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May 1999

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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 21 April 1999

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

Headlines

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

Rising unemployment from December 1998-February 1999 LFS and March claimant count.

Employment continues to rise steadily and inactivity continues to fall. Unemployment is rising slowly. Headline average earnings growth has increased.

Labour Force Survey data for December 1998-February 1999 show that the employment rate rose to 74.0 per cent from 73.8 per cent in the preceding three months. Survey estimates show that the level of employment grew by 80,000 in the latest three months and by 336,000 over the latest year. Inactivity fell by 77,000 over the quarter.

The ILO unemployment rate was 6.3 per cent, up from 6.2 per cent in the preceding three months but down from 6.4 per cent a year ago. Trend estimates indicate a slow rise in ILO unemployment and the claimant count has risen by an average of 1,100 per month in the last three months. Average earnings growth in the three months to February rose to 4.6 per cent compared with a revised 4.5 per cent for January.

Trend estimates from the LFS now appear in Table A.2.

New this month

December 1998-February 1999: Latest three-month average LFS results, earnings;

March data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

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

Quarter 4 1998: Productivity and unit wage costs.

Figure 1 Employment rate

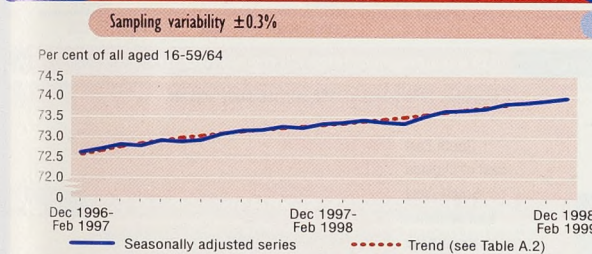


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

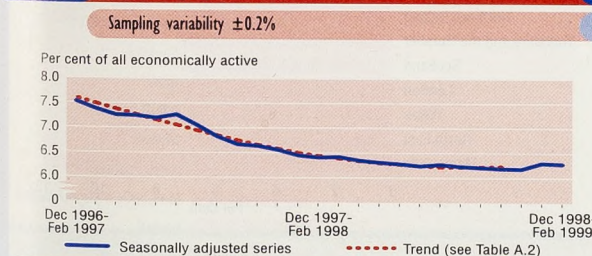
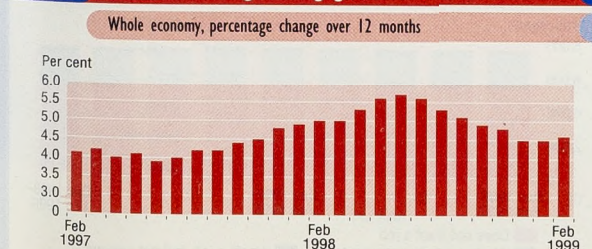


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



SUMMARY

- 1 **Employment rate** was 74.0 per cent among people of working age in December 1998-February 1999 period, up from 73.8 per cent in September-November 1998 and up from 73.3 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- 2 **ILO unemployment rate** was 6.3 per cent in December 1998-February 1999 period, up from 6.2 per cent in September-November 1998 and down from 6.4 per cent a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- 3 **Employment** was 27.34 million in December 1998-February 1999, up 336,000 over the year (Table A.1).
- 4 **Workforce jobs** rose by 48,000 over the quarter to 27.67 million in December 1998, a rise of 189,000 over the year (Table A.3).
- 5 **ILO unemployment level** was 1.83 million in December 1998-February 1999. This is 17,000 lower than a year ago (Table A.1).
- 6 **Claimant count** rose 2,000 in month to March 1999 to 1.31 million. Claimant count rate in March 1999 was 4.6 per cent, unchanged on the month (Table A.3).
- 7 **Economic activity rate** was 79.0 per cent among people of working age in December 1998-February 1999, up from 78.8 per cent in September-November 1998 and up from 78.5 per cent on a year earlier (Table A.1).
- 8 **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.0 per cent among people of working age in the December 1998-February 1999 period, down from 21.2 per cent in September-November 1998 and down from 21.5 per cent on a year earlier (Table A.1).
- 9 **GB headline average earnings** were 4.6 per cent higher in February compared with a year earlier. This rate is down 0.1 percentage point from the revised January rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- 10 **New vacancies** notified to Jobcentres down 500 in March 1999 to 225,900 (Table A.3).
- 11 **Stock of unfilled vacancies** up 400 in March 1999 to 301,700 (Table G.1).

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 46,000 since September-November 1998 to 15.08 million in December 1998-February 1999, and women up 34,000 in the same period to 12.26 million. (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 44,000 since September-November 1998 to 20.53 million in December 1998-February 1999. People in part-time employment up 38,000 over the same period to 6.81 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 116,000 in the three months to February 1999 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 4.06 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 901 million during December 1998-February 1999, up 0.7 per cent on December 1997-February 1998. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.2 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.6 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.2.1).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months fell 10,000 over the year to 279,000 in December 1998-February 1999 (Table C.1).
 - ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 75,000 in year to stand at 509,000 in December 1998-February 1999 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
 - ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years rose 10,000 over the year to 456,000 in December 1998-February 1999 (Table C.1).
 - ILO unemployment rate for UK Government Office Regions (unadjusted) up in all regions over the year except East of England, London, South East, South West, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Highest rate is in Merseyside at 11.6 per cent and lowest is in the South East region at 3.8 per cent (Figure 7, Table C.11).
 - Claimant count over 12 months (unadjusted) shows a fall of 54,100 over the year to 344,400 in January 1999 (Table C.12, March 1999).
 - Total claimants aged 18-24 (unadjusted) stood at 327,900 in January 1999, a fall of 47,300 over the year (Table C.12, March 1999).
 - Claimant count over 12 months aged 18 to 24 (unadjusted) stood at 24,700 in January 1999, a fall of 29,100 over the year (Table C.12, March 1999).
 - Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (unadjusted):
- | | January 1999 | Change on year |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 18-24, over six months | 76,990 | down 41,427 |
| 25 and over, more than two years | 165,917 | down 50,347 |
| Total | 242,907 | down 91,774 |

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.18 million in December 1998-February 1999. Of this total, 16.22 million were men and 12.95 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.53 million in December 1998-February 1999. Of this total 5.28 million people did not want a job and 2.05 million wanted a job, but had not actively looked for one (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that the net increase of the number in employment was 336,000 in the year to December 1998-February 1999. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 17,000, a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 163,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 156,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men was 84.8 per cent of all persons of working age in December 1998-February 1999, up from 84.6 per cent in September-November 1998, while the rate for women was 72.7 per cent for the same period, up from 72.4 per cent from September-November 1998 (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.2 per cent in December 1998-February 1999, down from 15.4 per cent in September-November 1998, while the rate for women was 27.3 per cent for the same period, down from 27.6 per cent in September-November 1998 (Table D.2).

Figure 4 Male employment

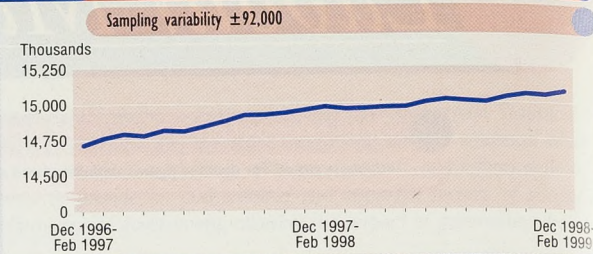


Figure 5 Female employment

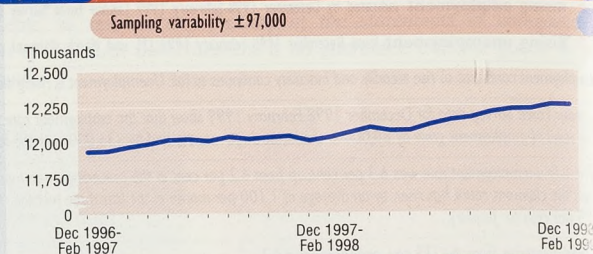


Figure 6 ILO unemployed for more than 12 months

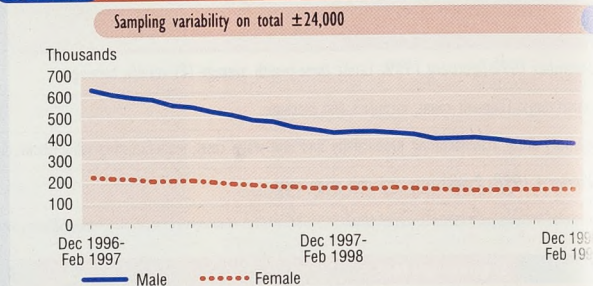


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

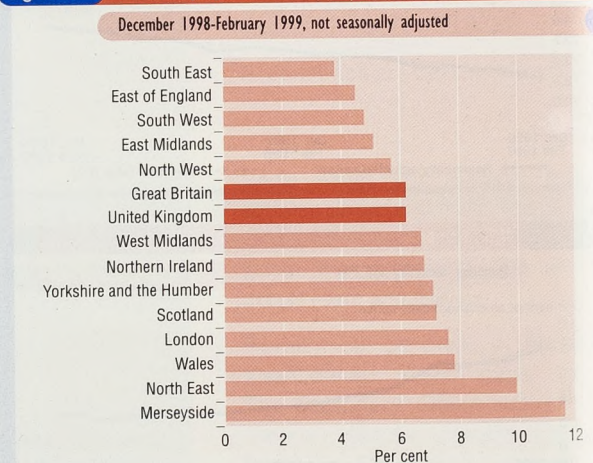


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age)

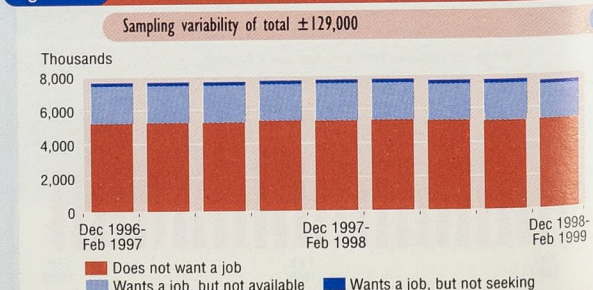


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

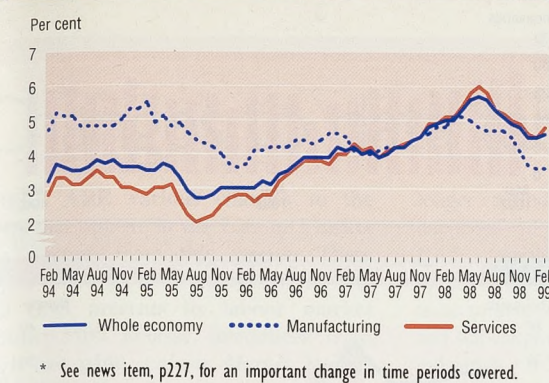


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

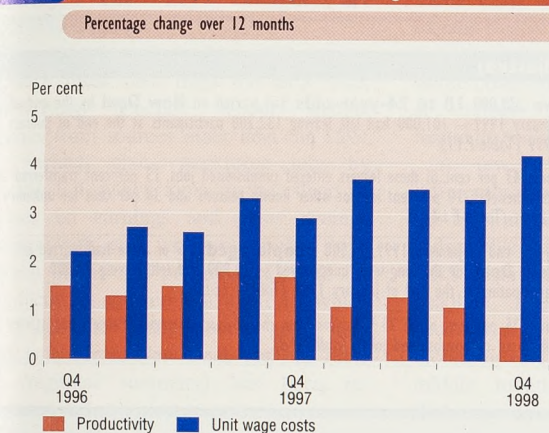
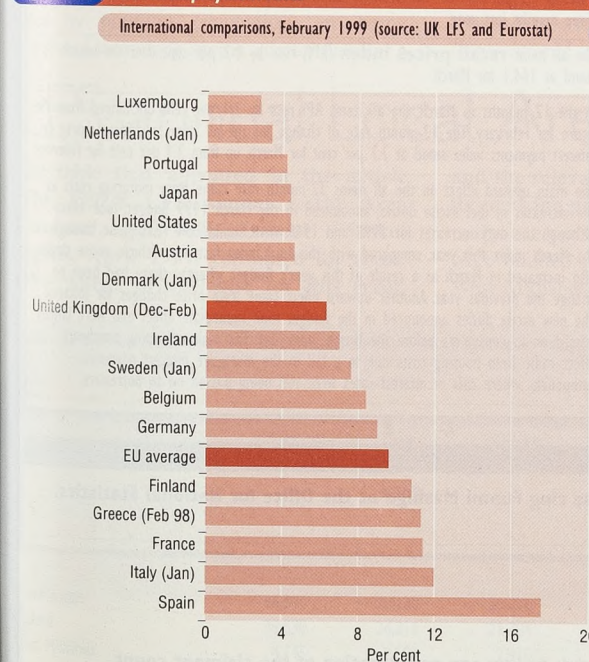


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 248,000 people made redundant in winter 1998/9 (December 1998-February 1999). This compares with 196,000 in the period December 1997-February 1998 (Table C.41).
- Results for winter 1998/9 show that 1.3 per cent of male employees and 0.7 per cent of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 35 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS*

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to February 1999 was provisionally estimated to be 4.6 per cent, an increase of 0.1 percentage point from January figure (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to February 1999 was 5.1 per cent (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for February was 3.6 per cent, unchanged from the January rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The production industries headline (three-month average) increase was 3.6 per cent for February, unchanged from the January figure (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 4.8 per cent in February, an increase of 0.3 percentage points from the January rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for February was 3.9 per cent compared with a year earlier, a 0.3 percentage points increase from the January rate (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for February was 4.8 compared with a year earlier, up 0.2 percentage points from the January rate (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 1.1 per cent lower in the three months ending February 1999 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 1.7 per cent higher in the three months ending February 1999, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 1.9 per cent in the three months ending February 1999 compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 0.7 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1998 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 4.2 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1998 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in December 1998-February 1999 was 6.3 per cent, below the EU average of 9.6 per cent in February 1999 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 13.8 per cent in December 1998-February 1999 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal.
- In EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 1.0 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to February, compared with 1.5 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 0.3 per cent and in Germany by 0.1 per cent.

VACANCIES

- 1 New vacancies notified to Jobcentres in March 1999 were 1,600 higher than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- 2 Stock of unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres was 17,500 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- 3 Placings by Jobcentres down 3,300 in March 1999 to stand at 118,200 (Table G.1).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- 1 Number of working days lost in the 12 months to February 1999 is provisionally estimated to be 282,000, from 161 stoppages. Some 53 per cent of the days lost were in the transport, storage and communication group, 12 per cent were in other community, social and personal service activities and 10 per cent were lost in manufacturing industries.
- 2 Number of working days lost in February 1999 is provisionally estimated to be 26,000, from 19 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- 1 The number of people on Modern Apprenticeships in England and Wales was 133,200 as at 27 December 1998 (Table F.1).
- 2 The number participating in Other Training (OT) in England and Wales as at 27 December 1998 was 27 per cent lower than in the previous year (Table F.1).
- 3 The proportion of OT leavers between July 1997 and June 1998 who were in a job six months after leaving was 64 per cent, the same as for the preceding 12 months (Table F.5).
- 4 The number participating in Work-Based Training for Adults (WBTA) in England and Wales as at 27 December 1998 was 44 per cent lower than it was 12 months earlier (Table F.1).
- 5 The proportion of leavers from WBTA between July 1997 and June 1998 who were in a job six months after leaving was 43 per cent, three percentage points less than a year earlier (Table F.3).
- 6 Over 233,000 18 to 24-year-olds had started on New Deal by the end of January 1999 – 101,000 had left, leaving 132,200 participants at the end of January 1999 (Table F.11).
- 7 Some 43 per cent of these leavers entered unsubsidised jobs, 13 per cent transferred to other benefits, 10 per cent left for other known reasons and 34 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- 8 By the end of January 1999, 94,900 people aged 25 or more had started on New Deal for the long-term unemployed – 20,900 had left, leaving 74,000 participating at the end of January 1999 (Table F.16).
- 9 Some 25 per cent of all 25+ leavers from the Advisory Interview Process had started subsidised or unsubsidised jobs (Table F.18).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- 1 Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant market prices in the fourth quarter of 1998 was 0.1 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- 2 Retail sales volumes in the three months to February 1999 were 0.2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 1.0 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- 3 Manufacturing output in the three months to February 1999 was 0.8 per cent less than in the previous three months and 1.1 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- 4 The total volume of construction output in the fourth quarter of 1998 was 0.1 per cent lower compared with the previous quarter and was 0.9 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- 5 Business investment in the fourth quarter of 1998 is estimated to be 2.8 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 9.5 per cent higher than the fourth quarter of 1997.
- 6 Government consumption in the fourth quarter of 1998 was up 0.3 per cent on the previous quarter and 1.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- 7 The balance of trade in goods in the three months to January 1999 was in deficit by £7.4 billion, up from a deficit of £6.9 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £3.6 billion a year earlier.
- 8 Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to January 1999 were 2.1 per cent lower than the previous three months and down 1 per cent on the same period a year earlier.
- 9 Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to January 1999 were up 1.5 per cent on the previous three months and up 7.7 per cent on the same three months last year.
- 10 The all items retail prices index (RPI) rose by 0.2 per cent over the month to stand at 164.1 for March.
- 11 In the 12 months to March, the all items RPI rose by 2.1 per cent unchanged from the figure for February. The 12-month rate of change for the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index stood at 2.7 per cent for March, up from 2.4 per cent for February.
- 12 The main upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from motoring costs as the increases in fuel excise duties, announced in the March 1999 Budget, took effect. Although the duty increases for 1998 and 1999 were similar, the rises came through in the March index this year, compared with the April index last year. Vehicle excise duties also increased in March as a result of this year's Budget whereas there had been no change the previous year. Another upward effect came from price changes for tobacco. The new excise duties announced in the Budget took immediate effect and were largely passed on to consumers before the March index day. The main offsetting downward effect came from housing costs due to a fall in the mortgage interest payments component where cuts in interest rates were still being passed on to borrowers.

If you have any comments or suggestion on the Labour Market Update please ring Funmi Mashigo at the Office for National Statistics, e-mail funmi.mashigo@ons.gov.uk, tel. 0171 533 6172.

Next month

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

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

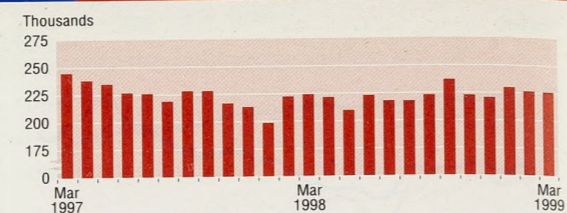
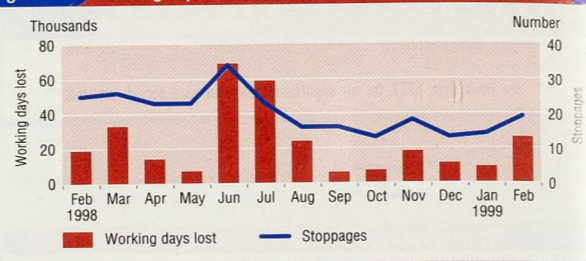


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



Changes to data tables

THERE ARE various changes to the tables that appear in the Labour Market Data section from this month. These largely follow on from changes in the way that ONS presents its labour market statistics First Release, introduced from April (see p160, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999). Data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been revised this month following the annual seasonal adjustment review, and some alterations to the presentation of data are also necessary. The key changes are summarised below.

There are five new tables: A.2, giving summary trend data from the LFS; A.3, summarising headline labour market statistics from sources other than the LFS; B.13, which gives workforce jobs by industry; E.4, which looks at the effects of bonuses on earnings and gives average earnings with and without bonuses, split between public and private sector and for manufacturing and services; and F.15, which gives totals of young people going into employment from New Deal. The old Table A.2 (regional summary) has been re-numbered A.4.

Several tables have been expanded in coverage or frequency. Table A.1 (labour market summary) now gives information not only on all people 16 and over but also those of working age (16-64 for men, 16-59 for women). Tables B.3 (employment by occupation) and Table C.4 (unemployment rates by previous occupation) are being expanded to include spring quarter data for a

longer period. This change has already happened to C.41 (redundancies). Table B.17 (employment in tourism-related industries) was expanded from the February issue to give a split between employee jobs and self-employment jobs in tourism-related industries. B.22 (usual weekly hours of work) will also give a split by employee/self-employed status. Tables C.12 and C.13 (claimant count by age of claimant and by duration of claim) will appear monthly rather than quarterly from the July issue. Table C.12, which gives back data, will expand to give monthly rather than quarterly back data. However, these two tables will in future cover solely computerised claims and so exclude claims which are processed manually (only about 1 per cent of the total).

A few tables present data slightly differently from previous versions. There has been a change in the Average Earnings Index tables (E.1, E.2 and E.4) in the way ONS describes the period covered by the headline rate figures. Previously, the headline rate, which is based on a three-month moving average, was named after the middle month of the three. Thus the 'February' headline rate was actually based on data for January, February and March. Users have informed ONS that they find this usage confusing and in response ONS will now refer to the headline rate by the last month in the three covered. For example, in future the headline rate based on data for January, February and March will be referred to as the March rate. Table B.51 (international comparisons of employment)

will, from its next appearance in August, give rates as well as levels of employment, so as to facilitate comparison between countries with very different sizes of workforces.

A few tables will appear less often or not at all. Table C.3 (whether ILO unemployed are looking for full- or part-time work) has been discontinued from *Labour Market Trends*; this series will still appear in *LFS Quarterly Supplement*, however. The tables on government-supported training – F.1 to F.6 – will become quarterly. They appear this month, and thereafter in August and at subsequent three-monthly intervals.

Tables B.1 (full-time and part-time employment data from the LFS), B.22 (usual weekly hours of work) and C.1 (ILO unemployment by age and duration) are affected by changes to the availability of seasonally adjusted data. A seasonal adjustment review of LFS data is conducted annually when winter (December-February) figures become available (see pp313-20, *Labour Market Trends*, June 1998 for the last review). During each review the quality of the seasonal adjustment of each of the LFS time series is assessed, taking account of extra information about seasonal patterns provided by the previous year's data. The current review found that certain series no longer display regular seasonality and it is therefore not appropriate to adjust these series for seasonality. In these cases, the non-seasonally adjusted series give a more reliable picture for users. More information about the current review will be published in

LFS annual Local Area Database – correction

The table that appeared in the article 'The 1997/8 LFS annual Local Area Database', pp179-88, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999, contained an error. ONS wishes to apologise for this error,

and the relevant section will be reviewing its checking procedures.

By oversight, the totals for Staffordshire were omitted from the total figures for the West Midlands Government Office Region,

for England and for Great Britain. The omission also slightly affected some of the rates quoted. A corrected version of these totals appears below, and the complete table will be reprinted in next month's issue.

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

	Total aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (per cent)	Thousands and per cent		
							Employment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)	Employment rate, 16-59/64 (per cent)	ILO unemployment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)
Great Britain	44,846	28,130	26,226	1,904	16,717	78.4	58.5	73.0	6.8
England	38,530	24,316	22,704	1,613	14,214	78.8	58.9	73.5	6.6
West Midlands	4,145	2,591	2,418	174	1,554	78.2	58.3	72.9	6.7

Source: Labour Force Survey

Lone mothers

AN ARTICLE in the spring 1999 issue of *Population Trends* looks at the health and socio-economic circumstances of British lone mothers between 1979 and 1995. The article, which is written by Susanna Shouls of the King's Fund, Margaret Whitehead of the King's Fund and the Karolinka Institute, Stockholm, and Bo Burstrom and Fin Diderichsen of the Karolinka Institute, uses data from the General Household Survey (GHS).

The article looks at how lone mothers fared in the period compared with mothers

who were part of a couple. Over the period, the prevalence of lone motherhood rose markedly: up from 12 per cent in 1979-83 to 21 per cent in 1992-95. On all the measures of socio-economic status examined – such as income, housing tenure and working status – lone mothers were disadvantaged compared with mothers who were in a couple. Average incomes for lone mothers, after adjusting for inflation, remained low and stable over the period, while rising for those who were in a couple. In 1992-95 70 per cent of lone mothers had incomes less than 50 per cent of

the median, and even among lone mothers in work 35 per cent had incomes below this level. The employment rate for mothers in a couple continued to rise, whereas for lone mothers it fell. Lone mothers also had significantly worse health than mothers in a couple, as measured both by self-perceived general health and limiting long-standing illnesses.

- *Population Trends*, spring 1999. ISBN 011 621115 6. Available, price £20, from The Stationery Office.

Focus on London 99 published

FOCUS on London 99 has been published, updating this ONS publication to bring together up-to-date statistical information on the capital from a wide variety of sources. It has been produced jointly by ONS, the London Research Centre and the Government Office for London and for the first time includes a free interactive version of the report on CD-ROM.

The report shows that, while London has some of the most deprived areas in England, overall it is a wealthy region, with average gross household income and gross domestic product (GDP) both significantly above the UK average. It also shows that:

- London attracts large numbers of young

people, with net migration inflow of almost 50,000 16 to 24-year-olds in 1996-97.

- one-person households make up a third of all households in London – a higher proportion than in any other region;
- a total of 14,300 new dwellings were completed in London in 1997, up 5 per cent on 1996;
- people from ethnic minority groups account for 27 per cent of the workforce in inner London but 47 per cent of the unemployed; and
- five London boroughs are among the top ten most deprived local authority districts in England, and 13 are among the 20 most deprived.

Output per head in London is the highest of any region in the UK. Financial and business services are very important in London, contributing to the capital's GDP half as much again as the national average. Manufacturing contributes much less than the national average to London's jobs and GDP. Average earnings in London are almost a third more than in Great Britain, partly because of the capital's unique occupational and industrial structure.

- *Focus on London 99*. Available from The Stationery Office, price £45. ISBN 0 11 621159 8. For more on London, see 'Spotlight on London', pp239-50.

DfEE NEWS

DfEE research programme - erratum

The details given for one of the projects (reference 131/99) in the Department for Education and Employment's programme of research listed on pp189-96 of the April issue were incorrect. The correct details are given here.

131/99 The impact of volunteering on the individual volunteer and community

Evidence suggests that people (especially young people) are more likely to undertake volunteering activity if they feel assured that there are benefits for themselves (in terms of enhanced skills and employability) as well as for the recipients of the voluntary activity. Research is patchy and this project aims to review the existing evidence and supplement it with a more quantitative study of the impact of volunteering. *Probable start date: May 1999*

Skill needs in Britain

THE Skill Needs in Britain (SNIB) Survey 1998 has been published by the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE). It uses hard-to-fill vacancies reported by employers as its main measure of skill shortages.

The survey, which was carried out in the summer of 1998, involved telephone interviews with 4,000 establishments across Great Britain, each with 25 or more employees. It found that there had been a noticeable rise in the number of establishments reporting hard-to-fill vacancies since 1997. In all, 23 per cent of employers reported having such vacancies at the time of the survey, compared with 18 per cent the year before. This brought skill shortages back to levels last seen before the recession of the early 90s (the 1990 figure had been 22 per cent, which then fell to only 7 per cent in 1991). Some 42 per cent of employers reported having had a hard-to-fill vacancy at some point in the previous 12 months, again

noticeably up on previous years. The total number of hard-to-fill vacancies was 147,000, or 38 per cent of the total of 384,000 vacancies reported by the survey. This proportion was again higher than it had been for some time, although still lower than it had been in 1990, when 43 per cent of vacancies had been hard to fill (136,000 out of 320,000).

Current hard-to-fill vacancies were most prevalent in personal and protective services, with 21 per cent of employers reporting them in these occupations, and lowest in sales (reported by only 6 per cent of employers). Looked at by more detailed occupational group, hard-to-fill vacancies were most prevalent in catering occupations, road transport operatives, miscellaneous sales and service occupations, engineers and technologists and health and related occupations. However, it should be borne in mind that skill shortages are not the only possible cause of hard-to-fill vacancies, and

(continued on next page)

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factors such as low pay might also be important in some jobs.

The SNIB Survey is not being repeated in its present form in 1999. Instead, DfEE has commissioned a major programme of research in England to support the work of the National Skills Task Force. The programme has three elements. It will commence with case studies of approximately 12 organisations in seven industrial sectors. These will involve interviews and group discussions with a

range of employees within the organisation to provide an in-depth appreciation of the skill difficulties which exist, how they have developed and been dealt with and their implications. They will be followed by a face-to-face survey of a nationally representative sample of 4,000 employers. The survey will assess the extent to which findings from the case studies apply to a wider range of organisations and industrial sectors. Finally, there will be a telephone survey of around 26,000 employers. This will provide a geographical dimension to the information on the extent and depth of skill

problems by delivering results for each of the English regions which can reliably be broken down into major industrial sectors. The research commenced in April and initial results are due to be reported to the Skills Task Force by the end of 1999.

- A summary of the findings of the SNIB Survey was published in the February 1999 issue of *Labour Market Quarterly Report*, available from the Skills and Enterprise Network, DfEE, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ. The full report is available, price £50 including postage, from IFF Research Ltd., 26 Whiskin Street, London EC1R 0BP, tel. 0171 837 6363.

OTHER NEWS

Review of the Economy and Employment

THE Institute for Employment Research (IER) – which is based at Warwick University – has published the 1998/99 edition of its *Review of the Economy and Employment*. It suggests that in the short term the economic slowdown will be reflected in rising unemployment levels, although government policies such as New Deal will moderate the impact of the downturn on employment.

The IER predicts that employment levels will increase over the medium term, with the total number of jobs rising from 26.4 million in 1997 to 27.8 million in 2006. However, many of the new jobs will be part-time, so the

effect on full-time equivalents will be much less. Unemployment will fall in the medium term, the report believes, but rising levels of economic activity among women will prevent major falls in unemployment. Job losses will be concentrated in certain sectors, especially manufacturing, where over 500,000 jobs will go between 1997 and 2006. Growth will remain strong, however, in banking, finance and insurance and in professional services.

Detailed sector-by-sector chapters look in more depth at job prospects in construction, retailing, transport, and hospitality and tourism. The review is rounded off by an assessment of the prospects of the different

regions of the UK. The IER predicts growth in employment in all regions over the period 1997-2006, but this varies strongly from region to region – only 1.7 per cent growth is forecast for the North West standard statistical region, compared with 8.6 per cent for the South East excluding London. This section also assesses the renewed policy interest in regional planning.

- *Review of the Economy and Employment*. ISSN 0265 9387. Available, price £80 including postage, from the Institute for Employment Research, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, tel. 01203 524127, e-mail ier@warwick.ac.uk.

Tax, benefits and work

A NEW report from the Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) looks at the impact of reforms to Britain's tax and benefit system and the impact these will have on the labour market. It found that, of the reforms to be introduced shortly, the introduction of Working Families Tax Credit (WFTC) will be more cost-effective at moving people into work than either reforms to the National Insurance (NI) system or the proposed 10p starting rate of income tax.

The study, which was supported by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, used data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) from 1993 to 1995. Because of the 'wave' design of the LFS sample, in which each household is interviewed for five successive quarters, it was possible to track working-age people who were not working at the time of the first interview to see whether they moved into work during the year.

Of about 11,000 men and women not in work at the time of their first interview, just under a fifth moved back into work during the following year. Men who moved into

work during the period tended to be younger than those who either worked throughout the period or stayed out of work throughout. Both men and women who worked at some point in the period had better qualifications on average than those who remained out of work throughout.

The report compared the distribution of 'entry wages' (the amount that people receive on entering work) with the distribution of wages in the economy as a whole. It emerged that the median entry wage was only just over two-thirds the level of the overall median wage. Thus a much higher proportion of new entrants would be affected by the new national minimum wage – about 10 per cent of employees overall, but 30 per cent of new entrants.

To examine the effects of the tax and benefit system on people's decision to enter work, and how the proposed reforms might alter this, a statistical model was developed. This suggested that increases in disposable income (i.e. the gain that people receive after tax and NI have been deducted) would indeed persuade more people into work,

especially for women. It was calculated that a £10 increase in the gain from working would lead to about a 1 per cent increase in the probability of men moving into work, and about a 2 per cent increase in the probability for women.

The effects of the proposed reforms were then evaluated. This suggested that WFTC would lead to an extra 92,000 people moving into work, changes to the NI system would bring an extra 115,000 people into work and the 10p starting tax rate would cause 76,000 people to enter work. The WFTC, however, was predicted to cost the Exchequer much the least, so that it was the most cost-effective reform in terms of bringing people back into work. Over two-thirds of the people who would be brought back into work by these reforms were women – 193,000 women as against 90,000 men.

- *Entering work and the British tax and benefit system*, by P. Gregg, P. Johnson and H. Reed. ISBN 1 873357 88 5. Available price £20 from the IFS, 7 Ridgmount Street, London WC1E 7AE.

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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 started since 1 February 1999

227/98	Youth Cohort Study: Cohort 9 Sweep 2 at age 17	195/98	Methodological approaches to the study of the impact of training on business performance
278/98	Identifying needs and planning provision within the special educational needs stage model	193/98	Attitudes of potential teachers of design and technology

For enquiries about DfEE projects, please call 0114 259 3232.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Projects published in quarter ending 31 March 1999

ESR10	The first project work pilots: a quantitative evaluation Contact: Nicky Tarry, tel. 0114 259 7730	ESR12	Employers, young people and the unemployed: a review of research Contact: Rebecca Hutten, tel. 0114 259 6295
ESR11	Extended project work pilots evaluation: report on the qualitative research Contact: Lesley Giles, tel. 0114 259 6216	ESR13	The New Deal for young unemployed people: a summary of progress Contact: Carol Beattie, tel. 0114 259 6321

For details of specific ES projects, contact the names listed after each project. For copies of ES Research and Development reports, telephone 0114 259 6369.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Completed projects

There were no reports published in the quarter ending 31 March 1999.

Ongoing projects

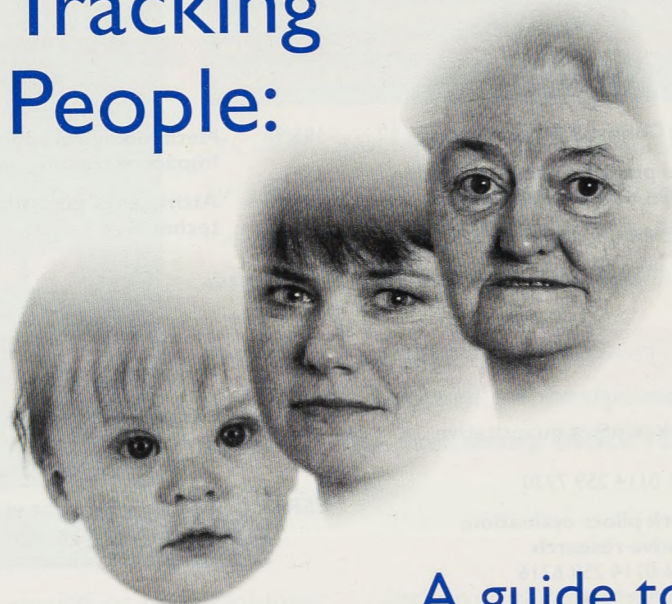
Employment status of individuals in non-standard forms of employment	Third periodic survey of industrial tribunal applications
Costs and benefits of European works councils	Social partnership in practice
Survey on part-time and fixed term contract work	Earnings mobility and dispersion
Survey of recruitment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

Future projects

Evaluation of the legal officers pilot	Impact of employment rights legislation on small firms
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Further details on all the DTI research projects and publications are available on the EMAR website (<http://www.dti.gov.uk/emar>). The site also includes details of the commissioning process for future projects and the procedure for submitting expressions of interest.

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Labour Market Spotlight

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

Contents for May 1999

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| 1 Economic activity of young people (LFS) | 4 Length of time continuously employed (LFS) |
| 2 Sickness absence (LFS) | 5 Working in inner London (LFS) |
| 3 Women in the labour market (LFS) | 6 Employment rates in English local authority districts (LFS) |

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

1 Economic activity of young people

Table | Young people by academic age, United Kingdom, winter 1998/9, 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	343	444	425	419	1,631	832	799
Not in FTE	129	210	311	321	971	541	430
In FTE	214	234	114	99	661	291	369
ILO unemployed							
All	90	71	81	71	313	187	125
Not in FTE	46	48	67	54	215	136	78
In FTE	44	23	14	17	98	51	47
Economically inactive							
All	271	210	220	219	919	452	468
Not in FTE	24	31	52	54	160	49	112
In FTE	247	179	168	165	759	403	356
Total							
All	704	725	725	709	2,863	1,471	1,392
Not in FTE	200	289	429	428	1,346	726	620
In FTE	505	437	296	281	1,518	745	772
Economic activity rate (%)							
All	61.5	71.1	69.7	69.1	67.9	69.3	66.4
Not in FTE	87.8	89.3	88.0	87.4	88.1	93.3	82.0
In FTE	51.0	59.0	43.2	41.2	50.0	45.9	53.9
ILO unemployment rate (%)							
All	20.8	13.8	15.9	14.4	16.1	18.4	13.5
Not in FTE	26.4	18.6	17.6	14.3	18.1	20.2	15.4
In FTE	17.0	9.0	11.0	14.6	12.9	14.9	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 winter 1998/9 of people who were aged between 16 and 19 on the previous 31 August.

- 1 Of the 2.9 million people aged 16-19, 1.5 million (53 per cent) were in full-time education.
- 2 Women were more likely than men to be in full-time education (55 per cent compared with 51 per cent).
- 3 Around 88 per cent of young people not in FTE were economically active, of whom 18 per cent were ILO unemployed.
- 4 For those in FTE, 50 per cent were economically active, of whom 13 per cent were ILO unemployed.

2 Sickness absence

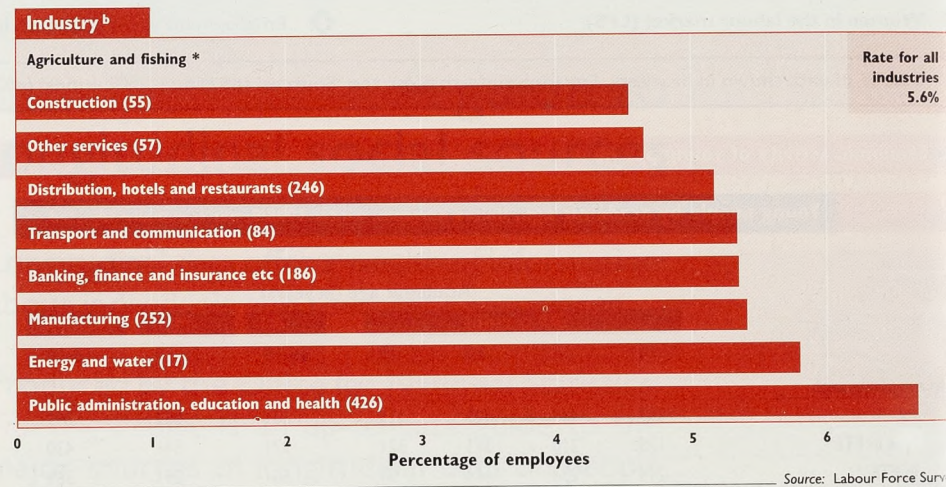
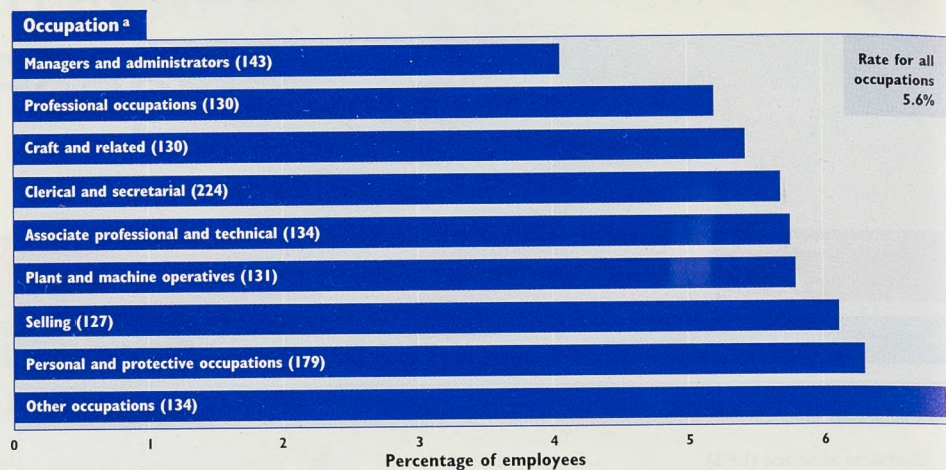
Many companies telephone the Labour Market Statistics Helpline to enquire whether LFS data can help them to assess the levels of sickness absence in their company against the national background. The LFS collects information on people who have been absent from work due to sickness or injury for at least one day in the reference week. *Figure 1* shows the percentages for employees in different occupational and industry groups in winter 1998/9.

- 1 The rate of sickness absence for all employees was 5.6 per cent.
- 2 There was a large variation in sickness rates between occupations, from managers and administrators at just over 4 per cent to other occupations at nearly seven 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 1.3 million employees had at least one day in the reference week off due to sickness.
- 4 In winter 1998/9, 6.5 per cent of women employees took at least one day of sickness absence (727,000) compared with 4.8 per cent of men (605,000).
- 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, winter 1998/9, 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, winter 1998/9, 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	24	25	23
2 days	16	16	16
3 days	11	12	10
4 days	5	6	5
5 days	5	4	6
All week ^b	39	38	39
Employees having no working days off in the reference week (thousands)	22,465	11,927	10,538
All employees ^c (thousands)	23,800	12,533	11,267

a Includes days where the respondent would not normally work. Base for calculation of percentages excludes those who did not state how many days off they had in the reference week.
 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.

3 Women in the labour market

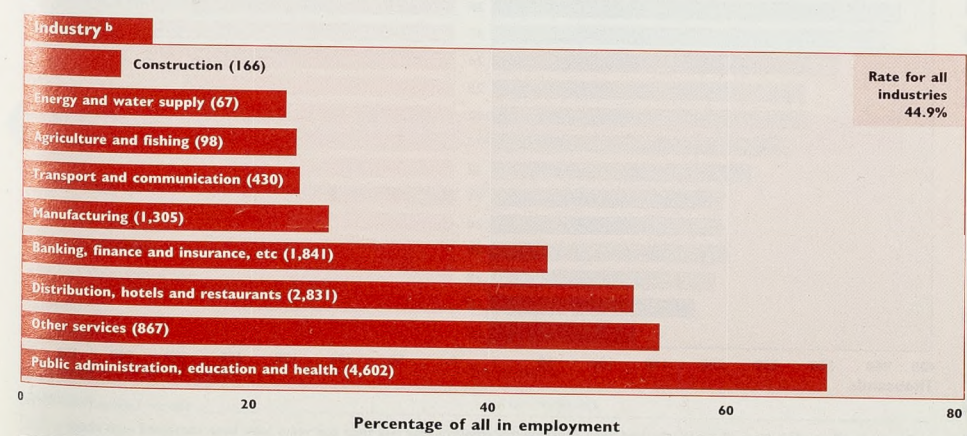
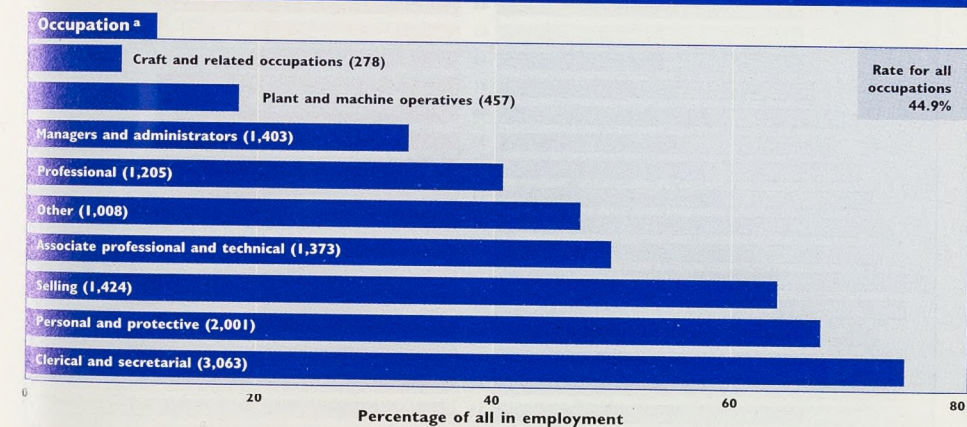
Table 3 Labour market and family status of women, United Kingdom, winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted

	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	11,718	4,694	1,576	1,541	1,149	428	7,023	14,748
Full-time	6,648	1,883	553	542	560	229	4,765	13,568
Part-time	5,070	2,812	1,023	1,000	589	199	2,258	1,179
Employees	10,843	4,292	1,447	1,396	1,056	392	6,551	12,391
Temporary employees	873	335	94	131	84	26	538	755
Self-employed	770	370	117	133	88	32	400	2,236
Unpaid family workers	49	25	10	10	*	*	24	23
Home workers	393	220	88	73	45	14	173	167
ILO unemployed	662	284	132	96	45	11	378	1,116
One year or more	142	62	19	26	13	*	81	359
All economically active	12,379	4,979	1,708	1,638	1,194	439	7,401	15,864
Economically inactive	4,723	2,363	1,289	621	348	105	2,360	2,934
Total	17,103	7,342	2,997	2,259	1,542	544	9,761	18,798
Employment rate (%)	68.5	63.9	52.6	68.2	74.5	78.6	71.9	78.5
Economic activity rate (%)	72.4	67.8	57.0	72.5	77.4	80.6	75.8	84.4
ILO unemployment rate (%)	5.3	5.7	7.7	5.9	3.8	2.5	5.1	7.0

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 Percentage of people in employment who are women, by occupation and industry, United Kingdom, winter 1998/9, 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 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 winter 1998/9.
- 2 The employment rate for working-age women was 69 per cent (compared with 78 per cent for working-age men).
- 3 Among women with dependent children, those whose youngest dependent child was between 0-4 years of age had the highest rate of ILO unemployment (8 per cent).

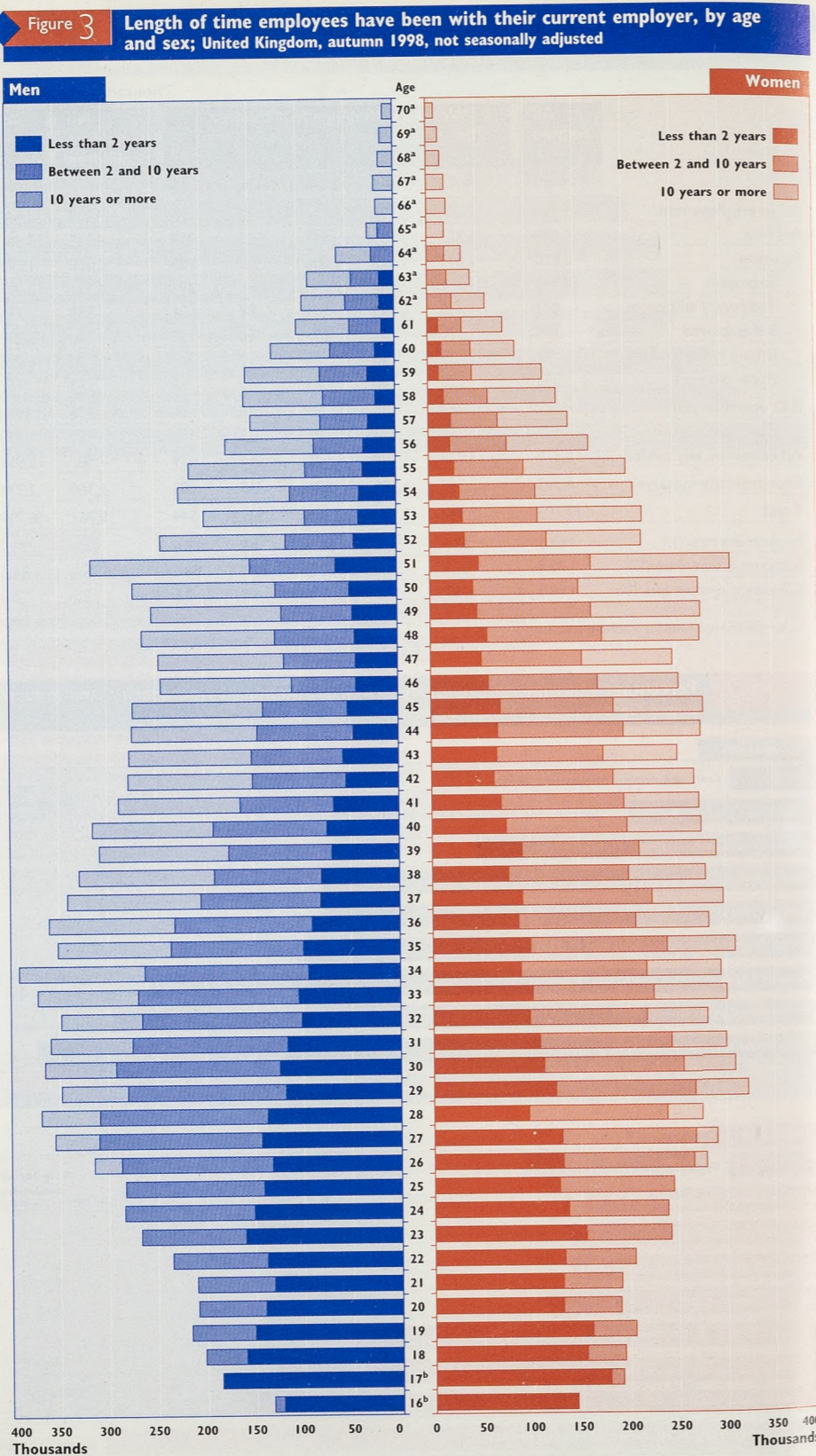
Figure 2 displays the percentage of people in employment who are women, by occupation and industry.

- 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 construction, energy and water, agriculture, transport and communication 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 Length of time continuously employed

A common request from callers to the Labour Market Statistics Helpline is for LFS data on the length of time employees of different ages have worked with their current employer. **Figure 3** shows the number of male and female employees who have been with their employer for less than two years, between two and ten years, and ten years or more, analysed by age.

- 1 In autumn 1998 there were 23.8 million employees aged 70 or under in the UK. Of these, 33 per cent had worked for their current employer for less than two years. Some 38 per cent had been with their employer for between two and ten years, and the remaining 29 per cent had worked continuously for the same employer for ten years or more.
- 2 Among those aged under 30, well over half had been with their employer for less than two years (55 per cent and 60 per cent for men and women respectively). For those aged 30 and over, this was under a quarter (22 per cent of men and 24 per cent of women).
- 3 Overall, a third of all male employees and a quarter of all female employees had been with their employer for ten years or more.
- 4 As would be expected, the likelihood of working for the same employer for more than ten years rose with age: half of both male and female employees aged 50 and over had been with the same employer for over ten years. This compares with around one in four male employees under 50 and one in five female employees under 50.
- 5 Women under 50 were less likely than men to have stayed with the same employer for more than ten years, partly because they are more likely to have their careers interrupted by the demands of raising a family.



Source: Labour Force Survey

a Due to small sample sizes, all those who had been continuously employed for less than ten years have been combined with those employed for between two and ten years for men aged 64 and 65 and women aged 62, 63 and 64. All time lengths have been combined for men aged 66 and over and women aged 65 and over.

b Due to small sample sizes, all those who had been continuously employed for more than two years have been combined with those employed for less than two years for men aged 17 and women aged 16.

5 Working in inner London

Table 4 Employees and self-employed working in inner London,^a by social class and region of residence; United Kingdom, autumn 1998, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent			
	Region of residence:			
	All	Inner London	Outer London	Rest of UK
All				
Professional	12	11	13	13
Managerial and technical	44	42	41	54
Skilled (non-manual)	23	21	28	20
Skilled (manual)	11	12	12	8
Partly skilled and unskilled	10	15	6	5
All employees and self-employed (thousands = 100%)^b	2,081	1,018	642	420
Men				
Professional	15	14	16	15
Managerial and technical	44	40	42	56
Skilled (non-manual)	16	16	19	12
Skilled (manual)	16	17	17	11
Partly skilled and unskilled	9	14	7	5
All employees and self-employed (thousands = 100%)^b	1,247	553	395	299
Women				
Professional	7	7	8	8
Managerial and technical	43	43	40	47
Skilled (non-manual)	34	28	44	38
Skilled (manual)	4	5	*	*
Partly skilled and unskilled	12	17	5	*
All employees and self-employed (thousands = 100%)^b	834	465	248	121

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a See red box.

^b Includes people in the armed forces and a few people who did not give sufficient information to derive their social class. Percentages are based on totals which exclude these people.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Definition of inner London

In this analysis inner London is defined as comprising the following London boroughs:

- City of London
- City of Westminster
- Camden
- Hackney
- Hammersmith and Fulham
- Haringey
- Islington
- Kensington and Chelsea
- Lambeth
- Lewisham
- Newham
- Southwark
- Tower Hamlets
- Wandsworth

A large number of people work in inner London (see red box). In addition to the 1.0 million people who both lived and worked there in autumn 1998, another 1.1 million people who were resident elsewhere said that they travelled into inner London to work. **Table 4** shows the region of residence and social class of employees and self-employed people who worked in inner London, by sex.

- 1 Of the 2.1 million people who worked in inner London in autumn 1998, just under half (49 per cent) also lived there.
- 2 A fifth of all employees and self-employed people working in inner London commuted in from outside the Greater London area.
- 3 Men were more likely than women to travel to inner London to work. In autumn 1998, 56 per cent of men working in inner London did so, compared with 44 per cent of women.
- 4 While the number of people who lived and worked in inner London was split fairly evenly between the sexes (54 per cent were men), men made up 61 per cent of those travelling in from outer London and 71 per cent of those who journeyed in from elsewhere in the UK.
- 5 There were striking differences in the breakdowns by social class and region of residence of the employees and self-employed who worked in inner London. Those commuting from outside Greater London were much more likely to be in the managerial and technical occupations than those who lived and worked there (54 per cent compared with 42 per cent). This difference was especially large for men.
- 6 By contrast, residents of inner London were far more likely to be in partly skilled and unskilled occupations than those who came from outside (15 per cent of workers who lived in inner London were in these social classes compared with 6 and 5 per cent of those from outer London and from elsewhere in the UK respectively).

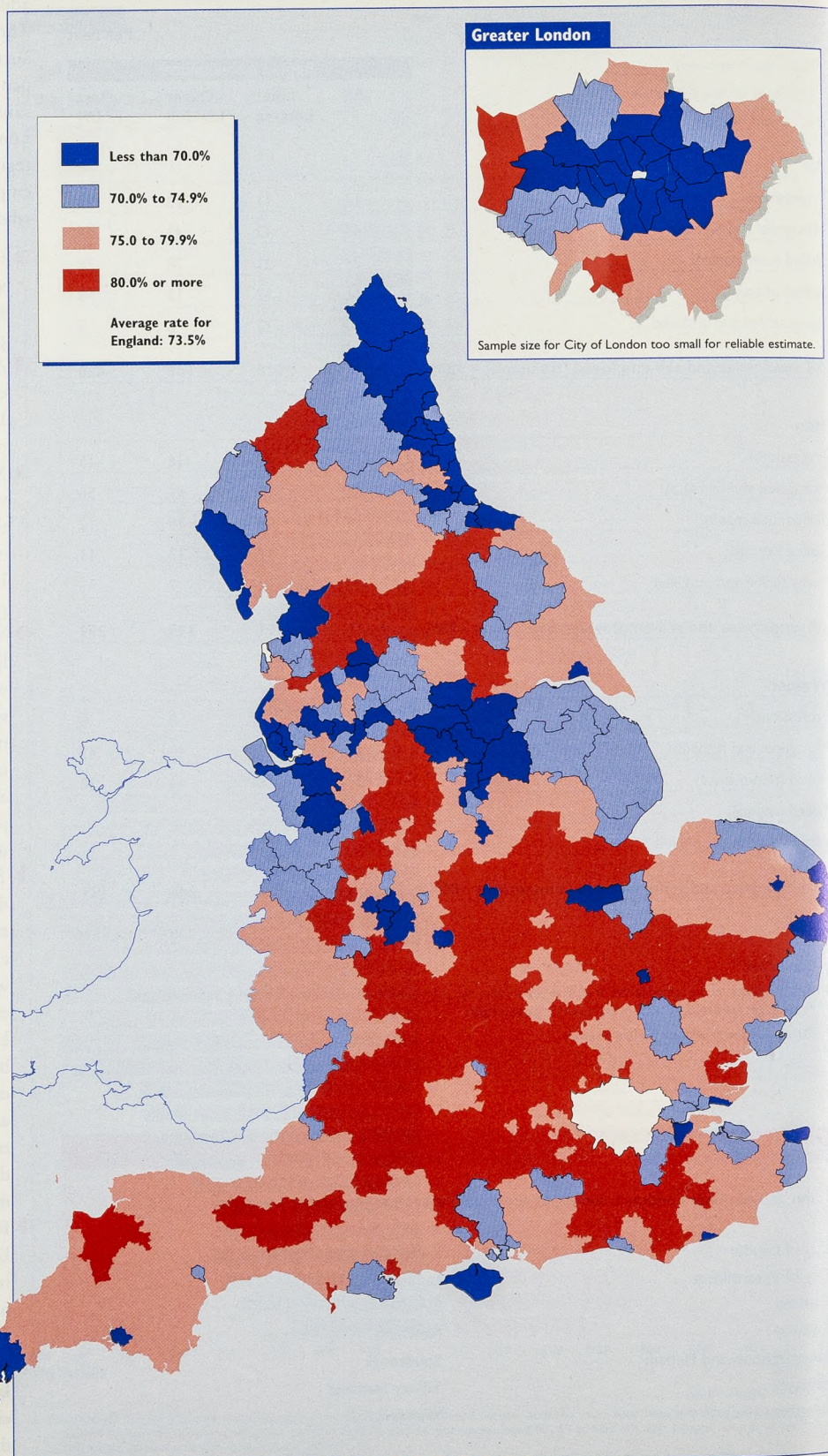
6 Employment rates in English local authority districts

ONS introduced annual local area databases (LADB) to help meet the growing demand for small area analyses from the LFS. The LADBs provide users with the opportunity to study key characteristics of the labour force down to local authority districts (LADs). The 1997/8 LADB was released in February and an article about it was published in April (see 'The 1997/8 Labour Force Survey annual Local Area Database', pp179-88, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999).

Figure 4 shows employment rates for people of working age in the English LADs. The periodic regional Spotlight articles in *Labour Market Trends* give more detailed commentary on employment in LADs for each of the Government Office Regions including a more detailed map of employment rates by LADs (for example, see 'Spotlight on London' on p242). As with all data from the LADBs, the rates are based on a person's LAD of residence. The LAD of their workplace may be different.

- In 1997/8, the employment rate for people of working age in England was 73.5 per cent.
- Many of the highest employment rates were in the East Midlands and the South East.
- Many of the LADs in the North East and North West had below-average employment rates.

Figure 4 Employment rates for people of working age, England, by local authority district 1997/8; not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Spotlight on London

This article on London is the seventh in the 'Spotlight' series examining the labour market from a regional perspective.

By **Steve Good**,
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Key points

- Over the last two years, the labour market in London has improved, with the working-age employment rate rising from 68.8 per cent to 71.6 per cent, and the ILO unemployment rate falling from 11.4 per cent to 7.6 per cent.
- Demography**
- The population in London increased consistently between 1987 and 1997, giving an overall rise of 5 per cent over the ten-year period.
- Employment**
- The employment rate in London in autumn 1998 was 71.6 per cent, and was lower than all other regions in the UK, with the exception of the North East, North West (GOR), Wales and Northern Ireland.
 - Employment in London fell by 0.3 per cent between spring 1997 and spring 1998, compared with a rise of 1 per cent for Great Britain in the same period.
- Unemployment**
- The ILO unemployment rate in London in autumn 1998 was 7.6 per cent, compared with 6.2 per cent for the UK.
 - The seasonally-adjusted claimant count rate at January 1999 was 5.2 per cent in London, compared with 4.6 per cent for the UK.
- Activity**
- The economic activity rate for those of working age in London in autumn 1998 was 77.7 per cent, while the rate for the UK was 79.0 per cent.
- Inactivity**
- There were 296,000 inactive people who wanted a job but were not seeking one in London during autumn 1998, an increase of 1 per cent since 1996.
- Vacancies**
- Vacancies notified to Jobcentres in London over the last ten years have fallen by 17 per cent. This compares with a fall of almost 4 per cent in the total number of vacancies notified in the UK in the same period.
- Earnings**
- The average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees in London was £501 in April 1998. This was 30 per cent higher than the average for Great Britain, which was £384.
- Qualifications and training**
- The highest proportion of economically active working-age population with higher education qualifications was in London.
 - Only the South East had a lower proportion of the population with no qualifications than London.

Data

THE DATA in this article are not seasonally adjusted, unless stated otherwise. They are taken from a number of sources, and the latest periods covered are as follows: data from the quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) are for autumn 1998 (September-November); data from the annual LFS database cover the period March 1997 to February 1998; claimant count and vacancy data are for January 1999, employer surveys data are for September 1998; New Earnings Survey (NES) data are for April 1998, and population estimates are for mid-1997.

Introduction

LONDON represents 6.6 per cent of the land area in the UK, but accounts for 12 per cent of the UK population. The population density of London is around 45 persons per hectare.

Kensington and Chelsea has the highest population density of all the London boroughs, at 137 persons per hectare. The City of London has the lowest population density, at 19 persons per hectare, followed by Bromley and Havering, each with just under 20 persons per hectare.

The labour market in London has followed a slightly different pattern to that of the UK as a whole. Looking at unemployment, the upturn following the low point in 1990 was much sharper in London than in the UK, and the unemployment rate according to the ILO (International Labour Organisation) definition in spring 1998 has not yet fallen back to that low point. This contrasts with the UK as a whole, where the rate is now below the 1990 low. Claimant count rates have followed a similar pattern, with London not yet returning to the low of 1990 but with the UK falling below its 1990 low point. Turning to employment, the employment rate peaked in 1990 in London and in the UK as a whole; however the low point in London occurred after the low point for the UK. Also, the downturn was much sharper.

London has a larger proportion of people with higher education qualifications than Great Britain as a whole; it also has higher percentages of people in employment in the managers and administrators; professional, associate professional and technical; and clerical and secretarial occupation groups than the Great Britain average.

Earnings are higher in London in each of the occupational groups, but are markedly so for men in the associate professional and technical occupation, at 45 per cent higher in London than the Great Britain average.

Table 1 Resident population by borough; 1987-1997

	Thousands								Percentage change ^a		
	1987	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1987-1997	1992-1997	1996-1997
United Kingdom	57,009	57,808	58,006	58,191	58,395	58,606	58,801	59,009	3.5	1.7	0.4
London	6,800	6,890	6,905	6,933	6,968	7,007	7,074	7,122	4.7	3.2	0.7
Inner London boroughs	2,557	2,627	2,636	2,647	2,661	2,677	2,708	2,727	6.7	3.5	0.7
Camden	182	182	181	181	182	185	189	190	-4.0	4.9	0.3
City of London	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	1.7	35.4	1.1
City of Westminster	177	188	189	189	191	195	204	212	19.7	12.6	4.0
Hackney	185	188	190	191	192	194	194	192	3.3	1.1	-1.1
Hammersmith and Fulham	154	156	156	155	157	156	157	157	1.8	0.6	0.1
Haringey	203	212	211	212	212	213	216	220	8.4	4.2	1.7
Islington	167	174	175	175	175	175	176	177	6.1	1.1	0.4
Kensington and Chelsea	142	145	147	149	150	154	159	164	15.9	11.7	3.1
Lambeth	252	257	259	259	261	262	265	265	5.0	2.5	0.0
Lewisham	239	241	240	240	242	240	241	241	1.0	0.6	0.0
Newham	211	221	224	226	227	228	229	229	8.3	2.2	-0.1
Southwark	218	227	227	229	229	232	230	231	5.6	1.4	0.2
Tower Hamlets	157	168	169	170	171	173	177	180	14.4	6.7	1.6
Wandsworth	263	265	266	266	267	265	266	265	0.8	-0.1	-0.2
Outer London boroughs	4,244	4,263	4,269	4,286	4,306	4,330	4,366	4,395	3.6	2.9	0.1
Barking and Dagenham	147	146	146	146	155	155	154	154	4.3	5.2	0.1
Barnet	297	300	302	305	308	312	319	324	9.1	7.3	1.5
Bexley	219	219	220	220	220	220	219	217	-0.8	-1.0	-1.7
Brent	253	249	247	248	244	245	248	250	-1.5	1.0	0.8
Bromley	296	295	293	292	293	293	296	298	0.5	1.4	0.7
Croydon	318	319	321	323	327	331	334	336	5.4	4.6	0.5
Ealing	290	282	284	286	290	292	297	299	3.1	5.3	1.6
Enfield	259	263	263	262	260	261	263	265	2.2	1.0	0.9
Greenwich	215	214	215	215	212	211	212	214	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7
Harrow	206	204	205	207	210	210	211	211	2.6	2.9	0.1
Havering	239	233	231	232	232	231	231	230	-3.5	-0.5	-4.3
Hillingdon	233	237	238	240	243	245	248	249	7.2	5.0	2.7
Hounslow	200	209	207	207	203	204	206	210	5.0	1.3	1.8
Kingston-upon-Thames	131	138	138	138	139	140	142	144	10.3	4.7	1.7
Merton	168	172	173	175	177	179	182	183	9.4	6.2	0.6
Redbridge	227	231	232	233	225	227	231	232	2.1	-0.1	0.5
Richmond-upon-Thames	160	164	165	167	172	176	180	184	14.8	11.4	2.2
Sutton	171	171	172	173	173	174	176	176	3.5	2.6	0.5
Waltham Forest	216	218	218	220	222	221	220	219	1.8	0.5	-0.4

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

a Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded data, so may not agree with calculations undertaken on the rounded figures given in the table.

Table 2 Resident population by age and sex; 1997

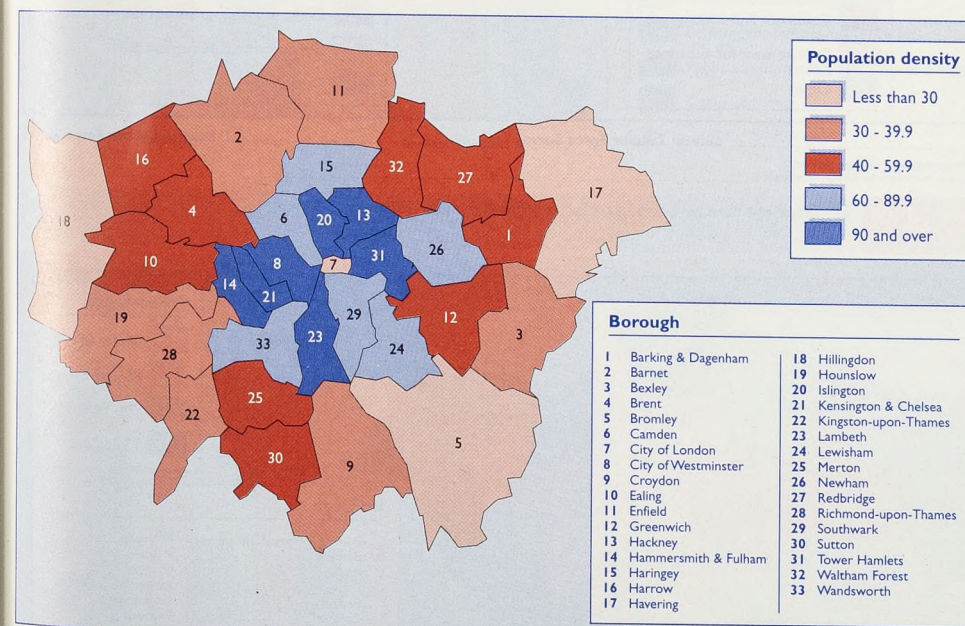
Percentage aged: ^a	London		
	Male	Female	All
0-14	20.3	18.8	19.5
15-19	6.3	5.8	6.1
20-29	16.0	15.4	15.7
30-39	19.7	18.1	18.9
40-49	12.9	12.6	12.7
50-59	10.0	10.1	10.1
60 and over	14.8	19.2	17.0
Ages (= 100%) (thousands)	3,507	3,616	7,122

Percentage aged: ^a	United Kingdom		
	Male	Female	All
0-14	20.1	18.5	19.3
15-19	6.4	5.8	6.1
20-29	14.3	13.2	13.8
30-39	16.3	15.2	15.8
40-49	13.5	13.0	13.2
50-59	11.6	11.3	11.5
60 and over	17.8	23.0	20.4
Ages (= 100%) (thousands)	28,990	30,019	59,009

a Figures may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

Figure 1 Population density by borough; 1997



Source: Population Estimates Unit (population); Nomis® (area information)

Demography

THE RESIDENT population of London was 7.1 million in mid-1997, representing 12 per cent of the total UK population. The population of London increased at a faster rate than that of the UK as a whole over the ten years to 1997, showing an increase of 4.7 per cent compared with 3.5 per cent for the UK. Like the UK, the population in London has shown increases every year throughout this period.

Resident population

The changes in population of the London boroughs over the period 1987* to 1997 have shown considerable variation. The London borough with the highest increase was the City of Westminster, where the population rose by 19.7 per cent between 1987 and 1997. The borough with the largest decrease was Havering, which saw a reduction in population of 3.5 per cent over the same period. All of the boroughs in the inner London area showed increases in population during the ten years to 1997, whereas there was a fall in the population of four out of the 19 outer London boroughs. The overall percentage increase in population was also greater in the inner London area, at 6.7 per cent, than in the outer London area, where it was 3.6 per cent (Table 1).

The age distribution of the population in the London area for the two age bands 0-14 and 15-19 was typical of the UK equivalent. However, the London area showed a higher proportion of the population aged between 20-39 (34.5 per cent) than the UK figure of 29.5 per cent. This was offset by a lower proportion of the London population being aged 40 and over than in the UK as a whole (Table 2).

The most densely populated London boroughs were Kensington and Chelsea, which had in excess of 137 people per hectare, and Islington which had almost 119 people per hectare. The most sparsely populated boroughs were Havering, Bromley and the City of London, each with fewer than 20 people per hectare (Figure 1).

* The mid-1987 population estimates take account of only those boundary changes which arose from major local government reorganisation, i.e. the creation of unitary authorities, which did not affect London. Other minor boundary changes which occurred between 1987 and 1997 have not been reflected in the mid-1987 figures.

Employment

THE EMPLOYMENT rate in London in autumn 1998 was 71.6 per cent, based on the LFS measure of those of working age in employment as a proportion of the working-age population. This represents a rise of 1.6 percentage points over the year. This rate was lower than in all other regions in the UK except the North East, North West (GOR), Wales, and Northern Ireland. The employment rate for the UK in autumn 1998 was 74.0 per cent, up 0.6 percentage points over the year.

Almost 3.3 million people aged 16 and over were in employment in London in autumn 1998, according to the LFS. Of these, almost 2.8 million were employees and 470,000 were self-employed, with the remainder either on work-related government training programmes or unpaid family workers.

Trends

Between spring 1997 and spring 1998, the number of people in employment in London fell slightly by 0.3 per cent, compared with a rise of 1.0 per cent for Great Britain as a whole.

The number of people in employment in London in spring 1998 was 0.2 per cent below that in spring 1988, whereas employment in Great Britain was almost 4 per cent higher.

Employment in London followed a similar trend to Great Britain, with a peak in the spring quarter of 1990. However, the London area saw a larger reduction in employment since 1990. Employment in London was still 4.6 per cent below the 1990 peak by spring 1998, compared with just 0.2 per cent for Great Britain.

In autumn 1998, employment in London and Great Britain had not returned to the peaks experienced in 1990. The number of people in self-employment in London shows an increase over the last year of 7.9 per cent, compared with a decrease of 2.4 per cent for Great Britain. (Table 3).

Part-time and temporary employment

Just under one in every five of all those employed in London in autumn 1998 was a part-time worker, compared with just over one in every four people in employment for the UK. Of the reasons given for part-time working in London in autumn 1998, 65 per cent said that they preferred not to have a full-time job; this compares with 72 per cent for the UK as a whole (Figure 2). These figures are typical of the proportions over the previous two years. Almost 7.5 per cent of employees in London were temporary workers in autumn 1998, compared with around 6.5 per cent for the UK. The reasons given for temporary working in autumn 1998 show that in London there was a slightly lower proportion who could not find work, at 32 per cent, compared with 35 per cent for the UK as a whole (Figure 3).

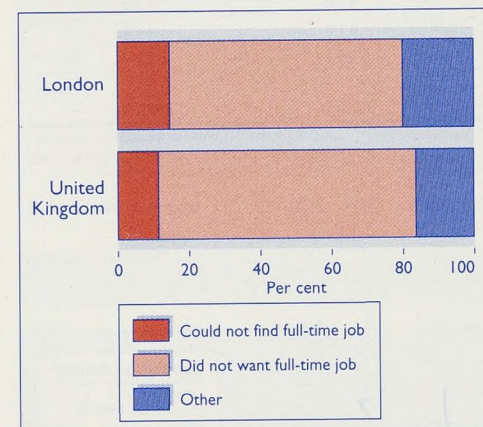
Table 3 Employment; spring quarters 1987-1998

	Thousands											Percentage change										
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988-1998	1990-1998 ^a	1990-1993 ^b	1993-1998	1997-1998					
All in employment aged 16 and over																						
London	3,164	3,212	3,313	3,360	3,227	3,061	3,052	3,013	3,076	3,110	3,217	3,207	-0.2	-4.6	-9.2	5.1	-0.3					
Great Britain	24,368	25,279	26,093	26,324	25,792	25,206	24,907	25,093	25,350	25,578	26,009	26,272	3.9	-0.2	-5.4	5.5	1.0					
Employees																						
London	2,708	2,755	2,806	2,867	2,737	2,585	2,575	2,519	2,584	2,633	2,753	2,718	-1.3	-5.2	-10.2	5.6	-1.3					
Great Britain	20,892	21,601	22,167	22,388	22,034	21,520	21,313	21,415	21,675	22,020	22,447	22,843	5.7	2.0	-4.8	7.2	1.8					
Self-employed																						
London	425	423	476	462	453	416	421	443	443	431	430	464	9.7	0.4	-8.9	10.2	7.9					
Great Britain	2,969	3,148	3,441	3,482	3,330	3,147	3,108	3,216	3,269	3,205	3,247	3,169	0.7	-9.0	-10.7	2.0	-2.4					

a Chosen to represent an employment peak.
b Chosen to represent an employment trough.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 Part-time workers,^a reasons for part-time working; September-November 1998



Source: Labour Force Survey

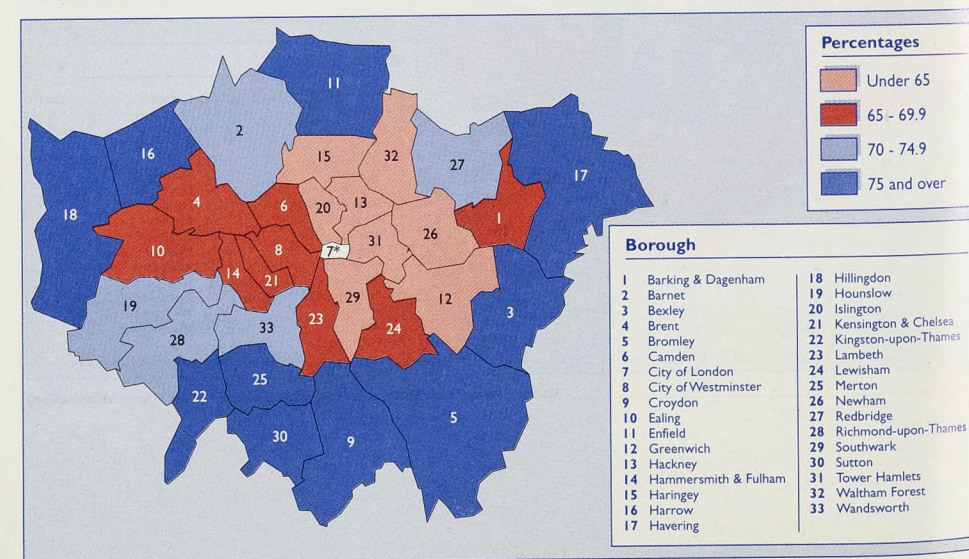
a Employees and self-employed.

Figure 3 Temporary employees, reasons for temporary working; September-November 1998



Source: Labour Force Survey

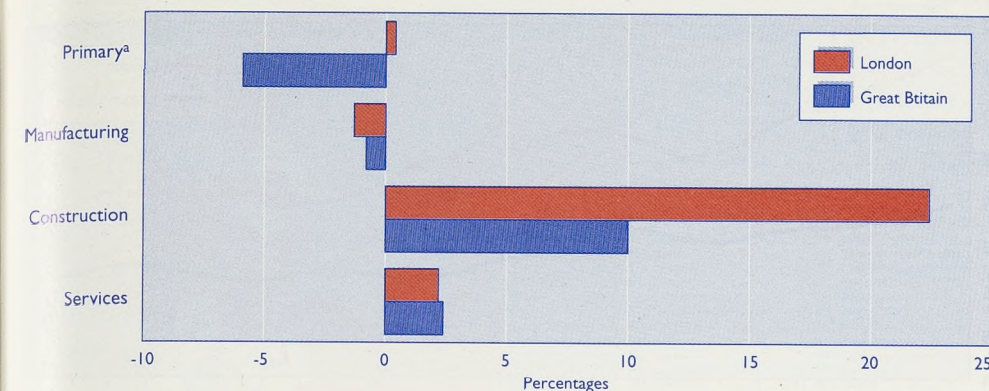
Figure 4 Employment rate by borough; March 1997-February 1998



Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

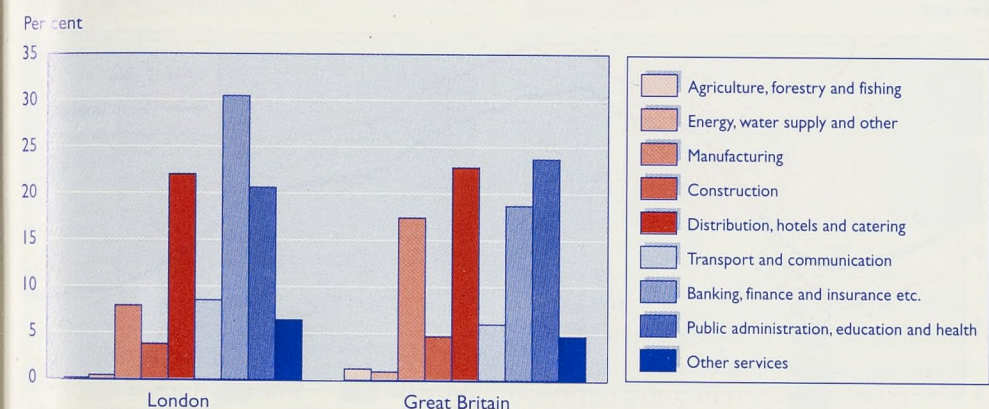
Figure 5 Annual change in employee jobs by major industry group; September 1997 to September 1998



Source: ONS employer surveys

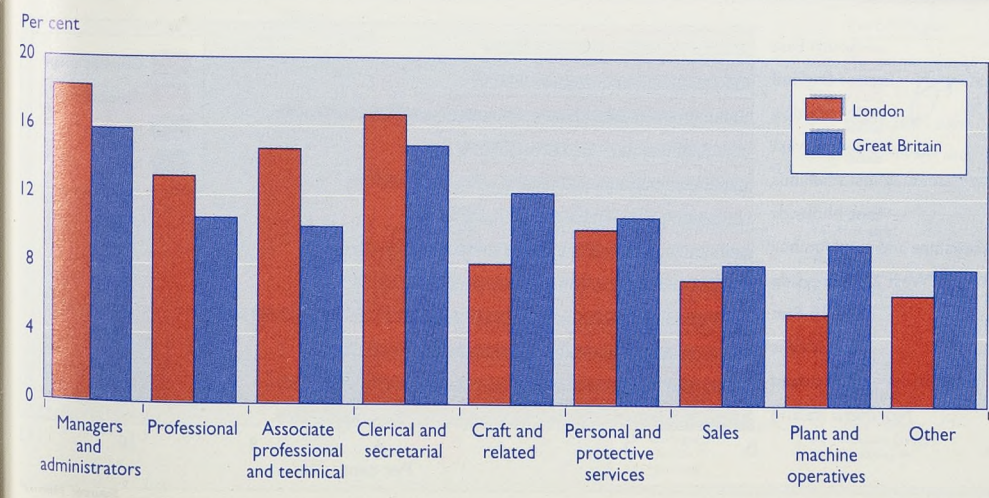
a Includes agriculture, hunting, forestry, mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply.

Figure 6 Employee jobs by industry; September 1998



Source: ONS employer surveys

Figure 7 Employment^a by occupation; September to November 1998



Source: Labour Force Survey

a All in employment.

Employment cont.

Sub-regional analysis

Data for 1997-98 show that employment rates were highest in the outer London boroughs, and particularly so in the south and east of the region (Figure 4). The rate was highest in Sutton at 81.2 per cent, and lowest in Tower Hamlets at 48.8 per cent. Two neighbouring boroughs experienced very different employment rates: 70.1 per cent for Redbridge and 58.4 per cent for Newham. These rates compare with 69.7 per cent for the whole of London and 72.9 per cent for Great Britain in the same period.

Industry analysis

Estimates from employer surveys indicate that between September 1997 and September 1998 there was an increase of more than 22 per cent in the number of employee jobs in construction in London. This figure compares with a change of 10 per cent for Great Britain. Manufacturing showed a 1 per cent decrease in employee jobs, while services showed a small increase of around 2 per cent. These were comparable with the equivalent Great Britain figures (Figure 5).

At September 1998, London had a higher proportion of jobs in the transport and communication, banking, finance and insurance, and other service industries than Great Britain, with a lower proportion particularly noticeable in manufacturing (Figure 6).

Analysis by occupation

The breakdown of those in employment by major occupational groups in London showed some marked differences when compared with that for Great Britain. The main differences were seen in: associate professional and technical occupations, comprising 14.7 per cent for London compared with 10.2 per cent for Great Britain; craft and related, with 8.1 per cent for London and 12.2 per cent for Great Britain; and plant and machine operatives, where the London figure was 5.3 per cent and the Great Britain figure 9.3 per cent (Figure 7).

Unemployment

THE ILO unemployment rate in London based on data from the autumn 1998 LFS was 7.6 per cent, compared with 6.2 per cent for the UK.

The seasonally-adjusted claimant count rate for the London area at January 1999 was 5.2 per cent, compared with 4.6 per cent for the UK.

The number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits in London was 12 per cent lower than it had been ten years earlier. The difference seen in the UK as a whole was greater, at 34 per cent lower than it had been ten years previously.

Trends

The ILO unemployment rate in London is higher than that of the UK, and has followed a similar trend over the past two years. In autumn 1996 the rate in London was 11.5 per cent. It fell over the next two years by a total of 3.9 percentage points. The corresponding figure for the UK was 8.3 per cent in autumn 1996, falling by a total of 2.1 percentage points (Figure 8).

Over the last eight years, the claimant count rate in London has been consistently higher than that of the UK, although this is a reversal of the situation two years prior to this. Since January 1993, the London rate has followed the UK trend. The claimant count rate of 5.2 per cent in January 1999 is the lowest seen in London since September 1990. This compares with the UK rate of 4.6 per cent, which is lower than at any other point during the last ten years (Figure 9).

Unemployment rates

Comparing ILO unemployment rates with those of other Government Office Regions, London had one of the highest rates, with only the North East exceeding this figure with a rate of 8.8 per cent; Scotland had a figure equal to that of London, at 7.6 per cent. The claimant count rate in London, at 5.2 per cent, was higher than any other region in the south or Midlands (Figure 10).

Figure 8 ILO unemployment rates; autumn 1996-autumn 1998

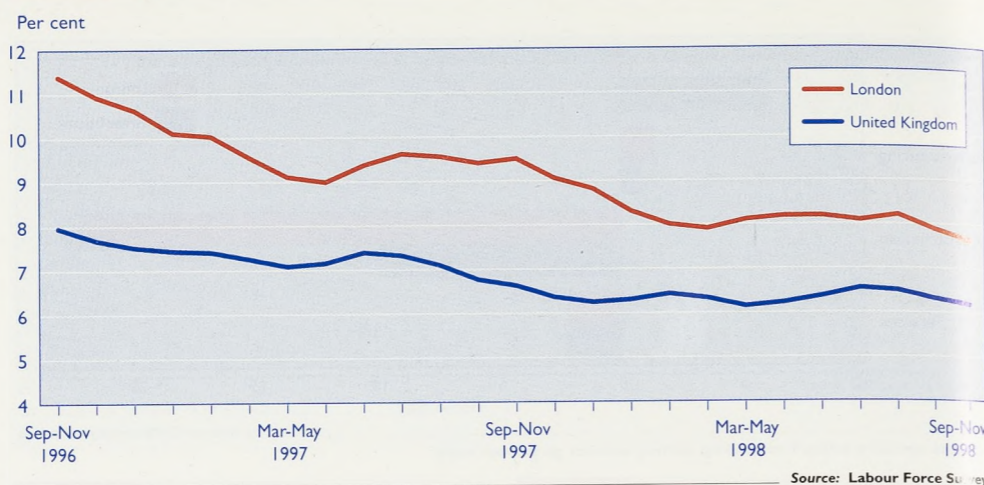


Figure 9 Claimant count rate,^a January 1989 to January 1999; seasonally adjusted

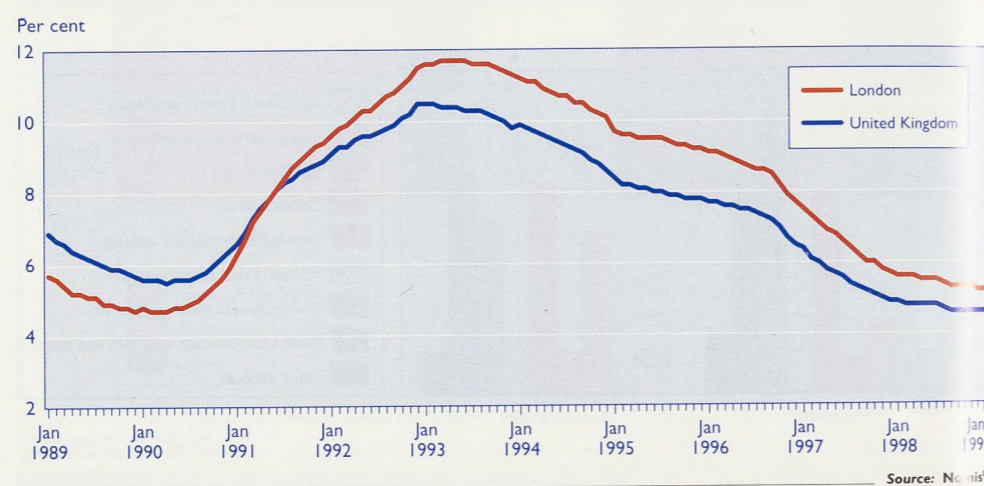
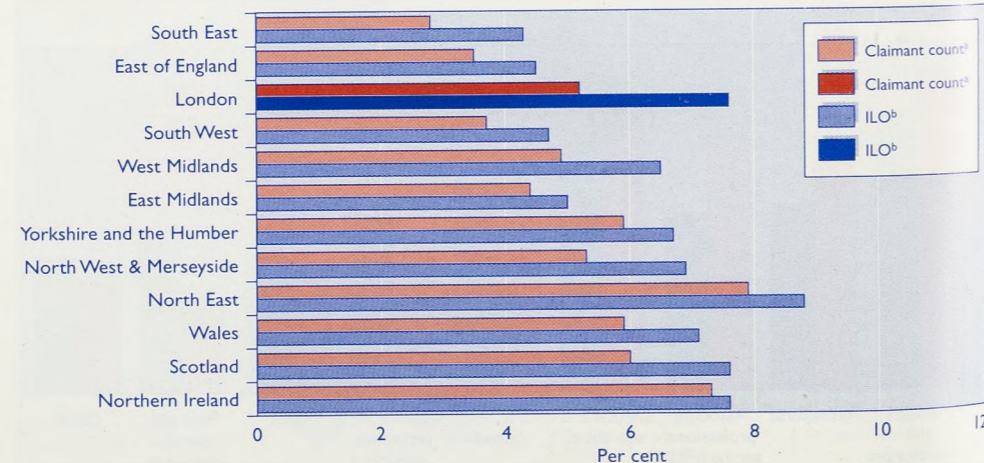


Figure 10 Unemployment rates by region; United Kingdom; not seasonally adjusted



^a January 1999.
^b Autumn 1998.

Unemployment cont

Sub-regional analysis

ILO unemployment rates are highest in the centre of London. Among those boroughs for which a rate is published, the ILO unemployment rate over the period March 1997 to February 1998 was highest in Hackney at 21.5 per cent, and was lowest in Bromley at 4.5 per cent (Figure 11).

Analysis by age

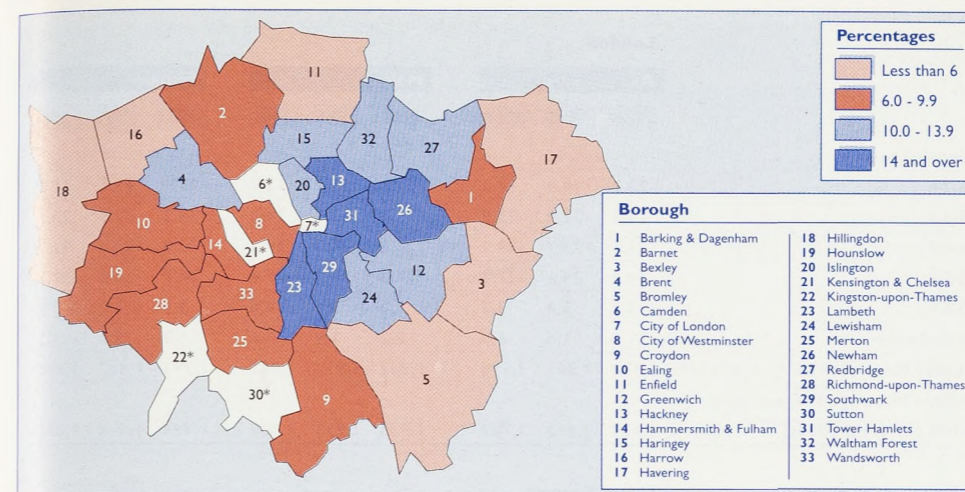
The age structure of claimants in London was broadly similar to that of the UK except for two major differences. The proportion of claimants aged under 20 was 6.3 per cent in London, compared with 9.4 per cent in the UK as a whole. Also, the proportion of claimants aged 30-39 was 30.0 per cent in London, compared with 24.8 per cent in the UK. The highest proportion of claimants for both London and the UK was in age group 20-29, although at 30.8 per cent for London, this was only just higher than the proportion in the 30-39 age group (Figure 12).

Analysis by duration

In January 1999, London had a higher proportion of long-term claimants than the UK as a whole: 31.5 per cent of claimants had been claiming for over a year. This compares with 24.8 per cent for the UK (Figure 13).

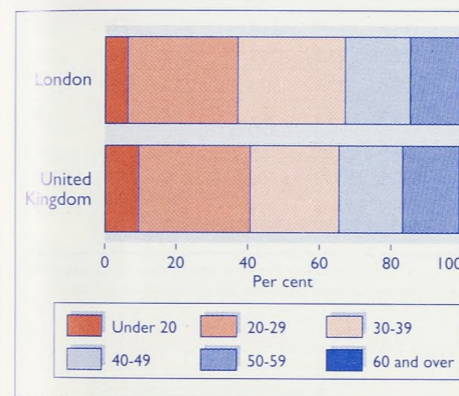
In general, the boroughs to the north and east of the centre of London have higher concentrations of long-term claimants than other parts of London, based on those that had been claiming unemployment-related benefits for over a year at January 1999. More than 20 per cent of all claimants had been claiming for over a year in all London boroughs, with the exception of Hounslow, where only 18.5 per cent had been claiming for over a year at January 1999. The highest proportion was in the borough of Islington, where the corresponding figure was 40.2 per cent (Figure 14).

Figure 11 ILO unemployment rate by borough; March 1997-February 1998



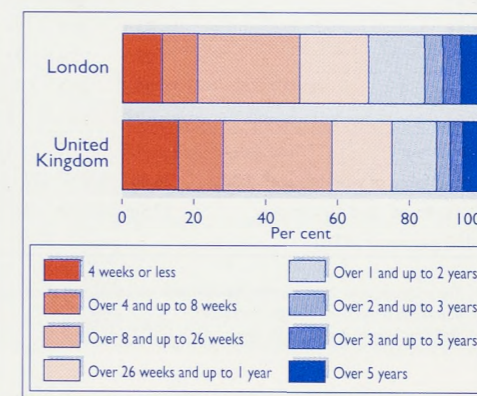
* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Figure 12 Proportion of claimants^a by age; January 1999



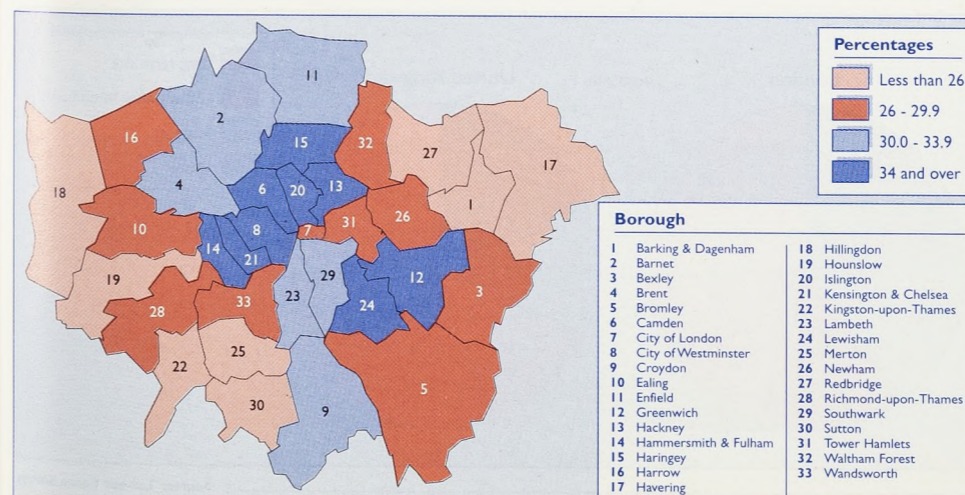
^a Those claiming unemployment-related benefits. See technical note.

Figure 13 Proportion of claimants^a by duration; January 1999



^a Those claiming unemployment-related benefits. See technical note.

Figure 14 Concentration of long-term claimants^a by borough; January 1999



^a Those claiming unemployment-related benefits for over one year. See technical note.

Activity

THE ECONOMIC activity rate for those of working age in London in autumn 1998 was 77.7 per cent, while the rate for Great Britain was 79.0 per cent. Economic activity rates varied widely across the London area for the period March 1997 to February 1998. The highest rate was 85.3 per cent in Sutton and the lowest was 61.0 per cent in Tower Hamlets.

The labour force aged 16+ in London increased by 0.8 per cent between 1986 and 1996, with a projected increase of 7 per cent between 1996 and 2006. This compares with a 5.4 per cent projected increase for Great Britain.

There was a change in the age structure of economic activity in London between 1986 and 1996, with the proportion of those economically active aged 16-24 falling from 23.3 per cent to 14.4 per cent. Similarly, those aged 25-34 rose from 24.9 per cent to 32.0 per cent, with all other categories remaining moderately constant. This reflects a fall in the economic activity rate for all age groups, except the 25-34 and 65+ groups. It is projected that the structure will change again by 2006, with the percentage in the age group 25-34 falling from 32.0 to 23.9, a level similar to that in 1986, and the age group 35-44 rising from 23.7 in 1996 to 29.2 in 2006. Projections show that the labour force in London will be older in 2006. Again, this is partially due to changes in activity rates. However, changes in the age structure of the population are also reflected in these differences. Those aged 35 and over will increase from 54 per cent of the labour force in 1996 to 62 per cent in 2006. A similar change is expected in the UK as a whole (Table 4).

Inactivity

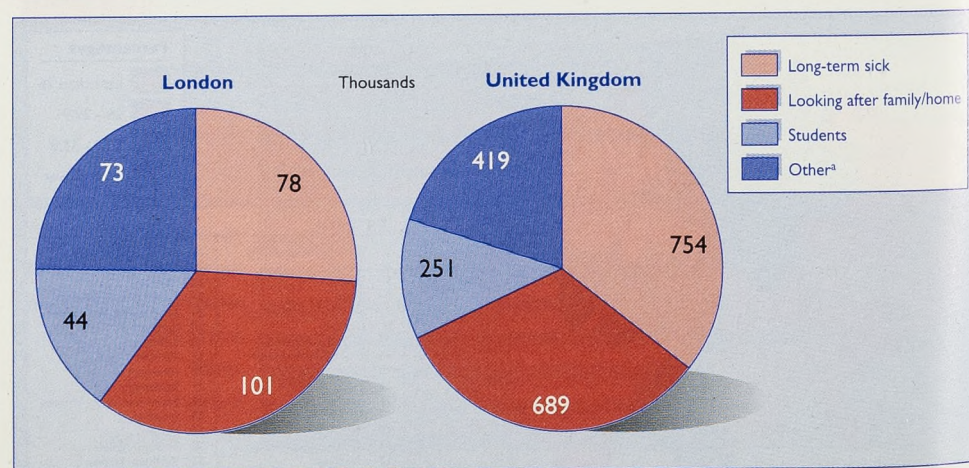
IN LONDON there were 296,000 inactive people who wanted a job but were not seeking one during the autumn months of 1998. This figure has increased by 1 per cent since the corresponding period in 1996, although those not seeking work because they were long-term sick over the same period increased by 7 per cent. Those who were not seeking because they were looking after family or the home has fallen by almost 10 per cent. The percentage of those who were inactive because of long-term sickness was 26 per cent in London; this compares with a UK average of 36 per cent (Figure 15).

Table 4 Projected labour force by age and sex; 1986-2006^a

	London								
	All			Male			Female		
	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006
Percentage aged:									
16-24	23.3	14.4	14.3	21.3	13.7	13.7	25.9	15.5	15.1
25-34	24.9	32.0	23.9	25.4	32.5	24.3	24.2	31.5	23.5
35-44	21.1	23.7	29.2	21.2	24.0	29.3	21.0	23.4	29.1
45-59	24.4	24.6	27.4	24.3	24.0	27.4	24.7	25.3	27.5
60-64	4.5	3.4	3.7	5.6	3.8	3.8	3.1	2.8	3.5
65 and over	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.2
Labour force of working age ^b (000s)	3,334	3,361	3,594	1,942	1,914	1,989	1,393	1,447	1,606
Labour force aged 16 and over (=100 per cent) (000s)	3,439	3,466	3,707	1,985	1,951	2,022	1,454	1,514	1,686
	United Kingdom								
	All			Male			Female		
	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006
Percentage aged:									
16-24	22.9	16.0	15.0	21.6	15.7	14.8	24.8	16.6	15.3
25-34	23.1	26.9	21.2	24.0	27.4	21.9	21.9	26.2	20.4
35-44	23.3	23.6	27.3	22.9	23.3	26.8	23.9	24.1	27.9
45-59	25.3	28.3	30.7	25.0	27.7	30.2	25.6	29.1	31.4
60-64	3.9	3.5	4.3	4.9	4.1	4.7	2.6	2.8	3.0
65 and over	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.1
Labour force of working age ^b (000s)	26,861	27,747	29,154	15,791	15,713	16,109	11,070	12,034	13,045
Labour force aged 16 and over (=100 per cent) (000s)	27,566	28,544	30,092	16,055	15,986	16,376	11,511	12,546	13,715

Source: Labour Force Survey and labour force projections.
 a The projections for 2006 are 1994-based. These will be updated to take account of actual events since 1994 when the next set of sub-national population projections have been prepared.
 b 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.

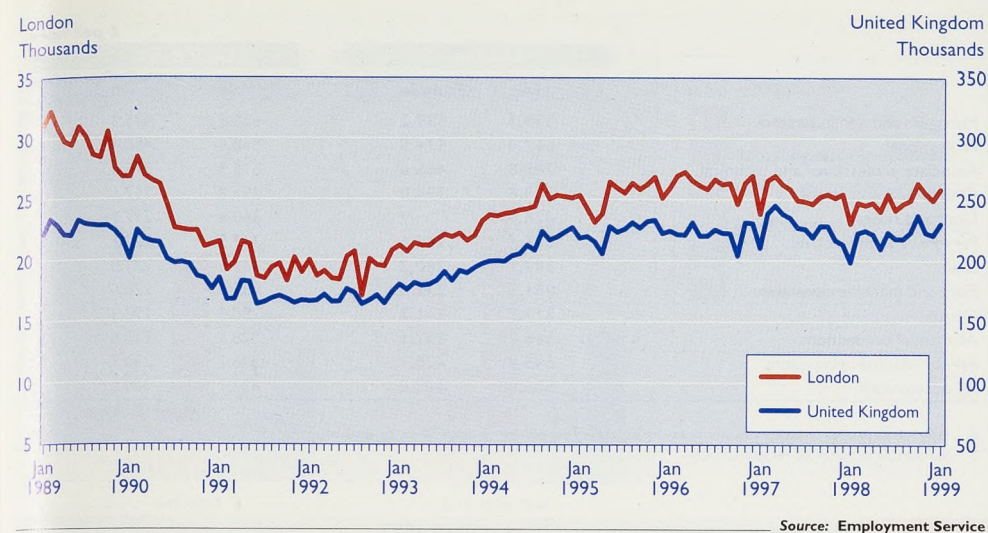
Figure 15 Inactive people who want a job by reason for not seeking work; September-November 1998



a Includes discouraged workers.

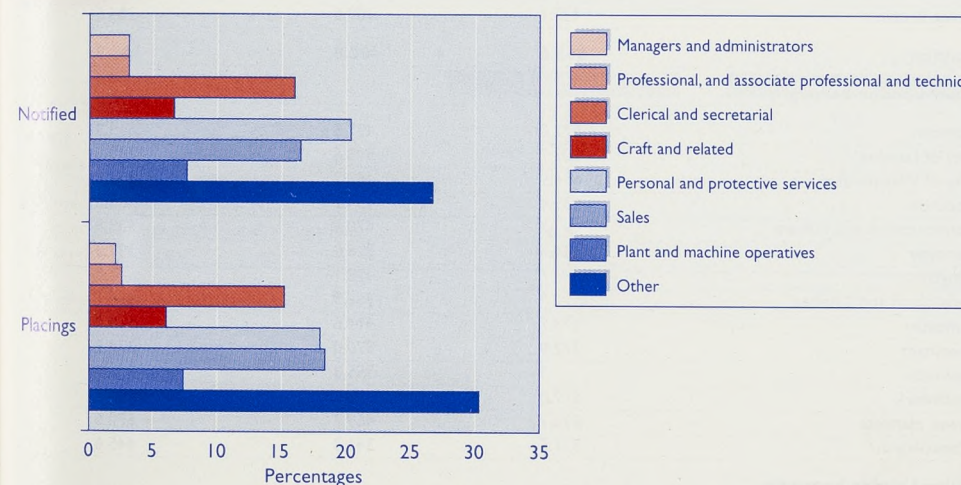
Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 16 Vacancies notified to Employment Service Jobcentres; January 1989 to January 1999; seasonally adjusted



Source: Employment Service

Figure 17 Notified vacancies and placements^a by occupation; London; quarter ending January 1999



Source: Employment Service

a Vacancies notified to and placed by Employment Service Jobcentres.

Vacancies

THE NUMBERS of vacancies (notified, placements and stock of unfilled vacancies) at Employment Service Jobcentres in the UK gives an indication of the health of the economy. Surveys show that Jobcentre vacancies account for about one-third of the all vacancies; however this may vary from region to region.

Seasonally adjusted trends

The number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres in London over the last ten years has followed a pattern similar to that in the UK as a whole. During the period January 1989 to January 1999, vacancies notified in London fell by 17 per cent. The lowest number of vacancies notified in London occurred in August 1992. Since then there has been an increase of 50 per cent in the numbers of vacancies notified to Jobcentres in London. This compares with a fall of almost 4 per cent in the number of vacancies notified in the UK between January 1989 and January 1999 and a rise of 40 per cent since June 1991, the low point for the UK (Figure 16).

Analysis by occupation

The individual occupation group with the highest proportion of vacancies notified to Jobcentres in London during the three months ending January 1999 was personal and protective services occupations, at 20.3 per cent. The group with the highest number of placements was sales occupations, at 18.4 per cent. The same occupational groups were also correspondingly highest in Great Britain, where notifications of jobs in personal and protective service occupations comprised 19.0 per cent of the total, and placements in sales occupations comprised 17.4 per cent (Figure 17).

Focus on London 99

This has just been published by The Stationery Office, price £45. It covers not just the labour market in London but also much else, including population, environment, economic activity, housing, health, living standards and crime. Includes a free interactive version on CD-ROM. ISBN 0 11 621159 8.

Earnings

THE APRIL 1998 NES shows that average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees in London were £501. This figure was 30 per cent higher than the average for Great Britain, which was £384.

The NES provides information on the distribution of weekly earnings. In London the bottom 10 per cent of full-time adult employees earned less than £221 per week, compared with £182 for Great Britain. The top 10 per cent of full-time adult employees in London earned in excess of £829 per week, 34 per cent higher than the equivalent Great Britain figure of £618.

Analysis by sex

In April 1998, average full-time weekly earnings for men in London were £566, 32 per cent higher than the corresponding Great Britain figure of £427. Full-time weekly earnings for women were £403, 30 per cent higher than the Great Britain figure of £310.

Average gross weekly earnings for both full-time men and women were higher in the London region than in any other region of Great Britain.

The lowest-earning 10 per cent of full-time men in London were those who earned less than £235, £31 higher than the equivalent figure for Great Britain. Looking at full-time women, 10 per cent earned less than £207, £46 higher than the Great Britain equivalent.

Analysis by occupation

The difference between average full-time weekly earnings in London and Great Britain showed a wide variation, the largest being in the associate professional and technical and managers and administrators occupational groups. For the managers and administrators occupational group, men in London earned 25 per cent more than the Great Britain average, with women earning almost 30 per cent more. In percentage terms, men working in the associate professional and technical group attracted earnings 45 per cent above the average for Great Britain, whereas the corresponding figure for women was only 27 per cent. Workers of both sexes in London in all major occupational groups earned more than the Great Britain average for the particular group. Earnings in the other categories were more wide-ranging, from professional, where there was a difference between London and Great Britain of £99 for men and £92 for women, to personal and protective, with a difference of £36 for men and £53 for women. However, when viewing all occupations, this differential was greater for women, attracting earnings which were 36 per cent higher than the average for women in Great Britain, compared with 32 per cent for men (Table 5).

Table 5 Average gross weekly full-time earnings^a by sex and occupation; April 1998

	London		Great Britain	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Managers and administrators	779.3	539.2	625.6	435.3
Professional	667.4	534.5	568.4	458.4
Associate professional and technical	745.8	466.6	515.9	375.8
Clerical and secretarial	328.8	324.0	291.9	257.6
Craft and related	424.9	*	360.4	217.7
Personal and protective	375.4	264.6	339.5	220.1
Sales	387.1	280.2	339.6	231.0
Plant and machine operatives	381.9	237.8	332.9	228.6
Other	319.7	241.3	280.4	193.3
All manual occupations	366.7	242.1	328.5	210.8
All non-manual occupations	645.9	420.1	506.1	330.1
All occupations	565.6	402.8	427.1	309.6

a Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.
* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: New Earnings Survey

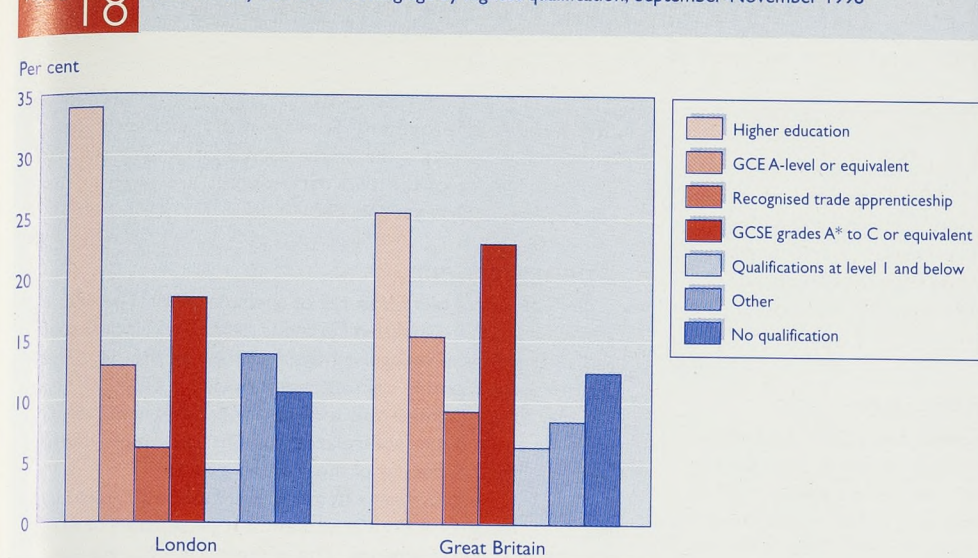
Table 6 Average gross weekly earnings^a by sex; April 1998

	£ per week		
	Male	Female	All
Great Britain	427.1	309.6	384.5
London	565.6	402.8	500.9
Inner London boroughs			
Camden	577.0	427.5	515.9
City of London	902.7	518.6	749.5
City of Westminster	654.9	447.2	561.8
Hackney	635.4	454.7	565.3
Hammersmith and Fulham	*	470.5	539.9
Haringey	444.4	328.0	399.3
Islington	*	428.1	532.0
Kensington and Chelsea	*	364.9	464.1
Lambeth	573.7	414.6	514.7
Lewisham	377.9	370.0	374.1
Newham	*	355.3	394.8
Southwark	517.0	390.7	468.8
Tower Hamlets	625.7	469.7	570.6
Wandsworth	511.5	341.3	445.6
Outer London boroughs			
Barking and Dagenham	468.1	*	440.2
Barnet	453.7	*	401.5
Bexley	444.1	315.2	404.8
Brent	423.4	342.0	392.0
Bromley	419.4	306.1	368.2
Croydon	445.5	316.7	394.1
Ealing	501.2	355.9	452.5
Enfield	446.4	326.6	406.9
Greenwich	442.8	336.0	402.8
Harrow	480.6	335.1	421.1
Havering	354.2	298.8	331.7
Hillingdon	585.3	379.4	513.7
Hounslow	485.6	396.3	453.0
Kingston-upon-Thames	495.3	368.7	444.6
Merton	*	*	*
Redbridge	392.3	351.8	374.9
Richmond-upon-Thames	*	*	458.9
Sutton	*	342.7	401.7
Waltham Forest	415.0	344.1	387.0

a Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.
* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Source: New Earnings Survey

Figure 18 Economically active of working age by highest qualification; September-November 1998



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 7 People of working age receiving job-related training,^a September to November 1998

	Percentages	
	London	United Kingdom
Total persons of working age	13.5	13.2
Male	12.4	12.7
Female	14.7	13.8
Employees and self-employed	14.7	14.5
in managerial and professional occupations	18.8	19.8
in service industries	15.9	16.2

a In the four weeks before their interview.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Previous Regional Spotlight articles

The South West	January 1997, pp15-23
Yorkshire and the Humber	May 1997, pp187-96
The West Midlands	September 1997, pp323-32
Wales	December 1997, pp499-509
Scotland	April 1998, pp177-87
The East Midlands	February 1999, pp63-74

Earnings cont.

Sub-regional analysis

The NES collects data from employers and therefore relates to the place of work of the individual. Within Greater London, the City of London had the highest average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees at £749, with an average for men at £903 and £519 for women. The borough with the next highest level of average earnings was Tower Hamlets at £571. In contrast, Havering had the lowest average gross weekly earnings at £332, some £53 lower than the average for Great Britain (Table 6).

Qualifications and training

AUTUMN 1998 LFS results show that the breakdown by highest qualification of the economically active population of working age in London had some marked variations when compared with Great Britain. Some 34 per cent had higher educational qualifications, compared with 25 per cent in Great Britain, whereas 18 per cent had GCSE grades A to C, compared with the Great Britain average of 23 per cent.

LFS estimates also show that over 13 per cent of people of working age received job-related training during the four weeks prior to their interview in autumn 1998. This is similar to the figure for Great Britain.

Qualifications

Autumn 1998 LFS results show that the breakdown of the economically active population of working age by highest qualification in London had a substantially different composition to that shown for Great Britain. London was the region with the highest proportion of the economically active working-age population with higher education qualifications, and was also the region with the lowest proportion of people with qualifications at level 1 and below. Looking at the proportion of people with at least GCSE grades A to C or equivalent, the figure for London was around 71 per cent, similar to that for Great Britain at 73 per cent (Figure 18).

Training

Between autumn 1992 and autumn 1998, the number of people of working age in London receiving job-related training rose by around 3 per cent, while the number of women receiving such training rose by 8.5 per cent. The comparative figures for Great Britain were 12 per cent and 21 per cent respectively. The proportion of men of working age receiving job-related training was lower than for women in London and the UK as a whole (Table 7).



Technical note

Boundaries

The final phase of the local government reorganisation in England came into effect in April 1998. Over a period of four years, parts of some two-tier areas (comprising counties and local authority districts) have been replaced by a single-tier unitary authority. However, London already had a unitary system of local government, following the abolition of the Greater London Council in 1986.

LFS data for unitary authorities

LFS quarterly data is not available for unitary authorities. However, the LFS annual local area database does contain unitary authority information for the period spring 1997 to winter 1997/8 (March 1997-February 1998) – covering the unitary authorities created up to April 1997. This source has been used to produce *Figure 4* and *Figure 11* of this article.

The LFS annual database makes it possible to carry out cross-sectional analyses of local area data from the survey using 14 key variables for each of the 184,000 people on the database at the GB level. It was first released in May 1996, covering the period March 1994-February 1995. The most recent database, covering March 1997-February 1998, was released at the beginning of 1999. For further details, see pp179-88, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999, or contact Ann Blake (see details below).

Employment

The series formerly known as 'workforce in employment' (WiE) has been renamed workforce jobs. The 'employees in employment' series that was a component of WiE is now known as employee jobs.

The LFS is considered to be the better source for estimates of overall employment, while the employee jobs series (i.e.

the Annual Employment Survey and the Short-Term Employment Survey) is the better source for employment by industry. Details of the two data sources are given in the Labour Market Data section, pS2.

Unemployment

ONS produces two measures of unemployment. The first is derived from the quarterly LFS, and is defined on a consistent and internationally recognised basis set out by the ILO. The second is the monthly claimant count, which is based on the Benefits Agency administrative system and includes all people claiming unemployment-related benefits at Employment Service offices on the day of the monthly count.

The LFS unemployment rates are residence-based, measuring the number of ILO unemployed as a proportion of economically active residents. The claimant count rate uses workforce estimates as its denominator, which are based mainly on the employer-based (and hence workplace-based) estimates of employee jobs. Further details of the two sources are given in the Labour Market Data section, pS2.

Jobseeker's Allowance was introduced in October 1996, and between then and April 1997 this had an effect on the claimant count.

Earnings

Earnings comparisons from the NES do not take into account different mixes of occupations or industries between regions and therefore cannot be used to claim that pay for like work is lower. A region could have a lower level of average earnings than another if it has a higher proportion of employees in industries or occupations with relatively lower earnings. Furthermore, earnings comparisons take no account of differing price levels between regions and therefore do not indicate differences in the standard of living.

Further information

Much of the data used in this article was obtained from the Nomis® database. For more information on the Nomis® database, see p262.

For information on the annual NES, phone 01928 792077/8.

LFS data is available from SPSS MR, see p230.

Regional Trends is an annual publication examining the regions of the UK, covering a wide range of statistics.

For enquiries, phone 0171 533 5796.

Further material is also available in *Focus on London 99*. For details, phone 0171 533 5804.

If you have any comments on this regional profile, please contact Ann Blake at ONS on 0171 533 6130, e-mail ann.blake@ons.gov.uk

Redundancies in the United Kingdom

By **Bénédicte Terryn**, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- The number of redundancies has remained more or less stable since 1996.
- There is a quantified discontinuity between the figures for 1992-94 and those for spring 1995 onwards.
- In spring 1998:
 - nearly two-fifths of those made redundant were in employment again by the time of their interview;
 - men were more than one-and-a-half times as likely as women to be made redundant;
 - those aged between 25 and 49 were less likely to be made redundant than younger or older workers;
 - employees in the manufacturing industry were more likely to be made redundant than employees in any other industry;
 - plant and machine operatives and employees in craft and related occupations were more likely to be made redundant than employees in any other occupation.



PHOTO: TELEGRAPH-COLOUR LIBRARY

This article updates previous analyses of redundancy levels and the likelihood of being made redundant. It examines Labour Force Survey data for the United Kingdom in the spring quarters from 1992 to 1998 in relation to age, sex and employment status. It also looks at the redundancy data for sub-groups defined by industry, occupation and region in spring 1998.

Introduction

REDUNDANCIES are of interest as part of labour market dynamics. They are just one way that people may leave their jobs and may not account for all job losses – some may be vacated by natural movements such as retirement. They are balanced by job creation else-

where in the economy. A change in the level or rate of redundancies is interpreted differently depending on the situation of the labour market as a whole. For example, a rise in redundancy rates may reflect a general economic slowdown if it goes with a net fall in total employment. Otherwise, it may indicate a change in the structure of the economy, such as a switch in employment

from a declining industry sector to a growing one. To help to explain net changes in employment, possible measures of job losses and creation (which will need to take account of people changing jobs) are being investigated.

ONS's main source for redundancy statistics is the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is a quarterly sample survey of around 60,000 households across the whole United Kingdom. As well as giving overall redundancy estimates, the LFS enables the characteristics of those made redundant to be examined. The results are based on the respondent's self-assessment.

The LFS has been conducted in the whole United Kingdom on a quarterly basis since winter 1994/5. Estimates for the United Kingdom for the previous years are available for spring quarters only. To allow comparisons over time since 1992 this article only looks at spring quarter data. Estimates for recent quarters appear in Tables C.41-C.43 in the Labour Market Data section.

Table 1 Redundancies by sex and current employment status; United Kingdom; spring 1992 to spring 1998

	Thousands and percentages						
	1992	1993	1994	1995 [#]	1996	1997	1998
Number of redundancies							
Men	223	173	145	140	147	142	133
Women	108	94	64	83	65	67	75
All	331	267	209	222	212	208	208
In paid employment^a							
Men	55	36	36	56	55	52	53
Women	25	23	14	30	21	26	27
All	80	59	50	87	76	78	80
Not in paid employment^b							
Men	168	137	109	83	92	90	80
Women	83	71	49	52	45	41	48
All	251	208	159	135	136	131	128
Percentage in paid employment							
Men	25	21	25	40	38	37	40
Women	23	24	23	37	32	39	35
All	24	22	24	39	36	37	38

Source: Labour Force Survey

The figures from 1995 onwards are not directly comparable with the figures for 1992-94 - see technical note.
 a The number of people who were in employment during the reference week and who reported that they had been made redundant from another job in the three months prior to the reference week.
 b The number of people who were not in employment during the reference week and who reported that they had been made redundant in the three calendar months prior to the month of the reference week, or in the same month.



PHOTO: TELEGRAPH/CONOR LINDEN

Table 2 Redundancies by age and sex; United Kingdom; spring 1992 to spring 1998

	Thousands						
	1992	1993	1994	1995 [#]	1996	1997	1998
Men							
16-24	52	35	26	33	29	24	22
25-49	120	97	87	77	80	82	80
50+	52	41	33	30	37	36	31
All ages	223	173	145	140	147	142	133
Women							
16-24	22	26	14	17	13	15	15
25-49	64	49	34	46	37	36	43
50+	22	19	16	20	15	16	17
All ages	108	94	64	83	65	67	75
All							
16-24	74	62	39	50	42	39	37
25-49	184	146	121	123	118	118	123
50+	74	60	49	50	52	51	48
All ages	331	267	209	222	212	208	208

Source: Labour Force Survey

The figures from 1995 onwards are not directly comparable with the figures for 1992-94 - see technical note.

The first part of this article looks at redundancy levels and at some characteristics of those made redundant: whether they received any payment, and their age and sex. It then examines their employment status at the time of the interview by age and sex, and by industry.

The second part analyses incidence of redundancy by age and sex, industry, occupation and region sub-groups.

decrease between 1994 and 1996. Over the last three years it has been relatively steady (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Characteristics of those made redundant

In spring 1998, redundancy pay was given to about 45 per cent of those

made redundant and of these a third also received pay in lieu of notice. Another 16 per cent of those made redundant received pay in lieu of notice but no redundancy payment. A third received no payment at all. The figures recorded in spring quarters since 1995 were similar.

In spring 1998, more than half of all redundancies were due to staff cutbacks and just over a quarter to the employer closing down. The likelihood of receiving no payment was the same irrespective of the reason for the redundancy.

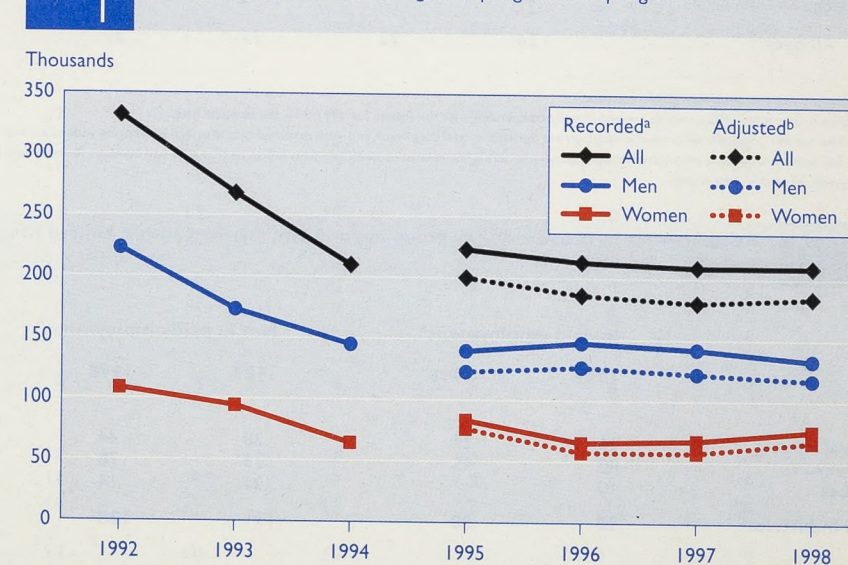
About twice as many men as women were made redundant. This is consistent since spring 1992 (Table 1 and Figure 1).

In every year since 1992 those aged 50 and over accounted for between a fifth and a quarter of all redundancies (Table 2).

Re-employment following redundancy

The percentage of those made redundant who were in employment again by the time of their interview gives an indication of how quickly people find a new job after redundancy. It is likely to be affected by the extent of both employment growth and unemployment. Allowing for the discontinuity (see technical note) this percentage appears to have been rising gently

Figure 1 Redundancies by sex; United Kingdom; spring 1992 to spring 1998



Source: Labour Force Survey

a The figures from 1995 onwards are not directly comparable with the figures for 1992-94 - see technical note.
 b The dotted lines show estimates from 1995 onwards adjusted in line with the 1992-94 coverage.

Redundancy levels

The quarterly estimates of redundancy levels are based on the number of people who were made redundant in the three months preceding their interview (see technical note).

As a result of changes in the questionnaire in spring 1995, estimates from then onwards are not directly comparable with estimates for 1992-94. However the discontinuity has been quantified as far as possible (see technical note), allowing broad comparisons over the whole period since spring 1992 to be made.

After a peak during the last recession, the total of redundancies dropped sharply until 1994. Allowing for the 1995 discontinuity it then saw a slight

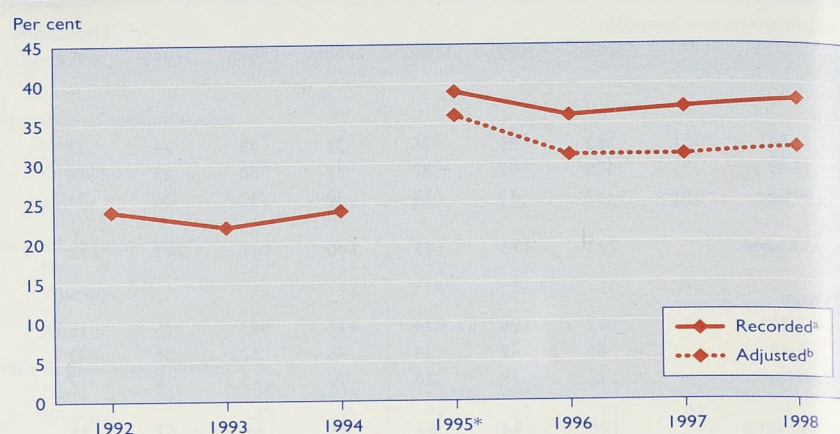
since spring 1993 (the spring 1995 figure appears to be out of line but this seems to be the result of the high sampling variability of the series). The rate in recent years has been approaching two-fifths (Table 1 and Figure 2).

By age and sex

Since 1992 the percentage of those made redundant who were in employment by the time of their interview has been similar for men and women (Table 1).

Since 1995, around 40 per cent of those aged up to 49 were in employment by the time of their interview (Table 3 and Figure 3). For the over-50s the proportion is lower, ranging from 26 per cent in 1996 and 1997 to 35 per cent in 1998.

Figure 2 Percentage of people made redundant who were in employment by the time of their interview; United Kingdom; spring 1992 to spring 1998



Source: Labour Force Survey

a The figures from 1995 onwards are not directly comparable with the figures for 1992-94 - see technical note.
b The dotted line shows estimates from 1995 onwards adjusted in line with the 1992-94 coverage.

Table 3 Redundancies by age and current employment status; United Kingdom; spring 1992 to spring 1998

	Thousands and percentages						
	1992	1993	1994	1995 [#]	1996	1997	1998
In paid employment^a							
16-24	16	17	11	20	17	15	15
25-49	48	36	34	52	45	49	49
50+	16	*	*	14	14	13	17
All ages	80	59	50	87	76	78	80
Not in paid employment^b							
16-24	58	44	28	30	25	24	23
25-49	135	110	87	70	73	69	74
50+	58	54	43	35	38	38	31
All ages	251	208	159	135	136	131	128
Percentage in paid employment							
16-24	21	28	27	40	41	39	39
25-49	26	25	28	43	38	42	40
50+	21	*	*	29	26	26	35
All ages	24	22	24	39	36	37	38

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

The figures from 1995 onwards are not directly comparable with the figures for 1992-94 - see technical note.

a The number of people who were in employment during the reference week and who reported that they had been made redundant from another job in the three months prior to the reference week.

b The number of people who were not in employment during the reference week and who reported that they had been made redundant in the three calendar months prior to the month of the reference week, or in the same month.

Table 4 Redundancies by broad industry groupings and employment status; United Kingdom; spring 1997 and spring 1998

	Thousands and percentages					
	In paid employment ^a		Not in paid employment ^b		Percentage in employment	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
Manufacturing	26	27	38	44	41	38
Services	40	45	73	70	35	39
Other	10	*	21	14	32	*
All industries^c	78	80	131	128	37	38

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

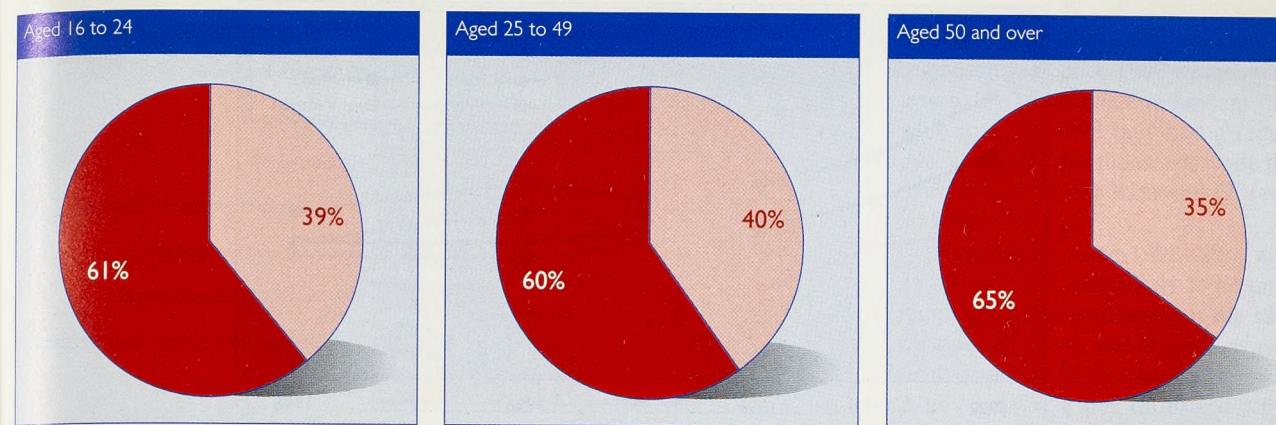
a The number of people who were in employment during the reference week and who reported that they had been made redundant from another job in the three months prior to the reference week.

b The number of people who were not in employment during the reference week and who reported that they had been made redundant in the three calendar months prior to the month of the reference week, or in the same month.

c Includes a few people who did not state from which industry they had been made redundant.

Figure 3 Redundancies by age and current employment status; United Kingdom; spring 1998

Percentages



■ In paid employment ■ Not in paid employment

Source: Labour Force Survey

By industry

The re-employment rates for the two major sectors - manufacturing and services - were similar (Table 4).

Within the services sector, the banking, finance and insurance industry had the highest re-employment estimate (52 per cent), which was about a half more than the average for the other services industries (35 per cent).

In spring 1998, as in 1997, nearly two-fifths of all those who had found a new job were by then working in a different industry.

Incidence of redundancy

Redundancy rates are used in order to make comparisons between sub-groups as they take into account the

size of each sub-group. An estimate of the redundancy rate for a sub-group is given by the ratio of the number of redundancies in that sub-group to the total employees in the sub-group in the previous quarter multiplied by one thousand (see technical note).

The overall redundancy rate since 1992 followed a pattern similar to that of the level. According to the LFS in

Table 5 Redundancy rates by age and sex; United Kingdom; spring 1992 to spring 1998

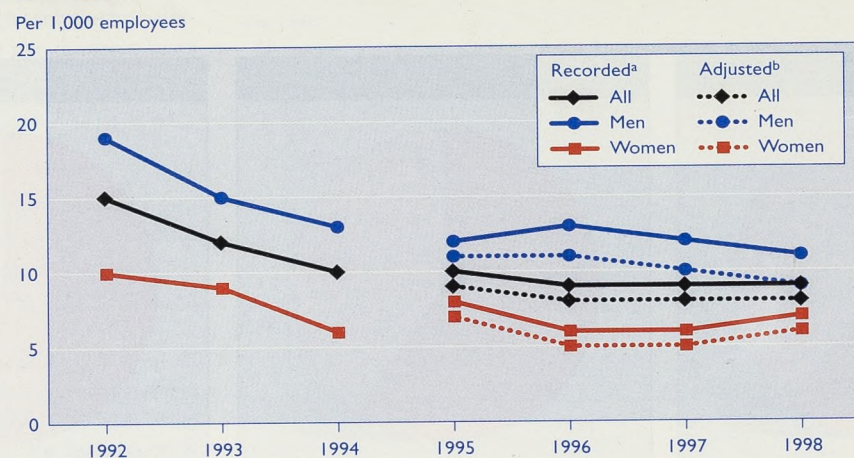
	Per 1,000 employees						
	1992 ^a	1993 ^a	1994	1995 [#]	1996	1997	1998
Men							
16-24	26	19	14	18	16	13	12
25-49	17	13	12	10	11	11	10
50+	21	18	15	13	16	15	12
All ages	19	15	13	12	13	12	11
Women							
16-24	11	14	8	10	7	9	8
25-49	10	7	5	7	5	5	6
50+	11	9	8	10	7	7	8
All ages	10	9	6	8	6	6	7
All							
16-24	19	17	11	14	12	11	10
25-49	14	11	9	9	8	8	8
50+	17	14	11	11	12	11	10
All ages	15	12	10	10	9	9	9

Source: Labour Force Survey

The figures from 1995 onwards are not directly comparable with the figures for 1992-94 - see technical note.

a For 1992 and 1993 the total number of employees in the spring quarter (i.e. the current quarter) is used; from 1994 onwards the total number of employees in the winter quarter (i.e. the previous quarter) is used - see technical note.

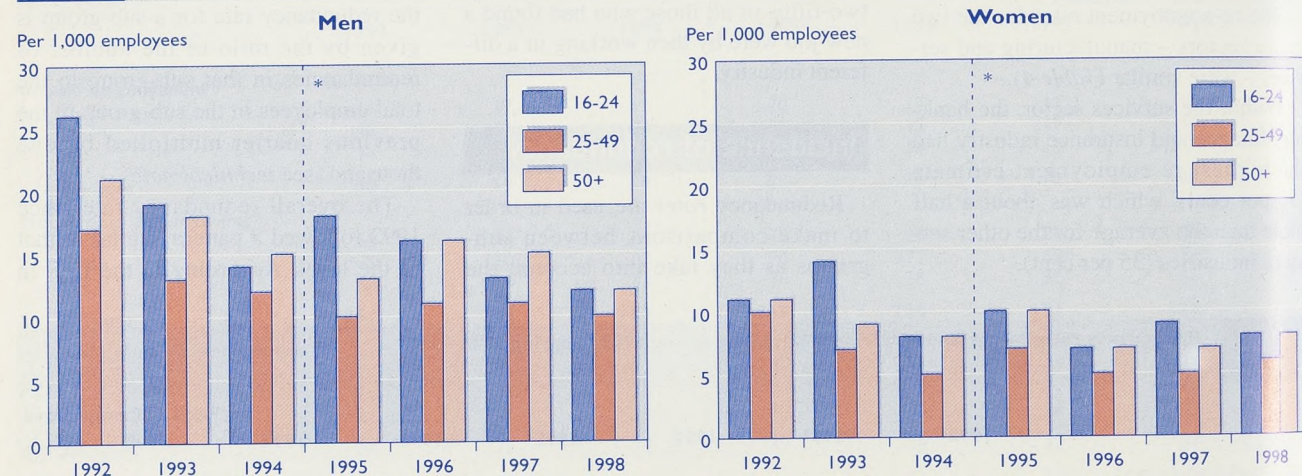
Figure 4 Redundancy rates by sex; United Kingdom; spring 1992 to spring 1998



Source: Labour Force Survey

a The figures from 1995 onwards are not directly comparable with the figures for 1992-94 - see technical note.
b The dotted lines show estimates from 1995 onwards adjusted in line with the 1992-94 coverage.

Figure 5 Redundancy rates by age and sex; United Kingdom; spring 1992 to spring 1998



Source: Labour Force Survey

* The figures from 1995 onwards are not directly comparable with the figures for 1992-94 - see technical note.

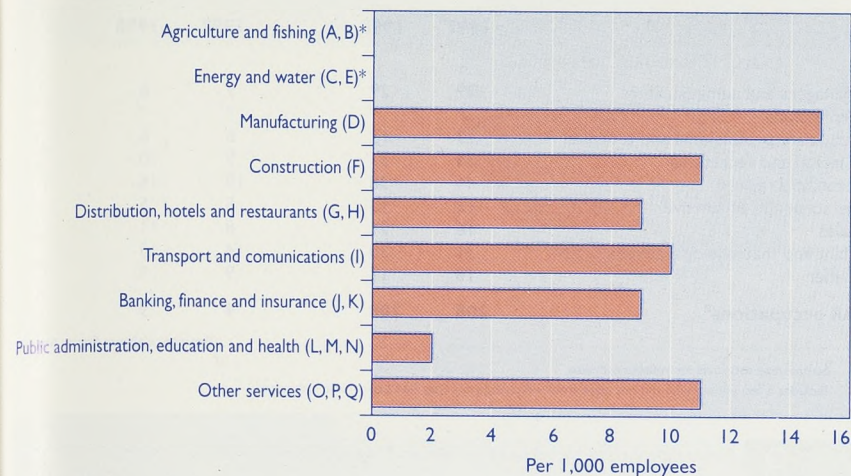
Table 6 Redundancy levels and rates by industry; United Kingdom; spring 1997 and spring 1998

	Thousands		Per 1,000 employees	
	1997	1998	1997	1998
Agriculture and fishing (A, B)	*	*	*	*
Energy and water (C, E)	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing (D)	64	70	13	15
Construction (F)	23	14	23	11
Distribution, hotels and restaurants (G, H)	45	44	10	9
Transport and communications (I)	16	16	11	10
Banking, finance and insurance (J, K)	24	30	8	9
Public administration, education and health (L, M, N)	20	13	3	2
Other services (O, P, Q)	*	13	*	11
All industries^a	208	208	9	9

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
a Includes a few people who did not state from which industry they had been made redundant.

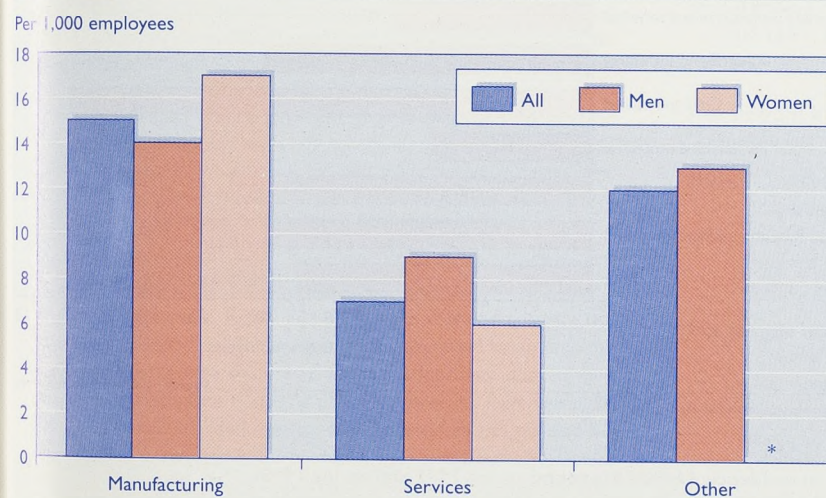
Figure 6 Redundancy rates by industry; United Kingdom; spring 1998



Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Figure 7 Redundancy rates by broad industry groupings and by sex; United Kingdom; spring 1998



Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size for women too small for reliable estimate.

Table 7 Redundancy rates by broad industry groupings and sex; United Kingdom; spring 1997 and spring 1998

	Men		Women		Per 1,000 employees All	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
Manufacturing	14	14	13	17	13	15
Services	9	9	5	6	7	7
Other	22	13	*	*	20	12
All industries^a	12	11	6	7	9	9

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
a Includes a few people who did not state from which industry they had been made redundant.

spring 1998 about 9 employees out of every thousand were made redundant (Table 5 and Figure 4).

By age and sex

In each year since 1992 women were less likely to be made redundant than were men. In 1998 they had a redundancy rate of 7 per thousand, while that of men was 11 per thousand (Table 5 and Figure 4).

In each year since 1992 those aged 25-49 were the least likely to be made redundant. The gap between the rates for this age group and others was relatively small in 1998: they had a redundancy rate of 8 per thousand while younger and older employees had a combined rate of 10 per thousand. The narrowing of the gap is due mostly to a fall in the rates for the men below 25 and over 50 (Table 5 and Figure 5).

By industry

In spring 1998, employees in the manufacturing industry were the most likely to be made redundant (15 per thousand), followed by construction workers (11 per thousand) (Table 6 and Figure 6). ONS analysis of the surrounding quarters and years confirmed that this was a reversal of the positions in spring 1997, and was due to a fall in the redundancy rate in the construction industry.

Employees in public administration, education and health were the least likely to be made redundant, with a rate of one quarter of the average (Table 6 and Figure 6).

When looking at industries grouped into the three main sectors, the service industries showed the smallest incidence of redundancy at 7 per thousand (Table 7 and Figure 7). The "others" category is constituted mainly of construction workers. The fall over the year of the incidence of redundancy in this category reflects the fall seen in the construction industry.

In 1998 the redundancy rate in manufacturing was higher for women than men (Table 7). However, the positions were reversed in the services sector. The rate for all women was also lower than that for all men because most people work in the services sector (and this is particularly true for women).

By occupation

In spring 1998 those in craft and related occupations were the most likely to be made redundant (16 per thousand). Plant and machine operatives, too, had a rate well above the average (13 per thousand, compared with 9 per thousand) (Table 8 and Figure 8).

People in personal and protective and in associate professional and technical occupations were the least likely to be made redundant, with rates of 5 and 6 per thousand respectively (Table 8 and Figure 8).

By region

The regional figures (Table 9) are based on the Government Office Region classification. In both 1997 and 1998, the regional rates were between 9 and 13 per thousand. The regional figures and especially changes over time should be treated with caution due to the volatility of redundancy statistics. For example the closing of one company can lead to thousands of redundancies in one region in a quarter, and thus have a major impact on the regional estimate.

Conclusion

Between spring 1996 and spring 1998 the overall redundancy level and rate have remained relatively stable, with an estimated 9 redundancies per thousand employees. However there have been variations at sub-group level.

Table 8 Redundancy levels and rates by occupation; United Kingdom; spring 1997 and spring 1998

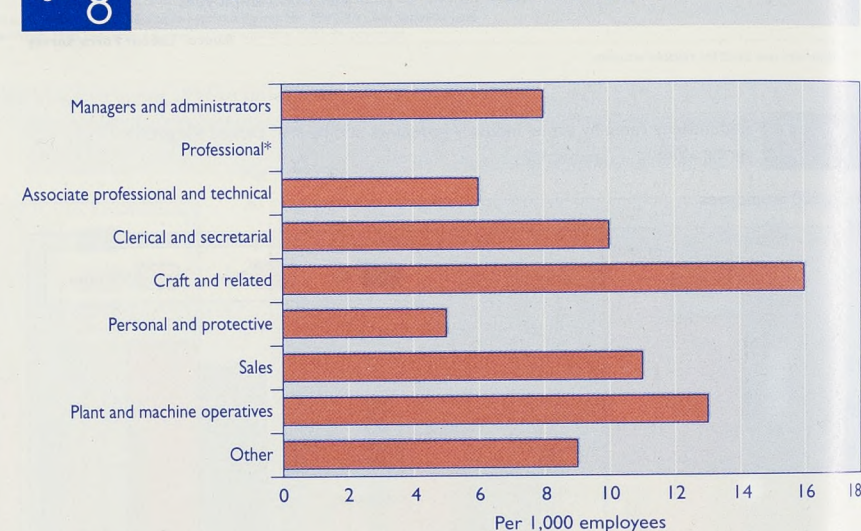
	Thousands		Per 1,000 employees	
	1997	1998	1997	1998
Managers and administrators	29	29	9	8
Professional	*	*	*	*
Associate professional and technical	13	13	6	6
Clerical and secretarial	34	37	9	10
Craft and related	44	38	19	16
Personal and protective	13	13	5	5
Sales	16	21	8	11
Plant and machine operatives	31	30	14	13
Other	18	17	9	9
All occupations^a	208	208	9	9

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

^a Includes a few people who did not state from which industry they had been made redundant.

Figure 8 Redundancy rates by occupation; United Kingdom; spring 1998



Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Table 9 Redundancy levels and rates by region of residence; United Kingdom; spring 1997 and spring 1998

	Thousands		Per 1,000 employees	
	1997	1998	1997	1998
United Kingdom	208	208	9	9
Great Britain	206	204	9	9
North East	13	*	13	*
North West and Merseyside	28	19	11	7
Yorkshire and the Humber	20	18	11	9
East Midlands	18	21	10	12
West Midlands	18	20	9	9
East of England	18	18	8	8
London	21	22	8	8
South East	28	28	9	9
South West	13	16	7	8
Wales	11	*	11	*
Scotland	18	26	9	13
Northern Ireland	*	*	*	*

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Further information

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Technical note

The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey is a quarterly sample survey of around 60,000 households. The estimates given in this article are derived from interviews conducted during the spring quarter (March, April and May) each year. The results are based on the respondent's self-assessment. If the respondent is unavailable, someone else in the family (known as a proxy respondent) may reply. The sample figures are weighted and grossed to give a distribution equating to the known population resident in private households. As with all sample surveys, the results are subject to sampling variability. Further information is given on pS2 in the Labour Market Data section.

Definition of redundancy

The Employment Rights Act 1996 gives a broad definition of the term "redundancy" as being a dismissal caused by an employer's need to reduce their workforce. Redundancy may happen because a workplace is closing down, or because fewer employees of a particular kind are (or are expected to be) needed for work of a particular kind. Normally the employee's job must have disappeared. The Department of Trade and Industry provides a free helpline to answer any queries, on 0500 848489.

LFS questions identifying redundancies

Ideally one would like to know how many redundancies occurred in the quarter considered. Given the nature of the LFS this is not practicable, but it is possible to estimate of the number of people who were made redundant in the three months prior to their interview.

The questions differ according to the respondent's economic activity during the reference week. People in employment are asked whether they left any paid job in the three months prior to their interview and if so, why (see text of the questions below). People not in employment are asked why they left their last job, and in which month. ONS uses their responses to identify among them those who were made redundant from their last job and who left it in the three calendar months prior to the month of the reference week, or in the same month.

All interviewees, if the reason for leaving their last job is not redundancy, are then asked whether they have been made redundant from any other job in the three months prior to the interview.

The text of the questions since spring 1995 is as follows.

For people in employment during the reference week:
"Have you left any paid job within the last three months?"

If so, "Could you tell me the reason you left your last job?"
"You were made redundant or took voluntary redundancy?"
"Some other reason (dismissed; temporary job ended; resigned; health, family or personal reasons; early or statutory retirement; other)?" **If so, go to (i)**

For people not in employment during the reference week:
"Could you tell me the reason you left your last job?"
"You were made redundant or took voluntary redundancy?"
"Some other reason (dismissed; temporary job ended; resigned; health, family or personal reasons; early or statutory retirement; other)?" **If so, go to (i)**

(i) "Have you been made redundant from any other job in the last three months?"

Between spring 1992 and winter 1994/5 the questions were similar to the extent that people in employment were directly asked whether they had left any paid job in three months prior to the interview, while people not in employment were selected according to the month they had left (see technical note p48, Labour Market Trends, February 1996 for the text of the 1992-94 questions). The questions on redundancies were changed in other respects, however. The impact of the changes in the questionnaire in spring 1995 is discussed on p261.

Prior to 1992 people not in employment during the reference week were not asked in which month they had left their last job, but how long ago, in terms of pre-defined categories such as "less than three months". The redundancy questions themselves were as in 1992-94.

Technical note cont.

Quality issues

Redundancy level

The question design implies that since spring 1992 the LFS includes a few people who were made redundant between three and four months prior to their interview. For example the spring 1998 estimate would include a person who was not in employment during the reference week ending on 31 March 1998 and who had been made redundant from their last job on 1 December 1997.

The proportion of people included although they were made redundant more than three months prior to their interview can be estimated using a theoretical model as follows. Figure 9 shows the dates of redundancies recorded for people who were in employment during the interview reference week. This is as desired. In contrast, Figure 10 shows the theoretical spread of redundancies recorded in the LFS (using the above questions) for those who were not in employment and who had had no job since their redundancy. It can be seen that those who were made redundant within three months prior to the interview (as in Figure 9) form about 6/7 (86 per cent) of the LFS estimate of people made redundant and not in employment shown in Figure 10. This relies on the assumption that the distribution of the dates of the redundancies is uniform for each reference week, and that the distribution of the reference weeks is uniform across the quarter. This is a fairly reasonable assumption, as further analysis of the data has shown. According to LFS estimates, those who had been made redundant from their last job and who were not in employment during the reference week represent approximately 60 per cent of all those made redundant (Table 1). So in total only about $(6/7 \times 60 \text{ per cent}) + 40 \text{ per cent} = 91$

per cent of the LFS estimate were made redundant within the three months prior to their interview.

This percentage is lower when the proportion of people made redundant who were not in employment during the reference week is higher. The highest recorded such proportion was 78 per cent, in spring 1993. So, of the total published, an estimated $(6/7 \times 78 \text{ per cent}) + 22 \text{ per cent} = 89$ per cent were made redundant within three months of their interview. The lowest proportion (in a spring quarter) was 61 per cent, in spring 1995, leading to $(6/7 \times 61 \text{ per cent}) + 39 \text{ per cent} = 91$ per cent.

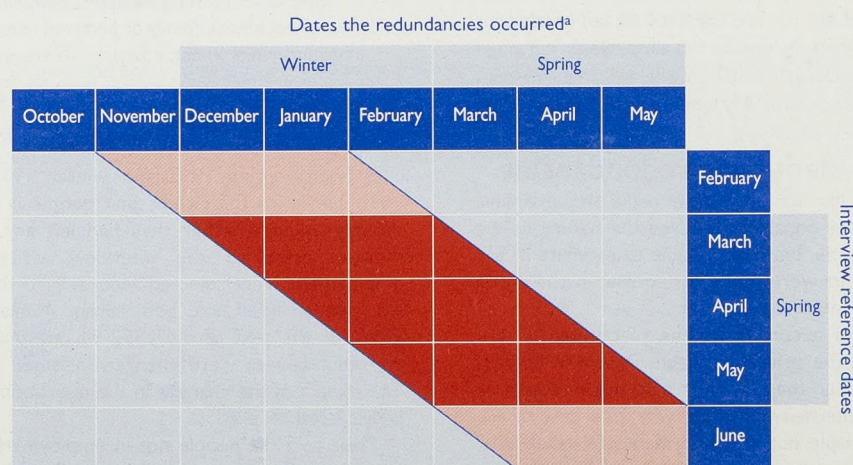
The overestimation is thus consistent over time, staying between 11 per cent and 9 per cent of the LFS estimate. Hence comparisons over time since 1992 are not significantly affected by including those people who were made redundant more than three months prior to their interview but within the three calendar months preceding it.

Re-employment estimate

As the total number of redundancies is overestimated but not the number of those made redundant who were in employment again by the time of their interview, the percentage of those made redundant who were in employment is underestimated slightly.

The underestimation is greatest when the re-employment estimate is highest. The highest recorded re-employment rate was 39 per cent, in spring 1995. As calculated above then only 91 per cent of the LFS total were made redundant within three months prior to their interview. It follows that $39 \text{ per cent} \div 91 \text{ per cent} = 43$ per cent of those actually made redundant in the three months prior to their interview were in employment during the reference week.

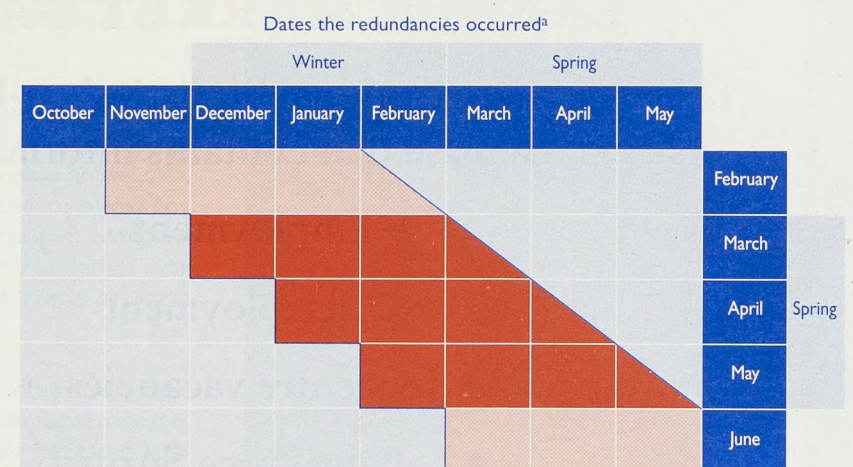
Figure 9 Dates of redundancies reported: people who were in employment during the reference week



a This relies on the accurate recall of the interviewee.

Technical note cont.

Figure 10 Dates of redundancies reported: people who were not in employment during the reference week



a This relies on the accurate recall of the interviewee.

Similarly the lowest recorded proportion (22 per cent, in spring 1993) becomes $22 \text{ per cent} \div 89 \text{ per cent} = 25$ per cent after allowing for the underestimation.

The underestimation is thus consistent over time, staying between 4 percentage points and 3 percentage points, that is, between 10 per cent and 12 per cent of the LFS estimate. Hence, as for the redundancy totals comparisons over time are not significantly affected.

Redundancy rate

The redundancy rate estimates the number of redundancies per thousand employees. The denominator used is the number of employees in the previous quarter (i.e., for the spring redundancy estimate we use the number of employees in winter). This relies on two conventions. First, although a few self-employed are recorded as made redundant (see next paragraph), it is assumed that in general redundancy only applies to employees. The difference made by including the self-employed in the numerator falls within sampling variability. Second, because of the question design, the data collected in spring refer to redundancies that occurred in winter and spring (about half in each quarter, see Figure 9). The ONS uses the data of the previous quarter for the denominator (when available), on the basis that redundancies are decided in advance.

Discontinuity in spring 1995

In spring 1995 three main changes were made to the redundancy questions in the LFS. First, question (i) was

added. Second, from 1995 the redundancy total includes those reporting that they were made redundant from a job in which they were self-employed, as well as those who were employees (only employees were included prior to spring 1995). Third, in 1992-94 people who were in employment during the reference week could be included only if their previous employer was either closing down or cutting back on staff. In spring 1995 this condition was removed.

In the process of revising the coverage, the ordering and formulation of the questions changed. The LFS may (or may not) have recorded a higher or lower number of redundancies as a consequence, but this impact is not quantifiable. It is however expected to be small.

The nature of the discontinuity is such that comparisons between sub-groups are not affected.

Seasonal patterns

There is no evidence of seasonality in the overall redundancy levels for men or women, and sub-groups are too small to be tested.

Results based on small samples

As with any sample survey, estimates are subject to sample variability. In general, the larger the group, the more precise (proportionately) is the LFS estimate. Estimates of fewer than 10,000 people (after grossing up) are not shown in published analyses of LFS results since they are based on small samples (less than about 30 people) and therefore are likely to be unreliable.

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Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

Technical report

Update on Labour Force Survey household datasets

By Emma-Jane Cooper-Green, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- After minor reweighting, analyses of LFS household datasets show minimal changes.
- Rates of workless households, and proportions of working-age adults living in workless households, have been adjusted to allow for households with unknown economic activity in a slightly different way than previously, with little resultant change.
- Coverage of children in workless households has also been revised, resulting in a slightly increased level throughout.



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Articles in previous editions of *Labour Market Trends* described the newly released Labour Force Survey household datasets and their use for analysis at the household and family unit level. This report provides an update on improved technical procedures.

Introduction

LAST YEAR ONS released a series of household datasets from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). These are designed specifically to be used for analysis at the household and family level, and a technical report in *Labour Market Trends* of August 1998 describes why and how they have been produced. Analyses of these datasets were included in an article in *Labour Market Trends* (see 'LFS household data: spring 1998 analyses', pp31-40, *Labour Market Trends*, January 1999).

Technical revisions

Recently technical revisions have been undertaken to the weighting procedure used to create the datasets. A problem was found which caused the weighted distribution of households by type to be distorted for Northern Ireland. It resulted in too many one-person households, too few households consisting of couples with children, and too high a total number of households. The weighting procedure has been adjusted to correct the source of the problem.

The full series of household datasets has been reweighted. However, the reweighting has had minimal effects upon the analyses extracted from these datasets, the only exception to this being analyses involving household type carried out on the Northern Ireland region. Therefore, the decision has been made not to republish the full set of analyses presented in January. However, revised versions of all the tables are available upon request from the contact given below.

A change has also been made to the method used to adjust for households with unknown economic activity. For the household datasets to be suitable for all kinds of household and family level analyses, it is important that households with unknown economic activity are given weighting factors in the same way as the other households. However, if no account is taken of the unknown cases, then there may be understatement in the estimation of the numbers and proportions of households in particular categories of household economic activity.

An investigation was made into the effect that the treatment of households

with unknown economic activity has on the estimates, particularly of workless households, and to assess different methods of adjustment. This showed that the characteristics of 'unknown' households were not similar to those of 'known' households overall, but that this was a reasonable assumption **within each household type category**. Alternatively, a reasonable approximation could be made by assuming that the characteristics of 'unknown' households were the same as those of 'known' households with two adults. This approximation was used for the provisional adjusted estimates of workless households in the article in *Labour Market Trends* of January 1999, but it has now been concluded that the additional complexity of adjusting within each household type category is justified by the greater transparency of this adjustment method. Adjustments have therefore been made within each category.

Definition of children in workless households

In addition to making a methodological adjustment for households with

unknown economic activity, the coverage of the estimated numbers of children in workless households has also changed. In consultation with members of the Advisory Group on Development of Longitudinal and Household Aspects of the LFS, these estimates have been amended from covering all dependent children to all children under the age of 16.

This was considered to be a better approach as it avoids any overlap between the estimates of people of working age and children in workless households. Most analyses of children using the LFS relate to 'dependent children', defined as children under 16 years of age, or those aged 16 to 18 who are never-married and in full-time education. The provisional analysis of children in workless households in the article in *Labour Market Trends* of January 1999 was based on dependent children. However, this means that there is an overlap with the series of people of working age, i.e. all women aged 16 to 59 and men aged 16 to 64. Also, a substantial proportion of dependent children aged 16 to 18 have

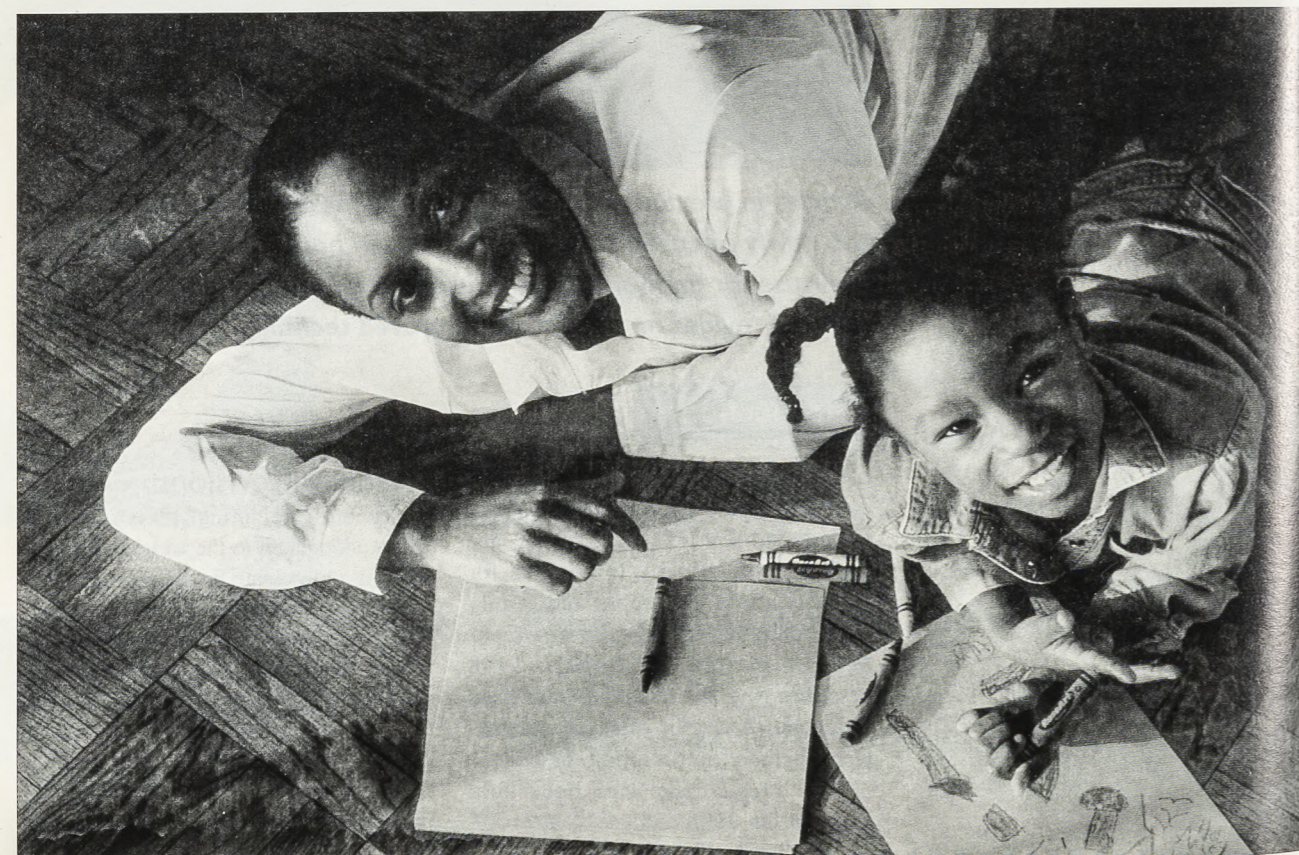


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Table 1 Working-age households by combined economic activity of household; United Kingdom; 1990 and 1992-98

	All households (= 100%)					Workless households ^a Working age in workless households ^{a,b,c} Children in workless households ^{a,b,d}						
	All employed	Employed plus unemployed	Employed plus inactive	Employed plus unemployed plus inactive	All unemployed	Unemployed plus inactive	All inactive	Not stated				
Thousands												
Spring 1990	17,023	8,875	776	4,355	244	359	405	1,598	411	2,409	3,408	1,613
Spring 1992	17,601	8,656	946	4,232	328	522	611	1,855	451	3,043	4,445	2,219
Spring 1993	17,882	8,884	947	4,024	319	603	670	1,947	489	3,283	4,786	2,288
Spring 1994	18,178	9,189	844	4,043	291	634	624	2,065	489	3,391	4,890	2,398
Spring 1995	18,407	9,568	756	4,021	251	617	557	2,211	426	3,446	4,913	2,339
Spring 1996	18,204	9,419	676	3,884	249	570	487	2,277	642	3,444	4,916	2,344
Spring 1997	18,229	9,536	602	3,907	208	488	413	2,259	816	3,281	4,732	2,215
Spring 1998	18,380	9,741	539	3,965	176	440	342	2,346	831	3,253	4,651	2,226
Percentages												
Spring 1990	100	52.1	4.6	25.6	1.4	2.1	2.4	9.4	2.4	14.1	9.7	13.9
Spring 1992	100	49.2	5.4	24.0	1.9	3.0	3.5	10.5	2.6	17.3	12.6	18.8
Spring 1993	100	49.7	5.3	22.5	1.8	3.4	3.7	10.9	2.7	18.4	13.6	19.2
Spring 1994	100	50.6	4.6	22.2	1.6	3.5	3.4	11.4	2.7	18.7	13.9	20.0
Spring 1995	100	52.0	4.1	21.8	1.4	3.4	3.0	12.0	2.3	18.7	13.9	19.4
Spring 1996	100	51.7	3.7	21.3	1.4	3.1	2.7	12.5	3.5	18.9	13.8	19.4
Spring 1997	100	52.3	3.3	21.4	1.1	2.7	2.3	12.4	4.5	18.0	13.3	18.2
Spring 1998	100	53.0	2.9	21.6	1.0	2.4	1.9	12.8	4.5	17.7	13.0	18.2

Source: Labour Force Survey household datasets

a Numbers of workless households have been adjusted to include estimates for households with unknown economic activity. Note that although workless households comprise those households with 'all unemployed', 'all inactive' and a combination of 'unemployed and inactive', these columns do not add to the numbers of workless households column in this table due to this adjustment.
 b In this table working-age refers to men between the ages of 16 and 64 and women between 16 and 59. Children refers to all children under 16.
 c Percentages refer to proportion of total working-age people.
 d Percentages refer to proportion of total children.

some form of part-time work which makes their economic activity status 'employed', so including them in an indicator designed to measure the extent to which children live in workless households is likely to have a distorting effect. It has therefore been

decided to make the coverage of this measure children aged under 16.

Revised data

Due to the technical methodological adjustment and the change in coverage, a revised version of the table of

working-age households by combined economic activity of households is presented (see Table 1). The same table showing the analyses extracted from the latest available autumn and spring datasets will appear in the *LFS Quarterly Supplement* from May 1999.

Further information

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Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

Technical report

Discontinuity in data on bonuses in the Average Earnings Index

By Derek Bird and Robin Youll, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- In February this year the wording of the bonuses question in the Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey questionnaire was revised. Previously the form had asked employers to report bonus payments that had led to significant changes in the level of pay. As from February, however, employers have been asked to report *all* bonus payments.
- The change does not affect the Average Earnings Index headline rate and other series which include bonuses.
- ONS recognises that this change will introduce a discontinuity to the short bonus series, but believes the resulting data will be of significantly better quality and value to users.
- Many more firms reported bonus payments in February 1999 than might have been expected before the revision to the form. A crude comparison suggests that the number of 'new' bonuses being reported (i.e. those which would not have been reported before the change) is approximately 1,100.
- As a result of the discontinuity, customers should exercise caution when using the data.

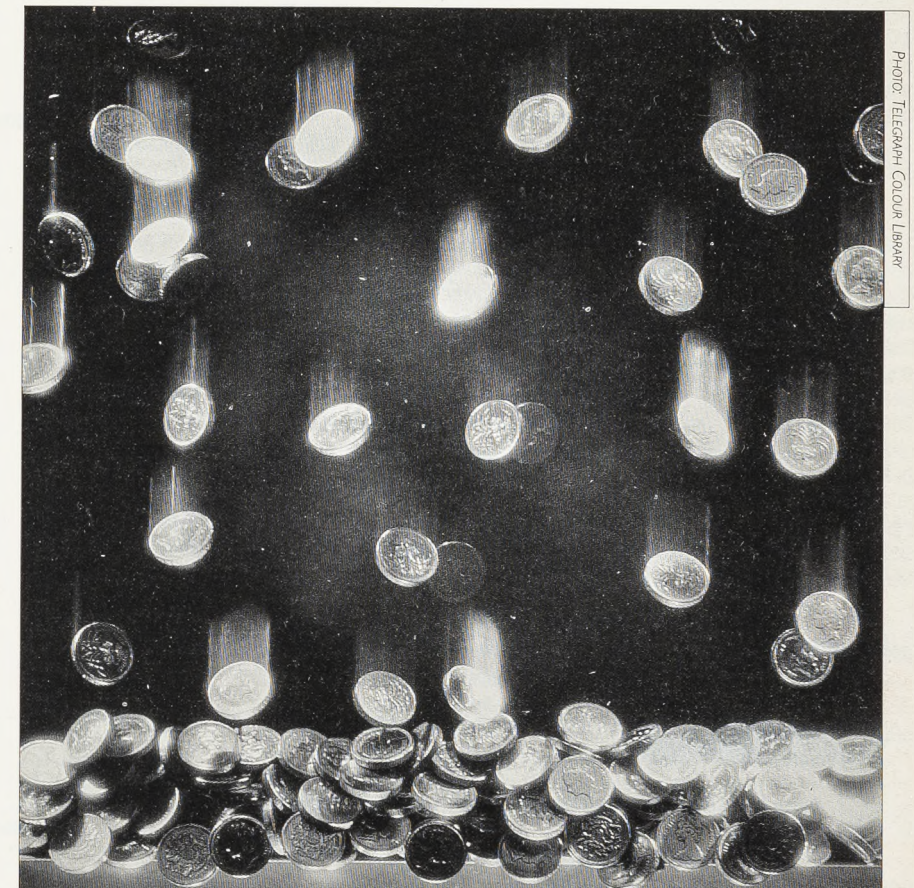


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A questionnaire change on bonus payments recommended by the recent review of the Average Earnings Index will give significantly better data. However, it has also introduced a discontinuity into the excluding-bonus series. This article explains the change to users.

Background

IN THE middle of 1998 users of the Average Earnings Index (AEI) expressed a great deal of interest in the effect bonuses play in average earnings growth rates. This interest culminated in the House of Commons Treasury sub-committee considering the issue and recommending that the AEI survey questionnaire should be revised so that all bonuses paid by the firms in the sample could be recorded.

This issue was revisited during the recent reviews into the AEI and the Turnbull/King' report subsequently endorsed the recommendation. It was recognised that, while this would introduce a discontinuity to the short bonus series, the resulting data would be of significantly better quality and value to users.

In February this year the wording of the bonuses question in the Monthly

Table 1 Comparison of bonus payments for paired samples, January-February 1998 and January-February 1999

	Total firms paying bonuses	Of which:	
		paid in one year	paid in both years
January 1998	1,134	384	750
January 1999	1,181	431	750
February 1998	1,169	247	922
February 1999	2,301	1,379	922

Source: Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey

Wages and Salaries Survey questionnaire was revised. Previously the form had asked employers to report bonus payments that had led to significant changes in the level of pay. As from February, however, employers have been asked to report *all* bonus payments.

It is important to be aware that this discontinuity relates to the excluding-bonus series only. Since gross pay has always been reported inclusive of *all* bonus payments, there is no discontinuity in the AEI headline rate or the unadjusted series inclusive of bonuses.

The anticipated effect of the change in the questionnaire was that one would see many more bonuses being reported in February than had been seen in previous periods. *Table 1* shows (for businesses that reported in both years) the total number of firms that paid bonuses in January and February in 1998 and in 1999. It seems clear from this that there were many more firms that reported bonus payments in February 1999 than might have been expected before the revision to the form. A crude comparison suggests that the number of 'new' bonuses

being reported (i.e. those which would not have been reported before the change) is approximately 1,100.

Conclusion

The change to the AEI questionnaire has not affected the estimates for the headline rates of growth or the unadjusted index of average earnings. It has however, introduced a discontinuity in the excluding-bonus series. ONS cannot quantify the effect of changing the questionnaire in terms of the information captured on bonuses. The total number of firms reporting has, as anticipated, increased significantly as a result of these changes. The effect on the excluding-bonus series in February is sufficient to justify alerting customers to exercise caution when using the data. In due course this change will allow ONS to provide more authoritative data on the effect bonuses play on the series.

ONS plans to publish a second article on the impact of the change when more information becomes available.

Note

1 Review of the Revisions to the Average Earnings Index. March 1999, The Stationery Office.

Further information

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Publication dates of main economic indicators May - July

Labour market statistics	Retail prices index
Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.	
May 19 Wednesday	May 18 Tuesday
June 16 Wednesday	June 15 Tuesday
July 14 Wednesday	July 13 Tuesday

MAIN SOURCES**Labour Force Survey**

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

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

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

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

Jan 1998	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan 1999	Feb	Mar

Employer surveys

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

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

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

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

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

Administrative records

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

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

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

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

USING DATA SOURCES

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

Employment

The LFS provides a more complete measure of employment than the workforce jobs series, but the workforce jobs series probably provides a more accurate industrial breakdown than the LFS.

To gain an idea of the extent of work being performed in the UK, the LFS is preferred. The LFS is also the only source of detailed information about the characteristics (occupations, homeworking, work patterns and so on) of people's work – except for the industry in which people work, where the workforce jobs series is likely to be more accurate, and consistent with other national economic series.

Unemployment

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

Earnings

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

EMPLOYMENT**Employment**

There are two ways of looking at employment: the number of people in employment or the number of jobs. These two concepts represent different things, as one person can have more than one job (see 'Comparison of sources of employment data', *Labour Market Trends*, December 1997, pp511-16 for more details of differences between the two sources). People aged 16 or over are classed as employed by the Labour Force Survey (LFS), if they have done at least one hour of work in the reference week or are temporarily away from a job (e.g. on holiday). People classify themselves into one of four categories in the LFS (according to their main job if they have more than one): employees, self-employed, unpaid family worker (doing unpaid work for a family-run business) or participating in a government-supported training programme.

Workforce jobs

The number of jobs is mainly collected through postal employer surveys (see notes on sources). This gives the number of employee jobs (formerly known as employees in employment). The total number of workforce jobs (formerly known as workforce in employment) is calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the LFS, those in HM Forces and government-supported trainees. As the main part of the estimate is the employee jobs total, this classification represents the employers' perception of how many jobs there are. It excludes homeworkers and private domestic servants.

Self-employed people (LFS)

Those who, in their main job, work on their own account, whether or not they have employees.

Self-employment jobs

Part of the total workforce jobs. Includes self-employed people in their main job and people who are employees in their main job who are self-employed in their second job (from the LFS).

Government-supported trainees

Those on government-supported training programmes are included in the employee jobs estimate if they have a contract of employment. If, however, they do not have a contract of employment they are included in the workforce jobs estimate as government-supported trainees.

Employment rate

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

UNEMPLOYMENT**ILO unemployment**

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

Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits (claimant count)

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

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

ILO unemployment rate

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

Claimant count rate

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**Economically active**

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

Economic activity rate

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

ECONOMIC INACTIVITY**Economically inactive**

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

Economic inactivity rate

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

EARNINGS**Earnings**

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

received from all sources. Income includes interest from building society and bank accounts, dividends from shares, benefit receipts, trust funds, etc. It should be noted that the Average Earnings Index excludes bonuses at the more detailed industry levels shown in Table E.2, in order to reduce volatility in the Index.

Average Earnings Index

Average earnings are obtained by dividing the total paid by the total number of employees paid, including those on strike. The headline rate is the centred average of the annual change in the seasonally-adjusted series over the latest three months, and replaces the underlying rate of change.

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

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

Weekly hours worked

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

HOURS WORKED (Labour Force Survey)

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

OTHER DEFINITIONS**General index of retail prices**

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

Labour disputes

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

Productivity

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

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

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

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

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

Unit wage costs

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

Jobcentre vacancies

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

Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers

Old subject, table names and numbers		New table names and numbers	
SUMMARY TABLES			
Labour Force Survey: UK	0.1	UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	A.1
Workforce: UK	0.2	Workforce jobs	B.11
Labour Force Survey: GB	0.3	Regional labour market summary	A.4
Workforce: GB	0.4	Workforce jobs	B.11
Background economic indicators	0.5	Background economic indicators	H.1
EMPLOYMENT			
Workforce	1.1	Workforce jobs	B.11
Employees in employment: industry time series	1.2	Employee jobs by industry	B.12
Employees in employment: industry: production industries	1.3	Employee jobs: industry: production industries	B.13
All industries: by division, class or group	1.4	Employee jobs: by division, class or group	B.14
Employees in employment by region and sector	1.5	Employee jobs by region and industry	B.16
Output, employment and productivity	1.8	Output, employment and productivity	B.32
Selected countries: national definition	1.9	Employment: selected countries: national definitions	B.51
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	1.14	Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain	B.17
UNEMPLOYMENT			
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Claimant count: GB summary	2.2	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count by region	2.3	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	2.4	Claimant count area statistics: Travel-to-Work Areas	C.21
Claimant count by age and duration	2.5	Claimant count by age and duration	C.12
Claimant count: regions: age and duration	2.6	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count by age: time series	2.7	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count by duration: time series	2.8	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count counties and local authority areas	2.9	Claimant count area statistics: counties and local authority districts	C.22
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	2.10	Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	C.23
Claimant count: rates by age	2.15	Discontinued (but see C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age)	C.2
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Claimant count: UK flows	2.19	Claimant count flows	C.31
Claimant count: GB flows by age	2.20	Discontinued	
Claimant count: average duration	2.21	Average duration of claims by age	C.35
Claim history: number of previous claims	2.22	Claimant count: number of previous claims	C.32
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By sought and usual occupation	2.24	Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	C.14
Claimant count: destination of leavers by duration	2.25	Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim	C.34
Redundancies in Great Britain	2.32	Redundancies in United Kingdom	C.41
Redundancies by region	2.33	Redundancies by region	C.42
Redundancies by age	2.34	Discontinued	
Redundancies by industry	2.35	Redundancies by industry	C.43
Redundancies by occupation	2.36	Discontinued	
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UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	3.1	Vacancies at Jobcentres	G.1
Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	3.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: adjusted	G.2
Summary: regions	3.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: not adjusted	G.3
LABOUR DISPUTES			
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Stoppages of work: summary	4.2	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: by industry; causes	G.12
EARNINGS			
Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors	5.1	Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors	E.1
Average Earnings Index: all employees: by industry	5.3	Discontinued	
Manual employees	5.4	Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employee jobs by industry group	E.12
Non-manual employees	5.5	Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employee jobs by industry group	E.13
All employees	5.6	Average earnings and hours of all full-time employee jobs by industry group	E.14
Unit wage costs: index for main industrial sectors	5.8	Unit wage costs: index for manufacturing and whole economy	E.21
Selected countries: index of wages per head	5.9	Selected countries: index of wages per head	E.31
RETAIL PRICES			
Summary of recent movements	6.1	Retail prices: summary of recent movements	H.11
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	6.2	Retail prices: detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	H.12
Average for selected items	6.3	Average retail prices of selected items	H.13
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Selected countries	6.9	Discontinued	
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY			
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Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	7.2	UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1
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Average actual weekly hours by industry sector	7.8	Actual weekly hours of work	B.21
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Training for Work: destination of leavers	8.3	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	F.3
Training for Work: qualifications of leavers	8.4	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	F.4
Youth Training: destination of leavers	8.5	Other training: destination of leavers	F.5
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New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Statistical update	New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	E.11

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

Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE				GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
UK summary	M	May 99	A.1	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	Q	May 99	F.1
Trends	M	May 99	A.2	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	Q	May 99	F.2
Other headline indicators	M	May 99	A.3	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	Q	May 99	F.3
Regional labour market summary	M	May 99	A.4	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	Q	May 99	F.4
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
Employment by category	M	May 99	B.1	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	May 99	G.1
Employment by age	M	May 99	B.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	May 99	G.2
Employment by occupation	Q	May 99	B.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	May 99	G.3
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	May 99	B.11	Labour disputes: summary	M	May 99	G.11
Employee jobs by industry	M	May 99	B.12	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	May 99	G.12
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	May 99	B.13	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 98	299
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Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	May 99	B.17	Labour market and educational status of young people	M	May 99	G.21
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	May 99	B.18	Economic activity of young people	Q	May 99	233
Actual weekly hours of work	M	May 99	B.21	Jobseekers with disabilities (placed into employment)	M	May 99	G.22
Usual weekly hours of work	M	May 99	B.22	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Mar 99	99
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed	M (Q)	May 99	B.32	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Dec 98	601
Total hours worked per week	Q	Apr 99	B.33	Women in the labour market	Q	May 99	235
Job-related training	Q	May 99	B.41	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 99	103
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	May 99	B.51	Job-related training	Q	Mar 99	98
Annual Employment Survey	A	Mar 99	137	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Apr 99	G.31
UNEMPLOYMENT				RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
ILO unemployment by age and duration	M	May 99	C.1	Background economic indicators	M	May 99	H.1
ILO unemployment rates by age	M	May 99	C.2	Retail prices: summary	M	May 99	H.11
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	May 99	C.4	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	May 99	H.12
Claimant count by region	M	May 99	C.11	Retail prices: selected items	M	May 99	H.13
Claimant count by age and duration	Q	Mar 99	C.12	Retail prices: general index	M	May 99	H.14
Claimant count by age and duration: reasons	Q	Mar 99	C.13	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	May 99	H.15
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M	May 99	C.14	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	May 99	H.21
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	May 99	C.21	Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: A - Annual Q - Quarterly M - Monthly			
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	May 99	C.22	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.			
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	May 99	C.23				
Claimant count flows	M	May 99	C.31				
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	May 99	C.32				
Interval between claims	Q	Mar 99	C.33				
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	May 99	C.34				
Average duration of claims by age	Q	May 99	C.35				
Redundancies in UK	Q	May 99	C.41				
Redundancies by region	Q	May 99	C.42				
Redundancies by industry	Q	May 99	C.43				
Redundancies	A	May 99	251				
International comparisons	M	May 99	C.51				
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY							
Economic activity by age	M	May 99	D.1				
Economic inactivity	M	May 99	D.2				
Economic inactivity by age	M	May 99	D.3				
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS							
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	May 99	E.1				
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	May 99	E.2				
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	May 99	E.4				
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	May 99	E.11				
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Dec 98	623				
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	May 99	E.12				
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	May 99	E.13				
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	May 99	E.14				
Unit wage costs	M	May 99	E.21				
Earnings: international comparisons	M	May 99	E.31				
Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313				

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary-technical note

COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

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

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

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

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level (000s)	Sample variability	Change on quarter	Sample variability	Change on year	Sample variability
In employment	27,342	±155	80	±113	336	±200
Employment rate	74.0%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.2%	0.6	±0.4%
ILO unemployment	1,833	±54	32	±56	-17	±74
ILO unemployment rate	6.3%	±0.2%	0.1%	±0.2%	-0.1	±0.3%
Economically active	29,175	±153	112	±111	319	±196
Economic activity rate	79.0%	±0.3%	0.2%	±0.2%	0.6	±0.4%

For more detailed analyses, please see the *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Supplement*.

A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey trends series: Employment and unemployment-technical note

Trends indicating the underlying movement of the series, after factors such as seasonality and irregular values have been removed are shown in the graphs below. The trends are estimated using a standard approach adopted by ONS, based on the results of its short-term trends research project. In this case, the recommended method is to apply a 13-term Henderson moving average, augmented by two stages of outlier detection and ARIMA modelling, to the seasonally adjusted series. For more information, see *An Investigation of Trend Estimation Methods*, available from the Time Series Analysis Branch (0171 533 6235).

Estimates of the trends at the end of the series are subject to revision when new data become available. The graphs below give an indication of the likely extent of these revisions. They have been constructed by making statistical estimates of the range of values within which the next data point in the series is likely to fall. The resultant extended series have been used to calculate the corresponding likely range of revised trend estimates. Note that this range does not take account of revisions which might arise from seasonal adjustment.

There is a margin of error surrounding the trend estimates, particularly at the end of the series. The trend can be used to get a general impression of the underlying trend behaviour of employment, or ILO unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported.

For further information on trend estimation, see the forthcoming article in the July issue of *Labour Market Trends*.



LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey Trend series: employment and unemployment

Seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM ^a SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages				
Mar-May	25,821	71.1	2,817	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,802	71.0	2,828	9.9
May-Jul	25,777	71.0	2,843	9.9
Jun-Aug	25,750	70.9	2,862	10.0
Jul-Sep	25,720	70.8	2,883	10.1
Aug-Oct	25,688	70.7	2,909	10.2
Sep-Nov	25,655	70.6	2,936	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,625	70.6	2,963	10.4
Nov 92-Jan 93	25,598	70.5	2,986	10.5
Dec 92-Feb 93	25,577	70.4	3,003	10.5
Jan-Mar	25,562	70.4	3,012	10.5
Feb-Apr	25,554	70.3	3,012	10.5
Mar-May	25,551	70.3	3,005	10.5
Apr-Jun	25,554	70.3	2,993	10.5
May-Jul	25,561	70.3	2,980	10.4
Jun-Aug	25,571	70.3	2,966	10.4
Jul-Sep	25,583	70.4	2,953	10.4
Aug-Oct	25,598	70.4	2,941	10.3
Sep-Nov	25,615	70.4	2,929	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,635	70.5	2,916	10.2
Nov 93-Jan 94	25,657	70.5	2,900	10.2
Dec 93-Feb 94	25,682	70.6	2,881	10.1
Jan-Mar	25,708	70.6	2,859	10.0
Feb-Apr	25,734	70.7	2,835	9.9
Mar-May	25,759	70.7	2,808	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,783	70.8	2,779	9.7
May-Jul	25,805	70.8	2,748	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,827	70.9	2,715	9.5
Jul-Sep	25,848	70.9	2,680	9.4
Aug-Oct	25,869	71.0	2,646	9.3
Sep-Nov	25,889	71.0	2,613	9.2
Oct-Dec	25,910	71.0	2,585	9.1
Nov 94-Jan 95	25,932	71.1	2,562	9.0
Dec 94-Feb 95	25,957	71.1	2,544	8.9
Jan-Mar	25,983	71.2	2,531	8.9
Feb-Apr	26,011	71.2	2,520	8.8
Mar-May	26,041	71.3	2,510	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,071	71.4	2,500	8.7
May-Jul	26,103	71.4	2,490	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,133	71.5	2,480	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,163	71.6	2,470	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,190	71.6	2,460	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,214	71.7	2,449	8.6
Oct-Dec	26,234	71.7	2,439	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	26,250	71.8	2,428	8.5
Dec 95-Feb 96	26,264	71.8	2,417	8.4
Jan-Mar	26,276	71.8	2,405	8.4
Feb-Apr	26,287	71.8	2,392	8.3
Mar-May	26,301	71.9	2,379	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,318	71.9	2,364	8.2
May-Jul	26,340	71.9	2,349	8.2
Jun-Aug	26,369	72.0	2,333	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,404	72.1	2,316	8.1
Aug-Oct	26,445	72.1	2,298	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,492	72.2	2,277	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,543	72.3	2,252	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,595	72.5	2,224	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,647	72.6	2,193	7.6
Jan-Mar	26,697	72.7	2,162	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,744	72.8	2,131	7.4
Mar-May	26,786	72.8	2,100	7.3
Apr-Jun	26,824	72.9	2,069	7.2
May-Jul	26,857	73.0	2,038	7.1
Jun-Aug	26,887	73.0	2,007	7.0
Jul-Sep	26,912	73.1	1,976	6.9
Aug-Oct	26,934	73.1	1,946	6.8
Sep-Nov	26,953	73.2	1,919	6.7
Oct-Dec	26,970	73.2	1,896	6.6
Nov 97-Jan 98	26,987	73.3	1,876	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,005	73.3	1,859	6.4
Jan-Mar	27,024	73.3	1,845	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,045	73.4	1,832	6.3
Mar-May	27,069	73.4	1,822	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,095	73.5	1,814	6.3
May-Jul	27,124	73.6	1,808	6.2
Jun-Aug	27,154	73.6	1,804	6.2
Jul-Sep	27,186	73.7	1,804	6.2
Aug-Oct	27,218	73.7	1,806	6.2
Sep-Nov	27,250	73.8	1,810	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,282	73.8	1,817	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,312	73.9	1,824	6.3
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,341	73.9	1,832	6.3

Notes:

- a Trend estimates, prior to Dec 95-Feb 95 (excluding Mar-May periods), are based on data including interpolated data for Northern Ireland. For further information, see 'Changes to Labour Force Survey seasonal adjustment methodology', pp211-15, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.
- b Levels and rates are for those aged 16 and over.
- c Levels are for those aged 16 and over and rates are for those of working age.

There is a margin of error surrounding the trend estimates, particularly at the end of the series. The trend can be used to get a general impression of the underlying behaviour of employment, or ILO unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported. For more information, see technical note on pS12.

A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

		Workforce jobs		
		Levels		
		Total	Males	Females
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
1995	December	26,617 R	14,399 R	12,219 R
1996	March	26,598 R	14,328 R	12,270 R
	June	26,728 R	14,378 R	12,350 R
	September	26,879 R	14,456 R	12,422 R
	December	26,988 R	14,551 R	12,437 R
1997	March	27,054 R	14,637 R	12,417 R
	June	27,239 R	14,735 R	12,504 R
	September	27,344 R	14,778 R	12,566 R
	December	27,477 R	14,844 R	12,633 R
1998	March	27,587 R	14,880 R	12,706 R
	June	27,505 R	14,847 R	12,659 R
	September	27,619 R	14,870 R	12,748 R
	December	27,667 R	14,920 R	12,747 R
Change on quarter		48	49	-1
Percent		0.2	0.3	0.0
Change on year		189	76	114
Percent		0.7	0.5	0.9

		Claimant count ¹						
		Levels			Rates (%) ²			
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI	
1998	March	1,373.8	1,045.3	328.5	4.8	6.6	2.6	
	April	1,362.6	1,037.7	324.9	4.8	6.6	2.5	
	May	1,366.9	1,040.7	326.2	4.8	6.6	2.5	
	June	1,361.1	1,037.9	323.2	4.8	6.6	2.5	
	July	1,333.2	1,020.4	312.8	4.7	6.5	2.4	
	August	1,316.7	1,010.0	306.7	4.6	6.4	2.4	
	September	1,312.6	1,007.2	305.4	4.6	6.4	2.4	
	October	1,323.3	1,012.4	310.9	4.6	6.4	2.4	
	November	1,324.8	1,012.9	311.9	4.6	6.4	2.4	
	December	1,311.0	999.9	311.1	4.6	6.3	2.4	
	1999	January	1,306.7	996.3	310.4	4.6	6.3	2.4
		February R	1,312.4	1,002.6	309.8	4.6	6.4	2.4
March P		1,314.4	1,004.6	309.8	4.6	6.4	2.4	
Change on period		2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Percent		0.2	0.2	0.0				
Change on year		-59.4	-40.7	-18.7	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	
Percent		-4.3	-3.9	-5.7				

		Whole economy earnings				Notified vacancies	
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ³			Level	
						LNMQ	LNNC	DRYW
1998	February	111.7	5.0	1998	March	224.3	
	March	112.4	5.0		April	221.5	
	April	112.7	5.3		May	209.4	
	May	113.2	5.6		June	222.9	
	June	113.3	5.7		July	217.8	
	July	113.8	5.6		August	217.6	
	August	114.0	5.3		September	223.0	
	September	114.4	5.1		October	236.8	
	October	114.8	4.9		November	222.7	
	November	115.2	4.8		December	220.6	
	December	115.6	4.5				
	1999	January R	116.4		4.5	1999	January	229.8
February P		117.2	4.6	February R	226.4		
Change on month		0.8	0.1			-0.5	
Change on year		5.5	-0.4			1.6	

Sources: Employer surveys, DfEE Training Data System, Benefits Agency administrative system, Employment Service administrative system, Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094.

- Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance.
 - Denominator = employee jobs + self-employment jobs + HM Forces + government-supported trainees + claimants of unemployment-related benefits.
 - The headline rate is the average of the annual change in the seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months.
- R Revised
P Provisional

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<http://www.ons.gov.uk>

(incorporating the former ONS SESAG website)

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>

A.4 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (December 1998 to February 1999)																			
	Total aged 16 and over		Economic activity				LFS employment				ILO unemployment									
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female			
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
North East	2,040	1,172	73.0	653	519	1,056	65.6	578	68.8	477	62.0	116	9.9	74	11.4	42	8.1			
North West	4,294	2,649	77.1	1,467	1,182	2,498	72.6	1,365	76.5	1,133	68.3	151	5.7	102	6.9	50	4.2			
Merseyside	1,086	585	69.2	327	258	517	61.0	282	65.0	236	56.6	68	11.6	46	14.0	22	8.6			
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,962	2,450	78.3	1,379	1,071	2,277	72.7	1,266	77.0	1,011	67.8	173	7.1	113	8.2	60	5.6			
East Midlands	3,290	2,118	80.7	1,175	942	2,010	76.5	1,113	81.5	897	71.0	107	5.1	63	5.3	45	4.8			
West Midlands	4,149	2,623	79.1	1,466	1,157	2,448	73.8	1,354	78.3	1,094	68.7	175	6.7	112	7.6	63	5.4			
East of England	4,205	2,727	81.2	1,545	1,182	2,605	77.6	1,472	83.9	1,133	70.5	122	4.5	73	4.7	49	4.1			
London	5,502	3,570	77.5	1,989	1,582	3,300	71.5	1,822	77.4	1,477	65.3	271	7.6	167	8.4	104	6.6			
South East	6,194	4,123	83.2	2,285	1,838	3,965	80.0	2,195	85.9	1,769	73.6	158	3.8	89	3.9	69	3.7			
South West	3,884	2,485	82.4	1,362	1,123	2,367	78.4	1,289	82.4	1,078	74.0	118	4.8	73	5.4	45	4.0			
England	38,607	24,502	79.3	13,647	10,854	23,042	74.5	12,736	79.5	10,306	69.0	1,459	6.0	911	6.7	549	5.1			
Wales	2,306	1,329	74.3	741	589	1,225	68.4	672	72.1	553	64.3	104	7.8	69	9.2	36	6.0			
Scotland	4,026	2,474	76.9	1,343	1,131	2,295	71.3	1,231	74.3	1,064	68.0	179	7.2	112	8.4	67	5.9			
Great Britain	44,938	28,305	78.9	15,731	12,574	26,562	73.9	14,639	78.6	11,923	68.7	1,743	6.2	1,092	6.9	651	5.2			
Northern Ireland	1,235	741	72.3	412	328	690	67.3	380	72.3	310	62.0	51	6.8	32	7.8	18	5.6			
United Kingdom	46,173	29,046	78.7	16,144	12,902	27,253	73.7	15,020	78.5	12,233	68.5	1,793	6.2	1,124	7.0	669	5.2			

Change on year

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (December 1998 to February 1999)																			
	Total aged 16 and over		Economic activity				LFS employment				ILO unemployment									
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female			
	Level	Rate(%) ¹	Level	Rate(%) ¹	Level	Rate(%) ¹	Level	Rate(%) ¹	Level	Rate(%) ¹	Level	Rate(%) ¹	Level	Rate(%) ²	Level	Rate(%) ²	Level	Rate(%) ²	Level	Rate(%) ²
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
North East	1	-2	-0.7	-10	9	-15	-1.6	-17	-2.9	1	-0.2	14	1.2	6	1.1	7	1.3			
North West	1	42	1.3	11	30	36	1.1	-1	0.5	37	1.8	6	0.1	12	0.8	-7	-0.7			
Merseyside	11	-17	-1.9	-3	-14	-24	-2.8	-6	-2.6	-18	-3.3	7	1.5	3	1.0	4	2.0			
Yorkshire and the Humber	11	39	1.4	29	9	34	1.3	31	1.8	3	0.6	5	0.1	-2	-0.3	7	0.6			
East Midlands	18	28	0.9	8	20	25	0.7	11	0.5	13	1.0	4	0.1	-3	-0.3	7	0.6			
West Midlands	9	22	0.5	-13	35	9	0.1	-27	-1.7	36	2.1	13	0.5	14	1.0	-1	-0.3			
East of England	28	-10	-0.4	0	-10	12	0.3	9	0.5	4	0.2	-22	-0.8	-8	-0.6	-14	-1.1			
London	14	79	1.1	41	38	97	1.5	50	1.6	47	1.5	-18	-0.7	-9	-0.6	-9	-0.8			
South East	25	95	1.2	46	49	111	1.6	57	1.4	54	1.8	-16	-0.5	-11	-0.6	-5	-0.4			
South West	24	37	0.5	12	25	41	0.7	6	-0.4	35	1.9	-4	-0.2	6	0.4	-10	-1.0			
England	142	314	0.7	122	192	325	0.8	113	0.4	213	1.1	-11	-0.1	9	0.0	-21	-0.3			
Wales	8	31	1.4	27	4	22	0.8	19	1.5	3	0.2	9	0.5	8	0.8	1	0.1			
Scotland	-1	-21	-0.5	-18	-3	-16	-0.3	-13	-0.7	-2	0.0	-5	-0.1	-4	-0.2		0.0			
Great Britain	149	324	0.7	131	193	331	0.6	118	0.3	213	1.0	-7	-0.1	13	0.0	-20	-0.2			
Northern Ireland	7	-2	-0.8	-13	12	9	0.4	-3	-1.1	12	1.9	-11	-1.5	-10	-2.2	-1	-0.4			
United Kingdom	156	323	0.6	118	205	340	0.6	115	0.3	225	1.0	-18	-0.1	3	0.0	-21	-0.2			

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

Relationship between columns: 2=4+5; 6=9+10; 12=14+16.

a Denominator = all persons of working age.

b Denominator = Total economically active.

The Labour Force Survey is a survey of the population in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

TECHNICAL NOTE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLING VARIABILITY

Some data in this release are based on statistical samples, and as such, are subject to sampling variability. If many samples were drawn, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table opposite represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. It is expected that in 95 per cent of the samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from non-seasonally adjusted data in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases*.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys										Benefits Agency administrative system					Employment Service administrative system				
	Civilian workforce jobs (December 1998); not seasonally adjusted										Claimant count (March 1999)					Jobcentre vacancies ^c (March 1999)				
	Total			Male			Female			Total		Men		Women		Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies		
	Level	Rate ^d	Level	Rate ^d	Level	Rate ^d	Level	Rate ^d	Level	Rate ^d	Level	Rate ^d	Level	Rate ^d	Level	Rate ^d	Level	Rate ^d	Level	Rate ^d
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
North East	1,022	540	482	83.5	7.5	66.3	10.8	17.2	3.4	9.5	10.9	9.6								
North West	3,007	1,605	1,402	109.8	4.2	86.0	6.0	23.8	2.0	22.0	30.7	22.2								
Merseyside ^e				50.1	8.8	39.3	12.9	10.8	4.1	5.0	7.8	5.1								
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,288	1,218	1,069	129.9	5.6	101.0	7.9	28.9	2.8	19.0	24.3	18.9								
East Midlands	1,904	1,020	883	79.9	4.1	60.8	5.7	19.1	2.2	14.6	19.6	15.0								
West Midlands	2,473	1,354	1,119	124.8	4.8	95.5	6.6	29.3	2.6	23.8	37.0	24.9								
East of England	2,465	1,346	1,119	80.8	3.2	60.2	4.4	20.6	1.8	17.8	23.9	18.0								
London	4,114	2,214	1,899	212.6	5.1	156.7	6.9	55.9	3.0	24.3	27.8	24.5								
South East	3,832	2,047	1,785	100.8	2.6	76.8	3.6	24.0	1.3	26.0	34.3	24.7								
South West	2,319	1,245	1,074	80.2	3.3	59.6	4.4	20.6	1.9	20.9	26.2	20.5								
England	23,423	12,590	10,833	1,052.4	4.4	802.2	6.0	250.2	2.3	182.8	242.5	183.4								
Wales	1,158	613	545	68.4	5.5	53.0	7.7	15.4	2.7	13.7	17.1	13.6								
Scotland	2,291	1,204	1,087	137.7	5.6	106.2	8.0	31.5	2.8	25.5	31.5	25.6								
Great Britain	26,872	14,408	12,464	1,258.4	4.5	961.3	6.3	297.1	2.4	222.0	291.1	222.6								
Northern Ireland	710	382	328	55.9	7.3	43.2	9.9	12.7	3.8	3.9	10.5	1.6								
United Kingdom	27,582	14,789	12,793	1,314.4	4.6	1,004.6	6.4	309.8	2.4	225.9	301.7	224.2								

Changes on period (period specified below)

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys										Benefits Agency administrative system					Employment Service administrative system				
	Civilian workforce jobs (Change on: September 1998); not seasonally adjusted										Claimant count (Change on February 1999)					Jobcentre vacancies ^c (March 1999)				
	Total			Male			Female			Total		Men		Women		Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies		
	Level	Rate ^d	Level	Rate ^d	Level	Rate ^d	Level	Rate ^d	Level	Rate ^d	Level	Rate ^d	Level	Rate ^d	Level	Rate ^d	Level	Rate ^d	Level	Rate ^d
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
North East	3	-2	5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0								
North West	21	2	19	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-										

B.1 EMPLOYMENT

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed		Workers with second jobs
	Total workers*	Employees*	Self-employed*	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training and employment programmes	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW							All
1992	25,866	22,079	3,228	181	377	19,842	6,016	16,929	5,147	2,684	544	972
1993	25,566	21,873	3,186	151	356	19,467	6,093	16,663	5,208	2,607	577	1,041
1994	25,757	21,972	3,302	146	337	19,500	6,248	16,624	5,342	2,694	607	1,149
1995	26,043	22,260	3,358	140	285	19,744	6,295	16,837	5,421	2,732	625	1,295
1996	26,300	22,632	3,291	127	250	19,778	6,291	16,961	5,671	2,548	643	1,297
1997	26,772	23,090	3,341	118	223	20,101	6,665	17,286	5,802	2,654	685	1,260
1998	27,045	23,500	3,265	101	179	20,330	6,710	17,645	5,851	2,551	713	1,196
3-month averages Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	27,006	23,395	3,317	95	199	20,331	6,669	17,569	5,823	2,621	695	1,229
Jan-Mar 1998	27,024	23,441	3,288	95	200	20,334	6,684	17,600	5,838	2,590	697	1,231
Feb-Apr	27,062	23,487	3,286	99	189	20,352	6,706	17,634	5,850	2,575	710	1,222
Mar-May (Spr)	27,045	23,500	3,265	101	179	20,330	6,710	17,645	5,851	2,551	713	1,196
Apr-Jun	27,047	23,530	3,246	99	171	20,319	6,721	17,656	5,869	2,534	711	1,217
May-Jul	27,121	23,627	3,220	107	167	20,407	6,706	17,750	5,872	2,526	693	1,221
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,168	23,704	3,187	106	170	20,455	6,704	17,815	5,885	2,514	671	1,229
Jul-Sep	27,175	23,716	3,184	109	166	20,469	6,700	17,835	5,879	2,513	670	1,215
Aug-Oct	27,207	23,753	3,183	103	168	20,466	6,735	17,836	5,914	2,511	671	1,232
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,263	23,809	3,194	102	158	20,487	6,772	17,858	5,949	2,512	681	1,256
Oct-Dec	27,289	23,840	3,204	97	148	20,501	6,782	17,880	5,956	2,508	695	1,233
Nov-Jan	27,313	23,858	3,211	101	143	20,490	6,819	17,876	5,978	2,513	698	1,221
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	27,342	23,881	3,218	98	146	20,531	6,809	17,913	5,966	2,514	704	1,210
Changes Over last 3 months	80	72	25	-5	-12	44	38	56	18	2	23	-46
Percent	0.3	0.3	0.8	-4.8	-7.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	3.4	-3.6
Over last 12 months	336	486	-99	3	-53	200	140	344	144	-107	9	-19
Percent	1.2	2.1	-3.0	2.8	-26.6	1.0	2.1	2.0	2.5	-4.1	1.3	-1.6
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX							
1992	14,368	11,624	2,443	55	246	13,368	995	10,963	659	2,264	178	445
1993	14,081	11,416	2,389	43	232	13,053	1,025	10,738	678	2,189	199	472
1994	14,218	11,464	2,485	49	220	13,113	1,102	10,727	736	2,272	212	512
1995	14,425	11,647	2,551	43	184	13,267	1,156	10,843	803	2,320	230	547
1996	14,501	11,853	2,470	41	157	13,271	1,229	10,943	889	2,324	236	551
1997	14,779	12,120	2,484	37	138	13,464	1,310	11,135	984	2,231	251	557
1998	14,969	12,421	2,404	28	116	13,645	1,322	11,430	989	2,134	269	529
3-month averages Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	14,974	12,377	2,432	32	133	13,671	1,300	11,407	969	2,178	253	528
Jan-Mar 1998	14,959	12,374	2,423	28	134	13,660	1,296	11,405	967	2,165	253	530
Feb-Apr	14,962	12,395	2,413	30	124	13,653	1,308	11,418	977	2,146	266	531
Mar-May (Spr)	14,969	12,421	2,404	28	116	13,645	1,322	11,430	989	2,134	269	529
Apr-Jun	14,970	12,438	2,391	29	113	13,638	1,329	11,440	996	2,117	273	529
May-Jul	15,003	12,491	2,370	35	107	13,673	1,326	11,480	1,009	2,110	259	530
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,020	12,528	2,349	35	107	13,703	1,312	11,523	1,004	2,102	246	529
Jul-Sep	15,010	12,535	2,339	34	103	13,691	1,315	11,519	1,015	2,097	241	527
Aug-Oct	15,003	12,534	2,334	32	103	13,681	1,317	11,514	1,019	2,095	239	526
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,039	12,566	2,338	35	100	13,712	1,325	11,538	1,027	2,095	243	528
Oct-Dec	15,061	12,582	2,349	35	95	13,719	1,340	11,546	1,034	2,098	252	522
Nov-Jan	15,055	12,567	2,362	35	91	13,698	1,355	11,522	1,043	2,088	253	518
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	15,084	12,593	2,366	32	93	13,718	1,366	11,547	1,046	2,106	260	520
Changes Over last 3 months	46	28	28	-3	-7	6	40	9	19	12	16	-8
Percent	0.3	0.2	1.2	-8.2	-7.0	0.0	3.0	0.1	1.9	0.6	6.7	-1.6
Over last 12 months	110	216	-66	4	-40	110	66	140	77	-71	7	-8
Percent	0.7	1.7	-2.7	0.2	-30.2	0.3	5.0	1.2	7.9	-3.3	2.6	-1.4
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY							
1992	11,498	10,455	785	126	131	6,473	5,021	5,966	4,488	420	365	526
1993	11,485	10,457	797	108	124	6,414	5,068	5,926	4,530	418	378	569
1994	11,539	10,509	817	97	116	6,387	5,146	5,897	4,607	422	395	638
1995	11,618	10,613	807	97	101	6,477	5,139	5,994	4,618	412	395	748
1996	11,799	10,799	821	85	93	6,507	5,291	6,017	4,782	414	407	746
1997	11,983	10,970	858	80	85	6,637	5,355	6,151	4,819	423	434	702
1998	12,076	11,079	861	74	63	6,685	5,388	6,215	4,862	417	444	668
3-month averages Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,032	11,018	886	63	65	6,660	5,369	6,163	4,854	443	442	701
Jan-Mar 1998	12,065	11,067	865	67	66	6,675	5,388	6,195	4,871	425	440	700
Feb-Apr	12,099	11,092	874	69	65	6,699	5,398	6,216	4,873	428	445	691
Mar-May (Spr)	12,076	11,079	861	74	63	6,685	5,388	6,215	4,862	417	444	668
Apr-Jun	12,077	11,092	856	70	59	6,681	5,392	6,216	4,873	417	438	688
May-Jul	12,118	11,136	850	72	60	6,734	5,380	6,270	4,864	415	434	691
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,149	11,176	838	71	63	6,753	5,393	6,292	4,882	413	425	700
Jul-Sep	12,165	11,181	845	75	63	6,778	5,385	6,316	4,864	415	429	688
Aug-Oct	12,203	11,218	849	71	65	6,784	5,417	6,322	4,895	417	432	707
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,224	11,243	855	68	58	6,775	5,447	6,320	4,922	417	438	727
Oct-Dec	12,228	11,258	855	62	54	6,782	5,443	6,334	4,922	410	444	711
Nov-Jan	12,258	11,291	849	65	52	6,792	5,463	6,355	4,935	404	445	703
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	12,258	11,287	852	66	53	6,813	5,444	6,366	4,921	407	445	690
Changes Over last 3 months	34	44	-3	-2	-5	38	-3	47	-2	-10	7	-38
Percent	0.3	0.4	-0.4	-3.0	-8.7	0.6	-0.1	0.7	0.0	-2.3	1.5	-5.2
Over last 12 months	226	269	-33	3	-13	153	75	204	67	-36	3	-12
Percent	1.9	2.4	-3.8	4.2	-19.5	2.3	1.4	3.3	1.4	-8.1	0.6	-1.6

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

EMPLOYMENT B.1

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)					Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part-time)							
	Total 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)													
1992	5.9	468	35.9	366	71	397	5,699	642	11.3	4,336	89	618	
1993	6.2	569	41.9	359	81	346	5,793	805	13.9	4,299	87	595	
1994	6.8	627	42.0	402	99	365	5,961	836	14.0	4,327	88	672	
1995	7.3	703	43.1	456	92	376	6,051	828	13.7	4,372			

B.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In employment	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25,866	25,050	674	3,870	6,720	9,161	4,632	816
1993	25,566	24,793	577	3,634	6,809	9,203	4,576	773
1994	25,757	24,975	588	3,490	6,915	9,307	4,682	782
1995	26,043	25,248	613	3,388	7,005	9,453	4,794	795
1996	26,300	25,531	666	3,339	7,017	9,618	4,894	769
1997	26,772	25,971	707	3,289	7,150	9,687	5,140	802
1998	27,045	26,272	702	3,262	7,104	9,822	5,383	773
3-month averages Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	27,006	26,236	712	3,266	7,129	9,795	5,332	769
Jan-Mar 1998	27,024	26,254	711	3,266	7,126	9,814	5,336	770
Feb-Apr	27,062	26,285	709	3,256	7,118	9,832	5,359	777
Mar-May (Spr)	27,045	26,272	702	3,262	7,104	9,822	5,383	773
Apr-Jun	27,047	26,269	696	3,268	7,089	9,835	5,394	778
May-Jul	27,121	26,338	699	3,293	7,090	9,836	5,428	783
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,168	26,393	701	3,300	7,062	9,873	5,457	775
Jul-Sep	27,175	26,410	702	3,298	7,065	9,872	5,470	766
Aug-Oct	27,207	26,428	701	3,283	7,060	9,889	5,498	779
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,263	26,482	702	3,271	7,064	9,911	5,527	781
Oct-Dec	27,289	26,499	702	3,264	7,061	9,926	5,544	789
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,313	26,525	699	3,274	7,066	9,935	5,549	788
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	27,342	26,555	694	3,285	7,071	9,939	5,565	787
Changes								
Over last 3 months	80	73	-8	14	7	28	38	6
Percent	0.3	0.3	-1.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.8
Over last 12 months	336	319	-19	20	-58	144	233	18
Percent	1.2	1.2	-2.6	0.6	-0.8	1.5	4.4	2.3
Male	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	14,368	14,067	346	2,031	3,847	4,977	2,867	300
1993	14,081	13,826	291	1,913	3,861	4,972	2,792	255
1994	14,218	13,964	301	1,857	3,925	5,037	2,836	264
1995	14,425	14,137	310	1,814	3,980	5,143	2,892	288
1996	14,501	14,236	339	1,772	3,972	5,192	2,962	265
1997	14,779	14,510	348	1,770	4,029	5,245	3,118	269
1998	14,969	14,695	351	1,757	4,021	5,330	3,235	273
3-month averages Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	14,974	14,705	359	1,753	4,059	5,316	3,220	269
Jan-Mar 1998	14,959	14,692	357	1,751	4,043	5,326	3,213	267
Feb-Apr	14,962	14,689	355	1,746	4,035	5,327	3,220	274
Mar-May (Spr)	14,969	14,695	351	1,757	4,021	5,330	3,235	273
Apr-Jun	14,970	14,693	349	1,757	4,012	5,338	3,246	277
May-Jul	15,003	14,726	351	1,778	4,013	5,330	3,261	277
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,020	14,751	348	1,776	4,004	5,353	3,271	269
Jul-Sep	15,010	14,749	349	1,770	3,998	5,350	3,283	262
Aug-Oct	15,003	14,744	346	1,754	3,991	5,358	3,300	259
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,039	14,778	349	1,742	3,993	5,368	3,318	261
Oct-Dec	15,061	14,799	351	1,738	3,988	5,386	3,329	262
Nov 98-Jan 99	15,055	14,788	349	1,735	3,983	5,393	3,327	267
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	15,084	14,813	349	1,743	3,983	5,396	3,344	272
Changes								
Over last 3 months	46	35	0	1	-9	28	26	11
Percent	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.5	0.8	4.1
Over last 12 months	110	108	-10	-10	-75	80	124	2
Percent	0.7	0.7	-2.8	-0.6	-1.9	1.5	3.9	0.9
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	11,498	10,983	327	1,838	2,873	4,184	1,765	515
1993	11,485	10,967	287	1,722	2,948	4,232	1,784	518
1994	11,539	11,021	287	1,633	2,990	4,270	1,845	518
1995	11,618	11,111	303	1,575	3,025	4,310	1,902	507
1996	11,799	11,295	328	1,567	3,045	4,426	1,932	504
1997	11,993	11,461	359	1,520	3,121	4,441	2,022	533
1998	12,076	11,577	351	1,504	3,082	4,492	2,148	500
3-month averages Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,032	11,531	354	1,512	3,070	4,479	2,112	500
Jan-Mar 1998	12,065	11,562	354	1,515	3,083	4,488	2,122	503
Feb-Apr	12,099	11,596	354	1,510	3,083	4,505	2,139	503
Mar-May (Spr)	12,076	11,577	351	1,504	3,082	4,492	2,148	500
Apr-Jun	12,077	11,576	347	1,511	3,077	4,497	2,148	501
May-Jul	12,118	11,612	348	1,515	3,078	4,506	2,167	505
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,149	11,642	352	1,524	3,058	4,521	2,186	506
Jul-Sep	12,165	11,661	353	1,528	3,067	4,522	2,187	504
Aug-Oct	12,203	11,684	356	1,530	3,069	4,531	2,198	519
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,224	11,704	353	1,530	3,071	4,543	2,209	520
Oct-Dec	12,228	11,701	351	1,526	3,073	4,540	2,215	528
Nov 98-Jan 99	12,258	11,737	350	1,539	3,083	4,543	2,222	521
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	12,258	11,742	345	1,542	3,088	4,543	2,221	515
Changes								
Over last 3 months	34	38	-8	13	16	0	12	-4
Percent	0.3	0.3	-2.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.6	-0.8
Over last 12 months	226	211	-9	30	18	64	108	15
Percent	1.9	1.8	-2.4	2.0	0.6	1.4	5.1	3.0

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

EMPLOYMENT B.2

Employment by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Employment rates (%)								
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	57.1	71.2	48.8	65.9	74.0	79.6	63.2	8.0
1993	56.3	70.3	43.5	64.0	74.1	79.0	61.9	7.6
1994	56.7	70.7	45.1	63.7	74.7	79.1	62.4	7.7
1995	57.1	71.3	45.4	64.3	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	57.5	71.8	46.7	65.9	76.8	79.7	63.5	7.5
1997	58.3	72.8	48.2	66.6	77.8	80.0	64.5	7.8
1998	58.7	73.4	48.0	66.7	78.5	80.7	65.4	7.5
3-month averages Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	58.7	73.3	48.6	66.7	78.4	80.6	65.3	7.5
Jan-Mar 1998	58.7	73.4	48.7	66.7	78.5	80.7	65.1	7.5
Feb-Apr	58.8	73.4	48.7	66.5	78.5	80.8	65.3	7.6
Mar-May (Spr)	58.7	73.4	48.0	66.7	78.5	80.7	65.4	7.5
Apr-Jun	58.7	73.3	47.6	66.8	78.4	80.7	65.4	7.6
May-Jul	58.9	73.5	48.0	67.4	78.6	80.7	65.6	7.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	58.9	73.6	48.1	67.5	78.4	80.9	65.8	7.6
Jul-Sep	58.9	73.7	48.3	67.4	78.6	80.8	65.9	7.5
Aug-Oct	59.0	73.7	48.3	67.1	78.7	80.9	66.1	7.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.1	73.8	48.4	66.9	78.9	81.0	66.3	7.6
Oct-Dec	59.1	73.9	48.3	66.7	79.0	81.0	66.4	7.7
Nov 98-Jan 99	59.2	73.9	48.1	67.0	79.2	81.0	66.3	7.7
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	59.2	74.0	47.8	67.2	79.4	80.9	66.4	7.7
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1
Over last 12 months	0.5	0.6	-0.9	0.5	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.1
Male	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK	YBUN	YBUQ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	65.5	76.5	48.9	67.8	83.6	86.6	66.3	8.5
1993	64.0	75.1	42.7	66.0	83.0	85.4	64.1	7.1
1994	64.5	75.6	44.9	66.2	83.6	85.6	64.4	7.4
1995	65.2	76.4	44.8	67.2	84.4	85.9	65.0	7.9
1996	65.2	76.6	46.2	68.2	84.4	85.9	65.8	7.2
1997	66.2	77.8	46.3	69.9	86.2	86.4	67.3	7.3
1998	66.7	78.4	46.9	70.2	87.3	87.3	67.8	7.4
3-month averages Dec 9								

B.3 EMPLOYMENT

All in employment by occupation

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment*	Manual	Non-manual	Managers and administrators 1	Professional 2	Associate professional and technical 3	Clerical and secretarial 4	Craft and related 5	Personal and protective services 6	Selling 7	Plant and machine operatives 8	Other 9
All												
Spring 1992	25,812	10,519	14,927	3,898	2,584	2,290	3,987	3,585	2,482	2,047	2,430	2,265
Spring 1993	25,511	10,273	14,925	3,975	2,560	2,332	3,921	3,380	2,547	1,993	2,398	2,222
Spring 1994	25,697	10,298	15,116	4,053	2,614	2,433	3,881	3,377	2,568	1,999	2,378	2,228
Spring 1995	25,973	10,408	15,297	4,194	2,665	2,400	3,889	3,285	2,690	2,023	2,488	2,204
Spring 1996	26,219	10,432	15,515	4,140	2,791	2,504	3,888	3,244	2,776	2,080	2,505	2,148
Spring 1997	26,682	10,523	15,963	4,282	2,706	2,705	3,993	3,309	2,852	2,148	2,475	2,134
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
Autumn 1998	27,333	10,809	16,362	4,306	2,901	2,750	4,081	3,367	2,959	2,217	2,535	2,185
Winter 1998/9	27,253	10,649	16,429	4,285	2,959	2,751	4,105	3,289	2,963	2,228	2,483	2,132
Changes												
Win 97 - Win 98	340	-2	366	-51	183	55	100	-8	71	57	-46	9
Win 97 - Win 98 (%)	1.3	-0.0	2.3	-1.2	6.6	2.1	2.5	-0.3	2.4	2.6	-1.8	0.0
Male												
Spring 1992	14,321	7,034	7,013	2,643	1,594	1,166	969	3,188	844	750	1,922	1,067
Spring 1993	14,035	6,821	6,968	2,658	1,559	1,191	944	3,010	869	715	1,898	1,069
Spring 1994	14,171	6,861	7,092	2,742	1,549	1,230	952	3,045	869	732	1,887	1,079
Spring 1995	14,374	6,921	7,234	2,821	1,592	1,233	964	2,953	917	731	1,998	1,074
Spring 1996	14,446	6,919	7,314	2,820	1,670	1,244	976	2,924	951	743	2,002	1,055
Spring 1997	14,720	7,031	7,524	2,879	1,613	1,344	997	3,020	942	802	1,995	1,074
Winter 1997/8	14,905	7,125	7,609	2,922	1,675	1,366	1,016	3,003	940	769	2,053	1,113
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	1,114
Autumn 1998	15,072	7,217	7,720	2,891	1,741	1,376	1,024	3,078	965	791	2,035	1,112
Winter 1998/9	15,020	7,114	7,758	2,881	1,753	1,378	1,042	3,011	962	804	2,026	1,114
Changes												
Win 97 - Win 98	115	-11	149	-40	78	12	26	7	22	36	-27	31
Win 97 - Win 98 (%)	0.8	-0.2	2.0	-1.4	4.7	0.9	2.6	0.2	2.3	4.6	-1.3	2.9
Female												
Spring 1992	11,491	3,485	7,914	1,255	989	1,124	3,018	397	1,638	1,298	507	1,197
Spring 1993	11,476	3,452	7,957	1,318	1,000	1,142	2,976	370	1,678	1,278	500	1,162
Spring 1994	11,526	3,437	8,024	1,312	1,065	1,203	2,929	332	1,699	1,267	491	1,168
Spring 1995	11,599	3,487	8,063	1,374	1,073	1,167	2,925	332	1,773	1,292	491	1,191
Spring 1996	11,773	3,514	8,201	1,350	1,121	1,260	2,913	321	1,825	1,336	503	1,059
Spring 1997	11,962	3,492	8,439	1,402	1,093	1,362	2,996	288	1,909	1,346	480	1,069
Winter 1997/8	12,008	3,527	8,454	1,414	1,100	1,329	2,990	294	1,952	1,402	476	1,069
Spring 1998	12,042	3,576	8,447	1,422	1,120	1,338	3,009	296	1,971	1,349	479	1,062
Summer 1998	12,173	3,612	8,540	1,409	1,092	1,372	3,047	304	2,001	1,402	496	1,063
Autumn 1998	12,261	3,591	8,642	1,415	1,160	1,374	3,057	289	1,995	1,426	500	1,063
Winter 1998/9	12,233	3,535	8,671	1,403	1,205	1,373	3,063	278	2,001	1,424	457	1,068
Changes												
Win 97 - Win 98	225	8	217	-11	105	44	74	-16	49	21	-19	-10
Win 97 - Win 98 (%)	1.9	0.2	2.6	-0.7	9.5	3.3	2.5	-5.3	2.5	1.5	-4.1	-1.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6194.

* Includes people who did not state their occupation.

EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs* B.11

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees)**	HM Forces#	Government-supported trainees**	Workforce jobs##
	Male	Female	All					
			Part-time +	Part-time +				
1995	11,011	1,152	10,794	4,908	21,905	3,594	233	25,903
1995 Mar	11,121	1,191	10,905	4,989	22,025	3,604	230	26,085
1995 Jun	11,360	1,259	11,079	5,043	22,439	3,646	228	26,534
1995 Sep	11,425	1,319	11,252	5,204	22,677	3,588	226	26,718
1995 Dec	11,280	1,305	11,190	5,198	22,470	3,581	225	26,491
1996 Mar	11,369	1,335	11,337	5,298	22,706	3,599	221	26,708
1996 Jun	11,481	1,353	11,368	5,288	22,850	3,665	218	26,922
1996 Sep	11,601	1,402	11,464	5,352	23,065	3,625	216	27,098
1996 Dec	11,625	1,369	11,327	5,195	22,952	3,606	214	26,947
1997 Mar	11,802	1,433	11,451	5,238	23,253	3,587	210	27,210
1997 Jun	11,907	1,426	11,486	5,204	23,394	3,620	210	27,395
1997 Sep	12,036	1,524	11,650	5,368	23,686	3,532	211	27,592
1997 Dec	11,974	1,486	11,600	5,327	23,574	3,539	211	27,477
1998 Mar	12,038	1,489	11,642	5,313	23,680	3,462	210	27,467
1998 Jun	12,139	1,506	11,701	5,337	23,841	3,475	209	27,650
1998 Sep	12,216	1,570	11,792	5,448	24,008	3,455	210	27,792
1998 Dec	11,077	1,164	10,844	4,929	21,921	3,601	233	26,020
1999 Mar	11,113	1,187	10,872	4,959	21,985	3,608	230	26,063
1999 Jun	11,323	1,268	11,106	5,087	22,429	3,612	228	26,491
1999 Sep	11,386	1,298	11,186	5,149	22,572	3,602	226	26,617
1999 Dec	11,337	1,316	11,242	5,222	22,579	3,583	225	26,598
2000 Mar	11,380	1,337	11,327	5,289	22,700	3,609	221	26,728
2000 Jun	11,446	1,363	11,391	5,327	22,837	3,636	218	26,879
2000 Sep	11,557	1,379	11,398	5,297	22,955	3,636	216	26,988
2000 Dec	11,684	1,380	11,378	5,217	23,062	3,607	214	27,054
2001 Mar	11,815	1,436	11,442	5,234	23,257	3,598	210	27,239
2001 Jun	11,870	1,436	11,505	5,240	23,375	3,590	210	27,344
2001 Sep	11,986	1,499	11,584	5,314	23,570	3,542	211	27,477
2001 Dec	12,037	1,498	11,649	5,347	23,687	3,539	211	27,587
2002 Mar	12,055	1,494	11,638	5,312	23,692	3,475	210	27,505
2002 Jun	12,120	1,525	11,722	5,371	23,842	3,445	209	27,619
2002 Sep	12,157	1,535	11,723	5,388	23,880	3,465	210	27,667
2002 Dec	11,073	1,110	10,508	4,780	21,238	3,509	233	25,232
2003 Mar	10,836	1,148	10,616	4,859	21,452	3,511	230	25,403
2003 Jun	11,074	1,217	10,792	4,914	21,866	3,553	228	25,852
2003 Sep	11,139	1,275	10,957	5,068	22,096	3,495	226	26,026
2003 Dec	10,995	1,261	10,897	5,063	21,892	3,488	225	25,803
2004 Mar	11,084	1,292	11,044	5,164	22,128	3,515	221	26,030
2004 Jun	11,194	1,309	11,074	5,153	22,269	3,580	218	26,237
2004 Sep	11,310	1,356	11,164	5,211	22,474	3,541	216	26,402
2004 Dec	11,336	1,323	11,029	5,056	22,364	3,521	214	26,257
2005 Mar	11,506	1,386	11,151	5,099	22,657	3,497	210	26,509
2005 Jun	11,608	1,379	11,185	5,064	22,793	3,529	210	26,686
2005 Sep	11,737	1,476	11,344	5,223	23,081	3,441	211	26,879
2005 Dec	11,677	1,438	11,297	5,184	22,974	3,449	211	26,770
2006 Mar	11,741	1,440	11,339	5,169	23,080	3,376	210	26,767
2006 Jun	11,842	1,458	11,399	5,196	23,241	3,389	209	26,948
2006 Sep	11,916	1,520	11,482	5,301	23,398	3,369	210	27,082
2006 Dec	10,794	1,123	10,558	4,801	21,353	3,515	233	25,348
2007 Mar	10,827	1,145	10,583	4,829	21,410	3,515	230	25,380
2007 Jun	11,038	1,226	10,817	4,958	21,855	3,519	228	25,808

B.12 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by industry

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
		YEHT		YEHW					
1986 Jun		21,385	21,375	4,867	4,881	5,375	5,390	6,402	6,419
1987 Jun		21,582	21,574	4,799	4,815	5,268	5,285	6,317	6,335
1988 Jun		22,256	22,253	4,839	4,858	5,283	5,305	6,374	6,395
1989 Jun		22,659	22,658	4,828	4,851	5,254	5,279	6,383	6,408
1990 Jun		22,918	22,907	4,709	4,733	5,113	5,139	6,256	6,285
1991 Jun		22,268	22,248	4,299	4,319	4,678	4,700	5,731	5,756
1992 Jun		21,929	21,902	4,084	4,096	4,425	4,440	5,376	5,396
1993 Jun		21,611	21,586	3,906	3,913	4,203	4,213	5,068	5,082
1994 Jun		21,698	21,661	3,923	3,928	4,185	4,192	5,049	5,060
1995 Jun		22,025	21,985	4,021	4,026	4,259	4,266	5,097	5,108
1996 Jun		22,706	22,702	4,106	4,110	4,334	4,339	5,216	5,227
1996 Nov				4,162	4,144	4,390	4,371		
1996 Dec		23,065	22,955	4,166	4,147	4,393	4,372	5,303	5,269
1997 Jan				4,139	4,153	4,369	4,382		
1997 Feb				4,125	4,141	4,354	4,369		
1997 Mar		22,952	23,062	4,132	4,147	4,359	4,374	5,261	5,283
1997 Apr				4,132	4,152	4,360	4,380		
1997 May				4,140	4,159	4,367	4,386		
1997 Jun		23,253	23,257	4,162	4,166	4,390	4,394	5,357	5,369
1997 Jul				4,173	4,164	4,396	4,389		
1997 Aug				4,170	4,156	4,394	4,380		
1997 Sep		23,394	23,375 R	4,168	4,156	4,389	4,377	5,405	5,393
1997 Oct				4,182	4,169	4,402	4,389		
1997 Nov				4,189	4,171	4,408	4,391		
1997 Dec		23,686	23,570 R	4,174	4,156	4,393	4,374	5,475	5,441
1998 Jan				4,169	4,181	4,387	4,399		
1998 Feb				4,169	4,184	4,387	4,401		
1998 Mar		23,574	23,687 R	4,159	4,173	4,377	4,391	5,461	5,482
1998 Apr				4,151	4,170	4,369	4,388		
1998 May				4,139	4,157	4,356	4,375		
1998 Jun		23,680	23,692 R	4,139	4,142	4,356	4,359	5,450	5,462
1998 Jul				4,140	4,131	4,356	4,349		
1998 Aug				4,139	4,126	4,356	4,343		
1998 Sep		23,841	23,842 R	4,134	4,122	4,350	4,338	5,465	5,456
1998 Oct				4,116	4,099	4,332	4,315		
1998 Nov R				4,105	4,087	4,322	4,304		
1998 Dec R		24,008	23,880	4,077	4,064	4,294	4,281	5,427	5,397
1999 Jan P				4,049	4,064	4,266	4,281		
1999 Feb P				4,029	4,044	4,247	4,260		

UNITED KINGDOM

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing A,B 01-05	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41	Food products beverages and tobacco DA 15-16	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC 17-19	Wood and wood products DD 20	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media DE 21-22	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres DG 24
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted							
1986 Jun	14,640	14,605	351	509	529	585	85	453	316
1987 Jun	14,930	14,896	343	470	524	574	88	459	309
1988 Jun	15,555	15,523	334	446	516	578	92	462	314
1989 Jun	15,962	15,929	321	428	505	547	95	472	320
1990 Jun	16,350	16,308	314	407	499	504	94	463	308
1991 Jun	16,233	16,186	306	381	501	431	83	462	279
1992 Jun	16,245	16,199	308	344	475	413	81	453	272
1993 Jun	16,218	16,180	324	300	482	406	87	445	259
1994 Jun	16,352	16,304	297	265	452	398	89	459	248
1995 Jun	16,658	16,606	271	240	451	383	80	465	256
1996 Jun	17,213	17,192	283	229	449	377	84	474	254
1996 Nov				227	453	380	89	472	249
1996 Dec	17,438	17,358	328	225	457	376	88	474	250
1997 Jan				229	459	382	88	475	251
1997 Feb				227	462	379	86	475	251
1997 Mar	17,384	17,464	316	227	466	375	86	475	250
1997 Apr				228	466	375	86	474	251
1997 May				227	472	372	87	475	252
1997 Jun	17,604	17,590	299	228	474	369	86	473	253
1997 Jul				225	474	365	85	474	254
1997 Aug				224	477	363	86	472	254
1997 Sep	17,643	17,656	325 R	221	479	359	85	473	254
1997 Oct				220	483	358	86	475	254
1997 Nov				219	482	357	86	477	253
1997 Dec	17,881	17,801	328 R	218	484	353	85	474	252
1998 Jan				217	484	355	86	478	253
1998 Feb				217	486	352	86	477	253
1998 Mar	17,814	17,892	313 R	218	489	350	86	475	253
1998 Apr				218	487	349	85	476	253
1998 May				218	486	347	85	476	252
1998 Jun	17,932	17,923	307 R	217	487	343	85	478	252
1998 Jul				218	484	340	84	476	251
1998 Aug				217	483	338	85	475	250
1998 Sep	18,058	18,088	298 R	216	483	335	86	476	251
1998 Oct				216	482	333	86	475	251
1998 Nov R				217	482	329	85	474	250
1998 Dec R	18,284	18,189	293	217	482	325	84	472	250
1999 Jan P				216	482	323	83	470	250
1999 Feb P				216	482	318	83	469	248

EMPLOYMENT B.12

Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products DH 25	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products DI/DJ 26-28	Machinery and equipment n.e.c. DK 29	Electrical and optical equipment DL 30-33	Transport equipment DM 34-35	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c. DF, DN 23,36-37	Construction F 45	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs G 50-52	Hotels and restaurants H 55
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group										
		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 Jun		231	713	403	510	388	228	889	3,829	1,250
1996 Nov		233	724	395	519	391	238			
1996 Dec		235	722	398	519	390	238	897	3,857	1,264
1997 Jan		236	715	401	517	392	236			
1997 Feb		237	712	399	515	389	235			
1997 Mar		239	711	400	515	389	239	908	3,920	1,273
1997 Apr		240	713	401	516	389	241			
1997 May		241	713	401	520	388	241			
1997 Jun		242	714	402	519	389	244	975	3,947	1,277
1997 Jul		242	712	405	521	390	241			
1997 Aug		243	706	403	521	390	241			
1997 Sep		243	707	403	523	390	240	1,016	3,967	1,287
1997 Oct		244	706	404	528	391	239			
1997 Nov		243	705	404	530	394	240			
1997 Dec		241	704	404	527	395	239	1,067	4,008	1,317
1998 Jan		243	709	402	536	396	240			
1998 Feb		244	709	402	538	397	240			
1998 Mar		243	706	401	536	395	239	1,091	4,022	1,319
1998 Apr		243	705	399	537	398	238			
1998 May		242	701	397	534	398	237			
1998 Jun		242	697	397	531	397	234	1,103	4,038	1,287
1998 Jul		241	695	395	532	397	235			
1998 Aug		241	695	395	531	397	235			
1998 Sep		242	696	395	528	396	235	1,118	4,112	1,302
1998 Oct		241	687	390	523	396	233			
1998 Nov R		241	686	391	523	394	233			
1998 Dec R		240	680	390	516	391	234	1,117	4,119	1,308
1999 Jan P		239	679	389	521	392	235			
1999 Feb P		238	675	386	521	390	233			

UNITED KINGDOM		Transport and storage I 60-63	Post and telecommunications I 64	Financial intermediation J 65-67	Real estate K 70	Renting, research, computer and other business activities K 71-74	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security L+ 75	Education M 80	Health and social work activities N 85	Other community, social and personal activities O-Q* 90-93
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group										
		1986 Jun		857	443	893	159	1,795	1,474	1,675	2,087	862
1987 Jun		844	444	933	167	1,865	1,492	1,736	2,172	874
1988 Jun		861	462	1,009	178	1,984	1,476	1,799	2,307	897
1989 Jun		891	471	1,051	185	2,104	1,398	1,841	2,300	908
1990 Jun		923	470	1,060	192	2,226	1,440	1,863	2,320	904
1991 Jun		910	463	1,038	188	2,192	1,461	1,850	2,375	890
1992 Jun		900	454	1,005	207	2,184	1,464	1,832	2,444	920
1993 Jun		896	428	973	239	2,235	1,461	1,811	2,455	949
1994 Jun										

B.13

EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

Thousands

SIC 1992	Section, sub-section or group	December 1997			December 1998 R			1998				1999	
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Sep All	Oct	Nov R	Dec R	Jan P	Feb P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,147.2	1,245.7	4,392.9	3,081.5	1,212.6	4,294.1	4,349.7	4,331.9	4,321.7	4,294.1	4,266.3	4,246.9
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	67.3	8.5	75.7	65.8	8.5	74.3	74.5	74.4	74.3	74.3	73.3	73.1
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.3	5.5	43.8	36.9	5.8	42.7	42.8	43.2	42.7	42.7	42.4	42.0
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	29.0	3.0	32.0	28.8	2.8	31.6	31.8	31.3	31.7	31.6	30.9	31.1
MANUFACTURING	D	2,972.7	1,201.6	4,174.2	2,911.3	1,165.7	4,077.0	4,133.8	4,115.9	4,105.4	4,077.0	4,048.8	4,029.5
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	300.7	188.6	489.3	297.0	190.0	487.0	486.0	487.6	490.7	487.0	478.9	477.5
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	134.2	188.3	322.5	128.7	167.1	295.9	305.3	302.8	299.7	295.9	294.6	289.5
of textiles	17	98.8	79.5	178.2	96.8	68.9	165.7	169.2	168.1	167.2	165.7	164.0	162.1
of wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	18	35.4	108.8	144.2	32.0	98.2	130.2	136.1	134.6	132.6	130.2	130.6	127.4
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	16.1	15.1	31.2	15.0	13.1	28.1	29.2	29.2	29.1	28.1	28.5	28.5
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	68.9	15.7	84.7	68.5	15.3	83.9	86.2	85.4	84.8	83.9	82.8	81.9
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	298.1	177.2	475.3	293.1	180.3	473.4	475.6	477.1	475.6	473.4	469.7	469.0
	21	86.2	28.8	115.0	83.8	27.7	111.4	113.4	113.0	112.7	111.4	110.3	109.0
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	211.8	148.5	360.3	209.4	152.6	362.0	362.2	364.1	363.0	362.0	359.3	360.0
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	22.8	4.8	27.6	22.8	4.5	27.3	26.6	26.3	26.5	27.3	27.0	26.9
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	172.3	79.2	251.6	173.4	76.8	250.2	251.2	251.1	250.0	250.2	248.4	247.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	180.3	60.9	241.2	177.6	62.7	240.3	242.4	242.6	241.7	240.3	238.7	237.2
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	116.3	31.0	147.4	113.3	30.9	144.2	147.8	146.1	145.5	144.2	143.7	143.0
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	464.4	93.0	557.5	447.1	87.9	534.9	550.2	543.6	540.3	534.9	530.4	529.9
of basic metals	27	116.3	13.7	130.0	108.6	12.5	121.2	123.5	122.6	121.9	121.2	121.8	121.4
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	348.1	79.3	427.4	338.5	75.3	413.8	426.8	420.9	418.4	413.8	408.6	408.4
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	332.6	72.0	404.5	322.9	67.7	390.6	396.4	393.2	392.5	390.6	388.8	385.8
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	362.4	168.7	531.2	356.4	162.9	519.2	531.6	527.0	524.7	519.2	518.6	517.2
of office machinery and computers	30	36.8	14.8	51.6	34.5	14.5	48.9	50.2	49.6	49.4	48.9	48.6	47.2
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	31	126.5	56.5	183.0	119.9	56.3	176.2	181.7	178.6	177.3	176.2	176.5	176.0
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	32	85.1	47.6	132.8	85.9	44.0	129.9	132.9	132.4	132.4	129.9	129.2	129.0
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	33	114.0	49.7	163.7	116.1	48.1	164.2	166.8	166.3	165.7	164.2	164.3	163.9
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	353.0	43.3	396.3	348.4	43.9	392.4	395.8	395.4	395.1	392.4	392.1	391.8
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	205.5	25.5	231.1	200.3	25.9	226.3	229.7	228.3	228.1	226.3	226.4	226.1
of other transport equipment	35	147.5	17.8	165.2	148.1	18.0	166.1	166.0	167.1	167.0	166.1	165.7	165.7
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	150.4	63.6	213.9	147.0	62.6	209.5	209.6	208.4	209.3	209.5	206.8	204.8
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	107.2	35.7	142.9	104.4	38.4	142.8	141.3	141.6	142.0	142.8	144.2	144.2

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R Revised

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B.21 EMPLOYMENT

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Average actual weekly hours of work				
	Total weekly hours (millions)*	All workers**	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Second jobs
	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
All					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	850	33.0	38.0	14.7	10.6
1993	840	33.0	38.1	14.7	9.9
1994	853	33.3	38.4	15.0	9.2
1995	870	33.5	38.8	15.1	9.2
1996	874	33.3	38.7	15.0	8.9
1997	888	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.4
1998	896	33.1	38.5	15.2	9.1
3-month averages Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	895	33.2	38.4	15.3	9.1
Jan-Mar 1998	901	33.3	38.7	15.4	9.1
Feb-Apr	899	33.3	38.7	15.3	9.1
Mar-May (Spr)	896	33.1	38.5	15.2	9.1
Apr-Jun	899	33.3	38.7	15.3	9.2
May-Jul	900	33.2	38.5	15.3	9.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	902	33.3	38.6	15.3	9.1
Jul-Sep	902	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.1
Aug-Oct	901	33.1	38.5	15.2	9.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	901	33.1	38.5	15.2	9.0
Oct-Dec	899	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.0
Nov 98-Jan 99	901	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.3
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	901	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.1
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.1
	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	0.8	0.7
Over last 12 months Percent	6	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0
	0.7	-0.6	-0.4	0.2	-0.4
Male	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	550	38.5	39.8	14.3	11.9
1993	541	38.7	40.0	14.3	10.8
1994	551	38.9	40.5	14.9	9.8
1995	564	39.2	40.9	14.6	10.0
1996	564	39.0	40.8	14.8	9.7
1997	571	38.8	40.6	14.8	10.6
1998	577	38.7	40.5	15.0	9.7
3-month averages Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	577	38.7	40.5	15.2	10.3
Jan-Mar 1998	581	38.9	40.6	15.3	10.0
Feb-Apr	579	38.8	40.6	15.0	9.9
Mar-May (Spr)	577	38.7	40.5	15.0	9.7
Apr-Jun	579	38.7	40.7	14.9	9.7
May-Jul	578	38.6	40.5	15.0	9.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	581	38.7	40.6	14.8	9.5
Jul-Sep	580	38.7	40.6	14.9	9.4
Aug-Oct	578	38.6	40.5	14.9	9.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	578	38.5	40.4	14.9	9.6
Oct-Dec	577	38.3	40.2	15.1	9.8
Nov 98-Jan 99	577	38.4	40.3	15.1	10.1
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	577	38.3	40.2	15.2	9.8
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-1	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.2
	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4	1.5	1.9
Over last 12 months Percent	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.5
	-0.1	-0.9	-0.6	-0.2	-4.9
Female	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	300	26.2	34.2	14.8	9.3
1993	299	26.1	34.2	14.8	9.0
1994	302	26.3	34.5	15.0	8.6
1995	307	26.5	34.4	15.2	8.6
1996	311	26.4	34.6	15.2	8.4
1997	317	26.4	34.6	15.2	8.5
1998	318	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.6
3-month averages Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	317	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.3
Jan-Mar 1998	320	26.6	34.7	15.6	8.5
Feb-Apr	320	26.5	34.6	15.3	8.5
Mar-May (Spr)	318	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.6
Apr-Jun	320	26.6	34.7	15.3	8.7
May-Jul	321	26.5	34.5	15.3	8.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	322	26.5	34.8	15.5	8.8
Jul-Sep	322	26.5	34.2	15.3	8.8
Aug-Oct	322	26.5	34.5	15.3	8.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	322	26.4	34.4	15.3	8.6
Oct-Dec	323	26.4	34.4	15.3	8.4
Nov 98-Jan 99	324	26.4	34.5	15.3	8.6
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	324	26.5	34.5	15.3	8.6
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1
Over last 12 months Percent	7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	3.7

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

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

EMPLOYMENT B.22

Usual weekly hours of work

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Less than 6 hours		6 up to 15 hours		16 up to 30 hours		31 up to 45 hours		Over 45 hours	
	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
All										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	479	1.9	2,056	8.1	3,417	13.4	13,304	52.3	6,178	24.3
1993	520	2.1	2,019	8.0	3,516	13.9	12,981	51.4	6,197	24.6
1994	500	2.0	2,087	8.2	3,603	14.2	12,795	50.3	6,444	25.3
1995	526	2.0	2,071	8.0	3,639	14.1	12,864	49.9	6,666	25.9
1996	532	2.0	2,111	8.1	3,853	14.8	12,701	48.9	6,801	26.2
1997	495	1.9	2,142	8.1	3,998	15.1	12,879	48.7	6,917	26.2
1998	491	1.8	2,124	8.0	4,089	15.3	13,100	49.1	6,894	25.8
3-month averages Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	502	1.9	2,091	7.8	4,051	15.2	13,057	49.0	6,937	26.0
Jan-Mar 1998	497	1.9	2,124	8.0	4,054	15.2	13,067	49.0	6,925	26.0
Feb-Apr	497	1.9	2,141	8.0	4,075	15.3	13,076	49.0	6,912	25.9
Mar-May (Spr)	491	1.8	2,124	8.0	4,089	15.3	13,100	49.1	6,894	25.8
Apr-Jun	492	1.8	2,112	7.9	4,109	15.4	13,115	49.1	6,881	25.8
May-Jul	489	1.8	2,099	7.8	4,112	15.4	13,182	49.2	6,900	25.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	500	1.9	2,064	7.7	4,149	15.5	13,224	49.3	6,871	25.6
Jul-Sep	498	1.9	2,069	7.7	4,148	15.5	13,259	49.5	6,828	25.5
Aug-Oct	499	1.9	2,116	7.9	4,127	15.4	13,303	49.6	6,799	25.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	499	1.9	2,158	8.0	4,117	15.3	13,364	49.7	6,748	25.1
Oct-Dec	495	1.8	2,157	8.0	4,149	15.4	13,415	49.8	6,711	24.9
Nov 98-Jan 99	498	1.8	2,161	8.0	4,165	15.5	13,464	50.0	6,662	24.7
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	493	1.8	2,129	7.9	4,168	15.5	13,505	50.1	6,657	24.7
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-7	-1.4	-29	-1.4	51	1.3	141	1.1	-90	-1.3
Over last 12 months Percent	-9	-1.8	38	1.8	117	2.9	448	3.4	-280	-4.0
Male										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	108	0.8	335	2.4	569	4.0	7,905	56.2	5,149	36.6
1993	112	0.8	347	2.5	600	4.3	7,625	55.1	5,167	37.3
1994	119	0.8	381	2.7	635	4.5	7,535	53.8	5,330	38.1
1995	133	0.9	404	2.8	658	4.6	7,488	52.6	5,544	39.0
1996	129	0.9	421	2.9	726	5.1	7,408	51.8	5,615	39.3
1997	128	0.9	454	3.1	787	5.4	7,506	51.6	5,669	39.0
1998	115	0.8	461	3.1	800	5.4	7,692	52.2	5,667	38.5
3-month averages Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	122	0.8	434	3.0	791	5.4	7,662	52.1	5,700	38.8
Jan-Mar 1998	117	0.8	447	3.0	790	5.4	7,660	52.1	5,686	38.7
Feb-Apr	116	0.8	461	3.1	794	5.4	7,669	52.1	5,674	38.6
Mar-May (Spr)	115	0.8	461	3.1	800	5.4	7,692	52.2	5,667	38.5
Apr-Jun	119	0.8	463	3.1	801	5.4	7,707	52.3	5,648	38.3
May-Jul	125	0.8	458	3.1	800	5.4	7,718	52.3	5,669	38.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	125	0.8	448	3.0	807	5.5	7,742	52.4	5,647	38.2
Jul-Sep	126	0.9	448	3.0	816	5.5	7,771	52.6	5,604	38.0
Aug-Oct	130	0.9	445	3.0	822	5.6	7,794	52.8	5,568	37.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	137	0.9	451	3.1	813	5.5	7,852	53.1	5,521	37.4
Oct-Dec	136	0.9	454	3.1	838	5.7	7,891	53.3	5,488	37.1
Nov 98-Jan 99	139	0.9	453	3.1	854	5.8	7,919	53.5	5,446	36.8
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	129	0.9	460	3.1	845	5.7	7,944	53.6	5,445	36.7
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-9	-6.2	8	1.9	32	3.9	92	1.2	-76	-1.4
Over last 12 months Percent	7	5.5	25	5.8	54	6.8	282	3.7	-255	-4.5
Female										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	371	3.3	1,721	15.1	2,848	25.1	5,399	47.5	1,030	9.1
1993	408	3.6	1,673	14.7	2,915	25.6	5,356	47.1	1,030	9.1
1994	382	3.3	1,706	14.9	2,968	26.0	5,260	46.0	1,115	9.8
1995										

B.41 EMPLOYMENT

Job-related training received by employees

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	All who received job-related training in the last four weeks							
	Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted					
	All of working age +	Age groups						
16-17		18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64		
All								
Spring 1992	2,890	3124	94	723	816	936	1082	291
Spring 1993	2,881	3114	79	689	768	957	1108	281
Spring 1994	3,098	3328	82	696	778	1075	1156	319
Spring 1995	2,854	3081	70	597	667	1004	1098	313
Spring 1996	3,034	3258	104	657	761	1042	1150	303
Spring 1997	3,233	3455	139	700	839	1077	1186	353
Winter 1997/8	3,287	3301	137	655	792	1019	1141	349
Spring 1998	3,355	3578	128	710	838	1095	1242	404
Summer 1998	3,410	3061	106	584	690	922	1091	359
Autumn 1998	3,474	3589	154	654	808	1103	1254	425
Winter 1998/9	3,480	3491	155	683	838	1044	1209	400
Male								
Spring 1992	1,520	1636	51	380	431	514	536	155
Spring 1993	1,488	1601	40	369	410	511	530	150
Spring 1994	1,571	1681	37	345	392	500	500	160
Spring 1995	1,448	1554	33	307	340	536	521	157
Spring 1996	1,534	1636	57	345	403	561	526	146
Spring 1997	1,599	1700	68	354	422	553	544	180
Winter 1997/8	1,677	1674	78	341	419	542	540	174
Spring 1998	1,693	1793	65	376	441	571	592	189
Summer 1998	1,725	1589	61	308	369	495	525	190
Autumn 1998	1,746	1809	83	340	423	574	603	205
Winter 1998/9	1,717	1710	85	344	429	536	555	191
Female								
Spring 1992	1,370	1489	43	342	385	422	546	135
Spring 1993	1,393	1513	38	320	358	446	578	131
Spring 1994	1,527	1647	45	352	397	495	596	159
Spring 1995	1,407	1528	37	290	327	468	576	156
Spring 1996	1,501	1621	47	311	358	481	624	159
Spring 1997	1,634	1755	71	346	417	523	642	173
Winter 1997/8	1,610	1627	59	315	374	478	601	175
Spring 1998	1,662	1784	63	334	396	523	650	214
Summer 1998	1,684	1492	45	276	321	436	566	169
Autumn 1998	1,728	1780	70	314	385	529	651	216
Winter 1998/9	1,763	1781	71	339	410	508	654	209

UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent of all employees#							
	Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted					
	All of working age +	Age groups						
16-17		18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64		
All								
Spring 1992	13.5	14.6	19.1	20.7	20.5	16.0	14.0	7.5
Spring 1993	13.5	14.7	19.2	20.9	20.7	16.0	14.3	7.4
Spring 1994	14.5	15.6	19.1	22.1	21.8	17.6	14.7	8.3
Spring 1995	13.2	14.2	14.9	19.4	18.9	16.2	13.7	8.1
Spring 1996	13.7	14.8	19.1	21.7	21.3	16.6	14.1	7.7
Spring 1997	14.4	15.4	23.8	23.2	23.3	16.8	14.4	8.5
Winter 1997/8	14.4	14.5	22.0	21.7	21.7	15.9	13.6	8.1
Spring 1998	14.6	15.6	21.5	23.4	23.1	17.1	14.7	9.2
Summer 1998	14.7	13.1	16.5	18.0	17.8	14.4	12.8	8.0
Autumn 1998	14.9	15.4	23.5	21.1	21.5	17.2	14.6	9.3
Winter 1998/9	15.0	15.0	24.9	22.2	22.6	16.3	14.1	8.8
Male								
Spring 1992	13.3	14.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	16.1	13.6	6.9
Spring 1993	13.2	14.3	21.6	22.0	21.9	15.7	13.4	7.0
Spring 1994	13.9	14.9	17.6	21.5	21.1	17.4	14.0	7.5
Spring 1995	12.6	13.6	14.6	19.4	18.8	15.9	12.7	7.2
Spring 1996	13.1	14.1	21.0	22.3	22.1	16.4	12.7	6.5
Spring 1997	13.4	14.3	24.6	22.3	22.6	15.9	12.9	7.7
Winter 1997/8	13.7	13.8	25.7	21.5	22.2	15.4	12.5	7.1
Spring 1998	13.8	14.7	22.5	23.4	23.2	16.3	13.6	7.6
Summer 1998	13.9	12.6	19.5	17.9	18.1	13.7	12.0	7.5
Autumn 1998	14.0	14.5	26.3	20.9	21.8	16.3	13.7	8.1
Winter 1998/9	13.9	13.8	27.6	21.5	22.5	15.3	12.6	7.4
Female								
Spring 1992	13.7	14.9	17.0	19.7	19.4	15.9	14.5	8.5
Spring 1993	13.9	15.1	17.2	19.8	19.4	16.3	15.1	8.1
Spring 1994	15.1	16.3	20.6	22.8	22.5	17.8	15.5	9.5
Spring 1995	13.8	15.0	15.3	19.5	18.9	16.5	14.8	9.2
Spring 1996	14.4	15.6	17.1	21.0	20.4	16.8	15.5	9.2
Spring 1997	15.5	16.7	23.1	24.1	23.9	17.9	16.0	9.5
Winter 1997/8	15.2	15.4	18.6	21.9	21.3	16.5	14.8	9.3
Spring 1998	15.6	16.8	20.5	23.4	22.9	18.0	15.9	11.2
Summer 1998	15.6	13.8	13.7	18.2	17.4	15.1	13.8	8.6
Autumn 1998	16.0	16.4	20.9	21.3	21.3	18.2	15.7	10.9
Winter 1998/9	16.3	16.4	22.2	22.9	22.8	17.5	15.8	10.5

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

The not seasonally adjusted figures that appeared in November 1998 were incorrect. The ONS apologises for this error.

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

Social Focus on Women and Men

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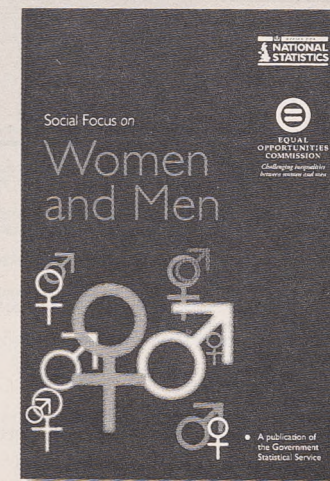
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B.51 EMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom (R) (1,2,3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2,5)	Belgium (3)	Canada (12)	Denmark	Finland	France (R) (7,11)	Germany (R) (13)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic	
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated												
											Thousands	
Civilian labour force												
1995 Q3	28,520	9,006	3,895	..	14,931	..	2,490	..	39,070	..	..
1995 Q4	28,626	9,081	3,904	..	14,951	..	2,491	..	39,132	..	..
1996 Q1	28,569	9,052	3,880	..	15,086	..	2,496	..	39,104	..	..
1996 Q2	28,652	9,085	3,860	..	15,110	..	2,499	..	39,162	..	..
1996 Q3	28,728	9,158	3,849	..	15,161	..	2,487	..	39,211	..	..
1996 Q4	28,649	9,143	3,889	..	15,237	..	2,499	..	39,229	..	..
1997 Q1	28,553	9,185	3,871	..	15,229	..	2,507	..	39,321	..	..
1997 Q2	28,626	9,171	3,866	..	15,326	..	2,528	..	39,442	..	..
1997 Q3	28,614	9,148	3,882	..	15,392	..	2,446	..	39,477	..	..
1997 Q4	28,669	9,271	3,912	..	15,439	..	2,474	..	39,482	..	..
1998 Q1	28,750	9,234	..	..	15,517	..	2,475	..	39,401	..	..
1998 Q2	28,656	9,297	..	..	15,574	..	2,542	..	39,387	..	..
1998 Q3	28,722	9,339	..	..	15,622	..	2,484	..	39,366	..	..
1998 Q4	28,768	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civilian employment												
1995 Q3	26,263	8,251	3,726	..	13,520	..	2,064	21,996	35,856	..	..
1995 Q4	26,392	8,299	3,718	..	13,549	..	2,068	21,973	35,851	..	..
1996 Q1	26,373	8,295	3,670	..	13,647	..	2,076	21,990	35,641	..	..
1996 Q2	26,506	8,304	3,691	..	13,656	..	2,085	21,948	35,725	..	..
1996 Q3	26,661	8,354	3,669	..	13,674	..	2,086	21,924	35,721	..	..
1996 Q4	26,772	8,362	3,684	..	13,729	..	2,103	21,953	35,626	..	..
1997 Q1	26,840	8,380	3,665	..	13,774	..	2,136	21,989	35,434	..	..
1997 Q2	27,029	8,356	3,687	..	13,893	..	2,165	22,044	35,555	..	..
1997 Q3	27,134	8,350	3,681	..	14,008	..	2,162	22,095	35,506	..	..
1997 Q4	27,266	8,490	3,706	..	14,070	..	2,185	22,167	35,467	..	..
1998 Q1	27,376	8,522	..	..	14,175	..	2,192	22,276	35,323	..	..
1998 Q2	27,295	8,568	..	..	14,269	..	2,208	22,351	35,494	..	..
1998 Q3	27,410	8,579	..	..	14,318	..	2,220	22,423	35,653	..	..
1998 Q4	27,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1997 unless stated*												
Civilian labour force:	Male	15,762	5,247	2,182	2,383	8,428	1,512	1,321	13,783	22,241	2,637	929
	Female	12,864	3,974	1,668	1,877	6,926	1,311	1,209	11,442	16,973	1,681	601
	All	28,626	9,221	3,849	4,260	15,354	2,823	2,530	25,225	39,214	4,318	1,530
Civilian employment:	Male	14,540	4,796	2,094	2,151	7,649	1,437	1,136	12,229	20,225	2,470	832
	Female	12,489	3,644	1,590	1,565	6,292	1,211	1,027	9,804	15,126	1,402	539
	All	27,029	8,430	3,685	3,715	13,941	2,648	2,163	22,033	35,351	3,872	1,371
Civilian employment: proportions by sector												
Male:	Agriculture	3.0	6.3	..	3.0	5.0	..	9.1	..	3.3	18.2	..
	Industry	33.6	30.7	..	36.5	32.4	..	39.8	..	48.3	28.1	..
	Services	63.4	63.0	..	60.4	62.6	..	51.1	..	48.4	53.7	..
Female:	Agriculture	1.0	3.6	..	1.6	2.4	..	4.9	..	3.0	23.9	..
	Industry	11.9	10.9	..	11.4	12.0	..	13.8	..	20.8	13.7	..
	Services	87.1	85.4	..	87.1	85.6	..	81.3	..	76.1	62.4	..
All:	Agriculture	2.1	5.2	6.7	2.4	3.9	3.7	7.0	4.4	3.2	20.3	10.2
	Industry	23.6	22.1	30.1	26.1	23.2	26.8	27.5	..	36.5	22.9	28.4
	Services	74.3	72.7	63.2	71.5	73.0	69.5	65.5	..	60.2	56.8	61.4

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.
- Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.
 - Annual figures relate to June.
 - Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.
 - Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.
 - Annual figures relate to second quarter.
 - Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.
 - Annual figures relate to April.
 - Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.
 - Annual figures relate to January.
 - Unadjusted figures.
 - Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services.
 - Repair services are included in industry and excluded from services.

* Please note the annual figures for Belgium and Greece refer to 1996.

EMPLOYMENT B.51

Selected countries: national definitions

Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland (R)	United States		
(9)	(5)	(10)	(10)	(5)	(2)(5)	(5)	(2)(5)	(5)	(8)		
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated											
									Thousands		
Civilian labour force											
1995 Q3	22,777	66,797	..	..	2,157	4,499	15,650	4,331	132,360
1995 Q4	22,791	66,678	..	..	2,164	4,529	15,730	4,320	132,598
1996 Q1	22,823	66,792	..	..	2,196	4,554	15,825	4,285	133,063
1996 Q2	22,858	67,053	..	..	2,216	4,546	15,895	4,299	133,590
1996 Q3	22,882	67,333	..	..	2,210	4,556	15,980	4,309	134,155
1996 Q4	22,854	67,265	..	..	2,227	4,542	16,045	4,312	134,944
1997 Q1	22,965	67,865	..	..	2,240	4,569	16,052	4,305	135,844
1997 Q2	22,927	67,952	..	..	2,267	4,597	16,089	4,275	136,103
1997 Q3	22,960	67,850	..	..	2,255	4,636	16,127	4,263	136,379
1997 Q4	22,939	67,855	..	..	2,271	4,632	16,218	4,226	136,813
1998 Q1	22,951	68,165	..	..	2,290	4,725	16,213	4,243	137,524
1998 Q2	22,929	68,048	..	..	2,305	4,741	16,263	4,242	137,351
1998 Q3	..	67,824	..	..	2,280	4,714	16,312	..	137,595
1998 Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civilian employment											
1995 Q3	19,050	64,667	..	..	2,051	4,178	12,068	4,008	124,843
1995 Q4	20,006	64,463	..	..	2,067	4,198	12,058	3,982	125,207
1996 Q1	20,022	64,573	..	..	2,088	4,223	12,242	3,950	125,656
1996 Q2	20,022	64,738	..	..	2,108	4,210	12,327	3,959	126,323
1996 Q3	20,039	65,104	..	..	2,100	4,220	12,455	3,963	127,067
1996 Q4	20,059	65,037	..	..	2,121	4,216	12,559	3,950	127,787
1997 Q1	20,017	65,635	..	..	2,150	4,244	12,646	3,926	128,697
1997 Q2	20,042	65,626	..	..	2,168	4,293	12,691	3,908	129,387
1997 Q3	20,047	65,545	..	..	2,160	4,314	12,791	3,936	129,723
1997 Q4	20,055	65,510	..	..	2,183	4,331	12,930	3,927	130,421
1998 Q1	19,970	65,666	..	..	2,217	4,455	13,070	3,949	131,080
1998 Q2	20,029	65,138	..	..	2,226	4,518	13,147	3,952	131,348
1998 Q3	..	64,934	..	..	2,205	4,478	13,259	..	131,333
1998 Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1997 unless stated											
Civilian labour force:	Male	19,203	40,270	147.0	4,392	1,212	2,665	9,808	2,230	2,314	73,261
	Female	20,785	27,600	85.9	3,237	1,056	2,248	6,312	2,034	1,655	63,036
	All	22,988	67,870	232.9	7,629	2,268	4,913	16,120	4,264	3,969	136,297
Civilian employment:	Male	12,822	38,920	143.0	4,196	1,162	2,501	8,225	2,042	2,219	69,685
	Female	12,116	26,650	83.5	3,010	1,011	2,078	4,536	1,880	1,584	59,873
	All	20,938	65,570	226.5	7,206	2,173	4,579	12,761	3,922	3,802	129,558
Civilian employment: proportions by sector											
Male:	Agriculture	7.0	4.9	6.8	..	9.6	4.0	5.4	3.8
	Industry	37.8	39.2	35.3	..	39.1	38.7	35.3	33.2
	Services	55.2	55.9	58.0	..	51.4	57.3	59.3	63.0
Female:	Agriculture	6.5	6.0	2.6	..	6.2	1.4	3.6	1.5
	Industry	21.7	24.1	10.4	..	13.5	12.1	14.8	13.1
	Services	71.9	69.9	87.1	..	80.4	86.4	81.6	85.5
All:	Agriculture	6.8	5.3	..	3.7	4.8	13.6	8.4	2.8	4.6	2.7
	Industry	32.0	33.1	..	22.2	23.7	31.5	30.0	25.9	26.8	23.9
	Services	61.2	61.6	..	74.1	71.6	54.9	61.7	71.3	68.6	73.4

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							All aged 16-59/64						
	All Rate (%) +		Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All Over 24 months	All Rate (%) +		Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All Over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All	MGSC	MGSX						YBSH	YBTI					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	2,833	9.9	1,249	584	993	35.1	464	2,801	10.1	1,240	579	975	34.8	452
1993	2,999	10.5	1,156	576	1,261	42.1	650	2,966	10.7	1,144	570	1,246	42.0	640
1994	2,799	9.8	1,080	466	1,249	44.6	735	2,773	10.0	1,074	462	1,232	44.4	727
1995	2,516	8.8	1,035	401	1,073	42.7	670	2,498	9.0	1,031	397	1,064	42.6	665
1996	2,394	8.3	1,058	401	930	38.8	587	2,375	8.5	1,051	397	921	38.8	581
1997	2,093	7.3	992	312	787	37.6	500	2,071	7.4	984	310	774	37.4	491
1998	1,824	6.3	992	253	582	31.9	367	1,804	6.4	984	250	572	31.7	360
3-month averages														
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,850	6.4	977	289	585	31.6	355	1,830	6.5	968	286	577	31.5	351
Jan-Mar 1998	1,854	6.4	986	274	588	31.7	362	1,833	6.5	977	271	580	31.6	358
Feb-Apr	1,837	6.4	993	264	583	31.7	359	1,815	6.5	983	262	573	31.6	352
Mar-May (Spr)	1,824	6.3	992	253	582	31.9	367	1,804	6.4	984	250	572	31.7	360
Apr-Jun	1,814	6.3	989	257	568	31.3	363	1,792	6.4	980	254	558	31.1	355
May-Jul	1,807	6.2	1,001	249	543	30.0	346	1,785	6.3	992	246	533	29.9	340
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,820	6.3	1,004	273	538	29.6	339	1,798	6.4	994	271	527	29.3	334
Jul-Sep	1,807	6.2	1,002	272	538	29.8	333	1,787	6.3	993	271	527	29.5	328
Aug-Oct	1,803	6.2	1,008	273	529	29.4	331	1,783	6.3	999	272	520	29.2	326
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,801	6.2	1,011	270	519	28.8	322	1,782	6.3	1,003	268	509	28.6	316
Oct-Dec	1,799	6.2	1,020	266	510	28.3	315	1,783	6.3	1,014	264	501	28.1	311
Nov-Jan	1,837	6.3	1,047	271	514	28.0	318	1,820	6.4	1,042	269	505	27.8	312
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	1,833	6.3	1,048	279	509	27.8	315	1,817	6.4	1,041	277	502	27.6	309
Changes														
Over last 3 months	32	0.1	37	9	-9	-1.0	-7	35	0.1	38	9	-7	-0.9	-7
Percent	1.8		3.7	3.4	-1.8		-2.2	2.0		3.8	3.2	-1.4		-2.2
Over last 12 months	-17	-0.1	71	-10	-75	-3.8	-40	-13	-0.1	73	-8	-75	-3.9	-42
Percent	-0.9		7.3	-3.4	-12.9		-11.4	-0.7		7.5	-2.9	-12.9		-11.9
Male	MGSD	MGSY						YBSI	YBTJ					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	1,896	11.7	755	398	740	39.0	359	1,880	11.8	752	396	729	38.8	351
1993	2,017	12.5	702	374	938	46.5	499	2,004	12.7	698	372	932	46.5	495
1994	1,856	11.5	616	301	937	50.5	575	1,846	11.7	614	300	930	50.4	471
1995	1,637	10.2	590	256	799	48.8	520	1,629	10.3	577	255	794	48.7	517
1996	1,575	9.8	606	257	710	45.1	475	1,564	9.9	603	255	704	45.0	470
1997	1,331	8.3	554	190	585	44.0	390	1,320	8.3	552	189	577	43.7	384
1998	1,118	6.9	537	164	419	37.5	281	1,108	7.0	534	163	414	37.3	277
3-month averages														
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,133	7.0	533	178	422	37.2	272	1,123	7.1	528	177	418	37.2	270
Jan-Mar 1998	1,143	7.1	538	174	426	37.3	280	1,133	7.2	534	173	422	37.2	278
Feb-Apr	1,132	7.0	540	169	426	37.6	278	1,120	7.1	535	168	420	37.5	275
Mar-May (Spr)	1,118	6.9	537	164	419	37.5	281	1,108	7.0	534	163	414	37.3	277
Apr-Jun	1,109	6.9	533	166	411	37.0	278	1,097	6.9	528	164	405	36.9	272
May-Jul	1,104	6.9	548	152	390	35.4	265	1,091	6.9	542	151	383	35.1	261
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,115	6.9	551	167	391	35.1	262	1,104	7.0	546	167	385	34.9	258
Jul-Sep	1,120	6.9	559	172	393	35.1	258	1,109	7.0	555	172	387	34.9	255
Aug-Oct	1,117	6.9	565	176	384	34.4	256	1,109	7.0	562	175	380	34.3	254
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,118	6.9	570	176	371	33.2	247	1,109	7.0	567	175	366	33.0	244
Oct-Dec	1,117	6.9	577	173	363	32.5	241	1,109	7.0	575	172	359	32.3	238
Nov-Jan	1,148	7.1	596	181	367	32.0	240	1,139	7.2	594	180	362	31.7	236
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	1,138	7.0	596	181	363	31.9	239	1,130	7.1	594	180	359	31.8	235
Changes														
Over last 3 months	20	0.1	26	5	-8	-1.3	-8	21	0.1	26	5	-7	-1.3	-9
Percent	1.8		4.6	2.9	-2.1		-3.3	1.9		4.7	2.9	-2.0		-3.5
Over last 12 months	5	0.0	63	3	-58	-5.3	-32	7	0.0	66	4	-59	-5.5	-34
Percent	0.4		11.9	1.9	-13.9		-11.9	0.6		12.4	2.1	-14.2		-12.7
Female	MGSE	MGSZ						YBSJ	YBTK					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	937	7.5	494	186	254	27.1	105	921	7.7	488	183	246	26.7	100
1993	982	7.9	454	202	323	32.9	151	961	8.1	446	198	314	32.6	145
1994	943	7.6	464	165	311	33.0	160	928	7.8	460	162	303	32.6	155
1995	878	7.0	455	145	275	31.3	150	869	7.3	454	142	270	31.1	148
1996	819	6.5	453	144	220	26.9	112	812	6.7	449	142	217	26.8	111
1997	762	6.0	438	122	201	26.4	110	751	6.1	432	121	197	26.3	107
1998	706	5.5	454	89	162	23.0	86	696	5.7	450	87	158	22.7	83
3-month averages														
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	717	5.6	443	111	163	22.7	84	707	5.8	440	109	158	22.4	81
Jan-Mar 1998	711	5.6	449	100	161	22.7	82	700	5.7	444	98	157	22.5	80
Feb-Apr	705	5.5	453	96	157	22.3	81	695	5.7	449	94	153	22.0	77
Mar-May (Spr)	706	5.5	454	89	162	23.0	86	696	5.7	450	87	158	22.7	83
Apr-Jun	705	5.5	456	91	157	22.3	86	695	5.7	452	89	153	22.0	83
May-Jul	703	5.5	453	97	153	21.7	81	694	5.6	449	95	150	21.6	79
Jun-Aug (Sum)	705	5.5	453	105	147	20.8	78	694	5.6	448	104	142	20.4	76
Jul-Sep	688	5.4	443	100	145	21.0	75	677	5.5	438	99	140	20.7	74
Aug-Oct	685	5.3	444	97	145	21.2	74	674	5.5	437	97	140	20.8	72
Sep-Nov (Aut)	682	5.3	440	93	147	21.6	75	673	5.4	435	93	143	21.2	72
Oct-Dec	682	5.3	443	93	146	21.5	75	674	5.4	439	93	143	21.2	73
Nov-Jan	689	5.3	451	89	147	21.4	78	681	5.5	448	89	144	21.1	76
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	695	5.4	451	98	146	21.0	76	688	5.5	448	97	143	20.8	74
Changes														
Over last 3 months	13	0.1	11	4	-1	-0.6	1	15	0.1	12	4	0	-0.4	2
Percent	1.9		2.5	4.5	-0.9		1.7	2.2		2.8	3.8	0.1		2.2
Over last 12 months	-22	-0.3	8	-13	-17	-1.7	-8	-20	-0.2	7	-12	-15	-1.6	-7
Percent	-3.1		1.8	-12.0	-10.4		-9.7	-2.8		1.7	-11.1	-9.7		-9.2

+ 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.

ILO unemployment by age and duration C.1

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	16-17							18-24						
	All Rate (%) +		Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All Over 24 months	All Rate (%) +		Up to 6				

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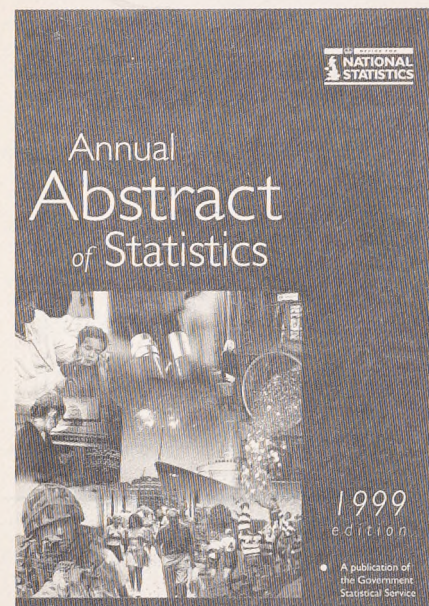


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UNEMPLOYMENT C.4 ILO unemployment rates* by previous occupation

Per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment*	Manual	Non-manual	Managers and administrators 1	Professional 2	Associate professional and technical 3	Clerical and secretarial 4	Craft and related 5	Personal and protective services 6	Selling 7	Plant and machine operatives 8	Other 9
All	9.7	12.6	5.1	4.6	2.6	5.0	6.6	13.1	7.9	7.9	13.2	14.0
Spring 1992	10.3	13.2	5.6	4.9	3.5	5.0	7.3	14.3	8.1	9.1	13.3	14.4
Spring 1993	9.6	12.2	5.1	4.8	2.8	4.5	6.1	12.8	7.9	8.8	12.9	13.3
Spring 1994	8.6	10.5	4.7	3.9	2.7	4.0	5.8	10.2	7.4	8.4	10.7	12.9
Spring 1995	8.2	10.0	4.3	3.8	2.4	4.1	5.4	9.3	6.7	7.3	10.0	12.9
Spring 1996	7.1	8.3	3.6	3.2	1.9	3.0	4.7	7.2	5.9	6.2	8.4	11.0
Spring 1997	6.3	7.4	3.0	2.6	1.7	2.3	4.0	5.9	5.8	5.6	7.9	9.9
Winter 1997/8	6.1	7.2	3.1	2.4	1.6	2.5	4.1	5.9	5.2	6.0	8.4	9.1
Spring 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
Summer 1998	6.2	6.9	3.1	2.3	1.9	3.0	4.2	5.4	5.1	5.4	7.6	9.2
Autumn 1998	6.2	6.9	3.1	2.3	1.9	3.0	4.2	5.4	5.1	5.4	7.6	9.2
Winter 1998/9	6.2	7.1	3.1	2.4	1.7	2.9	3.7	5.7	5.2	6.2	8.2	9.4
Changes Win 97-Win 98	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.6	0.6	0.3	-0.5
Male	11.5	14.5	5.5	5.1	3.0	6.8	10.1	13.3	10.4	9.1	13.0	20.4
Spring 1992	12.4	15.4	6.2	5.2	4.0	6.4	12.1	14.7	11.4	11.3	13.2	20.5
Spring 1993	11.4	14.1	5.6	5.1	3.2	5.8	9.0	13.2	10.9	10.8	12.6	19.0
Spring 1994	10.1	12.1	5.0	4.1	3.1	5.0	9.2	10.4	10.2	9.9	10.7	18.3
Spring 1995	9.7	11.5	4.8	4.1	2.9	5.3	8.9	9.5	8.7	9.1	10.1	18.6
Spring 1996	8.1	9.3	3.7	3.2	2.1	4.1	7.4	7.3	7.7	6.9	8.6	15.2
Spring 1997	7.0	8.0	3.2	2.9	1.6	2.8	6.2	6.0	7.2	6.5	7.4	13.5
Winter 1997/8	6.8	7.9	3.0	2.4	1.4	2.8	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.9	8.2	12.6
Spring 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
Summer 1998	6.8	7.5	3.1	2.3	1.7	3.7	6.7	5.2	6.9	6.1	7.4	12.1
Autumn 1998	6.8	7.5	3.1	2.3	1.7	3.7	6.7	5.2	6.9	6.1	7.4	12.1
Winter 1998/9	7.0	7.9	3.2	2.3	1.8	3.7	6.0	5.6	7.3	6.9	8.0	12.7
Changes Win 97-Win 98	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.6	0.2	0.9	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	-0.8
Female	7.3	8.5	4.7	3.7	2.1	3.0	5.5	11.0	6.5	7.2	14.0	7.0
Spring 1992	7.6	8.6	5.0	4.2	2.7	3.5	5.6	10.4	6.2	7.9	13.9	7.8
Spring 1993	7.3	8.2	4.7	4.3	2.2	3.1	5.1	9.0	6.3	7.6	13.8	7.4
Spring 1994	6.8	7.2	4.3	3.4	1.9	2.9	4.6	8.2	5.9	7.5	10.8	7.0
Spring 1995	6.3	6.9	3.8	3.2	1.6	2.9	4.2	8.3	5.6	6.3	9.6	6.7
Spring 1996	5.8	6.0	3.4	3.0	1.6	2.0	3.8	6.6	5.0	5.8	7.9	6.2
Spring 1997	5.4	6.0	2.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	3.2	4.6	5.1	5.2	9.9	5.7
Winter 1997/8	5.3	5.7	3.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	3.4	5.9	4.7	5.5	9.2	5.1
Spring 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
Summer 1998	5.4	5.6	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.3	7.9	4.2	4.9	8.7	5.6
Autumn 1998	5.4	5.6	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.3	7.9	4.2	4.9	8.7	5.6
Winter 1998/9	5.2	5.4	3.0	2.4	1.5	2.1	2.9	6.4	4.1	5.8	9.1	5.3
Changes Win 97-Win 98	-0.2	-0.6	0.0	0.5	-0.1	0.3	-0.3	1.8	-0.9	0.6	-0.8	-0.4

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

* 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.

C.14 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by sought and usual occupation

United Kingdom as at 11 March 1999

Description	SOC sub-minor groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All	
		Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	28.6	2.8	6.6	2.1	35.3	2.6	30.7	3.0	7.4	2.4	38.1	2.9
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	14.0	1.4	4.0	1.3	18.0	1.4	14.8	1.4	4.4	1.4	19.2	1.4
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	12.0	1.2	1.3	0.4	13.3	1.0	13.9	1.4	1.7	0.6	15.7	1.2
Health professionals	22	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	7.4	0.7	5.7	1.9	13.2	1.0	8.2	0.8	6.2	2.0	14.3	1.1
Other professional occupations	24-29	6.7	0.7	2.4	0.8	9.1	0.7	7.8	0.8	3.0	1.0	10.7	0.8
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	12.8	1.3	1.4	0.5	14.3	1.1	15.6	1.5	1.8	0.6	17.4	1.3
Health associate professionals	34	1.1	0.1	2.2	0.7	3.3	0.2	1.4	0.1	2.7	0.9	4.1	0.3
Other associate professional occupations	33&35-39	31.9	3.1	12.8	4.1	44.7	3.3	40.0	3.9	16.1	5.2	56.1	4.2
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	100.8	9.8	52.1	16.9	152.9	11.5	124.6	12.2	63.5	20.5	188.1	14.1
Secretarial occupations	45-46	1.6	0.2	14.4	4.6	16.0	1.2	1.8	0.2	16.0	5.2	17.9	1.3
Skilled construction trades	50	58.0	5.7	0.4	0.1	58.4	4.4	63.2	6.2	0.5	0.2	63.7	4.6
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	34.1	3.3	0.5	0.2	34.6	2.6	37.5	3.7	0.6	0.2	38.1	2.8
Other skilled trades	53-59	85.7	8.5	7.8	2.5	94.5	7.1	96.5	9.4	8.1	2.6	104.6	7.8
Protective service occupations	60-61	13.9	1.4	0.8	0.3	14.8	1.1	15.8	1.5	1.0	0.3	16.8	1.3
Personal service occupations	62-69	39.4	3.9	39.9	12.9	79.3	6.0	43.9	4.3	48.7	15.7	92.5	6.9
Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	70-71	10.7	1.0	1.8	0.6	12.5	0.9	11.6	1.1	2.0	0.6	13.5	1.0
Other sales occupations	72-73&79	39.3	3.8	44.0	14.2	83.3	6.3	48.6	4.7	58.2	18.8	106.8	8.0
Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	80-86&89	52.9	5.2	14.6	4.7	67.4	5.1	55.6	5.4	15.0	4.9	70.6	5.3
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	74.3	7.3	1.9	0.6	76.2	5.7	88.3	8.6	2.4	0.8	90.7	6.9
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing	90	11.0	1.1	1.8	0.6	12.8	1.0	11.8	1.1	2.4	0.8	14.2	1.1
Other elementary occupations	91-99	266.5	26.0	42.2	13.6	308.7	23.2	280.7	27.4	43.0	13.9	323.7	24.5
No previous occupation/													
sought occupation unknown		119.7	11.7	50.3	16.3	170.0	12.8	114	1.1	4.2	1.4	15.5	1.2
Total		1,023.9		309.2		1,333.1		1,023.9		309.2		1,333.1	

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.
Not seasonally adjusted.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 694.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.21

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at March 11 1999

Area	Male			Female			All			Rate #	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
	Thousand		Per cent	Thousand		Per cent	Thousand		Per cent			
	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent				
ENGLAND												
Alnwick and Amble	654	250	904	7.7	5.6							
Andover	469	203	672	1.9	1.5							
Appleby	66	41	107	2.6	2.0							
Ashford	1,151	337	1,488	3.7	3.0							
Axminster	200	69	269	4.2	3.0							
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,837	853	3,690	2.1	1.7							
Barnby	682	223	905	2.0	1.7							
Barnard Castle	203	58	261	4.6	3.2							
Barnsley	5,660	1,484	7,144	9.4	7.7							
Barnstaple	791	300	1,091	4.5	3.7							
Barrow-in-Furness	2,031	481	2,512	7.8	6.9							
Basingstoke	1,022	330	1,352	1.5	1.3							
Bath	2,012	723	2,735	3.3	2.8							
Bedford	2,318	849	3,167	4.0	3.4							
Bedford-Tweed	466	211	677	6.7	5.3							
Bideford	828	320	1,148	8.1	6.3							
Birmingham	41,741	12,329	54,070	6.7	6.1							
Bishop Auckland	3,696	1,123	4,819	7.7	6.6							
Blackburn	4,630	1,338	5,968	4.7	4.1							
Blackpool	4,773	1,250	6,023	5.2	4.4							
Bolton	4,898	1,309	6,207	4.4	3.9							
Boston	724	202	926	4.0	3.5							
Bournemouth	4,111	1,194	5,305	4.6	3.9							
Bradford	12,155	3,125	15,280	6.8	5.9							
Bridgewater	1,169	379	1,548	4.9	3.9							
Bridlington and Driffield	1,340	423	1,763	9.1	7.7							
Bridport	301	121	422	5.5	4.1							
Brighton	7,655	2,545	10,200	6.5	5.3							
Bristol	9,971	3,056	13,027	3.5	3.1							
Bude	311	139	450	7.7	5.9							
Bunbury	1,360	394	1,754	4.3	3.8							
Burton-on-Trent	2,345	739	3,084	4.2	3.8							
Bury St Edmunds	615	236	851	2.4	2.0							
Buxton	671	183	854	4.3	3.2							
Calderdale	3,757	1,032	4,789	6.1	5.5							
Cambridge	2,892	935	3,827	2.5	2.2							
Camelford	166	80	246	11.7	8.5							
Canterbury	2,047	595	2,642	4.3	3.5							
Carlisle	1,898	622	2,520	4.9	4.2							
Chard	227	111	338	3.6	2.9							
Chatteris	1,870	528	2,398	3.2	2.6							
Chester	3,932	1,069	5,001	8.0	7.1							
Chichester	1,755	572	2,327	2.9	2.4							
Chippingham	509	194	703	2.6	2.0							
Cinderford	804	355	1,159	6.2	4.6							
Cirencester	295	121	416	1.8	1.4							
Clackon	1,371	354	1,725	8.7	6.4							
Colchester	3,343	1,233	4,576	3.6	2.9							
Coventry	9,026	2,669	11,695	4.9	4.3							
Crawley	2,622	789	3,411	1.5	1.2							
Crewe	3,101	972	4,073	4.7	4.2							
Cromer	862	224	1,086	6.5	4.8							
Darlington	2,482	606	3,088	7.2	6.5							
Dartmouth	138	31	169	5.6	4.1							
Derby	5,948	1,663	7,611	5.3	4.7							
Devizes	350	130	480	3.1	2.1							
Diss	400	162	562	3.4	2.7							
Doncaster	7,845	2,184	10,029	9.1	8.2							
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,356	433	1,789	4.1	3.1							
Dover	1,741	435	2,176	7.2	5.8							
Dudley and Sandwell	10,419	3,164	13,583	6.1	5.5							
Eastbourne	1,905	713	2,618	5.1	3.9							
Evesham	471	192	663	2.9	2.3							
Exeter	3,428	1,139	4,567	4.0	3.3							
Fakenham	390	134	524	5.1	3.9							
Falmouth	746	294	1,040	9.4	7.4							
Folkestone	1,915	435	2,350	6.7	5.7							
Gainsborough	770	236	1,006	7.9	6.7							
Gloucester	2,266	684	2,950	4.1	3.6							
Goole and Selby	1,469	545	2,014	6.7	5.6							
Grantham	720	252	972	3.9	3.0							
Grimsby	5,253	1,424	6,677	8.8	8.4							
St. Yarmouth	3,171	1,075	4,246	11.1	9.9							
Guildford and Aldershot	2,630	797	3,427	1.6	1.3							
Halwhistle	130	60	190	7.0	5.1							
Harlow	2,329	892	3,221	2.6	2.2							
Harrogate and Ripon	1,243	419	1,662	2.5	2.0							
Hartlepool	3,401	818	4,219	12.4	11.1							
Harrow	433	126	559	9.9	7.2							
Hastings	3,003	800	3,803	7.7	6.4							
Haverhill and Sudbury	775	29										

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count flows: standardised*

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED			All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
		All	Male	Female				
Month ending								
1998	Mar 12	250.1	179.5	70.6	265.4	-2.6	186.9	78.5
	Apr 9	258.5	183.1	75.4	256.5	-8.9	181.1	75.4
	May 14	227.6	164.1	63.5	261.3	4.8	183.6	77.7
	Jun 11	234.1	164.5	69.6	256.2	-5.1	178.9	77.3
	Jul 9	301.0	197.1	104.0	232.9	-23.3	165.4	67.5
	Aug 13	273.4	180.1	93.3	246.7	13.8	174.3	72.4
	Sep 10	252.9	172.7	80.2	246.0	-0.7	173.7	72.3
	Oct 8	268.2	187.5	80.7	254.0	8.0	178.5	75.5
	Nov 12	271.3	194.3	77.0	264.4	10.4	186.1	78.3
	Dec 10	258.1	191.4	66.7	263.4	-1.0	185.0	78.4
1999	Jan 14	274.0	193.8	80.1	256.7	-6.7	180.3	76.4
	Feb 11 R	279.1	199.9	79.2	262.2	5.5	185.6	76.6
	Mar 11 P	258.4	186.5	71.9	268.1	5.9	189.7	78.4

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED			All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
		All	Male	Female				
Month ending								
1998	Mar 12	299.2	215.6	83.6	274.4	-4.3	194.1	80.3
	Apr 9	275.8	199.4	76.4	272.1	-2.3	192.4	79.7
	May 14	262.7	185.9	76.8	252.2	-19.9	177.2	75.0
	Jun 11	262.9	189.3	73.6	262.5	10.3	183.2	79.3
	Jul 9	251.7	178.9	72.8	262.5	0.0	182.7	79.8
	Aug 13	260.5	180.1	80.4	267.4	4.9	186.7	80.7
	Sep 10	305.9	199.2	106.7	259.5	-7.9	181.3	78.2
	Oct 8	320.0	219.6	100.4	239.6	-19.9	172.1	67.5
	Nov 12	273.5	190.6	82.9	255.3	15.7	181.2	74.1
	Dec 10	247.6	175.3	72.2	281.8	26.5	200.9	80.9
1999	Jan 14	193.5	134.8	58.7	268.3	-13.5	190.6	77.7
	Feb 11 R	287.0	207.3	79.7	259.4	-8.9	183.1	76.3
	Mar 11 P	293.7	211.0	82.7	265.3	5.9	186.8	78.5

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094

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

P The latest national seasonally-adjusted claimant count figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
R Revised.

CLAIMANT COUNT C.32

Claim history: number of previous claims
Claims starting during the quarter ending January 1999 by number of previous claims

Thousands	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
Region							
North East	8.6	7.8	7.1	5.9	4.8	19.2	53.5
North West (GOR)	16.0	12.8	10.0	8.5	6.9	25.1	79.4
Merseyside	4.0	4.6	3.2	3.4	2.7	7.2	25.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	16.0	12.4	10.1	9.4	7.7	27.1	82.7
East Midlands	10.9	8.8	7.5	6.4	5.3	15.8	54.7
West Midlands	15.7	12.0	10.7	7.9	6.3	19.2	71.8
East of England	12.6	9.1	7.5	6.6	5.1	17.0	58.0
London	21.0	16.3	13.6	11.7	8.3	22.3	93.1
South East (GOR)	14.5	11.8	8.8	7.8	6.9	21.6	71.5
South West	12.3	9.7	7.7	5.7	4.3	14.2	46.8
Wales	9.3	7.3	6.8	4.9	5.6	19.5	60.5
Scotland	16.4	13.2	11.2	10.1	8.6	32.5	91.8
Great Britain	157.3	125.8	104.3	88.4	72.6	240.7	789.0
Sex							
Male	89.1	79.7	72.4	65.9	56.1	203.7	566.8
Female	68.2	46.2	31.9	22.5	16.5	37.1	222.2
Percent							
Region							
North East	16	15	13	11	9	36	100
North West (GOR)	20	16	13	11	9	32	100
Merseyside	16	18	13	14	11	28	100
Yorkshire and the Humber	19	15	12	11	9	33	100
East Midlands	20	16	14	12	10	29	100
West Midlands	22	17	15	11	9	27	100
East of England	22	16	13	11	9	29	100
London	23	17	15	13	9	24	100
South East (GOR)	20	17	12	11	10	30	100
South West	20	16	13	9	9	32	100
Wales	20	16	15	10	9	30	100
Scotland	18	14	12	11	9	35	100
Great Britain	20	16	13	11	9	31	100
Sex							
Male	16	14	13	12	10	36	100
Female	31	21	14	10	7	17	100

Notes: 1 JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.
2 Onflows in this table started between 8 October 1998 and 14 January 1999 inclusive.
3 "Previous" claims in this table started after 13 October 1988.
4 The widest 95% confidence interval for the regional percentages is +/-0.9 percentage points (Merseyside).
5 The widest 95% confidence interval for the male/female percentages is +/-2.8 percentage points.
6 Onflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094

C.34 UNEMPLOYMENT

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim

Leavers between 11 February 1999 and 11 March 1999 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	90.9	26.9	13.1	5.6	2.8	139.3
Works on average 16+ hours per week	4.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	5.7
Gone abroad	3.8	1.8	1.1	0.5	0.3	7.5
Claimed Income Support	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	4.5
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.6	2.8	2.4	1.8	1.4	13.1
Claimed another benefit	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	4.4
Full-time education	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Approved training	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2
Government supported training	4.5	2.0	5.1	3.5	1.9	16.9
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Automatic credits	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8
Gone to prison	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Attending court	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Defective claim	2.0	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.2	4.2
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	4.9	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.4	8.5
Failed to sign	36.0	9.6	5.9	2.8	1.4	55.6
New claim review	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0
Total	158.1	49.2	32.3	16.8	9.8	266.0
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	77.6	70.6	51.8	41.5	35.0	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.6	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.3	
Gone abroad	3.2	4.7	4.3	3.7	3.8	
Claimed Income Support	1.3	2.6	3.2	4.4	7.5	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.9	7.3	9.5	13.3	17.5	
Claimed another benefit	1.3	2.6	3.2	4.4	6.3	
Full-time education	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Approved training	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Government supported training	3.8	5.2	20.2	25.9	23.8	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.3	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.3	
Gone to prison	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.0	
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	1.7	2.4	3.2	2.2	2.5	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Not known	4.2	3.9	4.3	3.7	5.0	
Failed to sign	30.7	25.2	23.3	20.7	17.5	
New claim review	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.0	

Note: computerised claims only

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094

REDUNDANCIES C.41

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All						Male			Female		
	of which:						of which:			of which:		
	All made redundant	not now in employment ^a	now in employment ^b	All made redundant	not now in employment ^a	now in employment ^b	All made redundant	not now in employment ^a	now in employment ^b			
Spring 1989	147	98	50	97	67	30	51	31	20			
Spring 1990	185	122	63	121	78	42	64	43	21			
Spring 1991	395	295	100	272	203	69	123	92	31			
Spring 1992	331	251	80	223	168	55	108	83	25			
Spring 1993	267	208	59	173	137	36	94	71	23			
Spring 1994	209	159	50	145	109	36	64	49	14			
Spring 1995	222	135	87	140	83	56	83	52	30			
Summer 1995	214	133	81	135	84	51	79	49	30			
Autumn 1995	219	134	85	139	87	52	80	48	33			
Winter 1995	229	151	78	152	100	52	77	51	26			
Spring 1996	212	136	76	147	92	55	65	45	21			
Summer 1996	211	128	84	137	82	56	74	46	29			
Autumn 1996	189	113	77	119	72	47	70	41	29			
Winter 1996	189	121	69	125	81	44	65	40	25			
Spring 1997	208	131	78	142	90	52	67	41	26			
Summer 1997	190	113	78	120	71	49	71	42	29			
Autumn 1997	176	102	74	113	67	46	63	35	28			
Winter 1997	196	114	82	142	83	59	54	31	23			
Spring 1998	208	128	80	133	80	53	75	48	27			
Summer 1998	195	114	82	127	69	58	68	45	24			
Autumn 1998	209	117	92	135	78	57	74	39	35			
Winter 1998	248	161	87	169	109	60	79	52	27			

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

Note: Figures show the number of people who were made redundant in the three months prior to their interview. The figures from 1995 onwards are not directly comparable with those for 1992-94. For details see the technical note in the article on redundancies in the May 1999 issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

a The number of people who were not in employment during the reference week and who reported that they had been made redundant in the three calendar months prior to the month of the reference week, or in the same month.

b The number of people who were in employment during the reference week and who reported that they had been made redundant from another job in the three months prior to the reference week.

REDUNDANCIES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION C.42

Not seasonally adjusted

	North East	North West and Merseyside	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Redundancies (thousands)															
All															
Winter 1997	11	24	12	17	17	17	21	23	17	158	*	23	191	*	196
Spring 1998	*	19	18	21	20	18	22	28	16	171	*	26	204	*	208
Summer 1998	*	25	21	18	22	15	16	25	13	183	*	20	192	*	195
Autumn 1998	13	21	17	16	23	23	19	33	19	183	*	14	206	*	209
Winter 1998	18	30	16	15	23	19	29	33	19	202	15	27	245	*	248
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)															
All															
Winter 1997	12	9	6	10	8	7	8	7	9	8	*	11	8	*	8
Spring 1998	*	7	9	12	9	8	8	9	8	9	*	13	9	*	9
Summer 1998	*	9	11	10	10	7	6	7	6	8	*	10	8	*	8
Autumn 1998	13	8	9	9	10	10	7	10	9	9	*	7	9	*	9
Winter 1998	19	11	8	9	10	8	11	10	9	10	14	13	11	*	10

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

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

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)									
All									
Winter 1997	*	*	60	18	50	11	27	12	*
Spring 1998	*	*	70	14	44	16	30	13	13
Summer 1998	*	*	67	21	43	16	22	15	*
Autumn 1998	*	*	78	21	34	15	32	16	*
Winter 1998	*	*	91	33	44	14	33	12	11
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
All									
Winter 1997	*	*	13	14	11	7	8	2	*
Spring 1998	*	*	15	11	9	10	9	2	11
Summer 1998	*	*	14	17	9	10	7	2	*
Autumn 1998	*	*	16	17	7	10	9	3	*
Winter 1998	*	*	19	26	9	9	9	2	9

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

Note: This table has changed from those previously published in this series (see pS57, *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.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

E.14

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

SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DK	NEW EARNINGS SURVEY																											
														DL	DM	DD,DF,DN	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	GREAT BRITAIN													
MEN																			Weekly earnings £	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Hours worked																			1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Hourly earnings £																			1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
WOMEN																			Weekly earnings £	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Hours worked																			1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Hourly earnings £																			1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
ALL																			Weekly earnings £	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Hours worked																			1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Hourly earnings £																			1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	

+ 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 (published by the Office for National Statistics and available from ONS Direct, Rm D.140, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NP10 8XG, tel 01633 812078).

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

E.14

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

DL	DM	DD,DF,DN	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	NEW EARNINGS SURVEY																											
														DL	DM	DD,DF,DN	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	GREAT BRITAIN													
MEN																			Weekly earnings £	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Hours worked																			1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Hourly earnings £																			1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
WOMEN																			Weekly earnings £	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Hours worked																			1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Hourly earnings £																			1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
ALL																			Weekly earnings £	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Hours worked																			1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Hourly earnings £																			1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	

+ 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 (published by the Office for National Statistics and available from ONS Direct, Rm D.140, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NP10 8XG, tel 01633 812078).

E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS*

All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1995=100		Percent change from a year earlier		Percent change from a year earlier	
		LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE
1991		96.6	4.9	96.3	6.4
1992		96.8	0.1	96.0	2.8
1993		96.6	-0.2	96.0	0.1
1994		96.3	-0.3	96.6	-0.5
1995		100.0	3.8	100.0	1.4
1996		105.0	5.0	101.7	1.7
1997		109.0	3.8	104.6	2.9
1998		113.5	4.1	108.4	3.7
1994	Q1	96.5	1.8	98.8	0.1
	Q2	95.8	-0.1	98.2	-1.0
	Q3	96.2	-1.4	98.3	-0.7
	Q4	96.7	-1.2	98.9	-0.3
1995	Q1	98.6	2.2	99.5	0.7
	Q2	99.4	3.7	99.9	1.7
	Q3	100.0	4.0	100.1	1.8
	Q4	102.0	5.5	100.5	1.6
1996	Q1	103.0	4.4	100.7	1.2
	Q2	104.5	5.2	101.4	1.6
	Q3	105.9	4.2	101.8	1.7
	Q4	106.6	4.5	102.7	2.2
1997	Q1	106.6	3.5	103.4	2.7
	Q2	108.5	3.8	104.1	2.6
	Q3	109.3	3.2	105.2	3.3
	Q4	111.6	4.7	105.7	2.9
1998	Q1	113.1	6.1	107.3	3.7
	Q2	112.9	4.1	107.8	3.5
	Q3	113.5	3.8	108.6	3.3
	Q4	114.4	2.5	110.1	4.2
1996	Jul	105.5	5.3	..	..
	Aug	106.0	6.6	..	..
	Sep	106.1	5.7	..	..
	Oct	106.3	4.9	..	..
	Nov	106.3	4.8	..	..
	Dec	107.2	3.9	..	..
1997	Jan	105.9	4.0	..	..
	Feb	106.3	2.9	..	..
	Mar	107.6	3.6	..	..
	Apr	107.6	2.9	..	..
	May	109.0	4.3	..	..
	Jun	108.8	4.2	..	..
	Jul	108.0	2.4	..	..
	Aug	109.4	3.2	..	..
	Sep	110.4	4.1	..	..
	Oct	110.6	4.1	..	..
	Nov	112.3	5.6	..	..
	Dec	111.9	4.4	..	..
1998	Jan	112.9	6.6	..	..
	Feb	113.3	6.6	..	..
	Mar	113.3	5.3	..	..
	Apr	112.8	4.8	..	..
	May	113.2	3.9	..	..
	Jun	112.7	3.6	..	..
	Jul	112.7	4.4	..	..
	Aug	113.6	3.8	..	..
	Sep	114.1	3.5	..	..
	Oct	114.5	3.3	..	..
	Nov	114.3	1.8	..	..
	Dec	114.5	2.4	..	..
1999	Jan	115.1	2.0	..	..
	Feb P	114.7	1.3	..	..
Three months ending	1996	Jul	104.8	5.2	..
	Aug	105.3	5.6	..	..
	Sep	105.9	5.8	..	..
	Oct	106.1	5.7	..	..
	Nov	106.2	5.1	..	..
	Dec	106.6	4.5	..	..
1997	Jan	106.4	4.2	..	..
	Feb	106.4	3.6	..	..
	Mar	106.6	3.5	..	..
	Apr	107.2	3.1	..	..
	May	108.1	3.6	..	..
	Jun	108.5	3.8	..	..
	Jul	108.6	3.6	..	..
	Aug	108.7	3.3	..	..
	Sep	109.3	3.2	..	..
	Oct	110.2	3.8	..	..
	Nov	111.1	4.6	..	..
	Dec	111.6	4.7	..	..
1998	Jan	112.3	5.5	..	..
	Feb	112.7	5.9	..	..
	Mar	113.1	5.6	..	..
	Apr	113.1	5.1	..	..
	May	113.1	4.6	..	..
	Jun	112.9	4.1	..	..
	Jul	112.9	4.0	..	..
	Aug	113.0	3.9	..	..
	Sep	113.5	3.8	..	..
	Oct	114.1	3.5	..	..
	Nov	114.3	2.9	..	..
	Dec	114.4	2.5	..	..
	Jan	114.6	2.1	..	..
	Feb P	114.8	1.9	..	..

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

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

* Wages and salaries per unit of output.
P Provisional

EARNINGS E.31

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

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8,11)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)	
Annual averages															
1994	95.8	117.0	112.4	113.4	113.4	115.1	166.0	118.4	123.9	106.9	113.9	130.0	118.6	111.0	
1995	100.0	118.0	114.0	117.6	116.1	118.7	188.0	123.1	127.7	110.4	115.3	136.2	124.9	114.0	
1996	104.3	120.0	117.6	122.1	119.0	122.7	204.0	126.4	131.7	113.1	117.5	143.5	133.1	118.0	
1997	108.8	123.0	118.7	126.8	121.9	124.1	220.0	131.6	136.5	116.4	120.8	149.3	139.1	122.0	
1998	113.7	125.0	121.2	..	..	125.9	..	..	..	115.0	..	..	143.8	125.0	
Quarterly averages															
1996	Q4	106.0	121.0	119.9	123.7	119.8	123.2	210.0	126.4	133.2	113.6	118.6	145.8	134.8	120.0
1997	Q1	106.9	121.0	119.2	124.8	120.6	123.8	219.0	126.4	135.5	117.6	119.5	147.0	137.2	120.0
	Q2	108.0	122.0	118.9	126.4	121.3	123.5	221.0	127.3	135.8	116.3	120.3	148.8	139.9	121.0
	Q3	109.2	123.0	117.0	127.6	122.6	124.6	223.0	129.0	137.0	116.8	121.4	149.5	138.6	122.0
	Q4	110.9	124.0	119.8	128.6	123.2	124.4	217.0	131.6	137.6	115.4	121.9	151.4	140.7	123.0
1998	Q1	112.3	124.0	121.4	130.1	123.7	124.3	228.0	132.6	138.3	117.4	123.1	152.1	141.9	124.0
	Q2	113.2	125.0	122.2	131.7	124.2	126.1	233.0	..	140.0	116.1	123.9	153.3	145.7	124.0
	Q3	114.3	126.0	120.2	133.1	125.1	126.1	..	..	..	114.8	125.7	153.1	142.7	124.0
	Q4	115.1	126.0	121.0	..	125.7	127.1	..	..	..	114.2	..	..	144.9	126.0
Monthly															
1996	Nov	106.0	..	120.5	122.7	..	..	..	..	131.5	113.6	118.2	..	134.6	119.0
	Dec	106.6	121.0	120.1	..	..	..	..	126.0	131.8	112.7	118.2	..	137.2	121.0
1997	Jan	106.5	..	118.7	..	120.6	..	..	..	133.8	121.6	119.2	..	135.8	120.0
	Feb	107.1	..	119.7	124.8	..	..	..	..	133.8	116.1	119.5	..	136.4	120.0
	Mar	107.5	121.0	119.2	..	..	..	..	126.4	134.0	115.8	119.5	..	139.5	121.0
	Apr	108.1	..	118.6	..	121.3	..	..	..	134.1	115.8	120.0	..	138.4	121.0
	May	108.4	122.0	118.0	..	..	..	..	..	134.1	116.0	120.1	..	141.8	121.0
	Jun	108.4	..	117.5	..	..	..	..	127.3	134.3	117.2	120.5	..	139.5	121.0
	Jul	108.6	..	117.1	..	122.6	..	..	..	135.4	116.8	121.4	..	138.9	121.0
	Aug	109.4	..	117.5	127.6	..	..	..	..	135.4	117.8	121.3	..	138.0	121.0
	Sep	109.7	123.0	116.5	..	..	..	..	129.0	135.4	115.9	121.3	..	138.8	122.0
	Oct	110.0	..	118.5	..	123.2	..	..	..	135.9	115.9	121.9	..	138.9	123.0
	Nov	111.1	..	119.3	128.6	..	..	..	..	136.0	115.9	121.9	..	140.6	123.0
	Dec	111.5	124.0	121.5	..	..	..	..	..	137.6	114.5	121.9	..	142.5	124.0
1998	Jan	111.7	..	121.5	..	..	124.0	..	..	137.6	120.3	122.9	..	142.4	124.0
	Feb	112.4	..	120.8	..	..	..	..	..	137.8	116.3	123.1	..	140.9	124.0
	Mar	112.8	124.0	121.9	..	..	..	..	..	139.4	115.6	123.2	..	142.4	124.0
	Apr	112.9	..	122.3	..	..	126.1	..	..	139.8	115.5	123.8	..	145.2	124.0
	May	113.1	..	121.5	..	..	..	..	..	140.0	115.9	123.9	..	146.8	124.0
	Jun	113.5	125.0	122.9	..	..	..	..	..	140.1	116.9	123.9	..	144.9	124.0
	Jul	114.0	..	121.0	..	..	126.1	..	..	140.4	114.1	125.7	..	142.2	123.0
	Aug	114.4	..	119.8	..	..	..	..	..	141.1	114.6	125.7	..	142.4	124.0
	Sep	114.5	126.0	119.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	115.8	125.7	..	143.6	126.0
	Oct	115.0	..	120.4	..	..	127.1	..	..	..	116.4	125.9	..	144.0	125.0
	Nov	115.0	..	120.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	118.0	125.8	..	144.8	126.0
	Dec	115.2	126.0	122.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	108.3	..	..	145.9	126.0
	Jan	116.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116.6	..	..	..	126

F.1 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes

Thousands

ENGLAND AND WALES	Modern Apprenticeships ^f			National Traineeships ^g			Other training			Work-based training for young people ^h			
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	
1990-91 ^a							193.2	16.4	209.5	193.2	16.4	209.5	
1991-92 ^a							233.2	16.5	249.6	233.2	16.5	249.6	
1992-93 ^b							231.8	15.1	246.9	231.8	15.1	246.9	
1993-94 ^c							234.1	16.1	250.2	234.1	16.1	250.2	
1994-95 ^d							224.2	15.3	239.5	224.2	15.3	239.5	
1995-96 ^e	24.8	3.0	27.8				211.0	13.2	224.2	235.8	16.2	252.0	
1996-97 ^d	75.8	6.1	81.9				189.1	14.8	203.9	264.9	20.9	285.8	
1997-98 ^e	109.5	8.2	117.7	0.8		0.8	149.7	13.4	163.1	260.2	21.6	281.8	
1996-97	15 Sep	47.4	4.7	52.1			211.0	13.9	224.9	258.4	18.6	277.0	
	13 Oct	53.7	5.3	59.0			212.4	14.4	226.8	266.1	19.7	285.8	
	10 Nov	58.8	5.5	64.3			211.8	14.9	226.6	270.6	20.4	290.9	
	08 Dec	63.3	5.8	69.1			210.5	15.2	225.7	273.9	21.0	294.9	
	05 Jan	65.0	5.7	70.7			205.0	15.1	220.1	270.0	20.9	290.9	
	02 Feb	68.4	6.1	74.5			203.3	15.1	218.3	271.7	21.2	292.8	
	02 Mar	72.6	6.1	78.7			197.9	14.9	212.9	270.6	21.1	291.7	
	30 Mar	75.8	6.1	81.9			189.1	14.8	203.9	264.9	20.9	285.8	
1997-98	04 May	79.5	6.2	85.7			180.1	13.3	193.5	259.5	19.5	279.1	
	01 Jun	80.6	6.3	87.0			175.9	13.2	189.0	256.4	19.5	275.9	
	29 Jun	82.8	6.4	89.1			177.9	13.6	191.5	260.6	20.0	280.6	
	03 Aug	87.6	6.6	94.2			182.0	14.1	196.1	269.5	20.7	290.2	
	31 Aug	91.3	6.7	98.1			179.6	13.6	193.2	270.9	20.3	291.2	
	28 Sep	101.0	7.5	108.5	0.0		0.0			282.0	21.5	303.5	
	02 Nov	105.4	8.0	113.4	0.1		0.1			181.0	14.0	195.0	
	30 Nov	106.4	8.2	114.6	0.1		0.1			175.2	14.0	189.2	
	28 Dec	106.8	8.3	115.1	0.1		0.1			174.3	14.2	188.5	
	01 Feb	107.8	8.5	116.3	0.3		0.3			169.0	13.8	182.8	
	01 Mar	108.4	8.5	116.9	0.7		0.7			164.3	13.3	177.6	
	29 Mar	109.5	8.2	117.7	0.8		0.8			156.8	12.9	169.7	
							149.7	13.4	163.1	260.2	21.6	281.8	
1998-99	03 May	106.8	8.2	115.0	2.1	0.2	2.4	139.2	11.4	150.6	249.2	20.1	269.2
	31 May	106.3	8.2	114.5	3.1	0.4	3.5	132.3	11.0	143.3	243.5	19.8	263.3
	28 Jun	105.7	8.2	113.9	3.9	0.6	4.5	125.1	10.4	135.5	236.8	19.4	256.2
	02 Aug	108.2	8.1	116.4	8.7	1.0	9.7	132.0	11.0	143.0	251.7	20.5	272.2
	30 Aug	111.1	8.1	119.1	11.4	1.2	12.6	130.4	11.0	141.4	258.0	20.6	278.6
	27 Sep	118.4	8.7	127.1	15.4	1.7	17.0	129.8	11.0	140.8	261.7	21.6	283.4
	01 Nov	122.5	9.1	131.6	18.3	2.3	20.6	126.7	11.3	138.0	267.5	22.7	290.2
	29 Nov	124.2	9.1	133.3	19.8	2.5	22.3	126.4	11.4	137.7	270.4	22.9	293.3
	27 Dec	124.1	9.1	133.2	20.8	2.7	23.6	121.7	11.2	132.9	245.8	20.3	266.1

ENGLAND AND WALES	Pre-vocational training ^b			Occupational training ^c			Employed training ^d			Work-based training for adults ^e			
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	
1990-91 ^a										114.7	10.3	124.9	
1991-92 ^a										127.7	11.5	139.2	
1992-93 ^b										133.4	11.8	145.2	
1993-94 ^c										124.4	8.7	133.1	
1994-95 ^d										94.9	8.6	103.4	
1995-96 ^e										68.2	4.7	72.8	
1996-97 ^d										53.4	3.8	57.1	
1997-98 ^e										42.1	1.7	43.8	
1996-97	15 Sep									55.5	3.4	59.0	
	13 Oct									57.6	3.8	61.3	
	10 Nov									58.4	3.9	62.3	
	08 Dec									58.8	3.9	62.7	
	05 Jan									52.7	3.6	56.3	
	02 Feb									56.6	3.8	60.4	
	02 Mar									57.6	4.0	61.6	
	30 Mar									53.4	3.8	57.1	
1997-98	04 May									49.4	3.3	52.7	
	01 Jun									48.6	3.0	51.6	
	29 Jun									49.5	2.7	52.2	
	03 Aug									47.2	2.4	49.6	
	31 Aug									46.4	2.2	48.7	
	28 Sep									48.3	2.7	51.0	
	02 Nov									48.7	2.5	51.2	
	30 Nov									48.1	2.5	50.6	
	28 Dec									43.2	2.0	45.2	
	01 Feb									44.7	1.9	46.7	
	01 Mar									45.2	2.0	47.1	
	29 Mar									42.1	1.7	43.8	
1998-99	03 May	7.6	0.1	7.7	25.1	1.2	26.3	2.0	0.2	2.2	34.8	1.4	36.2
	31 May	8.0	0.1	8.1	23.3	1.1	24.4	1.9	0.2	2.1	33.1	1.4	34.5
	28 Jun	8.5	0.2	8.7	21.4	0.9	22.3	1.9	0.2	2.1	31.8	1.2	33.0
	02 Aug	9.0	0.2	9.2	19.2	0.8	20.0	1.7	0.1	1.8	29.9	1.1	31.0
	30 Aug	9.4	0.2	9.6	18.4	0.8	19.2	1.7	0.1	1.8	29.4	1.1	30.6
	27 Sep	10.1	0.3	10.3	18.4	1.0	19.4	1.9	0.2	2.0	30.3	1.4	31.7
	01 Nov	10.9	0.3	11.2	18.2	1.0	19.2	1.9	0.1	2.0	30.9	1.4	32.4
	29 Nov	11.8	0.3	12.2	18.3	1.1	19.3	1.8	0.1	1.9	31.9	1.5	33.3
	27 Dec	11.6	0.3	11.9	16.9	1.1	18.0	1.5	0.1	1.6	30.1	1.4	31.5

Source: TEC management information, the Welsh Office

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

F.2 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes

Thousands

ENGLAND AND WALES	Modern Apprenticeships ^f			National Traineeships ^g			Other training			Work-based training for young people ^h			
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	
1990-91 ^a										225.9	18.2	244.1	
1991-92 ^a										227.4	17.9	245.3	
1992-93 ^b										236.4	15.3	251.7	
1993-94 ^c										238.7	17.6	256.3	
1994-95 ^d										251.8	16.7	268.5	
1995-96 ^e										250.7	17.4	268.1	
1996-97 ^d	25.8	2.6	28.4							233.4	21.5	254.9	
1997-98 ^e	70.1	5.3	75.4	0.9	0.0	0.9				181.2	17.7	199.0	
1996-97	15 Sep	9.8	1.0	10.7						28.7	2.2	30.9	
	13 Oct	8.1	0.8	9.0						24.5	2.1	26.7	
	10 Nov	6.8	0.6	7.3						17.9	1.8	19.6	
	08 Dec	6.4	0.4	6.7						15.6	1.6	17.2	
	05 Jan	3.0	0.2	3.3						7.1	0.7	7.8	
	02 Feb	5.5	0.3	5.8						15.2	1.2	16.4	
	02 Mar	6.3	0.3	6.6						13.1	1.2	14.3	
	30 Mar	5.9	0.3	6.2						13.4	1.5	14.9	
1997-98	04 May	6.4	0.2	6.7						13.6	1.4	14.9	
	01 Jun	3.8	0.2	4.0						10.1	1.1	11.2	
	29 Jun	5.2	0.2	5.4						18.5	1.7	20.2	
	03 Aug	9.2	0.4	9.6						29.6	2.4	32.0	
	31 Aug	7.3	0.3	7.6						16.5	1.2	17.7	
	28 Sep	14.6	1.1	15.7	0.0		0.0			25.6	2.4	28.0	
	02 Nov	9.6	0.6	10.2	0.0		0.0			18.1	1.9	20.0	
	30 Nov	6.2	0.4	6.6	0.0		0.0			12.5	1.5	14.1	
	28 Dec	3.8	0.3	4.1	0.1		0.1			7.1	0.8	8.0	
	01 Feb	5.5	0.3	5.8	0.1		0.1			10.7	1.2	11.9	
	01 Mar	5.0	0.2	5.2	0.4		0.4			9.5	1.1	10.7	
	29 Mar	5.9	0.2	6.1	0.2		0.2			9.4	0.9	10.3	
1998-99	03 May	4.5	0.3	4.8	1.4	0.2	1.7	6.6	0.9	7.5	10.9	1.2	12.1
	31 May	3.5	0.2	3.8	1.0	0.2	1.2	4.3	0.7	5.0	7.8	1.0	8.8
	28 Jun	3.8	0.3	4.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	4.5	0.7	5.2	8.5	1.1	9.6
	02 Aug	8.6	0.4	8.9	5.2	0.5	5.7	23.9	2.0	25.9	36.3	2.6	38.9
	30 Aug	7.7	0.3	8.0	3.3	0.3	3.6	12.0	1.1	13.1	21.9	1.5	23.4
	27 Sep	14.0	1.2	15.3	5.0	0.6	5.6	16.1	1.4	17.5	33.4	3.0	36.4
	01 Nov	10.3	0.9	11.1	4.1	0.8	4.9	12.3	1.5	13.8	25.1	2.9	28.0
	29 Nov	6.2	0.4	6.6	2.7	0.4	3.1	8.6	1.0	9.6	16.4	1.7	18.1
	27 Dec	4.0	0.2	4.2	1.8	0.3	2.1	5.4	0.7	6.1	10.5		

F.3 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers

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

Source: WBTA follow-up survey

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

F.4 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

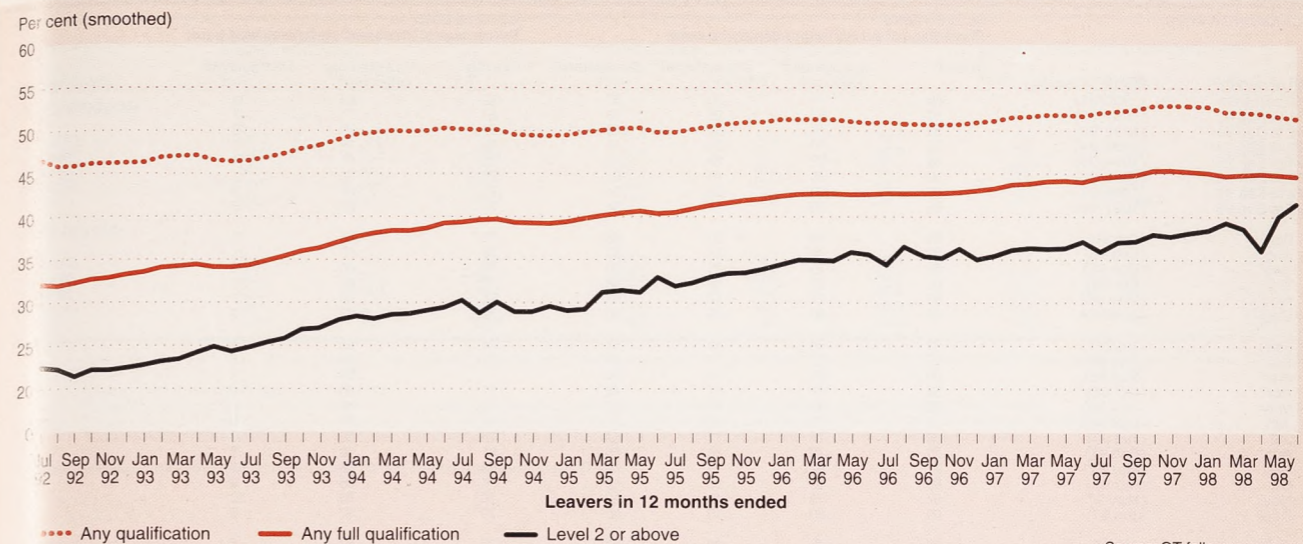
Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers

ENGLAND AND WALES		ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who:			COMPLETERS Percentage of those who completed who:		
Month of survey ^a	Month of leaving ^b	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	47	29	29	55	44	44
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	51	34	28	56	48	41
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	55	39	33	60	53	47
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	58	41	35	64	57	51
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	61	45	39	65	58	47
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	63	48	42	67	60	54
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	59	44	38	62	54	49
Oct 97 to Sep 98	(1997-98)	59	44	38	62	54	48
1996 July	(Jan 96)	62	44	39	66	58	53
Aug	(Feb 96)	59	44	39	63	55	50
Sept	(Mar 96)	59	45	39	62	56	50
Oct	(Apr 96)	59	43	37	62	54	49
Nov	(May 96)	59	44	39	62	54	48
Dec	(Jun 96)	62	47	40	65	58	52
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	61	46	40	65	58	52
Feb	(Aug 96)	58	43	38	61	54	49
Mar	(Sep 96)	59	44	38	63	55	50
Apr	(Oct 96)	56	41	36	58	52	46
May	(Nov 96)	56	40	35	58	49	44
Jun	(Dec 96)	57	43	38	59	52	47
Jul	(Jan 97)	60	44	39	63	56	51
Aug	(Feb 97)	60	44	39	62	55	49
Sep	(Mar 97)	60	46	40	63	55	50
Oct	(Apr 97)	58	43	37	61	54	48
Nov	(May 97)	59	46	40	62	55	49
Dec	(Jun 97)	61	46	40	64	56	50
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	61	47	41	65	57	51
Feb	(Aug 97)	58	44	38	61	54	48
Mar	(Sep 97)	58	43	36	61	54	47
Apr	(Oct 97)	56	40	34	59	52	45
May	(Nov 97)	55	41	36	58	51	46
Jun	(Dec 97)	56	42	37	58	51	46
Jul	(Jan 98)	61	46	39	64	56	48
Aug	(Feb 98)	61	44	38	62	54	48
Sep	(Mar 98)	61	46	40	64	56	50
Oct	(Apr 98)	61	47	40	64	57	51
Nov	(May 98)	65	50	43	69	61	54
Dec	(Jun 98)	65	51	45	68	61	55
Current and previous year to date							
Jan 96 to Dec 97	(Jul 96 to Jun 97)	59	44	38	62	54	49
Jan 97 to Dec 98	(Jul 97 to Jun 98)	59	45	38	62	55	49

Source: WBTA follow-up survey

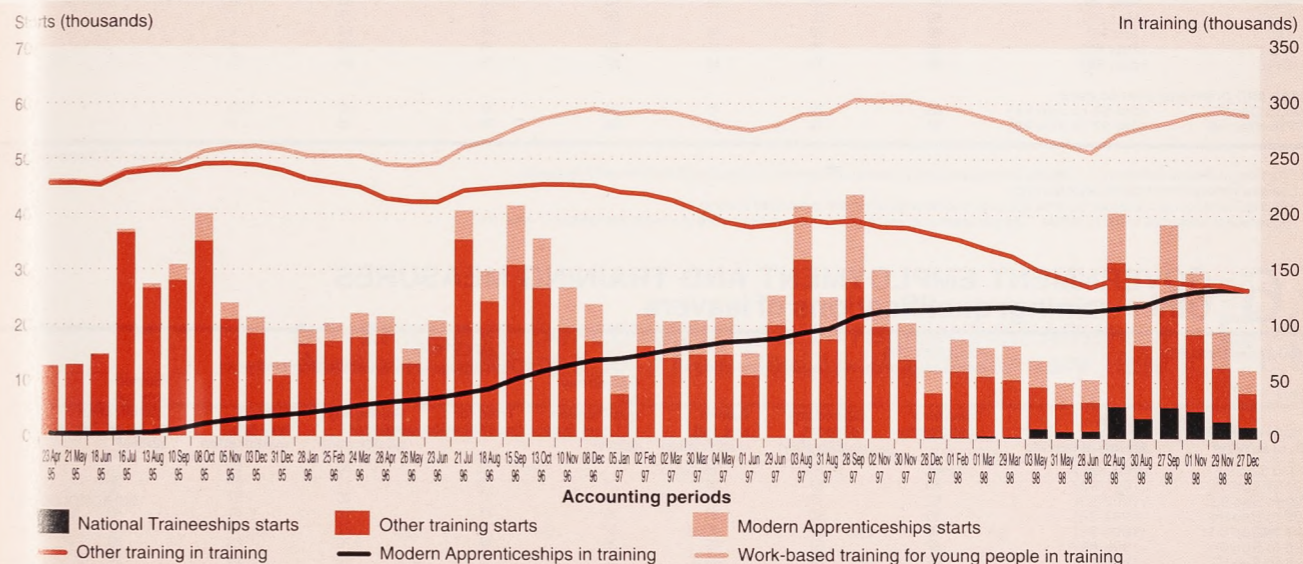
a Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.
 b Training for Work (TfW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993.
 The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those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

Trends in Other Training qualifications; England and Wales



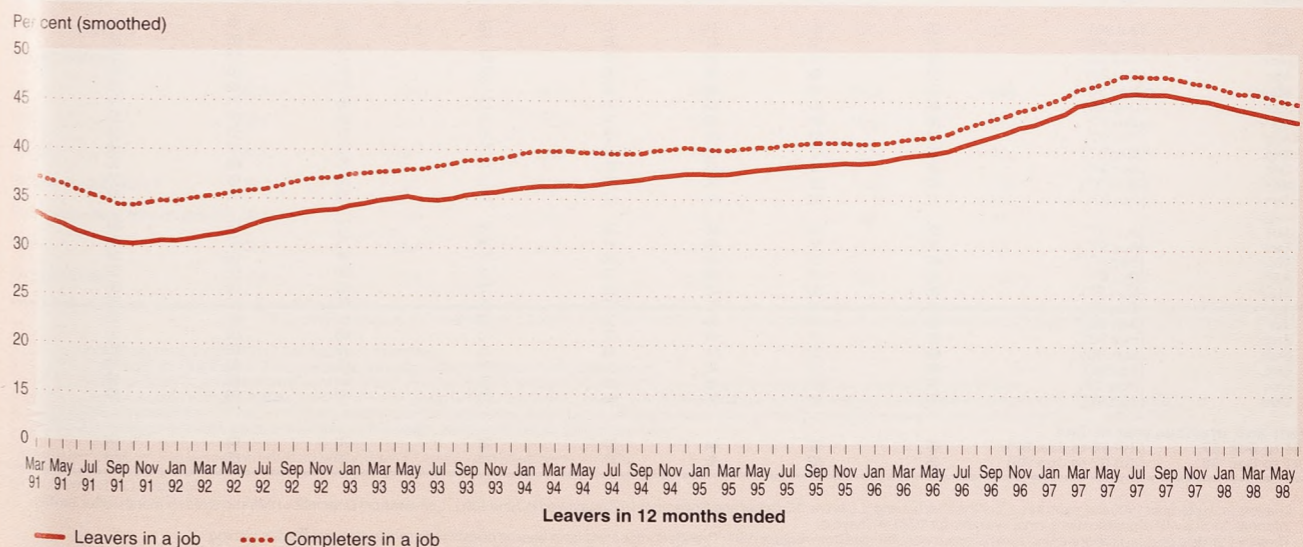
Source: OT follow-up survey

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



Source: TEC management information; the Welsh Office

Trends in TfW outcomes; England and Wales



Source: WBTA follow-up survey

F.5 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Other training: destination of leavers

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

Source: OT follow-up survey

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

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

F.6 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Other training: qualifications of leavers

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

Source: OT follow-up survey

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 18-24 summary figures

F.11

Thousands

Quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
UNITED KINGDOM									
Jan-Mar 98	10.3	3.6	14.2	11.8	4.3	16.4	1.5	0.7	2.2
Apr-Jun 98	62.6	21.3	85.3	62.9	22.1	86.3	10.6	4.4	15.2
Jul-Sep 98	90.5	30.8	123.4	50.1	18.9	70.3	22.2	9.4	32.2
Oct-Dec 98	100.3	33.6	136.2	35.4	13.2	49.3	25.6	10.3	36.5
Jan 99	101.0	34.7	138.2	13.7	5.6	19.7	12.9	4.5	17.7
GREAT BRITAIN									
Jan-Mar 98	10.3	3.6	14.2	11.8	4.3	16.4	1.5	0.7	2.2
Apr-Jun 98	60.4	20.5	82.4	60.5	21.2	83.1	10.4	4.3	14.9
Jul-Sep 98	87.2	29.7	119.1	48.3	18.2	67.9	21.5	9.1	31.2
Oct-Dec 98	96.1	32.1	130.6	33.6	12.5	46.9	24.7	10.0	35.4
Jan 99	96.7	33.1	132.2	13.2	5.4	18.9	12.7	4.4	17.3

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

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

For further information, please see article in the *Labour Market Trends*, April issue on pp197-206.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-January 1999

F.12

Thousands

	Total	Gateway ^a	Options:				Follow-Through ^b	
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector		Environment Task Force
UNITED KINGDOM								
All ^c	138.2	82.5	45.6	10.4	22.2	6.9	6.1	10.1
Male	101.0	60.6	32.5	7.5	15.4	4.1	5.6	7.9
Female	34.7	20.4	12.3	2.8	6.4	2.7	0.4	2.0
People with disabilities ^{d,e}	18.2	9.6	7.0	1.5	3.5	1.2	0.8	1.6
People from ethnic minority groups ^f	18.3	12.0	5.4	0.8	3.5	0.8	0.3	0.9
White	112.6	65.1	38.6	9.2	17.8	5.9	5.7	9.0
Prefer not to say	5.0	3.5	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
GREAT BRITAIN								
All ^c	132.2	78.0	44.13	9.82	21.78	6.62	5.91	10.08
Male	96.7	57.3	31.53	7.07	15.13	3.87	5.45	7.91
Female	33.1	19.2	11.87	2.62	6.24	2.64	0.37	2.03
People with disabilities ^e	18.2	9.6	7.00	1.47	3.46	1.23	0.84	1.58
People from ethnic minority groups ^f	18.3	12.0	5.4	0.8	3.5	0.8	0.3	0.9
White	106.7	60.6	37.2	8.6	17.4	5.6	5.5	9.0
Prefer not to say	5.0	3.5	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2

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

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

For further information, please see article in the *Labour Market Trends*, April issue on pp197-206.

F.13 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 18-24: numbers leaving Gateway by immediate destination^a

Quarter/month of leaving	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options		Other					
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^c	Not known ^d
UNITED KINGDOM										
All										
Jan 98 - Jan 99	159.5	41.4	66.6	14.7	32.9	9.8	9.2	12.1	9.2	30.2
GREAT BRITAIN										
All										
Jan-Mar 98	3.3	1.07	1.09	0.57	0.40	0.07	0.05	0.28	0.18	0.67
Apr-Jun 98	21.0	7.52	6.34	2.93	2.35	0.59	0.48	1.66	0.82	4.69
Jul-Sep 98	54.9	13.65	25.14	5.29	14.87	2.56	2.42	3.83	3.39	8.86
Oct-Dec 98	54.4	12.43	24.21	4.19	10.93	4.68	4.41	4.38	2.74	10.64
Jan 99	21.7	5.00	8.18	1.06	3.86	1.60	1.65	2.00	1.19	5.32
MALES										
Jan-Mar 98	2.3	0.76	0.79	0.44	0.27	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.12	0.47
Apr-Jun 98	14.9	5.50	4.66	2.17	1.73	0.33	0.43	0.87	0.50	3.37
Jul-Sep 98	38.4	9.89	17.96	3.93	10.28	1.51	2.23	2.08	2.18	6.33
Oct-Dec 98	38.7	8.89	17.75	3.02	7.89	2.76	4.08	2.42	1.79	7.90
Jan 99	15.9	3.76	6.08	0.77	2.83	0.95	1.52	1.11	0.84	4.08
FEMALES										
Jan-Mar 98	0.9	0.29	0.27	0.12	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.12	0.06	0.19
Apr-Jun 98	5.9	1.94	1.60	0.73	0.58	0.25	0.05	0.77	0.31	1.24
Jul-Sep 98	15.5	3.55	6.81	1.29	4.34	1.02	0.16	1.68	1.16	2.31
Oct-Dec 98	14.6	3.31	6.03	1.11	2.82	1.84	0.25	1.88	0.89	2.51
Jan 99	5.5	1.17	1.96	0.28	0.96	0.62	0.11	0.85	0.33	1.16

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

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

For further information, please see article in the *Labour Market Trends*, April issue on pp197-206.

F.14 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24, by stage of New Deal process reached

Quarter/month of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
All New Deal leavers					
Jan-Mar 98	2.21	1.07	0.28	0.18	0.68
Apr-Jun 98	14.88	7.62	1.68	0.84	4.74
Jul-Sep 98	31.21	14.28	4.01	3.66	9.27
Oct-Dec 98	35.40	14.52	5.08	3.48	12.32
Jan 99	17.34	6.27	2.43	1.71	6.94
Those leaving before having a first interview					
Jan-Mar 98	0.63	0.25	0.07	0.05	0.26
Apr-Jun 98	3.79	1.65	0.36	0.19	1.60
Jul-Sep 98	5.01	1.95	0.47	0.45	2.14
Oct-Dec 98	4.49	1.44	0.40	0.33	2.32
Jan 99	2.08	0.66	0.20	0.14	1.09
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview					
Jan-Mar 98	1.58	0.82	0.21	0.13	0.42
Apr-Jun 98	10.90	5.87	1.30	0.63	3.09
Jul-Sep 98	24.72	11.70	3.36	2.95	6.72
Oct-Dec 98	25.71	10.99	3.98	2.41	8.32
Jan 99	11.44	4.35	1.81	1.05	4.23
Those leaving having started an option^a					
Jan to Jun-98 (b)	0.15	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.04
Jul-Sep 98	1.01	0.45	0.11	0.19	0.26
Oct-Dec 98	3.28	1.41	0.45	0.44	0.99
Jan-99	1.88	0.69	0.22	0.19	0.78

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

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

For further information, please see article in the *Labour Market Trends*, April issue on pp197-206.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES F.15

Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal^a

Quarter/month	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^d		
	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^c	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
GREAT BRITAIN						
All^f						
Jan-Mar 98	1.42	1.07	0.35	0.35	0.31	0.05
Apr-Jun 98	9.61	7.62	1.99	3.11	2.84	0.27
Jul-Sep 98	18.39	14.28	4.12	6.70	6.11	0.59
Oct-Dec 98	18.32	14.52	3.80	8.77	8.12	0.65
Jan 99	7.43	6.27	1.16	1.23	1.14	0.08
Male						
Jan-Mar 98	1.04	0.76	0.27	0.27	0.23	0.04
Apr-Jun 98	7.02	5.57	1.45	2.45	2.25	0.21
Jul-Sep 98	13.40	10.35	3.05	5.24	4.80	0.44
Oct-Dec 98	13.10	10.40	2.70	6.73	6.23	0.50
Jan 99	5.57	4.72	0.85	0.95	0.90	0.06
Female						
Jan-Mar 98	0.36	0.29	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.01
Apr-Jun 98	2.48	1.96	0.52	0.62	0.56	0.06
Jul-Sep 98	4.72	3.70	1.02	1.36	1.22	0.14
Oct-Dec 98	4.91	3.86	1.05	1.91	1.77	0.14
Jan 99	1.77	1.47	0.30	0.25	0.23	0.03
People from ethnic minority groups^g						
Jan-Mar 98	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00
Apr-Jun 98	0.73	0.61	0.12	0.29	0.27	0.02
Jul-Sep 98	1.97	1.63	0.34	0.68	0.65	0.04
Oct-Dec 98	2.34	2.01	0.33	1.03	0.98	0.05
Jan 99	0.76	0.66	0.10	0.15	0.14	0.01

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

- a The table counts the number of individuals into employment from New Deal. On this basis, a New Deal participant is only ever counted once as starting employment. If a participant has a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment always takes priority.
 b A job from which the participant does not return to claim benefit, or transfer to another option, within 13 weeks. This includes those who have been in employment for less than 13 weeks, but who have not yet returned to JSA.
 c Excluding those who have been, or are in, sustained unsubsidised employment.
 d Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.
 e Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.
 f Totals include those for whom gender is not recorded.
 g Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

For further information, please see article in the *Labour Market Trends*, April issue on pp197-206.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES F.16

New Deal 25+ summary figures

Quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
GREAT BRITAIN									
Jul-Sep 98	29.1	5.4	34.8	32.3	6.1	38.7	3.2	0.7	3.9
Oct-Dec 98	55.9	10.1	66.4	34.5	6.4	41.2	7.8	1.7	9.6
Jan 99	62.3	11.1	74.0	12.5	2.3	14.9	6.1	1.2	7.4

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

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

For further information, please see article in the *Labour Market Trends*, April issue on pp197-206.

F.17 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers participating in New Deal 25+: end-January 1999

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process ^a	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults ^b	Follow-Through ^c
All ^d	73.97	67.26	1.97	1.56	3.10	0.08
Male	62.26	56.62	1.70	1.31	2.56	0.06
Female	11.14	10.12	0.26	0.23	0.52	0.02
People from ethnic minority groups ^e	6.21	5.64	0.08	0.17	0.32	0.00
People with disabilities ^f	13.70	12.26	0.44	0.34	0.65	0.01

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

- a Including those awaiting their first advisory interview. Whilst on the advisory process, clients may participate in provision such as Programme Centres, Jobclub, Jobplan or Worktrials in Scotland. Training for Work is the equivalent programme.
 b Individuals join the follow-through stage on returning from the employer subsidy, unsubsidised employment, or WBTA/TFW within three months of completing training/leaving JSA; plus those completing education and training opportunities.
 c Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
 d Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.
 e Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.
 f

For further information, please see article in the April issue of *Labour Market Trends*, pp197-206.

F.18 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+, by destination^a

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal				On JSA ^e	Still on New Deal		On JSA
		Left JSA					Left JSA		
Quarter/month of leaving		Unsubsidised employment ^b	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^c	Not known ^d	Employer subsidy	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TFW	Education and training opportunities	
All									
Jul-Sep 98	5.6	1.42	1.05	0.47	0.76	0.18	0.48	0.65	
Oct-Dec 98	13.2	1.88	1.67	0.56	2.68	2.47	1.31	1.83	
Jan 99	8.8	1.30	1.17	0.54	0.85	3.26	0.41	0.87	
Males									
Jul-Sep 98	4.5	1.19	0.84	0.37	0.62	0.14	0.42	0.53	
Oct-Dec 98	10.9	1.54	1.32	0.44	2.15	2.09	1.12	1.51	
Jan 99	7.3	1.06	0.95	0.43	0.68	2.75	0.34	0.73	
Females									
Jul-Sep 98	1.0	0.22	0.21	0.10	0.13	0.03	0.06	0.12	
Oct-Dec 98	2.3	0.33	0.35	0.13	0.50	0.38	0.18	0.31	
Jan 99	1.4	0.23	0.22	0.11	0.16	0.49	0.06	0.13	

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

- a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.
 b Those who are recorded by ES as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their JSA claim in order to go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as 'not known'.
 c Includes, for example, gone abroad.
 d Where there is no leaving code recorded on JUVOS, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'. As more data are added, the numbers in this category may be revised downwards.
 e At the end of the advisory process, clients may return to normal jobseeker activity including regular fortnightly reviews.

For further information, please see article in the April issue of *Labour Market Trends*, pp197-206.

look!



New Population Trends and Health Statistics Quarterly

From 1999, the present format of *Population Trends* will change and be relaunched and a new journal – *Health Statistics Quarterly* – will be introduced

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Both	£135*	£40

*For limited period

If you are interested in subscribing to these publications contact:

The Stationery Office
 Publications Centre
 Tel: 0171 873 9090

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
1998	159	166	91	93	282	34
1996 Mar	16	27	4.2	5.1	15.2	9.3
Apr	18	27	6.1	8.3	13.2	3.5
May	14	23	2.5	4.1	7.6	0.8
Jun	32	43	138.6	140.4	241.0	8.7
Jul	14	28	6.5	127.2	148.6	7.6
Aug	25	33	22.4	135.7	442.2	3.5
Sep	19	29	5.4	120.7	121.9	8.4
Oct	20	26	3.8	16.5	39.3	13.7
Nov	24	34	124.4	127.1	162.1	23.0
Dec	12	23	27.1	28.8	24.9	9.8
1997 Jan	21	31	19.4	20.7	24.7	11.4
Feb	12	28	5.8	8.1	14.4	4.1
Mar	23	36	25.7	32.1	36.4	4.4
Apr	26	36	13.4	14.9	47.7	27.5
May	20	32	9.4	14.1	35.9	19.2
Jun	19	25	3.8	5.3	13.4	6.5
Jul	15	18	9.5	10.4	10.9	4.7
Aug	12	16	4.4	6.0	5.8	2.0
Sep	7	9	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.4
Oct	21	25	16.1	16.3	18.6	3.7
Nov	16	21	7.7	12.2	14.0	0.3
Dec	14	17	12.2	12.5	11.8	1.4
1998 Jan	13	20	4.2	6.4	15.9	8.9
Feb	19	25	5.7	8.8	19.1	6.3
Mar	19	26	14.4	15.6	32.6	1.2
Apr	14	23	3.9	7.1	13.7	2.9
May	15	23	2.9	3.8	7.2	1.0
Jun	24	34	31.2	32.6	69.5	2.4
Jul	10	23	5.4	20.3	58.9	7.3
Aug	6	16	2.7	10.5	24.4	1.6
Sep	8	16	1.9	3.7	5.9	1.2
Oct	10	13	11.4	11.8	7.1	0.2
Nov	13 R	18 R	4.2 R	5.1 R	17.6 R	1.5
Dec	8	13	2.6	3.5	10.6	0.1
1999 Jan	9	14	4.2	5.2	8.5	0.3
Feb	18	19	14.2	14.5	26.0	10.0

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands											
	SIC 1992	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
			A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,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	28	28	7	5
1998	-	-	-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	30
1996 Feb	0.1	-	2.7	5.2	2.2	0.2	21.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
Mar	-	1.3	9.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Apr	-	-	3.5	2.5	-	-	3.7	1.1	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	0.6	0.1	-	-	0.9	2.1	-	-	-	-
Jun	-	-	8.7	0.2	-	-	8.1	2.9	-	-	-	0.2
Jul	-	-	7.6	-	-	-	4.0	1.1	-	-	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	3.5	-	-	-	394.0	0.1	44.6	-	-	-
Sep	-	-	8.4	-	-	-	98.9	13.0	13.0	0.3	1.3	-
Oct	-	0.3	13.7	0.1	-	-	1.6	23.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	-
Nov	-	-	23.0	-	-	-	16.1	0.6	117.1	3.8	3.8	1.4
Dec	-	0.2	9.8	-	-	-	1.5	10.0	0.1	1.5	1.7	-
1997 Jan	-	-	11.4	-	-	-	0.5	9.0	0.1	2.6	0.5	0.6
Feb	-	-	4.1	-	-	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.7	4.5	2.8
Mar	-	-	4.4	-	-	-	3.8	-	19.4	6.9	1.8	0.1
Apr	-	2.1	27.5	1.1	-	-	4.6	-	4.0	8.0	0.5	-
May	-	-	19.2	1.6	-	-	5.4	-	4.5	5.2	-	-
Jun	-	-	6.5	-	-	-	2.9	0.1	0.1	3.8	-	-
Jul	-	-	4.7	-	-	-	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	3.5	0.1	-	-	-	0.2
Sep	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Oct	-	-	3.7	5.3	-	-	1.0	7.4	0.2	-	-	0.9
Nov	-	-	0.3	6.3	1.4	-	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
Dec	-	-	1.4	2.7	-	-	3.2	4.1	0.2	0.1	-	-
1998 Jan	-	-	8.9	1.5	-	-	1.6	2.5	-	1.2	-	0.2
Feb	-	-	6.3	9.4	-	-	1.4	-	-	0.9	-	1.2
Mar	-	-	1.2	1.0	-	-	26.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.9
Apr	-	-	2.9	0.3	-	-	2.7	-	2.9	0.2	2.9	1.8
May	-	-	1.0	0.1	-	-	0.4	-	0.9	0.8	2.9	1.1
Jun	-	-	2.4	-	-	-	48.8	-	5.2	1.5	1.0	10.7
Jul	-	0.2	7.3	-	-	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.6
Aug	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	6.4	-	7.4	-	8.2	0.1
Sep	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	0.3	-	3.6	0.1	0.6	0.1
Oct	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.6	0.5	-	0.1	0.3	5.3
Nov	-	-	1.5	0.4	-	-	4.5	5.0	-	0.2	0.1	3.7 R
Dec	-	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	4.3	-	-	-	-	2.8
1999 Jan	-	-	0.3	0.1	-	-	1.8	2.2	-	0.7	-	3.0
Feb	-	-	10.0	0.6	-	-	0.4	10.2	1.2	0.3	-	1.6

* See 'Definitions' on pS3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 1999 are provisional.
R Revised.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

Labour disputes

Stoppages in progress: industry

SIC 1992	12 months to February 1998			12 months to February 1999		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
United Kingdom						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	1	400	2,100	-	-	-
Manufacturing of: food, beverages and tobacco;	5	3,000	7,200	2	300	400
textiles and textile products;	1	+	#	-	-	-
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
paper, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	1	+	#	2	+	800
coal, 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	600	1,000	1	1,000	1,000
machinery and equipment nec; electrical and optical equipment;	5	400	1,300	5	1,200	1,300
transport equipment; manufacturing nec;	4	600	3,200	5	1,900	2,000
Electricity, gas and water supply	7	2,000	2,600	2	300	2,100
Construction	21	16,400	60,700	12	7,400	21,900
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	-	-	-	1	+	#
Hotels and restaurants	1	800	1,400	2	1,100	8,800
Transport, storage and communication	65	23,800	36,100	62	47,200	148,700
Financial intermediation	8	13,800	16,200	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	2	+	500	5	1,900	7,500
Public administration and defence	23	24,700	29,100	12	7,000	28,900
Education	36	13,600	26,700	17	3,500	4,400
Health and social work	5	1,100	2,300	7	2,700	18,100
Other community, social and personal service activities	11	1,400	3,000	14	21,900	33,400
All industries and services	218 *	119,700	230,500	161 *	100,300	282,000

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

Stoppages: February 1999

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	19	14,500	26,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	18	14,200*	24,700
Continuing from earlier months	1	300	1,400

* Includes 14,100 directly involved

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage, see Definitions on pS3. The figures for 1999 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to February 1999		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	54	45,100	146,000
extra wage and fringe benefits	9	3,400	8,400
Duration and pattern of hours worked	5	1,400	2,000
Redundancy questions	23	25,200	64,600
Trade union matters	4	1,200	1,300
Working conditions and supervision	14	5,200	15,000
Manning and work allocation	32	6,200	16,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	20	12,700	28,700
All causes	161	100,300	282,000

H.15 RETAIL PRICES

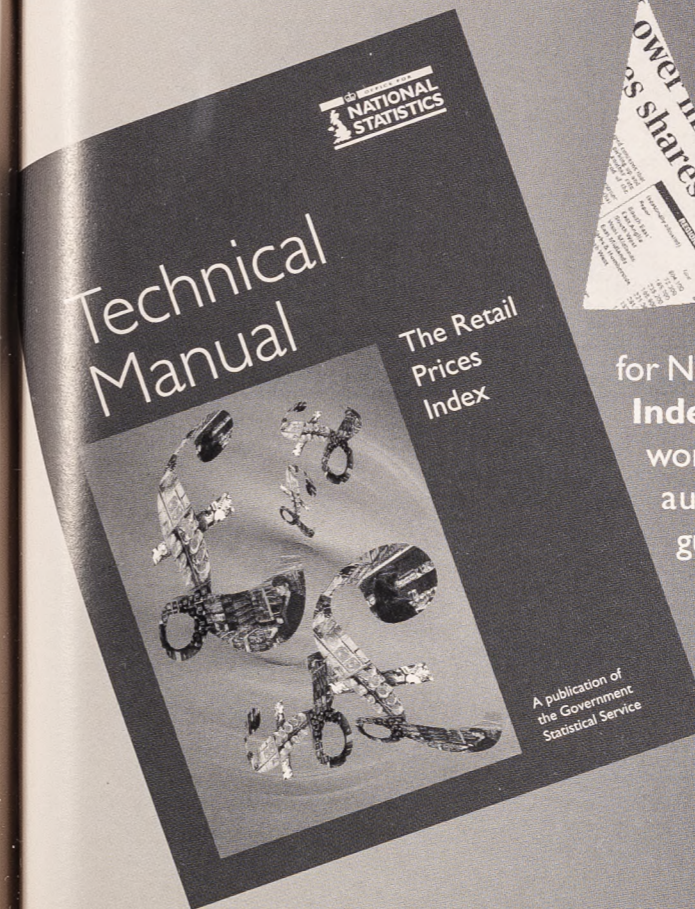
General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier

All items		Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
CZBH		CCYY	CZCB	CZCF	CZCM	CZCP	CZCX	CZDC	CZDJ	CZDO	CZDU	CZDY	CZED	CZEH	CZEN
1988	Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	2.8	3.6
1988	Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	8.2
1990	Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	6.7
1991	Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	9.3
1992	Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	11.3
1993	Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	5.6
1994	Jan 18	2.5	0.9	4.9	3.9	11.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	1.9	1.1	3.3	7.0	3.6	4.2
1995	Jan 17	3.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	1.7	-0.4	0.8	3.6	2.3	-0.9	3.1
1996	Jan 16	2.9	4.1	4.1	2.9	7.1	3.6	0.6	3.9	-0.2	0.1	3.2	2.1	1.0	3.6
1997	Jan 14	2.8	1.0	3.9	3.1	6.4	3.4	-1.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	4.3	5.8	3.4	4.0
1997	Mar 11	2.6	-1.6	3.9	2.8	6.6	4.0	-1.3	1.7	0.7	1.1	3.8	6.2	3.8	0.6
	Apr 15	2.4	-1.3	4.1	2.8	7.0	3.8	-1.7	1.4	1.5	1.1	3.5	5.2	3.1	0.1
	May 11	2.6	-1.3	4.1	3.1	6.7	4.6	-1.9	1.2	1.6	1.2	3.5	4.9	2.9	0.2
	Jun 10	2.9	-0.3	3.8	2.6	6.7	6.0	-2.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	3.5	5.4	3.3	0.3
	Jul 15	3.3	0.6	3.6	2.6	7.0	6.8	-3.0	0.9	1.6	1.1	3.2	6.4	3.8	0.3
	Aug 12	3.5	-0.4	3.4	2.8	8.2	7.8	-2.8	0.9	1.7	1.6	4.0	6.2	3.4	0.2
	Sep 09	3.6	0.5	3.4	2.8	8.2	9.0	-5.5	0.9	2.3	0.6	3.8	5.0	3.1	-0.1
	Oct 14	3.7	1.4	3.5	2.8	8.2	9.2	-5.3	1.1	3.0	0.4	3.1	4.4	3.3	-0.1
	Nov 11	3.7	1.4	3.7	2.6	8.4	9.2	-5.2	1.1	3.1	0.2	3.4	4.6	3.2	-0.7
	Dec 09	3.6	1.2	3.5	2.5	8.6	9.9	-5.5	1.4	3.0	0.0	3.4	3.5	3.1	-0.6
1998	Jan 13	3.3	0.6	3.7	3.2	9.4	8.8	-5.8	1.0	2.7	-0.9	3.3	3.5	3.1	-0.8
	Feb 10	3.4	0.8	3.7	3.3	9.1	8.7	-5.5	1.8	2.6	0.0	5.0	3.2	2.8	-1.0
	Mar 17	3.5	1.1	3.7	3.8	8.8	8.8	-5.3	1.2	2.9	0.1	4.5	3.1	2.6	-1.4
	Apr 21	4.0	1.1	3.6	3.5	9.2	10.7	-5.0	0.9	2.9	-0.5	4.1	5.4	2.3	-1.8
	May 19	4.2	1.8	3.7	3.6	9.1	10.9	-5.2	1.5	2.8	0.2	4.4	5.5	2.3	-2.0
	Jun 16	3.7	0.5	3.7	3.3	9.1	9.7	-5.4	1.1	2.9	0.3	5.0	4.8	2.2	-2.4
	Jul 21	3.5	0.6	3.8	3.3	9.2	9.6	-5.3	1.6	2.6	-1.0	5.1	3.5	1.9	-2.6
	Aug 18	3.3	1.6	4.2	3.3	7.9	9.0	-5.3	0.9	2.2	-0.8	5.0	2.8	1.9	-2.9
	Sep 15	3.2	1.4	4.1	3.3	7.7	8.4	-2.6	1.2	2.1	-0.4	4.8	2.3	2.0	-3.0
	Oct 20	3.1	1.5	4.1	3.3	7.7	8.4	-2.4	0.9	2.9	-1.1	5.2	1.7	1.5	-3.0
	Nov 17	3.0	1.8	4.0	3.4	7.6	7.7	-2.1	1.1	2.8	-1.5	4.9	1.4	1.9	-2.9
	Dec 15	2.8	2.5	4.2	3.8	8.5	5.7	-1.8	2.2	2.9	-1.7	4.9	0.5	2.2	-3.0
1999	Jan 19	2.4	2.8	4.0	3.6	8.0	4.2	-1.0	1.4	2.8	-1.9	5.2	0.6	2.3	-2.9
	Feb 16	2.1	2.9	4.0	3.1	7.9	3.4	-1.4	1.1	2.8	-1.9	3.9	0.2	2.4	-3.6
	Mar 16	2.1	2.5	4.0	2.6	11.8	1.9	-1.3	1.1	2.9	-2.2	3.4	2.2	2.4	-3.5

Note: See notes under Table H.13.

The Retail Prices Index Technical Manual

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



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

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

Statistical enquiry points

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings and productivity

Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01928 792442
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement	01928 792442
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, regions, agreements, pension categories, age, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked	01928 792077/8
Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region; earnings of low-paid workers	0171 533 6094
Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs	01928 792442

Economic activity and inactivity 0171 533 6094

Employment

Annual Employment Survey	01928 792690
	carole.sutton@ons.gov.uk
	seth.kay@ons.gov.uk
Short-term Turnover Employment Statistics	
Employment jobs tables	duncan.macgregor@ons.gov.uk
General enquiries	jon.reese@ons.gov.uk
Workforce jobs, by industry and by region; new hours index	01928 792563

Labour Force Survey: full- and part-time; self-employment; temporary work; second jobs; occupations; men and women; ethnicity; region; people with disabilities; hours worked (usual and actual for groups of workers) 0171 533 6094

Labour disputes 01928 792825

Labour Force Survey 0171 533 6094

New Deal (ES) 0114 259 6365

Qualifications (DfEE) 0114 259 3787

Redundancy statistics 0171 533 6094

Retail Prices Index

Ansafone service	0171 533 5866
Enquiries	0171 533 5874

Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages (DfEE) 0114 259 4350

Small firms (DTI) 0114 259 7538
joanna.selden@sfsheffield.dti.gov.uk

Trade unions (DTI) 0171 215 5780

Training (DfEE)

'Training for Work', 'Youth Training' and 'Modern Apprenticeships'	0114 259 3310
Workforce training	0114 259 3489

Travel-to-Work Areas

Composition and review of	0171 533 6168
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Unemployment

ILO unemployment (LFS) and claimant count	0171 533 6094
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Vacancies

Notified to Jobcentres and their stocks of unfilled vacancies	0171 533 6094
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Youth Cohort Study (DfEE)

0114 259 4218

FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics	0171 533 6094
Reconciliation of different sources of labour market data	0171 533 6167
Regional and local labour market statistics	0171 533 6113

FOR DETAILED INFORMATION

Labour Market Statistics Helpline 0171 533 6094
labour.market@ons.gov.uk

Recorded announcement of headline statistics on economic activity, inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacancies, earnings, productivity and unit wage costs 0171 533 6176

Skills and Enterprise Network 0114 259 4075

RPI data can be found in ONS Business Monitor MM 23

HISTORICAL DATA

The following are in addition to the series on the National Statistics Databank:

Claimant count data from 1971 are on Nomis®.

Employment statistics (workforce jobs) from employer surveys, from June 1959, are available on disc from 01928 792563 as the *Historical Supplement*.

LFS data from 1984 (some from 1979) are in the *LFS Historical Supplement*. Available from ONS Direct, Room D.140, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport NP9 1XG, tel. 01633 812078.

For enquiries see numbers listed above.

ON-LINE

Information about ONS, its services and data is available on the World Wide Web at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk>
For more information see pS15.

Nomis® (the Office for National Statistics' on-line labour market statistics database). See advert on p262. 0191 374 2468

National Statistics Databank provides macro and micro economic time series in an electronic format. Each time series has a four-letter identifying code, known as a CDID, which is shown at the top of each column of data that is available on the databank. The datasets are available either on diskette or on-line via the Internet. 0171 533 5675
c.bird.ons.ggs@gtnet.gov.uk

SPSS MR (formerly Quantime; on-line and other access to Labour Force Survey data) 0171 625 7222

ONS STATFAX gives anyone with a fax machine instant access to the latest labour market statistics. The entire latest monthly labour market statistics national First Release is available within moments of the official release time of 9.30am. The number to ring is 0906 7360206. Calls are charged at £1 per minute. Contact ONS on 0171 533 6363 if you have any problems or for details of the numbers to call to get regional First Releases on Statfax.



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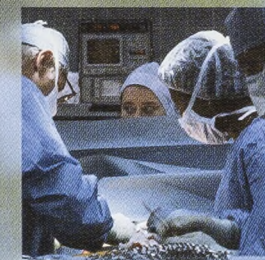
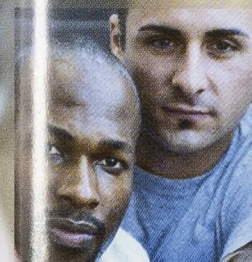
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