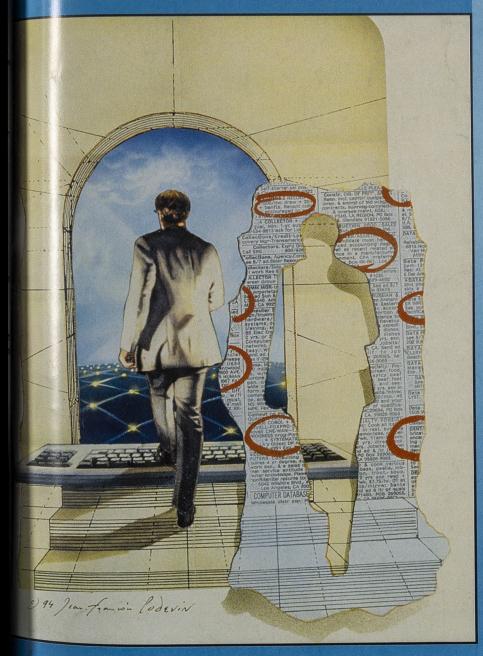




AN 1998 Our Market



THIS MONTH...

 New Deal for the young unemployed

PLUS...

- Incidence and repeat spells of unemployment
- LFS grossing
- Standard errors for the AES

November 1998



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Labour Market Update



Data released on or before 14 October 1998 All figures are seasonally adjusted and for the UK unless otherwise stated. For detailed figures, definitions and concepts see the Labour Market Data section.

Rising employment indicated by June-August 1998 Labour Force Survey (LFS).

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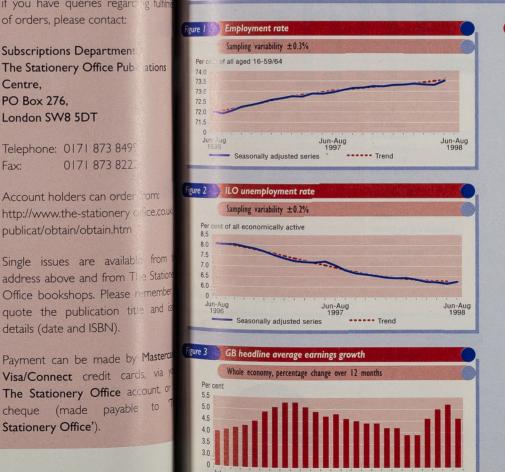
Falling unemployment at a lower rate than in the spring. The claimant count continues to fall.

ne average earnings growth in July 1998 down from a revised June rate. Hea

ges to be some further improvement in the labour market. LFS data for June-August 1998 indicate the employment rate was 73.6 per cent, up from 73.4 per cent in the me months and up from 73.0 per cent a year ago. The ILO unemployment rate was 6.3 per cent, unchanged from the preceding three months and down from 7.1 per cent a year sumates of these series suggest continuing employment growth and unemployment falling, with recent falls less than those estimated for spring 1998. The average monthly fall in count was 19,000 in the three months and 12,000 in the six months to September 1998. Annual average earnings growth has fallen.

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

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cturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing employee jobs, labour dispute	es
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SUMMARY

- Employment rate was 73.6 per cent among people of working age in June-August 1998 period, up from 73.4 per cent in March-May 1998 and up from 73.0 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- ILO unemployment rate was 6.3 per cent in June-August 1998 period, unchanged from the March-May 1998 rate and down from 7.1 per cent a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- Employment was 27.17 million in June-August 1998, up 307,000 over the year (Table B.1).
- Workforce jobs fell 124,000 over the guarter to 27.02 million in June 1998, but have risen 254,000 over the year (Table B.11).
- ILO unemployment level was 1.82 million in June-August 1998. This is 226,000 lower than a year ago (Table C.1).
- Claimant count down 11,900 in month to September to 1.30 million. Claimant count rate in September was 4.6 per cent, unchanged on the month (Table C.11).
- Economic activity rate was 78.7 per cent among people of working age in June-August 1998, up from 78.4 per cent in March-May 1998 and up from 78.6 per cent a year earlier (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate was 21.3 per cent among people of working age in the June-August 1998 period, down from 21.6 per cent in March-May 1998 and down from 21.4 per cent a year earlier (Table D.3).
- GB headline rate for average earnings growth was 4.6 per cent higher in July compared with a year earlier. This is down 0.6 percentage points from the revised June rate (Figure 3, Table E.1).
- New vacancies notified to Jobcentres up 4,000 in September to 221.600 (Table G.1).
- Stock of unfilled vacancies up 900 in September to 298,400 (Table G.1).

Labour Market

EMPLOYMENT

- People in full-time employment up 138,000 since March-May 1998 to 20.46 million in June-August 1998. People in part-time employment down 19,000 over the same period to 6.70 million (Table B.1).
- Men in employment up 51,000 since March-May 1998 to 15.02 million in June-August 1998, and women up 71,000 in the same period to 12.14 million. (Figures 4 and 5, Table B 1)
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 35,000 in the three months to August compared with the same three months a year ago, at 4.07 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 902 million during June-August 1998, up 1.1 per cent on June-August 1997. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.1 per cent over the year combined with an increase of 0.1 per cent in average actual weekly hours (*Table B.21*).

UNEMPLOYMENT

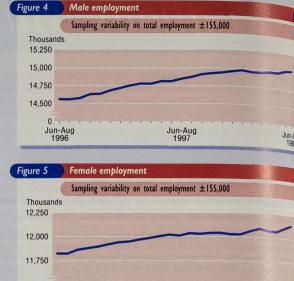
- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months down 24,000 over the year to 268,000 in June-August 1998 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 183,000 in year to stand at 539,000 in June-August 1998 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 48,000 over the year to stand at 446,000 in June-August 1998 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK Government Office Regions (unadjusted) down in all regions over the year except Yorkshire and the Humber (up 0.5 percentage points) and Wales (up 0.1 percentage point). Highest rate is in Merseyside at 11.9 per cent and lowest is in the South East and Eastern regions at 4.6 per cent (Figure 7, Table C.11).
- Claimant count over 12 months (unadjusted) shows a fall of 161,200 over the year to 369,800 in July 1998 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (unadjusted) stood at 359,300 in July 1998, a fall of 63,500 over the year (Table C.12).
- Claimant count over 12 months aged 18 to 24 (unadjusted) stood at 49,900 in July 1998, a fall of 27,700 over the year (Table C.12).

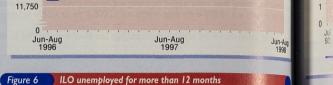
Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (unadjusted)

July 1998	Change on year
116,796	down 33,402
184,464	down 103,085
301,260	down 136,487
	116,796 184,464

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 28.98 million in June-August 1998. Of this total, 16.13 million were men and 12.85 million were women (*Table D.1*).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.65 million in June-August 1998. Of this total 5.29 million people did not want a job and 2.14 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 307,000 in the year to June-August 1998 period was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 226,000, an increase in the number of economically inactive of 74,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 155,000 (Table A. I).
- Economic activity rate for men was 84.5 per cent of all persons of working age in June-August 1998, up from 84.3 per cent in March-May 1998, while the rate for women was 72.2 per cent for the same period, up from 71.9 per cent from March-May 1998 (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.5 per cent in June-August 1998, down from 15.7 per cent in March-May 1998, while the rate for women was 27.8 per cent for the same period, down from 28.1 per cent in March-May 1998 (Table D.2).





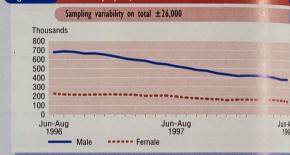
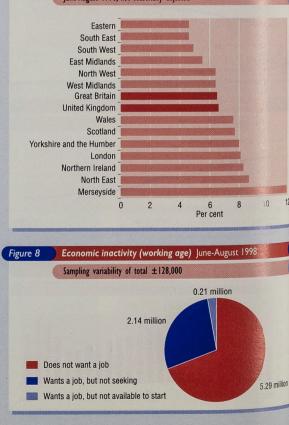
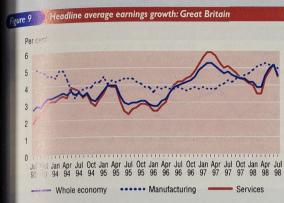
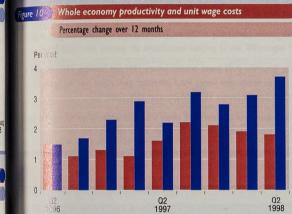


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs) June-August 1998, not seasonally adjusted

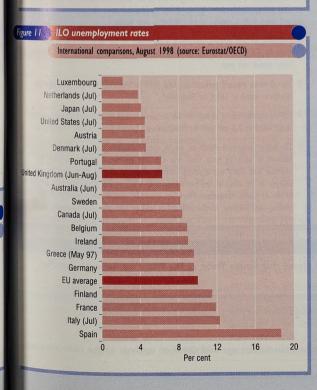


Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs have been revised as a result of the rebasing of the Index of Production. Rebasing involves re-refrencing the index onto a 1995=100 base and updating the weights to reflect the relative importance of each industry. This month also sees the release of the rebased Average Earnings Index. A number of methodological improvements have also been introduced (see article elsewhere in the issue).





Productivity Unit wage costs



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 195,000 people made redundant in the period June-August 1998. This compares with 190,000 in the period June-August 1997 (Table C.41).
- Results for the june-August 1998 period showed that 1.1 per cent of male employees and 0.6 per cent of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 42 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to July 1998 was provisionally estimated to be 4.6 per cent, a decrease of 0.6 percentage points from the June figure (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to August 1998 was 4.4 per cent (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline increase for July was 5.0 per cent, a decrease of 0.2 percentage points from the June rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The production industries increase was 4.8 per cent for July, a decrease of 0.1 percentage points from the June figure (*Table E.1*).
- In the service industries the increase was 4.5 per cent in July, a decrease of 0.7 percentage points from the June rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Private sector headline average earnings were 4.7 per cent higher in July compared with a year earlier, down 0.7 percentage points from the June rate (Table E. I).
- Public sector headline average earnings were 4.6 per cent higher in July compared with a year earlier, an increase of 0.1 percentage point from the June rate (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 0.3 per cent higher in the three months ending August 1998 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 0.7 per cent higher in the three months ending August 1998 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 4.2 per cent in the three months ending August 1998 compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 1.8 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1998 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Toble B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 3.7 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1998 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK 1996 percentage in employment (70 per cent) is higher than all EU countries except Denmark (76 per cent), Sweden (75 per cent) and Austria (70 per cent).
- UK ILO unemployment rate in June-August 1998 was 6.3 per cent, below EU average of 10.0 per cent and lower than all EU countries except the Netherlands, Portugal, Denmark, Luxembourg and Austria (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 13.6 per cent is lower than all EU countries except Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland, Austria, Portugal and the Netherlands.
- In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 1.3 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to August, compared with 1.3 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 0.6 per cent and in Germany by 0.7 per cent. Outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 1.0 per cent in the USA and by 1.0 per cent in Canada over the year to August. In Japan prices rose by 0.1 per cent over the year to June (Table H.22).

News and research

VACANCIES

- New vacancies notified to lobcentres were 6,500 lower than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- Stock of unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres 2,400 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- Placings by Jobcentres up 4,000 in September 1998 to stand at 116,800 (Table G.I).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of working days lost in the twelve months to August 1998 is provisionally estimated to be 279,000, from 172 stoppages. 50 per cent of the days lost were in the transport, storage and communication group, 11 per cent were in manufacturing, and 9 per cent were lost in construction.
- Number of working days lost in August 1998 is provisionally estimated to be 24,200, from 12 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G12).

TRAINING (not seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated)

- Seasonally adjusted, 3.3 million (14.6 per cent) employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview during spring 1998. This is 59,000 more than the previous quarter (Table B.41).
- The number participating in work-based training for adults in England and Wales as at 2 August 1998 was 34 per cent lower than it was 12 months earlier (Table EI)
- The proportion of leavers from work-based training for adults between January 1997 and December 1997 who were in a job six months after leaving was 2 percentage points higher than the figures for leavers between January 1996 and December 1996. The latest monthly figures have flattened off (Table F.3).





- The proportion who gained a full qualification in the same period was 30 per cer the same as the previous year (Table F.4).
- The number participating in Other Training (OT) in England and W is as at 2 August 1998 was 26 per cent lower than in the previous year (Table
- The proportion of OT leavers between January 1997 and December 1997 the were in a job six months after leaving was I percentage point higher than the fores for leavers between January 1996 and December 1996 (Table F.5).
- The proportion of OT leavers who gained a full qualification in the same period was 3 percentage points higher than for leavers a year earlier (Table F.6).
- The number of people on Modern Apprenticeships in England and Wales wa 117,200 as at 2 August 1998 (Table F.1).

Focus on the South West sis of the labour market in the

J analy th West is featured in ONS' fifth pubthe Regional Focus series, the South West. The report while the region is relatively and enjoys one of the lowest nent rates in the UK, there are le differences between the east the area.

> ere 2.4 million people in the in the South West in 1996-97 cent were in employment, the hest proportion of all the regions. region, the proportion ranged cent in Torbay to 97 per cent in Self-employment played a large employment total, with 15 per labour force self-employed, the oportion of any region. Again, differences within the area in ornwall and Dorset the selfcounted for about one in five of force, while in Swindon the proas low as one in 15. omic activity rate was, at 63 per st identical to that of the UK as a

wever, the picture changes when ension age or over are excluded: a per cent put the South West behind South East and Eastern. The verall high economic activity rate of working age applied to both women. Between 1993 and 1997 or men was consistently in the top UK, while that for women was The report portrays the region as a "tale of

economies", with the north and east rel-

atively prosperous with high value-added industries, while the south western peninsula and rural economies have suffered from the structural decline of traditional industries such as mining, agriculture, fisheries and defence. This difference was partly reflected in the proportions employed in different industries and occupations. For example, fewer than 10 per cent of employee jobs in Cornwall were in the financial and business services sector, compared with more than 22 per cent in the former county of Avon. Despite the decline of the previously mentioned traditional industries, the proportions employed in them were still higher than the UK averages, showing the South West's continuing dependence on them.

The report shows that average gross weekly full-time earnings in the South West - £382 for male employees and £275 for female employees - were lower than the UK average for both men and women. As with other aspects of the labour market, average weekly earnings varied considerably within the region. Full-time male average weekly earnings ranged from £315 in Cornwall to £484 in Swindon; for full-time women, the weekly earnings ranged from f241 in Cornwall to £302 in Swindon and Bristol.

In the South West as a whole, weekly earnings were highest for full-time men in financial intermediation (\pounds 545) and the electricity. gas and water supply industries (£511); they were lowest for those employed in agriculture, hunting and forestry (£258). Among full-time women, those working in education received the highest weekly earnings (£343),

while those in the hotel and restaurant industry received the lowest (£172).

ONS NEWS

Part-time working was more prevalent in the South West than in any other region with as many as 30 per cent of employees working part-time. Similarly, around 5.5 per cent of male employees and 8.5 per cent of female employees in employment had a second job, the highest proportions in the UK. Changes in the unemployment rate have followed a similar pattern to that of Great Britain, falling steadily since winter 1992/3. However, the rate in the South West was consistently below the national rate and was one of the lowest in the country (5.0 per cent). At 3.9 per cent, the claimant count was also among the lowest. Despite this, there were areas of relatively high unemployment. These included the Falmouth travel-to-work area, where the claimant count rate, at 7.0 per cent, was among the highest in England, Penwith and the Isles of Scilly (6.7 per cent) and Helston (6.5 per cent).

Unemployed people in the South West were generally better qualified than average among the unemployed in the UK as a whole, reflecting the higher than average qualification levels of the region's labour force: some 14 per cent of the ILO unemployed were educated to higher education levels, compared with 10 per cent nationally. Other chapters in Focus on the South West look at population; the economy; education and training; transport and the environment; and the quality of life.

• Focus on the South West. ISBN 0 11 621064 8. The Stationery Office, £30.

NEW RESEARCH

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross domestic product (GDP) in the second quarter of 1998 was 0.5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas, GDP in the second quarter of 1998 was 0.4 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail sales volumes in the three months to July were 1.1 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 3.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to August was 0.3 per cent higher compared with the previous three months and 0.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Construction output in the second quarter of 1998 was 2.6 per cent lower than the previous guarter but 0.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Business investment in the second guarter of 1998 was 2.7 per cent lower than the previous quarter and 7.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Government consumption in the second quarter of 1998 was up 0.9 per cent on the previous quarter and 2.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.

- The balance of trade in goods in the three months to July we in deficit £1.2 billion slightly down from a deficit of £1.6 billion in the previous ee months and down from a surplus of £0.1 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to june were down by 0.7 per cent on the previous three months and up by 0.6 per ent on the same neriod last year
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) increased by 0.4 per cent over the month to stand at 164.4 for September.
- The 12-month rate of change for the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index stood at 2.5 per cent for September, unchanged from August.
- The largest downward effects on the all items 12-month rate came from housing off followed by motoring costs. There was a smaller downward effect from prices for seasonal food. There was a strong, partially offsetting, upward effect from fuel and in charges as the effect of last year's reduction in VAT on household fuel bills dropped to of the 12-month comparison. There was a smaller upward effect from prices for clothing and footwear which continued to recover from the record summer sales.

If you have any comments or suggestion on the Labour Market Update please ring Emma Woby at the Office for National Statistics, tel. 0171 533 6112.

Next month

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

skills shortage

fects on employers and produce propos-

for solving it, has been published by

ormation Builders. Both employers

d those responsible for teaching IT

re interviewed. According to the sur-

cational establishments is resulting in

the majority of the employers (74 per cent)

firm that there is an IT skills shortage but

several reasons for this, in addition to

at is being taught in IT education, includ-

high salaries paid to those with skills,

than investing in those without skills;

uous market developments making it

cult to keep up-to-date with IT changes;

Durces being drained by the Year 2000

ruitment problems in the IT industry.

the wrong IT skills being taught in

NEW survey, which aimed to establish problem; and lack of investment in training. The biggest mismatch between what is causes of the IT skills gap, clarify its

taught and what is required by employers concerned programming. Some 62 per cent of the employers regarded it as a key technical skill, compared with 28 per cent of the teachers. More emphasis was placed on teaching office productivity, such as word processing packages, with 86 per cent of the teachers seeing this as essential compared with 56 per cent of the employers.

Some 55 per cent of the employers said that education was providing few of the appropriate skills, a view that actually found agreement with a number of academics: 16 per cent considered their courses were providing students with few or no skills, and only 35 per cent felt they were fully providing the necessary skills required by business. The report points out that

educational establishment are also suffering from the IT skills shortage, with nearly twothirds of the academic institutions reporting difficulties in recruiting IT teaching staff, partly because of the higher salaries offered by business, and 80 per cent finding the rapid changes in IT a barrier to effective teaching.

Although 45 per cent of employers interviewed have responded to the shortage by investing in training, high proportions had hired more contract staff (73 per cent), brought in consultants (61 per cent), or even delayed projects (59 per cent).

• Bridging The Gap, £25. Information Builders, Wembley Point, Harrow Road, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 6DE, tel. 0181 982 4700, fax 0181 982 4764, e-mail uk@ibi.com

highest or second highest.

th

Bookshelf

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

World Employment Report

A MAJOR report from the International Labour Office details a "grim" outlook for global employment, with the situation likely to get worse as a result of the east Asian financial crisis - which is expected to add another 10 million to the unemployment statistics by the end of this year.

The ILO estimates that some one billion workers - one-third of the world's labour force - are either unemployed or underemployed. Of these, some 140 million are actually unemployed, while about 25 to 30 per cent of the world's workers are underemployed - either working substantially less than full-time but wanting to work longer, or earning less than a living wage.

The World Employment Report 1998-99 says that the employment situation "remains largely grim and the pressing need to find new ways to overcome barriers to employment poses a common and urgent challenge for countries around the globe." This picture contrasts sharply with developments expected since the last report in 1996, when the ILO said that a number of encouraging signs heralded a global economic revival that would cut both unemployment and underemployment.

Although economic growth in the developed countries - particularly the UK, Canada and the US - had been encouraging, it was also uneven, with unemployment rising in France, Germany, Italy and Japan.

In other regions the picture is almost consistently gloomy. Three decades of sustained growth in parts of Asia have been ended by a financial crisis that has seen unemployment rise steeply in many countries. There are fears that this will also have a knock-on effect in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Unemployment remains high in the 'transition economies' in central and eastern Europe, while real wages are generally far lower than they were before the collapse of communism. Although Latin America has experienced improvement in general output indicators, unemployment in the region has increased, reaching 7.4 per cent in 1997. Africa has enjoyed a 'slight improvement' in the employment situation in many countries, but the ILO warns against undue optimism, pointing out that the economically active population is predicted to grow substantially between now and 2010, with an estimated 8.7 million new job-seekers expected to enter the labour market every year.

As well as the regional overview of unemployment, the report also looks at the position and prospects of particular groups of workers that the ILO regards as vulnerable, such as unemployed young people; the long-term unemployed; older displaced workers; workers in the informal sector; women; and workers with disabilities.

Concern is expressed at the high levels of unemployed young people in both developed and developing countries - an estimated 60 million people between 15 and 24 want work but cannot find it, and youth unemployment is running at 20 per cent in many countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Targeted programmes used by a number of developed countries have "amounted to temporary palliatives rather than sustainable solutions."

The number of long-term unemployed, especially in Europe, is also giving cause for concern - in 1996 about half the 9 million total unemployed in the European Union (EU) had been out of work for more than a year. The report says that the greater the duration of unemployment, the higher the risk of a person's skills deteriorating, along with their likelihood of finding work. At the other end of the working age scale, factors such as age discrimination, changes in work organisation and social security policies have increased the numbers of unemployed older workers. Many older workers ultimately withdraw from the labour force, says the report, because the chances of securing work are so small: in many industrialised countries the decline in labour force participation rates has been especially pronounced among older men.

In contrast, since 1980 women have accounted for almost 80 per cent of the increase in the workforce in the EU. This involves two opposing trends: the expansion and 'feminisation' of low-level jobs in the service sector, and the growing nume of high-level jobs obtained by women as result of educational achievement. However there were fewer instances of women making an impact in traditionally makdominated jobs at intermediate and lower skill levels as a result of training

While highlighting the immediate shot, term impact of the world financial criss, the ILO also looks beyond this to the effects of globalisation, tech ology and lack of skills. It points out that many countries are suffering from long-tean employ ment problems that can only be solved b the combined action of governments employer organisations and trad unions. The main theme of the report is how training can be used to increase employability, and it examines how raking education tion and skill levels can promo econom growth and overcome the socie exclusion of vulnerable groups, such as yeang people the long-term unemployed and Ider work ers. Separate chapters look in a tail at the impact of globalisation and technologia change, especially in increasing the deman for skilled labour; improving the efficient of training systems; the impact e education and training on competitiveness a growth; women and training in the global economy; and the impact of training on the employability of vulnerable roups workers.

Different approaches to training around the world are surveyed, with the strength and weaknesses of each system outlind. The report highlights that there is not an ideal training system but, to repond successfully to training needs and changes in the demand and nature of skills, a system needs to take account of three factors a solid educational base; an incentive structure in which training priorities are directed by real economic demand; and institution arrangements by which governments employers and workers contribute to improving performance and efficiency.

• World Employment Report 1998. International Labour Office. £19.95. ISB 92 2 110827 9.

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NATIONAL STATISTICS

Research programme quarterly update

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

		DfEE Projects completed since I A gust 1998
Development of a national framework of Individual Learning Accounts – research on borrowing via ILAs and the potential role of	135/98	Added value of Level I Basic Skills for employability (TfW Higher Level Basic Skills pilot)
credit unions OFSTED/DfEE joint research: homework policy and guidance	191/98	Research on the millennium bug training initiative
		Projects started since I A Sust 1998
Evaluation of early Individual Learning Accounts activity	143/98	A baseline survey of parents' demand for childcare and a survey of factors influencing the
Impact of school transition and transfer on pupil	199/98	use of paid childcare Review of literature and research on thinking skills

- Secondary analysis of the National Adu 178/98 Learning Survey dataset
- 186/98 Career Development Loans: training p viders survey 137/98
 - Time use survey

Qualitative study of the disability symbol

Contact: Pauline Heather, tel. 0114 259 6266

EMPLOYMENT S

RVICE

per 199

Projects published in quarter ending 30 Septer

Obtaining results Contact: Maria Strudwick, tel. 0114259 6420

progress and attainment

flexible workers

Economics research seminar project

The 1998 ESF Objective 3 leavers survey

Research on the training and development of

Centralised vacancy taking Contact: Maria Strudwick, tel. 0114259 6420

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

> DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY Complete project

Assessment of the 1995 regulations on consultation procedures for collective redundancies

	Ongoin
Employment status of individuals in non-standard forms of employment Third periodic survey of industrial tribunal applications The 1998 Workplace Employee Relations Survey Social partnership in practice	Costs and benefits of European works councils Earnings mobility and dispersion Survey on part-time and fixed-term contract work Survey of recruitment agencies
	Future projects

Evaluation of initial impact of the Working Time Regulations Evaluation of the legal officers pilot

Growth in industrial tribunal applications Impact of employment rights legislation on small firms

Initial evaluation of arbitration of unfair dismissal disputes

Details on all the DTI research projects are available on the EMAR website (http://www.dti.gov.uk/emar).

nth 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

Labour Market Spotlight

Contents for November 1998

pnomic activity of young people (LFS)

Market Statistics Helpline:

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- Shiftworking (LFS) 4 A
- kness absence (LFS)
- omen in the labour market (LFS)
- Earning levels inside and outside London (LFS)
- 4 Economic status of people with work-limiting health problems or disabilities (LFS)

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

mic activity of young people

Young people by academic age, United Kingdom, summer 1998, not seasonally adjusted

			Aca	demic age	(in years)		Thousand
		All p	ersons	actine age	All	Men	Women
	16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19	16-19
In employment							
	430	468	483	436	1,818	950	868
Not in FTE	195	293	340	316	1,144	645	499
in FTE	235	176	143	120	674	304	369
ILO snemployed							
All	84	100	80	69	334	204	130
Not in FTE	44	73	58	50	224	4	83
In FTE	41	27	22	20	110	63	47
Economically inactive							
All	221	170	156	146	694	307	387
Not in FTE	33	47	52	66	198	52	146
In FTE	188	124	104	80	496	254	242
Total							
All	735	739	720	652	2,846	1,460	1,386
Not in FTE	272	412	451	432	1,566	839	727
In FTE	463	327	269	220	1,280	622	658
Economic activity rate (%)							
All	69.9	77.0	78.3	77.6	75.6	79.0	72.0
Not in FTE	87.8	88.7	88.4	84.7	87.4	93.8	80.0
In FTE	59.4	62.1	61.4	63.5	61.2	59.1	63.2
ILO unemployment rate (%)						Stan Hills	
All	16.4	17.6	14.3	13.7	15.5	17.7	13.0
Not in FTE	18.3	19.9	14.6	13.5	16.4	18.0	14.3
In FTE	14.7	13.4	13.5	14.1	14.0	17.1	11.3
						Source: Lat	oour Force Sur

The economic activity of young people is closely linked to their participation in full-time education (FTE). Although young people can be in both employment and education, there is particular interest in whether people of school age (and just over) who are no longer in full-time education choose to participate in the labour market. It is worth noting that these people may participate in part-time study or some other form of non-government supported training. Table 1 shows the economic and education status in summer 1998 of people who were aged between 16 and 19 on the previous 31 August.

- Of the 2.8 million people aged 16-19, 1.3 million (45 per cent) were in full-time education.
- Around 87 per cent of young people not in FTE were economically active, of whom 16 per cent were ILO unemployed.
- For those in FTE, 61 per cent were economically active, of whom 14 per cent were ILO unemployed
- There were slightly more women than men in full-time education (658,000 compared with 622,000).

177/98

239/97

152/98

109/98

121/98

131/98

132/98

Prenared by the Government do Statistical Service B

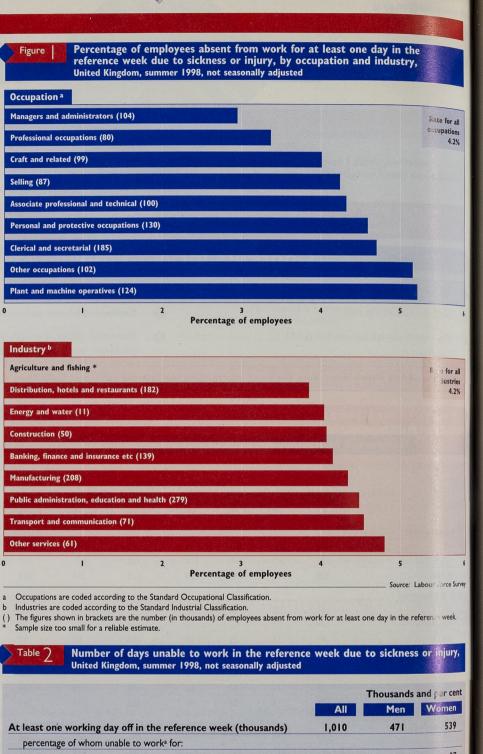
2 Sickness absence

Many companies telephone the Labour Market Statistics Helpline to enquire whether LFS data can help them to assess the levels of sickness absence in their company against the national background. The LFS collects information on people who have been absent from work due to sickness or injury for at least one day in the reference week. Figure 1 shows the percentages for employees in different occupational and industry groups in summer 1998.

- The rate of sickness absence for all employees was 4.2 per cent.
- Most occupations had sickness rates between 4 and 5 per cent, but the figure for managers and administrators was only 3 per cent.

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

- Approximately 1 million employees had at least one day in the reference week off due to sickness.
- In summer 1998, 4.8 per cent of women employees took at least one day of sickness absence (539,000) compared with 3.7 per cent of men (471,000).
- Of those who were off sick in the reference week, a quarter were away for just one day.
- Of those who were off sick in the reference week, about two in five were unable to work for six or seven days.



At least one working day off in the reference week (thousands)	1,010	471	539
percentage of whom unable to work ^a for:			
I day	26	26	27
2 days	14	14	15
3 days	8	8	8
4 days	5	6	5
5 days	4	5	4
All week ^b	41	41	42
Employees having no working days off in the reference week (thousands)	22,830	12,163	10,666
All employees ^c (thousands)	23,847	12,639	11,208
		Source: Labo	ur Force Survey

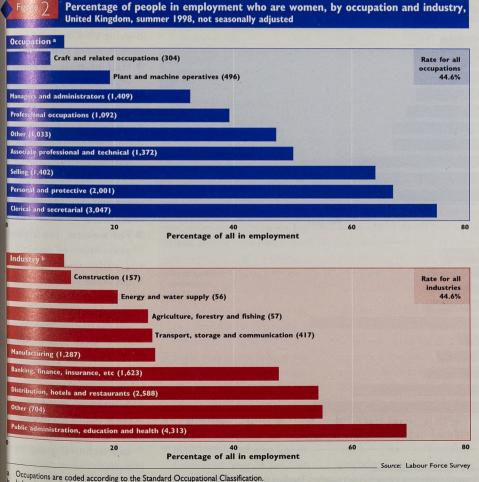
Includes days where the respondent would not normally work. Respondents who reported six or seven days unable to work due to sickness or injury.

Includes a small number of people who did not state whether they had taken a day off in the reference week due to sickness or injury.

in in the labour market 3 Wol

Labour market and family status of women, United Kingdom, summer 1998, not seasonally adjusted

						Т	housands and	per cen	
	All women ø		Women with dependent children (by age of youngest dependent child)					All men	
	16-59	All 0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		16-64	
All in employment	11,667	4,593	1,536	1,519	1,135	402	7,074	14,849	
-ull-time	6,676	1,868	554	551	545	221	4,809	13,704	
Part-Dirix	4,988	2,724	984	969	590	181	2,264	1,141	
Encloyees	10,799	4,181	1,398	1,384	1,039	361	6,618	12,496	
Temporary employees	925	328	96	128	83	21	597	855	
Sel. employed	758	375	124	125	89	37	384	2,225	
Ur hid family workers	53	28	Н	*	*	*	24	26	
Home workers	395	227	86	70	55	16	168	168	
LO memployed	735	302	137	104	49	13	433	1,156	
One year or more	142	60	16	27	14	*	82	385	
All economically active	12,402	4,894	1,673	1,623	1,184	415	7,508	16,004	
commically inactive	4,678	2,462	1,386	633	349	95	2,216	2,754	
[ota	17,080	7,356	3,058	2,256	1,532	510	9,724	18,758	
implosment rate (%)	68.3	62.4	50.2	67.4	74.1	78.9	72.8	79.2	
concernic activity rate (%)	72.6	66.5	54.7	72.0	77.2	81.4	77.2	85.3	
LO comployment rate (%)	5.9	6.2	8.2	6.4	4.1	3.1	5.8	7.2	



Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of women in employmen

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

- There were 11.7 million women of working age in employment in summer 1998.
- The employment rate for working-age women was 68 per cent (compared with 79 per cent for working-age men).
- Among women with dependent children, those whose youngest dependent child was between 0-4 years of age had the highest rate of ILO unemployment (8 per cent).

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

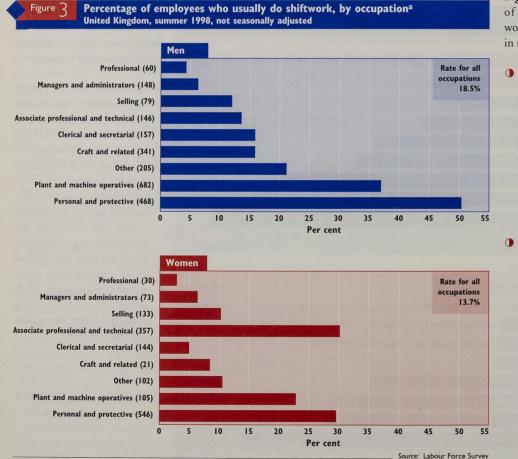
- More than half the people who worked in the clerical and secretarial, personal and protective, and selling occupations were women.
- There was a clear distinction between industries such as agriculture, construction, transport and communication, energy and water and the manufacturing industries, where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

4 Shiftworking

Types of shift pattern for male and female employees who usually work shifts in Table A their main job, United Kingdom, spring 1998, not seasonally adjusted

	All	Men	Women
Type of shiftwork			
Two-shift system early/late or double day shift	31	28	34
Three-shift working	17	19	13
Sometimes nights sometimes days	12	13	9
Night shifts	9	8	10
Evening or twilight shifts	5	3	7
Continental shifts	4	7	1
Split shifts	3	3	4
Morning shifts	2	2	2
Weekend shifts	1	*	*
Other type of shiftwork	17	16	19
All employees who usually work shifts ^a who gave a valid response (000s) (= 100%)	3,636	2,186	1,450
All employees who usually work shifts adjusted for non-response ^b (000s) (=100%)	3,798	2,288	1,511
* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.	Sour	rce: Labou	r Force Surve

a Bases for calculation of percentages exclude a small number of people who did not state their type of shiftwork. b Estimates of levels can be obtained by multiplying the percentages by the adjusted for non-response figure.



a Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.

() The figures in brackets give the number (in thousands) usually doing shiftwork in each ocupation. They have been adjusted for non-response using the aggregate responses for all men and women who answered the shiftworking questions.

The spring quarter LFS can be used to look at the prevalence of different working patterns Table 4 shows the types of shift patterns for male and female employees who usually worked a shift system in their main job.

Per cent

In spring 1998, 3.8 million employees usually worked shifts, accounting for around 16 per ceat of all employees. In addition, 86,000 self-employed people (2.5 per cen) usually worked a shift system (these figures have been djusted for non-response). • The most frequent worked

shift pattern for both men and women was a 'vo shift' system.

Figure 3 shows the proportion of employees who usually worked shifts in their nain job in spring 1998, by occepation.

• Half of male en ployees working in the per onal and protective service group usually worked s ifts, of whom 40 per cent were policemen and security guards. Nearly four in ten male employees in the plant and machine operatives group also usually did shiftwork.

• For women, the highest proportion of employees usually working shifts occurred in the associate professional and technical, and personal and protective services groups (both 30 per cent). More than two-fifths of the female personal and protective service employees who worked shifts were care assistants or attendants, and seven out of ten of those in the associate professional and technical group were nurses.

orking (cont) l Shi

of shift pattern

All persons in employment who sually work shiftwork are asked he type of shift pattern that they vork	not always, involves one of weeks of mornings, follow one or more weeks of aft followed by one or more nights.
wo-states system with earlies and ates or buble day shifts: this is orms a two shifts of eight hours ach, 0600-1400 and 1400- 200, iffs are usually altered week or over longer intervals.	Night shift: if this is full-tir commonly 1800-0600, an continuing after midnight. code is used only for perr night work.
hree of working: the day is ivide into three working periods moving, afternoon and night.	Evening or twilight shifts: if full-time, most commonly 2400. Also used for a part shift 1700-2100 or 1800-2

Part-time evening shifts are usually called twilight shifts

Continental shifts: this is a continuous three-shift system that rotates rapidly, e.g. three mornings, then two afternoons, then two nights. Usually there is a break between shift changes.

Split shifts: these are full shifts divided into two distinct parts with a gap of several hours in between Used in industries where peak demands are met at different times of the day e.g. catering, passenger

transport and service industries.

Morning shift: if this is full-time, most commonly 0600-1400. This code is used if the morning shift is the only shift worked or worked part-time during the morning.

Weekend shift: this code is used for work during Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays (0600-1800), when there is no other work.

Other type of shift work: any other type of shift work which is not one of the above.

levels inside and outside London

Table 5

S can help to measure et that different factors, geographical location, ve on earning levels. Table 5 shows the average ourly pay, and numbers see d box), of full-time nployees (in their main job) whether they live or work in

In spring 1998 there were 21 per cent more male employees working in London than living there (1.5 compared with 1.3 million). The difference is due to the large number of . commuters who travel into London each day compared with the much smaller

numbers who commute out of London to work. The equivalent differential for women was notably smaller at 11 per cent (845,000 compared with 941,000). Commuters into London tend to earn more than those who live in London; hence, male employees who worked in London had average hourly pay that was 8 per cent higher than the average for those employees resident in London. The

commuting effect was far

Average gross hourly pay of full-time^a employees, by region of residence and region of work, United Kingdom, spring 1998, not seasonally adjusted

						£ per hour (gross)	
	Men			Women			
	UK London		Outside London ^b	UK	London	Outside London ^b	
Region of residence							
Hourly earnings	9.11	11.34	8.83	7.37	9.44	7.04	
Employees (thousands) ^c	11,317	1,281	10,030	6,155	845	5,310	
Region of work							
Hourly earnings	9.11	12.27	8.60	7.37	9.71	6.94	
Employees (thousands) ^c	11,317	1,549	9,729	6,155	941	5,208	
					So	urce: Labour Force Surve	

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

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ved by

Excludes those who did not state which region they lived or worked in, and those who worked outside the UK. See red hox

Earnings data in the LFS

LFS earnings data are available for employees but not the self-employed. Hourly earnings are based on the usual hours worked per week. Questions on earnings in the LFS from spring 1997 are only asked of respondents receiving their first and fifth interviews (prior to this they were only asked of people in their fifth interview); accordingly, a different grossing methodology is used and consequently the number of employees which earnings analyses will yield may differ very slightly from figures published elsewhere.

partly due to factors specific

to employment in London

(such as 'London

weighting'), and partly due

to the different occupational

less among women (their pay differential was only 3 per cent).

• Male employees who work in London earn, on average, 43 per cent (£3.66 per hour) more than their counterparts in the rest of the UK. This compares with male employees who live in London earning 28 per cent $(\pounds 2.51)$ more than those

who live outside London. • For female employees the differences were 40 and 34 per cent respectively (which translate into differences of £2.77 and £2.40). • These pay differentials are

and industry profiles depending on where people live and work. For example, commuters into London are likely to be employed in types of occupation (such as managers and administrators) and industries (such as banking, finance and insurance) that have high average rates of pay.

Feature

6 Economic status of people with work-limiting health problems or disabilities

Employment rate

A regular topic of interest Table 6 Economic activity of people^a with work-limiting disabilities,^b among callers to the Labour Market Statistics Helpline is the labour market status of disabled people. It is possible to define disability in a number of ways in the LFS. The number of disabled people will vary with the definition used. In this feature, it refers to those with a long-term health problem/disability that limits the kind or amount of paid work they can do (see red box). Other definitions, such as that in the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995, could be used and would vield different estimates.

Table 6 provides data on economically active disabled people compared with those without disabilities. Figure 4 shows what proportion of working-age people are worklimiting disabled within each Government Office Region.

- In spring 1998 there were 5.3 million people of working age (15 per cent) with work-limiting longterm disabilities in the UK. • People with disabilities were only half as likely to be economically active as those with no disability (42 per cent compared with 84 per cent).
- ILO unemployment rates were more than twice as high for the disabled as for the non-disabled.
- People in the North East and Wales were nearly twice as likely to have a worklimiting disability as those in the South East (21 per cent, 20 per cent and 11 per cent respectively).

United Kingd	om, spring 1998	3, not seaso	nally adjusted	
	Peo	ple with di	sabilities	Peo
	All	Men	Women	All
Economic activity rate	42.4	45.6	38.7	84.1

36.6

13.6

5,286

a People of working age. b See definition in red box

ILO unemployment rate

Base (thousands)

Figure 4Proportion of all working-age people who are disabled,^a by region United Kingdom, spring 1998, not seasonally adjusted

38 5

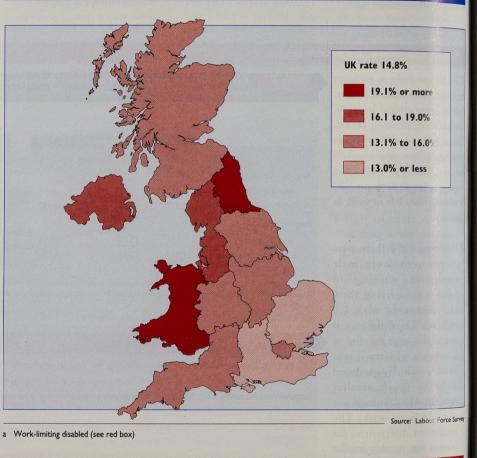
15.5

2,839

34.5

10.9

2.447



LFS definition of work-limiting disabilities

From spring 1997, the LFS asks all its working age respondents:

Do you have any health problems or disabilities that you expect will last more than a year?

If they answer yes to this question, they are then asked:

Does this health problem affect the KIND of paid work that you might do? •...or the AMOUNT of paid work that you might do?

If the respondent fulfills either of the last two criteria, they are defined as having a work-limiting disability.

For more information see 'Disabilities data from the LFS', Labour Market Trends, June 1998, pp321-35.

lew Deal for the young unemployed: monitoring and valiation

By Jane Hall, Employment Service, and Katrina Reid, Department for Education and Employment

Evalution is central to the policy, and the ent's ent Service, in collaborathe Department for ucation and Employment, will be le for the evaluation of the w Doll in Great Britain.

points

Per cen

omen

77.0

73.2

5.0

4,621

90.7

85.2

6.1

15,899

79.4

5.6

30,521

will be substantial inde-The evaluation of the New ough externally contracted projects.

use there is no single meahich would adequately meaerall success of the New e approach that has been depends on building a comicture of how it is working ng a wide range of methodologies at to ether will help the ES and EE assess how far the objectives ve been met.

The evaluation strategy falls into ee strands: the micro level impact the New Deal, that is the effect participants, employers, providthe ES and its partners; the ality of the different delivery angements; and the macro impact the New Deal.

The ES began issuing a monthly atistical press notice on the New eal in May 1998 containing the test monitoring information. A rallel ministerial press notice is so issued monthly. All final reports different strands of analysis of the ew Deal will be published. Labour arket Trends will also be used to seminate information contributing the monitoring and evaluation of New Deal



The Government's New Deal policy for 18 to 24-year-olds was launched nationwide in April. How will its effects be monitored and assessed?

Introduction

THIS article sets out the monitoring and evaluation arrangements that have been put in place across government for the New Deal for unemployed 18 to 24-year-olds. It briefly outlines the background to the wider New Deal, then examines the evaluation strategy, objectives and methods which have been developed for the New Deal for 18 to 24-year-olds. It goes on to set out Employment Service (ES) arrangements for monitoring the New Deal

(18-24). Finally, it explains the dissemination arrangements for New Deal evaluation.

Background - the New Deal

The overall objectives of the Government's New Deal¹ policies are: • to help into jobs:

- young and long-term unemployed people; and

- lone parents and disabled people who wish to work:

and to improve their prospects of staying and progressing in employment; and

• to increase the long-term employability of young and long-term unemployed people and of lone parents and disabled people who wish to work:

thereby making a positive contribution to sustainable levels of employment and to a reduction in social exclusion. This will be done:

- by integrating, within New Deal, help which:
- places young and long-term unemployed people more rapidly into jobs;
- encourages employers to recruit unemployed people;
- improves work skills, experience, qualifications, motivation, selfesteem, and jobsearch skills;
- enables the individual to choose the most appropriate method of obtaining and keeping jobs;
- maintains effective jobsearch, particularly in the Gateway and follow-through phases;
- by delivering this policy in a way which is tailored to individual needs:
- in a professional, efficient and cost-effective manner; through effective local partner-
- ships;
- ensuring equality of opportunity;
- providing community and environmental benefits:
- by ensuring that Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claimants in the groups covered by the New Deal are aware of, and carry out, their responsibilities.

New Deal for young unemployed - programme description

The client group for this programme is 18 to 24-year-olds who have claimed JSA continuously for six months and those who have been claiming for less than six months who are at risk of finding it particularly difficult to find work. The groups will take up one of a range of options following a Gateway period of support and guidance, unless they have found a job before then. Options

the Gateway, though if young people remain unemployed after four months they will be required to take up an option. Failure to do so will result in benefit sanctions. For those who reach the end of their option without keeping or finding work, there will be followthrough support, guidance and further training if needed.

become available to clients throughout

The Gateway

The Gateway period (which lasts for up to four months) includes intensive careers advice and guidance, help with jobsearch skills, skills and needs assessment, and confidence-building provision. The aim of the Gateway is to help as many people as possible find unsubsidised employment. For those individuals who have not secured employment there will be help in choosing the New Deal option which will most suit their needs. It is important to bear in mind that the movement of claimants onto the Gateway and then from the Gateway to one of the options will take time. New Deal will therefore be in operation for six to eight months before large numbers of participants can be expected to leave the Gateway for an option.

Obtions available

The options available to 18 to 24vear-olds are:

- employment with training and a subsidy to the employer;
- work experience with a voluntary organisation with training;
- work experience on an environment task force with training; or
- full-time education (primarily aimed at young people without NVQ level 2 or equivalent qualifications).

Under the first, jobs need to be permanent (over six months), and employers will receive a subsidy of £60 per week (£40 if the job is part-time) for six months. The employer must offer training for the equivalent of one day a week, either in-work or on day release, which must lead to an accredited qualification. Participants will receive a wage from the employer. Participants in voluntary organisations will receive one day a week or day release to stude for an approved qualification.

ronment task force will receive da release for education and training lead ing to an approved qualification because of the many extraneous factors Where the voluntary and environmen groups do not offer the participant. wage, they will receive an allowang level, because there is no experimental equivalent to their weekly JSA Bay control group. The approach that has equivalent to their weekly JSA pay. ment plus a grant of £400 which wi be divided into fortnightly payments building a composite picture of how All options, except the full-time education tion and training option, will last for six months

option can last up to 12 months. addition to these four options, the sure over all success. people who wish to presue self. The valuation strategy there employment will be identified ant effectively falls into three strands: given specialist help and suppor throughout their time on Ne Deal.

Pathfinder areas

Prior to the national roll-cut in Am 1998, 12 areas delivered the New De for 18 to 24-year-olds. From 5 Januar 1998 these 'pathfinder' areas offered the full range of New Deal elements These were not pilots, they were means from which lesson could be learned and good practice established Two private sector-led areas bega operating in advance of the nation roll-out.

Evaluation strategy, objectives and methods

Evaluation is central to Government's policy, and the ES, collaboration with the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE),1 responsible for the evaluation of the New Deal.

The evaluation strategy covers Gra Britain as a whole, but will be sensitive to issues of specific importance Scotland, Wales and the English regions. Discussions have been he with officials from Northern Ireland ensure that their evaluation of the Ne Deal is consistent with that planned^{IN} the rest of the UK.

Assessing the longer-term impacto the New Deal is complex. Ideally,

approved in-work training for at level evaluation should assess the impact of the New Deal on employment, unemdovment and other variables against Similarly, participants in the envi an assessment of the position had the New Deal not been introduced. At the macro level, this is difficult to do that will affect levels of employment and unemployment; and at the micro heen adopted therefore depends on the New Deal is working, using a wide range of methodologies that together n the ES assess how far the objec-The full-time education and training tives have been met. There is no single neasure which would adequately mea-

> The valuation strategy therefore • the nacro impact of the New Deal, the overall effects on the

ny; cro level impact of the New Deal that is the effect on participants employers, providers, the ES partners; and

the gality of the different delivery arran ements. These strands are outlined in more

tail bolow.

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ssessing the macro impact the New Deal

The parpose of the macro evaluation to assess the overall impact of the w Deal on: youth unemployment (stocks and

flows) and employment, after taking account of deadweight,² and shortterm substitution³ and displacement⁴ between participants and other unemployed young people;

the overall level of structural unemployment⁵ and sustainable employment after taking account of substitution and displacement between participants and other labour market participants; and

other economic variables such as wages, labour market participation, the numbers on welfare, public expenditure and tax revenues.

Achieving these objectives will be far ⁿ straightforward. Ideally, effective evaluation requires assessing the impact of the New Deal on employment and unemployment, and other variables, relative to a hypothetical situation in which the New Deal did not exist. In other words, it would be necessary to control for all the other changes which will be taking place in the economy, in addition to the effects of the New Deal.

Theoretically, it should be possible to do this using macro-econometric modelling techniques. However, for the effects of policy to be detected, they need to be greater than the errors in the fitted model which, in turn cannot be less than the measurement error in the statistics. It may be difficult to detect the impact of the New Deal at the macro-level for several reasons, such as: (a) the potential small size of the New Deal impact relative to the total labour market; (b) the number of observations available at the macrolevel; and (c) the size of the sampling error in relevant data sets.

Even where it does prove possible to obtain reliable estimates from macroeconometric modelling, it is not considered prudent to rely on any one method to give an estimate of the effect of the New Deal on total employment and unemployment and the wider economy. No one method will be sufficiently accurate to allow a judgement about the success of a policy which will have many direct and indirect effects to be based on a single figure. The results from a range of methods will need to be combined to produce an informed view of the broad order of magnitude of the New Deal effects.

The full range of methods which will be used to assess the macro impact of the New Deal fall into four major categories. These are:

- i. monitoring and modelling of claimant flow data;
- ii. modelling stocks of claimants for the target group and non-target groups;
- iii. micro-econometric analysis, focusing on estimating the effect of the New Deal on individual transitions out of unemployment and on identifying micro indicators of supply performance effects; and
- iv. the use of macro-econometric modelling to estimate the effects of the New Deal on the wider economy.

The expected scope of each of the elements in the macro-evaluations is briefly outlined below.

Monitoring and modelling of unemployment flow data

New Deal for the young

unemploy

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Data on flows into and out of claimant unemployment across different age and duration categories will be monitored on an ongoing basis by DfEE statisticians and economists in an attempt to pick up the effect of the national New Deal from changes in inflow rates, outflow rates and transition rates from one unemployment duration to another.

A comparison of claimant flows in pathfinder and non-pathfinder areas should also provide an early indication of the impact of the Gateway relative to the situation in non-pathfinder areas where this did not exist.

Monitoring of flow data will be supplemented by modelling of inflows and outflows, at both the national and local level, which will attempt to control for cyclical effects and the effects of extraneous changes in the labour market, such as those resulting from other policy changes.

Measures of deadweight loss can be derived from comparing the impact of the New Deal on claimant outflows of the target group with the actual numbers participating in the New Deal. Estimates of the New Deal impact on the inflows and outflows of non-target groups will give an indication of the magnitude of substitution and displacement effects.

Modelling of stocks of claimants

The impact of the New Deal on the stocks of claimants for various categories of worker can be derived indirectly for the models of claimant outflows and inflows. However, attempts will also be made to estimate the effect on claimant stocks by modelling stocks directly. This will again involve experimenting with various specifications at both the national and local level in an attempt to find a stable statistical relationship between claimant levels for different duration and age group categories, and other variables.

New Deal for the young unemployed: monitoring and evaluation

Feature New Deal for the young unemployed: monitoring and evaluation

Micro-econometric analysis of micro data

The use of micro-econometric analysis in the assessment of the macro impact of the New Deal will provide an important check on the conclusions from the macro-analysis of stocks and flows. In addition, analysis at the micro level will allow a greater understanding to be developed of the mechanisms through which the New Deal is affecting the labour market and macro-economy.

There will be two main parts to the micro-econometric analyses. First, a number of micro-econometric techniques (such as 'differences in differences' techniques) will be used to attempt to address the problem that there is not a true comparison group in the case of the New Deal. These techniques will involve using JUVOS data and the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to compare differences between the labour market outcomes (focusing on transitions out of unemployment in both the short and long run) of the target group and other age groups, before and after implementation, and after attempting to control for any other factors which might have affected the differences. Such techniques will not only allow deadweight to be estimated, but will also provide an indication of the extent to which other groups are being substituted for by New Deal participants.

Deal

Secondly, other micro-econometric analysis, based mainly on the LFS, will attempt to identify the effect of the New Deal on improving the supply performance of the economy. Thus, for example, evidence from the LFS of greater jobsearch activity by 18 to 24year-olds after implementation, or a change in the youth matching rate (defined as the numbers entering jobs as a proportion of those seeking jobs in the same period), will support and help explain any positive finding from the aggregate stocks and flows analysis.

Macro-econometric modelling

This will involve adapting an established macro-economic forecasting model for the UK to predict the hypothetical situation that would have existed in the absence of the New Deal in relation to a series of key labour market indicators and other wider economic variables such as sustainable levels of employment and unemployment, inflation, wages, productivity, and public finance. Differences between the predicted levels of economic variables in the absence of the New Deal and the actual values of these variables would be attributed to the effects of the policy.

The first crucial step in the macromodelling exercise will be to build a model of the youth labour market which can be incorporated in the national macro-model. Development of the youth model will draw heavily on findings from other parts of the evaluation and will also involve new work. using established data sets such as the New Earnings Survey, the LFS and the General Household Survey, in specifying detailed models of employment and wage determination.

Assessing the micro level impact of the New Deal

At the micro level, the evaluation will look at the impact of the New Deal on participants, employers, providers, the ES and its partners involved in delivery. This will be achieved by qualitative and quantitative survey work with participants and employers, supplemented by data from administrative sources, and case studies with all key players involved in delivering the New Deal. The key focus of the micro evaluation will be the extent to which participants have been helped into work or have improved their employability.

This is because, in addition to improving the immediate prospects of gaining work, the New Deal is designed to increase the longer-term employability of the target group by helping them overcome the barriers they face in the recruitment process. There are a number of areas relevant to employability which will be measured as part of the evaluation. These are:

- levels of basic skills and qualifications;
- previous work experience;
- personal characteristics, including self-esteem, motivation to find work and attitudes towards work; and
- jobsearch focus and activity.

It is intended that by investigating these and other factors associated with employability, the evaluation will

enable an assessment of progress the New Deal participants have make towards finding and sustaining employment, as well as more immed ate job outcomes.

The use of randomly assigned contra groups, which research design consider ations might have suggested, is inapproved priate for the New Deal for Your People because it is intended to offer universal entitlement to the eligib client group. A number of micro-econ metric techniques (such as 'd fference) differences' techniques) will be used attempt to address the problem that the is not a true comparison group in the case of the New Deal. These echnique will compare differences between the labour market outcomes of the target group and other age groups, before an after implementation, and after attemn ing to control for any other factors which might have affected the differences Such techniques are aimed a producing estimates of how far the taget grou would have got jobs anyway vithout the New Deal and how far the have go jobs which would otherwise have go to people outside the tar et group Future articles in Labour Ma, ket Tred will describe elements of the giro leve evaluation in more detail.

Assessing the quality of different delivery

arrangements

Quality is central to the design of the New Deal and is thus a key factor the evaluation, which will assess quality of the service provided by the delivering the New Deal both from the perspective of the individual and the employer; the quality of the jobs pro vided; the quality of the traini received; and the quality of the jobs the New Deal participants eventually mon in to. How long participants remain employment once the subsidy ends, and the wages they earn, will be looked at.

ES monitoring of the New Deal

Comprehensive arrangements has been put in place by the ES for mon toring the progress of New Deal parti ipants in the short and medium ten

evinformation will include: • the volumes of young people entering, leaving, and currently particinating in each stage;

the characteristics of the participants including age, sex, ethnic origin and qualifications held; the immediate outcomes achieved by

New eal process, including how long young people spend in each stage, he proportions going on to different options; and

An e aluation database has been New Deal process and for up to five years beyond. A summary of New Deal

Footnotes

monitoring information is being published through a monthly statistical press notice. The first was issued in May 1998. A parallel ministerial press notice is also produced monthly.

Contractors for the evaluation

As well as a programme of internal work, the evaluation will be delivered through a series of major evaluation contracts. Contractors for the evaluation of the New Deal for 18 to 24-year-olds are: • the Policy Studies Institute, with the British Market Research Bureau;

• Social and Community Planning Research, with the Institute for Employment Research, Warwick University:

- the Tavistock Institute;
- the National Institute for Economic and Social Research; and

- For more information on the New Deal, see the article 'New Deal and its effect on labour market statistics', pp237-42, Labour Market Trends, May 1998
- Devive give is the proportion of programme participants who would have left the register without the help of the programme
- Substitution is the proportion of participants who leave the register due to the programme but at the expense of other groups who would otherwise have left, i.e. there is no net decrease in unemployment.
- Disclacement is the extent to which the programme through subsidising one group of people leads to the loss of activity (especially employment) elsewhere in the economy

Structural unemployment is unemployment that is caused when patterns of demand and production change; such changes can lead to an over-supply of labour with particular skills or in particular locations.

Information: For further information on New Deal evaluation contact Carol Beattie of the **Employment Service on** 0114 259 6255. For further information on macro evaluation of the New Deal contact Chris Anderson of DfEE on 0114 259 4010.

• Opinion Research Corporation International

Public availability of information on the New Deal

A monthly statistical press notice on the New Deal containing the latest monitoring information began in May 1998. The data being published on New Deal are far richer than those generally available from administrative sources, including breakdowns by area, age, sex, disability, ethnicity and level of qualification. This will be an invaluable resource for evaluating New Deal progress.

All final reports on different strands of analysis of the New Deal will be published. Labour Market Trends will also be used to disseminate information contributing to the monitoring and evaluation of the New Deal.

Feature

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ed: monitoring and

- the types of activities carried out within the Gateway.
- eveloped which tracks the progress of divid participants through the

the participants, for example the number moving into unsubsidised jobs at each stage of the New Deal, and achievement of qualifications; information on the operation of the

Feature

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Incidence and repeat spells of unemployment: an analysis using claimant data

By Paul Teasdale, Employment Relations Directorate, Department of Trade and Industry

In a five-year period 1992 to 96 st over 10 million people perioded a spell of claimant unembyme. This number is broadly the me is any five-year spell since the rly 100s, and the probability of any gle ividual experiencing a spell of imin has not increased in that

(ey points

Ab t two-thirds of people ing the claimant count leave it in ix months. This proportion the economic cycle the has been no long-term ing since the early 1980s.

About half the people leaving aima unemployment sign on gain thin a year. This proportion as all been fairly constant since he early 1980s.

Of the 10 million people who had the least one spell of claimant unembloyment over the period 1992 to 996, over half had only one spell of inemployment in that period. A quarter had three or more spells. Nearly two-fifths spent more than one year out of the five on the claimant count. These proportions were very similar in the mid-1980s.



How many people have had a spell of unemployment in recent years? Have the same individuals had repeated spells claiming unemployment-related benefits? And has the pattern changed since the mid-1980s? This article uses data from the JUVOS cohort to investigate.

Introduction

COMMENTARY on the labour market frequently fails to recognise how much mobility there is – and always has been. In recent years, labour market transitions have received more attention with the increasing availability of longitudinal datasets that allow analysis of individuals over time.¹ This article makes use of one such dataset, the JUVOS² cohort, drawing on administrative records of claimant unemployment.

The significance of flows in the labour market can be readily illustrated. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) shows that in spring 1996 there were 233,000 more people in employment than a year earlier. But to focus on this 1 per cent change can miss the fact that over 5 million people – that is, about one in five of those in employment – were in jobs that they did not have a year earlier. This change is the result of firms expanding and contracting, people entering or re-entering the labour market, people changing employer, people getting promoted, moving between fulland part-time work, as well as those whose job moves were punctuated by spells of unemployment.

This feature looks at one aspect of labour mobility: movements in and out of claimant unemployment. The JUVOS cohort is a longitudinal database consisting of a 5 per cent sample of all computerised claims for unemployment-related benefits in Great Britain since 1983. For further information about JUVOS, see *Employment Gazette*, September 1995.³ The data refer to claimant unemployment, which is not the same as the international standard ILO definition. The relationship between the two varies over the economic cycle. For convenience this article uses the term 'unemployed' to refer to people claiming unemployment-related benefits ('the claimant count').

The analysis considers the period from 1983 to 1996. These dates are used because 1983 is the first year for which these data are available, and 1996 saw the introduction of Jobseeker's Allowance which marked a significant change in the benefit system that could affect trends and makes comparisons more complicated. The period covered takes in the end of the recession of the early 1980s, a period of upturn followed by a boom, the onset of recession in the early 1990s and the start of a second recovery.

Looking at the month of June 1995, the claimant count in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, was 6,500 lower than in the previous month. However, the number actually leaving the claimant count in that month was over 280,000. In other words, 13 per cent of claimants left the count in that fairly average month, to be replaced, for the most part, by an inflow of new claims. These flow figures are published each month in *Labour Market Trends* in Table C.31 (previously 2.19 and 2.20).

The total outflow from the claimant count in 1995 was 3.8 million. The flows are of this order every year. Even in 1992, when unemployment rose sharply, the total outflow from the count was over 3.8 million.

The probability of becoming unemployed

In the course of a year (or even a single month) a person who leaves the claimant count may return to the count and may therefore be counted in the flows more than once. It is possible to identify the number of people, distinct from claims, because the JUVOS cohort allows one to follow individuals over

low from the claimant fig

time and track their movement on and off the claimant count. Figures from JUVOS are published regularly in *Labour Market Trends* in Tables C.32 to C.35 (previously 2.21 to 2.24).

In 1995, 4.6 million people made a claim – that includes new claims and people on the count at the start of the year. Some 23 per cent of these people made more than one claim in the course of the 12 months. In the whole of the 14-year period 1983-96 that percentage was very stable; in no year did it fall below 21 per cent or rise above 23 per cent.

Taking a longer perspective, JUVOS shows that nearly 17 million people who were aged 18-59 in December 1996 had had a spell of claimant unemployment during the preceding 14 years. That is 53 per cent of all people in that age group. The proportion was particularly high for men aged 30-39 in 1996, 71 per cent of whom had been unemployed at some stage. This is the age cohort that entered the labour market in the early 1980s when youth unemployment was particularly high.

In the five-year period 1992-1996, over 10.4 million people experienced a spell of unemployment. That is roughly equal to 29 per cent of all people who were between 18 and state pension age at any time in the five-year period.

Table 1 shows the number of people experiencing a spell of claiming over each five-year period for 1983-87 through to 1992-96. Eligibility for benefits has changed over the years, but the figures in the first column (and through-

Five-year

period

1983-87

1985-89

1987-91

1988-92

1989-93 1990-94

1991-95

1992-96

out this article) exclude people under la and thus attempt to adjust for the major change in 1988.⁴ Although there have been fears that in the 1990s unemployment has become a more common experience, the figures here show that the number of people experiencing at leas one spell on the claimant court over any given five-year spell changed very little despite large changes in the stock of the unemployed. As a proportion of the population between 18 and state pension age, the number has stayed around 28 per cent.⁵

A closer examination of the figure shows that people experiencir claimant unemployment are disprop tionately male and disproportionate young. Tables 2 and 3 provides son information on the characteristics the 10,390,000 people experiencing spell in the years 1992-96 Table shows that two-thirds of the total were men, and that two-fifths wer under 3 in 1996. Table 3 shows the kelihon of experiencing a spell o claima unemployment for people in differen segments of the population in all, 3 per cent of men aged 18-3 experienced a spell of unemployment, but the likelihood is much highe for the young men. More than 60 per centor men who were in their early wenties 1996 had had a spell some me in the past five years. The proportions at much lower for women. The is partly explained by the fact that they are less likely to qualify for conribution based benefits and are less likely claim means-tested benefits. JUV0

People experiencing unemployment by age at end-1996, as a proportion of all unemployed; Great Britain; 1992-96

				30-39	40-49	50-59	60-63/68	All ages
	5	7	12	17	П	10	5	66
le	4	5	7	8	5	4	Ĩ	34
	8	12	19	24	17	14	6	100

10,390,000 claimancs.

Proportion of population experiencing claimant unemployment by age; Great Britain; 1992-96

	18-21	22-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-63/68	Per cent All ages
	38	62	53	38	30	32	22	37
male	29	49	33	18	15	14	8	21
in the second seco	33	55	43	28	23	23	13	29

Base: 10,390,000 claimants.

we figures are approximations as the numerator and denominator come from different sources: the number of unemployed is divided by the population at end of 1996 so people not living in Great Britain at

es no provide information directly job ss, but the LFS shows that in 199 male employees were twice likel as female employees to be de re-undant. Table 4 compares the number of

aimant to the total number of claims d the level of unemployment. uctuat as in the level of claiming pear to be associated with variations the average duration of an unemployent spell rather than with more people coming unemployed or people becomg unemployed more frequently. To

provide an indicator of the degree of variation, the bottom row of the table expresses the lowest figure in the respective column as a proportion of the highest. It shows that average time claiming is much more volatile than the flows. If one compares 1988-92 with 1984-88, the average time unemployed was 22 per cent lower, but the average number of spells was only 4 per cent lower, indicating that most of the difference is due to the difference in the average duration of unemployment spells. There is reported to be a greater

Number of claimants and claims in a five-year period; Great Britain; 1983-87 to 1992-96

sense of job insecurity in the mid-1990s than in the mid-1980s,⁶ but *Table 1* shows that it cannot be explained by a greater overall chance of becoming unemployed. It is possible that the labour market of the 1970s was different, as the level of claimant unemployment was never more than 1.5 million during the decade. However, the administrative data on flows show that even in the 1960s, when registered unemployment was about half a million, the number of new registrations was around 4 million per year

Feature

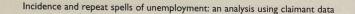
mber of claimants in a five	e-year period; Great Britai	n; 1983-87 to 1992% Five-year Period	Claimants (millions)	Claims ^a (millions)	Claims per claimant	Average claimant count level	Total time unemployed in
Number of claimants	Claimants as percentage of	Percentage of claimants with				(million)	five years per claimant (months) ^b
(millions)	population aged between 18 and	spell in five years 1983-87	11.03 10.82	22.5 23.0	2.1 2.1	2.86 2.77	15.5 15.3
	state retirement age ^a	1985-89	10.82	23.0	2.1	2.54	14.6
		1986-90	10.19	21.9	2.1	2.26	13.3
11.03	31	49 1987-91	10.28	21.1	2.1	2.08	12.2
10.82	31	49	10.34	20.6	2.0	2.06	11.9
10.46	30	49	10.37	20.6	2.0	2.18	12.6
10.19	29	49	10.46	20.9	2.0	2.34	13.4
10.28	29	48	10.56	21.9	2.0	2.48	14.1
10.34	29	48	10.39	22.8	2.0	2.47	14.2
10.37	29	48 Lowest value as	92	90	95	72	77
10.46	29	49 Percentage of the highest	12	10	15	68 ¹²	
10.56	29	49					
10.39	29	10	ey were affected by changes to b	enefit rules in 1988.			Sources: JUVOS Cohort, Nor

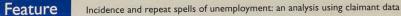
derived as follows: Col 5 = (Col 4/Col 1) x five years x 12 months.

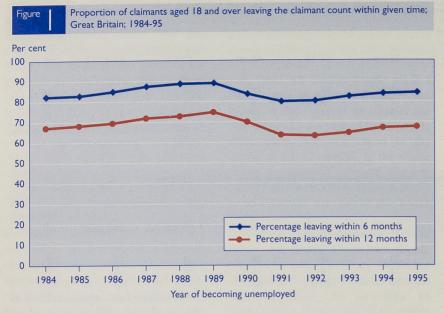
es stock of unemployed people at start of the period plus all new claims by people aged 18 or over

Source: JUVOS Colo

a Includes anybody of working age any time during the five years, i.e. men aged 18-68 in the last year and women aged 18-63.







(*Employment Gazette*, September 1972).⁷

Insecurity in the 1990s may be partly explained by changes in the distribution of unemployment. Nationally, the claimant unemployment rate in the 1990s did not reach the peak of the mid-1980s, but for men and in the southern regions it was higher,⁸ and recession affected sectors of industry that had not been hit so badly in the 1980s. With unemployment less concentrated in particular regions and sectors, more people in the 1990s may have seen friends, neighbours or colleagues becoming unemployed – even if the number actually becoming unemployed was no higher across the country as a whole.⁹

Source: JUVOS Cohort

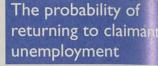
The probability of leaving claimant unemployment

Most spells of unemployment are relatively short. Half end within three months of starting a claim. *Figure 1* shows, for each calendar year, the proportion of new claims ending within six months and 12 months. *Table 5* shows differences by sex and age. The young tend to leave the claimant count more quickly than do people in older age

Year of	All	Age			Sex	Per cent
becoming unemployed		Under 25	25-49	50+	Male	Female
1984	67	73	64	55	67	68
985	68	74	65	56	68	69
1986	70	75	66	57	69	70
987	72	77	69	60	71	73
988	73	78	70	64	72	74
989	75	79	72	68	73	78
990	70	75	67	63	67	76
1991	64	67	63	57	61	71
992	63	66	63	57	61	69
993	65	68	64	58	63	70
994	67	70	66	63	65	72
1995	68	71	67	64	66	72

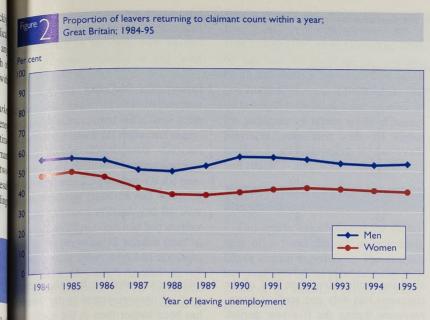
groups, and women leave more quick than men. Although there are cyclic effects, there does not appear to be a long-term trend. The median length unemployment spells varies less we the cycle than does the mean.

In an article in Labour Mar Trends, in October 1996, Kate Sween presented tables showing the destitions of those leaving the claim count in 1996, and found that the thirds went into employment – a resthat is broadly in line with the find of earlier one-off surveys.¹⁰



Labour Market Trends regular publishes details on how ong it since new claimants last made a da (Table C.33, previously 2.23 . Of the making a claim in the quarer end July 1996, 26 per cent had no record of a previous claim (in other word, was their first claim or their first da since 1983),¹¹ while 59 per cent he been off the count for less than a year

Looking at the outflow from t claimant count, rather than he influ Sweeney reported that about half the leaving the claimant count in June 19 returned within a year. It is to be exped ed, in a dynamic labour market, the some people will return to unemplo ment (particularly younger peop There is a process of improving match between people and jobs, and the-job screening by employers; son repeat spells may be a consequence working in industries with strong st sonal or other intermittent patterns (e agriculture, construction, or acting);a the most recently recruited will tend be the first to go if an organisation to reduce employment. Government programmes that take people off count for training or work expendence will tend to add to the flows off count and to the proportion return Sweeney found that 78 per cent of the leaving the count in June 1995 for g ernment-supported training returned claimant unemployment within a year However, there are grounds for d cern if people become stuck in a cy



_____ Source: JUVOS Cohort

Proportion of people leaving claimant count who return within 12 months; Great Britain; 1984-95

Per cent		Age		nant count spell	Length of clain	All
56+	25-55	18-24	Over 12 months	6-12 months	Less than six months	leavers
26	51	61	40	52	58	54
26	50	66	40	52	57	54
30	49	58	40	50	55	52
29	45	52	38	45	50	47
28	43	50	39	45	47	45
29	45	52	42	47	48	47
32	50	54	49	54	50	51
34	50	55	50	55	51	51
32	50	55	50	53	51	51
32	49	54	49	51	49	50
30	48	54	49	51	49	49
33	48	53	49	51	49	49

Claimant count by number of spells and total time unemployed; Great Britain; 1992-96

nber	Total time clai	mant unemployed o	luring the five ye	ars			Per cen Total
pells	Less than six months	6-12 months	I-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	
	31	8	7	2	inchi.	2	51
	8	5	5	2	1	2	24
	2	3	3	2	T	1	12
	1	1	2	1	1	0	6
	0	and here the strength	no ponte non	on the set of the	I DERE & VOL	0	3
more	0	inter is 1 as 1	sole to miles	of the part for	on if the shad	0	4
	43	18	19	9	6	5	100
						Sou	rce: JUVOS Coho

of short jobs and unemployment. That may arise because people with particular characteristics may be more likely to become unemployed or because unemployment itself could 'scar' a person and increase the probability of spells out of work in the future.

Feature

Figure 2 shows, for earlier years, the proportions of those leaving the claimant count who returned to it within a year. *Table 6* gives further details, showing that the young are more likely to return than the old. It should be borne in mind that the proportions in the columns apply to populations of very different sizes: 60-70 per cent of all leavers are in the 0-6 month duration group, and only 5 per cent are aged over 55.

While there may be grounds for concern about these returners, there is no sign that the situation overall has wors-

November 1998 Labour Market trends 559

Feature Incidence and repeat spells of unemployment: an analysis using claimant data

Claimant count by number of spells and total time unemployed; Great Britain; 1983-87

Number	Total time clai	imant unemployed	during the five ye	ars			Per Tot
of spells	Less than six months	6-12 months	I-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	
I	29	8	9	2	1	2	51
2	8	5	6	2	1	1	2
3	3	3	3	2	1	1	11
4	1	1	2	1	1	0	
5	0	I	1	1	0	0	
6+	0	T	2	I	1	0	!
Total	41	19	23	8	4	5	100
						Sour	

Base: 11,030,000 claimants. Note: columns and rows do not sum to totals due to rounding.

ened in the 1990s. There appears to have been some change compared with the early 1980s; people who have been unemployed for a short while have become less likely to return, but the longterm unemployed are now more likely to return to unemployment. This might be linked to the fact that, of the people leaving long-term unemployment, a relatively high proportion go to a government training or employment programme.

Total time spent on the claimant count

Some people could spend a high proportion of time in unemployment despite having several breaks (for employment, sickness, disallowance of benefits, training or work experience). According to JUVOS, in February 1995 about 36 per cent of the claimant unemployed had been claiming continuously for over a year, but half of the remainder had been on the count for over 12 months in the past two years. Some 70 per cent had had over 12 months on the count in the previous three years, and 58 per cent had spent more than half the previous three years on the count. However, this is a picture of the stock and is not typical of the experience of those flowing into unemployment.

Of the 10 million people who experienced claimant unemployment in the five year period 1992-96, nearly a third left the count within six months and did not claim again within the five-year period. *Table 7* shows the number of spells, and the total time that individuals spent on the count, adding together claimants had only one spell of unemployment during the five-year period. At the other end of the scale, there does appear to be a group experiencing repeated spells of unemployment. One in three had more than a year of unemployment in total (that is more than 10 per cent of the working-age population). One in eight (13 per cent, or 1.4 million people) had more than three spells in these five years, and they accounted for about a third of all claims.¹² A high proportion of the people with three claims were young: 45 per cent of them were under 25 at the time of their first spell.13

all these spells. More than half of the

These figures based on administrative records suggest that repeat spells of unemployment are more common than is indicated in the findings of surveys of individuals based on their recollection.¹⁴

Table 8 shows the same information for 1983-87. There is a remarkable similarity in the pattern – and this is found for any other period of a similar length. The total number experiencing unemployment in a five-year period does not change much and the proportion of them with multiple claims has not increased.

Comparisons with the 1970s

The JUVOS cohort started only in 1983, so it not possible to make direct comparisons with the 1970s. However, as noted earlier, total flows into unemployment have always been between three and four million in a year. From this one can deduce that the average spell of unemployment in the ninetic has been longer than in the sixties an seventies. It is also possible to comparthe information from the JUVOS cohort with the findings of earlier surveys which gathered information of the extent of repeat spells.

There have been studies of selected cohorts. The Department of lealth a Social Security commission 1 a surve of a cohort of men making new reg trations in October/Novem er 197 and this was followed by a Manpow Services Commission survey of no claims in 1980.16 The DHSS surve found that 49 per cent of men making new claim had had a spell of unem ployment in the year before their cur rent claim and 78 per cent had at least one claim in the preceding five years. These figures appear low compare with figures for later periods using JUVOS: for instance, in the quarter to April 1995, 57 per cent of men making a new claim had made a claim in the past year (Employment Gazette September 1995, Table 2.23). This is probably because the survey relied of individuals' recall rather than administ trative records.18

Half the new claims in 1978 ended within three months.¹⁹ This is similarl current figures – which suggests has the median duration of unemployment is less variable than the mean duration of a spell, which is affected by a fer people who become long-term unem ployed. Some 40 per cent of the 1971 cohort who left subsequently made second new claim within a year of the first,²⁰ and 61 per cent of the total had mother spell in the next two years:²¹ igures that are broadly in line with hose in *Table 6*.

Going further back, before the first oil isis, in summer 1973 the Department Employment carried out a large scale rvey of the (stock of) registered unemoyed people (*Employment Gazette*, arch 1974). Registered unemployment that time was 2.5 per cent. Of the peoe on the count (aged 18 and over), 29 r cent and been unemployed for over e year and 29 per cent had had another ell in the previous 12 months (that is, per cent of those who had not been the count all year).²² Another survey

the same time by PEP found that etile 47 per coat had been unemployed on at least one other occasion in the previous five years.²³ A similar measure can be found using JUVOS. In December 1996, 68 per cent of those on the claimant count had made a separate claim in the preceding five years. This suggests that there might have been some increase in the incidence of repeat spells of unemployment, associated with the higher levels of unemployment in the 1980s and 1990s.

Conclusion

This article has illustrated the usefulness of a panel dataset in examining labour market experiences. The analysis has used JUVOS to provide some indication of the extent of persistent unemployment. Although recent years have seen increased public concern about the number of people experiencing several spells of unemployment, the figures here suggest that the number in that situation is not higher than in the mid-1980s. It is also possible to make some inferences about jobs. The risk of becoming unemployed has not increased in the 1990s, nor has the probability of returning to unemployment, though there might have been some increase when compared with the 1970s.

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to thank the staff in the Claimant Count and Vacancies Branch of ONS who manage the JUVOS database in Runcorn and who provided the statistics for this article.

Further information: For JUVOS cohort data, contact Andrew Machin or Nettie Mounfield, Office for National Statistics, East Lane House, East Lane, Runcorn WA7 2DN, tel. 01928 792732.

Notes

A volume of papers using a variety of datasets was published last year edited by Gregg (1997).

JUVOS is an acronym for Joint Unemployment and Vacancies Operating System.

Ward and Bird (1995).

For details in the measurement of unemployment see Fenwick and Denman (1995), and for changes affecting earlier years see Denman, and McDonald (1996).

- The proportions here are slightly higher than those previously published in the Bank of England Inflation Report February 1996, the reason being that these calculations exclude from the denominator people aged under 18.
- See OECD Employment Outlook 1997 Chapter 5.
- This refers to registered jobseekers rather than benefit claimants. There is no estimate of the flow of benefit claimants for this period.

In 1986 unemployment in the northern region was more than eight percentage points higher than in the south east excluding London; in 1993 the gap was less than three percentage points. For a comparison of the 1980s and 1990s see Employment Department (1995).

There is a growing literature in management journals on what has been called "survivors' syndrome": that is the negative psychological effects redundancies have not just on people made redundant but on those who remain in the organisation. For survey see Appelbaum et al, 1997.

A number of other studies have compared the states of people at different dates, but for examples of surveys that have followed flows out of unemployment: White (1983) Erins and Hedges (1990), Dawes (1993), Bailey (1993), Payne et al (1996), Laux and Tonks (1996).

Or the record was not computerised.

This result lies behind the figures used in a paper by the Treasury setting out the labour market background to the 1997 Green Budget and the reform of the tax and benefit system.

^A report by RSL (1992) presents the results of work commissioned by the Employment Service to look at people experiencing at least three spells in the period January 1988 to early 1991 and identify groups with common characteristics. The largest clusters they identified were young men living with their parents (31 per cent), council house tenants with families (30 per cent) and self-employed craftsmen (13 per cent). Incidence and repeat spells of unemployment: an analysis using claimant data

prepared by the Government Statistical Service

Technical report

Notes (cont.)

- 14 See articles by Dex and McCulloch. According to the Family and Working Lives Survey, 7 per cent of men and 3 per cent of women recorded having had three or more spells of unemployment (widely defined) in their life (*Labour Market Trends*, November 1997, p 450). The figures reported in this article suggest that about 8 per cent of the population between 18 and state pension age had three spells of claimant unemployment in just five year Although some of the absences from the claimant count may be for sickness etc., these differences suggest that surveys based on recall will also underestimate the number of short-term jobs.
- 15 See Moylan et al 1984, Nickell et al 1989, and Daniel 1990. Nickell et al has a chapter by Stern which finds that among those leaving the count the probability of returning to unemployment was higher for those who had had a previous spell of unemployment.
- 16 Daniel 1990.
- 17 Moylan and Davies (1980) or Garman and Redmond (1990).
- 18 The 1987 cohort survey was repeated by the DHSS in spring 1978, this time for men and women. It found that 45 per cent of men and 35 per cent of women had had a spell of unemployment in the year before their current claim, and 65 per cent had had at least one claim in the preceding five year. See Erins and Wood (1990) and Garman and Redmond (1990).
- 19 Moylan et al 1982 p334 or 1984 p37.
- 20 Moylan et al 1982 p334 or 1984 p37.
- 21 Moylan et al 1984 p53.
- 22 The DE survey did not include people classed as temporary registrations, that is people who were expected to get jobs very quickly. On the day of the survey these amounted to about 2 per cent of the stock so even if all had had previous spells it would make little difference to the comparisons.
- 23 See Daniel (1974).

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FS grossing: the management of change

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

Key points

Labour Force Survey (LFS) estiates are grossed using 1992-based opulation projections.

These projections have been uperse ed by figures that are more ccurate and that relate to latest eographies (unitary authorities).

Stat cical and computing developnents hable grossing weights to be talcula d in different ways.

Changes to the LFS grossing nethoology would affect the continity of time series of data.

Views are sought on how ONS hould respond to these issues.



ONS wants to ensure that LFS grossing can respond to change yet still produce estimates that meet users' demands for data continuity while minimising the frequency of revisions. This article sets out a possible strategy and invites users' views.

Introduction

THIS ARTICLE proposes a strategy that will enable ONS to ensure that Labour Force Survey (LFS) grossing can be responsive to change and yet produce estimates which meet users' demands for data continuity. Part of this strategy involves consulting data users to find an appropriate way of managing a series of short-term pressures to change aspects of the LFS grossing methodology.

Weighting, or grossing, serves three purposes:

• it enables tables to be produced showing estimates for the full private household population;

• it compensates for differential nonresponse among different sub-groups in the population; and • it can, potentially, improve the precision of survey estimates by introducing additional information to the estimation process and hence reducing the impact of sampling variability.

The LFS collects information on a sample of the population. To convert this information to give estimates for the population the data must be grossed. This is achieved by calculating *weighting factors* (often referred to simply as *weights*) which can be applied to each sampled individual in such a way that the weighted-up results match the population, in terms of the age distribution, sex, and region of residence. The population fig-

• Statio

Technical report

Technical report LFS grossing: the management of change

Box I Summary of the current LFS grossing methodology

The LFS collects information on a sample of the private household population (plus those living in NHS accommodation, and students in halls of residence). It excludes people living in other types of communal establishments - about 1 per cent of the population. More information about the characteristics of this group are contained in 'The new presentation of labour market statistics: guidance for users about sources' in the May 1998 issue of Labour Market Trends.

To convert this information to give estimates for the population the data must be grossed. Each case is given a weight which can be thought of as the number of people that case represents. In a perfect world each person in the population would have an equal probability of being selected for the LFS (as in a simple random sample). However, because of differential non-response, some people are more likely to be in the sample than others. People with a lower probability of being in the sample, such as young people in London, should have a higher grossing weight.

It is impossible to measure directly what probability each member of the sample had of being selected. Instead, the population is split into sub-groups (or cells) where the number of people in each sub-group is known (based on population estimates). The weighted estimates are calculated by assigning each case in the

sub-group the weight calculated by dividing the population in that sub-group (the grossing control total) by the number of cases in the sample in that sub-group. As a result the weighted estimates of the total population for that sub-group equals the actual population and the weighted estimate of the total population from the sample will equal the known estimate.

There is one limitation to this method. If the cells are too small, there is a possibility that none of the sample well come from that sub-group. The weighted estimate of the population in that sub-group will be zero and hence the estimate of the total population will be too small. To avoid this (and lo make the task of producing the population control totals estier), a multi-stage grossing procedure is used. Each stage procedure for a different cause of non-response and controls to known population totals as follows: stage | operates at a local area level; stage 2 applies to young people by age and ex at a national level; and stage 3 fine-tunes the previous stages, by region (split between metropolitan and non-metropolian area where appropriate, and inner and outer London sepately), age (banded) and sex. This process is applied iterativy until the correction factors are stable.

Further information on LFS grossing is available in olume I of the LFS User Guide.

ures that are used in the weighting process are referred to as grossing control totals.

A summary of the current LFS grossing methodology - that is to say, the way in which the weights are calculated - is given in *Box 1*.

External factors affecting LFS grossing

Three sets of issues relating to LFS grossing require careful consideration because they each introduce pressure to change the grossing, and hence to change estimates from the survey. These issues are:

• LFS grossing control totals are based on population data - specifically, subnational population projections produced by ONS. Population projections were adopted as the basis for LFS grossing control totals when the quarterly LFS was introduced because they are the only suitable population figures available at the time when LFS results are grossed. This causes a few practical problems. Firstly, every year ONS produces an authoritative mid-year estimate (MYE) of the population in the previous year. This supersedes the that year. Secondly, each set of projections is periodically replaced by a new set, in the light of new data about births, deaths and migration. Unless the new projections (and in time the mid-year estimates) are adopted for grossing purposes, survey estimates of change in economic activity, etc. will be based on estimates of change in the population that are no longer thought to be the best estimates. Finally, following each population census, revised population estimates for the preceding ten years are produced. These supersede all previous population figures.

existing projection of the population in

- In order to produce LFS estimates relevant to new geographical classifications, grossing control totals for these new areas are required. Incorporating control totals for new geographies, and reflecting them in the grossing system, is difficult to achieve without causing discontinuities.
- The actual method of calculating weights on the LFS is in line with that used on the labour force surveys of most other countries. However, it is not the only method that could be used for

calculating weights - and some new methods have particular a vantages Introducing a new method ould tent to introduce discontinuities.

LFS grossing policy, data revisions and data continuity

The LFS grossing methodolog should provide good quality estimates and continuous time series be sufficiently flexible to incorporate change and minimise burdens and costs to producers and users. The frequency of revisions should be kept to a minimu consistent with the objectives of the previous sentence.

It is clear that within this overall poly icy statement there is an underlying tension between the desire to minimis revisions, and the desire to use the 'best' grossing control totals and methodologies that are available. this context it may be of interest to note that updated population figure will primarily affect estimates 0. change over recent years, while updates to geographies, and to the grossing methodology itself, will tend to affect estimates of levels.

Box 2 International practices

United States

The Jureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) revises estimates from hly Continuous Population Survey (CPS - equivalent its mo 5) following each decennial Census: most recently in of an hen estimates were revised back to 1990, but no ear-1994 BLS felt it unnecessary to revise its estimates for the lier. ecause it undertook a one-off update in 1986, revising 1980 anuary 1980, taking account of improved estimates hack tion during this period. of mit

red population projections are introduced to the CPS Up every year, in the January. This means there is a small almo nuity between December and January each year, but disco 's experience is that users either ignore the discontithe B take it in their stride nuity

Australia

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lated

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) makes revisions Th following each five-yearly Census, to cover the most recent rs. Hence, following the 1991 Census, estimates from five 1989 to January 1994 were revised. Changes to the lanua perio before January 1989 were assessed, but considered

It is orth clarifying the links source of time-series data - for example. revisions to data and of employment and ILO unemployment. ities in data. Revisions - to ONS is careful to try to ensure that any changes to the LFS are assessed in terms ata point, or to a time series m be made for a number of reasons. of their impact on continuity, among example, every year the LFS other criteria. Indeed, it is this concentradjustment factors are recaltion on continuity (as well as issues such the light of the new year's as relevance and accuracy) that underlies formation, and back series are much of the present article. wised. Revisions should be made as frequently as possible, subject to the Proposed LFS grossing iews of data producers and users n the effect of the revisions on the strategy ality of the data.

Discontinuities can arise in a number ways. For example, in spring 1992 LFS began to ask people explicitly ether they were unpaid family works. This caused a discontinuity – a step reak - in the employment series (of bout 160,000). In the case of LFS ossing, ONS is considering a number options to deal with problems that reaten the accuracy of the series. One these options - see below - involves wising past data in order to preserve ata continuity. More information about LFS continuity and discontinuities is lished elsewhere.

The importance of data continuity flects the importance of the LFS as a duced specifically for LFS grossing each quarter. This means that trivial discontinuities are introduced regularly, but significant discontinuities do not build up (and anyway, the fiveyearly Census provides an opportunity for rebasing).

reminding users of the five-yearly rebase.

Canada

In seeking to devise such a strategy,

ONS has sought advice from interna-

tional contacts. Most countries with

established labour force surveys expe-

rience similar difficulties to those

described above, because the pattern of

infrequent (five-yearly or ten-yearly)

Censuses, annual estimates or bench-

marks incorporating registration data,

and projections based on recent esti-

mates and a set of growth assumptions,

The United States Bureau of Labor

Statistics, the Australian Bureau of

Statistics, and Statistics Canada all run

monthly labour force surveys. Their

approaches to the issue are shown in

is fairly common.

Statistics Canada also reweights its (monthly) LFS estimates following each five-yearly Census; in its view this has less of an adverse effect on users now than in the past, because of the greater usage of the data in electronic (rather than printed) form.

inconsequential. The ABS sets great store by regularly

Population benchmarks (short-term projections) are pro-

The discrepancy between estimates and projections is dealt with by Statistics Canada by introducing each month a correction factor based on the difference between the latest year's estimate, and the most recent projection of that year. For example, if the estimate for year Y was 120 above the projection, then over the following year, each month ten will be added to the grossing total for the previous month's total. This is referred to as 'wedging' in the past projection error.

> Box 2. In each country the population bases are updated frequently to ensure that significant discontinuities do not build up.

In the present context, the relevant data-related factors include:

- suitable (sub-national) projections are only produced in the UK every two years or so, which increases the scope for significant projection error. The gap between projections and 'known' population figures introduces scope for bias in the estimates of labour market series, and in estimates of change for periods since the base date of the projections. (Clearly, more frequent sub-national projections would tend to reduce the projection errors, but would be expensive to produce - ONS has no plans to produce such projections more frequently).
- population projections are relatively stable for the first few years of the projection period, but inevitably are more volatile for later periods, particularly because of the migration component of the assumptions. But then they are replaced by more recent projections.
- the UK only has a decennial Census.

LFS grossing: the management of change

Technical report

Box 3 ONS' proposed strategy for grossing the LFS

- ONS will, through this article, consult data users on the most acceptable way of dealing with the existing pressures on LFS grossing. These pressures are described, along with a series of options, in more detail below.
- In future, ONS will calculate grossing totals in a manner that minimises the effect of 'projection error', by adjusting the set of projections in the light of up-to-date knowledge about changes in the population. Box 4 provides some idea of how this might work in practice.
- When the results of the 2001 Census are available, and revisions to population estimates for the years 1992 to 2001 are made (probably in 2003), ONS will undertake a regrossing exercise. It will consult with users nearer the time about the details of this.
- ONS will regard data continuity as a key criterion in considering possible changes to the LFS grossing methodology For example, there were well-documented discontinuities in 1992, when the quarterly LFS was introduced, and there were problems with LFS household data until spring 1996. Any change to the grossing methodology would need to reflect such data problems in order to produce a finity continuous time series.
- ONS would not expect to conduct a further regrossing exer. cise until the results of the following Census were available. • ONS will continue to produce specialist databases, such as
- the annual local area databases! and the quarterly household databases (produced twice a year), and to give advice on which source to use for different purposes.

sub-regional level, they differ substantial from recent mid-year estimates The gros

ing for Northern Ireland LFS sults us

1994-based projections. Taking on boa

up-to-date projections would cuse a sub

stantial discontinuity - of over 20,000 a

the UK population of working age; ov

140,000 in employment; and u to 150

in ILO unemployment (see Box 6) with the

effects being spread uneven betwee

regions. This means that estimates

change in employment, for example, sin

1993 are understated by over 140,000

ONS considers this to be sufficient reaso

1994

1995

1996

1997

1998

to consider changing LFS grossing.

Box 5 How the control totals used for current LFS grossing were derived

- The LFS grossing methodology requires population figures for al authority district (LAD),² with a five-year age-breakach sex, for each region. down
- starting point in the production of grossing totals is gen-Th piections.³ All population projections (and estimates) are erally directly or indirectly, on the decennial Census of hased on, and use additional information from the NHS Central Popul for internal migration, the International Passenger Regist or international flows, and registration data for births SURVE ths. Projections use a variety of assumptions about the and d which the components of population change will evolve. rates mber of adjustments are made to the 'raw' data:
- ation projections for shire districts are produced by rolling) DO
- and the latest growth rate (between estimates) for each
- then constraining to the published shire county projec-
- Following the 1995 regrossing exercise, the annual growth
- was calculated between the 1991 and 1993 MYEs, and was rati appred to the 1993 MYE as the initial part of the calculation of

LAD projections for 1994 onwards.

- ii) adjustments to reflect the LFS (private household, etc.) population are made as follows: estimates of communal establishment population have been made by assuming that the percentage of people in communal establishments was the same (by quinary age band, sex, and region) as it was in the results of the 1991 Census. Hence, for example, as the number of old people changes, the number of old people in institutions changes in line. Then the LFS population is calculated by subtracting the estimate of communal establishments from the total population figures.
- iii) quarterly estimates are produced from the annual population figures - the mid-year estimate/projection less the communal establishment population - by simple linear interpolation.

Population figures for the UK are produced by a variety of different organisations, at different periods. Tables 1 and 2 show this information.

Responsibilities for pro	Responsibilities for producing population figures							
Organisation	Mid-year estimates	National projections	Sub-national projections					
Office for National Statistics	England, Wales		English regions and LADs					
General Registrar's Office (Scotland)	Scotland		Scottish regions and LADs					
Government Actuary's Department		UK, England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland						
Welsh Office			Welsh LADs					
General Registrar's Office (Northern Ireland)	Northern Ireland		NI LADs					

^{ble} 2 ^T	iming of the production of	recent population figures	
r of release	Month of release	Mid-year estimates	Nation
off the second	January July November	1993	1992-ba
i te insta	August	1994	
	February		1994-ba

	1992-based	
1993		1992(3)-based ^a
1994		
1995	1994-based	
1775		1994-based ^b (Scotland)
100.		1994-based (Wales)
1996	1996-based	
1997		1996-based (Scotland)
1777		

al projections

1996-based (Wales) 1996-based (England)

tland)^c

Sub-national

projections

Note: Sub-national projections for Northern Ireland are derived for health authorities. A special exercise is conducted to derive LFS grossing totals for NI.

a In Wales and Scotland, these projections were in line with the national 1992-based projections. In England, 1993-based sub-national projections were grossed to the 1992-based national population projections. However, they were subsequently rebased to the 1993 MYEs. This required a minor change to the international migration for 1993-94, but all other assumptions were left unchanged.

b 1994-based sub-national projections were not produced in England, for technical reasons.
 c Subsequently revised in March 1997 and September 1997.

August

May

August November

January

August

November

September/October

Decembe

Taken together, ONS' suggested LFS grossing strategy is shown in Box 3.

Existing pressures on LFS grossing

As mentioned above, a series of issues in relation to *population figures*, geographies, and the grossing methodology have arisen. The following sections describe each of these three² issues in turn.

The production of population figures

The starting point in the production of grossing totals is population projections, for the reasons described above. (A number of adjustments are made to the 'raw' data to bring them into line with the population sampled by the LFS. More details of how the population figures for LFS grossing are currently derived are given in Box 5). The LFS grossing for Great Britain is

currently based on 1992-based projections. Although these are the most recent at the

Box 4 Modifying LFS grossing control totals by 'wedging'

LFS estimates for autumn (September to November) 2004 will be grossed in December 2004 ready for publication, to population totals. These population totals will be based on interpolation between figures for 2004 and 2005. In December 2004 the latest available population figures for 2004 and 2005 will be 2002-based projections. (All of this assumes current timings.)

However, in August 2004 the 2003 MYEs will have been published. So, from August to November/December 2004, ONS would have a window of opportunity to adjust the population projections for 2004 and 2005, to take account of the latest information known about projection error - which would be the difference between 2003 MYEs and the 2002based projections of 2003. Any difference between these figures could be factored in to the calculation of the 2004 and 2005 LFS grossing control totals. There would thus be a lag of between one and two years in the correction to the grossing totals arising from wedging, but the adverse problems of this

will be minor considering the cumulative nature of population change, and relative to the discrepancies which currently exist.

One strength of this approach is that it does not depend on assumptions about the causes of population change. It is purely a statistical 'fix' to attempt to keep the LFS grossing totals as close as possible to the latest population figures. A consequent weakness is that such an approach inevitably leads to a series of population figures that is not smooth - rather, the series would have a jagged profile (although this apparent volatility would be trivial in comparison with the size of the population).

Such an approach would inevitably have an effect on estimates of changes. It is difficult to be specific about the effect, because it would depend upon the size of the adjustment being 'wedged' in. While 'wedging' would have some effect on the estimate of change in LFS estimates, it will tend to lead to $\ensuremath{\text{LFS}}$ estimates of change that are a better reflection of underlying change in the labour market than those currently produced.

Box 6 The effects of using 1992-based population projections

After each Census, the Census-based population estimates are compared with the corresponding year's estimates produced by rolling forward from the previous Census, ten years before. After the 1991 Census it was concluded that much of the rolledforward version was more likely to be accurate, although the Census was used as the basis of estimates for those aged 45-84. Accordingly, quarterly LFS data were regrossed during 1995 to take account of the results of the 1991 Census.

Technical report

At this time the latest population figures available up to summer 1993 were mid-year estimates (MYEs). From autumn 1993 onwards the latest sub-national figures for Great Britain were 1992-based projections. These are still being used. *Table 3* gives more detail of the use of different sets of sub-national population figures for LFS grossing. At the time of the regrossing of the quarterly LFS, 1994-based projections were available for Northern Ireland – and these were used to derive grossing control totals.

However, the MYEs for 1994 to 1997 are now available, and ideally would be used in place of the 1992(GB)- and 1994(NI)-based projections of these years. The existence of the 1994-based *national* projections are not, by themselves,

particularly useful – but ideally the 1996-based sub-national projections should be incorporated once they are available for the whole of the UK, in November 1998.

So the immediate issue concerns the difference for Great Britain between:

- the 1992-based projections and MYEs for 1994, 1985, 1996 and 1997. This would impact on the grossing of LFS estimates from summer 1994 to spring 1998; and
- the 1992-based projections of 1998 and 1996-based projections of 1998 – this would impact on the grossing of LFS estimates from autumn 1998;
- and for Northern Ireland the difference between: • 1994-based and 1996-based projections of 1998.

For Great Britain, the differences for the years 1914 and 1996 are explored in *Tables 4-6*, in terms of region by ex, and age by sex comparisons.

Table 4 compares 1992-based projections of 1994 and 1994 MYEs, by age-band. Overall, the size of the difference is trial: the population aged 16 and over has been revised upwards y only 29,000. The biggest effects are on the 30-39 age group (up :0,000).

Table 3 Us	e of population figures	for LFS grossing				
LFS quarter	Best data cu	rrently available	Actual situation			
Summer 93	1993 Mid-Ye	ar Estimates	1993 Mid-Ye	ar Estimates		
Autumn 93	93 MYE	94 MYE	93 MYE	92-based proj of 94		
Winter 93/4	93 MYE	94 MYE	93 MYE	92-based proj of 94		
Spring 94	93 MYE	94 MYE	93 MYE	92-based proj of 94		
Summer 94	1994 Mid-Ye	ar Estimates	1992-based pro	jections of 1994		
Autumn 94	94 MYE	95 MYE	92-based proj of 94	92-based proj of 95		
Winter 94/5	94 MYE	95 MYE	92-based proj of 94	92-based proj of 95		
Spring 95	94 MYE	95 MYE	92-based proj of 94	92-based proj of 95		
Summer 95	1995 Mid-Ye	ar Estimates	1992-based pro	jections of 1995		
Autumn 95	95 MYE	92-based proj of 96	92-based proj of 95	92-based proj of 96		
Winter 95/6	95 MYE	92-based proj of 96	92-based proj of 95	92-based proj of 96		
Spring 96	95 MYE	92-based proj of 96	92-based proj of 95	92-based proj of 96		
Summer 96	1996 Mid-Ye	ar Estimates	1992-based projections of 1996			
Autumn 96	96 MYE	92-based proj of 97	92-based proj of 96	92-based proj of 97		
Winter 96/7	96 MYE	92-based proj of 97	92-based proj of 96	92-based proj of 97		
Spring 97	96 MYE	92-based proj of 97	92-based proj of 96	92-based proj of 97		
Summer 97	1997 Mid-Ye	ar Estimates	1992-based pro	jections of 1996		
Autumn 97	97 MYE	92-based proj of 98	92-based proj of 97	92-based proj of 98		
Winter 97/8	97 MYE	92-based proj of 98	92-based proj of 97	92-based proj of 98		
Spring 98	97 MYE	92-based proj of 98	92-based proj of 97	92-based proj of 98		
Summer 98	1992-based pro	ections of 1998	1992-based pro	jections of 1998		
Autumn 98	96-based proj of 98	96-based proj of 99	92-based proj of 98	92-based proj of 99		
Winter 98/9	96-based proj of 98	96-based proj of 99	92-based proj of 98	92-based proj of 99		

Where two sources of population figures are given, these are interpolated between

2 1996-based projections of 1998 will be published in October/November 1998. In theory these could be used for grossing autumn 1998 LFS results, though in practice there would be insufficient time to take them on board

Box 6 cont.

revised apwards by 164,000 (0.3 per cent). Again, the 30-39 age group was been increased substantially (up 70,000: 0.7 per cent) and the 80+ age group has been decreased (by 34,000: 1.3 per cent), but there have been important increases in the 16-29 age groups too (up 78,000: 0.6 per cent). The population has been revised upwards in the South East (including London) and the Midlands, and has been revised downwards elsewhere. But the changes to the South East and London are most significant: up 128,000 (0.9 per cent) in the South East, 17,000 (0.8 per cent) in Inner London, and 48,000 (1.4 per cent) in outer London.

Technical report

Comparison of 1992-based population projections and 1994 mid-year estimates by sex and age group; Great Britain

				ĸ					Thousand
Age	1992-based projections for 1994			1994 mic	l-year estima	tes	Differen	ices	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
16-19	1,497	1,412	2,909	1,497	1,415	2.912	-1	3	2
20-24	2,316	2.214	4,529	2,315	2,218	4,533	0	4	4
25-29	2,696	2,605	5,301	2,694	2,609	5,303	-2	4	2
30-34	2,658	2,558	5,216	2,662	2,567	5,228	3	8	12
35-39	2,227	2,201	4,428	2,229	2,207	4,436	2	6	8
40-44	2,075	2,074	4,148	2,077	2,075	4,152	2	2	4
5-49	2,189	2,195	4,384	2,190	2,199	4,389	1	4	5
0-54	1,740	1,753	3,492	1,740	1,756	3,496	1	3	4
5-59	1,605	1,635	3,240	1,606	1,635	3,241	1 =	0	1
60-64	1,476	1,555	3,030	1,476	1,555	3,032	0	1	1 -
5-6 9	1,344	1,524	2,868	1,343	1,526	2,869	-1	2	1
0-74	1,201	1,550	2,751	1,201	1,551	2,751	0	1	1
75-7 9	700	1,083	1,783	699	1,082	1,781	-1	-1	-2
30+	767	1,771	2,538	762	1,761	2,523	-5	-10	-15
All 16+	24,490	26,128	50,618	24,491	26,156	50,647	I.	28	29
All of working age	20,478	18,647	39,124	20,486	18,681	39,167	8	34	43

Comparison of 1992-based population projections and 1996 mid-year estimates by sex and age group; Great Britain

								т	housands
Age	1992-bas	ed projectior	ns for 1996	1996 mid-year estimates			Differences		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
16-19	1,542	1,456	2,997	1,552	1,470	3,022	10	15	25
20-24	2,122	2,024	4,146	2,132	2,040	4,171	9	16	26
25-29	2,587	2,493	5,080	2,604	2,503	5,107	17	10	27
30-34	2,754	2,648	5,402	2,779	2,667	5,445	25	18	44
35-39	2,390	2,336	4,725	2,404	2,347	4,751	15	11	26
40-44	2,074	2,070	4,144	2,085	2,074	4,159	10	5	15
45-49	2,233	2,236	4,469	2,238	2,243	4,481	5	7	11
50-54	1,858	1,874	3,732	1,861	1,881	3,743	4	7	11
55-59	1,596	1,629	3,225	1,600	1,631	3,231	3	2	6
60-64	1,462	1,524	2,985	1,464	1,525	2,989	2	1.24	4
65-69	1,337	1,503	2,840	1,337	1,506	2,843	-1	3	3
70-74	1,148	1,441	2,588	1,147	1,442	2,590	0	I and	1
75-79	788	1,175	1,963	787	1,175	1,963	0	0	0
80+	800	1,813	2,613	790	1,790	2,580	-10	-23	-34
All 16+	24,690	26,220	50,910	24,780	26,294	51,074	90	74	164
All of working age	20,617	18,765	39,383	20,718	18,856	39,574	101	91	192

Notes

^{0.2} per cent) and 80+ age groups (down 15,000: 0.6 per cent). Tables 5 and 6 compare 1992-based projections of 1996, and 1996 F /Es, by age group and by region. Overall, the differences between the sets of figures are greater than between the 1992based rojections of 1994 and 1994 MYEs, as would be expected. No ionally, the 1996 population aged 16 and over has been revise: pwards by 164,000 (0.3 per cent). Again, the 30-39 age

Technical report

1996 in Wales and Scotland, and a

phased introduction between April

1996 and April 1998 in England);

•users' interests in different

Technical report LFS grossing: the management of change

Box 6 cont.

Table 7 shows that the most recent set of projections for 1998 has led to an increase in the Northern Ireland population aged 16-64 of about 8,000 – most of which is concentrated among 25-35 year olds.

All of this suggests that if 1996-based projections (which are based on 1996 MYEs) were used instead of 1992-based projections for grossing 1998 LFS estimates, then there would be a step increase

of over 200,000 in the population of working age (note that all of the population figures referred to here relate to the whole population, rather than the private household population which is of most relevance to the LFS – but the figures are a good guide to the likely effects). Other things being equal, this might cause a step increase of over 140,000 in estimates of the number in employment, and of up to 15,000 in estimates of ILO unemployment.

Table	1
	0

Comparison of 1992-based population projections and 1996 mid-year estimates for ages 16+; by region

Standard	1992-based projections for 1996			1996 mid-year estimates			Differences		
Statistical Region	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Tota
North Yorkshire and	1,192	1,276	2,468	1,188	1,272	2,460	-4	-4	-8
Humberside	1,948	2,051	3,999	1,945	2,047	3,992	-3	-4	-7
East Midlands	1,613	1,682	3,295	1,614	1,684	3,298	1	2	2
East Anglia	845	879	1,723	840	879	1,718	-5	0	-5
South East	6,944	7,354	14,298	7,008	7,418	14,426	64	64	128
South West	1,896	2,022	3,918	1,886	2,020	3,906	-10	-2	-12
West Midlands	2,046	2,141	4,187	2,053	2,144	4,197	7	3	10
North West	2,436	2,610	5,045	2,437	2,602	5,040	2	-7	-5
nner London	1,034	1,104	2,137	1,046	1,108	2,154	13	4	17
Outer London	1,655	1,762	3,417	1,683	1,782	3,464	28	20	48
England	21,608	22,880	44,488	21,700	22,955	44,655	92	75	167
Vales	1,120	1,203	2,323	1,120	1,199	2,319	0	-4	-4
cotland	1,962	2,137	4,100	1,960	2,140	4,100	-3	3	0
Great Britain	24,690	26,220	50,910	24,780	26,294	51,074	90	74	164

	Differences between 1994 and summer 1998 population; by se		
	1994 projections	1996 projections	Difference
1ale			
6-24	111,138	109,267	-1,871
5-34	122.416	125.477	3.061
5-44	109.693	110,992	1,299
5-54	94,276	94,872	596
5-64	72,151	72,477	326
5+	82,854	83,249	395
	02,031	00,217	575
emale			
6-24	104,829	104,706	-123
5-34	125,840	129,060	3,220
5-44	114,936	115,968	1,032
5-54	96,445	96,900	455
5-64	77,117	77,370	253
5+	119,281	119,799	518
AII			
6-24	215,967	213,973	-1,994
5-34	248,256	254,537	6,281
5-44	224,629	226,960	2,331
5-54	190,721	191,772	1,051
5-64	149,268	149,847	579
5+	202,135	203,048	913
6-64	1,028,841	1,037,089	8,248

Geographical classifications

The main issues are: frozen and/or current geographies; the requirement that data be published for Government Office

Regions (GORs) (in addition to Standard Statistical Regions (SSRs)) from April 1997;

• the introduction of unitary authorities (UAs) in Great Britain (April

Box 7 Grossing to GORs

Table 8 shows the differences between the levels of key LFS estimates for Great Britain and each GOR grossed using SSRs and using GORs, for autumn 1996 to spring 1997. Most of these differences are small at the regional level, especially in the context of sampling variability. The only regions affected at all significantly are those directly affected by the transition to GORs (Nor East and North West, and Eastern and South East). The area most affected is Merseyside, which is a county and until recently was a GOR. Merseyside was formerly part of the North West standard statistical region, and LFS estimates for Merseyside were grossed along with those for Greater Manchester (as part of metropolitan North West). Separating these two metropolitan areas in the context of grossing to GORs – prior to the reclassification of Merseyside as being part of the North West

geographies.

	Total population	Economic- ally active	ln employ- ment	ILO unem- ployed	Inactive	Under 16	All persons 16+
Autumn 1996							
North East	0	0	0	0	3	-3	4
North West	0	9	9	0	10	-19	19
Merseyside	0	-11	-10	-1	-12	23	-23
Yorkshire and	•	-11	-10	-1	-12	25	-25
the Humber	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
East Midlands	0	Ĩ	1	0	-1	0	Ő
West Midlands	0	Ö	Ó	Ő	0	. 0	0
South West	Ő	0	· i	0	Ő	0	Ő
Eastern	Ő	17	16	2	-8	-9	9
London	Õ	0	0	ō	õ	0	Ó
South East	0	-17	-16	-1	7	9	-9
Great Britain	0	0	2	-2	0	0	0
Winter 1996/7	the state the basis						
North East	0	s intro print	-1	0	5	-4	4
North West	0	12	12	1	18	-30	30
Merseyside	0	-13	-12	-1	-21	34	-34
Yorkshire and							
the Humber	0	1	1	0	-1	0	0
East Midlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Midlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern	0	17	16	1	-13	4	4
London	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South East	0	-18	-18	0	14	4	-4
Great Britain	0	-2	-1	-1	2	0	0
Spring 1997							
North East	0	-4	-3	-	0	4	-3
North West	0	17	15	2	16	-33	33
Merseyside	0	-14	-12	-2	-15	30	-30
Yorkshire and							
the Humber	0	0		0	0	0	0
ast Midlands	0	0	and so literates	-1	0	0	0
West Midlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
outh West	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
astern	0	20	19	addine Harland	-12	-8	8
ondon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South East	0	-20	-19	-1	12	8	-8
Great Britain	0	1	3	-2	-1	0	0

Technical report

Technical report LFS grossing: the management of change

Box 7 cont.

GOR – had a few distinct effects. As *Table 9* shows, this change in grossing method caused a shift of 34,000 in the estimates of Merseyside's population aged under 16, and the population aged 16 and over, with a reverse shift in Greater Manchester. Estimates of the numbers economically active and inactive have fallen in Merseyside, and increased in Greater Manchester. *Table 9* shows the effect on other counties in the broad regional areas mentioned in the previous paragraph; some other counties were affected, as a

result of the multi-stage grossing system, but none by more than a few thousand for any key variable. The re-combination of Merseyside with the North West GOR will avoid the sorts of differences referred to above.

Table 8 also shows some very small differences in estimates of Great Britain economic activity and inactivity, based on the two different grossings. These differences result from the multi-stage nature of LFS grossing.

Differences for key LFS variables between grossing to SSRs and GORs; by selected county; winter 1996/7; not seasonally adjusted

County	Total population	Economic- ally active	ln employ- ment	ILO unem- ployed	Inactive	Under 16	All persons 16+
North East/North \	Most						
Cleveland	0	-1	-1	0	2	-1	1
Cumbria	0	-5	-4	-1	0	5	-5
Durham	0	0	0	0	2	-2	2
Northumberland	0	0	0	0	Ĩ	-1	Ĩ
Tyne and Wear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheshire	0	i i	I	0	-2	1	-1
Merseyside	0	-13	-12	-1	-21	34	-34
Greater Manchester	0	12	11		22	-34	34
ancashire	0	3	3	0	-2	-1	I
Eastern/South East							
Cambridgeshire	0	5	4	0	-1	-3	3
Norfolk	0	7	7	Ĭ	-6	-1	Ĩ
Suffolk	0	7	6		-4	-3	3
Bedfordshire	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0
Hertfordshire	0	-1	0	0	0	I	-1
Outer London	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
nner London	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	0	-1	-1	0	-1	2	-2
East Sussex	0	-2	-2	0	2	0	0
Kent	0	-4	-4	0	3	1	-1
Surrey	0	-3	-3	0	2	1	-1
Nest Sussex	0	-2	-2	0	I	0	0
Hampshire	0	-3	-3	0	2	0	0
sle of Wight	0	0	0	0	ō	0	0
Berkshire	0	-1	-1	0	I	0	0
Buckinghamshire	0	-2	-2	0	1	1	-1
Oxfordshire	0	-1	-2	0	1		-1

Frozen/current geographies

The Postcode Address File (PAF) is the sampling frame for the LFS. At the time of processing, respondents' postcodes are allocated to a particular area using the latest available version of the Central Postcode Directory. In this sense, LFS geographies are 'current'. However, the 1992-based population projections which are used as grossing control totals for Great Britain are based on 1991 geographies – thus, they are 'frozen'. Hence, the actual LFS outputs are a hybrid of frozen and current geographies and they do not take account of the many boundary changes made between 1991 and the present day. It is unlikely though that these would have an appreciable effect on national or regional estimates. **Government Office Regions** LFS regional analyses have been primarily on the basis of GORs sind spring 1997 (by aggregating county level figures that had been constraine to population figures for SSRs). The reflect this change, it would be prefer able to use control totals defined for GORs instead of SSRs.

Published ONS work into the implice

Box 8 1991 frozen wards and the LFS

The 1992-based population projections on which the LFS grossing totals for Great Britain are based were produced on the basis of the 1991 (Census) definition of wards. There are a few suplications of this.

The first is that it is difficult to produce quarterly LFS estior unitary authorities (UAs), as explained in the main mate As were originally defined by the wards that were curtext. the time of their introduction (which tended to be rent 1996). Hence, they were defined using 1991 wards 1995 st fit basis. Recent population estimates are based on on a ards, and hence are available for UAs. Accordingly, the 1991 FS databases include UA level data. annua cond implication is that quarterly LFS local area data will A

not n act changes to the boundaries of particular local authorities see 1991. However, such changes are typically small, especially the context of LFS sampling error at a sub-regional level. The leads to the question of whether the LFS should be base on fixed geographical boundaries, or current boundaries. There are two disadvantages with using current boundaries one is that as they reflect geographical changes, it would be did to present estimates of change in a particular area's emplement, for example, over time, because some of the observed change would be likely to result from the changing geography rather than changing labour market conditions. The second disadvantage relates to the time lag between the production of the most up-to-date population figures, and the LFS survey period. For example, the English and Welsh 1996-based sub-national projections will be produced on 1996 boundaries, but will then be moved onto 1998 boundaries. But even if these were used for LFS grossing, LFS data for 1999 and 2000 would be based on geographies a year or two out-of-date.

One apparent option would be to produce LFS estimates using both fixed and current boundaries, to meet the needs of users who are interested in time series analysis and cross-sectional analysis, respectively. But apart from being resourceintensive, and leading to 'alternative' sets of estimates from the LFS, this option would represent a risk to the confidentiality of LFS respondents in a local area because it would be possible to compare the two sets of data and draw conclusions about the differences.

In general, it is more desirable to use fixed geographical boundaries for quarterly LFS estimates, although it would be preferable if these were 1991-based (it would be possible, but highly resource-intensive, to produce fixed 1991 Census boundaries). This is all tied in with the issue of using more upto-date population figures as the basis for grossing totals.

ns of cwitching from SSRs to GORs the LFS grossing suggested that there are some relatively small, but nevereless un explained, differences between timates grossed to the two different ts of control totals. ONS decided at the ne to continue to use SSRs as the basis control totals, in order to avoid disntinuities, but to continue to explore e reason for the differences. ONS has

undertaken further work on this issue. Box 7 provides more details.

Unitary authorities

There are two relevant aspects to the introduction of UAs: (i) the need for a way of linking an LFS record (with an area identifier such as postcode) with the relevant UA; and (ii) the production of population figures for each UA. As with GORs, ONS would ideally use population figures for UAs in the LFS grossing. However, the 1992based projections, which form the basis for the current LFS grossing control totals (Great Britain), were based on 1991 wards (see *Box 8*), and so can only readily be produced for metropolitan districts and shire counties (and were disaggregated to LAD level

Box 9 ONS' geographic strategy

ONS' current method of referencing data is via postcode. The postcode of the observation is used to allocate the event to a geographic area that we want to tabulate on, such as ward or health authority. Because the boundaries of these areas keep changing, it is possible that an observation is in a particular ward in one year and in another ward the next year. ONS needs to change its processing systems to keep up with these boundary changes. Moreover, boundary changes Pose problems when analysing data over time, as geographies are not being compared like with like.

The ONS Geographic Referencing Strategy will give the means to reference data more accurately by tying an observation to a point on the ground, i.e. to a grid reference. This point can be that of the address, or if the address is not available, the centroid of the postcode.⁴ The captured point can then be allocated to any geographical area – standard, non-standard or even one created ad hoc to support a specific application – if a digital boundary is available for it.

Grid referenced data can be easily recast to a frozen base, for example, the time of the 1991 Census, thus producing a time series related to a single geographic definition at a particular point in time. Conversely, old data that have been grid referenced can be allocated to current boundaries.

Quite apart from making data resilient to boundary change and flexible for analysing any number of different geographies, grid referencing also offers other benefits. Powerful geographic information systems (GIS) software now offers exciting new ways of visualising and modelling data, adding real value to ONS outputs.

November 1998 Labour Market trends 573

Comparison of economic activity estimates from different grossing methods; Great Britain; winter 1995/6;

Single household weight

un.

Inactive

Total

Employed ILO

Technical report

Thousands and per cent

ILO

unemploy

for LFS purposes only). To gross historical LFS data to UAs would be difficult, though not impossible – historical UA-level population data would be required.

In many respects this is not a serious problem. Quarterly LFS estimates at a sub-regional level are affected to a considerable extent by sampling variability, and ONS has responded to users' interest in sub-regional data by producing a series of annual local area databases. Because these are based on a larger sample than the quarterly databases, they are less affected by sampling variability. And because they can necessarily only be produced after data for the last quarter of the year has been processed, the timing is such that mid-year estimates are available for use as grossing control totals. Hence, the local area databases (1994, 1995 and 1996) have used the latest available geographies in their grossing, and hence LFS estimates for UAs are available, albeit not for quarterly data.5

Users' interest in different geographies

Users of LFS data are increasingly interested in non-standard geographies, such as Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs), or Training and Enterprise Council (TEC) areas. To produce LFS estimates for such areas, we need to know which postcodes should be classed to which area, and we need population figures (grossing control totals) for each area. ONS' Geographic Strategy (see *Box 9*) enables postcodes to be mapped to areas, but the production of population figures is resourceintensive, and such data are not currently available.

Another important issue concerns the risk of enabling individuals to be identified – because LFS respondents are given an assurance that their confidentiality will be maintained. There is a degree of overlap between most geographies, like TTWAs or TEC areas. Therefore, the risk of identifying at individual can increase significantly depending upon how the results ar produced.

Box 10 cont.

not seasonally adjusted

Inactive

Total

ILO

unemploy

Current weight

Employed ILO

For these reasons, ONS is not currently planning to produce LFS databases for such non-standard geographics of to include non-standard geographica indicators on existing databases.⁶

Calculation of weights

LFS sample data are weighted to population data on an individual basis. Buthe LFS is a sample of household (strictly speaking, it is a sample of addresses) and lends itself to analysis a the household level – for example, of the types or characteristics of household. In undertaking these sorts canalyse the traditional LFS practice as been weight the household using he weight of the person who is the h ad of the household. But a difficulty ises what analyses are performed that limits and the sorts of the term of the term of the term of the household using he weight the household. But a difficulty uses what analyses are performed that limits the household using he weight the household using he weight the household.

Box 10 Single household weighting

The single household weighting method described here is an extension of the so-called 'calibration' method. It has been implemented in a SAS macro 'CALMAR', produced by the French statistical office, INSEE.

ONS' research concentrated on three factors:

- whether the single household weighting method would lead to discontinuities in the main estimates of economic activity;
- the effect on the precision of estimates (that is to say, whether there is a change in the sampling error associated with key variables);
- the effect on non-response bias (by comparing the weighted results with Census data).

A summary of the findings relating to each factor is given below.

The effect of changing to a single household weight would be an increase in total employment of around 110,000, or 0.4 per cent, and a reduction in total ILO unemployment of around 10,000 or 0.4 per cent (with the ILO unemployment rate reduced by about 0.1 percentage points). From the data currently available it is impossible to conclude whether these estimates are more or less accurate than the current estimates. LFS employment estimates are currently higher than those from employer surveys, and clearly the effect of using a single household weighting methodology would be to increase the gap further.

Table 10 shows estimates of the main states of economic activity by age-group for winter 1995/6 calculated using the

current weighting method and using a single he schold weighting method.⁷ For some sub-groups there are proportionately larger discontinuities than in the main aggregate series. In general, the estimates for women were effected more than those for men, with an increase in female imployment of 151,000 (1.3 per cent), and decreases in unimployment (15,000: 2.0 per cent) and economic inactivity (36,000: 1.3 per cent). On a separate but related point, Table 1 shows that the single household weighting method produces estimates of married men and women which are far closer than under the present method.

Table 12 shows that there are no clear patterns in the effect on sampling errors of the main economic activity estimates from weighting using the current method and a single household weighting method, other than that the sampling errors are slightly higher for men, and slightly lower for women.

Finally, the effect on *non-response bias* was examined, by comparing a 1991 Census extract with LFS data for the months around the time of the Census. *Table 13* shows the effect on non-response bias of individual level variables of the current and household level weighting methods. No clear patterns emerge. For most variables the differences between the results of the two weightings were small. For some variables the new method resulted in reduced bias over the current method – for example, the LFS estimate of the proportions married, and widowed or divorced. The largest difference in bias in a key variable was for economic activity status, for which the current method resulted in either no increase in bias, or smaller bias than the new method, in each category.

		cinpioye	a		ment rat	e (/o)	employe	a		ment rat	te (%
All											
16-24	3,848	656	1,802	6,307	14.6	3,850	652	1,805	6,307	14.5	
25-34	6,830	639	1,547	9,016	8.6	6,903	633	1,480	9,016	8.4	
35-54	11,795	770	2,434	14,999	6.1	11,822	771	2,407	14,999	6.1	
55-64	2,655	216	2,715	5,586	7.5	2,659	217	2,710	5,586	7.5	
65+	401	17	8,158	8,577	4.1	403	17	8,156	8,577	4.1	
All 16+	25,529	2,299	16,656	44,485	8.3	25,637	2,289	16,558	44,485	8.2	
Male											
16-24	2,026	428	777	3,231	17.5	2,007	424	800	3,231	17.4	
25-34	3,855	421	309	4,586	9.8	3,851	422	312	4,586	9.9	
35-54	6,367	501	636	7,504	7.3	6,350	508	647	7,504	7.4	
55-64	1,545	170	1,031	2,745	9.9	1,543	171	1,032	2,745	10.0	
65+	247	14	3,302	3,563	5.2	247	14	3,302	3,563	5.3	
All 16+	14,041	1,534	6,055	21,629	9.8	13,998	1,538	6,092	21,629	9.9	
Female											
16-24	1,822	228	1,026	3,076	11.1	1,842	228	1,006	3,076	11.0	
25-34	2,975	218	1,238	4,430	6.8	3,052	210	1,168	4,430	6.4	
35-54	5,427	269	1,798	7,495	4.7	5,472	263	1,760	7,495	4.6	
55-64	1,110	47	1,684	2,841	4.1	1,116	47	1,678	2,841	4.0	
65+	154	3	4,856	5,014	2.1	156	3	4,854	5,014	2.1	
All 16+	11,488	766	10,602	22,856	6.2	11,639	751	10,466	22,856	6.1	

	Difference	s between e	stimates fr	om differe	nt weights	Differences between estimates from different weights (%)				
	Employed	ILO un- employed	Inactive	Total	ILO unemploy- ment rate (%)	Employed	ILO un- employed	Inactive	Total	
All										
6-24	2	-4	3	0	-0.1	0.05	-0.61	0.17	0.00	
5-34	73	-6	-67	0	-0.2	1.07	-0.94	-4.33	0.00	
5-54	27	1	-27	0	0.0	0.23	0.13	-1.11	0.00	
5-64	4	1	-5	0	0.0	0.15	0.46	-0.18	0.00	
5+	2	0	-2	0	0.0	0.50	0.00	-0.02	0.00	
6+	108	-10	-98	Ő	-0.1	0.42	-0.43	-0.59	0.00	
lale										
6-24	-19	-4	23	0	-0.1	-0.94	-0.93	2.96	0.00	
5-34	-4	1	3	0	0.1	-0.10	0.24	0.97	0.00	
5-54	-17	7	II	0	0.1	-0.27	1.40	1.73	0.00	
5-64	-2	1	I	0	0.1	-0.13	0.59	0.10	0.00	
5+	0	0	Ó	0 .	0.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
16+	-43	4	37	0	0.1	-0.31	0.26	0.61	0.00	
emale										
6-24	20	0	-20	0	-0.1	1.10	0.00	-1.95	0.00	
5-34	77	-8	-70	0	-0.4	2.59	-3.67	-5.65	0.00	
-54	45	-6	-38	0	-0.1	0.83	-2.23	-2.11	0.00	
-64	6	0	-6	0	-0.1	0.54	0.00	-0.36	0.00	
5+	2	0	-2	0	0.0	1.30	0.00	-0.04	0.00	
16+	151	-15	-136	0	-0.1	1.31	-1.96	-1.28	0.00	

Technical report

LFS grossing: the management of change

Box 10 cont.

			us estimates f 6; not seasona		All shares and shares a	g methods;	
				C'l- l		Thousands	
	Current	weight		Single household weight			
	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference	
Married, living together	12.819	12,374	445	12,580	12,598	-18	
Married, separated	387	593	-206	411	536	-125	

	Employed	ILO unemployed	Inactive	ILO unemployment rate (%)
Current wei	ght			
All	59863	30731	53393	0.11
1ale	37406	24645	31449	0.15
emale	39914	16667	38505	0.14
Single house	hold weight			
All	59274	31284	52857	0.11
Male	38322	25177	32563	0.16
emale	38212	16647	36739	0.13
Ratio (house	ehold:current)			
All	0.99	1.02	0.99	1.01
Male	1.02	1.02	1.04	1.04
emale	0.96	1.00	0.95	0.93

Table 3

Non-response bias in individual variables; comparison of effects of using different grossing methods; Great Britain; 1991; not seasonally adjusted

							Per cent
	Census-based	Unweighted	Weighted LFS	distributions	Difference b	etween Census and:	Effect on bias of
	distribution	LFS sample	Current method	Single household method	Current method	Single household method	using single household weight compared with current weighting method
Marital status							
Married	61.0	62.8	61.4	61.2	0.4	0.2	Reduced
Single	24.5	23.5	25.1	25.1	0.6	0.6	No effect
Widowed or divorced	14.5	13.8	13.5	13.6	-1.0	-0.9	Reduced
Ethnic group							
White	96.3	96.6	96.5	96.5	0.2	0.2	No effect
Non-white	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	-0.2	-0.2	No effect
Economic activity st	atus						
Employee	48.5	48.1	48.7	49.1	0.2	0.6	Increased
Self-employed	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0	No effect
Unemployed	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	0.2	0.2	No effect
Retired	19.2	19.4	18.6	18.6	-0.6	-0.6	No effect
At home	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.2	-0.1	-0.2	Increased
Other economically							
inactive	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.5	0.2	0.2	No effect

nusehold level and person level data r example, economic activity by usehold type. This tends to lead to disrepancies and inconsistencies, which n be annoying for users and can cast hubts on the legitimacy of the analyses. Inconsistencies can arise even with dividual level data. For example, mates of the numbers of married en and married women are out of e. These problems can be reduced by the same weight for all peronting ns within a household - effectively, a level weight. usehol

Reliable population data concerning usehol distributions is only available om the decennial Census. However, cent in thodological developments ve led to techniques to derive houseld we ats from person level populain data a such a way that: the distribution of the weighted survey

match is that of the population; and the weights of the people within any given ousehold are equal.

These weights are referred to below 'single household weights'.

ONS has undertaken research into the characteristics of single household weights on behalf of Eurostat, who at one stage considered specifying this method as part of its requirement for a quarterly EU-wide labour force survey.⁸ This research is summarised in *Box 10*.

The key findings of this work on single household weights that are relevant in the current context are:

•introducing such a weighting method without making revisions (i.e. without regrossing previous periods) would introduce a significant discontinuity to employment estimates in particular (an increase in total employment of around 110,000). Because LFS household data has suffered quality problems in the past, it would be impossible to regross historical data to produce long-run consistent time series for key estimates such as employment and ILO unemployment prior to 1990, and undesirable to introduce it until spring 1996 when the quality of household data was sufficiently improved;

• there is little change in the precision (that is to say, reduction in sampling errors) of estimates of key series such as employment and ILO unemployment – no overall significant gain or loss;

Technical report

• comparison with the 1991 Census of Population suggests that nonresponse biases are relatively small anyway, and there is little evidence that either the current method or a single household method would reduce non-response biases significantly (for variables other than age, sex and region, which are controlled for explicitly);

- estimates of the numbers of married men and women are more consistent than under the current method;
- there are clear analytical advantages of the single household weighting method, especially when performing analyses that use data at both person level and household level.

ONS considers it critical that it would be impossible to produce longrun consistent time series using this methodology at present. However,

Image: Babe 1 4 LFS grossing – solutions to the problem								
ossible solutions	Implications	Advantages	Disadvantages					
Take on more recent population estimates and projections — now	We would need to regross the LFS back to 1993 to avoid discontinuities	 would give high quality time series would enable reconciliation work to be updated would provide flexibility on how to take on changes to geographies 	 * expensive (for ONS and users) * slow to implement * may be perceived as 'more revisions ' following 1995 exercise * users may not welcome prospect of more revisions post-Census 					
Take on more recent population estimates and projections – after the 2001 Census results are available	Estimates of employment and ILO unemployment would be inconsistent with population estimates, for a few more years	✓ only one regrossing exercise would be needed	LFS population figures move further out of line with official population figures, and hence LFS estimates of levels and changes since 1993 will be sub-optimal					
Regross one or two recent quarters, for 'research' purposes only	This would provide a precise estimate of the extent of bias in estimates caused by using out-of- date grossing totals, at a point in time	 it would help inform analytical work, e.g. reconciliation; would provide analysts with improved estimates for a point in time would maintain continuity; would be relatively cheap and quick 	 would lead to two sets of estimates – presentational implications 'main' series would continue to be out of line with official population figures, and hence LFS estimates of levels and changes since 1993 will be sub-optimal 					
'Dual' gross a quarter using old and new control totals, to act as a benchmark	This would introduce discontinuities, though it would provide precise estimates of them and would bring future estimates in line with latest population data	 it would help update analytical work, eg. reconciliation would provide analysts with 'best' estimates for future periods would be relatively cheap and quick 	 would create a discontinuity (albeit a measurable one) would lead to two sets of estimates - presentational implications would make reliable estimation of long-term change impossible 					

Technical report

Technical report LFS grossing: the management of change

because of the analytical benefits of single household weighting, ONS has developed a series of databases grossed using a single household weight, explicitly for analyses at a household level (including mixed levels); they will also provide more consistent estimates of the numbers of married men and women, for example.

Implementing the strategy to deal with the immediate grossing problems

The first part of the strategy proposed above suggested consultation with users to agree how best to deal with the current problems with LFS grossing. The following section forms the basis for this consultation. It presents a series of options, each of which have their own advantages and disadvantages, and each having its own position on the continuum of continuity. Table 14 summarises the four options.

Option I

ONS could regross all LFS estimates back to autumn 1993 to take account of latest population figures, and begin to use the most recent subnational population projections as soon as they are available.

This approach would produce a continuous data series, consistently grossed to the best available population figures, so providing good quality estimates of levels and - particularly changes. Problems with geographies would be resolved – indeed, there are a number of subsidiary options in relation to the use of geographies:

- ONS could use the latest available geography at the time of the LFS estimates; or
- gross on an LAD basis until a particular point in time, and then to switch to grossing on a UA basis; or
- use (constructed) unitary authority population figures for historical periods, to maintain forward continuity This approach also provides the opportunity to implement one element of the grossing strategy relatively quickly - future grossing totals would

be kept in line with population changes. If this option was agreed, LFS control totals for the years after 1999 would be modified to take account of emerging differences between the 1996-based projections and subsequent mid-year estimates. For example, 1998 mid-year estimates will be available in 1999. Hence, the LFS control totals for subsequent years could be modified, for example, to take account of differences between the 1996-based projection of 1998, and the 1998 mid-year estimate; this process would then be repeated annually.

However, there are resource and presentational implications associated with this option. It would cost about £150,000 to £200,000 to regross the LFS back to 1993, re-calculating LFS grossing totals from the population figures, running and checking the grossing, producing new databases in the variety of formats that ONS supports, producing data relating to local/unitary authorities and TECs, analysing the new figures in order to highlight the effects of regrossing, exploring the implications for the reconciliation of employment and earnings estimates, and revising the seasonal adjustment of key LFS data. The project would take over a year from start to finish. Any regrossing would also have cost implications for users, who would have to take on a new set of historical LFS data, in printed and electronic form. And it follows from the grossing strategy proposed earlier that once the results of the 2001 Census are available, population estimates for each year during the inter-Censal period (1992-2000) are very likely to be revised, and there is likely to be a further LFS regrossing. This means that both ONS and users will incur regrossing costs twice over a period of about five years.

A subsidiary option would be the introduction of the single household weighting method, perhaps from spring 1996 when the quality of LFS household data was significantly increased. As noted above though, this would lead to sizeable discontinuities, particularly in estimates of employment. It would also have resource and timescale implications beyond those described above.

Option 2

ONS could defer any regrossing exer cise until after the results of the 200 Census of Population are available This option would avoid making revisions or introducing discontinu ities, and has the least adverse (imme diate) resource implications for ONG However, it would mean that LFS esti mates would tend to be less and less representative of ONS' best estimate of the population and that we would not be publishing the optimum estimates of change in (particularly employment in recent years. Becaus this might affect monitor ag of the

labour market, there could be signifi cant adverse long-term imp cations which are impossible to quarify.

Option 3

As with option 2, ONS cald main tain the current set of grosing total until after the post-Censu regros ing. But in response to th recogn tion that the current gros ng tota are clearly out-of-date, one recen quarter could be grossed sing u to-date population figures and the latest geography. The results of the exercise would be p blished enabling users to see with ome pr cision the effects of using the outdate grossing totals.

This option would avoid revisions discontinuities, and would impro knowledge of the characteristics of L data and of the levels of key series su as employment and ILO unemploym though only for a single period. D could be produced within a short the scale, and at a cost to ONS of less t £10,000. However, it would not result a continuous series of data of the qua that would be produced under option it would not improve estimates change in key series. This would not available until after the results of the next Census were available.

ONS would want to conside weights for the dual-grossed quarter although if it did so it would be impo tant to separate out the effects of the use of different underlying population control totals from the effects of usu a different methodology.

Option 4 ONS could introduce up-to-date ntrol totals for grossing future parters, but would not regross hisorical data. A single quarter would

of change (in periods covered by the e grossed using both the 'previous' 'new' population figures). As with option 3, the short-term costs to ONS nd 'new? population figures, so that would be less than £10,000. However, e used as a benchmark. An alysis of the 'dual-grossing' would This approach would introduce a scontinuity, although it would also

it would not produce a fully continuous set of data - again, this would not be available until post-Census - and it would be impossible to calculate reliable estimates of change in estimates movide the means to quantify the extent of the discontinuity for key produced for periods grossed to the eries. It would produce LFS estimates 'old' and the 'new' population figures.

in future which would relate to latest

population figures, modified as appro-

priate. Hence, estimates of levels

would be improved, as would estimates

Views sought

ONS wishes to seek views on the grossing strategy, including users' views about the options for dealing with the existing pressures on LFS grossing. Comments will be made available. ONS will report the outcome of this review of LFS grossing issues in a future issue of Labour Market Trends. Comments should be addressed to: Richard Laux, B2/08. Office for National Statistics, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ or e-mail to richard.laux@ons.gov.uk, before the end of December 1998.

Footnotes

could

epublished.

- User should take note that local area databases and some household databases are grossed using up-to-date population figures. Because the Unitary Aur writy data are taken from the local area databases, it follows that these figures are not consistent with the corresponding regional and national estim
- Now that ONS continues to consider the suitability of the LFS grossing methodology as a means of dealing with different aspects of the survey design.
- ample, recent research suggested that it might be possible to use information about the housing tenure of people in the sample as a way of con-
- trolling for attrition bias the propensity for people with particular (non-random) characteristics to drop out of the survey. The LFS sample design es a panel element, whereby individuals are interviewed five times, at intervals of 13 weeks.
- Theo is evidence that attrition is non-random, but the existing grossing system will remove at least some of this bias. Work using 'longitudinally linked records' had suggested that the use of housing tenure as a prior weighting factor in the LFS grossing of cross-sectional databases might compensite satisfactorily for attrition bias.
- In fact, this has turned out not to be necessary. The movers-in to the quarterly sample are much more heavily weighted towards private renters than
- the comple as a whole, to an extent which fully offsets the biasing effects of sample attrition with respect to tenure. Non-response at the first inter-
- view does not appear to be associated with any substantial bias related to tenure, and there is no satisfactory basis for adjusting for any slight residual bias which may exist. It is therefore not necessary for the estimation of weighting factors to incorporate prior weights by tenure
- ONS is also planning work to explore whether there are any systematic differences between the responses people give when they are interviewed
- face to-face, and those given when they are interviewed by telephone. At the same time ONS intends to try to assess whether people tend to give
- systematically different responses when they are interviewed for the first time, as opposed to those given in subsequent interviews.
- If this or other research into non-sampling limitations of the LFS (such as proxy response and non-response bias) has any implications for the grossing of the LFS, users' views will be sought.
- The LFS grossing control totals were calculated at a time, and using underlying population figures, when the administrative geography of the country
- commised shire districts and counties, and metropolitan districts (and London boroughs). As mentioned in the article, this geography has been largely replaced following the introduction of unitary authorities.
- Population projections are normally the starting point. But because of the quarterly regrossing exercise conducted during 1995, mid-year estimates vere available, and were used for 1984 to (summer) 1993. Projections were used for autumn 1993 onwards. Estimates are also used in grossing the annual local area LES databases
- The grid reference of the geographical centre of the postcode, mapped to the nearest address.
- Note that some LFS estimates for TECs are available; for example, from Nomis®.
- See 'weight 2' in 'Person vs. household weighting on the UK Labour Force Survey', Survey Methodology Bulletin, July 1998 this method used five-year age groups by sex by region, fitting separate models to each region.
- Eurostat subsequently decided against specifying it, although they still express a preference for its use.

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standard errors for the Annual Employment Survey

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

Key points

Standard errors are important cause they give an indication of e variability of estimates that are rived rom a sample survey. They ilp users to put year-on-year overments into context.

red by the Government Statistical Service

Stan and errors for the Annual mploy ent Survey (AES) are being enerat d for the first time this year. he ean y results require further efinements, but they give a prelimiary ine cation of the quality of AES

The initial results show that the e of the standard error for the ijorit of local authority districts is twee 5 per cent and 9 per cent the employee jobs estimate.

• This article also discusses the differences between the AES and its forerunner, the Census of Employment, as well as giving guidance on how to use standard errors.



Standard errors – a measure of sampling variability – for the Annual Employment Survey are being generated for the first time this year. These indicators will help users assess how the employee estimates can be expected to vary from year to year as a result of using a sample survey.

Introduction

SMALL AREA counts of employee jobs are a key indicator of economic activity for areas such as local authority districts. Now that small area employee jobs figures are available every year from the Annual Employment Survey (AES), there is particular interest in the movements from one year to the next. While most of these movements reflect real changes, some of the movements can be put down to the changes in the sample between one year and the next. This variability can be measured. Knowing the sampling variability helps to give an indication of the precision of the published figures.

The estimation methods that are used to generate employee jobs figures from the AES are more complex than for other surveys such as the Labour Force Survey (see *technical note*). This complexity means that new techniques have had to be developed to generate standard errors for the AES, and these are still being refined. Continuing research suggests that the first sets of standard errors are overstated. This article presents these initial findings and explains why these first results need to be treated with caution. The article goes on to discuss how the standard errors are being generated, how to use them, and what conclusions can be drawn.

Background and progress to date

The AES was first introduced in 1995, replacing the less frequent Census of Employment. Whereas the last Census covered virtually all workplaces in Great Britain, the AES covers a sample of

Technical report

2

Technical report

Technical report

around one-third of all sites. The reduction in coverage of very small businesses, which is in line with the general policy of minimising the burdens on small businesses, is counterbalanced by the use of PAYE and VAT information to make estimates for businesses which are not surveyed directly. It is important to signify to users that the AES is not a full census, and that the figures are therefore subject to a certain margin of error due to sampling. It is also important to note that, with the exception of the 1993 survey, the Census never actually covered all sites, and that results prior to the 1993 survey were also subject to sampling variability. The AES uses a complex sampling

Annual Empl

itandard errors

and estimation process to make estimates for the businesses that are not covered by the survey. This complexity has prevented ONS from starting the research into sampling variability until very recently, and the methods for doing so are still under development. The first generation of standard errors took place earlier this year, based on the 1996 AES dataset prior to the revision exercise (see Labour Market Trends, July 1998 pp387-97). These standard errors - for local authority districts - were loaded onto Nomis® in July 1998. Figure 1 summarises the results, showing the coefficients of variation (see Box 1) for each area. It should be noted that the standard errors generated for the AES cover all industries apart from the agriculture sector.

The 1996 local authority district standard errors

ONS' continuing research has shown that these first results require further work and should be regarded with great caution. Nevertheless, the standard errors give an important indication of the kinds of variability that can result from sampling. They can be regarded as the 'worst case' scenario, as all of the aspects of concern in this first generation led to the standard errors being overstated. The reasons are as follows: • The standard errors were generated using 1996 provisional AES data, i.e. before the revisions process was conducted. The revisions have tended to reduce the amount of variability within each small area.

Box I Using and understanding the standard errors

Terminology

Standard errors are also sometimes called sampling errors. They indicate how different the results might have been if an alternative set of businesses had been sampled. The term 'variance' can also be used to describe the same characteristics.

How to use standard errors

Standard errors are used in a number of ways to explain the precision of a published figure. Two of the most common techniques are to construct confidence intervals, and to calculate coefficients of variation.

Confidence intervals are a range around the published estimate. They suggest what could have happened if an

• The standard errors were generated using the final results file which was sent to Nomis[®]. Businesses reporting that they had no employees on the survey date had been removed from the file. This is a normal part of the AES results work, but more accurate standard errors will be obtained from a file that includes the businesses with no employees. This enhancement will be introduced when the 1997 standard errors are generated.

• The estimation parts of the AES results procedures are more complex in reality than they are in this model. Further refinements are needed to make sure the model mirrors what happens in practice, and the research for this is underway.

Why does ONS publish data with high standard errors?

ONS recognises the problems that users face when the standard errors are large. However, users also tell ONS that they would generally prefer a figure to be made available, even if it is subject to a high margin of error, rather than be suppressed.

ONS policy is to make as much information available as possible, within the normal constraints of protecting the identity of individual businesses. But it also aims to provide standard errors alongside the data. If users are provided alternative set of businesses had been sampled. The most common presenta. tion is a 95 per cent confidence interval This gives the range within which the point estimate would fall, 95 times out of 100, if the estimate was repeate ily recalculated using different samples. The 95 per cent confidence interval is alculated by multiplying the standard error by 1.96, and adding the result to the point estimate to give an upper bound, and subtracting the result from the point estimate to give a lower bound.

The coefficient of variation is cloulated by dividing the standard error by the point estimate, and it is formally expressed as a percentage by multiplying the result by 100. This indicate shows the relative size of the standed error compared with the point estima

with indicators of the precision of the estimates, they are in a position to ma informed decisions about the suitability of the data. ONS will contine to inv resources into generating star lard em for AES to meet these con mitmen Standard errors have a f rther us They act as a prompt for O S statis cians to reconsider the sample size,t survey methods and the use deman for survey results, to see if n ore radio changes are needed. In the case of AE the small number of relatively la standard errors has not promited a ge eral review of the survey nochani because of the concern that some of the standard errors are overstated. Instea efforts have been concentrated on ref ing the software used to generated standard errors. Indications from t provisional 1997 results are that the work is now paying dividends

How to interpret the standard errors

Figure 1 shows that the majorit local authority districts have a coe cient of variation of between 5 per 0 and 9 per cent. In other words, different sample had been dra the chances are that the numbe employee jobs would not have diff

om the published estimate by more n 5 to 9 per cent of the published al For these local authority districts, s means that an increase or decrease om one year to the next of less than per cent could be the result of difrent businesses being included in the mple, rather than a real change.

250

200

150

100

50

This conclusion relates only to sambility. It is also possible that the ng var affected by 'non-sampling at is, errors that distort the total down to the sampling scheme. are no include a workplace being he wrong industry, or being ded to in incorrect local authority disnod in e of a mistake in the postcode. et heca of these non-sampling errors e size measured accurately, because follow any particular pattern. ev do important to look at the stan-It is al in conjunction with the point rd erro to give a more rounded pice. Loc ing at the employee jobs estilocal authority districts ates etween 991 and 1996, over 70 per ent of istricts saw movements of etween and +20 per cent, and over 95 er cent of districts saw movements in the range -20 to +30 per cent. This aves only 5 per cent of districts with novements outside the range -20 to 0 per ent. The movements seen in actice from year to year are very often ower that the standard errors suggest.

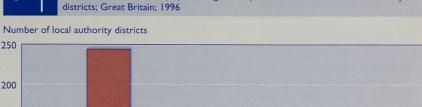
urther work

ONS is still at a relatively early stage the process of generating standard rors for the AES. The techniques used the first generation of standard errors

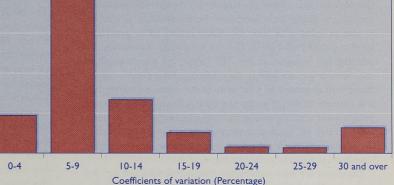
are being refined, and this will lead to the standard errors being calculated on a more reliable basis. Once the techniques are fully specified, standard errors will be published alongside the AES results as a matter of course. Standard errors will be generated for local authority districts, regions, and for various industrial breakdowns as well as for the Great Britain total. Figures for agriculture are not collected directly through this survey - they are supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Scottish Office - and therefore the standard errors will reflect all industries except agriculture.

ONS is also considering the use of a range of alternative techniques for generating standard errors. One such alternative is known as the generalised variance function. This technique involves finding a relationship between the published point estimates, which in this case is the

Further information: Further advice on the quality of AES estimates can be obtained from: James Partington, Office for National Statistics, East Lane House, East Lane. Runcorn WA7 2GI. tel. 01928 792545. e-mail james.partington@ons.gov.uk



Coefficients of variation (in percentage terms), summarised for 430 local authority



ource: Annual Employment Survey

number of employee jobs for every small area, and the standard errors. This relationship is then generalised by carrying out a regression analysis. The result is an expression that gives an approximate idea of the precision and which can be applied to any case. An example would be 'the standard error equals one-tenth of the number of employee jobs for any area'. The formula may not be perfect but it would do away with the need to recalculate the standard errors afresh for every small area. This technique is used successfully in other countries. ONS is also exploring the possibilities of generating models of the labour market for small areas using all available indicators. This may be useful in reducing reliance on any one statistic, which may be affected by sampling variability, in forming an understanding of the labour market in the small area of interest. Research is continuing in these fields.

Labour Market Data

S58

S61

S62

S96

Standard errors for the Annual Employment Survey

Technical note

Survey design

The techniques used to generate AES standard errors are complex because of the unusual survey design. The published results are based on information from individual worksites, known as 'local units', and this allows results to be generated for fine geographical areas. But the local units themselves are selected for inclusion in the AES sample on the strength of the 'enterprise' to which they belong. Enterprises can be thought of as groups of local units under common ownership, and because of this, they do not belong to any one particular geographical area. By asking each selected enterprise to complete a form for each of their local units, ONS ensures that the survey will identify the new local units, or local units that have been closed since the last survey.

Estimates for each enterprise that is not selected for the survey are based on the enterprise's PAYE data. The enterprise total estimate is then spread across the local units which are known to belong to the enterprise, and these estimated local unit values are than added to the actual local unit data obtained through the survey to give region and industry total estimates.

The steps used to generate the AES standard errors are similar to the techniques used to generate AES results in practice but they are not exactly the same. In technical terms, the industrial and geographical groupings which are used for the published results, and which reflect the region and industrial coding of the local units, are known as domains. The enterprises themselves are known as clusters. The standard error model then generates estimates for the domains by assuming a one-stage cluster sampling scheme coupled with regression estimation.

Implications for calculation of standa

The most significant effect of this survey design is to intr duce covariance terms into the estimation of the standa errors. These terms inflate the standard errors. Covarianterms occur when the units in the sample have some degrof inter-dependence. In the case of the AES, the estimate values for non-surveyed local units within any one rigion of industry are linked back to the estimates made for the enterprise. For a multi-site enterprise, with local inits different region and industry domains, this involute dependencies between the domains. Covariances do m exist in more straightforward sampling schemes are the accurate computation of the covariance terms i one the more complex aspects of generating standard et ors for the AES.

Normally, if units have been drawn independently differ ent strata, the variances can be added to obtain varia ces fo strata groupings. However, under the AES model, the covari ance terms prevent variances from being added. The should be calculated afresh for each aggregation by industry geog raphy if the covariance terms are to be computed correctly. This can have an unusual effect on the accuracy of edimate for very small areas such as wards. The standard errors main not increase for smaller areas, and it is feasible that to y mail decrease. This can also happen in areas with a high concentration of large businesses, as the standard error is zero if all of the units have been surveyed.

	SOURCES OF LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	S2	ECON
	SOURCES OF ENDOCTION AND A CONTROL OF CONTRO	OL.	D.1
	DEFINITIONS	S3	D.2 D.3
	COMPARISONS OF OLD AND NEW TABLE NUMBERS	S4	D.3
ard		S5	EARN
	REGULARS PODELONED ON MICHOUS	00	E.1 E.3
intro-			E.11
candard	Summary for latest nine quarters	S6	E.12
ariance	Recional labour market summary	S10	E.13
degree			E.14
	EMPLOYN ENT AND PRODUCTIVITY		E.21
imated	81 Employment by category	S12	E.31
gion or	Employment by age	S14	
or the	Employment by occupation	S16	GOVE
inits in	B.11 Workforce jobs	S17	E1
oduces	B12 Employee jobs by industry	S18	F.2
o not	8.13 Envoloyee jobs: production industries	S20	F.3
s and	B.16 Encloyee jobs by region	S22	F.4
one of	8.17 Ercoloyment in tourism-related industries	S24	F.5
ors for	8.21 Actual weekly hours of work	S25	F.6
	822 Ushal weekly hours of work	S26	
differ-	8.32 Output, employment and productivity	S27	OTHE
ces for	8.41 Job-related training	S29	G.1
	8.51 Selected countries: national definitions	S30	G.2
covari-	INEMPLO/MENT		G.3
should	ILC unemployment by age and duration	S32	G.11
geog-	120 Inemployment rates by age	S34	G.12
rrectly.	Losking for full and part-time work as employees	S34 S35	G.21
imates	 ILO rates by previous occupation 	S36	G.22
rs may	0.11 Clamant count by region	S38	
ey may	C14 Clamant count by sought and usual occupation	S42	RETAI
entra-	C21 Clamant count Travel-to-Work Areas	S43	H.1
f all of	C22 Clamant count: counties/local authorities	S45	H.11
	023 Clamant count: Parliamentary constituencies	S48	H.12
	C31 Clamant count flows	S52	H.13
	0.32 Claimant count: number of previous claims	S53	H.14
	0.34 Destination of leavers from claimant count	S54	H.15
	C41 Redundancies in UK	S55	H.21
			11.00

Redundancies by region

- Redundancies by industry
- International comparisons

	IINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS
E.1	Average Earnings Index: industrial sectors
E.3	Average Earnings Index: industries
E.11	New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections
E.12	Earnings and hours: manual employees
E.13	Earnings and hours: non-manual employees
E.14	Earnings and hours: all employees
E.21	Unit wage costs
E.31	Earnings: international comparisons
	RNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING
₹1	Number of people participating in the programmes
- .2	Number of starts on the programmes
₹.3	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers
- .4	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers
5	Other training: destination of leavers
5.6	Other training: qualifications of leavers
OTHE	R LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS
G.1	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary
G.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region
G.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region
G.11	Labour disputes: summary
G.12	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress
G.21	Labour market and educational status of young people
G.22	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment
RETA	IL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS
4.1	Background economic indicators
1.11	Retail prices: summary
1.12	Retail prices: detailed indices
1.13	Retail prices: selected items
	Retail prices: general index
1.14	
H.14 H.15	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier
	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier EU countries: comparisons Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

NOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

Economic inactivity by age

Economic inactivity

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

STATISTICAL ENQUIRY POINTS

S55

S55 S56

Publication dates of main economic indicators November – January

^{abour} market statistics ^{Inemployment,} employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, ^{Woductivity} and industrial disputes.	Retail prices index
^{November}	November
^{vecember}	December 15 Tuesday
anuary	January 17 Tuesday

Sources of labour market statistics

MAIN SOURCES

Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

Employer surveys

The ONS conducts a range of employer surveys, collecting information on their turnover and profits, and also the number of filled jobs. The **Annual Employment Survey** (AES) is con-

ducted annually in September to measure the number of employee jobs. The survey samples around 450,000 local units covering one-third of the worksites in the United Kingdom.

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

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

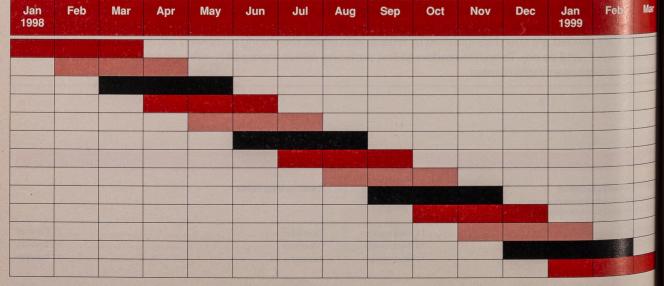
The **Monthly Wages and Salary Survey** covers a sample of firms in Great Britain. The survey obtains details of the gross wages and salaries paid to employees, in respect of the last pay week for the weekly paid, and for the calendar month for the monthly paid. The sample covers the wage bill for some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

Administrative records

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

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

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



EMPLOYMENT

Labour Market System (LMS). LMS is the company system that manages the currency of vacancies display, controls their circulation around Jobcente and identifies those for liaison action with employen A consistent vacancies series is available from 198

USING DATA SOURCES

Because the different sources of labour market de have different strengths and limitations, it follow that they are best used for different purposes. In section identifies the source of data that ONS re ommends using for different types of analysis three aspects of the labour market: amployment unemployment, and earnings.

Employment

The LFS provides a more completemensure employment than the Workforce Jobs Workforce Jobs series probably proaccurate industrial breakdown than the FS. To gain an idea of the extent of we formed in the UK, the LFS is preferrealso the only source of detailed infothe characteristics (occupations, how orking work patterns and so on) of people's or k- excert for the industry in which people wo Workforce Jobs series is likely to be reand consistent with other national economic series

Unemployment

The LFS provides a more complete mean reduced used by the claim of the lLO definition) that the claim of the

Earnings

For monthly estimates of changes, he Avera Earnings Index is most suitable. For an ual charge the New Earnings Survey should used if estimates of levels (amounts workers en eachwe or each hour), the sources are the NES and LFS. T NES is preferred as a source of the earnings of time employees, and of the hourly emings of employees. The LFS is preferred as a so-ce about earnings of part-time employees. LFS arnings et mates are published in the LFS Quarter Supplement

Diffuse are two ways of looking at employment: the mee are two ways of looking at employment: the mber of people in employment or the number of jobs. The two concepts represent different things as one ployed exon can have more than one job (see 'Comparison of m 198 purces of employment data', *Labour Market Trends*, the people are the two sources). People aged 16

are assed as employed by the LFS, if they are least one hour of work in the reference are temporarily away from a job (e.g. on Pe te classify themselves into one of four is, the Labour Force Survey (according to n if they have more than one): employees, unpaid family worker (doing unpaid a mily-run business) or participating in a ent upported training programme.

jobs

orkfor

inimible if jobs is mainly collected through postal over si eys (see notes on sources). This gives the error employee jobs (formerly known as oversing the total number of force as (formerly known as Workforce in owner is calculated by summing employee jobs, employ ent jobs from the LFS, those in HM Forces govern ent-supported trainees. As the main part he est ate is the employee jobs total, this fication represents the employers' perception of many as there are. It excludes homeworkers and te down dic servants.

-emoyed people (LFS)

nen mose who in their main job, work on their own ima account, will ther or not they have employees. Ny Self-em Oyment jobs aver of the stal workforce jobs. Includes self-employed with exole in the main job and people who are employees in itation bermain job who are self-employed in their second job

misent-supported trainees

Tose on go amment-supported training programmes are and d. Fi untact of employment. If, however, they do not have a untact of employment they are included in the workforce the stimate as government-supported trainees.

nployment rate

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

MEMPLOYMENT

LO unemployment

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

Count of claimants of unemploymentrelated benefits (claimant count)

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

Definitions

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

ILO unemployment rate

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

Claimant count rate

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY Economically active

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

Economic activity rate

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

ECONOMIC INACTIVITY Economically inactive

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

Economic inactivity rate

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

EARNINGS

Earnings

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

- .. not available
 - nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- P provisional
- break in series

R revised

- series revised from indicated entry onwards
- nes not elsewhere specified
- SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification
- EU European Union

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

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

Average Earnings Index

Average earnings are obtained by dividing the total paid by the total number of employees paid, including those on strike. The headline rate is the centred average of the annual change in the seasonally-adjusted series over the latest three months, and replaces the underlying rate of change (see 'Improvements in the Average Earnings Index,' *Labour Market Trends*, May 1998, po259-63).

HOURS WORKED (New Earnings Survey)

Normal weekly hours

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

Weekly hours worked

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

HOURS WORKED (Labour Force Survey)

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

OTHER DEFINITIONS

General index of retail prices

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

Labour disputes

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

Productivity

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

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

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

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

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

Unit Wage Costs

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

Jobcentre vacancies

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

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 for latest nine quarters	A.1
Workforce: UK	0.2 0.3	Workforce jobs Regional labour market summary	B.11
Labour Force Survey: GB Workforce: GB	0.4	Workforce jobs	A.2 B.11
Background economic indicators	0.5	Background economic indicators	H.1
EMPLOYMENT Workforce	1.1 1.2	Workforce jobs Employee jobs by industry	8.11
Employees in employment: industry time series Employees in employment: industry: production industries	1.3	Employee jobs: industry: production industries	B.12 B.13
All industries: by division, class or group Employees in employment by region and sector	1.4 1.5	Employee jobs: by division, class or group Employee jobs by region	8.14 8.16
Output, employment and productivity	1.8 1.9	Output, employment and productivity Employment: selected countries: national definitions	B.32
Selected countries: national definition Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	1.14	Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain	6.51 8.17
UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count: UK summary	2.1	Claimant count by region	6.11
Claimant count: GB summary	2.2 2.3	Claimant count by region Claimant count by region	6.11
Claimant count by region Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	2.4	Claimant count area statistics: Travel-to-Work Areas	6.11 6.21
Claimant count by age and duration Claimant count: regions: age and duration	2.5 2.6	Claimant count by age and duration Claimant count by age and duration: regions	0.12 0.13
Claimant count by age: time series	2.7	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	0.13
Claimant count by duration: time series Claimant count counties and local authority areas	2.8 2.9	Claimant count by age and duration: regions Claimant count area statistics: counties and local authority districts	6.13 6.22
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	2.10 2.15	Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies Discontinued (but see C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age)	C.23 C.2
Claimant count: rates by age Selected countries	2.18	Selected countries	6.51
Claimant count: UK flows Claimant count: GB flows by age	2.19 2.20	Claimant count flows Discontinued	6.31
Claimant count: average duration	2.21	Average duration of claims by age	0.35
Claim history: number of previous claims Claim history: interval between claims	2.22 2.23	Claimant count: number of previous claims Claim history: interval between claims	6.32 0.33
By sought and usual occupation	2.24	Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	6.14
Claimant count: destination of leavers by duration Redundancies in Great Britain	2.25 2.32	Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim Redundancies in United Kingdom	0.34 0.41
Redundancies by region Redundancies by age	2.33 2.34	Redundancies by region Discontinued	0.42
Redundancies by industry Redundancies by occupation	2.35	Redundancies by industry Discontinued	6.43
VACANCIES UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	3.1 3.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: adjusted	G. i 6 2
Summary: regions	3.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: not adjusted	G.S
LABOUR DISPUTES Totals; industries; causes Stoppages of work: summary	4.1 4.2	Labour disputes: stoppages of work: summary Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: by industry; causes	6 11 6 42
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 Manual employees	5.3 5.4	Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employee jobs by industry group	E.3 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 Unit wage costs: index for main industrial sectors	5.6 5.8	Average earnings and hours of all full-time employee jobs by industry group Unit wage costs: index for manufacturing and whole economy	E.14 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	11.11
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections Average for selected items	6.2 6.3	Retail prices: detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections Average retail prices of selected items	H.12 H.13
General index: time series	6.4	General index of retail prices	H.14 H.15
Changes on a year earlier: time series EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	6.5 6.8	General index of retail prices: changes on a year earlier EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	H.21
Selected countries	6.9	Selected countries	H.22
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 D.1/B.2
Economic activity by age Full-time and part-time workers	7.3 7.4	Economic activity by age Employment by category	E,1
Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted) Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonlly adjusted)	7.5 7.6	Temporarily suspended Temporarily suspended	
Job-related training received by employees Average actual weekly hours by industry sector	7.7 7.8	Job-related training received by employees Actual weekly hours of work	B.41 B.21
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	8.1 8.2	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	E1 E2
Training for Work: destination of leavers	8.3	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	F.3
Training for Work: qualifications of leavers Youth Training: destination of leavers	8.4 8.5	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers Other training: destination of leavers	F.4 F.5
Youth Training: qualifications of leavers	8.6	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 Regional selective assistance by region and company	A2 A3	Regional selective assistance by region Regional selective assistance by region and company	G.31 G.32
Total hours worked per week Statistical u St		Total hours worked per week	B.33 E.11
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections Statistical u Note: Coverage and definitions of some tables may have bee		New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	

	K	egular	iy publ	ished stati
A DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	
MARKET STRUCTURE				Earnings: intern
nany for latest nine quarters	М	Nov 98	A.1	Labour costs 19
labour market summary	М	Nov 98	A.2	GOVERNMENT
MENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				Number of peop
nent by category	М	Nov 98	B.1	enterprise p
nent by age	М	Nov 98	B.2	Number of starts
ent by occupation	Q	Nov 98	B.3	programme
ejobs	M (Q)	Nov 98	B.11	Work-based trai
e jobs by industry	M	Nov 98	B.12	leavers
e jobs: production industries: UK	M	Nov 98	B.13	Work-based trai leavers
e jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Nov 98 Nov 98	B.14 B.15	Other training: c
e jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Nov 98	B.15 B.16	Other training: c
e jobs by region then in tourism-related industries	Q	Nov 98	B.10 B.17	TEC/CCTE perf
eekly hours of work	M	Nov 98	B.21	120/0012 001
eky hours of work	M	Nov 98	B.22	OTHER LABOL
fostput, employment and output per				Vacancies at Jo
on amployed	M (Q) .	Nov 98	B.32	Vacancies at Jo
rs worked per week	Q	Oct 98	B.33	Vacancies at Jo
ed training	Q	Nov 98	B.41	by region
countries: national definitions	Q	Nov 98	B.51	Labour disputes
mployment Survey	А	Nov 97	461	Labour disputes
				Labour disputes
OVMENT				International lab
ployment by age and duration	М	Nov 98	C.1	Trade union me
pioyment rates by age	M	Nov 98	C.2	Labour market a
played looking for full-time/part-time work		Nov 98	C.3	people
ployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Nov 98	C.4	Economic activi
count by region	M	Nov 98	C.11	Jobseekers with employmer
count by age and duration	Q	Sep 98	C.12 C.13	Ethnic groups: I
count by age and duration: reasons	M	Sep 98 Nov 98	C.13	Ethnic groups in
count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Nov 98	C.21	report
count: counties/local authorities	M	Nov 98	C.22	Women in the la
count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Nov 98	C.23	Women in the la
count flows	M	Nov 98	C.31	Job-related trai
count: number of previous claims	Q	Nov 98	C.32	Regional Select
etween claims	Q	Sep 98	C.33	Regional Select
on of leavers from claimant count	М	Nov 98	C.34	Sickness abser
duration of claims by age	Q	Oct 98	C.35	Seasonal adjus
ncles in UK	Q	Nov 98	C.41	Skill needs in B
ncies by region	Q	Nov 98	C.42	Labour force pr
ncies by industry	Q	Nov 98	C.43	Industrial and En
onel comparisons	М	Nov 98	C.51	
				RETAIL PRICE
MIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY				Background ec Retail prices: su
c activity by age	М	Nov 98	D.1	Retail prices: de
c inactivity	M	Nov 98	D.2	Retail prices: se
cinactivity by age	M	Nov 98	D.3	Retail prices: ge
GS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS				Retail prices: ch
Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	м	Nov 98	E.1	EU countries: H
Earnings Index: by industry	M	Nov 98	E.3	Prices
nings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Nov 98	E.11	Selected count
nings Survey: report	A	Nov 97	469	costs
earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Nov 98	E.12	
earnings and hours: non-manual				Frequency of p
loyees	Q (A)	Nov 98	E.13	different. A-A
earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Nov 98	E.14	Recently discor
ge and the and the project				

shed	statisti	CS	

		issue	numb or pai
Earnings: international comparisons		Nov 98	E.31
Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
Number of people participating in training and			
enterprise programmes	М	Nov 98	F.1
Number of starts on training and enterprise			
programmes	М	Nov 98	F.2
Work-based training for adults: destination of		N00	50
leavers Work-based training for adults: gualifications of	Μ	Nov 98	F.3
leavers	М	Nov 98	F.4
Other training: destination of leavers	M	Nov 98	F.5
Other training: qualifications of leavers	M	Nov 98	F.6
TEC/CCTE performance tables	А	Nov 97	479
OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	М	Nov 98	G.1
Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Nov 98	G.2
Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices		1404 00	G.L
by region	М	Nov 98	G.3
Labour disputes: summary	М	Nov 98	G.1
Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	М	Nov 98	G.1
Labour disputes: annual report	А	Jun 98	299
International labour disputes	А	Apr 98	189
Trade union membership	А	Jul 98	353
Labour market and educational status of young			
people	М	Nov 98	G.2
Economic activity of young people	Q	Nov 98	543
Jobseekers with disabilities (placed into			
employment)	M	Nov 98	G.2
Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Sep 98	459
Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Aug 97	295
Women in the labour market	Q	Nov 98	545
Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 98	97
Job-related training	Q	Sep 98	458
Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Oct 98	G.3
Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Oct 98	G.3
Sickness absence	Q	Nov 98	544
Seasonal adjustment review	A	Jun 98	313
Skill needs in Britain	А	Dec 97	517
Labour force projections	А	Jun 98	281
Industrial and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics	А	Apr 97	151
RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	3		
Background economic indicators	М	Nov 98	H.1
Retail prices: summary	М	Nov 98	H.1
Retail prices: detailed indices	М	Nov 98	H.1
Retail prices: selected items	М	Nov 98	H.1
Retail prices: general index	М	Nov 98	H.1
Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	М	Nov 98	H.1
EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer			
Prices	М	Nov 98	H.2
Selected countries: all items excluding housing			
costs	M	Nov 98	H.2

Table

Frequency Latest

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

LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE United Kingdom summary

	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 (%)
All	1 MGSL	2 MGSF	3 MGRZ	4 MGSC	5 MGSI	6 MGSO	7 MGSR	8 MGSU	9 9
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1995 1997 1998	44,797 44,978 45,107 45,226 45,310 45,400 45,465 45,574 45,725 45,898 46,056	28,487 28,897 29,038 28,935 28,651 28,559 28,559 28,559 28,559 28,679 28,850	25,969 26,791 27,033 26,490 25,861 25,563 26,037 26,292 26,761 27,044	2,518 2,106 2,005 2,445 2,830 2,996 2,796 2,512 2,512 2,388 2,083 1,807	16,310 16,081 16,070 16,291 16,619 16,842 16,917 17,025 17,045 17,053 17,205	79.8 80.4 80.6 80.1 79.2 78.7 78.6 78.3 78.5 78.5 78.4	58.0 59.6 59.9 58.6 57.1 56.3 56.6 57.1 57.5 58.3 58.3 58.7	72.7 74.5 75.0 73.2 71.3 70.6 70.9 71.3 71.8 72.8 73.4	8.8 7.3 6.9 8.4 9.9 9.8 8.8 8.8 8.3 7.2
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1996 (Sum)	45,775	28,701	26,382	2,319	17,074	78.5	57.6	72.0	8.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,782 45,798 45,816	28,694 28,754 28,804	26,379 26,436 26,509	2,315 2,319 2,295	17,088 17,044 17,012	78.4 78.5 78.7	57.6 57.7 57.9	71.9 72.1 72.3	8.1 8.1 8.0
Oct-Dec Nov 96-Jan 97 Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	45,827 45,842 45,857	28,795 28,830 28,836	26,529 26,601 26,657	2,266 2,229 2,180	17,032 17,011 17,021	78.7 78.7 78.6	57.9 58.0 58.1	72.4 72.5 72.6	7.9 7.7 7.6
Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	45,866 45,879 45,898	28,836 28,846 28,845	26,702 26,747 26,761	2,134 2,099 2,083	17,030 17,033 17,053	78.6 78.6 78.5	58.2 58.3 58.3	72.7 72.8 72.8	7.4 7.3 7.2
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	45,909 45,921 45,939	28,898 28,932 28,900	26,816 26,833 26,859	2,082 2,099 2,042	17,011 16,989 17,039	78.7 78.7 78.6	58.4 58.4 58.5	72.9 72.9 73.0	7.2 7.3 7.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,948 45,960 45,978	28,883 28,872 28,879	26,911 26,941 26,966	1,971 1,930 1,913	17,065 17,089 17,098	78.6 78.5 78.5	58.6 58.6 58.7	73.1 73.2 73.2	6.8 6.7 6.6
Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	45,991 46,004 46,017	28,874 28,858 28,868	26,982 26,989 27,007	1,893 1,870 · 1,861	17,116 17,145 17,148	78.5 78.4 78.5	58.7 58.7 58.7	73.3 73.3 73.3	6.6 6.5 6.4
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	46,030 46,043 46,056	28,884 28,890 28,850	27,020 27,050 27,044	1,864 1,840 1,807	17,145 17,152 17,205	78.5 78.5 78.4	58.7 58.7 58.7	73.3 73.4 73.4	6.5 6.4 6.3
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,069 46,081 46,094	28,843 28,906 28,982	27,041 27,120 27,166	1,802 1,786 1,816	17,226 17,176 17,113	78.3 78.5 78.7	58.7 58.9 58.9	73.3 73.5 73.6	6.2 6.2 6.3
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	39 0.1	132 0.5	122 0.5	9 0.5	-93 -0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0
Over last 12 months Per cent	155 0.3	81 0.3	307 1.1	-226 -11.0	74 0.4	0.0	0.5	0.7	-0.8
		0.3 MGSG 16,578 16,556 16,574 16,261 16,072 16,072 16,059 16,069 16,069 16,100	1.1 MGSA 14.885 15.277 15.376 14.945 14.365 14.078 14.215 14.423 14.493 14.493 14.777	-11.0 MGSD 1,492 1,231 1,180 1,530 1,896 2,018 1,857 1,636 1,570 1,324	0.4 MGSJ 5.218 5.198 5.245 5.245 5.245 5.663 5.890 5.978 6.074 6.163 6.240	MGSP 88.6 88.7 88.1 86.7 85.9 85.6 85.6 85.1 85.0 84.8	MGSS 68.9 70.5 68.3 65.5 64.0 64.5 65.2 65.2 66.1	MGSV 80.5 82.1 82.4 79.9 76.5 75.1 75.6 76.4 76.6 76.4 76.6 77.7	MGSY
Per cent Male Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1993 1994 1995 1995 1996 1997	0.3 MGSM 21,596 21,706 21,801 21,871 21,924 21,985 22,050 22,132 22,232 22,232 22,234	0.3 MGSG 16,378 16,508 16,556 16,474 16,261 16,096 16,072 16,059 16,069	1.1 MGSA 14,885 15,277 15,376 14,945 14,365 14,078 14,215 14,423 14,423 14,428	-11.0 MGSD 1,492 1,231 1,180 1,530 1,857 1,857 1,636 1,570	0.4 MGSJ 5,218 5,198 5,245 5,397 5,663 5,890 5,978 6,074 6,163	MGSP 88.6 88.8 88.7 88.1 86.7 85.9 85.9 85.6 85.1 85.0	MGSS 68.9 70.4 70.5 68.3 65.5 64.0 64.5 65.2	MGSV 80.5 82.1 82.4 79.9 76.5 75.1 75.6 76.4 76.6	
Per cent Male Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1997 1998 3-month averages	0.3 MGSM 21,596 21,706 21,801 21,871 21,924 21,924 22,050 22,050 22,132 22,232 22,232 22,341 22,441	0.3 MGSG 16,378 16,508 16,556 16,474 16,261 16,096 16,072 16,059 16,009 16,100 16,078	1.1 MGSA 14,885 15,277 15,376 14,945 14,365 14,078 14,215 14,423 14,423 14,423 14,498 14,777 14,973	-11.0 MGSD 1,492 1,231 1,180 1,530 1,896 2,018 2,018 1,857 1,636 1,570 1,324 1,105	0.4 MGSJ 5,218 5,198 5,245 5,397 5,663 5,890 5,978 6,074 6,163 6,163 6,240 6,363	MGSP 88.6 88.8 88.7 88.1 86.7 85.9 85.6 85.9 85.6 85.1 85.0 84.8 84.3	MGSS 68.9 70.4 70.5 68.3 65.5 64.0 64.5 65.2 65.2 66.1 66.7	MGSV 80.5 82.1 82.4 79.9 76.5 76.1 75.6 76.4 76.6 77.7 78.4	MGSY 9.1 7.5 7.1 9.3 11.7 12.5 11.6 10.2 9.8 8.2 6.9
Per cent Male Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1988 1980 1990 1991 1993 1993 1994 1995 1995 1996 3-month averages Jun-Aug 1996 (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	0.3 MGSM 21,596 21,706 21,801 21,871 21,924 22,050 22,132 22,232 22,341 22,2441 22,262 22,269 22,279	0.3 MGSG 16,378 16,508 16,556 16,474 16,261 16,072 16,059 16,069 16,078 16,074 16,069 16,084	1.1 MGSA 14,885 15,277 15,376 14,365 14,365 14,078 14,215 14,423 14,498 14,498 14,498 14,559 14,557 14,557	-11.0 MGSD 1,492 1,231 1,180 1,530 1,896 2,018 1,857 1,636 1,570 1,324 1,105 1,515 1,515 1,512 1,512	0.4 MGSJ 5.218 5.198 5.245 5.397 5.663 5.978 6.074 6.163 6.240 6.363 6,188 6,188 6,200	MGSP 88.6 88.7 88.7 85.9 85.6 85.9 85.6 85.1 85.0 84.8 84.3 84.9 84.8	MGSS 68.9 70.4 70.5 68.3 65.5 65.2 65.2 65.2 66.1 66.1 66.7 65.4 65.4 65.4	MGSV 80.5 82.1 82.4 79.9 76.5 76.1 75.6 76.4 76.6 77.7 78.4 76.8	MGSY 9.1 7.5 7.1 9.3 11.7 12.5 11.6 10.2 9.8 8.2 6.9 9.4
Per cent Male Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1995 1996 3-month averages Jun-Aug 1996 (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 96-Jan 97	0.3 MGSM 21,596 21,706 21,801 21,871 21,924 22,050 22,132 22,232 22,232 22,2441 22,262 22,269 22,279 22,288	0.3 MGSG 16,378 16,556 16,474 16,261 16,072 16,059 16,069 16,069 16,084 16,084 16,084 16,084 16,076 16,076	1.1 MGSA 14,885 15,277 15,376 14,945 14,365 14,423 14,423 14,423 14,423 14,423 14,498 14,777 14,973 14,559 14,559 14,557 14,574 14,630 14,634	-11.0 MGSD 1,492 1,231 1,180 1,530 1,857 1,636 1,570 1,324 1,105 1,515 1,515 1,512 1,510 1,480 1,442	0.4 MGSJ 5,218 5,198 5,245 5,397 5,663 5,978 6,074 6,163 6,240 6,363 6,188 6,200 6,196 6,178 6,221	MGSP 88.6 88.7 88.7 85.9 85.6 85.1 85.0 84.8 84.3 84.8 84.9 84.8 84.9 85.0 84.8 84.9 85.0 84.8 84.9 85.0 84.8 84.9 85.0 84.8 84.9 85.0 84.8 84.9 85.0	MGSS 68.9 70.4 70.5 65.3 65.2 65.2 65.2 65.2 65.2 65.4 66.1 66.7 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.6 65.6	MGSV 80.5 82.1 79.9 76.5 75.1 75.6 76.4 76.4 76.4 76.4 76.8 76.8 76.8 76.8 76.8 76.8 77.1 77.3	MGSY 9.1 7.5 7.1 9.3 11.7 12.5 11.6 10.2 9.8 8.2 6.9 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.2
Per cent Male Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1996 3-month averages Jun-Aug 1996 (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 96-Jan 97 Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win) Jan-Mar 1997	0.3 MGSM 21,596 21,801 21,801 21,801 21,801 21,801 21,821 22,050 22,132 22,232 22,2341 22,2441 22,269 22,269 22,269 22,269 22,269 22,205 22,305 22,315 22,321 22,330	0.3 MGSG 16,578 16,556 16,474 16,261 16,072 16,059 16,100 16,078 16,074 16,069 16,069 16,084 16,076 16,094 16,094 16,097 16,103 16,101	1.1 MGSA 14,885 15,277 15,376 14,945 14,365 14,078 14,215 14,423 14,498 14,277 14,973 14,559 14,557 14,557 14,557 14,557 14,557 14,630 14,634 14,683 14,777 14,753	-11.0 MGSD 1,492 1,231 1,180 1,530 1,896 2,018 1,857 1,636 1,570 1,324 1,105 1,515 1,515 1,515 1,515 1,515 1,480 1,480 1,442 1,411 1,380 1,350	0.4 MGSJ 5,218 5,198 5,245 5,397 5,663 5,890 5,978 6,074 6,163 6,240 6,363 6,188 6,200 6,196 6,178 6,221 6,211 6,218 6,217	MGSP 88.6 88.7 88.7 85.9 85.6 85.1 85.0 84.8 84.3 84.3 84.9 85.0 84.8 84.9 85.0 84.8 84.9 85.9 84.8 84.9 85.9 84.8 84.9 84.8 84.9 84.8 84.9 84.8	MGSS 68.9 70.4 70.5 68.3 65.2 65.2 65.2 65.2 65.4 66.1 65.4 65.4 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.2 65.1 66.1 66.1 66.2	MGSV 80.5 82.1 79.9 76.5 75.1 75.6 76.4 76.4 76.4 76.4 76.8 76.8 76.8 76.8 76.8 77.1 77.1 77.3 77.5	MGSY 9.1 7.5 7.1 9.3 11.7 11.6 10.2 9.8 8.2 6.9 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.2 9.0 8.8 8.6
Per cent Male Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1993 1994 1995 1995 1995 1995 3-month averages Jun-Aug 1996 (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 96-Jan 97 Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win) Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	0.3 MGSM 21,596 21,706 21,801 21,801 21,924 22,050 22,132 22,232 22,2341 22,2441 22,269 22,269 22,279 22,288 22,269 22,279 22,288 22,297 22,305 22,315 22,330 22,341 22,348 22,346	0.3 MGSG 16,578 16,556 16,556 16,474 16,261 16,072 16,059 16,069 16,078 16,074 16,069 16,084 16,074 16,076 16,077 16,037 16,103 16,101 16,118 16,127	1.1 MGSA 14.885 15.277 15.376 14.365 14.365 14.078 14.215 14.423 14.498 14.777 14.973 14.557 14.557 14.557 14.557 14.557 14.630 14.633 14.717 14.633 14.779 14.777 14.812	-11.0 MGSD 1.492 1.231 1.180 1.530 1.896 2.018 1.857 1.636 1.570 1.324 1.105 1.512 1.512 1.512 1.512 1.512 1.480 1.442 1.441 1.380 1.322 1.324 1.3	0.4 MGSJ 5.218 5.198 5.245 5.397 5.663 5.978 6.074 6.163 6.240 6.363 6.240 6.363 6.240 6.217 6.211 6.217 6.229 6.240 6.229 6.240	MGSP 88.6 88.8 88.7 85.9 85.6 85.9 85.6 84.8 84.3 84.8 84.9 85.0 84.8 84.9 85.0 84.8 84.9 85.0 84.8 84.9 84.8 84.8 84.9 84.8 84.8 84.9 84.8 84.8 84.9 84.8 84.8 84.8 84.8 84.9 84.8	MGSS 68.9 70.4 70.5 68.3 65.2 65.2 65.2 65.2 65.2 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.6 65.6 65.6	MGSV 80.5 82.1 79.9 76.5 75.1 75.6 76.4 76.4 76.4 76.4 76.8 76.8 76.8 76.8 76.8 76.8 77.1 77.3 77.5 77.7 77.9	MGSY 9.1 7.5 7.1 12.5 11.6 9.8 8.2 6.9 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9
Per cent Male Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1995 3-month averages Jun-Aug 1996 (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 96-Jan 97 Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win) Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	0.3 MGSM 21,596 21,706 21,801 21,924 21,925 22,050 22,132 22,232 22,241 22,269 22,269 22,279 22,288 22,207 22,305 22,315 22,315 22,321 22,341 22,341 22,341 22,366 22,367 22,372 22,321	0.3 MGSG 16,378 16,556 16,556 16,474 16,261 16,072 16,059 16,100 16,078 16,074 16,069 16,084 16,074 16,076 16,077 16,103 16,112 16,103 16,112	1.1 MGSA 14.885 15.277 15.376 14.945 14.945 14.078 14.215 14.423 14.498 14.777 14.973 14.557 14.557 14.557 14.557 14.557 14.630 14.633 14.633 14.633 14.777 14.812 14.812 14.814 14.874 14.874 14.911	-11.0 MGSD 1.492 1.231 1.180 1.596 2.018 1.857 1.636 1.570 1.324 1.105 1.512 1.512 1.512 1.512 1.512 1.441 1.480 1.324 1.326 1.324 1.324 1.326 1.324 1.326 1.324 1.326 1.324 1.326 1.324 1.326 1.324 1.326 1.324 1.326 1.324 1.326 1.324 1.326 1.324 1.326 1.324 1.326 1.324 1.326 1.324 1.326 1.326 1.324 1.326 1.326 1.324 1.326 1.366 1.366 1.366 1.366 1.366 1.366 1.366 1.366 1.366 1.3	0.4 MGSJ 5,218 5,198 5,245 5,397 5,663 5,890 5,978 6,074 6,163 6,240 6,363 6,188 6,200 6,196 6,178 6,211 6,218 6,218 6,218 6,218 6,218 6,218 6,229 6,229 6,252 6,270	MGSP 88.6 88.8 88.7 86.9 85.6 85.9 85.6 85.9 85.6 84.8 84.3 84.8 84.9 84.8 84.8 84.9 84.8 84.9 84.8 84.8 84.9 84.8 84.8 84.9 84.8 84.9 84.8 84.8 84.9 84.8 84.8 84.9 84.8 84.8 84.9 84.8 84.8 84.9 84.8 84.7	MGSS 68.9 70.4 70.5 68.3 65.2 66.2 65.2 65.2 65.2 65.2 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.6	MGSV 80.5 82.1 82.4 76.5 76.5 76.4 76.4 76.4 76.4 76.4 76.4 76.4 76.4	MGSY 9.1 7.5 7.1 9.3 11.7 12.5 11.6 9.8 8.2 6.9 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.2 9.0 8.8 8.6 8.4 8.2 8.2 8.2 8.2 9.0 8.8 8.6 8.4 8.2 8.2 8.2 7.9
Per cent Male Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1995 3-month averages Jun-Aug 1996 (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 96-Jan 97 Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win) Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98	0.3 MGSM 21,596 21,706 21,706 21,801 21,924 21,925 22,050 22,132 22,232 22,241 22,269 22,279 22,269 22,279 22,269 22,279 22,288 22,305 22,315 22,315 22,321 22,330 22,341 22,341 22,341 22,341 22,341 22,366 22,367 22,372 22,381 22,392 22,408	0.3 MGSG 16,378 16,508 16,556 16,474 16,261 16,072 16,059 16,069 16,100 16,078 16,074 16,084 16,084 16,094 16,094 16,094 16,097 16,103 16,101 16,115 16,113 16,112 16,113 16,114 16,114 16,114	1.1 MGSA 14,885 15,277 15,376 14,945 14,365 14,078 14,215 14,423 14,498 14,973 14,559 14,557 14,557 14,557 14,557 14,574 14,630 14,633 14,717 14,753 14,777 14,753 14,777 14,812 14,812 14,848 14,848 14,848 14,848 14,848 14,847 14,920 14,990	-11.0 MGSD 1,492 1,231 1,180 1,530 1,896 2,018 1,857 1,636 1,570 1,324 1,105 1,515 1,512 1,515 1,512 1,510 1,480 1,442 1,411 1,380 1,324 1,324 1,324 1,324 1,324 1,324 1,324 1,324 1,324 1,324 1,324 1,324 1,324 1,326 1,324 1,326 1,325 1,326 1,324 1,326 1,326 1,324 1,326 1,356 1,3	0.4 MGSJ 5.218 5.198 5.245 5.397 5.663 5.978 6.074 6.163 6.240 6.363 6.240 6.363 6.240 6.196 6.178 6.211 6.218 6.217 6.229 6.229 6.229 6.229 6.229 6.252 6.270	MGSP 88.6 88.8 88.7 85.9 85.6 85.1 84.8 84.3 84.9 84.8 84.9 84.8 84.9 84.8 84.9 84.8 84.9 84.8 84.9 84.8 84.9 84.8 84.9 84.8 84.7 84.6 84.7 84.6	MGSS 68.9 70.4 70.5 65.3 65.5 65.2 66.1 66.7 65.4 65.4 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.8 66.1 66.2 66.1 66.7 65.4 65.2 66.1 66.7 65.4 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.8 8 66.7 66.7 66.8 66.7 66.8 66.7 66.8 66.7 66.8 66.7 66.8 66.7 66.8 66.7 66.8 66.7 66.8 66.8 66.7 66.8 66.8 66.7 66.8 66.8 66.7 66.8 66.	MGSV 80.5 82.1 82.4 76.5 76.7 75.1 75.6 76.4 76.4 76.4 76.8 76.8 77.7 78.4 76.8 77.1 77.1 77.5 77.5 77.7 77.9 77.9 77.9 77.9 77.9	MGSY 9.1 7.5 7.1 9.3 11.7 12.5 11.6 9.8 8.2 6.9 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.2 9.0 8.8 8.6 8.4 8.2 8.2 8.2 9.0 7.9 9.1 7.5 1.2 5 1.6 1.6 2 9.8 8.2 9.1 7 5 7.1 1.0 2 9.8 8.2 6.9 9 9.1 7 5 7 1.1 9.3 7 11.2 5 11.6 9.8 9.3 7 11.7 12.5 11.6 9.8 9.8 9.8 11.7 12.5 11.6 9.8 9.8 9.8 11.7 12.5 11.6 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.9 11.7 11.5 9.8 11.7 11.5 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.9 9.8 9.9 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.2 9.2 9.7 11.5 9.8 9.8 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9
Per cent Male Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1990 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 3-month averages Jun-Aug 1996 (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 96-Jan 97 Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win) Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win) Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr	0.3 MGSM 21,596 21,706 21,801 21,871 21,924 22,050 22,132 22,232 22,232 22,2441 22,269 22,279 22,288 22,279 22,288 22,279 22,288 22,305 22,315 22,341 22,341 22,348 22,366 22,367 22,372 22,381 22,387 22,372 22,400 22,408 22,408 22,400 22,408 22,425 22,433	0.3 MGSG 16,378 16,508 16,556 16,474 16,261 16,072 16,059 16,069 16,069 16,094 16,094 16,094 16,094 16,100 16,100 16,110 16,100 16,115 16,115 16,114 16,110 16,110 16,110 16,110 16,110 16,110 16,114 16,110 16,104 16,095 16,095 16,095 16,095 16,094 16,094 16,095 16,094 16,095 16,094 16,095 16,094 16,095 16,094 16,095 16,094 16,095 16,094 16,095 16,094 16,095 16,094 16,095 16,094 16,095 16,094 16,095 16,094 16,095 16,094 16,095 16,094 16,095 16,094 16,095 16,095 16,094 16,095 16,095 16,095 16,095 16,095 16,095 16,095 16,095 16,095 16,095 16,095 16,105 16,105 16,105 16,115 16,115 16,115 16,115 16,115 16,116 16,116 16,116 16,115 16,116 16,	1.1 MGSA 14,885 15,277 15,376 14,945 14,365 14,078 14,215 14,423 14,423 14,498 14,498 14,559 14,557 14,557 14,557 14,557 14,557 14,633 14,777 14,633 14,779 14,777 14,812 14,812 14,848 14,847 14,927 14,957 14,957 14,957 14,957	-11.0 MGSD 1,492 1,231 1,180 1,530 1,896 2,018 1,857 1,636 1,570 1,324 1,515 1,512 1,512 1,512 1,512 1,512 1,512 1,480 1,442 1,411 1,380 1,322 1,324 1,314 1,267 1,228 1,209 1,156 1,156 1,156 1,156 1,156 1,156 1,157 1,215 1,512 1,512 1,512 1,512 1,512 1,512 1,324 1,300 1,324 1,324 1,326 1,226 1,256 1,256 1,256 1,256 1,266 1,2	0.4 MGSJ 5.218 5.198 5.245 5.397 5.663 5.890 5.978 6.074 6.163 6.240 6.363 6.188 6.200 6.196 6.178 6.221 6.211 6.217 6.229 6.240 6.229 6.229 6.229 6.229 6.229 6.277 6.286 6.297	MGSP 88.6 88.8 88.7 85.9 85.6 85.1 85.0 84.8 84.9 84.8 84.7 84.6 84.6 84.6 84.6 84.6 84.6 84.5 84.4	MGSS 68.9 70.4 70.5 68.3 65.5 65.2 66.1 66.7 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.6 66.1 66.3 66.3 66.3 66.4 66.3 66.4 66.7 66.8 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.8 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.8 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.8 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.8 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.8 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.8 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.8 66.7 66.8 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.8 66.8 66.7 66.7 66.8 66.7 67.7	MGSV 80.5 82.1 82.4 76.5 76.7 75.1 75.6 76.4 76.4 76.4 76.8 76.8 77.7 77.8 77.7 77.8 77.5 77.7 77.5 77.7 77.9 77.9 77.9 77.9	MGSY 9.1 7.5 7.1 9.3 9.1 11.7 12.5 11.6 10.2 9.8 8.2 6.9 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.2 9.0 8.8 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.7 9.7 7.1 9.7 12.5 11.7 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.4 9.2 9.0 8.8 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9
Per cent Ale Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1988 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 3-month averages Jun-Aug 1996 (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 96-Jan 97 Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win) Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Vul Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win) Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	0.3 MGSM 21,596 21,706 21,801 21,871 21,924 22,050 22,132 22,232 22,232 22,241 22,269 22,279 22,269 22,279 22,288 22,279 22,288 22,279 22,305 22,315 22,315 22,315 22,315 22,331 22,341 22,348 22,367 22,367 22,372 22,381 22,387 22,372 22,387 22,372 22,387 22,372 22,400 22,400 22,400 22,400 22,433 22,441	0.3 MGSG 16,378 16,508 16,556 16,474 16,261 16,072 16,059 16,069 16,074 16,069 16,084 16,074 16,084 16,094 16,097 16,103 16,101 16,100 16,115 16,115 16,114 16,116 16,112 16,114 16,116 16,110 16,117 16,116 16,117 16,116 16,116 16,117 16,117 16,118 16,118 16,118 16,118 16,118 16,118 16,119 16,118 16,119 16,119 16,119 16,119 16,100 16,118 16,103 16,115 16,116 16,116 16,116 16,118 16,115 16,116 16,116 16,116 16,117 16,116 16,117 16,115 16,116 16,116 16,116 16,117 16,115 16,116 16,116 16,116 16,116 16,117 16,116 16,117 16,116 16,117 16,	1.1 MGSA 14,885 15,277 15,376 14,945 14,365 14,078 14,215 14,423 14,498 14,275 14,557 14,557 14,557 14,557 14,557 14,557 14,557 14,557 14,634 14,633 14,634 14,633 14,777 14,812 14,812 14,848 14,874 14,977 14,973 14,957 14,957 14,957 14,973 15,011	-11.0 MGSD 1,492 1,231 1,180 1,530 1,896 2,018 1,857 1,636 1,570 1,324 1,105 1,515 1,512 1,515 1,512 1,512 1,510 1,480 1,324 1,324 1,324 1,324 1,324 1,324 1,324 1,324 1,324 1,324 1,326 1,324 1,326 1,324 1,326 1,324 1,326 1,324 1,326 1,324 1,326 1,324 1,326 1,327 1,324 1,326 1,327 1,324 1,326 1,327 1,324 1,326 1,327 1,324 1,326 1,327 1,327 1,328 1,326 1,314 1,314 1,326 1,327 1,324 1,326 1,327 1,324 1,326 1,324 1,326 1,327 1,324 1,326 1,327 1,324 1,326 1,327 1,324 1,326 1,327 1,326 1,327 1,327 1,326 1,327 1,327 1,326 1,327 1,327 1,327 1,327 1,327 1,327 1,327 1,327 1,327 1,327 1,327 1,327 1,327 1,327 1,327 1,327 1,327 1,327 1,326 1,327 1,327 1,327 1,327 1,327 1,327 1,326 1,314 1,316 1,317 1,515 1,155 1,317 1,327 1,327 1,328 1,320 1,327 1,328 1,320 1,327 1,328 1,320 1,327 1,328 1,329 1,3	0.4 MGSJ 5.218 5.198 5.245 5.397 5.663 5.890 5.978 6.074 6.163 6.240 6.363 6.188 6.200 6.196 6.178 6.221 6.211 6.218 6.221 6.229 6.240 6.229 6.229 6.240 6.229 6.229 6.240 6.229 6.229 6.252 6.277 6.286 6.297 6.363 6.363 6.339 6.363	MGSP 88.6 88.8 88.7 85.9 85.6 85.1 85.0 84.8 84.9 84.9 84.8 84.7 84.6 84.5 84.4 84.5 84.4 84.3 84.2 84.3 84.2 84.3 84.2 84.3 84.2 84.3 84.2 84.3 84.2 84.3	MGSS 68.9 70.4 70.5 65.3 65.5 65.2 66.1 66.7 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.8 66.1 66.3 66.3 66.3 66.4 66.5 66.4 66.5 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.8	MGSV 80.5 82.1 82.4 76.9 76.5 75.1 75.6 76.4 76.4 76.4 76.8 76.8 76.8 77.7 77.8 77.9 77.9 77.9 77.9 77.9 77	MGSY 9.1 7.5 7.1 9.3 11.7 12.5 11.6 10.2 9.8 8.2 6.9 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.2 9.0 8.8 8.6 8.4 8.2 8.2 8.2 8.2 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.2 9.0 8.8 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6

Relationship	between	columns:	1=2+5:	2=3+4:	7=3/1:	9=4/2	200

	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	ILO unemployment rate (%)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	. 9	
	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGSQ	MGST	MGSW	MGSZ	
ıg quarters May)	23,201 23,272 23,307 23,354 23,346 23,416 23,442 23,449 23,493 23,557 23,614	12,109 12,389 12,482 12,461 12,430 12,473 12,477 12,491 12,611 12,772	11,084 11,514 11,657 11,546 11,497 11,485 11,538 11,615 11,793 11,985 12,070	1,025 875 915 934 978 938 876 817 760 702	11,092 10,883 10,825 10,895 10,952 10,952 10,951 10,882 10,813 10,842	70.3 71.2 71.6 71.3 70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 71.4 71.7 71.9	47.8 49.5 50.0 49.4 49.2 49.3 49.3 50.2 50.9 51.1	64.2 66.1 66.8 65.5 65.8 65.8 65.8 65.8 65.8 65.8	8.5 7.1 6.6 7.3 7.5 7.8 7.5 7.8 7.5 7.0 6.5 6.0	
nt average		12,627	11,823	803	10,886	71.4	50.3	66.7	6.4	
ep Dov Nov (Aut)	23,514 23,519 23,527	12,626 12,671 12,693	11,822 11,862 11,879	804 809 815	10,888 10,848 10,834	71.3 71.5 71.7	50.3 50.4 50.5	66.6 66.9 67.0	6.4 6.4 6.4	
)ec 96	23,531 23,537 23,542	12,719 12,736 12,740	11,895 11,919 11,940	824 818 800	10,812 10,800 10,803	71.9 71.9 71.9	50.6 50.6 50.7	67.1 67.1 67.3	6.5 6.4 6.3	
Api Api Ma (Spr)	23,545 23,550 23,557	12,732 12,745 12,744	11,948 11,968 11,985	784 777 760	10,813 10,804 10,813	71.8 71.8 71.7	50.7 50.8 50.9	67.2 67.3 67.3	6.2 6.1 6.0	
ur Jul Auc (Sum)	23,561 23,565 23,572	12,780 12,805 12,785	12,004 12,021 12,011	776 784 774	10,781 10,760 10,787	71.9 72.0 72.0	51.0 51.0 51.0	67.4 67.5 67.5	6.1 6.1 6.1	
er Do Nov (Aut)	23,575 23,580 23,586	12,780 12,760 12,765	12,037 12,030 12,040	743 730 725	10,795 10,819 10,822	71.9 71.8 71.8	51.1 51.0 51.0	67.6 67.6 67.6	5.8 5.7 5.7	
)er 97- an 98 97- ab 98 (Wi	23,591 23,596 23,600	12,760 12,743 12,749	12,042 12,029 12,029	718 714 720	10,831 10,853 10,852	71.8 71.7 71.7	51.0 51.0 51.0	67.7 67.6 67.6	5.6 5.6 5.6	
Ma 1998 Ap Ma (Spr)	23,605 23,610 23,614	12,775 12,796 12,772	12,063 12,093 12,070	712 703 702	10,830 10,814 10,842	71.9 72.0 71.9	51.1 51.2 51.1	67.7 67.9 67.8	5.6 5.5 5.5	
ur Ju Aca (S um)	23,619 23,624 23,628	12,771 12,813 12,852	12,068 12,109 12,141	703 703 711	10,848 10,811 10,776	71.8 72.0 72.2	51.1 51.3 51.4	67.8 68.0 68.1	5.5 5.5 5.5	
losi 3 month Sec	ns 14 0.	1 80 0.6	5 71 0.6	9 1.	- 66 3 -0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	

echnica Note

56

12 months

Thousands, seasonally adjur

3-mol Jun-A Jul-Se Aug-C Sep-N

Oct-D Nov 9 Dec 9

Jan-M Feb-A Mar-N

Apr-J May-J Jun-A

Jul-Se Aug-C Sep-N

Oct-D Nov 9 Dec 9

Jan-N Feb-A Mar-N

Apr-Ju May-Ju Jun-A

Chan Over Per ci

Over

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

130

67 0.5

The same design of the LFS enables estimates for any three consecutive months to be calculated. ONS began publication of these estimates in April 1888. The most reliable comparison is one between non-overlapping periods. For the latest data, compare with data from three months pevious e.g. December to February data with that for September to November rather than November to January. Due to the overlap of two months, the latter comparison would actually just compare the single months of November and February, but the data are not robust enough to make this comparison. This can lead to unreliable conclusions about change. For further details see article by Richard Laux, pp59-63, Labour Warket Trends, February 1998.

-63 -8.2 0.3

-11

0.4

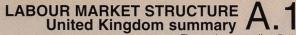
ource: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094.

0.7

-0.5

LFS data are based on statistical samples (see Sources, p S2) and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table below represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. We would expect that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from non-seasonally adjusted data for Jun-Aug 1998 in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases*, or the LFS Quarterly Supplement.

	Level (000s)	Sample variability	Change on quarter	Sample variability	Change on year	Sample variability
employment	27,166	±155	122	±113	307	<u>+</u> 198
ployment rate	73.6%	±0.3%	0.3%	<u>+</u> 0.2%	0.7	<u>+</u> 0.3%
unemployment	1,816	<u>+</u> 56	9	+56	-226	<u>+</u> 78
unemployment rate	6.3%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.2%	-0.8	±0.3%
onomically active	28,982	±152	132	±111	-81	<u>+</u> 194
conomic activity rate	78.7%	<u>+</u> 0.3%	0.3%	±0.2%	0.0	<u>+</u> 0.4%



LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE A.

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LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE United Kingdom summary

					the state of the second			Employment	Thousands, no	seasonally adjust
All MOTY MOTS		16 and over	economically active	employment	unemployed	inactive	rate 16-59/64 (%)	-all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	unemployment
Arrow Arrow <th< th=""><th>All Series quarters</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></th<>	All Series quarters									
Jurn Aug Str. Str. Str. Str. Str. Str. Str. Str.	1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	45,107 45,226 45,310 45,400 45,465 45,574 45,725 45,898	28,764 28,909 28,813 28,582 28,447 28,433 28,427 28,552 28,716	26,689 26,935 26,400 25,812 25,511 25,697 25,973 26,219 26,682	2,075 1,974 2,414 2,769 2,936 2,454 2,336 2,454 2,334 2,034	16,198 16,413 16,729 16,954 17,033 17,148 17,172 17,182	80.2 79.8 78.8 78.4 78.2 78.0 78.1 78.2	59.3 59.7 58.4 57.0 56.2 56.5 57.0 57.3 57.3 58.1	72.4 74.2 73.0 71.1 70.6 71.1 71.6 71.6 72.5	
Marting Marting <t< td=""><td>3-month averages</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	3-month averages									
Co-Color	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	45,782 45,798	28,936 28,905	26,527 26,552	2,409 2,353	16,846 16,893	79.1 78.9	57.9 58.0	72.4 72.4	8.3 8.1
Junchar 1997 45.885 26.851 2.085 17.755 76.2 57.8 72.3 77.75 Junchar 1997 45.889 26.711 26.855 2.085 17.155 77.62 57.8 77.8	Nov 96-Jan 97	45,842	28,745	26,584	2,212 2,161 2,134	17.097	78.4	58.0	72.5 72.4 72.3	
Apr.Apr. 1 45.997 25.811 25.722 27.23	Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr	45,866 45,879	28,691 28,726	26,565 26,643	2,126 2,083	17,175 17,153	78.2 78.3	57.9	72.3 72.5	
Juli-Sep September Sept	May-Jul	45,921	28,987	26,844	2,062 2,143 2,131	16,934	78.9	58.5	72.8 72.9 73.3	
Choice and second sec	Aug-Oct	45,960	29,014	27,050	1,964	16,830 16,946	79.2 78.9	58.9 58.9	73.5 73.5	7.1 6.8
Jack Arr 1998 46.030 28.255 26.877 28.497 1.849 17.295 72.1 88.4 72.0 46.1 Mark My (Spr) 46.059 28.775 26.447 1.766 17.235 72.1 88.4 72.0 64.1 Mark My (Spr) 46.059 28.776 26.983 1.726 17.265 17.343 78.0 98.5 77.2 64.1 Mark My (Spr) 46.059 28.776 26.983 1.726 1.846 17.011 78.0 92.9 74.0 64.1 Mark My (Spr) 46.059 28.764 27.921 1.846 47.001 70.9 0.4 Mark My (Spr) 15.3 93.3 91.2 42.102 62.4 0.1 0.5 0.7 43 Mark My (Spr) 1.623 1.422 1.425 5.277 88.3 98.6 80.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1	Nov 97-Jan 98	46,004	28,763	26,965	1,798	17,121 17,241	78.5 78.2	58.8 58.6	73.4	6.4
An-Jun Mar-Jun Mar-Jun Jun-Aug (Sum) 46.081 46.081 28.776 29.2077 17.92 27.291 17.92 19.46 17.144 79.3 78.1 79.3 15.0 55.2 77.4.0 64.4 Over list 12 months 9.7 91.7	Feb-Apr	46,043	28,735 28,767 28,713	26,887 26,945 26,947	1,849 1,822	17,295 17,275	78.1 78.1	58.4 58.5	73.0 73.1	6.4 6.3
Charges Paricent 39, 1 491, 7 343, 3 148, 4 -452, 6 1.3 0.7 0.9 0.4 Dericent 10, 3 0, 3 31, 2 21, 2 6, 4 0.1 0.5 0.7 4.8 Mais procent MCTZ MCT MCTN MCTO MCTW MCUC MCUC MCU <	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,081	28,977	26,983 27,132	1,792 1,846	17,293 17,104	78.1 78.6	58.6 58.9	73.2 73.5	6.2
Per cent 0.3 0.3 1.2 -10.2 0.4 Loc Loc Mail Mail MGTZ MGTZ MGTT MGTN MGTO MGTW MGUC MGUF MGUI MGUI 1938 21,586 16,230 14,8274 14,755 5,372 88,2 98,6 90,1 90,1 1939 21,801 16,443 15,316 1,625 5,372 88,2 98,6 90,1 90,2 1939 21,804 16,427 1,674 4,457 5,477 86,1 76,6 90,2 1934 21,965 16,027 14,887 1,614 5,477 86,1 76,4 114,11 1935 22,132 19,996 14,171 1,825 64,13 76,4 114,11 1937 22,241 19,023 14,720 1,964 6,171 84,4 650 77,3 97 Jun-Aug 1939 22,241 19,023 14,720 1,964 6,143 65	Over last 3 months	39 0.1	491 1.7	343 1.3			1.3	0.7	0.9	
Bring quarters (Mar-May) Bit Composition Bit Compositen Bit Composition Bi	Per cent	155 0.3	93 0.3		-218 -10.2	62 0.4	0.1	0.5	0.7	-0.8
1988 21.596 16.2393 14.824 1.475 5.297 88.2 68.6 80.1 90 1990 21.001 16.443 15.118 1.275 5.297 88.2 70.1 81.6 74.6 1991 21.401 14.487 1.514 5.470 87.7 708.1 87.6 71.2 1992 21.924 14.031 1.4822 1.665 5.737 768.1 87.6 71.2 1995 22.032 15.992 14.374 1.666 6.161 85.6 63.8 77.4 14.14 1995 22.232 15.992 14.446 1.546 6.121 84.6 65.0 778.3 97 1996 22.232 15.992 14.446 1.044 6.144 85.7 65.8 77.3 97 1996 22.241 15.997 14.905 1.091 6.102 85.7 65.8 77.3 97 1996 22.279 16.022 14.667 1.566 6.040 85.7 65.8 777.3 81 20.056.4m	Spring quarters (Mar-May)				MGTQ	MGTW	MGUC	MGUF	MGUI	MGUL
Jun-Aug 1996 (Sum) 22,262 16,222 14,656 1,566 6,040 85.7 65.8 77.3 9.7 Jul-Sep 22,279 16,177 14,661 1,556 6,102 85.4 65.8 77.3 9.7 Aug-Oct 22,279 16,177 14,661 1,556 6,102 85.4 65.8 77.3 9.7 Sep-Nov (Aut) 22,280 16,029 14,461 1,412 6,238 84.7 65.7 77.2 8.8 Oct-Dac 22,315 16,003 14,4647 1,412 6,238 84.7 65.7 77.2 8.8 Jan-Mar 1997 22,321 16,010 14,663 1,363 6,310 84.4 65.7 77.2 8.4 Mar-May (Spr) 22,341 16,023 14,720 1,304 6,317 84.4 65.9 77.4 8.1 Mar-May (Spr) 22,348 16,020 14,420 1,304 6,317 84.4 65.9 77.4 8.1	1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	21,924 21,985 22,050 22,132 22,232 22,341	16,483 16,401 16,187 16,021 15,996 15,982 15,992 16,023	14,887 14,322 14,035 14,171 14,374 14,446 14,720	1,215 1,165 1,514 1,865 1,986 1,825 1,608 1,546 1,304	5,272 5,318 5,470 5,737 5,964 6,053 6,151 6,240 6,317	88.3 88.3 87.7 86.3 85.6 85.2 84.7 84.6 84.4	70.1 70.3 68.1 65.3 63.8 64.3 64.9 65.9	81.8 82.1 79.6 76.3 74.8 75.4 76.1 76.3 77.4	111
Oct-Dec Nov 96-Jan 97 22,297 16,059 14,647 1,412 6,238 84.7 65.7 77.2 88 Jan-Mar 1997 22,305 16,001 14,661 1,363 6,312 84.4 65.7 77.2 88 Jan-Mar 1997 22,321 16,010 14,668 1,343 6,310 84.4 65.7 77.2 84 Jan-Mar 1997 22,321 16,010 14,668 1,343 6,310 84.4 65.9 77.4 83 Mar-May (Spr) 22,341 16,022 14,713 1,304 6,317 84.4 65.9 77.4 83 Apr-Jun 22,365 16,170 14,826 1,344 6,185 85.1 66.8 76.5 81 Jul-Sep 22,372 16,259 14,983 1,276 6,113 85.5 66.8 76.5 73 74 81 Jul-Sep 22,372 16,259 14,983 1,276 6,113 85.5 66.8 76.5 73<	Jun-Aug 1996 (Sum)	22,262	16,222	14,656	1,566	6,040	85.7	65.8	77.3	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,288	16,226 16,177 16,125	14,661	1,516	6,102	85.7 85.4 85.1	65.9 65.8 65.8	77.4 77.3 77.3	9.6 9.4 9.1
Feb-Apr $22/330$ $16/028$ $14/233$ 1372 0372 0374 <	Nov 96-Jan 97	22,297 22,305 22,315	16,059 16,041 16,003	14,647 14,661 14,639	1,412 1,380 1,363	6,238 6,264 6,312	84.7 84.6 84.3	65.7 65.7 65.6	77.2	8.8 8.6 8.5
Jun-Aug (sum)22,36716,26414,9411,3236,10385.566.878.58.1Jul-Sep22,37216,25914,9831,2766,11385.567.078.77.8Aug-Oct22,38116,20214,9971,2056,17885.767.078.77.8Sep-Nov (Aut)22,39216,12914,9551,1746,26284.766.878.57.3Oct-Dec22,40016,09214,9491,1436,30884.566.778.47.1Nov 97-Jan 9822,40816,05514,9351,1216,35384.366.678.47.0Jan-Mar 199822,42516,01214,8701,1426,41384.066.378.07.1Jan-Mar 199822,42516,01714,8861,1316,41684.066.378.07.1Mar-May22,44115,99714,9061,0916,44483.966.478.16.8Apr-Jun22,45016,03414,9351,0986,41684.066.578.27.0Jun-Aug (Sum)22,46616,28415,1171,1676,18285.367.379.27.2Changes0.11.821.275-2621.50.91.10.3Over last 12 months9920176-15679-0.20.50.7-1.0	Feb-Apr	22,321 22,330 22,341	16,010 16,028 16,023	14,668 14,713 14,720	1,343 1,315 1,304	6,310 6,301 6,317	84.4 84.5 84.4	65.7 65.9 65.9	77.2 77.5 77.4	8.2
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,348 22,356 22,367	16,080 16,170 16,264	14.826	1.344	6,185	84.6 85.1 85.5	66.1 66.3 66.8	77.7 77.9 78.5	8.1 8.3 8.1
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,372 22,381 22,392	16,259 16,202 16,129	14,983 14,997 14,955	1,276 1,205 1,174	6,113 6,178 6,262	85.1	67.0	78.7	7.8 7.4 7.3
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Nov 97-Jan 98	22,400 22,408 22,416	16,055	14,935	1,143	6,308 6,353 6,391	84.3	66.6	78.4	7.1 7.0 7.0
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 22,450 22,458 16,034 16,145 14,935 15,021 1.098 1,123 6,416 6,313 84.0 66.5 78.2 6.9 7.0 Jun-Aug (Sum) 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 Changes Over last 3 months 25 287 212 75 -262 1.5 0.9 1.1 0.3 Over last 12 months 99 20 176 -156 79 -0.2 0.5 0.7 -1.0	Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May	22,425 22,433 22,441	16,017	14,886	1,142 1,131	6,413 6,416	84.0 84.0	66.3 66.4	78.0	7.1 7.1 6.8
Changes Over last 3 months 25 287 212 75 -262 1.5 0.9 1.1 0.3 Per cent 0.1 1.8 1.4 6.9 -4.1 0.9 1.1 0.3 Over last 12 months 99 20 176 -156 79 -0.2 0.5 0.7 -1.0	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,458	16,034 16,145 16,284	14,935 15,021 15,117	1,098 1,123	6,416 6,313	84.0 84.5	66.5 66.9	78.2 78.6	6.9 7.0 7.2
Over last 12 months 99 20 176 -156 79 -0.2 0.5 0.7 -1.0	Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	25 0.1	287 1.8	212 1.4	75 6.9		1.5	0.9	1.1	0.3
	Over last 12 months Per cent	99 0.4	20 <i>0.1</i>	176 1.2	-156	79	-0.2	0.5	0.7	-1.0

	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
le	MGUA	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX	MGUD	MGUG	MGUJ	MGUM
le spring quarters Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1990 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996 1996 1998	23,201 23,272 23,307 23,354 23,366 23,415 23,416 23,442 23,443 23,457 23,614	$\begin{array}{c} 12,046\\ 12,330\\ 12,427\\ 12,412\\ 12,995\\ 12,426\\ 12,436\\ 12,436\\ 12,436\\ 12,560\\ 12,692\\ 12,716\end{array}$	11,036 11,470 11,617 11,512 11,491 11,476 11,526 11,529 11,773 11,962 12,042	1,010 860 809 900 904 949 910 846 788 731 674	11,155 10,942 10,880 10,942 10,989 10,979 10,977 10,937 10,932 10,865 10,898	69.9 70.9 71.3 71.0 70.6 70.6 70.6 70.6 71.1 71.4 71.5	47.6 49.3 49.8 49.3 49.1 49.0 49.2 49.5 50.1 50.8 51.0	63.9 66.6 65.8 65.4 65.1 65.3 65.6 66.5 67.2 67.6	8.4 7.0 6.5 7.2 7.3 7.3 7.3 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 5.3
g-month averages Jun-Aug 1996 (Sum)	23,512	12,687	11,851	836	10,825	71.7	50.4	66.9	6.6
lul-Sep	23,514	12,711	11,860	851	10,803	71.8	50.4	66.9	6.7
Aug-Oct	23,519	12,728	11,890	837	10,792	71.9	50.6	67.0	6.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,527	12,741	11,907	834	10,787	72.0	50.6	67.2	6.5
Det-Dec	23,531	12,735	11,934	800	10,796	72.0	50.7	67.3	6.3
Nov 96-1an 97	23,537	12,704	11,922	782	10,833	71.7	50.7	67.2	6.2
Dec 96-1ab 97 (Win)	23,542	12,688	11,917	771	10,855	71.6	50.6	67.1	6.1
lan-Ma: 1997	23,545	12,681	11,897	783	10,865	71.4	50.5	66.9	6.2
Feb-Ap	23,550	12,698	11,930	768	10,852	71.5	50.7	67.0	6.0
Mar-May (Spr)	23,557	12,692	11,962	731	10,865	71.4	50.8	67.2	5.8
Apr-Jun	23,561	12,754	11,992	763	10,806	71.7	50.9	67.3	6.0
May-Jun	23,565	12,816	12,018	799	10,749	72.1	51.0	67.5	6.2
Jun-Ann (Sum)	23,572	12,847	12,038	808	10,726	72.3	51.1	67.6	6.3
lul-Sec	23,575	12,858	12,068	790	10,717	72.3	51.2	67.8	6.1
Aug-Oc	23,580	12,812	12,053	759	10,768	72.1	51.1	67.7	5.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,586	12,813	12,069	744	10,773	72.1	51.2	67.8	5.8
Det-Dec	23,591	12,778	12,084	694	10,813	71.9	51.2	67.9	5.4
Nov 97 vian 98	23,596	12,708	12,031	677	10,888	71.6	51.0	67.6	5.3
Dec 97 Feb 98 (Win)	23,600	12,698	12,008	690	10,903	71.5	50.9	67.5	5.4
lan-Mar 1998	23,605	12,723	12,017	707	10,882	71.6	50.9	67.5	5.6
Feb-Ap	23,610	12,750	12,059	692	10,859	71.7	51.1	67.7	5.4
Mar-Mary (Spr)	23,614	12,716	12,042	674	10,898	71.5	51.0	67.6	5.3
Apr-Jul	23,619	12,742	12,048	694	10,877	71.6	51.0	67.6	5.4
May-Ju	23,624	12,833	12,111	722	10,791	72.1	51.3	68.0	5.6
Jun-Asta (Sum)	23,628	12,919	12,173	746	10,709	72.6	51.5	68.3	5.8
Changes Over 1998 3 months Per cent	14 0.	1 204	5 131	72 10.	- 190 7 -1.1	7 1.1	0.5	0.7	0.5
Over lest 12 months	56 <i>0</i> .	2 73 0.6	135	-62 -7	- 17	0.3	0.5	0.7	-0.5

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

echnical Note COMPARISONS OF LFS DATA

Thousands, not sea

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

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

mpling variablity is similar to that as produced on Table A.1, S7. For more detailed analyses please see the Labour Force Survey Quarterly plement.

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

LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE Regional labour market summary

				L	abour For	ce Survey	(June 1998	B to Augu	ust 1998)						sonally adju
Salar Bellares	Total aged 6 and over		Economic	activity		· E	conomical	ly inactiv	/e		LI	S employ	ment		
- Government	Total	Т	otal	Male	Female	т	otal	Male	Female	т	otal	M	ale	Fen	nale
Office Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Rate(%)*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
North East	2,038	1,165	72.9	651	514	873	27.1	337	536	1,064	66.4	586	70.6	477	61.9
North West	4,295	2,680	77.8	1,495	1,184	1,615	22.2	612	1,003	2,507	72.7	1,383	76.7	1,124	68.2
Merseyside	1,081	605	71.7	337	269	476	28.3	170	305	533	62.9	286	67.2	247	58.6
Yorkshire and the Hum	ber 3,956	2,466	78.6	1,390	1,076	1,490	21.4	549	941	2,268	72.2	1,264	77.1	1,004	66.8
East Midlands	3,281	2,143	81.8	1,192	951	1,138	18.2	421	718	2,026	77.2	1,125	82.4	901	71.5
West Midlands	4,145	2,644	79.8	1,497	1,147	1,501	20.2	536	964	2,474	74.7	1,391	80.6	1,083	68.1
Eastern	4,184	2,752	82.1	1,559	1,193	1,432	17.9	504	928	2,624	78.2	1,484	84.9	1,140	70.7
London	5,494	3,544	77.5	1,966	1,577	1,951	22.5	703	1,248	3,257	71.1	1,792	76.6	1,466	65.3
South East	6,189	4,145	83.9	2,293	1,852	2,044	16.1	722	1,322	3,956	80.0	2,192	85.9	1,763	73.5
South West	3,872	2,484	82.9	1,382	1,102	1,388	17.1	504	884	2,362	78.7	1,307	83.8	1,055	73.0
England	38,535	24,628	79.9	13,762	10,866	13,907	20.1	5,059	8,848	23,071	74.8	12,811	80.1	10,260	68.9
Wales	2,302	1,328	74.2	735	593	973	25.8	382	592	1,227	68.5	674	72.5	553	64.1
Scotland	4,026	2,511	78.1	1,371	1,139	1,516	21.9	565	951	2,317	72.0	1,255	75.7	1,062	68.0
Great Britain	44,863	28,467	79.4	15,868	12,599	16,396	20.6	6,005	10,391	26,615	74.2	14,740	79.3	11,875	68.5
Northern Ireland	1,231	736	72.8	416	320	495	27.2	176	318	675	66.7	377	72.5	298	60.5
United Kingdom	46,094	29,204	79.3	16,284	12,919	16,891	20.7	6,182	10,709	27,291	74.0	15,117	79.1	12,173	68.3

-	and a strange	loyer surv jobs (Jun				bour Force		ust 1998)	<u></u>				ninistration per 1998), s	MARCH INC.	djust
-	Total	Male		La Renner 19	tal	Ma		Female		Total		Ма		Fem	1
-	Level	Level	Level	Level Ra		Level R	and the second	Level Ra	te(%)**	Level R	-		Rate(%)+	Level	ate(%
-	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
North East	907	456	451	101	8.7	65	9.9	37	7.1	79.8	7.1	64.0	10.4	15.8	8
North West	2,632	1,315	1,317	172	6.4	112	7.5	60	5.1	108.8	4.2	85.6	6.0	23.2	2
Merseyside #				72	11.9	50	15.0	22	8.1	50.9	8.9	40.1	13.2	10.8	4
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,906	966	940	198	8.0	126	9.0	72	6.7	129.6	5.6	101.3	7.9	28.3	2
East Midlands	1,621	820	801	117	5.5	67	5.7	50	5.3	78.6	4.0	60.1	5.7	18.5	1
West Midlands	2,160	1,113	1,046	170	6.4	106	7.1	64	5.6	119.1	4.6	90.9	6.2	28.2	1
Eastern	1,989	1,003	986	128	4.6	74	4.8	53	4.5	81.3	3.3	61.0	4.4	20.3	
London	3,360	1,722	1,638	286	8.1	175	8.9	112	7.1	218.7	5.3	161.6	7.1	57.1	:
South East	3,168	1,573	1,595	190	4.6	100	4.4	89	4.8	100.9	2.6	77.9	3.6	23.0	
South West	1,892	962	930	122	4.9	74	5.4	48	4.3	81.3	3.4	60.9	4.5	20.4	
England	19,634	9,931	9,703	1,557	6.3	951	6.9	606	5.6	1,049.1	4.3	803.4	6.0	245.7	2
Wales	981	475	505	101	7.6	60	8.2	41	6.9	66.4	5.3	51.9	7.6	14.5	1
Scotland	2,026	991	1,035	194	7.7	116	8.5	77	6.8	135.4	5.5	104.6	7.9	30.8	1
Great Britain	22,641	11,397	11,244	1,852	6.5	1,128	7.1	724	5.8	1,250.9	4.5	959.9	6.3	291.0	
Northern Ireland	596	296	300	61	8.3	39	9.4	22	6.8	53.8	7.0	42.7	9.8	11.1	
United Kingdom	23,237	11,693	11,544	1,913	6.6	1,167	7.2	746	5.8	1,304.8	4.6	1,002.6	6.4	302.2	:

2=4+5=10+19; 6=8+9; 10=12+14; 16=17+18; 19=21+23; 25=27+29

all persons of working age. = total economically active. = employee jobs + self-employment jobs + HM Forces + government-supported trainees s for Merseyside are included in the North West region. + claimants of unemployment-related benefits

the iformation age

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

http://www.ons.gov.uk

(incorporating the former ONS SESAG website)

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

labour.marketCons.gov.uk

nformation on the **Department for Education and Employment** research ^{rogramme}, including copies of research briefs, can be found at:

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

he Department of Trade and Industry Employment Relations Directorate's ^{mployment} market analysis and research website can be found at:

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

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

EMPLOYMENT B.1

							ueskes-				Thousands, s	easonally adjust		ali and the										12212 11 20	ds, seasonally adjust
UNITED KINGDOM			All i	n employmen	Government	Total w	orkers	Emplo	byees	Self-er	nployed		Temporary employee	s (reasons for te	emporary wor % that	king)	Had a		Part-time em	ployees and s	elf-employed % that	d (reasons for w	vorking part-t	ime)	
•	Total workers*	Employees*	Self- employed*	Unpaid t family e	supported training and mployment rogrammes	Full-time	Part-time+	Full-time	Part-time		Part-time	Workers with second jobs	Total as % of all Total** employees	permanent	could notfind permanent job	Did notwant permanent job	contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total**	Could notfind full-time job	could notfind full-time job	Did not want full-time job	III or disabled	Student or at school	
All	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ -	MGRT	MGRW	6				10		12	13 14	15	16		18	19	20		22	23	24	25	
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	25,563 25,753 26,037 26,292 26,761 27,044	21,870 21,967 22,253 22,623 23,077 23,486	3,186 3,304 3,360 3,294 3,346 3,277	151 146 140 127 118 101	356 336 285 249 221 179	19,466 19,498 19,741 19,767 20,086 20,320	6,091 6,246 6,293 6,522 6,670 6,718	16,658 16,617 16,828 16,950 17,271 17,630	5,210 5,344 5,423 5,673 5,804 5,852	2,605 2,692 2,730 2,645 2,652 2,560	580 611 629 648 691 716	1,043 1,149 1,292 1,291 1,251 1,194	1355 6.2 1490 6.8 1623 7.3 1660 7.3 1660 7.3	568 628 702 680 682	42.0 42.1 43.3 41.0 38.4	359 400 453 466 534	81 99 92 86 98	345 363 375 427 460	5,793 5,956 6,052 6,318 6,491	787 835 827 806 810	13.6 14.0 13.7 12.8 12.5	4,222 4,329 4,373 4,543 4,619	84 87 89 82 87	587 673 737 859 944	All Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum) 26,859	23,181	3,332	124	222	20,168	6,686	17,373	5,806	2,635	696	1,247	1,777 1,739 7.4	633	36.4	529	99	475	6,568	769	11.7	4,698	107	970	1998
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	26,911 26,941 26,966	23,242 23,273 23,320	3,325 3,324 3,317	125 125 115	219 220 214	20,200 20,222 20,275	6,707 6,713 6,683	17,420 17,449 17,495	5,822 5,822 5,822	2,625 2,618 2,625	698 704	1,268 1,256	1,781 7.7	668 669	37.5 37.6	529 515	96 103	483 487	6,508 6,515	797 796	12.3 12.2	4,623 4,649	102 100	949 945	3-month averages Jun-Aug(Sum) Jul-Sep
Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98	26,982 26,989	23,350 23,381	3,308 3,304	111 96	212 208	20,331 20,333	6,645 6,645	17,545 17,568	5,803 5,809	2,628 2,623	690 678 679	1,255 1,237 1,215	1,779 7.7 1,793 7.7 1,800 7.7	672 674	37.5 37.4	525 533	109 111	485 482	6,525 6,516	786 781	12.0 12.0 12.0	4,669 4,659	98 93	949 957	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win) Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr	27,007 27,020 27,050	23,383 23,423 23,462	3,325 3,297 3,295	95 95 99	205 205 193	20,331 20,333 20,337	6,671 6,682 6,708	17,564 17,586 17,613	5,816 5,835 5,846	2,629	694 695	1,225 1,230	1.812 7.8 1.786 7.6 1.787 7.6	670 665 657	37.0 37.3 36.8	545 531 544	116 108 106	483 485 482	6,486 6,492 6,513	768 773 770	11.8 11.9 11.8	4,646 4,652 4,668	92 95 97	961 947 949	Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)
May-Mar (Spr) Apr-Jun	27,044 27,041	23,486 23,516	3,277 3,255	101 99	179 170	20,320 20,311	6,718 6,723	17,630 17,645	5,840 5,852 5,865	2,585 2,560 2,541	709 716 713	1,223 1, 194 1,212	1,769 7.6 1,765 7.5 1,739 7.4	657 648 633	37.1 36.7 36.4	536 537 529	99 100 99	478 480 475	6,524 6,558 6,568	764 765 769	11.7 11.7 11.7	4,677 4,692 4,698	99 104 107	960 969 970	Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Changes	27,120 27,166	23,626 23,708	3,222 3,183	107 106	165 168	20,405 20,458	6,707 6,699	17,754 17,822	5,867 5,882	2,529 2,512	692 670	1,216 1,227	1.726 7.3 1.724 7.3 1.748 7.4	611 598 605	35.4 34.7 34.6	543 553 563	96 101 99	470 471 475	6,581 6,562 6,559	771 755 740	11.7 11.5 11.3	4,705 4,707 4,724	112 118 114	972 966 959	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)
Over last 3 months Per cent	122 0.5	222 0.9	-94 -2.9	5 5.0	-11 -6.0	138 0.7	-19 -0.3	192 1.1	29 0.5	-48 -1.9	-46 -6.4	33 2.7	1,748 7.4	-28	-1.8	33	1	0	-10	-29	-0.4	26	7	-11	Changes Over last 3 months
Over last 12 months Per cent	s 307 1.1	527 2.3	-149 -4.5	-18 -14.4	-53 -24.0	290 1.4	13 0.2	449 2.6	75 1.3	-123 -4.7	-27 -3.9	-20 -1.6	0.5 .33 -0.3	-4.4 -63	-2.9	6.3 34	0.9 3	0.0 -8	-0.1 51	-3.8 -58	-1.0	0.6 101	6.1 12	-1.2 10	Per cent Over last 12 month
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX								-1.8	-9.5		6.4	3.4	-1.6	0.8	-7.2		2.2	11.8	1.1	Per cent Male Spring guarters
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	14,078 14,215 14,423 14,498 14,777 14,973	11,413 11,458 11,642 11,827 12,114 12,415	2,390 2,487 2,553 2,473 2,489 2,413	43 49 43 41 37 28	233 220 184 156 137 117	13,052 13,110 13,265 13,267 13,458 13,646	1,024 1,101 1,156 1,231 1,314 1,325	10,733 10,720 10,837 10,936 11,126 11,423	679 737 804 891 987 990	2,187 2,270 2,319 2,233 2,231 2,143	203 216 234 240 256 270	471 510 545 549 555 529	605 5.3 664 5.8 760 6.5 747 6.3 822 6.8	294 321 381 355 360	48.5 48.4 50.1 47.5 43.8	110 130 153 156 199	44 46 56 51 56	159 168 169 186 206	880 951 1,036 1,128 1,239	259 264 284 290 300	29.4 27.7 27.4 25.7 24.2	329 349 387 420 477	29 31 32 29 41	245 302 330 385 413	(Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	14,848	12,203	2,463	42	139	13,533	1,312	11,232	972	2,206	256	546	785 6.3	334	42.5	191	55	206	1,261	295	23.4	493	44	425	1998 3-month averages
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	14,874 14,911 14,927	12,246 12,278 12,308	2,448 2,450 2,444	40 42 39	139 142 135	13,563 13,591 13,619	1,308 1,317 1,303	11,277 11,307 11,338	969 970 970	2,193 2,188 2,190	255 260 252	560 549 540	825 6.8 813 6.6 823 6.7	359 356 360	43.5 43.8 43.7	200 189 190	51 50 54	212 215 216	1,230 1,222 1,229	298 298 294	24.2 24.4 23.9	470 468 481	48 46 44	406 403 405	Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct
Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	14,939 14,960 14,978	12,336 12,359 12,373	2,433 2,434 2,438	39 33 32	132 134 135	13,650 13,661 13,673	1,287 1,293 1,302	11,374 11,393 11,403	961 965 969	2,187 2,184 2,185	245 248 251	528 523 524	829 6.7 834 6.8	361 355	43.5 42.6	196 205	54 59	216 218	1,223 1,207	296 288	24.2 23.8	471 472	38 35 39	410 406 402	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr	14,957 14,957	12,362 12,380	2,429 2,419	28 30	138 128	13,660 13,647	1,294 1,309	11,396 11,408	965 971	2,174 2,155	254 264	530 531	827 6.7 819 6.6 808 6.5	355 350 350	42.9 42.7 43.3	201 197 196	56 53 52	217 218 211	1,217 1,221 1,218	290 290 283	23.8 23.8 23.2	476 475 474	38 37	405 415	Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win Jan-Mar 1998
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	14,973 14,973 15,011	12,415 12,433 12,497	2,413 2,399 2,373	28 29 35	117 112 105	13,646 13,637 13,677	1,325 1,333 1,329	11,423 11,436 11,488	990 995 1,008	2,143 2,123 2,113	270 274 259	529 529 530	797 6.4 785 6.3 787 6.3	340 334 330	42.7 42.5 41.9	196 191 197	54 55 55	208 206 204	1,237 1,261 1,270	292 295 302	23.6 23.4 23.8	478 493 495	39 44 47	418 425 423	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun
Jun-Aug (Sum) Changes Over last 3 months	15,025	12,538	2,345	35	-12	13,709 64	1,310 -15	11,535	1,001	2,099	246 -24	527	794 6.4 809 6.5	328 329	41.3 40.7	204 212	56 59	207 208	1,267 1,250	296 296	23.3 23.7	499 490	50 48	425 416	May-Jul Jun-Aug(Sum) Changes
Per cent Over last 12 months	0.3 177	1.0 335	-2.8 -118	27.2 -7	-9.9 -34	0.5 176	-1.1 -1	1.0 303	1.1 29	-2.1 -108	-8.9 -10	-0.3 -18	24 0.1 3.1	-5 -1.4	-1.8	21 11.3	4 6.7	2 0.9	-11 -0.8	1 0.2	0.3	-3 -0.5	4 9.3	-9 -2.1	Over last 3 months Per cent
Per cent Female Spring quarters	1.2 MGSB	2.7 MGRP	-4.8 MGRS	-15.5 MGRV	-24.2 MGRY	1.3	-0.1	2.7	3.0	-4.9	-4.1	-3.4	-16 -0.3 -1.9	-30 <i>-8.3</i>	-2.8	12 5.8	8 15.8	-4 -1.9	20 1.7	-2 -0.7	-0.6	21 4.4	0 -0.3	10 2.5	Over last 12 month Per cent Female
(Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	11,485 11,538 11,615 11,793	10,457 10,509 10,611 10,795	796 817 806 820	108 97 97 85	124 116 100 92	6,415 6,388 6,476 6,501	5,067 5,145 5,137 5,292	5,925 5,897 5,991 6,014	4,531 4,607 4,619 4,782	418 421 411 412	377 395 395 408	572 639 747 742	749 7.2 826 7.9 864 8.1 913 8.5	275 306 321	36.7 37.1 37.2	249 269 299	37 53 36	186 196 205 241	4,913 5,005 5,016 5,190	528 571 543 516	10.7 11.4 10.8 10.0	3,893 3,980 3,986 4,123	55 56 58 53	342 371 407 474	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996
1998 3-month averages	11,985 12,070	10,963 11,071	857 864	80 74	84 62	6,628 6,674	5,355 5,393	6,146 6,206	4,817 4,862	421 417	435 446	696 666	955 8.7 953 8.6	325 322 299	35.6 33.8 31.3	310 335 339	35 42 44	254 270	5,252 5,307	510 473	9.7 8.9	4,120 4,142 4,205	46 63	531 545	1997 1998
Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum) Jul-Sep	12,037	10,977 10,996	869 876	82 84	82 80	6,635 6,637	5,375 5,399	6,142 6,143	4,835 4,853	428 432	440 444	701 708	956 8.7 966 8.0	309	32.3	328	46	271	5,278	499	9.5	4,153	54	543	3-month averages Jun-Aug(Sum)
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	12,030 12,040 12,042	10,995 11,011 11,015	874 873 874	82 76	78 79	6,631 6,656	5,397 5,380	6,142 6,157	4,852 4,852	430 435	443 438	707 715 710	900 8.8 970 8.8 972 8.8	314 312 313	32.5 32.2 32.2	327 335 338	53 56 57	272 269 266	5,293 5,296 5,292	498 492 484	9.4 9.3 9.1	4,181 4,188 4,188	54 55 55	542 544 547	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)
Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,029 12,029	11,015 11,022 11,010	874 870 887	73 64 63	80 74 69	6,681 6,672 6,658	5,358 5,352 5,368	6,171 6,176 6,161	4,841 4,844 4,847	441 439 443	433 431 443	692 701	979 8.9 960 8.7 969 8.8	315 311 308	32.2 32.4 31.7	341 330 347	58 53 53	265 268 264	5,279 5,275 5,292	481 483 480	9.1 9.2 9.1	4,173 4,176 4,193	57 56 59	554 544 544	Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Wir
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	12,063 12,093 12,070	11,062 11,082 11,071	868 877 864	67 69 74	67 66 62	6,673 6,691 6,674	5,388 5,399 5,393	6,190 6,205 6,206	4,870 4,875 4,862	426 431 417	441 445 446	700 692 666	962 8.7 968 8.7 953 8.6	307 308 299	31.9 31.8 31.3	341 341 339	46 46 44	267 271 270	5,306 5,321 5,307	481 473 473	9.1 8.9 8.9	4,204 4,215 4,205	62 65 63	544 550 545	Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,068 12,109 12,141	11,083 11,129 11,169	857 850 838	70 72 71	58 59 63	6,674 6,728 6,749	5,390 5,378 5,389	6,209 6,267 6,287	4,871 4,859 4,880	418 416 414	438 434 424	683 686 700	939 8.5 930 8.4 939 8.4	281 270 275	29.9 29.1 29.3	346 349 351	42 44 41	266 263 268	5,311 5,295 5,308	469 459 444	8.8 8.7 8.4	4,209 4,208 4,233	65 67 66	550 542 543	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug(Sum)
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	71 0.6	98 0.9	-26 -3.0	- 3 -3.4	1 1.2	75 1.1	-4 -0.1	80 1.3	18 0.4	-4 -0.9	-22 -4.9	34 5.1	-15 -1.5 -0.2	-23	-2.0	12	-3	-2	1	-30	-0.6	29 0.7	2 3.9	-2 -0.4	Changes Over last 3 months Per cent
Over last 12 months Per cent	130 1.1	192 1.7	-31 -3.6	-11 -13.8	-20 -23.8	114 1.7	-0.7 14 0.3	145 2.4	46 0.9	-0.9 -15 -3.5	-4.9 -16 -3.7	-2 -0.2	-17 -1.8 -0.3	-7.8 -34 -10.9	-3.0	3.5 22 6.8	-6.4 -5 -10.2	-0.7 -3 -1.3	0.0 31 0.6	-6.2 -56 -11.1	-1.1	81 1.9	3.9 12 22.6	-0.4 0.0	Over last 12 mont
Relationship between o	columns: 1=	= 2+3+4+5 E	ach series is se	C. C. M. L. C. S. W. C. C. C. S.	and a set and a	and the second		a hard the for the state of the	and the set of the set	matter a station of the	and have been and and a start of the second	No.12	"Includes people wh	and the second		N. S. C. S.	The sea and work and								Helpline: 0171 533 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. + Numbers of part-time workers have been revised since the October 1998 issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

S12 Labour Market trends November 1998

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

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

B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

EMPLOYMENT B.2 Employment by age Per cent, seasonally adjusted

Per	cent,	seasonally	adju
J	-3		

and the second se	Section Contraction of the	and the second second	a harden and a state	and the second second	a internet of the second	diante de la company	Thousands,	Seasonall									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)	TED	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 MGUN	2	3	4	5	6	7 MGUW	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)							MGOW	MGUZ	Spring quarters								
1992 1993 1994	25,861 25,563 25,753	25,047 24,869 25,034	674 577 587	3,868 3,633 3,488	6,717 6,885 6,974	9,159 9,201 9,305	4,628 4,573	816 773	(Mar-May) 1992 1993	57.1 56.3 56.6 57.1 57.5	71.3 70.6 70.9	48.9 43.6 45.1	65.8 63.9 63.6	74.0 74.9 75.4	79.8 79.2 79.2 79.4 79.4 79.7	63.2 61.8 62.4	8.0 7.6 7.7 7.8 7.5 7.8 7.5 7.5
1995 1996 1997	26,037 26,292 26,761 27,044	25,247 25,526 25,961	611 663 703	3,488 3,386 3,334 3,284 3,255	7,008 7,022 7,156	9,451 9,615 9,682	4,679 4,791 4,891	782 795 769	1994 1995 1996	57.1 57.5 58.3	71.3 71.8	45.3 46.5 47.9	64.2 65.7 66.5	75.4 75.6 75.9 77.9	80.0	63.0 63.4 64.4	7.8 7.5 7.8
1998 3-month averages		26,267	701	3,255	7,114	9,819	5,137 5,378	802 773	1997 1998	58.3 58.7	72.8 73.4	48.0	66.6	78.6	80.6	65.4	
Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum) Jul-Sep	26,859 26,911	26,062 26,104	717 721	3,271 3,269	7,156 7,139	9,720 9,752	5,199	810	3-month verages Jun-Aug 997 (Sum)	58.5 58.6	73.0 73.1	48.7 49.2	66.5 66.5	78.1 78.0	80.3 80.5	64.5 64.7	7.9
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	26,941 26,966	26,147 26,161	726 729	3,269 3,262 3,282	7,149 7,128	9,767 9,773	5,223 5,244 5,249	809 800 795	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov Aut)	58.6 58.7	73.1 73.2 73.2	49.5 49.7	66.4 66.9	78.2 78.1	80.6 80.6	64.8 64.7	7.9 7.8 7.8
Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	26,982 26,989 27,007	26,198 26,205 26,236	729 716 714	3,278 3,272 3,264	7,144 7,123 7,137	9,768 9,792 9,794	5,280 5,302 5,328	782 769	Oct-Dec Nov 97-, 98 Doc 97-F 98 (Win)	58.7 58.7 58.7	73.3 73.3 73.3	49.9 48.8 48.7	66.8 66.8 66.7	78.4 78.2 78.5	80.5 80.6 80.6	64.9 65.1 65.2	7.6 7.5 7.5
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	27,020 27,050 27,044	26,251 26,274 26,267	711 711 701	3,266 3,252 3,255	7,133 7,128	9,813 9,829	5,329 5,355 5,378	769 770 777 77 3	Jan-Mar 98 Feb-Apr	58.7 58.7	73.3 73.4 73.4	48.5 48.6 48.0	66.7 66.5 66.6	78.5 78.6 78.6	80.7 80.8 80.6	65.1 65.2 65.4	7.5 7.6 7.5
Apr-Jun May-Jul	27,041 27,120	26,266 26,349	694 698	3,255 3,259 3,293	7,114 7,093 7,099 7,065	9,819 9,832	5.388	778	Mar-May 3pr) Apr-Jun	58.7 58.7 58.9	73.4 73.3 73.5	47.5 47.9	66.7 67.4	78.5 78.7	80.7 80.7 80.9	65.3 65.6	7.6 7.6
Jun-Aug (Sum) Changes	27,166	26,395	701	3,303	7,065	9,833 9,872	5,425 5,45 4	783 775	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Gum)	58.9	73.6	48.1	67.6	78.4		65.8	7.6
Over last 3 months Per cent	122 0.5	127 0.5	0 0.0	48 1.5	-48 -0.7	53 0.5	76 1.4	2 0.3	Over la 3 months	0.2 0.5	0.3 0.7	0.1 -0.6	1.0 1.1	-0.1 0.3	0.3 0.7	0.4 1.2	0.0 -0.4
Over last 12 months Per cent Male	307 1.1	333 1.3	-16 -2.2	32 1.0	-91 -1.3	152 <i>1.6</i>	255 4.9	-35 -4.3	Vale Spring Warters								
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	MGUO						MGUX	MGVA	(Mar-Me-) 1992 1993	65.5 64.0	76.5 75.1 75.6	49.0 42.7	67.6 65.8	83.7 83.0 83.7	86.5 85.3 85.6	66.2 64.1 64.4	8.5 7.1 7.4
1992 1993 1994 1995	14,365 14,078 14,215	14,065 13,824 13,952	347 290 300 308	2,030 1,911 1,856	3,846 3,861 3,926	4,976 4,970 5,036 5,141	2,866 2,791 2,836	300 255 264	1994 1995 1996	64.5 65.2 65.2 66.1 66.7	75.6 76.4 76.6 77.7	44.8 44.5 45.9	66.1 67.1 68.2	84.5 84.5 86.3	86.3 85.9 86.4	64.4 64.9 65.8 67.2 67.8	8.5 7.1 7.4 7.9 7.2 7.3 7.4
1995 1996 1997 1998	14,423 14,498 14,777 14,973	14,134 14,232 14,503 14,695	308 336 345 350	1,812 1,771 1,769	3,981 3,974 4,031	5,141 5,190 5,243 5,329	2,891 2,961	300 255 264 288 265 269	1997 1998	66.1 66.7	77.7 78.4	45.9 46.8	69.9 70.1	87.4	87.2	67.8	
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	14,848	14,695	350 358	1,755	4,028		3,116 3,233	273	3-mont averages Jun-Au 1997 (Sum)	66.4	78.0 78.1	47.5 47.7	69.5	86.7 86.7	86.9 87.0	67.3 67.5	7.7 7.8
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	14,874 14,911	14,592 14,631	361 366	1,752 1,747	4,037 4,036	5,274 5,285 5,292	3,150 3,163	283 286	Jul-Sep Aug-Oc Sep-Nor (Aut)	66.5 66.6 66.7	78.3 78.3	48.5 48.7	69.5 69.7 69.8	87.1 87.0	87.1 87.2	67.6 67.6	7.7 7.6
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	14,927 14,939	14,639	365 364	1,751 1,754	4,048 4,038	5,302	3,174 3,180	286 286 281	Oct-Dec Nov 97 Jun 98	66.7 66.8 66.8	78.4 78.5 78.6	48.5 47.6 48.1	69.8 69.8 69.8	87.4 87.4 87.7	87.1 87.3 87.2	67.7 67.7 67.9	7.5 7.4 7.3
Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	14,960 14,978	14,683 14,707	358 361	1,754 1,753 1,750	4,052 4,050 4,061	5,301 5,320 5,316	3,191 3,202 3,219	276 274 269	Dec 97- 9b 98 (Win) Jan-Mar 1998	66.7 66.7	78.5 78.4	47.8 47.5	69.8 69.6	87.6 87.6	• 87.3 87.2	67.7 67.6	7.2 7.4 7.4
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	14,957 14,957 14,973	14,694 14,683 14,695	358 356 350	1,749 1,743 1,755	4,048 4,042 4,028	5,326 5,326 5,329	3,212 3,217	267 274	Mar-Ma, (Spr)	66.7 66.7	78.4 78.4	46.8 46.6	70.1 70.0	87.4 87.2	87.2 87.3	67.8 67.8	7.4 7.5 7.5
Apr-Jun May-Jul	14,973 15,011 15,025	14,693 14,740	348 352	1,752 1,781	4,014 4,017	5,337 5,329	3,233 3,242	273 277 277	May-Ju Jun-Au (Sum)	66.8 66.9	78.6 78.7	47.2 46.7	71.2 71.2	87.5 87.4	87.1 87.4	68.0 68.0	7.3
Jun-Aug (Sum) Changes		- 14,756	348	1,781	4,006	5,352	3,261 3,269	269	Change & Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	-0.1	1.1	-0.1	0.2	0.3 0.7	-0.1 -0.4
Over last 3 months Per cent	51 0.3	61 0.4	-2 -0.4	25 1.5	-23 -0.6	23 0.4	36 1.1	-4 -1.6	Over last 12 months Female	0.5	0.7	-0.8	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.4
Over last 12 months Per cent	177 1.2	184 1.3	-10 -2.7	29 1.6	-32 -0.8	77 1.5	119 3.8	-14 -5.1	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	- 49.2	65.5	48.9	63.9 61.9	64.0 66.7 66.9	73.1 73.0	58.7 58.6	7.8 7.9
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGUP						MGUY	MGVB	1993 1994 1995	49.0 49.3 49.5	65.8 65.8 65.8 66.6	44.6 45.4 46.1 47.1	61.0 61.1 63.2	66.9 66.3	72.8 72.5 73.5 73.5 73.5 74.0	59.5 60.2	7.9
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996	11,497 11,485 11,538	10,982 11,045 11,082	328 287 287 302	1,839 1,722 1,633	2,871 3,024 3,049 3,027 3,048 3,125	4,183 4,231 4,269	1,762 1,781 1,843	515 518 518	1996 1997 1998	49.5 50.2 50.9 51.1	67.3 67.8	47.1 50.1 49.2	62.9 62.9	66.3 67.0 69.2 69.4	73.5 74.0	60.2 60.5 62.0	7.7 7.7 8.1 7.6
1996 1997 1998	11,615 11,793 11,985 12,070	11,113 11,294 11,458	327 358	1,522 1,633 1,574 1,564 1,515 1,500	3,027 3,048 3,125	4,310 4,425 4,439	1,900 1,931 2,021 2,145	507 504 533	3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	51.0	67.5	50.0	63.2	69.3	73.6	60.6	8.1
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	12,070	11,573 11,491	351		3,086	4,490		500	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	51.1 51.0 51.0	67.6 67.6 67.6	50.8 50.5 50.8	63.2 63.0 63.8	69.1 69.1 68.9	74.0 74.1 74.0	60.8 60.9 60.8	8.0 7.9 7.9
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,037 12,030	11.512	359 360 359 364	1,519 1,522 1,511 1,528	3,119 3,104 3,101 3,090	4,445 4,467	2,049 2,060 2,070	527 523 514	Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98	51.0	67.7 67.6	51.3 50.0	63.7 63.5	69.1 68.7	73.8 73.9	61.2 61.4	7.7 7.6 7.6
Oct-Dec	12,040	11,517 11,522 11,537	364 366			4,475 4,471	2,069	514	Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win) Jan-Mar 1998	51.0 51.0 51.1	67.6 67.7	49.3 49.3	63.4 63.5 63.3	68.9 69.1	73.9 74.0	61.5 61.5	7.6 7.7 7.7 7.6
Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,029 12,029	11,523 11,529	358 353	1,524 1,520 1,514	3,092 3,073 3,076	4,466 4,472 4,478	2,088 2,100 2,109	506 495 500	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	51.2 51.1	67.9 67.8	49.8 49.2	62.9	69.3 69.4	74.3 74.0	62.0	
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	12,063 12,093 12,070	11,557 11,591 11,573	352 355 351	1,517 1,509 1,500	3,084 3,086 3,086	4,486 4,503 4,490	2,117 2,138 2,145	503 503 500	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	51.1 51.3 51.4	67.8 68.0 68.1	48.5 48.6 49.6	63.2 63.4 63.8	69.4 69.6 69.2	74.0 74.2 74.4	62.2	7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,068 12,109 12,141	11,574 11,608	346 346 352	1,507 1,512 1,522	3,079 3,082 3,060	4,495 4,504	2,146 2,165	501 505 506	Changes Over last 3 months	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	-0.2	0.4		0.1
Changes Over last 3 months	12,141	11,639	352			4,520	2,185	506	Over last 12 months	0.4	0.7	-0.4	0.6 S	-0.1 Source: Labour Force	0.8 Survey. Labor		-0.3 lelpline: 0171 533 6094.
Per cent Over last 12 months	0.6 130	67 0.6	1 0.4	22 1.5	-26 -0.8	30 0.7	39 <i>1.8</i>	7 1.3	Note: Each series is seasona Denominator = all people in	lly adjusted indeper the relevant age gr	ndently and therefore oup.	the sums of age se					
Per cent	1.1	149 1.3	-6 -1.7	3 0.2	-59 -1.9	75 1.7	136 6.6	-21 -3.9									

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

B.3	EMPLOY All in em	MENT ploym	ent by	occupa	ation					Thous	ands, not sea	sonally adjuste									EMPLOY Workford	MENT e jobs*	B.11
UNITED	All in employment	Manual	Non- manual	Managers and admin	Prof	Assoc prof and technical	Clerical	Craft and related	Pers. and protective services	Selling	Plant and machine operators		-		Employee jo	bs				Self- employment	HM Forces #	Government-	Thousands Workforce jobs ##
All Summer 1997	26,980	10,791	16,007	4,257	2,666	2,764	4,039	3,338	2,897	2,157	2 597	Other 9			Male	Part-time +	Female	Part-time +	All	jobs (with or witho employees)	out	supported trainees ++	1000 ""
Autumn 1997 Winter 1997/8 Spring 1998	27,024 26,912 26,947	10,799 10,652 10,722	16,026 16,063 16,058	4,327 4,335 4,332	2,691 2,776 2,824	2,717 2,695 2,676	4,047 4,005 4,035	3,371 3,297 3,293	2,893 2,892 2,936	2,157 2,142 2,171 2,111	2,587 2,529 2,533 2,589	2,191 2,165 2,132 2,151 2,187	UNITED K	(INGDOM	l variation								
Summer 1998 Changes	27,291 311	10,914	16,222 215	4,306	2,781	2,736	4,096	3,370	2,986	2,193	2,589		1994 Sep Dec	p	11,079 11,061	1,148 1,163	10,759 10,895	4,858 4,990	21,838 21,956	3,602 3,594	246 237	289 296	25,975 26,083
Sum 97 - Sum 98 Sum 97 - Sum 98 (%) Male	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	4.3	-28 -1.0	1.4	32 1.0		1.7	-0.3	17 0.8	1995 Man Jun Sep	n ip	11,013 11,123 11,158 11,228	1,153 1,193 1,179 1,254	10,794 10,905 10,855 11,053	4,908 4,989 4,895 5,082	21,807 22,028 22,013 22,281	3,591 3,601 3,643 3,584	233 230 228	270 225 222	25,901 26,084 26,105
Summer 1997 Autumn 1997 Winter 1997/8	14,941 14,955 14,905 14,906	7,227 7,240 7,125 7,146	7,559 7,548 7,609 7,611	2,864 2,917 2,922 2,910	1,609 1,609 1,675 1,704	1,387 1,387 1,366 1,338	1,020 1,017 1,016 1,026	3,041 3,063 3,003 2,996	947 930 940 964	799 753 769 762 790	2,098 2,094 2,053 2,053 2,093	1,125 1,131 1,103 1,109 1,154	Dec 1996 Mar	ar	11,095 11,186	1,248	10,992 11,160	5,082 5,199	22,281 22,088 22,345	3,584 3,578 3,596	226 225 221	227 214 181	26,319 26,105 26,344
Spring 1998 Summer 1998 Changes	15,117	7,302	7,682	2,898	1,689	1,364	1,026 1,049	3,066	985			1,109 1,154	Jun Sep Dec	p	11,284 11,329	1,305 1,344	11,230 11,334	5,217 5,330	22,513 22,662	3,662 3,622	218 216	189 190	26,582 26,691
Sum 97 - Sum 98 Sum 97 - Sum 98 (%)	176 1.2	75 1.0	122 1.6	34 1.2	79 4.9	-23 -1.7	29 2.9	24 0.8	38 4.0	-9 -1.1	-5 -0.3	29 2.6	1997 Mar Jun Sep	n	11,364 11,494 11,572	1,312 1,353 1,355	11,217 11,335 11,360	5,226 5,312 5,322	22,581 22,829 22,932	3,603 3,584 3,616	214 210 210	175 159 172	26,572 26,782 26,930
Female Summer 1997 Autumn 1997 Winter 1997/8	12,038 12,069 12,008	3,564 3,559 3,527	8,447 8,478 8,454	1,393 1,411 1,414	1,057 1,083 1,100	1,376 1,330 1,329	3,019 3,030 2,990	297 308 294	1,950 1,964 1,952	1,358 1,389 1,402	499 493 476 479	1,066 1,034 1,028 1,042 1,033	Dec 1998 Mar	u	11,672 11,637 11,693	1,425 1,388 1,395	11,521 11,483 11,544	5,474 5,438 5,447	23,194 23,120 23,237	3,528 3,536 3,463	211 211 210	163 153 118	27,096 27,019 27,028
Spring 1998 Summer 1998	12,042 12,173	3,576 3,612	8,447 8,540	1,422 1,409	1,120 1,092	1,338 1,372	3,009 3,047	296 304	1,971 2,001	1,349 1,402	479 496	1,042 1,033	UNITED KI	MOG NO	variation	1,000		3,447	20,201	3,403	210	110	27,020
Changes Sum 97 - Sum 98 Sum 97 - Sum 98 (%)	135 1.1	48 1.3	93 1.1	15 1.1	36 3.4	-5 -0.3	27 0.9	8 2.6	50 2.6	44 3.3	-2 -0.5	-33 -3.1	1994 Sep Dec	p	11,034 11,040	1,160 1,153	10,793 10,834	4,912 4,938	21,828 21,874	3,569 3,609	246 237	289 296	25,931 26,016
* Includes people wh	no did not state the	eir occupation	l.				Source: Lab	our Force Su	rvey. Labour	Market Sta	atistics Helpline	e: 6171 533 60	1995 Mar Jun Sep	n P	11,079 11,115 11,110	1,166 1,189 1,188	10,844 10,872 10,889	4,929 4,959 4,943	21,923 21,987 21,999	3,598 3,605 3,609	233 230 228	270 225 222	26,024 26,048 26,058
													Dec 1996 Mar		11,200 11,157 11,186	1,240 1,260 1,281	10,989 11,053 11,136	5,032 5,110 5,176	22,189 22,210 22,322	3,599 3,585 3,601	226 225 221	227 214 181	26,241 26,235 26,325
													Jun Sep Dec		11,236 11,301	1,308 1,331	11,248 11,268	5,258 5,281	22,484 22,569	3,628 3,637	218 216	189 190	26,518 26,612
													1997 Mar Jun Sep	п	11,428 11,493 11,538	1,325 1,352 1,363	11,281 11,319 11,377	5,258 5,298 5,357	22,709 22,812 22,915	3,610 3,589 3,582	214 210 210	175 159 172	26,708 26,770 26,879
													Dec 1998 Mar	r	11,639 11,698	1,405	11,456 11,536	5,421 5,463	23,094 23,234	3,543 3,551	211 211	163 153	27,011
													Jun GREAT BF Unadiuste	FOAIN	11,692	1,397	11,528	5,438	23,220	3,477	210	118	27,025
													1994 Sep Dec	p	10,797 10,775	1,107 1,119	10,479 10,607	4,736 4,861	21,276 21,382	3,520 3,512	246 237	270 278	25,312 25,409
													1995 Mar Jun Sep	n p	10,730 10,836 10,870	1,110 1,148 1,135	10,508 10,616 10,567	4,780 4,859 4,766	21,238 21,452 21,437	3,509 3,511 3,553	233 230 228	252 210 205	25,232 25,403 25,424
													Dec 1996 Mar	ſ	10,941 10,810	1,208	10,761	4,948 4,947	21,702 21,512	3,495 3,488	226 225	210 197	25,633 25,424
													Jun Sep Dec		10,901 10,998 11,039	1,238 1,260 1,297	10,870 10,939 11,037	5,066 5,084 5,192	21,771 21,937 22,076	3,515 3,580 3,541	221 218 216	165 170 171	25,673 25,905 26,005
													1997 Mar Jun Sep	n	11,076 11,202 11,277	1,265 1,306 1,309	10,923 11,039 11,062	5,091 5,175 5,185	21,999 22,240 22,339	3,521 3,497 3,529	214 210 210	158 145 154	25,893 26,092 26,233
													Dec 1998 Mar	c r	11,375 11,341	1,377 1,340	11,219 11,183	5,332	22,594 22,524	3,441 3,449	211 211	146 137	26,392 26,320
														RIZAIN	11,397	1,347	11,244	5,306	22,641	3,376	210	104	26,331
													1994 Sep Dec	for seasonal v p c	10,752 10,755	1,118 1,110	10,512 10,549	4,790 4,808	21,265 21,303	3,487 3,527	246 237	270 278	25,267 25,345
													1995 Mar Jun Sep	n	10,794 10,827 10,822	1,123 1,145 1,144	10,558 10,583 10,600	4,801 4,829 4,814	21,353 21,410 21,422	3,515 3,515 3,519	233 230 228	252 210 205	25,353 25,366 25,375
													Dec 1996 Mar	c r	10,914	1,194 1,215	10,700	4,898 4,977	21,613 21,634	3,509 3,495	226 225	210 197	25,559 25,552
													Jun Sep Dec	p	10,902 10,951 11,013	1,236 1,263 1,283	10,845 10,955 10,974	5,043 5,125 5,143	21,747 21,906 21,987	3,519 3,546 3,555	221 218 216	165 170 171	25,653 25,840 25,930
													1997 Mar Jun Sep	n	11,140 11,201	1,279 1,306	10,987 11,022	5,122 5,161	22,127 22,222	3,528 3,502 3,495	214 210	158 145 154	26,027 26,079 26,181
													1998 Mar	c	11,244 11,342 11,401	1,317 1,357 1,354	11,078 11,156 11,236	5,219 5,280	22,322 22,498 22,637	3,495 3,456 3,464	210 211 211	134 146 137	26,311 26,448
													Jun	n	11,395	1,349	11,228	5,297	22,623	3,389	210	104	26,326
													# HM I relea Estin ++ Inclu ## Emp	Forces figures, ase leave. The mates of self-er udes all particip ployment (those	merly workforce provided by the numbers are no nployment jobs ants on governm with a contract feemployment io	Ministry of Defence of subject to seasor are based on the ment training and er are included in the be HM Ecores and	e, represent the t nal adjustment. esults of the Labo mployment progra employee jobs s	our Force Survey. mmes who are rece eries). The number	bs, self-employn service personne The Northern Ire eiving some work s are not subjec	nent jobs from the l l, male and female land estimates are c experience on the t to seasonal adjus	LFS, HM Forces a , in HM Forces, w not seasonally ad pir placement but tment.	and government-sup herever serving and ljusted. who do not have a	contract of

note puck, server inputyment jobs, not porces and government supported trainees.

Revised ASE NOTE The concept of measuring 'jobs' rather than 'people' from the employer surveys, the workforce component (summing the claimant count and workforce in employment series - now called Alore jobs) will no longer appear in Table B.11. The workforce jobs series has been revised due to the addition of second self-employment jobs. The self-employment series now has a drore reference point based on the LFS period Nov to Jan. For further information please phone 01928 792563.

B.12 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry

EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted	B	.12
Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted	D	. 12

Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c. DF,DN 23,36-37

1,058 1,029 1,050 1,091 1,129 1,145 1,056

1,002

1,009

Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products DI/DJ 26-28

Machinery and equipment n.e.c.

DK

 Electrical and optical equipment

DL 30-33

 Transport equipment

DM 34-35

 Thousands Hotels and restaurants

H

1,004 1,009 1,085 1,176 1,236 1,209 1,196 1,162 1,1681,230

1,268

1,267

1.284

1,293

1,278

1,290

1,327

1,328

1,295

Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs

G 50-52

3,355 3,355 3,360 3,465 3,603 3,673 3,610 3,600 3,580 3,666 3,718

3,776

3,810

3.829

3.901

3.938

3,987

4,023

4,034

4,043

UNITED KINGDOM	All industries ar A-Q	nd services	Manufacturing in D	ndustries	Production indu C-E	stries	Production and industries C-F	Thousands construction	UNITED KINGDOM	Rubber and plastic products
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	erc 1992	
1985 Jun 1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1988 Jun 1989 Jun 1990 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun 1993 Jun 1994 Jun 1995 Jun	21,423 21,387 21,584 22,258 22,661 22,920 21,931 21,613 21,613 21,700 22,028	YEHT 21,413 21,377 22,255 22,660 22,909 22,250 22,909 22,250 21,904 21,588 21,663 21,987	4,988 4,867 4,799 4,839 4,828 4,709 4,299 4,299 4,299 4,299 4,299 4,299 4,292 3,923 3,923 4,021	YEHW 5,002 4,881 4,815 4,858 4,851 4,733 4,096 3,913 3,928 4,026	5,547 5,375 5,268 5,254 5,113 4,678 4,425 4,425 4,225 4,259	5,561 5,390 5,285 5,304 5,279 5,139 4,700 4,440 4,213 4,192 4,266	6.602 6.402 6.317 6.374 6.383 6.256 5.731 5.376 5.068 5.049 5.049 5.097	6,619 6,419 6,335 6,335 6,335 6,408 6,285 5,756 6,5395 5,060 5,060 6,108	Scion, group ubsection, group 985 Jun 986 Jun 987 Jun 988 Jun 989 Jun 991 Jun 992 Jun 993 Jun 993 Jun 994 Jun 995 Jun	DH 207 208 213 223 227 221 195 190 194 203 225
1996 Apr May Jun	22,345	22,322	4,042 4,044 4,062	4,068 4,067 4,067	4,266 4,267 4,284	4,293 4,290 4,291	5,097	5.104	1996 Apr May Jun	229 228 230
Jul Aug Sep	22,513	22,484	4,102 4,113 4,113	4,094 4,094 4,093	4,321 4,331 4,334	4,313 4,313 4,312	5,149	5,124	Jul Aug Sep	226 229 230
Oct Nov Dec	22,662	22,569	4,121 4,115 4,118	4,101 4,093 4,093	4,344 4,336 4,339	4,324 4,314 4,314	5,178	5,148	Oct Nov Dec	229 229 229
1997 Jan Feb Mar	22,581	22,709	4,089 4,074 4,080	4,106 4,097 4,100	4,315 4,299 4,304	4,330 4,319 4,323	5,130	5,158	1997 Jan Feb Mar	229 229 229
Apr May Jun	22,829	22,812	4,079 4,086 4,107	4,105 4,108 4,112	4,304 4,311 4,334	4,331 4,335 4,339	5,222	5.229	Apr May Jun	229 229 229
Jul Aug Sep	22,932	22,915	4,116 4,112 4,109	4,105 4,096 4,092	4,340 4,338 4,332	4,331 4,322 4,316	5,264	5.145	Jul Aug Sep	227 227 226
Oct Nov Dec	23,194	23,094	4,121 4,126 4,113	4,101 4,104 4,092	4,343 4,347 4,334	4,324 4,326 4,313	5,324	5 289	Oct Nov Dec	227 226 224
1998 Jan Feb Mar	23,120	23,234	4,108 4,108 4,095	4,119 4,125 4,114	4,330 4,330 4,317	4,340 4,346 4,335	5,309	5 337	1998 Jan Feb Mar	226 226 226
Apr May Jun	23,237	23,220	4,087 4,075 4,076	4,107 4,095 4,081	4,309 4,298 4,298	4,329 4,317 4,303	5,301	5.012	Apr May Jun	226 226 225
Jul P Aug P			4,072	4,067 4.058	4,294 4,291	4,290 4,280		C.C.L	Jul F Aug P	224 224

UNITED KINGDOM			SEASONALLY A	ADJUSTED		Inter Die		and dates	and the second										
	Service industr G-Q	ies	Agriculture, hunting, forestry	Mining and quarrying, supply of	Food products beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather	Wood and wood	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and	Coemicals, coemical poducts and	UNITED KINGE	OM Transport a storage	nd Post and telecomm- unication	Financial intermediatio	Real estate	Renting, research, computer an	Public administration d and defence:	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and
SIC 1992 Section subsection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A,B 01-05	electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	and leather products DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	recording media DE 21-22	fores 143 24	SIC 1992 Section, subsection, gr	up 60-63	1 64	J 65-67	K 70	other busine activities K 71-74	social security L+ 75	M 80	activities N 85	personal activities O - Q * 90-93
1985 Jun 1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1988 Jun 1989 Jun 1990 Jun 1992 Jun 1993 Jun 1995 Jun	14,464 14,640 15,555 15,962 16,350 16,233 16,246 16,219 16,352 16,658	14,428 14,605 14,897 15,523 15,929 16,308 16,187 16,199 16,180 16,304 16,606	366 353 345 326 323 316 308 310 326 300 273	560 509 470 428 407 381 344 299 265 240	547 529 524 516 505 499 501 475 462 452 451	581 585 574 578 504 431 413 406 398 383	82 85 95 95 88 81 87 89 80	463 459 462 472 473 462 453 462 455 459 465	325 316 309 314 320 308 279 279 279 259 248 256	1985 Jun 1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1989 Jun 1989 Jun 1990 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun 1993 Jun 1993 Jun	879 857 844 861 923 910 900 886 880 871	450 443 444 462 471 470 463 454 428 428 430 430	870 933 1,009 1,051 1,060 1,038 1,005 973 980 999	154 159 167 178 185 185 207 239 252 263	1,736 1,795 1,865 1,984 2,104 2,226 2,192 2,184 2,235 2,236 2,376	1,479 1,474 1,492 1,476 1,398 1,440 1,461 1,461 1,461 1,463 1,407	1,629 1,675 1,736 1,799 1,841 1,863 1,850 1,832 1,811 1,833 1,843	2,021 2,087 2,307 2,300 2,300 2,375 2,444 2,4455 2,440 2,513	851 862 874 908 904 890 920 949 949 944 955
1996 Apr May Jun	16,972	16,939	279 ·	226 223 224	449 447 446	375 376 374	86 86 81	461 462 464	252 252 253	1996 Apr May Jun	858	439	971	267	2,586	1,397	1,849	2,543	984
Jul Aug Sep	17,061	17,078	281	219 219 219	447 445 445	380 380 378	88 89 84	470 466 463	250 247 248	Jul Aug Sep	860	444	975	267	2,614	1,400	1,877	2,558	1,005
Oct Nov Dec	17,212	17,138	283	223 221 221	443 443 445	381 380 377	87 88 87	465 464 465	246 246 245	Oct Nov Dec	865	449	978	270	2,645	1,381	1,865	2,575	1,001
1997 Jan Feb Mar	17,149	17,241	310	224 223 224	444 445 448	387 386 385	88 87 87	468 467 467	246 245 244	1997 Jan Feb Mar	861	480	1,000	286	2,636	1,372	1,868	2,561	981
Apr May Jun	17,333	17,306	277	226 227 227	445 448 449	387 386 386	87 88 87	466 468 467	244 243 244	Apr May Jun	843	482	1,029	286	2,650	1,368	1,872	2,573	986
Jul Aug Sep	17,366	17,390	280	226 226 224	444 444 444	383 383 380	87 88 88	467 466 467	243 242 242	Jul Aug Sep	837	493	1,039	282	2,654	1,359	1,874	2,575	999
Oct Nov Dec	17,601	17,527	279	223 222 221	447 446 448	378 378 374	88 89 88	470 472 469	242 242 240	Oct Nov Dec	842	505	1,044	287	2,687	1,352	1,872	2,578	1,013
1998 Jan Feb Mar	17,539	17,620	276	221 221 221	449 451 454	376 374 371	89 89 89	473 472 470	242 242 242	1998 Jan Feb Mar	856	514	1,059	284	2,705	1,351	1,880	2,586	1,024
Apr May Jun	17,664	17,634	274	222 223 222	452 451 452	370 368 365	88 89 88	471 471 473	242 241 240	Apr May Jun	863	518	1,062	280	2,729	1,352	1,885	2,585	1,020
Jul P Aug P				222 221	448 446	360 358	87 88	472 468	240 239	Jul Aug									

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

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM		June 1997	R		June 1998	BR		1998	a same				Thousar
SIC 1992	sub- section or group	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Mar R All	Apr R	May R	Jun R	Jul P	Augp
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,136.1	1,198.0	4,934.1	3,111.7	1,186.2	4,297.9	4,316.7	4,309.2	4,297.5	4,297.9	4,293.8	4,290.
MINING AND QUARRYING	с	69.6	9.5	79.1	69.9	10.1	80.1	79.5	80.2	80.2	80.1	79.1	78.
Mining and quarrying of energy Producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.5	5.8	43.4	36.3	6.5	42.8	42.9	43.1	42.6	42.8	42.5	42
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	32.1	3.7	35.8	33.6	3.6	37.2	36.6	37.1	37.6	37.2	36.6	36.
MANUFACTURING	D	2,952.5	1,154.4	4,106.9	2,933.0	1,143.0	4,075.9	4,095.0	4,086.8	4,075.2	4,075.9	4,072.4	4,069
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA ·	284.2	159.6	443.8	280.3	167.9	448.3	446.4	445.7	445.5	448.3	450.0	450.
Manufacture of textiles and textile products of textiles	DB 17	145.4 106.4	201.6 85.8	347.0 192.1	140.7 105.9	190.2 77.7	330.9 183.6	336.5 186.1	336.1 186.7	332.7 184.8	330.9 183.6	327.3 182.1	325. 180.
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	39.0	115.8	154.9	34.8	112.5	147.3	150.4	149.4	147.8	147.3	145.1	180.
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	19.4	18.1	37.5	17.6	15.6	33.2	34.0	33.7	33.5	33.2	32.5	32.4
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	74.8	13.4	88.2	73.9	14.4	88.3	88.3	88.8	89.8	. 88.3	88.4	88.1
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	291.9 89.9	175.1 33.5	467.0 123.5	292.6 89.3	180.3 33.0	472.9 122.4	469.3 124.0	468.5 123.0	469.3 122.7	472.9 122.4	471.5 122.3	469.4 121.6
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	201.9	141.6	343.5	203.3	147.2	350.5	345.4	345.5	346.6	350.5	349.2	347.8
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	30.5	5.7	36.2	26.5	4.8	31.3	31.6	31.1	31.0	31.3	3 1 (4	31.3
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	173.4	70.6	244.0	171.2	69.8	241.0	241.4	241.4	240.8	241.0	2 4* 6	241.2
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	171.7	56.4	228.1	166.0	58.9	224.9	225.1	224.9	224.3	224.9	2 2-3-3	225.3
Manufacture of other non-metallic nineral products	DI (26)	117.2	31.1	148.3	114.4	31.1	145.4	147.2	146.5	145.3	145.4	14 8.9	146.1
Manufacture of basic metals and abricated metal products of basic metals	DJ 27	488.6	86.5 12.9	575.1 134.2	482.3 118.6	81.9 11.9	564.1 130.5	569.3 132.1	568.6 132.0	565.9 130.9	564.1 130.5	56% 4 130 0	562.5 128.8
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	367.2	73.6	440.8	363.7	70.0	433.7	437.3	436.6	435.0	433.7	433.4	433.7
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.	c.DK (29)	331.3	68.0	399.3	327.6	66.7	394.3	398.0	396.1	393.7	394.3	39 2 9	394.9
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers	DL 30	340.1 34.2	164.2 13.3	504.3 47.5	347.1 35.3	161.3 13.1	508.4 48.4	511.8 49.0	509.8 49.6	508.1 48.8	508.4 48.4	508 5 49.0	508.2 48.1
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	31	120.5	51.5	172.0	123.2	49.0	172.2	175.0	173.0	171.6	172.2	171.0	170.1
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	32	80.5	48.1	128.6	77.9	49.4	127.3	127.8	127.6	126.9	127.3	12 8.3	128.5
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	33	105.0	51.3	156.2	110.8	49.8	160.5	159.9	159.6	160.8	160.5	160.3	161.5
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM 34 35	346.8 194.8 152.0	45.0 28.8 16.2	391.7 223.5 168.2	356.7 198.4 158.3	44.7 28.1 16.6	401.4 226.5 174.9	400.2 226.4 173.8	402.1 227.1 175.0	402.6 227.0 175.6	401.4 226.5 174.9	401 0 226 1 174 9	399.1 224.9 174.1
Nanufacturing n.e.c.	DN	137.3	59.1	196.5	136.1	55.4	191.5	195.7	193.8	192.9	191.5	193.6	194.1
ELECTRICITY, GAS	E	114.1	34.1	148.2	108.9	33.1	142.0	142.2	142.2	142.1	142.0	140.2	143.1

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16 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by region* B Thousands

B.16 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by region*

Government Offic	ce Unadjust	ted				Seasonal	ly adjusted	•	Unadjuste	ed			Thousands	Unadjusted	and the second											the second second second
Region	Male	P+	Female	Dert	Total#	Male All	Female All	Total	Produc- tion and	Produc- tion in-	Manu- facturing		Agricul- ture,	Mining Manufac	gas and	Construct- ion	Wholesale retail trade and	, Hotels and e restaurant	Transport s storage and	Financial intermed- iation	renting and	admin. and	Education	and	commun-	Government Office Region
	Full- time	Part- time	Full- time	Part- time					construc- tion in- dustries		industries	3	hunting, forestry & fishing	quarry- ing	water supply	-	repairs G	н	commun- ication	lation	business activities	defence; compulsory social secu		social work	ity, social & personal activities	
SIC 1992 North East 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun	395 402 399 400 401 404	45 45 45 47 48 51	223 227 223 219 220 221	214 221 226 237 232 231	877 896 893 903 902 907	442 447 444 446 452 457	440 448 450 453 455 452	882 895 894 899 907 909	C-F 256 264 258 262 259 259	С-Е 207 209 208 206 205 202	D 198 201 200 198 197 194	G-Q 611 622 625 633 635 635 640	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	C D 3 198 3 201 3 200 3 200 3 200 2 198 2 197 2 194	E6 6 5 5 5 5 5 5	49 55 51 56 54 57	132 136 137 141 140 142	48 52 53 54 51 53	46 45 46 47 48 47	19 19 18 18 21 20	75 81 80 81 86 87	L 69 69 69 68 68 68 68	M 74 72 70 73 73 73 72	N 113 113 114 114 113 113	O-Q 35 37 37 36 36 36 36	SIC 1992 North East 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun
North West (GOR 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun	a) & Merseysi 1,146 1,162 1,170 1,165 1,168 1,182	de 125 129 129 135 134 133	688 691 681 686 685 691	607 623 628 649 629 626	2,566 2,605 2,608 2,635 2,616 2,632	1,279 1,290 1,299 1,296 1,309 1,318	1,302 1,314 1,311 1,326 1,320 1,318	2,580 2,604 2,610 2,621 2,629 2,636	641 655 652 654 642 640	542 547 538 537 533 528	519 525 518 517 514 509	1,907 1,933 1,937 1,964 1,956 1,975	22 20 22 20 20 20 20	5 519 4 525 4 518 4 517 4 514 4 509	18 17 16 15 15 15	99 109 114 117 109 112	456 464 469 478 472 479	142 150 147 152 143 145	152 154 153 156 159 163	82 85 85 86 89 91	288 294 297 304 305 307	148 146 147 146 146 146	203 201 199 204 204 206	334 335 334 333 332 332 332	North 1 102 105 106 105 104 106	West (GOR) Merseyside 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun
Yorkshire and the 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun	e Humber 841 837 840 850 851 874	92 92 96 98 96 92	464 462 462 466 476 479	454 461 462 471 468 461	1,851 1,852 1,859 1,886 1,890 1,906	937 929 935 946 951 968	923 922 925 935 945 939	1,860 1,851 1,860 1,881 1,896 1,906	516 508 518 520 512 516	435 433 437 437 435 435	415 413 416 417 414 412	1,313 1,325 1,319 1,347 1,358 1,371	23 19 23 19 20 19	8 415 8 413 9 416 9 417 9 414 10 412	12 12 12 12 12 12 12	81 76 81 82 77 82	312 317 320 331 324 329	100 103 103 103 101 101	102 101 103 103 108 109	68 67 68 73 75	190 188 182 189 193 193	105 103 103 103 103 103 102	156 158 150 154 160 159	210 211 211 214 214 214 214	Yor 72 76 80 81 82 85	kshire and the Humber 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun
East Midlands 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun	704 719 725 717 719 727	87 93 92 97 94 93	406 405 409 407 409 414	378 388 381 389 385 385 387	1,576 1,605 1,607 1,609 1,607 1,621	798 812 810 812 820 820	788 793 791 792 797 800	1,586 1,606 1,601 1,604 1,617 1,621	495 510 515 514 516 521	434 441 438 438 437 438	415 421 418 419 417 418	1,054 1,071 1,065 1,072 1,068 1,077	26 24 26 23 23 24	7 415 10 421 10 418 10 419 11 417 11 418	12 10 10 10 9 9	61 69 78 76 79 82	252 254 253 256 251 250	70 74 71 72 72 74	83 84 83 85 83 83	38 40 41 39 40 40	178 177 182 182 181 186	73 72 72 72 72 72 71	141 143 136 141 143 144	167 169 171 171 171 171 170	53 58 56 55 55 57	East Midlands 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun
West Midlands 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun	1,011 1,012 1,013 1,017 1,025 1,018	91 90 92 96 94 95	528 529 530 538 536 541	477 487 493 503 499 505	2,107 2,118 2,129 2,155 2,155 2,154 2,160	1,104 1,101 1,107 1,109 1,118 1,110	1,008 1,020 1,026 1,032 1,040 1,049	2,112 2,121 2,133 2,141 2,158 2,159	649 648 649 656 660 656	581 578 576 576 573 566	565 562 560 561 557 551	1,433 1,446 1,454 1,477 1,473 1,481	25 23 25 22 22 22 23	4 565 4 562 4 560 4 561 4 557 4 551	12 12 12 12 12 12 12	68 70 74 79 87 90	351 356 357 369 367 369	102 105 108 112 108 107	105 104 103 104 104 109	63 67 68 67 66 69	249 251 258 258 258 258 261	105 105 104 104 105 105	172 171 167 173 173 172	207 208 207 208 209 208	80 80 81 82 81 82 81	West Midlands 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun
Eastern 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun	859 863 870 876 872 872	122 126 125 133 126 129	484 489 492 492 493 499	470 481 478 488 482 487	1,935 1,958 1,964 1,989 1,973 1,989	986 988 991 1,005 1,004 1,000	961 963 973 975 980 980	1,946 1,951 1,964 1,980 1,984 1,981	432 440 448 457 450 448	364 366 369 371 368 368	348 349 352 354 352 352 352	1,465 1,484 1,480 1,503 1,493 1,510	40 37 40 35 36 37	5 348 5 349 4 352 4 354 5 352 4 352 4 352	12 12 12 12 12 11 11	68 74 79 86 81 80	374 378 381 391 378 385	98 105 102 101 99 101	120 119 119 121 124 129	68 66 67 69 71 71	259 267 268 268 267 270	91 90 89 89 89	174 172 163 173 174 172	201 202 203 204 203 203	81 85 87 87 86 89	Eastern 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun
London 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun	1,467 1,472 1,478 1,480 1,496 1,490	218 229 228 243 231 232	1,013 1,014 1,014 1,018 1,014 1,019	585 595 600 623 614 618	3,283 3,310 3,319 3,363 3,355 3,360	1,693 1,701 1,707 1,716 1,731 1,722	1,603 1,614 1,620 1,625 1,634 1,641	3,296 3,315 3,326 3,341 3,364 3,363	372 370 372 379 390 386	285 289 286 283 284 282	270 274 272 270 270 268	2,907 2,936 2,944 2,981 2,962 2,970	4 3 4 3 3 3	5 270 5 274 4 272 4 270 4 270 4 270 4 268	10 10 9 10 10	87 81 86 96 106 104	502 507 513 529 521 521	190 197 200 204 206 204	271 272 273 275 280 284	332 348 349 353 346 346 344	711 716 717 723 711 723	211 208 206 205 203 203	215 211 208 212 212 212 212	298 298 298 299 300 300	179 180 181 182 182 180	London 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun
South East (GOR) 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun	1,321 1,336 1,360 1,367 1,356 1,356 1,361	204 210 206 218 211 212	799 808 819 823 820 825	745 753 740 767 768 769	3,070 3,108 3,125 3,175 3,156 3,168	1,533 1,545 1,560 1,579 1,577 1,568	1,555 1,551 1,565 1,582 1,596 1,586	3,088 3,096 3,124 3,161 3,172 3,154	548 562 577 591 588 584	450 450 457 460 459 458	425 424 431 434 434 433	2,472 2,498 2,496 2,537 2,522 2,535	47 44 47 41 41 43	4 425 5 424 4 431 4 434 5 434 4 33	21 21 21 21 21 21 21	98 112 120 132 128 126	588 590 590 607 594 605	180 191 188 188 189 190	188 188 188 190 192 195	145 147 150 154 154 151	454 462 467 470 464 470	174 172 170 168 168 166	291 288 276 291 292 288	328 330 333 333 332 331	124 130 135 136 137 141	South East (GOR) 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun
South West 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun	788 802 817 831 831 833	115 120 120 124 124 129	440 448 447 442 442 448	450 451 462 472 469 481	1,792 1,821 1,847 1,869 1,866 1,892	911 923 932 954 962 966	899 894 907 912 920 924	1,810 1,816 1,839 1,866 1,882 1,890	383 400 407 417 417 417 419	328 333 333 336 332 335	305 309 311 314 311 313	1,371 1,387 1,402 1,419 1,415 1,439	38 34 38 33 33 33 34	6 305 6 309 5 311 5 314 5 311 5 313	17 17 17 17 16 16	56 67 74 81 85 84	328 334 339 354 350 349	121 128 131 125 122 131	87 87 88 88 88 90	79 78 79 79 83 86	198 199 203 206 205 214	117 116 116 115 115 116	150 148 145 148 150 151	213 217 217 218 220 220	78 80 85 86 82 85	South West 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun
Wales 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun	431 435 444 441 429 428	48 47 45 48 47 47	256 256 260 259 250 255	235 234 233 239 255 250	970 973 982 987 981 981	482 482 485 489 481 474	494 490 492 497 507 505	976 973 977 986 987 979	252 259 265 266 264 265	217 218 222 223 223 222	208 209 213 214 214 214 213	698 697 698 703 699 699	20 17 20 18 18 18	2 208 2 209 2 213 2 214 2 214 2 214 2 213	7 7 7 7 7 6	36 41 43 44 41 43	151 153 155 162 159 157	49 51 50 49 49 49	44 45 44 43 44 43	25 26 28 27 27 27	81 76 75 73 72 72	83 82 82 82 83 83	100 100 99 100 100 100	124 122 125 125 126 127	41 42 40 41 41 41	Wales 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun
Scotland 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun	848 855 853 853 852 858	117 125 131 138 135 133	532 534 539 536 541 544	475 481 482 495 496 491	1,972 1,996 2,006 2,022 2,024 2,026	975 981 976 990 996 991	1,015 1,013 1,019 1,029 1,043 1,034	1,990 1,994 1,995 2,018 2,039 2,025	454 465 462 466 473 467	353 358 357 355 355 355 352	310 313 311 309 309 306	1,488 1,500 1,510 1,523 1,519 1,528	31 31 34 33 32 31	24 310 27 313 28 311 26 309 27 309 28 306	19 19 19 19 19 19	101 107 105 112 118 115	338 352 353 361 354 356	123 123 129 125 125 125 126	111 110 111 111 111 111 114	68 71 71 75 75	187 184 185 188 187 188	141 141 141 141 141 141 141	156 155 153 159 159 159	269 271 272 272 271 273	94 93 95 95 96 97	Scotland 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun
Great Britain 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun	9,811 9,895 9,968 9,998 10,000 10,050	1,265 1,306 1,309 1,377 1,340 1,347	5,833 5,863 5,877 5,887 5,885 5,938	5,091 5,175 5,185 5,332 5,298 5,306	21,999 22,240 22,339 22,594 22,524 22,641	11,140 11,201 11,244 11,342 11,401 11,395	10,987 11,022 11,078 11,156 11,236 11,228	22,127 22,222 22,322 22,498 22,637 22,623	4,998 5,083 5,124 5,183 5,170 5,161	4,194 4,222 4,220 4,221 4,205 4,186	3,976 4,001 4,003 4,006 3,989 3,970	16,719 16,900 16,930 17,159 17,100 17,224	283 258 285 252 255 255	73 3,976 77 4,001 78 4,003 76 4,006 78 3,989 78 3,970	144 144 140 139 138 138	804 860 904 961 965 975	3,783 3,838 3,868 3,980 3,910 3,941	1,223 1,278 1,281 1,285 1,267 1,284	1,309 1,309 1,309 1,322 1,341 1,366	986 1,014 1,023 1,031 1,046 1,049	2,867 2,895 2,914 2,945 2,929 2,970	1,317 1,304 1,301 1,293 1,293 1,291	1,831 1,819 1,766 1,829 1,841 1,834	2,464 2,476 2,485 2,489 2,492 2,491	939 966 984 985 983 997	Great Britain 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun
Northern Ireland 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun	240 246 248 249 248 248 248	47 46 47 48 48 48	158 159 160 161 159 159	136 137 138 142 140 141	581 588 593 600 596 596	288 293 294 297 297 297	295 297 299 300 300 301	583 590 594 596 597 597	133 139 140 141 140 140	110 112 112 113 112 112 112	104 106 106 107 106 106	430 433 436 443 440 440	19 16 16 16 16 16	2 104 2 106 2 106 2 107 2 106 2 106 2 106	4 4 4 4 4 4	23 27 28 28 28 28 28	91 92 95 99 97 95	29 29 30 31 31 32	23 23 23 23 23 23 23	14 14 14 14 14 14	33 35 36 37 37 37	59 59 59 59 59 59 59	62 61 60 61 62 61	93 93 94 92 92 92	26 27 27 26 26 27	Northern Ireland 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun
United Kingdom 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun	10,051 10,141 10,217 10,247 10,249 10,298	1,312 1,353 1,355 1,425 1,388 1,395	5,991 6,023 6,038 6,047 6,045 6,097	5,226 5,312 5,322 5,474 5,438 5,447	22,581 22,829 22,932 23,194 23,120 23,237	11,428 11,493 11,538 11,639 11,698 11,692	11,281 11,319 11,377 11,456 11,536 11,528	22,709 22,812 22,915 23,094 23,234 23,220	5,130 5,222 5,264 5,324 5,309 5,301	4,304 4,334 4,332 4,334 4,317 4,298	4,080 4,107 4,109 4,113 4,095 4,076	17,149 17,333 17,366 17,601 17,539 17,664	302 274 302 269 271 272	75 4,080 79 4,107 78 4,109 78 4,113 80 4,095 80 4,076	149 148 144 143 142 142	826 888 932 989 993 1,003	3,875 3,931 3,962 4,079 4,006 4,037	1,252 1,307 1,311 1,316 1,297 1,316	1,331 1,332 1,332 1,344 1,363 1,389	1,000 1,028 1,037 1,045 1,060 1,064	2,901 2,930 2,950 2,982 2,965 3,007	1,376 1,363 1,360 1,352 1,352 1,350	1,893 1,880 1,825 1,890 1,903 1,896	2,557 2,569 2,578 2,581 2,584 2,582	965 993 1,010 1,011 1,009 1,024	United Kingdom 1997 Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R 1998 Mar R Jun
* See footnotes to # The industry total		dion may not	our to the r	agional total	niuse The A	tel employme	ant in any so	tion chould be	a takan from i	this column		SALS	10								Source	: Earnings ar	nd Employme	nt Division,	ONS. Custon	ner helpline: 01928 792563.

The industry totals across a region may not sum to the regional total given. The total employment in any region should be taken from this column.

S22 Labour Market trends November 1998

November 1998 Labour Market trends

S23

B.17 EMPLOYMENT Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

	EMPLOYMENT	DOT
Actual	weekly hours of work	D.

Second jobs

10.6 9.9 9.1 9.2 8.9 9.4 9.1

9.4

9.4 9.3 9.2

9.1 9.1 9.1

9.1 9.1 **9.1**

9.2 9.1 **9.1**

0.0 0.3

-0.3 -2.9

12.2 11.0 9.9 10.0 9.7 10.6 9.7

10.5

10.5 10.4 10.3

10.2 10.1 10.3

10.1 10.0 **9.7**

> 9.7 9.5 **9.4**

-0.2 -2.4

-1.1 -10.2

> 9.2 8.9 8.5 8.5 8.2 8.3 8.3 8.5

> 8.8

8.6 8.6 8.6

> 8.5 8.3 8.0

8.1 8.3 **8.5**

8.8 9.1 **9.2**

0.7 7.9

0.4 4.5

S25

Average actual weekly hours of work

38.0 38.1 38.5 38.8 38.8 38.6 38.6

38.6

38.6 38.7 38.8

38.5 38.5 38.4

38.7 38.7 **38.6**

38.7 38.5 **38.6**

> **0.0** 0.0

> **0.0** -0.1

39.9 40.0 40.5 40.9 40.8 40.6 40.5

40.7

40.5 40.6 40.7

40.4 40.4 40.4

40.6 40.6 **40.5**

40.7 40.5 **40.6**

> **0.1** 0.2

> **0.0** -0.1

34.2 34.3 34.5 34.4 34.6 34.6 34.5

34.5

34.6 34.7 34.9

34.6 34.6 34.5

34.8 34.6 **34.5**

34.8 34.5 **34.7**

> **0.1** 0.4

0.2 0.4 Part-time workers

14.8 14.7 15.0 15.1 15.1 15.1 15.2

15.3

15.4 15.5 15.4

15.4 15.4 15.3

15.4 15.3 **15.2**

15.3 15.3 **15.3**

0.1 0.9

0.0 0.1

14.3 14.9 14.6 14.8 14.8 14.8 15.0

15.0

15.2 15.4 15.3

15.3 15.4 15.2

15.5 15.0 **15.0**

14.9 15.0 **14.8**

-0.2 -1.5

-0.3 -1.7

14.9 14.8 15.0 15.2 15.2 15.2 15.2

15.4

15.4 15.5 15.4

15.3 15.4 15.2

15.6 15.3 **15.2**

15.4 15.3 **15.5**

> **0.2** 1.5

> **0.1** 0.6

Full-time workers

All workers"

33.2 33.2 33.4 33.6 33.4 33.2 33.2

33.2

33.2 33.3 33.4

33.2 33.2 33.2

33.4 33.3 **33.2**

33.3 33.2 **33.3**

> **0.1** 0.2

0.0 0.1

38.7 38.8 39.0 39.2 39.0 38.7 38.7

38.8

38.7 38.8 38.9

38.6 38.6 38.6

38.9 38.9 **38.7**

38.8 38.6 **38.7**

> **0.0** 0.1

> **-0.1** -0.2

26.4 26.3 26.5 26.5 26.4 26.4 26.4

26.5

26.5 26.6 26.7

26.5 26.5 26.4

26.6 26.5 **26.4**

26.6 26.5 **26.5**

> **0.1** 0.3

0.0 0.0

ast 3 months

ast 12 months

second jobs.

3 0.9

4

Hours, seasonally adjusted

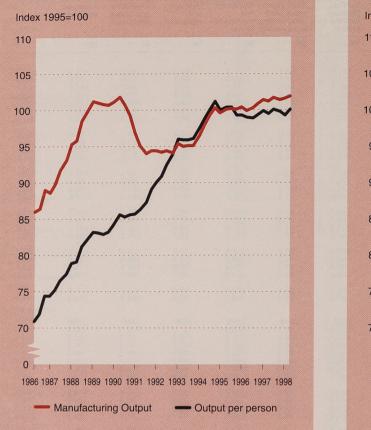
	GREAT BRITAIN	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Restaurants, cafes etc.	Bars, public houses and nightclubs	Travel agencies/ tour operators	Libraries/ museums and other cultural activities	Sport and other recreation activities	All	TED	 Total weekly hours (millions)*
ci 4.1 01 0.2 0.2 1.1 1.0 1.0 1.0 10 100	SIC 1992	551/552	553	554			926/927		labom	
	1991	44.1	68.2	56.0	0.0	27.5	1.1	196.9	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	. 854
Image Image <th< td=""><td>1988 Mar</td><td>279.5</td><td>259.0</td><td>391.5</td><td>62.4</td><td>83.0</td><td>294.5</td><td>1,274.4</td><td>1992 1993</td><td>857</td></th<>	1988 Mar	279.5	259.0	391.5	62.4	83.0	294.5	1,274.4	1992 1993	857
	Sep	285.6 250.1	259.8 263.6	405.9 418.4	63.4 63.4		296.5 275.6	1,392.9	1995 1996	874 887
Dia Dia <thdia< th=""> <thdia< th=""> <thdia< th=""></thdia<></thdia<></thdia<>	1989 Mar Jun	299.2	283.4	428.2	64.9	82.8	294.7		1997 1998	896
$ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{$			288.5 290.7			80.7 73.1		1,480.1	3 month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	
Bit Bit <td></td> <td>314.4</td> <td>289.9 303.0</td> <td>445.8</td> <td>70.0</td> <td>73.0 80.0</td> <td>311.5</td> <td>1,413.0 1,524.7</td> <td>Jul-Sep aug-Oct</td> <td>897</td>		314.4	289.9 303.0	445.8	70.0	73.0 80.0	311.5	1,413.0 1,524.7	Jul-Sep aug-Oct	897
••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	Sep Dec		308.4 302.0		71.7 71.9	77.4 71.9	312.5 289.7		Sep-Nov (Aut)	894
B2 B2 B2 B2 C2 <	991 Mar Jun	307.9	297.7	435.0	69.7	75.6	316.5	1,410.0 1,502.4		895 893
Car Mark 110 / 100 /	Sep Dec					75.3 74.7	319.4 299.1	1,498.6	Jan-Mar 1998	
Bit 277 284.4 082.7 08.4 07.3 284.3 0.21 0.21 0.22 0.21 <th0.21< th=""> 0.21 0.21 <th< td=""><td></td><td>311.0</td><td>303.0</td><td>414.2</td><td>69.2</td><td>74.8</td><td>320.8</td><td>1,493.0</td><td>Mar-May (Spr)</td><td></td></th<></th0.21<>		311.0	303.0	414.2	69.2	74.8	320.8	1,493.0	Mar-May (Spr)	
19 1.0	Sep Dec	308.6 277.7	295.7 292.4		68.6 69.5	72.4 72.3	311.9 294.3	1,457.2 1,398.4	Apr-Jun May-Jul	900
Ope 77.4 302.1 353.3 66.2 73.3 200.4 136.7 Next 136.7 44 30.0 303.5 303.5 74.0 74.0 303.5 136.7		317.6	298.0	370.6	69.3	75.6	316.5	1,447 6	Changes	e.
Jun 10			305.1 302.1	363.3		75.9 73.3	317.2 299.4	1,460.5 1,380.7	Die here	0.6
Deb 29.8 09.06 97.9 73.0 74.5 29.8.8 1.4.5 Am 23.5 23.9.5<		316.7	311.2	362.3	74.9	76.0	314.3	1,455 4	Over last 12 conths Per cent	
36 Min 32 2 33 3 1 33 0 2 43 3 72 3 30 7 1 4 2 7 4 2 7 5 3 7 4 2 7 5 3 7 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1,484 3 1,408 6</td><td>Aring CUIST</td><td></td></t<>								1,484 3 1,408 6	Aring CUIST	
All State S	995 Mar Jun	331.5	332.7	393.1	82.1	77.5	319.7	1,536.5	(Mar-May) 1992	552
All State S	Dec	293.6	319.6	396.1	79.4	72.9	298.1		1993 1994 1995	543 552 563
Unc 30.0 320.3 30.3 6.3.3 6.4.0 31.5 1.4.5 manual transmission 1.4.0 332.3 342.4 377.5 82.3 74.0 31.5 1.4.5 manual transmission 77.4 1.4.0 342.4 377.5 82.3 77.3 298.9 1.4.5 manual transmission 77.4 1.4.0 313.3 356.4 359.1 74.3 77.8 299.9 1.4.5 manual transmission 77.7 1.4.0 31.7 356.2 356.1 78.3 78.8 299.9 1.4.5 manual transmission 77.7 1.4.0 31.4 1.4 1.3.3 1.4 3.3 1.4 2.2 1.4	96 Mar Jun Sop	335.4	338.9	394.0	86.5	77.3	303.1	1,429 5 1,535 2	1996 1997	571
7 Max 31.2 327.6 388.7 80.0 69.7 228.9 1.45.5 marks 157 Samp 574 9-0 333.0 356.4 369.0 77.4 706.2 299.9 1.45.5 marks 157 sport 575 8 Max 310.7 356.0 364.1 76.5 77.0 291.7 1.467 sport 575 Mor 316.7 356.0 364.1 76.5 77.0 291.7 1.467 sport 575 Mor 1000 2.5 1.1.6 1.2.4 1.4.7 3.3 4.6.5 1.4.9 576 Mor 1000 2.5 1.1.6 1.2.4 1.4.7 3.3 4.6.5 1.4.9 576 Mor 1000 1000 3.3 1.7 4.5 2.2 1.2.9 1.2.9 1.2.9 1.2.9 1.2.9 1.2.9 1.2.9 1.2.9 1.2.9 1.2.9 1.2.9 1.2.9 1.2.9 1.2.9 1.2.9 </td <td>Dec</td> <td>307.0</td> <td>332.9</td> <td>390.5</td> <td>83.3</td> <td>74.0</td> <td>311.5</td> <td>1,499.2</td> <td>a month avec ages</td> <td>578</td>	Dec	307.0	332.9	390.5	83.3	74.0	311.5	1,499.2	a month avec ages	578
Bric 311.3 355.4 369.0 74.9 70.6 286.9 1(47) apple bits 577 8 Jun 318.7 356.0 364.1 76.5 291.7 1(48) 366.6 577 Num 318.7 356.0 364.1 76.5 291.7 1(48) 366.7 36		327.3	344.4	376.5	82.1	73.7	298.3	1,502 3		
⁹ Mar 304.4 358.2 354.1 26.1 76.1 76.1 76.1 76.1 76.1 76.1 76.1 7	Dec	311.3	356.4	369.0	74.9	70.6	296.9	1,479	Aug-Oct	577
ANd Ges 127. Jun 1998 124 124 14.1 3.3 -6.6 11.6 126.7 Bos V(n) 576 Per cont -2.6 1.4 -3.3 1.7 3.3 -6.6 11.6 126.7 Bos V(n) 576 Per cont -2.6 1.4 -3.3 1.7 3.5 -2.2 500 580 * How and the Cansus of Population using SIC(90) code:	98 Mar Jun		356.2 356.0	359.1 364.1	76.1 83.5	69.8 77.0	295.3 291.7	1,460.9 1,491.4	Oct-Dec	575
Print 2.6 3.4 -3.3 1.7 4.5 -2.2 4.7 Bady management Solution Solution <t< td=""><td>HANGES: Jun 1997- Jun 199</td><td>98</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	HANGES: Jun 1997- Jun 199	98								
 Best on the Creates of Population using SIC(8) codes. 		-8.6 <i>-2.6</i>	11.6 <i>3.4</i>	-12.4 <i>-3.3</i>	1.4 1.7	3.3 4.5	-6.6 <i>-2.2</i>		Feb-Apr	580
The label are comparing with me stay shows for all noisense and services shown in <i>Idale 5.14</i> . 1981	* Based on the Ce	nsus of Population using	SIC(80) codes.			1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -			Aor-Jun	
1982 N/A 1987 200 1992 178 1997 1907 1907 Official 3 membra 3 1983 187 1989 1991 1993 1997 1907 1907 Official 3 membra 0.5 ** Trace figures have been estimated using SIC 92 codes and should not be directly compared to previous years. All the figures in the main table are now calculated on this new basis. Therefore these figures differ from those in earlier versions of Table 114. Some activities such as the running of all arger on previous years. We have included a new category Travel agencies/our operators' which was created out of the new classification system. 302 302 301 302 303 303 303 303 303 303 302 303 304 305 307 301 302 302 302 302 302 303	In addition the Lab	our Force Survey showed	d the following summ	er estimates (thousand	s) of self-employed in all			191	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	579
1985 190 100 110 11	1982 1983	N/A 159	1987 1988	200 204	1992 1993	178 196	1997			
Insete ingulars have been estimated using SUC 92 codes and should not be directly compared to previous years. 1.1 Note: Due to the introduction of SUC(92) codes which fit best with the SUC(80) codes previously used in defining "tourism-related: industre. 1.1 All the figures in the main table are now calculated on this new basis. Therefore these figures group that does not entirely relate to tourism. 1.1 Some activities such as the running of fairgrounds are now calculated out of the new classification system. 302 We have included a new category "Travel agencies/tour operators" which was created out of the new classification system. 301 301 305 302 301 303 301 304 305 305 301 306 301 307 311 318 318 Merior and a set of the introduction of SU(29) codes and entirely relate to tourism. 318 Set out of the new classification system. 318 1 318 318 319 319 321 321 321 321 322 318 323 319 324 319 325 32	1985	190	1990	190	1995	188#			Per cent	
Some activities such as the running of fairgrounds are no longer included as they are pair of a larger group that does not entirely relate to tourism. We have included a new category "Travel agencies/tour operators" which was created out of the new classification system. 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	# These figures hav Note: Due to the in	troduction of SIC(92), it	SIC 92 codes and sh has been necessary t	o find SIC(92) codes w	mpared to previous years hich fit best with the SIC	s. (80) codes previously	used in defining "touris	m-related" industries.		
302 301 305 307 311 318 318 318 318 318 318 318 318 318	Some activities suc	h as the running of fairgr	rounds are no longer	included as they are pa	art of a larger group that	does not entirely relat	te to tourism.		Spring quarters	
1 1									1992 1993	302 301
1000000000000000000000000000000000000									1994 1995 1996	305 307
J month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum) 318 VI-Sep Aug-Oct 318 Aug-Oct 319 SetOec 319 Vier 97-Jan 98 319 Vier 97-Jan 98 319 Vier 97-Jan 98 319 Vier 97-Jan 98 321									1997 1998	316
ULSep AugOct 318 319 321 OctDeg SepNov (Aut) 319 321 OctDeg SepNov (Sun) 319 319 Ue97-Feb 98 (Win) 317 imMar 1998 321									3 month averages	
Septencies 319 Septencies 317 Septencies 321 Septencies 321 Septencies 321 Septencies 321									Jul-Sep	
Oct-Dec 319 Vor.97-Jan.98 319 Ver.97-Feb 98 (Win) 317 VarMar 1998 321 VarMar 1998 321 VarMar 1998 321 VarMar 1998 321									Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	319
106 97-Feb 98 (Win) 317 187Mar 1998 321 166-Apr 320 167-Jun 318 167-Jun 321 167-Jun 321 167-Jun 321									Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98	319
Hat-May (Spr) 321 Mat-May (Spr) 321 Mat-May (Spr) 321									Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	
Aprilun Markul 321									reb-Apr	320
321									Apr-Jun	
32									Jun-Aug (Sum)	321 321 321

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

	ENT (ly hours of worl		16 up to 20 hours	Ti un to 45 hours	nousands, seasonally adjusted	195=100)	Whole	Total production		put,# e		a marine to a strange				B	Construc-
UNITED KINGDOM All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	Less than 6 hours	6 up to 15 hours	16 up to 30 hours	31 up to 45 hours	Over 45 hours	sonally adjusted	economy	industries	Total manu- facturing	Food, drink and tobacco	clothing an	d ucts, printin	g man-made	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	_ tion
1992 1993	476 518 498	2,057 2,021 2,089	3,420 3,518 3,604	13,302 12,981 12,794	· 6,179 6,197		-	C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	& publishing DE	g fibres DG	– <u>–</u>	- <u></u>	- <u>.</u> DM	- F
1994 1995 1996 1997	498 523 529 490	2,074 2,117 2,149	3,639 3,851 3,996	12,860 12,692 12,868	6,444 6,665 6,797	uput	90.9	94.5	95.1	97.1	101.9	92.1	87.3	99.0	83.2	106.3	102.3
1998 3 month averages	489	2,130	4,087	13,088	6,909 6,895		91.1 93.2 97.4	94.0 94.9 98.3	94.3 95.1 98.5	98.9 98.8 101.5	102.0 101.6 102.8	93.1 96.0 98.5	89.2 90.9 95.1	94.8 95.1 99.9	82.9 86.0 93.3	102.6 100.5 100.7	98.3 97.1 100.8
Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum) Jul-Sep	499 500	2,119 2,116 2,100	4,026 4,054 4,041	12,926 12,903 12,965	6, 942 6,979	94 95 96	100.0 102.5 106.0	100.0 101.1 101.9	100.0 100.4 101.4	100.0 101.0 103.4	100.0 99.6 97.1	100.0 98.0 98.3	100.0 100.7 101.7	100.0 98.0 95.8	100.0 104.0 105.3	100.0 105.7 110.4	100.0 101.5 103.8
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	511 495 496	2,100 2,096 2,079	4,041 4,050 4,034	12,965 12,955 13,013	6,961 6,972	34 Q1 Q2	95.5 96.9 98.1	96.3 98.1 98.9	96.5 98.0 99.3	101.2 100.2 102.3	103.1 103.4 101.9	98.9 97.8 98.0	93.4 94.5 95.7	97.8 100.3 100.7	89.1 93.5 94.3	95.6 98.4 103.7	99.8 100.7 100.9
Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	481 502	2,073 2,090	4,061 4,050	13,032 13,077	6,969 8,939 6,916	Q3 Q4	99.0 99.4	99.8 99.6	100.3 99.6	102.2 99.1	102.9 102.5	99.3 99.5	97.1 98.8	100.9 100.2	96.4 96.1	105.1 102.4 99.9	101.8 100.5
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	497 500 489	2,119 2,142 2,130	4,049 4,069 4,087	13,070 13,075 13,088	6,912 6,905 8,8 95	Q2 Q3 Q4	99.7 100.2 100.7	100.0 100.2 100.2	100.1 100.2 100.1	100.5 100.4 100.0	100.3 98.6 98.5	101.1 100.3 99.1	100.7 100.3 100.2	99.4 99.6 100.8	98.5 101.4 104.0	99.9 99.9 97.8	99.8 99.5 100.2
Apr-Jun May-Jul	490 489 500	2,115 2,102 2,063	4,109 4,109 4,153	13,096 13,161 13,207	6,397 6,033 6,908	36 Q1 Q2	101.6 102.2 102.8	101.0 100.8 101.2	100.4 99.9 100.3	101.7 101.7 99.6	98.7 99.7 100.4	99.5 97.3 97.3	100.0 100.0 100.9	98.5 98.7 98.0	104.2 103.6 104.1	102.7 104.0 107.4	100.5 100.6 101.6
Jun-Aug (Sum) Changes Over last 3 months	11	-67	4,100	119	≉,≊08 13	Q3 Q4	103.6 104.5	101.5 101.6	100.9 101.4	100.9 103.1	99.6 100.3	97.3 97.7 96.6	101.8	96.9 96.6	103.9 103.6	108.8	103.2 102.7 103.7
Per cent Over last 12 months	<i>2.3</i> 1	-3.1 -56	1.6 126	0.9 281	0.2 -35	Q2 Q3 Q4	105.6 106.5 107.4	101.7 102.4 101.8	101.2 101.7 101.4	102.5 103.5 104.5	98.1 96.4 93.6	98.2 99.6 98.7	100.3 103.2 101.9	95.8 95.6 95.1	106.3 105.2 106.3	109.0 111.3 110.9	103.7 103.4 105.2
Per cent Male	0.2	2.7	3.1	2.2	-0.5	98 Q1 Q2	108.2 108.7	101.5 102.7	101.6 101.9	102.3 102.0	92.7 91.5	98.8 99.2	102.0 103.1	98.0 95.9	109.1 109.8	111.9 113.5	107.3 104.2
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993	108 112	336 348	570 601	7,903 7,624	5.148 5.167	orktorce jobs	LNNM 101.0	LNOJ 112.2	LNOK 109.2	LNOL 110.8	LOIS 107.2	LOIM 99.2	LOIN 116.9	LOIP 121.2	LOIQ 109.1	LOIR 132.8	LOIU 114.1
1993 1994 1995 1996	118 132 127	382 406 424	635 657 725	7,534 7,487 7,406	5,330 5,544 5,312	92 93 94	98.4 97.4 99.0	105.3 100.8 99.7	102.6 99.1 99.1	106.1 103.6 100.4	101.1 99.8 101.2	96.8 96.2 98.6	112.6 107.9 102.2	110.8 101.0 98.9	99.7 95.6 96.5	122.7 107.9 99.0	104.0 98.5 100.9
1997 1998	126 113	459 464	786 800	7,504 7,692	5/564 5/569	95 96 97	100.0 101.2 102.8	100.0 100.8 101.1	100.0 101.2 101.6	100.0 99.5 99.6	100.0 98.6 99.9	100.0 101.0 100.6	100.0 97.4 95.0	100.0 99.5 98.5	100.0 104.0 103.3	100.0 105.5 109.5	100.0 98.9 99.0
3 month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	124	448	787	7,547	6 /05	(334 Q1 Q2	98.4 98.8 99.2	99.8 99.7 99.6	98.9 99.1 99.2	100.9 100.4 100.3	101.2 101.0 101.3	97.5 98.4 99.0	105.6 102.3 100.5	98.7 98.6 98.9	95.4 95.9 96.9	100.2 99.2 98.4	99.7 100.9 101.5
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	120 125 121	442 442 437	790 785 790	7,556 7,589 7,560	5, 21 5, 20 5, 35	Q4 Q4	99.7 99.8	99.7 99.8	99.2 99.6	100.0	101.5	99.4 99.5	100.3	99.5 99.7	97.8 99.2	98.4 98.5	101.4
Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	122 113 121	428 426 433	782 797 794	7,596 7,636 7,673	5,731 5,700 5,300	Q2 Q3 Q4	99.9 99.9 100.4	99.9 99.7 100.6	99.7 99.8 100.8	99.9 99.9 100.5	100.1 99.8 99.4	100.2 99.6 100.8	100.3 99.9 99.3	99.8 99.9 100.7	100.0 100.3 100.6	99.2 100.2 102.2	99.8 100.6 99.5
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr	117 115	446 463	791 793	7,664 7,671	5,974 5,965	396 Q1 Q2	100.6 100.8 101.5	101.1 100.6 100.6	101.1 100.9 101.5	100.0 99.4 99.1	98.1 97.5 99.3	101.3 101.0 100.9	98.3 98.0 97.2	100.7 100.0 98.8	103.1 104.1 104.6	103.8 105.2 106.2	98.3 98.6 99.6
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	113 116	464 467 461	800 799	7,692 7,701 7,706	5,9 59 5,863 5,700	Q4 97 Q1	101.9	100.8	101.5	99.4 99.5	99.6 100.0	100.8	96.0 95.8	98.4 98.6	104.4	106.8	99.2 98.7
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Changes	123 124	448	796 805	7,730	5,984	Q2 Q3 Q4	102.6 102.9 103.4	101.2 101.1 101.0	101.7 101.6 101.6	100.1 99.5 99.3	100.6 100.4 98.4	100.5 100.5 100.6	95.3 94.7 94.2	98.6 98.5 98.2	103.1 102.8 103.5	108.7 109.8 111.8	[.] 98.0 99.0 100.4
Over last 3 months Per cent	11 9.5	-16 -3.5	6 0.7	38 0.5	15 J.3	398 Q1 Q2	103.9 103.8	101.5 101.2	102.3 101.9	99.8 99.9	97.3 96.3	101.6 102.3	94.3 93.9	98.2 97.3	105.2 105.0	112.4 112.8	101.1 101.6
Over last 12 months Per cent	0 -0.3	0 0.1	18 2.3	183 2.4	-21 -).4	uput per filled job	LNNN 90.0	LNNW 84.3	LNNX 87.1	LNNY 87.7	LNOG 95.1	LNOA 92.9	LNOB 74.7	LNOD 81.6	LNOE 76.3	LNOF 80.1	LNOI 89.7
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	200	1 701	2,850	5,399	1,030	992 993 994	92.6 95.7 98.3	89.3 94.2 98.6	91.9 96.0 99.5	93.1 95.4 101.1	101.0 101.8 101.6	96.3 99.7 99.9	79.3 84.2 93.2	85.6 94.2 101.0	83.2 89.9 96.7	83.7 93.3 101.7	94.6 98.5 99.9
1992 1993 1994 1995	369 406 380 391	1,721 1,673 1,707 1,668	2,850 2,917 2,969 2,982	5,356 5,261 5,373	1 030 1 13 1 121	995 1996 1997	100.0 101.3 103.1	100.0 100.3 100.8	100.0 99.2 99.8	100.0 101.5 103.9	100.0 101.0 97.3	100.0 97.0 97.7	100.0 103.4 107.1	100.0 98.5 97.3	100.0 100.0 102.0	100.0 100.2 100.9	100.0 102.6 104.8
1996 1997 1998	402 365 376	1,692 1,690 1,666	3,126 3,210 3,287	5,285 5,363 5,397	1,184 1,245 1,226	tisonally adjusted	07.0	00.5	97.6	100.3	101.9	101.5	88.4	99.0	93.5	95.4	100.1
3 month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	375	1,671	3,239	5,380	1,238	Q2 Q3 Q4	97.0 98.1 98.9 99.3	96.5 98.4 99.4 100.1	97.6 98.9 100.1 101.2	99.9 102.0 102.2	101.9 102.4 100.6 101.4	99.4 99.0 99.9	92.3 95.2 96.8	101.7 101.8 101.5	97.5 97.3 98.5	99.2 105.4 106.9	99.8 99.4 100.4
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	379 386	1,674 1,657 1,658	3,265 3,256 3,260	5,347 5,376 5,395	1.259 1,241 1,237	1995 Q1 Q2	99.7 99.8	99.9 100.1	100.0 100.4	99.4 100.6	101.7 100.3	100.0 100.9	98.3 100.4	100.6 99.6	96.9 98.5	103.9 100.8	100.4 100.0
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98	373 374 367	1,658 1,651 1,646	3,250 3,253 3,263	5,395 5,417 5,395	1,238 1,239	Q4	100.2 100.3	100.4 99.6	100.4 99.3	100.5 99.5	98.9 99.1	100.7 98.3	100.4 101.0	99.7 100.1	101.2 103.4	99.8 95.7	98.9 100.7
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win) Jan-Mar 1998	380 380	1,658 1,673	3,256	5,404 5,406	1,236	Q2 Q3 Q4	101.0 101.3 101.3 101.6	99.9 100.2 100.6	99.3 99.0 98.9 99.4	101.7 102.4 100.6 101.5	100.6 102.3 101.1 100.0	98.2 96.4 96.5 96.9	101.7 102.1 103.8 106.0	97.8 98.7 99.2 98.5	101.1 99.6 99.6 99.6	99.0 98.9 101.2 101.8	102.3 102.0 102.0 104.0
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	385 376	1,679 1,666	3,276 3,287	5,404 5,397	1,239 1,2 26 1,234	397 Q1 Q2	101.6 102.1 102.9	100.7 100.7 100.5	99.4 99.9 99.5	101.5 103.7 102.4	100.0 100.4 97.5	95.9 97.8	106.1 105.3	98.0 97.2	99.9 103.1	102.7 100.3	104.1 105.8
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	374 366 376	1,648 1,641 1,615	3,309 3,313 3,348	5,395 5,455 5,477	1,234 1,232 1,2 24	Q4	103.5 103.8	101.3 100.8	100.1 99.8	104.0 105.3	96.1 95.1	99.1 98.1	108.9 108.2	97.1 96.8	102.3 102.6	101.3 99.2	104.4 104.8
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	1 0.1	-51 -3.1	61 1.8	81 1.5	- 2 -0.2	Q2	104.0 104.8	100.1 101.5	99.3 100.1	102.6 102.1	95.2 95.0	97.2 96.9	108.2 109.8 amings and Em	99.7 98.5	103.7 104.6 ion, ONS. Custo	99.5 100.7	106.2 102.5 01928 792442.
Over last 12 months	2	-57	108	98	-14	lote: 1 The indicas ha	wo hear where										ket Trends, Aug

Industries are grouped according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992.

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



Inde	x 1995=100
110	
105	
100	
95	~ /
90	A
85	
80	
75	
70	
0	6 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 10 5 1997 198
,	GDP GDP per person

Source: Earnings and Employment Division, ONS. Customer Helpline: 0

-	- 18					A State State			Seasonally	justed (19
UNITI	ED KINGDOM	Whole econd	omy		Production i	ndustries		Manufacturi	ng industries	
SIC 1	992	Output *	Workforce jobs +	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs +	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs +	Outputpe filled job
1991		90.9	101.0	90.0	94.5	112.2	84.3	95.1	109.2	87.1
1992		91.1	98.4	92.6	94.0	105.3	89.3	94.3	102.6	919
1993		93.2	97.4	95.7	94.9	100.8	94.2	95.1	99.1	96.0
1994		97.4	99.0	98.3	98.3	99.7	98.6	98.5	99.1	99.5
1995		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996		102.5	101.2	101.3	101.1	100.8	100.3	100.4	101.2	99.2
1997		106.0	102.8	103.1	101.9	101.1	100.8	101.4	101.6	99.8
1990	Q4	91.4	103.5	88.4	97.6	118.9	82.1	99.3	115.9	85.6
1991	Q1	91.1	102.5	88.9	95.9	116.0	82.6	96.9	113.1	85.7
	Q2	90.9	101.3	89.8	94.6	113.1	83.6	95.1	110.1	86.3
	Q3	90.8	100.4	90.5	93.5	110.7	84.4	94.0	107.6	87.3
	Q4	90.9	99.8	91.1	94.2	109.0	86.4	94.4	106.0	89.1
1992	Q1	90.8	99.5	91.2	94.0	107.6	87.4	94.4	104.8	90.1
	Q2	90.7	99.0	91.7	93.5	106.4	87.9	94.2	103.7	90.9
	Q3	91.2	97.9	93.1	94.2	104.6	90.0	94.4	102.0	92.5
	Q4	91.6	97.3	94.2	94.1	102.5	91.8	94.1	100.1	94.0
1993	Q1	92. 1	97.2	94.8	94.6	101.5	93.2	95.4	99.3	96.0
	Q2	92.7	97.3	95.3	94.4	101.1	93.4	95.0	99.1	95.9
	Q3	93.5	97.4	96.0	95.1	100.6	94.5	95.1	99.1	95.9
	Q4	94.3	97.6	96.6	95.7	100.1	95.5	95.1	99.0	96.1
1994	Q1	95.5	98.4	97.0	96.3	99.8	96.5	96.5	98.9	97.6
	Q2	96.9	98.8	98.1	98.1	99.7	98.4	98.0	99.1	98.9
	Q3	98.1	99.2	98.9	98.9	99.6	99.4	99.3	99.2	100.1
	Q4	99.0	99.7	99.3	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.3	99.2	101.2
1995	Q1	99.4	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.6	100.0
	Q2	99.7	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.1	99.7	100.4
	Q3	100.2	99.9	100.2	100.2	99.7	100.4	100.2	99.8	100.4
	Q4	100.7	100.4	100.3	100.2	100.6	99.6	100.1	100.8	99.3
1996	Q1	101.6	100.6	101.0	101.0	101.1	99.9	100.4	101.1	99.3
	Q2	102.2	100.8	101.3	100.8	100.6	100.2	99.9	100.9	99.0
	Q3	102.8	101.5	101.3	101.2	100.6	100.6	100.3	101.5	98.9
	Q4	103.6	101.9	101.6	101.5	100.8	100.7	100.9	101.5	99.4
1997	Q1	104.5	102.3	102.1	101.6	100.9	100.7	101.4	101.5	99.9
	Q2	105.6	102.6	102.9	101.7	101.2	100.5	101.2	101.7	99.5
	Q3	106.5	102.9	103.5	102.4	101.1	101.3	101.7	101.6	100.1
	Q4	107.4	103.4	103.8	101.8	101.0	100.8	101.4	101.6	99.8
1998	Q1	108.2	103.9	104.0	101.5	101.5	100.1	101.6	102.3	99.3
	Q2	108.7	103.8	104.8	102.7	101.2	101.5	101.9	101.9	100.1

Gross domestic product for whole economy.
 The workforce jobs comprises: employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and participants in work-related government-supported trainees. This series is used as a denominal 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 1, 1990-100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, October 1, 1990-100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, October 1, 1990-100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, October 1, 1990-100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, October 1, 1990-100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, October 1, 1990-100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, October 1, 1990-100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, October 1, 1990-100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, October 1, 1990-100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, October 1, 1990-100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, October 1, 1990-100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, October 1, 1990-100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, October 1, 1990-100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, October 1, 1990-100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, October 1, 1990-100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, October 1, 1990-100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, October 1, 1990-100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, October 1, 1990-100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, October 1, 1990-100 basis were last published basis were last

KINGDOM	All who received job-	related training in the l	ast four weeks					
Kince	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjust	sted			State State State		
			Age groups	CONTRACTOR	S ala			
	All of working age +		16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
992 993 994	2,887 2,881 3,103	3,124 3,114 3,328	94 79 82	723 689 696	816 768 778	936 957 1,075	1,082 1,108 1,156	291 281 319
995 996 997 1997 1997 997 998 1998	2.848 3.027 3.225 3.187 3.372 3.293 3.293 3.347 3.373	3,081 3,258 3,455 3,124 3,768 3,604 3,578 3,304	70 104 139 142 202 186 128 139	597 657 700 567 692 703 710 622	667 761 839 709 894 889 838 760	1,004 1,042 1,077 969 1,138 1,078 1,095 963	1,098 1,150 1,186 1,070 1,302 1,239 1,242 1,242 1,185	313 305 353 375 433 398 404 396
992 993 994	1,513 1,482 1,569	1,636 1,601 1,681	51 40 37	380 369 345	431 410 382	514 511 580	536 530 560	155 150 160
995 996 997 1997 1997 997 997 998 1998	1,444 1,529 1,594 1,602 1,711 1,669 1,689 1,689 1,703	1,554 1,636 1,700 1,634 1,933 1,861 1,793 1,722	33 57 68 74 101 107 65 79	307 345 354 300 367 371 376 333	340 403 422 374 468 477 441 411	536 561 553 519 606 580 571 510	521 526 544 535 642 594 594 592 583	157 146 180 205 217 209 189 218
992 993 994	1,374 1,399 1,534	1,489 1,513 1,647	43 38 45	342 320 352	385 358 397	422 446 495	546 578 596	135 131 159
995 996 997 1997 1997 997 998 1 1998	1,404 1,498 1,630 1,585 1,661 1,661 1,658 1,669	1,528 1,621 1,755 1,490 1,835 1,743 1,784 1,582	37 47 71 68 101 79 63 60	290 311 346 267 325 332 334 289	327 358 417 335 425 412 396 349	468 481 523 450 532 498 523 454	576 624 642 535 660 645 650 602	156 159 173 169 217 189 214 214 178

. . .

EMPLOYMENT Job-related training received by employees

B.41 Thousands

NGDCON	% of all employees# Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adju	isted					Per cent
			Age groups					
	All of working age +		16-17		16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
	13.4 13.5 14.5	14.6 14.7 15.6	19.1 19.2 19.1	20.7 20.9 22.1	20.5 20.7 21.8	16.0 16.0 17.6	14.0 14.3 14.7	7.5 7.4 8.3
97 7 98	13.1 13.7 14.3 14.1 14.8 14.4 14.4 14.6 14.4	14.2 14.8 15.4 13.7 16.5 15.8 15.6 14.2	14.9 19.1 23.8 22.6 31.3 29.9 15.6 21.6	19.4 21.7 23.2 17.9 22.4 22.3 15.6 19.2	18.9 21.3 23.3 18.7 23.9 24.4 15.6 19.6	16.2 16.6 16.8 15.0 17.7 16.8 15.6 15.0	13.7 14.1 14.4 13.0 15.6 14.8 15.6 13.9	8.1 7.7 8.5 8.9 10.2 9.2 15.6 8.8
	13.2 13.2 13.9	14.3 14.3 14.9	21.4 21.6 17.6	21.6 22.0 21.5	21.6 21.9 21.1	16.1 15.7 17.4	13.6 13.4 14.0	6.9 7.0 7.5
7 7 98	12.6 13.1 13.3 13.3 14.1 13.6 13.7 13.6	13.6 14.1 14.3 13.5 15.9 15.3 14.7 13.8	14.6 21.0 24.6 32.2 35.1 22.5 25.4	19.4 22:3 22:3 18:0 22:6 23:4 23:4 19.3	18.8 22.1 22.6 19.0 24.2 25.3 23.2 20.2	15.9 16.4 15.9 14.8 17.2 16.4 16.3 14.4	12.7 12.7 12.9 12.5 14.9 13.8 13.6 13.3	7.2 6.5 7.7 8.6 9.0 8.5 7.6 8.6
	13.7 13.9 15.2	14.9 15.1 16.3	17.0 17.2 20.6	19.7 19.8 22.8	19.4 19.4 22.5	15.9 16.3 17.8	14.5 15.1 15.5	8.5 8.1 9.5
97 7 98	13.8 14.4 15.5 15.0 15.7 15.3 15.6 15.4	15.0 15.6 16.7 14.1 17.3 16.5 16.7 14.7	15.3 17.1 23.1 20.9 30.4 25.0 23.1 18.1	19.5 21.0 24.1 17.8 22.1 23.1 23.1 19.0	18.9 20.4 23.9 18.3 23.6 23.5 23.9 28.9 18.9	16.5 16.8 17.9 15.4 18.2 17.2 17.9 15.7	14.8 15.5 16.0 13.4 16.3 15.9 16.0 14.6	9.2 9.2 9.5 9.3 11.7 10.0 9.5 9.1

aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59. ^{Joyees} receiving job-related training as a percentage of employees in the relevant age group. Jata for summer 1994 onwards are not comparable with earlier periods.

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

S29 November 1998 Labour Market trends

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

United Australia Austria Belgium Canada Denmark Finland

EMPLOYMENT Selected countries: national definitions

1

B

		United Kingdom (R)	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany (R) Greece	Irish Republy	Italy (R)	Japan	Luxembourg	g Nether- lands	Norway (R)	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States			
		(1,2,3)	(4)	(2,5)	(3)	(12)			(7,11)	_	(13)	(8)		(5)		(10)				(5)	(2)(5)				
	ERLY FIGURES: seaso	nally adjusted u	nless stated									Thousard	Thousands									QUARTERLY FI	GURES: se	asonally adjus	ted unless stated
Civilian 1995	labour force Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	28,151 28,126 28,086 28,250	8,908 8,972 9,006 9,081	3,907 3,889 3,895 3,904	 	14,913 14,909 14,931 14,951	 	2,472 2,500 2,490 2,491	···	38,986 38,991 39,158 39,287	··· ·· ··	14 14 14	22,671 22,682 22,777	66,585 66,613 66,797 66,678		 	2,150 2,148 2,157 2,164	4,529 4,525 4,499 4,529	15,543 15,581 15,650 15,730	4,306 4,335 4,331 4,320	3,945 3,926 3,931 3,942	132,146 132,141 132,360 132,598	1995	Civ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	ilian labour force
1996	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	28,206 28,250 28,368 28,273	9,052 9,085 9,158 9,143	3,880 3,860 3,849 3,889	 	15,086 15,110 15,161 15,237	 	2,496 2,499 2,487 2,499	··· ··· ···	39,315 39,381 39,310 39,206	· 	14 14 14 14	22,823 22,858 22,862 22,854	66,792 67,053 67,333 67,265	 	 	2,196 2,216 2,210 2,227	4,554 4,546 4,556 4,542	15,825 15,895 15,980 16,045	4,285 4,299 4,309 4,312	3,947 3,963 3,964 3,993	133,063 133,590 134,155 134,944	1996	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
1997	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	28,207 28,158 28,148 28,204	9,185 9,171 9,148 9,271	3,871 3,866 3,882	 	15,229 15,326 15,392 15,439	 	2,530 2,582 2,489 2,522	··· ···	39,169 39,206 39,238 39,243	••• •• ••	14 14 14 14	22,865 22,927 22,860 22,899	67,865 67,952 67,850 67,855	··· ··· ···	 	2,240 2,267 2,255 2,271	4,569 4,597 4,636 4,632	16,052 16,089 16,127 16,218	4,305 4,275 4,263 4,226	3,957 3,966 	135,844 136,103 136,379 136,813	1997	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
1998	Q1 Q2	28,312 28,176	9,234	 	::	15,517	 	2,518		39,163			22,651	68,165		·:-	2,290	4,723	16,213	4,243		137,524	1998	Q1 Q2	
Civilian 1995	employment Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	25,790 25,818 25,830 26,016	8,120 8,198 8,251 8,299	3,730 3,726 3,726 3,718	 	13,472 13,489 13,520 13,549	 	2,042 2,061 2,064 2,068	21,889 21,907 21,936 21,976	35,853 35,830 35,943 36,004	 		19,858 19,939 19,950	64,601 64,550 64,667 64,463	··· ··· ··	··· ··· ···	2,033 2,039 2,051 2,067	4,204 4,201 4,178 4,198	11,928 12,014 12,068 12,158	3,969 4,005 4,008 3,982	3,813 3,786 3,795 3,806	124,897 124,666 124,843 125,207	1995	Civ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	ilian employment
1996	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	26,009 26,104 26,300 26,396	8,295 8,304 8,354 8,362	3,670 3,691 3,669 3,684	 	13,647 13,656 13,674 13,729	 	2,076 2,085 2,086 2,103	21,989 21,945 21,912 21,948	35,855 35,949 35,844 35,646	 		20,022 20,022 20,039 20,059	64,573 64,738 65,104 65,037	··· ··· ···	··· ·· ··	2,088 2,108 2,100 2,121	4,223 4,210 4,220 4,216	12,242 12,327 12,455 12,559	3,950 3,959 3,963 3,950	3,806 3,805 3,807 3,831	125,656 126,323 127,067 127,787	1996	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
1997	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	26,494 26,560 26,669 26,800	8,380 8,356 8,350 8,490	3,665 3,687 3,681	 	13,774 13,893 14,008 14,070	 	2,137 2,166 2,164 2,185	21,965 22,004 22,031 22,099	35,354 35,398 35,347 35,307	 	 	20,017 20,042 20,047 20,055	65,635 65,626 65,545 65,510	 	··· •·· •··	2,150 2,168 2,160 2,183	4,244 4,293 4,314 4,331	12,646 12,691 12,791 12,930	3,926 3,908 3,936 3,927	3,789 3,791 3,807 3,824	128,697 129,387 129,723 130,421	1997	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
1998	Q1 Q2	26,938 26,815	8,491	· · ·	··· ··	14,175	·:	2,192	22,199	35,169			19,870	65,666			2,217	4,453	13,070	3,949		131,080	1998	Q1 Q2	
LATEST	ANNUAL FIGURES: 19	96 unless stated	*									Thousand	Thousand								10100	LATE	ST ANNU		996 unless stated
Civilian la	bour force: Male Female All	15,600 12,660 28,260	5,206 3,921 9,127	2,215 1,661 3,876	2,376 1,827 4,204	8,301 6,844 15,145	1,499 1,289 2,788	1,302 1,192 2,495	13,692 11,421 25,113	22,304 16,587 38,891	2,628 1,620 4,249	909 576 1,485	14,235 8,615 22,850	39,920 27,190 67,110	138.4 79.2 217.6	4,340 3,133 7,472	1,189 1,029 2,219	2,624 2,204 4,828	9,753 6,183 15,936	2,250 2,060 4,310	2,315 1,597 3,912	72,087 61,857 133,943	Civilian	labour force	Male Female All
Civilian e	mployment: Male Female All	13,970 12,144 26,114	4,748 3,596 8,344	2,143 1,594 3,737	2,159 1,533 3,692	7,479 6,197 13,676	1,411 1,182 2,593	1,092 996 2,087	12,184 9,767 21,951	20,460 14,900 35,360	2,452 1,372 3,824	800 507 1,307	12,862 7,174 20,036	38,580 26,270 64,850	135.5 76.9 212.4	4,112 2,871 6,983	1,130 979 2,110	2,452 2,023 4,475	8,027 4,366 12,394	2,058 1,905 3,963	2,252 1,532 3,784	68,207 58,501 126,708	Civilian	employment:	Male Female All
Civilian e	mployment: proportion	ns by sector										Perce	Per cent										Civilian em	ployment: prop	portions by sector
Male:	Agriculture Industry Services	3.1 34.2 62.7	6.2 31.0 62.7	 	3.1 38.3 58.6	5.4 32.1 62.5	 	9.1 40.0 50.9	···	3.5 49.4 47.2	18.5 28.3 53.1		7.1 37.9 55.0	5.0 39.2 55.8	 		 		9.9 38.3 51.8	4.3 39.1 56.7	37.	7 33.0	Male:	Agriculture Industry Services	I.
Female:	Agriculture Industry Services	0.9 11.8 87.3	3.6 11.2 85.3	 	1.7 12.7 85.6	2.6 11.6 85.8	 	4.9 14.0 81.0	 	3.2 21.3 75.6	23.9 13.9 62.2		6.8 21.6 71.6	6.2 24.6 69.2	 		 	··· ···	6.5 13.8 79.8	1.4 12.1 86.6	15.	3 1.5 8 13.1	Female	e: Agriculture Industry Services	
All:	Agriculture Industry Services	2.1 23.8 74.1	5.1 22.5 72.4	7.2 33.2 59.6	2.6 27.7 69.7	4.1 22.8 73.1	4.0 27.0 69.0	7.1 27.6 65.3	4.6 	3.3 37.5 59.1	20.4 23.2 56.4	10.7 27.2 62.3	7.0 32.1 60.9	5.5 33.3 61.2	··· ··	3.9 22.4 73.8	 	12.2 31.4 56.4	8.7 29.7 61.6	2.9 26.1 71.0	28.	8 23.8	All:	Agriculture Industry Services	

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

Notes:1 Civilian labour force figures refer to workforce jobs excluding HM Forces plus claimants of unemployment-related benefits. Civilian employment refers to workforce jobs and the self-employed (main job only). Industry refers to production and construction industries. See also footnotes bits 0.11.
Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.
Annual figures relate to June.
Quarterly figures relate to Second quarter.
Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.
Annual figures relate to April.
Quarterly figures relate to April.
Quarterly figures relate to April.
Quarterly figures relate to June, September and Docember.
Annual figures relate to second quarter.
Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.
Annual figures relate to April.
Quarterly figures relate to April.
Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.
Annual figures relate to January.
Unadjusted figures.
Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services.
Repair services are included in industry and excluded from services.
Please note the approximation of the services of the approximation of the services are included in industry and excluded from services.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

50 and over

Up to 6 months

All Rate (%) +

Over 6 and up to 12 months

Thousands, seasonally adju

All over All over 12 months 24 months

UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

1.

INITED	-		ll aged 16 and	over 6 and					18-24	ver 6 and			1 -
INGDOM		Rate (%)+	Up to 6 months	up to 12 months	All over 12 months 5	All over 24 months	All 7	Rate (%)+	Up to 6 months	up to 12 months		All over 24 months	- UI KI
All Spring quarters	MGVC	MGWV	3 _	4	5	6	/	8	9 _	10	11	12	
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	2,830 2,996	9.9 10.5	1,251 1,157	586 577	993 1,148	464 614	725 700	15.8 15.8	361 359	160 158	203	71	
1993 1994 1995	2,796 2,512	9.8 8.8	1,079 1,035	466 400	1,249 1,074	735 670	680 615	16.3 15.4	308 316	134 115	267 238 183	97 121 05	
1996 1997 1998	2,388 2,083 1,807	8.3 7.2 6.3	1,059 992 983	397 304 246	931 789 584	587 500 367	566 495 439	14.5 13.1 11.9	307 294 289	95 73 60	162 127 87	95 77 60	
3-month average Jun-Aug 1997 (S	S	7.1	1,027	292	721	435	494	13.1	300	73	123	38 50	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,971 1,930 1,913	6.8 6.7 6.6	988 977 968	293 290 295	693 662 647	417 403 399	478 461 445	12.8 12.4 11.9	280 275 253	74 71 78	121 116	49 48	
Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98	1,893 1,870	6.6 6.5	970 966	296 296	618 596	377 369	453 450	12.1 12.1	261 264	83 85	111 107 101	45 42 42	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (W Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr	in) 1,861 1,864 1,840	6.4 6.5 6.4	971 994 1.000	295 281 263	583 590 587	355 362 359	446 442 443	12.0 11.9 12.0	276 280 284	74 64 63	98 96 89	41 42 38	
Mar-May (Spr)	1,807	6.3 6.2	983 977	246 248	584 572	367 363	439 440	11.9 11.9	289 295	60 58	87	38	
May-Jul Jun-Aug(Sum)	1,786 1,816	6.2 6.3	996 1,008	240 244 268	547 539	346 339	440 434 446	11.9 11.7 11.9	295 299 300	54 66	87 82 80	39 34 37	
Changes Over last 3 month Per cent	ns 9 0.	0.0	25 2.6	22 <i>8.9</i>	-45 -7.2	- 28 7 -7.6	7 1.6	0.0	11 <i>3.8</i>	6 10.5	-6 -7.3	-1 -1.7	
Over last 12 mon Per cent	ths -226 -11.0	- 0.8	-19 <i>-1.8</i>	-24 -8.3	-183 -25.3	- 96 -22.0	-48 -9.8	-1.2	0 <i>0.1</i>	-7 -9.8	-43 -34.6	-13 -25.6	
ale Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGVD	MGWW	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO								Ma
1992 1993	1,896 2,018 1,857	11.7 12.5 11.6	757 703 616	399 375 301	740 938 937	359 499 575	482 516 446	19.2 21.2	218 218	110 104	152 193	53 85	
1994 1995 1996	1,857 1,636 1,570	10.2 9.8	579 605	256 255	937 799 710	575 520 475	446 395 372	19.4 17.9 17.4	178 184 183	89 77 68	179 133 121	93 70 61	
1997 1998	1,324 1,105	8.2 6.9	553 528	186 160	585 419	390 281	314 268	15.1 13.2	174 164	46 44	94 60	46 28	
3-month average Jun-Aug 1997 (Su		7.9	557	179	525	337	309	15.0	169	51	91	39	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,228 1,200 1,188	7.6 7.4 7.4	543 536 529	178 181 184	509 486 477	326 311 310	300 289 285	14.7 14.2 14.0	157 155 146	52 49 52	90 86 84	40 38 35	
Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Wi	1,175 1,156 n) 1,141	7.3 7.2 7.1	535 530 533	186 184 182	451 438 422	290 285 272	279 275 268	13.7 13.6 13.3	148 149 152	53 56 50	77 71 66	31 30 30	
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr	1,152 1,137	7.2 7.1	548 551	177 168	426 426	280 278	266 268	13.2 13.3	157 159	43 46	65 60	31 27	
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	1,105 1,099	6.9 6.8	528 520	160 161	419 411	281 278	268 269	13.2 13.3	164 166	44 42	60 61	28 31	
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Changes	1,082 1,105	6.7 6.9	544 548	148 162	390 391	265 262	264 275	12.9 13.4	170 174	36 45	59 56	27 28	
Over last 3 month Per cent	0.0		20 <i>3.8</i>	3 1.6	-28 -6.7	- 20 -7.0	7 2.8	0.2	11 6.5	1 2.4	-4 -6.1	-1 -2.2	
Over last 12 mont Per cent	ths -162 -12.8	-1.0	-9 -1.6	-17 -9.6	-134 -25.5	- 75 -22.3	-33 -10.8	-1.6	6 3.5	-6 -11.9	-34 <i>-38.0</i>	-12 <i>-29.7</i>	
male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGVE	MGWX	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP								Fe
1992 1993	934 978	7.5 7.8	494 454	187 202	254 210	105 115	243 184	11.7 10.8	142 141	50 54	51 74	19 12 28	
1994 1995 1996	938 876 817	7.5 7.0 6.5	464 456 454	165 144 142	312 276 222	160 150 112	234 221 194	12.5 12.3 11.0	131 131 124	45 38 27 27	59 50 41	28 25 17 13	
1997 1998	760 702	6.0 5.5	440 455	119 86	203 165	110 86	180 171	10.6 10.2	120 126	27 16	32 27	13 10	
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Su	m) 774	6.1	470	113	196	98	186	10.9	132	22	32	11	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	743 730 725	5.8 5.7 5.7	445 442 439	115 109 111	184 177 170	91 92 89	178 172 160	10.5 10.2 9.4	123 120 107	22 22 26	30 29 28	9 11 10	
Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Wii	718 714 720	5.6 5.6	435 436	110 112	167 157	87 84	174 175	10.2 10.3	114 115	30 29	30 31 31	11 12 11	
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr	1) 720 712 703	5.6 5.6 5.5	438 446 450	113 104 95	162 164 161	84 82 81	178 176 174	10.6 10.4 10.4	124 124 125	24 21 17	31 31 30	11 10	
Mar-May (Spr)	702 703	5.5 5.5	450 455 457	86 87	165 162	86 86	174 171 170	10.4 10.2	125 126 129	16	27 26	10 8	
May-Jul Jun-Aug(Sum)	703 711	5.5 5.5	453 460	96 106	157 147	81 78	171 170	10.1 10.2 10.1	129 129 126	18 21	23 24	6 10	
Changes Over last 3 month Per cent	s 9 1.3	0.0	5 1.2	19 22.5	-17 -10.4	-8 -9.3	0 -0.2	-0.2	0 0.3	5 32.5	-3 -9.8	0 -0.3	
Over last 12 mont	hs -63 -8.2	-0.5	-10 -2.2	-7 -6.1	-49 -24.8	-20 -20.8	-15 -8.2	-0.8	-6 -4.3	-1 -5.2	-8 -25.0	-1 -10.6	

25-49

Up to 6 months

15

All Rate (%) +

14

13

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

17

18

16

le size too small for a reliable estimate

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

3

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

ands, seasonally adjusted

50 and over

63 62 64

64 58 **57**

53 56 **57**

0 -0.7 -4 -6.2

25 25 28

27 25 **19**

18 20 **23**

4 20.5

1 4.9

38 37 37

37 33 **38**

35 35 **34**

-**4** -11.5

9.8

6.3

-3

	All aged							easonally adjusted	NAME OF COLUMN	Looki	ing for full-time wor	k or no preferen	ce	Looki	ng for part-time wo	Thousan rk only
UNITED KINGDOM	16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(m) 50-59(f)	65+(m) 60+(f)	TED	All aged 16 & over	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All aged 16 & over	18-24	25-49
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGWV						MGXE	MGXH	GDOM quarters							
1992 1993	9.9 10.5 9.8 8.8 8.3 7.2	10.0 10.6 10.0	17.9 19.0 19.8	15.8 17.8 16.3	10.4 10.4 9.9 9.0 8.6 7.0 6.3	7.3 7.6 7.1 6.5	8.4 9.6	3.7 4.1	spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	2,342 2,473 2,258	641 685	1,220 1,285	371 410	384 426	60 84 77	215 204
1994 1995 1996	8.8 8.3	10.0 9.0 8.5	19.8 19.2 20.0	15.4 14.5 13.1	9.0 8.6	6.1	9.0 7.5 6.9	3.2 2.1	1993 1994 1995	2,258 1,964 1,859	641 685 581 513 467	1,220 1,285 1,194 1,063 1,013 842	392 315 294 254	436 468	84	225 238 216
1997 1998	7.2 6.3	7.4 6.4	19.2 18.2	13.1 11.9	7.0 6.3	5.3 4.3	5.9 4.9	2.4 2.7 2.5	1996 1997 1998	1,587 1,352	402 347	842 704	254 218	445 425 399	82 79 81	215 204 225 238 216 190 180
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	7.1	7.2 6.9	19.9 18.1	13.1 12.8	6.8 6.7	5.0 4.9	5.5 5.4	2.3	3-month alverages Jun-Aug 1597 (Sum)	1,531	398	796	248	442	89	213
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	6.8 6.7 6.6	6.8 6.8	18.1 18.5	12.4 11.9	6.5 6.7	4.8 4.7	5.4 5.3	2.4 2.6 2.5	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,478 1,450 1,427	380 366 349	775 761 753	241 238 235	437 423 425	92 92 96	204 193 193
Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	6.6 6.5 6.4	6.7 6.5 6.5	18.6 19.5 20.0	12.1 12.1 12.0	6.4 6.4 6.3	4.7 4.4 4.4	5.0 4.8 4.9	2.3 2.6 2.5	Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,406 1,378 1,373	350 350 349	744 726 719	221 215 215	426 430 425	98 93 92	189 188 184
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	6.5 6.4 6.3	6.6 6.5 6.4	20.0 19.5 18.2	11.9 12.0 11.9	6.5 6.4 6.3	4.3 4.3 4.3	5.0 5.1 4.9	2.6 2.7 2.5	Jan-Mar 1098 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Sor)	1,397 1,375 1,352	351 346 347	727 714 704	227 230 218	405 407 399	86 88 81	175 178 180
Apr-Jun May-Jul	6.2 6.2 6.3	6.3 6.3 6.3	19.5 20.0 20.9	11.9 11.7 11.9	6.3 6.2 6.3	4.2 4.3 4.2	4.7 4.5 4.4	2.7 2.7 2.8	Apr-Jun	1,328 1,298	345 344 356	676 660 664	217 206 206	412 422 445	81 77 80	197 202 211
Jun-Aug (Sum) Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.1	2.6	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	2.8 0.3	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Som) Changes	1,310					80	
Over last 12 months	-0.8	-0.8	1.0	-1.2	-0.5	-0.8	-1.1	0.4	Changes Over last months Per cent	-42 -3.1	10 2.8	-40 -5.7	-12 -5.7	46 11.6	-0.4	31 17.2
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGWW						MGXF	MGXI	Over last 2 months Per cent	-221 -14.4	-41 -10.4	-131 <i>-16.5</i>	-43 -17.2	3 0.7	-9 -9.9	-2 -0.7
1992 1993 1994	11.7 12.5 11.6	11.8 12.7 11.7	19.4 20.5 20.7 20.9	19.2 21.3 19.4	11.9 12.1 11.5	8.5 9.2 8.3	10.4 11.9 11.0	4.9 4.6 2.7	Spring qui ers							
1995 1996 1997	11.6 10.2 9.8	11.7 10.3 9.9	20.9 22.8 21.0	17.9 17.4	12.1 12.1 11.5 10.1 9.5 7.8 6.7	9.2 8.3 7.4 7.2 6.1	11.0 9.2 8.4	3.7 2.7 4.1	1992 1993 1994	1,733 1,840 1,678	450 485 406	913 960 901	304 338 317	67 92 92	16 22 27	11 17 17
1998	8.2 6.9	8.3 7.0	19.5	15.1 13.2	6.7	6.1 4.7	6.9 5.8	4.0 *	1995 1996 1997	1,466 1,384 1,154	354 333 276 236	806 761 620 506	257 238 203 176	106 121 115 98	16 22 27 30 32 33 28	11 17 16 20 25 16
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum) Jul-Sep	7.9 7.6	7.9 7.7	21.6 20.2	15.0 14.7	7.4 7.2	5.5 5.3	6.5 6.3	3.3	1998 3-month # rerages Jun-Aug - 207 (Sum)	971						
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	7.4 7.4	7.5 7.5	19.0 19.5	14.2 14.0	7.2 6.9 7.1	5.2 5.1	6.3 6.4	2.7	Jul-Sep	1,111 1,078	271 263 252	584 568 557	197 192 191	109 107 100	33 34	19 16
Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	7.3 7.2 7.1	7.4 7.2 7.1	20.3 21.5 21.8	13.7 13.6 13.3	6.9 6.8 6.6	5.1 4.9 4.9	6.2 5.8 5.9	3.2 3.4 3.6	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Hut) Oct-Dec	1,058 1,042 1,024	252 248 242	550 543	191 189 181	100 101 106	34 33 32 31	16 13 13 14
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr	7.2 7.1	7.2 7.2 7.0	22.0 20.8 19.5	13.2 13.3 13.2	6.8 6.7 6.7	4.8 4.8 4.7	6.1 6.3 5.8	3.5 4.0	Nov 97-Jar 98 Dec 97-Fe 98 (Win)	1,000 987	240 232	530 526	176 173	116 115	32 33	16 14
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	6.9 6.8	6.9	20.9	13.3	6.6	4.5	5.6	4.2 4.5	Jan-Mar 1518 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Sov)	1,002 994 971	235 235 236	527 519 506	182 186 176	109 104 98	29 29 28	14 15 16
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	6.7 6.9	6.8 6.9	21.7 23.4	12.9 13.4	6.5 6.5	4.6 4.5	5.2 5.3	4.5 3.9	Apr-Jun May-Jul	952 931	234 230 241	491 483	172 159	101 107	30 29 30	18 19 20
Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.1	3.9	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	• 0.6	Juń-Aug (Sam) Changes	945	241	482	163	116	30	
Over last 12 months	-1.0 MGWX	-1.0	1.7	-1.6	-0.9	-1.0	-1.2 MGXG	MGXJ	Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	-26 -2.7	5 2.1	-24 -4.7	-13 -7.2	19 <i>19.0</i>	2 7.5	4 25.7
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	7.5	7.7	16.2 17.5	11.7	8.4	5.8	5.0	3.1	Over last 12 months Per cent	-166 -15.0	-29 -10.8	-102 -17.4	-34 -17.1	8 6.9	-3 -7.9	2 9.8
1993 1994 1995	7.8 7.5 7.0	8.0 7.7 7.2	19.0	13.5 12.6 12.3 11.0	8.2 7.7 7.4	5.5 5.7 5.4	5.7 5.8 4.7	3.9 2.9 1.8	male Spring quarters (Mar-May)							
1995 1996 1997 1998	7.0 6.5 6.0 5.5	7.2 6.7 6.1 5.6	17.5 16.9 17.5 16.9	11.0 10.6 10.2	7.4 7.4 5.9 5.9	5.4 4.7 4.4 3.7	4.3 4.3 3.4	1.5 2.0 2.0	1992 1993 1994	609 632	191 200 176	307 324 293	68 72 75	317 334 345 362 324	44 61 50	205 187 208
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	6.1	6.2	18.0	10.9	5.9	4.5	3.9	1.8	1995 1996 1997	609 632 580 499 475 432	200 176 159 135 126	307 324 293 256 252 222	68 72 75 58 56 51	362 324 310	61 50 53 50 46	205 187 208 221 197 165 164
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.8 5.7	6.0 5.9	15.9 17.1	10.5 10.2	6.1 6.0	4.3 4.2 4.2	3.9 3.9 3.7	2.2 2.5 2.3	1998 3-month averages	381	. 110	198	43	301	46 52	
Oct-Dec	5.7	5.9 5.7	17.4 17.0	9.5 10.2	6.3 5.8 5.9	4.2 4.1 3.9		1.8	3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum) Jul-Sep	419 399	127 118	212 207	52 50	333 330	56 58	194 187
Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	5.6 5.6 5.6	5.7 5.8	17.4 18.1	10.3 10.5	6.0	3.9	3.3 3.2 3.3	2.1 1.9 2.2	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	399 392 385	113 101	204 203	48 46	324 323	58 59 64	187 180 180
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	5.6 5.5 5.5	5.7 5.6 5.7	18.0 18.1 16.9	10.4 10.4 10.2	6.1 6.1 5.9	3.8 3.6 3.9	3.3 3.2 3.4	2.2 2.0 2.0	Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	383 378 386	108 110 116	201 196 193	40 39 42	320 314 311	67 62 60	175 172 170
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.5 5.5 5.5	5.7 5.7 5.6	18.0 18.1 18.2	10.1 10.2 10.1	5.8 5.8 6.0	3.9 3.9 3.9	3.4 3.4 3.0	1:9 1.7 2.2	Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	395 381 381	116 110 110	200 195 198	45 44 43	296 303 301	57 59 52	161 163 164
Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	1.3	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	Apr-Jun May-Jul	376 367	110 111 114	185 177	44	311 315	51 48 50	178 183 191
Over last 12 months	-0.5	-0.5	0.1	-0.8	0.1	-0.6	-1.0	0.4	Jun-Aug (Sum) Changes	365	115	182	46 43	329		
# Denominator = All economically	active for that are	aroup		Sou	Irce: Labour Force Sur	vev Labour Mar	rket Statistics Helplin	e: 0171 533 6094	Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	-16 -4.3	5 4.5	-16 <i>-8.1</i>	0 0.4	28 9.2	-2 -4.7	27 16.3
		U		300				and the second strends of the second	EVer lact to				and the second		C	2

Denominator = All economically active for that age group *Sample size too small for a reliable estimate

r last 12 months

-55

-12

-5 -12.5 -6 -4 Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094.

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

-30 -14.0

-9 -17.6

UNITED KINGDOM unem	All ILO ployed+	Manual	Non manual	Managers and admin 1	Prof 2	Assoc profand technical 3	Clerical 4	Craft and related 5	Pers. and protective services 6	Selling 7	Plant and machine operators 8	Other 9
All Summer 1997 Autumn 1997 Winter 1997/8 Spring 1998 Summer 1998	7.3 6.6 6.3 6.1 6.6	7.9 7.3 7.4 7.2 7.0	3.6 3.3 3.0 3.1 3.1	3.0 2.6 2.6 2.4 2.4	2.4 2.1 1.7 1.6 1.7	2.7 2.6 2.3 2.5 2.4	4.4 4.2 4.0 4.1 4.5	6.8 6.4 5.9 5.9 5.7	6.1 6.0 5.8 5.2 5.4	6.5 5.9 5.6 6.0 5.6	8.1 7.3 7.9 8.4 7.6	10.4 9.8 9.9 9.1 9.0
Changes Sum 97 - Sum 9	-0.8	-1.0	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.3	0.0	-1.2	-0.8	-0.9	-0.5	-1.4
Male Summer 1997 Autumn 1997 Winter 1997/8 Spring 1998 Summer 1998	8.1 7.3 7.0 6.8 7.2	8.7 7.9 8.0 7.9 7.5	3.7 3.4 3.2 3.0 3.1	3.0 2.7 2.9 2.4 2.4	2.4 2.3 1.6 1.4 1.6	3.6 3.2 2.8 2.8 3.1	6.9 6.3 6.2 6.0 6.8	6.8 6.4 6.0 5.9 5.6	7.7 7.7 7.2 6.3 6.7	6.8 6.2 6.5 6.9 6.5	8.1 7.3 7.4 8.2 7.3	14.0 12.4 13.5 12.6 11.6
Changes Sum 97 - Sum 9	-1.0	-1.2	-0.6	-0.6	-0.8	-0.4	-0.1	-1.3	-1.0	-0.3	-0.7	-2.4
Female Summer 1997 Autumn 1997 Winter 1997/8 Spring 1998 Summer 1998	6.3 5.8 5.4 5.3 5.8	6.3 6.1 6.0 5.7 5.9	3.5 3.2 2.9 3.1 3.1	3.1 2.4 2.0 2.2 2.4	2.5 1.7 1.7 1.8 1.9	1.8 2.0 1.8 2.1 1.8	3.5 3.5 3.2 3.4 3.6	6.9 5.9 4.6 5.9 6.6	5.4 5.1 5.1 4.7 4.7	6.3 5.7 5.2 5.5 5.1	8.1 7.3 9.9 9.2 8.7	6.2 6.6 5.7 5.1 5.8
Changes Sum 97 - Sum 9	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	0.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.7	-1.3	0.5	-0.4

Source: Labour Force Surve

* Denominators are all persons in employment in relevant occupation plus ILO unemployed who last worked in relevant occupation. + Includes those who did not state their current or previous occupation. BRITAIN 1998 an official handbook



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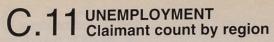
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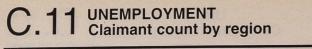
NATIONAL STATISTICS



UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region 11

per cent

	UNADJUS	-					SEASONALL	Y ADJUS	TED		1	Thou	Isands and per cent		UNADJUST	ED			10.916,934		SEASON	ALLY ADJUS	STED			Т	housands ar	ind per cent
	CLAIMAN	Contraction of the second		RATE *			CLAIMANT C	OUNT +			1.025/63	RATE*			CLAIMANT	COUNT +	Famala	RATE *	Mala	Formalia	CLAIMAN	T COUNT +			1990	RATE *		Finally
Government Office Regions	All	Male	Female	All M	ale F	emale /	s P	Change since previous nonth	Average change over 3 months ended	Male F	emale	All	Male Femal	Government Office Regions	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male I	Female	All	Male	Female
United Kingdom 1994) 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997)	BCJA 2,636.5 2,325.6 2,122.2 1,602.4	DPAA 2,014.4 1,770.0 1,610.3 1,225.1	DPAB 622.1 555.6 511.9 377.3	BCJB 9:4 8.1 7.4 5.6	DPAC 12.7 11.0 10.1 7.8	DPAD 5.1 4.4 4.0 2.9	BCJD 2,619.3 2,305.8 2,103.4 1,586.1	 	··· ··· ··	DPAD 2,004.8 1,758.5 1,599.5 1,215.8	DPAF 614.6 547.4 504.0 370.4	BCJE 9.3 8.0 7.3 5.5	DPAH DPAI 12.7 5.0 10.9 4.3 10.0 3.9 7.7 20	Nerseyside 1994) 1995) Annual 1996) average	DPCH 88.5 79.5 5 74.9 61.4	69.2 61.9 58.3 48.3	19.3 17.6 16.5 13.1	DPDC 14.9 13.6 13.1 10.8	21.5 19.4 18.6 15.8	7.1 6.6 6.4 5.0	DPDI 88.4 78.9 74.2 60.9	··· ··· ···	··· ·· ··	69.1 61.5 57.9 47.9	19.3 17.4 16.3 12.9	DPDO 14.9 13.5 13.0 10.7	21.5 19.3 18.5 15.7	7.1 6.6 6.3 4.9
1996 Sep12 Oct 10 Nov14	2,103.7 1,977.2 1,871.4	1,572.4 1,492.6 1,424.1	531.4 484.6 447.3	7.3 6.9 6.5	9.9 9.4 8.9	4.1 3.8 3.5	2,067.3 2,016.3 1,916.2	-37.1 -51.0 -100.1 -39.4	-26.2 -35.4 -62.7 -63.5	1,567.5 1,531.0 1,460.7 1,428.5	499.8 485.3 455.5 448.3	7.2 7.0 6.7	9.8 3.9 9.6 3.8 9.2 3.8	1997) 1997 Sepii	59.2 56.0	46.2 43.9	13.0 12.1	10,4 9.8	15.2	4.9 4.6	57.8 57.1	-1.1 -0.7	-1.1 -0.9	45.7	12.1	10.2	15.0 14.8	4.6 4.6
Dec12 1997 Jan 9 Feb13	1,868.2 1,907.8 1.827.8	1,430.5 1,463.5 1,403.3 1,342.4	437.7 444.3 424.5	6.5 6.7 6.4	9.0 9.3 8.9	3.4 3.5 3.3	1,876.8 1,819.3 1,755.3	-57.5 -64.0	-65.7 -53.6	1,388.8	430.5 411.9	6.7 6.5 6.4 6.1	9.0 35 9.0 35 8.8 33 8.5 32	Oct Nov Dec	54.1 54.1	42.7 42.9 45.1	11.4 11.2 12.1	9.5 9.5 10.1	14.0 14.1 14.8	4.3 4.2 4.6	55.9 54.9 54.9	-1.2 -1.0 0.0	-1.0 -1.0 -0.7	44.1 43.3 43.2	11.8 11.6 11.7	9.8 9.7 9.7	14.5 14.2 14.2	4.5 4.4 4.4
Mar13 Apr10 May 8	1,745.3 1,688.0 1,620.5	1,298.8 1,249.9	402.9 389.1 370.6 356.8	6.1 5.9 5.7 5.4	8.5 8.2 7.9 7.6	3.1 3.0 2.9 2.8	1,713.1 1,669.9 1,635.3 1,597.6	-42.2 -43.2 -34.6 -37.7	-54.6 -49.8 -40.0 -38.5	1,310.6 1,279.1 1,252.3 1,222.6	402.5 390.8 383.0 375.0	6.0 5.8 5.7 5.6	8.3 3.1 8.1 3.0 7.9 3.0	1998 Jan 8 Feb 2 Mar 2	57.2 55.7 54.5	43.8 42.8 42.7	11.9 11.7 11.9	9.8 9.6 9.6	14.4 14.1 14.0	4.5 4.4 4.5	53.9 53.5 53.3	-1.0 -0.4 -0.2	-0.7 -0.5 -0.5	42.3 41.9 41.7	11.6 11.6 11.6	9.5 9.4 9.4	13.9 13.8 13.7	4.4 4.4 4.4
Jun 12 Jul 10 Aug14 Sep11	1,550.1 1,585.3 1,579.2 1,513.5	1,193.3 1,201.3 1,186.5 1,142.2	384.0 392.7 371.4	5.4 5.5 5.5 5.3	7.6 7.5 7.2	3.0 3.1 2.9	1,550.0 1,508.2 1,479.6	-47.6 -41.8 -28.6	-40.0 -42.4 -39.3	1,193.8 1,165.8 1,138.3	356.2 342.4 341.3	5.4 5.3 5.2	7.8 29 7.6 28 7.4 27	Apr May Jun	54.5 53.5 53.1	42.0 41.6	11.5 11.4	9.4 9.3	13.8 13.7 13.8	4.4 4.3	53.6 53.2 52.4	0.3 -0.4	-0.3 -0.1 -0.1	41.9 41.7 41.2	11.7 11.5 11.2	9.4 9.4 9.2	13.7 13.7 13.5	4.4 4.4 4.2
Oct 9 Nov13 Dec11		1,089.1 1,060.4 1,071.0	343.7 327.2 320.4	5.0 4.8 4.9	6.9 6.7 6.8	2.7 2.5 2.5	1,470.0 1,432.2 1,403.1	-9.6 -37.8 -29.1	-26.7 -25.3 -25.5	1,126.0 1,096.8 1,071.6	344.0 335.4 331.5	5.1 5.0 4.9	7.2 2.7 7.1 2.7 7.0 2.6 6.8 2.6	Jul Aug 3 Sep 9	53.9 53.8 52.1	41.9 41.5 40.5	12.0 12.2 11.6	9.5 9.5 9.2	13.6 13.3	4.5 4.6 4.4	51.6 50.9	-0.8 -0.8 -0.7	-0.3 -0.7 -0.8	41.2 40.6 40.1	11.0 10.8	9.1 8.9	13.3 13.2	4.2 4.1
1998 Jan 8 Feb12 Mar12	1,479.3 1,451.2 1,405.9	1,136.7 1,109.8 1,076.5	342.6 341.4 329.4	5.2 5.1 4.9	7.2 7.0 6.8	2.7 2.7 2.6	1,393.8 1,382.1 1,373.8	-9.3 -11.7 -8.3	-25.4 -16.7 -9.8	1,064.0 1,052.6 1,045.3	329.8 329.5 328.5	4.9 4.8 4.8	6.7 2.6 6.7 2.6 6.6 2.6	Yorks and the Humber 1994) 1995) Annual	BCKB 226.4 207.9	175.2 160.6	51.2 47.3	DPAM 9.7 8.7	13.5 12.0	5.0 4.5	DPAX 224.8 206.0	· 	··· ··	174.3 159.5	50.5 46.5	DPBI 9.6 8.6 7.9	13.4 11.9 11.0	4.9 4.4 4.0
Apr 9 May14 Jun11	1,389.9 1,349.4 1,322.8	1,061.5 1,036.3 1,013.4	328.4 313.1 309.3	4.9 4.7 4.6	6.7 6.6 6.4	2.6 2.4 2.4	1,362.6 1,366.9 1,361.1	-11.2 4.3 -5.8	-10.4 -5.1 -4.2	1,037.7 1,040.7 1,037.9	324.9 326.2 323.2	4.8 4.8 4.8	6.6 25 6.6 25 6.6 25	1996) ave 396 1997) 1997 Sec 1	191.8 152.0 145.8	147.9 117.9 111.6	43.9 34.1 34.3	8.0 6.5 6.3	11.1 9.2 8.7	4.1 3.2 3.3	189.8 150.2 143.2	 -1.8	-2.4	146.8 116.9 111.7	43.0 33.4 31.5	6.4 6.1	9.1 8.7	3.2 3.0
Jul 9 Aug13 Sep10	1,368.3 1,383.2 1,334.3	1,030.2 1,030.3 1,005.8	338.1 352.9 328.5	4.8 4.8 4.7	6.5 6.5 6.4	2.6 2.7 2.6	1,333.2 1,316.7 1,304.8	-27.9 -16.5 -11.9	-9.8 -16.7 -18.8	1,020.4 1,010.0 1,002.6	312.8 306.7 302.2	4.7 4.6 4.6	6.5 24 6.4 24 6.4 23	Oci 9 Nov 3 Dec 1	138.4 135.2 137.5	106.9 105.0 107.6	31.5 30.2 29.9	5.9 5.8 5.9	8.3 8.2 8.4	3.0 2.9 2.8	142.6 139.3 137.5	-0.6 -3.3 -1.8	-1.8 -1.9 -1.9	110.9 108.2 106.7	31.7 31.1 30.8	6.1 6.0 5.9	8.7 8.4 8.3	3.0 3.0 2.9
Great Britain 1994) 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997)	BCJG 2,539.2 2,237.4 2,038.1	BCJI 1,939.1 1,701.4 1,545.3	BCJJ 600.1 536.1 492.8	BCJH 9.3 8.0 7.3 5.5	12.6 10.9 10.0	5.0 4.3 3.9 2.9	DPAG 2,522.3 2,217.8 2,019.5			1,929.5 1,689.9 1,534.5	592.8 527.9 484.9	DPAJ 9.2 7.9 7.2 5.5	12.6 49 10.8 43 9.9 39 7.6 28	1998 Jan B Feb 2 Mai 2	146.3 143.7 139.3	114.1 111.8 108.5	32.2 31.9 30.8	6.3 6.2 6.0	8.9 8.7 8.5	3.1 3.0 2.9	136.8 135.9 135.1	-0.7 -0.9 -0.8	-1.9 -1.1 -0.8	106.1 105.3 104.7	30.7 30.6 30.4	5.9 5.8 5.8	8.3 8.2 8.2	2.9 2.9 2.9
1997 Sep11	1,539.0 1,449.3	1,175.2	363.8 356.4	5.2	7.7	2.9 2.8	1,522.7	-28.3		1,165.9	356.9 328.9	5.5 5.1	7.1 2.6	Apr 9 May 14 Jun 1	138.2 133.8 131.2	106.8 104.4 102.1	31.4 29.4 29.1	5.9 5.7 5.6	8.3 8.2 8.0	3.0 2.8 2.8	134.1 135.3 134.6	-1.0 1.2 -0.7	-0.9 -0.2 -0.2	103.7 104.9 104.6	30.4 30.4 30.0	5.8 5.8 5.8	8.1 8.2 8.2	2.9 2.9 2.9
Oct 9 Nov13 Dec11	1,372.4 1,329.3 1,333.8	1,041.9 1,014.3 1,025.1	330.5 315.0 308.7	4.9 4.8 4.8	6.8 6.6 6.7	2.6 2.5 2.5	1,409.7 1,372.2 1,343.3	-10.2 -37.5 -28.9	-26.5 -25.3 -25.5	1,078.7 1,049.7 1,024.8	331.0 322.5 318.5	5.1 4.9 4.8	7.0 2.6 6.8 2.6 6.7 2.5	Jul 9 Aug 13	135.2 136.8	103.9 103.2 100.9	31.3 33.6 30.8	5.8 5.9 5.6	8.1 8.1 7.9	3.0 3.2 2.9	132.6 131.1 129.6	-2.0 -1.5 -1.5	-0.5 -1.4 -1.7	103.3 102.2 101.3	29.3 28.9 28.3	5.7 5.6 5.6	8.1 8.0 7.9	2.8 2.8 2.7
1998 Jan 8 Feb12 Mar12	1,419.5 1,392.1 1,348.3	1,089.1 1,062.8 1,030.7	330.4 329.3 317.7	5.1 5.0 4.8	7.1 6.9 6.7	2.6 2.6 2.5	1,333.6 1,322.1 1,314.6	-9.7 -11.5 -7.5	-25.4 -16.7 -9.6	1,017.0 1,005.9 999.1	316.6 316.2 315.5	4.8 4.7 4.7	6.6 25 6.6 25 6.5 25	Se) 0 East Midlan s 1994)	131.7 BCKC 168.8	128.7	40.1	DPAN 8.8	11.7	4.9	DPAY 167.6 147.1			128.0 111.9	39.6 35.3	DPBJ 8.7 7.4	11.6 10.1	4.8 4.1
Apr 9 May14 Jun11 Jul 9	1,332.9 1,294.1 1,266.0 1,307.6	1,016.2 992.3 969.1	316.7 301.8 297.0	4.8 4.6 4.5 4.7	6.5 6.3	2.5 2.4 2.4	1,304.0 1,308.3 1,302.7 1,276.5	-10.6 4.3 -5.6	-9.9 -4.6 -4.0 -9.2	992.0 995.0 992.4 976.3	312.0 313.3 310.3 300.2	4.7 4.7 4.7	6.5 25 6.5 25 6.4 24	1995) Annual 1996) ave.sg 1997)	97.4	112.5 101.0 74.2	35.7 32.5 23.2	7.5 6.8 5.0	10.2 9.3 7.0	4.1 3.7 2.6	132.4 96.4			100.3 73.6 68.3	32.0 22.8 20.8	6.7 5.0 4.6	9.3 6.9 6.4	3.6 2.6 2.4
Aug13 Sep 10 North East	1,322.0 1,276.0 DPCF	984.9 961.3	337.1 314.8	4.7 4.6 DPDA	6.4 6.3	2.7 2.5	1,261.4 1,250.9 DPCG	-15.1 -10.5	-15.6 -17.3	966.6 959.9	294.8 291.0	4.5 4.5 DPDB	6.3 24 6.3 21	1997 Sep 1 Oct 9 Nov 3	90.4 84.0 80.9	67.6 63.1 61.3	22.8 20.8 19.7	4.7 4.3 4.2	6.4 5.9 5.8	2.6 2.4 2.2	89.1 88.1 85.6	-2.1 -1.0 -2.5	-2.9 -2.2 -1.9	67.0 65.1	20.8 21.1 20.5 20.2	4.5 4.4	6.3 6.1 6.0	2.4 2.3 2.3
1994) 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997)	141.6 130.5 118.4 94.5	113.5 104.4 94.0 75.4	28.1 26.1 24.4 19.0	12.4 11.4 10.5 8.4	17.8 16.5 15.2 12.3	5.6 5.1 4.8 3.8	141.4 129.6 117.2 93.3	··· ··· ···	ebii:	113.5 103.8 93.3 74.7	28.0 25.7 23.9 18.6	12.4 11.3 10.4 8.3	17.8 58 16.4 51 15.1 47 12.2 37	Dec 1 1998 Jan 8 Feb 12	81.9 88.9 87.5	62.7 67.8 66.4	19.2 21.2 21.1	4.2 4.6 4.5	5.9 6.4 6.2	2.2 2.4 2.4	83.5 82.4 81.4	-2.1 -1.1 -1.0	-1.9 -1.9 -1.4	63.3 62.2 61.3 60.7	20.2 20.2 20.1 19.9	4.2 4.2	5.9 5.8 5.7	2.3 2.3 2.3
1997 Sep11 Oct 9 Nov13	90.8 88.5 86.8	71.7 70.7 69.9	19.1 17.8 17.0	8.1 7.9 7.8	11.7 11.5 11.4	3.8 3.5	89.5 90.3 88.1	-1.5 0.8 -2.2	-1.3 -0.6 -1.0	72.0 72.6 70.8	17.5 17.7 17.3	8.0 8.1 7.9		Mar 12 Apr 9 May 14	84.0 82.4 79.9	63.9 62.5 60.9	20.2 19.9 19.0	4.3 4.2 4.1	6.0 5.9 5.7	2.3 2.3 2.2	80.6 79.7 80.6	-0.8 -0.9 0.9 0.4		60.2 60.7 61.2	19.5 19.9 19.8	4.1 4.1	5.7 5.7 5.8	2.2 2.3 2.2
Dec11 1998 Jan 8 Feb12	93.7 90.6 88.1	70.7 75.8 73.0 71.1	16.4 17.8 17.6 17.1	7.8 7.8 8.4 8.1 7.9	11.5 12.3 11.9 11.6	3.3 3.5 3.5 3.4	86.7 87.7 86.9 86.0	-1.4	-0.9 -0.9 -0.4 -0.2	70.6 70.6 69.9 69.2	17.1 17.1 17.0 16.8	7.8 7.8 7.8 7.8 7.7	11.3 34 11.5 34 11.4 34 11.3 33	Jun 11 Jul 9 Aug 13	77.9 81.0 82.2 79.7	59.3 60.7 60.8 59.6	18.6 20.4 21.4 20.2	4.0 4.2 4.2	5.6 5.7 5.7 5.6	2.1 2.3 2.4 2.3	81.0 79.1 78.7 78.6	-1.9 -0.4 -0.1	-0.2	60.3 60.1 60.1	18.8 18.6 18.5	4.1	5.7 5.7 5.7	2.1 2.1 2.1
Mar 12 Apr 9 May 14	88.1 87.4 83.0 80.6	71.1 70.0 66.6 64.5	17.1 17.4 16.4 16.1	7.9 7.8 7.4 7.2	11.6 11.4 10.8 10.5	3.4 3.4 3.2 3.2	86.0 84.5 83.5 82.8	-0.8 -0.9 -1.5 -1.0 -0.7		69.2 67.8 66.8 66.2	16.8 16.7 16.7 16.6	7.7 7.6 7.5 7.4		Sep 10 West Midlands 1994)	BCKG 246.2	186.8	59.4	4.1 DPAR 9.9 8.2 7.3	13.3	2.3 5.5 4.7	DPBC 244.8			186.0 157.8	58.8 51.1	DPBN 9.9	13.2	5.5 4.7
Jun 11 Jul 9 Aug13 Sep10	80.6 82.9 82.7 80.8	64.5 65.3 64.3 63.6	16.1 17.6 18.4 17.2	7.2 7.4 7.4 7.2	10.5 10.6 10.5 10.4	3.2 3.5 3.7 3.4	82.8 81.5 80.5 79.8	-0.7 -1.3 -1.0 -0.7		65.2 64.4 64.0	16.5 16.3 16.1 15.8	7.4 7.3 7.2 7.1		1995) Annual 1996) averag 1997)	es 188.6 142.3	158.6 142.0 108.2	51.7 46.6 34.1	5.5	10.8 9.7 7.4	4.1 3.0	208.8 187.4 141.2		··· ··	141.3 107.6	46.1 33.6	7.2 5.4	7.4	4.1 3.0 2.7
North West	DPCG 221.2 192.2 175.8 132.9	171.5 148.8	49 7	DPDB			DPDH 220.9 190.8 174.1	-0.7	-1.0	171.3 148.0		DPDN		1997 Sep 11 Oct 9 Nov 13	137.8 129.4 124.1 124.0	103.2 97.6 94.2	34.6 31.8 30.0	5.3 5.0 4.8	7.1 6.7 6.5	3.0 2.8 2.6	132.4 131.8 129.2	-2.2 -0.6 -2.6	-2.0 -1.8	101.3 100.2 98.3	31.1 31.6 30.9	5.1 5.0		2.8 2.7 2.7 2.7
1994) 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1997 Sep11	175.8 132.9 124.0	136.1 103.8 95.6	43.4 39.7 29.2 28.4	8.7 7.5 6.8 5.1 4.7	11.9 10.3 9.5 7.3 6.7	4.5 3.8 3.4 2.5 2.4	174.1 131.2 121.6	-2.8	··· ··	135.1 102.8 95.6	49.6 42.9 39.0 28.5 26.0	8.7 7.4 6.7 5.0 4.6	9.4 33 7.2 24 6.7 22	Dec 11 1998 Jan 8 Feb 12	131.3 129.0	94.7 99.9 97.7	29.3 31.4 31.3	4.8 5.1 5.0	6.5 6.9 6.7	2.6 2.8 2.8 2.7	126.8 125.8 124.8	-2.4 -1.0 -1.0	-2.0 -1.5	96.2 95.1 94.1	30.6 30.7 30.7 30.6		6.5	2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7
Oct 9 Nov13 Dec11	116.0 112.9 113.5	90.1 88.2 89.5	25.9 24.6 23.9	4.4 4.3 4.3	6.3 6.2 6.3	2.2 2.1 2.0	121.4 118.4 116.0	-0.2 -3.0 -2.4		95.0 92.7 90.7	26.4 25.7 25.3	4.6 4.5 4.4	6.6 22 6.5 22 6.3 21	Mar 12 Apr 9 May 14	125.1 124.4	94.7 94.1 93.0	30.3 30.3 29.0	4.8 4.8	6.5 6.5 6.4	2.7	124.0 123.1 123.4	-0.8 -0.9 0.3 -0.9	-0.9	93.4 92.9 93.2	30.2 30.2	4.7	6.4 6.4	2.7 2.7
1998 Jan 8 Feb12 Mar12	124.1 121.5 117.5	97.4 95.0 92.1	26.7 26.4 25.4	4.7 4.6 4.5	6.8 6.6 6.4	2.3 2.2 2.1	114.8 113.8 113.1	-1.2 -1.0 -0.7	-2.2 -1.5 -1.0	89.8 88.9 88.2	25.0 24.9 24.9	4.4 4.4 4.3	6.3 21 6.2 21 6.2 21	Jun 11 Jul 9 Aug 13	120.0	91.4 93.2	28.6 31.1 32.8	4.7 4.6 4.8 4.9	6.3 6.4 6.5	2.5 2.5 2.7 2.9	122.5 120.6 119.4	-1.9 -1.2	-0.8 -1.3	92.7 91.6 90.9	29.8 29.0 28.5	4.6 4.6		2.6 2.5 2.5
Apr 9 May14 Jun11	116.1 112.2 109.0	90.7 88.3 85.8	25.4 23.9 23.3	4.4 4.3 4.2	6.3 6.2 6.0	2.1 2.0 2.0	112.3 112.8 112.6	-0.8 0.5 -0.2	-0.8 -0.3 -0.2	87.5 87.9 88.2	24.8 24.9 24.4	4.3 4.3 4.3		Sep 10	127.1 124.2	94.3 92.9	31.3	4.8	6.4	2.9 2.8	119.1	-0.3	-1.1	90.9	28.2	4.6	6.2	2.5
Jul 9 Aug13 Sep10	113.6 115.6 110.6	87.7 88.1 85.4	25.9 27.6 25.2	4.3 4.4 4.2	6.1 6.2 6.0	2.2 2.3 2.1	110.3 109.4 108.8	-2.3 -0.9 -0.6	-0.7 -1.1 -1.3	86.6 86.0 85.6	23.7 23.4 23.2	4.2 4.2 4.2	6.1 20 6.0 20 6.0 21															



UNEMPLOYMENT	C.11
Claimant count by region	0.11

	UNADJU	alle California and					1.1.	ALLY ADJUS	STED			12228.45	nousands	per cent	0.015355											Т	housands a	and per cen
	CLAIMA	NT COUNT + Male	Female	RATE *	Male	Female		T COUNT + Change	Average	Male	Female	All				UNADJUSTED		RATE *				IALLY ADJUS	STED #			RATE *		
Government Office Regions								since previous month	change over 3 months ended				Male	Female Governmen Office Regions	nt	All Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Eastern 1994) 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997)	DPCI 195.1 167.5 148.7 105.5	146.3 124.8 110.6 79.0	48.8 42.7 38.1 26.5	DPDD 8.1 6.6 6.0 4.2	10.9 8.8 7.9 5.7	4.6 3.9 3.5 2.4	DPDJ 194.8 166.3 147.4 104.5	 	···	146.1 124.1 109.8 78.5	48.7 42.2 37.5 26.1	DPDP 8.1 6.6 5.9 4.2	10.9 8.8 7.9 5.7	4.6 3.8 Wales 3.4 1994) 2.3 1995) Ani	nud	BCKI 120.7 94.1 107.8 83.4 102.7 79.2	26.6 24.4 23.5	DPAT 9.4 8.6 8.1	12.7 11.9 11.3	4.9 4.4 4.1	DPDE 119.9 106.8 101.7		ended	93.6 82.8 78.6	26.3 24.0 23.1	DPBP 9.3 8.5 8.0	12.7 11.8 11.2	4.8 4.3 4.0
1997 Sep 11	97.0	71.4	25.6	3.9	5.2	2.3	96.0	-2.5	-3.2	72.3	23.7	3.9	5.3	1996) ave 2.1 1997)	BISHICS	80.3 62.4	17.9 18.0	6.4 6.1	9.1 8.5	3.2 3.2	79.4 74.3	··· ··· -1.7		61.9 58.0	17.5 16.3	6.4	9.0 8.5	3.1 2.9
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	91.2 88.4 88.6	67.5 65.7 66.5	23.8 22.7 22.1	3.7 3.6 3.6	4.9 4.8 4.8	2.1 2.0 2.0	95.2 92.2 89.8	-0.8 -3.0 -2.4	-2.3 -2.1 -2.1	71.4 69.0 66.8	23.8 23.2 23.0	3.8 3.7 3.6	5.2 5.0 4.9	2.1 1997 Sep 2.1 Oct	11	76.2 58.2 71.5 55.2 70.3 54.6	16.3 15.7	5.7 5.6	8.1 8.0	2.9 2.8	73.4 72.0	-0.9 -1.4	-1.5	57.1 55.9	16.3 16.1	6.0 5.9 5.8	8.3 8.2	2.9 2.9
1998 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	94.8 93.4 89.7	71.2 69.4 66.7	23.7 24.0 22.9	3.8 3.8 3.6	5.2 5.0 4.9	2.1 2.2 2.1	87.9 86.8 86.1	-1.9 -1.1 -0.7	-2.4 -1.8 -1.2	65.2 64.1 63.5	22.7 22.7 22.6	3.5 3.5 3.5	4.7 4.7 4.6	2.0 Dec 2.0 2.0 1998 Jan	11	71.5 56.0 76.5 59.6	15.5 16.9 16.9	5.7 6.1 6.0	8.2 8.7 8.5	2.8 3.0 3.0	71.2 70.6 70.7	-0.8	-0.9	55.2 54.6 54.6	16.0 16.0 16.1	5.7 5.7 5.7	8.0 8.0 8.0	2.9 2.8 2.9
Apr 9 May 14 Jun 11	87.7 84.6 81.7	65.2 63.2 60.9	22.6 21.4 20.8	3.5 3.4 3.3	4.7 4.6 4.4	2.0 1.9 1.9	85.2 85.4 85.1	-0.9 0.2 -0.3	-0.9 -0.5 -0.3	63.0 63.2 63.0	22.2 22.2 22.1	3.4 3.4 3.4	4.6 4.6 4.6	2.0 Feb 2.0 Mar 2.0 Apr	1/2 1/2 17	72.5 56.4 70.8 55.0	16.1 15.8	5.8 5.7	8.2 8.0	2.9 2.8	70.6 69.7	0.1 -0.1 -0.9	-0.2 -0.3	54.6 54.0	16.0 15.7	5.7 5.6	8.0 7.9	2.9 2.8
Jul 9 Aug 13	83.6 84.4	61.5 61.6	22.0 22.8	3.4 3.4	4.5 4.5	2.0	82.8 81.7	-2.3 -1.1 -0.4	-0.8 -1.2	61.9 61.3	20.9 20.4	3.3 3.3	4.5 4.5	2.0 May 1.9 Jun 1.8 Jun	14	68.0 53.2 66.5 52.0 69.4 53.3	14.7 14.5 16.1	5.5 5.3 5.6	7.8 7.6 7.8	2.6 2.6 2.9	69.8 69.7 68.1	0.1 -0.1 -1.6		54.1 54.1 53.1	15.7 15.6 15.0	5.6 5.6 5.5	7.9 7.9 7.7	2.8 2.8 2.7
Sep 10	82.2 DPCJ 434.6	60.2 322.7	22.0 111.9	3.3 DPDE 10.7	4.4 14.1	2.0 6.3	81.3 DPDK 432.8	-0.4	-1.3	61.0 321.8	20.3	3.3 DPDQ 10.7	4.4 14.1	1.8 Jul Aug Sep		70.9 53.6 67.8 51.9	17.3 15.9	5.7 5.4	7.8 7.6	3.1 2.8	67.5 66.4	-0.6 -1.1	-0.8	52.7 51.9	14.8 14.5	5.4 5.3	7.7 7.6	2.6 2.6
95) Annual 96) averages 97)	394.7 360.1 271.4	292.1 265.2 199.8	102.6 95.0 71.6	9.5 8.6 6.5	12.5 11.4 8.7	5.6 5.1 3.9	392.7 358.2 270.0	··· ··· ···	 	291.1 264.1 199.1	101.6 94.0 70.9	9.4 8.6 6.5	12.5 11.3 8.7	6.3 5.6 Scotland 5.1 1994) 3.8 1995) An	mai	BCKJ 231.5 178.6 203.5 156.3 195.1 149.3	52.8 47.2 45.7	0PAU 9.4 8.1 7.8	13.0 11.3 11.1	4.8 4.1 4.0	DPBF 228.4 200.1 191.9	··· ···		176.8 154.3 147.5	51.5 45.8 44.4	9.3 7.9 7.7	12.8 11.2 11.0	4.7 4.0 3.9
97 Sep11	259.1	188.5	70.6	6.2	8.2	3.8	250.1 247.8	-6.1	-7.3	184.8	65.3	6.0	8.1	1996) ave 3.5 1997)	er des	159.6 123.5 148.9 114.7	36.0 34.2	6.5	9.3 8.7	3.2 3.0	156.3 148.7	-0.8		121.6 116.0	34.7 32.7	6.4 6.0	9.2 8.7	3.1 2.9
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	247.3 235.6 233.9	180.6 172.7 172.3	66.7 62.9 61.7	6.0 5.7 5.6	7.9 7.5 7.5	3.6 3.4 3.3	247.8 240.0 235.7	-2.3 -7.8 -4.3	-5.4 -5.4 -4.8	182.5 176.7 173.1	65.3 63.3 62.6	6.0 5.8 5.7	8.0 7.7 7.6	3.5 1997 Sep 3.4 3.4 Oct Nov		142.1 110.3 138.7 108.0	31.8 30.7	5.8 5.6	8.3 8.1	2.8 2.7	147.1 143.4	-1.6 -3.7	-1.8 -2.0	114.1 111.4	33.0 32.0	6.0 5.8	8.6 8.4	2.9 2.8
98 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	236.6 234.4 231.0	174.8 172.6 170.2	61.9 61.7 60.8	5.7 5.7 5.6	7.6 7.5 7.4	3.3 3.3 3.3	233.9 232.3 231.4	-1.8 -1.6 -0.9	-4.6 -2.6 -1.4	171.8 170.3 169.4	62.1 62.0 62.0	5.6 5.6 5.6	7.5 7.4 7.4	3.3 Dec 3.3 3.3 1998 Jan		139.0 108.8 152.2 118.8 149.5 115.9	30.2 33.4 33.6	5.7 6.2 6.1	8.2 9.0 8.7	2.7 2.9 3.0	139.3 141.0 140.2	-4.1 1.7 -0.8	-2.0	107.7 109.4 108.5	31.6 31.6 31.7	5.7 5.7 5.7	8.1 8.2 8.2	2.8 2.8 2.8
Apr 9 May 14 Jun 11	230.6 228.7 226.0	169.6 168.8 167.1	61.0 59.8 58.9	5.6 5.5 5.5	7.4 7.4 7.3	3.3 3.2 3.2	229.6 229.6 227.4	-1.8 0.0 -2.2	-1.4 -0.9 -1.3	168.5 168.5 167.4	61.1 61.1 60.0	5.5 5.5 5.5	7.4 7.4 7.3	3.3 Mar 3.3 3.2 Apr		144.5 112.0 143.4 110.8	32.5 32.7	5.9 5.8	8.4 8.4	2.9 2.9	139.5 139.4	-0.7 -0.1	0.1 -0.5	107.9 107.9	31.6 31.5	5.7 5.7	8.1 8.1	2.8 2.8
Jul 9 Aug 13	228.2 230.5	167.4 167.4 165.1	60.8 63.1 62.0	5.5 5.6 5.5	7.3 7.3	3.3 3.4 3.3	223.6 220.8 218.7	-3.8 -2.8 -2.1	-2.0 -2.9 -2.9	165.1 163.2	58.5 57.6	5.4 5.3	7.2 7.1	3.1 Jun 3.1 Jun	14	139.7 108.6 138.0 106.4 148.7 109.8	31.1 31.6 39.0	5.7 5.6 6.0	8.2 8.0 8.3	2.7 2.8 3.4	139.9 139.7 137.5	0.5 -0.2 -2.2	0.1	108.1 107.5 105.8	31.8 32.2 31.7	5.7 5.7 5.6	8.2 8.1 8.0	2.8 2.8 2.8
Sep 10 East	227.1 DPCK 272.8	208.5	64.3	DPDF 7.3	7.2 10.1	3.9	DPDL 272.5	-2.1	-2.9	161.6 208.3	57.1 64.1	5.3 DPDR 7.3	7.1	3.1 Aug Sep 3.8	12 10	149.0 109.7 135.4 103.5 BCKK	39.3 31.9	6.1 5.5 DPAV	8.3 7.8	3.5 2.8	136.4 135.4 DPBG	-1.1 -1.0	-1.2	105.2 104.6	31.2 30.8	5.5 5.5 DPBR	7.9 7.9	2.8 2.7
5) Annual 6) averages 7)	229.0 200.2 136.2	173.8 151.3 103.7	55.1 48.9 32.5	6.0 5.1 3.5	8.2 7.0 4.8	3.2 2.8 1.8	227.6 198.6 135.0	 	··· ···	173.1 150.4 103.0	54.5 48.2 32.0	5.9 5.0 3.4	8.1 6.9 4.8	3.2 Northern In 2.7 1994) 1.8 1995) Art 1996) avi	eroges	97.3 75.3 88.2 68.7 84.2 65.0		12.7 11.3 10.9	16.6 15.1 14.6	6.9 5.9 5.8	97.1 88.0 84.0	··· ··· ···	··· ·· ··	75.2 68.6 65.0	21.8 19.4 19.1	12.6 11.2 10.9	16.6 15.1 14.6	6.9 5.9 5.8
7 Sep 11 Oct 9	125.0 117.9	93.6 88.8	31.4 29.0	3.2 3.0	4.3 4.1	1.8 1.6	122.1 121.1	-3.1 -1.0	-4.7 -3.2	93.7 92.5	28.4 28.6	3.1 3.1	4.4 4.3	1.6 1997) 1.6 1997 Sep	11	63.5 49.9 64.3 49.3		8.3 8.4	11.5 11.3	4.1 4.5	63.4 59.7	-0.4	· · -1.0	49.9 47.3	13.5 12.4	8.3 7.8	11.5 10.9	4.1 3.7
Nov 13 Dec 11	112.8 112.6	85.5 86.1	27.3 26.6	2.9 2.9	4.0 4.0	1.5 1.5	117.0 113.4	-4.1 -3.6	-2.7 -2.9	89.2 86.1	27.8 27.3	3.0 2.9	4.1 4.0	1.6 1.5 Oct Nov	9	60.4 47.2 58.3 46.1 57.5 45.9	13.2 12.2 11.7	7.9 7.6 7.5	10.9 10.6 10.6	4.0 3.7 3.5	60.3 60.0 59.8	0.6 -0.3 -0.2	0.0	47.3 47.1 46.8	13.0 12.9 13.0	7.9 7.8 7.8	10.9 10.8 10.8	3.9 3.9 3.9
98 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	120.7 117.7 112.6	92.1 89.4 85.8	28.6 28.3 26.8	3.1 3.0 2.9	4.3 4.2 4.0	1.6 1.6 1.5	111.4 109.8 109.5	-2.0 -1.6 -0.3	-3.2 -2.4 -1.3	84.4 82.9 82.5	27.0 26.9 27.0	2.8 2.8 2.8	3.9 3.8 3.8	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1998 Jan Feb	3 12	59.8 47.5 59.2 47.0	12.2 12.2	7.8 7.7	10.9 10.8	3.7 3.7	60.1 60.0	0.3 -0.1	-0.1 0.0	47.0 46.7	13.1 13.3	7.8 7.8	10.8 10.7	4.0 4.0
Apr 9 May14 Jun11	110.0 105.7 102.3	83.7 81.0 78.4	26.3 24.8 23.9	2.8 2.7 2.6	3.9 3.8 3.6	1.5 1.4 1.3	108.3 108.6 108.1	-1.2 0.3 -0.5	-1.0 -0.4 -0.5	81.9 82.2 82.1	26.4 26.4 26.0	2.7 2.8 2.7	3.8 3.8 3.8	1.5 Mar 1.5 Apr 1.5 May	12	57.6 45.9 57.1 45.3	11.8	7.5 7.5 7.2	10.6 10.4 10.1	3.5 3.6 3.4	59.3 58.6 58.6	-0.7 -0.7 0.0	-0.5	46.2 45.7 45.7	13.1 12.9 12.9	7.7 7.7 7.7	10.6 10.5 10.5	3.9 3.9 3.9
Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	104.7 105.9 103.4	79.4 79.3 77.9	25.3 26.6 25.6	2.7 2.7 2.6	3.7 3.7 3.6	1.4 1.5 1.4	103.9 101.9 100.9	-4.2 -2.0 -1.0	-1.5 -2.2 -2.4	79.6 78.4 77.9	24.3 23.5 23.0	2.6 2.6 2.6	3.7 3.6 3.6	1.4 Jun 1.3 Jul	12	56.7 44.4 60.7 45.4	12.4 15.3	7.4 7.9	10.2 10.4	3.7 4.6	58.3 56.7	-0.3 -1.6	-0.3 -0.6	45.5 44.1 43.4	12.8 12.6 11.9	7.6 7.4 7.2	10.5 10.2 10.0	3.9 3.8 3.6
uth West 94) 95) Annual	BCKF 191.7	143.9 124.1	47.8	DPAQ 8.2	10.9	4.6	DPBB 190.4			143.2	47.2	DPBM 8.1	10.9 9.2	4.6 3.9		61.2 45.4 58.2 44.5		8.0 7.6	10.4 10.2	4.8 4.1	55.3 53.8	-1.4 -1.5		43.4	11.1 Labour Mark	7.0	9.8	3.4
6) averages 7)	166.3 148.2 105.4	110.3 79.0	42.3 38.0 26.4	6.9 6.2 4.4	9.3 8.3 5.9	3.9 3.5 2.5	164.8 146.9 104.4	 	 	123.2 109.5 78.4	41.6 37.4 26.0	6.8 6.1 4.3	8.3 5.8	3.5 2.4 R Revi		ional and regional se									ving month.			
97 Sep 11 Oct 9	95.0 90.3	70.6 67.2	24.4 23.1	3.9 3.7	5.2 5.0	2.3 2.2	95.2 93.9	-2.5 -1.3	-3.4 -2.4	71.7 70.4	23.5 23.5	3.9 3.9	5.3 5.2	2.2 empl corre 2.2 The		egional claimant cou self-employed, HM Fo mid-year estimates t y-adjusted series tak nuities taken into acc												
Nov 13 Dec 11 98 Jan 8	89.5 90.0 97.2	66.5 67.4 72.5	23.0 22.7 24.7	3.7 3.7 4.0	4.9 5.0 5.4	2.2 2.1 2.3	91.0 88.3 86.6	-2.9 -2.7 -1.7	-2.2 -2.3 -2.4	68.3 66.0 64.6	22.7 22.3 22.0	3.8 3.7 3.6	5.1 4.9 4.8	2.1 list o 2.1 and 2.1	over.	nuities taken into acc	ount, and pS	and of the Ap	oni 1994 iss	ue). To maint	ain a consis	tent assessme	ent, me seat	sonany-adju	isted series I	ciates only	Gamants	aged to
Feb 12 Mar 12	94.1 89.6	69.6 66.6	24.5 23.0	3.9 3.7	5.2 4.9	2.3 2.2	85.6 85.0	-1.0 -0.6	-1.8 -1.1	63.6 63.0	22.0 22:0	3.5 3.5	4.7 4.7	2.1 2.1														
Apr 9 May14 Jun 11	87.1 83.0 79.7	65.1 62.2 59.8	22.1 20.8 20.0	3.6 3.4 3.3	4.8 4.6 4.4	2.1 2.0 1.9	85.0 85.8 86.0	0.0 0.8 0.2	-0.5 0.1 0.3	63.0 63.5 63.6	22.0 22.3 22.4	3.5 3.6 3.6	4.7 4.7 4.7	2.1 2.1														
									-0.3	62.6	21.4	3.5	4.6	20														

C.14 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by sought and usual occupation United Kingdom as at 10 September 1998

UNITED KINGDOM	SOC	Usual occu	upation	Extrant -		S. F. MARCH	CLARK !!	Sought oc	cupation		1 States and		-
	sub- minor	Male		Female	Tendenked?	All		Male	e state	Female	in the state	All	-
Description	groups	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Perm
Corporate managers and administrators Managers/proprietors in agriculture	10-15&19	27.8	2.8	7.2	2.2	35.0	2.6	30.5	3.1	8.6	2.6	39.0	3.0
and services	16-17	13.6	1.4	4.1	1.3	17.7	1.3	14.5	1.5	4.6	1.4	19.1	
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	11.3	1.1	1.5	0.5	12.8	1.0	13.9	1.4	2.3	0.7	16.1	1.4
Health professionals	22	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.2
Teaching professionals	23	11.0	1.1	10.7	3.3	21.7	1.6	12.2	1.2	11.7	3.6	23.9	0.1
Other professional occupations Science and engineering	24-29	7.2	0.7	3.0	0.9	10.2	0.8	8.9	0.9	4.3	1.3	13.2	1.8 1.0
associate professionals	30-32	12.1	1.2	1.6	0.5	13.7	1.0	15.7	1.6	2.3	0.7	17.9	
Health associate professionals Other associate professional	34	1.2	0.1	2.6	0.8	3.8	0.3	1.6	0.2	3.3	1.0	4.8	1.4 0.4
occupations	33&35-39	33.2	3.3	14.6	4.5	47.8	3.6	42.8	4.3	19.5	6.0	62.3	
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	97.6	9.8	53.4	16.4	151.0	11.4	123.1	12.3	66.1	20.4	189.2	4.7
Secretarial occupations	45-46	1.6	0.2	13.9	4.3	15.5	1.2	1.8	0.2	15.9	4.9	17.7	14.3
Skilled construction trades	50	53.7	5.4	0.4	0.1	54.1	4.1	57.8	5.8	0.5	0.2	58.3	1.3
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	30.5	3.1	0.5	0.1	31.0	2.3	33.4	3.4	0.6	0.2	34.0	4.4
Other skilled trades	53-59	79.7	8.0	7.2	2.2	87.0	6.6	88.1	8.8	7.7	2.4	95.8	2.6
Protective service occupations	60-61	13.1	1.3	0.8	0.2	13.8	1.0	14.8	1.5	1.0	0.3	15.7	7.2
Personal service occupations	62-69	37.8	3.8	41.3	12.7	79.1	6.0	42.2	4.2	50.5	15.6	92.8	1.2 7.0
Buyers, brokers and sales	70-71	10.5	1.1	1.8	0.6	12.3	0.9	11.6	1.2	0.0	0.0		
representatives	72-73&79	39.3	3.9	42.6	13.1	81.9	6.2			2.0	0.6	13.6	1.0
Other sales occupations Industrial plant and machine operators,								49.1	4.9	57.2	17.6	106.3	8.0
assemblers	80-86&89	47.4	4.8	13.2	4.1	60.6	4.6	50.4	5.1	13.7	4.2	64.1	4.8
Drivers and mobile machine operators Other occupations in agriculture,	87-88	67.5	6.8	1.8	0.6	69.3	5.2	80.9	8.1	2.4	0.7	83.0	6.3
forestry and fishing	90	10.0	1.0	1.8	0.6	11.8	0.9	10.8	1.1	2.4	0.8	13.3	10
Other elementary occupations No previous occupation/	91-99	266.4	26.7	42.4	13.1	308.7	23.4	281.3	28.2	43.3	13.3	324	1.0 24.5
sought occupation unknown Total		124.6 997.5	12.5	57.9 324.7	17.8	182.5 1,322.2	13.8	11.7 997.5	1.2	4.5 324.7	1.4	16. 1,322	1.2

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline

171 533 609

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims. Not seasonally adjusted.

Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at September 10 1998 Female All Rate # Male Female All Rate #

Male

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Hate #	and the second	
				jobs and	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
VGLAND		and the second second				Holsworthy Horncastle	122 172	55 84	177 256	6.5 3.8	5.1 2.9	
nwick and Amble dover	617 526 64	237 193 39	854 719 103	7.3 2.0 2.5	5.3 1.6 1.9	Huddersfield Hull Huntingdon	4,140 11,283 1,010	1,455 3,440 466	5,595 14,723 1,476	6.4 7.9 2.6	5.5 7.1 2.2	
pleby hford	1,148 172	391 53	1,539	2.5 3.8 3.5	3.1 2.5	llfracombe	344	101	445	6.2	5.0	
minster Vesbury and Wycombe	2,805	952	3.757	2.1	1.7	Ipswich Isle of Wight	3,438 2,511	1,182 775	4,620 3,286	4.0 7.2	3.5 6.1	
mbury mard Casilo	695 188 5,465	240 67 1,444	935 255 6,909	2.1 4.5 9.1	1.7 3.1 7.5	Keighley and Skipton Kendal	1,654 357	644 145	2,298 502	4.9 2.3	4.0 1.8 .	
msley mstaple	783	269	1,052	4.4	7.5 3.5	Keswick Kettering and Corby	42 1,536	10 565	52 2,101	1.4 3.5	1.2 3.2	
rrow-in-Furness singstoke	1,954 1,012	489 370	2,443 1,382	7.6 1.6	6.7 1.3	Kidderminster King's Lynn	1,179 1,467	545 591	1,724 2,058 235	4.0	3.2 3.3 3.8 2.9	
th dford	1,949 2,210 317	846 886 130	2,795 3,096 447	3.4 3.9 4.4	1.3 2.8 3.3 3.5	Kingsbridge Lancaster and Morecambe	160 2,586	75 852	3,438	4.0 6.6		
nvick-upors (weed jeford	787	279	1,066	7.6	5.8	Launceston Leeds	216 14,383	88 4,203	304 18,586	4.4 5.3	5.4 3.2 4.7	
mingham shop Auck and	40,878 3,393 4,552	13,459 1,016 1,303	54,337 4,409 5,855	6.7 7.1 4.6	6.1 6.1 4.0	Leek Leicester	363 8,858	136 3,214	499 12,072	2.9 4.4	2.3 3.9	
ackburn ackpool	3,808	983	4,791	4.1	3.5	Leominster Lincoln	249 2,862	112 942	361 3,804	4.6 5.1	3.7 4.4	
lton Iston	4,495	1,280	5,775 733	4.1 3.2	3.6 2.8	Liskeard Liverpool	424 31,080	194 8,866	618 39,946	5.8 10.6	3.6 9.5 5.3	
adford	3,879 12,017 1,128	1,164 3,433 390	5,043 15,450 1,518	4.4 6.8 4.8	3.7 6.0 3.8	London Loughborough	163,602 1,340	61,244 567	224,846 1,907	6.1 3.7	3.0	
dgwater dington and Driffiel	1,206	380	1,586	8.2	6.9	Louth Lowestoft and Beccles	473 2,355	210 824	683 3,179	6.0 7.9	4.5 7.3	
dport ghton	278 7,693	132 2,799	410 10,492	5.3 6.7 3.5	4.0 5.5 3.0	Ludlow Luton	339 4,470	108 1,561	447 6,031	4.6 4.9	2.9 4.2	
istol Ide	9,652 288	3,289 101	12,941 389	6.6	5.1	Maidstone and North Kent Malton	9,030 194	3,161 76	12,191 270	5.0 2.8	4.2 2.1	
mley rion on Transt	1,171 2,264	376 807	1,547 3,071	3.8 4.2	3.3 3.8	Malvern Manchester	616 35,235	236 10,051	852 45,286	3.8 4.9	3.0 4.4	
ry St Edmends xton	585 534 3,573	284 191 1,102	869 725 4,675	2.5 3.7 5.9	2.1 2.7 5.4	Mansfield Matlock	5,165 475	1,490 182	6,655 657	6.3 2.0	5.4 1.6	
lderdale Imbridae	2,836	1,020	3,856	2.5 7.4	2.2	Melton Mowbray Middlesbrough and Stockton	253 14,221	118 3,728	371 17,949	2.4 9.5	2.1 8.5	
melford nterbury	114 2,055	41 639	155 2,694	4.4	5.4 3.6	Mildenhall Milton Keynes	323 2,113	138 832	461 2,945	3.4 2.3	2.8 2.0	
risle ard	1,660 216	534 87	2,194 303	4.2 3.2	3.6 2.6	Minehead Morpeth and Ashington	385 3,123	120 896	505 4,019	7.1 8.0	5.3 7.1	
eltenham esterfield	1,803 3,778	609 1,075	2,412 4,853	3.3 7.8	2.6 6.8	Nelson and Colne Newark	1,062 744	304 247	1,366 991	4.4 4.4	3.8 3.8	
ichester ippenham iderford	1,586 465 698	523 221 332	2,109 686 1,030	2.6 2.5 5.5	2.1 1.9 4.1	Newbury Newquay	517 535	157 188	674 723	1.3 7.2	1.1 5.5	
rencester	294	117	411	1.8	1.4	Newton Abbot Northallerton and Thirsk	796 389	323 219	1,119 608	4.4 2.4	3.4 1.8	
icton Ichester	1,293 3,242 8,874	377 1,297 2,959	1,670 4,539	8.5 3.6 5.0	6.2 2.9	Northampton Norwich	3,217 5,420	1,206 1,868	4,423 7,288	3.2 4.7	3.0 4.1	
ventry awley	8,874 2,517	2,959 868	11,833 3,385	5.0 1.5	4.4 1.2	Nottingham Okehampton	14,719 264	4,548 104	19,267 368	5.7 4.7	5.1 3.6	
ewe omer	2,884 678	967 231	3,851 909	4.5 5.4	3.9 4.0	Oswestry Oxford	558 3,007	238 1,091	796 4,098	5.2 2.0	4.2 1.7	
rlington rtmouth rby	2,331 107 5,713	648 28 1,747	2,979 135 7,460	6.9 4.5 5.2	6.3 3.2 4.6	Paignton and Totnes Penrith	1,287 147	460 75	1,747 222	7.0 1.8	5.4 1.3	
vizes	280	124	404	2.6	1.8	Penwith and Isles of Scilly Peterborough	1,432 2,528	548 904	1,980 3,432	8.7 3.6	6.8 3.2	
s incaster inchester and Weymouth	363 7,763	191 2,164	554 9,927	3.3 9.0	2.6 8.1	Pickering Plymouth	149 6,441	68 2,230	217 8,671	2.9 6.6	2,1 5.4	
ver .	1,322 1,726	392 456	1,714 2,182	4.0 7.2	3.0 5.8	Poole Portsmouth	1,797 6,914	570 2,208	2,367 9,122	2.8 4.5	2.3 3.7	
dey and Sandwell stbourne	9,528 1,725	3,125 570	12,653 2,295	5.7 4.4	5.1 3.4	Preston Reading	4,324 3,624	1,358 1,152	5,682 4,776	3.6 1.9	3.2 1.6	
esham eter kenham	400 3,245 344	182 1,171 130	582 4,416 474	2.5 3.9 4.6	2.0 3.2 3.5	Redruth and Camborne Retford	1,120 619	338 275	1,458 894	8.4 6.1	5.6 5.4	
mouth	344 875	130 245	474	4.6 10.1	7.9	Richmond Rochdale	215 3,310	162 950	377 4,260	4.1 7.0	2.1 5.9	
lkestone insborough pucester	1,932 700	489 210	2,421 910	6.9 7.1	5.9 6.0	Rugby Salisbury	857 823	313 282	1,170 1,105	2.9 2.4	2.4 1.7	
ole and Selby	2,213 1,400	768 559	2,981 1,959	4.2 6.6	3.6 5.4	Scarborough Scunthorpe	1,600 2,633	491 873	2,091 3,506	6.3 5.8	5.1 5.2	
antham imsby	663 4,756	304 1,393	967 6,149	3.9 8.1	3.4 7.4	Settle Shaftesbury	103 437	49 164	152 601	2.8 3.0	2.1 2.1	
Yarmouth ildford and Aldershot Itwhistle	2,323 2,444	730 856	3,053 3,300	8.0 1.5 6.7	7.2 1.2	Sheffield and Rotherham	18,682	5,481 496	24,163 1,912	7.8 3.3	6.9 2.7	
rlow	118 2,113	63 897	181 3,010	6.7 2.5	4.9 2.1	Shrewsbury Skegness and Mablethorpe Sleaford	637 252	195 126	832 378	4.8 2.7	3.6 1.9	
rrogate and Ripon Itlepool rwich	1,198 3,205	498 845	1,696 4,050	2.6 11.9	2.1 10.7	Slough and Woking South Molton	15,160 102	5,696 43	20,856 145	3.0 3.9	2.6 3.1	
Istings	425 2,961	111 735	536 3,696	9.5 7.5	6.9 6.2	Southampton and Wincheste Southend	6,619 10,013	2,025 3,427	8,644 13,440	3.1 6.2	2.6 5.1	
werhill and Sudbury wes and Leyburn liston	821 40	373 30	1,194 70	3.8 2.5	3.3 1.4	Spalding and Holbeach St Austell	432 949	201 332	633 1,281	2.5 5.6	2.0 4.3	
eston Breford Bxham	475 1,313	203 550	678 1,863	10.0 3.8	6.7 3.0	Stafford	1,455	526	1,981	3.3	2.9	
	325	108	433	3.3	2.5							

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at September 10 1998

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics .22

Per cent employee jobs and claimants

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at September 10 1998 Male Female All Rate +

Travel-to-Work Are	Male	Female	All	Rate #	and the second second		Male	Female	All	Rate #	-		Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	the set for any or any of the set				Per cent employee jobs and	jobs and				-	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	jobs and
Stamford Stevenage Stoke Stroud Sunderland and Durham	401 2,681 6,442 764 10,682	183 1,001 2,159 324 2,797	584 3,682 8,601 1,088 13,479	2.3 2.4 4.6 3.3 7.7	1.8 2.1 4.1 2.5 7.1	SCOTLAND Aberdeen Annan Ayr Badenoch	3,010 314 2,001 169	1,011 136 705 57	4,021 450 2,706 226	2.1 4.8 6.2	1.9 4.0 5.4	NORTH EAST Cleveland (former county) Hartlepool Hiddlesborough Recar and Cleveland	3,205 5,102 3,901 5,034	845 1,295 968 1,391	4,050 6,397 4,869 6,425	11.9 11.1 9.7 8.4	10.7 10.1 8.6 7.5
Swindon Taunton Telford and Bridgnorth Thanet Thetford	2,392 1,282 2,478 3,198 481	938 409 883 864 227	3,330 1,691 3,361 4,062 708	2.6 3.7 3.8 10.9 3.2	2.3 2.9 3.3 9.1 2.6	Banff Berwickshire Brechin and Montrose Campbeltown Crieff	218 195 695 299	93 97 300 72 74	311 292 995 371	5.0 1.9 5.6 7.2 11.0	4.3 1.6 4.6 5.6 7.8	Sockton-on-Trees Durham (formes: county) Darlington	2,324 9,318	645 2,731	2,969 12,049	6.9 7.4	6.3 6.4
Tiverton Torquay Trowbridge and Warminster Truro Tunbridge Wells	397 1,492 913 1,016 1,551	183 401 389 352 533	580 1,893 1,302 1,368 2,084	3.8 7.3 2.6 5.3 2.2	2.9 5.8 2.2 4.3 1.7	Dingwall Dufftown Dumbarton Dumfries	181 675 82 1,868 1,498	185 29 533 547	255 860 111 2,401 2,045	4.6 7.1 3.2 9.2 6.5	3.7 6.0 2.3 7.5 5.5 7.4	rester-le-Stroßt Derwentside Duńam Easington Sedgefield Taesdale	1,026 1,668 1,360 1,800 1,590 326	275 451 512 455 527 111	1,301 2,119 1,872 2,255 2,117 437	11.8 9.4 4.7 9.3 5.7 6.2	9.4 8.1 4.4 8.6 5.1 4.3
Tyneside Wadebridge and Bodmin Wakefield Warrington Warwick	25,325 503 6,068 5,449 1,785	6,753 188 1,922 1,724 648	32,078 691 7,990 7,173 2,433	7.8 4.8 6.7 4.8 , 2.5	7.1 3.5 5.9 4.4 2.1	Dundee Dunfermline Dunoon and Rothesay East Ayrshire Edinburgh	5,596 3,044 497 3,323 12,350	1,824 932 152 1,044 3,642	7,420 3,976 649 4,367 15,992	8.2 7.9 9.4 10.7 4.2	6.9 6.6 9.1	Wear Valley Northumber3st.cl Anwick Bervick-upon-Tweed	1,548 5,379 505 347 1,617	400 1,821 207 138 557	1,948 7,200 712 485 2,174	8.8 7.0 7.5 4.5 9.2	7.1 5.8 5.4 3.5 8.4
Wellingborough Wells Weston-super-Mare Whitby Whitehaven	1,339 772 1,057 369 1,750	509 346 337 131 503	1,848 1,118 1,394 500 2,253	3.9 4.1 4.4 7.3 7.4	3.3 3.2 3.4 6.0 6.7	Elgin and Forres Falkirk Forfar Fraserburgh Galasheils and Peebles	741 3,012 628 191 544	301 978 288 89 178	1,042 3,990 916 280 722	4.9 7.5 6.3 2.6 3.5	3.8 3.7 6.5 4.9 2.1	Byth Valley Castle Morpera Tynedale Wansbeck Tyne and Workt	675 647 1,588 29,349	237 249 433 7,495	912 896 2,021 36,844	4.4 4.5 11.5 7.7	3.7 3.4 10.3 7.1
Wigan and St Helens Windermere Wirral and Chester Wisbech Wolverhampton and Walsall	8,029 85 10,180 1,115 11,839	2,401 38 3,078 445 3,846	10,430 123 13,258 1,560 15,685	7.0 1.3 6.6 6.0 7.4	6.1 1.1 5.7 5.5 6.4	Girvan Glasgow Greenock Hawick Huntly	297 34,194 1,771 402 110	83 9,731 495 129 44	380 43,925 2,266 531 154	14.3 7.5 6.5 6.6	2.9 12.3 6.9 6.0 5.5 4.7	Gateshead Newcastle uppen Tyne North Tynesista South Tynesista Sunderland	4,292 7,947 4,808 4,807 7,495	1,100 2,056 1,268 1,243 1,828	5,392 10,003 6,076 6,050 9,323	6.4 6.1 8.9 12.3 8.4	5.8 5.7 8.4 11.1 7.7
Woodbridge Worcester Workington Worksop Worthing	537 1,664 1,841 1,279 1,263	153 613 501 372 382	690 2,277 2,342 1,651 1,645	3.9 3.2 9.1 6.6 2.7	3.4 2.8 7.5 5.8 2.3	Inverness Islay and Mull Keith and Buckie Kelso and Jedburgh Kirkcaldv	1,467 169 258 148	510 55 108 58	1,977 224 366 206	5.7 4.7 9.4 5.5 3.4 8.7	4.0 6.7 4.1 2.8	NORTH WEET (GOR) Cheshire (for over county) Halton Warrington	3,018 2,297	910 766	3,928 3,063	7.6 3.2	7.1 3.0
Yeovil York WALES	904 2,406	351 809	1,255 3,215	3.0 3.2	2.4 2.7	Kirkcudbright Lewis and Harris Lochaber Lochgilphead	4,381 210 616 263 108	1,486 86 169 55 36	5,867 296 785 318 144	5.9 9.9 3.9 4.5	7.7 5.0 8.2 3.3 3.2	Rest of Cheschire Chester Congleton Crewe and Kantwich Elesmere Poin and Neston	7,228 1,428 806 1,462 1,181 1,078	2,371 433 276 516 399 346	9,599 1,861 1,082 1,978 1,580 1,424	3.5 3.2 3.4 5.3 4.3 2.0	3.0 2.7 2.9 4.8 3.9 1.7
Aberystwyth Bangor and Carnarfon Betws-y-Coed Brecon Bridgend	508 2,126 155 201 2,286	222 624 57 110 758	730 2,750 212 311 3,044	5.8 9.3 7.3 3.4 5.9	3.9 6.9 5.7 2.6 5.3	Motherwell and Lanark Newton Stewart North Ayrshire Oban Orkney Islands	7,207 248 3,442 231 215	2,039 68 1,237 50 64	9,246 316 4,679 281 279	8.6 12.5 10.2 4.4 3.7	7.6 10.5 9.2 3.1 2.8	Macclesfield Vale Royal Cumbria Alerdale Barrow-In-Fumess	1,273 7,935 1,910 1,673	401 2,354 549 405	1,674 10,289 2,459 2,078	4.4 5.3 7.6 8.2	3.8 4.5 6.3 7.5
Cardiff Cardigan Carmarthen Colwyn and Conwy Cwmbran and Monmouth	9,104 327 707 1,345 1,706	2,583 126 244 366 549	11,687 453 951 1,711 2,255	5.6 7.1 3.1 6.3 4.4	5.0 4.9 2.6 4.9 3.9	Perth Peterhead Pitlochry Shetland Isles Skye and Ullapool	1,091 265 55 212 313	361 110 22 76 111	1,452 375 77 288 424	4.3 2.8 2.6 2.5 6.6	3.4 2.2 2.1 1.9 5.6	Carlisle Copeland Eden South Lakeland Greater Manshester	1,542 1,836 246 728 45,283	474 521 134 271 12,935	2,016 2,357 380 999 58,218	4.2 7.6 2.2 2.5 5.3	3.6 6.9 1.7 2.0 4.6
Dolgellau and Barmouth Fishguard and St David's Flint Haverfordwest Holyhead	238 186 1,748 1,280 559	67 56 569 451 168	305 242 2,317 1,731 727	9.3 7.4 4.1 10.0	6.7 5.5 3.7 7.3	St. Andrews Stirling Stranraer Sutherland	508 2,464 466 321	216 788 150 118	724 3,252 616 439	4.7 6.5 8.4 10.2	4.1 5.9 7.1 8.6	Bolton Bury Manchester Oldham Rochdale Saltade	3,986 1,899 13,634 3,726 4,207	1,165 666 3,697 1,003 1,167	5,151 2,565 17,331 4,729 5,374	3.9 4.4 6.5 6.1 7.1	3.4 3.6 6.1 5.4 6.0
Knighton and Radnor Lampeter Llandeilo Llandrindod Wells	84 377 157 265	33 105 57 100	117 482 214 365	13.2 5.2 8.5 7.7 5.5	9.9 3.8 5.8 6.3 4.1	Thurso Uists and Barra Wick NORTHERN IRELAND	329 185 386	78 40 90	407 225 476	7.4 10.8 11.2	6.2 8.9 9.5	Stockport Tameside Trafford Wgan	3,876 3,182 3,162 2,722 4,889	1,002 961 949 786 1,539	4,878 4,143 4,111 3,508 6,428	4.6 3.7 5.7 3.2 6.5	4.2 3.2 4.9 2.8 5.7
Llanelli Llangefni and Amlwch Machynlleth Merthyr Neath and Port Talbot	1,372 811 187 1,497 2,000	440 276 70 390 655	1,812 1,087 257 1,887 2,655	8.1 12.4 9.0 9.4 6.4	6.6 9.3 6.7 8.3 5.4	Ballymena Belfast Coleraine Craigavon Derry	1,623 20,652 2,567 3,101 5,823	653 6,467 789 1,181 1,436	2,276 27,119 3,356 4,282 7,259	7.6 7.6 10.6 7.4 14.0	6.1 6.5 8.8 6.2 11.9	Lancashire (former county) Backburn with Darwen Blackpool Rest of Lancashire Burnley) 2,814 2,519 14,295 1,111	759 608 4,529 355	3,573 3,127 18,824 1,466	6.0 5.4 4.2 3.9	5.5 4.5 3.6 3.4
Newport Newtown Pembroke and Tenby Pontypridd and Aberdare Portmadoc and Ffestiniog Pwilheli	3,569 169 784 4,515 349	1,090 68 251 1,304 118	4,659 237 1,035 5,819 467	6.1 2.2 9.2 8.1 9.4	5.6 1.7 6.7 6.9 6.8	Dungannon Enniskillen Mid-Ulster Newry Omagh	1,365 1,976 1,505 2,909 1,542	464 628 499 771 503	1,829 2,604 2,004 3,680 2,045	11.1 12.1 9.9 13.2 11.8	8.9 9.5 8.0 10.7 9.4	Chorléy Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle Preston Pebble V. II.	970 384 1,011 2,522 1,109 2,493	367 123 295 823 317 653	1,337 507 1,306 3,345 1,426 3,146	4.3 1.4 4.2 7.0 4.4 3.8	3.5 1.2 3.5 5.8
Pwilnell Rhyl and Denbigh Rhymney and Abergavenny Ruthin and Bala Swansea Welshpool	260 1,518 3,988 219 5,209 240	95 415 1,153 83 1,563	355 1,933 5,141 302 6,772	8.9 6.9 9.1 3.0 6.9	6.5 5.6 8.2 2.4 6.0	Strabane	1,455	335	1,790	16.4	13.4	Hibble Valley Possendale South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	249 668 766 2,036 976	100 234 290 687 285	349 902 1,056 2,723 1,261	1.6 3.9 2.9 6.5 4.5	3.8 3.5 1.3 3.3 2.5 5.3 3.8
Wrexham	240 1,853	118 610	358 2,463	4.5	3.3 4.2			Labour M	arket Statieti	ics Helpline: 0	171 533 609	MERSEYSIDE Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool	40,522 5,170	11,557 1,385	52,079 6,555	10.3 13.8	9.2 12.4
# Claimant count rates ar	e calculated	as a percent	age of the es	stimated total v	vorkforce iobs	on of the TTWAs is available f (the sum of employee jobs, self All the TTWA rates shown ar	-employment	nal and local	labour mark	ernment-suppo	ranch	Setton St Helens Wiral	17,397 6,517 3,867 7,571	4,919 1,906 1,101 2,246	22,316 8,423 4,968 9,817	11.1 8.9 8.8 9.4	10.1 7.7 7.7 8.1

HIRE AND THE HUMBER

orkshire (former county) 2,175

4,281 9,096 4,478 2,753

rside (former county) ding of Yorkshire n-upon-Hull ast Lincolnshire

North Yorkshire

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 trainee plus claimants, and as a percentage of estimates 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.

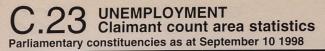
		claimants	claimants					claimants	claimants
845	4,050	11.9	10.7	South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham	31,125 4,955 7,222 6,038	8,819 1,315 1,991 1,696	39,944 6,270 9,213 7,734	8.3 8.8 8.8 9.4	7.3 7.2 7.9 8.0
1,295 968 1,391	6,397 4,869 6,425	11.1 9.7 8.4	10.1 8.6 7.5	Sheffield West Yorkshire Bradford	12,910 41,392 10,832	3,817 12,575 3,270	16,727 53,967 14,102	7.6 6.0 7.2	6.8 5.3 6.4
645	2,969	6.9	6.3	Calderdale Kirklees Leeds	3,573 6,711 14,344	1,102 2,164 4,169	4,675 8,875 18,513	5.9 6.0 5.2	5.4 5.1 4.6
2,731 275	12,049 1,301	7.4 11.8	6.4 9.4	Wakefield	5,932	1,870	7,802	6.7	5.9
451 512 455	2,119 1,872 2,255	9.4 4.7 9.3	8.1 4.4 8.6	EAST MIDLANDS Derbyshire (former county)					
527 111	2,117 437	5.7 6.2	5.1 4.3	Derby	4,778	1,354	6,132	5.9	5.3
400 1,821	1,948 7,200	8.8 7.0	7.1 5.8	Rest of Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover	9,945 1,262 1,321	3,219 466 363	13,164 1,728 1,684	5.2 3.7 10.4	4.4 3.3 8.0
207 138	712 485	7.5 4.5	5.4 3.5	Chesterfield Derbyshire Dales	2,273 495	640 191	2,913 686	6.6 2.1	6.2 1.7
557 237 249	2,174 912 896	9.2 4.4 4.5	8.4 3.7 3.4	Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire	1,376 929 1,509	475 316 486	1,851 1,245 1,995	5.0 4.1 8.2	4.5 3.0 6.4
433 7,495	2,021	11.5	10.3	South Derbyshire	780	282	1,062	4.9	4.2
1,100 2,056	36,844 5,392 10,003	7.7 6.4 6.1	7.1 5.8 5.7	Leicestershire (former count Leicester Rutland	6,504 121	2,142	8,646 178	5.3 1.6	5.0 1.1
1,268 1,243 1,828	6,076 6,050 9,323	8.9 12.3 8.4	8.4 11.1 7.7	Rest of Leicestershire	4,688	2,108	6,796	3.0	2.6 2.5
1,020	9,020	0.4	7.7	Blaby Charnwood Harborough	615 1,511 326	263 707 163	878 2,218 489	3.0 3.9 2.0	3.2 1.6
910	3,928	7.6	7.1	Hinckley and Bosworth Melton North West Leicestershire	656 273 809	327 124 320	983 397 1,129	2.4 2.5 2.8	2.2 2.1 2.6
766	3,063	3.2	3.0	Oadby and Wigston	498	204	702	3.6	3.1
2,371 433 276	9,599 1,861 1,082	3.5 3.2 3.4	3.0 2.7 2.9	Lincolnshire Boston East Lindsey	7,189 470 1,377	2,743 211 533	9,932 681 1,910	4.3 3.1 5.2	3.6 2.7 3.9
516 399	1,978 1,580	5.3 4.3	4.8 3.9	Lincoln North Kesteven	2,177 631	577 312	2,754 943	5.2 3.6	4.9 2.5
346 401	1,424 1,674	2.0 4.4	1.7 3.8	South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey	464 999 1,071	217 462 431	681 1,461 1,502	2.6 3.4 6.1	2.1 3.0 5.1
2,354 549	10,289 2,459	5.3 7.6	4.5 6.3	Northamptonshire	6,294	2,385	8,679	3.3	3.0
405 474 521	2,078 2,016 2,357	8.2 4.2 7.6	7.5 3.6 6.9	Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire	747 405 541	228 209 242	975 614 783	3.5 2.4 3.8	3.3 2.0 3.2
134 271	380 999	2.2 2.5	1.7 2.0	Kettering Northampton	753 2,673	328 922	1,081 3,595	3.5 3.4	3.1 3.2
12,935 1,165	58,218 5,151	5.3 3.9	4.6 3.4	South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	341 834	173 283	514 1,117	2.5 3.7	2.1 3.2
666 3,697 1,003	2,565 17,331 4,729	4.4 6.5 6.1	3.6 6.1 5.4	Nottinghamshire (former cou Nottingham	nty) 8,922	2,417	11,339	5.8	5.5
1,167 1,002	5,374 4,878	7.1 4.6	6.0 4.2	Rest of Nottinghamshire Ashfield	11,136 2,096	3,731 586	14,867 2,682	5.9 6.3	5.0 5.5
961 949 786	4,143 4,111 3,508	3.7 5.7 3.2	3.2 4.9 2.8	Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling	1,959 1,254 1,521	665 490 588	2,624 1,744 2,109	6.2 5.6 6.3	5.5 4.6 5.2
1,539	6,428	6.5	5.7	Mansfield Newark and Sherwood	1,964 1,361	593 445	2,557 1,806	7.5 5.4	6.3 4.7
759 608	3,573 3,127	6.0 5.4	5.5 4.5	Rushcliffe WEST MIDLANDS	981	364	1,345	4.1	3.3
4,529 355	18,824 1,466	4.2 3.9	3.6 3.4	Herefordshire	1,696	730	2,426	3.9	3.1
367 123	1,337 507 1,306	4.3 1.4	3.5 1.2	Shropshire (former county) Telford and Wrekin	2,012	673	2,685	3.7	3.3
295 823 317	3,345 1,426	4.2 7.0 4.4	3.5 5.8 3.8	Rest of Shropshire Bridgnorth	2,731 436	1,041 196	3,772 632	3.8 4.1	3.0 3.2
653 100 234	3,146 349 902	3.8 1.6 3.9	3.5 1.3 3.3	North Shropshire Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham	467 468 975	178 198	645 666 1.318	3.6 5.0	2.5 4.3 2.9
290 687	1,056 2,723	2.9 6.5	2.5 5.3	South Shropshire	385	343 126	511	3.3 4.5	2.9
285	1,261	4.5	3.8	Staffordshire (former county Stoke-on-Trent) 4,385	1,357	5,742	4.9	4.5
11,557	52,079	10.3	9.2	Rest of Staffordshire Cannock Chase	8,787 1,199	3,427 424	12,214 1,623	4.1 5.6	3.5 4.7
1,385 4,919 1,906	6,555 22,316 8,423	13.8 11.1 8.9	12.4 10.1 7.7	East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,439 804 1,319	510 358 493	1,949 1,162 1,812	4.0 3.3 4.3	3.7 2.7 3.6
1,101 2,246	4,968 9,817	8.8 9.4	7.7 8.1	South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands	1,044 1,202	452 472	1,496 1,674	5.9 2.5	4.4 2.2
				Tamworth	830 950	328 390	1,158 1,340	4.2 5.2	3.4 4.9
1,660 2,520	5,941 11,616	5.6 9.2	4.8 8.6	Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth	5,013 560 1,534	1,913 235 590	6,926 795 2,124	3.2 3.1 6.2	2.7 2.6 5.0
1,272 924	5,750 3,677	8.5 5.7	7.7 5.1	Rugby Stratford-on-Avon	895 747	331 308	1,226 1,055	2.8 2.3	2.3 1.8
694	2,869	3.4	3.0	Warwick West Midlands	1,277 62,485	449 19,775	1,726 82.260	2.7 6.9	2.4 6.3
2,295	7,929	3.9	3.0	Birmingham Coventry	29,695 6,379	9,129 1,926	38,824 8,305	7.8 5.9	7.2 5.4
139 332 444	498 979 1,483	2.5 2.9 2.7	1.7 2.2 2.2	Dudley Sandwell Solihull	5,169 7,199 2,534	1,759 2,296 926	6,928 9,495 3,460	5.7 7.0 3.7	5.1 6.6 3.2
199 157	473 546	3.8 2.7	2.0 2.0	Walsall Wolverhampton	5,655 5,854	1,855 1,884	7,510 7,738	6.8 7.8	6.1 7.0
613 411	2,552 1,398	6.5 6.5	5.4 5.1						

CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics C.22

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at September 10 1998

Alexandra and a start of the	Male	Female	All	Rate +		and the second second second	Vale	Female	All	Rate +			Male	Female	All	Rate +		18 A	Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants						Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	e workford jobs and
Worcestershire Bromsgrove Malvern Hills Redditch Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest EASTERN	5,803 930 648 1,151 1,185 794 1,095	2,385 399 234 474 386 383 509	8,188 1,329 882 1,625 1,571 1,177 1,604	3.7 3.8 3.7 4.5 3.6 2.6 4.3	3.2 3.2 3.0 4.1 3.2 2.1 3.7	SOUTH EAST (GOR) Berkshire (former county) Bracknell Forest Reading Slough West Berkshire Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	664 1,596 1,810 669 913 488	189 460 553 205 291 203	853 2,056 2,363 874 1,204 691	1.7 1.5 2.4 22 3.3 2.9 1.3 1.1 1.5 1.6	Devon (former cou Pymouth Torbay Rest of Devon East Devon Eveler Ind Devon	inty)	5,470 2,545 8,077 962 1,769 639 1,234	1,823 722 3,052 330 614 286 418	7,293 3,267 11,129 1,292 2,383 925 1,652	7.1 7.3 4.4 3.6 3.4 4.4 4.4	6.2 5.7 3.5 2.6 3.1	NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim Ards Armagh Ballymena Ballymoney Balbridge	44,518 771 1,309 1,259 1,094 672 495	13,726 306 440 503 458 184 206	58,244 1,077 1,749 1,762 1,552 856 701	9.0 5.3 8.8 10.3 6.5 10.4 7.2	7.6 4.6 7.5 8.4 5.2 8.4 5.8 6.3
Bedfordshire (former cour Luton	nty) 3,424	1,095	4,519	6.0	5.4	Buckinghamshire (former co Milton Keynes	unty) 1,773	690	2,463	2.4 2.4	North Devon South Hams Teignbridge		794 1,294 937	353 523 356	1,652 1,147 1,817 1,293	4.4 5.2 7.4	3.3 3.8 3.1 4.0 5.7	Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine	10,559 717 856 1,526	2,740 285 285 533	13,299 1,002 1,141 2,059	7.3 12.2 5.1 9.7	10.6 4.4 8.2
Rest of Bedfordshire Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	3,462 613 1,940 909	1,467 336 722 409	4,929 949 2,662 1,318	3.6 2.8 4.3 3.2	3.0 2.1 3.7 2.6	Rest of Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	3,097 1,107 416 318 1,256	1,063 384 157 141 381	4,160 1,491 573 459 1,637	2.1 1.7 2.3 1.9 2.0 1.5 1.7 1.5	Torridge West Devon Dorset (former COU Bournemouth Deole	inty)	448 2,955 1,272	172 840 400	620 3,795 1,672	4.4 5.8 2.8	3.3 4.9 2.4	Cookstown Craigavon Derry Down Dungannon	764 1,542 4,647 1,458 1,350	242 517 1,185 593 467	1,006 2,059 5,832 2,051 1,817	11.6 6.1 13.8 11.5 10.9	9.2 5.2 11.7 9.5 8.8
Cambridgeshire (former c Peterborough	ounty) 2,270	746	3,016	3.6	3.3	East Sussex (former county) Brighton and Hove	6,535	2,390	8,925	2.1 1.7	Rest of Dorsk		3,030 319	1,038 97	4,068 416	3.2 2.6	2.4 2.1	Fermanagh Larne Limavady	1,851 554 1,029	589 185 231	2,440 739 1,260	12.0 8.0 14.2	9.4 6.7 11.9
Rest of Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon South Cambridgeshire	4,824 1,531 518 1,006 1,080 689	1,907 515 214 408 508 262	6,731 2,046 732 1,414 1,588 951	2.9 2.6 4.2 5.1 2.8 1.9	2.5 2.3 3.7 4.7 2.3 1.5	Rest of East Sussex Eastbourne Hastings Lewes Rother Wealden	5,754 1,122 2,129 947 880 676	1,663 344 493 310 254 262	7,417 1,466 2,622 1,257 1,134 938	8.7 7.2 5.6 3.9 4.8 3.8 8.6 7.6 4.3 3.3 5.7 42	Bast Dorset North Dorset Purbeck West Dorset Weymouth and Por Gloucesters	rtland	399 352 294 725 941 5,895	173 131 81 319 237 2,184	572 483 375 1,044 1,178 8,079	2.3 2.7 2.5 2.9 7.1 3.5	1.8 1.7 2.0 2.2 5.3 2.9	Lisburn Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Omagh	2,003 846 574 2,909 1,309 1,255 1,567	621 300 135 771 526 564 505	2,624 1,146 709 3,680 1,835 1,819 2,072	7.6 9.3 18.1 13.2 7.1 9.0 12.0	6.4 7.6 14.3 10.7 6.1 7.9 9.5
Essex (former county) Southend-on-Sea Fhurrock	3,843 2,099	1,096 702	4,939 2,801	8.8 5.7	7.2 4.9	Hampshire (former county) Portsmouth	3,477	1,074	4,551	4.9 40	Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dec		1,402 361 808 1,820	446 141 372 625	1,848 502 1,180 2,445	3.5 1.8 5.3 4.2	3.0 1.4 4.0 3.9	Strabane	1,602	355	1,957	16.9	13.7
Aest of Essex Sasildon Braintree Brentwood Dastle Point Delmsford Dolchester Spring Forest Iarlow Maldon Sochford endring Utilesford	13,315 2,045 1,275 451 1,428 1,520 1,142 1,056 1,919 322	5,145 835 554 176 330 579 584 444 424 225 271 564 159	18,460 2,880 1,829 627 1,201 2,007 2,104 1,586 1,480 808 974 2,483 481	4.1 4.4 4.2 2.4 6.9 3.2 3.2 4.8 3.8 5.0 5.0 7.7 1.9	3.3 3.8 3.4 1.9 5.1 2.7 3.3 3.4 3.7 3.8 5.6 1.4	Southampton Rest of Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart Havant Havant New Forest Rushmoor Test Valley Winchester	4,248 8,745 855 664 721 517 985 252 1,689 1,217 560 660 625	1,178 3,009 337 228 255 211 344 89 488 406 192 232 227	11,754 1,192 892 976 728 1,329 341 2,177 1,623 752 892 852	4.8 40 4.8 42 2.4 20 1.8 16 2.1.8 16 2.1.8 16 6.7 16 1.8 16 1.9 16 1.9 16 1.9 16 1.9 16	Swindon	ounty)	1,820 893 611 5,046 984 1,199 1,227 1,203 433 2,004 2,922	625 369 231 1,850 440 423 473 361 153 721 1,275	2,445 1,262 842 6,896 1,424 1,622 1,700 1,564 586 2,725 4,197	4.2 3.2 3.1 3.9 4.1 4.7 3.1 3.5 6.5 2.6 2.6	4.0 3.9 2.4 2.1 3.1 3.8 2.5 2.7 4.8 2.4 2.4 1.9						
tertfordshire broxbourne broxbourne lactst Hertfordshire lertsmere lorth Hertfordshire it Albans tevenage hree Rivers Vatford élwyn Hatfield	7,511 791 934 626 629 929 630 902 583 877 610	2,776 313 346 283 227 321 233 325 213 286 229	10,287 1,104 1,280 909 856 1,250 863 1,227 796 1,163 839	2.3 3.7 2.1 1.8 2.2 2.7 1.7 3.1 3.4 2.3 1.6	2.0 3.1 1.8 2.3 1.4 2.8 2.4 2.4 2.1 1.4	Isle of Wight Kent (former county) Medway Rest of Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dorver Gravesham	2,511 3,702 18,383 1,157 1,898 1,045 1,903 1,657	775 1,299 5,798 390 595 398 514 557	3,286 5,001 24,181 1,547 2,493 1,443 2,417 2,214	7.2 6.1 6.6 5.5 4.8 4.0 3.8 3.1 4.7 3.8 4.3 3.6 6.3 5.1 7.8 6.5	Rest of Wills are kennet North Willshine Salisbury West Willshine WALES Beenau Gwont Bridgend Gaerphilly Cardiff Cardiff		476 732 795 919 1,840 2,235 3,095 6,249	489 734 953 1,700 885	2,329 2,969 4,048 7,949 3,522	2.6 2.6 2.4 2.7 11.5 6.2 8.4 5.0 5.7	1.8 1.9 1.7 2.3 10.8 5.6 7.7 4.6 4.7						
orfolk reckland roadland reat Yarmouth ing's Lynn and West Norfo orth Norfolk orwich outh Norfolk	11,246 1,133 984 2,230 Ik 1,607 1,056 3,308 928	4,071 488 417 693 664 365 1,006 438	15,317 1,621 1,401 2,923 2,271 1,421 4,314 1,366	5.1 4.5 8.0 4.8 4.9 4.7 4.5	4.3 3.7 3.6 7.2 3.9 3.6 4.4 3.5	Maidstone Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Oxfordshire Cherwell	1,310 814 1,936 1,831 3,198 816 818 3,823 694	478 322 478 633 864 306 263 1,379 253	1,788 1,136 2,414 2,464 4,062 1,122 1,081 5,202 947	2.7 2.3 3.1 2.3 6.9 5.8 6.2 5.2 10.9 9.1 2.3 2.0 2.5 1.9 1.9 1.6 1.8 1.5	Ceredigion Conwy Denbighshire Hintshire Swynedd Se of Anglessay Herthyr Tydf: Monmouthshina Neath Port Tisbot Newport		2,637 1,016 1,889 1,380 2,713 1,717 1,369 1,040 2,406 2,893	885 390 537 389 602 833 558 348 415 796 813	3,322 1,406 2,426 1,769 2,451 3,546 2,275 1,717 1,455 3,202 3,706	5.7 6.4 6.9 5.3 4.3 8.8 12.9 9.0 4.8 7.0 6.3	4.7 4.3 5.4 4.4 3.9 6.4 9.7 7.9 4.1 5.8						
uffolk abergh orest Heath swich id Suffolk t Edmundsbury Uffolk Coastal /aveney	8,235 764 457 2,250 611 826 1,026 2,301	2,997 320 179 669 293 386 355 795	11,232 1,084 636 2,919 904 1,212 1,381 3,096	4.2 3.8 2.8 4.7 3.2 2.6 3.4 7.6	3.6 3.4 2.3 4.3 2.6 2.2 2.9 7.1	Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire Surrey Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley	1,722 586 465 356 4,821 577 368 661 271	575 242 166 143 1,746 228 124 222 120	2,297 828 631 499 6,567 805 492 883 391	2.6 2.3 1.8 1.4 1.3 1.1 1.6 1.1 1.5 1.2 1.7 1.4 2.1 1.7 1.5 1.2 1.0 0.8	Pembrokeshira Ponys Rhondda, Cython, T Swansea The Vale of Glarmor Orfaen Wrexham		2,338 1,302 4,515 4,297 1,815 1,558 1,746	781 533 1,304 1,265 585 468 566	3,119 1,835 5,819 5,562 2,400 2,026 2,312	9.5 4.2 8.1 6.6 6.2 4.7 4.6	7.0 3.1 6.9 5.8 5.1 4.1 4.1						
reater London arking and Dagenham arnet exley trent roomley amden ty of London ty of Westminster roydon aling nfield reenwich	165,105 2,880 4,530 2,848 7,560 3,571 5,927 60 4,257 6,020 5,789 5,537 6,393	61,958 1,001 1,921 1,121 2,762 1,310 2,504 41 1,782 2,141 2,138 2,009 2,372	227,063 3,881 6,451 3,969 10,322 4,881 8,431 101 6,039 8,161 7,927 7,546 8,765	6.2 7.2 6.2 6.6 10.3 5.4 4.0 0.0 1.2 6.3 7.2 8.3	5.5 6.5 4.8 5.3 8.6 4.5 3.7 0.0 1.1 5.4 6.1 7.0	Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley	580 344 528 258 332 492 410 4,852 437 979 736 809 736	197 131 189 98 128 187 122 1,601 168 305 261 266	777 475 717 356 679 532 6,453 6,65 1,284 997 1,075	1.6 1.3 1.2 1.1 1.8 1.6 0.8 0.7 1.8 1.4 1.3 1.1 2.1 1.8 3.5 2.7 2.1 1.6 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.4	Aerdeen, City of Aerdeenshire Arguland Bute Gackmannanshire Dundee, City of East Dunbartonshir East Dunbartonshir East Lothan East Renfrewshire Einburgh, City of Diena Siar (Wester Birdy Wester	re	2,431 1,480 1,873 1,787 1,155 2,736 4,549 3,323 1,445 1,090 985 7,876 801	764 650 822 516 365 987 1,352 1,044 450 327 378 2,373 209	3,195 2,130 2,695 2,303 1,520 3,723 5,901 4,367 1,895 1,417 1,363 10,249 1,010	2.0 2.6 7.5 6.9 10.8 6.7 8.1 10.7 7.5 6.1 8.3 3.7 10.1	$\begin{array}{c} 1.9\\ 2.1\\ 5.8\\ 4.9\\ 9.9\\ 5.6\\ 7.7\\ 9.1\\ 6.4\\ 4.9\\ 6.5\\ 3.4\\ 8.3\end{array}$						
ackney ammersmith and Fulham aringey arrow avering llingdon punslow ington ansington and Chelsea	6,393 9,664 4,494 9,185 2,633 2,492 2,520 3,067 7,138 2,954	2,372 3,585 1,814 3,215 1,187 925 981 1,188 2,901 1,444	13,249 6,308 12,400 3,820 3,417 3,501 4,255 10,039	13.3 15.3 7.2 18.9 6.2 5.0 2.5 3.7 7.5	11.6 13.6 6.1 15.8 5.1 4.0 2.2 3.3 6.7 2.5	Horsham Mid Sussex Worthing SOUTH WEST Avon (former county) Bath and North East Somerset Bristol North Compared	7,465	196 185 220 727 2,432	702 715 1,075 2,446 9,897	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	avirk rie Glasgow, City of Highland Nerclyde Midlothian Moray North Ayrshire North Lanarkshire		3,012 7,925 19,920 3,923 1,771 947 1,081 3,442 7,899	978 2,641 5,171 1,204 495 267 438 1,237 2,427	3,990 10,566 25,091 5,127 2,266 1,214 1,519 4,679 10,326	7.5 8.0 7.4 5.9 6.5 5.6 4.8 10.2 9.4	6.5 7.0 6.9 5.0 6.0 4.6 3.6 9.2 8.5						
Insingtion and Chelsea ngston-upon-Thames ambeth wisham erton what adbridge chmond-upon-Thames puthwark utton wer Hamlets altham Forest	2,954 1,400 9,892 8,249 2,666 8,634 3,887 1,614 8,697 1,736 7,440 5,768	1,444 563 3,832 2,890 1,020 2,706 1,522 690 3,205 677 2,259 2,084	4,398 1,963 13,724 11,139 3,686 11,340 5,409 2,304 11,902 2,413 9,699 7,852	4.1 2.6 12.1 17.5 5.8 16.7 8.2 3.7 8.4 4.2 8.5 13.6	3.5 2.3 10.4 15.0 5.0 14.7 6.7 2.9 7.8 3.3 7.9 10.9	North Somerset South Gloucestershire Caradon Carrick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Restormel	1,566 1,437 8,365 902 1,679 4 1,832 1,077 1,428 1,443	539 556 3,003 410 521 2 630 391 546 503	2,105 1,993 11,368 1,312 2,200 6 2,462 1,468 1,974 1,946	3.5 1.8 6.9 5.0 6.3 4.0 6.2 0.7 9.4 6.3 5.2 7.0 9.0 7.0 6.1 4.6	orkney Islands rethshire and Kinn Renfrewshire soutish Borders soutish Borders South Ayrshire South Ayrshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire Stiffing West Dunbartonshi West Lothian		215 1,715 3,902 1,302 2,298 5,727 1,390 2,827 2,424	64 621 1,162 468 76 788 1,749 468 770 669	279 2,336 5,064 1,770 288 3,086 7,476 1,858 3,597 3,093	3.7 4.5 6.4 4.4 2.5 6.7 7.2 4.9 11.9 5.0	2.8 3.6 5.9 3.6 1.9 5.8 6.2 4.4 11.1 4.6						

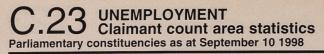
Gaimant count rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employee jobs, claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employee jobs and the claimants only. All the county rates shown are calculated using mid-1997 based denominators.



UNEMPLOYMENT C.23 Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at September 10 1998

ramamentary constituents	Male	Female	All	D'aler area	Male	Female	-		and the second se	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
NORTH EAST		-		MERSEYSIDE		A		1					Cambridgeshire			-
				Merseyside				Lincolnshire Boston and Skee	gness	788 1,113	327 455	1,115	Cambridge Huntingdon	1,392 824	460 403	1,852 1,227
Cleveland (former county) Hartlepool	3,205	845	4,050 4,930	Birkenhead	3,028	751 749	3,779	cansborough	tamford	865	389	1,568 1,254	North East Cambridgeshire	1,180	489	1,669
Middlesbrough Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	3,974 2,256	845 956 653 654	2,909	Bootle Crosby	3,015 1,395	749 450 742	3.764	a ala	astle	2,215 1,017	591 393	2,806 1,410	North West Cambridgeshire Peterborough	830 1,635	298 528	1,128 2,163
Redcar Stockton North	2,773 2,981	787	3,427 3,768	Knowsley North and Sefton East Knowsley South	2,550 3,191	742 857	3,292	outh and Horris	nd The Deepings	653 538	332 256	985 794	South Cambridgeshire South East Cambridgeshire	551 682	217 258	768 940
Stockton South	2,053	604	2,657	Liverpool Garston Liverpool Riverside	2,458 4,614	857 671 1 337	1,845 3,292 4,048 3,129 5,951						Essex			
Durham Bishop Auckland	1,713	498	2,211	Liverpool Walton Liverpool Wavertree	3,644 3,282	671 1,337 1,020 1,008 883 493 507 594 691	5,951 4,664	Northampton®	31.6	992 601	338 304	1,330 905	Basildon Billericay	1,363 978	552 412	1,915 1,390
Darlington	2,202 1,360	598 512	2,800 1,872	Liverpool West Derby Southport	3,399 1,536	883	4,290	Daventry		838	365	1,203	Braintree	1,034 553	429 207	1,463 760
Durham, City of Easington	1,619	404 457	2,023	St Helens North	1,737	493 507	2,029	Northampton	irth uth	1,450 1,283	522 441	1,972 1,724	Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point	871	330	1,201
North Durham North West Durham	1,736 1,642	450	2,193 2,092	St Helens South Wallasey	2,130 2,356	594 691	2,724	Wellingboroug		1,130	415	1,545	Colchester Epping Forest	1,188 953	449 386	1,637 1,339 1,594
Sedgefield	1,370	457	1,827	Wirral South Wirral West	1,036 1,151	361 443	4,290 4,282 2,029 2,244 2,724 3,047 1,397 1,594	Nottinghams	re	1,781	483	2,264	Harlow Harwich	1,143 1,642	449 386 451 462 343 237	2,104
Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,139	421	1,560	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER			1,394	Bassetlaw		1,672 1,044	483 527 417	2,199 1,461	Maldon and East Chelmsford North Essex	821 609	343 237	1,164 846
Blyth Valley Hexham	1,617 753	557 297	2,174 1,050	Humberside (former county)				Broxtowe Gedling		1,218 1,755	496 525	1,714 2,280	Rayleigh Rochford and Southend East	679 2,616	292 742	971 3,358
Wansbeck	1,870	546	2,416	Beverley and Holderness Brigg and Goole	1,361 1,314	562	1,923	Mansfield Newark		1,235 3,689	451 1,026	1,686 4,715	Saffron Walden Southend West	563 1,439	284 425	847 1,864
Tyne and Wear	1 500	437	1,959	Cleethorpes East Yorkshire	1,847 1,357	562 472 653 461 764 356 821 967	1,923 1,786 2,500 1,818 3,754 1,111 3,776 4,330 3,753 2,233	Nottingham E		2,671 2,562	713	3,384	Thurrock	1,803 1,002	573 369	2,376 1,371
Blaydon Gateshead East and Washington West	1,522 1,564 1,782	487 502	2,051 2,284	Great Grimsby	2,990	461 764	1,818 3,754	Nottingham Sea	h	. 981	678 364 468	3,240 1,345	West Chelmsford	1,002	309	1,371
Houghton and Washington East Jarrow	2,097	545	2.642	Haltemprice and Howden Kingston upon Hull East	755 2,955	356 821	1,111 3,776	Sherwood		1,450	468	1,918	Hertfordshire Broxbourne	816	321	1,137
Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	2,382 2,752	673 673	3,055 3,425	Kingston upon Hull North Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	3,363 2,952	801	4,330	WEST MIDL	0S				Hemel Hempstead Hertford and Stortford	747 511	321 256 210	1,137 1,003 721
Newcastle upon Tyne North North Tyneside	1,696 2,223	466 586	2,162 2,809	Scunthorpe	1,714	519	2,233	Herefordshir		1.088	442	1,530	Hertsmere Hitchin and Harpenden	629 595	227 214	856 809
South Shields Sunderland North	2,884 2,369	741 513	3,625 2,882	North Yorkshire Harrogate and Knaresborough	709	288		Leominster		694	317	1,011	North East Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire	555 605	213 243	768 848
Sunderland South Tyne Bridge	2,796 3,334	605	3,401 4,058	Richmond Ryedale	686 619	288 381 232 581 470	997 1,067	shropshire		734	275	1,009	St Albans	485 960	177 352	662 1,312
Tynemouth	1,948	724 543	2,491	Scarborough and Whitby	1,823	581	1,067 851 2,404 1,587	North Shrops	9	935	376	1,311	Stevenage Watford	1,023	342	1,365
NORTH WEST (GOR)				Selby Skipton and Ripon	1,117 600	262	1,587 862	Shrewsbury and Telford	Atcham	975 1,306	343 426	1,318 1,732	Welwyn Hatfield	585	221	806
Cheshire				Vale of York York, City of	537 1,718	258 517	862 795 2,235	Wrekin, The		793	294	1,087	Norfolk Great Yarmouth	2,230	693	2,923
Chester, City of Congleton	1,254 806	350 276	1,604 1,082	South Yorkshire				Staffordshire		1,423	490	1,913	Mid Norfolk North Norfolk	1,005 1,056	382 365	1,387 1,421
Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury	1,356 832	466 291	1,822 1,123	Barnsley Central Barnsley East and Mexborough	2,011 2,063	501 522 471	2,512 2,585 2,020 2,213	Cannock Chase		1,260 697	445 310	1,705 1,007	North West Norfolk Norwich North	1,305 1,578	491 535	1,796 2,113
Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton	1,239 1,966	423 578	1,662 2,544	Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley	1,549 1,734	471	2,020	Newcastle-u South Staffor	r-Lyme	697 970 906	361 389	1,331 1,295	Norwich South South Norfolk	2,220 880	705 414	2,925 1,294
Macclesfield Tatton	674 561	200 210	874 771	Doncaster Central Doncaster North	2,678 2,142	479 755	3,433	Stafford		991 914	343 330	1,334 1,244	South West Norfolk	972	486	1,458
Warrington North Warrington South	1,314 983	418 348	1,732 1,331 2,045	Rother Valley Rotherham	1,676	578 528 599 541	2,720 2,204	Stoke-on-Tread	orlands Central	1,852	517	2,369	Suffolk	745	000	1 1 1 0
Weaver Vale	1,558	487	2,045	Sheffield Attercliffe	2,343 1,820	599 541	2,942 2,361		North South	1,197 1,380	368 492	1,565 1,872	Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	745 833	368 273	1,113 1,106
Cumbria				Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Central	2,651 3,828	628 1,057 366 665 560 569	2,210 3,433 2,720 2,204 2,942 2,361 3,279 4,885 4,885	Stone Tamworth		509 1,073	281 458	790 1,531	Ipswich South Suffolk	1,851 790	556 336 344	2,407 1,126 1,356
Barrow and Furness Carlisle	1,919 1,330	474 398	2,393 1,728	Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Heeley	853 2,275	366 665	1,219 2,940 2,043 2,588	Warwickshi					Suffolk Coastal Waveney	1,012 2,144	739	2.883
Copeland Penrith and The Border	1,836 561	521 260	2,357 821	Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth	1,483 2,019	560 569	2,043	North Warwice of Nuneaton	nire	987 1,179	407 456	1,394 1,635	West Suffolk	860	381	1,241
Westmorland and Lonsdale Workington	482 1,807	202 499	684 2,306	West Yorkshire				Rugby and Kerril Stratford-on-	worth	956 703	358 288	1,314 991	LONDON			
Greater Manchester	.,		_,	Batley and Spen Bradford North	1,369 2,770	398 727	1,767 3,497	Warwick and Low	amington	1,188	404	1,592	Greater London Barking	1,514	537	2,051
Altrincham and Sale West Ashton under Lyne	768 1,524	224 397	992 1,921	Bradford South Bradford West	2,038 3,443	587 1,007	2,625 4,450	West Midlanas	hille	1.005	416	1 441	Battersea	1,989 1,595	788 539	2,777 2,134
Bolton North East Bolton South East	1,572	445	2,017	Calder Valley	1,317	487	1,804	Birningham Eng	baston	1,025 2,389	767	1,441 3,156	Beckenham Bethnal Green and Bow	4,437	1,403	5,840
Bolton West	723	446 274	2,137 997	Colne Valley Dewsbury	1,373 1,338	530 349 312 615	1,903 1,687	Bimingham Fed	ington Green	2,560 1,722	669 557	3,229 2,279	Bexleyheath and Crayford Brent East	916 2,890	389 1,068	1,305 3,958
Bury North Bury South	891 1,008	328 338	1,219 1,346	Elmet Halifax	960 2,256	312 615	1,272 2,871	Birmingham Hod Birmingham Led	ige Hill ywood	2,745 5,895	722 1,694	3,467 7,589	Brent North Brent South	1,368 3,302	579 1,115	1,947 4,417
Cheadle Denton and Reddish	561 1,263	199 392	760 1,655	Hemsworth Huddersfield	1,607 2,333	460 781	2,067 3,114	Birmingham Nor Birmingham Pen	thfield ry Barr	1,739 2,777	525 915	2,264 3,692	Brentford and Isleworth Bromley and Chislehurst	1,567 1,001	679 384	2,246 1,385
Eccles Hazel Grove	1,354 748	375 258	1,729 1,006	Keighley Leeds Central	1,386 3,810	546 942	1,932 4,752	Birmingham Sell Birmingham Spa	y Oak arkbrook and Small He	2,203 5,059	803 1,531	3,006 6,590	Camberwell and Peckham Carshalton and Wallington	3,631 1,046	1,321 355	4,952 1,401
Heywood and Middleton Leigh	1,757 1,358	505 457	2.262	Leeds East Leeds North East	2,575 1,697	705	3,280		dley	1,691 2,607	517	2,208 3,374	Chingford and Woodford Green Chipping Barnet	1,086 1,146	412 487	1,498 1,633
Makerfield Manchester Blackley	1,409 2,532 4,143	445 611	1,815 1,854 3,143	Leeds North West Leeds West	1,196 2,046	388	1,584	Coventry North V Coventry South		1,762 2,010	588	2,350 2,581	Cities of London and Westminster Croydon Central	2,206 2,130	898 726	3,104 2,856
Manchester Central Manchester Gorton	4,143 2,992	1,119 854 727	5.262	Morley and Rothwell Normanton	1,248	546 942 705 555 388 556 412 440 465 299 403	4,752 3,280 2,252 1,584 2,602 1,660 1,558 2,114	Dudley North Dudley South		1,867	517 767 588 571 574 475	2,441	Croydon North	2,986 904	1,117	4,103
Manchester Withington Oldham East and Saddleworth	2,352 2,187 1,495	727	3,846 2,914	Pontefract and Castleford	1,118 1,649	440	2,114	Halesowen and	Rowley Regis	1,459 1,439	491	1,934 1,930	Croydon South Dagenham	1,366	298 464	1,202 1,830 4,136
Oldham West and Royton	1,867	458 460 620	1,953 2,327 2,937 2,242 1,790	Pudsey Shipley	812 1,195	299 403	1,598 2,467	Solihull		1,688 846	575 351 459 674 765 677 638 741	2,263 1,197	Dulwich and West Norwood Ealing North	2,951 1,788 2,544	1,185 699	2,487
Rochdale Salford	2,317 1,808	434	2,937 2,242	Wakefield	1,856	611	2,401	Sutton Coldfield		1,225 915	459 429	1,197 1,684 1,344 2,958	Ealing Southall Ealing Acton and Shepherd's Bush	3,183	965 1,122 1,070	3,509 4,305
Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport	1,371 1,374	419 372	1,746	EAST MIDLANDS				Walsall North Walsall South		2,284 2,346	674 765	2,958 3,111	East Ham Edmonton	3,535 2,326	768	4,605 3,094
Stretford and Urmston Wigan	1,714 1,571	481 441	2,195 2,012	Derbyshire Amber Valley	1,082	379	1,461	West Bromwich	East	2,060 2,030	677 638	3,111 2,737 2,668	Eltham Enfield North	1,673 1,713	609 602	2,282 2,315
Worsley Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,265 2,020	389 467	1,654 2,487	Bolsover Chesterfield	1,532 2,065	428	1,960 2,654	West Bromwich Wolverhampton	West	2,288 1,973	741 617	3,029 2,590	Enfield Southgate Erith and Thamesmead	1,498 2,684	639 1,008	2,137 3,692
Lancashire	2,020	407	2,707	Derby North Derby South	1,681 2,842	379 428 589 463 795 460 327 472 378 282	1,461 1,960 2,654 2,144 3,637 1,798 1,285 1,978 1,413	nuvernampton	South East South West	1,979 1,902	595 672	2,574 2,574 2,574	Feltham and Heston Finchley and Golders Green	1,500 1,473	509 688	2,009 2,161
Blackburn Blackpool North and Fleetwood	2,338 1,410	586	2,924	Erewash	1,338	460	1,798 1,285	Worcestershire		1,902	0/2	2,374	Greenwich and Woolwich	3,203	1,165	4,368
Blackpool South Burnley	1,797	363 433	1,773 2,230	High Peak North East Derbyshire	958 1,506	472	1,978	Bromsgrove Mid Worcestersh		930	399	1,329	Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch	4,742 4,922	1,871 1,714	6,613 6,636
Chorley	1,111 970	355 367 191	1,466 1,337 772	South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	1,035 684	378 282	966	Hedditch		671 1,166	329 484 257	1,000 1,650 947	Hammersmith and Fulham Hampstead and Highgate	2,768 2,473	1,166 1,100 683	3,934 3,573
Fylde Hyndburn	581 1,141	327	1,468	Leicestershire			01	West Worcester Worcester	snire	690 1,185	. 386	1,571	Harrow East Harrow West	1,473 1,160	504	2,156 1,664
Lancaster and Wyre Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,093 1,698	394 519	1.487	Blaby Bosworth	557 580	247 302	804 882 976 966	Myre Forest		1,075	501	1,576	Hayes and Harlington Hendon	1,145 1,911	406 746	1,551 2,657
Pendle Preston	1,109 2,221	317 567	2,217 1,426 2,788	Charnwood Harborough	645 671	331 295	976 966	EASTERN					Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch	3,454 838	1,404 332	4,858 1,170
Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen	475 1,014	183 375	658 1,389	Leicester East	1,651	666	2,317 3,344	Bedfordshire Bedford		1.010	504	0.000	Hornsey and Wood Green	3,272	1,237 473	4.509
South Ribble West Lancashire	743	274	1,017	Leicester South Leicester West	2,555 2,298	247 302 331 295 666 789 687 460 320	2,985 1,547	Luton North		1,612 1,416	591 519	2,203 1,935	Ilford North Ilford South	1,166 2,353	863	1,639 3,216
	1,927	645	2,572	Loughborough North West Leicestershire	1,087 809	460 320	1,129 670	Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire	e ordet i	2,050 489	589 225	2,639 714	Islington North Islington South and Finsbury	4,072 3,066	1,684 1,217	5,756 4,283
				Rutland and Melton	460	210		South West Bed	fordshire	533 786	282 356	815 1,142				
							and the second second									



UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics C.23

Parliamentary constituencies as at September 10 1998

	and the second s		All	A STREET	Male	Female				Male	Female	All	r amanentary cons	Male	Female	All
Kensington and Chelsea Kingston and Surbiton Lewisham East Lewisham West Lewisham,Deptford Leyton and Wanstead Mitcham and Morden North Southwark and Bermondsey Old Bexley and Sidcup Orpington	1,485 1,100 2,007 2,593 3,649 2,360 1,754 3,673 765 975 4,200	799 429 709 885 1,296 828 615 1,321 322 387 4 205	2,284 1,529 2,716 3,478 3,178 2,369 4,994 1,087 1,362 5,524	Oxfordshire Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney Surrey East Surrey	608 361 1,442 578 460 374 421	222 142 458 214 191 152	All 830 503 1,900 792 651 526	WALES beravon An and Deeside beron and Received erigend caemarfon caemarfon caemarfon caemarfon caemarfon	orshire	1,130 1,038 1,840 819 1,242 1,358 1,242 1,358 1,743 1,658	343 330 489 314 435 414 514 528	1,473 1,368 2,329 1,133 1,677 1,772 2,257 2,257 2,186	Paisley South Perth Ross, Skye and Inverness West Roxburgh and Berwickshire Stirling Strathkelvin and Bearsden Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine West Renfrewshire Western Isles	1,812 1,124 1,331 789 1,144 1,178 666 456 974 801	511 368 453 303 379 366 225 201 300 209	2,323 1,492 1,784 1,092 1,523 1,544 891 657 1,274 1,010
Poplar and Canning Town Putney Regent's Park and Kensington North Richmond Park Romford Ruislip - Northwood Streatham Sutton and Cheam Tooting Tottenham Twickenham	4,309 1,351 3,580 1,024 842 652 3,788 690 2,263 5,913 890	1,285 539 1,570 457 319 271 1,493 322 841 1,978 367 274	5,594 1,890 5,150 1,481 1,161 923 5,281 1,012 3,104 7,891 1,257	Epsom and Ewell Esher and Walton Guildford Mole Valley Reigate Runnymede and Weybridge South West Surrey Surrey Heath Woking West Sussex	486 484 536 305 409 437 428 355 432	159 173 188 191 124 136 171 153 129 133	580 659 672 727 429 545 608 581 484 565	Cardiff West	Penarth and Dinefwr and South Pembroł	1,016 922 1,001 1,570 1,487 811	528 245 524 472 315 418 390 304 285 425 421 272	933 2,706 2,462 1,174 1,648 1,406 1,226 2,015 1,908 1,083 1,385 1,247	NORTHERN IRELAND Belfast East Belfast North Belfast South Belfast West East Antrim East Londonderry Fermanagh and South Tyrone Foyle	1,944 3,170 2,250 4,527 1,880 2,555 2,656 4,647	570 706 998 785 651 764 904 1,185	2,514 3,876 3,248 5,312 2,531 3,319 3,560 5,832
Upminster Uxbridge Vauxhall Watthamstow West Ham Wimbledon SOUTH EAST (GOR) Berkbutte (former county)	812 723 4,546 2,700 3,793 912	304 1,717 1,030 1,207 405	1,086 1,027 6,263 3,730 5,000 1,317	Arundel and South Downs Bognor Regis and Littlehampton Chichester Crawley East Worthing and Shoreham Horsham Mid Sussex Worthing West SOUTH WEST	356 756 700 809 709 447 396 679	142 235 252 266 232 149 137 188	498 991 952 1,075 941 596 533 867		Conwy Rhymney	1,024 900 1,393 774 1,821 965 456 1,276 1,374 1,684	272 361 347 439 258 440 453 406 453 406 497 367 424 494 423 403 501 436 311 436	1,832 1,032 2,261 1,322 662 1,729 1,780 2,181	Lagan Valley Mid Ulster Newry and Armagh North Antrim South Down South Down Strangford Upper Bann West Tyrone	1,339 2,155 3,245 2,340 1,491 1,471 2,324 1,539 1,816 3,169	1,185 525 694 943 777 652 651 867 548 646 860	1,864 2,849 4,188 3,117 2,143 2,122 3,191 2,087 2,462 4,029
Bracknell Maidenhead Newbury Reading East Reading West Slough Spelthorne Windsor Wokingham Buckinghamshire	642 615 499 929 875 1,636 552 574 324	182 174 145 300 235 507 197 209 139	824 789 644 1,229 1,110 2,143 749 783 463	Avon (former county) Bath Bristol East Bristol North West Bristol South Bristol West Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Weston-Super-Mare	1,212 2,099 1,294 2,108 1,995 848 478 587 1,063	507 659 388 641 782 262 226 250 342 197	1,719 2,758 1,682 2,749 2,777 1,110 704 837 1,405	Ogmore Pontypridd	shire	1,213 1,291 1,493 1,593 1,659 1,614 1,468 1,153 1,470 977 1,717	367 424 494 423 403 501 436 311 484 321 558	1,580 1,715 1,987 2,016 2,062 2,115 1,904 1,464 1,954 1,295 2,275				
Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes South West North East Milton Keynes Wycombe East Sussex	866 463 356 414 952 821 1,020	311 185 139 149 365 325 281	1,177 648 495 563 1,317 1,146 1,301	Woodspring Cornwall Falmouth and Camborne North Cornwall South East Cornwall St Ives Truro and St Austell	2,144 1,565 1,149 1,942 1,565	636 561 495 763 548	2,780 2,780 2,126 1,644 2,705 2,113	Aberdeen Certrial Aberdeen Certrial Aberdeen Norm Aberdeen Scient Ardrie and Scient Arguland Bare		1,087 628 716 1,953 1,347 1,304	346 186 232 617 589 365 522 264	1,433 814 948 2,570 1,936 1,669				
Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden Hampshire	768 2,184 2,775 1,150 2,303 1,825 760 524	229 695 1,054 354 551 705 280 185	997 2,879 3,829 1,504 2,854 2,530 1,040 709	Devon East Devon Exeter North Devon Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Sutton South West Devon Teignbridge Tiverton and Honiton	701 1,769 1,284 2,017 2,985 775 1,150 850	234 614 431 630 979 333 468 369 560 515	935 2,383 1,715 2,647 3,964 1,108 1,618 1,219	Carrick, Currinock Central Fife Clydebank and M Clydesdale Coatbridge and C Cumbernauld and	land and Easter Ro and Doon Valley Ingavie hryston I Kilsyth	1,453 623 ss 1,330 2,135 2,014 1,653 1,470 1,532 1,277 1,537	355 606 653 452 444 514 413	1,975 887 1,685 2,741 2,667 2,105 1,914 2,046 1,690 2,099				
Aldershot Basingstoke East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Havant New Forest East New Forest East North East Hampshire North West Hampshire Portsmouth North Portsmouth South Romsey Southampton Itchen Southampton Test Winchester	623 686 748 650 458 1.044 1.384 629 588 410 563 1.160 2.317 514 2.054 2.017 625	221 259 248 218 372 404 202 204 204 204 205 366 708 196 580 580 544 227	844 945 996 868 641 1,416 1,788 831 792 534 768 1,526 3,025 710 2,634 2,561 852	Torbay Torridge and West Devon Totnes Dorset Bournemouth East Bournemouth West Christchurch Mid Dorset and North Poole North Dorset Poole South Dorset West Dorset Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester	2,076 1,359 1,126 1,376 1,579 591 504 878 1,112 698 1,318 422 843 1,318	560 515 464 412 428 182 217 202 250 275 312 250 275 312 390 154 378 625 356 281	1,788 1,874 1,590 1,788 2,007 701 808 706 1,128 1,387 1,010 1,708 576 1,221 2,445	Connighams Sol Jumbarton Durfries Durdee East Durdee Weat Durfermline Wost East Kliphide East Kliphi	l and Musselburgh and Leith nds	1,905 1,868 1,422 2,441 2,108 1,655 1,434 1,316 938 985 1,578 1,281 1,895 1,144 1,870 1,457 1,555	562 675 533 544 750 602 483 431 484 283 378 523 329 620 327 350 268 474 504 443	2,580 2,401 1,966 3,191 2,710 2,138 1,865 1,800 1,221 1,363 2,101 1,610 2,515 1,471 1,520 1,228 1,931 2,059		•		
Isle of Wight Isle of Wight Ashford Canterbury Chatham and Aylesford Dartford Dover Faversham and Mid Kent Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone and The Weald Medway North Thanet Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	2,511 1,157 1,378 1,305 1,126 1,775 825 1,936 1,134 1,657 884 1,134 1,657 884 1,496 2,098 617 1,526 1,748 699 724	775 390 425 418 427 484 332 478 448 557 290 529 568 250 519 496 253 233	3,286 1,547 1,803 1,723 2,259 1,157 2,414 1,582 2,214 1,174 2,025 2,666 867 2,045 2,244 952 957	Stroud Tewkesbury Somerset Bridgwater Somerton and Frome Taunton Wells Yeovil Witshire Devizes North Swindon North Wiltshire Salisbury South Swindon Westbury	1,820 832 660 1,337 698 1,216 908 887 698 794 607 762 1,230 835	356 281 445 314 377 396 318 311 308 312 253 430 382	1,188 1,188 1,012 1,012 1,004 1,004 1,005 1,009 1,015 1,660 1,217	Galoway and Upp Gasgow Balliests Gasgow Balliests Gasgow Cathcar Gasgow Govan Gasgow Kelvin Gasgow Maryhill Gasgow Polick Gasgow Shettles Gasgow Shettles Gasg	Ind on t ton um verclyde nd Bellshill laim and Lochaber oudoun	1,314 1,922 2,045 1,455 2,290 2,154 2,744 2,744 2,140 1,389 2,261 2,564 483 1,271 1,880 1,271 1,880 1,271 1,880 1,282 2,033 2,006 1,172 1,252 794 999 1,827 816 816	418 539 384 602 694 786 512 377 529 619 224 379 537 393 396 704 679 297 372 207 399 505 395 426	1,757 2,340 2,584 1,839 2,882 2,848 3,530 2,652 1,766 2,790 3,183 707 1,6650 2,417 1,776 1,658 2,737 2,685 1,469 1,624 1,624 1,624 1,001 1,398 2,332 1,211 1,413				
								Orkney and Shetl Paisley North	and	1,531 427 1,616	514 140 467	2,045 567 2,083				

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count flows: standardised*

CLAIMANT COUNT Claim history: number of previous claims Claims starting during the quarter ending July 1998 by number of previous claims

UNITED KINGDO	OM INFLOW +						THOUSAN
	SEASONALLY UN	NADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTE	D	States and States and States	
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending 1997 Sep11	279.8	190.6	89.2	267.3	6.4	188.5	78.8
Oct 9	280.6	196.6	84.0	264.4	-2.9	185.7	78.7
Nov13	269.3	192.8	76.5	264.1	-0.3	186.3	77.8
Dec11	262.4	194.5	67.9	271.3	7.2	190.5	80.8
1998 Jan 8	281.2	201.0	80.3	263.4	-7.9	186.8	76.6
Feb12	282.4	199.2	83.2	268.0	4.6	187.6	80.4
Mar12	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
May14	227.6	164.1	63.5	261.3	4.8	183.6	77.7
Jun11	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
Aug13	273.4	180.1	93.3	246.7	13.8	174.3	72.4
Sep10	252.9	172.7	80.2	244.5	-2.2	172.8	71.7

UNITED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW +						
	SEASONALLY UN	ADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTE	D		
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	emale
Ionth ending 997 Sep11	350.9	238.5	112.4	307.4	5.8	223.2	84.:
Oct 9	368.0	254.0	113.9	276.2	-31.2	199.8	76.
Nov13	308.5	217.7	90.7	287.0	10.8	206.8	80.1
Dec11	258.4	183.0	75.4	302.4	15.4	215.8	86.1
998 Jan 8	186.0	129.8	56.2	266.9	-35.5	190.3	76.
Feb12	306.7	222.5	84.2	278.7	11.8	198.6	80.
Mar12	299.2	215.6	83.6	274.4	-4.3	194.1	80.
Apr 9	275.8	199.4	76.4	272.1	-2.3	192.4	79.1
May14	262.7	185.9	76.8	252.2	-19.9	177.2	75.1
Jun11	262.9	189.3	73.6	262.5	10.3	183.2	79.2
Jul 9	251.7	178.9	72.8	262.5	0.0	182.7	79.
Aug13	260.5	180.1	80.4	267.4	4.9	186.7	80.
Sep10	305.9	199.2	106.7	262.9	-4.5	183.5	79.

	0	1	2	3	4	5+	Total	
sands								
n East West (GOR) West (GOR) West (GOR) East (GOR) West Mann Mann Mann Mann Mann Mann Mann Man	7.7 14.5 4.6 14.9 10.6 14.5 10.9 20.7 13.9 10.7 8.3 18.5 149.9	6.6 10.8 3.7 11.2 8.5 11.4 8.8 16.2 9.7 7.4 7.0 14.9 116.1	5.5 9.3 3.4 8.6 6.2 8.3 6.7 13.6 8.4 6.2 5.3 11.1 92.6	4.7 7.6 2.3 7.6 5.4 6.3 5.0 11.4 7.0 4.9 4.4 8.9 75.5	$\begin{array}{c} 4.0\\ 6.0\\ 1.9\\ 5.9\\ 3.9\\ 5.5\\ 4.3\\ 8.4\\ 5.5\\ 4.6\\ 3.0\\ 7.8\\ 60.9\end{array}$	13.6 19.8 5.7 22.2 11.9 15.3 12.6 20.1 16.5 14.3 10.4 27.5 189.9	$\begin{array}{c} 42.1\\ 68.1\\ 21.6\\ 70.4\\ 46.5\\ 61.3\\ 48.2\\ 90.5\\ 61.0\\ 48.2\\ 38.4\\ 88.6\\ 684.9\end{array}$	
e ent	81.7 68.2	70.3 45.8	62.3 30.3	54.5 21.1	46.3 14.6	157.5 32.4	472.6 212.3	
Past West (GOF Wide and the Humber Malands Midlands n East (GO West nd Britain	18 21 21 23 23 23 23 23 23 22 22 22 21 22	16 16 17 18 19 18 18 18 16 15 15 15 17 7 7	13 14 16 12 13 14 14 15 14 15 14 13 14 12 14	11 11 11 12 10 10 13 11 10 11 10 11	9 9 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	32 29 26 32 25 26 25 26 22 27 30 27 31 28	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	
,	17 32	15 22	13 14	12 10	10 7	33 15	100 100	

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

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS

Source: La Source: La Source: La In this table started between 9 April 1998 and 9 July 1998. In this table started between 9 April 1998 and 9 July 1998. In claims in this table started after 15 April 198. In this table started between 9 April 1998. In this t

	Labour Market Statistics Helphine.	1 233 009
*	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; to table are connected to a chardered difference in the provide the second difference in the provided diff	figures in the
	table are converted to a standard 41/2 week month.	inguies in the
	and the oblighted of the method of the method.	10

REDUNDANCIES C

Thousands, not sea

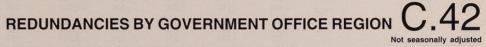
C.34 UNEMPLOYMENT Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim Leavers between 14 August and 10 September 1998, unadjusted

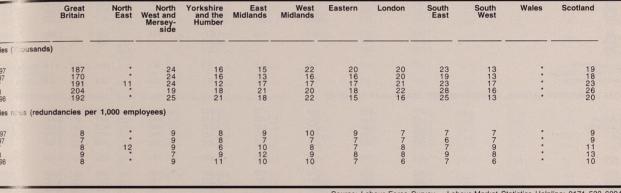
UNITED KINGDOM	Less than 13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	52-104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	Total
THOUSANDS						
Found work	101.0	20.4	15.8	6.8	3.5	147.5
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	5.2
Gone abroad	8.6	2.6	2.1	1.0	0.5	14.8
Claimed Income Support	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	4.6
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.0	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.2	11.4
Claimed another benefit	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	4.4
ull-time education	4.3	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	6.7
pproved training	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2
Government supported training	2.9	1.5	6.1	3.5	1.8	15.9
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
utomatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
one to prison	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8
ttending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
efective claim	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
eased claiming	2.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	4.4
eceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
ot known	4.8	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.4	8.0
ailed to sign	36.1	7.9	6.9	3.0	1.6	55.6
otal	173.7	40.7	39.0	18.5	10.6	282.9
s a percentage of those with a known d	lestination			15.0		
ound work	76.1	64.4	51.1	45.3	40.7	
orks on average 16+ hours per week	2.8	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	
one abroad	6.5	8.2	6.8	6.7	5.8	
aimed Income Support	1.4	3.2	2.9	3.3	5.8	
aimed Incapacity Benefit	3.0	6.9	7.8	10.7	14.0	
aimed another benefit	1.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	5.8	
Ill-time education	3.2	3.5	2.6	2.0	1.2	
proved training	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	
overnment supported training	2.2	4.7	19.7	23.3	20.9	
etirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	
utomatic credits	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.2	
one to prison	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.0	
tending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
efective claim	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
eased claiming	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.3	
eceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Note: Computerised claims only.

KINGDOM	All		<u> </u>	Male			Female	Lindersteine (1705	Cardinal Company
	<u></u>	f which:		<u>of</u>	which:		of	which:	and when the
	All made redundant	not now in employment	now in employment	All made redundant	not now in employment	now in employment	All made redundant	not now in employment	now in employment
1989 1990 1991 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1995 1996 1996 1996 1996 1996	147 185 395 331 209 222 214 219 229 212 211 189 189 190 196 208 195	98 122 295 251 135 133 134 151 134 151 136 128 113 121 131 131 131 131 121 122 114	50 63 100 80 59 59 50 87 87 85 78 85 78 85 76 84 77 69 77 85 78 77 82 80 82	97 121 272 223 173 145 135 152 152 137 137 125 120 120 120 120 120 123 142 123	67 78 203 168 137 109 83 84 87 100 92 82 72 81 90 71 67 83 80 69	302 429 556 366 51 52 55 55 55 55 47 44 49 49 53 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	51 64 123 108 64 64 79 77 65 74 76 65 65 71 65 68	31 43 92 83 71 49 52 49 48 51 45 46 41 40 41 42 35 31 84 5	201 21 21 231 223 14 30 30 30 20 21 29 225 226 229 225 226 229 225 226 229 225 226 229 225 226 221 221

the number of people who were made redundant in the three months prior to their interview.





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

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY C.43

	and the second			State Barris and				Charles and the second second	
TED KINGDO&A 1992	Agriculture & fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufactur- ing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance & insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education & health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
undancies (thousands)				-					
mer 1997 mr 1997 ler 1997 gj 1998 mer 1998	:	:	59 48 60 70 67	21 22 18 14 21	36 35 50 44 43	16 11 16 16	29 23 27 30 22	19 19 12 13 15	* * 13
undancy rates (redunda	ncies per 1,000 emp	loyees)							
mer 1997 mn 1997 er 1997 ng 1998 mer 1998	:	:	13 10 13 15 14	20 19 14 11 17	8 7 11 9 9	* 10 7 10 10	9 7 8 9 7	3 3 2 2 2	: 11

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

s table has changed from those previously published in this series (see p S57, Labour Market Trends, May 1998): It was previously calculated on the assumption that people do not Justry when starting employment after having been made redundant. From spring 1997 the LFS has collected information on the industry people are made redundant from if different which they are currently employed. This information has now been incorporated in the table.

than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.

than

0,000 in cell: estimate not shown

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

		I. warman			en e	and weiting	Contine Conte	ions -	A Contraction	Thousand	s and Der a		and the f	A derive place	Service -							olcu o			s and per cent
	EU average	nations (G7)		Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany #		Gree	R	ish epublic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxem- bourg #	Nether- lands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzer- land ++	United States ##
STANDARDISED ILO R				10.7		7.0				and the second s	- (11)	STANDARDISE	D ILO RATE:	SEASON	ALLY AD	JUSTED (2)								Self Carrie	
1992) 1993) Annual 1994) averages 1995) 1996)	9.2 10.7 11.1 10.7 10.9	6.9 7.2 7.1 6.8 6.8	9.9 10.5 9.8 8.8 8.3	10.7 10.8 9.8 8.6 8.6	4.0 3.8 3.9 4.4	7.3 8.9 10.0 9.9 9.8	11.2 11.2 10.4 9.5 9.7	9.2 10.1 8.2 7.2 6.9	12.4 16.9 17.4 16.3 15.4	10.4 11.7 12.3 11.7 12.4	6.6 7.9 8.4 8.2	1992) 1993) Annuai 1994) averages 1995)	3 E	7.9 8.6 8.9 9.2 9.6	15.4 15.6 14.3 12.3 11.8	9.0 10.3 11.4 11.9 12.0	2.2 2.5 2.9 3.1 3.4	2.1 2.7 3.2 2.9 3.3	5.6 6.6 7.1 6.9 6.3	5.9 6.0 5.5 5.0 4.9	4.2 5.7 7.0 7.3 7.3	18.5 22.8 24.1 22.9 22.1	5.8 9.5 9.8 9.2 10.0	2.9 3.8 3.6 3.3	7.4 6.8 6.1 5.6 5.4
1997 Aug Sep	10.6 10.6	6.6 6.6	6.8 6.7	8.7 8.5	4.5 4.5	9.6 9.2	9.0 9.0	6.2 5.8	12.6 13.1	12.4 12.5	8.9 9.9 10.0	1996) 1997 Aug			10.1 10.0	12.1 12.1	3.4 3.4	3.7 3.7	5.4 4.9	4.4	6.8 6.8	20.5 20.6	9.8 9.8		4.9 4.9
Oct Nov Dec	10.5 10.5 10.4	6.6 6.6 6.5	6.6 6.5 6.4	8.3 8.4 8.1	4.5 4.4 4.3	9.1 9.0 9.0	9.1 9.0 8.6	5.8 5.1 5.0	13.0 12.7 12.6	12.4 12.4 12.2	10.0 10.3 10.3	Sep Oct Nov Dec		 	9.9 9.8 9.7	12.1 12.1 12.0	3.4 3.4 3.4	3.7 2.5 2.5	4.7 4.6 4.6	4.1	6.7 6.6 6.6	20.2 20.3 20.0	9.7 8.9 8.7		4.8 4.6 4.7
1998 Jan Feb Mar	10.3 10.3 10.2	6.4 6.5 6.5	6.4 6.5 6.4	8.2 8.1 8.2	4.4 4.4 4.5	8.9 9.0 9.0	8.9 8.6 8.5	5.3 4.9 4.8	11.7 12.3 12.7	12.1 12.1 12.0	10.1 10.0 10.0	1998 Jan Feb Mar		 	9.7 9.5 9.4	12.0 12.0 12.2	3.5 3.6 3.8	2.3 2.3 2.2	4.7 4.6 4.4	3.7	6.6 6.6 6.5	19.7 19.5 19.2	9.0 8.7 8.3	 	4.7 4.6 4.7
Apr May Jun	10.2 10.2 10.1	6.4 6.4 6.5	6.3 6.3 6.2	8.0 8.1 8.2	4.4 4.5 4.5	8.9 8.9 8.8	8.4 8.4 8.4	4.7 4.6 4.5	12.6 12.6 12.4	11.9 11.9 11.8	10.0 9.8 9.7	Apr May Jun		 	9.3 9.2 9.1	12.2 12.3 12.3	4.1 4.3 4.3	2.3 2.2 2.2	4.2 4.0 3.9	3.3	6.5 6.4 6.3	19.1 19.0 19.0	8.8 8.8 8.0	 	4.3 4.3 4.5
Jul Aug	10.0 10.0	6.4 	6.3 	::	4.5 4.5	8.8 8.9	8.4	4.6	12.0 11.5	11.9 11.9	9.6	Jul			9.1 9.0	12.3	4.1	2.3 2.2	3.8		6.2	18.8	8.6	··· 	4.5
NUMBERS UNEMPLOY	ED NATIONAL D	EFINITIONS(1)	SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED							9.6		EMPLOYED , N	ATIONAL		ONS(1) SEAS	SONALLY AD.				6.2	18.7	8.2		4.5
1997 Sep			1,480	787	237	573	1,385	214	398	3,110	4,497	1997 Sep	2:	27	250	1.1	2,330	6.5	353	75		2,075		185	6,678
Oct Nov Dec			1,470 1,432 1,403	774 779 762	236 235 228	559 558 556	1,403 1,383 1,321	212 208 206	393 389 385	3,102 3,091 3,051	4,515 4,526 4,547	Oct Nov Dec		32 24 17	246 245 241	2,784 	2,350 2,360 2,350	6.4 6.2 6.4	349 336 330	69 65 61	 	2,069 2,064 2,068	··· ···	179 176 177	6,496 6,289 6,392
1998 Jan Feb Mar			1,394 1,382 1,374	755 751 760	230 238 231	548 559 556	1,376 1,338 1,313	205 198 193	386 385 384	3,039 3,031 3,006	4,435 4,418 4,414	1998 Jan Feb Mar	2: 2: 2:	26 35 58	238 234 233	2,790 	2,380 2,440 2,640	5.8 5.7 5.5	332 330 310	61 61 59	 	2,032 1,992 1,981	··· ···	172 167 160	6,409 6,393 6,529
Apr May Jun			1,363 1,364 1,368	737 754 768	237 245 248	552 547 542	1,305 1,307 1,302	190 186 182	382 378 374	2,995 2,980 2,952	4,388 4,318 4,261	Apr May Jun	27	71 · ·	233 232 230	2,871 	2,810 2,820 2,890	5.5 5.6 5.5	297 288 285	56 56 52	 	1,942 1,915 1,889	··· ···	152 144 136	5,859 5,910 6,237
Jul Aug Sep			1,335 1,317 1,305	777 761 761	245 	543 	1,311 1,299 1,301	181 	370 368	2,965 	4,224 4,194 4,153	Jul Aug Sep		 	227 225 220	 	2,780 2,950	··· 	279 	52 	 	1,861	···	130	6,230 6,247 6,310
% rate: latest month Latest 3 months: chang on previous 3 months	je		4.6 -0.2	8.1 0.1	7.4 0.1	12.6 -0.2	8.3 -0.1	6.5 -0.4	14.6 -0.3	11.8 -0.2	10.7 -0.5	Latest 3 months	onth N change onths N		N/A N/A	12.4 12.4	4.3 0.2	N/A N/A	1000	2.2 0.2	·· ··	11.6 -0.5		3.5 -0.6	4.6 0.2
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYE	ED NATIONAL D	EFINITIONS(1)	NOT SEASON	NALLY ADJUST	ED								EMPLOYED, N		DEFINITIC	NS(1) NOT S	EASONALLY	ADJUSTED							
1992) 1993) Annual 1994) averages 1995) 1996)			2,779 2,919 2,639 2,326 2,122	925 939 856 766 783	193 222 215 216 231	473 550 589 597 588	1,640 1,649 1,541 1,422 1,469	315 345 340 285 242	328 441 453 427 405	2,818 2,999 3,094 2,976 3,063	2,993 3,443 3,693 3,622 3,980	1992) 1993) Annue 1994) averanes 1995) 1996)		34	283 294 282 278 279	2,549 2,335 2,561 2,724 2,763	1,421 1,656 1,920 2,098 2,250	2.7 3.5 4.6 5.1 5.7	337 417 485 462 441	114 118 110 102 91	317 347 396 430 468	2,260 2,538 2,647 2,449 2,275	232 356 340 332 346	92 163 171 153 169	9,384 8,734 7,997 7,404 7,236
1997 Sep			1,514	793	197	599	1,259	197	381	3,158	4,308	1997 Sep	19		249		2,360	6.4	351	71	419	2,040	326	177	6,403
Oct Nov Dec			1,433 1,388 1,391	736 737 764	219 241 269	578 563 566	1,300 1,323 1,240	195 189 192	378 377 407	3,180 3,182 3,132	4,291 4,322 4,522	Oct Nov Dec	22 24 25	45	244 240 248	2,845 	2,360 2,280 2,180	6.5 6.5 6.6	349 336 340	62 57 57	423 424 421	2,073 2,094 2,076	286 274 326	174 176 181	5,995 5,914 5,957
1998 Jan Feb Mar			1,479 1,451 1,406	817 843 802	301 296 261	561 554 540	1,478 1,422 1,399	235 207 199	405 396 384	3,196 3,141 3,027	4,823 4,819 4,623	1998 Jan Feb Mar	26 27 28	79	247 242 235	2,782	2,380 2,460 2,770	6.5 6.3 5.7	346 346 318	67 63 59	430 430 420	2,091 2,068 2,039	308 282 263	183 177 166	7,069 6,804 6,816
Apr May Jun			1,390 1,349 1,323	737 739 736	241 219 202	526 512 505	1,329 1,327 1,280	190 175 164	375 358 382	2,920 2,855 2,783	4,421 4,197 4,075	Apr May Jun	27	79 	231 224 229	2,882	2,900 2,930 2,840	5.5 5.2 4.9	289 270 270	55 51 55	410 399 389	1,968 1,902 1,861	247 250 368	154 142 131	5,643 5,764 6,534
Jul Aug Sep			1,368 1,383 1,334	728 728 766	198 	554 	1,359 1,298 1,185	181 	389 362	2,825 	4,135 4,095 3,965	Jul Aug Sep		 	233 230 219	 	2,700 2,970	 	273 	59 	385 	1,786	409	126	6,567 6,173 6,039
% rate: latest month Latest month: change on a year ago			4.7 -0.7	8.1 -0.4	5.9 0.1	12.9 -0.8	8.2 N/A	6.6 -1.4	14.3 -1.4	N/A N/A	10.3 -1.1		onth N/ hange	Ά	N/A	12.5	4.3	N/A	4.0	2.5		11.0	11.8	3.5	4.4
Notes: 1 The figures on n 2 Unemployment available data al	as a percentage of illow, to bring them employment betwo ply only to the figure	as close as pos een countries. T	comparable c r force. The st sible to the into he OECD is n definitions	lue to differences andardised uner ernationally agree ow using Eurosta	s in coverage a nployment rate ed ILO definition at unemployme	nd methods of o s are based on ns. The standard ent rates for all E	compilation. national statisti dised rates are U countries. R	ics but have bee therefore more s ates for all other	n adjusted whe suitable than the r countries are	en necessary, e national figure calculated by	nd as far as the s for comparing te OECD.	Labour fo	rate is an average unemployed. Ra proce sample sur proce sample sur ge.	mployment ge for the th tes are cal vey. Rates	hree mont culated as are calcul	hs centred on percentages lated as a per	of total insure	nth. d labour force. I labour force.		-1.1	••	-2.6	2.4	-1.5	-0.3

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic activity by age

UNETED KURCOCA cover is 11-294 15-77 11-24 25-34 35-49 35-59 (M) 95-(M) MADE Cover is 11-20		All aged			1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1			50-64 (M)	s and per cent, sea 65+ (M)	asonally ad
All and a second a	The second se		16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-59 (W)	60+ (W)	
1 1 2 <th2< th=""> 2 <th2< th=""> <th2< th=""></th2<></th2<></th2<>	All Spring quarters (Mar-May)		27.919	810	4 597	7 504	0.844	5.054		
1 392 2 3929 2 4039 2 4039 2 4039 2 4039 2 4039 2 4039 2 4039 2 4039 2 4039 2 4039 2 4039 2 4039 2 4039 2 4039 2 4039 2 4039 2 4039 2 4039 2 4039 4 4039 </td <td>1993 1994</td> <td>28,559 28,549</td> <td>27,728 27,729</td> <td>710 731</td> <td>4,422 4,171</td> <td>7,614 7,684</td> <td>9,923 10,000</td> <td>5,058 5,142</td> <td>806 807</td> <td></td>	1993 1994	28,559 28,549	27,728 27,729	710 731	4,422 4,171	7,614 7,684	9,923 10,000	5,058 5,142	806 807	
1936 28.550 28.001 850 3.660 7.690 10.261 5.651 7930 Junch age Sege May (M) 28.900	1996	28,679	27,740 27,893 28,023	756 828 870	4,002 3,901 3,779	7,683 7,692	10,232 10,224	5,249	813 788	
Junical 1997 (Sum) 28.900 28.900 28.900 892 3.747 7.681 10.241 5.500 820 Junical 1997 (Sum) 28.873 28.864 28.073 7.663 10.524 5.557 857 Lice Driven 1 28.873 28.864 28.073 7.663 10.524 5.557 857 Lice Driven 1 28.864 28.075 28.864 28.075 10.524 5.557 859 Lice Driven 1 28.864 28.075 28.864 28.075 859 7.633 10.524 5.657 7690 Junical 1997 28.864 28.075 8690 3.700 7.689 10.524 5.657 8000 Junical 1997 28.845 28.075 8690 3.700 7.689 10.270 5.657 8000 Junical 1997 4.3 3.700 7.44 3.700 7.900 10.770 5.667 8000 Junical 1997 8.845 2.657 4.650 4.650 4.650 4.650	1998		28,061	858	3,696	7,596	10,261		793	
Subject Subject <t< td=""><td>Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)									
Jack Str. 1989 28,883 28,093 890 3,093 7,693 10,289 5,510 7993 Jurk Arg (sum) 28,883 28,093 893 3,093 7,693 10,289 5,510 7993 Jurk Arg (sum) 28,982 28,193 884 3,743 7,944 10,311 5,711 8997 Owe fast 3 months 132 10,2 3,7 5,71 4,4 7,941 10,311 5,711 8997 Owe fast 3 months 132 10,2 3,7 5,71 4,4 7,941 10,311 5,711 6,7 Owe fast 3 months 132 10,2 3,7 2,03 3,33 10,2 2,03 2,11 2,03 1,15 1,15 1,15 1,15 1,15 1,15 1,15 2,043 4,433 2,645 3,168 2,042 2,168 3,375 2,93 Jurk 197 10,115 15,827 455 2,047 4,360 5,613 3,375 2,93 <t< td=""><td>Aug-Oct</td><td>28,872</td><td>28,056</td><td>886</td><td>3,725</td><td>7,650</td><td>10,252</td><td>5,542 5,540</td><td>821</td><td></td></t<>	Aug-Oct	28,872	28,056	886	3,725	7,650	10,252	5,542 5,540	821	
First-Adv (Spin) 28,880 28,081 888 3,6863 7,683 10,286 5,634 7,783 Apri-Adv 28,880 28,085 28,085 28,085 28,085 7,683 10,286 5,634 7793 Apri-Adv 28,885 28,085 28,085 28,085 28,085 7,093 10,211 5,711 7997 Over last 12 months 3.3 1.32 3.5 5.9 6.9 6.9 4.4 Over last 12 months 1.32 0.23 3.5 1.4 -0.5 5.9 2.4 3.9 3	Nov 97-Jan 98	28,858	28,053	892	3,733 3,722 3,710	7,638 7,620 7,617	10,244	5,574	789	
Mar.Aug (Sum) 28,989 28,193 894 3,724 7,543 10,211 5,779 7637 Dengres Parcent months 132 122 29 50 50 60 70 4 Dengres Parcent months 132 103 104 -43 104 -457 50 60 70 4 4 Dengres Parcent MGGG	Feb-Apr	28,890 28,850	28,089 28,061	882 858	3,693 3,696	7,613	10,266 10,261	5,634	799	
Operatist 3 months 132 33 34 50 -55 63 60 4.8 Over list 12 months 81 00 -39 -14 70 70 203 33 33 14 -140 70 203 33 33 34 -140 70 203 33 33 33 14 -140 70 203 33 33 33 15 140 70 203 33 33 33 15 140 70 203 33	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,906	28,109	869	3,722	7,563	10,270 10,277 10,311	5,679	805	
Prevent 0.3 0.4 -0.9 -0.4 -1.8 0.7 3.7 -3.5 Nate 1933 16.096 15.621 15.645 4284 2.515 4.386 5.445 3.199 9.87 1933 16.095 15.627 33.93 2.430 4.386 5.475 3.189 2.437 1935 16.093 15.789 4333 2.430 4.383 5.697 3.437 2.833 1936 16.093 15.789 4333 2.026 4.371 5.587 3.375 293 3.000th storag 1977(5um) 16.115 15.627 4.360 5.581 3.375 293 3.000th storag 1997(5um) 16.116 15.633 4653 2.015 4.3360 5.587 3.398 289 Dec 97.90 9.0(m) 16.116 15.633 4653 2.015 4.336 5.587 3.398 289 Dec 97.91 9.9 16.110 15.823 462 2.025 4.444 289	Over last 3 months					-55 -0.7				
Berling quarters 1933 16.261 15.845 2.2515 4.386 5.435 3.186 2.470 1933 16.093 15.847 36.93 2.430 4.385 5.470 3.186 2.470 1934 16.093 15.789 4.333 2.633 4.371 5.567 3.432 2.263 1996 16.070 15.789 4.435 2.008 4.371 5.567 3.433 2.263 Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum) 16.115 15.827 4.55 2.047 4.360 5.581 3.375 2.293 Jun-Sec 4.653 2.047 4.360 5.581 3.395 2.284 Oct-Dec 16.112 15.823 4.672 2.039 4.353 5.687 3.401 2.285 Dec-Dec 16.102 15.823 4.672 2.039 4.353 5.687 3.401 2.285 Dec-Dec 16.102 15.823 4.62 2.015 4.338 5.687 3.401 2.285 2.777 <tr< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>70 0.7</td><td></td><td>-32 -3.9</td><td></td></tr<>							70 0.7		-32 -3.9	
1932 15.261 15.265 428 2.415 4.486 5.435 3.199 316 1933 16.072 15.755 428 2.204 4.433 5.645 3.182 226 1935 16.078 15.755 4435 2.2043 4.433 5.645 3.182 226 1937 16.000 15.785 4435 2.2043 4.433 5.551 3.375 233 Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum) 16.115 15.827 455 2.067 4.360 5.581 3.375 233 Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum) 16.116 15.827 455 2.047 4.361 5.587 3.391 224 More Sr.1an 98 16.110 15.825 4459 2.033 4.350 5.582 3.401 2283 Der P. Feb 39 (Wn) 16.120 15.825 4459 2.015 4.338 5.562 3.4450 2265 Der France 16.078 15.795 4421 2.022 4.338 5.5625 3.4450 <td>Spring guarters</td> <td>MGSG</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Spring guarters	MGSG								
1944 1924 1924 1924 4439 5499 3189 224 1995 16.068 15.789 4455 2.063 4.391 5.557 3.346 2891 1997 16.078 15.915 4455 2.0257 4.390 5.551 3.346 2891 Jun-Aug TSY (Sum) 16.115 15.822 4455 2.047 4.360 5.551 3.395 284 Aug-Cot Aug 16.112 15.822 4455 2.047 4.361 5.583 3.3951 284 Sep-Hor (Aug) 16.114 15.822 4455 2.0422 4.363 5.587 3.402 2893 Deb SP Jan B8 (Win) 16.114 15.824 4452 2.015 4.338 5.592 3.442 2833 Jun-Aug Seg (Win) 16.110 15.825 4453 2.015 4.338 5.595 3.420 2793 Jun-Aug Seg (Win) 16.120 15.825 4451 2.021 4.3438 5.595 3.4421 <	1992 1993	16,096	15,827	363	2,515 2,430	4,395	5,435 5,470	3,199 3,168	316 267	
1993 16,070 15,995 438 2,025 4,376 5,677 3,445 283 Jun-Aug 16,115 15,995 438 2,067 4,360 5,581 3,375 293 Jun-Sep Aug-Oct 16,113 15,822 455 2,067 4,360 5,581 3,375 293 Jun-Sep Aug-Oct 16,113 15,822 455 2,042 4,3353 5,587 3,391 284 Out-Dace 00 37,411 15,822 455 2,039 4,347 5,589 3,391 284 Out-Dace 97,40 16,114 15,822 455 2,039 4,347 5,587 3,401 285 Dace String and Within 16,110 15,825 458 2,015 4,338 5,595 3,401 285 Dace String and Mar 1998 16,110 15,825 458 2,015 4,337 5,997 3,451 289 Jun-Aug (sum) 16,120 15,893 42,026 4,347 <t< td=""><td>1995</td><td>16,059</td><td>15,795 15,759 15,788</td><td>389</td><td>2,304 2,208 2,143</td><td>4,433</td><td>5,490 5,545</td><td>3,186 3,182</td><td>274 296</td><td></td></t<>	1995	16,059	15,795 15,759 15,788	389	2,304 2,208 2,143	4,433	5,490 5,545	3,186 3,182	274 296	
	1997	16,100	15,815	436	2,083	4,371	5,579	3,346	280	
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 16,112 16,115 15,822 15,887 455 455 2,042 2,019 4,350 4,350 5,583 5,587 3,991 3,991 284 285 Oct-Dac Dic 677-69 58 (Win) 16,114 15,824 457 2,036 4,350 5,587 3,401 285 Jan-Mar 1998 16,114 15,825 469 2,019 4,343 5,592 3,418 2779 Jan-Mar 1998 16,078 15,095 435 2,010 4,328 5,592 3,426 285 Mar-May 16,073 15,789 441 2,0024 4,328 5,505 3,434 289 Jun-Mar (Sum) 16,130 15,853 452 2,054 4,283 5,606 3,458 280 Over last 3 nonths 51 56 3,7 -3 -77 25 84 -33 19 27 -3 Per cart 12 months 51 26 -37 -31 -77 25 84 -73 1932 12,473 11,931 39	3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	16,115	15,827	455	2,057	4,360	5,581	3,375	293	
Och Dec Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win) 16,114 16,112 15,825 15,837 467 462 2,006 2,019 4,347 4,347 5,592 5,592 3,401 3,418 285 2779 Jan-Mar 1998 Mer-May 16,110 16,073 15,837 462 2,015 4,338 5,595 3,401 285 2779 Jan-Mar 1998 Mer-May 16,072 15,837 455 2,015 4,338 5,595 3,420 2777 Mar-Mar 1998 Mer-May 16,072 15,835 455 2,015 4,338 5,595 3,420 2777 Mar-Mar 1998 Mer-May 16,072 17,795 441 2,026 4,318 5,595 3,434 289 Apr-Jun Mar-Mar (900) 16,033 15,833 452 2,041 4,225 5,588 3,438 2800 Changes Over last 3 months 51 58 16 29 -33 19 27 -3 Mer cant 0.1 0.2 -0.7 -0.1 -7.8 0.4 2.5 -4.5 Mer cant 0.1 0.2 -0.7	Aug-Oct	16,112	15,822	455	2,042	4,351	5,583	3,384 3,391 3,395	294	
Feb-Apr Mar-May 16,074 16,072 15,805 15,789 450 435 2,026 4,316 4,283 5,587 5,587 3,431 3,434 289 289 Apr-Jun Jun-Aug (Sum) 16,072 16,073 15,789 441 45,789 2,021 45,293 4,223 5,606 3,434 3,458 289 Changes Over last 3 months 51 0.3 58 16 0.3 29 -33 0.4 19 3.7 27 7.4 -3 0.4 -7,0 Over last 3 months 51 0.3 0.4 3.7 7.4 -0.0 0.3 0.8 -7,0 Per cent 0.1 0.2 -0.7 -0.7 -0.1 -1.0 0.4 2.5 -4.5 emale MGSH	Nov 97-Jan 98	16,114 16,116 16,120	15,829	459	2,036 2,029 2,019	4,353 4,348 4,347	5,587 5,592	3,401 3,402	285 283	
Changes Per carl 51 58 16 29 -33 19 27 -3 Over last 12 months 0.3 0.4 3.7 7.4 -0.8 0.3 0.8 -1.0 Over last 12 months 0.1 0.2 -3 -7.7 2.5 8.4 -13 emale MGSH	Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May	16,094	15,805	450	2.010	4,328	5,592	3,425	285	
Per cent 0.3 0.4 3.7 1.4 -0.8 0.3 0.8 -1.0 Over last 12 months Per cent 15 26 -3 -3 -77 25 84 -13 emale Spring quarters (Mar/May) MGSH <t< td=""><td>May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)</td><td>16,093</td><td>15,810</td><td>447</td><td>2,021 2,041 2,054</td><td>4,302 4,295 4,283</td><td>5,591 5,588 5,606</td><td>3,438</td><td>290</td><td></td></t<>	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,093	15,810	447	2,021 2,041 2,054	4,302 4,295 4,283	5,591 5,588 5,606	3,438	290	
Per cent 0.1 0.2 -0.7 -0.7 -1.6 0.4 2.5 -4.5 Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 MGSH MGSH MGSH -1.6 0.4 2.5 -4.5 Image: transport of the start of the sta	Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	51 0.3		16 3.7				27 0.8	- 3 -1.0	
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 12,430 11,873 391 2,082 3,136 4,409 1,855 532 1993 12,477 11,931 354 1,992 3,219 4,452 1,860 533 1994 12,477 11,934 354 1,866 3,245 4,511 1,966 533 1995 12,491 11,813 366 1,794 3,269 4,644 2,018 512 1996 12,611 12,105 393 1,758 3,229 4,644 2,018 512 1997 12,772 12,266 422 1,670 3,280 4,674 2,220 510 Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum) 12,785 12,257 437 1,705 3,211 4,660 2,142 535 Jul-Sep 12,785 12,257 437 1,705 3,228 4,669 2,142 535 Aug-Oct 12,785 12,255 443 1,693 3,228		15 0.1		- 3 -0.7				84 2.5	-13 -4.5	
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 1,865 533 1994 12,477 11,934 366 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 12,772 12,266 422 1,670 3,280 4,674 2,220 510 Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum) 12,785 12,257 437 1,705 3,321 4,660 2,134 536 Jul-Sep 12,780 12,248 431 1,603 3,299 4,665 2,142 535 Jul-Sep 12,780 12,234 432 1,683 3,228 4,665 2,146 527 Sep-Nov (Aut) 12,765 12,234 432 1,683 3,2285 4,665 2,146 527 Oct-Dec 12,760 12,234 433 1,693 3,2270 <td< td=""><td>emale Spring quarters</td><td>MGSH</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	emale Spring quarters	MGSH								
1995 12,491 11,981 366 1,794 3,269 4,557 1,995 517 1996 12,611 12,105 393 1,758 3,220 4,644 2,018 512 1997 12,744 12,206 434 1,666 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 Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum) 12,785 12,257 437 1,705 3,321 4,660 2,134 536 Jul-Sep 12,760 12,248 431 1,700 3,305 4,670 2,142 535 Aug-Oct 12,760 12,235 443 1,693 3,289 4,665 2,146 527 Oct-Dec 12,760 12,235 443 1,693 3,285 4,655 2,160 515 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win) 12,743 12,224 434 1,693 3,2272 4,655 2,186 510 Jan-Mar 1998 12,775 12	1992	12 /63	11,901	347	1,992	3,136 3,219	4,409 4,452	1,855 1,890	532 539	
1996 12,772 12,266 422 1,670 3,280 4,674 2,220 510 3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum) 12,785 12,257 437 1,705 3,321 4,660 2,134 536 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct 12,760 12,248 431 1,700 3,305 4,670 2,142 535 Aug-Oct 12,760 12,234 432 1,683 3,229 4,665 2,146 527 Sep-Nov (Aut) 12,765 12,234 432 1,693 3,228 4,655 2,146 527 Oct-Dec 12,743 12,224 434 1,693 3,272 4,655 2,160 515 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win) 12,749 12,232 430 1,691 3,270 4,655 2,186 510 Jan-Mar 1998 12,775 12,284 433 1,693 3,285 4,664 2,190 514 Feb-Apr 12,776 12,284 433 1,693 3,286 4,674 2,209 510 Apr-Jun 12,771 12,266 422 1	1995	12,477 12,491 12,611	11,934 11,981 12,105	354 366 393	1,868 1,794 1,758	3.269	4,557	1,956 1,995	533 517 512	
Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum) 12,785 12,257 437 1,705 3,321 4,660 2,134 536 Jul-Sep 12,780 12,248 431 1,700 3,305 4,670 2,142 535 Aug-Oct 12,760 12,234 432 1,683 3,299 4,669 2,142 535 Sep-Nov (Aut) 12,760 12,234 432 1,683 3,299 4,669 2,146 527 Oct-Dec 12,760 12,239 439 1,697 3,285 4,665 2,146 515 Nov 97-Jan 98 12,743 12,224 434 1,693 3,272 4,653 2,172 506 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win) 12,796 12,282 430 1,691 3,270 4,653 2,186 510 Jan-Mar 1998 12,775 12,2665 433 1,693 3,285 4,664 2,190 514 Feb-Apr 12,772 12,2665 433 1,683 3,286 4,674 2,209	1997 1998	12,744 12,772	12,208 12,266	434	1,696 1,670	3,321 3,280	4,645	2,112 2,220	544	
Aug-Oct 12,760 12,234 432 1683 3,229 4665 2,157 527 Sep-Nov (Aut) 12,760 12,235 443 1,693 3,288 4,665 2,146 527 Oct-Dec 12,760 12,239 439 1,697 3,285 4,655 2,160 515 Dec 97.Feb 98 (Win) 12,743 12,224 434 1,693 3,272 4,655 2,186 510 Jan-Mar 1998 12,775 12,265 433 1,691 3,270 4,655 2,186 510 Jan-Mar 1998 12,775 12,284 433 1,693 3,285 4,664 2,190 514 Mar-May (Spr) 12,772 12,266 433 1,693 3,286 4,674 2,209 510 Apr-Jun 12,771 12,266 422 1,670 3,280 4,674 2,220 510 Apr-Jun 12,771 12,266 422 1,670 3,280 4,674 2,220 510 Apr-Jun 12,771 12,266 422 1,678 3,26	3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	12,785	12,257	437	1,705	3,321	4,660	2,134	536	
Nov 97-Jan 98 12,743 12,224 434 1693 3,272 4653 2172 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 Jan-Mar 1998 12,775 12,264 433 1,693 3,286 4,674 2,209 513 Mar-May (Spr) 12,771 12,266 422 1,670 3,280 4,674 2,220 510 Apr-Jun 12,771 12,266 420 1,678 3,267 4,674 2,220 510 Mar-Jul 12,813 12,300 422 1,670 3,286 4,674 2,220 510 Mar-Jul 12,852 12,340 433 1,692 3,258 4,705 2,253 517 Changes Over last 3 months 80 74 10 22 -22 31 33	Aug-Oct	12,760	12,234	432	1,683	3,299	4,669	2,142 2,151 2,146	527	
Feb-Apr 12,796 12,284 433 1683 3,286 4,674 2,206 513 Mar-May (Spr) 12,772 12,266 422 1,670 3,280 4,674 2,220 510 Apr-Jun 12,771 12,266 422 1,678 3,267 4,679 2,221 511 Jun-Aug (Sum) 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 Changes Over last 3 months 80 74 10 22 -22 31 33 7 Over last 12 months 67 83 -5 -13 -63 45 119 -19	Nov 97-Jan 98	12,760 12,743 12,749	12,239 12,224 12,232	434	1,693	3,285 3,272 3,270	4,653	2,160 2,172 2,186	506	
Jun-Aug (Sum) 12,852 12,340 433 1,692 3,258 4,705 2,253 517 Changes Over last 3 months 80 74 10 22 -22 31 33 7 Over last 3 months 80 74 10 22 -22 31 33 7 Over last 3 months 6.6 0.6 2.4 1.3 -0.7 0.7 1.5 1.4 Over last 12 months 67 83 -5 -13 -63 45 119 -19	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	12,796	12,284 12,266	433	1,683	3,286	4,674	2.209	514 513 510	
Per cent 0.6 0.6 2.4 1.3 -0.7 0.7 1.5 1.4 Over last 12 months 67 83 -5 -13 -63 45 119 -19	Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,813	12,266 12,300 12,340	422	1,681	3,267 3,268 3,258	4,688	2,221 2,241 2,253	511 514 517	
	Over last 3 months Per cent		74 0.6		22 1.3	-22 -0.7	31 0.7	33 1.5		
Per cent 0.5 0.7 -1.0 -0.7 -1.9 1.0 5.6 -3.6	Over last 12 months Per cent	67 0.5	83 0.7	-5 -1.0		-63 -1.9	45 1.0	119 5.6	-19 -3.6	

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY D. 1

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TED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)	
ONOMIC ACTIVITY RATES (%)*	MGWG	MGSO					MGWP	MGWS	
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1997	63.3 62.9 62.8 62.6 62.7 62.8 62.6	79.2 78.7 78.6 78.3 78.5 78.5 78.4	59.4 53.7 56.1 56.0 58.0 59.3 58.7	78.2 77.8 76.1 75.9 76.9 76.9 76.5 75.6	82.6 82.9 83.1 83.0 83.7 83.9	85.8 85.4 85.1 84.9 84.8 84.4 84.3	69.0 68.4 68.5 68.1 68.1 68.4 68.7	8.4 7.9 7.9 8.0 7.7 8.1 7.7	
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	62.9	78.6	60.7	76.4	83.9	84.6	68.4	8.1	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	62.9 62.8 62.8	78.6 78.5 78.5	60.3 60.4 61.2	76.2 75.8 76.1	83.6 83.7 83.7	84.6 84.6 84.5	68.5 68.5 68.3	8.1 8.0 8.0	
Oct-Dec Nov 97 (an 98 Dec 97 Fab 98 (Win)	62.8 62.7 62.7	78.5 78.4 78.5	61.3 60.9 60.8	76.1 75.9 75.8	83.8 83.7 83.8	84.4 84.3 84.3	68.4 68.4 68.6	7.8 7.7 7.7	
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Ap* Mar-Mey (Spr) ~	62.8 62.7 62.6	78.5 78.5 78.4	60.8 60.3 58.7	75.8 75.5 75.6	83.9 84.0 83.9	84.4 84.4 84.3	68.5 68.6 68.7	7.7 7.8 7.7	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aust (Sum)	62.6 62.7 62.9	78.3 78.5 78.7	59.0 59.6 60.7	75.7 76.1 76.7	83.7 83.8 83.7	84.3 84.3 84.5	68.6 68.7 68.9	7.8 7.8 7.8	
Change Over 12 3 months Over 12 months	0.2 0.0	0.3 0.0	2.0 0.1	1.1 0.2	-0.2 -0.1	0.3 0.0	0.2 0.5	0.0 -0.3	
A	MGWH	MGSP					MGWQ	MGWT	
Spring guarters (Mar-Nag) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	74.2 73.2 72.9 72.6 72.3 72.1 71.6	86.7 85.9 85.6 85.1 85.0 84.8 84.3	60.5 53.4 56.3 56.2 59.4 58.1 58.2	83.8 83.7 82.1 81.8 82.5 82.3 80.9	95.0 94.5 94.6 94.1 93.3 93.5 93.7	94.5 93.9 93.3 93.1 92.4 91.9 91.5	73.9 72.7 72.3 71.5 71.8 72.2 71.9	8.9 7.5 7.6 8.2 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6	
3-month averages Jun-A 1997 (Sum)	72.0	84.7	60.4	81.6	93.6	91.9	72.1	7.9	
Jul-Ses Aug-Os Sep-Nov (Aut)	72.0 72.0 72.0	84.6 84.7 84.7	59.9 60.2 60.6	81.5 81.3 81.2	93.4 93.6 93.7	91.9 91.9 91.9	72.2 72.2 72.1	8.0 8.0 7.8	
Oct-De Nov 97 Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	71.9 71.9 71.9	84.7 84.6 84.6	61.0 61.0 61.5	81.1 80.8 80.5	93.8 93.9 93.9	91.8 91.8 91.7	72.1 72.0 72.2	7.7 7.7 7.5	
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Act Mar- May (Spr)	71.8 71.7 71.6	84.5 84.4 84.3	61.1 60.0 58.2	80.4 80.3 80.9	93.9 93.8 93.7	91.7 91.6 91.5	72.0 72.0 71.9	7.5 7.7 7.6	
Apr-Jun May-Jui Jun-Aug (Sum)	71.6 71.7 71.8	84.2 84.3 84.5	59.0 59.9 60.6	80.8 81.5 82.1	93.5 93.5 93.4	91.5 91.4 91.6	71.8 71.7 72.0	7.8 7.8 7.5	
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.2	2.3	1.3	-0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.1	
Over last 12 months	-0.3 MGWI	-0.2 MGSQ	0.2	0.5	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2 MGWR	-0.4 MGWU	
Spring quarters (Mar-Kaw) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1997	53.2 53.2 53.3 53.3 53.7 54.1 54.1	70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 71.4 71.7 71.9	58.3 53.9 55.9 56.6 60.6 59.2	72.3 71.6 69.7 69.6 71.0 70.4 70.1	69.9 71.0 71.2 71.6 72.3 73.6 73.8	77.0 76.8 76.9 76.6 77.1 77.0 77.2	61.8 62.2 63.2 62.9 63.3 64.2	8.1 8.2 8.1 7.9 7.8 8.3 7.8	
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	54.2	72.0	60.9	71.0	73.8	77.3	63.2	8.2	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	54.2 54.1 54.1	71.9 71.8 71.8	60.8 60.6 61.8	70.6 70.2 70.7	73.5 73.5 73.3	77.4 77.4 77.3	63.2 63.3 63.0	8.2 8.1 8.1	
Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	54.1 54.0 54.0	71.8 71.7 71.7	61.6 60.7 60.2	70.9 70.8 70.8	73.4 73.2 73.2	77.1 77.0 77.0	63.3 63.5 63.7	7.9 7.7 7.8	
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-M ay (Spr)	54.1 54.2 54.1	71.9 72.0 71.9	60.5 60.7 59.2	70.9 70.5 70.1	73.6 73.8 73.8	77.1 77.2 77.2	63.7 64.0 64.2	7.8 7.8 7.8	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	54.1 54.2 54.4	71.8 72.0 72.2	59.0 59.3 60.9	70.4 70.5 70.9	73.6 73.8 73.7	77.2 77.3 77.6	64.0 64.4 64.6	7.8 7.9 7.9	
Changes Over last 3 months Over last 12 months	0.3 0.2	0.4 0.3	1.7 -0.1	0.9 0.0	-0.1 -0.1	0.4 0.3	0.4 1.4	0.1 -0.3	
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Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094.

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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.

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ISBN 0 11 270978	2,662 2,753 2,792 2,845 2,945	1,916 1,897 1,907 1,969	846 902 943	814 844	317 338 270 274	413 473 573	85 79 61 59 51	325 361 418 472	42 47 49 68 68 74	142 141	154 163 179 164	87 97	58 58 58 42 53 54	66 56 53 46 44 53
£25.95			980	874		599	45			131	152	108		
RS49 Evaluation of the Caro	2,854 2,872	1,917 1,931	937 940	837 836	274 271	561 565	46 39	423 423	69 74	131 132	167 170	101 107	50 53	50 49
lone parer Employ Nov (Aut) 6,277	2,868 2,870	1,926 1,936	935 933	837 835	272 271	566 564	39 38 40	424 430	71 70	132 139 130	167 163	98 98	53 54 56	49 43 43
Strategy (17,1an 98 6 92 17,1an 98 6 92 18998 (Win) 6 97	2,870 2,884 2,882	1,944 1,958 1,951	928 930 933	835 837 843	274 274 277	560 561 565	44 42 45	437 440 444	72 69 73	121 120 123	160 159 159	94 94 91	54 52 51	40 42 40
ISBN 0 11 270997 Har 1998 0 15	2,899 2,927	1,943 1,957	956 966	859	284	578 589	41	456 469	72 71 74	133 130	157 154	96 100	50 50 54	47 51 53
£25.95	2,945	1,969 1,984	980 975	866 874 862	278 274 270	599 592	42 45 44	472		131	152	108		
	2,956 2,942 2,906	1,972 1,946	971 958	860 861	261 264	598 596	45 43	475 482 487	73 80 77	125 114 112	148 140 141	110 109 98	58 55 50	55 55 50
riges rist 3 months -27 cent -0.	- 39 -1.3	-23 -1.2	-22 -2.2	-13 -1.5	-10 -3.7	-4 -0.6	- 3 -5.6	15 3.2	3 4.7	-19	-10	-9	-4 -7.3	-3
Viast 12 month / 85	52	29	22 2.3	25 2.9	-10	35	-3	63	8	-14.7 -19	-6.9 -26	-8.7 -3	0	-5.2 0
tale MGSK	+ 1.0	1.5	2.0	2.9	-3.7	6.2	2 -6.5	15.0	11.1	-14.8	-15.6	-2.6	-0.8	0.3
10,952 10,939 10,951	4,896 4,901	3,529 3,490	1,368	1,218	566	653	58	154	696	99	197	153	59	93
10.951 10.951 10.812 10.813 10.842	4,915 4,849	3,490 3,490 3,446 3,374 3,392	1,414 1,428 1,408 1,442	1,218 1,300 1,304 1,314 1,336 1,299	566 598 605 555 507	653 703 701 760	58 53 43 42 37 28	154 179 197 218 272	733 714 697	99 109 110 119	216 230 229 226 208	153 117 127 97	59 43 61 44 39 38	93 73 64 51 68 70
	4,811 4,802	3,374 3,392	1,442 1,407	1,336 1,299	507 457	831 844	37 28	272 279	665 658	119 128 118	226 208	108 110	39 38	68 70
toth averages Hug 1997 10,787	4,778	3,332	1,452	1,339	494	845	33	269	699	124	225	110	43	68
0d 10,795 0d 10,819 0o (Aut) 10,822	4,790 4,807 4,808	3,350 3,371 3,383	1,437 1,433 1,420	1,324 1,324 1,312	490 492 490	833 832 824	28 30 29	283 280 280	682 680 645	117 116 117	226 221 221	110 109 110	42 43 44	66 65 67
0ec 10,831 97,Jan 98 10,853 Feb 98 (Win)10,852	4,807 4,831	3,364 3,374	1,445 1,455	1,333 1,339 1,344	497 496	841 843 855	30 33 35	280 283	668 682	117 118	222 221	110 117	44	66 74 75
	4,825	3,365 3,369	1,461	1,344	485 470	855 846		306 296	685	123	210	118	46 44	
Hor 1998 10,830 Hor 10,814 Hay(Spr) 10,842	4,780 4,802	3,366 3,392	1,416 1,407	1,310 1,299	467 457	844 844	37 32 28	292 279	669 661 658	120 122 118	203 205 208	112 107 110	43 39 38	72 65 70
10,848 10,811 10,776	4,807 4,777 4,740	3,400 3,371 3,348	1,402	1,290	449 436 432	842 852 847	27 24 24	284 288 285	645 644 666	122 122 114	207 203	112 115	35 35 38	78 80 78
riges ast 3 months -66			1,397	1,280							201	116		
Tast 12 months -11			-10 -0.7	- 19 -1.5	-24 -5.3			6 2.2	8 1.2	-4 -3.7	-7 -3.6	6 5.1	1 1.6	8 11.2
-0.1	-38 -0.8	17 0.5	-55 -3.8	-59 -4.4	-62 -12.5	1 0.2	-9 -27.4	16 6.0	-33 -4.7	-11 -8.5	-24 -10.7	6 5.3	-4 -10.2	10 14.4
The stationery														
							and a ta	Source: L	abour Ford	ce Survey.	Labour M	arket Statis	tics Helpline:	0171 533 6

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

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

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

le to a questionnaire routeing error only those aged 16-59 were asked their reasons for inactivity in 1992. Therefore 1992 figures are inaccurate. These figures were mistakenly included

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity by age

		Thousands service	interest interest	
5-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	Thousands, seasonall 65+ (M) 60+ (W)	All aged	4
	MGWA	MGWD	ECONOMIC INACTIVITY RATES (%)* Spring quarters (Mar-Nay) 36.7 20.8	
29 00 52 01 36 86 15	2,274 2,336 2,361 2,430 2,463 2,516 2,578	9,289 9,352 9,355 9,355 9,402 9,396 9,456	(Mathematical system) 36.7 20.8 1992 37.1 21.3 1993 37.2 21.4 1994 37.4 21.7 1995 37.3 21.5 1996 37.4 21.5 1997 37.2 21.5 1998 37.4 21.6	

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity by age	D.3	3
Por cont	conconally ad	livet

See No		and the second second							Thousands, sea	asonally adjust	and the second
	D DOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)	UNITED INITED 16	All age and ove
ECO	NOMICALLY INACTIVE	MGSI						MGWA	MGWD	ECONOMIC INACTIVITY RATES (%)*
ĀII	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	16,619 16,842 16,917 17,025 17,045 17,053 17,205	7,324 7,486 7,563 7,668 7,642 7,656 7,747	560 614 571 593 599 597 603	1,282 1,263 1,313 1,274 1,170 1,161 1,194	1,579 1,573 1,567 1,569 1,574 1,496 1,458	1,629 1,700 1,752 1,801 1,836 1,886 1,915	2,274 2,336 2,361 2,430 2,463 2,516 2,578	9,289 9,352 9,350 9,355 9,402 9,396 9,456	All Spring quarters (Mar-Way) 1993 1994 1995 1995 1995 1997 1997	36. 37. 37. 37. 37. 37. 37.
	3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	17,039	7,632	579	1,160	1,478	1,866	2,549	9,398	3-month averages Jun-Acti 1997 (Sum)	37.
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,065 17,089 17,098	7,662 7,674 7,677	581 581 569	1,173 1,187 1,175	1,497 1,487 1,488	1,863 1,868 1,874	2,547 2,552 2,571	9,400 9,410 9,418	Jul-Sep Aug-Cet Sep-Nov (Aut)	37. 37. 37.
	Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	17,116 17,145 17,148	7,677 7,715 7,707	566 574 574	1,173 1,179 1,184	1,478 1,485 1,477	1,891 1,901 1,907	2,570 2,575 2,564	9,437 9,450 9,453	Oct-Dec Nov 95-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	37. 37. 37.
	Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,145 17,152 17,205	7,701 7,707 7,747	574 580 603	1,185 1,197 1,194	1,463 1,454 1,458	1,902 1,902 1,915	2,578 2,574 2,578	9,454 9,448 9,456	Jan-Met 1998 Feb- <i>Paty</i> Mar-Way (Spr)	37.3 37.3 37.
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,226 17,176 17,113	7,763 7,720 7,647	599 589 572	1,187 1,166 1,140	1,470 1,461 1,467	1,914 1,913 1,885	2,594 2,591 2,582	9,451 9,449 9,459	Apr-Jan May-յոն Jun-ծերց (Sum)	37.4 37.3 37 .5
	Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	-93 -0.5	-101 -1.3	-31 -5.2	-53 -4.4	9 0.6	-30 -1.5	4 0.1	3 0.0	Char 18 Over 18 3 months Over 18 12 months	-0.1 0.0
	Over last 12 months Per cent	74 0.4	14 0.2	-7 -1.2	-19 -1.6	-11 -0.7	19 <i>1.0</i>	32 1.3	62 0.7	Wale	
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSJ						MGWB	MGWE	(Mar 5aý)	25.8 26.8
	1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	5,663 5,890 5,978 6,074 6,163 6,240	2,440 2,590 2,662 2,753 2,792 2,845	280 317 292 304 297 315 312	486 472 502 492 454 447	230 257 253 276 314 302	316 355 395 411 457 491	1,129 1,189 1,220 1,271 1,271 1,290	3,226 3,304 3,320 3,325 3,376 3,400	1993 1994 1995 1995 1997 1997 1998 3-movin averages	25.8 26.8 27.2 27.4 27.5 27.9 28.4
	1998 3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	6,363 6,252	2,945 2,854	312 298	480 463	292 299	522 489	1,339 1,305	3,420	Jun-Ang 1997 (Sum) Jul-Star	28.0 28.0 28.0
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	6,270 6,269 6,277	2,872 2,868	303 300	466 470	307 297	494 494	1,302 1,306	3,395 3,396 3,397	Aug-Ford Sep-fordy (Aut) Oct-Direc	28.0
	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98	6,277 6,286 6,292	2,870 2,870 2,884	296 293 293	474 476	293 285	495 500	1,313 1,317	3,403 3,410	Nov SkJan 98 Dec St Feb 98 (Win)	28. 28.
	Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win) Jan-Mar 1998	6,297 6,315	2,882	293 289 292	482 488 491	285 281 284	500 504 505	1,325 1,319 1,328	3,413 3,419 3,423	Jan-Navr 1998 Feb-Asy Mar-Hay (Spr)	28.2 28.3 28. 4
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	6,339 6,363	2,927 2,945	300 312	494 480	288 292	505 512 522	1,328 1,334 1,339	3,423 3,416 3,420	Apr-Jen May-Jea Jun-∉⊭g (Sum)	28.4 28.3 28 .3
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,378 6,365 6,336	2,956 2,942 2,906	307 299 294	481 463 447	300 298 303	522 529 515	1,346 1,354 1,347	3,416 3,416 3,428	Changes Over 23t 3 months	-0.1
	Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	-27 -0.4	-39 -1.3	-18 -5.8	-33 -6.8	11 3.7	-7 -1.3	8 0.6	8 0.2	Over last 12 months Female	0.3
	Over last 12 months Per cent	85 1.4	52 1.8	-4 -1.5	-16 -3.4	4 1.3	26 5.2	43 3.3	34 1.0	Spring quarters (Mar-Gay) 1992	46.8
Fema	le Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSK						MGWC	MGWF	1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	46.8 46.7 46.3 46.3
	1992 1993 1994	10,956 10,952 10,939	4,884 4,896 4,901	280 297 279	796 791 811	1,349 1,316 1,314	1,313 1,345 1,357	1,145 1,147 1,141	6,063 6,048 6,030	1998	45.9
	1995 1996 1997 1998	10,951 10,882 10,813 10,842	4,915 4,849 4,811	290 302 282	782 717 714	1,294 1,260 1,194	1,390 1,380 1,395	1,160 1,192 1,226	6,030 6,026 5,995	3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	45.8
	3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	10,842 10,787	4,802 4,778	291 280	714	1,166	1,393	1,239	6,036	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	45.8 45.9 45.9
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	10,795 10,819	4,778 4,790 4,807	278	697 708 716	1,179 1,189 1,190	1,377 1,370 1,374	1,245 1,245 1,246	6,003 6,005 6,013 6,015	Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	45.9 46.0 46.0
	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	10,822 10,831 10,853	4,808 4,807	281 274 273	701 697	1,195 1,192	1,380 1,392	1,246 1,258 1,253 1,251		Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr	45.9 45.8
	Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win) Jan-Mar 1998	10,852	4,831 4,825	281 285	698 696	1,200 1,196	1,402 1,403	1,244	6,027 6,037 6,034	Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	45.9 45.8
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	10,830 10,814 10,842	4,802 4,780 4,802	282 280 291	694 703 714	1,179 1,167 1,166	1,397 1,390 1,393	1,250 1,240 1,239	6,031 6,032 6,036	Jun-Aug (Sum) Changes	45.6 45.6
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,848 10,811 10,776	4,807 4,777 4,740	292 290 278	706 703 693	1,170 1,162 1,164	1,391 1,385 1,370	1,247 1,237 1,234	6,036 6,033 6,031	Over last 3 months Over last 12 months	-0.3 -0.2
	Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	-66 -0.6	-62 -1.3	-13 -4.4	-20 -2.9	- 1 -0.1	-23 -1.6	- 4 -0.4	-5 -0.1	'Denominator=all persons in the rele	vant age
	Over last 12 months Per cent	- 11 -0.1	-38 -0.8		-4 -0.5	-15 -1.2	-7 -0.5	-10 -0.8	28 0.5		

			a publication of the			Land and a state of the state o	Church Struggloude	Per cent, sea	isonally adjusted
GDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)	1999
NOMIC INACTIVITY RATE	ES (%)*								
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996	36.7 37.1 37.2 37.4 37.3 37.2	20.8 21.3 21.4 21.5 21.5 21.5 21.6	40.6 46.3 43.9 44.0 42.0 40.7	21.8 22.2 23.9 24.1 23.1 23.5	17.4 17.1 16.9 16.9 17.0 16.3	14.2 14.6 14.9 15.1 15.2 15.6	31.0 31.6 31.5 31.9 31.9 31.6	91.6 92.1 92.1 92.0 92.3 91.9	
1997 1998 3-month averages	37.4 37.1	21.6 21.4	41.3 39.3	24.4 23.6	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3	
Jun-Apg 1997 (Sum)	37.1 37.2	21.4 21.5	39.7 39.6	23.8 24.2	16.1 16.4 16.3	15.4 15.4 15.4	31.6 31.5 31.5 31.7	91.9 91.9 92.0	
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	37.2 37.2 37.3	21.5 21.5 21.6 21.5	38.8 38.7 39.1	23.9 23.9 24.1	16.3 16.2 16.3	15.5 15.6 15.7	31.6 31.6	92.0 92.2 92.3	
Jan-Mat 1998	37.3 37.2 37.3	21.5 21.5	39.2 39.2 39.7	24.2 24.2 24.5	16.2 16.1 16.0	15.7 15.6 15.6	31.4 31.5 31.4	92.3 92.3 92.2	
Mar-May (Spr)	37.4 37.4 37.3	21.6 21.7 21.5	41.3 41.0 40.4	24.4 24.3 23.9	16.1 16.3 16.2	15.7 15.7 15.7	31.3 31.4 31.3	92.3 92.2 92.2	
Jun-2 (Sum) Chap 3 Over st 3 months	37.1 -0.2	21.5 21.3 -0.3	39.3 -2.0	23.3 -1.1	16.3 0.2	-0.3	31.1	92.2	
Over wast 12 months	0.0	0.0	-2.0	-0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.2 -0.5	0.0 0.3	
Sprin: quarters (Mar: sy) 1992 1994 1994 1995 1995 1995 1997 1997	25.8 26.8 27.1 27.4 27.7 27.9 28.4	13.3 14.1 14.9 15.0 15.2 15.7	39.5 46.6 43.7 43.8 40.6 41.9 41.8	16.2 16.3 17.9 18.2 17.5 17.7 19.1	5.0 5.5 5.4 5.9 6.7 6.5 6.3	5.5 6.1 6.7 6.9 7.6 8.1 8.5	26.1 27.3 27.7 28.5 28.2 27.8 28.1	91.1 92.5 92.4 91.8 92.4 92.4 92.4	
3-month averages Jun-Ang 1997 (Sum)	28.0	15.3	39.6	18.4	6.4	8.1	27.9	92.1	
Jul-See Aug-Cet Sep-Now (Aut)	28.0 28.0 28.0	15.4 15.3 15.3	40.1 39.8 39.4	18.5 18.7 18.8	6.6 6.4 6.3	8.1 8.1 8.1	27.8 27.8 27.9	92.0 92.0 92.2	
Oct-D-c Nov 9 Jan 98 Dec 50 Feb 98 (Win)	28.1 28.1 28.1	15.3 15.4 15.4	39.0 39.0 38.5	18.9 19.2 19.5	6.2 6.1 6.1	8.2 8.2 8.3	27.9 28.0 27.8	92.3 92.3 92.5	
Jan-Noter 1998 Feb-Alter Mar-Relay (Spr)	28.2 28.3 28.4	15.5 15.6 15.7	38.9 40.0 41.8	19.6 19.7 19.1	6.1 6.2 6.3	8.3 8.4 8.5	28.0 28.0 28.1	92.5 92.3 92.4	
Apr-Jon May-Jud Jun-Alg (Sum)	28.4 28.3 28.2	15.8 15.7 15.5	41.0 40.1 39.4	19.2 18.5 17.9	6.5 6.5 6.6	8.5 8.6 8.4	28.2 28.3 28.0	92.2 92.2 92.5	
Changes Over lest 3 months Over lest 12 months	-0.1 0.3	-0.2 0.2	-2.3 -0.2	-1.3 -0.5	0.3 0.2	-0.1 0.4	0.0 0.2	0.1 0.4	
ale	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	
Spring quarters (Mar-Kay) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	46.8 46.8 46.7 46.7 46.3 45.9 45.9	29.1 29.1 29.1 29.1 28.6 28.3 28.1	41.7 46.1 44.1 43.4 39.4 40.8	27.7 28.4 30.3 30.4 29.0 29.6 29.9	30.1 29.0 28.8 28.4 27.7 26.4 26.2	23.0 23.2 23.1 23.4 22.9 23.1 23.0	38.2 37.8 36.8 36.8 37.1 36.7 35.8	91.9 91.8 91.9 92.1 92.2 91.7 92.2	
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	45.8	28.0	39.1	29.0	26.2	22.8	36.8	91.8	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	45.8 45.9 45.9	28.1 28.2 28.2	39.2 39.4 38.2	29.4 29.8 29.3	26.5 26.5 26.7	22.7 22.7 22.8	36.8 36.7 37.0	91.8 91.9 91.9	
Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	45.9 46.0 46.0	28.2 28.3 28.3	38.4 39.3 39.8	29.1 29.2 29.2	26.6 26.8 26.8	23.0 23.1 23.2	36.7 36.5 36.3	92.1 92.3 92.2	
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	45.9 45.8 45.9	28.1 28.0 28.1	39.5 39.3 40.8	29.1 29.5 29.9	26.4 26.2 26.2	23.0 22.9 23.0	36.3 36.0 35.8	92.2 92.2 92.2	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	45.9 45.8 45.6	28.2 28.0 27.8	41.0 40.7 39.1	29.6 29.5 29.1	26.4 26.2 26.3	22.9 22.8 22.6	36.0 35.6 35.4	92.2 92.1 92.1	
Changes Over last 3 months	-0.3	-0.4	-1.7	-0.9	0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.3	-1.4	0.3 ket Statistics Helplin	

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

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

GRE	AT BRITAIN 1992	Whole e (Division	conomy is 01-93)	ineres .	STAR.	Public s	ector		100	Private	sector	
		Actual	Seasonally ad	justed		Actual	Seasonally adj	usted		Actual	Seasonally a	diustor
				Per cent c over previ 12 months	hange ous			Per cent c over previ 12 months	hange lous			Per cent over prei 12 month
1995	=100			Monthly rate	Headline rate*			Monthly rate	Headline rate*			Monthly
		LNMM	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE	LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	Annual averages	93.5 96.7 100.0 103.8 108.7				95.6 97.7 100.0 103.2 106.0				93.0 96.5 100.0 104.0 109.5		
1996	Apr May Jun	102.8 102.6 103.3	102.7 103.1 103.4	3.1 3.5 4.1	3.2 3.6 3.9	102.3 102.8 102.6	103.0 103.1 103.0	3.3 4.1 3.2	3.4 3.5 3.4	103.0 102.5 103.5	102.7 103.0 103.6	3.1 3.4 4.5
:	Jul Aug Sep	104.6 103.2 103.8	103.9 104.1 104.9	4.1 3.8 4.4	4.0 4.1 4.2	103.9 104.1 104.3	103.3 103.3 103.7	2.9 3.0 3.2	3.0 3.0 3.0	104.8 102.9 103.6	104.1 104.4 105.2	4.5 4.2 4.7
1	Oct Nov Dec	103.8 104.8 107.7	105.2 105.5 106.4	4.4 4.1 5.0	4.3 4.5 4.9	104.4 104.2 104.8	103.9 104.1 104.5	2.9 3.6 3.1	3.2 3.2 3.0	103.7 105.0 108.5	105.5 105.9 107.0	4.7 4.8 4.5 5.6
	Jan Feb Mar	106.4 106.6 112.9	106.9 107.1 108.6	5.4 5.0 5.6	5.1 5.3 5.3	104.1 104.5 104.4	104.5 105.0 104.6	2.4 2.9 2.1	2.8 2.5 2.5	107.1 107.1 115.2	107.5 107.6 109.5	6.0 5.5 6.5
[Apr May Jun	108.4 107.4 108.1	108.0 107.8 108.4	5.2 4.6 4.8	5.1 4.9 4.7	105.1 105.0 105.1	105.6 105.3 105.5	2.5 2.2 2.4	2.3 2.4 2.3	109.2 108.0 108.9	108.8 108.4 109.2	6.0 5.2 5.4
1403	Jul Aug Sep	109.3 108.1 108.3	108.6 109.1 109.4	4.6 4.8 4.3	4.8 4.6 4.5	106.1 107.2 107.6	105.8 106.2 106.7	2.4 2.8 3.0	2.5 2.7 2.9	110.2 108.3 108.5	109.4 109.9 110.2	5.1 5.3 4.7
1	Oct Nov Dec	108.3 109.2 112.3	109.9 110.2 110.9	4.4 4.4 4.2	4.4 4.4 4.2	106.8 107.5 108.3	107.0 107.8 108.0	2.9 3.6 3.3	3.2 3.3 3.4	108.7 109.7 113.4	110.7 110.9 111.7	4.9 4.7 4.3
998 J F N	lan Feb Mar	110.6 111.0 116.7	111.2 111.7 112.2	4.0 4.3 3.3	4.2 3.9 3.9	107.2 107.7 108.3	108.0 108.3 108.8	3.4 3.1 4.0	3.3 3.5 3.5	111.5 111.9 118.9	112.1 112.6 113.1	4.3 4.6 3.2
A N J	Apr May Iun	112.8 114.2 113.0	112.5 114.6 113.3	4.1 6.3 4.5	4.6 5.0 5.2	108.5 109.4 110.5	109.1 109.7 110.8	3.3 4.2 5.0	3.8 4.2 4.5	113.9 115.5 113.7	113.3 115.9 114.1	3.2 4.2 6.9 4.5
J	lul Aug P	114.8 112.8	113.9 114.0	4.8 4.5	4.6	110.7 112.1	110.4 110.9	4.4 4.4	4.6	115.9 113.0	114.9 114.9	4.5 5.0 4.6

SIC 1	1992	Service ir (Divisions	ndustries 50-93)			Manufactu (Divisions	uring industries 15-37)	5		Production (Division	on industries s 10-41)	
		Actual	Seasonally	adjusted		Actual	Seasonally	adjusted	All Land	Actual	Seasonally adj	fied
				Per cent c over previ 12 months	ous			Per cent c over previ 12 months	hange ous			r cent char er previous months
1995=	=100			Monthly rate	Headline rate*			Monthly	Headline rate*			onthly He
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997) Annual averages	LNMP 93.9 100.0 103.8 109.1	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH	LNMN 92.1 96.0 100.0 103.8 108.2	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG	LNMO 92.6 96.1 100.0 103.8 108.2	LNMS	E MW L
1996	Apr	102.7	102.6	2.9	3.0	103.4	103.2	3.8	3.9	103.3	103.0	3.8
	May	102.5	103.0	3.5	3.6	102.9	103.2	3.8	3.8	103.0	103.2	3.7
	Jun	103.2	103.5	4.4	4.0	103.4	103.5	3.9	3.8	103.5	103.6	4.0
	Jul	104.5	103.9	4.3	4.2	104.7	104.0	3.8	3.9	104.9	104.1	3.8
	Aug	103.1	103.9	3.8	4.2	102.6	104.4	3.9	3.8	102.7	104.4	3.8
	Sep	103.8	105.0	4.5	4.4	102.7	104.6	3.7	3.7	102.7	104.6	3.7
	Oct	103.9	105.4	4.8	4.5	103.5	104.9	3.6	3.8	103.5	104.8	3.6
	Nov	104.8	105.7	4.2	4.8	105.1	105.4	3.9	3.9	105.0	105.3	3.9
	Dec	107.9	106.7	5.3	5.2	107.4	105.8	4.1	3.8	107.3	105.7	4.0
1997	Jan	107.2	107.3	6.0	5.6	104.7	105.9	3.5	3.9	104.8	105.9	3.6
	Feb	106.8	107.4	5.4	5.9	106.7	106.6	4.2	3.8	106.6	106.5	4.1
	Mar	113.7	109.1	6.4	5.9	111.3	106.7	3.7	3.8	111.2	106.7	3.8
	Apr	109.1	108.7	5.9	5.7	107.2	107.0	3.7	3.8	107.2	107.0	3.9
	May	107.5	108.0	4.9	5.3	107.1	107.4	4.0	4.0	107.5	107.6	4.2
	Jun	108.4	108.9	5.2	5.0	107.9	108.0	4.3	4.1	107.9	108.0	4.3
	Jul	109.6	109.1	5.0	5.1	108.8	108.2	4.1	4.3	108.9	108.2	4.0
	Aug	108.3	109.3	5.1	4.9	107.1	109.0	4.4	4.2	107.0	108.8	4.2
	Sep	108.5	109.7	4.5	4.7	107.1	109.1	4.3	4.4	107.0	109.1	4.3
	Oct	108.3	110.1	4.4	4.4	108.2	109.6	4.5	4.4	108.2	109.7	4.6
	Nov	109.1	110.4	4.4	4.3	109.9	110.1	4.5	4.6	109.8	110.1	4.5
	Dec	112.6	111.2	4.2	4.1	112.5	110.8	4.7	4.7	112.3	110.7	4.7
	Jan	111.1	111.3	3.7	4.0	109.8	111.1	4.9	4.9	109.7	111.1	4.9
	Feb	110.9	111.8	4.0	3.5	112.2	111.8	5.0	5.1	112.0	111.8	5.0
	Mar	117.0	112.2	2.9	3.5	117.4	112.4	5.4	5.2	117.2	112.3	5.2
	Apr	113.0	112.6	3.6	4.4	112.8	112.5	5.2	5.3	112.8	112.6	5.2
	May	114.8	115.3	6.7	4.8	112.8	113.2	5.4	5.2	112.7	112.9	5.0
	Jun	113.0	113.4	4.2	5.2	113.1	113.3	4.9	5.2	112.9	113.2	4.7
	Jul Aug P	114.8 113.1	114.1 114.3	4.6 4.6	4.5	114.7 112.0	114.0 114.0	5.4 4.6	5.0	114.5 111.9	113.7 113.9	5.1 4.

Source: Earnings and Employment Division, ONS. Customer Helpline: 01929 74 October 1998, 2 Figures on an SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Labour Market* Tren 2 Figures on an SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995.

* The headline rate is the average annual change in the seasonally adjusted series over the last three months and replaces the underlying rate of change. For further inform see the article on pp259-63 of Labour Market Trends, May 1998.

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 Consumer Expenditure on: durable goods, non-durable goods and services
- Expenditure at current prices
- Expenditure at constant 1990 prices
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- Workforce in employment/ economic activity
- Retail Price Index



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

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

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GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agricul- ture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other	Pulp, paper products printing and	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non- metallic mineral products	Basic metals	products (excl.	Machinen and equip- ment	Electr-	Trans- port equipment	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and rest- aurants	Trans- port, storage and communi- cation +	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Real estate renting and business activities	Public adminis- tration services	Education health and social work	Other services #	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
1995=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	manu'ing n.e.c. (20,23,36,37	publish- ing 7) (21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	ery)	n.e.c.	ment	(34.35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1995=100
1993) 1994) Annual 1995) averages 1996) 1997)	LNLM 91.9 95.6 100.0 106.5 110.3	LNLN 94.6 94.8 100.0 103.2 110.9	LNLO 95.9 97.6 100.0 102.7 106.9	LNLP 92.6 97.4 100.0 105.3 110.3	LNLQ 91.0 96.8 100.0 103.2 106.2	LNLR 94.6 97.7 100.0 106.1 114.0	LNLS 94.9 97.2 100.0 103.8 108.1	LNLT 92.6 95.9 100.0 104.5 108.4	LNLU 92.3 96.0 100.0 104.3 107.8	LNLV 92.6 97.0 100.0 103.3 106.5	LNLW 89.2 95.2 100.0 103.8 106.2	LNLX 90,3 94,6 100,0 102,1 104,8	(29) LNLY 90.1 94.8 100.0 104.6	(30-33) LNLZ 91.7 96.2 100.0 104.2 109.3	LNMA 89.1 94.9 100.0 104.3 108.8	LNMB 94.0 96.3 100.0 101.6 105.3	LNMC 93.1 96.7 100.0 103.4 106.5	LNMD 94.0 96.0 100.0 104.3 108.9	LNME 95.2 97.0 100.0 103.6 107.4	LNMF 94.5 96.8 100.0 102.8 109.5	LNMG 94.2 97.1 100.0 104.2 110.7	LNMH 87.4 94.9 100.0 105.7 114.1	LNMI 93.5 98.3 100.0 102.3 108.0	LNMJ 94.5 97.6 100.0 103.7 106.2	LNMK 95.9 96.9 100.0 103.9 108.3	LNML 93.5 94.8 100.0 106.3 114.4	1993) 1994) Annual 1995) averages 1996) 1997)
1993 Jan Feb Mar	85.3 84.9 88.4	91.9 91.9 97.4	91.8 94.9 101.9	89.5 89.6 91.5	88.8 89.4 89.7	93.5 94.4 98.4	91.2 92.3 94.7	91.2 91.3 99.1	89.5 91.1 94.6	88.4 91.7 90.2	94.7 82.6 84.3	86.2 87.6 89.5	87.6 88.8	89.3 89.4	85.3 86.8 89.4	92.0 92.5 93.0	91.9 91.3 94.8	92.1 93.6 96.9	93.7 93.2 96.9	93.4 94.7 96.7	93.2 92.2 93.4	83.7 87.3 93.5	91.3 90.4 94.8	92.8 93.8 93.4	96.3 92.2 92.8	93.2 93.3 96.9	1993 Jan Feb Mar
Apr May Jun	89.6 89.7 92.5	93.2 93.3 94.3	94.8 96.7 95.5	91.0 93.6 94.2	89.9 90.0 92.7	91.8 99.5 92.8	93.6 94.3 95.3	90.6 91.3 92.3	89.7 91.3 92.5	92.0 93.9 95.7	93.6 86.0 85.2	90.8 91.9 90.3	90.6 89.1 89.7	89.5 93.9 92.0	86.8 88.3 90.4	94.0 93.1 92.6	93.3 92.9 94.8	94.8 93.3 92.4	94.8 94.5 96.1	93.4 94.7 94.2	92.7 93.2 95.4	86.2 86.5 85.8	89.7 90.2 90.7	93.1 94.3 95.0	92.5 94.1 94.4	96.4 94.5 92.1	Apr May Jun
Jul Aug Sep	96.8 105.2 98.4	95.2 92.4 93.2	94.8 94.0 94.5	93.5 93.2 92.9	93.3 90.9 91.8	93.9 92.5 93.2	95.4 95.2 96.3	91.3 89.7 90.7	93.6 90.8 93.1	93.9 93.2 93.5	100.6 81.9 85.4	90.0 89.7 89.9	90.7 91.0 89.7	91.7 91.5 90.9	91.0 88.8 88.9	95.7 93.6 93.4	92.7 91.5 91.9	97.4 93.3 91.2	95.9 94.5 95.5	93.8 93.9 93.9	96.5 93.1 93.4	87.3 85.8 85.3	97.2 96.1 92.5	94.7 95.4 94.8	98.5 98.7 95.6	91.7 92.0 92.3	Jul Aug Sep
Oct Nov Dec	94.6 91.8 85.0	94.3 94.8 103.9	94.7 98.4 99.4	93.2 94.8 94.0	91.4 91.8 92.6	93.1 95.2 96.5	96.1 96.9 97.3	91.4 95.4 96.3	93.0 92.9 95.5	91.3 92.8 95.3	98.7 85.2 91.8	90.7 92.7 93.3	90.3 90.6 91.7	92.3 93.5 94.5	90.3 91.2 91.6	94.8 97.3 95.7	92.3 94.2 95.0	92.8 94.6 95.9	94.9 95.0 97.7	93.2 93.0 99.3	93.7 96.5 97.0	86.1 90.8 90.2	94.2 97.3 97.9	95.3 95.9 95.5	98.1 101.6 96.2	91.9 92.2 95.2	Oct Nov Dec
1994 Jan Feb Mar	87.9 87.8 95.0	96.7 96.2 99.0	96.1 96.4 110.1	94.6 94.3 97.8	93.6 94.7 98.4	93.6 95.2 96.7	95.0 96.1 99.8	94.0 94.7 102.5	94.8 95.2 98.2	93.1 94.2 95.0	97.5 86.0 88.9	92.5 93.2 94.5	92.0 93.8 96.0	94.3 94.3 97.8	91.6 92.4 96.2	94.9 95.3 95.3	93.7 94.1 97.3	94.9 96.3 102.1	96.7 97.1 101.4	92.4 93.2 97.1	95.7 94.9 97.5	90.6 103.3 106.6	94.4 93.2 97.3	95.3 97.3 97.8	96.6 95.5 92.9	92.3 92.7 103.4	1994 Jan Feb Mar
Apr May Jun	91.5 94.1 95.6	96.1 100.3 93.3	98.2 96.3 95.4	95.9 97.1 98.9	96.8 96.9 96.7	95.2 102.7 95.3	97.1 96.7 97.5	94.1 93.7 99.5	95.5 95.2 95.4	96.5 97.2 97.5	103.2 88.9 88.9	91 93.0 94.0	93.9 93.9 93.9	94.3 96.0 97.5	94.8 93.5 95.4	95.9 94.1 95.0	95.7 95.9 98.3	98.2 94.6 93.6	97.5 96.7 97.5	93.8 97.6 97.3	97.6 95.6 95.2	90.8 94.4 94.2	94.7 97.1 100.5	96.3 97.3 97.0	92.6 95.0 99.5	93.1 94.9 96.5	Apr May Jun
Jul Aug Sep	100.6 106.1 103.2	89.3 87.9 92.8	95.6 95.8 94.7	100.0 97.1 96.9	95.7 95.7 96.6	96.6 99.8 96.5	96.2 96.2 96.9	94.3 93.1 93.8	96.5 94.5 96.0	98.2 96.4 96.6	113.5 91.3 91.4	94.0 93.8 95.	95.2 93.9 94.7	96.4 95.2 95.6	95.0 93.5 94.2	95.6 99.6 97.7	97.6 96.2 96.7	95.4 94.4 94.1	96.5 96.2 96.5	97.5 96.8 96.4	100.2 96.0 97.1	94.2 91.2 90.0	100.8 101.7 97.4	97.2 98.6 98.0	98.9 100.0 98.8	94.3 95.6 93.8	Jul Aug Sep
Oct Nov Dec	98.7 94.6 92.0	94.4 93.0 98.1	95.2 98.3 98.6	98.2 98.4 99.2	97.6 97.9 101.3	96.6 100.8 103.7	97.0 99.1 99.2	94.0 95.6 101.7	95.9 96.8 98.4	97.0 99.6 102.8	102.3 92.4 98.1	96. 96 99	95.2 96.5 97.5	96.3 98.4 99.0	96.5 96.9 99.0	97.1 97.0 97.9	96.5 98.6 99.3	94.5 95.6 98.7	95.1 95.5 97.8	96.2 100.2 102.9	97.7 97.9 100.2	91.2 95.1 97.0	100.1 101.5 101.3		97.4 96.5 99.2	92.4 93.6 95.7	Oct Nov Dec
1995 Jan Feb Mar	94.0 91.5 97.2	98.1 102.2 103.7	96.6 97.0 107.7	97.6 98.7 100.6	99.7 100.4 102.5	97.1 98.6 100.1	97.4 98.0 100.8	97.4 102.9 105.8	96.8 98.7 100.9	97.8 100.2 101.7	103.9 94.1 95.6	96.0 99.1 102.5	96.3 97.7 101.8	97.3 99.6 101.4	97.1 98.8 105.5	97.4 97.6 98.0	97.8 97.7 100.7	96.8 98.7 105.2	98.0 97.4 108.1	99.2 100.7 97.7	97.5 97.5 100.1	97.9 103.1 121.5	101.4 98.2 102.0	99.1 100.0 101.2	99.5 97.7 97.5	98.1 96.1 103.9	1995 Jan Feb Mar
Apr May Jun	102.6 99.1 95.8	99.5 99.7 99.3	97.9 98.8 98.3	98.8 101.2 101.3	98.3 100.5 99.6	99.5 101.4 99.0	100.3 99.4 101.1	97.8 97.6 99.0	98.3 99.9 99.7	99.5 99.5 101.1	106.7 95.3 96.2	- 98.2 99.0 98.2	98.5 99.4 100.2	98.7 100.6 99.7	103.2 98.5 99.7	99.3 98.9 100.1	98.9 99.3 101.8	101.0 98.3 99.8	98.0 98.6 99.9	100.5		97.2 97.3 97.9	101.4 98.7 97.7	98.6 99.1 99.7	98.1 97.8 99.9	100.6 107.8 101.2	Apr May Jun
Jul Aug Sep	97.6 111.5 113.2	101.7 97.8 98.3	99.1 99.2 98.1	101.7 99.5 99.4	99.2 98.7 99.7	101.4 98.0 99.1	100.6 99.0 100.3	98.1 96.6 97.7	100.7 99.1 100.9	100.2 98.3 98.2	114.6 93.1 94.4	99.1 103.0 99.0	101.4 99.3 100.4	100.7 99.1 98.8	100.0 97.4 98.4	103.6 101.2 100.8	101.4 98.6 100.3	98.8 99.4 98.5	99.2 101.1 99.8	99.5		99.1 94.5 94.8		99.8	99.9 102.1 103.1	99.2 98.0 98.7	Jul Aug Sep
Oct Nov Dec	106.6 96.1 94.8	99.1 98.8 101.9	98.1 105.2 104.0	99.7 100.7 100.7	99.5 100.7 101.1	99.5 101.0 105.3	100.2 101.7 100.9	98.5 99.2 109.4	100.3 101.6 103.0	100.7 100.6 102.2	110.0 94.5 101.6	99.4 101 101.4	100.8 101.1 103.2	99.6 101.9 102.7	99.6 99.9 101.9	100.0 100.9 102.2	99.3 101.5 102.7	98.7 101.2 103.7	98.6 99.4 101.9	100.1	100.6 101.3 101.6	95.0 98.5 103.3	102.2	100.1	101.2 101.7 101.6	97.1 100.1 99.3	Oct Nov Dec
1996 Jan Feb Mar	93.2 98.3 105.6	100.5 102.2 108.4	99.6 99.5 109.0	99.9 101.5 103.1	100.7 102.9 103.2	106.8 104.3 105.0	100.2 102.3 105.9	102.4 102.9 116.4	101.7 102.7 104.7	98.6 100.1 101.3	105.7 100.9 100.3	100 102.0 104.5	101.1 103.6 107.3	102.6 104.7 105.6	99.8 101.4 116.5	100.2 100.6 101.3	100.3 102.1 105.6	101.6 103.9 109.0	100.0 99.7 112.2	101.9	100.9	102.6 106.0 130.0	100.5	102.9	101.4 100.3 99.4	101.0 100.5 108.2	1996 Jan Feb Mar
Apr May Jun	104.1 106.6 100.8	102.0 102.5 101.3	100.3 100.5 100.3	102.8 105.2 108.7	104.8 105.7 105.3	104.0 106.4 104.6	102.3 102.5 104.3	104.4 103.4 103.8	104.9 104.3 105.2	103.0 102.5 103.4	113.1 97.7 100.0	101.5 100.8 101.5	103.6 104.0 104.4	103.4 104.4 103.1	103.6 102.6 103.5	102.3 100.3 102.4	102.0 101.4 103.9		102.3 102.6 104.4	101.6	103.0		101.8		101.7 102.8 104.5	104.7 107.3 105.3	Apr May Jun
Jul Aug Sep	106.8 120.6 121.1	105.9 100.4 102.3	103.0 101.7 100.7	106.8 104.6 106.3	103.6 102.3 103.7	106.3 102.6 105.8	102.9 103.4 104.3	102.9 101.9 101.8	105.0 103.4 104.1	106.8 104.3 103.9	115.0 98.8 99.9	102.4 102.2 101.0	104.9 103.2 104.5	105.9 103.8 101.8	104.5 101.7 101.9	103.4 101.8 100.6	104.3 101.4 104.6		102.9	102.2	103.3		101.3	103.5	106.0 105.9 107.6	102.6 107.2 109.3	Jul Aug Sep
Oct Nov Dec	108.5 104.1 108.4	102.8 103.8 106.8	100.7 109.4 108.3	107.9 108.4 109.1	101.3 101.8 102.5	106.7 107.4 112.7	105.2 105.2 107.6	101.5 103.5 109.3	104.0 105.0 106.5	104.8 104.9 106.3	108.8 100.0 105.3	101.3 103.5 103.8	104.3 106.7 107.3	102.3 104.1 108.1	104.2 104.8 106.6	100.7 100.4 105.3	103.0 105.2 107.0	104.4	102.4	. 104.8	106.6	104.0	103.2	105.4	105.1 105.2 107.0		Oct Nov Dec.
1997 Jan Feb Mar	98.4 102.7 109.8	107.1 106.6 118.4	102.4 103.7 116.7	106.9 108.2 110.7	104.4 105.2 110.1	108.1 111.3 111.4	105.1 106.4 109.5	104.0 106.4 116.0	105.0 105.9 109.1	103.3 105.2 108.6	110.2 101.5 104.3	102.3 104.7 107.9	105.3 108.7 109.9	105.3 109.6 110.3	104.5 107.1 114.6	103.5 102.7 102.4	104.5 104.9 108.7	109.5	103.1	107.2	105.7	116.2 114.2 139.3	104.4	105.6	107.1	113.3 111.8 128.1	1997 Jan Feb Mar
Apr May Jun	108.3 108.5 103.9	108.5 117.5 108.6	106.1 105.6 105.2	109.1 109.8 111.8	104.4 105.1 105.8	110.5 115.0 115.2	107.1 107.4 108.1	107.0 105.8 108.4	106.4 107.8 107.7	105.7 105.4 106.9	110.9 103.1 102.1	103.2 103.8 103.1	109.5 108.6 110.3	107.4 108.7 109.9	108.4 106.8 108.1	104.5 106.9 107.3	103.2 104.3 106.5	106.7	106.9	109.4	109.3	105.3	105.8	3 104.9	107.8	114.7 120.1 114.1	Apr May Jun
Jul Aug Sep	113.1 126.3 119.8	112.8 108.3 108.6	106.9 106.7 103.3	110.9 110.2 110.1	106.7 105.1 106.6	115.4 111.4 113.9	107.6 107.9 109.0	106.9 107.5 106.4	108.8 106.9 107.5	107.0 105.9 106.4	114.6 100.9 104.6	105.5 103.4 104.7	110.6 109.0 107.7	110.1 108.3 107.3	108.4 106.9 107.8	107.7 104.4 104.1	106.1 104.8 108.2	107.5	107.0) 109.6	5 109.2	106.6	107.1	106.7	110.5		Jul Aug Sep
Oct Nov Dec	115.7 109.9 107.2	108.7 109.9 115.3	104.6 110.5 110.4	110.2 112.9 113.3	105.7 107.9 107.4	114.3 117.9 124.2	109.7 109.0 110.8	106.8 108.7 116.8	107.7 109.6 111.5	105.8 107.1 110.8	111.5 103.2 107.4	104.5 106.0 108.0	108.8 111.2 113.7	110.1 110.9 113.5	109.5 111.0 112.4	107.9	109.4	109.1	108.2	2 111.9) 113.7	110.9	108.6	5 109.2	105.0	113.1	Oct Nov Dec
1998 Jan Feb Mar	108.6 106.4 108.3	115.5 114.1 122.2	106.9 106.8 122.3	108.9 111.0 113.7	107.4 109.0 113.2	119.1 120.9 120.2	109.1 110.2 114.5	111.0 114.2 126.5	111.2 111.7 115.3	108.2 110.9 112.5	111.2 105.5 108.7	106.6 107.9 110.9	109.1 114.4 117.5	110.7 117.2 118.5		104.2 105.9 108.1	109.6	113.7	107.7	7 113.4	4 113.2	123.2	2 110.8	3 108.6	105.5	114.6 130.4	1998 Jan Feb Mar
Apr May Jun	110.3 108.8 112.2	122.4 114.9 112.4	110.3 115.2 111.6	111.3 111.4 113.2	111.1 110.8 111.3	117.9 120.5 119.5	111.8 111.3 112.4	115.4 112.3 115.0	113.2 112.7 113.2	109.6 109.9 110.1	117.6 108.5 107.6	107.7 107.3 107.2	112.7 113.1 113.8	114.5 115.4 115.3	113.6	107.6	112.3	3 113.4	114.0	0 115.	5 123.0) 128.	113.	6 108.3	108.8	123.9	Apr May Jun
July Aug P	116.6 113.7	111.8 111.3	115.6 110.1	112.1 112.2	113.8 109.7	121.3 115.1	112.6 111.8	114.5 112.2	113.2 112.0	112.4 . 110.3	122.7 108.2	109.3 107. 6	114.2 113.5	116.8 116.4	CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER	108.3	115.5 112. 3	115.0 113.5				113.	4 111.	8 109.6	5 113.1	119.6	Jul Aug P r helpline: 01928 792442.
Votes: 1 The indices October 199	have been reba 8.	used from 199	90=100 to 1995	5=100, in cor	mmon with ot	her economic	series. Figu	ires on a 1990	=100 basis w	vere last publ	ished in <i>Labo</i>	our Market Tren	nds,	# Exc	cluding sea tra cluding private	ansport. e domestic ar	nd personal s	ervices.									

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

These tables present the results of projecting the April 1998 New Earnings Survey to July 1998 and compare the actual NES figures to the projected April figures published in August.

Estimated average earnings in July 1998

It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in July 1998 were £391.0. The tables show the detailed figures for nine occupation groups (and manual/nonmanual), selected industry groups, and Government Office Re-

gions. For categories not shown in the tables, users can construct their own July 1998 projections by applying the appropriate multiplier from Box1 to the NES estimates for April 1998.

The multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent 3 x3 table of annual increases in weekly earnings obtained from the 1997 and 1998 New Earnings Survey so that the overall increase (which was 4.6 per cent) equals the 1.7 per cent increase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI) between April 1998 and July 1998. The AEI used is an unpublished series that excludes arrears of

pay. The AEI series has been rebased and re-weighted using employment weights from the Census of Employment (1991 and 1992) and Annual Employment Survey (1995 and 1996). The reference year has also been changed to 1995=100.

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

Occupation	All emplo	yees on adu	It rates	
	Major group	Male	Female	A
Managers and administrators	1	636.4	441.5	
Professional occupations Associate professional and	2	578.2	441.5 464.9	580 533
technical occupations	3	524.8	381.2	
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	296.9	261.3	464
Craft and related occupations	5	366.5	221.8	273
Personal and protective service				355
occupations	6	345.1	223.5	
Sales occupations	7	345.4	234.3	290
Plant and machine operatives	8	338.5	232.9	295
Other occupations	9	285.1	196.9	321 268
All non-manual occupations		514.8	334.8	432
All manual occupations		334.0	214.7	432
All occupations	1-9	434.1	314.4	391.
BOX 1 M	ULTIPLIER	IS USED FO	R RATIO PE	7.80.80.000
	-Male		emale	JECTION
	-intale	-	emale	All
Manual	1.0168		1.0187	1.0183
Non-manual	1.0172		1.0143	1.0183

1.0165

1.0154

1.0168

All

Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, July 1998

	Male			Female		Warner Barris	Male and f	emale	
	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All
	324.5	450.2	383.7	210.7	294.3	277.8	304.3	372.7	344.9
	326.7	492.1	411.7	211.8	306.4	289.2	307.1	405.1	368.1
	341.8	469.4	407.8	207.5	314.7	301.8	322.9	388.2	366.1
ber	321.6	448.1	384.9	200.7	305.0	285.3	301.7	382.3	350.7
	325.9	463.8	394.2	207.6	297.2	275.7	304.4	394.0	356.3
	332.8	479.7	405.7	207.5	307.8	286.6	310.4	401.7	364.8
	314.5	469.1	398.9	206.1	308.8	290.6	295.1	395.5	360.0
	341.7	491.5	423.6	222.9	328.2	312.4	324.0	417.6	385.0
	372.9	657.0	574.9	246.6	426.1	409.0	350.2	551.9	509.3
	343.1	534.2	461.4	227.4	345.7	328.5	321.9	449.9	412.3
	334.6	521.9	439.9	216.0	339.2	319.0	314.0	438.5	396.5
	. 332.5	439.3	382.6	214.2	306.2	287.1	312.4	376.6	349.7
	328.0	470.2	401.1	204.9	302.5	281.0	301.8	390.4	356.2
	334.0	514.8	434.1	214.7	334.8	314.4	312.9	432.2	391.0

of quarterly projections for July 1997 to April 1998 ccurac

April erly projections of the 1997 NES (see Table D). the qu can be calculated from the categories of Tables Projected results were similar to the actual NES Band 98 res

m-manual women's earnings increased more slowly -time ge between April 1997 and 1998 (3.9 per cent an ave

198 results provide a means to check the accuracy compared with a 4.6 per cent increase for full-time adults), although manual rly projections of the 1997 NES (see *Table D*). ojected April 1997 average earnings published in same period. The 1998 results showed full-time male earnings rising similar 1998 Labour Market Trends similar percentage to the average (4.5 per cent compared with 4.6 per cent).

> The NES showed a 0.4 percentage point lower increase in the rise in average earnings than the AEI. The NES also showed men's earnings increasing 0.3 per cent more quickly than women's.

ble D: Presected 1998 results compared with actual results

Fast

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	Male			Female			All		
	Projected	Actual	Percentage	Projected	Actual	Percentage	Projected	Actual	Percentage
nual	330.1	328.5	0.5	208.2	210.8	-1.2	307.2	307.3	0.0
n-manual	506.6	506.1	0.1	336.6	330.1	2.0	427.7	425.2	0.6
1	429.2	427.1	0.5	314.5	309.6	1.6	386.9	384.5	0.6

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

ngs Survey is conducted in April each year and is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain. For full details, see New Earnings Survey 1998 e from ONS direct, Rm D140, Government Offices, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NP9 1XG, tel 01633 812078).

Industry Male SIC Female Male and female code Manu All Manual All Non-manual Non-manual Manual Non-manual Agriculture, hunting and forestry 391.0 A 264.7 292.1 189.2 247.8 216.3 256.3 349.5 280.1 Mining and quarrying CD 539.2 415.2 696.2 411.2 617.9 515.0 Manufacturing 358.5 534.9 423.7 228 4 321.7 278.7 335.9 470.8 391.0 Manufacture of food products DA 336.3 585.8 409.3 244.4 326.7 279.4 313.0 486.0 370.6 275.0 Manufacture of textile and textile products DB 280.7 433.4 332.9 191.9 282.2 213.6 234.5 372.4 Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment DE 400.9 559.5 474.2 254.8 361.9 337.9 379.2 477.2 433.7 DL 524.6 332.9 428.5 229.1 320.8 268.4 302 7 475 5 385.9 Manufacture of transport equipment DM 412.8 567.9 576.9 463.2 351.2 326.6 289.4 406.5 533.6 451.0 Electricity, gas and water supply 425.6 364.4 281.6 423.8 347.1 498.1 432.8 504.0 366 6 470.6 378.8 Construction 348.1 482.3 389.4 285.1 Wholesale and retail trade G 297.1 432.1 385.1 207.4 269.9 276.7 263.5 219.3 285.4 365.3 339.2 344.2 259.6 Hotels and restaurants 230.8 402.3 292.3 174.0 207.3 Transport, storage and communication 331.7 367.1 346.2 374.0 349.8 510.5 406.5 298.2 324.8 444.8 389.9 518.2 Financial intermediation 401.4 676.3 666.7 366.5 343.8 521.0 Real estate, renting and business activities 307.8 293.9 580.4 501.8 215.9 355.7 294.4 485.0 444.3 Public administration and defence 452.4 429.9 236.5 326.5 323.8 285 8 396.4 385.9 Education M 282.6 473.8 431.4 207.5 376.8 364.5 259.5 414.6 393.5 Health and social work 268.8 343.7 N 518.4 437.3 190.7 331 8 305.7 222.9 378.7 Other community, social and personal service activities 293.9 0 482.3 412.8 370.7 181 4 341 0 308.1 263.0 417.6 All industries and services A-Q 334.0 514.8 434.1 214.7 334.8 314.4 312.9 432.2 391.0

ΔII

* Not available

E	.12		EW EA	RNIN(earni	GS SU ngs ai	RVEY nd ho	urs of	full-ti	me <i>m</i> a	anual	emplo	yees b	by ind	ustry grou	verage	e earr	nings a	and ho	ours o	f full-ti	me <i>m</i>	anual	emplo	NEW E byees	ARNII by ind	NGS S ustry	group	+	.12
GREAT BRITAI	All indust- ries	All index of product- ion indust- ries	All manu- facturing	All services	Agri- culture,	Mining &	Manu- facture of food	Manu- facture of textiles & textile products;	Manu- facture of pulp, paper & products; publishing	Manu- facture of chem- icals, ch. products & man-	Manu- facture of rubber & plastic products	Manu- facture of other non-metal- lic mineral products	Manu- facture of basic metals & fabric- ated metal	Manu- facture of machin- ery & equipment	lanu- h acture f f elec- c cal & F	Manu-	Other manu- facturing	Electricity,	Construct-	Wholesale H & retail a trade; r	nd sestaur-	storage i	Financial F intermedi- e ation r & r	renting of & busi- of ness s	Public Ed admin & defence; compul- sory social security	aucation He	social cor ork ity, & p ser	ner nmun- social personal rvice tivities	GREAT BRITAIN SIC
SIC 1992 WEN 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1996 1997	A-Q earnings £ 174.4 185.5 200.6 217.9 237.2 253.1 268.4 279.9 291.0 301.3 314.3	С-Е 187.0 199.5 216.6 234.7 254.4 269.4 293.9 301.9 301.9 315.8 327.4 340.9	D 184.0 196.5 212.8 230.5 263.2 288.8 297.9 312.4 323.6 337.5	G-Q 162.6 172.2 184.2 200.9 217.3 236.8 257.6 262.3 269.3 277.3 289.3	A&B 131.6 135.1 153.6 162.1 179.0 203.0 213.7 217.7 235.7 241.9 252.1	C 214.0 231.7 262.0 286.1 357.4 355.4 355.4 355.4 355.4 355.8 350.8 367.8 360.5	DA 184.3 194.8 210.0 225.0 247.4 269.3 288.2 294.0 304.7 315.3 315.3	DB DC 153.3 163.6 175.1 185.7 205.3 213.9 233.1 245.1 245.4 248.4 258.7 270.6 9	216.8 231.5 247.9 263.6 276.8 293.6 276.8 293.6 308.4 318.9 335.6 348.8 361.8 361.8 377.9	made fibre DG 220.9 243.0 220.9 243.0 220.9 243.0 220.9 243.0 322.8 322.8 332.3 344.1 346.8 381.8	DH 177.9 192.2 206.7 217.6 240.3 240.3 245.3 265.7 295.6 298.9 318.9	DI 184.0 194.4 211.4 228.9 243.7 258.4 265.7 272.3 286.3 300.4 309.8 325.2	183.1 194.6 214.5 232.6 249.8 258.0 276.2 283.1 295.7 315.8 326.4 342.5	DK 179.3 189.1 208.5 247.2 252.6 275.7 295.0 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 208.5 247.2 255.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 208.5 247.2 255.6 275.7 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.5 247.2 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.5 247.2 295.1 295.2 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.1 295.4 325.1 295.4 325.1	178.2 189.0 201.8 201.8 201.8 201.8 201.8 201.8 201.8 201.7 200.7 200.7 200.7 200.7 200.7	DM 2.164 2.004.89 2.004.009.85 2.004.009.85 2.004.009.85 2.009.20 2.009.009.00 2.009.009.00 2.009.009.00 2.009.009.00 2.009.009.00 2.009.009.00 2.009.009.00 2.009.000 2.00000000	DD,DF,DN 170.1 187.5 202.1 219.6 234.6 245.6 262.9 262.9 265.2 274.7 286.1 290.5	E 202.4 204.7 234.3 249.7 277.0 298.4 334.7 352.5 369.0 373.9 399.7 401.2	F 167.4 180.5 195.9 214.4 246.1 257.1 275.0 275.0 275.0 275.1 308.2 324.8	G 446.8 157.6 169.0 184.7 200.2 217.3 233.1 241.7 249.1 255.9 264.1 275.1	1 1 125.4 128.8 141.3 155.2 165.2 174.4 189.2 199.2 199.2 203.3 213.9 213.9	191.8 203.7 214.7 231.4 248.6 267.0 282.6 292.7 305.3 305.3 314.9 328.4	J 207.3 212.2 234.3 252.5 288.4 316.6 322.7 321.4 321.4 321.5 347.2 347.2 347.8 381.6	K 160.8 170.9 181.1 225.6 241.6 257.5 258.6 257.5 258.6 257.7 270.7 277.5 292.4	L M 149.0 156.8 169.7 183.9 200.6 219.6 234.0 256.4 255.6 257.6 257.5 281.2	N 134.6 143.5 152.8 166.9 183.4 199.4 227.9 232.2 231.5 243.5 268.7	0 143.5 152.5 162.1 176.1 186.9 203.9 217.4 225.3 217.4 225.3 225.3 230.6 242.2 250.7	Weekly 150.0 157.0 175.1 206.6 239.5 246.1 259.4 259.4 259.4 280.2	1992 Men earnings £ 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
Hours v 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1999 19992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1995	vorked 44.5 44.6 45.1 45.3 45.3 44.4 44.5 44.5 44.5 44.5 44.5 44.5 44.5 44.5 1 45.2 45.2 45.1	44.3 445.0 45.3 45.7 43.7 44.0 44.0 44.0 44.2 44.6	44.5 445.2 45.4 45.4 433.7 433.7 44.1 444.2 44.5	44.7 44.8 45.1 45.2 44.9 44.9 44.9 44.9 44.7 45.1 45.3 45.1 45.2	45.3 44.6 46.8 46.8 47.4 46.8 46.9 46.9 47.5 47.5	43.1 45.0 46.0 46.4 46.9 48.7 48.3 49.4 51.9 50.8 52.0	$\begin{array}{c} 45.8\\ 45.8.3\\ 466.5.2\\ 466.5.9\\ 465.5.6\\ 455.5\\ 455.6\\ 455$	44.4 44.5 443.9 443.2 433.8 443.3 443.8 443.9 444.3 443.9 444.3	43.4 43.6 443.9 43.6 42.7 42.7 43.0 43.1 43.6 43.7 43.9	43.8 433.4 433.5 422.8 433.5 422.8 433.5 422.8 433.2 433.2 433.2 422.6	45.0 455.3 455.6 454.9 433.8 443.8 444.8 445.7 445.1	46.3 46.66 46.61 45.3 44.60 45.3 44.60 45.3	45.0 460.2 45.9 445.9 445.9 444.4 45.4 45.6	5.335 5.355 5.355 5.55 4.455 5.55 4.455 5.55 4.455 5.55 4.455 5.55 5 5.55 5.55 5.55 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	43.9 44.0 44.2 45.1 44.7 43.0 42.8 42.8 42.8 42.8 43.5 43.5	611431 55029004	44.4 45.0 45.5 45.7 45.3 43.6 44.1 43.4 44.5 44.6 44.4 44.7	41.4 41.6 42.3 42.1 42.0 42.0 42.0 42.0 42.6 42.1	44.4 44.6 45.4 46.0 46.0 445.4 45.0 44.7 45.3 46.1 45.8 46.9	43.7 44.0 43.9 44.1 44.1 43.9 43.9 43.9 43.9 44.1 44.4 44.4 44.4	42.8 43.7 42.8 42.4 41.9 41.9 42.0 41.9 42.0 41.9 42.2 42.1 41.9	47.3 47.7 47.75 47.66 47.66 46.61 46.83 47.88 47.88 47.65	40.5 39.9 39.63 40.7 41.1 41.8 41.8 42.2 42.5 42.1	44.8 44.8 45.62 47.33 46.4 46.9 46.9 46.8 46.8 46.7	42.6 42.1 42.3 42.2 42.2 42.2 42.2 42.2 42.2 42.2	43.3 43.2 42.7 43.0 43.1 43.1 43.1 43.1 43.1 43.1 43.1 43.5	43.0 422.6 422.6 422.6 422.2 422.4 422.0 422.0 422.0 422.0 422.0 422.0 422.0 422.0 422.4	Ho 42.8 42.5 43.4 43.6 43.4 43.9 43.2 43.2 43.2 43.2 44.2 44.2 44.2 44.2	urs worked 1986 1987 1989 1989 1990 1991 1992 1994 1995 1996 1996 1997 rearnings £
1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995	earnings £ 3.927 4.46 5.205 6.21 6.21 6.44 6.70 6.97	4.21 4.48 5.62 6.53 6.53 6.71 6.53 6.75 7.37 7.64	$\begin{array}{c} 4.13\\ 4.39\\ 5.08\\ 5.532\\ 6.399\\ 6.609\\ 6.609\\ 7.29\\ 7.58\end{array}$	3.65 33.4.11 4.83 5.262 5.887 5.943 6.40	2.89 3.245 3.762 4.376 4.570 4.570 4.500 5.27	4.86 5.67 6.45 7.68 7.68 7.68 7.68 7.68 7.68 7.68 7.7.70	$\begin{array}{c} 4.02\\ 4.261\\ 4.586\\ 5.808\\ 6.372\\ 6.5808\\ 7.00\\ 7.00\end{array}$	3.4683 3.6833.9.21 4.656 4.9335.50 5.559155 6.25	4.97 5.2537 5.597 6.31 7.382 7.382 7.382 8.301 8.309 8.59	4.48 4.76 5.052 6.233 7.43 7.469 7.97 8.096 8.96	$\begin{array}{c} 3.96\\ 4.26\\ 4.50\\ 4.577\\ 5.34\\ 5.603\\ 6.19\\ 6.36\\ 6.36\\ 6.47\\ 6.70\\ 7.04\end{array}$	3.97 4.204 4.542 5.267 5.880 6.022 6.622 7.27	4.07 4.32 4.66 5.04 5.43 5.87 6.37 6.61 6.88 7.50	03 228 98 437 244 324 324 35 74 35 35 37	4.06 4.30 4.95 5.40 6.36 6.56 6.70 7.04	4.40 4.73 5.599 5.668 7.77 7.95 8.73 8.73	$\begin{array}{c} 3.83\\ 4.45\\ 4.81\\ 5.597\\ 5.97\\ 5.094\\ 6.50\\ 6.50\\ 6.50\\ \end{array}$	4.89 5.623 5.90 6.55 7.982 8.420 8.81 8.81 9.345	$\begin{array}{c} 3.76 \\ 4.00 \\ 4.65 \\ 5.608 \\ 6.16 \\ 6.39 \\ 6.92 \\ 6.92 \end{array}$	3.37 3.58599 4.597 5.567 5.56761 6.26	2.93 3.03 3.28 4.13 4.52 4.56 4.67 4.71 4.83 5.10	4.06 4.281 4.882 5.222 6.018 6.336 6.360 6.77	5.10 5.35 5.95 6.34 7.21 7.51 7.55 8.25 8.26 9.07	3.659 3.892 4.388 4.887 5.664 5.664 5.799 5.27	3.493 3.700 4.2291 5.555 5.555 6.1230 6.66 6.66	3.103 3.336 3.326 3.32828 4.257 5.547 5.5347 5.5347 5.5347 5.583 6.48	3.357 3.582 4.403 4.481 5.138 5.5450 5.581 5.581 5.592	Hourly 3.52 3.71 4.05 4.37 4.37 5.261 5.73 5.73 5.74 5.89 6.33	1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996 1997 WOMEN
Weekly 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1995	Worker Weekly earnings C 1986 101.6 111.4 111.3 103.2 101.0 97.8 117.0 97.4 129.9 120.3 112.1 114.4 109.4 122.8 185 188 106.3 128.2 116.5 99.9 90.7 144.9 139.2 106.3 111.8 97.5 103.8 95.6 128.6 122.9 120.7 123.8 125.9 127.6 122.9 120.7 123.8 125.9 127.6 123.5 127.6 122.9 120.7 123.8 125.9 127.7 126.3 128.7 138.7 135.6 126.6 128.7 138.7 135.6 138.7 135.6 138.7 135.6 138.7 135.6 126.6 123.7 134.7 168.5 145.2 124.8 115.5 127.6 144.9 139.2 146.4 149.4 149.3 145.6 123.4 113.3 165.6 123.4 113.8 168.5 144.6 145.2 124.8 115.5 127.6 144.9 145.9																												
Hours w 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1996	orked 39.5 39.7 39.9 39.8 39.8 39.8 39.8 39.8 39.8 40.1 40.2 40.2	40.0 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.0 40.0 40.3 40.9 40.7 40.8	$\begin{array}{c} 40.0\\ 40.3\\ 40.5\\ 40.5\\ 40.0\\ 40.6\\ 40.3\\ 40.6\\ 40.6\\ 40.7\\ 40.8\end{array}$	38.8 39.1 399.0 399.4 399.3 399.4 399.3 399.8 399.8 399.8 399.8	41.1 41.8 40.9 41.0 41.1 42.3 40.7 41.9 42.2 42.0 41.3 40.9	39.0 39.7 39.4 38.5 40.2 	40.5 41.0 41.15 41.56 41.56 41.57 41.70 41.88	39.4 399.4 399.5 399.5 399.5 399.5 399.5 6 399.5 399.5 399.5 399.5 399.5 399.5	$\begin{array}{r} 40.1\\ 39.7\\ 40.3\\ 40.3\\ 39.8\\ 39.7\\ 40.6\\ 40.3\\ 41.5\\ 40.5\\ 40.8\end{array}$	39.7 39.8 40.1 40.7 40.0 39.9 40.1 40.5 40.7 41.7 41.6	41.5 41.8 41.8 41.5 40.8 41.3 41.6 40.8 41.6 40.8 42.2 42.0	40.4 40.1 40.3 40.5 40.6 40.6 40.4 40.3 40.7 41.0 40.1	40.9 40.9 41.2 41.0 40.1 40.5 40.8 41.1 41.8 40.9 41.4	40.7 41.0 44.0 44.0 44.0 44.0 44.0 44.0 44.0	40.1 40.7 40.9 40.9 40.7 40.2 40.4 40.4 40.7 40.9 40.5	40.1 10.9 11.5 11.3 40.6 40.1 40.6 40.1 41.4 42.1	39.4 40.3 40.7 40.6 40.0 40.3 40.3 40.3 41.1 41.0 41.0 40.9	38.2 37.6 37.8 39.3 37.2 38.0 37.0 37.0 37.0 37.0 38.7	40.8 42.0 39.3 42.0 40.2 40.7 40.0 40.5 41.5 41.5 41.7	39.4 39.5 39.5 39.5 40.0 39.7 40.3 40.1 39.5 40.0 40.3	38.3 38.9 38.7 39.0 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.4 39.4 39.2	42.2 42.50 42.3 41.4 41.4 42.3 42.0 42.0 42.0 42.2	36.1 35.8 36.8 37.0 39.2 39.2 37.9 37.5	39.2 3855 399.7 40.1 399.6 40.4 40.7 40.6 41.8	38.6 38.8 39.0 38.8 40.3 39.1 39.5 39.4	36.4 366.7 37.3 36.5 38.1 37.5 38.6 37.5 38.6 38.8 38.8	39.1 38.9 388.5 388.5 388.7 388.8 388.8 388.8 388.8 399.5 399.5 39.1	38.8 38.9 399.7 39.2 39.2 39.5 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.7 Hour	1986 1987 1988 1989 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
1986 1988 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	arnings £ 2.73 2.92 3.11 3.39 3.73 4.01 4.28 4.43 4.53 4.64 4.81 4.99	2.78 2.98 3.142 3.778 4.055 4.055 4.687 4.687 5.26	$\begin{array}{c} 2.78\\ 2.97\\ 3.142\\ 3.3.3\\ 4.76\\ 4.520\\ 4.520\\ 4.687\\ 4.687\\ 5.26\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.665\\ 3.03687\\ 3.03687\\ 4.4346\\ 4.45\\ 4.639\\ 4.79\end{array}$	2.489 2.669 2.2694 2.3374 3.374 3.776 4.157 4.33 4.50	 	2.91 3.29 3.253 3.977 4.260 4.811 4.821 5.24 5.49	2.47 22.61 2.824 3.335 15 3.3917 4.422 4.56	3.243 3.740 4.355 4.694 4.5199 5.3652 5.8662 5.866	3.04 3.385 3.385 4.566 4.586 5.290 5.620 5.632	2.69 2.92 3.02 3.60 3.84 4.10 4.30 4.41 4.53 4.93	$\begin{array}{c} 2.82\\ 3.07\\ 3.17\\ 3.35\\ 4.132\\ 4.54\\ 4.69\\ 5.24\\ 5.70\end{array}$	2.68 2.94 3.06 3.29 3.79 4.18 4.33 4.78 4.79 4.98	00141 41 75 925	2.91 3.09 3.27 3.55 3.86 4.17 4.50 4.58 4.71 4.83 5.13 5.13	3.20 3.3380 4.08 4.484 5.557 5.599 6.18 6.58	2.66 2.90 3.33 3.72 4.14 4.53 4.44 4.53 4.46 5.12 5.10	3.70 4.84 5.04 5.30 	 	2.54 22.708 3.327 3.977 4.207 4.300 4.63 4.81	2.40 2.5797 2.5797 2.3566 3.5561 3.5667 9.98 3.987 4.07	3.357 3.577 3.4.61 3.589 4.6248 5.589259 6.52 6.52	3.84 	2.79 3.206 3.266 3.955 4.335 4.420 4.600 4.822 4.92		2.65 2.88 3.51 4.002 3.999 4.121 4.31 4.35 5.05	$\begin{array}{c} 2.68\\ 2.83\\ 3.35\\ 3.64\\ 3.35\\ 4.95\\ 4.321\\ 4.52\\ 4.39\\ 4.52\\ 4.56\end{array}$	2.65 2.84 3.10 3.53 3.69 3.89 4.04 4.07 4.17 4.45	y earnings £ 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1992 1995 1995 1995 1996 1995 1996 1997 ALL
1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	earnings £ 163.2 173.5 187.1 203.3 221.2 236.2 256.8 261.7 271.5 281.1 292.9	173.8 185.4 2016.9 236.1 249.7 266.8 273.5 280.1 293.6 304.9 318.4	170.0 181.6 195.5 231.4 2459.6 267.9 267.9 289.8 304.6	150.8 159.6 1760.6 201.4 219.7 233.3 239.8 244.7 257.4	129.4 133.4 158.1 175.1 187.6 198.3 213.3 230.1 235.5 245.5	212.6 231.0 260.8 284.6 309.3 354.8 352.8 355.2 333.7 350.3 366.5 398.9	169.0 179.1 206.0 2246.2 2257.2 265.8 2691.3 296.8	123.3 131.9 140.9 140.1 165.0 171.4 185.9 195.4 199.1 211.1 220.6	202.0 214.7 231.6 245.8 272.0 287.1 299.6 314.4 329.1 338.7 354.6	181.2 19233 2036.5 2253.3 2655.4 2888.8 2997.7 3014.3 3014.3 355.3	167.4 180.9 203.8 225.3 225.0 247.1 258.6 274.4 280.0 300.3	174.7 184.9 199.6 217.2 231.5 247.1 253.9 259.4 271.9 287.0 295.5 311.2	176.4 188.2 206.8 224.1 249.1 267.6 274.8 286.9 306.8 317.7 333.4	1747 18024 2223 2442 2442 2442 2766 88 27673 33140	159.9 170.8 181.3 198.5 215.8 231.9 245.1 255.0 254.3 262.5 274.5 282.3	188.3 204.7 222.2 245.1 265.4 278.4 309.3 324.6 343.4 356.4 356.4 372.5	162.5 179.0 208.9 2235.1 251.4 252.1 263.2 255.4 263.2 280.7	200.9 2133.1 2435.7 295.54 350.2 3567.2 557.2 50	167.0 180.2 195.4 213.9 2256.6 273.9 278.4 293.9 30.0 323.4	141.0 151.1 162.1 177.4 207.9 223.4 238.1 238.1 244.5 253.5 264.3	108.7 113.1 124.2 134.8 145.5 165.5 165.5 167.5 169.9 169.9 182.4 190.6	189.5 201.3 212.1 228.3 244.7 263.8 280.0 291.3 297.9 303.8 312.5 324.6	197.5 200.6 224.0 242.4 303.0 305.2 301.5 307.1 323.8 349.7 355.6	154.2 163.7 174.8 217.2 247.7 249.5 249.5 266.2 278.2	142.6 150.4 163.5 176.4 210.3 2246.6 246.5 249.7 247.4 264.7 271.4	119.0 127.3 136.6 151.2 165.6 180.1 197.2 205.4 208.4 210.8 220.0 224.3	122.7 130.6 138.6 159.9 173.4 186.6 191.9 195.9 194.3 201.5 208.1	Weekl 139.2 145.0 161.4 175.3 189.6 209.4 216.8 223.7 203.7	1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996
Hours w 1986 1987 1988 1990 1991 1992 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	orked 43.7 43.8 44.2 44.4 43.6 43.7 43.5 43.8 44.3 44.0 44.2	43.5 443.7 444.4 43.3 43.3 43.1 43.4 43.4 43.9	43.6 443.8 444.4 444.3 423.2 433.0 433.4 43.4 43.5 43.8	43.6 43.7 43.8 43.9 43.8 43.8 43.8 43.8 43.8 44.0 44.0 44.0	45.0 44.3 466.3 466.3 467.3 466.3 466.4 466.4 466.4 466.4 466.4 466.4 47.3 466.4 47.3 466.4 47.3	43.1 44.9 45.9 46.8 47.8 5 48.2 49.1 51.9 51.9 51.9	44.7 45.0 45.13 44.7 44.5 44.5 44.7	41.7 41.9 41.4 41.5 41.3 41.3 41.7 41.6 41.7 41.9	42.8 4235 4320 422.1 422.1 422.6 432 432.4	43.0 43.7 43.9 42.3 42.3 42.3 42.4 42.5 42.4 42.4	44.4 44.7 45.1 44.9 44.9 43.2 433.7 44.2 43.3 43.7 44.2 44.8 44.8 44.8 44.8 44.8 44.8 44.8	45.5 45.4 45.7 45.8 44.3 44.3 44.6 44.1 44.1	44.6 445.7 455.5 43.6 43.6 444.1 444.5 445.1 45.3	44.2 455.5 455.5 455.7 42333.6 433.6 444.6	42.8 43.1 43.2 43.8 43.5 42.4 42.2 42.1 42.2 42.7 42.5 42.6	43.4 433.9 444.2 451.9 442.9 442.9 442.9 442.9 442.9 442.9 442.9 442.9 443.9 442.9 443.9 4	43.8 44.9 45.16 43.5 42.9 44.0 44.1 44.0	$\begin{array}{c} 41.4\\ 41.1\\ 41.52\\ 42.23\\ 42.0\\ 41.99\\ 41.8\\ 42.6\\ 42.0\\ 42.0\\ \end{array}$	44.4 445.0 465.3 445.3 445.2 445.2 46.8 45.8	43.2 43.4 433.5 433.5 433.32 433.32 433.32 433.5 433.5 433.5 433.5 433.5 433.5 433.5 433.5 433.5 433.5 433.5 433.5 5	40.6 41.4 40.8 40.7 40.5 40.6 40.6 40.6 40.7 41.0 40.9	47.1 47.4 47.5 47.2 46.8 46.8 46.50 47.4 47.3 48.1	39.9 39.22 39.22 40.6 41.4 42.4 41.7 41.3	44.1 44.0 45.5 466.4 465.7 465.7 465.7 465.7 465.7 45.7 45.7 45.9	41.9 41.6 42.0 42.3 41.8 41.8 41.3 41.5 41.9 41.9 41.8	40.5 40.4 40.6 40.0 41.5 41.2 40.9 40.9 40.9 40.8 40.6	41.0 40.8 40.6 40.5 40.3 40.1 40.3 40.4 40.3 40.4 40.5	42.1 41.7 42.6 42.8 42.5 43.0 42.2 42.4 43.1 43.2 43.0 42.9 42.9 Hour	tours worked 1986 1987 1988 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1996 1997 rty earnings £
Hourly e 1986 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	arnings £ 3.75 3.98 4.25 4.59 5.00 5.43 5.76 6.01 6.13 6.37 6.63	3.98 4.22 4.87 5.778 6.133 66.447 66.97 7.25	3.89 4.142 4.781 5.660 6.021 6.358 6.888 7.18	3.693 3.693 4.605 5.5625 5.5625 5.5683 6.07	2.86 22.92 3.41 33.97 4.32 4.656 5.01 5.20	$\begin{array}{r} 4.83\\ 5.65\\ 6.65\\ 6.422\\ 7.23\\ 7.64\\ 7.23\\ 6.674\\ 7.15\\ 7.69\end{array}$	3.79 4.023 4.569 5.708 5.708 6.258 6.258 6.65	2.96 3.16 3.59 4.51 4.71 4.77 5.30 5.43	4.69 4.925 5.658 6.820 7.402 7.866 8.17	4.21 4.463 5.225 5.226 6.808 7.208 7.383 8.38	3.77 4.28 4.53 5.04 5.70 5.88 5.99 6.13 6.72	3.83 4.07 4.74 5.499 5.679 6.012 6.422 6.69 7.06	3.96 4.21 4.53 4.90 5.70 6.02 6.45 6.45 7.04 7.35	3.95 4.49 4.89 5.372 6.169 6.589 6.589 6.888 6.7.50	3.74 3.97 4.19 4.56 5.81 6.02 6.03 6.165 6.62	4.33 4.66 5.02 5.44 5.58 7.06 7.36 7.36 7.83 8.61	3.71 4.32 4.324 5.464 5.466 5.5862 5.862 5.98 6.27 6.35	4.86 5.68 5.68 7.094 8.879 9.42	$\begin{array}{c} 3.75\\ 4.04\\ 4.364\\ 5.666\\ 6.15\\ 6.158\\ 6.370\\ 6.90\\ 6.90\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.27\\ 3.48\\ 3.74\\ 4.07\\ 4.43\\ 4.81\\ 5.19\\ 5.36\\ 5.47\\ 5.58\\ 5.75\\ 6.08\end{array}$	2.68 2.81 3.03 3.35 3.55 3.83 4.11 4.16 4.30 4.32 4.46 4.67	4.04 4.25 4.47 4.84 5.698 5.698 5.698 5.698 5.698 5.698 6.76 6.76	4.94 5.74 6.18 6.75 7.33 7.33 7.33 7.33 7.33 7.33 7.33 7	4 3393 4 3393 4 3393 4 477 554 555 568 5555 568 60 5555 568 1 60	3.40 3.92 4.526 5.40 5.52	2.94 3.16 3.40 3.71 4.29 4.73 5.02 5.11 5.15 5.39 6.02	3.02 3.224 3.473 4.01 4.34 4.84 4.84 4.894 5.014	134 3351 3351 4.490 45234 45238 45355 5555 55555 55555555555555555555	Hy earnings £ 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1993 1994 1995 1995 1995
+ The Ne Part A (p Denot	w Earnings S ublished by T as information	Survey is con TSO and ava n not availab	ducted in Ap ilable from C le.	ril each year NS Sales De	and is base esk, Rm D14	ed on a1 pe 40, Governr	r cent samp nent Building	le of employ gs, Cardiff R	rees in empl load, Newpo	loyment in G ort, Gwent, N	ireat Britain. IP9 1XG, tel	For full detail 01633 81207	ls, see New 78)	/ Earnings Survey 1997														Source: N Customer Hel	Vew Earnings Survey oline: 01928 792077

S70 Labour Market trends November 1998

E.13 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY Average earnings and hours of full-time *non-manual* employees by industry

erage earnings and hours of full-time non-manual emplo	yee
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			AV	erage	earmin				Contraction of the second s			Manu	Marti		dustry gro	Aver	age ea	arnings									/ Indus			CREAT
	GREAT BRITAIN	All indust- ries	All index of product- ion indust-	All manu- facturing	All services	Agri- culture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarry- ing &	Manu- facture of food products;	Manu- facture of textiles & textile	nonor 8	icalo ob	9 plantin	Manu- facture of other non-metal- lic mineral	Manu- facture of basic metals	Manu- facture of machin- ery &	Manu- facture of elec-	Manu- facture of trans- port	Other manu- facturing	Electricity gas & water supply		& retail trade; repair of	and restaur-	storage	intermedi- ation	estate, renting & busi-	admin & defence; compul-	ducation He & s wo	social co rk ity &	her mmun- , social personal ervice	GREAT BRITAIN
	SIC 1992	A-Q	ries C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	с	& tobacco	DB DC	& printing DE	y a man-		products DI	ated meta products DJ	equipment I DK	optical equip- ment	equipmen	DD,DF,DN	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	motor vehicles G	<u>H</u>	<u> </u>			sory social security	<u> </u>	ac	tivities	SIC 1992
	EN /eekly ea 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 994 995 995 996 997	rnings £ 245.1 265.9 294.3 325.1 375.7 400.8 418.9 430.1 445.4 464.0 483.5	259.9 279.2 3066 337.0 369.7 388.3 412.8 431.7 443.6 461.2 487.3 497.0	257.2 275.8 303.6 33366.1 3862.4 424.9 436.2 426.2 453.5 479.6 489.2	240.0 262.0 291.0 350.4 371.7 398.0 416.4 427.7 442.4 458.9 482.7	194.4 217.1 241.5 258.4 289.9 302.9 308.5 3208.5 3208.5 323.9 347.9 363.8 387.8	311.0 354.9 386.0 425.9 474.1 562.1 565.1 565.1 606.7 591.3 621.0	$\begin{array}{c} 260.1\\ 279.6\\ 302.7\\ 334.6\\ 369.69\\ 424.5\\ 450.6\\ 456.5\\ 456.5\\ 522.1 \end{array}$	239.4 250.6 287.3 307.4 335.1 332.0 353.3 364.5 375.5 397.6 417.4	$\begin{array}{c} 276.0\\ 287.8\\ 325.5\\ 398.9\\ 404.0\\ 426.6\\ 450.3\\ 462.3\\ 462.3\\ 474.7\\ 515.0\\ 506.6\end{array}$	286.0 3025.9 3359.6 4155.2 4555.2 497.8 5537.2 564.3	235.9 264.0 288.7 316.5 353.2 363.7 383.6 400.4 439.3 449.5	241.6 267.1 287.9 3324.9 355.2 362.9 375.6 362.6 402.0 440.5	239.7 258.1 284.8 315.9 356.9 356.9 356.9 356.9 356.9 396.2 427.5 446.5	243.1 254.5 314.0 355.1 375.0 391.0 2 438.5 391.0 2 438.5 393.0	259.0 279.0 309.1 374.2 397.7 438.3 446.4 466.4 466.0	250.4 273.5 273.5 274.8	273.1 299.6 313.0 339.4 381.4 407.8 427.4 448.4 448.4 448.4 462.5 478.4 438.7	263.5 282.3 302.8 3302.8 3301.3 4021.5 4441.5 4441.5 4440.8 5528.5 571.9	229.0 243.9 272.9 347.4 3689.9 401.7 409.8 424.3 445.0	204.9 224.2 249.4 274.4 302.7 302.7 324.8 342.0 356.7 368.4 383.2 404.1	189.2 200.9 223.1 247.2 272.5 274.6 302.0 308.8 307.1 328.8 357.8 359.4	257.4 277.8 301.9 333.6 355.3 377.4 408.1 427.8 451.9 461.1 483.7	$\begin{array}{r} 287.7\\ 320.5\\ 364.7\\ 395.5\\ 431.2\\ 454.5\\ 506.5\\ 5535.3\\ 5692.5\\ 644.2\end{array}$	255.1 281.8 314.4 353.3 398.5 423.6 449.3 464.1 478.4 501.4 501.4 515.4	228.6 244.2 2867.3 3315.1 3370.8 3394.9 3395.6 404.3 440.3 441.9	237.4 256.9 291.3 3333.3 3766 418.5 432.5 438.3 444.4 457.3 458.4	237.6 251.8 270.1 310.9 332.3 365.5 397.4 412.2 420.2 424.5 453.5 480.8	Weekh 239.8 259.7 280.2 336.2 337.8 369.5 379.9 389.9 389.9 389.9 389.9 340.0 410.0	MEN / earnings £ 1986 1987 1988 1988 1989 1991 1992 1994 1994 1995 1996 1997
	ours wor 986 987 988 989 990 990 991 992 993 993 994 995 995 995 997	Ked 38.6 38.7 38.6 38.8 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.6 38.8 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.1	39.2 399.35 399.55 399.4 399.4 399.69 399.8 399.8 399.8 399.7	39.3 39.4 39.6 39.6 39.4 39.5 39.4 39.7 40.0 39.9 39.8	38.2 388.3 388.4 388.8 388.3 388.3 388.3 388.3 388.8 3888.8 3888.8 3888.8 388838 3888838 38888838 3888838888 3888883888	42.5 41.6 40.7 40.5 40.5 41.8 40.5 41.8 40.5 41.4 43.1 42.6 43.0	39.6 389.9 39.2 399.6 40.5 40.3 40.3 40.3	38.7 38.5 38.5 38.7 39.5 39.69 39.8 39.69 39.8 39.5 39.5 39.5	39.6 39.4 39.3 39.4 39.1 39.8 40.1 40.0 40.3 40.5	38.1 37.9 38.1 38.1 38.5 38.5 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.9	38.1 38.2 38.6 38.4 38.8 38.8 38.8 38.8 38.8 38.8 38.8	39.2 39.43 39.5 39.5 39.7 40.2 40.2 40.9 40.6 40.9	39.0 39.4 39.1 39.6 39.1 39.4 40.0 40.4 39.8 39.8	39.4 39.6 40.0 40.2 40.1 39.8 39.7 39.9 39.8 40.6 40.6 40.3	39.7 39.6 39.6 39.8 39.8 39.8 39.8 40.1 40.1 40.2	39.7 39.9 39.7 39.8 39.4 39.3 39.4 39.3 39.2 39.2 39.4 39.8 39.6	0.3 0.6 1.6 0.1 9.9 9.9 7 0.7	39.6 399.5 399.2 39.6 409.9 39.7 399.8 40.4 40.4	38.6 388.2 388.6 388.7 388.7 388.7 388.7 388.7 388.8 388.8 388.8 388.8 388.8 388.8 388.8 388.8 388.8 388.8	39.7 39.9 40.3 40.0 40.4 40.4 40.4 40.1 40.3 40.7 41.3	39.9 40.1 40.1 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.6 40.6 40.6 40.7	41.7 42.4 42.2 43.0 42.3 42.4 41.6 41.3 42.7 41.5 40.5	40.6 40.3 40.6 40.8 40.5 40.3 40.3 41.1 41.4 41.8 42.3	36.4 366.6 366.6 366.6 366.5 366.5 366.5 366.5	38.33 388.38 388.44 3388.45 3388.50 339.50 339.50 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 3	39.4 39.3 39.01 38.67 388.67 388.1 388.5 388.5 38.3	30.8 31.5 32.3 32.1 32.0 31.9 32.7 33.4 33.6 33.8 35.0	39.0 388.7 388.7 338.5 338.5 338.5 338.5 338.5 338.9 338.9 338.9 338.9 338.9 338.9 338.9 338.9	H 38.9 39.3 39.2 39.2 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.3 39	ours worked 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
	ourly ear 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 992 993 994 995 996 997	nings £ 6.28 6.80 7.49 8.24 9.02 9.55 10.21 10.68 10.94 11.37 11.83 12.33	$\begin{array}{c} 6.54 \\ 7.01 \\ 7.65 \\ 8.40 \\ 9.20 \\ 9.69 \\ 10.28 \\ 10.78 \\ 11.52 \\ 12.50 \\ 12.50 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6.46\\ 6.90\\ 7.528\\ 9.092\\ 10.592\\ 10.592\\ 11.30\\ 11.95\\ 12.28\end{array}$	6.21 6.75 7.48 8.21 8.99 9.53 10.24 10.71 11.40 11.80 12.40	4.25 7.45 7.89 8.14 8.62 	7.81 9.25 9.83 10.96 11.78 12.83 13.61 13.61 14.97	6.76 7.09 7.75 9.37 9.40 10.81 11.222 11.522 13.59 13.22	5.77 5.21 7.10 7.56 8.29 8.04 8.72 9.76 8.37 9.76	7.05 7.31 8.11 9.81 10.04 10.04 11.21 11.68 12.05 13.07 13.03	7.50 8.00 8.42 90.11 10.67 11.64 12.16 13.76 13.76	5.87 7.00 7.85 8.33 8.66 8.76 9.24 9.78 10.03 10.60 11.09	5.98 6.39 6.790 8.35 8.74 9.05 9.10 8.81 9.99 10.51 11.11	5.92 6.34 6.86 7.54 8.22 8.77 8.89 9.03 9.44 10.52 10.96 10.95	6.04 6.28 7.050 8.500 9.51 10.65 10.65 11.65	6.46 6.94 7.73 8.56 9.44 10.03 10.54 11.09 11.26 11.18 11.74 12.04	6.19 6.78 7.29 9.43 9.93 9.93 0.70 0.94 1.22 1.98 3.06	6.91 7.62 7.51 9.455 10.81 11.35 11.462 10.83	6.82 7.85 8.57 9.29 10.34 11.39 12.51 13.47 13.76 14.76	5.57 6.79 7.74 8.55 9.61 9.82 10.05 10.27 10.24 11.13	5.00 5.04 6.622 7.13 7.82 8.55 9.37 9.31	4.61 4.74 5.86 6.58 6.58 6.570 7.07 7.40 7.40 7.40 7.40 7.70 8.09	6.19 6.74 7.33 7.94 8.53 9.86 10.201 10.61 10.66 10.76 11.12	7.90 8.77 9.92 10.84 12.86 13.29 13.60 15.51 15.51 16.34 17.74	6.56 7.208 8.948 10.922 11.516 12.351 12.821 13.78	5.80 6.21 6.82 7.34 8.98 9.58 10.29 10.36 10.54 11.58	7.42 7.74 8.64 9.21 9.86 11.31 12.70 12.73 12.59 13.10 13.36 13.01	5.99 6.41 6.77 7.90 8.537 10.174 10.78 10.78 10.82 12.31	Hourl 6.28 6.67 7.18 7.87 8.58 8.96 9.50 9.69 9.93 10.13 10.44 11.26	y earnings £ 1986 1987 1988 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1996
199999999999999999999999999999999999999	88 89 991 92 93 93 95 96 97	12.33 nings £ 145.9 157.7 175.7 215.8 236.8 256.5 269.2 278.9 289.0 302.4 317.8	139.8 152.2 167.8 206.2 226.9 243.1 258.5 268.4 281.9 295.0 305.4	137.4 150.1 165.7 183.9 2023.3 2354.0 264.0 264.0 264.0 264.0 289.4 300.0	147.3 158.5 197.3 218.2 239.2 259.2 257.8 281.3 290.6 321.5	115.2 139.0 150.8 164.9 176.4 195.7 222.3 216.7 230.6 253.3	163.1 179.8 202.8 234.2 257.2 282.1 298.0 290.1 	138.6 150.7 169.5 177.2 197.5 215.7 2258.6 261.6 297.8 303.5	113.6 132.3 140.3 154.2 174.3 210.9 218.0 221.0 233.3 261.4	$\begin{array}{c} 154.2\\ 169.2\\ 186.4\\ 203.2\\ 2348.7\\ 261.8\\ 282.1\\ 300.9\\ 3124.1\\ 344.7 \end{array}$	152.3 167.3 187.5 205.5 2254.0 279.0 279.0 299.5 309.1 318.1 326.1	120.8 130.2 137.8 160.4 173.7 201.5 218.8 224.2 241.6 258.3 262.6	119.2 128.0 144.1 161.8 198.2 208.8 208.5 22167.8 2226.4 235.4	121.9 134.0 143.6 164.6 180.9 187.7 201.5 211.5 230.9 243.6 260.8	126 136 146 166 201.3 221.5 225 225 263 263 264 275.5	142.4 154.7 175.4 194.4 212.6 236.4 248.4 248.4 265.1 276.7 279.8 285.9 304.8	8.06 9.5.8 0.4.3 8.5.0 0.4.3 8.5.0 9.95 9.5.4	143.0 155.5 164.5 201.8 2245.0 244.3 2245.0 244.2 2245.2 244.2 2245.2 244.2 2245.2 244.2 2262.8	154.9 163.3 175.9 1913.0 243.7 266.0 288.8 298.8 298.8 321.8 344.7 357.2	127.9 134.2 151.5 161.5 196.3 217.4 2286.9 2253.1 2253.2	112.9 123.0 137.1 154.5 182.7 211.1 221.3 241.2 245.2 245.2 245.2	117.8 127.8 148.7 156.2 177.3 184.6 205.3 216.3 2216.3 2235.6 241.4 269.3	150.0 158.3 177.0 211.4 2249.9 249.9 249.9 2882.8 2882.9 302.9 313.5	154.4 166.0 188.9 2029.1 243.6 257.8 274.6 284.0 300.9 351.1	141.3 156.6 179.0 205.0 2248.6 264.8 276.6 293.6 308.4 326.4	138.0 152.8 167.3 2063.3 2261.5 265.0 281.7 281.7 295.8 324.8	190.1 202.8 229.4 245.7 270.8 300.0 329.8 338.9 347.9 351.8 361.1 362.4	147.7 156.5 171.8 205.3 224.2 248.1 269.0 277.8 287.2 294.4 307.6 319.0	Weekl 153.7 167.5 179.4 222.8 231.5 252.2 268.2 276.7 297.7 304.5 315.1	WOMEN y earnings £ 1986 1987 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
Hc 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199	urs work 86 87 88 99 91 92 93 94 95 96 97	ed 36.7 36.8 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.9 37.1 37.0 37.1 37.1	37.4 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.7	37.4 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.7 37.7 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8	36.5 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8	37.1 37.4 37.7 37.8 38.1 38.7 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.9 37.9 37.9	37.3 37.6 37.4 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.3 37.3 36.9 37.1 37.9	37.1 37.0 37.2 37.3 37.6 37.6 37.5 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2	37.3 37.5 37.8 37.7 37.8 38.1 38.1 38.6 38.1 38.1 38.1 38.1	366.55 366.66 366.66 366.68 366.88 366.99 366.99 366.99 366.99 366.93 366.93 366.93 366.93 366.33 366.33 366.33 366.33 366.33 366.35 366.35 366.35 366.35 366.35 366.35 366.35 366.35 366.35 366.35 366.35 366.35 366.66 366.66 366.66 366.66 366.66 366.66 366.66 366.66 366.66 366.66 366.66 366.66 366.55 366.55 366.66 366.55 36	37.3 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5	37.9 38.0 37.7 37.8 37.9 37.9 37.8 38.0 38.1 38.1 38.8 38.2	37.4 37.6 37.5 37.5 38.0 37.7 38.0 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8	37.0 37.3 37.2 37.6 37.5 37.4 37.4 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.8 37.4	37.7 20.8 10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	38.0 38.3 38.3 38.1 38.1 38.1 38.1 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.4	8.3 8.3 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5	37.7 37.3 37.6 37.8 37.8 37.7 38.1 38.2 38.1 38.2 38.6	37.7 37.5 37.6 37.9 37.9 37.9 37.9 37.9 37.9 37.9 37.9	37.6 37.2 37.3 37.3 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5	38.22 388.33 388.33 388.34 388.34 388.55 388.55 388.55 388.55 388.57	39.3 39.3 39.4 39.8 39.4 39.4 39.4 39.4 39.4 2 39.4 2 39.5 40.1 39.0	38.0 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.2	36.02 366.33 366.33 366.5 366.5 366.5 366.5 366.5	36.7 366.9 37.0 376.9 37.0 37.2 37.3 37.4	37.4 37.4 37.3 37.3 37.2 37.4 37.3 37.2 37.4 37.2 37.4 37.2 37.2 37.2 36.8	29.8 30.3 31.3 31.3 31.2 31.2 31.2 31.2 32.5 32.5 32.5 33.7	37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.4 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.5	H 37.2 37.3 37.4 37.6 37.4 37.6 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.9 37.9 37.9 37.6	ours worked 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1995 1995 1997
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We 1998 1998 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 199	36 37 38 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39		225.3 242.2 265.6 291.4 341.0 363.3 380.2 390.9 408.9 430.8 438.4	222.7 2239.4 2263.35 2887.0 3336.9 3375.2 385.5 8402.4 424.4 432.1	$\begin{array}{c} 193.5\\ 210.0\\ 233.9\\ 257.5\\ 282.9\\ 304.2\\ 327.7\\ 343.1\\ 354.0\\ 366.0\\ 380.8\\ 402.4 \end{array}$	175.5 195.7 218.1 234.0 261.1 275.0 279.0 294.3 324.6 332.9 350.5	277.8 314.5 338.8 383.5 424.9 458.5 500.7 533.6 496.7 533.5 526.6 548.4	$\begin{array}{c} 219.3\\ 235.8\\ 258.8\\ 276.3\\ 306.9\\ 324.6\\ 355.5\\ 382.5\\ 382.5\\ 388.2\\ 411.0\\ 464.8\\ 442.4 \end{array}$	183.2 195.5 220.0 238.0 272.8 295.9 303.4 313.8 322.2 356.9	229.8 243.2 271.3 289.5 341.6 3632.8 397.9 408.0 438.4	246.0 263.9 284.4 312.4 338.5 365.3 402.8 439.4 462.3 439.4 462.3 474.8 477.5	204.6 226.2 247.7 268.7 293.7 311.2 322.0 333.7 349.8 368.2 388.7 384.9	203.2 224.5 241.7 257.1 252.7 305.7 326.5 321.1 351.4 373.9	209.6 226.8 249.1 276.5 298.0 316.2 323.6 338.0 353.9 380.4 397.9 399.3	214.2 223.0 250.5 277.4 304.8 319.2 339.1 354.1 367.7 397.7 414.0 437.8	230.2 249.6 276.8 308.2 335.7 373.7 394.0 401.0 403.9 419.4 433.2	227.2 248.5 270.3 299.9 332.2 351.3 355.0 405.3 405.3 460.0 491.4	235.4 254.2 267.7 331.3 3375.4 387.7 3889.8 401.8 389.8 402.8 402.8 384.0	228.7 242.5 258.6 282.1 311.3 341.3 377.4 396.8 415.9 450.2 450.2 471.1 491.6	208.9 2222.3 245.8 3709.8 3298.8 3566.8 3566.8 3566.8 3566.2 402.4	161.1 175.9 197.0 236.6 2509.7 2866.2 2896.2 2896.2 2896.2 307.7 3222.5	160.3 168.9 1205.2 2252.3 2252.3 2252.5 2252.5 2252.5 2252.5 2252.5 2252.5 2252.5 2252.5 2252.5 2252.5 2252.5 2252.5 2252.5 2252.5 2252.5 2252.5 2255.5 235.5 2255.5 235.5 255.5	219.9 235.66 256.00 300.1 352.1 352.1 370.2 3895.1 402.3	221.9 2244.7 2278.6 329.2 3347.0 3371.0 3909.9 431.8 455.2 496.8	208.0 229.4 256.1 288.1 323.7 345.0 367.2 381.0 392.1 412.2 425.4 448.4	191.1 206.0 224.8 244.0 267.7 29355 317.0 335.3 341.3 347.2 363.5 391.0	212.1 2257.76 298.52 3365.2 3365.4 3783.5 387.9 3397.9 399.9	$\begin{array}{c} 169.0\\ 179.1\\ 195.1\\ 230.6\\ 250.2\\ 275.8\\ 300.7\\ 311.2\\ 320.7\\ 326.7\\ 343.6\\ 359.0\\ \end{array}$	Week 199.1 216.4 232.9 281.7 306.9 315.3 327.8 3350.9 361.5 385.9	ALL 986 1986 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1997
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NEW EARNINGS SURVEY E.13

► 1 / NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

A	verage	earn	ings a	ind ho	urs of	<i>all</i> fu	II-time	empl	NEW I oyees	EARNI by inc	NGS S Justry	SURVE group	EY	E.14
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	<u>DM</u>	DD,DF,DN	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>н</u>	<u> </u>	<u>J</u>	<u>к</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>M !</u>	<u>N</u>	0	1992 MEN y earnings £
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26 64 16 43 56 97 85 26 48	4.88 5.29 5.71 6.80 8.13 8.55 8.78 9.00 9.48 0.06	4.54 5.00 5.33 6.20 7.41 7.61 7.61 7.73 7.99 7.71	5.68 6.08 6.47 7.68 9.50 10.04 10.57 10.92 11.41 12.09	4.16 4.52 4.87 6.13 7.09 7.26 7.35 7.35 7.35 8.07 8.28	4.13 4.46 4.88 5.83 6.81 7.11 7.37 7.79 8.06 8.52	3.40 3.50 3.71 5.27 5.39 5.55 5.72 6.06 6.52	4.64 4.95 5.27 6.12 7.15 7.51 7.66 7.72 7.97 8.23	7.68 8.55 9.66 11.57 12.97 13.66 14.21 15.18 16.01 17.38	5.82 6.39 7.00 8.61 9.58 9.89 10.08 10.50 10.86 11.34	5.37 5.74 6.44 7.57 9.67 9.69 9.89 10.29 10.72	6.24 6.47 7.47 8.58 10.97 11.09 10.98 11.77 12.05 11.33	4.89 5.25 5.57 7.02 8.44 8.81 8.97 9.11 9.64 10.19	0.19	Iy earnings £ 1987 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1997
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29 52 84 64 51 74 91 88 08 31	3.46 3.74 4.06 4.90 5.84 6.20 6.43 6.43 6.44 7.00 7.27	$\begin{array}{r} 3.27\\ 3.55\\ 3.77\\\\ 5.42\\ 5.56\\ 5.47\\ 6.13\\ 6.60\\ 6.09\end{array}$	4.07 4.32 4.66 5.59 6.96 7.58 7.93 8.46 9.03 9.36	3.30 3.46 3.91 4.72 5.48 5.73 6.00 6.14 6.49 7.10	2.88 3.13 3.46 4.15 5.00 5.325 5.555 5.571 6.09 6.40	2.58 2.73 2.99 3.57 4.25 4.40 4.66 4.60 4.78 5.22	3.83 4.05 4.46 5.36 6.28 6.60 6.89 7.36 7.51	4.26 4.55 5.16 6.25 7.09 7.55 7.82 8.33 8.82 9.59	6.04	3.64 4.03 4.43 5.42 6.63 7.02 7.31 7.85 8.66	5.70 5.89 6.63 7.86 9.90 10.02 9.93 10.44 10.68 10.18	3.71 3.93 4.30 5.56 6.71 6.91 7.12 7.12 7.13 7.79	5.23 6.08 6.44 6.72 7.03 7.22 7.57	ty earnings £ 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996
310464356351	200.9 219.1 238.4 263.4 288.8 309.2 342.5 355.6 355.6 355.8 392.8 392.8 413.8	186.0 204.1 219.5 238.1 259.6 285.2 299.5 304.1 302.9 316.7 328.6 317.7	215.5 228.7 246.1 266.3 294.7 3258.4 377.6 396.4 41.3 455.2	180.0 194.1 212.3 236.4 285.7 304.3 309.1 316.1 330.6 330.6 3347.4 361.2	153.9 167.2 184.8 202.9 2238.5 256.7 271.0 281.5 290.5 2003.7 321.2	125.4 130.9 145.8 157.0 170.9 184.4 199.7 203.9 207.7 216.9 225.9 242.2	201.5 215.2 230.0 249.0 310.4 3267.4 3289.0 310.4 325.7 338.2 343.7 353.6 370.2	221.0 243.2 276.0 296.9 327.8 345.9 369.3 389.1 407.2 429.2 429.2 452.8 493.7	199.2 218.4 242.8 272.1 306.0 324.7 343.8 354.7 362.0 3792.0 412.0	184.9 198.5 219.1 237.3 260.2 285.1 307.1 326.8 332.0 337.5 353.5 377.6	201.0 215.7 244.0 259.6 319.6 350.8 368.3 373.1 373.6 377.7	158.1 168.1 182.1 212.6 230.2 254.0 276.6 285.8 293.5 296.2 310.9 326.7	Week 168.5 180.5 197.8 216.0 239.2 268.2 278.3 289.8 297.6 310.7 320.3 348.4	All 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989 19991 1992 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1995 1995
022525446101	42.3 42:6 42:9 43.6 43.5 41.6 41.1 41.6 42.0 42.2	42.3 42.6 42.8 43.1 43.1 41.9 41.5 42.3 42.4 42.6	39.8 39.5 39.7 40.1 40.2 39.8 39.7 39.7 40.2 40.4 39.8	42.9 43.0 43.59 43.8 43.29 42.6 43.0 43.7 43.5 44.1	$\begin{array}{c} 40.6\\ 40.7\\ 40.8\\ 40.8\\ 40.8\\ 40.6\\ 40.4\\ 40.6\\ 40.8\\ 40.8\\ 40.9\\ 40.9\end{array}$	40.6 41.2 40.8 40.9 40.7 40.5 40.6 40.4 40.5 41.1 40.8 40.3	44.2 444.4 44.3 44.3 44.3 435.8 435.8 444.5 444.5 444.5 444.5	3465533334566 333333334566 3333333334566 3333333333	38.7 388.7 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.3 39	39.0 38.9 38.6 38.6 38.4 38.4 38.2 38.1 38.1 38.3 38.1	31.9 32.6 32.1 32.9 32.5 322.5 322.5 322.5 333.8 333.8 333.8 333.8 333.8 333.8 333.8	38.65.55.5 388.55.5 388.33 388.33 388.33 388.33 388.55.5 388.55.5 388.55.5 388.55.5 388.55.5 388.55.55 388.55 388.55.55 388.55 388.55.55 3885 388	40.2 40.1 40.5 40.3 39.9 39.8 40.5 40.5 40.4 39 9	lours worked 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1997
74 10 55 68 70 10 14 05 36 63	4.74 5.14 5.54 6.60 7.88 8.31 8.54 8.54 9.25 9.81	4.34 4.75 5.07 5.91 7.04 7.23 7.06 7.44 7.73 7.43	5.41 5.77 6.16 7.31 8.97 9.49 9.98 10.43 10.95 11.47	4.11 4.46 4.81 6.02 6.95 7.52 7.52 7.93 8.16	3.70 4.00 4.40 5.25 6.19 6.51 6.74 7.10 7.40 7.84	3.01 3.15 3.37 4.02 4.77 4.91 5.13 5.23 5.23 5.47 5.93	4.52 4.81 5.14 5.54 7.00 7.35 7.53 7.62 7.86 8.10	5.95 6.55 7.38 8.81 9.93 10.54 11.02 11.74 12.37 13.47	7.64	6.13 6.73	5.96 6.18 7.03 10.36 10.47 10.38 11.01 11.25 10.69	4.07 4.33 4.68 5.98 7.22 7.47 7.65 8.06 8.49	Hour 4.18 4.49 4.49 4.49 5.85 6.91 7.7.16 7.7.34 7.6 7.34 7.6 7.91 8.73	1y earnings £ 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1996

<u>C.14</u>				ngs ar		urs of		I-time		yees	by ind	ustry	group +	A	verag	e earn	ings a	nd ho	urs of	all ful	Il-time	emplo	oyees	by ind	ustry g	group	+	
GREAT All BRITAIN indust- ries	All index of product- ion	All manu- facturing	All services		Mining & quarry- ing	Manu- facture of food products;	Manu- facture of textiles & textile	of pulp,		of rubber		of basic	Manu- facture of machin- ery &	Manu- facture	Manu- facture of	Other manu- facturing	gas & water	, Construct- ion	trade;	and		intermedi- ation	estate, renting	Public E admin & defence; compul-		social cork it	ommun- y, social personal	GREAT BRITAIN
SIC	indust- ries			fishing	~		products;		products & man- made fibre	products	lic mineral products	& fabric- ated metal products	equipment	trical & optical equipme	transport equipment	11	supply		repair of motor vehicles		unication			sory social		S	ervice ctivities	SIC
1992 A-Q MEN	£ 211.7 226.8 247.6 270.0 294.9 316.7 337.0 348.3 357.1 370.7 370.7 370.7 386.4 398.8	D 208.8 223.6 244.0 266.0 290.5 310.4 329.0 341.8 350.8 364.7 380.0 392.7	G-Q 209.8 227.7 250.9 275.3 301.3 325.7 347.6 363.2 372.3 384.8 399.3 419.4	A&B 139.0 145.1 166.2 175.7 195.2 214.2 223.7 233.9 240.5 258.4 266.5 281.7	C 237.7 263.3 296.5 330.4 365.0 410.5 443.1 439.1 459.4 461.8 496.4 495.1	206.7 219.9 239.0 257.0 283.4 308.3 328.8 341.6 346.3 358.6 358.6 358.6 378.7	173.2 183.5 202.1 216.1 239.3 252.8 271.1 288.2 288.2 298.2 298.2 298.4 320.9	240.7 254.1 279.1 298.2 324.2 344.2 363.5 380.5 380.5 396.0 407.0 431.7 436.7	238.4 253.7 269.4 297.2 327.0 354.1 385.7 405.1 419.9 440.1 445.6 482.8	192.0 210.0 227.4 242.6 268.6 283.3 296.1 308.6 320.5 332.8 342.4 355.2	197.7 213.3 229.9 246.4 261.8 284.8 292.9 300.0 308.0 308.0 326.8 337.8 355.1	197.8 211.0 2132.1 253.2 272.7 300.9 310.1 323.0 346.3 358.8 369.8	200.6 211.3 235.7 258.3 294.2 315.5 328.7 342.3 328.7 342.3 364.4 374.3 397.9	DL 221.4 2359.8 259.8 289.3 54.5 354.5 368.9 5 368.9 7 3 368.9 7 3 388.9 7 3 388.9 7 3 388.9 7 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	208.8 227.7 247.9 273.1 301.39 342.3 344.9 342.3 344.9 342.3 354.9 354.9 354.9 354.9 354.9 354.5 5	DD,DF,DN 198.7 218.9 235.0 254.8 277.9 305.6 325.5 326.8 335.3 346.4 335.6	E 228.9 243.8 262.1 284.2 313.7 345.0 384.9 405.3 4427.5 444.6 467.1 485.1	F 183.8 198.6 217.7 243.0 277.8 294.9 314.9 320.7 327.0 321.7 327.0 341.3 358.3 358.3 373.2	G 176.9 192.6 232.3 254.2 271.4 290.4 304.6 316.8 327.4 340.5 358.1	H 148.0 153.3 169.1 184.6 199.8 212.5 231.0 233.2 230.3 245.0 257.1 272.0	212.2 227.3 241.9 262.7 282.3 303.3 324.9 340.4 352.3 356.9 366.2	282.7 314.3 357.5 388.2 424.6 424.6 424.6 424.6 428.5 554.5 554.5 554.4 634.8	K 233.8 256.2 283.5 357.2 376.4 395.6 405.8 414.0 434.6 447.1 469.8	L N 214.8 228.6 254.3 273.9 299.8 328.3 349.5 375.5 37	222.5 240.1 272.3 288.9 313.2 354.0 390.8 403.2 409.2 415.3 428.1 416.8	201.8 214.6 229.9 263.6 283.2 341.1 354.0 364.4 387.7 409.4	Weekly ez 184.7 198.2 218.3 239.3 264.0 304.5 309.4 319.9 328.1 336.5 347.7 389.3	1992 MEN irnings £ 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
Hours worked 1986 41.9 1987 42.1 1988 42.1 1989 42.3 1990 42.2 1991 41.5 1992 41.4 1993 41.3 1994 41.5 1995 41.9 1996 41.7 1997 41.8	42.6 42.7 43:3 43:2 42:3 42:3 42:0 42:4 42:0 42:6 42:8	42.8 42.9 43.35 43.55 42.0 42.3 42.1 42.4 42.4 42.7 42.8	$\begin{array}{c} 40.9\\ 41.0\\ 40.9\\ 41.1\\ 41.0\\ 40.6\\ 40.6\\ 40.8\\ 40.9\\ 40.9\\ 41.0\\ \end{array}$	45.1 44.3 4663 466.7 47.0 466.0 455.9 455.9 455.9 455.9 466.8	$\begin{array}{r} 42.4\\ 43.6\\ 44.2\\ 44.2\\ 44.6\\ 45.5\\ 46.2\\ 45.1\\ 44.8\\ 46.6\\ 46.1\\ 46.9\end{array}$	43.9 43.8 44.1 44.2 44.5 44.1 43.9 43.7 43.9 43.7 43.9 43.8 43.8	43.4 43.5 43.4 42.9 42.9 42.9 42.9 42.9 42.9 43.0 43.0 43.0 43.0 43.2	41.3 41.5 41.9 41.7 41.5 40.8 40.9 40.9 40.9 41.1 41.4 41.4 41.6	41.2 41.3 41.2 40.8 40.8 40.7 40.8 40.7 40.8 40.9 40.6 40.4	$\begin{array}{r} 43.7\\ 43.9\\ 44.2\\ 44.1\\ 43.7\\ 42.5\\ 42.7\\ 43.1\\ 43.5\\ 44.1\\ 43.3\\ 44.0\end{array}$	44.7 44.6 44.9 45.0 44.7 43.8 43.4 43.2 43.7 44.1 43.4 43.5	43.6 43.7 44.6 44.8 43.5 43.5 43.5 44.5 44.5 44.1 44.2	43.0 42.6 43.9 43.9 43.9 42.0 42.4 42.6 42.8 42.8 42.8 43.1	393.9 41.7 41.8 42.3 41.9 40.9 40.9 40.9 40.9 41.0 41.6 41.6 41.6	\$2.7 (3.0 (3.3 (4.1) (1.6) (1.4) (1.4) (1.8) (2.3) (2.3) (2.3) (2.3) (2.3) (2.3) (3.	43.2 43.5 43.7 44.1 44.0 42.3 42.7 42.2 43.0 43.3 43.2 43.4	40.2 40.0 40.2 40.7 40.8 40.6 40.4 40.3 40.3 40.3 40.8 41.0 40.4	43.3 43.4 44.0 44.5 44.4 43.7 43.5 43.6 43.6 44.3 44.3 44.9	41.8 42.0 42.1 42.0 41.8 41.6 41.8 41.9 42.0 42.1 41.9	42.5 43.4 42.5 42.5 42.5 42.1 41.9 41.9 41.9 41.4	45.3 455.5 455.5 445.6 444.9 445.6 445.6 5.2	36.6 366.8 366.6 366.5 366.5 366.5 366.7 366.7 366.7	39.8 39.8 40.0 40.6 40.7 40.7 40.6 40.6 41.0 41.3 41.1 41.2	39.9 39.8 39.4 39.5 39.5 39.1 39.2 38.8 38.7 38.8 39.1 38.9	33.5 34.2 34.1 33.9 33.9 35.5 35.5 36.5	40.6 40.3 40.2 40.4 39.8 39.9 39.8 39.7 39.6 39.8 39.7 39.6 39.8 39.9 40.0	Hour 41.4 41.3 41.8 42.1 41.7 41.7 41.3 41.2 41.9 41.8 41.2	s worked 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1992 1992 1994 1995 1996 1997
Hourly earnings E 1986 5.27 1988 5.74 1989 6.28 1990 6.88 1991 7.55 1992 8.07 1993 8.44 1994 8.63 1996 9.34 1996 9.34	4.91 5.25 5.66 6.71 7.41 7.85 8.16 8.33 8.61 9.01 9.31	4.82 5.155 5.503 6.597 7.660 8.000 8.455 8.866 9.16	5.05 5.47 6.01 7.20 7.86 8.82 9.36 9.72 10.19	2.98 3.14 3.43 4.04 4.99 5.19 5.48 5.67 5.95	5.46 5.94 6.64 7.96 9.46 9.51 9.88 9.88 9.88 10.56	4.68 4.95 5.34 6.23 7.41 7.72 7.81 8.09 8.89 8.63	3.88 4.13 4.55 5.41 6.39 6.37 6.85 7.15 7.32	5.72 5.95 6.41 7.51 8.54 8.99 9.50 9.75 10.31 10.49	5.75 6.12 6.51 7.86 9.39 9.87 10.10 10.78 10.88 11.91	4.36 4.76 5.03 6.00 6.81 7.04 7.30 7.52 7.81 8.07	4.35 4.66 4.98 5.80 6.62 6.75 6.87 7.41 7.75 8.16	4.48 4.77 5.11 6.01 7.01 7.27 7.78 8.11 8.34	4.82 4.88 54 7.70 7.7 8 8 9. 9	5.26 5.64 6.16 7.43 8.56 8.96 8.97 8.87 8.89 9.26 9.24	4.88 5.29 5.71 6.80 8.13 8.55 8.78 9.00 9.48 0.06	4.54 5.00 5.33 6.20 7.41 7.41 7.47 7.73 7.99 7.71	5.68 6.08 6.47 7.68 9.50 10.04 10.57 10.92 11.41 12.09	4.16 4.52 4.87 6.13 7.09 7.26 7.35 7.65 8.07 8.28	4.13 4.46 4.88 5.83 6.81 7.37 7.79 8.06 8.52	3.40 3.50 3.71 4.51 5.27 5.55 5.72 6.76 6.52	4.64 4.95 5.27 6.12 7.15 7.51 7.66 7.72 7.97 8.23	7.68 8.55 9.66 11.57 12.97 13.66 14.21 15.18 16.01 17.38	5.82 6.39 7.00 8.61 9.58 9.89 10.08 10.08 10.86 11.34	5.37 5.74 6.44 7.57 8.91 9.69 9.89 10.29 10.72	6.24 6.47 7.47 8.58 10.97 11.09 10.98 11.77 12.05 11.33	4.89 5.25 5.57 7.02 8.44 8.81 8.97 9.64 10.19	Hourly e 4.44 4.76 5.17 6.19 7.40 7.61 7.72 8.03 8.31 9.46	arnings £ 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
WOMEN Weekly earnings f 1986 137.4 1987 148.1 1988 162.4 1990 201.7 1991 222.4 1992 241.0 1993 253.0 1995 270.7 1996 283.0 1997 297.2	2 125.5 136.0 147.9 162.3 180.5 197.8 211.8 224.3 231.0 241.7 251.8 264.0	123.4 133.9 145.5 159.6 177.7 193.9 207.1 219.3 226.1 226.8 246.7 258.8	141.3 151.9 169.8 208.1 229.4 248.4 269.1 269.1 277.2 289.8 305.4	105.9 122.3 123.9 135.6 150.1 164.3 189.7 189.0 204.1 204.1 216.8 219.2	155.5 176.8 198.6 229.0 249.6 273.8 289.9 292.7 330.8	126.1 137.2 149.4 159.6 178.5 193.4 207.7 225.3 226.3 228.5 248.5 248.5 260.3	100.2 108.7 117.3 126.2 139.1 149.6 160.3 167.2 169.9 182.5 190.1 197.9	146.2 157.7 174.8 190.2 213.6 229.3 242.1 263.0 278.5 299.5 318.6	139.6 150.9 166.0 206.8 228.6 268.0 276.4 276.4 279.8 294.7 308.0	115.5 125.5 130.8 147.4 160.2 178.1 192.3 199.7 209.8 219.7 209.8 223.5 231.7	116.7 125.5 135.9 149.1 169.0 184.6 192.6 195.1 202.1 202.1 218.0 221.0 231.9	116.2 128.2 135.5 151.1 167.0 173.5 198.5 197.6 201.3 217.9 225.3 240.2	125. 134. 143. 161. 176. 189. 202. 211. 217. 240. 246. 258.	128.7 139.4 153.1 167.7 183.8 204.7 215.7 226.3 233.8 234.0 240.7 249.7	4.5 8.0 3.1 9.2 9.4 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.6 6 8.6 9.4 6 8.5 1.6	125.9 138.7 150.5 164.4 180.7 198.8 213.8 217.9 216.6 241.3 241.3 258.5 240.4	153.5 162.1 175.2 191.0 212.1 243.8 286.6 296.6 296.6 320.2 343.2 343.2 343.2 343.2	126.9 134.8 149.9 166.5 179.5 195.6 207.4 215.4 225.6 234.2 234.2 250.6	111.2 120.9 134.2 148.6 161.0 1793.6 206.6 215.8 221.4 235.4 249.2	98.5 105.7 118.2 128.3 142.2 155.0 165.9 172.2 181.6 183.1 190.7 207.6	149.1 158.3 175.7 191.7 208.4 249.1 265.9 288.1 288.1 299.2 306.9	154.3 165.7 188.6 203.0 228.9 243.4 257.5 274.0 283.6 302.3 320.2 350.2	139.4 154.2 176.4 201.6 225.3 244.0 259.3 270.5 276.8 284.6 299.5 315.1	136.5 150.9 166.0 181.7 202.1 223.8 248.8 262.5 272.3 278.4 292.4 320.2	181.2 193.0 218.9 258.3 292.23 330.3 338.8 343.0 348.3 358.3	140.0 148.9 162.5 192.1 209.4 231.6 251.1 258.7 266.7 270.1 281.7 294.3	Weekly e 135.9 146.6 158.4 174.5 209.8 209.8 226.5 241.9 250.0 268.8 275.7 286.4	WOMEN arnings £ 1986 1987 1988 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1995
Hours worked 1986 37.3 1987 37.5 1988 37.6 1989 37.6 1991 37.4 1991 37.4 1992 37.3 1993 37.4 1994 37.6 1996 37.6 1997 37.6	38.7 38.9 39.0 39.1 38.7 38.9 38.9 38.9 39.1 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.3	38.8 39.0 39.1 39.1 38.8 38.9 39.0 39.2 39.2 39.3 39.2	36.8 37.0 37.1 37.1 37.0 37.0 37.0 37.0 37.2 37.2 37.3 37.3	39.8 40.1 39.8 39.9 40.1 40.9 39.1 39.5 39.8 40.4 39.8 39.5	37.5 37.8 37.5 37.2 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.5 37.3 37.5 37.3 37.1 38.1 38.1	39.1 39.4 39.8 39.8 39.9 39.9 39.9 39.9 39.8 40.1 40.2 40.2	38.9 39.1 39.3 39.1 38.9 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.3 39.2 39.2	37.7 37.7 37.7 37.8 37.6 37.6 37.7 37.9 37.7 37.9 37.7 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8	38.2 38.5 38.64 38.8 38.4 38.4 38.4 38.4 38.4 38.4 38.	40.1 40.3 40.2 39.9 39.7 39.6 40.0 39.9 40.6 40.1	39.0 38.9 39.0 39.0 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.3 39	38.8 38.9 39.1 39.1 38.6 38.7 39.0 39.2 39.4 39.0 38.9	38 5 38 5 38 5 38 5 38 5 38 5 38 5 38 5	39.1 39.6 39.7 39.6 39.5 39.1 39.2 39.3 39.4 39.8 39.6	8.9 9.66 9.55 9.66 9.55 9.54 9.9.8 9.9.8 9.9.8 9.9.8 9.9.1	38.5 38.7 389.1 39.3 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.9 39.5 39.5 39.5	37.8 37.6 37.7 38.0 37.9 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.1 37.9	37.8 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 38.0 38.2 38.6 38.0	38.3 388.4 388.6 388.6 388.4 388.6 3888.6 3888.6 3888.6 38885 38885 38885 38885 38885 38885 38885 3885	38.5 39.0 38.9 39.4 39.2 39.2 39.2 39.2 39.2 39.2 39.6 39.6 39.1	38.6 38.7 39.0 38.9 39.0 38.9 39.0 38.9 39.8 39.8 39.8 39.8 39.8 40.2	36.0 366.2 366.3 366.3 366.3 366.2 366.2 366.3 366.3 366.5	36.8 36.9 37.0 37.1 37.1 37.1 37.2 37.4 37.5 37.7 37.8 37.8	37.5 37.5 37.5 37.4 37.3 37.3 37.5 37.3 37.5 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.3 36.9	30.6 31.2 32.9 31.9 31.6 31.6 32.3 32.8 32.8 32.8 32.8 32.8 32.8 32.8	37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.7 37.7 37.7	Hour 37.7 37.8 37.9 38.1 37.9 38.1 37.9 38.7 37.9 37.9 37.8 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.0	s worked 1986 1987 1988 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
Hourly earnings £ 19867 3.83 1987 3.88 1988 4.32 1989 4.81 1990 5.31 1991 5.91 1992 6.40 1993 6.71 1994 6.90 1995 7.18 1996 7.51 1997 7.88	$\begin{array}{r} 3.23\\ 3.47\\ 4.78\\ 5.76\\ 5.42\\ 5.75\\ 5.88\\ 6.15\\ 6.42\\ 6.74\end{array}$	3.17 3.40 3.69 4.05 4.49 5.28 5.60 5.60 5.74 6.01 6.27 6.60	3.77 4.03 5.55 6.16 6.97 7.16 7.42 7.76 8.17	2.66 3.05 3.12 3.73 4.77 4.81 5.21 5.27 5.40 5.50	4.16 4.69 5.31 6.66 7.74	3.22 3.74 4.46 5.19 5.60 5.93 6.16 6.49	2.55 2.74 2.97 3.54 4.09 4.27 4.31 4.64 4.85 5.04	3.84 4.09 4.56 5.55 6.32 6.91 7.30 7.64 7.92 8.43	3.63 3.91 4.29 5.28 6.51 6.95 7.17 7.17 7.48 7.95	2.88 3.11 3.25 4.01 4.79 4.98 5.15 5.41 5.51 5.81	2.99 3.23 3.45 4.16 4.72 5.00 5.13 5.52 5.57 5.96	2.97 3.26 3.46 4.18 4.86 5.02 5.11 5.53 5.79 6.15	3.22 3.49 3.46 5.548 4.4 5.548 7.5 6.85 6.65 6.65 6.65 6.65	3.29 3.52 3.84 4.64 5.51 5.74 5.88 6.08 6.31	3.46 3.74 4.00 5.84 6.20 6.43 6.43 7.00 7.27	3.27 3.55 3.77 4.50 5.42 5.56 5.47 6.13 6.60 6.09	4.07 4.32 4.66 5.59 6.96 7.93 8.46 9.03 9.36	3.30 3.46 3.91 4.72 5.48 5.73 6.00 6.14 6.14 6.14 7.10	2.88 3.13 3.46 4.15 5.00 5.55 5.71 6.09 6.40	2.58 2.73 2.99 3.57 4.25 4.40 4.66 4.60 4.78 5.22	3.83 4.05 4.46 5.36 6.28 6.60 6.899 7.09 7.09 7.51	4.26 4.55 5.16 6.25 7.09 7.82 8.33 8.33 8.32 9.59	3.78 4.17 4.79 6.04 7.26 7.47 7.25 8.33	5.42	5.70 5.89 6.63 7.86 9.90 10.02 9.93 10.44 10.68 10.18	3.71 3.93 4.30 5.56 6.71 6.91 7.12 7.11 7.12 7.13 7.79	Hourly e 3.62 3.91 4.19 5.23 6.08 6.44 6.72 7.03 7.57	arnings £ 1986 1987 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
ALL Weekly earnings £ 1986 164.8 1987 164.9 1988 218.7 1988 239.8 1990 263.2 1991 264.7 1992 364.8 1993 317.3 1994 326.1 1995 337.6 1996 351.5 1997 367.6	193.0 206.9 225.1 245.3 268.8 289.2 308.1 319.5 327.3 340.9 355.7 367.8	189.4 203.0 220.9 263.8 282.7 300.3 313.0 321.1 334.7 349.2 361.7	181.4 196.0 216.7 283.4 261.1 283.6 304.7 318.3 327.6 338.0 351.4 370.1	135.8 142.7 161.0 170.9 207.9 218.6 227.2 234.9 2252.6 258.8 272.5	231.6 256.7 287.3 321.2 354.1 396.3 426.7 421.2 438.7 443.9 474.9 474.1	185.5 197.7 214.4 229.3 253.3 274.1 293.2 307.6 311.3 325.2 349.1 344.6	$\begin{array}{c} 135.4\\ 145.2\\ 157.6\\ 168.0\\ 187.3\\ 199.4\\ 214.3\\ 224.3\\ 229.0\\ 239.5\\ 249.9\\ 262.2 \end{array}$	215.2 228.0 250.5 267.2 291.4 309.0 327.9 345.2 360.8 372.2 391.1 400.6	213.8 228.3 243.4 269.8 296.1 320.5 352.3 370.2 385.9 404.6 428.9	177.4 193.4 208.8 223.1 246.1 261.1 273.6 284.4 294.2 307.3 317.2 327.9	182.8 197.0 211.7 228.1 243.0 266.1 274.9 280.3 280.3 306.1 314.6 330.5	186.4 199.8 219.1 239.3 258.4 271.6 285.8 295.3 307.7 329.8 342.7 354.0	189.6 199.0 221.3 244.1 265.9 277.6 298.4 323.1 346.6 356.3 356.3 377.8	196.3 212.1 225.4 277.6 301.4 315.3 330.5 331.6 331.3 343.5 343.5	200.9 219.1 238.4 268.8 307.3 3242.5 355.6 373.8 392.8 413.8	186.0 204.1 219.5 238.1 259.6 285.2 299.5 304.1 302.9 316.7 328.6 317.7	215.5 228.7 246.1 266.3 294.7 324.3 358.4 377.6 396.4 418.0 4418.0 445.2	180.0 194.1 2136.4 269.1 286.4 309.1 316.1 330.6 347.4 361.2	153.9 167.2 184.8 202.9 221.5 2256.7 271.0 281.5 290.5 300.5 321.2	125.4 130.9 145.8 157.0 170.9 184.4 199.7 207.7 216.9 225.9 242.2	201.5 230.0 249.0 267.4 380.4 310.4 338.2 343.7 353.6 370.2	221.0 243.2 276.9 327.8 345.9 369.3 369.3 369.3 407.2 429.3 452.8 493.7	199.2 218.4 242.8 272.1 306.0 324.7 354.7 362.0 379.4 392.0 412.0	184.9 198.5 219.1 237.3 260.2 285.1 307.1 326.8 332.0 337.5 353.5 377.6	201.0 215.7 244.6 283.2 319.6 350.8 360.6 368.3 373.1 383.6 377.7	158.1 168.1 182.1 230.2 254.0 276.6 285.8 293.5 296.5 310.9 326.7	Weekly e 168.5 197.8 216.0 239.2 268.2 278.3 289.8 297.6 310.7 320.3 348.4	All 1986 1986 1987 1988 1990 1990 1991 1992 1994 1995 1996 1997
Hours worked 1986 40.4 1987 40.4 1988 40.6 1989 40.7 1990 40.5 1991 40.0 1992 40.0 1993 39.9 1994 40.3 1995 40.3 1997 40.3	41.8 41.9 42.2 42.3 41.5 41.5 41.6 42.1 41.9 41.9	41.9 42.3 42.5 42.3 41.5 41.5 41.6 42.0	39.2 39.3 39.4 39.3 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.2 39.3 39.4	44.5 43.95 45.55 45.97 44.97 44.0 46.1 45.7	42.0 43.1 43.5 43.5 43.8 44.5 45.1 45.1 45.4 45.4 45.7	42.6 42.8 42.9 43.1 42.7 42.7 42.7 42.7 42.7 42.5 42.8	41.1 41.2 40.9 40.9 40.9 40.5 40.8 41.0 41.5 41.1 41.1 41.3	$\begin{array}{c} 40.3\\ 40.4\\ 40.7\\ 40.5\\ 40.4\\ 39.9\\ 39.9\\ 40.0\\ 40.4\\ 40.3\\ 40.5\\ \end{array}$	40.5 40.6 40.6 40.6 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.3 38.9	43.0 43.2 43.4 42.9 41.8 42.0 42.3 42.6 43.2 42.8 43.1	43.6 43.57 43.8 43.5 43.0 42.7 42.7 42.7 43.2 42.6	42.9 43.0 43.9 44.0 43.8 42.2 42.8 42.6 43.0 43.5 43.5 43.5	42:4 42:8 43:2 43:2 43:2 41:1 41:6 41:5 41:5 42:9 42:9 42:9 42:3 42:6	41.0 41.2 41.5 41.5 40.4 40.4 40.4 40.6 41.1 41.0	42.36 422.99 433.53 411.6 411.6 422.02 422.2	42.3 422.8 43.1 41.9 41.9 41.5 422.5 422.4 422.6	39.8 39.5 39.7 40.1 40.0 39.8 39.7 39.7 40.4 39.8	42.9 4335 4339 4332 4329 4226 4330 4337 4335 443.1	40.6 40.7 40.8 40.6 40.4 40.6 40.6 40.8 40.8 40.9 40.9	40.6 41.2 40.8 40.9 40.7 40.5 40.6 40.4 40.5 41.1 40.8 40.3	44.2 44.2 44.3 44.3 43.5 43.8 43.5 44.5 44.5 44.5	346553334566 666666666666666666666666666	38.7 38.9 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.4 39.4 39.9 39.9	39.0 38.9 38.6 38.7 38.6 38.4 38.5 38.2 38.1 38.1 38.3 38.1	31.9 32.1 32.9 322.5 322.5 322.5 332.5 333.8 333.8 333.8 333.8 335.1	38.6 3855 3855 388.3 388.3 388.3 388.2 388.2 388.2 388.5 388.5 388.5	Hour 40.2 40.1 40.5 40.7 40.3 39.9 39.8 40.2 40.5 40.4 39.9	rs worked 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
Hourly earnings £ 1986 4.51 1987 4.85 1988 5.30 1989 5.81 1990 6.37 1991 7.00 1992 7.50 1993 7.84 1994 8.03 1995 8.35 1996 8.71 1997 9.10 + The New Earnings Part A (published by Domatos interactor	4.57 4.88 5.25 6.25 6.90 7.31 7.78 8.08 8.46 8.75	4.47 4.77 5.59 6.12 6.75 7.12 7.46 7.61 7.92 8.29 8.60	4.55 4.90 5.96 6.52 7.68 8.25 8.25 8.25 8.25 8.30 9.36	2.95 3.13 3.39 4.01 4.74 4.97 5.19 5.46 5.64 5.89 r and is base	5.37 5.85 6.52 7.84 9.32 9.74 10.52 10.37 d on a1 pe		3.22 3.45 3.75 4.46 5.13 5.36 5.38 5.38 6.07 6.28 e of employ	5.23 5.47 5.93 6.95 7.91 8.38 8.87 9.16 9.63 9.90 eees in emplo	5.24 5.59 5.96 7.22 	4.09 4.45 4.70 5.60 6.39 6.60 6.80 7.09 7.35 7.61 eet Britain.	4.12 4.42 4.71 5.50 6.30 6.43 6.54 7.08 7.08 7.76 For full details	4.28 4.59 4.91 5.78 6.57 6.57 6.77 7.03 7.52 7.86 8.10 s, see New	4.44 4.67 5.09 6.09 7.05 7.43 7.43 7.64 8.06 8.40 8.84 Earnings Survey 19	4.74 5.10 5.55 6.68 7.70 8.10 8.14 8.05 8.836 8.63	4.74 5.14 5.54 6.60 7.88 8.31 8.54 8.76 9.25 9.81	4.34 4.75 5.07 5.91 7.04 7.06 7.06 7.04 7.73 7.43	5.41 5.77 6.16 7.31 9.49 9.98 10.43 10.95 11.47	4.11 4.46 4.81 6.02 6.95 7.11 7.22 7.52 7.93 8.16	3.70 4.00 4.40 5.25 6.19 6.51 6.74 7.10 7.40 7.84	3.01 3.15 3.37 4.02 4.77 4.91 5.13 5.23 5.47 5.93	4.52 4.81 5.14 7.99 6.54 7.60 7.355 7.53 7.62 7.86 8.10	5.95 6:55 7.38 9.93 10.54 11.02 11.74 12.37 13.47	5.10 5.60 6.19 7.64 8.62 8.93 9.148 9.83 10.27	6.13 6.73	5.96 6.18 7.03 8.19 10.36 10.47 10.38 11.01 11.25 10.69	4.07 4.33 4.68 5.98 7.22 7.47 7.67 7.68 8.06 8.49	Hourly e 4.18 4.49 4.85 5.85 6.91 7.16 7.34 7.66 7.91 8.73	arnings £ 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997

Part A (published by TSO and available from ONS Sales Desk, Rm D140, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NP9 1XG, tel 01633 812078) ... Denotes information not available.

S74 Labour Market trends November 1998



Source: New Earnings Survey Customer Helpline: 01928 792077

UNIT WAGE COSTS* All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy E.21

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

(4)

111.1 113.4 116.1 119.0 **121.9**

117.1 118.1 119.3 119.8

120.6 121.3 122.6 123.2

123.7 124.2

118.1

119.3

119.8

120.6

121.3

122.6

123.2

123.7

124.2

32

3

3

3

3

3 3

3

Hourly wage rates. Monthly earnings. Including mining.

3

1

5

4

. 4

4

Denmark

110.6 113.2 117.6 122.1 **126.8**

120.4 121.4 122.7 123.7

124.8 126.4 127.6 128.6

130.1

124.3

122.3

122.7

124.8

126.4

127.6

128.6

130.1

(6,8)

Belgium

114.0 117.0 118.0 120.0 **123.0**

120.0 120.0 121.0 121.0

121.0 122.0 123.0 124.0

124.0 **125.0**

120.0

121.0

121.0

121.0

122.0

123.0

124.0

124.0

124.0

2

3

3

1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees). 4 2 Seasonally adjusted. 5 3 Males only. 6

(7,8)

Great Britain (1,2)

92.2 96.0 100.0 103.9 **108.2**

102.5 103.3 104.3 105.4

106.4 107.5 108.8 110.2

111.8 **113.0**

103.2 103.2 103.5 104.0 104.4 104.6 104.9 105.4 105.8

105.9 106.6 106.7 107.0 107.4 108.0 108.2 109.0 109.1 109.6 110.1 110.8

111.1 111.8 112.4 112.5 113.2 113.3 114.0 **114.0**

55

vear earler

ades

16 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 17 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q3 Q4

98 Q1 Q2

6 Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun Jul **Aug**

Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4

Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4

Q1 Q2

Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul

Canada

110.7 112.5 114.1 117.7 **118.7**

115.4 116.9 118.4 120.0

119.2 118.9 117.1 119.8

121.4 **121.7**

115.2 116.8 118.7 117.2 118.5 119.5 119.3 120.5 120.1

118.7 119.7 119.2 118.6 120.2 118.0 117.1 117.5 116.5 118.5 119.3 121.6

121.6 120.8 121.9 122.3 121.5 121.1

2

(8)

Germany (FR) (4)

120.4 123.9 128.0 134.7

134.1 134.7 134.9 135.2

135.2 136.7 137.0

134.7

134.9

135.2

135.2

136.7

137.0

Greece

147.0 166.0 188.0 204.0

198.0 202.0 206.0 210.0

219.0 221.0

13 13 9

11 9

(8)

Irish Republic (8)

117.0 118.4 123.1 126.4

122.5 124.3 123.6 126.4

126.4 127.3 129.0

124.0

124.0

126.0

126.4

127.3

129.0

143

32

4

3

2

3

Italy

(4)

120.0 124.0 127.8 130.1 **134.8**

128.8 129.3 130.9 131.6

133.9 134.2 135.4 136.0

136.6

129.1 129.2 129.5 130.9 130.9 130.9 131.4 131.5 131.8

 $133.8 \\ 133.8 \\ 134.0 \\ 134.1 \\ 134.1 \\ 134.3 \\ 135.4 \\ 135.4 \\ 135.4 \\ 135.9 \\ 136.0 \\ 136.$

136.0 136.1 137.8 138.2 138.1

2

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing	Per cent	Whole econon	Per cent		
SIC 1992 995=100			change from a year earlier		change from a year earlier		
	1000	LNNQ 88.5	NI A	LNNK	0.4		
	1990 1991 1992	94.1 95.5 96.0	N\A 6.3 1.5 0.6 0.5 3.6 4.7 3.5	89.3 95.2 98.2 98.2 98.5	9.4 6.5 3.2		
	1993		0.6 0.5 3.6	98.2 98.5 100.0	0.0 0.3 1.5		
	1995 1996 1997	100.0 104.7 108.3	4.7 3.5	100.0 101.8 104.6	1.8 2.8		
	1994 Q1 Q2	97.0 96.4	3.2 0.6 -0.6	98.6 98.3 98.3	0.8 -0.1		
	Q3 Q4 1995 Q1	97.0 96.4 96.1 96.5 98.7	-0.6 -1.0 1.7	99.0 99.4	0.0 0.7 0.8		
	Q2 Q3 Q4	99.1 100.1 102.2 103.1	-1.0 1.7 2.8 4.1 5.9 4.5 5.4 3.7 3.2 3.5 3.0 4.2 5.8	100.0 100.1 100.5	1.8 1.9 1.5		
	1996 Q1 Q2 Q3	103.1 104.3	4.5 5.3	100.9 101.5 101.8	1.5 1.5 1.7		
	1997 Q4	104.3 105.5 106.0 106.4 107.9 108.6 110.4 112.6	3.7 3.2	102.8 103.8	2.3 2.9		
	Q2 Q3 Q4	107.9 108.6 110.4	3.5 3.0 4.2	103.8 105.1 105.7	2.3 2.9 2.2 3.2 2.8 3.1 3.7		
	1998 Q1 Q2	112.6 112.9	5.8 4.6	107.0 107.7	3.1 3.7		
	1996 Jan Feb	102.3 103.4 103.8	· 3.9 4.9 4.8				
	Mar Apr May	103.8 104.6 104.3	4.8 5.5 5.5	··· ··	··· .		
	Jun	104.6 104.3 104.0 105.1	5.5 5.5 4.7 5.1 6.0	•••	:: -		
	Aug Sep Oct	105.8 105.5 105.9 105.6 106.3	5.0 4.5 3.7	··· ::	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	Nov Dec		2.9	··· ··	··· ··		
	1997 Jan Feb Mar	105.7 106.2 107.4	3.3 2.7 3.5 2.6 3.6	··· ··			
	Apr May Jun	107.3	2.6 3.6	•••	::		
	Jul	108.4 107.5 108.9 109.4	4.2 2.3 3.0 3.7 3.5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	Aug Sep Oct Nov	109.6 110.6	3.7 3.5 4.8	· · · · · · ·			
	Dec	110.8	4.2 6.0	•••			
	Feb Mar	112.0 112.7 113.0	6.1	··· ··· ··	··· ···		
	Apr May Jun	113.0 112.7 113.4 112.7	5.1 5.0 4.9 3.9	··· ···			
	Jul Aug P	112.8 113.1	4.9 3.8	::	::		
ree months ending	1996 Jan Feb Mar	102.5 103.0	5.3 5.0 4.5	··- ··			
	Apr May	103.1 103.9 104.2 104.3	5.1 5.3 5.3	··· ··· ··			
	Jun Jul Aug	104.5	5.3 5.1 5.3	:: :: .:			
	Sep Oct Nov	105.5 105.7 105.7	5.4 5.2 4.4				
	Dec	106.0	3.7				
	1997 Jan Feb Mar	105.9 106.1 106.4	3.3 3.0 3.2 3.3 3.5 3.4 3.2				
	Apr May Jun	106.4 107.0 107.6 107.9	3.0 3.3	··· ··			
	Jul	108.0 108.3 108.6 109.3 109.9		··· ···			
	Aug Sep Oct Nov	108.6 109.3 109.9	3.0 3.4 4.0	··· ···			
	Dec 1998 Jan	110.4 111.2	4.2 5.0				
	Feb Mar	111.8 112.6	5.4 5.8				
	Apr May Jun	112.8 113.0 112.9 112.9	5.4 5.0 4.6	· · · · ·	··· ···		
	Jul Aug P	112.9 112.8	4.6 4.2	::		1 day	
					Source: Ea	nings and Emple	зy

Wages and salaries per unit of output.

E.31

manua	al wor	kers)		
Japan (2,5)	Nether- lands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
104.7 106.9	111.8 114.0 115.3 117.5 120.8	124.4 130.1 136.4 143.6	113.9 118.6 124.9 133.1 139.1	108.0 111.0 114.0 118.0
110.4 113.1 116.4	117.5 120.8	143.6 149.4	133.1 139.1	118.0 122.0
111.9 113.3 113.8 113.6	116.3 117.1 117.8 118.6	140.7 143.0 144.4 145.9	129.6 135.1 133.0 134.8	116.0 118.0 118.0 120.0
117.6 116.3 116.8 115.4	119.5 120.3 121.4 121.9	147.2 149.0 149.7 151.5	137.2 139.9 138.6 140.7	120.0 121.0 122.0 123.0
117.4 116.1	122.8 123.5	152.3	140.9 143.9	124.0 124.0
112.8 112.7 114.2	116.7 116.7 116.8	 	134.5 136.1 134.7	118.0 117.0 118.0
112.8 112.7 114.2 112.6 114.7 114.0 114.2 113.6 112.7	116.7 116.7 116.8 117.4 117.4 117.4 117.4 118.1 118.2 118.2	··· ··· ···	134.5 136.1 134.7 134.3 131.6 133.2 132.5 134.6 137.2	118.0 117.0 118.0 118.0 118.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 119.0
	119.2	··· ···	134.6 137.2 135.8	121.0
121.6 116.1 115.8 115.8 116.0 117.2 116.8 117.8 117.9 115.9 115.9	119.5 119.5 120.0	··· ··· ··	136.4 139.5 138.4 141.8 139.5 138.9 138.9 138.0 138.8 138.9	120.0 120.0 121.0 121.0 121.0 121.0 121.0 122.0 122.0 123.0 123.0
117.2 116.8 117.8	120.1 120.5 121.4 121.3	··· ··· ···	139.5 138.9 138.0	121.0 121.0 121.0 121.0
115.9 115.9 115.9 114.5	119.5 119.5 120.0 120.1 120.5 121.4 121.3 121.3 121.9 121.9 121.9	···	138.8 138.9 140.6 142.5	122.0 123.0 123.0 124.0
120.3 116.3 115.6 115.5 115.9 116.9	122.6 122.8 122.9 123.5 123.5 123.6 125.2	··· ··· ···	141.9 140.3 140.6 143.0	124.0 124.0 124.0 124.0 124.0 124.0 124.0
115.5 115.9 116.9 114.0	123.5 123.5 123.6 125.2	··· ··· ··	143.0 144.9 143.9	124.0 124.0 124.0
	 MBMM	 ASVO		
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			7	
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5 3 3	3 3 3 3	5 4 4	6 4 4	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2
5 3 2 0 0	3	4 4 3 	4 4 3 	3 2
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3 3 2	2 2 2	· · · · · ·	4 6 6	3 3 4
10 3 2 3	3 3 3	 	5 5 7 3	3 3 4 3
334	333	··· ··· ··	4 4 3	333
2 -2 6 8 3 3 2 10 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 1 2 2 -2 6 8 8 3 3 2 2 -2 6 8 8 3 2 2 -2 6 8 8 3 2 2 -2 -2 6 8 8 3 3 2 2 -2 -2 6 8 8 3 3 2 2 -2 -2 -2 6 8 8 3 3 2 2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2	1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	··· ··· ··	557344354544	4444433334 33343333333432 3322222
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 Source: OECD - Main Economic Indicators.
 Employment and Earnings Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792442.

 Hourly wage rates.
 7
 Including mining and transport.

 Monthly earnings.
 8
 Hourly earnings.

 Including mining.
 9
 All industries.

 10
 Production workers.
 10

* Great Britain figures have been rebased to 1995=100. All other countries are based on 1990=100. Great Britain figures on a 1990=100 basis were last published in Labour Market Trends,

Labour Market **trends**

S77

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING F.1 Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes

ENGLAND	AND WALES	Modern A	pprentic	eshipsf	National T	raineesh	ips ^g	Other train	ning		Work-base young pee		ig for	Work-base adults	ed trainin	ng for
Period en	ding	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-91 ^a 1991-92 ^a 1992-93 ^b 1993-94 ^c 1994-95 ^c 1995-96 ^c 1996-97 ^d 1997-98 ^e		24.8 75.8 109.6	3.0 6.1 8.2	27.8 81.9 117.8				193.2 233.2 231.8 234.1 224.2 211.0 189.1 149.8	16.4 16.5 15.1 16.1 15.3 13.2 14.8 13.4	209.5 249.6 246.9 250.2 239.5 224.2 203.9 163.2	235.8 264.9 260.2	16.2 20.9 21.6	252.0 285.8 281.8	114.7 127.7 133.4 124.4 94.9 68.2 53.4 42.7	10.3 11.5 11.8 8.7 8.6 4.7 3.8 1.7	124.9 139.2 145.2 133.1 103.4 72.8 57.1 44.4
1996-97	28 Apr 26 May 23 Jun 21 Jul 18 Aug 15 Sep 13 Oct 10 Nov 08 Dec 05 Jan 02 Feb 02 Mar 30 Mar	27.2 29.0 31.1 35.1 47.4 53.7 58.8 63.3 65.0 68.4 72.6 75.8	$\begin{array}{c} 3.4\\ 3.5\\ 4.0\\ 3.8\\ 4.0\\ 4.7\\ 5.3\\ 5.5\\ 5.8\\ 5.7\\ 6.1\\ 6.1\\ 6.1\end{array}$	30.6 32.6 35.0 38.9 43.1 52.1 59.0 64.3 69.1 70.7 74.5 78.8 81.9				201.1 198.1 198.0 209.6 211.0 212.4 211.8 210.5 205.0 203.3 197.9 189.1	12.8 12.9 12.8 13.1 13.6 13.9 14.4 14.9 15.2 15.1 15.1 14.9 14.8	213.8 211.0 210.8 221.1 223.2 224.9 226.8 226.6 225.7 220.1 218.3 212.9 203.9	228.3 227.2 229.1 243.1 248.7 258.4 266.1 270.6 273.9 270.0 271.7 270.6 264.9	16.1 16.4 16.7 16.9 17.6 18.6 19.7 20.4 21.0 20.9 21.2 21.1 20.9	244.4 243.5 245.8 260.0 266.3 277.0 285.8 290.9 294.9 290.9 292.8 291.7 285.8	$\begin{array}{c} 61.7\\ 61.4\\ 60.4\\ 58.3\\ 56.0\\ 55.5\\ 57.6\\ 58.4\\ 58.8\\ 52.7\\ 56.6\\ 57.6\\ 53.4\\ \end{array}$	4.3 4.1 4.0 3.5 3.4 3.8 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.6 3.8 4.0 3.8	65.9 65.5 64.4 61.8 59.4 61.3 62.3 62.7 56.3 60.4 61.6 57.1
1997-98	04 May 01 Jun 29 Jun 03 Aug 28 Sep 02 Nov 30 Nov 28 Dec 01 Feb 01 Mar 29 Mar	79.5 80.6 82.7 87.6 91.4 101.0 105.5 106.4 106.8 107.9 108.6 109.6	6.2 6.3 6.4 6.6 6.7 7.5 8.0 8.2 8.3 8.5 8.5 8.2	85.7 87.0 89.1 94.2 98.1 108.5 113.4 114.6 115.2 116.5 117.1 117.8	0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.6 0.8		0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.6 0.8	180.1 175.8 177.9 181.9 179.5 181.0 175.1 174.3 168.8 164.4 156.9 149.8	13.3 13.2 13.6 14.1 13.6 14.0 14.0 14.2 13.8 13.3 12.9 13.4	193.4 188.9 191.4 196.0 193.1 194.9 189.1 188.4 182.6 177.7 169.8 163.2	259.5 256.4 260.6 269.5 270.9 282.0 280.6 280.8 275.7 272.5 266.1 260.2	19.5 19.5 20.0 20.7 20.3 21.5 22.0 22.4 22.2 21.8 21.4 21.6	279.1 275.9 280.6 290.2 291.2 303.5 302.6 303.1 297.9 294.4 287.6 281.8	49.5 48.8 49.6 47.5 46.8 48.7 49.1 48.5 43.6 45.1 45.8 42.7	3.3 3.0 2.7 2.4 2.2 2.7 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.0 1.9 2.0 1.7	52.8 51.8 52.3 49.9 49.0 51.3 51.6 51.0 45.6 47.1 47.8 44.4
998-99	03 May 31 May 28 Jun 02 Aug	108.8 108.1 107.7 109.0	8.0 8.2 8.3 8.2	116.8 116.4 115.9 117.2	2.1 2.9 3.7 7.4	0.2 0.3 0.5 0.8	2.3 3.3 4.2 8.3	139.3 136.0 129.2 133.5	11.4 11.3 11.0 11.2	150.7 147.2 140.2 144.7	250.1 247.0 240.6 249.9	19.6 19.8 19.7 20.2	269.8 266.8 260.3 270.1	36.4 34.5 33.4 31.4	1.5 1.5 1.4 1. 4	37.9 36.0 34.7 32.8

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).

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

ENGLANE	O AND WALES	Modern A	Apprentic	eshipsf	National	Traineest	nipsg	Other trai	ning		Work-bas young pe		ng for	Work-bas adults	ed trainin	g lor
Period en	ding	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Males
1990-91 ^a 1991-92 ^a 1992-93 ^b 1993-94 ^c 1994-95 ^c 1995-96 ^c 1996-97 ^d 1997-98 ^e		25.8 70.1 82.2	2.6 5.3 4.4	28.4 75.4 86.6				225.9 227.4 236.4 238.7 251.8 250.7 235.4 181.1	18.2 17.9 15.3 17.6 16.7 17.4 21.5 17.7	244.1 245.3 251.7 256.3 268.5 268.1 256.9 198.8	193.2 233.2 231.8 234.1 224.2 259.8 285.1 251.1	16.4 16.5 15.1 16.1 15.3 20.0 24.6 21.6	209.5 249.6 246.9 250.2 239.5 279.9 309.7 272.7	280.2 253.2 291.2 290.7 269.8 212.4 216.3 182.9	24.4 24.0 27.2 19.1 19.3 12.1 12.5 9.0	304.6 277.2 318.4 309.8 289.1 224.4 228.8 191.9
1996-97	28 Apr 26 May 23 Jun 21 Jul 15 Sep 13 Oct 10 Nov 08 Dec 05 Jan 02 Feb 02 Mar 30 Mar	$\begin{array}{c} 2.9\\ 2.5\\ 2.8\\ 4.9\\ 5.1\\ 9.8\\ 8.1\\ 6.8\\ 6.4\\ 3.0\\ 5.5\\ 6.3\\ 5.9\end{array}$	0.3 0.2 0.4 0.4 1.0 0.8 0.6 0.4 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.3	$\begin{array}{c} 3.2\\ 2.7\\ 3.0\\ 5.3\\ 5.5\\ 10.7\\ 9.0\\ 7.3\\ 6.7\\ 3.3\\ 5.8\\ 6.6\\ 6.2\end{array}$				15.0 11.9 16.7 33.7 22.5 28.7 24.5 17.9 15.6 7.1 15.2 13.1 13.4	3.3 1.1 1.2 1.7 1.7 2.2 2.1 1.8 1.6 0.7 1.2 1.2 1.5	18.4 13.1 17.9 35.4 24.3 30.9 26.7 19.6 17.2 7.8 16.4 14.3 14.9	16.7 13.5 17.8 37.1 26.2 36.3 30.9 23.0 20.2 9.3 19.2 17.5 17.5	2.4 1.3 1.4 2.0 2.0 3.1 2.8 2.3 1.9 0.9 1.5 1.4 1.7	19.1 14.7 19.1 28.2 39.3 33.8 25.2 22.1 10.2 20.7 18.9 19.2	18.4 17.2 16.2 17.1 15.4 16.2 19.8 18.3 17.6 7.1 17.9 18.7 16.5	0.9 1.0 0.9 0.9 1.0 1.5 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.2 0.6	19.3 18.1 17.1 18.0 16.3 17.2 21.3 19.4 18.7 7.5 19.0 19.9 17.1
1997-98	04 May 01 Jun 29 Jun 03 Aug 28 Sep 02 Nov 28 Dec 01 Feb 01 Mar 29 Mar	6.5 3.8 5.2 9.2 7.3 14.6 9.6 6.1 3.8 5.4 4.9 5.7	0.2 0.2 0.4 0.3 1.1 0.6 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.2	$\begin{array}{c} 6.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.4 \\ 9.6 \\ 7.6 \\ 15.7 \\ 10.2 \\ 6.6 \\ 4.1 \\ 5.7 \\ 5.2 \\ 5.9 \end{array}$	0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.4 0.2	- - - - - -	0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.4 0.2	13.6 10.1 18.5 29.6 16.5 25.6 18.1 12.5 7.1 10.7 9.5 9.2	1.4 1.1 1.7 2.4 1.2 2.4 1.9 1.5 0.8 1.2 1.1 0.9	15.0 11.2 20.2 32.0 17.7 28.0 20.0 14.1 7.9 11.9 10.6 10.2	18.9 13.2 22.8 37.5 22.9 38.6 26.5 17.8 10.3 15.2 13.8 13.7	1.6 1.3 2.0 2.8 1.5 3.4 2.4 1.9 1.1 1.4 1.3 1.1	20.5 14.4 24.7 40.3 24.4 42.0 28.9 19.7 11.4 16.7 15.1 14.7	18.4 14.2 16.2 18.5 13.8 17.7 19.7 14.9 8.7 14.8 14.4 11.8	1.1 0.7 0.8 0.9 0.6 1.2 0.9 0.8 0.2 0.7 0.6 0.5	19.5 14.8 17.0 19.3 14.4 18.9 20.6 15.7 8.9 15.5 15.0 12.3
998-99	03 May 31 May 28 Jun 02 Aug	4.4 3.4 3.3 6.1	0.3 0.2 0.2 0.2	4.7 3.6 3.5 6.4	1.3 0.9 0.9 4.0	0.2 0.1 0.2 0.4	1.5 1.1 1.1 4.3	6.8 4.4 4.2 19.9	0.9 0.6 0.7 1.2	7.7 5.1 4.9 21.2	11.0 7.8 7.7 29.2	1.2 0.9 1.0 1.8	12.1 8.7 8.7 31.0	7.8 6.9 7.5 7.5	0.3 0.3 0.4 0.3	8.1 7.2 7.9 7.9

Source: TEC management information, the Welsh

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 Modem 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 Note this column does not equate the sum of the starts on Modem Apprenticeships, National Traineeships and Other training because it excludes conversions between programmes where the figures for individual programmes include conversions from other programmes.

S78 Labour Market trends November 1998

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers

NGLAND AND WALES		ALL LEAVER Percentage of	S of survey respondent	s who were:		COMPLETER Percentage of	S of survey respondent	s who were:
Ionth of survey*	Month of leaving#	In a job	In a positive outcome ⁺	Unemployed	Completers**	In a job	In a positive outcome+	Unemployed
Ionth of Scilley	(1990-91)	33	36	53	49	37	40	48
190 to Sep 91	(1991-92)	31	36	55	55	35	41	51
		35	41	52	60	38	41	48
	(1992-93)							
	(1993-94)	36	43	48	61	40	47	45
	(1994-95)	38	42	48	66	40	45	46
94 10 560 96	(1995-96)	39	44	47	70	41	46	45
1 94 10 Sep 96 1 95 to Sep 97 1 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	45	49	42	71	46	51	41
	(Jul 95)	37	44	47	72	39	46	45
96 Jan	(Aug 95)	39	45	46	69	42	47	45
Feb	(Sep 95)	39	45	46	68	41	47	45
Mar	(Oct 95)	41	45	48	67	44	47	45
Apr	(Nov 95)	41	45	40 48	67	44 43	47 46	45 47
May				40				
Jun	(Dec 95)	41	44	47	73	43	46	46
Jul	(Jan 96)	38	42	49	67	41	45	47
Aug	(Feb 96)	40	44	48	70	42	45	47
Aug	(Mar 96)	39	44	46	72	40	45	45
Sep	(Apr 96)	43	48	43	68	44	49	42
Oct	(May 96)	42	47	44	71	44	48	44
Nov	(lup 06)	40	47			41		
Dec	(Jun 96)	40	47	44	72	41	49	43
7 Jan	(Jul 96)	43	49	42	70	45	51	41
Feb	(Aug 96)	45	51	40	71	47	53	38
Mar	(Sep 96)	45	50	41	70	46	52	40
Apr	(Oct 96)	48	51	40	71	50	53	39
Apr	(Nov 96)	47	50	43	72	49	52	41
May	(Dec 96)	46	49	42	74	48	51	41
Jun	(Jan 97)	46	49 50	42 43	74	40	52	40
Jul								
Aug	(Feb 97)	47	50	43	72	48	52	41
Sep	(Mar 97)	46	51	41	75	46	51	41
Oct	(Apr 97)	47	51	41	70	49	53	40
Nov	(May 97)	47	51	42	74	49	53	40
Dec	(Jun 97)	45	51	42	74	47	54	39
8 Jan	(Jul 97)	43	49	44	74	45	51	43
Feb	(Aug 97)	44	49	44	72	46	51	42
	(Sep 97)	44	50	43	69	46	52	42
Mar	(Oct 97)	44	47	43	69		49	42
Apr						46		45
May	(Nov 97)	43	47	47	70	45	48	46
June	(Dec 97)	42	45	47	74	44	47	45
rrent and previous ye	ar to date							
96 to Jun 97	(Jan 96 to Dec 96)	43	47	44	71	44	49	42
97 to Jun 98	(Jan 97 to Dec 97)	45	50	43	72	47	51	42

Source: Normal Section 2012 Sec

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers

NGLAND ASD WALE	S	ALL LEAVERS Percentage of s	survey respondents	who:	COMPLETERS Percentage of s	survey respondents	who:
lonth of survey*	Month of leaving#	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification
ul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	47	29	29	55	44	44
oct 91 to Sept 92	(1991-92)	51	34	29 28	56	48	41
oct 92 to Sept 93	(1992-93)	55	39	33	60	53	47
t 93 to Sect 94	(1993-94)	58	41	35	64	57	51
t 94 to Sept 95	(1994-95)	61	45	39	64 .	. 58	52
ot 95 to Sept 96	(1995-96)	63	48	41	66	60	54
t 96 to Sept 97	(1996-97)	59	44	38	61	55	49
996 Jan	(Jul 95)	67	53	46	71	65	59
Feb	(Aug 95)	64	48	42	67	60	54
Mar	(Sep 95)	66	50	44	71	64	58
Apr	(Oct 95)	60	43	38	64	56	51
May	(Nov 95)	56	40	34	58	52	46
Jun	(Dec 95)	59	44	39	61	55	40
Jul	(Jan 96)	62	44	38	66	59	49 53
Aug	(Feb 96)	59	44 43	38	63	29	53
Sep	(Mar 96)	59	43	38	63	55	50
Oct		59	45	39	62	56	50
Nov	(Apr 96)	59	43	37	61	54	49
Dec	(May 96)	59	44	38	61	54	48
	(Jun 96)	61	46	40	64	58	52
997 Jan Feb	(Jul 96)	61	45	39	64	57	52
Mar	(Aug 96)	58	43	38	60	54	49
Apr	(Sep 96)	59	44	38	62	55	50
May	(Oct 96)	55	41	36	57	52	46
	(Nov 96)	56	. 40	35	57	50	44
Jun	(Dec 96)	57	43	37	59	52	47
Jul	(Jan 97)	60	44	39	63	56	51
Aug	(Feb 97)	59	44	38	61	55	49
Sep	(Mar 97)	59	46	40	62	55	50
Oct	(Apr 97)	58	42	36	61	54	48
Nov	(May 97)	59	45	39	62	55	49
Dec	(Jun 97)	60	46	40	63	56	50
998 Jan	(Jul 97)	61	47	40	64	58	51
Feb	(Aug 97)	58	44	37	61	54	48
Mar	(Sep 97)	58	42	36	61	54	48 47
Apr	(Oct 97)	56	42	34	58	54	47 45
May	(Nov 97)	55	41	34 35	58		
Jun	(Dec 97)	56	41	36	57	51 51	45 45
urrent and previous				00	50	51	45
ul 96 to Jun 97 ul 97 to Jun 98	(Jan 96 to Dec 96)	59	44	38	61	55	49
U Jun 00	(Jan 97 to Dec 97)	58	44	38	61	54	43

Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. 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.

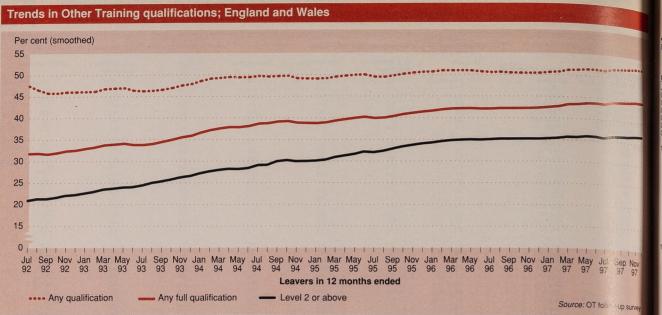
F.3

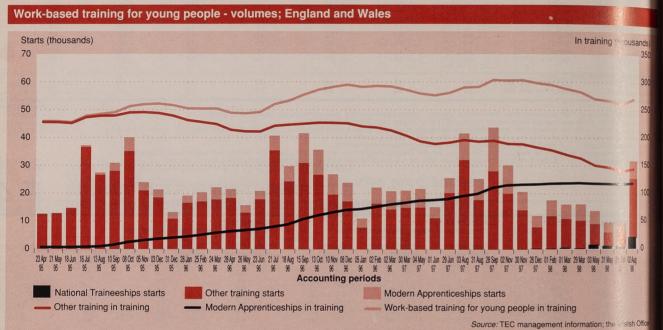
urvey

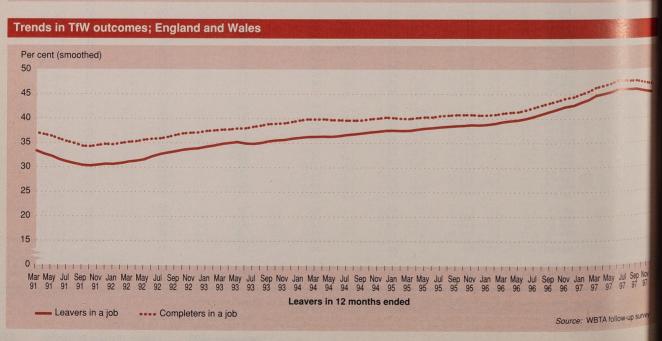
F.4

Source: WBTA follow-up survey

November 1998 Labour Market trends







IGLAND AND WALES		ALL LEAVE Percentage	RS of survey respon	dents who were	ə:	COMPLETE Percentage	RS of those who co	mpleted who we	re:
	Month of leaving	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed	Completers+	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed	
Inth of survey* 90 to Sep 91 91 to Sep 92 92 to Sep 93 93 to Sep 94 94 to Sep 95 95 to Sep 96 96 to Sep 97	(1990-91) (1991-92) (1992-93) (1993-94) (1994-95) (1995-96) (1996-97)	58 51 50 53 58 63 65	74 67 67 70 72 76 79	20 25 28 25 22 18 15	37 44 43 46 46 52 54	75 69 67 68 72 75 77	83 77 76 78 81 85 87	14 17 20 18 14 11 9	
a6 Jan Fab Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 95) (Aug 95) (Sep 95) (Oct 95) (Dec 95) (Jan 96) (Feb 96) (Mar 96) (May 96) (Jun 96)	61 57 57 63 64 68 64 67 68 65 65 68	76 79 75 75 75 76 79 77 77 78 80	18 17 19 19 20 15 15 16 17 15	55 50 53 46 48 57 49 54 56 49 48 60	72 70 80 78 79 78 79 79 79 79 77 77 77	84 85 86 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 87	12 10 9 10 10 11 11 9 10 11 9	
7 Jan Feb Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 96) (Aug 96) (Sep 96) (Oct 96) (Dec 96) (Jan 97) (Feb 97) (Mar 97) (Mar 97) (May 97) (Jun 97)	63 59 64 66 71 68 69 71 65 67 69	78 81 77 76 79 77 79 82 79 79 82 80	16 13 17 17 16 17 16 13 15 13	58 54 49 57 52 56 61 51 51 61	74 71 77 79 81 79 81 81 81 76 76 79	85 88 86 86 86 86 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	11 8 7 9 9 10 8 8 9 10 8	
8 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	(Jul 97) (Aug 97) (Sep 97) (Oct 97) (Nov 97) (Dec 97)	62 60 61 65 66 68	79 82 81 77 76 77	14 12 12 16 16 1 5	58 58 55 47 48 53	73 70 72 75 78 80	87 88 87 85 84 86	8 7 8 10 9 8	
ent and previous y 96 to July 97 97 to July 98	(Jan 96 to Dec 96) (Jan 97 to Dec 97)	65 66	78 79	16 14	54 55	76 76	86 87	9 8	

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

ENGLAND A 10 WALES		ALL LEAVERS Percentage of	survey respond	dents who:	STATS	COMPLETER: Percentage of	S f those who cor	npleted who:	19 Er	and the second
Month of survey*	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	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above	N
Jul 90 to Sec. 91 Oct 91 to Sec. 92 Oct 92 to Sec. 93 Oct 93 to Sec. 94 Oct 94 to Sec. 95 Oct 95 to Sec. 96 Oct 95 to Sec. 96 Oct 96 to Oct. 97	(1990-91) (1991-92) (1992-93) (1993-94) (1994-95) (1995-96) (1996-97)	54 58 62 64 65 66 65	49 49 47 49 50 51 51	39 34 34 38 39 42 43	20 23 28 31 35 36	70 73 76 76 76 76 74 73	70 71 70 71 71 71 70 70	62 57 57 61 63 63 63 63	37 42 47 52 53 54	
1996 Jan Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 95) (Aug 95) (Sep 95) (Oct 95) (Dec 95) (Jan 96) (Feb 96) (Mar 96) (Mar 96) (Mar 96) (Jan 96)	70 66 63 64 63 65 66 66 64 69	56 51 52 46 44 49 46 50 53 49 48 58	46 43 37 36 41 38 42 45 40 40 49	38 36 35 30 34 31 35 37 33 32 41	78 77 73 69 69 69 71 71 70 70 70 77	74 74 73 68 63 64 64 68 68 67 66 73	66 67 61 57 58 58 61 62 60 58 67	55 59 56 52 49 49 49 53 53 51 49 58	
1997 Jan Mar Apr Jun Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 96) (Aug.96) (Sep 96) (Oct 96) (Dec 96) (Jan 97) (Feb 97) (Mar 97) (Mar 97) (May 97) (Jun 97)	67 66 65 62 63 65 67 69 65 65 69	55 52 50 45 49 49 53 57 51 52 57	47 43 38 37 43 41 45 50 42 44 49	39 37 35 31 34 33 37 40 33 36 40	76 76 75 71 69 69 72 74 74 74 73 71 76	73 72 71 67 65 66 68 70 72 70 68 72	67 65 64 60 59 60 62 64 67 63 63 66	57 56 51 51 51 51 51 55 55 50 55	
1998 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	(Jul 97) (Aug 97) (Sep 97) (Oct 97) (Nov 97) (Dec 97)	66 68 65 63 61 63	54 55 52 47 46 50	46 47 44 39 38 42	36 40 37 32 32 37	74 77 74 71 70 72	71 73 72 68 67 69	65 67 62 62 64	52 58 56 52 54 54	
Current and previous yes Jul 96 to Jun 97 Jul 97 to Jun 98	ear to date (Jan 96 to Dec 96) (Jan 97 to Dec 97)	65 66	50 53	42 45	35 37	73 74	69 71	62 64	53 54	

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

Leavers surveyed six months after leaving.

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Other training: destination of leavers

.5

F.6

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Other training: qualifications of leavers

Source: OT follow-up survey

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

UNITE	DKINGDOM	UNFILLED VAC	CANCIES	IN	FLOW	0	UTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	Thousar
		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		Avera change ove months end
1994) 1995) 1996) 1997)	Annual averages	158.0 182.1 226.1 283.6			211.4 223.3 222.7 227.0		208.1 222.4 216.7 226.3		160.6 171.2 152.6 138.8	and and
1996	Sep	244.8	10.0	7.9	222.0	0.6	214.5	1.2	148.7	0.6
	Oct Nov Dec	253.6 263.9 266.2	10.3	7.4 9.7 7.1	203.9 230.9 230.5	-7.1 2.8 2.8	197.4 219.7 233.2	-5.2 0.4 6.2	150.4	-4.7 -0.7 4.3
	Jan Feb Mar	267.8 275.2 277.5	7.4	4.7 3.8 3.8	210.3 238.3 244.9	2.1 2.5 4.8	215.0 234.0 248.3	5.9 4.8 5.0	157.4	4.3 [•] 2.3 1.7
	Apr May Jun	277.8 277.9 284.1	0.3 0.1 6.2	3.3 0.9 2.2	238.1 234.8 226.7	9.3 -1.2 -6.1	234.2 233.2 219.8	6.4 -0.3 -9.5	150.6	6.2 -2.3 -8.4
	Jul Aug Sep	285.2 290.1 296.0	1.1 4.9 5.9	2.5 4.1 4.0	225.8 218.8 228.1	-4.1 -5.3 0.5	223.1 214.1 217.1	-3.7 -6.4 -0.9	124.0	-9.9 -8.9 -5.1
	Oct Nov Dec	305.1 284.6 281.9	9.1 -20.5 -2.7	6.6 -1.8 -4.7	228.1 216.6 213.2	0.8 -0.7 -5.0	222.1 232.6 222.3	-0.3 6.2 1.7	115.5	-5.2 -2.8 -3.8
	Jan Feb Mar	273.7 282.2 284.2	-8.2 8.5 2.0	-10.5 -0.8 0.8	198.5 222.4 224.3	-9.9 1.9 3.7	215.1 215.6 218.9	-2.3 -5.7 -1.1	116.8	0.5 0.4 1.9
	Apr May Jun	286.9 295.9 297.6	2.7 9.0 1.7	4.4 4.6 4.5	221.5 209.4 222.9	7.7 -4.3 -0.5	217.5 201.9 218.5	0.8 -4.6 -0.1	109.1	-1.5 -2.6 -2.6
	Jul Aug R Sep P	298.4 297.5 298.4	0.8 -0.9 0.9	3.8 0.5 0.3	217.8 217.6 221.6	-1.2 2.7 -0.4	215.1 217.5 218.3	-0.8 5.2 -0.1	112.8	-2.4 1.2 1.3

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 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-we periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 41/₃ week month.
 Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see p143, *Employment Gazette*, October 1985.
 The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

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

		1									1999 - 1991 V					Thousa
		North East	North West	Mersey- side	Yorkshire and the Humber		West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Norther Ireland	
1996	Sep	9.2	23.1	5.2	18.3	16.3	20.1	19.2	33.0	30.8	21.0	15.3	26.4	237.9	6.9	244.8
	Oct	9.5	24.0	5.3	18.9	16.6	20.8	20.1	35.7	31.4	21.6	15.6	27.3	246.8	6.8	253.6
	Nov	9.7	24.6	5.9	19.8	17.2	21.4	20.7	38.7	32.2	22.9	15.7	27.7	256.5	7.4	263.9
	Dec	9.5	25.0	5.8	19.1	17.9	22.0	21.9	38.4	32.5	23.4	15.8	28.1	259.3	6.9	266.2
	Jan	9.6	25.1	5.9	19.5	17.9	21.5	22.3	38.5	32.6	23.7	16.1	28.3	261.2	6.6	267.8
	Feb	9.9	25.8	6.0	20.4	18.6	22.3	23.7	37.7	33.2	24.5	17.4	29.1	268.6	6.6	275.2
	Mar	10.1	26.0	6.1	20.8	18.9	22.7	23.2	37.1	34.3	25.1	17.5	29.4	271.0	6.5	277.5
	Apr	10.2	26.1	6.2	21.0	18.8	23.1	22.9	36.6	33.9	25.5	17.6	29.6	271.4	6.3	277.8
	May	10.3	25.7	6.6	20.9	19.4	23.1	22.2	35.9	34.4	25.4	18.0	29.3	271.2	6.7	277.9
	Jun	10.3	27.1	6.9	21.1	19.9	23.4	23.1	35.4	34.6	26.5	18.3	30.8	277.3	6.8	284.1
2018 S	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
	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 R	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 P	11.2	34.4	8.6	23.5	20.0	34.4	23.8	26.7	33.5	25.1	17.5	30.1	288.9	9.6	298.4

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

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

-		Nor Eas		North West	Mersey- side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdor
Vacan	cies at	obcentres 5	: total	+ 16.8	3.6	11.8	10.9	12.3	13.0	13.1	20.8	12.5	11.2	19.9	151.4		157.9
1994	Annual average	6	.4 .1	18.7 22.0 27.7	4.0 4.9 6.7	13.3 16.7 21.0	12.8 14.9 20.4	15.3 18.9 23.1	14.8 17.8 23.6	16.5 28.9 35.1	20.8 22.8 28.2 34.4	14.4 19.2 25.4	13.3 14.5 18.1	23.2 25.5 31.5	175.4 219.6 277.0	7.5 7.0	182.8 226.5 283.9
	Sep	11	.7	33.6	7.7	23.9	23.0	25.6	27.4	37.9	38.0	28.6	20.4	37.8	315.6	7.5	323.1
1921	Oct Nov Dec	11 10 9		35.0 32.0 28.1	7.8 7.2 7.7	25.0 22.1 19.6	26.5 25.3 22.6	27.6 24.5 21.5	29.5 26.0 22.1	41.0 31.6 28.4	41.4 37.3 33.1	29.3 25.2 22.5	20.9 18.8 17.2	39.3 35.9 31.4	335.1 296.3 263.6	7.8	343.0 304.2 271.2
1998	Jan Feb Mar	8	.5 .9 .6	25.0 27.4 28.7	7.4 7.7 7.6	17.5 18.7 19.4	20.1 20.3 18.9	19.7 21.3 21.7	19.2 20.1 21.3	24.3 26.3 26.9	29.3 31.6 33.3	20.1 22.5 25.0	16.0 16.6 17.4	27.5 28.2 30.3	234.7 249.5 260.0	7.4	241.9 256.9 267.4
	Apr May Jun	10 11 12	.2	30.1 31.8 34.0	6.7 7.1 7.7	20.3 22.4 23.4	18.6 18.9 19.8	23.6 25.7 28.8	22.1 22.9 24.3	27.3 28.2 28.9	35.2 35.8 36.6	27.5 29.9 30.2	17.6 18.6 19.4	30.6 30.7 31.1	270.1 283.2 296.5	8.5	278.0 291.7 305.5
	Jul Aug Fi Sep P	12 11 12	.7	34.1 35.1 38.0	8.1 8.7 9.2	23.8 24.0 26.0	19.7 19.0 21.4	31.0 32.6 37.2	24.5 24.1 26.5	27.6 26.1 29.4	35.0 34.4 36.1	27.3 25.5 27.1	18.7 17.9 19.0	30.2 31.4 34.0	292.5 290.6 316.5	9.3	301.7 299.9 326.6
Vacan	cies a	areers o	ffices			0.3	0.3	0.8		1.4		0.7	0.1	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.2
1994) 1995) 1996) 1997)	Annua aven	s O		1.0 1.7	0.1 0.2	0.4 1.3 1.7	0.4 0.5 0.6	0.6 1.4 1.0	1.4 1.7	0.8 2.0 3.7	2.3 2.5	0.8 0.8 1.3	0.2 0.2 0.3	0.6 0.6 0.9	6.8 11.9 15.8	0.7 0.8 0.9	7.5 12.7 16.8
1997	Sep	0	.2	1.8	0.3	1.9	0.6	1.1	1.8	3.0	2.3	1.3	0.4	1.1	15.7	1.0	16.7
1.	Oct Nov Dec	0 0 0	.2	1.9 1.7 1.3	0.2 0.3 0.3	2.3 1.6 1.4	0.7 0.6 0.6	0.8 0.8 0.9	2.0 1.8 1.5	5.5 5.9 4.7	3.0 2.7 2.5	1.3 1.5 1.3	0.3 0.3 0.3	0.9 0.9 0.7	19.2 18.4 15.7	1.1 1.2 1.1	20.3 19.5 16.8
1	Jan Feb Mar	0 0 0	2	1.4 1.5 1.2	0.4 0.2 0.2	1.3 1.4 1.2	0.5 0.6 0.7	1.0 1.0 1.0	1.6 1.3 1.7	5.0 5.0 5.1	2.3 2.4 2.5	1.2 1.1 1.1	0.2 0.3 0.3	0.7 0.7 0.9	15.8 15.4 16.1	1.0 0.9 0.9	16.8 16.3 17.0
	Apr May Jun	0 0 0	.3	2.1 2.2 2.5	0.4 0.4 0.4	0.9 1.3 1.5	0.4 0.7 0.9	1.4 1.7 1.9	1.6 2.3 2.5	5.0 5.5 5.6	2.7 3.0 3.4	1.2 1.4 1.3	0.3 0.4 0.5	1.2 1.3 1.5	17.4 20.4 22.4	1.0 1.1 1.3	18.4 21.4 23.8
	Jul Aug Sep	0	.4	2.6 2.5 2.3	0.4 0.3 0.3	1.6 1.4 1.4	1.0 1.1 1.0	2.0 1.3 1.2	2.7 2.7 2.7	5.6 5.5 4.5	3.7 3.8 3.4	1.7 1.7 1.6	0.6 0.5 0.7	1.6 1.4 1.5	24.0 22.6 20.9	1.3 1.3 1.5	25.3 23.9 22.3

t one third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication also due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together.

Se footnote * to Table G.1.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Labour disputes' Stoppages of work: summary G.11

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)	Working days lost in a period (000)	all stoppages in progess in
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994 1995 1996 1997	203 232 230 206	205 235 244 216	107 170 353 129	107 174 364 130	278 415 1303 235	58 65 97 86
1995 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	24 24 13 21 19	31 35 25 34 32	9.9 4.7 4.0 21.7 24.4	10.5 13.4 10.4 30.4 29.0	18.5 24.5 30.6 77.2 59.6	3.0 1.6 7.3 13.5 9.9
1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	10 26 16 18 14 32 14 25 19 20 24 12	24 36 27 23 43 28 33 29 26 34 23	5.6 6.3 4.2 6.1 2.5 138.6 6.5 22.4 5.4 5.4 3.8 124.4 27.1	17.1 9.8 5.1 8.3 4.1 140.4 127.2 135.7 120.7 16.5 127.1 28.8	51.3 36.0 15.2 13.2 7.6 241.0 148.6 442.2 121.9 39.3 162.1 24.9	5.9 2.7 9.3 3.5 0.6 8.7 7.6 3.5 8.4 13.7 23.0 9.8
997 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	21 12 23 26 20 19 15 12 7 21 16 14	31 28 36 32 25 18 16 9 25 21 21 17	19.4 5.8 25.7 13.4 9.4 3.8 9.5 4.4 1.1 16.1 7.7 12.2	20.7 8.1 32.1 14.9 14.1 5.3 10.4 6.0 1.2 16.3 12.2 12.5	24.7 14.4 36.4 47.7 35.9 13.4 10.9 5.8 1.2 18.6 14.0 11.8	11.4 4.1 27.5 19.2 6.5 4.7 2.0 0.4 3.7 0.3 1.4
998 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug	13 19 18 13 13R 23R 7 6	20 25 25 21 19R 31R 18 12	4.2 5.7 14.4 3.4 2.7R 31.0R 2.2R 2.8	6.4 8.8 15.6 6.5 3.4R 32.2R 17.8 10.4	15.9 19.0 32.6 13.1 6.5 68.4R 53.4 24.2	8.9 6.3 1.2 2.4 0.6 1.4 2.0 1.4

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & commun- ication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administrat- ion and defence	Education	Health and social work	Coner comunity social and posonal social
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	1	J,K	L	м	N	a dvities Q. 3,Q
1994 1995 1996 1997	:	1 1 2 2	58 65 97 86	5 10 8 17	1 6 5 1	110 120 884 36	7 10 11 23	11 95 158 29	70 67 129 28	5 16 8 7	11 23 3 5
1995 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		0.2 0.1 - -	3.0 1.6 7.3 13.5 9.9	0.3 2.4 0.5	- 1.3 2.2 2.0	4.9 4.4 7.8 27.9 4.1	0.1 0.1 -	7.7 8.0 9.0 26.4 36.7	5.5 1.6 4.3 2.8	2.6 4.4 3.7 0.1 3.4	0.1 0.1 - 0.4 0.1
1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul	0.1	- 1.3 - -	5.9 2.7 9.3 3.5 0.6 8.7 7.6	5.2 0.1 2.5 0.1 0.2	2.2 2.2 0.3 -	9.2 2.8 0.2 1.8 0.9 221.0 135.7	0.2 0.2 - -	33.0 21.8 1.8 3.7 3.9 8.1 4.0	0.9 0.4 1.0 1.1 2.1 2.9 1.1	0.1 0.5 0.5 -	0.2 0.5 0.5 - - 0.2 0.2
Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		0.3	3.5 8.4 13.7 23.0 9.8	0.1	- - - -	394.0 98.9 1.6 16.1 1.5	0.1 - 10.0	44.6 13.0 23.0 0.6 0.1	0.3 0.1 117.1 1.5	1.3 0.5 3.8 1.7	1.4
1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep		2.1	11.4 4.1 27.5 19.2 6.5 4.7 2.0 0.4	- - 1.1 1.6 - -		0.5 1.9 3.8 4.6 5.4 2.9 5.4 3.5 0.6	9.0 - - 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.1	0.1 0.3 19.4 4.0 4.5 0.1 0.2	2.6 0.7 6.9 8.0 5.2 3.8 0.2	0.5 4.5 1.8 0.5 - -	0.6 2.8 0.1 - - 0.2 0.2
Oct Nov Dec	:		3.7 0.3 1.4	5.3 6.3 2.7	1.4	1.0 2.6 3.2	7.4 2.3 4.1	0.2 0.4 0.2	0.5 0.1	0.1	0.9 0.2 -
1998 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug			8.9 6.3 1.2 2.4 0.6 1.4 2.0 1.4	1.5 9.4 1.0 0.3 0.1 - -		1.6 1.4 26.9 2.7 0.4R 48.8 42.6 6.4	2.5 0.8 - - -	0.1 2.9 0.9 5.2 7.8 7.4	1.2 0.9 0.5 0.2 0.8 1.5 0.4	0.2 2.9 2.9 1.0 0.2 8.2	0.2 1.2 1.8 1.7 0.9 10.6R 0.5 0.8

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

KINGDOM	12 month	s to August	1997	12 months	s to August	1998	Stoppages: August 1998			
, All Carlos	Stop- pages	Workers	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers	Working days lost	United Kingdom			
re, hunting,			-	-			Stoppages in progress			
try and fishing nd quarrying turing of:	3	900	2,600	:	-	:	of which, stoppages: Beginning in month Continuing from ea			
beverages and	6	3,000	7,300	1	200	100	* Includes 2,700 directly invo			
es and textile	2	200	800	1	+	#	" Includes 100 involved for th			
er and leather roducts;			-			-				
and sod roduces paper and par	- ber	•	•	-	-					
nd polishing; refine petrole	ig - eum	18 -	-	2	+	600				
roducte, nuclea lels, icale chemica roducte and m	al 1	3,000	9,000	•	-		The monthly figur normally upwards,			
ade ores;		-	-		-	-	information receive			
non stallic	; 1	100	200	1	+	#	see Definitions on p			
met s and		1,100	6,800	. 2	1,200	1,500				
odu si	5	400	3,400	6	600	1,000				
iner and quip ant nec; ical ad	8	700	7,600	2	1,300	1,500				
ical ad ptice equipme		800	3,600	2	1,400	900				
fact and nec. (, gro and	t; 26 4	20,200 1,600	77,000 19,000	16	9,300	24,300				
SUL /	- 4	1,900	2,800	17	12,600	26,400				
tion e ar i retail	-	1,300	2,000	"	12,000	20,400	Stoppages in progr			
reptors	1	+	#	-						
d radiaurants	-	-	-	1	800	1,400	United Kingdom			
in mediation		127,700 30,100	146,100 19,100	58 7	39,800 13,800	138,200 16,100				
ess ctivities	3	+	300	2	300	1,100	Pay: wage-rates and earning			

prileathe pri wood pri pulp, P coke,re fue

chemic pro ma rubber other r mir basic r fab pro machir equ electric opt transpo manufa

and sei

ial work ty,social and rvice 10 1,600 5,500 14 11,900 18,700 233 * 367,500 537,200 172* 103,400 278,600 All causes counted services.

15 19 6

4,200 3,600 2,500

25,200 6,100 15,500

some sea	pages which affected more than one industry group have been co
under e	h of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and s
ess that	50 workers involved.
ess the	50 working days lost.

32,000 133,500 8,900

24 43

65,300 146,400 14,600

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

ages in progress: cause adon

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
-	12	10,400	24,200
ħ	6	2,700 * 7,700 **	10,100
arlier months	6	7,700 **	14,100

les 2,700 directly involved les 100 involved for the first time in the month.

	12 months to August 1998									
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost							
ngs levels	56	42.400	155.500							
penefits	12	9.000	16,700							
worked	4	400	1.000							
	22	22,600	45,800							
	4	900	1,100							
ervision	14	5.500	12.200							
	41	11.000	20.600							
ary measure:	s 19	11,500	25,900							
	172	103,400	278,600							

S85

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people G.21 June 1998 to August 1998 Thou

	STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	State of the second state	iguot iot	Martin Martin Carlos				No. of the second second	mou	oundo una po	a cent, not sea	asonally adjusted
UNITED	Econo	omically activ	ve	Тс	otal in employ	ment	ILO	unemployed	d	Economi	cally inactive	- Jicu
KINGDOM	Total No	ot in FTE*	In FTE*	Total I	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total No	t in FTE*	In FTE*	Total No	ot in FTE*	In FTE*
LEVELS											and the second second	
All persons 16-17	934	393	542	710	290	420	225	103	122	521	71	450
18-24	3,918	3,264	654	3,412	2,851	561	507	413	93	967	510	457
All under 25	4,852	3,657	1,195	4,121	3,141	980	731	516	215	1,488	581	907
Male 16-17	483	245	238	351	173	178	132	72	60	263	35	228
18-24	2,152	1,827	325	1,846	1,571	274	307	255	51	349	112	237
All under 25	2,635	2,072	563	2,196	1,745	452	438	327	111	612	147	465
Female 16-17	452	148	304	359	117	242	93	31	62	258	36	222
18-24	1,766	1,438	328	1,566	1,280	287	200	158	42	618	398	220
All under 25	2,218	1,585	632	1,925	1,396	529	293	189	104	876	434	442
RATES (%)**												
All persons 16-17	64.2	84.7	54.6	48.7	75.5	42.3	24.0	26.2	22.5	35.8	15.3	45.4
18-24	80.2	86.5	58.9	69.8		50.5	12.9	12.7	14.3	19.8	13.5	41.1
All under 25	76.5	86.3	56.9	65.0		46.6	15.1	14.1	18.0	23.5	13.7	43.1
Male 16-17	64.7	87.6	51.0	47.1	61.9	38.1	27.3	29.3	25.2	35.3	12.4	49.0
18-24	86.1	94.2	57.9	73.8	81.1	48.7	14.2	14.0	15.8	13.9	5.8	42.1
All under 25	81.2	93.4	54.8	67.7	78.6	43.9	16.6	15.8	19.8	18.8	6.6	45.2
Female 16-17	63.6	80.3	57.8	50.5	63.4	46.0	20.6	21.0	20.4	36.4	19.7	42.2
18-24	74.1	78.3	59.9	65.7	69.7	52.3	11.3	11.0	12.7	25.9	21.7	40.1
All under 25	71.7	78.5	58.9	62.2	69.1	49.2	13.2	11.9	16.4	28.3	21.5	41.1
CHANGES ON YEAR												
All persons 16-17	-7	-26	20	-15	-17	2	8	-9	18	-10	-8	-1
18-24	-4	-44	39	44	1	43	-48	-44	-4	-26	-32	6
All under 25	-11	-70	59	29	-16	45	-40	-53	14	-36	-40	4
Male 16-17	-2	-10	9	-10	-12	2	9	1	7	-6	-4	-3
18-24	4	-26	30	36	6	30	-32	-31	0	-21	-11	-10
All under 25	3	-36	39	26	-6	32	-23	-30	7	-27	-15	-12
Female 16-17	-5	-16	11	-5	-5	0	0	-11	10	-3	-4	1
18-24	-8	-18	10	8	-5	13	-16	-13	-3	-5	-21	16
All under 25	-13	-34	20	3	-11	13	-16	-23	7	-9	-25	17
RATES (%) **												
All persons 16-17	0.3	0.6	1.0	-0.5	0.9	-0.6	1.0	-0.6	2.5	-0.3	-0.6	-1.0
18-24	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.9	-1.2	-1.2	-1.5	-0.4	-0.6	-1.2
All under 25	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.5	0.8	-0.8	-1.2	0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-1.1
Male 16-17	0.5	0.7	1.2	-0.9	-1.0	-0.2	1.9	1.7	2.2	-0.5	-0.7	-1.2
18-24	0.7	0.5	3.4	1.9	1.8	3.8	-1.5	-1.5	-1.7	-0.7	-0.5	-3.4
All under 25	0.7	0.5	2.4	1.3	1.5	2.0	-0.9	-1.2	-0.1	-0.7	-0.5	-2.4
emale 16-17	0.0	0.2	0.8	-0.1	3.7	-1.0	0.2	-4.4	2.8	0.0	-0.2	-0.8
18-24	0.1	0.7	-1.0	0.7	1.2	0.0	-0.8	-0.7	-1.4	-0.1	-0.7	1.0
All under 25	0.1	0.6	-0.1	0.5	1.5	-0.5	-0.6	-1.2	0.6	-0.1	-0.6	0.1

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 winter1996/7 and spring 1997. * Full time education. ** Denominator= all persons in the relevant age group

Correction: In the table that appeared in August 1998, the levels, rates and changes of those in full-time education and those not in full-time education had been transposed within each about make

G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Placed into employment by job centre advisory service, 5 September to 2 October 1998+

8,968

Great Britain

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0

+ Not including placings through displayed vacancies.

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

	and the second of the second se				Carl State of the									
	GDP	GDP	-	Index of output	It UK		and the second	Index of production			bld	Gross trading profits of		
	Market Prices	1995 Market	prices	Production industries ^{1,2}		Manufacturin industries ^{1,3}	Manufacturing industries ^{1,3}		OECD countries 1		disposable income		companies ⁴	
	1995=100	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1990=100	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	%	
-	YBEZ	ABMI		CKYW		СКҮҮ				OSXS		CAED		
	91.1r	649.0r	0.1	94.0r	-0.5	94.3r	-0.8	99.3	-0.3	93.4r	3.7	93.6r	-1.4	
	93.2	664.0	2.3	94.9	1.0	95.1	0.8	98.7	-0.6	96.2	3.0	102.1	9.0	
	97.3	693.2	4.4	98.3	3.6	98.5	3.6	103.2	4.6	97.4	1.2	117.4	15.0	
	100.0	712.5	2.8	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	106.9	3.6	100.0	2.7	126.3	7.6	
	102.6	730.8	2.6	101.1	1.1	100.4	0.4	109.2	2.2	102.2	2.2	134.8	6.7	
	106.1	756.1	3.5	101.9	0.8	101.4	1.0	114.0	4.4	105.7	3.4	143.1	6.2	
	106.8	190.2	3.9	102.4	1.2	101.7	1.4	114.9	4.7	105.5	3.5	37.4	9.1	
	107.5	191.6	4.0	101.8	0.3	101.4	0.5	115.6	4.4	107.6	4.7	36.1	6.1	
	108.3	193.0	3.7	101.5	-0.1	101.6	0.2	116.0	3.6	105.4	1.6	35.6	3.4	
	108.9	193.9	3.0	102.7	1.0	101.9	0.7	115.7	2.0	107.5	1.2	35.7	1.6	
		••	•••	••	••	•••	••	••	••	••	••	••	•••	
				101.3	-0.6	101.7	0.0	115.7	4.0					
				102	-0.1	101.8	0.2	115.9	3.5					
				103.1	0.8	102.0	0.6	115.8	3.0					
				102.0	1.1	101.6	0.8	115.8	2.6					
				103.2	1.0	102.1	0.7	115.4	2.0					
				103.3	0.5	102.3	0.5							
	ADG:THEIRIG	13 HOT 0.101		102.9	0.6	101.8	0.3	•••		1996 (····) (2)	••	· · ·	•••	

	Experiance									North States	a summer of the			Rutter and Party
	Household	1.421.1	Retail sales		Fixed invest	stments 5			General government		Changes in inven-	Base lending	Effective exchange	
	final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		volumes ¹		All industries 1995 prices	s 6	Manufacturin industries 1995 prices		final consumpt expenditure at 1995 prices	ion	tories 1995 ⁷ prices	rates + 8	rate + ^{1,9}	
	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%
	ABJR 410.0r 420.1 431.5 438.5 454.7 474.5	0.4 2.5 2.7 1.6 3.7 4.4	EAPS 92.4r 95.3 98.8 100.0 103.1 108.6	0.7 3.1 3.7 1.2 3.1 5.3	EQEE 84.5r 83.8 86.7 91.1 95.8 101.8		INLN 11.8r 9.8 14.4 17.2 17.4 20.0	-7.6 -17.6 47.6 19.6 1.3 14.9	NMRY 137.6r 136.4 138.3 140.4 142.8 142.9	0.5 -0.8 1.4 1.6 1.7 0.0	CAFU -1.96r 0.36 4.84 4.51 1.83 3.10	7.00 5.50 6.30 6.80 5.94 6.58	96.9 88.9 89.2 84.8 86.3 100.6	-3.8 -8.3 0.3 -4.9 1.8 16.6
Q3 Q4	118.9 120.7	4.4 4.9	109.0 110.4	5.2 5.0	25.7 26.3	6.8 10.3	5.0 5.0	14.1 7.9	35.7 35.8	-0.2	0.97 1.10	6.92 7.17	102.5 103.1	19.8 12.8
Q1 Q2 Q3	121.3 121.8 	4.2 2.8	111.4 111.7 112.4	4.5 3.1 3.1	27.4 26.9	12.2 6.2 	5.2 5.1	9.9 -3.3 ••	36.2 36.5	1.3 2.5	1.1 1.6 	7.25 7.33 7.50	105.4 105.3 104.4	8.8 5.7 1.9
Feb Mar		::	111.0 111.3	5.3 4.7		···	··· ···	:: ::		::		7.25 7.25	104.7 106.8	9.3 8.8
Apr May Jun	 	··· ·· ··	111.0 113.2 111.0	3.6 3.7 3.2	 	 	 	.: ::	 	 		7.25 7.25 7.50	107.1 103.4 105.4	8.3 7.2 5.7
Jul Aug Sep	 	 	112.2 112.7 112.3	3.0 2.4 3.0	:: :: .:	 	······································	··· ···	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7.50 7.50 7.50	105.3 104.6 103.3	3.4 2.6 1.9
	Trade in good	ds	1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000		Balance of	payments			Prices					
	Export volum	e 1	Import volum	ne ¹	Trade in goods	Current balance			Tax and price index + 1,10			ucer price index + 1,3,10		
	1005 100	~		<u> </u>	balance	0. 1. 1111			Jan 1987=100	%	Materials 1995=10	and fuels	Home sales	%
	1995=100 BQKU	%	- 1995=100 BQKV	%	E billion BOKI	£ billion HBOP			DQAB	70				70
	79.9r 82.8 91.3 100.0 107.7 116.5	2.4 3.6 10.3 9.5 7.7 8.2	87.3r 90.6 94.6 100.0 109.1 119.0	6.6 3.8 4.4 5.7 9.1 9.1	-13.1r -13.3 -11.1 -11.7 -13.1 -11.8	-10.1r -10.6 -1.5 -3.7 -0.6 8.0			129.8 131.4 135.2 140.4 142.4 145.4	2.9 1.2 2.9 3.8 1.4 2.1	86. 90. 91. 100. 98. 90.	3r -0.3 2 4.5 9 1.9 0 8.8 8 -1.2	90.2r 93.8 96.1 100.0 102.6 103.6	3.2 4.0 2.5 4.1 2.6 1.0
Q3 Q4	118.2 118.6	8.6 7.3	119.7 123.6	8.6 11.2	-2.7 -4.0	2.1 2.0			146.0 147.3	2.7 2.9	89. 88.		103.8 103.9	1.1 0.7
Q1 Q2 Q3	116.6 118.3	3.0 1.8	123.3 125.3	9.0 5.0	-4.5 -4.3	-0.5 0.6			147.8 150.3 150.8	2.6 4.1 3.3	85. 83. 81 .	2 -7.9	104.0 104.4 104.3	0.6 1.0 0.5
Feb Mar	116.4 118.2	5.1 3.1	125.9 126.0	9.4 9.0	-2.0 -1.6	··· ··			147.9 148.4	2.6 2.5	85. 83.		103.9 104.2	0.5 0.6
Apr May Jun	117.4 116.6 120.8	3.3 3.0 1.8	123.0 125.9 127.0	8.4 7.5 5.0	-1.2 -1.8 -1.3	··· ··· ···			149.7 150.6 150.5	3.1 3.7 4.1	82. 84 82.	-8.4	104.4 104.5 104.4	0.8 0.9 1.0
			127.7	6.3	-1.4				150.1	3.9	81.	.8 -8.0	104.4	0.9

1 533 609

Revised Series revised from indicated entry onwards. values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded. most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier. seasonally adjusted. Percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier. Juction industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4. Utacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4. 8 9 10 11

Jures have been, or will shortly be, rebased to 1995=100. For more information please see p491, Labour Market Trends, October 1998.

5 6

Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) including inventory holding gains. Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment. Including leased assets. Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress. Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown. Average of daily rates. Figures are for the private sector only. They are exclusive of expenditure on dwellings.

Labour Market trends

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RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements H.11

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (RPI)		All items exclu	Iding				
			Mortgage inter payments (RPI		Mortgage inter and indirect ta		Housing	
	Index	Percentage	Index	Percentage	Index	Percentage	Index	Percentage
	Jan 13,	change over	Jan 13,	change over	Jan 13,	change over	Jan 13,	change over
	1987=100	12 months	1987=100	12 months	1987=100	12 months	1987=100	12 months
1997 Sep	CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	CHAZ	CZ81
	159.3	3.6	157.8	2.7	152.6	2.0	154.1	2.4
Oct	159.5	3.7	157.9	2.8	152.9	2.2	154.2	2.5
Nov	159.6	3.7	158.0	2.8	152.9	2.1	154.2	2.4
Dec	160.0	3.6	158.3	2.7	152.8	2.2	154.5	2.3
1998 Jan	159.5	3.3	157.7	2.5	152.1	1.9	153.7	2.0
Feb	160.3	3.4	158.5	2.6	153.0	2.1	154.6	2.2
Mar	160.8	3.5	158.9	2.6	153.4	2.1	155.2	2.3
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

H.12

RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for September 15 1998

UNITED KINGDOM		Index	Percentage	e change over			Index Jan 1987	Percenta	age change over
Contraction of the second	ti steatus	Jan 1987 =100	1 month	12 months			=100	1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	CHAW	164.4	0.4	3.2	Tobacco Cigarettes	CHBE DOBN	224.2 227.8	0.0	7.7
Food and catering	CHBS	154.3	-0.2	2.1	Tobacco	DOBO	193.9		
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	193.6	0.1	4.6					
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	168.4	0.5	4.8	Housing	CHBF	199.9	0.4	4
Personal expenditure	CHBV	142.3	2.7	1.8	Rent	DOBP	225.0	0.4	
Travel and leisure			0.1		Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	229.6		
ravel and leisure	CHBW	163.6	0.1	1.7	Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)	CHOO	122.2		
Consumer durables	СНВҮ	116.8			Community charge and rates/council	DOBR	167.4		
Consumer durables	СПВТ	110.8	2.3	-1.4	Water and other payments	DOBS	273.3		
o 14 1		1010				DOBS	194.2		
Seasonal food	CHBP	124.3	-3.9	5.3	Repairs and maintenance charges				
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	147.6	0.3	0.8	Do-it yourself materials	DOBU	155.4		
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	165.4	0.5	3.2	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	DOBV	190.7		
All items excluding food	CHAY	168.2	0.5	3.5					
					Fuel and light	CHBG	124.3	0.1	2.6
Other indices					Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	128.9		
All items excluding:					Electricity	DOBX	132.5		
mortgage interest payments(RPIX)	CHMK	161.8	0.4	2.5	Gas	DOBY	118.8		
housing	CHAZ	157.1	0.4	1.9	Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	99.0		
mortgage interest payments and									
indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	CBZW	155.7	0.5	2.0	Household goods	CHBH	141.3	0.8	1.2
mortgage interest payments and	ODLI	100.1	0.0		Furniture	DOCA	145.5	Contract Property	
council tax	DQAD	161.5	0.4	2.4	Furnishings	DOCB	146.7		
	DGAD	101.5	0.4	2.4	Electrical appliances	DOCC	97.7		
mortgage interest payments and	CHON	101 4	0.4	0.4	Other household equipment	DOCD	145.8		
depreciation	CHON	161.4	0.4	2.4	Household consumables	DOCE	159.8		
Fred	-			The All Character and	Pet care	DOCE	149.1		
Food	CHBA	144.1	-0.3	1.4	reidale	DUCF	149.1		
Bread	DOAA	136.7		0					
Cereals	DOAB	143.9		2	Household services	CHBI	148.9	1.2	1.1
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	154.9		1	Postage	DOCG	153.9		
Beef	DOAD	129.8		-2	Telephones, telemessages, etc	DOCH	101.5		
Lamb	DOAE	141.1		-7	Domestic services	DOCI	191.7		
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	144.6		-5	Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	174.8		
Pork	DOAG	125.6		-15					
Bacon	DOAH	148.7		-8	Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	122.5	4.5	6.4
Poultry	DOAI	114.1		-1	Men's outerwear	DOCK	120.1		
Other meat	DOAJ	133.9		Ö	Women's outerwear	DOCL	108.4		
Fish	DOAS	141.1			Children's outerwear	DOCM	120.7		
				11	Other clothing	DOCN	160.0		
of which, fresh fish Butter	DOAL	140.2		6	Footwear	DOCO	119.9		3
	DOAM	169.6		2	rootwear	DOCO	113.5		
Oil and fats	DOAN	141.3		2	Devenuel mondo and consistent	CHBQ	179.8	0.2	3.8
Cheese	DOAO	161.2		-5	Personal goods and services			0.2	
Eggs	DOAP	145.9		1	Personal articles	DOCP	122.9		
Milk fresh	DOAQ	153.7		1	Chemists goods	DOCQ	190.9		
Milk products	DOAR	145.5		1	Personal services	DOCR	239.1		
Tea	DOAS	169.9		11		and the second			
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	125.4		-6	Motoring expenditure	CHBK	171.5	-0.1	2.3
Soft drinks	DOAU	187.1		4	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	139.2		-2
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	149.6		-4	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	196.8		5
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	153.9		3	Petrol and oil	DOCU	192.7		2
Potatoes	DOAX	160.1		18	Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCV	213.3		12
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	171.2		34					2000
Vegetables	DOAZ	112.3		1	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	174.3	0.0	2
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	97.0		4	Rail fares	DOCW	195.5		4
Fruit	DOBA			2	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	191.2		4
of which, fresh fruit	DOBB	130.6		-2	Other travel costs	DOCY	151.8		0
		127.0		-3 2		0001	101.0		
Other foods	DOBD	151.1		2	Leisure goode	CHBL	110.0	-0.3	-3
Catazina	01100	1011			Leisure goods		119.9	-0.5	-15
Catering	CHBC	191.1	0.3	4.1	Audio-visual equipment	DOCZ	54.2		2
Restaurant meals	DOBE	188.4		4	Tapes and discs	DODA	121.3		-1
Canteen meals	DOBF	211.9		5	Toys, photographic and sport goods	DODB	119.1		-1 3
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	186.5		4	Books and newspapers	DODC	188.8		
					Gardening products	DODD	140.9		-2
Alcoholic drink	CHBD	181.2	0.1	3.3					20
Beer	DOBH	193.1		4	Leisure services	CHBM	192.5	0.7	3.9
on sales	DOBI	199.6		4	Television licences and rentals	DODE	130.1		4
official	DOBJ	157.1		2	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	237.1		5
off sales									
				3	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	CHMQ	123.9		3
Wines and spirits on sales	DOBK DOBL	164.7 187.1		3	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100) UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	CHMQ CHMS	123.9 115.9		5

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

[1] The taxes excluded are coun For general notes see Table H.13

Average retail prices on September 15 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 ngdom are given below.

prices on September 15 1998

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.

ltem			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 Best bee	elle d, per kg mince	CZPI CZPH	542 542	385 596	262-558 449-689	Margarine Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	DOIB		82	41-105
Topside Brisket (Va Rump stee Stewing	thout bone) sk * sak	CZPG CZPF CZPE	398 566 532	395 868 465	306-485 705-1080 289-678	Cheese, per kg Cheddar type	CZNW	219	498	328-695
Loin (with	di led, per kg Sone) with bone)	CZPD CZPC	530 466	800 307	639-1098 219-392	Eggs Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNV CZNU	195 213	151 130	128-199 92-192
Loin (with	od (frozen), per kg none) one)	CZPA CZOZ	131 124	515 385	359-673 294-499	Milk Pasteurised, per pint + Tea	CZNT	254	34	28-34
Pork: home	diled, per kg bone) without bone)	CZOX DOLN	517 409	417 263	269-515 141-395	Loose, per 125g Tea bags, per 250g Coffee	CZNR CZNQ	194 220	77 156	62-95 119-195
Bacon, per Streaky		CZOB	479	414	218-660	Pure, instant, per 100g Ground(filter fine),227g/per 8oz	CZNP CZNO	225 201	197 207	185-245 135-259
Gammon Back *		DOIF	510 554	556 551	328-752 395-898	Sugar Granulated, per kg	CZNN	211	67	55-79
113g/per		CZOR	574	86	59-115	Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per lb Potatoes, new loose, 454g/per lb Tomatoes, 454g/per lb	CZNK CZNJ	372 411 501	33 26 44	19-42 16-45 39-59
Sausages, 4 Pork Canned mean	g∕per ib	CZOQ	570	136	99-179	Cabbage, hearted, 454g/per lb Cauliflower, each Brussels sprouts, 454g/per lb	CZNH CZNG CZNF	473 488 306	29 57 71	15-36 45-65 49-90
Corned ba	of, 340g ting, oven ready, pe	CZOO	213	98	76-115	Carrots, 454g/per lb Onions, 454g/per lb Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz Cucumber, each	CZNE CZND CZNC	501 500 491	21 29 34	19-28 20-35 29-40
Frozen	illed	CZON CZOM	155 577	173 228	131-198 174-264	Lettuce - iceberg, each Leeks, 454g/per lb	CZNB CZNA DOHJ	499 469 453	59 44 71	49-69 39-59 49-83
Fresh and s Cod fillets Rainbow	o ked fish, per kg out	CZOL CZOK	309 281	691 483	527-849 309-585	Fresh fruit Apples, cooking, 454g/per lb Apples, dessert, 454g/per lb Pears, dessert, 454g/per lb	CZMZ CZMY CZMX	472 496 492	54 47 52	45-60 39-59 39-69
White loa	sliced, 800g unwrapped, 800g sliced, 400g unsliced, 800g	CZOH CZOG CZOE CZOD	212 161 184 158	52 70 52 73	35-80 49-90 39-62 59-92	Oranges, each Bananas, 454g/per Ib Grapes, 454g/per Ib Avocado pear, each Grapefruit, each	CZMW CZMV CZMU DOHT DOHN	486 503 486 297 493	21 49 100 54 27	15-29 39-54 74-149 39-79 19-39
Flour Self raisin, Butter	per 1.5kg	CZOC	192	62	39-80	Items other than food Draught bitter, per pint Draught lager, per pint	CZMT CZMS	552 558	171 191	148-200 170-220
	uced, per 250g ter 250g	CZOB DOHX	189 203	86 87	79-99 85-99	Whisky per nip Cigarettes 20 king size filter Coal, per 50kg Smokeless fuel per 50kg 4-star petrol, per litre Derv per litre Unleaded petrol ord, per litre	CZMR CZMP CZMO CZMN CZMM CZML CZMK	558 717 127 263 567 563 568	134 321 712 991 72 67 66	115-155 269-355 600-925 793-1275 70-75 64-69 64-68

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

Definitions

he responsibility for the Retail Prices Index was transferred in uy 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

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

RETAIL PRICES H.1

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

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

November 1998

Labour Market trends

H.14 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987 = 100	ALL	All items except	All items except	All items except	All items except	National- ised	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic	-	the second	Fuel
January 13 1907 = 100	TIEMS	food	seasonal food +	housing	mortgage	industries*		Ali	Seasonal +	Non seasonal +		drink	Tobacco	Housing	and light
Weights	CZGU	CZGV	CZGW	CZGX	CZGY		CBWA	CZGZ	CZHA	СZНВ	CZHC	CZHD	CZHE	CZHF	CZHG
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ 1,000\\ 1,000\\ 1,000\\ 1,000\\ 1,000\\ 1,000\\ 1,000\\ 1,000\\ 1,000\\ 1,000\\ 1,000\\ 1,000\\ 1,000\end{array}$	833 837 846 842 849 848 856 858 858 861 857 864 870	974 975 977 976 978 978 979 980 978 978 978 978 981 982	843 840 825 815 808 828 836 842 813 810 814 803	956 958 940 925 924 956 952 956 958 958 958 958 955	57 54 46 	139 141 135 132 128 127 127 127 123 116 122 121	167 163 154 154 151 152 144 142 139 143 136 130	26 25 23 24 24 21 20 22 22 22 19 18	141 138 131 134 127 130 123 123 122 117 121 117 112	46 50 49 47 47 45 45 45 45 48 49 48	76 78 83 77 77 80 78 76 77 78 80 71	38 36 36 34 32 36 35 34 35 34 35 34 34 34 34	157 160 175 185 192 164 158 187 190 186 197	61 554 50 46 47 46 45 45 43 41 36
Annual averages	CHAW	CHAY	СНАХ	CHAZ	СНМК		СНВҮ	СНВА	СНВР	СНВВ	СНВС	CHBD	100.1	103.3 112.5 135.3 163.7	99. 101.
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996	101.9 106.9 115.2 126.1 133.5 138.5 140.7 144.1 149.1 152.7 157.5	102.0 107.3 116.1 127.4 135.1 140.5 142.6 146.5 151.4 154.9 160.5	101.9 107.0 115.5 126.4 133.8 139.1 141.4 144.8 149.6 153.4 158.5	101.6 105.8 111.5 128.3 134.3 138.4 141.6 145.4 149.3 152.9	101.9 106.6 112.9 122.1 130.3 136.4 140.5 143.8 147.9 152.3 156.5	100.9 106.7 — — — — — — — — — — —	101.2 103.7 107.2 111.3 114.8 115.5 115.5 115.9 115.5 116.2 117.1 117.3	101.1 104.6 110.5 119.4 125.6 128.3 130.6 131.9 137.0 141.4 141.5	101.6 102.4 105.0 116.4 121.6 114.7 111.4 117.7 127.2 125.4 118.5	101.0 105.0 111.6 119.9 126.3 130.6 134.0 134.3 138.5 144.2 145.7	102.8 109.6 116.5 126.4 139.1 147.9 155.6 162.1 169.0 175.7 182.3	101.7 106.9 112.9 123.8 139.2 148.1 154.7 158.5 164.5 169.2 173.9	100.1 103.4 113.6 129.9 144.2 156.4 168.2 179.5 205.6 CHBE 100.0	159.6 159.6 151.0 156.0 166.4 168.6 179.6 CHBF	107. 115. 125. 127. 126. 131. 134. 134. 130. CHBG 100.
1987 Jan 13 1988 Jan 12 1989 Jan 17 1990 Jan 16 1991 Jan 15 1992 Jan 14 1993 Jan 12 1994 Jan 18 1995 Jan 17 1996 Jan 16	100.0 103.3 111.0 119.5 130.2 135.6 137.9 141.3 146.0 150.2	100.0 103.4 111.7 120.2 131.6 137.1 139.7 143.5 148.3 152.3	100.0 103.3 111.2 119.6 130.4 135.9 138.6 142.1 146.5 150.7	100.0 103.2 108.5 114.6 122.7 131.6 135.0 139.3 142.9 146.8	100.0 103.7 109.4 116.1 126.0 133.1 137.4 141.3 145.2 149.3	100.0 102.8 110.9 — — — — — — —	100.0 101.2 104.5 108.0 110.7 113.2 112.8 113.0 113.2 113.8	100.0 102.9 107.4 116.0 122.9 128.4 128.8 130.0 134.1 139.6	100.0 103.7 103.2 116.3 121.2 125.2 112.2 110.3 126.3 128.5	100.0 102.7 108.2 116.0 123.1 129.0 131.7 133.5 135.3 141.4	100.0 106.4 113.1 121.2 132.2 144.3 151.7 159.1 165.7 172.5	100.0 103.7 109.9 116.3 129.7 143.9 151.0 156.9 161.3 166.0	101.4 105.6 108.3 118.2 137.4 150.0 166.5 175.6 188.1 192.5	100.0 103.9 124.6 145.8 170.6 151.6 150.2 160.6 166.4	100.0 98.3 104.2 121.0 127.7 127.7 125.4 134.2 134.2 134.2
Sep 10	153.8	156.2	154.7	150.5	153.6	-	118.5	141.4	119.2	145.5	177.5	170.7	192.5 192.7 192.4		
Oct 15 Nov 12	153.8 153.9 154.4	156.4 156.6 157.2	154.8 154.9	150.5 150.6	153.6 153.7	=	118.1 119.3	140.3 139.7 139.9	114.4 113.7	145.0 144.5 144.2	177.9 178.3	171.0 170.7	192.4 196.2	169.5 169.9 170.1	134. 134. 133.
Dec 16 1997 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	154.4 155.0 155.4	157.2 157.0 157.7 158.4	155.4 155.3 156.0 156.5	151.1 150.7 151.3 151.7	154.2 153.9 154.5 154.9	=	120.0 114.2 115.5 117.9	139.9 141.0 140.8 140.0	116.0 120.3 116.9 113.9	144.2 144.7 145.1 144.7	178.8 179.2 179.7 180.0	170.1 171.1 172.2 172.1	200.1 200.9 201.5	172.1 172.8 172.9	133. 133. 133.
Apr 15 May 13 Jun 10	156.3 156.9 157.5	159.3 159.8 160.3	157.4 157.9 158.4	152.2 152.7 153.0	155.8 156.3 156.7	Ξ	117.8 118.3 117.9	140.4 141.5 142.8	114.4 117.0 122.9	145.2 146.0 146.3	181.2 181.7 182.2	172.7 173.8 174.1	203.9 204.7 205.0	176.1 176.7 178.9	132.1 132.2 131.2
Jul 15 Aug 12 Sep 09	157.5 158.5 159.3	160.4 161.5 162.5	158.4 159.4 160.3	152.6 153.5 154.1	156.4 157.1 157.8	Ξ	114.4 116.1 118.4	142.2 142.3 142.1	119.3 120.0 118.0	146.3 146.3 146.4	182.7 183.0 183.6	175.0 175.2 175.4	205.2 207.8 208.2	180.9 182.6 184.4	131. 131. 127.0
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 09	159.5 159.6 160.0	162.8 163.0 163.5	160.5 160.6 161.0	154.2 154.2 154.5	157.9 158.0 158.3	Ξ	117.9 119.0 119.7	142.3 141.6 141.6	118.7 119.3 121.7	146.6 145.6 145.2	184.1 184.9 185.1	175.8 175.1 174.4	208.5 208.6 213.1	185.1 185.6 186.9	127.0 127.0 126.0
1998 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 17	159.5 160.3 160.8	162.8 163.8 164.4	160.4 161.4 161.8	153.7 154.6 155.2	157.7 158.5 158.9	=	113.2 115.2 117.3	141.8 141.9 141.6	121.7 121.2 120.1 119.6	145.5 145.8	185.8 186.3	176.5 177.9	218.9 219.1 219.2	187.3 187.9 188.1	125. 125. 126.
Apr 21 May 19 Jun 16	162.6 163.5 163.4	166.4 167.2 167.1	163.7 164.4 164.3	155.2 155.9 156.8 158.6	160.4 161.3 161.1	Ξ	117.3 116.5 117.7 117.0	141.6 142.0 144.1 143.5	120.1 130.1	145.6 145.9 146.5 146.6	186.7 187.7 188.5 188.9	178.6 178.7 180.0 179.9	222.7 223.4 223.7	194.9 195.9 196.2	126. 125. 124.
Jul 21 Aug 18 Sep 15	163.4 163.0 163.7 164.4	166.7 167.3 168.2	164.3 164.1 164.6 165.4	155.8 156.4 157.1	160.5 161.1 161.8	Ξ	117.0 113.1 114.2 116.8	143.5 143.1 144.6 144.1	125.9 120.6 129.4 124.3	146.6 147.1 147.2 147.6	188.9 189.6 190.6 191. 1	179.9 180.7 181.0 181.2	224.0 224.2 224.2	198.2 199.1 199.9	124.2 124.2 124.3

 For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a s was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household experiments of industries sonal

CZBH	CCYY	CZCB	CZCF	CZCM	CZCP	CZCX	CZDC	CZDJ	Ĩ
3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	
7.5 7.7	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	
9.0	8.0 5.9	7.2 9.1	5.8 11.5	2.6 9.1	17.0 17.0	6.1 9.9	4.2 4.2	5.4 7.9	
4.1	4.5	9.1	10.9	16.2	-8.6	9.9 5.0	4.2 6.2	7.9	
1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	
2.5	0.9	4.9	3.9	11.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	1.9	
3.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	1.7	-0.4	
2.9	4.1	4.1	2.9	7.1	3.6	0.6	3.9	-0.2	
~ .									
2.1	1.7	4.2	2.8	6.9	0.1	0.2	2.5	1.2	
2.7 2.7	2.0 1.5	4.0 4.0	2.5 2.9	7.1 6.9	1.5	0.1	2.3	1.0	
2.5	0.8	4.0	3.3	6.4	1.6 1.7	-0.4 -0.7	2.5 2.3	0.9 1.1	
2.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.4	1.7	-0.7	2.0	1.1	
2.8	1.0	3.9	3.1	6.4	3.4	-1.3	1.7	0.8	
2.7	-0.2	3.9	3.1	6.4	3.9	-1.3	0.9	0.9	
2.6	-1.6	3.9	2.8	6.6	4.0	-1.3	1.7	0.7	
2.4	-1.3	4.1	0.0	70		17		4.5	
2.4	-1.3	4.1	2.8 3.1	7.0 6.7	3.8 4.6	-1.7 -1.9	1.4 1.2	1.5	
2.9	-0.3	3.8	2.6	6.7	6.0	-2.5	0.9	1.4	
2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.7	0.0	2.5	0.5	1.4	
3.3	0.6	3.6	2.6	7.0	6.8	-3.0	0.9	1.6	
3.5	-0.4	3.4	2.8	8.2	7.8	-2.8	0.9	1.7	
3.6	0.5	3.4	2.8	8.2	9.0	-5.5	0.9	2.3	

8.2 8.4 8.6

9.4 9.1 8.8

9.2 9.1 9.1 9.2 7.9 7.7

9.2 9.2 9.9

8.8 8.7 8.8

10.7 10.9 9.7 9.6 9.0 **8.4**

-5.3 -5.2 -5.5

-5.8 -5.5 -5.3

-5.0 -5.2 -5.4 -5.3 -5.3 -5.3

General In	C
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Fares a other travel

CZHM

Motoring expendi-ture

103.4 108.1 114.0 120.9 129.9 138.7 144.7 149.7 152.4 157.0 165.3

165.3 CHBK 100.0 105.1 110.6 115.0 122.8 134.0 137.9 147.5 150.9 154.0

159.7

160.7 160.0 161.5

162.9 163.7 163.6

163.3 163.4 164.2

165.9 167.1 167.7

167.8 167.3 167.2

168.6 169.0 168.7

172.1 172.4 172.0

171.7 171.7 171.5

House

Household

16

Clothing and footwear

CZHJ

101.1 104.4 109.9 115.0 118.5 118.8 119.8 120.4 120.6 119.7 120.6

120.6 CHBJ 100.0 101.1 105.9 110.8 114.2 115.7 114.9 116.2 117.1 116.3

122.3

122.3 123.7 123.5

116.3 118.0 120.4

121.6 122.1 121.6

115.9 118.2 123.0

122.8 124.0 123.5

115.3 118.0 120.5

121.0 122.4 122.0

114.7 117.2 **122.5**

Household services

101.9 106.8 112.5 119.6 129.5 137.0 141.9 142.0 141.6 141.7 144.3

144.3 CHBI 100.0 105.0 110.3 116.3 125.5 135.3 139.8 142.4 141.9 141.6

142.6

141.9 141.9 142.1

142.7 143.0 142.8

143.4 143.6 143.5

143.8 144.1 145.9

146.2 146.3 146.3

146.5 146.7 146.9

147.5 147.6 147.6

147.6 147.2 148.9

Food Catering Alcoholic Tobacco Housing

CZHI

Household goods

102.1 105.9 110.1 115.4 122.5 126.5 128.0 128.4 133.1 137.5 139.1

139.1 CHBH 100.0 103.3 107.5 112.0 116.7 123.9 125.8 126.1 128.3 133.3

138.3

137.8 139.2 140.6

135.6 136.7 140.1

139.0 139.6 139.4

137.3 138.9 139.6

139.3 140.7 142.5

136.9 139.1 141.8

140.2 141.7 141.0

139.5 140.2 **141.3**

3.5 3.7 3.5

3.7 3.7 3.7

3.6 3.7 3.7 3.8 4.2 4.1

1.4 1.4 1.2

0.6 0.8 1.1

1.1 1.8 0.5 0.6 1.6 **1.4**

2.8 2.6 2.5

3.2 3.3 3.8

3.5 3.6 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 **3.3**

CZHH

99.1 101.6 107.3 115.9 125.1 127.8 126.2 131.7 134.5 134.8 130.6

130.6 CHBG 100.0 98.3 104.2 110.6 121.6 127.7 127.1 125.4 134.1 134.9

135.0

134.8 134.1 133.9

133.2 133.2 133.2

132.8 132.3 131.7

131.2 131.2 127.6

127.6 127.1 126.5

125.5 125.9 126.2

126.2 125.4 124.6

124.2 124.2 **124.3**

All

Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan

Sep Oct 1 Nov Dec

Jan 14 Feb 1 Mar 1

Apr 15 May 13 Jun 10

Jul 15 Aug 12 Sep 9

Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9

Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 17

Apr 21 May 19 Jun 16 Jul 21 Aug 18 Sep 15

Personal goods and services

101.9 106.8 114.1 122.7 133.4 142.2 147.9 153.3 158.2 164.1 170.0 **CHBQ**

100.0 104.3 110.4 118.6 127.2 138.4 144.7 149.5 154.9 159.9

165.2

166.3 166.6 167.2

166.7 167.0 168.2

169.6 169.8 169.7

169.8 170.8 171.5

171.5 172.3 172.9

172.2 175.4 175.8

176.6 177.3 178.2

178.4 179.4 **179.8**

CZHK

le: See notes under Table H.13.

3.7 3.7 3.6

3.3 3.4 3.5

4.0 4.2 3.7 3.5 3.3 **3.2**

3.0 3.1 3.0

2.7 2.6 2.9

2.9 2.8 2.9 2.6 2.2 **2.1**

1.1 1.1 1.4

1.0 1.8 1.2

0.9 1.5 1.1 1.6 0.9 **1.2**

RETAIL PRICES dex of retail prices

H.14

and	Leisure goods	Leisure services		- market
22 23 23 23 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	CZHN 47 50 47 48 48 48 47 46 48 46 45 47 46	CZHQ 30 29 30 30 32 62 71 66 65 59 61	Weights 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	
1.5 7.5 5.2 3.4 5.5 3.9 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.3 5.4 5.3 5.4 5.5 5.2 5.2 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5	101.6 104.2 107.4 112.4 117.7 120.8 122.5 121.8 121.7 123.6 123.9	101.6 108.1 115.1 124.5 138.8 150.0 156.7 162.5 167.7 173.8 182.3	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	
R 00.0 05.1 2.9 7.5 00.8 0.9 8.6 4.0 57.5 51.1	CHBL 100.0 102.8 105.1 110.1 114.9 119.3 121.3 122.3 121.2 122.4	CHBM 100.0 103.6 112.1 119.6 130.7 145.5 153.6 160.1 165.0 171.0	1993 Jar 1994 Jar 1995 Jar	erages 13 12 17 16 15 15 14 12 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
5.8 5.7 5.4 5.4	123.7 123.5 124.2 124.1	175.2 175.9 176.3 177.2	Oc	o 10 t 15 v 12 c 16
6.6 7.3 7.6 8.6	123.7 124.2 124.3	177.8 178.1 178.4 180.2	1997 Jar Fel Ma	n 14 o 11 r 11
0.9 0.1 70.9 71.0 70.9	124.2 124.3 124.2 123.9 123.9 123.6	180.9 181.6 182.5 184.0 185.3	Jul	15 y 13 10 15 g 12 09
71.1 70.7 70.5	123.4 123.3 123.4	186.1 186.3 186.5	Oc	t 14 v 11 c 09
71.8 72.0 72.0	122.7 123.0 122.5	186.8 187.1 187.3	Fel Ma	n 13 o 10 r 17
72.4 73.4 73.8	122.0 121.8 121.2	188.7 189.6 190.2		y 19 1 16
74.1 74.3 7 4.3	120.7 120.3 119.9	190.7 191.2 192.5	Jul Au Se	g 18 p 15

RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier

lothing nd ootwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
ZDO	CZDU	CZDY	CZED	CZEH	CZEN
1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
1.1	3.3	7.0	3.6	0.8	4.2
0.8	3.6	2.3	2.3	-0.9	3.1
-0.1	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	3.6
-0.2	3.3	4.4	3.6	1.6	3.0
-0.1	3.6	6.4	3.8	1.1	3.5
0.6	3.5	6.8	3.5	1.7	3.6
0.2	3.8	5.6	3.6	1.1	3.9
0.0	4.3	5.8	3.4	1.1	4.0
0.5	3.3	6.4	3.7	0.9	4.1
1.1	3.8	6.2	3.8	0.6	4.1
1.1	3.5	5.2	3.1	0.1	4.3
1.2	3.5	4.9	2.9	0.2	4.3
0.9	3.5	5.4	3.3	0.3	4.6
1.1	3.2	6.4	3.8	0.3	4.9
1.6	4.0	6.2	3.4	0.2	5.6
0.6	3.8	5.0	3.1	-0.1	5.8
0.4	3.1	4.4	3.3	-0.1	5.8
0.2	3.4	4.6	3.2	-0.7	5.7
0.0	3.4	3.5	3.1	-0.6	5.2
-0.9	3.3	3.5	3.1	-0.8	5.1
0.0	5.0	3.2	2.8	-1.0	5.1
0.1	4.5	3.1	2.6	-1.4	5.0
-0.5	4.1	5.4	2.3	-1.8	4.7
0.2	4.4	5.5	2.3	-2.0	4.8
0.3	5.0	4.8	2.2	-2.4	4.7
-1.0	5.1	3.5	1.9	-2.6	4.5
-0.8	5.0	2.8	1.9	-2.9	3.9
-0.4	4.8	2.3	2.0	-3.0	3.9

H.15

November 1998

Labour Market trends

S91

RETAIL PRICES EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)¹ H.21

Belgium Denmark Finland France Germany European Union (15)³ United Kingdom Austria 1996=100 CHVJ CLMY CINA CLNJ CLMV CIMW CIMX CL MZ Annual averages 1996 1997 100.0 101.7 100.0 101.8 r 100.0 100.0 100.0 102.0 r 100.0 100.0 100.0 Monthly 1996 Jun 100.2 e 100.3 100.1 100.0 100.1 100.3 100.2 100.1 99.6 r 100.2 100.7 100.0 e 100.1 100.4 e 100.2 99.9 99.9 99.9 99.9 100.1 99.9 100.1 100.6 100.3 r 99.9 100.1 100.0 99.8 100.1 100.4 100.3 100.1 Jul Aug Sep 100.5 e 100.5 100.7 e 100.6 r 100.7 101.0 100.6 100.6 100.8 100.8 100.9 r 100.7 100.2 r 100.0 r 100.2 100.2 100.1 100.3 100.1 100.4 100.7 100.4 100.3 100.5 Oct Nov Dec 100.7 r 101.1 r 101.4 r 100.9 101.2 101.1 100.9 101.1 101.3 100.6 100.9 101.1 101.3 101.2 100.8 100.1 r 100.2 100.5 r 100.7 101.0 101.1 1997 100.6 101.1 101.2 Jan Feb Mar 101.4 101.7 r 101.7 101.4 r 101.8 102.0 101.1 101.6 101.6 101.6 r 102.3 r 102.5 r 100.9 101.2 101.4 101.1 101.2 101.2 101.0 101.4 101.6 101.1 101.1 101.1 Apr May Jun 101.7 101.9 102.1 101.6 r 102.2 102.5 101.1 101.2 101.1 101.8 101.6 101.7 101.9 r 102.1 102.5 101.4 r 101.6 r 101.7 101.1 101.4 101.6 101.9 102.0 101.7 Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 102.2 102.3 102.4 102.6 102.6 r 102.8 101.2 101.5 101.7 101.8 101.9 101.7 102.4 102.5 102.3 r 101.9 101.8 101.8 101.5 101.7 101.7 101.6 101.5 101.7 102.2 102.5 102.6 102.1 102.4 102.7 101.8 102.1 102.2 101.8 102.0 101.8 102.4 102.8 103.0 101.9 101.9 102.1 101.3 101.7 101.9 101.7 102.0 101.7 1998 Jan Feb Mar 103.0 103.3 103.3 103.3 103.8 103.7 103.2 103.7 103.7 Apr May Jun 102.3 102.1 101.9 102.4 102.9 102.8 102.6 102.8 103.0 102.1 102.2 102.3 102.0 102.5 102.6 Jul Aug 103.2 103.2 p 103.1 103.5 101.9 101.9 p 103.0 102.6 103.3 103.2 102.5 101.9 102.0 102.8 102.7 Per cent CLNQ 1.2 1.5 Increases on a year earlier Annual averages CLNN 2.1 r 2.0 r CLNX 2.4 e 1.7 e CJYR 2.5 e 1.9 CLNL 1.8 1.2 CLNM 2.1 1.5 CLNO 1.1 1.2 CLNP 2.1 1.3 1996 1997 Monthly 1997 May Jun 1.5 1.6 e 1.6 1.7 1.3 1.0 1.4 1.6 2.2 2.4 0.9 1.1 0.9 1.0 1.4 1.5 1.6 e 1.8 1.8 e 2.0 2.0 1.8 0.9 1.3 1.2 1.9 1.7 1.6 2.0 2.0 1.9 1.1 1.7 1.6 1.1 1.6 1.5 1.5 1.7 1.6 .hul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 1.7 e 1.7 1.6 e 2.0 1.9 1.8 1.1 1.1 1.0 1.2 1.3 0.9 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.7 1.8 1.6 1.1 1.4 1.2 1.4 1.4 1.4 Jan Feb Mar 1998 1.3 1.4 1.3 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.2 1.0 1.0 0.5 0.8 1.0 1.7 1.7 1.6 1.8 1.7 1.6 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.6 Apr May Jun 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.9 2.0 1.7 1.2 1.0 0.8 1.3 1.3 1.2 1.6 1.4 1.2 1.7 1.6 1.6 1.0 1.0 1.1 1.0 1.1 1.0 Jul Aug 1.4 1.2 p 0.8 0.7 p

Notes: 1 Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each member state of the European Union for the purpose of international comparisons. This is in the context of one of the convergence criteria for monetary union as required by the Maastricht treaty. The rules underlying the construction of the HICPs for EU member states were public ad in a Commission Regulation of 9 September 1996. The HICPs replace the Interim Indices of Consumer Prices which were publiched by Eurostat in a monthly news release.
 2 Figures for Irish Republic for 1996 are only available on a quarterly basis.
 3 Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.

1.4

1.1

0.8

0.9

1.2

1.5 1.3

Revised Provisional Estimate

p

EU co	untries -	Harmo	onised	Indices	of Consume
italy ³	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI

Greece	Irish Republic ²		Luxembourg	weinenands	Portugal		Sweden
CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
100.9	99.9 e	100.3	99.9	99.8	100.2	100.0	100.1
99.1	99.7 e	100.2	100.0	99.5	100.4	100.1	99.9
99.0	100.3	100.3	100.1	99.3	100.7	100.4	99.6
101.3	100.8 e	100.4	100.1	100.4	100.7	100.7	100.4
102.1	100.7 e	100.5	100.3	100.7	100.5	100.8	100.4
102.2	100.8	100.9	100.6	100.5	100.7	100.8	100.2
103.4	101.2 e	101.0	100.6	100.4	100.7	101.1	100.2
102.7	100.3	101.2	100.7	100.4	101.1	101.3	100.4
102.3	100.9	101.3	101.0	100.6	101.2	101.2	100.4
104.7	101.0	101.5	100.9	101.6	101.3	101.3	101.0
105.6	101.1	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.4	101.3	101.7
106.1	101.1	101.9 r	101.0	101.9	102.1	101.4	101.8
106.5	101.4	101.9	101.1	101.3	101.8	101.4	101.8
104.3	101.2	101.9	101.3	101.4	101.8	101.6	101.6
104.5	100.9	101.9	101.5	101.8	102.3	102.1	101.7
106.3	101.4	102.0	101.8	102.9	102.2	102.6	103.0
106.8	101.5	102.4	102.0	103.0	102.1	102.6	103.1
107.3	101.9	102.7	102.1	103.0	102.6	102.7	102.9
108.1	102.2	102.8	102.1	102.6	102.8	103.0	102.9
107.1	101.5	103.1	102.2	102.0	102.7	103.2	102.5
106.5	102.0	103.4	102.1	102.7	102.5	102.9	102.4
109.2	102.5	103.6	102.2	103.8	102.8	103.0	102.7
111.0	103.1	103.8	102.0	104.2	103.6	103.2	103.1
111.4	103.5	103.9	102.3	104.0	104.3	103.4	103.4
111.7	104.0	104.0	102.3	103.5	104.5	103.4	103.2
109.3	103.7	104.0	102.5	103.2	104.7	103.9	102.9
109.4	103.9	104.1	102.5	103.2 p	104.6	104.2	102.3
Per cent CLNR 7.9 5.4	CLNT 2.2 e 1.2 e	CLNU 4.0 1.4	CLNV 1.2 1.9	CLNW 1.4 1.9	CLNY 2.9 1.9	CLNZ 3.6 1.9	CLOA 0.8 1.9
5.4	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.3
5.6	1.5 e	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7
5.2	1.5 e	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.7
5.6	0.6	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.6	1.7	2.1
4.9	0.6 e	1.6	1.7	2.5	1.5	1.9	2.6
4.6	0.8 e	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.7
5.0	1.1	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.7
4.5	1.0 e	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.7
4.3	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.1
4.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.3	1.7	2.0
4.3	1.5	2.1	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.7
5.1	2.0	2.2	1.1	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.4
5.0	2.4	2.0	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.6
4.9	2.6	2.1	1.2	2.2	2.7	2.0	1.4
4.8	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.3
4.7	3.0	2.2	1.0	1.4 p	2.2	2.1	0.6

RETAIL PRICES er Prices (HICPs)¹

1996=100	1	
ual averages	nual	Ani 1996 1997
Monthly Jun	Jun	1996
Jul Aug Sep	Jul Aug Sep	
	Oct Nov	
Feb	Jan Feb Mar	1997
May	Apr May Jun	
Jul Aug Sep	Jul Aug Sep	
Oct Nov Dec	Nov	
Jan Feb Mar		1998
Apr May Jun	May	
Jul Aug	Jul Aug	
a year earlier ual averages	a ye nual	ases on An
		1996 1997
Monthly May Jun	May Jun	1997
Jul Aug Sep	Aug	
Oct Nov Dec	Nov	
Jan Feb Mar	Jan Feb Mar	1998
Apr May Jun	Apr May Jun	
Jul	Jul Aug	

H.21

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

S93



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

1990=100	United Kingdom ³	Germany (West) ³	France ³	Italy ³	United States	Japan	Canada	1 150
Annual averages 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	116.1 118.8 122.0 125.3 128.3	111.0 113.9 115.7 P 117.1 P	107.5 109.2 111.1 113.3 P	116.7 121.4 127.7 132.6 P	110.3 112.9 115.9 119.2 121.6	105.9 106.3 105.8 105.8	109.5 109.6 112.5 114.9 117.3	
Monthly 1997 Feb Mar	126.9 127.3	118.4 P 118.5 P	114.2 P 114.3 P	133.9 P 133.9 P	121.1 121.1	105.5 P 105.6 P	116.7 117.0	
Apr May Jun	127.7 128.1 128.4	118.7 P 119.2 P 119.8 P	114.3 P 114.5 P 114.5 P	134.8 P 135.1 P 135.1 P	121.5 121.5 121.5	108.2 P 108.4 P 108.3 P	117.0 117.2 117.6	
Jul Aug Sep	128.0 128.8 129.3	119.8 P 	114.3 114.6 114.8	135.1 P	121.4 121.6 122.2	107.6 P 107.7 P 108.6 P	117.5 117.8 117.8	
Oct Nov Dec	129.4 129.6 128.3	 	114.8 115.0 115.0		122.4 122.3 122.0	108.9 P 108.1 P 107.8 P	117.7 117.6 117.3	
1998 Jan Feb Mar	128.9 129.7 130.2	 	114.5 114.9 115.1		122.0 122.0 122.1	108.0 P 107.6 P 108.0 P	118.2 118.4 118.5	
Apr May Jun	130.8 131.5 131.4	 	115.4 115.5 115.6		122.4 122.7 122.7	108.5 P 108.9 P 108.4 P	118.3 118.8 119.0	
Jul Aug Sep	130.7 131.2 131.8		115.1 115.3		122.7 122.8		119.0 118.9	
Increases on a year e Annual averages 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	arlier 3.0 2.3 2.7 2.7 2.3	3.6 2.6 1.6 P 1.2 P	2.2 1.6 1.7 2.0	4.4 4.0 5.2 3.8 P	3.0 2.4 2.6 2.8 2.0	1.0 0.4 -0.5 0.0	Per cent 2.0 0.2 2.6 2.1 2.1	
Monthly 1997 Feb Mar	2.5 2.2	1.7 P 1.6 P	1.5 P 1.0 P	2.1 P 1.8 P	3.0 2.6 r	0.3 P 0.2 P	2.9 2.4	
Apr May Jun	2.1 2.1 2.2	1.3 P 1.3 P 1.7 P	0.8 P 0.8 P 0.9 P	2.0 P 1.8 P 1.6	2.2 1.9 1.9	1.9 P 1.9 P 2.3 P	2.1 1.9 2.4	
Jul Aug Sep	2.6 2.5 2.4	1.7 P 	0.9 P 1.4 P 1.2 P	1.7 	1.8 2.0 2.0	1.9 P 2.1 P 2.5 P	2.2 2.4 2.3	-
Oct Nov Dec	2.5 2.3 2.3	 	1.0 P 1.1 P 1.1 P	 	1.8 1.4 1.1	2.6 P 2.2 P 1.8 P	2.0 1.2 0.9	
998 Jan Feb Mar	2.0 2.2 2.3	··· ··	0.4 P 0.6 P 0.7 P		0.9 0.7 0.6	2.0 P 2.0 P 2.3 P	1.5 1.4 1.2	
Apr May Jun	2.4 2.7 2.4	 	1.0 P 0.9 P 1.0 P		0.7 1.0 1.0	0.3 P 0.5 P 0.1 P	1.1 1.4 1.3	
Jul Aug	2.1 1.9		0.7 0.6		1.1 1.0		1.3 1.0	

Comparisons of consumer price indices are affected by differences in national concepts and definitions especially in the treatment of housing costs. Consumer price in excluding housing costs are therefore given as the best available basis for comparison for non-EU countries. This is in accordance with a resolution adopted by the 140 International Conference of Labour Statisticians that countries should "provide for the dissemination at the international level of an index which excludes shelter, in ad' all-items index." Figures are given for each country on the nearest basis to the UK series "All items excluding housing." Where necessary the figures in this table have estimated by the ONS using data kindly supplied by other countries.

ies between countries. The figures shown for most countries exclude

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

Revised Estimate

Sep

The Retail Prices ndex Technical lanual

he RPI: widely but not Ise wys fully nderstood...

chnical

lanual

Poppers fuel and By K- UF 27-Year low The RPI is one of the key UK economic indicators, fundamental aboost to any economic outlook or rate 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.

A state of the second of the s

Retailers

deny prices

have gone

Strong pound

inflation into

Topics covered include:

\$94 Labour Market trends November 1998

1.9

The Retail

Prices

Index

• 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.

Statistical enquiry points

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION O

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION O	N:
Earnings and productivity	01000 700440
Average Earnings Index (monthly) Basic wage rates and hours for n	01928 792442
collective agreement	01928 792442
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels worked for groups of workers (male tries, occupations, regions, agreemen age, part-time and full-time); distribu position of earnings; hours worked	es and females, indus- nts, pension categories
Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weel distribution; men and women, occupa low paid workers	kly and hourly earnings tion, region; earnings of 0171 533 6094
Unit wage costs, productivity, intern earnings and labour costs	ational comparisons of 01928 792442
Economic activity and inactivity	0171 533 6094
	01928 792690 icky.shaw@ons.gov.uk iita.millea@ons.gov.uk
Short-term Turnover Employment Stat Employment jobs tables duncan.m General enquiries	istics acgregor@ons.gov.uk jon.reese@ons.gov.uk
Workforce jobs, by industry and by re	egion; new hours index 01928 792563
Labour Force Survey: full- and part- temporary work; second jobs; occupa ethnicity; region; people with disabilitie and actual for groups of workers)	tions; men and women;
Labour disputes	01928 792825
Labour Force Survey	0171 533 6094
Qualifications	0114 259 3787
Redundancy statistics	0171 533 6094
Retail Prices Index	0171 500
Ansafone service Enquiries	0171 533 5866 0171 533 5874
Skill needs surveys and research into s shortages (DfEE)	skill 0114 259 4350
Small firms (DTI)	0114 259 7538

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