's labour market. **Figure 3** displays the average earnings of full-time employees, and the ILO unemployment rate of economically active people according to their highest qualification (see red box).

For both male and female employees, average earnings tended to rise in line with highest qualification with the result that in autumn 1998 those with higher education qualifications earned, on average, over a third more per week than the average for their sex.

Those with no qualifications had the lowest average weekly earnings for both men and women (£273 and £192 respectively).

Just as higher education qualifications were linked with higher earnings, they were also linked with low unemployment – only 3.7 per cent of economically active men and 3.1 per cent of women in this qualification group were ILO unemployed in autumn 1998.

While unemployment rates were relatively high for those with GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent, this is partly explained by the fact that the average age in this group was younger than for any other (and young people tend to have high rates of unemployment).

Those with recognised trade apprenticeships had very low rates of unemployment – 4.2 and 4.5 per cent for men and women respectively.

People without qualifications had the highest unemployment rates for both sexes. However, while the rate for unqualified women was high at 8.5 per cent (compared to an average of 5.6 per cent for all women), the rate for men was extremely high (15.3 per cent compared with an average of 6.9 per cent for all men).

4 Hours of paid and unpaid overtime

The LFS collects a variety of data on hours worked including hours of paid and unpaid overtime actually worked. Indeed, the LFS is the only regular source of data on hours of *unpaid* overtime. *Table 2* shows the proportions of full-time employees working paid or unpaid overtime, by occupation and sex, averaged over the four quarters to autumn 1998.

- On average, four out of ten male employees and three out of ten female employees said that they worked some form of overtime in the reference week (see red box).
- Men were more likely to work paid than unpaid overtime (23 and 18 per cent respectively). However, women were considerably more likely to have performed *unpaid* rather than paid overtime (20 per cent compared with 12 per cent). This reflects the differences in the occupational distributions of men and women.
- The three occupations in which over half of all female employees worked (managers and administrators, professional, and associate professional and technical occupation groups) were considerably more likely to work unpaid overtime than they were to work paid overtime, regardless of sex.
- Men working in the remaining occupations, apart from selling, were far more likely to work *paid* overtime (in the case of plant and machine operatives, 12 times more likely). They accounted for more than half of all male employees.
- Only 2 per cent of employees of both sexes said that they worked both paid *and* unpaid overtime in the reference week.

Table 2 Paid and unpaid actual hours of weekly overtime^a for full-time employees, by occupation; United Kingdom, winter 1997/8-autumn 1998

	Per cent									
	Paid overtime during week					Unpaid overtime during week				
	No paid overtime	1-5 HRS	6-10 HRS	11+ HRS	Any paid overtime	No unpaid overtime	1-5 HRS	6-10 HRS	11+ HRS	Any unpaid overtime
Men										
All	77	8	8	8	23	82	9	5	5	18
Managers and administrators	92	3	3	2	8	62	14	12	12	38
Professional	89	5	3	4	11	62	16	11	11	38
Associate professional and technical	84	7	5	4	16	75	14	7	4	25
Clerical and secretarial	75	11	8	6	25	88	9	2	1	12
Craft and related	63	12	13	12	37	94	4	1	1	6
Personal and protective	78	8	7	7	22	89	8	2	1	11
Selling	89	5	4	2	11	79	10	6	5	21
Plant and machine operatives	62	10	13	15	38	97	2	1	0	3
Other occupations	66	10	11	13	34	97	2	*	*	3
Women										
All	88	6	4	2	12	80	11	5	4	20
Managers and administrators	92	4	3	1	8	66	17	11	7	34
Professional	95	2	1	2	5	55	13	13	20	45
Associate professional and technical	88	5	4	3	12	73	19	6	3	27
Clerical and secretarial	88	8	3	1	12	86	11	2	1	14
Craft and related	81	10	6	*	19	97	*	*	*	*
Personal and protective	86	5	5	3	14	91	7	1	*	9
Selling	86	7	4	2	14	87	9	3	2	13
Plant and machine operatives	77	10	8	5	23	99	*	*	*	*
Other occupations	80	9	7	4	20	96	*	*	*	4

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.
a See red box.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Hours of overtime in the LFS

In the LFS, questions on actual hours of overtime are based on respondents' own assessments of how much paid and unpaid overtime they worked in the reference week.

In this analysis, people who gave no answer to the question "Do you ever do any work which you would regard as paid or unpaid overtime?" have been excluded. People who gave no answer to the appropriate specific overtime question have been excluded from the relevant calculations (e.g. if respondents gave no answer to the question "How many hours paid overtime did you actually work [in the reference week]?" they have been excluded from the calculation of paid overtime percentages).

4 Index of topics covered in Labour Market Spotlight May 1998 to January 1999

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

Disability
see health problems

Earnings
inside and outside London (Nov 98)

Economic activity
by when left last job (Feb 99)
status of couples (Jan 99)

Economic inactivity
of people who are looking after family or home (June 98)
never had a paid job since leaving school (July 98)
people who would like to work; by ethnic origin (Oct 98)

Education (see also Qualifications and Young people)
by economic status (Apr 99)

Employment
unpaid family workers (Feb 99)
employee jobs in selected industries (May 98, Aug 98)
people who are looking for a new or additional job (June 98)
of different nationalities (July 98)
status one year ago (Sept 98)
job-types of employees who were not in employment one year ago (Oct 98)

of new graduates (Oct 98)
information technology (Dec 98)
how current job was obtained (Jan 99)

Ethnic groups
by economic status (June 98, Sept 98, Dec 98, Mar 99)
economically inactive who would like to work (Oct 98)
by part-time employment (Dec 98)

Health problems
by economic activity and disability classification (Mar 99)
by economic status, and region (Nov 98)

Holiday entitlement
of full-time employees, by occupation (Apr 99)

Homeworkers
by main and second job, and occupation (Mar 99)
by main and second job (May 98)
teleworkers (Oct 98)

Hours
actual hours of paid and unpaid overtime (Apr 99)
hours worked in main and second jobs (Aug 98)
employees usually working more than 48 hours per week, by occupation (Dec 98)

Job-related training
by occupation and industry (Mar 99)

by length, site, and payment of fees (June 98)
by employment status, age and qualification (Sept 98)
over time, and by region and ethnic origin (Dec 98)

Managerial responsibilities
by qualification and age (June 98)
part-time (Jan 99)
of equal opportunities target groups (Feb 99)

Nationalities
employment (July 98)

Part-time workers
by age and reason (Dec 98)
managers (Jan 99)

Qualifications
ILO unemployment rates and average gross weekly earnings (Apr 99)

Second jobs
by occupation and industry (Mar 99)

Self-employment
work location and employees (Aug 98)
at sub-national level (Sept 98)

Shiftworking
by type of shift, and occupation (Nov 98)

Sickness absence
by industry, occupation, and numbers of days (May 98, Aug 98, Nov 98, Feb 99)

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

Temporary workers
by occupation (Dec 98)

Travel
usual method and time taken to travel to work, by job-type (July 98, Mar 99)

Unemployment
by when left last job (Feb 99)
sought and usual occupations of claimants of unemployment-related benefits (June 98)
length, by reason for leaving last job (July 98)
methods of job search (Jan 99)

Unions
membership density by ethnic origin (Mar 99)
membership density by type of employment (May 98)

Vacancies
jobcentre vacancies by occupation and industry (Sept 98)

Women
in the labour market (May 98, Aug 98, Nov 98, Feb 99)
returners (Sept 98)

Young people
economic activity by academic age (May 98, Aug 98, Nov 98, Feb 99)
educational status by ethnic origin (Sept 98)
new graduates (Oct 98)

The last index for the LFS Help-Line appeared in April 1998.

Destinations of claimant count departures: how the over-50s compare

By Debbie Hatch, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- In the year to September 1998, working-age people over the age of 50 years (50-59 years for women and 50-64 years for men) accounted for approximately 16 per cent of all claimants of unemployment-related benefits.
- They accounted for proportionately fewer departures from the claimant count, at 14 per cent.
- As a group, they displayed the slowest decline in claimant levels in recent years.
- Claimants over the age of 50 years were less likely than their younger counterparts to leave the unemployment register for full-time work, education or training, or because they had failed to attend an Employment Service office.
- They were more likely than their younger counterparts to leave the count to receive other benefits, work part-time for an average of 16 hours or more, or move abroad.

- A small share of claimants over the age of 50 years left the count to retire or receive automatic National Insurance credits.

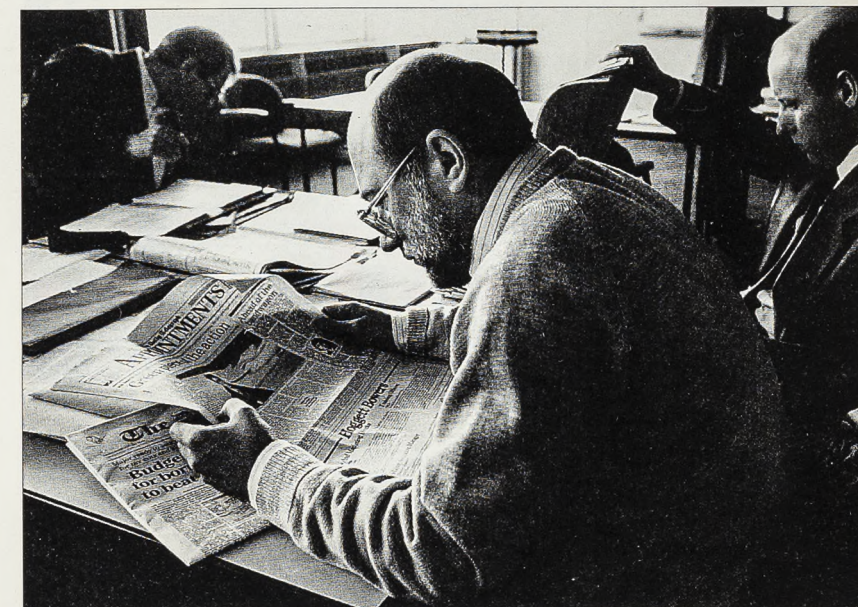


PHOTO: ROGER HUTCHINGS/NETWORK

When the over-50s sign off from unemployment-related benefits, what do they go on to do? And how does this compare with younger people leaving the claimant count? This article looks at the 'destinations' of those whose claims terminate, using data from the JUVOS database and the Labour Force Survey.

Introduction

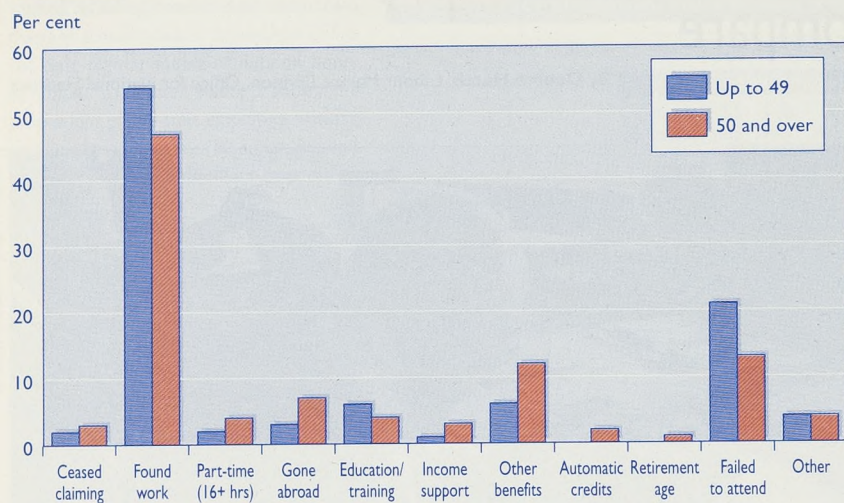
THIS ARTICLE examines the destinations of people over the age of 50 years who leave the claimant count (cease claiming unemployment-related benefits). The article compares the destinations of those aged over 50 years with the destinations of their younger counterparts. The article draws on destinations information from the Joint Unemployment and Vacancies Operating System (JUVOS) database. Information from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is also used to help explain findings from the JUVOS data. It should be noted, however, that LFS data relate to stocks of people (who may or may not be claimants of unemployment-related benefits), while JUVOS data on the destinations of

those who depart the claimant count relate to flows of people from the claimant count.

Population estimates for the UK indicate that the population is ageing, with the proportion of the population aged 50 years or more increasing. As a result of this, policymakers and industry have shown considerable interest in the over-50s age group.

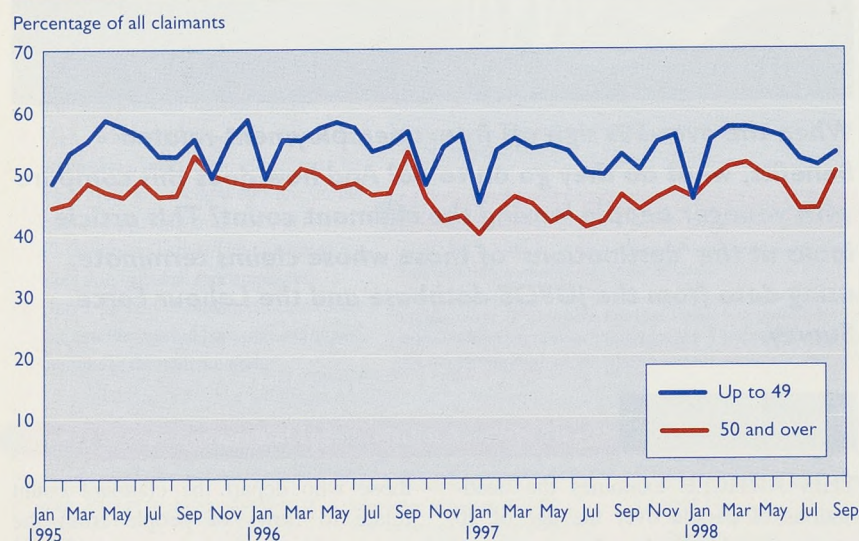
In recent years, working-age people aged 50 years or more (50-59 years for women and 50-64 years for men) have accounted, on average, for 16 per cent of all claimants of unemployment-related benefits. They have, however, accounted for proportionately fewer departures from the count, at 14 per cent.

Figure 1 Destinations of claimant count departures by age; United Kingdom; October 1997-September 1998



Source: JUVOS

Figure 2 Claimants leaving the count who found work by age; United Kingdom; January 1995-September 1998



Source: JUVOS

While the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits has been on a downward trend for some time, claimants over 50 years of age have been the slowest falling group, with a decline of only 8.9 per cent in the stock of claimants over 50 years in the year to September 1998, compared with a decline of 12.6 per cent for those aged under 50 years. Moreover, those over 50 years of age tend to stay on the count for longer. Just over a fifth of those aged over 50

years had been claiming for more than two years, compared with only a tenth of those aged under 50 years. This article looks at departures from the claimant count in order to explain why the stock of claimants over 50 years of age has fallen more slowly than the stocks of younger age groups.

Destinations

This article analyses each of the reasons for leaving the unemployment

register in turn: found full-time work; failed to attend an Employment Service (ES) office; ceased claiming; moved on to education or training; moved to other benefits; working part-time for an average of 16 hours a week or more; gone abroad; receiving automatic National Insurance (NI) credits; and reached retirement age. Some of these categories have been derived by combining smaller categories. In some cases this was necessary to make the data as comparable as possible over time. Figure 1 summarises the destinations of those who left the claimant count in the year to September 1998.

Found employment

Most people leave the claimant count because they have found full-time employment. This reason accounted for 53 per cent of all departures from the claimant count in the year to September 1998. However, those aged 50 years or more were considerably less likely than their younger counterparts to leave for this reason, as shown in Figure 2.

Overall, in the year to September 1998, 47 per cent of claimants aged 50 years or more left the claimant count to start full-time employment, compared with 54 per cent of claimants under 50 years of age. This may be partly explained by the fact that older people use fewer methods of jobsearch when seeking employment and look for work less intensively than younger groups, as shown in studies undertaken by the Centre for Social Policy.¹ These studies also indicate that older claimants are less willing to work more than 48 hours per week and generally expect higher wages. Further, 5 per cent of those aged 45 to 69 years believed they had been discriminated against on age grounds when making a job application.

The tendency of older people to prefer shorter work hours is supported by data from the LFS, which show that employed people aged 50 years or more worked on average 36.5 hours per week in summer 1998 compared with 38.7 hours per week for those aged under 50 years. Further, the LFS suggests that older people are more likely than younger people to undertake part-time work, with 55 per

cent of employed women over the age of 50 years and 14 per cent of men over the age of 50 years working part-time. This compared with 41 and 7 per cent respectively of those under the age of 50 years. Factors such as this could reduce the number of acceptable positions available for unemployed people in this age group.

Another important factor which may limit the ability of older persons to find employment is educational qualifications. Results from the LFS indicate that older people are less likely than younger ones to have higher education qualifications or two or more A-levels (or vocational equivalents). Analysis by the Department for Education and Employment showed that, in spring 1997, only 25 per cent of those aged 50-59 years and 23 per cent of those aged 60 to 64 years had higher education qualifications or two or more A levels, compared with 37 per cent of 25 to 29-year-olds.² This study showed that unemployment tends to be lower among the better-qualified groups. It therefore follows that, on educational grounds, older people may have more difficulties than younger people in finding employment.

The LFS shows that, for employed people, the type of work undertaken by those over 50 years of age is not dissimilar to that undertaken by younger workers, although those aged 50 years or more were less likely than their younger counterparts to work in distribution, hotels or restaurants, or banking/finance industries, and more likely than their younger counterparts to work in public administration, education or health industries. Overall, older people were less likely than younger people to work in service industries but equally likely to work in agriculture, energy, manufacturing or construction, as shown in Table 1.

Table 2 shows that workers aged over 50 years were more likely than their younger counterparts to be in an intermediate occupation, skilled manual occupation or unskilled occupation, but less likely to be in a skilled non-manual occupation or partly-skilled occupation. Both age groups were equally likely to be in professional occupations.

Table 1 Industry sector of employed people by age; United Kingdom; summer 1998, not seasonally adjusted

	Up to 49	Per cent 50 and over
Agriculture and fishing	2	2
Energy and water	1	1
Manufacturing	19	19
Construction	7	7
Distribution; hotels and restaurants	21	18
Transport and communication	7	7
Banking, finance and insurance	15	13
Public administration; education and health	23	27
Other services	6	6

Source: Labour Force Survey

Data in this table show the industry sector of the main job of employed people and may not reflect the industries entered by those leaving the claimant count for employment.

Table 2 Occupations of employed people by age; United Kingdom; summer 1998, not seasonally adjusted

	Up to 49		50 and over		Total	
	000s	Per cent	000s	Per cent	000s	Per cent
Professional	1,306	6	381	6	1,686	6
Intermediate	6,248	30	1,950	32	8,198	30
Skilled non-manual	4,967	24	1,255	20	6,222	23
Skilled manual	4,143	20	1,269	21	5,412	20
Partly skilled	3,281	16	932	15	4,212	16
Unskilled	913	4	385	6	1,298	5
Total (=100%)	20,858		6,172		27,028	

Source: Labour Force Survey

Data in this table show the social class based on occupation in the main job of employed people. It may not reflect the occupations entered by those leaving the claimant count.

Tables 1 and 2 show the distributions of all employed people by age group and may not reflect the jobs entered by those leaving the claimant count.

Failed to attend

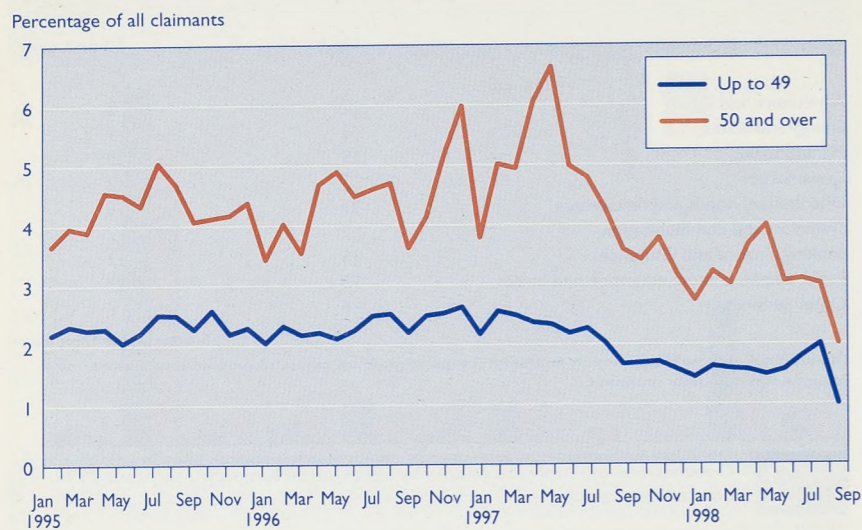
If claimants of unemployment-related benefits fail to attend their local ES offices when required, their benefits are terminated. In this situation, a JSA 40 form (see technical note) is not completed and the destination of the claimant is not known.

In 1995 the National Off-Flows Survey was conducted on behalf of ES to determine the accuracy of destination reporting and reveal the destinations of claimants who failed to attend. Findings from the survey suggested that the destinations of those who failed to attend were quite similar to those of other leavers, although they were slightly less likely to have found

work and were more likely to have moved away.

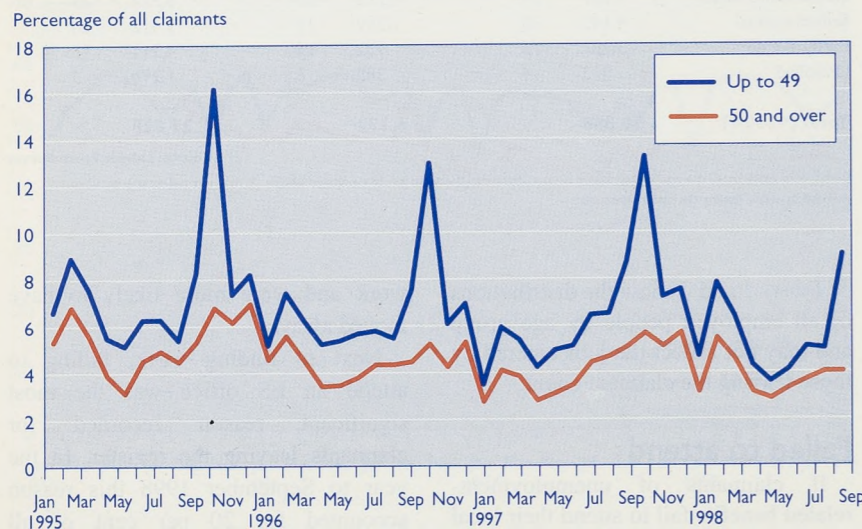
Next to finding work, failing to attend an ES office was the most significant reason recorded for claimants leaving the register. In the year to September 1998 this reason accounted for 20 per cent of all departures from the claimant count, although claimants aged 50 years or more were less likely than younger groups to leave the count for this reason, at 13 per cent compared with 21 per cent for younger claimants. This finding is consistent with earlier ONS studies which indicated that the 'failed to attend' claimants were more likely than average to be under 20 years of age and less likely than average to be over 40 years. They were also much more likely to have been unemployed for a short time.³

Figure 3 Claimants who ceased claiming by age; United Kingdom; January 1995-September 1998



Source: JUVOS

Figure 4 Claimants leaving the count for education or training by age; United Kingdom; January 1995-September 1998



Source: JUVOS

Ceased claiming

In some cases a claimant will withdraw their claim for benefits. This happens for a number of reasons, including the claimant realising they are no longer entitled to claim or because they have become a dependant of another claimant.

Claimants over 50 years of age are more likely to cease claiming than younger claimants. Since 1995 the share of claimants under 50 years of

age who have ceased claiming has been fairly constant, accounting for around 2 to 3 per cent of total departures from the claimant count. In comparison, the share of claimants over 50 years who ceased claiming has been more volatile, though consistently higher, ranging from 2 to 7 per cent (Figure 3).

Education and training

This category combines those who left the claimant count to undertake full-time

study, transfer to a government-supported training scheme (such as Training for Work and Community Action), or join an approved training course offered by training and enterprise councils in association with educational establishments or employers which are government-approved.

In the year to September 1998, approximately 6 per cent of those who left the claimant count went to undertake education or training. Of these people, approximately 13 per cent commenced full-time education, 2 per cent undertook approved training courses and the remainder (85 per cent) undertook government-supported training.

Claimants over the age of 50 years were consistently less likely than younger claimants to leave the count for education or training. In the year to September 1998, only 4 per cent of claimants over the age of 50 years left the count for this reason, compared with 6 per cent of younger claimants. Those over the age of 50 years who did leave the claimant count for education or training were most likely to undertake government-supported training (96 per cent). Only 3 per cent of claimants over the age of 50 years who left the count for education or training undertook full-time education and even fewer undertook approved training. As a result of this, the share of claimants aged 50 years or more leaving the count for education or training broadly followed the same trend as that for claimants under 50 years of age (Figure 4), but without the September/October cyclical peaks of departures to education.

These findings are consistent with those from the 1997 National Adult Learning Survey⁴ which revealed that older people undertake less learning activity than younger people. The survey found that 26 per cent of respondents had not undertaken any learning in the previous three years. These non-learners tended to be older than learners, with more than half of the non-learners being aged 50 years or more.

Other benefits

For the purpose of this report, other benefits includes Income Support,

Incapacity Benefit, maternity pay, and sickness-related benefit.

In the year to September 1998, 8 per cent of claimants who signed off the claimant unemployment register left the count to receive other benefits. Those aged over 50 years were more likely than their younger counterparts to do so, at 15 per cent in the year to September 1998 compared with 7 per cent of those under 50 years of age. This is consistent with earlier ONS analysis which has shown that the proportion of claimants moving onto sickness benefits increases with age.⁵

Working part-time for an average of 16 hours or more

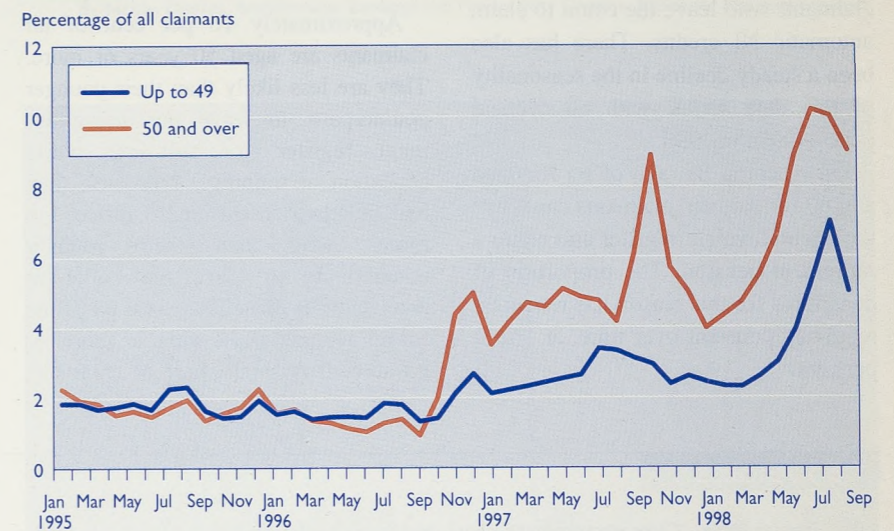
Since January 1996 a record has been kept of the number of people leaving the claimant count to work part-time (less than full-time but on average more than 16 hours per week). Claimants over the age of 50 years are more likely to leave the count for this reason than their younger counterparts. This could be expected, given that older workers generally have a greater propensity to work part-time hours. In the year to September 1998, 4 per cent of those over the age of 50 years who left the claimant count went into part-time employment working on average more than 16 hours per week. This was double the share of younger persons who left the count for part-time employment.

The LFS shows that women are more likely to work part-time (whether for more or less than 16 hours a week) than men, with 55 per cent of all employed women over the age of 50 years working part-time in summer 1998. This compared with 41 per cent of women under the age of 50 years, 14 per cent of men over 50 years of age and 7 per cent of men under 50 years of age. In summer 1998, 88 per cent of those aged over 50 years who worked part-time said they did so because they did not want a full-time job. This compared with just 66 per cent of part-timers aged less than 50 years.

Gone abroad

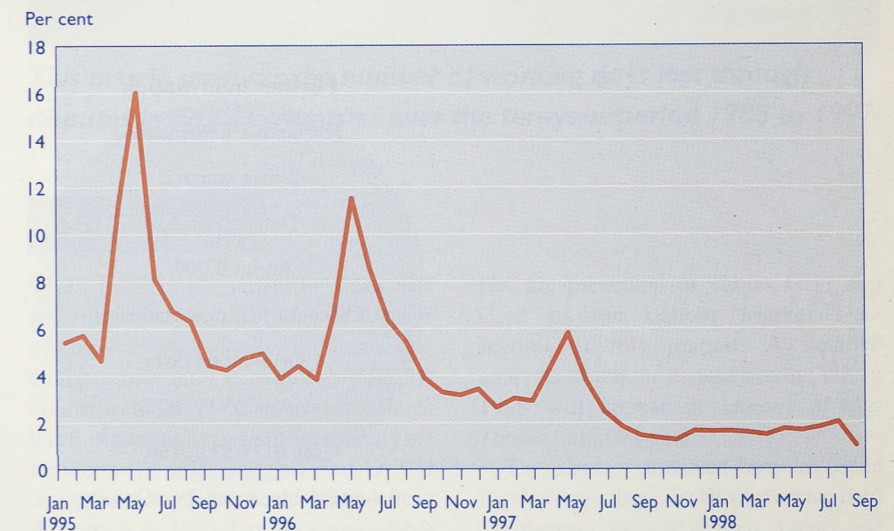
Figure 5 shows that, up to late 1996, age groups on either side of 50 years were

Figure 5 Claimants leaving the count to go abroad by age; United Kingdom; January 1995-September 1998



Source: JUVOS

Figure 6 Proportion of claimants over the age of 60 years leaving the count to claim automatic National Insurance credits; United Kingdom; January 1995-September 1998



Source: JUVOS

equally likely to leave the claimant count to go abroad. Since the latter months of 1996, the propensity to go abroad has increased for both groups, but more so for those over the age of 50 years. In the year to September 1998, 7 per cent of claimants over the age of 50 years ceased claiming unemployment-related benefits to go abroad, compared with 3 per cent of those under the age of 50 years.

Automatic credits and retirement

Automatic NI credits apply to men over the age of 60 years whose NI account is not covered by paid contributions or other credits. Automatic credits may be received in conjunction with Income Support. Those claiming automatic credits are no longer required to sign on at their local ES office. Figure 6 shows that

since January 1995 there has been a downward trend in the percentage of claimants who leave the count to claim automatic NI credits. There has also been a steady decline in the seasonality of this data series, with no cyclical peak evident in 1998.

On reaching the age of 65 for men and 60 for women, claimants can leave the unemployment register and claim a retirement pension. The proportion of departures for this reason has remained relatively constant over time, at 1 to 2 per cent.

Conclusions

Approximately 16 per cent of all claimants are aged 50 years or more. They are less likely than their younger counterparts to leave the unemployment register for full-time work, education or training, or because they had failed to attend an ES office, but more likely than their younger counterparts to leave the count to receive other benefits, work part-time for an average of 16 hours or more, or go abroad. A small share of claimants

over the age of 50 years leave the count to retire or receive automatic NI credits.

In recent years there has been a downward trend in the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits. While claimants aged 50 years or more have followed this general trend, it is unclear why the decline in claimants of this age has been slower than experienced for younger age groups. Contributing factors may include the lower educational qualifications of older persons which reduce their competitiveness in seeking employment.

Footnotes

- 1 Stephen McKay, 'Older workers in the labour market', pp365-9, *Labour Market Trends*, July 1998.
- 2 Jayne Middlemas and Frances Sly, 'Qualifications data in the Labour Force Survey', pp33-41, *Labour Market Trends*, January 1998.
- 3 Kate Sweeney, 'Destination of leavers from claimant unemployment', pp443-52, *Labour Market Trends*, October 1996.
- 4 Conducted by Social and Community Planning Research, the results were published in 'National Adult Learning Survey 1997: learners and non-learners - the evidence', pp131-40, *Labour Market Trends*, March 1998.
- 5 Sweeney, *op. cit.*

Further information

For further information,

please contact:

Debbie Hatch,

Room B3/09,

Office for National Statistics,

1 Drummond Gate,

London SW1V 2QQ,

tel. 0171 533 6169,

e-mail debbie.hatch@ons.gov.uk.

Technical note

Information about claimants of unemployment-related benefits is available as an administrative by-product of the Jobseeker's Allowance Payments System. Administrative records give the total number of claimants at a particular time (claimant count or stock), the number of people joining the claimant count (inflows) and the number of people leaving the claimant count (outflows). Other information includes the age and sex of claimants, the duration of their claims and their reason for leaving the unemployment register.

When people leave the claimant count (sign off the unemployment register and cease receiving benefits) they are required to fill in a JSA 40 form which records, among other details, their reason for leaving. The form currently includes 13 possible reasons for leaving the register, but these categories have varied over time. For the purpose of this report, some minor categories have been combined to make the series comparable over time.

International comparisons of labour disputes in 1997

By Jackie Davies, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

The latest available data for international comparisons of labour disputes in OECD countries relate to 1997.

Comparative analyses between the UK, and EU and OECD averages are omitted from this article as 1997 data are not available for several key countries. Comparisons by industry have also been omitted as approximately half the countries cannot provide statistics on labour disputes by broad industry group.

In most countries, there has been considerable variation in the rates from year to year, and some years have been dominated by a small number of very large strikes - for example in the UK, 60 per cent of the working days lost in 1996 were as a result of one stoppage in the transport, storage and communication group.



Photo: E. Le Diccioni/RAND-NETWORK

This article presents the number of working days lost through disputes in OECD countries over the ten-year period 1988 to 1997.

Introduction

THE LATEST available data for international comparisons of labour disputes in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries relate to 1997. Past articles have presented comparative analyses between the UK, and EU and OECD averages. They have been omitted from this article as 1997 data are not available for several key countries. Comparisons by industry have also been omitted as approximately half the countries cannot provide statistics on labour disputes by broad industry group. This article looks at trends over the ten-year period from 1988 to 1997.

Data collection

Because of the problems of collection and co-ordination, data for international comparisons are always a little behind that available for the UK alone. More up-to-date figures for the

UK are presented in Tables G.11 and G.12 of the Labour Market Data section of this journal. A detailed analysis of labour disputes in the UK in 1998 will appear in *Labour Market Trends* later this year.

The statistics presented here are useful for showing relative levels of working days lost through disputes in each country and how these levels have changed over time. However, an exact comparison between countries is not possible because there are important differences in the methods used for compiling statistics on labour disputes in the individual countries (these differences in coverage and methodology are shown in the *technical note*).

Readers should also note that, although these articles appear annually and cover ten-year periods, there are often revisions to previous years' data. Generally these revisions will only affect recent years and will arise because either the data on working

Table 1 Labour disputes: working days not worked per 1,000 employees^a in all industries and services; 1988-1997

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Average ^b		
											1988-92	1993-97	1988-97
United Kingdom	166	182	83	34	24	30	13	19	57R	10	98	26	62
Austria	3	1	3	19	8	4	0	0	0	6	7	2	4
Belgium	66	44	34	22	65	18	24	33	49	..	46	..	..
Denmark	41	23	42	30	27	50	33	85	32	41	33	48	40
Finland	88	98	446	230	41	10	309	495	11	56	184	175	180
France	107	177	65	46	36	48	39	299R	57R	..	85	..	..
Germany ^c	2	4	15	5	47	18	7	8	3	..	16	..	..
Greece	442R	614R	1,505R	378R	183R	101R	41R	27R	46R	23	627	47	327
Ireland	177	62	266	100	218	68	27	132R	110R	69	165	82	120
Italy	226	300	342	195	180	235	236	64R	135R	83	248	151	201
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	2	..	0	..	..
Netherlands	2	4	37	17	15	8	8	115	1	2	15	27	21
Portugal	67	127	44	37	58	25	30	20	16R	25	66	23	44
Spain	1,399	417	283	486	701	248	728	163	171	190	644	295	469
Sweden	199	101	191	5	7	54	15	177	17	7	102	54	80
EU average	206R	157R	142R	88R	105R	69R	97R	95R	53R	..	138	..	..
Iceland	929	747	2	31	3	1	867	1,889R	0	291	341	609	479
Norway	45	9	79	1	207	19	54	27	278	4	68	77	73
Switzerland	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	1
Turkey	264	415	480	536	151	74	31	601	31	20	366	147	249
Australia	266	184	210	250	148	100	76	79	131	75	211	92	150
Canada	423	312	427	216	183	130	136	131	276	290	313	194	253
Japan	4	5	3	2	5	2	2	1	1	2	4	2	3
New Zealand	313	163	279	85R	99	20	31	42	52R	18	189	33	108
United States	42	153	55	43	37	36	45	51	42	38	66	42	54
OECD average	124R	142R	108R	75R	70R	49R	61R	77R	51R	..	103	..	..

Sources for working days not worked: International Labour Office (ILO), Geneva, national statistical offices; sources for employees: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris, except UK Office for National Statistics

a Employees; some figures have been estimated.

b Annual averages for those years within each period for which data are available, weighted for employment.

c From 1993 data cover the entire Federal Republic of Germany; earlier data represented West Germany only.

R revised

.. not available

days lost or employment have been revised by the individual countries during the year. However, in some cases the revisions can be quite large and users should take particular care when making comparisons between articles. For example, the data presented in Table 1 for Greece have changed significantly after the source indicated large revisions to the 'working days not worked' series.

Results

In most countries, there has been considerable variation in the rates from year to year and some years have been dominated by a small number of very large strikes. Examples of these are the general strike in Greece in 1990 and the public sector strike in France in 1995. In the UK, 60 per cent of the working days lost in 1996 were as a result of one stoppage in the

transport, storage and communication group. In order to lessen the weight of a single year's data, comparisons can be made over a number of years.

As 1997 data are not available for Belgium, France, Germany and Luxembourg, the EU and OECD averages for 1997 have been omitted from Table 1. Should the missing data become available at a future date, they will be presented in a further article.

Further information

For further information, contact:

Jackie Davies,
Room 250,

Office for National Statistics,

East Lane House,

East Lane,

Runcorn WA7 2DN,

tel. 01928 792825,

e-mail jackie.davies@ons.gov.uk.

Technical note

Labour disputes: comparisons of coverage and methodology

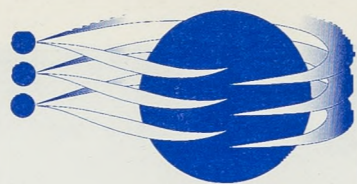
	Minimum criteria for inclusion in statistics	Are political stoppages included?	Are indirectly affected workers included?	Sources and notes
United Kingdom	Ten workers involved and of one day duration unless 100 workdays not worked.	No	Yes	Office for National Statistics collects information initially from press reports, and then contacts employers and trade unions directly.
Australia	Ten workdays not worked.	Yes	Yes	Information gathered from Industrial Relations Department, employers, unions and press.
Austria	No restrictions on size.	Yes	No	Trade unions provide information.
Belgium	No restrictions on size. Excluding public sector stoppages.	Yes	No	Questionnaires to employers following police or media coverage.
Canada	Half a day duration plus ten workdays not worked.	Yes	No	Reports from Canada Manpower Centres, provincial labour departments, conciliation services and press.
Denmark	100 workdays not worked.	Yes	Yes	Voluntary reports submitted annually by employers' organisations.
Finland	One hour duration.	Yes	Yes	Principally, returns from employers (more than 90 per cent); some reports from employees and press.
France	One workday not worked. Excluding agriculture and public administration.	Yes	Yes	Labour inspectors' reports.
Germany	Ten workers involved and of one day duration unless 100 workdays not worked. Excluding public administration. From 1993 data cover the entire Federal Republic of Germany; earlier data represented West Germany only.	Yes	No	Compulsory notification by employers to local employment offices.
Greece	One hour duration. Excluding public administration.	Yes	Yes	Labour inspectors' reports, unions and press.
Iceland	No information.	Not known	Not known	No information.
Ireland	Ten workdays not worked or one day duration.	Yes	Yes	Reports from Department of Enterprise and Employment, Department of Social Welfare and press.
Italy	No restrictions on size.	Yes	No	No information.
Japan	Half a day duration. Excluding unofficial disputes.	Yes	No	Legal requirement to report to Labour Relations Commission.
Luxembourg	No information.	Not known	Not known	No information.
Netherlands	No restrictions on size.	Yes	Yes	Questionnaires to employers following a strike. National Dutch Press Bureau collects relevant news items on a contractual basis for the Central Bureau of Statistics.
New Zealand	Ten workdays not worked. Prior to 1988 excluding public sector stoppages.	Yes	Yes	Information initially from press reports, employee and employer organisations, and labour inspectors, and subsequently from employer report forms.
Norway	One day duration.	Yes	No	Employers' reports to Department of Labour, and press.
Portugal	Strikes only. No restriction on size. Excluding general strikes at the national level; excluding public administration.	Yes	No	Legal obligation on trade unions to notify Ministry of Labour and Social Security.
Spain	Strikes only prior to 1990. One hour duration. Prior to 1989, excluding the civil service.	Yes	No	Legal obligation on party instigating strike to notify competent labour authority.
Sweden	Eight hours not worked.	Yes	No	Information gathered following press reports.
Switzerland	One day duration.	Yes	Yes	Federal Office for Industry, Crafts, Occupations and Employment requests returns from employers and unions following press reports.
Turkey	No restriction on size. Excluding energy services and most public services; excluding general strikes.	No	Yes	Legal obligation on the part of trade unions to notify Regional Directorates of Labour.
United States	One day or one shift duration and one thousand workers involved.	No	Yes	Reports from press, employers, unions and agencies.

Source: ILO Sources and Methods: Labour Statistics, Vol 7, Strikes and Lockouts (Geneva, 1993)

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Feature

The 1997/8 Labour Force Survey annual Local Area Database

By Ann Blake, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- The 1997/8 Labour Force Survey annual Local Area Database was published during February this year, covering the period March 1997-February 1998.
- This year two new variables have been added to the database (marital status and hourly pay), and the information on economic inactivity has been extended.
- Estimates of ILO unemployment are available for just over 100 authorities. These estimates cannot be published for the remaining authorities because sample sizes are too small.
- Similarly, some other estimates cannot be published for the City of London, the Isles of Scilly and the Shetland Islands.



IMAGE: ZENITH/TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY/IMAGE BANK

The new LFS annual Local Area Database has been published, with coverage improved over previous years by the inclusion of two new variables. A table presents summary labour market information for unitary authorities/local authority districts.

The new database

THE 1997/8 Labour Force Survey (LFS) annual Local Area Database (LADB) was published during February this year. This is the fourth of its kind, allowing analysis of key labour force survey variables at a local area level. The database covers the period March 1997-February 1998.

This year two new variables have been added to the database, and the information on economic inactivity has been extended. The two new variables are marital status and hourly pay.

Information on economic inactivity is now available split by those who are looking for work, those who want work and those who neither want nor are seeking work. A full list of variables included appears in *Box 1*.

Background

The first LADB was published in May 1996 covering the four LFS quarters from spring 1994 to winter 1994/5.

Box 1 Variable list for the 1997/8 LADB

The variables included are:

- age;
- sex;
- marital status;
- economic activity (i.e. employee, self-employed, etc., ILO unemployed or economically inactive);
- full-time or part-time employment;
- industry sector;
- occupation;
- social class;
- ethnicity (for certain local authority districts);
- educational status;
- qualifications (above and below NVQ level 4);
- job-related training received from employer;
- hourly pay; and
- a local authority district code, also grouped to county, metropolitan county, government office region and standard statistical region.

Databases covering 1995/6 and 1996/7 have subsequently been produced.

The databases are derived from four consecutive quarters of the regular quarterly LFS database. Each quarter's LFS sample of around 61,000 households in the UK is made up from five 'waves' each of just over 12,000 private households. Individuals in each wave are interviewed in five successive quarters, such that in any one quarter those in one wave will be receiving their first interview, one wave their second, and so on, with one receiving their fifth and final interview. The annual database is created by taking waves one and five from each of four consecutive quarters to give an annually representative sample. Over a period of four quarters, eight different waves are interviewed at least once. Selecting waves one and five allows the maximum number of respondents over a one-year period to be included. The resulting sample size is over 96,000 households for the UK, where each household is only interviewed once.

The grossing procedure used for the LADB uses different grossing totals from the quarterly database. The totals used for the LADB are the mid-year

population estimates for the year that the LADB refers to. The 1997/8 database uses mid-1997 population estimates, which were published in August 1998. In contrast, the speed with which estimates from the quarterly database are published means that population projections have to be used. Currently ONS uses population projections that were produced in 1993.

The range of variables on the LADB is restricted in order to protect the confidentiality of respondents, and prevent the possibility of individuals being identified.

Precision of estimates

As the LFS is a sample survey the estimates are subject to sampling variability. ONS does not publish estimates below 6,000 from the LADB, as they are considered too unreliable. In general, the smaller the estimate, the greater the margin of error as a proportion of the estimate. For further information on sampling variability of the estimates, users may refer to the *Labour Force Survey User Guide* Volume 6 (see p164 for details).

Further information

For further information, contact:

Ann Blake,

Room B3/02,

Office for National Statistics,

1 Drummond Gate,

London SW1V 2QQ,

tel. 0171 533 6130,

e-mail ann.blake@ons.gov.uk.

Dissemination

Table A presents summary labour market information from the 1997/8 database by unitary authority/local authority district. Estimates of ILO unemployment are available for just over 100 authorities. These estimates cannot be published for the remaining authorities because sample sizes are too small. Similarly, some other estimates cannot be published for the City of London, the Isles of Scilly and the Shetland Islands.

ONS is committed to reviewing the database for the future, and welcomes comments from users (contact Ann Blake at the address below).

The full database or tabulations are available from SPSS MR who also hold previous years' LADBs and all the quarterly datasets. For further information on obtaining LFS data via SPSS MR, see p164. A copy of the database is also placed with the Essex Data Archive for use by academics. A selection of variables from the database will be available via Nomis® in the near future. For further information on Nomis®, see p178.

Table A Labour Force Survey 1997/8 annual data; Great Britain; March 1997 to February 1998

	Total aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (per cent)	Employment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)	Employment rate, 16-59/64 (per cent)	ILO unemployment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)
Great Britain	44,009	27,592	25,721	1,871	16,417	78.3	58.4	72.9	6.8
England	37,692	23,778	22,199	1,580	13,914	78.7	58.9	73.4	6.6
North East	2,029	1,184	1,075	109	844	74.4	53.0	67.5	9.2
<i>Cleveland (former county)</i>	420	252	226	26	168	74.8	53.7	66.8	10.5
Hartlepool	72	42	36	6	30	76.2	49.7	65.1	14.3
Middlesbrough	106	62	55	7	44	71.3	52.0	63.5	10.9
Redcar and Cleveland	106	62	56	6	45	72.0	52.4	64.9	9.9
Stockton-on-Tees	135	86	79	8	49	78.9	58.2	71.9	8.7
<i>Durham (former county)</i>	481	279	261	18	202	75.2	54.3	70.3	6.3
Darlington	76	48	46	*	28	78.1	60.1	73.7	*
Rest of Durham	405	231	216	15	175	74.6	53.2	69.7	6.5
Chester-le-Street	48	24	23	*	23	69.1	47.7	64.1	*
Darwentside	71	42	40	*	28	82.1	56.6	77.6	*
Durham	74	49	47	*	24	82.3	64.5	79.2	*
Erington	71	36	32	*	35	64.3	45.6	57.9	*
Sedgefield	71	40	36	*	31	72.3	50.6	65.0	*
Teasdale	21	12	11	*	9	80.3	54.5	77.8	*
Wear Valley	51	28	26	*	24	73.8	51.3	70.1	*
<i>Northumberland</i>	243	144	133	11	99	75.4	54.5	69.4	7.9
Alnwick	25	12	11	*	13	72.8	44.6	66.7	*
Berwick-upon-Tweed	23	14	12	*	9	76.3	53.5	66.2	*
Blyth Valley	61	41	39	*	20	78.2	63.1	72.9	*
Castle Morpeth	39	20	18	*	19	70.1	47.1	65.3	*
Tynesdale	46	28	27	*	18	75.5	57.7	72.0	*
Wansbeck	49	29	26	*	20	75.9	52.3	67.8	*
<i>Tyne and Wear</i>	884	509	455	54	375	73.5	51.5	65.7	10.6
Gateshead	159	97	86	11	62	76.0	54.2	67.7	11.0
Newcastle upon Tyne	231	133	117	15	98	71.1	50.9	62.7	11.6
North Tyneside	152	90	80	10	62	77.6	52.7	68.9	11.1
South Tyneside	121	66	58	8	55	75.3	47.9	66.0	12.2
Sunderland	222	124	114	10	98	70.8	51.4	65.1	8.1
North West (GOR)	5,348	3,202	2,979	223	2,145	75.0	55.7	69.7	7.0
<i>Cheshire (former county)</i>	774	484	454	30	290	77.3	58.6	72.4	6.3
Halton	97	55	48	7	42	71.7	50.0	63.0	12.2
Warrington	147	97	93	*	50	82.8	63.0	79.1	*
Rest of Cheshire	531	333	313	20	198	76.8	59.0	72.3	5.9
Chester	95	61	58	*	34	77.0	60.8	72.7	*
Congleton	69	50	48	*	19	82.1	68.6	78.0	*
Crewe and Nantwich	89	52	48	*	36	73.0	54.6	67.7	*
Ellesmere Port and Neston	65	37	34	*	28	74.0	53.3	68.6	*
Macclesfield	124	76	73	*	48	79.8	58.4	75.5	*
Vale Royal	89	56	53	*	33	73.9	58.9	69.8	*
<i>Cumbria</i>	394	238	226	13	156	77.3	57.3	73.1	5.3
Allerdale	80	50	47	*	30	76.5	58.7	72.3	*
Barrow-in-Furness	57	28	25	*	29	67.5	44.0	60.5	*
Carlisle	80	53	51	*	27	83.7	63.6	80.6	*
Copeland	55	36	32	*	19	78.1	58.2	69.1	*
Eden	41	25	24	*	15	82.3	60.0	79.7	*
South Lakeland	82	47	46	*	35	75.5	56.9	75.1	*
<i>Greater Manchester</i>	2,019	1,209	1,123	85	810	74.4	55.6	69.0	7.1
Bolton	212	130	123	7	82	75.8	58.2	71.6	5.3
Bury	143	94	87	7	49	81.0	61.2	75.2	7.0
Manchester	325	162	138	23	163	62.2	42.6	53.0	14.5
Oldham	165	97	91	6	69	73.7	55.1	69.4	5.8
Rochdale	169	106	99	7	63	77.5	58.5	72.4	6.4
Salford	180	96	91	*	84	68.4	50.5	64.9	*
Stockport	231	150	144	6	80	82.5	62.6	79.3	3.9
Tameside	177	115	108	7	62	78.1	61.1	73.2	6.1
Trafford	171	110	103	7	61	78.5	60.4	73.6	6.0
Wigan	247	150	138	12	97	74.7	55.9	68.7	7.9

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Table A Labour Force Survey 1997/8 annual data; Great Britain; March 1997 to February 1998

	Thousands and per cent								
	Total aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (per cent)	Employment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)	Employment rate, 16-59/64 (per cent)	ILO unemployment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)
Lancashire (former county)	1,097	673	637	36	424	77.6	58.1	73.3	5.3
Blackburn with Darwen	102	57	52	*	45	71.1	50.8	64.7	*
Blackpool	118	74	70	*	44	77.6	59.1	73.2	*
Rest of Lancashire	877	542	515	27	335	78.3	58.8	74.4	4.9
Burnley	71	42	39	*	29	74.0	54.8	68.8	*
Chorley	73	47	46	*	26	79.0	62.8	77.1	*
Fylde	59	36	35	*	23	80.0	58.8	77.7	*
Hyndburn	60	34	33	*	26	75.2	54.2	71.6	*
Lancaster	107	62	57	*	45	75.0	53.1	68.7	*
Pendle	64	41	38	*	23	75.5	58.9	69.0	*
Preston	99	65	62	*	34	78.5	62.6	74.7	*
Ribble Valley	42	31	30	*	11	84.7	71.4	81.1	*
Rossendale	50	30	28	*	20	82.0	56.1	76.4	*
South Ribble	82	54	53	*	28	83.8	65.2	82.6	*
West Lancashire	89	56	53	*	33	78.9	60.2	75.1	*
Wyre	81	44	42	*	37	76.9	51.6	73.5	*
Merseyside	1,064	598	539	59	465	71.0	50.7	63.9	9.8
Knowsley	111	57	48	9	54	64.7	43.2	54.3	15.9
Liverpool	343	182	157	25	162	65.2	45.7	56.2	13.7
Sefton	217	124	114	10	93	74.8	52.6	68.8	7.8
St Helens	141	89	84	*	52	76.9	59.5	72.3	*
Wirral	251	147	137	10	105	75.3	54.4	70.1	6.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,932	2,410	2,231	179	1,522	77.1	56.7	71.3	7.4
Humberside (former county)	689	415	380	35	274	77.0	55.2	70.5	8.3
East Riding of Yorkshire	247	155	147	8	92	79.8	59.4	75.5	5.4
Kingston-upon-Hull	199	106	94	12	93	69.9	47.3	61.6	11.5
North East Lincolnshire	122	75	67	8	47	79.6	55.1	71.3	10.1
North Lincolnshire	121	79	73	6	42	80.0	59.8	73.4	8.1
North Yorkshire (former county)	580	369	355	15	210	81.5	61.2	78.3	3.9
York	142	82	78	*	60	76.2	54.9	72.5	*
Rest of North Yorkshire	438	287	277	10	150	83.1	63.2	80.1	3.6
Craven	42	29	28	*	13	89.4	66.5	85.8	*
Hambleton	68	44	43	*	24	83.1	63.0	81.4	*
Harrogate	114	77	74	*	37	82.9	65.0	80.0	*
Richmondshire	34	23	22	*	11	82.1	63.8	78.1	*
Ryedale	40	23	22	*	17	77.7	54.6	74.8	*
Scarborough	83	52	51	*	30	81.4	61.3	78.7	*
Selby	57	39	38	*	17	85.4	66.2	81.5	*
South Yorkshire	1,020	589	531	59	430	73.0	52.0	65.6	10.0
Barnsley	180	107	95	12	73	73.0	53.0	65.0	10.9
Doncaster	224	120	105	16	104	70.0	46.8	60.7	12.9
Rotherham	193	116	105	11	77	73.3	54.4	66.2	9.4
Sheffield	423	246	225	21	176	74.5	53.3	68.0	8.4
West Yorkshire	1,643	1,036	965	71	607	78.2	58.8	72.8	6.8
Bradford	358	222	205	17	136	76.3	57.3	70.5	7.5
Calderdale	152	100	92	7	52	80.4	60.7	74.4	7.4
Kirklees	303	191	177	14	113	78.3	58.2	72.5	7.3
Leeds	579	375	352	23	204	80.5	60.9	75.5	6.0
Wakefield	251	149	139	10	101	74.4	55.5	69.3	6.8
East Midlands	3,264	2,092	1,978	114	1,171	80.4	60.6	75.9	5.4
Derbyshire (former county)	772	493	465	28	279	81.1	60.3	76.5	5.6
Derby	181	113	106	7	68	78.7	58.5	73.7	6.3
Rest of Derbyshire	591	380	359	21	211	81.9	60.8	77.4	5.4
Amber Valley	95	60	57	*	35	84.5	59.7	79.7	*
Bolsover	55	31	27	*	24	75.9	48.8	66.4	*
Chesterfield	84	50	48	*	34	78.2	57.2	74.9	*
Derbyshire Dales	53	36	34	*	18	86.3	64.0	82.6	*
Erewash	86	55	52	*	32	82.6	59.8	78.2	*
High Peak	71	52	51	*	19	81.9	71.1	80.1	*
North East Derbyshire	80	53	49	*	27	81.2	61.6	75.9	*
South Derbyshire	66	44	42	*	22	84.1	63.6	79.9	*

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Table A Labour Force Survey 1997/8 annual data; Great Britain; March 1997 to February 1998

	Thousands and per cent								
	Total aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (per cent)	Employment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)	Employment rate, 16-59/64 (per cent)	ILO unemployment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)
Leicestershire (former county)	728	485	465	21	242	82.2	63.9	78.6	4.3
Leicester	221	126	116	10	95	72.2	52.4	66.4	8.1
Rutland	26	17	16	*	10	85.0	61.9	82.5	*
Rest of Leicestershire	480	343	333	10	138	86.4	69.2	83.8	3.0
Blaby	68	47	46	*	21	85.6	67.6	83.5	*
Charnwood	124	86	82	*	38	84.7	66.0	80.6	*
Harborough	60	46	44	*	14	88.2	74.2	85.1	*
Hinckley and Bosworth	80	57	56	*	23	86.9	70.8	86.1	*
Melton	37	26	25	*	11	84.2	67.6	81.5	*
North West Leicestershire	67	49	48	*	18	86.6	71.2	84.7	*
Oadby and Wigston	45	32	31	*	12	90.7	69.8	87.7	*
Lincolnshire	481	307	290	17	174	80.6	60.2	75.9	5.7
Boston	43	25	24	*	17	77.1	57.2	73.9	*
East Lindsey	98	58	55	*	40	78.6	55.9	73.9	*
Lincoln	62	37	34	*	26	77.4	53.7	70.5	*
North Kesteven	67	46	44	*	21	80.1	65.0	76.3	*
South Holland	60	35	33	*	25	85.0	56.0	81.7	*
South Kesteven	92	67	64	*	25	85.0	69.2	80.5	*
West Lindsey	59	39	36	*	20	79.1	61.4	73.3	*
Northamptonshire	469	317	306	11	152	83.2	65.2	80.2	3.6
Corby	37	25	24	*	12	80.2	63.9	75.6	*
Daventry	48	36	35	*	13	87.7	72.6	86.0	*
East Northamptonshire	56	37	36	*	19	82.8	64.2	80.3	*
Kettering	60	39	38	*	22	83.8	63.2	82.6	*
Northampton	157	105	99	*	53	82.4	63.1	78.3	*
South Northamptonshire	55	41	40	*	14	82.4	73.3	81.8	*
Wellingborough	54	35	33	*	20	84.6	60.4	79.4	*
Nottinghamshire (former county)	815	490	453	37	324	76.2	55.7	70.5	7.5
Nottingham	225	131	115	15	94	70.6	51.3	62.4	11.8
Rest of Nottinghamshire	590	359	338	21	230	78.4	57.3	73.7	5.9
Ashfield	88	51	47	*	37	78.5	53.7	72.8	*
Bassetlaw	80	46	41	*	35	75.0	51.5	67.9	*
Broxtowe	93	58	55	*	35	79.9	58.9	75.2	*
Gedling	89	59	57	*	30	80.9	64.0	77.6	*
Mansfield	74	42	39	*	32	73.4	52.6	68.2	*
Newark and Sherwood	84	53	50	*	30	81.2	60.2	76.2	*
Rushcliffe	83	50	49	*	32	78.6	59.3	76.5	*
West Midlands	3,308	2,053	1,913	141	1,254	77.8	57.8	72.4	6.8
Hereford and Worcester	557	371	350	21	186	83.9	62.8	79.0	5.6
Bromsgrove	71	48	47	*	23	83.6	67.0	82.2	*
Hereford	37	25	23	*	12	86.3	62.1	78.3	*
Leominster	35	22	20	*	14	80.3	57.0	74.6	*
Malvern Hills	72	48	45	*	24	84.0	63.1	79.5	*
Redditch	58	42	39	*	16	86.3	67.2	80.1	*
South Herefordshire	47	31	28	*	17	85.6	60.2	79.2	*
Worcester	76	51	48	*	25	82.9	63.0	78.4	*
Wychavon	87	54	53	*	33	83.0	61.5	81.5	*
Wyre Forest	74	51	45	*	23	83.7	61.4	74.9	*
Shropshire (former county)	327	205	194	11	122	78.4	59.4	74.1	5.3
Telford and Wrekin	107	66	63	*	41	77.0	58.6	72.6	*
Rest of Shropshire	220	139	132	7	81	79.1	59.8	74.8	5.1
Bridgnorth	41	29	28	*	12	83.7	67.8	80.1	*
North Shropshire	40	25	23	*	15	78.6	58.2	71.7	*
Oswestry	30	17	16	*	12	77.0	53.5	70.0	*
Shrewsbury and Atcham	78	49	47	*	30	78.3	59.4	74.7	*
South Shropshire	31	19	18	*	13	76.9	58.6	75.8	*
Staffordshire (former county)	838	538	505	33	300	80.0	60.3	75.1	6.1
Stoke-on-Trent	205	122	112	10	84	75.4	54.3	69.1	8.4
Rest of Staffordshire	632	416	393	23	216	81.4	62.2	77.0	5.5
Cannock Chase	70	48	43	*	23	81.4	61.7	74.8	*
East Staffordshire	78	51	48	*	27	84.3	61.6	79.4	*
Lichfield	74	48	46	*	26	80.5	61.6	76.3	*

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Table A Labour Force Survey 1997/8 annual data; Great Britain; March 1997 to February 1998

	Thousands and per cent								
	Total aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (per cent)	Employment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)	Employment rate, 16-59/64 (per cent)	ILO unemployment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)
Newcastle-under-Lyme	97	58	55	*	38	78.4	57.2	74.1	*
South Staffordshire	79	51	48	*	28	80.2	61.3	75.9	*
Stafford	100	70	67	*	30	83.6	67.6	80.9	*
Staffordshire Moorlands	77	51	48	*	25	86.5	63.1	81.4	*
Tamworth	57	38	36	*	19	75.5	63.3	71.2	*
Warwickshire	399	265	258	7	134	82.8	64.7	80.6	2.6
North Warwickshire	53	32	30	*	21	83.3	57.7	79.5	*
Nuneaton and Bedworth	91	62	61	*	30	83.0	66.8	82.0	*
Rugby	69	49	48	*	19	84.0	69.9	81.6	*
Stratford-on-Avon	85	57	55	*	28	84.1	65.3	82.0	*
Warwick	101	65	63	*	36	80.5	62.3	78.2	*
West Midlands	2,025	1,213	1,111	102	812	75.1	54.9	68.6	8.4
Birmingham	767	457	406	51	310	73.3	52.9	64.8	11.2
Coventry	234	132	122	11	102	73.4	52.0	67.4	7.9
Dudley	244	158	150	8	86	80.4	61.4	76.2	5.1
Sandwell	227	124	113	11	103	73.5	49.7	66.7	9.2
Solihull	162	106	103	*	56	81.2	63.2	78.5	*
Walsall	201	120	113	8	81	73.3	56.1	68.9	6.3
Wolverhampton	190	115	105	10	75	76.2	55.4	69.6	8.8
East of England	4,197	2,738	2,581	157	1,459	81.3	61.5	76.5	5.7
Bedfordshire (former county)	433	301	285	16	132	83.0	65.8	78.5	5.3
Luton	144	98	90	7	47	81.5	62.7	75.4	7.4
Rest of Bedfordshire	289	204	195	9	85	83.8	67.4	80.1	4.3
Mid Bedfordshire	97	67	64	*	30	85.1	65.6	80.9	*
North Bedfordshire	107	75	70	*	32	82.2	65.7	77.2	*
South Bedfordshire	85	62	61	*	23	84.3	71.7	82.9	*
Cambridgeshire	558	364	343	21	193	80.1	61.5	75.4	5.8
Peterborough	114	73	66	8	40	76.1	57.8	68.3	10.3
Rest of Cambridgeshire	444	291	277	14	153	81.2	62.5	77.2	4.7
Cambridge	97	60	57	*	37	73.1	58.4	68.6	*
East Cambridgeshire	56	36	36	*	20	81.5	63.4	80.9	*
Fenland	66	39	35	*	27	79.7	52.4	70.4	*
Huntingdon	121	86	82	*	35	84.9	68.2	81.3	*
South Cambridgeshire	104	70	68	*	34	85.1	65.4	82.6	*
Essex (former county)	1,261	816	767	49	446	80.1	60.8	75.3	5.9
Southend-on-Sea	139	89	80	9	50	77.5	57.7	69.7	10.0
Thurrock	100	64	61	*	35	74.6	60.8	70.2	*
Rest of Essex	1,022	662	626	36	360	81.1	61.2	76.6	5.4
Basildon	127	86	80	6	41	80.6	62.7	74.8	7.1
Braintree	99	64	60	*	35	81.3	60.3	75.7	*
Brentwood	58	38	37	*	20	82.0	63.9	79.6	*
Castle Point	68	42	40	*	26	78.1	58.4	74.2	*
Chelmsford	122	83	78	*	39	83.6	64.0	78.3	*
Colchester	122	82	78	*	40	79.3	64.3	75.6	*
Epping Forest	96	61	57	*	35	81.8	59.9	76.5	*
Harlow	61	42	39	*	19	84.4	64.6	79.4	*
Maldon	47	32	31	*	14	85.5	66.5	81.7	*
Rochford	63	41	40	*	21	81.0	63.9	78.5	*
Tendring	105	56	53	*	49	78.0	50.9	74.2	*
Uttlesford	56	34	33	*	21	78.9	58.4	74.3	*
Hertfordshire	799	538	516	22	261	83.2	64.5	79.7	4.1
Broxbourne	63	44	41	*	20	85.3	65.2	80.6	*
Dacorum	109	73	71	*	35	83.8	65.2	80.8	*
East Hertfordshire	98	66	64	*	31	82.4	65.3	79.3	*
Hertsmere	71	49	46	*	23	85.5	65.0	81.6	*
North Hertfordshire	91	59	57	*	32	81.1	62.2	78.1	*
St Albans	103	72	69	*	31	83.9	67.4	80.5	*
Stevenage	58	41	39	*	17	83.9	67.0	80.5	*
Three Rivers	68	44	44	*	24	85.9	63.9	84.2	*
Watford	64	43	41	*	21	81.0	63.7	76.2	*
Welwyn Hatfield	74	46	44	*	27	79.7	59.9	75.8	*

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	Thousands and per cent								
	Total aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (per cent)	Employment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)	Employment rate, 16-59/64 (per cent)	ILO unemployment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)
Norfolk	623	377	348	29	247	80.4	55.8	74.1	7.7
Breckland	89	55	51	*	34	81.8	57.3	75.7	*
Broadland	95	55	53	*	40	81.6	55.4	78.0	*
Great Yarmouth	69	34	30	*	34	70.5	43.5	60.6	*
North Norfolk	75	43	41	*	32	77.7	54.5	73.1	*
Norwich	103	65	57	8	38	79.2	55.3	69.3	12.5
South Norfolk	89	58	54	*	31	85.5	60.4	78.7	*
Kings Lynn and West Norfolk	104	66	62	*	38	82.9	60.3	79.1	*
Suffolk	523	342	322	20	180	82.0	61.7	77.0	5.9
Babergh	61	43	41	*	19	82.9	66.5	78.9	*
Forest Heath	54	38	37	*	16	84.0	68.5	81.7	*
Ipswich	88	58	55	*	30	80.5	61.9	75.3	*
Mid Suffolk	65	43	42	*	22	82.7	64.7	80.5	*
St Edmundsbury	72	53	51	*	19	88.5	70.9	84.7	*
Suffolk Coastal	95	59	55	*	37	77.8	57.5	72.4	*
Waveney	87	48	42	6	39	79.3	48.4	68.7	12.8
London	5,563	3,572	3,246	326	1,991	76.9	58.3	69.7	9.1
Barking and Dagenham	119	71	64	7	49	76.8	53.7	69.4	9.6
Barnet	262	171	159	11	91	78.1	60.9	72.9	6.6
Bexley	176	116	110	6	60	81.6	62.5	77.2	5.4
Brent	191	125	109	16	65	74.9	57.4	65.3	12.6
Bromley	236	154	147	7	82	81.0	62.3	77.2	4.5
Camden	151	88	84	*	63	69.5	55.6	66.0	*
City of London	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
City of Westminster	174	103	93	10	71	72.1	53.6	65.2	9.7
Croydon	260	177	166	11	84	80.5	63.7	75.5	6.1
Ealing	235	146	132	14	89	75.4	56.1	68.5	9.5
Enfield	209	135	129	7	74	81.6	61.6	77.5	4.9
Greenwich	163	100	86	13	63	73.1	52.9	63.2	13.4
Hackney	139	85	67	18	54	72.7	47.9	56.8	21.5
Hammersmith and Fulham	130	86	78	8	44	74.1	60.3	67.3	9.1
Haringey	164	105	91	14	59	72.3	55.2	62.4	13.6
Harrow	168	109	103	6	59	80.9	61.1	76.2	5.7
Havering	185	118	112	6	67	81.8	60.6	77.4	5.2
Hillingdon	198	137	130	7	61	84.8	65.7	80.4	5.1
Hounslow	165	108	101	7	57	77.7	61.2	72.4	6.7
Islington	135	86	74	12	49	74.2	54.7	63.6	14.0
Kensington and Chelsea	134	82	77	*	53	71.6	57.3	67.2	*
Kingston-upon-Thames	111	74	71	*	37	81.2	64.6	78.5	*
Lambeth	207	144	123	21	63	78.9	59.5	67.2	14.8
Lewisham	184	119	105	14	64	77.9	57.4	68.7	11.6
Merton	141	96	90	6	45	82.3	63.5	76.9	6.6
Newham	167	100	85	15	67	69.2	50.7	58.4	15.3
Redbridge	179	117	105	12	61	79.2	58.7	70.6	10.5
Richmond-upon-Thames	144	95	89	6	49	80.3	61.5	74.9	6.5
Southwark	181	112	93	19	69	73.3	51.5	60.8	16.8
Sutton	137	95	91	*	42	85.3	66.2	81.2	*
Tower Hamlets	130	67	54	13	64	61.0	41.1	48.8	19.7
Waltham Forest	166	101	91	11	64	71.8	54.8	64.1	10.6
Wandsworth	214	144	134	10	70	77.0	62.4	71.4	7.2
South East	6,214	4,097	3,896	201	2,117	82.4	62.7	78.3	4.9
Berkshire (former county)	617	428	412	16	189	83.7	66.8	80.6	3.7
Bracknell Forest	83	65	62	*	19	87.7	74.3	84.2	*
Newbury	115	81	79	*	35	85.0	68.1	82.6	*
Reading	115	77	74	*	37	80.2	64.6	76.6	*
Slough	80	56	52	*	24	82.8	64.5	76.7	*
Windsor and Maidenhead	110	74	72	*	36	81.9	65.4	79.6	*
Wokingham	114	75	74	*	39	85.4	65.0	84.0	*
Buckinghamshire (former county)	521	374	356	18	147	84.6	68.4	80.5	4.7
Milton Keynes	151	110	101	9	41	83.3	67.0	76.2	8.3
Rest of Buckinghamshire	370	264	255	8	106	85.2	69.0	82.4	3.2
Aylesbury Vale	121	90	88	*	31	86.0	72.8	83.9	*

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Chiltern	76	53	51	*	23	84.9	66.6	81.4	*
South Buckinghamshire	46	32	31	*	14	84.1	67.0	81.6	*
Wycombe	126	89	85	*	38	84.9	67.5	81.7	*
<i>East Sussex (former county)</i>	583	345	325	20	238	79.2	55.8	74.7	5.7
Brighton and Hove	200	126	115	11	74	78.4	57.5	71.8	8.5
Rest of East Sussex	383	219	210	9	164	79.7	54.9	76.3	4.1
Eastbourne	68	41	41	*	27	79.2	60.3	78.6	*
Hastings	62	37	33	*	25	76.5	53.6	68.3	*
Lewes	70	37	36	*	33	78.9	51.3	75.5	*
Rother	72	36	35	*	36	77.7	48.7	75.7	*
Wealden	110	67	65	*	43	83.6	58.6	80.7	*
<i>Hampshire (former county)</i>	1,288	840	797	43	449	81.5	61.9	77.3	5.1
Portsmouth	147	98	89	8	50	82.1	60.5	74.7	8.7
Southampton	172	105	98	7	66	78.2	57.1	72.5	7.0
Rest of Hampshire	969	637	610	27	333	82.0	62.9	78.6	4.2
Basingstoke and Deane	120	89	85	*	31	85.1	71.1	82.0	*
East Hampshire	90	57	55	*	33	80.1	60.9	76.8	*
Eastleigh	86	62	59	*	24	85.8	69.0	82.2	*
Fareham	83	55	52	*	29	82.8	62.5	78.9	*
Gosport	59	37	34	*	23	79.8	57.1	73.6	*
Hart	66	49	47	*	17	84.2	71.5	80.4	*
Havant	90	53	51	*	36	78.5	56.3	74.2	*
New Forest	138	78	75	*	60	79.0	53.9	76.0	*
Rushmoor	66	46	44	*	20	84.7	67.1	81.8	*
Test Valley	88	58	57	*	30	83.9	65.0	82.0	*
Winchester	83	53	51	*	30	77.9	61.2	74.8	*
<i>Isle of Wight</i>	97	53	48	*	45	75.9	49.0	68.5	*
<i>Kent (former county)</i>	1,214	776	724	52	438	80.7	59.7	75.2	6.7
Medway	181	124	115	9	58	81.8	63.3	75.7	7.3
Rest of Kent	1,033	652	610	43	380	80.5	59.0	75.1	6.6
Ashford	80	53	51	*	27	82.6	64.0	79.2	*
Canterbury	108	71	67	*	37	81.1	62.3	76.5	*
Dartford	69	44	41	*	24	81.0	59.8	75.0	*
Dover	82	53	49	*	29	80.7	59.7	74.8	*
Gravesham	67	41	35	6	26	77.5	51.4	65.3	15.8
Maidstone	112	72	68	*	40	80.6	60.7	75.6	*
Sevenoaks	87	52	49	*	36	76.7	56.1	72.5	*
Shepway	78	51	47	*	27	86.2	60.2	79.3	*
Swale	92	58	55	*	34	79.0	59.2	74.2	*
Thanet	98	50	45	*	48	72.8	46.4	66.1	*
Tonbridge and Malling	85	54	52	*	30	84.0	61.6	80.8	*
Tunbridge Wells	75	53	51	*	22	84.3	67.6	80.6	*
<i>Oxfordshire</i>	469	338	324	13	131	84.3	69.2	80.8	3.9
Cherwell	97	73	71	*	24	88.8	72.8	85.8	*
Oxford	110	73	68	6	37	76.9	61.6	70.8	7.7
South Oxfordshire	99	72	71	*	27	86.2	71.3	84.8	*
Vale of White Horse	88	63	60	*	25	83.4	68.5	79.9	*
West Oxfordshire	74	57	55	*	18	88.0	74.0	85.2	*
<i>Surrey</i>	831	566	545	21	265	84.4	65.6	81.3	3.7
Elmbridge	100	64	63	*	36	84.5	62.4	82.4	*
Epsom and Ewell	50	34	34	*	15	86.5	68.0	85.0	*
Guildford	103	67	66	*	36	82.7	63.6	80.7	*
Mole Valley	60	42	42	*	18	84.8	69.0	84.3	*
Reigate and Banstead	94	60	57	*	34	85.1	60.8	80.8	*
Runnymede	63	42	41	*	21	83.3	64.1	80.5	*
Spelthorne	70	49	46	*	21	85.2	65.3	79.9	*
Surrey Heath	65	51	49	*	14	88.3	75.0	84.1	*
Tandridge	59	43	41	*	16	90.1	69.4	86.9	*
Waverley	94	63	60	*	31	78.7	63.5	74.9	*
Woking	72	51	49	*	21	83.9	67.4	79.7	*

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West Sussex	595	378	364	14	217	83.8	61.2	80.5	3.8
Adur	47	29	28	*	18	85.7	59.1	81.7	*
Arun	115	61	58	*	53	80.2	50.7	75.9	*
Chichester	87	53	51	*	34	81.1	58.8	77.5	*
Crawley	74	52	50	*	22	85.2	67.3	81.0	*
Horsham	95	64	63	*	31	84.3	65.6	82.0	*
Mid Sussex	95	64	63	*	30	84.4	66.5	82.4	*
Worthing	81	53	51	*	28	87.5	62.8	83.9	*
South West	3,838	2,429	2,299	130	1,409	81.7	59.9	77.2	5.3
<i>Avon (former county)</i>	776	506	477	29	270	81.3	61.5	76.6	5.7
Bath and North East Somerset	132	86	81	*	45	82.6	61.6	77.6	*
Bristol	314	196	180	16	118	78.3	57.3	71.7	8.1
North Somerset	146	90	87	*	56	78.8	59.6	76.5	*
South Gloucestershire	186	135	130	*	51	87.1	69.9	83.7	*
<i>Cornwall</i>	381	227	213	13	154	77.9	56.0	73.1	5.9
Caradon	63	42	40	*	22	82.7	63.0	78.7	*
Carrick	68	40	36	*	28	75.9	52.7	67.7	*
Isles of Scilly	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kenner	74	37	34	*	37	68.2	46.6	63.7	*
North Cornwall	61	37	35	*	24	80.6	57.9	77.1	*
Penwith	48	30	29	*	18	80.4	60.1	76.9	*
Restormel	68	42	40	*	26	81.1	58.5	76.7	*
<i>Devon (former county)</i>	833	499	466	32	335	79.0	56.0	73.8	6.5
Plymouth	191	114	103	11	77	73.3	53.8	65.9	9.8
Torbay	98	54	51	*	44	79.5	52.0	75.3	*
Rest of Devon	544	331	313	19	213	81.2	57.4	76.5	5.6
East Devon	97	57	54	*	40	85.4	55.4	79.8	*
Exeter	84	56	52	*	27	78.8	62.4	72.9	*
Mid Devon	53	32	30	*	21	79.4	56.4	75.4	*
North Devon	70	43	41	*	27	82.1	59.1	78.9	*
South Hams	62	40	37	*	23	81.3	59.2	75.8	*
Teignbridge	95	54	51	*	40	79.6	54.2	75.0	*
Torridge	44	27	26	*	17	83.5	58.9	80.5	*
West Devon	40	22	21	*	17	78.8	53.9	75.8	*
<i>Dorset (former county)</i>	548	328	313	15	219	82.7	57.1	78.7	4.6
Bournemouth	129	71	68	*	58	80.9	52.5	76.7	*
Poole	117	77	74	*	40	87.3	63.2	83.7	*
Rest of Dorset	302	180	172	8	122	81.6	56.8	77.6	4.7
Christchurch	36	19	19	*	17	78.6	53.1	78.6	*
East Dorset	63	39	37	*	24	83.1	58.4	78.9	*
North Dorset	49	29	28	*	20	82.2	56.7	79.6	*
Purbeck	37	21	20	*	16	76.3	53.6	71.2	*
West Dorset	70	41	39	*	29	81.3	55.4	75.9	*
Weymouth and Portland	47	31	29	*	16	85.1	62.2	80.3	*
<i>Gloucestershire</i>	444	291	275	16	152	83.2	62.1	78.7	5.4
Cheltenham	89	58	53	*	31	82.9	60.2	76.5	*
Cotswold	65	43	42	*	22	82.9	64.6	80.8	*
Forest of Dean	62	39	35	*	23	80.5	56.9	72.8	*
Gloucester	83	59	54	*	24	86.1	65.4	79.6	*
Stroud	83	53	52	*	31	83.6	61.9	81.7	*
Tewkesbury	62	40	39	*	22	82.0	63.4	79.8	*
<i>Somerset</i>	380	243	232	10	138	82.9	61.1	79.3	4.3
Mendip	80	52	49	*	28	83.7	60.9	78.0	*
Sedgemoor	80	49	46	*	31	79.1	57.6	75.0	*
South Somerset	117	76	74	*	41	83.4	63.0	80.8	*
Taunton Deane	77	52	50	*	26	85.1	64.9	82.8	*
West Somerset	27	15	14	*	12	83.5	52.1	79.0	*

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Table A Labour Force Survey 1997/8 annual data; Great Britain; March 1997 to February 1998

	Total aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (per cent)	Employment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)	Employment rate, 16-59/64 (per cent)	ILO unemployment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)
Wiltshire (former county)	476	335	321	14	141	86.1	67.5	82.6	4.1
Swindon	143	101	98	*	41	86.8	68.5	83.5	*
Rest of Wiltshire	333	234	224	10	99	85.8	67.2	82.2	4.2
Kennet	63	48	45	*	16	84.9	72.0	81.0	*
North Wiltshire	99	72	69	*	27	88.7	69.7	85.5	*
Salisbury	86	56	53	*	30	83.6	62.3	79.3	*
West Wiltshire	85	58	56	*	27	85.1	65.5	82.0	*
Wales	2,289	1,322	1,222	100	967	74.0	53.4	68.2	7.5
Blaenau Gwent	56	29	26	*	27	65.7	46.0	58.4	*
Bridgend	99	57	51	6	41	74.6	52.0	66.6	10.6
Caerphilly	128	72	66	*	57	69.3	51.7	64.0	*
Cardiff	253	152	143	9	102	72.8	56.4	68.5	5.7
Cardiff	132	76	69	7	56	76.1	52.0	68.7	9.4
Carmarthenshire	54	31	28	*	23	74.2	51.3	65.6	*
Ceredigion	83	46	41	*	37	74.7	50.0	67.6	*
Conwy	71	39	38	*	32	76.7	52.9	73.1	*
Denbighshire	117	71	66	*	46	77.1	55.8	71.0	*
Flintshire	91	49	45	*	42	73.6	50.0	68.0	*
Gwynedd	51	28	26	*	23	71.5	51.3	66.5	*
Isle of Anglesey	46	23	22	*	22	65.0	47.6	60.3	*
Merthyr Tydfil	68	43	41	*	25	81.4	60.6	77.0	*
Monmouthshire	110	62	58	*	48	67.9	53.0	64.4	*
Neath Port Talbot	103	61	56	*	42	71.6	54.6	65.6	*
Newport	90	54	49	*	37	76.6	54.0	69.6	*
Pembrokeshire	96	62	58	*	34	81.5	60.7	76.8	*
Powys	200	110	100	10	90	71.8	50.1	65.1	9.2
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	182	108	100	8	74	76.7	55.1	71.0	7.3
Swansea	90	52	49	*	38	77.9	54.2	72.7	*
The Vale of Glamorgan	68	39	35	*	29	75.9	51.3	68.2	*
Torfaen	99	58	55	*	42	73.6	54.9	69.4	*
Wrexham									
Scotland	4,028	2,492	2,300	192	1,536	77.0	57.1	71.0	7.7
Aberdeen, City of	173	117	113	*	56	82.7	65.0	79.3	*
Aberdeenshire	174	117	112	*	58	81.1	64.1	77.6	*
Angus	85	59	54	*	26	84.3	64.2	78.2	*
Argyll and Bute	73	46	43	*	27	78.5	58.4	72.7	*
Clackmannanshire	39	21	19	*	18	72.0	49.1	65.2	*
Dumfries and Galloway	118	69	63	7	49	78.3	52.9	70.4	9.5
Dumfries and Galloway	120	72	66	6	47	74.1	55.2	67.7	8.5
Dundee, City of	97	55	47	8	42	72.8	48.4	61.9	14.6
East Ayrshire	83	54	52	*	29	79.8	62.5	76.5	*
East Dunbartonshire	67	42	40	*	25	79.1	59.9	75.5	*
East Lothian	69	45	44	*	25	83.1	63.3	81.6	*
East Renfrewshire	363	221	208	13	142	76.8	57.2	72.2	6.0
Edinburgh, City of	23	15	14	*	8	88.0	58.7	78.9	*
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	114	72	67	*	42	79.1	58.7	73.8	*
Falkirk	268	169	155	13	99	78.1	58.0	71.9	7.8
Fife	484	254	220	34	230	67.1	45.3	57.9	13.5
Glasgow, City of	168	108	101	7	59	79.7	60.4	74.3	6.6
Highland	69	43	40	*	26	77.4	58.4	72.8	*
Inverclyde	60	44	42	*	16	84.8	69.3	79.9	*
Midlothian	64	41	39	*	23	76.0	61.4	72.7	*
Moray	112	66	57	8	46	74.9	51.4	65.4	12.6
North Ayrshire	251	147	133	14	105	72.4	52.8	65.4	9.6
North Lanarkshire	17	11	11	*	6	80.5	64.2	78.9	*
Orkney Islands	104	71	65	6	33	84.5	62.5	77.6	8.0
Perth and Kinross	141	90	84	6	51	75.1	60.0	70.3	6.2
Renfrewshire	85	52	48	*	34	82.8	56.3	76.5	*
Scottish Borders	18	12	12	*	*	87.5	66.1	83.6	*
Shetland Islands	88	59	54	*	29	81.4	61.8	75.2	*
South Ayrshire	239	148	137	12	91	75.3	57.1	69.2	7.9
South Lanarkshire	65	36	34	*	29	74.8	52.5	70.8	*
Stirling	79	49	43	6	30	77.6	54.7	69.0	11.3
West Dunbartonshire	117	88	84	*	29	84.7	71.6	80.4	*
West Lothian									

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Department for Education and Employment research programme 1999-2000

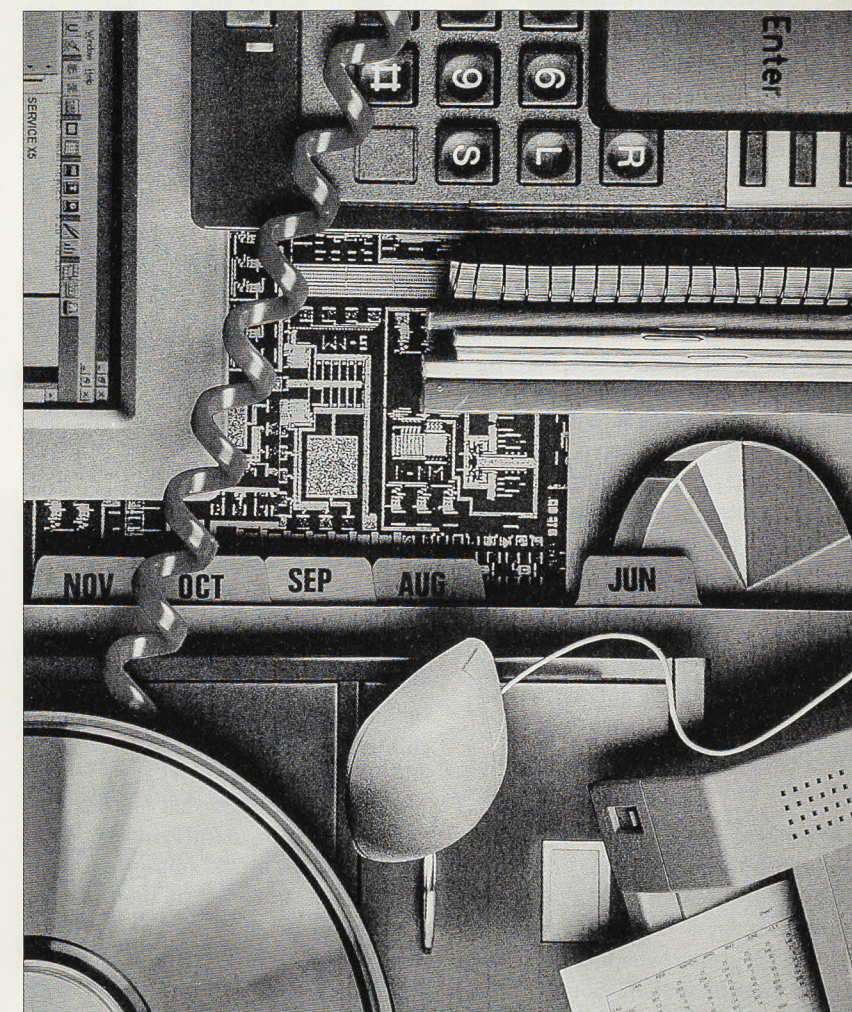
By Finance and Analytical Services, Department for Education and Employment

Key points

Each year the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) undertakes a programme of research to assist in achieving its aim and objectives and reflecting DfEE policy and evaluation requirements.

Projects currently planned for 1999-2000 are listed in the article. Additional projects may be commissioned during the year.

DfEE will be developing research centres to develop areas of expertise to help meet research priorities in key policy areas. In 1999-2000 it will be developing two centres: one on the economics of education and the other on the non-economic value of learning.



This article summarises the Department for Education and Employment's research programme for the financial year 1999-2000. For completeness, research relating to schools is also listed.

Introduction

EACH YEAR the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) undertakes a programme of research to assist in achieving its aim and objectives. Research projects reflect DfEE policy and evaluation requirements, with some proposals emerging during research seminars which are held with

members of the external research community each year. Projects planned for 1999-2000 are listed below by DfEE objective. Additional projects may be commissioned during the year.

Research centres

DfEE will be developing research centres to develop areas of expertise to

help meet research priorities in key policy areas. In 1999-2000 it will be developing two centres as detailed below. These will be advertised in the Official Journal of the European Communities (OJEC) later in the year. If your organisation is interested please forward your details to Jane Welfoot (see contact details at end of article), quoting the project reference number. A tender pack will then be sent to you as soon as the OJEC advert is published.

167/99 Economics of education

Dedicated research centre to develop a programme of interdisciplinary research that will address questions such as: how can educational interventions be linked to pupils' skills?; what effect does investment in education at different ages/phases have on long-term outcomes?; and how do policy options compare in education? Part of the work of the centre will focus on developing the methodology for conducting cost-benefit analysis of educational interventions. The centre will receive an initial grant for core funding for three years which will be renewable. *Probable date of advert in OJEC: June 1999*

136/99 Research centre on the (non-economic) value of learning

A critical element of the lifelong learning strategy is adult- and community-based learning which encourages and widens participation. Some of this learning is qualifications-related, but much is not. This project aims to improve both policy development and decision making about the relevant levels of public investment in community learning; the contribution this type of learning makes to wider social and community strategies; and the relative benefits of the different kinds of community learning projects. The aim of this project is to devise and test models to demonstrate the value of such learning to the individual and the community. This will ensure that adult- and community-based learning is effective, correctly focused and forms a strategic part of lifelong learning. *Probable date of advert in OJEC: September 1999*

Research projects

Ensuring that all young people reach 16 with the skills, attitudes and personal qualities that will give them a secure foundation for lifelong learning, work and citizenship in a rapidly changing world

152/99 School target setting and pupils with emotional and behavioural difficulties

Development and trialling of a school-level target setting and monitoring framework. The aim of the framework is to support mainstream and special schools in setting and monitoring ambitious yet achievable targets on behaviour, particularly in relation to pupils with emotional and behavioural difficulties. *Probable start date: January 2000*

153/99 Identification of and support for specific language difficulties for children with English as an additional language (EAL)

Examination of current and innovative practice in identifying specific learning difficulties among children with EAL; the forms of intervention used and mapping of current and innovative practice in local education authorities (LEAs) and schools. The study will be informed by a current literature review. *Probable start date: October 1999*

154/99 A longitudinal study of young people with special educational needs (SEN)

The study will track life-choices and achievements beyond compulsory schooling. The sample is likely to be made up of two cohorts; one in Year 9 and the other in Year 11. The first wave of data collection will be based on interviews with the young people, as well as a survey of parents/carers, teachers and LEA officials. These data will be supplemented by relevant school and LEA records. It is envisaged that the two cohorts will be followed up

annually for a further six years. The study will be used by DfEE to improve provision for young people with SEN in the transition from school to adult life. *Probable start date: June 1999*

155/99 Raising standards in literacy for pupils with SEN

A literature review of effective and innovative strategies in the teaching of literacy for pupils with SEN. This review will form the basis for the development of teaching support materials. *Probable start date: December 1999*

161/99 Provision for children with speech and language difficulties in England and Wales

The study will examine a wide range of issues in the provision for children with speech and language difficulties, in order to identify the factors which lead to the most effective provision of educational and speech therapy services. The study is likely to cover pre-school children and children of compulsory school age, with or without statements of SEN. The methods are likely to include a survey of LEAs, schools, health authorities and NHS trusts; and more detailed case studies of provision within a sample of LEA areas. *Probable start date: May 1999*

169/99 Survey of provision for gifted and talented children in England, and of research and inspection evidence about the effectiveness of that provision

In order to inform the Government's plans to improve the education of these children, research is needed to establish the size and constitution of this group, and the range, type and quality of provision currently available to meet their needs. *Probable start date: May 1999*

170/99 Ill-health retirement and absenteeism amongst teachers

To identify, and examine in detail, effective strategies for managing absenteeism and reducing ill health retirement. *Probable start date: September 1999*

171/99 School exclusions

This project would build on a current study on the reasons for school

exclusions and how best to prevent these. Because of the ongoing work, the precise focus will be determined later. *Probable start date: September 1999*

172/99 Evaluation of LEA behaviour support plans

LEAs are adopting a more strategic approach to behaviour support to develop more coherent and cost-effective arrangements. This should result in better local understanding of services and better co-ordination between local agencies providing them. The evaluation will assess the extent to which these aims are being achieved and identify examples of good practice. *Probable start date: June 1999*

173/99 A longitudinal study of factors contributing to variation in teacher effectiveness

Study of cohorts of teachers at different stages in their careers over a four-year period. The aim will be to identify factors which contribute to the variation in the effectiveness of teachers at different points in time. *Probable start date: September 1999*

174/99 Retrospective longitudinal study of fixed term and permanently excluded primary school children

The research would use LEAs and other agency records to examine the 'careers' of primary school children who have been excluded. The study will also provide information on the levels and types of interventions needed to prevent problems escalating. *Probable start date: May 1999*

175/99 Parents' experiences of the process of choosing a secondary school

Information would be sought of parents who have just experienced, or are about to enter, the process of choosing a secondary school in order to identify successful processes and those where difficulties occurred. The study will identify how any difficulties may be overcome, as well as parents' views on the use and value of the information provided to them. Views of others involved in the process will also be sought. *Probable start date: June 1999*

176/99 A longitudinal study of the changing role of the LEA in raising standards

This will explore, over four years, how LEAs are implementing the range of policies relating to their role in raising standards, including the LEA Code of Practice, education development plans and Fair Funding for Schools. *Probable start date: June 1999*

177/99 A strategy for reducing underachievement at level 3/level 4 in mathematics at Key Stage 2

Detailed analysis of the Key Stage 2 maths test is needed in order to identify particular areas of the curriculum where there are clear learning difficulties for potentially underachieving, borderline children. The study will also identify areas where support may most effectively be given. *Probable start date: June 1999*

178/99 Research on boys' underachievement

The research will examine strategies which have been employed to raise standards for boys. It will examine, in detail, processes by which this is achieved and the sustainability of the intervention. *Probable start date: September 1999*

179/99 Research on four elements of the Social Inclusion Pupil Support Grant: pupil support

Early information is needed on how the following four elements of the above grant are implemented and developed: 1) attachment outsourcing for LEA services to schools; 2) 24-hour curriculum for pupils in need of special help; 3) use of further education and 4) voluntary sectors to make provision for difficult pupils under 16. *Probable start date: September 1999*

189/99 Evaluation of the Ethnic Minority Achievement Grant

From April 1999, DfEE will have responsibility for this grant. The evaluation will measure its cost-effectiveness in respect of raising ethnic minority achievement. A key output will also be to identify examples of good practice. *Probable start date: May 1999*

193/99 Monitoring and evaluation of the Education (National Curriculum) (Exceptions at Key Stage 4) Regulations 1998

To meet DfEE's objective of ensuring that all young people reach 16 with the skills, attitudes and personal qualities that will give them a secure foundation for lifelong learning, work and citizenship, regulations came into force in September 1998 to set aside aspects of the National Curriculum at Key Stage 4. These regulations allow schools to offer selected pupils wider opportunities for work-related learning in order to raise attainment and help bring disaffected young people back into education. Research is needed to follow-up early adopters of the regulation to allow DfEE to collect good practice and formulate guidance. *Probable start date: June 1999*

194/99 Out-of-school study support: evaluation of Playing for Success - Stage 2

A small-scale evaluation of the first seven football clubs involved in this initiative is already in progress. The second stage of the evaluation in 1999-2000 will adopt methodologies developed in stage one to assess the success of the initiative across all clubs involved. It will focus on the extent to which Playing for Success is helping to raise literacy and numeracy skills. *Probable start date: July 1999*

197/99 An assessment of recent changes in the nature and quality of pre-16 work experience

As a result of research three years ago, guidance and support materials were developed to help schools underpin the quality of placements and enhance the learning outcomes. New legislation has also come into force to give schools more flexibility in the timing of work experience during Key Stage 4. The aim of this new research will be to understand how these initiatives have influenced the delivery and quality of work experience, using the previous research as a baseline and, in collaboration with project 196/99 (see p194), draw out good practice adopted by other key players such as the careers service. *Probable start date: October 1999*

204/99 Research into instrumental music services

This research will establish the nature of instrumental music provision across the country and assess the success of each individual service in relation to its cost-effectiveness, degree and quality of provision. *Probable start date: July 1999*

Developing in everyone a commitment to lifelong learning, so as to enhance their lives, improve their employability in a changing labour market and create the skills that our economy and employers need

125/99 Further analysis of the relationship between training and business performance using the ESRC dataset

Better evidence and understanding of the relationship between training and business performance would be helpful in promoting to employers the need for them to play an active part in delivering Objective 2 (lifelong learning, skills and employability). An ESRC longitudinal dataset on a range of employer indicators (including provision of training) has existed since 1991 and has been added to in 1998, permitting further analysis. *Probable start date: May 1999*

126/99 Skill needs, training opportunities and training take-up by middle managers

It has long been argued that management skills are a crucial aspect of competitiveness but that UK managers are less skilled and qualified than many of their international peers. Many decisions are made at middle management levels and evidence is needed on perceptions of needs (managers and external agency views), training opportunities available, take-up in order to make recommendations for raising skill levels of middle managers. *Probable start date: June 1999*

127/99 Study of the impact on business of employer investment in learning

Employer investment in learning is an important component of encouraging lifelong learning, raising skill levels and improving employability, yet there is surprisingly little formal, robust evidence on the extent and nature of the benefits to businesses of such investment. This longitudinal study seeks to examine employers' training activity in the context of the returns, both direct and indirect, to the businesses funding that training, highlighting issues along the way such as what constitutes training, what are the benefits and how benefits feed through the business. *Probable start date: June 1999*

131/99 Research to clarify and monitor scope and sectoral/occupational coverage of national training organisations (NTOs)

Evidence suggests that some of the newer, smaller NTOs are uncertain of the exact sectoral/occupational coverage. The projects aim is to provide accurate and up-to-date data on employers and employees in order fully to represent them and their needs and to form the basis of their future labour market intelligence and skills forecasting. *Probable start date: May 1999*

132/99 Survey of employer use and views of NTOs

A detailed survey is required to ensure that NTOs' ultimate customer – employers – are aware of NTOs, use them and are satisfied with the support they receive. A quick telephone survey of a large sample of employers needs to be repeated in the early years of NTOs to measure their successes with employers. This regular survey would contribute to the overall evaluation of the NTO network. *Probable start date: June 1999*

133/99 A review of NTOs' representation and scope

This study will review NTOs' labour market information on their respective sector or occupational groups. It will examine what information is held by each NTO on the profile of its sector,

including its number of employers and employees. Assessments will be made of the adequacy of this information as the basis from which to conduct future skill needs analysis. There will also be a review of how NTOs actually represent all employers and employees in their respective sectors, especially small employers. *Probable start date: April 1999*

135/99 National Adult Learning Survey (NALS) 2000

The National Adult Learning Survey 2000 will measure the extent of adult participation in learning, and the benefits of learning as perceived by individuals. Data will be collected through face-to-face interviews with a representative sample of adults in England and Wales. The sample will be large enough to allow boosted samples for particular groups. The survey will be comparable with NALS 1997, so information will be available on trends in adult learning at a three-year interval. Further, NALS 2000 will have a longitudinal panel element in preparation for later repeats, so as to measure the impact of learning on individuals over time. NALS 2000 will provide a statistical basis for evaluating the success of key DfEE policies affecting adult learners. It will be the main vehicle by which DfEE will measure achievement of the national target for participation in adult learning. *Probable start date: May 1999*

137/99 Employers' awareness and use of open learning

The project will have two stages: the first stage will look at employer awareness of distance learning; the second stage will focus on small and medium enterprises (SMEs), looking at how technology is being used in these organisations and examining the barriers to use. The second stage will also identify the factors which enable open learning to be successfully implemented in some SMEs and not in others. The results of this project will contribute to developments in lifelong learning policies, especially those directed at the effective uptake of open learning by SMEs. *Probable start date: June 1999*

138/99 Overall framework for evaluating lifelong learning strategy

This work will inform further thinking about future development of the overall lifelong learning strategy, particular elements within it, their relationships to each other and their cumulative impact. The aim is to develop a framework for evaluating progress across the spectrum of lifelong learning policies, including: key indicators of progress at the level of the individual, the firm, the community and the country as a whole; identifying the most valid and reliable methods available to measure benefits at these different levels; measures of the contribution of lifelong learning to competitiveness, social cohesion and quality of life; and relative effectiveness and value for money (public and private) of different interventions. *Probable start date: May 1999*

139/99 Costings and evaluation of local adult information, advice and guidance services

A new programme is being introduced to provide local information, advice and guidance (IAG) services to more adults. These services will be linked to the future development of the University for Industry and Learning Direct. A combination of research and evaluation is required effectively to develop, manage and evaluate this strategy. There are two elements to this study: a) adult information, advice and guidance costings study; and b) evaluation of government-supported IAG in 1999-2000. As 1999-2000 will be a pilot year for the new local IAG services, it is critical that DfEE learns from the activity supported in Year 1 to inform future developments in Year 2 and beyond. *Probable start date: June 1999*

140/99 and 142/99 Learning and training at work: multi-purpose survey of employers

Two surveys, one running in 1999 and one in 2000. They will focus on employers with ten or more employees. The results will enable DfEE to improve its monitoring of the investment in training and usage of its policies and initiatives made by employers. *Probable start dates: 1999 survey – May 1999; 2000 survey – January 2000*

164/99 Final evaluation of the ADAPT/EMPLOYMENT Community initiative

This work will involve producing separate Final Evaluation reports of the ADAPT and EMPLOYMENT Community initiatives. The evaluation will assess the contribution of the EMPLOYMENT Community initiative in developing and mainstreaming innovative approaches to promoting employability, equal opportunities and social inclusion which can be used more widely. It will also assess the contribution of the ADAPT Community initiative in developing and mainstreaming innovative approaches to workforce development. The research will inform planning of the Community initiatives in the next programming period (2000-2006). It meets European Commission requirements on evaluation. Each member state will be carrying out a final evaluation of ADAPT and EMPLOYMENT. The evaluations will involve a combination of desk-based research, quantitative analysis of monitoring data and surveys of projects funded by ADAPT and EMPLOYMENT. *Probable start date: May 1999*

165/99 Final evaluation of ESF Objective 4

The research will assess the impact of support from European Social Fund (ESF) Objective 4 on both employees and employers in terms of employability and adaptability. It will help DfEE understand more about workforce development. The results will help inform thinking and planning for ESF programmes post-2000. *Already commissioned*

180/99 Identification of strategies to reduce student non-completion in higher education

A qualitative study of student retention/non-completion in higher education (HE), involving interviews and focus groups with students who have dropped out and with others who are defined as being 'at risk', e.g. those who have switched courses or taken a break. The study will place a particular emphasis on identifying the nature and amount of intervention which could make the difference between dropping out and completing the course, including financial factors and the possible to link to the

use of access funds. The results of the study will inform DfEE of ways in which relatively minor adjustments in the targeting of student support (both financial and non-financial) could improve equality of opportunity in HE. *Probable start date: September 1999*

181/99 Literature review of the economic benefits of HE

The will cover both first degree and sub-degree qualifications, including: international evidence on rates of return and links between HE investment and economic growth; knock-on benefits of investment in HE research and training on the economy; comparisons with rates of return to other levels of educational attainment; and evidence on the extent to which graduate earnings premiums reflect real productivity differences between graduates and non-graduates, as opposed to screening effects. Particular emphasis will be placed on the benefits to SMEs of taking on graduate employees. The results of the literature review will enable DfEE better to understand how investment in HE contributes to economic growth at local, regional and national levels. This information will be useful both in the context of policy decision making and also for promoting the benefits to employers of recruiting graduates into their workforce. *Probable start date: June 1999*

182/99 Participation in HE by mature students

A likely series of case studies in different local labour markets to gather information on the motives of mature students entering HE, and to identify a range of factors which encourage or inhibit participation for this group. The study would also include an investigation of the possible deterrent effects of the introduction of tuition fees and the abolition of maintenance grants on their decision to enter HE and on the type and location of the course studied. The project will be a joint venture with CVCP, HESA, UCAS and HEFCE. *Probable start date: June 1999*

183/99 Participation in higher education by students from lower socio-economic groups

A survey of 1999-2000 entrants from

lower socio-economic groups which would include any possible effects of the introduction of tuition fees and the abolition of maintenance grants on their decision to enter HE and the type and location of the course studied. A 'control' group of students from middle and higher socio-economic groups would be included in the study. A comparable sample of young people who had achieved similar educational qualifications but who had decided not to enter HE will be asked about this decision and about any changes in the nature of the HE product which would have attracted them to apply. The results of the study will inform future policy decisions through increased understanding of the impact of funding changes on access to, and participation in, HE. *Probable start date: September 1999*

184/99 Reasons for older worker drop-out from NVQ units and full NVQs

There exists a need for greater understanding of why adults do not complete their units or full national vocational qualifications (NVQs) and what steps might be taken to improve staying-on figures. The research would examine both unit and full NVQ drop-out, since older workers do not necessarily need to obtain a full NVQ. Part of the research would also examine the need to widen access to further education as noted in the Kennedy report. *Probable start date: July 1999*

185/99 The validity and transferability of NVQs in the workplace: third phase study

The study contributes to the development of a more skilled and qualified workforce and is the anticipated third stage of a project (the second stage in early 1999 is developing tools to assess the validity of NVQs in the workplace, their transferability, and the extent to which employees who possess these qualifications can perform adequately). The new study would research the application of these tools and methodologies to selected NVQs over two years in order to draw lessons which will directly inform the future design of NVQs and of the training programmes which lead to their achievement. *Probable start date: June 1999*

186/99 Research to assess initial response by schools and colleges to the Government's Qualifying for Success reforms to post-16 qualifications, and likely impact in promoting broader programmes of study

The project would consist of a quantitative survey of current and future plans for post-16 provision in schools and colleges following the Qualifying for Success consultation. *Probable start date: August 1999*

187/99 Delivering key skills effectively

Possession of key skills enhances the employability of learners, enabling them to apply their knowledge and skills in both current and future jobs. This project will examine whether learning is more effective and transfer of skill better achieved through an integrated approach, where key skills are developed as part of a wider course of study, or where the skills are separately developed. *Probable start date: May 1999*

188/99 The extent to which costs are a barrier to NVQ accreditation.

Directly addresses the access of learners to qualifications which recognise their achievements and which thereby enhance their employability in current and future jobs. Past research has indicated that few employers find costs a barrier to the initial introduction of NVQs. However, companies are known to vary in the degree to which they are prepared to support the cost of NVQ accreditation – i.e. the certification by awarding bodies, as opposed to the training which precedes it. *Probable start date: July 1999*

190/99 Evaluation of New Start (round two) partnership projects

The study will provide important policy lessons on how best to re-engage 16 to 17-year-olds who are not in education, training or employment. The evaluation of the first round of New Start partnership projects, which mainly focus on young people of compulsory school age, is currently under way. This study will extend the picture by evaluating the second round of partnership projects, focusing particularly

on learning lessons about re-engaging 16 to 17-year-olds and from experiments with 'gateway'-style approaches. A sample of projects will be looked at in depth at a particular point in time using a variety of research methods. *Already commissioned*

191/99 Barriers to take-up of Modern Apprenticeships/National Traineeships by SMEs/specific sectors

The study will provide policy lessons on how to increase take-up of Modern Apprenticeships (MAs) and National Traineeships (NTr) by SMEs and certain sectors. The study will involve statistical analysis to set take-up of MA/NTr by SMEs in context, supported by case studies of SMEs to identify particular barriers to, and supporting factors in involving SMEs. A second strand of the project will be to complement statistical analysis of take-up by sector with case studies, to explore the barriers and supporting factors in sectors with apparent low take-up. *Probable start date: June 1999*

192/99 Outcomes and progression to/from MAs and NTr

Building on in-house statistical analysis on outcomes and progression, the study will involve case studies of employers across a wide range of sizes and framework sectors, aimed at understanding in detail how young people who have completed their apprenticeship/traineeship are used and what opportunities there are for them to progress, not only within the company, but in terms of gaining further qualifications. *Probable start date: July 1999*

196/99 Identifying good practice by careers services (and other organisations) in working with 'status zero' young people

The study will examine a number of projects where careers services, in partnership with other organisations, are working with young people who are without education, training or employment ('status zero') in order to re-engage them in learning and/or work. It will look at the type of work which is being conducted and assess which is most effective. In particular, it will look at how projects overcome the barriers which exclude

these young people from learning and employment and how they encourage the development of skills needed to secure and retain jobs. Examples of good practice will be sought. *Probable start date: September 1999*

193/99 The Youth Cohort Study programme

In-depth secondary analysis of Youth Cohort Study (YCS) data on topics relating to young people which are of current policy interest. For example, research under the current work programme has included analysis of the progress post-16 of those young people who were low achievers in school. The new programme will fund between three and five research studies using existing YCS data and two new data sets which will soon be available. The first will provide information on 16 to 17-year-olds who were eligible to leave compulsory education in 1997; the second will provide follow up data on 18-year-olds who were eligible to leave school in 1995. *Probable start date: November 1999*

198/99 Youth Cohort Study: cohort 10, sweep 1

The survey provides information on the education and labour market activities, characteristics and attitudes of 16-year-olds in England and Wales. It provides information on who is participating in education and training broken down by characteristics such as ethnicity and disability. Retrospective information is collected on life at school, including truancy, exclusions, careers guidance and exam results. It will mirror similar surveys carried out, typically at two-year intervals, since 1985. *Probable start date: November 1999*

199/99 Youth Cohort Study: cohort 9, 18-year-olds sweep

The survey provides information on education and labour market activities, characteristics and attitudes of 18-year-olds in England and Wales. It provides information on who is participating in education and training broken down by characteristics such as year 11 GCSEs, ethnicity and disability. The sample will consist of those who were surveyed at ages 16 and 17. This supplies

unique information on flows of young people between different education, training and employment activities. *Probable start date: November 1999*

200/99 Comparative standards in 16-19 education

This research will enable DfEE to consider the standards, quality and effectiveness of 16-19 provision in schools and colleges. It will identify examples of good practice in institutions and will seek to quantify the characteristics which contribute towards high standards. The study will be carried out in two stages, first an analysis of existing data and then more detailed research within institutions. *Probable start date: April 1999*

Helping people without a job into work

134/99 Development of analyses from combined Welfare to Work database

Development work associated with setting up a longitudinal study of claimants; to investigate administrative data sources relevant to Welfare to Work and propose how they may be used for research purposes and to identify the benefits, problems and costs of such a longitudinal study, and to develop a proposal. *Probable start date: June 1999*

143/99 Maximising employment policy impact and value for money of local employment strategies

This study will consider how national policies can draw on and complement locally-based activity. In particular it will consider: the respective contributions of activities funded under different funding routes; indicators of local infrastructures, and priorities for local capacity-building; and ways in which different activities might work together better to the benefit of individual participants. *Probable start date: June 1999*

144/99 Employment sustainability

The issue of sustaining as well as entering work is receiving increasing attention in employment policy. In sup-

port of this, evidence is needed on patterns of job retention and loss after leaving unemployment, and the circumstances where different types of interventions deliver sustained employment. It will also be helpful if analysis could identify any shorter-term indicators of longer-term sustainability. *Probable start date: June 1999*

149/99 Family-friendly working

This project will examine the level, scope and quality of family-friendly working arrangements in Britain. The work will probably take the form of a survey of both employees and employers. This research will support policy-makers in developing family-friendly policies, in particular helping parents combine family and working life. *Probable start date: September 1999*

150/99 Entry, retention and loss: a study of the childcare workforce

This research would clarify the processes by which people decide to enter child care work and/or training, and what influences them to stay or leave the occupational sector. Findings from the research would inform policy-makers about improving recruitment and training in ways which will assist retention and improve the quality of the child care workforce as part of the National Childcare Strategy. *Probable start date: May 1999*

151/99 Longitudinal study on the effect of out-of-school childcare on younger children (feasibility study)

This project will look at the feasibility of tracking three groups of young children (4 to 6-year-olds, 7 to 10-year-olds and 11 to 14-year-olds) who participate in out-of-school care. The project will establish whether such a study will provide information on the effects of this type of care on children's development. *Probable start date: June 1999*

156/99 Social exclusion: a review of data

Joint venture with the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, the Department of Trade and

Industry, the Department of Social Security and the Home Office. The project will map out the nature and extent of current data collection at local, regional and national level. The study will incorporate data from a range of service areas, including education, employment, social services and police. The aim is to improve the quality and compatibility of local information available for needs assessment, resource allocation and local strategic planning. This will also involve identifying data that should be gathered, considering indicators of disadvantage and drawing out strategic research and information priorities for DfEE. *Probable start date: May 1999*

157/99 Feasibility study and development work for longitudinal study of ethnic minorities and key transition stages to employment

This work will assess the feasibility of conducting a longitudinal study on ethnic minorities and their transition from education into the labour market. The focus of the planned longitudinal work would be to follow individuals through key transition points from the later years of compulsory education, through FE/HE/training, and entry into the labour market. The feasibility study will be followed by development work for the main study. *Probable start date: October 1999*

160/99 Barriers to employment for offenders

This project will examine the

problems currently faced by offenders in looking for, finding and retaining a job. The study will be undertaken in co-operation with the Home Office and will be based on three stages: an initial review of research in this area, including an assessment of the current rules of disclosure and employers' access to conviction details; an in-depth study among both employed and unemployed offenders, and employers, into the barriers and stepping stones to employment; and a survey of offenders and employers to quantify the issues. The study will act as an important benchmark in this area in light of the Government's commitment to establish a Criminal Records Agency. *Probable start date: September 1999*

162/99 Disability: attitudes and experiences

This project will explore the attitudes and perceptions of disability and the experiences of disabled people themselves, including whether or not they have experienced discrimination. It will explore change in these attitudes and experiences, including those of employers and service providers of all sizes, which may reflect the impact of the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) and establish a baseline against which future changes can be monitored. *Probable start date: May 1999*

163/99 Monitoring the DDA: stage 2

This project will provide a longer-term evaluation of the effectiveness of

the DDA and essential information for the development of civil rights. A current project 'Monitoring the DDA' is developing a database of all known cases brought under Part II and Part III of the DDA and their outcomes. The aim of the new project will be to provide continuous evaluation of such cases, to maintain and further develop the monitoring system and to ensure that the database is updated and disseminated appropriately. Regular interim and *ad hoc* reports will be provided. The project will also ensure a better understanding of the way in which courts and tribunals are interpreting the concept of reasonableness which will help underpin the communications strategy for SMEs. *Probable start date: May 1999*

166/99 What does ESF add to New Deal projects?

This research project will investigate the added value that the ESF brings to New Deal. It will consist of a face-to-face survey with around 100 staff from ESF-funded New Deal partnerships to ask about how ESF funds have been used. The research will be carried out in two stages. The pilot work will take place this summer and will consist of qualitative interviews with a few staff from ten ESF/New Deal partnerships. The main fieldwork will take place in summer 2000. The research will provide valuable evidence to improve the impact of ESF funds in supporting the objectives of the New Deal. *Already commissioned*

Information for potential contractors

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

projects listed in this article an application form can be requested by phoning the research answerphone service (0114 259 3232); via the DfEE internet page (www.dfee.gov.uk/research/index) or by contacting Jane Welfoot, Analytical Services, Department for Education and Employment, Room W601, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ.

Completed forms (one form for each project) should be returned to Jane Welfoot at the above address or by fax (0114 259 3858) or by e-mail (jane.welfoot@dfee.gov.uk).

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

New Deal statistics and the New Deal Evaluation Database

By Michael Daly and Russ Bentley, Research and Development Division, Employment Service

Key points

- New Deal for young unemployed people has been operating on a national basis for just over a year. New Deal for long-term unemployed people aged 25+ has been operating nationally for around nine months.

- Up to the end of December 1998, over 214,000 young people have started on New Deal for young unemployed people. Some 39,000 have been helped into unsubsidised jobs. In all, 14,000 entered subsidised jobs, and a further 43,000 have been helped through the other options.

- Some 81,000 people have joined New Deal for long-term unemployed people aged 25+. Of these, 2,500 have been helped into unsubsidised jobs and 1,800 into subsidised jobs. A further 3,800 have been helped into further training or education.

- A wealth of detailed information has so far been made available, primarily through a monthly statistical First Release, including regular information for local New Deal delivery units. Key tables are published in *Labour Market Trends* for the first time this month, and will be published monthly from now on. Over time, the range of information presented here will change as new issues emerge.

- The New Deal Evaluation Database is playing a key role in the overall evaluation of New Deal, which has been extensively reported elsewhere.

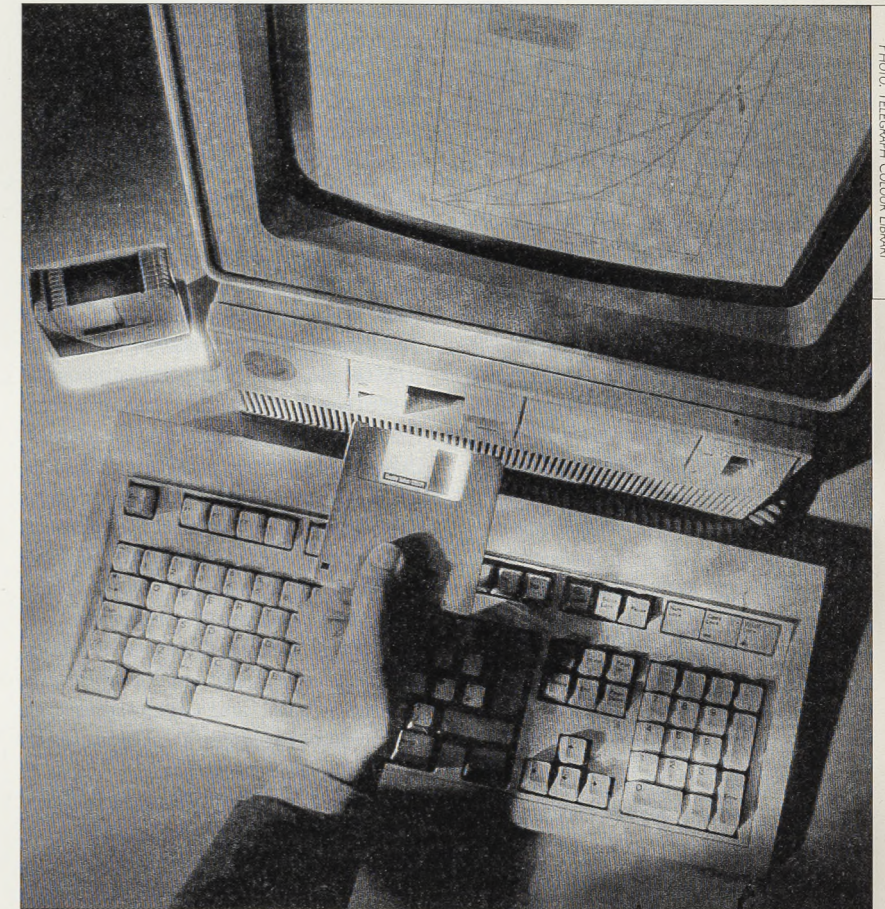


PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

This month's Labour Market Trends contains new statistical tables giving figures for participants and results of New Deal. This technical report explains the tables and the data sources used, and summarises the main features of New Deal.

Introduction

This article introduces a new set of statistical tables in *Labour Market Trends*, which report on New Deal for young unemployed people (Tables F.11-F.14) and New Deal for long-term unemployed people aged 25+ (Tables F.16-F.18). These tables are all derived from the New Deal Evaluation Databases created by the Employment Service (ES) for Great Britain, and by the Department of Economic Development for Northern

Ireland. It briefly outlines the background of New Deal and the broader evaluation strategy, and how the Evaluation Database fits into that. It goes on to describe the sources and construction of the database, and to summarise the results to date, and sets out the current publication arrangements. Finally, it gives a brief outline of plans for future developments. A *technical note* gives detailed definitions of the concepts used.

Background: New Deal and its evaluation

New Deal for young unemployed people was introduced in 12 pathfinder areas in January 1998, and nationally from April 1998. New Deal for long-term unemployed people aged 25+ has been operating nationally since June 1998.

The key features of these initiatives are outlined in *Boxes 1* and *2*. More detail of the provision for young people was given in an earlier article in *Labour Market Trends*.¹ This same article also set out the strategy for the evaluation of New Deal for young unemployed people, which is effectively being extended to New Deal for long-term unemployed people aged 25+. A key feature of the strategy is the creation and use of an Evaluation Database.

A separate article² outlined the way in which New Deal is expected to show up in major labour market statistics.

The role of the New Deal Evaluation Database

The New Deal Evaluation Database, which has been set up and is managed by Research and Development Division in ES, tracks individual participants in New Deal from before their entry, through the New Deal process, and after they leave. In the monitoring and evaluation of New Deal it fulfils three key roles:

- it gives detailed and comprehensive information on the progress of New Deal: numbers of people joining and leaving, their personal characteristics, which options they follow for example;
- it gives some information on the immediate and longer-term outcomes of New Deal participants; and
- it acts as a sampling frame for other evaluation studies.

It is important to understand the complementary nature of the Evaluation Database and other evaluation studies, particularly in regard to the measurement of outcomes. Both have their own strengths. The strength of the database is that, by using available administrative data, it is feasible to measure the outcomes of all New Deal participants, and to track

them continuously over a period of years. The disadvantage however is that the information is imperfect. While the database can tell if a participant is known to have gone into a job, it does not tell ES anything for example about the earnings of the individual, and only in some cases the industry and occupation. Tracking of those who have left New Deal is through monitoring claims for Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). ES is thus able to identify those who, having left New Deal, subsequently return to claim JSA. However, while it can tell ES that somebody who left New Deal to go into a job has not returned to JSA, this does not confirm absolutely that they are still in work.

More detailed evaluation studies, on the other hand, as well as giving a range of information (on attitudes for example) which is not collected at all by the database, can give much more detailed information about subsequent employment – earnings, hours, whether training is offered, for example – which are vital for a proper evaluation. The disadvantage of these studies is that they collect information on a sample basis only, and cannot therefore give results for small local areas, or on a continuous monthly basis.

In order to maximise understanding of how New Deal is working, the overall evaluation will draw on both types of information.

Progress on New Deal evaluation to date has been summarised in a report published in January this year.³ The studies on which it draws have also been published separately.⁴ Since then, two further studies have been published.⁵ A news item on p160 summarises findings from some of these ES reports. As they become available, further studies will be published in the same way.

Construction of the New Deal Evaluation Database – data sources

The database is constructed from available administrative information, enabling ES to minimise both the costs and the burdens on the providers of data. There are three principal sources:

- the Labour Market System (LMS) – a client management system used by

ES to manage its work with individual unemployed claimants in Jobcentres;

- the Joint Unemployment and Vacancies Operating System (JUVOS) – a record of all computerised claims for JSA, run by ONS, and used as the main source for statistics of the count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits (the claimant count); and
- a payments system operated for ES, which manages most payments to employers participating in the subsidised employment option.

Labour Market System

LMS is a complex system which facilitates much of the day-to-day business of ES. It contains the records of all clients of ES (thereby including all claimants of JSA), details of the vacancies which have been notified to ES and the employers offering them, and information on the training and placement opportunities available. It is, however, much more than a repository for data, also supporting a wide variety of functions. A basic example is vacancy matching. All vacancies recorded on LMS are coded by occupation, allowing ES staff to search for those vacancies which match the preferred occupation(s) of each individual client. LMS will also record which vacancies a client has been submitted for, and whether he or she was successful.

Another key set of LMS functions aid the interview process: LMS will remind an adviser when a client is due for an interview; it has a diary function to allow the adviser to select a suitable time and will generate a letter to the jobseeker notifying them of the time. LMS will record when the interview actually took place, and any actions agreed during that interview.

LMS has been significantly enhanced to cope with the introduction of New Deal: for example, to record when somebody becomes a New Deal participant, and when they begin options. There remain, however, some New Deal functions which are not supported, and for which additional data collection is necessary (see below).

An extract from LMS is provided on the last Friday of every month, containing the details of those clients who

have newly been identified as eligible for or participating in New Deal, and any actions recorded for all those clients so far identified who are still on New Deal. The client details include identification information such as name, address, National Insurance (NI) number, plus basic personal characteristics such as date of birth, sex and ethnic origin. The actions covered in the extract include: jobs for which the client has been submitted, and whether they were successful; training or programme opportunities to which they were referred, and whether they started; interviews conducted; New Deal-specific information such as starts on New Deal, on the Gateway, or on the options; qualifications information (those held on entry, those aimed for and those achieved); any referrals to adjudication officers for non-compliance with JSA regulations (e.g. failure to attend interviews, lack of availability for work) and any benefit sanctions applied as a result.

JUVOS

This system is the primary source of the regular statistics on the number on the claimant count (it is supplemented by separate counts of the very small number of claims which are processed clerically rather than through the relevant computer systems). It takes as its source the JSA Payments System run by the Benefits Agency.

The data which are of principal interest for the New Deal Evaluation Database are the dates of start and end of all (computerised) claims for JSA, and the reason for termination of claim (which is present in about 80 per cent of cases). The Evaluation Database holds details of all such claims which have begun since January 1995, plus any which were current at January 1995.⁶ Each month, ONS provides ES with details of all flows on and off JSA during the most recent month.

CSL payments system

This system is run for ES by CSL Ltd., and is the means by which most of the subsidies attracted by participants on the New Deal subsidised employment option are paid to the relevant employers. One key purpose in using

these data is to confirm that a subsidy is actually being paid, as a confirmation of LMS data, but the data are useful in other ways. Because the CSL record is at the level of the employer, rather than the individual workplace, it enables ES to link together all individuals with a single employer. This in turn enables ES to record how many employers are participating in New Deal and how many New Deal employees they have. It also gives ES a name and address for the employer, which is invaluable as an aid for conducting employer surveys. The CSL data also record payments of the allowances paid to employers to help cover training costs, which gives a measure of the degree to which those who leave before the six months are up have completed their option, as alternative to the simple measure of how much time they had spent on the option.

ES has also been working with ONS to link the CSL employer records to records held on the Inter-Departmental Business Register. This serves several purposes. The first is that it enables ES to set the subsidised employment with an employer in the context of the overall size of their business, in terms of total employment and total number of establishments. Secondly, it enables ES to relate the outcomes of the subsidised employees with a particular employer to the characteristics of that employer: addressing questions such as whether there is any variation in the likelihood of completing the subsidy period with the industry, the age or the size of the business. Thirdly, it enables ES, by comparison with the results of more general business surveys, to compare the profile of those businesses participating in New Deal with the profile of all businesses, and hence of non-participating employers.

Additional data sources

Although the vast majority of the information comes from the sources described above, there are some additions. For New Deal for long-term unemployed people aged 25+, LMS records neither the qualifications information of participants (prior qualifications, those aimed for or those achieved) nor, for those who enter before reaching two years of unem-

ployment, the category under which they were deemed eligible for early entry. These are both recorded instead on paper forms, which have to be keyed onto the database.

Again for New Deal for long-term unemployed people aged 25+, part of the design is that participants can be referred to existing provision: Work-Based Learning for Adults (WBLA – or Training for Work in Scotland), ES Programme Centres, Jobclubs and Jobplan Workshops. LMS records only starts on these forms of provision, so that if a trainee does not return to New Deal after completing their course, there is no record on LMS of when they left or why (although this may in some cases be available from JUVOS). To supplement the LMS data, ES has added to the Evaluation Database data taken from the WBLA database maintained by DfEE, and from a separate database of participants in ES programmes: these give useful additional information, including the immediate destination on leaving.

In some areas, where New Deal for young unemployed people is delivered by a private sector lead, employment subsidies are not always paid through CSL. In these cases, ES is seeking equivalent data from the payment systems used in each area.

Construction of the Evaluation Database – combination of data sources

Data from all the sources described above are sent to the contractor employed for the work, Opinion Research Corporation International. The latest updates are added to the existing records for the same individual, matching on the NI number. LMS actions are processed together with the data from JUVOS and CSL to produce a record of the key information for the individual – e.g. dates of starting and leaving the Gateway, options entered and dates, reason for leaving New Deal – and a summary of other information, such as total number of interviews recorded.

Such combined processing is necessary because the information required is sometimes in one source and sometimes in another – an exit into a job

may be recorded either as a job placing on LMS or as an off-flow into employment on JUVOS for example. In some cases, the data from different systems can be in conflict: for example, the date of a job placing on LMS may be slightly different to the date on which the JSA claim ended as recorded on JUVOS. A series of rules and procedures has been developed to resolve such conflicts.

Data from the other sources is also added, and from this an extract of a subset of the data is produced and sent to ES on CD-ROM for detailed analysis.

The timings of the different extracts vary, and in order to assemble a complete picture for any month, it is necessary to wait until all the data are available. As a result, data are first published via a DfEE statistical First Release just under two months in arrears: for example, data for the period to the end of January 1999 were published on March 25th.

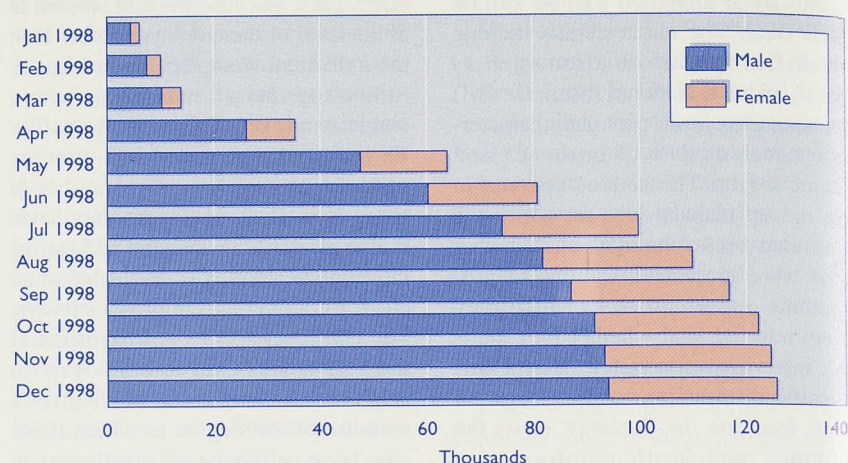
Summary of results to date

New Deal for young unemployed people

Tables F.11 to F.14 present statistics for New Deal for young unemployed people (for more details of the programme for young unemployed people, see Box 1).

Table F.11 shows separate figures for the UK and Great Britain and summarises the numbers entering and leaving New Deal for young unemployed people over the calendar year January to December 1998. Across the

Figure 1 Numbers on 18-24 New Deal by month; Great Britain; January-December 1998



Source: Employment Service

UK, the total number participating built up from just over 6,000 at the end of January 1998 to over 14,000 at the end of March 1998; since the national roll-out at the beginning of April 1998 the total has risen to 133,800 at the end of December (see Figure 1). Some 73 per cent of all those joining have been men. Overall, women are slightly more likely than men to have left New Deal by the end of December 1998: 43 per cent of all females who started in January to December have left, against 39 per cent of males.

Table F.12 again shows separate figures for the UK and Great Britain and identifies where those participating at the end of December 1998 were in the New Deal process. Across the UK, as one would expect, with the Gateway period designed to last for up to four

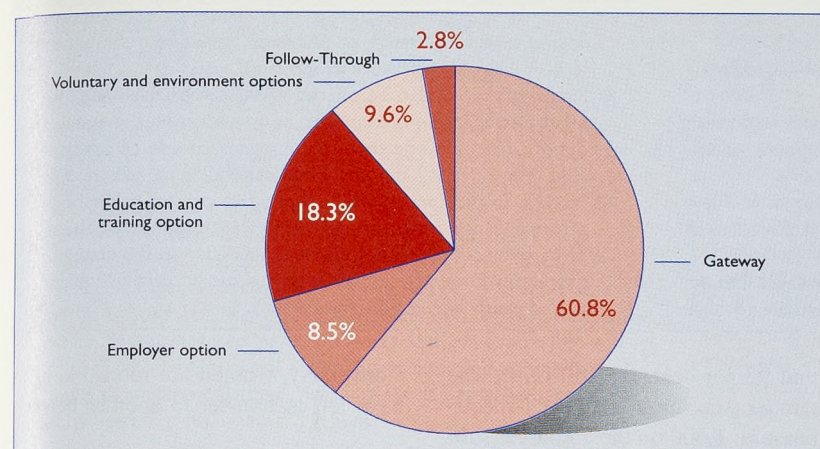
months from the date of the first New Deal interview, the majority, 62 per cent, are still on the Gateway (see Figure 2). Of the 47,900 who were on an option, half were on the full-time education and training option, nearly a quarter were on the subsidised employment option, and the rest split evenly between the voluntary sector and environment task force options. There are now a growing number of people in the Follow-Through phase of New Deal, although it is anticipated that some of these will later rejoin an option.

Again, there are differences between men and women, between those with disabilities and other participants, and between those from ethnic minority groups and the overall figures. While there is a small difference between men and women in the proportion who have

Box 1 New Deal for young unemployed people – key features

- Introduced in 12 'pathfinder' areas in January 1998, and nationally from April 1998.
- Aimed at those aged 18-24 who have been claiming JSA continuously for at least six months.
- Early entry available for a number of special groups (see technical note).
- Delivered through 142 local partnerships, in New Deal 'units of delivery'.
- A mixture of delivery arrangements: some led by ES, some by private sector organisations, some joint venture partnerships.
- Participants first enter a Gateway period lasting up to four months, during which they receive support in their job search activity, and help in becoming more employable.
- Those who do not find unsubsidised work during the Gateway move on to one of four options: a period of subsidised employment, lasting six months; a course of full-time education or training lasting up to 12 months; work with a voluntary sector organisation, lasting six months; or work with an environmental task force, lasting six months.
- All participants have to move on to an option. There is no 'fifth option' of simply remaining on JSA.
- Those who do not find work during or at the end of their option move on to a Follow-Through period, during which they continue to receive support and advice.

Figure 2 Position of those on 18-24 New Deal; Great Britain; end-December 1998



Source: Employment Service

moved onto options, people with disabilities are more likely to be on an option (42 per cent against 36 per cent overall). People from ethnic minorities are less likely to have moved onto options (31 per cent compared with 37 per cent for White participants). Overall, 24 per cent of those on options are on the subsidised employment option. Within this, a slightly greater proportion of men than women, but a significantly fewer proportion of people from ethnic minority groups, are on the subsidised employment option. People with disabilities are just as likely to be on the employer option as are all participants. Some 50 per cent of those on options are on the full-time education and training option. Within this, there is a greater proportion of women (53 per cent) than men (48 per cent), and a significantly greater proportion of people from ethnic groups (65 per cent). People with disabilities are just as likely to be on the full-time education and training option as are all participants.

Table F.13 shows, separately for the UK and Great Britain, the immediate destinations of young people who have left the New Deal Gateway (see also Figure 3). Across the UK, 140,100 young people have left the Gateway in the year to December 1998. These are made up of 82,300 who left New Deal altogether, and 57,800 who left to take up an option. Of those who left New Deal altogether, 37,800 are known to have gone into an

unsubsidised job. A further 18,800 went into other known destinations – mainly transfers to other benefits, but also, for example, starts on training courses. Of those whose destination is not known, a proportion will have gone into jobs, but have not been recorded as such in the systems which generate the data. In total, nearly 52,000 young people have gone into jobs from the Gateway, of which nearly three quarters are unsubsidised jobs.

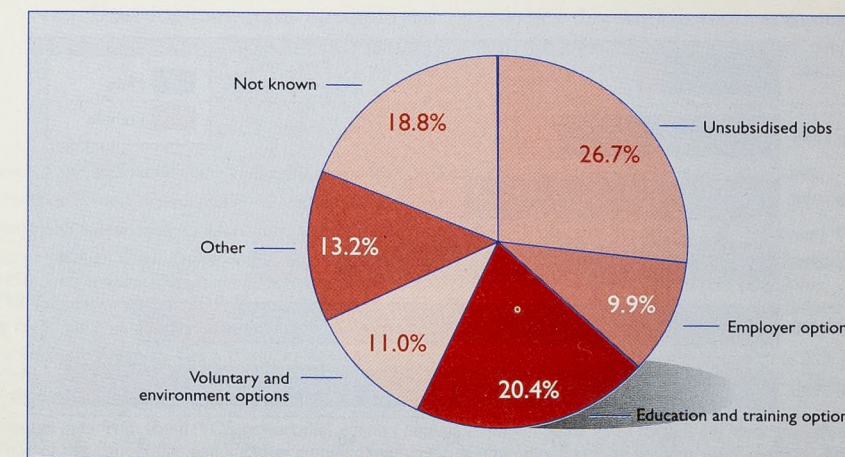
Table F.14 shows, for Great Britain only, the destinations on leaving New Deal for all those who have left to date, broken down into those who left before receiving their first interview, those

who left during the Gateway phase having had at least one interview, and those who have left after having been on an option. In total, 46 per cent of all leavers to date have gone into an unsubsidised job. Of the 86,200 leavers to date, most – 65,700 – left during the Gateway stage, after having at least one interview. Some 14,300 left before having their first New Deal interview, and 6,100 so far have left after starting on an option. Even among those who left before attending their first interview, nearly 40 per cent are known to have gone into unsubsidised employment. Note that of the leavers who have been on an option many will have left that option early, and so the figures shown for this group cannot be assumed to be a good guide to the figures for later months, when a higher proportion will be young people who have completed their option. To date, 49 per cent of leavers from options have entered unsubsidised employment.

New Deal for long-term unemployed people aged 25+

Tables F.16 to F.18 present results for the New Deal for the long-term unemployed aged 25 or over (for more details of this programme, see Box 2). Unlike the New Deal for young unemployed people, the New Deal for the long-term unemployed aged 25+ is fundamentally different in some respects across GB and

Figure 3 Immediate destinations of leavers from the Gateway; Great Britain; January-December 1998



Source: Employment Service

Box 2 New Deal for long-term unemployed people aged 25+ – key features

- Main provision was introduced nationally in June 1998.
- Aimed at those aged 25 and over who have been claiming JSA continuously for two years.
- Some early entry available for special groups, although these are not quite the same as for New Deal for young unemployed people (see *technical note*).
- Delivered in the same units of delivery, although unlike New Deal for young unemployed people, delivery is ES-led in all areas.
- Participants receive a series of advisory interviews. During this Advisory Interview Process, they will continue to have access to the full range of provision, including referrals to WBLA (Training for Work in Scotland).
- Participants may also be offered either a subsidised employment placing lasting six months, or an education and training opportunity, allowing them to pursue a course of full-time study for up to 12 months while continuing to receive JSA.
- Starting in November 1998, alternative provision has been piloted in 28 units of delivery. Participants in these November pilots are not currently included in the statistics presented here. More details of the design of these pilots will be presented in a future article.

Northern Ireland. Consequently, coverage of the tables is, at present, for GB only.

Table F.16 summarises the numbers entering and leaving New Deal over the six months July to December 1998. The total number participating built up from 34,900 at the end of September to 66,800 at the end of December 1998 (see *Figure 4*). Some 84 per cent of all those joining have been male. In common with the New Deal for young unemployed people, women are slightly more likely than men to have left New Deal by the end of December 1998: 20 per cent of all females who started in July to December have left, against 17 per cent of men.

Table F.17 shows where those participating at the end of December 1998 were in the New Deal process. As one would expect, with the Advisory Interview Process designed to last for three to six months from the date of the first New Deal interview, the majority,

around 92 per cent, are still on it. The remainder were on a New Deal-specific measure: 1,600 on the employer subsidy, and 1,300 on education and training opportunities; 2,400 are on WBLA. People with disabilities and those from ethnic minority groups are just as likely as other participants to have moved onto a New Deal-specific measure, or be on WBLA.

Table F.18 shows the immediate destinations of the 19,200 people who have left the Advisory Interview Process. In all, 27 per cent have left for employment (3,500 unsubsidised and 1,800 subsidised), 7 per cent for education and training opportunities, 13 per cent for WBLA, 14 per cent to normal jobseeker activity, and 39 per cent for other reasons. Men are slightly more likely to have left for subsidised employment than women; but no more likely to have left for unsubsidised employment.

Conversely, women are more likely to have left to transfer to another benefit.

Publication arrangements

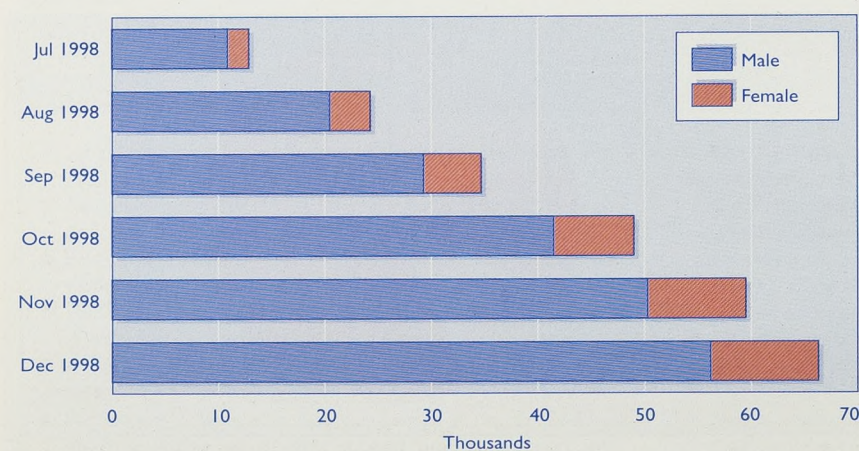
Results from the Evaluation Database for Great Britain have been published monthly since May 1998 for New Deal for young unemployed people, and from January 1999 for long-term unemployed people aged 25+. They are given in the DfEE Statistical First Release, normally on the last Thursday of each month, covering the period up to the end of the last month but one (that is, for example, the March release gives figures up to the end of January). This Statistical First Release gives mainly results at national (Great Britain) level, with some regional figures. A separate press notice is issued simultaneously by the Scottish Office, giving equivalent figures for Scotland, also taken from the Evaluation Database. The Welsh Office also releases equivalent figures in a quarterly press notice.

The key tables are also prepared monthly for each unit of delivery in Great Britain. These figures are placed in the House of Commons Library on the day of publication of the Statistical First Release. It is planned to make the figures available electronically through the Nomis® on-line database.

Figures for Northern Ireland are published monthly, in a press release from the Training and Education Agency. These figures come from the separate Northern Ireland New Deal Evaluation Database. For more detail on New Deal in Northern Ireland, see *Box 3*.

From this month, tables will be published monthly in *Labour Market Trends* (Tables F.11 to F.14 and F.16 to F.18).

Figure 4 Numbers on New Deal for long-term unemployed by month; Great Britain; July-December 1998



Source: Employment Service

Box 3 New Deal for Northern Ireland

New Deal for young unemployed people

This was introduced in Northern Ireland in April 1998 on the same basis as in Great Britain. There were no pathfinder areas in Northern Ireland. On becoming eligible to enter, participants are referred by the Social Security Agency – which delivers JSA services in Northern Ireland – to the Training and Employment Agency, which is responsible for New Deal. The Gateway and Follow-Through elements are discharged through the Northern Ireland Employment Service, which is part of the Training and Education Agency. The options are delivered by 26 consortia, based on the 26 District Council areas in Northern Ireland, which are contracted to the Training and Education Agency.

Eligibility for New Deal for young unemployed people is the same as in Great Britain, including similar arrangements for early entry for disadvantaged groups.

New Deal for long-term unemployed people aged 25+

From June to November 1998, the New Deal for long-term unemployed people aged 25+ in Northern Ireland operated on much the same basis as in Great Britain – that is, it was open to those aged 25 and over who had been unemployed and claiming JSA for a period of two years or longer. The main differences were that WBTA and education and training opportunities were not available in Northern Ireland.

From 30 November 1998, eligibility for New Deal has been extended to all JSA claimants whose period of unemployment is 18 months or longer and who are aged 25 or over. This group are subject to a mandatory referral to the New Deal Gateway which lasts up to three months, followed by an Intensive Activity Period, currently also of up to three months, if they remain on JSA.

The Gateway and Intensive Activity Period are similar to those operating in the pilot areas for the New Deal for long-term unemployed people aged 25+ in Great Britain, but there are a number of important differences. First, the mandatory referral covers all members of the target group for the programme. Secondly, the target group includes both those in the stock of long-term unemployed and those flowing through the 18-month threshold – in Great Britain the pilots cover only those who flow through the threshold. Thirdly, education and training opportunities are available on entry, whereas in Great Britain participants have to wait until they are 12 months unemployed before they become eligible.

Consistency of data

Northern Ireland has different information systems for those on training and employment schemes partly reflecting differences in the mix of programmes and also that departments and agencies often have functions which differ from those of the counterparts in Great Britain. These differences hamper the production of consistent statistics, although key data are being produced on a comparable basis.

bringing together where possible figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland to give United Kingdom totals. Owing to the constraints of the production timetable, these tables will always be slightly behind those released in the Statistical First Release etc. – for example, the tables in this issue of *Labour Market Trends* contain data up to the end of December 1998, consistent with the figures first published at the end of February.

The *Labour Market Trends* tables, like those in the separate press releases, will evolve over time. As more and more people go through New Deal, the scope for

detailed analysis of the information increases. As New Deal itself matures and evolves, new issues will emerge, which will be reflected either in new tables, or amendments to the existing ones.

Future extensions to the database

The Evaluation Database described above covers participants in New Deal for young unemployed people and New Deal for long-term unemployed people aged 25+. There are two further

extensions to this, both nearing completion, to cover New Deal for Lone Parents and the November pilots of New Deal for long-term unemployed people aged 25+. It is also intended to extend the database to cover participants in New Deal for Partners of the Unemployed and New Deal for Disabled People, but this work is at a relatively early stage. There is a similar, although currently less sophisticated database covering participants in Prototype Employment Zones.

When this work is more complete, it will be described in a further article.

Notes

- 1 'New Deal for the young unemployed: monitoring and evaluation', Jane Hall and Katrina Reid, pp549-53, *Labour Market Trends*, November 1998.
- 2 'New Deal and its effect on labour market statistics', Simon Wood, pp237-42, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1998.
- 3 *The New Deal for Young Unemployed People: a Summary of Progress*, John Atkinson, Institute for Employment Studies, ES Research Report No. ESR13, February 1999.
- 4 *The New Deal for Young People: A Good Deal for Employers?*, Dawn Snape with Diana George and Jill Keegan, Social and Community Planning Research, ES Research Report no. ESR 6, December 1998; *The New Deal for Unemployed Young People: Case Studies of Delivery and Impact in Pathfinder Areas*, Evaluation Development and Review Unit, The Tavistock Institute, ES Research Report no. ESR7, December 1998; *New Deal for Young Unemployed People: the Gateway (a Qualitative Study among Participants)*, Social and Community Planning Research, ES Research Report no. ESR 8, December 1998.
- 5 *Employers, Young People and the Unemployed: a Review of Research*, Chris Hasluck, Institute for Employment Research, ES Research Report no. ESR 12, March 1999; *Employers and the Employment Option of the New Deal for Young Unemployed People: Employment Additionality and its Measurement*, Chris Hasluck, Institute for Employment Research, ES Research Report no. ESR 14, April 1999.
- 6 Additionally, the Evaluation Database incorporates data from the JUVOS cohort file, which contains all claims since 1983 for a 5 per cent sample of the population. For a recent example of the use of the cohort file, see 'Incidence and repeat spells of unemployment: an analysis using claimant data', Paul Teasdale, pp555-62, *Labour Market Trends*, November 1998. More detail of this source was given in 'The JUVOS cohort: a longitudinal database of the claimant unemployed', Helen Ward and Derek Bird, pp345-50, *Employment Gazette*, September 1995.

Technical note

New Deal for young unemployed people

Eligibility

Those aged 18-24 who have been claiming JSA continuously for six months become eligible for New Deal when they reach the six-month threshold. At that point, their participation is mandatory. Those who have already been unemployed for six months are required to enter New Deal when they reach their next six-monthly Restart interview date, but are entitled to request immediate entry before then. There are 11 additional groups who are entitled to entry to New Deal before reaching the six-month point (see Table 1).

Outline of process

Those joining New Deal first enter a Gateway period lasting up to four months, during which ES and its partners will work with them to improve their employability, and to find unsubsidised jobs for as many as possible. Those who do not find a job will then move onto one of four options:

- a period of subsidised employment, lasting six months (including, from June 1999, support to become self-employed);
- a course of full-time education/training;
- a job with an environment task force; or
- a job in the voluntary sector.

As far as possible, young people will be offered a choice of options. They do not however have the option of remaining on JSA. If the client reaches the end of their option, and still has not obtained a job, they will normally reclaim JSA, and will enter a Follow-Through period. During this, they will remain on JSA, but receive intensive help to find a job.

New Deal for long-term unemployed people aged 25+

Eligibility

Those aged 25+ who have been claiming JSA continuously for two years become eligible for New Deal when they reach

Table 1 Criteria for early entry to New Deal

Category	Notes
<i>New Deal for Young People</i>	
People with disabilities	
Literacy/numeracy difficulties	
English (/Welsh/Gaelic) as second language need	
Ex-regular member of armed forces	
Ex-offender	
Lone parent	
Labour market returner	Somebody who is now actively seeking work, not having participated in the labour market for several years
Large-scale redundancy victim	
Local authority care	
'28-day rule'	those who would have qualified as having claimed JSA for six months or more, other than for short breaks totalling not more than 28 days
Other early entrants	those judged by ES to be at a severe disadvantage in their search for work – for example, homeless people or people with drink or drug problems
<i>New Deal for long-term unemployed people</i>	
<i>People who have been claiming JSA continuously for a year or more:</i>	
People with disabilities	
Literacy/numeracy difficulties	
English (/Welsh/Gaelic) as second language need	
Ex-offenders	
Other early entrants	those judged by ES to be at a severe disadvantage in their search for work – for example, homeless people or people with drink or drug problems
Those claiming other benefits	those who would have qualified as having claimed JSA for two years or more, other than for one or more periods of time spent receiving Invalid Care Allowance, Maternity Allowance, or a range of other allowances
'linking rule'	those who would have qualified as having claimed JSA for two years or more, other than for one or more periods of not more than 12 weeks each when not claiming

Technical note cont.

the two-year threshold. At that point, their participation is mandatory. Those who have already been unemployed for two years are required to enter New Deal when they reach their next annual Restart interview date, but are entitled to request immediate entry before then. There are a number of additional groups who are entitled to entry to New Deal before reaching the two-year point (see Table 1).

Outline of process

Those joining New Deal first enter an Advisory Interview Process lasting between three and six months with an average of seven interviews during which ES and its partners will work with them to improve their employability, and to find unsubsidised jobs for as many as possible. Those who do not find a job may transfer to other provision or move onto one of the two New Deal-specific measures:

- a period of subsidised employment, lasting six months; or
- a course of full-time education/training lasting up to a year while remaining on JSA.

If the client reaches the end of their Advisory Interview Process without taking up an opportunity, they may return to their normal jobseeker activity and will re-enter at their next full-year Restart interview.

A further series of interviews is available as part of the Follow-Through for those returning from subsidised or unsubsidised employment or existing training provision within 13 weeks of leaving JSA or completing the provision, and those completing education and training opportunities.

Definitions

The following notes explain the definitions underlying the data presented here, except where these are self-explanatory – e.g. age or sex. They also cover, for the sake of completeness, other data which are published in the monthly statistical First Release but which are not included here.

Date of entry: an individual is generally deemed as participating in New Deal from the date they are invited to interview. In the case of those seeking early entry, this date may effectively be the same as the date of that interview. In practice, the date on which LMS records the individual as joining New Deal can in some cases be the date of the interview rather than the date of the invitation, but the difference is generally small.

Leaving New Deal: an individual leaves New Deal if: they terminate their JSA claim while on the Gateway/Advisory Interview Process, either because they have obtained an unsubsidised job, or for other reasons; they complete their option, and do not begin a new JSA claim, either because they have obtained a job, or for other reasons; they leave their option early, and do not seek to re-claim JSA – again, either because they have found a job or for other reasons; or, for long-term unemployed, they complete the mandatory interview process and return to a normal jobseeker activity.

Destinations on leaving Gateway/Advisory Interview Process: individuals are shown as having left to go into

employment if either: they are recorded on LMS as having been placed in a job, and leaving New Deal; or they are shown as having signed off for some other reason, and the reason for termination of their JSA claim recorded on JUVOS is to go into a job. These figures will understate to an extent the proportion going into unsubsidised jobs, for two reasons. Firstly, for a proportion (mainly of the more recent leavers), there is no matching JUVOS off-flow record. Over time, more such matches will be identified, and the figures revised as necessary. Secondly, a significant proportion of those whose JSA claim is terminated simply fail to sign on, without returning their JSA form, so that no reason for termination is collected. Previous research suggests that, overall, the proportion of those with an unstated destination who have started work is only slightly lower than the proportion among those who do give a destination. Where a person leaves and subsequently enters a new claim for JSA within 13 weeks, they will rejoin at the point they left with the interruption not counting towards their period of support. In the tables accompanying this article, such people are treated as having been continuously on the Gateway/Advisory Interview Process. 'Other benefits' refers to those who have moved from JSA to a more appropriate benefit, for example Incapacity Benefit or Income Support. 'Other' consists of those who are not recorded on LMS as either going into an unsubsidised job, or transferring to another benefit, and who are recorded on JUVOS as either: gone abroad, started education or training; 'other reason'. The 'not known' category includes both those for whom no JUVOS off-flow information has been matched, plus those with a leaving code of: 'not known'; ceased claiming; failed to sign. It should be noted that these cases are 'not known' as far as the statistical reporting systems are concerned – in some cases, staff in Jobcentres may know the reason for the individual ceasing to claim, but this is not captured systematically by LMS. For young people, a separate survey has been conducted of these cases, asking New Deal personal advisers what they know about their destinations. The results of this are regularly reported in the separate DfEE press notice issued simultaneously with the monthly Statistical First Release. Starts on options are taken primarily from LMS. In the case of the subsidised employment option, this is confirmed when there is a record of a subsidy actually being paid to the employer.

Destinations on leaving after starting an option: These figures are based on a combination of information: the returns which option providers make when a client leaves the option, stating their immediate destination; ES placings and other destinations recorded on LMS; JSA termination codes.

People with a disability: this entry is based on the individual's own assessment and signed confirmation given to ES staff, that the person believes themselves to be disabled in accordance with the Disability Discrimination Act definition. That is, they have a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities (note that this will not necessarily be consistent with sources such as the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which rely entirely on self-assessment, without further discussion or endorsement.) It is not the same as the early eligibility criterion: people seeking early entry on the grounds of having a

Technical note cont.

disability must be assessed as having such; but some who have a disability will qualify for New Deal entry for other reasons (primarily through length of unemployment claim).

Ethnic origin: ES began recording ethnic origin from January 1998, but it was not recorded on IT systems until April 1998. The backlog of information for January to March 1998 starts has now been recorded on the IT systems, although the data are less complete for those who joined in January to March and left relatively quickly. For young people, the effect of this is to understate the number of leavers from ethnic minority groups, particularly in January to March 1998. The basis of the data is self-assessment by the individual client. The categories are the same as in most statistical sources, except that there is a specific option for the client to record 'preferred not to say'. This option is chosen by around 3 per cent of clients.

Qualifications on entry: this information is collected from clients during an interview at the Jobcentre. ES staff then code the qualifications to an equivalent NVQ level. 'Other qualifications' consists of all those which ES staff are unable to equate to an NVQ level. Although the NVQ equivalents are standard, one should be cautious in comparing these data with other sources such as the LFS, because of differences in the methods of data collection. Qualifications data are currently available for only a proportion of starts.

Region: The Statistical First Release includes a summary

breakdown for Scotland, Wales and the regions of England. The regions are the ES regions, rather than Government Office regions. The ES regions are: Scotland, Wales, London and the South East; East Midlands and Eastern; West Midlands; South West; Yorkshire and the Humber; Northern; North West. Separate press notices are released by the Scottish Office and the Welsh Office, giving more detailed figures.

Cohort tables: The Statistical First Release includes tables tracking the progress of cohorts of individuals joining New Deal at the same time. These are defined in two ways: either tracking all those joining New Deal in a given month or all those having their first interview in a given month. The tables track where these individuals were at the end of each month, with two provisos. The first is that, where a participant leaves Gateway, for example to take up a job, and then later rejoins New Deal, they are treated as having been continually on New Deal. The second is that the destination on leaving is their immediate destination; their status may have changed since leaving New Deal.

Unit of delivery: New Deal is being delivered by 142 local partnerships. The areas covered by these are known as units of delivery. These areas are defined mostly in terms of ES districts and Jobcentre areas. The 12 pathfinder areas are: Black Country; Cornwall; Cumbria; Eastbourne; Lambeth; Newcastle; Sheffield and Rotherham; South Derbyshire; Stevenage; Tayside; West Wales and Swansea; and Wirral.

Developments in productivity statistics

By James Partington, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- Detailed plans are now being drawn up to bring output and employment measures onto a more consistent footing.
- ONS is looking into the development of an hours-worked measure of labour inputs. This would be a better measure of labour inputs than the jobcount measure, which is used in the productivity calculations at the moment.
- Developments are also under way in the measurement of output for the services sector. New indices of service sector output are being proposed which will further improve productivity measurement.
- ONS invites comments and suggestions on the plans contained in this article.



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ONS is planning to make changes to the way it measures productivity. This article describes the developments that are under way, and those that are planned for the coming year. It provides an opportunity for users to comment on both the plans and the timescales.

Introduction

LAST MONTH'S *Economic Trends* carried an article discussing the way that ONS measures productivity (see pp65-7, *Economic Trends*, March 1999). The current estimates are based on dividing measures of output by the number of filled jobs. Over recent years, manufacturing productivity has increased at much slower rates than were seen in the 1970s and 1980s. This has led to a number of questions being

raised by government statisticians and by economy-watchers.

The first and most obvious question is whether there have been measurement problems in either the productivity index itself, or one of the component series. Last year, government statisticians met with representatives from the London Business School, who had written an article suggesting that manufacturing productivity growth was understated by official figures. The

London Business School targeted the employment series as a possible problem area, and while government statisticians were able to show that these figures were not subject to the kinds of problems the London Business School had put forward, the productivity puzzle remains.

Developments

A long-term series of developments are under way that will eventually see significant changes to the way productivity is measured. The first of these took place in September 1996, when for the first time, quarterly output and employment questions were merged onto a single new form. This meant that statisticians could see quickly if individual contributors were reporting increases in turnover but falls in employment (and *vice versa*). These new collection arrangements were the first step in ensuring better consistency between output and employment measures.

Despite this change, there are still differences in the ways that output and employment figures are presented. The output measure is 'enterprise-based', whereas the employment figure is presented as a 'local-unit-based' figure. A definition of enterprise and local unit bases is given in *Box 1*. Very broadly, the different bases mean that all of the turnover generated by a business is classified to its main activity, whereas the employment measure reflects the different activities

carried out by the business at different sites. For example, a large petrochemical firm may have 80 per cent of its employment classified to oil and gas extraction, and 20 per cent of its employment classified to research and development. But all of its turnover would be classified to oil and gas extraction. These differences between the measurement of output and employment need to be resolved before further refinements to productivity measurement can be implemented.

Even though the changes since September 1996 have meant that the same enterprises are being asked for their employment and output figures on the same form, different processing techniques are used for the two different variables. The employment figures are currently converted from an enterprise basis to a local-unit basis, and there is still demand for the employment figures to be presented in this way. This is because local-unit based figures have a regional dimension which does not exist for enterprise figures. As all economic variables are measured on an enterprise basis, a new set of enterprise-based employment figure are needed if the output and employment figures are to become consistent. And at the moment, the totals from the provisional enterprise-based series and the existing local-unit based series do not tally.

By the end of 1999, a new annual survey – the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) – will help to square this circle (see pp149-52, *Labour Market Trends*,

March 1999). The ABI will provide employment figures on *both* enterprise and local unit bases, which are guaranteed to add to the same national total. This new set of figures will help government statisticians finally to complete the work on the new enterprise-based measure of employment, leading to full consistency between output and employment measures.

More information on these issues was given in an article which appeared on pp13-16 of *Labour Market Trends*, January 1998.

One of the criticisms levelled at the current productivity measure is that, by measuring output per filled job, it does not accurately reflect the changing nature of the workforce. In particular it will understate productivity growth if part-time jobs are growing faster than full-time jobs. To resolve this problem, the next stage in productivity development will be to introduce a new employment measure, based on hours worked rather than a simple count of the number of jobs. This, too, is an area where there is currently a great deal of research. An article on pp223-31 of *Labour Market Trends*, May 1998, explained the problems of reconciling the various measures of hours worked that are collected from official sources at the moment. In spite of these problems, there is a strong view among users of economic statistics that productivity measures will be much improved when they can take account of hours worked.

While most of the above initiatives relate to measuring labour input, there

are also developments under way within ONS for extending the measure of output. In particular, the range of data for the services sector has traditionally been weaker than that available for the production sector, and this is something that ONS is trying to redress. Over the next year, ONS plans to produce, on a trial basis new indices of

output for certain service industries. The service sector is generally thought of as a difficult sector to measure, especially in 'constant price' terms, because of conceptual difficulties which need to be overcome in measuring service sector prices. These indices will be similar in concept to the index of production.

Further information

For further information, please contact:

Ole Black,
Room 1207,
Office for National Statistics,
Government Buildings,
Cardiff Road,
Newport NP9 1XG,
tel. 01633 812403,
e-mail ole.black@ons.gov.uk.

Consultation

If you are interested in keeping abreast of these developments or think you have contributions which could help in developing productivity statistics, please contact ONS.

Box 1 What is an enterprise?

The term 'enterprise' is used by ONS to describe the structure of a company. Individual workplaces such as factories or shops are known as 'local units', and a group of local units under common ownership is called the 'enterprise'.

For most business surveys run by ONS, forms are sent to the enterprise rather than the local units - in other words, to the head office rather than the individual workplaces. This enables ONS to gather information on a far greater proportion of total business activity than would be possible by sending forms to a selection of local units. But it has the disadvantage that it is difficult to make regional estimates - all the employment of, say, a chain of shops would appear to be

concentrated at the site of the head office.

Further differences between enterprise and local unit data can be seen in the industry coding. Take, for example, an enterprise with three cake shops and one bakery, each employing five people. The local unit analysis would put 15 employees in the retail sector and five employees in the manufacturing sector. But the enterprise series puts all 20 people into the sector with the majority activity - in this case, retailing. Detailed industry figures compiled using the workplace approach will therefore be different from industry figures derived using the enterprise approach, although the totals will be the same at the whole economy level.

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OFFICE FOR
NATIONAL STATISTICS

Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

Technical report

Changes to Labour Force Survey seasonal adjustment methodology

By Rachel Hill, Socio-Economic Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

With this year's LFS seasonal adjustment review come several improvements to the methodology used within the seasonal adjustment process; they are in addition to revisions which will occur as a result of the regular review.

Following the 1999 revision the published LFS series from spring 1992 will therefore be made up of seasonally adjusted estimates of UK data, rather than seasonally-adjusted GB data, with non-seasonally-adjusted Northern Ireland data added in for those periods where it was available.

These revisions are generally smaller than revisions usually seen at the time of the annual seasonal adjustment review. The largest absolute difference occurred to the winter 1994/5 estimate of ILO employment (plus 9,000) and the largest relative difference was to ILO employment in spring 1998 (-0.36 per cent).

The seasonally adjusted working-age series will be arrived at by removing the 60/65+ age group from the total 16+ seasonally adjusted series, rather than by taking the sum of the seasonally adjusted series of the constituent age groups as at present.

Corrections will be made to rectify the effects of a questionnaire routing error in the period March-May 1992 to February-April 1993, whereby the question on reason for not seeking work was not asked of men aged 60-65.

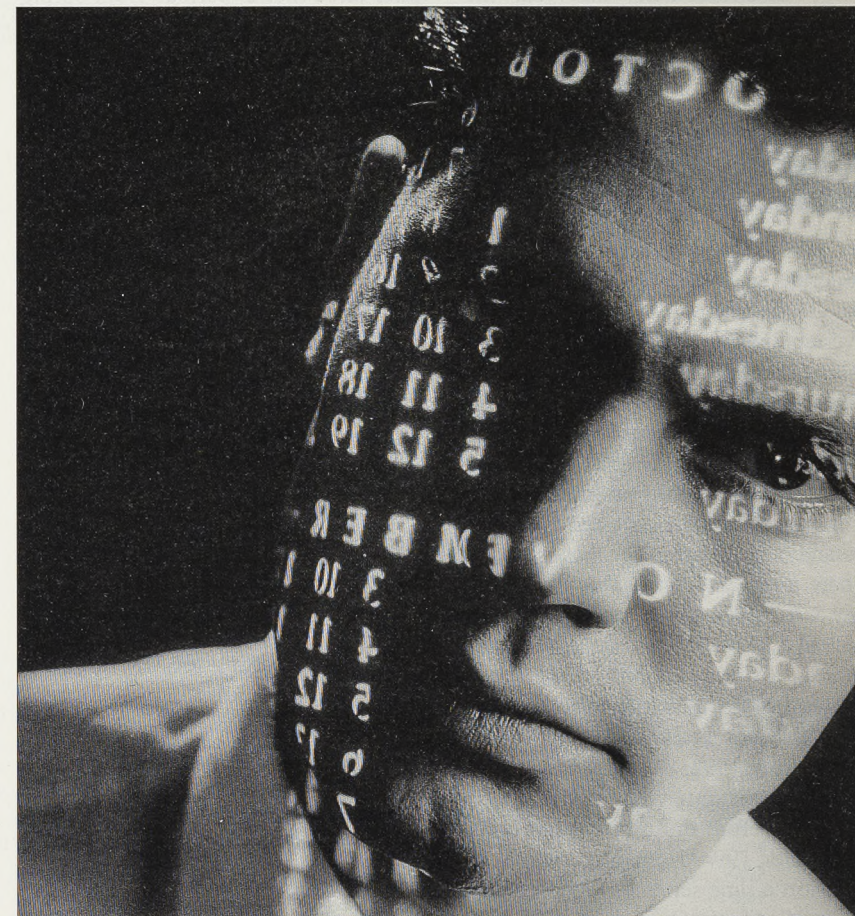


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This technical report explains improvements ONS is making to the way in which the LFS is seasonally adjusted. These improvements will be introduced in a further report later in the year.

Introduction

EACH SPRING, the seasonal adjustment of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates is reviewed, taking into account information on seasonal patterns provided by another year's worth of data. This process involves recalculating the seasonal factors in order to produce revised and more robust seasonally adjusted estimates and is known as the annual seasonal adjustment review.

With this year's LFS seasonal adjustment review come several

improvements to the methodology used within the seasonal adjustment process; they are in addition to revisions which will occur as a result of the regular review. The details of methodological changes are set out in this article; for more information on the methodology used previously see pp313-20, *Labour Market Trends*, June 1998. A further article will appear in *Labour Market Trends* in the summer detailing the results of the review and the revisions made to the main LFS series.

Revisions due to the annual review are usually only made to the previous three years' worth of data. However, because of the changes to the methodology described here, this year the entire seasonally-adjusted LFS series from spring 1992 onwards will be backadjusted.

Seasonal adjustment of LFS data on a UK basis

Currently, the LFS data used to generate seasonal adjustment factors are GB estimates for the averages of overlapping three-month periods on a rolling monthly basis from spring 1992 onwards. Prior to the 1999 seasonal adjustment review, therefore, the series were made up of GB data, seasonally adjusted on a rolling-monthly basis, with non-seasonally-adjusted Northern Ireland data added in for those periods where it was available. This methodology was necessary because Northern Ireland LFS estimates are only available on a rolling-monthly basis from winter 1994/5 onwards, whereas GB estimates are available on that basis from spring 1992; seasonal adjustment of LFS estimates on a UK basis could therefore only have been done for winter 1994/5 onwards, which is too short a time series for good-quality seasonal adjustment.

However, since the publication of seasonally adjusted UK LFS estimates was introduced to the labour market statistics First Release in April 1998 using the above method, ONS and the Northern Ireland Department of Economic Development have produced backcast series for Northern Ireland LFS estimates on a rolling-monthly basis, using the statistical package Tramo, which estimates the missing values through the analysis of the trend and the seasonality. So, for all LFS series published in the labour market statistics First Release, there is now a UK series on a rolling monthly basis, making seasonal adjustment of UK LFS data from spring 1992 onwards possible. Following the 1999 revision the published LFS series from spring 1992 will therefore be made up of seasonally adjusted estimates of UK data.

Following the seasonal adjustment review, a table showing the main LFS seasonally adjusted UK monthly estimates for the averages of overlapping three-month periods from spring 1992 to the present will be published in *Labour Market Trends*. There will be footnotes to tables drawing users' attention to the fact that the Northern Ireland components of the non-spring estimates for 1992, 1993 and 1994 are simulated, and that UK estimates for these periods are also simulated. The other seasonally adjusted UK series will also be publicly available.

Prior to spring 1992, the seasonal adjustment methodology of UK series will remain unchanged, i.e. the UK seasonally adjusted estimates are the sum of the seasonally adjusted estimates for Great Britain plus the non-seasonally adjusted estimates for Northern Ireland. These estimates are not being revised.

Table 1 uses data up to and including autumn 1998. It shows the effect that seasonally adjusting the UK estimates as opposed to adding non-seasonally adjusted Northern Ireland data to seasonally adjusted GB data makes to the four main LFS series (employment, ILO unemployment, economic activity and economic inactivity). The revisions are generally smaller than revisions usually seen at the time of the annual seasonal adjustment review. The largest absolute difference occurred to the winter 1994/5 estimate of ILO unemployment (plus 9,000) and the largest relative difference was to ILO unemployment in spring 1998 (-0.36 per cent).

Changes to the structure of working age series

During this year's seasonal adjustment review, changes will be made to the way the seasonally-adjusted working-age series are calculated. Currently, the seasonally-adjusted working-age series are calculated by taking the sum of the seasonally adjusted series of the constituent age groups, i.e. *working age = 16-17 years + 18-24 years + 25-34 years + 35-49 years + 50-59(women)/64(men)*

From April, this methodology will be amended so that the seasonally-adjusted working-age series are arrived at by removing the 60/65+ age group from the total 16+ seasonally-adjusted series, i.e. *working age = all 16 years and over - 60(women)/65(men) years and over*

This method produces a better seasonally-adjusted working-age series, since the 16+ age group has lower relative sampling errors than each of the constituent age groups. Note that the 60/65+ age groups are not seasonal. Table 2 shows the difference between the two methods of calculating the seasonally-adjusted working-age series. In several cases, the figures obtained through the current method are greater than the total 16+ figures. This effect is due to the summing of the constituent age groups; the proposed method avoids these situations.

Reasons for inactivity

From March-May 1992 to February-April 1993, an error occurred in the LFS questionnaire routing where the question 'reason for not seeking work' was not asked to a proportion of the male working-age population (60 to 65 year-olds). This error affected the following categories (as shown in the labour market statistics First Release Table 14 and Table D.2):

- inactive, would like to work;
- inactive, would not like to work;
- inactive, not seeking, would like to work;
- inactive, not seeking, would like to work, available in the next two weeks;
- inactive, not seeking, would like to work, not available in the next two weeks;
- inactive, not seeking, would like to work, discouraged;
- inactive, not seeking, would like to work, long-term sick or disabled;
- inactive, not seeking, would like to work, looking after family;
- inactive, not seeking, would like to work, student; and
- inactive, not seeking, would like to work, for other reasons.

Table 1 Differences between seasonally-adjusted UK estimates and seasonally-adjusted GB estimates plus unadjusted NI estimates; United Kingdom; spring 1992-autumn 1998

	Thousands and per cent							
	In employment		ILO Unemployed		Economically active		Economically inactive	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Mar-May 1992	2	0.01	2	0.07	4	0.01	-4	-0.03
Mar-May 1993	2	0.01	2	0.06	4	0.01	-4	-0.02
Mar-May 1994	2	0.01	2	0.06	4	0.01	-4	-0.02
Dec 1994-Feb 1995	-4	0.01	9	0.33	5	0.02	-5	-0.03
Jan-Mar 1995	2	0.01	3	0.11	4	0.02	-4	-0.03
Feb-Apr 1995	7	0.03	2	0.10	9	0.03	-9	-0.05
Mar-May 1995	2	0.01	3	0.12	5	0.02	-5	-0.03
Apr-Jun 1995	0	0.00	-2	-0.07	-1	0.00	1	0.01
May-Jul 1995	-2	-0.01	1	0.03	-2	-0.01	2	0.01
Jun-Aug 1995	0	0.00	-5	-0.18	-4	-0.01	4	0.02
Jul-Sep 1995	-2	-0.01	-1	-0.05	-3	-0.01	3	0.02
Aug-Oct 1995	-1	0.00	-2	-0.06	-3	-0.01	3	0.02
Sep-Nov 1995	0	0.00	-2	-0.09	-2	-0.01	2	0.01
Oct-Dec 1995	-1	0.00	-2	-0.07	-3	-0.01	3	0.02
Nov 1995-Jan 1996	-3	-0.01	-1	-0.03	-4	-0.01	4	0.02
Dec 1995-Feb 1996	1	0.00	1	0.04	2	0.01	-2	-0.01
Jan-Mar 1996	3	0.01	0	0.01	3	0.01	-3	-0.02
Feb-Apr 1996	5	0.02	3	0.14	8	0.03	-8	-0.05
Mar-May 1996	0	0.00	5	0.21	5	0.02	-5	-0.03
Apr-Jun 1996	0	0.00	2	0.06	2	0.01	-2	-0.01
May-Jul 1996	-2	-0.01	1	0.03	-1	0.00	1	0.01
Jun-Aug 1996	0	0.00	-3	-0.15	-3	-0.01	3	0.02
Jul-Sep 1996	-1	-0.01	-2	-0.07	-3	-0.01	3	0.02
Aug-Oct 1996	-1	0.00	-2	-0.08	-3	-0.01	3	0.02
Sep-Nov 1996	-3	-0.01	0	-0.01	-3	-0.01	3	0.02
Oct-Dec 1996	-1	0.00	-2	-0.10	-3	-0.01	3	0.02
Nov 1996-Jan 1997	-4	-0.02	-1	-0.03	-5	-0.02	5	0.03
Dec 1996-Feb 1997	3	0.01	-3	-0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00
Jan-Mar 1997	2	0.01	1	0.03	3	0.01	-3	-0.02
Feb-Apr 1997	6	0.02	3	0.14	9	0.03	-9	-0.05
Mar-May 1997	0	0.00	7	0.32	7	0.02	-7	-0.04
Apr-Jun 1997	2	0.01	2	0.11	4	0.01	-4	-0.02
May-Jul 1997	-3	-0.01	1	0.07	-1	0.00	1	0.01
Jun-Aug 1997	-1	0.00	-3	-0.13	-4	-0.01	4	0.02
Jul-Sep 1997	-1	0.00	-3	-0.13	-3	-0.01	3	0.02
Aug-Oct 1997	1	0.00	-4	-0.18	-3	-0.01	3	0.02
Sep-Nov 1997	-4	-0.01	-1	-0.04	-3	-0.01	4	0.02
Oct-Dec 1997	-3	-0.01	0	-0.01	-4	-0.01	4	0.02
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	-5	-0.02	-1	-0.04	-5	-0.02	5	0.03
Dec 1997-Feb 1998	3	0.01	-3	-0.17	0	0.00	0	0.00
Jan-Mar 1998	2	0.01	1	0.04	3	0.01	-3	-0.02
Feb-Apr 1998	7	0.02	2	0.11	9	0.03	-9	-0.05
Mar-May 1998	1	0.01	7	0.36	8	0.03	-8	-0.05
Apr-Jun 1998	3	0.01	3	0.17	6	0.02	-6	-0.03
May-Jul 1998	-4	-0.01	2	0.10	-2	-0.01	2	0.01
Jun-Aug 1998	-1	0.00	-2	-0.15	-4	-0.01	4	0.02
Jul-Sep 1998	0	0.00	-3	-0.18	-3	-0.01	3	0.02
Aug-Oct 1998	1	0.00	-4	-0.21	-3	-0.01	3	0.02
Sep-Nov 1998	-3	-0.01	-1	-0.08	-4	-0.01	4	0.02

Source: Office for National Statistics

Only the estimates for (i) the total working age inactivity and (ii) reasons for inactivity, want a job, seeking but not available, are correct for this period.

In order to obtain revised estimates for the beginning of the time series for this age group of the male

inactive population, linear interpolations were made (these data do not show any seasonality). The missing values for men over 60 for each series were estimated using data from spring 1991 and spring 1993 and assuming that between these dates data decrease or increase at a constant rate. These

estimates (for 60-65) are then added to the corresponding current figures to give the approximation of the working-age estimates.

These data will not be published – the revised estimates were constructed purely for seasonal adjustment purposes.

Table 2 Working-age series – comparing methods; United Kingdom; spring 1992-autumn 1998, seasonally adjusted

	Thousands							
	In employment			ILO unemployed				
	All 16+	Working age		All 16+	Working age			
	Current method	Proposed method	Difference	Current method	Proposed method	Difference		
Mar-May 1992	25,861	25,049	25,046	3	2,830	2,797	2,798	-2
Mar-May 1993	25,563	24,792	24,790	3	2,996	2,961	2,963	-2
Mar-May 1994	25,753	24,975	24,971	4	2,796	2,769	2,770	-1
Dec 1994-Feb 1995	25,954	25,163	25,167	-3	2,535	2,529	2,512	17
Jan-Mar 1995	25,973	25,169	25,182	-12	2,540	2,546	2,521	26
Feb-Apr 1995	26,012	25,214	25,217	-3	2,533	2,530	2,512	19
Mar-May 1995	26,037	25,247	25,242	4	2,512	2,495	2,495	0
Apr-Jun 1995	26,070	25,267	25,256	11	2,484	2,461	2,464	-3
May-Jul 1995	26,103	25,305	25,300	5	2,486	2,459	2,468	-9
Jun-Aug 1995	26,143	25,366	25,352	14	2,481	2,439	2,462	-23
Jul-Sep 1995	26,157	25,360	25,368	-8	2,487	2,462	2,465	-4
Aug-Oct 1995	26,190	25,405	25,404	1	2,468	2,442	2,443	-1
Sep-Nov 1995	26,202	25,411	25,414	-3	2,462	2,436	2,434	2
Oct-Dec 1995	26,298	25,512	25,513	-1	2,396	2,365	2,368	-3
Nov 1995-Jan 1996	26,311	25,529	25,539	-10	2,424	2,383	2,394	-12
Dec 1995-Feb 1996	26,289	25,519	25,520	-1	2,404	2,384	2,379	5
Jan-Mar 1996	26,262	25,494	25,502	-8	2,383	2,374	2,359	15
Feb-Apr 1996	26,277	25,507	25,511	-5	2,399	2,392	2,377	15
Mar-May 1996	26,292	25,526	25,523	3	2,388	2,372	2,368	3
Apr-Jun 1996	26,300	25,543	25,535	8	2,373	2,355	2,353	2
May-Jul 1996	26,323	25,564	25,558	6	2,336	2,313	2,316	-2
Jun-Aug 1996	26,382	25,625	25,610	15	2,319	2,275	2,293	-18
Jul-Sep 1996	26,379	25,603	25,605	-2	2,315	2,287	2,288	-1
Aug-Oct 1996	26,436	25,660	25,656	4	2,319	2,293	2,293	0
Sep-Nov 1996	26,509	25,735	25,742	-7	2,295	2,277	2,269	8
Oct-Dec 1996	26,529	25,772	25,767	6	2,266	2,237	2,242	-5
Nov 1996-Jan 1997	26,601	25,825	25,830	-5	2,229	2,191	2,206	-15
Dec 1996-Feb 1997	26,657	25,885	25,886	-1	2,180	2,151	2,154	-3
Jan-Mar 1997	26,702	25,913	25,918	-5	2,134	2,115	2,107	8
Feb-Apr 1997	26,747	25,955	25,958	-3	2,099	2,085	2,075	11
Mar-May 1997	26,761	25,961	25,960	2	2,083	2,068	2,061	7
Apr-Jun 1997	26,816	26,016	26,008	9	2,082	2,067	2,062	4
May-Jul 1997	26,833	26,026	26,021	4	2,099	2,083	2,078	5
Jun-Aug 1997	26,859	26,062	26,049	13	2,042	2,010	2,022	-12
Jul-Sep 1997	26,911	26,104	26,102	2	1,971	1,949	1,951	-3
Aug-Oct 1997	26,941	26,147	26,141	6	1,930	1,907	1,909	-2
Sep-Nov 1997	26,966	26,161	26,171	-10	1,913	1,903	1,892	11
Oct-Dec 1997	26,982	26,198	26,200	-2	1,893	1,869	1,874	-5
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	26,989	26,205	26,220	-15	1,870	1,833	1,849	-16
Dec 1997-Feb 1998	27,007	26,236	26,238	-2	1,861	1,834	1,842	-7
Jan-Mar 1998	27,020	26,251	26,251	0	1,864	1,846	1,843	3
Feb-Apr 1998	27,050	26,274	26,273	1	1,840	1,826	1,819	8
Mar-May 1998	27,044	26,267	26,271	-3	1,807	1,797	1,787	10
Apr-Jun 1998	27,041	26,266	26,263	3	1,802	1,788	1,780	8
May-Jul 1998	27,120	26,349	26,337	11	1,786	1,775	1,764	11
Jun-Aug 1998	27,166	26,395	26,391	4	1,816	1,787	1,794	-7
Jul-Sep 1998	27,165	26,403	26,399	5	1,804	1,778	1,784	-6
Aug-Oct 1998	27,200	26,430	26,422	8	1,802	1,783	1,782	1
Sep-Nov 1998	27,264	26,478	26,483	-6	1,791	1,782	1,772	10

The revisions to the LFS series

The changes detailed above will take effect from April 1999 with the publication

of the winter 1998/9 LFS data in the labour market statistics First Release. This coincides with the seasonal adjustment review, and so the entire back series will be revised only once. The publication date for the labour market statistics First Release will

be 21 April; further backdata will be published in May's *Labour Market Trends*. An article explaining the revisions made to LFS series due to the seasonal adjustment review will be published in *Labour Market Trends* later in the summer.

Table 2 Working-age series – comparing methods; United Kingdom; spring 1992-autumn 1998, seasonally adjusted – continued

	Thousands											
	Economically active						Economically inactive					
	All 16+	Working age			All 16+	Working age			All 16+	Working age		
	Current method	Proposed method	Difference	Current method	Proposed method	Difference	Current method	Proposed method	Difference	Current method	Proposed method	Difference
Mar-May 1992	28,691	27,818	27,844	-26	16,619	7,324	7,330	-6				
Mar-May 1993	28,559	27,728	27,752	-25	16,842	7,486	7,490	-4				
Mar-May 1994	28,549	27,729	27,741	-12	16,917	7,563	7,567	-4				
Dec 1994-Feb 1995	28,488	27,673	27,678	-5	17,055	7,706	7,701	5				
Jan-Mar 1995	28,513	27,715	27,702	12	17,041	7,675	7,686	-12				
Feb-Apr 1995	28,545	27,726	27,729	-3	17,019	7,671	7,669	2				
Mar-May 1995	28,550	27,740	27,737	3	17,025	7,668	7,670	-2				
Apr-Jun 1995	28,553	27,723	27,720	3	17,032	7,688	7,696	-8				
May-Jul 1995	28,589	27,763	27,768	-5	17,006	7,663	7,658	6				
Jun-Aug 1995	28,624	27,822	27,814	7	16,981	7,617	7,621	-4				
Jul-Sep 1995	28,644	27,835	27,834	2	16,975	7,614	7,612	1				
Aug-Oct 1995	28,658	27,846	27,847	-1	16,974	7,612	7,610	2				
Sep-Nov 1995	28,664	27,848	27,848	0	16,981	7,617	7,620	-3				
Oct-Dec 1995	28,693	27,882	27,881	1	16,965	7,594	7,598	-4				
Nov 1995-Jan 1996	28,734	27,920	27,934	-14	16,937	7,573	7,557	16				
Dec 1995-Feb 1996	28,693	27,892	27,899	-7	16,992	7,610	7,602	8				
Jan-Mar 1996	28,645	27,870	27,861	9	17,051	7,642	7,649	-7				
Feb-Apr 1996	28,676	27,885	27,889	-4	17,030	7,633	7,630	3				
Mar-May 1996	28,679	27,893	27,891	2	17,045	7,642	7,643	-2				
Apr-Jun 1996	28,673	27,893	27,888	5	17,066	7,648	7,658	-9				
May-Jul 1996	28,659	27,868	27,874	-6	17,097	7,692	7,687	6				
Jun-Aug 1996	28,701	27,914	27,903	11	17,074	7,666	7,673	-7				
Jul-Sep 1996	28,694	27,899	27,893	5	17,088	7,689	7,692	-3				
Aug-Oct 1996	28,754	27,953	27,949	4	17,044	7,645	7,648	-3				
Sep-Nov 1996	28,804	28,010	28,011	-1	17,012	7,596	7,599	-3				
Oct-Dec 1996	28,795	28,015	28,009	6	17,032	7,601	7,611	-10				
Nov 1996-Jan 1997	28,830	28,029	28,036	-8	17,011	7,606	7,595	11				
Dec 1996-Feb 1997	28,836	28,031	28,039	-9	17,021	7,614	7,605	9				
Jan-Mar 1997	28,836	28,032	28,025	7	17,030	7,621	7,626	-5				
Feb-Apr 1997	28,846	28,030	28,032	-2	17,033	7,631	7,629	2				
Mar-May 1997	28,845	28,023	28,021	2	17,053	7,656	7,658	-2				
Apr-Jun 1997	28,898	28,077	28,070	7	17,011	7,606	7,617	-11				
May-Jul 1997	28,932	28,093	28,099	-6	16,989	7,603	7,597	6				
Jun-Aug 1997	28,900	28,084	28,071	13	17,039	7,632	7,641	-9				
Jul-Sep 1997	28,883	28,058	28,053	5	17,065	7,662	7,665	-3				
Aug-Oct 1997	28,872	28,056	28,050	5	17,089	7,674	7,678	-4				
Sep-Nov 1997	28,879	28,061	28,063	-2	17,098	7,677	7,680	-3				
Oct-Dec 1997	28,874	28,074	28,074	-1	17,116	7,677	7,680	-2				
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	28,858	28,053	28,069	-16	17,145	7,715	7,695	20				
Dec 1997-Feb 1998	28,868	28,069	28,080	-10	17,148	7,707	7,696	11				
Jan-Mar 1998	28,884	28,090	28,094	-4	17,145	7,701	7,692	10				
Feb-Apr 1998	28,890	28,089	28,092	-2	17,152	7,707	7,704	3				
Mar-May 1998	28,850	28,061	28,058	3	17,205	7,747	7,749	-2				
Apr-Jun 1998	28,843	28,055	28,043	12	17,226	7,763	7,774	-11				
May-Jul 1998	28,906	28,109	28,101	8	17,176	7,720	7,727	-7				
Jun-Aug 1998	28,982	28,193	28,185	8	17,113	7,647	7,653	-7				
Jul-Sep 1998	28,969	28,186	28,183	3	17,139	7,666	7,666	0				
Aug-Oct 1998	29,002	28,211	28,203	8	17,119	7,649	7,656	-7				
Sep-Nov 1998	29,055	28,259	28,255	4	17,079	7,611	7,614	-3				

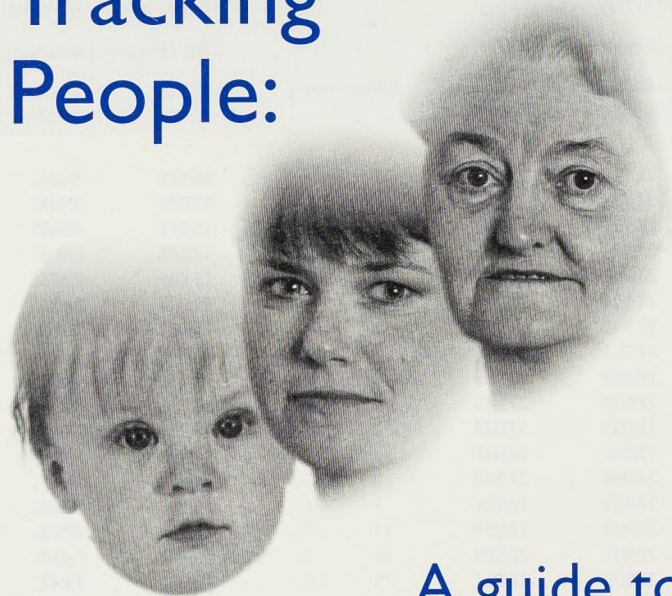
Source: Labour Force Survey

Further information

For further details of this year's LFS seasonal adjustment review or changes to the methodology described here, please

contact: Rachel Hill, Room B2/10, Office for National Statistics, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ, tel. 0171 533 5898, e-mail rachel.hill@ons.gov.uk.

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NEW!

Unemployment and jobseeking: specific groups and their experiences

By Jules Shropshire, Rebecca Warton and Robert Walker, Centre for Research in Social Policy, Loughborough University

Five reports from the DfEE look at the experiences of different groups of claimants.

Key points

- The median length of unemployment experienced by people with health problems or disabilities that they said affected the type of paid work they could do was, at six months, twice that for people in good health. As well as having a disability that may affect their ability to work, disproportionate numbers also had limited qualifications and work experience.

- Respondents who studied took marginally longer than others to leave unemployment (averages of five months and four months respectively). However, once in work, people who had studied were likely to remain in employment for longer than those who had not.

- Ethnic minorities experienced greater difficulties finding and retaining work than did other claimants. The problems ethnic minorities had in moving into work may have been compounded by their unfamiliarity with the legalities around signing on as unemployed and being able to participate in activities they believed would improve their job prospects.

- People who signed on as unemployed by post were disadvantaged in terms of access to jobcentre sources of employment information and in the costs incurred in looking for work. However, postal signers appeared to be as successful as other respondents in their jobsearch.

- The evidence suggests that people who worked part-time (under 16 hours per week) either found part-time work more appealing or encountered greater difficulties moving into full-time work than did other respondents.

Introduction

THIS REPORT presents findings from a study of the causes of persistent and long-term unemployment among particular groups of people. The research was commissioned by the Department for Education and Employment and carried out by the Centre for Research in Social Policy at Loughborough University. The analysis was based on a re-examination of data collected in connection with the evaluation of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA).

The evidence presented in this report is drawn from a representative national survey of almost 5,000 people who were unemployed in June 1995, before JSA was introduced to replace Unemployment Benefit and Income Support (October 1996). Respondents were interviewed on three occasions over a two-year period. The first interview was conducted in autumn 1995, the second interview took place approximately six months later in spring 1996, and the final interview in summer 1997. The groups of interest are:

- people with disabilities (25 per cent of all claimants);
- people studying while claiming benefit (14 per cent of all claimants);
- ethnic minorities (11 per cent of all claimants);
- postal signers (6 per cent of all claimants); and
- people working part-time (under 16 hours per week) while unemployed (3 per cent of all claimants).

People with disabilities

Demographic characteristics, qualifications and work history

People with disabilities were typically less well qualified than people without. Only 57 per cent of claimants with disabilities had formal qualifications, compared with 74 per cent of other people. Claimants with disabilities were also less likely than those without to have had any recent work experience (49 per cent and 58 per cent respectively) and fewer reported experience in 'steady jobs' (31 per cent compared with 39 per cent).

Research brief

Involvement in other activities while signing on

Having a disability did not appear to be a factor that affected claimants' involvement in certain economic or quasi-economic activities. People with disabilities were as likely as those without to participate in part-time work (3 per cent and 3 per cent respectively), part-time study (13 per cent and 14 per cent respectively) and voluntary work (9 per cent and 8 per cent respectively).

Jobsearch

No differences in the methods claimants employed to find work could be linked to whether or not they had a disability. However, people who reported disabilities were less likely to have been applying for jobs than were other respondents. One-third of the former (32 per cent), compared with one-fifth of the latter (21 per cent), had not applied for any jobs a few weeks prior to the first survey interview. However, this difference reflects the fewer job applications made by disabled people over 45 (59 per cent) as compared with non-disabled people of the same age (72 per cent) rather than differences between disabled (81 per cent) and non-disabled (82 per cent) under-25s.

Moving off benefit

Claimants with disabilities were more pessimistic than others about their chances of finding work: 72 per cent believed that their prospects were 'fairly' or 'very' bad, compared with just 56 per cent of other people. In addition, one-quarter of respondents with disabilities feared that they would not be fit enough to work (27 per cent). The evidence suggests that these people might have been realistic in their perceptions of their job prospects. Only 56 per cent of new claimants who reported disabilities left benefit to take up paid work during the two-year study period, rather less than the 73 per cent of other claimants. Furthermore, the median length of unemployment experienced by people with disabilities was, at six months, twice that for other people. Several factors appeared to distinguish between respondents with disabilities who would leave unemployment comparatively early from those who would not: not being from an ethnic minority

group, being in work immediately prior to signing on as unemployed and working part-time while on benefit.

Key finding

Unemployed claimants with disabilities are in double jeopardy. Not only do they have a disability or health problem that may affect their ability to work; disproportionate numbers also have limited qualifications and work experience which create further barriers to securing work quickly.

People studying while claiming benefit

Demographic characteristics, qualifications and work history

Some 14 per cent of claimants studied part-time while claiming benefit. Studying was less likely among the older age groups than the younger ages, and was more likely among women over 25 than men. A significant proportion of claimants who studied part-time spent considerable amounts of time doing so (21 per cent did over 20 hours of weekly study). In comparison with claimants who had formal qualifications, few people who did not study part-time (17 per cent and 6 per cent respectively). Instead, claimants who studied were typically more qualified than claimants who did not. Some 86 per cent of people who studied already had a formal qualification, compared with 67 per cent of other respondents. Accordingly, respondents who studied were more likely to have been in stable well-paid jobs before becoming unemployed than were other claimants. Almost twice the proportion of those who studied compared with those who did not had been employed in management positions (14 per cent and 8 per cent respectively).

Jobsearch

No differences in the proportions of claimants failing to apply for jobs could be linked to whether or not they studied (a quarter in each case). Likewise, claimants generally used the same range of methods to find work regardless of whether or not they studied. However, people who studied were slightly more likely to use sources that advertised the professional and managerial jobs they wanted, or had experience of, for example, national newspapers (51 per cent compared with 44 per cent).

Moving off benefit

While the median length of unemployment experienced by people who

studied was one month longer than for other respondents (five months compared with four months), their spells of employment also lasted for longer (an average of two months longer than for respondents who did not study). One explanation for the marginally longer periods of unemployment experienced by people who studied is that some respondents were remaining unemployed in order to complete their course of study. Having a vocational qualification, a degree or part-time work at least doubled the chances of someone who studied ceasing unemployment quickly and moving into work.

Key finding

People who study while claiming unemployment-related benefits are in general not doing so in order to fill in the gaps of an inadequate education. Rather, these people are studying in order to increase the qualifications they have already and/or to improve their existing skills. They consequently tend to move off benefit slower than other claimants.

Ethnic minorities

Demographic characteristics, qualifications and work history

Regardless of sex, more ethnic minorities held academic qualifications than did other claimants (28 per cent and 23 per cent respectively). Even so, approximately one-fifth of ethnic minorities claimed to have problems with their spoken English (19 per cent). Fewer people from ethnic minority backgrounds had been in work prior to their current spell of unemployment compared with other respondents (38 per cent and 58 per cent respectively). Instead, twice the proportion of ethnic minorities as other claimants had transferred from full-time education into unemployment (19 per cent and 8 per cent respectively). On the whole, claimants had generally had, and continued to be looking for, the same type of jobs regardless of ethnic origin. While respondents did not previously command very high salaries overall, ethnic minority people were at a greater disadvantage by having comparatively lower salaries than even this. Just one-fifth of ethnic minorities, compared with one-quarter of other claimants, had earned over £300 per week in their previous job.

Involvement in other activities while signing on

Fewer claimants from ethnic minority backgrounds were aware of the legalities

around claiming unemployment-related benefits while participating in other activities. Fewer ethnic minorities than other respondents realised that they could sign on and still do some paid work (55 per cent and 70 per cent respectively) or some part-time studying (72 per cent and 79 per cent respectively). However, more ethnic minorities than other people thought that to work or study part-time would increase their chances of finding full-time work.

Jobsearch

Ethnic minorities appeared to use fewer methods of finding work than other claimants. Ethnic minorities were especially less likely than other respondents to look for work in local newspapers (81 per cent and 92 per cent respectively) or to contact an employer directly (26 per cent and 33 per cent). Despite this, ethnic minorities had completed more job applications than had other claimants, but they were not rewarded for their efforts by being invited to more interviews than other respondents.

Moving off benefit

Fewer ethnic minorities than other respondents had left benefit to take up part-time work during the two-year study period (66 per cent and 76 per cent). Of those who moved into work, spells of employment were on average two months shorter for ethnic minorities (14 months) than for other claimants (16 months). Likewise, the median length of unemployment for ethnic minorities was, at eight months, twice that for other respondents. Several factors distinguished between ethnic minorities who would leave unemployment comparatively early from those who would not: being under 34 years; having good academic qualifications; being female; and not having a health problem.

Key finding

Ethnic minorities find it more difficult to move out of unemployment and into work than do other claimants; they also find it more difficult to stay in work for as long as other people.

Postal signers

Demographic characteristics, qualifications and work history

Older people and white claimants were more likely to sign on by post than younger people or ethnic minorities. Postal signers were generally more qualified than other

respondents and were more likely to have been in work before becoming unemployed. Three-quarters of postal signers, compared with 69 per cent of other claimants, had formal qualifications and 61 per cent of the former compared with 56 per cent of the latter had been in work. Before signing on, one-fifth of postal signers had been self-employed, compared with just 4 per cent of others. Postal signers were also more likely than other claimants to have had managerial positions, and accordingly had had higher earnings than other respondents.

Jobsearch and involvement in other activities while signing on

Postal signers were disadvantaged in finding out about job opportunities from Jobcentre sources. Only 54 per cent of postal signers used Jobcentre display boards, compared with three-quarters of other claimants (74 per cent). Travel costs limited more postal signers' jobsearch (48 per cent) than other respondents (40 per cent). Likewise, location was voiced as a problem limiting jobsearch by more postal signers than other claimants (7 per cent and 3 per cent respectively). Regardless of the difficulties faced by postal signers, they were as likely as other claimants to be applying for jobs (78 per cent and 76 per cent). Similarly, even though postal signers may have lived further away from large employers or from places of study they were no less likely to have been involved in part-time work, part-time study or voluntary work than were other respondents.

Moving off benefit

In the short term, people who signed by post were as successful, if not more so, as other respondents in finding paid work. Some 42 per cent of postal signers, compared with 35 per cent of other claimants, had moved into work six months after the first survey interview. However, the rate of entry into work for people who signed by post had declined below that seen by other respondents by the third survey interview (51 per cent and 57 per cent respectively).

Key finding

Postal signers may be disadvantaged in terms of access to Jobcentre sources of employment information and in the costs incurred in looking for work. Even so, people signing on by post appear in the short-term to be as successful as other respondents in their jobsearch. However, this suggests that if they do not secure employment fairly quickly, then the jobsearch disadvantage starts to take effect, placing them at a long-term disadvantage in terms of securing employment.

People working part-time while unemployed

Demographic characteristics, qualifications and work history

In all, 3 per cent of claimants worked part-time (under 16 hours per week) while signing on. Over two-fifths of people working part-time did so for over ten hours per week (45 per cent), the remainder worked between six and ten hours (37 per cent) or five hours or less (18 per cent). Rates of pay were typically low for part-time workers, over one-fifth earned less than £3.00 per hour (22 per cent). Women, owner-occupants and people who had access to private transport were more likely to work part-time than were other respondents. Experience of precarious work was common among part-time workers, with almost one-third describing their employment history as 'mainly casual jobs' (29 per cent). Accordingly, these people were more likely to have had lower weekly take-home pay than claimants who did not work part-time. Over two-fifths of part-time workers (44 per cent), compared with only 26 per cent of other claimants, had had weekly earnings of £100 or less before signing on as unemployed.

Jobsearch

People who worked part-time appeared less likely to use time-intensive jobsearch methods, and were especially less likely to utilise Jobcentre sources for information

than were other respondents. Fewer people who worked part-time had recently applied for jobs and accordingly were less likely to have attended any job interviews than were other respondents.

Moving off benefit

By the time of the second survey interview, 18 per cent of respondents who had been working part-time at the first survey interview had found full-time employment, and this rose to 29 per cent by the third survey interview. However, these proportions were lower than for people who had not been working part-time: 22 per cent being in full-time work at the second interview and 34 per cent by the third interview. Instead, the evidence suggests that two years on from the first survey interview (at the third survey interview) a significant number of people who had worked part-time continued to do so for between 16-29 hours per week (30 per cent) or less than 16 hours (13 per cent)

Key finding

Changes in respondents' employment status over the two-year study period suggests that those who had worked part-time either found part-time work more appealing or encountered greater difficulties moving into full-time work than did other respondents.

Copies of the full reports – cost £4.95 each – are available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6ZQ, tel. 0845 6022260, fax. 0845 6033360. Cheques should be made payable to 'DfEE Priced Items'. Further information about this project can be obtained from Sohagini Shah, EORP3, DfEE, Caxton House, 6-12 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, e-mail sohagini.shah@dfee.gov.uk.

RR102 Unemployment and Jobseeking: the Experience of Claimants Who Sign On by Post.

RR103 Unemployment and Jobseeking: the Experience of People With Disabilities.

RR104 Unemployment and Jobseeking: the Experience of Claimants Who Study Part-Time.

RR105 Unemployment and Jobseeking: the Experience of Claimants Who Work Part-Time.

RR106 Unemployment and Jobseeking: the Experience of Ethnic Minorities.

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

labour.market@ons.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

SOURCES OF LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	S2	EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS	
DEFINITIONS	S3	E.1 Average Earnings Index: industrial sectors	S60
COMPARISONS OF OLD AND NEW TABLE NUMBERS	S4	E.2 Average Earnings Index: industries	S62
REGULARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS	S5	E.21 Unit wage costs	S64
LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE		E.31 Earnings: international comparisons	S65
A.1 Summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	S6	GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES	
A.2 Regional labour market summary	S10	F.1 Number of people participating in the programmes	S66
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY		F.2 Number of starts on the programmes	S67
B.1 Employment by category	S12	F.3 Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	S68
B.2 Employment by age	S14	F.4 Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	S68
B.4 Workforce jobs	S16	F.5 Other training: destination of leavers	S70
B.2 Employee jobs by industry	S18	F.6 Other training: qualifications of leavers	S70
B.3 Employee jobs: production industries	S20	F.11 New Deal 18-24 summary figures	S71
B.4 Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	S21	F.12 Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	S71
B.5 Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	S22	F.13 Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	S72
B.1 Actual weekly hours of work	S24	F.14 Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24	S72
B.2 Usual weekly hours of work	S25	F.16 New Deal 25+ summary figures	S73
B.2 Output, employment and productivity	S26	F.17 Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	S73
B.3 Total hours worked per week	S27	F.18 Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+	S73
UNEMPLOYMENT		OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	
C.1 ILO unemployment by age and duration	S30	G.1 Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	S74
C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age	S32	G.2 Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	S74
C.3 Looking for full and part-time work as employees	S33	G.3 Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	S75
C.4 Claimant count by region	S34	G.11 Labour disputes: summary	S76
C.11 Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	S38	G.12 Labour disputes: stoppages in progress	S77
C.21 Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	S39	G.21 Labour market and educational status of young people	S78
C.22 Claimant count: counties/local authorities	S41	G.22 Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	S78
C.23 Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	S44	G.31 Regional Selective Assistance by region	S79
C.31 Claimant count flows	S48	G.32 Regional Selective Assistance by company	S79
C.34 Destination of leavers from claimant count	S49	RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	
C.35 Average duration of claims by age	S50	H.1 Background economic indicators	S81
C.37 International comparisons	S52	H.11 Retail prices: summary	S82
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY		H.12 Retail prices: detailed indices	S82
D.1 Economic activity by age	S54	H.13 Retail prices: selected items	S83
D.2 Economic inactivity	S56	H.14 Retail prices: general index	S84
D.3 Economic inactivity by age	S58	H.15 Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	S85
		H.21 EU countries: comparisons	S86
		STATISTICAL ENQUIRY POINTS	S88

Publication dates of main economic indicators April - June

Labour market statistics

Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.

April	21 Wednesday
May	19 Wednesday
June	16 Wednesday

Retail prices index

April	20 Tuesday
May	18 Tuesday
June	15 Tuesday

Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers

Old subject, table names and numbers		New table names and numbers	
SUMMARY TABLES			
Labour Force Survey: UK	0.1	UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	A.1
Workforce: UK	0.2	Workforce jobs	B.11
Labour Force Survey: GB	0.3	Regional labour market summary	A.2
Workforce: GB	0.4	Workforce jobs	B.11
Background economic indicators	0.5	Background economic indicators	H.1
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	Employee jobs: industry: production industries	B.13
All industries: by division, class or group	1.4	Employee jobs: by division, class or group	B.14
Employees in employment by region and sector	1.5	Employee jobs by region	B.16
Output, employment and productivity	1.8	Output, employment and productivity	B.32
Selected countries: national definition	1.9	Employment: selected countries: national definitions	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	2.2	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count by region	2.3	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	2.4	Claimant count area statistics: Travel-to-Work Areas	C.21
Claimant count by age and duration	2.5	Claimant count by age and duration	C.12
Claimant count: regions: age and duration	2.6	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count by age: time series	2.7	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count by duration: time series	2.8	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count counties and local authority areas	2.9	Claimant count area statistics: counties and local authority districts	C.22
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	2.10	Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	C.23
Claimant count: rates by age	2.15	Discontinued (but see C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age)	C.2
Selected countries	2.18	Selected countries	C.51
Claimant count: UK flows	2.19	Claimant count flows	C.31
Claimant count: GB flows by age	2.20	Discontinued	
Claimant count: average duration	2.21	Average duration of claims by age	C.35
Claim history: number of previous claims	2.22	Claimant count: number of previous claims	C.32
Claim history: interval between claims	2.23	Claim history: interval between claims	C.33
By sought and usual occupation	2.24	Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	C.14
Claimant count: destination of leavers by duration	2.25	Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim	C.34
Redundancies in Great Britain	2.32	Redundancies in United Kingdom	C.41
Redundancies by region	2.33	Redundancies by region	C.42
Redundancies by age	2.34	Discontinued	
Redundancies by industry	2.35	Redundancies by industry	C.43
Redundancies by occupation	2.36	Discontinued	
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	G.2
Summary: regions	3.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: not adjusted	G.3
LABOUR DISPUTES			
Totals: industries, causes	4.1	Labour disputes: stoppages of work: summary	G.11
Stoppages of work: summary	4.2	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: by industry; causes	G.12
EARNINGS			
Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors	5.1	Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors	E.1
Average Earnings Index: all employees: by industry	5.3	Discontinued	
Manual employees	5.4	Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employee jobs by industry group	E.12
Non-manual employees	5.5	Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employee jobs by industry group	E.13
All employees	5.6	Average earnings and hours of all full-time employee jobs by industry group	E.14
Unit wage costs: index for main industrial sectors	5.8	Unit wage costs: index for manufacturing and whole economy	E.21
Selected countries: index of wages per head	5.9	Selected countries: index of wages per head	E.31
RETAIL PRICES			
Summary of recent movements	6.1	Retail prices: summary of recent movements	H.11
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	6.2	Retail prices: detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	H.12
Average for selected items	6.3	Average retail prices of selected items	H.13
General index: time series	6.4	General index of retail prices	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.21
Selected countries	6.9	Discontinued	
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY			
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	7.1	UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	7.2	UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1
Economic activity by age	7.3	Economic activity by age	D.1/B.2/C.2/D.3
Full-time and part-time workers	7.4	Employment by category	B.1
Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	7.5	Temporarily suspended	
Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)	7.6	Temporarily suspended	
Job-related training received by employees	7.7	Job-related training received by employees	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
Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	8.2	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	F.2
Training for Work: destination of leavers	8.3	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	F.3
Training for Work: qualifications of leavers	8.4	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	F.4
Youth Training: destination of leavers	8.5	Other training: destination of leavers	F.5
Youth Training: qualifications of leavers	8.6	Other training: qualifications of leavers	F.6
OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES			
Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	A1	Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	G.22
Regional selective assistance by region	A2	Regional selective assistance by region	G.31
Regional selective assistance by region and company	A3	Regional selective assistance by region and company	G.32
Total hours worked per week	Statistical update	Total hours worked per week	B.33
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Statistical update	New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	E.11

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

Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE				GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
UK summary	M	Apr 99	A.1	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	M	Apr 99	F.1
Regional labour market summary	M	Apr 99	A.2	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	M	Apr 99	F.2
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
Employment by category	M	Apr 99	B.1	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Apr 99	G.1
Employment by age	M	Apr 99	B.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Apr 99	G.2
Employment by occupation	Q	Feb 99	B.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Apr 99	G.3
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Apr 99	B.11	Labour disputes: summary	M	Apr 99	G.11
Employee jobs by industry	M	Apr 99	B.12	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Apr 99	G.12
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Apr 99	B.13	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 98	299
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Apr 99	B.14	International labour disputes	A	Apr 99	173
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Apr 99	B.15	Trade union membership	A	Jul 98	353
Employee jobs by region	Q	Feb 99	B.16	Labour market and educational status of young people	M	Apr 99	G.21
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	Feb 99	B.17	Economic activity of young people	Q	Feb 99	57
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Apr 99	B.21	Jobseekers with disabilities (placed into employment)	M	Apr 99	G.22
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Apr 99	B.22	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Mar 99	99
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed	M (Q)	Apr 99	B.32	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Dec 98	601
Total hours worked per week	Q	Apr 99	B.33	Women in the labour market	Q	Feb 99	59
Job-related training	Q	Feb 99	B.41	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 99	103
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	Feb 99	B.51	Job-related training	Q	Mar 99	98
Annual Employment Survey	A	Mar 99	137	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Apr 99	G.31
UNEMPLOYMENT				RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
ILO unemployment by age and duration	M	Apr 99	C.1	Background economic indicators	M	Apr 99	H.1
ILO unemployment rates by age	M	Apr 99	C.2	Retail prices: summary	M	Apr 99	H.11
ILO unemployed looking for full-time/part-time work	M	Apr 99	C.3	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Apr 99	H.12
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Feb 99	C.4	Retail prices: selected items	M	Apr 99	H.13
Claimant count by region	M	Apr 99	C.11	Retail prices: general index	M	Apr 99	H.14
Claimant count by age and duration	Q	Mar 99	C.12	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Apr 99	H.15
Claimant count by age and duration: reasons	Q	Mar 99	C.13	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Apr 99	H.21
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M	Apr 99	C.14	Discontinued tables may be found in the list opposite. Please refer to April 1998 Labour Market Trends, pS79, for tables not listed here.			
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Apr 99	C.21				
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Apr 99	C.22				
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Apr 99	C.23				
Claimant count flows	M	Apr 99	C.31				
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Feb 99	C.32				
Interval between claims	Q	Mar 99	C.33				
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Apr 99	C.34				
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Apr 99	C.35				
Redundancies in UK	Q	Feb 99	C.41				
Redundancies by region	Q	Feb 99	C.42				
Redundancies by industry	Q	Feb 99	C.43				
International comparisons	M	Apr 99	C.51				
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY							
Economic activity by age	M	Apr 99	D.1				
Economic inactivity	M	Apr 99	D.2				
Economic inactivity by age	M	Apr 99	D.3				
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS							
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Apr 99	E.1				
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Apr 99	E.2				
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Nov 98	E.11				
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Dec 98	623				
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Feb 99	E.12				
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Feb 99	E.13				
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Feb 99	E.14				
Unit wage costs	M	Apr 99	E.21				
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Apr 99	E.31				
Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313				

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

Discontinued tables may be found in the list opposite. Please refer to April 1998 Labour Market Trends, pS79, for tables not listed here.

A.1 LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE United Kingdom summary: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGSO	MGSR	MGSU	MGSX
All									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	79.8	58.0	72.7	8.8
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	80.4	59.6	74.5	7.3
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	80.6	59.9	75.0	6.9
1991	45,226	28,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	80.1	58.6	73.2	8.4
1992	45,310	28,691	25,861	2,830	16,619	79.2	57.1	71.3	9.9
1993	45,400	28,559	25,563	2,996	16,842	78.7	56.3	70.6	10.5
1994	45,465	28,549	25,753	2,796	16,917	78.6	56.6	70.9	9.8
1995	45,574	28,550	26,037	2,512	17,025	78.3	57.1	71.3	8.8
1996	45,725	28,879	26,292	2,388	17,045	78.5	57.5	71.8	8.3
1997	45,898	28,845	26,761	2,083	17,053	78.5	58.3	72.8	7.2
1998	46,056	28,850	27,044	1,807	17,205	78.4	58.7	73.4	6.3
3-month averages									
Nov 96-Jan 97	45,842	28,830	26,601	2,229	17,011	78.7	58.0	72.5	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	45,857	28,836	26,657	2,180	17,021	78.6	58.1	72.6	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	45,866	28,836	26,702	2,134	17,030	78.6	58.2	72.7	7.4
Feb-Apr	45,879	28,846	26,747	2,099	17,033	78.6	58.3	72.8	7.3
Mar-May (Spr)	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	28,832	26,833	2,099	16,989	78.7	58.4	72.9	7.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	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	73.2	6.7
Aug-Oct	45,960	28,872	26,941	1,930	17,089	78.5	58.7	73.2	6.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	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 97-Jan 98	46,004	28,858	26,989	1,870	17,145	78.4	58.7	73.3	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	46,017	28,868	27,007	1,861	17,148	78.5	58.7	73.3	6.5
Jan-Mar 1998	46,030	28,884	27,020	1,864	17,145	78.5	58.7	73.3	6.5
Feb-Apr	46,043	28,890	27,050	1,840	17,152	78.5	58.7	73.4	6.4
Mar-May (Spr)	46,056	28,850	27,044	1,807	17,205	78.4	58.7	73.4	6.3
Apr-Jun	46,069	28,843	27,041	1,802	17,226	78.3	58.7	73.3	6.2
May-Jul	46,081	28,906	27,120	1,786	17,176	78.5	58.9	73.5	6.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,094	28,982	27,166	1,816	17,113	78.7	58.9	73.6	6.3
Jul-Sep	46,108	28,969	27,165	1,804	17,139	78.6	58.9	73.6	6.2
Aug-Oct	46,121	29,002	27,200	1,802	17,119	78.7	59.0	73.7	6.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,134	29,055	27,264	1,791	17,079	78.8	59.1	73.8	6.2
Oct-Dec	46,147	29,076	27,286	1,790	17,071	78.8	59.1	73.8	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	46,160	29,158	27,319	1,839	17,002	79.0	59.2	73.9	6.3
Changes									
Over last 3 months	39	156	119	37	-117	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Percent	0.1	0.5	0.4	2.1	-0.7				
Over last 12 months	156	299	330	-31	-143	0.5	0.5	0.6	-0.2
Percent	0.3	1.0	1.2	-1.7	-0.8				
Male									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	21,596	16,378	14,885	1,492	5,218	88.6	68.9	80.5	9.1
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	88.8	70.4	82.1	7.5
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	88.7	70.5	82.4	7.1
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	88.1	68.3	79.9	9.3
1992	21,924	16,261	14,365	1,896	5,663	86.7	65.5	76.5	11.7
1993	21,985	16,096	14,078	2,018	5,890	85.9	64.0	75.1	12.5
1994	22,050	16,072	14,215	1,857	5,978	85.6	64.5	75.6	11.6
1995	22,132	16,059	14,423	1,636	6,074	85.1	65.2	76.4	10.2
1996	22,232	16,069	14,498	1,570	6,163	85.0	65.2	76.6	9.8
1997	22,341	16,100	14,777	1,324	6,240	84.8	66.1	77.7	8.2
1998	22,441	16,078	14,973	1,105	6,363	84.3	66.7	78.4	6.9
3-month averages									
Nov 96-Jan 97	22,305	16,094	14,683	1,411	6,211	84.9	65.8	77.3	8.8
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	22,315	16,097	14,717	1,380	6,218	84.8	66.0	77.5	8.6
Jan-Mar 1997	22,321	16,103	14,753	1,350	6,217	84.9	66.1	77.7	8.4
Feb-Apr	22,330	16,101	14,779	1,322	6,229	84.8	66.2	77.8	8.2
Mar-May (Spr)	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 (Sum)	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 (Aut)	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 97-Jan 98	22,408	16,116	14,960	1,156	6,292	84.6	66.8	78.5	7.2
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,416	16,120	14,978	1,141	6,297	84.6	66.8	78.5	7.1
Jan-Mar 1998	22,425	16,110	14,957	1,152	6,315	84.5	66.7	78.5	7.2
Feb-Apr	22,433	16,094	14,957	1,137	6,339	84.4	66.7	78.4	7.1
Mar-May (Spr)	22,441	16,078	14,973	1,105	6,363	84.3	66.7	78.4	6.9
Apr-Jun	22,450	16,072	14,973	1,099	6,378	84.2	66.7	78.4	6.8
May-Jul	22,458	16,093	15,011	1,082	6,365	84.3	66.8	78.6	6.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,466	16,130	15,025	1,105	6,336	84.5	66.9	78.7	6.9
Jul-Sep	22,475	16,124	15,009	1,115	6,350	84.5	66.8	78.6	6.9
Aug-Oct	22,483	16,117	15,002	1,115	6,366	84.5	66.7	78.6	6.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,491	16,152	15,042	1,110	6,340	84.6	66.9	78.7	6.9
Oct-Dec	22,500	16,172	15,061	1,110	6,328	84.7	66.9	78.8	6.9
Nov 98-Jan 99	22,508	16,204	15,053	1,151	6,304	84.7	66.9	78.7	7.1
Changes									
Over last 3 months	25	87	51	36	-62	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Percent	0.1	0.5	0.3	3.2	-1.0				
Over last 12 months	100	88	93	-5	12	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.1
Percent	0.4	0.5	0.6	-0.4	0.2				

LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE A.1 United Kingdom summary: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGSQ	MGST	MGSW	MGSZ
Female									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	23,201	12,109	11,084	1,025	11,092	70.3	47.8	64.2	8.5
1989	23,272	12,389	11,514	875	10,883	71.2	49.5	66.1	7.1
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	71.6	50.0	66.8	6.6
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	71.3	49.4	66.0	7.3
1992	23,386	12,430	11,497	934	10,956	70.9	49.2	65.5	7.5
1993	23,415	12,463	11,485	978	10,952	70.9	49.0	65.8	7.8
1994	23,416	12,477	11,538	938	10,939	70.9	49.3	65.8	7.0
1995	23,442	12,491	11,615	876	10,951	70.9	49.5	65.8	7.0
1996	23,493	12,611	11,793	817	10,882	71.4	50.2	66.6	6.5
1997	23,557	12,744	11,985	760	10,813	71.7	50.9	67.3	6.0
1998	23,614	12,772	12,070	702	10,842	71.9	51.1	67.8	5.5
3-month averages									
Nov 96-Jan 97	23,537	12,736	11,919	818	10,800	71.9	50.6	67.1	6.4
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	23,542	12,740	11,940	800	10,803	71.9	50.7	67.3	6.3
Jan-Mar 1997	23,545	12,732	11,948	784	10,813	71.8	50.7	67.2	6.2
Feb-Apr	23,550	12,745	11,968	777	10,804	71.8	50.8	67.3	6.1
Mar-May (Spr)	23,557	12,744	11,985	760	10,813	71.7	50.9	67.3	6.0
Apr-Jun	23,561	12,780	1						

A.1 LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE

United Kingdom summary: not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All	MGTY	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV	MGUB	MGUE	MGUH	MGUK
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	44,797	28,345	25,860	2,485	16,453	79.4	57.7	72.4	8.8
1989	44,978	28,764	26,689	2,075	16,214	80.0	59.3	74.2	7.2
1990	45,107	28,909	26,935	1,974	16,198	80.2	59.7	74.7	6.8
1991	45,226	28,813	26,400	2,414	16,413	79.8	58.4	73.0	8.4
1992	45,310	28,582	25,812	2,769	16,729	78.8	57.0	71.1	9.7
1993	45,400	28,447	25,511	2,936	16,954	78.4	56.2	70.2	10.3
1994	45,465	28,433	25,697	2,736	17,033	78.2	56.5	70.6	9.6
1995	45,574	28,427	25,973	2,454	17,148	78.0	57.0	71.1	8.6
1996	45,725	28,552	26,219	2,334	17,172	78.1	57.3	71.6	8.2
1997	45,898	28,716	26,682	2,034	17,182	78.2	58.1	72.5	7.1
1998	46,056	28,713	26,947	1,766	17,343	78.0	58.5	73.1	6.1
3-month averages									
Nov 96-Jan 97	45,842	28,745	26,584	2,161	17,097	78.4	58.0	72.4	7.5
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	45,857	28,690	26,556	2,134	17,167	78.3	57.9	72.3	7.4
Jan-Mar 1997	45,866	28,691	26,565	2,126	17,175	78.2	57.9	72.3	7.4
Feb-Apr	45,879	28,726	26,643	2,083	17,153	78.3	58.1	72.5	7.3
Mar-May (Spr)	45,898	28,716	26,682	2,034	17,182	78.2	58.1	72.5	7.1
Apr-Jun	45,909	28,834	26,772	2,062	17,074	78.5	58.3	72.8	7.2
May-Jul	45,921	28,987	26,844	2,143	16,934	78.9	58.5	72.9	7.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45,939	29,111	26,980	2,131	16,829	79.2	58.7	73.3	7.3
Jul-Sep	45,948	29,118	27,051	2,066	16,830	79.2	58.9	73.5	7.1
Aug-Oct	45,960	29,014	27,050	1,964	16,946	78.9	58.9	73.5	6.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,978	28,943	27,024	1,919	17,035	78.7	58.8	73.4	6.6
Oct-Dec	45,991	28,870	27,032	1,838	17,121	78.5	58.8	73.4	6.4
Nov 97-Jan 98	46,004	28,763	26,965	1,798	17,241	78.2	58.6	73.2	6.2
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	46,017	28,723	26,912	1,811	17,294	78.1	58.5	73.1	6.3
Jan-Mar 1998	46,030	28,735	26,887	1,849	17,295	78.1	58.4	73.0	6.4
Feb-Apr	46,043	28,767	26,945	1,822	17,275	78.1	58.5	73.1	6.3
Mar-May (Spr)	46,056	28,713	26,947	1,766	17,343	78.0	58.5	73.1	6.1
Apr-Jun	46,069	28,776	26,983	1,792	17,293	78.1	58.6	73.2	6.2
May-Jul	46,081	28,977	27,132	1,846	17,104	78.6	58.9	73.5	6.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,094	29,204	27,291	1,913	16,891	79.3	59.2	74.0	6.6
Jul-Sep	46,108	29,206	27,309	1,898	16,901	79.3	59.2	74.0	6.5
Aug-Oct	46,121	29,155	27,315	1,840	16,966	79.1	59.2	74.0	6.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,134	29,135	27,333	1,802	16,999	79.0	59.2	74.0	6.2
Oct-Dec	46,147	29,087	27,347	1,740	17,060	78.8	59.3	74.0	6.0
Nov 98-Jan 99	46,160	29,092	27,317	1,775	17,068	78.8	59.2	73.9	6.1
Changes									
Over last 3 months	39	-63	2	-65	103	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Percent	0.1	-0.2	0.0	-3.5	0.6				
Over last 12 months	156	329	351	-23	-173	0.6	0.6	0.7	-0.1
Percent	0.3	1.1	1.3	-1.3	-1.0				
Male	MGTZ	MGTT	MGTN	MGTO	MGTW	MGUC	MGUF	MGUI	MGUL
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	21,596	16,299	14,824	1,475	5,297	88.2	68.6	80.1	9.0
1989	21,706	16,434	15,219	1,215	5,272	88.3	70.1	81.8	7.4
1990	21,801	16,483	15,318	1,165	5,318	88.3	70.3	82.1	7.1
1991	21,871	16,401	14,887	1,514	5,470	87.7	68.1	79.6	9.2
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	86.3	65.3	76.3	11.5
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	85.6	63.8	74.8	12.4
1994	22,050	15,996	14,171	1,825	6,053	85.2	64.3	75.4	11.4
1995	22,132	15,982	14,374	1,608	6,151	84.7	64.9	76.1	10.1
1996	22,232	15,992	14,446	1,546	6,240	84.6	65.0	76.3	9.7
1997	22,341	16,023	14,720	1,304	6,317	84.4	65.9	77.4	8.1
1998	22,441	15,997	14,906	1,091	6,444	83.9	66.4	78.1	6.8
3-month averages									
Nov 96-Jan 97	22,305	16,041	14,661	1,380	6,264	84.6	65.7	77.2	8.6
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	22,315	16,003	14,639	1,363	6,312	84.3	65.6	77.1	8.5
Jan-Mar 1997	22,321	16,010	14,668	1,343	6,310	84.4	65.7	77.2	8.4
Feb-Apr	22,330	16,028	14,713	1,315	6,301	84.5	65.9	77.5	8.2
Mar-May (Spr)	22,341	16,023	14,720	1,304	6,317	84.4	65.9	77.4	8.1
Apr-Jun	22,348	16,080	14,780	1,300	6,268	84.6	66.1	77.7	8.1
May-Jul	22,356	16,170	14,826	1,344	6,185	85.1	68.3	77.9	8.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,367	16,264	14,941	1,323	6,103	85.5	68.8	78.5	8.1
Jul-Sep	22,372	16,259	14,983	1,276	6,113	85.5	67.0	78.7	7.8
Aug-Oct	22,381	16,202	14,997	1,205	6,178	85.1	67.0	78.7	7.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,392	16,129	14,955	1,174	6,262	84.7	66.8	78.5	7.3
Oct-Dec	22,400	16,092	14,949	1,143	6,308	84.5	66.7	78.4	7.1
Nov 97-Jan 98	22,408	16,055	14,935	1,121	6,353	84.3	66.6	78.4	7.0
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,416	16,026	14,905	1,121	6,391	84.1	66.5	78.2	7.0
Jan-Mar 1998	22,425	16,012	14,870	1,142	6,413	84.0	66.3	78.0	7.1
Feb-Apr	22,433	16,017	14,886	1,131	6,416	84.0	66.4	78.0	7.1
Mar-May (Spr)	22,441	15,997	14,906	1,091	6,444	83.9	66.4	78.1	6.8
Apr-Jun	22,450	16,034	14,935	1,098	6,416	84.0	66.5	78.2	6.9
May-Jul	22,458	16,145	15,021	1,123	6,313	84.5	66.9	78.6	7.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,466	16,284	15,117	1,167	6,182	85.3	67.3	79.2	7.2
Jul-Sep	22,475	16,281	15,114	1,167	6,193	85.3	67.3	79.2	7.2
Aug-Oct	22,483	16,209	15,080	1,129	6,274	84.9	67.1	79.0	7.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,491	16,174	15,072	1,102	6,317	84.7	67.0	78.9	6.8
Oct-Dec	22,500	16,159	15,077	1,082	6,341	84.6	67.0	78.9	6.7
Nov 98-Jan 99	22,508	16,158	15,037	1,121	6,350	84.5	67.0	78.6	6.9
Changes									
Over last 3 months	25	-51	-43	-8	76	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	0.0
Percent	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.7	1.2				
Over last 12 months	100	103	103	0	-3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0
Percent	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.0	-0.1				

LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE

United Kingdom summary: not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Female	MGUA	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX	MGUD	MGUG	MGUJ	MGUM
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	23,201	12,046	11,036	1,010	11,155	69.9	47.6	63.9	8.4
1989	23,272	12,330	11,470	860	10,942	70.9	49.3	65.9	7.0
1990	23,307	12,427	11,617	809	10,880	71.3	49.8	66.6	6.5
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	10,942	71.0	49.3	65.8	7.2
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	70.6	49.1	65.4	7.3
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	949	10,989	70.6	49.0	65.1	7.6
1994	23,416	12,436	11,526	910	10,979	70.6	49.2	65.3	7.3
1995	23,442	12,445	11,599	846	10,997	71.1	49.5	65.6	6.8
1996	23,493	12,560	11,773	788	10,932	71.1	50.1	66.5	6.3
1997	23,557	12,692	11,962	731	10,865	71.4	50.8	67.2	5.8
1998	23,614	12,716	12,042	674	10,898	71.5	51.0	67.6	5.3
3-month averages									
Nov 96-Jan 97	23,537	12,704	11,922	782	10,833	71.7	50.7	67.2	6.2
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	23,542	12,688	11,917	771	10,855	71.6	50.6	67.1	6.1
Jan-Mar 1997	23,545	12,681	11,897	783	10,865	71.4	50.5	66.9	6.0
Feb-Apr	23,550	12,698	11,930	768	10,852	71.5	50.7	67.0	6.2
Mar-May (Spr)	23,557	12,692	11,962	731	10,865</				

A.2 LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE Regional labour market summary

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (November 1998 to January 1999)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economic activity				Economically inactive				LFS employment				
	Total	Level	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
North East	2,041	1,171	73.1	648	523	870	26.9	342	528	1,060	66.0	575	68.6	485	63.1
North West	4,293	2,670	77.7	1,481	1,190	1,623	22.3	619	1,004	2,506	72.8	1,371	76.8	1,135	68.5
Merseyside	1,086	594	70.0	331	263	491	30.0	186	305	526	61.7	284	65.5	242	57.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,961	2,454	78.4	1,383	1,071	1,507	21.6	560	947	2,287	73.0	1,276	77.6	1,011	67.8
East Midlands	3,289	2,104	80.1	1,165	939	1,185	19.9	452	733	2,003	76.2	1,108	81.2	895	70.7
West Midlands	4,149	2,630	79.4	1,469	1,161	1,518	20.6	567	951	2,465	74.3	1,362	78.8	1,103	69.3
East of England	4,205	2,734	81.4	1,542	1,192	1,471	18.6	528	943	2,610	77.6	1,470	84.1	1,141	70.4
London	5,500	3,579	77.8	1,992	1,587	1,922	22.2	682	1,240	3,308	71.8	1,828	77.6	1,480	65.5
South East	6,190	4,130	83.4	2,287	1,843	2,059	16.6	733	1,326	3,972	80.1	2,197	85.8	1,775	73.9
South West	3,882	2,472	82.2	1,355	1,117	1,410	17.8	537	873	2,362	78.4	1,285	82.3	1,078	74.1
England	38,595	24,539	79.5	13,653	10,886	14,056	20.5	5,206	8,850	23,098	74.7	12,755	79.6	10,343	69.3
Wales	2,305	1,329	74.3	740	589	976	25.7	378	598	1,230	68.7	672	72.2	559	64.9
Scotland	4,026	2,482	77.2	1,351	1,131	1,543	22.8	585	959	2,297	71.3	1,229	74.1	1,069	68.3
Great Britain	44,926	28,351	79.0	15,745	12,606	16,575	21.0	6,169	10,406	26,826	74.1	14,655	78.8	11,970	69.0
Northern Ireland	1,234	741	72.6	414	327	483	27.4	180	312	691	67.6	382	72.9	309	62.1
United Kingdom	46,160	29,092	78.8	16,158	12,933	17,068	21.2	6,350	10,718	27,317	73.9	15,037	78.6	12,279	68.8

	Employer surveys			Labour Force Survey						Benefits Agency administration system					
	Employee jobs (Sep 1998)			ILO unemployed (Nov 1998 to Jan 1999)						Claimant count (Feb 1999), seasonally adjusted					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)**	Level	Rate(%)**	Level	Rate(%)**	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Rate(%)*
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
North East	916	462	454	111	9.5	73	11.2	38	7.3	83.5	7.5	66.4	10.8	17.1	3.4
North West	2,632	1,336	1,296	165	6.2	110	7.4	55	4.6	109.6	4.2	85.9	6.0	23.7	2.0
Merseyside #				68	11.5	48	14.4	21	7.9	50.1	8.8	39.2	12.9	10.9	4.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,998	1,014	984	167	6.8	107	7.7	60	5.6	129.6	5.6	100.5	7.8	29.1	2.8
East Midlands	1,664	849	814	101	4.8	57	4.9	44	4.7	79.5	4.1	60.5	5.7	19.0	2.2
West Midlands	2,165	1,139	1,027	165	6.3	106	7.2	59	5.1	123.3	4.8	94.1	6.5	29.2	2.6
East of England	2,079	1,072	1,007	124	4.5	73	4.7	51	4.3	80.1	3.2	59.7	4.3	20.4	1.8
London	3,563	1,823	1,740	271	7.6	164	8.2	107	6.7	214.1	5.2	157.8	6.9	56.3	3.0
South East	3,239	1,649	1,589	159	3.8	90	3.9	69	3.7	100.7	2.6	76.6	3.6	24.1	1.4
South West	1,919	968	952	110	4.4	70	5.2	39	3.5	79.9	3.3	59.3	4.4	20.6	1.9
England	20,175	10,312	9,863	1,441	5.9	898	6.6	543	5.0	1,050.3	4.3	800.0	6.0	250.3	2.3
Wales	998	495	503	99	7.4	68	9.2	30	5.2	68.2	5.5	52.9	7.7	15.3	2.7
Scotland	2,030	1,010	1,020	185	7.5	123	9.1	62	5.5	136.1	5.5	104.7	7.9	31.4	2.8
Great Britain	23,203	11,817	11,386	1,725	6.1	1,089	6.9	636	5.0	1,254.7	4.5	957.6	6.2	297.1	2.4
Northern Ireland	601	298	303	50	6.7	32	7.7	18	5.6	56.3	7.3	43.6	10.0	12.7	3.8
United Kingdom	23,804	12,115	11,689	1,775	6.1	1,121	6.9	654	5.1	1,311.0	4.6	1,001.2	6.4	309.8	2.4

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.

Employee jobs for Merseyside are included in the North West region.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094.

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B.1 EMPLOYMENT

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed		Workers with second jobs
	Total workers*	Employees*	Self-employed*	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training and employment programmes	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRS	MGRW							
1993	25,563	21,870	3,186	151	356	19,466	6,091	16,658	5,210	2,605	580	1,043
1994	25,753	21,967	3,304	146	336	19,498	6,246	16,617	5,344	2,692	611	1,149
1995	26,037	22,253	3,360	140	285	19,741	6,293	16,828	5,423	2,730	629	1,292
1996	26,292	22,623	3,294	127	249	19,764	6,526	16,950	5,673	2,845	648	1,291
1997	26,761	23,077	3,346	118	221	20,084	6,672	17,271	5,804	2,852	691	1,251
1998	27,044	23,486	3,277	101	179	20,320	6,718	17,630	5,852	2,560	716	1,194
3-month averages												
Nov 97-Jan 98	26,989	23,381	3,304	96	208	20,333	6,645	17,568	5,809	2,623	679	1,215
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	27,007	23,383	3,325	95	205	20,331	6,671	17,564	5,816	2,629	694	1,225
Jan-Mar 1998	27,020	23,423	3,297	95	205	20,333	6,682	17,586	5,835	2,600	695	1,230
Feb-Apr	27,050	23,462	3,295	99	193	20,337	6,708	17,613	5,846	2,585	709	1,223
Mar-May (Spr)	27,044	23,486	3,277	101	179	20,320	6,718	17,630	5,852	2,560	716	1,194
Apr-Jun	27,041	23,516	3,255	99	170	20,311	6,723	17,645	5,865	2,541	713	1,212
May-Jul	27,120	23,626	3,222	107	165	20,405	6,707	17,754	5,867	2,529	692	1,216
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,166	23,708	3,183	106	168	20,458	6,699	17,822	5,882	2,512	670	1,227
Jul-Sep	27,165	23,715	3,176	109	164	20,469	6,689	17,840	5,873	2,503	673	1,215
Aug-Oct	27,200	23,752	3,178	103	168	20,477	6,717	17,843	5,907	2,504	673	1,233
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,264	23,810	3,190	102	161	20,486	6,770	17,856	5,951	2,508	682	1,261
Oct-Dec	27,286	23,841	3,200	97	148	20,504	6,777	17,877	5,960	2,507	693	1,239
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,319	23,865	3,212	101	142	20,490	6,825	17,877	5,984	2,513	698	1,228
Changes												
Over last 3 months	119	113	34	-2	-25	13	108	34	77	9	25	-5
Percent	0.4	0.5	1.1	-2.3	-15.1	0.1	1.6	0.2	1.3	0.4	3.7	-0.4
Over last 12 months	330	484	-92	4	-66	157	180	308	175	-109	19	14
Percent	1.2	2.1	-2.8	4.6	-31.5	0.8	2.7	1.8	3.0	-4.2	2.8	1.1
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX							
1993	14,078	11,413	2,390	43	233	13,052	1,024	10,733	679	2,187	203	471
1994	14,215	11,458	2,487	49	220	13,110	1,101	10,720	737	2,270	216	510
1995	14,423	11,642	2,553	43	184	13,265	1,156	10,837	804	2,319	234	545
1996	14,498	11,827	2,473	41	156	13,266	1,232	10,936	891	2,233	240	549
1997	14,777	12,114	2,489	37	137	13,457	1,315	11,126	987	2,231	256	555
1998	14,973	12,415	2,413	28	117	13,646	1,325	11,423	990	2,143	270	529
3-month averages												
Nov 97-Jan 98	14,960	12,359	2,434	33	134	13,661	1,293	11,393	965	2,184	248	523
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	14,978	12,373	2,438	32	135	13,673	1,302	11,403	969	2,185	251	524
Jan-Mar 1998	14,957	12,362	2,429	28	138	13,660	1,294	11,396	965	2,174	254	530
Feb-Apr	14,957	12,380	2,419	30	128	13,647	1,309	11,408	971	2,155	264	531
Mar-May (Spr)	14,973	12,415	2,413	28	117	13,646	1,325	11,423	990	2,143	270	529
Apr-Jun	14,973	12,433	2,399	29	112	13,637	1,333	11,436	995	2,123	274	529
May-Jul	15,011	12,497	2,373	36	105	13,677	1,329	11,488	1,008	2,113	259	530
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,025	12,538	2,345	35	106	13,709	1,310	11,535	1,001	2,099	246	527
Jul-Sep	15,009	12,541	2,334	34	101	13,691	1,314	11,526	1,014	2,088	246	527
Aug-Oct	15,002	12,537	2,329	32	103	13,686	1,311	11,518	1,018	2,086	242	526
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,042	12,572	2,333	35	102	13,715	1,322	11,545	1,026	2,090	243	531
Oct-Dec	15,061	12,587	2,344	35	95	13,726	1,333	11,551	1,034	2,096	248	526
Nov 98-Jan 99	15,053	12,566	2,361	35	91	13,695	1,356	11,520	1,044	2,109	252	518
Changes												
Over last 3 months	51	28	32	3	-13	9	45	2	26	22	10	-8
Percent	0.3	0.2	1.4	10.3	-12.2	0.1	3.4	0.0	2.6	1.1	4.2	-1.5
Over last 12 months	93	207	-73	3	-44	33	63	127	79	-75	4	-4
Percent	0.6	1.7	-3.0	7.8	-32.5	0.2	4.9	1.1	8.2	-3.4	1.6	-0.9
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY							
1993	11,485	10,457	796	108	124	6,415	5,067	5,925	4,531	418	377	572
1994	11,538	10,509	817	97	116	6,388	5,145	5,897	4,607	421	395	639
1995	11,615	10,611	806	97	100	6,476	5,137	5,991	4,619	411	395	747
1996	11,793	10,795	820	85	92	6,499	5,294	6,014	4,782	412	408	742
1997	11,985	10,963	857	80	84	6,627	5,357	6,146	4,817	421	435	696
1998	12,070	11,071	864	74	62	6,674	5,393	6,206	4,862	417	446	666
3-month averages												
Nov 97-Jan 98	12,029	11,022	870	64	74	6,672	5,352	6,176	4,844	439	431	692
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,029	11,010	887	63	69	6,658	5,368	6,161	4,847	443	443	701
Jan-Mar 1998	12,063	11,062	868	67	67	6,673	5,388	6,190	4,870	426	441	700
Feb-Apr	12,093	11,082	877	69	66	6,691	5,399	6,205	4,875	431	445	692
Mar-May (Spr)	12,070	11,071	864	74	62	6,674	5,393	6,206	4,862	417	446	666
Apr-Jun	12,068	11,083	857	70	58	6,674	5,390	6,209	4,871	418	438	683
May-Jul	12,109	11,129	850	72	59	6,728	5,378	6,267	4,859	416	434	686
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,141	11,169	838	71	63	6,749	5,389	6,287	4,880	414	424	700
Jul-Sep	12,155	11,174	842	75	63	6,778	5,375	6,314	4,860	415	427	688
Aug-Oct	12,199	11,215	848	71	64	6,791	5,406	6,325	4,889	417	431	707
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,222	11,238	857	68	59	6,771	5,448	6,312	4,925	417	439	730
Oct-Dec	12,225	11,254	856	62	53	6,778	5,444	6,326	4,926	411	444	714
Nov 98-Jan 99	12,267	11,299	850	65	52	6,795	5,469	6,357	4,940	404	446	710
Changes												
Over last 3 months	68	84	2	-6	-13	4	63	32	51	-13	15	3
Percent	0.6	0.7	0.2	-7.9	-19.7	0.1	1.2	0.5	1.0	-3.1	3.5	0.5
Over last 12 months	238	277	-19	2	-22	124	117	181	96	-34	15	18
Percent	2.0	2.5	-2.2	2.9	-29.9	1.9	2.2	2.9	2.0	-7.9	3.4	2.6

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

EMPLOYMENT B.1

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)						Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working 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	Ill or disabled	Student or at school		
														13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
1993	1,355	6.2	568	42.0	359	81	345	5,793	787	13.6	4,222	84	587		
1994	1,430	6.8	628	42.1	400	99	363	5,956	835	14.0	4,329	87	673		
1995	1,623	7.3	702	43.3	453	92	375	6,052	827	13.7	4,373	89	737		
1996	1,690	7.3	680	41.0	466	86	427	6,318	806	12.8	4,543	82	859		
1997	1,777	7.7	682	38.4	534	98	460	6,491	810	12.5	4,819	87	944		
1998	1,739	7.4	633	36.4	529	99	475	6,568	769	11.7	4,698	107	970		
3-month averages															

B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IN EMPLOYMENT	MGUN						MGUW	MGUZ
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25,861	25,047	674	3,868	6,717	9,159	4,628	816
1993	25,583	24,869	577	3,633	6,885	9,201	4,573	773
1994	25,753	25,034	587	3,488	6,974	9,305	4,679	782
1995	26,037	25,247	611	3,386	7,008	9,451	4,791	795
1996	26,292	25,526	663	3,334	7,022	9,615	4,891	769
1997	26,761	25,961	703	3,284	7,156	9,682	5,137	802
1998	27,044	26,267	701	3,255	7,114	9,819	5,378	773
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	26,989	26,205	716	3,272	7,123	9,792	5,302	769
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	27,007	26,236	714	3,274	7,137	9,794	5,328	769
Jan-Mar 1998	27,020	26,251	711	3,266	7,133	9,813	5,329	770
Feb-Apr	27,050	26,274	711	3,252	7,128	9,829	5,355	777
Mar-May (Spr)	27,044	26,267	701	3,255	7,114	9,819	5,378	773
Apr-Jun	27,041	26,266	694	3,259	7,093	9,832	5,388	773
May-Jul	27,120	26,349	698	3,293	7,099	9,833	5,425	783
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,166	26,395	701	3,303	7,065	9,872	5,454	775
Jul-Sep	27,165	26,403	703	3,301	7,062	9,870	5,467	766
Aug-Oct	27,200	26,430	703	3,285	7,055	9,887	5,500	779
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,264	26,478	706	3,269	7,064	9,911	5,529	781
Oct-Dec	27,286	26,493	705	3,260	7,055	9,926	5,547	789
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,319	26,528	701	3,272	7,065	9,939	5,551	788
Changes								
Over last 3 months	119	98	-2	-13	10	52	52	9
Percent	0.4	0.4	-0.3	-0.4	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.2
Over last 12 months	330	323	-15	0	-59	147	249	19
Percent	1.2	1.2	-2.1	0.0	-0.8	1.5	4.7	2.4
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	14,365	14,065	347	2,030	3,846	4,976	2,866	300
1993	14,078	13,824	290	1,911	3,861	4,970	2,791	255
1994	14,215	13,952	300	1,856	3,926	5,036	2,836	264
1995	14,423	14,134	308	1,812	3,981	5,141	2,891	288
1996	14,498	14,232	336	1,771	3,974	5,190	2,961	265
1997	14,777	14,503	345	1,769	4,031	5,243	3,116	269
1998	14,973	14,695	350	1,755	4,028	5,329	3,233	273
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	14,960	14,683	358	1,753	4,050	5,320	3,202	274
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	14,978	14,707	361	1,750	4,061	5,316	3,219	269
Jan-Mar 1998	14,957	14,694	358	1,749	4,048	5,326	3,217	267
Feb-Apr	14,957	14,683	356	1,743	4,042	5,328	3,217	274
Mar-May (Spr)	14,973	14,695	350	1,755	4,028	5,329	3,233	273
Apr-Jun	14,973	14,693	348	1,752	4,014	5,337	3,242	277
May-Jul	15,011	14,740	352	1,781	4,017	5,329	3,261	277
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,025	14,756	348	1,781	4,006	5,352	3,269	269
Jul-Sep	15,009	14,751	349	1,775	3,997	5,350	3,280	262
Aug-Oct	15,002	14,748	346	1,755	3,990	5,358	3,299	259
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,042	14,773	350	1,742	3,996	5,366	3,320	261
Oct-Dec	15,061	14,794	353	1,738	3,988	5,385	3,330	262
Nov 98-Jan 99	15,053	14,786	349	1,734	3,983	5,395	3,326	267
Changes								
Over last 3 months	51	38	3	-21	-8	37	27	7
Percent	0.3	0.3	1.0	-1.2	-0.2	0.7	0.8	2.9
Over last 12 months	93	104	-9	-19	-68	75	124	-7
Percent	0.6	0.7	-2.5	-1.1	-1.7	1.4	3.9	-2.5
Female								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	11,497	10,982	328	1,839	2,871	4,183	1,762	515
1993	11,485	11,045	287	1,722	3,024	4,231	1,781	518
1994	11,538	11,082	287	1,633	3,049	4,269	1,843	518
1995	11,615	11,113	302	1,574	3,027	4,310	1,900	507
1996	11,793	11,294	327	1,564	3,048	4,425	1,931	504
1997	11,985	11,458	358	1,515	3,125	4,439	2,021	533
1998	12,070	11,573	351	1,500	3,086	4,490	2,145	500
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	12,029	11,523	358	1,520	3,073	4,472	2,100	495
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,029	11,529	353	1,514	3,076	4,478	2,109	500
Jan-Mar 1998	12,063	11,557	352	1,517	3,084	4,486	2,117	503
Feb-Apr	12,093	11,591	355	1,509	3,086	4,503	2,138	503
Mar-May (Spr)	12,070	11,573	351	1,500	3,086	4,490	2,145	500
Apr-Jun	12,068	11,574	346	1,507	3,079	4,495	2,146	501
May-Jul	12,109	11,608	346	1,512	3,082	4,504	2,165	505
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,141	11,639	352	1,522	3,060	4,520	2,185	506
Jul-Sep	12,155	11,652	354	1,526	3,065	4,520	2,187	504
Aug-Oct	12,199	11,682	357	1,530	3,065	4,530	2,200	520
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,222	11,704	356	1,527	3,068	4,545	2,209	520
Oct-Dec	12,225	11,699	352	1,522	3,066	4,541	2,217	528
Nov 98-Jan 99	12,267	11,742	352	1,539	3,082	4,544	2,225	521
Changes								
Over last 3 months	68	60	-6	9	17	15	25	2
Percent	0.6	0.5	-1.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.3
Over last 12 months	238	219	-6	19	9	72	125	26
Percent	2.0	1.9	-1.7	1.3	0.3	1.6	5.9	5.1

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

EMPLOYMENT B.2 Employment by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EMPLOYMENT RATES*								
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	57.1	71.3	48.9	65.8	74.0	79.8	63.2	8.0
1993	56.3	70.6	43.6	63.9	74.9	79.2	61.8	7.6
1994	56.6	70.9	45.1	63.6	75.4	79.2	62.4	7.7
1995	57.1	71.3	45.3	64.2	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	57.5	71.8	46.5	65.7	75.9	79.7	63.4	7.5
1997	58.3	72.8	47.9	66.5	77.9	80.0	64.4	7.8
1998	58.7	73.4	48.0	66.6	78.6	80.6	65.4	7.5
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	58.7	73.3	48.8	66.8	78.2	80.6	65.1	7.5
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	58.7	73.3	48.7	66.7	78.5	80.6	65.2	7.5
Jan-Mar 1998	58.7	73.3	48.5	66.7	78.5	80.7	65.1	7.5
Feb-Apr	58.7	73.4	48.6	66.5	78.6	80.8	65.2	7.6
Mar-May (Spr)	58.7	73.4	48.0	66.6	78.6	80.6	65.4	7.5
Apr-Jun	58.7	73.3	47.5	66.7	78.5	80.7	65.3	7.6
May-Jul	58.9	73.5	47.9	67.4	78.7	80.7	65.6	7.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	58.9	73.6	48.1	67.6	78.4	80.9	65.8	7.6
Jul-Sep	58.9	73.6	48.3	67.6	78.5	80.8	65.8	7.5
Aug-Oct	59.0	73.7	48.3	67.2	78.6	80.9	66.1	7.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.1	73.8	48.6	66.9	78.9	81.0	66.3	7.6
Oct-Dec	59.1	73.8	48.5	66.7	78.9	81.0	66.4	7.7
Nov 98-Jan 99	59.2	73.9	48.3	66.9	79.2	81.0	66.4	7.7
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1
Over last 12 months	0.5	0.6	-0.5	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.2
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	65.5	76.5	49.0	67.6	83.7	86.5	66.2	8.5
1993	64.0	75.1	42.7	65.8	83.0	85.3	64.1	7.1
1994	64.5	75.6	44.8	66.1	83.7	85.6	64.4	7.4
1995	65.2	76.4	44.5	67.1	84.5	86.3	64.9	7.9
1996	65.2	76.6	45.9	68.2	84.5	85.9	65.8	7.2
1997	66.1	77.7	45.9	69.9	86.3	86.4	67.2	7.3
1998	66.7	78.4	46.8	70.1	87.4	87.2	67.8	7.4
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	66.8	78.5	47.6	69.8	87.4	87.3	67.7	7.4
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	66.8	78.6	48.1	69.8	87.7	87.2	67.9	7.3
Jan-Mar 1998	66.7	78.5	47.8	69.8	87.6	87.3	67.7	7.2
Feb-Apr	66.7	78.4	47.5	69.6	87.6	87.2	67.6	7.4
Mar-May (Spr)	66.7							

B.11 EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs*

		Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees)**	HM Forces#	Government-supported trainees**	Workforce jobs##	
		Male	Female	All						
		All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +					
		All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +					
UNITED KINGDOM										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1995	Mar	11,011	1,152	10,794	4,908	21,805	3,594	233	270	25,903
	Jun	11,121	1,191	10,905	4,989	22,025	3,604	230	225	26,085
	Sep	11,360	1,259	11,079	5,043	22,439	3,646	228	222	26,534
	Dec R	11,425	1,319	11,252	5,204	22,677	3,588	226	227	26,718
1996	Mar R	11,280	1,305	11,190	5,198	22,470	3,581	225	214	26,491
	Jun R	11,369	1,335	11,337	5,298	22,706	3,599	221	181	26,708
	Sep R	11,481	1,353	11,368	5,288	22,850	3,665	218	189	26,922
	Dec R	11,601	1,402	11,464	5,352	23,065	3,625	216	190	27,098
1997	Mar R	11,625	1,369	11,327	5,195	22,952	3,606	214	175	26,947
	Jun R	11,802	1,433	11,451	5,238	23,253	3,587	210	159	27,210
	Sep R	11,907	1,426	11,486	5,204	23,394	3,620	210	171	27,392
	Dec R	12,036	1,524	11,650	5,368	23,686	3,532	211	163	27,592
1998	Mar R	11,974	1,486	11,600	5,327	23,574	3,539	211	153	27,477
	Jun R	12,038	1,489	11,642	5,313	23,680	3,462	210	115	27,467
	Sep R	12,139	1,506	11,701	5,337	23,841	3,475	209	125	27,650
	Dec	12,255	1,567	11,773	5,426	24,028	3,455	210	119	27,812
UNITED KINGDOM										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1995	Mar	11,077	1,164	10,844	4,929	21,921	3,601	233	270	26,025
	Jun	11,113	1,187	10,872	4,959	21,985	3,608	230	225	26,047
	Sep	11,323	1,268	11,106	5,087	22,429	3,612	228	222	26,491
	Dec R	11,386	1,298	11,186	5,149	22,572	3,602	226	227	26,628
1996	Mar R	11,337	1,316	11,242	5,222	22,579	3,588	225	214	26,601
	Jun R	11,380	1,337	11,322	5,289	22,702	3,604	221	181	26,709
	Sep R	11,446	1,363	11,391	5,327	22,837	3,631	218	189	26,877
	Dec R	11,557	1,379	11,398	5,297	22,955	3,640	216	190	27,000
1997	Mar R	11,684	1,380	11,378	5,217	23,062	3,613	214	175	27,067
	Jun R	11,815	1,436	11,442	5,234	23,257	3,592	210	159	27,210
	Sep R	11,875	1,437	11,506	5,240	23,381	3,585	210	171	27,341
	Dec R	11,982	1,498	11,583	5,314	23,566	3,546	211	163	27,486
1998	Mar R	12,036	1,498	11,649	5,347	23,685	3,554	211	153	27,601
	Jun R	12,055	1,494	11,638	5,312	23,693	3,476	210	115	27,491
	Sep R	12,126	1,526	11,723	5,371	23,849	3,439	209	125	27,622
	Dec	12,182	1,534	11,708	5,372	23,890	3,471	210	119	27,691
GREAT BRITAIN										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1995	Mar	10,730	1,110	10,508	4,780	21,238	3,509	233	252	25,233
	Jun	10,836	1,148	10,616	4,859	21,452	3,511	230	210	25,400
	Sep	11,074	1,217	10,792	4,914	21,866	3,553	228	205	25,850
	Dec	11,139	1,275	10,957	5,068	22,096	3,495	226	210	26,020
1996	Mar	10,995	1,261	10,897	5,063	21,892	3,488	225	197	25,800
	Jun	11,084	1,292	11,044	5,164	22,128	3,515	221	165	26,020
	Sep	11,194	1,309	11,074	5,153	22,269	3,580	218	170	26,220
	Dec	11,310	1,356	11,164	5,211	22,474	3,541	216	171	26,400
1997	Mar	11,336	1,323	11,029	5,056	22,364	3,521	214	158	26,220
	Jun	11,506	1,386	11,151	5,099	22,657	3,497	210	145	26,500
	Sep R	11,608	1,379	11,185	5,064	22,793	3,529	210	154	26,600
	Dec R	11,737	1,476	11,344	5,223	23,081	3,441	211	146	26,800
1998	Mar R	11,677	1,438	11,297	5,184	22,974	3,449	211	137	26,700
	Jun R	11,741	1,440	11,339	5,169	23,080	3,376	210	100	26,700
	Sep R	11,842	1,458	11,399	5,196	23,241	3,389	209	110	26,940
	Dec	11,955	1,517	11,463	5,279	23,418	3,369	210	105	27,120
GREAT BRITAIN										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1995	Mar	10,794	1,123	10,558	4,801	21,353	3,515	233	252	25,933
	Jun	10,827	1,145	10,583	4,829	21,410	3,515	230	210	25,933
	Sep	11,038	1,226	10,817	4,958	21,855	3,519	228	205	25,833
	Dec	11,101	1,254	10,894	5,013	21,995	3,509	226	210	25,940
1996	Mar	11,050	1,272	10,949	5,087	21,999	3,495	225	197	25,817
	Jun	11,095	1,293	11,029	5,154	22,123	3,519	221	165	26,020
	Sep	11,159	1,318	11,095	5,192	22,254	3,546	218	170	26,159
	Dec	11,267	1,333	11,100	5,157	22,368	3,555	216	171	26,311
1997	Mar	11,393	1,335	11,079	5,078	22,472	3,528	214	158	26,372
	Jun	11,519	1,389	11,141	5,095	22,660	3,502	210	145	26,517
	Sep R	11,576	1,389	11,202	5,100	22,778	3,495	210	154	26,637
	Dec R	11,685	1,449	11,281	5,169	22,966	3,456	211	146	26,778
1998	Mar R	11,737	1,450	11,345	5,204	23,083	3,464	211	137	26,894
	Jun R	11,758	1,445	11,334	5,169	23,092	3,389	210	100	26,791
	Sep R	11,828	1,478	11,419	5,229	23,247	3,353	209	110	26,919
	Dec	11,883	1,484	11,402	5,225	23,286	3,385	210	105	26,985

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

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

* 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 employee jobs series). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

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

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

R Revised

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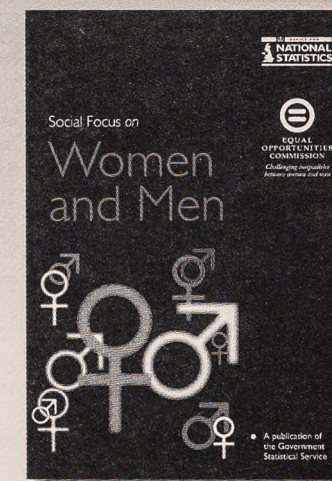
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B.12 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
		YEHT		YEHW					
1986 Jun	21,385	21,375	4,867	4,881	5,375	5,390	6,402	6,419	
1987 Jun	21,582	21,574	4,799	4,815	5,268	5,285	6,317	6,335	
1988 Jun	22,256	22,253	4,839	4,858	5,283	5,305	6,374	6,395	
1989 Jun	22,659	22,658	4,828	4,851	5,254	5,279	6,383	6,408	
1990 Jun	22,918	22,907	4,709	4,733	5,113	5,139	6,256	6,285	
1991 Jun	22,268	22,248	4,299	4,319	4,678	4,700	5,731	5,756	
1992 Jun	21,929	21,902	4,084	4,098	4,425	4,440	5,376	5,396	
1993 Jun	21,611	21,586	3,906	3,913	4,203	4,213	5,068	5,082	
1994 Jun	21,698	21,661	3,923	3,928	4,185	4,192	5,049	5,060	
1995 Jun	22,025	21,985	4,021	4,026	4,259	4,266	5,097	5,108	
1996 Jun R	22,706	22,702	4,106	4,110	4,334	4,339	5,216	5,227	
1996 Oct R			4,167	4,152	4,397	4,383			
1996 Nov R			4,162	4,144	4,390	4,371			
1996 Dec R	23,065	22,955	4,166	4,147	4,393	4,372	5,303	5,269	
1997 Jan R			4,139	4,153	4,369	4,382			
1997 Feb R			4,125	4,141	4,354	4,369			
1997 Mar R	22,952	23,062	4,132	4,147	4,359	4,374	5,261	5,283	
1997 Apr R			4,132	4,152	4,360	4,380			
1997 May R			4,140	4,159	4,367	4,386			
1997 Jun R	23,253	23,257	4,162	4,166	4,390	4,394	5,357	5,369	
1997 Jul R			4,173	4,164	4,396	4,389			
1997 Aug R			4,170	4,156	4,394	4,380	5,405	5,393	
1997 Sep R	23,394	23,381	4,168	4,156	4,389	4,377			
1997 Oct R			4,182	4,169	4,402	4,389			
1997 Nov R			4,189	4,171	4,408	4,391			
1997 Dec R	23,686	23,566	4,174	4,156	4,393	4,374	5,475	5,441	
1998 Jan R			4,169	4,181	4,387	4,399			
1998 Feb R			4,169	4,184	4,387	4,401			
1998 Mar R	23,574	23,685	4,159	4,173	4,377	4,391	5,461	5,482	
1998 Apr R			4,151	4,170	4,369	4,388			
1998 May R			4,139	4,157	4,356	4,375			
1998 Jun R	23,680	23,693	4,139	4,142	4,356	4,359	5,450	5,462	
1998 Jul R			4,140	4,131	4,356	4,349			
1998 Aug R			4,139	4,126	4,356	4,343	5,465	5,456	
1998 Sep R	23,841	23,849	4,134	4,122	4,350	4,338			
1998 Oct R			4,116	4,099	4,332	4,315			
1998 Nov R			4,123	4,102	4,339	4,318			
1998 Dec R	24,028	23,890	4,054	4,038	4,268	4,251	5,401	5,368	
1999 Jan P			4,027	4,040	4,241	4,253			

UNITED KINGDOM		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water	Food products beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A,B 01-05	C,E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	DE 21-22	DG 24
1986 Jun	14,640	14,605	351	509	529	585	88	453	316
1987 Jun	14,930	14,896	343	470	524	574	88	459	309
1988 Jun	15,555	15,523	334	446	516	578	92	462	314
1989 Jun	15,962	15,929	321	428	505	547	95	472	320
1990 Jun	16,350	16,308	314	407	499	504	94	473	308
1991 Jun	16,233	16,186	306	381	501	431	83	462	279
1992 Jun	16,245	16,199	308	344	475	413	81	453	272
1993 Jun	16,218	16,180	324	300	462	406	87	445	259
1994 Jun	16,352	16,304	297	265	452	398	89	430	248
1995 Jun	16,658	16,606	271	240	451	383	80	465	256
1996 Jun R	17,213	17,192	283	229	449	377	84	474	254
1996 Oct R				230	451	383	89	475	249
1996 Nov R				227	453	380	89	472	249
1996 Dec R	17,438	17,358	328	225	457	376	88	474	250
1997 Jan R				229	459	382	88	475	251
1997 Feb R				227	462	379	86	475	251
1997 Mar R	17,384	17,464	316	227	466	375	86	475	250
1997 Apr R				228	466	375	86	474	251
1997 May R				227	472	372	87	475	252
1997 Jun R	17,604	17,590	299	228	474	369	86	473	253
1997 Jul R				225	474	365	85	474	254
1997 Aug R				224	477	363	86	472	254
1997 Sep R	17,643	17,656	332	221	479	359	85	473	254
1997 Oct R				220	483	358	86	475	254
1997 Nov R				219	482	357	86	477	253
1997 Dec R	17,881	17,801	324	218	484	353	85	474	252
1998 Jan R				217	484	355	86	478	253
1998 Feb R				217	486	352	86	477	253
1998 Mar R	17,814	17,892	311	218	489	350	86	475	253
1998 Apr R				218	487	349	85	476	253
1998 May R				218	486	347	85	476	252
1998 Jun R	17,932	17,923	308	217	487	343	85	478	252
1998 Jul R				218	484	340	84	476	251
1998 Aug R				217	483	338	85	475	250
1998 Sep R	18,058	18,088	305	216	483	335	86	476	251
1998 Oct R				216	482	333	86	475	251
1998 Nov R				216	481	332	85	472	250
1998 Dec R	18,284	18,189	334	213	490	346	84	448	253
1999 Jan P				213	490	345	84	445	253

EMPLOYMENT B.12 Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	D/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55	
1986 Jun	208	875	487	602	521	226	1,029	3,355	1,004	
1987 Jun	213	852	481	594	499	229	1,050	3,360	1,009	
1988 Jun	223	863	492	593	496	235	1,091	3,465	1,085	
1989 Jun	227	879	495	589	488	240	1,129	3,603	1,176	
1990 Jun	221	865	495	558	483	241	1,145	3,673	1,236	
1991 Jun	227	877	494	564	496	212	1,056	3,610	1,209	
1992 Jun	190	731	429	454	411	206	955	3,600	1,196	
1993 Jun	194	689	387	432	365	206	869	3,580	1,162	
1994 Jun	203	699	384	447	339	210	867	3,566	1,168	
1995 Jun	225	700	398	486	359	223	842	3,718	1,230	
1996 Jun R	231	713	403	510	388	228	889	3,829	1,250	
1996 Oct R	233	726	398	520	391	239				
1996 Nov R	233	724	395	519	391	238				
1996 Dec R	235	722	398	519	390	238	897	3,857	1,264	
1997 Jan R	236	715	401	517	392	236				
1997 Feb R	237	712	399	515	389	235				
1997 Mar R	239	711	400	515	389	239	908	3,920	1,273	
1997 Apr R	240	713	401	516	389	241				
1997 May R	241	713	401	520	388	241				
1997 Jun R	242	714	402	519	389	244	975	3,947	1,277	
1997 Jul R	242	712	405	521	390	241				
1997 Aug R	243	706	403	521	390	241	1,016	3,967	1,287	
1997 Sep R	243	707	403	523	390	240				
1997 Oct R	244	706	404	528	391	239				
1997 Nov R	243	705	404	530	394	240				
1997 Dec R	241	704	404	527	395	239	1,067	4,008	1,317	
1998 Jan R	243	709	402	536	396	240				
1998 Feb R	244	709	402	538	397	240				
1998 Mar R	243	706	401	536	395	239	1,091	4,022	1,319	
1998 Apr R	243	705	399	537	398	238				
1998 May R	243	701	397	534	398	237				
1998 Jun R	242	697	397	531	397	234	1,103	4,038	1,287	
1998 Jul R	241	695	395	532	397	235				
1998 Aug R	241	695	395	531	397	235				
1998 Sep R	242	696	395	528	396	235	1,118	4,112	1,302	
1998 Oct R	241	687	390	523	396	233				
1998 Nov R	241	693	393	525	395	235				
1998 Dec R	240	660	376	505	399	238	1,117	4,119	1,308	
1999 Jan P	240	661	375	509	399	238				

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section or group	Thousands											
		December 1997 R			December 1998 R			1998					1999
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Aug R	Sep R	Oct R	Nov R	Dec R	Jan P
SIC 1992													
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,147.2	1,245.7	4,392.9	3,082.4	1,185.4	4,267.8	4,356.0	4,349.7	4,331.9	4,339.1	4,267.8	4,240.6
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	67.3	8.5	75.7	64.9	8.4	73.4	75.0	74.5	74.4	74.5	73.4	72.1
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.3	5.5	43.8	38.2	5.9	44.1	43.1	42.8	43.2	42.4	44.1	43.7
Mining and quarrying except of energy-producing materials	CB (13/14)	29.0	3.0	32.0	26.7	2.6	29.3	31.9	31.8	31.3	32.2	29.3	28.4
MANUFACTURING	D	2,972.7	1,201.6	4,174.2	2,910.8	1,143.7	4,054.5	4,139.0	4,133.8	4,115.9	4,122.9	4,054.5	4,027.2
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	300.7	188.6	489.3	312.7	183.2	495.9	487.7	486.0	487.6	489.2	495.9	487.8
Manufacture of textiles and textile products of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	DB 17	134.2	98.8	233.0	137.5	99.8	237.3	239.5	235.3	232.8	232.0	230.0	218.5
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	16.1	15.1	31.2	15.3	13.2	28.5	29.0	29.2	29.2	29.0	28.5	28.9
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	68.9	15.7	84.7	70.9	12.8	83.6	84.5	86.2	85.4	85.5	83.6	83.3
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	298.1	177.2	475.3	274.1	174.0	448.1	476.0	475.6	477.1	474.2	448.1	444.4
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	211.8	148.5	360.3	196.2	146.8	343.0	362.0	362.2	364.1	361.1	343.0	340.4
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	22.8	4.8	27.6	21.1	4.3	25.3	26.9	26.6	26.3	26.7	25.3	25.0
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	172.3	79.2	251.6	180.6	72.9	253.5	252.3	251.2	251.1	249.9	253.5	251.7
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	180.3	60.9	241.2	178.3	62.3	240.6	242.3	242.4	242.6	241.5	240.6	239.0
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	116.3	31.0	147.4	112.7	31.0	143.8	148.7	147.8	146.1	147.1	143.8	143.3
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	DJ 27	464.4	93.0	557.5	441.9	74.5	516.4	550.5	550.2	543.6	547.0	516.4	512.9
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c. DK (29)	28	348.1	79.3	427.4	325.9	63.2	389.0	425.6	426.8	420.9	424.3	389.0	384.4
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	DL 30 31 32 33	362.4 36.8 126.5 85.1 114.0	168.7 14.8 56.5 47.6 49.7	531.2 51.6 183.0 132.8 163.7	344.8 37.2 132.3 83.8 91.5	161.3 14.2 56.4 50.3 40.4	506.0 51.4 188.7 134.1 131.8	531.5 49.3 181.7 133.0 167.5	531.6 50.2 181.7 132.9 166.8	527.0 49.6 178.6 132.8 166.3	529.2 49.9 180.4 132.8 166.1	506.0 51.4 189.3 133.2 131.8	504.9 50.8 189.3 133.2 131.8
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM 34 35	353.0 205.5 147.5	43.3 25.5 17.8	396.3 231.1 165.2	354.5 205.6 148.9	46.6 30.9 15.7	401.1 236.5 164.6	395.0 229.7 164.1	395.8 229.7 166.0	395.4 228.3 167.1	395.5 229.5 166.0	401.1 236.5 164.6	401.1 236.5 164.6
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	150.4	63.6	213.9	152.5	62.9	215.4	208.7	209.6	208.4	210.5	215.4	212.9
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	107.2	35.7	142.9	106.6	33.3	139.9	142.0	141.3	141.6	141.7	139.9	141.3

P Provisional
R Revised

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	Thousands													
		December 1997 R				September 1998 R			December 1998						
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All		
SIC 1992															
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	10,511.5	1,524.4	6,281.7	5,368.2	23,685.8	12,139.4	11,701.5	23,840.8	10,688.5	1,566.9	6,346.7	5,425.8	24,027.8	
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	191.1	48.7	58.3	25.2	323.5	239.4	72.4	311.8	216.9	46.4	50.9	22.3	336.4	
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	184.0	47.6	56.4	23.7	311.8	231.2	69.0	300.1	209.8	45.2	49.0	20.8	324.8	
FISHING	B	3.2	1.0	1.4	1.1	6.7	4.2	2.5	6.7	3.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	6.7	
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	66.7	0.6	6.7	1.7	75.7	65.7	8.8	74.5	64.6	0.4	7.2	1.3	73.4	
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.8	0.5	4.6	0.9	43.8	36.9	5.9	42.8	37.9	0.3	5.0	0.9	44.1	
Mining and quarrying except of energy-producing materials	CB (13/14)	28.9	0.1	2.2	0.8	32.0	28.8	2.9	31.8	26.6	0.1	2.2	0.4	29.3	
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	172.5	2.0	36.0	8.2	218.7	170.1	45.8	215.9	170.4	1.2	35.0	6.8	213.3	
MANUFACTURING	D	2,903.1	69.5	973.1	228.4	4,174.2	2,948.6	1,185.2	4,133.8	2,852.3	58.4	941.3	202.3	4,054.5	
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	279.6	21.1	128.5	60.1	489.3	295.5	190.5	486.0	299.9	12.7	133.8	49.4	495.9	
Manufacture of textiles and textile products of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	DB 17 18	129.3 96.0 33.4	4.8 2.8 2.0	154.2 118.8 86.5	34.1 11.8 22.3	322.5 178.2 144.2	131.3 97.9 33.4	305.3 169.2 102.7	174.0 136.1 35.0	305.3 169.2 102.7	5.0 2.4 2.6	160.0 60.0 100.0	22.4 11.4 11.0	320.0 171.3 148.7	
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	15.8	0.4	13.1	2.0	31.2	14.8	14.3	29.2	15.0	0.3	10.8	2.4	28.5	
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	67.5	1.4	8.9	6.9	84.7	70.9	15.3	86.2	68.9	2.0	8.6	4.2	83.6	
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	288.1 85.7	10.0 0.6	143.4 25.4	33.8 3.3	475.3 115.0	295.0 84.5	180.7 113.4	475.6 77.6	9.3 0.3	138.6 23.7	35.5 3.5	448.1 105.2		
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	202.4	9.4	118.0	30.5	360.3	210.5	151.7	362.2	187.2	8.9	114.8	32.0	343.0	
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	21.9	0.9	4.0	0.8	27.6	22.2	4.5	26.6	20.8	0.3	3.5	0.7	25.3	
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	170.6	1.7	68.6	10.7	251.6	173.9	77.3	251.2	178.2	2.4	63.3	9.6	253.5	
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	177.6	2.7	47.0	14.0	241.2	178.9	63.4	242.4	175.1	3.2	47.7	14.6	240.6	
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	115.0	1.3	26.4	4.7	147.4	116.1	31.6	147.8	111.4	1.3	26.7	4.3	143.8	
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	DJ 27	455.8 115.8	8.6 0.5	80.8 11.9	12.2 1.8	557.5 130.0	460.1 110.7	90.1 12.7	550.2 123.5	435.2 115.4	6.7 0.6	58.2 9.8	16.3 1.5	516.4 127.4	
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c. DK (29)	28 29	340.0 329.6	8.2 3.0	68.9 60.7	10.4 11.3	427.4 404.5	349.4 326.2	77.4 70.1	426.8 396.4	319.8 312.2	6.1 1.7	48.4 54.2	14.8 8.1	389.0 376.2	
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery n.e.c. of radio, TV and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical equipment and watches	DL 30 31 32 33	356.9 124.6 83.5	5.6 1.9 1.6	147.4 50.0 43.5	21.3 6.5 4.1	531.2 183.0 132.8	363.1 123.0 87.4	168.5 58.8 45.5	531.6 131.2 83.2	342.0 90.8 45.6	2.8 0.7 0.6	142.4 35.2 45.6	18.8 5.1 4.7	506.0 131.2 134.1	
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt. Manufacturing n.e.c.	DM 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52	350.3 234.1 146.2 145.2	2.8 1.5 1.3 5.1	382.2 231.1 156.2 152.1	5.0 2.9 2.2 11.5	396.3 234.1 165.2 163.7	352.0 204.3 147.9 148.5	352.0 204.3 147.9 148.5	352.0 204.3 147.9 148.5	352.0 204.3 147.9 148.5	43.7 13.3 16.0 61.1	395.8 236.6 166.0 209.6	3.9 1.3 2.6 6.8	42.4 28.4 14.0 11.7	401.1 236.5 164.6 215.4
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	105.9	1.3	29.2	6.5	142.9	104.4	37.0	141.3	105.9	0.8	27.8	5.5	139.9	
CONSTRUCTION	F	871.7	27.9	128.6	54.1	1,082.2	934.2	180.9	1,115.1	938.3	27.9	112.6	54.1	1,132.9	
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G - Q	6,369.9	1,375.3	5,084.3	5,051.1	17,880.5	7,842.9	10,214.7	18,057.6	6,507.4	1,432.0	5,205.4	5,139.3	18,284.1	
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,638.1	356.3	852.5	1,218.1	4,065.0	2,014.3	2,084.9	4,099.2	1,684.2	359.3	892.0	1,238.8	4,174.3	
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, retail sale of automotive fuel	50	413.9	23.3	77.7	33.0	547.9	446.8	109.9	556.7	421.6	25.2	76.3	34.2	557.3	
Wholesale and commission trade (except motor vehicles)	51	726.9	37.1	243.8	92.9	1,100.8	782.9	355.6	1,138.5	753.2	38.8	255.3	96.4	1,143.6	
Retail trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles, repair of personal goods	52	497.3	295.9	531.0	1,092.2	2,416.4	784.6	1,619.4	2,404.0	509.4	295.3	560.4	1,108.2	2,473.3	
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	H	272.3	200.0	289.7	543.4	1,305.3	484.5	835.4	1,319.9	271.0	203.7	291.6	533.5	1,299.7	
TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	I	918.8	66.7	269.8	97.1	1,352.4	1,012.2	398.6	1,410.8	953.1	63.8	296.4	103.0	1,416.4	
Land transport; transport via pipelines	60	354.6	24.6	51.5	23.1	463.9	403.6	481.1	481.1	366.7	21.4	57.0	20.7	485.9	
Water transport	61	14.4	0.3	4.5	0.7	19.9	14.2	5.4	19.7	13.7	0.2	4.2	0.6	18.8	
Air transport	62	39.6	0.9	26.1	6.9	73.4	41.5	36.2	77.7	40.3	1.1	27.9	8.0	77.3	
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	63	193.8													

B.15 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: unadjusted: December 1998

SIC 1992	Section sub-section group or class	December 1997 R					September 1998 R			December 1998				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	10,261.5	1,475.5	6,120.6	5,223.5	23,081.2	11,842.0	11,398.7	23,240.7	10,438.3	1,516.9	6,184.5	5,278.6	23,418.4
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	188.0	37.7	57.9	23.6	307.2	225.5	70.5	296.0	213.8	35.5	50.6	20.7	320.7
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	181.3	36.6	56.1	22.1	296.1	217.7	67.2	284.9	207.1	34.4	48.7	19.3	308.5
FISHING	B	3.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	6.5	4.0	2.5	6.5	3.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	6.5
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	65.1	0.6	6.6	1.7	74.0	64.1	8.6	72.7	63.0	1.0	7.0	1.3	71.6
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.6	0.5	4.5	0.9	43.6	36.7	5.8	42.5	37.7	0.3	5.0	0.9	43.9
Oil and natural gas extraction	11	22.6	0.3	4.0	0.6	27.5	23.0	5.0	28.0	23.9	0.1	4.4	0.6	28.1
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	27.5	0.1	2.1	0.8	30.4	27.4	2.8	30.2	25.2	0.0	2.1	0.4	27.7
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	167.1	2.0	35.4	8.1	212.6	164.8	45.1	210.0	165.3	1.1	34.5	6.7	207.6
MANUFACTURING	D	2,831.6	67.3	944.4	223.6	4,066.9	2,874.7	1,152.3	4,027.0	2,780.9	56.1	913.9	197.4	3,948.3
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	267.3	20.2	123.8	58.3	469.6	282.7	183.9	466.5	287.9	11.8	129.1	47.4	475.2
of food	15.1-15.8	228.1	19.4	108.5	55.0	411.0	242.3	165.4	407.7	254.6	11.5	110.8	45.4	422.3
of beverages and tobacco	15.9/16	39.2	0.8	15.2	3.3	58.6	40.4	18.5	58.8	33.3	0.3	18.3	2.1	52.9
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	120.5	4.3	141.4	32.8	299.0	122.6	160.7	283.3	124.6	4.6	148.4	21.3	289.9
of textiles	17	89.9	2.4	64.3	11.1	167.6	91.8	67.7	159.5	91.9	2.0	57.1	10.8	161.3
of made-up textile articles	17.4	12.8	0.4	17.4	2.3	33.0	13.4	19.4	32.8	15.7	0.1	15.7	4.2	32.0
of textiles, excl. made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	Rest of 17	77.0	1.9	46.9	8.8	134.7	78.4	48.3	126.7	76.3	1.9	41.4	6.6	126.3
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	15.5	0.4	12.9	2.0	30.8	14.6	14.2	28.8	14.8	0.3	10.6	2.4	28.0
of leather and leather goods	19.1/19.2	6.0	0.1	4.5	0.9	11.6	5.5	5.0	10.5	5.1	0.1	2.7	1.4	8.1
of footwear	19.3	9.5	0.3	8.4	1.1	19.3	9.1	9.2	18.3	9.7	0.2	7.9	1.0	18.9
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	64.9	1.4	8.6	6.8	81.7	68.2	14.9	83.1	66.3	2.0	8.3	4.2	80.7
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE	284.1	9.9	141.5	33.5	468.9	290.7	178.3	469.0	260.8	9.1	136.6	35.0	441.3
of pulp, paper and paper products	21	84.0	0.5	24.9	3.3	112.7	82.7	28.3	111.1	75.9	0.3	23.2	3.4	102.9
of corrugated paper and paperboard, sacks and bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers	21.21	33.1	0.2	10.4	1.5	45.2	31.6	12.7	44.3	29.6	0.1	8.4	1.7	39.9
of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products n.e.c.	Rest of 21	50.9	0.4	14.5	1.8	67.5	51.1	15.6	66.7	46.3	0.2	14.8	1.8	63.0
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	200.1	9.3	116.7	30.2	356.3	208.0	150.0	358.0	184.8	8.8	113.5	31.6	338.1
printing and service activities related to printing	22.2	126.9	4.8	57.5	13.5	202.7	133.9	69.0	202.8	114.6	2.3	57.7	12.6	187.0
publishing and reproduction of recorded media	Rest of 22	73.2	4.5	59.1	16.7	153.5	74.1	81.1	155.2	70.3	6.5	55.8	19.0	151.0
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	21.9	0.9	4.0	0.8	27.6	22.1	4.4	26.6	20.7	0.3	3.5	0.7	22.2
of refined petroleum products	23.2	11.6	0.9	1.8	0.5	14.8	12.4	2.1	14.6	10.9	0.3	1.5	0.5	12.9
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	167.8	1.7	67.8	10.6	247.9	171.0	76.3	247.2	175.5	2.4	62.4	9.6	248.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	172.0	2.5	46.0	13.7	234.2	173.0	62.3	235.3	169.4	2.9	46.8	14.3	238.4
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	111.1	1.2	25.9	4.6	142.8	112.0	31.0	143.0	107.3	1.2	26.2	4.2	132.7
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	451.2	8.6	80.3	12.1	552.2	455.5	89.5	545.0	430.5	6.7	57.7	16.1	511.0
of basic metals	27	115.5	0.5	11.9	1.8	129.6	110.3	12.7	123.0	115.0	0.6	9.8	1.5	121.9
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	335.7	8.1	68.5	10.3	422.5	345.1	76.8	422.0	315.5	6.0	47.9	14.7	381.1
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	323.6	2.9	59.9	11.1	397.5	320.2	69.1	389.3	306.4	1.6	53.4	7.8	362.2
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	350.1	5.5	143.7	21.1	520.3	355.8	164.6	520.3	334.7	2.7	138.9	18.6	489.9
of office machinery and computers	30	35.0	0.3	12.4	2.0	49.8	33.7	14.3	48.1	35.2	0.4	12.6	1.2	41.3
of electrical machinery n.e.c.	31	122.6	1.9	49.7	6.5	180.7	120.6	58.4	179.0	128.7	1.1	48.2	7.8	181.8
of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable	31.1-31.3	69.2	1.3	28.8	3.4	102.6	71.1	33.0	104.2	75.9	0.9	22.8	3.8	101.4
of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., and electrical eqpt. n.e.c.	31.4-31.6	53.4	0.6	21.0	3.0	78.1	49.5	25.3	74.8	52.9	0.2	25.4	4.0	81.5
of radio, TV and communication eqpt.	32	81.0	1.5	41.0	4.0	127.5	85.0	42.9	127.9	80.9	0.6	43.3	4.5	121.3
of electronic components	32.1	31.6	0.5	16.0	1.6	49.6	32.0	16.9	49.0	32.0	0.2	16.8	2.3	51.3
of radio, TV and telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc.	32.2-32.3	49.5	1.1	25.0	2.4	77.9	53.0	26.0	79.0	48.9	0.4	26.5	2.2	78.0
of medical, precision and optical equipment and watches	33	111.4	1.7	40.5	8.6	162.3	116.4	49.0	165.3	89.9	0.7	34.7	5.1	139.4
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	339.3	2.7	37.2	5.0	384.2	340.9	42.6	383.5	339.4	3.9	41.4	4.1	387.7
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	200.5	1.5	22.2	2.8	227.0	200.6	25.1	225.6	200.6	1.3	27.9	2.5	233.3
of other transport eqpt.	35	138.8	1.3	15.0	2.1	157.2	140.3	17.5	157.9	138.8	2.6	13.5	1.6	154.4
of aircraft and spacecraft	35.3	86.1	0.6	10.4	1.0	98.1	88.8	12.1	100.9	93.8	0.3	10.3	0.8	101.2
of other transport equipment except aircraft and spacecraft	Rest of 35	52.7	0.7	4.6	1.1	59.2	51.5	5.5	57.0	45.0	2.3	3.2	0.8	51.3
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	142.4	5.0	51.6	11.3	210.3	145.6	60.4	206.0	142.8	6.8	50.6	11.6	211.7
of furniture	36.1	89.2	2.0	27.6	5.7	124.5	87.3	35.6	122.9	86.0	3.4	31.3	5.3	128.9
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	102.1	1.3	28.8	6.4	138.6	100.8	36.5	137.3	102.3	0.8	27.5	5.4	135.9
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	77.0	0.7	20.2	4.2	102.1	74.7	24.8	99.4	75.4	0.6	19.7	3.8	99.5
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	25.1	0.6	8.6	2.3	36.5	26.1	11.8	37.8	26.9	0.1	7.8	1.6	36.4
CONSTRUCTION	F	847.3	27.4	126.6	53.0	1,054.3	908.9	177.8	1,086.8	913.3	27.4	110.6	53.0	1,104.3
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G - Q	6,224.4	1,340.2	4,954.9	4,914.1	17,433.7	7,664.0	9,950.4	17,614.3	6,362.0	1,395.9	5,073.6	4,999.7	17,831.1
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,601.6	345.7	831.5	1,186.4	3,965.2	1,969.5	2,035.4	4,004.8	1,648.5	348.6	871.3	1,206.7	4,075.0
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	405.6	22.0	75.7	31.2	534.5	437.4	106.2	543.6	413.6	24.0	74.5	32.4	544.5
Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel, and motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3/5	242.2	13.1	49.1	18.3	322.6	256.1	65.9	322.1	243.1	13.1	47.2	18.9	322.3
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	50.2	130.7	5.9	19.3	7.4	163.3	143.4	28.0	171.3	137.5	7.6	20.9	8.0	174.0
Sale of automotive fuel	50.5	32.7	3.0	7.4	5.5	48.6	37.9	12.3	50.2	32.9	3.3	6.4	5.6	48.2
Wholesale and commission trade (except motor vehicles)	51	711.8	36.1	239.5	91.3	1,078.7	766.9	349.7	1,116.6	737.7	37.7	250.9	94.8	1,121.1
on fee or contract basis	51.1	29.7	2.3	9.7	5.4	47.1	32.8	16.1	49.0	32.4	3.6	9.6	6.9	52.5
of agricultural materials and animals	51.2	14.5	0.8	5.1	1.7	22.0	15.1	8.4	23.5	14.6	0.5	6.1	2.2	23.5

Note: Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals.

+ Members of HM Forces are excluded.
Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.
P Provisional
R Revised
See note on pS17.

EMPLOYMENT B.15

Employee jobs: unadjusted: December 1998

SIC 1992	Section sub-section group or class	December 1997 R					September 1998 R			December 1998				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	10,261.5	1,475.5	6,120.6	5,223.5	23,081.2	11,842.0	11,398.7	2					

B.21 EMPLOYMENT

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Total weekly hours (millions)*	Average actual weekly hours of work			
		All workers**	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Second jobs
All					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	854	33.2	38.0	14.8	10.6
1993	844	33.2	38.1	14.7	9.9
1994	857	33.4	38.5	15.1	9.1
1995	871	33.6	38.8	15.1	9.2
1996	874	33.4	38.8	15.1	8.9
1997	887	33.2	38.6	15.1	9.4
1998	896	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.1
3-month averages					
Nov 97-Jan 98	895	33.2	38.5	15.4	9.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	893	33.2	38.4	15.3	9.1
Jan-Mar 1998	901	33.4	38.7	15.4	9.1
Feb-Apr	900	33.3	38.7	15.3	9.1
Mar-May (Spr)	896	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.1
Apr-Jun	900	33.3	38.7	15.3	9.2
May-Jul	900	33.2	38.5	15.3	9.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	902	33.3	38.6	15.3	9.1
Jul-Sep	901	33.2	38.5	15.2	9.1
Aug-Oct	902	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	903	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.0
Oct-Dec	900	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.0
Nov 98-Jan 99	900	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.3
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-2	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.3
Percent	-0.2	-0.7	-0.7	0.4	3.3
Over last 12 months	5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
Percent	0.6	-0.7	-0.4	-0.7	2.0
Male					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	552	38.7	39.9	14.3	12.2
1993	543	38.8	40.0	14.3	11.0
1994	552	39.0	40.5	14.9	9.9
1995	563	39.2	40.9	14.6	10.0
1996	563	39.0	40.8	14.8	9.7
1997	571	38.7	40.6	14.8	10.6
1998	578	38.7	40.5	15.0	9.7
3-month averages					
Nov 97-Jan 98	576	38.6	40.4	15.4	10.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	576	38.6	40.4	15.2	10.3
Jan-Mar 1998	580	38.9	40.6	15.5	10.1
Feb-Apr	580	38.9	40.6	15.0	10.0
Mar-May (Spr)	578	38.7	40.5	15.0	9.7
Apr-Jun	580	38.8	40.7	14.9	9.7
May-Jul	579	38.6	40.5	15.0	9.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	581	38.7	40.6	14.8	9.4
Jul-Sep	580	38.7	40.6	14.9	9.3
Aug-Oct	579	38.7	40.6	14.8	9.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	580	38.6	40.6	14.9	9.6
Oct-Dec	577	38.4	40.3	15.1	9.8
Nov 98-Jan 99	577	38.4	40.3	15.1	10.1
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-3	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	0.7
Percent	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	1.7	8.0
Over last 12 months	0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.0
Percent	0.1	-0.6	-0.2	-2.4	-0.5
Female					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	302	26.4	34.2	14.9	9.2
1993	301	26.3	34.3	14.8	8.9
1994	305	26.5	34.5	15.0	8.5
1995	307	26.5	34.4	15.2	8.5
1996	311	26.4	34.6	15.2	8.2
1997	316	26.4	34.6	15.2	8.3
1998	318	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.5
3-month averages					
Nov 97-Jan 98	319	26.5	34.6	15.4	8.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	317	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.0
Jan-Mar 1998	321	26.6	34.8	15.6	8.1
Feb-Apr	320	26.5	34.6	15.3	8.3
Mar-May (Spr)	318	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.5
Apr-Jun	321	26.6	34.8	15.4	8.8
May-Jul	321	26.5	34.5	15.3	9.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	321	26.5	34.7	15.5	9.2
Jul-Sep	321	26.4	34.1	15.3	9.1
Aug-Oct	323	26.5	34.5	15.3	8.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	323	26.5	34.5	15.3	8.7
Oct-Dec	322	26.4	34.4	15.3	8.4
Nov 98-Jan 99	323	26.4	34.4	15.4	8.5
Changes					
Over last 3 months	1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2
Percent	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	-2.1
Over last 12 months	5	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.3
Percent	1.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.1	3.3

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094.

* Main and second jobs.
** Main job only.

EMPLOYMENT B.22

Usual weekly hours of work

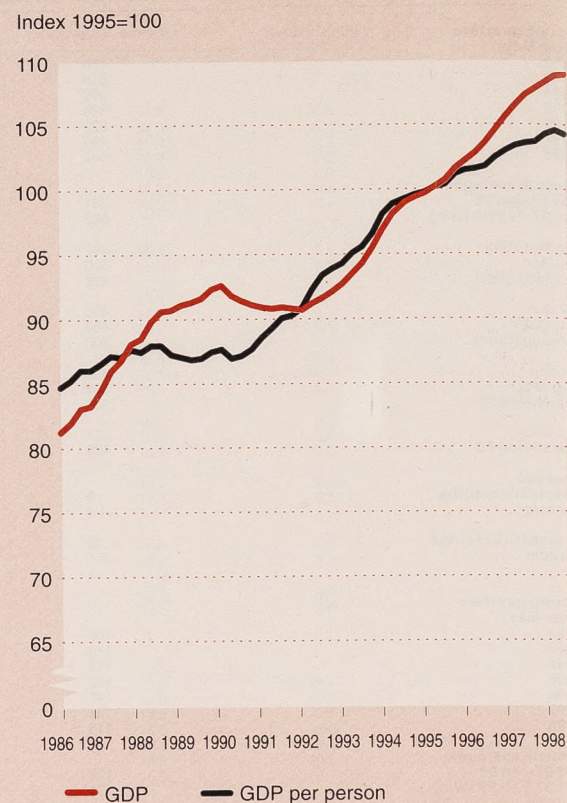
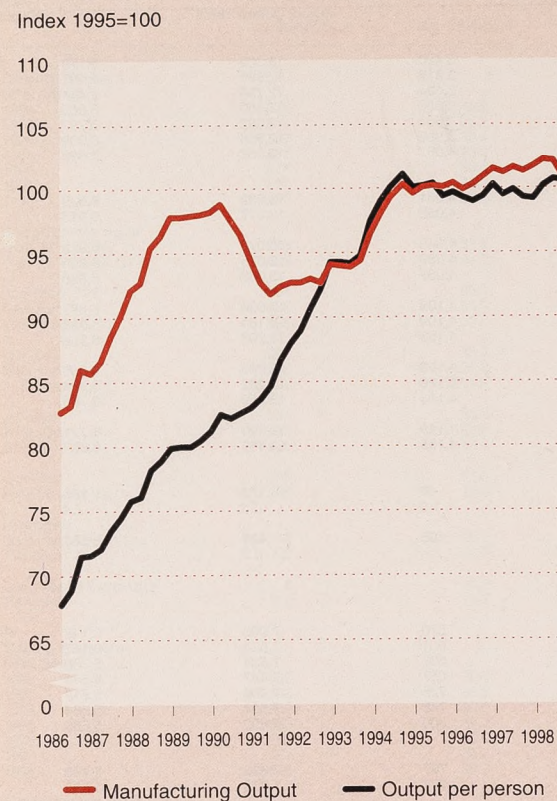
Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Less than 6 hours	6 up to 15 hours	16 up to 30 hours	31 up to 45 hours	Over 45 hours
All					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	476	2,057	3,420	13,302	6,179
1993	518	2,021	3,518	12,981	6,197
1994	498	2,089	3,604	12,794	6,444
1995	523	2,074	3,639	12,860	6,665
1996	529	2,117	3,851	12,692	6,797
1997	490	2,149	3,996	12,868	6,909
1998	489	2,130	4,087	13,088	6,895
3-month averages					
Nov 97-Jan 98	481	2,073	4,061	13,032	6,939
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	502	2,090	4,050	13,077	6,916
Jan-Mar 1998	497	2,119	4,049	13,070	6,912
Feb-Apr	500	2,142	4,069	13,075	6,905
Mar-May (Spr)	489	2,130	4,087	13,088	6,895
Apr-Jun	490	2,115	4,109	13,096	6,897
May-Jul	489	2,102	4,109	13,161	6,933
Jun-Aug (Sum)	500	2,063	4,153	13,207	6,908
Jul-Sep	499	2,067	4,159	13,240	6,850
Aug-Oct	503	2,114	4,126	13,282	6,824
Sep-Nov (Aut)	501	2,159	4,113	13,359	6,766
Oct-Dec	494	2,162	4,149	13,390	6,721
Nov 98-Jan 99	495	2,157	4,166	13,460	6,657
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-8	43	40	178	-166
Percent	-1.5	2.0	1.0	1.3	-2.4
Over last 12 months	15	84	105	428	-281
Percent	3.0	4.1	2.6	3.3	-4.1
Male					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	108	336	570	7,903	5,148
1993	112	348	601	7,624	5,167
1994	118	382	635	7,534	5,330
1995	132	406	657	7,487	5,544
1996	127	424	725	7,406	5,612
1997	126	459	786	7,504	5,664
1998	113	464	800	7,692	5,669
3-month averages					
Nov 97-Jan 98	113	426	797	7,636	5,700
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	121	433	794	7,673	5,680
Jan-Mar 1998	117	446	791	7,664	5,674
Feb-Apr	115	463	793	7,671	5,665
Mar-May (Spr)	113	464	800	7,692	5,669
Apr-Jun	116	467	799	7,701	5,663
May-Jul	123	461	796	7,706	5,700
Jun-Aug (Sum)	124	448	805	7,730	5,684
Jul-Sep	124	447	813	7,756	5,626
Aug-Oct	128	443	821	7,773	5,590
Sep-Nov (Aut)	139	451	811	7,846	5,538
Oct-Dec	137	454	838	7,874	5,496
Nov 98-Jan 99	140	449	857	7,915	5,440
Changes					
Over last 3 months	13	6	36	141	-150
Percent	10.0	1.4	4.4	1.8	-2.7
Over last 12 months	27	23	59	278	-260
Percent	23.8	5.4	7.5	3.6	-4.6
Female					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	369	1,721	2,850	5,399	1,030
1993	406	1,673	2,917	5,356	1,030
1994	380	1,707	2,969	5,261	1,113
1995	391	1,668	2,982	5,373	1,121
1996	402	1,692	3,126	5,285	1,184
1997	365	1,690	3,210	5,363	1,245
1998	376	1,666	3,287	5,397	1,226
3-month averages					
Nov 97-Jan 98	367	1,646	3,263	5,395	1,239
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	380	1,658	3,256	5,404	1,236
Jan-Mar 1998	380	1,673	3,258	5,406	1,238
Feb-Apr	385	1,679	3,276	5,404	1,239
Mar-May (Spr)	376	1,666	3,287	5,397	1,226
Apr-Jun	374	1,648	3,309	5,395	1,234
May-Jul	366	1,641	3,313	5,455	1,232
Jun-Aug (Sum)	376	1,615	3,348	5,477	1,224
Jul-Sep	374	1,619	3,346	5,484	1,224
Aug-Oct	375	1,670	3,305	5,509	1,233
Sep-Nov (Aut)	362	1,708	3,302	5,512	1,229
Oct-Dec	357	1,708	3,311	5,516	1,225
Nov 98-Jan 99	355	1,708	3,309	5,545	1,217
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-20	37	4	37	-16
Percent	-5.5	2.2	0.1	0.7	-1.3
Over last 12 months	-12	61	46	150	-22
Percent	-3.4	3.7	1.4	2.8	-1.8

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094.

B.32 EMPLOYMENT

Indices of employment and output per filled job



Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)									
UNITED KINGDOM									
Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries			
SIC 1992	Output *	Workforce jobs +	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs +	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs +	Output per filled job
1991	90.9	102.2	88.9	94.5	112.2	84.3	92.8	109.9	84.5
1992	91.1	99.3	91.7	94.0	105.3	89.2	92.8	103.1	90.0
1993	93.2	98.4	94.7	94.9	100.8	94.2	94.1	99.7	94.4
1994	97.4	99.1	98.2	98.3	99.7	98.6	98.5	99.1	99.4
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	102.5	101.0	101.5	101.1	100.8	100.4	100.4	101.1	99.3
1997	106.0	102.8	103.1	101.9	101.1	100.7	101.4	101.7	99.8
1998	108.5	104.1	104.2	102.5	100.7	101.8	101.7	101.5	100.2
1991 Q1	91.1	103.8	87.7	95.9	116.0	82.6	94.5	113.8	83.0
1991 Q2	90.9	102.6	88.6	94.6	113.1	83.6	92.7	110.8	83.7
1991 Q3	90.8	101.7	89.3	93.5	110.8	84.4	91.8	108.3	84.7
1991 Q4	90.9	100.9	90.1	94.2	109.0	86.4	92.4	106.5	86.7
1992 Q1	90.8	100.5	90.3	94.0	107.7	87.3	92.7	105.3	88.0
1992 Q2	90.7	99.9	90.9	93.5	106.4	87.9	92.7	104.1	89.0
1992 Q3	91.2	98.8	92.3	94.2	104.6	90.0	93.0	102.5	90.7
1992 Q4	91.6	98.1	93.4	94.1	102.5	91.8	92.7	100.6	92.2
1993 Q1	92.1	98.1	93.9	94.6	101.5	93.2	94.1	99.8	94.3
1993 Q2	92.7	98.2	94.3	94.4	101.1	93.4	94.0	99.6	94.3
1993 Q3	93.5	98.4	95.1	95.1	100.6	94.5	93.9	99.7	94.2
1993 Q4	94.3	98.7	95.6	95.7	100.2	95.5	94.4	99.5	94.8
1994 Q1	95.5	98.8	96.6	96.3	99.9	96.5	96.5	99.0	97.5
1994 Q2	96.9	98.8	98.1	98.1	99.7	98.4	98.0	99.0	99.0
1994 Q3	98.1	99.3	98.9	98.9	99.6	99.3	99.3	99.2	100.1
1994 Q4	99.0	99.7	99.3	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.3	99.3	101.1
1995 Q1	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.5	100.1
1995 Q2	99.7	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.1	99.9	100.2
1995 Q3	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.2	99.8	100.4	100.2	99.9	100.4
1995 Q4	100.7	100.3	100.4	100.2	100.5	99.7	100.1	100.7	99.4
1996 Q1	101.6	100.4	101.2	101.0	100.9	100.1	100.4	100.7	99.7
1996 Q2	102.2	100.7	101.5	100.8	100.5	100.3	99.9	100.7	99.3
1996 Q3	102.8	101.2	101.6	101.2	100.7	100.5	100.3	101.4	99.0
1996 Q4	103.6	101.7	101.8	101.5	100.9	100.5	100.9	101.5	99.4
1997 Q1	104.6	102.0	102.5	101.8	100.9	100.8	101.5	101.3	100.3
1997 Q2	105.6	102.5	103.0	101.8	101.2	100.5	101.2	101.6	99.5
1997 Q3	106.5	103.0	103.4	102.3	101.3	101.1	101.6	101.7	99.9
1997 Q4	107.3	103.5	103.6	101.7	101.1	100.5	101.3	102.0	99.3
1998 Q1	107.8	104.0	104.0	101.7	101.6	100.2	101.7	102.5	99.2
1998 Q2	108.3	103.9	104.3	103.1	101.3	101.8	102.2	102.0	100.2
1998 Q3	108.8	104.0	104.6	103.1	100.7	102.3	102.1	101.4	100.7
1998 Q4	108.9	104.4	104.3	102.2	99.2	103.0	100.8	100.2	100.6

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

* Gross value added for whole economy.
+ The workforce jobs series comprises: employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees. This series is used as a denominator for the productivity calculations for the reasons explained on page S6 of the August 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
The indices have been rebased from 1990=100 to 1995=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1990=100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, October 1998.

EMPLOYMENT B.33

Total hours worked per week

Millions

UNITED KINGDOM	Employees				Self-employed			HMF GSSTEP UPFW ^a	Total	
	Male		Female		All	Male	Female			
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time						
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1992 Jun	417	14	269	70	686	107	25	132	24	842
1992 Sep	405	14	260	67	665	107	25	132	24	821
1992 Dec	421	15	274	73	695	106	24	130	24	849
1993 Mar	394	14	262	69	656	96	21	117	23	796
1993 Jun	412	14	271	71	683	104	24	128	22	833
1993 Sep	399	15	259	68	658	106	23	129	22	808
1993 Dec	416	15	275	74	691	108	23	131	21	844
1994 Mar	393	15	264	71	657	100	22	123	21	800
1994 Jun	414	15	275	73	689	109	24	134	20	843
1994 Sep	404	16	260	68	664	111	23	134	20	819
1994 Dec	424	16	281	75	704	114	24	139	20	864
1995 Mar	401	15	268	71	669	104	22	126	19	814
1995 Jun	423	16	278	74	701	113	24	137	18	857
1995 Sep	414	18	269	70	683	111	23	134	18	835
1995 Dec	439	19	289	78	728	113	24	137	18	883
1996 Mar	409	17	274	74	683	100	22	122	18	823
1996 Jun	431	18	288	78	720	108	24	132	17	869
1996 Sep	419	19	279	75	698	111	24	135	16	849
1996 Dec	446	20	300	82	746	113	25	137	17	900
1997 Mar	417	19	279	75	696	100	22	123	16	835
1997 Jun	441	20	291	77	731	108	25	133	16	880
1997 Sep	434	21	284	75	718	106	25	131	16	865
1997 Dec	469	23	310	84	778	109	25	135	16	929
1998 Mar	430	21	287	78	717	97	23	121	14	852
1998 Jun	451	21	297	79	748	102	24	126	14	888
1998 Sep	449	22	293	79	742	99	23	122	15	880
1998 Dec	470	23	308	84	778	101	24	125	14	918
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1992 Jun	410	14	264	69	674	106	24	130	24	828
1992 Sep	412	14	268	70	680	105	25	130	24	834
1992 Dec	408	14	265	70	674	103	23	126	24	824
1993 Mar	407	14	267	70	673	103	23	125	23	822
1993 Jun	404	14	266	70	671	103	23	126	22	819
1993 Sep	405	15	268	71	673	104	23	127	22	821
1993 Dec	404	15	267	71	670	104	23	127	21	819
1994 Mar	406	15	268	72	675	107	24	131	21	826
1994 Jun	407	15	270	72	677	108	24	132	21	829
1994 Sep	411	15	268	71	679	109	23	133	20	832
1994 Dec	411	16	272	72	683	111	24	135	20	838
1995 Mar	414	16	273	72	687	111	23	134	19	840
1995 Jun	416	16	273	73	689	112	24	135	19	843
1995 Sep	421	18	277	73	698	109	23	132	18	849
1995 Dec	423	18	278	75	701	109	23	132	18	851
1996 Mar	424	18	280	76	704	107	23	130	18	852
1996 Jun	426	18	285	77	711	107	24	131	17	859
1996 Sep	426	19	287	78	713	109	24	133	16	862
1996 Dec	429	19	288	78	718	109	24	133	16	867
1997 Mar	432	19	286	77	718	107	24	131	16	865
1997 Jun	436	20	288	77	724	107	24	131	16	871
1997 Sep	441	21	290	78	731	105	25	130	16	877
1997 Dec	451	22	298	80	749	105	25	130	15	893
1998 Mar	446	21	294	80	740	104	25	129	15	883
1998 Jun	447	21	294	79	742	101	23	124	15	880
1998 Sep	455	22	300	81	755	98	23	121	15	891
1998 Dec	452	22	296	80	748	97	23	120	14	882
Changes Latest quarter	-4	0	-3	-2	-7	-1	0	-1	-1	-9
Year	1	0	-1	0	-1	-8	-2	-10	-1	-12

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

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

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

B.33 EMPLOYMENT

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

Millions

Standard Statistical Region	SIC 92							Additivity adjustments ^a
	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing			Production industries	Construction	Other services	Public admin, defence, education health and social work	
Unadjusted for seasonal variation	Male	Female	All	A/B	C-E	F	G-K/O-P	L-N
South East								
1998 Mar	180.6	109.1	289.8	3.0	38.0	20.9	176.3	52.1
Jun	186.5	110.9	297.4	3.4	39.8	22.4	181.1	51.4
Sep	186.4	111.6	298.0	3.5	38.9	22.7	183.9	49.7
Dec	193.3	114.7	308.1	3.6	37.7	23.1	188.9	55.3
East Anglia								
1998 Mar	19.5	10.3	29.7	1.2	6.1	2.0	15.0	5.1
Jun	21.1	11.1	32.2	1.4	6.5	2.4	16.1	5.5
Sep	21.7	11.2	33.0	1.6	6.6	2.5	17.1	5.1
Dec	22.4	11.7	34.1	1.7	6.9	2.6	16.9	5.9
South West								
1998 Mar	43.9	24.4	68.3	3.9	12.8	5.8	32.5	13.4
Jun	46.2	25.5	71.8	3.7	13.8	6.2	34.5	13.8
Sep	45.8	25.3	71.1	3.9	13.3	6.2	34.8	13.1
Dec	47.5	26.5	74.0	3.4	13.4	6.7	35.7	14.8
West Midlands								
1998 Mar	48.7	26.7	75.4	1.7	20.0	6.2	33.8	13.7
Jun	52.0	27.8	79.8	1.8	22.1	6.7	35.3	13.8
Sep	51.3	27.0	78.3	1.9	21.4	6.6	34.9	13.2
Dec	52.7	28.7	81.5	2.0	22.3	6.5	35.9	14.6
East Midlands								
1998 Mar	36.6	21.2	57.8	1.6	15.9	4.5	25.4	10.5
Jun	38.3	21.9	60.2	1.8	16.7	5.1	26.1	10.7
Sep	38.8	21.7	60.5	2.2	16.8	4.9	26.8	9.9
Dec	40.4	22.8	63.3	2.1	17.4	4.8	27.4	11.5
Yorkshire and Humberside								
1998 Mar	43.6	25.0	68.6	1.6	15.7	4.6	32.9	13.7
Jun	45.6	25.7	71.3	1.8	17.2	5.4	33.8	13.2
Sep	45.0	24.9	69.9	2.0	17.0	5.5	33.5	12.0
Dec	46.0	27.4	73.4	1.9	16.6	5.7	34.9	14.6
North West								
1998 Mar	52.7	31.3	84.1	1.0	17.8	6.1	41.5	17.5
Jun	54.7	32.3	87.0	1.0	19.1	6.2	42.8	17.6
Sep	55.1	32.4	87.5	1.2	18.9	6.4	43.9	16.9
Dec	57.6	33.6	91.3	1.3	19.9	6.5	44.6	18.6
North								
1998 Mar	22.9	13.8	36.7	1.0	8.2	3.4	15.7	8.2
Jun	24.3	14.0	38.3	1.0	8.9	3.4	16.3	8.5
Sep	24.4	13.8	38.2	1.2	8.4	3.6	16.7	8.0
Dec	25.1	14.0	39.2	1.1	9.2	3.7	16.2	8.8
Wales								
1998 Mar	22.8	13.4	36.2	2.4	8.5	2.8	14.3	8.3
Jun	23.9	13.9	37.8	2.8	8.8	3.0	14.9	8.3
Sep	23.1	13.8	36.8	2.5	8.6	3.0	15.3	7.5
Dec	24.5	14.5	39.0	2.6	9.0	3.2	15.4	9.0
Scotland								
1998 Mar	42.3	26.5	68.8	2.2	12.9	5.8	32.1	15.7
Jun	45.5	28.8	74.3	2.8	13.8	6.1	34.6	16.9
Sep	43.4	26.8	70.2	2.5	13.0	6.2	33.8	14.5
Dec	46.3	29.1	75.4	2.7	14.1	6.6	35.1	16.7
Great Britain								
1998 Mar	513.7	301.6	815.4	19.8	155.9	62.1	419.4	158.2
Jun	538.2	311.9	850.1	21.5	166.5	66.9	435.5	159.7
Sep	535.0	308.4	843.4	22.6	162.8	67.5	440.8	149.9
Dec	556.0	323.1	879.1	22.3	166.7	69.5	451.0	169.7
Northern Ireland^b								
1998 Mar	13.8	8.3	22.1	2.0	4.1	1.4	8.3	6.4
Jun	14.7	8.8	23.4	1.9	4.4	1.6	8.7	6.7
Sep	13.6	7.7	21.3	1.9	4.2	1.6	8.0	5.6
Dec	15.0	9.0	24.0	2.1	4.7	1.7	8.7	6.9

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

^a The sum of total hours by industry may not be equal to the regional total. The additivity adjustment shows the difference. For an explanation see the technical note in *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995, pp475-6.
^b Estimates of self-employed in Northern Ireland are taken from the Labour Force Survey, and not those which contribute to Table B.11.
 Note: This is a provisional series consistent with National Accounts definitions. Estimates of employee and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce job series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers hours are obtained wholly from the LFS and estimates for HM Forces from MOD. For further information please see p467, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995.

EMPLOYMENT B.33

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

Millions

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-group or class	December 1998						September 1998			December 1997			
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time									
SIC 1992														
Adjusted for seasonal variation														
All sections (excluding Q)	A - P	522.0	26.4	233.4	86.0	867.8	553.6	322.4	876.0	528.5	27.3	236.4	85.9	878.1
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A / B	18.7	1.1	2.8	0.5	23.1	19.7	3.2	22.9	19.7	1.4	3.2	0.7	25.0
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C - E	125.2	1.4	33.3	3.9	163.8	130.2	38.7	168.9	130.1	1.6	35.1	4.5	171.3
Construction	F	62.2	1.1	3.4	0.8	67.5	63.6	4.6	68.2	63.1	0.9	4.0	0.8	68.8
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial, real estate and other services, employed persons in private households	G - K / O - P	258.1	17.8	120.6	50.5	447.0	277.7	171.9	449.6	257.5	18.9	119.9	49.2	445.5
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L - N	57.8	5.0	73.2	30.3	166.4	62.5	104.0	166.5	58.0	4.5	74.3	30.7	167.6
Unadjusted for seasonal variation														
All sections (excluding Q)	A - P	543.4	27.6	241.7	90.4	903.2	548.6	316.1	864.7	549.5	28.4	244.6	90.3	912.9
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A / B	19.9	1.1	2.8	0.5	24.4	21.0	3.5	24.5	20.8	1.4	3.1	0.7	26.1
Mining and quarrying	C	3.0	*	0.3	*	3.3	2.8	0.3	3.1	3.2	*	0.2	*	3.5
Manufacturing	D	123.8	1.4	33.4	3.9	162.6	121.4	37.2	158.6	128.3	1.5	35.4	4.6	169.7
Manufacture of:														
food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	13.0	0.3	4.7	0.9	18.9	12.2	5.9	18.1	12.6	0.4	4.9	1.2	19.1
textiles and textile products	DB	5.4	*	5.6	0.6	11.7	5.0	5.5	10.5	5.6	*	5.9	0.8	12.4
leather and leather products	DC	0.6	*	0.4	*	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.7	*	0.5	*	1.2
wood and wood products	DD	3.5	*	0.3	*	4.0	3.3	0.5	3.8	3.2	*	0.4	0.2	3.8
pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	11.5	0.3	5.0	0.6	17.4	12.1	5.6	17.7	12.6	0.2	5.0	0.6	18.4
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel	DF	0.9	*	*	*	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.0	1.0	*	*	*	1.2
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG	7.0	*	2.3	0.2	9.5	6.8	2.5	9.3	6.8	*	2.6	0.2	9.6
rubber and plastic products	DH	7.5	*	1.7	0.3	9.5	7.3	2.0	9.3	8.1	*	1.8	0.2	10.2
other non-metallic mineral products	DI	4.8	*	0.9	*	5.9	4.7	1.1	5.8	5.2	*	0.9	*	6.2
basic metals	DJ	19.6	*	2.1	0.3	22.1	19.7	2.7	22.4	20.9	0.2	2.6	0.2	23.9
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	DK	13.4	*	1.8	*	15.3	13.5	2.1	15.6	14.4	*	2.2	0.2	16.8
electrical and optical equipment	DL	14.5	*	5.0	0.3	19.9	14.8	5.2	20.0	15.7	*	5.3	0.4	21.5
transport equipment	DM	14.8	*	1.5	*	16.4	13.7	1.4	15.1	14.6	*	1.4	*	16.1
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	7.4	0.2	2.0	0.2	9.8	6.9	2.0	8.9	7.0	0.2	1.9	0.3	9.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	4.4	*	1.0	*	5.5	4.1	1.1	5.3	4.5	*	0.9	*	5.6
Construction	F	65.7	1.1	3.6	0.8	71.2	64.5	4.6	69.1	66.7	0.9	4.2	0.8	72.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	85.1	5.8	34.8	20.1	145.7	88.7	52.9	141.5	86.7	5.8	33.9	19.8	146.2
Hotels and restaurants	H	15.3	2.9	12.3	7.2	37.7	19.8	20.8	40.6	18.1	3.1	13.9	7.2	42.4
Transport, storage and communication	I	48.6	1.5	10.4	1.9	62.4	48.6	12.2	60.8	46.7	1.7	9.7	1.8	59.9
Financial intermediation	J	18.6	0.3	14.8	2.4	36.2	18.3	16.8	35.0	18.4	0.3	14.4	2.3	35.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	75.5	5.7	36.2	15.4	132.8	77.1	50.4	127.4	72.9	6.1	36.3	14.5	129.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	L	24.0	0.6	15.2	2.9	42.7	22.9	17.1	40.0	24.3	0.5	15.5	3.0	43.3
Education	M	18.1	2.7	24.2	10.9	55.9	15.6	24.7	40.3	18.4	2.2	24.6	10.9	56.1
Health and social work	N	19.2	2.2	38.0	18.5	77.9	20.1	55.0	75.1	18.8	2.2	38.3	18.8	78.0
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households	O - P	22.2	2.3	14.7	5.6	44.8	23.6	19.7	43.3	21.8	2.6	14.2	5.7	44.2

* Estimates of less than 150,000 hours are not published. Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792563.

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

n.e.c. = Not elsewhere classified.

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over						18-24					
	All	Rate (%) ⁺	Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ⁺	Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 12 months	All over 24 months
			Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months					Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All	MGVC	MGWV										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	2,830	9.9	1,251	586	993	464	725	15.8	361	160	203	71
1993	2,996	10.5	1,157	577	1,148	614	700	15.8	359	158	267	97
1994	2,796	9.8	1,079	466	1,249	735	680	16.3	308	134	238	121
1995	2,512	8.8	1,035	400	1,074	670	615	15.4	316	115	183	95
1996	2,388	8.3	1,059	397	931	587	566	14.5	307	95	162	77
1997	2,083	7.2	992	304	789	500	495	13.1	294	73	127	60
1998	1,807	6.3	983	246	584	367	439	11.9	289	60	87	38
3-month averages												
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,870	6.5	966	296	596	369	450	12.1	264	85	101	42
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,861	6.4	971	295	583	355	446	12.0	276	74	98	41
Jan-Mar 1998	1,864	6.5	994	281	590	362	442	11.9	280	64	96	42
Feb-Apr	1,840	6.4	1,000	263	587	359	443	12.0	284	63	89	38
Mar-May (Spr)	1,807	6.3	983	246	584	367	439	11.9	289	60	87	38
Apr-Jun	1,802	6.2	977	248	572	363	440	11.9	295	58	87	39
May-Jul	1,786	6.2	996	244	547	346	434	11.7	299	54	82	34
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,816	6.3	1,008	268	539	339	446	11.9	300	66	80	37
Jul-Sep	1,804	6.2	999	270	536	333	445	11.9	295	75	74	34
Aug-Oct	1,802	6.2	1,006	272	526	331	443	11.9	293	79	72	34
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,791	6.2	1,005	270	516	322	455	12.2	302	79	72	31
Oct-Dec	1,790	6.2	1,014	266	506	315	453	12.2	309	78	66	27
Nov 98-Jan 99	1,839	6.3	1,052	272	509	318	465	12.4	318	78	68	27
Changes												
Over last 3 months	37	0.1	46	0	-17	-13	22	0.6	26	-1	-4	-7
Percent	2.1		4.6	0.0	-3.2	-3.8	4.9		8.8	-0.8	-5.8	-21.5
Over last 12 months	-31	-0.2	86	-24	-86	-50	15	0.4	54	-6	-33	-16
Percent	-1.7		8.9	-8.0	-14.5	-13.7	3.4		20.6	-7.6	-32.7	-36.7
Male	MGVD	MGWV	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	1,896	11.7	757	399	740	359	482	19.2	218	110	152	53
1993	2,018	12.5	703	375	938	499	516	21.2	218	104	193	85
1994	1,857	11.6	616	301	937	446	446	19.4	178	89	179	93
1995	1,636	10.2	579	256	799	520	395	17.9	184	77	138	70
1996	1,570	9.8	605	255	710	475	372	17.4	183	63	121	61
1997	1,324	8.2	553	186	585	390	314	15.1	174	46	94	46
1998	1,105	6.9	528	160	419	281	268	13.2	164	44	60	28
3-month averages												
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,156	7.2	530	184	438	285	275	13.6	149	56	71	30
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,141	7.1	533	182	422	272	268	13.3	152	50	66	30
Jan-Mar 1998	1,152	7.2	548	177	426	280	266	13.2	157	43	65	31
Feb-Apr	1,137	7.1	551	168	426	278	268	13.3	159	46	60	27
Mar-May (Spr)	1,105	6.9	528	160	419	281	268	13.2	164	44	60	28
Apr-Jun	1,099	6.8	520	161	411	278	269	13.3	166	42	61	31
May-Jul	1,082	6.7	544	148	390	265	264	12.9	170	36	59	27
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,105	6.9	548	162	391	262	275	13.4	174	45	56	28
Jul-Sep	1,115	6.9	555	169	393	258	277	13.5	174	51	51	24
Aug-Oct	1,115	6.9	561	176	384	256	280	13.8	173	55	52	25
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,110	6.9	564	179	371	247	289	14.2	179	56	52	23
Oct-Dec	1,110	6.9	572	175	363	241	283	14.0	181	55	48	21
Nov 98-Jan 99	1,151	7.1	601	183	367	240	295	14.5	189	56	50	20
Changes												
Over last 3 months	36	0.2	41	7	-17	-16	15	0.8	17	1	-2	-5
Percent	3.2		7.3	4.0	-4.5	-6.2	5.4		9.6	2.6	-3.2	-20.6
Over last 12 months	-5	-0.1	71	-1	-71	-45	20	1.0	40	0	-20	-10
Percent	-0.4		13.4	-0.5	-16.3	-15.7	7.1		26.9	0.4	-28.6	-34.4
Female	MGVE	MGWV	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	934	7.5	494	187	254	105	243	11.7	142	50	51	19
1993	978	7.8	454	202	210	115	184	10.8	141	54	74	12
1994	938	7.5	464	165	312	160	234	12.5	131	45	59	28
1995	876	7.0	456	144	276	150	221	12.3	131	38	50	25
1996	817	6.5	454	142	222	112	194	11.0	124	27	41	17
1997	760	6.0	440	119	203	110	180	10.6	120	27	32	13
1998	702	5.5	455	86	165	86	171	10.2	126	16	27	10
3-month averages												
Nov 97-Jan 98	714	5.6	436	112	157	84	175	10.3	115	29	31	12
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	720	5.6	438	113	162	84	178	10.6	124	29	31	11
Jan-Mar 1998	712	5.6	446	104	164	82	176	10.4	124	21	31	11
Feb-Apr	703	5.5	450	95	161	81	174	10.4	125	17	30	10
Mar-May (Spr)	702	5.5	455	86	165	81	171	10.2	126	16	27	10
Apr-Jun	703	5.5	457	87	162	86	170	10.1	129	16	26	*
May-Jul	703	5.5	453	96	157	81	171	10.2	129	18	23	*
Jun-Aug (Sum)	711	5.5	460	106	147	78	170	10.1	126	21	24	10
Jul-Sep	690	5.4	445	101	142	75	169	9.9	121	24	22	*
Aug-Oct	686	5.3	445	96	142	74	164	9.6	120	24	20	*
Sep-Nov (Aut)	681	5.3	441	92	145	75	167	9.8	123	24	20	*
Oct-Nov	679	5.3	442	91	143	75	170	10.0	128	23	18	*
Nov 98-Jan 99	687	5.3	451	89	142	78	170	10.0	129	22	18	*
Changes												
Over last 3 months	1	0.0	5	-7	0	4	7	0.3	9	-2	-3	*
Percent	0.1		1.2	-7.3	0.3	4.7	4.0		7.6	-8.4	-12.6	*
Over last 12 months	-27	-0.3	15	-23	-15	-6	-4	-0.3	14	-7	-13	*
Percent	-3.7		3.4	-20.5	-9.6	-6.8	-2.5		12.4	-23.2	-42.1	*

+ Denominator = economically active for that age group.
Total includes people who did not state the duration of their unemployment. Each series is seasonally adjusted independently and therefore the sums of series will not necessarily equal the totals.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.1 ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49						50 and over					
	All	Rate (%) ⁺	Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ⁺	Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 12 months	All over 24 months
			Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months					Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months		
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
All	MGVB	MGXB										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	1,499	8.6	623	312	560	263	458	7.8	139	96	221	129
1993	1,553	8.9	545	296	709	371	520	8.9	149	102	268	163
1994	1,479	8.4	524	241	710	425	490	8.2	127	77	286	188
1995	1,347	7.6	483	211	649	417	404	6.8	115	56	232	158
1996	1,280	7.1	498	223	556	361	379	6.3	118	58	203	148
1997	1,083	6.0	446	169	465	298	346	5.5	117	46	183	141
1998	917	5.1	457	137	334	215	295	4.6	106	34	155	114
3-month averages												
Nov 97-Jan 98	943	5.3	457	147	344	221	287	4.5	103	39	144	104
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	937	5.2	462	149	339	215	292	4.6	106	46	138	100
Jan-Mar 1998	943	5.3	478	148	338	214						

C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment rates by age#

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	Per cent, seasonally adjusted						
		16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
All	MGWV						MGXE	MGXH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	9.9	10.0	17.9	15.8	10.4	7.3	8.4	3.7
1993	10.5	10.6	19.0	17.8	10.4	7.6	9.6	4.1
1994	9.8	10.0	19.8	16.3	9.9	7.1	9.0	3.2
1995	8.8	9.0	19.2	15.4	9.0	6.5	7.5	2.1
1996	8.3	8.5	20.0	14.5	8.6	6.1	6.9	2.4
1997	7.2	7.4	19.2	13.1	7.0	5.3	5.9	2.7
1998	6.3	6.4	18.2	11.9	6.3	4.3	4.9	2.5
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	6.5	6.5	19.5	12.1	6.4	4.4	4.8	2.6
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	6.4	6.5	20.0	12.0	6.3	4.4	4.9	2.5
Jan-Mar 1998	6.5	6.6	20.0	11.9	6.5	4.3	5.0	2.6
Feb-Apr	6.4	6.5	19.5	12.0	6.4	4.3	5.1	2.7
Mar-May (Spr)	6.3	6.4	18.2	11.9	6.3	4.3	4.9	2.5
Apr-Jun	6.2	6.3	19.5	11.9	6.3	4.2	4.7	2.7
May-Jul	6.2	6.3	20.0	11.7	6.2	4.3	4.5	2.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6.3	6.3	20.9	11.9	6.3	4.2	4.4	2.8
Jul-Sep	6.2	6.3	19.7	11.9	6.3	4.3	4.3	2.6
Aug-Oct	6.2	6.3	19.7	11.9	6.2	4.4	4.3	2.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6.2	6.3	19.5	12.2	6.0	4.4	4.4	2.3
Oct-Dec	6.2	6.3	20.1	12.2	5.7	4.4	4.4	1.9
Nov 98-Jan 99	6.3	6.4	20.8	12.4	5.8	4.4	4.5	2.0
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.2	-0.5
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.2	1.3	0.4	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.5
Male	MGWF						MGXF	MGXI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	11.7	11.8	19.4	19.2	11.9	8.5	10.4	4.9
1993	12.5	12.7	20.5	21.3	12.1	9.2	11.9	4.6
1994	11.6	11.7	20.7	19.4	11.5	8.3	11.0	3.7
1995	10.2	10.3	20.9	17.9	10.1	7.4	9.2	2.7
1996	9.8	9.9	22.8	17.4	9.5	7.2	8.4	4.1
1997	8.2	8.3	21.0	15.1	7.8	6.1	6.9	4.0
1998	6.9	7.0	19.5	13.2	6.7	4.7	5.8	4.0
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	7.2	7.2	21.5	13.6	6.8	4.9	5.8	3.4
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	7.1	7.1	21.8	13.3	6.6	4.9	5.9	3.6
Jan-Mar 1998	7.2	7.2	22.0	13.2	6.8	4.8	6.1	3.5
Feb-Apr	7.1	7.2	20.8	13.3	6.7	4.8	6.3	4.0
Mar-May (Spr)	6.9	7.0	19.5	13.2	6.7	4.7	5.8	4.0
Apr-Jun	6.8	6.9	20.9	13.3	6.6	4.5	5.6	4.2
May-Jul	6.7	6.8	21.7	12.9	6.5	4.6	5.2	4.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6.9	6.9	23.4	13.4	6.5	4.5	5.3	3.9
Jul-Sep	6.9	6.9	22.2	13.5	6.5	4.7	5.2	3.8
Aug-Oct	6.9	7.0	22.3	13.8	6.5	4.7	5.2	3.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6.9	7.0	22.5	14.2	6.1	4.9	5.1	3.2
Oct-Dec	6.9	6.9	23.1	14.0	5.9	4.9	5.2	2.9
Nov 98-Jan 99	7.1	7.1	23.9	14.5	6.2	4.9	5.4	3.3
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.8	-0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.1	2.3	1.0	-0.7	0.1	-0.4	0.0
Female	MGWX						MGXG	MGXJ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	7.5	7.7	16.2	11.7	8.4	5.8	5.0	3.1
1993	7.8	8.0	17.5	13.5	8.2	5.5	5.7	3.9
1994	7.5	7.7	19.0	12.6	7.7	5.7	5.8	2.9
1995	7.0	7.2	17.5	12.3	7.4	5.4	4.7	1.8
1996	6.5	6.7	16.9	11.0	7.4	4.7	4.3	1.5
1997	6.0	6.1	17.5	10.6	5.9	4.4	4.3	2.0
1998	5.5	5.6	16.9	10.2	5.9	3.7	3.4	2.0
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	5.6	5.7	17.4	10.3	5.9	3.9	3.2	2.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	5.6	5.8	18.1	10.5	6.0	3.9	3.3	1.9
Jan-Mar 1998	5.6	5.7	18.0	10.4	6.1	3.8	3.3	2.2
Feb-Apr	5.5	5.6	18.1	10.4	6.1	3.6	3.2	2.0
Mar-May (Spr)	5.5	5.7	16.9	10.2	5.9	3.9	3.4	2.0
Apr-Jun	5.5	5.7	18.0	10.1	5.8	3.9	3.4	1.9
May-Jul	5.5	5.7	18.1	10.2	5.8	3.9	3.4	1.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.5	5.6	18.2	10.1	6.0	3.9	3.0	2.2
Jul-Sep	5.4	5.5	17.0	9.9	5.9	3.8	3.0	2.0
Aug-Oct	5.3	5.5	17.1	9.7	5.8	4.0	3.0	2.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.3	5.5	16.3	9.8	5.7	3.8	3.3	2.2
Oct-Dec	5.3	5.4	16.9	10.0	5.3	3.8	3.2	1.4
Nov 98-Jan 99	5.3	5.4	17.6	10.0	5.3	3.8	3.2	1.4
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.1	0.5	0.3	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	-0.8
Over last 12 months	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	-0.3	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	-0.7

Denominator = all economically active for that age group.

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094.

C.3 ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Looking for full-time work or no preference				Looking for part-time work only			
	All aged 16 & over	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All aged 16 & over	18-24	25-49	50 and over
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	2,342	641	1,220	371	384	60	215	62
1993	2,473	685	1,285	410	426	84	204	88
1994	2,258	581	1,194	392	436	77	225	74
1995	1,964	513	1,063	315	468	84	238	84
1996	1,859	467	1,013	294	445	82	216	68
1997	1,587	402	842	254	425	79	190	75
1998	1,352	347	704	218	399	81	180	57
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,378	350	726	215	430	93	188	62
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,373	349	719	215	425	92	184	64
Jan-Mar 1998	1,397	351	727	227	405	86	175	64
Feb-Apr	1,375	346	714	230	407	88	178	58
Mar-May (Spr)	1,352	347	704	218	399	81	180	57
Apr-Jun	1,328	345	676	217	412	81	197	53
May-Jul	1,298	344	660	206	422	77	202	56
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,310	356	664	206	445	80	211	57
Jul-Sep	1,317	352	678	202	431	84	200	60
Aug-Oct	1,308	345	684	198	437	92	203	60
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,307	357	665	196	418	94	195	61
Oct-Dec	1,312	356	664	200	421	91	193	57
Nov 98-Jan 99	1,343	362	679	206	427	95	185	64
Changes								
Over last 3 months	35	17	-6	8	-9	3	-19	4
Percent	2.7	5.0	-0.8	4.1	-2.2	3.6	-9.1	7.1
Over last 12 months	-35	12	-47	-8	-3	2	-3	3
Percent	-2.6	3.5	-6.5	-3.9	-0.7	2.3	-1.6	3.7
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	1,733	450	913	304	67	16	11	22
1993	1,840	485	960	338	92	22	17	33
1994	1,678	406	901	317	92	27	17	25
1995	1,466	354	806	257	106	30	16	29
1996	1,384	333	761	238	121	32	20	30
1997	1,154	276	620	203	115	33	25	26
1998	971	236	506	176	96	28	16	19
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,000	240	530	176	116	32	16	25
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	987	232	526	173	115	33	14	28
Jan-Mar 1998	1,002	235	527	182	109	29	14	27
Feb-Apr	994	235	519	186	104	29	15	25
Mar-May (Spr)	971	236	506	176	98	28	16	19
Apr-Jun	952	234	491	172	101	30	18	18
May-Jul	931	230	483	159	107	29	19	20
Jun-Aug (Sum)	945	241	482	163	116	30	20	23
Jul-Sep	959	239	498	159	117	33	19	27
Aug-Oct	958	240	502	157	120	34	21	25
Sep-Nov (Aut)	946	247	489	151	121	33	24	24
Oct-Dec	948	247	485	157	121	31	23	23
Nov 98-Jan 99	974	252	495	165	129	37	22	26
Changes								
Over last 3 months	16	12	-6	9	9	3	1	1
Percent	1.7	5.0	-1.3	5.6	7.6	10.3	6.0	4.4
Over last 12 months	-26	13	-35	-10	13	6	6	1
Percent	-2.6	5.3	-6.6	-6.0	11.1	17.9	35.0	4.9
Female								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	609	191	307	68	317	44	205	40
1993	632	200	324	72	334	61	187	55
1994	580	176	293	75	345	50	208	49
1995	499	159	256	58	362	53	221	43
1996	475	135	252	56	324	50	197	36
1997	432	126	222	51	310	46	165	49
1998	381	110	198	43	301	42	164	38
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	378	110	196	39	314	62	172	37
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	386	116	193	42	311	60	170	37
Jan-Mar 1998	395	116	200	45	296	57	161	37
Feb-Apr	381	110	195	44	303	59	163	33
Mar-May (Spr)	381	110	198	43	301	52	164	38
Apr-Jun	376	111	185	44	311	51	178	35
May-Jul	367	114	177	46	315			

C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment rates by age#

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
All	MGWV						MGXE	MGXH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	9.9	10.0	17.9	15.8	10.4	7.3	8.4	3.7
1993	10.5	10.6	19.0	17.8	10.4	7.6	9.6	4.1
1994	9.8	10.0	19.8	16.3	9.9	7.1	9.0	3.2
1995	8.8	9.0	19.2	15.4	9.0	6.5	7.5	2.1
1996	8.3	8.5	20.0	14.5	8.6	6.1	6.9	2.4
1997	7.2	7.4	19.2	13.1	7.0	5.3	5.9	2.7
1998	6.3	6.4	18.2	11.9	6.3	4.3	4.9	2.5
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	6.5	6.5	19.5	12.1	6.4	4.4	4.8	2.6
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	6.4	6.5	20.0	12.0	6.3	4.4	4.9	2.5
Jan-Mar 1998	6.5	6.6	20.0	11.9	6.5	4.3	5.0	2.6
Feb-Apr	6.4	6.5	19.5	12.0	6.4	4.3	5.1	2.7
Mar-May (Spr)	6.3	6.4	18.2	11.9	6.3	4.3	4.9	2.5
Apr-Jun	6.2	6.3	19.5	11.9	6.3	4.2	4.7	2.7
May-Jul	6.2	6.3	20.0	11.7	6.2	4.3	4.5	2.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6.3	6.3	20.9	11.9	6.3	4.2	4.4	2.8
Jul-Sep	6.2	6.3	19.7	11.9	6.3	4.3	4.3	2.6
Aug-Oct	6.2	6.3	19.7	11.9	6.2	4.4	4.3	2.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6.2	6.3	19.5	12.2	6.0	4.4	4.4	2.3
Oct-Dec	6.2	6.3	20.1	12.2	5.7	4.4	4.4	1.9
Nov 98-Jan 99	6.3	6.4	20.8	12.4	5.8	4.4	4.5	2.0
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.2	-0.5
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.2	1.3	0.4	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.5
Male	MGWW						MGXF	MGXI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	11.7	11.8	19.4	19.2	11.9	8.5	10.4	4.9
1993	12.5	12.7	20.5	21.3	12.1	9.2	11.9	4.6
1994	11.6	11.7	20.7	19.4	11.5	8.3	11.0	3.7
1995	10.2	10.3	20.9	17.9	10.1	7.4	9.2	2.7
1996	9.8	9.9	22.8	17.4	9.5	7.2	8.4	4.1
1997	8.2	8.3	21.0	15.1	7.8	6.1	6.9	4.0
1998	6.9	7.0	19.5	13.2	6.7	4.7	5.8	4.0
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	7.2	7.2	21.5	13.6	6.8	4.9	5.8	3.4
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	7.1	7.1	21.8	13.3	6.6	4.9	5.9	3.6
Jan-Mar 1998	7.2	7.2	22.0	13.2	6.8	4.8	6.1	3.5
Feb-Apr	7.1	7.2	20.8	13.3	6.7	4.8	6.3	4.0
Mar-May (Spr)	6.9	7.0	19.5	13.2	6.7	4.7	5.8	4.0
Apr-Jun	6.8	6.9	20.9	13.3	6.6	4.5	5.6	4.2
May-Jul	6.7	6.8	21.7	12.9	6.5	4.6	5.2	4.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6.9	6.9	23.4	13.4	6.5	4.5	5.3	3.9
Jul-Sep	6.9	6.9	22.2	13.5	6.5	4.7	5.2	3.8
Aug-Oct	6.9	7.0	22.3	13.8	6.5	4.7	5.2	3.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6.9	7.0	22.5	14.2	6.1	4.9	5.1	3.2
Oct-Dec	6.9	6.9	23.1	14.0	5.9	4.9	5.2	2.9
Nov 98-Jan 99	7.1	7.1	23.9	14.5	6.2	4.9	5.4	3.3
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.8	-0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.1	2.3	1.0	-0.7	0.1	-0.4	0.0
Female	MGWX						MGXG	MGXJ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	7.5	7.7	16.2	11.7	8.4	5.8	5.0	3.1
1993	7.8	8.0	17.5	13.5	8.2	5.5	5.7	3.9
1994	7.5	7.7	19.0	12.6	7.7	5.7	5.8	2.9
1995	7.0	7.2	17.5	12.3	7.4	5.4	4.7	1.8
1996	6.5	6.7	16.9	11.0	7.4	4.7	4.3	1.5
1997	6.0	6.1	17.5	10.6	5.9	4.4	4.3	2.0
1998	5.5	5.6	16.9	10.2	5.9	3.7	3.4	2.0
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	5.6	5.7	17.4	10.3	5.9	3.9	3.2	2.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	5.6	5.8	18.1	10.5	6.0	3.9	3.3	1.9
Jan-Mar 1998	5.6	5.7	18.0	10.4	6.1	3.8	3.3	2.2
Feb-Apr	5.5	5.6	18.1	10.4	6.1	3.6	3.2	2.0
Mar-May (Spr)	5.5	5.7	16.9	10.2	5.9	3.9	3.4	2.0
Apr-Jun	5.5	5.7	18.0	10.1	5.8	3.9	3.4	1.9
May-Jul	5.5	5.7	18.1	10.2	5.8	3.9	3.4	1.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.5	5.6	18.2	10.1	6.0	3.9	3.0	2.2
Jul-Sep	5.4	5.5	17.0	9.9	5.9	3.8	3.0	2.0
Aug-Oct	5.3	5.5	17.1	9.7	5.8	4.0	3.0	2.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.3	5.5	16.3	9.8	5.7	3.8	3.3	2.2
Oct-Dec	5.3	5.4	16.9	10.0	5.3	3.8	3.2	1.4
Nov 98-Jan 99	5.3	5.4	17.6	10.0	5.3	3.8	3.2	1.4
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.1	0.5	0.3	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	-0.8
Over last 12 months	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	-0.3	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	-0.7

Denominator = all economically active for that age group.

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094.

ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Looking for full-time work or no preference				Looking for part-time work only			
	All aged 16 & over	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All aged 16 & over	18-24	25-49	50 and over
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	2,342	641	1,220	371	384	60	215	62
1993	2,473	685	1,285	410	426	84	204	88
1994	2,258	581	1,194	392	436	77	225	74
1995	1,964	513	1,063	315	468	84	238	72
1996	1,859	467	1,013	294	445	82	216	66
1997	1,587	402	842	254	425	79	190	75
1998	1,352	347	704	218	399	81	180	57
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,378	350	726	215	430	93	188	62
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,373	349	719	215	425	92	184	64
Jan-Mar 1998	1,397	351	727	227	405	86	175	64
Feb-Apr	1,375	346	714	230	407	88	178	58
Mar-May (Spr)	1,352	347	704	218	399	81	180	57
Apr-Jun	1,328	345	676	217	412	81	197	53
May-Jul	1,298	344	660	206	422	77	202	56
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,310	356	664	206	445	80	211	57
Jul-Sep	1,317	352	678	202	431	84	200	60
Aug-Oct	1,308	345	684	198	437	92	203	60
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,307	357	665	196	418	94	195	61
Oct-Dec	1,312	356	664	200	421	91	193	57
Nov 98-Jan 99	1,343	362	679	206	427	95	185	64
Changes								
Over last 3 months	35	17	-6	8	-9	3	-19	4
Percent	2.7	5.0	-0.8	4.1	-2.2	3.6	-9.1	7.1
Over last 12 months	-35	12	-47	-8	-3	2	-3	2
Percent	-2.6	3.5	-6.5	-3.9	-0.7	2.3	-1.6	3.7
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	1,733	450	913	304	67	16	11	22
1993	1,840	485	960	338	92	22	17	33
1994	1,678	406	901	317	92	27	17	25
1995	1,466	354	806	257	106	30	16	29
1996	1,384	333	761	238	121	32	20	30
1997	1,154	276	620	203	115	33	25	26
1998	971	236	506	176	96	28	16	19
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,000	240	530	176	116	32	16	25
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	987	232	526	173	115	33	14	28
Jan-Mar 1998	1,002	235	527	182	109	29	14	27
Feb-Apr	994	235	519	186	104	29	15	25
Mar-May (Spr)	971	236	506	176	98	28	16	19
Apr-Jun	952	234	491	172	101	30	18	18
May-Jul	931	230	483	159	107	29	19	20
Jun-Aug (Sum)	945	241	482	163	116	30	20	23
Jul-Sep	959	239	498	159	117	33	19	27
Aug-Oct	958	240	502	157	120	34	21	25
Sep-Nov (Aut)	946	247	489	151	121	33	24	24
Oct-Dec	948	247	485	157	121	31	23	23
Nov 98-Jan 99	974	252	495	165	129	37	22	26
Changes								
Over last 3 months	16	12	-6	9	9	3	1	1
Percent	1.7	5.0	-1.3	5.6	7.6	10.3	6.0	4.4
Over last 12 months	-26	13	-35	-10	13	6	6	1
Percent	-2.6	5.3	-6.6	-6.0	11.1	17.9	35.0	4.9
Female								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	609	191	307	68	317	44	205	40
1993								

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD				DPAD	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
1995	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	8.1	11.0	4.4	2,305.8				1,758.5	547.4	8.0	10.9	4.3
1996 Annual	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.4	10.1	4.0	2,103.4				1,599.5	504.0	7.3	10.0	3.9
1997 averages	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.6	7.8	2.9	1,586.1				1,215.8	370.4	5.5	7.7	2.9
1998	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.8	6.6	2.5	1,346.8				1,028.4	318.4	4.7	6.5	2.5
1997 Feb 13	1,827.8	1,403.3	424.5	6.4	8.9	3.3	1,755.3	-64.0	-53.6	1,343.4	411.9	6.1	8.5	3.2	
Mar 13	1,745.3	1,342.4	402.9	6.1	8.5	3.1	1,713.1	-42.2	-54.6	1,310.6	402.5	6.0	8.3	3.1	
Apr 10	1,698.0	1,298.8	399.1	5.9	8.2	3.0	1,669.9	-43.2	-49.8	1,279.1	390.8	5.8	8.1	3.0	
May 8	1,620.5	1,249.9	370.6	5.7	7.9	2.9	1,635.3	-34.6	-40.0	1,252.3	383.0	5.7	7.9	3.0	
Jun 12	1,550.1	1,193.3	356.8	5.4	7.6	2.8	1,597.6	-37.7	-38.5	1,222.6	375.0	5.6	7.8	2.9	
Jul 10	1,585.3	1,201.3	384.0	5.5	7.6	3.0	1,550.0	-47.6	-40.0	1,193.8	356.2	5.4	7.6	2.8	
Aug 14	1,579.2	1,186.5	392.7	5.5	7.5	3.1	1,508.2	-41.8	-42.4	1,165.8	342.4	5.3	7.4	2.7	
Sep 11	1,513.5	1,142.2	371.4	5.3	7.2	2.9	1,479.6	-28.6	-39.3	1,138.3	341.3	5.2	7.2	2.7	
Oct 9	1,432.8	1,089.1	343.7	5.0	6.9	2.7	1,470.0	-9.6	-26.7	1,126.0	344.0	5.1	7.1	2.7	
Nov 13	1,387.6	1,060.4	327.2	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,432.2	-37.8	-25.3	1,096.8	335.4	5.0	7.0	2.6	
Dec 11	1,391.4	1,071.0	320.4	4.9	6.8	2.5	1,403.1	-29.1	-25.5	1,071.6	331.5	4.9	6.8	2.5	
1998 Jan 8	1,479.3	1,136.7	342.6	5.2	7.2	2.7	1,393.8	-9.3	-25.4	1,064.0	329.8	4.9	6.7	2.6	
Feb 12	1,451.2	1,109.8	341.4	5.1	7.0	2.7	1,382.1	-11.7	-16.7	1,052.6	329.5	4.8	6.7	2.6	
Mar 12	1,405.9	1,076.5	329.4	4.9	6.8	2.6	1,373.8	-8.3	-9.8	1,045.3	328.5	4.8	6.6	2.6	
Apr 9	1,399.9	1,061.5	328.4	4.9	6.7	2.6	1,362.6	-11.2	-10.4	1,037.7	324.9	4.8	6.6	2.6	
May 14	1,349.4	1,036.3	313.1	4.7	6.6	2.4	1,366.9	4.3	-5.1	1,040.7	326.2	4.8	6.6	2.6	
Jun 11	1,322.8	1,013.4	309.3	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,361.1	-5.8	-4.2	1,037.9	323.2	4.8	6.6	2.6	
Jul 9	1,368.3	1,030.2	338.1	4.8	6.5	2.6	1,333.2	-27.9	-9.8	1,020.4	312.8	4.7	6.5	2.6	
Aug 13	1,383.2	1,030.3	352.9	4.8	6.5	2.7	1,316.7	-16.5	-16.7	1,010.0	306.7	4.6	6.4	2.6	
Sep 10	1,334.3	1,005.8	328.5	4.7	6.4	2.6	1,312.6	-4.1	-16.2	1,007.2	305.4	4.6	6.4	2.6	
Oct 8	1,286.4	976.1	310.3	4.5	6.2	2.4	1,323.3	10.7	-3.3	1,012.4	310.9	4.6	6.4	2.6	
Nov 12	1,283.9	980.4	303.5	4.5	6.2	2.4	1,324.8	1.5	2.7	1,012.9	311.9	4.6	6.4	2.6	
Dec 10	1,293.6	995.1	298.4	4.5	6.3	2.3	1,311.0	-13.8	-0.5	999.9	311.1	4.6	6.3	2.6	
1999 Jan 14 R	1,386.4	1,063.3	323.1	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,306.7	-4.3	-5.5	996.3	310.4	4.6	6.3	2.6	
Feb 11 P	1,379.1	1,056.4	322.7	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,311.0	4.3	-4.6	1,001.2	309.8	4.6	6.4	2.6	
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH		DPAG					DPAJ				
1995	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	10.9	4.3	2,217.8				1,689.9	527.9	7.9	10.8	4.2	
1996 Annual	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.3	10.0	3.9	2,019.5			1,534.5	484.9	7.2	9.9	3.8	
1997 averages	1,175.9	1,175.2	363.8	5.5	7.7	2.9	1,522.7			1,165.9	356.9	5.5	7.6	2.6	
1998	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.7	6.5	2.5	1,289.4			983.6	305.8	4.6	6.4	2.6	
1998 Feb 12	1,392.1	1,062.8	329.3	5.0	6.9	2.6	1,322.1	-11.5	-16.7	1,005.9	316.2	4.7	6.6	2.6	
Mar 12	1,348.3	1,030.7	317.7	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,314.6	-7.5	-9.6	999.1	315.5	4.7	6.5	2.6	
Apr 9	1,332.9	1,016.2	316.7	4.8	6.6	2.5	1,304.0	-10.6	-9.9	992.0	312.0	4.7	6.5	2.6	
May 14	1,294.1	992.3	301.8	4.6	6.5	2.4	1,308.3	4.3	-4.6	995.0	313.3	4.7	6.5	2.6	
Jun 11	1,266.0	969.1	297.0	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,302.7	-5.6	-4.0	992.4	310.3	4.7	6.5	2.6	
Jul 9	1,307.6	984.9	322.8	4.7	6.4	2.6	1,276.5	-26.2	-9.2	976.3	300.2	4.6	6.4	2.6	
Aug 13	1,322.0	984.9	337.1	4.7	6.4	2.7	1,261.4	-15.1	-15.6	966.6	294.8	4.5	6.3	2.6	
Sep 10	1,276.0	961.3	314.8	4.6	6.3	2.5	1,258.1	-3.3	-14.9	964.2	293.9	4.5	6.3	2.6	
Oct 8	1,230.8	933.0	297.8	4.4	6.1	2.4	1,267.6	9.5	-3.0	968.9	298.7	4.5	6.3	2.6	
Nov 12	1,229.5	937.6	291.9	4.4	6.1	2.3	1,268.8	1.2	2.5	969.3	299.5	4.6	6.3	2.6	
Dec 10	1,239.6	952.4	287.2	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,254.9	-13.9	-1.1	956.3	298.6	4.5	6.2	2.6	
1999 Jan 14 R	1,330.4	1,019.1	311.3	4.8	6.6	2.5	1,250.6	-4.3	-5.7	952.8	297.8	4.5	6.2	2.6	
Feb 11 P	1,323.3	1,012.4	311.0	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,254.7	4.1	-4.7	957.6	297.1	4.5	6.2	2.6	
North East	DPCE		DPDA		DPDG						DPDM				
1995	190.5	104.4	26.1	11.4	16.5	5.1	129.6				103.8	25.7	11.3	16.4	
1996 Annual	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.5	15.2	4.8	117.2				93.3	23.9	10.4	15.1	
1997 averages	94.5	75.4	17.0	8.4	12.3	3.8	93.3				74.7	18.6	8.3	12.2	
1998	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.5	11.0	3.4	83.3				66.7	16.5	7.4	10.9	
1998 Feb 12	90.6	73.0	17.6	8.1	11.9	3.5	86.9	-0.8	-0.4	69.9	17.0	7.8	11.4		
Mar 12	88.1	71.1	17.1	7.9	11.6	3.4	86.0	-0.9	-0.2	69.2	16.8	7.7	11.3		
Apr 9	87.4	70.0	17.4	7.8	11.4	3.4	84.5	-1.5	-1.1	67.8	16.7	7.6	11.0		
May 14	83.0	66.6	16.4	7.4	10.8	3.2	83.5	-1.0	-1.1	66.8	16.7	7.5	10.9		
Jun 11	80.6	64.5	16.1	7.2	10.5	3.2	82.8	-0.7	-1.1	66.2	16.6	7.4	10.8		
Jul 9	82.9	65.3	17.6	7.4	10.6	3.5	81.5	-1.3	-1.0	65.2	16.3	7.3	10.6		
Aug 13	82.7	64.3	18.4	7.4	10.5	3.7	80.5	-1.0	-1.0	64.4	16.1	7.2	10.5		
Sep 10	80.8	63.6	17.2	7.2	10.4	3.4	80.6	0.1	-0.7	64.6	16.0	7.2	10.5		
Oct 8	79.7	63.2	16.5	7.1	10.3	3.3	81.6	1.0	0.0	65.3	16.3	7.3	10.6		
Nov 12	81.4	65.3	16.0	7.3	10.6	3.2	82.0	0.4	0.5	65.6	16.4	7.3	10.7		
Dec 10	81.9	66.2	15.7	7.3	10.8	3.1	81.7	-0.3	0.4	65.2	16.5	7.3	10.6		
1999 Jan 14 R	88.6	71.0	17.6	7.9	11.6	3.5	82.6	0.9	0.3	65.8	16.8	7.4	10.7		
Feb 11 P	88.1	70.2	17.9	7.9	11.4	3.5	83.5	0.9	0.5	66.4	17.1	7.5	10.8		
North West	DPCG		DPDB		DPDH						DPDN				
1995	192.2	148.8	43.4	7.5	10.3	3.8	190.8				148.0	42.9	7.4	10.3	
1996 Annual	175.8	136.1	39.7	6.8	9.5	3.4	174.1				135.1	39.0	6.7	9.4	
1997 averages	132.9	103.8	29.2	5.1	7.3	2.5	131.2				102.8	28.5	5.0	7.2	
1998	113.2	88.4	24.9	4.3	6.2	2.1	111.7				87.4	24.3	4.3	6.1	
1998 Feb 12	121.5	95.0	26.4	4.6	6.6	2.2	113.8	-1.0	-1.5	88.9	24.9	4.4	6.2		
Mar 12	117.5	92.1	25.4	4.5	6.4	2.1	113.1	-0.7	-1.0	88.2	24.9	4.3	6.2		
Apr 9	116.1	90.7	25.4	4.4	6.3	2.1	112.3	-0.8	-0.8	87.5	24.8	4.3	6.1		
May 14	112.2	88.3	23.9	4.3	6.2	2.0	112.8	0.5	-0.3	87.9	24.9	4.3	6.1		
Jun 11	109.0	85.8	23.3	4.2	6.0	2.0	112.6	-0.2	-0.2	88.2	24.4	4.3	6.2		
Jul 9	113.6	87.7	25.9	4.3	6.1	2.2	110.3	-2.3	-0.7	86.6	23.7	4.2	6.0		
Aug 13	115.6	88.1	27.6	4.4	6.2	2.3	109.4	-0.9	-1.1	86.0	23.4	4.2	6.0		
Sep 10	110.6	85.4	25.2	4.											

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
East of England	DPCI			DPDD			DPDJ				DPDP			
1995)	167.5	124.8	42.7	6.6	8.8	3.9	166.3				6.6	8.8	3.8	
1996) Annual	148.7	110.6	38.1	6.0	7.9	3.5	147.4				5.9	7.9	3.4	
1997) averages	105.5	79.0	26.5	4.2	5.7	2.4	104.5				4.2	5.7	2.3	
1998)	85.0	63.1	22.0	3.4	4.6	2.0	84.1				3.4	4.5	1.9	
1998 Feb 12	93.4	69.4	24.0	3.8	5.0	2.2	86.8	-1.1	-1.8	64.1	22.7	3.5	4.7	2.0
Mar 12	89.7	66.7	22.9	3.6	4.9	2.1	86.1	-0.7	-1.2	63.5	22.6	3.5	4.6	2.0
Apr 9	87.7	65.2	22.6	3.5	4.7	2.0	85.2	-0.9	-0.9	63.0	22.2	3.4	4.6	2.0
May 14	84.6	63.2	21.4	3.4	4.6	1.9	85.4	0.2	-0.5	63.2	22.2	3.4	4.6	2.0
Jun 11	81.7	60.9	20.8	3.3	4.4	1.9	85.1	-0.3	-0.3	63.0	22.1	3.4	4.6	2.0
Jul 9	83.6	61.5	22.0	3.4	4.5	2.0	82.8	-2.3	-0.8	61.9	20.9	3.3	4.5	1.9
Aug 13	84.4	61.6	22.8	3.4	4.5	2.0	81.7	-1.1	-1.2	61.3	20.4	3.3	4.5	1.9
Sep 10	82.2	60.2	22.0	3.3	4.4	2.0	82.0	0.3	-1.0	61.4	20.6	3.3	4.5	1.8
Oct 8	79.0	58.2	20.8	3.2	4.2	1.9	82.4	0.4	-0.1	61.6	20.8	3.3	4.5	1.9
Nov 12	79.3	58.8	20.5	3.2	4.3	1.8	82.7	0.3	0.3	61.7	21.0	3.3	4.5	1.9
Dec 10	80.1	60.0	20.1	3.2	4.4	1.8	81.1	-1.6	-0.3	60.2	20.9	3.3	4.4	1.8
1999 Jan 14 R	86.3	64.6	21.7	3.5	4.7	1.9	79.7	-1.4	-0.9	59.1	20.6	3.2	4.3	1.9
Feb 11 P	86.4	64.6	21.8	3.5	4.7	2.0	80.1	0.4	-0.9	59.7	20.4	3.2	4.3	1.8
London	DPCJ			DPDE			DPDK				DPDQ			
1995)	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.5	12.5	5.6	392.7				12.5	5.6		
1996) Annual	368.2	265.2	95.0	8.6	11.4	5.1	368.2				11.3	5.1		
1997) averages	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.5	8.7	3.9	270.0				8.7	3.9		
1998)	226.6	166.5	60.1	5.5	7.3	3.2	225.3				7.2	3.2		
1998 Feb 12	234.4	172.6	61.7	5.7	7.5	3.3	232.3	-1.6	-2.6	170.3	62.0	5.6	7.4	3.0
Mar 12	231.0	170.2	60.8	5.6	7.4	3.3	231.4	-0.9	-1.4	169.4	62.0	5.6	7.4	3.0
Apr 9	230.6	169.6	61.0	5.6	7.4	3.3	229.6	-1.8	-1.4	168.5	61.1	5.5	7.4	3.0
May 14	228.7	168.8	59.8	5.5	7.4	3.2	229.6	0.0	-0.9	168.5	61.1	5.5	7.4	3.0
Jun 11	226.0	167.1	58.9	5.5	7.3	3.2	227.4	-2.2	-1.3	167.4	60.0	5.5	7.3	3.0
Jul 9	228.2	167.4	60.8	5.5	7.3	3.3	223.6	-3.8	-2.0	165.1	58.5	5.4	7.2	3.0
Aug 13	230.5	167.4	63.1	5.6	7.3	3.4	220.8	-2.8	-2.9	163.2	57.6	5.3	7.1	3.0
Sep 10	227.1	165.1	62.0	5.5	7.2	3.3	219.7	-1.1	-2.6	162.2	57.5	5.3	7.1	3.0
Oct 8	219.3	160.4	58.9	5.3	7.0	3.2	220.0	0.3	-1.2	162.2	57.8	5.3	7.1	3.0
Nov 12	214.4	157.4	57.1	5.2	6.9	3.1	219.0	-1.0	-0.6	161.4	57.6	5.3	7.1	3.0
Dec 10	212.7	157.0	55.7	5.1	6.9	3.0	216.5	-2.5	-1.1	159.3	57.2	5.2	7.0	3.0
1999 Jan 14 R	217.0	160.6	56.4	5.2	7.0	3.0	215.3	-1.2	-1.6	158.5	56.8	5.2	6.9	3.0
Feb 11 P	215.6	159.5	56.1	5.2	7.0	3.0	214.1	-1.2	-1.6	157.8	56.3	5.2	6.9	3.0
South East	DPCK			DPDF			DPDL				DPDR			
1995)	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.0	8.2	3.2	227.6				8.1	3.2		
1996) Annual	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.1	7.0	2.8	198.6				6.9	2.8		
1997) averages	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.5	4.8	1.8	135.0				4.8	1.8		
1998)	107.0	81.3	25.7	2.7	3.8	1.4	106.0				3.7	1.4		
1998 Feb 12	117.7	89.4	28.3	3.0	4.2	1.6	109.8	-1.6	-2.4	82.9	26.9	2.8	3.8	1.4
Mar 12	112.6	85.8	26.8	2.9	4.0	1.5	109.5	-0.3	-1.3	82.5	27.0	2.8	3.8	1.4
Apr 9	110.0	83.7	26.3	2.8	3.9	1.5	108.3	-1.2	-1.0	81.9	26.4	2.7	3.8	1.4
May 14	105.7	81.0	24.8	2.7	3.8	1.4	108.6	0.3	-0.4	82.2	26.4	2.8	3.8	1.4
Jun 11	102.3	78.4	23.9	2.6	3.6	1.3	108.1	-0.5	-0.5	82.1	26.0	2.7	3.8	1.4
Jul 9	104.7	79.4	25.3	2.7	3.7	1.4	103.9	-4.2	-1.5	79.6	24.3	2.6	3.7	1.4
Aug 13	105.9	79.3	26.6	2.7	3.7	1.5	101.9	-2.0	-2.2	78.4	23.5	2.6	3.6	1.3
Sep 10	103.4	77.9	25.6	2.6	3.6	1.4	101.8	-0.1	-2.1	78.3	23.5	2.6	3.6	1.3
Oct 8	99.6	75.4	24.2	2.5	3.5	1.4	103.0	1.2	-0.3	79.0	24.0	2.6	3.7	1.4
Nov 12	100.1	76.1	24.1	2.5	3.5	1.3	103.8	0.8	0.6	79.3	24.5	2.6	3.7	1.4
Dec 10	101.1	77.6	23.5	2.6	3.6	1.3	102.1	-1.7	0.1	77.7	24.4	2.6	3.6	1.4
1999 Jan 14 R	108.9	83.3	25.6	2.8	3.9	1.4	100.4	-1.7	-0.9	76.2	24.2	2.5	3.5	1.4
Feb 11 P	108.1	82.5	25.6	2.7	3.8	1.4	100.7	0.3	-1.0	76.6	24.1	2.6	3.6	1.4
South West	BCKF			DPAQ			DPBB				DPBM			
1995)	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.9	9.3	3.9	164.8				6.8	9.2	3.9	
1996) Annual	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.2	8.3	3.5	146.9				6.1	8.3	3.5	
1997) averages	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.4	5.9	2.5	104.4				4.3	5.8	2.4	
1998)	84.8	63.0	21.8	3.5	4.7	2.1	83.8				3.5	4.6	2.0	
1998 Feb 12	94.1	69.6	24.5	3.9	5.2	2.3	85.6	-1.0	-1.8	63.6	22.0	3.5	4.7	2.1
Mar 12	89.6	66.6	23.0	3.7	4.9	2.2	85.0	-0.6	-1.1	63.0	22.0	3.5	4.7	2.1
Apr 9	87.1	65.1	22.1	3.6	4.8	2.1	85.0	0.0	-0.5	63.0	22.0	3.5	4.7	2.1
May 14	83.0	62.2	20.8	3.4	4.6	2.0	85.8	0.8	0.1	63.5	22.3	3.6	4.7	2.1
Jun 11	79.7	59.8	20.0	3.3	4.4	1.9	86.0	0.2	0.3	63.6	22.4	3.6	4.7	2.1
Jul 9	82.1	60.9	21.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	84.0	-2.0	-0.3	62.6	21.4	3.5	4.6	2.0
Aug 13	83.2	61.1	22.1	3.4	4.5	2.1	82.4	-1.6	-1.1	61.6	20.8	3.4	4.6	2.0
Sep 10	80.9	59.8	21.2	3.4	4.4	2.0	81.9	-0.5	-1.4	61.2	20.7	3.4	4.5	1.9
Oct 8	79.0	58.4	20.7	3.3	4.3	1.9	82.1	0.2	-0.6	61.3	20.8	3.4	4.5	2.0
Nov 12	80.1	59.3	20.8	3.3	4.4	2.0	81.4	-0.7	-0.3	60.7	20.7	3.4	4.5	1.9
Dec 10	81.4	60.6	20.8	3.4	4.5	2.0	80.3	-1.1	-0.5	59.6	20.7	3.3	4.4	1.9
1999 Jan 14 R	88.9	65.6	23.3	3.7	4.9	2.2	79.5	-0.8	-0.9	58.7	20.8	3.3	4.3	2.0
Feb 11 P	87.9	65.0	22.9	3.6	4.8	2.2	79.9	0.4	-0.5	59.3	20.6	3.3	4.4	1.9

UNEMPLOYMENT C.11 Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #							
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Wales	BCKI			DPAT			DPBE				DPBP			
1995)	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.6	11.9	4.4	106.8				8.5	11.8	4.3	
1996) Annual	102.7	79.2	23.5	8.1	11.3	4.1	101.7				8.0	11.2	4.0	
1997) averages	80.3	62.4	17.9	6.4	9.1	3.2	79.4				6.4	9.0	3.1	
1998)	69.8	54.0	15.8	5.6	7.9	2.8	69.0				5.5	7.8	2.8	
1998 Feb 12	75.0	58.1	16.9	6.0	8.5	3.0	70.7	0.1	-0.4	54.6	16.1	5.7	8.0	2.9
Mar 12	72.5	56.4	16.1	5.8	8.2	2.9	70.6	-0.1	-0.2	54.6	16.0	5.7	8.0	2.9
Apr 9	70.8	55.0	15.8	5.7	8.0	2.8	69.7	-0.9	-0.3	54.0	15.7	5.6	7.9	2.8
May 14	68.0	53.2	14.7	5.5	7.8	2.6	69.8	0						

C.14 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by sought and usual occupation

United Kingdom as at 11 February 1999

Description	SOC sub-minor groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All	
		Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	29.1	2.8	7.0	2.2	36.1	2.6	31.2	3.0	7.8	2.4	39.0	2.9
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	14.3	1.4	4.2	1.3	18.4	1.4	15.0	1.4	4.6	1.4	19.6	1.4
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	12.1	1.2	1.4	0.4	13.5	1.0	14.2	1.4	1.9	0.6	16.0	1.2
Health professionals	22	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	7.9	0.8	6.4	2.0	14.3	1.0	8.7	0.8	6.9	2.2	15.6	1.1
Other professional occupations	24-29	6.7	0.6	2.5	0.8	9.3	0.7	8.0	0.8	3.2	1.0	11.1	0.8
engineering													
associate professionals	30-32	12.9	1.2	1.5	0.5	14.4	1.1	15.7	1.5	1.9	0.6	17.6	1.3
Health associate professionals	34	1.1	0.1	2.2	0.7	3.4	0.2	1.5	0.1	2.8	0.9	4.2	0.3
Other associate professional occupations													
Clerical occupations	33&35-39	32.7	3.1	13.4	4.2	46.1	3.4	41.0	3.9	17.0	5.3	58.0	4.2
Secretarial occupations	40-44&49	102.4	9.8	53.5	16.8	155.9	11.4	126.5	12.1	65.3	20.5	191.8	14.0
Skilled construction trades	45-46	1.6	0.2	1.4	0.6	2.8	0.2	1.8	0.2	16.5	5.2	18.3	1.3
Skilled engineering trades	50	60.4	5.8	0.4	0.1	60.8	4.5	65.6	6.3	0.5	0.2	66.1	4.8
Other skilled trades	51-52	34.7	3.3	0.5	0.2	35.2	2.6	38.0	3.6	0.6	0.2	38.6	2.8
Protective service occupations	53-59	89.8	8.6	8.1	2.5	97.9	7.2	99.4	9.5	8.4	2.6	107.8	7.9
Personal service occupations	60-61	14.1	1.4	0.9	0.3	15.0	1.1	16.0	1.5	1.0	0.3	17.0	1.2
Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	62-69	40.6	3.9	41.3	12.9	81.8	6.0	45.1	4.3	50.2	15.7	95.3	7.0
Other sales occupations	70-71	10.9	1.0	1.9	0.6	12.7	0.9	11.8	1.1	2.0	0.6	13.8	1.0
Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	72-73&79	40.0	3.8	45.2	14.1	85.1	6.2	49.4	4.7	59.6	18.7	109.0	8.0
Drivers and mobile machine operators	80-86&89	53.4	5.1	14.9	4.7	68.3	5.0	56.2	5.4	15.3	4.8	71.5	5.2
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing	87-88	76.3	7.3	1.9	0.6	78.3	5.7	90.5	8.6	2.5	0.8	92.9	6.8
Other elementary occupations	90	11.5	1.1	1.9	0.6	13.4	1.0	12.3	1.2	4.4	1.3	14.8	1.1
No previous occupation/	91-99	272.7	26.1	43.5	13.6	316.2	23.1	287.0	27.4	44.4	13.9	331.4	24.3
No previous occupation/													
sought occupation unknown		121.1	11.6	51.7	16.2	172.8	12.7	11.5	1.1	4.2	1.3	15.7	1.2
Total		1,046.8		319.2		1,366.1		1,046.8		319.2		1,366.1	

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims. Not seasonally adjusted.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6033

UNEMPLOYMENT C.21

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas* as at February 11 1999

Description	Male	Female	All	Rate #	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	Usual occupation			Sought occupation			
							Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
							Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
ENGLAND													
Holsworthy			142				64		206		7.6		5.9
Homcastle			207				78		285		4.3		3.2
Huddersfield			4,165				1,261		5,426		6.2		5.3
Hull			12,051				3,472		15,523		8.3		7.5
Huntingdon			1,199				490		1,689		3.0		2.5
Iffracombe			484				201		685		9.6		7.7
Ipswich			3,600				1,167		4,767		4.1		3.6
Isle of Wight			3,205				1,152		4,357		9.5		8.1
Keighley and Skipton			1,720				606		2,326		4.9		4.1
Kendal			417				166		583		2.6		2.1
Keswick			55				25		80		2.1		1.8
Kettering and Corby			1,674				595		2,269		3.8		3.4
Kidderminster			1,321				511		1,832		4.2		3.5
King's Lynn			1,685				586		2,271		5.1		4.2
Kingsbridge			209				102		311		5.4		3.9
Lancaster and Morecambe			2,743				854		3,597		6.9		5.7
Launceston			269				92		361		5.2		3.8
Leeds			14,442				4,088		18,530		5.3		4.6
Leek			428				168		596		3.5		2.8
Leicester			9,552				3,092		12,644		4.6		4.1
Leominster			282				111		393		5.0		4.0
Lincoln			2,866				866		3,732		5.0		4.3
Liskeard			532				260		792		7.4		4.6
Liverpool			30,506				8,444		38,950		10.4		9.2
London			158,812				55,607		214,419		5.8		5.1
Loughborough			1,514				537		2,051		3.9		3.3
Louth			584				182		766		6.7		5.0
Lowestoft and Beccles			2,769				922		3,691		9.1		8.4
Ludlow			344				102		446		4.6		2.9
Luton			4,398				1,336		5,734		4.7		4.0
Maidstone and North Kent			9,411				3,133		12,544		5.2		4.3
Malton			210				89		299		3.1		2.3
Malvern			645				212		857		3.8		3.0
Manchester			36,586				9,539		46,125		5.0		4.5
Mansfield			5,648				1,525		7,173		6.8		5.8
Matlock			533				217		750		2.3		1.9
Melton Mowbray			302				119		421		2.7		2.3
Middlesbrough and Stockton			15,410				3,902		19,312		10.2		9.1
Mildenhall			378				146		524		3.9		3.2
Milton Keynes			2,370				839		3,209		2.5		2.2
Minehead			512				202		714		10.0		7.5
Morpeth and Ashington			3,504				956		4,460		8.9		7.9
Nelson and Colne			1,195				379		1,574		5.1		4.4
Newark			805				230		1,035		4.6		4.0
Newbury			551				178		729		1.4		1.2
Newquay			971				498		1,469		14.6		11.2
Newton Abbot			885				377		1,262		5.0		3.8
Northallerton and Thirsk			432				193		625		1.9		1.5
Northampton			3,551				1,171		4,722		3.5		3.2
Norwich			5,636				1,802		7,438		4.8		4.2
Nottingham			15,496				4,567		20,063		5.9		5.3
Okehampton			293				115		408		5.2		4.0
Oswestry			578				236		814		5.3		4.3
Oxford			3,045				1,027		4,072		2.0		1.6
Paignton and Totnes			1,597				575		2,172		8.7		6.7
Penrith			179				77		256		2.0		1.5
Penwith and Isles of Scilly			1,606				761		2,367		10.4		8.1
Peterborough			2,691				803		3,494		3.7		3.3
Pickering			176				78		254		3.4		2.5
Plymouth			6,292				2,161		8,453		6.4		5.3
Poole			2,029				641		2,670		3.1		2.5
Portsmouth			7,333				2,154		9,487		4.7		3.9
Preston			4,766				1,247		6,013		3.9		3.4
Reading			3,829				1,099		4,928		2.0		1.7
Redruth and Camborne			1,161				374		1,535		8.8		5.9
Retford			715				253		968		6.6		5.8
Richmond			251				148		399		4.3		3.2
Rochdale			3,439				865		4,304		7.1		6.0
Rugby			899				293		1,192		3.0		2.4
Salisbury			942				299		1,241		2.7		1.9
Scarborough			1,870				622		2,492		7.5		6.1
Scunthorpe			2,949				884		3,833		6.3		5.7
Settle			125				48		173		3.2		2.4
Shaftesbury			428				169		597		2.9		2.0
Sheffield and Rotherham			19,661										

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas* as at February 11 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate #	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Stamford	446	180	626	2.4	1.9	
Stevenage	2,995	974	3,969	2.6	2.3	
Stoke	7,575	2,451	10,026	5.4	4.7	
Stroud	892	333	1,225	3.8	2.9	
Sunderland and Durham	11,922	2,850	14,772	8.5	7.8	
Swindon	2,459	842	3,301	2.6	2.3	
Taunton	1,366	456	1,822	4.0	3.1	
Telford and Bridgnorth	2,503	832	3,335	3.7	3.3	
Thanet	3,380	912	4,292	11.6	9.6	
Thetford	581	237	818	3.7	3.0	
Tiverton	487	165	652	4.3	3.2	
Torquay	1,702	511	2,213	8.5	6.7	
Trowbridge and Warminster	977	427	1,404	2.9	2.4	
Truro	1,134	446	1,580	6.1	5.0	
Truro and Wells	1,620	467	2,087	2.2	1.7	
Tyneside	28,114	6,928	35,042	8.5	7.8	
Wadebridge and Bodmin	252	863	1,115	5.9	4.3	
Wakefield	6,655	2,034	8,689	7.3	6.4	
Warrington	5,966	1,689	7,655	5.1	4.7	
Warwick	1,939	601	2,540	2.6	2.2	
Wellingborough	1,447	487	1,934	4.0	3.5	
Wells	885	360	1,245	4.6	3.5	
Weston-super-Mare	1,111	409	1,520	4.7	3.7	
Whitby	492	200	692	10.0	8.0	
Whitehaven	1,774	538	2,312	7.6	6.9	
Wigan and St Helens	8,471	2,380	10,851	7.2	6.3	
Windermere	139	70	209	2.3	1.8	
Wirral and Chester	10,789	3,072	13,861	6.9	6.0	
Wisbech	1,113	457	1,570	6.0	5.5	
Wolverhampton and Walsall	12,078	3,501	15,579	7.3	6.4	
Woodbridge	598	184	782	4.5	3.8	
Worcester	1,788	565	2,353	3.3	2.9	
Workington	2,029	529	2,558	9.9	8.2	
Worsop	1,275	349	1,624	6.5	5.7	
Worthing	1,412	404	1,816	3.0	2.6	
Yeovil	914	317	1,231	2.9	2.4	
York	2,632	802	3,434	3.5	2.9	
WALES						
Aberystwyth	541	202	743	5.9	4.0	
Bangor and Carnarfon	2,092	614	2,706	9.2	6.8	
Betsu-y-Coed	172	91	263	9.1	7.0	
Brecon	240	92	332	3.7	2.7	
Bridgend	2,609	789	3,398	6.6	5.9	
Cardiff	9,205	2,233	11,438	5.5	4.9	
Cardigan	364	146	510	8.0	5.5	
Carmarthen	824	258	1,082	3.6	3.0	
Colwyn and Conwy	1,432	451	1,883	7.0	5.4	
Cwmbran and Mornmouth	1,741	462	2,203	4.3	3.8	
Dolgellau and Barmouth	312	123	435	13.2	9.6	
Fishguard and St David's	218	74	292	8.9	6.6	
Fliint	2,022	604	2,626	4.7	4.2	
Haverfordwest	1,412	440	1,852	10.7	7.9	
Holyhead	585	177	762	13.9	10.3	
Knighton and Radnor	103	40	143	6.3	4.7	
Lampeter	362	125	487	8.6	5.9	
Llandello	184	60	244	8.8	7.2	
Llandrindod Wells	301	124	425	6.4	4.7	
Llanelli	1,540	428	1,968	8.8	7.2	
Llangefni and Amlwch	789	288	1,077	12.2	9.2	
Machynlleth	256	99	355	12.4	9.2	
Merthyr	1,502	368	1,870	9.3	8.2	
Neath and Port Talbot	2,367	676	3,043	7.3	6.2	
Newport	3,813	1,095	4,908	6.5	5.9	
Newtown	247	93	340	3.2	2.4	
Pembrokeshire and Tenby	1,175	368	1,543	13.7	10.0	
Portypridd and Aberdare	4,894	1,275	6,169	8.5	7.3	
Portmadoc and Ffestiniog	423	189	612	12.3	8.9	
Pwllheli	397	168	565	14.1	10.3	
Rhyl and Denbigh	1,855	588	2,443	8.7	7.1	
Rhymney and Abergavenny	4,255	1,180	5,435	9.6	8.6	
Ruthin and Bala	249	92	341	3.4	2.7	
Swansea	5,715	1,515	7,230	7.4	6.4	
Welshpool	251	112	363	4.6	3.4	
Wrexham	2,008	653	2,661	5.1	4.5	

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094

* Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) are as defined in May 1998. A list of the ward composition of the TTWAs is available from the regional and local labour market statistics branch on 0171 533 6159.
Claimant count rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce jobs (the sum of employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees) plus claimants, and as a percentage of employee jobs and claimants only. All the TTWA rates shown are calculated using mid-1997 based denominators. Rates for the above TTWAs back to January 1997 and rates for the 1984 TTWAs are available from the Office for National Statistics Nomis@ database. Data on claimant count for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Office for National Statistics Nomis@ database. Claimant count rates are available only for those Assisted Areas which map precisely to 1984-based Travel-to-Work Areas.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at February 11 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Cleveland (former county)						
Haltwhistle	3,467	805	4,272	12.6	11.2	
Middlesborough	5,510	1,293	6,803	11.8	10.7	
Redcar and Cleveland	4,269	1,144	5,413	10.8	9.6	
Stockton-on-Tees	5,430	1,401	6,831	9.0	8.0	
Durham (former county)						
Darlington	2,505	625	3,130	7.3	6.7	
Rest of Durham	10,181	2,909	13,090	8.0	7.0	
Chester-le-Street	1,109	276	1,385	12.5	10.1	
DeWentworth	1,893	562	2,455	10.9	9.4	
Durham	1,475	455	1,930	4.9	4.2	
Eastington	1,955	466	2,421	10.0	9.5	
Seaham	1,740	538	2,278	6.2	5.6	
Tandale	324	104	428	6.1	4.2	
Wear Valley	1,685	478	2,163	9.8	7.8	
Northumberland	6,242	2,029	8,271	8.1	6.7	
Alnwick	522	214	736	7.8	5.5	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	550	269	819	7.5	5.9	
Byth Valley	1,888	588	2,477	10.5	9.5	
Castle Morpeth	725	228	953	4.6	3.9	
Tyndale	789	287	1,076	5.2	3.9	
Wansbeck	1,786	463	2,249	12.8	11.5	
Tyneside and Wear	32,618	7,665	40,283	8.5	7.8	
Goshead	4,735	1,060	5,795	6.8	6.2	
Newcastle upon Tyne	8,142	1,939	10,081	6.2	5.6	
North Tyneside	5,501	1,465	6,966	10.2	9.8	
South Tyneside	5,780	1,290	7,070	14.3	13.0	
Sunderland	8,460	1,911	10,371	9.4	8.6	
NORTH WEST (GOR)						
Cheshire (former county)						
Haslemere	3,229	905	4,134	8.0	7.5	
Warrington	2,608	745	3,353	3.5	3.3	
Rest of Cheshire	7,709	2,337	10,046	3.7	3.2	
Cheshire	1,397	389	1,786	3.0	2.6	
Croston	840	314	1,154	3.6	3.1	
Croft and Nantwich	1,535	518	2,053	5.5	5.0	
Elkmere Port and Neston	1,258	376	1,634	4.4	4.0	
Malesfield	1,265	350	1,615	2.2	1.9	
Valley Royal	1,414	390	1,804	4.8	4.1	
Cumbria	8,784	2,683	11,467	5.9	5.0	
Allerdale	2,180	599	2,779	8.6	7.1	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,824	420	2,244	8.9	8.1	
Carlisle	1,781	637	2,418	5.0	4.3	
Carlisle and Neston	1,852	563	2,415	7.1	6.3	
Eden	307	156	463	2.6	2.0	
South Lakeland	840	308	1,148	2.9	2.3	
Greater Manchester	47,389	12,412	59,801	5.4	4.8	
Bolton	4,451	1,188	5,639	4.3	3.7	
Bury	2,094	598	2,692	4.6	3.8	
Manchester	13,628	3,440	17,068	6.4	6.0	
Oldham	3,956	1,049	5,005	6.4	5.7	
Rochdale	4,393	1,076	5,469	7.3	6.1	
Salford	3,991	966	4,957	4.7	4.3	
Stockport	3,263	847	4,110	3.7	3.1	
Tameside	3,434	996	4,430	6.2	5.2	
Trafford	2,838	709	3,547	3.2	2.9	
Wigan	5,341	1,543	6,884	7.0	6.1	
Lancashire (former county)						
Blackburn with Darwen	2,875	716	3,591	6.1	5.5	
Blackpool	3,662	938	4,600	7.9	6.7	
Rest of Lancashire	15,686	4,563	20,249	4.5	3.9	
Burnley	1,292	359	1,651	4.4	3.9	
Chorley	1,121	336	1,457	4.7	3.8	
Fylde	421	121	542	1.5	1.3	
Hymnburn	1,060	330	1,390	4.5	3.8	
Lancaster	2,893	842	3,735	7.4	6.1	
Pendle	1,242	402	1,644	5.1	4.4	
Preston	2,589	589	3,178	3.8	3.5	
Ribble Valley	304	105	409	1.6	1.6	
Roseendale	711	218	929	4.1	3.4	
South Ribble	938	281	1,219	3.4	2.8	
West Lancashire	2,138	670	2,808	6.7	5.5	
Wyre	1,177	310	1,487	5.3	4.5	
MERSEYSIDE						
Merseyside	40,530	11,183	51,713	10.2	9.1	
Knowsley	4,991	1,360	6,351	13.3	12.1	
Liverpool	16,909	4,561	21,470	10.7	9.7	
Sefton	6,536	1,891	8,427	8.9	7.7	
St Helens	3,960	1,064	5,024	8.9	7.8	
Wirral	8,134	2,307	10,441	10.0	8.6	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
Humberstone (former county)						
East Riding of Yorkshire	4,887	1,744	6,631	6.3	5.3	
Kingston-upon-Hull	9,628	2,542	12,170	9.7	9.0	
North East Lincolnshire	5,049	1,338	6,387	9.4	8.6	
North Lincolnshire	3,091	938	4,029	6.2	5.6	
North Yorkshire (former county)						
York	2,358	712	3,070	3.6	3.2	
Rest of North Yorkshire	6,472	2,430	8,902	4.4	3.3	
Craven	399	150	549	2.7	1.9	
Hambleton	728	269				

C.22 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at February 11 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		
				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants	
Worcestershire	6,333	2,269	8,602	3.9	3.3	SOUTH EAST (GOR)					
Bromsgrove	1,107	397	1,504	4.3	3.6	Berkshire (former county)					
Malvern Hills	657	214	871	3.7	2.9	698	199	897	1.8	1.5	
Redditch	1,180	450	1,630	4.5	4.1	Bracknell Forest	1,725	418	2,143	2.5	2.3
Worcester	1,235	349	1,584	3.6	3.3	Reading	1,817	466	2,283	3.2	2.8
Wyche	932	386	1,318	2.9	2.4	Slough	706	225	931	1.3	1.1
Wyre Forest	1,222	473	1,695	4.6	3.9	West Berkshire	935	332	1,267	2.0	1.6
						Windsor and Maidenhead	512	169	681	1.4	1.2
						Wokingham					
EAST OF ENGLAND						Buckinghamshire (former county)					
Bedfordshire (former county)						1,988	698	2,686	2.6	2.3	
Luton	3,312	955	4,267	5.7	5.1	Rest of Buckinghamshire					
						3,226	998	4,224	2.1	1.7	
Rest of Bedfordshire	3,614	1,338	4,952	3.6	3.0	Aylesbury Vale	1,181	385	1,566	2.4	2.0
Mid Bedfordshire	742	319	1,061	3.1	2.7	Chiltern	437	110	547	1.9	1.5
North Bedfordshire	1,929	687	2,616	4.2	3.7	South Buckinghamshire	336	116	452	1.6	1.5
South Bedfordshire	943	322	1,275	3.1	2.5	Wycombe	1,272	387	1,659	2.1	1.7
						East Sussex (former county)					
Cambridgeshire (former county)						6,538	2,233	8,771	8.6	7.0	
Peterborough	2,348	692	3,040	3.7	3.3	Brighton and Hove					
						6,178	1,971	8,149	5.5	4.3	
Rest of Cambridgeshire	5,223	1,835	7,058	3.0	2.6	Rest of East Sussex					
Cambridge	1,557	462	2,019	2.5	2.3	Eastbourne	1,331	500	1,831	5.9	4.8
East Cambridgeshire	628	236	864	5.1	4.7	Hastings	2,208	558	2,766	9.0	8.0
Fenland	1,031	388	1,419	3.1	2.6	Lewes	1,000	328	1,328	4.5	3.5
Huntingdon	1,281	518	1,799	3.1	2.6	Rother	924	307	1,231	6.2	4.6
South Cambridgeshire	726	231	957	1.9	1.5	Wealden	715	278	993	2.7	1.9
						Hampshire (former county)					
Essex (former county)						3,530	1,012	4,542	4.9	4.0	
Southend-on-Sea	3,741	1,018	4,759	8.4	7.0	Portssmouth	4,409	1,149	5,558	5.0	4.3
Thurrock	2,161	746	2,907	5.9	5.1	Rest of Hampshire					
						9,509	3,052	12,561	2.6	2.2	
Rest of Essex	14,293	5,097	19,390	4.3	3.5	Basingstoke and Deane	902	311	1,213	1.8	1.6
Basildon	2,201	843	3,044	4.7	4.1	East Hampshire	717	226	943	2.6	1.9
Braintree	1,358	542	1,900	4.4	3.5	Eastleigh	769	254	1,023	2.2	1.9
Brentwood	425	153	578	2.2	1.8	Fareham	622	211	833	2.1	1.8
Castle Point	909	329	1,238	7.1	5.3	Gosport	1,165	353	1,518	6.9	5.2
Chelmsford	1,514	548	2,062	3.3	2.8	Hart	257	89	346	1.4	1.0
Chichester	1,657	559	2,216	3.4	2.8	Havant	1,777	491	2,268	5.7	5.1
Epping Forest	1,202	447	1,649	5.0	3.4	New Forest	1,350	428	1,778	3.3	2.6
Harlow	1,229	475	1,704	4.4	3.9	Rushmoor	631	216	847	2.2	1.8
Maldon	595	206	801	5.0	3.7	Test Valley	663	251	914	2.0	1.6
Rochford	721	259	980	8.0	6.1	Winchester	656	222	878	1.4	1.1
Tending	2,125	584	2,709	8.4	6.5	Isle of Wight					
Uttlesford	357	152	509	2.0	1.5	3,205	1,152	4,357	9.5	8.1	
						Kent (former county)					
Hertfordshire	7,988	2,638	10,626	2.4	2.0	3,768	1,260	5,028	6.7	5.5	
Broxbourne	868	291	1,159	3.9	3.2	Rest of Kent					
Dacorum	965	329	1,294	2.1	1.8	19,282	5,600	24,882	4.9	4.1	
East Hertfordshire	720	257	977	1.9	1.6	Ashford	1,230	352	1,582	3.9	3.2
Hertsmere	634	219	853	2.2	1.8	Canterbury	1,976	564	2,540	4.8	3.9
North Hertfordshire	1,031	304	1,335	2.9	2.4	Dartford	1,106	339	1,445	4.3	3.7
St Albans	1,067	333	1,400	3.6	3.2	Dover	2,023	515	2,538	6.6	5.4
Stevenage	665	218	883	1.7	1.4	Gravesham	1,678	557	2,235	7.9	6.6
Three Rivers	574	185	759	3.2	2.3	Maidstone	1,395	447	1,842	2.8	2.3
Watford	849	274	1,123	2.3	2.0	Sevenoaks	805	263	1,068	2.9	2.1
Welwyn Hatfield	625	228	853	1.6	1.5	Shepway	1,970	471	2,441	6.9	5.9
						Swale	1,996	652	2,648	6.6	5.6
Norfolk	13,028	4,397	17,425	5.8	4.9	Thanet	3,380	912	4,292	11.6	9.6
Breckland	1,276	476	1,752	4.9	4.0	Tonbridge and Malling	867	301	1,168	2.4	2.1
Broadland	1,057	413	1,470	4.8	3.9	Tunbridge Wells	856	227	1,083	2.3	1.9
Great Yarmouth	3,067	1,079	4,146	11.4	10.2	Oxfordshire					
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	1,849	658	2,507	5.3	4.3	3,864	1,271	5,135	1.9	1.6	
North Norfolk	1,375	425	1,800	6.2	4.6	Cherwell	731	240	971	1.8	1.5
Norwich	3,364	961	4,325	4.8	4.5	Oxford	1,632	492	2,124	2.4	2.0
South Norfolk	1,046	385	1,431	4.8	3.7	South Oxfordshire	590	209	799	1.7	1.4
						Vale of White Horse	524	176	700	1.4	1.1
Suffolk	8,912	3,050	11,962	4.4	3.9	West Oxfordshire	387	154	541	1.7	1.4
Babergh	763	271	1,034	3.7	3.2	Surrey					
Forest Heath	484	198	682	3.0	2.4	5,200	1,655	6,855	1.5	1.2	
Ipswich	2,392	707	3,099	5.0	4.5	Elmbridge	639	229	868	1.8	1.5
Mid Suffolk	575	260	835	3.0	2.4	Epsom and Ewell	375	135	510	2.1	1.7
Suffolk Coastal	1,125	360	1,485	2.7	2.3	Guildford	759	225	984	1.7	1.3
Waveney	2,692	897	3,589	8.8	8.2	Mole Valley	305	86	391	1.0	0.8
						Reigate and Banstead	594	174	768	1.6	1.3
LONDON						Runnymede	372	145	517	1.4	1.1
Greater London	159,453	56,104	215,557	5.9	5.2	Spelthorne	590	183	773	2.0	1.7
Barking and Dagenham	2,803	922	3,725	7.0	6.3	Surrey Heath	278	86	364	0.9	0.7
Barnet	4,407	1,748	6,155	5.9	4.6	Tandridge	377	130	507	2.0	1.5
Bexley	2,740	1,055	3,795	6.3	5.1	Waverley	510	155	665	1.5	1.2
Brent	7,085	2,402	9,487	9.4	7.9	Woking	401	107	508	1.2	1.0
Bromley	3,391	1,129	4,520	5.0	4.1	West Sussex					
Camden	5,726	2,326	8,052	3.8	3.5	5,448	1,737	7,185	2.3	2.0	
City of London	61	32	93	0.0	0.0	Adur	474	157	631	3.6	3.0
City of Westminster	4,397	1,695	6,092	1.2	1.2	Arun	1,240	417	1,657	4.3	3.6
Croydon	5,918	1,973	7,891	6.1	5.3	Chichester	796	275	1,071	2.3	1.9
Ealing	5,519	1,910	7,429	6.7	5.8	Crawley	865	269	1,134	1.6	1.5
Enfield	5,601	1,941	7,442	8.2	6.9	Horsham	586	207	793	1.8	1.5
Greenwich	6,350	2,254	8,604	13.1	11.4	Mid Sussex	541	175	716	1.4	1.2
Hackney	9,170	3,184	12,354	14.3	12.7	Worthing	946	237	1,183	2.9	2.5
Hammersmith and Fulham	4,274	1,644	5,918	6.7	5.7	SOUTH WEST					
Haringey	8,844	2,982	11,826	18.0	15.0	Avon (former county)					
Harrow	2,498	976	3,474	5.6	4.6	Bath and North East Somerset	1,767	624	2,391	3.1	2.7
Havering	2,626	931	3,557	5.2	4.2	Bristol	7,666	2,254	9,920	4.4	4.0
Hillingdon	2,477	914	3,391	2.4	2.2	North Somerset	1,681	508	2,289	3.8	3.0
Hounslow	2,754	1,032	3,786	3.3	2.9	South Gloucestershire	1,611	595	2,206	2.0	1.7
Islington	6,930	2,666	9,596	7.1	6.4	Cornwall					
Kensington and Chelsea	2,773	1,347	4,120	3.9	3.3	9,583	4,107	13,690	8.3	6.1	
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,294	513	1,807	2.4	2.1	Caradon	1,006	504	1,510	7.2	4.5
Lambeth	9,570	3,439	13,009	11.5	9.9	Carrick	1,736	684	2,420	6.8	5.6
Lewisham	7,882	2,798	10,680	16.7	14.4	Isles of Scilly	12	10	22	2.6	2.5
Merton	2,594	918	3,512	5.5	4.8	North Cornwall	1,899	724	2,623	10.0	6.7
Newham	8,140	2,331	10,471	15.4	13.6	North Cornwall	1,329	555	1,884	6.7	4.9
Redbridge	3,838	1,366	5,204	7.9	6.4	Penwith	1,594	751	2,345	10.7	8.3
Richmond-upon-Thames	1,561	621	2,182	8.1	7.5	Restormel	2,007	879	2,886	9.0	6.9
Southwark	8,469	2,953	11,422	4.2	3.3						
Sutton	1,750	627	2,377	4.2	3.3						
Tower Hamlets	7,326	1,902	9,228	8.1	7.6						
Waltham Forest	5,548	1,766	7,314	12.7	10.2						
Wandsworth	5,137	1,907	7,044	6.9	5.8						

CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics C.22

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at February 11 1999

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
NORTH EAST				MERSEYSIDE			
Cleveland (former county)				Merseyside			
Hartlepool	3,467	805	4,272	Birkenhead	3,329	805	4,134
Middlesbrough	4,214	961	5,175	Bootle	3,069	710	3,779
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,505	697	3,202	Crosby	1,337	429	1,766
Redcar	3,060	779	3,839	Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,421	744	3,165
Stockton North	3,164	821	3,985	Knowsley South	3,108	825	3,933
Stockton South	2,266	580	2,846	Liverpool Garston	2,333	591	2,924
Durham				Liverpool Riverside	4,386	1,140	5,526
Bishop Auckland	1,805	513	2,318	Liverpool Walton	3,642	967	4,609
Darlington	2,374	585	2,959	Liverpool Wavertree	3,153	958	4,111
Durham, City of	1,475	455	1,930	Liverpool West Derby	3,395	885	4,280
Easington	1,735	412	2,147	Southport	1,532	543	2,075
North Durham	1,939	518	2,457	St Helens North	1,847	510	2,357
North West Durham	1,850	563	2,413	St Helens South	2,113	554	2,667
Sedgefield	1,508	488	1,996	Wallasey	2,542	742	3,284
Northumberland				Wirral South	1,070	375	1,445
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,385	576	1,961	Wirral West	1,193	385	1,578
Blyth Valley	1,889	588	2,477	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER			
Hexham	878	303	1,181	Humberside (former county)			
Wansbeck	2,090	562	2,652	Beverley and Holderness	1,501	571	2,072
Tyne and Wear				Brigg and Goole	1,557	487	2,044
Blaydon	1,683	391	2,074	Cleithorpes	2,135	667	2,802
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,846	462	2,308	East Yorkshire	1,570	546	2,116
Houghton and Washington East	2,139	568	2,707	Great Grimsby	3,334	810	4,144
Jarrow	2,528	580	3,108	Haltemprice and Howden	844	331	1,175
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,347	631	2,978	Kingston upon Hull East	3,151	793	3,944
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	2,979	712	3,691	Kingston upon Hull North	3,563	957	4,520
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,743	435	2,178	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	3,132	861	3,993
North Tyneside	2,597	658	3,255	Scunthorpe	1,868	539	2,407
South Shields	2,542	756	3,298	North Yorkshire			
Sunderland North	3,006	628	3,634	Harrrogate and Knaresborough	793	256	1,049
Sunderland South	3,467	717	4,184	Richmond	341	112	453
Tyne Bridge	2,178	612	2,790	Ryedale	746	302	1,048
Tynemouth				Scarborough and Whitby	2,150	744	2,894
NORTH WEST (GOR)				Selby	1,228	447	1,675
Cheshire				Skipton and Ripon	683	255	938
Chester, City of	1,202	318	1,520	Vale of York	573	265	838
Congleton	840	314	1,154	York, City of	1,870	532	2,402
Crewe and Nantwich	1,425	479	1,904	South Yorkshire			
Edisbury	905	261	1,166	Barnsley Central	2,057	552	2,609
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,321	401	1,722	Barnsley East and Mexborough	2,207	549	2,756
Halton	2,139	573	2,712	Barnsley West and Penistone	1,687	500	2,187
Macclesfield	211	765	976	Don Valley	1,890	523	2,413
Tatton	674	185	859	Doncaster Central	2,781	795	3,576
Warrington North	1,495	412	1,907	Doncaster North	2,209	555	2,764
Warrington South	1,113	333	1,446	Rother Valley	1,819	606	2,425
Weaver Vale	1,667	500	2,167	Rotherham	2,423	582	3,005
Cumbria				Sheffield Attercliffe	2,014	529	2,543
Barrow and Furness	2,065	480	2,545	Sheffield Brightside	2,867	646	3,513
Carlisle	1,537	533	2,070	Sheffield Central	3,806	931	4,737
Copeland	1,852	563	2,415	Sheffield Hallam	825	285	1,110
Penrith and The Border	710	318	1,028	Sheffield Heeley	2,399	639	3,038
Westmorland and Lonsdale	599	248	847	Sheffield Hillsborough	1,599	475	2,074
Workington	2,021	541	2,562	Wentworth	2,193	520	2,713
Greater Manchester				West Yorkshire			
Altrincham and Sale West	849	204	1,053	Batley and Spennings	1,535	400	1,935
Ashton under Lyne	1,776	439	2,215	Bradford North	2,737	689	3,426
Bolton North East	1,782	429	2,211	Bradford South	2,168	559	2,727
Bolton South East	1,844	487	2,331	Bradford West	3,325	828	4,153
Bolton West	825	272	1,097	Calder Valley	1,367	453	1,820
Bury North	976	286	1,262	Colne Valley	1,416	452	1,868
Bury South	1,118	312	1,430	Dewsbury	1,533	414	1,947
Cheadle	568	166	734	Elmet	1,009	372	1,381
Denton and Reddish	1,314	376	1,690	Halifax	2,304	614	2,918
Eccles	1,422	353	1,775	Hemsworth	1,777	465	2,242
Hazel Grove	781	207	988	Huddersfield	2,325	695	3,020
Heywood and Middleton	1,698	474	2,172	Keighley	1,426	466	1,892
Leigh	1,594	441	2,035	Leeds Central	3,613	896	4,509
Makerfield	1,498	449	1,947	Leeds East	2,372	675	3,047
Manchester Blackley	2,589	568	3,157	Leeds North East	1,637	529	2,166
Manchester Central	4,101	1,025	5,126	Leeds North West	1,102	337	1,439
Manchester Gorton	2,957	776	3,733	Leeds West	2,047	541	2,588
Manchester Withington	2,083	648	2,731	Morley and Rothwell	1,297	420	1,717
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,584	457	2,041	Normanton	1,133	411	1,544
Oldham West and Royton	1,963	497	2,460	Pontefract and Castleford	1,879	640	2,519
Rochdale	2,358	560	2,918	Pudsey	934	296	1,230
Salford	1,816	405	2,221	Shipley	1,289	361	1,650
Stalybridge and Hyde	1,410	452	1,862	Wakefield	1,995	563	2,558
Stockport	1,394	340	1,734	EAST MIDLANDS			
Stretford and Urmston	1,733	430	2,163	Derbyshire			
Wigan	1,612	467	2,079	Amber Valley	1,390	508	1,898
Worsley	1,390	394	1,784	Bolsover	1,621	467	2,088
Wythenshawe and Sale East	2,154	498	2,652	Chesterfield	2,279	595	2,874
Lancashire				Derby North	1,780	493	2,273
Blackburn	2,342	554	2,896	Derby South	2,843	732	3,575
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,845	448	2,293	Erewhan	1,694	579	2,273
Blackpool South	2,679	707	3,386	High Peak	1,100	271	1,371
Burnley	1,292	359	1,651	North East Derbyshire	1,615	470	2,085
Chorley	1,121	336	1,457	South Derbyshire	1,087	373	1,460
Fylde	1,834	178	2,012	West Derbyshire	745	322	1,067
Hyndburn	1,187	360	1,547	Leicestershire			
Lancaster and Wyre	1,159	383	1,542	Blaby	631	226	857
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,834	549	2,383	Bosworth	720	322	1,042
Pendle	1,242	402	1,644	Charmwood	698	280	978
Preston	2,343	518	2,861	Harborough	727	299	1,026
Ribble Valley	540	192	732	Leicester East	1,788	636	2,424
Rossendale and Darwen	1,117	350	1,467	Leicester South	2,673	746	3,419
South Ribblesdale	892	258	1,150	Leicester West	2,446	671	3,117
West Lancashire	1,996	623	2,619	Loughborough	1,232	443	1,675
				North West Leicestershire	923	327	1,250
				Rutland and Melton	543	202	745

UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at February 11 1999

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Lincolnshire				Cambridgeshire			
Boston and Skegness	1,491	494	1,985	Cambridge	1,447	417	1,864
Gainsborough	1,259	451	1,710	Huntingdon	968	416	1,384
Grantham and Stamford	945	355	1,300	North East Cambridgeshire	1,253	461	1,714
Lincoln	2,166	553	2,719	North West Cambridgeshire	894	295	1,189
Louth and Horncastle	1,436	451	1,887	Peterborough	1,696	482	2,178
Spalding and North Hykeham	760	301	1,061	South Cambridgeshire	567	190	757
South Holland and The Deepings	681	266	947	South East Cambridgeshire	746	266	1,012
Northamptonshire				Essex			
Corby	1,074	369	1,443	Basilston	1,470	618	2,088
Daventry	721	288	1,009	Billerica	1,048	361	1,409
Kettering	931	365	1,296	Braintree	1,103	416	1,519
Northampton North	1,562	481	2,043	Brentwood and Ongar	534	180	714
Northampton South	1,395	456	1,851	Castle Point	909	329	1,238
Wellingborough	1,214	389	1,603	Colchester	1,274	437	1,711
Nottinghamshire				Epping Forest	1,010	399	1,409
Aspley	2,028	585	2,613	Harlow	1,312	496	1,808
Bassellaw	1,765	541	2,306	Harwich	1,789	473	2,262
Broxtowe	1,145	423	1,568	Maldon and East Chelmsford	871	311	1,182
Gaining	1,273	443	1,716	North Essex	719	233	952
Manfield	1,823	478	2,301	Rayleigh	706	296	992
Newark	1,377	415	1,792	Roehampton and Southend East	2,507	710	3,217
Nottingham East	3,619	956	4,575	Saffron Walden	612	278	890
Nottingham North	2,750	685	3,435	Southend West	1,454	370	1,824
Nottingham South	2,544	680	3,224	Thurrock	1,844	610	2,454
Radcliffe	1,054	311	1,365	West Chelmsford	1,033	354	1,387
Sawwood	1,581	427	2,008	Hertfordshire			
WEST MIDLANDS				Broxbourne	892	298	1,190
Hampfordshire				Hemel Hempstead	745	249	994
Hatfield	1,123	394	1,517	Hertford and Stortford	584	203	787
Leamington	777	305	1,082	Hertsmere	634	219	853
Shropshire				Hitchin and Harpenden	652	185	837
Lichfield	723	253	976	North East Hertfordshire	607	203	810
North Shropshire	1,015	382	1,397	South West Hertfordshire	625	204	829
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,018	323	1,341	St Albans	500	171	671
Telford	1,323	425	1,748	Stevenage	1,152	358	1,510
Walskin, The	806	267	1,073	Wattford	996	327	1,323
Staffordshire				Welwyn Hatfield	601	221	822
Burntwood	1,545	487	2,032	Norfolk			
Cannock Chase	1,437	484	1,921	Great Yarmouth	3,067	1,079	4,146
Lichfield	722	291	1,013	Mid Norfolk	1,058	371	1,429
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,206	335	1,541	North Norfolk	1,375		

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at February 11 1999

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Kensington and Chelsea	1,357	756	2,113	Oxfordshire			
Kingston and Surbiton	1,023	393	1,416	Banbury	633	203	836
Lewisham East	1,900	689	2,589	Henley	1,373	396	1,769
Lewisham West	2,519	858	3,377	Oxford East	585	217	802
Lewisham, Deptford	3,463	1,251	4,714	Oxford West and Abingdon	492	200	692
Leyton and Wanstead	2,225	709	2,934	Wantage	412	164	576
Mitcham and Morden	1,725	585	2,310				
North Southwark and Bermondsey	3,553	1,215	4,768	Surrey			
Old Bexley and Sidcup	754	299	1,053	East Surrey	460	161	621
Orpington	933	314	1,247	Epsom and Ewell	506	170	676
Poplar and Canning Town	4,106	1,120	5,226	Esher and Walton	525	191	716
Putney	1,256	486	1,742	Guildford	624	183	807
Regent's Park and Kensington North	3,546	1,456	5,002	Mole Valley	341	99	440
Richmond Park	962	401	1,363	Reigate	419	121	540
Romford	886	307	1,193	Runnymede and Weybridge	486	183	669
Ruislip - Northwood	613	246	859	South West Surrey	434	132	566
Streatham	3,734	1,348	5,082	Surrey Heath	397	117	514
Sutton and Cheam	711	269	980	Woking	418	115	533
Tooling	2,028	728	2,756				
Tottenham	5,732	1,858	7,590	West Sussex			
Twickenham	850	340	1,190	Arundel and South Downs	433	148	581
Upminster	863	306	1,169	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	968	323	1,291
Uxbridge	773	265	1,038	Chichester	765	269	1,034
Vauxhall	4,385	1,566	5,951	Crawley	3,502	231	3,733
Walthamstow	851	281	1,132	East Worthing and Shoreham	766	231	997
West Ham	3,587	1,045	4,632	Horsham	485	172	657
Wimbledon	869	333	1,202	Mid Sussex	407	129	536
				Worthing West	759	203	962
SOUTH EAST (GOR)							
Berkshire (former county)				SOUTH WEST			
Bracknell	677	189	866	Avon (former county)			
Maidenhead	590	193	783	Bath	1,214	425	1,639
Newbury	531	169	700	Bristol East	2,188	635	2,823
Reading East	990	283	1,273	Bristol North West	1,410	385	1,795
Reading West	948	204	1,152	Bristol South	2,220	575	2,795
Slough	1,649	430	2,079	Bristol West	1,889	689	2,578
Spelthorne	613	189	802	Kingswood	926	291	1,217
Windsor	620	216	836	Northavon	557	238	795
Wokingham	338	116	454	Wansdyke	640	235	875
				Weston-Super-Mare	1,109	407	1,516
Buckinghamshire				Woodspring	572	201	773
Aylesbury	902	283	1,185				
Beaconsfield	478	175	653	Cornwall			
Buckingham	409	153	562	Falmouth and Camborne	2,098	743	2,841
Chesham and Amersham	423	105	528	North Cornwall	2,247	1,026	3,273
Milton Keynes South West	1,160	396	1,556	South East Cornwall	1,300	625	1,925
North East Milton Keynes	828	302	1,130	St Ives	2,147	1,036	3,183
Wycombe	1,041	285	1,326	Truro and St Austell	1,791	677	2,468
East Sussex				Devon			
Bexhill and Battle	786	265	1,051	East Devon	860	305	1,165
Brighton, Kemptown	2,196	651	2,847	Exeter	1,857	604	2,461
Brighton, Pavilion	2,695	941	3,636	North Devon	1,496	597	2,093
Eastbourne	1,356	515	1,871	Plymouth, Devonport	2,048	680	2,728
Hastings and Rye	2,420	631	3,051	Plymouth, Sutton	2,800	878	3,678
Hove	1,911	714	2,625	South West Devon	755	299	1,054
Lewes	811	282	1,093	Teignbridge	1,368	501	1,869
Wealden	541	195	736	Tiverton and Honiton	953	350	1,303
				Torbay	2,430	727	3,157
Hampshire				Torridge and West Devon	1,515	603	2,118
Aldershot	701	252	953	Totnes	1,346	563	1,909
Basingstoke	719	243	962				
East Hampshire	772	230	1,002	Dorset			
Eastleigh	710	227	937	Bournemouth East	1,493	439	1,932
Fareham	562	190	752	Bournemouth West	1,702	451	2,153
Gosport	1,235	374	1,609	Christchurch	620	197	817
Havant	1,462	409	1,871	Mid Dorset and North Poole	710	238	948
New Forest East	675	227	902	North Dorset	522	177	699
New Forest West	447	131	578	Poole	951	288	1,239
North East Hampshire	576	219	795	South Dorset	1,261	410	1,671
North West Hampshire	1,218	369	1,587	West Dorset	757	274	1,031
Portsmouth North	2,312	643	2,955				
Portsmouth South	498	177	675	Gloucestershire			
Romsey	2,153	572	2,725	Cheltenham	1,391	363	1,754
Southampton Itchen	2,087	527	2,614	Cotswold	455	166	621
Southampton Test	666	222	888	Forest of Dean	965	421	1,386
Winchester				Gloucester	1,894	571	2,465
				Stroud	988	357	1,345
Isle of Wight				Tewkesbury	698	261	959
Isle of Wight	3,205	1,152	4,357				
				Somerset			
Kent				Bridgwater	1,545	528	2,073
Ashford	1,230	352	1,582	Somerton and Frome	803	329	1,132
Canterbury	1,421	400	1,821	Taunton	1,299	428	1,727
Chatham and Aylesford	1,328	420	1,748	Wells	1,003	423	1,426
Dartford	1,185	364	1,549	Yeovil	889	317	1,206
Dover	1,874	469	2,343				
Faversham and Mid Kent	964	304	1,268	Wiltshire			
Folkestone and Hythe	1,970	471	2,441	Devizes	855	358	1,213
Gillingham	1,226	446	1,672	North Swindon	784	286	1,070
Gravesham	1,678	557	2,235	North Wiltshire	628	274	902
Maidstone and The Weald	912	288	1,200	Salisbury	853	261	1,114
Medway	1,467	509	1,976	South Swindon	1,274	387	1,661
North Thanet	2,204	613	2,817	Westbury	904	400	1,304
Sevenoaks	616	215	831				
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,622	538	2,160				
South Thanet	1,880	509	2,389				
Tonbridge and Malling	724	216	940				
Tunbridge Wells	749	196	945				

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at February 11 1999

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
WALES				Paisley South	1,951	494	2,445
Aberavon	1,392	355	1,747	Parth	1,301	409	1,710
Alyn and Deeside	1,158	349	1,507	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,655	700	2,355
Bisnau Gwent	1,951	545	2,496	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	995	353	1,348
Brecon and Radnorshire	934	348	1,282	Stirling	1,286	429	1,715
Bridgend	1,392	463	1,855	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,224	337	1,561
Carmarfon	1,586	551	2,137	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	853	282	1,135
Casphilly	1,865	452	2,317	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	547	195	742
Cardiff Central	1,571	421	1,992	West Renfrewshire	1,043	276	1,319
Cardiff North	700	199	899	Western Isles	892	205	1,097
Cardiff South and Penarth	2,290	470	2,760				
Cardiff West	1,911	439	2,350	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Cardiffarthen East and Dinefwr	968	374	1,342	Belfast East	1,952	522	2,474
Cardiffarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	1,690	539	2,229	Belfast North	3,121	585	3,706
Cardigan	1,048	396	1,444	Belfast South	2,076	742	2,818
Cardiff South	993	312	1,305	Belfast West	4,557	749	5,306
Cardiff West	1,076	344	1,420	East Antrim	2,019	642	2,661
Conwy	1,651	492	2,143	East Londonderry	2,602	706	3,308
Cynon Valley	1,598	387	1,985	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,530	742	3,272
Deon	979	298	1,277	Foye	4,465	984	5,449
Gower	1,150	329	1,479	Lagan Valley	1,443	492	1,935
Islwyn	1,033	340	1,373	Mid Ulster	2,068	530	2,598
Llanelli	1,538	432	1,970	Newry and Armagh	3,217	773	3,990
Milfonnydd Nant Conwy	922	391	1,313	North Antrim	2,390	706	3,096
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,828	423	2,251	North Down	1,465	550	2,015
Merthyr	978	343	1,321	South Antrim	1,561	545	2,106
Montgomeryshire	569	230	799	South Down	2,346	696	3,042
North	1,477	465	1,942	Strangford	1,451	485	1,936
Newport East	1,484	443	1,927	Upper Bann	1,872	576	2,448
Newport West	1,789	431	2,220	West Tyrone	2,946	690	3,636
Onyore	1,430	400	1,830				
Pembrokeshire	1,383	382	1,765				
Powys Pembrokeshire	1,675	496	2,171				
Powys	1,725	446	2,171				
Swansea East	1,822	391	2,213				
Swansea West	1,686	440	2,126				
Torfaen	1,485	386	1,871				
Valley of Clwyd	1,419	447	1,866				
Valley of Glamorgan	1,562	415	1,977				
Wrexham	1,053	361	1,414				
Ynys-Mon	1,681	567	2,248				
				SCOTLAND			
				Aberdeen Central	1,306	359	1,665
				Aberdeen North	779	180	959
				Aberdeen South	929	249	1,178
				Aberdeen and Shotts	2,063	667	2,730
				Angus	1,425	531	1,956
				Argyll and Bute	1,532	610	2,142
				Ayr	1,618	507	2,125
				Baird and Buchan	915	285	1,200
				Canness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,329	471	1,800
				Cardik, Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,324	703	3,027
				Central Fife	2,208	681	2,889
				Chorlton and Milngavie	1,659	441	2,100
				Clydesdale	1,571		

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count flows: standardised*

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM INFLOW		SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
1998	Feb 12	282.4	199.2	83.2	268.0	4.6	187.6	80.4
	Mar 12	250.1	179.5	70.6	265.4	-2.6	186.9	78.5
	Apr 9	258.5	183.1	75.4	256.5	-8.9	181.1	75.4
	May 14	227.6	164.1	63.5	261.3	4.8	183.6	77.7
	Jun 11	234.1	164.5	69.6	256.2	-5.1	178.9	77.3
	Jul 9	301.0	197.1	104.0	232.9	-23.3	165.4	67.5
	Aug 13	273.4	180.1	93.3	246.7	13.8	174.3	72.4
	Sep 10	252.9	172.7	80.2	246.0	-0.7	173.7	72.3
	Oct 8	268.2	187.5	80.7	254.0	8.0	178.5	75.5
	Nov 12	271.3	194.3	77.0	264.4	10.4	186.1	78.3
	Dec 10	258.1	191.4	66.7	263.4	-1.0	185.0	78.4
1999	Jan 14 R	274.0	193.8	80.1	256.7	-6.7	180.3	76.4
	Feb 11 P	279.1	199.9	79.2	260.9	4.2	184.8	76.1

UNITED KINGDOM OUTFLOW		SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
1998	Feb 12	306.7	222.5	84.2	278.7	11.8	198.6	80.1
	Mar 12	299.2	215.6	83.6	274.4	-4.3	194.1	80.3
	Apr 9	275.8	199.4	76.4	272.1	-2.3	192.4	79.7
	May 14	262.7	185.9	76.8	252.2	-19.9	177.2	75.0
	Jun 11	262.9	189.3	73.6	262.5	10.3	183.2	79.3
	Jul 9	251.7	178.9	72.8	262.5	0.0	182.7	79.8
	Aug 13	260.5	180.1	80.4	267.4	4.9	186.7	80.7
	Sep 10	305.9	199.2	106.7	259.5	-7.9	181.3	78.2
	Oct 8	320.0	219.6	100.4	239.6	-19.9	172.1	67.5
	Nov 12	273.5	190.6	82.9	255.3	15.7	181.2	74.1
	Dec 10	247.6	175.3	72.2	281.8	26.5	200.9	80.9
1999	Jan 14 R	193.5	134.8	58.7	268.3	-13.5	190.6	77.7
	Feb 11 P	287.0	207.3	79.7	258.9	-9.4	182.9	76.0

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.34

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim

Leavers between 14 January 1999 and 11 February 1999

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	52-104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
Thousands						
Found work	88.8	22.0	12.1	5.7	2.8	131.4
Works on average 16+ hours per week	4.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	5.4
Gone abroad	3.9	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.2	7.1
Claimed Income Support	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	4.5
Claimed incapacity Benefit	4.7	2.8	2.5	1.9	1.4	13.3
Claimed other benefit	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	4.8
Full-time education	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2
Approved training	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Government supported training	4.8	2.0	5.5	3.9	2.1	18.4
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Automated credits	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Gone to prison	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Ceased claiming	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.2	4.5
Deceased	5.1	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.4	8.5
Not known	36.9	9.0	6.0	2.8	1.5	56.1
Failed to sign	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0
New claim review	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.9
Total	158.0	43.3	32.1	17.5	9.9	260.9
As a percentage of those with a known destination	76.6	66.7	48.6	40.4	35.0	
Found work	3.4	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.3	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.4	4.5	4.0	3.5	2.5	
Gone abroad	1.3	3.0	3.6	4.3	6.3	
Claimed Income Support	4.1	8.5	10.0	13.5	17.5	
Claimed incapacity Benefit	1.4	3.3	3.6	4.3	6.3	
Claimed other benefit	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Full-time education	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Approved training	4.1	6.1	22.1	27.7	26.3	
Government supported training	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.3	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.3	
Automated credits	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.0	
Gone to prison	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Attending court	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.8	2.7	3.6	2.8	2.5	
Ceased claiming	4.4	3.9	4.8	4.3	5.0	
Deceased	31.8	27.3	24.1	19.9	18.8	
Not known	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	

Note: computerised claims only

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094.

C.35 CLAIMANT COUNT

Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending January 1999

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
United Kingdom									
16-17	7.2	9.2	16.3	8	8	8	6	5	6
18-19	31.1	51.7	82.8	14	15	15	8	9	8
20-24	54.0	120.6	174.6	18	21	20	8	10	9
25-29	31.7	85.6	117.3	20	25	23	8	10	9
30-34	20.6	66.0	86.7	19	32	26	7	10	9
35-39	16.6	50.1	66.7	20	32	26	7	9	8
40-44	16.8	38.9	55.7	20	34	27	7	9	8
45-49	17.4	34.1	51.5	20	34	27	7	9	8
50-54	17.6	33.7	51.3	23	34	28	8	9	9
55-59	11.5	25.0	36.5	36	44	41	11	11	11
60 & over	0.4	10.2	10.6	115	41	44	47	11	12
All ages	224.9	525.1	750.0	19	27	25	8	9	8
North East									
16-17	0.5	0.8	1.2	8	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	2.1	3.7	5.8	15	17	16	8	9	9
20-24	3.0	8.0	10.9	18	24	22	8	9	9
25-29	1.5	5.1	6.6	19	26	24	8	8	8
30-34	1.0	4.1	5.1	16	31	28	6	8	8
35-39	0.9	3.5	4.4	20	30	27	7	7	7
40-44	1.0	3.0	4.0	20	28	25	7	6	6
45-49	1.0	2.6	3.5	18	32	26	7	7	7
50-54	0.9	2.5	3.4	28	31	30	8	8	8
55-59	0.5	1.8	2.3	37	41	40	10	8	9
60 & over	0.0	0.6	0.7	109	49	51	36	9	10
All ages	12.4	35.6	47.9	19	27	25	8	8	8
North West (GOR)									
16-17	0.8	1.0	1.8	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	3.1	5.5	8.6	13	14	14	7	7	7
20-24	4.8	12.1	16.9	16	19	18	7	9	8
25-29	2.6	8.7	11.3	16	21	20	6	8	8
30-34	1.8	6.3	8.1	15	25	23	6	10	9
35-39	1.5	4.8	6.3	16	27	24	6	9	8
40-44	1.5	3.7	5.1	18	27	25	6	9	8
45-49	1.6	3.2	4.8	16	28	24	7	8	8
50-54	1.6	3.1	4.6	17	26	23	9	8	8
55-59	1.0	2.3	3.2	27	36	33	9	9	9
60 & over	0.0	0.8	0.9	131	41	35	22	9	9
All ages	20.1	51.4	71.6	16	22	21	7	9	8
Merseyside									
16-17	0.3	0.4	0.6	8	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	1.1	2.0	3.1	18	19	19	9	10	10
20-24	1.8	4.3	6.1	26	32	30	12	14	14
25-29	0.9	2.7	3.6	26	36	33	10	16	12
30-34	0.5	2.0	2.5	31	44	38	11	13	12
35-39	0.4	1.6	2.1	32	48	45	8	14	14
40-44	0.4	1.1	1.5	30	53	47	11	14	13
45-49	0.4	1.0	1.4	37	56	50	10	14	12
50-54	0.4	1.0	1.4	26	50	43	14	12	13
55-59	0.3	0.7	1.0	50	67	62	16	17	17
60 & over	0.0	0.2	0.3	83	63	64	32	14	15
All ages	6.5	17.0	23.5	27	39	36	10	13	12
Yorkshire and the Humber									
16-17	0.9	1.1	2.0	8	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	3.4	5.6	8.9	16	16	16	8	8	8
20-24	5.2	12.9	18.1	19	22	21	8	9	9
25-29	2.8	8.8	11.5	19	25	24	8	9	9
30-34	1.8	6.8	8.6	18	29	27	8	10	9
35-39	1.5	4.9	6.4	18	31	28	7	9	9
40-44	1.7	3.9	5.6	19	32	28	6	8	8
45-49	1.7	3.4	5.1	19	32	28	6	8	8
50-54	1.7	3.5	5.2	25	33	30	8	8	8
55-59	1.0	2.6	3.6	37	45	43	10	11	11
60 & over	0.0	1.0	1.0	141	49	42	49	11	12
All ages	21.7	53.9	75.6	19	27	24	8	9	8
East Midlands									
16-17	0.4	0.6	1.0	6	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	2.0	3.4	5.5	13	14	13	7	7	7
20-24	3.5	7.9	11.4	17	19	19	9	9	9
25-29	1.8	5.3	7.2	17	22	20	8	9	9
30-34	1.3	3.9	5.2	17	25	23	7	9	9
35-39	1.1	2.9	4.0	16	25	23	6	8	8
40-44	1.0	2.4	3.4	17	23	24	6	8	8
45-49	1.2	2.3	3.5	19	28	25	8	8	8
50-54	1.2	2.3	3.5	20	28	25	8	8	8
55-59	0.8	1.7	2.5	30	42	38	11	10	11
60 & over	0.0	0.8	0.8	82	38	39	36	10	10
All ages	14.5	33.5	48.0	17	23	21	8	8	8
West Midlands									
16-17	0.6	0.6	1.2	8	7	8	6	5	6
18-19	3.0	4.9	7.9	15	15	15	8	8	8
20-24	5.0	11.1	18.0	20	22	22	9	10	10
25-29	2.6	7.4	10.1	20	26	24	8	10	9
30-34	1.7	5.5	7.2	23	33	30	8	11	10
35-39	1.4	4.1	5.5	18	37	32	7	11	10
40-44	1.5	3.3	4.8	20	37	32	8	10	10
45-49	1.5	2.9	4.4	20	38	32	8	10	10
50-54	1.6	2.8	4.4	24	37	32	10	10	10
55-59	1.1	2.2	3.3	36	44	44	12	12	12
60 & over	0.0	1.1	1.1	110	46	48	32	14	14
All ages	20.1	45.8	65.9	21	29	27	8	10	9
East of England									
16-17	0.4	0.5	0.9	8	7	7	6	5	5
18-19	2.3	3.4	5.7	13	13	13	7	7	7
20-24	3.7	7.9	11.6	16	18	17	7	7	7
25-29	2.2	5.6	7.9	15	21	20	7	8	8
30-34	1.4	4.4	5.8	18	25	24	7	9	9
35-39	1.2	3.4	4.6	18	28	25	7	8	8
40-44	1.2	2.8	4.0	19	28	24	7	8	8
45-49	1.4	2.5	3.9	20	31	27	7	9	9
50-54	1.6	2.6	4.2	24	30	28	9	9	9
55-59	1.0	2.0	3.0	33	38	36	10	10	10
60 & over	0.0	1.0	1.0	94	30	32	53	10	11
All ages	16.4	36.1	52.5	18	24	22	7	8	8

CLAIMANT COUNT C.35

Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending January 1999

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
London									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	9	8	9	7	7	7
18-19	3.5	5.1	8.5	18	17	17	11	10	10
20-24	8.0	14.1	22.1	23	26	25	11	11	12
25-29	6.1	12.4	18.5	22	31	28	9	13	12
30-34	4.1	10.8	14.8	25	39	36	11	16	14
35-39	2.7	7.5	10.1	26	43	39	10	18	16
40-44	2.4	5.1	7.5	26	43	38	12	18	16
45-49	2.2	3.9	6.0	28	46	39	12	17	15
50-54	2.2	3.4	5.6	30	41	41	16	20	18
55-59	1.5	2.7	4.2	41	63	55	22	22	22
60 & over	0.1	1.1	1.2	120	55	59	72	14	13
All ages	33.2	66.6	99.8	26	36	32	11	20	18
South East (GOR)									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	7	6	7	5	5	5
18-19	2.4	4.0	6.5	12	12	12	6	6	6
20-24	4.2	9.9	14.1	15	18	17	7	7	7
25-29	2.8	7.5	10.3	16	24	23	7	8	8
30-34	1.9	6.0	7.9	18	24	24	7	8	8
35-39	1.4	4.6	6.0	17	26	24	7	8	8
40-44	1.4	3.7	5.1	19	26	24	7	8	8
45-49	1.6	3.5	5.1	18	25	23	7	8	8
50-54	1.7	3.5	5.2	21	30	27	7	9	9
55-59	1.3	2.6	3.8	30	32	32	10</		

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)	
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)												
1992)	9.2	6.9	10.1	10.7	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	12.3	10.4	6.6	
1993) Annual	10.7	7.2	10.4	11.0	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	17.2	11.7	7.9	
1994) averages	11.1	7.1	9.6	9.8	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	17.4	12.3	8.4	
1995)	10.7	6.8	8.7	8.6	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	16.2	11.7	8.2	
1996)	10.8	6.8	8.2	8.6	4.3	9.7	9.7	6.8	15.3	12.4	8.9	
1997)	10.7	6.6	7.0	8.6	4.4	9.2	9.2	5.5	13.1	12.4	10.0	
1998												
Jan	10.3	6.4	6.4	8.2	4.4	8.9	8.9	5.3	11.8	12.1	10.1	
Feb	10.3	6.5	6.5	8.1	4.4	9.0	8.6	4.9	12.3	12.1	10.0	
Mar	10.3	6.5	6.4	8.2	4.5	9.0	8.4	4.8	12.7	12.0	10.0	
Apr	10.2	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.4	8.9	8.4	4.7	12.6	11.9	10.0	
May	10.1	6.4	6.3	8.1	4.5	8.9	8.4	4.6	12.6	11.9	9.8	
Jun	10.0	6.5	6.2	8.2	4.5	8.8	8.4	4.5	12.4	11.8	9.7	
Jul	10.0	6.4	6.3	8.3	4.5	8.8	8.4	4.6	12.0	11.9	9.6	
Aug	10.0	6.5	6.2	8.1	4.5	8.9	8.3	5.1	11.4	11.9	9.6	
Sep	9.8	6.5	6.3	8.1	4.5	8.8	8.3	4.9	11.0	11.9	9.2	
Oct	9.8	6.4	6.2	7.6	4.4	8.6	8.0	4.8	10.8	11.8	9.1	
Nov	9.7	6.4	6.2	..	4.4	8.5	8.0	4.6	10.8	11.8	9.1	
Dec	9.7	6.3	6.3	..	4.4	8.5	8.0	4.6	10.7	11.7	9.2	
1999												
Jan	9.6	6.3	..	..	4.4	8.4	7.8	..	10.7	11.6	9.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1998												
Feb	1,382	748	..	238	559	1,341	198	385	3,031	4,418	..	
Mar	1,374	759	231	556	1,302	193	384	3,006	4,414	..	..
Apr	1,363	736	237	552	1,309	190	382	2,995	4,388	..	..
May	1,367	749	245	547	1,309	186	378	2,980	4,318	..	..
Jun	1,361	768	248	542	1,303	182	374	2,952	4,261	..	..
Jul	1,333	765	245	543	1,302	182	370	2,965	4,224	..	..
Aug	1,317	756	242	555	1,305	178	368	2,998	4,194	..	..
Sep	1,313	754	243	544	1,297	173	365	2,955	4,153	..	..
Oct	1,323	716	237	522	1,265	168	362	2,946	4,109	..	..
Nov	1,325	743	236	517	1,263	167	360	2,941	4,124	..	..
Dec	1,311	710	229	516	1,272	165	357	2,900	4,158	..	..
1999												
Jan	1,307	704	230	514	1,248	..	355	2,896	4,092	..	..
Feb	1,311	697	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,076	..	..
% rate: latest month	4.6	7.4	6.9	12.0	7.8	6.0	14.1	11.4	10.5	..	..
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months	N/C	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	..	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992)	2,779	925	193	473	1,640	315	328	2,818	2,993	..	..
1993) Annual	2,919	939	222	550	1,649	345	441	2,999	3,443	..	..
1994) averages	2,639	856	215	589	1,541	340	453	3,094	3,693	..	..
1995)	2,326	786	216	597	1,422	285	427	2,976	3,622	..	..
1996)	2,122	783	231	588	1,469	242	405	3,063	3,980	..	..
1997)	1,602	791	233	570	1,413	217	367	3,102	4,400	..	..
1998												
Feb	1,451	838	296	554	1,422	207	396	3,141	4,819	..	..
Mar	1,406	799	261	540	1,399	199	384	3,027	4,623	..	..
Apr	1,390	733	241	526	1,329	190	375	2,920	4,421	..	..
May	1,349	736	219	512	1,327	175	358	2,855	4,197	..	..
Jun	1,323	734	202	505	1,280	164	382	2,783	4,075	..	..
Jul	1,368	724	198	554	1,359	181	389	2,825	4,135	..	..
Aug	1,383	724	199	584	1,298	186	362	2,948	4,095	..	..
Sep	1,334	762	203	569	1,185	159	348	3,004	3,965	..	..
Oct	1,286	683	220	540	1,166	155	346	3,018	3,892	..	..
Nov	1,284	707	242	522	1,215	150	350	3,019	3,946	..	..
Dec	1,294	704	271	..	1,202	155	376	2,987	4,197	..	..
1999												
Jan	1,386	755	301	..	1,345	..	376	3,054	4,455	..	..
Feb	1,379	781	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,465	..	..
% rate: latest month	4.8	8.3	9.1	12.2	8.6	5.6	15.2	N/A	11.6	..	..
Latest month: change on a year ago	-0.4	-0.7	N/C	-1.0	-1.1	-1.3	-1.3	N/A	-1.0	..	..

Notes: 1 The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.
 2 Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries. The OECD is now using Eurostat unemployment rates for all EU countries. Rates for all other countries are calculated by the OECD.
 The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.
 + Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.
 # Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
 * The UK rate is an average for the three months centred on the middle month.
 ++ Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured labour force.
 ** Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total labour force.
 ## Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.
 N/C No change.
 N/A Not available.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)												
1992)	7.9	15.4	9.0	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.4	5.6	2.9	7.4
1993) Annual	8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.7	9.1	3.8	6.8
1994) averages	8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.4	3.6	6.1
1995)	9.2	12.3	11.9	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.3	5.6
1996)	9.6	11.6	12.0	3.4	3.3	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.1	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997)	9.6	10.1	12.1	3.4	2.6	5.2	4.1	6.8	20.8	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998												
Jan	..	9.7	12.0	3.5	2.3	4.6	..	6.6	19.7	9.1	..	4.7
Feb	..	9.5	12.1	3.6	2.3	4.7	3.3	6.6	19.5	8.7	..	4.6
Mar	..	9.4	12.2	3.8	2.2	4.6	..	6.5	19.2	8.3	..	4.7
Apr	..	9.3	12.4	4.1	2.3	4.3	..	6.5	19.0	8.9	..	4.3
May	..	9.2	12.3	4.3	2.2	4.2	3.5	4.8	19.0	8.8	..	4.4
Jun	..	9.2	12.3	4.3	2.2	3.9	..	4.7	19.0	8.0	3.4	4.5
Jul	..	7.7	12.3	4.1	2.2	3.8	..	4.6	18.7	8.2	..	4.5
Aug	..	7.7	12.3	4.3	2.2	3.7	3.2	4.6	18.7	8.2	..	4.5
Sep	..	7.5	12.3	4.3	2.8	3.7	..	4.6	18.6	7.6	..	4.5
Oct	..	7.4	12.3	4.2	2.9	3.6	..	4.5	18.5	7.5	..	4.5
Nov	..	7.3	..	4.5	2.7	3.6	..	4.4	18.1	7.6	..	4.4
Dec	..	7.3	..	4.0	2.6	3.6	..	4.4	18.0	7.5	..	4.3
1999												
Jan	..	7.2	..	4.4	2.8	..	..	4.3	17.8	7.6	..	4.3
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1998												
Feb	235	238	..	2,440	5.7	330	61	1,994	..	167	6,393	..
Mar	268	235	..	2,640	5.5	310	59	1,977	..	160	6,529	..
Apr	271	233	2,871	2,810	5.5	297	56	1,946	..	152	5,859	..
May	310	232	..	2,820	5.6	288	56	1,921	..	144	5,910	..
Jun	333	230	..	2,890	5.5	285	52	1,896	..	136	6,237	..
Jul	332	227	2,833	2,780	5.7	279	52	1,873	..	130	6,230	..
Aug	358	225	..	2,950	5.5	270	54	1,857	..	127	6,217	..
Sep	358	220	..	2,920	5.5	268	54	1,827	..	123	6,263	..
Oct	306	217	..	2,890	5.6	263	55	1,803	..	119	6,258	..
Nov	..	214	..	3,020	5.3	260	56	1,778	..	119	6,080	..
Dec	..	213	..	2,940	5.3	256	56	1,776	..	122	6,021	..
1999												
Jan	..	210	..	3,010	5.2	..	59	1,745	..	119	5,950	..
Feb	..	205	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,127	..
% rate: latest month	N/A	N/A	12.4	4.5	N/A	3.7	2.3	N/A	..	3.3	4.4	..
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	0.0	0.2	N/A	-0.2	0.1	N/A	..	-0.4	0.0	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992)	185	283	2,549	1,421	2.7	337						

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE								
All								
MGSF								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	28,691	27,818	819	4,597	7,504	9,844	5,054	847
1993	28,559	27,728	710	4,422	7,614	9,923	5,058	806
1994	28,549	27,729	731	4,171	7,684	10,000	5,142	807
1995	28,550	27,740	756	4,002	7,702	10,103	5,177	813
1996	28,679	27,893	828	3,901	7,683	10,232	5,249	788
1997	28,845	28,023	870	3,779	7,692	10,224	5,458	824
1998	28,850	28,061	858	3,696	7,596	10,261	5,651	793
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	28,858	28,053	892	3,722	7,620	10,244	5,574	789
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	28,868	28,069	892	3,710	7,617	10,246	5,604	789
Jan-Mar 1998	28,884	28,090	890	3,708	7,623	10,259	5,610	790
Feb-Apr	28,890	28,089	882	3,693	7,613	10,266	5,634	799
Mar-May (Spr)	28,850	28,061	858	3,696	7,596	10,261	5,651	793
Apr-Jun	28,843	28,055	861	3,700	7,569	10,270	5,655	800
May-Jul	28,906	28,109	869	3,722	7,563	10,277	5,679	805
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,982	28,193	884	3,746	7,541	10,311	5,711	797
Jul-Sep	28,969	28,186	879	3,745	7,531	10,312	5,718	786
Aug-Oct	28,002	28,211	875	3,729	7,519	10,340	5,747	799
Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,055	28,259	877	3,727	7,509	10,366	5,779	799
Oct-Dec	29,076	28,277	881	3,714	7,489	10,392	5,802	805
Nov 98-Jan 99	29,158	28,346	885	3,735	7,507	10,400	5,819	804
Changes								
Over last 3 months	156	136	9	6	-12	60	71	5
Per cent	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.2	-0.2	0.6	1.2	0.7
Over last 12 months	299	293	-8	14	-113	156	245	15
Per cent	1.0	1.0	-0.8	0.4	-1.5	1.5	4.4	1.9
Male								
MGSG								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,261	15,945	428	2,515	4,368	5,435	3,199	316
1993	16,096	15,827	363	2,430	4,395	5,470	3,188	267
1994	16,072	15,795	377	2,304	4,439	5,490	3,186	274
1995	16,059	15,759	389	2,208	4,433	5,545	3,182	296
1996	16,069	15,788	435	2,143	4,391	5,587	3,232	276
1997	16,100	15,815	436	2,083	4,371	5,579	3,346	280
1998	16,078	15,795	435	2,026	4,316	5,587	3,431	283
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	16,116	15,829	459	2,029	4,348	5,592	3,402	283
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	16,120	15,837	462	2,019	4,347	5,592	3,418	279
Jan-Mar 1998	16,110	15,825	458	2,015	4,338	5,595	3,420	277
Feb-Apr	16,094	15,805	450	2,010	4,328	5,592	3,425	285
Mar-May (Spr)	16,078	15,795	435	2,026	4,316	5,587	3,431	283
Apr-Jun	16,072	15,789	441	2,021	4,302	5,591	3,434	289
May-Jul	16,093	15,810	447	2,041	4,295	5,588	3,438	290
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,130	15,853	452	2,054	4,283	5,606	3,458	280
Jul-Sep	16,124	15,852	449	2,050	4,273	5,614	3,466	272
Aug-Oct	16,117	15,852	447	2,034	4,264	5,624	3,484	268
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,152	15,884	452	2,031	4,261	5,643	3,497	270
Oct-Dec	16,172	15,907	459	2,022	4,246	5,668	3,512	270
Nov 98-Jan 99	16,204	15,927	458	2,028	4,247	5,676	3,518	276
Changes								
Over last 3 months	87	75	11	-6	-17	52	35	8
Per cent	0.5	0.5	2.5	-0.3	-0.4	0.9	1.0	3.0
Over last 12 months	88	98	-1	-1	-101	84	116	-7
Per cent	0.5	0.6	-0.2	0.0	-2.3	1.5	3.4	-2.5
Female								
MGSF								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	12,430	11,873	391	2,082	3,136	4,409	1,855	532
1993	12,463	11,901	347	1,992	3,219	4,452	1,890	539
1994	12,477	11,934	354	1,868	3,245	4,511	1,956	533
1995	12,491	11,981	366	1,794	3,269	4,557	1,995	517
1996	12,611	12,105	393	1,758	3,292	4,644	2,018	512
1997	12,744	12,208	434	1,696	3,321	4,645	2,112	544
1998	12,772	12,266	422	1,670	3,280	4,674	2,220	510
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	12,743	12,224	434	1,693	3,272	4,653	2,172	506
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,749	12,232	430	1,691	3,270	4,655	2,186	510
Jan-Mar 1998	12,775	12,265	433	1,693	3,285	4,664	2,190	514
Feb-Apr	12,796	12,284	433	1,683	3,286	4,674	2,209	513
Mar-May (Spr)	12,772	12,266	422	1,670	3,280	4,674	2,220	510
Apr-Jun	12,771	12,266	420	1,678	3,267	4,679	2,221	511
May-Jul	12,813	12,300	422	1,681	3,268	4,688	2,241	514
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,852	12,340	433	1,692	3,258	4,705	2,253	517
Jul-Sep	12,845	12,334	430	1,695	3,258	4,699	2,252	514
Aug-Oct	12,885	12,359	429	1,695	3,255	4,716	2,264	531
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,903	12,375	425	1,696	3,249	4,724	2,282	529
Oct-Dec	12,905	12,370	423	1,691	3,243	4,724	2,289	535
Nov 98-Jan 99	12,954	12,419	427	1,708	3,260	4,724	2,300	528
Changes								
Over last 3 months	69	61	-2	12	5	8	37	-3
Per cent	0.5	0.5	-0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.6	-0.5
Over last 12 months	211	195	-6	14	-13	72	128	22
Per cent	1.7	1.6	-1.5	0.9	-0.4	1.5	5.9	4.4

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATES (%)								
All								
MGWG								
MGSO								
MGWP								
MGWS								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.4	78.2	82.6	85.8	69.0	8.4
1993	62.9	78.7	53.7	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.8	78.6	56.1	77.1	82.9	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995	62.6	78.3	56.0	75.9	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996	62.7	78.5	58.0	76.9	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7
1997	62.8	78.5	59.3	76.5	83.7	84.4	68.4	8.1
1998	62.6	78.4	58.7	75.6	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	62.7	78.4	60.9	75.8	83.7	84.3	68.4	7.7
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	62.7	78.5	60.8	75.8	83.8	84.3	68.6	7.7
Jan-Mar 1998	62.8	78.5	60.8	75.8	83.9	84.4	68.5	7.7
Feb-Apr	62.7	78.5	60.3	75.5	84.0	84.4	68.6	7.8
Mar-May (Spr)	62.6	78.4	58.7	75.6	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
Apr-Jun	62.6	78.3	59.0	75.7	83.7	84.3	68.6	7.8
May-Jul	62.7	78.5	59.6	76.1	83.8	84.3	68.7	7.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	62.9	78.7	60.7	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.9	7.8
Jul-Sep	62.8	78.6	60.4	76.6	83.7	84.5	68.8	7.7
Aug-Oct	62.9	78.7	60.2	76.3	83.8	84.6	69.1	7.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.0	78.8	60.4	76.3	83.8	84.7	69.3	7.8
Oct-Dec	63.0	78.8	60.7	76.0	83.8	84.8	69.5	7.8
Nov 98-Jan 99	63.2	79.0	61.0	76.4	84.1	84.8	69.6	7.8
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0
Over last 12 months	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.1
Male								
MGWH								
MGSP								
MGWQ								
MGWT								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	74.2	86.7	60.5	83.8	95.0	94.5	73.9	8.9
1993	73.2	85.9	53.4	82.7	94.5	93.9	72.7	7.5
1994	72.9	85.6	56.3	83.1	94.6	93.3	72.3	7.6
1995	72.6	85.1	56.2	81.8	94.1	93.1	71.5	8.2
1996	72.3	85.0	59.4	82.5	93.3	92.4	71.8	7.6
1997	72.1	84.8	58.1	82.3	93.5	91.9	72.2	7.6
1998	71.6	84.3	58.2	80.9	93.7	91.5	71.9	7.6
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	71.9	84.6	61.0	80.8	93.9	91.8	72.0	7.7
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	71.9	84.6	61.5	80.5	93.9	91.7	72.2	7.5
Jan-Mar 1998	71.8	84.5	61.1	80.4	93.9	91.7	72.0	7.5
Feb-Apr	71.7	84.4	60.0	80.3	93.8	91.6	72.0	7.7
Mar-May (Spr)	71.6	84.3	58.2	80.9	93.7	91.5	71.9	7.6
Apr-Jun	71.6	84.2	59.0	80.8	93.5	91.5	71.8	7.8
May-Jul	71.7	84.3	59.9	81.5	93.5	91.4	71.7	7.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	71.8	84.5	60.6	82.1	93.4	91.6	72.0	7.5
Jul-Sep	71.7	84.5	60.3	81.9	93.3	91.6	72.0	7.3
Aug-Oct	71.7	84.5	60.0	81.3	93.3	91.7	72.3	7.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	71.8	84.6						

D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	Aged 16-59/64														
	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks							Wants job and seeking work but not available to start			
					Total Available to start work in next 2 weeks				Reasons for not seeking			All	Students	Other	
	Available	Not available	Dis-couraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other	13	14	15					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
UNITED KINGDOM															
All MGSJ															
Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
1993	16,842	7,486	5,355	2,142	1,867	868	996	143	413	738	211	343	276	117	159
1994	16,917	7,563	5,316	2,259	2,031	919	1,110	132	502	780	230	369	229	101	129
1995	17,025	7,668	5,406	2,274	2,038	922	1,115	105	522	763	240	393	238	119	118
1996	17,045	7,642	5,343	2,310	2,127	893	1,234	101	579	765	262	408	184	86	97
1997	17,053	7,656	5,281	2,385	2,180	778	1,403	88	690	733	269	390	206	92	112
1998	17,205	7,747	5,361	2,387	2,173	731	1,443	73	751	731	249	360	218	91	123
3-month averages															
Nov 97-Jan 98	17,145	7,715	5,332	2,385	2,176	770	1,404	75	723	751	238	380	211	98	116
Dec-Feb 98 (Win)	17,148	7,707	5,316	2,394	2,187	763	1,421	80	750	758	245	369	209	94	115
Jan-Mar 1998	17,145	7,701	5,311	2,385	2,176	753	1,424	78	753	741	254	359	208	93	118
Feb-Apr	17,152	7,707	5,323	2,382	2,176	745	1,432	74	761	732	252	359	207	89	116
Mar-May (Spr)	17,205	7,747	5,361	2,387	2,173	731	1,443	73	751	731	249	360	218	91	123
Apr-Jun	17,226	7,763	5,385	2,378	2,152	719	1,434	70	759	717	246	355	222	93	133
May-Jul	17,176	7,720	5,343	2,376	2,149	697	1,450	69	770	724	236	343	224	93	135
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,113	7,647	5,294	2,355	2,141	697	1,443	67	772	743	225	342	214	88	128
Jul-Sep	17,139	7,666	5,296	2,363	2,152	697	1,453	67	776	742	235	341	215	82	128
Aug-Oct	17,119	7,649	5,256	2,393	2,167	708	1,459	67	782	719	250	350	223	87	135
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,079	7,611	5,244	2,363	2,139	696	1,450	63	754	689	251	356	222	83	139
Oct-Dec	17,071	7,604	5,263	2,341	2,124	698	1,428	65	750	684	244	364	216	87	130
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,002	7,549	5,236	2,301	2,103	689	1,415	70	738	692	231	363	205	80	126
Changes															
Over last 3 months	-117	-100	-20	-92	-63	-20	-44	4	-44	-27	-19	14	-18	-7	-9
Percent	-0.7	-1.3	-0.4	-3.8	-2.9	-2.8	-3.0	5.4	-5.6	-3.7	-7.4	4.0	-8.2	-7.9	-6.8
Over last 12 months	-143	-166	-97	-84	-73	-81	11	-4	15	-58	-6	-17	-6	-18	10
Percent	-0.8	-2.1	-1.8	-3.5	-3.3	-10.5	0.8	-5.9	2.1	-7.8	-2.7	-4.4	-3.0	-18.5	9.0
Male MGSJ															
Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
1993	5,890	2,590	1,826	775	649	302	343	85	259	42	111	146	123	58	66
1994	5,978	2,662	1,826	845	731	320	407	79	323	47	121	154	113	58	66
1995	6,074	2,753	1,916	846	733	317	413	61	325	49	130	163	111	58	53
1996	6,163	2,792	1,897	902	814	338	473	59	361	68	142	179	87	42	46
1997	6,240	2,845	1,907	943	844	270	573	51	418	68	141	164	97	53	44
1998	6,363	2,945	1,969	980	874	274	599	45	472	74	131	152	108	54	53
3-month averages															
Nov 97-Jan 98	6,292	2,884	1,958	930	837	274	561	42	440	69	120	159	94	52	42
Dec-Feb 98 (Win)	6,297	2,882	1,951	933	843	277	565	45	444	73	123	159	91	51	40
Jan-Mar 1998	6,315	2,899	1,943	956	859	284	578	41	456	72	133	157	96	50	47
Feb-Apr	6,339	2,927	1,957	966	866	278	589	42	469	71	130	154	100	50	51
Mar-May (Spr)	6,363	2,945	1,969	980	874	274	599	45	472	74	131	152	108	54	53
Apr-Jun	6,378	2,956	1,984	975	862	270	592	44	475	73	125	148	110	58	55
May-Jul	6,365	2,942	1,972	971	860	261	598	45	482	80	114	140	109	55	55
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,336	2,906	1,946	958	861	264	596	43	487	77	112	141	108	50	50
Jul-Sep	6,350	2,915	1,949	959	866	261	605	43	486	78	115	142	97	44	49
Aug-Oct	6,366	2,919	1,944	976	879	269	611	41	487	73	125	152	94	45	49
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,340	2,894	1,936	958	861	261	602	35	473	68	123	158	95	45	51
Oct-Dec	6,328	2,878	1,932	945	855	265	590	35	464	70	123	164	90	46	44
Nov 98-Jan 99	6,304	2,866	1,927	939	852	270	581	41	453	70	121	162	89	42	48
Changes															
Over last 3 months	-62	-52	-18	-38	-27	0	-30	0	-34	-4	-4	10	-5	-3	-1
Percent	-1.0	-1.8	-0.9	-3.9	-3.1	0.1	-4.9	-0.2	-7.0	-4.8	-3.1	6.8	-5.2	-7.7	-1.7
Over last 12 months	12	-18	-32	9	15	-4	20	-1	13	1	1	4	-5	-11	6
Percent	0.2	-0.6	-1.6	1.0	1.8	-1.6	3.5	-3.3	3.0	1.8	0.6	2.3	-5.1	-20.4	13.6
Female MGSJ															
Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
1993	10,952	4,896	3,529	1,368	1,218	566	653	58	154	696	99	197	153	59	93
1994	10,939	4,901	3,490	1,414	1,300	598	703	53	179	733	109	216	117	43	73
1995	10,951	4,915	3,490	1,428	1,304	605	701	43	197	714	110	230	127	61	64
1996	10,882	4,849	3,446	1,408	1,314	605	760	42	218	697	119	229	97	44	51
1997	10,813	4,811	3,374	1,442	1,336	507	831	37	272	665	128	226	108	39	68
1998	10,842	4,802	3,392	1,407	1,299	457	844	28	279	658	118	208	110	38	70
3-month averages															
Nov 97-Jan 98	10,853	4,831	3,374	1,455	1,339	496	843	33	283	682	118	221	117	46	74
Dec-Feb 98 (Win)	10,852	4,825	3,365	1,461	1,344	485	855	35	306	685	123	210	118	44	75
Jan-Mar 1998	10,830	4,802	3,369	1,429	1,317	470	846	37	296	669	120	203	112	43	72
Feb-Apr	10,814	4,780	3,366	1,416	1,310	467	844	32	292	661	122	205	107	39	65
Mar-May (Spr)	10,842	4,802	3,392	1,407	1,299	457	844	28	279	658	118	208	110	38	70
Apr-Jun	10,848	4,807	3,400	1,402	1,290	449	842	27	284	645	122	207	112	35	78
May-Jul	10,811	4,777	3,371	1,405	1,289	436	852	24	288	644	122	203	115	35	80
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,776	4,740	3,348	1,397	1,280	432	847	24	285	666	114	201	116	38	78
Jul-Sep	10,788	4,751	3,346	1,404	1,285	436	848	24	290	664	120	200	118	38	79
Aug-Oct	10,753	4,730	3,312	1,417	1,287	439	848	25	285	645	125	198	128	42	87
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,740	4,717	3,308	1,404	1,278	435	848	28	281	620	128	198	127	39	89
Oct-Dec	10,742	4,726	3,330	1,396	1,269	433	838	30	286	614	121	200	126	41	86
Nov 98-Jan 99	10,698	4,683	3,309	1,363	1,251	419	834	30	285	622	111	201	115	38	79
Changes															
Over last 3 months	-55	-47	-3	-54	-36	-20	-14	4	-10	-23	-15	4	-13	-3	-8
Percent	-0.5	-1.0	-0.1	-3.8	-2.8	-4.5	-1.6	14.4	-3.2	-3.6	-11.7	1.8	-10.4	-8.1	-9.6
Over last 12 months	-155	-148	-65	-93	-88	-77	-9	-3	2	-60	-7	-20	-1	-7	5
Percent	-1.4	-3.1	-1.9	-6.4	-6.6	-15.5	-1.1	-9.3	0.8	-8.7	-6.0	-9.2	-1.3	-16.2	6.4

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094.

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

Note: Due to a questionnaire routing error only those aged 16-59 were asked their reasons for inactivity in 1992. Therefore 1992 figures are inaccurate. These figures were mistakenly included in this table in the May to July 1998 issues.

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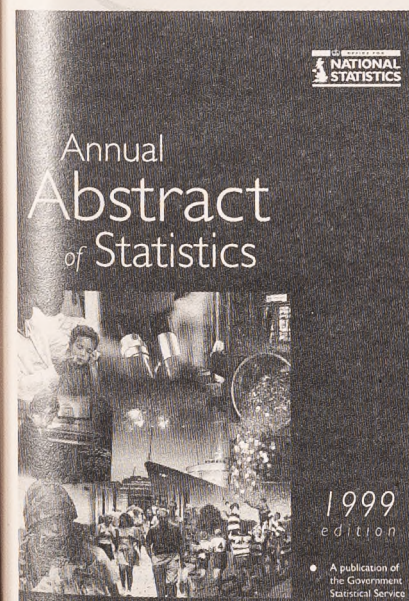


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D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE								
All								
MGSI								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,619	7,324	560	1,282	1,579	1,629	2,274	9,289
1993	16,842	7,486	614	1,263	1,573	1,700	2,336	9,352
1994	16,917	7,563	571	1,313	1,567	1,752	2,361	9,350
1995	17,025	7,668	593	1,274	1,569	1,801	2,430	9,355
1996	17,045	7,642	599	1,170	1,574	1,836	2,463	9,402
1997	17,053	7,656	597	1,161	1,496	1,886	2,516	9,396
1998	17,205	7,747	603	1,194	1,458	1,915	2,578	9,456
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	17,145	7,715	574	1,179	1,485	1,901	2,575	9,450
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	17,148	7,707	574	1,184	1,477	1,907	2,564	9,453
Jan-Mar 1998	17,145	7,701	574	1,185	1,463	1,902	2,578	9,454
Feb-Apr	17,152	7,707	580	1,197	1,454	1,902	2,574	9,448
Mar-May (Spr)	17,205	7,747	603	1,194	1,458	1,915	2,578	9,456
Apr-Jun	17,226	7,763	599	1,187	1,470	1,914	2,594	9,451
May-Jul	17,176	7,720	589	1,166	1,461	1,913	2,591	9,449
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,113	7,647	572	1,140	1,467	1,885	2,582	9,459
Jul-Sep	17,139	7,666	576	1,142	1,462	1,898	2,588	9,473
Aug-Oct	17,119	7,649	579	1,157	1,457	1,884	2,572	9,463
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,079	7,611	575	1,159	1,449	1,871	2,556	9,465
Oct-Dec	17,071	7,604	571	1,174	1,451	1,860	2,549	9,462
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,002	7,549	567	1,153	1,418	1,865	2,547	9,465
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-117	-100	-12	-4	-39	-19	-25	3
Percent	-0.7	-1.3	-2.1	-0.4	-2.7	-1.0	-1.0	0.0
Over last 12 months	-143	-166	-7	-27	-67	-37	-28	15
Percent	-0.8	-2.1	-1.3	-2.2	-4.5	-1.9	-1.1	0.2
Male								
MGWB								
MGWE								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	5,663	2,440	280	486	585	316	1,129	3,226
1993	5,890	2,590	317	472	555	355	1,189	3,304
1994	5,978	2,662	292	502	583	395	1,220	3,320
1995	6,074	2,753	304	492	576	411	1,271	3,325
1996	6,163	2,792	297	454	514	457	1,271	3,376
1997	6,240	2,845	315	447	502	491	1,290	3,400
1998	6,363	2,945	312	480	522	522	1,339	3,420
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	6,292	2,884	293	482	585	500	1,325	3,413
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	6,297	2,882	289	488	581	504	1,319	3,419
Jan-Mar 1998	6,315	2,899	292	491	584	505	1,328	3,423
Feb-Apr	6,339	2,927	300	494	588	512	1,334	3,416
Mar-May (Spr)	6,363	2,945	312	480	522	522	1,339	3,420
Apr-Jun	6,378	2,956	307	481	522	522	1,346	3,416
May-Jul	6,365	2,942	299	463	529	515	1,354	3,416
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,336	2,906	294	447	515	515	1,347	3,428
Jul-Sep	6,350	2,915	296	452	515	515	1,347	3,438
Aug-Oct	6,366	2,919	298	467	512	512	1,336	3,444
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,340	2,894	292	470	501	500	1,331	3,443
Oct-Dec	6,328	2,878	285	479	507	483	1,324	3,446
Nov 98-Jan 99	6,304	2,866	286	474	497	482	1,326	3,441
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-62	-52	-12	7	-8	-30	-10	-3
Percent	-1.0	-1.8	-4.0	1.6	-2.6	-5.8	-0.8	-0.1
Over last 12 months	12	-18	-6	-7	12	-18	1	28
Percent	0.2	-0.6	-2.2	-1.5	4.4	-3.6	0.1	0.8
Female								
MGSK								
MGWC								
MGWF								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	10,956	4,884	280	796	1,349	1,313	1,145	6,063
1993	10,952	4,896	297	791	1,316	1,345	1,147	6,048
1994	10,939	4,901	279	811	1,314	1,357	1,141	6,030
1995	10,951	4,915	290	782	1,294	1,390	1,160	6,030
1996	10,882	4,849	302	717	1,260	1,380	1,192	6,026
1997	10,813	4,811	282	714	1,194	1,395	1,226	5,995
1998	10,842	4,802	291	714	1,166	1,393	1,239	6,036
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	10,853	4,831	281	698	1,200	1,402	1,251	6,037
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	10,852	4,825	285	696	1,196	1,403	1,244	6,034
Jan-Mar 1998	10,830	4,802	282	694	1,179	1,397	1,250	6,031
Feb-Apr	10,814	4,780	280	703	1,167	1,390	1,240	6,032
Mar-May (Spr)	10,842	4,802	291	714	1,166	1,393	1,239	6,036
Apr-Jun	10,848	4,807	292	706	1,170	1,391	1,247	6,036
May-Jul	10,811	4,777	290	703	1,162	1,385	1,237	6,033
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,776	4,740	278	693	1,164	1,370	1,234	6,031
Jul-Sep	10,788	4,751	280	690	1,156	1,383	1,241	6,035
Aug-Oct	10,753	4,730	281	690	1,151	1,372	1,236	6,019
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,740	4,717	284	689	1,148	1,371	1,225	6,022
Oct-Dec	10,742	4,726	285	695	1,144	1,378	1,225	6,017
Nov 98-Jan 99	10,698	4,683	280	678	1,121	1,383	1,221	6,025
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-55	-47	0	-12	-31	10	-15	5
Percent	-0.5	-1.0	-0.1	-1.7	-2.7	0.8	-1.2	0.1
Over last 12 months	-155	-148	-1	-19	-79	-19	-30	-12
Percent	-1.4	-3.1	-0.3	-2.8	-6.6	-1.3	-2.4	-0.2

Each series is seasonally adjusted independently and therefore the sum of the series will not necessarily equal the totals.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
ECONOMIC INACTIVITY RATES (%)								
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	36.7	20.8	40.6	21.8	17.4	14.2	31.0	91.6
1993	37.1	21.3	46.3	22.2	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1
1994	37.2	21.4	43.9	23.9	16.9	14.9	31.5	92.0
1995	37.4	21.7	44.0	24.1	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.3
1996	37.3	21.5	42.0	23.1	17.0	15.2	31.6	91.9
1997	37.2	21.5	40.7	23.5	16.3	15.6	31.6	91.9
1998	37.4	21.6	41.3	24.4	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	37.3	21.6	39.1	24.1	16.3	15.7	31.6	92.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	37.3	21.5	39.2	24.2	16.2	15.7	31.4	92.3
Jan-Mar 1998	37.2	21.5	39.2	24.2	16.1	15.6	31.5	92.3
Feb-Apr	37.3	21.5	39.7	24.5	16.0	15.6	31.4	92.2
Mar-May (Spr)	37.4	21.6	41.3	24.4	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3
Apr-Jun	37.4	21.7	41.0	24.3	16.3	15.7	31.4	92.2
May-Jul	37.3	21.5	40.4	23.9	16.2	15.7	31.3	92.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	37.1	21.3	39.3	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.1	92.2
Jul-Sep	37.2	21.4	39.6	23.4	16.3	15.5	31.2	92.3
Aug-Oct	37.1	21.3	39.8	23.7	16.2	15.4	30.9	92.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	37.0	21.2	39.6	23.0	16.2	15.3	30.7	92.2
Oct-Dec	37.0	21.2	39.3	23.0	16.2	15.2	30.5	92.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	36.8	21.0	39.0	23.6	15.9	15.2	30.4	92.2
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.3	-0.3	-0.8	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	0.0
Over last 12 months	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-1.2	-0.1
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25.8	13.3	39.5	16.2	5.0	5.5	26.1	91.1
1993	26.8	14.1	46.6	16.3	5.5	6.1	27.3	92.5
1994	27.1	14.4	43.7	17.9	5.4	6.7	27.7	92.4
1995	27.4	14.9	43.8	18.2	5.9	6.9	28.5	91.8
1996	27.7	15.0	40.6	17.5	6.7	7.6	28.2	92.4
1997	27.9	15.2	41.9	17.7	6.5	8.1	27.8	92.4
1998	28.4	15.7	41.8	19.1	6.3	8.5	28.1	92.4
3-month averages								
Nov 97-Jan 98	28.1	15.4	39.0	19.2	6.1	8.2	28.0	92.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	28.1	15.4	38.5	19.5	6.1	8.3	27.8	92.5
Jan-Mar 1998	28.2	15.5	38.9	19.6	6.1	8.3	28.0	92.5
Feb-Apr	28.3	15.6	40.0	19.7	6.2	8.4	28.0	92.3
Mar-May (Spr)	28.4	15.7	41.8	19.1	6.3	8.5	28.1	92.4
Apr-Jun	28.4	15.8	41.0	19.2	6.5	8.5	28.2	92.2
May-Jul	28.3	15.7	40.1	18.5	6.5	8.6	28.3	92.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.2	15.5	39.4	17.9	6.6	8.4	28.0	92.5
Jul-Sep	28.3	15.5	39.7	18.1	6.7	8.4	28.0	92.7
Aug-Oct	28.3	15.5	40.0	18.7	6.7	8.3	27.7	92.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28.2	15.4	39.2	18.8	6.6	8.1	27.6	92.7
Oct-Dec	28.1	15.3	38.3	19.2	6.7	7.8	27.4	92.7
Nov 98-Jan 99	28.0	15.3	38.5	19.0	6.5	7.8	27.4	92.6

E.1 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector				Private sector			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
	LNMM	LNMQ	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNNI	LNNJ	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNKX	LNKY	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
			Monthly rate	Headline rate*			Monthly rate	Headline rate*			Monthly rate	Headline rate*
1995=100												
1994 } Annual averages	97.0				98.1			96.7				
1995 } Annual averages	100.0				100.0			100.0				
1996 } Annual averages	103.6				103.0			103.7				
1997 } Annual averages	108.0				105.3			108.7				
1998 } Annual averages	113.5				108.6			114.7				
1996 Oct	103.0	104.7	3.7	3.9	103.4	103.7	2.8	3.3	102.9	105.0	3.9	4.1
1996 Nov	104.1	105.2	3.9	3.9	103.5	103.8	3.1	2.9	104.2	105.5	4.1	4.2
1996 Dec	107.1	105.7	4.2	4.2	104.5	104.1	2.8	2.9	107.8	106.1	4.5	4.5
1997 Jan	105.5	106.1	4.4	4.1	103.9	104.3	2.7	2.6	106.0	106.5	4.8	4.4
1997 Feb	106.1	106.2	3.7	4.2	103.7	104.3	2.4	2.4	106.7	106.6	4.0	4.6
1997 Mar	112.2	107.0	4.6	4.0	103.8	104.4	2.2	2.3	114.3	107.6	5.2	4.4
1997 Apr	106.9	106.6	3.7	4.1	104.6	105.2	2.3	2.2	107.4	107.0	4.0	4.6
1997 May	106.6	106.8	4.1	3.9	104.8	104.9	2.1	2.0	107.1	107.3	4.6	4.4
1997 Jun	106.9	107.5	4.0	4.0	104.6	104.8	1.7	1.9	107.5	108.0	4.5	4.6
1997 Jul	108.2	107.9	4.1	4.2	105.4	105.0	1.8	2.0	108.8	108.6	4.6	4.7
1997 Aug	107.3	108.6	4.5	4.2	106.8	105.3	2.5	2.1	107.4	109.3	5.0	4.7
1997 Sep	107.5	109.0	4.0	4.4	106.7	106.0	1.9	2.2	107.7	109.7	4.6	4.9
1997 Oct	107.5	109.6	4.6	4.5	105.8	106.1	2.3	2.3	108.0	110.4	5.2	5.0
1997 Nov	108.8	110.2	4.7	4.8	106.1	106.6	2.7	2.6	109.5	111.1	5.3	5.3
1997 Dec	112.5	110.9	4.9	4.9	107.2	106.9	2.7	2.7	113.7	111.9	5.5	5.4
1998 Jan	110.7	111.3	4.9	5.1	106.4	107.0	2.6	2.7	111.7	112.4	5.5	5.6
1998 Feb	111.7	111.8	5.3	5.1	106.5	107.2	2.8	2.7	113.0	113.0	6.0	5.7
1998 Mar	118.1	112.4	5.0	5.4	106.4	107.4	2.6	2.6	121.0	113.6	5.6	6.0
1998 Apr	113.1	112.7	5.6	5.6	106.8	107.4	2.1	2.7	114.7	114.0	6.6	6.3
1998 May	113.2	113.2	6.1	5.7	108.3	108.2	3.2	3.1	114.4	114.6	6.8	6.3
1998 Jun	112.6	113.3	5.4	5.6	108.8	108.8	3.8	3.6	113.5	114.2	5.7	6.1
1998 Jul	114.0	113.8	5.5	5.3	109.2	109.0	3.8	3.9	115.2	114.9	5.9	5.6
1998 Aug	112.4	114.0	4.9	5.1	110.6	109.6	4.0	3.8	112.8	115.0	5.2	5.2
1998 Sep	112.8	114.4	5.0	4.9	110.0	109.8	3.6	3.8	113.4	115.6	5.4	5.2
1998 Oct	112.6	114.8	4.8	4.8	109.6	110.1	3.8	3.7	113.3	116.0	5.0	5.1
1998 Nov	113.7	115.2	4.6	4.5	109.8	110.5	3.6	3.6	114.7	116.4	4.8	4.7
1998 Dec	117.2	115.6	4.2	4.3 P	110.6	110.4	3.3	3.6 P	118.9	116.8	4.4	4.5 P
1998 Jan P	115.2	115.9	4.2	..	110.2	111.1	3.8	..	116.5	117.1	4.3	..

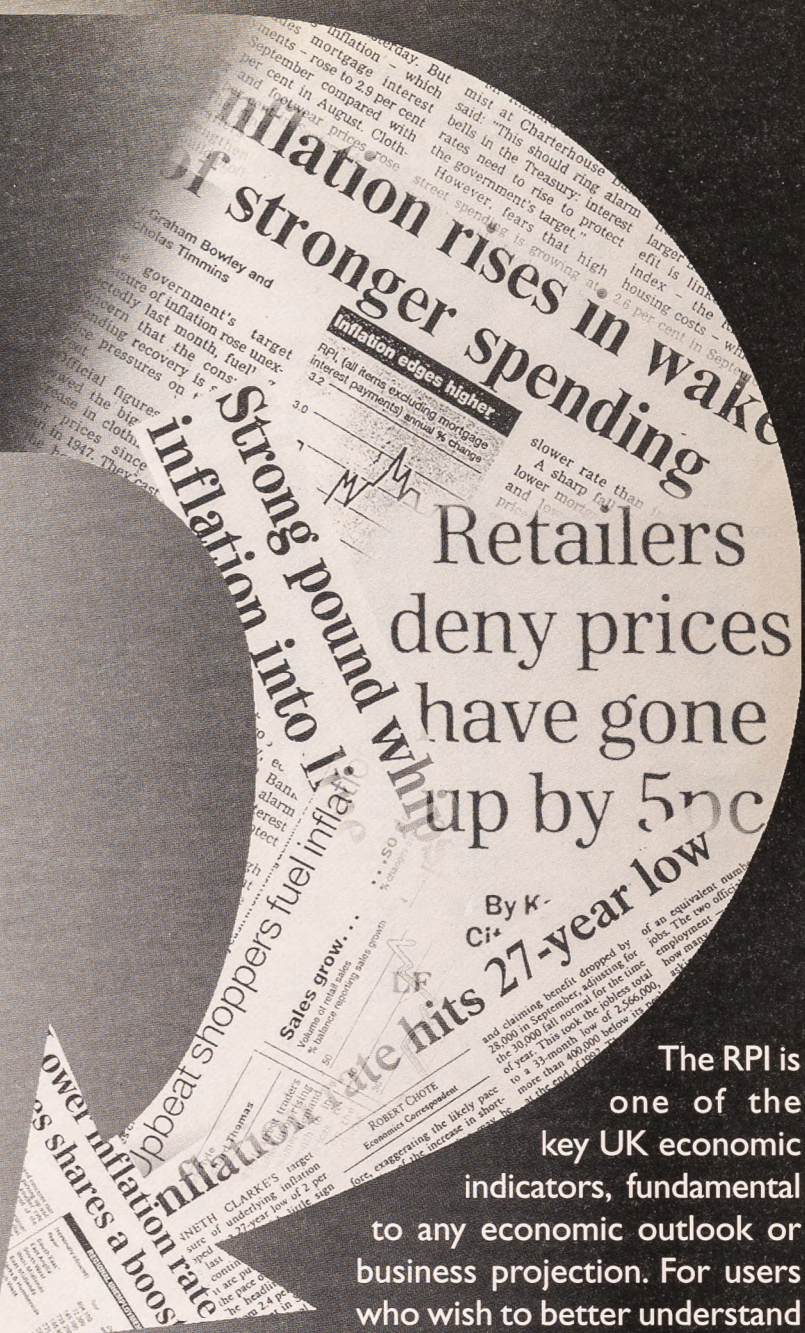
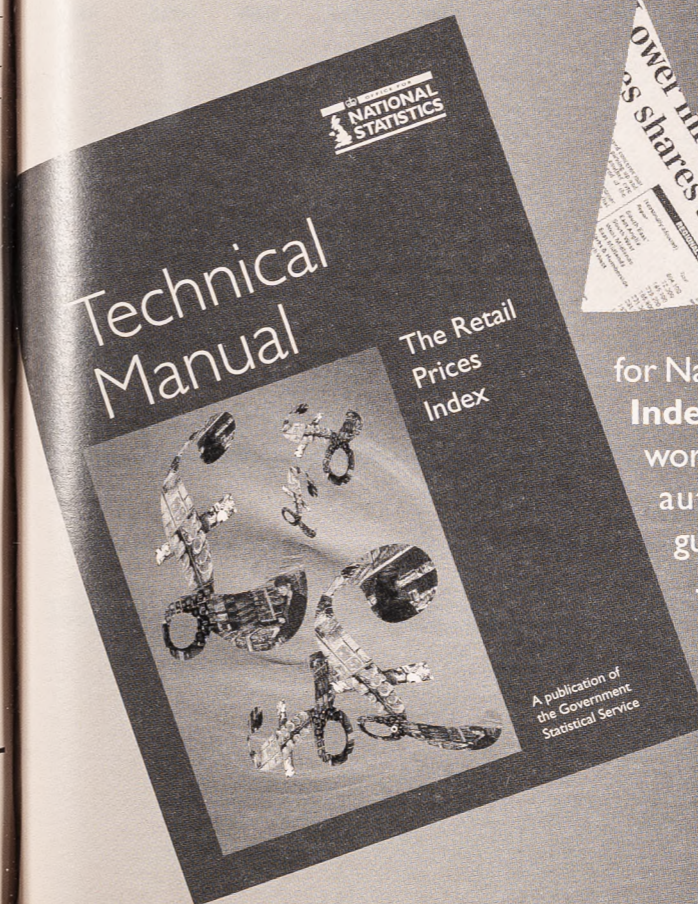
SIC 1992	Service industries (Divisions 50-93)				Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37)				Production industries (Divisions 10-41)			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
	LNMP	LNMT	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNMN	LNMR	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNMO	LNMS	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
			Monthly rate	Headline rate*			Monthly rate	Headline rate*			Monthly rate	Headline rate*
1995=100												
1994 } Annual averages	97.5				95.8			95.8				
1995 } Annual averages	100.0				100.0			100.0				
1996 } Annual averages	103.3				104.4			104.4				
1997 } Annual averages	107.9				108.8			108.5				
1998 } Annual averages	113.4				113.7			113.4				
1996 Oct	102.6	104.6	3.7	3.8	104.2	105.3	4.0	4.4	104.2	105.5	4.1	4.5
1996 Nov	103.5	104.9	3.6	3.7	105.7	106.0	4.9	4.6	105.7	106.0	4.8	4.6
1996 Dec	106.9	105.4	3.9	4.0	108.0	106.6	4.9	4.6	108.0	106.4	4.8	4.6
1997 Jan	105.8	106.0	4.4	4.0	105.4	106.5	4.1	4.5	105.3	106.4	4.1	4.4
1997 Feb	106.0	105.8	3.6	4.3	107.3	107.1	4.4	4.1	107.1	106.8	4.1	3.9
1997 Mar	112.8	107.3	5.0	4.1	111.1	107.1	3.7	4.0	110.9	106.9	3.6	3.8
1997 Apr	106.8	106.4	3.7	4.2	108.0	107.5	3.8	4.0	107.7	107.3	3.7	3.8
1997 May	106.3	106.7	4.0	3.9	107.9	108.1	4.3	4.1	107.9	108.0	4.3	4.0
1997 Jun	106.6	107.2	3.9	4.1	108.3	108.4	4.2	4.2	108.1	108.2	4.0	4.0
1997 Jul	107.9	107.7	4.2	4.2	109.2	108.6	4.0	4.2	109.0	108.5	3.8	4.0
1997 Aug	107.2	108.4	4.5	4.3	107.5	109.4	4.5	4.2	107.2	109.1	4.2	4.0
1997 Sep	107.2	108.7	4.1	4.4	107.8	109.7	4.2	4.4	107.5	109.4	4.0	4.1
1997 Oct	107.1	109.4	4.6	4.5	108.9	110.0	4.5	4.5	108.6	109.9	4.2	4.2
1997 Nov	108.2	109.9	4.8	4.9	110.8	111.1	4.8	4.6	110.6	110.9	4.5	4.4
1997 Dec	112.5	110.8	5.2	4.9	112.9	111.5	4.6	4.8	112.7	111.1	4.4	4.6
1998 Jan	110.9	111.2	4.9	5.2	110.5	111.7	4.9	4.8	110.3	111.5	4.8	4.7
1998 Feb	111.7	111.7	5.6	5.2	112.7	112.3	4.8	5.0	112.4	112.0	4.8	5.0
1998 Mar	119.0	112.7	5.0	5.5	117.2	112.8	5.4	5.1	117.0	112.5	5.3	5.1
1998 Apr	113.2	112.6	5.8	5.8	113.4	112.9	5.0	5.0	113.3	112.8	5.1	5.0
1998 May	113.4	113.7	6.6	6.0	112.7	113.1	4.6	4.8	112.5	112.8	4.5	4.7
1998 Jun	112.3	113.1	5.5	5.8	113.1	113.5	4.6	4.7	112.9	113.2	4.6	4.6
1998 Jul	113.7	113.6	5.4	5.3	114.6	114.0	5.0	4.7	114.2	113.7	4.8	4.7
1998 Aug	112.2	113.8	5.0	5.2	112.4	114.4	4.5	4.7	112.2	114.1	4.6	4.6
1998 Sep	112.6	114.3	5.1	5.0	112.4	114.5	4.5	4.5	112.1	114.3	4.5	4.5
1998 Oct	112.0	114.6	4.8	4.9	113.7	115.0	4.5	4.1	113.3	114.8	4.4	4.1
1998 Nov	113.1	115.1	4.7	4.8	114.7	115.0	3.5	3.7	114.3	114.7	3.5	3.8
1998 Dec	117.3	115.5	4.2	4.3 P	116.6	115.2	3.3	3.6 P	116.3	114.9	3.5	3.6 P
1998 Jan P	115.3	115.8	4.1	..	115.0	116.1	4.0	..	114.6	115.7	3.8	..

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

* 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 pp259-63 of *Labour Market Trends*, May 1998.

The Retail Prices Index Technical Manual

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



The RPI is one of the key UK economic indicators, fundamental to any economic outlook or business projection. For users who wish to better understand its compilation and scope, the Office for National Statistics has produced the **Retail Prices Index Technical Manual**. The most comprehensive work of its kind produced by any country, it provides authoritative and up-to-date methodological guidance.

Topics covered include:

- scope and coverage of the index
- sampling of locations and outlets where prices are collected
- choice of items to be priced
- instructions given to price collectors
- validation and error checking of individual prices
- calculation of weights.

E.2 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry ^a	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery)	Machinery and equipm't n.e.c.
March 1996=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
	LOTJ	LOTK	LOTL	LOTM	LOTN	LOTO	LOTP	LOTQ	LOTR	LOTS	LOTT	LOTU	LOTV
1997) Annual	104.8	103.6	105.1	105.0	107.0	104.4	105.2	105.4	105.1	107.7	104.8	105.1	
1998) Averages	108.8	108.1	107.3	109.1	111.6	108.5	111.5	110.5	109.4	113.1	108.3	108.4	
1996 Apr	100.5	100.6	100.4	100.6	100.9	100.2	101.1	101.1	101.0	103.3	100.2	100.7	
1996 May	100.5	101.1	102.2	100.9	101.2	100.6	101.6	101.8	101.3	103.8	100.5	101.2	
1996 June	100.6	101.6	103.2	101.2	101.5	101.1	101.6	102.3	101.5	105.5	100.7	101.5	
1996 July	100.2	101.3	103.4	101.0	101.1	101.5	101.3	102.1	101.3	106.1	100.9	101.2	
1996 Aug	100.4	100.9	102.6	101.3	101.9	101.7	101.5	102.1	101.3	106.8	101.2	101.2	
1996 Sep	100.6	100.2	102.9	101.5	102.0	101.4	101.4	102.0	101.1	104.7	101.6	101.0	
1996 Oct	101.7	100.8	103.7	102.3	103.1	102.3	101.9	102.5	101.7	105.1	102.4	101.9	
1996 Nov	102.6	101.2	104.1	102.4	103.4	102.7	102.3	102.9	101.9	106.2	102.5	102.1	
1996 Dec	103.3	101.6	103.7	103.0	103.7	102.4	102.7	103.1	101.9	106.3	102.3	102.3	
1997 Jan	103.8	101.4	103.4	103.5	103.8	102.2	103.0	103.2	102.0	106.5	102.4	102.6	
1997 Feb	103.9	101.6	103.1	104.3	104.3	101.8	103.0	103.6	102.5	106.0	102.9	102.9	
1997 Mar	104.5	102.4	103.6	104.8	105.1	102.4	103.7	104.0	103.5	106.3	103.8	104.1	
1997 Apr	104.7	103.1	104.0	105.2	106.2	102.9	104.2	104.4	104.4	107.1	104.4	104.5	
1997 May	104.7	103.3	105.1	105.5	106.7	103.8	105.0	104.8	105.2	107.1	104.4	105.6	
1997 June	105.0	103.8	105.6	105.6	107.1	104.2	105.1	105.5	105.4	108.1	104.8	105.6	
1997 July	104.8	103.8	105.8	105.2	106.5	105.0	105.4	105.8	105.5	107.4	104.7	105.7	
1997 Aug	104.6	103.9	105.4	104.9	106.8	105.6	105.5	106.1	105.5	108.6	105.1	105.2	
1997 Sep	104.0	103.9	105.6	104.8	107.4	106.4	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.0	105.3	105.2	
1997 Oct	104.8	104.6	106.6	105.2	109.1	106.5	106.4	106.7	106.6	109.0	106.3	105.7	
1997 Nov	106.1	105.6	107.0	105.3	110.0	106.4	107.5	107.1	107.2	109.2	106.7	106.8	
1997 Dec	106.4	105.9	106.4	105.8	110.7	105.8	108.2	107.7	107.7	109.5	106.9	107.0	
1998 Jan	106.8	105.9	105.3	106.5	110.6	105.5	108.0	108.0	108.0	110.0	107.0	107.4	
1998 Feb	106.8	105.9	105.0	107.7	111.2	105.6	108.1	108.6	108.0	110.3	107.1	107.6	
1998 Mar	108.0	106.6	105.8	108.6	111.8	106.4	109.6	109.6	108.2	112.0	108.0	108.1	
1998 Apr	108.7	107.7	106.3	109.1	112.6	107.4	110.0	110.4	108.6	113.1	108.6	109.1	
1998 May	108.9	108.4	107.5	109.4	112.1	108.0	110.9	110.5	109.8	113.5	108.8	109.5	
1998 June	108.7	108.8	107.7	109.8	112.2	108.3	111.3	110.4	109.8	114.4	108.9	110.0	
1998 July	108.4	108.2	108.2	109.7	111.4	108.7	111.8	110.5	110.1	114.6	108.7	110.1	
1998 Aug	108.7	108.2	107.8	109.8	111.3	109.3	111.7	111.2	110.2	114.8	108.8	110.2	
1998 Sep	109.3	108.0	107.9	109.4	110.9	110.1	112.1	111.5	110.0	114.1	108.2	110.1	
1998 Oct	110.0	109.0	108.7	109.8	111.8	110.7	112.9	111.7	110.3	113.7	108.4	110.1	
1998 Nov	110.6	109.9	108.7	109.8	111.9	111.1	114.5	111.7	110.5	113.4	108.5	110.1	
1998 Dec P	110.8	110.3	108.6	110.1	111.5	111.4	115.2	111.8	110.5	113.8	108.7	109.1	
Percentage change on year													
	LNLN	LNLN	LNLO	LNLN	LNLQ	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN
1997 Apr	4.2	2.5	3.6	4.6	5.2	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.9	
1997 May	4.1	2.2	2.8	4.6	5.5	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.9	3.1	3.9	4.1	
1997 June	4.4	2.1	2.3	4.3	5.4	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.8	2.5	4.1	4.3	
1997 July	4.7	2.5	2.3	4.1	5.4	3.5	4.0	3.6	4.1	1.2	3.8	4.1	
1997 Aug	4.2	3.0	2.7	3.6	4.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.2	1.7	3.9	3.9	
1997 Sep	3.4	3.7	2.6	3.2	5.2	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.8	3.1	3.7	4.2	
1997 Oct	3.1	3.8	2.7	2.9	5.8	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	
1997 Nov	3.4	4.3	2.7	2.8	6.4	3.6	5.1	4.1	5.2	2.8	4.1	4.3	
1997 Dec	3.0	4.3	2.6	2.8	6.7	3.3	5.3	4.4	5.7	3.0	4.5	4.3	
1998 Jan	2.9	4.5	1.9	2.9	6.5	3.2	5.7	4.6	5.8	3.2	4.5	4.3	
1998 Feb	2.8	4.2	1.9	3.3	6.7	3.7	5.9	4.9	5.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	
1998 Mar	3.3	4.1	2.2	3.6	6.5	3.9	5.7	5.4	4.6	5.4	4.1	4.3	
1998 Apr	3.8	4.5	2.2	3.7	6.0	4.3	5.6	5.7	4.0	5.7	4.4	4.3	
1998 May	4.1	4.9	2.3	3.7	5.0	4.0	5.6	5.5	3.7	6.0	4.2	4.7	
1998 June	3.5	4.8	2.0	4.0	4.8	4.0	5.9	4.7	4.2	5.8	3.9	4.3	
1998 July	3.4	4.2	2.2	4.3	4.6	3.5	6.1	4.4	4.4	6.7	3.9	4.5	
1998 Aug	3.9	4.1	2.3	4.6	4.3	3.5	5.8	4.7	4.4	5.7	3.5	4.0	
1998 Sep	5.1	4.0	2.2	4.4	3.3	3.5	5.9	5.2	3.8	5.6	2.8	4.7	
1998 Oct	5.0	4.2	2.0	4.4	2.5	3.9	6.1	4.7	3.5	4.3	2.0	4.0	
1998 Nov	4.2	4.1	1.6	4.3	1.7	4.4	6.5	4.3	3.0	3.8	1.6	3.0	
1998 Dec P	4.2	4.1	2.1	4.1	0.8	5.3	6.5	3.8	2.6	4.0	1.7	2.7	

Notes: a As a result of a discontinuity in the reporting of data for the agricultural sector, this series is not available.
 b Excluding sea transport.
 c The index for the sector education, health and social work is based on a sample which excludes representatives of the private health and social work sector until June 1998. Monthly movements in the index for this sector therefore exclude private health and social work up to May 1998.
 d Excluding private domestic and personal services.

Users should note that data contained in this table are not comparable with those previously published in Table E.3. Excluding bonuses and averaging the data over a three-month period (centred on the appropriate month) renders the data fundamentally different to the previous indices published for the same industries, but which included bonuses and related to single months only. An explanatory article will be published in *Labour Market Trends* shortly.

EARNINGS E.2

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

Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication ^b	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work ^c	Other services ^d	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	March 1996=100
LOTW	LOTX	LOTY	LOTZ	LOUA	LOUB	LOUC	LOUD	LOUE	LOUF	LOUG	LOUH	LOUI	1997) Annual
105.7	101.6	101.1	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	104.2	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.1	1997) Annual
110.1	106.3	103.9	110.4	110.9	101.8	110.8	108.3	113.3	110.2	103.6	107.7	114.7	1998) Averages
100.8	98.0	100.9	99.0	100.4	96.2	100.3	99.5	100.8	100.4	99.4	101.1	99.1	1996 Apr
101.1	97.1	101.4	98.8	100.7	94.6	100.5	99.3	101.1	100.3	99.0	101.9	98.5	1996 May
101.2	97.7	101.5	99.2	100.7	95.1	101.3	99.2	100.8	100.1	99.4	102.7	99.2	1996 Jun
101.2	97.6	101.8	99.2	101.2	95.5	101.7	99.2	100.9	99.7	99.6	103.4	99.8	1996 Jul
101.4	97.3	101.9	99.3	101.4	95.6	101.8	99.9	101.2	99.7	100.3	104.1	100.9	1996 Aug
101.5	96.8	102.5	99.3	101.6	95.1	101.7	100.5	101.5	99.8	100.1	103.8	100.9	1996 Sep
101.9	97.8	102.4	100.0	101.5	94.7	101.5	101.3	101.8	100.5	100.3	103.0	101.9	1996 Oct
102.7	99.0	103.2	100.5	102.0	94.7	103.6	101.5	102.3	101.2	99.9	102.5	102.4	1996 Nov
102.9	99.5	101.8	100.9	102.1	95.1	104.5	102.1	102.9	101.8	100.1	102.6	103.1	1996 Dec
103.4	99.8	100.9	101.2	102.5	95.5	105.2	102.0	103.4	102.3	100.2	102.9	102.8	1997 Jan
103.6	99.9	99.2	101.5	102.6	96.9	104.3	101.8	103.7	102.4	100.3	103.0	103.9	1997 Feb
104.5	100.6	99.4	101.7	103.4	97.3	103.9	102.3	104.5	102.7	100.2	103.5	104.1	1997 Mar
105.0	100.9	100.4	102.1	104.1	98.1	104.5	103.1	105.5	103.3	100.0	103.8	104.6	1997 Apr
105.6	100.9	101.2	102.4	104.5	97.6	104.9	103.8	106.5	103.8	99.8	104.1	103.4	1997 May
106.4	101.4	101.6	103.1	104.9	98.2	106.2	104.2	107.2	104.3	99.9	104.6	103.7	1997 Jun
106.6	101.2	101.0	103.1	105.2	98.6	106.9	104.4	107.7	104.2	100.5	105.6	105.1	1997 Jul
106.5	101												

E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS*

All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1995=100		Per cent change from a year earlier	Per cent change from a year earlier	Per cent change from a year earlier	Per cent change from a year earlier
		LNNQ		LNNK	
1991	96.6	4.9		96.2	6.4
1992	96.8	0.1		99.0	2.8
1993	96.6	-0.2		99.0	0.1
1994	96.3	-0.3		98.6	-0.5
1995	100.0	3.8		100.0	1.4
1996	103.0	5.0		101.7	1.7
1997	103.0	3.8		104.6	2.9
1998	113.5	4.1		108.5	3.7
1994					
Q1	96.5	1.8		98.9	0.1
Q2	95.8	-0.1		98.2	-1.0
Q3	96.2	-1.4		98.3	-0.7
Q4	96.7	-1.2		99.0	-0.3
1995					
Q1	98.6	2.2		99.5	0.7
Q2	99.4	3.7		99.8	1.7
Q3	100.0	4.0		100.1	1.8
Q4	102.0	5.5		100.5	1.6
1996					
Q1	103.0	4.4		100.7	1.2
Q2	104.5	5.2		101.4	1.6
Q3	105.9	5.8		101.8	1.7
Q4	106.6	4.5		102.7	2.2
1997					
Q1	106.6	3.5		103.4	2.7
Q2	106.5	3.8		104.0	2.6
Q3	109.3	3.2		105.1	3.3
Q4	111.6	4.7		105.7	2.9
1998					
Q1	113.1	6.1		107.3	3.8
Q2	112.9	4.1		107.8	3.6
Q3	113.3	3.8		108.6	3.3
Q4	114.3	2.5		110.1	4.2
1996					
Jun	104.4	4.9		..	..
Jul	105.5	5.3		..	..
Aug	106.0	6.6		..	..
Sep	106.1	5.7		..	..
Oct	106.3	4.9		..	..
Nov	106.3	4.8		..	..
Dec	107.2	3.9		..	..
1997					
Jan	105.9	4.0		..	..
Feb	106.3	2.9		..	..
Mar	107.6	3.6		..	..
Apr	107.6	2.9		..	..
May	109.0	4.3		..	..
Jun	108.8	4.2		..	..
Jul	108.0	2.4		..	..
Aug	109.4	3.2		..	..
Sep	110.4	4.1		..	..
Oct	110.6	4.1		..	..
Nov	112.3	5.6		..	..
Dec	111.9	4.4		..	..
1998					
Jan	112.9	6.6		..	..
Feb	113.2	6.5		..	..
Mar	113.3	5.3		..	..
Apr	112.9	4.8		..	..
May	113.2	3.9		..	..
Jun	112.7	3.6		..	..
Jul	112.7	4.4		..	..
Aug	113.6	3.8		..	..
Sep	114.1	3.3		..	..
Oct	114.5	3.5		..	..
Nov	114.7	2.1		..	..
Dec	113.8	1.7		..	..
1999					
Jan P	114.5	1.5		..	..
Three months ending					
1996	May	104.3	5.1	..	..
	Jun	104.5	5.2	..	..
	Jul	104.8	5.2	..	..
	Aug	105.3	5.6	..	..
	Sep	105.9	5.8	..	..
	Oct	106.1	5.7	..	..
	Nov	106.2	5.1	..	..
	Dec	106.6	4.5	..	..
1997					
Jan	106.4	4.2	..	..	..
Feb	106.4	3.6	..	..	..
Mar	106.6	3.5	..	..	..
Apr	107.2	3.1	..	..	..
May	108.1	3.6	..	..	..
Jun	108.5	3.8	..	..	..
Jul	108.6	3.8	..	..	..
Aug	108.7	3.3	..	..	..
Sep	109.3	3.2	..	..	..
Oct	110.2	3.8	..	..	..
Nov	111.1	4.6	..	..	..
Dec	111.6	4.7	..	..	..
1998					
Jan	112.3	5.5	..	..	..
Feb	112.6	5.8	..	..	..
Mar	113.1	6.1	..	..	..
Apr	113.1	5.5	..	..	..
May	113.1	4.8	..	..	..
Jun	112.9	4.1	..	..	..
Jul	112.9	4.0	..	..	..
Aug	113.0	3.9	..	..	..
Sep	113.5	3.8	..	..	..
Oct	114.1	3.5	..	..	..
Nov	114.4	3.0	..	..	..
Dec	114.3	2.5	..	..	..
Jan P	114.3	1.8	..	..	..

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

Notes: 1 Manufacturing is based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, workforce jobs and output. Whole economy is based on National Accounts data of wages and salaries, employment and output and are no longer published separately.

* Wages and salaries per unit of output.

EARNINGS E.31

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

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8,11)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages														
1994	95.8	117.0	112.4	113.4	113.4	115.1	166.0	118.4	123.9	106.9	113.9	130.0	118.6	111.0
1995	100.0	118.0	114.0	117.6	116.1	119.0	188.0	123.1	127.7	110.4	115.3	136.2	124.9	114.0
1996	104.3	120.0	117.6	122.1	119.0	123.0	204.0	126.4	131.7	113.1	117.5	143.5	133.1	118.0
1997	108.8	123.0	118.7	126.8	121.9	124.0	220.0	131.6	136.5	116.4	120.8	149.3	139.1	122.0
1998	113.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114.9	..	..	..	125.0
Quarterly averages														
1996														
Q4	106.0	121.0	119.9	123.7	119.8	123.0	210.0	126.4	133.2	113.6	118.6	145.8	134.8	120.0
1997														
Q1	106.9	121.0	119.2	124.8	120.6	124.0	219.0	126.4	135.5	117.6	119.5	147.0	137.2	120.0
Q2	108.0	122.0	118.9	126.4	121.3	124.0	221.0	127.3	135.8	116.3	120.3	148.8	139.9	121.0
Q3	109.2	123.0	117.0	127.6	122.6	125.0	223.0	129.0	137.0	116.8	121.4	149.5	138.6	122.0
Q4	110.9	124.0	119.8	128.6	123.2	124.0	217.0	131.6	137.6	115.4	121.9	151.4	140.7	123.0
1998														
Q1	112.3	124.0	121.4	130.1	123.7	124.0	228.0	..	138.3	117.4	123.1	152.1	141.9	124.0
Q2	113.2	125.0	122.2	131.7	124.2	126.0	..	..	140.0	116.1	123.9	153.3	144.7	124.0
Q3	114.3	126.0	120.4	133.1	125.1	126.0	..	..	..	114.8	125.7	153.1	142.7	124.0
Q4	115.1	..	..	..	125.7	..	..	..	..	114.5	..	..	..	126.0
Monthly														
1996														
Oct	105.3	..	119.3	..	119.8	..	..	..	131.4	114.2	118.1	..	132.5	118.0
Nov	106.0	..	120.5	122.7	..	..	..	..	131.5	113.6	118.2	..	134.6	119.0
Dec	106.6	121.0	120.1	..	..	..	..	126.0	131.8	112.7	118.2	..	137.2	121.0
1997														
Jan	106.5	..	118.7	..	120.6	..	..	..	133.8	121.6	119.2	..	135.8	120.0
Feb	107.1	..	119.7	124.8	..	..	..	..	133.8	116.1	119.5	..	136.4	120.0
Mar	107.1	121.0	119.2	..	..	..	..	126.4	134.0	115.8	119.5	..	139.5	121.0
Apr	107.5	..	118.6	..	121.3	..	..	..	134.1	115.8	120.0	..	138.4	121.0
May	108.1	..	120.2	126.4	..	..	..	..	134.1	116.0	120.1	..	141.8	121.0
Jun	108.4	122.0	118.0	..	..	..	..	127.3	134.3	117.2	120.5	..	139.5	121.0
Jul	108.6	..	117.1	..	122.6	..	..	..	135.4	116.8	121.4	..	138.9	121.0
Aug	109.4	..	117.5	127.6	..	..	..	..	135.4	117.8	121.3	..	138.0	121.0
Sep	109.7	123.0	116.5	..	..	..	..	129.0	135.4	115.9	121.3	..	138.8	122.0
Oct	110.0	..	121.5	..	123.2	..	..	..	135.9	115.9	123.9	..	138.9	123.0
Nov	111.1	..	119.3	128.6	..	..	..	..	136.0	115.9	121.9	..	140.6	123.0
Dec	111.5	124.0	121.5	..	..	..	..	..	131.6	137.6	114.5	..	142.5	124.0
1998														
Jan	111.7	..	121.5	..	..	124.0	..	..	137.6	120.3	122.9	..	142.4	124.0
Feb	112.3	..	120.8	..	..	..	..	..	137.8	116.3	123.1	..	140.9	124.0
Mar	112.8	124.0	121.9	..	..	..	..	..	139.4	115.6	123.2	..	142.4	124.0
Apr	112.9	..	122.3	..	..	126.0	..	..	139.8	115.5	123.8	..	145.2	124.0
May	113.1	..	121.5	..	..	..	..	..	140.0	115.9	123.9	..	144.9	124.0
Jun	113.5	125.0	122.9	..	..	..	..	..	140.1	116.9	123.9	..	143.9	124.0
Jul	114.0	..	121.0	..	..	126.0	..	..	140.4	114.1	125.7	..	142.2	123.0
Aug	114.4	..	119.8	..	..	..	..	..	141.1	114.6	125.7	..	142.4	124.0
Sep	114.5	126.0	120.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	115.8	125.7	..	143.6	126.0
Oct	115.0	..	120.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	116.4	125.9	..	144.0	125.0

F.1 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes

Thousands

ENGLAND AND WALES	Modern Apprenticeships ^f			National Traineeships ^g			Other training			Work-based training for young people			
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	
1990-91 ^a							193.2	16.4	209.5	193.2	16.4	209.5	
1991-92 ^a							233.2	16.5	249.6	233.2	16.5	249.6	
1992-93 ^b							231.8	15.1	246.9	231.8	15.1	246.9	
1993-94 ^c							234.1	16.1	250.2	234.1	16.1	250.2	
1994-95 ^c							224.2	15.3	239.5	224.2	15.3	239.5	
1995-96 ^c	24.8	3.0	27.8				211.0	13.2	224.2	211.0	13.2	224.2	
1996-97 ^d	75.8	6.1	81.9	0.8	0.0	0.8	189.1	14.8	203.9	189.1	14.8	203.9	
1997-98 ^e	109.5	8.2	117.7				149.7	13.4	163.1	149.7	13.4	163.1	
1996-97	21 Jul	35.1	3.8	38.9			208.0	13.1	221.1	208.0	13.1	221.1	
	18 Aug	39.1	4.0	43.1			209.6	13.6	223.2	209.6	13.6	223.2	
	15 Sep	47.4	4.7	52.1			211.0	13.9	224.9	211.0	13.9	224.9	
	13 Oct	53.7	5.3	59.0			212.4	14.4	226.8	212.4	14.4	226.8	
	10 Nov	58.8	5.5	64.3			211.8	14.9	226.6	211.8	14.9	226.6	
	08 Dec	63.3	5.8	69.1			210.5	15.2	225.7	210.5	15.2	225.7	
	05 Jan	65.0	5.7	70.7			205.0	15.1	220.1	205.0	15.1	220.1	
	02 Feb	68.4	6.1	74.5			203.3	15.1	218.3	203.3	15.1	218.3	
	02 Mar	72.6	6.1	78.7			197.9	14.9	212.9	197.9	14.9	212.9	
	30 Mar	75.8	6.1	81.9			189.1	14.8	203.9	189.1	14.8	203.9	
1997-98	04 May	79.5	6.2	85.7			180.1	13.3	193.5	180.1	13.3	193.5	
	01 Jun	80.6	6.3	87.0			175.9	13.2	189.0	175.9	13.2	189.0	
	29 Jun	82.8	6.4	89.1			177.9	13.6	191.5	177.9	13.6	191.5	
	03 Aug	87.6	6.6	94.2			182.0	14.1	196.1	182.0	14.1	196.1	
	31 Aug	91.3	6.7	98.1			179.6	13.6	193.2	179.6	13.6	193.2	
	28 Sep	101.0	7.5	108.5	0.0	0.0	181.0	14.0	195.0	181.0	14.0	195.0	
	02 Nov	105.4	8.0	113.4	0.1	0.1	175.2	14.0	189.2	175.2	14.0	189.2	
	30 Nov	106.4	8.2	114.6	0.1	0.1	174.3	14.2	188.5	174.3	14.2	188.5	
	28 Dec	106.8	8.3	115.1	0.1	0.1	169.0	13.8	182.8	169.0	13.8	182.8	
	01 Feb	107.8	8.5	116.3	0.3	0.3	164.3	13.3	177.6	164.3	13.3	177.6	
	01 Mar	108.4	8.5	116.9	0.7	0.7	156.8	12.9	169.7	156.8	12.9	169.7	
	29 Mar	109.5	8.2	117.7	0.8	0.8	149.7	13.4	163.1	149.7	13.4	163.1	
1998-99	03 May	106.8	8.3	115.1	2.1	0.2	2.4	139.8	10.2	149.9	248.7	18.7	267.4
	31 May	106.4	8.3	114.7	3.1	0.4	3.5	133.3	11.0	144.4	242.8	19.7	262.5
	28 Jun	105.8	8.2	114.0	3.9	0.6	4.5	125.6	10.4	136.0	235.3	19.2	254.5
	02 Aug	108.3	8.2	116.5	8.7	1.0	9.7	133.5	11.1	144.6	250.5	20.3	270.8
	30 Aug	111.1	8.1	119.2	11.4	1.2	12.6	132.1	11.0	143.2	254.7	20.4	275.0
	27 Sep	116.4	8.7	125.1	15.4	1.7	17.0	131.7	11.1	142.8	265.5	21.5	287.0
	01 Nov	121.7	9.1	130.8	18.3	2.3	20.6	130.2	11.4	141.6	270.2	22.8	293.0
	29 Nov	125.0	9.1	134.1	19.8	2.5	22.3	129.8	11.5	141.4	274.6	23.1	297.7

ENGLAND AND WALES	Pre-vocational training ^h			Occupational training ⁱ			Employed training ^j			Work-based training for adults			
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	
1990-91 ^a										114.7	10.3	124.9	
1991-92 ^a										127.7	11.5	139.2	
1992-93 ^b										133.4	11.8	145.2	
1993-94 ^c										124.4	8.7	133.1	
1994-95 ^c										94.9	8.6	103.4	
1995-96 ^c										68.2	4.7	72.8	
1996-97 ^d										53.4	3.8	57.1	
1997-98 ^e										42.1	1.7	43.8	
1996-97	21 Jul									58.3	3.5	61.8	
	18 Aug									56.0	3.4	59.4	
	15 Sep									55.5	3.4	59.0	
	13 Oct									57.6	3.8	61.3	
	10 Nov									58.4	3.9	62.3	
	08 Dec									58.8	3.9	62.7	
	05 Jan									52.7	3.6	56.3	
	02 Feb									56.6	3.8	60.4	
	02 Mar									57.6	4.0	61.6	
	30 Mar									53.4	3.8	57.1	
1997-98	04 May									49.4	3.3	52.7	
	01 Jun									48.6	3.0	51.6	
	29 Jun									49.5	2.7	52.2	
	03 Aug									47.2	2.4	49.6	
	31 Aug									46.4	2.2	48.7	
	28 Sep									48.3	2.7	51.0	
	02 Nov									48.7	2.5	51.2	
	30 Nov									48.1	2.5	50.6	
	28 Dec									43.2	2.0	45.2	
	01 Feb									44.7	1.9	46.7	
	01 Mar									45.2	2.0	47.1	
	29 Mar									42.1	1.7	43.8	
1998-99	03 May	7.6	0.1	7.7	25.0	1.2	26.2	2.0	0.2	2.2	34.7	1.5	36.2
	31 May	8.0	0.1	8.1	23.1	1.1	24.2	1.9	0.2	2.0	33.0	1.4	34.4
	28 Jun	8.6	0.2	8.7	21.3	0.9	22.2	1.9	0.2	2.1	31.8	1.3	33.0
	02 Aug	9.0	0.2	9.2	19.2	0.8	20.0	1.7	0.1	1.8	29.9	1.1	31.0
	30 Aug	9.3	0.2	9.4	18.1	0.9	19.0	1.7	0.1	1.8	29.1	1.1	30.3
	27 Sep	10.0	0.3	10.3	18.5	1.0	19.5	1.8	0.2	1.9	30.3	1.4	31.7
	01 Nov	10.8	0.3	11.1	18.3	1.1	19.4	1.8	0.1	1.9	30.9	1.5	32.4
	29 Nov	11.8	0.3	12.1	18.5	1.1	19.7	1.7	0.1	1.8	32.0	1.5	33.6

Not applicable
 .. Not available
 a Employment Training.
 b Employment Training and Employment Action.
 c Training for Work.
 d 1996-97 starts and in-training figures include Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).
 e Pre-Vocational Training (PVT) is part of mainstream Work-Based Training for Adults (WBTA) from April 1997 onwards.
 f Modern Apprenticeships was launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from April 1995.
 g National Traineeships were introduced nationally in September 1997 (Welsh figures for National Traineeships are not available for 1997-98).
 h At the point of entry to training, trainees were identified as having pre-vocational needs.
 i At the point of entry to training, trainees were identified as non-employed status and not pre-vocational.
 j At the point of entry to training, trainees were identified as employed status (including self-employed).

Source: TEC management information, the Welsh Office

F.2 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes

Thousands

ENGLAND AND WALES	Modern Apprenticeships ^f			National Traineeships ^g			Other training			Work-based training for young people ^h		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-91 ^a							225.9	18.2	244.1	225.9	18.2	244.1
1991-92 ^a							227.4	17.9	245.3	227.4	17.9	245.3
1992-93 ^b							236.4	15.3	251.7	236.4	15.3	251.7
1993-94 ^c							238.7	17.6	256.3	238.7	17.6	256.3
1994-95 ^c							251.8	16.7	268.5	251.8	16.7	268.5
1995-96 ^c	25.8	2.6	28.4				250.7	17.4	268.1	250.7	17.4	268.1
1996-97 ^d	70.1	5.3	75.4				235.4	21.5	256.9	235.4	21.5	256.9
1997-98 ^e	82.5	4.4	86.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	181.2	17.7	199.0	251.1	21.6	272.7
1996-97	21 Jul	4.9	0.4	5.3						33.7	1.7	35.4
	18 Aug	5.1	0.4	5.5						22.5	1.7	24.3
	15 Sep	9.8	1.0	10.7						28.7	2.2	30.9
	13 Oct	8.1	0.8	9.0						24.5	2.1	26.7
	10 Nov	6.8	0.6	7.3						17.9	1.8	19.6
	08 Dec	6.4	0.4	6.7						15.6	1.6	17.2
	05 Jan	3.0	0.2	3.3						7.1	0.7	7.8
	02 Feb	5.5	0.3	5.8						15.2	1.2	16.4
	02 Mar	6.3	0.3	6.6						13.1	1.2	14.3
	30 Mar	5.9	0.3	6.2						13.4	1.5	14.9
1997-98	04 May	6.4	0.2	6.7						13.6	1.4	14.9
	01 Jun	3.8	0.2	4.0								

F.3 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers

ENGLAND AND WALES		ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who were:				COMPLETERS Percentage of survey respondents who were:		
Month of survey ^a	Month of leaving ^b	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed	Completers ^d	In a job	In a positive outcome ^e	Unemployed
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	33	36	53	48	37	40	48
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	31	36	55	54	35	41	51
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	35	41	52	60	38	44	48
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	36	43	48	60	40	47	45
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	38	42	48	66	40	45	46
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	39	44	47	69	41	46	45
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	45	49	42	71	46	51	41
Oct 97 to Sep 98	(1997-98)	44	49	45	71	46	50	43
1996 Jun	(Dec 95)	41	44	47	72	43	46	46
Jul	(Jan 96)	38	42	49	66	41	45	47
Aug	(Feb 96)	40	44	48	69	42	45	47
Sep	(Mar 96)	39	44	46	72	40	45	45
Oct	(Apr 96)	43	48	43	68	44	49	42
Nov	(May 96)	42	47	44	71	44	48	44
Dec	(Jun 96)	40	47	44	71	41	49	43
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	43	49	42	70	45	51	41
Feb	(Aug 96)	45	51	40	70	47	53	38
Mar	(Sep 96)	45	50	41	70	46	52	40
Apr	(Oct 96)	48	51	40	70	50	53	39
May	(Nov 96)	47	50	43	71	49	52	41
Jun	(Dec 96)	49	42	73	48	51	41	41
Jul	(Jan 97)	46	50	43	69	49	52	40
Aug	(Feb 97)	47	50	43	71	48	52	41
Sep	(Mar 97)	45	51	41	74	46	51	41
Oct	(Apr 97)	47	51	41	69	49	53	40
Nov	(May 97)	47	51	42	73	49	53	40
Dec	(Jun 97)	45	51	42	73	47	54	39
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	43	49	44	73	45	51	43
Feb	(Aug 97)	44	49	44	71	46	51	42
Mar	(Sep 97)	44	50	43	68	46	52	42
Apr	(Oct 97)	44	47	47	68	46	49	45
May	(Nov 97)	44	47	46	69	46	48	45
Jun	(Dec 97)	43	46	46	73	45	48	44
Jul	(Jan 98)	41	45	49	70	43	46	48
Aug	(Feb 98)	42	46	48	72	44	47	47
Sep	(Mar 98)	42	47	46	73	42	48	46
Oct	(Apr 98)	44	49	44	71	44	49	43
Nov	(May 98)	43	48	44	73	44	49	43
Current and previous year to date								
Dec 96 to Nov 97	(Jun 96 to May 97)	45	50	42	71	47	52	41
Dec 97 to Nov 98	(Jun 97 to May 98)	44	48	45	71	45	50	44

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

Source: WBTA follow-up survey

F.4 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

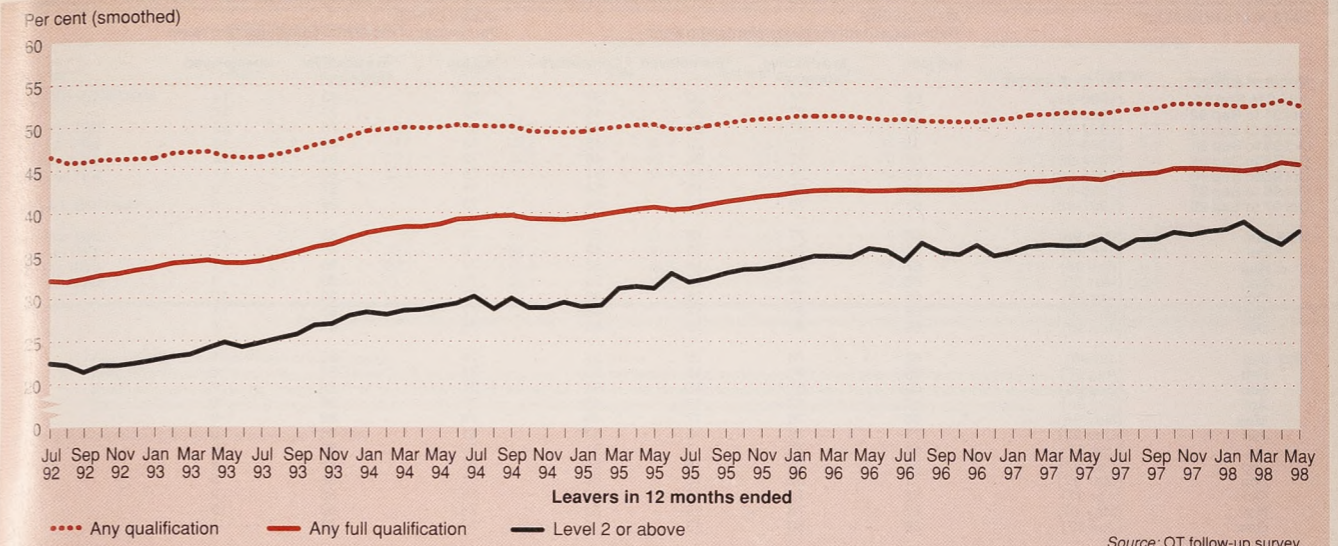
Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers

ENGLAND AND WALES		ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who:			COMPLETERS Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey ^a	Month of leaving ^b	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	44
Oct 91 to 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 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	58	41	35	64	57	47
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	61	45	39	65	58	52
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	63	48	42	67	60	54
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	59	44	38	62	54	49
Oct 97 to Sep 98	(1997-98)	59	44	38	62	54	48
1996 Jun	(Dec 95)	59	45	39	61	55	49
Jul	(Jan 96)	62	44	39	66	58	53
Aug	(Feb 96)	59	44	39	63	55	50
Sep	(Mar 96)	59	45	39	62	56	50
Oct	(Apr 96)	59	43	37	62	54	49
Nov	(May 96)	59	44	39	62	54	48
Dec	(Jun 96)	62	47	40	65	58	52
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	61	46	40	65	65	58
Feb	(Aug 96)	58	43	38	61	61	54
Mar	(Sep 96)	59	44	38	63	63	55
Apr	(Oct 96)	56	41	36	58	58	52
May	(Nov 96)	56	40	35	58	58	49
Jun	(Dec 96)	57	43	38	59	59	52
Jul	(Jan 97)	60	44	39	63	63	56
Aug	(Feb 97)	60	44	39	62	62	55
Sep	(Mar 97)	60	46	40	63	63	55
Oct	(Apr 97)	58	43	37	61	61	54
Nov	(May 97)	59	46	40	62	62	55
Dec	(Jun 97)	61	46	40	64	64	56
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	61	47	41	65	65	57
Feb	(Aug 97)	58	44	38	61	61	54
Mar	(Sep 97)	58	43	36	61	61	54
Apr	(Oct 97)	56	40	34	59	59	52
May	(Nov 97)	55	41	36	58	58	49
Jun	(Dec 97)	56	42	37	58	58	48
Jul	(Jan 98)	61	46	39	64	64	54
Aug	(Feb 98)	58	44	38	62	62	54
Sep	(Mar 98)	61	46	40	64	64	55
Oct	(Apr 98)	60	46	39	62	62	54
Nov	(May 98)	65	50	43	69	69	55
Current and previous year to date							
Dec 96 to Nov 97	(Jun 96 to May 97)	59	44	38	62	55	49
Dec 97 to Nov 98	(Jun 97 to May 98)	59	44	38	62	55	48

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

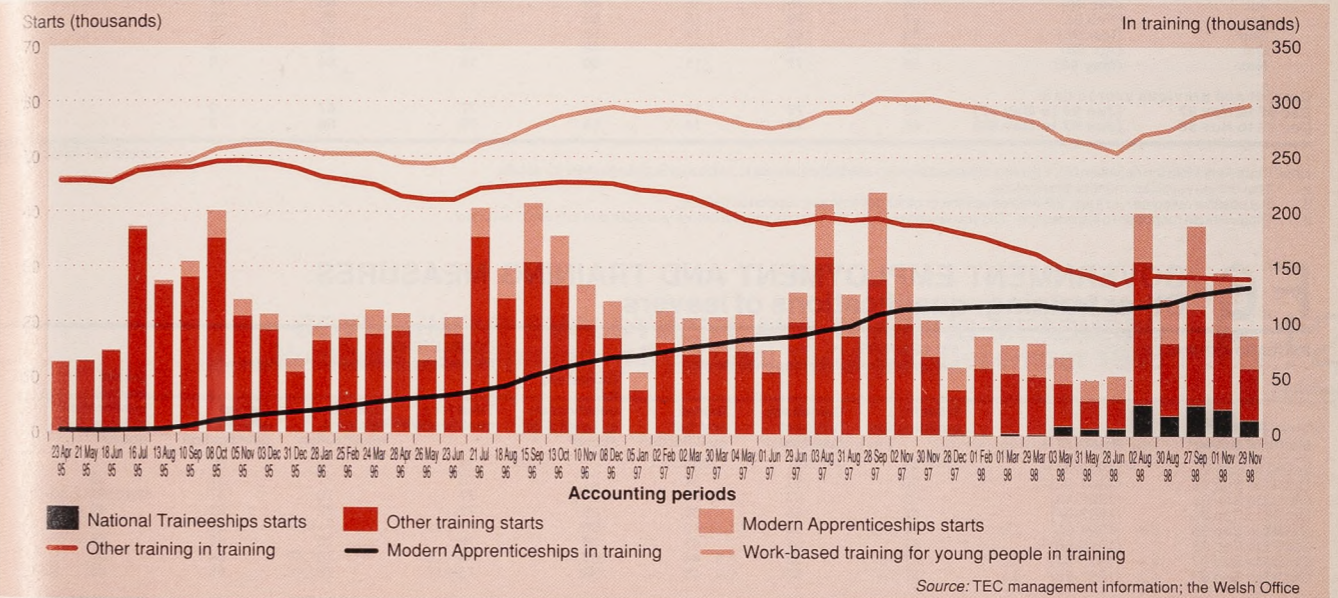
Source: WBTA follow-up survey

Trends in Other Training qualifications; England and Wales



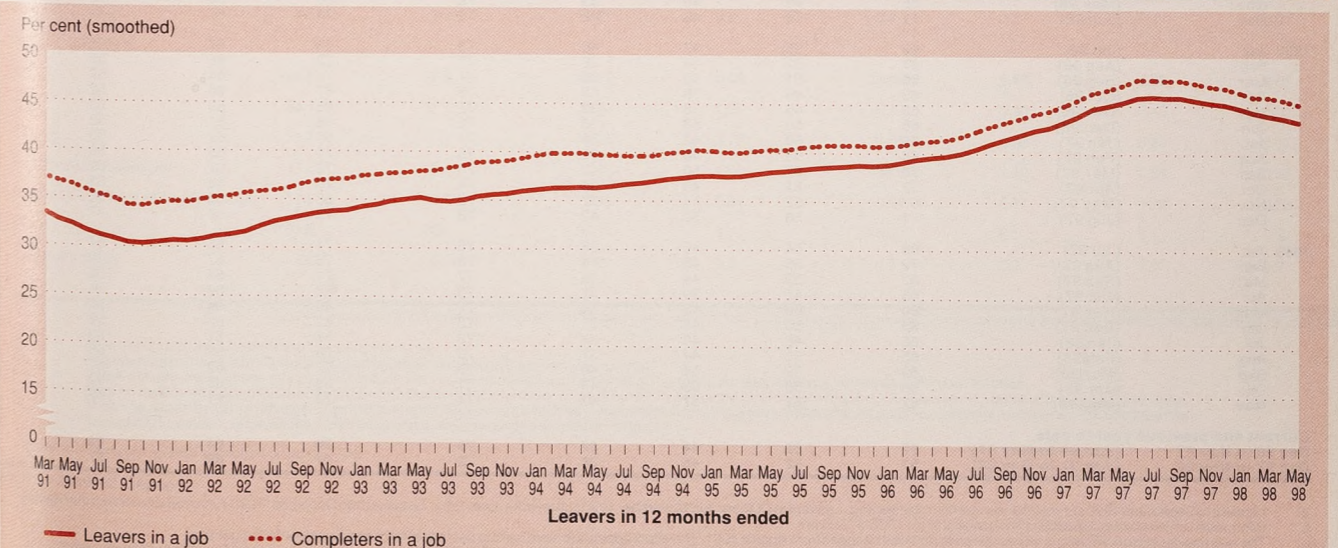
Source: OT follow-up survey

Work-based training for young people - volumes; England and Wales



Source: TEC management information; the Welsh Office

Trends in TfW outcomes; England and Wales



Source: WBTA follow-up survey

F.5 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Other training: destination of leavers

ENGLAND AND WALES		ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who were:				COMPLETERS Percentage of those who completed who were:		
Month of survey ^a	Month of leaving	In a job	In a positive outcome ^b	Unemployed	Completers ^c	In a job	In a positive outcome ^b	Unemployed
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	58	74	20	37	75	83	14
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	51	67	25	43	69	77	17
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	50	67	28	43	67	76	20
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	53	70	25	45	68	78	18
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	58	72	22	46	72	81	14
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	63	76	18	51	75	85	11
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	65	79	15	54	77	87	9
Oct 97 to Sep 98	(1997-98)	65	79	14	54	75	86	8
1996 Jun	(Dec 95)	68	77	16	57	79	85	10
Jul	(Jan 96)	64	75	20	49	78	85	11
Aug	(Feb 96)	67	76	18	53	79	85	11
Sep	(Mar 96)	68	79	15	56	79	86	9
Oct	(Apr 96)	65	77	16	48	77	85	10
Nov	(May 96)	65	77	17	48	77	85	11
Dec	(Jun 96)	68	80	15	60	79	87	9
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	63	78	16	57	74	85	11
Feb	(Aug 96)	59	81	13	53	71	88	8
Mar	(Sep 96)	59	81	13	54	71	88	7
Apr	(Oct 96)	65	77	17	48	77	86	9
May	(Nov 96)	66	76	17	49	79	86	9
Jun	(Dec 96)	71	79	16	57	81	86	9
Jul	(Jan 97)	68	77	17	51	79	86	10
Aug	(Feb 97)	69	79	16	56	81	88	8
Sep	(Mar 97)	71	82	13	60	81	88	9
Oct	(Apr 97)	65	79	16	50	76	86	9
Nov	(May 97)	67	78	15	52	76	85	10
Dec	(Jun 97)	69	80	13	60	79	87	8
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	62	79	14	57	73	87	8
Feb	(Aug 97)	60	82	12	58	70	88	7
Mar	(Sep 97)	61	81	12	54	72	87	8
Apr	(Oct 97)	65	77	16	47	75	85	10
May	(Nov 97)	66	76	16	47	78	84	10
Jun	(Dec 97)	68	78	14	53	80	86	9
Jul	(Jan 98)	65	75	16	49	77	83	11
Aug	(Feb 98)	67	78	15	53	78	85	10
Sep	(Mar 98)	69	80	11	58	79	87	8
Oct	(Apr 98)	62	75	14	49	74	83	8
Nov	(May 98)	65	77	15	50	75	84	9
Current and previous year to date								
Dec 96 to Nov 97	(Jun 96 to May 97)	65	79	15	54	77	87	9
Dec 97 to Nov 98	(Jun 97 to May 98)	65	79	14	54	75	86	8

Note: From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed slightly - see technical note to Statistical Bulletin No 4/97 for details.

- a Leavers surveyed six months after leaving.
b In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government supported training.
c Those whose response to the question, "Did you leave your last training programme before you were due to finish?" was "No".

Source: OT follow-up survey

F.6 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Other training: qualifications of leavers

ENGLAND AND WALES		ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who:				COMPLETERS Percentage of those who completed who:			
Month of survey ^a	Month of leaving	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above ^b	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above ^b
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91) ^c	57	51	39	21	73	73	62	38
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92) ^c	60	51	34	24	75	71	57	43
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	62	47	34	24	77	70	57	43
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	65	50	38	29	77	72	61	49
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	66	50	38	32	77	71	63	53
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96) ^d	67	51	43	36	76	70	63	55
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	67	52	44	37	75	70	64	56
Oct 97 to Sep 98	(1997-98)	67	53	45	38	75	70	65	56
1996 Jun	(Dec 95)	66	50	42	35	71	64	58	51
Jul	(Jan 96)	64	46	38	31	71	64	59	50
Aug	(Feb 96)	66	51	43	36	73	69	62	55
Sep	(Mar 96)	67	53	45	38	73	68	62	54
Oct	(Apr 96)	66	49	41	34	72	67	61	53
Nov	(May 96)	65	49	40	33	72	66	59	50
Dec	(Jun 96)	71	58	49	42	79	74	67	59
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	69	55	47	40	78	73	67	59
Feb	(Aug 96)	67	52	44	38	77	72	65	58
Mar	(Sep 96)	66	51	43	36	77	71	64	57
Apr	(Oct 96)	63	46	38	32	73	67	60	52
May	(Nov 96)	63	45	38	32	71	65	59	52
Jun	(Dec 96)	66	50	43	36	72	66	61	53
Jul	(Jan 97)	66	50	42	34	74	68	62	53
Aug	(Feb 97)	68	53	46	38	76	71	65	56
Sep	(Mar 97)	70	57	50	42	76	72	67	59
Oct	(Apr 97)	67	51	43	35	74	70	63	53
Nov	(May 97)	67	52	44	37	73	68	63	55
Dec	(Jun 97)	71	58	50	42	78	73	66	57
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	68	54	46	38	76	71	65	54
Feb	(Aug 97)	70	55	48	41	78	73	67	59
Mar	(Sep 97)	67	52	44	38	77	71	65	58
Apr	(Oct 97)	65	47	39	33	73	68	62	54
May	(Nov 97)	60	50	43	36	72	69	64	56
Jun	(Dec 97)	65	50	43	37	73	69	63	56
Jul	(Jan 98)	65	48	40	33	73	67	61	53
Aug	(Feb 98)	65	51	44	37	73	68	63	55
Sep	(Mar 98)	69	59	54	46	75	72	69	61
Oct	(Apr 98)	65	59	53	40	71	69	66	52
Nov	(May 98)	67	61	57	47	74	73	71	62
Current and previous year to date									
Dec 96 to Nov 97	(Jun 96 to May 97)	67	52	44	37	75	70	64	56
Dec 97 to Nov 98	(Jun 97 to May 98)	67	52	45	38	75	71	65	57

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

Source: OT follow-up survey

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 18-24 summary figures

F.11

Thousands

Quarter	Number on New Deal at quarter end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter			Number of leavers ^c in quarter		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
UNITED KINGDOM									
Jan-Mar 1998	10.3	3.6	14.2	11.8	4.3	16.4	1.5	0.7	2.3
Apr-Jun 1998	62.5	21.2	85.2	62.9	22.1	86.3	10.7	4.4	15.3
Jul-Sep 1998	90.3	30.7	123.3	50.1	18.9	70.3	22.3	9.4	32.2
Oct-Dec 1998	98.2	33.2	133.8	35.4	13.2	49.3	27.4	10.7	38.8
GREAT BRITAIN									
Jan-Mar 1998	10.3	3.6	14.2	11.8	4.3	16.4	1.5	0.7	2.3
Apr-Jun 1998	60.3	20.5	82.3	60.5	21.2	83.1	10.5	4.3	15.0
Jul-Sep 1998	87.1	29.7	118.9	48.3	18.3	67.9	21.6	9.1	31.3
Oct-Dec 1998	94.1	31.7	128.1	33.6	12.5	46.9	26.6	10.4	37.7

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

- a Figures refer to the last Friday of each quarter.
b Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.
c Those who have left during Gateway either to go into an unsubsidised job or for some other reason, plus those who have left an option without returning to ES.
d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.

For further information, please see article on pp197-206.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-December 1998

F.12

Thousands

	Total	Gateway ^a	Options:			Follow-through ^b		
			Total	Employer	Education and training		Voluntary sector	Environment task force
UNITED KINGDOM								
All ^c	133.8	82.3	47.9	11.4	23.8	6.7	6.0	3.6
Male	98.2	60.9	34.5	8.3	16.7	3.9	5.6	2.8
Female	33.2	19.9	12.6	2.9	6.7	2.6	0.4	0.7
People with disabilities ^d	17.7	9.7	7.4	1.7	3.7	1.2	0.8	0.6
People from ethnic minority groups ^e	17.5	11.8	5.5	0.8	3.6	0.8	0.2	0.3
White	109.1	65.0	40.8	10.2	19.3	5.7	5.6	3.3
Prefer not to say	4.5	3.2	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0
GREAT BRITAIN								
All ^c	128.1	77.9	46.70	10.92	23.45	6.48	5.86	3.57
Male	94.1	57.6	33.67	7.98	16.47	3.80	5.43	2.82
Female	31.7	18.7	12.25	2.79	6.55	2.58	0.34	0.71
People with disabilities ^d	17.7	9.7	7.43	1.66	3.75	1.18	0.84	0.58
People from ethnic minority groups ^e	17.5	11.8	5.48	0.84	3.64	0.77	0.22	0.26
White	103.5	60.6	39.7	9.7	19.0	5.5	5.5	3.3
Prefer not to say	4.5	3.2	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0

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

- a Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview.
b Individuals join the Follow-Through stage only after completing their New Deal option.
c Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
d Data on people with disabilities, compatible with Great Britain definitions, is not currently available for Northern Ireland. Consequently, data are for Great Britain only.
e Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.
f Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

For further information, please see article on pp197-206.

F.13 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 18-24: numbers leaving Gateway by immediate destination^a

Quarter of leaving	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options					Other		Not known ^d
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^c	
UNITED KINGDOM										
All										
Jan-Dec 1998	140.1	37.8	57.8	14.1	28.3	8.0	7.4	10.4	8.4	25.7
GREAT BRITAIN										
All										
Jan-Mar 1998	3.3	1.09	1.11	0.63	0.37	0.07	0.05	0.29	0.20	0.66
Apr-Jun 1998	21.1	7.67	6.32	3.14	2.15	0.56	0.47	1.68	0.86	4.59
Jul-Sep 1998	55.1	13.86	25.03	5.62	14.54	2.51	2.37	3.88	3.48	8.81
Oct-Dec 1998	56.9	13.76	23.96	4.17	10.80	4.64	4.35	4.56	3.02	11.63
Male										
Jan-Mar 1998	2.3	0.77	0.81	0.48	0.25	0.04	0.04	0.16	0.13	0.47
Apr-Jun 1998	15.0	5.61	4.64	2.30	1.60	0.32	0.42	0.88	0.52	3.30
Jul-Sep 1998	38.6	10.03	17.90	4.18	10.06	1.48	2.18	2.10	2.24	6.32
Oct-Dec 1998	40.7	9.91	17.59	3.02	7.80	2.74	4.04	2.54	2.00	8.69
Female										
Jan-Mar 1998	0.9	0.29	0.28	0.13	0.11	0.02	0.01	0.13	0.06	0.18
Apr-Jun 1998	5.9	1.97	1.60	0.80	0.52	0.23	0.05	0.78	0.33	1.21
Jul-Sep 1998	15.5	3.61	6.76	1.37	4.24	1.00	0.16	1.70	1.20	2.26
Oct-Dec 1998	15.1	3.61	5.94	1.09	2.78	1.82	0.25	1.94	0.96	2.68

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

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

For further information, please see article on pp197-206.

F.14 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24, by stage of New Deal process reached

Quarter of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
All New Deal leavers					
Jan-Mar 1998	2.25	1.10	0.29	0.20	0.67
Apr-Jun 1998	15.00	7.81	1.70	0.87	4.62
Jul-Sep 1998	31.25	14.52	3.99	3.61	9.12
Oct-Dec 1998	37.67	15.94	5.13	3.44	13.83
Those leaving before having a first interview					
Jan-Mar 1998	0.65	0.27	0.08	0.06	0.25
Apr-Jun 1998	3.82	1.73	0.37	0.21	1.51
Jul-Sep 1998	5.05	2.01	0.50	0.46	2.08
Oct-Dec 1998	4.82	1.61	0.43	0.37	2.40
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview					
Jan-Mar 1998	1.59	0.82	0.21	0.14	0.42
Apr-Jun 1998	10.97	5.93	1.31	0.65	3.08
Jul-Sep 1998	24.97	11.84	3.38	3.02	6.73
Oct-Dec 1998	28.16	12.16	4.13	2.64	9.23
Those leaving having started an option^a					
Jan to Jun-1998 ^b	0.22	0.16	0.02	0.01	0.03
Jul-Sep 1998	1.23	0.67	0.12	0.13	0.31
Oct-Dec 1998	4.69	2.17	0.57	0.43	1.41

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

a Virtually all of these are individuals who have left their option and have not returned to claim JSA. Some of these may start a new JSA claim within 13 weeks of leaving the option, in which case they will re-enter the New Deal follow-through. The numbers leaving from follow-through are too small to be worth separately identifying.
b The numbers of leavers in the first two quarters of 1998 are too small to show separately.

For further information, please see article on pp197-206.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 25+ summary figures F.16

Quarter	Number on New Deal at quarter end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter			Number of leavers ^c in quarter		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Jul-Sep 98	29.3	5.4	34.9	32.6	6.1	38.9	3.2	0.7	4.0
Oct-Dec 98	56.2	10.1	66.8	35.1	6.5	41.9	8.1	1.8	10.0

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

a Figures refer to the last Friday of each quarter.
b Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.
c Those who have completed the Advisory Interview Process and not taken up an opportunity, plus those who have started unsubsidised employment or left JSA for reasons other than starting on the Employer Subsidy or other provision. Subsequent data may be revised upwards as leavers from WBTA/TW and current ES provision are monitored.
d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.

For further information, please see article on pp197-206.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers participating in New Deal 25+: end-December 1998 F.17

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process ^a	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults ^b	Follow-through ^c
All ^d	66.80	61.54	1.62	1.25	2.35	0.04
Male	56.17	51.77	1.40	1.03	1.93	0.04
Female	10.15	9.32	0.21	0.20	0.40	0.01
People from ethnic minority groups ^e	12.48	11.35	0.37	0.27	0.48	0.01
People with disabilities ^f	5.44	4.99	0.06	0.14	0.24	0.00

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

a Including those awaiting their first advisory interview. Whilst on the advisory process, clients may participate in provision such as Programme Centres, Jobclub, Jobplan or Worktrials.
b In Scotland, Training for Work is the equivalent programme.
c Individuals join the follow-through stage on returning from the employer subsidy, unsubsidised employment, or WBTA/TW within three months of completing training/leaving JSA; plus those completing education and training opportunities.
d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
e Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.
f Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

For further information, please see article on pp197-206.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+, by destination^a F.18

Quarter of leaving	All	Left New Deal Left JSA				Still on New Deal		
		Unsubsidised employment ^b	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^c	Not known ^d	Left JSA	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TW	On JSA Education and training opportunities
All								
Jul-Sep 1998	5.6	1.43	1.05	0.47	0.76	0.18	0.48	0.65
Oct-Dec 1998	13.6	2.02	1.73	0.61	2.81	2.52	1.27	1.81
Males								
Jul-Sep 1998	4.6	1.20	0.84	0.37	0.62	0.15	0.42	0.53
Oct-Dec 1998	11.2	1.66	1.36	0.48	2.27	2.12	1.09	1.49
Females								
Jul-Sep 1998	1.0	0.22	0.21	0.10	0.13	0.03	0.06	0.12
Oct-Dec 1998	2.3	0.35	0.36	0.13	0.52	0.38	0.17	0.31

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

a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.
b Those who are recorded by ES as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their JSA claim in order to go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as 'not known'.
c Includes, for example, gone abroad.
d Where there is no leaving code recorded on JUVOS, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'. As more data are added, the numbers in this category may be revised downwards.
e At the end of the advisory process, clients may return to normal jobseeker activity including regular fortnightly reviews.

For further information, please see article on pp197-206.

G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		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	Average change over 3 months ended
1995	182.1			223.3		222.4		171.2		
1996 Annual	225.1			222.7		216.7		152.6		
1997 averages	283.6			227.0		226.3		138.8		
1998	296.2			219.8		217.7		116.0		
1997 Feb	275.2	7.4	3.8	238.3	2.5	234.0	4.8	157.4	2.3	
Mar	277.5	2.3	3.8	244.9	4.8	248.3	5.0	166.7	1.7	
Apr	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	-2.3	
Jun	284.1	6.2	2.2	226.7	-6.1	219.8	-9.5	141.4	-8.4	
Jul	285.2	1.1	2.5	225.8	-4.1	223.1	-3.7	136.0	-9.9	
Aug	290.1	4.9	4.1	218.8	-5.3	214.1	-6.4	124.0	-8.9	
Sep	296.0	5.9	4.0	228.1	0.5	217.1	-0.9	126.1	-5.1	
Oct	305.1	9.1	6.6	228.1	0.8	222.1	-0.3	120.5	-5.2	
Nov	284.6	-20.5	-1.8	216.6	-0.7	232.6	6.2	115.5	-2.8	
Dec	281.9	-2.7	-4.7	213.2	-5.0	222.3	1.7	114.8	-3.8	
1998 Jan	273.7	-8.2	-10.5	198.5	-9.9	215.1	-2.3	121.9	0.5	
Feb	282.2	8.5	-0.8	222.4	1.9	215.6	-5.7	116.8	0.4	
Mar	284.2	2.0	0.8	224.3	3.7	218.9	-1.1	120.6	1.9	
Apr	286.9	2.7	4.4	221.5	7.7	217.5	0.8	117.5	-1.5	
May	295.9	9.0	4.6	209.4	-4.3	201.9	-4.6	109.1	-2.6	
Jun	297.6	1.7	4.5	222.9	-0.5	218.5	-0.1	112.9	-2.6	
Jul	298.4	0.8	3.8	217.8	-1.2	215.1	-0.8	110.4	-2.4	
Aug	297.5	-0.9	0.5	217.6	2.7	217.5	5.2	112.8	1.2	
Sept	301.6	4.1	1.3	223.0	0.0	218.8	0.1	117.4	1.5	
Oct	312.8	11.2	4.8	236.8	6.3	224.0	3.0	119.1	2.9	
Nov	314.1	1.3	5.5	222.7	1.7	220.7	1.1	115.4	0.9	
Dec	309.0	-5.1	2.5	220.6	-0.8	228.8	3.3	117.8	0.1	
1999 Jan R	305.0	-4.0	-2.6	229.9	-2.3	234.0	3.3	126.3	2.4	
Feb P	301.5	-3.5	-4.2	227.1	1.5	232.0	3.8	121.7	2.1	

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

* Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1990. For further details, see p143, *Employment Gazette*, October 1985.

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

R Revised.

G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

		Thousands														
		North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1997	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	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	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	10.4	30.7	8.0	20.6	20.3	23.3	22.8	28.9	35.1	26.0	18.0	32.4	276.5	7.7	284.2
	Apr	10.9	31.7	7.0	20.8	19.8	24.2	23.2	28.9	35.5	27.0	17.9	31.9	278.7	8.3	286.9
	May	11.5	32.7	7.3	22.8	20.2	26.0	23.4	29.1	35.6	28.7	18.4	31.4	287.2	8.7	295.9
	Jun	12.0	33.5	7.7	23.1	20.5	28.0	23.9	28.5	35.0	27.4	18.4	30.8	288.7	8.9	297.6
	Jul	12.0	34.1	8.1	23.4	20.4	29.9	24.3	27.6	34.7	26.2	18.1	30.2	289.1	9.3	298.4
	Aug	11.3	34.2	8.5	23.5	20.1	32.1	23.9	26.8	34.2	25.5	17.6	30.3	288.1	9.4	297.5
	Sep	11.4	35.2	8.6	23.6	20.3	35.0	24.1	27.1	33.6	25.2	17.5	30.2	292.0	9.6	301.6
	Oct	11.6	36.5	8.8	24.1	21.4	38.6	25.6	28.1	34.4	25.9	17.6	30.6	303.0	9.8	312.8
	Nov	11.0	35.0	8.4	24.1	20.6	40.3	26.8	29.0	35.1	26.1	17.4	30.4	304.2	9.9	314.1
	Dec	10.5	33.5	8.1	24.3	20.0	38.4	25.6	29.2	35.4	26.2	17.2	31.0	299.5	9.5	309.0
1999	Jan R	11.0	32.3	7.8	24.3	19.8	37.3	24.7	28.8	35.0	26.3	17.2	31.5	296.0	9.0	305.0
	Feb P	11.1	30.9	7.8	24.1	19.2	37.8	23.7	28.8	34.1	26.1	17.2	31.9	292.7	8.7	301.5

* See footnote to Table G.1.

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

R Revised.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.3

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

		Thousands														
		North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1995	Annual	6.4	18.7	4.0	13.3	12.8	15.3	14.8	16.5	22.8	14.4	13.3	23.2	175.4	7.5	182.8
1996	Annual	8.1	22.0	4.9	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	19.2	14.5	25.5	219.6	7.0	226.5
1997	Averages	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
1998	Averages	11.0	33.0	8.0	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6
1998	Feb	8.9	27.4	7.7	18.7	20.3	21.3	20.1	26.3	31.6	22.5	16.6	28.2	249.5	7.4	256.9
	Mar	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
	Apr	10.4	30.1	6.7	20.3	18.6	23.6	22.1	27.3	35.2	27.5	17.6	30.6	270.1	7.9	278.0
	May	11.2	31.8	7.1	22.4	18.9	25.7	22.9	28.2	35.8	29.9	18.6	30.7	283.2	8.5	291.7
	Jun	12.3	34.0	7.7	23.4	19.8	28.8	24.3	28.9	36.6	30.2	19.4	31.1	296.5	9.0	305.5
	Jul	12.6	34.1	8.1	23.8	19.7	31.0	24.5	27.6	35.0	27.3	18.7	30.2	292.5	9.2	301.7
	Aug	11.7	35.1	8.7	24.0	19.0	32.6	24.1	26.1	34.4	25.5	17.9	31.4	290.6	9.3	299.9
	Sep	12.5	38.0	9.2	26.0	21.4	37.2	26.5	29.4	36.1	27.1	19.0	34.0	316.5	10.2	326.6
	Oct	13.2	42.0	9.6	27.7	25.2	43.0	29.2	32.5	38.6	28.1	19.5	34.9	343.6	10.6	354.2
	Nov	11.8	38.0	8.7	25.3	24.0	43.5	29.3	31.9	37.6	26.4	18.0	32.8	327.4	10.6	338.0
	Dec	9.7	31.8	7.9	22.9	20.7	38.3	25.3	29.1	33.6	23.3	15.6	29.9	288.1	9.9	297.9
1999	Jan R	9.4	28.4	7.3	21.4	18.6	34.2	21.4	26.3	30.8	21.4	15.0	27.9	262.2	8.4	270.6
	Feb P	9.6	27.5	7.4	21.7	18.1	35.1	21.1	26.2	30.2	22.9	15.4	28.6	263.9	8.1	272.0
1995	Annual	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
1996	Annual	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	Averages	0.3	2.0	0.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	2.1	5.2	3.0	1.4	0.4	1.2	19.5	1.2	20.7
1998	Feb	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	5.0	2.4	1.1	0.3	0.7	15.4	0.9	16.3
	Mar	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
	Apr	0.2	2.1	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.4	1.6	5.0	2.7	1.2	0.3				

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997	206	216	129	130	235	86
1996	Jan 10	24	5.6	17.1	51.3	5.9
	Feb 26	36	6.3	9.8	36.0	2.7
	Mar 16	27	4.2	5.1	15.2	9.3
	Apr 18	27	6.1	8.3	13.2	3.5
	May 14	23	2.5	4.1	7.6	0.6
	Jun 32	43	138.6	140.4	241.0	8.7
	Jul 14	28	6.5	127.2	148.6	7.6
	Aug 25	33	22.4	135.7	442.2	3.5
	Sep 19	29	5.4	120.7	121.9	8.4
	Oct 20	26	3.8	16.5	39.3	13.7
	Nov 24	34	124.4	127.1	162.1	23.0
	Dec 12	23	27.1	28.8	24.9	9.8
1997	Jan 21	31	19.4	20.7	24.7	11.4
	Feb 12	28	5.8	8.1	14.4	4.1
	Mar 23	36	25.7	32.1	36.4	4.4
	Apr 26	36	13.4	14.9	47.7	27.5
	May 20	32	9.4	14.1	35.9	19.2
	Jun 19	25	3.8	5.3	13.4	6.5
	Jul 15	18	9.5	10.4	10.9	4.7
	Aug 12	16	4.4	6.0	5.8	2.0
	Sep 7	9	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.4
	Oct 21	25	16.1	16.3	18.6	3.7
	Nov 16	21	7.7	12.2	14.0	0.3
	Dec 14	17	12.2	12.5	11.8	1.4
1998	Jan 13	20	4.2	6.4	15.9	8.9
	Feb 19	25	5.7	8.8	19.1R	6.3
	Mar 19R	26R	14.4	15.6	32.6	12
	Apr 14R	23R	3.9R	7.1R	13.7R	2.9R
	May 15R	23R	2.9R	3.8R	7.2R	1.0R
	Jun 24R	34R	31.2R	32.6R	69.5R	2.4R
	Jul 10R	23R	5.4R	20.3R	58.9R	7.3R
	Aug 6	16R	2.7	10.5R	24.4R	1.6R
	Sep 8R	16R	1.9	3.7R	5.9R	1.2R
	Oct 10	13	11.4	11.8	7.1	0.2
	Nov 12R	17R	4.1R	5.0R	17.1R	1.5R
	Dec 8R	13R	2.6R	3.5R	10.6R	0.1R
1999	Jan 9	14	4.2	5.2	8.5	0.3

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands										
	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities O,P,Q
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1997	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	5
1996	Jan	-	5.9	-	2.2	9.2	-	33.0	0.9	-	0.2
	Feb	0.1	2.7	5.2	2.2	2.8	0.2	21.8	0.4	0.1	0.5
	Mar	-	9.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.5
	Apr	-	3.5	2.5	-	1.8	-	3.7	1.1	0.5	-
	May	-	0.6	0.1	-	0.9	-	3.9	2.1	-	-
	Jun	-	8.7	0.2	-	221.0	-	8.1	2.9	-	0.2
	Jul	-	7.6	-	-	135.7	-	4.0	1.1	-	0.2
	Aug	-	3.5	-	-	394.0	0.1	44.6	0.3	1.3	-
	Sep	-	8.4	-	-	98.9	-	13.0	0.3	1.3	-
	Oct	-	13.7	0.1	-	1.6	-	23.0	0.1	0.5	-
	Nov	-	23.0	-	-	16.1	-	0.6	117.1	3.8	1.4
	Dec	-	9.8	-	-	1.5	10.0	0.1	1.5	1.7	-
1997	Jan	-	11.4	-	-	0.5	9.0	0.1	2.6	0.5	0.6
	Feb	-	4.1	-	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.7	4.5	2.8
	Mar	-	4.4	-	-	3.8	-	19.4	6.9	1.8	0.1
	Apr	-	2.1	1.1	-	4.6	-	4.0	8.0	0.5	-
	May	-	19.2	1.6	-	5.4	-	4.5	5.2	-	-
	Jun	-	6.5	-	-	2.9	0.1	0.1	3.8	-	-
	Jul	-	4.7	-	-	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
	Aug	-	2.0	-	-	3.5	0.1	-	-	-	0.2
	Sep	-	0.4	-	-	0.6	0.1	-	-	-	-
	Oct	-	3.7	5.3	-	1.0	7.4	0.2	-	-	0.9
	Nov	-	0.3	6.3	1.4	2.6	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
	Dec	-	1.4	2.7	-	3.2	4.1	0.2	0.1	-	-
1998	Jan	-	8.9	1.5	-	1.6	2.5	-	1.2	-	0.2
	Feb	-	6.3	9.4	-	1.4	-	-	0.9	-	1.2
	Mar	-	1.2	1.0	-	26.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.9R
	Apr	-	2.9R	0.3	-	2.7	-	2.9	0.2	2.9	1.8R
	May	-	1.0R	0.1	-	0.4	-	0.9	0.8	2.9	1.1R
	Jun	-	2.4R	-	-	48.8	-	5.2	1.5	1.0	10.7R
	Jul	-	7.3R	-	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.6R
	Aug	0.2R	1.6R	-	-	6.4	-	7.4	-	8.2	0.8
	Sep	-	1.2R	-	-	0.3	-	3.6	0.1	0.6	0.1
	Oct	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.6	0.5	-	0.1	0.3	5.3
	Nov	-	1.5R	0.4	2.2	4.5	5.0	-	0.2R	0.1	3.2
	Dec	-	0.1R	0.3R	4.3	3.1	-	-	-	-	2.8
1999	Jan	-	0.3	0.1	1.8	2.2	-	0.7	0.5	-	3.0

* See 'Definitions' on pS3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 1998 and 1999 are provisional.
R Revised.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

Labour disputes

Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to January 1998			12 months to January 1999		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1992						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	1	400	2,100	-	-	-
Manufacturing of:						
Food, beverages and tobacco;	5	3,000	7,300	2	300	400
Textiles and textile products;	2	100	300	-	-	-
Leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood and wood products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	-	-	-	2	+	800
Coal, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	1	3,000	9,000	-	-	-
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	4	1,300	3,100	1	1,000	1,000
Basic metals and fabricated metal products;	5	400	1,700	6	1,200	1,400
Machinery and equipment nec;	5	400	3,100	5	1,900	2,400
Electrical and optical equipment;	6	1,000	3,000	3	1,300	2,600
Transport equipment; manufacturing nec.	18	14,400	55,400	15	7,600	17,300
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	300	100	1	+	#
Construction	14	13,500	18,400	10	3,400	11,500
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1	+	#	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	1	800	1,400	1	200	8,300
Transport, storage and communication	65	23,700	36,600	59	39,400	139,800
Financial intermediation	8	13,800	16,200	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	2	+	500	3	1,300	6,300
Public administration and defence	23	20,200	29,400	11	6,900	28,500
Education	38	13,600	26,600	18	3,700	5,200
Health and social work	6	4,600	6,800	6	2,400	16,300
Other community, social and personal service activities	9	1,300	4,700	15	21,600	32,400
All industries and services	214*	115,700	225,900	160*	93,600	274,500

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

Stoppages: January 1999

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	14	5,200	8,500
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in g month	9	4,200*	2,500
Continuing from earlier months	5	1,000	6,000

* All directly involved

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage, see Definitions on pS3. The figures for 1998 and 1999 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to January 1999		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	57	41,600	137,900
extra wage and fringe benefits	10	6,000	17,300
Duration and pattern of hours worked	5	1,400	2,200
Redundancy questions	20	19,900	57,000
Trade union matters	5	1,700	1,800
Working conditions and supervision	13	4,400	14,100
Manning and work allocation	31	6,100	16,100
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	19	12,700	28,200
All causes	160	93,600	274,500

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

November 1998 to January 1999

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted*

UNITED KINGDOM	Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive			
	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	
LEVELS													
All Persons	16-17	886	355	530	715	269	446	170	86	85	565	49	517
	18-24	3,682	3,129	563	3,254	2,757	496	438	371	67	1,199	431	768
	All under 25	4,578	3,484	1,094	3,969	3,027	942	609	457	152	1,764	480	1,285
Male	16-17	455	222	232	353	166	187	102	56	46	289	19	270
	18-24	1,996	1,726	272	1,719	1,487	232	279	239	40	506	97	409
	All under 25	2,453	1,948	504	2,072	1,653	419	381	296	85	795	115	680
Female	16-17	431	133	298	363	103	69	69	30	39	276	30	246
	18-24	1,694	1,402	292	1,534	1,270	264	160	132	28	693	335	359
	All under 25	2,125	1,535	590	1,897	1,373	523	228	162	66	970	364	605
RATES(%)**													
All persons	16-17	61.0	88.0	50.7	49.3	66.7	42.6	19.2	24.2	15.9	39.0	12.0	49.3
	18-24	75.5	87.9	42.3	66.5	77.5	37.3	11.9	11.9	11.9	24.5	12.1	57.7
	All under 25	72.2	87.9	46.0	62.6	76.4	39.6	13.3	13.1	13.9	27.8	12.1	54.0
Male	16-17	61.1	92.2	46.2	47.4	68.9	37.2	22.4	25.3	19.6	38.9	7.8	53.8
	18-24	79.8	94.7	39.9	68.7	81.6	34.1	13.9	13.9	14.5	20.2	5.3	60.1
	All under 25	75.5	94.4	42.6	63.8	80.1	35.4	15.5	15.2	16.9	24.5	5.6	57.4
Female	16-17	60.9	81.7	54.7	51.3	63.5	47.6	15.9	22.2	13.1	39.1	18.3	45.3
	18-24	71.0	80.7	44.8	64.3	73.1	40.6	9.4	9.4	9.4	29.0	19.3	55.2
	All under 25	68.7	80.8	49.4	61.3	72.3	43.8	10.7	10.5	11.3	31.3	19.2	50.6
CHANGES ON YEAR													
LEVELS													
All persons	16-17	-3	-12	9	-17	-26	9	13	14	-1	-11	-17	6
	18-24	18	-72	90	-74	-74	74	18	2	16	-29	-31	2
	All under 25	15	-84	99	-17	-100	83	31	16	15	-40	-48	8
Male	16-17	2	0	2	-11	-14	3	13	14	-1	-9	-11	2
	18-24	0	-56	56	-22	-61	39	22	5	16	-7	-6	-1
	All under 25	2	-56	58	-32	-75	42	35	19	16	-16	-17	1
Female	16-17	-6	-12	6	-6	-12	6	0	0	0	-2	-6	4
	18-24	18	-17	34	22	-13	35	-4	-3	0	-22	-25	3
	All under 25	12	-28	41	16	-25	41	-3	-3	0	-24	-31	7
RATES(%)**													
All persons	16-17	0.4	3.1	0.1	-0.7	-1.6	0.3	1.6	4.6	-0.4	-0.4	-3.1	-0.1
	18-24	0.5	0.5	4.1	0.1	0.2	3.2	0.4	0.3	1.1	-0.5	-0.5	-4.1
	All under 25	0.5	0.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.6	0.8	0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-2.2
Male	16-17	0.8	4.0	0.1	-1.0	-2.5	0.3	2.8	6.3	-0.6	-0.8	-4.0	-0.1
	18-24	0.2	0.1	5.4	-0.7	-0.6	3.3	1.1	0.7	3.9	-0.2	-0.1	-5.4
	All under 25	0.4	0.6	2.9	-0.7	-0.8	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	-0.4	-0.6	-2.9
Female	16-17	-0.1	1.5	0.1	-0.3	-0.5	0.2	0.3	2.0	-0.2	0.1	-1.5	-0.1
	18-24	0.9	1.0	2.9	1.0	1.0	3.2	-0.3	-0.1	-1.4	-0.9	-1.0	-2.9
	All under 25	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.7	-0.2	0.0	-0.9	-0.7	-1.0	-1.5

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 8004.

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3; 4=5+6; 7=8+9; 10=11+12
 * This table is not seasonally adjusted because of the discontinuity between winter 1996/7 and spring 1997.
 ** Full-time education.
 ** Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group

G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service 6 February to 5 March 1999

7,858*

* This figure includes non-Jobcentre jobs from New Deal 25+ pilots.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES G.31

Regional Selective Assistance: October - December 1998*

	East of England	East Midlands	London	Mersey-side	North East	North West (GOR)	South East (GOR)	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and the Humber	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of offers	7	21	5	17	35	23	0	6	40	29	183	57	24	264
Value of offers (£,000)	214	1,315	262	3,084	4,341	2,706	0	1,100	3,257	2,348	18,627	26,020	10,259	54,906

Note: Enquiries should be directed to the Department of Trade and Industry, tel 0171 215 2598.
 * Date of first payment.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES G.32

Regional Selective Assistance: offers of £75,000 or more: October - December 1998*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
EAST OF ENGLAND				
Great Yarmouth Bacon Co Ltd	Great Yarmouth	90,000	A	Bacon and ham production
Total		90,000		
EAST MIDLANDS				
Rich Westwick Ltd	Chesterfield	125,000	A	Wholesale of meat and meat products
Interline Furniture Ltd	Retford	100,000	B	Manufacture of other furniture
DVS and MJS (New Co)	Sheffield	200,000	A	Manufacture of elec distrib'n and control gear
Solvay Foods Ltd	Worksop	244,000	A	Manufacture of other food products n.e.s
Total		669,000		
LONDON				
Avial Ltd	London	120,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Total		120,000		
MERSEYSIDE				
Dunlop Hevea (Industrial Footwear) Ltd	Liverpool	240,000	B	Manufacture of footwear
Global Money Transfer Holdings Ltd	Liverpool	75,000	A	Acts aux to financial intermed n.e.s
Gold Crown Foods Ltd	Liverpool	500,000	B	Prod'n of tea, coffee and substitutes
Hays Chemical Distribution Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	500,000	A	Manufacture of other inorganic basic chemicals
Polyform Plastics (UK) Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	800,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
FMC Corporation (UK) Ltd	Wirral and Chester	650,000	B	Manufacture of agricultural tractors
Lescomon Metals Ltd	Wirral and Chester	75,000	A	Other non-ferrous metal production
Total		2,840,000		
NORTH EAST				
Densham Industrial Services Ltd	Middlesbrough	90,000	B	Manufacture of miscellaneous stationers' goods
SK Millers Foods Ltd	Middlesbrough	400,000	A	Manufacture of biscuits/preserved pastry/cakes
Alcan Aluminium UK Ltd	Morpeth and Ashington	1,500,000	A	Aluminium production
Champion Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	500,000	B	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.s.
Group Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	250,000	B	General mechanical engineering
Miller Welding Eng Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	180,000	A	Manufacture of other fabricated metal prods
Sea Containers Railway Services Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	95,000	A	Other supporting land transport acts
Lab Select Ltd	South Tyneside	125,000	A	Manufacture of other arts of paper and board n.e.s.
Personal Computer Science Ltd	Stockton-on-Tees	200,000	A	Manufacture of computers and other inf proc equip
Stockton Casting Co Ltd	Stockton-on-Tees	140,000	B	Casting of iron
Ansul Ltd	Sunderland	250,000	A	Manufacture of pumps and compressors
Warren Thompson (Earthworks) Ltd	Sunderland	125,000	A	Renting construction/demolition equip
Total		3,855,000		
NORTH WEST (GOR)				
CCV Manuf Ltd	Barrow-in-Furness	995,000	A	Manufacture of misc stationers and other mfg n.e.s
Phillips Components Ltd	Blackburn	588,000	B	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Prespart Manuf Ltd	Blackburn	230,000	A	Aluminium production
Greatham Bennett Ltd	Bolton and Bury	350,000	B	Manufacture of other office and shop furniture
Potters Lancastrian Ltd	Bolton and Bury	75,000	A	Manufacture of mch for food, bev'ge, tobacco
Elf Atochem UK Ltd	Widnes and Runcorn	100,000	B	Manufacture of other inorganic basic chems
Total		2,338,000		
SOUTH WEST				
Investacast Machinery Development Ltd	Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	100,000	A	Casting of light metals
AMP of GB Ltd	Bideford	300,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Race Weymouth Ltd	Dorchester and Weymouth	100,000	B	Manufacture of instruments: measuring etc
St Justin Cornwall Ltd	Penzance and St Ives	90,000	A	Manufacture of jewellery and related arts n.e.s
JPW Loudspeakers Ltd	Plymouth	500,000	A	Manufacture of televis'n, radio, video, assoc
Total		1,090,000		
WEST MIDLANDS				
Happich Profiles Ltd	Birmingham	95,000	B	Manufacture of parts/access's for motor vehs
Microponents (Plates) Ltd	Birmingham	150,000	A	Manufacture of non-domestic cool'g and vent'g
Yuasa Automotive Batteries (Europe)	Birmingham	1,650,000	B	Manufacture of accumulators, cells, batteries
Britton's Plastics Ltd	Dudley and Sandwell	95,000	A	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms
Rudgale Litley Ltd	Dudley and Sandwell	75,000	A	Casting of iron
Chalton Plating Technology Ltd	Walsall	200,000	B	Treatment and coating of metals
LVS Rubber Mouldings Ltd	Walsall	80,000	A	Manufacture of other rubber products
Concept Mouldings Ltd	Wolverhampton	75,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Enzons Plastics 1990 Ltd	Wolverhampton	75,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Salisbury Poultry (Midlands) Ltd	Wolverhampton	120,000	A	Production and preserv'g poultry meat
Total		2,615,000		

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER				
ABF Ltd	Barnsley	100,000	A	Manufacture of other furniture
Lambson Fine Chemicals Ltd	Castleford and Pontefract	750,000	A	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.s
Pioneer Electronics Technology UK	Castleford and Pontefract	350,000	B	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.s
John L Seaton and Co Ltd	Hull	80,000	B	Manufacture of refined oils and fats
Applied Security Design Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough	85,000	A	Manufacture of lighting equip and elec lamps
Laycast Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough	240,000	A	Casting of iron
Mayflower Technology Ltd	Sheffield	110,000	A	Manufacture of machine tools
Total		1,715,000		
SCOTLAND				
Arthur G Russell Ltd	Arbroath	98,000	A	Manufacture of lifting and handling equip
Quality Machining Services Ltd	Arbroath	400,000	A	Manufacture of tools
Glossbrook Engineering Ltd	Bathgate	130,000	A	Manufacture of tools
Metron Technology (UK) Ltd	Bathgate	150,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
NMT Group Plc	Bathgate	1,500,000	A	Manufacture of medical and surgical equip
Sky Subscribers Services Ltd	Bathgate	975,000	A	Data processing
Sanquhar Tile Services Ltd	Cumnock and Sanquhar	300,000	A	Manufacture of carpets and rugs
Lexmark International (Scotland) Ltd	Dunfermline	5,900,000	A	Other computer related activities
VIS Interactive Plc	Dunfermline	800,000	A	Manufacture of other fabricated metal prods
Clow Group Ltd	Glasgow	180,000	A	Printing n.e.s
Dorset Printers (Glasgow) Ltd	Glasgow	95,000	A	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.s
EKC Technology Ltd	Glasgow	875,000	A	Bacon and ham production
Henry Hirst (Provisions) Ltd	Glasgow	200,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Isola Werke UK Ltd	Glasgow	4,300,000	A	Manufacture of other food products n.e.s
Mr and Mrs R B Mail v/a Roland Butter	Glasgow	95,000	A	Acctg/bookkeepg/audit/tax cons
Tasco Europe Ltd	Glasgow	3,000,000	A	Funeral and related activities
Wescot Hides Ltd	Glasgow	120,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
IBM UK Holdings Ltd	Greenock	1,800,000	A	Manufacture of lighting equip and elec lamps
Arbride Products Ltd	Irvine	270,000	B	Maintenance/repair of office mch
Chip Electronic Services Ltd	Irvine	100,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Kohdensha Co Ltd	Kirkcaldy	1,000,000	A	Other computer related activities
Shieldcare Ltd	Kirkcaldy	175,000	A	Other human health activities
Andersen Caledonia Ltd	Lanarkshire	250,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
EGS Co Ltd	Lanarkshire	80,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Flextronics International (UK) Ltd	Lanarkshire	1,600,000	A	Manufacture of other kitchen furniture
Moffat Brown Ltd	Lanarkshire	150,000	A	Fish freezing, processing, preserving
Prestige Fitted Furniture Ltd	Lanarkshire	100,000	A	
Scot Trout Ltd	Lanarkshire	400,000	A	
Total		25,043,000		
WALES				
Serco Ltd	Cardiff	150,000	A	Telecommunications
Wyndham Eng Ltd	Cardiff	240,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Toyoda TRW Steering Pumps Ltd	Cardigan	1,300,000	A	Manufacture of parts/access's for motor vehicles
Brush Transformers Ltd	Merthyr and Rhymney	3,350,000	B	Manufacture of elec motors/generators/transm
Tap Manuf Ltd	Merthyr and Rhymney	1,000,000	A	Manufacture of parts/access's for motor vehicles
Carringworth Ltd	Neath and Port Talbot	370,000	A	Architectural and engineering acts
Matsushita Electronic Components Ltd	Neath and Port Talbot	1,500,000	A	Manufacture of televis'n, radio, video, assoc
Jarvis Porter Group Plc	Pontypridd and Rhondda	95,000	A	Printing n.e.s
Traxdata (Wales) Ltd	Pontypridd and Rhondda	650,000	A	Reproduction of sound recording
British Aerospace Airbus Ltd	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	1,000,000	A	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
BAS Components Ltd	South Pembrokeshire	245,000	B	Manufacture of fasteners, chain, springs
Total		9,900,000		

* Date of first payment. Payment of RSA is made in instalments, typically over several years as jobs and capital expenditure targets laid down in the offer are met. The amounts quoted above therefore represent the maximum grant potentially payable if the project is satisfactorily completed, and not the amount actually paid to date.

+ A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

Note: Enquiries regarding this table should be addressed to:

English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, REG (A), Bay 3.A.39, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel 0171 215 2598).

Scottish cases - Scottish Office Industry Department, SO IA 2, 5th Floor, Meridian Court, Cadogan Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (0141 242 5623).

Welsh cases - Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 01222 825167).

UNITED KINGDOM	Output						Income							
	GDP market prices 1995		GDP market prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries ¹		Real household disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies ⁴			
	1995=100	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	%			
	YBEZ	ABMI	CKYW	CKYY	OSXS	CAED								
1993	93.2	664.0	2.3	93.3	2.2	94.1	1.4	98.6	-0.7	96.2	3.0	102.1	9.0	
1994	97.3	693.2	4.4	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	103.1	4.6	97.4	1.2	117.4	15.0	
1995	100.0	712.5	2.8	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	106.8	3.6	100.0	2.7	126.3	7.6	
1996	102.6	730.8	2.6	101.1	1.1	100.4	0.4	109.5	2.5	102.2	2.2	134.8	6.7	
1997	106.2 r	756.7 r	3.5	101.9	0.8	101.4	1.0	109.4	-0.1	106.3 r	4.0	142.2 r	5.5	
1998	108.4	772.3	2.1	102.5	0.6	101.7	0.3	..	..	106.3	0.0	142.0	-0.1	
1997 Q4	107.5 r	191.5 r	3.9	101.7	0.2	101.3	0.4	118.0	4.8	107.0 r	4.1	35.8 r	5.2	
1998 Q1	108.0	192.3	3.1	101.7	-0.1	101.7	0.2	116.9	3.9	105.5	0.9	35.3	2.9	
Q2	108.3	192.9	2.3	103.1	1.3	102.2	1.0	116.8	2.1	106.5	-0.1	35.0	-0.9	
Q3	108.6	193.5	1.8	103.1	0.8	102.1	0.5	114.7 r	1.5	105.4	-1.5	36.3	-1.3	
Q4	108.7	193.6	1.1	102.2	0.5	100.8	-0.5	..	..	107.7	0.7	35.4	-1.0	
1998 Jul	..	..	..	103.5	0.8	102.6	0.8	116.1 r	1.9	..	..	..	..
Aug	..	..	..	103.3	0.9	102.2	0.7	107.2	1.7	..	..	..	..
Sep	..	..	..	102.5	0.7	101.6	0.5	120.8	1.5	..	..	..	..
Oct	..	..	..	102.5	0.9	101.1	0.3	121.3	1.3	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	102.5	0.9	101.0	0.0	119.7	1.1	..	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	101.7	0.6	100.4	-0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998 Jan	..	..	..	101.2	0.3	100.5	-0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expenditure														
	Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volumes ¹		Fixed investments ⁵		General government final consumption expenditure at 1995 prices		Changes in inventories 1995/1997 prices		Base lending rates ⁸		Effective exchange rate ⁹	
	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%
	ABJR		EAPS		EQEB		INLN		NMRY		CAFU			
1993	420.1	2.5	95.3	3.1	83.8	-0.8	13.8	-5.4	136.4	-0.8	0.4	5.5	88.9	-8.3
1994	431.5	2.7	98.8	3.7	86.7	3.4	14.7	6.4	138.3	1.4	4.8	6.3	89.2	0.3
1995	438.5	1.6	100.0	1.2	91.1	5.1	17.2	17.3	140.4	1.6	4.5	8.8	84.8	-4.9
1996	454.7	3.7	103.1	3.1	95.8	5.2	17.4	1.3	142.8	1.7	1.8	5.9	86.3	1.8
1997	473.2 r	4.1	108.6	5.3	102.8 r	7.3	20.0	14.8	142.9	0.0	3.7 r	6.6	100.6	16.6
1998	486.2	2.8	111.7	2.9	113.3	10.2	19.8 r	-1.0	145.1	1.5	3.6	7.2	103.9	3.3
1998 Q4	120.2 r	4.4	110.6	5.2	26.8 r	12.5	5.0	7.9	35.9	0.2	1.0 r	7.2	103.1	12.8
1998 Q1	120.9	4.0	111.5	4.6	27.6	12.1	5.2	8.2	36.0	0.8	0.6	7.3	105.4	8.8
Q2	121.5	2.9	111.7	3.1	27.4	7.1	5.1	-4.2	36.2	1.7	1.2	7.3	105.3	5.7
Q3	121.6	2.5	112.3	3.0	28.4	10.2	4.8	-4.1	36.4	2.0	0.8	7.5	104.4	1.9
Q4	122.3	1.7	112.1 r	1.4	29.9	11.4	4.8 r	-3.3	36.5	1.7	0.9	6.8	100.6	-2.5
1998 Aug	..	..	112.5	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.5	104.6	2.6
Sep	..	..	112.2	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.5	103.3	1.9
Oct	..	..	111.8	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.3	100.7	1.5
Nov	..	..	112.9	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.8	100.6	-0.2
Dec	..	..	111.8 r	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.3	100.4	-2.5
1998 Jan	..	..	113.2	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	99.6	-3.9
Feb	..	..	112.8	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.5	100.8	-4.1
Trade in goods														
	Export volume ¹		Import volume ¹		Balance of payments		Prices							
	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	Trade in goods balance	Current balance	Tax and price index + 1.10		Producer price index + 1.3,10		Materials and fuels		Home sales	
	BQKU		BQKV		£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100		1995=100		1995=100		1995=100	
							DQAB		PLKW		PLLU			
1993	82.8	3.6	90.6	3.8	-13.3	-10.6	131.4	1.2	90.2	4.5	93.8	4.0		
1994	91.3	10.3	94.6	4.4	-11.1	-1.5	135.2	2.9	91.9	1.9	96.1	2.5		
1995	100.0	9.5	100.0	5.7	-11.7	-3.7	140.4	3.8	100.0	8.8	100.0	4.1		
1996	107.7	7.7	109.1	9.1	-13.1	-0.6	142.4	1.4	98.8	-1.2	102.6	2.6		
1997	116.5	8.2	118.9 r	9.0	-11.9	6.3 r	145.4	2.1	90.6	-8.3	103.6	1.0		
1998	117.7	1.0	128.6	8.2	-20.6	1.5	150.1	3.2	82.4	-9.1	104.2	0.6		
1997 Q4	118.7	7.4	124.0 r	11.5	-4.1	0.6 r	147.3	2.9	88.3	-8.9	103.9	0.7		
1998 Q1	117.3	3.4	124.6	10.3	-4.3	-0.7	147.8	2.6	85.3	-9.7	104.0	0.6		
Q2	118.2	1.8	127.8	7.4	-4.8	-1.2	150.3	4.1	83.2	-8.0	104.4	1.0		
Q3	119.0	1.0	130.4	8.9	-5.3	2.4	150.8	3.3	81.1	-9.1	104.3	0.5		
Q4	116.2 r	-2.1	131.4	6.0	-6.3	1.0	151.5	2.9	80.2	-9.2	103.9	0.0		
1998 Aug	120.0	2.2	128.5 r	7.9	-1.3	..	150.8	3.5	81.1	-8.7	104.3	0.8		
Sep	116.6	1.0	134.2	9.0	-2.6	..	151.5	3.3	80.5	-9.2	104.2	0.5		
Oct	116.5 r	0.7	129.3	8.6	-1.8	..	151.6	3.2	80.0	-9.7	104.0	0.3		
Nov	116.0	0.0	132.4	8.8	-2.3	..	151.5	3.0	80.4	-9.4	103.8	0.2		
Dec	116.2	-2.1	132.4	5.9	-2.2	..	151.5	2.9	80.2	-9.2	103.9	0.0		
1998 Jan	110.4	-3.2	132.1	7.8	-2.8	..	150.5	2.6	80.6	-8.2	103.9 r	0.0		
Feb	..	..	..	..						

H.11 RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All Items (RPI)		All Items excluding					
				Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1998	Feb	160.3	3.4	158.5	2.6	153.0	2.1	154.6	2.2
	Mar	160.8	3.5	158.9	2.6	153.4	2.1	155.2	2.3
	Apr	162.6	4.0	160.4	3.0	154.1	2.2	155.9	2.4
	May	163.5	4.2	161.3	3.2	155.1	2.5	156.8	2.7
	Jun	163.4	3.7	161.1	2.8	154.9	2.0	156.6	2.4
	Jul	163.0	3.5	160.5	2.6	154.2	2.1	155.8	2.1
	Aug	163.7	3.3	161.1	2.5	155.0	2.1	156.4	1.9
	Sep	164.4	3.2	161.8	2.5	155.7	2.0	157.1	1.9
	Oct	164.5	3.1	161.9	2.5	155.7	1.8	157.1	1.9
	Nov	164.4	3.0	162.0	2.5	155.6	1.8	157.1	1.9
	Dec	164.4	2.8	162.4	2.6	155.8	2.0	157.6	2.0
1999	Jan	163.4	2.4	161.8	2.6	155.1	2.0	156.8	2.0
	Feb	163.7	2.1	162.3	2.4	155.8	1.8	157.4	1.8

H.12 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for February 16 1999

UNITED KINGDOM		Index Jan 1987 =100		Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987 =100		Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	CHAW	163.7	0.2	2.1					
Food and catering	CHBS	156.4	0.2	3.2	Tobacco	CHBE	236.5	0.0	7.9
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	198.6	0.2	4.6	Cigarettes	DOBN	240.8		8
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	165.9	0.0	2.3	Tobacco	DOBO	198.6		5
Personal expenditure	CHBV	138.5	1.6	0.5	Housing	CHBF	194.2	-0.5	3.4
Travel and leisure	CHBW	162.6	-0.1	0.5	Rent	DOBP	225.9		3
Consumer durables	CHBY	112.3	1.5	-2.5	Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	196.0		-5
Seasonal food	CHBP	133.4	0.2	11.1	Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	CHOO	124.9		9
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	148.1	0.1	1.6	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	167.6		9
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	164.5	0.2	1.9	Water and other payments	DOBS	273.3		6
All items excluding food	CHAY	167.0	0.2	2.0	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	199.8		8
					Do-it-yourself materials	DOBU	156.1		0
					Dwelling insurance & ground rent	DOBV	191.5		2
Other indices					Fuel and light	CHBG	124.2	-0.1	-1.4
All items excluding:					Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	133.4		2
mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	CHMK	162.3	0.3	2.4	Electricity	DOBX	132.4		-2
housing	CHAZ	157.4	0.4	1.8	Gas	DOBY	118.8		0
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY) [1]	CBZW	155.8	0.5	1.8	Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	94.1		-11
mortgage interest payments and council tax	DQAD	161.9	0.3	2.1	Household goods	CHBH	140.6	1.3	1.1
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	CHON	161.7	0.3	2.1	Furniture	DOCA	143.8		2
Food	CHBA	146.0	0.1	2.9	Furnishings	DOCB	145.1		0
Bread	DOAA	135.1		2	Electrical appliances	DOCC	96.0		-2
Cereals	DOAB	143.3		1	Other household equipment	DOCD	143.9		0
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	157.4		4	Household consumables	DOCE	161.9		3
Beef	DOAD	132.1		2	Pet care	DOCF	150.3		2
Lamb	DOAE	139.2		-3	Household services	CHBI	150.8	0.1	2.8
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	140.3		3	Postage	DOCG	153.9		1
Pork	DOAG	125.1		-11	Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCH	101.6		-2
Bacon	DOAH	145.1		-5	Domestic services	DOCI	195.4		4
Poultry	DOAI	110.9		-1	Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	178.0		5
Other meat	DOAJ	133.6		0	Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	115.7	2.3	-1.9
Fish	DOAK	148.0		17	Men's outerwear	DOCK	115.0		-2
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	149.0		16	Women's outerwear	DOCL	98.7		-4
Butter	DOAM	169.7		0	Children's outerwear	DOCM	113.2		-4
Oil and fats	DOAN	135.5		-3	Other clothing	DOCN	157.3		2
Cheese	DOAO	159.5		-2	Footwear	DOCO	114.9		-1
Eggs	DOAP	151.9		6	Personal goods and services	CHBQ	182.2	0.6	3.9
Milk fresh	DOAQ	153.1		0	Personal articles	DOCP	123.2		2
Milk products	DOAR	139.6		-3	Chemists goods	DOCQ	193.2		4
Tea	DOAS	169.9		2	Personal services	DOCR	245.4		6
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	127.0		-4	Motoring expenditure	CHBK	169.4	-0.1	0.2
Soft drinks	DOAU	190.1		2	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	137.0		-4
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	144.1		-3	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	198.7		4
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	154.3		4	Petrol and oil	DOCU	185.5		1
Potatoes	DOAX	169.4		32	Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCV	217.5		5
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	170.9		69	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	176.1	0.2	2.4
Vegetables	DOAZ	125.8		4	Rail fares	DOCW	201.7		4
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	114.6		3	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	192.4		3
Fruit	DOBB	135.6		3	Other travel costs	DOCY	152.4		1
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	132.4		3	Leisure goods	CHBL	118.6	-0.4	-3.6
Other foods	DOBD	152.0		2	Audio-visual equipment	DOCX	49.7		-18
Catering	CHBC	193.8	0.3	4.0	Tapes and discs	DODA	119.8		0
Restaurant meals	DOBE	191.4		4	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	117.4		-2
Canteen meals	DOBF	213.3		5	Books and newspapers	DODC	193.3		4
Takeaways and snacks	DOBG	189.2		4	Gardening products	DODD	145.3		-2
Alcoholic drink	CHBD	183.4	0.3	3.1	Leisure services	CHBM	193.8	0.1	3.6
Beer	DOBH	196.1		3	Television licences and rentals	DODE	129.2		2
onsales	DOBI	202.9		4	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	239.6		5
offsales	DOBJ	159.1		1	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ	125.2		3
Wines and spirits	DOBK	165.8		2	UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	116.4		5
onsales	DOBL	189.7		3					
offsales	DOBM	152.5		2					

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation. For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number. [1] The taxes excluded are council tax, VAT, duties, vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax. For general notes see Table H.13.

RETAIL PRICES H.13

Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on February 16 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Office for National Statistics for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 146 areas in the United Kingdom are given below.

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

Average prices on February 16 1999

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
Beef home-killed, per kg				Margarine			
Best beef mince	CZPI	727	415	Margarine/low fat spread per 500g	DOIB	210	87
Topside	CZPH	586	619				
Risket (without bone)	CZPG	428	400	Cheese, per kg			
Pump steak*	CZPF	690	870	Cheddar type	CZNV	214	488
Sewing steak	CZPE	659	467				
Lamb home-killed, per kg				Eggs			
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	614	772	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	CZNV	200	164
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	446	306	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	199	135
Lamb imported (frozen), per kg				Milk			
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	116	527	Pasteurised, per pint*	CZNT	250	34
Loin (with bone)	CZOZ	140	394				
Pork home-killed, per kg				Tea			
Loin (with bone)	CZOX	639	413	Loose, per 125g	CZNR	182	79
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	480	275	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNQ	221	157
Bacon, per kg				Coffee			
"Bosky"	CZOB	584	427	Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	224	204
Champion*	CZOU	718	524	Ground (filter line), 227g/per 8oz	CZNO	195	192
Back*	DOIF	736	552	Sugar			
Ham				Granulated, per kg	CZNN	228	62
Ham (not shoulder)				Fresh vegetables			
13g/per 4oz	CZOR	790	87	Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per lb	CZNM	432	82
Sausages, 454g/per lb				Potatoes, new loose, 454g/per lb	CZNK	422	100
Pork	CZOQ	656	303	Tomatoes, 454g/per lb	CZNJ	492	138
Carved meats				Cabbage, hearted, 454g/per lb	CZNH	457	59
Roast beef, 340g	CZOO	198	96	Cauliflower, each	CZNG	486	73
Children: roasting, oven ready, per kg				Brussel sprouts, 454g/per lb	CZNF	412	113
Frozen	CZON	182	173	Carrots, 454g/per lb	CZNE	494	50
Fresh or chilled	CZOM	720	220	Onions, 454g/per lb	CZND	493	52
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg				Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz	CZNC	483	282
Salmon fillets	CZOL	350	766	Cucumber, each	CZNB	478	86
Rainbow trout	CZOK	266	465	Lettuce - iceberg, each	CZNA	482	71
Bread				Leeks, 454g/per lb	DOHJ	462	141
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH	210	50	Fresh fruit			
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG	156	70	Apples, cooking, 454g/per lb	CZMZ	462	102
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE	171	53	Apples, dessert, 454g/per lb	CZMY	455	102
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD	139	72	Pears, dessert, 454g/per lb	CZMX	454	115
Flour				Oranges, each	CZMW	472	22
Self-raising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	211	61	Bananas, 454g/per lb	CZMV	477	110
Butter				Grapes, 454g/per lb	CZMU	447	265
Home produced, per 250g	CZOB	206	86	Avocado pear, each	DOHT	298	60
Imported, per 250g	DOHX	207	89	Grapefruit, each	DOHN	458	29
				Items other than food			
				Draught bitter, per pint	CZMT	550	171
				Draught lager, per pint	CZMS	555	192
				Whisky per nip	CZMR	555	136
				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	CZMP	698	338
				Coal, per 50kg	CZMO	130	727
				Smokeless fuel per 50kg	CZMN	264	1005
				4-star petrol, per litre	CZMM	554	70
				Derv per litre	CZML	553	64
				Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	CZMK	558	63

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

General Notes - Retail Prices

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

Structure

With effect from February 1987 the structure of the published components was recast. In some cases, therefore, no direct comparison of the new component with the old is possible. The relationship between the old and the new index structure is shown in *Employment Gazette*, p379, September 1986.

Definitions

Seasonal food: items of food the prices of

H.21 RETAIL PRICES

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

1996=100	European Union (15) ^c	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
	CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA
Annual averages								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	101.7	101.8	101.2	101.5	101.9R	101.2	101.3	101.5
1998	103.1P	103.4	102.0P	102.4	103.3	102.6	102.0	102.2
Monthly								
1996								
Nov	100.5	100.7	100.4	100.6	100.9	100.0	100.3	100.1
Dec	100.7E	101.0	100.7	100.8	100.7	100.2	100.5	100.3
1997								
Jan	100.9	100.6	100.6	101.3	100.7	100.1	100.7	101.0R
Feb	101.1	100.9	101.2	101.2	101.1	100.2	101.0	101.4R
Mar	101.3	101.1	101.2	100.8	101.4	100.5	101.1	101.3R
Apr	101.4	101.4	101.1	101.1	101.6	100.9	101.1	101.0
May	101.7	101.8	101.1	101.6	102.3	101.2	101.2	101.4
Jun	101.7	102.0	101.1	101.6	102.5	101.4	101.2	101.6
Jul	101.7	101.6	101.1	101.8	101.9	101.4	101.1	101.9
Aug	101.9	102.2	101.2	101.6	102.1	101.6	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	101.5	101.9	102.5	101.8	101.7	101.6R
Dec	102.4	102.8	101.7	101.7	102.3R	101.8	101.7	101.8R
1998								
Jan	102.2	102.1	101.8	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.3	101.7
Feb	102.5	102.4	102.1	102.0	102.8	101.9	101.7	102.0
Mar	102.6	102.7	102.2	101.8	103.0	102.1	101.9	101.8R
Apr	103.0	103.3	102.3	102.4	103.2	102.6	102.1	101.9R
May	103.3	103.8	102.1	102.9	103.7	102.8	102.2	102.3R
Jun	103.3	103.7	101.9	102.8	103.7	103.0	102.3	102.4R
Jul	103.2	103.1	101.9	103.0	103.3	102.5	101.9	102.7R
Aug	103.2	103.5	101.9	102.6	103.2	102.7	102.0	102.6R
Sep	103.3	104.0	101.7	102.5	103.6	103.1	102.1	102.2R
Oct	103.3	103.9	101.9	102.5	103.5	103.0	102.0	102.0R
Nov	103.3	104.0	102.0	102.5	103.6	102.7	101.9	102.0R
Dec	103.4	104.3	102.2	102.4	103.4	102.6	102.0	102.0R
1999								
Jan	103.2P	103.7	102.1P	102.8	103.6	102.4	101.7	101.9
Increases on a year earlier								
Annual averages								
1996	2.4E	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.1R	1.1	2.1	1.2
1997	1.7E	1.8R	1.2	1.5	1.9R	1.2	1.3	1.5
1998	1.3P	1.5	0.8P	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.7
Monthly								
1997								
Oct	1.7E	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.5R
Nov	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.6R
Dec	1.6E	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.4
1998								
Jan	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.5	1.7	1.8	0.6	0.7R
Feb	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.6R
Mar	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.5R
Apr	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.0	0.9R
May	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.9R
Jun	1.6	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.8R
Jul	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.8R
Aug	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6R
Sep	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.5R
Oct	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.4R
Nov	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.4R
Dec	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.2R
1999								
Jan	0.9P	1.6	0.3P	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.2

Notes: a Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each member state of the European Union for the purpose of international comparisons. This is in the context of one of the convergence criteria for monetary union as required by the Maastricht treaty. The rules underlying the construction of the HICPs for EU member states were published in a Commission Regulation of 9 September 1996. The HICPs replace the Interim Indices of Consumer Prices which were published by Eurostat in a monthly news release.
b Figures for Irish Republic for 1996 are only available on a quarterly basis.
c Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.

R Revised
P Provisional
E Estimate

RETAIL PRICES

EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)^a H.21

1996=100	Greece	Irish Republic ^b	Italy ^c	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
	CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
Annual averages								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
1998	110.2	103.4	103.9	102.4	103.7P	104.2	103.7	102.9
Monthly								
1996								
Nov	102.2	100.8	100.9	100.6	100.5	100.7	100.8	100.2
Dec	103.4	101.2E	101.0	100.6	100.4	100.7	101.1	100.2
1997								
Jan	102.7	100.3	101.2	100.7	100.4	101.1	101.3	100.4
Feb	102.3	100.9	101.3	101.0	100.6	101.2	101.2	100.4
Mar	104.7	101.0	101.5	100.9	101.6	101.3	101.3	101.0
Apr	105.6	101.1	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.4	101.3	101.7
May	106.1	101.1	101.9	101.0	101.9	102.1	101.4	101.8
Jun	106.5	101.4	101.9	101.1	101.3	101.8	101.4	101.8
Jul	104.3	101.2	101.9	101.3	101.4	101.8	101.6	101.6
Aug	104.5	100.9	101.9	101.5	101.8	102.3	102.1	101.7
Sep	106.3	101.4	102.0	101.8	102.9	102.2	102.6	103.0
Oct	106.8	101.5	102.4	102.0	103.0	102.1	102.6	103.1
Nov	07.3	101.9	102.7	102.1	103.0	102.6	102.7	102.9
Dec	08.1	102.2	102.8	102.1	102.6	102.8	103.0	102.9
1998								
Jan	07.1	101.5	103.1	102.2	102.0	102.7	103.2	102.5
Feb	06.5	102.0	103.4	102.1	102.7	102.5	102.9	102.4
Mar	09.2	102.5	103.6	102.2	103.8	102.8	103.0	102.7
Apr	11.0	103.1	103.8	102.0	104.2	103.6	103.2	103.1
May	11.4	103.5	103.9	102.3	104.0	104.3	103.4	103.4
Jun	11.7	104.0	104.0	102.3	103.5	104.5	103.4	103.2
Jul	09.3	103.7	104.0	102.5	103.2	104.7	103.9	102.9
Aug	09.4	103.9	104.1	102.5	103.2	104.6	104.2	102.3
Sep	11.6	104.2	104.1	102.5	104.2	104.4	104.2	102.9
Oct	11.6	104.1	104.3	102.5	104.5	104.7	104.2	103.2
Nov	11.5	104.1	104.4	102.6	104.5	105.3	104.1	103.0
Dec	12.1	104.4	104.5	102.5	104.1	105.7	104.4	102.9
1999								
Jan	10.8	103.6	104.6P	100.8	104.1P	105.3	104.7	102.5
Increases on a year earlier								
Annual averages								
1996	7.9	2.2	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8
1997	5.4	1.2	1.9R	1.4R	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8R
1998	4.5	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.8P	2.2	1.8	1.0
Monthly								
1996								
Nov	4.6	0.8E	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.7
Dec	5.0	1.1	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.7
1997	4.5	1.0E	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.7
1998								
Jan	4.3	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.1
Feb	4.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.3	1.7	2.0
Mar	4.3	1.5	2.1	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.7
Apr	5.1	2.0	2.2	1.1	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.4
May	5.0	2.4	2.0	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.6
Jun	4.9	2.6	2.1	1.2	2.2	2.7	2.0	1.4
Jul	4.8	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.3
Aug	4.7	3.0	2.2	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.1	0.6
Sep	5.0	2.8	2.1	0.7	1.3	2.2	1.6	-0.1
Oct	4.5	2.6	1.9	0.5	1.5	2.5	1.6	0.1
Nov	3.9	2.2	1.7	0.5	1.5	2.6	1.4	0.1
Dec	3.7	2.2	1.7	0.4	1.5	2.8	1.4	0.0
1999								
Jan	3.5	2.1	1.5P	-1.4	2.1P	2.5	1.5	0.0

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

Statistical enquiry points

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings and productivity

Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01928 792442
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement	01928 792442
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, regions, agreements, pension categories, age, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked	01928 792077/8
Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region; earnings of low paid workers	0171 533 6094
Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs	01928 792442

Economic activity and inactivity 0171 533 6094

Employment

Annual Employment Survey	01928 792690
	carole.sutton@ons.gov.uk seth.kay@ons.gov.uk
Short-term Turnover Employment Statistics	
Employment jobs tables	duncan.macgregor@ons.gov.uk
General enquiries	jon.reese@ons.gov.uk
Workforce jobs, by industry and by region; new hours index	01928 792563
Labour Force Survey: full- and part-time; self-employment; temporary work; second jobs; occupations; men and women; ethnicity; region; people with disabilities; hours worked (usual and actual for groups of workers)	0171 533 6094

Labour disputes 01928 792825

Labour Force Survey 0171 533 6094

New Deal (ES) 0114 259 6425

Qualifications (DfEE) 0114 259 3787

Redundancy statistics 0171 533 6094

Retail Prices Index

Ansafone service	0171 533 5866
Enquiries	0171 533 5874

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

Small firms (DTI) 0114 259 7538
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labour.market@ons.gov.uk

Recorded announcement of headline statistics on economic activity, inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacancies, earnings, productivity and unit wage costs 0171 533 6175

Skills and Enterprise Network 0114 259 4075

RPI data can be found in ONS Business Monitor MM 23

HISTORICAL DATA

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

Claimant count data from 1971 are on Nomis®.

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

LFS data from 1984 (some from 1979) are in the *LFS Historical Supplement*. Available from ONS Direct, Room D.140, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport NP9 1XG.

For enquiries see numbers listed above.

ON-LINE

Information about ONS, its services and data is available on the World Wide Web at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk>
For more information see p220.

Nomis® (the Office for National Statistics' on-line labour market statistics database). See advert on p178. 0191 374 2468

National Statistics Databank provides macro and micro economic time series in an electronic format. Each time series has a four-letter identifying code, known as a CDID, which is shown at the top of each column of data that is available on the databank. The datasets are available either on diskette or on-line via the Internet. 0171 533 5675
c.bird.ons.ggs@gtnet.gov.uk

SPSS MR (formerly Quantime; on-line and other access to Labour Force Survey data) 0171 625 7222

ONS STATFAX gives anyone with a fax machine instant access to the latest labour market statistics. The first two pages of the latest monthly LMS National Press Notice are available within moments of the official release time of 9.30am. The number to ring is 0336 416036. Calls are charged at 50p per minute. Contact ONS on 0171 533 6363 if you have any problems.



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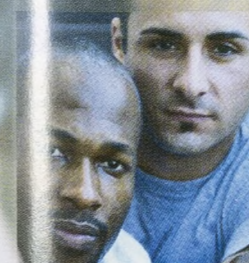
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