

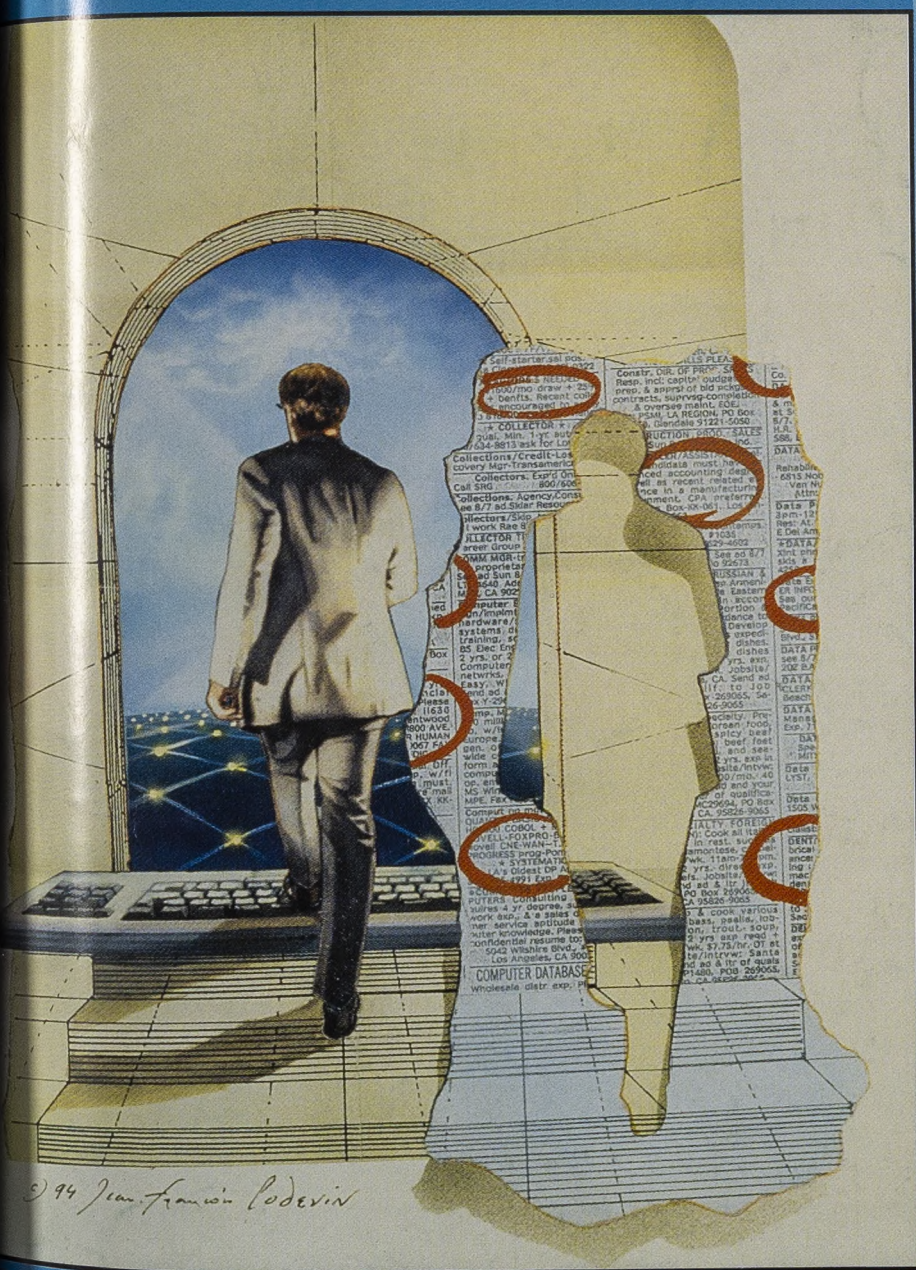
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Labour Market Trends

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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.

Headlines

- **Rising employment** indicated by June-August 1998 Labour Force Survey (LFS).
- **Falling unemployment** at a lower rate than in the spring. The claimant count continues to fall.
- **Headline average earnings** growth in July 1998 down from a revised June rate.

There continues 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 preceding three 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 ago. Trend estimates 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 the claimant count was 19,000 in the three months and 12,000 in the six months to September 1998. Annual average earnings growth has fallen.

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

News this month

June-August 1998: Latest LFS three-month average results

September data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings

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

July data: Earnings

Quarter 2 1998: Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

Figure 1 Employment rate

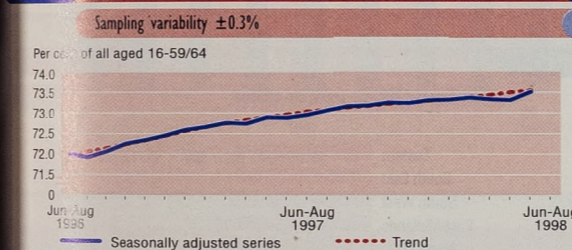


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

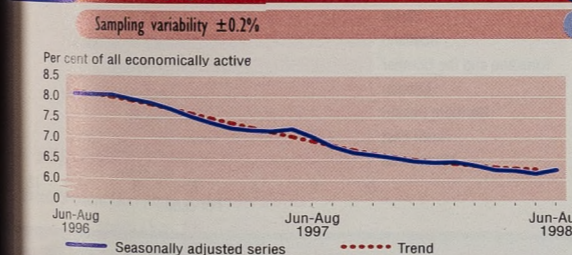
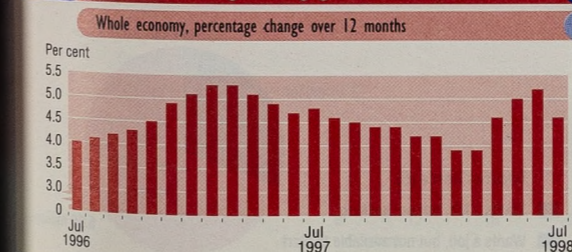


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



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 quarter to 27.02 million in June 1998, but have risen 254,000 over the year (Table B.1).
- **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.1).
- **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).

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
18-24, over 6 months	116,796	down 33,402
25 and over, more than 2 years	184,464	down 103,085
Total	301,260	down 136,487

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.1).
- 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 4 Male employment

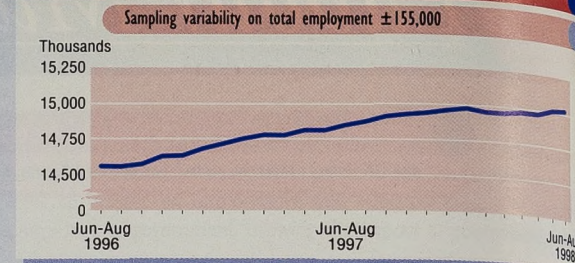


Figure 5 Female employment

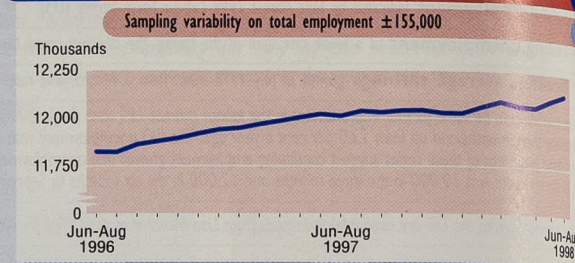


Figure 6 ILO unemployed for more than 12 months

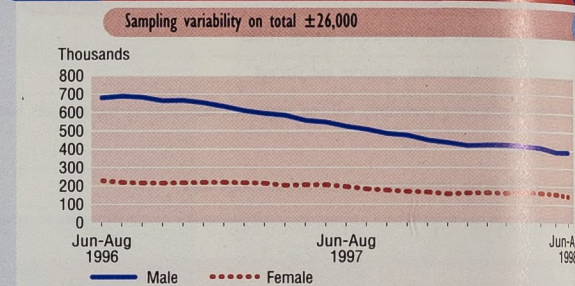


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

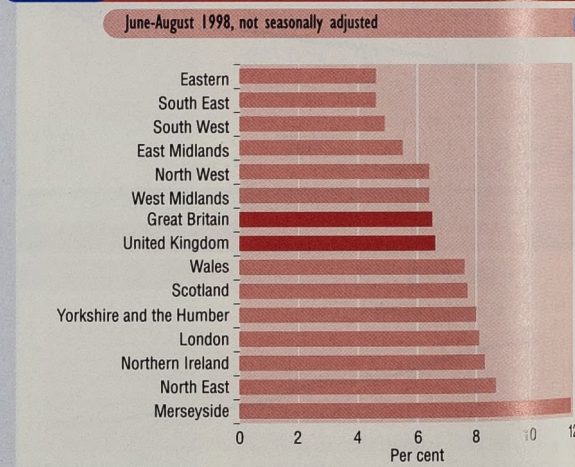
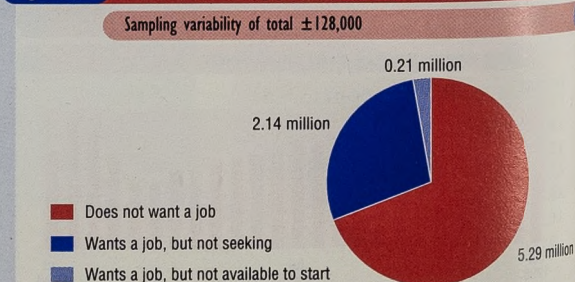


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) June-August 1998



- Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs have been revised as a result of the rebasing of the Index of Production. Rebasings involves re-referencing 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).

Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

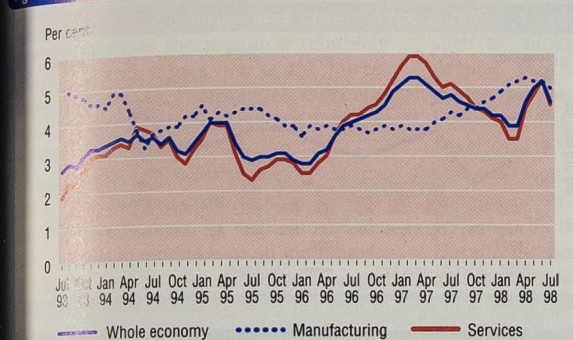


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

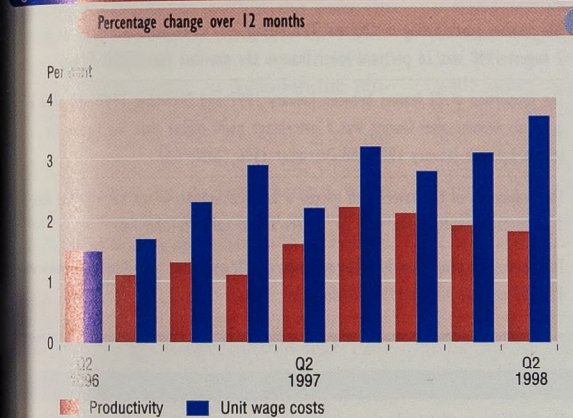
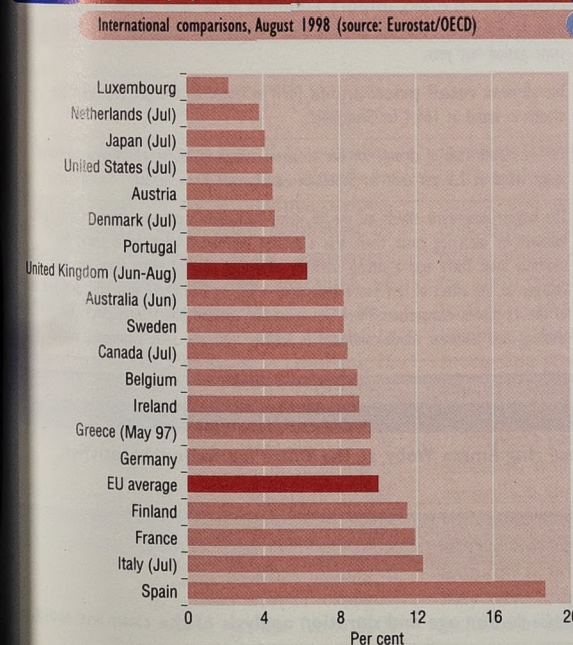


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 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.1).
- 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, Table 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).

VACANCIES

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

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- ➊ 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.
- ➋ 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)

- ➊ 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).
- ➋ 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 F.1).
- ➌ 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).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- ➊ **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.
- ➋ **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.
- ➌ **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.
- ➍ **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.
- ➎ **Construction output** in the second quarter of 1998 was 2.6 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 0.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ➏ **Business investment** in the second quarter of 1998 was 2.7 per cent lower than the previous quarter and 7.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ➐ **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.

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**.

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

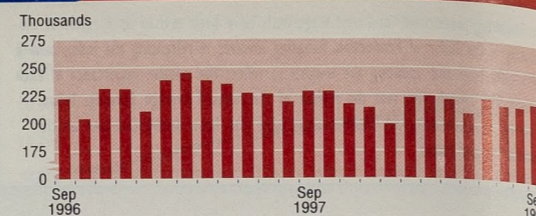


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



- ➊ The proportion who gained a full qualification in the same period was 32 per cent, the same as the previous year (Table F.4).
- ➋ The number participating in **Other Training (OT)** in England and Wales as at 2 August 1998 was 26 per cent lower than in the previous year (Table F.1).
- ➌ The proportion of OT leavers between January 1997 and December 1997 who were in a job six months after leaving was 1 percentage point higher than the figures for leavers between January 1996 and December 1996 (Table F.5).
- ➍ 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).
- ➎ The number of people on **Modern Apprenticeships** in England and Wales was 117,200 as at 2 August 1998 (Table F.1).

- ➊ The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to July was in deficit by £1.2 billion slightly down from a deficit of £1.6 billion in the previous three months and down from a surplus of £0.1 billion a year earlier.
- ➋ 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 cent on the same period last year.
- ➌ The all items **retail prices index (RPI)** increased by 0.4 per cent over the month to stand at 164.4 for September.
- ➍ 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.
- ➎ The largest downward effects on the all items 12-month rate came from housing costs 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 light charges as the effect of last year's reduction in VAT on household fuel bills dropped out 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.

Focus on the South West

AN analysis of the labour market in the South West is featured in ONS' fifth publication in the Regional Focus series, *Focus on the South West*. The report shows that, while the region is relatively prosperous and enjoys one of the lowest unemployment rates in the UK, there are considerable differences between the east and west of the area.

There were 2.4 million people in the labour force in the South West in 1996-97 and 94 per cent were in employment, the second highest proportion of all the regions. Within the region, the proportion ranged from 88 per cent in Torbay to 97 per cent in Swindon. Self-employment played a large part in the employment total, with 15 per cent of the labour force self-employed, the highest proportion of any region. Again, there were differences within the area: in Torbay, Cornwall and Dorset the self-employed accounted for about one in five of the labour force, while in Swindon the proportion was as low as one in 15.

The economic activity rate was, at 63 per cent, almost identical to that of the UK as a whole. However, the picture changes when those of pension age or over are excluded: a rate of 81 per cent put the South West behind only the South East and Eastern. The region's overall high economic activity rate for people of working age applied to both men and women. Between 1993 and 1997 the rate for men was consistently in the top four in the UK, while that for women was the highest or second highest.

The report portrays the region as a "tale of two 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 £241 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 (£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).

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

IT skills shortage

A NEW survey, which aimed to establish the causes of the IT skills gap, clarify its effects on employers and produce proposals for solving it, has been published by Information Builders. Both employers and those responsible for teaching IT were interviewed. According to the survey, the wrong IT skills being taught in educational establishments is resulting in recruitment problems in the IT industry.

The majority of the employers (74 per cent) confirm that there is an IT skills shortage but cite several reasons for this, in addition to what is being taught in IT education, including: high salaries paid to those with skills, rather than investing in those without skills; continuous market developments making it difficult to keep up-to-date with IT changes; resources being drained by the Year 2000

problem; and lack of investment in training.

The biggest mismatch between what is 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 establishments are also suffering from the IT skills shortage, with nearly two-thirds 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

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 number of high-level jobs obtained by women as a result of educational achievement. However, there were fewer instances of women making an impact in traditionally male-dominated jobs at intermediate and lower skill levels as a result of training.

While highlighting the immediate short-term impact of the world financial crisis, the ILO also looks beyond this to the effects of globalisation, technology and lack of skills. It points out that many countries are suffering from long-term employment problems that can only be solved by the combined action of governments, employer organisations and trade unions.

The main theme of the report is how training can be used to increase employability, and it examines how raising education and skill levels can promote economic growth and overcome the social exclusion of vulnerable groups, such as young people, the long-term unemployed and older workers. Separate chapters look in detail at: the impact of globalisation and technological change, especially in increasing the demand for skilled labour; improving the efficiency of training systems; the impact of education and training on competitiveness and growth; women and training in the global economy; and the impact of training on the employability of vulnerable groups of workers.

Different approaches to training around the world are surveyed, with the strengths and weaknesses of each system outlined. The report highlights that there is not one ideal training system but, to respond 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 institutional arrangements by which governments, employers and workers contribute to improving performance and efficiency.

● *World Employment Report 1998-99* International Labour Office. £19.95. ISBN 92 2 110827 9.

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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 1 August 1998

177/98	Development of a national framework of Individual Learning Accounts – research on borrowing via ILAs and the potential role of credit unions	135/98	Added value of Level 1 Basic Skills for employability (TfW Higher Level Basic Skills pilot)
239/97	OFSTED/DfEE joint research: homework policy and guidance	191/98	Research on the millennium bug training initiative

Projects started since 1 August 1998

152/98	Evaluation of early Individual Learning Accounts activity	143/98	A baseline survey of parents' demand for childcare and a survey of factors influencing the use of paid childcare
109/98	Impact of school transition and transfer on pupil progress and attainment	199/98	Review of literature and research on thinking skills
121/98	Research on the training and development of flexible workers	178/98	Secondary analysis of the National Adult Learning Survey dataset
131/98	Economics research seminar project	186/98	Career Development Loans: training providers survey
132/98	The 1998 ESF Objective 3 leavers survey	137/98	Time use survey

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE Projects published in quarter ending 30 September 1998

Obtaining results
Contact: Maria Strudwick, tel. 0114 259 6420

Centralised vacancy taking
Contact: Maria Strudwick, tel. 0114 259 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.

Qualitative study of the disability symbol
Contact: Pauline Heather, tel. 0114 259 6266

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY Complete projects

Assessment of the 1995 regulations on consultation procedures for collective redundancies

Ongoing projects

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

Future projects

Evaluation of initial impact of the Working Time Regulations	Growth in industrial tribunal applications
Evaluation of the legal officers pilot	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>).

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Prepared by the Government
Statistical Service



Labour Market Spotlight

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

Contents for November 1998

1 Economic activity of young people (LFS)	4 Shiftworking (LFS)
2 Sickness absence (LFS)	5 Earning levels inside and outside London (LFS)
3 Women in the labour market (LFS)	6 Economic status of people with work-limiting health problems or disabilities (LFS)

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

1 Economic activity of young people

Table 1 Young people by academic age, United Kingdom, summer 1998, not seasonally adjusted

	Academic age (in years)				Thousands		
	All persons				All	Men	Women
	16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19	16-19
In employment							
All	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 unemployed							
All	84	100	80	69	334	204	130
Not in FTE	44	73	58	50	224	141	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 (%)							
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: Labour Force Survey

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.

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

2 Sickness absence

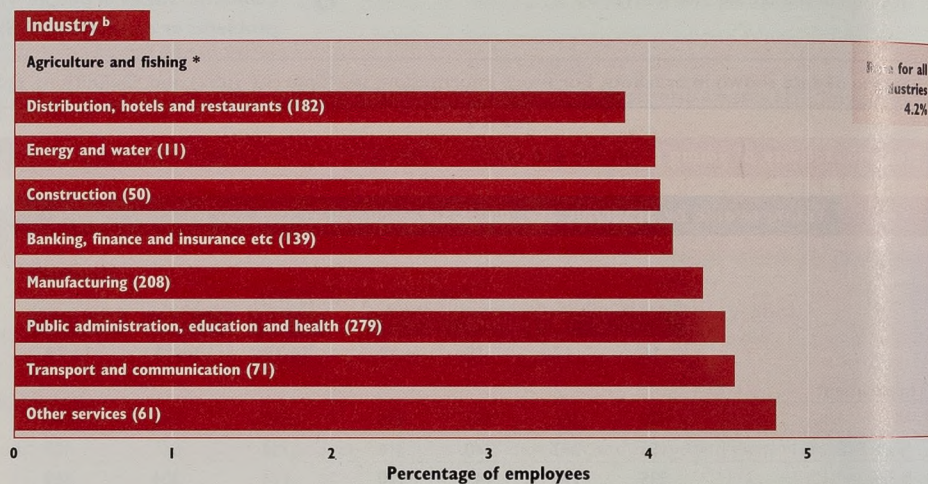
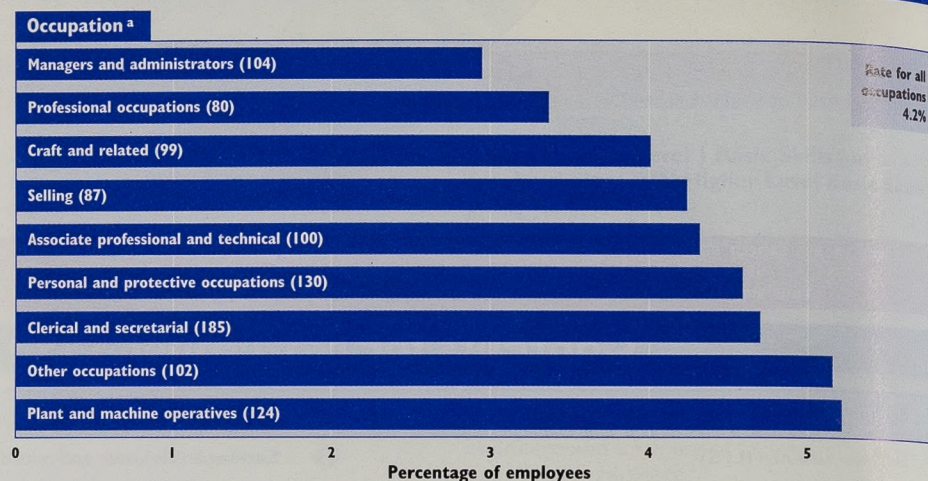
Many companies telephone the Labour Market Statistics Helpline to enquire whether LFS data can help them to assess the levels of sickness absence in their company against the national background. The LFS collects information on people who have been absent from work due to sickness or injury for at least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

- 1 The rate of sickness absence for all employees was 4.2 per cent.
- 2 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 part-time employee is not equivalent (in terms of lost output) to a day's absence by a full-timer.

- 3 Approximately 1 million employees had at least one day in the reference week off due to sickness.
- 4 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).
- 5 Of those who were off sick in the reference week, a quarter were away for just one day.
- 6 Of those who were off sick in the reference week, about two in five were unable to work for six or seven days.

Figure 1 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury, by occupation and industry, United Kingdom, summer 1998, not seasonally adjusted



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

Table 2 Number of days unable to work in the reference week due to sickness or injury, United Kingdom, summer 1998, not seasonally adjusted

At least one working day off in the reference week (thousands)	Thousands and per cent		
	All	Men	Women
percentage of whom unable to work ^a for:			
1 day	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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

3 Women in the labour market

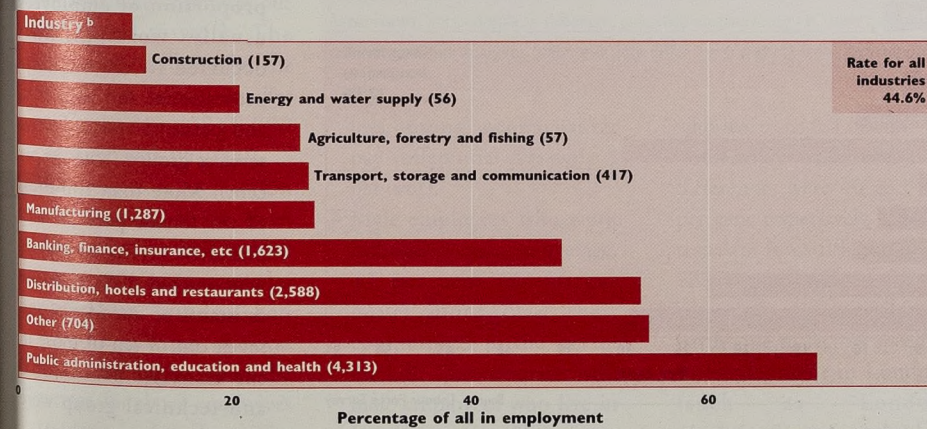
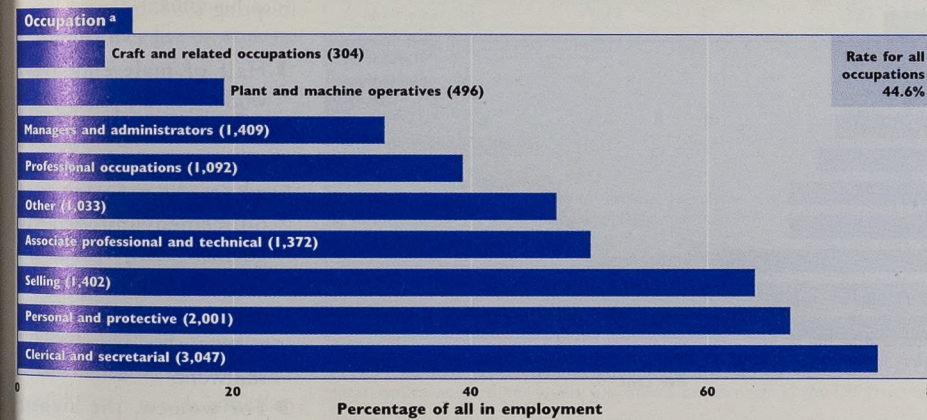
Table 3 Labour market and family status of women, United Kingdom, summer 1998, not seasonally adjusted

	All women	Women with dependent children (by age of youngest dependent child)					No dependent children	All men
		16-59	All 0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15			16-18
All in employment	11,667	4,593	1,536	1,519	1,135	402	7,074	14,849
Full-time	6,676	1,868	551	551	545	221	4,809	13,704
Part-time	4,988	2,724	984	969	590	181	2,264	1,141
Employees	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
Self-employed	758	375	124	125	89	37	384	2,225
Unpaid family workers	53	28	11	*	*	*	24	26
Home workers	395	227	86	70	55	16	168	168
ILO unemployed	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
Economically inactive	4,678	2,462	1,386	633	349	95	2,216	2,754
Total	17,080	7,356	3,058	2,256	1,532	510	9,724	18,758
Employment rate (%)	68.3	62.4	50.2	67.4	74.1	78.9	72.8	79.2
Economic activity rate (%)	72.6	66.5	54.7	72.0	77.2	81.4	77.2	85.3
ILO unemployment rate (%)	5.9	6.2	8.2	6.4	4.1	3.1	5.8	7.2

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 Percentage of people in employment who are women, by occupation and industry, United Kingdom, summer 1998, not seasonally adjusted



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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

- 4 More than half the people who worked in the clerical and secretarial, personal and protective, and selling occupations were women.
- 5 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

Table 4 Types of shift pattern for male and female employees who usually work shifts in their main job, United Kingdom, spring 1998, not seasonally adjusted

Type of shiftwork	Per cent		
	All	Men	Women
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

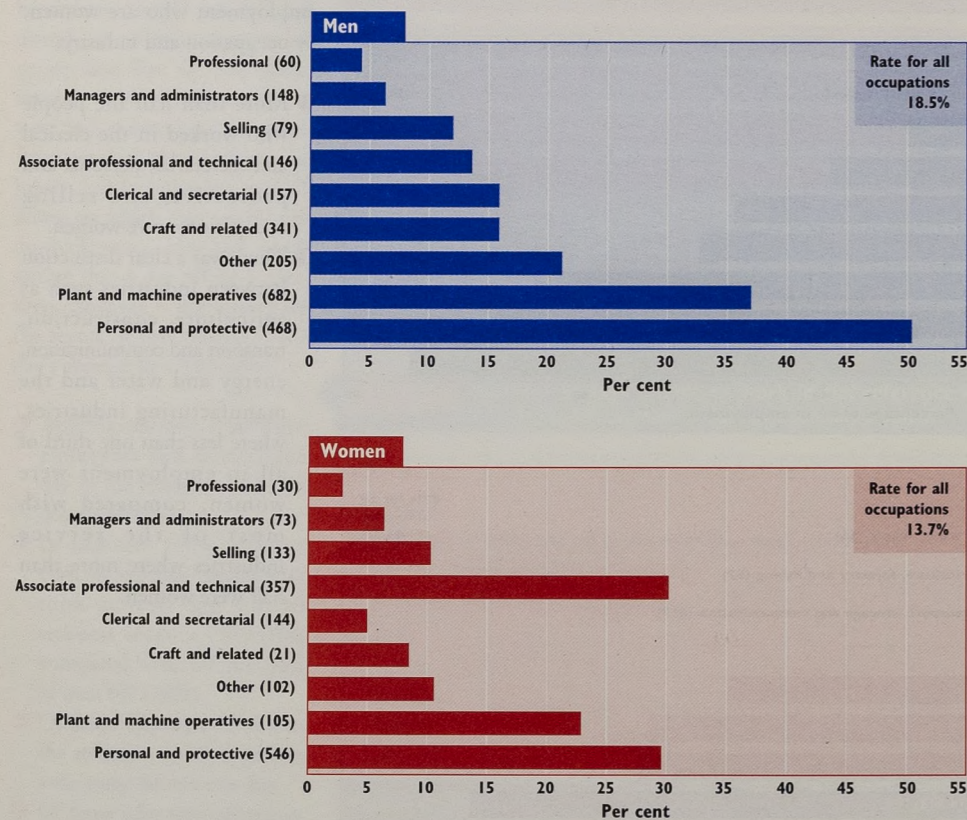
Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

^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.

Figure 3 Percentage of employees who usually do shiftwork, by occupation^a United Kingdom, summer 1998, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.

() The figures in brackets give the number (in thousands) usually doing shiftwork in each occupation. 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.

1 In spring 1998, 3.8 million employees usually worked shifts, accounting for around 16 per cent of all employees. In addition, 86,000 self-employed people (2.5 per cent) usually worked a shift system (these figures have been adjusted for non-response).

2 The most frequently worked shift pattern for both men and women was a 'two shift' system.

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

3 Half of male employees working in the personal and protective services group usually worked shifts, 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.

4 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.

4 Shiftworking (cont) -

Types of shift pattern

All persons in employment who usually work shiftwork are asked the type of shift pattern that they work.

Two-shift system with earlies and lates or double day shifts: this is normally two shifts of eight hours each, eg 0600-1400 and 1400-2200. Shifts are usually altered weekly or over longer intervals.

Three-shift working: the day is divided into three working periods - morning, afternoon and night. This kind of shiftwork usually, but

not always, involves one or more weeks of mornings, followed by one or more weeks of afternoons, followed by one or more weeks of nights.

Night shift: if this is full-time, most commonly 1800-0600, and usually continuing after midnight. This code is used only for permanent night work.

Evening or twilight shifts: if this is full-time, most commonly 1500-2400. Also used for a part-time shift 1700-2100 or 1800-2200.

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.

5 Earnings levels inside and outside London

Table 5 Average gross hourly pay of full-time^a employees, by region of residence and region of work, United Kingdom, spring 1998, not seasonally adjusted

Region of residence	£ per hour (gross)					
	Men			Women		
	UK	London	Outside London ^b	UK	London	Outside London ^b
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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

^b Excludes those who did not state which region they lived or worked in, and those who worked outside the UK.

^c See red box.

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.

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

1 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 8 per cent higher than the average for those employees resident in London. The commuting effect was far

who live outside London.

2 For female employees the differences were 40 and 34 per cent respectively (which translate into differences of £2.77 and £2.40).

3 These pay differentials are partly due to factors specific to employment in London (such as 'London weighting'), and partly due to the different occupational

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.

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

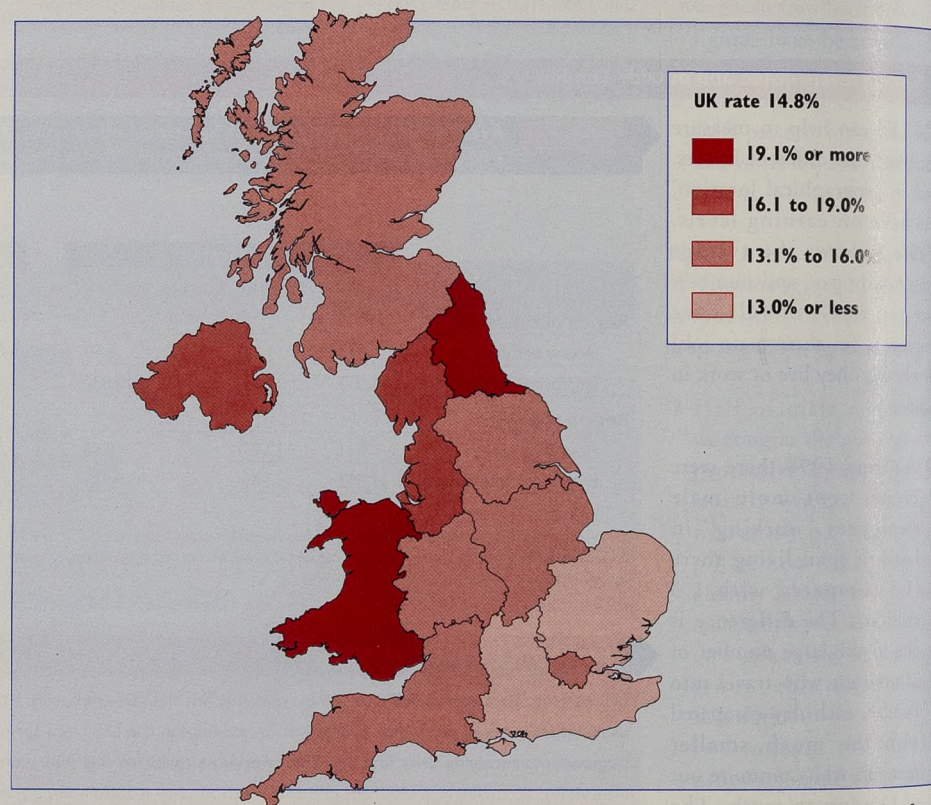
A regular topic of interest among callers to the Labour Market Statistics Helpline is the labour market status of disabled people. It is possible to define disability in a number of ways in the LFS. The number of disabled people will vary with the definition used. In this feature, it refers to those 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 yield different estimates.

Table 6 Economic activity of people^a with work-limiting disabilities,^b United Kingdom, spring 1998, not seasonally adjusted

	People with disabilities			People without disabilities		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
Economic activity rate	42.4	45.6	38.7	84.1	90.7	77.0
Employment rate	36.6	38.5	34.5	79.4	85.2	73.2
ILO unemployment rate	13.6	15.5	10.9	5.6	6.1	5.0
Base (thousands)	5,286	2,839	2,447	30,521	15,899	14,621

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

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



a Work-limiting disabled (see red box)

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

- 1 In spring 1998 there were 5.3 million people of working age (15 per cent) with work-limiting long-term disabilities in the UK.
- 2 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).
- 3 ILO unemployment rates were more than twice as high for the disabled as for the non-disabled.
- 4 People in the North East and Wales were nearly twice as likely to have a work-limiting disability as those in the South East (21 per cent, 20 per cent and 11 per cent respectively).

LFS definition of work-limiting disabilities

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

- 1 '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:

- 1 'Does this health problem affect the KIND of paid work that you might do?'
- 2 '...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.

New Deal for the young unemployed: monitoring and evaluation

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

Key points

- Evaluation is central to the Government's policy, and the Employment Service, in collaboration with the Department for Education and Employment, will be responsible for the evaluation of the New Deal in Great Britain.
- There will be substantial independent evaluation of the New Deal through externally contracted research projects.
- Because there is no single measure which would adequately measure overall success of the New Deal, the approach that has been adopted depends on building a composite picture of how it is working using a wide range of methodologies that together will help the ES and DfEE assess how far the objectives have been met.
- The evaluation strategy falls into three strands: the micro level impact of the New Deal, that is the effect on participants, employers, providers, the ES and its partners; the quality of the different delivery arrangements; and the macro impact of the New Deal.
- The ES began issuing a monthly statistical press notice on the New Deal in May 1998 containing the latest monitoring information. A parallel ministerial press notice is also issued monthly. 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.

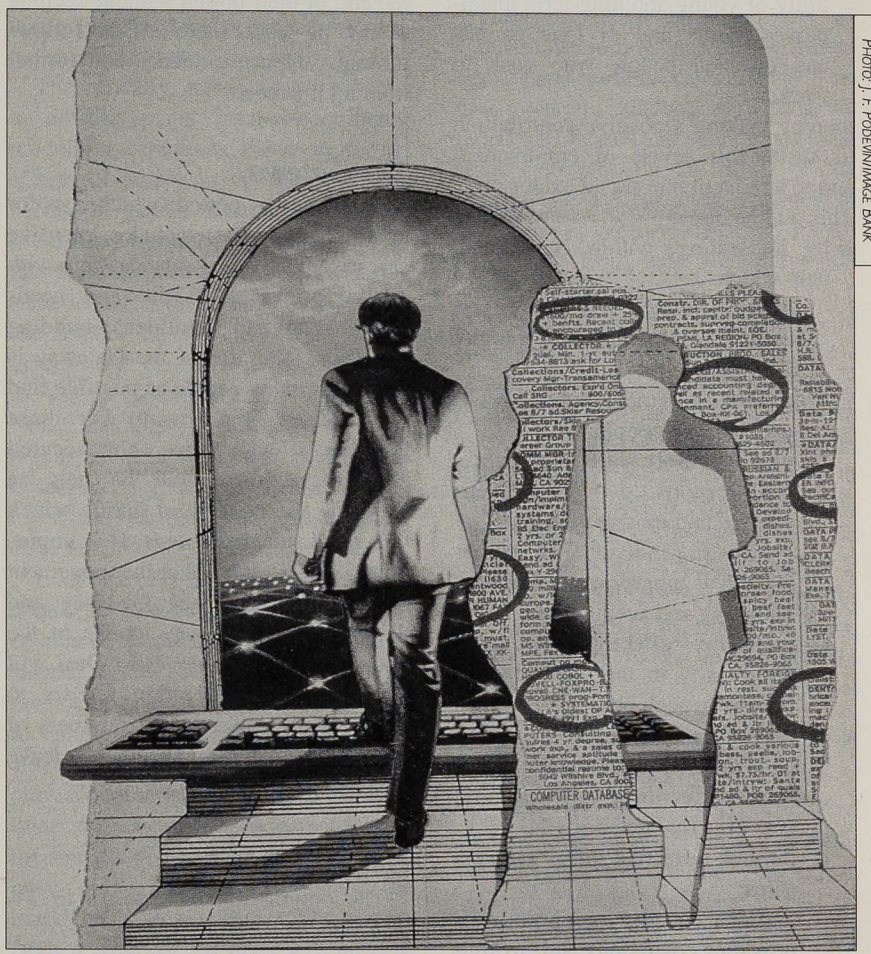


Photo: J. POSEWILL/IMAGE BANK

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 Deal 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, self-esteem, 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 partnerships;
 - 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

become available to clients throughout 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 follow-through support, guidance and further training if needed.

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.

Options available

The options available to 18 to 24-year-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

approved in-work training for at least one day a week or day release to study for an approved qualification.

Similarly, participants in the environment task force will receive day release for education and training leading to an approved qualification. Where the voluntary and environment groups do not offer the participant a wage, they will receive an allowance equivalent to their weekly JSA payment plus a grant of £400 which will be divided into fortnightly payments. All options, except the full-time education and training option, will last for six months.

The full-time education and training option can last up to 12 months. In addition to these four options, those people who wish to pursue self-employment will be identified and given specialist help and support throughout their time on New Deal.

Pathfinder areas

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

Evaluation strategy: objectives and methods

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

The evaluation strategy covers Great Britain as a whole, but will be sensitive to issues of specific importance in Scotland, Wales and the English regions. Discussions have been held with officials from Northern Ireland to ensure that their evaluation of the New Deal is consistent with that planned for the rest of the UK.

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

evaluation should assess the impact of the New Deal on employment, unemployment and other variables against an assessment of the position had the New Deal not been introduced. At the macro level, this is difficult to do because of the many extraneous factors that will affect levels of employment and unemployment; and at the micro level, because there is no experimental control group. The approach that has been adopted therefore depends on building a composite picture of how the New Deal is working, using a wide range of methodologies that together help the ES assess how far the objectives have been met. There is no single measure which would adequately measure overall success.

The evaluation strategy therefore effectively falls into three strands:

- the macro impact of the New Deal, that is, the overall effects on the economy;
 - the micro level impact of the New Deal, that is the effect on participants, employers, providers, the ES and its partners; and
 - the quality of the different delivery arrangements.
- These strands are outlined in more detail below.

Assessing the macro impact of the New Deal

The purpose of the macro evaluation is to assess the overall impact of the New Deal on:

- i. youth unemployment (stocks and flows) and employment, after taking account of deadweight,² and short-term substitution³ and displacement⁴ between participants and other unemployed young people;
- ii. the overall level of structural unemployment⁵ and sustainable employment after taking account of substitution and displacement between participants and other labour market participants; and
- iii. other economic variables such as wages, labour market participation, the numbers on welfare, public expenditure and tax revenues.

Achieving these objectives will be far from 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 macro-level; and (c) the size of the sampling error in relevant data sets.

Even where it does prove possible to obtain reliable estimates from macro-econometric 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

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.

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.

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 24-year-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 macro-modelling 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 that New Deal participants have made towards finding and sustaining employment, as well as more immediate job outcomes.

The use of randomly assigned control groups, which research design considerations might have suggested, is inappropriate for the New Deal for Young People because it is intended to offer universal entitlement to the eligible client group. 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 compare differences between the labour market outcomes 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 are aimed at producing estimates of how far the target group would have got jobs anyway without the New Deal and how far they have got jobs which would otherwise have gone to people outside the target group. Future articles in *Labour Market Trends* will describe elements of the micro level 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 of the evaluation, which will assess the quality of the service provided by those delivering the New Deal both from the perspective of the individual and the employer; the quality of the jobs provided; the quality of the training received; and the quality of the jobs that New Deal participants eventually move in to. How long participants remain in employment once the subsidy ends, and the wages they earn, will be looked at.

ES monitoring of the New Deal

Comprehensive arrangements have been put in place by the ES for monitoring the progress of New Deal participants in the short and medium term.

Key information will include:

- the volumes of young people entering, leaving, and currently participating in each stage;
 - the characteristics of the participants including age, sex, ethnic origin and qualifications held;
 - the immediate outcomes achieved by 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 New Deal process, including how long young people spend in each stage, the proportions going on to different options; and
 - the types of activities carried out within the Gateway.
- An evaluation database has been developed which tracks the progress of individual participants through the New Deal process and for up to five years beyond. A summary of New Deal

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

- 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.

Footnotes

- 1 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.
- 2 Deadweight is the proportion of programme participants who would have left the register without the help of the programme.
- 3 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.
- 4 Displacement 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.
- 5 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.

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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

Key points

• In the five-year period 1992 to 1996 just over 10 million people experienced a spell of claimant unemployment. This number is broadly the same for any five-year spell since the early 1980s, and the probability of any single individual experiencing a spell of claimant unemployment has not increased in that time.

• About two-thirds of people joining the claimant count leave it within six months. This proportion fluctuates over the economic cycle but there has been no long-term change since the early 1980s.

• About half the people leaving claimant unemployment sign on again within a year. This proportion has also been fairly constant since the early 1980s.

• Of the 10 million people who had at least one spell of claimant unemployment over the period 1992 to 1996, over half had only one spell of unemployment 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.

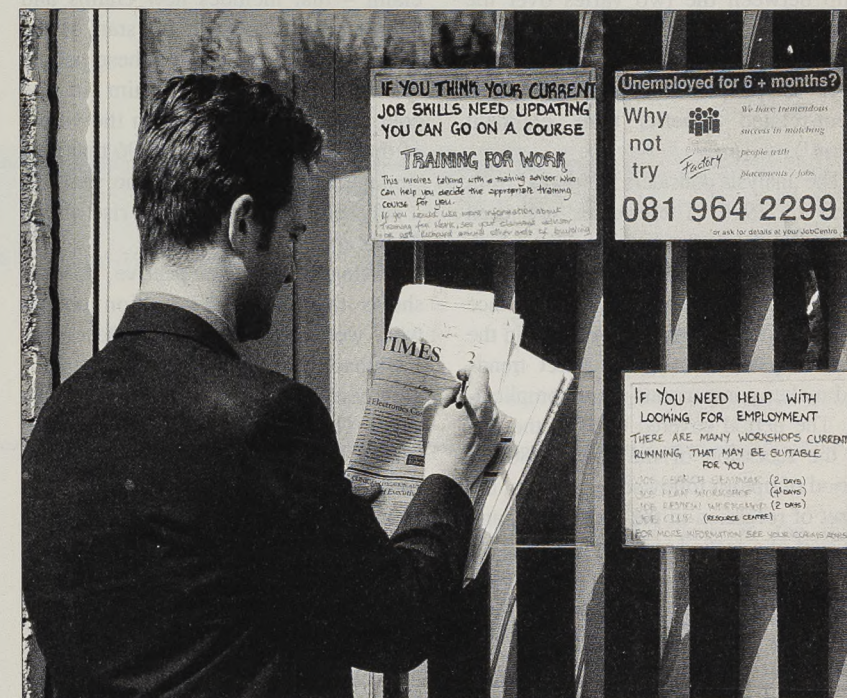


PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

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 full- and 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

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-

Table 1 Number of claimants in a five-year period; Great Britain; 1983-87 to 1992-96

Five-year period	Number of claimants (millions)	Claimants as percentage of population aged between 18 and state retirement age ^a	Percentage of claimants with more than one spell in five years
1983-87	11.03	31	49
1984-88	10.82	31	49
1985-89	10.46	30	49
1986-90	10.19	29	49
1987-91	10.28	29	48
1988-92	10.34	29	48
1989-93	10.37	29	48
1990-94	10.46	29	49
1991-95	10.56	29	49
1992-96	10.39	29	49

^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.

Source: JUVOS Cohort

out this article) exclude people under 18 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 least one spell on the claimant count 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 29 per cent.⁵

A closer examination of the figures shows that people experiencing claimant unemployment are disproportionately male and disproportionately young. Tables 2 and 3 provides some information on the characteristics of the 10,390,000 people experiencing a spell in the years 1992-96. Table 2 shows that two-thirds of the total were men, and that two-fifths were under 30 in 1996. Table 3 shows the likelihood of experiencing a spell of claimant unemployment for people in different segments of the population. In all, 37 per cent of men aged 18-33 experienced a spell of unemployment, but the likelihood is much higher for the young men. More than 60 per cent of men who were in their early twenties in 1996 had had a spell some time in the past five years. The proportions are much lower for women. This is partly explained by the fact that they are less likely to qualify for contributions-based benefits and are less likely to claim means-tested benefits. JUVOS

Table 2 People experiencing unemployment by age at end-1996, as a proportion of all unemployed; Great Britain; 1992-96

	18-21	22-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-63/68	Per cent All ages
Male	5	7	12	17	11	10	5	66
Female	4	5	7	8	5	4	1	34
All	8	12	19	24	17	14	6	100

Base: 10,390,000 claimants.

Sources: JUVOS Cohort, ONS population statistics

Table 3 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
Male	38	62	53	38	30	32	22	37
Female	29	49	33	18	15	14	8	21
All	33	55	43	28	23	23	13	29

Base: 10,390,000 claimants.

Note: 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 the end of 1996 can appear in the numerator.

Sources: JUVOS Cohort, ONS population statistics

does not provide information directly on job loss, but the LFS shows that in the 1990s male employees were twice as likely as female employees to be made redundant.

Table 4 compares the number of claimants to the total number of claims and the level of unemployment. Fluctuations in the level of claiming appear to be associated with variations in the average duration of an unemployment spell rather than with more people becoming unemployed or people becoming 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

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

Table 4 Number of claimants and claims in a five-year period; Great Britain; 1983-87 to 1992-96

Five-year period	Claimants (millions)	Claims ^a (millions)	Claims per claimant	Average claimant count level (million)	Total time unemployed in five years per claimant (months) ^b
1983-87	11.03	22.5	2.1	2.86	15.5
1984-88	10.82	23.0	2.1	2.77	15.3
1985-89	10.46	22.7	2.1	2.54	14.6
1986-90	10.19	21.9	2.1	2.26	13.3
1987-91	10.28	21.1	2.1	2.08	12.2
1988-92	10.34	20.6	2.0	2.06	11.9
1989-93	10.37	20.6	2.0	2.18	12.6
1990-94	10.46	20.9	2.0	2.34	13.4
1991-95	10.56	21.9	2.0	2.48	14.1
1992-96	10.39	22.8	2.0	2.47	14.2
Lowest value as percentage of the highest	92	90	95	72	77

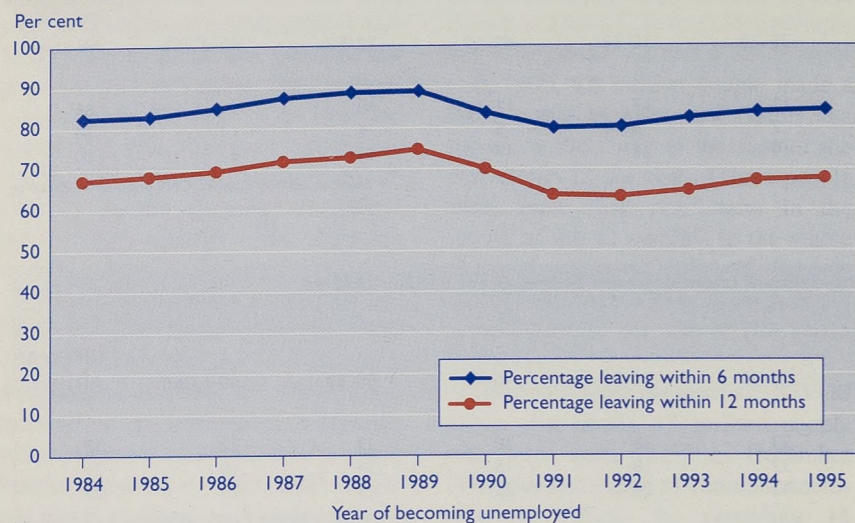
All figures exclude under-18s as they were affected by changes to benefit rules in 1988.

^a Includes stock of unemployed people at start of the period plus all new claims by people aged 18 or over.

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

Sources: JUVOS Cohort, Nomis[®]

Figure 1 Proportion of claimants aged 18 and over leaving the claimant count within given time; Great Britain; 1984-95



Source: JUVOS Cohort

(*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 actu-

ally becoming unemployed was no higher across the country as a whole.⁹

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

Table 5 Percentage leaving claimant count within six months of new claim; Great Britain; 1984-95

Year of becoming unemployed	All	Age			Sex		Per cent
		Under 25	25-49	50+	Male	Female	
1985	68	74	65	56	68	69	
1986	70	75	66	57	69	70	
1987	72	77	69	60	71	73	
1988	73	78	70	64	72	74	
1989	75	79	72	68	73	78	
1990	70	75	67	63	67	76	
1991	64	67	63	57	61	71	
1992	63	66	63	57	61	69	
1993	65	68	64	58	63	70	
1994	67	70	66	63	65	72	
1995	68	71	67	64	66	72	

Source: JUVOS Cohort

groups, and women leave more quickly than men. Although there are cyclical effects, there does not appear to be any long-term trend. The median length of unemployment spells varies less with the cycle than does the mean.

In an article in *Labour Market Trends*, in October 1996, Kate Sweeney presented tables showing the destinations of those leaving the claimant count in 1996, and found that two thirds went into employment – a result that is broadly in line with the findings of earlier one-off surveys.¹⁰

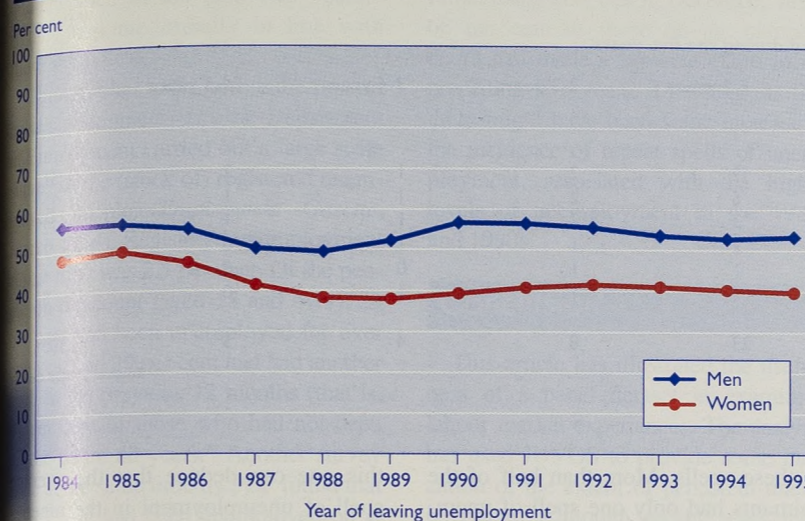
The probability of returning to claimant unemployment

Labour Market Trends regularly publishes details on how long it has been since new claimants last made a claim (Table C.33, previously 2.23). Of those making a claim in the quarter ending July 1996, 26 per cent had no record of a previous claim (in other words, it was their first claim or their first claim since 1983),¹¹ while 59 per cent had been off the count for less than a year.

Looking at the outflow from the claimant count, rather than the inflow, Sweeney reported that about half those leaving the claimant count in June 1996 returned within a year. It is to be expected, in a dynamic labour market, that some people will return to unemployment (particularly younger people). There is a process of improving the match between people and jobs, and of the-job screening by employers; so repeat spells may be a consequence of working in industries with strong seasonal or other intermittent patterns (e.g. agriculture, construction, or acting); or the most recently recruited will tend to be the first to go if an organisation has to reduce employment. Government programmes that take people off the claimant count for training or work experience will tend to add to the flows off the claimant count and to the proportion returning. Sweeney found that 78 per cent of those leaving the count in June 1995 for government-supported training returned to claimant unemployment within a year.

However, there are grounds for concern if people become stuck in a cycle

Figure 2 Proportion of leavers returning to claimant count within a year; Great Britain; 1984-95



Source: JUVOS Cohort

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.

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-

Table 6 Proportion of people leaving claimant count who return within 12 months; Great Britain; 1984-95

Year of leaving	All leavers	Length of claimant count spell			Age			Per cent
		Less than six months	6-12 months	Over 12 months	18-24	25-55	56+	
1985	54	57	52	41	66	50	28	
1986	52	55	50	40	58	49	30	
1987	47	50	45	38	52	45	29	
1988	45	47	45	39	50	43	28	
1989	47	48	47	42	52	45	29	
1990	51	50	54	49	54	50	32	
1991	51	51	55	50	55	50	34	
1992	51	51	53	50	55	50	32	
1993	50	49	51	49	54	49	32	
1994	49	49	51	49	54	48	30	
1995	49	49	51	49	53	48	33	

Source: JUVOS Cohort

Table 7 Claimant count by number of spells and total time unemployed; Great Britain; 1992-96

Number of spells	Total time claimant unemployed during the five years						Per cent Total
	Less than six months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	
2	8	5	5	2	1	2	24
3	2	3	3	2	1	1	12
4	1	1	2	1	1	0	6
5	0	1	1	1	1	0	3
6 or more	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
Total	43	18	19	9	6	5	100

Base: 10,390,000 claimants.

Note: columns and rows do not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: JUVOS Cohort

Table 8 Claimant count by number of spells and total time unemployed; Great Britain; 1983-87

Number of spells	Total time claimant unemployed during the five years						Per cent Total
	Less than six months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	
1	29	8	9	2	1	2	51
2	8	5	6	2	1	1	22
3	3	3	3	2	1	1	12
4	1	1	2	1	1	0	7
5	0	1	1	1	0	0	4
6+	0	1	2	1	1	0	5
Total	41	19	23	8	4	5	100

Base: 11,030,000 claimants.

Note: columns and rows do not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: JUVOS Cohort

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 long-term 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

all these spells. More than half of the 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

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 nineties has been longer than in the sixties and seventies. It is also possible to compare the information from the JUVOS cohort with the findings of earlier surveys which gathered information on the extent of repeat spells.

There have been studies of selected cohorts. The Department of Health and Social Security commissioned a survey of a cohort of men making new registrations in October/November 1978, and this was followed by a Manpower Services Commission survey of new claims in 1980.¹⁶ The DHSS survey found that 49 per cent of men making a new claim had had a spell of unemployment in the year before their current claim and 78 per cent had at least one claim in the preceding five years. These figures appear low compared 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 on individuals' recall rather than administrative records.¹⁸

Half the new claims in 1978 ended within three months.¹⁹ This is similar to current figures – which suggests that the median duration of unemployment is less variable than the mean duration of a spell, which is affected by a few people who become long-term unemployed. Some 40 per cent of the 1978 cohort who left subsequently made

second new claim within a year of the first,²⁰ and 61 per cent of the total had another spell in the next two years:²¹ figures that are broadly in line with those in Table 6.

Going further back, before the first oil crisis, in summer 1973 the Department of Employment carried out a large scale survey of the (stock of) registered unemployed people (*Employment Gazette*, March 1974). Registered unemployment at that time was 2.5 per cent. Of the people on the count (aged 18 and over), 29 per cent had been unemployed for over one year and 29 per cent had had another spell in the previous 12 months (that is, 41 per cent of those who had not been on the count all year).²² Another survey done at the same time by PEP found that 47 per cent 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.

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tel. 01928 792732.

Notes

- 1 A volume of papers using a variety of datasets was published last year edited by Gregg (1997).
- 2 JUVOS is an acronym for Joint Unemployment and Vacancies Operating System.
- 3 Ward and Bird (1995).
- 4 For details in the measurement of unemployment see Fenwick and Denman (1995), and for changes affecting earlier years see Denman, and McDonald (1996).
- 5 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.
- 6 See *OECD Employment Outlook* 1997 Chapter 5.
- 7 This refers to registered jobseekers rather than benefit claimants. There is no estimate of the flow of benefit claimants for this period.
- 8 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).
- 9 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.
- 10 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).
- 11 Or the record was not computerised.
- 12 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.
- 13 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).

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 years. 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 years. 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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LFS grossing: the management of change

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

Key points

- Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are grossed using 1992-based population projections.
- These projections have been superseded by figures that are more accurate and that relate to latest geographies (unitary authorities).
- Statistical and computing developments enable grossing weights to be calculated in different ways.
- Changes to the LFS grossing methodology would affect the continuity of time series of data.
- Views are sought on how ONS should respond to these issues.



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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 non-response 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-

Box 1 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 will 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 to make the task of producing the population control totals easier), a multi-stage grossing procedure is used. Each stage corrects for a different cause of non-response and controls to known population totals as follows: stage 1 operates at a local area level; stage 2 applies to young people by age and sex at a national level; and stage 3 fine-tunes the previous stages, by region (split between metropolitan and non-metropolitan area where appropriate, and inner and outer London separately), age (banded) and sex. This process is applied iteratively until the correction factors are stable.

Further information on LFS grossing is available in volume 1 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, sub-national 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

existing projection of the population in 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.

- 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 advantages. Introducing a new method would tend to introduce discontinuities.

LFS grossing policy, data revisions and data continuity

The LFS grossing methodology 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 minimum consistent with the objectives of the previous sentence.

It is clear that within this overall policy statement there is an underlying tension between the desire to minimise revisions, and the desire to use the ‘best’ grossing control totals and methodologies that are available. In this context it may be of interest to note that updated population figures will primarily affect estimates of *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 Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) revises estimates from its monthly Continuous Population Survey (CPS – equivalent of an LFS) following each decennial Census: most recently in 1994, when estimates were revised back to 1990, but no earlier. The BLS felt it unnecessary to revise its estimates for the 1980s because it undertook a one-off update in 1986, revising back to January 1980, taking account of improved estimates of migration during this period.

Updated population projections are introduced to the CPS almost every year, in the January. This means there is a small discontinuity between December and January each year, but the BLS’s experience is that users either ignore the discontinuity or take it in their stride.

Australia

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

inconsequential. The ABS sets great store by regularly reminding users of the five-yearly rebase.

Population benchmarks (short-term projections) are produced specifically for LFS grossing each quarter. This means that trivial discontinuities are introduced regularly, but significant discontinuities do not build up (and anyway, the five-yearly Census provides an opportunity for rebasing).

Canada

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.

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.

It is worth clarifying the links between *revisions* to data and *discontinuities* in data. Revisions – to a single data point, or to a time series – can be made for a number of reasons. For example, every year the LFS seasonal adjustment factors are recalculated in the light of the new year’s information, and back series are revised. Revisions should be made as infrequently as possible, subject to the views of data producers and users on the effect of the revisions on the quality of the data.

Discontinuities can arise in a number of ways. For example, in spring 1992 the LFS began to ask people explicitly whether they were unpaid family workers. This caused a discontinuity – a step break – in the employment series (of about 160,000). In the case of LFS grossing, ONS is considering a number of options to deal with problems that threaten the accuracy of the series. One of these options – see below – involves revising past data in order to preserve data continuity. More information about LFS continuity and discontinuities is published elsewhere.

The importance of data continuity reflects the importance of the LFS as a

source of time-series data – for example, of employment and ILO unemployment. ONS is careful to try to ensure that any changes to the LFS are assessed in terms of their impact on continuity, among other criteria. Indeed, it is this concentration on continuity (as well as issues such as relevance and accuracy) that underlies much of the present article.

Proposed LFS grossing strategy

In seeking to devise such a strategy, ONS has sought advice from international contacts. Most countries with established labour force surveys experience similar difficulties to those described above, because the pattern of infrequent (five-yearly or ten-yearly) Censuses, annual estimates or benchmarks incorporating registration data, and projections based on recent estimates and a set of growth assumptions, is fairly common.

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

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.

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 fully continuous time series.
- ONS would not expect to conduct a further regrossing exercise until the results of the following Census were available.
- ONS will continue to produce specialist databases, such as the annual local area databases¹ and the quarterly household databases (produced twice a year), and to give advice on which source to use for different purposes.

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

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

sub-regional level, they differ substantially from recent mid-year estimates. The grossing for Northern Ireland LFS results uses 1994-based projections. Taking on board up-to-date projections would cause a substantial discontinuity – of over 200,000 of the UK population of working age; over 140,000 in employment; and up to 15,000 in ILO unemployment (see Box 6) with the effects being spread unevenly between regions. This means that estimates of change in employment, for example, since 1993 are understated by over 140,000. ONS considers this to be sufficient reason to consider changing LFS grossing.

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.

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 2002-based 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 LFS estimates of change that are a better reflection of underlying change in the labour market than those currently produced.

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

The LFS grossing methodology requires population figures for each local authority district (LAD),² with a five-year age-breakdown by sex, for each region.

The starting point in the production of grossing totals is generally projections.³ All population projections (and estimates) are based, directly or indirectly, on the decennial Census of Population, and use additional information from the NHS Central Register for internal migration, the International Passenger Survey for international flows, and registration data for births and deaths. Projections use a variety of assumptions about the rates at which the components of population change will evolve.

A number of adjustments are made to the 'raw' data:
 i) population projections for shire districts are produced by rolling forward the latest growth rate (between estimates) for each LAD, then constraining to the published shire county projections. Following the 1995 regrossing exercise, the annual growth rate was calculated between the 1991 and 1993 MYEs, and was applied 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.

Table 1 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

Table 2 Timing of the production of recent population figures

Year of release	Month of release	Mid-year estimates	National projections	Sub-national projections
1994	January July November	1993	1992-based	1992(3)-based ^a
1995	August	1994		
1996	February August December	1995	1994-based	1994-based ^b (Scotland) ^c
1997	May August November	1996	1996-based	1994-based (Wales)
1998	January August September/October November	1997		1996-based (Scotland) 1996-based (Wales) 1996-based (England)

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.

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 rolled-forward 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 regressed during 1995 to take account of the results of the 1991 Census.

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, 1995, 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 1994 and 1996 are explored in Tables 4-6, in terms of region by sex, 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 minimal: the population aged 16 and over has been revised upwards by only 29,000. The biggest effects are on the 30-39 age group (up 20,000;

Table 3 Use of population figures for LFS grossing

LFS quarter	Best data currently available		Actual situation	
Summer 93	1993 Mid-Year Estimates		1993 Mid-Year 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-Year Estimates		1992-based projections 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-Year Estimates		1992-based projections 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-Year 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-Year Estimates		1992-based projections 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 projections of 1998		1992-based projections 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

Notes:

1 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.

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 MYEs, by age group and by region. Overall, the differences between the sets of figures are greater than between the 1992-based projections of 1994 and 1994 MYEs, as would be expected. Nationally, the 1996 population aged 16 and over has been revised upwards by 164,000 (0.3 per cent). Again, the 30-39 age group has 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.

Table 4 Comparison of 1992-based population projections and 1994 mid-year estimates by sex and age group; Great Britain

Age	Thousands								
	1992-based projections for 1994			1994 mid-year estimates			Differences		
	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
45-49	2,189	2,195	4,384	2,190	2,199	4,389	1	4	5
50-54	1,740	1,753	3,492	1,740	1,756	3,496	1	3	4
55-59	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
65-69	1,344	1,524	2,868	1,343	1,526	2,869	-1	2	1
70-74	1,201	1,550	2,751	1,201	1,551	2,751	0	1	1
75-79	700	1,083	1,783	699	1,082	1,781	-1	-1	-2
80+	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	1	28	29
All of working age	20,478	18,647	39,124	20,486	18,681	39,167	8	34	43

Table 5 Comparison of 1992-based population projections and 1996 mid-year estimates by sex and age group; Great Britain

Age	Thousands								
	1992-based projections 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	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	1	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

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

Standard Statistical Region	1992-based projections for 1996			1996 mid-year estimates			Differences		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
North	1,192	1,276	2,468	1,188	1,272	2,460	-4	-4	-8
Yorkshire and 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
Inner 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
Wales	1,120	1,203	2,323	1,120	1,199	2,319	0	-4	-4
Scotland	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

Table 7 Differences between 1994 and 1996-based projections of summer 1998 population; by sex and age group; Northern Ireland

	1994 projections	1996 projections	Difference
Male			
16-24	111,138	109,267	-1,871
25-34	122,416	125,477	3,061
35-44	109,693	110,992	1,299
45-54	94,276	94,872	596
55-64	72,151	72,477	326
65+	82,854	83,249	395
Female			
16-24	104,829	104,706	-123
25-34	125,840	129,060	3,220
35-44	114,936	115,968	1,032
45-54	96,445	96,900	455
55-64	77,117	77,370	253
65+	119,281	119,799	518
All			
16-24	215,967	213,973	-1,994
25-34	248,256	254,537	6,281
35-44	224,629	226,960	2,331
45-54	190,721	191,772	1,051
55-64	149,268	149,847	579
65+	202,135	203,048	913
16-64	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

1996 in Wales and Scotland, and a phased introduction between April 1996 and April 1998 in England);

- users' interests in different geographies.

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 (North 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

Table 8 Differences for key LFS variables between grossing to SSRs and to GORs; by GOR;^a not seasonally adjusted

	Total population	Economic-ly active	In employment	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 the Humber	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
East Midlands	0	1	1	0	-1	0	0
West Midlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South West	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Eastern	0	17	16	2	-8	-9	9
London	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South East	0	-17	-16	-1	7	9	-9
Great Britain	0	0	2	-2	0	0	0
Winter 1996/7							
North East	0	-1	-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	-1	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	1	0	0	0	0
East Midlands	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0
West Midlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South West	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Eastern	0	20	19	1	-12	-8	8
London	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

^a As currently defined for statistical purposes.

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.

Table 9 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	In employment	ILO unem-ployed	Inactive	Under 16	All persons 16+
North East/North West							
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	1	-1	1
Tyne and Wear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheshire	0	1	1	0	-2	1	-1
Merseyside	0	-13	-12	-1	-21	34	-34
Greater Manchester	0	12	11	1	22	-34	34
Lancashire	0	3	3	0	-2	-1	1
Eastern/South East							
Cambridgeshire	0	5	4	0	-1	-3	3
Norfolk	0	7	7	1	-6	-1	1
Suffolk	0	7	6	1	-4	-3	3
Bedfordshire	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0
Hertfordshire	0	-1	0	0	0	1	-1
Outer London	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inner 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
West Sussex	0	-2	-2	0	1	0	0
Hampshire	0	-3	-3	0	2	0	0
Isle of Wight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berkshire	0	-1	-1	0	1	0	0
Buckinghamshire	0	-2	-2	0	1	1	-1
Oxfordshire	0	-1	-2	0	1	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 since spring 1997 (by aggregating county level figures that had been constrained to population figures for SSRs). To reflect this change, it would be preferable to use control totals defined for GORs instead of SSRs.

Published ONS work into the implications

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 implications of this.

The first is that it is difficult to produce quarterly LFS estimates for unitary authorities (UAs), as explained in the main text. UAs were originally defined by the wards that were current at the time of their introduction (which tended to be 1995 or 1996). Hence, they were defined using 1991 wards on a best fit basis. Recent population estimates are based on 1991 wards, and hence are available for UAs. Accordingly, the annual LFS databases include UA level data.

A second implication is that quarterly LFS local area data will not reflect changes to the boundaries of particular local authorities since 1991. However, such changes are typically small, especially in the context of LFS sampling error at a sub-regional level.

This leads to the question of whether the LFS should be based 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 difficult to present estimates of change in a particular area's employment, 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 resource-intensive, 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 up-to-date population figures as the basis for grossing totals.

of switching from SSRs to GORs in the LFS grossing suggested that there were some relatively small, but nevertheless unexplained, differences between estimates grossed to the two different sets of control totals. ONS decided at the time to continue to use SSRs as the basis of control totals, in order to avoid discontinuities, but to continue to explore the 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 1992-based 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.

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 resource-intensive, 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 an individual can increase significantly depending upon how the results are produced.

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

Calculation of weights

LFS sample data are weighted to population data on an individual basis. But the LFS is a sample of households (strictly speaking, it is a sample of addresses) and lends itself to analysis at the household level – for example, of the types or characteristics of households. In undertaking these sorts of analyses the traditional LFS practice has been to weight the household using the weight of the person who is the head of the household. But a difficulty arises when analyses are performed that link

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 household 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 affected more than those for men, with an increase in female employment of 151,000 (1.3 per cent), and decreases in unemployment (15,000: 2.0 per cent) and economic inactivity (36,000: 1.3 per cent). On a separate but related point, Table 11 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.

Box 10 cont.

Table 10 Comparison of economic activity estimates from different grossing methods; Great Britain; winter 1995/6; not seasonally adjusted

	Current weight				Single household weight					
	Employed	ILO un-employed	Inactive	Total	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Employed	ILO un-employed	Inactive	Total	ILO unemployment rate (%)
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

	Differences between estimates from different weights					Differences between estimates from different weights (%)			
	Employed	ILO un-employed	Inactive	Total	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Employed	ILO un-employed	Inactive	Total
All									
16-24	2	-4	3	0	-0.1	0.05	-0.61	0.17	0.00
25-34	73	-6	-67	0	-0.2	1.07	-0.94	-4.33	0.00
35-54	27	1	-27	0	0.0	0.23	0.13	-1.11	0.00
55-64	4	1	-5	0	0.0	0.15	0.46	-0.18	0.00
65+	2	0	-2	0	0.0	0.50	0.00	-0.02	0.00
All 16+	108	-10	-98	0	-0.1	0.42	-0.43	-0.59	0.00
Male									
16-24	-19	-4	23	0	-0.1	-0.94	-0.93	2.96	0.00
25-34	-4	1	3	0	0.1	-0.10	0.24	0.97	0.00
35-54	-17	7	11	0	0.1	-0.27	1.40	1.73	0.00
55-64	-2	1	1	0	0.1	-0.13	0.59	0.10	0.00
65+	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All 16+	-43	4	37	0	0.1	-0.31	0.26	0.61	0.00
Female									
16-24	20	0	-20	0	-0.1	1.10	0.00	-1.95	0.00
25-34	77	-8	-70	0	-0.4	2.59	-3.67	-5.65	0.00
35-54	45	-6	-38	0	-0.1	0.83	-2.23	-2.11	0.00
55-64	6	0	-6	0	-0.1	0.54	0.00	-0.36	0.00
65+	2	0	-2	0	0.0	1.30	0.00	-0.04	0.00
All 16+	151	-15	-136	0	-0.1	1.31	-1.96	-1.28	0.00

Box 10 cont.

Table 11 Comparison of marital status estimates from different grossing methods; Great Britain; winter 1995/6; not seasonally adjusted

	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

Table 12 Comparison of sampling errors for selected estimates from different grossing methods; Great Britain; winter 1995/6; not seasonally adjusted

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

Table 13 Non-response bias in individual variables; comparison of effects of using different grossing methods; Great Britain; 1991; not seasonally adjusted

	Census-based distribution	Unweighted LFS sample	Weighted LFS distributions		Difference between Census and:		Effect on bias of using single household weight compared with current weighting method
			Current method	Single household method	Current method	Single household method	
			Per cent				
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 status							
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

household level and person level data – for example, economic activity by household type. This tends to lead to discrepancies and inconsistencies, which can be annoying for users and can cast doubts on the legitimacy of the analyses. Inconsistencies can arise even with individual level data. For example, estimates of the numbers of married men and married women are out of line. These problems can be reduced by adopting the same weight for all persons within a household – effectively, a household level weight.

Reliable population data concerning household distributions is only available from the decennial Census. However, recent methodological developments have led to techniques to derive household weights from person level population data in such a way that:

- the distribution of the weighted survey matches that of the population; and
- the weights of the people within any given household are equal.

These weights are referred to below as '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;

- comparison with the 1991 Census of Population suggests that non-response 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 long-run consistent time series using this methodology at present. However,

Table 14 LFS grossing – solutions to the problem

Possible solutions	Implications	Advantages	Disadvantages
1. Take on more recent population estimates and projections – now	We would need to regross the LFS back to 1993 to avoid discontinuities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ would give high quality time series ✓ would enable reconciliation work to be updated ✓ would provide flexibility on how to take on changes to geographies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ 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
2. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ only one regrossing exercise would be needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ 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
3. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ 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
4. '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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ it would help update analytical work, e.g. reconciliation ✓ would provide analysts with 'best' estimates for future periods ✓ would be relatively cheap and quick 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ 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

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 1

ONS could regross all LFS estimates back to autumn 1993 to take account of latest population figures, and begin to use the most recent sub-national 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 exercise until after the results of the 2001 Census of Population are available.

This option would avoid making revisions or introducing discontinuities, and has the least adverse (immediate) resource implications for ONS. However, it would mean that LFS estimates 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. Because this might affect monitoring of the labour market, there could be significant adverse *long-term* implications which are impossible to quantify.

Option 3

As with option 2, ONS could maintain the current set of grossing totals until after the post-Census regrossing. But in response to the recognition that the current grossing totals are clearly out-of-date, one recent quarter could be grossed using up-to-date population figures, and the latest geography. The results of this exercise would be published, enabling users to see with some precision the effects of using the out-of-date grossing totals.

This option would avoid revisions or discontinuities, and would improve knowledge of the characteristics of LFS data and of the levels of key series such as employment and ILO unemployment, though only for a single period. Data could be produced within a short timescale, and at a cost to ONS of less than £10,000. However, it would not result in a continuous series of data of the quality that would be produced under option 1. It would not improve estimates of change in key series. This would not be available until after the results of the next Census were available.

ONS would want to consider whether to introduce single household weights for the dual-grossed quarters, although if it did so it would be important to separate out the effects of the use of different underlying population control totals from the effects of using a different methodology.

Option 4

ONS could introduce up-to-date control totals for grossing future quarters, but would not regross historical data. A single quarter would be grossed using both the 'previous' and 'new' population figures, so that it could be used as a benchmark. An analysis of the 'dual-grossing' would be published.

This approach would introduce a discontinuity, although it would also provide the means to quantify the extent of the discontinuity for key series. It would produce LFS estimates

in future which would relate to latest population figures, modified as appropriate. Hence, estimates of levels would be improved, as would estimates of change (in periods covered by the 'new' population figures). As with option 3, the short-term costs to ONS would be less than £10,000. However, 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 produced for periods grossed to the 'old' and the 'new' population figures.

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

- 1 Users should take note that local area databases and some household databases are grossed using up-to-date population figures. Because the Unitary Authority data are taken from the local area databases, it follows that these figures are not consistent with the corresponding regional and national estimates.
- 2 Note that ONS continues to consider the suitability of the LFS grossing methodology as a means of dealing with different aspects of the survey design. For example, recent research suggested that it might be possible to use information about the housing tenure of people in the sample as a way of controlling for attrition bias – the propensity for people with particular (non-random) characteristics to drop out of the survey. The LFS sample design involves a panel element, whereby individuals are interviewed five times, at intervals of 13 weeks.
- 3 There 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 compensate satisfactorily for attrition bias.
- 4 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 sample as a whole, to an extent which fully offsets the biasing effects of sample attrition with respect to tenure. Non-response at the first interview 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.
- 5 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.
- 6 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.
- 7 The LFS grossing control totals were calculated at a time, and using underlying population figures, when the administrative geography of the country comprised 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.
- 8 Population projections are normally the starting point. But because of the quarterly regrossing exercise conducted during 1995, mid-year estimates were 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 LFS databases.
- 9 The grid reference of the geographical centre of the postcode, mapped to the nearest address.
- 10 Note that some LFS estimates for TECs are available; for example, from Nomis®.
- 11 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.
- 12 Eurostat subsequently decided against specifying it, although they still express a preference for its use.

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Technical report

Standard errors for the Annual Employment Survey

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

Key points

- Standard errors are important because they give an indication of the variability of estimates that are derived from a sample survey. They help users to put year-on-year movements into context.
- Standard errors for the Annual Employment Survey (AES) are being generated for the first time this year. The early results require further refinements, but they give a preliminary indication of the quality of AES data.
- The initial results show that the size of the standard error for the majority of local authority districts is between 5 per cent and 9 per cent of 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.

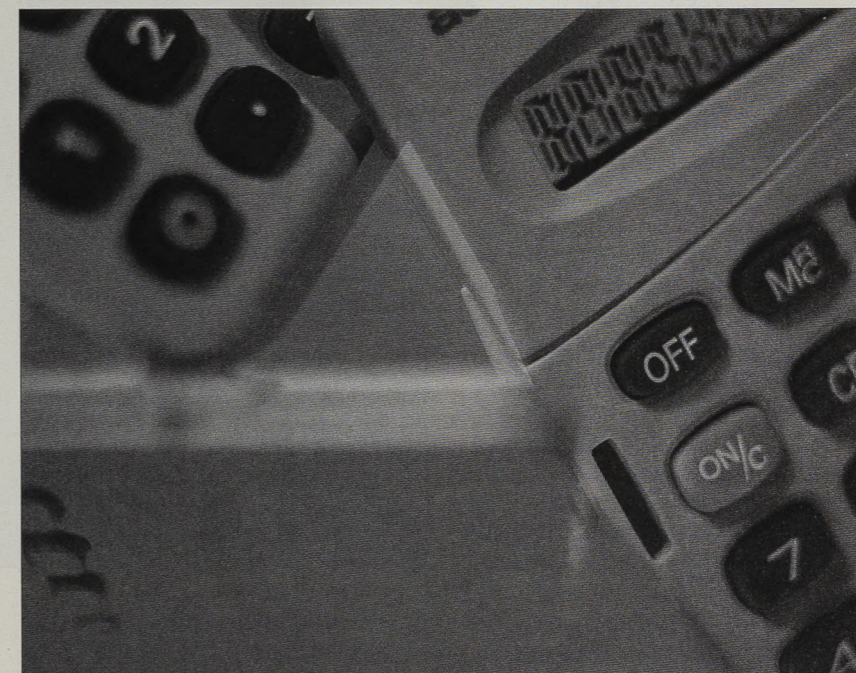


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Standard errors – a measure of sampling variability – for the Annual Employment Survey are being generated for the first time this year. These indicators will help users assess how the employee estimates can be expected to vary from year to year as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

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 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 1 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

alternative set of businesses had been sampled. The most common presentation 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 repeatedly recalculated using different samples. The 95 per cent confidence interval is calculated 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 calculated by dividing the standard error by the point estimate, and it is normally expressed as a percentage by multiplying the result by 100. This indicator shows the relative size of the standard error compared with the point estimate.

- 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

with indicators of the precision of the estimates, they are in a position to make informed decisions about the suitability of the data. ONS will continue to invest resources into generating standard errors for AES to meet these commitments.

Standard errors have a further use. They act as a prompt for ONS statisticians to reconsider the sample size, the survey methods and the user demand for survey results, to see if more radical changes are needed. In the case of AES the small number of relatively large standard errors has not prompted a general review of the survey mechanism because of the concern that some of the standard errors are overstated. Instead, efforts have been concentrated on refining the software used to generate the standard errors. Indications from the provisional 1997 results are that this work is now paying dividends.

How to interpret the standard errors

Figure 1 shows that the majority of local authority districts have a coefficient of variation of between 5 per cent and 9 per cent. In other words, if a different sample had been drawn the chances are that the number of employee jobs would not have differed

from the published estimate by more than 5 to 9 per cent of the published total. For these local authority districts, this means that an increase or decrease from one year to the next of less than 10 per cent could be the result of different businesses being included in the sample, rather than a real change.

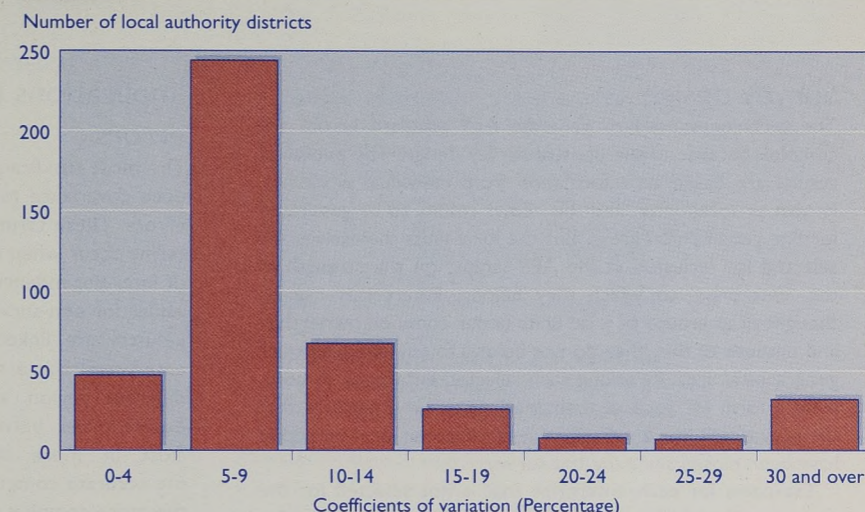
This conclusion relates only to sampling variability. It is also possible that the results are affected by 'non-sampling errors' – that is, errors that distort the total but are not down to the sampling scheme. Examples include a workplace being coded to the wrong industry, or being placed in an incorrect local authority district because of a mistake in the postcode. The size of these non-sampling errors cannot be measured accurately, because they do not follow any particular pattern.

It is also important to look at the standard errors in conjunction with the point estimates to give a more rounded picture. Looking at the employee jobs estimates for local authority districts between 1991 and 1996, over 70 per cent of districts saw movements of between 0 and +20 per cent, and over 95 per cent of districts saw movements in the range -20 to +30 per cent. This leaves only 5 per cent of districts with movements outside the range -20 to +30 per cent. The movements seen in practice from year to year are very often lower than the standard errors suggest.

Further work

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

Figure 1 Coefficients of variation (in percentage terms), summarised for 430 local authority districts; Great Britain; 1996



Source: Annual Employment Survey

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

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.

Further information:

Further advice on the quality of AES estimates can be obtained from:
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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 then 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 standard errors

The most significant effect of this survey design is to introduce covariance terms into the estimation of the standard errors. These terms inflate the standard errors. Covariance terms occur when the units in the sample have some degree of inter-dependence. In the case of the AES, the estimated values for non-surveyed local units within any one region or industry are linked back to the estimates made for the enterprise. For a multi-site enterprise, with local units in different region and industry domains, this introduces dependencies between the domains. Covariances do not exist in more straightforward sampling schemes and the accurate computation of the covariance terms is one of the more complex aspects of generating standard errors for the AES.

Normally, if units have been drawn independently in different strata, the variances can be added to obtain variances for strata groupings. However, under the AES model, the covariance terms prevent variances from being added. They should be calculated afresh for each aggregation by industry or geography if the covariance terms are to be computed correctly. This can have an unusual effect on the accuracy of estimates for very small areas such as wards. The standard errors may not increase for smaller areas, and it is feasible that they may 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	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY	
DEFINITIONS	S3	D.1 Economic activity by age	S58
COMPARISONS OF OLD AND NEW TABLE NUMBERS	S4	D.2 Economic inactivity	S61
REGULARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS	S5	D.3 Economic inactivity by age	S62
LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE		EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS	
A.1 Summary for latest nine quarters	S6	E.1 Average Earnings Index: industrial sectors	S64
A.2 Regional labour market summary	S10	E.3 Average Earnings Index: industries	S66
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY		E.11 New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	S68
B.1 Employment by category	S12	E.12 Earnings and hours: manual employees	S70
B.2 Employment by age	S14	E.13 Earnings and hours: non-manual employees	S72
B.3 Employment by occupation	S16	E.14 Earnings and hours: all employees	S74
B.11 Workforce jobs	S17	E.21 Unit wage costs	S76
B.12 Employee jobs by industry	S18	E.31 Earnings: international comparisons	S77
B.13 Employee jobs: production industries	S20	GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING	
B.16 Employee jobs by region	S22	F.1 Number of people participating in the programmes	S78
B.17 Employment in tourism-related industries	S24	F.2 Number of starts on the programmes	S78
B.21 Actual weekly hours of work	S25	F.3 Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	S79
B.22 Usual weekly hours of work	S26	F.4 Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	S79
B.32 Output, employment and productivity	S27	F.5 Other training: destination of leavers	S81
B.41 Job-related training	S29	F.6 Other training: qualifications of leavers	S81
B.51 Selected countries: national definitions	S30	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	
UNEMPLOYMENT		G.1 Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	S82
C.1 ILO unemployment by age and duration	S32	G.2 Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	S82
C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age	S34	G.3 Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	S83
C.3 Looking for full and part-time work as employees	S35	G.11 Labour disputes: summary	S84
C.4 ILO rates by previous occupation	S36	G.12 Labour disputes: stoppages in progress	S85
C.11 Claimant count by region	S38	G.21 Labour market and educational status of young people	S86
C.14 Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	S42	G.22 Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	S86
C.21 Claimant count Travel-to-Work Areas	S43	RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	
C.22 Claimant count: counties/local authorities	S45	H.1 Background economic indicators	S87
C.23 Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	S48	H.11 Retail prices: summary	S88
C.31 Claimant count flows	S52	H.12 Retail prices: detailed indices	S88
C.32 Claimant count: number of previous claims	S53	H.13 Retail prices: selected items	S89
C.34 Destination of leavers from claimant count	S54	H.14 Retail prices: general index	S90
C.41 Redundancies in UK	S55	H.15 Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	S91
C.42 Redundancies by region	S55	H.21 EU countries: comparisons	S92
C.43 Redundancies by industry	S55	H.22 Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs	S94
C.51 International comparisons	S56	STATISTICAL ENQUIRY POINTS	S96

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 first table is A.1, and so on). To enable readers to find particular tables more easily, pS4 provides a cross-reference to find the new equivalent table number.

Publication dates of main economic indicators November – January

Labour market statistics		Retail prices index	
Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.			
November	11 Wednesday	November	17 Tuesday
December	16 Wednesday	December	15 Tuesday
January	11 Wednesday	January	17 Tuesday

Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers

Old subject, table names and numbers	New table names and numbers
SUMMARY TABLES	
Labour Force Survey: UK	0.1 UK summary for latest nine quarters
Workforce: UK	0.2 Workforce jobs
Labour Force Survey: GB	0.3 Regional labour market summary
Workforce: GB	0.4 Workforce jobs
Background economic indicators	0.5 Background economic indicators
EMPLOYMENT	
Workforce	1.1 Workforce jobs
Employees in employment: industry time series	1.2 Employee jobs by industry
Employees in employment: industry: production industries	1.3 Employee jobs: industry: production industries
All industries: by division, class or group	1.4 Employee jobs: by division, class or group
Employees in employment by region and sector	1.5 Employee jobs by region
Output, employment and productivity	1.8 Output, employment and productivity
Selected countries: national definition	1.9 Employment: selected countries: national definitions
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	1.14 Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain
UNEMPLOYMENT	
Claimant count: UK summary	2.1 Claimant count by region
Claimant count: GB summary	2.2 Claimant count by region
Claimant count by region	2.3 Claimant count by region
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	2.4 Claimant count area statistics: Travel-to-Work Areas
Claimant count by age and duration	2.5 Claimant count by age and duration
Claimant count: regions: age and duration	2.6 Claimant count by age and duration: regions
Claimant count by age: time series	2.7 Claimant count by age and duration: regions
Claimant count by duration: time series	2.8 Claimant count by age and duration: regions
Claimant count counties and local authority areas	2.9 Claimant count area statistics: counties and local authority districts
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	2.10 Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies
Claimant count: rates by age	2.15 Discontinued (but see C.2.ILO unemployment rates by age)
Selected countries	2.18 Selected countries
Claimant count: UK flows	2.19 Claimant count flows
Claimant count: GB flows by age	2.20 Discontinued
Claimant count: average duration	2.21 Average duration of claims by age
Claim history: number of previous claims	2.22 Claimant count: number of previous claims
Claim history: interval between claims	2.23 Claim history: interval between claims
By sought and usual occupation	2.24 Claimant count by sought and usual occupation
Claimant count: destination of leavers by duration	2.25 Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim
Redundancies in Great Britain	2.32 Redundancies in United Kingdom
Redundancies by region	2.33 Redundancies by region
Redundancies by age	2.34 Discontinued
Redundancies by industry	2.35 Redundancies by industry
Redundancies by occupation	2.36 Discontinued
VACANCIES	
UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	3.1 Vacancies at Jobcentres
Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	3.2 Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: adjusted
Summary: regions	3.3 Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: not adjusted
LABOUR DISPUTES	
Totals; industries: causes	4.1 Labour disputes: stoppages of work: summary
Stoppages of work: summary	4.2 Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: by industry; causes
EARNINGS	
Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors	5.1 Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors
Average Earnings Index: all employees: by industry	5.3 Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry
Manual employees	5.4 Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employee jobs by industry group
Non-manual employees	5.5 Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employee jobs by industry group
All employees	5.6 Average earnings and hours of all full-time employee jobs by industry group
Unit wage costs: index for main industrial sectors	5.8 Unit wage costs: index for manufacturing and whole economy
Selected countries: index of wages per head	5.9 Selected countries: index of wages per head
RETAIL PRICES	
Summary of recent movements	6.1 Retail prices: summary of recent movements
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	6.2 Retail prices: detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections
Average for selected items	6.3 Average retail prices of selected items
General index: time series	6.4 General index of retail prices
Changes on a year earlier: time series	6.5 General index of retail prices: changes on a year earlier
EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	6.8 EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices
Selected countries	6.9 Selected countries
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY	
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	7.1 UK summary for latest nine quarters
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	7.2 UK summary for latest nine quarters
Economic activity by age	7.3 Economic activity by age
Full-time and part-time workers	7.4 Employment by category
Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	7.5 Temporarily suspended
Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)	7.6 Temporarily suspended
Job-related training received by employees	7.7 Job-related training received by employees
Average actual weekly hours by industry sector	7.8 Actual weekly hours of work
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING	
Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	8.1 Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes
Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	8.2 Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes
Training for Work: destination of leavers	8.3 Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers
Training for Work: qualifications of leavers	8.4 Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers
Youth Training: destination of leavers	8.5 Other training: destination of leavers
Youth Training: qualifications of leavers	8.6 Other training: qualifications of leavers
OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES	
Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	A1 Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment
Regional selective assistance by region	A2 Regional selective assistance by region
Regional selective assistance by region and company	A3 Regional selective assistance by region and company
Total hours worked per week	Statistical update
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Statistical update

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

Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE				Earnings: international comparisons	M	Nov 98	E.31
UK summary for latest nine quarters	M	Nov 98	A.1	Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313
Regional labour market summary	M	Nov 98	A.2	GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	M	Nov 98	F.1
Employment by category	M	Nov 98	B.1	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	M	Nov 98	F.2
Employment by age	M	Nov 98	B.2	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	M	Nov 98	F.3
Employment by occupation	Q	Nov 98	B.3	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	M	Nov 98	F.4
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Nov 98	B.11	Other training: destination of leavers	M	Nov 98	F.5
Employee jobs by industry	M	Nov 98	B.12	Other training: qualifications of leavers	M	Nov 98	F.6
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Nov 98	B.13	TEC/CTE performance tables	A	Nov 97	479
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Nov 98	B.14	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Nov 98	B.15	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Nov 98	G.1
Employee jobs by region	Q	Nov 98	B.16	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Nov 98	G.2
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	Nov 98	B.17	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Nov 98	G.3
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Nov 98	B.21	Labour disputes: summary	M	Nov 98	G.11
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Nov 98	B.22	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Nov 98	G.12
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed	M (Q)	Nov 98	B.32	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 98	299
Total hours worked per week	Q	Oct 98	B.33	International labour disputes	A	Apr 98	189
Job-related training	Q	Nov 98	B.41	Trade union membership	A	Jul 98	353
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	Nov 98	B.51	Labour market and educational status of young people	M	Nov 98	G.21
Annual Employment Survey	A	Nov 97	461	Economic activity of young people	Q	Nov 98	543
UNEMPLOYMENT				Jobseekers with disabilities (placed into employment)	M	Nov 98	G.22
ILO unemployment by age and duration	M	Nov 98	C.1	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Sep 98	459
ILO unemployment rates by age	M	Nov 98	C.2	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Aug 97	295
ILO unemployed looking for full-time/part-time work	M	Nov 98	C.3	Women in the labour market	Q	Nov 98	545
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Nov 98	C.4	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 98	97
Claimant count by region	M	Nov 98	C.11	Job-related training	Q	Sep 98	458
Claimant count by age and duration	Q	Sep 98	C.12	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Oct 98	G.31
Claimant count by age and duration: reasons	Q	Sep 98	C.13	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Oct 98	G.32
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M	Nov 98	C.14	Sickness absence	Q	Nov 98	544
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Nov 98	C.21	Seasonal adjustment review	A	Jun 98	313
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Nov 98	C.22	Skill needs in Britain	A	Dec 97	517
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Nov 98	C.23	Labour force projections	A	Jun 98	281
Claimant count flows	M	Nov 98	C.31	Industrial and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics	A	Apr 97	151
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Nov 98	C.32	RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
Interval between claims	Q	Sep 98	C.33	Background economic indicators	M	Nov 98	H.1
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Nov 98	C.34	Retail prices: summary	M	Nov 98	H.11
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Oct 98	C.35	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Nov 98	H.12
Redundancies in UK	Q	Nov 98	C.41	Retail prices: selected items	M	Nov 98	H.13
Redundancies by region	Q	Nov 98	C.42	Retail prices: general index	M	Nov 98	H.14
Redundancies by industry	Q	Nov 98	C.43	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Nov 98	H.15
International comparisons	M	Nov 98	C.51	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Nov 98	H.21
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY				Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs	M	Nov 98	H.22
Economic activity by age	M	Nov 98	D.1	Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different. A - Annual Q - Quarterly M - Monthly			
Economic inactivity	M	Nov 98	D.2	Recently discontinued tables may be found in the list opposite. Please refer to April 1998 <i>Labour Market Trends</i> , pS79, for tables not listed here.			
Economic inactivity by age	M	Nov 98	D.3				
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS							
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Nov 98	E.1				
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Nov 98	E.3				
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Nov 98	E.11				
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Nov 97	469				
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Nov 98	E.12				
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Nov 98	E.13				
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Nov 98	E.14				
Unit wage costs	M	Nov 98	E.21				

A.1 LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE United Kingdom summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGSO	MGRS	MGSU	MGSX
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	79.8	58.0	72.7	8.8
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	80.4	59.6	74.5	7.3
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	80.6	59.9	75.0	6.9
1991	45,226	28,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	80.1	58.6	73.2	8.4
1992	45,310	28,691	25,861	2,830	16,619	79.2	57.1	71.3	9.9
1993	45,400	28,559	25,563	2,996	16,842	78.7	56.3	70.6	10.5
1994	45,465	28,549	25,753	2,796	16,917	78.6	56.6	70.9	9.8
1995	45,574	28,550	26,037	2,512	17,025	78.3	57.1	71.3	8.8
1996	45,725	28,679	26,292	2,388	17,045	78.5	57.5	71.8	8.3
1997	45,898	28,845	26,761	2,083	17,053	78.5	58.3	72.8	7.2
1998	46,056	28,850	27,044	1,807	17,205	78.4	58.7	73.4	6.3
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	45,782	28,694	26,379	2,315	17,088	78.4	57.6	71.9	8.1
Aug-Oct	45,798	28,754	26,436	2,319	17,044	78.5	57.7	72.1	8.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,816	28,804	26,509	2,295	17,012	78.7	57.9	72.3	8.0
Oct-Dec	45,827	28,795	26,529	2,266	17,032	78.7	57.9	72.4	7.9
Nov 96-Jan 97	45,842	28,830	26,601	2,229	17,011	78.7	58.0	72.5	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	45,857	28,836	26,657	2,180	17,021	78.6	58.1	72.6	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	45,866	28,836	26,702	2,134	17,033	78.6	58.2	72.7	7.4
Feb-Apr	45,879	28,846	26,747	2,099	17,033	78.6	58.3	72.8	7.3
Mar-May (Spr)	45,898	28,845	26,761	2,083	17,053	78.5	58.4	72.8	7.2
Apr-Jun	45,909	28,898	26,816	2,082	17,011	78.7	58.4	72.9	7.2
May-Jul	45,921	28,932	26,833	2,099	16,989	78.7	58.4	72.9	7.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45,939	28,900	26,859	2,042	17,039	78.6	58.5	73.0	7.1
Jul-Sep	45,948	28,883	26,911	1,971	17,065	78.6	58.6	73.1	6.8
Aug-Oct	45,960	28,872	26,941	1,930	17,089	78.5	58.6	73.2	6.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,978	28,879	26,966	1,913	17,098	78.5	58.7	73.2	6.6
Oct-Dec	45,991	28,874	26,982	1,893	17,116	78.5	58.7	73.3	6.6
Nov 97-Jan 98	46,004	28,858	26,989	1,870	17,145	78.4	58.7	73.3	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	46,017	28,868	27,007	1,861	17,148	78.5	58.7	73.3	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	46,030	28,884	27,020	1,864	17,145	78.5	58.7	73.3	6.5
Feb-Apr	46,043	28,890	27,050	1,840	17,152	78.5	58.7	73.4	6.4
Mar-May (Spr)	46,056	28,850	27,044	1,807	17,205	78.4	58.7	73.4	6.3
Apr-Jun	46,069	28,843	27,041	1,802	17,226	78.3	58.7	73.3	6.2
May-Jul	46,081	28,906	27,120	1,786	17,176	78.5	58.9	73.5	6.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,094	28,982	27,166	1,816	17,113	78.7	58.9	73.6	6.3
Changes Over last 3 months	39	132	122	9	-93	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0
Per cent	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5				
Over last 12 months	155	81	307	-226	74	0.0	0.5	0.7	-0.8
Per cent	0.3	0.3	1.1	-11.0	0.4				
Male	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGSP	MGSS	MGSV	MGSY
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	21,596	16,378	14,885	1,492	5,218	88.6	68.9	80.5	9.1
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	88.8	70.4	82.1	7.5
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	88.7	70.5	82.4	7.1
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	88.1	68.3	79.9	9.3
1992	21,924	16,261	14,365	1,896	5,663	86.7	65.5	76.5	11.7
1993	21,985	16,096	14,078	2,018	5,890	85.9	64.0	75.1	12.5
1994	22,050	16,072	14,215	1,857	5,978	85.6	64.5	75.6	11.6
1995	22,132	16,059	14,423	1,636	6,074	85.1	65.2	76.4	10.2
1996	22,232	16,069	14,498	1,570	6,163	85.0	65.2	76.6	9.8
1997	22,341	16,100	14,777	1,324	6,240	84.8	66.1	77.7	8.2
1998	22,441	16,078	14,973	1,105	6,363	84.3	66.7	78.4	6.9
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1996 (Sum)	22,262	16,074	14,559	1,515	6,188	84.9	65.4	76.8	9.4
Jul-Sep	22,269	16,069	14,557	1,512	6,200	84.8	65.4	76.8	9.4
Aug-Oct	22,279	16,084	14,574	1,510	6,196	84.9	65.4	76.8	9.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,288	16,111	14,630	1,480	6,178	85.0	65.6	77.1	9.2
Oct-Dec	22,297	16,076	14,634	1,442	6,221	84.8	65.6	77.1	9.0
Nov 96-Jan 97	22,305	16,094	14,683	1,411	6,211	84.9	65.8	77.3	8.8
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	22,315	16,097	14,717	1,380	6,218	84.8	66.0	77.5	8.6
Jan-Mar 1997	22,321	16,103	14,753	1,350	6,217	84.9	66.1	77.7	8.4
Feb-Apr	22,330	16,101	14,779	1,322	6,229	84.8	66.2	77.8	8.2
Mar-May (Spr)	22,341	16,100	14,777	1,324	6,240	84.8	66.1	77.7	8.2
Apr-Jun	22,348	16,118	14,812	1,306	6,230	84.9	66.3	77.9	8.1
May-Jul	22,356	16,127	14,812	1,314	6,229	84.8	66.3	77.9	8.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,367	16,115	14,848	1,267	6,252	84.7	66.4	78.0	7.9
Jul-Sep	22,372	16,103	14,874	1,228	6,270	84.6	66.5	78.1	7.6
Aug-Oct	22,381	16,112	14,911	1,200	6,269	84.7	66.6	78.3	7.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,392	16,115	14,927	1,188	6,277	84.7	66.7	78.3	7.4
Oct-Dec	22,400	16,114	14,939	1,175	6,286	84.7	66.7	78.4	7.3
Nov 97-Jan 98	22,408	16,116	14,960	1,156	6,292	84.6	66.8	78.5	7.2
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,416	16,120	14,978	1,141	6,297	84.6	66.8	78.6	7.1
Jan-Mar 1998	22,425	16,110	14,957	1,152	6,315	84.5	66.7	78.5	7.2
Feb-Apr	22,433	16,094	14,957	1,137	6,339	84.4	66.7	78.4	7.1
Mar-May (Spr)	22,441	16,078	14,973	1,105	6,363	84.3	66.7	78.4	6.9
Apr-Jun	22,450	16,072	14,973	1,099	6,378	84.2	66.7	78.4	6.8
May-Jul	22,458	16,093	15,011	1,082	6,365	84.3	66.8	78.6	6.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,466	16,130	15,025	1,105	6,336	84.5	66.9	78.7	6.9
Changes Over last 3 months	25	51	51	0	-27	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Per cent	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.4				
Over last 12 months	99	15	177	-162	85	-0.2	0.5	0.7	-1.0
Per cent	0.4	0.1	1.2	-12.8	1.4				

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

LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE United Kingdom summary A.1

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Female	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGSQ	MGST	MGSW	MGSZ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	23,201	12,109	11,084	1,025	11,092	70.3	47.8	64.2	8.5
1989	23,272	12,389	11,514	875	10,883	71.2	49.5	66.1	7.1
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	71.6	50.0	66.8	6.6
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	71.3	49.4	66.0	7.3
1992	23,386	12,430	11,497	934	10,956	70.9	49.2	65.5	7.5
1993	23,415	12,463	11,485	978	10,952	70.9	49.0	65.8	7.8
1994	23,416	12,477	11,538	938	10,939	70.9	49.3	65.8	7.5
1995	23,442	12,491	11,615	876	10,951	70.9	49.5	65.8	7.0
1996	23,493	12,611	11,793	817	10,882	71.4	50.2	66.6	6.5
1997	23,557	12,744	11,985	760	10,813	71.7	50.9	67.3	6.0
1998	23,614	12,772	12,070	702	10,842	71.9	51.1	67.8	5.5
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1996 (Sum)	23,512	12,627	11,823	803	10,886	71.4	50.3	66.7	6.4
Jul-Sep	23,514	12,626	11,822	804	10,888	71.3	50.3	66.6	6.4
Aug-Oct	23,519	12,671	11,862	809	10,848	71.5	50.4	66.9	6.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,527	12,693	11,879	815	10,834	71.7	50.5	67.0	6.4
Oct-Dec	23,531	12,719	11,895	824	10,812	71.9	50.6	67.1	6.5

A.1 LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE United Kingdom summary

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All	MGTY	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV	MGUB	MGUE	MGUH	MGUK
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	44,797	28,345	25,860	2,485	16,453	79.4	57.7	72.4	8.8
1989	44,978	28,764	26,689	2,075	16,214	80.0	59.3	74.2	8.8
1990	45,107	28,909	26,935	1,974	16,198	80.2	59.7	74.7	8.4
1991	45,226	28,813	26,400	2,414	16,413	79.8	58.4	73.0	8.4
1992	45,310	28,582	25,812	2,769	16,729	78.8	57.0	71.1	9.7
1993	45,400	28,447	25,511	2,936	16,954	78.4	56.2	70.6	10.3
1994	45,465	28,433	25,697	2,736	17,033	78.2	57.0	71.1	9.6
1995	45,574	28,427	25,973	2,454	17,148	78.0	57.0	71.1	8.6
1996	45,725	28,552	26,219	2,334	17,172	78.1	57.3	71.6	8.2
1997	45,898	28,716	26,682	2,034	17,182	78.2	58.1	72.5	7.1
1998	46,056	28,713	26,947	1,766	17,343	78.0	58.5	73.1	6.1
3-month averages									
Jun-Aug 1996 (Sum)	45,775	28,909	26,507	2,402	16,866	79.0	57.9	72.3	8.3
Jul-Sep	45,782	28,936	26,527	2,409	16,846	79.1	57.9	72.4	8.3
Aug-Oct	45,798	28,905	26,552	2,353	16,893	78.9	58.0	72.4	8.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,816	28,866	26,568	2,298	16,950	78.8	58.0	72.5	8.0
Oct-Dec	45,827	28,793	26,582	2,212	17,034	78.6	58.0	72.5	7.7
Nov 96-Jan 97	45,842	28,745	26,594	2,161	17,097	78.4	58.0	72.4	7.5
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	45,857	28,690	26,556	2,134	17,167	78.3	57.9	72.3	7.4
Jan-Mar 1997	45,866	28,691	26,565	2,126	17,175	78.2	57.9	72.3	7.4
Feb-Apr	45,879	28,726	26,643	2,083	17,153	78.3	58.1	72.5	7.3
Mar-May (Spr)	45,898	28,716	26,682	2,034	17,182	78.2	58.1	72.5	7.1
Apr-Jun	45,909	28,834	26,772	2,062	17,074	78.5	58.3	72.8	7.2
May-Jul	45,921	28,987	26,844	2,143	16,934	78.9	58.5	72.9	7.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45,939	29,111	26,980	2,131	16,829	79.2	58.7	73.3	7.3
Jul-Sep	45,948	29,118	27,051	2,066	16,830	79.2	58.9	73.5	7.1
Aug-Oct	45,960	29,014	27,050	1,964	16,946	78.9	58.9	73.5	6.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,978	28,943	27,024	1,919	17,035	78.7	58.8	73.4	6.6
Oct-Dec	45,991	28,870	27,032	1,838	17,121	78.5	58.8	73.4	6.4
Nov 97-Jan 98	46,004	28,763	26,965	1,798	17,241	78.2	58.6	73.2	6.2
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	46,017	28,723	26,912	1,811	17,294	78.1	58.5	73.1	6.3
Jan-Mar 1998	46,030	28,735	26,887	1,849	17,295	78.1	58.4	73.0	6.4
Feb-Apr	46,043	28,767	26,945	1,822	17,275	78.1	58.5	73.1	6.4
Mar-May (Spr)	46,056	28,713	26,947	1,766	17,343	78.0	58.5	73.1	6.1
Apr-Jun	46,069	28,776	26,983	1,792	17,293	78.1	58.6	73.2	6.2
May-Jul	46,081	28,977	27,132	1,846	17,104	78.6	58.9	73.5	6.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,094	29,204	27,291	1,913	16,891	79.3	59.2	74.0	6.6
Changes									
Over last 3 months	39	491	343	148	-452	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.4
Per cent	0.1	1.7	1.3	8.4	-2.6				
Over last 12 months	155	93	311	-218	62	0.1	0.5	0.7	-0.8
Per cent	0.3	0.3	1.2	-10.2	0.4				
Male	MGTZ	MGTT	MGTN	MGTO	MGTW	MGUC	MGUF	MGUI	MGUL
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	21,596	16,299	14,824	1,475	5,297	88.2	68.6	80.1	9.0
1989	21,706	16,434	15,219	1,215	5,272	88.3	70.1	81.8	7.4
1990	21,801	16,483	15,318	1,165	5,318	88.3	70.3	82.1	7.1
1991	21,871	16,401	14,887	1,514	5,470	87.7	68.1	79.6	9.2
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	86.3	65.3	76.3	11.5
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,988	5,964	85.6	63.9	74.8	12.4
1994	22,050	15,996	14,171	1,825	6,053	85.2	64.3	75.4	11.4
1995	22,132	15,982	14,374	1,608	6,151	84.7	64.9	76.1	10.1
1996	22,232	15,992	14,446	1,546	6,240	84.6	65.0	76.3	9.7
1997	22,341	16,023	14,720	1,304	6,317	84.4	65.9	77.4	8.1
1998	22,441	15,997	14,906	1,091	6,444	83.9	66.4	78.1	6.8
3-month averages									
Jun-Aug 1996 (Sum)	22,262	16,222	14,656	1,566	6,040	85.7	65.8	77.3	9.7
Jul-Sep	22,269	16,226	14,667	1,559	6,043	85.7	65.9	77.4	9.6
Aug-Oct	22,279	16,177	14,661	1,516	6,042	85.4	65.8	77.3	9.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,288	16,125	14,660	1,464	6,164	85.1	65.8	77.3	9.1
Oct-Dec	22,297	16,059	14,647	1,412	6,238	84.7	65.7	77.2	8.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	22,305	16,041	14,661	1,380	6,264	84.6	65.7	77.2	8.6
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	22,315	16,003	14,639	1,363	6,312	84.3	65.6	77.1	8.5
Jan-Mar 1997	22,321	16,010	14,668	1,343	6,310	84.4	65.7	77.2	8.4
Feb-Apr	22,330	16,028	14,713	1,315	6,301	84.5	65.9	77.5	8.2
Mar-May (Spr)	22,341	16,023	14,720	1,304	6,317	84.4	65.9	77.4	8.1
Apr-Jun	22,348	16,080	14,780	1,300	6,268	84.6	66.1	77.7	8.1
May-Jul	22,356	16,170	14,826	1,344	6,185	85.1	66.3	77.9	8.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,367	16,264	14,941	1,323	6,103	85.5	66.8	78.5	8.1
Jul-Sep	22,372	16,259	14,983	1,276	6,113	85.5	67.0	78.7	7.8
Aug-Oct	22,381	16,202	14,997	1,205	6,178	85.1	67.0	78.7	7.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,392	16,129	14,955	1,174	6,262	84.7	66.8	78.5	7.3
Oct-Dec	22,400	16,092	14,949	1,143	6,308	84.5	66.7	78.4	7.1
Nov 97-Jan 98	22,408	16,055	14,935	1,121	6,353	84.3	66.6	78.4	7.0
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,416	16,026	14,905	1,121	6,391	84.1	66.5	78.2	7.0
Jan-Mar 1998	22,425	16,012	14,870	1,142	6,413	84.0	66.3	78.0	7.1
Feb-Apr	22,433	16,017	14,886	1,131	6,416	84.0	66.4	78.0	7.1
Mar-May (Spr)	22,441	15,997	14,906	1,091	6,444	83.9	66.4	78.1	6.8
Apr-Jun	22,450	16,034	14,935	1,098	6,416	84.0	66.5	78.2	6.9
May-Jul	22,458	16,145	15,021	1,123	6,313	84.5	66.9	78.6	7.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,466	16,284	15,117	1,167	6,182	85.3	67.3	79.2	7.2
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				
Over last 12 months	99	20	176	-156	79	-0.2	0.5	0.7	-1.0
Per cent	0.4	0.1	1.2	-11.8	1.3				

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

LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE United Kingdom summary A.1

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Female	MGUA	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX	MGUD	MGUG	MGUJ	MGUM
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	23,201	12,046	11,036	1,010	11,155	69.9	47.6	63.9	8.4
1989	23,272	12,330	11,470	860	10,942	70.9	49.3	65.9	7.0
1990	23,307	12,427	11,617	809	10,880	71.3	49.8	66.6	6.5
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	10,942	71.0	49.3	65.8	7.2
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	70.6	49.1	65.4	7.3
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	949	10,989	70.6	49.0	65.1	7.6
1994	23,416	12,436	11,526	910	10,979	70.6	49.2	65.3	7.3
1995	23,442	12,445	11,599	846	10,997	70.6	49.5	65.6	6.8
1996	23,493	12,560	11,773	788	10,932	71.1	50.1	66.5	6.3
1997	23,557	12,692	11,962	731	10,865	71.4	50.8	67.2	5.8
1998	23,614	12,716	12,042	674	10,898	71.5	51.0	67.6	5.3
3-month averages									
Jun-Aug 1996 (Sum)	23,512	12,687	11,851	836	10,825	71.7	50.4	66.9	6.6
Jul-Sep	23,514	12,711	11,860	851	10,803	71.8	50.4	66.9	6.7
Aug-Oct	23,519	12,728	11,890	837	10,792	71.9	50.6	67.0	6.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,527	12,741	11,907	834	10,787	72.0	50.6	67.2	6.5
Oct-Dec	23,531	12,735	11,934	800	10,796	72.0	5		

A.2 LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE Regional labour market summary

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (June 1998 to August 1998)

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (June 1998 to August 1998)														
	Total aged 16 and over			Economic activity			Economically inactive			LFS employment					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	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 Humber	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

	Employer surveys			Labour Force Survey						Benefits Agency administration system					
	Employee jobs (June 1998)			ILO unemployed (June 1998 to August 1998)						Claimant count (September 1998), seasonally adjusted					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Level	Level	Level	Level Rate(%)**	Level Rate(%)**	Level Rate(%)**	Level Rate(%)*	Level Rate(%)*	Level Rate(%)*	Level Rate(%)*	Level Rate(%)*	Level Rate(%)*	Level Rate(%)*	Level Rate(%)*	Level Rate(%)*
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
North East	907	456	451	101	8.7	65	9.9	37	7.1	79.8	7.1	64.0	10.4	15.8	3.1
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	2.0
Merseyside #				72	11.9	50	15.0	22	8.1	50.9	8.9	40.1	13.2	10.8	4.1
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	2.7
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	2.1
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	2.5
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	1.8
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	3.1
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	1.3
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	1.9
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	2.3
Wales	981	475	505	101	7.6	60	8.2	41	6.9	66.4	5.3	51.9	7.6	14.5	2.6
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	2.7
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	2.3
Northern Ireland	596	296	300	61	8.3	39	9.4	22	6.8	53.8	7.0	42.7	9.8	11.1	3.4
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	2.3

Relationship between columns: 1=2+6; 2=4+5=10+19; 6=8+9; 10=12+14; 16=17+18; 19=21+23; 25=27+29.
 * Denominator = all persons of working age.
 ** Denominator = total economically active.
 + Denominator = employee jobs + self-employment jobs + HM Forces + government-supported trainees + claimants of unemployment-related benefits.
 # Employee jobs for Merseyside are included in the North West region.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 655

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

labour.market@ons.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

B.1 EMPLOYMENT

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed		Workers with second jobs					
	Total workers*	Employees*	Self-employed*	Government supported training and employment programmes		Full-time	Part-time+	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time						
				Unpaid family workers	MGRW								MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRU	MGRV
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)																	
1993	25,563	21,870	3,186	151	356	19,466	6,091	16,658	5,210	2,605	580	1,043					
1994	25,753	21,967	3,304	146	336	19,498	6,246	16,617	5,344	2,692	611	1,149					
1995	26,037	22,253	3,360	140	285	19,741	6,293	16,828	5,423	2,730	629	1,292					
1996	26,292	22,623	3,294	127	249	19,767	6,522	16,950	5,673	2,645	648	1,291					
1997	26,761	23,077	3,346	118	221	20,086	6,670	17,271	5,804	2,652	691	1,251					
1998	27,044	23,486	3,277	101	179	20,820	6,718	17,630	5,852	2,560	716	1,194					
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					
Jul-Sep	26,911	23,242	3,325	125	219	20,200	6,707	17,420	5,822	2,625	698	1,268					
Aug-Oct	26,941	23,273	3,324	125	220	20,222	6,713	17,449	5,822	2,618	704	1,256					
Sep-Nov (Aut)	26,966	23,320	3,317	115	214	20,275	6,683	17,495	5,822	2,625	690	1,255					
Oct-Dec	26,982	23,350	3,308	111	212	20,331	6,645	17,545	5,803	2,628	678	1,237					
Nov 97-Jan 98	26,989	23,381	3,304	96	208	20,333	6,645	17,568	5,809	2,623	679	1,215					
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	27,007	23,383	3,325	95	205	20,331	6,671	17,564	5,816	2,629	694	1,225					
Jan-Mar 1998	27,020	23,423	3,297	95	205	20,333	6,682	17,586	5,835	2,600	695	1,230					
Feb-Apr	27,050	23,462	3,295	99	193	20,337	6,708	17,613	5,846	2,585	709	1,223					
Mar-May (Spr)	27,044	23,486	3,277	101	179	20,320	6,718	17,630	5,852	2,560	716	1,194					
Apr-Jun	27,041	23,516	3,255	99	170	20,311	6,723	17,645	5,865	2,541	713	1,212					
May-Jul	27,120	23,626	3,222	107	165	20,405	6,707	17,754	5,867	2,529	692	1,216					
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,166	23,708	3,183	106	168	20,458	6,699	17,822	5,882	2,512	670	1,227					
Changes Over last 3 months	122	222	-94	5	-11	138	-19	192	29	-48	-46	33					
Per cent	0.5	0.9	-2.9	5.0	-6.0	0.7	-0.3	1.1	0.5	-1.9	-6.4	2.7					
Over last 12 months	307	527	-149	-18	-53	290	13	449	75	-123	-27	-20					
Per cent	1.1	2.3	-4.5	-14.4	-24.0	1.4	0.2	2.6	1.3	-4.7	-3.9	-1.6					
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)																	
1993	14,078	11,413	2,390	43	233	13,052	1,024	10,733	679	2,187	203	471					
1994	14,215	11,458	2,487	49	220	13,110	1,101	10,720	737	2,270	216	510					
1995	14,423	11,642	2,553	43	184	13,265	1,156	10,837	804	2,319	234	545					
1996	14,498	11,827	2,473	41	156	13,267	1,231	10,936	891	2,233	240	549					
1997	14,777	12,114	2,489	37	137	13,458	1,314	11,126	987	2,231	256	555					
1998	14,973	12,415	2,413	28	117	13,646	1,325	11,423	990	2,143	270	529					
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	14,848	12,203	2,463	42	139	13,533	1,312	11,232	972	2,206	256	546					
Jul-Sep	14,874	12,246	2,448	40	139	13,563	1,308	11,277	969	2,193	255	560					
Aug-Oct	14,911	12,278	2,450	42	142	13,591	1,317	11,307	970	2,188	260	549					
Sep-Nov (Aut)	14,927	12,308	2,444	39	135	13,619	1,303	11,338	970	2,190	252	540					
Oct-Dec	14,939	12,336	2,433	39	132	13,650	1,287	11,374	961	2,187	245	528					
Nov 97-Jan 98	14,960	12,359	2,434	33	134	13,661	1,293	11,393	965	2,184	248	523					
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	14,978	12,373	2,438	32	135	13,673	1,302	11,403	969	2,185	251	524					
Jan-Mar 1998	14,957	12,362	2,429	28	138	13,660	1,294	11,396	965	2,174	254	530					
Feb-Apr	14,957	12,380	2,419	30	128	13,647	1,309	11,408	971	2,155	264	531					
Mar-May (Spr)	14,973	12,415	2,413	28	117	13,646	1,325	11,423	990	2,143	270	529					
Apr-Jun	14,973	12,433	2,399	29	112	13,637	1,333	11,436	995	2,123	274	529					
May-Jul	15,011	12,497	2,373	35	105	13,677	1,329	11,488	1,008	2,113	259	530					
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,025	12,538	2,345	35	106	13,709	1,310	11,535	1,001	2,099	246	527					
Changes Over last 3 months	51	123	-68	8	-12	64	-15	112	11	-44	-24	-1					
Per cent	0.3	1.0	-2.8	27.2	-9.9	0.5	-1.1	1.0	1.1	-2.1	-8.9	-0.3					
Over last 12 months	177	335	-118	-7	-34	176	-1	303	29	-108	-10	-18					
Per cent	1.2	2.7	-4.8	-15.5	-24.2	1.3	-0.1	2.7	3.0	-4.9	-4.1	-3.4					
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)																	
1993	11,485	10,457	796	108	124	6,415	5,067	5,925	4,531	418	377	572					
1994	11,538	10,509	817	97	116	6,388	5,145	5,897	4,607	421	395	639					
1995	11,615	10,611	806	97	100	6,476	5,137	5,991	4,619	411	395	747					
1996	11,793	10,795	820	85	92	6,501	5,292	6,014	4,782	412	408	742					
1997	11,985	10,963	857	80	84	6,628	5,355	6,146	4,817	421	435	696					
1998	12,070	11,071	864	74	62	6,674	5,393	6,206	4,862	417	446	666					
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	12,011	10,977	869	82	82	6,635	5,375	6,142	4,835	428	440	701					
Jul-Sep	12,037	10,996	876	84	80	6,637	5,399	6,143	4,853	432	444	708					
Aug-Oct	12,030	10,995	874	82	78	6,631	5,397	6,142	4,852	430	443	707					
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,040	11,011	873	76	79	6,656	5,380	6,157	4,852	435	438	715					
Oct-Dec	12,042	11,015	874	73	80	6,681	5,358	6,171	4,841	441	433	710					
Nov 97-Jan 98	12,029	11,022	870	64	74	6,672	5,352	6,176	4,844	439	431	692					
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,029	11,010	887	63	69	6,658	5,368	6,161	4,847	443	443	701					
Jan-Mar 1998	12,063	11,062	868	67	67	6,673	5,388	6,190	4,870	426	441	700					
Feb-Apr	12,093	11,082	877	69	66	6,691	5,399	6,205	4,875	431	445	692					
Mar-May (Spr)	12,070	11,071	864	74	62	6,674	5,393	6,206	4,862	417	446	666					
Apr-Jun	12,068	11,083	857	70	58	6,674	5,390	6,209	4,871	418	438	683					
May-Jul	12,109	11,129	850	72	59	6,728	5,378	6,267	4,859	416	434	686					
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,141	11,169	838	71	63	6,749	5,389	6,287	4,880	414	424	700					
Changes Over last 3 months	71	98	-26	-3	1	75	-4	80	18	-4	-22	34					
Per cent	0.6	0.9	-3.0	-3.4	1.2	1.1	-0.1	1.3	0.4	-0.9	-4.9	5.1					
Over last 12 months	130	192	-31	-11	-20	114	14	145	46	-15	-16	-2					
Per cent	1.1	1.7	-3.6	-13.8	-23.8	1.7	0.3	2.4	0.9	-3.5	-3.7	-0.2					

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.

EMPLOYMENT B.1

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)											Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part-time)														
	Total**	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total**	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school													
														13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)																										
1993	1,355	6.2	568	42.0	359	81	345	5,793	787	13.6	4,222	84	587													
1994	1,490	6.8	628	42.1	400	99	363	5,956	835	14.0	4,329	87	673													
1995	1,623	7.3	702	43.3	453	92	375	6,052	827	13.7	4,373	89	737													
1996	1,660	7.3	680	41.0	466	86	427	6,318	806	12.8	4,543	82	859													
1997	1,777	7.7	682	38.4	534	98	460	6,491	810																	

B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands, seasonally adjusted							
	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (m) & 50-59 (f)	65+ (m) & 60+ (f)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IN EMPLOYMENT	MGUW							
All	MGUW							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25,861	25,047	674	3,868	6,717	9,159	4,628	816
1993	25,563	24,869	577	3,633	6,885	9,201	4,573	773
1994	25,753	25,034	587	3,488	6,974	9,305	4,679	782
1995	26,037	25,247	611	3,386	7,008	9,451	4,791	795
1996	26,292	25,526	663	3,334	7,022	9,615	4,891	769
1997	26,761	25,961	703	3,284	7,156	9,682	5,137	802
1998	27,044	26,267	701	3,255	7,114	9,819	5,378	773
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	26,859	26,062	717	3,271	7,156	9,720	5,199	810
Jul-Sep	26,911	26,104	721	3,269	7,139	9,752	5,223	809
Aug-Oct	26,941	26,147	726	3,262	7,149	9,767	5,244	800
Sep-Nov (Aut)	26,966	26,161	729	3,282	7,128	9,773	5,249	795
Oct-Dec	26,982	26,198	729	3,278	7,144	9,768	5,280	782
Nov 97-Jan 98	26,989	26,205	716	3,272	7,123	9,792	5,302	769
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	27,007	26,236	714	3,264	7,137	9,794	5,328	769
Jan-Mar 1998	27,020	26,251	711	3,266	7,133	9,813	5,329	770
Feb-Apr	27,050	26,274	711	3,252	7,128	9,829	5,355	777
Mar-May (Spr)	27,044	26,267	701	3,255	7,114	9,819	5,378	773
Apr-Jun	27,041	26,266	694	3,259	7,093	9,832	5,388	778
May-Jul	27,120	26,349	698	3,293	7,099	9,833	5,425	783
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,166	26,395	701	3,303	7,065	9,872	5,454	775
Changes								
Over last 3 months	122	127	0	48	-48	53	76	2
Per cent	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.5	-0.7	0.5	1.4	0.3
Over last 12 months	307	333	-16	32	-91	152	255	-35
Per cent	1.1	1.3	-2.2	1.0	-1.3	1.6	4.9	-4.3
Male	MGUO							
All	MGUO							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	14,365	14,065	347	2,030	3,846	4,976	2,866	300
1993	14,078	13,824	290	1,911	3,861	4,970	2,791	255
1994	14,215	13,952	300	1,856	3,926	5,036	2,836	264
1995	14,423	14,134	308	1,812	3,981	5,141	2,891	288
1996	14,498	14,232	336	1,771	3,974	5,190	2,961	265
1997	14,777	14,503	345	1,769	4,031	5,243	3,116	269
1998	14,973	14,695	350	1,755	4,028	5,329	3,233	273
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	14,848	14,571	358	1,752	4,037	5,274	3,150	283
Jul-Sep	14,874	14,592	361	1,747	4,036	5,285	3,163	286
Aug-Oct	14,911	14,631	366	1,751	4,048	5,292	3,174	286
Sep-Nov (Aut)	14,927	14,639	365	1,754	4,038	5,302	3,180	281
Oct-Dec	14,939	14,662	364	1,754	4,052	5,301	3,191	276
Nov 97-Jan 98	14,960	14,683	358	1,753	4,050	5,320	3,202	274
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	14,978	14,707	361	1,750	4,061	5,316	3,219	269
Jan-Mar 1998	14,957	14,694	358	1,749	4,048	5,326	3,212	267
Feb-Apr	14,957	14,683	356	1,743	4,042	5,326	3,217	274
Mar-May (Spr)	14,973	14,695	350	1,755	4,028	5,329	3,233	273
Apr-Jun	14,973	14,693	348	1,752	4,014	5,337	3,242	277
May-Jul	15,011	14,740	352	1,781	4,017	5,329	3,261	277
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,025	14,756	348	1,781	4,006	5,352	3,269	289
Changes								
Over last 3 months	51	61	-2	25	-23	23	36	-4
Per cent	0.3	0.4	-0.4	1.5	-0.6	0.4	1.1	-1.6
Over last 12 months	177	184	-10	29	-32	77	119	-14
Per cent	1.2	1.3	-2.7	1.6	-0.8	1.5	3.8	-5.1
Female	MGUP							
All	MGUP							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	11,497	10,982	328	1,839	2,871	4,183	1,762	515
1993	11,485	11,045	287	1,722	3,024	4,231	1,781	518
1994	11,538	11,082	287	1,633	3,049	4,269	1,843	518
1995	11,615	11,113	302	1,574	3,027	4,310	1,900	507
1996	11,793	11,294	327	1,564	3,048	4,425	1,931	504
1997	11,985	11,458	358	1,515	3,125	4,439	2,021	533
1998	12,070	11,573	351	1,500	3,086	4,490	2,145	500
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	12,011	11,491	359	1,519	3,119	4,445	2,049	527
Jul-Sep	12,037	11,512	360	1,522	3,104	4,467	2,060	523
Aug-Oct	12,030	11,517	359	1,511	3,101	4,475	2,070	514
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,040	11,522	364	1,528	3,090	4,471	2,069	514
Oct-Dec	12,042	11,537	366	1,524	3,092	4,466	2,088	506
Nov 97-Jan 98	12,029	11,523	358	1,520	3,073	4,472	2,100	495
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,029	11,529	353	1,514	3,076	4,478	2,109	500
Jan-Mar 1998	12,063	11,557	352	1,517	3,084	4,486	2,117	503
Feb-Apr	12,093	11,591	355	1,509	3,086	4,503	2,138	503
Mar-May (Spr)	12,070	11,573	351	1,500	3,086	4,490	2,145	500
Apr-Jun	12,068	11,574	346	1,507	3,079	4,495	2,146	501
May-Jul	12,109	11,608	346	1,512	3,082	4,504	2,165	505
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,141	11,639	352	1,522	3,060	4,520	2,185	508
Changes								
Over last 3 months	71	67	1	22	-26	30	39	7
Per cent	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.5	-0.8	0.7	1.8	1.3
Over last 12 months	130	149	-6	3	-59	75	136	-21
Per cent	1.1	1.3	-1.7	0.2	-1.9	1.7	6.6	-3.8

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

EMPLOYMENT B.2 Employment by age

UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent, seasonally adjusted							
	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (m) & 50-59 (f)	65+ (m) & 60+ (f)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EMPLOYMENT RATES*	MGUW							
All	MGUW							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	57.1	71.3	48.9	65.8	74.0	79.8	63.2	8.0
1993	56.3	70.6	43.6	63.9	74.9	79.2	61.8	7.6
1994	56.6	70.9	45.1	63.6	75.4	79.2	62.4	7.7
1995	57.1	71.3	45.3	64.2	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	57.5	71.8	46.5	65.7	75.9	79.7	63.4	7.5
1997	58.3	72.8	47.9	66.5	77.9	80.0	64.4	7.8
1998	58.7	73.4	48.0	66.6	78.6	80.6	65.4	7.5
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	58.5	73.0	48.7	66.5	78.1	80.3	64.5	7.9
Jul-Sep	58.6	73.1	49.2	66.5	78.0	80.5	64.7	7.9
Aug-Oct	58.6	73.2	49.5	66.4	78.2	80.6	64.8	7.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	58.7	73.2	49.7	66.9	78.1	80.6	64.7	7.6
Oct-Dec	58.7	73.3	49.9	66.8	78.4	80.5	64.9	7.8
Nov 97-Jan 98	58.7	73.3	48.8	66.8	78.2	80.6	65.1	7.5
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	58.7	73.3	48.7	66.7	78.5	80.6	65.2	7.5
Jan-Mar 1998	58.7	73.3	48.5	66.7	78.5	80.7	65.1	7.5
Feb-Apr	58.7	73.4	48.6	66.5	78.6	80.8	65.2	7.6
Mar-May (Spr)	58.7	73.4	48.0	66.6	78.6	80.6	65.4	7.5
Apr-Jun	58.7	73.3	47.5	66.7	78.5	80.7	65.3	7.6
May-Jul	58.9	73.5	47.9	67.4	78.7	80.7	65.6	7.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	58.9	73.6	48.1	67.6	78.4	80.9	65.8	7.6
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0
Over last 12 months	0.5	0.7	-0.6	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	-0.4
Male	MGUO							
All	MGUO							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	65.5	76.5	49.0	67.6	83.7	86.5	66.2	8.5
1993	64.0	75.1	42.7	65.8	83.0	85.3	64.1	7.1
1994	64.5	75.6	44.8	66.1	83.7	85.6	64.4	7.4
1995	65.2	76.4	44.5	67.1	84.5	86.3	64.9	7.9
1996	65.2	76.6	45.9	68.2	84.5	85.9	65.8	7.2
1997	66.1	77.7	45.9	69.9	86.3	86.4	67.2	7.3
1998	66.7	78.4	46.8	70.1	87.4	87.2	67.8	7.4
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	66.4	78.0	47.5	69.5	86.7	86.9	67.3	7.7
Jul-Sep	66.5	78.1	47.7	69.5	86.7	87.0	67.5	7.8
Aug-Oct	66.6	78.3	48.5	69.7	87.1	87.1	67.6	7.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	66.7	78.3	48.7	69.8	87.0	87.2	67.6	7.6
Oct-Dec	66.7	78.4	48.5	69.8	87.4	87.1	67.7	7.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	66.8	78.5	47.6	69.8	87.4	87.3	67.7	7.4
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	66.8	78.6	48.1	69.8	87.7	87.2	67.9	7.3
Jan-Mar 1998	66.7	78.5	47.8	69.8	87.6	87.3	67.7	7.2
Feb-Apr	66.7	78.4	47.5	69.6	87.6	87.2	67.6	7.4
Mar-May (Spr)	66.7	78.4	46.8	70.1	87.4	87.2	67.8	7.4
Apr-Jun	66.7	78.4	46.6	70.0	87.2	87.3	67.8	7.5
May-Jul	66.8	78.6	47.2	71.2	87.5	87.1	68.0	7.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	66.9	78.7	46.7	71.2	87.4	87.4	68.0	7.3
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	-0.1	1.1	-0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.1
Over last 12 months	0.5	0.7	-0.8	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	-0.4
Female	MGUP							
All	MGUP							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	49.2	65.5	48.9	63.9	64.0	73.1	58.7	7.8
1993	49.0	65.8	44.6	61.9	66.7	73.0	58.6	7.9
1994	49.3	65.8	45.4	61.0	66.9	72.8	59.5	7.9
1995	49.5	65.8	46.1	61.1	66.3			

B.3 EMPLOYMENT All in employment by occupation

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment *	Manual	Non-manual	Managers and admin 1	Prof 2	Assoc prof and technical 3	Clerical 4	Craft and related 5	Pers. and protective services 6	Selling 7	Plant and machine operators 8	Other 9
All												
Summer 1997	26,980	10,791	16,007	4,257	2,666	2,764	4,039	3,338	2,897	2,157	2,597	2,191
Autumn 1997	27,024	10,799	16,026	4,327	2,691	2,717	4,047	3,371	2,893	2,142	2,587	2,165
Winter 1997/8	26,912	10,652	16,063	4,335	2,776	2,695	4,005	3,297	2,892	2,171	2,529	2,132
Spring 1998	26,947	10,722	16,058	4,332	2,824	2,676	4,035	3,293	2,936	2,111	2,533	2,151
Summer 1998	27,291	10,914	16,222	4,306	2,781	2,736	4,096	3,370	2,986	2,193	2,589	2,187
Changes												
Sum 97 - Sum 98	311	123	215	49	115	-28	57	32	89	36	-8	17
Sum 97 - Sum 98 (%)	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	4.3	-1.0	1.4	1.0	3.1	1.7	-0.3	0.8
Male												
Summer 1997	14,941	7,227	7,559	2,864	1,609	1,387	1,020	3,041	947	799	2,098	1,125
Autumn 1997	14,955	7,240	7,548	2,917	1,609	1,387	1,017	3,063	930	753	2,094	1,131
Winter 1997/8	14,905	7,125	7,609	2,922	1,675	1,366	1,016	3,003	940	769	2,053	1,103
Spring 1998	14,906	7,146	7,611	2,910	1,704	1,338	1,026	2,996	964	762	2,053	1,109
Summer 1998	15,117	7,302	7,682	2,898	1,689	1,364	1,049	3,066	985	790	2,093	1,154
Changes												
Sum 97 - Sum 98	176	75	122	34	79	-23	29	24	38	-9	-5	29
Sum 97 - Sum 98 (%)	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.2	4.9	-1.7	2.9	0.8	4.0	-1.1	-0.3	2.6
Female												
Summer 1997	12,038	3,564	8,447	1,393	1,057	1,376	3,019	297	1,950	1,358	499	1,066
Autumn 1997	12,069	3,559	8,478	1,411	1,083	1,330	3,030	308	1,964	1,389	493	1,034
Winter 1997/8	12,008	3,527	8,454	1,414	1,100	1,329	2,990	294	1,952	1,402	476	1,028
Spring 1998	12,042	3,576	8,447	1,422	1,120	1,338	3,009	296	1,971	1,349	479	1,042
Summer 1998	12,173	3,612	8,540	1,409	1,092	1,372	3,047	304	2,001	1,402	496	1,033
Changes												
Sum 97 - Sum 98	135	48	93	15	36	-5	27	8	50	44	-2	-33
Sum 97 - Sum 98 (%)	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	3.4	-0.3	0.9	2.6	2.6	3.3	-0.5	-3.1

* Includes people who did not state their occupation.

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6034

EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs* B.11

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Government-supported trainees **	Workforce jobs ##	
	All	Male		Female					
		Part-time +	All	All					Part-time +
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1994 Sep	11,079	1,148	10,759	4,858	21,838	3,602	246	289	
Dec	11,061	1,163	10,895	4,990	21,956	3,594	237	296	
1995 Mar	11,013	1,153	10,794	4,908	21,807	3,591	233	270	
Jun	11,123	1,193	10,905	4,989	22,028	3,601	230	225	
Sep	11,158	1,179	10,855	4,895	22,013	3,643	228	222	
Dec	11,228	1,254	11,053	5,082	22,281	3,584	226	227	
1996 Mar	11,095	1,248	10,992	5,080	22,088	3,578	225	214	
Jun	11,186	1,283	11,160	5,199	22,345	3,596	221	181	
Sep	11,284	1,305	11,230	5,217	22,513	3,662	218	189	
Dec	11,329	1,344	11,334	5,330	22,662	3,622	216	190	
1997 Mar	11,364	1,312	11,217	5,226	22,581	3,603	214	175	
Jun	11,494	1,353	11,335	5,312	22,829	3,584	210	159	
Sep	11,572	1,355	11,360	5,322	22,932	3,616	210	172	
Dec	11,672	1,425	11,521	5,474	23,194	3,528	211	163	
1998 Mar	11,637	1,388	11,493	5,438	23,120	3,536	211	153	
Jun	11,693	1,395	11,544	5,447	23,237	3,463	210	118	
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1994 Sep	11,034	1,160	10,793	4,912	21,828	3,569	246	289	
Dec	11,040	1,153	10,834	4,938	21,874	3,609	237	296	
1995 Mar	11,079	1,166	10,844	4,929	21,923	3,598	233	270	
Jun	11,115	1,189	10,872	4,959	21,987	3,605	230	225	
Sep	11,110	1,188	10,889	4,943	21,999	3,609	228	222	
Dec	11,200	1,240	10,989	5,032	22,189	3,599	226	227	
1996 Mar	11,157	1,260	11,053	5,110	22,210	3,585	225	214	
Jun	11,186	1,281	11,136	5,176	22,322	3,601	221	181	
Sep	11,236	1,308	11,248	5,258	22,484	3,628	218	189	
Dec	11,301	1,331	11,268	5,281	22,569	3,637	216	190	
1997 Mar	11,428	1,325	11,281	5,258	22,709	3,610	214	175	
Jun	11,493	1,352	11,319	5,298	22,812	3,589	210	159	
Sep	11,538	1,363	11,377	5,357	22,915	3,582	210	172	
Dec	11,639	1,405	11,456	5,421	23,094	3,543	211	163	
1998 Mar	11,698	1,402	11,536	5,463	23,234	3,551	211	153	
Jun	11,692	1,397	11,528	5,438	23,220	3,477	210	118	
GREAT BRITAIN									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1994 Sep	10,797	1,107	10,479	4,736	21,276	3,520	246	270	
Dec	10,775	1,119	10,607	4,861	21,382	3,512	237	278	
1995 Mar	10,730	1,110	10,508	4,780	21,238	3,509	233	252	
Jun	10,836	1,148	10,616	4,859	21,452	3,511	230	210	
Sep	10,870	1,135	10,567	4,766	21,437	3,553	228	205	
Dec	10,941	1,208	10,761	4,948	21,702	3,495	226	210	
1996 Mar	10,810	1,203	10,702	4,947	21,512	3,488	225	197	
Jun	10,901	1,238	10,870	5,066	21,771	3,515	221	165	
Sep	10,998	1,260	10,939	5,084	21,937	3,580	218	170	
Dec	11,039	1,297	11,037	5,192	22,076	3,541	216	171	
1997 Mar	11,076	1,265	10,923	5,091	21,999	3,521	214	158	
Jun	11,202	1,306	11,039	5,175	22,240	3,497	210	145	
Sep	11,277	1,309	11,062	5,185	22,339	3,529	210	154	
Dec	11,375	1,377	11,219	5,332	22,594	3,441	211	146	
1998 Mar	11,341	1,340	11,183	5,298	22,524	3,449	211	137	
Jun	11,397	1,347	11,244	5,306	22,641	3,376	210	104	
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1994 Sep	10,752	1,118	10,512	4,790	21,265	3,487	246	270	
Dec	10,755	1,110	10,549	4,808	21,303	3,527	237	278	
1995 Mar	10,794	1,123	10,558	4,801	21,353	3,515	233	252	
Jun	10,827	1,145	10,583	4,829	21,410	3,515	230	210	
Sep	10,822	1,144	10,600	4,814	21,422	3,519	228	205	
Dec	10,914	1,194	10,700	4,898	21,613	3,509	226	210	
1996 Mar	10,871	1,215	10,763	4,977	21,634	3,495	225	197	
Jun	10,902	1,236	10,845	5,043	21,747	3,519	221	165	
Sep	10,951	1,263	10,955	5,125	21,906	3,546	218	170	
Dec	11,013	1,283	10,974	5,143	21,987	3,555	216	171	
1997 Mar	11,140	1,279	10,987	5,122	22,127	3,528	214	158	
Jun	11,201	1,306	11,022	5,161	22,222	3,502	210	145	
Sep	11,244	1,317	11,078	5,219	22,322	3,495	210	154	
Dec	11,342	1,357	11,156	5,280	22,498	3,456	211	146	
1998 Mar	11,401	1,354	11,236	5,322	22,637	3,464	211	137	
Jun	11,395	1,349	11,228	5,297	22,623	3,389	210	104	

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

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found on page S3.
 * Workforce jobs (formerly workforce in employment) are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the LFS, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.
 # HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
 ** Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.
 *** Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employee jobs series). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
 ## Employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.
 + Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

R Revised
 PLEASE NOTE
 With 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 workforce 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 'centred' reference point based on the LFS period Nov to Jan. For further information please phone 01928 792563.

B.12 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by industry

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
		YEHT		YEHW					
1985 Jun	21,423	21,413	4,988	5,002	5,547	5,561	6,602	6,619	
1986 Jun	21,387	21,377	4,867	4,881	5,375	5,390	6,402	6,419	
1987 Jun	21,584	21,576	4,799	4,815	5,268	5,285	6,317	6,335	
1988 Jun	22,258	22,255	4,839	4,858	5,283	5,304	6,374	6,395	
1989 Jun	22,661	22,660	4,828	4,851	5,254	5,279	6,383	6,408	
1990 Jun	22,920	22,909	4,709	4,733	5,113	5,139	6,256	6,285	
1991 Jun	22,270	22,250	4,299	4,319	4,678	4,700	5,731	5,756	
1992 Jun	21,931	21,904	4,084	4,096	4,425	4,440	5,376	5,395	
1993 Jun	21,613	21,588	3,906	3,913	4,203	4,213	5,058	5,082	
1994 Jun	21,700	21,663	3,923	3,928	4,185	4,192	5,049	5,060	
1995 Jun	22,028	21,987	4,021	4,026	4,259	4,266	5,097	5,108	
1996 Apr			4,042	4,068	4,266	4,293			
May			4,044	4,067	4,267	4,290			
Jun	22,345	22,322	4,062	4,067	4,284	4,291	5,097	5,104	
Jul			4,102	4,094	4,321	4,313			
Aug			4,113	4,094	4,331	4,313			
Sep	22,513	22,484	4,113	4,093	4,334	4,312	5,149	5,124	
Oct			4,121	4,101	4,344	4,324			
Nov			4,115	4,093	4,336	4,314			
Dec	22,662	22,569	4,118	4,093	4,339	4,314	5,178	5,148	
1997 Jan			4,089	4,106	4,315	4,330			
Feb			4,074	4,097	4,299	4,319			
Mar	22,581	22,709	4,080	4,100	4,304	4,323	5,130	5,158	
Apr			4,105	4,105	4,304	4,331			
May			4,086	4,108	4,311	4,335			
Jun	22,829	22,812	4,107	4,112	4,334	4,339	5,222	5,229	
Jul			4,116	4,105	4,340	4,331			
Aug			4,112	4,096	4,338	4,322			
Sep	22,932	22,915	4,109	4,092	4,332	4,316	5,264	5,245	
Oct			4,121	4,101	4,343	4,324			
Nov			4,126	4,104	4,347	4,326			
Dec	23,194	23,094	4,113	4,092	4,334	4,313	5,324	5,289	
1998 Jan			4,108	4,119	4,330	4,340			
Feb			4,108	4,125	4,330	4,346			
Mar	23,120	23,234	4,095	4,114	4,317	4,335	5,309	5,337	
Apr			4,087	4,107	4,309	4,329			
May			4,075	4,095	4,298	4,317			
Jun	23,237	23,220	4,076	4,081	4,298	4,303	5,301	5,312	
Jul P			4,072	4,067	4,294	4,290			
Aug P			4,069	4,058	4,291	4,280			

UNITED KINGDOM

SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing A,B		Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C,E		Food products beverages and tobacco DA		Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC		Wood and wood products DD		Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media DE		Chemicals, chemical products and non-made fibres DG	
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	01-05	10-14,40-41	15-16	17-19	20	21-22	23							
1985 Jun	14,464	14,428	366	560	547	581	82	463	325							
1986 Jun	14,640	14,605	353	509	529	585	85	453	316							
1987 Jun	14,930	14,897	345	470	524	574	88	459	309							
1988 Jun	15,555	15,523	336	446	516	578	92	462	314							
1989 Jun	15,962	15,929	323	428	505	547	95	472	320							
1990 Jun	16,350	16,308	316	407	499	504	94	473	308							
1991 Jun	16,233	16,187	308	381	501	431	83	462	279							
1992 Jun	16,246	16,199	310	344	475	413	81	453	272							
1993 Jun	16,219	16,180	326	299	462	406	87	445	259							
1994 Jun	16,352	16,304	300	265	452	398	89	459	248							
1995 Jun	16,658	16,606	273	240	451	383	80	465	256							
1996 Apr			226	226	449	375	86	461	252							
May			223	223	447	376	86	462	252							
Jun	16,972	16,939	279	224	446	374	81	464	253							
Jul			219	219	447	380	88	470	250							
Aug			219	219	445	380	89	466	247							
Sep	17,061	17,078	281	219	445	378	84	463	248							
Oct			223	223	443	381	87	465	246							
Nov			221	221	443	380	88	464	245							
Dec	17,212	17,138	283	221	445	377	87	465	245							
1997 Jan			224	224	444	387	88	468	246							
Feb			223	223	445	386	87	467	245							
Mar	17,149	17,241	310	224	448	385	87	467	244							
Apr			226	226	445	387	87	466	244							
May			227	227	448	386	88	468	243							
Jun	17,333	17,306	277	227	449	386	87	467	244							
Jul			226	226	444	383	87	467	243							
Aug			226	226	444	383	88	466	242							
Sep	17,366	17,390	280	224	444	380	88	467	242							
Oct			223	223	447	378	88	470	242							
Nov			222	222	446	378	89	472	242							
Dec	17,601	17,527	279	221	448	374	88	469	240							
1998 Jan			221	221	449	376	89	473	242							
Feb			221	221	451	374	89	472	242							
Mar	17,539	17,620	276	221	454	371	89	470	242							
Apr			222	222	452	370	88	471	242							
May			223	223	451	368	89	471	241							
Jun	17,664	17,634	274	223	452	365	88	473	240							
Jul P			222	222	448	360	87	472	240							
Aug P			221	221	446	358	88	468	239							

EMPLOYMENT B.12

Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products DH		Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products DI/DJ		Machinery and equipment n.e.c. DK		Electrical and optical equipment DL		Transport equipment DM		Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c. DF/DN		Construction F		Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs G		Hotels and restaurants H	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF/DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55										
1985 Jun	207	921	499	619	537	222	1,058	3,355	1,004										
1986 Jun	208	875	487	602	521	226	1,029	3,355	1,004										
1987 Jun	213	852	481	594	499	229	1,050	3,360	1,009										
1988 Jun	223	863	492	593	496	235	1,091	3,465	1,085										
1989 Jun	227	879	495	589	488	240	1,129	3,603	1,176										
1990 Jun	221	865	495	558	483	241	1,145	3,673	1,236										
1991 Jun	195	774	464	496	438	212	1,056	3,610	1,209										
1992 Jun	190	731	429	454	411	206	955	3,600	1,196										
1993 Jun	194	689	387	432	365	206	869	3,580	1,162										
1994 Jun	203	699	384	447	339	210	867	3,666	1,168										
1995 Jun	225	700	398	486	359	223	842	3,718	1,230										
1996 Apr	229	712	401	509	375	218													
May	228	712	400	511	375	218													
Jun	230	709	401	510	380	220	813	3,776	1,268										
Jul	226	717	397	517	379	224													
Aug	229	720	397	517	381	223													
Sep	230	719	397	516	383	228	812	3,810	1,267										
Oct	229	722	396	517	385	230													
Nov	229	721	393	515	386	229													
Dec	229	720	397	513	387	229	834	3,829	1,284										
1997 Jan	229	717	399	511	389	227													
Feb	229	716	398	509	388	227													
Mar	229	715	399	506	389	230	835	3,901	1,293										
Apr	229	719	399	506	391	232													
May	229	720	399	507	390	231													
Jun	229	722	401	503	391	234	890	3,938	1,278										
Jul	227	722	403	504	393	231													
Aug	227	717	402	501	394	231													
Sep	226	718	403	500	395	230	929	3,987	1,290										
Oct	227	717	403	505	396	228													
Nov	226	716	402	507	398	229													
Dec	224	715	402	504	400	228	975	4,023	1,327										
1998 Jan	226	721	401	513	401	230													
Feb	226	721	401	516	402	230													
Mar	226	720	400	514	400	229	1,002	4,034	1,328										
Apr	226	716	397	513	403	227													
May	226	713	396	511	404	226													
Jun	225	708	395	509	402	224	1,009	4,043	1,295										
Jul P	224	707	393	509	402	225													
Aug P	224	707	394	508	401	225													

UNITED KINGDOM	
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B.13 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	SIC 1992	Section, sub-section or group	June 1997 R			June 1998 R			1998					Aug P
			Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Mar R All	Apr R	May R	Jun R	Jul P	
	PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,136.1	1,198.0	4,334.1	3,111.7	1,186.2	4,297.9	4,316.7	4,309.2	4,297.5	4,297.9	4,293.8	4,290.7
	MINING AND QUARRYING	C	69.6	9.5	79.1	69.9	10.1	80.1	79.5	80.2	80.2	80.1	79.1	78.5
	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	42.2
	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	36.3
	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	4,068.1
	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	450.7
	Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	145.4	201.6	347.0	140.7	190.2	330.9	336.5	336.1	332.7	330.9	327.3	325.3
	of textiles of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	17	106.4	85.8	192.1	105.9	77.7	183.6	186.1	186.7	184.8	183.6	182.1	180.9
		18	39.0	115.8	154.9	34.8	112.5	147.3	150.4	149.4	147.8	147.3	145.1	144.3
	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	291.9	175.1	467.0	292.6	180.3	472.9	469.3	468.5	469.3	472.9	471.5	469.4
		21	89.9	33.5	123.5	89.3	33.0	122.4	124.0	123.0	122.7	122.4	122.3	121.8
	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	31.4	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	241.6	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	224.3	225.3
	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	117.2	31.1	148.3	114.4	31.1	145.4	147.2	146.5	145.3	145.4	145.9	146.1
	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	488.6	86.5	575.1	482.3	81.9	564.1	569.3	568.6	565.9	564.1	563.4	562.5
	of basic metals	27	121.4	12.9	134.2	118.6	11.9	130.5	132.1	132.0	130.9	130.5	130.0	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	392.9	394.3
	Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	340.1	164.2	504.3	347.1	161.3	508.4	511.8	509.8	508.1	508.4	508.5	508.2
	of office machinery and computers	30	34.2	13.3	47.5	35.3	13.1	48.4	49.0	49.6	48.8	48.4	49.0	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	126.3	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	DM	346.8	45.0	391.7	356.7	44.7	401.4	400.2	402.1	402.6	401.4	401.0	399.1
	of motor vehicles, trailers	34	194.8	28.8	223.5	198.4	28.1	226.5	226.4	227.1	227.0	226.5	226.1	224.9
	of other transport equipment	35	152.0	16.2	168.2	158.3	16.6	174.9	173.8	175.0	175.6	174.9	174.9	174.1
	Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	137.3	59.1	196.5	136.1	55.4	191.5	195.7	193.8	192.9	191.5	190.8	194.1
	ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	114.1	34.1	148.2	108.9	33.1	142.0	142.2	142.2	142.1	142.0	142.2	143.1

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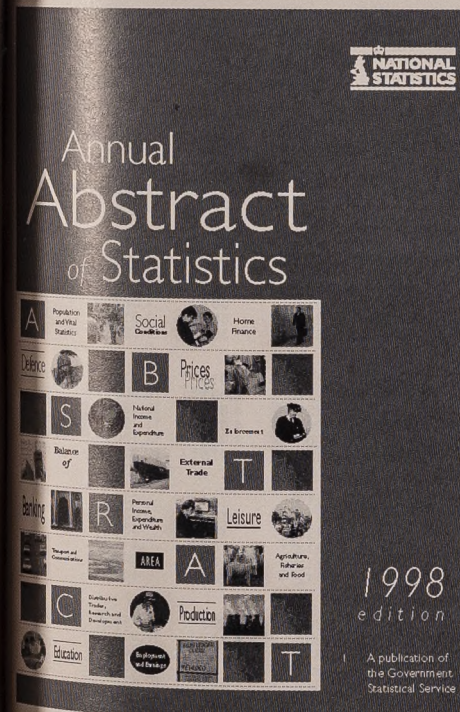
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B.17 EMPLOYMENT

Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

GREAT BRITAIN	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Restaurants, cafes etc.	Bars, public houses and nightclubs	Travel agencies/tour operators	Libraries/museums and other cultural activities	Sport and other recreation activities	All
SIC 1992	551/552	553	554	633	925	926/927	All
Self-employed * 1991	44.1	68.2	56.0	0.0	27.5	1.1	196.9
Employee jobs +							
1988 Mar	239.4	239.6	375.5	61.2	77.2	281.5	1,274.4
Jun	279.5	259.0	391.5	62.4	83.0	294.5	1,369.9
Sep	285.6	259.8	405.9	63.4	81.7	296.5	1,392.9
Dec	250.1	263.6	418.4	63.4	77.0	275.6	1,349.1
1989 Mar	257.5	262.2	418.0	63.7	78.6	270.9	1,350.9
Jun	299.2	283.4	428.2	64.9	82.8	294.7	1,453.2
Sep	308.7	288.5	433.3	67.7	80.7	301.2	1,480.1
Dec	278.1	290.7	443.0	68.8	73.1	272.8	1,426.5
1990 Mar	275.4	289.9	431.3	69.2	73.0	274.2	1,413.0
Jun	314.4	303.0	445.8	70.0	80.0	311.5	1,524.7
Sep	318.2	308.4	448.1	71.7	77.4	312.5	1,536.3
Dec	289.2	302.0	446.3	71.9	71.9	289.7	1,471.0
1991 Mar	280.1	287.7	427.0	69.6	68.9	285.7	1,419.0
Jun	307.9	297.7	435.0	69.7	75.6	316.5	1,502.4
Sep	306.7	285.5	442.0	69.7	75.3	319.4	1,498.8
Dec	267.4	285.6	416.2	69.2	74.7	299.1	1,412.2
1992 Mar	269.7	281.2	401.9	71.0	73.1	300.5	1,397.4
Jun	311.0	303.0	414.2	69.2	74.8	320.8	1,499.0
Sep	308.6	295.7	400.0	68.6	72.4	311.9	1,457.2
Dec	277.7	292.4	392.2	69.5	72.3	294.3	1,396.4
1993 Mar	276.1	295.1	370.7	69.6	71.8	294.3	1,377.6
Jun	317.6	298.0	370.6	69.3	75.6	316.5	1,447.6
Sep	318.7	305.1	374.3	69.3	75.9	317.2	1,460.6
Dec	276.4	302.1	363.3	66.2	73.3	299.4	1,380.7
1994 Mar	270.4	291.0	353.4	68.5	74.1	303.5	1,360.9
Jun	316.7	311.2	362.3	74.9	76.0	314.3	1,456.4
Sep	325.3	318.3	371.4	76.0	78.2	315.1	1,484.3
Dec	280.8	309.6	372.9	73.0	74.5	298.8	1,408.6
1995 Mar	282.2	308.4	381.0	75.4	73.3	307.1	1,427.4
Jun	331.5	332.7	393.1	82.1	77.5	319.7	1,536.6
Sep	326.7	333.1	400.2	83.5	77.1	312.4	1,538.0
Dec	293.6	319.6	396.1	79.4	72.9	298.1	1,456.7
1996 Mar	287.4	312.0	380.7	78.3	73.0	298.1	1,420.6
Jun	335.4	338.9	394.0	86.5	77.3	303.1	1,535.2
Sep	331.5	341.0	387.8	83.5	76.7	314.9	1,535.4
Dec	307.0	332.9	390.5	83.3	74.0	311.5	1,496.2
1997 Mar	311.2	327.6	368.7	80.0	69.7	292.9	1,450.1
Jun	327.3	344.4	376.5	82.1	73.7	298.3	1,502.8
Sep	328.0	345.2	371.1	76.5	73.2	299.7	1,490.7
Dec	311.3	356.4	369.0	74.9	70.6	296.9	1,478.1
1998 Mar	304.4	356.2	359.1	76.1	69.8	295.3	1,460.9
Jun	318.7	356.0	364.1	83.5	77.0	291.7	1,491.1
CHANGES:							
Jun 1997 - Jun 1998							
No. (thousands)	-8.6	11.6	-12.4	1.4	3.3	-6.6	-11.2
Per cent	-2.6	3.4	-3.3	1.7	4.5	-2.2	-0.7

* Based on the Census of Population using SIC(80) codes.
 +These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in Table B.14.
 In addition the Labour Force Survey showed the following summer estimates (thousands) of self-employed in all tourism industries: (1982 not available)

1981	163	1986	211	1991	183	1996	191
1982	N/A	1987	200	1992	178	1997	194
1983	159	1988	204	1993	196		
1984	187	1989	191	1994	187*		
1985	190	1990	190	1995	188*		

These figures have been estimated using SIC 92 codes and should not be directly compared to previous years.
 Note: Due to the introduction of SIC(92), it has been necessary to find SIC(92) codes which fit best with the SIC(80) codes previously used in defining "tourism-related" industries. All the figures in the main table are now calculated on this new basis. Therefore these figures differ from those in earlier versions of Table B.14.
 Some activities such as the running of fairgrounds are no longer included as they are part of a larger group that does not entirely relate to tourism. We have included a new category "Travel agencies/tour operators" which was created out of the new classification system.

EMPLOYMENT B.21

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	Total weekly hours (millions)*	Average actual weekly hours of work			
		All workers**	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Second jobs
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	854	33.2	38.0	14.8	10.6
1992	844	33.2	38.1	14.7	9.9
1993	857	33.4	38.5	15.0	9.1
1994	871	33.6	38.8	15.1	8.9
1995	874	33.4	38.8	15.1	8.9
1996	887	33.2	38.6	15.1	9.4
1997	896	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.1
1998					
3 month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	892	33.2	38.6	15.3	9.4
Jul-Sep	893	33.2	38.6	15.4	9.4
Aug-Oct	897	33.3	38.7	15.5	9.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	900	33.4	38.8	15.4	9.2
Oct-Dec	894	33.2	38.5	15.4	9.1
Nov 97-Jan 98	895	33.2	38.5	15.4	9.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	893	33.2	38.4	15.3	9.1
Jan-Mar 1998	901	33.4	38.7	15.4	9.1
Feb-Apr	900	33.3	38.7	15.3	9.1
Mar-May (Spr)	896	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.1
Apr-Jun	900	33.3	38.7	15.3	9.2
May-Jul	900	33.2	38.5	15.3	9.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	902	33.3	38.6	15.3	9.1
Changes					
Over last 3 months	6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Per cent	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.3
Over last 12 months	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Per cent	1.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-2.9
Female					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	552	38.7	39.9	14.3	12.2
1992	543	38.8	40.0	14.3	11.0
1993	552	39.0	40.5	14.9	9.9
1994	563	39.2	40.9	14.6	10.0
1995	563	39.0	40.8	14.8	9.7
1996	571	38.7	40.6	14.8	10.6
1997	578	38.7	40.5	15.0	9.7
1998					
3 month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	574	38.8	40.7	15.0	10.5
Jul-Sep	574	38.7	40.5	15.2	10.5
Aug-Oct	577	38.8	40.6	15.4	10.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	579	38.9	40.7	15.3	10.3
Oct-Dec	575	38.6	40.4	15.3	10.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	576	38.6	40.4	15.4	10.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	576	38.6	40.4	15.2	10.3
Jan-Mar 1998	580	38.9	40.6	15.5	10.1
Feb-Apr	580	38.9	40.6	15.0	10.0
Mar-May (Spr)	578	38.7	40.5	15.0	9.7
Apr-Jun	580	38.8	40.7	14.9	9.7
May-Jul	579	38.6	40.5	15.0	9.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	581	38.7	40.6	14.8	9.4
Changes					
Over last 3 months	3	0.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Per cent	0.5	0.1	0.2	-1.5	-2.4
Over last 12 months	6	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-1.1
Per cent	1.1	-0.2	-0.1	-1.7	-10.2
Male					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	302	26.4	34.2	14.9	9.2
1992	301	26.3	34.3	14.8	8.9
1993	305	26.5	34.5	15.0	8.5
1994	307	26.5	34.4	15.2	8.5
1995	311	26.4	34.6	15.2	8.2
1996	316	26.4	34.6	15.2	8.3
1997	318	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.5
1998					
3 month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	318	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.8
Jul-Sep	318	26.5	34.6	15.4	8.6
Aug-Oct	319	26.6	34.7	15.5	8.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	321	26.7	34.9	15.4	8.6
Oct-Dec	319	26.5	34.6	15.3	8.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	319	26.5	34.6	15.4	8.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	317	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.0
Jan-Mar 1998	321	26.6	34.8	15.6	8.1
Feb-Apr	320	26.5	34.6	15.3	8.3
Mar-May (Spr)	318	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.5
Apr-Jun	321	26.6	34.8	15.4	8.8
May-Jul	321	26.5	34.5	15.3	9.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	321	26.5	34.7	15.5	9.2
Changes					
Over last 3 months	3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7
Per cent	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.5	7.9
Over last 12 months	4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4
Per cent	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	4.5

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

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

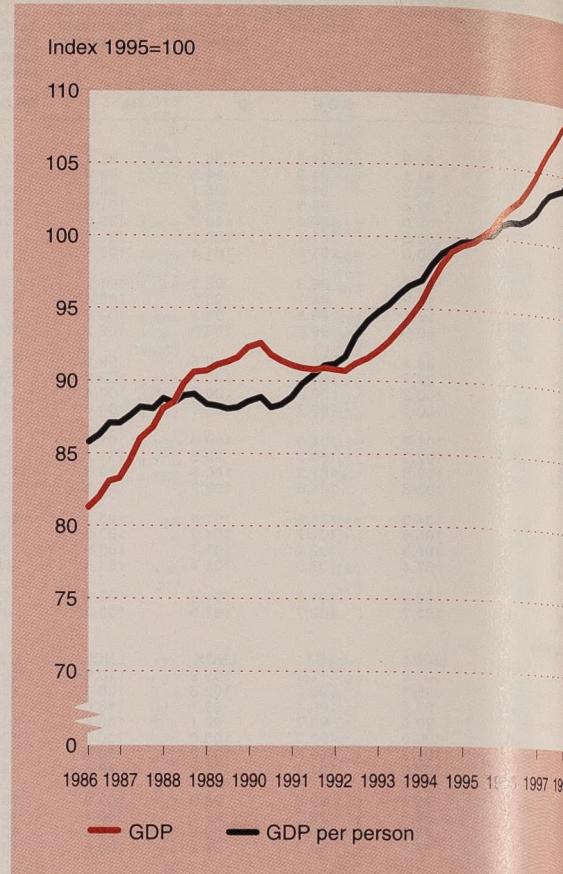
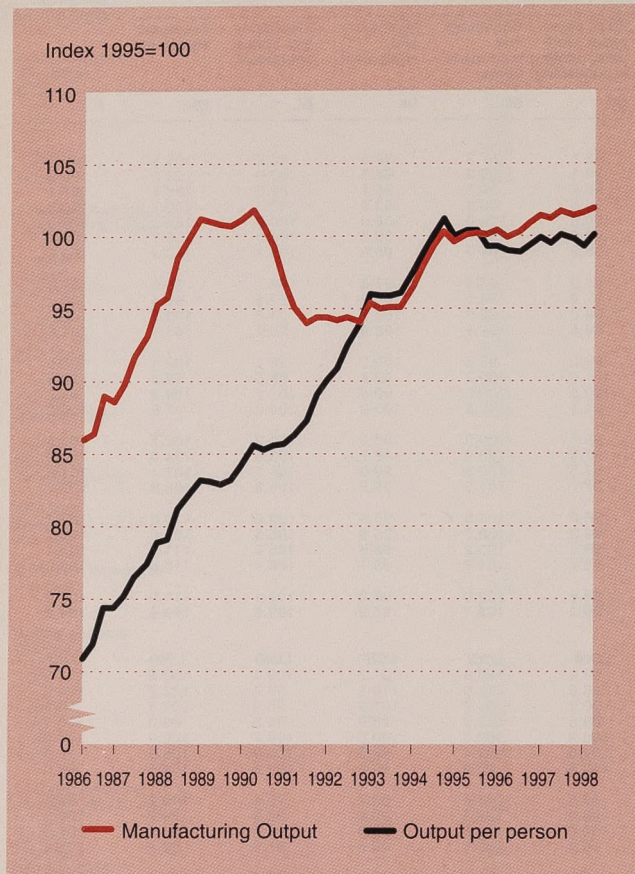
UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands, seasonally adjusted				
	Less than 6 hours	6 up to 15 hours	16 up to 30 hours	31 up to 45 hours	Over 45 hours
All					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	476	2,057	3,420	13,302	6,179
1993	518	2,021	3,518	12,981	6,197
1994	498	2,089	3,604	12,794	6,444
1995	523	2,074	3,639	12,860	6,665
1996	529	2,117	3,851	12,692	6,797
1997	490	2,149	3,996	12,868	6,909
1998	489	2,130	4,087	13,088	6,895
3 month averages					
Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	499	2,119	4,026	12,926	6,942
Jul-Sep	500	2,116	4,054	12,903	6,979
Aug-Oct	511	2,100	4,041	12,965	6,961
Sep-Nov (Aut)	495	2,096	4,050	12,955	6,972
Oct-Dec	496	2,079	4,034	13,013	6,969
Nov 97-Jan 98	481	2,073	4,061	13,032	6,939
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	502	2,090	4,050	13,077	6,916
Jan-Mar 1998	497	2,119	4,049	13,070	6,912
Feb-Apr	500	2,142	4,069	13,075	6,905
Mar-May (Spr)	489	2,130	4,087	13,088	6,895
Apr-Jun	490	2,115	4,109	13,096	6,897
May-Jul	489	2,102	4,109	13,161	6,833
Jun-Aug (Sum)	500	2,063	4,153	13,207	6,908
Changes					
Over last 3 months	11	-67	66	119	13
Per cent	2.3	-3.1	1.6	0.9	0.2
Over last 12 months	1	-56	126	281	35
Per cent	0.2	-2.7	3.1	2.2	-0.5
Male					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	108	336	570	7,903	3,348
1993	112	348	601	7,624	3,157
1994	118	382	635	7,534	3,330
1995	132	406	657	7,487	3,444
1996	127	424	725	7,406	3,112
1997	126	459	786	7,504	3,384
1998	113	464	800	7,692	3,369
3 month averages					
Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	124	448	787	7,547	3,405
Jul-Sep	120	442	790	7,556	3,421
Aug-Oct	125	442	785	7,589	3,420
Sep-Nov (Aut)	121	437	790	7,560	3,385
Oct-Dec	122	428	782	7,596	3,431
Nov 97-Jan 98	113	426	797	7,636	3,400
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	121	433	794	7,673	3,390
Jan-Mar 1998	117	446	791	7,664	3,374
Feb-Apr	115	463	793	7,671	3,365
Mar-May (Spr)	113	464	800	7,692	3,369
Apr-Jun	116	467	799	7,701	3,363
May-Jul	123	461	796	7,706	3,400
Jun-Aug (Sum)	124	448	805	7,730	3,384
Changes					
Over last 3 months	11	-16	6	38	15
Per cent	9.5	-3.5	0.7	0.5	0.3
Over last 12 months	0	0	18	183	21
Per cent	-0.3	0.1	2.3	2.4	-0.4
Female					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	369	1,721	2,850	5,399	2,830
1993	406	1,673	2,917	5,356	2,830
1994	380	1,707	2,969	5,261	2,813
1995	391	1,668	2,982	5,373	2,821
1996	402	1,692	3,126	5,285	2,884
1997	365	1,690	3,210	5,363	2,845
1998	376	1,666	3,287	5,397	2,826
3 month averages					
Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	375	1,671	3,239	5,380	2,838
Jul-Sep	379	1,674	3,265	5,347	2,859
Aug-Oct	386	1,657	3,256	5,376	2,841
Sep-Nov (Aut)	373	1,658	3,260	5,395	2,837
Oct-Dec	374	1,651	3,253	5,417	2,838
Nov 97-Jan 98	367	1,646	3,263	5,395	2,839
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	380	1,658	3,256	5,404	2,836
Jan-Mar 1998	380	1,673	3,258	5,406	2,838
Feb-Apr	385	1,679	3,276	5,404	2,839
Mar-May (Spr)	376	1,666	3,287	5,397	2,826
Apr-Jun	374	1,648	3,309	5,395	2,834
May-Jul	366	1,641	3,313	5,455	2,832
Jun-Aug (Sum)	376	1,615	3,348	5,477	2,824
Changes					
Over last 3 months	1	-51	61	81	-2
Per cent	0.1	-3.1	1.8	1.5	-0.2
Over last 12 months	2	-57	108	98	-14
Per cent	0.4	-3.4	3.3	1.8	-1.1

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 694

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries										Construction
			Total manufacturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, printing and publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment			
Seasonally adjusted		C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM	F		
1990=100													
1992	90.9	94.5	95.1	97.1	101.9	92.1	87.3	99.0	83.2	106.3	102.3		
1993	91.1	94.0	94.3	98.9	102.0	93.1	89.2	94.8	82.9	102.6	98.3		
1994	93.2	94.9	95.1	98.8	101.6	96.0	90.9	95.1	86.0	100.5	97.1		
1995	97.4	98.3	98.5	101.5	102.8	98.5	95.1	99.9	93.3	100.7	100.8		
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1997	102.5	101.1	100.4	101.0	99.6	98.0	100.7	98.0	104.0	105.7	101.5		
1998	106.0	101.9	101.4	103.4	97.1	98.3	101.7	95.8	105.3	110.4	103.8		
1994 Q1	95.5	96.3	96.5	101.2	103.1	98.9	93.4	97.8	89.1	95.6	99.8		
1994 Q2	96.9	98.1	98.0	100.2	103.4	97.8	94.5	100.3	93.5	98.4	100.7		
1994 Q3	98.1	98.9	99.3	102.3	101.9	98.0	95.7	100.7	94.3	103.7	100.9		
1994 Q4	99.0	99.8	100.3	102.2	102.9	99.3	97.1	100.9	96.4	105.1	101.8		
1995 Q1	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.1	102.5	99.5	98.8	100.2	96.1	102.4	100.5		
1995 Q2	99.7	100.0	100.1	100.5	100.3	101.1	100.7	99.4	98.5	99.9	99.8		
1995 Q3	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.4	98.6	100.3	100.3	99.6	101.4	99.9	99.5		
1995 Q4	100.7	100.2	100.1	100.0	98.5	99.1	100.2	100.8	104.0	97.8	100.2		
1996 Q1	101.6	101.0	100.4	101.7	98.7	99.5	100.0	98.5	104.2	102.7	100.5		
1996 Q2	102.2	100.8	99.9	101.7	99.7	97.3	100.0	98.7	103.6	104.0	100.6		
1996 Q3	102.8	101.2	100.3	99.6	100.4	97.3	100.9	98.0	104.1	107.4	101.6		
1996 Q4	103.6	101.5	100.9	100.9	99.6	97.7	101.8	96.9	103.9	108.8	103.2		
1997 Q1	104.5	101.6	101.4	103.1	100.3	96.6	101.6	96.6	103.6	110.6	102.7		
1997 Q2	105.6	101.7	101.2	102.5	98.1	98.2	100.3	95.8	106.3	109.0	103.7		
1997 Q3	106.5	102.4	101.7	103.5	96.4	99.6	103.2	95.6	105.2	111.3	103.4		
1997 Q4	107.4	101.8	101.4	104.5	93.6	98.7	101.9	95.1	106.3	110.9	105.2		
1998 Q1	108.2	101.5	101.6	102.3	92.7	98.8	102.0	98.0	109.1	111.9	107.3		
1998 Q2	108.7	102.7	101.9	102.0	91.5	99.2	103.1	95.9	109.8	113.5	104.2		
Workforce jobs	LNNM	LNOJ	LNOK	LNOL	LOIS	LOIM	LOIN	LOIP	LOIQ	LOIR	LOIU		
1992	101.0	112.2	109.2	110.8	107.2	99.2	116.9	121.2	109.1	132.8	114.1		
1993	98.4	105.3	102.6	106.1	101.1	96.8	112.6	110.8	99.7	122.7	104.0		
1994	97.4	100.8	99.1	103.6	99.8	96.2	107.9	101.0	95.6	107.9	98.5		
1995	99.0	99.7	99.1	100.4	101.2	98.6	102.2	98.9	96.5	99.0	100.9		
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1997	101.2	100.8	101.2	99.5	98.6	101.0	97.4	99.5	104.0	105.5	98.9		
1998	102.8	101.1	101.6	99.6	99.9	100.6	95.0	98.5	103.3	109.5	99.0		
1994 Q1	98.4	99.8	98.9	100.9	101.2	97.5	105.6	98.7	95.4	100.2	99.7		
1994 Q2	98.8	99.7	99.1	100.4	101.0	98.4	102.3	98.6	98.6	99.2	100.9		
1994 Q3	99.2	99.6	99.2	100.3	101.3	99.0	100.5	98.9	96.9	98.4	101.5		
1994 Q4	99.7	99.7	99.2	100.0	101.5	99.4	100.3	99.5	97.8	98.4	101.4		
1995 Q1	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.7	100.8	99.5	100.5	99.7	99.2	98.5	100.1		
1995 Q2	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.9	100.1	100.2	100.3	99.8	100.0	99.2	99.8		
1995 Q3	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.6	99.9	99.9	100.3	100.2	100.6		
1995 Q4	100.4	100.6	100.8	100.5	99.4	100.8	99.3	100.7	100.6	102.2	99.5		
1996 Q1	100.6	101.1	101.1	100.0	98.1	101.3	98.3	100.7	103.1	103.8	98.3		
1996 Q2	100.8	100.6	100.9	99.4	97.5	101.0	98.0	100.0	104.1	105.2	98.6		
1996 Q3	101.5	100.6	101.5	99.1	99.3	100.9	97.2	98.8	104.6	106.2	99.6		
1996 Q4	101.9	100.8	101.5	99.4	99.6	100.8	96.0	98.4	104.4	106.8	99.2		
1997 Q1	102.3	100.9	101.5	99.5	100.0	100.7	95.8	98.6	103.7	107.6	98.7		
1997 Q2	102.6	101.2	101.7	100.1	100.6	100.5	95.3	98.6	103.1	108.7			

B.32 EMPLOYMENT

Indices of employment and output per filled job



SIC 1992	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output*	Workforce jobs +	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs +	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs +	Output per 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	91.9
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	96.5
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	101.3	101.1	100.4	101.2	99.2
1997	106.0	102.8	103.1	101.9	101.8	100.8	101.4	101.6	99.9
1990 Q4	91.4	103.5	88.4	97.6	118.9	82.1	99.3	115.9	85.5
1991 Q1	91.1	102.5	88.9	95.9	116.0	82.6	96.9	113.1	85.7
1991 Q2	90.9	101.3	89.8	94.6	113.1	83.6	95.1	110.1	86.3
1991 Q3	90.8	100.4	90.5	93.5	110.7	84.4	94.0	107.6	87.3
1991 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
1992 Q2	90.7	99.0	91.7	93.5	106.4	87.9	94.2	103.7	90.3
1992 Q3	91.2	97.9	93.1	94.2	104.6	90.0	94.4	102.0	92.5
1992 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
1993 Q2	92.7	97.3	95.3	94.4	101.1	93.4	95.0	99.1	95.3
1993 Q3	93.5	97.4	96.0	95.1	100.6	94.5	95.1	99.1	95.3
1993 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
1994 Q2	96.9	98.8	98.1	98.1	99.7	98.4	98.0	99.1	98.5
1994 Q3	98.1	99.2	98.9	98.9	99.9	99.4	99.3	99.2	98.5
1994 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
1995 Q2	99.7	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.1	99.7	100.4
1995 Q3	100.2	99.9	100.2	100.2	99.7	100.4	100.2	99.8	100.4
1995 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
1996 Q2	102.2	100.8	101.3	100.8	100.6	100.2	99.9	100.9	99.0
1996 Q3	102.8	101.5	101.3	101.2	100.6	100.6	100.3	101.5	98.3
1996 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
1997 Q2	105.6	102.6	102.9	102.9	101.2	100.5	101.2	101.7	99.5
1997 Q3	106.5	102.9	103.5	102.4	101.1	101.3	101.7	101.6	100.1
1997 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
1998 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 denominator in 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 1988.

EMPLOYMENT B.41

Job-related training received by employees

UNITED KINGDOM	All who received job-related training in the last four weeks		Age groups					
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	All of working age +					
			16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
1992	2,887	3,124	94	723	816	936	1,082	291
1993	2,881	3,114	79	689	768	957	1,108	281
1994	3,103	3,328	82	696	778	1,075	1,156	319
1995	2,848	3,081	70	597	667	1,004	1,098	313
1996	3,027	3,258	104	657	761	1,042	1,150	305
1997	3,225	3,455	139	700	839	1,077	1,186	353
1998	3,187	3,124	142	567	709	969	1,070	375
1999	3,372	3,768	202	692	894	1,138	1,302	433
2000	3,293	3,604	186	703	889	1,078	1,239	398
2001	3,347	3,578	128	710	838	1,095	1,242	404
2002	3,373	3,304	139	622	760	963	1,185	396
1992	1,513	1,636	51	380	431	514	536	155
1993	1,482	1,601	40	369	410	511	530	150
1994	1,569	1,681	37	345	382	510	560	160
1995	1,444	1,554	33	307	340	536	521	157
1996	1,529	1,636	57	345	403	561	526	146
1997	1,594	1,700	68	354	422	553	544	180
1998	1,602	1,634	74	300	374	519	535	205
1999	1,711	1,933	101	367	468	606	642	217
2000	1,669	1,861	107	371	477	580	594	209
2001	1,689	1,793	65	376	441	571	592	189
2002	1,703	1,722	79	333	411	510	583	218
1992	1,374	1,489	43	342	385	422	546	135
1993	1,399	1,513	38	320	359	446	578	131
1994	1,534	1,647	45	352	397	495	596	159
1995	1,404	1,528	37	290	327	468	576	156
1996	1,498	1,621	47	311	359	451	624	159
1997	1,630	1,755	71	346	417	523	642	173
1998	1,585	1,490	68	267	335	450	535	169
1999	1,661	1,835	101	325	425	532	660	217
2000	1,624	1,743	79	332	412	498	645	189
2001	1,658	1,784	63	334	396	524	650	214
2002	1,669	1,582	60	289	349	454	602	178

UNITED KINGDOM	% of all employees#		Age groups					
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	All of working age +					
			16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
1992	13.4	14.6	19.1	20.7	20.5	16.0	14.0	7.5
1993	13.5	14.7	19.2	20.9	20.7	16.0	14.3	7.4
1994	14.5	15.6	19.1	22.1	21.8	17.6	14.7	8.3
1995	13.1	14.2	14.9	19.4	18.9	16.2	13.7	8.1
1996	13.7	14.8	19.1	21.7	21.3	16.6	14.1	7.7
1997	14.3	15.4	23.8	23.2	23.3	16.8	14.4	8.5
1998	14.1	13.7	22.6	17.9	18.7	15.0	13.0	8.9
1999	14.8	16.5	31.3	22.4	23.9	17.7	15.6	10.2
2000	14.4	15.8	29.9	23.3	24.4	16.8	14.8	9.2
2001	14.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6
2002	14.4	14.2	21.6	19.2	19.6	15.0	13.9	8.8
1992	13.2	14.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	16.1	13.6	6.9
1993	13.2	14.3	21.6	22.0	21.9	15.7	13.4	7.0
1994	13.9	14.9	17.6	21.5	21.1	17.4	14.0	7.5
1995	12.6	13.6	14.6	19.4	18.8	15.9	12.7	7.2
1996	13.1	14.1	21.0	22.3	22.1	16.4	12.7	6.5
1997	13.3	14.3	24.6	22.3	22.6	15.9	12.9	7.7
1998	13.3	13.5	24.6	18.0	19.0	14.8	12.5	8.6
1999	14.1	15.9	32.2	24.2	24.2	17.2	14.9	9.0
2000	13.6	15.3	35.1	23.4	25.3	16.4	13.8	8.5
2001	13.7	14.7	23.4	23.2	23.2	16.3	13.6	7.6
2002	13.6	13.8	25.4	19.3	20.2	14.4	13.3	8.6
1992	13.7	14.9	17.0	19.7	19.4	15.9	14.5	8.5
1993	13.9	15.1	17.2	19.8	19.4	16.3	15.1	8.1
1994	15.2	16.3	20.6	22.8	22.5	17.8	15.5	9.5
1995	13.8	15.0	15.3	19.5	18.9	16.5	14.8	9.2
1996	14.4	15.6	17.1	21.0	20.4	16.8	15.5	9.2
1997	15.5	16.7	23.1	24.1	23.9	17.9	16.0	9.5
1998	15.0	14.1	20.9	17.8	18.3	13.4	13.4	8.3
1999	15.7	17.3	30.4	22.1	23.6	18.2	16.3	11.7
2000	15.3	16.5	25.0	23.1	23.9	17.2	15.9	10.0
2001	15.6	16.7	24.1	24.1	23.9	17.9	16.0	9.5
2002	15.4	14.7	18.1	19.0	18.9	15.7	14.6	9.1

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

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

B.51 EMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom (R) (1,2,3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2,5)	Belgium (3)	Canada (12)	Denmark	Finland	France (7,11)	Germany (R) (13)	Greece (13)	Irish Republic (8)
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated											
Civilian labour force											
1995 Q1	28,151	8,908	3,907	..	14,913	..	2,472	..	38,986	..	..
1995 Q2	28,126	8,972	3,889	..	14,909	..	2,500	..	38,991	..	..
1995 Q3	28,086	9,006	3,895	..	14,931	..	2,490	..	39,158	..	..
1995 Q4	28,250	9,081	3,904	..	14,951	..	2,491	..	39,287	..	..
1996 Q1	28,206	9,052	3,880	..	15,086	..	2,496	..	39,315	..	..
1996 Q2	28,250	9,085	3,860	..	15,110	..	2,499	..	39,381	..	..
1996 Q3	28,368	9,158	3,849	..	15,161	..	2,487	..	39,310	..	..
1996 Q4	28,273	9,143	3,869	..	15,237	..	2,499	..	39,206	..	..
1997 Q1	28,207	9,185	3,871	..	15,229	..	2,530	..	39,169	..	..
1997 Q2	28,158	9,171	3,866	..	15,326	..	2,582	..	39,206	..	..
1997 Q3	28,148	9,148	3,882	..	15,392	..	2,489	..	39,238	..	..
1997 Q4	28,204	9,271	..	..	15,439	..	2,522	..	39,243	..	..
1998 Q1	28,312	9,234	..	..	15,517	..	2,518	..	39,163	..	..
1998 Q2	28,176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civilian employment											
1995 Q1	25,790	8,120	3,730	..	13,472	..	2,042	21,889	35,853	..	..
1995 Q2	25,818	8,198	3,726	..	13,489	..	2,061	21,907	35,830	..	..
1995 Q3	25,830	8,251	3,726	..	13,520	..	2,064	21,936	35,943	..	..
1995 Q4	26,016	8,299	3,718	..	13,549	..	2,068	21,976	36,004	..	..
1996 Q1	26,009	8,295	3,670	..	13,647	..	2,076	21,989	35,855	..	..
1996 Q2	26,104	8,304	3,691	..	13,656	..	2,085	21,945	35,949	..	..
1996 Q3	26,300	8,354	3,669	..	13,674	..	2,086	21,912	35,844	..	..
1996 Q4	26,396	8,362	3,684	..	13,729	..	2,103	21,948	35,646	..	..
1997 Q1	26,494	8,380	3,665	..	13,774	..	2,137	21,965	35,354	..	..
1997 Q2	26,560	8,356	3,687	..	13,893	..	2,166	22,004	35,398	..	..
1997 Q3	26,669	8,350	3,681	..	14,008	..	2,164	22,031	35,347	..	..
1997 Q4	26,800	8,490	..	..	14,070	..	2,185	22,099	35,307	..	..
1998 Q1	26,938	8,491	..	..	14,175	..	2,192	22,199	35,169	..	..
1998 Q2	26,815	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1996 unless stated *											
Civilian labour force:	Male	15,600	5,206	2,215	2,376	8,301	1,499	1,302	13,692	22,304	2,628
	Female	12,660	3,921	1,661	1,827	6,844	1,289	1,192	11,421	16,587	1,620
	All	28,260	9,127	3,876	4,204	15,145	2,788	2,495	25,113	38,891	4,249
Civilian employment:	Male	13,970	4,748	2,143	2,159	7,479	1,411	1,092	12,184	20,460	2,452
	Female	12,144	3,596	1,594	1,533	6,197	1,182	996	9,767	14,900	1,372
	All	26,114	8,344	3,737	3,692	13,676	2,593	2,087	21,951	35,360	3,824
Civilian employment: proportions by sector											
Male:	Agriculture	3.1	6.2	..	3.1	5.4	..	9.1	..	3.5	18.5
	Industry	34.2	31.0	..	38.3	32.1	..	40.0	..	49.4	28.3
	Services	62.7	62.7	..	58.6	62.5	..	50.9	..	47.2	53.1
Female:	Agriculture	0.9	3.6	..	1.7	2.6	..	4.9	..	3.2	23.9
	Industry	11.8	11.2	..	12.7	11.6	..	14.0	..	21.3	13.9
	Services	87.3	85.3	..	85.6	85.8	..	81.0	..	75.6	62.2
All:	Agriculture	2.1	5.1	7.2	2.6	4.1	4.0	7.1	4.6	3.3	20.4
	Industry	23.8	22.5	33.2	27.7	22.8	27.0	27.6	..	37.5	23.2
	Services	74.1	72.4	59.6	69.7	73.1	69.0	65.3	..	59.1	56.4

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. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.

- Notes: 1 Civilian labour force figures refer to workforce jobs excluding HM Forces plus claimants of unemployment-related benefits. Civilian employment refers to workforce jobs excluding HM Forces. The proportions by sector refers to employee jobs and the self-employed (main job only). Industry refers to production and construction industries. See also footnotes to Table C.11.
- 2 Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.
- 3 Annual figures relate to June.
- 4 Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.
- 5 Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.
- 6 Annual figures relate to second quarter.
- 7 Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.
- 8 Annual figures relate to April.
- 9 Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.
- 10 Annual figures relate to January.
- 11 Unadjusted figures.
- 12 Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services.
- 13 Repair 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.

EMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

	Italy (R) (9)	Japan (5)	Luxembourg	Netherlands (10)	Norway (R)	Portugal	Spain	Sweden (5)	Switzerland (2)(5)	United States	
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated											
Civilian labour force											
1995 Q1	22,671	66,585	..	..	2,150	4,529	15,543	4,306	3,945	132,146
1995 Q2	22,682	66,613	..	..	2,148	4,525	15,581	4,335	3,926	132,141
1995 Q3	22,777	66,797	..	..	2,157	4,499	15,650	4,331	3,931	132,360
1995 Q4	22,791	66,678	..	..	2,164	4,529	15,730	4,320	3,942	132,598
1996 Q1	22,823	66,792	..	..	2,196	4,554	15,825	4,285	3,947	133,063
1996 Q2	22,858	67,053	..	..	2,216	4,546	15,895	4,299	3,967	133,590
1996 Q3	22,862	67,333	..	..	2,210	4,556	15,980	4,309	3,964	134,155
1996 Q4	22,854	67,265	..	..	2,227	4,542	16,045	4,312	3,993	134,944
1997 Q1	22,865	67,865	..	..	2,240	4,569	16,052	4,305	3,957	135,844
1997 Q2	22,927	67,952	..	..	2,267	4,597	16,089	4,275	3,966	136,103
1997 Q3	22,860	67,850	..	..	2,255	4,636	16,127	4,263	..	136,379
1997 Q4	22,899	67,855	..	..	2,271	4,632	16,218	4,226	..	136,813
1998 Q1	22,651	68,165	..	..	2,290	4,723	16,213	4,243	..	137,524
1998 Q2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civilian employment											
1995 Q1	19,858	64,601	..	..	2,033	4,204	11,928	3,969	3,813	124,897
1995 Q2	19,839	64,550	..	..	2,039	4,201	12,014	4,005	3,786	124,666
1995 Q3	19,850	64,667	..	..	2,051	4,178	12,068	4,008	3,795	124,843
1995 Q4	20,006	64,463	..	..	2,067	4,198	12,158	3,982	3,806	125,207
1996 Q1	20,022	64,573	..	..	2,088	4,223	12,242	3,950	3,806	125,656
1996 Q2	20,022	64,738	..	..	2,108	4,210	12,327	3,959	3,805	126,323
1996 Q3	20,039	65,104	..	..	2,100	4,220	12,455	3,963	3,807	127,067
1996 Q4	20,059	65,037	..	..	2,121	4,216	12,559	3,950	3,831	127,787
1997 Q1	20,017	65,635	..	..	2,150	4,244	12,646	3,926	3,789	128,697
1997 Q2	20,042	65,626	..	..	2,168	4,293	12,691	3,908	3,791	129,387
1997 Q3	20,047	65,545	..	..	2,160	4,314	12,791	3,936	3,807	129,723
1997 Q4	20,055	65,510	..	..	2,183	4,331	12,930	3,927	3,824	130,421
1998 Q1	19,870	65,666	..	..	2,217	4,453	13,070	3,949	..	131,080
1998 Q2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1996 unless stated											
Civilian labour force	Male	14,235	39,920	138.4	4,340	1,189	2,624	9,753	2,250	2,315	72,087
	Female	8,615	27,190	79.2	3,133	1,029	2,204	6,183	2,060	1,597	61,857
	All	22,850	67,110	217.6	7,472	2,219	4,828	15,936	4,310	3,912	133,943
Civilian employment:	Male	12,862	38,580	135.5	4,112	1,130	2,452	8,027	2,058	2,252	68,207
	Female	7,174	26,270	76.9	2,871	979	2,023	4,366	1,905	1,532	58,501
	All	20,036	64,850	212.4	6,983	2,110	4,475	12,394	3,963	3,784	126,708
Civilian employment: proportions by sector											
Male:	Agriculture	7.1	5.0	9.9	4.3	4.7	3.9
	Industry	37.9	39.2	38.3	39.1	37.7	33.0
	Services	55.0	55.8	51.8	56.7	57.6	63.0
Female:	Agriculture	6.8	6.2	6.5	1.4	3.3	1.5
	Industry	21.6	24.6	13.8	12.1	15.8	13.1
	Services	71.6	69.2	79.8	86.6	81.0	85.3
All:	Agriculture	7.0	5.5	..	3.9	..	12.2	8.7	2.9	4.1	2.8
	Industry	32.1	33.3	..	22.4	..	31.4	29.7	26.1	28.8	23.8
	Services	60.9	61.2	..	73.8	..	56.4	61.6	71.0	67.0	73.3

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over						18-24					
	All	Rate (%) ⁺	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ⁺	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	MGVC	MGWV										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	2,830	9.9	1,251	586	993	464	725	15.8	361	160	203	71
1993	2,996	10.5	1,157	577	1,148	614	700	15.8	359	158	267	97
1994	2,796	9.8	1,079	466	1,249	735	680	16.3	308	134	238	121
1995	2,512	8.8	1,035	400	1,074	670	615	15.4	316	115	183	95
1996	2,388	8.3	1,059	397	931	587	566	14.5	307	95	162	77
1997	2,083	7.2	992	304	789	500	495	13.1	294	73	127	60
1998	1,807	6.3	983	246	584	367	439	11.9	289	60	87	38
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	2,042	7.1	1,027	292	721	435	494	13.1	300	73	123	50
Jul-Sep	1,971	6.8	988	293	693	417	478	12.8	280	74	121	49
Aug-Oct	1,930	6.7	977	290	662	403	461	12.4	275	71	116	48
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,913	6.6	968	295	647	399	445	11.9	253	78	111	45
Oct-Dec	1,893	6.6	970	296	618	377	453	12.1	261	83	107	42
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,870	6.5	966	296	596	369	450	12.1	264	85	101	42
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,861	6.4	971	295	583	355	446	12.0	276	74	98	41
Jan-Mar 1998	1,864	6.5	994	281	590	362	442	11.9	280	64	96	42
Feb-Apr	1,840	6.4	1,000	263	587	358	443	12.0	284	63	89	38
Mar-May (Spr)	1,807	6.3	983	246	584	367	439	11.9	289	60	87	38
Apr-Jun	1,802	6.2	977	248	572	363	440	11.9	295	58	87	39
May-Jul	1,786	6.2	996	244	547	346	434	11.7	289	54	82	34
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,816	6.3	1,008	268	539	339	446	11.9	300	66	80	37
Changes Over last 3 months	9	0.0	25	22	-45	-28	7	0.0	11	6	-6	-1
Per cent	0.5		2.6	8.9	-7.7	-7.6	1.6		3.8	10.5	-7.3	-1.7
Over last 12 months	-226	-0.8	-19	-24	-183	-96	-48	-1.2	0	-7	-43	-13
Per cent	-11.0		-1.8	-8.3	-25.3	-22.0	-9.8		0.1	-9.8	-34.6	-25.6
Male	MGVD	MGWV	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	1,896	11.7	757	399	740	359	482	19.2	218	110	152	53
1993	2,018	12.5	703	375	938	499	516	21.2	218	104	193	85
1994	1,857	11.6	616	301	937	575	446	19.4	178	89	179	93
1995	1,636	10.2	579	256	799	520	395	17.9	184	77	133	70
1996	1,570	9.8	605	255	710	475	372	17.4	183	68	121	61
1997	1,324	8.2	553	186	585	390	314	15.1	174	46	94	46
1998	1,105	6.9	528	160	419	281	268	13.2	164	44	60	28
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	1,267	7.9	557	179	525	337	309	15.0	169	51	91	39
Jul-Sep	1,228	7.6	543	178	509	326	300	14.7	157	52	90	40
Aug-Oct	1,200	7.4	536	181	486	311	289	14.2	155	49	86	38
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,188	7.4	529	184	477	310	285	14.0	146	52	84	35
Oct-Dec	1,175	7.3	535	186	451	290	279	13.7	148	53	77	31
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,156	7.2	530	184	438	285	275	13.6	149	56	71	30
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,141	7.1	533	182	422	272	268	13.3	152	50	66	30
Jan-Mar 1998	1,152	7.2	548	177	426	280	266	13.2	157	43	65	31
Feb-Apr	1,137	7.1	551	168	426	278	268	13.3	159	46	60	27
Mar-May (Spr)	1,105	6.9	528	160	419	281	268	13.2	164	44	60	28
Apr-Jun	1,099	6.8	520	161	411	278	269	13.3	166	42	61	31
May-Jul	1,082	6.7	544	148	390	265	264	12.9	170	36	59	27
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,105	6.9	548	162	391	262	275	13.4	174	45	56	28
Changes Over last 3 months	0	0.0	20	3	-28	-20	7	0.2	11	1	-4	-1
Per cent	0.0		3.8	1.6	-6.7	-7.0	2.8		6.5	2.4	-6.1	-2.2
Over last 12 months	-162	-1.0	-9	-17	-134	-75	-33	-1.6	6	-6	-34	-12
Per cent	-12.8		-1.6	-9.6	-25.5	-22.3	-10.8		3.5	-11.9	-38.0	-29.7
Female	MGVE	MGWV	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	934	7.5	494	187	254	105	243	11.7	142	50	51	19
1993	979	7.8	454	202	210	115	184	10.8	141	54	74	12
1994	938	7.5	464	165	312	160	234	12.5	131	45	59	28
1995	876	7.0	456	144	276	150	221	12.3	131	38	50	25
1996	817	6.5	454	142	222	112	194	11.0	124	27	41	17
1997	760	6.0	440	119	203	110	180	10.6	120	27	32	13
1998	702	5.5	455	86	165	86	171	10.2	126	16	27	10
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	774	6.1	470	113	196	98	186	10.9	132	22	32	11
Jul-Sep	743	5.8	445	115	184	91	178	10.5	123	22	30	9
Aug-Oct	730	5.7	442	109	177	92	172	10.2	120	22	29	11
Sep-Nov (Aut)	725	5.7	439	111	170	89	160	9.4	107	26	28	10
Oct-Dec	718	5.6	435	110	167	87	174	10.2	114	30	30	11
Nov 97-Jan 98	714	5.6	436	112	157	84	175	10.3	115	29	31	12
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	720	5.6	438	113	162	84	178	10.6	124	24	31	11
Jan-Mar 1998	712	5.6	446	104	164	82	176	10.4	124	21	31	11
Feb-Apr	703	5.5	450	95	161	81	174	10.4	125	17	30	10
Mar-May (Spr)	702	5.5	455	86	165	86	171	10.2	126	16	27	10
Apr-Jun	703	5.5	457	87	162	86	170	10.1	129	16	26	8
May-Jul	703	5.5	453	86	157	81	171	10.2	129	18	23	6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	711	5.5	460	106	147	78	170	10.1	126	21	24	10
Changes Over last 3 months	9	0.0	5	19	-17	-8	0	-0.2	0	5	-3	0
Per cent	1.3		1.2	22.5	-10.4	-9.3	-0.2		0.3	32.5	-9.8	-0.3
Over last 12 months	-63	-0.5	-7	-49	-20	-15	-8	-0.8	-6	-1	-8	-1
Per cent	-8.2		-2.2	-6.1	-24.8	-20.8	-8.2		-4.3	-5.2	-25.0	-10.6

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.1 ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49						50 and over					
	All	Rate (%) ⁺	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ⁺	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	MGVI	MGXB										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	1,499	8.6	623	312	560	263	458	7.8	139	96	221	129
1993	1,553	8.9	545	296	709	371	520	8.9	149	102	268	163
1994	1,479	8.4	524	241	710	425	490	8.2	127	77	286	188
1995	1,347	7.6	483	211	649	417	404	6.8	115	56	232	158
1996	1,280	7.1	498	223	556	361	379	6.3	118	58	203	148
1997	1,083	6.0	446	169	465	298	346	5.5	117	46	183	141
1998	917	5.1	457	137	334	215	295	4.6	106	34	155	114
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,035	5.8	461	149	418	268	322	5.1	113	45	169	116
Jul-Sep	1,013	5.7	462	149	396	253	318	5.0	114	46	161	115
Aug-Oct	987	5.5	454	148	368	236	320	5.0	111	46	160	118
Sep-Nov (Aut)	996	5.6	472	151	364	237	317	5.0	117	42	153	116
Oct-Dec	969	5.4	460	150	350	226	299	4.7	109	41	147	108
Nov 97-Jan 98	943	5.3	457	147	344	221	287	4.5	103	39	144	104
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	937	5.2	462	149	339	215	292	4.6	106	46	138	100
Jan-Mar 1998	943	5.3	478									

C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates by age#

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	Per cent, seasonally adjusted						
		16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(m) 50-59(f)	65+(m) 60+(f)
All	MGWV							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	9.9	10.0	17.9	15.8	10.4	7.3	8.4	3.7
1993	10.5	10.6	19.0	17.8	10.4	7.6	9.6	4.1
1994	9.8	10.0	19.8	16.3	9.9	7.1	9.0	3.2
1995	8.8	9.0	19.2	15.4	9.0	6.5	7.5	4.1
1996	8.3	8.5	20.0	14.5	8.6	6.1	6.9	2.4
1997	7.2	7.4	19.2	13.1	7.0	5.3	5.9	2.7
1998	6.3	6.4	18.2	11.9	6.3	4.3	4.9	2.5
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	7.1	7.2	19.9	13.1	6.8	5.0	5.5	2.3
Jul-Sep	6.8	6.9	18.1	12.8	6.7	4.9	5.4	2.4
Aug-Oct	6.7	6.8	18.1	12.4	6.5	4.8	5.4	2.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6.6	6.8	18.5	11.9	6.7	4.7	5.3	2.5
Oct-Dec	6.6	6.7	18.6	12.1	6.4	4.7	5.0	2.3
Nov 97-Jan 98	6.5	6.5	19.5	12.1	6.4	4.4	4.8	2.8
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	6.4	6.5	20.0	12.0	6.3	4.4	4.9	2.5
Jan-Mar 1998	6.5	6.6	20.0	11.9	6.5	4.3	5.0	2.6
Feb-Apr	6.4	6.5	19.5	12.0	6.4	4.3	5.1	2.7
Mar-May (Spr)	6.3	6.4	18.2	11.9	6.3	4.3	4.9	2.5
Apr-Jun	6.2	6.3	19.5	11.9	6.3	4.2	4.7	2.7
May-Jul	6.2	6.3	20.0	11.7	6.2	4.3	4.5	2.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6.3	6.3	20.9	11.9	6.3	4.2	4.4	2.8
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.1	2.6	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	0.3
Over last 12 months	-0.8	-0.8	1.0	-1.2	-0.5	-0.8	-1.1	0.4
Male	MGWV							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	11.7	11.8	19.4	19.2	11.9	8.5	10.4	4.9
1993	12.5	12.7	20.5	21.3	12.1	9.2	11.9	4.6
1994	11.6	11.7	20.7	19.4	11.5	9.3	11.0	3.7
1995	10.2	10.3	20.9	17.9	10.1	7.4	9.2	3.7
1996	9.8	9.9	22.8	17.4	9.5	7.2	8.4	4.1
1997	8.2	8.3	21.0	15.1	7.8	6.1	6.9	4.0
1998	6.9	7.0	19.5	13.2	6.7	4.7	5.8	3.9
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	7.9	7.9	21.6	15.0	7.4	5.5	6.5	3.3
Jul-Sep	7.6	7.7	20.2	14.7	7.2	5.3	6.3	2.7
Aug-Oct	7.4	7.5	19.0	14.2	6.9	5.2	6.3	2.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	7.4	7.5	19.5	14.0	7.1	5.1	6.4	2.7
Oct-Dec	7.3	7.4	20.3	13.7	6.9	5.1	6.2	3.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	7.2	7.2	21.5	13.6	6.8	4.9	5.8	3.4
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	7.1	7.1	21.8	13.3	6.6	4.9	5.9	3.6
Jan-Mar 1998	7.2	7.2	22.0	13.2	6.8	4.8	6.1	3.5
Feb-Apr	7.1	7.2	20.8	13.3	6.7	4.8	6.3	4.0
Mar-May (Spr)	6.9	7.0	19.5	13.2	6.7	4.7	5.8	4.0
Apr-Jun	6.8	6.9	20.9	13.3	6.6	4.5	5.6	4.2
May-Jul	6.7	6.8	21.7	12.9	6.5	4.6	5.2	4.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6.9	6.9	23.4	13.4	6.5	4.5	5.3	3.9
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.1	3.9	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	0.6
Over last 12 months	-1.0	-1.0	1.7	-1.6	-0.9	-1.0	-1.2	0.6
Female	MGWV							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	7.5	7.7	16.2	11.7	8.4	5.8	5.0	3.1
1993	7.8	8.0	17.5	13.5	8.2	5.5	5.7	3.9
1994	7.5	7.7	19.0	12.6	7.7	5.7	5.8	2.9
1995	7.0	7.2	17.5	12.3	7.4	5.4	4.7	1.8
1996	6.5	6.7	16.9	11.0	7.4	4.7	4.3	1.5
1997	6.0	6.1	17.5	10.6	5.9	4.4	4.3	2.0
1998	5.5	5.6	16.9	10.2	5.9	3.7	3.4	2.0
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	6.1	6.2	18.0	10.9	5.9	4.5	3.9	1.8
Jul-Sep	5.8	6.0	15.9	10.5	6.1	4.3	3.9	2.2
Aug-Oct	5.7	5.9	17.1	10.2	6.0	4.2	3.9	2.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.7	5.9	17.4	9.5	6.3	4.2	3.7	2.3
Oct-Dec	5.6	5.7	17.0	10.2	5.8	4.1	3.3	1.8
Nov 97-Jan 98	5.6	5.7	17.4	10.3	5.9	3.9	3.2	2.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	5.6	5.8	18.1	10.5	6.0	3.9	3.3	1.9
Jan-Mar 1998	5.6	5.7	18.0	10.4	6.1	3.8	3.3	2.2
Feb-Apr	5.5	5.6	18.1	10.4	6.1	3.6	3.2	2.0
Mar-May (Spr)	5.5	5.7	16.9	10.2	5.9	3.9	3.4	2.0
Apr-Jun	5.5	5.7	18.0	10.1	5.8	3.9	3.4	1.9
May-Jul	5.5	5.7	18.1	10.2	5.8	3.9	3.4	2.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.5	5.6	18.2	10.1	5.8	3.9	3.0	2.2
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	1.3	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.1
Over last 12 months	-0.5	-0.5	0.1	-0.8	0.1	-0.6	-1.0	0.4

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

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

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

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 & over	Looking for full-time work or no preference				Looking for part-time work only			
		18-24	25-49	50 and over	All aged 16 & over	18-24	25-49	50 and over	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	2,342	641	1,220	371	384	60	215	62	
1993	2,473	685	1,285	410	426	84	204	88	
1994	2,258	581	1,194	392	436	77	225	74	
1995	1,964	513	1,063	315	468	84	238	72	
1996	1,859	467	1,013	294	445	82	216	66	
1997	1,587	402	842	254	425	79	190	75	
1998	1,352	347	704	218	399	81	180	57	
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	1,531	398	796	248	442	89	213	61	
Jul-Sep	1,478	380	775	241	437	92	204	67	
Aug-Oct	1,450	366	761	238	423	92	193	71	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,427	349	753	235	425	96	193	68	
Oct-Dec	1,406	350	744	221	426	98	189	63	
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,378	350	726	215	430	93	188	62	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,373	349	719	215	425	92	184	64	
Jan-Mar 1998	1,397	351	727	227	405	86	175	64	
Feb-Apr	1,375	346	714	230	407	88	178	58	
Mar-May (Spr)	1,352	347	704	218	399	81	180	57	
Apr-Jun	1,328	345	676	217	412	81	197	53	
May-Jul	1,298	344	660	206	422	77	202	56	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,310	356	664	206	445	80	211	57	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	-42	10	-40	-12	46	0	31	0	
Per cent	-3.1	2.8	-5.7	-5.7	11.6	-0.4	17.2	-0.7	
Over last 12 months	-221	-41	-131	-43	3	-9	-2	-4	
Per cent	-14.4	-10.4	-16.5	-17.2	0.7	-9.9	-0.7	-6.2	
Male									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	1,733	450	913	304	67	16	11	22	
1993	1,840	485	960	338	92	17	17	33	
1994	1,678	406	901	317	106	27	17	25	
1995	1,466	354	806	257	121	30	16	29	
1996	1,384	333	761	238	121	32	20	30	
1997	1,154	276	620	203	115	33	25	26	
1998	971	236	506	176	98	28	16	19	
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	1,111	271	584	197	109	33	19	22	
Jul-Sep	1,078	263	568	192	107	34	16	22	
Aug-Oct	1,058	252	557	191	100	33	13	23	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,042	248	550	189	101	32	13	24	
Oct-Dec	1,024	242	543	181	106	31	14	25	
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,000	240	530	176	116	32	16	25	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	987	232	526	173	115	33	14	28	
Jan-Mar 1998	1,002	235	527	182	109	29	14	27	
Feb-Apr	994	235	519	186	104	29	15	25	
Mar-May (Spr)	971	236	506	176	98	28	16	19	
Apr-Jun	952	234	491	172	101	30	18	18	
May-Jul	931	230	483	159	107	29	19	20	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	945	241	482	163	116	30	20	23	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	-26	5	-24	-13	19	2	4	4	
Per cent	-2.7	2.1	-4.7	-7.2	19.0	7.5	25.7	20.5	
Over last 12 months	-166	-29	-102	-34	8	-3	2	1	
Per cent	-15.0	-10.8	-17.4	-17.1	6.9	-7.9	9.8	4.9	
Female									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	609	191	307	68	317	44	205	40	
1993	632	200	324	72	334	61	187	55	
1994	580	176	293	75	345	50	208	49	
1995	499	159	256	58	362	53	221	43	
1996	475	135	252	56	324	50	197	36	
1997	432	126	222	51	310	46	165	49	
1998	381	110	198	43	301	52	164	38	
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)	419	127	212	52	333	56	194	38	
Jul-Sep	399	118	207</						

C.4 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates* by previous occupation

Per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All ILO unemployed*	Manual	Non manual	Managers and admin 1	Prof 2	Assoc prof and technical 3	Clerical 4	Craft and related 5	Pers. and protective services 6	Selling 7	Plant and machine operators 8	Other 9
All												
Summer 1997	7.3	7.9	3.6	3.0	2.4	2.7	4.4	6.8	6.1	6.5	8.1	10.4
Autumn 1997	6.6	7.3	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.6	4.2	6.4	6.0	5.9	7.3	9.8
Winter 1997/8	6.3	7.4	3.0	2.6	1.7	2.3	4.0	5.9	5.8	5.6	7.9	9.9
Spring 1998	6.1	7.2	3.1	2.4	1.6	2.5	4.1	5.9	5.2	6.0	8.4	9.1
Summer 1998	6.6	7.0	3.1	2.4	1.7	2.4	4.5	5.7	5.4	5.6	7.6	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	8.1	8.7	3.7	3.0	2.4	3.6	6.9	6.8	7.7	6.8	8.1	14.0
Autumn 1997	7.3	7.9	3.4	2.7	2.3	3.2	6.3	6.4	7.7	6.2	7.3	12.4
Winter 1997/8	7.0	8.0	3.2	2.9	1.6	2.8	6.2	6.0	7.2	6.5	7.4	13.5
Spring 1998	6.8	7.9	3.0	2.4	1.4	2.8	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.9	8.2	12.6
Summer 1998	7.2	7.5	3.1	2.4	1.6	3.1	6.8	5.6	6.7	6.5	7.3	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	6.3	6.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.8	3.5	6.9	5.4	6.3	8.1	6.2
Autumn 1997	5.8	6.1	3.2	2.4	1.7	2.0	3.5	5.9	5.1	5.7	7.3	6.6
Winter 1997/8	5.4	6.0	2.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	3.2	4.6	5.1	5.2	9.9	5.7
Spring 1998	5.3	5.7	3.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	3.4	5.9	4.7	5.5	9.2	5.1
Summer 1998	5.8	5.9	3.1	2.4	1.9	1.8	3.6	6.6	4.7	5.1	8.7	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 Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6384

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

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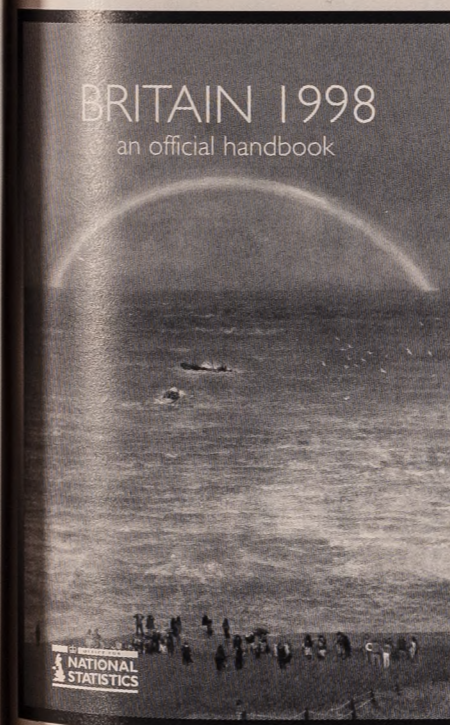
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C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED									SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD	DPAD	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAL	BCJF	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG
1994	2,636.5	2,014.4	622.1	9.4	12.7	5.1	2,619.3	...	...	9.3	12.7	5.0	9.3	12.6	5.0	2,522.3	...	...
1995 Annual	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	8.1	11.0	4.4	2,305.8	...	...	8.0	10.9	4.3	8.0	10.8	4.3	2,217.8	...	...
1996 averages	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.4	10.1	4.0	2,103.4	...	...	7.3	10.0	4.0	7.3	10.0	3.9	2,019.5	...	...
1997	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.6	7.8	2.9	1,586.1	...	...	5.5	7.7	2.9	5.5	7.7	2.9	1,522.7	...	...
1996 Sep12	2,103.7	1,572.4	531.4	7.3	9.9	4.1	2,067.3	-37.1	-26.2	7.2	9.8	3.9	7.2	9.8	3.9	1,991.0	-28.3	-38.3
Oct 10	1,977.2	1,492.6	484.6	6.9	9.4	3.8	2,016.3	-51.0	-35.4	7.0	9.6	3.8	7.0	9.6	3.8	1,929.5	-10.2	-26.5
Nov14	1,871.4	1,424.1	447.3	6.5	8.9	3.5	1,916.2	-100.1	-62.7	6.7	9.2	3.5	6.7	9.2	3.5	1,849.9	-37.5	-25.3
Dec12	1,868.2	1,430.5	437.7	6.5	9.0	3.4	1,876.8	-39.4	-63.5	6.5	9.0	3.5	6.5	9.0	3.5	1,843.3	-28.5	-25.5
1997 Jan 9	1,907.8	1,463.5	444.3	6.7	9.3	3.5	1,819.3	-57.5	-65.7	6.4	8.8	3.3	6.4	8.8	3.3	1,749.8	-37.5	-25.3
Feb13	1,827.8	1,403.3	424.5	6.4	8.9	3.3	1,755.3	-64.0	-53.6	6.1	8.5	3.2	6.1	8.5	3.2	1,689.9	-37.5	-25.3
Mar13	1,745.3	1,342.4	402.9	6.1	8.5	3.1	1,713.1	-42.2	-54.6	6.0	8.3	3.1	6.0	8.3	3.1	1,635.3	-37.5	-25.3
Apr 10	1,688.0	1,298.8	389.1	5.9	8.2	3.0	1,669.9	-43.2	-49.8	5.8	8.1	3.0	5.8	8.1	3.0	1,599.6	-37.5	-25.3
May 8	1,620.5	1,249.9	370.6	5.7	7.9	2.9	1,635.3	-34.6	-40.0	5.7	7.9	3.0	5.7	7.9	3.0	1,550.0	-37.5	-25.3
Jun12	1,550.1	1,193.3	356.8	5.4	7.6	2.8	1,597.6	-37.7	-38.5	5.6	7.8	2.9	5.6	7.8	2.9	1,508.2	-37.5	-25.3
Jul 10	1,585.3	1,201.3	384.0	5.5	7.6	3.0	1,550.0	-47.6	-40.0	5.4	7.6	2.8	5.4	7.6	2.8	1,479.6	-37.5	-25.3
Aug14	1,579.2	1,186.5	392.7	5.5	7.5	3.1	1,508.2	-41.8	-42.4	5.3	7.4	2.7	5.3	7.4	2.7	1,428.5	-37.5	-25.3
Sep11	1,513.5	1,142.2	371.4	5.3	7.2	2.9	1,479.6	-28.6	-39.3	5.2	7.2	2.7	5.2	7.2	2.7	1,388.8	-37.5	-25.3
Oct 9	1,432.8	1,089.1	343.7	5.0	6.9	2.7	1,470.0	-9.6	-26.7	5.1	7.1	2.7	5.1	7.1	2.7	1,393.8	-9.3	-25.4
Nov13	1,387.6	1,060.4	327.2	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,432.2	-37.8	-25.3	5.0	7.0	2.6	5.0	7.0	2.6	1,382.1	-11.7	-16.7
Dec11	1,391.4	1,071.0	320.4	4.9	6.8	2.5	1,403.1	-29.1	-25.5	4.9	6.8	2.5	4.9	6.8	2.5	1,373.8	-8.3	-9.8
1998 Jan 8	1,479.3	1,136.7	342.6	5.2	7.2	2.7	1,393.8	-9.3	-25.4	4.9	6.7	2.6	4.9	6.7	2.6	1,321.1	-11.5	-16.7
Feb12	1,451.2	1,109.8	341.4	5.1	7.0	2.7	1,382.1	-11.7	-16.7	4.8	6.7	2.6	4.8	6.7	2.6	1,304.8	-11.9	-18.8
Mar12	1,405.9	1,076.5	329.4	4.9	6.8	2.6	1,373.8	-8.3	-9.8	4.8	6.6	2.6	4.8	6.6	2.6	1,299.5	-9.9	-9.9
Apr 9	1,389.9	1,061.5	328.4	4.9	6.7	2.6	1,362.6	-11.2	-10.4	4.8	6.6	2.5	4.8	6.6	2.5	1,288.8	-9.9	-9.9
May14	1,349.4	1,036.3	313.1	4.7	6.6	2.4	1,366.9	4.3	-5.1	4.8	6.6	2.5	4.8	6.6	2.5	1,261.4	-15.1	-15.6
Jun11	1,322.8	1,013.4	309.3	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,361.1	-5.8	-4.2	4.8	6.6	2.5	4.8	6.6	2.5	1,250.9	-10.5	-17.3
Jul 9	1,368.3	1,030.2	338.1	4.8	6.5	2.6	1,333.2	-27.9	-9.8	4.7	6.5	2.4	4.7	6.5	2.4	1,261.4	-15.1	-15.6
Aug13	1,383.2	1,030.3	352.9	4.8	6.5	2.7	1,316.7	-16.5	-16.7	4.6	6.4	2.4	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,250.9	-10.5	-17.3
Sep10	1,334.3	1,005.8	328.5	4.7	6.4	2.6	1,304.8	-11.9	-18.8	4.6	6.4	2.4	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,250.9	-10.5	-17.3
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG
1994	2,539.2	1,939.1	600.1	9.3	12.6	5.0	2,522.3	...	...	9.2	12.6	4.9	9.2	12.6	4.9	2,448.8	...	...
1995 Annual	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	8.0	10.9	4.3	2,217.8	...	...	7.9	10.8	4.1	7.9	10.8	4.1	2,149.8	...	...
1996 averages	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.3	10.0	3.9	2,019.5	...	...	7.2	9.9	3.9	7.2	9.9	3.9	1,954.5	...	...
1997	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.5	7.7	2.9	1,522.7	...	...	5.5	7.6	2.8	5.5	7.6	2.8	1,458.8	...	...
1997 Sep11	1,449.3	1,092.9	356.4	5.2	7.1	2.8	1,419.9	-28.3	-38.3	5.1	7.1	2.8	5.1	7.1	2.8	1,368.3	-27.9	-9.8
Oct 9	1,372.4	1,041.9	330.5	4.9	6.8	2.6	1,409.7	-10.2	-26.5	5.1	7.0	2.6	5.1	7.0	2.6	1,349.4	-10.2	-26.5
Nov13	1,329.3	1,014.3	315.0	4.8	6.6	2.5	1,372.2	-37.5	-25.3	4.9	6.8	2.6	4.9	6.8	2.6	1,321.1	-11.5	-16.7
Dec11	1,333.8	1,025.1	308.7	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,343.3	-28.9	-25.5	4.8	6.7	2.5	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,299.5	-9.9	-9.9
1998 Jan 8	1,419.5	1,089.1	330.4	5.1	7.1	2.6	1,333.6	-9.7	-25.4	4.8	6.6	2.5	4.8	6.6	2.5	1,261.4	-15.1	-15.6
Feb12	1,392.1	1,062.8	329.3	5.0	6.9	2.6	1,322.1	-11.5	-16.7	4.7	6.5	2.5	4.7	6.5	2.5	1,250.9	-10.5	-17.3
Mar12	1,348.3	1,030.7	317.6	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,314.6	-7.5	-9.6	4.7	6.5	2.5	4.7	6.5	2.5	1,250.9	-10.5	-17.3
Apr 9	1,332.9	1,016.2	316.7	4.8	6.6	2.5	1,304.0	-10.6	-9.9	4.7	6.5	2.5	4.7	6.5	2.5	1,250.9	-10.5	-17.3
May14	1,294.1	992.3	301.8	4.6	6.5	2.4	1,308.3	4.3	-4.6	4.7	6.5	2.5	4.7	6.5	2.5	1,250.9	-10.5	-17.3
Jun11	1,266.0	969.1	297.0	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,302.7	-5.6	-4.0	4.7	6.5	2.5	4.7	6.5	2.5	1,250.9	-10.5	-17.3
Jul 9	1,307.6	984.9	322.8	4.7	6.4	2.6	1,276.5	-26.2	-9.2	4.6	6.4	2.4	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,250.9	-10.5	-17.3
Aug13	1,322.0	984.9	337.1	4.7	6.4	2.7	1,261.4	-15.1	-15.6	4.5	6.3	2.4	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,250.9	-10.5	-17.3
Sep10	1,276.0	961.3	314.8	4.6	6.3	2.5	1,250.9	-10.5	-17.3	4.5	6.3	2.4	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,250.9	-10.5	-17.3
North East	DPCF	DPDA	DPDA	DPDA	DPCG	DPCG	DPCG	DPCG	DPCG	DPCG	DPCG	DPCG	DPCG	DPCG	DPCG	DPCG	DPCG	DPCG
1994	141.6	113.5	28.1	12.4	17.8	5.6	141.4	...	...	11.3	17.8	5.6	11.3	17.8	5.6	138.8	...	...
1995 Annual	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.4	16.5	5.1	129.6	...	...	11.3	16.4	5.1	11.3	16.4	5.1	126.9	...	...
1996 averages	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.5	15.2	4.8	117.2	...	...	11.3	15.1	4.7	11.3	15.1	4.7	114.4	...	...
1997	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.4	12.3	3.8	93.3	...	...	8.3	12.2	3.7	8.3	12.2	3.7	90.5	...	...
1997 Sep11	90.8	71.7	19.1	8.1	11.7	3.8	89.5	-1.5	-1.3	8.0	11.7	3.5	8.0	11.7	3.5	86.8	-2.7	-2.7
Oct 9	88.5	70.7	17.8	7.9	11.5	3.5	90.3	0.8	-0.6	8.1	11.5	3.5	8.1	11.5	3.5	88.1	-2.2	-2.2
Nov13	86.8	69.9	17.0	7.8	11.4	3.4	88.1	-2.2	-1.0	7.9	11.3	3.4	7.9	11.3	3.4	85.4	-2.7	-2.7
Dec11	87.2	70.7	16.4	7.8	11.5	3.3	86.7	-1.4	-0.9	7.8	11.3	3.4	7.8	11.3	3.4	84.0	-2.7	-2.7
1998 Jan 8	93.7	75.8	17.8	8.4	12.3	3.5	87.7	1.0	-0.9	7.8	11.5	3.4	7.8	11.5	3.4	85.0	-2.7	-2.7
Feb12	90.6	73.0	17.6	8.1	11.9	3.5	86.9	-0.8	-0.4	7.8	11.4	3.4	7.8	11.4	3.4	84.3	-2.6	-2.6
Mar12	88.1	71.1	17.1	7.9	11.6	3.4	86.0	-0.9	-0.2	7.7	11.3	3.3	7.7	11.3	3.3	84.0	-2.7	-2.7
Apr 9	87.4	70.0	17.4	7.8	11.4	3.4	84.5	-1.5	-1.1	7.6	11.0	3.3	7.6	11.0	3.3	82.8	-1.7	-1.7
May14	83.0	66.6	16.4	7.4	10.8	3.2	83.5	-1.0	-1.1	7.5	10.9	3.3	7.5	10.9	3.3	81.8	-1.7	-1.7
Jun11	80.6	6																

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Eastern	DPCI			DPDD			DPDJ				DPDP			
1994)	195.1	146.3	48.8	8.1	10.9	4.6	194.8	..	..	146.1	48.7	8.1	10.9	4.6
1995) Annual	167.5	124.8	42.7	6.6	8.8	3.9	166.3	..	..	124.1	42.2	6.6	8.8	3.8
1996) averages	148.7	110.6	38.1	6.0	7.9	3.5	147.4	..	..	109.8	37.5	5.9	7.9	3.4
1997)	105.5	79.0	26.5	4.2	5.7	2.4	104.5	..	..	78.5	26.1	4.2	5.7	2.3
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	2.1
Oct 9	91.2	67.5	23.8	3.7	4.9	2.1	95.2	-0.8	-2.3	71.4	23.8	3.8	5.2	2.1
Nov 13	88.4	65.7	22.7	3.6	4.8	2.0	92.2	-3.0	-2.1	69.0	23.2	3.7	5.0	2.1
Dec 11	88.6	66.5	22.1	3.6	4.8	2.0	89.8	-2.4	-2.1	66.8	23.0	3.6	4.9	2.1
1998 Jan 8	94.8	71.2	23.7	3.8	5.2	2.1	87.9	-1.9	-2.4	65.2	22.7	3.5	4.7	2.0
Feb 12	93.4	69.4	24.0	3.8	5.0	2.2	86.8	-1.1	-1.8	64.1	22.7	3.5	4.7	2.0
Mar 12	89.7	66.7	22.9	3.6	4.9	2.1	86.1	-0.7	-1.2	63.5	22.6	3.5	4.6	2.0
Apr 9	87.7	65.2	22.6	3.5	4.7	2.0	85.2	-0.9	-0.9	63.0	22.2	3.4	4.6	2.0
May 14	84.6	63.2	21.4	3.4	4.6	1.9	85.4	0.2	-0.5	63.2	22.2	3.4	4.6	2.0
Jun 11	81.7	60.9	20.8	3.3	4.4	1.9	85.1	-0.3	-0.3	63.0	22.1	3.4	4.6	2.0
Jul 9	83.6	61.5	22.0	3.4	4.5	2.0	82.8	-2.3	-0.8	61.9	20.9	3.3	4.5	1.9
Aug 13	84.4	61.6	22.8	3.4	4.5	2.0	81.7	-1.1	-1.2	61.3	20.4	3.3	4.5	1.8
Sep 10	82.2	60.2	22.0	3.3	4.4	2.0	81.3	-0.4	-1.3	61.0	20.3	3.3	4.4	1.8
London	DPDJ			DPDE			DPDK				DPDQ			
1994)	434.6	322.7	111.9	10.7	14.1	6.3	432.8	..	..	321.8	111.0	10.7	14.1	6.3
1995) Annual	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.5	12.5	5.6	392.7	..	..	291.1	101.6	9.4	12.5	5.6
1996) averages	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.6	11.4	5.1	358.2	..	..	264.1	94.0	8.6	11.3	5.1
1997)	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.5	8.7	3.9	270.0	..	..	199.1	70.9	6.5	8.7	3.8
1997 Sep 11	259.1	188.5	70.6	6.2	8.2	3.8	250.1	-6.1	-7.3	184.8	65.3	6.0	8.1	3.5
Oct 9	247.3	180.6	66.7	6.0	7.9	3.6	247.8	-2.3	-5.4	182.5	65.3	6.0	8.0	3.5
Nov 13	235.6	172.7	62.9	5.7	7.5	3.4	240.0	-7.8	-5.4	176.7	63.3	5.8	7.7	3.4
Dec 11	233.9	172.3	61.7	5.6	7.5	3.3	235.7	-4.3	-4.8	173.1	62.6	5.7	7.6	3.4
1998 Jan 8	236.6	174.8	61.9	5.7	7.6	3.3	233.9	-1.8	-4.6	171.8	62.1	5.6	7.5	3.3
Feb 12	234.4	172.6	61.7	5.7	7.5	3.3	232.3	-1.6	-2.6	170.3	62.0	5.6	7.4	3.3
Mar 12	231.0	170.2	60.8	5.6	7.4	3.3	231.4	-0.9	-1.4	169.4	62.0	5.6	7.4	3.3
Apr 9	230.6	169.6	61.0	5.6	7.4	3.3	229.6	-1.8	-1.4	168.5	61.1	5.5	7.4	3.3
May 14	228.7	168.8	59.8	5.5	7.4	3.2	229.6	0.0	-0.9	168.5	61.1	5.5	7.4	3.3
Jun 11	226.0	167.1	58.9	5.5	7.3	3.2	227.4	-2.2	-1.3	167.4	60.0	5.5	7.3	3.2
Jul 9	228.2	167.4	60.8	5.5	7.3	3.3	223.6	-3.8	-2.0	165.1	58.5	5.4	7.2	3.1
Aug 13	230.5	167.4	63.1	5.6	7.3	3.4	220.8	-2.9	-2.9	163.2	57.6	5.3	7.1	3.1
Sep 10	227.1	165.1	62.0	5.5	7.2	3.3	218.7	-2.1	-2.9	161.6	57.1	5.3	7.1	3.1
South East	DPCK			DPDF			DPDL				DPDR			
1994)	272.8	208.5	64.3	7.3	10.1	3.9	272.5	..	..	208.3	64.1	7.3	10.1	3.8
1995) Annual	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.0	8.2	3.2	227.6	..	..	173.1	54.5	5.9	8.1	3.2
1996) averages	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.1	7.0	2.8	198.6	..	..	150.4	48.2	5.0	6.9	2.7
1997)	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.5	4.8	1.8	135.0	..	..	103.0	32.0	3.4	4.8	1.8
1997 Sep 11	125.0	93.6	31.4	3.2	4.3	1.8	122.1	-3.1	-4.7	93.7	28.4	3.1	4.4	1.6
Oct 9	117.9	88.8	29.0	3.0	4.1	1.6	121.1	-1.0	-3.2	92.5	28.6	3.1	4.3	1.6
Nov 13	112.8	85.5	27.3	2.9	4.0	1.5	117.0	-4.1	-2.7	89.2	27.8	3.0	4.1	1.6
Dec 11	112.6	86.1	26.6	2.9	4.0	1.5	113.4	-3.6	-2.9	86.1	27.3	2.9	4.0	1.5
1998 Jan 8	120.7	92.1	28.6	3.1	4.3	1.6	111.4	-2.0	-3.2	84.4	27.0	2.8	3.9	1.5
Feb 12	117.7	89.4	28.3	3.0	4.2	1.6	109.8	-1.6	-2.4	82.9	26.9	2.8	3.8	1.5
Mar 12	112.6	85.8	26.8	2.9	4.0	1.5	109.5	-0.3	-1.3	82.5	27.0	2.8	3.8	1.5
Apr 9	110.0	83.7	26.3	2.8	3.9	1.5	108.3	-1.2	-1.0	81.9	26.4	2.7	3.8	1.5
May 14	105.7	81.0	24.8	2.7	3.8	1.4	108.6	0.3	-0.4	82.2	26.4	2.8	3.8	1.5
Jun 11	102.3	78.4	23.9	2.6	3.6	1.3	108.1	-0.5	-0.5	82.1	26.0	2.7	3.8	1.5
Jul 9	104.7	79.4	25.3	2.7	3.7	1.4	103.9	-4.2	-1.5	79.6	24.3	2.6	3.7	1.4
Aug 13	105.9	79.3	26.6	2.7	3.7	1.5	101.9	-2.0	-2.2	78.4	23.5	2.6	3.6	1.3
Sep 10	103.4	77.9	25.6	2.6	3.6	1.4	100.9	-1.0	-2.4	77.9	23.0	2.6	3.6	1.3
South West	BCKF			DPAQ			DPBB				DPBM			
1994)	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.2	10.9	4.6	190.4	..	..	143.2	47.2	8.1	10.9	4.6
1995) Annual	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.9	9.3	3.9	164.8	..	..	123.2	41.6	6.8	9.2	3.9
1996) averages	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.2	8.3	3.5	146.9	..	..	109.5	37.4	6.1	8.3	3.5
1997)	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.4	5.9	2.5	104.4	..	..	78.4	26.0	4.3	5.8	2.4
1997 Sep 11	95.0	70.6	24.4	3.9	5.2	2.3	95.2	-2.5	-3.4	71.7	23.5	3.9	5.3	2.2
Oct 9	90.3	67.2	23.1	3.7	5.0	2.2	93.9	-1.3	-2.4	70.4	23.5	3.9	5.2	2.2
Nov 13	89.5	66.5	23.0	3.7	4.9	2.2	91.0	-2.9	-2.2	68.3	22.7	3.8	5.1	2.1
Dec 11	90.0	67.4	22.7	3.7	5.0	2.1	88.3	-2.7	-2.3	66.0	22.3	3.7	4.9	2.1
1998 Jan 8	97.2	72.5	24.7	4.0	5.4	2.3	86.6	-1.7	-2.4	64.6	22.0	3.6	4.8	2.1
Feb 12	94.1	69.6	24.5	3.9	5.2	2.3	85.6	-1.0	-1.8	63.6	22.0	3.5	4.7	2.1
Mar 12	89.6	66.6	23.0	3.7	4.9	2.2	85.0	-0.6	-1.1	63.0	22.0	3.5	4.7	2.1
Apr 9	87.1	65.1	22.1	3.6	4.8	2.1	85.0	0.0	-0.5	63.0	22.0	3.5	4.7	2.1
May 14	83.0	62.2	20.8	3.4	4.6	2.0	85.8	0.8	0.1	63.5	22.3	3.6	4.7	2.1
Jun 11	79.7	59.8	20.0	3.3	4.4	1.9	86.0	0.2	0.3	63.6	22.4	3.6	4.7	2.1
Jul 9	82.1	60.9	21.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	84.0	-2.0	-0.3	62.6	21.4	3.5	4.6	2.0
Aug 13	83.2	61.1	22.1	3.4	4.5	2.1	82.4	-1.6	-1.1	61.6	20.8	3.4	4.6	2.0
Sep 10	80.9	59.8	21.2	3.4	4.4	2.0	81.3	-1.1	-1.6	60.9	20.4	3.4	4.5	1.9

UNEMPLOYMENT C.11 Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #							
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Wales	BCKI			DPAT			DPDE				DPBP			
1994)	120.7	94.1	26.6	9.4	12.7	4.9	119.9	..	..	93.6	26.3	9.3	12.7	4.8
1995) Annual	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.6	11.9	4.4	106.8	..	..	82.8	24.0	8.5	11.8	4.3
1996) averages	102.7	79.2	23.5	8.1	11.3	4.1	101.7	..	..	78.6	23.1	8.0	11.2	4.0
1997)	80.3	62.4	17.9	6.4	9.1	3.2	79.4	..	..	61.9	17.5	6.4	9.0	3.1
1997 Sep 11	76.2	58.2	18.0	6.1	8.5	3.2	74.3	-1.7	-1.9	58.0	16.3	6.0	8.5	2.9
Oct 9	71.5	55.2	16.3	5.7	8.1	2.9	73.4	-0						

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate #	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen	3,010	1,011	4,021	2.1	1.9	
Annan	314	136	450	4.8	4.0	
Ayr	2,001	705	2,706	6.2	5.4	
Badenoch	169	57	226	5.0	4.3	
Banff	218	93	311	1.9	1.6	
Berwickshire	195	97	292	5.6	4.6	
Brechin and Montrose	695	300	995	7.2	5.6	
Campbeltown	299	72	371	11.0	5.6	
Crief	181	74	255	4.6	3.7	
Dingwall	675	185	860	7.1	6.0	
Dufftown	82	29	111	3.2	2.3	
Dumbarton	1,868	533	2,401	9.2	7.5	
Dumfries	1,498	547	2,045	8.2	5.5	
Dundee	5,596	1,824	7,420	8.2	7.4	
Dunfermline	3,044	932	3,976	7.9	6.9	
Dunoon and Rothesay	497	152	649	9.4	6.6	
East Ayrshire	3,323	1,044	4,367	10.7	9.1	
Edinburgh	12,350	3,642	15,992	4.2	3.8	
Elgin and Forres	741	301	1,042	4.9	3.7	
Falkirk	3,012	978	3,990	7.5	6.5	
Forfar	628	288	916	6.3	4.9	
Fraserburgh	191	89	280	2.6	2.1	
Galashiels and Peebles	544	178	722	3.5	2.9	
Girvan	297	83	380	14.3	12.3	
Glasgow	34,194	9,731	43,925	7.5	6.9	
Greenock	1,771	495	2,266	6.5	5.0	
Hawick	402	129	531	6.6	6.0	
Huntly	110	44	154	5.7	4.7	
Inverness	1,467	510	1,977	4.7	4.0	
Islay and Mull	169	55	224	9.4	6.7	
Keith and Buckie	258	108	366	5.5	4.1	
Kelso and Jedburgh	148	58	206	3.4	2.8	
Kirkcaldy	4,381	1,486	5,867	8.7	7.7	
Kirkcudbright	210	86	296	5.9	5.0	
Lewis and Harris	616	169	785	9.9	8.2	
Lochaber	263	55	318	3.9	3.3	
Lochmiphead	108	36	144	4.5	3.2	
Mothenwell and Lanark	7,207	2,039	9,246	8.6	7.6	
Newton Stewart	248	68	316	12.5	10.5	
North Ayrshire	3,442	1,237	4,679	10.2	9.2	
Oban	231	50	281	4.4	3.1	
Orkney Islands	215	64	279	3.7	2.8	
Perth	1,091	361	1,452	4.3	3.4	
Peterhead	265	110	375	2.8	2.2	
Pitlochry	55	22	77	2.6	2.1	
Shetland Isles	212	76	288	2.5	1.9	
Skye and Ullapool	313	111	424	6.6	5.1	
St. Andrews	508	216	724	4.7	4.1	
Stirling	2,464	788	3,252	6.5	5.9	
Stranraer	466	150	616	8.4	7.1	
Sutherland	321	118	439	10.2	8.6	
Thurso	189	78	267	7.4	6.2	
Uists and Barra	325	40	365	10.8	8.9	
Wick	386	90	476	11.2	9.5	
NORTHERN IRELAND						
Ballymena	1,623	653	2,276	7.6	6.1	
Belfast	20,652	6,467	27,119	7.6	6.5	
Coleraine	2,567	789	3,356	10.6	8.8	
Craigavon	3,101	1,181	4,282	7.4	6.2	
Derry	5,823	1,436	7,259	14.0	11.9	
Dungannon	1,365	464	1,829	11.1	8.9	
Enniskillen	1,976	628	2,604	12.1	9.5	
Mid-Ulster	1,505	499	2,004	9.9	8.0	
Newry	2,909	771	3,680	13.2	10.7	
Omagh	1,542	503	2,045	11.8	9.4	
Strabane	1,455	335	1,790	16.4	13.4	

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6159

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.22

Claimant count area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Cleveland (former county)	3,205	845	4,050	11.9	10.7	
Hartlepool	5,102	1,295	6,397	11.1	10.1	
Middlesborough	3,901	968	4,869	9.7	8.6	
Redcar and Cleveland	5,034	1,391	6,425	8.4	7.5	
Stockton-on-Tees						
Durham (former county)	2,324	645	2,969	6.9	6.3	
Darlington						
Rest of Durham	9,318	2,731	12,049	7.4	6.4	
Chester-le-Street	1,026	275	1,301	11.8	9.4	
Derwentside	1,668	451	2,119	9.4	8.1	
Durham	1,360	512	1,872	4.7	4.4	
Easington	1,800	455	2,255	9.3	8.6	
Sedgefield	1,590	527	2,117	5.7	5.1	
Teesdale	326	111	437	6.2	4.3	
Wear Valley	1,548	400	1,948	8.8	7.1	
Northumberland	5,379	1,821	7,200	7.0	5.8	
Alnwick	505	207	712	7.5	5.4	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	347	138	485	4.5	3.5	
Joyth Valley	1,617	557	2,174	9.2	8.4	
Castle Morpeth	675	237	912	4.4	3.7	
Tynedale	647	249	896	4.5	3.4	
Wansbeck	1,588	433	2,021	11.5	10.3	
Tyne and Wear	29,349	7,495	36,844	7.7	7.1	
Gateshead	4,292	1,100	5,392	6.4	5.8	
Newcastle upon Tyne	7,947	2,056	10,003	6.1	5.7	
North Tyneside	4,808	1,268	6,076	8.9	8.4	
South Tyneside	4,807	1,243	6,050	12.3	11.1	
Sunderland	7,495	1,828	9,323	8.4	7.7	
NORTH WEST (GOR)						
Cheshire (former county)	3,018	910	3,928	7.6	7.1	
Haltwhistle	2,297	766	3,063	3.2	3.0	
Warrington						
Rest of Cheshire	7,228	2,371	9,599	3.5	3.0	
Chester	1,428	433	1,861	3.2	2.7	
Congleton	806	276	1,082	3.4	2.9	
Croft and Northwich	1,462	516	1,978	5.3	4.8	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,181	399	1,580	4.3	3.9	
Macclesfield	1,078	346	1,424	2.0	1.7	
Vale Royal	1,273	401	1,674	4.4	3.8	
Cumbria	7,935	2,354	10,289	5.3	4.5	
Allerdale	1,910	549	2,459	7.6	6.3	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,673	405	2,078	8.2	7.5	
Carlisle	1,542	474	2,016	4.2	3.6	
Copeland	1,836	521	2,357	7.6	6.9	
Eden	246	134	380	2.2	1.7	
South Lakeland	728	271	999	2.5	2.0	
Greater Manchester	45,283	12,935	58,218	5.3	4.6	
Bolton	3,986	1,165	5,151	3.9	3.4	
Bury	1,899	666	2,565	4.4	3.6	
Manchester	13,634	3,697	17,331	6.5	6.1	
Oldham	3,726	1,003	4,729	6.1	5.4	
Rochdale	4,207	1,167	5,374	7.1	6.0	
Salford	3,876	1,002	4,878	4.6	4.2	
Stockport	3,182	961	4,143	3.7	3.2	
Tameside	3,162	949	4,111	5.7	4.9	
Trafford	2,722	786	3,508	2.2	2.8	
Wigan	4,889	1,539	6,428	6.5	5.7	
Lancashire (former county)	2,814	759	3,573	6.0	5.5	
Blackburn with Darwen	2,519	608	3,127	5.4	4.5	
Blackpool						
Rest of Lancashire	14,295	4,529	18,824	4.2	3.6	
Burnley	1,111	355	1,466	3.9	3.4	
Clitheroe	970	367	1,337	4.3	3.5	
Fylde	384	123	507	1.4	1.2	
Hyndburn	1,011	295	1,306	4.2	3.5	
Lancaster	2,522	823	3,345	7.0	5.8	
Pendle	1,109	317	1,426	4.4	3.8	
Preston	2,493	653	3,146	3.8	3.5	
Ribble Valley	249	100	349	1.6	1.3	
Rossendale	668	234	902	3.9	3.3	
South Ribble	766	290	1,056	2.9	2.5	
West Lancashire	2,036	687	2,723	6.5	5.3	
Wyre	976	285	1,261	4.5	3.8	
MERSEYSIDE						
Merseyside	40,522	11,557	52,079	10.3	9.2	
Knowsley	5,170	1,385	6,555	13.8	12.4	
Liverpool	17,397	4,919	22,316	11.1	10.1	
Saltion	6,517	1,906	8,423	8.9	7.7	
St Helens	3,867	1,101	4,968	8.8	7.7	
Wirral	7,571	2,246	9,817	9.4	8.1	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
Humberstone (former county)	4,281	1,660	5,941	5.6	4.8	
East Riding of Yorkshire	9,096	2,520	11,616	9.2	8.6	
North East Lincolnshire	4,478	1,272	5,750	8.5	7.7	
North Lincolnshire	2,753	924	3,677	5.7	5.1	
North Yorkshire (former county)	2,175	694	2,869	3.4	3.0	
York						
Rest of North Yorkshire	5,634	2,295	7,929	3.9	3.0	
Craven	359	139	498	2.5	1.7	
Harmblyton	647	332	979	2.9	2.2	
Hamrogate	1,039	444	1,483	2.7	2.2	
Hammondshire	274	199	473	3.8	3.0	
Ryedale	389	157	546	2.7	2.0	
Scarborough	1,939	613	2,552	6.5	5.4	
Selby	987	411	1,398	6.5	5.1	
South Yorkshire	31,125	8,819	39,944	8.3	7.3	
Barnsley	4,955	1,315	6,270	8.8	7.2	
Doncaster	7,222	1,991	9,213	8.8	7.9	
Rotherham	6,038	1,696	7,734	9.4	8.0	
Sheffield	12,910	3,817	16,727	7.6	6.8	
West Yorkshire	41,392	12,575	53,967	6.0	5.3	
Bradford	10,832	3,270	14,102	7.2	6.4	
Calderdale	3,573	1,102	4,675	5.9	5.4	
Kirklees	6,711	2,164	8,875	6.0	5.1	
Leeds	14,344	4,169				

C.22 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Worcestershire	5,803	2,385	8,188	3.7	3.2	
Bromsgrove	930	399	1,329	3.8	3.2	
Malvern Hills	648	234	882	3.7	3.0	
Redditch	1,151	474	1,625	4.5	4.1	
Worcester	1,185	386	1,571	3.6	3.2	
Wyche	794	383	1,177	2.6	2.1	
Wyre Forest	1,095	509	1,604	4.3	3.7	
EASTERN						
Bedfordshire (former county)						
Luton	3,424	1,095	4,519	6.0	5.4	
Rest of Bedfordshire	3,462	1,467	4,929	3.6	3.0	
Mid Bedfordshire	613	336	949	2.8	2.1	
North Bedfordshire	1,940	722	2,662	4.3	3.7	
South Bedfordshire	909	409	1,318	3.2	2.6	
Cambridgeshire (former county)						
Peterborough	2,270	746	3,016	3.6	3.3	
Rest of Cambridgeshire	4,824	1,907	6,731	2.9	2.5	
Cambridge	1,531	515	2,046	2.6	2.3	
East Cambridgeshire	518	214	732	4.2	3.7	
Fenland	1,006	408	1,414	5.1	4.7	
Huntingdon	1,080	508	1,588	2.8	2.3	
South Cambridgeshire	689	262	951	1.9	1.5	
Essex (former county)						
Southend-on-Sea	3,843	1,096	4,939	8.8	7.2	
Thurrock	2,099	702	2,801	5.7	4.9	
Rest of Essex	13,315	5,145	18,460	4.1	3.3	
Basildon	2,045	835	2,880	4.4	3.8	
Braintree	1,275	554	1,829	4.2	3.4	
Brentwood	451	176	627	2.4	1.9	
Castle Point	871	330	1,201	6.9	5.1	
Chelmsford	1,428	579	2,007	3.2	2.7	
Colchester	1,520	584	2,104	3.2	2.7	
Epping Forest	1,142	444	1,586	4.8	3.3	
Harlow	1,056	424	1,480	3.8	3.4	
Maldon	583	225	808	5.0	3.7	
Rochford	703	271	974	5.0	3.8	
Tendring	1,919	564	2,483	7.7	5.6	
Uttlesford	322	159	481	1.9	1.4	
Hertfordshire	7,511	2,776	10,287	2.3	2.0	
Broxbourne	791	313	1,104	3.7	3.1	
Dacorum	934	346	1,280	2.1	1.8	
East Hertfordshire	626	283	909	1.8	1.5	
Hertsmere	629	227	856	2.2	1.8	
North Hertfordshire	929	321	1,250	1.7	1.4	
St Albans	630	233	863	1.7	1.4	
Stevenage	902	325	1,227	3.1	2.8	
Three Rivers	583	213	796	3.4	2.4	
Watford	877	286	1,163	2.3	2.1	
Welwyn Hatfield	610	229	839	1.6	1.4	
Norfolk	11,246	4,071	15,317	5.1	4.3	
Breckland	1,133	488	1,621	4.5	3.7	
Broadland	984	417	1,401	4.5	3.6	
Great Yarmouth	2,230	693	2,923	8.0	7.2	
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	1,607	664	2,271	4.8	3.9	
North Norfolk	1,056	365	1,421	4.9	3.6	
Norwich	3,308	1,066	4,374	4.7	4.4	
South Norfolk	928	438	1,366	4.5	3.5	
Suffolk	8,235	2,997	11,232	4.2	3.6	
Babergh	764	320	1,084	3.8	3.4	
Forest Heath	457	179	636	2.8	2.3	
Ipswich	2,250	669	2,919	4.7	4.3	
Mid Suffolk	611	293	904	3.2	2.6	
St Edmundsbury	826	386	1,212	2.6	2.2	
Suffolk Coastal	1,026	355	1,381	3.4	2.9	
Waveney	2,301	795	3,096	7.6	7.1	
LONDON						
Greater London	165,105	61,958	227,063	6.2	5.5	
Barking and Dagenham	2,880	1,001	3,881	7.2	6.5	
Barnet	4,530	1,921	6,451	6.2	4.8	
Bexley	2,848	1,121	3,969	6.6	5.3	
Brent	7,560	2,762	10,322	10.3	8.6	
Bromley	3,571	1,310	4,881	5.4	4.5	
Camden	5,927	2,504	8,431	4.0	3.7	
City of London	60	41	101	0.0	0.0	
City of Westminster	4,257	1,782	6,039	1.2	1.1	
Croydon	6,020	2,141	8,161	6.3	5.4	
Ealing	5,789	2,138	7,927	7.2	6.1	
Enfield	5,537	2,009	7,546	8.3	7.0	
Greenwich	6,364	2,372	8,736	13.3	11.6	
Hackney	9,684	3,585	13,269	15.3	13.6	
Hammersmith and Fulham	4,494	1,814	6,308	7.2	6.1	
Haringey	9,185	3,215	12,400	18.9	15.8	
Harrow	2,633	1,187	3,820	6.2	5.1	
Havering	2,492	925	3,417	5.0	4.0	
Hillingdon	2,520	981	3,501	2.5	2.2	
Hounslow	3,067	1,188	4,255	3.7	3.3	
Islington	7,138	2,901	10,039	7.5	6.7	
Kensington and Chelsea	2,954	1,444	4,398	4.1	3.5	
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,400	563	1,963	2.6	2.3	
Lambeth	9,892	3,832	13,724	12.1	10.4	
Lewisham	8,249	2,890	11,139	17.5	15.0	
Merton	2,665	1,020	3,686	5.8	5.0	
Newham	8,634	2,706	11,340	16.7	14.7	
Redbridge	3,887	1,522	5,409	8.2	6.7	
Richmond-upon-Thames	1,614	690	2,304	3.7	2.9	
Southwark	8,697	3,205	11,902	8.4	7.8	
Sutton	1,736	677	2,413	4.2	3.3	
Tower Hamlets	7,440	2,259	9,699	8.5	7.9	
Waltham Forest	5,768	2,084	7,852	13.6	10.9	
Wandsworth	5,603	2,168	7,771	7.6	6.4	
SOUTH EAST (GOR)						
Berkshire (former county)						
Bracknell Forest	664	189	853	1.7	1.5	
Reading	1,596	460	2,056	2.4	2.2	
Slough	1,810	553	2,363	3.3	2.9	
West Berkshire	669	205	874	1.3	1.1	
Windsor and Maidenhead	913	291	1,204	1.9	1.6	
Wokingham	488	203	691	1.5	1.2	
Buckinghamshire (former county)						
Milton Keynes	1,773	690	2,463	2.4	2.1	
Rest of Buckinghamshire	3,097	1,063	4,160	2.1	1.7	
Aylesbury Vale	1,107	384	1,491	2.3	1.9	
Chiltern	416	157	573	2.0	1.5	
South Buckinghamshire	318	141	459	1.7	1.5	
Wycombe	1,256	381	1,637	2.1	1.7	
East Sussex (former county)						
Brighton and Hove	6,535	2,390	8,925	8.7	7.2	
Rest of East Sussex	5,754	1,663	7,417	5.0	3.9	
Eastbourne	1,122	344	1,466	4.8	3.8	
Hastings	2,129	493	2,622	8.6	7.6	
Lewes	947	310	1,257	4.3	3.3	
Rother	880	254	1,134	5.7	4.2	
Wealden	676	262	938	2.5	1.8	
Hampshire (former county)						
Portsmouth	3,477	1,074	4,551	4.9	4.0	
Southampton	4,248	1,178	5,426	4.8	4.2	
Rest of Hampshire	8,745	3,009	11,754	2.4	2.0	
Basingstoke and Deane	855	337	1,192	1.8	1.6	
East Hampshire	664	228	892	2.6	1.8	
Eastleigh	721	255	976	2.1	1.8	
Fareham	517	211	728	1.8	1.6	
Gosport	985	344	1,329	6.0	4.5	
Hart	252	89	341	1.4	1.0	
Havant	1,689	488	2,177	3.0	2.4	
New Forest	1,217	406	1,623	1.9	1.6	
Rushmoor	560	192	752	1.9	1.6	
Test Valley	660	232	892	1.9	1.6	
Winchester	625	227	852	1.8	1.6	
Isle of Wight	2,511	775	3,286	7.2	6.1	
Kent (former county)						
Medway	3,702	1,299	5,001	6.6	5.5	
Rest of Kent	18,383	5,798	24,181	4.8	4.0	
Ashford	1,157	390	1,547	3.8	3.1	
Canterbury	1,898	595	2,493	4.7	3.8	
Dartford	1,045	398	1,443	4.3	3.6	
Dover	1,903	514	2,417	6.3	5.1	
Gravesend	1,657	557	2,214	7.8	6.5	
Maidstone	1,310	478	1,788	2.7	2.3	
Sevenoaks	814	322	1,136	3.1	2.3	
Shepway	1,936	478	2,414	6.9	5.8	
Swale	1,831	633	2,464	6.2	5.2	
Thanet	3,198	864	4,062	10.9	9.1	
Tonbridge and Malling	816	306	1,122	2.3	2.0	
Tunbridge Wells	818	263	1,081	2.3	1.9	
Oxfordshire	3,823	1,379	5,202	1.9	1.6	
Cherwell	694	253	947	1.8	1.5	
Oxford	1,722	575	2,297	2.6	2.3	
South Oxfordshire	586	242	828	1.8	1.4	
Vale of White Horse	465	166	631	1.3	1.1	
West Oxfordshire	356	143	499	1.6	1.1	
Surrey	4,821	1,746	6,567	1.5	1.2	
Elmbridge	577	228	805	1.7	1.4	
Epsom and Ewell	368	124	492	2.1	1.7	
Guildford	661	222	883	1.5	1.2	
Mole Valley	271	120	391	1.0	0.8	
Reigate and Banstead	580	197	777	1.6	1.3	
Runnymede	344	131	475	1.2	1.1	
Spelthorne	528	189	717	1.8	1.6	
Surrey Heath	258	98	356	0.8	0.7	
Tandridge	332	128	460	1.8	1.4	
Waverley	492	187	679	1.6	1.3	
Woking	410	122	532	1.3	1.1	
West Sussex	4,852	1,601	6,453	2.1	1.8	
Adur	437	168	605	3.5	2.9	
Arun	979	305	1,284	3.3	2.7	
Chichester	736	261	997	2.1	1.8	
Crawley	809	266	1,075	1.5	1.3	
Horsham	506	196	702	1.6	1.4	

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at September 10 1998

	Male	Female	All
NORTH EAST			
Cleveland (former county)			
Hartlepool	3,205	845	4,050
Middlesbrough	3,974	956	4,930
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,256	653	2,909
Redcar	2,773	654	3,427
Stockton North	2,981	787	3,768
Stockton South	2,053	604	2,657
Durham			
Bishop Auckland	1,713	498	2,211
Darlington	2,202	598	2,800
Durham, City of	1,360	512	1,872
Easington	1,619	404	2,023
North Durham	1,736	457	2,193
North West Durham	1,642	450	2,092
Sedgefield	1,370	457	1,827
Northumberland			
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,139	421	1,560
Blyth Valley	1,617	557	2,174
Hexham	753	297	1,050
Wansbeck	1,870	546	2,416
Tyne and Wear			
Blaydon	1,522	437	1,959
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,564	487	2,051
Houghton and Washington East	1,782	502	2,284
Jarrow	2,097	545	2,642
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,382	673	3,055
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	2,752	673	3,425
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,696	466	2,162
North Tyneside	2,223	586	2,809
South Shields	2,884	741	3,625
Sunderland North	2,369	513	2,882
Sunderland South	2,796	605	3,401
Tyne Bridge	3,334	724	4,058
Tynemouth	1,948	543	2,491
NORTH WEST (GOR)			
Cheshire			
Chester, City of	1,254	350	1,604
Congleton	806	276	1,082
Crewe and Nantwich	1,356	466	1,822
Eddisbury	832	291	1,123
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,239	423	1,662
Halton	1,966	578	2,544
Macclesfield	674	200	874
Tatton	561	210	771
Warrington North	1,314	418	1,732
Warrington South	983	348	1,331
Weaver Vale	1,558	487	2,045
Cumbria			
Barrow and Furness	1,919	474	2,393
Carlisle	1,330	398	1,728
Copeland	1,836	521	2,357
Penrith and The Border	561	260	821
Westmorland and Lonsdale	482	202	684
Workington	1,807	499	2,306
Greater Manchester			
Altrincham and Sale West	768	224	992
Ashton under Lyne	1,524	397	1,921
Bolton North East	1,572	445	2,017
Bolton South East	1,691	446	2,137
Bolton West	723	274	997
Bury North	891	328	1,219
Bury South	1,008	338	1,346
Cheadle	561	199	760
Denton and Reddish	1,263	392	1,655
Eccles	1,354	375	1,729
Hazel Grove	748	258	1,006
Heywood and Middleton	1,757	505	2,262
Leigh	1,358	457	1,815
Makerfield	1,409	445	1,854
Manchester Blackley	2,532	611	3,143
Manchester Central	4,143	1,119	5,262
Manchester Gorton	2,992	854	3,846
Manchester Withington	2,187	727	2,914
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,495	458	1,953
Oldham West and Royton	1,867	460	2,327
Rochdale	2,317	620	2,937
Salford	1,808	434	2,242
Stalybridge and Hyde	1,371	419	1,790
Stockport	1,374	372	1,746
Stretford and Urmston	1,714	481	2,195
Wigan	1,571	441	2,012
Worsley	1,265	389	1,654
Wythenshawe and Sale East	2,020	467	2,487
Lancashire			
Blackburn	2,338	586	2,924
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,410	363	1,773
Blackpool South	1,797	433	2,230
Burnley	1,111	355	1,466
Chorley	970	367	1,337
Fylde	581	191	772
Hyndburn	1,141	327	1,468
Lancaster and Wyre	1,093	394	1,487
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,698	519	2,217
Pendle	1,109	317	1,426
Preston	2,221	567	2,788
Ribble Valley	475	183	658
Rossendale and Darwen	1,014	375	1,389
South Ribble	743	274	1,017
West Lancashire	1,927	645	2,572
MERSEYSIDE			
Merseyside			
Birkenhead	3,028	751	3,779
Bootle	3,015	749	3,764
Crosby	1,395	450	1,845
Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,550	742	3,292
Knowsley South	3,191	857	4,048
Liverpool Garston	2,458	671	3,129
Liverpool Riverside	4,614	1,337	5,951
Liverpool Walton	3,644	1,020	4,664
Liverpool Wavertree	3,282	1,008	4,290
Liverpool West Derby	3,399	893	4,292
Southport	1,536	493	2,029
St Helens North	1,737	507	2,244
St Helens South	2,130	594	2,724
Wallasey	2,356	691	3,047
Wirral South	1,036	361	1,397
Wirral West	1,151	443	1,594
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER			
Humberside (former county)			
Beverley and Holderness	1,361	562	1,923
Brigg and Goole	1,314	472	1,786
Cleethorpes	1,847	653	2,500
East Yorkshire	1,357	461	1,818
Great Grimsby	2,990	764	3,754
Haltemprice and Howden	755	356	1,111
Kingston upon Hull East	2,955	821	3,776
Kingston upon Hull North	3,363	967	4,330
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,952	801	3,753
Scunthorpe	1,714	519	2,233
North Yorkshire			
Harrogate and Knaresborough	709	288	997
Richmond	686	381	1,067
Ryedale	619	232	851
Scarborough and Whitby	1,823	581	2,404
Selby	1,117	470	1,587
Skipton and Ripon	600	262	862
Vale of York	537	258	795
York, City of	1,718	517	2,235
South Yorkshire			
Barnsley Central	2,011	501	2,512
Barnsley East and Mexborough	2,063	522	2,585
Barnsley West and Penistone	1,549	471	2,020
Don Valley	1,734	479	2,213
Doncaster Central	2,678	755	3,433
Doncaster North	2,142	578	2,720
Rother Valley	1,676	528	2,204
Rotherham	2,343	599	2,942
Sheffield Attercliffe	1,820	541	2,361
Sheffield Brightside	2,651	628	3,279
Sheffield Central	3,828	1,057	4,885
Sheffield Hallam	853	366	1,219
Sheffield Heeley	2,275	665	2,940
Sheffield Hillsborough	1,483	560	2,043
Wentworth	2,019	569	2,588
West Yorkshire			
Batley and Spen	1,369	398	1,767
Bradford North	2,770	727	3,497
Bradford South	2,038	587	2,625
Bradford West	3,443	1,007	4,450
Calder Valley	1,317	487	1,804
Colne Valley	1,373	530	1,903
Dewsbury	1,338	349	1,687
Elmet	960	312	1,272
Halifax	2,256	615	2,871
Hemsworth	1,607	460	2,067
Huddersfield	2,333	781	3,114
Keighley	1,386	546	1,932
Leeds Central	3,810	942	4,752
Leeds East	2,575	705	3,280
Leeds North East	1,697	555	2,252
Leeds North West	1,196	388	1,584
Leeds West	2,046	556	2,602
Morley and Rothwell	1,248	412	1,660
Normanton	1,118	440	1,558
Pontefract and Castleford	1,649	465	2,114
Pudsey	812	299	1,111
Shipley	1,195	403	1,598
Wakefield	1,856	611	2,467
EAST MIDLANDS			
Derbyshire			
Amber Valley	1,082	379	1,461
Bolesover	1,532	428	1,960
Chesterfield	2,065	589	2,654
Derby North	1,681	463	2,144
Derby South	2,842	795	3,637
Erewash	1,338	460	1,798
High Peak	958	327	1,285
North East Derbyshire	1,506	472	1,978
South Derbyshire	1,035	378	1,413
West Derbyshire	684	282	966
Leicestershire			
Blaby	557	247	804
Bosworth	580	302	882
Charnwood	645	331	976
Harborough	671	295	966
Leicester East	1,651	666	2,317
Leicester South	2,555	789	3,344
Leicester West	2,298	687	2,985
Loughborough	1,087	460	1,547
North West Leicestershire	809	320	1,129
Rutland and Melton	460	210	670
Lincolnshire			
Easton and Skegness	788	327	1,115
Grimsby	1,113	455	1,568
Grimsby and Stamford	865	389	1,254
Grantham and Stamford	2,215	591	2,806
Lincoln	1,017	393	1,410
Louth and Horncastle	653	332	985
Spalding and North Hykeham	538	256	794
South Holland and The Deepings			
Northamptonshire			
Corby	992	338	1,330
Deertrough	601	304	905
East Northamptonshire	838	365	1,203
Kettering	1,450	522	1,972
Northampton North	1,283	441	1,724
Northampton South	1,130	415	1,545
Wellingborough			
Nottinghamshire			
Ashfield	1,781	483	2,264
Bassellaw	1,672	527	2,199
Bloxwich	1,044	417	1,461
Broxtowe	1,218	496	1,714
Claxton	1,755	525	2,280
Manfield	1,235	451	1,686
Newark	3,689	1,026	4,715
Nottingham East	2,671	713	3,384
Nottingham North	2,562	678	3,240
Nottingham South	981	364	1,345
Rushcliffe	1,450	468	1,918
Sherwood			
WEST MIDLANDS			
Herefordshire			
Hereford	1,088	442	1,530
Leominster	694	317	1,011
Shropshire			
Ludlow	734	275	1,009
North Shropshire	935	376	1,311
Shrewsbury and Atcham	975	343	1,318
Telford	1,306	426	1,732
Wekiv, The	793	294	1,087
Staffordshire			
Burton	1,423	490	1,913
Cannock Chase	1,260	445	1,705
Lichfield	697	310	1,007
Newcastle-under-Lyme	970	361	1,331
South Staffordshire	906	389	1,295
Stafford	991	343	1,334
Staffordshire Moorlands	914	330	1,244
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,852	517	2,369
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,197	368	1,565
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,380	492	1,872
Stone	509	281	790
Tamworth	1,073	458	1,531
Warwickshire			
North Warwickshire	987	407	1,394
Nuneaton	1,179	456	1,635
Rugby and Kenilworth	956	358	1,314
Stratford-on-Avon	703	288	991
Warwick and Birmingham	1,188	404	1,592
West Midlands			
Aldridge - Brownhills	1,025	416	1,441
Birmingham Edgbaston	2,389	767	3,156
Birmingham Erdington	2,560	669	3,229
Birmingham Hall Green	1,722	557	2,279
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,745	722	3,467
Birmingham Ladywood	5,895	1,694	7,589
Birmingham Northfield	2,871	825	3,696
Birmingham Northside	1,739	525	2,264
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,777	915	

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at September 10 1998

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Kensington and Chelsea	1,485	799	2,284	Oxfordshire			
Kingston and Surbiton	1,100	429	1,529	Banbury	608	222	830
Lewisham East	2,007	709	2,716	Henley	361	142	503
Lewisham West	2,593	885	3,478	Oxford East	1,442	458	1,900
Lewisham, Deptford	3,649	1,296	4,945	Oxford West and Abingdon	578	214	792
Leyton and Wanstead	2,350	828	3,178	Wantage	460	191	651
Mitcham and Morden	1,754	615	2,369	Witney	374	152	526
North Southwark and Bermondsey	3,673	1,321	4,994	Surrey			
Old Bexley and Sidcup	765	322	1,087	East Surrey	421	159	580
Orpington	975	387	1,362	Epsom and Ewell	486	173	659
Poplar and Canning Town	4,309	1,285	5,594	Esher and Walton	484	188	672
Putney	1,351	539	1,890	Guildford	536	191	727
Regent's Park and Kensington North	3,580	1,570	5,150	Mole Valley	305	124	429
Richmond Park	1,024	457	1,481	Reigate	409	136	545
Romford	842	319	1,161	Runnymede and Weybridge	437	171	608
Ruislip - Northwood	652	271	923	South West Surrey	428	153	581
Streatham	3,788	1,493	5,281	Surrey Heath	355	129	484
Sutton and Cheam	690	322	1,012	Woking	432	133	565
Tooting	2,263	841	3,104	West Sussex			
Tottenham	5,913	1,978	7,891	Arundel and South Downs	356	142	498
Twickenham	890	367	1,257	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	756	235	991
Upminster	812	274	1,086	Chichester	700	252	952
Uxbridge	723	304	1,027	Crawley	809	266	1,075
Vauxhall	4,546	1,717	6,263	East Worthing and Shoreham	709	232	941
Walthamstow	2,700	1,030	3,730	Horsham	447	149	596
West Ham	3,793	1,207	5,000	Mid Sussex	396	137	533
Wimbledon	912	405	1,317	Worthing West	679	188	867
SOUTH EAST (GOR)				SOUTH WEST			
Berkshire (former county)				Avon (former county)			
Bracknell	642	182	824	Bath	1,212	507	1,719
Maidenhead	615	174	789	Bristol East	2,099	659	2,758
Newbury	499	145	644	Bristol North West	1,294	388	1,682
Reading East	929	300	1,229	Bristol South	2,108	641	2,749
Reading West	875	235	1,110	Bristol West	1,995	782	2,777
Slough	1,636	507	2,143	Kingswood	848	262	1,110
Spelthorne	552	197	749	Northavon	478	226	704
Windsor	574	209	783	Wansdyke	587	250	837
Wokingham	324	139	463	Weston-Super-Mare	1,063	342	1,405
Buckinghamshire				Woodspring	503	197	700
Aylesbury	866	311	1,177	Cornwall			
Beaconsfield	463	185	648	Falmouth and Camborne	2,144	636	2,780
Buckingham	356	139	495	North Cornwall	1,565	561	2,126
Chesham and Amersham	414	149	563	South East Cornwall	1,149	495	1,644
Milton Keynes South West	952	365	1,317	St Ives	1,942	763	2,705
North East Milton Keynes	821	325	1,146	Truro and St Austell	1,565	548	2,113
Wycombe	1,020	281	1,301	Devon			
East Sussex				East Devon	701	234	935
Bexhill and Battle	768	229	997	Exeter	1,769	614	2,383
Brighton Kempdown	2,184	695	2,879	North Devon	1,284	431	1,715
Brighton Pavilion	2,775	1,054	3,829	Plymouth Devonport	2,017	630	2,647
Eastbourne	1,150	354	1,504	Plymouth Sutton	2,985	979	3,964
Hastings and Rye	2,303	551	2,854	South West Devon	775	333	1,108
Hove	1,825	705	2,530	Teignbridge	1,150	468	1,618
Lewes	760	280	1,040	Tiverton and Honiton	850	369	1,219
Wealden	524	185	709	Torbay	2,076	560	2,636
Hampshire				Torridge and West Devon	1,359	515	1,874
Aldershot	623	221	844	Totnes	1,126	464	1,590
Basingstoke	686	259	945	Dorset			
East Hampshire	748	248	996	Bournemouth East	1,376	412	1,788
Eastleigh	650	218	868	Bournemouth West	1,579	428	2,007
Fareham	458	183	641	Christchurch	519	182	701
Gosport	1,044	372	1,416	Mid Dorset and North Poole	591	217	808
Havant	1,384	404	1,788	North Dorset	504	202	706
New Forest East	629	202	831	Poole	878	250	1,128
New Forest West	588	204	792	South Dorset	1,112	275	1,387
North East Hampshire	410	124	534	West Dorset	698	312	1,010
North West Hampshire	563	205	768	Gloucestershire			
Portsmouth North	1,160	366	1,526	Cheltenham	1,318	390	1,708
Portsmouth South	2,317	708	3,025	Cotswold	422	154	576
Romsey	514	196	710	Forest of Dean	843	378	1,221
Southampton Itchen	2,054	580	2,634	Gloucester	1,820	625	2,445
Southampton Test	2,017	544	2,561	Stroud	832	356	1,188
Winchester	625	227	852	Tewkesbury	660	281	941
Isle of Wight				Somerset			
Isle of Wight	2,511	775	3,286	Bridgwater	1,337	445	1,782
Kent				Somerton and Frome	698	314	1,012
Ashford	1,157	390	1,547	Taunton	1,216	377	1,593
Canterbury	1,378	425	1,803	Wells	908	396	1,304
Chatham and Aylesford	1,305	418	1,723	Yeovil	887	318	1,205
Dartford	1,126	427	1,553	Wiltshire			
Dover	1,775	484	2,259	Devizes	698	311	1,009
Faversham and Mid Kent	825	332	1,157	North Swindon	794	308	1,102
Folkestone and Hythe	1,936	478	2,414	North Wiltshire	607	312	919
Gillingham	1,134	448	1,582	Salisbury	762	253	1,015
Gravesham	1,657	557	2,214	South Swindon	1,230	430	1,660
Maidstone and The Weald	884	290	1,174	Westbury	835	382	1,217
Medway	1,496	529	2,025				
North Thanet	2,098	568	2,666				
Sevenoaks	617	250	867				
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,526	519	2,045				
South Thanet	1,748	496	2,244				
Tonbridge and Malling	699	253	952				
Tunbridge Wells	724	233	957				

UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at September 10 1998

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
WALES				Wales			
Aberavon	1,130	343	1,473	Paisley South	1,812	511	2,323
Alyn and Deeside	1,038	330	1,368	Perth	1,124	368	1,492
Arenau Gwent	1,840	489	2,329	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,331	453	1,784
Arenau and Radnorshire	819	314	1,133	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	789	303	1,092
Bridgend	1,242	435	1,677	Stirling	1,144	379	1,523
Buena Vista	1,358	414	1,772	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,178	366	1,544
Carmarthen	1,743	514	2,257	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	666	225	891
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	1,658	528	2,186	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	456	201	657
Ceredigion	688	245	933	West Renfrewshire	974	300	1,274
Cardiff Central	2,182	524	2,706	Western Isles	801	209	1,010
Cardiff North	1,990	472	2,462	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Cardiff South and Penarth	859	315	1,174	Belfast East	1,944	570	2,514
Cardiff West	1,230	418	1,648	Belfast North	3,170	706	3,876
Cardiff West and Dinefwr	1,016	390	1,406	Belfast South	2,250	998	3,248
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	922	304	1,226	Belfast West	4,527	785	5,312
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,001	285	1,286	Belfast West	1,880	651	2,531
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,570	445	2,015	East Antrim	2,555	764	3,319
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,487	421	1,908	East Londonderry	2,656	904	3,560
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	811	272	1,083	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,647	1,185	5,832
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,024	361	1,385	Foyle	1,339	525	1,864
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	900	347	1,247	Lagan Valley	2,155	694	2,849
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,393	439	1,832	Mid Ulster	3,245	943	4,188
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	774	258	1,032	Newry and Armagh	1,032	340	1,372
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,821	440	2,261	North Antrim	1,491	652	2,143
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	965	357	1,322	North Down	1,471	651	2,122
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	456	206	662	South Antrim	2,324	867	3,191
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,276	453	1,729	South Down	1,539	548	2,087
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,374	406	1,780	Strangford	1,816	646	2,462
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,684	497	2,181	Upper Bann	3,169	860	4,029
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,213	367	1,580	West Tyrone			
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,291	424	1,715				
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,493	494	1,987				
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,593	423	2,016				
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,659	403	2,062				
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,614	501	2,115				
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,468	436	1,904				
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,153	311	1,464				
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,470	484	1,954				
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	977	321	1,298				
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,717	558	2,275				
SCOTLAND							
Aberdeen Central	1,087	346	1,433				
Aberdeen North	628	186	814				
Aberdeen South	716	232	948				
Aberdeen South East	1,953	617	2,570				
Aberdeen South West	1,347	589	1,936				
Angus	1,304	365	1,669				
Argyll and Bute	1,453	522	1,975				
Ayr	623	264	887				
Baird and Buchanan	1,330	355	1,685				
Baird and Buchanan	2,135	606	2,741				
Baird and Buchanan	2,014	653	2,667				
Baird and Buchanan	1,653	452	2,105				
Baird and Buchanan	1,470	444	1,914				
Baird and Buchanan	1,532	514	2,046				
Baird and Buchanan	1,277	413	1,690				
Baird and Buchanan	1,537	562	2,099				
Baird and Buchanan	1,905	675	2,580				
Baird and Buchanan	1,868	533	2,401				
Baird and Buchanan	1,422	544	1,966				
Baird and Buchanan	2,441	750	3,191				
Baird and Buchanan	2,108	602	2,710				
Baird and Buchanan	1,655	483	2,138				
Baird and Buchanan	1,434	431	1,865				
Baird and Buchanan	1,316	484	1,800				
Baird and Buchanan	938	283	1,221				
Baird and Buchanan	985	378	1,363				
Baird and Buchanan	1,578	523	2,101				
Baird and Buchanan	1,281	329	1,610				
Baird and Buchanan	1,895	620	2,515				
Baird and Buchanan	1,144	327	1,471				
Baird and Buchanan	1,170	350	1,520				
Baird and Buchanan	960	268	1,228				
Baird and Buchanan	1,457	474	1,931				
Baird and Buchanan	1,555	504	2,059				
Baird and Buchanan	1,314	443	1,757				
Baird and Buchanan	1,922	418	2,340				
Baird and Buchanan	2,045	539	2,584				
Baird and Buchanan	1,455	384	1,839				
Baird and Buchanan	2,290	602	2,892				
Baird and Buchanan	2,154	694	2,848				
Baird and Buchanan	2,744	786	3,530			</	

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count flows: standardised*

UNITED KINGDOM	INFLOW +			Thousands			
	SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
	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 +			Thousands			
	SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending							
1997 Sep11	350.9	238.5	112.4	307.4	5.8	223.2	84.2
Oct 9	368.0	254.0	113.9	276.2	-31.2	199.8	76.4
Nov13	308.5	217.7	90.7	287.0	10.8	206.8	80.2
Dec11	258.4	183.0	75.4	302.4	15.4	215.8	86.6
1998 Jan 8	186.0	129.8	56.2	266.9	-35.5	190.3	76.6
Feb12	306.7	222.5	84.2	278.7	11.8	198.6	80.1
Mar12	299.2	215.6	83.6	274.4	-4.3	194.1	80.3
Apr 9	275.8	199.4	76.4	272.1	-2.3	192.4	79.7
May14	262.7	185.9	76.8	252.2	-19.9	177.2	75.0
Jun11	262.9	189.3	73.6	262.5	10.3	183.2	79.3
Jul 9	251.7	178.9	72.8	262.5	0.0	182.7	79.8
Aug13	260.5	180.1	80.4	267.4	4.9	186.7	80.7
Sep10	305.9	199.2	106.7	262.9	-4.5	183.5	79.4

* The claimant count flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp351-8. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

CLAIMANT COUNT C.32

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

Thousands	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5+		
Region	7.7	6.6	5.5	4.7	4.0	13.6	42.1	
North East	14.5	10.8	9.3	7.6	6.0	19.8	68.1	
North West (GOR)	4.6	3.7	3.4	2.3	1.9	5.7	21.6	
Merseyside	14.9	11.2	8.6	7.6	5.9	22.2	70.4	
West Yorkshire and the Humber	10.6	8.5	6.2	5.4	3.9	11.9	46.5	
East Midlands	14.5	11.4	8.3	6.3	5.5	15.3	61.3	
West Midlands	10.9	8.8	6.7	5.0	4.3	12.6	48.2	
East of England	20.7	16.2	13.6	11.4	8.4	20.1	90.5	
London	13.9	9.7	8.4	7.0	5.5	16.5	61.0	
South East (GOR)	10.7	7.4	6.2	4.9	4.6	14.3	48.2	
South West	8.3	7.0	5.3	4.4	3.0	10.4	38.4	
Wales	18.5	14.9	11.1	8.9	7.8	27.5	88.6	
Scotland	149.9	116.1	92.6	75.5	60.9	189.9	684.9	
Great Britain	81.7	70.3	62.3	54.5	46.3	157.5	472.6	
UK	68.2	45.8	30.3	21.1	14.6	32.4	212.3	
per cent								
Region	18	16	13	11	9	32	100	
North East	21	16	14	11	9	29	100	
North West (GOR)	21	17	16	11	9	26	100	
Merseyside	21	16	12	11	8	32	100	
West Yorkshire and the Humber	23	18	13	12	8	26	100	
East Midlands	24	19	14	10	9	25	100	
West Midlands	23	18	14	10	9	26	100	
East of England	23	18	15	13	9	22	100	
London	23	16	14	11	9	27	100	
South East (GOR)	22	15	13	10	10	30	100	
South West	22	18	14	11	8	27	100	
Wales	21	17	12	10	9	31	100	
Scotland	22	17	14	11	9	28	100	
Great Britain	17	15	13	12	10	33	100	
UK	32	22	14	10	7	15	100	

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

1 JUVCO cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.
 2 Outflows in this table started between 9 April 1998 and 9 July 1998.
 3 "Previous" claims in this table started after 15 April 1988.
 4 The widest 95% confidence interval for the regional percentages is +/-1.0 percentage points (Merseyside).
 5 The widest 95% confidence interval for the male/female percentages is +/-3.2 percentage points.
 6 Outflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

C.34 UNEMPLOYMENT

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim

Leavers between 14 August and 10 September 1998, unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	52-104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
THOUSANDS						
Found work	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
Full-time education	4.3	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	6.7
Approved 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
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Gone to prison	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Ceased claiming	2.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	4.4
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	4.8	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.4	8.0
Failed to sign	36.1	7.9	6.9	3.0	1.6	55.6
Total	173.7	40.7	39.0	18.5	10.6	282.9
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	76.1	64.4	51.1	45.3	40.7	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.8	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	
Gone abroad	6.5	8.2	6.8	6.7	5.8	
Claimed Income Support	1.4	3.2	2.9	3.3	5.8	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.0	6.9	7.8	10.7	14.0	
Claimed another benefit	1.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	5.8	
Full-time education	3.2	3.5	2.6	2.0	1.2	
Approved training	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Government supported training	2.2	4.7	19.7	23.3	20.9	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.2	
Gone to prison	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.0	
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.3	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Note: Computerised claims only.

REDUNDANCIES C.41

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All	Male			Female		
		of which:			of which:		
		All made redundant	not now in employment	now in employment	All made redundant	not now in employment	now in employment
Summer 1989	147	98	50	97	67	30	
Summer 1990	185	122	63	121	78	42	
Summer 1991	395	295	100	272	203	69	
Summer 1992	331	251	80	223	168	55	
Summer 1993	267	208	59	173	137	36	
Summer 1994	209	159	50	145	109	36	
Summer 1995	222	135	87	140	83	56	
Summer 1996	214	133	81	135	84	51	
Summer 1997	219	134	85	139	87	52	
Summer 1998	229	151	78	152	100	52	
Summer 1995	212	136	76	147	92	55	
Summer 1996	211	128	84	137	82	55	
Summer 1997	189	113	77	119	72	47	
Summer 1998	189	121	69	125	81	44	
Summer 1997	208	131	78	142	90	52	
Summer 1997	190	113	78	120	71	49	
Summer 1997	176	102	74	113	67	48	
Summer 1997	196	114	82	142	83	59	
Summer 1997	208	128	80	133	80	53	
Summer 1998	195	114	82	127	69	58	

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

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

REDUNDANCIES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION C.42

Not seasonally adjusted

	Great Britain	North East	North West and Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)												
Summer 1997	187	*	24	16	15	22	20	20	23	13	*	19
Summer 1997	170	*	24	16	13	16	16	20	19	13	*	18
Summer 1997	191	11	24	12	17	17	17	21	23	17	*	23
Summer 1998	204	*	19	18	21	20	18	22	28	16	*	26
Summer 1998	192	*	25	21	18	22	15	16	25	13	*	20
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)												
Summer 1997	8	*	9	8	9	10	9	7	7	7	*	9
Summer 1997	7	*	9	8	7	7	7	7	6	7	*	9
Summer 1997	8	12	9	6	10	8	7	8	7	9	*	11
Summer 1998	9	*	7	9	12	9	8	8	9	8	*	13
Summer 1998	8	*	9	11	10	10	7	6	7	6	*	10

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

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

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY C.43

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture & fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance & insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education & health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
Summer 1997	*	*	59	21	36	*	29	19	*
Summer 1997	*	*	48	22	35	16	23	19	*
Summer 1997	*	*	60	18	50	11	27	12	*
Summer 1998	*	*	70	14	44	16	30	13	13
Summer 1998	*	*	67	21	43	16	22	15	*
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Summer 1997	*	*	13	20	8	*	9	3	*
Summer 1997	*	*	10	19	7	10	7	3	*
Summer 1997	*	*	13	14	11	7	8	3	*
Summer 1998	*	*	15	11	9	10	9	2	11
Summer 1998	*	*	14	17	9	10	7	2	*

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

This 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 change industry 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 to that in which they are currently employed. This information has now been incorporated in the table.

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

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT

Selected countries

	Thousands and per cent											
	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)	
STANDARDISED ILO RATE SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)												
1992) Annual	9.2	6.9	9.9	10.7	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	12.4	10.4	6.6	
1993) averages	10.7	7.2	10.5	10.8	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	16.9	11.7	7.9	
1994)	11.1	7.1	9.8	9.8	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	17.4	12.3	8.4	
1995)	10.7	6.8	8.8	8.6	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	16.3	11.7	8.2	
1996)	10.9	6.8	8.3	8.6	4.4	9.8	9.7	6.9	15.4	12.4	8.8	
1997 Aug	10.6	6.6	6.8	8.7	4.5	9.6	9.0	6.2	12.6	12.4	9.9	
Sep	10.6	6.6	6.7	8.5	4.5	9.2	9.0	5.8	13.1	12.5	10.0	
Oct	10.5	6.6	6.6	8.3	4.5	9.1	9.1	5.8	13.0	12.4	10.0	
Nov	10.5	6.6	6.5	8.4	4.4	9.0	9.0	5.1	12.7	12.4	10.3	
Dec	10.4	6.5	6.4	8.1	4.3	9.0	8.6	5.0	12.6	12.2	10.3	
1998 Jan	10.3	6.4	6.4	8.2	4.4	8.9	8.9	5.3	11.7	12.1	10.1	
Feb	10.3	6.5	6.5	8.1	4.4	9.0	8.6	4.9	12.3	12.1	10.0	
Mar	10.2	6.5	6.4	8.2	4.5	9.0	8.5	4.8	12.7	12.0	10.0	
Apr	10.2	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.4	8.9	8.4	4.7	12.6	11.9	10.0	
May	10.2	6.4	6.3	8.1	4.5	8.9	8.4	4.6	12.6	11.9	9.8	
Jun	10.1	6.5	6.2	8.2	4.5	8.8	8.4	4.5	12.4	11.8	9.7	
Jul	10.0	6.4	6.3	..	4.5	8.8	8.4	4.6	12.0	11.9	9.6	
Aug	10.0	..	..	..	4.5	8.9	..	..	11.5	11.9	9.6	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED NATIONAL DEFINITIONS(1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1997 Sep			1,480	787	237	573	1,385	214	398	3,110	4,497	
Oct			1,470	774	236	559	1,403	212	393	3,102	4,515	
Nov			1,432	779	235	558	1,383	208	389	3,091	4,526	
Dec			1,403	762	228	556	1,321	206	385	3,051	4,547	
1998 Jan			1,394	755	230	548	1,376	205	386	3,039	4,435	
Feb			1,382	751	238	559	1,338	198	385	3,031	4,418	
Mar			1,374	760	231	556	1,313	193	384	3,006	4,414	
Apr			1,363	737	237	552	1,305	190	382	2,995	4,388	
May			1,364	754	245	547	1,307	186	378	2,980	4,318	
Jun			1,368	768	248	542	1,302	182	374	2,952	4,261	
Jul			1,335	777	245	543	1,311	181	370	2,965	4,224	
Aug			1,317	761	..	..	1,299	..	368	..	4,194	
Sep			1,305	761	..	..	1,301	..	..	..	4,153	
% rate: latest month			4.6	8.1	7.4	12.6	8.3	6.5	14.6	11.8	10.7	
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months			-0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED NATIONAL DEFINITIONS(1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992) Annual			2,779	925	193	473	1,640	315	328	2,818	2,993	
1993) averages			2,919	939	222	550	1,649	345	441	2,999	3,443	
1994)			2,639	856	215	589	1,541	340	453	3,094	3,693	
1995)			2,326	766	216	597	1,422	285	427	2,976	3,622	
1996)			2,122	783	231	588	1,469	242	405	3,063	3,980	
1997 Sep			1,514	793	197	599	1,259	197	381	3,158	4,308	
Oct			1,433	736	219	578	1,300	195	378	3,180	4,291	
Nov			1,388	737	241	563	1,323	189	377	3,182	4,322	
Dec			1,391	764	269	566	1,240	192	407	3,132	4,522	
1998 Jan			1,479	817	301	561	1,478	235	405	3,196	4,823	
Feb			1,451	843	296	554	1,422	207	396	3,141	4,819	
Mar			1,406	802	261	540	1,399	199	384	3,027	4,623	
Apr			1,390	737	241	526	1,329	190	375	2,920	4,421	
May			1,349	739	219	512	1,327	175	358	2,855	4,197	
Jun			1,323	736	202	505	1,280	164	382	2,783	4,075	
Jul			1,368	728	198	554	1,359	181	389	2,825	4,135	
Aug			1,383	728	..	..	1,298	..	362	..	4,095	
Sep			1,334	766	..	..	1,185	..	..	..	3,965	
% rate: latest month			4.7	8.1	5.9	12.9	8.2	6.6	14.3	N/A	10.3	
Latest month: change on a year ago			-0.7	-0.4	0.1	-0.8	N/A	-1.4	-1.4	N/A	-1.1	

Notes: 1 The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.
 2 Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as far as possible, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries. The OECD is now using Eurostat unemployment rates for all EU countries. Rates for all other countries are calculated by the OECD.
 + Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51

Selected countries

	Thousands and per cent											
	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)												
1992) Annual	7.9	15.4	9.0	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.5	5.8	2.9	7.4
1993) averages	8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.8	9.5	3.8	6.8
1994)	8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.8	3.6	6.1
1995)	9.2	12.3	11.9	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	9.2	3.3	5.6
1996)	9.6	11.8	12.0	3.4	3.3	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.1	10.0	..	5.4
1997 Aug	..	10.1	12.1	3.4	3.7	5.4	4.4	6.8	20.5	9.8	..	4.9
Sep	..	10.0	12.1	3.4	3.7	4.9	..	6.8	20.6	9.8	..	4.9
Oct	..	9.9	12.1	3.4	3.7	4.7	..	6.7	20.3	9.7	..	4.8
Nov	..	9.8	12.1	3.4	2.5	4.6	4.1	6.6	20.2	8.9	..	4.6
Dec	..	9.7	12.0	3.4	2.5	4.6	..	6.6	20.0	8.7	..	4.7
1998 Jan	..	9.7	12.0	3.5	2.3	4.7	..	6.6	19.7	9.0	..	4.7
Feb	..	9.5	12.0	3.6	2.3	4.6	3.7	6.6	19.5	8.7	..	4.6
Mar	..	9.4	12.2	3.8	2.2	4.4	..	6.5	19.2	8.3	..	4.7
Apr	..	9.3	12.2	4.1	2.3	4.2	..	6.5	19.1	8.8	..	4.3
May	..	9.2	12.3	4.3	2.2	4.0	3.3	6.4	19.0	8.8	..	4.3
Jun	..	9.1	12.3	4.3	2.2	3.9	..	6.3	19.0	8.0	..	4.5
Jul	..	9.1	12.3	4.1	2.3	3.8	..	6.2	18.8	8.6	..	4.5
Aug	..	9.0	..	..	2.2	..	..	6.2	18.7	8.2	..	4.5
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS(1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1997 Sep	227	250	..	2,330	6.5	353	75	..	2,075	..	185	6,678
Oct	232	246	2,784	2,350	6.4	349	69	..	2,069	..	179	6,496
Nov	224	245	..	2,360	6.2	336	65	..	2,064	..	176	6,289
Dec	217	241	..	2,350	6.4	330	61	..	2,068	..	177	6,392
1998 Jan	226	238	2,790	2,380	5.8	332	61	..	2,032	..	172	6,409
Feb	235	234	..	2,440	5.7	330	61	..	1,992	..	167	6,393
Mar	268	233	..	2,640	5.5	310	59	..	1,981	..	160	6,529
Apr	271	233	2,871	2,810	5.5	297	56	..	1,942	..	152	5,859
May	..	232	..	2,820	5.6	288	56	..	1,915	..	144	5,910
Jun	..	230	..	2,890	5.5	285	52	..	1,889	..	136	6,237
Jul	..	227	..	2,780	..	279	52	..	1,861	..	130	6,230
Aug	..	225	..	2,950	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,247
Sep	..	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,310
% rate: latest month	N/A	N/A	12.4	4.3	N/A	..	2.2	..	11.6	..	3.5	4.6
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	12.4	0.2	N/A	..	0.2	..	-0.5	..	-0.6	0.2
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS(1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992) Annual	185	283	2,549	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	232	92	9,384
1993) averages	176	294	2,335	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	356	163	8,734
1994)	180	282	2,561	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	340	171	7,997
1995)	184	278	2,724	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	332	153	7,404
1996)	185	279	2,763	2,250	5.7	441	91	468	2,275	346	169	7,236
1997 Sep	193	249	..	2,360	6.4	351	71	419	2,040	326	177	6,403
Oct	220	244	2,845	2,360	6.5	349	62	423	2,073	286	174	5,995
Nov	245	240	..	2,280	6.5	336	57	424	2,094	274	176	5,914
Dec	253	248	..	2,180	6.6	340	57	421	2,076	326	181	5,957
1998 Jan	267											

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE								
All								
MGSF								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	28,691	27,818	819	4,597	7,504	9,844	5,054	847
1993	28,559	27,728	710	4,422	7,614	9,923	5,058	806
1994	28,549	27,729	731	4,171	7,684	10,000	5,142	807
1995	28,550	27,740	756	4,002	7,702	10,103	5,177	813
1996	28,679	27,893	828	3,901	7,683	10,232	5,249	788
1997	28,845	28,023	870	3,779	7,692	10,224	5,458	824
1998	28,850	28,061	858	3,696	7,596	10,261	5,651	793
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)								
	28,900	28,084	892	3,761	7,681	10,241	5,509	829
Jul-Sep	28,883	28,058	883	3,747	7,653	10,249	5,527	829
Aug-Oct	28,872	28,056	886	3,725	7,650	10,252	5,542	821
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,879	28,061	899	3,732	7,638	10,252	5,540	816
Oct-Dec	28,874	28,074	896	3,733	7,638	10,246	5,560	800
Nov 97-Jan 98	28,858	28,053	892	3,722	7,620	10,244	5,574	789
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	28,868	28,069	892	3,710	7,617	10,246	5,604	789
Jan-Mar 1998	28,884	28,090	890	3,708	7,623	10,259	5,610	798
Feb-Apr	28,890	28,089	882	3,693	7,613	10,266	5,634	799
Mar-May (Spr)	28,850	28,061	858	3,696	7,596	10,261	5,651	793
Apr-Jun	28,843	28,055	861	3,700	7,569	10,270	5,655	800
May-Jul	28,906	28,109	869	3,722	7,563	10,277	5,679	805
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,982	28,193	884	3,746	7,541	10,311	5,711	797
Changes								
Over last 3 months	132	132	26	50	-55	50	60	4
Per cent	0.5	0.5	3.1	1.4	-0.7	0.5	1.1	0.6
Over last 12 months	81	109	-8	-15	-140	70	203	-32
Per cent	0.3	0.4	-0.9	-0.4	-1.8	0.7	3.7	-3.9
Male								
MGSG								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,261	15,945	428	2,515	4,368	5,435	3,199	316
1993	16,096	15,827	363	2,430	4,395	5,470	3,168	267
1994	16,072	15,795	377	2,304	4,439	5,490	3,186	274
1995	16,059	15,759	389	2,208	4,433	5,545	3,182	296
1996	16,069	15,789	435	2,143	4,391	5,587	3,232	276
1997	16,100	15,815	436	2,083	4,371	5,579	3,346	280
1998	16,078	15,795	435	2,026	4,316	5,587	3,431	283
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)								
	16,115	15,827	455	2,057	4,360	5,581	3,375	293
Jul-Sep	16,103	15,811	453	2,047	4,347	5,580	3,384	294
Aug-Oct	16,112	15,822	455	2,042	4,351	5,583	3,391	294
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,115	15,826	455	2,039	4,350	5,587	3,395	289
Oct-Dec	16,114	15,834	457	2,036	4,353	5,587	3,401	285
Nov 97-Jan 98	16,116	15,829	459	2,029	4,348	5,592	3,402	283
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	16,120	15,837	462	2,019	4,347	5,592	3,418	279
Jan-Mar 1998	16,110	15,825	458	2,015	4,338	5,595	3,420	277
Feb-Apr	16,094	15,805	450	2,010	4,328	5,592	3,425	285
Mar-May (Spr)	16,078	15,795	435	2,026	4,316	5,587	3,431	283
Apr-Jun	16,072	15,789	441	2,021	4,302	5,591	3,434	289
May-Jul	16,093	15,810	447	2,041	4,295	5,588	3,438	290
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,130	15,853	452	2,054	4,283	5,606	3,458	280
Changes								
Over last 3 months	51	58	16	29	-33	19	27	-3
Per cent	0.3	0.4	3.7	1.4	-0.8	0.3	0.8	-1.0
Over last 12 months	15	26	-3	-3	-77	25	84	-13
Per cent	0.1	0.2	-0.7	-0.1	-1.8	0.4	2.5	-4.5
Female								
MGSH								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	12,430	11,873	391	2,082	3,136	4,409	1,855	532
1993	12,463	11,901	347	1,992	3,219	4,452	1,890	539
1994	12,477	11,934	354	1,868	3,245	4,511	1,956	533
1995	12,491	11,981	366	1,794	3,269	4,557	1,995	517
1996	12,611	12,105	393	1,758	3,292	4,644	2,018	512
1997	12,744	12,208	434	1,696	3,321	4,645	2,112	544
1998	12,772	12,266	422	1,670	3,280	4,674	2,220	510
3-month averages 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	2,151	527
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,765	12,235	443	1,693	3,288	4,665	2,146	527
Oct-Dec	12,760	12,239	439	1,697	3,285	4,659	2,160	515
Nov 97-Jan 98	12,743	12,224	434	1,693	3,272	4,653	2,172	506
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,749	12,232	430	1,691	3,270	4,655	2,186	510
Jan-Mar 1998	12,775	12,265	433	1,693	3,285	4,664	2,190	514
Feb-Apr	12,796	12,284	433	1,683	3,286	4,674	2,209	513
Mar-May (Spr)	12,772	12,266	422	1,670	3,280	4,674	2,220	510
Apr-Jun	12,771	12,266	420	1,678	3,267	4,679	2,221	511
May-Jul	12,813	12,300	422	1,681	3,268	4,688	2,241	514
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,852	12,340	433	1,692	3,258	4,705	2,253	517
Changes								
Over last 3 months	80	74	10	22	-22	31	33	7
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
Per cent	0.5	0.7	-1.0	-0.7	-1.9	1.0	5.6	-3.6

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

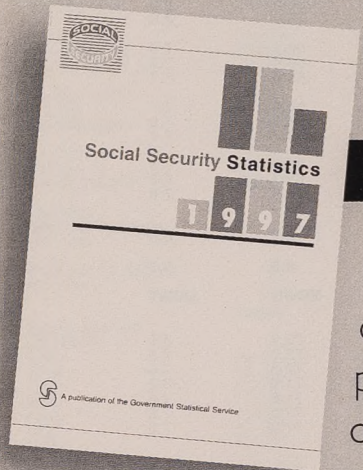
Economic activity by age D.1

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATES (%)*								
All								
MGWG								
MGSO								
MGWP								
MGWS								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.4	78.2	82.6	85.8	69.0	8.4
1993	62.9	78.7	53.7	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.8	78.6	56.1	76.1	83.1	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995	62.6	78.3	56.0	75.9	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996	62.7	78.5	58.0	76.9	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7
1997	62.8	78.5	59.3	76.5	83.7	84.4	68.4	8.1
1998	62.6	78.4	58.7	75.6	83.9	84.3	68.7	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	62.9	78.6	60.3	76.2	83.6	84.6	68.5	8.1
Aug-Oct	62.8	78.5	60.4	75.8	83.7	84.6	68.5	8.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	62.8	78.5	61.2	76.1	83.7	84.5	68.3	8.0
Oct-Dec	62.8	78.5	61.3	76.1	83.8	84.4	68.4	7.8
Nov 97-Jan 98	62.7	78.4	60.9	75.9	83.7	84.3	68.4	7.7
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	62.7	78.5	60.8	75.8	83.8	84.3	68.6	7.7
Jan-Mar 1998	62.8	78.5	60.8	75.8	83.9	84.4	68.5	7.7
Feb-Apr	62.7	78.5	60.3	75.5	84.0	84.4	68.6	7.8
Mar-May (Spr)	62.6	78.4	58.7	75.6	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
Apr-Jun	62.7	78.3	59.0	75.7	83.7	84.3	68.6	7.8
May-Jul	62.7	78.5	59.6	76.1	83.8	84.3	68.7	7.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	62.9	78.7	60.7	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.9	7.8
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.2	0.3	2.0	1.1	-0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0
Over last 12 months	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.5	-0.3
Male								
MGWH								
MGSP								
MGWQ								
MGWT								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	74.2	86.7	60.5	83.8	95.0	94.5	73.9	8.9
1993	73.2	85.9	53.4	83.7	94.5	93.9	72.7	7.5
1994	72.9	85.6	56.3	82.1	94.6	93.3	72.3	7.6
1995	72.6	85.1	56.2	81.8	94.1	93.1	71.5	8.2
1996	72.3	85.0	59.4	82.5	93.3	92.4	71.8	7.6
1997	72.1	84.8	58.1	82.3	93.5	91.9	72.2	7.6
1998	71.6	84.3	58.2	80.9	93.7	91.5	71.9	7.6
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)								
	72.0	84.7	60.4	81.6	93.6	91.9	72.1	7.9
Jul-Sep	72.0	84.6	59.9	81.5	93.4	91.9	72.2	8.0
Aug-Oct	72.0	84.7	60.2	81.3	93.6	91.9	72.2	8.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	72.0	84.7	60.6	81.2	93.7	91.9	72.1	7.8
Oct-Dec	71.9	84.7	61.0	81.1	93.8	91.8	72.1	7.7
Nov 97-Jan 98	71.9	84.6	61.0	80.8	93.9	91.8	72.0	7.7
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	71.9	84.6	61.5	80.5	93.9	91.7	72.2	7.5
Jan-Mar 1998	71.8	84.5	61.1	80.4	93.9	91.7	72.0	7.5
Feb-Apr	71.7	84.4	60.0	80.3	93.8	91.6	72.0	7.7
Mar-May (Spr)	71.6	84.3	58.2	80.9	93.7	91.5	71.9	7.6
Apr-Jun	71.6							

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ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY D.2

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

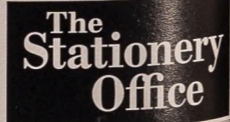
Aged 16-59/64

SEX	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks								Wants job and seeking work but not available to start			
					Available to start work in next 2 weeks				Reasons for not seeking				All		Students	
					Available	Not available	Not available	Dis-couraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other	
					6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Male	16,842	7,486	5,355	2,142	1,867	868	996	143	413	738	211	343	276	117	159	
Female	16,817	7,563	5,316	2,259	2,031	919	1,110	132	502	780	230	369	229	101	129	
Total	17,325	7,668	5,406	2,274	2,038	922	1,115	105	522	763	240	393	238	119	118	
Male	17,345	7,642	5,343	2,310	2,127	893	1,234	101	579	765	262	408	184	86	97	
Female	17,353	7,656	5,281	2,385	2,190	778	1,403	88	690	733	269	390	206	92	112	
Total	17,705	7,747	5,361	2,387	2,173	731	1,443	73	751	731	249	360	218	91	123	
Male	17,139	7,632	5,249	2,389	2,176	769	1,406	79	693	768	255	392	211	93	118	
Female	17,385	7,662	5,280	2,377	2,160	761	1,397	67	706	757	249	396	217	95	115	
Total	17,959	7,674	5,297	2,368	2,161	763	1,398	69	704	751	255	388	207	97	108	
Male	17,998	7,677	5,319	2,353	2,147	761	1,387	70	710	715	247	384	208	99	109	
Female	17,216	7,677	5,308	2,374	2,169	771	1,401	75	717	740	238	381	203	98	106	
Total	17,445	7,715	5,332	2,385	2,176	770	1,404	75	723	751	238	380	211	98	116	
Male	17,448	7,707	5,316	2,394	2,187	763	1,421	80	750	758	245	369	209	94	115	
Female	17,445	7,701	5,311	2,385	2,176	753	1,424	78	753	741	254	359	208	93	118	
Total	17,452	7,707	5,323	2,382	2,176	745	1,432	74	761	732	252	359	207	89	116	
Male	17,405	7,747	5,361	2,387	2,173	731	1,443	73	751	731	249	360	218	91	123	
Female	17,445	7,701	5,311	2,385	2,176	753	1,424	78	753	741	254	359	208	93	118	
Total	17,426	7,763	5,385	2,378	2,152	719	1,434	70	759	717	246	355	222	93	133	
Male	17,476	7,720	5,343	2,376	2,149	697	1,450	69	770	724	236	343	224	90	135	
Female	17,413	7,647	5,294	2,355	2,141	697	1,443	67	772	743	225	342	214	88	128	
Male	-93	-101	-67	-32	-32	-34	-1	-6	21	12	-24	-18	-4	-3	5	
Female	-0.5	-1.3	-1.2	-1.3	-1.5	-4.7	0.0	-8.6	2.8	1.6	-9.5	-5.0	-1.7	-3.7	4.1	
Total	0.4	1.4	0.9	-3.4	-3.4	-7.2	3.6	-12	8.0	-2.5	-3.0	-5.0	3	-5	10	
Male	0.4	1.4	0.9	-3.4	-3.4	-7.2	3.6	-12	8.0	-2.5	-3.0	-5.0	3	-5	10	
Female	0.4	1.4	0.9	-3.4	-3.4	-7.2	3.6	-12	8.0	-2.5	-3.0	-5.0	3	-5	10	
Male	2,590	1,826	1,368	775	649	302	343	85	259	42	111	146	123	58	66	
Female	2,662	1,826	1,368	845	731	320	407	79	323	47	121	154	113	58	66	
Total	2,753	1,916	1,368	846	733	317	413	61	325	49	130	163	111	58	66	
Male	2,792	1,897	1,368	902	814	338	473	59	361	68	142	179	87	42	46	
Female	2,845	1,907	1,368	844	774	270	573	41	418	68	141	164	97	53	44	
Total	2,945	1,969	1,368	980	874	274	599	45	472	74	131	152	108	54	53	
Male	2,870	1,931	1,368	940	836	271	565	39	423	74	132	170	107	53	49	
Female	2,868	1,926	1,368	837	772	272	566	38	424	71	139	167	98	54	43	
Total	2,870	1,936	1,368	835	772	271	564	40	420	70	130	163	98	56	43	
Male	2,870	1,944	1,368	928	835	274	560	44	437	72	121	160	94	54	40	
Female	2,884	1,958	1,368	930	837	274	561	42	440	69	120	159	94	52	42	
Total	2,882	1,951	1,368	933	843	277	565	45	444	73	123	159	91	51	40	
Male	2,899	1,943	1,368	956	859	284	578	41	456	72	133	157	96	50	47	
Female	2,927	1,957	1,368	866	774	278	589	42	469	71	130	154	100	50	51	
Total	2,945	1,969	1,368	980	874	274	599	45	472	74	131	152	108	54	53	
Male	2,956	1,984	1,368	975	862	270	592	44	475	73	125	148	110	58	55	
Female	2,942	1,972	1,368	861	774	271	598	45	482	80	114	140	109	55	55	
Total	2,906	1,946	1,368	958	861	264	596	43	487	77	112	141	98	50	50	
Male	-27	-39	-23	-22	-13	-10	-4	-3	15	3	-19	-10	-9	-4	-3	
Female	-0.4	-1.3	-1.2	-2.2	-1.5	-3.7	-0.6	-5.6	3.2	4.7	-14.7	-6.9	-8.7	-7.3	-5.2	
Total	1.4	5.2	2.9	2.3	2.9	-10	3.5	-3	6.3	8	-19	-26	-3	0	0	
Male	1.4	5.2	2.9	2.3	2.9	-10	3.5	-3	6.3	8	-19	-26	-3	0	0	
Female	1.4	5.2	2.9	2.3	2.9	-10	3.5	-3	6.3	8	-19	-26	-3	0	0	
Male	4,896	3,529	1,368	1,218	566	653	58	154	696	99	197	153	59	93		
Female	4,901	3,490	1,414	1,300	598	703	53	179	733	109	216	117	43	73		
Total	4,915	3,490	1,428	1,304	605	701	43	197	714	110	230	127	61	64		
Male	4,849	3,446	1,408	1,314	555	760	42	218	697	119	229	97	44	51		
Female	4,811	3,374	1,442	1,336	507	831	37	272	665	128	226	108	38	68		
Total	4,802	3,392	1,407	1,299	457	844	28	279	658	118	208	110	38	70		
Male	4,778	3,332	1,452	1,339	494	845	33	269	699	124	225	110	43	68		
Female	4,790	3,350	1,437	1,324	490	833	28	283	682	117	226	110	42	66		
Total	4,807	3,371	1,433	1,324	492	832	30	280	680	116	221	109	43	65		
Male	4,808	3,383	1,420	1,312	490	824	29	280	645	117	221	110	44	67		
Female	4,831	3,364	1,445	1,333	497	841	30	280	668	117	222	110	44	66		
Total	4,831	3,374	1,455	1,339	496	843	33	283	682	118	221	117	46	74		
Male	4,825	3,365	1,461	1,344	485	855	35	306	685	123	210	118	44	75		
Female	4,830	3,369	1,429	1,317	470	846	37	296	669	120	203	112	43	72		
Total	4,814	3,366	1,416	1,310	467	844	32	292	661	122	205	107	39	65		
Male	4,802	3,392	1,407	1,299	457	844	28	279	658	118	208	110	38	70		
Female	4,807	3,400	1,402	1,290	449	842	27	284	645	122	207	112	35	78		
Total	4,777	3,371	1,405	1,289	436	852	24	288	644	122	203	115	35	80		
Male	4,740	3,348	1,397	1,280	432	847	24	285	666	114	201	116	38	78		
Female	-66	-62	-44	-10	-19	-24	3	-4	6	8	-4	-7	6	1	8	
Male	-0.6	-1.3	-1.3	-0.7	-1.5	-5.3	0.4	-13.4	2.2	1.2	-3.7	-3.6	5.1	1.6	11.2	
Female	-0.1	-0.8	0.5	-3.8	-4.4	-12.5	0.2	-27.4	6.0	-4.7	-8.5	-10.7	5.3	-10.2	14.4	

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

Relationship between columns: 2=3+4; 4=5+13; 5=6+7=8+9+10+11+12; 13=14+15. Due to a questionnaire routing error only those aged 16-59 were asked their reasons for inactivity in 1992. Therefore 1992 figures are inaccurate. These figures were mistakenly included in the May to July 1998 issues.

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)
ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE								
All								
MGSI								
MGWA								
MGWD								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,619	7,324	560	1,282	1,579	1,629	2,274	9,289
1993	16,842	7,486	614	1,263	1,573	1,700	2,336	9,352
1994	16,917	7,563	571	1,313	1,567	1,752	2,361	9,350
1995	17,025	7,668	593	1,274	1,569	1,801	2,430	9,355
1996	17,045	7,642	599	1,170	1,574	1,836	2,463	9,402
1997	17,053	7,656	597	1,161	1,496	1,886	2,516	9,396
1998	17,205	7,747	603	1,194	1,458	1,915	2,578	9,456
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)								
Jul-Sep	17,065	7,662	581	1,173	1,497	1,863	2,547	9,400
Aug-Oct	17,089	7,674	581	1,187	1,487	1,868	2,552	9,410
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,098	7,677	569	1,175	1,488	1,874	2,571	9,418
Oct-Dec								
Oct-Dec	17,116	7,677	566	1,173	1,478	1,891	2,570	9,437
Nov 97-Jan 98								
Nov 97-Jan 98	17,145	7,715	574	1,179	1,485	1,901	2,575	9,450
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)								
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	17,148	7,707	574	1,184	1,477	1,907	2,564	9,453
Jan-Mar 1998								
Jan-Mar 1998	17,145	7,701	574	1,185	1,463	1,902	2,578	9,454
Feb-Apr								
Feb-Apr	17,152	7,707	580	1,197	1,454	1,902	2,574	9,448
Mar-May (Spr)								
Mar-May (Spr)	17,205	7,747	603	1,194	1,458	1,915	2,578	9,456
Apr-Jun								
Apr-Jun	17,226	7,763	599	1,187	1,470	1,914	2,594	9,451
May-Jul								
May-Jul	17,176	7,720	589	1,166	1,461	1,913	2,591	9,449
Jun-Aug (Sum)								
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,113	7,647	572	1,140	1,467	1,885	2,582	9,459
Changes								
Over last 3 months								
Per cent	-0.5	-1.3	-5.2	-4.4	0.6	-1.5	0.1	0.0
Over last 12 months								
Per cent	0.4	0.2	-1.2	-1.6	-0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7
Male								
MGSJ								
MGWB								
MGWE								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	5,663	2,440	280	486	230	316	1,129	3,226
1993	5,890	2,590	317	472	257	355	1,189	3,304
1994	5,978	2,662	292	502	253	395	1,220	3,320
1995	6,074	2,753	304	492	276	411	1,271	3,325
1996	6,163	2,792	297	454	314	457	1,271	3,376
1997	6,240	2,845	315	447	302	491	1,290	3,400
1998	6,363	2,945	312	480	292	522	1,339	3,420
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)								
Jul-Sep	6,270	2,872	303	466	307	494	1,302	3,396
Aug-Oct	6,269	2,868	300	470	297	494	1,306	3,397
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,277	2,870	296	474	293	495	1,313	3,403
Oct-Dec								
Oct-Dec	6,286	2,870	293	476	285	500	1,317	3,410
Nov 97-Jan 98								
Nov 97-Jan 98	6,292	2,884	293	482	285	500	1,325	3,413
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)								
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	6,297	2,882	289	488	281	504	1,319	3,419
Jan-Mar 1998								
Jan-Mar 1998	6,315	2,899	292	491	284	505	1,328	3,423
Feb-Apr								
Feb-Apr	6,339	2,927	300	494	288	512	1,334	3,416
Mar-May (Spr)								
Mar-May (Spr)	6,363	2,945	312	480	292	522	1,339	3,420
Apr-Jun								
Apr-Jun	6,378	2,956	307	481	300	522	1,346	3,416
May-Jul								
May-Jul	6,365	2,942	299	463	298	529	1,354	3,416
Jun-Aug (Sum)								
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,336	2,906	294	447	303	515	1,347	3,428
Changes								
Over last 3 months								
Per cent	-0.4	-1.3	-5.8	-6.8	3.7	-1.3	0.6	0.2
Over last 12 months								
Per cent	1.4	1.8	-1.5	-3.4	1.3	5.2	3.3	1.0
Female								
MGSK								
MGWC								
MGWF								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	10,956	4,884	280	796	1,349	1,313	1,145	6,063
1993	10,952	4,896	297	791	1,316	1,345	1,147	6,048
1994	10,939	4,901	279	811	1,314	1,357	1,141	6,030
1995	10,951	4,915	290	782	1,294	1,390	1,160	6,030
1996	10,882	4,849	302	717	1,260	1,380	1,192	6,026
1997	10,813	4,811	282	714	1,194	1,395	1,226	5,995
1998	10,842	4,802	291	714	1,166	1,393	1,239	6,036
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)								
Jul-Sep	10,795	4,790	278	708	1,189	1,370	1,245	6,005
Aug-Oct	10,819	4,807	281	716	1,190	1,374	1,246	6,013
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,822	4,808	274	701	1,195	1,380	1,258	6,015
Oct-Dec								
Oct-Dec	10,831	4,807	273	697	1,192	1,392	1,253	6,027
Nov 97-Jan 98								
Nov 97-Jan 98	10,853	4,831	281	698	1,200	1,402	1,251	6,037
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)								
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	10,852	4,825	285	696	1,196	1,403	1,244	6,034
Jan-Mar 1998								
Jan-Mar 1998	10,830	4,802	282	694	1,179	1,397	1,250	6,031
Feb-Apr								
Feb-Apr	10,814	4,780	280	703	1,167	1,390	1,240	6,032
Mar-May (Spr)								
Mar-May (Spr)	10,842	4,802	291	714	1,166	1,393	1,239	6,036
Apr-Jun								
Apr-Jun	10,848	4,807	292	706	1,170	1,391	1,247	6,036
May-Jul								
May-Jul	10,811	4,777	290	703	1,162	1,385	1,237	6,033
Jun-Aug (Sum)								
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,776	4,740	278	693	1,164	1,370	1,234	6,031
Changes								
Over last 3 months								
Per cent	-0.6	-1.3	-4.4	-2.9	-0.1	-1.6	-0.4	-0.1
Over last 12 months								
Per cent	-0.1	-0.8	-0.8	-0.5	-1.2	-0.5	-0.8	0.5

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)
ECONOMIC INACTIVITY RATES (%)*								
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	36.7	20.8	40.6	21.8	17.4	14.2	31.0	91.6
1993	37.1	21.3	46.3	22.2	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1
1994	37.2	21.4	43.9	23.9	16.9	14.9	31.5	92.1
1995	37.4	21.7	44.0	24.1	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.0
1996	37.3	21.5	42.0	23.1	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3
1997	37.2	21.5	40.7	23.5	16.3	15.6	31.6	91.9
1998	37.4	21.6	41.3	24.4	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)								
Jul-Sep	37.1	21.4	39.7	23.8	16.4	15.4	31.5	91.9
Aug-Oct	37.2	21.5	39.6	24.2	16.3	15.4	31.5	92.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	37.2	21.5	38.8	23.9	16.3	15.5	31.7	92.0
Oct-Dec								
Oct-Dec	37.2	21.5	38.7	23.9	16.2	15.6	31.6	92.2
Nov 97-Jan 98								
Nov 97-Jan 98	37.3	21.6	39.1	24.1	16.3	15.7	31.6	92.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)								
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	37.3	21.5	39.2	24.2	16.2	15.7	31.4	92.3
Jan-Mar 1998								
Jan-Mar 1998	37.2	21.5	39.2	24.2	16.1	15.6	31.5	92.3
Feb-Apr								
Feb-Apr	37.3	21.5	39.7	24.5	16.0	15.6	31.4	92.2
Mar-May (Spr)								
Mar-May (Spr)	37.4	21.6	41.3	24.4	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3
Apr-Jun								
Apr-Jun	37.4	21.7	41.0	24.3	16.3	15.7	31.4	92.2
May-Jul								
May-Jul	37.3	21.5	40.4	23.9	16.2	15.7	31.3	92.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)								
Jun-Aug (Sum)	37.1	21.3	39.3	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.1	92.2
Changes								
Over last 3 months								
Per cent	-0.2	-0.3	-2.0	-1.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.0
Over last 12 months								
Per cent	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.5	0.3
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25.8	13.3	39.5	16.2	5.0	5.5	26.1	91.1
1993	26.8	14.1	46.6	16.3	5.5	6.1	27.3	92.5
1994	27.1	14.4	43.7	17.9	5.4	6.7	27.7	92.4
1995	27.4	14.9	43.8	18.2	5.9	6.9	28.5	91.8
1996	27.7	15.0	40.6	17.5	6.7	7.6	28.2	92.4
1997	27.9	15.2	41.9	17.7	6.5	8.1	27.8	92.4
1998	28.4	15.7	41.8	19.1	6.3	8.5	28.1	92.4
3-month averages Jun-Aug 1997 (Sum)								
Jul-Sep	28.0	15.3	39.6	18.4	6.4	8.1	27.9	92.1
Aug-Oct	28.0	15.3	39.8	18.7	6.4	8.1	27.8	92.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28.0	15.3	39.4	18.8	6.3	8.1	27.9	92.2
Oct-Dec								
Oct-Dec	28.1	15.3	39.0	18.9	6.2	8.2	27.9	92.3
Nov 97-Jan 98								
Nov 97-Jan 98	28.1	15.4	39.0	19.2	6.1	8.2	28.0	92.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)								
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	28.1	15.4	38.5	19.5	6.1	8.3	27.8	92.5
Jan-Mar 1998								
Jan-Mar 1998	28.2	15.5	38.9	19.6	6.1	8.3	28.0	92.5
Feb-Apr								
Feb-Apr	28.3	15.6	40.0	19.7	6.2	8.4	28.0	92.3
Mar-May (Spr)								
Mar-May (Spr)	28.4	15.7	41.8	19.1	6.3	8.5	28.1	

E.1 EARNINGS Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector				Private sector			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
	LNMM	LNMQ	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNNI	LNNJ	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ	LNK1
			Monthly rate	Headline rate*			Monthly rate	Headline rate*				
1995=100												
1993 } 1994 } 1995 } Annual 1996 } averages 1997 }	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	102.8	102.7	3.1	3.2	102.3	103.0	3.3	3.4	103.0	102.7		3.1
1996 May	102.6	103.1	3.5	3.6	102.8	103.1	4.1	3.5	102.5	103.0		3.4
1996 Jun	103.3	103.4	4.1	3.9	102.6	103.0	3.2	3.4	103.5	103.6		4.5
1996 Jul	104.6	103.9	4.1	4.0	103.9	103.3	2.9	3.0	104.8	104.1		4.5
1996 Aug	103.2	104.1	3.8	4.1	104.1	103.3	3.0	3.0	102.8	104.4		4.2
1996 Sep	103.8	104.9	4.4	4.2	104.3	103.7	3.2	3.0	103.6	105.2		4.7
1996 Oct	103.8	105.2	4.4	4.3	104.4	103.9	2.9	3.2	103.7	105.5		4.8
1996 Nov	104.8	105.5	4.1	4.5	104.2	104.1	3.6	3.2	105.0	105.9		4.5
1996 Dec	107.7	106.4	5.0	4.9	104.8	104.5	3.1	3.0	108.5	107.0		5.6
1997 Jan	106.4	106.9	5.4	5.1	104.1	104.5	3.4	3.4	107.1	107.5		6.0
1997 Feb	106.6	107.1	5.0	5.3	104.5	105.0	3.4	3.8	107.1	107.6		5.5
1997 Mar	112.9	108.6	5.6	5.3	104.4	104.6	3.1	3.5	115.2	109.5		6.5
1997 Apr	108.4	108.0	5.2	5.1	105.1	105.6	3.5	3.3	108.8	108.8		6.0
1997 May	107.4	107.8	4.6	4.9	105.0	105.6	3.5	3.3	108.0	108.4		5.2
1997 Jun	108.1	108.4	4.8	4.7	105.1	105.5	4.1	3.5	108.9	109.2		5.4
1997 Jul	109.3	108.6	4.6	4.8	106.1	105.8	3.4	3.5	110.2	109.4		5.1
1997 Aug	108.1	109.1	4.8	4.8	106.2	105.8	3.4	3.5	108.3	109.9		5.3
1997 Sep	108.3	109.4	4.3	4.5	107.6	106.7	3.6	3.9	108.5	110.2		4.7
1997 Oct	108.3	109.9	4.4	4.4	106.8	107.0	3.9	3.2	108.7	110.7		4.9
1997 Nov	109.2	110.2	4.4	4.4	107.2	107.8	3.3	3.3	109.7	110.9		4.7
1997 Dec	112.3	110.9	4.2	4.2	108.3	108.0	3.6	3.4	113.4	111.7		4.3
1998 Jan	110.6	111.2	4.0	4.2	107.2	108.0	3.4	3.3	111.5	112.1		4.3
1998 Feb	111.0	111.2	4.3	3.9	107.7	108.3	3.1	3.5	111.9	112.6		4.6
1998 Mar	116.7	112.2	3.3	3.9	108.3	108.8	4.0	3.5	118.9	113.1		3.2
1998 Apr	112.8	112.5	4.1	4.6	108.5	109.1	3.3	3.8	113.9	113.3		4.2
1998 May	114.2	113.3	4.5	5.0	109.4	109.7	4.4	4.2	115.5	115.9		6.9
1998 Jun	113.0	113.3	4.5	5.2	110.5	110.8	5.0	4.5	113.7	114.1		4.5
1998 Jul	114.8	113.9	4.8	4.6	110.7	110.4	4.4	4.6	115.9	114.9		5.0
1998 Aug P	112.8	114.0	4.5	..	112.1	110.9	4.4	..	113.0	114.9		4.6

SIC 1992	Service industries (Divisions 50-93)				Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37)				Production industries (Divisions 10-41)			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
	LNMP	LNMT	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNMN	LNMR	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNMO	LNMS	LN1W	LN1X
			Monthly rate	Headline rate*			Monthly rate	Headline rate*				
1995=100												
1993 } 1994 } 1995 } Annual 1996 } averages 1997 }	93.9 98.9 100.0 103.8 109.1			92.1 96.0 100.0 103.8 108.2				92.6 96.1 100.0 103.8 108.2				
1996 Apr	102.7	102.6	2.9	3.0	103.4	103.2	3.8	3.9	103.3	103.0		3.8
1996 May	102.5	103.0	3.5	3.6	102.9	103.2	3.8	3.8	103.0	103.2		3.7
1996 Jun	103.2	103.5	4.4	4.0	103.4	103.5	3.9	3.8	103.5	103.6		4.0
1996 Jul	104.5	103.9	4.3	4.2	104.7	104.0	3.8	3.9	104.9	104.1		3.8
1996 Aug	103.1	103.9	3.8	4.2	102.6	104.4	3.7	3.9	102.7	104.4		3.8
1996 Sep	103.8	105.0	4.5	4.4	102.7	104.6	3.7	3.7	102.7	104.6		3.7
1996 Oct	103.9	105.4	4.8	4.5	103.5	104.9	3.6	3.8	103.5	104.8		3.6
1996 Nov	104.8	105.7	4.2	4.8	105.1	105.4	3.6	3.6	105.0	105.3		4.0
1996 Dec	107.9	106.7	5.3	5.2	107.4	105.8	4.1	3.9	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
1997 Feb	106.8	107.4	5.4	5.3	106.7	106.7	4.2	3.8	106.6	106.5		4.1
1997 Mar	113.7	109.1	6.4	5.9	111.3	106.9	3.7	3.8	111.2	106.7		3.8
1997 Apr	109.1	108.7	5.9	5.7	107.2	107.0	3.7	3.8	107.2	107.0		3.9
1997 May	107.5	108.0	4.9	5.7	107.2	107.0	4.0	4.0	107.5	107.6		4.2
1997 Jun	108.4	108.9	5.2	5.0	107.9	108.0	4.3	4.1	107.9	108.0		4.3
1997 Jul	109.6	109.1	5.0	5.1	108.8	108.2	4.1	4.3	108.9	108.2		4.0
1997 Aug	108.3	109.3	4.9	4.9	107.1	109.0	4.4	4.2	107.0	108.8		4.2
1997 Sep	108.5	109.7	4.5	4.9	107.1	109.1	4.3	4.4	107.0	109.1		4.3
1997 Oct	108.3	110.1	4.4	4.4	108.2	109.6	4.5	4.4	108.2	109.7		4.6
1997 Nov	109.1	110.4	4.4	4.3	109.9	110.1	4.5	4.6	109.8	110.1		4.5
1997 Dec	112.6	111.2	4.2	4.1	112.5	110.8	4.7	4.7	112.3	110.7		4.7
1998 Jan	111.1	111.3	3.7	4.0	109.8	111.1	4.9	4.9	109.7	111.1		4.9
1998 Feb	110.9	111.8	4.0	3.5	112.2	111.8	5.0	5.1	112.0	111.8		5.0
1998 Mar	117.0	112.2	2.9	3.5	117.4	112.4	5.4	5.2	117.2	112.3		5.2
1998 Apr	113.0	112.6	3.6	4.4	112.8	112.5	5.2	5.3	112.8	112.6		5.2
1998 May	114.8	115.3	6.7	4.8	112.8	113.2	5.4	5.2	112.7	112.9		5.0
1998 Jun	113.0	113.4	4.2	5.2	113.1	113.3	4.9	5.2	112.9	113.2		4.7
1998 Jul	114.8	114.1	4.6	4.5	114.7	114.0	5.4	5.0	114.5	113.7		5.1
1998 Aug P	113.1	114.3	4.6	..	112.0	114.0	4.6	..	111.9	113.9		4.6

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 an SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995.

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

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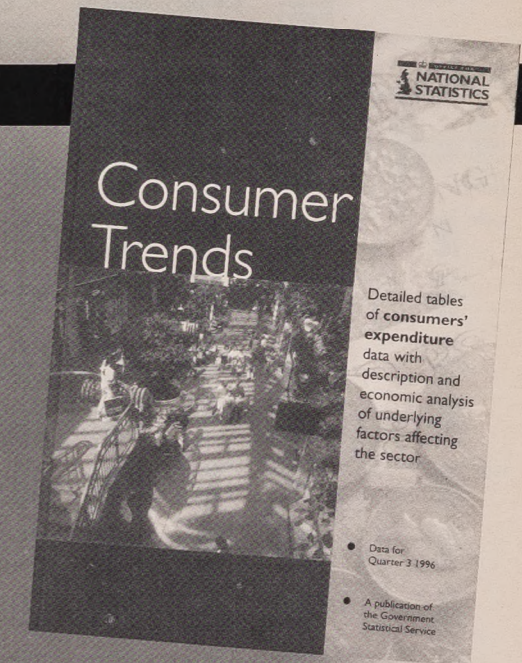
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GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manufacturing n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products (24)	Rubber and plastic products (25)	Other non-metallic mineral products (26)	Basic metals (27)	Fabric/metal products (excl. machinery) (28)	Machinery and equipment n.e.c. (29)	Electrical and optical equipment (30-33)	Transport equipment (34,35)	Electricity, gas and water supply (40,41)	Construction (45)	Wholesale trade (51)	Retail trade and repairs (50,52)	Hotels and restaurants (55)	Transport, storage and communication + (60-64)	Financial intermediation (65-67)	Real estate renting and business activities (70-74)	Public administration services (75)	Education health and social work (80-85)	Other services # (90-93)	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	
1995=100	(10,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1995=100	
1993 Annual averages	91.9	94.6	95.9	92.6	91.0	94.6	94.9	92.6	92.3	92.6	89.2	90.3	90.1	91.7	89.1	94.0	93.1	94.0	95.2	94.5	94.2	87.4	93.5	94.5	95.9	93.5	1993 Annual averages	
1994 Annual averages	95.6	94.8	97.6	97.4	96.8	97.7	97.2	95.9	96.0	97.0	95.2	94.6	94.8	96.2	94.9	96.3	96.7	96.0	97.0	96.8	97.1	94.9	98.3	97.6	96.9	94.8	1994 Annual averages	
1995 Annual averages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1995 Annual averages
1996 Annual averages	106.5	103.2	102.7	105.3	103.2	106.1	103.8	104.5	104.3	103.3	103.8	102.1	104.6	104.2	104.3	101.6	103.4	104.3	103.6	102.8	104.2	105.7	102.3	103.7	103.9	106.3	103.9	1996 Annual averages
1997 Annual averages	110.3	110.9	106.9	110.3	106.2	114.0	108.1	108.4	107.8	106.5	106.2	104.0	109.5	108.3	108.8	105.3	106.5	108.9	107.4	109.5	110.7	114.1	108.0	106.2	108.3	114.4	109.7	1997 Annual averages
1993 Jan	85.3	91.9	91.8	89.5	88.8	93.5	91.2	91.2	89.5	88.4	94.7	86.2	87.6	89.3	85.3	92.0	91.9	92.1	93.7	93.4	93.2	83.7	91.3	92.8	96.3	93.2	1993 Jan	
1993 Feb	84.9	91.9	94.9	89.6	89.4	94.4	92.3	91.3	91.7	91.6	82.6	87.6	88.6	89.4	86.8	92.5	91.3	93.6	93.2	94.7	92.2	87.3	90.4	93.8	92.2	93.3	1993 Feb	
1993 Mar	88.4	97.4	101.9	91.5	89.7	98.4	94.7	99.1	94.1	90.2	84.3	89.6	90.6	91.5	89.4	93.0	94.8	96.9	96.9	96.7	93.4	93.5	94.8	93.4	92.8	96.9	1993 Mar	
1993 Apr	89.6	93.2	94.8	91.0	89.9	91.8	93.6	90.6	89.7	92.0	93.6	90.6	89.1	89.5	86.8	94.0	93.3	94.8	94.8	94.7	92.7	86.2	89.7	93.1	92.5	96.4	1993 Apr	
1993 May	89.7	93.3	96.7	93.6	90.0	95.5	94.3	91.3	91.3	93.9	86.0	91.9	89.7	93.9	88.3	93.1	92.9	93.3	94.5	94.7	93.2	86.5	90.2	94.3	90.2	94.5	1993 May	
1993 Jun	92.5	94.3	95.5	94.2	92.7	92.8	95.3	92.3	92.5	95.7	85.2	91.9	89.7	92.0	90.4	92.6	94.8	92.4	96.1	94.2	95.4	85.8	90.7	95.0	94.4	92.1	1993 Jun	
1993 Jul	96.8	95.2	94.8	93.5	93.3	93.9	95.4	91.3	93.6	93.9	100.6	90.0	91.0	91.7	91.0	95.7	92.7	97.4	95.9	93.8	96.5	87.3	97.2	94.7	98.5	91.7	1993 Jul	
1993 Aug	105.2	92.4	94.0	93.2	90.9	92.5	95.2	89.7	90.8	93.2	81.9	89.7	89.7	91.5	88.8	93.6	92.5	93.3	94.5	93.9	93.4	85.8	96.1	95.4	98.7	92.0	1993 Aug	
1993 Sep	98.4	93.2	94.5	92.9	91.8	93.2	96.3	90.7	93.1	93.5	85.4	89.8	90.3	90.9	88.9	93.4	91.9	91.2	95.5	93.9	93.4	85.3	92.5	94.8	95.6	92.3	1993 Sep	
1993 Oct	94.6	94.3	94.7	93.2	91.4	93.1	96.1	91.4	93.0	91.3	98.7	90.7	90.6	92.3	90.3	94.8	92.3	94.6	95.0	93.0	96.5	90.2	93.3	95.9	101.6	92.2	1993 Oct	
1993 Nov	91.8	94.8	98.4	94.8	91.8	95.2	96.9	95.4	92.9	92.8	85.2	92.7	91.7	93.5	91.2	97.3	92.8	95.9	97.7	99.3	97.0	90.2	97.9	95.5	96.2	95.2	1993 Nov	
1993 Dec	85.0	103.9	99.4	94.0	92.6	96.5	97.3	96.3	95.5	95.3	91.8	93.8	91.7	94.5	91.6	95.7	95.0	95.9	95.9	99.3	97.0	90.2	97.9	95.5	96.2	95.2	1993 Dec	
1994 Jan	87.9	96.7	96.1	94.6	93.6	93.6	95.0	94.0	91.6	94.8	93.1	97.5	92.6	94.3	91.6	94.9	93.7	94.9	96.7	92.4	95.7	90.6	94.4	95.3	96.6	92.3	1994 Jan	
1994 Feb	87.8	96.2	96.4	94.3	94.7	95.2	96.1	94.7	95.2	94.2	86.0	93.2	92.0	94.3	92.4	95.3	94.1	96.3	97.1	93.2	94.9	103.3	93.2	97.3	95.5	92.7	1994 Feb	
1994 Mar	95.0	99.0	110.1	97.8	98.4	96.7	99.8	102.5	98.2	95.0	88.9	94.6	96.2	97.8	96.2	95.3	102.1	102.1	97.5	97.1	97.5	106.6	97.3	97.8	92.9	103.4	1994 Mar	
1994 Apr	91.5	96.1	98.2	95.9	96.8	95.2	97.1	94.1	95.5	96.5	103.2	91.6	93.9	94.3	94.8	95.9	95.7	98.2	97.5	93.8	97.6	90.8	94.7	96.3	92.6	93.1	1994 Apr	
1994 May	94.1	100.3	96.3	97.1	96.9	102.7	96.7	93.7	95.2	97.2	88.9	93.8	93.9	96.0	93.5	94.1	95.9	94.6	96.7	97.6	95.6	94.4	97.1	97.3	95.0	94.9	1994 May	
1994 Jun	95.6	93.3	95.4	98.9	96.7	95.3	97.5	99.5	95.4	97.5	88.9	94.6	94.4	97.5	95.4	95.0	98.3	95.0	97.5	97.3	95.2	100.5	100.5	97.0	99.5	96.5	1994 Jun	
1994 Jul	100.6	89.3	95.6	100.0	95.7	96.6	96.2	94.3	96.5	98.2	113.5	94.0	95.2	96.4	95.0	95.6	97.6	95.4	96.5	97.5	100.2	94.2	100.8	97.2	98.9	94.3	1994 Jul	
1994 Aug	106.1	87.9	95.8	97.1	95.7	99.8	96.2	93.1	94.5	96.4	91.3	93.8	93.9	95.2	93.5	99.6	96.2	94.4	96.2	96.8	96.0	91.2	101.7	98.6	100.0	95.6	1994 Aug	
1994 Sep	103.2	92.8	94.7	96.9	96.6	96.5	96.9	93.8	96.0	96.6	91.4	95.2	94.7	95.6	94.2	97.7	96.7	94.1	96.5	96.4	97.1	90.0	97.4	98.0	98.8	93.8	1994 Sep	
1994 Oct	98.7	94.4	95.2	98.2	97.6	96.6	97.0	94.0	95.9	97.0	102.3	96.7	95.2	96.3	96.5	97.1	96.5	94.5	95.1	96.2	97.7	91.2	100.1	97.3	97.4	92.4	1994 Oct	
1994 Nov	94.6	93.0	98.3	98.4	97.9	100.8	99.1	95.6	96.8	99.6	92.4	96.2	96.5	98.4	96.9	97.0	98.6	98.7	95.5	100.2	97.9	95.1	101.5	99.4	96.5	99.6	1994 Nov	
1994 Dec	92.0	98.1	98.6	99.2	101.3	103.7	99.2	101.7	98.4	102.8	98.1	99.4	97.5	101.0	99.0	97.9	99.3	98.7	97.8	102.9	102.9	100.2	101.3	99.1	99.2	95.7	1994 Dec	
1995 Jan	94.0	98.1	96.6	97.6	99.7	97.1	97.4	97.4	96.8	97.8	103.9	96.0	96.3	97.3	97.1	97.4	97.8	96.8	98.0	99.2	97.5	97.9	101.4	99.1	99.5	98.1	1995 Jan	
1995 Feb	91.5	102.2	97.0	98.7	100.4	98.6	98.0	102.9	98.7	100.2	94.1	99.7	97.7	99.6	98.8	97.6	97.7	98.7	97.4	100.7	97.5	103.1	98.2	100.0	97.7	103.9	1995 Feb	
1995 Mar	97.2	103.7	107.7	100.6	102.5	100.1	100.8	105.8	100.9	101.7	95.6	102.2	101.8	101.4	105.5	98.0	100.7	105.2	108.1	97.7	100.1	121.5	102.0	101.2	97.5	103.9	1995 Mar	
1995 Apr	102.6	99.5	97.9	98.8	98.3	99.5	100.3	97.8	98.3	99.5	106.7	98.7	98.5	98.7	103.2	99.3	98.9	101.0	98.0	101.5	100.4	97.2	101.4	98.6	98.1	98.1	1995 Apr	
1995 May	99.1	99.7	98.8	101.2	100.5	101.4	99.4	97.6	99.9	99.5	95.3	99.0	99.4	100.6	98.5	98.9	99.3	98.3	98.6	99.9	99.6	98.7	97.3	98.7	99.7	99.9	1995 May	
1995 Jun	95.8	99.3	98.3	101.3	99.6	99.0	101.1	99.0	99.7	101.1	96.2	98.3	100.2	99.7	99.7	100.1	101.8	99.8	99.9	98.0	99.6	97.9	97.7	99.7	99.9	101.2	1995 Jun	
1995 Jul	97.6	101.7	99.1	101.7	99.2	101.4	100.6	98.1	100.7	100.2	114.6	99.1	101.4	100.7	100.0	103.6	101.4	98.8	99.2	99.2	102.1	99.1	100.6	99.7	99.9	99.2	1995 Jul	
1995 Aug	111.5	97.8	99.2	99.5	98.7	98.0	99.0	96.6	99.1	98.3	93.1	103.0	99.3	99.1	97.4	101.2	98.6	93.1	99.8	99.8	100.5	94.5	99.9	101.1	103.1	98.0	1995 Aug	
1995 Sep	113.2	98.3	98.1	99.4	99.7	99.1	100.3	97.7	100.9	98.2	94.4	99.9	100.4	98.8	98.4	100.8	100.3	98.5	98.5	98.1	98.1	100.5	94.8	96.9	101.1	98.7	1995 Sep	
1995 Oct	106.6	99.1	98.1	99.7	99.5	99.5	100.2	98.5	100.3	100.7	110.0	99.8	100.8	99.6	99.6	100.0	99.3	98.7	98.6	99.6	100.6	95.0	98.2	100.9	1			

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/non-manual), selected industry groups, and Government Office Regions.

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

The multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent 3x3 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 A Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; July 1998

Occupation	All employees on adult rates			
	Major group	Male	Female	All
Managers and administrators	1	636.4	441.5	580.4
Professional occupations	2	578.2	464.9	533.4
Associate professional and technical occupations	3	524.8	381.2	464.8
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	296.9	261.3	273.2
Craft and related occupations	5	366.5	221.6	355.2
Personal and protective service occupations	6	345.1	223.5	290.2
Sales occupations	7	345.4	234.3	295.2
Plant and machine operatives	8	338.5	232.5	321.2
Other occupations	9	285.1	196.9	268.2
All non-manual occupations		514.8	334.8	432.2
All manual occupations		334.0	214.7	312.2
All occupations	1-9	434.1	314.4	391.0

BOX 1 MULTIPLIERS USED FOR RATIO PROJECTION			
	Male	Female	All
Manual	1.0168	1.0187	1.0183
Non-manual	1.0172	1.0143	1.0165
All	1.0165	1.0154	1.0168

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

Industry	SIC code	Male			Female			Male and female		
		Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	A	264.7	391.0	292.1	189.2	247.8	216.3	256.3	349.5	280.1
Mining and quarrying	C	415.2	696.2	539.2	*	*	*	411.2	617.9	515.0
Manufacturing	D	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
Manufacture of textile and textile products	DB	280.7	433.4	332.9	191.9	282.2	213.6	234.5	372.4	275.0
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE	400.9	559.5	474.2	254.8	361.9	337.9	379.2	477.2	433.7
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	332.9	524.6	428.5	229.1	320.8	268.4	302.7	475.5	385.9
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	412.8	567.9	463.2	289.4	351.2	326.6	406.5	533.6	451.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	425.6	576.9	504.0	*	366.6	364.4	423.8	498.1	470.6
Construction	F	348.1	482.3	389.4	*	285.1	281.6	347.1	432.8	378.8
Wholesale and retail trade	G	297.1	432.1	385.1	207.4	269.9	263.5	285.4	365.3	344.2
Hotels and restaurants	H	230.8	402.3	292.3	174.0	276.7	219.3	207.3	339.2	259.6
Transport, storage and communication	I	349.8	510.5	406.5	298.2	331.7	324.8	346.2	444.8	389.9
Financial intermediation	J	401.4	676.3	666.7	*	367.1	366.5	374.0	521.0	518.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	307.8	580.4	501.8	215.9	355.7	343.8	294.4	485.0	444.3
Public administration and defence	L	293.9	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	N	268.8	518.4	437.3	190.7	331.8	305.7	222.9	378.7	343.7
Other community, social and personal service activities	O	293.9	482.3	412.8	181.4	341.0	308.1	263.0	417.6	370.7
All industries and services	A-Q	334.0	514.8	434.1	214.7	334.8	314.4	312.9	432.2	391.0

* Not available

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

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

Accuracy of quarterly projections for July 1997 to April 1998

The April 1998 results provide a means to check the accuracy of the quarterly projections of the 1997 NES (see Table D). Using the projected April 1997 average earnings published in the August 1998 *Labour Market Trends* similar percentage differences can be calculated from the categories of Tables A, B and C. Projected results were similar to the actual NES 1998 results. Full-time non-manual women's earnings increased more slowly than average between April 1997 and 1998 (3.9 per cent

compared with a 4.6 per cent increase for full-time adults), although manual women's earnings increased quicker than average (5.1 per cent) over the same period. The 1998 results showed full-time male earnings rising similar 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.

Table D: Projected 1998 results compared with actual results

	Male			Female			All		
	Projected	Actual	Percentage	Projected	Actual	Percentage	Projected	Actual	Percentage
Manual	330.1	328.5	0.5	208.2	210.8	-1.2	307.2	307.3	0.0
Non-manual	506.6	506.1	0.1	336.6	330.1	2.0	427.7	425.2	0.6
All	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

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

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products, beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & leather	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing	Manufacture of chemicals, pharmaceuticals & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-O	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
MEN														
Weekly earnings £														
1986	174.4	187.0	184.0	162.6	131.6	214.0	184.3	153.3	216.8	196.3	177.9	184.0	183.1	179.3
1987	185.5	199.5	196.5	175.2	135.1	231.7	194.8	163.6	231.5	209.0	192.2	194.4	194.6	183.3
1988	200.6	216.6	212.8	184.2	153.6	262.0	210.0	175.1	247.9	220.9	206.7	211.4	214.5	203.1
1989	217.9	234.7	231.1	200.9	162.1	286.1	225.0	185.9	263.6	243.0	217.6	228.9	232.6	222.8
1990	237.2	253.4	250.5	217.3	179.0	311.1	247.4	205.9	276.6	252.8	240.3	249.7	254.6	249.8
1991	253.7	269.4	265.5	236.8	192.5	357.4	269.3	213.9	287.7	267.7	247.8	258.0	263.6	258.0
1992	268.4	287.6	280.8	250.6	203.0	375.5	280.3	233.1	308.4	310.6	264.0	267.7	276.2	270.6
1993	274.4	293.9	288.8	262.8	213.7	355.4	288.2	245.1	318.9	322.8	275.3	272.3	283.1	279.5
1994	279.9	301.9	297.9	262.3	217.7	334.8	293.7	248.4	324.8	326.3	286.3	286.3	295.7	291.9
1995	291.6	315.4	312.4	262.3	217.7	304.9	304.9	258.7	348.8	352.3	295.0	300.4	306.9	301.4
1996	301.3	323.4	323.6	277.3	241.9	367.8	315.3	270.6	361.8	346.8	298.9	309.8	326.4	316.9
1997	314.3	340.9	337.5	289.3	252.1	400.5	319.2	276.9	377.9	381.8	318.9	325.2	342.5	342.4
Hours worked														
1986	44.5	44.3	44.5	44.7	45.3	43.1	45.9	44.4	43.4	43.8	45.0	46.3	45.0	44.5
1987	44.6	44.5	44.6	44.8	44.6	45.0	45.8	44.5	43.6	43.8	45.3	46.3	45.0	44.5
1988	45.1	45.0	45.2	44.9	46.8	46.0	46.3	44.5	44.4	43.4	45.7	46.6	46.0	45.9
1989	45.3	45.3	45.2	45.1	46.8	46.0	46.3	44.9	44.3	43.4	45.6	46.6	46.0	45.9
1990	45.3	45.3	45.2	45.1	46.8	46.0	46.3	44.9	44.3	43.4	45.6	46.6	46.0	45.9
1991	44.4	43.7	43.6	44.9	47.8	48.0	46.2	43.2	42.7	42.9	43.8	45.3	43.9	44.1
1992	44.5	44.0	43.9	44.8	46.9	48.7	46.9	43.8	42.7	42.8	44.9	44.7	44.7	44.6
1993	44.3	43.7	43.7	44.7	46.9	48.3	46.3	44.3	43.1	43.1	44.8	44.4	44.4	44.3
1994	44.7	44.4	44.4	44.8	45.1	49.3	46.2	43.9	43.6	43.2	45.7	45.3	45.9	45.9
1995	45.2	44.8	44.8	45.3	47.9	51.9	46.2	43.9	43.6	43.2	45.7	45.3	45.9	45.9
1996	44.8	44.2	44.2	45.1	47.5	50.8	45.0	44.1	43.7	42.6	44.5	44.6	45.4	45.4
1997	45.1	44.6	44.5	45.2	47.8	52.0	45.6	44.3	43.9	42.6	45.1	44.8	45.6	45.6
Hourly earnings £														
1986	3.92	4.21	4.13	3.65	2.89	4.86	4.02	3.46	4.97	4.48	3.96	3.97	4.07	3.83
1987	4.17	4.48	4.39	3.86	3.00	5.09	4.26	3.68	5.25	4.70	4.20	4.32	4.42	4.28
1988	4.46	4.80	4.70	4.09	3.26	5.27	4.51	3.93	5.53	5.02	4.44	4.56	4.66	4.52
1989	4.81	5.17	5.08	4.47	3.45	5.47	4.86	4.21	5.97	5.52	4.77	4.92	5.04	4.90
1990	5.25	5.62	5.53	4.83	3.76	6.45	5.30	4.65	6.31	6.23	5.34	5.43	5.53	5.39
1991	5.52	6.14	6.02	5.29	4.02	7.26	5.84	5.04	6.81	6.69	5.64	5.67	5.77	5.63
1992	6.05	6.53	6.39	5.80	4.36	7.69	6.37	5.33	7.39	7.43	6.19	6.20	6.37	6.24
1993	6.30	6.85	6.75	5.87	4.70	8.62	6.42	5.60	8.22	8.26	6.36	6.22	6.61	6.44
1994	6.44	7.05	6.97	5.94	4.92	9.75	6.58	5.90	9.01	7.97	6.47	6.62	6.88	6.74
1995	6.70	7.37	7.29	6.13	5.08	7.15	7.00	6.15	8.30	8.09	6.70	6.92	7.18	7.04
1996	6.97	7.64	7.58	6.40	5.27	7.70	7.00	6.25	8.59	8.96	7.04	7.27	7.50	7.37
WOMEN														
Weekly earnings £														
1986	107.5	111.4	111.3	103.2	101.0	97.8	117.0	97.4	129.9	120.3	112.1	114.4	109.4	112.9
1987	115.3	119.6	119.5	110.5	111.8	97.8	127.6	103.2	136.2	125.1	122.3	122.9	120.7	123.9
1988	123.7	128.3	128.2	119.0	109.1	143.2	135.7	112.2	150.0	135.6	126.3	125.9	125.9	125.9
1989	135.7	138.4	138.1	131.8	118.9	179.2	146.1	120.1	161.0	151.9	134.6	134.6	134.6	134.6
1990	158.2	162.0	162.0	143.7	131.1	190.0	166.8	132.2	185.0	171.9	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3
1991	170.1	174.8	174.6	166.4	150.4	200.4	191.3	147.4	196.7	189.0	169.5	169.5	169.5	169.5
1992	177.0	182.2	181.8	173.2	156.2	210.4	203.4	167.0	210.4	203.4	183.2	183.2	183.2	183.2
1993	182.0	187.0	186.7	177.8	171.4	209.0	210.4	163.1	210.4	203.4	183.2	183.2	183.2	183.2
1994	188.0	193.8	193.8	179.8	171.4	218.5	218.5	171.4	218.5	210.4	183.2	183.2	183.2	183.2
1995	195.2	205.0	205.0	187.9	177.9	218.5	218.5	171.4	218.5	210.4	183.2	183.2	183.2	183.2
1996	201.1	214.2	214.1	191.7	186.9	229.4	229.4	180.3	229.4	223.2	206.0	206.0	206.0	206.0
Hours worked														
1986	39.5	40.0	40.0	38.8	41.1	39.0	40.5	39.3	40.1	39.7	41.5	40.4	40.9	40.7
1987	39.7	40.2	40.3	38.9	41.8	39.7	41.0	39.4	39.7	39.8	41.8	40.9	40.9	40.9
1988	39.9	40.5	40.5	39.1	40.9	39.4	41.1	39.6	40.1	40.1	41.8	40.9	41.2	41.1
1989	39.8	40.4	40.4	39.2	40.9	39.4	41.1	39.6	40.3	40.3	41.8	40.9	41.2	41.1
1990	39.8	40.5	40.5	39.0	41.1	39.4	41.6	39.5	40.3	40.3	41.5	40.5	41.1	41.0
1991	39.8	40.0	40.0	39.4	42.3	38.5	41.5	39.1	39.8	40.0	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.8
1992	39.8	40.2	40.2	39.5	40.7	40.2	41.6	39.2	39.7	39.9	41.3	40.5	40.5	40.5
1993	39.8	40.2	40.2	39.5	40.7	40.2	41.6	39.2	39.7	39.9	41.3	40.5	40.5	40.5
1994	39.8	40.3	40.3	39.6	40.9	40.2	41.6	39.2	39.9	39.9	41.3	40.5	40.5	40.5
1995	40.3	40.9	40.9	39.7	42.0	40.2	42.0	39.6	40.7	40.7	41.8	40.7	41.8	41.8
1996	40.2	40.7	40.7	39.8	41.3	40.2	41.8	39.6	40.5	41.7	42.2	41.0	40.9	40.9
1997	40.2	40.8	40.8	39.8	40.9	41.8	41.8	39.6	40.8	41.6	42.0	41.0	41.0	41.0
Hourly earnings £														
1986	2.73	2.78	2.78	2.66	2.48	3.90	2.91	2.47	3.23	3.04	2.69	2.82	2.68	2.65
1987	2.92	2.98	2.97	2.85	2.57	4.11	3.03	2.62	3.33	3.14	2.90	3.07	2.94	2.91
1988	3.17	3.22	3.22	3.09	2.77	4.32	3.26	2.82	3.62	3.44	3.20	3.37	3.24	3.21
1989	3.39	3.42	3.42	3.36	3.04	4.53	3.40	2.97	3.92	3.74	3.50	3.67	3.54	3.51
1990	3.73	3.78	3.78	3.68	3.37	4.74	3.55	3.06	4.00	3.82	3.58	3.75	3.62	3.59
1991	4.01	4.06	4.06	3.97	3.66	4.95	3.70	3.17	4.17	3.99	3.74	3.91	3.78	3.75
1992	4.23	4.28	4.28	4.18	3.84	5.16	3.85	3.26	4.27	4.10	3.82	3.98	3.85	3.82
1993	4.53	4.58	4.58	4.48	4.03	5.37	4.04	3.35	4.38	4.21	3.93	4.10	3.97	3.94
1994	4.64	4.69	4.69	4.59	4.15	5.58	4.15	3.46	4.49	4.32	4.04	4.21	4.08	4.05
1995	4.81	4.87	4.87	4.77	4.27	5.79	4.27	3.57	4.60	4.43	4.15	4.32	4.19	4.16
1996	4.99	5.04	5.04	4.94	4.33	5.99	4.33	3.68	4.71	4.54	4.26	4.43	4.30	4.27
1997	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.16	4.50	6.20	4.49	3.79	4.82	4.65	4.37	4.54	4.41	4.38
ALL														
Weekly earnings £														
1986	163.2	173.8	170.0	150.8	129.4	212.6	169.0	123.3	202.0	181.2	167.4	174.7	176.4	174.7
1987	173.5	185.4	181.6	160.9	139.4	231.7	179.1	131.9	214.7	198.9	180.9	189.9	189.9	189.9
1988	187.1	200.4	195.0	170.9	150									

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products & beverages; tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & leather	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing	Manufacture of chemicals, plastics & rubber products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment	
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
MEN														
Weekly earnings £														
1986	245.1	259.9	257.2	240.0	194.4	311.0	260.1	239.4	276.0	286.0	235.9	241.6	239.7	243.1
1987	265.9	279.2	275.9	262.0	217.1	354.9	279.6	250.6	287.9	306.0	267.1	258.1	254.3	254.3
1988	289.3	306.6	303.6	291.0	241.5	386.0	302.7	287.3	323.3	325.2	288.7	284.8	281.5	281.5
1989	323.9	337.0	333.6	319.7	258.4	425.9	334.6	307.4	348.5	359.9	310.7	308.9	315.6	315.6
1990	355.1	367.0	366.1	350.4	288.9	474.1	369.6	335.1	392.9	390.6	346.5	324.9	339.9	342.9
1991	375.7	388.3	382.4	371.7	302.9	512.9	380.9	352.0	404.0	416.2	353.2	355.2	356.9	361.1
1992	406.8	412.3	404.3	398.0	328.5	562.1	424.5	363.7	426.6	455.9	383.7	372.9	375.1	375.1
1993	418.9	423.7	424.9	416.4	306.5	565.1	450.6	364.5	450.3	475.2	383.6	373.6	379.9	385.0
1994	430.1	443.6	436.2	427.7	323.9	606.7	456.5	375.6	462.3	497.8	400.4	365.4	392.3	410.2
1995	445.4	442.4	453.5	442.4	347.9	591.3	474.4	379.9	474.7	525.5	411.6	402.6	427.3	438.5
1996	461.0	487.2	486.8	487.2	363.8	606.8	498.8	393.8	474.7	539.3	439.3	441.0	446.5	456.5
1997	483.5	497.0	489.2	482.7	387.8	621.0	522.1	417.4	506.6	564.3	449.5	446.5	443.5	483.6
Hours worked														
1986	38.6	39.2	39.3	38.2	42.5	39.6	38.7	39.6	38.1	39.2	39.4	39.0	39.4	39.7
1987	38.7	39.2	39.3	38.3	41.6	38.9	38.7	39.4	37.9	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.6	39.7
1988	38.6	39.3	39.4	38.3	41.5	39.2	38.6	39.3	38.1	39.3	39.3	39.1	40.0	39.6
1989	38.8	39.5	39.6	38.4	40.7	39.2	38.5	39.4	38.1	39.4	39.5	38.9	40.2	39.5
1990	38.7	39.4	39.5	38.3	40.5	39.7	38.7	39.8	38.7	39.7	39.7	39.1	40.1	39.6
1991	38.7	39.4	39.5	38.3	40.5	39.6	38.8	39.8	38.5	39.8	39.8	39.1	40.1	39.6
1992	38.7	39.4	39.5	38.3	41.8	41.5	39.5	40.1	38.5	39.8	40.1	39.1	40.5	39.9
1993	38.6	39.3	39.4	38.3	40.5	40.2	39.6	40.0	38.2	39.8	40.2	39.4	40.4	39.9
1994	38.6	39.3	39.4	38.3	41.4	40.9	39.9	40.6	38.6	39.7	40.2	39.8	40.1	40.1
1995	39.1	39.9	40.0	38.9	43.1	40.6	40.3	40.6	38.7	40.9	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.6
1996	39.1	39.8	39.9	38.8	42.6	40.3	39.6	40.3	38.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.7	41.5
1997	39.1	39.7	39.8	38.8	43.0	40.3	39.5	40.5	38.9	40.9	40.9	39.8	40.3	41.5
Hourly earnings £														
1986	6.28	6.54	6.46	6.21	4.25	7.81	6.76	5.77	7.05	7.50	5.87	5.98	5.92	6.04
1987	7.00	7.01	6.90	6.75	...	9.25	7.09	6.21	7.31	8.00	6.39	6.34	6.28	6.28
1988	7.49	7.65	7.55	7.48	...	7.85	7.75	7.10	8.11	8.42	7.00	6.86	6.77	6.77
1989	8.24	8.20	8.21	8.21	...	10.36	8.36	7.85	8.54	8.54	7.85	7.54	7.44	7.44
1990	9.02	9.20	9.09	8.99	...	11.78	9.81	9.11	10.11	10.11	8.90	8.77	8.69	8.69
1991	9.55	9.69	9.52	9.53	...	12.83	9.40	8.24	10.04	10.67	8.66	8.74	8.69	8.69
1992	10.21	10.28	10.06	10.24	...	13.42	8.41	10.41	11.64	9.76	8.89	8.89	8.89	8.89
1993	10.68	10.76	10.66	10.71	...	14.51	8.72	11.21	12.16	9.24	9.10	9.03	9.03	9.03
1994	10.94	11.02	10.82	10.97	...	14.37	8.68	11.08	12.16	9.24	9.10	9.03	9.03	9.03
1995	11.37	11.52	11.30	11.40	...	15.92	9.20	12.05	13.58	10.03	9.99	10.52	10.61	10.61
1996	11.83	12.16	11.95	11.80	...	13.59	9.76	13.07	13.76	10.60	10.51	10.96	11.18	11.18
1997	12.33	12.50	12.28	12.40	...	15.47	9.98	13.03	14.56	11.09	11.11	10.95	11.11	11.11
WOMEN														
Weekly earnings £														
1986	157.2	139.8	137.4	147.3	115.2	163.1	138.6	113.6	154.2	152.3	120.8	119.2	121.9	126.6
1987	157.2	152.2	150.1	158.3	139.0	193.8	150.7	132.6	150.2	150.2	128.0	128.0	134.0	136.6
1988	175.7	167.8	165.7	177.5	150.8	202.8	169.5	140.5	186.4	187.6	137.8	134.0	141.0	141.0
1989	195.2	186.0	183.9	197.3	164.9	234.2	177.2	152.2	203.2	205.5	160.4	161.8	164.6	166.6
1990	216.8	206.2	204.0	218.0	176.4	257.2	197.5	174.0	230.7	227.7	173.7	184.0	180.9	182.0
1991	236.8	226.9	224.9	239.9	192.9	285.2	217.5	191.0	251.5	248.6	188.7	187.7	191.3	191.3
1992	256.5	243.1	238.6	259.2	222.3	298.0	228.6	210.9	261.8	259.0	218.5	208.6	201.1	201.1
1993	269.2	258.5	254.0	271.8	216.7	291.0	258.6	218.0	282.1	280.5	224.2	208.5	201.5	201.5
1994	278.9	268.4	264.0	281.3	230.6	...	261.0	218.0	300.9	291.1	241.6	216.5	217.5	225.1
1995	287.0	281.7	276.7	290.1	...	...	263.9	218.0	310.3	318.0	258.3	230.9	235.3	253.3
1996	302.4	295.0	289.4	304.0	...	...	293.8	243.8	324.3	324.3	282.6	266.6	264.6	281.6
1997	317.8	305.4	300.0	321.5	253.3	...	303.5	261.4	344.7	354.4	295.4	268.8	275.6	294.4
Hours worked														
1986	36.7	37.4	37.4	36.5	37.1	37.3	37.1	37.3	36.5	37.3	37.9	37.4	37.0	37.7
1987	36.8	37.6	37.6	36.7	37.4	37.6	37.0	37.5	36.5	37.6	38.0	37.6	37.3	37.7
1988	36.9	37.6	37.6	36.8	37.4	37.7	37.2	37.8	36.6	37.5	37.7	37.2	37.2	37.7
1989	36.9	37.6	37.6	36.8	37.4	37.7	37.4	37.8	36.6	37.5	37.7	37.2	37.2	37.7
1990	36.9	37.6	37.6	36.8	37.4	37.7	37.4	37.8	36.6	37.5	37.7	37.2	37.2	37.7
1991	36.8	37.7	37.6	36.7	37.2	37.6	37.0	37.9	36.5	37.5	37.9	37.5	37.5	37.7
1992	36.8	37.7	37.6	36.6	37.3	37.7	37.6	37.8	36.6	37.6	37.8	37.7	37.7	37.7
1993	36.8	37.7	37.6	36.6	37.3	37.7	37.5	37.8	36.6	37.5	37.8	37.7	37.7	37.7
1994	36.8	37.7	37.6	36.6	37.3	37.7	37.5	37.8	36.6	37.5	37.8	37.7	37.7	37.7
1995	37.0	37.8	37.8	36.9	37.5	37.9	37.9	38.0	36.9	37.8	38.0	37.7	37.7	37.7
1996	37.1	37.9	37.9	36.9	37.6	37.9	37.9	38.0	36.9	37.8	38.0	37.7	37.7	37.7
1997	37.1	37.8	37.8	36.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	38.1	36.9	37.5	38.2	37.4	37.4	37.8
Hourly earnings £														
1986	4.31	3.72	3.65	3.96	3.09	4.39	3.73	2.98	4.18	4.05	3.18	3.18	3.24	3.33
1987	4.18	4.01	3.94	4.22	...	4.80	4.05	3.31	4.49	4.43	3.43	3.40	3.55	3.63
1988	4.68	4.43	4.36	4.74	...	5.45	4.51	3.68	5.00	4.98	3.65	3.65	3.85	3.94
1989	5.22	4.91	4.85	5.24	...	6.00	5.00	4.27	5.50	5.47	4.27	4.27	4.46	4.55
1990	5.76	5.41	5.34	5.89	...	6.90	5.27	4.55	6.17	6.09	4.60	4.60	4.76	4.85
1991	6.38	6.00	5.90	6.47	...	7.72	5.73	5.01	6.69	6.62	5.23	5.01	5.18	5.27
1992	6.90	6.50	6.40	6.97	...	8.03	6.06	5.52	7.00	6.92	5.38	5.18	5.38	5.47
1993	7.23	6.83	6.73	7.31	...	...	6.95	6.06	7.41	7.34	5.68	5.52	5.68	5.77
1994	7.45	7.09	6.96	7.53	...	...	6.95	6.06	8.09	8.02	6.11	6.11	6.27	6.36
1995	7.79	7.46	7.32	7.86	...	...	7.41	6.17	8.46	8.40	6.12	6.12	6.27	6.36
1996	8.16	7.79	7.64	8.26	...	...	7.81	6.39	8.81	8.40	6.46	6.46	6.61	6.70
1997	8.56	8.08	7.94	8.65	...	...	8.02	6.84	9.36	8.68	6.78	6.78	6.94	7.03
ALL														
Weekly earnings £														
1986	201.1	225.3	222.7	193.5	175.5	277.8	219.3	183.2	229.8	246.0	204			

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

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & textile products; leather	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing & publishing	Manufacture of chemicals, pharmaceuticals & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & electrical equipment	SIC 1992
A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	
MEN														
Weekly earnings £														
1986	207.6	211.7	208.8	209.8	139.0	237.7	206.7	173.2	240.7	238.4	192.0	197.7	197.8	200.6
1987	224.0	226.8	223.6	227.7	145.1	263.3	219.9	183.5	254.1	253.7	210.0	213.3	211.0	211.3
1988	246.1	247.6	244.0	250.9	165.2	296.5	239.0	202.1	279.1	269.4	227.4	229.9	232.1	238.7
1989	269.6	270.0	268.0	275.3	175.7	330.4	257.0	216.1	298.2	297.2	242.6	248.4	253.2	259.8
1990	298.8	294.9	290.5	301.3	195.2	365.0	283.4	232.2	324.2	327.0	268.6	261.8	272.7	283.3
1991	318.9	316.7	310.4	325.7	214.2	410.5	308.3	259.8	344.2	354.1	283.3	284.8	287.2	294.9
1992	340.3	337.0	329.0	347.6	223.7	443.1	328.8	271.1	363.5	385.7	296.1	292.9	300.9	315.6
1993	353.8	348.3	341.8	358.8	235.9	459.1	341.6	282.9	380.5	405.1	308.6	300.0	310.1	325.7
1994	374.0	357.1	351.8	372.3	240.5	459.4	346.3	288.2	396.0	419.9	320.5	308.0	323.0	337.9
1995	376.3	370.7	364.7	384.8	258.4	461.8	358.6	296.0	407.0	440.1	332.8	326.8	346.3	364.4
1996	391.3	386.4	380.0	399.3	266.5	496.4	385.6	308.4	431.7	445.6	342.4	337.8	358.8	374.3
1997	408.7	398.8	392.7	419.4	281.7	495.1	378.7	320.9	436.7	482.8	355.2	355.1	369.8	397.9
Hours worked														
1986	41.9	42.6	42.8	40.9	45.1	42.4	43.9	43.4	41.3	41.2	43.7	44.7	43.6	43.0
1987	41.9	42.7	42.9	41.0	44.3	43.6	43.8	43.5	41.5	41.3	43.2	44.2	43.7	42.6
1988	42.1	43.1	43.3	40.1	44.3	44.2	44.2	44.9	41.3	41.3	44.1	45.0	44.8	43.8
1989	42.3	43.3	43.3	41.1	46.3	44.2	44.2	42.9	41.7	41.3	44.1	45.0	44.8	43.8
1990	42.2	43.3	43.3	41.0	46.7	44.6	44.5	42.9	41.5	41.2	43.7	44.7	44.6	43.6
1991	41.5	42.0	42.0	40.7	47.0	45.5	44.1	42.2	40.8	40.8	42.5	43.8	42.8	41.7
1992	41.4	42.3	42.3	40.6	46.0	46.2	43.9	42.9	40.9	40.8	42.7	43.4	43.5	42.6
1993	41.3	42.0	42.0	40.6	45.7	45.1	43.7	43.2	40.9	40.7	43.1	43.2	43.2	42.0
1994	41.5	42.4	42.4	40.8	45.9	44.8	43.9	43.9	41.1	40.8	43.5	43.7	43.5	42.9
1995	41.9	42.0	42.0	40.9	47.0	46.6	44.2	42.9	41.4	40.9	44.1	44.1	44.1	43.5
1996	41.7	42.6	42.7	40.9	46.6	46.1	43.3	43.0	41.4	40.6	43.3	43.4	44.1	42.8
1997	41.8	42.8	41.0	40.9	46.8	46.9	43.8	43.2	41.6	40.4	44.0	43.5	44.2	43.1
Hourly earnings £														
1986	4.89	4.91	4.82	5.05	2.98	5.46	4.68	3.88	5.72	5.75	4.36	4.35	4.48	4.60
1987	5.27	5.25	5.15	5.47	3.14	5.94	4.95	4.13	6.12	6.12	4.76	4.66	4.77	4.88
1988	5.74	5.65	5.56	6.01	3.43	6.64	5.35	4.13	6.51	6.51	5.03	4.98	5.11	5.33
1989	6.28	6.14	6.03	6.59	3.73	7.27	5.81	4.55	7.00	7.00	5.33	5.24	5.33	5.55
1990	6.88	6.71	6.59	7.20	4.04	7.96	6.23	5.41	7.51	7.51	6.00	5.80	6.01	6.24
1991	7.55	7.41	7.27	7.86	4.41	8.46	6.71	5.15	8.54	8.54	6.39	6.21	6.31	6.54
1992	8.07	7.85	7.66	8.41	4.74	9.06	7.41	5.39	9.39	9.39	7.04	6.82	7.01	7.24
1993	8.44	8.18	8.00	8.82	4.99	9.51	7.72	5.69	9.87	9.87	7.30	7.04	7.22	7.45
1994	8.63	8.33	8.16	9.02	5.19	9.88	7.81	5.97	10.10	10.10	7.30	7.04	7.22	7.45
1995	8.95	8.61	8.45	9.36	5.48	9.88	8.09	6.25	10.78	10.78	7.52	7.41	7.78	8.01
1996	9.34	9.01	8.86	9.72	5.67	10.88	8.89	6.53	11.31	11.31	7.81	7.75	8.11	8.34
1997	9.74	9.31	9.16	10.19	5.95	10.56	8.63	6.81	10.49	10.49	8.07	8.16	8.34	8.57
WOMEN														
Weekly earnings £														
1986	137.4	125.5	123.4	141.3	105.9	155.5	126.1	100.2	146.2	139.6	115.5	116.7	116.2	125.4
1987	148.1	136.0	133.9	151.9	122.3	176.8	137.2	108.7	157.7	150.9	125.5	125.5	128.2	134.4
1988	164.5	147.9	145.5	169.8	123.9	198.6	149.4	117.3	174.8	166.0	130.8	135.9	135.5	143.8
1989	182.4	162.3	159.6	188.8	135.6	229.0	156.6	126.2	190.2	186.6	147.4	149.1	151.1	161.8
1990	201.7	180.5	177.7	208.1	150.1	249.6	178.5	139.1	213.6	206.8	160.2	169.0	167.0	176.6
1991	217.4	193.9	191.4	224.4	163.9	273.4	193.4	146.6	229.6	226.6	178.1	184.6	173.5	183.8
1992	241.0	211.8	207.1	248.4	189.7	289.9	207.7	160.3	242.1	250.2	192.3	192.6	188.5	202.7
1993	253.0	224.3	219.3	260.3	189.0	292.7	225.3	167.2	263.0	268.0	199.7	195.1	197.6	211.1
1994	261.7	231.0	226.1	269.1	204.1	330.8	226.0	169.9	278.5	276.4	209.8	202.1	201.3	217.7
1995	270.7	241.7	236.8	276.8	216.8	330.8	238.5	180.1	290.2	279.8	211.7	216.0	216.0	230.0
1996	283.0	254.0	249.8	289.8	219.2	330.8	248.5	180.1	290.2	279.8	211.7	216.0	216.0	230.0
1997	297.2	268.0	258.8	305.4	219.5	330.8	260.3	197.9	318.6	308.0	231.8	231.9	240.2	258.8
Hours worked														
1986	37.3	38.7	38.8	36.8	39.8	37.5	39.1	38.9	37.7	38.2	40.1	39.0	38.8	38.9
1987	37.5	38.9	39.0	37.0	40.1	37.8	39.4	39.1	37.7	38.5	40.3	38.9	38.9	38.9
1988	37.6	39.0	39.1	37.1	39.8	37.5	39.5	39.3	37.7	38.6	40.2	39.0	39.1	38.6
1989	37.6	39.0	39.1	37.1	39.9	37.2	39.8	39.1	37.8	38.4	40.2	38.9	39.1	38.6
1990	37.5	39.1	39.1	37.1	40.1	37.4	39.8	39.1	37.9	38.6	39.9	39.0	39.1	38.6
1991	37.5	39.0	39.0	37.0	39.8	37.4	39.9	39.0	37.6	38.4	39.7	39.2	38.7	38.6
1992	37.3	38.9	38.9	37.0	39.1	37.5	39.9	39.0	37.7	38.4	39.7	39.2	38.7	38.6
1993	37.4	38.9	39.0	37.0	39.5	37.3	39.8	39.0	37.9	38.4	39.6	39.3	39.0	38.9
1994	37.6	39.1	39.2	37.2	39.8	37.0	39.7	39.1	37.7	38.5	40.0	39.1	39.2	38.9
1995	37.6	39.3	39.3	37.3	40.4	39.1	40.1	39.2	38.1	39.6	39.5	39.0	39.0	38.8
1996	37.6	39.3	39.3	37.3	39.8	39.1	40.4	39.2	38.1	39.6	40.6	39.5	39.0	38.8
1997	37.6	39.2	39.2	37.3	39.5	38.1	40.2	39.2	37.9	38.7	40.1	38.8	38.9	38.9
Hourly earnings £														
1986	3.63	3.23	3.17	3.77	2.66	4.16	3.22	2.55	3.84	3.63	2.88	2.99	2.97	3.31
1987	3.88	3.47	3.40	4.03	3.05	4.69	3.47	2.74	4.09	3.91	3.11	3.23	3.26	3.79
1988	4.32	3.76	3.69	4.52	3.12	5.31	3.74	2.97	4.56	4.29	3.25	3.45	3.46	3.69
1989	4.81	4.14	4.05	5.03	3.12	6.06	4.46	3.54	5.55	5.28	4.01	4.16	4.18	4.40
1990	5.31	4.58	4.49	5.55	3.73	6.66	5.19	3.54	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19
1991	5.91	5.08	4.98	6.16	4.16	7.27	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19
1992	6.40	5.42	5.28	6.67	4.77	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19
1993	6.71	5.75	5.60	6.97	4.81	8.11	5.60	4.27	6.91	6.95	4.98	5.00	5.02	5.42
1994	6.90	5.88	5.74	7.16	5.23	8.43	5.62	4.31	7.30	7.35	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.42
1995	7.18	6.15	6.01	7.42	5.27	8.75	5.62	4.31	7.30	7.35	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.42
1996	7.51	6.42	6.27	7.76	5.40	9.07	5.62	4.31	7.30	7.35	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.42
1997	7.88	6.74	6.60	8.17	5.50	9.40	5.62	4.31	7.30	7.35	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.42
ALL														
Weekly earnings £														
1986	184.8	193.0	189.4	181.4	135.8	231.6	185.5	135.4	215.2	213.8	177.4	182.8	186.4	189.6
1987	198.9	206.9	203.0	196.0	142.7	256.7	197.7	145.2	228.0	228.3	193.4	197.0	199.8	199.0
1988	218.7	225.1	220.9	216.0	161.0	287.3	214.4	157.6	250.5	243.4	208.8	211.7	219.1	221.3
1989	245.8	243.7	240.7	249.4	170.9	329.4	240.7	163.6	293.1	288.1	223.1	229.3	244.1	248.1
1990	263.2	268.8	263.8	261.1	190.0	354.1	253.3	187.3	321.4	296.1	246.1	250.0	258.4	265.9
1991	284.7	289.2	283.6	283.6	207.9	396.3	274.1	199.4	309.0	320.5	261.1	266.1	271.6	277.6
1992	304.8	308.1	300.3	304.7	218.6	426.7	293.2	214.3	327.9	352.3	273.6	2		

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

ENGLAND AND WALES	Modern Apprenticeships ^a			National Traineeships ^g			Other training			Work-based training for young people			Work-based training for adults			
	England and Wales		England and Wales	England and Wales		England and Wales	England and Wales		England and Wales	England and Wales		England and Wales	England and Wales		England and Wales	
	England	Wales		England	Wales		England	Wales		England	Wales		England	Wales		
1990-91 ^a								193.2	16.4	209.5			114.7	10.3	124.9	
1991-92 ^a								233.2	16.5	249.6			127.7	11.5	139.2	
1992-93 ^b								231.8	15.1	246.9			133.4	11.8	145.2	
1993-94 ^c								234.1	16.1	250.2			124.4	8.7	133.1	
1994-95 ^c								224.2	15.3	239.5			94.9	8.6	103.4	
1995-96 ^c								211.0	13.2	224.2	235.8	16.2	252.0	68.2	4.7	72.8
1996-97 ^d		24.8	3.0	27.8				189.1	14.8	203.9	264.9	20.9	285.8	53.4	3.8	57.1
1997-98 ^e		109.6	8.2	117.8				149.8	13.4	163.2	260.2	21.6	281.8	42.7	1.7	44.4
1996-97	28 Apr	27.2	3.4	30.6				201.1	12.8	213.8	228.3	16.1	244.4	61.7	4.3	65.9
	26 May	29.0	3.5	32.6				198.1	12.9	211.0	227.2	16.4	243.5	61.4	4.1	65.5
	23 Jun	31.1	4.0	35.0				198.0	12.8	210.8	229.1	16.7	245.8	60.4	4.0	64.4
	21 Jul	35.1	3.8	38.9				208.0	13.1	221.1	243.1	16.9	260.0	58.3	3.5	61.8
	18 Aug	39.1	4.0	43.1				209.6	13.6	223.2	248.7	17.6	266.3	56.0	3.4	59.4
	15 Sep	47.4	4.7	52.1				211.0	13.9	224.9	258.4	18.6	277.0	55.5	3.4	59.0
	13 Oct	53.7	5.3	59.0				212.4	14.4	226.8	266.1	19.7	285.8	57.6	3.8	61.3
	10 Nov	58.8	5.5	64.3				211.8	14.9	226.6	270.6	20.4	290.9	58.4	3.9	62.3
	08 Dec	63.3	5.8	69.1				210.5	15.2	225.7	273.9	21.0	294.9	58.8	3.9	62.7
	05 Jan	65.0	5.7	70.7				205.0	15.1	220.1	270.0	20.9	290.9	52.7	3.6	56.3
	02 Feb	68.4	6.1	74.5				203.3	15.1	218.3	271.7	21.2	292.8	56.6	3.8	60.4
	02 Mar	72.6	6.1	78.8				197.9	14.9	212.9	270.6	21.1	291.7	57.6	4.0	61.6
	30 Mar	75.8	6.1	81.9				189.1	14.8	203.9	264.9	20.9	285.8	53.4	3.8	57.1
1997-98	04 May	79.5	6.2	85.7				180.1	13.3	193.4	259.5	19.5	279.1	49.5	3.3	52.8
	01 Jun	80.6	6.3	87.0				175.8	13.2	188.9	256.4	19.5	275.9	48.8	3.0	51.8
	29 Jun	82.7	6.4	89.1				177.9	13.6	191.4	260.6	20.0	280.6	49.6	2.7	52.3
	03 Aug	87.6	6.6	94.2				181.9	14.1	196.0	269.5	20.7	290.2	47.5	2.4	49.9
	31 Aug	91.4	6.7	98.1				179.5	13.6	193.1	270.9	20.3	291.2	46.8	2.2	49.0
	28 Sep	101.0	7.5	108.5	0.0	-	0.0	181.0	14.0	194.9	282.0	21.5	303.5	48.7	2.7	51.3
	02 Nov	105.5	8.0	113.4	0.0	-	0.0	175.1	14.0	189.1	280.6	22.0	302.6	49.1	2.5	51.6
	30 Nov	106.4	8.2	114.6	0.1	-	0.1	174.3	14.2	188.4	280.8	22.4	303.1	48.5	2.5	51.0
	28 Dec	106.8	8.3	115.2	0.1	-	0.1	168.8	13.8	182.6	275.7	22.2	297.9	43.6	2.0	45.6
	01 Feb	107.9	8.5	116.5	0.2	-	0.2	164.4	13.3	177.7	272.5	21.8	294.4	45.1	1.9	47.1
	01 Mar	108.6	8.5	117.1	0.6	-	0.6	156.9	12.9	169.8	266.1	21.4	287.6	45.8	2.0	47.8
	29 Mar	109.6	8.2	117.8	0.8	-	0.8	149.8	13.4	163.2	260.2	21.6	281.8	42.7	1.7	44.4
1998-99	03 May	108.8	8.0	116.8	2.1	0.2	2.3	139.3	11.4	150.7	250.1	19.6	269.8	36.4	1.5	37.9
	31 May	108.1	8.2	116.4	2.9	0.3	3.3	136.0	11.3	147.2	247.0	19.8	266.8	34.5	1.5	36.0
	28 Jun	107.7	8.3	115.9	3.7	0.5	4.2	129.2	11.0	140.2	240.6	19.7	260.3	33.4	1.4	34.7
	02 Aug	109.0	8.2	117.2	7.4	0.8	8.3	133.5	11.2	144.7	249.9	20.2	270.1	31.4	1.4	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).

Source: TEC management information, the Welsh Office

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

ENGLAND AND WALES	Modern Apprenticeships ^a			National Traineeships ^g			Other training			Work-based training for young people ^h			Work-based training for adults			
	England and Wales		England and Wales	England and Wales		England and Wales	England and Wales		England and Wales	England and Wales		England and Wales	England and Wales		England and Wales	
	England	Wales		England	Wales		England	Wales		England	Wales		England	Wales		
1990-91 ^a								225.9	18.2	244.1	193.2	16.4	209.5	280.2	24.4	304.6
1991-92 ^a								227.4	17.9	245.3	233.2	16.5	249.6	253.2	24.0	277.2
1992-93 ^b								236.4	15.3	251.7	231.8	15.1	246.9	291.2	27.2	318.4
1993-94 ^c								238.7	17.6	256.3	234.1	16.1	250.2	290.7	19.1	309.8
1994-95 ^c								251.8	16.7	268.5	224.2	15.3	239.5	269.8	19.3	289.1
1995-96 ^c		25.8	2.6	28.4				250.7	17.4	268.1	259.8	20.0	279.9	212.4	12.1	224.4
1996-97 ^d		70.1	5.3	75.4				235.4	21.5	256.9	285.1	24.6	309.7	216.3	12.5	228.8
1997-98 ^e		82.2	4.4	86.6				181.1	17.7	198.8	251.1	21.6	272.7	182.9	9.0	191.9
1996-97	28 Apr	2.9	0.3	3.2				15.0	3.3	18.4	16.7	2.4	19.1	18.4	0.9	19.3
	26 May	2.5	0.3	2.7				11.9	1.1	13.1	13.5	1.3	14.7	17.2	1.0	18.1
	23 Jun	2.8	0.2	3.0				16.7	1.2	17.9	17.8	1.4	19.1	16.2	0.9	17.1
	21 Jul	4.9	0.4	5.3				33.7	1.7	35.4	37.1	2.0	39.1	17.1	0.9	18.0
	18 Aug	5.1	0.4	5.5				22.5	1.7	24.3	26.2	2.0	28.2	15.4	0.9	16.3
	15 Sep	9.8	1.0	10.7				24.7	2.2	30.9	36.3	3.1	39.3	16.2	1.0	17.2
	13 Oct	8.1	0.8	9.0				24.5	2.1	26.7	30.9	2.8	33.8	19.8	1.5	21.3
	10 Nov	6.8	0.6	7.3				17.9	1.8	19.6	23.0	2.3	25.2	18.3	1.1	19.4
	08 Dec	6.4	0.4	6.7				15.6	1.6	17.2	20.2	1.9	22.1	17.6	1.1	18.7
	05 Jan	3.0	0.2	3.3				7.1	0.7	7.8	9.3	0.9	10.2	7.1	0.4	7.5
	02 Feb	5.5	0.3	5.8				15.2	1.2	16.4	19.2	1.5	20.7	17.9	1.1	19.0
	02 Mar	6.3	0.3	6.6				13.1	1.2	14.3	17.5	1.4	18.9	18.7	1.2	19.9
	30 Mar	5.9	0.3	6.2				13.4	1.5	14.9	17.5	1.7	19.2	16.5	0.6	17.1
1997-98	04 May	6.5	0.2	6.7				13.6	1.4	15.0	18.9	1.6	20.5	18.4	1.1	19.5
	01 Jun	3.8	0.2	4.0				10.1	1.1	11.2	13.2	1.3	14.4	14.2	0.7	14.8
	29 Jun	5.2	0.2	5.4				18.5	1.7	20.2	22.8	2.0	24.7	16.2	0.8	17.0
	03 Aug	9.2	0.4	9.6				29.6	2.4	32.0	37.5	2.8	40.3	18.5	0.9	19.3
	31 Aug	7.3	0.3	7.6				16.5	1.2	17.7	22.9	1.5	24.4	13.8	0.6	14.4
	28 Sep	14.6	1.1	15.7	0.0	-	0.0	25.6	2.4	28.0	38.6	3.4	42.0	17.7	1.2	18.9
	02 Nov	9.6	0.6	10.2	0.0	-	0.0	18.1	1.9	20.0	28.5	2.4	31.9	19.7	0.9	20.6
	30 Nov	6.1	0.4	6.6	0.0	-	0.0	12.5	1.5	14.1	17.8	1.9	19.7	14.9	0.8	15.7
	28 Dec	3.8	0.3	4.1	0.1	-	0.1	7.1	0.8	7.9	10.3	1.1	11.4	8.7	0.2	8.9
	01 Feb	5.4	0.3	5.7	0.1	-	0.1	10.7	1.2	11.9	15.2	1.4	16.7	14.8	0.7	15.5
	01 Mar	4.9	0.2	5.2	0.4	-	0.4	9.5	1.1	10.6	13.8	1.3	15.1	14.4	0.6	15.0
	29 Mar	5.7	0.2	5.9	0.2	-	0.2	9.2	0.9	10.2	13.7	1.1	14.7	11.8	0.5	12.3
1998-99	03 May	4.4	0.3	4.7	1.3	0.2	1.5	6.8	0.9	7.7	11.0	1.2	12.1	7.8	0.3	8.1
	31 May	3.4	0.2	3.6	0.9	0.1	1.1	4.4	0.6	5.1	7.8	0.9	8.7	6.9	0.3	7.2
	28 Jun	3.3	0.2	3.5	0.9	0.2	1.1	4.2	0.7	4.9	7.7	1.0	8.7	7.5	0.4	7.9
	02 Aug	6.1	0.2	6.4	4.0	0.4	4.3	19.9	1.2	21.2	29.2	1.8	31.0	7.5	0.3	7.9

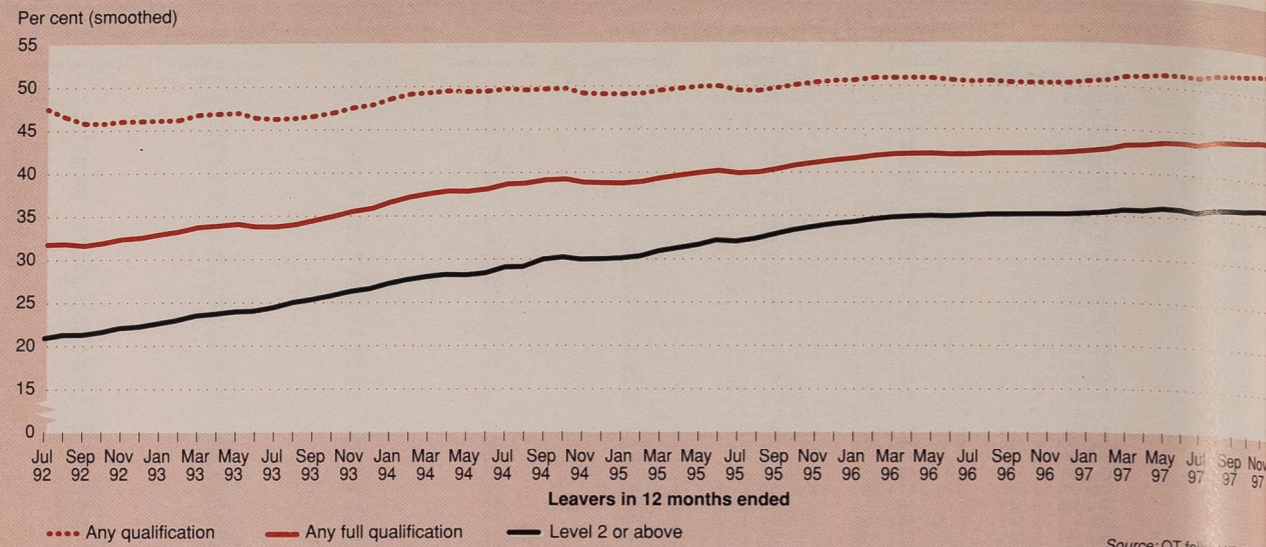
a Employment Training.
b Employment Training and Employment Action.
c Training for Work.
d 1996-97 starts and in-training figures include Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).
e Pre-Vocational Training (PVT) is part of mainstream Work-based training for adults (WBTA) from April 1997 onwards.
f Modern Apprenticeships was launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from April 1995.
g National Traineeships were introduced nationally in September 1997 (Welsh figures for National Traineeships are not available for 1997-98).
h Note this column does not equate the sum of the starts on Modern Apprenticeships, National Traineeships and Other training because it excludes conversions between programmes whereas the figures for individual programmes include conversions from other programmes.

Source: TEC management information, the Welsh Office

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers F.3

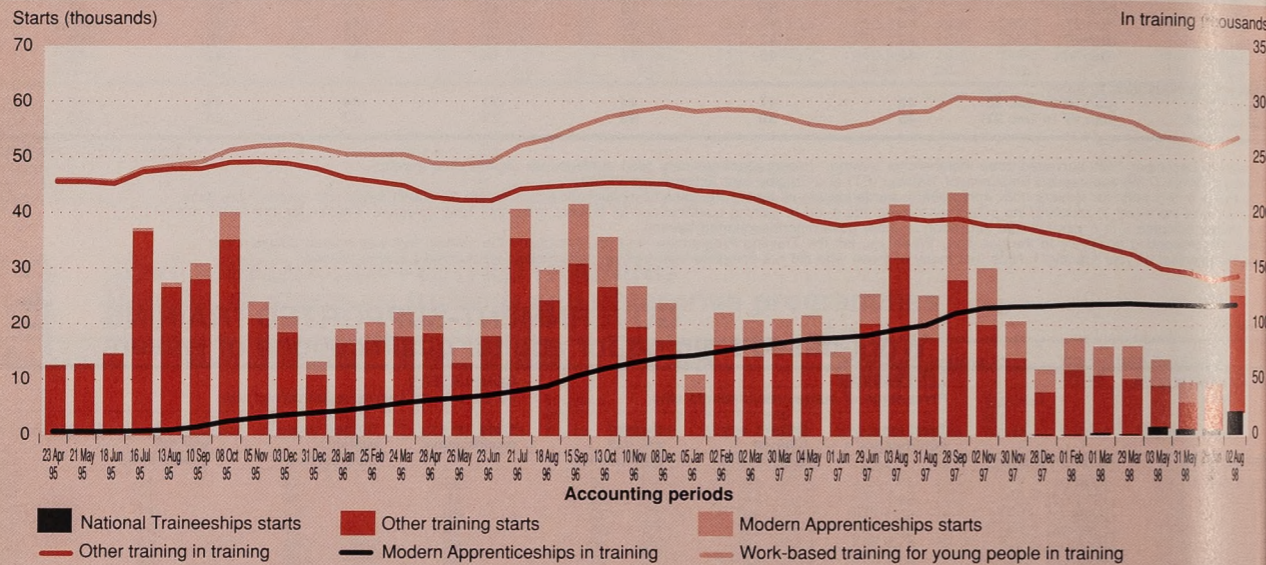
ENGLAND AND WALES	ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who were:						COMPLETERS Percentage of survey respondents who were:					
	In a job		In a positive outcome ^a		Unemployed	Completers**		In a job		In a positive outcome ^a		Unemployed
	England	Wales	England	Wales	England	England	Wales	England	Wales	England	Wales	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving#											

Trends in Other Training qualifications; England and Wales



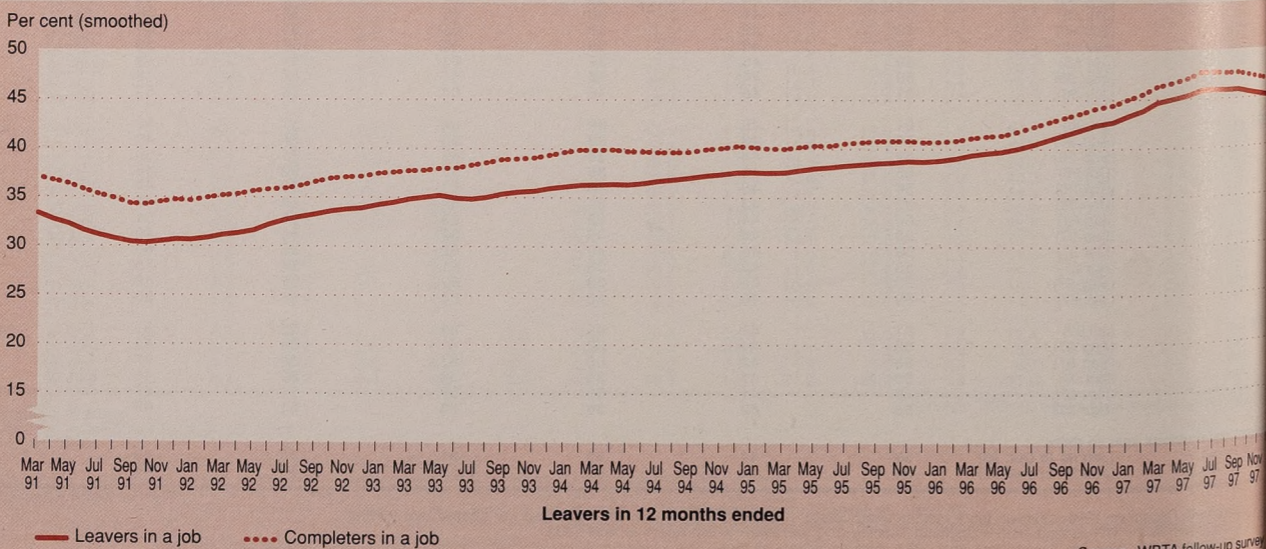
Source: OT follow-up survey

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



Source: TEC management information; the Welsh Office

Trends in TfW outcomes; England and Wales



Source: WBTA follow-up survey

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING F.5

Other training: destination of leavers

ENGLAND AND WALES		ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who were:				COMPLETERS Percentage of those who completed who were:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed	Completers+	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	58	74	20	37	75	83	14
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	51	67	25	44	69	77	17
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	50	67	28	43	67	76	20
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	53	70	25	46	68	78	18
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	58	72	22	48	72	81	14
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	63	76	18	52	75	85	11
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	65	79	15	54	77	87	9
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	61	76	18	55	72	84	12
Feb	(Aug 95)	57	76	17	50	70	85	10
Mar	(Sep 95)	57	79	15	53	70	85	10
Apr	(Oct 95)	63	75	19	46	80	86	9
May	(Nov 95)	64	75	19	48	78	85	10
Jun	(Dec 95)	68	77	16	57	79	85	10
Jul	(Jan 96)	64	75	20	49	78	85	11
Aug	(Feb 96)	67	76	18	54	79	85	11
Sep	(Mar 96)	68	76	15	56	79	86	9
Oct	(Apr 96)	65	77	16	49	77	85	10
Nov	(May 96)	65	77	17	48	77	85	11
Dec	(Jun 96)	68	80	15	60	79	87	9
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	63	78	16	58	74	85	11
Feb	(Aug 96)	59	81	13	54	71	88	8
Mar	(Sep 96)	59	81	13	54	71	88	7
Apr	(Oct 96)	64	77	17	49	77	86	9
May	(Nov 96)	66	76	17	49	79	86	9
Jun	(Dec 96)	71	79	16	57	81	86	9
Jul	(Jan 97)	68	77	17	52	79	86	10
Aug	(Feb 97)	69	77	16	56	81	88	8
Sep	(Mar 97)	71	82	13	61	81	88	8
Oct	(Apr 97)	65	79	16	51	76	86	9
Nov	(May 97)	67	78	15	52	76	85	10
Dec	(Jun 97)	69	80	13	61	79	87	8
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	62	79	14	58	73	87	8
Feb	(Aug 97)	60	82	12	58	70	88	7
Mar	(Sep 97)	61	81	12	55	72	87	8
Apr	(Oct 97)	65	77	16	47	75	85	10
May	(Nov 97)	66	76	16	48	78	84	9
Jun	(Dec 97)	68	77	15	53	80	86	8
Current and previous year to date	(Jan 96 to Dec 96)	65	78	16	54	76	86	9
Jul 96 to Jun 97	(Jan 97 to Dec 97)	66	79	14	55	76	87	8

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

Source: OT follow-up survey

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING F.6

Other training: qualifications of leavers

ENGLAND AND WALES		ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who:				COMPLETERS Percentage of those who completed who:			
Month of survey*	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
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	54	49	39	20	70	70	62	37
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	58	49	34	20	73	71	57	37
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	62	47	34	23	76	70	57	42
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	64	49	38	28	76	71	61	47
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	65	50	39	31	76	71	63	52
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	66	51	42	35	74	70	63	53
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	65	51	43	36	73	70	63	54
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	70	56	46	38	78	74	66	55
Feb	(Aug 95)	66	51	43	36	77	74	67	59
Mar	(Sep 95)	66	52	43	35	77	73	65	56
Apr	(Oct 95)	63	46	37	30	73	68	61	52
May	(Nov 95)	62	44	36	30	69	63	57	49
Jun	(Dec 95)	64	49	41	34	69	64	58	49
Jul	(Jan 96)	63	46	38	31	69	64	58	49
Aug	(Feb 96)	65	50	42	35	71	68	61	53
Sep	(Mar 96)	66	53	45	37	71	68	62	53
Oct	(Apr 96)	64	49	40	33	70	67	60	51
Nov	(May 96)	64	48	40	32	70	66	58	49
Dec	(Jun 96)	69	58	49	41	77	73	67	58
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	67	55	47	39	76	73	67	57
Feb	(Aug 96)	66	52	43	37	76	72	65	56
Mar	(Sep 96)	65	50	43	35	75	71	64	55
Apr	(Oct 96)	62	45	38	31	71	67	60	51
May	(Nov 96)	62	45	37	31	69	65	59	51
Jun	(Dec 96)	63	49	43	34	69	66	60	49
Jul	(Jan 97)	65	49	41	33	72	66	60	49
Aug	(Feb 97)	67	53	45	37	74	70	64	54
Sep	(Mar 97)	69	57	50	40	74	72	67	55
Oct	(Apr 97)	65	51	42	33	73	70	63	50
Nov	(May 97)	65	52	44	36	71	68	63	54
Dec	(Jun 97)	69	57	49	40	76	72	66	55
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	66	54	46	36	74	71	65	52
Feb	(Aug 97)	68	55	47	40	77	73	67	58
Mar	(Sep 97)	65	52	44	37	74	72	65	56
Apr	(Oct 97)	63	47	39	32	71	68	62	52
May	(Nov 97)	61	46	38	32	70	67	62	54
Jun	(Dec 97)	63	50	42	37	72	69	64	56
Current and previous year to date	(Jan 96 to Dec 96)	65	50	42	35	73	69	62	53
Jul 96 to Jun 97	(Jan 97 to Dec 97)	66	53	45	37	74	71	64	54

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

Leavers surveyed six months after leaving.

Source: OT follow-up survey

G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS		Thousands
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Average change over 3 months ended
1994) 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997)	158.0 182.1 226.1 283.6			211.4 223.3 222.7 227.0		208.1 222.4 216.7 226.3		160.6 171.2 152.6 138.8		
1996 Sep	244.8	10.0	7.9	222.0	0.6	214.5	1.2	148.7		0.6
Oct	253.6	8.8	7.4	203.9	-7.1	197.4	-5.2	134.3		-4.7
Nov	263.9	10.3	9.7	230.9	2.8	219.7	0.4	150.4		-0.7
Dec	266.2	2.3	7.1	230.5	2.8	233.2	6.2	161.6		4.3
1997 Jan	267.8	1.6	4.7	210.3	2.1	215.0	5.9	147.1		4.3
Feb	275.2	7.4	3.8	238.3	2.5	234.0	4.8	157.4		2.3
Mar	277.5	2.3	3.8	244.9	4.8	248.3	5.0	166.7		1.7
Apr	277.8	0.3	3.3	238.1	9.3	234.2	6.4	165.8		6.2
May	277.9	0.1	0.9	234.8	-1.2	233.2	-0.3	150.6		-2.3
Jun	284.1	6.2	2.2	226.7	-6.1	219.8	-9.5	141.4		-8.4
Jul	285.2	1.1	2.5	225.8	-4.1	223.1	-3.7	136.0		-9.9
Aug	290.1	4.9	4.1	218.8	-5.3	214.1	-6.4	124.0		-8.9
Sep	296.0	5.9	4.0	228.1	0.5	217.1	-0.9	126.1		-5.1
Oct	305.1	9.1	6.6	228.1	0.8	222.1	-0.3	120.5		-5.2
Nov	284.6	-20.5	-1.8	216.6	-0.7	232.6	6.2	115.5		-2.8
Dec	281.9	-2.7	-4.7	213.2	-5.0	222.3	1.7	114.8		-3.8
1998 Jan	273.7	-8.2	-10.5	198.5	-9.9	215.1	-2.3	121.9		0.5
Feb	282.2	8.5	-0.8	222.4	1.9	215.6	-5.7	116.8		0.4
Mar	284.2	2.0	0.8	224.3	3.7	218.9	-1.1	120.6		1.9
Apr	286.9	2.7	4.4	221.5	7.7	217.5	0.8	117.5		-1.5
May	295.9	9.0	4.6	209.4	-4.3	201.9	-4.6	109.1		-2.6
Jun	297.6	1.7	4.5	222.9	-0.5	218.5	-0.1	112.9		-2.6
Jul	298.4	0.8	3.8	217.8	-1.2	215.1	-0.8	110.4		-2.4
Aug R	297.5	-0.9	0.5	217.6	2.7	217.5	5.2	112.8		1.2
Sep P	298.4	0.9	0.3	221.6	-0.4	218.3	-0.1	116.8		1.3

Note: Vacancies notified to and placements made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placements figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/2 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.
P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
R Revised.

G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

	North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Thousands
															United Kingdom
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
1997 Jan	9.6	25.1	5.9	19.5	17.9	21.5	22.3	38.5	32.6	23.7	16.1	28.3	261.2	6.6	267.8
Feb	9.9	25.8	6.0	20.4	18.6	22.3	23.7	37.7	33.2	24.5	17.4	29.1	268.6	6.6	275.2
Mar	10.1	26.0	6.1	20.8	18.9	22.7	23.2	37.1	34.3	25.1	17.5	29.4	271.0	6.5	277.5
Apr	10.2	26.1	6.2	21.0	18.8	23.1	22.9	36.6	33.9	25.5	17.6	29.6	271.4	6.3	277.8
May	10.3	25.7	6.6	20.9	19.4	23.1	22.2	35.9	34.4	25.4	18.0	29.3	271.2	6.7	277.9
Jun	10.3	27.1	6.9	21.1	19.9	23.4	23.1	35.4	34.6	26.5	18.3	30.8	277.3	6.8	284.1
Jul	10.3	27.4	7.0	21.2	20.1	23.7	23.3	35.1	34.3	25.9	18.2	31.9	278.4	6.8	285.2
Aug	10.3	29.2	7.1	21.3	20.7	23.6	23.9	35.0	34.3	25.8	18.6	33.3	283.2	6.9	290.1
Sep	10.5	30.3	7.1	21.5	21.6	23.8	24.8	35.3	35.0	26.1	18.8	34.1	289.0	7.0	296.0
Oct	10.1	30.5	7.2	21.9	23.1	24.2	26.0	36.8	36.7	27.0	19.1	35.3	297.9	7.1	305.1
Nov	9.8	29.4	6.9	20.9	22.8	22.9	24.0	28.8	35.0	25.0	18.3	33.5	277.3	7.2	284.6
Dec	10.0	29.1	8.0	20.7	22.3	22.7	22.8	28.4	34.8	24.7	18.5	32.5	274.5	7.3	281.9
1998 Jan	9.6	28.1	7.9	19.9	22.0	22.2	22.1	26.7	34.2	24.3	18.1	31.2	266.2	7.5	273.7
Feb	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.
P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
R Revised.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.3

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

	North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Thousands
															United Kingdom
Vacancies at jobcentres: total+	5.6	16.8	3.6	11.8	10.9	12.3	13.0	13.1	20.8	12.5	11.2	19.9	151.4	6.5	157.9
1994) 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997)	6.4 8.1 10.1	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	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 6.8	182.8 226.5 283.9
1997 Sep	11.7	33.6	7.7	23.9	23.0	25.6	27.4	37.9	38.0	28.6	20.4	37.8	315.6	7.5	323.1
Oct	11.7	35.0	7.8	25.0	26.5	27.6	29.5	41.0	41.4	29.3	20.9	39.3	335.1	7.9	343.0
Nov	10.5	32.0	7.2	22.1	25.3	24.5	26.0	31.6	37.3	25.2	18.8	35.9	296.3	7.8	304.2
Dec	9.5	28.1	7.7	19.6	22.6	21.5	22.1	28.4	33.1	22.5	17.2	31.4	263.6	7.6	271.2
1998 Jan	8.5	25.0	7.4	17.5	20.1	19.7	19.2	24.3	29.3	20.1	16.0	27.5	234.7	7.2	241.9
Feb	8.9	27.4	7.7	18.7	20.3	21.3	20.1	26.3	31.6	22.5	16.6	28.2	249.5	7.4	256.9
Mar	9.6	28.7	7.6	19.4	18.9	21.7	21.3	26.9	33.3	25.0	17.4	30.3	260.0	7.4	267.4
Apr	10.4	30.1	6.7	20.3	18.6	23.6	22.1	27.3	35.2	27.5	17.6	30.6	270.1	7.9	278.0
May	11.2	31.8	7.1	22.4	18.9	25.7	22.9	28.2	35.8	29.9	18.6	30.7	283.2	8.5	291.7
Jun	12.3	34.0	7.7	23.4	19.8	28.8	24.3	28.9	36.6	30.2	19.4	31.1	296.5	9.0	305.5
Jul	12.6	34.1	8.1	23.8	19.7	31.0	24.5	27.6	35.0	27.3	18.7	30.2	292.5	9.2	301.7
Aug R	11.7	35.1	8.7	24.0	19.0	32.6	24.1	26.1	34.4	25.5	17.9	31.4	290.6	9.3	299.9
Sep P	12.5	38.0	9.2	26.0	21.4	37.2	26.5	29.4	36.1	27.1	19.0	34.0	316.5	10.2	326.6
Vacancies at careers offices	..	..	..	0.3	0.3	0.8	..	1.4	..	0.7	0.1	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.2
1994) 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997 )	.. .. 0.2	.. .. 1.0	.. .. 0.1	0.4 0.5 1.3	0.4 0.6 0.5	0.6 1.4 1.0	.. 1.4 1.7	0.8 2.0 3.7	.. 2.3 2.5	0.8 2.3 1.3	0.8 0.8 0.8	0.2 0.2 0.3	0.6 11.9 15.8	6.8 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
Oct	0.3	1.9	0.2	2.3	0.7	0.8	2.0	5.5	3.0	1.3	0.3	0.9	19.2	1.1	20.3
Nov	0.2	1.7	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.8	1.8	5.9	2.7	1.5	0.3	0.9	18.4	1.2	19.5
Dec	0.2	1.3	0.3	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.5	4.7	2.5	1.3	0.3	0.7	15.7	1.1	16.8
1998 Jan	0.2	1.4	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.6	5.0	2.3	1.2	0.2	0.7	15.8	1.0	16.8
Feb	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	5.0	2.4	1.1	0.3	0.7	15.4	0.9	16.

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes

Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997	206	216	129	130	235	86
1995 Aug	24	31	9.9	10.5	18.5	3.0
1995 Sep	24	35	4.7	13.4	24.5	1.6
1995 Oct	13	25	4.0	10.4	30.6	7.3
1995 Nov	21	34	21.7	30.4	77.2	13.5
1995 Dec	19	32	24.4	29.0	59.6	9.9
1996 Jan	10	24	5.6	17.1	51.3	5.9
1996 Feb	26	36	6.3	9.8	36.0	2.7
1996 Mar	16	27	4.2	5.1	15.2	9.3
1996 Apr	18	27	6.1	8.3	13.2	3.5
1996 May	14	23	2.5	4.1	7.6	0.6
1996 Jun	32	43	138.6	140.4	241.0	8.7
1996 Jul	14	28	6.5	127.2	148.6	7.6
1996 Aug	25	33	22.4	135.7	442.2	3.5
1996 Sep	19	29	5.4	120.7	121.9	8.4
1996 Oct	20	26	3.8	16.5	39.3	13.7
1996 Nov	24	34	124.4	127.1	162.1	23.0
1996 Dec	12	23	27.1	28.8	24.9	9.8
1997 Jan	21	31	19.4	20.7	24.7	11.4
1997 Feb	12	28	5.8	8.1	14.4	4.1
1997 Mar	23	36	25.7	32.1	36.4	4.4
1997 Apr	26	36	13.4	14.9	47.7	27.5
1997 May	20	32	9.4	14.1	35.9	19.2
1997 Jun	19	25	3.8	5.3	13.4	6.5
1997 Jul	15	18	9.5	10.4	10.9	4.7
1997 Aug	12	16	4.4	6.0	5.8	2.0
1997 Sep	7	9	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.4
1997 Oct	21	25	16.1	16.3	18.6	3.7
1997 Nov	16	21	7.7	12.2	14.0	0.3
1997 Dec	14	17	12.2	12.5	11.8	1.4
1998 Jan	13	20	4.2	6.4	15.9	8.9
1998 Feb	19	25	5.7	8.8	19.0	6.3
1998 Mar	18	25	14.4	15.6	32.6	1.2
1998 Apr	13	21	3.4	6.5	13.1	2.4
1998 May	13R	19R	2.7R	3.4R	6.5	0.6
1998 Jun	23R	31R	31.0R	32.2R	68.4R	1.4
1998 Jul	7	18	2.2R	17.8	53.4	2.0
1998 Aug	6	12	2.8	10.4	24.2	1.4

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

UNITED KINGDOM	SIC 1992	Thousands										
		A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,Q
1994	-	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995	-	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1997	-	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	5
1995 Aug	-	0.2	3.0	-	-	-	4.9	-	7.7	-	2.6	0.1
1995 Sep	-	0.1	1.6	0.3	-	-	4.4	0.1	8.0	5.5	4.4	0.1
1995 Oct	-	-	7.3	-	-	1.3	7.8	0.1	9.0	1.6	3.7	-
1995 Nov	-	-	13.5	2.4	2.2	27.9	-	26.4	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
1995 Dec	-	-	9.9	0.5	2.0	4.1	-	36.7	2.8	3.4	0.1	-
1996 Jan	-	-	5.9	-	2.2	9.2	-	33.0	0.9	-	-	0.2
1996 Feb	0.1	-	2.7	5.2	2.2	2.8	0.2	21.8	0.4	0.1	0.5	-
1996 Mar	-	1.3	9.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	-
1996 Apr	-	-	3.5	2.5	-	1.8	-	3.7	1.1	0.5	-	-
1996 May	-	-	0.6	0.1	-	0.9	-	3.9	2.1	-	-	-
1996 Jun	-	-	8.7	0.2	-	-	221.0	-	8.1	2.9	-	0.2
1996 Jul	-	-	7.6	-	-	-	135.7	-	4.0	1.1	-	0.2
1996 Aug	-	-	3.5	-	-	-	394.0	0.1	44.6	-	-	-
1996 Sep	-	-	8.4	-	-	-	98.9	-	13.0	0.3	1.3	-
1996 Oct	-	0.3	13.7	0.1	-	-	1.6	-	23.0	0.1	0.5	-
1996 Nov	-	-	23.0	-	-	-	16.1	-	0.6	117.1	3.8	1.4
1996 Dec	-	0.2	9.8	-	-	-	1.5	10.0	0.1	1.5	1.7	-
1997 Jan	-	-	11.4	-	-	0.5	9.0	0.1	0.1	2.6	0.5	0.6
1997 Feb	-	-	4.1	-	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.7	0.7	4.5	2.8
1997 Mar	-	-	4.4	-	-	3.8	-	19.4	6.9	1.8	0.1	-
1997 Apr	-	2.1	27.5	1.1	-	4.6	-	4.0	8.0	0.5	-	-
1997 May	-	-	19.2	1.6	-	5.4	-	4.5	5.2	-	-	-
1997 Jun	-	-	6.5	-	-	2.9	0.1	0.1	3.8	-	-	-
1997 Jul	-	-	4.7	-	-	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.2
1997 Aug	-	-	2.0	-	-	3.5	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.2
1997 Sep	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.6	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
1997 Oct	-	-	3.7	5.3	-	1.0	7.4	0.2	-	-	-	0.9
1997 Nov	-	-	0.3	6.3	1.4	2.6	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
1997 Dec	-	-	1.4	2.7	-	3.2	4.1	0.2	-	-	-	-
1998 Jan	-	-	8.9	1.5	-	1.6	2.5	-	1.2	-	-	0.2
1998 Feb	-	-	6.3	9.4	-	1.4	-	-	0.9	-	-	1.2
1998 Mar	-	-	1.2	1.0	-	26.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.8
1998 Apr	-	-	2.4	0.3	-	2.7	-	2.9	0.2	2.9	0.9	1.7
1998 May	-	-	0.6	0.1	-	0.4R	-	0.9	0.8	2.9	0.9	0.9
1998 Jun	-	-	1.4	-	-	48.8	-	5.2	1.5	1.0	10.6R	-
1998 Jul	-	-	2.0	-	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.5	-
1998 Aug	-	-	1.4	-	-	6.4	-	7.4	-	8.2	0.8	-

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

Labour disputes

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to August 1997			12 months to August 1998		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1992						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	3	900	2,600	-	-	-
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco	6	3,000	7,300	1	200	100
textiles and textile products	2	200	800	1	+	#
leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products	-	-	-	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	-	-	-	2	+	600
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels	1	3,000	9,000	-	-	-
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products	1	100	200	1	+	#
basic metals and fabricated metal products	3	1,100	6,800	2	1,200	1,500
machinery and equipment nec	5	400	3,400	6	600	1,000
electrical and optical equipment	8	700	7,600	2	1,300	1,500
transport equipment	6	800	3,600	2	1,400	900
manufacturing nec	26	20,200	77,000	16	9,300	24,300
Electricity, gas and water supply	4	1,600	19,000	3	-	-
Construction	4	1,900	2,800	17	12,600	26,400
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1	+	#	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	-	-	-	1	800	1,400
Transport, storage and communication	71	127,700	146,100	58	39,800	138,200
Financial intermediation	3	30,100	19,100	7	13,800	16,100
Real estate, renting and business activities	3	+	300	2	300	1,100
Public administration and defence	24	32,000	65,300	15	4,200	25,200
Education	43	133,500	146,400	19	3,600	6,100
Health and social work	11	8,900	14,600	6	2,500	15,500
Other community, social and personal service activities	10	1,600	5,500	14	11,900	18,700
All industries and services	233*	367,500	537,200	172*	103,400	278,600

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

Stoppages: August 1998			
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	12	10,400	24,200
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	6	2,700*	10,100
Continuing from earlier months	6	7,700**	14,100

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

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

Stoppages in progress: cause			
United Kingdom	12 months to August 1998		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	56	42,400	155,500
extra wage and fringe benefits	12	9,000	16,700
Duration and pattern of hours worked	4	400	1,000
Redundancy questions	22	22,600	45,800
Trade union matters	4	900	1,100
Working conditions and supervision	14	5,500	12,200
Manning and work allocation	41	11,000	20,600
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	19	11,500	25,900
All causes	172	103,400	278,600

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

June 1998 to August 1998

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive		
		Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*
LEVELS													
All persons	16-17	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	62.5	42.3	24.0	26.2	22.5	35.8	15.3	45.4
	18-24	80.2	86.5	58.9	69.8	75.5	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	74.1	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 LEVELS													
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
Female	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

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0 21 533 6034

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3; 4=5+6; 7=8+9; 10=11+12
 # This table is not seasonally adjusted because of the discontinuity between winter 1996/7 and spring 1997.
 * Full time education.
 ** Denominator= all persons in the relevant age group

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 labour market status.

G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

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

8,968

+ Not including placings through displayed vacancies.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS H.1

Background economic indicators* seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Output						Income							
	GDP Market Prices		GDP 1995 Market prices		Index of output UK		Real household disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies ⁴		Index of production OECD countries ¹			
	1995=100	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	
	YBEZ	ABMI		CKYW		CKYY		OSXS		CAED				
1992	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	
1993	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	
1994	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	
1995	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	
1996	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	
1997	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	
1998 Q3	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	
1998 Q4	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	
1998 Q1	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	
1998 Q2	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	
1998 Q3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998 Feb	..	..	..	101.3	-0.6	101.7	0.0	115.7	4.0	..	..	..	..
1998 Mar	..	..	..	102	-0.1	101.8	0.2	115.9	3.5	..	..	..	..
1998 Apr	..	..	..	103.1	0.8	102.0	0.6	115.8	3.0	..	..	..	..
1998 May	..	..	..	102.0	1.1	101.6	0.8	115.8	2.6	..	..	..	..
1998 Jun	..	..	..	103.2	1.0	102.1	0.7	115.4	2.0	..	..	..	..
1998 Jul	..	..	..	103.3	0.5	102.3	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998 Aug	..	..	..	102.9	0.6	101.8	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998 Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expenditure														
	Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volumes ¹		Fixed investments ⁵		General government final consumption expenditure at 1995 prices		Changes in inventories 1995 prices		Base lending rates + 9		Effective exchange rate + 1,9	
	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	%	%	1990=100	%
	ABJR		EAPS		EQEB		INLN		NMRY		CAFU			
1992	410.0r	0.4	92.4r	0.7	84.5r	-1.0	11.8r	-7.6	137.6r	0.5	-1.96r	7.00	96.9	-3.8
1993	420.1	2.5	95.3	3.1	83.8	-0.8	9.8	-17.6	136.4	-0.8	0.36	5.50	88.9	-8.3
1994	431.5	2.7	98.8	3.7	86.7	3.4	14.4	47.6	138.3	1.4	4.84	6.30	89.2	0.3
1995	438.5	1.6	100.0	1.2	91.1	5.1	17.2	19.6	140.4	1.6	4.51	6.80	84.8	-4.9
1996	454.7	3.7	103.1	3.1	95.8	5.2	17.4	1.3	142.8	1.7	1.83	5.94	86.3	1.8
1997	474.5	4.4	108.6	5.3	101.8	6.2	20.0	14.9	142.9	0.0	3.10	6.58	100.6	16.6
1998 Q3	118.9	4.4	109.0	5.2	25.7	6.8	5.0	14.1	35.7	-0.2	0.97	6.92	102.5	19.8
1998 Q4	120.7	4.9	110.4	5.0	26.3	10.3	5.0	7.9	35.8	0.1	1.10	7.17	103.1	12.8
1998 Q1	121.3	4.2	111.4	4.5	27.4	12.2	5.2	9.9	36.2	1.3	1.1	7.25	105.4	8.8
1998 Q2	121.8	2.8	111.7	3.1	26.9	6.2	5.1	-3.3	36.5	2.5	1.6	7.33	105.3	5.7
1998 Q3	..	..	112.4	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.50	104.4	1.9
1998 Feb	..	..	111.0	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.25	104.7	9.3
1998 Mar	..	..	111.3	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.25	106.8	8.8
1998 Apr	..	..	111.0	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.25	107.1	8.3
1998 May	..	..	113.2	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.25	103.4	7.2
1998 Jun	..	..	111.0	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.50	105.4	5.7
1998 Jul	..	..	112.2	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.50	105.3	3.4
1998 Aug	..	..	112.7	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.50	104.6	2.6
1998 Sep	..	..	112.3	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.50	103.3	1.9
Trade in goods														
	Export volume ¹		Import volume ¹		Trade in goods balance		Current balance		Tax and price index + 1,10		Producer price index + 1,3,10			
	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	£ billion			Jan 1987=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%
	BQKU		BQKV		BOKI	HBOP			DQAB		PLKW		PLLU	
1992	79.9r	2.4	87.3r	6.6	-13.1r	-10.1r			129.8	2.9	86.3r	-0.3	90	

H.11 RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (RPI)		All items excluding		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1997 Sep	159.3	3.6	157.8	2.7	152.6	2.0	154.1	2.4
Oct	159.5	3.7	157.9	2.8	152.9	2.2	154.2	2.5
Nov	159.6	3.7	158.0	2.8	152.9	2.1	154.2	2.4
Dec	160.0	3.6	158.3	2.7	152.8	2.2	154.5	2.3
1998 Jan	159.5	3.3	157.7	2.5	152.1	1.9	153.7	2.0
Feb	160.3	3.4	158.5	2.6	153.0	2.1	154.6	2.2
Mar	160.8	3.5	158.9	2.6	153.4	2.1	155.2	2.3
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	2.4
Aug	163.7	3.3	161.1	2.5	155.0	2.1	156.4	2.5
Sep	164.4	3.2	161.8	2.5	155.7	2.0	157.1	2.6

H.12 RETAIL PRICES

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	164.4	0.4	3.2	224.2	0.0	0.7
Food and catering	154.3	-0.2	2.1	227.8	0.1	0.9
Alcohol and tobacco	193.6	0.1	4.6	193.9	0.0	0.1
Housing and household expenditure	168.4	0.5	4.8	199.9	0.4	3.4
Personal expenditure	142.3	2.7	1.8	225.0	0.2	0.8
Travel and leisure	163.6	0.1	1.7	229.6	0.1	0.7
Consumer durables	116.8	2.3	-1.4	122.2	0.1	0.1
Seasonal food	124.3	-3.9	5.3	167.4	0.1	0.1
Food excluding seasonal	147.6	0.3	0.8	273.3	0.1	0.3
All items excluding seasonal food	165.4	0.5	3.2	194.2	0.1	0.2
All items excluding food	168.2	0.5	3.5	155.4	0.1	0.2
Other indices				190.7	0.1	0.6
All items excluding:				128.9	0.1	0.1
mortgage interest payments(RPIX)	161.8	0.4	2.5	128.5	0.1	0.1
housing	157.1	0.4	1.9	118.8	0.1	0.1
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	155.7	0.5	2.0	99.0	0.1	0.1
mortgage interest payments and council tax	161.5	0.4	2.4			
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	161.4	0.4	2.4			
Food	144.1	-0.3	1.4			
Bread	136.7	0	0			
Cereals	143.9	0	0			
Biscuits and cakes	154.9	1	1			
Beef	129.8	-2	-2			
Lamb	141.1	-7	-7			
of which, home-killed lamb	144.6	-5	-5			
Pork	125.6	-15	-15			
Bacon	148.7	-8	-8			
Poultry	114.1	-1	-1			
Other meat	133.9	0	0			
Fish	141.1	11	11			
of which, fresh fish	140.2	6	6			
Butter	169.6	2	2			
Oil and fats	141.3	2	2			
Cheese	161.2	-5	-5			
Eggs	145.9	1	1			
Milk fresh	153.7	1	1			
Milk products	145.5	1	1			
Tea	169.9	11	11			
Coffee and other hot drinks	125.4	-6	-6			
Soft drinks	187.1	4	4			
Sugar and preserves	149.6	-4	-4			
Sweets and chocolates	153.9	3	3			
Potatoes	160.1	18	18			
of which, unprocessed potatoes	171.2	34	34			
Vegetables	112.3	1	1			
of which, other fresh vegetables	97.0	1	1			
Fruit	130.6	-2	-2			
of which, fresh fruit	127.0	-3	-3			
Other foods	151.1	2	2			
Catering	191.1	0.3	4.1			
Restaurant meals	188.4	4	4			
Canteen meals	211.9	5	5			
Take-aways and snacks	186.5	4	4			
Alcoholic drink	181.2	0.1	3.3			
Beer	193.1	4	4			
on sales	199.6	4	4			
off sales	157.1	2	2			
Wines and spirits	164.7	3	3			
on sales	187.1	4	4			
off sales	152.1	2	2			
Tobacco				224.2	0.0	0.7
Cigarettes				227.8	0.1	0.9
Tobacco				193.9	0.0	0.1
Housing				199.9	0.4	3.4
Rent				225.0	0.2	0.8
Mortgage interest payments				229.6	0.1	0.7
Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)				122.2	0.1	0.1
Community charge and rates/council				167.4	0.1	0.1
Water and other payments				273.3	0.1	0.3
Repairs and maintenance charges				194.2	0.1	0.2
Do-it yourself materials				155.4	0.1	0.2
Dwelling insurance & ground rent				190.7	0.1	0.6
Fuel and light				124.3	0.1	0.6
Coal and solid fuels				128.9	0.1	0.1
Electricity				128.5	0.1	0.1
Gas				118.8	0.1	0.1
Oil and other fuels				99.0	0.1	0.1
Household goods				141.3	0.8	3.2
Furniture				145.5	0.2	0.8
Furnishings				146.7	0.2	0.8
Electrical appliances				97.7	0.1	0.1
Other household equipment				145.8	0.1	0.1
Household consumables				158.8	0.1	0.1
Pet care				149.1	0.1	0.1
Household services				148.9	1.2	4.1
Postage				153.9	0.2	0.8
Telephones, telemessages, etc				101.5	0.1	0.1
Domestic services				191.7	0.1	0.1
Fees and subscriptions				174.8	0.1	0.1
Clothing and footwear				122.5	4.5	14.4
Men's outerwear				120.1	0.1	0.1
Women's outerwear				108.4	0.1	0.1
Children's outerwear				120.7	0.1	0.1
Other clothing				160.0	0.1	0.1
Footwear				119.9	0.1	0.1
Personal goods and services				179.8	0.2	0.8
Personal articles				122.9	0.1	0.1
Chemists goods				190.9	0.1	0.1
Personal services				239.1	0.1	0.7
Motoring expenditure				171.5	-0.1	2.3
Purchase of motor vehicles				139.2	0.2	0.8
Maintenance of motor vehicles				196.8	0.1	0.1
Petrol and oil				192.7	0.1	0.1
Vehicles tax and insurance				213.3	0.1	0.1
Fares and other travel costs				174.3	0.0	2.2
Rail fares				195.5	0.1	0.4
Bus and coach fares				191.2	0.1	0.4
Other travel costs				151.8	0.1	0.0
Leisure goods				119.9	-0.3	-3
Audio-visual equipment				54.2	0.1	-15
Tapes and discs				121.3	0.1	0.2
Toys, photographic and sport goods				119.1	-1	-1
Books and newspapers				188.8	0.1	0.3
Gardening products				140.9	0.1	-2
Leisure services				192.5	0.7	3.9
Television licences and rentals				130.1	0.1	0.4
Entertainment and other recreation				237.1	0.1	0.5
Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)				123.9	0.1	0.3
UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)				115.9	0.1	0.5

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.

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

For general notes see Table H.13

RETAIL PRICES H.13

Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on 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 Kingdom are given below.

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

Average prices on September 15 1998					
Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations
Beef: home-killed, per kg				Margarine	
Best beef (mince)	CZPI 542	385	262-558	Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	DOIB 204
Topside	CZPH 542	596	449-889		
Brisket (without bone)	CZPG 398	395	306-485	Cheese, per kg	
Rump steak	CZPF 566	868	705-1080	Cheddar type	CZNV 219
Stewing steak	CZPE 532	465	289-678		
Lamb: home-killed, per kg				Eggs	
Loin (with bone)	CZPD 530	800	639-1098	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	CZNV 195
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC 466	307	219-392	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNU 213
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg				Milk	
Loin (with bone)	CZPA 131	515	359-673	Pasteurised, per pint +	CZNT 254
Leg (with bone)	CZOZ 124	385	294-499		
Pork: home-killed, per kg				Tea	
Loin (with bone)	CZOX 517	417	269-515	Loose, per 125g	CZNR 194
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN 409	263	141-395	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNQ 220
Bacon, per lb				Coffee	
Streaky	CZOB 479	414	218-660	Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP 225
Gammon	CZOU 510	556	328-752	Ground/filter fine, 227g/per 8oz	CZNO 201
Back	DOIF 554	551	395-898		
Ham				Sugar	
Ham (not shoulder), 113g/per lb	CZOR 574	86	59-115	Granulated, per kg	CZNN 211
Sausages, 454g/per lb				Fresh vegetables	
Pork	CZOQ 570	136	99-179	Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per lb	CZNM 372
Canned meats				Potatoes, new loose, 454g/per lb	CZNK 411
Comed beef, 340g	CZOO 213	98	76-115	Tomatoes, 454g/per lb	CZJH 501
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg				Cabbage, hearted, 454g/per lb	CZNH 473
Frozen	CZON 155	173	131-198	Cauliflower, each	CZNG 488
Fresh or chilled	CZOM 577	228	174-264	Brussels sprouts, 454g/per lb	CZNF 306
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg				Carrots, 454g/per lb	CZNE 501
Cod fillets	CZOL 309	691	527-849	Onions, 454g/per lb	CZND 500
Rainbow trout	CZOK 281	483	309-585	Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz	CZNC 491
Bread				Cucumber, each	CZNB 499
White loaf sliced, 800g	CZOH 212	52	35-80	Lettuce - iceberg, each	CZNA 469
White loaf unwrapped, 800g	CZOG 161	70	49-90	Leeks, 454g/per lb	DOHJ 453
Brown loaf sliced, 400g	CZOE 184	52	39-62	Fresh fruit	
Brown loaf unsliced, 800g	CZOD 158	73	59-92	Apples, cooking, 454g/per lb	CZMZ 472
Flour					

H.14 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries**	Consumer durables	Food	Catering				Alcoholic drink	
									All	Seasonal +	Non seasonal +	CZHC		CZHD
1987	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76		
1988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78		
1989	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	47	79		
1990	1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	83		
1991	1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77		
1992	1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	120	47	77		
1993	1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123	45	80		
1994	1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122	45	78		
1995	1,000	861	978	813	958	—	123	139	22	117	45	77		
1996	1,000	857	978	810	958	—	116	143	22	121	48	78		
1997	1,000	864	981	814	961	—	122	136	19	117	49	80		
1998	1,000	870	982	803	955	—	121	130	18	112	48	71		
Annual averages	CHAW	CHAY	CHAX	CHAZ	CHMK		CHBY	CHBA	CHBP	CHBB	CHBC	CHBD		
1987	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7		
1988	106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9		
1989	115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	108.9		
1990	126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	112.9		
1991	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	123.8		
1992	138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1		
1993	140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7		
1994	144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	—	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	161.3		
1995	149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	—	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	168.5		
1996	152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	—	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	174.9		
1997	157.5	160.5	158.5	152.9	156.5	—	117.3	141.5	118.5	145.7	182.3	173.9		
1987 Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1988 Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7		
1989 Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9		
1990 Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3		
1991 Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	120.1	123.2	129.7	123.8		
1992 Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9		
1993 Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0		
1994 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	158.9		
1995 Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	—	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3		
1996 Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	—	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0		
Sep 10	153.8	156.2	154.7	150.5	153.6	—	118.5	141.4	119.2	145.5	177.5	170.7		
Oct 15	153.8	156.4	154.8	150.5	153.6	—	118.1	140.3	114.4	145.0	177.9	171.0		
Nov 12	153.9	156.6	154.9	150.6	153.7	—	119.3	139.7	113.7	144.5	178.3	170.7		
Dec 16	154.4	157.2	155.4	151.1	154.2	—	120.0	139.9	116.0	144.2	178.8	170.7		
1997 Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	—	114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7	179.2	171.1		
Feb 11	155.0	157.7	156.0	151.3	154.5	—	115.5	140.8	116.9	145.1	179.7	172.2		
Mar 11	155.4	158.4	156.5	151.7	154.9	—	117.9	140.0	113.9	144.7	180.0	172.1		
Apr 15	156.3	159.3	157.4	152.2	155.8	—	117.8	140.4	114.4	145.2	181.2	172.7		
May 13	156.9	159.8	157.9	152.7	156.3	—	118.3	141.5	117.0	146.0	181.7	173.8		
Jun 10	157.5	160.3	158.4	153.0	156.7	—	117.9	142.8	122.9	146.3	182.2	174.1		
Jul 15	157.5	160.4	158.4	152.6	156.4	—	114.4	142.2	119.3	146.3	182.7	175.0		
Aug 12	158.5	161.5	159.4	153.5	157.1	—	116.1	142.3	120.0	146.3	183.0	175.2		
Sep 09	159.3	162.5	160.3	154.1	157.8	—	118.4	142.1	118.0	146.4	183.6	175.4		
Oct 14	159.5	162.8	160.5	154.2	157.9	—	117.9	142.3	118.7	146.6	184.1	175.8		
Nov 11	159.6	163.0	160.6	154.2	158.0	—	119.0	141.6	119.3	145.6	184.9	175.1		
Dec 09	160.0	163.5	161.0	154.5	158.3	—	119.7	141.6	121.7	145.2	185.1	174.4		
1998 Jan 13	159.5	162.8	160.4	153.7	157.7	—	113.2	141.8	121.2	145.5	185.8	176.5		
Feb 10	160.3	163.8	161.4	154.6	158.5	—	115.2	141.9	120.1	145.8	186.3	177.9		
Mar 17	160.8	164.4	161.8	155.2	158.9	—	117.3	141.6	119.6	145.6	186.7	178.6		
Apr 21	162.6	166.4	163.7	155.9	160.4	—	116.5	142.0	120.1	145.9	187.7	178.7		
May 19	163.5	167.2	164.4	156.8	161.3	—	117.7	144.1	130.1	146.5	188.5	180.0		
Jun 16	163.4	167.1	164.3	156.6	161.1	—	117.0	143.5	125.9	146.6	188.9	179.9		
Jul 21	163.0	166.7	164.1	155.8	160.5	—	113.1	143.1	120.6	147.1	189.6	180.7		
Aug 18	163.7	167.3	164.6	156.4	161.1	—	114.2	144.6	129.4	147.2	190.6	181.0		
Sep 15	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.1	161.8	—	116.8	144.1	124.3	147.6	191.1	181.2		

+ For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure.
 ** The nationalised industries index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under Table H.13.
 Note: The structures of the published components of the index were recast in February 1987, (see General Notes under Table H.13).

RETAIL PRICES H.14

General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expen- diture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	Weights											
												CZHE	CZHF	CZHG	CZHH	CZHI	CZIJ	CZJK	CZJL	CZJM	CZJN	CZJQ
												1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987											
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988											
34	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989											
36	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990											
32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991											
32	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992											
35	184	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62	1993											
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71	1994											
34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	66	1995											
35	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	65	1996											
34	186	41	72	52	56	40	128	20	47	61	1997											
34	197	36	72	54	55	40	136	20	46	61	1998											
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987											
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1988											
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989											
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990											
129.9	180.8	125.1	125.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	136.8	1991											
144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992											
144.2	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993											
158.2	156.0	131.7	126.3	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994											
168.2	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	167.7	1995											
179.5	166.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	164.1	157.0	164.1	123.6	173.8	1996											
205.6	179.6	130.6	139.1	144.3	120.6	170.0	165.3	169.6	123.9	182.3	1997											
	CHBF	CHBG	CHBH	CHBI	CHBJ	CHBK	CHBL	CHBR	CHBS	CHBT	Annual averages											
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987 Jan 13											
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988 Jan 12											
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	111.9	110.1	112.1	1989 Jan 17											
108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990 Jan 16											
118.2	170.6	116.7	116.7	125.6	114.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	136.8	1991 Jan 15											
116.3	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992 Jan 14											
137.4	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6												

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

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

r Revised
p Provisional
e Estimate

1996=100	Greece	Irish Republic ²	Italy ³	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
	CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
Annual averages								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
Monthly								
1996 Jun	100.9	99.9 e	100.3	99.9	99.8	100.2	100.0	100.1
Jul	99.1	99.7 e	100.2	100.0	99.5	100.4	100.1	99.9
Aug	99.0	100.3	100.3	100.1	99.3	100.7	100.4	99.6
Sep	101.3	100.8 e	100.4	100.1	100.4	100.7	100.7	100.4
Oct	102.1	100.7 e	100.5	100.3	100.7	100.5	100.8	100.4
Nov	102.2	100.8	100.9	100.6	100.5	100.7	100.8	100.2
Dec	103.4	101.2 e	101.0	100.6	100.4	100.7	101.1	100.2
1997 Jan	102.7	100.3	101.2	100.7	100.4	101.1	101.3	100.4
Feb	102.3	100.9	101.3	101.0	100.6	101.2	101.2	100.4
Mar	104.7	101.0	101.5	100.9	101.6	101.3	101.3	101.0
Apr	105.6	101.1	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.4	101.3	101.7
May	106.1	101.1	101.9 r	101.0	101.9	102.1	101.4	101.8
Jun	106.5	101.4	101.9	101.1	101.3	101.8	101.4	101.8
Jul	104.3	101.2	101.9	101.3	101.4	101.8	101.6	101.6
Aug	104.5	100.9	101.9	101.5	101.8	102.3	102.1	101.7
Sep	106.3	101.4	102.0	101.8	102.9	102.2	102.6	103.0
Oct	106.8	101.5	102.4	102.0	103.0	102.1	102.6	103.1
Nov	107.3	101.9	102.7	102.1	103.0	102.6	102.7	102.9
Dec	108.1	102.2	102.8	102.1	102.6	102.8	103.0	102.9
1998 Jan	107.1	101.5	103.1	102.2	102.0	102.7	103.2	102.5
Feb	106.5	102.0	103.4	102.1	102.7	102.5	102.9	102.4
Mar	109.2	102.5	103.6	102.2	103.8	102.8	103.0	102.7
Apr	111.0	103.1	103.8	102.0	104.2	103.6	103.2	103.1
May	111.4	103.5	103.9	102.3	104.0	104.3	103.4	103.4
Jun	111.7	104.0	104.0	102.3	103.5	104.5	103.4	103.2
Jul	109.3	103.7	104.0	102.5	103.2 p	104.7	103.9	102.9
Aug	109.4	103.9	104.1	102.5	103.2 p	104.6	104.2	102.3
Increases on a year earlier								
Annual averages	Per cent CLNR	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLOA
1996	7.9	2.2 e	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8
1997	5.4	1.2 e	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Monthly								
1997 May	5.4	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.3
Jun	5.6	1.5 e	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7
Jul	5.2	1.5 e	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.7
Aug	5.6	0.6 e	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.6	1.7	2.1
Sep	4.9	0.6 e	1.6	1.7	2.5	1.5	1.9	2.6
Oct	4.6	0.8 e	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.7
Nov	5.0	1.1	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.7
Dec	4.5	1.0 e	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.7
1998 Jan	4.3	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.1
Feb	4.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.3	1.7	2.0
Mar	4.3	1.5	2.1	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.7
Apr	5.1	2.0	2.2	1.1	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.4
May	5.0	2.4	2.0	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.6
Jun	4.9	2.6	2.1	1.2	2.2	2.7	2.0	1.4
Jul	4.8	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.3
Aug	4.7	3.0	2.2	1.0	1.4 p	2.2	2.1	0.6

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

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

Source: Office for National Statistics/national statistics (UK) and OECD

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

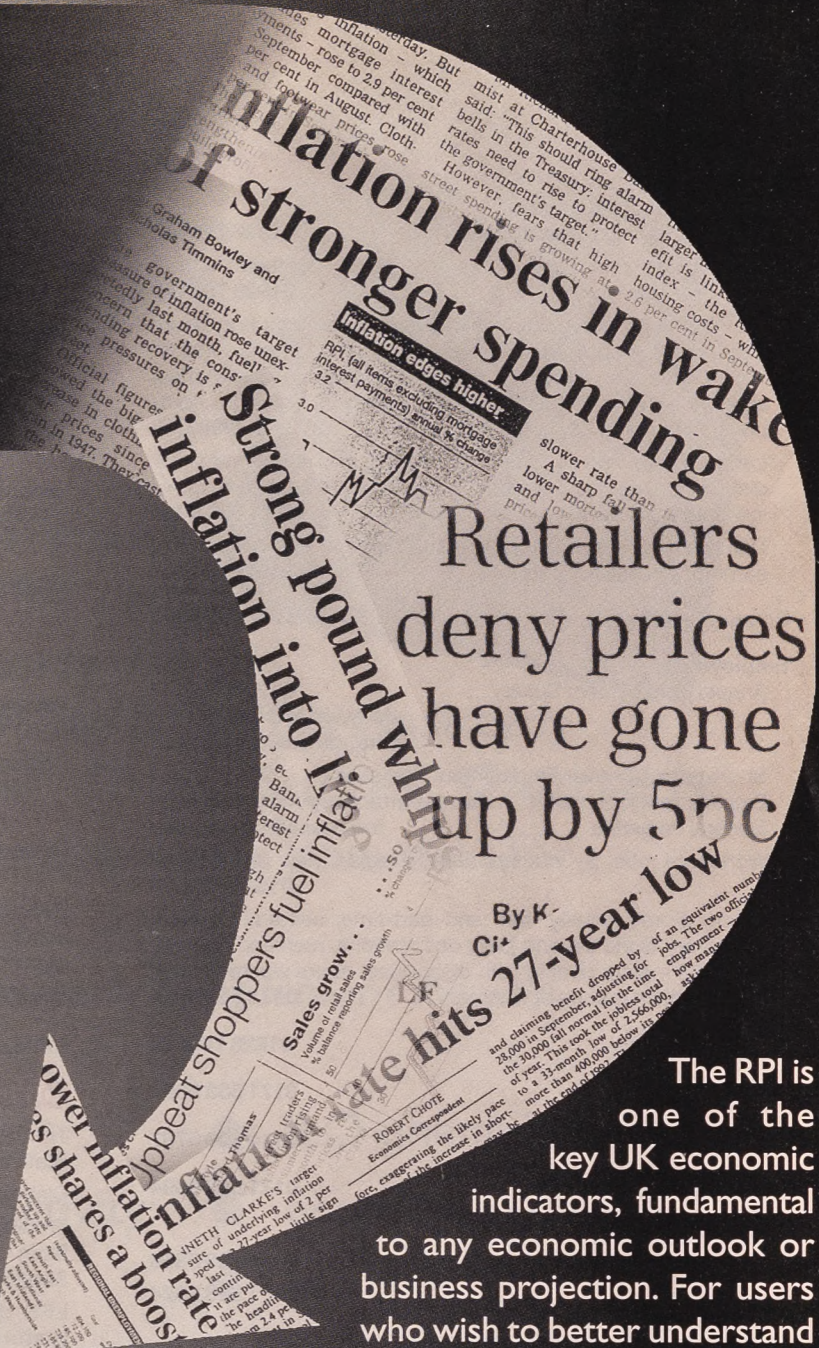
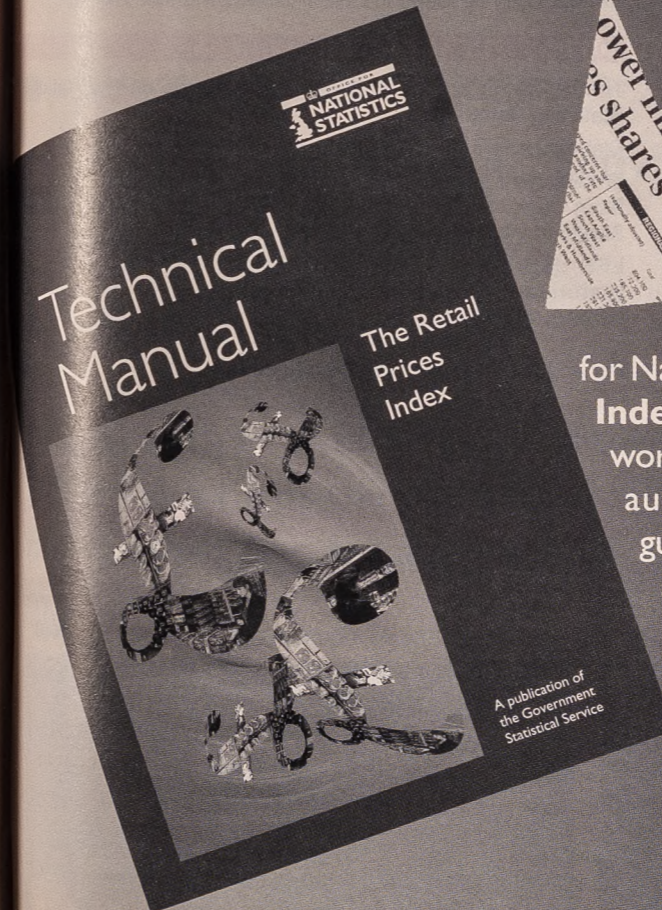
2 The definition of housing costs varies between countries. The figures shown for most countries exclude owner-occupiers' costs, rents, repairs and maintenance. For Canada, fuel and lighting are also excluded.

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

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R Revised
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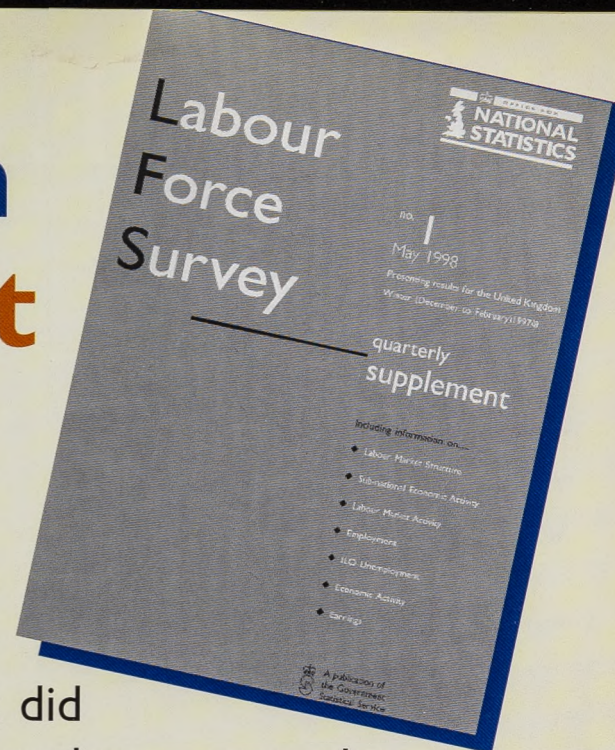
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