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# Labour Market trends

*THIS MONTH...*

- Owner-managers in the LFS

*PLUS...*

- Labour disputes in 1998
- Monitoring the NMW using official data

June 1999





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# Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 19 May 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

1 **Rising employment** indicated by January-March 1999 Labour Force Survey (LFS).

2 **Unemployment rate** stable from January-March 1999 LFS, while the April claimant count fell.

Employment is rising and inactivity falling. At 6.2 per cent, the ILO unemployment rate is unchanged from the preceding three months. The claimant count has fallen. Headline average earnings growth has risen.

Labour Force Survey data for January-March 1999 show that the employment rate rose to 74.0 per cent from 73.9 per cent in the preceding three months. Survey estimates indicate employment growing by 63,000 in the latest three months and by 328,000 over the year. Inactivity fell by 50,000 over the quarter. The claimant count fell by 17,400 in April and by an average of 5,400 per month in the last six months. Average earnings growth in the three months to March rose to 4.8 per cent from 4.6 per cent in February.

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

## New this month

January-March 1999: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

April data: Claimant count (including latest age and duration analysis), vacancies and placings;

March data: Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing jobs, labour disputes.

Figure 1 Employment rate

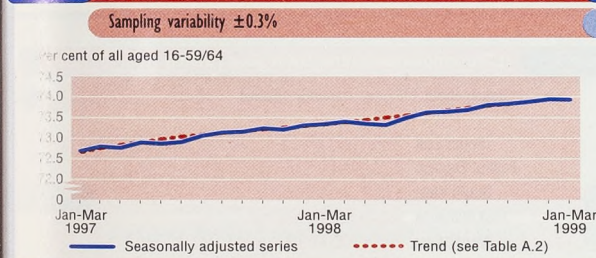


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

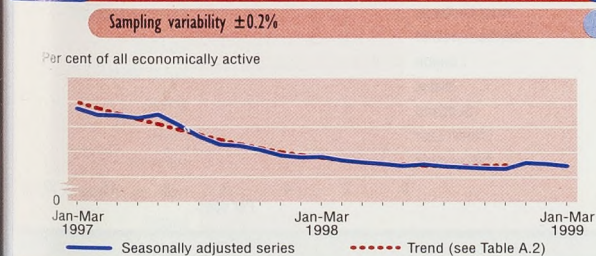
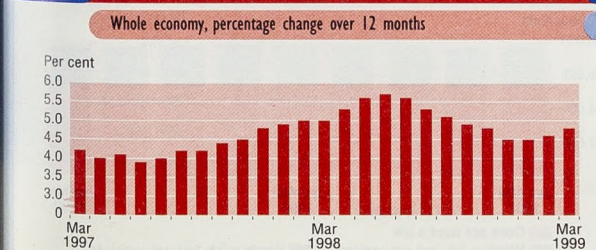


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



## SUMMARY

1 **Employment rate** was 74.0 per cent among people of working age in the January-March 1999 period, up from 73.9 per cent in October-December 1998 and up from 73.4 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).

2 **ILO unemployment rate** was 6.2 per cent in the January-March 1999 period, unchanged from October-December 1998 and down from 6.4 per cent a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).

3 **Employment** was 27.35 million in January-March 1999, up 328,000 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 1.82 million in January-March 1999. This is 32,000 lower than a year ago (Table A.1).

6 **Claimant count** fell 17,400 in month to April 1999 to 1.29 million. Claimant count rate in April 1999 was 4.5 per cent, unchanged on the month (Table A.3).

7 **Economic activity rate** was 79.0 per cent among people of working age in the January-March 1999 period, up from 78.8 per cent in October-December 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 January-March 1999 period, down from 21.2 per cent in October-December 1998 and down from 21.5 per cent on a year earlier (Table A.1).

9 **GB headline average earnings** were 4.8 per cent higher in March compared with a year earlier. This rate is up 0.2 percentage points from the February rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).

10 **New vacancies** notified to Jobcentres up 6,100 in April 1999 to 232,400 (Table A.3).

11 **Stock of unfilled vacancies** down 2,300 in April 1999 to 295,800 (Table G.1).

## EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 28,000 since October-December 1998 to 15.09 million in January-March 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 38,000 since October-December 1998 to 20.54 million in January-March 1999. People in part-time employment up 28,000 over the same period to 6.81 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 135,000 in the three months to March 1999 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 4.04 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 902 million during January-March 1999, up 0.1 per cent on January-March 1998. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.2 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 1.0 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

## UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months fell 5,000 over the year to 269,000 in January-March 1999 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 84,000 in year to stand at 504,000 in January-March 1999 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years rose 5,000 over the year to 450,000 in January-March 1999 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK Government Office Regions (unadjusted) down in all regions over the year except the North East, North West, West Midlands, South West and Wales. Highest rate is in Merseyside at 10.6 per cent and lowest is in the South East region at 4.0 per cent (Figure 7, Table C.11).
- Claimant count over 12 months (unadjusted) fell 40,700 over the year to 330,100 in April 1999 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (unadjusted) at 300,500 in April 1999, a fall of 45,300 over the year (Table C.12).
- Claimant count over 12 months aged 18 to 24 (unadjusted) at 16,300 in April 1999, a fall of 33,700 over the year (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (unadjusted):

	April 1999	Change on year
18-24, over six months	70,900	down 49,100
25 and over, more than two years	157,800	down 36,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>228,700</b>	<b>down 85,700</b>

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.17 million in January-March 1999. Of this total, 16.21 million were men and 12.96 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.55 million in January-March 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). Note: the two categories for people wanting a job were inadvertently transposed in the key to Figure 8 last month. ONS apologises for this error.
- The LFS shows that the net increase of the number in employment was 328,000 in the year to January-March 1999. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 32,000, a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 140,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 156,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men was 84.7 per cent of all persons of working age in January-March 1999, unchanged from October-December 1998, while the rate for women was 72.7 per cent for the same period, up from 72.4 per cent in October-December 1998 (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.3 per cent in January-March 1999, unchanged from October-December 1998, while the rate for women was 27.3 per cent for the same period, down from 27.6 per cent in October-December 1998 (Table D.2).

Figure 4 Male employment

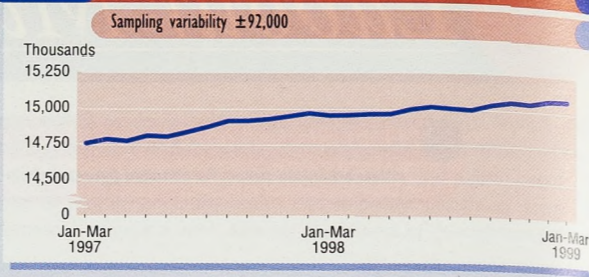


Figure 5 Female employment

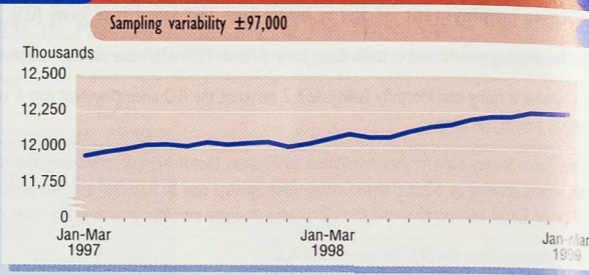


Figure 6 ILO unemployed aged 18-24

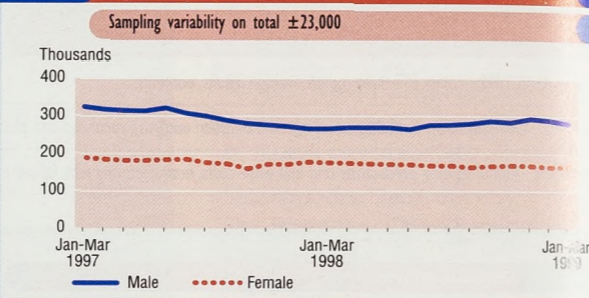


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

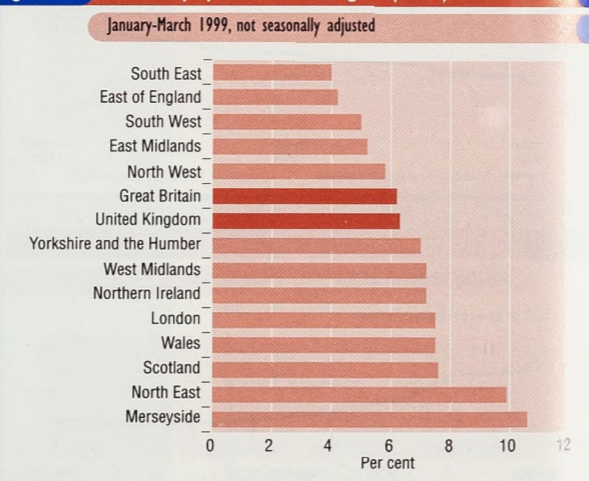


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age)

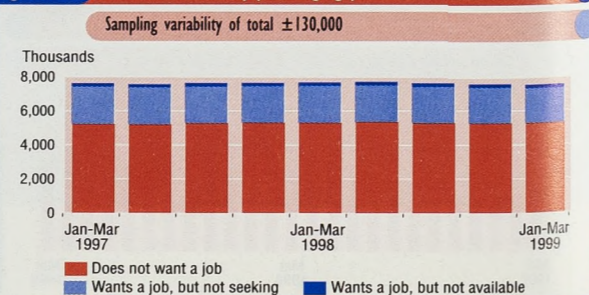


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

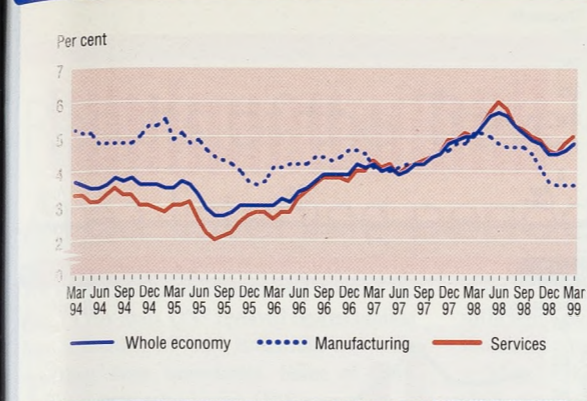


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

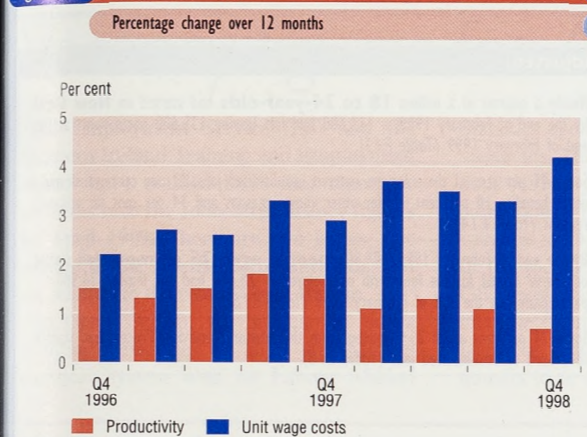
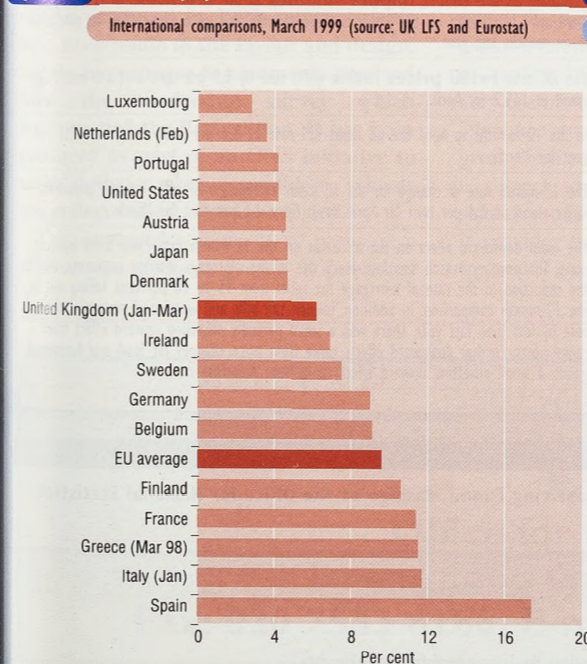


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



## 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, May 1999).
- 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, May 1999).

## GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to March 1999 was provisionally estimated to be 4.8 per cent, an increase of 0.2 percentage points from the February figure (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to March 1999 was 4.8 per cent (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for March was 3.6 per cent, unchanged from the February rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The production industries headline (three-month average) increase was 3.5 per cent for March, unchanged from the revised February figure (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 5.0 per cent in March, an increase of 0.2 percentage points from the February rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for March was 4.1 per cent compared with a year earlier, a 0.3 per cent increase from the revised February rate (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for March was 5.0 per cent compared with a year earlier, up 0.2 percentage points from the February rate (Table E.1).

## PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 1.2 per cent lower in the three months ending March 1999 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 2.2 per cent higher in the three months ending March 1999 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 1.3 per cent in the three months ending March 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 January-March 1999 was 6.2 per cent, below EU average of 9.6 per cent in March 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 13.7 per cent in January-March 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 1.2 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to March, compared with 1.7 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 0.5 per cent (provisional) and in Germany by 0.5 per cent.

## VACANCIES

- **New vacancies** notified to Jobcentres in April 1999 were 10,900 higher than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- **Stock of unfilled vacancies** at Jobcentres was 8,900 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- **Placings** by Jobcentres up 8,800 in April 1999 to stand at 129,500 (Table G.1).

## LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of **working days lost** in the 12 months to March 1999 is provisionally estimated to be 283,000, from 157 stoppages. Some 43 per cent of the days lost were in the transport, storage and communication group, 17 per cent were in manufacturing industries and 13 per cent were lost in public administration.
- Number of working days lost in March 1999 is provisionally estimated to be 33,900, from 17 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- The 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, May 1999).
- 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, May 1999).
- The number participating in **Work-based training for adults** in England and Wales as at 27 December 1998 was 44 per cent lower than it was 12 months earlier (Table F.1, May 1999).
- The proportion of leavers from **Work-based training for adults** 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, May 1999).
- The number of people on **Modern Apprenticeships** in England and Wales was 133,200 as at 27 December 1998 (Table F.1, May 1999).
- Nearly a quarter of a million **18 to 24-year-olds** had started on **New Deal** by the end of February 1999 – 113,600 had left, leaving 135,600 participants at the end of February 1999 (Table F.11).
- 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).
- By the end of February 1999, **104,800 people aged 25 or more** had started on **New Deal** for the long-term unemployed – 28,400 had left, leaving 76,500 participating at the end of February 1999 (Table F.16).
- Some 24 per cent of all 25+ leavers from the Advisory Interview Process had started subsidised or unsubsidised jobs (Table F.18).

## ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- **Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices in the first quarter of 1999 was 0.1 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 0.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **Retail sales volumes** in the three months to March 1999 were 1.0 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 1.6 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- **Manufacturing output** in the three months to March 1999 was 0.3 per cent less than in the previous three months and 1.2 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- 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.
- **Business investment** in the fourth quarter of 1998 is estimated to be 2.8 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 9.5 per cent higher than the fourth quarter of 1997.
- **Government consumption** in the fourth quarter of 1998 was up 0.3 per cent on the previous quarter and 1.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **The balance of trade in goods** in the three months to February 1999 was in deficit by £7.6 billion, up from a deficit of £6.7 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £4.1 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to February 1999 were 1.8 per cent lower than the previous three months and down 3.0 per cent on the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to February 1999 were up 1.1 per cent on the previous three months and up 6.6 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items **retail prices index (RPI)** rose by 0.7 per cent over the month to stand at 165.2 for April.
- In the 12 months to April, the all items RPI rose by 1.6 per cent, down from 2.1 per cent for March.
- The 12-month rate of change for the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index stood at 2.4 per cent for April, down from 2.7 per cent for March.
- The main downward effect on the all items on the 12-month rate came from housing costs. The primary reason was last year's rise in the mortgage interest payments, due to the reduction in the rate of mortgage tax relief from 15 to 10 per cent falling out of the 12-month comparison. In addition, council tax bills and water and sewerage charges rose by less than last year. There was a small partially offsetting upward effect from rental costs. Further downward effects came from price changes for food and household goods. A small offsetting upward effect came from motoring costs.

If you have any comments or suggestions on the Labour Market Update please ring Funmi Mashigo at the Office for National Statistics, e-mail [funmi.mashigo@ons.gov.uk](mailto:funmi.mashigo@ons.gov.uk), tel. 020 7533 6172.

## Next month

The next Labour Market Update, as well as containing the usual monthly labour market statistics, will also include the latest **workforce jobs** data.

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

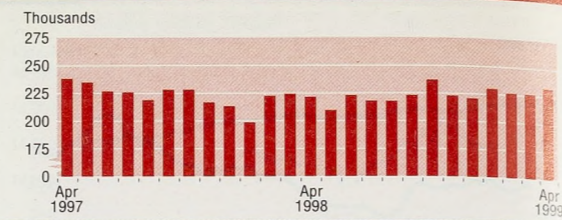
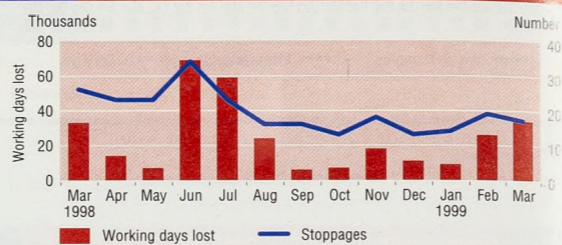


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



## Results of the Travel-to-Work Area listening period

FOLLOWING publication in May 1998 of the final TTWA map, ONS received representation from a number of local authorities and MPs regarding these boundaries. Some of these remained unresolved and ONS agreed to a listening period during which ONS would work with those involved to examine if there was a case for change.

In all outstanding cases ONS did not find sufficient evidence that the boundaries should be amended. The final map published in May 1998 therefore remains unchanged. ONS also received representation that the Islay and Mull TTWA should be renamed Argyll Islands TTWA. This proposal has

been agreed. ONS is consulting with the local authorities involved regarding a change of name for the Warrington TTWA to the Warrington and Halton TTWA.

ONS will consult users regarding updating the TTWA map using the results from the 2001 Census.

## Vacancy figures for April 1999

THE Employment Service (ES) and the Northern Ireland Training and Employment Agency have notified ONS that there are problems with the Jobcentre vacancy figures for April 1999. There are two issues, one relating to the Northern Ireland data, and one relating to the rest of Great Britain.

In Great Britain, ES has carried out a 'resetting' exercise to align its AESOP statistical system with its Labour Market

Statistics operational system for dealing with vacancies. This exercise, which has not been done for two years, has identified some large corrections, both up and down, for the vacancy stocks at some local offices. Some of the local effects are very significant. At GB level the difference will lead to an increase of more than 9,000 in April 1999. Data for newly-notified vacancies are not thought to be affected.

In Northern Ireland, the problems are more serious. ONS has therefore not published separate vacancy figures for Northern Ireland this month, although it has estimated a figure for the sole purpose of producing a UK total.

• For further information, please contact Andrew Machin, e-mail [andrew.machin@ons.gov.uk](mailto:andrew.machin@ons.gov.uk), tel. 0171 533 6162.

## Social Trends Pocketbook 1999 edition

THE SECOND edition of the highly popular pocketbook was published on 30 April. Following the successful pilot edition produced in 1998, improvements have been made to the layout and design, largely in response to comments received from the readership survey which accompanied the first edition. It has been produced as part of an ONS initiative to make statistics more accessible to schools and colleges at an affordable price.

This improved edition, in 80 pages, is a mini version of *Social Trends 29* published

in January 1999 (see p51, *Labour Market Trends*, February 1999). It is specifically aimed at students, but its handy style and the range of topics covered would make it a useful reference for anyone seeking the facts of modern life in this country. It is also a very useful source of further information, as telephone numbers of contact points are given for the reader who wants to follow up a subject in greater depth. Packed with statistical tables, charts and explanatory text, it provides the answers to many questions frequently asked on life and social change in

Britain today. An overview of the labour market is presented, as well as a wide variety of other social statistics.

• *Social Trends Pocketbook 1999* edition. ISBN 1 85774 316 4. Available price £3 from ONS Direct, tel. 01633 812078 or write to: ONS Direct, Room D.140, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport NP10 8XG. The pocketbook is also available to universities, colleges and schools which wish to obtain it for their students in packs of ten for the special price of £12.50 including postage and packing.

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## Changes to claimant count data by age and duration

FROM THE July issue of *Labour Market Trends*, claimant count data by age and duration in Tables C.12 and C.13 of the Labour Market Data Section will appear monthly rather than quarterly, and similar changes are being made to the table published in the labour market statistics First Release from June. These detailed monthly age and duration data cover some 99 per cent of all claims (i.e. only those which are computerised).

The JUVOS monthly count of JSA claimants is mostly derived directly from the Benefits Agency computer records. For various reasons, e.g. when a claimant's National Insurance number is not known, a small proportion of claims have to be dealt with manually by local offices. To get a complete count of claimants it is therefore necessary to obtain separate returns for these. There are currently some 10,000 clerically operated claims. The number has consistently been around 1 per cent or less of

the total for the past five years.

As part of a restructuring of the JUVOS claimant count processing system, the treatment of clerical claims is being simplified from June 1999. The clerical count will continue to be made, but this 1 per cent of the claims will not be analysed by age and duration every quarter as previously. The monthly analysis will rely on simple returns (just the total for each sex) of clerical claims from local offices keyed in directly over the telephone, using a new telephone data entry system. This also means that some seldom-used monthly analysis, for example on the temporarily stopped and on clerical claims by marital status as well as for certain special age and duration categories, will no longer be available. It is planned to provide a full analysis of the claimant count by age and duration, including the clerical claims, on an annual basis in respect of April each year.

The monthly age and duration figures

available, for computerised claims only, will not quite match the total count, but this will be made clear in the published tables. It is important to note that this change means a small difference to the data available. It does not represent a discontinuity in the claimant count itself.

The above changes are the main ones arising from the introduction of the new JUVOS system to affect users of the claimant count. The changes being made are mainly to improve the efficiency of the processing and to be ready for the year 2000. However, the opportunity is being taken to make some improvements, for example to the process for estimating the local areas in which claimants reside in the 3 per cent of cases where there is not a known and valid postcode. The types of area for which age and duration data will be available will be extended. By the end of this year ONS intends to provide a full set of claimant count data by current wards as well as frozen 1991 wards.

### DSS NEWS

## Benefit statistics

A NEW statistical series on people of working age on the key social security benefits was launched by the Department of Social Security (DSS) on 13 May 1999. This shows that 6.11 million people of working age – 17 per cent of the total – were claiming a key benefit in August 1998, down from 6.92 million in August 1995.

The new statistical bulletin – which will be updated quarterly – is derived from new DSS analysis that matches data from existing samples of administrative data. These are used to produce estimates of the numbers of working-age people (that is, men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59) who claim at least one of the 'key benefits' that are available to this age group. These key benefits are: Family Credit; Jobseeker's Allowance; Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance; Disability Living Allowance; Disability Working Allowance; and Income Support. The main benefits which are not covered are Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit. Tables in the bulletin look at working-age claimants by:

- age and sex;
- family type;

- client group;
  - benefit entitlement;
  - and duration on benefit,
- and analyse claimants with children and young dependents.

The DSS bulletin shows that the number of people on key benefits has, in broad terms, been falling since 1995. More men than women were claiming in August 1998 – 3.21 million men, compared with 2.90 million women – partly through the difference in retirement age and because men normally claim a means-tested benefit on behalf of a couple. However, the gap between male and female claimants has narrowed since August 1995, when there were 3.90 million male claimants compared with 3.02 million women.

The reduction in the total number of working-age claimants since 1995 was mainly due to a large drop in the number of unemployed claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance. Over the last three years, those in receipt of sickness and/or disability benefits were the largest group of claimants (2.85 million in August 1998), far outnumbering the next largest group,

unemployed claimants (1.32 million). These were followed by lone parents (935,000) and working families (750,000). There were 256,000 'other' claimants, who comprise Income Support claimants not falling in any other group, for example men aged 60 to 64, carers or asylum seekers.

The key benefits included in these analyses provide a range of help for people of this age, including support for working families; income replacement for people who do not or cannot work full-time (though some will work part-time while receiving them); and special needs linked to disability. The cross benefit analyses cannot therefore be compared directly with information from the Labour Force Survey.

- Further information about these analyses is available from ASD1 Cross Benefit Analysis Team, Room B2706, DSS Longbenton, Benton Park Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE98 1YX. A copy of the bulletin can be found on the DSS website at <http://www.dss.gov.uk/asd/online.html>. A fuller article on these new analyses will appear in *Labour Market Trends* later this year.

### ES NEWS

## Research reports on New Deal

TWO further reports on New Deal research have been published by the Employment Service (ES), looking at different aspects of the introduction of New Deal for 18 to 24-year-olds. The first covers the scope for 'additionality' under the subsidised employment option, while the second looks at the national Gateway.

One of the options for young people on New Deal, after the completion of the Gateway period, is a subsidised job with an employer. One of the reports, produced by the Institute for Employment Research at the University of Warwick, looks at the scope for 'additionality' – that is, positive employment effects that would not have occurred in the absence of the programme – and makes suggestions for data collection in the survey of participating employers to be carried out in 1999. It starts by defining some of the terms used – for example 'deadweight' (jobs that would exist in the absence of the programme), 'substitution effects' (the proportion of assisted individuals who are recruited in place of unassisted people) and 'displacement effects' (the proportion of jobs in participating firms resulting from them gaining a competitive advantage over non-participating firms). Gross additionality refers to the total effect of the programme less deadweight, while net additionality is the change attributable to the programme after substitution and displacement effects have been deducted from gross additionality.

The report suggests that deadweight has generally been regarded as undesirable, while substitution and displacement effects have been seen as more difficult to assess and should be judged in relation to the

objects of the programme. New Deal for young people will impact on employers in different ways – some direct and others indirect. Indirect effects might include an increased flows in applications for vacancies or an improvement in the quality of applications. A wage subsidy, however, impacts directly on employers and may increase demand for labour (by reducing its cost). Some employers may also change their behaviour in order to become eligible, for example delaying recruitment of young people until they have become eligible for New Deal support.

The assessment of employers' response to New Deal and its impact on employment will be based on data collected from a survey of participating employers, supported by secondary analysis of relevant employer data sets. Areas which the report suggests will need to be looked at include labour turnover; numbers and changes in the flows of vacancies and engagements; time taken to fill vacancies; recruitment difficulties; involvement in other government programmes; and retention of subsidised employees at the end of the subsidy period.

The report on the New Deal Gateway draws on qualitative research that was carried out in September and October 1998 in four different ES regions; it looked at non-pathfinder regions to get a comparison with research that had already been carried out on the Gateway in the 12 pathfinder regions. In all, 57 young people took part, including nine leavers. The results showed that the majority of young people saw the lack of qualifications and sustained work experience as the main barriers to paid employment. They generally had a positive view of their

New Deal personal adviser, especially when these were warm and friendly, proactive, flexible in their approach and provided clear explanations of New Deal. One major difference from similar interviews with those in the pathfinder Gateway was that advisers were now seen as being more concerned with placing young people into jobs than with meeting their needs and aspirations. There was evidence of greater referral to Gateway providers and more wide-ranging responses to those with special needs than there had been with the pathfinder research, and a distinct presence of activity around self-employment.

It was felt that two features of New Deal helped revitalise motivation: the support of advisers and the threat of losing benefits. New Deal was considered likely to be able to help those who were motivated to find work, but unlikely to help those who were not. Some young people had altered the direction of their jobsearch after discussions with their adviser or careers adviser. This had enabled them to clarify their ideas and reorient themselves towards long-term career goals.

- *Employers and the Employment Option of the New Deal for Young Unemployed People: Employment Additionality and its Measurement*, Institute for Employment Research, reference ESR14. *New Deal for Young Unemployed People: National Gateway*, Social and Community Planning and Research, reference ESR16. Both available free of charge from Research Management, Employment Service, Rockingham House, 123 West Street, Sheffield S1 4ER, tel. 0114 259 6217, fax 0114 259 6463, e-mail [re1.es.rh@gtnet.gov.uk](mailto:re1.es.rh@gtnet.gov.uk).

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- CLAIMANT COUNT
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## The future European labour supply

A NEW report published by the European Commission looks at prospects for the labour market across the EU from the supply side. The report is written by Jill Rubery and Mark Smith of the European Work and Employment Research Centre at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST).

The report, which is a summary of a longer paper financed by the Commission's DG V directorate, focuses on identifying the institutional arrangements and policy scenarios that contribute to or inhibit a high employment rate based on a high-quality labour supply. It looks initially at the non-employed portion of the working-age population, as it is this group which forms the potential for extra labour supply. However, the report recognises that there can be no expectation of mobilising many in this group, some of whom may be unable to work for various reasons. Looking at 25 to

54-year-olds as the 'prime age' for working, women dominate the non-employed in all EU countries. Economically inactive women account for more than half the non-employed in all member states except the Scandinavian countries. The report suggests that the relatively small share of the unemployed among the non-employed in all countries means that mobilising the inactive will be necessary in increasing the labour supply. There is a strong link between non-employment and low levels of educational attainment. It also notes that among the prime age non-employed there are twice as many women as men with at least a medium level of education, and that therefore there is scope for increasing the supply of educated labour by attracting prime-age women back into work.

The report goes on to look at participation patterns of young people. Data from labour force surveys across 12 EU countries show that between 1987 and 1995 the share of 15

to 24-year-olds in education rose from 49 per cent to 59 per cent. The pattern of increasing participation in both education and the labour market was particularly evident in Denmark, the Netherlands and the UK. At the other end of the age scale, the report notes that the decline in employment rates of older (50 to 64-year-old) men may be coming to end, with employment rates stabilising between 1993 and 1995 in the UK and Ireland and actually rising in Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg.

The report concludes by listing some of the policy areas that it sees as central to improving the labour supply, including better childcare, more opportunity for lifelong learning and the further integration of education and training.

• *The future European labour supply*. Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg. ISBN 92 828 6432 4, €15.

## Work-related deaths

THERE ARE over 1 million work-related deaths a year, according to figures from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) highlighted at the recent 15th World Congress on Occupational Safety and Health in São Paulo. The toll is especially heavy in developing countries, where large numbers of workers are concentrated in primary and extraction industries such as logging, fishing and mining – some of the world's most hazardous industries.

Speaking at the introductory session of the Congress, the chief of the ILO's health and safety programme, Dr Jukka Takala, pointed out that annual tally of work-related deaths (1.1 million) exceeded those from road accidents (990,000), war (502,000) and HIV/AIDS (312,000). The majority of these were from occupational-related disease rather than accidents. Industrialised

countries such as the UK had seen a clear decrease of serious industries as a result of structural change in the nature of work and improvements in making the workplace healthier and safer. However, the changing nature of work was evolving new problems, such as musculo-skeletal problems, stress and mental problems. Dr Takala said that different strategies for improving occupational health and safety are needed in the light of different circumstances countries face – for industrialised countries, priorities needed to focus on psychological factors linked to poor workplace relations and management, the mental and physical consequences of repetitive, highly technical tasks and information on handling new technologies and substances. In industrialising countries, priorities needed to focus on improving health and safety practices in primary industries such as farming, fishing

and logging, preventing industrial accidents and preventing traditional work-related diseases.

ILO figures show that the fatality rate in advanced industrialised economies is about half that of central and eastern Europe, China and India. Some jobs can be particularly hazardous – for example, construction sites in developing countries are ten times more dangerous than those in industrialised countries. Working children suffer a high toll, with 12 million occupational accidents a year, 12,000 of them fatal. Of work-related disease mortality in 1990, the highest toll was taken by cancer. The ILO estimates that 8 per cent of all cancer deaths worldwide, or some 456,000 cases, could be attributed to the victim's occupation. The next highest work-related toll was taken by chronic respiratory disease, with some 275,000 cases.

## Labour market statistics quarterly update

*Labour Market Statistics Quarterly Update* is designed to inform users about developments taking place as part of ONS' continuing work to improve labour market statistics. It will appear in every quarter in March, June, September and December.

### Improvements introduced

#### March-May 1999

The Average Earnings Index (AEI) was reinstated on 2 March. This followed a four-month suspension during which the methodology underpinning the index was subjected to a thorough review. The reports of the reviews into the AEI were also issued on 2 March – see news item on p159, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999. Contact: Derek Bird, 01928 792614.

ONS has reviewed its national and regional labour market statistics First Releases. The consultation period ended in October 1998, by which time over 70 responses had been received. As a result some changes were made to the releases in April 1999. The main changes were to include more data on unemployment and earnings and to show changes in regional data over time. An industrial breakdown of workforce jobs is included for the first time; this provides a more complete picture of employment by industrial sector than the employee jobs table which it replaces. Changes to *Labour Market Trends* resulting from changes in the First Releases were introduced in the May edition. An article summarising the responses to the consultation, and the resulting changes to the releases, will appear in *Labour Market Trends* later in the summer. Contact: Neil Dubé, 020 7533 6107.

ONS has announced its plans for refining productivity indicators. A technical report, inviting comments on the proposals, was included in the April 1999 edition of *Labour Market Trends*. Contact: James Partington, 01928 792545.

1997 Annual Employment Survey data were released on Nomis® on 21 April 1999. Contact: James Partington, 01928 792545.

Tables giving key information on participants in New Deal for young unemployed people and long-term unemployed people aged 25+ were introduced in the labour market data section of *Labour Market Trends* from the April issue. These tables are produced by the Employment Service. Those on New Deal for 18 to 24-year-olds cover numbers participating, numbers leaving the Gateway, immediate destinations on leaving New Deal and the numbers going into employment. There are also similar tables on New Deal for those aged 25+. An article in the April issue explains the new tables in more detail. Contact: Employment Service, 0114 259 6365.

The first part of the *LFS Historical Supplement* (UK version) was published on 24 March 1999. It contains annual data for spring quarters covering the years 1984-1998 (where possible). It includes information on labour market activity, employment, ILO unemployment, economic activity, labour market status of women, economic activity of ethnic groups, and regional data. It is available from ONS Direct in booklet format or electronically. Contact: Lester Browne, 020 7533 6143. Copies are available from ONS Direct on 01633 812078.

An article in the May *Labour Market Trends* on redundancies includes a technical note describing the derivation of the statistics and the quality issues surrounding them. Contact: Tim Thair, 020 7533 6142.

ONS has now started to produce two-quarter LFS longitudinal datasets. They are weighted using a method which compensates for the effect of non-response bias, but may still be subject to bias from response error (on which investigations are continuing). ONS is therefore making these datasets available on an experimental basis to experienced users, with whom it is working to develop satisfactory methods of analysis and presentation. An article describing these datasets and how they are being produced is scheduled for the July 1999 edition of *Labour Market Trends*. Contact: Pam Tate, 020 7533 6160.

### Work in progress

Work to improve the sample underpinning the AEI has begun. A new sample of firms was selected at the end of March. Earnings data from these new firms will be collected for a period, not less than three months, in parallel with the existing sample. The data provided will be assessed by a group of experts from within and outside ONS before any decision is made to switch the production of AEI results to the new sample. The current schedule anticipates moving over to the new sample in September 1999. Contact: Derek Bird, 01928 792614.

Work is also underway to implement the other recommendations that were made in the Turnbull/King report. ONS will publish an article looking at progress on these recommendations in a future edition of *Labour Market Trends*. Contact: Derek Bird, 01928 792614.

### Work in progress – continued

Over the next few months, ONS will be comparing the results of one of its newest surveys, the Annual Business Inquiry, with the published 1997 Annual Employment Survey data. If the comparisons are successful, the Annual Business Inquiry will replace the Annual Employment Survey as the main source of sub-national figures for employee jobs by industry. Although the range of sub-national employee data available through the new survey will be the same, the new survey uses different estimation techniques, which will help improve consistency between employment data and other economic datasets. More details were given in the March 1999 edition of *Labour Market Trends*. Contact: James Partington, 01928 792545.

Work continues on the project to revise the employee jobs back series (and also the workforce jobs series) for all periods prior to September 1995. There is currently a break in the series at that point due to the additional small businesses included in more recent Annual Employment Surveys. Contact: James Partington, 01928 792545.

ONS is working on a number of improvements to the quality and range of data available for small areas. This will mean publishing claimant count rates for a wider range of geographies than at present, including rates for parliamentary constituencies which were released on Nomis® in March 1999 and will be introduced in the July edition of *Labour Market Trends*. Contact: Ann Blake, 020 7533 6130.

A guide to regional and local labour market statistics will be published later in the year. Contact: Ann Blake, 020 7533 6130.

A programme of research into the customer base for labour market statistics products started in January 1999 with the objective of informing a review during 1999 of all ONS labour market publications and the scope for new products. An article on the findings of the readership survey will appear in the July issue of *Labour Market Trends*. Contact: Frances Sly, 020 7533 6141.

Work has started on producing the second part of the *LFS Historical Supplement*. This will contain seasonally adjusted LFS series back to 1992 (where UK data are available). It will be published in summer 1999. Contact: Lester Browne, 020 7533 6143.

ONS has conducted a second study linking LFS data and administrative records for people claiming unemployment related benefits. The results of the first study appeared in 'LFS estimates of claimants of unemployment-related benefits: results of an ONS record linkage study', pp455-60, *Labour Market Trends*, November 1997. The second study was carried out to produce information on the economic activity status of claimants after the introduction of the Jobseeker's Allowance in 1996 and an article will be published. Contact: Nigel Stuttard, 020 7533 6167.

An analysis of benefits data from the LFS is underway. Results of the analysis will be published in a *Labour Market Trends* article later this year. Contact: Richard Laux, 020 7533 6133.

A new booklet *How Exactly is Earnings Measured?* is planned for release in summer 1999. Contact: Labour Market Statistics Helpline, 020 7533 6094.

### Future developments

ONS is undertaking an evaluation of interviewing mode effects and repeat interview effects on LFS estimates. Results of the evaluation will be published in the next issue of the *LFS User Guide* (vol. 1). Contact: Ted Snowdon, 020 7533 6140.

In the future it is expected to make LFS data available for a wider range of geographical areas, and improve the quality of unemployment rates for small areas based on internationally agreed definitions. Contact: David Caplan, 020 7533 5278.

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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 June 1999

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| 1 Employment in information technology occupations by region (LFS) | 4 Disabled people and the labour market (LFS)      |
| 2 Job-related training (LFS)                                       | 5 Reasons for working fewer hours than usual (LFS) |
| 3 Ethnic groups (LFS)  | 6 Reasons for not wanting a full-time job (LFS)    |

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

### 1 Employment in information technology occupations by region

#### Definition of information technology occupations

It is not possible from the LFS to estimate the number of people using computers in their work, but the numbers employed in certain occupations most closely linked to IT can be measured. The occupations included in this definition are: computer systems and data processing managers; computer analysts/programmers; computer, data processing and other office machine operators; computer engineers, installation and maintenance; and software engineers. There were also a further 323,000 employees who were in the 'filing, computer and other records' occupation, and an additional 14,000 in the 'electronic engineer' occupation (both winter 1998/9). Although these occupations include many who work with computers, they also cover areas that are not specifically IT occupations and so have not been included in the definition.

Callers to the Labour Market Statistics Helpline often ask about the number of people working in information technology (IT – see red box).

- 1 Over the last few years there has been a large rise in the number of people employed in IT-related occupations. There were 841,000 people in IT-related occupations in winter 1998/9. This is 46 per cent more than four years earlier in winter 1994/5 (575,000), compared with total employment growth of 6 per cent over this period.
- 2 In winter 1998/9 IT occupations accounted for 3.1 per cent of the main jobs of employees and the self-employed (4.3 per cent of men and 1.7 per cent of women), compared with just 2.3 per cent in winter 1994/5.

Figure 1 Percentage of employees and self-employed in IT occupations, by region of workplace, United Kingdom, winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted

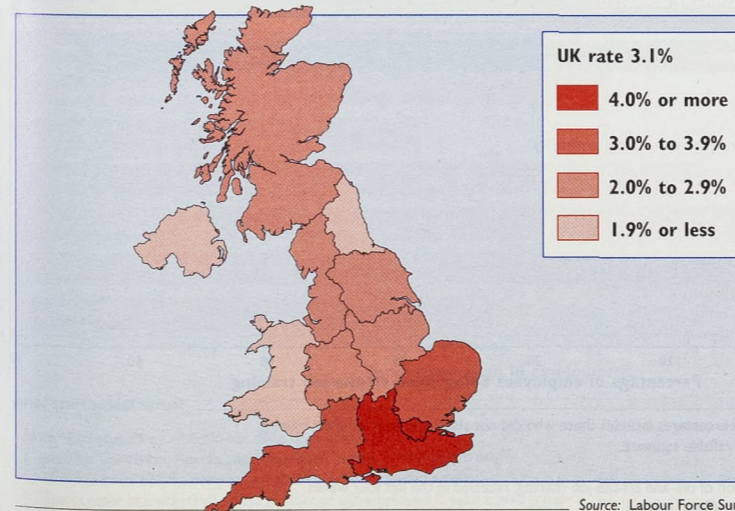


Figure 1 shows the proportions of employees and self-employed people working in IT occupations in each region.

- 1 The region with the highest proportion of employees and self-employed working in IT was London, at 4.9 per cent, closely followed by the South East region at 4.7 per cent.
- 2 The East of England, at 3.5 per cent, was the only other region with a rate higher than the average for the United Kingdom.
- 3 Northern Ireland, Wales and the North East all had low proportions working in IT, at 1.5, 1.6 and 1.8 per cent respectively.
- 4 Over half (52 per cent) of those working in IT in the United Kingdom worked in London, the South East and the East of England regions, whereas only just over a third of those in other occupations worked in these regions.
- 5 In particular, computer systems and data processing managers and software engineers were over-represented in these regions. They accounted for nearly 60 per cent of those employed in each of these occupations in the UK.

## 2 Job-related training

Learning throughout working life is becoming increasingly necessary because of the pace of change in skill requirements within the labour market. Training is seen by a large number of employers and employees as an essential investment for the future. Job-related training can include training both on- and off-the-job. Many requests for LFS data about training are received by the DFEE workforce training enquiry point (0114 259 3489).

1 In winter 1998/9, 3.5 million employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview, 15 per cent of all such employees in Great Britain (seasonally adjusted figures).

2 Figure 2 shows the length of the course for all those employees receiving job-related training in the four weeks prior to their interview. The most common length of course was less than one week, which accounted for nearly two-fifths of the total. For around a fifth the training was ongoing and for one tenth the training was to last more than three years in total.

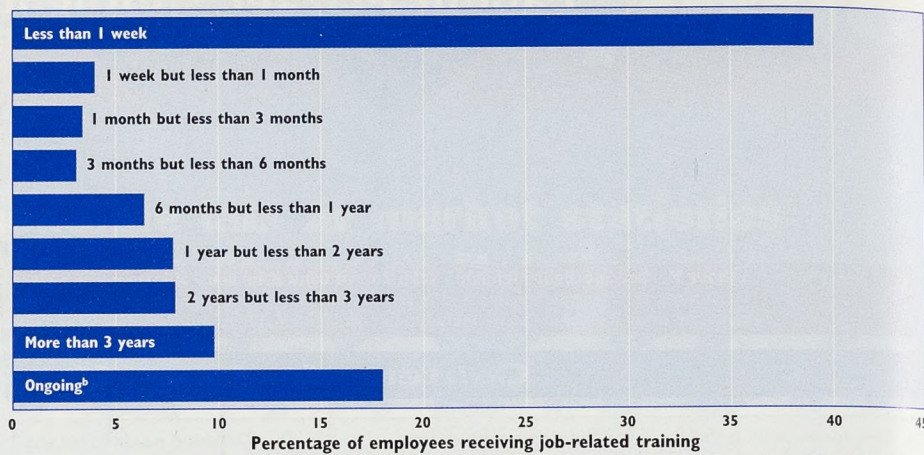
3 For 2.4 million (72 per cent) of those receiving job-related training, training was either wholly or partially off the job. Figure 3 shows the distribution of the types of sites for those receiving such training.

4 The most common site was an educational institution (38 per cent), followed by the employer's premises (34 per cent).

5 Figure 4 shows the distribution of the main method of payment for training for those whose training was either partially or wholly off-the-job. The majority of such job-related training in Great Britain (64 per cent) was paid for mainly by the employer (or potential employer) of the employee concerned.

Note: Unfortunately there was an error in the piece on job-related training in the June 1998 issue of Labour Market Spotlight. The bars on Figure 4 were incorrectly labelled and should have been labelled in the same order as the bars in Figure 4 of the June 1999 chart.

Figure 2 Length of job-related training,<sup>a</sup> Great Britain, winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted

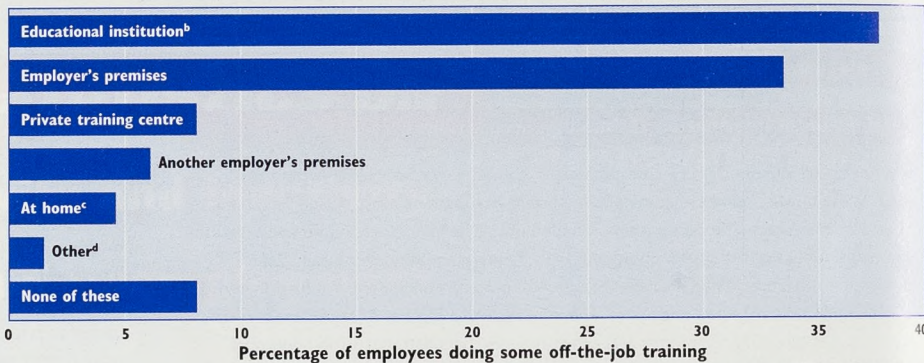


Note: Base for calculation of percentage includes those who did not state how long their training lasted.

a Includes all types of job-related training in the last four weeks.

b Includes training with no definite limit.

Figure 3 Site of job-related training,<sup>a</sup> Great Britain, winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted



Note: Base for calculation includes those who did not state where their training occurred.

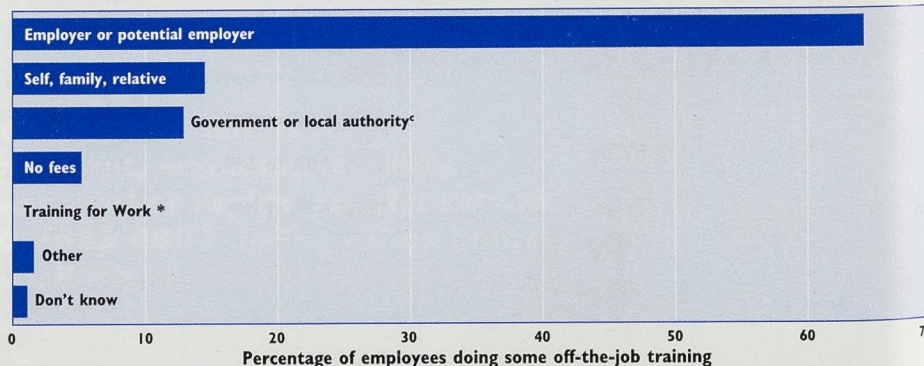
a Off-the-job, or a combination of on- and off-the-job training, received in the last four weeks.

b Mainly further education colleges and universities, but also including open colleges and other educational institutions.

c Open University, open technical college, or correspondence course.

d Includes employment rehabilitation centres, community projects, government or local authority training workshops, and information technology centres.

Figure 4 Payment of fees<sup>a</sup> job-related training,<sup>b</sup> Great Britain, winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted



Note: Base for calculation of percentages includes those who did not state who paid for their training.

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

a Main source of payment.

b Off-the-job, or a combination of on- and off-the-job training, received in the last four weeks.

c Other than the 'Training for Work' scheme.

## 3 Ethnic groups

Table 1 Economic activity by ethnic group, Great Britain, winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted

	In employment	ILO unemployed	Total economically active	All aged 16 and over	Economic activity rate (%) 16-59/64	Employment rate (%) 16-59/64	ILO unemployment rate (%) all 16+
<b>All persons</b>							
White	25,226	1,540	26,766	42,421	79.7	75.1	5.8
All ethnic minority groups	1,328	202	1,530	2,507	66.0	58.0	13
Black <sup>a</sup>	386	65	451	673	73.0	63.0	15
Indian	407	48	455	713	72.0	64.0	11
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	215	43	258	539	51.0	43.0	17
Chinese	62	*	68	129	66.0	58.0	*
Other origins <sup>b</sup>	258	40	298	452	69.0	59.0	14
<b>Male</b>							
White	13,876	971	14,847	20,691	85.1	79.5	6.5
All ethnic minority groups	760	121	881	1,226	76.0	66.0	14
Black <sup>a</sup>	200	37	237	325	78.0	66.0	16
Indian	243	29	272	362	81.0	72.0	11
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	156	32	188	274	72.0	60.0	17
Chinese	30	*	33	61	72.0	63.0	*
Other origins <sup>b</sup>	131	20	151	205	76.0	66.0	13
<b>Female</b>							
White	11,350	569	11,919	21,729	73.8	70.1	4.8
All ethnic minority groups	568	81	650	1,281	56.0	49.0	13
Black <sup>a</sup>	186	29	215	348	68.0	59.0	13
Indian	165	19	183	351	62.0	55.0	10
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	58	11	70	265	29.0	24.0	16
Chinese	32	*	35	68	61.0	53.0	*
Other origins <sup>b</sup>	127	20	147	248	62.0	54.0	14

Source: Labour Force Survey

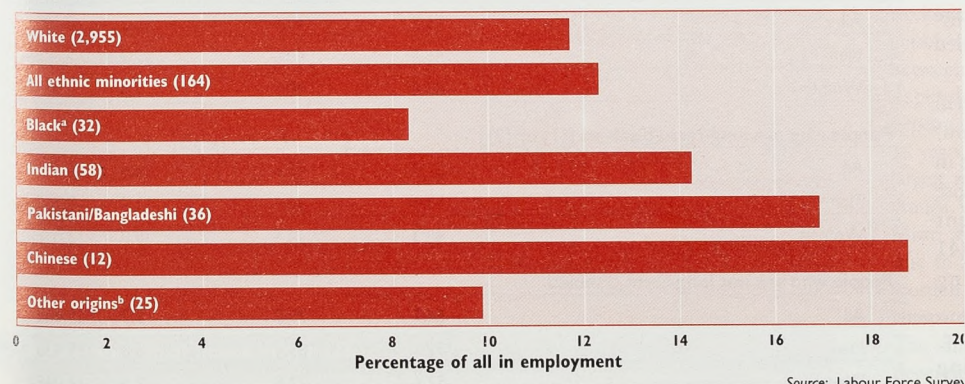
Note: Sampling errors are proportionately greater the smaller the estimate, and fluctuations from quarter to quarter in estimates for smaller groups are to be expected. An estimate of 10,000 (the smallest released) has an approximate 95 per cent confidence interval of +/- 4,000. Does not include people who did not state their ethnic group.

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

<sup>a</sup> Includes Caribbean, African and other Black people of non-mixed origin.

<sup>b</sup> Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin.

Figure 5 Proportion of all in employment who are self-employed, by ethnic origin, Great Britain, winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted



Note: Excludes those who did not state their ethnic group.

<sup>a</sup> Includes Caribbean, African and other Black people of non-mixed origin.

<sup>b</sup> Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin.

( ) The number in brackets gives the number of self-employed in each ethnic group.

The Labour Market Statistics Helpline receives many calls about the economic status of people in different ethnic groups. Some of the most commonly requested breakdowns are provided in Table 1.

1 According to the LFS, there were 2.5 million members of ethnic minority groups in Great Britain in winter 1998/9 aged 16 and over, of whom 1.3 million were in employment.

2 Among the ethnic minority groups, Blacks had the highest working-age economic activity rate at 73 per cent, but the Indian grouping had the highest employment rate, at 64 per cent.

3 The Pakistani/Bangladeshi group had the highest ILO unemployment rate, with 17 per cent of the economically active unemployed (this compares with 6 per cent of economically active White people).

4 All ethnic groups had lower activity rates for women than for men. The largest difference was for the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group, where the rate for men was two-and-a-half times that for women.

Just as there were considerable differences between the ethnic groups in terms of economic status, there were also differences in the types of employment undertaken. Figure 5 shows the proportion of all in employment who were self-employed within the various ethnic groups.

1 The Indian, Pakistani/Bangladeshi and Chinese groups all had high proportions of self-employment, at 14, 17 and 19 per cent respectively.

2 The Black ethnic group had the lowest proportion of self-employed people, at 8 per cent.

#### 4 Disabled people and the labour market

A regular topic of interest among callers to the Labour Market Statistics Helpline is the labour market status of disabled people. It is possible to define disability and long-term health problems in a number of ways in the LFS, and the number of disabled people varies with the definition used. In this feature, data are shown for three definitions: those with a disability or long-term health problem that limits the kind or amount of paid work that they can do; those classified as currently disabled according to the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (DDA); and all those who are long-term disabled on either definition (see red box). It is important that users should be aware of the different definitions in order to select the one most suitable for their needs. **Table 2** gives economic activity, employment and ILO unemployment rates for each of the definitions of disability.

- 1 In winter 1998/9 there were 6.4 million people of working age with long-term disabilities in the UK, just over half of whom were men (52 per cent) – the proportions were similar among those who were DDA and those who were work-limiting disabled (52 and 53 per cent respectively).
- 2 Although the economic activity rate for those who were work-limiting disabled was similar to that for those who had a current disability covered by the DDA (44 per cent, compared with 45 per cent), the activity rate for those who were both DDA and work-limiting disabled was much lower (35 per cent), while the average for all who are long-term disabled was higher (51 per cent).
- 3 People without long-term disabilities (on either definition) were almost twice as likely to be in employment (80 per cent) as those who have either a current disability covered by the DDA (41 per cent) or a work-limiting disability (39 per cent).
- 4 Among the economically active, people with work-limiting disabilities were the most likely to have been ILO unemployed (13 per cent, compared with 6 per cent of those without disabilities.)

#### LFS definitions of disabilities

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

- 1 'do you have any health problems or disabilities that you expect will last more than a year?'

If they answer yes to this question, they are also asked to say what kind(s) of health problem or disability(ies) they have, based on a list read to them by the interviewer.

If they then answer yes to the following question:

- 1 'does this (do these) health problem(s) or disability(ies) (when taken singly or together) substantially limit your ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities?'
- or
- 2 they said that they had the following health problems: progressive illness not included elsewhere (e.g. cancer, multiple sclerosis, symptomatic HIV, Parkinson's disease, muscular dystrophy).

then they are defined as having a *current disability covered by the DDA*.

People whose health problem(s) or disability(ies) are expected to last more than a year are also asked the following questions:

- 1 'does this health problem affect the kind of paid work that you might do?'
- 2 '...or the amount of paid work that you might do?'
- 3 If the respondent fulfils either of these criteria, they are defined as having a *work-limiting disability*.

Those who meet the criteria for either (or both) DDA or work-limiting definitions disability are described as *long-term disabled*.

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

**Table 2 Economic activity of working-age<sup>a</sup> people with disabilities,<sup>b</sup> United Kingdom, winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted**

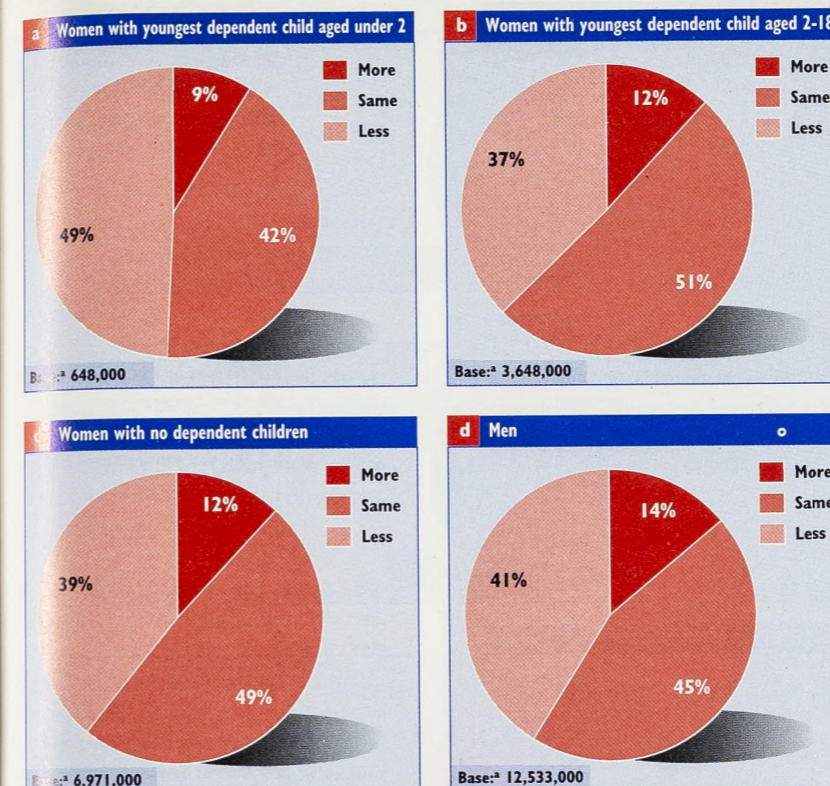
	Thousands and per cent			
	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	All (000s)
<b>(1) People with work-limiting disabilities</b>				
All	44.4	38.7	12.8	5,367
Men	47.0	39.9	15.1	2,854
Women	41.5	37.4	9.8	2,513
<b>(2) People who are DDA current disabled</b>				
All	45.2	40.6	10.2	5,101
Men	46.4	40.6	12.7	2,640
Women	43.8	40.5	7.4	2,461
<b>People who are long-term disabled [(1) or (2)]</b>				
All	51.0	45.6	10.6	6,418
Men	53.4	46.7	12.7	3,360
Women	48.3	44.4	8.0	3,058
<b>People who are not long-term disabled</b>				
All	84.7	79.8	5.7	29,482
Men	91.1	85.4	6.3	15,438
Women	77.6	73.8	5.0	14,045

<sup>a</sup> Working age is defined as men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.  
<sup>b</sup> See red box for definitions.

Source: Labour Force Survey

#### 5 Reasons for working fewer hours than usual

**Figure 6 Proportions of employees<sup>a</sup> working more, the same or less hours than usual, United Kingdom, winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted**



Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Base includes those who did not say whether they worked more, less or the same number of hours in the reference week. Percentages are based on totals that exclude such people.

**Table 3 Reasons for working fewer hours than usual by sex and age of youngest dependent child for women; United Kingdom, winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted**

	Women		Men	
	Under 2 yrs	2-18 yrs	With no dependent children	
Hours vary	22	36	36	42
Bank holiday	8	12	13	13
Maternity, paternity leave	38	*	1	*
Other leave, holiday	16	30	28	29
Sick or injured	12	15	16	11
Other <sup>a</sup>	4	7	6	6
<b>Total (thousands=100%)<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>316</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>2,683</b>	<b>5,038</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.  
<sup>a</sup> Includes those people who worked fewer hours than usual due to training courses; because they started or ended a job; bad weather; labour disputes; economic, or other causes; personal or family reasons; those who gave another reason.  
<sup>b</sup> Total includes those who did not give a reason for working fewer hours than usual.

#### Actual and usual hours in the LFS

This analysis is based on respondent's total actual and total usual weekly hours of work. Total hours includes paid and unpaid overtime and excludes meal breaks. Actual hours are the hours the respondent stated they worked in the reference week. Usual hours are the respondent's stated usual weekly hours of work.

The LFS collects data every quarter on both actual and usual weekly hours worked (see red box). The LFS also asks why fewer than usual hours were worked. One of the main reasons for women is maternity leave and it is revealing to consider women with a child aged under two as a separate category (sample sizes are too small for narrower age bands.) Other reasons include holidays and illness. The proportions of employees who (during the reference week) worked more, the same or less than their usual hours by sex, and age of youngest dependent child are illustrated in **Figures 6a-d**. **Table 3** gives a breakdown of the reasons for working fewer hours than usual by sex and age of youngest dependent child for women.

- 1 The proportions whose hours varied from usual are very similar for women with no dependent children and women with a youngest dependent child aged between two and 18. These two groups are also fairly similar to men, but with men slightly more likely to work more hours and slightly less likely to work the same hours. In contrast, a larger proportion of women with a youngest dependent child aged under two worked less hours than usual.
- 2 In general, only a small proportion of all groups worked more hours than usual, the percentages ranging from 9 per cent for women with a youngest dependent child aged under two to 14 per cent for men. Most employees worked the same or less than their usual hours.
- 3 In total, in the winter 1998/9 LFS around nine-and-a-half million employees worked less than their usual hours.
- 4 The group of women with dependent children aged under two stands out from the other groups. Within this category, two-fifths worked less than their usual hours because of maternity leave. One fifth worked less hours because their working hours are variable.
- 5 Of the other groups, the proportions working less for all reasons were more comparable. The most common reason for working less hours than usual was that the person's work hours vary. This figure varied between 36 per cent for women with no dependent children, and women with dependent children aged between two and 18 years, and 42 per cent for men. The next largest reason, at around 30 per cent for all groups, was holidays or other leave.
- 6 More women than men worked less hours due to sickness or injury, 16 per cent of women with no dependent children, as compared with 11 per cent of men.
- 7 The sample sizes for women with youngest dependent child aged between two and 18 on maternity leave and men on paternity leave were too small to be reliable. The latter suggests that very few men are taking paternity leave.

## 6 Reasons for not wanting a full-time job

There is a great deal of interest in the characteristics of part-time workers. In autumn 1998 there were 2.8 million women with dependent children, 2.6 million women without dependent children and 1.3 million men working part-time. Each quarter the LFS asks those respondents working part-time to select from a list the reason why they work part-time. The possible choices are that they were a student or at school, were ill or disabled, could not find a full-time job, or did not want a full-time job. These figures are published regularly in the LFS Quarterly Supplement (Table 11). Figures 7a-c illustrate the proportions who gave each reason.

The composition of the charts is vastly different. Women with dependent children were far more likely to be working part-time because they did not want a full-time job (93 per cent), compared with women without dependent children (66 per cent) and men (39 per cent). Men were more likely than women to be working part-time because they could not find a full-time job or because they were studying.

Of those who do not want a full-time job it is of interest to know the reasons why this is so. Thus in the autumn quarter there is a question designed to find out why. Table 4 gives the breakdown of the reasons given in autumn 1998, for women, according to whether or not they have dependent children, and men.

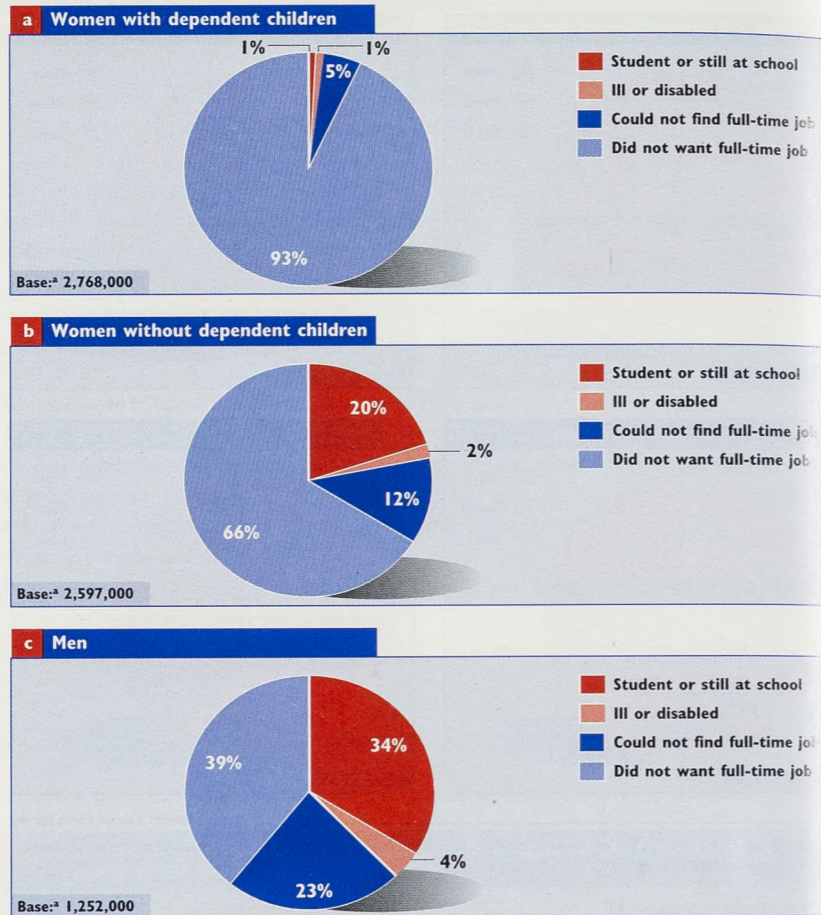
Almost half of the women with dependent children said that the reason was wanting to spend more time with their family. Another two-fifths gave domestic commitments as the reason. Only 6 per cent did not want a full-time job because of insufficient childcare availability.

Even among those women without dependent children, one fifth did not want full-time work in order to spend more time with the family, and another fifth because of domestic commitments.

Only 7 per cent of the men did not want a full-time job because of wanting to spend more time with the family. Another 7 per cent did not want a full-time job because of domestic commitments (of men, the sample size of those working part-time because of insufficient childcare was too small to calculate a percentage).

Financial security was rarely a reason for part-time working for women with dependent children (one in 50), but more men, and women without dependent children worked part-time because they wanted to work, even though they were financially secure (32 per cent and 15 per cent respectively.) Men, and women without dependent children were equally likely to earn enough working part-time (17 per cent and 15 per cent respectively). Reasons not listed accounted for 38 per cent of men. Over half of these were over the age of 60, and have probably retired.

Figure 7 Reasons for working part-time for employees and self-employed, United Kingdom, autumn 1998, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey  
a Base includes those who did not give a reason for working part-time, but percentages are based on totals that exclude such people.

Table 4 Reasons employees and self-employed people working part-time gave for not wanting a full-time job; United Kingdom, autumn 1998, not seasonally adjusted

	Women		All	Men	All persons
	With dependent children	Without dependent children			
Financially secure but want to work	2	15	7	32	9
Earn enough working part-time	1	15	7	17	8
Spend more time with family	48	21	37	7	34
Domestic commitments	39	21	32	7	29
Insufficient childcare available	6	*	3	*	3
Another reason	5	28	14	38	16
<b>All part-time employees and self-employed who did not want a full-time job (thousands = 100%)<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>4,282</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>4,770</b>
<b>All employees and self-employed working part-time (thousands = 100%)</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>2,597</b>	<b>5,365</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>6,617</b>
<b>Percentage of employees and self-employed working part-time not wanting a full-time job<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>72.5</b>

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.  
a Includes some people who did not give a reason for not wanting a full-time job.  
b Percentages are based on totals excluding those who did not say why they worked part-time.  
Source: Labour Force Survey

# Owner-managers in the Labour Force Survey

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

## Key points

Owner-managers are a group which are at the borderline of the employed/self-employed distinction. The International Labour Organisation has specifically recommended that data should be collected about this group of workers.

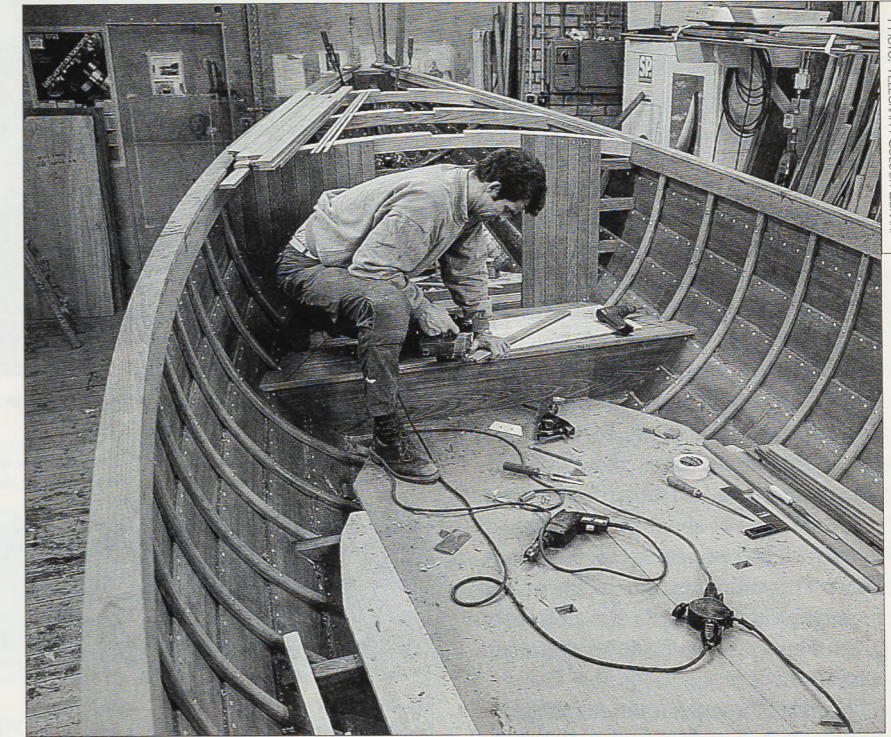
The Labour Force Survey (LFS) has collected data on this group in every spring quarter since 1995. The data collected in that time seem consistent enough to be considered robust.

Owner-managers tend to be concentrated in smaller workplaces. They are therefore predominantly found in industries that are dominated by small working establishments, such as construction, banking and finance, agriculture and fishing, and distribution, hotels and restaurants.

The regional distribution of owner-managers is therefore influenced by the distribution of industries that tend to have smaller workplaces.

There are about 1½ million owner-managers in the UK. They tend to be employed as managers and administrators.

ONS will continue to look at the owner-manager group as part of a broader examination of the "status in employment" categories and data collection on the LFS.



This article examines owner-managers as a group in terms of its structure defined by employment status, sex, age, size of workplace, industry, regional location and occupation.

## Introduction

LABOUR MARKET analysts are familiar with the distinction between the *employed* and the *self-employed*. In recent years, international discussions (see *technical note*) have led to the identification of groups of workers at the borderline between employment and self-employment. One key group in this position is 'owner-managers of incorporated enterprises'.

This article describes the UK's experience of collecting data on owner-managers in the Labour Force Survey (LFS), and comments on the characteristics of the data. It concludes that data on owner-managers should continue to be collected, but that there is no pressure to alter the main classification of employment used in the UK. Finally it summarises a programme of LFS developmental work to improve

understanding of groups at the border between employment and self-employment.

## Owner-managers in the LFS

In the LFS the ILO's definition of an owner-manager is implemented in terms of:

- whether the individual owns or otherwise possesses enough shares for a controlling interest in a company that they own or work for; and
- whether the individual has the authority to hire or dismiss full-time employees.

This information is sought for the self-employed, and for employees who have indicated earlier in the survey interview that they are managers working in businesses in the private sector.

Data have been collected in each spring quarter since 1995. The information is collected through the use of two questions (see *technical note*).

## What are the characteristics of owner-managers?

In the UK in spring 1998 there were just over 3 million managers employed by private sector organisations, and just over 3¼ million self-employed workers (not seasonally adjusted). This figure for the self-employed is reasonably constant across the four-year period for which owner-manager data are available, whereas the figure for managers in the private sector increases slightly across that time, as shown by *Table 1*.

Of the total of about 6¼ million self-employed and private sector managers, about 1½ million are classed as owner-managers according to the definition given above. *Table 2* shows the recent trends.

Analysis throughout the remainder of this article is carried out using 1998 data, unless specified otherwise. The following sections look at the characteristics of owner-managers in terms of employment status, sex, age, size of workplace, industry, region and occupation.

## Employment status

The majority of owner-managers are self-employed. *Table 3* shows that around three-quarters of the owner-manager population are self-employed. This pattern is manifest in all four years.

## Sex

Around three-quarters of owner-managers are male. This reflects the pattern for both private sector managers and the self-employed, at least 70 per cent of whom are men. The figures in *Table 4* provide some evidence that the data are stable over the four-year period.

## Age

*Figure 1* shows the percentage of owner-managers compared with the proportion of all in employment within each age band in spring 1998. There is very little variation in the age breakdown across the years 1995-98.

**Table 1** Private sector managers and self-employed; United Kingdom; spring 1995-spring 1998

	1995	1996	1997	1998
	Thousands			
Private sector managers	2,886	2,922	3,006	3,030
Self-employed	3,355	3,285	3,334	3,257
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,241</b>	<b>6,208</b>	<b>6,340</b>	<b>6,287</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

**Table 2** Owner-managers and others with controlling interest; United Kingdom; spring 1995-spring 1998

	1995	1996	1997	1998
	Thousands			
Owner-managers <sup>a</sup>	1,707	1,422	1,512	1,535
Other private sector managers and self-employed <sup>b</sup>	90	77	90	90

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Controlling interest in a company and the authority to hire or dismiss full-time employees.  
b Controlling interest in a company but no authority to hire or dismiss full-time employees.

**Table 3** Owner-managers by employment status; United Kingdom; spring 1995-spring 1998

	1995	1996	1997	1998
	Thousands			
Private sector managers	363	349	340	353
Self-employed	1,344	1,073	1,172	1,182
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>1,535</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

**Table 4** Owner-managers by sex; United Kingdom; spring 1995-spring 1998

	1995	1996	1997	1998
	Thousands			
Men	1,349	1,111	1,183	1,193
Women	358	311	329	342
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>1,535</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

'Owner-managership' is relatively concentrated among those aged 35 to 54, particularly among those aged 50 to 54.

## Size of workplace

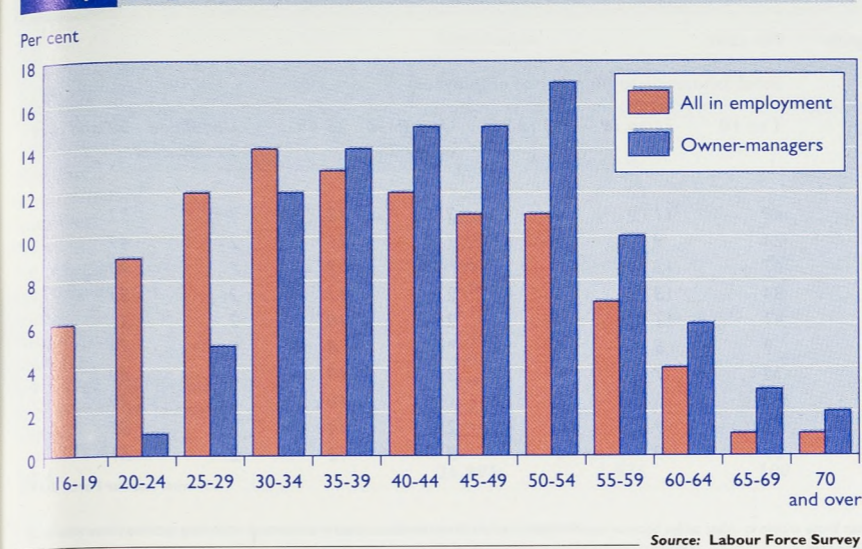
*Table 5* shows the distribution of owner-managers by size of workplace. It shows that owner-managers tend to work in smaller establishments. Including sole traders and partnerships with no employees, 83 per cent of the owner-manager population in 1998 worked in an establishment at which there were under 10 employees, compared to a representation of all in

employment of just 28 per cent. Conversely, although 46 per cent of those in employment work in establishments of 50-plus employees, only 4 per cent of owner-managers work in such establishments. This is intuitively sensible since one would expect there to be a small number of owner-managers within each individual establishment.

## Industry

The LFS identifies eight specific major industry groupings<sup>1</sup> along with categories for 'other' industry, and those who work outside the UK.

**Figure 1** Age profile of owner-managers compared with all in employment; United Kingdom; spring 1998



Source: Labour Force Survey

**Table 5** Owner-managers and all in employment by establishment size; United Kingdom; spring 1998

Size <sup>a</sup>	Thousands		Percentages	
	All in employment	Owner-managers	All in employment	Owner-managers
All under 25 <sup>b</sup>	11,171	1,387	42	92
Under 10 <sup>c</sup>	7,518	1,270	28	83
11 to 19	2,245	85	8	6
20 to 24	981	27	4	2
25 and over	15,562	126	57	8
25 to 49	2,820	52	10	3
50 and over	12,358	61	46	4
<b>All<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>26,895</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Number of people employed at local establishment.  
b Includes establishments of under 25 employees whose exact size could not be determined.  
c Includes sole traders and partnerships with no employees.  
d Includes those located at establishments whose size could not be determined.

**Table 6** Owner-managers and all in employment by industry; United Kingdom; spring 1998

Industry <sup>a</sup>	Thousands		Percentages		Difference <sup>b</sup>
	All in employment	Owner-managers	All in employment	Owner-managers	
Construction	1,896	235	7	15	+8
Banking, finance and insurance	3,952	326	15	21	+7
Agriculture and fishing	465	125	2	8	+6
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	5,356	385	20	25	+5
Other services	1,616	119	6	8	+2
Energy and water	278	*	1	0	-1
Transport and communication	1,756	77	7	5	-2
Manufacturing	4,987	175	19	11	-7
Public administration, education and health	6,569	90	24	6	-19
<b>Total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>26,895</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Labour Force Survey

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.  
a Ranked in order of representation by owner-managers compared with all in employment.  
b This column shows the degree of over or under-representation of owner-managers in the respective industry.  
c Industries do not sum to total because some people could not be allocated to a specific industry.

*Table 6* shows the industry distribution of owner-managers compared to the overall distribution of workers across industry sectors. One would expect the figures to be similar unless owner-managers tend to work in some industries more than others. The difference in the proportion of owner-managers and all workers in an industry gives an indication of which industries owner-managers tend to work in.

Although there are concentrations of owner-managers in certain industries, as shown in *Table 6*, it is also apparent that there is no single industry which heavily dominates the owner-manager representation. However, around three-quarters of owner-managers work within the *construction*, the *banking, finance and insurance*, the *distribution, restaurant and hotel* and the *manufacturing* industries.

The *construction* industry includes 7 per cent of all those in employment, but included 15 per cent of owner-managers in 1998, thus over-representing<sup>2</sup> owner-managers, as did the *banking, finance and insurance* industry, which includes 15 per cent of all in employment but 21 per cent of the owner-manager group.

Conversely, the *public administration, education and health* sector includes 24 per cent of those in employment, although only 6 per cent of owner-managers are found in this group. The contrast is less marked in *manufacturing*, which employs 19 per cent of all in

Table 7 All in employment by industry and establishment size; United Kingdom; spring 1998

Industry	Thousands All in employment <sup>a</sup> (= 100%)	Per cent Establishment size (number of employees)						
		Per cent						
		1 to 10	11 to 19	20 to 24	Undefined under 25	25-49	Undefined 25 and over	50 and over
Construction	1,317	30	11	4	3	12	3	37
Banking, finance and insurance	3,502	24	9	4	1	11	2	49
Agriculture and fishing	294	67	11	*	*	7	*	10
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	4,969	34	13	5	2	11	2	33
Other services	1,288	41	11	4	2	10	2	31
Energy and water	269	9	5	*	*	8	*	74
Transport and communication	1,572	15	7	3	2	10	2	60
Manufacturing	4,775	10	6	3	1	10	1	70
Public administration, education and health	6,311	12	9	5	2	14	2	57
<b>All industries</b>	<b>24,297</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>51</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

<sup>a</sup> The industry totals for all in employment in this column are lower than those shown in other tables because establishment size could not be determined in some cases. Also data exclude those who could not be specified to a particular industry or whose workplace was outside UK.

employment but only 11 per cent of the owner-manager population.

### Size of workplace by industry

In order to put into context the distribution of owner-managers by industry and by size of workplace, Table 7 shows how the size of workplace varies across industry sectors.

The concentration of owner-managers in certain industries and in certain sized workplace establishments is linked. The structure of different industries in terms

of their size of workplace may influence the concentration of owner-managers within each industry. That is, an industry that over-represents owner-managers may be doing so because it tends to contain smaller working establishments. Using 1998 figures, the distribution of overall employment by size of workplace within each industry group has been analysed to put in context the distribution of owner-managers (Table 7).

The table shows that the *agriculture and fishing* industry (which over-repre-

sents owner-managers) contains a high proportion of workplaces with between one and ten employees. It also contains a low proportion of respondents working in establishments containing over 50 employees.

The reverse of this is true for the *energy and water* industry and, more interestingly (since owner-managers are neither over- nor under-represented in the energy and water sector), the *manufacturing* industry (which under-represents owner-managers).

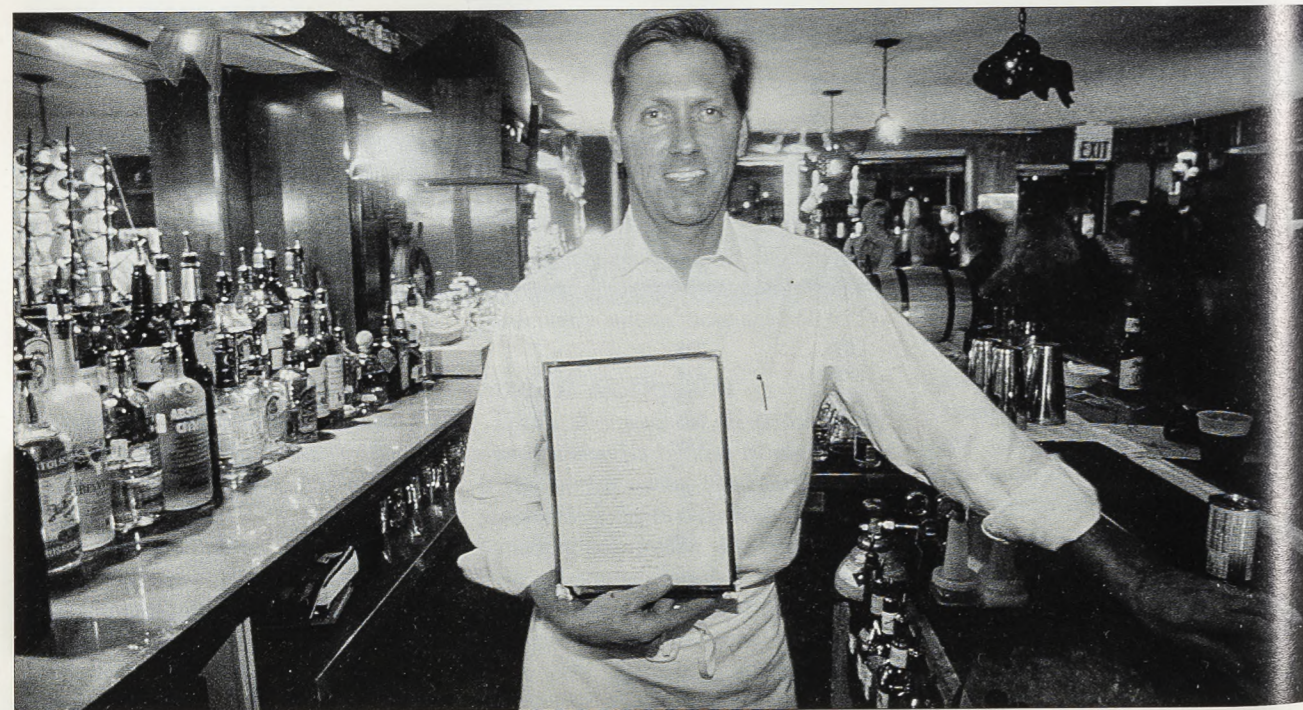


Photo: Impact Images

Table 8 Owner-managers and all in employment by region; United Kingdom; spring 1998

Region <sup>a</sup>	Thousands		Percentages		Difference <sup>b</sup>
	All in employment	Owner-managers	All in employment	Owner-managers	
	South East	3,884	251	14	
Northern Ireland	670	63	2	4	+2
South West	2,328	150	9	10	+1
Wales	1,202	78	4	5	+1
East of England	2,608	162	10	11	+1
East Midlands	1,996	123	7	8	+1
London	3,199	177	12	12	0
West Midlands	2,448	123	9	8	-1
North East	1,059	43	4	3	-1
North West and Merseyside	2,954	148	11	10	-1
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,252	106	8	7	-1
Scotland	2,296	113	9	7	-2
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,895</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Ranked in order of representation by owner-managers compared with all in employment.

<sup>b</sup> This column shows the degree of over or under-representation of owner-managers in the respective region.

There is therefore likely to be a link between industry distribution and that of the size of establishment in terms of the concentrations of owner-managers.

### Region

Table 8 shows that the distribution of owner-managers by region in 1998 is similar to that of all in employment.

The figures are reasonably consistent between 1995-1998, except in the South East, which shows a steady increase in its owner-manager representation from

14 per cent in 1996 to 16 per cent in 1998. Generally, owner-managers tend to be concentrated in the south of England.

### Regional factors

The concentration of owner-managers in certain areas is related to the geographical distribution of industry. Again using 1998 figures, the distribution of overall employment by industry and region has been analysed in the context of the distribution of owner-managers around the UK.

Table 6 showed that there are certain industries in which owner-managers are over-represented, namely the *banking and finance*, the *distribution, hotel and restaurant*, the *construction* and the *agriculture/fishing* industries. Table 8 showed that those regions which over-represent owner-managers are the South East, Northern Ireland, the South West, East of England, Wales and the East Midlands. Table 9 shows that these areas account for 47 per cent of workers. In terms of their

Table 9 All in employment by region and industry; United Kingdom; spring 1998

Region <sup>a</sup>	Thousands		Per cent							
	All in employment	Industry <sup>a</sup>	Per cent							
			Construction	Banking, finance and insurance	Agriculture and fishing	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Energy and water	Transport and communication	Manufacturing	Public administration
South East	3,884	14	18	12	15	11	16	12	14	14
Northern Ireland	670	3	1	7	2	*	2	2	3	2
South West	2,328	9	8	14	10	9	6	8	9	9
Wales	1,202	5	3	10	5	6	3	5	5	4
East of England	2,608	10	12	11	10	9	11	9	8	10
East Midlands	1,996	8	5	10	7	8	8	9	7	7
London	3,199	9	19	*	11	5	15	6	12	12
West Midlands	2,448	9	7	7	9	7	8	13	9	9
North East	1,059	4	3	2	4	5	4	5	4	4
North West and Merseyside	2,954	11	9	6	11	10	11	13	11	11
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,252	8	7	8	9	9	8	10	8	8
Scotland	2,296	9	7	12	8	19	9	8	9	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,895</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

<sup>a</sup> Ranked in order of representation by owner-managers compared with all in employment.

representation of industries with a high concentration of owner-managers, however, the table shows that these regions represent 64 per cent of *agricultural and fishing* workers, 49 per cent of *construction* workers, 48 per cent of *hotel (etc.)* workers and 47 per cent of *banking (etc.)* workers. So there appears to be a link between industry concentration and owner-manager concentration.

Applying the same logic to those areas which under-represent owner-managers also shows this link. Looking at the areas of the West Midlands, the North East, the North West and Merseyside, Yorkshire and the Humber, and Scotland, the table shows that these areas contain 41 per cent of workers. In terms of the representation of industries with a high concentration of owner-managers, as mentioned in the previous paragraph, these areas account for 34 per cent of *agricultural and fishing* workers, 41 per cent of *construction* workers, 41 per cent of *hotel (etc.)* workers and 34 per cent of *banking (etc.)* workers.

So the relatively low levels of the *agriculture and fishing* and *banking* industries in these areas appear to explain why these areas have relatively few owner-managers.

This is, however, not the case for the South East. Some 15 per cent of all workers live within this region, although it accounts for only 12 per cent of the *agriculture and fishing* industry. The relatively high concentra-

tion of owner-managers in the South East appears to be the result of its strong representation in the *banking, finance and insurance* industry: 18 per cent of the workers in this industry live in the South East.

### Occupation

The LFS identifies nine major occupational groups. Owner-managers are more likely to work in certain occupations than others.

As Table 10 shows, by far the largest group of owner-managers work as *managers/administrators*, so that although this group represents 16 per cent of all in employment, it accounts for about 45 per cent of owner-managers. *Craft-related occupations*, while accounting for about 12 per cent of all in employment, represent about 19 per cent of the owner-manager population. These two groups account for 64 per cent of owner-managers but only 28 per cent of all those in employment.

Around one-fifth of owner-managers work in the *professional and associate professional (and technical)* groups, the same as the proportion of all people in employment in these occupations.

Owner-managers are under-represented in other occupations. For example, *clerical/secretarial staff* account for about 15 per cent of those in employment but only 2 per cent of owner-managers, while for *personal/protective* occupations the corresponding figures are (respectively) 11 per cent and 3 per cent.

### Overall economic trends and trends in owner-managers

It is probably too soon to be able to look at trends in owner-managers with any degree of confidence. Data have been collected for the past four years, and the earliest estimate, for spring 1995, should be treated with appropriate caution.

However, between 1996 and 1998, it is reliably estimated that total employment rose. In spring 1996, total employment was 26.2 million and in spring 1998 it was 26.9 million, a rise of 2.8 per cent. Over the same period, the number of owner-managers rose from 1.4 million (1996) to 1.5 million (1998), a rise of 8 per cent.

As shown above, owner-managers tend to be self-employed. However, over the period in which the owner-manager population has grown, there has been a decrease of 0.9 per cent in the self-employed population and an increase of 3.7 per cent in private sector managers (as shown in Table 1).

So a decrease in the group most likely to comprise the owner-manager group (the self-employed) has accompanied an increase in owner-managers almost three times the percentage increase in employment for the same period.

The change in industry distribution over this time explains this apparent contradiction. The *financial services* sector has increased 10 per cent over the three year period (see Table 11).

Table 10 Owner-managers and all in employment by occupation; United Kingdom; spring 1998

Occupation <sup>a</sup>	Thousands		Percentages		Difference <sup>b</sup>
	All in employment	Owner-managers	All in employment	Owner-managers	
Managers and administrators	4,332	692	16	45	+29
Craft and related occupations	3,292	294	12	19	+7
Professional occupations	2,824	175	11	11	+1
Associate professional and technical occupations	2,675	152	10	10	0
Other occupations	2,150	48	8	3	-5
Sales occupations	2,110	47	8	3	-5
Plant and machine operatives	2,532	53	9	3	-6
Personal and protective service occupations	2,935	41	11	3	-8
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4,035	28	15	2	-13
<b>Total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>26,895</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Ranked in order of representation by owner-managers compared with all in employment.

b This column shows the degree of over or under-representation of owner-managers in the respective occupation.

c Occupations do not sum to total because some people could not be allocated to a specific category.

Table 11 All in employment by industry; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1996 and 1998

	Thousands		Percentage change
	1996	1998	
Banking, finance and insurance	3,592	3,952	10
Transport and communication	1,629	1,756	8
Other services	1,529	1,616	6
Construction	1,819	1,896	4
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	5,239	5,356	2
Public administration, education and health	6,448	6,569	2
Manufacturing	5,036	4,987	-1
Energy and water	296	278	-6
Agriculture and fishing	512	465	-9
Other	32	20	-38
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,132</b>	<b>26,895</b>	<b>3</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

The spring 1998 data shows that 85 per cent of workers in this industry were classed as employees. Although this has led to a decrease in the proportion of self-employed workers within the economy it has also resulted in an increase in the population of owner-managers, since a relatively high proportion of owner-managers are employed in financial services.

The *agriculture and fishing* industry tends to have the highest proportion of self-employed workers, and the decline in the size of this industry is in keeping with the decline in the self-employed group. The effect here is less significant, however, since although the change in absolute percentage terms is close to that for the *banking* sector, the numbers involved are far fewer. Table 11 shows the changes in industry levels between 1996 and 1998.

These trends generally fit with the perceived increase in the flexibility of employment as the economy becomes more service orientated and increasingly deregulated. Workers will tend, in such

an economy, to be delegated more authority.

### A controlling interest but no authority to hire/dismiss employees

About 90,000 workers have a controlling interest over their company, but do not have the authority to hire or dismiss staff (see Table 2). This section will briefly outline the differences and similarities between this group and owner-managers.

These 90,000 people are concentrated in the same age groups, occupations, industries and regions as owner-managers. There are, however, some significant differences worth noting:

- The age profile shows a tendency for those in the younger age groups (16-24 years) who have a controlling interest in their company to be slightly less likely to have the authority to hire or dismiss staff.

- Also, people in London are slightly less likely to be able to hire and fire staff than owner-managers.
- Workers within this group of 90,000 are most likely to work in the *agriculture and fishing*, the *construction* or the *distribution/hotel/restaurant* industries, and least likely to work in the *transport and communication* industry. They are most likely to work as *managers/administrators* and least likely to work as *clerical and secretarial staff*.

### Next steps

There is considerable interest in the border between 'employment' and 'self-employment'. While this border was once fairly well delineated, the UK's labour market increasingly provides a range of employment opportunities that are difficult to classify unambiguously.

Accordingly, from March 1999, the LFS has included a question which asks those who have said that they are self-employed (and those employees who are not paid a salary or wage by their employer) for more details about their employment situation. This approach (which has been introduced in order to shed light on different employment circumstances) is in line with research conducted on behalf of the Department of Trade and Industry.<sup>3</sup>

Once the data have been collected for a few quarters, the results will be presented in an article in *Labour Market Trends* which will also look at, for example, statistics on working proprietors on the Inter-Departmental Business Register. This is likely to be early next year.

### Notes

1. There are differences between the LFS distribution of industry and that manifest in employer-based surveys. These differences are described in Nigel Stuttard's *Labour Market Trends* article, October 1998. The results presented here do not take account of the findings from this earlier *Labour Market Trends* article.
2. In this article differences between the percentage of working population contained within a category and the percentage of owner-managers contained within that category are described using terms such as 'over-representation'. The use of such terms is not intended to imply unfairness or inequity, but simply that owner-managers are not represented within the category to the extent that the working population is.
3. The DTI research report, *Employment Status of Individuals in Non-Standard Employment*, has not yet been published but is forthcoming and will be available on the DTI Employment Market Analysis and Research website ([www.dti.gov.uk/lemar](http://www.dti.gov.uk/lemar)).

Technical note

The broad definition of the employed and the self-employed is laid down in the Resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment, adopted by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (October 1982) – ICLS 1982. This resolution is described in more detail by the 1993 Resolution concerning the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93). The table below shows the correspondence between the groups defined within ICSE-93 and those groups for which information is regularly published in the UK.

The ILO has recognised for many years that even the ICSE-93 distinction may not be sufficiently detailed to enable international labour market comparisons. In particular many jobs in both industrialised and developing countries are on the borderline between employment and self-employment. In an attempt to develop thinking about this problem, ICSE-93 identified a number of particular groups of workers, shown below:

- owner-managers of incorporated enterprises;
- regular employees with contracts without limits of time;
- workers in precarious employment;
- casual workers;
- workers in short-term employment;
- workers in seasonal employment;
- outworkers;
- contractors;
- workers who hold explicit or implicit contracts of 'paid employment';
- work gang (crew) members;
- employment promotion employees;
- employers of regular employees;
- core own-account workers;
- franchisees;
- sharecroppers;
- communal resource exploiters; and
- subsistence workers

Some of these groups are disaggregations of the 'main' ICSE groups, while others cut across categories.

The October 1998 meeting of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians discussed the extent to

which countries use ICSE-93. The majority of countries responding to an ILO survey treated owner-managers as employers (and, by implication, self-employed), although some countries indicated that this might depend on the type of work contract or the response given by the person. The Conference did not recommend changes to this or any other aspects of ICSE-93, but agreed that there was a need to promote the classification and to stimulate user interest in it.

ICSE-93 paid particular attention to 'owner-managers of incorporated enterprises', and explicitly recognised that owner-managers could be legitimately classified as being in paid employment or self-employment (as shown in the following section). The ILO encouraged countries to identify this group separately, according to the needs of users, and methods of data collection.

International Conference of Labour Statisticians (October 1982) guidance on statistical treatment of particular groups

Owner-managers of incorporated enterprises are workers who hold a job in an incorporated enterprise, in which they:

- (a) alone, or together with other members of their families or one or a few partners, hold controlling ownership of this enterprise; and
- (b) have the authority to act on its behalf as regards contracts with other organisations and the hiring and dismissal of persons in "paid employment" with the same organisation, subject only to national legislation regulating such matters and the rules established by the elected or appointed board of the organisation.

Different users of labour market, social and economic statistics may have different views on whether these workers are best classified as in "paid employment" or as in "self-employment," because these workers receive part of their remuneration in a way similar to persons in "paid employment" while

Categories defined in the 1982 ILO Resolution

Employed

ICSE-93 groups

Employees

Data published from UK LFS

Employees

Government training and employment programmes

Self-employed

Employers

Own-account workers

Members of producers' co-operatives

Contributing family workers

Workers not classifiable by status

Self-employed

Unpaid family workers

All employed respondents are classified in one of the above categories

Technical note

their authority in and responsibility for the enterprise corresponds more to persons in "self-employment," and in particular to employers (note, for example, that to classify them as employees will be consistent with their classification in the "system of National Accounts", while they may best be classified as employers or "own-account workers" for labour market analysis).

Countries should, therefore, according to the needs of users of their statistics and their data collection possibilities, endeavour to identify this group separately. This will facilitate international comparisons.

Data collection

The question (and variable) names used to collect information on owner-managers are OMCONT and OMROLE, respectively relating to whether the respondent has a controlling interest in their company and whether they have the authority to hire or dismiss staff. The text of these questions since spring 1995 is as follows.

Respondents who were private sector workers, either managers or self-employed are asked OMCONT:

"Do you own or have sufficient shares (either alone or with others) for a controlling interest in your company/the company that you work for?"

If they respond yes, they are asked OMROLE:

"Do you have the authority to hire or dismiss full-time employees?"

The information relating to owner-managers has been collected in the spring (March to May) quarter's LFS since 1995.

There was a slight alteration in the routing to the question OMCONT following the 1996 questionnaire. Respondents are

routed to this question partially on the basis of their response to SECTOR (whether they work for a private organisation or some other kind). In 1995 and 1996 SECTOR included separate response categories for working in a private business or firm and one for working in a private limited company; these categories were merged following the 1996 questionnaire with the appropriate changes being made to the routing to the variable OMCONT. This will not have led to a discontinuity.

Further to this, a further alteration to the question OMCONT has been made in the 1999 questionnaire. The question will now be worded as follows:

"Do you own your business or have a controlling interest in the business/company you work for?"

This is intended to make the question easier to understand. The census matrix edit, which is used to place respondents into occupation group categories using the data collected during their interview, may have implications here. The census matrix does not allow some occupations to be defined as self-employed. So, if a respondent says that they are self-employed (EMPLOYMENT STATUS) and a policeman (OCCUPATIONAL GROUP) then the matrix will deem that the respondent's status is corrected to 'employee'. This correction process occurs after the interview, however, and so during the interview any questions which are asked of employees only will not be asked of such respondents.

Aside from the data collected on owner-managers, the LFS collects a range of other classificatory data relating to the labour market. Details are collected on, among other things, a respondent's demographic profile, educational history and details of the type of work which they do and the organisation in which they undertake this work.

Further information

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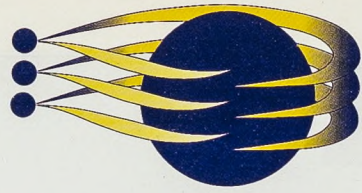
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## Labour disputes in 1998

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

### Key points

In the calendar year 1998:

- Some 282,000 working days were lost through labour disputes – the third lowest annual figure on record, and only slightly higher than the 1997 total of 235,000 which was the lowest total ever recorded.
- There were 166 stoppages of work because of labour disputes – the lowest calendar year total since records began in 1891.
- The working days lost through strikes accounted for just one in every 18,000 potential working days in the year.
- Of the working days lost, half were from 57 stoppages in the transport, storage and communications industry group.
- The regions with the highest number of days lost per 1,000 employee jobs were Merseyside and Scotland; the regions with the lowest were Yorkshire and the Humber, the East Midlands, the South West and the South East.
- Stoppages over pay accounted for 51 per cent of the working days lost in 1998.
- Some 41 per cent of all stoppages lasted not more than one working day.
- One stoppage involved the loss of more than 86,000 working days and accounted for 30 per cent of the total number of working days lost.

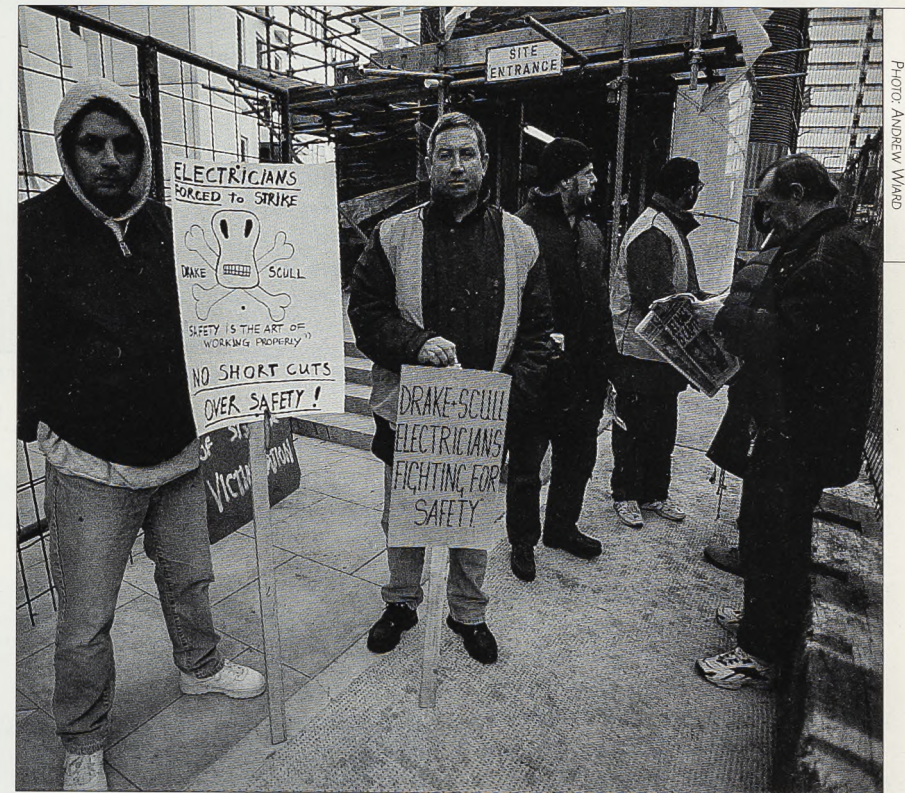


PHOTO: ANDREW WARD

In 1998, 282,000 working days were lost in the UK as a result of labour disputes. This article presents detailed analyses of the disputes and compares the 1998 data with previous years.

### Introduction

IN 1998, 282,000 working days were lost in the UK from 166 stoppages of work arising from labour disputes – the lowest number of stoppages since records began over 100 years ago in 1891. This article analyses the disputes by industry, region, cause, size and duration, and also compares the 1998 figures with previous years.

### Annual changes

Statistics on labour disputes in 1997 and 1998 are shown in *Table 1*. There are three core components to the data: the number of stoppages, the number of workers involved in those stoppages and the number of working days lost through stoppages. A distinction is

made in the table between disputes which were in progress at some point during the year and those that began in the year.

Working days lost are defined as the number of days not worked by people involved in a dispute at their place of work. Workers who are both directly and indirectly involved in the dispute are counted in the statistics (see *technical note* for definitions). However, as can be seen from *Table 1*, the vast majority of workers are directly involved in the stoppage. Workers who are indirectly affected at *other establishments* (because of a shortage of material from a supplier who is in dispute, for example) are not included in the statistics.

In 1998 a total of 282,000 working days were lost through labour disputes – slightly higher than the 1997 total of 235,000, but less than one quarter the 1996 total of 1.3 million. The 1998 total is less than half the average number of working days lost per year in the 1990s to date (706,000), and is considerably lower than the average for both the 1980s (7.2 million) and the 1970s (12.9 million). Stoppages that began in 1997 and continued into 1998 accounted for 20,800 of the 282,000 working days lost. Stoppages that remained unresolved at the end of 1998 and continued into 1999 resulted in the loss of 7,400 days in the first two months of 1999. The total of 166 stoppages in 1998 was the lowest for a calendar year since records began in 1891. The 1998 total compares with 216 stoppages in 1997. Of the 1998 total, seven started in 1997 and continued into 1998. The number of stoppages has fallen significantly since the 1980s when the average annual number was 1,129 – the average number in the 1990s to date is 281.

There were 92,700 workers involved in labour disputes during 1998; this compares with 130,000 in 1997.

### Review of 1978-98

Table 2 presents labour dispute data over the past 20 years and Figures 1 and 2 illustrate working days lost and the number of stoppages. The unusually high number of days lost in 1979 and 1984 were due to very large individual stoppages, which shows the impact that large disputes can have on the statistics. This was also evident in 1998 when one dispute accounted for 30 per cent of the total days lost over the year.

Both Figures 1 and 2 show a substantial decline in strike activity in the 1990s and Figure 2 in particular shows that the number of strikes has been on a general downward trend throughout the past 20 years.

The second column of Table 2 shows working days lost per 1,000 employees for each year from 1978 to 1998. This is the standard method that has been used to convert working days lost into a strike rate that takes account of the

Table 1 Stoppages, workers involved and working days lost; United Kingdom; 1997 and 1998

	1997	1998
<b>Working days lost through stoppages</b>		
In progress in year <sup>a</sup>	234,700	282,400
Beginning in year <sup>b</sup>	230,500	261,600
<b>Workers involved in stoppages</b>		
<b>In progress in year</b>	130,000	92,700
Of which:		
directly involved	125,000	89,300
indirectly involved	5,000	3,400
<b>Beginning in year</b>	128,600	90,400
Of which:		
directly involved	123,600	87,100
indirectly involved	5,000	3,300
<b>Stoppages</b>		
In progress in year	216	166
Beginning in year	206	159

Source: Office for National Statistics

<sup>a</sup> Stoppages that began in 1997 and continued into 1998 accounted for 20,800 days lost in 1998, all of which occurred in the first two months of 1998. Stoppages that began in 1996 and continued into 1997 accounted for 4,200 of the days lost in 1997.

<sup>b</sup> In addition, stoppages beginning in 1998 and continuing into 1999 resulted in a loss of 7,400 days in the first two months of 1999.

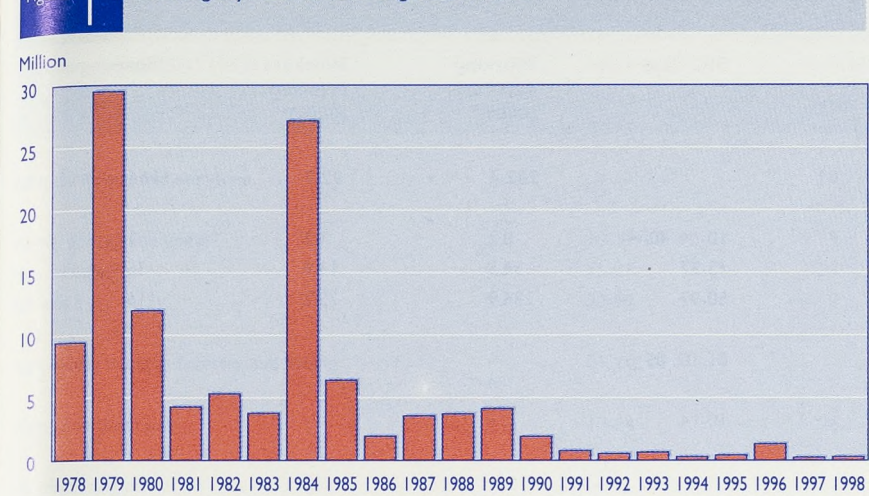
Table 2 Stoppages in progress; United Kingdom; 1978-1998

Year	Working days lost (000s)	Working days lost per 1,000 employees <sup>a</sup>	Workers involved (000s)	Stoppages	Stoppages involving the loss of 100,000 working days or more
1978	9,405	413	1,041	2,498	7
1979	29,474	1,272	4,608	2,125	15
1980	11,964	520	834	1,348	5
1981	4,266	195	1,513	1,344	7
1982	5,313	248	2,103	1,538	7
1983	3,754	178	574	1,364	6
1984	27,135	1,278	1,464	1,221	11
1985	6,402	299	791	903	4
1986	1,920	90	720	1,074	2
1987	3,546	164	887	1,016	3
1988	3,702	166	790	781	8
1989	4,128	182	727	701	6
1990	1,903	83	298	630	3
1991	761	34	176	369	1
1992	528	24	148	253	-
1993	649	30	385	211	2
1994	278	13	107	205	-
1995	415	19	174	235	-
1996	1,303	57	364	244	2
1997	235	10	130	216	-
1998	282	12	93	166	-

Source: Office for National Statistics

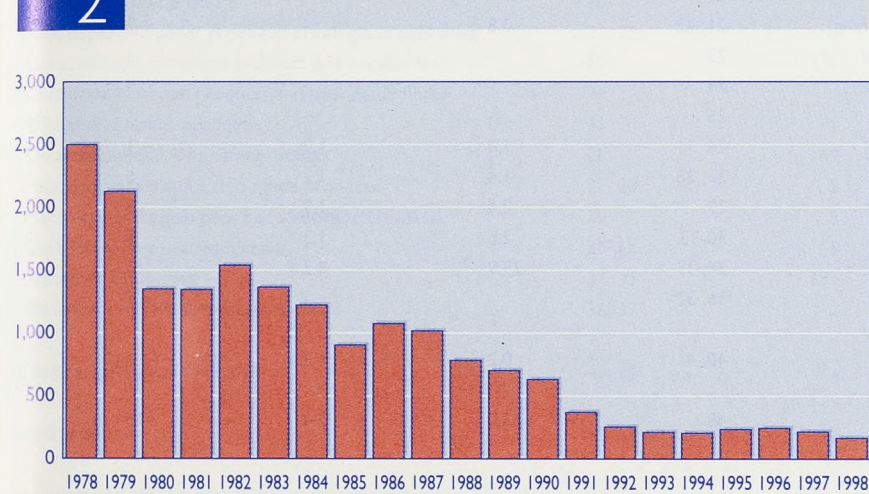
<sup>a</sup> Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimates of employee jobs.

Figure 1 Working days lost; United Kingdom; 1978-98



Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 2 Stoppages in progress; United Kingdom; 1978-98



Source: Office for National Statistics

size of the labour force. This also enables comparisons to be made across industries and regions that differ in size. Since the number of employee jobs has not changed dramatically over the past 20 years, the rates for the UK as a whole show the same pattern of general decline and occasional peaks that can be seen in the working days lost series. The 282,000 working days lost in 1998 is equivalent to 12 days lost per 1,000 employees – the second lowest annual strike rate on record.

An alternative way of putting the strike statistics into a wider context is to consider working time lost through strikes as a proportion of time actually worked. In 1998 an estimated 39,000 million hours were worked in the UK.<sup>1</sup>

Comparing this with 2.2 million hours lost through strikes shows that approximately one in every 18,000 potential working days was lost through strikes in 1998. The equivalent figure for 1997 was one in every 21,000.

### Industrial analyses

Historically, certain industries have been more prone to strike than others, and breaking the strike statistics down into separate industries can reveal some interesting patterns and shifts over time. However, it should be noted that comparisons between industries can also be affected by the methodology that is used for compiling the data. For example, because small stoppages

are excluded from the figures (see *technical note*), it is more likely that industry groups with large firms will have disputes included in the statistics. Similarly, better reporting arrangements exist for some industries than others.

Table 3 shows labour dispute statistics for 1998 broken down into 27 industrial groups (classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992) and Table 4 shows working days lost per 1,000 employees in 1997 and 1998 for the same industries.

Some 49 per cent of the working days lost in 1998 were as a result of 57 stoppages in the transport, storage and communication group; 12 per cent of the days lost were from 36 stoppages in manufacturing, and a further 11 per cent were from 17 stoppages in other community, social and personal service activities. Of the 34,500 working days lost in manufacturing, 75 per cent were from 15 stoppages in the manufacturing of transport equipment. There were also 19 stoppages in the education sector, which resulted in 5,900 working days lost (2 per cent).

Table 4 presents the strike rates for 1997 and 1998. It shows a decrease in the rate for manufacturing industries between 1997 and 1998; the most significant of which was in the manufacturing of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuels. There were also notable decreases in the rates for mining and quarrying, financial intermediation, and education. The strike rates for transport, storage and communication, and other community, social and personal service activities increased significantly.

Table 5 shows strike rates over time for the mining, energy and water supply industries, manufacturing and service sectors. Between 1982 and 1993 the mining, energy and water supply industries had the highest rate in each year except 1989, when there was a large strike in the public administration sector. Up until the late 1980s, the rate for the manufacturing industries had been significantly higher than that of the service sector. However, over the 1990s, the rates have been relatively low and fairly similar, with the exception of 1996, when the service sector

Table 3 Stoppages in progress by industry; United Kingdom; 1998

Industry group (SIC 1992)	SIC class	Working days lost (000s) <sup>a</sup>	Workers involved (000s) <sup>a</sup>	Stoppages
<b>All industries and services<sup>b</sup></b>		<b>282.4</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>166</b>
Mining, energy and water	10-14, 40, 41	0.2	1.2	1
Manufacturing	15-37	34.5	13.9	36
Services	50-99	234.9	75.2	116
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	01, 02, 05	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	10-14	-	-	-
Manufacturing of:				
Food products, beverages and tobacco	15, 16	0.4	0.3	2
Textiles and textile products	17, 18	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	19	-	-	-
Wood and wood products	20	-	-	-
Pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	21, 22	0.8	-	2
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuels	23	-	-	-
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	24	-	-	-
Rubber and plastic products	25	-	-	1
Other non-metallic mineral products	26	1.0	1.0	1
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	27, 28	1.4	1.2	6
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	29	2.4	1.9	5
Electrical and optical equipment	30-33	2.6	1.3	3
Transport equipment	34, 35	25.9	8.2	15
Manufacturing not elsewhere classified	36, 37	-	-	1
Electricity, gas and water supply	40, 41	0.2	1.2	1
Construction	45	13.0	2.4	13
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	50-52	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	55	6.5	0.2	1
Transport, storage and communication	60-64	139.2	39.2	57
Financial intermediation	65-67	2.5	2.9	3
Real estate, renting and business activities	70-74	6.3	1.3	3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	75	27.9	3.7	10
Education	80	5.9	3.7	19
Health and social work	85	16.3	2.4	6
Other community, social and personal service activities, private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies	90-93, 95, 99	30.2	21.8	17

Source: Office for National Statistics

- Nil or negligible.

a The figures for working days lost and workers have been rounded and consequently the sums of constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.

b Some stoppages involved workers in more than one of the above industry groups, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the totals for all industries and services.

Table 4 Working days lost per 1,000 employees; United Kingdom; 1997 and 1998

Industry group (SIC 1992)	SIC class	Working days lost per 1,000 employees <sup>a</sup>	
		1997	1998
<b>All industries and services</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>
Mining, energy and water	10-14, 40, 41	9	1
Manufacturing	15-37	21	8
Services	50-99	7	13
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	01, 02, 05	-	-
Mining and quarrying	10-14	26	-
Manufacturing of:			
Food products, beverages and tobacco	15, 16	15	1
Textiles and textile products	17, 18	2	-
Leather and leather products	19	-	-
Wood and wood products	20	-	-
Pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	21, 22	-	2
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuels	23	277	-
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	24	-	-
Rubber and plastic products	25	1	-
Other non-metallic mineral products	26	49	7
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	27, 28	5	3
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	29	9	6
Electrical and optical equipment	30-33	6	5
Transport equipment	34, 35	131	65
Manufacturing not elsewhere classified	36, 37	2	-
Electricity, gas and water supply	40, 41	-	1
Construction	45	17	12
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	50-52	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	55	1	5
Transport, storage and communication	60-64	26	100
Financial intermediation	65-67	23	2
Real estate, renting and business activities	70-74	-	2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	75	22	21
Education	80	15	3
Health and social work	85	3	6
Other community, social and personal service activities, private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies	90-93, 95, 99	5	27

Source: Office for National Statistics

- Nil or negligible.

a Based on the latest mid-year (June) estimates of employee jobs.

Table 5 Working days lost per 1,000 employees;<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom; 1978-1998<sup>b</sup>

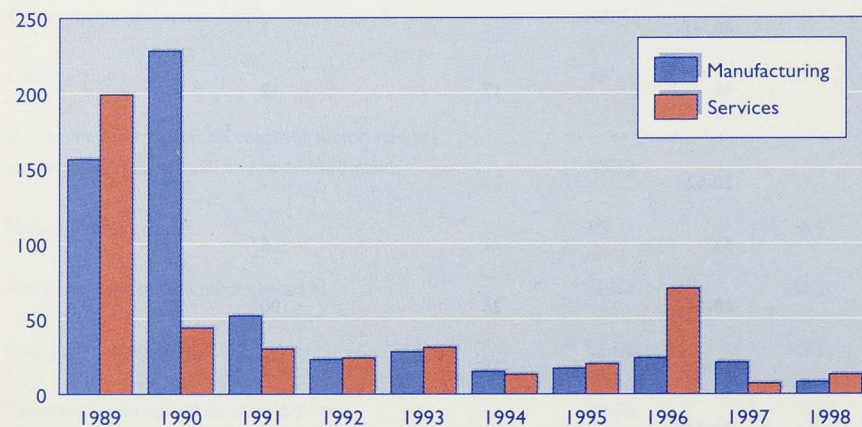
	Mining, energy and water	Manufacturing	Services	All industries and services
1978	372	1,135	77	413
1979	232	3,347	422	1,272
1980	259	1,691	42	520
1981	374	396	117	195
1982	649	352	211	248
1983	2,212	345	39	178
1984	38,425	529	114	1,278
1985	7,518	183	86	299
1986	293	220	46	90
1987	482	124	181	164
1988	536	339	116	166
1989	165	156	199	182
1990	245	228	44	83
1991	87	52	30	34
1992	97	23	24	24
1993	91	28	31	30
1994	2	15	13	13
1995	6	17	20	19
1996	8	24	70	57
1997	9	21	7	10
1998	1	8	13	12

Source: Office for National Statistics

<sup>a</sup> Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimates of employee jobs.

<sup>b</sup> Figures for 1977-1993 are classified according to SIC 80 whereas figures for 1994-1998 are classified to SIC 92.

Figure 3 Working days lost per 1,000 employees, by manufacturing and service sectors; United Kingdom; 1989-98



Source: Office for National Statistics

rate was almost three times the rate for the manufacturing sector. The low rates make it difficult to work out any particular pattern between the two sectors. It is worth noting that in 1998, the manufacturing sector had the lowest strike rate on record. Figure 3 shows the strike rates for the manufacturing and services sectors separately, for the period between 1989 and 1998.

### Regional analyses

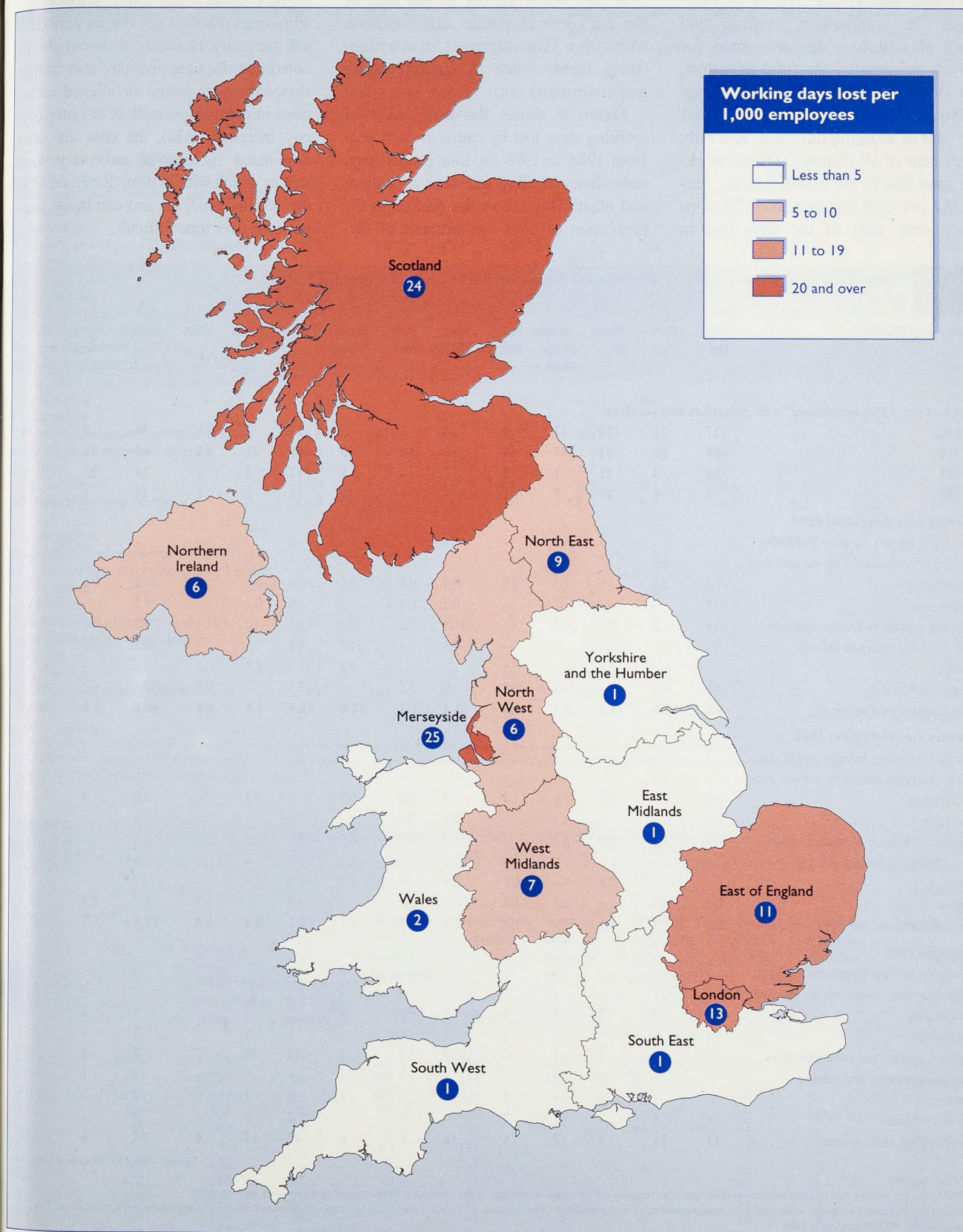
Since 1996, in line with all other series produced by the Government Statistical Service, presentation of labour dispute data at a sub-national level has been based on Government Office Regions (GORs), rather than the previously used Standard Statistical Regions.

Table 6 shows regional strike rates for GORs between 1995 and 1998 and a further breakdown of the data for 1998 by industry.<sup>2</sup> The rates for 1998 are also presented in Figure 4. When interpreting these figures, it is important to bear in mind that the industrial composition of employment in a region is a major factor influencing the scale of labour disputes it experiences. In 1998 there were 101,100 working days (36 per cent) lost in stoppages of work which were widespread and cannot be allocated to any particular region. Having noted this point, the regions with the highest number of working days lost per thousand employee jobs in 1998 were Merseyside (25) and Scotland (24). The regions with the lowest were Yorkshire and the Humber (1), East Midlands (1), the South West (1) and the South East (1), although nine of the regions had rates below 10. The North East and Northern Ireland both had significant falls in their strike rates between 1997 and 1998. Some 78 per cent of all the total days lost in the public administration group were from one stoppage in the East of England region, and accounted for 95 per cent of the days lost in that region. Stoppages in the transport, storage and communication group accounted for 87 per cent of all the days lost in the South East, 33 per cent in Merseyside, and over 70 per cent in both the West Midlands and Wales. Stoppages in Scotland accounted for 72 per cent of all the days lost in the construction industry, 42 per cent of all the days lost in the manufacturing sector, and 33 per cent of all the days lost in all other services. Almost a quarter of all stoppages in progress in 1998 were in London.

### Causes of disputes

Table 7 shows stoppages in 1998 by principal cause and industry group and Table 8 provides a time-series of working days lost by cause. Figure 5 illustrates the number of working days lost in 1998 by principal cause of dispute. In 1998, 59 per cent of working days lost were due to disputes over pay and accounted for 44 per cent of all stoppages. This compares with 55 per cent of days lost and 40 per cent of

Figure 4 Working days lost per 1,000 employees in 1998; all industries and services



Source: Office for National Statistics

stoppages in 1997. Redundancy issues accounted for 19 per cent of the total days lost, and 11 per cent of all stoppages. In comparison, staffing and work allocation issues accounted for only 6 per cent of the total days lost, but 19 per cent of all stoppages. Trade union matters accounted for less than 1 per cent of working days lost, and only 4 per cent of all disputes. Of the working days lost in the manufacturing sector, 87 per cent resulted from 25 stoppages over pay; of the days lost in

transport, storage and communication, 71 per cent resulted from 13 stoppages over pay, while almost 85 per cent of the days lost in public administration were from five stoppages over redundancy issues (such as market testing and contracting out).

Figure 6 shows the distribution of working days lost by cause in each year from 1988 to 1998 for four causes: pay; redundancy; staffing and work allocation; and other. This shows the decline in the proportion of days lost because of dis-

putes over pay between 1989 and 1993 and the subsequent general rise. This will, in part, reflect the lower priority that employees place on pay during periods of job insecurity. However, it should also be noted that disputes over pay also include stoppages over feared or alleged reductions in earnings as well as disputes over pay increases. Also, the data are often dominated by one or two very large strikes which will, in turn, dominate all of the detailed analyses and can make comparisons over time difficult.

Table 6 Stoppages in progress in 1998 by Government Office Region and industry group;<sup>a,b,c</sup> 1998

Industry group (SIC 1992)	North	North	Mersey-	Yorkshire	East	West	South	East of	London	South	Wales	Scotland	Northern	UK
	East	West	side	and the	Midlands	Midlands	West	England		East			Ireland	
<b>Days lost per 1,000 employees<sup>d</sup> - all industries and services</b>														
1995	27	11	150	17	9	24	6	3	17	2	15	36	9	19
1996	89	53	61	47	44	56	54	48	87	41	62	60	35	57
1997	38	4	21	7	3	7	-	5	13	2	3	26	23	10
1998	9	6	25	1	1	7	1	11	13	1	2	24	6	12
<b>Working days lost (000s) 1998</b>														
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Manufacturing	7.3	3.5	1.5	1.5	0.8	2.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	-	14.5	0.6	34.5
Construction	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.3	-	1.9	0.1	-	9.3	-	13.0
Transport, storage and communication	0.4	1.7	9.3	0.2	-	11.5	0.2	0.3	23.7	4.0	1.4	0.2	0.1	139.2
Public administration and defence	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.3	-	21.7	0.8	-	-	2.2	2.9	27.9
Education	-	-	0.4	-	0.1	1.1	-	0.3	1.4	0.1	-	2.5	-	5.9
All other services	0.8	7.2	-	0.4	0.8	-	0.6	-	17.3	-	0.5	20.1	0.2	61.9
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>282.4</b>
<b>Workers involved (000s) 1998</b>														
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
Manufacturing	2.6	0.7	0.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	-	3.0	1.4	13.9
Construction	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	1.2	-	-	0.6	-	2.4
Transport, storage and communication	0.2	1.7	2.9	0.2	-	5.2	0.2	0.2	14.1	1.8	1.3	0.3	0.1	39.2
Public administration and defence	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	1.1	0.2	-	-	1.5	0.8	3.7
Education	-	-	0.4	-	0.1	1.1	-	0.3	0.9	0.1	-	0.7	-	3.7
All other services	0.3	0.3	-	0.2	0.3	-	0.1	-	1.9	-	0.1	5.2	0.2	28.6
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>92.7</b>
<b>Stoppages 1998</b>														
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manufacturing	7	3	3	3	2	5	1	2	2	1	-	5	2	36
Construction	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	1	-	3	-	13
Transport, storage and communication	2	7	3	1	-	7	3	2	13	10	7	2	2	57
Public administration and defence	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	2	1	10
Education	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	8	1	-	5	-	19
All other services	1	3	-	3	2	-	1	-	8	-	1	8	1	30
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>166</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics

- Nil or negligible

a The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.

b Figures for widespread stoppages which cannot be disaggregated down to Government Office Regional level are included in the UK total but excluded from the regional figures in the table above. This accounts for 101,100 days lost in 1998.

c When a stoppage has been identified as covering more than one broad industry group, the actual number of working days lost and workers involved will be allocated to the specific broad industry group; however, the stoppage will be included in each industry category.

d Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimate of employee jobs.

Table 7 Stoppages in progress, by main cause and broad industry group; United Kingdom; 1998

Industry group (SIC 1992)	Pay		Duration and pattern of hours worked	Redundancy questions	Trade union matters	Working conditions and supervision	Staffing and work allocation	Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	All causes
	All	Of which:							
	Wage rates and earnings levels	Extra wage and fringe benefits							
<b>Working days lost (000s)<sup>a</sup></b>									
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Manufacturing	29.9	22.8	7.1	-	0.6	0.6	2.4	0.5	34.5
Construction	11.1	2.3	8.8	-	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	13.0
Transport, storage and communication	98.5	97.9	0.5	0.9	6.4	0.9	3.1	10.1	139.2
Public administration and defence	1.3	1.3	-	-	23.7	-	2.9	-	27.9
Education	3.5	3.5	-	-	2.2	-	0.1	0.1	5.9
Other services	21.5	18.9	2.6	1.3	20.4	0.3	5.1	5.5	61.9
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>165.9</b>	<b>146.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>282.4</b>
<b>Workers involved (000s)<sup>a</sup></b>									
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	1.2	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
Manufacturing	10.5	7.4	3.1	-	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.9	13.9
Construction	1.3	1.2	0.1	-	0.6	-	0.2	0.1	2.4
Transport, storage and communication	16.6	16.0	0.6	0.6	4.4	1.0	1.3	4.6	39.2
Public administration and defence	0.8	0.8	-	-	2.1	-	0.9	-	3.7
Education	1.9	1.9	-	-	1.7	-	0.1	-	3.7
Other services	14.4	12.1	2.3	0.8	10.5	0.1	0.6	0.5	28.6
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>92.7</b>
<b>Stoppages<sup>b</sup></b>									
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manufacturing	25	19	6	-	2	2	3	3	36
Construction	7	6	1	-	1	1	2	1	13
Transport, storage and communication	13	11	2	3	1	2	4	20	57
Public administration and defence	2	2	-	-	5	-	2	-	10
Education	12	12	-	-	5	-	1	1	19
Other services	13	10	3	2	5	1	2	6	30
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>166</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics

- Nil or negligible.

a The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree with the totals.

b The number of stoppages for the industry groups shown may not sum to the total for all industries and services, as some stoppages which affect more than one industry group have been counted once only in the total for all industries and services.

Table 8 Working days lost by main cause in all industries and services; United Kingdom; 1988-1998

Year	Pay		Duration and pattern of hours worked	Redundancy questions	Trade union matters	Working conditions and supervision	Staffing and work allocation	Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	All causes <sup>a</sup>	
	All	Of which:								
	Wage rates and earnings levels	Extra wage and fringe benefits								
1988	1,903	1,126	777	17	266	143	44	1,236	93	3,702
1989	3,290	3,254	36	333	164	100	61	148	31	4,128
1990	1,098	1,084	14	483	35	32	59	144	50	1,903
1991	309	306	3	16	248	4	66	62	56	761
1992	196	182	14	3	193	10	49	52	24	528
1993	150	145	5	34	391	4	3	62	6	649
1994	160	154	6	8	14	1	2	82	12	278
1995	202	119	83	30	72	3	1	88	18	415
1996	1,063	1,028	34	52	39	6	91	35	18	1,303
1997	128	103	26	7	69	2	8	18	4	235
1998	166	147	19	2	54	2	14	16	28	282

Source: Office for National Statistics

a The figures for working days lost have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree with the totals.

### Disputes by duration

The statistics cover the number of days that strike action took place, not the number of days the parties involved in the dispute were actually in disagreement.

Table 9 shows the duration of the stoppages in progress in 1998 and this information is displayed in Figure 7. Some 41 per cent of stoppages lasted just one day, involved 37,800 workers and accounted for 10 per cent of the total working days lost. Five stoppages lasted more than 50 days, involved 700 workers and accounted for 7 per cent of the total working days lost. Some 71 per cent of all stoppages in 1998 lasted not more than three days, involved 51,800 workers and accounted for 21 per cent of the total working days lost. More than half (56 per cent) of the total working days lost were in 21 stoppages lasting between six and ten days, and involved 32,100 workers.

**Table 9** Stoppages in progress in 1998 by duration\* in working days; United Kingdom

Days <sup>a</sup>	Working days lost (000s) <sup>a, b, c</sup>	Per cent of all working days lost	Workers involved (000s) <sup>b</sup>	Per cent of all workers	Stoppages in progress	Per cent of all stoppages
1	29.3	10.4	37.8	40.8	68	41.0
2	11.9	4.2	8.3	9.0	31	18.7
3	17.3	6.1	5.7	6.2	19	11.4
4	12.5	4.4	5.0	5.4	10	6.0
5	0.2	0.1	-	-	2	1.2
6-10	158.6	56.2	32.1	34.6	21	12.7
11-15	1.8	0.6	1.5	1.6	3	1.8
16-20	-	-	-	-	-	-
21-30	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	4	2.4
31-50	28.5	10.1	1.3	1.4	3	1.8
Over 50	20.8	7.4	0.7	0.7	5	3.0
<b>All stoppages</b>	<b>282.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>100</b>

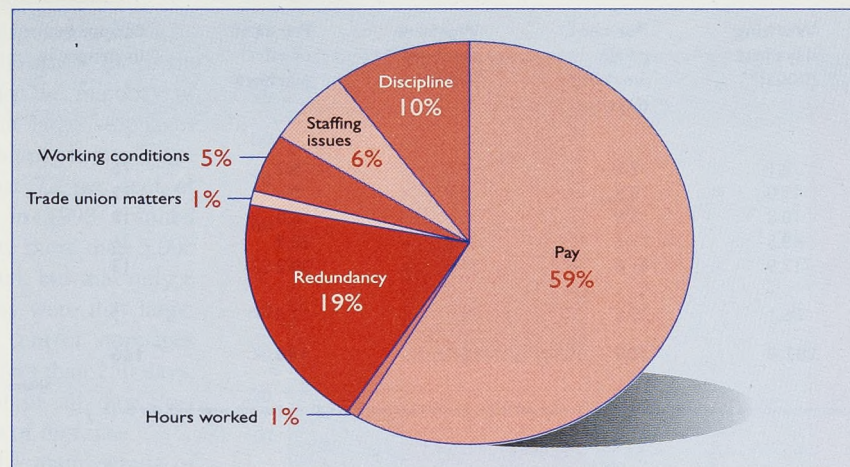
Source: Office for National Statistics

- Nil or negligible.  
 \* The statistics cover the number of days that strike action took place, not the number of days the parties involved in the dispute were actually in disagreement.  
 a Classification by size is based on the full duration of stoppages, but the figure for days lost include only those days lost in 1998.  
 b The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded, and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.  
 c The working days lost figures are in general less than the product of the duration of each stoppage and the number of workers involved, because some workers would not have been involved throughout the dispute - see technical note.



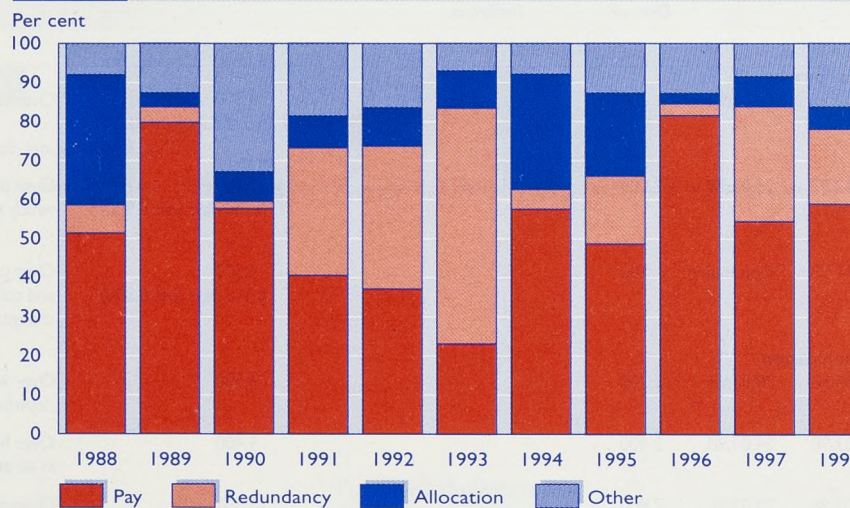
PHOTO: ANDREW WARD

**Figure 5** Working days lost by principal cause of dispute; United Kingdom; 1998



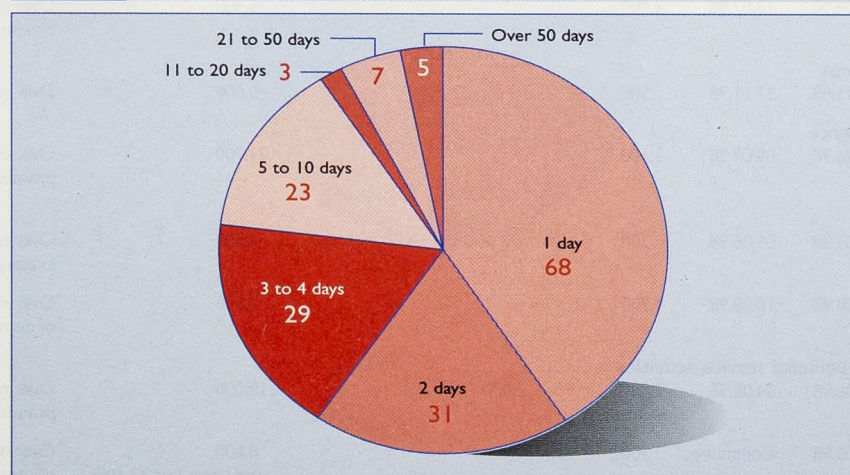
Source: Office for National Statistics

**Figure 6** Working days lost by principal cause of dispute; United Kingdom; 1988-98



Source: Office for National Statistics

**Figure 7** Stoppages in progress by duration in working days; United Kingdom; 1998



Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 10 Stoppages in progress, by size of dispute; United Kingdom; 1998

	Working days lost (000s) <sup>a</sup>	Per cent of all working days lost	Workers involved (000s) <sup>a</sup>	Per cent of all workers	Stoppages in progress	Per cent of all stoppages
Under 250 days	8.1	2.9	8.6	9.2	76	45.8
250 and under 500	11.0	3.9	8.9	9.6	32	19.3
500 and under 1,000	10.8	3.8	5.6	6.0	18	10.8
1,000 and under 5,000	48.5	17.2	26.8	28.9	26	15.7
5,000 and under 25,000	117.9	41.8	31.7	34.2	13	7.8
25,000 and under 50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 and over	86.1	30.5	11.1	12.0	1	0.6
<b>All stoppages</b>	<b>282.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics

a The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree with the totals.

Table 11 Stoppages in 1998 resulting in a loss of 5,000 or more working days

Industry and county	Date began	Date ended	Workers involved in the whole period		Working days lost in 1998	Cause or object
			Direct	Indirect		
<b>Manufacturing of transport equipment</b>						
Strathclyde	19.12.97	02.02.98	700		9,300 (total days lost 10,700)	Over straight pay increases.
<b>Construction</b>						
Strathclyde	11.12.97	23.02.98	2,000		8,800 (total days lost 9,900)	Over personal cash allowances which are ancillary to the job.
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>						
London	20.11.98	Continuing	200		6,500 (total days lost 8,300)	Over pay increases to accompany and compensate for a basic change in the payment system.
<b>Transport, storage and communication</b>						
Merseyside	23.03.98	29.03.98	2,200		6,500	Over workloads and their determination or revision.
West Midlands metropolitan county	19.03.98	24.04.98	2,400		5,400	Over feared or alleged reduction in earnings.
London	16.03.98	29.03.98	7,800		15,300	Over disciplinary measures short of dismissal.
Various areas of GB	19.06.98	02.08.98	11,100		86,100	Over procedure agreements and practices.
London	14.06.98	13.07.98	4,400		6,400	Over market testing, privatisation, cuts in service.
<b>Real estate, renting and business</b>						
London	17.11.98	27.11.98	500		5,000	Over physical working conditions.
<b>Public administration and defence</b>						
Essex	08.06.98	09.09.98	1,100		21,700	Over market testing, privatisation, cuts in service.
<b>Health and social work</b>						
Greater Manchester metropolitan county	30.03.98	05.06.98	200		6,500	Over feared or alleged reductions in earnings.
Strathclyde	03.08.98	10.08.98	1,700		7,800	Over disciplinary measures short of dismissal.
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities</b>						
Various areas of UK	04.06.98	04.06.98	7,000	3,000	10,000	Over market testing, privatisation, cuts in service.
Strathclyde	26.05.98	Continuing	300		8,800 (total days lost 13,100)	Over market testing, privatisation, cuts in service.

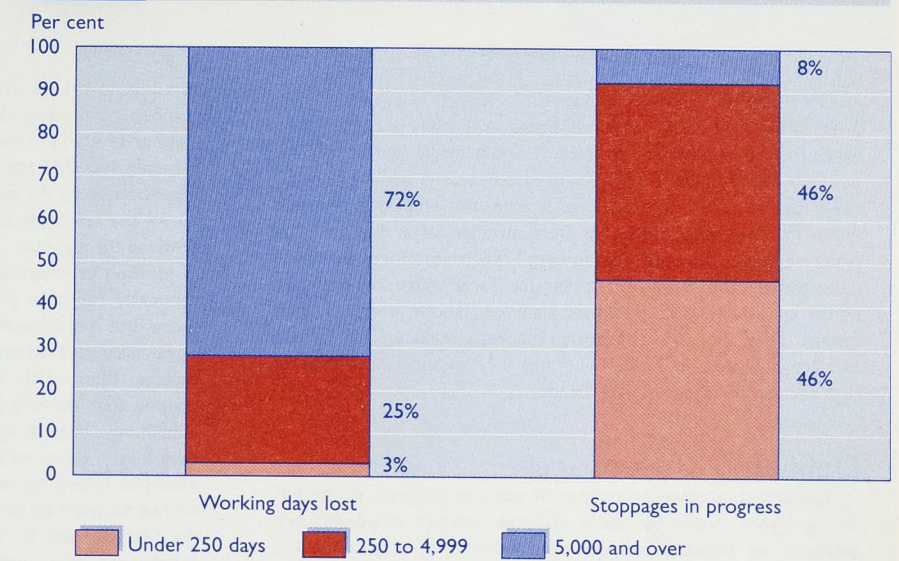
Source: Office for National Statistics

### Disputes by size

Table 10 shows disputes in 1998 by size and Figure 8 illustrates the main finding, which is that the majority of days lost result from large stoppages but that very few stoppages are large. The chart shows that 72 per cent of working days lost in 1998 resulted from stoppages where more than 5,000 days were lost in total, but that only 8 per cent of stoppages were that large. By contrast, 46 per cent of stoppages involved the loss of less than 250 days, but only 3 per cent of all days lost came from stoppages of this size.

Table 11 shows the main details of the 14 stoppages in progress in 1998 that resulted in the loss of more than 5,000 days. There were 15 such stoppages in 1997 and 22 in 1996.

Figure 8 Stoppages in progress by number of days lost; United Kingdom; 1998



Source: Office for National Statistics

### Notes

1 Labour Market Trends, January 1999, pS27.

2 There were 101,100 working days lost in 1998 resulting from stoppages that were widespread and cannot be disaggregated to Government Office Region level.

### Further information

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## Technical note

## Coverage

INFORMATION about labour disputes in the UK is collected by ONS from a number of sources. Certain major industries and public bodies provide regular centralised returns but more often the information is collected directly from the employer or trade union involved after ONS has been notified of a dispute from press reports. Up until September 1996, this information was collected by the Employment Service local office network on behalf of ONS. ONS publishes data on labour disputes each month. They appear in the labour market statistics First Release and are published in *Tables G.11* and *G.12* in the labour market data section of *Labour Market Trends*.

## Definition of stoppages

The statistics cover stoppages of work in progress in the UK during a year caused by labour disputes between employers and workers, or between workers and other workers, connected with terms and conditions of employment. A distinction can be drawn between stoppages that started in the current year and those that started in earlier years.

The statistics exclude disputes that do not result in a stoppage of work, for example *work-to-rules* and *go-slows*; this is because their effects are not quantifiable to any degree of certainty. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are also excluded unless the total number of working days lost in the dispute is 100 or more.

Stoppages over issues not directly linked to *terms and conditions* between workers and employers are omitted, although in most years this is not significant. For example, in 1986 one stoppage was considered to be political (a protest in the coal industry against the visit of an MP) and it was excluded from the figures. The total working days lost amounted to less than 1,000. The next known dispute to be excluded was in 1991. This involved a boycott by self-employed market traders who, after increased rent and changes to the market rules, kept their stalls closed for about 20 weeks.

The statistics include 'lock-outs', i.e. where an employer prevents their employees from working by refusing entry to the place of work, and 'unlawful', i.e. unlawfully organised strikes. However, no distinction is made between a 'strike' and a 'lock-out' or between 'lawful' and 'unlawful' stoppages. This is principally because of the practical difficulty in deciding which category a particular stoppage falls into. It was for similar reasons that a distinction between 'official' and 'unofficial' disputes was no longer made after 1981.

## Working days lost

In measuring the number of working days lost, account is taken only of the time lost in the *basic working week*. Overtime work is excluded, as is weekend working where it is not a regular practice. Where an establishment is open every day, and runs two or more shifts, the statistics will record the number of working days lost for each shift. In recording the number of days lost, allowance is made for public and known annual holidays, such as factory fortnights, occurring within the strike's duration. No allowance is made for absence from work for such reasons as sickness and unauthorised leave.

Where strikes last less than the basic working day, the hours lost are converted to full-day equivalents. Similarly, days lost by

part-time workers are converted to full-day equivalents. The number of working days lost in a stoppage reflects the actual number of workers involved at each point in the stoppage. This is generally less than the total derived by multiplying the duration of the stoppage by the total number of workers involved at any time during the stoppage, because some workers would not have been involved throughout.

In disputes where employers dismiss their employees and subsequently reinstate them, the working days lost figure includes those days lost by workers during the period of dismissal.

For disputes where employers dismiss their employees and replace them with another workforce the statistics cannot assume that working days lost by the sacked workers continue indefinitely. In such cases the statistics measure the number of days lost in terms of the size of the replacement workforce. For example, where an employer initially recruits 100 workers and wishes to build up to 300, the number of working days lost on the first day will be 200 and will then progressively reduce on subsequent days, eventually to zero when the new workforce reaches the target of 300.

## Number of stoppages

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular for short disputes lasting only a day or so, or involving only a few workers. Because of this recording difficulty and the cut-off applied, the number of working days lost is considered to be a better indicator of the impact of labour disputes than the number of recorded stoppages.

## Workers involved

The figures for workers involved are for workers both *directly and indirectly involved* at the establishment where the dispute occurred. Workers indirectly involved are those who are not themselves parties to the dispute but are laid off because of the dispute. However, the statistics exclude workers at *other sites* who are indirectly affected. This is partially because of the difficulty in deciding to what extent a particular firm's production problems are due to the effects of a strike elsewhere or some other cause. Workers involved in more than one stoppage during the year are counted in the statistics for each stoppage in which they take part. Part-time workers are counted as whole units.

The statistics try to record the number of workers that are involved at any time in the stoppage. For example, consider a three-day strike where there were 200 workers involved on the first day; 300 on the second day, of whom 100 were involved for the first time; and 200 on the third day, of whom 50 were involved for the first time. The total number of workers involved in the dispute is 350 – the sum of all those involved on the first day, and those joining for the first time on subsequent days. However, the number of workers taking strike action for the first time during a dispute cannot always be easily ascertained. In such cases the statistics record the highest number involved at any one time (300 in the above example). Take another example, where there are 200 workers involved in a stoppage on each of days one, two and three. It may be necessary to assume that there was a total of 200 workers involved, although it is possible, but unlikely, that as many as 600 workers could have been involved. For this reason, the statistics may under-estimate the number of workers involved in a dispute. However, the estimate of the number of working days lost is unaffected by this consideration.

This table replaces the one that appeared on pp181-8 of the April 1999 issue; see also news item on p227 of the May issue.

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

	Total aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (per cent)	Employment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)	Employment rate, 16-59/64 (per cent)	ILO unemployment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>44,846</b>	<b>28,130</b>	<b>26,226</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>16,717</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>England</b>	<b>38,530</b>	<b>24,316</b>	<b>22,704</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>14,214</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>North East</b>	<b>2,029</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<i>Cleveland (former county)</i>	420	252	226	26	168	74.8	53.7	66.8	10.5
Hartlepool	72	42	36	6	30	76.2	49.7	65.1	14.3
Middlesbrough	106	62	55	7	44	71.3	52.0	63.5	10.9
Redcar and Cleveland	106	62	56	6	45	72.0	52.4	64.9	9.9
Stockton-on-Tees	135	86	79	8	49	78.9	58.2	71.9	8.7
<i>Durham (former county)</i>	481	279	261	18	202	75.2	54.3	70.3	6.3
Darlington	76	48	46	*	28	78.1	60.1	73.7	*
Rest of Durham	405	231	216	15	175	74.6	53.2	69.7	6.5
Chester-le-Street	48	24	23	*	23	69.1	47.7	64.1	*
Derwentside	71	42	40	*	28	82.1	56.6	77.6	*
Durham	74	49	47	*	24	82.3	64.5	79.2	*
Easington	71	36	32	*	35	64.3	45.6	57.9	*
Sedgefield	71	40	36	*	31	72.3	50.6	65.0	*
Teesdale	21	12	11	*	9	80.3	54.5	77.8	*
Wear Valley	51	28	26	*	24	73.8	51.3	70.1	*
<i>Northumberland</i>	243	144	133	11	99	75.4	54.5	69.4	7.9
Alnwick	25	12	11	*	13	72.8	44.6	66.7	*
Barwick-upon-Tweed	23	14	12	*	9	76.3	53.5	66.2	*
Blyth Valley	61	41	39	*	20	78.2	63.1	72.9	*
Castle Morpeth	39	20	18	*	19	70.1	47.1	65.3	*
Tynedale	46	28	27	*	18	75.5	57.7	72.0	*
Wansbeck	49	29	26	*	20	75.9	52.3	67.8	*
<i>Tyne and Wear</i>	884	509	455	54	375	73.5	51.5	65.7	10.6
Gateshead	159	97	86	11	62	76.0	54.2	67.7	11.0
Newcastle upon Tyne	231	133	117	15	98	71.1	50.9	62.7	11.6
North Tyneside	152	90	80	10	62	77.6	52.7	68.9	11.1
South Tyneside	121	66	58	8	55	75.3	47.9	66.0	12.2
Sunderland	222	124	114	10	98	70.8	51.4	65.1	8.1
<b>North West (GOR)</b>	<b>5,348</b>	<b>3,202</b>	<b>2,979</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>2,145</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<i>Cheshire (former county)</i>	774	484	454	30	290	77.3	58.6	72.4	6.3
Hilton	97	55	48	7	42	71.7	50.0	63.0	12.2
Warrington	147	97	93	*	50	82.8	63.0	79.1	*
Rest of Cheshire	531	333	313	20	198	76.8	59.0	72.3	5.9
Chester	95	61	58	*	34	77.0	60.8	72.7	*
Congleton	69	50	48	*	19	82.1	68.6	78.0	*
Crewe and Nantwich	89	52	48	*	36	73.0	54.6	67.7	*
Ellesmere Port and Neston	65	37	34	*	28	74.0	53.3	68.6	*
Macclesfield	124	76	73	*	48	79.8	58.4	75.5	*
Vale Royal	89	56	53	*	33	73.9	58.9	69.8	*
<i>Cumbria</i>	394	238	226	13	156	77.3	57.3	73.1	5.3
Allerdale	80	50	47	*	30	76.5	58.7	72.3	*
Barrow-in-Furness	57	28	25	*	29	67.5	44.0	60.5	*
Carlisle	80	53	51	*	27	83.7	63.6	80.6	*
Copeland	55	36	32	*	19	78.1	58.2	69.1	*
Eden	41	25	24	*	15	82.3	60.0	79.7	*
South Lakeland	82	47	46	*	35	75.5	56.9	75.1	*
<i>Greater Manchester</i>	2,019	1,209	1,123	85	810	74.4	55.6	69.0	7.1
Bolton	212	130	123	7	82	75.8	58.2	71.6	5.3
Bury	143	94	87	7	49	81.0	61.2	75.2	7.0
Manchester	325	162	138	23	163	62.2	42.6	53.0	14.5
Oldham	165	97	91	6	69	73.7	55.1	69.4	5.8
Rochdale	169	106	99	7	63	77.5	58.5	72.4	6.4
Salford	180	96	91	*	84	68.4	50.5	64.9	*
Stockport	231	150	144	6	80	82.5	62.6	79.3	3.9
Tameside	177	115	108	7	62	78.1	61.1	73.2	6.1
Trafford	171	110	103	7	61	78.5	60.4	73.6	6.0
Wigan	247	150	138	12	97	74.7	55.9	68.7	7.9

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.



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

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

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

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

	Thousands and per cent								
	Total aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (per cent)	Employment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)	Employment rate, 16-59/64 (per cent)	ILO unemployment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)
Leicestershire (former county)	728	485	465	21	242	82.2	63.9	78.6	4.3
Leicester	221	126	116	10	95	72.2	52.4	66.4	8.1
Rutland	26	17	16	*	10	85.0	61.9	82.5	*
Rest of Leicestershire	480	343	333	10	138	86.4	69.2	83.8	3.0
Blaby	68	47	46	*	21	85.6	67.6	83.5	*
Charnwood	124	86	82	*	38	84.7	66.0	80.6	*
Harborough	60	46	44	*	14	88.2	74.2	85.1	*
Hinckley and Bosworth	80	57	56	*	23	86.9	70.8	86.1	*
Melton	37	26	25	*	11	84.2	67.6	81.5	*
North West Leicestershire	67	49	48	*	18	86.6	71.2	84.7	*
Oadby and Wigston	45	32	31	*	12	90.7	69.8	87.7	*
Lincolnshire	481	307	290	17	174	80.6	60.2	75.9	5.7
Boston	43	25	24	*	17	77.1	57.2	73.9	*
East Lindsey	98	58	55	*	40	78.6	55.9	73.9	*
Lincoln	62	37	34	*	26	77.4	53.7	70.5	*
North Kesteven	67	46	44	*	21	80.1	65.0	76.3	*
South Holland	60	35	33	*	25	85.0	56.0	81.7	*
South Kesteven	92	67	64	*	25	85.0	69.2	80.5	*
West Lindsey	59	39	36	*	20	79.1	61.4	73.3	*
Northamptonshire	469	317	306	11	152	83.2	65.2	80.2	3.6
Corby	37	25	24	*	12	80.2	63.9	75.6	*
Deventry	48	36	35	*	13	87.7	72.6	86.0	*
East Northamptonshire	56	37	36	*	19	82.8	64.2	80.3	*
Kettering	60	39	38	*	22	83.8	63.2	82.6	*
Northampton	157	105	99	*	53	82.4	63.1	78.3	*
South Northamptonshire	55	41	40	*	14	82.4	73.3	81.8	*
Wellingborough	54	35	33	*	20	84.6	60.4	79.4	*
Nottinghamshire (former county)	815	490	453	37	324	76.2	55.7	70.5	7.5
Nottingham	225	131	115	15	94	70.6	51.3	62.4	11.8
Rest of Nottinghamshire	590	359	338	21	230	78.4	57.3	73.7	5.9
Ashefield	88	51	47	*	37	78.5	53.7	72.8	*
Bassetlaw	80	46	41	*	35	75.0	51.5	67.9	*
Broxtowe	93	58	55	*	35	79.9	58.9	75.2	*
Gedling	89	59	57	*	30	80.9	64.0	77.6	*
Mansfield	74	42	39	*	32	73.4	52.6	68.2	*
Newark and Sherwood	84	53	50	*	30	81.2	60.2	76.2	*
Rushcliffe	83	50	49	*	32	78.6	59.3	76.5	*
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>4,145</b>	<b>2,591</b>	<b>2,418</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Hereford and Worcester	557	371	350	21	186	83.9	62.8	79.0	5.6
Bromsgrove	71	48	47	*	23	83.6	67.0	82.2	*
Hereford	37	25	23	*	12	86.3	62.1	78.3	*
Leominster	35	22	20	*	14	80.3	57.0	74.6	*
Malvern Hills	72	48	45	*	24	84.0	63.1	79.5	*
Redditch	58	42	39	*	16	86.3	67.2	80.1	*
South Herefordshire	47	31	28	*	17	85.6	60.2	79.2	*
Worcester	76	51	48	*	25	82.9	63.0	78.4	*
Wychavon	87	54	53	*	33	83.0	61.5	81.5	*
Wyre Forest	74	51	45	*	23	83.7	61.4	74.9	*
Shropshire (former county)	327	205	194	11	122	78.4	59.4	74.1	5.3
Telford and Wrekin	107	66	63	*	41	77.0	58.6	72.6	*
Rest of Shropshire	220	139	132	7	81	79.1	59.8	74.8	5.1
Bridgnorth	41	29	28	*	12	83.7	67.8	80.1	*
North Shropshire	40	25	23	*	15	78.6	58.2	71.7	*
Oswestry	30	17	16	*	12	77.0	53.5	70.0	*
Shrewsbury and Atcham	78	49	47	*	30	78.3	59.4	74.7	*
South Shropshire	31	19	18	*	13	76.9	58.6	75.8	*
Staffordshire (former county)	838	538	505	33	300	80.0	60.3	75.1	6.1
Stoke-on-Trent	205	122	112	10	84	75.4	54.3	69.1	8.4
Rest of Staffordshire	632	416	393	23	216	81.4	62.2	77.0	5.5
Cannock Chase	70	48	43	*	23	81.4	61.7	74.8	*
East Staffordshire	78	51	48	*	27	84.3	61.6	79.4	*
Lichfield	74	48	46	*	26	80.5	61.6	76.3	*

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

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

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

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

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

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

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

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

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

## Monitoring the national minimum wage using official data

By Nigel Stuttard, Office for National Statistics, and David Fry, Department of Trade and Industry

## Key points

● There are two key data sources for the distribution of earnings in the UK: the New Earnings Survey (NES) and the Labour Force Survey (LFS) – both, however, have limitations.

● ONS has devised a methodology for estimating the number of jobs paid below certain low-pay thresholds (including the national minimum wage – NMW) by using NES and LFS data and adjusting for known deficiencies. This estimate is known as the ONS central estimate.

● It will not be possible to produce new central estimates until the 1999 NES is published in October, and even then the estimates will be based on LFS data for spring 1999, a period that straddles the introduction of the legislation.

● ONS will produce central estimates of the number of people earning below the NMW by: (i) age (13-21, 22 and over); (ii) full-time and part-time by sex; (iii) Government Office Region; (iv) occupation; and (v) industry.

● Where central estimates are not available, ONS will have to rely on NES or LFS data alone, with a reference to the likely bias. In general, the LFS will be used for ethnic or lone parent analyses, while the NES will be used for regional data below Government Office Region.

● Summer 1999 will be the first LFS quarter to cover a full period post-NMW implementation.

● The NES 99 will be published in October 1999 and will cover the pay period which includes 14 April, but it is possible that some data may refer to pay rates before 1 April.

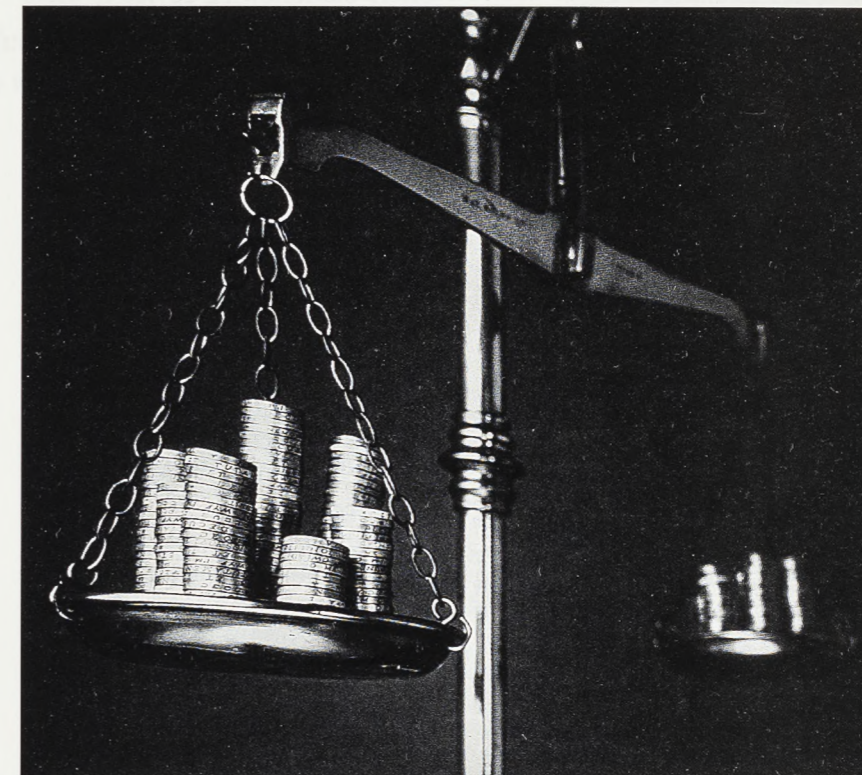


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**Official earnings data are likely to be central to monitoring and evaluating the national minimum wage. This article briefly describes what is available and gives the latest ONS advice to users.**

## Introduction

THE NATIONAL minimum wage (NMW) came into force on 1 April 1999. The Low Pay Commission has been asked to monitor and evaluate its introduction and has already indicated that official earnings data are likely to be key factors in that process (see 'The national minimum wage: monitoring and evaluation', pp27-9, *Labour Market Trends*, January 1999). There is also likely to be wide interest in the data from government and other users.

The NMW regulations mean that earnings distributions on their own will not be sufficient to indicate how many people have been directly affected by the legislation. Not all earnings components count towards payment of the NMW, and there are different rates or exemp-

tions for certain employees such as those undergoing training with a new employer or some apprentices. Nevertheless, official earnings data can give some idea of the effects of the NMW.

## Sources

There are two key data sources for the distribution of earnings in the UK: the New Earnings Survey (NES) and the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Both, however, have limitations, and no single survey is appropriate for measuring the number of jobs paying below low-pay thresholds. For example, while the NES has a large sample, it has limited coverage of employees earning below the weekly Pay-As-You-

Earn (PAYE) threshold; the LFS has a wealth of demographic and labour market information, but earnings data are affected by proxy respondents who tend to underestimate earnings.

ONS devised a methodology for estimating the number of jobs paid below certain low-pay thresholds (including the NMW) by using NES and LFS data and adjusting for known deficiencies. A full description of the methodology was published in an article on pp223-31, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1998. This estimate – known as the ONS central estimate – has been used, wherever possible, to answer inquiries about the numbers affected by the NMW.

An added complication is timing. ONS is aware that there is likely to be an interest in the impact of the NMW as soon as official data which relate to April 1999 are available. However, it will not be possible to produce new central estimates until the 1999 NES is published in October, and even then the estimates will be based on LFS data for spring 1999 (March-May), a period that straddles the introduction of the legislation. The first LFS quarter to cover a period post-NMW implementation will be summer 1999. It is also possible that some returns in the 1999 NES will refer to pay rates prior to 1 April, for example if the pay settlement was delayed.

### ONS advice

Development work to improve earnings data from both main sources continues: a new question on hourly rates is being tested in the LFS to help validate the current data, while work on the NES is under way to assess the feasibility of grossing for non-

response. These and other developments should help to measure the effects of the NMW more precisely in the longer term. In the mean time ONS offers the following advice to users regarding official data and the NMW.

### Central estimates

- The best estimate of people earning below the NMW (or other low pay thresholds) is derived from adjusted NES and LFS data – i.e. the ONS central estimate;
- the latest best estimate is the ONS central estimate for spring 1998 (using March-May 1998 LFS and April 1998 NES data);
- ONS will update central estimates with spring 1999 data – these estimates will be released at the same time the NES is published in October 1999;
- ONS will produce central estimates of the number of people earning below the NMW by: (i) age (18-21, 22 and over); (ii) full-time and part-time by sex; (iii) Government Office Region; (iv) occupation; and (v) industry;
- nevertheless there will be some instances where central estimates are not available, and ONS will have to rely on NES or LFS data alone, with a reference to the likely bias. In general, the LFS will be used for ethnic or lone parent analyses, while the NES will be used for regional data below Government Office Region; and
- the central estimate for spring 2000 will be the first estimate fully to reflect implementation of the NMW.

### Labour Force Survey

- The LFS alone is not suitable for directly considering the effect of the

NMW – it will overestimate the number of people with low hourly earnings;

- spring 1999 LFS data covers the period March-May, so does not refer to a period post-NMW implementation; and
- summer 1999 (June-August) will be first LFS quarter to cover a full period post-NMW implementation.

### New Earnings Survey

- The NES alone is not suitable for directly considering the effect of the NMW – it fails to capture a large number of workers below the PAYE threshold; and
- the NES 99 will be published in October 1999 and will cover the pay period which includes 14 April, but it is possible that some data may refer to pay rates before 1 April.

### Average Earnings Index

- It will not be possible to quantify the impact of the NMW on the AEI: the impact is likely to be relatively small, and be spread over several months, although there may be a more noticeable effect in some sectors. Also, the AEI does not sample firms with fewer than 20 employees (small firms being more likely to be affected by the NMW).

### Further reading

See also 'Who are the low-paid?' pp617-22, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1998, The Stationery Office; *National minimum wage regulations 1999*; and *A detailed guide to the national minimum wage*, Department of Trade and Industry.

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## Bridging the gap between higher education and employment: development of the Graduate Apprenticeship Scheme

By Gordon Weller, Work-Based Learning Unit, University of Luton

A new report looks at the Graduate Apprenticeship Scheme, a programme run by the University of Luton to help graduates into work with small firms, and so utilise their skills better.

### Key points

- The study found that employers across the sectors show preference to new graduates who can demonstrate competence in the following key transferable skills: communication; working with others; and improving own learning and performance.
- Graduates involved in the scheme considered that universities should offer the type of service provided by the Graduate Apprenticeship Scheme as part of a customer service commitment, and that there was a great need for more 'after-sales service' on the part of universities for their graduates.

- There was a need for accurate data on graduate employment in the small or medium enterprise (SME) sector: careers services, TECs and other agencies are aware that small firms are the engines for growth in employment, yet there is very little data available to monitor graduate employment take up with SMEs. This problem could be overcome, in part, if graduate first destinations data collection was to include basic questions on size or organisation (based on number of employees). There is a need, however, for longitudinal tracking of graduate employment in order to inform on the success of the various initiatives which currently focus on integrating new graduates into small firm employment.

- Employers interviewed as part of the study were in many cases sceptical about employing a graduate, especially small firms with fewer than ten employees. Many considered that the work they could offer would not be at graduate level. However, where graduate apprenticeships were negotiated, the project provided advice and guidance on preparation of a job description which would allow for graduate professional development.

### Introduction

THE Graduate Apprenticeship Scheme was a Department for Education and Employment (DfEE)-funded national development project on the theme of using graduate skills. This complements other work in which DfEE is engaged to examine the potential for combining apprenticeship-type training with higher level study and should not be confused with these 'Graduate Apprenticeship Pilots' which are currently underway. More information on these is given at the end.

The University of Luton project involved the development of a brokerage service to link new graduates to small firms, and included the development of an employability programme to prepare graduates for the world of work. Designed to bridge the gap between higher education and employment, the Graduate Apprenticeship Scheme has provided training and development for graduates to practice their skills in the workplace. It also included accreditation towards a range of National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs), with particular reference to the 'Key Skills'.

### Services to employers

The services to employers provided by the Graduate Apprenticeship Scheme included:

- advertising the apprenticeship placement (paid or unpaid) to new graduates registered on the scheme;
- support in preparation of a job description, regular monitoring and review meeting (held at the employer location);
- arranging interview times and dates, with the option of interviews held at university offices; and
- CV browsing opportunity in order to understand the full range of graduate potential available – this service was often of interest to small firm employers who were unfamiliar with degree qualifications.

Where an employer took on a graduate apprentice who achieved a good transition to employment with the organisation, employers tended to want to employ the

graduate permanently prior to completing the normal apprenticeship period of one to two years; usually this would be within six to nine months. In this respect, socialisation within the small firm culture was recognised as a factor in achieving a successful transition to permanent employment.

### The broad aim

The overall aim of the project was to provide a continued link between the University of Luton and new graduates on completion of their degree and to facilitate their progression into employment. Participation in the Graduate Apprenticeship Scheme was not exclusive to University of Luton students, as the scheme was also open to new graduates who reside in Bedfordshire and surrounding counties.<sup>1</sup> The project had three broad aims:

- to provide clear progression for final-year undergraduates and unemployed recent graduates, within Bedfordshire and bordering counties, to undertake workplace training with a small or medium enterprise (SME) over a one to two-year-period, leading to employment;
- to provide work-based training for graduate 'apprentices', negotiated between the employer, graduate apprentice, and university tutor; and
- to develop a network of SMEs willing to take part in the Graduate Apprenticeship Scheme, which would also involve larger organisations willing to provide a co-ordinating role in encouraging their suppliers to support this programme.

### Graduate finishing school for employability

The scheme was designed to provide a minimum initial induction training as preparation before taking up a negotiated apprenticeship placement. The project team concentrated workshop resources on preparing graduates for employment,<sup>2</sup> by focusing upon attitude and ability to fit into a smaller organisation. The workshop preparation involved case studies, group discussions, role play and simulation exercises. A concern commonly mentioned

by small firm employers, is that graduates might not have a good attitude towards small organisations, preferring to take up employment with large firms who have a graduate training programme and offering higher starting salaries. The Graduate Apprenticeship Scheme could be likened to a form of 'finishing school' in preparing graduates for possible future work within an SME, with the ethos that each new graduate taking up an apprenticeship placement is an ambassador for change.

### A new role for the university

The concept of a graduate apprenticeship is relatively new to higher education. Traditionally the university has had no responsibility for training and development after completion of a degree programme, and an employer has no responsibility for graduate training before employing one. The Graduate Apprenticeship Scheme supports a partnership between the university, graduate and employer in order to allow the graduate to develop practically in the workplace.

The scheme represents a new role for universities to use work-based learning as a means of enabling graduates to develop their skills in order to contribute directly to the work of the employing organisation. Apprenticeship placements are based on negotiation of a work-based learning agreement signed by the employer, graduate and university tutor. This formalisation of work-based learning through a tripartite learning agreement, coupled to university-based skills workshops, creates the opportunity for fast-track graduate development for employability.

### Key skill needs for new graduates

Findings from a survey on key skill needs for new graduates, taken from employers involved in the scheme, showed overwhelmingly that employers regard good communication skills and personal skills, such as the ability to work effectively with others, to be of paramount importance for new graduate-level staff development. Employer feedback concluded that there are three important questions that the smaller organisations must answer when considering taking on a graduate:

- Can the graduate mix well and fit in with the existing staff team?
- Is the graduate confident, willing, flexible and able to manage themselves?
- Does the graduate have the technical and

cognitive ability to contribute to the work of the organisation?

The survey included use of the NVQ Key Skills as the basis for ranking generic skills by importance to the organisation. Employers considered that the most important NVQ Key Skills for new graduates to possess and develop were: communication; working with others; and improving own learning and performance.

### Support for smaller firms

Evaluation feedback included the following benefits cited by employers taking part in the scheme:

- savings on employment agency and/or advertising fees;
- University pre-selection: candidates interviewed by a member of the project team before details sent to the employer, reducing the number of employer interviews;
- interviews can be arranged to be held at the University of Luton – free use of university interview rooms;
- regular monitoring and review tutor visits to the workplace to ensure that the apprenticeship placement is progressing as planned;
- CV browsing – employers invited into the scheme office to browse through CVs of graduates registered with the scheme; and
- telephone interviews arranged to allow the employer and graduate to have an initial discussion before a possible interview.

### Identifying the need

Small firms are now recognised as the main engines for growth in the private employment sector and are responsible for the employment of nearly 50 per cent of the non-government workforce.<sup>3</sup> DfEE has focused national development projects on using graduate skills, particularly on small firms. Findings from this project show that graduates do not initially consider smaller organisations for career-related employment. This may be partly attributed to the low level of promotion of SME jobs as compared with the large corporate organisations which can produce glossy brochures that can dominate a university careers office.

### After-sales service for graduates

Graduates represent possible future customers for universities, and in pure marketing terms it has long been understood that it is most efficient to sell

products and services to existing or past customers. In this respect, the notion of an effective 'after-sales service' to ease the transition to employment would seem a useful approach to building customer (graduate) loyalty for recruitment to postgraduate courses in the future.

### Recognising the needs of new graduates

Evaluation feedback from new graduates gathered from semi-structured questionnaires and analysis of focus group meetings revealed the following needs:

- New graduates find the sudden break with university social life very disruptive, and consider that there should be some way to maintain the link with the university on a social and personal/professional development basis.
- New graduates have indicated the need for 'after sales care' in the form of skills workshops and preparatory courses with a placement service available for graduates. Many graduates have noted that such a service should also have a social dimension to support the transition from undergraduate life.
- Graduates are an under-utilised resource, and responded that they would like to "give something back to the university"; for example, some graduates who have benefited from the scheme have suggested that they would be willing to act as advocates to promote employability skills development to undergraduates.

### Graduate expectations

Graduate expectations of their employment prospects upon graduation are usually very high, sometimes based on the illusion of the seemingly plentiful and well-paid graduate trainee posts advertised in the Sunday paper appointments sections. Indeed it seems that many new graduates believe that they can command a high starting salary in a graduate position with a large company; this notion often takes some time to dispel. Universities may, in part, be responsible for fostering the illusion that a degree is a guarantee of employment. More emphasis on small firms in undergraduate studies could raise the profile of this potential career focus. In addition, many undergraduates acknowledge that they could have done more to develop their employability skills, for example through taking up voluntary work and better use of the university careers service.

### Underemployment

Graduates are increasingly faced with the prospect of underemployment because they cannot offer relevant work experience. In many cases, graduates take on manual or shop work rather than remain unemployed. This presents the dilemma of not having time to seek 'graduate-level' work and also being typecast as having experience in the wrong career; for example, retail work is often the only employment available and can be difficult to break out of. Many new graduates who took part in the Graduate Apprenticeship Scheme who were under-employed took up a graduate-level placement project on an unpaid basis for one or more days a week as a means of gaining vital professional experience which they could promote in their CV as relevant work experience.

Many graduates begin to realise, some months after graduation, that work experience is an invaluable asset to include in their CV and discuss at interview, and that the more closely related the work experience is to their career objective the more valuable it will be.

### Employer expectations

Evaluation feedback from employers was gathered in the form of questionnaires from breakfast seminars, targeted mailshots and telephone surveys. In particular, the project team noted that employers wanted graduates who were able to make a contribution early or in a new job; this was especially true of smaller firms inexperienced in employing new graduates. One of the common attributes that employers considered useful in employing a graduate is that they generally have the ability to "pick things up" and learn fast. However, employers continue to give

warning signals to graduates and higher education institutions that work experience is a strong component of preparation for the world of work.

In some cases it was found that employers wanted to employ the graduate on a permanent basis after maintaining an apprenticeship placement for five or six months. This was interpreted as a successful outcome, as the employer has seen the potential of a graduate and may employ more.

Employers indicated that they valued the monitoring and review support offered under the scheme. Some employers requested frequent monthly review meetings at the start of an apprenticeship placement. This was especially true of organisations that had been involved with training programmes offered by further education colleges and training companies involved in TEC-funded programmes. For smaller organisations the service provided by the scheme could overcome barriers to taking on a graduate where there was no previous experience of graduates. In this respect the Graduate Apprenticeship Scheme offered direct action in trying to change the perceptions of small firms as potential future employers of graduates.

### Additional information

DfEE recently began the first in a series of sector-based Graduate Apprenticeship pilots led by national training organisations. The aim of these pilots is to establish sustainable structures to enhance graduate and diplomat entry into the labour market by developing sector-specific training frameworks which meet the needs of employers, together with business plans for longer-term operation once the pilots are completed. In common with the Luton model, the frameworks will include

structured work experience, key skills units (at a level considered appropriate in that particular sector), and relevant NVQs (or units towards them). The frameworks will be delivered as an integrated programme underpinned by accreditation of the work-based learning, and clearly articulated quality assurance arrangements.

### Notes

1. In addition to graduates of the University of Luton, graduates from the following institutions were recruited: the University of Middlesex, South Bank University, Cranfield University, Loughborough College of Art and Design, Imperial College (London), the University of Hertfordshire, the University of Westminster, University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology and the University of Essex.
2. Employability was defined within this study as "the ability to use key transferable skills - for example: communication: working with others, improving own learning and performance; problem solving; application of number; and use of information technology - and attributes gained through experience in a variety of work and learning environments which embody a level of competence required by the employment market".
3. *Labour Market and Skill Trends*, DfEE, 1998.

*The final report on the Graduate Apprenticeship Scheme can be accessed via the University of Luton Internet site (<http://www.luton.ac.uk/employers/graduate/index.html>). Alternatively a printed copy of the report can be obtained by writing to Gordon Weller, Work-Based Learning Unit, University of Luton, Park Square, Luton LU1 3JU, or e-mail [gordon.weller@luton.ac.uk](mailto:gordon.weller@luton.ac.uk).*



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## Research brief

# Evaluation of Small Firms Training Loans

By Kevin Maton, UK Research Partnership Ltd

A recent DfEE report looks at the results of the Small Firms Training Loans scheme and makes recommendations to encourage small firms to use it to its full potential.

### Key points

• In all, 364 Small Firms Training Loans (SFTLs) were awarded between July 1994 and May 1998, representing just 0.03 per cent of eligible firms in Great Britain. The growth potential of the scheme is considerable.

• A total of £2,119,779 was loaned over the period surveyed – an average of £6,127 per loan. The average cost per loan to the Department for Education and Employment was £381.

• More than 60 per cent of loans were taken out by businesses with five or fewer employees. Almost half of the businesses interviewed had turnovers of £100,000 or less, and more than half had only been established since 1995.

• Across businesses surveyed, there had been an overall growth in employment of 28 per cent between the time of the survey and the time of the loan application.

• More than half of respondents mentioned financial or cash flow constraints as a factor limiting training availability. The most common reasons for opting for a SFTL were the financial advantages of a repayment holiday and reduced interest rates, and the lack of any alternative source of money.

• Asked why they thought uptake of the scheme had been so low among small businesses, 38 per cent of respondents said businesses were not aware of the scheme and 17 per cent referred to lack of, or poor, publicity and promotion.

• The authors feel that the scheme could be better promoted, but as part of a strategy which highlights and demonstrates the business case for investment in training. It is recommended that the application process should be simplified, and businesses be encouraged to use SFTLs flexibly; for example, the loan could be held in a training budget to be used as necessary.

### Introduction

THE Small Firms Training Loans (SFTL) scheme is operated by the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) with the aim of overcoming the resistance of many small businesses to invest in training. The scheme assists firms with up to 50 employees in developing and financing their training plans through borrowing, by offering loans which include a repayment holiday and preferential rates of interest. The evaluation aimed to: establish whether SFTLs are increasing training in participating firms, and the impact on business performance and individual employees; examine the key partners' view of the SFTL process and its outcomes; and assess the value for money of the scheme and suggest improvements.

Previous research indicated that the level of uptake of SFTLs had been low. Small employers are typically enthusiastic about training in principle, but actually provide relatively little in practice, for reasons such as lack of financial resources, non-availability of suitable training, and lack of employee interest. The present research studied businesses which have taken up SFTLs, and the views of key partners in the process. The work involved a review of management information, a telephone survey of 92 businesses in receipt of a SFTL, interviews with banks, Business Links and TECs/LECs, and in-depth interviews with the 40 SFTL clients who had taken out the biggest loans.

### Management information

DfEE holds a database of SFTLs. The evidence indicates that SFTLs have so far been taken up by a very concentrated section of business. Of the 346 SFTLs recorded, 25 per cent were for firms working in accounting and legal services, market research and business and management consultancy, and a further 21 per cent went to firms working in computer and related activities. Analysis of a sub-sample of 200 loans showed that almost 30 per cent of the loans were to fund training in computer skills, while another 22 per cent funded the development and acquisition of professional qualifications.

The greatest concentration of borrowing was in the North East, where 18 per cent of all borrowers were based. There had been a particular effort to promote the scheme in that region. However, in terms of the value of the loans, the greatest concentration was among companies in London, which accounted for 21 per cent of the total sum loaned. Analysis of the type of training funded showed that training in the computer and related activities sector was far more costly per trainee than training in other sectors. However, this did not explain the higher cost of training in London, which seems to be due simply to higher training costs across the board in that location.

Almost half the loans were supplied by Barclays Bank. Unfortunately, the concentration of loans in one bank means other banks have less familiarity with the scheme and its administration.

### Telephone survey of SFTL clients

The researchers attempted to interview by telephone a representative of every company which had taken out a SFTL, with the exception of the 40 biggest. Of 298 firms, 21 per cent were unobtainable (some of these had ceased trading) and a further 49 per cent could not be interviewed. A total of 92 interviews were obtained (response rate of 39 per cent).

The companies were quite small (46 per cent had annual turnover not more than £100,000) and quite new (55 per cent had been established since 1995). Two-thirds employed five or fewer staff, with an average of 5.9. Since the training started, the numbers employed had fallen in 18 per cent of companies but risen in almost half, resulting in an overall growth in employment of 28 per cent.

Respondents reported that the two main factors limiting the provision of training within their businesses were inability to spare people from their jobs for training purposes and lack of finance. In 40 cases, the SFTL was paying for training where none had taken place in the last year. In 17 per cent of cases, no training would have happened within the business if there had not been a SFTL available, and in a further 34 per cent there would have been less

training or it would have happened over a longer time scale. The most common aim of borrowers was to increase the productivity of their business through skill improvements, mentioned by 36 per cent. A further 11 per cent mentioned increasing competitive advantage through new products etc. In all, 94 per cent reported that the training had met most or all of their aims. Only 9 per cent of borrowers had reservations about the scheme, although there were some complaints about the complexity of the application process and the role and knowledge of the bank. Asked why they thought more businesses had not taken advantage of the scheme, more than a third thought that businesses were not aware of the scheme, and another 17 per cent blamed poor publicity and promotion.

### Interviews with the biggest borrowers

More detailed face-to-face interviews were conducted with representatives of the companies which took out the 40 largest loans.

In many companies, the decision to train was prompted by a fundamental change in the business, such as developments in information and communications technology. These companies used the SFTL to enable them to deliver a large programme of training at one go, rather than having staff operating at different levels of IT ability over a period of time.

Most interviewees had stumbled across the SFTL scheme either through their bank or in discussion with business associates. Those who were involved with Investors in People were more likely to have had it brought to their attention by TEC or Business Link.

The repayment holiday was more

attractive to borrowers than the prospect of favourable levels of interest. The rate of interest applied from the end of the repayment holiday is in any case based upon base rate, and therefore variable, and some borrowers would have preferred to have known earlier what the rate of interest would be. Overall, users of the scheme were very happy with the way it operated and the benefits derived. One interviewee commented: "without it we could not have achieved what we have. I think with the training we undertook we saved two years of people development and other changes to the business."

Business managers were, however, critical of the way they were dealt with by the bank. Borrowers found that despite the loan being guaranteed by the Government, the bank still expected a full business case to be made out and generally treated them as they would have done any other borrower. The banks seemed to have limited understanding and experience of the scheme and its operation.

### Interviews with banks, Business Links and TECs/LECs

Within the TECs, LECs and Business Links there was a very low level of awareness about the scheme, and the researchers had difficulty identifying personnel who were in a position to speak about it. Interviewees were generally of the opinion that take-up of SFTLs had been low even where considerable efforts had been made to promote them, and the scheme was not a high priority for TECs.

The banks remained positive about the scheme, but did acknowledge that there was likely to be a low level of SFTL product knowledge by individual managers, especially in small branches. Many felt that

they had established quite complex administrative machinery to deal with a very small number of customers, and would like to see the administration streamlined. Because the scheme amounts to only a very small proportion of the banks' business, they do not put a lot of resources into promoting it. For all the banks, the main priority for increasing uptake would be to raise awareness of SFTLs, especially through intermediaries such as accountants and training providers.

### Recommendations

Better promotion of the scheme needs to be addressed, but this alone is not the answer. Even where promotion has been intensive, little interest has been raised. SFTLs need to be one plank of a comprehensive strategy and package aimed at highlighting and demonstrating the business case for investment in training. Simplifying the application process would benefit both borrowers and banks. Borrowers should be encouraged to use SFTL funding flexibly, for example, as part-payment for other schemes being sponsored by DfEE, or to hold in a training budget to use for training as necessary.

The SFTL scheme receives a very high approval rating from those who use it. The issue of concern continues to be how to persuade firms to use the scheme to its full potential.

*Copies of the full report (RR97) – cost £4.95 – are available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6ZQ, tel. 0845 6022260. ISBN 0 85522 947 0. Cheques should be made payable to 'DfEE Priced Items'. Further information about this research can be obtained from John Doherty, Room N608, DfEE, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ. e-mail: john.doherty@dfee.gov.uk*



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### Publication dates of main economic indicators June – August

#### Labour market statistics

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

June .....	16 Wednesday
July .....	14 Wednesday
August .....	11 Wednesday

#### Retail prices index

June .....	15 Tuesday
July .....	13 Tuesday
August .....	17 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. The survey also covers students in halls of residence (who are sampled in their parental residences) and people living in NHS accommodation. 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.

## 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.

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

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

Old subject, table names and numbers	New table names and numbers
<b>SUMMARY TABLES</b>	
Labour Force Survey: UK	0.1 UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted
Workforce: UK	0.2 Workforce jobs
Labour Force Survey: GB	0.3 Regional labour market summary
Workforce: GB	0.4 Workforce jobs
Background economic indicators	0.5 Background economic indicators
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>	
Workforce	1.1 Workforce jobs
Employees in employment: industry time series	1.2 Employee jobs by industry
Employees in employment: industry: production industries	1.3 Employee jobs: industry: production industries
All industries: by division, class or group	1.4 Employee jobs: by division, class or group
Employees in employment by region and sector	1.5 Employee jobs by region and industry
Output, employment and productivity	1.8 Output, employment and productivity
Selected countries: national definition	1.9 Employment: selected countries: national definitions
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	1.14 Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>	
Claimant count: UK summary	2.1 Claimant count by region
Claimant count: GB summary	2.2 Claimant count by region
Claimant count by region	2.3 Claimant count by region
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	2.4 Claimant count area statistics: Travel-to-Work Areas
Claimant count by age and duration	2.5 Claimant count by age and duration
Claimant count: regions: age and duration	2.6 Claimant count by age and duration: regions
Claimant count by age: time series	2.7 Claimant count by age and duration: regions
Claimant count by duration: time series	2.8 Claimant count by age and duration: regions
Claimant count counties and local authority areas	2.9 Claimant count area statistics: counties and local authority districts
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	2.10 Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies
Claimant count: rates by age	2.15 Discontinued (but see C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age)
Selected countries	2.18 Selected countries
Claimant count: UK flows	2.19 Claimant count flows
Claimant count: GB flows by age	2.20 Discontinued
Claimant count: average duration	2.21 Average duration of claims by age
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Redundancies by industry	2.35 Redundancies by industry
Redundancies by occupation	2.36 Discontinued
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UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	3.1 Vacancies at Jobcentres
Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	3.2 Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: adjusted
Summary: regions	3.3 Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: not adjusted
<b>LABOUR DISPUTES</b>	
Totals; industries; causes	4.1 Labour disputes: stoppages of work: summary
Stoppages of work: summary	4.2 Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: by industry; causes
<b>EARNINGS</b>	
Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors	5.1 Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors
Average Earnings Index: all employees: by industry	5.3 Discontinued
Manual employees	5.4 Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employee jobs by industry group
Non-manual employees	5.5 Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employee jobs by industry group
All employees	5.6 Average earnings and hours of all full-time employee jobs by industry group
Unit wage costs: index for main industrial sectors	5.8 Unit wage costs: index for manufacturing and whole economy
Selected countries: index of wages per head	5.9 Selected countries: index of wages per head
<b>RETAIL PRICES</b>	
Summary of recent movements	6.1 Retail prices: summary of recent movements
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	6.2 Retail prices: detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections
Average for selected items	6.3 Average retail prices of selected items
General index: time series	6.4 General index of retail prices
Changes on a year earlier: time series	6.5 General index of retail prices: changes on a year earlier
EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	6.8 EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices
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<b>LABOUR FORCE SURVEY</b>	
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	7.1 UK summary for latest nine quarters
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	7.2 UK summary for latest nine quarters
Economic activity by age	7.3 Economic activity by age
Full-time and part-time workers	7.4 Employment by category
Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	7.5 Temporarily suspended
Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)	7.6 Temporarily suspended
Job-related training received by employees	7.7 Job-related training received by employees
Average actual weekly hours by industry sector	7.8 Actual weekly hours of work
<b>GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING</b>	
Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	8.1 Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes
Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	8.2 Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes
Training for Work: destination of leavers	8.3 Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers
Training for Work: qualifications of leavers	8.4 Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers
Youth Training: destination of leavers	8.5 Other training: destination of leavers
Youth Training: qualifications of leavers	8.6 Other training: qualifications of leavers
<b>OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES</b>	
Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	A1 Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment
Regional selective assistance by region	A2 Regional selective assistance by region
Regional selective assistance by region and company	A3 Regional selective assistance by region and company
Total hours worked per week	B.33 Total hours worked per week
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	E.11 New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections

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
<b>LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE</b>							
UK summary	M	Jun 99	A.1	<b>GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING</b>			
Trends	M	Jun 99	A.2	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	Q	May 99	F.1
Other headline indicators	M	Jun 99	A.3	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	Q	May 99	F.2
Regional labour market summary	M	Jun 99	A.4	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	Q	May 99	F.3
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY</b>							
Employment by category	M	Jun 99	B.1	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	Q	May 99	F.4
Employment by age	M	Jun 99	B.2	Other training: destination of leavers	Q	May 99	F.5
Employment by occupation	Q	Jun 99	B.3	Other training: qualifications of leavers	Q	May 99	F.6
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Jun 99	B.11	New Deal 18-24 summary figures	M	Jun 99	F.11
Employee jobs by industry	M	Jun 99	B.12	Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	M	Jun 99	F.12
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Jun 99	B.13	Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	M	Jun 99	F.13
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Apr 99	B.14	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	M	Jun 99	F.14
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Apr 99	B.15	Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	M	Jun 99	F.15
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	May 99	B.16	New Deal 25+ summary figures	M	Jun 99	F.16
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	May 99	B.17	Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	M	Jun 99	F.17
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Jun 99	B.18	Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+	M	Jun 99	F.18
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Jun 99	B.21	Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+	M	Jun 99	F.19
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Jun 99	B.22	TEC/CCTE performance tables	A	Dec 98	635
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed	M (Q)	Jun 99	B.32	<b>OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS</b>			
Total hours worked per week	Q	Apr 99	B.33	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Jun 99	G.1
Job-related training	Q	May 99	B.41	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Jun 99	G.2
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	May 99	B.51	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Jun 99	G.3
Annual Employment Survey	A	Mar 99	137	Labour disputes: summary	M	Jun 99	G.11
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>							
ILO unemployment by age and duration	M	Jun 99	C.1	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Jun 99	G.12
ILO unemployment rates by age	M	Jun 99	C.2	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 99	299
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	May 99	C.4	International labour disputes	A	Apr 99	173
Claimant count by region	M	Jun 99	C.11	Trade union membership	A	Jul 98	353
Claimant count by age and duration	Q	Jun 99	C.12	Labour market and educational status of young people	M	Jun 99	G.21
Claimant count by age and duration: reasons	Q	Jun 99	C.13	Economic activity of young people	Q	May 99	233
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M	Jun 99	C.14	Disabled people and the labour market	Q	Jun 99	286
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Jun 99	C.21	Jobseekers with disabilities (placed into employment)	M	Jun 99	G.22
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Jun 99	C.22	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Jun 99	285
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Jun 99	C.23	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Dec 98	601
Claimant count flows	M	Jun 99	C.31	Women in the labour market	Q	May 99	235
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Jun 99	C.32	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 99	103
Interval between claims	Q	Mar 99	C.33	Job-related training	Q	Jun 99	284
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Jun 99	C.34	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Apr 99	G.31
Average duration of claims by age	Q	May 99	C.35	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Apr 99	G.32
Redundancies in UK	Q	May 99	C.41	Sickness absence	Q	May 99	234
Redundancies by region	Q	May 99	C.42	Seasonal adjustment review	A	Jun 98	313
Redundancies by industry	Q	May 99	C.43	Labour force projections	A	Jun 98	281
Redundancies	A	May 99	251	Industrial and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics	A	Apr 97	151
International comparisons	M	Jun 99	C.51	<b>RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>			
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY</b>							
Economic activity by age	M	Jun 99	D.1	Background economic indicators	M	Jun 99	H.1
Economic inactivity	M	Jun 99	D.2	Retail prices: summary	M	Jun 99	H.11
Economic inactivity by age	M	Jun 99	D.3	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Jun 99	H.12
<b>EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS</b>							
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Jun 99	E.1	Retail prices: selected items	M	Jun 99	H.13
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Jun 99	E.2	Retail prices: general index	M	Jun 99	H.14
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Jun 99	E.4	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Jun 99	H.15
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	May 99	E.11	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Jun 99	H.21
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Dec 98	623	Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: <b>A</b> - Annual <b>Q</b> - Quarterly <b>M</b> - Monthly			
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	May 99	E.12	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.			
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	Jun 99	E.21				
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Jun 99	E.31				
Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313				

# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Total economically active		Total in employment <sup>1</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	All	2							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSL</b>	<b>MGSF</b>	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>MGSC</b>	<b>MGSI</b>	<b>MGWG</b>	<b>MGSR</b>	<b>MGSX</b>	<b>YBTC</b>
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	63.6	58.0	8.8	36.4
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	64.2	59.6	7.3	35.8
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	64.0	59.9	6.9	35.6
1991	45,226	29,335	26,490	2,445	16,291	64.0	58.6	8.4	36.0
1992	45,310	28,698	25,866	2,833	16,612	63.3	57.1	9.9	36.7
1993	45,400	28,564	25,566	2,999	16,836	62.9	56.3	10.5	37.1
1994	45,465	28,556	25,757	2,799	16,909	62.8	56.7	9.8	37.2
1995	45,574	28,558	26,043	2,516	17,016	62.7	57.1	8.8	37.3
1996	45,725	28,694	26,300	2,394	17,031	62.8	57.5	8.3	37.2
1997	45,898	28,865	26,772	2,093	17,033	62.9	58.3	7.3	37.1
1998	46,056	28,868	27,045	1,824	17,187	62.7	58.7	6.3	37.3
<b>3-month averages Jan-Mar 1997</b>	<b>45,871</b>	<b>28,837</b>	<b>26,709</b>	<b>2,129</b>	<b>17,034</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>37.1</b>
Feb-Apr	45,884	28,861	26,764	2,097	17,024	62.9	58.3	7.3	37.1
Mar-May (Spr)	45,898	28,865	26,772	2,093	17,033	62.9	58.3	7.3	37.1
Apr-Jun	45,912	28,921	26,836	2,084	16,991	63.0	58.5	7.2	37.0
May-Jul	45,926	28,941	26,834	2,106	16,985	63.0	58.4	7.3	37.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45,939	28,896	26,855	2,041	17,043	62.9	58.5	7.1	37.1
Jul-Sep	45,952	28,894	26,918	1,976	17,058	62.9	58.6	6.8	37.1
Aug-Oct	45,965	28,870	26,944	1,926	17,095	62.8	58.6	6.7	37.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,978	28,874	26,956	1,918	17,104	62.8	58.6	6.6	37.2
Oct-Dec	45,991	28,871	26,976	1,895	17,120	62.8	58.7	6.6	37.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	46,004	28,822	26,962	1,860	17,182	62.7	58.6	6.5	37.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	46,017	28,856	27,006	1,850	17,161	62.7	58.7	6.4	37.3
<b>Jan-Mar 1998</b>	<b>46,030</b>	<b>28,878</b>	<b>27,024</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>17,152</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>37.3</b>
Feb-Apr	46,043	28,899	27,062	1,837	17,144	62.8	58.8	6.4	37.2
Mar-May (Spr)	46,056	28,868	27,045	1,824	17,187	62.7	58.7	6.3	37.3
Apr-Jun	46,069	28,861	27,047	1,814	17,208	62.6	58.7	6.3	37.4
May-Jul	46,081	28,928	27,121	1,807	17,154	62.8	58.9	6.2	37.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,094	28,989	27,168	1,820	17,106	62.9	58.9	6.3	37.1
Jul-Sep	46,108	28,983	27,175	1,807	17,125	62.9	58.9	6.2	37.1
Aug-Oct	46,121	29,010	27,207	1,803	17,111	62.9	59.0	6.2	37.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,134	29,063	27,263	1,801	17,070	62.9	59.1	6.2	37.0
Oct-Dec	46,147	29,087	27,289	1,799	17,060	63.0	59.1	6.2	37.0
Nov 98-Jan 99	46,160	29,150	27,313	1,837	17,010	63.1	59.2	6.3	36.9
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	46,173	29,175	27,342	1,833	16,998	63.2	59.2	6.3	36.8
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b>	<b>46,186</b>	<b>29,174</b>	<b>27,351</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>17,012</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>36.8</b>
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-47</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Percent	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.3	-0.3				
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>-140</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Percent	0.3	1.0	1.2	-1.7	-0.8				
<b>All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>YBFL</b>	<b>YBSK</b>	<b>YBSE</b>	<b>YBSH</b>	<b>YBSN</b>	<b>MGSO</b>	<b>MGSU</b>	<b>YBTI</b>	<b>YBTL</b>
1988	34,772	27,762	25,284	2,477	7,010	79.8	72.7	8.9	20.2
1989	34,906	28,061	26,007	2,054	6,847	80.4	74.5	7.3	19.6
1990	35,018	28,216	26,246	1,970	6,802	80.6	75.0	7.0	19.4
1991	35,103	28,118	25,713	2,404	6,986	80.1	73.3	8.6	19.9
1992	35,174	27,851	25,050	2,801	7,323	79.2	71.2	10.1	20.8
1993	35,242	27,758	24,793	2,966	7,484	78.8	70.3	10.7	21.2
1994	35,308	27,749	24,975	2,773	7,560	78.6	70.7	10.0	21.4
1995	35,407	27,746	25,248	2,498	7,661	78.4	71.3	9.0	21.6
1996	35,535	27,906	25,531	2,375	7,629	78.5	71.8	8.5	21.5
1997	35,678	28,041	25,971	2,071	7,837	78.6	72.8	7.4	21.4
1998	35,807	28,076	26,272	1,804	7,731	78.4	73.4	6.4	21.6
<b>3-month averages Jan-Mar 1997</b>	<b>35,656</b>	<b>28,026</b>	<b>25,925</b>	<b>2,101</b>	<b>7,630</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>21.4</b>
Feb-Apr	35,667	28,047	25,975	2,072	7,620	78.6	72.8	7.4	21.4
Mar-May (Spr)	35,678	28,041	25,971	2,071	7,637	78.6	72.8	7.4	21.4
Apr-Jun	35,690	28,093	26,028	2,065	7,597	78.7	72.9	7.4	21.3
May-Jul	35,701	28,108	26,023	2,085	7,593	78.7	72.9	7.4	21.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,712	28,067	26,045	2,022	7,645	78.6	72.9	7.2	21.4
Jul-Sep	35,723	28,065	26,109	1,958	7,658	78.6	73.1	7.0	21.4
Aug-Oct	35,733	28,049	26,144	1,905	7,684	78.5	73.2	6.8	21.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,744	28,058	26,161	1,898	7,685	78.5	73.2	6.8	21.5
Oct-Dec	35,754	28,071	26,194	1,877	7,683	78.5	73.3	6.7	21.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	35,765	28,033	26,193	1,840	7,731	78.4	73.2	6.6	21.6
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	35,775	28,067	26,236	1,830	7,708	78.5	73.3	6.5	21.5
<b>Jan-Mar 1998</b>	<b>35,786</b>	<b>28,087</b>	<b>26,254</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>7,698</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>
Feb-Apr	35,796	28,100	26,285	1,815	7,696	78.5	73.4	6.5	21.5
Mar-May (Spr)	35,807	28,076	26,272	1,804	7,731	78.4	73.4	6.4	21.6
Apr-Jun	35,817	28,061	26,269	1,792	7,756	78.3	73.3	6.4	21.7
May-Jul	35,828	28,123	26,338	1,785	7,704	78.5	73.5	6.3	21.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,838	28,191	26,393	1,798	7,647	78.7	73.6	6.4	21.3
Jul-Sep	35,849	28,196	26,410	1,787	7,652	78.7	73.7	6.3	21.3
Aug-Oct	35,859	28,211	26,428	1,783	7,648	78.7	73.7	6.3	21.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,869	28,264	26,482	1,782	7,605	78.8	73.8	6.3	21.2
Oct-Dec	35,880	28,283	26,499	1,783	7,597	78.8	73.9	6.3	21.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	35,890	28,346	26,525	1,820	7,545	79.0	73.9	6.4	21.0
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	35,901	28,373	26,555	1,817	7,528	79.0	74.0	6.4	21.0
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b>	<b>35,911</b>	<b>28,364</b>	<b>26,560</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>7,547</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>21.0</b>
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Percent	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.2	-0.7				
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>-151</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Percent	0.4	1.0	1.2	-1.6	-2.0				

Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1  
See technical note on pS12.

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

## Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Total economically active		Total in employment <sup>1</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	All aged 16 and over	2							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSM</b>	<b>MGSG</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>MGSD</b>	<b>MGSJ</b>	<b>MGWH</b>	<b>MGSS</b>	<b>MGSY</b>	<b>YBTD</b>
1988	21,596	16,378	14,885	1,492	5,218	75.8	68.9	9.1	24.2
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	76.1	70.4	7.5	23.9
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	75.9	70.5	7.1	24.1
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	75.3	68.3	9.3	24.7
1992	21,924	16,263	14,368	1,896	5,661	74.2	65.5	11.7	25.8
1993	21,985	16,097	14,081	2,017	5,888	73.2	64.0	12.5	26.8
1994	22,050	16,074	14,218	1,856	5,975	72.9	64.5	11.5	27.1
1995	22,132	16,062	14,425	1,637	6,070	72.6	65.2	10.2	27.4
1996	22,232	16,076	14,501	1,575	6,156	72.3	65.2	9.8	27.7
1997	22,341	16,110	14,779	1,331	6,231	72.1	66.2	8.3	27.9
1998	22,441	16,086	14,969	1,118	6,355	71.7	66.7	6.9	28.3
<b>3-month averages Jan-Mar 1997</b>	<b>22,323</b>	<b>16,105</b>	<b>14,763</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>6,218</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>27.9</b>
Feb-Apr	22,332	16,107	14,792	1,316	6,225	72.1	66.2	8.2	27.9
Mar-May (Spr)	22,341	16,110	14,779	1,331	6,231	72.1	66.2	8.3	27.9
Apr-Jun	22,349	16,125	14,816	1,310	6,224	72.2	66.3	8.1	27.8
May-Jul	22,358	16,134	14,810	1,324	6,224	72.2	66.2	8.2	27.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,367	16,115	14,843	1,272	6,252	72.0	66.4	7.9	28.0
Jul-Sep	22,375	16,109	14,878	1,230	6,266	72.0	66.5	7.6	28.0
Aug-Oct	22,383	16,115	14,920	1,194	6,269	72.0	66.7	7.4	28.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,392	16,113	14,921	1,192	6,278	72.0	66.6	7.4	28.0
Oct-Dec	22,400	16,110	14,933	1,177	6,290	71.9	66.7	7.3	28.1
Nov 97-Jan 98	22,408	16,101	14,953	1,148	6,307	71.9	66.7	7.1	28.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,416	16,107	14,974	1,133	6,309	71.9	66.8	7.0	28.1
<b>Jan-Mar 1998</b>	<b>22,425</b>	<b>16,102</b>	<b>14,959</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>6,323</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>28.2</b>
Feb-Apr	22,433	16,094	14,962	1,132	6,339	71.7	66.7	7.0	28.3
Mar-May (Spr)	22,441	16,086	14,969	1,118	6,355	71.7			

# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9
<b>Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
1988	23,201	12,109	11,084	1,025	11,092	52.2	47.8	8.5	47.8	
1989	23,272	12,389	11,514	875	10,883	53.2	49.5	7.1	46.8	
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	53.6	50.0	6.6	46.4	
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	53.4	49.4	7.3	46.6	
1992	23,386	12,435	11,498	937	10,951	53.2	49.2	7.5	46.8	
1993	23,415	12,467	11,485	982	10,948	53.2	49.1	7.9	46.8	
1994	23,416	12,482	11,539	943	10,934	53.3	49.3	7.6	46.7	
1995	23,442	12,496	11,618	878	10,946	53.3	49.6	7.0	46.7	
1996	23,493	12,618	11,799	819	10,874	53.7	50.2	6.5	46.3	
1997	23,557	12,755	11,993	762	10,802	54.1	50.9	6.0	45.9	
1998	23,614	12,782	12,076	706	10,832	54.1	51.1	5.5	45.9	
<b>3-month averages Jan-Mar 1997</b>										
Jan-Mar 1997	23,547	12,732	11,946	786	10,816	54.1	50.7	6.2	45.9	
Feb-Apr	23,552	12,754	11,973	781	10,799	54.1	50.8	6.1	45.9	
Mar-May (Spr)	23,557	12,755	11,993	762	10,802	54.1	50.9	6.0	45.9	
<b>Apr-Jun</b>										
Apr-Jun	23,562	12,795	12,021	775	10,767	54.3	51.0	6.1	45.7	
May-Jul	23,567	12,807	12,025	782	10,761	54.3	51.0	6.1	45.7	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,572	12,782	12,012	769	10,791	54.2	51.0	6.0	45.6	
<b>Jul-Sep</b>										
Jul-Sep	23,577	12,785	12,040	746	10,792	54.2	51.1	5.8	45.8	
Aug-Oct	23,582	12,756	12,024	732	10,826	54.1	51.0	5.7	45.8	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,586	12,761	12,035	727	10,825	54.1	51.0	5.7	45.9	
<b>Oct-Dec</b>										
Oct-Dec	23,591	12,761	12,043	718	10,830	54.1	51.0	5.6	45.9	
Nov 97-Jan 98	23,596	12,721	12,010	711	10,874	53.9	50.9	5.6	46.1	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	23,600	12,749	12,032	717	10,852	54.0	51.0	5.6	46.0	
<b>Jan-Mar 1998</b>										
Jan-Mar 1998	23,605	12,776	12,065	711	10,829	54.1	51.1	5.6	45.9	
Feb-Apr	23,610	12,805	12,099	705	10,805	54.2	51.2	5.5	45.8	
Mar-May (Spr)	23,614	12,782	12,076	706	10,832	54.1	51.1	5.5	45.9	
<b>Apr-Jun</b>										
Apr-Jun	23,619	12,782	12,077	705	10,837	54.1	51.1	5.5	45.9	
May-Jul	23,624	12,821	12,118	703	10,802	54.3	51.3	5.5	45.7	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,628	12,854	12,149	705	10,774	54.4	51.4	5.5	45.6	
<b>Jul-Sep</b>										
Jul-Sep	23,633	12,853	12,165	688	10,780	54.4	51.5	5.4	45.6	
Aug-Oct	23,638	12,889	12,203	685	10,749	54.5	51.6	5.3	45.5	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,642	12,906	12,224	682	10,736	54.6	51.7	5.3	45.4	
<b>Oct-Dec</b>										
Oct-Dec	23,647	12,910	12,228	682	10,737	54.6	51.7	5.3	45.4	
Nov 98-Jan 99	23,652	12,946	12,258	689	10,705	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,657	12,953	12,258	695	10,704	54.8	51.8	5.4	45.2	
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b>										
Jan-Mar 1999	23,661	12,959	12,262	696	10,702	54.8	51.8	5.4	45.2	
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>										
Over last 3 months	14	49	34	14	-35	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2	
Percent	0.1	0.4	0.3	2.1	-0.3					
<b>Over last 12 months</b>										
Over last 12 months	56	183	198	-15	-127	0.6	0.7	-0.2	-0.6	
Percent	0.2	1.4	1.6	-2.0	-1.2					
<b>Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
1988	16,602	11,663	10,661	1,001	4,939	70.2	64.2	8.6	29.8	
1989	16,666	11,870	11,022	849	4,796	71.2	66.8	7.1	28.8	
1990	16,706	11,967	11,161	806	4,739	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4	
1991	16,754	12,053	11,253	893	4,808	71.3	66.0	7.5	28.7	
1992	16,792	12,103	11,303	921	4,888	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1	
1993	16,828	12,103	11,303	961	4,900	70.9	65.2	8.1	29.1	
1994	16,853	12,103	11,303	928	4,904	70.9	65.4	7.8	29.1	
1995	16,896	12,111	11,311	869	4,916	70.9	65.8	7.3	29.1	
1996	16,954	12,106	11,295	812	4,848	71.4	66.6	6.7	28.6	
1997	17,018	12,212	11,461	751	4,807	71.8	67.3	6.1	28.2	
1998	17,068	12,272	11,577	696	4,796	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1	
<b>3-month averages Jan-Mar 1997</b>										
Jan-Mar 1997	17,008	12,200	11,427	772	4,809	71.7	67.2	6.3	28.3	
Feb-Apr	17,013	12,217	11,447	770	4,796	71.8	67.3	6.3	28.2	
Mar-May (Spr)	17,018	12,212	11,461	751	4,807	71.8	67.3	6.1	28.2	
<b>Apr-Jun</b>										
Apr-Jun	17,023	12,249	11,484	765	4,775	72.0	67.5	6.2	28.0	
May-Jul	17,028	12,263	11,492	771	4,766	72.0	67.5	6.3	28.0	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,033	12,245	11,486	760	4,788	71.9	67.4	6.2	28.1	
<b>Jul-Sep</b>										
Jul-Sep	17,037	12,250	11,517	734	4,787	71.9	67.6	6.0	28.1	
Aug-Oct	17,041	12,228	11,510	719	4,813	71.8	67.5	5.9	28.1	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,045	12,235	11,520	714	4,810	71.8	67.6	5.8	28.2	
<b>Oct-Dec</b>										
Oct-Dec	17,049	12,246	11,537	709	4,803	71.8	67.7	5.8	28.2	
Nov 97-Jan 98	17,053	12,215	11,514	701	4,837	71.6	67.5	5.7	28.4	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	17,057	12,239	11,531	707	4,818	71.8	67.6	5.8	28.2	
<b>Jan-Mar 1998</b>										
Jan-Mar 1998	17,060	12,262	11,562	700	4,798	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1	
Feb-Apr	17,064	12,291	11,596	695	4,773	72.0	68.0	5.7	28.0	
Mar-May (Spr)	17,068	12,272	11,577	696	4,796	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1	
<b>Apr-Jun</b>										
Apr-Jun	17,072	12,271	11,576	695	4,801	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1	
May-Jul	17,076	12,307	11,612	694	4,769	72.1	68.0	5.6	27.9	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,080	12,337	11,642	694	4,743	72.2	68.2	5.6	27.8	
<b>Jul-Sep</b>										
Jul-Sep	17,084	12,338	11,661	677	4,745	72.2	68.3	5.5	27.8	
Aug-Oct	17,088	12,358	11,684	674	4,730	72.3	68.4	5.5	27.7	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,091	12,377	11,704	673	4,714	72.4	68.5	5.4	27.6	
<b>Oct-Dec</b>										
Oct-Dec	17,095	12,375	11,701	674	4,720	72.4	68.4	5.4	27.6	
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,099	12,418	11,737	681	4,681	72.6	68.6	5.5	27.4	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	17,103	12,430	11,742	688	4,673	72.7	68.7	5.5	27.3	
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b>										
Jan-Mar 1999	17,107	12,436	11,750	687	4,670	72.7	68.7	5.5	27.3	
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>										
Over last 3 months	11	61	49	12	-50	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.3	
Percent	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.8	-1.1					
<b>Over last 12 months</b>										
Over last 12 months	46	174	187	-13	-128	0.8	0.9	-0.2	-0.8	
Percent	0.3	1.4	1.6	-1.9	-2.7					

Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1  
See technical note on pS12.

# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9
<b>All people aged 16+ Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
1988	44,797	28,345	25,860	2,485	16,453	63.3	57.7	8.8	36.7	
1989	44,978	28,764	26,689	2,075	16,214	64.0	59.3	7.2	36.0	
1990	45,107	28,909	26,935	1,974	16,198	64.1	59.7	6.8	35.9	
1991	45,226	28,813	26,400	2,414	16,413	63.7	58.4	9.4	36.3	
1992	45,310	28,582	25,812	2,769	16,729	63.1	57.0	9.7	36.9	
1993	45,400	28,447	25,511	2,936	16,954	62.7	56.2	10.3	37.3	
1994	45,465	28,433	25,697	2,736	17,033	62.5	56.5	9.6	37.5	
1995	45,574	28,426	25,973	2,454	17,148	62.4	57.0	8.6	37.6	
1996	45,725	28,552	26,219	2,334	17,172	62.4	57.3	8.2	37.6	
1997	45,898	28,716	26,682	2,034	17,182	62.6	58.1	7.1	37.4	
1998	46,056	28,713	26,947	1,766	17,343	62.3	58.5	6.1	37.7	
<b>3-month averages Jan-Mar 1997</b>										
Jan-Mar 1997	45,871	28,694	26,568	2,126	17,176	62.6	57.9	7.4	37.4	
Feb-Apr	45,884	28,730	26,646	2,084	17,155	62.6	58.1	7.3	37.4	
Mar-May (Spr)	45,898	28,716	26,682	2,034	17,182	62.6	58.1	7.1	37.4	
<b>Apr-Jun</b>										
Apr-Jun	45,912	28,837	26,774</							

# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Total economically active		Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		All								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Males aged 16 and over</b>										
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
1988	21,596	16,299	14,824	1,475	5,297	75.5	68.6	9.0	24.5	
1989	21,706	16,434	15,219	1,215	5,272	75.7	70.1	7.4	24.3	
1990	21,801	16,483	15,318	1,165	5,318	75.6	70.3	7.1	24.4	
1991	21,871	16,401	14,887	1,514	5,470	75.0	68.1	9.2	25.0	
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	73.8	65.3	11.5	26.2	
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,984	72.9	63.8	12.4	27.1	
1994	22,050	15,996	14,171	1,825	6,053	72.5	64.3	11.4	27.1	
1995	22,132	15,981	14,374	1,607	6,151	72.2	64.9	10.1	27.6	
1996	22,232	15,992	14,446	1,546	6,240	71.9	65.0	9.7	28.1	
1997	22,341	16,023	14,720	1,304	6,317	71.7	65.9	8.1	28.3	
1998	22,441	15,997	14,906	1,091	6,444	71.3	66.4	6.8	28.7	
<b>3-month averages</b>										
Jan-Mar 1997	22,323	16,013	14,670	1,343	6,311	71.7	65.7	8.4	28.3	
Feb-Apr	22,332	16,030	14,715	1,316	6,302	71.8	65.9	8.2	28.2	
Mar-May (Spr)	22,341	16,023	14,720	1,304	6,317	71.7	65.9	8.1	28.3	
Apr-Jun	22,349	16,081	14,782	1,300	6,268	72.0	66.1	8.1	28.0	
May-Jul	22,358	16,172	14,828	1,344	6,186	72.3	66.3	8.3	27.7	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,367	16,264	14,941	1,323	6,103	72.7	66.8	8.1	27.3	
Jul-Sep	22,375	16,262	14,985	1,277	6,113	72.7	67.0	7.9	27.3	
Aug-Oct	22,383	16,204	14,999	1,205	6,179	72.4	67.0	7.4	27.6	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,392	16,129	14,955	1,174	6,262	72.0	66.8	7.3	28.0	
Oct-Dec	22,400	16,092	14,949	1,143	6,308	71.8	66.7	7.1	28.2	
Nov 97-Jan 98	22,408	16,055	14,935	1,121	6,353	71.6	66.6	7.0	28.4	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,416	16,026	14,905	1,121	6,391	71.5	66.5	7.0	28.5	
Jan-Mar 1998	22,425	16,012	14,870	1,142	6,413	71.4	66.3	7.1	28.6	
Feb-Apr	22,433	16,017	14,886	1,131	6,416	71.4	66.4	7.1	28.6	
Mar-May (Spr)	22,441	15,997	14,906	1,091	6,444	71.3	66.4	6.8	28.7	
Apr-Jun	22,450	16,034	14,935	1,098	6,416	71.4	66.5	6.9	28.6	
May-Jul	22,458	16,145	15,021	1,123	6,313	71.9	66.9	7.0	28.1	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,466	16,284	15,117	1,167	6,182	72.5	67.3	7.2	27.5	
Jul-Sep	22,475	16,281	15,114	1,167	6,193	72.4	67.3	7.2	27.6	
Aug-Oct	22,483	16,209	15,080	1,129	6,274	72.1	67.1	7.0	27.9	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,491	16,174	15,072	1,102	6,317	71.9	67.0	6.8	28.1	
Oct-Dec	22,500	16,159	15,077	1,082	6,341	71.8	67.0	6.7	28.2	
Nov 98-Jan 99	22,508	16,158	15,037	1,121	6,350	71.8	66.8	6.9	28.2	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	22,516	16,144	15,020	1,124	6,373	71.7	66.7	7.0	28.3	
Jan-Mar 1999	22,525	16,125	15,002	1,123	6,399	71.6	66.6	7.0	28.4	
<b>Changes</b>										
Over last 3 months	25	-33	-74	41	58	-0.2	-0.4	0.3	0.2	
Percent	0.1	-0.2	-0.5	3.8	0.9					
Over last 12 months	100	114	132	-19	-14	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	
Percent	0.4	0.7	0.9	-1.6	-0.2					
<b>Males aged 16 to 64</b>										
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
1988	18,169	16,020	14,561	1,458	2,150	88.2	80.1	9.1	11.8	
1989	18,242	14,927	14,227	1,189	2,126	88.3	81.8	7.4	11.8	
1990	18,312	16,175	15,027	1,148	2,136	88.3	82.1	7.1	11.7	
1991	18,350	16,099	14,603	1,496	2,251	87.7	79.6	9.3	12.9	
1992	18,382	15,871	14,021	1,850	2,511	86.3	76.3	11.7	13.7	
1993	18,414	15,754	13,780	1,974	2,661	85.6	74.8	12.5	14.4	
1994	18,455	15,722	13,907	1,815	2,734	85.2	75.4	11.5	14.4	
1995	18,511	15,686	14,086	1,599	2,825	84.7	76.1	10.2	15.3	
1996	18,581	15,716	14,181	1,535	2,864	84.6	76.3	9.8	15.4	
1997	18,660	15,743	14,451	1,292	2,917	84.4	77.4	8.2	15.6	
1998	18,738	15,715	14,633	1,082	3,024	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1	
<b>3-month averages</b>										
Jan-Mar 1997	18,647	15,734	14,405	1,329	2,914	84.4	77.2	8.4	15.6	
Feb-Apr	18,654	15,753	14,451	1,302	2,901	84.5	77.5	8.3	15.5	
Mar-May (Spr)	18,660	15,743	14,451	1,292	2,917	84.4	77.4	8.2	15.6	
Apr-Jun	18,666	15,800	14,509	1,291	2,866	84.6	77.7	8.2	15.4	
May-Jul	18,673	15,884	14,550	1,334	2,789	84.4	77.9	8.4	14.9	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,679	15,971	14,658	1,313	2,708	85.5	78.5	8.2	14.5	
Jul-Sep	18,686	15,968	14,699	1,269	2,718	85.5	78.7	7.9	14.5	
Aug-Oct	18,692	15,911	14,713	1,197	2,782	85.1	78.7	7.5	14.9	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,699	15,840	14,674	1,166	2,859	84.7	78.5	7.4	15.3	
Oct-Dec	18,705	15,807	14,673	1,134	2,898	84.5	78.4	7.2	15.5	
Nov 97-Jan 98	18,712	15,772	14,661	1,111	2,940	84.3	78.4	7.0	15.7	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	18,718	15,747	14,636	1,111	2,972	84.1	78.2	7.1	15.9	
Jan-Mar 1998	18,725	15,735	14,603	1,132	2,980	84.0	78.0	7.2	16.0	
Feb-Apr	18,732	15,732	14,612	1,119	3,000	84.0	78.0	7.1	16.0	
Mar-May (Spr)	18,738	15,715	14,633	1,082	3,024	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1	
Apr-Jun	18,745	15,745	14,658	1,086	3,000	84.0	78.2	6.9	16.0	
May-Jul	18,751	15,854	14,744	1,110	2,897	84.5	78.6	7.0	15.5	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,758	16,004	14,849	1,156	2,754	85.3	79.2	7.2	14.7	
Jul-Sep	18,765	16,009	14,852	1,157	2,756	85.3	79.2	7.2	14.7	
Aug-Oct	18,771	15,941	14,821	1,121	2,830	84.9	79.0	7.0	15.1	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,778	15,904	14,811	1,093	2,874	84.7	78.9	6.9	15.3	
Oct-Dec	18,785	15,889	14,815	1,074	2,896	84.6	78.9	6.8	15.4	
Nov 98-Jan 99	18,791	15,882	14,771	1,112	2,909	84.5	78.6	7.0	15.5	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	18,798	15,864	14,748	1,116	2,934	84.4	78.5	7.0	15.6	
Jan-Mar 1999	18,805	15,838	14,723	1,115	2,967	84.2	78.3	7.0	15.8	
<b>Changes</b>										
Over last 3 months	20	-51	-91	40	71	-0.4	-0.6	0.3	0.4	
Percent	0.1	-0.3	-0.6	3.8	2.5					
Over last 12 months	80	103	120	-18	-23	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	
Percent	0.4	0.7	0.8	-1.6	-0.8					

Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1.

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Total economically active		Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		All								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Women aged 16 and over</b>										
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
1988	23,201	12,046	11,036	1,010	11,155	51.9	47.6	8.4	48.1	
1989	23,272	12,330	11,470	860	10,942	53.0	49.3	7.0	47.0	
1990	23,307	12,427	11,617	809	10,880	53.3	49.8	6.5	46.7	
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	10,942	53.1	49.3	7.2	46.9	
1992	23,396	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	53.0	49.1	7.3	47.0	
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	949	10,989	53.1	49.0	7.6	46.9	
1994	23,416	12,436	11,526	910	10,979	53.1	49.2	7.3	46.9	
1995	23,442	12,445	11,599	846	10,997	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9	
1996	23,493	12,560	11,773	788	10,932	53.5	50.1	6.3	46.5	
1997	23,557	12,692	11,962	731	10,865	53.9	50.8	5.8	46.1	
1998	23,614	12,716	12,042	674	10,898	53.8	51.0	5.3	46.2	
<b>3-month averages</b>										
Jan-Mar 1997	23,547	12,682	11,898	783	10,866	53.9	50.5	6.2	46.1	
Feb-Apr	23,552	12,700	11,932	768	10,853	53.9	50.7	6.0	46.1	
Mar-May (Spr)	23,557	12,692	11,962	731	10,865	53.9	50.8	5.8	46.1	
Apr-Jun	23,562	12,756	11,993	763	10,807	54.1	50.9	6.0	45.9	
May-Jul	23,567	12,818	12,019	799	10,750	54.4	51.0	6.2	45.6	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,572	12,847	12,038	808	10,726	54.5	51.1	6.3	45.5	
Jul-Sep	23,577	12,859	12,069	790	10,718	54.5	51.2	6.1	45.5	
Aug-Oct	23,582	12,813	12,054	759	10,769	54.3	51.1	5.9	45.7	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,586	12,813	12,069	744	10,773	54.3	51.2	5.8	45.7	
Oct-Dec	23,591	12,778	12,084	694	10,813	54.2				

# 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, pS2) 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	27,351	±155	63	±113	328	±200
Employment rate	74.0%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.2%	0.6	±0.4%
ILO unemployment	1,822	±55	24	±55	-32	±75
ILO unemployment rate	6.2%	±0.2%	0.1%	±0.2%	-0.2	±0.3%
Economically active	29,174	±153	87	±111	296	±196
Economic activity rate	79.0%	±0.3%	0.2%	±0.2%	0.5	±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 (020 7533 6235).

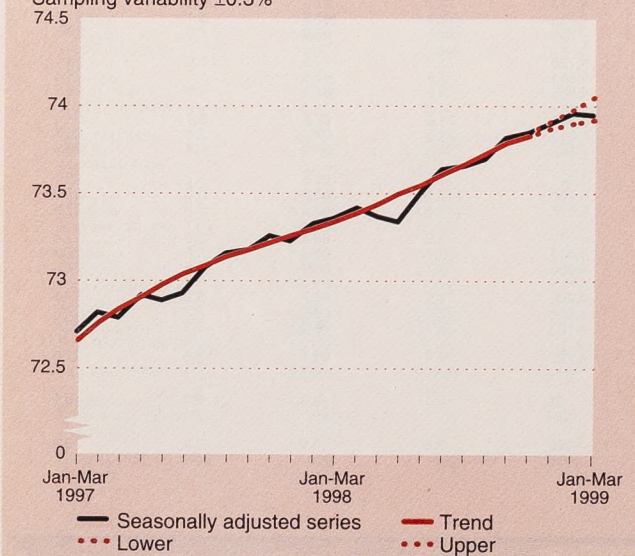
Estimates of the trends at the end of the series are subject to revision when new data become available. The graphs below give an indication of the likely extent of these revisions. They have been constructed by making statistical estimates of the range of values within which the next data point in the 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*.

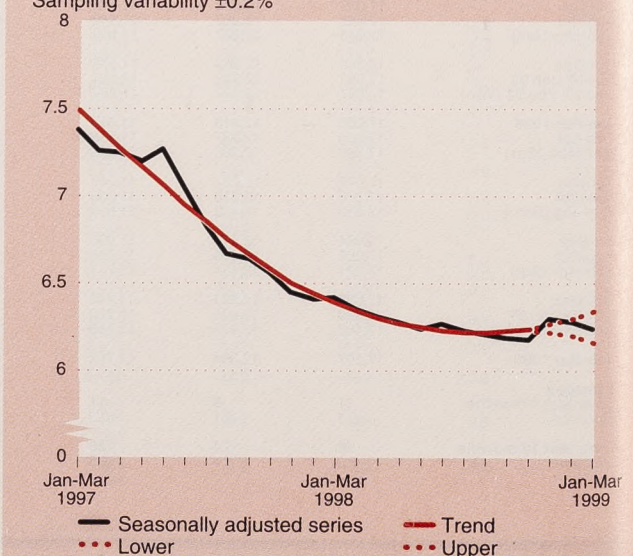
### Employment

Percentage of all aged 16-59/64  
Sampling variability ±0.3%



### ILO unemployment

Percentage of all economically active  
Sampling variability ±0.2%



# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey Trend series: employment and unemployment

# A.2

Seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM* SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Employment <sup>b</sup>		ILO unemployment <sup>c</sup>	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
<b>3-month averages</b>				
Mar-May	25,821	71.1	2,817	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,802	71.0	2,828	9.9
May-Jul	25,778	71.0	2,844	9.9
Jun-Aug	25,750	70.9	2,863	10.0
Jul-Sep	25,720	70.8	2,885	10.1
Aug-Oct	25,687	70.7	2,910	10.2
Sep-Nov	25,655	70.6	2,937	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,624	70.6	2,963	10.4
Nov 93-Jan 93	25,598	70.5	2,986	10.5
Dec 92-Feb 93	25,577	70.4	3,002	10.5
Jan-Mar	25,562	70.4	3,011	10.5
Feb-Apr	25,553	70.3	3,011	10.5
Mar-May	25,551	70.3	3,005	10.5
Apr-Jun	25,554	70.3	2,994	10.5
May-Jul	25,562	70.3	2,981	10.4
Jun-Aug	25,571	70.3	2,968	10.4
Jul-Sep	25,584	70.4	2,956	10.4
Aug-Oct	25,598	70.4	2,945	10.3
Sep-Nov	25,614	70.4	2,933	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,632	70.5	2,918	10.2
Nov 93-Jan 94	25,653	70.5	2,901	10.2
Dec 93-Feb 94	25,676	70.6	2,880	10.1
Jan-Mar	25,701	70.6	2,858	10.0
Feb-Apr	25,727	70.7	2,833	9.9
Mar-May	25,753	70.7	2,807	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,778	70.8	2,779	9.7
May-Jul	25,802	70.8	2,749	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,826	70.9	2,716	9.5
Jul-Sep	25,848	70.9	2,682	9.4
Aug-Oct	25,869	71.0	2,647	9.3
Sep-Nov	25,890	71.0	2,615	9.2
Oct-Dec	25,910	71.0	2,586	9.1
Nov 94-Jan 95	25,932	71.1	2,562	9.0
Dec 94-Feb 95	25,956	71.1	2,544	8.9
Jan-Mar	25,982	71.2	2,530	8.9
Feb-Apr	26,010	71.2	2,519	8.8
Mar-May	26,040	71.3	2,509	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,071	71.4	2,500	8.7
May-Jul	26,103	71.4	2,491	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,134	71.5	2,481	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,163	71.6	2,471	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,190	71.6	2,461	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,214	71.7	2,450	8.6
Oct-Dec	26,234	71.7	2,439	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	26,251	71.8	2,428	8.5
Dec 95-Feb 96	26,264	71.8	2,416	8.4
Jan-Mar	26,276	71.8	2,404	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	2,365	8.2
May-Jul	26,341	71.9	2,350	8.2
Jun-Aug	26,369	72.0	2,335	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,404	72.1	2,318	8.1
Aug-Oct	26,445	72.1	2,299	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	2,223	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,647	72.6	2,192	7.6
Jan-Mar	26,697	72.7	2,161	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,744	72.8	2,130	7.4
Mar-May	26,787	72.8	2,100	7.3
Apr-Jun	26,825	72.9	2,071	7.2
May-Jul	26,858	73.0	2,041	7.1
Jun-Aug	26,888	73.0	2,012	7.0
Jul-Sep	26,913	73.1	1,981	6.9
Aug-Oct	26,934	73.1	1,952	6.8
Sep-Nov	26,952	73.2	1,924	6.7
Oct-Dec	26,969	73.2	1,899	6.6
Nov 97-Jan 98	26,985	73.3	1,877	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,003	73.3	1,859	6.4
Jan-Mar	27,022	73.3	1,844	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,045	73.4	1,832	6.3
Mar-May	27,069	73.4	1,822	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,097	73.5	1,815	6.3
May-Jul	27,126	73.6	1,809	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,156	73.6	1,806	6.2
Jul-Sep	27,188	73.7	1,806	6.2
Aug-Oct	27,219	73.7	1,808	6.2
Sep-Nov	27,250	73.8	1,812	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,280	73.8	1,816	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,308	73.9	1,821	6.3
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,333	73.9	1,824	6.3
Jan-Mar	27,356	74.0	1,827	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 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

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		Levels		
		Total	Males	Females
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
1995	December	26,617	14,399	12,219
1996	March	26,598	14,328	12,270
	June	26,728	14,378	12,350
	September	26,879	14,456	12,422
	December	26,988	14,551	12,437
1997	March	27,054	14,637	12,417
	June	27,239	14,735	12,504
	September	27,344	14,778	12,566
	December	27,477	14,844	12,633
1998	March	27,587	14,880	12,706
	June	27,505	14,847	12,659
	September	27,619	14,870	12,748
	December	27,667	14,920	12,747
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

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count <sup>1</sup>						
		Levels			Rates (%) <sup>2</sup>			
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI	
1998	April	1,362.6	1,037.7	324.9	4.7	6.6	2.5	
	May	1,366.9	1,040.7	326.2	4.7	6.6	2.5	
	June	1,361.1	1,037.9	323.2	4.7	6.6	2.5	
	July	1,333.2	1,020.4	312.8	4.6	6.4	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	4.5	6.3	2.4
		February	1,312.4	1,002.6	309.8	4.6	6.3	2.4
		March R	1,308.1	999.8	308.3	4.5	6.3	2.4
April P		1,290.7	986.2	304.5	4.5	6.2	2.3	
Change on period		-17.4	-13.6	-3.8	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	
Percent		-1.3	-1.4	-1.2				
Change on year		-71.9	-51.5	-20.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	
Percent		-5.3	-5.0	-6.3				

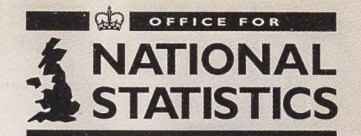
GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies			
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) <sup>3</sup>			Level			
		LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW			
1998	March	112.3	5.0	1998	April	221.5			
	April	112.7	5.3		May	209.4			
	May	113.2	5.6		June	222.9			
	June	113.3	5.7		July	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	116.4		4.5	1999	January	229.8	
		February	117.2		4.6		February	226.4	
March P		117.7	4.8	March R	226.3				
Change on month		0.5	0.2			6.1			
Change on year		5.4	-0.2			10.9			

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094.

1 Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance.  
 2 Denominator = employee jobs + self-employment jobs + HM Forces + government-supported trainees + claimants of unemployment-related benefits.  
 3 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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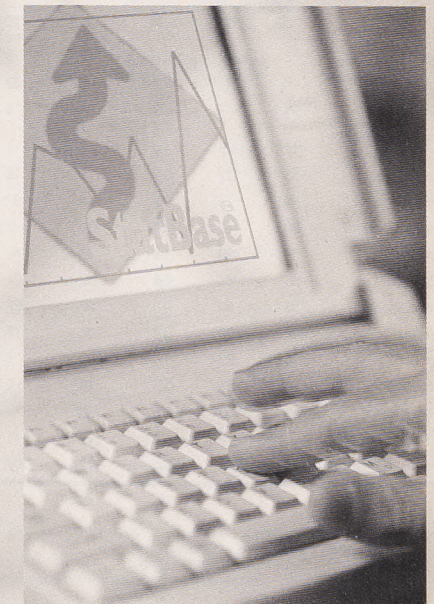
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# A.4 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Regional summary

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (January 1999 to March 1999)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economic activity				LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
North East	2,042	1,165	72.4	646	518	1,049	65.1	574	68.4	475	61.4	115	9.9	72	11.1	43	8.4	
North West	4,291	2,645	77.0	1,463	1,182	2,491	72.4	1,362	76.2	1,129	68.3	154	5.8	101	6.9	53	4.5	
Merseyside	1,089	582	68.8	325	257	520	61.3	283	65.0	237	57.3	62	10.6	43	13.1	19	7.5	
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,963	2,445	78.1	1,380	1,066	2,274	72.5	1,265	76.9	1,009	67.7	171	7.0	115	8.3	56	5.3	
East Midlands	3,292	2,128	81.0	1,177	950	2,017	76.8	1,113	81.5	904	71.5	110	5.2	64	5.4	46	4.9	
West Midlands	4,150	2,618	78.9	1,461	1,156	2,430	73.2	1,345	77.7	1,086	68.1	187	7.2	117	8.0	71	6.1	
East of England	4,207	2,722	81.1	1,535	1,187	2,608	77.7	1,468	84.1	1,139	70.5	115	4.2	67	4.4	48	4.0	
London	5,503	3,586	77.8	1,993	1,594	3,316	71.9	1,828	77.6	1,488	65.7	270	7.5	164	8.2	106	6.7	
South East	6,197	4,122	83.1	2,288	1,834	3,956	79.7	2,198	85.6	1,758	73.2	166	4.0	91	4.0	75	4.1	
South West	3,885	2,488	82.5	1,365	1,123	2,363	78.3	1,289	82.1	1,074	74.0	124	5.0	76	5.6	48	4.3	
England	38,619	24,501	79.3	13,635	10,866	23,025	74.4	12,726	79.3	10,300	69.0	1,476	6.0	909	6.7	567	5.2	
Wales	2,306	1,321	73.8	736	586	1,223	68.2	670	72.0	553	64.0	99	7.5	66	8.9	33	5.7	
Scotland	4,026	2,475	76.9	1,346	1,129	2,288	71.0	1,231	74.3	1,056	67.5	187	7.6	114	8.5	73	6.4	
Great Britain	44,951	28,297	78.8	15,716	12,581	26,536	73.8	14,627	78.5	11,909	68.6	1,762	6.2	1,089	6.9	673	5.3	
Northern Ireland	1,235	735	71.7	410	325	682	66.4	375	71.2	306	61.3	53	7.2	34	8.4	19	5.8	
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>46,186</b>	<b>29,032</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>16,125</b>	<b>12,907</b>	<b>27,217</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>15,002</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>12,215</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>1,815</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>5.4</b>	

## Change on year

Labour Force Survey (January 1998 to March 1998)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economic activity				LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
North East	5	-4	-0.9	-17	13	-18	-1.7	-20	-2.9	2	-0.5	14	1.2	3	0.7	11	1.9	
North West	-6	41	1.3	9	32	36	1.1	-1	0.4	37	2.1	5	0.1	10	0.6	-5	-0.6	
Merseyside	15	-17	-2.2	-4	-13	-13	-1.8	-1	-2.0	-12	-1.7	-4	-0.3	-2	-0.6	-2	-0.2	
Yorkshire and the Humber	11	25	1.0	28	-4	32	1.2	34	1.9	-2	0.5	-7	-0.4	-5	-0.6	-2	-0.2	
East Midlands	18	27	0.8	9	18	28	0.9	12	0.6	16	1.3	-1	-0.1	-3	-0.3	3	0.2	
West Midlands	9	14	0.2	-18	32	-8	-0.5	-36	-2.3	27	1.4	22	0.8	18	1.3	5	0.2	
East of England	28	-12	-0.4	-10	-2	20	0.6	6	0.9	15	0.4	-33	-1.2	-16	-1.0	-17	-1.4	
London	14	90	1.4	48	42	99	1.7	53	1.8	46	1.5	-9	-0.4	-5	-0.5	-4	-0.4	
South East	25	84	0.8	53	31	99	1.2	68	1.4	31	1.0	-15	-0.5	-15	-0.8	0	-0.1	
South West	24	50	0.9	22	27	42	0.7	11	-0.4	30	1.8	8	0.2	11	0.7	-3	-0.4	
England	142	298	0.7	121	177	317	0.7	126	0.4	191	1.1	-19	-0.2	-5	-0.1	-14	-0.2	
Wales	8	23	1.0	22	1	21	0.8	16	1.4	5	0.2	2	0.0	5	0.5	-4	-0.6	
Scotland	-1	-21	-0.6	-14	-7	-14	-0.4	-5	-0.3	-9	-0.5	-6	-0.2	-8	-0.5	2	0.2	
Great Britain	149	300	0.6	128	172	324	0.6	137	0.4	188	0.9	-24	-0.2	-8	-0.1	-16	-0.2	
Northern Ireland	7	-3	-1.0	-15	11	7	0.0	-4	-1.6	11	1.7	-10	-1.3	-10	-2.1	0	-0.1	
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	

Source: Labour Force Survey, Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0207 533 6094

Relationship between columns: 2=4+5; 6=12; 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 A.4

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 (April 1999)						Jobcentre vacancies <sup>c</sup> (April 1999)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Rate <sup>d</sup>	Men		Women		Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate <sup>d</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>d</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>d</sup>	Level	Level	Level	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North East	1,022	540	482	82.6	7.5	65.6	10.8	17.0	3.4	10.1	11.5	9.5
North West	3,007	1,605	1,402	108.2	4.2	84.5	6.0	23.7	2.1	22.8	28.9	24.8
Merseyside <sup>e</sup>				49.2	8.8	38.6	12.9	10.6	4.1	5.6	7.9	5.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,288	1,218	1,069	127.1	5.3	98.6	7.5	28.5	2.6	19.4	21.8	22.2
East Midlands	1,904	1,020	883	78.3	3.9	59.6	5.5	18.7	2.1	15.5	19.6	15.5
West Midlands	2,473	1,354	1,119	123.4	4.8	94.2	6.5	29.2	2.6	24.5	35.5	26.0
East of England	2,465	1,346	1,119	79.2	3.1	59.2	4.2	20.0	1.8	18.7	23.9	18.6
London	4,114	2,214	1,899	207.5	4.9	153.3	6.6	54.2	2.8	25.0	30.7	21.5
South East	3,832	2,047	1,785	98.9	2.5	75.6	3.5	23.3	1.3	26.2	34.6	25.1
South West	2,319	1,245	1,074	78.3	3.2	58.2	4.3	20.1	1.9	20.9	25.0	21.8
England	23,423	12,590	10,833	1,032.9	4.2	787.4	5.9	245.5	2.2	188.7	239.4	190.6
Wales	1,158	613	545	67.5	5.5	52.2	7.7	15.3	2.7	13.6	16.4	14.3
Scotland	2,291	1,204	1,087	134.7	5.5	103.8	8.0	30.9	2.7	26.6	31.0	26.8
Great Britain	26,872	14,408	12,464	1,235.2	4.4	943.5	6.1	291.7	2.3	229.0	286.9	231.7
Northern Ireland	710	382	328	55.5	7.2	42.7	9.7	12.8	3.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>27,582</b>	<b>14,789</b>	<b>12,793</b>	<b>1,290.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>986.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>304.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>232.4</b>	<b>295.8</b>	<b>235.1</b>

## 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 March 1999)						Jobcentre vacancies <sup>c</sup> (Change on March 1999)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Rate <sup>d</sup>	Men		Women		Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate <sup>d</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>d</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>d</sup>	Level	Level	Level	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
North East	3	-2	5	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	-0.1
North West	21	2	19	-1.1	0.0	-1.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.8	-1.3	2.6
Merseyside <sup>e</sup>				-0.8	-0.1	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	6	3	3	-2.3	-0.1	-2.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.3	-2.1	3.4
East Midlands	-1	-4	3	-1.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4
West Midlands	19	-1	20	-1.1	0.0	-1.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.6	-1.2	1.0
East of England	10	9	1	-1.0	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.6
London	47	36	11	-3.8	-0.1	-2.5	-0.1	-1.3	-0.1	0.6	2.8	-2.8
South East	12	9	3	-1.3	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3
South West	17	10	7	-1.2	0.0	-0.9	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.8	1.2
England	135	61	74	-14.1	-0.1	-10.8	-0.1	-3.3	0.0	5.2	-1.5	7.1
Wales	-2	2	-4	-0.5	0.0	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.6
Scotland	-1	4	-4	-2.6	-0.1	-2.1	-0.2	-0.5	0.0	0.9	-0.3	1.1
Great Britain	132	67	65	-17.1	-0.1	-13.2	-0.1	-3.9	0.0	6.1	-2.3	8.7
Northern Ireland	9	2	6	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>-17.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-13.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094.

c The vacancy figures for Northern Ireland for March 1999 have been affected by a discontinuity caused by the introduction of a new computer system for processing vacancies to Training and Employment Agency offices. It is estimated that this has caused an increase of 2,200 in the stock of unfilled vacancies for Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom between February and March. Corresponding effects on the recorded outflows and placings have been reductions of 2,400 and 1,200 respectively (standardised to a 4 1/3 week month). The inflows have not been significantly affected.

d National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1997 for 1997, 1998 and 1999 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

e Civilian workforce jobs for Merseyside are included in the North West Region.

## TECHNICAL NOTE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLING VARIABILITY-January 1999 to March 1999

Government Office Regions	Employment level (000s)	ILO unemployment level (000s)	Economically active level (000s)	Working age economically inactive Level (000s)	Employment rate (%)
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# B.1 EMPLOYMENT

## Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed		Workers with second jobs
	Government supported training and employment programmes		Unpaid family workers			Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
	Total workers*	Employees*	Self-employed*	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training and employment programmes	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>All Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>MGRN</b>	<b>MGRQ</b>	<b>MGRM</b>	<b>MGRW</b>							<b>All</b>
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	6,520	16,961	5,671	2,648	643	1,297
1997	26,772	23,090	3,341	118	223	20,101	6,665	17,286	5,802	2,654	685	1,280
1998	27,045	23,500	3,265	101	179	20,330	6,710	17,645	5,851	2,551	713	1,196
<b>3-month averages</b>												
<b>Jan-Mar 1998</b>	<b>27,024</b>	<b>23,441</b>	<b>3,288</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>20,334</b>	<b>6,684</b>	<b>17,600</b>	<b>5,838</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>1,231</b>
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>27,289</b>	<b>23,840</b>	<b>3,204</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>20,501</b>	<b>6,792</b>	<b>17,880</b>	<b>5,956</b>	<b>2,508</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>1,233</b>
Nov 98-Jan 99	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
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b>	<b>27,351</b>	<b>23,901</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>20,540</b>	<b>6,810</b>	<b>17,925</b>	<b>5,975</b>	<b>2,508</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>1,246</b>
<b>Changes</b>												
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>-90</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-48</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>-81</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>-24.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>MGRO</b>	<b>MGRR</b>	<b>MGRM</b>	<b>MGRX</b>							
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	2,169	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	11,833	2,470	41	157	13,271	1,229	10,943	889	2,234	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
<b>3-month averages</b>												
<b>Jan-Mar 1998</b>	<b>14,959</b>	<b>12,374</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>13,660</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>11,405</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>2,165</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>530</b>
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>15,061</b>	<b>12,582</b>	<b>2,349</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>13,719</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>11,546</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>2,098</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>522</b>
Nov 98-Jan 99	15,055	12,567	2,362	35	91	13,698	1,355	11,522	1,043	2,108	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
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b>	<b>15,089</b>	<b>12,598</b>	<b>2,358</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>13,730</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>11,557</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>530</b>
<b>Changes</b>												
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>-64</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-37</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>-60</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>-27.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>MGRP</b>	<b>MGRS</b>	<b>MGRV</b>	<b>MGRY</b>							
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	11,993	10,970	858	80	85	6,637	5,355	6,151	4,819	423	434	702
1998	12,076	11,079	861	74	83	6,685	5,388	6,215	4,862	417	444	668
<b>3-month averages</b>												
<b>Jan-Mar 1998</b>	<b>12,065</b>	<b>11,067</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>6,675</b>	<b>5,388</b>	<b>6,195</b>	<b>4,871</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>700</b>
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>12,228</b>	<b>11,258</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>6,782</b>	<b>5,443</b>	<b>6,334</b>	<b>4,922</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>711</b>
Nov 98-Jan 99	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
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b>	<b>12,262</b>	<b>11,303</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>6,809</b>	<b>5,453</b>	<b>6,368</b>	<b>4,935</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>716</b>
<b>Changes</b>												
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-17.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>

Relationship between columns: 1 = 2+3+4+5. Each series is season

# 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								
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
Jan-Mar 1999	27,351	26,560	689	3,289	7,054	9,958	5,573	792
Changes								
Over last 3 months	63	61	-13	25	-7	31	29	2
Percent	0.2	0.2	-1.8	0.8	-0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3
Over last 12 months	328	306	-22	23	-71	144	237	22
Percent	1.2	1.2	-3.1	0.7	-1.0	1.5	4.4	2.9
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	2,861	255
1994	14,218	13,954	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								
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
Jan-Mar 1999	15,089	14,810	341	1,753	3,976	5,398	3,342	279
Changes								
Over last 3 months	28	12	-10	15	-11	12	13	17
Percent	0.2	0.1	-3.0	0.8	-0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5
Over last 12 months	130	118	-16	2	-66	72	129	12
Percent	0.9	0.8	-4.6	0.1	-1.6	1.4	4.0	4.4
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGBV
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								
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
Jan-Mar 1999	12,262	11,750	348	1,536	3,078	4,560	2,231	513
Changes								
Over last 3 months	34	49	-2	10	5	19	15	-15
Percent	0.3	0.4	-0.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.7	-2.8
Over last 12 months	198	187	-6	20	-5	72	108	10
Percent	1.6	1.6	-1.6	1.3	-0.2	1.6	5.1	2.0

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 (%) <sup>*</sup>	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
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	75.8	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								
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
Jan-Mar 1999	59.2	74.0	47.6	67.3	79.4	81.0	66.4	7.7
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-0.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Over last 12 months	0.5	0.6	-1.1	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.2
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	84.5	86.4	65.0	7.9
1996	66.2	77.6	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								
Jan-Mar 1998	66.7	78.5	47.7	69.8	87.5	87.3	67.7	7.2
Feb-Apr	66.7	78.4	47.4	69.7	87.5	87.3	67.6	7.4
Mar-May (Spr)	66.7	78.4	46.9	70.2	87.3	87.3	67.8	7.4

## B.11 EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs<sup>a</sup>

	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) <sup>c</sup>	HM Forces <sup>b</sup>	Government-supported trainees <sup>d</sup>	Workforce jobs <sup>e</sup>	Thousands	
	Male		Female							All
	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>						
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
					BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DY CZ	DY DA	
1995 Mar	11,011	1,152	11,163	4,908	21,805	3,594	233	270	25,303	
Jun	11,121	1,191	11,312	4,989	22,025	3,604	230	225	25,065	
Sep <sup>g</sup>	11,360	1,259	11,619	5,043	22,439	3,646	228	222	25,534	
Dec	11,425	1,319	11,744	5,204	22,677	3,588	226	227	25,718	
1996 Mar	11,280	1,305	11,585	5,198	22,470	3,581	225	214	25,491	
Jun	11,369	1,335	11,704	5,298	22,706	3,599	221	181	25,708	
Sep	11,481	1,353	11,834	5,288	22,850	3,665	218	189	25,922	
Dec	11,601	1,402	12,003	5,352	23,065	3,625	216	190	27,088	
1997 Mar	11,625	1,389	12,014	5,195	22,952	3,606	214	175	25,947	
Jun	11,802	1,433	13,235	5,238	23,253	3,587	210	159	27,210	
Sep	11,907	1,426	13,333	5,204	23,394	3,620	210	171	27,395	
Dec	12,036	1,524	13,560	5,368	23,686	3,532	211	163	27,592	
1998 Mar	11,974	1,486	13,460	5,327	23,574	3,539	211	153	27,477	
Jun	12,038	1,489	13,527	5,313	23,680	3,462	210	115	27,467	
Sep	12,139	1,506	13,645	5,337	23,841	3,475	209	125	27,550	
Dec	12,216	1,570	13,786	5,448	24,008	3,455	210	119	27,792	
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
	BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DY ZN	BCAH		DY DC	
1995 Mar	11,077	1,164	12,241	4,929	21,921	3,601	233	265	25,020	
Jun	11,113	1,187	12,300	4,959	21,985	3,608	230	240	25,063	
Sep <sup>g</sup>	11,323	1,268	12,591	5,087	22,429	3,612	228	222	25,491	
Dec	11,386	1,298	12,684	5,149	22,572	3,602	226	217	25,617	
1996 Mar	11,337	1,316	12,653	5,222	22,579	3,583	225	211	25,598	
Jun	11,380	1,337	12,717	5,289	22,702	3,609	221	195	25,728	
Sep	11,446	1,363	12,809	5,327	22,837	3,636	218	188	25,879	
Dec	11,557	1,379	12,936	5,297	22,955	3,636	216	181	25,988	
1997 Mar	11,684	1,380	13,064	5,217	23,062	3,607	214	172	25,064	
Jun	11,815	1,436	13,251	5,234	23,257	3,598	210	173	25,239	
Sep	11,870	1,436	13,306	5,240	23,375	3,590	210	169	25,344	
Dec	11,986	1,499	13,485	5,314	23,570	3,542	211	154	25,477	
1998 Mar	12,037	1,498	13,535	5,347	23,687	3,539	211	150	25,587	
Jun	12,055	1,494	13,549	5,312	23,692	3,475	210	128	25,605	
Sep	12,120	1,525	13,645	5,371	23,842	3,445	209	122	25,619	
Dec	12,157	1,535	13,692	5,388	23,880	3,465	210	112	25,667	
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
	DY CA		DY CB		DY CM	DY CT	DY CU	DY DE	DY DF	
1995 Mar	10,730	1,110	11,840	4,780	21,238	3,509	233	252	25,232	
Jun	10,836	1,148	11,984	4,859	21,452	3,511	230	210	25,403	
Sep <sup>g</sup>	11,074	1,217	12,291	4,914	21,866	3,553	228	205	25,852	
Dec	11,139	1,275	12,414	5,068	22,096	3,495	226	210	26,026	
1996 Mar	10,995	1,261	12,256	5,063	21,892	3,488	225	197	25,803	
Jun	11,084	1,292	12,376	5,164	22,128	3,515	221	165	25,030	
Sep	11,194	1,309	12,503	5,153	22,269	3,580	218	170	25,237	
Dec	11,310	1,356	12,666	5,211	22,474	3,541	216	171	25,402	
1997 Mar	11,336	1,323	12,659	5,056	22,364	3,521	214	158	25,257	
Jun	11,506	1,386	12,892	5,099	22,657	3,497	210	145	25,509	
Sep	11,608	1,379	12,987	5,064	22,793	3,529	210	154	25,686	
Dec	11,737	1,476	13,213	5,223	23,081	3,441	211	146	25,879	
1998 Mar	11,677	1,438	13,115	5,184	22,974	3,449	211	137	25,770	
Jun	11,741	1,440	13,181	5,169	23,080	3,376	210	100	25,757	
Sep	11,842	1,458	13,300	5,196	23,241	3,389	209	110	25,948	
Dec	11,916	1,520	13,436	5,301	23,398	3,369	210	105	26,082	
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
	DY CF		DY CG		DY CN	DY CO	DY CU		DY DH	
1995 Mar	10,794	1,123	11,917	4,801	21,353	3,515	233	247	25,348	
Jun	10,827	1,145	11,972	4,829	21,410	3,515	230	224	25,380	
Sep <sup>g</sup>	11,038	1,226	12,264	4,958	21,855	3,519	228	206	25,808	
Dec	11,101	1,254	12,355	5,013	21,995	3,509	226	205	25,930	
1996 Mar	11,050	1,272	12,322	5,087	21,999	3,491	225	193	25,909	
Jun	11,095	1,293	12,388	5,154	22,123	3,524	221	179	26,048	
Sep	11,159	1,318	12,477	5,192	22,254	3,551	218	169	26,132	
Dec	11,267	1,333	12,600	5,157	22,368	3,551	216	162	26,257	
1997 Mar	11,393	1,335	12,728	5,078	22,472	3,522	214	155	26,363	
Jun	11,519	1,389	12,908	5,095	22,660	3,508	210	159	26,537	
Sep	11,571	1,389	12,960	5,100	22,772	3,500	210	152	26,634	
Dec	11,689	1,450	13,139	5,169	22,970	3,451	211	137	26,770	
1998 Mar	11,739	1,450	13,189	5,204	23,085	3,448	211	134	26,878	
Jun	11,757	1,445	13,202	5,169	23,091	3,389	210	113	26,803	
Sep	11,823	1,477	13,300	5,229	23,240	3,359	209	107	26,916	
Dec	11,858	1,485	13,343	5,241	23,275	3,379	210	97	26,961	

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

a Workforce jobs (formerly workforce in employment) are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the LFS, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.

b HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

c Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.

d Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employee jobs series). Government-supported trainees are now seasonally adjusted to be consistent with the employee and self-employment components that feed into Table B.1 Workforce jobs by industry.

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

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

g A discontinuity in the series is shown from September 1995. This is due to the incorporation of revised data from the Annual Employment Survey (AES) which took into account more small businesses which register for VAT but do not run PAYE schemes. For more information, please see the technical report in *Labour Market Trends*, July 1998, pp387-97.

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 0192878255.

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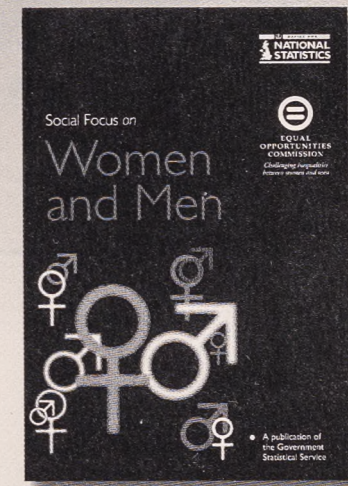
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Social Focus on Women and Men

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# B.12 EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs by industry

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Date	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	4,815	4,799	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	5,386	
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	
<hr/>									
1996 Jun <sup>a</sup>	22,706	22,702	4,106	4,110	4,334	4,339	5,216	5,227	
1996 Dec	23,065	22,955	4,166	4,147	4,393	4,372	5,303	5,269	
<hr/>									
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	
<hr/>									
1997 Apr			4,152	4,132	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	
<hr/>									
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	4,168	4,156	4,389	4,377	5,405	5,393	
<hr/>									
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	4,174	4,156	4,393	4,374	5,475	5,441	
<hr/>									
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	4,159	4,173	4,377	4,391	5,461	5,482	
<hr/>									
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	4,139	4,142	4,356	4,359	5,450	5,462	
<hr/>									
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	4,134	4,122	4,350	4,338	5,465	5,456	
<hr/>									
1998 Oct			4,116	4,099	4,332	4,315			
1998 Nov			4,105	4,087	4,322	4,304			
1998 Dec	24,008	23,880	4,077	4,064	4,294	4,281	5,427	5,397	
<hr/>									
1999 Jan P			4,049	4,064	4,266	4,281			
1999 Feb P			4,029	4,044	4,247	4,260			
1999 Mar P			4,011	4,024	4,228	4,241			

UNITED KINGDOM		Service industries G-Q		Mining and forestry and fishing A, B 01-05	Food products quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C, E 10-14,40-41	Manufacture beverages and tobacco DA 15-16	Wood and of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC 17-19	Paper, pulp, wood products DD 20	Chemicals, printing, publishing and recording media DE 21-22	chemical products and man-made fibres DG 24
1986 Jun	14,640	14,605	351	509	529	585	453	318	459	306
1987 Jun	14,930	14,896	343	470	524	574	462	314	459	306
1988 Jun	15,555	15,523	334	446	516	578	462	314	462	314
1989 Jun	15,962	15,929	321	428	505	547	472	303	472	303
1990 Jun	16,350	16,308	314	407	499	504	473	306	473	306
1991 Jun	16,233	16,186	306	381	501	431	463	276	463	276
1992 Jun	16,245	16,199	308	344	475	413	453	265	453	265
1993 Jun	16,218	16,180	324	300	462	406	445	258	445	258
1994 Jun	16,352	16,304	297	265	452	398	459	248	459	248
1995 Jun	16,658	16,606	271	240	451	383	465	248	465	248
<hr/>										
1996 Jun <sup>a</sup>	17,213	17,192	283	229	449	377	474	258	474	258
1996 Dec	17,438	17,358	328	225	457	376	474	258	474	258
<hr/>										
1997 Jan				229	459	380	475	258	475	258
1997 Feb				227	482	379	475	258	475	258
1997 Mar	17,384	17,464	316	227	466	375	475	258	475	258
<hr/>										
1997 Apr				228	466	375	474	258	474	258
1997 May				227	472	377	475	258	475	258
1997 Jun	17,604	17,590	299	228	474	369	473	258	473	258
<hr/>										
1997 Jul				225	474	365	474	258	474	258
1997 Aug				224	477	363	472	258	472	258
1997 Sep	17,643	17,656	325	221	479	359	473	258	473	258
<hr/>										
1997 Oct				220	483	358	475	258	475	258
1997 Nov				219	482	357	477	258	477	258
1997 Dec	17,881	17,801	328	218	484	353	474	258	474	258
<hr/>										
1998 Jan				217	484	355	478	258	478	258
1998 Feb				217	486	352	477	258	477	258
1998 Mar	17,814	17,892	313	218	489	350	475	258	475	258
<hr/>										
1998 Apr				218	487	349	476	258	476	258
1998 May				218	486	347	476	258	476	258
1998 Jun	17,932	17,923	307	217	487	343	478	258	478	258
<hr/>										
1998 Jul				218	484	340	476	258	476	258
1998 Aug				217	483	338	475	258	475	258
1998 Sep	18,058	18,088	298	216	483	335	476	258	476	258
<hr/>										
1998 Oct				216	482	333	475	258	475	258
1998 Nov				217	482	329	475	258	475	258
1998 Dec	18,284	18,189	293	217	482	325	472	258	472	258
<hr/>										
1999 Jan P				216	482	323	470	258	470	258
1999 Feb P				216	482	318	469	258	469	258
1999 Mar P				216	481	313	470	258	470	258

# B.12 EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products DH 25	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products DIDJ 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
1986 Jun	208	875	487	602	521	226	1,029	3,355	1,004	
1987 Jun	213	862	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	496	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	3,510	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	
<hr/>										
1996 Jun <sup>a</sup>	231	713	403	510	388	228	889	3,829	1,250	
1996 Dec	235	722	398	519	390	238	897	3,857	1,264	
<hr/>										
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	
<hr/>										
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	
<hr/>										
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	
<hr/>										
1997 Oct	244	706	404	528	391	239				
1997 Nov	243	705	404	530	390	240				
1997 Dec	241	704	404	527	395	239	1,067	4,008	1,317	
<hr/>										
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	
<hr/>										
1998 Apr	243	705	399	537	396	238				
1998 May	243	701	397	534	398	237				
1998 Jun	242	697	397	531	397	234	1,103	4,038	1,287	
<hr/>										
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	
<hr/>										
1998 Oct	241	687	390	523	396	233				
1998 Nov	241	686	391	523	394	233				
1998 Dec	240	680	390	516	391	234	1,117	4,119	1,308	
<hr/>										
1999 Jan P	239	679	389	521	392	235				
1999 Feb P	238	675	386	521	390	233				
1999 Mar P	238	672	385	516	388	232				

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 - Qc 90-93
1986 Jun	857	444	893	159	1,795	1,474	1,675	2,087	862	
1987 Jun	844	444	893	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	887	
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	2,182	1,461	1,850	2,375	890	
1992 Jun	900	454	1,005	207	2,184	1				

# B.13 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

SIC 1992	Section, sub-section or group	Thousands											
		December 1997			December 1998			1998			1999		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Oct All	Nov	Dec	Jan P	Feb P	Mar P
<b>PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C-E</b>	<b>3,147.2</b>	<b>1,245.7</b>	<b>4,392.9</b>	<b>3,081.5</b>	<b>1,212.6</b>	<b>4,294.1</b>	<b>4,331.9</b>	<b>4,321.7</b>	<b>4,294.1</b>	<b>4,266.3</b>	<b>4,246.9</b>	<b>4,227.9</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>73.0</b>
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.3	5.5	43.8	36.9	5.8	42.7	43.2	42.7	42.7	42.4	42.0	42.2
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	29.0	3.0	32.0	28.8	2.8	31.6	31.3	31.7	31.6	30.9	31.1	30.8
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,972.7</b>	<b>1,201.6</b>	<b>4,174.2</b>	<b>2,911.3</b>	<b>1,165.7</b>	<b>4,077.0</b>	<b>4,115.9</b>	<b>4,105.4</b>	<b>4,077.0</b>	<b>4,048.8</b>	<b>4,029.5</b>	<b>4,010.9</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	300.7	188.6	489.3	297.0	190.0	487.0	487.6	490.7	487.0	478.9	477.5	474.1
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	134.2	188.3	322.5	128.7	167.1	295.9	302.8	299.7	295.9	294.6	289.5	285.4
of textiles of wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	17	98.8	79.5	178.2	96.8	68.9	165.7	168.1	167.2	165.7	164.0	162.1	160.9
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	18	35.4	108.8	144.2	32.0	98.2	130.2	134.6	132.6	130.2	130.6	127.4	124.5
DC	16.1	15.1	31.2	15.0	13.1	28.1	29.2	29.1	28.1	28.5	28.5	27.6	
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	68.9	15.7	84.7	68.5	15.3	83.9	85.4	84.8	83.9	82.8	81.5	81.6
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	477.1	475.6	473.4	469.7	469.0	463.3
DE	86.2	28.8	115.0	83.8	27.7	111.4	113.0	112.7	111.4	110.3	109.0	108.4	
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	211.8	148.5	360.3	209.4	152.6	362.0	364.1	363.0	362.0	359.3	360.0	350.9
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	22.8	4.8	27.6	22.8	4.5	27.3	26.3	26.5	27.3	27.0	26.9	27.4
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	172.3	79.2	251.6	173.4	76.8	250.2	251.1	250.0	250.2	248.4	247.1	247.3
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	180.3	60.9	241.2	177.6	62.7	240.3	242.6	241.7	240.3	238.7	237.9	237.2
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	116.3	31.0	147.4	113.3	30.9	144.2	146.1	145.5	144.2	143.7	143.0	142.2
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	464.4	93.0	557.5	447.1	87.9	534.9	543.6	540.3	534.9	530.4	529.8	511.1
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	27	116.3	13.7	130.0	108.6	12.5	121.2	122.6	121.9	121.2	121.8	121.4	121.1
28	348.1	79.3	427.4	338.5	75.3	413.8	420.9	418.4	413.8	408.6	408.4	408.0	
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	332.6	72.0	404.5	322.9	67.7	390.6	393.2	392.5	390.6	388.8	385.8	382.5
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	DL	362.4	168.7	531.2	356.4	162.9	519.2	527.0	524.7	519.2	518.6	517.2	514.7
DL	36.8	14.8	51.6	34.5	14.5	49.0	49.6	49.4	48.9	48.6	47.9	48.1	
31	126.5	56.5	183.0	119.9	56.3	176.2	178.6	177.3	176.2	176.5	176.0	174.4	
32	85.1	47.6	132.8	85.9	44.0	129.9	132.4	129.9	129.9	129.2	128.3	127.5	
33	114.0	49.7	163.7	116.1	48.1	164.2	166.3	165.7	164.2	164.3	165.0	164.6	
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM	353.0	43.3	396.3	348.4	43.9	392.4	395.4	395.1	392.4	392.1	390.8	389.4
34	205.5	25.5	231.1	200.3	25.9	226.3	228.3	228.1	226.3	226.4	225.1	223.2	
35	147.5	17.8	165.2	148.1	18.0	166.1	167.1	167.0	166.1	165.7	165.7	162.2	
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	150.4	63.6	213.9	147.0	62.6	209.5	208.4	209.3	209.5	206.8	204.8	204.3
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>107.2</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>142.9</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>142.8</b>	<b>141.6</b>	<b>142.0</b>	<b>142.8</b>	<b>144.2</b>	<b>144.3</b>	<b>143.9</b>

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

# EMPLOYMENT B.18

Workforce jobs<sup>a</sup> by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and com- muni- cations	Banking, finance and insurance etc.	Public admin- istration and health	Other services	Total services
SIC 92 sections		A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q
All jobs	1993	DYDC 25,662	LOLI 596	LOLL 295	LOLO 4,252	LOLR 1,732	LOLU 5,686	LOLX 1,524	LOMA 3,981	LOMD 6,239	LOMG 1,278	LOMJ 18,777
	1994	25,749	585	289	4,263	1,741	5,735	1,521	4,009	6,319	1,287	18,871
1994	Mar	25,754	595	281	4,263	1,717	5,680	1,494	4,040	6,356	1,327	18,897
	Jun	25,776	600	272	4,277	1,723	5,684	1,508	4,034	6,354	1,324	18,903
1995	Mar	25,933	589	261	4,286	1,720	5,718	1,518	4,146	6,369	1,326	19,077
	Jun	26,007	572	255	4,311	1,719	5,748	1,505	4,170	6,374	1,352	19,150
1995	Mar	26,020	568	249	4,324	1,711	5,764	1,515	4,188	6,358	1,343	19,168
	Jun	26,063	564	245	4,335	1,707	5,766	1,512	4,217	6,359	1,357	19,211
1995	Sep <sup>b</sup>	26,491	560	244	4,387	1,777	5,758	1,527	4,508	6,329	1,401	19,524
	Dec	26,618	559	249	4,460	1,744	5,771	1,520	4,559	6,351	1,405	19,606
1996	Mar	26,598	569	239	4,455	1,733	5,756	1,506	4,534	6,379	1,427	19,602
	Jun	26,728	560	238	4,430	1,741	5,818	1,523	4,574	6,391	1,451	19,758
1996	Mar	26,879	562	237	4,451	1,743	5,827	1,545	4,585	6,432	1,496	19,885
	Dec	26,988	602	233	4,467	1,736	5,857	1,559	4,638	6,399	1,497	19,949
1997	Mar	27,054	575	236	4,449	1,744	5,930	1,584	4,716	6,341	1,478	20,049
	Jun	27,239	564	238	4,473	1,736	5,975	1,579	4,804	6,357	1,514	20,229
1997	Mar	27,344	586	232	4,459	1,761	6,019	1,561	4,861	6,347	1,519	20,307
	Dec	27,477	583	230	4,473	1,793	6,066	1,565	4,913	6,317	1,537	20,398
1998	Mar	27,587	556	228	4,495	1,802	6,081	1,586	4,944	6,342	1,553	20,506
	Jun	27,505	553	226	4,461	1,801	6,037	1,595	4,966	6,332	1,534	20,464
1998	Mar	27,619	530	227	4,429	1,797	6,106	1,623	5,022	6,343	1,542	20,636
	Dec	27,667	513	227	4,375	1,802	6,097	1,653	5,073	6,379	1,548	20,749
Change on quarter		48	-17	1	-54	6	-9	30	51	36	6	113
Percent		0.2	-3.2	0.4	-1.2	0.3	-0.1	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.5
Change on year		189	-69	-3	-99	9	31	87	161	62	10	352
Percent		0.7	-11.8	-1.3	-2.2	0.5	0.5	5.6	3.3	1.0	0.7	1.7
Male jobs	1993	LOLA 13,921	LOLJ 455	LOLM 238	LOLP 2,971	LOLS 1,550	LOLV 2,748	LOLY 1,156	LOMB 2,091	LOME 2,118	LOMH 594	LOMK 8,707
	1994	13,979	453	232	2,980	1,562	2,773	1,158	2,113	2,111	595	8,750
1994	Mar	13,977	464	224	2,982	1,541	2,743	1,137	2,124	2,127	636	8,766
	Jun	14,000	470	216	3,001	1,541	2,748	1,150	2,107	2,128	640	8,773
1995	Mar	14,094	462	207	3,005	1,542	2,758	1,161	2,177	2,136	645	8,877
	Dec	14,133	454	203	3,030	1,541	2,779	1,153	2,170	2,133	669	8,905
1995	Mar	14,139	450	200	3,051	1,537	2,793	1,162	2,163	2,121	661	8,902
	Jun	14,163	447	198	3,069	1,538	2,797	1,164	2,174	2,109	665	8,910
1995	Sep <sup>b</sup>	14,360	446	197	3,108	1,583	2,763	1,172	2,313	2,099	679	9,026
	Dec	14,399	441	201	3,172	1,553	2,739	1,164	2,346	2,109	675	9,032
1996	Mar	14,328	449	194	3,169	1,540	2,740	1,151	2,309	2,103	673	8,976
	Jun	14,378	442	193	3,157	1,551	2,755	1,163	2,327	2,112	678	9,034
1996	Mar	14,456	443	192	3,176	1,559	2,762	1,179	2,311	2,136	698	9,086
	Dec	14,551	479	189	3,184	1,550	2,826	1,190	2,315	2,124	694	9,150
1997	Mar	14,637	449	190	3,172	1,554	2,883	1,199	2,395	2,101	695	9,273
	Jun	14,735	442	190	3,189	1,546	2,918	1,188	2,447	2,105	711	9,368
1997	Mar	14,778	449	185	3,170	1,559	2,949	1,171	2,484	2,086	725	9,415
	Dec	14,844	448	184	3,184	1,587	2,954	1,170	2,508	2,075	734	9,441
1998	Mar	14,880	429	181	3,200	1,598	2,946	1,185	2,519	2,080	742	9,472
	Jun	14,847	434	179	3,175	1,598	2,934	1,187	2,526	2,081	732	9,461
1998	Mar	14,870	417	178	3,159	1,586	2,960	1,203	2,557			

# 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	YBUB	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE	
<b>All</b>					
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
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
<b>3-month averages</b>					
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	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
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b>	902	33.0	38.3	15.4	9.1
<b>Changes</b>					
Over last 3 months	3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Percent	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2
Over last 12 months	1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1
Percent	0.1	-1.0	-0.9	-0.4	-0.8
<b>Male</b>	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
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
<b>3-month averages</b>					
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	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
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b>	577	38.4	40.2	15.1	9.6
<b>Changes</b>					
Over last 3 months	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Percent	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.3	-2.7
Over last 12 months	-3	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4
Percent	-0.6	-1.5	-1.0	-1.1	-4.4
<b>Female</b>	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
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
<b>3-month averages</b>					
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	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
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b>	324	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.7
<b>Changes</b>					
Over last 3 months	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Percent	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	3.3
Over last 12 months	4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.2
Percent	1.2	-0.3	-0.6	-1.5	2.7

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

Source: Labour Force Survey, Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094.

# EMPLOYMENT B.22

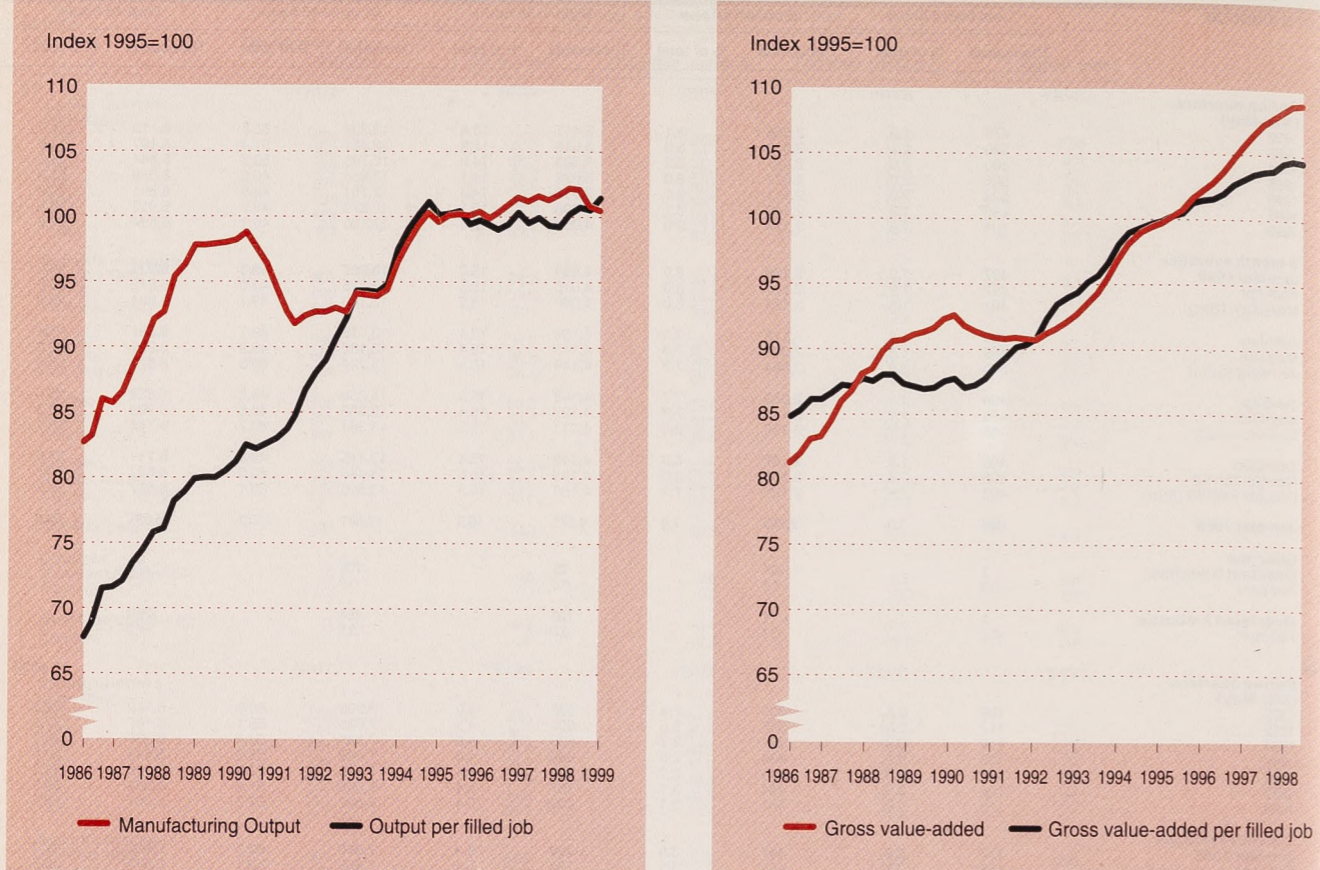
Usual weekly hours of work

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
<b>All</b>										
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
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
<b>3-month averages</b>										
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	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
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b>	496	1.8	2,125	7.9	4,175	15.5	13,521	50.2	6,635	24.6
<b>Changes</b>										
Over last 3 months	1	0.3	-31	-1.5	25	0.6	106	0.8	-76	-1.1
Percent	0.3	0.1	3.0	-4.2	3.5	0.8	-2.9	1.2	-1.8	-4.2
Over last 12 months	-1	-0.2	1	0.1	120	3.0	454	3.5	-290	-4.2
Percent	-0.2	0.1	3.0	1.2	3.5	0.8	-2.9	1.2	-1.8	-4.2
<b>Male</b>										
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
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	725	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
<b>3-month averages</b>										
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	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
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b>	127	0.9	455	3.1	844	5.7	7,972	53.8	5,419	36.6
<b>Changes</b>										
Over last 3 months	-9	-6.5	0	0.0	6	0.7	81	1.0	-70	-1.3
Percent	-6.5	0.0	0.7	1.0	-1.3	0.8	-1.3	1.3	-1.9	-3.5
Over last 12 months	9	8.0	8	1.7	54	3.1	312	4.1	-267	-4.7
Percent	8.0	1.7	3.1	4.1	4.7	3.5	4.1	4.7	3.5	4.7
<b>Female</b>										
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
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</

# B.32 EMPLOYMENT

Indices of employment and output per filled job



UNITED KINGDOM		Whole economy			Production Industries			Manufacturing industries		
SIC1992	Output *	Workforce jobs +	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs +	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs +	Output per filled job	
1991	90.9	102.2	88.9	94.5	112.2	84.3	92.8	109.9	84.5	
1992	91.1	99.3	91.7	94.0	105.3	89.2	92.8	103.1	90.0	
1993	93.2	98.4	94.7	94.9	100.8	94.2	94.1	99.7	94.4	
1994	97.4	99.1	98.2	98.3	99.7	98.6	98.5	99.1	99.4	
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.1	99.3	
1996	102.5	101.0	101.5	101.1	100.8	100.4	100.4	101.7	99.3	
1997	106.0	102.8	103.1	101.9	101.1	100.7	101.4	101.7	99.8	
1998	108.5	104.0	104.2	101.9	101.2	100.7	101.7	101.5	100.2	
1991 Q1	91.1	103.8	87.7	95.9	116.0	82.6	94.5	113.8	83.0	
1991 Q2	90.9	102.7	86.6	94.6	113.1	83.6	92.7	110.8	83.7	
1991 Q3	90.8	101.7	89.3	94.4	110.9	84.4	91.8	108.3	84.7	
1991 Q4	90.9	100.8	90.1	94.2	109.0	86.4	92.4	106.5	86.7	
1992 Q1	90.8	100.5	90.3	94.0	107.7	87.3	92.7	105.3	88.0	
1992 Q2	90.7	98.8	90.8	93.5	106.4	87.9	92.7	104.1	89.0	
1992 Q3	91.2	98.8	92.3	94.2	104.6	90.0	93.0	102.5	90.7	
1992 Q4	91.6	98.1	93.4	94.1	102.5	91.8	92.7	100.6	92.2	
1993 Q1	92.1	98.1	93.9	94.6	101.5	93.2	94.1	99.8	94.3	
1993 Q2	92.7	94.3	94.3	94.4	101.1	93.4	94.0	99.6	94.3	
1993 Q3	93.5	98.4	95.1	95.1	100.6	94.5	93.9	99.7	94.2	
1993 Q4	94.3	98.7	95.6	95.7	100.2	95.5	94.4	99.5	94.8	
1994 Q1	95.5	98.8	96.6	96.3	99.9	96.5	96.5	99.0	97.5	
1994 Q2	96.9	98.0	98.0	98.1	99.7	98.4	98.0	99.0	99.0	
1994 Q3	98.1	99.3	98.8	98.9	99.6	99.3	99.2	99.2	100.1	
1994 Q4	99.0	99.7	99.3	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.3	99.3	101.1	
1995 Q1	99.4	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.5	100.1	
1995 Q2	99.7	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.1	99.9	100.2	
1995 Q3	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.2	99.8	100.4	100.2	99.9	100.4	
1995 Q4	100.7	100.3	100.4	100.2	100.5	99.7	100.1	100.7	99.4	
1996 Q1	101.6	100.4	101.2	101.0	100.9	100.1	100.4	100.7	99.7	
1996 Q2	102.2	100.7	101.4	100.8	100.5	100.3	99.9	100.7	99.3	
1996 Q3	102.8	101.2	101.5	101.2	100.7	100.5	100.3	101.4	99.0	
1996 Q4	103.6	101.7	101.9	101.5	100.9	100.5	100.9	101.5	99.4	
1997 Q1	104.6	102.0	102.6	101.8	100.9	100.8	101.5	101.3	100.3	
1997 Q2	105.6	102.6	103.0	101.8	101.2	100.5	101.2	101.6	99.5	
1997 Q3	106.5	103.0	103.4	103.3	101.3	101.1	101.6	101.7	99.9	
1997 Q4	107.3	103.5	103.6	101.7	101.1	100.5	101.3	102.0	99.3	
1998 Q1	107.8	103.9	103.7	101.7	101.6	100.2	101.7	102.5	99.2	
1998 Q2	108.3	103.9	104.3	103.1	101.3	101.8	102.2	102.0	100.2	
1998 Q3	108.8	104.1	104.5	103.1	100.7	102.3	102.1	101.4	100.7	
1998 Q4	108.9	104.3	104.4	102.2	99.7	102.6	100.8	100.3	100.5	
1999 Q1	N/A	N/A	N/A	101.4	98.6	102.8	100.5	99.1	101.4	

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

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

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	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All Rate (%) +		Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBVG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWW	YBWX	YBXA
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	627
1995	2,516	8.8	1,035	401	1,073	42.7	670	2,498	9.0	1,031	397	1,064	42.6	765
1996	2,394	8.3	1,059	401	930	38.8	587	2,375	9.5	1,077	397	924	42.7	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														
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	328
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 98-Jan 99	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
Jan-Mar 1999	1,822	6.2	1,040	269	504	27.7	313	1,804	6.4	1,033	266	496	27.5	305
Changes														
Over last 3 months	24	0.1	21	3	-5	-0.7	-2	21	0.1	19	2	-6	-0.6	-6
Percent	1.3		2.0	1.2	-1.1		-0.8	1.2		1.9	0.2	-1.1	-0.6	-1.8
Over last 12 months	-32	-0.2	54	-5	-84	-4.0	-49	-29	-0.2	56	-5	-84	-4.1	-53
Percent	-1.7		5.5	-2.0	-14.2		-13.6	-1.6		5.7	-1.7	-14.5	-4.1	-14.7
Male	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWS	YBWW	YBWX	YBXC
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	571
1995	1,637	10.2	580	255	799	48.6	462	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														
Jan-Mar 1998	1,143	7.1	538	174	426	37.3	280	1,133	7.2	534	173	422	37.2	279
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,						

## UNEMPLOYMENT C.1 ILO unemployment by age and duration

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 months <sup>a</sup>	Over 6 and up to 12 months <sup>a</sup>	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
<b>All</b>	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>														
1992	150	18.2	116	22	*	*	*	726	15.8	318	173	202	27.8	72
1993	137	19.2	91	26	18	13.1	*	788	17.8	317	172	265	33.7	113
1994	146	19.8	109	19	17	11.4	*	682	16.3	266	146	237	34.7	121
1995	145	19.1	111	23	12	8.4	*	618	15.4	275	128	181	29.3	95
1996	165	19.9	128	26	12	7.5	*	569	14.6	266	106	160	28.1	77
1997	169	19.3	130	23	16	9.7	*	498	13.1	256	82	124	24.9	60
1998	159	18.5	132	18	*	*	*	444	12.0	256	69	84	18.9	38
<b>3-month averages Jan-Mar 1998</b>														
Feb-Apr	177	19.9	141	20	*	*	*	446	12.0	264	70	91	20.4	38
Mar-May (Spr)	159	18.5	132	18	*	*	*	444	12.0	256	69	84	18.9	38
Apr-Jun	169	19.5	136	22	11	6.4	*	443	11.9	280	65	83	18.8	39
May-Jul	171	19.6	139	23	*	*	*	437	11.7	321	62	80	18.2	34
Jun-Aug (Sum)	182	20.6	150	24	*	*	*	446	11.9	350	75	82	18.3	37
Jul-Sep	175	19.9	139	24	*	*	*	446	11.9	340	82	79	17.6	34
Aug-Oct	173	19.2	141	24	*	*	*	445	11.9	312	75	74	16.7	34
Sep-Nov (Aut)	172	19.6	138	24	10	5.6	*	455	12.2	311	70	73	16.1	31
<b>Oct-Dec</b>														
Nov 98-Jan 99	178	20.2	150	19	*	*	*	454	12.2	296	67	67	14.7	27
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	184	20.8	153	21	11	6.1	*	463	12.4	300	71	67	14.5	27
Jan-Mar 1999	183	20.8	158	21	11	6.1	*	456	12.2	291	72	68	14.9	27
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>														
Percent	1	0.4	-4	3	*	*	*	-4	-0.2			-1	0.0	-1
<b>Over last 12 months</b>														
Percent	2	0.7	1	-2	*	*	*	5	0.1	25	9	-30	-6.8	-16
	1.4		0.4	-8.8	*	*	*	1.2		9.6	13.2	-31.0	-37.5	-37.5
<b>Male</b>	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>														
1992	84	19.5	65	12	*	*	*	482	19.2	197	120	151	31.3	53
1993	75	20.5	50	15	10	13.0	*	517	21.3	197	115	191	36.9	85
1994	78	20.6	60	10	10	12.8	*	447	19.4	157	99	177	39.7	93
1995	81	20.6	61	12	*	*	*	396	17.9	165	87	130	32.9	70
1996	99	22.5	75	17	*	*	*	373	17.4	165	76	118	31.7	61
1997	91	20.8	71	14	*	*	*	316	15.1	157	52	92	29.1	46
1998	86	19.5	72	*	*	*	*	271	13.4	149	51	57	21.0	28
<b>3-month averages Jan-Mar 1998</b>														
Feb-Apr	99	21.7	80	14	*	*	*	268	13.3	151	46	65	24.1	31
Mar-May (Spr)	96	21.3	78	10	*	*	*	271	13.4	153	51	61	22.6	27
Apr-Jun	94	21.3	74	13	*	*	*	271	13.4	159	47	57	21.2	31
May-Jul	98	21.8	77	14	*	*	*	266	13.0	183	41	56	21.2	27
Jun-Aug (Sum)	106	23.4	83	16	*	*	*	277	13.5	201	49	57	20.8	28
Jul-Sep	100	22.3	79	16	*	*	*	278	13.6	198	53	56	20.2	24
Aug-Oct	100	22.4	80	15	*	*	*	281	13.8	181	52	54	19.3	25
Sep-Nov (Aut)	103	22.7	81	16	*	*	*	288	14.2	183	50	53	18.3	23
<b>Oct-Dec</b>														
Nov 98-Jan 99	105	23.1	88	11	*	*	*	285	14.1	172	48	49	17.0	21
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	108	23.7	89	12	*	*	*	295	14.5	178	50	49	16.8	20
Jan-Mar 1999	103	22.9	89	12	*	*	*	291	14.3	175	54	48	16.5	20
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>														
Percent	-3	0.0	-7	2	*	*	*	-2	-0.2			-3	-0.9	-3
<b>Over last 12 months</b>														
Percent	3	1.3	1	-1	*	*	*	15	0.6	25	8	-19	-8.1	-13
	3.0		1.3	-6.2	*	*	*	5.7		16.3	18.1	-29.7	-40.6	-40.6
<b>Female</b>	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXV	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>														
1992	66	16.8	50	10	*	*	*	244	11.7	121	53	51	20.9	19
1993	62	17.8	41	11	*	*	*	271	13.6	119	57	75	27.5	28
1994	68	19.0	50	11	*	*	*	235	12.6	109	48	59	25.1	28
1995	64	17.4	49	11	*	*	*	222	12.3	110	41	50	22.7	25
1996	67	16.9	53	10	*	*	*	195	11.1	103	30	41	21.1	17
1997	78	17.8	60	*	*	*	*	182	10.7	99	30	32	17.7	13
1998	73	17.3	60	*	*	*	*	173	10.3	107	19	27	15.6	10
<b>3-month averages Jan-Mar 1998</b>														
Feb-Apr	78	18.1	65	10	*	*	*	176	10.4	115	19	31	17.4	11
Mar-May (Spr)	79	18.4	63	10	*	*	*	175	10.4	111	19	30	17.0	10
Apr-Jun	74	17.6	62	10	*	*	*	172	10.2	121	18	26	15.0	*
May-Jul	73	17.3	61	10	*	*	*	171	10.1	139	21	23	13.6	*
Jun-Aug (Sum)	76	17.7	67	*	*	*	*	169	10.0	149	26	24	14.3	10
Jul-Sep	75	17.5	60	*	*	*	*	168	9.9	142	29	22	13.4	*
Aug-Oct	73	17.0	61	*	*	*	*	164	9.7	131	23	20	12.3	*
Sep-Nov (Aut)	69	16.3	57	*	*	*	*	167	9.8	129	21	20	12.2	*
<b>Oct-Dec</b>														
Nov 98-Jan 99	73	17.1	62	*	*	*	*	169	9.9	124	19	18	10.8	*
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	76	17.8	64	*	*	*	*	168	9.8	121	20	18	10.5	*
Jan-Mar 1999	79	18.7	69	*	*	*	*	165	9.7	115	18	20	11.9	*
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>														
Percent	5	1.1	2	*	*	*	*	-2	-0.2			2	1.5	*
<b>Over last 12 months</b>														
Percent	-1	0.1	0	*	*	*	*	-10	-0.6	1	0	-10	-5.2	*
	-0.7		-0.7	*	*	*	*	-5.6		0.8	1.6	-33.8		*

+ 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.

a These data are not adjusted for seasonal variations. Comparisons over time are likely to be disproportionately affected by uncertain seasonality and irregular changes in the series. See news item in the May 1999 edition of *Labour Market Trends*, p227.

## UNEMPLOYMENT C.1 ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All Rate (%) +	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	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
<b>All</b>	MGVI	MGXB						YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>														
1992	1,499	8.6	627	313	558	37.2	263	453	7.7	139	96	223	49.1	129
1993	1,553	8.8	550	296	707	45.5	371	516	8.8	149	101	270	52.3	163
1994	1,479	8.4	530	241	707	47.8	424	485	8.2	127	77	286	59.0	188
1995	1,346	7.6	491	210	645	47.9	416	400	6.7	115	56	232	57.9	158
1996	1,280	7.1	504	223	552	43.1	389	375	6.2	118	58	202	53.7	148
1997	1,082	6.0	451	168	460	42.5	296	342	5.4	116	46	181	52.9	141
1998	929	5.2	461	135	328	35.4	213	292	4.5	105	34	154	52.8	114
<b>3-month averages Jan-Mar 1998</b>														
Feb-Apr	942	5.3	454	147	336	35.6	215	300	4.7	108	42	149	49.8	106
Mar-May (Spr)	924	5.2	454	143	329	35.6	212	300	4.7	110	36	151	50.5	110



## C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates by age#

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)	
		MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ			MGXE	MGXH	
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
	1992	9.9	10.1	18.2	15.8	10.4	7.3	8.3	3.7	
	1993	10.5	10.7	19.2	17.8	10.5	7.6	9.5	4.1	
	1994	9.8	10.0	19.8	16.3	10.0	7.1	8.9	3.2	
	1995	8.8	9.0	19.1	15.4	9.0	6.5	7.4	2.1	
	1996	8.3	8.5	19.9	14.6	8.6	6.1	6.8	2.4	
	1997	7.3	7.4	19.3	13.1	7.0	5.3	5.9	2.7	
	1998	6.3	6.4	18.5	12.0	6.3	4.4	4.8	2.5	
	3-month averages									
	Jan-Mar 1998	6.4	6.5	19.9	12.0	6.5	4.3	5.0	2.6	
	Feb-Apr	6.4	6.5	19.9	12.0	6.4	4.2	4.9	2.7	
	Mar-May (Spr)	6.3	6.4	18.5	12.0	6.3	4.4	4.8	2.5	
	Apr-Jun	6.3	6.4	19.5	11.9	6.3	4.3	4.7	2.7	
May-Jul	6.2	6.3	19.6	11.7	6.2	4.3	4.5	2.7		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6.3	6.4	20.6	11.9	6.3	4.2	4.5	2.8		
Jul-Sep	6.2	6.3	19.9	11.9	6.3	4.3	4.4	2.6		
Aug-Oct	6.2	6.3	19.8	11.9	6.2	4.4	4.4	2.5		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6.2	6.3	19.6	12.2	6.0	4.4	4.4	2.3		
Oct-Dec	6.2	6.3	20.2	12.2	5.7	4.4	4.4	1.9		
Nov 98-Jan 99	6.3	6.4	20.8	12.4	5.8	4.5	4.5	2.0		
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	6.3	6.4	20.8	12.2	5.8	4.5	4.6	2.0		
Jan-Mar 1999	6.2	6.4	20.7	12.0	5.9	4.5	4.6	2.3		
Changes										
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.2	0.7	0.1	-0.7	0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
	1992	11.7	11.8	19.5	19.2	11.8	8.5	10.3	4.9	
	1993	12.5	12.7	20.5	21.3	12.1	9.2	11.8	4.6	
	1994	11.5	11.7	20.6	19.4	11.5	8.3	10.9	3.7	
	1995	10.2	10.3	20.6	17.9	10.1	7.4	9.1	2.7	
	1996	9.8	9.9	22.5	17.4	9.5	7.2	8.3	4.1	
	1997	8.3	8.3	20.8	15.1	7.8	6.1	6.8	4.0	
	1998	6.9	7.0	19.5	13.4	6.7	4.7	5.7	3.3	
	3-month averages									
	Jan-Mar 1998	7.1	7.2	21.7	13.3	6.9	4.8	6.0	3.5	
	Feb-Apr	7.0	7.1	21.3	13.4	6.7	4.7	6.0	4.0	
	Mar-May (Spr)	6.9	7.0	19.5	13.4	6.7	4.7	5.7	3.3	
	Apr-Jun	6.9	6.9	21.3	13.4	6.6	4.6	5.5	4.2	
May-Jul	6.9	6.9	21.8	13.0	6.5	4.7	5.2	4.5		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6.9	7.0	23.4	13.5	6.5	4.6	5.5	3.9		
Jul-Sep	6.9	7.0	22.3	13.6	6.6	4.8	5.4	3.8		
Aug-Oct	6.9	7.0	22.4	13.8	6.5	4.8	5.3	3.2		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6.9	7.0	22.7	14.2	6.1	4.9	5.1	3.4		
Oct-Dec	6.9	7.0	23.1	14.1	5.9	4.9	5.2	2.9		
Nov 98-Jan 99	7.1	7.2	23.7	14.5	6.2	5.0	5.4	3.3		
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	7.0	7.1	22.9	14.3	6.1	5.0	5.3	3.0		
Jan-Mar 1999	6.9	7.0	23.0	13.9	6.0	5.1	5.3	3.1		
Changes										
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.1	1.3	0.6	-0.9	0.4	-0.7	-0.4	-0.4	
Female	Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
	1992	7.5	7.7	16.8	11.7	8.4	5.8	5.0	3.1	
	1993	7.9	8.1	17.8	13.6	8.4	5.5	5.7	3.9	
	1994	7.6	7.8	19.0	12.6	7.9	5.7	5.8	2.9	
	1995	7.0	7.3	17.4	12.3	7.4	5.4	4.7	1.8	
	1996	6.5	6.7	18.9	11.1	7.4	4.7	4.3	1.5	
	1997	6.0	6.1	17.8	10.7	5.9	4.4	4.3	2.0	
	1998	5.5	5.7	17.3	10.3	5.9	4.0	3.4	2.0	
	3-month averages									
	Jan-Mar 1998	5.6	5.7	18.1	10.4	6.1	3.8	3.3	2.2	
	Feb-Apr	5.5	5.7	18.4	10.4	6.1	3.6	3.2	2.0	
	Mar-May (Spr)	5.5	5.7	17.3	10.3	5.9	4.0	3.4	2.0	
	Apr-Jun	5.5	5.7	17.6	10.2	5.8	4.0	3.4	1.9	
May-Jul	5.5	5.6	17.3	10.1	5.9	3.9	3.4	1.7		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.5	5.6	17.7	10.0	6.0	3.9	3.0	2.2		
Jul-Sep	5.4	5.5	17.5	9.9	5.9	3.8	3.0	2.0		
Aug-Oct	5.3	5.5	17.0	9.7	5.8	3.9	3.0	2.2		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.3	5.4	16.3	9.8	5.7	3.8	3.3	1.8		
Oct-Dec	5.3	5.4	17.1	9.9	5.3	3.9	3.2	1.4		
Nov 98-Jan 99	5.3	5.5	17.8	9.8	5.3	3.9	3.2	1.4		
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	5.4	5.5	18.7	9.7	5.3	4.0	3.4	1.4		
Jan-Mar 1999	5.4	5.5	18.2	9.8	5.7	3.8	3.5	1.9		
Changes										
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	1.1	-0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4		
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.6	-0.4	0.0	0.1	-0.3		

# Denominator = all economically active for that age group.

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094.

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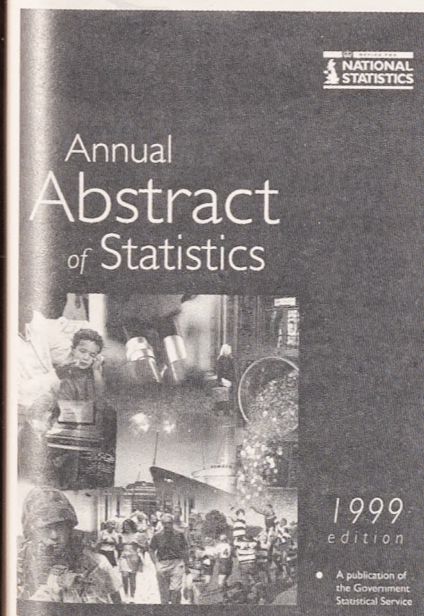
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# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD				DPAD	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
1995	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	8.1	11.0	4.4	2,305.8	..	..	..	1,758.5	547.4	8.0	10.9	4.3
1996 Annual	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.4	10.1	4.0	2,103.4	..	..	..	1,599.5	504.0	7.3	10.0	3.9
1997 averages	1,802.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.6	7.7	2.9	1,586.1	..	..	..	1,215.8	370.4	5.5	7.6	2.9
1998	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,346.8	..	..	..	1,028.4	318.4	4.7	6.5	2.5
1997 Apr 10	1,688.0	1,298.8	389.1	5.9	8.2	3.0	1,669.9	-43.2	-49.8	1,279.1	390.8	5.8	8.0	3.0	3.0
May 8	1,620.5	1,249.9	370.6	5.6	7.9	2.9	1,635.3	-34.6	-40.0	1,252.3	383.0	5.7	7.9	3.0	3.0
Jun 12	1,550.1	1,193.3	356.8	5.4	7.5	2.8	1,597.6	-37.7	-38.5	1,222.6	375.0	5.6	7.7	2.9	2.9
1998 Jul 10	1,585.3	1,201.3	384.0	5.5	7.6	3.0	1,550.0	-47.6	-40.0	1,193.8	356.2	5.4	7.5	2.8	2.8
Aug 14	1,579.2	1,186.5	392.7	5.5	7.5	3.1	1,508.2	-41.8	-42.4	1,165.8	342.4	5.2	7.3	2.7	2.7
Sep 11	1,513.5	1,142.2	371.4	5.3	7.2	2.9	1,479.6	-28.6	-39.3	1,138.3	341.3	5.1	7.2	2.7	2.7
1997 Oct 9	1,432.8	1,089.1	343.7	5.0	6.9	2.7	1,470.0	-9.6	-26.7	1,126.0	344.0	5.1	7.1	2.7	2.7
Nov 13	1,387.6	1,060.4	327.2	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,432.2	-37.8	-25.3	1,096.8	335.4	5.0	6.9	2.6	2.6
Dec 11	1,391.4	1,071.0	320.4	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,403.1	-29.1	-25.5	1,071.6	331.5	4.9	6.7	2.6	2.6
1998 Jan 8	1,479.3	1,136.7	342.6	5.1	7.2	2.6	1,393.8	-9.3	-25.4	1,064.0	329.8	4.8	6.7	2.5	2.5
Feb 12	1,451.2	1,058.8	344.4	5.0	7.0	2.6	1,382.1	-11.7	-16.7	1,052.6	325.5	4.8	6.7	2.5	2.5
Mar 12	1,405.9	1,076.5	329.4	4.9	6.8	2.5	1,373.8	-8.3	-9.8	1,045.3	328.5	4.8	6.6	2.5	2.5
1997 Apr 9	1,389.9	1,061.5	328.4	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,362.6	-11.2	-10.4	1,037.7	324.9	4.7	6.6	2.5	2.5
May 14	1,349.4	1,036.3	313.1	4.7	6.5	2.4	1,366.9	-4.3	-5.1	1,040.7	326.2	4.7	6.6	2.5	2.5
Jun 11	1,322.8	1,013.4	309.3	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,361.1	-5.8	-4.2	1,037.9	323.2	4.7	6.6	2.5	2.5
1998 Jul 9	1,368.3	1,030.2	338.1	4.8	6.5	2.6	1,333.2	-27.9	-9.8	1,020.4	312.8	4.6	6.4	2.4	2.4
Aug 13	1,383.2	1,030.3	352.9	4.8	6.5	2.7	1,316.7	-16.5	-16.7	1,010.0	306.7	4.6	6.4	2.4	2.4
Sep 10	1,334.3	1,005.8	328.5	4.6	6.4	2.5	1,312.6	-4.1	-16.2	1,007.2	305.4	4.6	6.4	2.4	2.4
1997 Oct 8	1,286.4	976.1	310.3	4.5	6.2	2.4	1,323.3	10.7	-3.3	1,012.4	310.9	4.6	6.4	2.4	2.4
Nov 12	1,283.9	980.4	303.5	4.5	6.2	2.3	1,324.8	1.5	2.7	1,012.9	311.9	4.6	6.4	2.4	2.4
Dec 10	1,293.6	995.1	298.4	4.5	6.3	2.3	1,311.0	-13.8	-0.5	1,012.9	311.1	4.6	6.3	2.4	2.4
1999 Jan 14	1,386.4	1,063.3	323.1	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,366.7	-4.3	-5.5	996.3	310.4	4.5	6.3	2.4	2.4
Feb 11	1,373.1	1,058.8	322.7	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,312.4	-5.7	-6.1	1,002.8	303.4	4.5	6.3	2.4	2.4
Mar 11 R	1,346.6	1,033.8	312.7	4.7	6.5	2.4	1,308.1	-4.3	-1.0	999.8	308.3	4.5	6.3	2.4	2.4
Apr 8 P	1,320.1	1,010.3	309.8	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,290.7	-17.4	-5.3	986.2	304.5	4.5	6.2	2.4	2.4
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJH	BCJJ	BCJH	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG				DPAG	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG
1995	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	8.0	10.9	4.3	2,217.8	..	..	..	1,689.9	527.9	7.9	10.8	4.8
1996 Annual	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.3	10.0	3.9	2,019.5	..	..	..	1,534.5	484.9	7.2	9.9	3.9
1997 averages	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.5	7.6	2.9	1,522.7	..	..	..	1,165.9	356.9	5.4	7.5	2.9
1998	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.7	6.5	2.5	1,289.4	..	..	..	983.6	305.8	4.6	6.4	2.5
1997 Apr 9	1,332.9	1,016.2	316.7	4.8	6.6	2.5	1,304.0	-10.6	-9.9	992.0	312.0	4.7	6.4	2.5	2.5
May 14	1,294.1	992.3	301.8	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,308.3	4.3	-4.6	995.0	313.3	4.7	6.5	2.5	2.5
Jun 11	1,266.0	969.1	297.0	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,302.7	-5.6	-4.0	992.4	310.3	4.6	6.4	2.5	2.5
1998 Jul 9	1,307.6	984.9	322.8	4.7	6.4	2.6	1,276.5	-26.2	-9.2	976.3	300.2	4.6	6.3	2.5	2.5
Aug 13	1,322.0	984.9	337.1	4.7	6.4	2.7	1,261.4	-15.1	-15.6	966.6	294.8	4.6	6.3	2.5	2.5
Sep 10	1,276.0	961.3	314.8	4.6	6.2	2.5	1,258.1	-3.3	-14.9	964.2	293.9	4.5	6.3	2.5	2.5
1997 Oct 8	1,230.8	933.0	297.8	4.4	6.1	2.4	1,267.6	9.5	-3.0	968.9	298.7	4.5	6.3	2.5	2.5
Nov 12	1,225.5	937.6	291.9	4.4	6.1	2.3	1,268.8	1.2	2.5	969.3	299.5	4.5	6.3	2.5	2.5
Dec 10	1,239.6	952.4	287.2	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,254.9	-13.9	-1.1	956.3	296.6	4.5	6.2	2.5	2.5
1999 Jan 14	1,330.4	1,019.1	311.3	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,250.6	-4.3	-5.7	952.8	297.8	4.5	6.2	2.5	2.5
Feb 11	1,323.3	1,012.4	311.0	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,256.2	5.6	-4.2	959.1	297.1	4.5	6.2	2.5	2.5
Mar 11 R	1,292.0	990.7	301.2	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,252.3	-3.9	-0.9	956.7	295.6	4.5	6.2	2.5	2.5
Apr 8 P	1,265.7	967.8	297.9	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,235.2	-17.1	-5.1	943.5	291.7	4.4	6.1	2.5	2.5
North East	DPCH	DPCH	DPCH	DPDA	DPDG	DPDM	DPDG				DPDM	DPDM	DPDM	DPDM	DPDM
1995	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.4	16.5	5.1	129.6	..	..	..	103.8	25.7	11.3	16.4	5.1
1996 Annual	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.4	15.1	4.7	117.2	..	..	..	93.3	23.9	10.3	15.0	4.5
1997 averages	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.5	12.2	3.8	93.3	..	..	..	74.7	18.6	8.4	12.1	3.9
1998	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.6	11.0	3.4	83.3	..	..	..	66.7	16.5	7.5	10.9	3.3
1997 Apr 9	87.4	70.0	17.4	7.9	11.5	3.5	84.5	-1.5	-1.1	67.8	16.7	7.6	11.1	3.3	3.3
May 14	83.0	66.6	16.4	7.5	10.9	3.3	83.5	-1.0	-1.1	66.8	16.7	7.5	10.9	3.3	3.3
Jun 11	80.6	64.5	16.1	7.3	10.6	3.2	82.8	-0.7	-1.1	66.2	16.6	7.5	10.8	3.3	3.3
1998 Jul 9	82.9	65.3	17.6	7.5	10.7	3.5	81.5	-1.3	-1.0	65.2	16.3	7.4	10.7	3.3	3.3
Aug 13	82.7	64.3	18.4	7.5	10.5	3.7	80.5	-1.0	-1.0	64.4	16.1	7.3	10.6	3.2	3.2
Sep 10	80.8	63.6	17.2	7.3	10.4	3.5	80.6	0.1	-0.7	64.6	16.0	7.3	10.6	3.2	3.2
1997 Oct 8	79.7	63.2	16.5	7.2	10.4	3.3	81.6	1.0	0.0	65.3	16.3	7.4	10.7	3.3	3.3
Nov 12	81.4	65.3	16.0	7.3	10.7	3.2	82.0	0.4	0.5	65.6	16.4	7.4	10.8	3.3	3.3
Dec 10	81.9	66.2	15.7	7.4	10.8	3.2	81.7	-0.3	0.4	65.2	16.5	7.4	10.7	3.3	3.3
1999 Jan 14	88.6	71.0	17.6	8.0	11.6	3.5	82.6	0.9	0.3	65.8	16.8	7.5	10.8	3.4	3.4
Feb 11	88.1	70.2	17.9	8.0	11.5	3.6	83.4	0.8	0.5	66.3	17.1	7.5	10.9	3.4	3.4
Mar 11 R	86.2	68.7	17.5	7.8	11.3	3.5	83.1	-0.3	0.5	66.0	17.1	7.5	10.8	3.4	3.4
Apr 8 P	85.8	68.1	17.8	7.7	11.2	3.6	82.6	-0.5	0.0	65.6	17.0	7.5	10.8	3.4	3.4
North West	DPDG	DPDG	DPDG	DPDB	DPDH	DPDN	DPDH				DPDN	DPDN	DPDN	DPDN	DPDN
1995	192.2	148.8	43.4	7.5	10.3	3.8	190.8	..	..	..	148.0	42.9	7.4	10.3	3.8
1996 Annual	175.8	136.1	39.7	6.7	9.5	3.4	174.1	..	..	..	135.1	39.0	6.7	9.4	3.3
1997 averages	132.9	103.8	29.2	5.1	7.2	2.5	131.2	..	..	..	102.8	28.5	5.0	7.2	2.4
1998	113.2	88.4	24.9	4.4	6.3	2.2	111.7	..	..	..	87.4	24.3	4.4	6.2	2.1
1997 Apr 9	116.1	90.7	25.4	4.5	6.4	2.2	112.3	-0.8	-0.8	87.5	24.8	4.4	6.2	2.1	2.1
May 14	112.2	88.3	23.9	4.4	6.3	2.1	112.8	0.5	-0.3	87.9	24.9	4.4			

# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count by region

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED CLAIMANT COUNT +	UNADJUSTED RATE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED CLAIMANT COUNT +	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RATE *			Thousands and per cent					
		All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female	Change since previous month					
									Average change over 3 months ended					
									All	Male	Female			
East of England (1995)	167.5	124.8	42.7	6.6	8.8	3.9	166.3	..	..	124.1	42.2	6.6	8.8	3.8
1996 Annual	148.7	110.6	38.1	6.0	7.9	3.5	147.4	..	..	109.8	37.5	5.9	7.9	3.4
1997 (averages)	105.5	79.0	26.5	4.2	5.6	2.4	104.5	..	..	78.5	26.1	4.1	5.6	2.3
1998 (averages)	85.0	63.1	22.0	3.3	4.5	1.9	84.1	..	..	62.5	21.6	3.3	4.4	1.9
1998 Apr 9	87.7	65.2	22.6	3.5	4.6	2.0	85.2	-0.9	-0.9	63.0	22.2	3.4	4.5	2.0
May 14	84.6	63.2	21.4	3.3	4.5	1.9	85.4	0.2	-0.5	63.2	22.2	3.4	4.5	2.0
Jun 11	81.7	60.9	20.8	3.2	4.3	1.8	85.1	-0.3	-0.3	63.0	22.1	3.3	4.5	1.9
Jul 9	83.6	61.5	22.0	3.3	4.4	1.9	82.8	-2.3	-0.8	61.9	20.9	3.3	4.4	1.8
Aug 13	84.4	61.6	22.8	3.3	4.4	2.0	81.7	-1.1	-1.2	61.3	20.4	3.2	4.4	1.8
Sep 10	82.2	60.2	22.0	3.2	4.3	1.9	82.0	0.3	-1.0	61.4	20.6	3.2	4.4	1.8
Oct 8	79.0	58.2	20.8	3.1	4.1	1.8	82.4	0.4	-0.1	61.6	20.8	3.2	4.4	1.8
Nov 12	79.3	58.8	20.5	3.1	4.2	1.8	82.7	0.3	0.3	61.7	21.0	3.3	4.4	1.8
Dec 10	80.1	60.0	20.1	3.2	4.3	1.8	81.1	-1.6	-0.3	60.2	20.9	3.2	4.3	1.8
1999 Jan 14	86.3	64.6	21.7	3.4	4.6	1.9	79.7	-1.4	-0.9	59.1	20.6	3.1	4.2	1.8
Feb 11	86.4	64.6	21.8	3.4	4.6	1.9	80.5	0.8	-0.7	60.0	20.5	3.2	4.3	1.8
Mar 11 R	84.1	63.0	21.1	3.3	4.5	1.9	80.2	-0.3	-0.3	59.8	20.4	3.2	4.3	1.8
Apr 8 P	81.7	61.1	20.5	3.2	4.3	1.8	79.2	-1.0	-0.2	59.2	20.0	3.1	4.2	1.8
London (1995)	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.5	12.5	5.6	392.7	..	..	291.1	101.6	9.4	12.5	5.6
1996 Annual	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.6	11.4	5.1	358.2	..	..	264.1	94.0	8.6	11.4	5.1
1997 (averages)	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.5	8.7	3.8	270.0	..	..	199.1	70.9	6.4	8.6	3.7
1998 (averages)	226.6	166.5	60.1	5.3	7.1	3.1	225.3	..	..	165.8	59.5	5.3	7.1	3.1
1998 Apr 9	230.6	169.6	61.0	5.4	7.3	3.2	229.6	-1.8	-1.4	168.5	61.1	5.4	7.2	3.2
May 14	228.7	168.8	59.8	5.4	7.2	3.1	229.6	0.0	-0.9	168.5	61.1	5.4	7.2	3.2
Jun 11	226.0	167.1	58.9	5.3	7.2	3.1	227.4	-2.2	-1.3	167.4	60.0	5.3	7.2	3.1
Jul 9	228.2	167.4	60.8	5.4	7.2	3.2	223.6	-3.8	-2.0	165.1	58.5	5.3	7.1	3.0
Aug 13	230.5	167.4	63.1	5.4	7.2	3.3	220.8	-2.8	-2.9	163.2	57.6	5.2	7.0	3.0
Sep 10	227.1	165.1	62.0	5.3	7.1	3.2	219.7	-1.1	-2.6	162.2	57.5	5.2	7.0	3.0
Oct 8	219.3	160.4	59.9	5.2	6.9	3.1	220.0	0.3	-1.2	162.2	57.8	5.2	7.0	3.0
Nov 12	214.4	157.4	57.1	5.0	6.8	3.0	219.0	-1.0	-0.6	161.4	57.6	5.1	6.9	3.0
Dec 10	212.7	157.0	55.7	5.0	6.7	2.9	216.5	-2.5	-1.1	159.3	57.2	5.1	6.8	3.0
1999 Jan 14	217.0	160.6	56.4	5.1	6.9	2.9	215.3	-1.2	-1.6	158.5	56.8	5.1	6.8	3.0
Feb 11	215.6	159.5	56.1	5.1	6.8	2.9	214.0	-1.3	-1.7	157.7	56.3	5.0	6.8	2.9
Mar 11 R	212.1	157.0	55.0	5.0	6.7	2.9	211.3	-2.7	-1.7	155.8	55.5	5.0	6.7	2.9
Apr 8 P	209.0	154.6	54.4	4.9	6.6	2.8	207.5	-3.8	-2.6	153.3	54.2	4.9	6.6	2.8
South East (1995)	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.0	8.2	3.2	227.6	..	..	173.1	54.5	5.9	8.1	3.2
1996 Annual	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.1	7.0	2.8	198.6	..	..	150.4	48.2	5.1	7.0	2.7
1997 (averages)	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.4	4.8	1.8	135.0	..	..	103.0	32.0	3.4	4.7	1.8
1998 (averages)	107.0	81.3	25.7	2.7	3.8	1.4	106.0	..	..	80.7	27.3	2.7	3.8	1.4
1998 Apr 9	110.0	83.7	26.3	2.8	3.9	1.5	108.3	-1.2	-1.0	81.9	26.4	2.7	3.8	1.5
May 14	105.7	81.0	24.8	2.7	3.8	1.4	108.6	0.3	-0.4	82.2	26.4	2.8	3.8	1.5
Jun 11	102.3	78.4	23.9	2.6	3.6	1.3	108.1	-0.5	-0.5	82.1	26.0	2.7	3.8	1.5
Jul 9	104.7	79.4	25.3	2.7	3.7	1.4	103.9	-4.2	-1.5	79.6	24.3	2.6	3.7	1.4
Aug 13	105.9	79.3	26.6	2.7	3.7	1.5	101.9	-2.0	-2.2	78.4	23.5	2.6	3.6	1.3
Sep 10	103.4	77.9	25.6	2.6	3.6	1.4	101.8	-0.1	-2.1	78.3	23.5	2.6	3.6	1.3
Oct 8	99.6	75.4	24.2	2.5	3.5	1.4	103.0	1.2	-0.3	79.0	24.0	2.6	3.7	1.3
Nov 12	100.1	76.1	24.1	2.5	3.5	1.3	103.8	0.8	0.6	79.3	24.5	2.6	3.7	1.4
Dec 10	101.1	77.6	23.5	2.6	3.6	1.3	102.1	-1.7	0.1	77.7	24.4	2.6	3.6	1.4
1999 Jan 14	108.9	83.3	25.6	2.8	3.9	1.4	100.4	-1.7	-0.9	76.2	24.2	2.5	3.5	1.3
Feb 11	108.1	82.5	25.6	2.7	3.8	1.4	100.9	0.5	-1.0	76.8	24.1	2.6	3.6	1.3
Mar 11 R	103.9	79.7	24.3	2.6	3.7	1.4	100.2	-0.7	-0.6	76.4	23.8	2.5	3.6	1.3
Apr 8 P	100.8	77.2	23.6	2.6	3.6	1.3	98.9	-1.3	-0.5	75.6	23.3	2.5	3.5	1.3
South West (1995)	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.9	9.3	3.9	164.8	..	..	123.2	41.6	6.8	9.2	3.9
1996 Annual	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.2	8.3	3.5	146.9	..	..	109.5	37.4	6.1	8.3	3.5
1997 (averages)	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.4	5.9	2.5	104.4	..	..	78.4	26.0	4.3	5.9	2.4
1998 (averages)	84.8	63.0	21.8	3.5	4.7	2.0	83.8	..	..	62.4	21.5	3.5	4.7	2.0
1998 Apr 9	87.1	65.1	22.1	3.6	4.9	2.0	85.0	0.0	-0.5	63.0	22.0	3.5	4.7	2.0
May 14	83.0	62.2	20.8	3.4	4.6	1.9	85.8	0.8	0.1	63.5	22.3	3.5	4.7	2.1
Jun 11	79.7	59.8	20.0	3.3	4.5	1.9	86.0	0.2	0.3	63.6	22.4	3.6	4.8	2.1
Jul 9	82.1	60.9	21.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	84.0	-2.0	-0.3	62.6	21.4	3.5	4.7	2.0
Aug 13	83.2	61.1	22.1	3.4	4.6	2.1	82.4	-1.6	-1.1	61.6	20.8	3.4	4.6	1.9
Sep 10	80.9	59.8	21.2	3.3	4.5	2.0	81.9	-0.5	-1.4	61.2	20.7	3.4	4.6	1.9
Oct 8	79.0	58.4	20.7	3.3	4.4	1.9	82.1	0.2	-0.6	61.3	20.8	3.4	4.6	1.9
Nov 12	80.1	59.3	20.8	3.3	4.4	1.9	81.4	-0.7	-0.3	60.7	20.7	3.4	4.5	1.9
Dec 10	81.4	60.6	20.8	3.4	4.5	1.9	80.3	-1.1	-0.5	59.6	20.7	3.3	4.4	1.9
1999 Jan 14	88.9	65.6	23.3	3.7	4.9	2.2	79.5	-0.8	-0.9	58.7	20.8	3.3	4.4	1.9
Feb 11	87.9	65.0	22.9	3.6	4.9	2.1	80.2	0.7	-0.4	59.6	20.6	3.3	4.5	1.9
Mar 11 R	84.0	62.4	21.6	3.5	4.7	2.0	79.5	-0.7	-0.3	59.1	20.4	3.3	4.4	1.9
Apr 8 P	80.4	60.1	20.3	3.3	4.5	1.9	78.3	-1.2	-0.4	58.2	20.1	3.2	4.3	1.9

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.11

## Claimant count by region

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED CLAIMANT COUNT +	UNADJUSTED RATE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED CLAIMANT COUNT +	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED # RATE *			Thousands and per cent					
		All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female	Change since previous month					
									Average change over 3 months					
									All	Male	Female			
West Midlands (1995)	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.6	11.9	4.4	106.8	..	..	82.8	24.0	8.5	11.8	4.3
1996 Annual	102.7	79.2	23.5	8.1	11.4	4.1	101.7	..	..	78.6	23.1	8.0	11.3	4.0
1997 (averages)	80.3	62.4	17.9	6.5	9.1	3.2	79.4	..	..	61.9	17.5	6.4	9.0	3.2
1998 (averages)	69.8	54.0	15.8	5.7	8.0	2.8	69.0	..	..	53.5	15.5	5.6	7.9	2.8
1998 Apr 9	70.8	55.0	15.8	5.7	8.2	2.8	69.7	-0.9	-0.3	54.0	15.7	5.7	8.0	2.8
May 14	68.0	53.2	14.7	5.5	7.9	2.6	69.8	0.1	-0.3	54.1	15.7	5.7	8.0	2.8
Jun 11	66.5	52.0	14.5	5.4	7.7	2.6	69.7	-0.1	-0.3	54.1	15.6	5.7	8.0	2.8
Jul 9	69.4	53.3	16.1	5.6	7.9	2.9	68.1	-1.6	-0.5	53.1	15.0	5.5	7.9	2.7
Aug 13	70.9	53.6	17.3	5.8	7.9	3.1	67.5	-0.6	-0.8	52.7	14.8	5.5	7.8	2.6
Sep 10	67.8	51.9	15.9	5.5	7.7	2.9	66.8	-0.7	-1.0	52				

## C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration

UNITED KINGDOM		All ages					18-24					Thousands	
		Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 weeks	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 weeks	All
All	1997 Apr	512.2	271.8	287.5	256.9	359.6	1688.0	160.1	83.1	87.7	57.7	33.0	421.7
	Jul	552.9	254.2	247.1	215.0	316.0	1585.3	199.1	73.5	72.6	49.2	28.4	422.9
	Oct	507.9	254.5	227.2	176.8	266.4	1432.8	171.9	77.4	59.8	39.5	22.8	371.3
1998	Jan	565.3	268.5	247.0	163.4	235.0	1479.3	175.3	81.5	64.7	35.0	18.8	375.2
	Apr	499.6	264.1	255.4	160.2	210.6	1389.9	149.4	76.5	69.9	33.8	16.2	345.9
	Jul	500.0	246.2	252.3	170.6	199.2	1368.3	174.5	68.1	66.9	35.2	14.7	359.3
1999	Jan	558.4	252.7	231.0	171.6	172.8	1386.4	178.1	72.9	52.3	17.8	6.9	327.9
	Apr	504.6	253.8	231.6	168.2	161.9	1320.1	157.9	71.8	54.6	12.2	4.1	300.5
Male													
1997	Apr	369.9	204.1	217.2	203.2	304.5	1298.8	110.4	59.3	61.3	42.5	25.5	299.0
	Jul	385.7	188.1	190.0	170.2	267.3	1201.3	128.6	51.8	52.0	35.7	21.8	289.9
	Oct	360.2	187.3	176.0	140.2	225.3	1089.1	114.3	53.1	43.4	28.6	17.4	256.8
1998	Jan	417.9	198.2	190.9	130.3	199.3	1136.7	122.8	56.7	46.3	25.6	14.4	266.0
	Apr	360.2	200.0	195.7	127.6	178.0	1061.5	103.3	49.7	48.8	24.8	12.4	245.0
	Jul	346.9	183.5	195.8	135.8	166.2	1030.2	113.6	48.0	48.2	25.6	11.2	246.6
1999	Jan	411.3	186.8	179.8	138.7	146.6	1063.3	125.3	50.6	37.5	13.0	5.2	231.6
	Apr	365.8	192.4	178.2	136.5	137.4	1010.3	110.7	51.5	38.4	8.9	3.0	212.5
Female													
1997	Apr	142.3	67.7	70.2	53.7	55.2	389.1	49.8	23.9	26.4	15.2	7.4	122.6
	Jul	167.2	66.1	57.1	44.8	48.7	384.0	70.5	20.6	13.5	6.6	6.6	132.9
	Oct	147.8	67.2	51.0	36.5	41.2	343.7	57.5	24.3	16.4	10.9	5.4	114.5
1998	Jan	147.3	70.3	56.1	33.1	35.8	342.6	52.5	24.8	18.4	9.4	4.3	109.3
	Apr	139.3	64.1	59.7	32.6	32.6	328.4	46.1	20.2	9.1	3.8	100.9	
	Jul	153.1	62.6	56.4	34.9	31.1	338.1	60.9	18.7	9.6	3.5	112.7	
1999	Jan	147.1	65.8	51.2	32.9	26.1	323.1	52.8	22.3	14.8	4.8	1.7	96.3
	Apr	138.8	61.4	53.5	31.7	24.5	309.8	47.2	20.3	16.2	3.3	1.1	88.1

UNITED KINGDOM		25-49					50 and over					Thousands	
		Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 weeks	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 weeks	All
All	1997 Apr	270.1	147.6	158.6	155.3	241.8	973.3	67.7	38.1	40.2	43.7	84.9	274.6
	Jul	276.5	140.5	138.6	130.7	212.4	898.7	64.0	37.1	35.0	35.0	75.2	246.3
	Oct	261.2	139.4	131.5	107.2	175.9	815.2	62.9	35.1	34.9	30.0	67.7	230.7
1998	Jan	305.1	146.5	143.8	99.7	152.9	848.1	73.1	37.7	37.7	28.6	63.4	240.4
	Apr	269.6	148.5	146.4	97.9	134.4	796.9	67.7	36.8	38.2	28.3	60.0	231.1
	Jul	254.2	139.8	148.0	105.4	127.5	774.9	60.7	35.5	36.6	29.9	56.9	219.7
1999	Jan	294.6	140.5	142.2	119.9	113.7	811.0	73.7	36.6	35.7	33.8	52.2	232.0
	Apr	264.2	142.2	140.3	121.5	107.9	776.1	69.4	37.4	35.8	34.5	50.0	227.0
Male													
1997	Apr	202.3	115.0	125.6	127.8	210.6	781.3	48.9	28.1	29.8	32.8	68.3	207.9
	Jul	204.2	107.8	111.6	107.9	184.8	716.3	45.5	26.7	25.9	26.5	60.7	185.3
	Oct	194.4	107.6	106.7	88.7	153.1	650.4	44.8	25.1	25.6	22.9	54.8	173.2
1998	Jan	235.1	112.9	116.6	82.9	133.3	680.9	53.1	27.0	27.5	21.8	51.5	180.8
	Apr	201.6	117.2	117.9	81.4	116.9	635.0	48.0	26.7	27.6	21.4	48.7	172.3
	Jul	185.7	108.4	120.5	87.8	110.7	613.1	41.5	25.5	26.7	22.4	46.3	162.4
1999	Jan	225.5	108.5	115.9	100.3	98.9	649.2	53.5	26.3	26.0	25.3	42.5	173.6
	Apr	198.3	112.2	113.3	101.7	93.7	619.1	49.2	27.4	26.0	25.9	40.7	169.2
Female													
1997	Apr	67.8	32.6	33.0	27.5	31.2	192.1	18.8	10.0	10.4	10.9	16.6	66.7
	Jul	72.4	32.7	27.0	22.8	27.6	182.4	18.6	10.4	9.1	8.5	14.5	61.0
	Oct	66.9	31.8	24.8	18.5	22.9	164.8	18.1	10.0	9.3	7.1	12.9	57.5
1998	Jan	70.0	33.6	27.1	16.9	19.6	167.2	20.0	10.7	10.2	6.8	11.9	59.6
	Apr	68.0	31.3	28.5	16.5	17.5	161.9	19.8	10.1	10.6	6.9	11.3	58.8
	Jul	88.4	31.4	27.5	17.7	16.9	161.9	19.2	10.0	9.9	7.5	10.6	57.3
1999	Jan	69.1	32.0	26.3	19.6	14.8	161.9	20.3	10.4	9.7	8.5	9.6	58.5
	Apr	66.0	30.0	27.0	19.8	14.2	157.0	20.2	10.0	9.8	8.6	9.2	57.8

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094.

## UNEMPLOYMENT C.13 Claimant count by age and duration: April 8 1999 Government Office Regions

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>
UNITED KINGDOM																
13 or less	110,700	198,264	49,222	365,838	47,218	65,962	20,152	138,770	GREAT BRITAIN							
Over 13 and up to 26	51,511	112,202	27,372	192,411	20,259	30,036	10,035	61,382	107,044	193,223	48,160	356,046	45,391	63,794	19,5981	34,200
26 and up to 52	38,375	113,308	25,993	178,151	16,213	26,982	9,838	53,455	49,476	108,818	26,680	186,293	19,389	29,131	9,7505	9,318
52 and up to 104	8,882	101,856	25,898	136,486	3,298	19,803	8,569	31,710	8,189	96,976	24,797	130,032	3,133	19,071	8,236	30,478
Over 104	3,031	93,670	40,721	137,422	1,080	14,200	9,229	24,509	2,638	83,949	37,438	124,085	1,007	13,036	8,617	22,660
All	212,479	619,100	169,206	1,010,308	88,068	156,983	57,823	309,826	203,843	592,219	162,221	967,764	84,232	151,109	55,6812	97,942
NORTH EAST																
13 or less	7,649	12,723	3,418	24,469	2,968	3,790	1,159	8,348	EAST OF ENGLAND							
Over 13 and up to 26	3,940	7,335	1,908	13,273	1,290	1,594	532	3,481	6,951	12,777	3,755	23,870	3,175	4,402	1,624	9,516
26 and up to 52	3,116	7,193	1,732	12,074	1,101	1,336	518	2,986	2,828	7,051	2,125	12,071	1,224	1,975	878	4,152
52 and up to 104	515	6,089	1,563	8,172	166	964	421	1,551	1,937	6,420	1,852	10,229	865	1,616	761	3,269
Over 104	192	6,854	3,028	10,074	57	832	515	1,404	385	5,435	1,733	7,557	157	1,231	663	2,041
All	15,412	40,194	11,649	68,062	5,582	8,516	3,145	17,770	12,230	36,461	11,963	61,132	5,466	10,053	4,593	20,529
NORTH WEST (GOR)																
13 or less	11,485	19,287	4,442	35,962	4,441	5,699	1,876	12,566	LONDON							
Over 13 and up to 26	5,409	10,699	2,441	18,685	1,927	2,465	795	5,301	12,239	28,921	5,096	46,785	6,365	11,041	2,497	20,377
26 and up to 52	3,407	9,437	1,963	14,851	1,330	1,752	668	3,784	5,705	17,278	3,047	26,131	2,852	5,566	1,294	9,811
52 and up to 104	733	7,166	1,866	9,770	241	1,126	435	1,807	5,220	20,633	3,505	29,394	2,891	6,474	1,565	10,962
Over 104	187	5,705	2,401	8,293	56	725	408	1,189	1,731	20,183	4,031	25,950	809	5,098	1,611	7,519
All	21,221	52,294	13,113	87,561	7,995	11,767	4,182	24,647	697	18,953	6,655	26,305	290	3,594	1,859	5,743
MIDSEASIDE																
13 or less	4,277	6,650	1,433	12,702	1,746	1,889	528	4,355	SOUTH EAST (GOR)							
Over 13 and up to 26	2,186	3,993	770	7,016	864	990	270	2,167	8,327	17,244	5,070	31,015	3,326	5,594	1,922	11,170
26 and up to 52	1,965	4,417	874	7,283	778	1,005										

**C.14 UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation  
United Kingdom as at 8 April 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	28.7	2.9	6.6	2.2	35.3	2.7	30.6	3.1	7.3	2.4	37.9	2.9
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	13.5	1.3	3.9	1.3	17.4	1.3	14.2	1.4	4.3	1.4	18.5	1.4
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	12.2	1.2	1.3	0.4	13.4	1.0	14.0	1.4	1.6	0.5	15.6	1.2
Health professionals	22	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	8.2	0.8	6.6	2.2	14.8	1.1	8.9	0.9	7.1	2.3	16.0	1.2
Other professional occupations	24-29	6.6	0.7	2.3	0.8	8.9	0.7	7.6	0.8	2.9	0.9	10.5	0.8
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	13.0	1.3	1.6	0.5	14.5	1.1	15.6	1.6	1.9	0.6	17.5	1.3
Health associate professionals	34	1.2	0.1	2.3	0.7	3.5	0.3	1.4	0.1	2.7	0.9	4.2	0.3
Other associate professional occupations	33&35-39	31.3	3.1	12.6	4.1	43.9	3.4	39.1	3.9	15.8	5.1	54.8	4.2
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	99.7	10.0	52.9	17.2	152.5	11.7	122.9	12.3	64.0	20.9	186.9	14.3
Secretarial occupations	45-46	1.5	0.2	14.1	4.6	15.7	1.2	1.8	0.2	15.8	5.1	17.5	1.3
Skilled construction trades	50	56.3	5.6	0.4	0.1	56.6	4.3	61.2	6.1	0.5	0.2	61.7	4.7
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	34.3	3.4	0.5	0.2	34.8	2.7	37.6	3.8	0.6	0.2	38.2	2.9
Other skilled trades	53-59	84.3	8.4	7.6	2.5	92.0	7.0	93.9	9.4	7.9	2.6	101.8	7.8
Protective service occupations	60-61	13.5	1.3	0.7	0.2	14.2	1.1	15.5	1.5	0.9	0.3	16.4	1.3
Personal service occupations	62-69	37.4	3.7	40.1	13.1	77.5	5.9	41.7	4.2	48.5	15.8	90.3	6.9
Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	70-71	10.3	1.0	1.7	0.6	12.0	0.9	11.2	1.1	1.9	0.6	13.1	1.0
Other sales occupations	72-73&79	38.0	3.8	42.2	13.8	80.2	6.1	46.8	4.7	56.0	18.3	102.8	7.9
Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	80-86&89	52.0	5.2	14.5	4.7	66.6	5.1	54.8	5.5	15.0	4.9	69.8	5.3
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	72.2	7.2	1.9	0.6	74.1	5.7	85.9	8.6	2.4	0.8	88.4	6.8
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing	90	10.4	1.0	1.7	0.6	12.1	0.9	11.1	1.1	2.3	0.7	13.4	1.0
Other elementary occupations	91-99	259.5	25.9	41.8	13.6	301.3	23.0	273.7	27.3	42.8	13.9	316.4	24.2
No previous occupation/ sought occupation unknown		116.7	11.7	49.0	16.0	165.7	12.7	11.2	1.1	4.2	1.4	15.4	1.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,001.2</b>		<b>306.6</b>		<b>1,307.8</b>		<b>1,001.2</b>		<b>306.6</b>		<b>1,307.8</b>	

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.  
Not seasonally adjusted.

Source: JUVOS Stock. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6004.

**UNEMPLOYMENT C.21**  
Claimant count area statistics  
Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at April 8 1999

Area	Male				Female				All				Rate #	
	Thousand		Per cent		Thousand		Per cent		Thousand		Per cent		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	Per cent	Per cent
<b>ENGLAND</b>														
Alnwick and Amble	621		225		846		7.2		5.3					
Andover	460		213		673		1.9		1.5					
Appley	64		30		94		2.3		1.8					
Ashted	1,127		320		1,447		3.6		2.9					
Axminster	187		54		241		3.8		2.7					
<b>Aylesbury and Wycombe</b>	2,760		849		3,609		2.0		1.6					
Banbury	644		222		866		2.0		1.6					
Barnard Castle	200		57		257		4.5		3.1					
Barnsley	5,507		1,633		7,140		9.4		7.7					
Barnstaple	758		273		1,031		4.3		3.5					
<b>Barrow-in-Furness</b>	1,948		454		2,402		7.4		6.6					
Basingstoke	960		351		1,311		1.5		1.3					
Bath	1,985		697		2,682		3.2		2.7					
Bedford	2,239		830		3,069		3.9		3.3					
Berwick-upon-Tweed	415		186		601		6.0		4.7					
<b>Bideford</b>	805		310		1,115		7.9		6.1					
Birmingham	41,669		12,348		54,017		6.7		6.0					
Bishop Auckland	3,700		1,165		4,865		7.8		6.7					
Blackburn	4,627		1,424		6,051		4.8		4.2					
Blackpool	4,341		1,074		5,415		4.7		3.9					
<b>Bolton</b>	4,822		1,306		6,128		4.3		3.8					
Boston	820		200		1,020		3.6		3.1					
Bournemouth	3,954		1,138		5,092		4.5		3.7					
Breford	11,888		3,232		15,120		6.7		5.9					
Briggwater	1,107		360		1,467		4.6		3.7					
<b>Brighton and Driffield</b>	1,261		398		1,659		8.5		7.3					
Brighthelmston	277		114		391		5.1		3.8					
Brighton	7,448		2,540		9,988		6.4		5.2					
Bristol	9,733		3,002		12,735		3.4		3.0					
Buck	285		111		396		6.8		5.2					
<b>Burley</b>	1,357		436		1,793		4.4		3.9					
Burton on Trent	2,239		729		2,968		4.1		3.7					
Bury St Edmunds	573		247		820		2.3		2.0					
Bury	648		179		827		4.2		3.1					
Caerffraw	3,676		1,050		4,726		6.0		5.4					
<b>Cambridge</b>	2,795		931		3,726		2.5		2.1					
Canelford	151		64		215		10.2		7.4					
Canterbury	1,921		563		2,484		4.0		3.3					
Cardisle	1,839		604		2,443		4.7		4.1					
Chard	222		105		327		3.5		2.8					
<b>Cheltenham</b>	1,828		539		2,367		3.2		2.6					
Chesham	3,851		1,126		4,977		8.0		7.0					
Chesham	1,626		526		2,152		2.7		2.2					
Chorley	469		194		663		2.4		1.8					
Cinderford	786		329		1,115		6.0		4.4					
<b>Cloucester</b>	286		101		387		1.7		1.3					
Clonmel	1,290		358		1,648		8.4		6.1					
Cochester	3,234		1,215		4,449		3.5		2.9					
Coleton	8,717		2,764		11,481		4.8		4.3					
Cromley	2,482		776		3,258		1.4		1.2					
<b>Crowe</b>	3,012		976		3,988		4.6		4.1					
Cromer	805		208		1,013		6.1		4.5					
Dalington	2,417		618		3,035		7.1		6.4					
Dartmouth	121		25		146		4.9		3.5					
Delby	5,858		1,640		7,498		5.2		4.7					
<b>Derizes</b>	346		123		469		3.0		2.1					
Dids	378		152		530		3.2		2.5					
Doncaster	7,648		2,141		9,789		8.9		8.0					
Doncaster and Weymouth	1,328		403		1,731		4.0		3.0					
Dover	1,664		414		2,078		6.8		5.6					
<b>Dunley and Sandwell</b>	10,484		3,222		13,706		6.1		5.6					
Ebbw Vale	1,872		668		2,540		4.9		3.7					
Evesham	498		171		670		2.6		2.1					
Exeter	3,183		1,064		4,247		3.7		3.1					
Fakenham	381		123		504		4.9		3.8					
<b>Falmouth</b>	906		286		1,192		10.8		8.4					
Folestone	1,863		426		2,289		6.6		5.6					
Gainsborough	749		217		966		7.6		6.4					
Gloucester	2,212		669		2,881		4.0		3.5					
Goole and Selby	1,416		534		1,950		6.5		5.4					
<b>Grantham</b>	686		241		927		3.7		3.2					
Grimsby	5,078		1,359		6,437		8.5		7.7					
Guildford and Aldershot	3,039		902		3,941		10.3		9.2					
Guildford	2,554		770		3,324		1.5		1.					

# C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas\* as at April 8 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate #		Male	Female	All	Rate #									
											Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants						
Stamford	412	161	573	2.2	1.8	SCOTLAND												
Stevenage	2,876	931	3,807	2.5	2.2													
Stoke	7,255	2,370	9,625	5.2	4.5													
Stroud	846	313	1,159	3.6	2.7													
Sunderland and Durham	11,640	3,107	14,747	8.4	7.7													
Swindon	2,325	800	3,125	2.4	2.2													
Taunton	1,289	414	1,703	3.7	2.9													
Telford and Bridgnorth	2,546	879	3,425	3.8	3.4													
Thanet	3,129	823	3,952	10.6	8.8													
Thetford	547	226	773	3.5	2.8													
Tiverton	422	148	570	3.8	2.8													
Torquay	1,488	441	1,929	7.4	5.9													
Trowbridge and Warminster	889	356	1,245	2.5	2.1													
Truro	1,080	391	1,471	5.7	4.6													
Tunbridge Wells	1,479	465	1,944	2.0	1.6													
Tyneside	27,192	6,745	33,937	8.2	7.5													
Wadebridge and Bodmin	527	187	714	4.9	3.6													
Wakefield	6,244	2,149	8,393	7.0	6.2													
Warrington	5,749	1,599	7,348	4.9	4.5													
Warwick	1,858	582	2,440	2.5	2.1													
Wellingborough	1,370	490	1,860	3.9	3.3													
Wells	806	335	1,141	4.2	3.2													
Weston-super-Mare	1,046	393	1,439	4.5	3.5													
Whitby	399	123	522	7.6	6.3													
Whitehaven	1,745	510	2,255	7.4	6.7													
Wigan and St Helens	8,116	2,384	10,500	7.0	6.1													
Widmer	91	42	133	1.4	1.2													
Wirral and Chester	10,495	3,019	13,514	6.8	5.9													
Wisbech	1,056	425	1,481	5.7	5.2													
Wolverhampton and Walsall	12,129	3,637	15,766	7.4	6.5													
Woodbridge	520	156	676	3.8	3.3													
Worcester	1,737	572	2,309	3.3	2.8													
Workington	1,965	505	2,470	9.6	7.9													
Worksop	1,197	333	1,530	6.1	5.4													
Worthing	1,282	363	1,645	2.7	2.3													
Yeovil	861	283	1,144	2.7	2.2													
York	2,473	779	3,252	3.3	2.7													
<b>WALES</b>																		
Aberystwyth	455	186	641	5.1	3.4													
Bangor and Camarfon	1,941	565	2,506	8.5	6.3													
Betws-y-Coed	133	66	199	6.9	5.3													
Brecon	221	86	306	3.4	2.5													
Bridgend	2,539	801	3,340	6.5	5.8													
Cardiff	8,744	2,126	10,870	5.2	4.6													
Cardigan	327	126	453	7.1	4.9													
Cardarvan	759	254	1,013	3.3	2.8													
Colwyn and Conwy	1,335	397	1,732	6.4	5.0													
Cwmbran and Monmouth	1,620	424	2,044	4.0	3.5													
Dolgellau and Barmouth	251	77	328	10.0	7.3													
Fishguard and St David's	183	70	253	7.7	5.7													
Flint	1,902	600	2,502	4.5	4.0													
Haverfordwest	1,336	398	1,734	10.0	7.4													
Holyhead	529	167	696	12.7	9.5													
Knights and Radnor	106	36	141	6.3	4.6													
Lampeter	349	100	449	7.9	5.4													
Llandeilo	161	73	234	8.5	6.9													
Llandrindod Wells	269	113	382	5.7	4.3													
Llanelli	1,554	449	2,003	8.9	7.3													
Llangefni and Amlwch	735	274	1,009	11.5	8.6													
Machynlleth	225	81	306	10.7	7.9													
Merthyr	1,432	372	1,804	9.0	7.9													
Neath and Port Talbot	2,292	652	2,944	7.1	6.0													
Newport	3,614	1,058	4,672	6.2	5.6													
Newtown	244	100	344	3.2	2.4													
Pembroke and Tenby	1,017	315	1,332	11.8	8.6													
Pontypridd and Aberdare	4,806	1,302	6,108	8.5	7.3													
Portmadoc and Ffestiniog	359	117	476	9.6	6.9													
Pwllheli	292	97	389	9.7	7.1													
Rhyl and Denbigh	1,618	504	2,122	7.5	6.1													
Rhymney and Abergavenny	4,073	1,149	5,222	9.2	8.3													
Ruthin and Bala	204	89	293	2.9	2.4													
Swansea	5,551	1,501	7,052	7.2	6.3													
Welshpool	241	114	355	4.5	3.3													
Wrexham	1,873	634	2,507	4.8	4.2													

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

+ Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) are as defined in May 1998. A list of the ward composition of the TTWAs is available from the regional and local labour market statistics branch on 020 7533 6159.  
# Claimant count rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce jobs (the sum of employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-sponsored trainees) plus claimants, and as a percentage of estimates of employee jobs and claimants only. All the TTWA rates shown are calculated using mid-1997 based denominators. Rates for the above TTWAs back to January 1997 and rates for the 1984 TTWAs are available from the Office for National Statistics Nomis database. Data on claimant count for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Office for National Statistics Nomis database. Claimant count rates are available only for those Assisted Areas which map precisely to 1984-based Travel-to-Work Areas.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.22

## Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at April 8 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +			
											Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>NORTH EAST</b>												
Cleveland (former county)												
Hull	3,484	844	4,328	12.7	11.4							
Middlesbrough	5,239	1,277	6,516	11.3	10.3							
Redcar and Cleveland	4,089	1,055	5,144	10.3	9.1							
Stockton-on-Tees	5,260	1,420	6,680	8.8	7.8							
<b>Durham (former county)</b>												
Darlington	2,417	615	3,032	7.1	6.4							
<b>Rest of Durham</b>												
Chester-le-Street	1,048	272	1,320	12.0	9.6							
Darwenside	1,821	541	2,362	10.5	9.0							
Durham	1,423	491	1,914	4.8	4.5							
Easington	1,966	465	2,431	10.0	9.3							
Sedgefield	1,828	590	2,418	6.5	5.8							
Teesdale	324	96	420	6.0	4.1							
Wear Valley	1,622	496	2,118	9.6	7.7							
<b>Northumberland</b>												
Alnwick	5,925	1,841	7,766	7.6	6.3							
Hexham	489	193	682	7.2	5.1							
Hexham	447	196	643	5.9	4.6							
Blyth Valley	1,849	560	2,409	10.2	9.3							
Castle Morpeth	684	222	906	4.3	3.7							
Tynedale	725	222	947	4.8	3.6							
Wansbeck	1,731	448	2,179	12.4	11.1							
<b>Tyne and Wear</b>												
Gateshead	31,616	7,767	39,383	8.3	7.6							
Newcastle upon Tyne	4,684	1,030	5,714	6.7	6.1							
North Tyneside	7,966	1,839	9,805	6.0	5.6							
South Tyneside	5,174	1,414	6,588	9.7	9.1							
Sunderland	5,558	1,345	6,903	14.0	12.7							
	8,214	2,139	10,353	9.4	8.5							
<b>NORTH WEST (GOR)</b>												
Cheshire (former county)												
Bolton	3,114	860	3,974	7.7	7.2							
Warrington	2,500	686	3,186	3.4	3.1							
<b>Rest of Cheshire</b>												
Chester	7,325	2,212	9,537	3.5	3.0							
Congleton	1,319	361	1,680	2.9	2.4							
Croston	771	302	1,073	3.4	2.9							
Crawley and Nantwich	1,487	495	1,982	5.3	4.8							
Egsmere Port and Neston	1,149	330	1,479	4.0	3.7							
Macclesfield	1,246	307	1,553	2.2	1.8							
Wale Royal	1,353	417	1,770	4.7	4.1							
<b>Cumbria</b>												
Ardale	8,228	2,366	10,594	5.5	4.6							
Barrow-in-Furness	2,070	554	2,624	8.1	6.7							
Carlisle	1,711	385	2,096	8.3	7.6							
Conisley	1,680	539	2,219	4.6	4.0							
Copeland	1,827	534	2,361	7.6	6.9							
Eisen	256	109	365	2.1	1.6							
South Lakeland	684	245	929	2.3	1.9							
<b>Greater Manchester</b>												
Bolton	45,709	12,552	58,261	5.3	4.7							
Bury	4,309	1,165	5,474	4.1	3.6							
Manchester	19,855	640	20,495	4.5	3.7							
Mossley	13,041	3,335	16,376	6.1	5.7							
Oldham	3,833	1,040	4,873	6.2	5.5							
Rochdale	4,268	1,106	5,374	7.1	6.0							
Salford	3,908	983	4,891	4.6	4.2							
Stockport	3,180	891	4,071	3.7	3.1							
Timeside	3,412	1,036	4,448	6.2	5.3							
Trafalgar	2,728	736	3,464	3.1	2.8							
Wigan	5,045	1,620	6,665	6.8	5.9							

# C.22 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at April 8 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male		Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants				
<b>Worcestershire</b>											
Worcestershire	6,108	2,151	8,259	3.7	3.2	<b>SOUTH EAST (GOR)</b>					
Bromsgrove	1,096	379	1,475	4.2	3.6	<b>Berkshire (former county)</b>					
Malvern Hills	617	190	807	3.4	2.7	Bracknell Forest					
Redditch	1,127	434	1,561	4.3	3.9	Reading					
Worcester	1,206	365	1,571	3.6	3.2	Slough					
Wychnavon	860	243	1,203	2.7	2.2	West Berkshire					
Wyre Forest	1,202	440	1,642	4.4	3.8	Windsor and Maidenhead					
Wokingham						498					
144						642					
4.4						3.8					
1.3						1.1					
1.1						1.1					
<b>EAST OF ENGLAND</b>											
<b>Bedfordshire (former county)</b>											
Luton						3,180					
952						4,132					
5.5						4.9					
<b>Rest of Bedfordshire</b>											
3,495						1,298					
705						1,001					
1,875						2,543					
915						1,249					
4.1						3.6					
2.5						2.5					
<b>Cambridgeshire (former county)</b>											
Peterborough						2,210					
642						2,852					
3.4						3.1					
<b>Rest of Cambridgeshire</b>											
4,916						1,716					
1,473						1,910					
5,779						2,266					
999						1,359					
1,174						1,638					
691						910					
2.1						1.8					
1.4						1.4					
<b>Essex (former county)</b>											
Southend-on-Sea						3,598					
2,018						727					
4,572						2,745					
8.1						5.6					
6.7						4.8					
<b>Rest of Essex</b>											
13,462						4,824					
2,109						2,903					
1,178						1,677					
407						557					
867						1,181					
1,483						2,009					
1,608						2,170					
1,129						1,539					
1,191						1,636					
542						734					
679						915					
1,917						2,478					
352						487					
1.9						1.4					
<b>Hertfordshire</b>											
7,693						2,564					
825						1,130					
912						1,233					
678						928					
636						851					
961						1,260					
626						822					
1,025						1,320					
545						727					
846						1,109					
639						877					
1.7						1.5					
<b>Norfolk</b>											
12,113						4,020					
1,179						1,650					
980						1,382					
2,927						3,792					
1,665						2,297					
1,228						1,582					
3,189						4,103					
945						1,327					
4.4						3.4					
<b>Suffolk</b>											
8,447						2,812					
694						944					
411						585					
2,405						3,101					
532						776					
812						1,149					
1,035						1,339					
2,558						3,365					
3.3						2.8					
8.3						7.7					
<b>LONDON</b>											
<b>Greater London</b>											
154,565						54,412					
2,773						3,698					
4,238						5,889					
2,609						3,564					
6,883						9,270					
3,246						4,331					
5,608						7,892					
63						83					
4,241						5,916					
5,779						7,727					
5,291						7,092					
5,364						7,344					
6,076						8,184					
8,970						12,030					
4,154						5,729					
8,419						11,245					
2,476						3,454					
2,583						3,479					
2,377						3,262					
2,597						3,555					
6,729						9,351					
2,687						3,940					
1,229						1,714					
9,394						12,865					
7,625						10,264					
2,457						3,346					
7,998						10,273					
3,607						4,858					
1,491						2,111					
8,249						11,090					
1,689						2,279					
7,211						9,993					
5,415						7,151					
5,037						6,908					
6.7						5.7					
<b>Avon (former county)</b>											
1,708						575					
7,398						2,175					
1,544						572					
1,558						536					
8,915						3,360					
918						439					
1,761						597					
6						2					
1,854						653					
1,165						435					
1,461						566					
1,750						668					
2,283						3.0					
9,573						4.3					
2,116						3.6					
2,096						1.9					
12,275						7.4					
1,357						6.5					
2,358						6.7					
8						0.9					
2,507						9.5					
1,600						5.7					
2,027						9.3					
2,418						7.5					
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>											
1,708						575					
7,398						2,175					
1,544						572					
1,558						536					
8,915						3,360					
918						439					
1,761						597					
6						2					
1,854						653					
1,165						435					
1,461						566					
1,750						668					
2,283						3.0					
9,573						4.3					
2,116						3.6					
2,096						1.9					
12,275						7.4					
1,357						6.5					
2,358						6.7					
8						0.9					
2,507						9.5					
1,600						5.7					
2,027						9.3					
2,418						7.5					

# CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics C.22

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at April 8 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male		Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants				
<b>Devon (former county)</b>											
Plymouth						4,875					
Torbay						2,629					
1,568						3,408					
6.2						7.6					
5.4						6.0					
<b>Rest of Devon</b>											
8,137						2,953					
1,715						2,271					
829						864					
1,250						1,693					
809						1,152					
1,332						1,817					
968						1,354					
454						618					
4.4						3.3					
<b>Dorset (former county)</b>											
2,923						814					
1,296						404					
3,737						1,700					
5.7						2.9					
4.9						2.5					
<b>Rest of Dorset</b>											
3,088						1,030					
364						99					
434						173					
286						115					
326						105					
682						283					
986						275					
1,261						1.6					
2.7						2.0					
5.7						2.6					
3.0						2.1					
<b>Gloucestershire</b>											
6,151						1,991					
1,427						391					
390						124					
895						371					
1,828						540					
1,002						355					
609						819					
3.6						2.9					
2.9						2.4					
1.9						1.5					
5.7						4.2					
4.0						3.7					
3.5						2.6					
3.0						2.1					
<b>Somerset</b>											
5,058						1,795					
1,053						442					
1,209						402					
1,151						439					
1,215						374					
430						138					
6.3						4.7					
<b>Wiltshire (former county)</b>											
1,944						614					
2,558						2.4					
2.4						2.3					
<b>Rest of Wiltshire</b>											
2,897						1,156					
556						222					
682						320					
767						255					
892						359					
1,251						2.5					
2.5						2.2					
<b>WALES</b>											
1,959						538					
2,506						781					
3,036						848					
5,899						1,403					
2,906						948					
936						344					
611						2,482					
1,443						455					
2,002						636					
2,660						807					
1,575						532					
1,316						329					
972						389					
2,803						810					
2,964						758					
2,631						811					
1,488						565					
4,806						1,302					
4,453						1,137					
1,828						489					
1,492						381					
1,764						595					
12.4						11.6					
6.9						6.2					
8.1						7.3					
4.6						4.2					
6.3						5.2					
5.8						3.9					
5.7						4.7					
4.6						4.1					
8.6						6.3					
12.0						9.0					
8.6						7.6					
4.5						3.8					
7.8						6.7					
6.3						5.8					
10.5						7.7					
4.7						3.5					
8.5						7.3					
6.6						5.9					
6.0						4.9					
4.3						3.8					
4.6						4.1					
<b>SCOTLAND</b>											
3,099						844					
2,012						698					
1,961						758					
1,822						585					
1,098						366					
2,806						1,117					
4,568						1,248					
3,445						1,083					
1,347						409					
1,004						326					
1,006						353					
7,689						2,066					
899						166					
3,220						1,136					
8,438						2,753					
19,589						4,667					
3,983						1,315					
2,040						520					
999						282					
1,345						529					
3,806						1,326					
7,942						2,479					
215						94					
1,772						553					
4,017						1,058					
1,577						531					
260						103					
2,490						759					
5,802						1,743					
1,407						493					
2,911						773					
2,558						756					
2.5						2.4					
3.3						2.6					
5.1						4.6					
7.2						5.1					
10.4						9.5					
7.0						5.9					
8.0						7.6					
11.1						9.4					
6.9						6.0					
4.6						4.6					
6.4						6.4					
3.5						3.2					
8.8						7.8					
8.2						7.1					
7.5						7.5					
6.7						6.7					
5.1						5.1					
6.8						6.4					
4.9						4.4					
10.1						11.2					
8.6						8.6					
3.2						4.1					
3.6						4.5					
5.9						6.4					
4.3						5.2					
2.4						3.2					
6.1						7.1					
6.3						6.3					
4.5						5.0					
1											

**C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Claimant count area statistics**  
 Parliamentary constituencies as at April 8 1999

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>NORTH EAST</b>				<b>MERSEYSIDE</b>			
Cleveland (former county)				<b>Merseyside</b>			
Hartlepool	3,484	844	4,328	Birkenhead	3,236	829	4,065
Middlesbrough	4,043	953	4,996	Bootle	2,934	714	3,648
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,390	658	3,048	Crosby	1,285	396	1,681
Redcar	2,895	721	3,616	Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,379	728	3,107
Stockton North	3,017	804	3,821	Knowsley South	2,994	825	3,819
Stockton South	2,243	616	2,859	Liverpool Garston	2,304	619	2,923
<b>Durham</b>				Liverpool Riverside	4,235	1,099	5,334
Bishop Auckland	1,819	545	2,364	Liverpool Walton	3,495	939	4,434
Darlington	2,295	576	2,871	Liverpool Wavertree	3,137	911	4,048
Durham, City of	1,423	491	1,914	Liverpool West Derby	3,327	892	4,219
Easington	1,758	419	2,177	Southport	1,515	500	2,015
North Durham	1,840	497	2,337	St Helens North	1,774	484	2,258
North West Durham	1,805	559	2,364	St Helens South	2,179	557	2,736
Sedgefield	1,509	479	1,988	Wallasey	2,601	749	3,350
<b>Northumberland</b>				Wirral South	995	351	1,346
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,235	469	1,704	Wirral West	1,195	399	1,594
Blyth Valley	1,849	560	2,409				
Hexham	829	260	1,089	<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>			
Wansbeck	2,012	552	2,564	<b>Humberside (former county)</b>			
<b>Tyne and Wear</b>				Beverley and Holderness	1,347	533	1,880
Blaydon	1,662	383	2,045	Brigg and Goole	1,344	484	1,828
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,830	475	2,305	Cleethorpes	1,994	637	2,631
Houghton and Washington East	2,079	632	2,711	East Yorkshire	1,406	461	1,867
Jarrow	2,440	557	2,997	Great Grimsby	3,185	755	3,940
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,289	577	2,866	Haltemprice and Howden	770	305	1,075
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	2,869	686	3,555	Kingston upon Hull East	2,964	772	3,736
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,751	404	2,155	Kingston upon Hull North	3,556	918	4,474
North Tyneside	2,416	649	3,065	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	3,022	807	3,829
South Shields	3,327	832	4,159	Scunthorpe	1,662	502	2,164
Sunderland North	2,579	606	3,187	<b>North Yorkshire</b>			
Sunderland South	2,922	673	3,595	Harrogate and Knaresborough	722	237	959
Tyne Bridge	3,371	706	4,077	Richmond	726	303	1,029
Tynemouth	2,081	585	2,666	Ryedale	643	247	890
				Scarborough and Whitby	1,867	581	2,448
				Selby	1,152	434	1,586
				Skipton and Ripon	616	222	838
				Vale of York	540	241	781
				York, City of	1,766	516	2,282
				<b>South Yorkshire</b>			
<b>CHESHIRE</b>				Bamsley Central	1,944	602	2,546
Chester, City of	1,161	290	1,451	Bamsley East and Mexborough	2,111	554	2,665
Congleton	771	302	1,073	Barnsley West and Penistone	1,600	523	2,123
Crewe and Nantwich	1,380	459	1,839	Don Valley	1,764	508	2,272
Eddisbury	863	282	1,145	Doncaster Central	2,653	756	3,409
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,199	351	1,550	Doncaster North	1,977	521	2,498
Halton	2,035	539	2,574	Rother Valley	1,758	603	2,361
Macclesfield	795	196	991	Rotherham	2,388	558	2,946
Tatton	617	181	798	Sheffield Attercliffe	2,001	520	2,521
Warrington North	1,465	400	1,865	Sheffield Brightside	2,817	647	3,464
Warrington South	1,035	286	1,321	Sheffield Central	3,706	916	4,622
Weaver Vale	1,628	492	2,120	Sheffield Hallam	743	271	1,014
<b>CUMBRIA</b>				Sheffield Heeley	2,331	613	2,944
Barrow and Furness	1,918	442	2,360	Sheffield Hillsborough	1,616	466	2,082
Carlisle	1,460	458	1,918	Wentworth	2,154	539	2,693
Copeland	1,827	534	2,361	<b>West Yorkshire</b>			
Penrith and The Border	620	239	859	Batley and Spen	1,483	404	1,887
Westmorland and Lonsdale	477	158	635	Bradford North	2,676	703	3,379
Workington	1,926	505	2,431	Bradford South	2,032	592	2,624
<b>GREATER MANCHESTER</b>				Bradford West	3,135	824	3,959
Altrincham and Sale West	779	230	1,009	Calder Valley	1,358	457	1,815
Ashton-under-Lyne	1,641	455	2,096	Colne Valley	1,368	443	1,811
Bolton North East	1,743	431	2,174	Dewsbury	1,432	376	1,808
Bolton South East	1,752	479	2,231	Elmet	963	331	1,294
Bolton West	814	255	1,069	Halifax	2,318	593	2,911
Bury North	941	1235	2,176	Hemsworth	1,717	518	2,235
Bury South	1,044	346	1,390	Huddersfield	2,235	617	2,852
Cheadle	563	183	746	Keighley	1,447	457	1,904
Denton and Reddish	1,335	381	1,716	Leeds Central	3,817	892	4,709
Eccles	1,364	372	1,736	Leeds East	2,434	655	3,089
Hazel Grove	779	241	1,020	Leeds North East	1,638	518	2,156
Heywood and Middleton	1,833	486	2,319	Leeds North West	1,046	324	1,370
Leigh	1,548	492	2,040	Leeds West	1,946	532	2,478
Makerfield	1,349	455	1,804	Morley and Rothwell	1,234	445	1,679
Manchester Blackley	2,499	556	3,055	Normanton	1,011	448	1,459
Manchester Central	3,918	990	4,908	Pontefract and Castleford	1,771	670	2,441
Manchester Gorton	2,869	763	3,632	Pudsey	799	259	1,058
Manchester Withington	1,961	619	2,580	Shipley	1,243	376	1,619
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,543	464	2,007	Wakefield	1,872	547	2,419
Oldham West and Royton	1,915	474	2,389				
Rochdale	2,307	581	2,888	<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>			
Salford	1,823	383	2,206	<b>Derbyshire</b>			
Stalybridge and Hyde	1,433	473	1,906	Amber Valley	1,333	457	1,790
Stockport	1,344	335	1,679	Bolsover	1,561	477	2,038
Stretford and Urmston	1,698	435	2,133	Cheshirefield	2,142	581	2,723
Wigan	1,504	481	1,985	Derby North	1,717	460	2,177
Worsley	1,365	420	1,785	Derby South	2,786	700	3,486
Wythenshawe and Sale East	2,045	478	2,523	Erewash	1,624	538	2,162
<b>Lancashire</b>				High Peak	1,060	286	1,346
Blackburn	2,288	601	2,889	North East Derbyshire	1,508	502	2,010
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,600	389	1,989	South Derbyshire	1,051	370	1,421
Blackpool South	2,146	518	2,664	West Derbyshire	727	294	1,021
Burnley	1,291	412	1,703	<b>Leicestershire</b>			
Chorley	1,009	301	1,310	Blaby	579	201	780
Fylde	551	142	693	Bosworth	703	329	1,032
Hyndburn	1,175	375	1,550	Charnwood	708	277	985
Lancaster and Wyre	1,069	356	1,425	Harborough	726	296	1,022
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,708	500	2,208	Leicester East	1,783	653	2,436
Pendle	1,209	411	1,620	Leicester South	2,610	714	3,324
Preston	2,282	505	2,787	Leicester West	2,417	696	3,113
Ribble Valley	494	202	696	Loughborough	1,269	436	1,705
Rossendale and Darwen	1,107	408	1,515	North West Leicestershire	890	304	1,194
South Ribble	819	247	1,066	Rutland and Melton	504	180	684
West Lancashire	1,937	604	2,541				

**UNEMPLOYMENT C.23**  
**Claimant count area statistics**  
 Parliamentary constituencies as at April 8 1999

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>LINCOLNSHIRE</b>				<b>CAMBRIDGESHIRE</b>			
Boston and Skegness	1,020	317	1,337	Cambridge	1,375	392	1,767
Gainsborough	1,146	409	1,555	Huntingdon	987	358	1,345
Grantham and Stamford	907	316	1,223	North East Cambridgeshire	1,231	446	1,677
Lincoln	2,024	510	2,534	North West Cambridgeshire	828	284	1,112
Louth and Horncastle	1,097	369	1,466	Peterborough	1,591	434	2,025
Sleaford and North Hykeham	681	278	959	South Cambridgeshire	545	181	726
South Holland and The Deepings	545	235	780	South East Cambridgeshire	669	253	922
<b>NORTHAMPTONSHIRE</b>				<b>ESSEX</b>			
Corby	1,046	349	1,395	Basildon	1,401	563	1,964
Deventry	685	298	983	Billerica	987	375	1,372
Kettering	851	329	1,180	Braintree	947	387	1,334
Northampton North	1,459	495	1,954	Brentwood and Ongar	513	176	689
Northampton South	1,338	442	1,780	Castle Point	867	314	1,181
Wellingborough	1,165	399	1,564	Colchester	1,235	437	1,672
<b>NOTTINGHAMSHIRE</b>				<b>GLoucestershire</b>			
Ashefield	1,953	576	2,529	Epping Forest	954	365	1,319
Bassettlaw	1,641	478	2,119	Harlow	1,260	464	1,724
Broxtowe	1,101	390	1,491	Hanworth	1,626	456	2,082
Colling	1,214	412	1,626	Hemel Hempstead	804	288	1,092
Mansfield	1,744	492	2,236	North Essex	694	230	924
Newark	1,321	387	1,708	Rayleigh	687	266	953
Nottingham East	3,481	897	4,378	Rochford and Southend East	2,419	666	3,085
Nottingham North	2,622	703	3,325	Saffron Walden	583	247	830
Nottingham South	2,413	640	3,053	Southend West	1,375	364	1,739
Rushcliffe	922	279	1,201	Thurrock	1,729	583	2,312
Sparwood	1,464	399	1,863	West Chelmsford	1,017	344	1,361
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>				<b>HERTFORDSHIRE</b>			
Herefordshire				Bromsgrove	853	315	1,168
Hereford	1,056	392	1,448	Hemel Hempstead	702	255	957
Leominster	779	289	1,068	Hertford and Stortford	551	202	753
<b>SHROPSHIRE</b>				<b>HERTS</b>			
Ludlow	648	231	879	Hertsmere	636	215	851
North Shropshire	951	377	1,328	Hitchin and Harpenden	614	179	793
Shrewsbury and Atcham	999	314	1,313	North East Hertfordshire	566	197	763
Telford	1,343	458	1,801	South West Hertfordshire	600	183	783
Wekiv, The	847	291	1,138	St Albans	478	155	633
<b>STAFFORDSHIRE</b>				<b>SUFFOLK</b>			
Buton	1,402	434	1,836	Bury St Edmunds	681	301	982
Cannock Chase	1,358	526	1,884	Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	837	289	1,126
Lichfield	744	280	1,024	Ipswich	1,979	570	2,549
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,149	292	1,441	South Suffolk	717	259	976
South Staffordshire	873	344	1				





# C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count flows: standardised\*

UNITED KINGDOM INFLOW Thousands

	SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
<b>Month ending</b>							
1998 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	279.1	199.9	79.2	262.2	5.5	185.6	76.6
Mar 11 R	258.4	186.5	71.9	267.2	5.0	189.4	77.8
<b>Apr 8 P</b>	<b>249.9</b>	<b>177.0</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>250.6</b>	<b>-16.6</b>	<b>176.7</b>	<b>73.9</b>

### UNITED KINGDOM OUTFLOW

	SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
<b>Month ending</b>							
1998 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	72.3	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	287.0	207.3	79.7	259.4	-8.9	183.1	76.3
Mar 11 R	293.7	211.0	82.7	266.2	6.8	187.6	78.6
<b>Apr 8 P</b>	<b>278.6</b>	<b>202.5</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>271.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>192.6</b>	<b>78.7</b>

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 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.33

Claim history: interval between claims

Claims starting during the quarter ending January 1999 by the interval between the latest and previous claim

Interval (weeks)	Onflows (per cent)			Onflows (thousands)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
	4 or less	14	17	16	31.5	96.4
Over 4 and up to 13	14	17	17	31.2	99.1	130.3
Over 13 and up to 26	9	12	12	20.9	70.0	90.9
Over 26 and up to 39	6	8	8	13.4	46.6	59.9
Over 39 and up to 52	4	5	5	8.9	28.5	37.5
Over 52 and up to 104	8	10	9	16.8	56.3	73.1
Over 104	13	14	14	29.8	77.5	107.3
No previous claims	31	16	21	69.8	92.4	162.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>222.3</b>	<b>566.9</b>	<b>789.2</b>

Interval (weeks)	GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGIONS												
	North East	North West	Merseyside	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
<b>PER CENT</b>													
4 or less	19	15	16	18	15	15	15	16	15	16	17	17	16
Over 4 and up to 13	18	17	18	18	16	16	15	18	15	17	17	17	17
Over 13 and up to 26	13	12	13	12	11	11	10	11	11	11	12	13	12
Over 26 and up to 39	8	8	10	7	8	7	8	6	7	7	8	9	8
Over 39 and up to 52	5	5	6	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5
Over 52 and up to 104	8	9	9	9	10	9	12	9	11	9	9	8	9
Over 104	13	13	12	12	14	14	14	14	16	16	13	11	14
No previous claims	17	21	17	20	21	23	22	23	21	21	20	19	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>THOUSANDS</b>													
4 or less	10.0	12.3	4.1	14.5	8.3	10.6	8.8	15.4	10.9	9.7	7.9	15.5	127.9
Over 4 and up to 13	9.5	13.4	4.4	14.7	8.8	11.7	8.5	16.3	10.8	8.9	7.7	15.6	130.3
Over 13 and up to 26	6.7	9.2	3.2	10.2	6.2	8.0	5.8	10.1	7.5	6.8	5.5	11.7	90.9
Over 26 and up to 39	4.4	6.2	2.5	6.1	4.4	5.0	4.4	5.4	4.8	4.5	3.7	8.6	59.9
Over 39 and up to 52	2.6	3.9	1.5	3.5	2.6	3.5	2.3	3.7	3.7	3.2	2.1	5.0	37.5
Over 52 and up to 104	4.3	7.0	2.2	7.3	5.6	6.5	7.0	8.0	7.8	5.4	4.2	7.7	73.1
Over 104	7.0	10.6	3.1	10.0	7.7	10.3	8.3	13.1	11.1	9.4	6.2	10.6	107.3
No previous claims	9.0	16.7	4.2	16.4	11.2	16.3	12.9	21.4	14.8	12.5	9.6	17.2	162.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>789.2</b>

- Notes: 1: JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.  
2: 'Latest' claims in this table started between 8 October 1998 and 14 January 1999 inclusive.  
3: 'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 12 October 1989.  
4: The widest 95% confidence interval for the regional percentages is +2.1 percentage points (Merseyside).  
5: The widest 95% confidence interval for the male/female percentages is ±0.9 percentage points.  
6: All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.34

## Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim

Leavers between 11 March 1999 and 8 April 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	
<b>Thousands</b>						
Found work	76.1	29.7	13.4	5.1	2.8	127.1
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	5.0
Gone abroad	3.6	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.3	7.4
Claimed Income Support	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	4.1
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.1	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.1	11.3
Claimed another benefit	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	4.0
Full-time education	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Approved training	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Government supported training	3.7	1.7	4.1	2.8	1.4	13.6
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
Gone to prison	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Attending court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Defective claim	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Ceased claiming	1.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.2	4.0
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	4.5	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.4	8.0
Failed to sign	37.4	11.6	7.4	3.4	1.8	61.5
New claim review	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>141.1</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>251.6</b>
<b>As a percentage of those with a known destination</b>						
Found work	76.7	74.8	55.4	44.0	40.0	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.5	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.4	
Gone abroad	3.6	4.3	5.0	4.3	4.3	
Claimed Income Support	1.3	2.5	3.3	4.3	7.1	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.1	6.0	8.7	12.9	15.7	
Claimed another benefit	1.4	2.3	3.3	4.3	5.7	
Full-time education	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Approved training	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Government supported training	3.7	4.3	16.9	24.1	20.0	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.4	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.4	
Gone to prison	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Attending court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	1.8	2.0	3.7	2.6	2.9	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Not known	4.5	3.3	5.0	5.2	5.7	
Failed to sign	37.7	29.2	30.6	29.3	25.7	
New claim review	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.0	

Note: Computerised claims only

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

# C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Selected countries

	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Thousands and per cent	
											Germany # (FR)	
<b>STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>												
1992) Annual	9.2	6.9	10.1	10.7	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	12.3	10.4	6.6	
1993) Annual	10.7	7.2	10.4	11.0	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	17.2	11.7	7.9	
1994) averages	11.1	7.1	9.6	8.8	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	17.4	12.3	8.4	
1995)	10.7	6.8	8.7	8.6	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	16.2	11.7	8.2	
1996)	10.8	6.8	8.2	8.6	4.3	9.7	9.7	6.8	14.6	12.4	8.9	
1997)	10.6	6.6	7.0	8.6	4.5	9.2	9.2	5.6	12.7	12.3	9.9	
1998)	10.0	6.6	6.3	8.0	4.7	8.8	8.3	5.1	11.4	11.7	9.4	
1998 Mar	10.1	6.4	6.4	8.2	4.7	9.6	8.5	5.4	11.9	11.8	9.7	
Apr	10.2	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.4	8.9	8.4	4.7	12.6	11.9	10.0	
May	10.1	6.4	6.3	8.1	4.5	8.9	8.4	4.6	12.6	11.9	9.8	
Jun	10.0	6.5	6.2	8.2	4.5	8.8	8.4	4.5	12.4	11.8	9.7	
Jul	10.0	6.4	6.3	8.3	4.5	8.8	8.4	4.6	12.0	11.9	9.6	
Aug	10.0	6.4	6.2	8.1	4.5	8.9	8.3	5.1	11.4	11.9	9.6	
Sep	9.8	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.5	8.8	8.3	4.9	11.0	11.9	9.2	
Oct	9.8	6.4	6.2	7.6	4.7	9.2	8.0	4.8	10.8	11.6	9.1	
Nov	9.7	6.3	6.2	8.0	4.6	9.2	8.0	4.7	10.8	11.6	9.1	
Dec	9.7	6.3	6.4	7.4	4.6	9.1	8.0	4.7	10.8	11.5	9.2	
1999 Jan	9.6	6.2	6.3	7.5	4.6	9.1	7.8	4.9	10.7	11.4	9.0	
Feb	9.6	6.3	..	7.4	4.6	9.1	7.8	4.8	10.7	11.4	9.0	
Mar	9.6	6.2	..	7.4	4.6	9.1	7.8	4.7	10.6	11.4	9.0	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1998 Apr		1,363		736	237	552	1,305	190	382	2,995	4,388	
May		1,367		749	241	547	1,307	186	378	2,980	4,318	
Jun		1,361		768	244	542	1,302	182	374	2,952	4,261	
Jul		1,333		765	241	543	1,311	182	370	2,965	4,224	
Aug		1,317		756	239	555	1,299	178	368	2,998	4,194	
Sep		1,313		754	241	544	1,301	173	365	2,955	4,153	
Oct		1,323		716	236	522	1,265	168	362	2,946	4,124	
Nov		1,325		743	235	517	1,268	167	360	2,941	4,124	
Dec		1,311		710	231	516	1,273	165	357	2,900	4,158	
1999 Jan		1,307		704	226	514	1,248	..	357	2,896	4,092	
Feb		1,312		697	238	..	1,249	..	356	2,904	4,076	
Mar		1,314		696	232	..	1,242	..	355	..	4,076	
Apr		1,291		707	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,086	
<b>% rate: latest month</b>												
<b>Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months</b>												
0.0 -0.2 -0.1 -0.6 -0.2 -0.4 -0.2 -0.1 -0.1												
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1992) Annual		2,779		925	193	473	1,640	315	328	2,818	2,993	
1993) Annual		2,919		939	222	550	1,649	345	441	2,999	3,443	
1994) averages		2,639		856	215	589	1,541	340	453	3,094	3,693	
1995)		2,326		766	216	597	1,422	285	427	2,976	3,622	
1996)		2,122		783	231	588	1,469	242	406	3,063	3,980	
1997)		1,802		791	233	570	1,413	217	367	3,102	4,400	
1998)		1,362		750	238	541	1,305	180	285	2,977	N/A	
1998 Apr		1,390		733	241	526	1,329	190	375	2,920	4,421	
May		1,349		736	219	512	1,327	175	358	2,855	4,197	
Jun		1,323		734	202	505	1,280	164	382	2,783	4,075	
Jul		1,368		724	198	554	1,359	181	389	2,825	4,135	
Aug		1,383		724	199	584	1,298	186	362	2,948	4,095	
Sep		1,334		762	203	569	1,185	159	348	3,004	3,965	
Oct		1,286		683	220	540	1,166	155	346	3,018	3,892	
Nov		1,284		707	242	522	1,215	150	350	3,019	3,946	
Dec		1,294		704	271	526	1,202	155	376	2,987	4,197	
1999 Jan		1,386		755	301	527	1,345	..	376	3,054	4,455	
Feb		1,379		781	298	..	1,325	..	367	2,998	4,465	
Mar		1,347		736	252	..	1,323	..	355	..	4,288	
Apr		1,320		705	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,145	
<b>% rate: latest month</b>												
<b>Latest month: change on a year ago</b>												
-0.3 -0.4 -0.3 -0.8 -0.7 -1.3 -1.3 N/A -0.7												

Notes: 1 The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.  
2 Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted where necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries. The OECD is now using Eurostat unemployment rates for all EU countries. Rates for all other countries are calculated by the OECD.

The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.  
+ Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people and farmers.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.51

## Selected countries

	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxem- bourg #	Nether- lands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzer- land ++	Thousands and per cent	
												United States ##	
<b>STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>													
1992) Annual	7.9	15.4	9.0	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.4	5.6	2.9	7.4	
1993) Annual	8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.7	9.1	3.8	6.8	
1994) averages	8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.4	3.6	6.1	
1995)	9.2	12.3	11.9	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.3	5.6	
1996)	9.6	11.6	12.0	3.4	3.0	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.2	9.6	3.9	5.4	
1997)	9.6	9.9	12.1	3.4	2.8	5.2	4.1	6.8	20.8	9.9	4.2	4.9	
1998)	N/A	7.8	12.2	4.1	2.8	4.0	3.3	7.8	18.8	8.2	..	4.5	
1998 Mar	..	8.2	11.8	3.8	2.8	4.4	..	5.8	19.2	8.4	..	4.7	
Apr	..	9.3	12.4	4.1	2.3	4.3	..	6.5	19.0	8.9	..	4.3	
May	..	9.2	12.3	4.3	2.2	4.2	3.5	4.8	19.0	8.8	..	4.4	
Jun	..	9.2	12.3	4.3	2.2	3.9	..	4.7	19.0	8.0	..	4.5	
Jul	..	7.7	12.3	4.1	2.2	3.8	..	4.6	18.7	8.2	..	4.5	
Aug	..	7.7	12.3	4.3	2.2	3.7	3.2	4.6	18.7	8.2	..	4.5	
Sep	..	7.5	12.3	4.3	2.8	3.7	..	4.6	18.6	7.6	..	4.5	
Oct	..	7.4	12.2	4.3	2.9	3.6	..	4.5	18.5	7.5	..	4.5	
Nov	..	7.3	11.8	4.5	2.7	3.6	2.9	4.4	18.1	7.7	..	4.4	
Dec	..	7.3	11.8	4.4	2.6	3.6	..	4.4	18.0	7.5	..	4.3	
1999 Jan	..	7.2	11.7	4.5	2.8	3.5	..	4.3	17.8	7.7	..	4.3	
Feb	..	7.0	..	4.6	2.8	3.6	..	4.2	17.6	7.3	..	4.4	
Mar	..	6.9	..	4.7	2.8	..	..	4.2	17.4	7.5	..	4.2	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>													
1998 Apr	271	233	2,871	2,810	5.5	297	56	..	1,946	..	152	5,859	
May	310	232	..	2,820	5.6	288	56	..	1,921	..	144	5,910	
Jun	333	230	..	2,890	5.4	285	52	..	1,896	..	136	6,237	
Jul	332	227	2,833	2,780	5.6	279	52	..	1,873	..	130	6,230	
Aug	358	225	..	2,950	5.5	270	54	..	1,857	..	127	6,217	
Sep	358	220	..	2,920	5.5	268	54	..	1,827	..	123	6,263	
Oct	306	217	2,853	2,890	5.6	263	55	..	1,803	..	119	6,258	
Nov	..	214	..	3,020	5.2	260	56	..	1,778	..	119	6,080	
Dec	..	213	..	2,940	5.1	256	56	..	1,766	..	122	6,021	
1999 Jan	..	210	2,849	3,010	..	249	59	..	1,745	..	119	5,950	
Feb	..	205	..	3,150	..	249	..	..	..	..	..	6,127	
Mar	..	202	..	3,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,783	
Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,022	
<b>% rate: latest month</b>													
<b>Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months</b>													
N/A N/A 12.1 4.8 N/A 3.6 2.5 .. 10.9 .. 3.3 4.3													
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>													
1992) Annual	185	283	2,549	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	232	92	9,384	
1993) Annual	176	294	2,335	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	356	163	8,734	
1994) averages	180	282	2,561	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	340	171	7,997	
1995)	184	278	2,724	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	332	153		

# D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic activity by age

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>MGSF</b>	<b>YBSK</b>	<b>YBZL</b>	<b>YBZO</b>	<b>YBZR</b>	<b>YBZU</b>	<b>YBZX</b>	<b>YCAD</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	28,698	27,851	822	4,597	7,507	9,877	5,055	847
1993	28,564	27,758	714	4,423	7,616	9,952	5,059	806
1994	28,556	27,749	734	4,173	7,685	10,017	5,142	807
1995	28,558	27,746	759	4,006	7,791	10,103	5,177	813
1996	28,694	27,906	833	3,907	7,681	10,233	5,250	788
1997	28,865	28,041	876	3,786	7,689	10,227	5,458	824
1998	28,868	28,076	861	3,705	7,588	10,265	5,653	793
<b>3-month averages</b>								
Jan-Mar 1998	28,878	28,087	888	3,711	7,618	10,258	5,612	790
Feb-Apr	28,899	28,100	878	3,702	7,606	10,266	5,636	799
Mar-May (Spr)	28,868	28,076	861	3,705	7,588	10,265	5,653	793
Apr-Jun	28,861	28,061	865	3,710	7,565	10,276	5,660	800
May-Jul	28,928	28,123	871	3,726	7,556	10,283	5,683	805
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,989	28,191	884	3,743	7,538	10,317	5,713	797
Jul-Sep	28,983	28,196	877	3,743	7,530	10,322	5,724	786
Aug-Oct	29,010	28,211	874	3,730	7,518	10,344	5,752	799
Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,063	28,264	877	3,730	7,509	10,367	5,779	799
Oct-Dec	29,087	28,283	881	3,720	7,494	10,391	5,800	805
Nov 98-Jan 99	29,150	28,346	883	3,736	7,507	10,399	5,819	804
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	29,175	28,373	876	3,741	7,507	10,410	5,833	803
Jan-Mar 1999	29,174	28,364	868	3,738	7,488	10,429	5,839	810
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	87	81	-12	18	-6	39	39	5
Percent	0.3	0.3	-1.4	0.5	-0.1	0.4	0.7	0.6
Over last 12 months	296	276	-19	27	-130	171	227	20
Percent	1.0	1.0	-2.2	0.7	-1.7	1.7	4.1	2.5
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSG</b>	<b>YBSL</b>	<b>YBZM</b>	<b>YBZP</b>	<b>YBZS</b>	<b>YBZV</b>	<b>YBZY</b>	<b>YCAE</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,263	15,948	430	2,514	4,369	5,435	3,199	316
1993	16,097	15,830	365	2,430	4,396	5,470	3,169	267
1994	16,074	15,800	379	2,304	4,440	5,489	3,186	274
1995	16,062	15,766	391	2,210	4,433	5,547	3,182	296
1996	16,076	15,806	438	2,146	4,391	5,569	3,232	276
1997	16,110	15,830	440	2,086	4,371	5,581	3,346	280
1998	16,086	15,804	438	2,029	4,313	5,589	3,431	283
<b>3-month averages</b>								
Jan-Mar 1998	16,102	15,825	457	2,019	4,334	5,592	3,419	277
Feb-Apr	16,094	15,809	450	2,017	4,324	5,592	3,425	285
Mar-May (Spr)	16,086	15,804	438	2,029	4,313	5,589	3,431	283
Apr-Jun	16,079	15,790	443	2,027	4,300	5,594	3,437	289
May-Jul	16,107	15,816	448	2,041	4,292	5,593	3,441	290
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,135	15,855	452	2,051	4,281	5,610	3,460	280
Jul-Sep	16,130	15,858	449	2,048	4,272	5,618	3,470	272
Aug-Oct	16,121	15,853	446	2,035	4,263	5,628	3,485	268
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,157	15,887	451	2,032	4,259	5,645	3,498	270
Oct-Dec	16,177	15,908	457	2,024	4,246	5,668	3,511	270
Nov 98-Jan 99	16,203	15,927	457	2,029	4,247	5,675	3,520	276
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	16,222	15,943	452	2,035	4,241	5,682	3,532	280
Jan-Mar 1999	16,215	15,927	443	2,036	4,226	5,688	3,530	287
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	38	20	-14	12	-19	21	18	18
Percent	0.2	0.1	-3.0	0.6	-0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
Over last 12 months	113	102	-13	17	-108	96	111	11
Percent	0.7	0.6	-2.9	0.8	-2.5	1.7	3.3	3.9
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSH</b>	<b>YBSM</b>	<b>YBZN</b>	<b>YBZQ</b>	<b>YBZT</b>	<b>YBZW</b>	<b>YBZZ</b>	<b>YCAF</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	12,435	11,903	392	2,083	3,137	4,442	1,856	532
1993	12,467	11,928	348	1,993	3,220	4,482	1,891	539
1994	12,482	11,949	355	1,869	3,245	4,528	1,957	533
1995	12,496	11,980	368	1,796	3,268	4,557	1,995	517
1996	12,618	12,106	395	1,761	3,290	4,644	2,018	512
1997	12,755	12,212	436	1,700	3,318	4,646	2,112	544
1998	12,782	12,272	423	1,676	3,276	4,676	2,222	510
<b>3-month averages</b>								
Jan-Mar 1998	12,776	12,262	431	1,692	3,284	4,666	2,193	514
Feb-Apr	12,805	12,291	428	1,685	3,282	4,675	2,211	513
Mar-May (Spr)	12,782	12,272	423	1,676	3,276	4,676	2,222	510
Apr-Jun	12,782	12,271	422	1,683	3,265	4,682	2,223	511
May-Jul	12,821	12,307	423	1,685	3,265	4,690	2,241	514
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,854	12,337	432	1,693	3,257	4,707	2,254	517
Jul-Sep	12,853	12,338	428	1,695	3,258	4,704	2,254	514
Aug-Oct	12,889	12,358	427	1,695	3,255	4,716	2,268	531
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,906	12,377	426	1,698	3,250	4,722	2,281	529
Oct-Dec	12,910	12,375	423	1,696	3,249	4,723	2,289	535
Nov 98-Jan 99	12,946	12,418	426	1,707	3,261	4,724	2,299	528
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	12,953	12,430	424	1,706	3,266	4,728	2,301	523
Jan-Mar 1999	12,959	12,436	425	1,702	3,262	4,741	2,310	523
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	49	61	1	6	14	18	21	-13
Percent	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	-2.4
Over last 12 months	183	174	-6	10	-22	75	116	9
Percent	1.4	1.4	-1.4	0.6	-0.7	1.6	5.3	1.7

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY D.1

## Economic activity by age

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
<b>Economic activity rates (%)*</b>	<b>MGWG</b>	<b>MGSO</b>	<b>YCAG</b>	<b>YCAJ</b>	<b>YCAM</b>	<b>YCAP</b>	<b>MGWP</b>	<b>MGWS</b>
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.5	78.2	82.6	85.8	69.0	8.4
1993	62.9	78.8	53.8	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.8	78.6	56.3	76.2	83.1	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995	62.7	78.4	56.3	76.0	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996	62.8	78.5	58.3	77.1	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7
1997	62.9	78.6	59.7	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.4	8.1
1998	62.7	78.4	58.9	75.8	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
<b>3-month averages</b>								
Jan-Mar 1998	62.7	78.5	60.7	75.8	83.9	84.4	68.5	7.7
Feb-Apr	62.8	78.5	60.2	75.7	83.9	84.4	68.6	7.8
Mar-May (Spr)	62.7	78.4	58.9	75.8	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
Apr-Jun	62.6	78.3	59.2	75.9	83.7	84.3	68.6	7.8
May-Jul	62.8	78.5	59.8	76.2	83.8	84.4	68.7	7.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	62.9	78.7	60.7	76.6	83.7	84.6	68.9	7.8
Jul-Sep	62.9	78.7	60.3	76.6	83.8	84.5	68.9	7.7
Aug-Oct	62.9	78.7	60.2	76.3	83.8	84.6	69.1	7.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.0	78.8	60.4	76.3	83.9	84.7	69.3	7.8
Oct-Dec	63.0	78.8	60.7	76.1	83.8	84.8	69.5	7.8
Nov 98-Jan 99	63.1	79.0	60.8	76.4	84.2	84.8	69.6	7.8
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	63.2	79.0	60.4	76.5	84.3	84.8	69.6	7.8
Jan-Mar 1999	63.2	79.0	59.9	76.5	84.2	84.8	69.6	7.9
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.2	-0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Over last 12 months	0.4	0.5	-0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.2
Male	<b>MGWH</b>	<b>MGSP</b>	<b>YCAH</b>	<b>YCAK</b>	<b>YCAN</b>	<b>YCAQ</b>	<b>MGWQ</b>	<b>MGWT</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	74.2	86.8	60.7	83.9	95.0	94.5	73.9	8.9
1993	73.2	86.0	53.6	83.8	94.5	93.9	72.7	7.5
1994	72.9	85.6	56.6	82.2	94.6	93.3	72.3	7.6
1995	72.6	85.2	56.5	81.8	94.1	93.1	71.5	8.2
1996	72.3	85.0	59.8	82.6	93.3	92.5	71.8	7.6
1997	72.1	84.8	58.6	82.4	93.5	92.0	72.2	7.6
1998	71.7	84.3	58.5	81.0	93.6	91.5	71.9	7.6
<b>3-month averages</b>								
Jan-Mar 1998	71.8	84.5	61.1	80.6	93.8	91.7	72.0	7.5
Feb-Apr	71.7	84.4	60.1	80.5				

# D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Aged 16-59/64														
	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks								Wants job and seeking work but not available to start		
					Available to start work in next 2 weeks		Reasons for not seeking						All	Students	Other
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
<b>All</b>	<b>MGSI</b>	<b>YBSN</b>	<b>YBVZ</b>	<b>YBWC</b>											
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	16,836	7,484	5,336	2,147	1,867	871	998	143	413	745	210	344	276	116	158
1993	16,836	7,484	5,336	2,147	1,867	871	998	143	413	745	210	344	276	116	158
1994	16,909	7,560	5,295	2,263	2,030	922	1,111	132	502	786	229	371	229	100	128
1995	17,016	7,661	5,382	2,278	2,038	925	1,116	105	522	769	238	393	238	118	118
1996	17,031	7,629	5,315	2,313	2,127	896	1,235	101	579	771	260	407	184	85	97
1997	17,033	7,637	5,249	2,386	2,179	779	1,404	88	690	739	266	389	206	91	113
1998	17,187	7,731	5,337	2,394	2,175	733	1,447	73	753	736	246	359	217	90	125
<b>3-month averages</b>															
Jan-Mar 1998	17,152	7,698	5,308	2,391	2,180	745	1,428	78	757	743	253	356	210	92	119
Feb-Apr	17,144	7,696	5,318	2,385	2,178	743	1,435	74	762	735	252	356	209	89	120
Mar-May (Spr)	17,187	7,731	5,337	2,394	2,175	733	1,447	73	753	736	246	359	217	90	125
Apr-Jun	17,208	7,756	5,365	2,378	2,156	718	1,437	70	760	725	244	354	222	92	131
May-Jul	17,154	7,704	5,326	2,374	2,149	700	1,451	69	768	731	237	345	224	89	133
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,106	7,647	5,292	2,356	2,141	698	1,442	67	769	728	228	344	215	88	129
Jul-Sep	17,125	7,652	5,293	2,357	2,146	699	1,446	67	772	728	239	344	216	84	129
Aug-Oct	17,111	7,648	5,263	2,373	2,155	705	1,448	67	778	713	246	352	222	88	135
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,070	7,605	5,254	2,351	2,131	696	1,438	63	752	702	248	357	220	85	138
Oct-Dec	17,060	7,597	5,269	2,332	2,114	696	1,419	65	749	693	240	364	215	87	129
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,010	7,545	5,254	2,299	2,092	687	1,405	70	739	688	230	364	206	81	127
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	16,998	7,528	5,281	2,259	2,048	681	1,366	74	736	662	222	364	207	81	127
Jan-Mar 1999	17,012	7,547	5,280	2,266	2,054	672	1,375	78	743	664	217	365	212	74	139
<b>Changes</b>															
Over last 3 months-47	-0.3	-0.7	11	-66	-60	-24	-44	13	-6	-29	-23	1	-2	-13	10
Percent			0.2	-2.8	-2.9	-3.4	-3.1	19.6	-0.9	-4.2	-9.7	0.2	-1.1	-15.0	8.0
Over last 12 months-140	-0.8	-2.0	-28	-125	-127	-73	-53	-1	-14	-79	-36	8	2	-18	20
Percent			-0.5	-5.2	-5.8	-9.8	-3.7	-0.7	-1.9	-10.6	-14.4	2.3	1.0	-19.5	16.8
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSJ</b>	<b>YBSO</b>	<b>YBWA</b>	<b>YBWD</b>											
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	5,888	2,584	1,813	778	651	305	346	85	259	42	111	148	122	58	66
1993	5,888	2,584	1,813	778	651	305	346	85	259	42	111	148	122	58	66
1994	5,975	2,656	1,815	848	731	323	408	79	323	47	121	156	112	58	56
1995	6,070	2,745	1,905	846	733	319	414	62	325	49	128	164	109	57	52
1996	6,156	2,781	1,887	899	811	339	473	59	361	68	139	180	85	41	44
1997	6,231	2,831	1,898	937	840	351	517	51	417	68	136	164	95	52	43
1998	6,355	2,935	1,958	981	873	377	600	45	474	74	127	151	106	53	53
<b>3-month averages</b>															
Jan-Mar 1998	6,323	2,900	1,945	956	859	276	579	41	461	72	131	155	97	50	47
Feb-Apr	6,339	2,923	1,958	965	866	277	589	42	470	71	130	151	100	50	50
Mar-May (Spr)	6,355	2,935	1,958	981	873	277	600	45	474	74	127	151	106	53	53
Apr-Jun	6,371	2,955	1,975	972	863	270	594	44	476	73	123	142	109	56	53
May-Jul	6,351	2,935	1,964	968	860	263	598	45	480	80	116	142	108	53	54
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,331	2,903	1,945	958	860	265	597	43	483	77	115	144	99	49	50
Jul-Sep	6,344	2,907	1,948	957	864	262	603	43	482	78	118	145	96	45	50
Aug-Oct	6,362	2,919	1,943	965	873	267	606	41	483	73	123	154	94	45	49
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,334	2,891	1,938	955	860	263	597	35	471	68	122	159	95	45	51
Oct-Dec	6,323	2,877	1,934	945	854	266	587	35	463	70	121	164	91	46	44
Nov 98-Jan 99	6,305	2,864	1,932	941	848	269	577	41	454	70	120	161	90	42	49
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	6,294	2,855	1,926	934	837	268	566	43	449	71	118	160	94	44	50
Jan-Mar 1999	6,310	2,877	1,947	930	832	267	560	47	451	70	113	155	97	41	57
<b>Changes</b>															
Over last 3 months-13	0	12	-15	-22	-25	1	-27	12	-12	0	-8	-9	6	-5	13
Percent	0.0	0.6	-1.6	-2.5	0.3	-4.6	35.0	-2.5	0.2	-6.5	-5.7	7.1	-11.9	28.6	
Over last 12 months-13	-0.2	2	-26	-27	-9	-20	5	-10	-2	-18	0	0	-10	10	
Percent	-0.8	0.1	-2.8	-3.2	-3.2	-3.4	13.2	-2.1	-2.7	-13.7	0.0	0.4	-19.3	20.7	
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSJ</b>	<b>YBSP</b>	<b>YBWB</b>	<b>YBWE</b>											
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	10,948	4,900	3,523	1,369	1,216	565	652	58	154	702	99	196	154	58	94
1993	10,948	4,900	3,523	1,369	1,216	565	652	58	154	702	99	196	154	58	94
1994	10,934	4,904	3,481	1,416	1,299	598	703	53	179	739	109	215	117	42	73
1995	10,946	4,916	3,477	1,432	1,305	605	702	43	197	720	110	229	128	61	66
1996	10,874	4,848	3,428	1,413	1,315	556	761	42	218	703	120	228	96	44	53
1997	10,802	4,807	3,351	1,449	1,339	509	833	37	272	671	130	225	111	38	70
1998	10,832	4,796	3,378	1,412	1,302	456	846	28	279	663	119	208	111	37	72
<b>3-month averages</b>															
Jan-Mar 1998	10,829	4,798	3,363	1,435	1,321	469	849	37	296	671	122	202	113	41	72
Feb-Apr	10,805	4,773	3,360	1,421	1,312	466	846	32	292	665	123	205	109	38	69
Mar-May (Spr)	10,832	4,796	3,378	1,412	1,302	456	846	28	279	663	119	208	111	37	72
Apr-Jun	10,837	4,801	3,390	1,407	1,293	448	843	27	284	652	121	206	113	35	78
May-Jul	10,802	4,769	3,362	1,406	1,289	437	853	24	288	651	121	203	116	36	80
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,774	4,743	3,347	1,398	1,280	434	846	24	285	651	113	200	117	39	79
Jul-Sep	10,780	4,745	3,346	1,400	1,282	437	844	24	290	650	120	200	120	39	80
Aug-Oct	10,749	4,730	3,319	1,408	1,281	438	843	26	295	640	124	198	128	43	86
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,736	4,714	3,316	1,396	1,271	433	840	28	281	633	127	198	125	40	87
Oct-Dec	10,737	4,720	3,335	1,387	1,261	430	832	30	286	623	119	200	124	41	84
Nov 98-Jan 99	10,705	4,681	3,321	1,358	1,244	418	828	30	285	618	110	202	115	39	78
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	10,704	4,673	3,325	1,325	1,212	413	801	31	288	592	103	205	113	37	77
Jan-Mar 1999	10,702	4,670	3,333	1,336	1,222	405	815	31	292	594	103	210	115	33	82
<b>Changes</b>															
Over last 3 months-35	-50	-1	-51	-39	-25	-17	1	5	-30	-15	10	-9	-8	-2	
Percent	-0.3	-1.1	0.0	-3.6	-3.1	-5.8	-2.0	2.1	1.8	-4.7	-13.0	5.1	-7.1	-18.6	
Over last 12 months-127	-128	-30	-99												

## D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

### Economic inactivity by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	MGSJ		YBTN	
ECONOMIC INACTIVITY RATES (%)												
All												
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	36.7	20.8	40.5	21.8	17.4	14.2	31.0	91.6				
1993	37.1	21.2	46.2	22.2	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1				
1994	37.2	21.4	43.7	23.8	16.9	14.9	31.5	92.1				
1995	37.3	21.6	43.7	24.0	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.0				
1996	37.2	21.5	41.7	22.9	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3				
1997	37.1	21.4	40.3	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.6	91.9				
1998	37.3	21.6	41.1	24.2	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3				
3-month averages												
Jan-Mar 98	37.3	21.5	39.3	24.2	16.1	15.6	31.5	92.3				
Feb-Apr	37.2	21.5	39.8	24.3	16.1	15.6	31.4	92.2				
Mar-May (Spr)	37.3	21.6	41.1	24.2	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3				
Apr-Jun	37.4	21.7	40.8	24.1	16.3	15.7	31.4	92.2				
May-Jul	37.2	21.5	40.2	23.8	16.2	15.6	31.3	92.2				
Jun-Aug (Sum)	37.1	21.3	39.3	23.4	16.3	15.4	31.1	92.2				
Jul-Sep	37.1	21.3	39.7	23.4	16.2	15.5	31.1	92.3				
Aug-Oct	37.1	21.3	39.8	23.7	16.2	15.4	30.9	92.2				
Sep-Nov (Aut)	37.0	21.2	39.6	23.7	16.1	15.3	30.7	92.2				
Oct-Dec												
Nov 98-Jan 99	37.0	21.2	39.3	23.9	16.2	15.2	30.5	92.2				
Nov 98-Jan 99	36.9	21.0	39.2	23.6	15.8	15.2	30.4	92.2				
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	36.8	21.0	39.6	23.5	15.7	15.2	30.4	92.2				
Jan-Mar 1999												
Jan-Mar 1999	36.8	21.0	40.1	23.5	15.8	15.2	30.4	92.1				
Changes												
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.2	0.7	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0				
Over last 12 months	-0.4	-0.5	0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5	-1.0	-0.2				
Male												
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	25.8	13.2	39.3	16.1	5.0	5.5	26.1	91.1				
1993	26.8	14.0	46.4	16.2	5.5	6.1	27.3	92.5				
1994	27.1	14.4	43.4	17.8	5.4	6.7	27.7	92.4				
1995	27.4	14.8	43.5	18.2	5.9	6.9	28.5	91.8				
1996	27.7	15.0	40.2	17.4	6.7	7.5	28.2	92.4				
1997	27.9	15.2	41.4	17.6	6.5	8.0	27.8	92.4				
1998	28.3	15.6	39.9	19.5	6.3	8.4	28.0	92.3				
3-month averages												
Jan-Mar 98	28.2	15.5	38.9	19.4	6.2	8.3	28.0	92.5				
Feb-Apr	28.3	15.6	39.9	19.5	6.3	8.4	28.0	92.3				
Mar-May (Spr)	28.3	15.7	41.5	19.0	6.4	8.5	28.1	92.4				
Apr-Jun	28.4	15.8	40.7	19.0	6.5	8.5	28.1	92.2				
May-Jul	28.3	15.7	40.0	18.5	6.5	8.6	28.2	92.2				
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.2	15.5	39.5	18.1	6.6	8.4	28.0	92.5				
Jul-Sep	28.2	15.5	39.7	18.2	6.6	8.3	27.9	92.7				
Aug-Oct	28.3	15.5	40.0	18.7	6.7	8.3	27.7	92.8				
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28.2	15.4	39.3	18.8	6.6	8.1	27.5	92.7				
Oct-Dec												
Nov 98-Jan 99	28.1	15.3	38.5	19.2	6.7	7.9	27.4	92.7				
Nov 98-Jan 99	28.0	15.2	38.6	18.9	6.5	7.8	27.3	92.6				
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	28.0	15.2	39.2	18.7	6.5	7.8	27.2	92.5				
Jan-Mar 1999												
Jan-Mar 1999	28.0	15.3	40.3	18.6	6.6	7.8	27.4	92.3				
Changes												
Over last 3 months	-0.1	0.0	1.7	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.5				
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.2	1.3	-0.8	0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.3				
Female												
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	46.8	29.1	41.7	27.6	30.0	22.8	38.1	91.9				
1993	46.8	29.1	46.0	28.3	29.0	23.1	37.8	91.8				
1994	46.7	29.1	44.0	28.1	28.8	23.1	36.8	91.9				
1995	46.7	29.1	44.0	28.4	28.4	23.4	36.8	92.1				
1996	46.3	28.6	43.3	28.7	27.7	22.9	37.1	92.2				
1997	45.9	28.2	39.1	28.2	26.5	23.1	36.7	91.7				
1998	45.9	28.1	40.6	29.7	26.3	22.9	35.8	92.2				
3-month averages												
Jan-Mar 98	45.9	28.1	39.6	29.2	26.4	23.0	36.3	92.2				
Feb-Apr	45.8	28.0	39.7	29.4	26.2	22.9	35.9	92.2				
Mar-May (Spr)	45.9	28.1	40.6	29.7	26.3	22.9	35.8	92.2				
Apr-Jun	45.9	28.1	40.8	29.5	26.4	22.9	35.9	92.2				
May-Jul	45.7	27.9	40.5	29.3	26.3	22.8	35.6	92.1				
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45.6	27.8	39.2	29.1	26.3	22.5	35.4	92.1				
Jul-Sep	45.6	27.8	39.7	29.0	26.1	22.7	35.5	92.1				
Aug-Oct	45.5	27.7	39.7	29.0	26.1	22.6	35.2	91.9				
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45.4	27.6	39.9	28.9	26.0	22.5	35.0	91.9				
Oct-Dec												
Nov 98-Jan 99	45.4	27.6	40.1	28.9	26.0	22.6	34.9	91.8				
Nov 98-Jan 99	45.3	27.4	39.8	28.5	25.5	22.7	34.7	91.9				
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	45.2	27.3	40.1	28.5	25.3	22.7	34.8	92.0				
Jan-Mar 1999												
Jan-Mar 1999	45.2	27.3	39.9	28.7	25.2	22.5	34.7	92.0				
Changes												
Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.7	0.0	-0.2	0.2				
Over last 12 months	-0.6	-0.8	0.3	-0.5	-1.1	-0.5	-1.6	-0.1				

\* Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094.

## EARNINGS E.1

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector				Private sector			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
1995=100	LNMM	LNMQ	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE	LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ	LNND
			Monthly rate	Headline rate*								
1994 } Annual averages	97.0				98.1				96.7			
1995 } Average	100.0				100.0				100.0			
1996 } Average	103.6				103.0				103.7			
1997 } Average	108.0				105.3				108.7			
1998 } Average	113.5				108.6				114.7			
1996 Dec	107.1	105.7	4.2	3.9	104.5	104.1	2.8	2.9	107.8	106.1	4.5	4.2
1997 Jan	105.5	106.1	4.4	4.2	103.9	104.3	2.7	2.9	106.0	106.5	4.8	4.5
1997 Feb	106.1	106.2	3.7	4.1	103.7	104.3	2.4	2.6	106.7	106.6	4.0	4.4
1997 Mar	112.2	107.0	4.6	4.2	103.8	104.4	2.2	2.4	114.3	107.6	5.2	4.6
1997 Apr	106.9	106.6	3.7	4.0	104.6	105.2	2.3	2.3	107.4	107.0	4.0	4.4
1997 May	106.6	106.8	4.1	4.1	104.8	104.9	2.1	2.2	107.1	107.3	4.6	4.6
1997 Jun	106.9	107.5	4.0	3.9	104.6	104.8	1.7	2.0	107.5	108.0	4.5	4.4
1997 Jul	108.2	107.9	4.1	4.0	105.4	105.0	1.8	1.9	108.8	108.6	4.6	4.6
1997 Aug	107.3	108.6	4.5	4.2	106.8	105.3	2.5	2.0	107.4	109.3	5.0	4.7
1997 Sep	107.5	109.0	4.0	4.2	106.7	106.0	1.9	2.1	107.7	109.7	4.6	4.7
1997 Oct	107.5	109.6	4.6	4.4	105.8	106.1	2.3	2.2	108.0	110.4	5.2	4.9
1997 Nov	108.8	110.2	4.7	4.5	106.1	106.6	2.7	2.3	109.5	111.1	5.3	5.0
1997 Dec	112.5	110.9	4.9	4.8	107.2	106.9	2.7	2.6	113.7	111.9	5.5	5.3
1998 Jan	110.7	111.3	4.9	4.9	106.4	107.0	2.6	2.7	111.7	112.4	5.5	5.4
1998 Feb	111.7	111.7	5.2	5.0	106.5	107.1	2.7	2.6	113.0	112.8	5.8	5.6
1998 Mar R	118.1	112.3	4.9	5.0	106.4	107.3	2.8	2.7	121.0	113.5	5.5	5.6
1998 Apr R	113.1	112.7	5.7	5.3	106.8	107.4	2.1	2.5	114.7	114.0	6.6	5.9
1998 May	113.2	113.2	6.1	5.6	108.3	108.2	3.2	2.7	114.4	114.6	6.8	6.3
1998 Jun	112.6	113.3	5.4	5.7	108.8	108.8	3.8	3.1	113.5	114.2	5.7	6.3
1998 Jul	114.0	113.8	5.5	5.6	109.2	109.0	3.8	3.6	115.2	114.9	5.9	6.1
1998 Aug	112.4	114.0	4.9	5.3	110.6	109.6	4.0	3.9	112.8	115.0	5.2	5.6
1998 Sep	112.8	114.4	5.0									

# E.2 EARNINGS

## Average Earnings Index:<sup>a</sup> all employee jobs: by industry (three-month averages,<sup>b</sup> unadjusted): excluding bonuses

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture and forestry <sup>c</sup>	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'g n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery)	Machinery and equipm't n.e.c.
March 1996=100		(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
		LOTJ	LOTK	LOTL	LOTM	LOTN	LOTO	LOTP	LOTQ	LOTR	LOTS	LOTT	LOTU	LOTV
1997	Annual	..	104.8	103.6	105.1	105.0	107.0	104.4	105.2	105.4	105.1	107.7	104.8	105.1
1998	Averages	..	108.8	108.1	107.3	109.2	111.6	108.5	111.5	110.5	109.4	113.0	108.3	109.4
1996	May	..	100.5	100.6	100.4	100.6	100.9	100.2	101.1	101.1	101.0	103.3	100.2	100.7
	June	..	100.5	101.1	102.2	100.9	101.2	100.6	101.6	101.8	101.3	103.8	100.5	101.2
	July	..	100.6	101.6	103.2	101.2	101.5	101.1	101.6	102.3	101.5	105.5	100.7	101.5
	Aug	..	100.2	101.3	103.4	101.0	101.1	101.5	101.3	102.1	101.3	106.1	100.9	101.2
	Sep	..	100.4	100.9	102.6	101.3	101.9	101.7	101.5	102.1	101.3	106.8	101.2	101.2
	Oct	..	100.6	100.2	102.9	101.5	102.0	102.0	101.4	102.0	101.1	104.7	101.6	101.0
	Nov	..	101.7	100.8	103.7	102.3	103.1	102.3	101.9	102.5	101.7	105.1	102.4	101.9
	Dec	..	102.6	101.2	104.1	102.4	103.4	102.7	102.3	102.9	101.9	106.2	102.5	102.1
1997	Jan	..	103.3	101.6	103.7	103.0	103.7	102.4	102.7	103.1	101.9	106.3	102.3	102.3
	Feb	..	103.8	101.4	103.4	103.5	103.8	102.2	103.0	103.2	102.0	106.5	102.4	102.6
	Mar	..	103.9	101.6	103.1	104.3	104.3	101.8	103.0	103.6	102.5	106.0	102.9	102.9
	Apr	..	104.5	102.4	103.6	104.8	105.1	102.4	103.7	104.0	103.5	106.3	103.8	104.1
	May	..	104.7	103.1	104.0	105.2	106.2	102.9	104.2	104.4	104.4	107.0	104.0	104.5
	June	..	104.7	103.3	105.1	105.5	106.7	103.8	105.0	104.8	105.2	107.1	104.0	105.6
	July	..	105.0	103.8	105.6	105.6	107.1	104.2	105.1	105.4	105.4	108.1	104.8	105.6
	Aug	..	104.8	103.8	105.8	105.2	106.5	105.0	105.4	105.8	105.5	107.4	104.7	105.7
	Sep	..	104.6	103.9	105.4	104.9	106.8	105.6	105.5	106.1	105.5	108.6	105.1	105.2
	Oct	..	104.0	103.9	105.6	104.8	107.4	106.4	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.0	105.3	105.2
	Nov	..	104.8	104.6	106.6	105.2	109.1	106.5	106.4	106.7	106.6	109.0	106.3	105.7
	Dec	..	106.1	105.6	107.0	105.3	110.0	106.4	107.5	107.1	107.2	109.2	106.7	106.8
1998	Jan	..	106.4	105.9	106.4	105.8	110.7	105.8	108.2	107.7	107.7	109.5	106.9	107.0
	Feb	..	106.8	105.9	106.3	106.5	110.6	105.5	109.0	108.0	108.0	110.0	107.9	107.4
	Mar	..	106.8	105.9	105.0	107.7	111.2	105.6	109.1	108.6	108.0	110.3	107.1	107.6
	Apr	..	108.0	106.6	105.8	108.6	111.8	106.4	109.6	109.6	108.2	112.0	108.0	108.5
	May	..	108.7	107.7	106.3	109.1	112.6	107.4	110.0	110.4	108.6	113.1	108.6	109.0
	June	..	108.9	108.4	107.5	109.4	112.1	108.0	109.9	110.5	109.1	113.5	108.8	109.5
	July	..	108.7	108.8	107.7	109.8	112.2	108.3	111.3	110.4	109.8	114.4	108.9	110.1
	Aug	..	108.4	108.2	108.2	109.7	111.4	108.7	111.8	110.5	110.1	114.6	108.7	110.5
	Sep	..	108.7	108.2	107.8	109.8	111.3	109.3	111.7	110.2	110.2	114.8	108.8	110.4
	Oct	..	109.3	108.0	107.9	109.4	110.9	110.1	112.1	111.5	110.0	114.1	108.2	110.1
	Nov	..	110.0	109.0	108.7	109.8	111.8	110.7	112.9	111.7	110.3	113.7	108.4	110.0
	Dec	..	110.6	109.9	108.7	109.8	111.9	111.1	114.5	110.5	110.5	113.4	108.5	110.0
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	..	110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.6	109.9
	Feb <sup>a</sup> R	..	109.8	109.6	107.5	110.0	111.1	111.1	115.6	111.6	110.1	110.9	108.0	109.7
	Mar P	..	109.1	109.0	107.4	110.4	111.2	110.6	115.5	111.4	110.5	110.9	107.8	109.6

Percentage change on the year		LNLN	LNLQ	LNLQ	LNLQ	LNLQ	LNLQ	LNLQ	LNLQ	LNLQ	LNLQ	LNLQ	LNLQ	LNLQ
		LNLN	LNLQ	LNLQ	LNLQ	LNLQ	LNLQ	LNLQ	LNLQ	LNLQ	LNLQ	LNLQ	LNLQ	LNLQ
1997	May	..	4.2	2.5	3.6	4.6	5.2	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.8
	June	..	4.1	2.2	2.8	4.6	5.5	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.9	3.1	3.9	4.4
	July	..	4.4	2.1	2.3	4.3	5.4	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.8	2.5	4.1	4.0
	Aug	..	4.7	2.5	2.3	4.1	5.4	3.5	4.0	3.6	4.1	1.2	3.8	4.5
	Sep	..	4.2	3.0	2.7	3.6	4.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.2	1.7	3.9	3.9
	Oct	..	3.4	3.7	2.6	3.2	5.2	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.8	3.1	3.7	4.2
	Nov	..	3.1	3.8	2.7	2.9	5.8	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.8	3.7	3.8	3.8
	Dec	..	3.4	4.3	2.7	2.8	6.4	3.6	5.1	4.1	5.2	2.8	4.1	4.6
1998	Jan	..	3.0	4.3	2.6	2.8	6.7	3.3	5.3	4.4	5.7	3.0	4.5	4.6
	Feb	..	2.9	4.5	1.9	2.9	6.5	3.2	5.7	4.6	5.8	3.2	4.5	4.8
	Mar	..	2.8	4.2	1.9	3.3	6.7	3.7	5.9	4.9	5.3	4.1	4.1	4.6
	Apr	..	3.3	4.1	2.2	3.6	6.5	3.9	5.7	5.4	4.6	5.4	4.1	4.3
	May	..	3.8	4.5	2.2	3.7	6.0	4.3	5.6	5.7	4.0	5.7	4.4	4.3
	June	..	4.1	4.9	2.3	3.7	5.0	4.0	5.6	5.5	3.7	6.0	4.2	3.7
	July	..	3.5	4.8	2.0	4.0	4.8	4.0	5.9	4.7	4.2	5.8	3.9	4.3
	Aug	..	3.4	4.2	2.2	4.3	4.6	3.5	6.1	4.4	4.4	6.7	3.9	4.5
	Sep	..	3.9	4.1	2.3	4.6	4.3	3.5	5.8	4.7	4.4	5.7	3.5	5.0
	Oct	..	5.1	4.0	2.2	4.4	3.3	3.5	5.9	5.2	3.8	5.6	2.8	4.7
	Nov	..	5.0	4.2	2.0	4.4	2.5	3.9	6.1	4.7	3.5	4.3	2.0	4.0
	Dec	..	4.2	4.1	1.6	4.3	1.7	4.4	6.5	4.3	3.0	3.8	1.6	3.0
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	..	4.1	4.0	2.0	4.1	0.8	5.3	6.5	3.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	2.7
	Feb <sup>a</sup> R	..	2.8	3.5	2.0	3.3	0.5	5.3	6.1	3.4	2.0	0.9	1.0	2.1
	Mar P	..	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.5	0.0	4.8	5.9	2.5	2.4	0.5	0.7	1.9

Notes:  
 a As a result of a change in the survey questionnaire the series excluding bonuses are subject to a discontinuity between January and February 1999. See article on pp267-8 of the May 1999 issue of *Labour Market Trends* for further details.  
 b The average of the latest three months.  
 c As a result of a discontinuity in the reporting of data for the agricultural sector, this series is not available.  
 d The index for the sector education, health and social work is based on a sample which excludes representatives of the private health and social work sector until June 1998. Monthly movements in the index for this sector therefore exclude private health and social work up to May 1998.  
 e Excluding sea transport.  
 f Excluding private domestic and personal services.

Users should note that the data contained in this table are not comparable with those previously published in Table E.3. Excluding bonuses and averaging the data over a three month period render the data fundamentally different to the previous indices which included bonuses and related to single months only.

# EARNINGS E.2

## Average Earnings Index:<sup>a</sup> all employee jobs: by industry (three-month averages,<sup>b</sup> unadjusted): excluding bonuses

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication <sup>e</sup>	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work <sup>d</sup>	Other services <sup>f</sup>
March 1996=100		(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)
		LOTW	LOTX	LOTY	LOTZ	LOUA	LOUB	LOUC	LOUD	LOUE	LOUF	LOUG	LOUH	LOUI
1997	Annual	..	105.7	101.6	101.1	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	104.2	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6
1998	Averages	..	110.1	106.3	103.8	110.4	110.8	101.8	110.8	108.3	113.3	110.2	103.6	107.7
1996	May	..	100.8	98.0	100.9	99.0	100.4	96.2	100.3	99.5	100.8	99.4	101.1	99.1
	June	..	101.1	97.1	101.4	98.8	100.7	94.6	100.5	99.3	100.1	99.0	101.9	98.5
	July	..	101.2	97.7	101.5	99.2	100.7	95.1	101.3	99.2	100.8	99.4	102.7	99.2
	Aug	..	101.2	97.6	101.8	99.2	101.2	95.5	101.7	99.2	100.9	99.7	103.4	99.8
	Sep	..	101.4	97.3	101.9	99.3	101.4	95.6	101.8	99.9	101.2	99.7	100.3	100.9
	Oct	..	101.5	96.8	102.5	99.3	101.6	95.1	101.7	100.5	101.5	99.8	100.1	103.8
	Nov	..	101.9	97.8	102.4	100.0	102.4	94.7	101.5	101.3	101.8	100.5	100.3	103.0
	Dec	..	102.7	99.0	103.2	100.5	102.0	94.7	103.6	101.5	102.3	101.2	99.9	102.5
1997														

# E.4 EARNINGS

## Average Earnings Index:<sup>a</sup> main industrial sectors

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

		Whole economy				Private sector				Public sector			
		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>
1995=100		LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ	LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR
1997	Feb	106.1	3.7	N/A	N/A	106.7	4.1	N/A	N/A	103.7	1.6	N/A	N/A
	Mar	112.2	5.0	2.6	2.4	114.3	5.6	2.7	2.9	103.8	2.2	2.2	0.0
	Apr	106.9	3.7	3.2	0.5	107.4	4.0	3.3	0.7	104.6	2.5	2.6	-0.1
	May	106.6	4.2	3.5	0.7	107.1	4.7	3.9	0.8	104.8	1.9	1.9	0.0
	Jun	106.9	3.8	3.5	0.3	107.5	4.3	3.9	0.4	104.6	1.8	2.0	-0.2
	Jul	108.2	4.0	3.7	0.3	108.8	4.5	4.2	0.3	105.4	1.8	1.8	0.0
	Aug	107.3	4.5	4.2	0.3	107.4	4.8	4.5	0.3	106.8	3.0	2.9	0.1
	Sep	107.5	4.1	3.9	0.2	107.7	4.6	4.4	0.2	106.7	2.2	2.1	0.1
	Oct	107.5	4.4	4.4	0.0	108.0	5.0	4.9	0.1	105.8	2.2	2.3	-0.1
	Nov	108.8	4.6	4.1	0.5	109.5	5.1	4.5	0.6	106.1	2.5	2.6	-0.1
	Dec	112.5	5.0	4.3	0.7	113.7	5.5	4.7	0.8	107.2	2.6	2.7	-0.1
1998	Jan	110.7	4.9	4.6	0.3	111.7	5.5	5.2	0.3	106.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
	Feb	111.7	5.3	4.6	0.7	113.0	5.9	5.0	0.9	106.5	2.8	2.8	0.0
	Mar	118.1	5.3	4.1	1.2	121.0	5.9	4.5	1.4	106.4	2.5	2.5	0.0
	Apr	113.1	5.8	5.1	0.7	114.7	6.7	5.9	0.8	106.8	2.1	2.1	0.0
	May	113.2	6.1	5.2	0.9	114.4	6.8	5.6	1.2	108.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Jun	112.6	5.3	4.8	0.5	113.5	5.6	5.1	0.5	108.8	4.0	3.8	0.2
	Jul	114.0	5.4	4.9	0.5	115.2	5.9	5.2	0.7	109.2	3.6	3.8	-0.2
	Aug	112.4	4.7	4.5	0.2	112.8	5.0	4.8	0.2	110.6	3.6	3.6	0.0
	Sep	112.8	4.9	4.5	0.4	113.4	5.3	4.8	0.5	110.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1
	Oct	112.6	4.7	4.5	0.2	113.3	4.9	4.7	0.2	109.6	3.6	3.6	0.0
	Nov	113.7	4.5	4.8	-0.3	114.7	4.7	5.1	-0.4	109.8	3.4	3.4	0.0
	Dec	117.2	4.3	4.2	0.1	118.9	4.5	4.4	0.1	110.6	3.1	3.2	-0.1
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	110.3	3.7	3.7	0.0
	Feb <sup>R</sup>	117.5	5.1	3.8	1.3	119.0	5.3	3.7	1.6	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5
	Mar P	124.0	5.0	3.3	1.7	127.4	5.3	3.2	2.1	110.7	4.0	3.5	0.5
		Production				of which: manufacturing				Services			
		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>
		LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS	LNMM	LOUK	LOJL	LOUT	LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUU
1997	Feb	107.1	4.3	N/A	N/A	107.3	4.4	N/A	N/A	105.0	3.5	N/A	N/A
	Mar	110.9	3.2	3.0	0.2	111.1	3.3	3.2	0.1	112.8	5.7	2.5	3.2
	Apr	107.7	3.8	3.3	0.5	108.0	3.9	3.5	0.4	106.8	3.8	3.1	0.7
	May	107.9	4.3	3.6	0.7	107.9	4.2	3.7	0.5	106.3	4.1	3.4	0.7
	Jun	108.1	3.9	3.7	0.2	108.3	4.1	3.9	0.2	106.6	3.7	3.5	0.2
	Jul	109.0	3.5	3.4	0.1	109.2	3.7	3.5	0.2	107.9	4.1	3.8	0.3
	Aug	107.2	4.2	3.9	0.3	107.5	4.5	4.2	0.3	107.2	4.5	4.2	0.3
	Sep	107.5	3.9	3.9	0.0	107.8	4.2	4.2	0.0	107.2	4.2	4.0	0.2
	Oct	108.6	4.2	4.0	0.2	108.9	4.5	4.4	0.1	107.1	4.4	4.4	0.0
	Nov	110.6	4.7	4.1	0.6	110.8	4.8	4.3	0.5	108.2	4.5	4.0	0.5
	Dec	112.7	4.4	4.1	0.3	112.9	4.6	4.4	0.2	112.5	5.2	4.3	0.9
1998	Jan	110.3	4.7	4.4	0.3	110.5	4.8	4.6	0.2	110.9	4.8	4.6	0.2
	Feb	112.4	5.0	4.3	0.7	112.7	5.0	4.4	0.6	111.7	5.4	4.6	0.8
	Mar	117.0	5.5	4.6	0.9	117.2	5.5	4.6	0.9	119.0	5.4	4.0	1.4
	Apr	113.3	5.2	4.5	0.7	113.4	5.0	4.6	0.4	113.2	6.0	5.3	0.7
	May	112.5	4.2	4.6	-0.4	112.7	4.5	4.6	-0.1	113.4	6.7	5.3	1.4
	Jun	112.9	4.4	4.2	0.2	113.1	4.5	4.3	0.2	112.3	5.3	4.8	0.5
	Jul	114.2	4.8	4.3	0.5	114.6	4.9	4.4	0.5	113.7	5.4	4.9	0.5
	Aug	112.2	4.6	4.6	0.0	112.4	4.6	4.6	0.0	112.2	4.7	4.4	0.3
	Sep	112.1	4.3	4.0	0.3	112.4	4.3	4.0	0.3	112.6	5.0	4.6	0.4
	Oct	113.3	4.4	4.0	0.4	113.7	4.4	3.9	0.5	112.0	4.6	4.6	0.0
	Nov	114.3	3.4	3.7	-0.3	114.7	3.5	3.7	-0.2	113.1	4.5	4.9	-0.4
	Dec	116.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1	116.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1	117.3	4.3	4.3	0.0
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	114.6	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.0	4.1	3.6	0.5	116.0	4.6	4.5	0.1
	Feb <sup>R</sup>	116.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	116.6	3.5	2.7	0.8	117.9	5.5	4.0	1.5
	Mar P	120.8	3.3	2.4	0.9	121.1	3.3	2.6	0.7	125.2	5.3	3.3	2.0

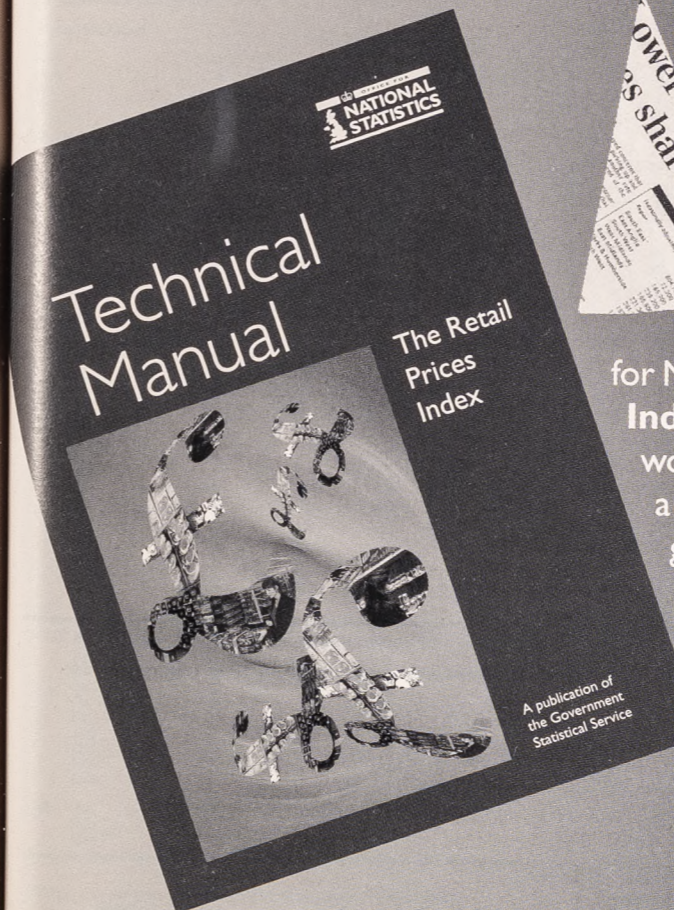
a As a result of a change in the survey questionnaire the series excluding bonuses, and thus the bonus effects series, are subject to a discontinuity between January and February 1999. See pp267-8, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1999 for further details.

Source: Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey Average Earnings Index enquiries: 0192879242

R Revised  
P Provisional

# The Retail Prices Index Technical Manual

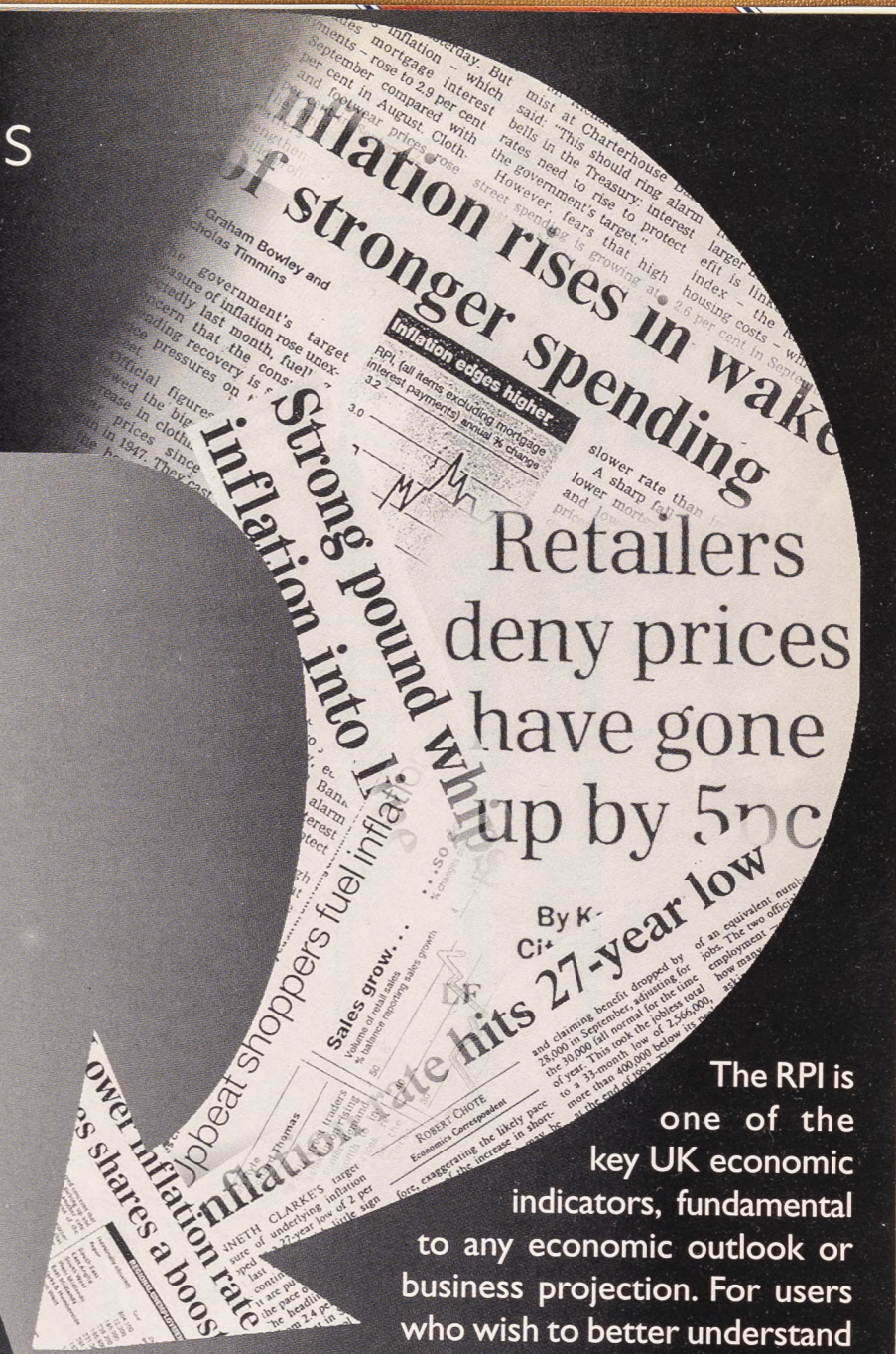
## The RPI: widely used but not always fully understood...



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

Topics covered include:

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





# E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS\*

All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM	Manufacturing		Whole economy	
	LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE
SIC 1992 1995=100	Percent change from a year earlier		Percent change from a year earlier	
1992	96.8	0.1	99.0	2.8
1993	96.6	-0.2	99.0	0.1
1994	96.3	-0.3	98.6	-0.5
1995	100.0	3.8	100.0	1.4
1996	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
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	5.6	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
1999 Q1	114.6	1.3	N/A	N/A
1996 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	3.3	..	..
Oct	114.5	3.5	..	..
Nov	114.3	1.8	..	..
Dec	114.5	2.4	..	..
1999 Jan	115.2	2.1	..	..
Feb	114.6	1.2	..	..
Mar P	114.0	0.6	..	..
Three months ending	1996 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	6.1	..	..
Apr	113.1	5.6	..	..
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	..	..
1999 Jan	114.7	2.1	..	..
Feb	114.8	1.9	..	..
Mar P	114.6	1.3	..	..

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

Notes: 1 Manufacturing is based on the seasonally adjusted monthly index of average earnings, manufacturing workforce jobs and the manufacturing index of production. Whole economy is based on national accounts data for output, wages and salaries and workforce jobs for employment.

\* 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)
<b>Annual averages</b>														
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	118.0
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	114.0
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	124.6	..	143.8	125.0
<b>Quarterly averages</b>														
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	116.5	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	115.9	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	117.3	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	115.7	123.9	153.3	145.7	124.0
Q3	114.3	126.0	120.2	133.1	125.1	126.1	..	..	..	114.5	125.7	153.1	142.7	124.0
Q4	115.1	126.0	121.0	..	125.7	127.1	..	..	..	115.2	125.8	..	144.9	126.0
1999 Q1	116.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Monthly</b>														
1996 Dec	106.6	121.0	120.1	..	..	..	..	126.0	131.8	112.7	118.2	..	137.2	121.0
1997 Jan	106.5	..	118.7	..	120.6	..	..	..	133.8	121.6	119.2	..	135.8	120.0
Feb	107.1	..	119.7	124.8	..	..	..	..	133.8	116.1	119.5	..	136.4	120.0
Mar	107.1	121.0	119.2	..	..	..	..	126.4	134.0	115.8	119.5	..	139.5	121.0
Apr	107.5	..	118.6	..	121.3	..	..	..	134.1	115.8	120.0	..	138.4	121.0
May	108.1	..	120.2	126.4	..	..	..	..	134.1	116.0	120.1	..	141.8	121.0
Jun	108.4	122.0	118.0	..	..	..	..	..	134.3	117.2	120.5	..	139.5	121.0
Jul	108.6	..	117.1	..	122.6	..	..	127.3	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	..	..	..	..	..	135.4	115.9	121.3	..	138.8	123.0
Oct	110.0	..	118.5	..	123.2	..	..	129.0	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	..	..	137.8	116.3	123.1	..	140.9	124.0
Mar	112.8	124.0	121.9	..	..	139.4	..	..	139.4	115.9	123.2	..	142.4	124.0
Apr	112.9	..	122.3	..	..	139.8	..	..	139.8	115.5	123.8	..	145.2	124.0
May	113.1	..	121.5	..	..	140.0	..	..	140.0	115.7	123.9	..	146.8	124.0
Jun	113.5	125.0	122.9	..	..	140.1	..	..	140.1	115.9	123.9	..	144.9	124.0
Jul	114.0	..	121.0	..	..	140.4	..	..	140.4	114.0	125.7	..	142.2	123.0
Aug	114.4	..	119.8	..	..	141.1	..	..	141.1	114.0	125.7	..	142.4	124.0
Sep	114.5	126.0	119.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	115.6	125.7	..	143.6	126.0
Oct	115.0	..	120.4	..	..	127.1	..	..	..	116.2	125.9	..	144.0	125.0
Nov	115.0	..	120.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	118.2	125.8	..	144.8	126.0
Dec	115.2	126.0	122.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	111.1	125.6	..	145.9	126.0
1999 Jan	116.2	..	120.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	117.1	126.2	..	..	126.0
Feb	116.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116.3	..	..	..	126.0
Mar P	116.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>														
<b>Annual averages</b>														
1995	4	1	1	4	2	3	13	4	3	3	1	5	5	3
1996	4	2	3	4	2	3	9	3	3	2	2	5	7	4
1997	4	3	1	4	2	1	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3
1998	5	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	-1	3	..	3	2
<b>Quarterly averages</b>		</												

## F.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

### New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Thousands

Quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end <sup>a</sup>			Number of starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter/month			Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
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	85.4	62.9	22.1	86.3	10.6	4.4	15.2
Jul-Sep 98	90.6	30.8	123.7	50.1	18.9	70.3	22.1	9.4	32.0
Oct-Dec 98	101.4	33.9	137.7	35.4	13.2	49.3	24.6	10.1	35.3
Jan 99	104.0	35.4	141.9	13.7	5.6	19.7	11.1	4.1	15.5
Feb 99	103.3	36.0	141.7	11.7	4.7	16.6	12.4	4.2	16.8
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
Jan-Mar 98	10.3	3.6	14.2	11.8	4.3	16.4	1.5	0.7	2.2
Apr-Jun 98	60.5	20.5	82.5	60.5	21.2	83.1	10.3	4.3	14.8
Jul-Sep 98	87.5	29.7	119.4	48.3	18.2	67.9	21.4	9.0	31.0
Oct-Dec 98	97.3	32.5	132.2	33.6	12.5	46.9	23.7	9.7	34.1
Jan 99	99.8	33.9	136.0	13.2	5.4	18.9	10.8	4.0	15.0
Feb 99	98.9	34.3	135.6	11.2	4.6	16.0	12.1	4.1	16.4

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.

## F.12 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

### Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-February 1999

Thousands

	Total	Gateway <sup>a</sup>	Options:				Follow-Through <sup>b</sup>	
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector		Environment Task Force
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>								
All <sup>c</sup>	141.7	80.5	48.89	11.01	23.27	7.83	6.78	12.25
Male	103.3	59.0	34.82	7.91	16.09	4.57	6.25	9.54
Female	36.0	20.2	13.27	2.97	6.76	3.12	0.43	2.52
People with disabilities <sup>d,e</sup>	18.6	9.3	7.36	1.55	3.57	1.33	0.90	1.91
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>f</sup>	18.8	11.7	5.96	0.87	3.81	0.98	0.30	1.18
White	115.7	63.6	41.2	9.7	18.6	6.6	6.3	10.8
Prefer not to say	5.4	3.7	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>								
All <sup>c</sup>	135.6	76.0	47.35	10.40	22.86	7.50	6.59	12.24
Male	98.9	55.6	33.77	7.49	15.84	4.37	6.08	9.53
Female	34.3	19.0	12.78	2.78	6.60	2.99	0.41	2.52
People with disabilities <sup>d</sup>	18.6	9.3	7.36	1.55	3.57	1.33	0.90	1.91
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>f</sup>	18.8	11.7	5.95	0.87	3.81	0.98	0.30	1.18
White	109.6	59.2	39.7	9.1	18.2	6.3	6.1	10.8
Prefer not to say	5.4	3.7	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3

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.

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

### New Deal 18-24: numbers leaving Gateway by immediate destination<sup>a</sup>

## F.13

Thousands

Quarter/month of leaving	Total	Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Options				Other			
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other <sup>c</sup>	Not known <sup>d</sup>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
All										
Jan 98 - Feb 99	178.1	45.3	75.5	16.2	36.5	11.8	11.0	13.6	10.3	33.4
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
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	7.50	6.34	2.93	2.35	0.59	0.48	1.65	0.81	4.66
Jul-Sep 98	54.7	13.59	25.17	5.30	14.89	2.56	2.42	3.82	3.36	8.77
Oct-Dec 98	53.5	12.07	24.33	4.26	10.97	4.69	4.41	4.32	2.62	10.13
Jan 99	20.1	4.26	8.40	1.16	3.95	1.62	1.66	1.90	0.94	4.64
Feb 99	20.6	5.10	8.25	1.24	3.44	1.66	1.71	1.66	1.09	4.53
<b>Males</b>										
Jan-Mar 98	2.3	0.76	.79	0.44	0.27	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.12	0.46
Apr-Jun 98	14.8	5.49	4.66	2.17	1.74	0.33	0.43	0.86	0.49	3.35
Jul-Sep 98	38.3	9.85	17.98	3.94	10.30	1.51	2.23	2.08	2.16	6.27
Oct-Dec 98	38.0	8.62	17.83	3.06	7.92	2.76	4.09	2.37	1.71	7.48
Jan 99	14.6	3.16	6.23	0.84	2.89	0.96	1.54	1.03	0.63	3.53
Feb 99	15.0	3.77	6.08	0.91	2.46	1.12	1.59	0.96	0.77	3.45
<b>Females</b>										
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	1.93	1.60	0.73	0.58	0.25	0.05	0.77	0.31	1.24
Jul-Sep 98	15.5	3.53	6.82	1.29	4.35	1.02	0.16	1.68	1.15	2.28
Oct-Dec 98	14.4	3.23	6.06	1.14	2.82	1.85	0.25	1.87	0.86	2.42
Jan 99	5.2	1.04	2.02	0.31	0.98	0.63	0.11	0.83	0.28	1.03
Feb 99	5.2	1.25	2.04	0.32	0.93	0.71	0.09	0.67	0.30	0.98

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.

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

## F.14

Thousands

Quarter/month of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>					
All New Deal leavers					
Jan-Mar 98	2.21	1.07	0.28	0.18	0.67
Apr-Jun 98	14.82	7.60	1.68	0.83	4.71
Jul-Sep 98	30.99	14.21	4.00	3.60	9.18
Oct-Dec 98	34.12	14.09	5.00	3.30	11.75
Jan 99	15.04	5.36	2.28	1.35	6.06
Feb 99	16.43	6.55	2.10	1.58	6.20
<b>Those leaving before having a first interview</b>					
Jan-Mar 98	0.62	0.25	0.07	0.05	0.26
Apr-Jun 98	3.76	1.63	0.35	0.19	1.59
Jul-Sep 98	4.97	1.94	0.47	0.44	2.12
Oct-Dec 98	4.36	1.40	0.40	0.32	2.24
Jan 99	1.88	0.58	0.19	0.12	0.99
Feb 99	1.92	0.65	0.19	0.13	0.95
<b>Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview</b>					
Jan-Mar 98	1.58	0.83	0.21	0.13	0.41
Apr-Jun 98	10.86	5.86	1.30	0.62	3.08
Jul-Sep 98	24.57	11.65	3.35	2.92	6.65
Oct-Dec 98	24.78	10.67	3.93	2.30	7.89
Jan 99	9.86	3.68	1.72	0.82	3.65
Feb 99	10.46	4.45	1.48	0.96	3.57
<b>Those leaving having started an option<sup>a</sup></b>					
Jan to Jun-98 <sup>b</sup>	0.15	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.04
Jul-Sep 98	0.99	0.45	0.11	0.17	0.26
Oct-Dec 98	3.19	1.37	0.43	0.43	0.96
Jan 99	1.67	0.63	0.19	0.16	0.69
Feb 99	1.95	0.77	0.22	0.16	0.80

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.

# F.15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal<sup>a</sup>

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment <sup>b</sup>			Number into other employment <sup>d</sup>		
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>e</sup>
<b>All<sup>f</sup></b>						
Jan-Mar 98	1.42	1.07	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.04
Apr-Jun 98	9.55	7.60	1.95	3.05	2.79	0.26
Jul-Sep 98	18.15	14.21	3.95	6.52	5.96	0.57
Oct-Dec 98	17.88	14.09	3.79	8.56	7.92	0.64
Jan 99	6.53	5.36	1.16	1.70	1.55	0.16
Feb 99	7.86	6.55	1.31	1.43	1.34	0.10
<b>Male</b>						
Jan-Mar 98	1.03	0.76	0.27	0.26	0.23	0.04
Apr-Jun 98	6.97	5.55	1.42	2.41	2.20	0.20
Jul-Sep 98	13.23	10.31	2.93	5.10	4.68	0.42
Oct-Dec 98	12.76	10.07	2.69	6.07	5.66	0.49
Jan 99	4.82	3.98	0.84	1.34	1.23	0.11
Feb 99	5.85	4.88	0.97	1.11	1.03	0.08
<b>Female</b>						
Jan-Mar 98	0.36	0.29	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.01
Apr-Jun 98	2.47	1.96	0.51	0.62	0.56	0.06
Jul-Sep 98	4.65	3.68	0.97	1.33	1.20	0.13
Oct-Dec 98	4.82	3.77	1.05	1.88	1.74	0.15
Jan 99	1.62	1.31	0.31	0.34	0.30	0.04
Feb 99	1.91	1.58	0.33	0.31	0.29	0.02
<b>People from ethnic minority groups<sup>g</sup></b>						
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	1.96	1.62	0.34	0.68	0.64	0.03
Oct-Dec 98	2.29	1.96	0.33	1.03	0.98	0.05
Jan 99	0.70	0.59	0.10	0.19	0.18	0.02
Feb 99	0.88	0.75	0.12	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 whose sex 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.

# F.18 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+, by destination<sup>a</sup>

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal Left JSA				On JSA <sup>e</sup>	Still on New Deal		
		Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Transfer to other benefits	Other <sup>c</sup>	Not known <sup>d</sup>		Left JSA	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TfW	On JSA Education and training opportunities
<b>All</b>									
Jul-Sep 98	5.5	1.44	1.02	0.44	0.74	0.17	0.48	0.65	0.54
Oct-Dec 98	13.0	2.10	1.66	0.52	2.37	2.40	1.32	1.83	0.83
Jan 99	8.4	1.22	1.13	0.47	0.78	3.15	0.42	0.88	0.39
Feb 99	9.2	1.31	1.12	0.44	0.78	3.84	0.45	0.91	0.31
<b>Males</b>									
Jul-Sep 98	4.5	1.20	0.82	0.35	0.60	0.14	0.42	0.53	0.44
Oct-Dec 98	10.7	1.72	1.31	0.41	1.90	2.03	1.14	1.51	0.70
Jan 99	7.0	0.99	0.92	0.37	0.62	2.66	0.35	0.74	0.34
Feb 99	7.6	1.10	0.89	0.35	0.65	3.25	0.39	0.75	0.27
<b>Females</b>									
Jul-Sep 98	0.9	0.22	0.20	0.09	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.10
Oct-Dec 98	2.2	0.37	0.34	0.12	0.44	0.36	0.18	0.31	0.12
Jan 99	1.4	0.23	0.21	0.09	0.14	0.47	0.06	0.13	0.05
Feb 99	1.5	0.20	0.23	0.09	0.13	0.57	0.06	0.16	0.04

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 undercut 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.

# F.16 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## New Deal 25+ summary figures

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end <sup>a</sup>			Number of starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter/month			Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarter/month		
	Quarter/month	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Jul-Sep 98	28.6	5.3	34.2	31.8	6.0	38.0	3.2	7	3.9
Oct-Dec 98	55.1	9.9	65.5	34.1	6.3	40.7	7.7	1.7	9.4
Jan 99	60.5	10.8	71.8	11.3	2.0	13.4	5.9	1.2	7.1
Feb 99	64.4	11.5	76.5	10.5	2.0	12.6	6.6	1.3	8.0

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

- a Figures refer to the last Friday of each quarter.
- b Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.
- c Those who have completed the Advisory Interview Process and not taken up an opportunity, plus those who have started unsubsidised employment or left JSA for reasons other than starting on the Employer Subsidy or other provision. Subsequent data may be revised upwards as leavers from WBTA/TfW 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-February 1999

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process <sup>a</sup>	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults <sup>b</sup>	Follow-Through <sup>c</sup>
<b>All<sup>d</sup></b>	76.5	68.6	2.1	1.7	3.8	0.3
Male	64.4	57.8	1.8	1.5	3.1	0.2
Female	11.5	10.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>e</sup>	6.9	6.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0
People with disabilities <sup>f</sup>	14.1	12.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.1

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

- a Including those awaiting their first advisory interview. While 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.19 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+<sup>a</sup>

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment <sup>b</sup>			Number into other employment <sup>d</sup>			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>c</sup>	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>e</sup>
<b>All</b>							
Jul-Sep 98	1.86	1.49	0.38	0.40	0.38	0.02	
Oct-Dec 98	3.33	2.26	1.08	0.84	0.74	0.10	
Jan 99	1.66	1.34	0.32	0.23	0.22	0.02	
Feb 99	1.88	1.46	0.42	0.16	0.14	0.02	
<b>Male</b>							
Jul-Sep 98	1.57	1.24	0.33	0.36	0.34	0.02	
Oct-Dec 98	2.77	1.84	0.93	0.74	0.65	0.09	
Jan 99	1.36	1.09	0.28	0.20	0.19	0.02	
Feb 99	1.59	1.23	0.37	0.14	0.12	0.02	
<b>Female</b>							
Jul-Sep 98	0.27	0.23	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.00	
Oct-Dec 98	0.54	0.40	0.14	0.10	0.09	0.01	
Jan 99	0.29	0.25	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.00	
Feb 99	0.27	0.22	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.00	
<b>People from ethnic minority groups<sup>g</sup></b>							
Jul-Sep 98	0.12	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.00	
Oct-Dec 98	0.30	0.26	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.00	
Jan 99	0.13	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	
Feb 99	0.16	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	

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

- a The table counts the number of individuals into employment from 25+ 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 JSA, 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 whose sex 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.

# G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## UK vacancies at Jobcentres:<sup>a</sup> seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW			OUTFLOW			of which PLACINGS			Thousands
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended		
1995	182.1			223.3		222.4		171.2					
1996 Annual averages	226.1			222.7		216.7		152.6					
1997 Annual averages	283.6			227.0		226.3		138.8					
1998 Annual averages	296.2			219.8		217.7		116.0					
1997 Apr	277.8	0.3	3.3	238.1	9.3	234.2	6.4	165.8	6.2				
May	277.9	0.1	0.9	234.8	-1.2	233.2	-0.3	150.6	-2.3				
Jun	284.1	6.2	2.2	226.7	-6.1	219.8	-9.5	141.4	-8.4				
Jul	285.2	1.1	2.5	225.8	-4.1	223.1	-3.7	136.0	-9.9				
Aug	290.1	4.9	4.1	218.8	-5.3	214.1	-6.4	124.0	-8.9				
Sep	296.0	5.9	4.0	228.1	0.5	217.1	-0.9	126.1	-5.1				
Oct	305.1	9.1	6.6	228.1	0.8	222.1	-0.3	120.5	-5.2				
Nov	284.6	-20.5	-1.8	216.6	-0.7	232.6	6.2	115.5	-2.8				
Dec	281.9	-2.7	-4.7	213.2	-5.0	222.3	1.7	114.8	-3.8				
1998 Jan	273.7	-8.2	-10.5	198.5	-9.9	215.1	-2.3	121.9	0.5				
Feb	282.2	8.5	-0.8	222.4	1.9	215.6	-5.7	116.8	0.4				
Mar	284.2	2.0	0.8	224.3	3.7	218.9	-1.1	120.6	1.9				
Apr	286.9	2.7	4.4	221.5	7.7	217.5	0.8	117.5	-1.5				
May	295.9	9.0	4.6	209.4	-4.3	201.9	-4.6	109.1	-2.6				
Jun	297.6	1.7	4.5	222.9	-0.5	218.5	-0.1	112.9	-2.6				
Jul	298.4	0.8	3.8	217.8	-1.2	215.1	-0.8	110.4	-2.4				
Aug	297.5	-0.9	0.5	217.6	2.7	215.5	5.2	112.8	1.2				
Sep	301.6	4.1	1.3	223.0	0.0	218.8	0.1	117.4	1.5				
Oct	312.8	11.2	4.8	236.8	6.3	224.0	3.0	119.1	2.9				
Nov	314.1	1.3	5.5	222.7	1.7	220.7	1.1	115.4	0.9				
Dec	309.0	-5.1	2.5	226.6	-0.8	228.8	3.3	117.8	0.1				
1999 Jan	305.0	-4.0	-2.6	229.8	3.1	233.4	3.1	126.3	2.4				
Feb	301.3	-3.7	-4.3	226.4	-1.2	231.1	3.5	121.5	2.0				
Mar R	298.1	-3.2	-3.6	226.3	1.9	226.4	-0.8	120.7	1.0				
Apr P	295.8	-2.3	-3.1	232.4	0.9	235.1	0.6	129.5	1.1				

Source: Employment Service administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094.

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/2 week month.

a Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see p143, *Employment Gazette*, October 1998.

The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended and the April 1999 figures for Great Britain have been affected by corrections by the Employment Service to the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies. See notes to Table G3.

P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

R Revised.

# G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres:<sup>a</sup> seasonally adjusted

		North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Thousands
1997	Apr	10.2	26.1	6.2	21.0	18.8	23.1	22.9	36.6	33.9	25.5	17.6	29.6	271.4	6.3	277.8	
	May	10.3	25.7	6.6	20.9	19.4	23.1	22.2	35.9	34.4	25.4	18.0	29.3	271.2	6.7	277.9	
	Jun	10.3	27.1	6.9	21.1	19.9	23.4	23.1	35.4	34.6	26.5	18.3	30.8	277.3	6.8	284.1	
	Jul	10.3	27.4	7.0	21.2	20.1	23.7	23.3	35.1	34.3	25.9	18.2	31.9	278.4	6.8	285.2	
	Aug	10.3	29.2	7.1	21.3	20.7	23.6	23.9	35.0	34.3	25.8	18.6	33.3	283.2	6.9	290.1	
	Sep	10.5	30.3	7.1	21.5	21.6	23.8	24.8	35.3	35.0	26.1	18.8	34.1	289.0	7.0	296.0	
	Oct	10.1	30.5	7.2	21.9	23.1	24.2	26.0	36.8	36.7	27.0	19.1	35.3	297.9	7.1	305.1	
	Nov	9.8	29.4	6.9	20.9	22.8	22.9	24.0	35.0	35.0	25.0	18.3	33.5	277.3	7.2	284.6	
	Dec	10.0	29.1	8.0	20.7	22.3	22.7	22.8	34.8	34.8	24.7	18.5	32.5	274.5	7.3	281.9	
1998	Jan	9.6	28.1	7.9	19.9	22.0	22.2	22.1	36.7	34.2	24.3	18.1	31.2	266.2	7.5	273.7	
	Feb	10.0	29.8	8.1	20.5	21.4	23.2	22.3	35.3	35.3	25.3	18.2	31.5	274.5	7.7	282.2	
	Mar	10.4	30.7	8.0	20.6	20.3	23.3	22.8	35.1	35.1	26.0	18.0	32.4	276.5	7.7	284.2	
	Apr	10.9	31.7	7.0	20.8	19.8	24.2	23.2	35.5	35.5	27.0	17.9	31.9	278.7	8.3	286.9	
	May	11.5	32.7	7.3	22.8	20.2	26.0	23.4	35.6	35.6	28.7	18.4	31.4	287.2	8.7	295.9	
	Jun	12.0	33.5	7.7	23.1	20.5	28.0	23.9	35.0	35.0	27.4	18.4	30.8	288.7	8.9	297.6	
	Jul	12.0	34.1	8.1	23.4	20.4	29.9	24.3	34.7	34.7	26.2	18.1	30.2	289.1	9.3	298.4	
	Aug	11.3	34.2	8.5	23.5	20.1	32.1	23.9	34.2	34.2	25.5	17.6	30.3	288.1	9.4	297.5	
	Sep	11.4	35.2	8.6	23.6	20.3	35.0	24.1	33.6	33.6	25.2	17.5	30.2	292.0	9.6	301.6	
	Oct	11.6	36.5	8.8	24.1	21.4	38.6	25.6	34.4	34.4	25.9	17.6	30.6	303.0	9.8	312.8	
	Nov	11.0	35.0	8.4	24.1	20.6	40.3	26.8	34.0	34.0	26.1	17.4	30.4	304.2	9.9	314.1	
	Dec	10.5	33.5	8.1	24.3	20.0	38.4	25.6	34.4	34.4	26.2	17.2	31.0	299.5	9.5	309.0	
1999	Jan	11.0	32.3	7.8	24.3	19.8	37.3	24.7	35.0	35.0	26.3	17.2	31.5	296.0	9.0	305.0	
	Feb	11.0	31.1	7.7	24.1	19.5	37.5	23.8	34.3	34.3	26.1	17.1	31.6	292.3	8.9	301.3	
	Mar R	10.9	30.2	7.8	23.9	19.6	36.7	23.8	34.3	34.3	25.8	16.8	31.3	289.2	N/A	298.1	
	Apr P	11.5	28.9	7.9	21.8	19.6	35.5	23.9	30.7	34.6	25.0	16.4	31.0	286.9	N/A	295.8	

Source: Employment Service administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094.

a See footnote to Table G.1.

The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended and the April 1999 figures for Great Britain have been affected by corrections by the Employment Service to the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies. See notes to Table G3.

P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

R Revised.

# OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.3

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

		North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Thousands
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total <sup>a,b</sup>																	
1995	Annual	6.4	18.7	4.0	13.3	12.8	15.3	14.8	16.5	22.8	14.4	13.3	23.2	175.4	7.5	182.8	
1996	Annual	8.1	22.0	4.9	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	26.2	19.2	14.5	25.5	219.6	7.0	226.5	
1997	Averages	10.1	27.7	6.7	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9	
1998	Averages	11.0	33.0	8.0	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6	
1993	Apr	10.4	30.1	6.7	20.3	18.6	23.6	22.1	27.3	35.2	27.5	17.6	30.6	270.1	7.9	278.0	
	May	11.2	31.8	7.1	22.4	18.9	25.7	22.9	28.2	35.8	29.9	18.6	30.7	283.2	8.5	291.7	
	Jun	12.3	34.0	7.7	23.4	19.8	28.8	24.3	28.9	36.6	30.2	19.4	31.1	296.5	9.0	305.5	
	Jul	12.6	34.1	8.1	23.8	19.7	31.0	24.5	27.6	35.0	27.3	18.7	30.2	292.5	9.2	301.7	
	Aug	11.7	35.1	8.7	24.0	19.0	32.6	24.1	26.1	34.4	25.5	17.9	31.4	290.6	9.3	299.9	
	Sep	12.5	38.0	9.2	26.0	21.4	37.2	26.5	29.4	36.1	27.1	19.0	34.0	316.5	10.2	326.6	
	Oct	13.2	42.0	9.6	27.7	25.2	43.0	29.2	32.5	38.6	28.1	19.5	34.9	343.6	10.6	354.2	
	Nov	11.8	38.0	8.7	25.3	24.0	43.5	29.3	31.9	37.6	26.4	18.0	32.8	327.4	10.6	338.0	
	Dec	9.7	31.8	7.9	22.9	20.7	38.3	25.3	29.1	33.6	23.3	15.6	29.9	288.1	9.9	297.9	
1999	Jan	9.4	28.4	7.3	21.4	18.6	34.2	21.4	26.3	30.8	21.4	15.0	27.9	262.2	8.4	270.6	
	Feb	9.6	27.5	7.4	21.7	18.1	35.1	21.1	26.2	30.2	22.9	15.4					

# G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Labour disputes Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
	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	0.6
Jun	32	43	138.6	140.4	241.0	8.7
Jul	14	28	6.5	127.2	148.6	7.6
Aug	25	39	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	18	4.2	5.1	17.6	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
Mar	13	17	9.1	9.8	33.9	19.8

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

UNITED KINGDOM	SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	Thousands
												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	29	28	7	5
1998	-	-	-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	30
1996 Mar	1.3	9.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	-
Apr	-	-	3.5	2.5	-	1.8	-	3.7	1.1	0.5	-	-
May	-	-	0.6	0.1	-	0.9	-	3.9	2.1	-	-	-
Jun	-	-	8.7	0.2	-	221.0	-	8.1	2.9	-	-	0.2
Jul	-	-	7.6	-	-	135.7	-	4.0	1.1	-	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	3.5	-	-	394.0	0.1	44.6	-	-	-	-
Sep	-	-	8.4	-	-	98.9	-	13.0	0.3	-	1.3	-
Oct	-	0.3	13.7	0.1	-	1.6	-	23.0	0.1	-	0.5	-
Nov	-	-	23.0	-	-	16.1	-	0.6	117.1	-	3.8	1.4
Dec	-	0.2	9.8	-	-	1.5	10.0	0.1	1.5	-	1.7	-
1997 Jan	-	-	11.4	-	-	0.5	9.0	0.1	0.3	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	2.6	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	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	1.0	-	1.4	-	-	0.9	-	-	1.2
Mar	-	-	1.2	0.1	-	26.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	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	0.8	-
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	2.2	4.5	5.0	-	0.2	0.1	3.7	-
Dec	-	-	0.1	0.3	4.3	3.1	-	-	-	-	2.8	-
1999 Jan	-	-	0.3	0.1	1.8	2.2	-	0.7	0.5	-	3.0	-
Feb	-	-	10.0	0.6	0.4	10.2	1.2	0.3	-	1.8	1.6	-
Mar	-	-	19.8	0.1	-	0.6	-	8.5	-	2.5	2.4	-

# OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

## Labour disputes

### Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to March 1998			12 months to March 1999		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1992						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	1	400	2,100	-	-	-
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco	4	2,900	7,100	2	300	400
textiles and textile products	1	+	#	-	-	-
leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products	-	-	-	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	2	+	400	3	400	800
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels	1	3,000	9,000	-	-	-
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products	1	100	100	1	+	#
basic metals and fabricated metal products	3	600	1,000	1	1,000	1,000
machinery and equipment nec; electrical and optical equipment	6	2,000	1,900	2	300	2,100
transport equipment; manufacturing nec	21	16,100	60,100	13	12,600	41,200
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-	1	1,200	200
Construction	17	14,100	28,800	9	1,400	1,800
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1	+	#	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	1	800	1,400	2	1,100	8,800
Transport, storage and communication	68	34,600	59,200	59	36,800	122,300
Financial intermediation	8	13,800	16,200	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	3	300	1,300	4	1,600	6,700
Public administration and defence	17	4,000	9,700	13	9,600	37,300
Education	33	8,300	20,300	15	3,200	3,800
Health and social work	4	500	800	7	2,700	20,300
Other community, social and personal service activities	11	1,300	4,700	15	22,100	33,800
All industries and services	211*	103,500	226,800	157*	97,000	283,300

### Stoppages: March 1999

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	17	9,800	33,900
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	13	9,100*	27,400
Continuing from earlier months	4	700	6,400

\* includes 4,800 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 March 1999		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	55	52,000	165,300
extra wage and fringe benefits	9	3,200	7,700
Duration and pattern of hours worked	4	1,300	1,300
Redundancy questions	22	24,900	70,900
Trade union matters	4	1,200	1,300
Working conditions and supervision	12	5,000	14,900
Manning and work allocation	29	3,300	6,600
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	22	6,100	14,700
All causes	157	97,000	283,300

\* 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.

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

# G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

### January 1999 to March 1999

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted\*\*

UNITED KINGDOM	Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive			
	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	
LEVELS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
All persons	16-17	832	332	500	671	254	417	161	78	83	617	50	568
	18-24	3,644	3,064	580	3,213	2,708	505	432	356	75	1,250	440	809
	All under 25	4,476	3,397	1,079	3,884	2,962	922	592	434	158	1,867	490	1,377
Male	16-17	423	206	218	333	156	177	90	49	41	319	22	298
	18-24	1,965	1,702	263	1,709	1,470	240	276	233	43	520	97	423
	All under 25	2,409	1,908	500	2,043	1,626	417	366	282	84	839	119	721
Female	16-17	408	126	282	338	98	240	70	28	42	298	28	270
	18-24	1,659	1,362	297	1,503	1,238	265	156	124	32	730	344	386
	All under 25	2,067	1,489	579	1,841	1,336	505	226	152	74	1,028	371	656
<b>RATES(%)**</b>													
All persons	16-17	57.4	87.0	46.8	46.3	66.6	39.1	19.3	23.5	16.5	42.6	13.0	53.2
	18-24	74.5	87.4	41.7	65.6	77.3	36.3	11.8	13.0	25.5	53.3	12.6	58.3
	All under 25	70.6	87.4	43.9	61.2	76.2	37.5	13.2	12.8	14.6	29.4	12.6	56.1
Male	16-17	57.0	90.4	42.3	44.8	68.7	34.3	21.3	24.0	18.8	43.0	9.6	57.7
	18-24	79.2	94.6	40.1	68.2	81.7	34.0	13.9	13.7	15.2	20.8	5.4	59.9
	All under 25	74.2	94.1	41.0	62.9	80.2	34.1	15.2	14.8	16.8	25.8	5.9	59.0
Female	16-17	57.8	82.0	51.1	47.9	63.5	43.5	17.2	14.8	14.8	42.2	18.0	48.9
	18-24	69.5	79.9	43.5	62.9	72.6	38.8	9.4	9.1	10.8	30.5	20.1	56.5
	All under 25	66.8	80.0	46.9	59.5	71.8	40.9	10.9	10.2	12.7	33.2	20.0	53.1
<b>CHANGES ON YEAR</b>													
<b>LEVELS</b>													
All persons	16-17	-21	-17	-3	-23	-17	-6	2	0	3	-7	-11	19
	18-24	30	-44	74	25	-25	50	5	-19	25	-34	-25	-9
	All under 25	10	-61	71	2	-42	44	7	-20	27	-26	-36	10
Male	16-17	-15	-9	-6	-18	-9	-9	3	0	3	9	-4	13
	18-24	18	-26	44	4	-22	26	14	-4	18	-21	-3	-24
	All under 25	4	-35	38	-14	-31	18	17	-4	21	-13	-1	-12
Female	16-17	-6	-8	2	-5	-8	2	-1	0	0	-1	-7	6
	18-24	12	-19	31	21	-3	24	-9	-16	7	-12	-28	16
	All under 25	6	-26	33	16	-10	26	-10	-16	6	-14	-35	22
<b>RATES(%)**</b>													
All persons	16-17	-0.9	1.9	-1.0	-1.2	0.5	-1.2	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.9	-1.9	1.0
	18-24	0.7	0.5	3.6	0.6	0.8	2.0	0.0	-0.5	2.9	-0.7	-0.5	-3.6
	All under 25	0.3	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.1	-0.3	1.7	-0.3	-0.6	-1.5
Male	16-17	-1.5	1.1	-1.7	-2.0	-0.1	-2.2	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.5	-1.1	1.7
	18-24	0.8	-0.2	5.3	0.2	-0.2	2.8	0.6	0.0	4.7	-0.8	0.2	-5.3
	All under 25	0.3	-0.1	2.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	3.1	-0.3	0.1	-2.3
Female	16-17	-0.2	2.7	-0.4	-0.2	1.3	-0.2	0.1	1.0	-0.2	0.2	-2.7	0.4
	18-24	0.5	1.1	1.6	0.9	1.8	0.9	-0.6	-1.0	1.3	-0.5	-1.1	-1.6
	All under 25	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.8	0.3	-0.5	-0.9	0.4	-0.4	-1.2	-0.6

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3; 4=5+6; 7=8+9; 10=11+12

\* This table is not seasonally adjusted because of the discontinuity between winter 1996/7 and spring 1997.

\*\* Full-time education.

\*\* Denominator—all persons in the relevant age group.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

# G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service, 3 April to 7 May 1999

11,217\*

\* This figure includes non-Jobcentre jobs from New Deal 25+ pilots and placements from Employment Service call centres.

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS H.1

Background economic indicators: \* seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Output								Income					
	GDP market prices 1995		GDP market prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries <sup>1</sup>		Real household disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies <sup>4</sup>			
	1995=100	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1990=100	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	%	
	<b>YBEZ</b>	<b>ABMI</b>		<b>CKYW</b>		<b>CKYY</b>		<b>OSXS</b>		<b>CAED</b>				
1993	93.2	664.0	2.3	93.3	2.2	94.1	1.4	96.2	3.0	102.1	9.0			
1994	97.3	693.2	4.4	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	97.4	1.2	117.4	15.0			
1995	100.0	712.5	2.8	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	100.0	2.7	126.3	7.6			
1996	102.6	730.8	2.6	101.1	1.1	100.4	0.4	102.2	2.2	134.8	6.7			
1997	106.2	756.7	3.5	101.9	0.8	101.4	1.0	109.4	-0.1	142.2	5.5			
1998	108.4	772.3	2.1	102.5	0.6	101.7	0.3	106.3	0.0	142.0	-0.1			
1998 Q1	108.0	192.3	3.1	101.7	-0.1	101.7	0.2	116.9	3.9	105.5	0.9	35.3	2.9	
Q2	108.3	192.9	2.3	103.1	1.3	102.2	1.0	116.8	2.1	106.5	-0.1	35.0	-0.9	
Q3	108.6	193.5	1.8	103.1	0.8	102.1	0.5	114.7	1.5	105.4	-1.5	36.3	-1.3	
Q4	108.7	193.6	1.1	102.2	0.5	100.8	-0.5	107.7	0.7	107.7	0.7	35.4	-1.0	
1999 Q1	108.6R	193.5	0.6	101.4	-0.3	100.5	-1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1998 Sep	..	..	..	102.5	0.7	101.6	0.5	120.8	1.5	..	..	..	..	
Oct	..	..	..	102.5	0.9	101.1	0.3	121.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	
Nov	..	..	..	102.5	0.9	101.0	0.0	119.7	1.1	..	..	..	..	
Dec	..	..	..	101.7	0.6	100.4	-0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1999 Jan	..	..	..	101.2R	0.3	100.5	-0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Feb	..	..	..	101.3	-0.1	100.4	-1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mar	..	..	..	101.5	-0.7	100.6	-1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Expenditure</b>														
	Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volumes <sup>1</sup>		Fixed investments <sup>5</sup>		General government final consumption expenditure at 1995 prices		Changes in inventories 1995 <sup>7</sup>		Base lending rates + <sup>8</sup>		Effective exchange rate + <sup>10</sup>	
	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%
	<b>ABJR</b>		<b>EAPS</b>		<b>EQEB</b>		<b>INLN</b>		<b>NMRY</b>		<b>CAFU</b>			
1993	420.1	2.5	95.3	3.1	83.8	-0.8	138.8	-5.4	136.4	-0.8	0.4	5.50	88.9	-8.3
1994	431.5	2.7	98.8	3.7	86.7	3.4	147.7	6.4	138.3	1.4	4.8	6.30	89.2	0.3
1995	438.5	1.6	100.0	1.2	91.1	5.1	172.2	17.3	140.4	1.6	4.5	6.80	84.8	-4.9
1996	454.7	3.7	103.1	3.1	95.8	5.2	174.4	1.3	142.8	1.7	1.8	5.94	86.3	1.8
1997	473.2	4.1	108.6	5.3	102.8	7.3	20.0	14.8	142.9	0.0	3.7	6.58	100.6	16.6
1998	486.2	2.8	111.7	2.9	113.3	10.2	19.8	-1.0	145.1	1.5	3.6	7.21	103.9	3.3
1998 Q1	120.9	4.0	111.6	4.7	27.6	12.1	5.2	8.2	36.0	0.8	0.6	7.25	105.4	8.8
Q2	121.5	2.9	111.9R	3.1	27.4	7.1	5.1	-4.2	36.2	1.7	1.2	7.33	105.3	5.7
Q3	121.6	2.5	112.3	3.0	28.4	10.2	4.8	-4.1	36.4	2.0	0.8	7.50	104.4	1.9
Q4	122.3	1.7	112.1	1.4	29.9	11.4	4.8	-3.3	36.5	1.7	0.9	6.75	100.6	-2.5
1999 Q1	123.6	2.2	113.4R	1.6	..	..	4.7	-9.6	37.0	2.7	0.6	5.50	101.1	-4.1
1998 Oct	..	..	111.8	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.25	100.7	1.5
Nov	..	..	112.9	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	100.6	-0.2
Dec	..	..	111.8	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.25	100.4	-2.5
1999 Jan	..	..	113.3	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	99.6	-3.9
Feb	..	..	113.0	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.50	100.8	-4.1
Mar	..	..	113.7R	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.50	102.8	-4.1
Apr	..	..	113.1	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.25	103.4	-3.5
<b>Trade in goods</b>														
	Export volume <sup>1</sup>		Import volume <sup>1</sup>		Trade in goods balance		Current balance		Prices					
	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100	%	Tax and price index + <sup>1,10</sup>		Producer price index + <sup>1,3,10</sup>			
	<b>BQKU</b>		<b>BQKV</b>		<b>BOKI</b>	<b>HBOP</b>	<b>DQAB</b>		<b>Materials and fuels</b>		<b>Home sales</b>			
1993	82.8	3.6	90.6	3.8	-13.3	-10.6	131.4	1.2	90.2					

## H.11 RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)		All items excluding		Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1998	Apr	162.6	4.0	160.4	3.0	154.1	2.2	155.9	2.4		
	May	163.5	4.2	161.3	3.2	155.1	2.5	156.8	2.7		
	Jun	163.4	3.7	161.1	2.8	154.9	2.0	156.6	2.4		
	Jul	163.0	3.5	160.5	2.6	154.2	2.1	155.8	2.1		
	Aug	163.7	3.3	161.1	2.5	155.0	2.1	156.4	1.9		
	Sep	164.4	3.2	161.8	2.5	155.7	2.0	157.1	1.9		
	Oct	164.5	3.1	161.9	2.5	155.7	1.8	157.1	1.9		
	Nov	164.4	3.0	162.0	2.5	155.6	1.8	157.1	1.9		
	Dec	164.4	2.8	162.4	2.6	155.8	2.0	157.6	2.0		
1999	Jan	163.4	2.4	161.8	2.6	155.1	2.0	156.8	2.0		
	Feb	163.7	2.1	162.3	2.4	155.8	1.8	157.4	1.8		
	Mar	164.1	2.1	163.2	2.7	156.0	1.7	158.4	2.1		
	Apr	165.2	1.6	164.3	2.4	156.9	1.8	159.0	2.0		

## H.12 RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for April 20 1999

UNITED KINGDOM		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over	
			1 month	12 months			1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	CHAW	165.2	0.7	1.6				
Food and catering	CHBS	155.4	-0.3	2.3	Tobacco	CHBE	148.5	1.4
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	201.9	0.5	5.5	Cigarettes	DOBN	253.4	12
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	166.8	0.8	0.5	Tobacco	DOBO	202.7	5
Personal expenditure	CHBV	140.3	0.4	0.1	Housing	CHBF	195.6	2.1
Travel and leisure	CHBW	166.1	1.3	1.6	Rent	DOBP	230.2	3
Consumer durables	CHBY	113.1	-1.0	-2.9	Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	184.9	-15
Seasonal food	CHBP	125.1	-3.5	4.2	Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	CHCO	125.9	9
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	147.7	-0.1	1.2	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	178.4	7
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	166.3	0.8	1.6	Water and other payments	DOBS	234.7	4
All items excluding food	CHAY	169.1	0.8	1.6	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	201.9	6
Other indices					Do-it-yourself materials	DOBU	154.0	-2
All items excluding:					Dwelling insurance & ground rent	DOBV	191.4	2
mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	CHMK	164.3	0.7	2.4	Fuel and light	CHBG	124.2	-0.2
housing	CHAZ	159.0	0.4	2.0	Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	133.7	3
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY) [1]	CBZD	156.9	0.6	1.8	Electricity	DOBX	132.3	-3
mortgage interest payments and council tax	DAQW	163.6	0.4	2.3	Gas	DOBY	117.9	-1
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	CHON	163.7	0.7	2.2	Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	105.0	3
Food	CHBA	144.2	-0.6	1.5	Household goods	CHBH	141.4	-1.3
Bread	DOAB	135.7	1	0	Furniture	DOCA	145.3	1
Cereals	DOAC	140.8	-1	0	Furnishings	DOCB	146.8	1
Biscuits and cakes	DOAD	156.4	3	3	Electrical appliances	DOCC	95.4	-5
Beef	DOAE	132.3	3	3	Other household equipment	DOCD	143.8	0
Lamb	DOAF	146.6	6	6	Household consumables	DOCE	162.5	2
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAG	154.5	0	0	Pet care	DOCF	151.3	2
Pork	DOAH	124.1	-9	-9	Household services	CHBI	151.5	0.3
Bacon	DOAI	150.3	0	0	Postage	DOCG	153.9	0
Poultry	DOAJ	110.1	0	0	Telephone, telex messages etc	DOCH	101.3	-2
Other meat	DOAK	132.4	-1	1	Domestic services	DOCI	196.8	4
Fish	DOAL	148.3	14	14	Fees and subscriptions	DOCL	179.4	5
of which, fresh fish	DOAM	151.1	15	15	Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	117.9	0.1
Butter	DOAN	165.0	-3	-3	Men's outerwear	DOCK	116.2	-2
Oil and fats	DOAO	139.8	1	1	Women's outerwear	DOCL	101.3	-4
Cheese	DOAP	161.2	0	0	Children's outerwear	DOCM	115.6	-5
Eggs	DOAQ	150.2	5	5	Other clothing	DOCN	159.6	1
Milk fresh	DOAR	153.3	0	0	Footwear	DOCO	116.9	-2
Milk products	DOAS	138.6	-4	-4	Personal goods and services	CHBQ	183.0	0.7
Tea	DOAT	165.7	-2	-2	Personal articles	DOCP	123.3	2
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAU	124.9	-5	-5	Chemists goods	DOCC	193.2	3
Soft drinks	DOAV	188.2	2	2	Personal services	DOCR	249.6	6
Sugar and preserves	DOAW	144.3	-3	-3	Motoring expenditure	CHBK	175.8	2.0
Sweets and chocolates	DOAX	153.8	-4	-4	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	137.1	-3
Potatoes	DOAY	189.3	27	27	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	200.7	4
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAZ	170.7	62	62	Petrol and oil	DOCU	206.4	5
Vegetables	DOBA	106.6	-10	-10	Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCV	224.9	5
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBB	91.8	-14	-14	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	177.2	0.6
Fruit	DOBC	135.7	2	2	Rail fares	DOCW	202.4	4
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBD	132.5	2	2	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	193.7	3
Other foods	DOBE	152.4	1	1	Other travel costs	DOCY	153.6	2
Catering	CHBC	195.5	0.7	4.2	Leisure goods	CHBL	117.7	-0.4
Restaurant meals	DOBE	192.8	4	4	Audio-visual equipment	DOCC	49.1	-16
Canteen meals	DOBF	217.1	5	5	Tapes and discs	DODA	115.8	-4
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	190.6	4	4	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	117.3	-2
Alcoholic drink	CHBD	183.7	0.2	2.8	Books and newspapers	DODC	194.5	4
Beer	DOBH	196.9	4	4	Gardening products	DODD	142.9	-1
on sales	DOBI	203.9	4	4	Leisure services	CHBM	196.0	1.0
off sales	DOBJ	159.3	1	1	Television licences and rentals	DODE	132.7	2
Wines and spirits	DOBK	165.4	2	2	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	243.9	6
on sales	DOBL	190.8	3	3	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ	125.4	3
off sales	DOBM	151.4	1	1	UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	116.7	5

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation. For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number. [1] The taxes excluded are council tax, VAT, duties, vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax. For general notes see Table H.13.

## RETAIL PRICES H.13 Average retail prices of selected items

Shown below are key items selected from the General Index of Retail Prices. The average prices for these goods have been derived from prices collected in more than 146 areas in the United Kingdom.

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

### Average prices on April 20 1999

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
<b>Beef: home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Margarine</b>			
Best beef mince	CZPI	634	421	Margarine/Low fat spread per 500g	DOIB	197	91
Topside	CZPH	621	623				39-103
Briquet (without bone)	CZPG	441	419				
Rump steak	CZPF	641	649	<b>Cheese, per kg</b>			
Stewing steak	CZPE	701	468	Cheddar type	CZNV	218	494
							353-729
<b>Lamb: home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Eggs</b>			
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	669	815	Size 2(65-70g), per dozen	CZNV	203	159
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	521	347	Size 4(55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	201	140
							128-200
<b>Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg</b>				<b>Milk</b>			
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	127	526	Pasteurised, per pint+	CZNT	248	35
Leg (with bone)	CZCZ	141	397				27-35
				<b>Tea</b>			
<b>Pork: home-killed, per kg</b>				Loose, per 125g	CZNR	174	78
Loin (with bone)	CZOX	716	415	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNQ	221	153
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	527	269				62-99
				<b>Coffee</b>			
<b>Bacon, per kg</b>				Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	222	200
Streaky*	CZOB	604	432	Ground (filter line), 227g/per 8oz	CZNO	201	193
Gammon*	CZOU	673	539				179-239
Back*	DOIF	742	577				129-249
				<b>Sugar</b>			
<b>Ham</b>				Granulated, per kg	CZNN	225	62
Ham (not shoulder)							55-79
113g/per 4oz	CZOR	768	86	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
				Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per lb	CZNM	436	83
				Potatoes, new loose, 454g/per lb	CZNK	446	100
<b>Sausages, 454g/per lb</b>				Tomatoes, 454g/per lb	CZNJ	487	125
Pork	CZCQ	622	301	Cabbages, hearted, 454g/per lb	CZNH	440	61
				Cauliflower, each	CZNG	478	48
				Brussels sprouts, 454g/per lb	CZNF	492	46
<b>Canned meats</b>				Carrots, 454g/per lb	CZNE	496	49
Corned beef, 340g	CZOO	214	98	Onions, 454g/per lb	CZND	488	270
				Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz	CZNC	488	270
				Cucumber, each	CZNB	476	50
<b>Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg</b>				Lettuce - iceberg, each	CZNA	485	46
Frozen	CZON	180	170	Leeks, 454g/per lb	DOHJ	461	159
Fresh or chilled	CZOM	732	208				121-175
				<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
<b>Fresh and smoked fish, per kg</b>				Apples, cooking, 454g/per lb	CZMZ	462	103
Cod fillets	CZOL	351	787	Apples, dessert, 454g/per lb	CZMY	476	108
Rainbow trout	CZOK	287	456	Pears, dessert, 454g/per lb	CZMX	453	114
				Oranges, each	CZMW	481	22
				Bananas, 454g/per lb	CZMU	485	109
<b>Bread</b>				Grapes, 454g/per lb	CZMU	474	253
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH	209	51	Avocado pear, each	DOHT	308	67
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG	158	68	Grapefruit, each	DOHN	469	29
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE	163	55				22-39
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD	135	71	<b>Items other than food</b>			
				Draught bitter, per pint	CZMT	549	172
<b>Flour</b>				Draught lager, per pint	CZMS	557	192
Self raising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	218	62	Whisky per nip	CZMR	559	137
				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	CZMP	703	356
				Coal, per 50kg	CZMO	132	729
				Smokeless fuel per 50kg	CZMN	265	1005
				4-star petrol, per litre	CZMM	556	78
				Deriv per litre	CZML	552	73
				Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	CZMK	554	70

\* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

### General Notes - Retail Prices

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





# H.21 RETAIL PRICES

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

1996=100	European Union (15) <sup>c</sup>	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
	CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	101.7	101.8	101.2	101.5	101.9R	101.2	101.3	101.5
1998	103.1P	103.4	102.0P	102.4	103.3	102.6	102.0	102.2
<b>Monthly</b>								
1997	Jan	100.9	100.6	100.6	101.3	100.7	100.7	101.0R
	Feb	101.1	100.9	101.1	101.2	101.1	101.0	101.4R
	Mar	101.3	101.1	101.2	100.8	101.4	100.5	101.3R
	Apr	101.4	101.4	101.1	101.1	101.6	100.9	101.0
	May	101.7	101.8	101.1	101.6	102.3	101.2	101.4
	Jun	101.7	102.0	101.1	101.6	102.5	101.4	101.6
	Jul	101.7	101.6	101.1	101.8	101.9	101.4	101.9
	Aug	101.9	102.2	101.2	101.6	102.1	101.4	102.0
	Sep	102.1	102.5	101.1	101.7	102.5	101.6	101.7
	Oct	102.2	102.6	101.2	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.6
	Nov	102.3	102.6	101.5	101.9	102.5	101.8	101.6
	Dec	102.4	102.8	101.7	101.7	102.3R	101.8	101.8
1998	Jan	102.2	102.1	101.8	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.7
	Feb	102.5	102.4	102.1	102.0	102.8	101.9	102.0
	Mar	102.6	102.7	102.2	101.8	103.0	102.1	101.8
	Apr	103.0	103.3	102.3	102.4	103.2	102.6	101.9
	May	103.3	103.8	102.1	102.9	103.7	102.8	102.3
	Jun	103.3	103.7	101.9	102.8	103.7	103.0	102.4
	Jul	103.2	103.1	101.9	103.0	103.3	102.5	101.9
	Aug	103.2	103.5	101.9	102.6	103.2	102.7	102.6
	Sep	103.3	104.0	101.7	102.5	103.6	103.1	102.2
	Oct	103.3	103.9	101.9	102.5	103.5	103.0	102.0
	Nov	103.3	104.0	102.0	102.5	103.6	102.7	102.0
	Dec	103.4	104.3	102.2	102.4	103.4	102.6	102.0
1999	Jan	103.2	103.7	102.1	102.8	103.6	102.4	101.9
	Feb	103.5	103.9	102.3R	103.0	104.1	102.8	102.1
	Mar	103.8P	104.4	102.3P	103.1	104.7	102.4P	102.3
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>								
<b>Annual averages</b>								
	CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	CLNQ
1996	2.4E	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.2
1997	1.7E	1.8R	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.5
1998	1.3P	1.5	0.8P	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.7
<b>Monthly</b>								
1997	Dec	1.6E	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.4
1998	Jan	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.5	1.7	1.8	0.6
	Feb	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.7	0.6
	Mar	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.6	0.5
	Apr	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	0.9
	May	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6	0.9
	Jun	1.6	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.8
	Jul	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.8
	Aug	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6
	Sep	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.5
	Oct	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.5
	Nov	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.2
	Dec	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.2
1999	Jan	0.9	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.2
	Feb	1.0	1.5	0.2R	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.1
	Mar	1.2P	1.7	0.1P	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.5

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

R Revised  
 P Provisional  
 E Estimate

# RETAIL PRICES H.21

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

1996=100	Greece	Irish Republic <sup>b</sup>	Italy <sup>c</sup>	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
	CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
1998	110.2	103.4	103.9	102.4	103.7P	104.2	103.7	102.9
<b>Monthly</b>								
1997	Jan	102.7	100.3	101.2	100.7	100.4	101.3	100.4
	Feb	102.3	100.9	101.3	101.0	100.6	101.2	100.4
	Mar	104.7	101.0	101.5	100.9	101.6	101.3	101.0
	Apr	105.6	101.1	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.4	101.7
	May	106.1	101.1	101.9	101.0	101.9	102.1	101.8
	Jun	106.5	101.4	101.9	101.1	101.3	101.8	101.8
	Jul	104.3	101.2	101.9	101.3	101.4	101.8	101.6
	Aug	104.5	100.9	101.9	101.5	101.8	102.3	101.7
	Sep	106.3	101.4	102.0	101.8	102.9	102.2	103.0
	Oct	106.8	101.5	102.4	102.0	103.0	102.1	103.1
	Nov	107.3	101.9	102.7	102.1	103.0	102.6	102.9
	Dec	108.1	102.2	102.8	102.1	102.6	102.8	102.9
1998	Jan	107.1	101.5	103.1	102.2	102.0	102.7	102.5
	Feb	106.5	102.0	103.4	102.1	102.7	102.5	102.4
	Mar	109.2	102.5	103.6	102.2	103.8	102.8	102.7
	Apr	111.0	103.1	103.8	102.0	104.2	103.6	103.1
	May	111.4	103.5	103.9	102.3	104.0	104.3	103.4
	Jun	111.7	104.0	104.0	102.3	103.5	104.5	103.2
	Jul	109.3	103.7	104.0	102.5	103.2	104.7	102.9
	Aug	109.4	103.9	104.1	102.5	103.2	104.6	102.3
	Sep	111.6	104.2	104.1	102.5	104.2	104.4	102.9
	Oct	111.6	104.1	104.3	102.5	104.5	104.7	103.2
	Nov	111.5	104.1	104.4	102.6	104.5	105.3	103.0
	Dec	112.1	104.4	104.5	102.5	104.1	105.7	102.9
1999	Jan	110.8	103.6	104.6	100.8	104.1	105.3	102.5
	Feb	110.2	104.3	104.8	102.7	104.8	105.3	102.6
	Mar	112.7	104.6	105.0	102.8	105.9P	105.7	103.2
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>								
<b>Annual averages</b>								
	CLNR	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLOA
1996	7.9	2.2	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8
1997	5.4	1.2	1.9R	1.4R	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8R
1998	4.5	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.8P	2.2	1.8	1.0
<b>Monthly</b>								
1997	Dec	4.5	1.0E	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.1	2.7
1998	Jan	4.3	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.1
	Feb	4.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.3	2.0
	Mar	4.3	1.5	2.1	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.7
	Apr	5.1	2.0	2.2	1.1	2.5	2.2	1.4
	May	5.0	2.4	2.0	1.3	2.1	2.2	1.6
	Jun	4.9	2.6	2.1	1.2	2.2	2.7	1.4
	Jul	4.8	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.8	1.3
	Aug	4.7	3.0	2.2	1.0	1.4	2.2	0.6
	Sep	5.0	2.8	2.1	0.7	1.3	2.2	-0.1
	Oct	4.5	2.6	1.9	0.5	1.5	2.5	0.1
	Nov	3.9	2.2	1.7	0.5	1.5	2.6	0.1
	Dec	3.7	2.2	1.7	0.4	1.5	2.8	0.0
1999	Jan	3.5	2.1	1.5	-1.4	2.1	2.5	0.0
	Feb	3.5	2.3	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.7	0.2
	Mar	3.2	2.0	1.4	0.6	2.0P	2.8	0.5

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

## Statistical enquiry points

### FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

#### Earnings and productivity

Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01928 792442
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement	01928 792442
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, regions, agreements, pension categories, age, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked	01928 792077/8
Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region; earnings of low-paid workers	020 7533 6094
Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs	01928 792442

**Economic activity and inactivity** 020 7533 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)	020 7533 6094

**Labour disputes** 01928 792825

**Labour Force Survey** 020 7533 6094

**New Deal (ES)** 0114 259 6365

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#### Retail Prices Index

Ansafone service	020 7533 5866
Enquiries	020 7533 5874

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

**Small firms (DTI)** 0114 259 7538  
joanna.selden@sfsh-sheffield.dti.gov.uk

**Trade unions (DTI)** 020 7215 5780

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'Training for Work', 'Youth Training' and 'Modern Apprenticeships'	0114 259 3310
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#### Travel-to-Work Areas

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### FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics	020 7533 6094
Reconciliation of different sources of labour market data	020 7533 6167
Regional and local labour market statistics	020 7533 6113

### FOR DETAILED INFORMATION

Labour Market Statistics Helpline	020 7533 6094
	labour.market@ons.gov.uk
Recorded announcement of headline statistics on economic activity, inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacancies, earnings, productivity and unit wage costs	020 7533 6177
Skills and Enterprise Network	0114 259 4073

RPI data can be found in ONS Business Monitor MM 23

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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.148, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport NP10 8XG, tel. 01633 812078.

For enquiries see numbers listed above.

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Nomis® (the Office for National Statistics' on-line labour market statistics database). See advert on p298. 0191 374 2468

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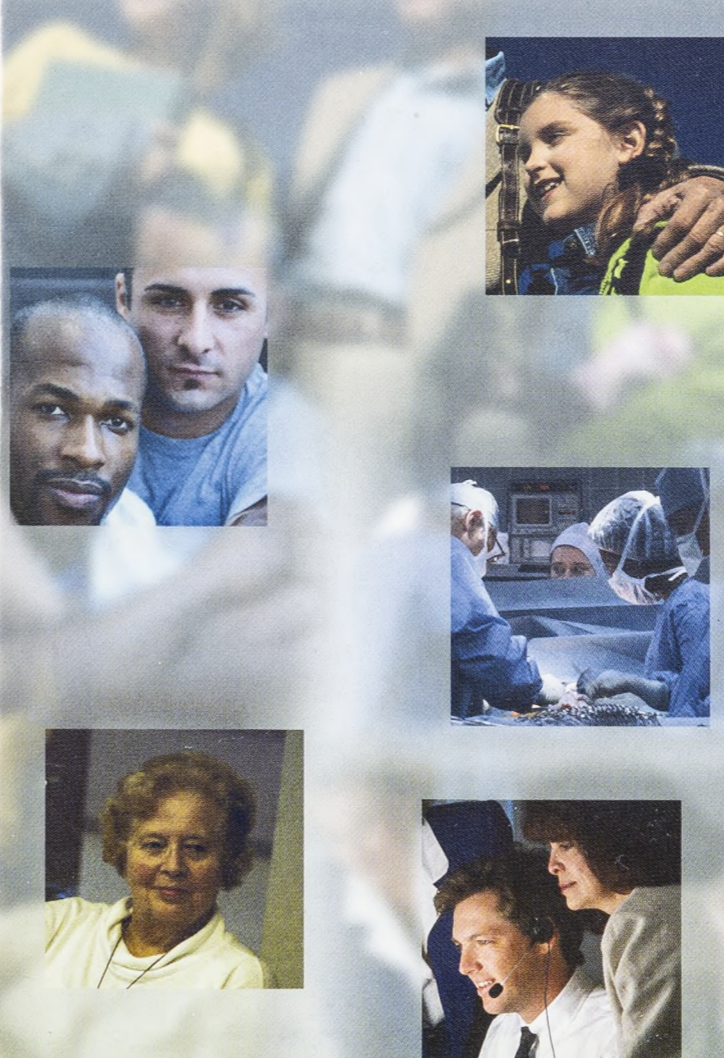
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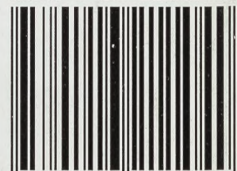
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