March 1998

Labour Market Trends

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THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

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LFS results are first published in printed form in an Office for National Statistics (ONS) First Release. A wide range of analyses and tables are included (autumn 1997 issue, published January 1998).

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DSS news

Retirement survey

ATREND towards lower rates of employment among older men, and a reverse trend among women, is revealed in a Department of Social Security (DSS) retirement survey. Although the pattern for men is also matched by a trend towards earlier retirement, the survey presents a complex picture of labour market activity, with many individuals giving non-retirement reasons for not working.

The results of the survey, which was carried out for the DSS by ONS, are presented in a DSS research report, The Dynamics of Retirement, which includes crosssectional and longitudinal analyses. The survey was carried out in two parts, by interviewing a representative sample of people aged between 55 and 69 in 1988/9 and as many of them as possible again in 1994. About a third of the original sample was lost because of death or

other reasons. The DSS commissioned the Institute of Fiscal Studies and the Age Concern Institute of Gerontology to carry out analysis of the two parts of the survey.

The employment rate among men aged 60-64 fell from 49 per cent to 45 per cent between the two surveys, but this was not solely because of increased early retirement. Although, of those who left employment before the state pension age, some 35 per cent gave personal choice as the reason for early retirement, 30 per cent cited ill health (of themselves or their partner) and 14 per cent mentioned redundancy or their company's fixed age of retirement. However, the report warns that it is not possible to say whether the changes are due to differences in behaviour among people differentiated by date of birth, or to the impact of events at a particular time.

There was a rise in the proportion of women aged 60-64 and 65-69 in employment and in

the proportion of women in retirement; this was matched by a fall in the proportion giving other, non-retirement, reasons for not working or looking for work.

similar for both men and women, the report points to differences in the age of retirement when the results are analysed by pension status and occupation. Men with an occupational pension were more likely to retire before 65 than men without (60 per cent compared with 45 per cent), while men who were formerly in professional and whitecollar occupations were more likely to retire before state pension age than those in manual jobs. Of those who left employment after the state pension age, more than threequarters were women, while selfemployed men - nearly half of all men retiring after 65 - were also over-represented.

The report's analysis of the survey, along with data from other sources - such as the Family

ESRC news

Employment after childbearing

MIDDLE- AND WORKING-CLASS women are having increasingly different experiences of working and having children, according to a new report. Highly-educated and highly paid women are more likely to remain in work during childrearing than their working- class counterparts. Reasons suggested for this include greater ability to afford childcare, better opportunities for flexible working arrangements and higher

motivation to stay in employment. The report, written by Heather Joshi of City University and published by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), looks at employment after

childbearing using data from the cohort study of children born in 1958, the National Child Development Study. It is published as part of Business Connect, a guide to ESRCfunded research of direct relevance to industry. The project aimed to analyse data collected as part of the fifth sweep of the survey, conducted in 1991 when the respondents were 33 years old, to address questions around women's employment transitions at childbearing. There was also comparison with an earlier cohort study of people born in 1946.

Comparison between the two cohorts showed that some of the younger generation of women were succeeding in the labour market to a greater extent than their

predecessors. These were women who were highly educated, who had delayed the birth of their first child. taken maternity leave and returned to work before having any more children. By contrast, there were many women for whom childbearing modified employment more radically, with subsequent low participation rates and low wages. This applied most strongly to lone mothers and the partners of unemployed men. Leaving employment at

motherhood was still the norm for most women. However, comparison between the two cohorts showed that the median time out of employment after the birth of the first child had dropped from 5.5 years for women



Although the reasons for leaving employment are proportionally

Expenditure Survey - also shows clear changes in labour market activity between successive generations. For example, at the age of 60, 85 per cent of men born in 1913-17 were still in employment compared with 58 per cent of men born in 1923-27. The picture is reversed for women, reflecting their increasing participation in the labour market. At the age of 55, some 52 per cent of women born in 1913-17 were in employment compared with 64 per cent of women born in 1923-27.

As well as labour market activity, the report also examines pension entitlements, incomes, assets, housing, disability, and carers' responsibilities.

 The Dynamics of Retirement, Richard Disney, Emily Grundy and Paul Johnson (eds). Department of Social Security research report no. 72. ISBN 011 762571 X. £36. Published by The Stationery Office.

MARCH 1998

born in 1946 to 2.2 years for those born in 1958. This reduction in the gap did not apply equally to all women: those women who were most educated and who had delayed their childbearing disrupted their careers least. By contrast, among women who had been teenage mothers, the rates of re-entry to the labour market had scarcely changed at all between the two cohorts. Women in this group were less well educated and more likely to be lone parents.

· Business Connect: a Brief Guide to ESRC Business Research.

Economic and Social Research Council, Polaris House, North Star Avenue, Swindon SN2 1UJ. ISBN 0 86226 259 3, £30. For women in the labour force, see also pp97-119. Research News Re Research News Re Research News Research N

Other research

Women in management

DESPITE rapidly increasing rates of female education and participation in the workforce worldwide, most women continue to suffer from occupational segregation in the workplace and rarely break through the so-called 'glass ceiling', a new ILO report concludes.

Breaking Through the Glass Ceiling says that while women have made substantial progress in closing the gap in managerial and professional organisations, most female managers worldwide are still barred from the top levels of organisations, whether in the private or public sectors or political life. Women hold only 2-3 per cent of top jobs in corporations, and female executives nearly always earn less than men. The reports cites ILO research which shows that approximately half the world's workers are in sex-stereotyped occupations in which men or women predominate to such an extent -

representing at least 80 per cent of workers - that the occupations themselves can be regarded as 'male' or 'female'. Management is generally viewed as a male occupation.

The report cites statistics from a number of different countries, including the UK. A 1996 survey of 300 British enterprises found that only 3 per cent of board members were women, while another survey of the FTSE 100 companies found that women accounted for only 4 per cent of directorships and 2 per cent of executive directorships. In Germany in 1995, a survey of the largest 70.000 companies found that women held between 1 and 3 per cent of the top executive and board positions. In the United States women accounted for 46 per cent of the managerial workforce, and in Canada for 42 per cent, but a 1996 survey of Fortune 500 companies showed that women held only 2.4 per cent of the highest management jobs.

The report finds that the proportion of women in professional and

managerial jobs is higher in some developing countries than in many industrialised countries - examples cited include Colombia, the Philippines, Uruguay and Venezuela. For example, the proportion of women managers in Colombia grew from 14 per cent in 1980 to 37 per cent in 1996. In Japan, by contrast, the proportion of women directors of companies (including small- and medium-sized enterprises) increased only from 9 to 13 per cent since 1970. The ILO argues that even where

The ILO argues that even where women's progress has been greatest, they still generally fare best in industries employing large numbers of women, such as health and community services and the hotel and catering industry. Women in management tend to be clustered in certain areas, to the point where certain professions are almost feminised. In the US, for example, the increase in the number of women personnel and labour relations managers was higher than in other areas - from 21 per cent in 1970 to 58 per cent in 1991. In Finland, women went from holding 17 per cent of personnel manager posts in 1970 to 70 per cent in 1990. Even in countries such as Finland with strong records of government support for sex equality, the pattern of occupational segregation prevails - only 20 per cent of women there work in occupations that show a balanced male-female employment ratio (i.e. where 40-60 per cent of employees are of one sex).

The ILO points to a tendency for women to abandon attempts to make it to the top of big organisations and take their skills to smaller and more flexible companies. For example, in the US a third of small- and mediumsized companies are now run by women, and likewise a third of Finnish entrepreneurs are women.

 Breaking Through the Glass Ceiling: Women in Management. International Labour Office, ISBN 929110642 X. For women in the UK labour force, see also pp97-119

Performance pay

PERFORMANCE-related pay is on the increase among UK firms despite predictions to the contrary, preliminary findings from a new survey from the Institute of Personnel and Development (IPD) suggest. Public sector organisations were less positive about performance pay systems and used them less.

The survey, which was carried out in October 1997, got 1,158 responses from public and private sector organisations in the UK with a combined workforce of 1.5 million people (a response rate of 23 per cent). While the sample is not fully representative of the whole economy - it includes proportionately more large employers, for example - it does cover all sectors, and the IPD believes that it is indicative of current trends across a diverse range of performance pay schemes. The full report is due out in May 1998.

The survey looked at a number of different reward schemes intended to motivate staff: individual performance-related pay (IPRP); team-based pay; skill/competency-based pay; profit-related pay; and employee share ownership schemes. Overall, it found that mostly such schemes were more common among management employees than others: 40 per cent of managers had some form of IPRP, compared with only 25 per cent of non-managers. An exception was skill/competency-based pay, which applied to 6 per cent of managers but 11 per cent of non-managers.

Some 43 per cent of organisations replied that they currently operated at least one form of performance pay scheme. However, contrary to the popular belief that organisations are becoming disillusioned with performance pay, and IPRP schemes in particular, the results suggest that the use of all forms of performance pay is growing. For example, 59 per cent of IPRP schemes had been introduced within the previous five years, while relatively few of the organisations without schemes had discontinued them recently. Fewer than one in ten organisations intended to discontinue their IPRP scheme within the next two years.

Performance pay schemes tended to offer a median award of about 4 per cent on top of base pay, irrespective of type of scheme or level of employee; however, the mean was about 10 per cent, which suggests that a minority of schemes offered significantly more. Indeed, the survey found that a few organisations awarded at least 100 per cent of base pay.

Survey respondents said that employees felt IPRP schemes increased fairness in pay. This is at odds with the usual findings of studies directly measuring employee opinions. A proportion of respondents, however - about 14 per cent reported a deterioration in the perceived fairness of the pay system

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Employment (see *Tables 1.1-1.5* and *1.9-1.13*) Annual Employment Survey Employment and hours Workforce in employment

Labour force, unemployment and vacancies (see Tables 2.1-2.24, 3.1-3.3 and 7.1-7.24)Claimant count, vacancies notified to0171 533Jobcentres, and Labour Force Surveye-mail: labour.market@ons.g

Redundancy (see *Tables 2.32-2.36*) Redundancy statistics

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Defining urban centres – Mike Batty (University College London)

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as a result of IPRP. Only 4 per cent of respondents felt that IPRP brought a large improvement in the behaviour of average or poor performers, whereas 21 per cent said that it had brought a large improvement in the behaviour of high performers. Public sector respondents were more likely to say that IPRP schemes were worsening staff morale - 51 per cent of public sector respondents said this, compared with 34 per cent of the private sector. On virtually every other indicator, too, public sector respondents were less likely to report beneficial outcomes.

Employers were clearly experimenting with their IPRP schemes, with nearly 40 per cent having modified them since 1995; of these, 30 per cent said that the changes were 'radical'. The most common reason cited for change was that IPRP did not link pay closely enough to key organisational objectives.



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

Employment in foreign-owned husinesses

DAVID HEATH (Somerton and Frome) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many people are currently employed in the United Kingdom by foreign-owned companies, broken down by country of ownership.

TIM HOLT: The attached table provides data for all foreign-owned businesses in the UK. It has been split to show each country within the EU, but for non-EU only six countries have been illustrated with the remainder grouped. This is in line with similar data that was produced in an article in the ONS publication Economic Trends, entitled 'Globalisation: Scope, Issues and Statistics', Table 9 in no. 528, November 1997. That data was, however, based on agriculture, manufacturing and distribution rather than whole economy

The table represents enterprises on the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). An article giving further explanation on the IDBR is in Economic Trends no. 505, November 1995. nformation relating to country of ownership details for UK enterprises is provided to ONS by the market information firm Dun & Bradstreet.

The analyses are based on an employment size measure (employees plus working proprietors). The primary source of employee data on the IDBR is the ONS inquiry, Annual **Employment Survey.**

Analysis of foreign-owned enterprises in the UK for the whole economy

Country of ownership	Employment
Austria	2,032
Belgium	10,067
Denmark	159,721
Finland	10.323
France	131,332
Germany	142,496
Ireland	45.747
Italy	20.638
Luxembourg	6,701
Netherlands	92,150
Sweden	42.090
Other EU (Greece, Portugal and Spain)	1,489
EU sub-total	664,786
Australia	56.000
Canada	53,101
Japan	108,124
Norway	22,131
Switzerland	79,135
USA	749,892
Other	64.006
Non-EU sub-total	1,132,389
Total	1 797 175

Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, ONS

(19 January)

JACKIE BALLARD (Taunton) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what estimate he has made of the number of women of child-bearing age in the United Kingdom who earn more than (a) £100,000 and (b) £1 million annually.

TIM HOLT: For the purposes of this response, I have taken child-bearing age as 15-44 years. The number of women in this range earning more than £100,000 per annum is too small to allow a precise estimate from statistical sources. The New Earnings Survey for April 1997 collects information on female employees and these data suggest that the number is unlikely to exceed 1,500, and is likely to be much less. I cannot be more precise. Also, I cannot provide an estimate for the self-employed, nor for earnings in excess of £1 million per annum.

(21 January)

Unemployment

ROBERT McCARTNEY (North Down) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what are the rates of unemployment of (a) (i) Catholics and (ii) Protestants in Northern Ireland and (b) (i) Afro-Caribbeans and (ii) Asians in England and Wales; and if he will make a statement.

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

The requested figures based on the average of the four latest quarterly LFS estimates are shown below:

ILO unemployment rates; average of four guarters autumn 1996 to summer 1997

Northern Ireland		
Catholics	12.0	
Protestants	6.6	
England and Wales		
Black ^a	20.4	

Black-mixed) b Indian and Pakistani/Bangladeshi

(27 January)

Working and not working definitions

LORD KENNET asked Her Majesty's Government, whether they are content to use as a definition of 'working' all those who are:

- (1) employees; (2) self-employed;

(3) employees temporarily not at work; or (4) those in work-related government training;

and of 'not working' those who are:

(1) unemployed; or

(2) inactive:

and, if so, what is their definition of the word 'inactive', and whether it includes mothers looking after small children and other carers caring for their families.

TIM HOLT: The internationally standard International Labour Organisation (ILO) categories of economic activity which are generally used by ONS are defined as follows:

Employed

People aged 16 or over who did some paid work for more than one hour, those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (on holiday for example): those on government-supported training and employment programmes; and those doing unpaid work for a family business.

ILO unemployed

People without a job who were available to start work in two weeks and who had either looked for work in the previous four weeks or who were waiting to start a job they had already obtained 'Economically active' people are those who are either employed or ILO unemployed.

Economically inactive

People who are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed (which might include mothers looking after small children and other carers caring for their families if they were neither doing paid work nor were ILO unemployed).

The exploratory work currently being undertaken by ONS on time use recently reported on the amount of paid and unpaid work. The results of this are based on a range of activities undertaken by all respondents over a 24-hour period, divided into 15-minute slots. The respondents were selected to be representative of society at large and will have included both economically active and inactive individuals.

The results in terms of time spent on paid and unpaid work refer to the complete sample. Within this sample, mothers with young children and carers caring for other family members typically registered a range of paid and unpaid activities during the day.

Proposals are currently being developed for a major time-use survey to be undertaken, which would enable a more detailed assessment of the scale and nature of unpaid work.

(22 January)

High-earning women

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Economic inactivity

LINDA PERHAM (liford North) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what estimates he has made of working-age people who are economically inactive who are aged (a) 25 or under, (b) 26 to 45, (c) 46 to 54, (d) 55 to 59 and (e) 60 to 65 years who are (i) available for work, (ii) long-term sick/ disabled, (iii) looking after family home, (iv) carers, (v) students, (vi) early retired and (vii) other.

TIM HOLT: The latest estimates from the guarterly Labour Force Survey are shown in the attached table. Please note that the age groups shown are slightly different from those requested in order to be consistent with standard age groups. For example, the upper age band has been taken as 60-64 (and refers only to men) because men aged 65 and all women aged 60 and above are over working age. Carers, defined here as those who are inactive because they look after a dependent adult, are a subset of those looking after family/home. Information about carers is only collected in the autumn LFS. In autumn 1996 in Great Britain an estimated 6 per cent of those who were unavailable for work because they were looking after family/home were carers. (3 February)

STATISTICS

Inactivity by age and whether available to start work in two weeks; Great Britain; summer 10

to laranal notora	All working age ^a	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-59	60-64 (men)
Thousands						
Total economically inactive of which	7,174	1,452	2,670	1,360	1,059	635
Available	741	189	317	116	66	52
Not available ^b Long term sick/disabled Looking after family/home Students Retired	6,434 1,988 2,266 919 477	1,262 73 254 767 *	2,352 548 1,424 140 *	1,244 600 377 12 54	993 473 194 * 191	583 295 17 * 232
Others	779	168	239	202	132	38
Percentages						
Total inactive of which	100	100	100	100	100	100
Available	10.3	13.0	11.9	8.6	6.3	8.2
Not available ^b Long-term sick/disabled Looking after family/home	89.7 27.7 31.6	87.0 5.0 17.5	88.1 20.5 53.4	91.4 44.1 27.7	93.7 44.7 18.3	91.8 46.4 2.6
Students Retired Others	12.9 6.7 10.9	52.8 * 11.6	5.2 * 9.0	0.9 3.9 14.8	* 18.1 12.4	* 36.6

Working age is defined as men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.

Not available to start work in the next two weeks, including a few people who could not state whether or not they were avail includes all those not wanting work.

uary) * Sample size too small for reliable estimate



LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

LABOUR MARKET OVERVIEW

- ◆ There continues to be a healthy improvement in the labour market. Data for the six months to November 1997 indicate employment rising by about 20-45,000 a month and unemployment falling also by around 20-45,000 a month. However, more recent data from the claimant count suggest that the rate of fall in unemployment is towards the bottom end of the range. Annual average earnings growth rose towards the end of 1997.
- ♦ Unemployment levels continued to fall, as was indicated by both the autumn 1997 LFS and the January claimant count figures. Seasonally-adjusted unemployment in Great Britain on the ILO measure fell to a level of 1.85 million in autumn 1997, a fall of 150,000 over the quarter and 374,000 over the year. This level is the lowest since the series began in spring 1984. The number of claimants in the UK (seasonally adjusted) fell by 12,300 in January to stand at 1.399 million, resulting in an annual decrease of 416,000 to the lowest level since July 1980.
- The ILO unemployment rate in Great Britain (seasonally adjusted) was 6.6 per cent in autumn 1997, down 0.5 percentage points over the quarter and 1.3 points over the year, resulting in the lowest rate since

spring 1984. The UK claimant count rate was 5.0 per cent in January, unchanged from December and 1.5 points lower than a year ago, the lowest rate since July 1980.

- ◆ On the ILO measure, long-term unemployment (over one year), at 616,000 in Great Britain, is now 859,000 lower than at its peak in spring 1984 and 15,000 lower than at the start of the most recent upwards trend in spring 1991. The UK long-term claimant count fell by 44,700 over the quarter to 398,500 in January 1998.
- The latest LFS results confirmed rising employment levels in Great Britain. In the quarter to autumn 1997, the seasonallyadjusted total in employment rose by 117,000 to 26.28 million. This represented an increase over the year of 428,000, and was the highest level since spring 1990. UK Workforce in Employment estimates (seasonally adjusted) showed an increase of 73,000 in the quarter ending September 1997 to a level of 26.60 million - the highest since March 1991. The annual rise was 338,000.
- Employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain fell by 17,000 in December to 3,977,000, 12,000 lower than last year.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Figure 1. Tables 7.1-7,3

Source: Labour Force Sun

- The economic activity rate for all people in Great Britain aged 16 and over from the autumn 1997 LFS (September to November) stood at 62.8 per cent (seasonally adjusted), a fall of 0.1 percentage points since autumn 1996.
- The autumn 1997 LFS recorded 84.7 per cent of men of working age as economically active (seasonally adjusted), compared with 72.0 per cent of women. The difference between the rates for men and women has decreased over the year to autumn 1997. The rate for men fell over both the quarter

and the year (by 0.1 and 0.4 percentage points respectively), while the rate for women rose over the year (by 0.1 points), despite falling in the most recent quarter (by 0.1 points).

◆ The LFS shows that the net increase in the number in employment of 428,000 in the year to autumn 1997 was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 374,000, an increase in the number of economically inactive of 100,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 154,000 (all seasonally adjusted).





Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

The Office for National Statistics overview and update of trends in the labour market, drawn from the Labour Market Data section's detailed tables.

Underlying average earnings for Great Britain increased by 4% per cent in the year to December, unchanged from the November figure.

The number of new vacancies notified to UK Jobcentres fell by 17,500 in January to 195,000 (seasonally adjusted) and was 9,100 lower than the same month last year. The stock of notified unfilled vacancies in the UK in January was 268,400 (seasonally adjusted), reflecting a decrease of 12,400 over the month but an increase of 5,300 since the same month last year. The seasonally adjusted number of placings by the Employment Service was 121,000 in January, up 8,000 over the month but down 29,000 on the previous year.

- The provisional estimates for December 1997 show that there were 10,000 working days lost in 16 recorded stoppages of work due to labour disputes in the UK. This estimate is lower than the revised estimate for both November (14,000) and December 1996 (25,000). Of the 10,000 days lost in December 1997, 40 per cent were in the financial intermediation group.
- ◆ In an analysis by age band, the autumn 1997 LFS shows that the economic activity rate (not seasonally adjusted) remained highest for men among those aged 25-34 (at 93.6 per cent) and for women among those aged 35-49 (at 77.6 per cent).
- The seasonally adjusted economic inactivity rate for women of working age was 28.0 per cent in autumn 1997, 0.1 percentage points lower than in autumn 1996. The rate for men increased by 0.4 percentage points over the same period, standing at 15.3 per cent in autumn 1997.

HOURS OF WORK

Table 7.8

MARCH 1998

The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week (seasonally adjusted) was 876 million during autumn 1997, up 1.7 per cent on autumn 1996. This is a result of a rise of 1.7 per cent over the year in total employment, with no change in average actual weekly hours.

LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Tables 0.5, 6.1-6.5

- ◆ Gross domestic product (GDP) in the fourth quarter of 1997 was 0.5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas, GDP in the fourth quarter of 1997 was 0.5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Retail sales volumes in the three months to December were 1.4 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 5.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to December was 0.4 per cent lower compared with the previous three months but up 1.0 per cent on a year earlier.
- ◆ Construction output in the third quarter of 1997 was 0.1 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 2.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing investment in the third quarter of 1997 was 4.4 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 19.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Government consumption in the third quarter of 1997 was up 1.4 per cent on the previous quarter and 3.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The balance of trade in goods in the three months to November was in deficit by £4.1 billion, compared with a deficit of £2.4 billion in the previous three months and a deficit of £2.8 billion a year earlier.

- Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to November were 1.2 per cent down on the previous three months but 4.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to November were 0.4 per cent up on the previous three months and 6.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The all-items retail prices index (RPI) fell by 0.5 per cent over the month to stand at 159.5 for January.
- ◆ In the twelve months to January, the all-items RPI rose by 3.3 per cent, less than the 3.6 per cent increase in the twelve months to December.
- ◆ The largest downward effects on the allitems 12-month rate came from housing costs, food prices and from record-breaking sales price reductions for clothing, footwear and household goods. There were, though, some upward effects from price rises for tobacco and alcoholic drinks.
- The 12-month rate of change for the index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments stood at 2.5 per cent in January, down from 2.7 per cent for December.
- The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (also known as RPIY) showed an increase over the latest twelve months of 1.9 per cent, compared with an increase of 2.2 per cent over the twelve months to December.



EMPLOYMENT

Figure 2. Tables 0.1-0.4, 1.1-1.5, 1.11, 7.1-7.4

- ◆ The latest results from the Labour Force Survey for Great Britain, carried out in autumn 1997 (September to November), showed that total employment (seasonally adjusted) stood at 26,279,000, a rise of 117,000 since summer 1997 (June to August) and a rise of 428,000 since autumn 1996. Both male and female employment increased. The number of men in employment was up over the quarter by 80,000, and over the year by 277,000, reaching 14,535,000. The number of women in employment rose by 36,000 over the quarter, and 151,000 over the year, to 11,744,000.
- According to the LFS, the number of employees in Great Britain has risen by 497,000 to 22,749,000 (seasonally adjusted) between autumn 1996 and autumn 1997, while the number of selfemployed has fallen by 53,000 to 3,230,000. Over the quarter to autumn 1997, the number of employees rose by 152,000 and the number of self-employed fell by 15,000.
- The LFS also showed that the number of full-time employees rose over the quarter and year to autumn 1997 (by 131,000 and 393,000 respectively). The number of parttime employees also increased over both the quarter (by 20,000) and the year (by 102,000).
- ◆ In an analysis by industry sector, the LFS shows that over the year to autumn 1997, the numbers in employment (not seasonally adjusted) increased by 2.2 per cent in the service industries but fell by 0.5 per cent in the manufacturing industries. These industries together accounted for nearly nine-tenths of those in employment. The increase in service employment was greater for men than women (up 2.7 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively). Manufacturing employment increased by 0.1 per cent for men but fell 2.2 per cent for women.
- ◆ The UK Workforce in Employment has risen by 73,000 (0.3 per cent) over the quarter and by 338,000 (1.3 per cent) over the year to stand at 26,595,000. This is the sixth consecutive quarterly rise. Most of the increase was in employees, which rose by 80,000, while participants on governmentsupported training schemes rose by 9,000. Self-employment fell by 15,000 while armed forces have stayed level since June. (Table 1.1)
- ◆ Manufacturing jobs in Great Britain fell by 17,000 (0.4 per cent) in December, marking a small downward shift during the second half of 1997. The total of 3,977,000 represents an annual fall of 12,000 and a fall of 27,000 over the last six months. The previous year to December 1996 had seen an increase of 14,000. The largest monthly falls were in textiles and leather (down 7,000) and publishing and printing (down 4,000) while the most notable monthly rise was in food products, beverages and tobacco (up 3,000). (Table 1.2 and Figure 2)

UNEMPLOYMENT

Figures 3 and 4. Tables 0.1-0.4, 2.1-2.24 (except 2.18), 7.1-7.6 (except 7.4)

- ◆ The LFS recorded that the seasonally adjusted number of people ILO unemployed in Great Britain during autumn 1997 stood at 1,847,000, with quarterly and yearly falls of 150,000 and 374,000 people respectively.
- The seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment rate fell over both the quarter and the year to autumn 1997, by 0.5 and 1.3 percentage points respectively, to 6.6 per cent.
- The LFS also shows that 1,145,000 men and 702,000 women (seasonally adjusted) were ILO unemployed in autumn 1997, down 90,000 for men and 60,000 for women since summer 1997, and down 287,000 and 87,000 respectively since autumn 1996.
- The LFS recorded 593,000 ILO unemployed young people (those aged 16 to 24) in autumn 1997 (not seasonally adjusted), 124,000 fewer than in autumn 1996. The youth ILO unemployment rate was 13.2 per cent.
- ◆ The LFS reports a fall in the number of longterm (over one year) ILO unemployed people in the twelve months to autumn 1997, both in total (by 227,000 to 616,000) and as a proportion of all ILO unemployed people (by 4.6 percentage points to 33.3 per cent).
- The UK seasonally adjusted claimant count level fell by 12,300 in January 1998 to stand at 1,398,500. (Table 2.1)
- The claimant count level was 195,400 lower than in April 1990 when it reached its last trough, and also 1,582,600 (53 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when it last reached a peak.
- The seasonally adjusted claimant count rate, remained unchanged in January at 5.0 per cent of the workforce. This is the lowest rate since July 1980. (Table 2.1)

The United Kingdom claimant count rate is 1.5 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women. (*Tables 2.1 and 2.3*)

- ◆ Between December 1997 and January 1998 the total level of seasonally adjusted claimant count fell in most regions. The exceptions were Merseyside, where it remained the same, and the North East, Scotland and Northern Ireland, where there was a slight increase over the month. The largest regional percentage falls were in Eastern, the South West, the South East and the East Midlands. (Table 2.3)
- ◆ Over the month the seasonally adjusted claimant count rate fell in the South East, London, Eastern, South West and Yorkshire and the Humber. It remained unchanged in other regions except the North East, Scotland and Northern Ireland, where it rose. (Table 2.3)
- The UK unadjusted claimant count level fell by 428,493 over the year to stand at 1,479,263 or 5.3 per cent of the workforce, down 1.5 percentage points over January 1997. (Table 2.1)
- The unadjusted UK long-term (over 1 year) claimant count fell by 44,700 over the quarter ended January 1998 to 398,500. (Table 2.6 and 2.8)
- The unadjusted UK youth (18 to 24-yearolds) claimant count rose by 3,800 over the quarter ended January 1998 to 375,200. (Tables 2.5 and 2.6)
- ◆ On the ILO basis, seasonally adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (autumn 1997) stood at 1.8 million (or 6.6 per cent), which is 448,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period.



Figure 4 | Claimant count by age; United Kingdom; January 1998



JOBCENTRE VACANCIES Tables 3.1-3.3 The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) fell by 12 400 to 268 400 between December 1997 and January 1998. (Table 3.1) The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres fell over the same period by 17,500 to 195,000. (Table 3.1) On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service rose by 7,700 to 120,900 between December and January. (Table 3.1) AVERAGE EARNINGS Figure 5. Tables 5.1, 5.3 The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to December 1997 was provisionally estimated to be 4% per cent, unchanged from the November figure. (Table 5.1) The actual increase in whole economy average earnings between December 1996 and December 1997 was 4.7 per cent. (Table 5.1) ◆ In the manufacturing industries, the underlying annual rate of increase was 4% per cent in December 1997, unchanged from the November figure. (Table 5.1) The September to December 1995 and November 1993 annual rates of increase of 4 per cent remain the lowest since 1967. The production industries annual increase was 4½ per cent in December, unchanged from the November figure. (Table 5.1) ♦ In the service industries the annual increase was 4% per cent in December, unchanged from the November rate. (Table 5.1) ◆ The September and October 1993 annual increases of 21/4 per cent for the service sector remain the lowest rate since the series began in 1985. Underlying average earnings index; Great Britain; May 1993-December 1997 -iaure 5 Annual percentage change

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

Jun Jul Oct Jan Apr Jul Oct Jan Apr Jul Oct Jan Apr Jul Oct Jan Apr Jul Oct De

1995

- Manufacturing

----- Whole economy

95

---- Services

1996 1997

LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

Figure 6. Tables 1.8, 5.8

- Manufacturing output was 1.0 per cent higher in the three months ending December 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head was 1.0 per cent higher in the three months ending December 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 3.6 per cent in the three months ending December 1997 compared with a year earlier, (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 2.2 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- ♦ Whole economy unit wage costs were 2.6 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

Manufacturing unit wage costs and Figure 6 output per person; United King October 1994-December 1997



TRAINING Tables 7.7. 8.1-8.6

- Seasonally adjusted, 3.1 million (14.2 per cent) of employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to LFS interview during summer 1997. This suggests a very slight decrease on spring 1997 (Table 7.7)
- ◆ The number participating in Training for Work (TfW) in England and Wales at the end of November 1997 was 20 per cent lower than 12 months earlier. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TfW between May 1996 and April 1997 who were in a job six months after leaving was 5 percentage points higher than the figures for leavers between May 1995 and April 1996. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.3)
- The proportion who gained a qualification in the same period was 3 percentage points lower than for leavers a year earlier. (Table 8.4)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants in England and Wales at the beginning of November 1997 was 15 per cent lower than in the previous year. (Table 8.1)
- ◆ The proportion of YT leavers between May 1996 and April 1997 who were in a job six months after leaving was 2 percentage points higher than the figures for leavers between May 1995 and April 1996. (Table 8.5)
- ◆ The proportion of YT leavers who gained a full qualification in the same period was 2 percentage points higher than for leavers a year earlier. (Table 8.6)
- The number of people on Modern Apprenticeships in England and Wales was 113,900 at the end of November 1997. The overall trend is for the programme to continue to increase steadily in size. (Table 8.1)

LABOUR DISPUTES

Figure 7. Tables 4.1-4.2

- ◆ The number of working days lost in 1997 is provisionally estimated to be 231,000 equivalent to 10 days lost per 1,000 employees. The 1997 total is less than one fifth than that for the corresponding period a year ago (1.3 million), and is the lowest calendar year total since records began in 1891
- ◆ In all, 36 per cent of the 231,000 days lost in 1997 were in manufacturing (84,000), 15 per cent were lost in the transport, storage and communication group (36,000), thirteen per cent were lost in public administration (30.000) and 12 per cent were lost in education (28,000)

MARCH 1998

- ◆ A provisional total of 215 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in 1997, the third lowest calendar year total since records began. The December 1997 total (16) is lower than that for the corresponding period last year (23).
- It is provisionally estimated that 10,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in December 1997. This is lower than the revised estimate for November 1997 (14,000) and the December 1996 figure (25,000)

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS Tables 2.18, 5.9, 6.8-6.9

- Among our EU partners the internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK is lower than in Spain, Finland, France Ireland, Italy, Sweden, Belgium, and Germany. (Table 2.18)
- The UK ILO seasonally adjusted rate is higher than in the Netherlands, Denmark, Austria Luxembourg and Portugal. (Table 2.18)
- The seasonally adjusted UK rate is below the EU average using the latest available data (6.6 per cent for the UK in December 1997, compared with 10.5 per cent for the FIL as a whole)
- Manufacturing average earnings increase was higher than in 11 OECD countries during December 1997. (Table 5.9) ↔ Harmonised indices of consumer prices
- (HICPs) are being calculated in each EU member state for the purpose of international comparisons. This is in the context of one of the convergence criteria for monetary union required by the Maastricht treaty. Eurostat published HICPs for the 15 EU member states on 7 March 1997 To coincide with the transmission of UK HICP indices to Eurostat, UK HICP figures were released by ONS on 26 February 1997 in First Release ONS (97) 50. A more detailer breakdown of the UK HICP is given in the RPI Business Monitor MM23. For non-EU countries, consumer price indices excluding housing costs remain the best available basis of comparison. The RPI remains the best indicator of UK consumer price inflation
- ◆ In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 1.6 per cent (provisional over the 12 months to December, compared with an increase of 1.8 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose by 1.2 per cent in France and by 1.4 in Germany. Outside the EU, consumer prices increased by 1.1 per cent in the USA and by 0.9 per cent in Canada and by 2.6 per cent (provisional and to October) in Japan.



If you have any comments or suggestions on the Labour Market Update please ring Cathy Baker at the Office for National Statistics, tel: 0171 533 6086

FOR DETAILED FIGURES SEE THE LABOUR MARKET DATA SECTION

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY HELP-LINE 0171 533 6094

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a sample survey, conducted by the Social Survey Division of ONS, of around 60,000 households each auarter which provides a wide range of information about the labour force using internationally standard definitions. This feature presents some analyses carried out in response to enquiries on the Office for National Statistics' Labour Market Enquiry Helpline (0171 533 6094). A recorded message giving the latest headline figures can be heard on 0171 533 6176.

CONTENTS FOR MARCH 1998 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM SUMMER 1997 (JUNE TO AUGUST) LFS

Number of hours usually worked	3 Methods of
Among full-time workers there was an average increase of 0.7 hours in the working week for both men and women between summer 1992 and summer 1997.	 Nearly tv Jobcentre as Unpaid fam
2 Economic status of people with work-limiting health problems or disabilities	Of the av family busin
• In summer 1997 there were 4.7 million people of working age with long-term health problems or disabilities that affected the kind or amount of work they might do.	82 per cent 5 Employme correction

I NUMBER OF HOURS USUALLY WORKED

how the structure of the labour market is changing over time. 0.7 hours per week for both 0.1 hours. This was due to an offsetting the increases within Table 1 gives the average number of hours that people usually worked per week in both full- and part-time who work part-time. Since part- marked, pattern emerged (including paid and unpaid hours for men, the overall rise time employees work fewer among female workers. overtime) in the summer quarters of 1992 and 1997. Overall, there was a slightly longer working week in 1997 (37.7 hours per week compared with 37.4 hours in 1992), which may be related to economic growth over this period. The average summarises the wide range of working hours found in the labour market. The greatest average increase in hours was among men working part-time (up 1.4 hours per week). At 0.8 hours, the increase was smaller for women working part-time, although their average hours

The LFS can be used to show time men. Among full-time in average hours worked by hours, this reduces the overall workers there was an increase of men over this period was only average number of hours, men and women.

Table 1 Usual hours worked,^a by full- and part-time employees (Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted)

	All the feeth of the state of the state		Weekly hours
	Summer 1992	Summer 1997	Change
All employees	37.4	37.7	0.3
Men	43.5	43.6	0.1
Women	30.5	31.1	0.5
Full-time	43.4	44.1	0.7
Men	45.2	45.8	0.7
Women	40.2	40.9	0.7
Part-time	17.6	18.4	0.8
Men	16.2	17.6	1.4
Women	17.8	18.6	0.8
Adapte septements	when had and the state		•

remained higher than for part- a Average weekly hours usually worked including paid and unpaid overtime. Averages are based on those who gave a valid response to the hours questions.





job search

o-thirds of all ILO unemployed people used a a method of seeking work.

ily workers

erage 117,000 people who worked unpaid for a ess, over autumn 1995 through to summer 1997, vorked part-time.

nt of young people in full-time education -

increase over the period in the both the full- and part-time Despite the significant rises proportion of male employees groups. A similar, though less

HELP-LINE

2 ECONOMIC STATUS OF PEOPLE WITH WORK-LIMITING HEALTH PROBLEMS OR DISABILITIES

respondents several questions on health problems and disabilities. In spring 1997, these questions were changed in order to better monitor the effects of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995, which came into force on 2 December 1996. Data since spring 1997 are therefore not employees with disabilities in full- a whole. Figure 2 displays the disability. consistent with those for earlier quarters (see 'Assessment of the quality of data from the spring 1997 LFS disability module', Labour Market Trends, December 1997, pp494-5). Disabilities data for spring and summer 1997 were released in December 1997. A more detailed article on LFS disabilities data will appear in a forthcoming edition of LMT.

Table 2 shows that in summer 1997 there were 4.7 million people of working age (14 per cent) with work-limiting longterm disabilities (see red box for definition), of whom 41 per cent were economically active. The corresponding figure for those without disabilities was 85 per cent. Economically active disabled people were more than twice as likely to be ILO unemployed as their non-disabled counterparts.

While disabled people were considerably less likely than those without disabilities to be in employment (34 per cent and 80 per cent respectively), there was far less difference between the two groups in their type of a Excludes those who did not state whether they were permanent or temporary.

LFS definition of work-limiting disabilities

From spring 1997, the LFS asks all its working-age respondents: • Do you have any health problems or disabilities that you expect will last more than a year?' If they answer yes to this question, they are then asked: • 'Does this health problem affect the kind of paid work that you might do?' or the amount of paid work

- that you might do?" If the respondent fulfills either of
- the last two criteria, they are defined as having a work-limiting disability

type of employment undertaken little lower than for those with no economically active and inactive) by employees with and without disability (64 per cent compared who were disabled on this disabilities. The likelihood of with 72 per cent). working in a temporary job was very similar for both groups (9 per market behaviour of disabled cent for those with disabilities, people is the different age those people aged over 40. From 8 per cent for those without). distribution in their group the age of 35, women were more Moreover, the proportion of compared with the population as likely than men to have a

The LFS asks working-age employment. Figure 1 shows the time permanent jobs was only a percentages of people (both

definition, in different age groups. One factor affecting the labour Disability rates generally rose with age, with the increase steeper for

Table 2 Economic activity of people^a with work-limiting disabilities^b (Great Britain, summer 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

	Peo	ple with disa	abilities	Peop	ole without d	Per cent isabilities
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
conomic activity rate	40.9	44.2	37.1	85.4	92.3	77.9
mployment rate	34.2	35.9	32.2	79.6	85.5	73.2
0 unemployment rate	16.5	18.9	13.2	6.8	7.3	6.0
ase (thousands)	4,712	2,524	2,188	30,014	15,648	14,365

People of working age.

Figure 1 Type of employment of employees^a (Great Britain, summer 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



Figure 2 Proportion of people with work-limiting disabilities, by age (Great Britain, summer 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



3 METHODS OF JOB SEARCH

(a) JOB SEARCH METHODS OF ILO UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

employment. Figure 3 shows what ILO unemployed respondents considered to be their main method of looking for work in summer 1997. For both men and women, the most frequently used main method was studying 'situations vacant' columns, followed by visiting an Employment Service Jobcentre. These two methods were the main method for more than half of all ILO unemployed people. Women were more likely to cite use of 'situations vacant' columns as their main method than were men (39 per cent compared with 29 per cent), whereas men were more likely to use a Jobcentre as their primary means of finding work (27 per cent compared with 20 per cent for women).

The role of Jobcentres is underestimated by concentrating on people's main job search method. For example, someone who visited a Jobcentre and read the 'situations vacant' column in one of the newspapers provided there, might give the latter as

information on the way in Table 3 shows the proportion of method. Nearly two-thirds of all than women to make use of a which people attempt to find ILO unemployed people that ILO unemployed people used a Jobcentre (69 per cent compared visited a Jobcentre, regardless of Jobcentre as a method of seeking with 53 per cent).

Figure 3 Main method of looking for work (Great Britain, summer 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



Studying 'situations vacant' Answering adverts in newspapers Direct approach to employers

ABOUR FORCE SURVEY HELP-LINE

'Other' methods include: careers office; Jobclub; private employment agency; advertise in newspapers etc.; waiting for job application results; looking for premises or equipment; seek any permits for jobs; try to obtain finance; some other method. Includes those who did not state their main method of looking for work.

Table 3 ILO unemployed people visiting a lobcentre (Great Britain, summer 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

		Thousands and per cent	
	All	Men	Women
Number of ILO unemployed		1,278	790
Number of ILO unemployed whose main search method was visiting the Jobcentre	493	340	152
Number of ILO unemployed whose main search method was not through the Jobcentre, but nonetheless visited one	813	544	268
Total number of ILO unemployed who visited a Jobcentre	1,306	885	421
Percentage of all ILO unemployed who visited a Jobcentre	63	69	53

(b) HOW EMPLOYEES OBTAINED THEIR CURRENT JOB

The LFS can identify how likely to understate the proportion recruitment channels suggest that engagements. Jobs which a employees who had been with their of jobs that are obtained through people tend to understate the role respondent had started during the employer for three months or less at the time of interview obtained their current job.

In summer 1997, for both men

and women, the most successful

ways of obtaining a job were

hearing from someone who worked there or replying to an

advertisement (Figure 4). Almost a third of male and female employees

obtained their job using the former

method. Women were more likely

to obtain a job through replying to

an advertisement than men (28 per

cent compared with 22 per cent).

It should be noted that the

categorisation of methods of gaining

a job used here are not the same as

those used in part (a) of this article.

Once again, the figures are

Jobcentres. Earlier comparisons of Jobcentres in helping them three months before interview but between surveys of individuals and find jobs. The LFS also omits had left by the time of their survey other measures of different many temporary and short-term interview are not included.

(Great Britain, summer 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



Private employment agency, business

'Other' methods include: careers office; Jobclub; some other method. Includes those who did not state how they obtained their current job



The LFS is a useful source of their main job search method. whether or not it was their main work. Men remained more likely

Figure 4 How employees obtained their current job (within the last three months)

Other^a

MARCH 1998



4 UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS

Unpaid family workers are people who work in an unpaid capacity for a business that either they or a relative own. Since they are a very small group in the labour market, in order to examine their characteristics it is necessary to improve the reliability of estimates by combining LFS Figure 5. The highest rates occur samples over several quarters. in the clerical and secretarial, and Averaging LFS estimates over 'other' occupation groups (10 eight quarters reduces the minimum publication threshold to 4,000 (see red box). Table 4 gives the average number of unpaid family workers during the managers and administrators two year period autumn 1995 to groups, which together accounted summer 1997. Of the average for more than half the total.

Number of quarters in average

1

8

12

16

20 per cent

117,000 people who fell into this category, 68 per cent were women, while 82 per cent worked part-time.

The proportion of unpaid family workers out of all people in employment in each major occupation category is shown in and 9 per 1,000 respectively). The highest numbers of unpaid family workers occurred in the clerical and secretarial and

Thresholds below which LFS

estimates are not published* 10.000

6,000

4,000

3 000

2 000

Publication thresholds in the LFS

Thresholds below which relative error of LFS estimate is greater than

It should be noted that the publication thresholds have changed since the

'Annual Averages' Help-Line item in February 1997. For more information

See 'Averaging Labour Force Survey data over several quarters', Labou Market Trends, January 1998, pp17-22.

Table 4 Unpaid family workers, by type of employment (Great Britain, average autumn 1995-summer 1997 not seasonally adjusted)

	All	Full-time	Thousands Part-time
l est stassets	117	22	95
en	39	9	30
/omen	79	14	65

Figure 5 Unpaid family workers per 1,000 persons in employment, a by occupation (Great Britain, average autumn 95. summer 97, not seasonally adjusted)

All occup	ations (117)	R. C. Star	State of
	Professional and technical occupations ^b (8)	and an and the second	Participant and
	Craft occupations and machine operatives ^c (9)		
	Personal and protective occupations (5)		
Managers	and administrators (23)		
Sales occ	upations (12)		
Other oc	cupations (19)		
Allochi, all			
Clerical, s	ecretarial occupations (40)		
AND CREEKE AND C		HIP OF AN ADDITION DO ADDITION	ALDRI SURVICE

- Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification () Figures shown in brackets give the number (in thousands) of unpaid family workers in each occupation group.
- Excluding those on college-based schemes. nal occupations' and 'associate profes anal and technical occupations' SOC groups Profes
- related occupations' and 'plant and machine operatives' SOC groups

5 EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN FULL-TIME EDUCATION - CORRECTION

contained a table showing the figures shown for those aged 16- age at the preceding 31 August). occupations of young people in 19 were based on respondents' age The revised table, based on full-time education and at the time of interview, rather academic age, is published in full

Last month's LFS Help-Line employment. Unfortunately, the than their 'academic age' (their below. The broad conclusions presented in the text of this item last month are not affected by the revision.

Table 5 People in full-time education and employment,^a by age and occupation (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

	A	cademic age 16-1	A	Academic age 20-24 ^b				
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women		
Managers, professional and technicale	3	4	*	17	24	10		
Clerical and secretarial	7	1	7	12	*	14		
Craft occupations and machine operatives ^d	4	7	*	*	*	*		
Personal and protective services	22	17	26	28	20	35		
Selling	45	38	51	28	23	35		
Other	. 19	27	13	10	13	*		
Base (thousands) (=100%) ^e	606	277	329	^ 159	75	84		

Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification

Sample size too small for a reliable esti

Excludes those on college-based government train

Age at preceding 31 August.

anal and technical' SOC The 'professional, managers and ad

'craft and related occupations,' and 'plant and machine operatives' SOC grou Includes some people who were in full-time education and in employment but did r

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Women in the labour market: results from the spring 1997 Labour Force Survey

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This article presents a range of statistics for the United Kingdom from the spring 1997 Labour Force Survey dealing with the participation of women of working age in the labour market. It focuses on women's levels of economic activity. the types of jobs they do and how this relates to any family commitments they might have.

> By Frances Sly, Tim Thair and Andrew Risdon. Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics.



Key findings

- Between 1987 and 1997 the economic activity rate for women of working age (16-59) increased from 69 per cent to 71 per cent; for those with children aged under 5 it rose from 42 per cent to 55 per cent. For men, it fell from 87 per cent to 84 per cent.
- In spring 1997, 44 per cent of all those of working age in employment were women, up from 42 per cent in spring 1987.
- In 1997 women represented 33 per cent of all those working full-time and 81 per cent of all those working part-time. Some 44 per cent of women in employment worked part-time (1 percentage point higher than in 1986) compared with 8 per cent of men (up from 5 per cent).
- Some 53 per cent of all working ag women in employment worked three major occupation groups clerical/secretarial, personal an protective services, and sales. The occupations account for only 19 p cent of employed men.
- Around 86 per cent of employ women worked in the service industr compared with 59 per cent of me
- In spring 1997 women with high qualifications (above A level) had t highest economic activity rates, per cent compared with 52 per ce for unqualified women. Among tho with children aged under 5, the rates were 77 per cent for highly qualified women and 26 per cent for those without qualifications.
- The percentage of women in employment in the top two social classes

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(professional and managerial/ technical) rose from 24 per cent in 1984 to 34 per cent in 1997. The increase for men was from 32 to 39 per cent.

Some 25 per cent of women whose youngest child was less than 11 years of age worked up to 15 hours per week compared with only 15 per cent for mothers whose youngest dependent child was aged 11-18; 13 per cent for women without dependent children; and only 4 per cent for men. At the other extreme, only 7 per cent of women in employment with dependent children worked more than 45 hours per week compared with 13 per cent of women without dependent children and 40 per cent of men.

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Introduction THIS ARTICLE is the latest in a

series of reports which brings together a wide range of results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to describe the participation of women of working age in the labour market and the types of work they do. Most of the data are derived from the spring 1997 quarterly survey which was carried out during March, April and May 1997, but some comparisons over time are also given.

All data relate to those of working age: women aged 16-59 and men aged 16-64. This article covers the United Kingdom whereas earlier articles were restricted to Great Britain. Another change is that the definition of dependent child has been extended to include those aged 16-18 in full-time education as well as all those aged 0-15. This is the definition used by most government social surveys. None of the figures has been seasonally adjusted but, for maximum comparability, figures are only provided for the spring quarters. Summary tables (identified by numbers) and charts are included in the main body of the text and more detailed tables (identified by letters) appear after the technical note.

Further tables showing a range of LFS results for women and men aged 16 and over are published in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin. Key LFS tables also appear in *Labour Market Trends* each month and a full set of LFS tables giving LFS estimates for time series back to 1984 where available, for most of the QB tables, are given in the LFS Historical Supplement. The trends for all those aged 16 and over are

virtually identical to those for people of working age although, of course, economic activity rates are lower and the numbers in each category are higher for all those aged 16 and over.

Labour market participation

Women continue to increase their share of the UK labour force and by spring 1997 they represented 44 per cent of the total labour force. *Table 1* shows that the activity rate for women, at 71 per cent, was more than two percentage points higher in 1997 than in 1987 whereas the men's rate was 3 percentage points lower (84 per cent). The increase in women's participation is partly associated with an increase in part-time employment which is discussed later in this article. More details of the trends in the economic status of women (and men) of working age appear in *Table A*.

Age and marital status

Economic activity rates for women in all age groups are lower than the corresponding rates for men (*Figure 1*). The greatest difference is for the 25-39 age group when the rate for men is highest at 93 per cent compared with only 74 per cent for women. The difference reflects women who are at home, often looking after a family (see next section). The proportion of women who were economically inactive because they were looking after home/family has steadily declined from 60 per cent in 1987 to 49 per cent in spring 1997.

While marriage/cohabitation has a relatively small effect on the economic activity rate of women without dependent children, that for married (or cohabiting) women with dependent children is much higher. 71 per cent, than that for single wome with dependent children at 51 per cent (set Table B). Lone mothers are, on average vounger than married/cohabiting mother and therefore have less work experience they also have lower levels of qualification tions. Factors such as these may disadvan tage lone mothers in the jobs market." The LFS shows that the gulf between lon mothers and married mothers remains after age of mother and age of youngest depen dent child (see next section) are taken int account.² Two reasons usually put forward for the remaining discrepancy are the cos and availability of childcare and the disin centives of the benefit system. It is much easier for two working parents to either arrange their hours to ensure that at least one of them is supervising their children or alternatively (or additionally) to pay for childcare. A study has shown that man lone parents cite the cost or availability childcare as the main constraints on takin up work.3 There is, however, no clear evi dence of the effects of the benefits system

The economic activity rate for married or cohabiting women without dependen children is also higher (77 per cent) that for non-married women without dependen children (73 per cent). The latter includes most students, who have relatively low participation rates.

Women with dependent children

The presence of a dependent chile (defined throughout this article as 16-18 year-olds in full-time education and al Figure 1 Economic activity by age; United Kingdom; spring 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)



those aged 0-15) in the family has a major effect on the economic activity of women, particularly those under the age of 40, as *Table 2* shows. The available evidence suggests that it is the age of the youngest child, rather than the number of children, that is the most significant factor.

Economic activity rates for women by age of youngest dependent child are compared in *Figure 2*. Some 43 per cent of women of working age had dependent children and their overall activity rate was 67 per cent (compared with 75 per cent for women without dependent children). Of those with pre-school children (0-4 years), only 55 per cent were economically active; the rate rose to 71 per cent for those with primary school age (5-10) children, and 78 per cent for those with children aged 11-15. Mothers with dependent children aged 16-18 had the highest economic activity rate (81 per cent).

The economic activity rate of women with dependent children has risen from 59 per cent in 1987 to 67 per cent in 1997. The largest rise was for women whose youngest child was aged under 5, to stand nearly 13 percentage points above the 1987

women without dependent children). Of nearly 13 percentage points abo

 Table 2
 Employment rates by age and age of youngest dependent child, people spring 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Women	/omen (16-59)										
	All	With you	With youngest dependent child aged Without dependent									
the set has used as a		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	children	1 P3				
All aged 16-59/64	67	62	51	66	74	78	71	77				
People aged												
16-24	59	30	29	41	*	*	64	63				
25-39	70	61	55	66	74	74	87	87				
40-49	75	74	57	68	77	82	77	86				
50-59/64	61	62	*	39	62	67	61	67				

Less than 10,000 in cell: sample size too small for reliable estimate.

See Table C.

Table 1 Economic activity: women and men of working age (16-59/64); United Kingdom; 1987-1997 (not seasonally adjusted)

ge change	Percentage			Spring 1987 (000s) 16,530 11,388 68.9 10,205 5,854 4,334 61.7 1,183 10.4 5,142	
1992- 1997	1987- 1997	Spring 1997 (000s)	Spring 1992 (000s)	Spring 1987 (000s)	
1	2	17.010		In a second side based for sold	Vomen 16-59
. 1	3	17,018	16,791	16,530	All
2	1	12,149	11,863	11,388	Economically active
1	10	/1.4	70.6	68.9	Economic activity rate (per cent)
4	12	11,429	10,975	10,205	In employment ^a
2 7	10	6,449	6,301	5,854	Full-time ^b
1	15	4,977	4,668	4,334	Part-time ^b
10		67.2	65.4	61.7	Employment rate
-19	-39	719	888	1,183	ILO unemployed
		5.9	7.5	10.4	ILO unemployment rate (per cent)
-1	-5	4,870	4,928	5,142	Economically inactive
			New Contraction of the		Men 16-64
2	3	18,660	18,382	18,095	
-1	-1	15,743	15,871	15.851	Economically active
		84.4	86.3	87.6	Economic activity rate (per cent)
3	3	14,451	14,021	14.065	In employment ^a
1	-1	13,294	13,197	13.407	Full-time ^b
. 41	81 .	1,150	816	635	Part-time ^b
		77.4	76.3	77.7	Employment rate
-30	-28	1,292	1,850	1.786	II O unemployed
		8.2	11.7	11.3	II O unemployment rate (ner cent)
16	30	2,917	2,511	2,244	Economically inactive
Sau	-28 30	1,150 77.4 1,292 8.2 2,917	816 76.3 1,850 <i>11.7</i> 2,511	635 77.7 1,786 <i>11.3</i> 2,244	Part-time ^b <i>Employment rate</i> ILO unemployed <i>ILO unemployment rate (per cent)</i> Economically inactive

Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time and from spring 1992 includes unpaid family workers.
 Classification based on respondents' self-assessment.

figure of 42 per cent (see *Figure 3* and *Table C*). Women on maternity leave are still in employment and so this rise not only reflects a greater number of women returning to the labour market sooner after the birth of their children than previously, but also an increase in the number who may not leave the labour market at all while having their children. The activity rate for women without dependent children is around the same level as in 1987 (76 per cent compared to 75 per cent).

The combined effects of a woman's age and age of youngest dependent child can be seen in *Table D*. The activity rates range from 37 per cent for mothers aged 16-24 with youngest child aged 0-4, to 85 per cent for mothers aged 40-49 with youngest dependent child aged 16-18. Activity rates for women with dependent children tend to be lower than for those without for each age group except for those aged 50-59.

Qualifications

The level of qualifications obtained also influences the labour market participation of women. A higher proportion of women without dependent children have no formal qualifications (23 per cent) than those with children (20 per cent) (see Table E). The proportion also increases with the age of the youngest child under 16: some 15 per cent of women with a youngest child aged 0-4 have no qualifications; 21 per cent of those with children aged 5-10; and 26 per cent with children aged 11-15. These differences may, however, be entirely agerelated and result from the increasing qualification levels of the population over the decades.4 The percentage of women with no qualifications has fallen from 46 per cent in 1984 to 22 per cent in 1997. Over the same period the percentage for men fell from 37 per cent to 16 per cent.

The highest economic activity rates are for women with higher qualifications (i.e. above A-level or equivalent). In spring 1997, 86 per cent of highly qualified women were economically active, compared with 52 per cent of those without qualifications. This is a similar, but more

of working age	United I	Kingdom;
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Source: Labour Force Survey





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marked, effect to that among men whe the economic activity rate falls from 92 be cent of those with higher qualifications 69 per cent for unqualified men. While f average economic activity rate for wome has risen slightly, for those with high qualifications it has risen 8 percentag points from 78 per cent in 1984, but 6 women with no qualifications it is no nearly seven percentage points lowe down from 59 per cent. Activity rates f men in general were lower in 1997 that 1984 but qualifications have a simil effect. Among men with higher qualific tions the rate is only slightly lower whi for men with no qualifications the rate ha fallen from 84 per cent in 1984.

Figure 4 shows the combined effects highest qualification and family status women's economic activity rates. The effect of qualifications is most market among women with pre-school age chil dren where only 26 per cent of unqualified women were economically active, com pared with 77 per cent of highly qualified women. This effect of qualifications consistent with the increase over th decade in the participation rate of women with young children noted in the previou section. Well qualified women also have higher employment rates and lower unem ployment rates than the unqualified, as d their male counterparts (see Table E).

Patterns of employment

In spring 1997 there were 11.4 millio working-age women in employment, 4 per cent of all workers below state pensio age, compared with 42 per cent in 1987 The number of women in employment ha risen by 1.2 million since 1987 while the number of men in employment is 0.4 million higher (see *Table 1*).

Table 2 shows employment rates for women by age of their youngest child. In spring 1997 while 67 per cent of al women of working age were in employment, this ranges from 51 per cent of women whose youngest child was aged under 5, to 78 per cent for women whose youngest dependent child was aged 16-18 (compared with 77 per cent for men of working age). The analysis by the age of women shows a very similar pattern to that for economic activity rates, which is described above.

Working time

In spring 1997, 81 per cent of all people of working age who worked part-time were women (see *Table 1*). Some 44 per cent of women in employment worked part-time, a slightly higher proportion than in 1987 (4) per cent). While a very small proportion d men work part-time, the proportion ha increased from 5 per cent in 1987 to 8 per cent in spring 1997, a rise of 515,000. The number of women working part-time increased by 643,000 (15 per cent) and the number working full-time increased by





595,000 (10 per cent) but among men there was a fall of 113,000 working full-time. There has been an overall shift over this period from full-time to part-time employment coinciding with an increase in the number of women wishing to work (see *Table 1* and *Figure 5*).

In spring 1997 three-fifths (61 per cent) of employed women with dependent children worked part-time compared with onethird (32 per cent) of women without dependent children. As might be expected, women with younger children – those aged under 11 – are more likely to be in parttime employment than those with older children, 65 per cent compared with 53 per cent.

The distinction between full- and parttime working in the LFS is based on the respondent's own assessment. An analysis





of the distribution of working hours is also very revealing (Figure 6 and Table F). One-third of women without dependent children work 'standard' hours, i.e. 36-40 hours a week. About 13 per cent work very short hours (up to 15) and a similar proportion work long hours (more than 45). For men, the proportion working standard hours is exceeded by the number working long hours (40 per cent work more than 45 hours), while only 4 per cent work very short hours. In contrast, 25 per cent of women whose youngest child was under 11 years of age worked up to 15 hours per week and 40 per cent worked 16-30 hours a week.

At first sight it may appear that a large number of women in employment are 'under-employed', but in fact 78 per cent of women working part-time in spring 1997 did not want a full-time job (Table H). This is particularly true for those with children, more than 90 per cent of whom said they did not want a full-time job. This compares with 59 per cent for women without children, although the proportion rises with age and for those over 50 is almost as high (88 per cent) as that for women with children. For young women (and men) aged 16-24 the most common reason for working part-time was that they were students (68 per cent).

Length of time in job

The length of time men and women have worked for their current employer is shown in *Figure 7* and *Table G*. Men tend to stay with the same employer for longer than women; in spring 1997, 36 per cent of men had been with their current employer for more than 10 years compared with 21 per cent of women with children (28 per

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1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
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cent for women without children) Conversely, 29 per cent of men and 34 per cent of women had been with the employer for less than two years, with the proportion increasing to 38 per cent for women with children aged 0-10. Manu women do not leave employment when they have a child, returning to work at the end of their maternity leave. Table (shows that more than 40 per cent of women in employment whose youngest child was aged 0-4 had been in their cur rent employment for more than five years In fact, more than one-fifth of all mother whose youngest child is under school ave had been in employment prior to having their child and had not left employment to have their child. The spread of more 'family ly friendly' employment policies may hav made it easier for women to remain employed while raising their children

Occupation

Figure 8 shows the differences between the occupations in which men and women tend to work, using the Standar Occupational Classification (SOC). In spring 1997 only just over half of men j employment worked in non-manual occu pations (see Table I) compared with over 70 per cent of women in employment. The major occupation groups in which most women worked were clerical/secretaria (25 per cent), and personal and protectiv services such as nursing/care assistants catering and hairdressing (16 per cent). The next largest groups are associate professional and technical occupations (such as nurses and driving instructors) and managers and administrators, both at 12 per cent, closely followed by sales occupation at 11 per cent.

The personal and protective services, and sales occupation groups provide more part-time jobs for women than full-time ones.

Women form the majority in three major occupational groups: clerical and secretari al (75 per cent); personal and protectiv services (66 per cent); and sales (62 per cent). These three groups account for over half (53 per cent) of women in employment compared with less than a fifth (19 per cent) of men. Although it is not evident at the major occupation group level, other occupations are also predominantly female: health associate professionals, such as nurses and midwives etc, at 87 per cent, and teaching at 63 per cent (Table 1 and Figure 8). In many traditionally male occupations, there are still very few women working - plant and machine oper atives, especially drivers and mobile machine operators (4 per cent), skilled engineering trades (2 per cent), science and engineering professionals (10 per cent) and protective services such as police and fin (13 per cent). Although the number (women employed in many managerial and professional occupations has increased







they still only represent 32 per cent of | managers and administrators.

Social class

Social class as used in the LFS is derived from occupation as classified under the Standard Occupational Classification and employment status (whether the respondent is an employee, manager, 'foreman', self-employed with employees or without employees). The SOC was only introduced in 1991, but social class has been derived from the basic survey data to be as consistent as possible over time,⁶ so it is used here to look at trends in the status of jobs held by Women

Since 1984, there has been a large increase in the proportion of employment in the top two social classes (professional and managerial, and technical). Table J

shows that the percentage of employed women in these groups increased from 24 per cent in 1984 to 34 per cent in 1997, and the increase for men was from 32 per cent to 39 per cent. The share of jobs in these two groups taken by women increased from 34 per cent to 40 per cent.

The increase is greatest among women working full-time where the proportion in these two groups has risen from 30 per cent to 44 per cent. In fact, the proportion of women working full-time who are in the top two social classes is higher than that for men (41 per cent - see Figure 9). However, women still only account for just over one-third of all those employed fulltime in the top two social classes.

Industry

In spring 1997, 86 per cent of women were employed in service industries com-

2.000 Thousands Source: Labour Force Survey

pared with only 59 per cent of men (see Table K). About 13 per cent of women worked in the manufacturing and construction industries compared with 37 per cent for men. A number of service industries employed more women than men - health and social work (81 per cent women), education (69 per cent), hotels and restaurants (59 per cent) and retail trade (60 per cent). There was also a predominance of women in clothing manufacture, where 71 per cent of workers were female.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate (on the ILO definition) in spring 1997 was 5.9 per cent for women of working age; the equivalent rate for men was 8.2 per cent (see Table 1). During the last recession the unemployment rate rose less sharply for women than men, from 6.6 per cent in spring 1990 to

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7.8 per cent in spring 1993 compared with a rise from 7.1 per cent to 12.5 per cent for men over the same period (see Figure 10). Unemployment rates have been falling over the last three years and the unemployment rate for women is now at its lowest rate since the ILO measure was adopted in 1984. Although the rate for men has fallen further, at 8.2 per cent it is still above its spring 1990 level.

Table 3 shows that ILO unemployment rates for women fall as age increases, from

11 per cent for 16-24-year-old women to around 4 per cent for those aged 40 and over. By comparison, men's unemployment rates ranged from 16 per cent for those aged 16-24 to a lowest rate of 6 per cent for the 40-49 age group. By age of youngest dependent child, women with children aged 0-10 had the highest unemployment rate (7 per cent) and those with children aged 11-15 or 16-18 had the lowest rates (5 per cent and 3 per cent respectively). While this is partly an age effect,



among young women with children that unemployment rate rises to 21 per cent. double the rate for those without children

Unemployment rates (as a percentage of economically active) can be calculated for married and non-married men (5 per cent and 15 per cent) and women (4 per cent and 10 per cent) from Table B. The rate for non-married women with dependent chil dren (15 per cent) is higher than that for non-married women without dependent children (9 per cent). At least some these differences are due to the differen age distributions of these categories.

One reason why women have lower unemployment rates than men is that they remain unemployed for shorter periods Table L shows that 38 per cent of a women who were ILO unemployed in spring 1997 had been out of work and looking for a job for less than three months, compared with 25 per cent of men. Conversely, 28 per cent had bee unemployed for one year or more compared with 45 per cent of all men.

More than 60 per cent of unemployed women with dependent children were looking specifically for part-time work in spring 1997 compared with 29 per cent for women without dependent children and only 8 per cent for men (Table M).

Inactivity

Economic inactivity is defined as neither working nor ILO unemployed, i.e. seeking work and available to start (see technical note for full definition). Trends of economic inactivity rates mirror those of activity rates. Just as the activity rates for women have risen fastest among women whose youngest dependent child is aged 0-4 (see Table C and section above on labour market participation), so the inactivity rate has fallen furthest among this group.

Table N shows the reasons given by respondents for their not seeking or being available for work and whether they would like a job. Clearly, such question (described in the technical note) are open to a variety of interpretations which affect the way they are answered. For example, woman with a young child may take int account the difficulty of arranging child care in deciding whether to say that she would like to work (and say 'no'), but another in similar circumstances might ignore this possible problem and answer that she would like to work. A quarter of inactive women without children say the would like to work compared with onethird of women with dependent children and a similar proportion of inactive men. Of the remainder among women without dependent children, and men, the most common reason why respondents are inac tive is that they are either students or long term sick/disabled. Not surprisingly, the vast majority of women with dependent children who do not want a job say this because they are looking after their fami-

Unemployment rates by age and age of youngest dependent child, people of working age; United Kingdom; Table 3 spring 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Women (16-59)										
	All	With you	(1 With youngest dependent child aged Without								
1		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	children				
II aged 16-59/64	6	6	7	7	5	3	6	8			
eople aged											
16-24	11	21	20	*	. *	*	10	16			
25-39	6	7	6	8	7	*	4	7			
10-49	4	4	*	5	4	*	4	6			
50-59/64	4	5	*	*	*	*	4	7			

· Less than 10,000 in cell: sample size too small for reliable estimate. See Table C.

ly/home. Age of youngest dependent child has little effect on the reasons given for different types of inactivity.

Conclusion

Women, particularly those with young children, have increased their labour market participation over the last decade. The increase has been concentrated among women with higher qualifications and in professional and managerial occupations, but both full-time and part-time working have increased.

1 Research by Heather Joshi et al into the experiences of women born in 1958 found that women who delayed their childbearing were less well educated and more likely to be lone parents and that they were generally better able to take advantage of improvements in employment conditions. See p87.

Notes

For more analyses of the characteristics of lone mothers, see 'Lone parents and the labour market', Employment Gazette, November 1992; 'Working parents: trends in the 1980s', Employment Gazette, October 1994; 'Mothers in the labour market', Employment Gazette, November 1994.

Further information: For enquiries specifically relating to this article, please telephone Andrew Risdon 0171 533 6145.

For further information about the Labour Force Survey, and how to access the results, telephone the Labour Market Statistics Helpline 0171 533 6094.

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: Labour Force Survey

Studies Institute, 1996, found that more than one third of out of work lone parents say that the cost of childcare constrains them from taking up work of 16 or more hours each week, and 13 per cent say it is not the cost but the availability of childcare that is the main problem

Reuben Ford in 'Childcare in the Balance', Policy

See 'Qualifications data in the LFS'. Labour 4 Market Trends, January 1998, pp 33-41

- See also research reported on p88
- See 'Standard Occupational Classification 6 Volume 3', HMSO, 1991, p15.

Technical note

The Labour Force Survey The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey of around 60,000 households and people living in NHS accommodation (i.e. nurses). Between 1984 and 1991 the survey was carried out annually, with results published relating to the March to May quarter. Prior to this the survey was conducted every two years but not until 1984 did the questionnaire stabilise in a form similar to that used at present.

The questionnaire covers a wide range of demographic and employment-related information. Questions about economic activity - paid work, job search, etc - are asked of all people aged 16 or over, and relate to a specified reference period immediately prior to the interview (normally one week or four weeks, depending on the topic). If any household member is unavailable for interview, information for that person can be provided by a related adult member of the same household. Students living away from home in halls of residence are included.

Economic activity classification

People in employment are those aged 16 and over who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed), those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (on holiday for example), those on government employment or training programmes and unpaid family workers. Unemployed people (based on the internationally recognised ILO measure of unemployment, also used by OECD) are those aged 16 and over without a paid job who said they were available to start work in the next two weeks and who either had looked for work at some time during the four weeks prior to the interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

The economically active population, or labour force, comprises people in employment together with unemployed people. 3 Looking after the family/home.

The economically inactive population | 4 Temporarily sick or injured. comprises people who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes all people aged under 16 together with those who were, for example, looking after a home or retired, and also discouraged workers who were not seeking work because they believed there were no jobs available. There are several questions asked to determine whether a respondent is economically inactive and, if so, their main reason for inactivity

If the respondent is not employed they are asked whether they were looking for work in the previous four weeks. If the respondent answers 'no' nor have they been seeking a place on a government scheme in the last four weeks they will be classified as economically inactive. They are then asked if they would 'like to have a regular paid job at the moment, either a full-time or part-time job?' If the respondent answers 'yes' they would like a job they are asked to give the main reason why they had not looked for work (and the answer is recorded as their main reason for inactivity):

Waiting for the results of an application for a job/being assessed by a training agent.

- 2 Student
- 3 Looking after the family/home.
- 4 Temporarily sick or injured. 5 Long-term sick or disabled.
- 6 Believes no jobs available.
- Not yet started looking.
- 8 Any other reason.

Those who replied earlier that they did not want a job are asked the main reason. that they did not want work (in the last four weeks) to record their main reason for inactivity:

1 Waiting for the results of an application for a job/being assessed by a training agent. 2 Student.

5 Long-term sick or disabled. 6 Does not need employment. 7 Retired from paid work. 8 Any other reason.

Those who had been looking for work (and those who have already been identified as inactive because they are not seeking work, but who would like a job are asked a further question about their availability to start work.

'If a job or a place on a government scheme had been available in the week ending Sunday the [date], would you have been able to start within two weeks?'

Those who had been seeking work, but were not available to start work are then defined as inactive. All those responding that they are unavailable to start work are then asked to state the main reason:

Why would you not have been able to start within two weeks?'

1 Must complete education. 2 Looking after family/home. 3 Temporarily sick or injured. 4 Long-term sick or disabled. 5 Other reason.

For those who had been seeking work the answer to this question is used as the main reason for their inactivity. The reason for inactivity for those who had not been seeking work is already defined by the answer to the question about why they were not seeking.

Results based on small samples

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

Table A Economic activity of women and men; United Kingdom; spring 1987-spring 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)

Thousand the sub-										т	housands
Men (19-6 g	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Women (16-59)	10	10.000	10.000			10.701	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	17 010
All	16,530	16,602	16,666	16,706	16,754	16,791	16,828	16,853	16,896	16,954	17,018
Economically active	11,388	11,600	11,811	11,912	11,897	11,863	11,887	11,904	11,928	12,048	12,149
In employment ^a	10,205	6 150	6 270	6 520	6 419	6 201	6.044	6 000	6 219	6 209	6 4 4 0
Full-time	5,654	0,109	0,370	0,020	0,410	0,301	0,244	0,229	0,310	0,320	4 977
Part-time	4,334	4,404	4,094	4,090	4,590	4,000	4,707	4,112	4,709	4,900	4,977
Employee	9,320	9,000	5 9/1	5 091	5 804	5.919	5 782	5 761	5 861	5 868	5 992
Full-time ²	2,300	3,030	1 1 96	1 179	0,094	1 100	1 2/1	1 306	1 310	1 103	4 505
Part-time	3,933	9,050	4,100	4,170	4,191	4,199	9,241	9,300	9.288	9.445	9 563
Permanent	8,585	6,959	9,274	9,430	9,300	9,230	9,234	9,210	9,200	9,440	9,505
Temporary	703	700	700	701	755	700	716	704	793	744	700
Self-employed	694	122	703	791	/ 55	720	/10	730	120	744	102
On Government-supported											
training and employment	100	000	100	100	174	105	107	110	102	05	96
programmes	188	206	183	169	174	135	127	119	103	95	00
Unpaid family workers	-	-	-	-	-	102	91	81	/9	58	710
ILO unemployed	1,183	987	833	790	8//	888	928	895	837	/80	/19
Inactive	5,142	5,002	4,855	4,794	4,857	4,928	4,941	4,949	4,968	4,906	4,870
Looking after family/home	3,013	2,903	2,853	2,744	2,788	2,823	2,727	2,706	2,603	2,508	2,382
Students	579	552	542	569	590	732	793	792	806	795	800
Other inactive	1,550	1,547	1,460	1,482	1,478	1,374	1,421	1,451	1,559	1,602	1,687
Men 16-64			2.5.00	1			115	272		in the star	
All	18,095	18,169	18,242	18,312	18,350	18,382	18,414	18,455	18,511	18,581	18,660
Economically active	15,851	16,020	16,117	16,175	16,099	15,871	15,754	15,722	15,686	15,716	15,743
In employment ^a	14,065	14,561	14,927	15,027	14,603	14,021	13,780	13,907	14,086	14,181	14,451
Full-time ^b	13,407	13,856	14,253	14,294	13,861	13,197	12,907	12,946	13,103	13,107	13,294
Part-time ^b	635	675	649	723	732	816	866	954	979	1,070	1,150
Employee ^c	11,546	11,879	12,031	12,112	11,835	11,405	11,223	11,279	11,450	11,642	11,926
Full-time ^b	11,138	11,435	11,609	11,650	11,324	10,860	10,644	10,625	10,743	10,841	11,027
Part-time ^b	401	444	421	461	509	543	578	653	706	800	898
Permanent	11,079	11,400	11,589	11,666	11,390	10,773	10,533	10,545	10,616	10,824	11,059
Temporary	432	437	421	417	429	497	542	603	699	687	756
Self-employed	2,193	2,344	2,577	2,610	2,496	2,326	2,288	2,367	2,417	2,351	2,356
On Government-supported											
training and employment											
programmes	321	336	315	302	264	251	237	224	188	160	140
Unpaid family workers ^d	-	-	-	-	-	40	32	37	32	29	29
ILO unemployed	1,786	1,458	1,189	1,148	1,496	1,850	1,974	1,815	1,599	1,535	1,292
Inactive	2.244	2.150	2,126	2,136	2,251	2,511	2,661	2,734	2,825	2,865	2,917
Looking after family/home	66	85	74	77	79	80	110	122	133	168	157
Students	674	622	604	607	657	789	843	859	863	807	823
Other inactive	1,504	1,443	1,447	1,453	1,515	1,641	1,708	1,753	1,830	1,890	1,937
All persons 16-50/64											
All	34,625	34,772	34,908	35.018	35,103	35.173	35.242	35.308	35,407	35.535	35,678
Fconomically active	27 239	27 619	27 928	28 087	27 995	27.734	27.640	27.625	27.614	27.764	27.892
In employment ^a	24 270	25 174	25 905	26 149	25 622	24 996	24,738	24,915	25.178	25.450	25.880
Full-timeb	10 261	20,015	20,623	20,140	20 279	19 498	19 151	19 175	19 421	19,435	19,743
Part-time ^b	19,201	5 100	5 2/3	5 318	5 328	5 484	5 573	5 726	5 748	6,006	6.127
Employee	4,909	21 562	22 060	22 271	21 920	21 423	21 246	21,350	21 632	22,004	22,423
Full timeb	16 519	17 095	17 450	17 630	17 218	16 678	16 426	16,386	16 604	16 709	17.019
Port timeb	10,510	17,000	17,450	17,000	4 700	1 7/2	1 818	1 959	5 025	5 293	5 403
Part-unie	4,004	4,474	4,000	4,009	20 779	20.010	10 766	10 761	10 00/	20,260	20,622
Permanent	19,664	20,359	20,804	21,090	20,110	20,010	19,700	1 257	1 402	1 522	1 628
Temporary	1,135	1,119	1,148	1,115	1,113	1,170	1,224	1,007	0.1452	2,005	0 100
Self-employed	2,887	3,066	3,340	3,401	3,250	3,046	3,005	3,103	3,145	3,095	3,130
On Government-supported											
training and employment							paloi	an helion			000
programmes	509	542	498	471	437	386	364	343	291	254	226
Unpaid family workers ^d	-	-	-	-	-	142	123	118	110	97	93
ILO unemployed	2,969	2,445	2,022	1,939	2,373	2,738	2,902	2,710	2,436	2,314	2,012
Inactive	7,386	7,152	6,980	6,931	7,108	7,439	7,602	7,683	7,793	7,770	7,787
Looking after family/home	3,079	2,988	2,927	2,820	2,867	2,903	2,836	2,828	2,735	2,677	2,539
Students	1.253	1,174	1,146	1,176	1,247	1,521	1,637	1,651	1,670	1,602	1,623
								and the second sec	and the second se	The second second second	

Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time.

ication based on respondents' self-a

Classification based on respondents' self-assessment. Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time, permanent or temporary. Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992; prior to this some may have been reported as employees or self-employed, others as unemployed or inactive.

MARCH 1998

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

Table B Economic status by marital status and children; United Kingdom; spring 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)

New Strategies and Strategies and Strategies	Women	(16-59)	S. A. S. S. M.	- Stanton	Tates .		Men (16-64)		
	All		With dep children	pendent	Without children	dependent		- 1,	
	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	
All persons	17 019	100	7 220	100	0.699	100	19 660		
All Factorially active	10,140	71	1,330	67	9,000	75	15,000	100	
All in employment	12,149	/1 07	4,077	67	1,212	/5	15,743	84	
	11,429	67	4,575	62	6,854	/1	14,451	77	
Full-time	6,449	38	1,791	24	4,658	48	13,294	71	
Part-time	4,977	29	2,782	38	2,195	23	1,150	6	
Employees	10,497	62	4,127	56	6,371	66	11,926	64	
Full-time ^b	5,992	35	1,629	22	4,363	45	11,027	59	
Part-time ^b	4,505	26	2,497	34	2,007	21	898	5	
Permanent	9,563	56	3,757	51	5,807	60	11,059	59	
Temporary	872	5	343	5	529	5	756	4	
Self-employed	782	5	396	5	386	4	2.356	13	
On government-supported training							_,	10	
and employment programmes	86	1	16	0	70	4	140		
Linnaid family worker	64	0	36	0	29	Ċ	20		
	710	4	200	1	20	4	1 000	0	
	/19	4	302	4	417	4	1,292	7	
Inactive	4,870	29	2,453	33	2,417	25	2,917	16	
Looking after family/home	2,382	14	1,927	26	455	5	157	1	
Student	800	5	96	1	704	7	823	4	
Other	1,687	10	430	6	1,257	13	1,937	10	
farried/living together									
All	10,981	100	5,755	100	5,226	100	12,138	100	
Economically active	8,100	74	4,075	71	4,025	77	10,710	88	
All in employment	7,791	71	3,891	68	3,900	75	10,168	84	
Full-time ^b	4 068	37	1 495	26	2 573	49	9 678	80	
Part_time ^b	3,720	34	2 304	12	1 327	25	188	1	
Employees	7.094	65	2,004	42	2,507	60	9 000	4	
Employees	7,064	05	3,407	01	3,597	09	0,229	00	
Full-time	3,746	34	1,347	23	2,400	46	7,892	65	
Part-time ⁰	3,337	30	2,139	37	1,198	23	337	3	
Permanent	6,541	60	3,170	55	3,372	65	7,758	64	
Temporary	495	5	293	5	202	4	380	3	
Self-employed	634	6	360	6	274	5	1,900	16	
On government-supported training									
and employment programmes	18	0	11	0	*	*	25	0	
Unpaid family worker	55	0	34	1	21	0	14	0	
II O unemployed	309	3	184	3	125	2	542	4	
Inactive	2 892	26	1 680	20	1 201	23	1 /28	12	
	2,002	20	1,000	29	1,201	20	1,420	12	
Cooking after family/nome	1,739	10	1,335	23	404	0	95	4	
Student	106	1	58	1	48		63	1	
Other	1,036	9	287	5	749	14	1,270	10	
ot married/living together ^c				SIATE D	D.S. TS		evitae vier		
All	6,037	100	1,575	100	4,462	100	6,522	100	
Economically active	4,049	67	802	51	3,247	73	5,033	77	
All in employment	3,639	60	684	43	2,954	66	4,282	66	
Full-time ^b	2,381	39	296	19	2,086	47	3,616	55	
Part-time ^b	1 257	21	389	25	868	19	662	10	
Employees	3 /12	57	640	41	2 774	62	3 697	57	
Eull timeb	0,410	37	282	18	1 064	11	3 135	48	
Full-time-	2,240	37	202	10	1,504	10	5,100	0	
Part-time ⁹	1,168	19	358	23	810	18	100	51	
Permanent	3,022	50	587	37	2,435	55	3,301	51	
Temporary	377	6	50	3	327	7	376	6	
Self-employed	148	2	36	2	112	3	456	7	
On government-supported training									
and employment programmon	69	1 150	*	*	63	1	115	2	
Linneid femily werker	*	*	*	*	*	• 21 abruar	14	0	
	UPT Sera P	E.S - DERY	110	30,000	000	7	751	12	
ILO unempioyed	410	1	118	-	292	-	101	02	
Inactive	1,988	33	773	49	1,215	27	1,489	20	
Looking after family/home	644	11	593	38	51	1	62	10	
Student	694	11	38	2	656	15	760	12	
Other	651	11	142	9	508	11	667	10	

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Less than 10,000 in cell: sample size too small for reliable estimate.
 a Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time, or were in temporary or permanent employment.
 b Based on respondents' self-assessment.
 c Includes single, widowed, divorced and separated if not cohabiting.

Source: Labour Force Survey

			Women (1	16-59)								Men
			All	With youngest dependent child aged Without							Without	(16-64)
				0-18	0-4		5-10		11-15	16-18	- dependent children	
Spring 1987	and a start of the						-					
All persons			16,530	7.073	2.9	35	1 972	,	1 670	497	0.457	10.005
Economically active			11,388	4.192	1.2	44	1.326		1 255	267	9,457	18,095
In employment ^{a,b}			10,205	3.649	9	49	1 179		1 174	346	7,190	15,851
Full-time			5,854	1.210	2	93	320		136	160	0,000	14,065
Part-time			4.334	2.433	6	55	857		727	102	4,644	13,407
Employees			9.320	3 272	8	27	1 059		1 065	164	1,901	635
Self-employed			694	362	1	16	1,000		1,005	322	6,048	11,546
On Government	-supported	d training		002		10	115		106	24	333	2,193
and employm	ent progra	mmes	188	14		*			CENTRON D			
	ioni progra		1 1 9 2	E 40				E.E.		signing a n three	174	321
Inactive			5 140	0.001	2	95	14/		81	21	640	1,786
Looking after famil	v/homo		3,142	2,881	1,6	92	646		424	120	2,261	2,244
LOOKING alter larnin	ymome		3,013	1,917	1,0	82	502		271	62	1,096	66
Spring 1992												
All persons			16,791	6,901	2,9	89	1,990	1. Array	1.388	534	9 891	18 392
Economically active			11,863	4,378	1,4	46	1.411		1.097	425	7 485	15 971
In employment ^{a,b}			10,975	4,001	1.2	67	1,287		1 043	404	6.074	14,001
Full-time			6,301	1,494	4	03	426		463	202	4 907	14,021
Part-time			4,668	2.504	8	33	860		570	202	4,007	13,197
Employees			10.018	3.581	11	18	1 152		051	202	2,104	816
Self-employed			720	343	1	17	115		75	301	0,437	11,405
On Government-	-supported	I training		010			115		75	37	378	2,326
and employme	ent program	mmes	135	17		*	*			*	110	054
Unpaid family we	orkersc		102	60		7	15		1/	*	110	251
ILO unemployed			888	377	1	9	124		54	20	42	40
Inactive			4.928	2.522	1.54	14	570		200	100	511	1,850
Looking after family	//home		2,823	2.129	1.42	26	452		189	61	2,406	2,511
				- 1.5297			102		100	01	094	80
pring 1997												
All persons			17,018	7,330	3,04	1	2,200		1.510	579	9 688	18 660
Economically active			12,149	4,877	1,67	2	1.560		1.178	467	7 272	15 7/2
In employment ^{a,b}			11,429	4,575	1.55	4	1.450		1 120	451	6.854	14 451
Full-time			6,449	1,791	54	3	502		514	232	4 659	12,004
Part-time			4.977	2.782	1.01	0	947		606	210	4,000	13,294
Employees			10.497	4.127	1.30	3	1 207		1 022	219	2,195	1,150
Self-employed	2		782	396	1/	0	125		1,020	414	6,371	11,926
On Government-	supported	training		000		.0	100		00	34	386	2,356
and employme	ent program	nmes	86	16		*			The present of	ondaction	number and	12.000
Unpaid family wo	orkersc		64	26		6			REAL PROPERTY	elitera a la constant	70	140
ILO unemployed			710	200		0	11			A MORE AND ANY	28	29
Inactive			1 970	0 450	11	8	110		58	16	417	1,292
Looking after family	home		4,070	2,403	1,36	9	641		331	112	2,417	2,917
Looking alter failing	mome		2,302	1,927	1,22	0	457		187	57	455	157

Includes most unpaid family workers prior to spring 1992 although some may have been reported as employees or self-employed.
 Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.

Table C Economic status by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1987, 1992, 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)

Continued on next page

Table C Economic status by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1987, 1992, 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)

Constant of the second s		Women (1	6-59)		13 11) (astio)	M		Magin (50.4%	Men
		All	With you	ingest deper	ndent child a	ged	expendent.	Without	(16-64)
			0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	dependent children	
Spring 1987									
All persons		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Economically active		68.9	59.3	42.4	67.2	74.8	75.4	76.1	87.6
In employment ^{a,b}		61.7	51.6	32.3	59.8	70.0	71.1	69.3	77.7
Full-time		35.4	17.1	10.0	16.2	25.9	33.2	49.1	74.1
Part-time		26.2	34.4	22.3	43.5	43.9	37.8	20.1	3.5
Employees		56.4	46.3	28.2	53.6	63.4	66.2	64.0	63.8
Self-employed		4.2	5.1	4.0	5.9	6.3	4.9	3.5	12.1
On Government-support	ed training								
and employment prog	rammes	1.1	0.2	* 1 T	*	*	anger (* en m	1.8	1.8
II O unemployed		7.2	7.7	10.0	7.4	4.8	4.2	6.8	9.9
Inactive		31.1	40.7	57.6	32.8	25.2	24.6	23.9	12.4
Looking after family/home		18.2	27.1	36.9	25.5	16.1	12.8	11.6	0.4
,									
Spring 1992									
All persons		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Economically active		70.6	63.4	48.4	70.9	79.1	79.6	75.7	86.3
In employment ^{a,b}		65.4	58.0	42.4	64.7	75.2	75.8	70.5	76.3
Full-time		37.5	21.7	13.5	21.4	33.4	37.9	48.6	71.8
Part-time		27.8	36.3	28.9	43.2	41.8	37.9	21.9	4.4
Employees		59.7	51.9	37.4	57.9	68.6	67.6	65.1	62.0
Self-employed		4.3	5.0	3.9	5.8	5.4	6.9	3.8	12.7
On Government-support	ed training								
and employment prog	rammes	0.8	0.2	*	*	*	and the second s	1.2	1.4
Unpaid family workers ^c		0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	1990 * 10 %	0.4	0.2
II O unemployed		5.3	5.5	6.0	6.2	3.9	3.8	5.2	10.1
Inactive		29.4	36.6	51.6	29.1	20.9	20.4	24.3	13.7
Looking after family/home		16.8	30.8	47.7	22.7	13.6	11.5	7.0	0.4
Carrier 1007									
All persons		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
All persons		71.4	66.5	55.0	70.9	78.1	80.6	75.1	84.4
La employmentab		67.2	62.4	51.1	65.9	74.2	77.9	70.7	77.4
Full time		37.9	24.4	17.9	22.8	34.1	40.0	48.1	71.2
Full-time		20.2	38.0	33.2	43.0	40.1	37.8	22.7	6.2
Part-time		29.2	56.3	45.8	58.9	67.8	71.5	65.8	63.9
Employees		16	5.4	46	6.1	5.8	5.8	4.0	12.6
Self-employed	ad training	4.0	5.4	4.0	0.1	0.0	banoqque n		
On Government-support	ted training	0.5	0.2	*	*98	• ***		0.7	0.7
and employment prog	rammes	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	*	100 × 30 ×	0.3	0.2
Unpaid family workers		0.4	0.5	0.5	5.0	39	27	4.3	6.9
ILO unemployed		4.2	4.1	3.9	20.1	21.9	19.4	24.9	15.6
Inactive		28.0	33.5	40.0	20.8	12.4	98	4.7	0.8
Looking after family/home		14.0	20.3	40.5	20.0	12.4	0.0		1998 (St. 1997)

Table D Economic status by age and age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Women (*	16-59)	And the second sec	B-DSP YREARD	Real Property and the second			Men
	All	With you	ngest deper	ndent child a	iged		Without	(16-64)
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	dependent children	
people aged							boge	phoore
6-24								
All persons	3,125	482	450	32	*	*	2,643	3,282
Economically active	2,065	183	166	17	*	*	1,882	2,449
In employment ^a	1,838	145	132	13	•	*	1,693	2,06
Full-time	1,099	49	45	•	19 P 19 *	*	1,049	1,56
Part-time	738	96	87	*	*	*	642	50
Employees	1,741	139	126	13	10 A	*	1,602	1,86
Self-employed	29		*	*	*	*	24	10
On Government-supported training								
and employment programmes	60	*	*	* 0.	envitoring	****	60	9
Unpaid family workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	Arrest blatenu	
ILO unemployed	227	38	33	*	*	*	189	38
Inactive	1,060	299	284	15		*	761	83
Looking after family/home	278	263	253	10	*	antio * dian	15	
5-39								
All persons	6,665	4,401	2,413	1,503	443	42	2.263	6.86
Economically active	4,920	2,862	1,403	1.075	351	33	2.058	6.40
In employment ^a	4.639	2.671	1.320	993	326	31	1,967	5.94
Full-time	2.743	983	454	341	168	20	1,760	5.71
Part-time	1.894	1.687	865	652	158	11	207	22
Employees	4.288	2,419	1.184	900	304	30	1 869	5.06
Self-employed	311	218	117	80	20	*	93	84
On Government-supported training	011	210			20		00	0.
and employment programmes	15	11		*	*	*	*	9
Lippaid family workers	26	24	14	*	*	*	*	4
	20	101	92	92	25	*	01	16
Inactivo	1 7/15	1 530	1 010	127	23	10	205	40
Looking after family/home	1 280	1,335	910	301	51	*	205	40
Looking altor lamily/formo	1,200	1,200	010	001	01		24	The state
0-49								
All persons	3.890	2,102	177	634	906	386	1.788	3.88
Economically active	3.047	1 609	104	455	723	327	1 438	3.54
In employment ^a	2 928	1 546	102	431	695	318	1.381	3.32
Full-time	1 601	683	44	152	312	175	918	3.21
Part-time	1 326	862	58	279	383	143	463	11
Employees	2 651	1 382	83	374	634	202	1 260	2 65
Self-employed	2,001	1,502	18	53	56	232	1,209	2,00
On Government-supported training	200	151	10	55	50	24	105	00
and employment programmen	*		*	*				
Linnaid family workers	14		*	*			*	
	14	60	*	00	00		67	-
Inactive	042	404	72	170	102	50	240	2
Inactive	843	494	73	1/9	183	59	349	30
Looking alter lamily/home	420	325	02	131	101	31	95	4
0-59/64								
All persons	2 220	244	*	20	160	150	2 005	1 60
Feonomically active	0,009	002	*	12	104	107	1 902	2.2
In employmenta	2,117	223	*	10	104	101	1,095	2.1-
Full-time	1,025	212	*	12	99	27	1,013	0,1
Part-time	1,005	107	*	*	34	51	930	2,8
Employees	1,020	137		10	64.	00	882	3
Employees Solf employees	1,817	187		10	85	91	1,631	2,3
Self-employed	186	23			12		163	7.
On Government-supported training					Statistics .	selucing and		
and employment programmes	*	*	*	*		anger to an		
Unpaid family workers	17	*	*	*	1. S.	*	15	
ILO unemployed	92	11	*	*	S 1.1*	*	81	2
Inactive	1,222	121	*	19	56	44	1,101	1,2
Looking after family/home	396	74	*	14	35	23	321	2 - 11 1/18 2

Continued on next page

1

Table D Economic status by age and age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)

All With youngest dependent child aged Without dependent child aged Without dependent child aged People aged 19-34 All persons 100 100 100 100 1 1 16-18 Child 1	Men
Orision Orision <t< th=""><th>(16-64)</th></t<>	(16-64)
People aged 16-24 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 Ecnomically active 66.1 38.0 36.8 53.2 . 71.2 In employment* 58.8 30.1 29.4 40.6 . . 64.1 Full-time 35.2 10.3 10.0 . <td< th=""><th></th></td<>	
16-24 All persons 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 Economically active 66.1 38.0 36.8 53.2 17.2 In employment* 58.8 30.1 29.4 40.6 64.1 Full-time 22.6 19.3 10.0 100 100 100 Part-time 22.6 19.3 19.4 100 100 24.3 All persons 55.7 28.6 27.9 40.6 100 60.6 Self-employed 0.9 - - 10.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 Otopaid family workers - - - 2.3 0.9 0.9 0.9 Uopaid family workers - - - - 7.1 100 <td></td>	
All persons 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 Economically active 66.1 38.0 36.8 53.2 .<	
Economically active 66.1 38.0 36.8 53.2 · · 71.2 In employment ^a 58.8 30.1 29.4 40.6 · · 39.7 Part-time 32.6 19.9 19.4 · · · 39.7 Part-time 23.6 19.9 19.4 · · · 60.6 Self-employees 55.7 28.8 27.9 40.6 · · 60.6 On Government-supported training ·	100
In employment ^a 58.8 30.1 29.4 40.6 · · 64.1 Full-time 35.2 10.3 10.0 · · 39.7 Part-time 23.6 19.9 19.4 · · 24.3 Employees 55.7 28.8 27.9 40.6 · · 60.6 Seif-employeed 0.9 · · · · · 0.9 and employment programmes 1.9 · <td>74.6</td>	74.6
Full-time 35.2 10.3 10.0 · · · 39.7 Part-time 23.6 19.9 19.4 · · · 24.3 Employees 55.7 28.8 27.9 40.6 · · 60.6 Self-employed 0.9 · · · 0.9 · · 0.9 On Government-supported training · · · · · · 2.3 Unpaid family workers · · · · · · 7.1 Inactive 33.9 62.0 63.2 46.8 · · 28.6 Looking after family/home 8.9 65.0 56.1 71.6 79.2 77.5 90.9 In employment ⁴ 66.6 60.7 54.7 66.1 77.6 73.9 86.9 91.1 91.9 91.9 91.9 91.9 91.9 91.9 91.9 91.9 91.9 91.9 91.9 91.9 91.9 91.9 91.9 91.9 91.9 91.9 91.9	63.0
Part-time 23.6 19.9 19.4 ·	47.5
Employees 55.7 28.8 27.9 40.6 • • 60.6 Self-employed 0.9 • • • 0.9 0.9 On Government-supported training and employment programmes 1.9 • • • 2.3 Unpaid family workers 7.3 7.8 7.4 • • 7.1 Inactive 33.9 62.0 63.2 46.8 • 2.8 Looking after family/home 8.9 54.5 56.2 32.0 • 0.6 25-39 100 100 100 100 100 Economically active 73.8 66.0 54.7 66.1 73.6 73.9 86.9 Full-time 28.4 38.3 35.9 43.4 35.8 26.3 9.1 9.9 68.5 71.2 82.6 Self-employed 4.7 4.9 4.8 5.3 5.6 4.0 1.0 100 100 100 100	15.4
Self-employed 0.9 ·	56.8
On Government-supported training unpaid family workers ·	3.1
and employment programmes 1.9 ·<	
Unpaid family workers ·	2.8
ILC unemployed 7.3 7.8 7.4 · · · 7.1 Inactive 33.9 62.0 63.2 46.8 · · 28.8 Looking after family/home 8.9 54.5 56.2 32.0 · · 0.6 25-39 . . 100<	
Inactive 33.9 62.0 63.2 46.8 · · 28.8 Looking after family/home 8.9 54.5 56.2 32.0 · · 0.6 25-39	11.6
Looking after family/home 8.9 54.5 56.2 32.0 · · 0.6 25-39	25.4
25-39 All persons 100 <td>•</td>	•
25-39 All persons 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 Economically active 73.8 65.0 58.1 71.6 79.2 77.5 90.9 In employment ^a 69.6 60.7 54.7 66.1 73.8 47.6 77.8 Part-time 28.4 38.3 35.9 43.4 35.8 26.3 9.1 Employees 64.3 55.0 49.1 59.9 68.6 71.2 82.6 Self-employed 4.7 4.9 4.8 5.3 4.4 • 4.1 On Government-supported training unpaid family workers 0.4 0.5 0.6 ILO unemployed 4.2 4.3 3.4 5.5 5.6 All persons 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 Economically active 78.3 76.5 58.6 71.7 <td></td>	
All persons 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 Economically active 73.8 65.0 58.1 71.6 79.2 77.5 90.9 In employment ^a 69.6 60.7 54.7 66.1 73.6 73.9 86.9 Full-time 41.2 22.3 18.8 22.7 37.8 47.6 77.8 Part-time 28.4 38.3 35.9 43.4 35.8 26.3 9.1 Employees 64.3 55.0 49.1 59.9 68.6 77.2 82.6 Self-employed 4.7 4.9 4.8 5.3 4.4 * 4.1 On Government-supported training	
Economically active 73.8 65.0 58.1 71.6 79.2 77.5 90.9 In employment ^a 69.6 60.7 54.7 66.1 73.6 73.9 86.9 Full-time 41.2 22.3 18.8 22.7 37.8 47.6 77.8 Part-time 28.4 38.3 35.9 43.4 35.8 26.3 9.1 Employees 64.3 55.0 49.1 59.9 68.6 71.2 82.6 Self-employed 4.7 4.9 4.8 5.3 4.4 4.1 On Government-supported training Unpaid family workers 0.4 0.5 0.6 LO unemployed 4.2 4.3 3.4 5.5 5.6 .4.0 Inactive 26.2 35.0 41.9 28.4 20.8 22.5 9.1 Looking after family/home 19.3 28.7 37.7 79.8 84.7 80.5 Inective <t< td=""><td>100</td></t<>	100
In employment ^a 69.6 60.7 54.7 66.1 73.6 73.9 86.9 Full-time 41.2 22.3 18.8 22.7 37.8 47.6 77.8 Part-time 28.4 38.3 35.9 43.4 35.8 26.3 9.1 Employees 64.3 55.0 49.1 59.9 68.6 71.2 82.6 Self-employed 4.7 4.9 4.8 5.3 4.4 4.1 On Government-supported training and employment programmes 0.2 0.2 • • • • Unpaid family workers 0.4 0.5 0.6 • • • • • Looking after family/home 19.3 28.7 37.7 20.0 11.6 • 1.1 40-49 53 76.5 58.8 71.7 79.8 84.7 80.5 In employment ^a 75.3 75.5 58.8 71.7 79.8 84.7 80.5	93.3
Full-time 41.2 22.3 18.8 22.7 37.8 47.6 77.8 Part-time 28.4 38.3 35.9 43.4 35.8 26.3 9.1 Employees 64.3 55.0 49.1 59.9 68.6 71.2 82.6 Self-employed 4.7 4.9 4.8 5.3 4.4 * 4.1 On Government-supported training and employment programmes 0.2 0.2 * * * * 4.1 On Government-supported 4.2 4.3 3.4 5.5 5.6 * 4.0 Inactive 26.2 35.0 41.9 28.4 20.8 22.5 9.1 Looking after family/home 19.3 28.7 37.7 20.0 11.6 * 1.1 40-49 75.3 75.5 58.8 71.7 79.8 84.7 80.5 In employment ⁴ 75.3 73.5 57.5 68.0 76.7 82.5 77.3 Full-time 41.2 32.5 24.8 24.0	86.6
Part-time 28.4 38.3 35.9 43.4 35.8 26.3 9.1 Employees 64.3 55.0 49.1 59.9 68.6 71.2 82.6 Self-employed 4.7 4.9 4.8 5.3 4.4 * 4.1 On Government-supported training *	83.3
Employees 64.3 55.0 49.1 59.9 68.6 71.2 82.6 Self-employed 4.7 4.9 4.8 5.3 4.4 4.1 On Government-supported training and employment programmes 0.2 0.2 • • • • Unpaid family workers 0.4 0.5 0.6 • • • • ILO unemployed 4.2 4.3 3.4 5.5 5.6 • 4.0 Inactive 26.2 35.0 41.9 28.4 20.8 22.5 9.1 Looking after family/home 19.3 28.7 37.7 20.0 11.6 • 1.1 40-49 4.3 76.5 58.8 71.7 79.8 84.7 80.5 In employment ^a 75.3 73.5 57.5 68.0 76.7 82.5 77.3 Full-time 34.1 41.0 32.6 44.0 42.3 37.0 25.9 Employees 66.6 7.2 10.2 8.4 6.1 6.2 5.9	3.3
Self-employed 4.7 4.9 4.8 5.3 4.4 · 4.1 On Government-supported training and employment programmes 0.2 0.2 ·	73.7
On Government-supported training and employment programmes 0.2 0.2 · <td>12.4</td>	12.4
and employment programmes 0.2 0.2 · <th<< td=""><td></td></th<<>	
Unpaid family workers 0.4 0.5 0.6 ·<	0.4
ILO unemployed 4.2 4.3 3.4 5.5 5.6 · 4.0 Inactive 26.2 35.0 41.9 28.4 20.8 22.5 9.1 Looking after family/home 19.3 28.7 37.7 20.0 11.6 · 1.1 40-49	*
Inactive 26.2 35.0 41.9 28.4 20.8 22.5 9.1 Looking after family/home 19.3 28.7 37.7 20.0 11.6 * 1.1 40-49	6.7
Looking after family/home 19.3 28.7 37.7 20.0 11.6 * 1.1 40-49 All persons 100	6.7
40-49 All persons 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 Economically active 78.3 76.5 58.8 71.7 79.8 84.7 80.5 In employment ^a 75.3 73.5 57.5 68.0 76.7 82.5 77.3 Full-time 41.2 32.5 24.8 24.0 34.5 45.3 51.4 Part-time 34.1 41.0 32.6 44.0 42.3 37.0 25.9 Employees 68.2 65.8 46.8 59.0 70.0 75.7 71.0 Self-employed 6.6 7.2 10.2 8.4 6.1 6.2 5.9 On Government-supported training and employment programmes • • • • • • • Unpaid family workers 0.4 •	0.8
All persons 100	
Air periodic Test Test <td>100</td>	100
Loonomouny datase 100 <td>91.3</td>	91.3
Full-time 41.2 32.5 24.8 24.0 34.5 45.3 51.4 Part-time 34.1 41.0 32.6 44.0 42.3 37.0 25.9 Employees 68.2 65.8 46.8 59.0 70.0 75.7 71.0 Self-employed 6.6 7.2 10.2 8.4 6.1 6.2 5.9 On Government-supported training	85.7
Part-time 34.1 41.0 32.6 44.0 42.3 37.0 25.9 Employees 68.2 65.8 46.8 59.0 70.0 75.7 71.0 Self-employed 6.6 7.2 10.2 8.4 6.1 6.2 5.9 On Government-supported training and employment programmes * * * * * Unpaid family workers 0.4 * * * * * * ILO unemployed 3.1 3.0 * 3.7 3.1 * 3.2 Inactive 21.7 23.5 41.2 28.3 20.2 15.3 19.5 Looking after family/home 10.8 15.5 35.1 20.7 11.1 8.1 5.3 50-59/64 ///initial persons 100 100 100 100 100	827
Employees 68.2 65.8 46.8 59.0 70.0 75.7 71.0 Self-employed 6.6 7.2 10.2 8.4 6.1 6.2 5.9 On Government-supported training and employment programmes *	3.0
Self-employees 60.2 60.3 40.3 60.5 10.5 10.7 11.6 Self-employed 6.6 7.2 10.2 8.4 6.1 6.2 5.9 On Government-supported training and employment programmes *	68.3
On Government-supported training and employment programmes * * * * * * Unpaid family workers 0.4 * * * * * ILO unemployed 3.1 3.0 * 3.7 3.1 * Looking after family/home 10.8 15.5 35.1 20.7 11.1 8.1 5.3 50-59/64 * 100 100 * 100 100 100	17.1
and employment programmes *<	
Unpaid family workers 0.4 * <td></td>	
ILO unemployed 3.1 3.0 * 3.7 3.1 * 3.2 Inactive 21.7 23.5 41.2 28.3 20.2 15.3 19.5 Looking after family/home 10.8 15.5 35.1 20.7 11.1 8.1 5.3 50-59/64 All persons 100 100 * 100 100 100	
Inactive 21.7 23.5 41.2 28.3 20.2 15.3 19.5 Looking after family/home 10.8 15.5 35.1 20.7 11.1 8.1 5.3 50-59/64 All persons 100 100 * 100 100 100 100	5.6
Looking after family/home 10.8 15.5 35.1 20.7 11.1 8.1 5.3 50-59/64 All persons 100 100 * 100 100 100	8.7
50-59/64 All persons 100 100 * 100 100 100 100	1.3
50-59/64All persons100100*100100100	
All persons 100 100 - 100 100 100 100	100
	72.2
Economically active 63.4 64.9 39.7 64.8 70.9 63.2	67.0
In employment ^a 60.7 61.7 38.5 61.5 67.3 60.5	60.6
Full-time 30.1 21.8 21.4 24.3 31.1	6.5
Part-time 30.5 39.9 * * 40.2 43.0 29.5	0.0 50.7
Employees 54.4 54.3 * 31.4 53.3 60.6 54.5	16.1
Self-employed 5.6 6.7 * * 7.7 * 5.5	10.1
On Government-supported training	
and employment programmes	0.2
Unpaid family workers 0.5 * * * * * * * 0.5	0.2
ILO unemployed 2.7 3.2 * * * * 2.7	5.0
Inactive 36.6 35.1 * 60.3 35.2 29.1 36.8	27.8
Looking after family/home 11.8 21.5 * 45.0 22.1 15.2 10.7	1.0

Table E Economic status by highest qualifications and age of youngest dependent child; Great Britain; spring 1984, 1991, 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)

(ident)	Level	of highest qual	ification he	Ida				
	All ^b		Higher ^c		Other ^d		None	
neibliss A	· (000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent
pring 1984								
Women aged 16-59	16 213	7 100.0	1 839	100.0	6 857	100.0	7.273	100.0
All	10,713	66.1	1,440	78.3	4.840	70.6	4,279	58.8
Economically active	9.450	58.3	1.346	73.2	4,266	62.2	3,697	50.8
II O unemployed	1,263	3 7.8	94	5.1	573	8.4	582	8.0
Inactive	5,504	4 33.9	399	21.7	2,018	29.4	2,994	41.2
Induite								
Men aged 16-64	17 96	100.0	2 263	100.0	8 783	100.0	6 455	100.0
All Economically active	15.72	1 88.0	2,124	93.9	7,904	90.0	5,397	83.6
Economically deare								
oring 1991								
Women aged 16-59	16 75	1 100.0	2 245	100.0	8 680	100.0	5 725	100.0
All	11,00	7 710	1 886	84.0	6,536	75.3	3 405	59.5
Economically active	11,09	0 65.8	1 811	80.7	6 064	69.9	3,081	53.8
In employment	87	7 52	75	3.3	472	5.4	324	5.7
ILO unempioyed	4.85	7 29.0	359	16.0	2.144	24.7	2.321	40.5
Inderve	1,00	n.at	A State	1				
Men aged 16-64	10.05	0 100.0	0.007	100.0	10.420	100.0	4 930	100.0
All	18,35	9 877	2,621	93.9	9,365	89.8	3,948	80.1
Economically active	10,09	01.1	2,004	30.5	0,000	00.0	0,040	00.1
oring 1997								
Women aged 16-59	Ball III			100.0	0.004	100.0	0.050	100.0
All	17,01	8 100.0	3,284	100.0	9,981	100.0	3,650	100.0
Economically active	12,14	9 71.4	2,833	86.3	7,342	73.0	1,905	52.2
In employment	11,42	9 67.2	2,754	03.9	0,075	17	1,734	47.5
ILO unemployed	/1	9 4.2	450	2.4	2 639	26.4	1 746	47.8
Inactive	4,07	0 20.0	450	15.7	2,009	20.4	1,740	47.0
With youngest dependent chi	ild aged 0-18			a des secondes des	- Aner	and has within	0000000000	
All	7,33	0 100.0	1,375	100.0	4,491	100.0	1,435	100.0
Economically active	4,87	7 66.5	1,155	84.0	3,042	67.7	662	46.2
In employment	4,57	5 62.4	1,126	81.9	2,840	63.2	593	41.3
ILO unemployed	30	2 4.1	29	2.1	202	4.5	772	4.8
Inactive	2,45	3 33.5	220	16.0	1,449	32.3	112	55.6
With youngest dependent ch	ild aged 0-4			4				
All	3,04	1 100.0	537	100.0	2,026	100.0	463	100.0
Economically active	1,67	2 55.0	414	77.1	1,128	55.7	122	20.5
In employment	1,55	4 51.1	406	/5.6	1,039	51.3	104	22.4
ILO unemployed	11	8 3.9	100	22.0	90	4.4	340	4.1
Inactive	1,30	9 45.0	123	22.9	090	44.5	540	70.0
With youngest dependent ch	ild aged 5-10							
All	2,20	0 100.0	405	100.0	1,326	100.0	460	100.0
Economically active	1,56	0 70.9	348	85.9	980	/3.9	226	49.1
In employment	1,45	65.9	338	83.4	909	68.5	197	42.9
ILO unemployed	11	0 5.0	57	2.0	346	26.1	235	50.9
Inactive	64	29.1	57	14.1	340	20.1	200	50.5
With youngest dependent ch	ild aged 11-15			100.0		102.0	004	100.0
All	1,51	0 100.0	292	100.0	820	100.0	394	60.1
Economically active	1,17	8 78.1	265	90.6	640	79.1	237	55.7
In employment	1,12	0 /4.2	257	88.0	33	/0.1	17	44
Inactive	5	0 3.9 1 210	27	94	146	17.8	157	39.9
macuve	33	21.5	21	0.4	140		101	
With youngest dependent ch	ild aged 16-18			100.0	040	100.0	110	100.0
All	57	9 100.0	141	100.0	319	81.5	118	65.6
Economically active	46	80.6	128	91.0	200	79.1	73	61.7
in employment	45	17.9	125	00.1	252	/ .1	*	*
Inactive		2.1	13	9.0	59	18.5	41	34.4
Indenve	8.5	10.4	10	0.0	00		sits says had	is months.
Without dependent children	() et			100.0	F 400	100.0	0.046	100.0
All	9,68	38 100.0	1,909	100.0	5,490	100.0	1,040	56 1
Economically active	7,27	75.1	1,679	87.9	4,300	78.3	1,242	51 6
In employment	6,85	70.7	1,628	85.3	4,034	13.5	1,141	15
ILO unemployed	4	4.3	50	2.0	1 1 90	217	974	43.9
mactive	2,4	24.9	230	12.1	1,105	21.7	014	10.0
Men aged 16-64	t.a	E 6.1		6.8		400.0	0.000	100.0
All	18,60	60 100.0	3,966	100.0	11,597	100.0	2,963	100.0
Economically active	15,74	43 84.4	3,655	92.1	9,938	85.7	2,038	00.0 56.7
In employment	14,4	51 77.4	3,528	89.0	9,140	/8.8	358	12 1
ILO unemployed	1,29	6.9	126	3.2	1 650	14.2	025	31.2
			044	70	1 660	1/2	UTA	

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
 There are some small discontinuities in the classification between Higher and Other between 1991 and 1997. See footnote 1 in text.
 Includes those who did not state highest qualification.
 'Higher' qualifications are those above GCE A-level or equivalent.
 'Other' qualifications are those of GCE A-level or equivalent or lower and includes miscellaneous qualifications which cannot be classified.

Thousands and per cent

MARCH 1998

Table F Total usual hours worked by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)

Total usual	Women (16-59)											
hours worked	4	All	With you	With youngest dependent child aged								
			0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	dependent children				
Thousands					And the second sec							
All in employment	1	11,429	4,575	1,554	1,450	1,120	451	6,854	14 451			
0-5		313	169	69	61	30		145	105			
6-15		1,554	799	311	292	149	47	755	413			
16-30		3,026	1,768	607	589	416	156	1,258	690			
31-35		1,016	372	119	103	106	44	645	558			
36-40		3,074	814	264	217	233	102	2,260	3 982			
41-45		1,135	287	92	77	80	37	849	2 813			
46 and over		1,215	339	85	103	99	52	876	5,659			
Per cent												
Il in employment		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
0-5		2.8	3.7	4.5	4.2	2.7	*	2.1	0.7			
6-15		13.7	17.6	20.1	20.3	13.4	10.6	11.1	29			
16-30		26.7	38.9	39.3	40.8	37.4	34.9	18.5	49			
31-35		9.0	8.2	7.7	7.1	9.5	9.8	9.5	39			
36-40		27.1	17.9	17.0	15.0	20.9	22.8	33.3	28.0			
41-45		10.0	6.3	6.0	5.4	7.2	8.3	12.5	19.8			
46 and over		10.7	7.5	5.5	7.1	8.9	11.7	12.9	39.8			

* Less than 10,000: figure too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

The

Table G Length of time in current employment by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1997; (not seasonally adjusted)

	Women (16-59)	37 A.M.	2522	115	bery	ILO unampio	Men
	All	With you	ngest deper	ndent child a	ged	bikid inebawa	Without	(16-64)
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	children	
Thousands				- Page		Dev Dev	ologijelu O.f.	and the second s
All in employment ^a	11,429	4,575	1,554	1,450	1,120	451	6,854	14,451
Less than 2 years	3,865	1,486	583	541	278	85	2,379	4,202
Less than 3 months	641	233	113	68	41	11	408	757
3 months but less than 6 months	577	233	98	82	41	12	343	661
6 months but less than 12 months	1,189	435	173	167	74	22	753	1,227
1 year but less than 2 years	1,459	585	199	223	123	39	874	1,557
2 years or more	7,523	3,075	968	904	838	365	4,448	10,176
2 years but less than 5 years	2,350	1,060	327	382	266	84	1,290	2,539
5 years but less than 10 years	2,293	1,036	326	268	326	116	1,258	2,490
10 years but less than 20 years	2,186	827	296	203	190	139	1,359	3,061
20 years or more	694	153	20	51	57	26	541	2,086
Per cent								
ess than 2 years	33.9	32.6	37.6	37.4	24.9	18.8	34.8	29.2
Less than 3 months	5.6	5.1	7.3	4.7	3.7	2.5	6.0	5.3
3 months but less than 6 months	5.1	5.1	6.3	5.7	3.7	2.7	5.0	4.6
6 months but less than 12 months	10.4	9.5	11.2	11.6	6.6	4.9	11.0	8.5
1 year but less than 2 years	12.8	12.8	12.8	15.5	11.0	8.8	12.8	10.8
e years or more	66.1	67.4	62.4	62.6	75.1	81.2	65.2	70.8
2 years but less than 5 years	20.6	23.2	21.1	26.5	23.9	18.8	18.9	17.7
5 years but less than 10 years	20.1	22.7	21.0	18.6	29.1	25.9	18.4	17.3
10 years but less than 20 years	19.2	18.1	19.1	14.0	17.0	30.8	19.9	21.3
20 years or more	6.1	3.4	1.3	3.5	5.1	5.7	7.9	14.5

a Includes those who did not state length of time in current employment, but percentages are based on totals that exclude this group.

 Table H
 Part-time employment by reason working part-time,^a age of respondent and age of youngest dependent child;

 United Kingdom; spring 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)

	hateli						Th	ousands	and per cent
nten Werger as een ui aged of all le era	All ^b in part-time employment	Studen at scho	nt or bol	III or disable	d	Could full-tim	not find ne job	Did not full-tim	e job
	(000s)	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent
Wamen aged 16-59	4,977	550	11.1	46	0.9	491	9.9	3,852	78.0
With youngest dependent								0.550	00.0
child aged 0-18	2,782	21	0.8	12	0.4	171	6.2	2,558	92.6
0-4	1,010	•	100 A. * 8.8 CPC3	*	2.79*	39	3.9	958	95.3
5-10	947	10	1.1	*	50 *	46	4.9	882	93.8
11-15	606	18 · · · ·	*	*	0.0	59	9.9	531	88.5
16-18	219	*	*	*	*	27	12.3	187	86.5
with out dependent children	2.195	529	24.3	34	1.6	321	14.7	1,294	59.4
Men aged 16-64	1,150	440	39.8	44	4.0	307	27.8	313	28.4
Women aged 16-24 ^c	738	498	68.5	*	•	102	14.1	123	16.9
With youngest dependent	3,063 3,9			3.22.21				97	01.6
child aged 0-18	96	08.1.1.592				00	15.0	26	57
Without dependent children	642	496	78.6	and the second	No. Inclusion	90	15.2	00	4.2
Men aged 16-24	506	393	80.7			70	14.4	21	4.3
Women aged 25-39	1,894	45	2.4	10	0.5	147	7.8	1,680	89.3
With youngest dependent	1 687	16	10	S		79	4.7	1,574	94.0
child aged 0-10	965	*	*	*	*	31	3.6	823	95.7
0-4	650	10	15	*		28	4.4	606	93.8
5-10	150	10	*			18	11.5	136	86.5
11-15	100			*	. 868	*	*	*	1910/96 •
16-18	11	00	14.0		*	68	327	105	51.1
Without dependent children Men aged 25-39	207 225	29 43	20.4	13	6.3	96	45.8	58	27.6
Women aged 40-49	1,326	•	•	18	1.4	140	10.7	1,152	87.5
With youngest dependent						71	83	776	90.6
child aged 0-18	862	100				*	*	55	95.0
0-4	58	and the second	Bran P. S DK	194 P2C	1.7 2.00 - 4.1	10	50	260	94.0
5-10	279	*	· ·			10	5.6	200	94.0
11-15	383	*	*		e . Al upor	36	9.5	338	00.9
16-18	143	*		*	*	16	11.4	123	86.9
Without dependent children	463	*	*	12	2.7	69	15.1	376	81.7
Men aged 40-49	115	•	* 8 F	11	10.4	48	44.3	47	42.8
Women aged 50-59°	1,020	• 264	• 785	14	1.4	102	10.0	898	88.4
with youngest dependent	137	*	195 . 0	* 17	* * *	14	10.1	121	89.4
child aged U-18	137		*	13	1.5	88	10.0	776	88.3
Men aged 50-64	304	1 ×		17	5.6	92	31.0	188	63.2

Less than 10,000 in cell: sample size too small for reliable estimate. Full-/part-time classification is based on respondents' self assessment. Includes those who did not state reason for working part-time and those on government training and employment programmes but breakdown by reason and percentages exclude them. Insufficient part-time employed women with dependent children in these groups to break down by age of child.

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Source: Labour Force Survey

Employment by occupation:^a women in employment with or without children, and whether working full- or part-time United Kingdom; spring 1997 and spring 1991 (not seasonally adjusted) Table I

Major/sub-major occupation group	All persons	Women	aged 16-59	na linebiat Linebiat		All All And	Men aged	Women as per cent of all in employ		
	-	All ^b	With children	Without children	Full- time ^c	Part- time ^c	16-64	1997	1991	
All in employment	25,880	11,429	4,575	6,854	6,449	4,977	14,451	44.2	43.0	
1 Managers and administrators	4,150	1,345	464	881	1.113	231	2.805	32.4	20.0	
a Corporate managers and administrators b Managers/proprietors in agriculture	2,825	859	293	566	721	137	1,966	30.4	28.3	
and services	1,325	486	171	315	392	94	839	36.7	33.3	
2 Professional occupations	2,632	1,055	453	602	762	293	1,578	40.1	38.1	
a Science and engineering professionals	679	69	19	50	60		610	10.1	10.6	
b Health professionals	205	75	28	47	47	28	130	36.5	35.0	
c Teaching professionals	1,058	671	322	349	463	207	387	63.4	60.0	
d Other professionals	691	241	85	156	193	48	450	34.9	33.0	
3 Associate professional and										
technical occupations a Science and engineering associate	2,629	1,312	549	763	869	442	1,317	49.9	48.8	
professionals	600	119	39	80	97	21	482	19.8	23.1	
b Health associate professionals	711	620	303	316	362	257	92	87.1	86.7	
c Teaching associate professionals	1,317	574	207	367	409	164	744	43.6	40.6	
4 Clerical and secretarial occupations	3,856	2,876	1,069	1,806	1,857	1,019	980	74.6	74.5	
a Clerical occupations	2,891	1,944	736	1,208	1,260	684	948	67.2	66.9	
b Secretarial occupations	965	932	334	598	597	335	33	96.6	96.2	
5 Craft and related occupations	3,263	277	102	175	196	81	2,985	8.5	10.4	
a Skilled construction trades	589			*		te the he	586	*	1.7	
b Skilled engineering trades	987	17	*	10	16		970	1.8	3.1	
c Other skilled trades	1,686	256	94	162	177	79	1,429	15.2	17.9	
6 Personal and protective service										
occupations	2,759	1,831	826	1,006	761	1,069	927	66.4	65.1	
a Protective service occupations	521	68	24	45	47	21	453	13.1	12.0	
b Personal service occupations	2,238	1,763	802	961	714	1,048	475	78.8	78.9	
7 Sales occupations	2,081	1,291	491	799	356	935	791	62.0	61.3	
a Buyers, brokers and sales reps	429	115	41	75	92	24	313	26.9	24.5	
b Other sales occupations	1,652	1,175	450	725	264	911	477	71.1	74.2	
8 Plant and machine operatives a Industrial plant and machine operators.	2,434	462	170	291	338	123	1,972	19.0	21.6	
assemblers	1 459	424	155	270	314	110	1.035	29.1	31.6	
b Drivers and mobile machine operators	975	38	16	22	24	13	937	3.8	4.7	
Other occupations	1,999	956	440	516	194	762	1,043	47.8	50.0	
a Other occupations in agriculture,	170	50		00			100	20.0	25.5	
b Other elementary occupations	1,823	53 902	21 418	32 484	170	732	920	49.5	52.9	
	10.010	0.007	4.440	1 070	1 204	1 004	6 005	22.0	31.0	
vianuai	10,212	3,287	1,416	1,870	1,391	1,894	0,925	52.2	52.0	
Non-manual	15,472	8,111	3,146	4,965	5,050	3,060	7,361	52.4	52.0	
No answer/does not apply	78	26	11	15	*	22	52	33.1	36.5	

*

Less than 10,000 in cell: sample size too small for reliable estimate. The occupation classification used in this article is the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time. The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment. a b

People of working age in employment by social class, and whether working full- or part-time; United Kingdom; spring 1984-1997 (not seasonally adjusted) Table J

then in the	All in er	nployme	nt ^a		Full-tim	е			Part-tir	ne		
aged parts	1984	1990 ^b	1992 ^b	1997	1984	1990 ^b	1992 ^b	1997	1984	1990 ^b	1992 ^b	1997
Thousands												
Women 16-59							1				1	al Vanie
All in employment ^c	9,450	11,122	10,975	11,429	5,402	6,520	6,301	6,449	4,011	4,596	4,668	4,977
Professional	115	222	272	316	88	174	223	247	27	47	49	69
Managerial and technical	2,095	2,828	3,108	3,502	1,503	2,065	2,268	2,551	592	762	839	950
Skilled non-manual	3,774	4,514	4,057	4,169	2,335	2,710	2,303	2,226	1,437	1,802	1,753	1,942
Skilled manual	781	915	942	827	514	598	601	514	267	317	341	313
Partly skilled	1,967	2,000	1,655	1,915	864	889	743	813	1,102	1,111	910	1,100
Unskilled	658	581	736	604	78	73	102	81	580	507	633	523
Men 16-64	72										010	4.450
All in employment ^c	13,828	15,027	14,021	14,451	13,333	14,294	13,197	13,294	431	723	816	1,150
Professional	964	1,091	1,198	1,217	949	1,062	1,163	1,168	14	29	35	49
Managerial and technical	3,363	3,989	4,013	4,407	3,294	3,893	3,901	4,228	66	94	112	1/8
Skilled non-manual	1,594	1,906	1,635	1,723	1,501	1,750	1,474	1,441	91	156	161	281
Skilled manual	5,048	5,245	4,468	4,376	4,973	5,139	4,348	4,210	70	103	119	163
Partly skilled	1,914	1,964	1,835	1,961	1,803	1,804	1,670	1,687	110	159	162	274
Unskilled	702	580	539	572	625	497	437	431	76	82	101	140
All persons							10.000	10 710		C 040	5 404	0 107
All in employment ^c	23,278	26,149	24,996	25,880	18,736	20,814	19,498	19,743	4,442	5,318	5,484	0,12/
Professional	1,079	1,313	1,471	1,533	1,037	1,237	1,386	1,414	41	/6	84	118
Managerial and technical	5,458	6,817	7,121	7,909	4,797	5,958	6,169	6,779	658	855	951	1,128
Skilled non-manual	5,368	6,420	5,692	5,893	3,836	4,460	3,776	3,667	1,528	1,959	1,914	2,223
Skilled manual	5,829	6,161	5,411	5,202	5,487	5,737	4,949	4,724	338	420	460	4/0
Partly skilled	3,881	3,964	3,490	3,875	2,667	2,693	2,414	2,500	1,212	1,269	1,073	1,3/4
Unskilled	1,360	1,161	1,274	1,175	703	570	539	512	656	589	734	663
Per cent							1					
Women 16-59			1		400	400	1 100	100	100	100	1 100	100
All in employment	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Professional	1	2	3	3	2	3	4	4	1	17	1 10	10
Managerial and technical	22	26	29	31	28	32	36	40	15	17	1 19	19
Skilled non-manual	40	41	38	37	43	42	31	35	36	40	39	40
Skilled manual	8	8	9	7	10	9	10	8	1		0	0
Partly skilled	21	18	15	17	16	14	12	13	28	24	20	22
Unskilled	7	5	1	5	100.1	2	2	1	14	nasi bakiya Cistangan	14	10000
Men 16-64			En-				-				- Halkada	
All in employment ^c	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Professional	7	7	9	9	7	8	9	9	3	5	5	5
Managerial and technical	25	27	29	31	25	28	30	32	15	15	16	16
Skilled non-manual	12	13	1 12	12	11	12	11	11	21	25	23	26
Skilled manual	37	35	33	31	38	36	33	32	16	17	17	15
Partly skilled	14	13	13	14	14	13	13	13	26	25	24	25
Unskilled	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	18	13	15	13
All persons			1									
All in employment ^c	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Professional	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	1	1	2	2
Managerial and technical	24	26	29	31	26	29	32	35	15	17	18	19
Skilled non-manual	23	25	23	23	21	22	20	19	34	38	37	37
Skilled manual	25	24	22	20	30	28	26	24	8	8	9	8
Partly skilled	17	15	14	15	14	13	13	13	27	25	21	23
Unskilled	6	4	5	5	4	3	1 3	3	15	11	14	11

Thousands and par cont

Source: Labour Force Survey

Includes those who did not state whether they worked full-time or part-time. The classification used for occupations changed in 1991 and therefore there may be some small discontinuities between earlier and later data, particularly between partly skilled and unskilled. See footnote 2 in text. Includes those serving in the armed forces, those on college-based government employment and training programmes, those who did not state their social class, but percentages exclude them.

there are bounded and parts of the special sectors and the sector sectors and

 Table K
 Women in employment by industry^{a,d} with or without children, and whether working full- or part-time;

 United Kingdom; spring 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)

Indust	ry	All	Women	aged 16-59	"Internet	siegenes (d. lå	A Man	Men	Women as	
	1999 Part 1997 1997 1997	persons	All ^b	With children	Without children	Full- time ^c	Part- time ^c	ageo 16-64	per cent of all in employment	
All in e	employment	25,880	11,429	4,575	6,854	6,449	4,977	14,451	44.2	
A-B	Agriculture and fishing	444	107	46	61	56	51	337	24.1	
01	Agriculture, hunting, etc	412	104	45	59	54	50	308	25.3	
C, E	Energy and water	281	51	20	31	40	11	230	18.2	
D	Manufacturing	4,916	1,316	443	873	995	321	3,600	26.8	
15	Food, beverage manufacture	483	152	61	90	101	51	331	31.4	
17	Textile manufacture	207	94	29	65	72	22	113	45.4	
18	Clothing, fur manufacture	176	125	48	77	95	30	50	71.3	
21	Pulp, paper, paper products manufacture	144	40	14	26	32	*	104	27.7	
22	Printing publishing, recorded media	406	149	47	102	103	46	257	36.6	
24	Chemicals chemical products manufacture	344	109	31	79	91	18	234	31.8	
25	Rubber plastic products manufacture	279	66	20	46	49	17	213	23.6	
20	Other nen metallie products manufacture	172	45	16	29	33	11	127	25.0	
28	Fabric-metal prod (not machinery,	172	40	10	23	50		054	20.0	
	equipment) manufacture	424	70	19	52	50	21	354	16.6	
29	Machinery, equipment manufacture	468	78	31	47	64	14	391	16.6	
30	Office machinery, computer manufacture	138	34	11	22	29		105	24.2	
31	Electrical machinery, equipment manufacture	230	70	25	45	56	14	161	30.2	
32	Radio, TV, communication equipment manufacture	162	54	14	40	47		108	33.5	
33	Medical, precision, optical equipment	0.006.0	CARS.S.							
	manufacture	145	40	12	28	28	11	105	27.4	
34	Motor vehicle, trailer, etc manufacture	304	40	14	26	32	*	265	13.0	
36	Furniture etc manufacture	240	59	23	36	39	20	181	24.5	
-	Construction	1 944	156	62	02	80	67	1 685	85	
F 45	Construction	1,841	156	62	93	89	67	1,685	8.5	
1.1.2.15	001.001.001.001.001			000 0	0	4.070	4 504	0.500	50.0	
G-H	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	5,206	2,643	998	1,645	1,052	1,591	2,563	50.8	
50	Sales of motor vehicles, parts, fuel etc	553	108	40	68	66	42	445	19.6	
51	Wholesale, commission trade (fee, contract)	760	214	78	136	145	69	546	28.2	
52	Retail trade (not motor vehicle) repairs	2,695	1,616	623	993	563	1,053	1,078	60.0	
55	Hotels, restaurants	1,198	704	256	448	277	426	494	58.8	
1.5	Transport and communication	1,685	401	135	266	285	116	1,284	23.8	
60	Transport by land, pipeline	614	70	24	46	46	24	544	11.4	
63	Auxiliary transport activity travel agents	432	150	47	103	113	37	282	34.7	
64	Post, telecommunications	545	157	60	97	104	52	389	28.7	
.L.K	Banking finance and insurance etc	3,693	1.661	599	1.062	1.132	529	2,032	45.0	
65	Financial intermed (not insurance pensions)	650	366	146	219	258	107	285	56.2	
66	Insurance pensions (not Social Security)	119	58	17	41	49	*	61	48.5	
67	Other financial (not insurance, populare)	305	186	55	131	151	34	209	47.0	
70	Pool estate activities	330	170	71	99	105	65	162	51.3	
70	Demonal bougghold machinery equipment	552	170		55	100	00	.02		
/1	Personal, nousenoid, machinery, equipment	110	20	14	24	25	13	80	32.1	
-	rental (no operator)	118	38	14	24	20	20	225	25.4	
72	Computer, related activities	301	/6	31	45	00	22	225	36.5	
73 74	Research, development Other business activities	92 1,685	34 734	10 255	24 478	462	272	951	43.5	
1.				A THE ALERAN			·			
L-N	Public administration, education and health	6,262	4,281	1,984	2,296	2,398	1,880	1,981	68.4	
75	Public administration.defence. social security	1,546	688	259	430	510	178	858	44.5	
80	Education	1,912	1.318	677	641	720	597	594	68.9	
85	Health, social work	2,804	2,274	1,049	1,226	1,169	1,105	529	81.1	
0-0	Other services	1.461	785	277	508	398	386	676	53.7	
01	Activities of membership organisations	203	106	46	60	44	62	97	52.2	
02	Recreational cultural sporting activities	688	325	112	213	167	157	364	47.2	
02	Other service activities	310	220	77	152	137	92	81	73.8	
93 95	Private households with employed persons	133	97	31	65	29	68	37	72.5	
	i indie nedeenterde man emprejed persente									
G-Q	Total services	18,307	9,771	3,993	5,778	5,266	4,502	8,536	53.4	
G-Q	Total services	18,307	9,771	3,993	5,778	5,266	4,502	8,536	53.4	

Less than 10,000 in cell: sample size too small for reliable estimate. The industrial classification used in this article is the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC92). Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time. The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment. Sub-totals exclude industry groups containing less than 30,000 women.

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Table L ILO unemployment by marital status and duration of unemployment, people of working age; United Kingdom; spring 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)

The second second second	Womer	ı					Men					
	All	All		Married/living together		narital	All		Married/living together		Other marita status	
	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent
II ILO unemployed (= 100 per cent)	719	100	309	100	410	100	1,292	100	542	100	751	100
ouration of unemployment ^a												
Less than 3 months	273	38	132	43	141	34	321	25	126	23	196	26
a months but less than 6 months	121	17	48	16	73	18	193	15	85	16	109	15
6 months but less than 12 months	126	18	53	17	73	18	198	15	79	15	119	16
t year but less than 2 years	93	13	37	12	56	14	193	15	77	14	117	16
1 year or more	199	28	76	25	123	30	577	45	252	47	325	43
2 years or more	107	15	39	13	68	17	384	30	176	33	208	28

a The shorter of time seeking work and time since last job.

Table MILO unemployed people looking for full-time or part-time work by age of youngest dependent child;people of working age (16-59/64); United Kingdom; spring 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)

								Inousands				
100	Women	Women (16-59)										
	All	With you	Without	(10-0-4)								
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	children					
All unemployed	719 ovee:	302	118	110	58	16	417	1,292				
Full-time	267	62	24	17	14	*	206	931				
Part-time	299	180	73	71	31	*	119	101				
No preference	136	51	18	17	12	*	85	207				

* Less than 10,000 in cell: sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Table NReason for economic inactivity by availability and whether seeking work in last four weeks by age of youngest
dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)

			war en print 13	and the second	mar and a second	american and is	all and her and	mousand
	Women	(16-59)		and survey	vew adto	n actore i lite	Indama ave	Men
	All	With you	ingest depe	ndent child	aged	1150 11 1996	Without	(10-0-4)
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	children	
All economically inactive	4,870	2,453	1,369	641	331	112	2,417	2,917
All inactive who would like to work	1,451	857	447	261	116	33	594	954
Seeking work but not available to start								
in 2 weeks	130	50	29	14	*	*	79	118
Student	66	*	*	*	*	*	59	79
Other	64	44	27	12	() todas	racil t ano	21	40
Not seeking work but would like work								
(available and not available)	1,321	807	418	247	110	31	515	836
Of which:								
Available to start in next 2 weeks	496	316	136	115	53	13	180	253
Not available to start in next 2 weeks	825	490	282	132	58	18	335	583
Believes no jobs available								
(discouraged workers)	37	12	*	*	*	*	25	51
Long-term sick/disabled	272	72	13	25	24	11	200	410
Looking after family/home	662	602	364	173	53	11	60	67
Student	137	21	*	11	*	*	116	149
Other	212	99	33	33	26	*	113	158
Not seeking/does not want work	3.414	1.593	920	378	215	79	1,821	1,959
Does not want/need job	120	12	*	*	*	*	109	46
Long-term sick/disabled	674	151	34	47	52	18	523	791
Looking after family/home	1.680	1.288	837	275	131	45	392	84
Student	597	68	21	34	11	1	528	595
Other	344	74	27	22	15	10	269	444

Less than 10,000: sample size too small for reliable estimate

Thousands and per cent

Source: Labour Force Survey

Source: Labour Force Survey

Source: Labour Force Survey

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Self-employment grew strongly in the UK in the 1980s. What lies behind more recent falls in the number of self-employed people?

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By Lisa Moralee. Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics.



Introduction

AN ARTICLE in the June 1992 edition of Employment Gazette¹ analysed changes in self-employment in Great Britain to 1991. The growth in self-employment was one of the most significant changes to the labour market during the 1980s. Following this growth

there had been a fall in self-employment in 1991. The question "will this growth continue into the 1990s and beyond, or stay at current levels, or drop back to the levels of the '60s and '70s?" was raised. The article emphasised that changes in self-employment for a single year are subject to sampling error. This caused uncertainty

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Key findings

- Both employees and the number of self-employed reached a peak in spring 1990 having increased through the 1980s. After falling in the early 1990s, then rising in more recent years, the number of employees was greater in spring 1997 than the spring 1990 peak. The number of self-employed, however, was 0.2 million (7 per cent) lower than in spring 1990 at a total of 3.3 million.
- Self-employment accounted for 13 per cent of all in employment in spring 1997. The self-employment rate has remained steady at 13 per cent during the 1990s.
- Men accounted for 74 per cent of the self-employed in spring 1997

compared with 76 per cent in spring 1990. The number of self-employed men was 9 per cent lower in spring 1997 than in spring 1990, whereas the number of self-employed women was at the same level.

- In spring 1997, the number of parttime self-employed stood at 687,000, 22 per cent higher than in spring 1990. The number of full-time self-employed stood at 2,646,000 in spring 1997, 12 per cent lower than in spring 1990.
- The number of self-employed with no employees was 7 per cent higher in spring 1997 than in spring 1992 whereas the number of self-employed with employees was 6 per cent lower.



Uffecture Statist

Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

as to whether the drop in 1991 marked a turning point in the number of self-employed.

This article presents trends in UK selfemployment since spring 1992, or spring 1984 where comparable data are available, and gives a current picture of the characteristics of the self-employed in the UK. Comparisons are also made since the last peak in self-employment in spring 1990. The article also sets out the difficulties of defining self-employment and addresses some of the boundary problems between the self-employed and employee states.

Data for this article are taken from the Labour Force Survey (LFS - see technical note on LFS and data reliability). For comparability, unadjusted data for spring quarters with UK coverage are used for most analyses.

Self-employed people are defined as those who, in their main employment, work on their own account, whether or not they have employees. The division between employees and the self-employed for the LFS is based on survey respondents' own assessment of their employment status, which is an internationally agreed concept. Further definitions used in this article are contained in the technical note.

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The self-employed with and without employees form distinct groups within the overall category of self-employment. The two groups are analysed separately later in the article.

Trends in self-employment in the 1990s

Numbers of both employees (Figure 1) and the self-employed (Figure 2) increased after the recession of the early 1980s and fell in the recession during the early 1990s. In spring 1997, the total of all in employment had not quite regained the pre-recession (spring 1990) level.

In spring 1997, the number of employees had surpassed the pre-recession peak of spring 1990, having shown consistent increases in spring quarters between 1994 and 1997. The number of self-employed in spring 1997, however, was 7 per cent lower than the last peak in spring 1990.

The number of self-employed had consistently increased through the 1980s to a peak of 3,572,000 in spring 1990. Looking at the unadjusted data for spring quarters, the number of self-employed fell from 1990 to 1993, then rose between 1993 and 1997, faltering in 1996. The self-employment rate - that is, the percentage of all those in employment who are selfemployed - has remained steady during the 1990s at around 13 per cent (Table 1).

Self-employment in the UK for spring quarters has been analysed in this article for comparability. However, looking at seasonally adjusted LFS data for all quarters is useful to show the recent trends in self-employment. Self-employment in Great Britain has shown falls in ten out of







Self employment rate:ª Table 1 United Kingdom; 1984-97



Source: Labour Force Survey, spring quarters a Percentage of all in employment who are self-om

between autumn 1993 and autumn 1997 So why has self-employment fallen in recent quarters given that the economy is booming and employment is rising? Firstly, it is worth considering reasons why people might become self-employed:

Economic growth - during times of eco. nomic growth, demand for all goods and services is greater. It can be argued that demand for non-essentials, with which the self-employed are often associated, is particularly affected. Individuals therefore have more opportunity to become selfemployed and to make a reasonable living during periods of economic growth.

Fear of unemployment - at times of high unemployment, people may become selfemployed rather than become unemployed. Also, when there are high levels of unemployment, Jobcentres may encourage individuals to set up their own business.

Boredom - previous analysis has shown that the majority of self-employed come from employee rather than the unemployed status. This could be because they are bored with their employee status and willing to risk the more uncertain prospects of self-employment.

Control - employees may become selfemployed because they want more control over their working hours or flexibility in working arrangements or more self-determination in how they work.

The first of these reasons for becoming self-employed would suggest that selfemployment should be rising at the moment, given that the economy is growing. The recent falls in self-employment could have been caused by the selfemployed seeking more job security by becoming employees. However, the recent slowdown in self-employment may simply be that self-employment has peaked. Selfemployment would not suit everyone and it may be that everyone who wants to be selfemployed already is. Boundary problems between the self-employed and employee states will also have contributed to the fall.

Boundary problems The genuinely self-employed are

defined as those who are either:

- working under a contract for services, through a business of their own on which they are economically dependent;
- contracting to supply an end product without contracting to supply their own personal services or labour: or
- providing personal services if the other party can be regarded as a professional client

The complexity of this definition makes identifying workers as employees or selfemployed difficult. A number of groups of workers fall between the two states. The growing variety of working arrangements such as homeworking, freelancing and contracting workers through employment agencies has increased the boundary problems. Further work could usefully be done to clarify the definition of self-employment.

Problems may arise in measuring selfemployment as workers may confuse their employed or self-employed status when responding to LFS interviews. This has been illustrated by ONS analytical work comparing the different sources of self-employment data (see technical note). Comparing the number of self-employed by industry using LFS and Survey of Personal Incomes (SPI) measures, the largest difference was in the construction industry. In 1995 the SPI showed 240,000 more self-employed construction workers than the LFS. This is surprising, given that one would expect the LFS to pick up some self-employment that was not declared to the Inland Revenue. In 1995 the differences between LFS estimates and other series (both SPI and household surveys) of both employees and self-employed in the construction industry was around 200,000. This implies that that LFS respondents may be confusing their employed or self-employed status in this industry. The LFS appears to overestimate the number of employees and underestimate the number of self-employed.

A further problem results as employees may declare themselves self-employed for tax and National Insurance purposes when they are effectively employees. The Inland Revenue has recently tightened regulations on firms employing workers working for an extended period who are falsely classified as self-employed rather than employees. The Inland Revenue announced that after 31 March 1997 firms investigated and found to be in breach of regulations would be liable for a year's back tax. This problem illustrates that changes in regulations can impact on the self-employment estimates. Recent LFS figures have shown a reduction in the number of self-employed construction workers, falling 49,000 over the year and 39,000 over the quarter to spring 1997. The number of employees in the construction industry has shown corresponding increases of 92,000 over the year and 74,000 over the quarter to spring 1997. This suggests that self-employed construction workers are reclassifying themselves as employees.



Other cases of employees being classified as self-employed may result from firms classifying workers as self-employed to avoid employment protection rights. Employment protection in Great Britain mainly applies only to employees who are employed under a contract of employment.

Personal characteristics of the selfemployed

Self-employment by sex and full/part-time status

Of all in employment, men are more likely to be self-employed. The selfemployment rates for men and women, at 17 and 7 per cent in spring 1997, have changed little since spring 1990. Men accounted for 74 per cent of self-employed in spring 1997 (Figure 3), compared with 55 per cent of all in employment.

The sex ratio of the self-employed has changed slightly since spring 1990, when men accounted for 76 per cent of the



self-employed. The number of selfemployed men was 9 per cent lower in spring 1997 than in spring 1990, whereas the number of self-employed women was relatively unchanged. The number of selfemployed men reached a peak of 2,714,000 in spring 1990 and fell to 2,472,000 by spring 1997. During the 1980s, the number of self-employed women had increased at a much faster rate than the number of self-employed men.

The number of self-employed working part-time has increased steadily since spring 1991 (Figure 4). In spring 1997, the number of part-time self-employed stood at 687,000, 22 per cent higher than in spring 1990 (Table 2). The number of fulltime self-employed stood at 2,646,000 in spring 1997, 12 per cent lower than in spring 1990. In spring 1997 79 per cent of self-employed were full-time, compared with 84 per cent in spring 1990.

Self-employed men are more likely to

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LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

Table 2 Self-employed by full and part-time status and sex; United Kingdom; 1984-97

	Full-time			Part-time			All self.
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	- employed
1984	1,909	326	2,235	137	320	457	2.692
1985	1,956	357	2,313	132	336	468	2.781
1986	1,990	366	2,356	122	321	443	2,799
1987	2,145	400	2,545	154	358	512	3.057
1988	2,290	424	2,714	147	367	514	3.228
1989	2,516	456	2,972	178	376	554	3.526
1990	2,529	479	3,008	185	379	564	3.572
1991	2,437	459	2,896	161	358	519	3.415
1992	2,260	423	2,683	179	365	544	3.227
1993	2,184	422	2,606	200	378	578	3,184
1994	2,267	425	2,692	213	395	608	3.300
1995	2,313	416	2,729	231	395	626	3.355
996	2,225	417	2,642	236	408	644	3,286
1997	2,220	426	2,646	252	435	687	3,333
Percentage change - spring 1990 to spring 1997	-12.2	-11.1	-12.0	36.2	14.8	21.8	-6.7

a Columns may not sum to total in some cases as not all respondents gave their status.

Table 3 Self-employed by age; United Kingdom; 1992-97

	16 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65+	Total
1992	191	1,656	790	270	169	150	3,227
1993	166	1,625	798	259	200	136	3,184
1994	174	1,636	840	295	203	152	3,301
1995	173	1,624	876	312	201	168	3,355
1996	158	1,573	903	298	205	150	3,286
1997	130	1,606	918	305	219	157	3,335
Self-employment rate, 1997	3.3	11.8	15.5	17.3	21.7	36.3	12.5

work full-time than self-employed women. In spring 1997, 90 per cent of selfemployed men were full-time, compared with 49 per cent of self-employed women. The proportion of self-employed women working full-time increased during the 1980s, to a peak of 56 per cent in spring 1991, and fell in subsequent years.

Of all women in employment, those who are self-employed are more likely to work part-time. Some 51 per cent of selfemployed women worked part-time in spring 1997, compared with 44 per cent of employee women. In all, 10 per cent of self-employed men worked part-time in spring 1997, compared with 8 per cent of employee men.

Age analysis

The largest number of self-employed in spring 1997 fell into the 25-44 age group (48 per cent). This compares with 51 per cent of all in employment. Numbers of self-employed by age group are given in Table 3.

Older workers are more likely to be selfemployed than those in other age groups. Some 36 per cent of all in employment aged 65+ were self-employed in spring 1997. This compares with 12 per cent of all in employment aged 25-44 and 3 per cent of all in employment aged 16-24 (Figure 5). However, the number of self-employed workers aged 65+ is relatively small, only accounting for 5 per cent of all self-

employed in spring 1997. The largest changes since spring 1992 in the self-employment rate were in the older age groups. The self-employment rate for those aged 65+ was 5 percentage points higher in spring 1997 than in spring 1992;

however, in absolute terms this represents a relatively small number of workers.

High self-employment rates for older workers suggest that the self-employed are less likely than employees to retire early. They may also suggest that employees switch to self-employment at, or as they approach, the normal state retirement age.





Low self-employment rates in the younger age bands would be expected, as selfemployment requires both skills and financial resources that younger workers would be less likely to possess.

Marital status

In spring 1997, of all in employment the self-employed were more likely to be married. 80 per cent of self-employed were married, compared with 69 per cent of all in employment (Figure 6). Analysis in the

1992 Employment Gazette article similarly showed that married people are more likely to be self-employed and attributed a large part of this to the age distribution of married people. Married people are more likely to be over 25, and hence more likely to be self-employed. Analysis of the selfemployed by age in spring 1997 showed low self-employment rates for younger workers. The 1992 article also showed that people with self-employed spouses are more likely to be self-employed them-

Table 4 Self-employed by highest qualification; United Kingdom; spring 1997

•	Self-employed (thousands)	All in employment (thousands)	Self-employment rate ^a (per cent)
ligher education	752	6,442	11.7
CE A-level or equivalent	438	3,651	12.0
Recognised trade apprenticeship	652	2,830	23.0
CSE grades A* to C or equivalent	535	6,005	8.9
Qualifications at level 1 and below	125	1,654	7.6
Other qualifications	297	2,199	13.5
lo qualifications	512	3,712	13.8
ōtal ^b	3,311	26,493	12.5
			Source: Labour Force Surve

Percentage of all in employment who are self-employed. Excludes those who did not state their highest qualificat

Table 5 Self-employed by ethnic origin; United Kingdom

	Spring 1992	Spring 1997	
	Self-employed (thousands)	Self-employed (thousands)	Self-employment rate ^a (per cent)
White	2.933	3.188	12.5
Black	20	27	7.1
Indian	70	57	14.4
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	31	32	17.3
Mixed/other origins	31	30	10.4
Total ^b	3,085	3,334	12.5
			Source: Labour Force Survey

Percentage of all in employment who are self-employed. Excludes those who did not state their ethnic origin.



Per cent

selves. It was suggested that where both partners are self-employed, one may make a significant impact to the business with the other only kept on the books to gain a tax advantage.

Qualifications

In spring 1997, the self-employment rate varied with the highest qualification held. Numbers of self-employed in spring 1997 by highest qualification are given in Table 4. The proportion of self-employed for those whose highest qualifications is a trade apprenticeship was above average (23 per cent). The proportions of self-employed for those with highest qualifications at GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent (9 per cent) and qualifications at level 1 and below (8 per cent) were below average. This analysis agrees with that in the 1992 article showing that the self-employed are generally more highly qualified than employees.

Ethnicity

The self-employment rate varied by ethnic group in spring 1997 (Figure 7). Numbers of self-employed by ethnic group are given in Table 5. The self-employment rates varied from 7 per cent in the Black ethnic group to 17 per cent in the Pakistani/Bangladeshi ethnic group. The largest changes since spring 1992 in the proportion of self-employed were in the Indian and Pakistani/Bangladeshi ethnic groups (down by 3 and 6 percentage points respectively). In absolute terms, the number of self-employed has increased most significantly for the Black ethnic group (up 35 per cent).



Working patterns of the self-employed Hours worked

The proportion of self-employed working very long hours is lower than in 1984. In spring 1984, the largest number of selfemployed people (19 per cent) usually worked over 60 hours per week. By 1997, the number of self-employed people working over 60 hours had fallen to 14 per cent with the largest number (18 per cent) working 36-40 hours.

The most significant changes in the self-employment rates between spring 1984 and spring 1997 were in the 56-60 and 60+ hours per week groups, which decreased by 10 and 13 percentage points respectively (Table 6). The fall in hours worked may correspond to the rise in older self-employed workers, as self-employed over retirement age would be expected to work shorter hours.

Duration of self-employment The self-employed are more likely than

employees to have been in continuous employment for longer durations. In spring 1997, 46 per cent of self-employed people had been in employment for over ten years. This compares with 32 per cent of all in employment who had been with their current employer for over ten years. The proportion of self-employed working for longer durations had increased since spring 1992 when 35 per cent had been employed for more than ten years. Correspondingly, a smaller proportion of self-employed people had been employed for shorter durations in spring 1997. Some 12 per cent of the selfemployed had been employed for less than one year in spring 1997. This compares with 19 per cent of all in employment who had been employed by their current employer for less than one year. The proportion of

Table 6 Self-employment rate^a by usual weekly hours of work; United Kingdom; 1984-97

	5 or under	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	51 to 55	56 to 60	Over 60	Total
1984	19.4	9.5	8.6	7.1	8.2	11.6	5.9	5.4	7.4	14.6	17.1	34.2	51.8	10.8
1985	22.7	11.0	8.0	7.6	7.6	11.5	6.6	5.5	7.7	14.4	17.8	31.1	50.2	11.1
1986	19.9	9.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	10.5	6.1	5.7	7.3	14.4	18.3	32.0	47.3	11.1
1987	20.0	11.1	9.1	8.8	7.9	13.0	7.2	6.1	7.8	15.3	16.3	32.8	48.1	11.9
1988	20.0	11.2	8.6	8.1	9.1	13.2	7.6	6.6	8.7	14.5	16.8	31.0	45.5	12.2
1989	19.4	10.9	8.8	8.5	8.6	14.5	7.9	7.8	9.5	16.1	17.3	31.7	46.7	13.0
1990	21.1	10.7	8.7	9.4	9.6	13.6	9.2	7.6	9.5	16.1	17.4	32.6	45.1	13.1
1991	18.4	9.2	8.9	8.0	8.5	14.7	8.0	7.8	9.6	16.0	18.3	30.8	47.3	12.7
1992	17.3	9.9	7.5	9.2	10.1	13.5	7.9	7.3	8.7	15.9	16.9	30.2	44.0	12.4
1993	19.7	10.5	8.7	9.4	9.4	13.7	9.1	7.5	9.1	14.3	16.3	30.4	43.2	12.4
1994	17.8	11.3	10.4	9.4	9.5	14.2	8.8	7.9	8.9	15.8	15.9	28.6	43.0	12.8
1995	18.3	12.0	9.6	10.2	9.0	14.0	9.6	8.2	8.8	14.9	15.5	28.4	42.0	12.9
1996	17.5	11.7	9.6	9.8	8.7	14.0	9.8	7.8	8.9	14.0	15.1	27.4	41.1	12.5
1997	18.4	11.4	10.4	10.3	9.5	14.5	9.9	8.0	8.2	14.6	15.3	24.4	39.1	12.4
Change spring 1984 to spring 1997	-0.9	1.8	1.8	3.1	1.3	2.8	4.0	2.7	0.8	0.0	-1.9	-9.7	-12.7	1.6

self-employed in employment for less than one year had changed little since spring 1992, when it stood at 11 per cent. This analysis ties in with the increasing age of the self-employed and suggests that fewer people are becoming self-employed.

Industry analysis

Four industries had self-employment rates in spring 1997 greater than the 13 per cent UK average - agriculture and fishing (51 per cent), construction (40 per cent) other services (22 per cent) and banking finance and insurance etc. (15 per cent) see Table 7. This is generally not surprising given that these industries are associated with self-employment. Industries well below the average were public administration, education and health (5 per cent) and manufacturing (5 per cent). The main part of the public, administration, education and health industry group is central and local government, so the low self-employment rate is not surprising. Also, entering the manufacturing industry requires large amounts of capital expenditure, making self-employment difficult.

Table 7 shows the number of selfemployed working in the various industry groups in spring 1997. Industries employing the largest numbers of self-employed workers were the construction (22 per cent), distribution, hotels and restaurants (20 per cent) and banking, finance and insurance (17 per cent) industries. The distribution, hotel and restaurants industry had a self-employment rate which was below average in spring 1997 (12 per cent) but accounted for a fifth of all selfemployed workers.

The largest percentage increases in the number of self-employed since spring 1992 were in other services (up 54 per cent), public administration, education and health (up 28 per cent) and transport and communications (up 24 per cent). The

Table 7 Self-employed by industry; United Kingdom

Del cans	Spring 1992	ring 1992 Spring 1997					
	Self-employed (thousands)	All self- employed (thousands)	Without employees (per cent)	With employees (per cent)	All in employment (thousands)	Self- employment rate ^a (per cent)	
ariculture and fishing	295	250	74.0	26.0	494	50.7	
pergy and water	10	*	*	*	284	3.0	
Anufacturing	357	244	73.8	26.2	4,990	4.9	
Construction	680	745	86.3	13.7	1,865	39.9	
histribution, hotels and restaurants	740	656	54.1	45.9	5,385	12.2	
ransport and communication	176	219	84.0	16.4	1,708	12.8	
lanking, finance and insurance etc	493	552	70.7	29.3	3,804	14.5	
ublic administration, education and health	243	310	72.3	27.7	6,498	4.8	
ther services	224	346	87.9	12.1	1,562	22.2	
otal ^b	3,218	3,322	74.2	25.8	26,590	12.5	

Sample size too small for reliable estimat

a Percentage of all in employment who are self-employed. Excludes people who did not state their industry.

large increase in the number of selfemployed in public administration, education and health is surprising given that this industry is not generally associated with self-employment. The increase may be due to increased contracting out by government. The largest falls were in manufacturing (down 32 per cent) and agriculture and fishing (down 15 per cent).

Occupation analysis

28 per cent of self-employed in spring 1997 were employed in craft and related occupations and 25 per cent in the managerial and administration occupations. These occupations also showed the largest proportions of all in employment who were self-employed (craft and related - 28 per cent - and managers and administration -19 per cent). Numbers of self-employed by occupation are given in Table 8.

The largest percentage decrease in the number of self-employed from spring 1992 to spring 1997 was in the selling occupation (down 17 per cent). There were large percentage increases over the corresponding period in the personal and protective services (up 29 per cent) and associate professional (up 25 per cent) occupations. Numbers of self-employed in the craft and related and managerial and administration occupations were relatively unchanged since spring 1992.

Homeworking and home-based working

The self-employed are much more likely than employees to work in their own home. A total of 13 per cent of self-employed people were homeworkers in spring 1997. This compares with 3 per cent of all in employment. These figures are relatively unchanged from spring 1992. The numbers of self-employed working from home in spring 1997 are given in Table 9. Of all in employment working from home in their main job. 63 per cent were self-employed.

Teleworkers, defined as those who work mainly in their own home and who could not work at home without using both a

Table 8 Self-employed by occupation; United Kingdom

A LA COMPANY AND AND A DA	Spring 1992	Spring 1992 Spring 1997						
	Self-employed (thousands)	All self- employed (thousands)	Without employees (per cent)	With employees (per cent)	All in employment (thousands)	Self- employment rate ^a (per cent)		
Managers and administration	838	816	50.4	49.8	4,282	19.1		
Professional occupations	361	397	58.7	41.3	2,706	*		
Associate professional and technical	325	407	88.7	11.3	2,705	15.0		
Clerical occupations	104	107	79.4	20.6	3,993	2.7		
Craft and releated	917	921	85.8	14.2	3,309	27.8		
Personal and protective services	105	135	88.1	11.9	2,852	4.7		
Selling	152	126	82.5	17.5	2,148	5.9		
Plant and machine operators	224	239	83.7	16.3	2,475	9.7		
Other occupations	183	185	92.4	7.6	2,134	8.7		
Total ^b	3,209	3,333	74.2	25.8	26,604	12.5		

Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
 Percentage of all in employment who are self-employed.
 Excludes those who did not state their occupation.

MARCH 1998 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

rce: Labour Force Survey

Thousands/ner cent

telephone and a computer, are likely to be self-employed. Some 61 per cent of teleworkers were self-employed in spring 1997.

Homeworkers are one of the groups of workers that may fall across the boundary between the self-employed and employee states. They may have no fixed hours and be called upon by an employer when work is available. Many homeworkers do not have contracts of employment and may be classified as self-employed by their employers when in fact they are employees.

The self-employed with employees

Self-employed people with and without employees form distinct groups within the overall category of self-employment. The numbers of self-employed in the two groups moved in opposite directions between spring 1992 and spring 1997. The number of self-employed with no employees was 7 per cent higher in spring 1997 than in spring 1992, whereas the number of self-employed with employees was 6 per

Thousands/per cent

Source: Labour Force Survey

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

Table 9 Homeworkers; United Kingdom; spring 1997

	Self-employed	All in employment	Self-employment rate
Place of work	(inousands)	(per cert)	
Own home	409	652	62.7
Same ground or building as home	285	488	58.4
Different places with home as base	1,039	1,551	67.0
Separate from home	1,443	22,513	6.4
Total ^b	3,176	25,204	12.6

Percentage of all in employment who are self-employed. Excludes those who did not state their place of work.

Table 10 Self-employed with employees; United Kingdom

		Inousands
	Spring 1992	Spring 1997
On own, with partner(s) but no employees	2,310	2,474
With employees	916	861
Total	3,227	3,335
Of those with 1-10 employees:		
Number of employees:		
1	196	207
2	161	132
3	99	97
4	73	70
5-10	205	186
Total	734	692
	The second second second second	Source: Labour Force Survey

cent lower. The majority of self-employed | workers had no employees in spring 1997 (74 per cent). Of the self-employed with one to ten employees, 49 per cent employ only one or two workers. The distribution of the self-employed by employee numbers has changed little since spring 1992. The numbers of self-employed with employees are given in Table 10.

The 1992 Employment Gazette article stated that the proportion of self-employed who employ others had declined substantially from 39 per cent in 1981 to 31 per cent in 1990. Growth in the number of selfemployed people during the 1980s was due mostly to self-employed without employees. The number of self-employed without employees had increased by 79 per cent between 1981 and 1990. This compared with a 28 per cent increase in the number of self-employed without employees.

The rise in the number of self-employed workers without employees corresponds with the rise in the number of older selfemployed. The 1992 article showed that the proportion of self-employed who employ others was lower for those above retirement age.

By duration

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Of all self-employed people, those with employees were more likely to have been in continuous employment for longer durations in spring 1997. In all, 14 per cent of self-employed without employees had been employed for less than one year. This

compares with only 5 per cent of those with employees. Some 43 per cent of selfemployed without employees had been employed for over 10 years. This compares with 57 per cent of self-employed with employees.

By industry

The proportion of self-employed with and without employees varied by industry in spring 1997 (Table 7). Some 46 per cent of the self-employed in the distribution, hotels and restaurants industry had employees in spring 1997. The banking, finance and insurance industry (29 per cent) and the public administration, education and health industry (28 per cent) also had proportions of self-employed with employees greater than the 26 per cent average. The other services (12 per cent), construction (14 per cent) and transport and communication (16 per cent) industries had below average proportions of self-employed with employees.

The largest changes in the proportion of self-employed with employees between spring 1992 and spring 1997 were in the banking, finance and insurance industry and the public administration, education and health industry (both down 5 percentage points).

Some industries showed very different changes in the number of self-employed with and without employees between spring 1992 and spring 1997. The construction industry showed a 13 per cent increase in the number of self-employed without employees. This compares with a 7 per cent fall in the number of self. employed with employees. The banking finance and insurance industry showed 21 per cent rise in the number of self. employed without employees, compared with a 5 per cent fall in the number with employees.

Source: Labour Force Surve

The public administration, education and health industry saw a surprisingly large increase in the number of self employed. Self-employed workers in this industry without employees showed a larger percentage increase than those with employees (37 per cent and 9 per cent increases respectively).

By occupation

The number of self-employed with and without employees also varied by occupation group in spring 1997 (see Table 8) Only 8 per cent of self-employed in 'other' occupations had employees in spring 1997 This compares with 50 per cent of selfemployed in managerial and administration occupations. A higher proportion of selfemployed with employees would be expected in managerial occupations. Professional occupations also had an above average proportion of self-employed workers with employees in spring 1997 (41 per cent). The largest change in the proportion of self-employed with employees between spring 1992 and spring 1997 was in 'other' occupations (down 7 percentage points). This followed a 48 per cent fall in the number of self-employed with employees and a 10 per cent rise in the number of self-employed without employees in 'other' occupations.

The associated professional occupations showed very different changes in the number of self-employed with and without employees between spring 1992 and spring 1997. There was a rise of 32 per cent in the number of self-employed without employees. This compares with a fall of 10 per cent in the number of self-employed with employees.

Looking at the number of self-employed without employees may give an indication of the number of employees who are falsely classified as self-employed. Self-employed with no employees working in secretarial occupations, for example, are unlikely to be genuinely self-employed.

Table 11 Self-employed by region; spring 1997

is that more pecific which	Self-employed (thousands)	Self-employment rate ^a (per cent)
North East	95	8.9
North West and Merseyside	335	11.2
North West	290	11.9
Mersevside	45	8.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	252	11.4
Fast Midlands	211	10.8
West Midlands	277	11.5
Fastern	342	13.5
London	430	13.4
South East	560	14.7
South West	361	15.7
England	2,863	12.7
Wales	153	12.6
Scotland	231	10.1
Great Britain	3,247	12.5
Northern Ireland	88	13.0
Jnited Kingdom	3,335	12.5
	the rate was	Source: Labour Force Sur

a Percentage of all in employment who are self-employed.

Geographical analyses of the selfemployed

Regional analysis

In spring 1997, the self-employment rate varied throughout the UK. Numbers of selfemployed by region are given in Table 11. The largest self-employment rates were in South West (16 per cent) and the South East (15 per cent) - see Figure 8. The lowest rates were in Merseyside (8 per cent) and the North East (9 per cent). These rates compare with a UK average of 13 per cent. The variations in self-employment rates by region will depend partly on the industry mix in the region. The South East is reliant on the construction and services industries in which workers are more likely to be self-employed than in manufacturing industries on which the North East is reliant.

International comparisons

Trends in self-employment varied by EU country during the 1990s. Latest Eurostat figures are for 1996, when the UK selfemployment rate of 13 per cent came close to the EU total rate of 15 per cent. The selfemployment rate for the EU has remained steady during the 1990s since falling one percentage point in 1991. Self-employment rates in 1996 varied from 8 per cent in Denmark to 34 per cent in Greece (Figure

Although both the UK and EU selfemployment rates remained steady during the 1990s, changes in the numbers of selfemployed people between 1990 and 1996 differed. The number of the self-employed in the EU (for countries where data is available for both years) increased 1 per cent between 1990 and 1996. This compares with a fall of 8 per cent in self-employment in the UK. Only Denmark and France showed larger falls over this period, of 13 per cent and 11 per cent respectively. Countries showing the largest percentage changes in the numbers of selfemployed between 1990 and 1996 were





Thousands/per cent

Germany (up 32 per cent) and the Netherlands (up 20 per cent).

Entering and leaving self-employment Preferred type of work looked for

In spring 1997 there was a stronger preference for work as an employee, among those looking for paid work in the last four weeks, than in spring 1992. In spring 1997, 157,000 (4 per cent) of people looking for paid work in the last four weeks were looking for selfemployment, 86 per cent for work as an employee and 10 per cent had no preference. Corresponding figures for spring 1992 are 5 per cent, 81 per cent and 14 per cent. The numbers looking for work include both the unemployed and those who are currently in employment but looking for a different job.

Method of seeking self-employment In spring 1997, 9 per cent of the 159,000 people looking for self-employment in the

Source: Eurostat

last four weeks had advertised for jobs in either newspapers or journals, 30 per cent had advertised for jobs in both newspapers and journals, 16 per cent looked for premises or equipment and 45 per cent used other methods which included seeking a permit and trying to get a loan or financial backing.

Reasons for leaving self-employment In winter 1994/5, when LFS respondents were asked their reason for leaving selfemployment since their last interview. 29,000 (33 per cent) stated their reason as finding a job as an employee. This could indicate that the self-employed became employees for increased job security. It could also be an indication that people left self-employment voluntarily. The 1992 Employment Gazette article had shown a marked drop in the proportion of people

leaving self-employment to become employ. ees between 1990 and 1991 and a rise in the proportion becoming unemployed. This suggests that more people were leaving self-employment involuntarily.

Note 'Self-employment: into the 1990s', by M Campbell and M. Daly, Employment Gazet June 1992, pp269-92.

Further information: For more information contact Lisa Moralee, Room B3/09, Office for National Statistics, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ, telephone 0171 533 6109.

Technical note

Unless otherwise stated:

· For comparability spring quarters are used here:

- All data, tables and charts relate to the UK:
- Data, tables and charts are not seasonally adjusted; and
- Most recent data refer to the spring. 1997 Labour Force Survey.

Labour Force Survey

The LFS is the main source of selfemployment data in the UK. It is a sample survey carried out by interviewing people about their personal circumstances and work. Details of labour force characteristics are collected quarterly from people aged 16 and over living at some 60,000 private addresses in the UK. LFS data between 1984 and 1992 was published on an annual basis in the spring quarters, covering the whole of the UK. From 1992, LFS data was available quarterly. From spring 1992 until autumn 1994, spring guarters cover the UK with other quarters covering Great Britain. From winter 1994/5 all following quarters cover the UK. For comparability, spring quarters with UK coverage are analysed in this article

Reliability of LFS data

The LFS data used in this article are estimates based on a statistical sample and as such are subject to sampling errors. Sampling errors arise because the sample of 60,000 households chosen each quarter is only one of a very large number of samples that could have been chosen. Different samples give rise to estimates that differ slightly. This is because each sample is made up from different people who give different answers to the questions.

An indication of the accuracy of the estimated number of self-employed in spring 1997 is given below. If a large number of samples were chosen, 95 per

cent of the estimates would fall within the lower and upper limits given below.

Sampling variability of LFS estimates spring 1997 Self-employed in UK

inadjusted)	and the same	Thousa
FS estimate	Lower limit	Upper I
.340	3,260	3,410

Discontinuities in the LFS

In spring 1992 'unpaid family workers' (UFWs) were separately identified as being 'in employment' in accordance with Eurostat's requirements. UFWs are people doing some unpaid work for a business they own or that a relative owns. The addition of 'unpaid family workers' is estimated to have reduced selfemployment numbers by 28,000 under the original grossing of the 1992 LFS. This is only 1 per cent of the LFS estimate.

Other sources of self-employment data Other sources of self-employment data include the Survey of Personal Incomes (SPI) run by the Inland Revenue and household surveys, including the General

Household Survey and Family Expenditure Survey. The definition of self-employment in the

SPI differs from the LFS as it records any self-employed activity in the tax year. It subsequently produces a higher level of self-employment than the LFS, which will only count those who are self-employed at the time of the survey.

Definitions

Employment - people aged 16 or over who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or selfemployed); those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (on holiday, for example); those on government-supported training and employment programmes (from spring 1983); and those doing unpaid family work (from spring 1992).

Employees - the division between employees and self-employed is based on survey respondents' own assessmer of their employment status.

Full-time - the classification of employ ees, self-employed and unpaid famil workers in their main job as full-time or part-time is on the basis of self-assess ment. As a guideline, full-time workers are classified in employer-based surveys as people normally working over 30 hours per week

Homeworker - those who in their mail job work mainly in their own home.

Industry - the classification of respondents' industry of employment is based on the Standard Industrial Classification 1992: SIC(92). Industry has been coded directly to SIC(92) since winter 1993/94. Estimates for earlier periods have been adjusted to be broadly comparable but some degree of discontinuity may remain

Married - includes those who are married living with husband/wife or living together as a couple (includes same-sex couple).

Occupation - the classification of respondents' occupations are based on the Standard Occupational Classification, ntroduced in 1991.

Part-time - see full-time.

Self-employed - see employees

Self-employment rate - proportion of all in employment who are self-employed.

Teleworker - Those who fulfil the LFS definition of a homeworker and could not work at home without using both a tele phone and a computer.

Usual hours worked - respondents to the LFS are asked a series of questions enabling the identification of their usua hours. Total hours include overtime (paid and unpaid) and exclude lunchbreaks.

National Adult Learning Survey 1997:

The National Adult Learning Survey 1997 provides new and detailed information about how much and what kind of learning is taking place among adults.

This article looks at some of the more significant findings, focusing particularly on evidence about exclusion from learning.

By Patrick Vaughan, Department for Education and Employment, and Sarah Beinart and Patten Smith, Social and Community Planning Research.

learners and non-learners – the evidence

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Key findings

The following findings exclude respondents who had not yet left full-time continuous education:

- 74 per cent of respondents had undertaken a learning activity in the three years prior to survey.
- 67 per cent had undertaken some vocational learning, and 30 per cent had undertaken some non-vocational learning, in the previous three vears
- In the same time period, taught learning (involving face-to-face tuition) was undertaken by 58 per cent; but non-taught learning was almost equally common, being undertaken by 57 per cent.
- Training for a particular profession or trade comprised 32 per cent of all taught learning episodes, and 43

per cent of episodes started to help with a job the learner was doing at the time.

- Some 30 per cent of those who had been in a job within the previous three years reported receiving onthe-job training; and 51 per cent of the same group had spent time on professional development.
- Some 18 per cent of reported taught learning involving faceto-face tuition happened in the workplace.
- Some 41 per cent of those in paid work preferred to spend their free time doing things other than learning; the same proportion said they were so busy with work that they did not have time to spend learning.

Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

Introduction

NEW AND very detailed information about how much and what sort of learning is going on among adults in this country is now provided by the recently published National Adult Learning Survey 1997 (NALS). A representative sample of more than 5,600 people aged between 16 and 69 were given an extensive face-to-face interview (sometimes lasting over an hour) about their experiences of learning during the previous three years; full socio-economic and demographic information and educational qualifications were also collected (see technical note for further details about the survey and its methods).

In planning the survey, it was decided to define 'learning' broadly, so as to pick up information about a wide range of learning: vocational and non-vocational, formal and informal (including on-the-job training and professional development), taught

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learning and non-taught learning (that is, | self-directed learning of various kinds). Respondents were questioned in turn about each sort of learning. This iterative process helped to prompt respondents' memories, and the result has been that NALS has picked up much more detailed evidence of learning activities than earlier surveys. Certainly, it is the first survey to collect data about learning in the broadest sense from an age range stretching from schoolleaving to early post-retirement.

This article aims to lay out some of the more significant findings, and in particular focuses on evidence about exclusion from learning

Who is learning, and who is not?

A key finding of the survey was the size of the learning community: after excluding those who had not yet left full-time continuous education, nearly three-quarters (74 per cent) had undertaken a learning activity of some kind in the three years prior to survey, or since leaving full-time education, if that was more recent. (For the definition of 'learning' used in the survey, see technical note). This is considerably higher than the figures produced in previous surveys.1 But it still makes stark reading that just over a quarter (26 per cent) of respondents had undertaken no learning in the previous three years (see Figure 1).

These people may be termed 'non-learners', and it is now possible to produce a detailed list of their characteristics. In many cases these characteristics differ sharply from those of 'learners' (i.e. those who had undertaken at least one learning episode in the previous three years). These facts will be important evidence for targeting future policy on lifelong learning.

There are more women non-learners (58 per cent) than men (42 per cent). Nonlearners tend to be older than learners, with

Training for particular professions or trades

Training as a result of official guidelines

Keyboard and computing skills, IT

Administration and management

Table 2 Subject of episode of taught learning; England and Wales; 1997

Taught learning

All taught

learning

episodes

32

14

13

10

9

5.577

Table 1 Percentage of recent learners; by region; 1997

Government Office Region	Learners	Vocational learners	Non-vocational learners	All learners ^a
North East	64	57	25	213
North West	71	65	22	519
Merseyside	68	62	24	134
Yorkshire and the Humber	74	67	31	552
East Midlands	71	65	24	453
West Midlands	74	64	32	579
Eastern	80	75	33	571
London	72	67	29	601
South East	78	72	35	839
South West	73	65	30	543
Wales	71	58	34	240

Note: Those still in full-time continuous education are excluded Weighted base - see technical note.

a mean age of 48.6 years (compared with 39.7 years for learners). More than half the non-learners were over 50 (compared with a quarter of the learners). About four in ten were in employment (compared with twice that proportion of learners), and nearly a quarter were looking after home or family (compared with only 8 per cent of learners). Two in ten non-learners were wholly retired from work; over one in ten were incapable of work due to long-term illness, injury or disability; 6 per cent were unemployed and available for work. Only very small proportions of learners were retired, incapable of work or unemployed. About two-thirds (64 per cent) of the non-learners were in manual socio-economic groups (compared to about half that proportion of learners).

About eight in ten non-learners had left full-time education aged 16 or younger, compared with only half the learners. Just over one in ten non-learners had stayed on in full-time education until they were 17 or 18 compared with nearly a quarter of

Connected

job

43

17

14

11

2

1

3

3

3.257

with current

With future

iob in mind

30

18

14

2

1

3

2

5

975

learners. Less than one in ten (8 per cent) non-learners had stayed in full-time education beyond the age of 18 compared with over a quarter of the learners. The mean age for leaving school was 15.8 years compared with 17.6 years for learners. More significantly, 60 per cent had obtained no qualification whatever (compared to 24 per cent of learners) on leaving full-time education

As these figures show, the groups found to be more likely than others to have taken part in learning included: men; younger people; those in paid work; those working (or who had worked in the past 10 years) in managerial, professional or other non-manual occupations; those who stayed in continuous full-time education longer; and those who had left it with better qualifications

Regional variation

With voluntary Initially not

work in mind

27

3

26

16

6

3

4

0

0

15

142

The survey indicated that there is some variation in the proportion of learners present in different regions. Table 1 shows the breakdown by Government Office

work-related

but potential

impact on

32

6

18

21

0

5

269

working life

Per cent

No current or

future work

connection

55

18

934

Source: National Adult Learning Survey 1997.

Regions: Eastern and the South East contained the highest proportion of learners, while Merseyside and the North East contained the lowest proportion.

What learning is being done? Types of learning

All survey respondents (apart from those still in full-time continuous education) were asked detailed questions about any taught and non-taught learning they had done in the three years prior to the survey (or since leaving full-time continuous education if that was more recent).2 Taught learning comprised both vocational and non-vocational learning, with the former covering learning related to a current job, as well as learning done with a future job in mind, and learning to help with voluntary work. Information was obtained about four types of non-taught learning: studying for a qualification without taking part in a taught course, on-the-job learning, professional development, and other self-taught learning. After excluding those still in full-time

continuous education, nearly six out of ten respondents had undertaken some taught learning in the three years prior to the survey. The subjects learned were as follows, in order of frequency (see Table 2):

- training for a particular profession or trade - nearly a third of all taught learning episodes, and more than four in ten of taught learning connected with a current job:
- keyboard/computing skills more than one in ten (14 per cent) of all taught learning episodes.
- leisure activities 13 per cent of all taught learning episodes, and also the highest proportion (more than half) of non-vocational taught learning;
- training as a result of official guidelines - one in ten of all taught learning episodes, and just over that proportion of all learning connected with a current job;
- administration and management courses - just under one in ten of all taught learning:
- academic subjects only 8 per cent of all taught learning, but the second highest category of non-vocational learning (18 per cent):
- minority subjects such as driving lessons (5 per cent), communication skills (3 per cent), use of specific equipment (2 per cent), self-development, basic skills, and English language/writing skills (1 per cent each).

A fair proportion - 41 per cent - of all aught learning led to a full qualification, but the proportion rose to nearly seven in ten of taught learning specifically undertaken with a future job in mind. On the nonvocational side, nearly a quarter of such earning led to a full qualification.

On-the-job training was defined as supervised training while actually doing

No learning since Jan 94	26%
	fundaria New Joseph Com
	- Children Day
	CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACTOR
Both vocational and	
non-vocational	23%
a 'Vocational learning' is le	arning starte

Subject

Training for particular professions or tr Engineering Finance and accountancy Teaching/education Building and decorating Care and social services Legal training Nursing Medical/paramedical Hotel and catering Retail Counselling Security trades Other

Leisure activities Handicrafts/arts

Music/drama Sport/physical activity Other leisure skills or activities

Keyboard and computing skills; IT Keyboard packages Computer Use of the Internet Other computing

Academic

Foreign languages History/geography/humanities Social sciences English literature/arts Sciences Maths and arithmetic Other academic subjects

Administration and management Office skills Management and administration

Training as a result of official guideline Health and safety courses First aid Other official regulations

Basic skills Use of specific equipment English language/writing skills Other subject Unclear

All self-taught learning episodes (=100

- Less than 0.5 per cent.

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Subject

Leisure activities

Driving lessons

Self-development

Communication skills

Use of specific equipment

English language/writing skills

a Weighted base - see technical note

Less than 0.5 per cent.

All taught learning episodes (100%)^a

Academic

Basic skills

Other subject



Per cent

Table 3 Self-taught learning, by subject; England and Wales; 1997

	Done s learnin	some self-taught ig in past three years
ades	26	Think in the set of the
	3	
	2	
	2	
	1	to is then older modeled
	1	
	1	
	1	
	1	
	need to be a	
	11	
	26	
	9	
	4	
	12	
	12	
	25	
	14	
	2	
	q	
	11	
	5	
	2	
	1	
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	-	
	1	
	1	
	1	
	1	
	4	
	1	
0%)	1,531	

MARCH 1998

Table 4 Number of hours tuition, by type of learning; England and Wales; 1997

	Taught learning – completed episodes only									
Number of hours	All completed taught learning episodes	Connected with current job	With future job in mind	With voluntary work in mind	Initially not work-related but potential impact on working life	No current of future work connection				
Less than six	13	14	9	11	11	14				
Six to nine	16	22	5	15	6	7				
Ten to 19	18	21	10	27	9	17				
20 to 29	12	11	10	14	17	17				
30 to 39	8	9	7	7	16	6				
40 to 49	6	6	7	8	4	4				
50 to 59	2	1	3	2	3	3				
60 to 69	2	1	4	4	3	3				
70 or more	22	14	44	12	30	28				
Unclear		-	1	0	1	-				
Median number of hours	20	15	50	16	31	23				
All completed taught learning episodes (=100%) ^a	4,562	2,862	745	110	186	659				
					Source: National A	dult Learning Survey 1				

a Weighted base - see technical note.

- Less than 0.5 per cent.

the job'. Nearly a third of people who had been in a job in the previous three years had received on-the-job training. As might be expected, younger people received more of it than older people: 43 per cent of those in their twenties reported this type of learning, compared with only 28 per cent of those in their forties.

Professional development was defined as 'keeping up to date with developments in the type of work you do without taking part in a taught course - e.g. by reading books, manuals or journals, or attending seminars'. This kind of learning was undertaken by over half (51 per cent) of the people who had been in a job in the previous three years. People in mid-career reported more of this kind of learning than others: well over half (55 per cent) of people in their thirties and forties reported this kind of learning.

Self-taught learning was defined as 'deliberately trying to improve knowledge about anything, or teach yourself a skill without attending a taught course'. In the three years prior to the survey, self-taught learning had been undertaken by nearly three out of ten respondents (after excluding those still in full-time education).

More than a quarter of such learning episodes were to do with training for a particular profession or trade, and the same proportion was connected with leisure activities (e.g. crafts, music/drama, sport). A quarter were related to computing and IT - keyboard packages accounted for 14 per cent of all self-taught learning, the highest single item. Academic studies accounted for just over one in ten of all self-taught

Photo: Jenny Matthews/Network

tuition (equivalent to between one and four working days); • nearly two in ten episodes had 30-69 hours tuition (about five to ten working days); • over two in ten episodes had over 70

ure shows that:

learning episodes (see Table 3).

undertaken this type of learning.

Studying for a qualification without tak-

ing part in a taught course: a very small

number of respondents (1 per cent) had

Length of taught learning episodes

The survey collected details of the num-

ber of hours tuition for each reported

taught learning episode (see Table 4). This

information shows quite clearly that most

of the taught learning picked up by the sur-

vey is of a substantial nature. Seven in ter

episodes involved over 10 hours face-to-

face tuition. Further breakdown of this fig-

• three in ten episodes had 10-29 hours

hours tuition (equivalent to more than ten working days).

The overall median number of hours direct tuition was 20 hours (equivalent to about three full working days), though for learning with a future job in mind the median was much higher - 50 hours tutor contact

Much of this is new information, and is of critical help in building up a full picture of the character of the learning currently taking place.

How much are individuals paying for their learning?

The survey collected data on various aspects of the cost of taught learning 10 individuals, including the actual sums paid out by individuals in fees (see Figures 2,and 4).

As might be expected, employers paid the fees for most learning connected with current job, but individuals paid for nearly one in ten cases of such learning, with a median fee payment of £98.34. For long courses (more than 50 hours tuition) the median fee was much higher at £233.92. At the other end of the spectrum, the . fees paid for taught learning unconnected with current or future paid work are lower, but not insubstantial: they range from a median of £33.60 for courses under 20 hours tuition to £82.15 for courses with

over 50 hours tuition.

The proportion of cases where fees were reported as having been paid by government training schemes was relatively small - only 2 per cent of all taught learning episodes, and 7 per cent of episodes undertaken with a future job in mind.

A major additional cost of taught learning is incidental expenses that are incurred. Learners had to pay their own travelling costs for three in ten learning activities, and





Figure 3 Median fees for completed episodes involving 20-49 hours' tuition;







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the cost of supplies/equipment in nearly two in ten learning activities. These expenses were particularly frequent in connection with learning with a future job in mind: in over one in four such cases learners paid their own travelling expenses, and in nearly one in three cases the cost of supplies/equipment.

Where is taught learning being done?

Taught learning took place most commonly in the workplace (18 per cent of recorded episodes), with employers' training centres being the next most common location. Between them, these two locations accounted for about a third of all taught learning episodes, and over half of taught learning which was specifically connected with a current job.

Further Education colleges were the location for more than one in ten taught learning activities. They were the commonest location for learning with a future job in mind over a quarter - and also the second most common location for non-vocational learning - 13 per cent of it.

Private training centres were the location for a significant (17 per cent) proportion of learning connected with a current job, and also account for one in ten of all taught learning activities.

Adult Education Centres were the most important location for non-vocational learning - two in every ten episodes of such learning took place there. They were also significant locations for learning with a future job in mind - 13 per cent of it.

The Higher Education institutions are the location for only 7 per cent of taught learning activities, but they were the second most important location for learning with a future job in mind – 16 per cent of it.

Driving schools, leisure/sports centres, schools/sixth form colleges, and hotel conference rooms together were the location for over one in ten of all taught learning activities. Leisure/sports centres, and school/sixth form colleges were particularly important for non-vocational learning nearly a quarter of it was carried out in these places.

Community buildings, private homes and community centres together were the location for just 6 per cent of all taught learning activities, but they were particularly important for non-vocational learning - nearly two in ten of such learning activities took place there.

The location of face-to-face tuition varied considerably according to the purpose of the learning. For instance, the location of learning with voluntary work in mind was markedly different from that of other kinds of learning (for details see Table 5).

Attitudes to learning

Obstacles to learning

Respondents were handed a list of 18 potential obstacles to learning, and invited to say which (if any) applied to

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Table 5 Location of main place of face-to-face teaching, by type of learning; England and Wales; 1997

	Taught learn	ing		set (agithe eve	ore made more	
	All taught learning episodes	Connected with current job	With future job in mind	With voluntary work in mind	Initially not work-related but potential impact on working life	No current of future work connection
Workplace	18	31	0	0	0	0
Employer's training centre	14	24	0	0	0	0
FE/Technical college	12	8	29	9	12	13
Private training centre	10	17	0	0	0	0
Adult education centre/evening institute	9	4	13	14	18	20
University/Polytechnic/HE college	7	6	16	1	6	3
Other specialised training, education or						
study centre	6	3	11	18	8	7
Jobcentre/Jobclub	6		2	0	0	-
Driving school	3	0	7	3	19	6
Leisure or sports centre	3	0	2	10	10	13
School/Sixth form college	3	0	4	7	5	10
Hotel/conference room	3	5	0	0	0	0
Community building	2	0	3	14	4	8
Tuition in private home	2	0	2	4	4	6
Community centre	2	0	2	5	4	5
Workers' Educational Association	-	- 200	0	1	0	-
Other main place of learning	5	3	9	15	8	4
All taught learning episodes (=100%) ^a	5,309	3,108	922	141	252	887

a Weighted base - see technical note.

Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 6 Obstacles to learning by activity status, and by learning status; England and Wales; 1997

Sub- 19 th State State State State State	All no los	nger in full-ti	me educatio	on							
	All Activity status								Learning s	ning status	
		In paid work	Not in pa	aid work					Learners	Non- learner	
		All	All	Un- employed	Looking after family or home	Incapable of work due to illness etc.	Wholly retired from paid work	Others not in paid work			
I prefer to spend my free time doing things other than learning	39	41	35	29	37	26	46	19	36	47	
i'm not interested in doing any learning, training or education	16	13	24	17	23	27	32	6	11	32	
don't need to do any learning for the sort of work I want to do	15	16	11	18	10	13	9	5	13	19	
'm so busy with work. I don't have time to spend learning	29	41	6	4	10	2	5	9	32	24	
haven't got time because of my family	24	22	26	9	55	9	12	9	21	32	
is hard to get time off work to do any learning for my job	18	26	2	2	2	1,000	ad the	5	20	11	
is hard for me to pay the fees they charge for courses	21	19	25	43	27	26	11	29	22	19	
am only willing to do learning it the fees are paid by someone else	11	11	13	25	12	15	5	20	12	10	
ly benefits would be cut if I did a training course	5	2	12	17	11	24	3	5	4	8	
requiring little about the learning opportunities around here	20	20	21	28	25	27	9	10	20	22	
want to do some learning, but can't find any opportunities locally	11	10	13	20	13	17	7	18	11	9	
don't have the qualifications you need to get on to most courses	15	13	21	31	23	22	13	16	14	21	
would be worried about keeping up with the other people on the course	13	12	16	15	19	24	10	7	12	1/	
have difficulties with reading or writing	5	4	8	9	7	14	4	8	4	8	
have difficulties with English	4	4	5	7	7	8	2	3	4	0	
faat Ale at Van too old to loove	12	10	10	13	18	24	25	3	8	26	
reer man i m too old to learn Iv health problems or disability make it difficult for me to do any learning	7	2	18	7	8	64	14	2	5	14	
did not eniov learning at school	17	17	18	21	18	21	12	23	17	18	
lone of the statements annied)	13	14	12	11	8	4	20	22	16	6	
note of the statements applied	N/A	85	52	72	47	41	43	93	N/A	N/A	
un partiti a tearining activity in three years prior to survey	5 9/5	3.462	1 783	289	626	276	480	110	3,870	1,375	

their experience. The most frequently | reported obstacles were (in descending order):

- preferring to spend free time doing other things;
- being too busy with work;
- being too busy with home/family;
- difficulty in paying fees;
- lack of knowledge of local opportunities.

About four in ten people preferred to spend their free time doing something other than learning. There was considerable difference in responses between learners and non-learners, and between those who were in paid employment and those who were not, as shown in Table 6.

Attitudes of non-learners

Perce

Respondents who had done no learning in the previous ten years (i.e. people who had not had experience of learning for a considerable time) were also asked what might encourage them to undertake some learning. Half of these respondents replied that nothing would encourage them. From a policy point of view, this finding is bad news, but it helps identify this sub-group as a hard core of resistance to learning. The other respondents indicated that changes in their employment situation, the availability of suitable courses, or changes in money or family matters might encourage them to learn. Answers varied considerably between men and women, and particularly between different age groups. For example, among non-learners, women were less likely than men, and younger respondents were less likely than older ones, to say that nothing would encourage them to do any learning (for details, see Table 7).

Future learning

The survey collected information about people's anticipated learning in the near future. This provides significant data on the scale of the possible demand for learning among the adult population as a whole (see Tables 8 and 9).

More than half the respondents thought it was very, or fairly, likely that they would do some job-related learning in the next two or three years. And nearly half of those who had finished full-time education (excluding those who were retired and not

Table 7 Factors that would encourage non-learners, by age; England and Wales; 1997

muleud apploads of 1 - played, rational assessments and	Age	62661
	16-29	3
Nothing would encourage me	20	
Employment-related answer	22	
f learning or training led to a (better) job	17	
If I lost my job	0	
If or when I retire	0	
Other employment-related answer	5	
Course-related answer	18	
If suitable course was available/if there was a course to interest me	11	
If timing of course was more convenient	3	
If location of course was more convenient	3	
If there were smaller class sizes	0	
If training was supplied by employer	ballon 1 Cons.	
Other course-related answer	4	
Money-related answer	10	
If course was free or cheaper/if fees were paid by someone else	5	
If I had more money	2	
If I was paid a wage while learning	3	
Other money-related answer	1	
Family-related answer	18	
Childcare provision	9	
Change in family commitments	7	
Other family-related answer	2	
Other answer	13	
If I had more free time	6	
Otheranswer	7	
Unclear	10	
All who had done no learning in previous ten years ^a	162	

Less than 0.5 per cent.

considering future work) thought it would be necessary for them to do further jobrelated learning in order to get a good or better job. On the non-vocational front, about four in ten thought it very, or fairly, likely that they would undertake some nonvocational learning within the same period. This represents a very substantial proportion of the adult population who probably need no further persuasion to engage in future learning.

But the survey findings also reveal a significant body of people who seem to have no intention of undertaking learning in the near future.

Over a quarter of all respondents thought it 'not at all likely' that they would undertake job-related learning in the next two or three years; this sub-group included more than half of the non-learners. The figures for non-vocational learning are similar. These respondents seem to represent a group in the general population strongly resistant to learning.

Advice and guidance

Respondents who had completed fulltime education were asked a number of

Per cent

Source: National Adult Learning Survey 1997.

Table 8 Likelihood of doing job-related learning in the next 2-3 years; England and Wales; 1997

				Per cent
ought is very, or b	All	Learners	Non- learners	Still in full-time education
Verv likely	33	40	7	58
Fairly likely	21	24	12	23
Not very likely	19	19	23	13
Not at all likely	26	17	57	5
Unclear	1	1	stad size 1 sensible	o youn t errespon
All ^a	5,653	3,870	1,375	1,375
	and the second se		Source: Nationa	Adult Learning Survey 1997.

a Weighted base - see technical note

Table 9 Likelihood of doing non job-related learning in the next 2-3 years; England and Wales; 1997

				Per ce	ent
	All	Learners	Non- learners	Still in full-timeducation	ne
Very likely	15	18	4	25	See
Fairly likely	23	27	12	29	
Not very likely	33	34	31	31	
Not at all likely	28	21	52	14	
Unclear	1	1	1	1	
All ^a	5,653	3,870	1,375	1,375	
			Course: Nationa	Adult Learning Sunrey 10	07

a Weighted base - see technical note

questions about their experience of receiving career or education advice or guidance. A third of the learners had received guidance from some source, but very few (only 6 per cent) of the non-learners had. More than eight in ten respondents considered that the guidance given to them had been useful.

Most people knew where to go for information or advice about learning, although a significant minority (13 per cent) did not. The most commonly believed sources of information were (in descending order): Further Education colleges/private training providers; public libraries; Jobcentres/unemployment benefit offices; higher education institutions.

Motivation

All the learners were asked their reasons for starting a taught learning episode and the answers given varied considerably according to whether or not the learning was work-related. Nearly half of the current work-related episodes of learning were made compulsory by the employer. The main work-related reasons for starting noncompulsory job-related learning were 'to develop my career' and 'to give me new skills for the job,' both mentioned by half the respondents (see Tables 10 and 11).

Of non-work-related reasons for undertaking taught learning, the most common was to improve knowledge or ability. But 'to do something interesting' was also an important reason, especially for learning unconnected with current or future work.

Outcomes

Those who had completed episodes of taught learning were shown a list of potential benefits, and asked which (if any) applied to them (see Table 12). About two-thirds reported improved knowledge, while nearly as common was the response 'I found it interesting.' Over two in ten said the episode had encouraged them to do further learning; this response was commonest among those learning with a future job in mind (nearly a third of them), and supports the belief that learning tends to beget learning.

Where a learning episode had been jobrelated, respondents were shown a list of possible job outcomes, and asked to say which (if any) applied to them (see Table 13). Responses varied according to whether the learning was related to a current or future job. Surprisingly, over a

quarter (28 per cent) of the learning con. nected with a current job did not result in respondents learning either 'new skills for my job,' or being 'able to do my job bet. ter'; this finding seems to raise issue about the appropriateness of much job. related training. But just as interesting the low reporting of getting a new job changing to different type of work; this finding lends little support to the belief of some employers that providing training may lead to losses from their workforce

Key characteristics in predicting participation in learning

The data were analysed using logistic regression in order to identify which characteristics would make it statistically likely that a given individual might become a learner. This analysis has produced important findings because it has shown that a number of factors often considered to be important are in fact statistically irrelevant The four key factors governing the sta-

tistical probability of someone being a vocational learner were: a) whether a person's socio-economic

group was non-manual or manual; b) whether or not any qualifications had

been obtained by the time of leaving full-time education: c) current activity status (employee, unem-

ployed, retired, looking after family etc.): d) whether or not a person had started a

new job recently (within the previous four years).

Figure 5 illustrates how variations in these factors may increase or decrease an individual's likelihood of being a vocational learner. The diagram uses a 'base' respondent who is a manual worker in fulltime employment, who left full-time education with a qualification, and who had started a new job recently. The other bars demonstrate the difference in probability one of these characteristics is changed. For instance, if a respondent left school without qualifications, or if (s)he is from a professional/managerial socio-economic group.

able 1	10 Job-related reasons for starting non-compulsory learning	ng episodes,
	England and Wales; 1997	
		Doro

or 15. or 14. 14.	Non-compulsory taught learning started to help with current job or future work					
Reason	All such taught learning	Connected with current job	With future work in mind			
To develop career	51	53	48			
To give me new skills for the job	51	69	14			
To get more work satisfaction	32	39	16			
To get a new job	20	7	47			
To change to different type of work	17	9	36			
To get a promotion	9	12	2			
To get a pay rise	7	9	2			
All episodes ^a	2,675	1,806	869			
a Weighted base - see technical note.		Source: National	Adult Learning Survey 199			

Table 11 Non work-related reasons for starting non-compulsory learning episode; England and Wales; 1997

i to the aniele represent only a coal f	Non-compulsory taught learning						
Reason	All taught Connected learning with current episodes job		With future job in mind	With voluntary work in mind	Initially not work-related but potential impact on working life	No current or future work connection	
To improve knowledge or ability	73	84	69	69	62	60	
To do something interesting	37	25	45	37	45	50	
our jours about the subject	25	23	23	23	33	27	
To most new people	14	8	16	21	18	21	
Necessary to start other course	8	8	14	11	3	3	
All non-compulsory taught learning episodes ^a	4,123	1,806	975	142	269	934	

a Weighted base - see technical note.

Table 12 Perceived benefits of learning; by type of learning; England and Wales; 1997

The second second second second second	Taught lear	rning				San Andrews
	All	Connected with current job	With future job in mind	With voluntary work in mind	Initially not work-related but potential impact on working life	No current or future work connection
It improved my knowledge	64	67	62	74	64	56
I found it interesting	61	57	66	63	70	66
Learned new skills	59	57	64	55	70	55
Lonioved it	55	48	58	67	76	70
I met new friends or people	35	27	47	53	45	46
It boosted my confidence	34	32	41	48	43	31
It refreshed my knowledge or skills	34	38	31	46	27	24
It encouraged me to do further learning	21	19	31	29	25	18
All taught learning episodes ^a	5,577	3,257	975	142	269	934

a Weighted base - see technical note

Table 13 Job-related outcomes of learning episode; England and Wales; 1997

Nordi andre eksek en eller de la serie de la s	Taught learning st future work – com	arted to help with o pleted episodes or	current or
	All completed episodes started for work reasons	Connected with current job	With fut job in m
learned new skills for my job	46	56	10
was able to do my job better Either learned new skills or able	42	50	9
to do job better	60	72	15
got more work satisfaction	25	30	9
changed to different type of work	7	6	12
l got a new job	6	4	17
l got a pay-rise	6	7	1
got a promotion	4	5	1
Other job-related outcome	3	2	3
All completed episodes ^a	3,612	2,865	748

a Weighted base - see technical note

Among the factors which were shown not to be relevant in predicting vocational learning were:

- type of household (with or without partner or children):
- whether or not a person had enjoyed their full-time education;
- whether or not a person had a long-

standing illness or disability; • whether or not a person had recently experienced some specific life events including: birth of a baby, children leaving home, job loss, injury, divorce, assuming care of elderly or sick relative, retirement at pensionable age.

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Source: National Adult Learning Survey 1997.

Per cent

Per cent

Per cent

Ire ind

Source: National Adult Learning Survey 1997.

As for non-vocational learning, it shared the first three predictors of vocational learning (socio-economic group, qualifications obtained on leaving full-time education, and current activity status). But the fourth factor governing this kind of learning was gender. Figure 6 uses a 'base' respondent who is a male manual worker in full-time employment who left full-time education with a qualification. The other bars indicate the proportionate decrease in likelihood of being a non-vocational learner if they left school without a qualification, or the proportionate increase in likelihood if they were a professional, a woman, incapable of work because of illness, or retired.

Factors shown not to be relevant in predicting non-vocational learning included: • age:

• type of household;

- whether or not a person was caring for an elderly or sick relative;
- whether or not a person had recently experienced a similar list of life events to that mentioned above.

Conclusion

The National Adult Learning Survey 1997 has supplied a benchmark for knowledge of

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selected adults within the age range at each address. The survey was commis-Non-taught learning

- studying for qualification without taking part in a taught course;
- supervised training while you were actually doing a job (ie when a manager or experienced colleague has spent time with you helping you learn or develop skills as you do specific tasks at work):
- time spent keeping up to date with developments in the type of work you do without taking part in a taught course -

Training/Training for Work)' was a separate pre-code. Weighting

Data in the tables are weighted to correct for different household selection probabilities different selection probabilities ties within a household; and non responses (compared to population census figures by age and gender).

status applied to them were coded as

'unemployed'. The category 'on a govern-

ment or TEC programme (e.g. Youth

abour market statistics		Retail prices index	
nemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, roductivity and industrial disputes.	hours, unit wage costs,		
larch		March	
pril		April	
lay	13 Wednesday	May	

attempted with up to two randomly

sioned by the DfEE. The SCPR

researchers were Sarah Beinart and

• any taught courses that were meant to

any taught courses designed to help

you develop skills that you might use in

Patten Smith.

Definitions

a job;

Taught learning

lead to qualifications;





Earnings Index: industrial sectors	S48
Earnings Index: industries	S50
ecosts	S52
nal comparisons	S53
dex movements	S54
ndices	S54
or selected items	S55
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on a year earlier: time series	S57
nal comparisons	S58
onal comparisons: all items exc housing costs	S60
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NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

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> ONS's Socio-Economic Statistics and Analysis Group (SESAG) has a separate site at: http://www.open.gov.uk/lmsd/lmsdhome.htm ere for information on.

You can also email SESAG on sesagicso.cax@ght

Office for National Statistics publishes regular and complementary measures of employment and unemployment. One es is based on results from the Labour ce Survey (LFS) which is a sample survey ouseholds in the United Kingdom; the r uses employment information collected employers and information on unemtent from the count of people claiming poloyment-related benefits before ober 1996 and the number claiming eker's Allowance (JSA) thereafter. The arterly series of LFS data has been availfor Great Britain since spring 1992; prior this an annual LFS was conducted in the ing of each year. Quarterly information for Inited Kingdom is only available from ter 1994/5 when the first quarterly LFS conducted in Northern Ireland; prior to the LFS in Northern Ireland (and therefore United Kingdom) was conducted annually. the following summary tables the LFS Workforce series have been used to as far as possible, separate overall pices of the labour force; the construction of 'economically active' in the LFS table ind the total 'workforce' in the Workforce able represent different approaches to estiating the total number either in employent or seeking employment.

EMPLOYMENT

The two measures of employment are compiled on very different bases. The LFS classiies people according to their main job; ose in employment are people who did at east one hour's work in the reference week or had a job they were temporarily away rom). In contrast, the Workforce in ployment (WiE) counts jobs which conbute to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Further, all LFS estimates come from a sine source and are necessarily consistent. is is not the case with the WiE estimates. ich depend on several sources - estinates for employees and for the Armed prces are based on data from employers; ures for the self-employed are taken from LFS; and estimates of those on workated government training schemes are tained from administrative sources. ditionally, the LFS is based on an average 13 weeks, while the WiE is a point-inestimate.

OVERNMENT-SUPPORTED AINING

the LFS and WiE series have separate

components for people on governmentsupported training. Neither of these components represent everyone on programmes. Some people on programmes do not have an element of work experience in their training so are excluded from the workforce. Others are either self-employed or have a contract of employment so are counted as self-employed or employees. For more information on government-supported training and how it is treated, see the statistical note published in the October 1994 Employment Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO (International Labour Organisation) unemployment, estimated from the LFS, is based on internationally standard definitions. It includes as unemployed all those people without a job, who were available to start work within the two weeks following their interview and had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

Because interviews are conducted throughout each quarter, ILO unemployment from the LFS is based on an average over a 13-week period. The claimant count figures are based on those claiming unemploymentrelated benefits before October 1996 and JSA thereafter at Employment Service offices on a particular day each month who are out of work, available for, capable of and actively seeking employment. A detailed comparison of the two measures of unemployment is shown in Table 7.5 and an article giving further information was published in the October 1993 Employment Gazette.

STRENGTHS

The different sources each have their own advantages and are useful in different circumstances. The following gives a brief indication of the advantages and disadvantages of each source.

Labour Force Survey: The LFS is very useful for providing an articulated view of the labour market on the basis of internationally agreed ILO concepts and definitions - the totals of the LFS estimates of people in employment, ILO unemployed and economically inactive add to the estimated total population* aged 16 and over. The LFS also includes a wealth of demographic information so that people's economic status can be cross-referenced with such information

as age, occupation, ethnic origin and qualifications. Labour Force Surveys are conducted in all countries of the EU and OECD and also now in many of the new democracies of eastern and central Europe and so are very useful for making international comparisons. The disadvantages of the LFS are: first that, being a sample survey, it is subject to sampling error and is therefore very limited in what is available at local area level; and second, as mentioned below, it is not ideal for industrial classifications

Workforce in Employment: The WiE series for employees is particularly useful for analysis by industry since it is based on information supplied by employers and is consistent with other government surveys of businesses. Additionally, the sample provides information which is consistent in industry coverage and quality from one quarter to the next. Industry classification within the LFS is based on statements by individuals who may have a different perception of the sector in which they work to that of their employer. The WiE series also feeds into National Accounts and the workforce in employment total is used in the denominator for calculating claimant unemployment rates. The disadvantages of the WiE are that, to give an overall picture of employment, a number of figures from different sources have to be added together. There is also evidence that the employment figures from the WiE are not as comprehensive in their scope as those from the LFS.

Claimant count: The claimant count is a timely and regular indicator of the number claiming unemployment-related benefits before October 1996 and JSA thereafter. It is particularly useful as an up-to-date indicator of latest unemployment trends and is therefore a valuable economic indicator. Since it covers all those claiming benefits (as opposed to the LFS which is only a representative sample) it is also able to provide unemployment figures for very small areas. The disadvantages of the claimant count are that: first, being an administrative by-product the coverage of the count can change whenever there is a change to the benefit system upon which it is based and compensating adjustments are necessary whenever the change is significant and relevant; and second, it is not internationally comparable.

* Population in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

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SUMMARY TABLE The Labour Force Survey in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted 0.1

									THOUSANDS
	In employmen	t							
	Employees	Self- employed	Government- supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 and over
All 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr	21,871 21,968 22,251	3,186 3,304 3,361	356 336 284	151 146 140	25,564 25,754 26,036	2,998 2,797 2,514	28,561 28,551 28,549	16,838 16,913 17,024	45,400 45,465 45,574
1996 Sum 1996 Aut 1996/7 Win 1997 Spr 1997 Sum	22,641 22,787 22,949 23,065 23,166	3,369 3,372 3,366 3,348 3,333	247 223 223 219 224	118 122 114 118 124	26,374 26,505 26,653 26,751 26,847	2,327 2,293 2,180 2,093 2,057	28,702 28,798 28,833 28,844 28,904	17,074 17,019 17,024 17,054 17,036	45,775 45,816 45,857 45,898 45,939
Changes Spr97-Sum97	101	-15	5	7	96	-36	61	-19	41
Sum96-Sum97	525	-35	-23	6	473	-270	203	-38	165
Males 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr	11,414 11,459 11,639	2,390 2,487 2,554	232 220 184	43 49 43	14,079 14,216 14,420	2,019 1,858 1,640	16,098 16,074 16,060	5,888 5,976 6,072	21,985 22,050 22,132
1996 Sum 1996 Aut 1996/7 Win 1997 Spr 1997 Sum	11,821 11,915 12,024 12,103 12,187	2,534 2,532 2,525 2,493 2,466	156 136 134 136 141	38 41 39 37 42	14,549 14,624 14,722 14,768 14,835	1,521 1,481 1,375 1,334 1,277	16,070 16,105 16,097 16,102 16,112	6,193 6,183 6,218 6,239 6,255	22,262 22,288 22,315 22,341 22,367
Changes Spr97-Sum97	84	-27	5	4	66	-56	10	16	26
Sum96-Sum97	365	-68	-15	4	286	-244	43	62	105
Females 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr	10,457 10,509 10,612	796 817 807	123 116 100	108 97 97	11,485 11,539 11,616	979 939 874	12,464 12,478 12,490	10,951 10,938 10,952	23,415 23,416 23,442
1996 Sum 1996 Aut 1996/7 Win 1997 Spr 1997 Sum	10,820 10,872 10,925 10,962 10,979	835 840 841 856 867	91 87 89 84 83	81 81 76 80 82	11,825 11,881 11,931 11,982 12,012	806 812 805 759 780	12,632 12,692 12,736 12,742 12,742 12,792	10,881 10,835 10,806 10,816 10,781	23,512 23,527 23,542 23,557 23,572
Changes Spr97-Sum97	17	12	0	2	30	21	50	-35	15
Sum96-Sum97	159	33	-7	2	187	-26	160	-100	60

Note: LFS seasonal quarters are defined as follows: spring (March-May); summer (June-August); autumn (September-November); winter (December-February).

0.2

SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

	Workforce in emp	ployment				<u> </u>	
	Employees in employment	Self- employed	Work-related government- supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimants	Workforce
All 1994 Sep 1995 Sep 1996 Sep	21,828 21,999 22,484	3,302 3,325 3,367	289 222 189	246 228 218	25,664 25,773 26,257	2,555 2,264 2,071	28,219 28,037 28,328
1997 Mar 1997 Jun 1997 Sep	22,687 22,803 22,882	3,355 3,342 3,327	175 167 176	214 210 210	26,431 26,522 26,595	1,711 1,600 1,474	28,142 28,122 28,069
Changes Jun 97 - Sep 97	80	-15	9	0	73	-126	-53
Sep 96 - Sep 97	399	-40	-13	-8	338	-597	-259
Males 1994 Sep 1995 Sep 1996 Sep	11,034 11,110 11,236	2,497 2,517 2,532	184 144 116	229 212 203	13,944 13,983 14,086	1,952 1,727 1,572	15,896 15,710 15,658
1997 Mar 1997 Jun 1997 Sep	11,415 11,490 11,522	2,520 2,487 2,460	108 103 109	199 195 195	14,242 14,275 14,286	1,308 1,222 1,138	15,549 15,497 15,424
Changes Jun 97 - Sep 97	31	-26	7	0	11	-84	-73
Sep 96 - Sep 97	286	-72	-7	-8	200	-434	-234
Females 1994 Sep 1995 Sep 1996 Sep	10,793 10,889 11,248	805 807 835	104 78 73	17 16 15	11,720 11,791 12,171	603 537 499	12,323 12,328 12,670
1997 Mar 1997 Jun 1997 Sep	11,272 11,312 11,361	835 856 867	67 65 67	15 15 15	12,189 12,247 12,309	403 377 336	12,592 12,625 12,645
Changes Jun 97 - Sep 97	48	11	2	0	62	-42	20
Sep 96 - Sep 97	113	32	-6	0	138	-163	-25

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

SUMMARY TABLE The Labour Force Survey in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

	In employment	t					er de la		San Barrison	1
	Employees	Self- employed	Government- supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 and over	
All 1996 Aut 1996/7 Win 1997 Spr Sum Aut	22,252 22,401 22,507 22,597 22,749	3,283 3,277 3,260 3,245 3,230	200 199 197 202 190	115 108 111 119 110	25,851 25,985 26,076 26,162 26,279	2,221 2,111 2,037 1,997 1,847	28,072 28,096 28,113 28,159 28,126	16,527 16,542 16,564 16,556 16,627	44,599 44,638 44,677 44,715 44,752	
changes Sum97-Aut97	152	-15	-12	-9	117	-150	-33	70	37	
Aut96-Aut97	497	-53	-11	-5	428	-374	54	100	154	
Males 1996 Aut 1996/7 Win 1997 Spr Sum Aut	11,637 11,743 11,817 11,893 12,008	2,459 2,454 2,421 2,394 2,373	122 119 121 127 117	40 37 37 41 38	14,258 14,353 14,395 14,455 14,535	1,432 1,326 1,294 1,235 1,145	15,690 15,679 15,689 15,690 15,680	6,014 6,050 6,064 6,089 6,122	21,703 21,728 21,753 21,778 21,802	
Changes Sum97-Aut97	115	-22	-10	-3	80	-90	-10	. 34	24	
Aut96-Aut97	371	-86	-5	-2	277	-287	-10	109	99	
Females Aut 1996/7 Win 1997 Spr Sum Aut	10,615 10,658 10,690 10,703 10,740	824 824 840 851 858	79 79 76 75 73	75 71 75 78 73	11,593 11,632 11,681 11,707 11,744	789 785 743 762 702	12,382 12,417 12,424 12,470 12,446	10,513 10,492 10,500 10,468 10,505	22,895 22,909 22,923 22,937 22,950	
Changes Sum97-Aut97	37	7	-2	-6	36	-60	-24	37	13	
Aut96-Aut97	126	34	-6	-3	151	-87	64	-9	55	

SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted .4

	Workforce in emp	ployment	244	all and the second		5.019-9	
	Employees in employment	Self- employed	Work-related government- supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimants	Workforce
All	01 747	0.010	105	001	05.047	0.004	07 411
Sep Dec	21,906 21,985	3,213 3,289 3,283	170 171	218 216	25,583 25,655	1,985 1,809	27,411 27,568 27,464
1997 Mar Jun Sep	22,105 22,218 22,296	3,277 3,260 3,245	158 153 159	214 210 210	25,754 25,841 25,910	1,644 1,537 1,414	27,398 27,379 27,325
Changes Jun 97 - Sep 97	79 '	-15	6	0	69	-123	-54
Sep 96 - Sep 97	390	-44	-11	-8	328	-571	-243
Males 1996 Jun Sep Dec	10,902 10,951 11,012	2,403 2,466 2,459	103 103 104	206 203 201	13,613 13,722 13,776	1,565 1,506 1,375	15,178 15,229 15,151
1997 Mar Jun Sep	11,127 11,200 11,231	2,454 2,421 2,394	97 94 98	199 195 195	13,877 13,910 13,918	1,255 1,173 1,091	15,132 15,083 15,009
Changes Jun 97 - Sep 97	31	-26	4	0	8	-82	-74
Sep 96 - Sep 97	280	-71	-6	-8	196	-415	-220
Females							
1996 Jun Sep Dec	10,845 10,955 10,973	810 823 824	63 66 67	16 15 15	11,734 11,860 11,879	499 479 434	12,233 12,339 12,313
1997 Mar Jun Sep	10,977 11,017 11,065	824 840 851	61 60 61	15 15 15	11,877 11,932 11,992	389 364 324	12,266 12,296 12,316
Changes Jun 97 - Sep 97	40				61	41	20
Sep 96 - Sep 97	48	11 27	-5	0	132	-41	-24

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

THOUSANDS



LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

S5

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS * 0.5

Seas	onany adj	Output										Income	and a stand	CHILD K	NGDOM
		GDP		GDP		Index of ou	tput UK		-	Index of		Real pers	onal	Gross tradin	ng
				1990 prices		Production	l 1,2	Manufacturin industries 1,3	ja	OECD countries 1		income	e	companies 4	4
		1990=100		£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996		98.0 97.5 99.5 103.8 106.7 109.2		468.9 466.5 476.8 498.2 511.9 525.1	-2.1 -0.5 2.2 4.5 2.8 2.6	96.6 97.0 99.1 104.4 106.7 107.9	-3.4 0.4 2.2 5.3 2.2 1.1	95.0 94.9 96.3 100.8 102.5 102.8	-5.0 -0.1 1.5 4.7 1.7 0.3	99.6 99.3 98.7 103.2 107.0 109.4	-0.4 -0.3 -0.6 4.6 3.7 2.2	99.9 101.9 103.9 105.5 108.9 112.3	-0.1 2.0 2.0 1.5 3.2 3.1	68.7 69.0 76.3 87.3 92.8 103.7	0.1 0.5 10.5 14.4 6.3 11.8
1996	Q3 Q4	109.3 110.5		131.5 132.9	2.6 3.0	108.2 108.6	1.0 1.5	103.2 103.3	0.4 0.7	110.0 111.0	2.6 3.2	113.0 113.2	3.9 2.1	25.9 27.4	11.0 13.1
1997	Q1 Q2 Q3	111.7 112.6 113.7		133.8 135.3 136.4	2.9 3.5 3.7	108.6r 109.2 110.6	1.3 1.6 2.2	103.9r 104.3 104.9	1.5 2.1 1.6	112.3 113.9R 115.2	4.1 4.7 4.7	113.7 118.5 116.9	1.9 6.3 3.5	26.9 28.1 29.0	8.0 10.3 12.2
1997	May Jun				 	108.3 110.1	0.8 1.6	103.8r 104.3	1.9 2.1	113.9 114.0	4.5 4.6		:::		•••
	Jul Aug Sep	··· ···		 	 	111.3 110.3 110.1	1.7 2.5 2.2	105.0 104.7 104.9	1.6 1.7 1.6	115.7 114.8r 115.2	4.7 4.8 4.7	399 100	 	 	
	Oct Nov			::	::	109.8 109.2	1.8 1.2	104.8 104.5	1.5 1.4	116.2 115.3	4.7 4.4		::		
K. hin	Virgent .	Expenditure		- Angels					ac.			010	Base lending	Effective exchange	
		Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes ¹		All industries	stments 5	Manufacturii industries 1990 prices	ng 3,6	General – government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock changes 1990 prices ⁷	rates + 8	rate + ^{1,9}	
		£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995		340.0 339.7 348.2 357.8 364.0 377.2	-2.2 -0.1 2.5 2.8 1.7 3.6	98.7 99.4 102.4 106.2 107.5 110.6	-1.3 0.7 3.0 3.7 1.2 2.9	75.4 74.1 73.1 76.4 78.2 80.0	-7.9 -1.8 -1.2 4.4 2.4 2.3	12.8 11.8 11.2 12.0 13.2 12.4	-10.0 -7.6 -5.1 6.8 9.9 -5.6	115.8 115.7 115.5 118.1 119.6 121.9R	2.6 -0.1 -0.2 2.2 1.3 2.0	-4.21 -0.97 -0.88 3.12 3.73 1.01	10.50 7.00 5.50 6.30 6.80 5.94	100.7 96.9 88.9 89.2 84.8 86.3	0.7 -3.8 -8.3 0.3 -4.9 1.8
1996	Q3 04	94.6 95.6	3.8 4.3	111.0 112.2	3.4 3.7	20.0 19.8	1.7 1.6	3.0 3.1	-11.5 -6.1	30.4 30.8	1.4 2.5	-0.63 1.76	5.75 5.92	85.5 91.4	1.4 9.5
1997	Q1 Q2 Q3	96.5 98.0 98.7	3.6 4.5 4.3	113.8 115.8 116.7	4.8 5.3 5.1	20.2 20.7 20.5	1.4 1.9 2.5	3.3 3.8 3.6	-4.4 31.3 19.8	30.8 31.0 31.4	1.1 2.5 3.3	1.41 0.97 0.35	6.00 6.25 6.92	96.9R 99.6 102.5	16.0 17.5 19.9
1997	May Jun	::	::	116.0 116.8	5.1 5.4	··· ··	::	::	::	::	::	::	6.25 6.50	99.0 100.4	17.5 17.5
	Jul Aug Sep		 	117.2 117.6 115.6	5.9 5.8 5.2			nte iin	 	asay∿∷id	 	 	6.75 7.00 7.00	104.5 102.5 100.4	18.6 19.9 19.8
	Oct Nov	::	::	118.8 118.2	5.2 5.0		::		::	::	::	.:	7.00 7.25	101.1 103.8	17.3 14.6
		Trade in good	ls			Balance of	f payments			Prices					
		Export volum	e 1	Import volume	e 1	Trade in goods	Current balance			Tax and price index + 1,10		Producer	price index	+ 1,3,10	
		1000-100	0/	1000-100	%	- balance	£ billion			Jan 1987=100	%	1990=100	0 %	1990=100	%
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996		101.2 103.7 107.4 118.5 127.7 136.8	1.2 2.5 3.6 10.3 7.8 7.1	94.7 100.9 104.8 109.4 114.3 124.5	-5.3 6.5 3.9 4.4 4.5 8.9	-10.3 -13.1 -13.5 -11.1r -11.6 -12.7	-8.0 -10.1 -10.8 -1.7 -3.7 -1.9R			126.2 129.8 131.4 135.2 140.4 142.4	5.4 2.9 1.2 2.9 3.8 1.4	97. 97. 101. 104. 114. 113.	9 -2.1 4 -0.5 8 4.5 4 2.6 4 9.6 1 -1.1	105.4 108.7 112.9 115.8 120.6 123.8	5.4 3.1 3.9 2.6 4.1 2.7
1996	Q3 Q4	137.2 140.0	6.0 6.9	125.0 126.5	7.3 7.8	-3.2r -2.6	-0.6 0.3	•		142.2 143.2	0.7 1.2	111. 110.	2 -2.7 3 -4.6	123.7 124.4	2.1 2.0
1997	Q1 Q2 Q3	143.0r 148.3 150.6	7.0 8.8 9.8	128.4r 135.0 136.3	4.8 9.0 9.0	-2.5 -3.0 -2.7	1.6r 1.5 0.4			143.4 144.4 146.0	0.8 1.7 2.6	107. 103. 101.	9 -7.1 8 -9.6 8 -8.5	124.9 125.1 125.3	1.2 1.0 1.3
1997	May Jun	146.0r 147.8	7.6 8.9	130.4r 136.5	5.9 9.0	-0.8r -1.1	::			144.4 145.0	1.4 1.7	104. 103.	5 -9.4 0 -9.6	125.2 125.0	0.9
	Jul Aug Sep	154.4 150.4 147.0	9.0 10.1 9.8	138.1 134.1 136.6	8.4 9.8 9.0	-0.6 -0.7 -1.4	 			145.0 146.0 146.9	2.1 2.4 2.6	101. 101. 101.	7 -8.9 9 -8.5 8R -8.5	125.1 125.3 125.5	1.1 1.2 1.3
	Oct	150.0	7.4	139.2	9.5	-1.3		•		147.1 147.2	2.8 2.8	100. 99.	9R -8.6 8 -8.8	125.6 125.4	1.2 1.1

=	Provisional
_	Revised

S6

Revised
 Revised
 Series revised from indicated entry onwards.
 Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded.
 For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.
 Not seasonally adjusted.

The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier. Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4. Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4. Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation. Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment.

5

adjustment. Including leased assets. Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress. Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown. Average of daily rates. Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.

10

The Long Street Street	Employees	In employment				Self-employed — persons	HM Forces
Canvest	All	Part-time +	- Female All	Part-time +	_ All	(with or without employees) **	
INITED KINGDOM	variation						-
Unadjusted for seasonal 1993 Dec	10,972	1,128	10,762	4,926	21,734	3,245	258
1994 Mar	10,884	1,109	10,669	4,852	21,553	3,246	254
Jun	10,947	1,127	10,754	4,896	21,700	3,298	250
Sep	11,079	1,148	10,759	4,858	21,838	3,306	246
Dec	11,061	1,163	10,895	4,990	21,956	3,371	237
995 Mar Jun Sep	11,013 11,123 11,158 11,228	1,153 1,193 1,179 1,254	10,794 10,905 10,855 11,053	4,908 4,989 4,895 5,082	21,807 22,028 22,013 22,281	3,341 3,351 3,330 3,348	233 230 228 226
1996 Mar	11,095	1,248	10,992	5,080	22,088	3,270	225
Jun	11,186	1,283	11,160	5,199	22,345	3,283	221
Sep	11,284	1,305	11,230	5,217	22,513	3,373	218
Dec	11,327	1,343	11,333	5,326	22,660	3,389	216
1997 Mar	11,351	1,310	11,207	5,222	22,558	3,322	214
Jun	11,491	1,352	11,329	5,306	22,820	3,329	210
Sep	11,568	1,354	11,361	5,318	22,930	3,330	21 0
UNITED KINGDOM Adjusted for seasonal v 1993 Dec	ariation 10,953	1,116	10,706	4,871	21,659	3,220	258
1994 Mar	10,943	1,119	10,714	4,871	21,656	3,274	254
Jun	10,941	1,125	10,723	4,868	21,663	3,302	250
Sep	11,034	1,160	10,793	4,912	21,828	3,302	240
Dec	11,040	1,153	10,834	4,938	21,874	3,345	231
1995 Mar	11,079	1,166	10,844	4,929	21,923	3,371	23
Jun	11,115	1,189	10,872	4,959	21,987	3,357	23
Sep	11,110	1,188	10,889	4,943	21,999	3,325	22
Dec	11,200	1,240	10,989	5,032	22,189	3,321	22
1996 Mar	11,157	1,260	11,053	5,110	22,210	3,302	222
Jun	11,186	1,281	11,136	5,176	22,322	3,291	22
Sep	11,236	1,308	11,248	5,258	22,484	3,367	21
Dec	11,300	1,329	11,267	5,277	22,567	3,361	21
1997 Mar Jun Sep	11,415 11,490 11,522	1,323 1,351 1,357	11,272 11,312 11,361	5,254 5,291 5,338	22,687 22,803 22,882	3,355 3,342 3,327	21- 21- 21- 21-
GREAT BRITAIN Unadjusted for seasona	I variation 10,693	1,087	10,484	4,805	21,177	3,164	25
1994 Mar	10,605	1,068	10,392	4,732	20,997	3,165	25
Jun	10,666	1,086	10,475	4,774	21,141	3,216	25
Sep	10,797	1,107	10,479	4,736	21,276	3,224	24
Dec	10,775	1,119	10,607	4,861	21,382	3,289	23
1995 Mar	10,730	1,110	10,508	4,780	21,238	3,259	23
Jun	10,836	1,148	10,616	4,859	21,452	3,269	23
Sep	10,870	1,135	10,567	4,766	21,437	3,247	22
Dec	10,941	1,208	10,761	4,948	21,702	3,266	22
1996 Mar	10,810	1,203	10,702	4,947	21,512	3,188	22
Jun	10,901	1,238	10,870	5,066	21,771	3,205	22
Sep	10,998	1,260	10,939	5,084	21,937	3,295	21
Dec	11,038	1,296	11,036	5,188	22,074	3,311	21
1997 Mar	11,064	1,263	10,914	5,087	21,978	3,244	21
Jun	11,201	1,304	11,034	5,170	22,236	3,247	21
Sep	11,277	1,307	11,067	5,182	22,345	3,248	21
GREAT BRITAIN Adjusted for seasonal v	variation	1 075	10.431	4.751	21,106	3,140	25
1994 Mar	10,663	1,079	10,436	4,751	21,099	3,193	25
Jun	10,660	1,083	10,443	4,745	21,103	3,219	
Sep	10,752	1,118	10,512	4,790	21,265	3,220	
Dec	10,755	1,110	10,549	4,808	21,303	3,263	
1995 Mar	10,794	1,123	10,558	4,801	21,353	3,289	22
Jun	10,827	1,145	10,583	4,829	21,410	3,274	
Sep	10,822	1,144	10,600	4,814	21,422	3,242	
Dec	10,914	1,194	10,700	4,898	21,613	3,238	
1996 Mar	10,871	1,215	10,763	4,977	21,634	3,219	22
Jun	10,902	1,236	10,845	5,043	21,747	3,213	
Sep	10,951	1,263	10,955	5,125	21,906	3,289	
Dec	11,012	1,282	10,973	5,139	21,985	3,283	
1997 Mar Jun Sep	11,127 11,200 11,231	1,276 1,303 1,310	10,977 11,017 11,065	5,119 5,155 5,203	22,105 22,218 22,296	3,277 3,260 3,245	2 2 2 2

Vote: Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section. Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed. For the claimant unemployment series see *Tables 2.1* and 2.2 and their footnotes. HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment. Estimates of the self-employed are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted. Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employees in employment series). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment. # Employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes. See Employment Gazette, pS6, August 1988. 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.

MARCH 1998

EMPLOYMENT Workforce

. . THOUSANDS



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

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in United Kingdom 1.2

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries an A-Q	All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		stries	Production and construction industries C-F		
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally	
1984 Jun 1985 Jun 1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1988 Jun 1988 Jun 1990 Jun 1990 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun 1993 Jun 1993 Jun 1995 Jun	20,741 20,920 20,886 21,080 21,740 22,134 22,134 22,134 22,134 21,728 21,728 21,728 21,066 21,141 21,452	20,735 20,909 20,874 21,736 22,133 22,133 22,135 22,1359 21,039 21,039 21,103 21,103 21,410	4,928 4,882 4,763 4,697 4,735 4,605 4,196 3,983 3,803 3,823 3,823 3,918	4,946 4,895 4,777 4,754 4,754 4,754 4,215 3,995 3,814 3,827 3,922	5,504 5,431 5,262 5,157 5,170 5,140 5,000 4,566 4,316 4,078 4,078 4,149	5,524 5,446 5,277 5,174 5,192 5,166 5,026 4,588 4,331 4,106 4,084 4,155	6,542 6,457 6,263 6,179 6,233 6,242 6,114 5,592 5,592 5,592 5,592 5,242 4,937 4,963	6,564 6,474 6,280 6,197 6,254 6,267 6,142 5,616 5,260 4,950 4,928 4,973	
1995 Aug Sep	21,437	21,422	3,943 3,945	3,924 3,919	4,171 4,173	4,152 4,146	4,982	4,948	
Oct Nov Dec	21,702	21,613	3,960 3,975 3,998	3,942 3,954 3,975	4,187 4,203 4,228	4,168 4,180 4,206	5,034	5,006	
1996 Jan Feb Mar	21,512	21,634	3,935 3,943 3,965	3,952 3,964 3,984	4,163 4,172 4,188	4,178 4,193 4,206	4,971	4,997	
Apr May Jun	21,771	21,747	3,938 3,941 3,959	3,964 3,964 3,964	4,156 4,157 4,174	4,183 4,180 4,181	4,965	4,972	
Jul Aug Sep	21,937	21,906	3,999 4,010 4,009	3,991 3,991 3,989	4,211 4,221 4,224	4,204 4,203 4,202	5,016	4,992	
Oct Nov Dec	22,074	21,985	4,017 4,011 4,013	3,997 3,989 3,989 3,989	4,234 4,226 4,226	4,214 4,203 4,201	5,043	5,012	
1997 Jan Feb Mar	21,978	22,105	3,985 3,970 3,976	4,001 3,992 3,995	4,204 4,189 4,194	4,219 4,209 4,213	4,998	5,024	
Apr May Jun	22,236	22,218	3,974 3,981 4,001	4,001 4,004 4,006	4,194 4,200 4,222	4,221 4,224 4,227	5,083	5,089	
Jul Aug Sep	22,345	22,296	4,010 4,006 4,003	3,999 3,990 3,986	4,228 4,226 4,220	4,219 4,210 4,204	5,124	5,099	
Oct P Nov P Dec P			4,012 4,017 4,003	3,991 3,995 3,977	4,228 4,232 4,218	4,208 4,210 4,193			

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal products	Machinery and equipment nec	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing nec	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
Section, group	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF,DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
ubsection, groep 984 Jun 985 Jun 986 Jun 988 Jun 988 Jun 989 Jun 990 Jun 991 Jun 993 Jun 993 Jun 993 Jun	201 202 203 208 218 222 216 190 185 188 198 218	925 911 866 844 854 856 765 765 765 765 681 690 690	491 492 480 485 485 485 485 488 457 422 381 377 391	615 613 596 588 588 582 550 488 447 425 440 477	540 523 506 485 482 474 474 425 398 353 328 328 328 348	217 219 223 238 238 238 209 2003 2003 2003 2003 2007 220	1,040 1,029 1,002 1,022 1,063 1,101 1,116 1,028 929 844 844 818	3,268 3,287 3,287 3,287 3,395 3,530 3,5597 3,532 3,5597 3,5521 3,5521 3,5633 3,6631	959 989 993 1,068 1,216 1,216 1,188 1,174 1,139 1,143 1,204
1995 Jun 1995 Aug	219 220	688 691	395 395	476 481	352 353	217 214	802	3,621	1,202
Oct Nov	222 223 222	694 696 698	396 398 398	482 484 487	355 358 363	217 215 221	800	3,669	1,196
1996 Jan Feb Mar	222 221 221	700 706 703	400 401 396	490 492 503	363 363 363	220 221 225	791	3,659	1,205
Apr May	222 222 223	703 703 700	394 393 394	500 501 500	364 363 368	215 215 217	791	3,688	1,240
Jul Aug Sep	220 223 224	708 711 709	390 390 390	507 507 507	367 369 372	221 220 225	790	3,722	1,238
Oct . Nov .	223 222 223	713 711 711	389 386 390	507 505 504	374 375 375	227 226 226	811	3,735	1,256
1997 Jan Feb Mar	223 223 223	707 706 706	392 391 392	501 499 496	378 377 377	224 224 227	812	3,810	1,264
Apr May Jun	223 222 222	709 710 712	393 392 394	496 497 493	379 379 379	228 228 230	862	3,846	1,249
Jul Aug Sep	221 221 219	712 707 708	396 395 396	493 491 490	382 382 383	228 228 226	895	3,885	1,251
Oct P Nov P Dec P	219 219 216	707 704 705	396 395 395	494 496 493	383 386 388	225 226 225			

GREA				SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED					
		Service Indust G-Q	ries	Agriculture, hunting,	Mining and quarrying, supply of	Food products beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing &	Chemicals, chemical products &
SIC 1 Sections	992 on ection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A,B 01-05	electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	and leather products DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	recording media DE 21-22	man-made fibres DG 24
1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	13,863 14,126 14,297 14,584 15,596 15,596 15,974 15,8495 15,8495 15,8495 15,8495 15,8495 15,8495 15,8495	13,825 14,089 14,269 14,249 15,166 15,563 15,931 15,802 15,808 15,783 15,783 15,894 16,184	346 346 325 317 303 297 289 291 307 281 307 281	577 550 461 437 419 398 373 373 336 292 258 233	531 525 508 495 485 485 485 485 442 432 431	549 557 546 549 576 404 388 382 373 373	78 80 83 85 92 91 80 78 84 86 77	455 458 448 454 457 466 467 456 447 439 453 459	326 322 313 301 317 305 276 268 255 244 252
1995	Aug Sep	16,175	16,219	255	229 227	436 432	357 354	77 77	453 450	254 253
	Oct Nov Dec	16,417	16,346	262	226 227 230	438 438 437	352 353 354	78 77 86	454 459 458	253 251 251
1996	Jan Feb Mar	16,286	16,372	265	226 229 222	429 431 429	352 349 349	75 75 88	453 455 456	248 248 249
	Apr May Jun	16,549	16,515	260	219 216 217	430 428 427	351 352 350	83 83 78	455 456 458	248 249 249
	Jul Aug Sep	16,636	16,652	262	213 212 213	427 426 426	356 356 354	84 86 81	464 460 457	247 243 245
	Oct Nov Dec	16,779	16,708	264	217 214 212	423 423 425	357 356 352	84 85 84	459 458 458	242 242 241
1997	Jan Feb Mar	16,720	16,812	268	218 216 217	425 426 428	363 362 361	85 83 84	462 461 461	242 241 240
	Apr May Jun	16,893	16,865	263	220 220 221	426 429 429	363 362 362	84 85 84	460 461 461	240 239 240
	Jul Aug Sep	16,936	16,934	263	220 220 218	425 424 424	359 359 356	84 85 85	461 459 461	239 238 238
	Oct P Nov P				217 215 215	425 425 428	356 355 349	86 87 85	461 464 460	238 238 235

GREAT	BRITAIN	Transport & storage	Post and telecomm- unication	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer & other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Educa
Section, subsect	ion, group	l 60-63	l 64	J 65-67	К 70	K 71-74	L+ 75	M 80
1984 J 1985 J 1986 J 1987 J 1988 J 1988 J 1990 J 1991 J 1992 J 1993 J 1994 J 1995 J	un un un un un un un un un	876 868 846 832 878 910 897 887 887 867 856	447 442 435 436 453 463 462 455 446 420 422 423	837 858 881 920 996 1,038 1,047 1,0247 1,024 991 959 967 985	147 152 165 185 183 190 186 205 237 250 260	1,643 1,719 1,777 1,846 2,083 2,202 2,167 2,158 2,209 2,209 2,209 2,209 2,209 2,248	1,453 1,424 1,418 1,436 1,419 1,341 1,383 1,403 1,406 1,401 1,384 1,347	1,54 1,57 1,61 1,68 1,74 1,78 1,78 1,79 1,77 1,75 1,77
1995 A	ug lep	850	424	985	267	2,392	1,345	1,77
O Z D	Oct lov Dec	841	430	996	260	2,466	1,343	1,77
1996 J F N	an eb Mar	831	425	973	263	2,500	1,342	1,78
A N J	Npr May Jun	843	431	957	265	2,556	1,338	1,78
JAS	lul Aug Sep	846	436	961	264	2,583	1,340	1,81
	Det Nov Dec	850	442	964	267	2,613	1,323	1,80
1997 J F	lan Teb Mar	847	473	986	284	2,605	1,313	1,80
Å	Apr May Jun	825	474	1.015	283	2.618	1,308	1,80
54.00	lul Aug Sep	821	484	1 024	279	2.614	1.299	1.82
0	Dct		404	1,024	210	2,011	.,	

Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1978 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, please Tables 1.3 and 1.4. These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Excludes private domestic service.

1



Other communit social & personal activities O - Q * 90-93 Health activities Social work activities N 85.3 N 85.1-85.2 787 831 841 852 874 884 880 865 894 923 917 928 $1,250\\1,296\\1,307\\1,332\\1,381\\1,409\\1,445\\1,493\\1,470\\1,481\\1,519$ 613 654 707 767 848 812 794 800 846 899 900 922 1,534 903 1,520 919 929 938 951 1,503 961 958 1,490 978 979 1,488 1,497 986 976 1,502 967 955 973 959 1,508 970 1,511 976

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry: production industries: unadjusted 1.3

GREAT BRITAIN	Section,	Septemb	er 1996		Septembe	er 1997		1996	2031 , DÌ				
SIC 1992	section or group	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Jul All	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,045.0	1,178.8	4,223.7	3,054.2	1,165.9	4,220.1	4,211.2	4,221.5	4,223.7	4,233.8	4,225.5	4,225.5
MINING AND QUARRYING	с	64.9	8.6	73.5	67.7	9.9	77.6	71.3	72.1	73.5	73.7	74.0	71.5
Mining and quarrying of energy	CA (10-12)	36.0	5.3	41.3	37.1	6.2	43.3	37.7	38.8	41.3	41.1	41 1	00.5
Mining Oil & patural and extraction	10/12	9.9	0.6	10.5	9.0	0.6	9.6	11.1	11.1	10.5	9.9	9.9	38.5 7.2
& incidental services	11	26.1	4.8	30.8	28.1	5.6	33.7	26.7	27.7	30.8	31.2	31.2	31.3
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	28.9	3.3	32.2	30.6	3.7	34.3	33.6	33.3	32.2	32.6	32.8	33.0
MANUFACTURING	D	2,872.3	1,137.1	4,009.4	2,878.1	1,124.7	4,002.8	3,999.2	4,009.6	4,009.4	4,017.5	4,011.1	4,013.5
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco of food of beverages and tobacco	DA 15.1-15.8 15.9/16	273.9 235.0 38.8	156.7 140.9 15.8	430.6 376.0 54.6	269.9 236.1 33.7	157.9 138.4 19.5	427.8 374.6 53.2	430.3 375.4 55.0	431.5 376.3 55.3	430.6 376.0 54.6	431.2 375.8 55.4	434.1 379.7 54.5	430.5 376.4 54.0
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	135.3 100.4	182.8	318.1 179.8	135.9 99.4	185.2	321.0 181.1	317.6 179.3	317.9 179.8	318.1 179.8	320.7 180.5	319.8 180.2	319.2
of made-up textile articles,	17.4	16.2	19.9	36.1	16.4	20.1	36.5	38.6	38.5	36.1	37.2	36.7	36.0
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles	Rest of 17	84.1	59.6	143.7	83.0	61.6	144.6	140.7	141.3	143.7	143.3	143.5	144.1
dressing and dyeing of fur	18	35.0	103.3	138.3	36.5	103.5	139.9	138.3	138.1	138.3	140.2	139.6	138.1
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC 19.1/19.2 19.3	18.5 6.9 11.7	18.7 6.8 11.9	37.3 13.7 23.6	18.3 6.7 11.6	17.5 6.9 10.6	35.8 13.6 22.2	38.4 14.4 24.0	38.4 14.1 24.3	37.3 13.7 23.6	36.9 14.0 22.9	36.7 14.4 22.2	36.2 14.1 22.1
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	67.1	13.6	80.6	72.0	13.3	85.3	86.0	86.2	80.6	83.5	84.1	83.9
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper & paper products of corrugated paper & paperboard,	DE 21	283.7 87.9	175.4 33.1	459.1 121.0	285.4 88.8	176.4 33.6	461.8 122.4	463.4 121.3	462.6 121.6	459.1 121.0	459.2 120.6	457.6 121.4	460.3 121.2
sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and	21.21	30.6	11.1	41.8	32.8	9.8	42.6	42.0	42.0	41.8	42.2	43.1	43.3
paper products n.e.c.	Rest of 21	57.3	22.0	79.3	56.0	23.8	79.8	79.4	79.6	79.3	78.4	78.4	77.9
reproduction of recorded media	22	195.8	142.3	338.1	196.5	, 142.8	339.4	342.1	340.9	338.1	338.6	336.2	339.1
to printing	22.2	123.6	72.1	195.7	119.5	73.3	192.8	199.7	197.8	195.7	195.2	192.9	193.1
recorded media	Rest of 22	72.2	70.2	142.4	77.1	69.5	146.6	142.3	143.1	142.4	143.4	143.3	146.1
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23) 23.2	28.1 16.9	5.5 3.1	33.6 20.0	27.9 16.9	5.4 3.0	33.2 20.0	32.8 19.6	33.3 19.9	33.6 20.0	33.6 20.1	32.7 19.2	33.0 19.4
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	170.9	73.9	244.8	168.6	69.4	238.0	247.5	246.3	244.8	242.4	242.0	241.9
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	167.9	56.8	224.7	163.3	56.2	219.5	220.2	223.7	224.7	223.5	223.2	223.8
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	112.6	31.9	144.5	109.7	30.4	140.1	144.7	145.1	144.5	145.0	145.8	145.7
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	479.3	87.5	566.7	487.4	82.4	569.9	565.4	569.4	566.7	569.3	567.2	567.9
of basic metals of fabricated metal products.	27	121.5	13.4	134.9	123.2	12.5	135.7	134.7	135.0	134.9	133.8	134.3	134.8
except machinery	28	357.7	74.1	431.8	364.2	70.0	434.2	430.7	434.3	431.8	435.4	432.9	433.0
Manufacture of machinery and equipment. n.e.c.	DK (29)	324.6	66.8	391.4	328.7	68.3	397.0	391.0	391.1	391.4	390.9	387.7	390.5
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL 30	350.6	162.8	513.4 49.3	336.3	159.5 13.2	495.7 47.3	507.2 49.6	509.3 49.2	513.4 49.3	510.8 48.9	508.4 48.7	508.8 49.6
of electrical machinery	31	122.3	54.5	176.8	120.4	49.3	169.7	173.5	173.2	176.8	175.7	175.8	175.6
of electric motors, etc; control apparatus and insulated cable	31.1-31.3	73.8	28.5	102.3	74.8	24.9	99.7	99.5	99.1	102.3	101.3	100.7	100.7
batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps and electrical eqpt. n.e.c.	31.4-31.6	48.5	26.0	74.6	45.6	24.4	69.9	74.0	74.1	74.6	74.4	75.1	74.9
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	32	86.6	44.2	130.8	78.2	45.5	123.7	130.2	131.0	130.8	132.1	130.0	128.5 54.0
of electronic components of radio and TV and telephone appara	32.1 tus;	34.4	20.1	54.5	33.9	20.5	24.4	75.9	76.9	76.2	76.9	76.0	74.5
sound and video recorders etc. of medical, precision & optical	32.2-32.3	52.1	24.1	156.6	102.6	20.0	155.1	153.9	155.9	156.6	154.0	154.0	155.2
eqpt; watches	33	107.9	48.7	150.0	103.0	51.5	155.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	10		
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	329.4	42.9	372.3	338.9	44.8	383.6	366.6	367.6	372.3	375.2	375.3 221.9	376.1 222.6
of motor venicles, trailers of other transport equipment	35	135.4	15.1	150.5	148.1	15.8	163.9	145.1	148.2	150.5	152.7	153.3 90.6	153.5 91.9
of other transport equipment except	Best of OF	17.8	9.0	67.4	50.7	5.6	65.0	57.4	60.2	63.1	62.4	62.7	61.6
aircraπ and spacecraπ	DN	130.4	5.4 61.8	192.1	136.0	58.1	194.0	188.0	187.2	192.1	195.4	196.3	195.8
of furniture	36.1	81.5	31.1	112.6	85.8	29.3	115.1	109.5	108.7	112.6	114.7	115.5	110.0
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	107.8	33.0	140.8	108.4	31.3	139.7	140.7	139.9	140.8	142.6	140.5	140.5
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	76.9	22.9	99.8	76.9	21.8	98.7	99.2	98.5	99.8	101.0	99.1	99.2
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	30.9	10.1	41.1	31.5	9.6	41.1	41.5	41.4	41.1	41.6	41.3	41.4

R Revised

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS MARCH 1998 S10

EMPLOYMENT 1.3

AT BRITAIN	sub-	1997											
1992	section or group	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct P	Nov P	Dec P
ICTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	4,203.9	4,188.6	4,194.0	4,193.6	4,200.2	4,222.4	4,228.5	4,225.6	4,220.1	4,227.9	4,232.4	4,218.0
AND QUARRYING	С	74.8	73.6	73.4	75.1	75.9	77.3	76.4	76.4	77.6	77.1	76.5	76.2
and quarrying of energy ing materials	CA (10-12)	42.4	41.6	42.3	43.5	44.0	43.2	42.9	42.6	43.3	42.7	42.3	42.3
natural gas extraction	11	33.1	32.2	32.7	33.6	34.2	33.2	33.2	32.8	33.7	33.2	32.8	32.
and quarrying except of	CB (13/14)	32.3	32.0	31.1	31.5	31.9	34.2	33.5	33.8	34.3	34.4	34.2	33
producing materials	D	3,984.8	3,970.0	3,976.2	3,974.2	3,981.0	4,001.3	4,010.2	4,006.1	4,002.8	4,011.5	4,017.0	4,002
acture of food products,	DA	422.5	420.6	418.9	418.5	421.4	424.2	428.0	429.9	427.8	432.9	435.8	433
ges and tobacco ood overages and tobacco	15.1-15.8 15.9/16	369.2 53.3	367.5 53.1	367.1 51.8	366.2 52.2	368.8 52.6	371.6 52.6	373.5 54.5	375.9 53.9	374.6 53.2	378.8 54.1	381.4 54.3	379 54
icture of textiles and	DB	325.2	324.4	322.7	324.8	322.6	323.4	323.4	323.5	321.0	320 1	320.3	316
noducts attiles ade-up textile articles,	17	184.7	183.3	181.7	182.7	181.3	181.3	181.8	182.3	181.1	180.6	180.8	179
ade-up totale and a second sec	17.4 Rest of 17	38.8 145.9	37.7 145.5	35.5 146.2	34.6 148.1	33.7 147.7	35.7 145.6	35.5 146.4	35.9 146.3	36.5 144.6	36.9 143.7	36.6 144.2	36 142
earing apparel; sing and dyeing of fur	18	140.5	141.1	141.0	142.1	141.3	142.1	141.5	141.2	139.9	139.5	139.5	136
cture of leather and products including footwear	DC	36.9	36.5	37.9	36.9	36.5	37.1	36.7	36.3	35.8	35.9	35.7	35
ather and leather goods	19.1/19.2	23.2	22.9	24.0	24.2	23.8	13.1 24.0	23.5	23.1	13.6	14.3 21.6	21.5	13
acture of wood and wood	DD (20)	83.7	81.7	83.3	84.3	85.9	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.3	85.7	86.4	8
acture of pulp, paper and paper	DE	461.2	460.8	460.1	457.9	459.5	460.6	460.9	461.5	461.8	461.1	463.8	462
lp, paper & paper products	21	122.1	122.5	120.8	119.7	121.1	121.2	122.2	121.9	122.4	122.6	122.0	12
acks and bags, cartons, boxes, ases and other containers	21.21	43.1	43.8	43.4	42.8	42.3	43.0	43.4	42.9	42.6	43.0	43.0	4:
up, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products n.e.c.	Rest of 21	79.0	78.7	77.4	76.9	78.8	78.2	78.8	79.0	79.8	79.6	79.1	. 7
ing, printing	20	220.1	228.2	220 /	228.2	338 4	330 4	338 7	330.6	330 4	338.5	341.8	34
ng and service activities related	22.2	192.7	193.6	195.2	194.7	193.3	192.8	192.2	192.4	192.8	190.2	192.8	19
shing and reproduction of	Rest of 22	146.3	144.7	144.1	143.6	145.1	146.7	146.5	147.2	146.6	148.3	148.9	14
cture of coke, refined	DF (23)	32.7	32.6	35.7	35.3	35.2	36.1	35.5	35.2	33.2	31.6	31.6	3
fined petroleum products	23.2	19.3	19.3	22.2	22.2	22.1	22.8	22.4	22.2	20.0	18.7	18.7	1
cture of chemicals, chemical s and man-made fibres	DG (24)	240.4	239.6	239.2	239.4	239.5	240.3	240.6	240.8	238.0	237.9	237.5	23
cture of rubber and products	DH (25)	222.7	222.2	222.5	221.3	220.7	221.4	220.6	221.6	219.5	220.0	219.9	21
cture of other non-metallic	DI (26)	143.8	143.2	142 1	143.6	143.2	143 7	1427	142.5	140 1	140.5	141.7	14
cture of basic metals and	01 (20)	140.0	140.2	172.1	140.0	140.2	140.7	142.7	142.0	140.1	140.0		
ed metal products asic metals	DJ 27	558.8 133.5	559.1 132.8	561.8 133.6	562.8 132.9	565.0 133.4	569.7 133.9	571.6 134.3	567.4 133.4	569.9 135.7	568.5 135.6	564.7 134.5	56 13
xcept machinery	28	425.3	426.4	428.2	429.9	431.6	435.8	437.4	434.0	434.2	433.0	430.3	43
acture of machinery and equipment. n.e.c	DK (29)	392.7	389.8	389.5	391.1	390.7	392.5	397.5	396.2	397.0	398.0	396.8	39
icture of electrical tical equipment	DL	497.1	493.4	494.0	490.8	493.1	494.1	493.9	492.8	495.7	497.9	498.6	49
fice machinery and computers ectrical machinery	30	47.7	47.6	47.6	45.8	46.1	46.4	46.6	46.8	47.3	48.1	48.7	4
apparatus n.e.c. actric motors, etc; control	31	172.2	170.0	170.3	169.6	170.0	169.3	169.0	167.2	169.7	168.4	168.8	10
cumulators, primary cells, pries, lighting eqpt., lamps	51.1-51.5	33.5	97.0	30.7	37.0	33.0	50.4	07.0	07.0	00.1	00.0		
electrical eqpt. n.e.c. dio, television	31.4-31.6	72.9	72.5	71.7	71.7	71.0	70.9	71.1	69.6	69.9	69.4	70.3	4
actronic components	32 32.1	122.9 51.9	121.4 51.7	122.1 52.8	122.3 53.1	123.5 53.9	123.6 54.4	53.7	53.7	54.4	54.2	54.3	1.
ound and video recorders etc.	32.2-32.3	70.9	69.7	69.3	69.2	69.6	69.1	68.3	68.0	69.2	70.2	70.6	
atches	33	154.3	154.4	153.9	153.2	153.5	154.8	156.4	157.2	155.1	157.0	156.3	1
ent Dit vehicles, trailere	DM	377.8	376.7	378.2	377.6	376.9	380.0	380.9	380.5	383.6	385.0	387.0	3
her transport equipment	35 35.3	158.1	157.7 94.7	158.9	158.7	158.8	160.4	160.1 96.7	161.2 97.1	163.9	163.8 99.7	164.9	1
ner transport equipment except ircraft and spacecraft	Rest of 35	63.6	63.0	63.2	62.7	62.8	64.3	63.4	64.1	65.0	64.1	64.8	
cturing n.e.c. miture.	DN 36.1	189.4	189.5	190.3	189.9	190.6	193.2	192.8	192.9	194.0	196.2	197.0	1
RICITY, GAS	50.1	113.2	112.5	113.1	112.4	113.0	110.0	114.0	110.0	10.1			
city, gas, steam	E	144.4	145.0	144.4	144.3	143.2	143.8	141.9	143.1	139.7	139.3	138.9	1:
hot water supply tion, purification and distribution of	40	102.4	102.8	102.1	101.8	101.2	101.6	99.7	101.0	98.7	98.9	98.7	-
	41	42.0	42.2	42.3	42.5	42.1	42.2	42.1	42.1	41.1	40.4	40.2	

MARCH 1998



LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

S11

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Manufacturing Output

1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994

- Output per person

Index 1990=100

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole econo	omy		Production in	dustries		Manufacturin	g industries	
SIC 1992	Output *	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce In employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	97.9 97.4 99.6 104.0 106.9 109.6	97.1 94.6 93.6 94.4 95.2 96.3	100.8 102.9 106.3 110.2 112.3 113.9 	96.6 97.0 99.1 104.4 106.7 107.9 109.4	92.5 86.8 83.1 82.2 82.4 83.0 83.2	104.6 111.8 119.3 127.1 129.4 129.9 131.5	95.0 94.9 96.3 100.8 102.5 102.8 104.4	92.3 86.8 83.8 83.4 84.2 85.1 85.4	102.9 109.4 114.9 120.8 121.8 120.7 122.2
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.2	100.0	101.6	98.4	100.4	101.5	98.9
Q2	100.7	100.3	100.5	101.4	100.7	100.7	101.1	100.6	100.5
Q3	99.7	100.1	99.6	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.1
Q4	99.2	99.5	99.7	98.8	98.0	100.9	98.6	98.0	100.6
1991 Q1	98.4	98.5	99.8	97.7	95.6	102.1	96.6	95.6	101.0
Q2	97.9	97.4	100.5	96.5	93.2	103.6	94.9	93.1	101.9
Q3	97.7	96.6	101.2	95.7	91.3	104.8	93.9	91.0	103.2
Q4	97.7	95.9	101.8	96.7	89.8	107.6	94.5	89.6	105.5
1992 Q1	97.0	95.7	101.4	96.7	88.7	109.0	94.8	88.6	107.0
Q2	97.0	95.2	101.9	96.2	87.7	109.7	94.8	87.6	108.2
Q3	97.6	94.2	103.6	97.2	86.2	112.8	95.2	86.3	110.3
Q4	98.0	93.5	104.8	97.7	84.5	115.7	94.9	84.6	112.1
1993 Q1	98.6	93.5	105.5	98.0	83.7	117.2	96.3	84.0	114.7
Q2	99.1	93.5	105.9	98.3	83.3	118.1	96.1	83.8	114.7
Q3	99.9	93.7	106.6	99.4	82.9	119.9	96.1	83.8	114.6
Q4	100.7	93.9	107.2	100.7	82.5	122.0	96.6	83.7	115,4
1994 Q1	102.2	94.0	108.6	102.3	82.3	124.3	99.0	83.3	118.8
Q2	103.5	94.1	110.0	104.1	82.1	126.8	100.3	83.4	120.3
Q3	104.8	94.5	111.0	105.6	82.1	128.7	101.7	83.5	121.8
Q4	105.7	94.9	111.4	105.7	82.1	128.6	102.3	83.5	122.4
1995 Q1	106.3	95.1	111.7	106.2	82.2	129.2	102.1	83.9	121.7
Q2	106.5	95.2	111.9	106.3	82.3	129.1	102.3	84.0	121.9
Q3	107.1	95.1	112.6	107.1	82.2	130.3	102.8	84.0	122.3
Q4	107.8	95.5	112.8	107.0	82.9	129.1	102.6	84.8	121.1
1996 Q1	108.6	95.7	113.4	107.2	83.2	128.9	102.4	84.9	120.7
Q2	109.1	95.9	113.8	107.5	82.9	129.7	102.2	84.8	120.4
Q3	109.8	96.5	113.7	108.2	83.0	130.3	103.2	85.4	120.8
Q4	111.0	97.0	114.4	108.6	83.1	130.7	103.3	85.4	121.0
1997 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	111.8 113.0 113.9	97.4 97.7 98.0	114.8 115.6 116.2	108.6 109.2 110.6 109.3	83.1 83.4 83.3 83.0	130.6 130.9 132.8 131.7	103.9 104.3 104.9 104.4	85.4 85.5 85.4 85.4	121.7 122.0 122.9 122.3

on ONS Cust Source: Earnings and Employment Divi ross domestic product for whole economy. The workforce in employment comprises: employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government-supprises as a denominator for the productivity calculations for the reasons explained on page S6 of the August 1988 issue of *Employment Gas* res have been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in

MARCH 1998

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Seasonally adjusted (1990=

2.1 CLAIMANT COUNT UK summary

		MALE AND FE	MALE							11003
		CLAIMANTS		SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #		and the second	CLAIMANTS	BY DURATION	
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1994 1995 1996 1997) Annual averages	2,636.5 2,325.6 2,122.2 1,602.4	9.4 8.3 7.6 5.7	2,619.3 2,308.2 2,104.0 1,582.8	9.3 8.2 7.5 5.6	1 1992	This re			
1996	Jan 11	2,310.5	8.2	2,206.8	7.9	-28.7	-19.3	252	2,037	20
	Feb 8	2,303.0	8.2	2,212.3	7.9	5.5	-10.8	243	2,039	21
	Mar 14	2,230.8	7.9	2,186.7	7.8	-25.6	-16.3	206	2,005	20
	Apr 11	2,223.9	7.9	2,182.4	7.8	-4.3	-8.1	236	1,968	20
	May 9	2,147.4	7.6	2,166.3	7.7	-16.1	-15.3	196	1,931	20
	Jun 13	2,096.3	7.5	2,150.3	7.7	-16.0	-12.1	203	1,874	19
	Jul 11	2,158.1	7.7	2,126.0	7.6	-24.3	-18.8	299	1,841	19
	Aug 8	2,176.4	7.7	2,108.7	7.5	-17.3	-19.2	244	1,914	19
	Sep 12	2,103.7	7.5	2,070.8	7.4	-37.9	-26.5	226	1,860	18
	Oct 10	1,977.2	7.0	2,025.2	7.2	-45.6	-33.6	213	1,747	17
	Nov 14	1,871.4	6.7	1,929.8	6.9	-95.4	-59.6	208	1,648	15
	Dec 12	1,868.2	6.6	1,883.1	6.7	-46.7	-62.6	204	1,649	15
997	Jan 9	1,907.8	6.8	1,814.5	6.5	-68.6	-70.2	223	1,670	15
	Feb 13	1,827.8	6.5	1,748.1	6.2	-66.4	-60.6	211	1,603	13
	Mar 13	1,745.3	6.2	1,710.8	6.1	-37.3	-57.4	196	1,538	12
	Apr 10	1,688.0	6.0	1,654.4	5.9	-56.4	-53.4	202	1,476	10
	May 8	1,620.5	5.8	1,637.3	5.8	-17.1	-36.9	189	1,422	10
	Jun 12	1,550.1	5.5	1,599.8	5.7	-37.5	-37.0	192	1,349	9
	Jul 10	1,585.3	5.6	1,545.2	5.5	-54.6	-36.4	260	1,316	9
	Aug 14	1,579.2	5.6	1,495.4	5.3	-49.8	-47.3	219	1,351	9
	Sep 11	1,513.5	5.4	1,473.8	5.2	-21.6	-42.0	217	1,288	8
	Oct 9	1,432.8	5.1	1,463.2	5.2	-10.6	-27.3	215	1,210	8
	Nov 13	1,387.6	4.9	1,439.9	5.1	-23.3	-18.5	208	1,172	8
	Dec 11 R	1,391.4	5.0	1,410.8	5.0	-29.1	-21.0	209	1,174	8
998	Jan 8 P	1,479.3	5.3	1,398.5	5.0	-12.3	-21.6	222	1,248	9
2 1994 1995 1996	2	CLAIMANT CO GB summary	9.3 8.2 7.5	2,522.3 2,220.1 2,020.0	9.2 8.1 7.4					
997 996) Jan 11 Feb 8	1,539.0 2,224.2 2,217.2	5.6 8.1 8.1	1,519.6 2,121.0 2,126.5	5.6 7.8 7.8	-28.2 5.5	-19.1 -10.6	246 237	1,958 1,960	20 20
	Mar 14	2,146.4	7.9	2,101.4	7.7	-25.1	-15.9	200	1,926	20
	Apr 11	2,138.4	7.8	2,096.4	7.7	-5.0	-8.2	230	1,889	19
	May 9	2,064.7	7.6	2,080.6	7.6	-15.8	-15.3	191	1,854	19
	Jun 11	2.011.7	7.4	2,063.6	7.6	-17.0	-12.6	195	1,799	19
	Jul 11	2,067.3	7.6	2,039.3	7.5	-24.3	-19.0	288	1,762	18
	Aug 8	2,083.9	7.6	2,021.3	7.4	-18.0	-19.8	238	1,828	18
	Sep 12	2,014.1	7.4	1,985.0	7.3	-36.3	-26.2	218	1,778	17
	Oct 10	1,895.7	6.9	1,942.8	7.1	-42.2	-32.2	207	1,672	16
	Nov 14	1,797.5	6.6	1,853.8	6.8	-89.0	-55.8	203	1,580	15
	Dec 12	1,796.3	6.6	1,808.8	6.6	-45.0	-44.7	218	1,604	15
97	Jan 9	1,836.9	6.7	1,743.5	6.4	-65.3	-36.8	218	1,604	15
	Feb 13	1,760.2	6.4	1,679.9	6.1	-63.6	-43.0	206	1,541	13
	Mar 13	1,679.5	6.1	1,643.8	6.0	-36.1	-55.0	191	1,477	12
	Apr 10	1,624.1	5.9	1,589.6	5.8	-54.2	-51.3	197	1,417	10
	May 8	1,559.2	5.7	1,573.1	5.8	-16.5	-35.6	184	1,365	9
	Jun 12	1,489.3	5.4	1,537.2	5.6	-35.9	-35.5	185	1,295	9
	Jul 10	1,520.1	5.6	1,484.6	5.4	-52.6	-35.0	251	1,261	8
	Aug 14	1,513.5	5.5	1,435.7	5.3	-48.9	-45.8	213	1,292	8
	Sep 11	1,449.3	5.3	1,414.2	5.2	-21.5	-41.0	209	1,232	8
	Oct 9	1,372.4	5.0	1,402.9	5.1	-11.3	-27.2	208	1,157	8
	Nov 13	1,329.3	4.9	1,379.7	5.0	-23.2	-18.7	202	1,119	8
	Dec 11 R	1,333.8	4.9	1,350.6	4.9	-29.1	-21.2	204	1,122	8
98	Jan 8 P	1,419.5	5.2	1,337.9	4.9	-12.7	-21.7	216	1,194	9

PR.

The latest national and regional seasonally-adjusted claimant count figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month. Revised. 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, employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1996 for 1996 and 1997 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

044	MADOU 1000	IADOUD MADUET TRENDS
314	MARCH 1998	LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

				C THE A DAY	FEMALE			and a second second	LE
_	MARRIED	Y ADJUSTED #	SEASONALL	Par cont	CLAIMANTS	Y ADJUSTED #	SEASONALL	alartite	AIMANTS
	Number	workforce *	Number	workforce *	Number	workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	mber
1994) 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997)	122	5.0 4.4 4.1 3.0	614.6 548.1 504.1 368.9	5.1 4.5 4.1 3.0	622.1 555.6 511.9 377.3	12.7 11.2 10.2 7.7	2,004.8 1,760.2 1,599.9 1,213.9	12.7 11.2 10.3 7.8	14.4 70.0 10.3 25.1
1996 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14	138.2 136.6 132.0	4.2 4.2 4.2	525.9 525.1 520.4	4.4 4.4 4.2	544.1 541.9 523.6	10.7 10.8 10.6	1,680.9 1,687.2 1,666.3	11.3 11.2 10.9	766.4 761.0
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	138.7 128.4 125.0	4.2 4.2 4.2	522.5 518.8 518.9	4.3 4.1 4.0	528.5 503.5 496.8	10.6 10.5 10.4	1,659.9 1,647.5 1,631.4	10.8 10.5 10.2	95.5 43.9
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	133.1 142.9 128.5	4.1 4.1 4.0	512.5 508.7 498.8	4.4 4.5 4.3	541.6 562.4 531.4	10.3 10.2 10.0	1,613.5 1,600.0 1,572.0	10.3 10.3 10.0	16.5 14.1
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	116.5 105.5 102.5	3.9 3.7 3.6	487.7 459.9 450.2	3.9 3.6 3.5	484.6 447.3 437.7	9.8 9.4 9.1	1,537.5 1,469.9 1,432.9	9.5 9.1 9.1	192.6 124.1
1997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13	104.7 96.5 89.9	3.5 3.3 3.2	429.8 412.3 403.3	3.6 3.4 3.2	444.3 424.5 402.9	8.8 8.5 8.3	1,384.7 1,335.8 1,307.5	9.3 9.0 8.6	463.5 403.3 342.4
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	86.6 80.9 76.8	3.1 3.1 3.0	384.4 385.9 377.4	3.1 3.0 2.9	389.1 370.6 356.8	8.1 8.0 7.8	1,270.0 1,251.4 1,222.4	8.3 8.0 7.6	298.8 249.9 193.3
Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	80.4 83.9 78.0	2.8 2.7 2.7	353.0 334.7 335.6	3.1 3.2 3.0	384.0 392.7 371.4	7.6 7.4 7.3	1,192.2 1,160.7 1,138.2	7.7 7.6 7.3	201.3 186.5 142.2
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 R	73.5 70.9 70.5	2.7 2.7 2.7	339.6 336.6 334.0	2.8 2.6 2.6	343.7 327.2 320.4	7.2 7.0 6.9	1,123.6 1,103.3 1,076.8	7.0 6.8 6.8	089.1 060.4 071.0
1998 Jan 8 P	77.3	2.7	332.7	2.8	342.6	6.8	1,065.8	7.3	136.7
	AIMANT GB s	4.9	592.8	5.0	600.1	12.6	1,929.5	12.6	939.1
1996) averages 1997)		4.4 4.0 2.9	485.1 355.5	4.1 3.0	492.8 363.8	10.1 7.6	1,535.0 1,164.1	10.1 7.7	701.4 545.3 175.2
1996 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14	132.9 131.3 126.7	4.2 4.2 4.1	507.0 506.2 501.5	4.3 4.3 4.2	525.9 524.0 505.8	10.6 10.6 10.5	1,614.0 1,620.3 1,599.9	11.2 11.1 10.8	698.4 693.3 640.5
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	132.6 123.1 119.6	4.2 4.1 4.1	503.1 499.6 499.0	4.2 4.0 3.9	509.7 486.0 477.7	10.5 10.4 10.3	1,593.3 1,581.0 1,564.6	10.7 10.4 10.1	628.6 578.7 534.0
Jul 11	125.9 135.3 122.2	4.1 4.0 4.0	492.3 488.1 478.9	4.3 4.4 4.2	518.3 538.1 509.1	10.2 10.1 9.9	1,547.0 1,533.2 1,506.1	10.2 10.2 9.9	549.0 545.8 505.0
Aug 8 Sep 12				3.8	465.8	9.7	1,455.1	9.4 9.0	429.8 366.3 373.9
Aug 8 Sep 12 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	111.1 100.9 98.3	3.9 3.7 3.6	487.7 442.9 433.5	3.6 3.5	431.2 422.4	9.3 9.0	1,410.9 1,375.3	9.0	
Aug 8 Sep 12 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 1997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13	111.1 100.9 98.3 100.7 93.1 86.7	3.9 3.7 3.6 3.4 3.3 3.2	487.7 442.9 433.5 414.0 397.3 388.7	3.6 3.5 3.4 3.2	431.2 422.4 429.5 410.8 389.7	9.3 9.0 8.7 8.4 8.2	1,410.9 1,375.3 1,329.5 1,282.6 1,255.1	9.0 9.2 8.9 8.5	407.4 349.5 289.8
Aug 8 Sep 12 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 1997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13 Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	111.1 100.9 98.3 100.7 93.1 86.7 83.6 78.2 74.2	3.9 3.7 3.6 3.4 3.3 3.2 3.1 3.1 3.0	487.7 442.9 433.5 414.0 397.3 388.7 370.9 372.2 364.1	3.6 3.5 3.4 3.2 3.1 3.0 2.8	431.2 422.4 429.5 410.8 389.7 376.4 358.5 344.2	9.3 9.0 8.7 8.4 8.2 8.0 7.9 7.7	1,410.9 1,375.3 1,329.5 1,282.6 1,255.1 1,218.7 1,200.9 1,173.1	9.0 9.2 8.9 8.5 8.2 7.9 7.5	407.4 349.5 289.8 247.7 200.7 145.1
Aug 8 Sep 12 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 1997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13 Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	111.1 100.9 98.3 100.7 93.1 86.7 83.6 78.2 74.2 77.2 80.5 75.0	3.9 3.7 3.6 3.4 3.3 3.2 3.1 3.1 3.0 2.8 2.7 2.7	487.7 442.9 433.5 414.0 397.3 388.7 370.9 372.2 364.1 340.9 322.9 323.5	3.6 3.5 3.4 3.2 3.1 3.0 2.8 3.0 2.8 3.0 2.8 3.1 2.9	431.2 422.4 429.5 410.8 389.7 376.4 358.5 344.2 368.7 377.0 356.4	9.3 9.0 8.7 8.4 8.2 8.0 7.9 7.7 7.5 7.3 7.2	1,410.9 1,375.3 1,329.5 1,282.6 1,255.1 1,218.7 1,200.9 1,173.1 1,143.7 1,112.8 1,090.7	9.0 9.2 8.9 8.5 8.2 7.9 7.5 7.6 7.5 7.2	407.4 349.5 289.8 247.7 200.7 145.1 151.4 136.5 092.9
Aug 8 Sep 12 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 1997 Jan 9 Feb 13 May 13 Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 R	111.1 100.9 98.3 100.7 93.1 86.7 83.6 78.2 74.2 74.2 77.2 80.5 75.0 70.8 68.3 68.0	3.9 3.7 3.6 3.4 3.3 3.2 3.1 3.1 3.0 2.8 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7	487.7 442.9 433.5 414.0 397.3 388.7 370.9 372.2 364.1 340.9 322.9 323.5 326.8 322.6 322.8	3.6 3.5 3.4 3.2 3.1 3.0 2.8 3.0 2.8 3.0 3.1 2.9 2.7 2.6 2.6 2.6	431.2 422.4 429.5 410.8 389.7 376.4 358.5 344.2 368.7 377.0 356.4 330.5 315.0 308.7	9.3 9.0 8.7 8.4 8.2 8.0 7.9 7.7 7.5 7.3 7.2 7.1 6.9 6.8	1,410.9 1,375.3 1,329.5 1,282.6 1,255.1 1,218.7 1,200.9 1,173.1 1,143.7 1,112.8 1,090.7 1,076.1 1,056.1 1,029.8	9.0 9.2 8.9 8.5 8.2 7.9 7.5 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.2 6.8 6.7 6.7	407.4 349.5 289.8 247.7 200.7 145.1 151.4 136.5 092.9 041.9 014.3 025.1

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MARCH 1998

CLAIMANT COUNT 0 1

CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions 2.3

	CLAIMANTS	S		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	*	SEASONA	LLY ADJUSTED)#	at the second second second		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH EAST				10.1	17.0	5.0	144.4	10.4	5-21 6.71	1	110.5	
1994) 1995) Annual 1996) average 1997)	141.6 130.5 118.4 94.5	113.5 104.4 94.0 75.4	28.1 26.1 24.4 19.0	12.4 11.5 10.6 8.5	17.8 16.5 15.3 12.3	5.6 5.2 4.8 3.8	141.4 130.5 118.4 93.2	12.4 11.6 10.6 8.3			113.5 104.4 94.0 74.6	28.0 26.1 24.4 18.5
1997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13	107.3 102.6 99.4	85.9 81.9 79.5	21.4 20.7 19.9	9.6 9.2 8.9	14.0 13.4 13.0	4.3 4.1 3.9	101.7 98.5 97.4	9.1 8.8 8.7	-3.9 -3.2 -1.1	-3.5 -3.0 -2.7	80.9 78.4 77.7	20.8 20.1 19.7
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	97.8 94.4 91.2	78.2 75.7 73.0	19.6 18.8 18.1	8.8 8.5 8.2	12.8 12.3 11.9	3.9 3.7 3.6	94.8 94.6 93.6	8.5 8.5 8.4	-2.6 -0.2 -1.0	-2.3 -1.3 -1.3	76.1 75.4 74.6	18.7 19.2 19.0
Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	93.9 93.6 90.8	74.2 73.6 71.7	19.7 20.0 19.1	8.4 8.4 8.1	12.1 12.0 11.7	3.9 4.0 3.8	92.3 90.6 89.3	8.3 8.1 8.0	-1.3 -1.7 -1.3	-0.8 -1.3 -1.4	74.0 73.2 72.0	18.3 17.4 17.3
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 F	88.5 86.8 87.2	70.7 69.9 70.7	17.8 17.0 16.4	7.9 7.8 7.8	11.5 11.4 11.5	3.5 3.4 3.3	90.0 87.9 87.1	8.1 7.9 7.8	0.7 -2.1 -0.8	-0.8 -0.9 -0.7	72.5 70.9 69.8	17.5 17.0 17.9
998 Jan 8 P	93.7	75.8	17.8	8.4	12.4	3.5	88.6	7.9	1.5	-0.5	71.1	17.5
994) 995) Annual 996) average 997)	221.2 192.2 175.8 132.9	171.5 148.8 136.1 103.8	49.7 43.4 39.7 29.2	8.7 7.6 6.9 5.2	11.9 10.5 9.5 7.3	4.5 3.9 3.5 2.6	220.9 192.2 175.8 131.0	8.7 7.6 6.9 5.1			171.3 148.8 136.2 102.7	49.6 43.4 39.7 28.3
997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13	160.9 154.0 146.6	125.7 120.6 115.0	35.2 33.4 31.5	6.3 6.0 5.7	8.8 8.4 8.0	3.1 2.9 2.8	151.6 145.8 142.2	5.9 5.7 5.5	-6.6 -5.8 -3.6	-5.8 -5.9 -5.4	118.0 114.0 111.0	33.6 31.8 31.2
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	141.7 135.2 127.6	111.3 106.7 100.3	30.4 28.5 27.3	5.5 5.3 5.0	7.8 7.5 7.0	2.7 2.5 2.4	137.2 135.6 132.0	5.4 5.3 5.1	-5.0 -1.6 -3.6	-4.7 -2.4 -3.1	107.6 106.0 102.9	29.6 29.6 29.1
Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	131.9 131.1 124.0	101.8 100.3 95.6	30.1 30.8 28.4	5.1 5.1 4.8	7.1 7.0 6.7	2.7 2.7 2.5	128.0 122.9 121.1	5.0 4.8 4.7	-4.0 -5.1 -1.8	-3.1 -4.2 -3.6	100.7 97.7 95.6	27.3 25.2 25.5
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 B	116.0 112.9 113.5	90.1 88.2 89.5	25.9 24.6 23.9	4.5 4.4 4.4	6.3 6.2 6.3	2.3 2.2 2.1	120.7 118.8 116.2	4.7 4.6 4.5	-0.4 -1.9 -2.6	-2.4 -1.4 -1.6	94.7 93.0 90.8	26.0 25.8 25.4
998 Jan 8 P	124.1	97.4	26.7	4.8	6.8	2.4	115.2	4.5	-1.0	-1.8	89.9	25.3
994) 995) Annual 996) average 997)	88.5 79.5 74.9 61.4	69.2 61.9 58.3 48.3	19.3 17.6 16.5 13.1	14.9 13.7 13.1 10.7	21.5 19.5 18.8 15.5	7.1 6.7 6.3 5.0	88.4 79.5 74.9 60.8	14.9 13.7 13.1 10.6			69.1 61.9 58.3 47.9	19.3 17.6 16.5 12.9
997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13	69.7 68.1 66.0	54.7 53.5 52.0	15.0 14.6 14.0	12.2 11.9 11.5	17.6 17.2 16.7	5.7 5.6 5.3	67.6 66.4 65.2	11.8 11.6 11.4	-1.9 -1.2 -1.2	-1.8 -1.5 -1.4	52.9 52.1 51.2	14.7 14.3 14.0
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	64.4 62.4 60.6	50.8 49.3 47.9	13.6 13.0 12.8	11.2 10.9 10.6	16.4 15.9 15.4	5.2 5.0 4.9	63.4 62.5 61.1	11.1 10.9 10.7	-1.8 -0.9 , -1.4	-1.4 -1.1 -1.4	49.8 49.1 48.1	13.6 13.4 13.0
Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	61.5 61.1 59.2	48.0 47.4 46.2	13.5 13.7 13.0	10.7 10.7 10.3	15.4 15.3 14.9	5.2 5.2 4.9	59.8 58.6 57.3	10.4 10.2 10.0	-1.3 -1.2 -1.3	-1.2 -1.3 -1.3	47.2 46.5 45.6	12.6 12.1 11.7
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 B	56.0 54.1 54.1	43.9 42.7 42.9	12.1 11.4 11.2	9.8 9.4 9.4	14.1 13.7 13.8	4.6 4.3 4.3	56.9 55.9 55.2	9.9 9.7 9.6	-0.4 -1.0 -0.7	-1.0 -0.9 -0.7	44.8 44.1 43.5	12.1 11.8 11.7
998 Jan 8 P	57.2	45.1	12.1	10.0	14.5	4.6	55.2	9.6	0.0	-0.6	43.4	11.8
994) 995) Annual 996) average	226.4 207.9 191.8 152.0	175.2 160.6 147.9	51.2 47.3 43.9 34 1	9.7 8.7 8.0 6.4	13.5 12.0 11.0 8.8	5.0 4.5 4.2 3.3	224.8 206.1 190.0 149.9	9.6 8.7 8.0 6.3			174.3 159.6 146.9 116.7	50.5 46.5 43.1 33.2
97 Jan 9 Feb 13	176.6 169.9 162.7	137.5 132.3 126.8	39.1 37.6 35.9	7.4 7.1 6.8	10.2 9.8 9.4	3.8 3.6 3.4	166.7 161.2 158.1	7.0 6.8 6.6	-6.1 -5.5 -3.1	-5.5 -4.8 -4.9	129.1 124.9 122.6	37.6 36.3 35.5
Apr 10 May 8	158.3 152.0	123.4 118.6	34.9 33.4	6.6 6.4	9.2 8.8	3.4 3.2 3.1	153.7 153.3 150.7	6.4 6.4 6.3	-4.4 -0.4 -2.6	-4.3 -2.6 -2.5	119.8 118.7 116.9	33.9 34.6 33.8
Jun 12 Jul 10 Aug 14 Sen 11	146.1 150.7 150.7 145.8	115.8 114.8 111.6	32.3 34.8 35.8 34.3	6.3 6.3 6.1	8.6 8.5 8.3	3.3 3.4 3.3	147.8 144.6 142.7	6.2 6.1 6.0	-2.9 -3.2 -1.9	-2.0 -2.9 -2.7	115.7 113.9 111.8	32. 30. 30.9
Oct 9 Nov 13	138.4 135.2 137.5	106.9 105.0 107.6	31.5 30.2 29.9	5.8 5.7 5.8	7.9 7.8 8.0	3.0 2.9 2.9	141.9 140.1 137.9	5.9 5.9 5.8	-0.8 -1.8 -2.2	-2.0 -1.5 -1.6	110.6 109.0 106.9	31.3 31.7 31.0
98 Jan 8 P	146.3	114.1	32.2	6.1	8.5	3.1	137.1	5.7	-0.8	-1.6	106.1	31.0

-	LAIMANTS	3		PER CENT W	ORKFORCE	•	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTE) #			THOUSANE
7	AII	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
AST MIDLANDS	168.8 148.3	128.7 112.5	40.1 35.7	8.8 7.7	11.7 10.3	4.9 4.2	167.6 147.2	8.7 7.6	6		128.0 111.9	39.6 35.3
995) Annual 996) average 997)	133.6 97.4	101.0 74.2	32.5 23.2	6.9 5.0	9.4 6.9	3.8 2.7	132.5 96.2	6.8 5.0			100.4 73.5	32.1 22.7
997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13	118.8 113.8 108.7	91.2 87.5 83.5	27.7 26.3 25.2	6.1 5.9 5.6	8.5 8.1 7.8	3.2 3.0 2.9	111.4 106.5 104.9	5.8 5.5 5.4	-4.8 -4.9 -1.6	-5.0 -4.5 -3.7	84.9 81.3 79.9	26.5 25.2 25.0
Apr 10 May 8	104.8 99.7 94.2	80.5 76.8 72.4	24.3 22.9 21.8	5.4 5.1 4.9	7.5 7.2 6.7	2.8 2.7 2.5	101.7 100.2 98.0	5.3 5.2 5.1	-3.2 -1.5 -2.2	-3.2 -2.1 -2.3	77.7 76.4 74.6	24.0 23.8 23.4
Jul 10 Aug 14	96.6 95.2	72.8 70.9 67.6	23.8 24.3 22.8	5.0 4.9 4.7	6.8 6.6 6.3	2.8 2.8 2.6	94.6 90.2 88.7	4.9 4.7 4.6	-3.4 -4.4 -1.5	-2.4 -3.3 -3.1	72.7 69.8 68.2	21.9 20.4 20.5
Sep 11 Oct 9 Nov 13	84.0 80.9	63.1 61.3	20.8 19.7	· 4.3 4.2	5.9 5.7	2.4 2.3	87.7 86.2	4.5 4.5	-1.0 -1.5	-2.3 -1.3	66.8 65.6	20.9 20.6
Dec 11 R 998 Jan 8 P	81.9 88.9	67.8	21.2	4.2	6.3	2.2	83.9 82.5	4.3 4.3	-2.3	-1.6	62.2	20.3
VEST MIDLANDS	3	186.8	59.4	9.9	13.3	5.5	244 B	9.9			186.0	58.8
994) 995) Annual 996) average	246.2 210.3 188.6 142.3	158.6 142.0 108.2	51.7 46.6 34.1	8.4 7.4 5.6	11.0 9.8 7.5	4.8 4.3 3.1	209.0 187.4 140.9	8.3 7.4 5.6			158.0 141.3 107.4	51.1 46.1 33.5
1997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13	165.9 159.2 152.1	126.6 121.5 116.2	39.4 37.7 35.9	6.5 6.3 6.0	8.8 8.4 8.1	3.5 3.5 3.3	. 160.1 . 154.0 151.1	6.3 6.1 6.0	-5.9 -6.1 -2.9	-6.5 -10.5 -4.9	121.2 116.7 114.6	38.9 37.3 36.6
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	148.5 143.9 138.4	113.7 110.5 106.3	34.8 33.4 32.2	5.9 5.7 5.5	7.9 7.7 7.4	3.2 3.1 2.9	146.7 145.4 141.5	5.8 5.7 5.6	-4.4 -1.3 -3.9	-4.5 -2.9 -3.2	112.1 110.6 107.9	34.6 34.8 33.6
Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	141.6 143.1 137.8	107.0 107.2 103.2	34.6 35.8 34.6	5.6 5.6 5.4	7.4 7.4 7.2	3.2 3.3 3.2	137.2 133.3 131.7	5.4 5.3 5.2	-4.3 -3.9 -1.6	-3.2 -4.0 -3.3	105.3 103.0 101.1	31.9 30.3 30.6
Oct 9 Nov 13	129.4 124.1	97.6 94.2 94.7	31.8 30.0 29.3	5.1 4.9 4.9	6.8 6.5 6.6	2.9 2.7 2.7	131.7 130.3 127.8	5.2 5.1 5.0	0.0 -1.4 -2.5	-1.8 -1.0 -1.3	100.6 99.2 96.9	31.1 31.1 30.9
1998 Jan 8 P	131.3	99.9	31.4	5.2	6.9	2.9	126.2	5.0	-1.6	-1.8	95.2	31.0
EASTERN 1994)	195.1	146.3	48.8	8.1	10.9	4.6	194.8	8.1			146.1	48.5
1995) Annual 1996) average 1997)	167.5 148.7 105.5	124.8 110.6 79.0	42.4 38.1 26.5	6.9 6.1 4.3	9.1 8.1 5.8	3.9 3.6 2.5	167.4 148.4 104.3	6.9 6.1 4.3			110.3 78.4	38.1 25.9
1997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13	130.8 125.1 118.2	98.6 94.2 89.2	32.3 30.9 29.0	5.4 5.1 4.9	7.2 6.9 6.6	3.0 2.9 2.7	123.6 117.5 113.6	5.1 4.8 4.7	-6.3 -6.1 -3.9	-6.1 -4.7 -5.4	92.3 88.0 85.0	31.3 29.5 28.6
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	113.1 107.8 101.6	85.4 81.7 76.8	27.8 26.2 24.8	4.7 4.4 4.2	6.3 6.0 5.6	2.6 2.4 2.3	109.5 107.8 105.4	4.5 4.4 4.3	-4.1 -1.7 -2.4	-4.7 -3.2 -2.7	82.3 81.1 79.2	27.2 26.7 26.2
Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	102.7 101.8 97.0	76.4 74.8 71.4	26.3 26.9 25.6	4.2 4.2 4.0	5.6 5.5 5.3	2.5 2.5 2.4	101.6 97.3 96.1	4.2 4.0 4.0	-3.8 -4.3 -1.2	-2.6 -3.5 -3.1	76.8 73.9 72.7	24.8 23.4 23.4
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 B	91.2 88.4 88.6	67.5 65.7 66.5	23.8 22.7 22.1	3.8 3.6 3.6	5.0 4.8 4.9	2.2 2.1 2.1	95.1 93.7 90.6	3.9 3.9 3.7	-1.0 -1.4 -3.1	-2.2 -1.2 -1.8	71.8 70.2 67.2	23.3 23.5 23.4
1998 Jan 8 P	94.8	71.2	23.7	3.9	5.2	2.2	88.3	3.6	-2.3	-2.3	65.3	23.0
1994) 1995) Annual 1996) average 1997)	434.6 394.7 360.1 271.4	322.7 292.1 265.2 199.8	111.9 102.6 95.0 71.6	10.7 9.8 8.9 6.7	14.1 12.9 11.7 8.8	6.3 5.8 5.3 4.0	432.8 392.8 358.2 269.5	10.7 9.7 8.9 6.7			321.8 291.2 264.2 198.8	111.0 101.7 94.0 70.7
1997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13	315.8 304.3 293.1	233.8 225.4 217.3	82.0 78.9 75.9	7.8 7.5 7.2	10.3 10.0 9.6	4.6 4.4 4.3	313.0 301.9 294.5	7.7 7.5 7.3	-10.1 -11.1 -7.4	-10.6 -9.5 -9.5	230.8 222.6 216.9	82.2 79.3 77.6
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	285.2 278.7 260.4	211.0 206.4	74.1 72.3	7.1	9.3 9.1	4.2 4.1	282.8 280.6 272.6	7.0 6.9 6.7	-11.7 -2.2 -8.0	-10.1 -7.1 -7.4	208.9 206.4 200.4	73.9 74.2 72.2
Jul 10 Aug 14	268.2 266.5	199.3 196.7 193.6	70.1 71.5 72.9	6.6 6.6	8.7 8.5	4.0 4.1	263.0 253.8	6.5 6.3	-9.6 -9.2	-6.6 -8.9	194.1 188.5	68.9 65.3
Oct 9 Nov 13	259.1 247.3 235.6	188.5 180.6 172.7	70.6 66.7 62.9	6.4 6.1 5.8	8.3 8.0 7.6	4.0 3.7 3.5	249.6 245.7 240.1	6.2 6.1 5.9	-4.2 -3.9 -5.6	-7.7 -5.8 -4.6	181.3 176.9	64.4 63.2
1998 Jan 8 P	233.9 236.6	172.3	61.7	5.8	7.6	3.5	236.8 234.1	5.9 5.8	-3.3	-4.3	174.0	62.8

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.3



LABOUR MARKET TRENDS S17

CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions 2.3

					PER CENT	WORKFORC	E •	SEASONA	LLY ADJUSTED)#	in the state of the state	Constant Providence	THOUSAN
	A	AII	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EA 1994) 1995) An 1996) ave 1997)	.ST Inual erage	272.8 229.0 200.2 136.2	208.5 173.8 151.3 103.7	64.3 55.1 48.9 32.5	7.3 6.2 5.4 3.7	10.1 8.4 7.4 5.0	3.9 3.4 3.0 2.0	272.5 228.8 200.2 134.7	7.3 6.2 5.4 3.6			208.3 173.8 151.3 102.8	64.1 55.1 48.9 31.8
1997 Jan Feb Mar	9 13 13	173.2 163.5 153.7	132.3 125.2 117.9	40.9 38.4 35.9	4.7 4.4 4.2	6.4 6.1 5.7	2.5 2.3 2.2	163.8 154.0 149.6	4.4 4.2 4.1	-8.1 -9.8 -4.4	-8.4 -8.2 -7.4	124.4 117.1 113.8	39.4 36.9 35.8
Apr May Jun	10 8 12	146.2 138.1 129.4	112.1 106.2 99.5	34.1 32.0 30.0	4.0 3.7 3.5	5.4 5.2 4.8	2.1 2.0 1.8	143.4 140.2 136.3	3.9 3.8 3.7	-6.2 -3.2 -3.9	-6.8 -4.6 -4.4	109.4 106.6 103.6	34.0 33.6 32.7
Jul 1 Aug Sep	10 14 11	131.0 130.5 125.0	99.3 97.8 93.6	31.7 32.8 31.4	3.5 3.5 3.4	4.8 4.7 4.5	1.9 2.0 1.9	129.9 124.1 121.4	3.5 3.4 3.3	-6.4 -5.8 -2.7	-4.5 -5.4 -5.0	99.9 96.1 93.7	30.0 28.0 27.7
Oct 9 Nov	9 13	117.9 112.8	88.8 85.5 86.1	29.0 27.3 26.6	3.2 3.1 3.0	4.3 4.2 4.2	1.8 1.7 1.6	120.1 118.8 114.4	3.3 3.2 3.1	-1.3 -1.3 -4.4	-3.3 -1.8 -2.3	92.0 90.6 86 9	28.1 28.2 27.5
1998 Jan	8 P	120.7	92.1	28.6	3.3	4.5	1.7	112.3	3.0	-2.1	-2.6	84.8	27.5
1994) 1995) Ani 1996) ave 1997)	nual erage	191.7 166.3 148.2 105.4	143.9 124.1 110.3 79.0	47.8 42.3 38.0 26.4	8.2 7.1 6.3 4.5	10.9 9.5 8.4 6.0	4.6 4.1 3.6 2.5	190.4 164.9 146.9 104.2	8.1 7.0 6.2 4.4			143.2 123.3 109.5 78.3	47.2 41.6 37.4 25.9
1997 Jan S Feb Mar	9 13 13	135.8 128.4 120.0	101.4 96.1 90.2	34.4 32.3 29.8	5.8 5.4 5.1	7.7 7.3 6.9	3.3 3.1 2.8	124.4 118.5 115.0	5.3 5.0 4.9	-5.0 -5.9 -3.5	-5.1 -4.9 -4.8	93.0 88.8 86.1	31.4 29.7 28.9
Apr May Jun	10 8 12	114.0 106.2 98.2	86.2 80.6 74.7	27.8 25.6 23.5	4.8 4.5 4.2	6.6 6.1 5.7	2.7 2.4 2.2	111.6 108.9 105.6	4.7 4.6 4.5	-3.4 -2.7 -3.3	-4.3 -3.2 -3.2	83.9 81.7 79.2	27.7 27.2 26.4
Jul 1 Aug Sep	0 14 11	98.7 98.8 95.0	74.0 73.2 70.6	24.7 25.6 24.4	4.2 4.2 4.0	5.6 5.6 5.4	2.4 2.4 2.3	101.1 96.9 94.8	4.3 4.1 4.0	-4.5 -4.2 -2.1	-3.5 -4.0 -3.6	76.3 73.6 71.7	24.8 23.3 23.1
Oct 9 Nov	9 13 11 B	90.3 89.5 90.0	67.2 66.5 67.4	23.1 23.0 22.7	3.8 3.8 3.8	5.1 5.1 5.1	2.2 2.2 2.2	93.5 91.4 88.8	4.0 3.9 3.8	-1.3 -2.1 -2.6	-2.5 -1.8 -2.0	70.4 68.6 66.4	23.1 22.8 22.4
998 Jan 8	8 P	97.2	72.5	24.7	4.1	5.5	2.4	86.9	3.7	-1.9	-2.2	64.9	22.0
994) 995) Anr 996) ave 997)	nual erage	120.7 107.8 102.7 80.3	94.1 83.4 79.2 62.4	26.6 24.4 23.5 17.9	9.4 8.8 8.2 6.4	12.7 12.2 11.4 9.0	4.9 4.5 4.3 3.2	119.9 106.9 101.7 79.3	9.3 8.7 8.2 6.4			93.6 82.9 78.6 61.8	26.3 24.0 23.1 17.4
997 Jan 9 Feb Mar 1	9 13 13	96.4 91.8 87.0	75.3 71.7 68.1	21.1 20.1 18.9	7.7 7.4 7.0	10.9 10.3 9.8	3.8 3.6 3.4	90.0 86.9 85.0	7.2 7.0 6.8	-2.8 -3.1 -1.9	-3.1 -2.7 -2.6	70.0 67.6 66.2	20.0 19.3 18.8
Apr 1 May 8 Jun 1	10 8 12	83.6 80.3 76.4	65.6 63.1 60.0	18.0 17.2 16.4	6.7 6.4 6.1	9.5 9.1 8.7	3.3 3.1 3.0	82.4 82.1 80.4	6.6 6.6 6.5	-2.6 -0.3 -1.7	-2.5 -1.6 -1.5	64.7 64.0 62.5	17.7 18.1 17.9
Jul 10 Aug 1 Sep 1	0 14 11	79.5 79.3 76.2	61.2 60.3 58.2	18.3 19.0 18.0	6.4 6.4 6.1	8.8 8.7 8.4	3.3 3.4 3.3	77.9 75.2 73.8	6.3 6.0 5.9	-2.5 -2.7 -1.4	-1.5 -2.3 -2.2	61.1 59.2 57.7	16.8 16.0 16.1
Oct 9 Nov 1 Dec 1	13 11 R	71.5 70.3 71.5	55.2 54.6 56.0	16.3 15.7 15.5	5.7 5.6 5.7	8.0 7.9 8.1	2.9 2.8 2.8	73.4 72.4 71.6	5.9 5.8 5.7	-0.4 -1.0 -0.8	-1.5 -0.9 -0.7	57.2 56.3 55.5	16.2 16.1 16.1
998 Jan 8	BP	76.5	59.6	16.9	6.1	8.6	3.1	70.7	5.7	-0.9	-0.9	54.6	16.1
994) 995) Ann 996) avei 997)	nual rage	231.5 203.5 195.1 159.6	178.6 156.3 149.3 123.5	52.8 47.2 45.7 36.0	9.4 8.2 8.0 6.5	13.0 11.6 11.3 9.4	4.8 4.2 4.1 3.2	228.4 200.3 191.9 156.1	9.3 8.1 7.9 6.4			176.8 154.5 147.5 121.5	51.5 45.9 44.4 34.5
997 Jan 9 Feb 1 Mar 1	13	185.6 179.6 172.1	144.5 139.6 134.1	41.1 39.9 38.0	7.6 7.3 7.0	11.0 10.6 10.2	3.6 3.5 3.4	173.3 169.7 167.5	7.1 6.9 6.9	-5.4 -3.6 -2.2	-5.2 -3.9 -3.7	134.5 132.0 130.3	38.8 37.7 37.2
Apr 1 May 8	0	166.2 160.3 156.2	129.4 125.1 121.2	36.8 35.3 35.0	6.8 6.6 6.4	9.8 9.5 9.2	3.3 3.1 3.1	162.5 161.6 160.1	6.6 6.6 6.6	-5.0 -0.9 -1.5	-3.6 -2.7 -2.5	126.6 125.0 123.3	35.9 36.6 36.8
Jul 10 Aug 1	0	164.0 161.9	124.3 122.5	39.7 39.5	6.7 6.6	9.4 9.3 8.7	3.5 3.5 3.0	151.7 148.2 147.9	6.2 6.1 6.1	-8.4 -3.5 -0.3	-3.6 -4.5 -4.1	120.1 117.3 115.6	31.6 30.9 32.3
Oct 9 Nov 1	13	142.1 138.7	110.3 108.0	31.8 30.7	5.8 5.7	8.4 8.2	2.8 2.7	146.2 144.1	6.0 5.9 5.7	-1.7 -2.1 -4.2	-1.8 -1.4 -2.7	113.6 111.8 108.2	32.6 32.3 31.7
Dec 1	n H	159.0	110.8	30.2	5.7	0.0	3.0	141.1	5.8	1.2	-1.7	109.4	31.7

								G	overnm	ent On	ice Re	gions	THOUSAND
-	0	LAIMANTS	5		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	10	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED)#	and the second	a ser the star	and the second
	ī	All .	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
DETI	ERN IREL	AND			er une	·			a New Yorking		•		
94 95 96	Annual average	97.3 88.2 84.2 58.7	75.3 68.7 65.0 46.1	21.9 19.5 19.1 12.5	12.7 11.4 10.9 7.6	16.6 15.3 14.7 10.4	6.9 6.0 5.8 3.8	97.1 88.1 84.0 63.2	12.6 11.4 10.9 8.2			75.2 68.6 65.0 49.8	21.8 19.5 19.0 13.4
197	Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13	70.8 67.5 65.7	56.0 53.8 52.5	14.8 13.8 13.2	9.2 8.8 8.6	12.7 12.2 11.9	4.5 4.2 4.0	71.0 68.2 67.0	9.2 8.9 8.7	-3.3 -2.8 -1.2	-3.8 -2.6 -2.4	55.2 53.2 52.4	15.8 15.0 14.6
	Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	63.9 61.3 60.8	51.1 49.2 48.2	12.8 12.1 12.6	8.3 8.0 7.9	11.6 11.1 10.9	3.9 3.7 3.8	64.8 64.2 62.6	8.4 8.4 8.1	-2.2 -0.6 -1.6	-2.1 -1.3 -1.5	51.3 50.5 49.3	13.5 13.7 13.3
	Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	65.1 65.7 64.3	49.9 50.0 49.3	15.2 15.7 15.0	8.5 8.6 8.4	11.3 11.3 11.2	4.7 4.8 4.6	60.6 59.7 59.6	7.9 7.8 7.8	-2.0 -0.9 -0.1	-1.4 -1,5 -1.0	48.5 47.9 47.5	12.1 11.8 12.1
	Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 R	60.4 58.3 57.5	47.2 46.1 45.9	13.2 12.2 11.7	7.9 7.6 7.5	10.7 10.4 10.4	4.0 3.7 3.6	60.3 60.2 60.2	7.8 7.8 7.8	0.7 -0.1 0.0	-0.1 0.2 0.2	47.5 47.2 47.0	12.8 13.0 13.2
	Jan 8 P	59.8	47.5	12.2	7.8	10.8	3.7	60.6	.7.9	0.4	0.1	47.2	13.4

MARCH 1998

CLAIMANT COUNT 23



S19

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.4 Area statistics Claimant count by Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at January 8 1998

	Male	Female	All	Rate #		Artice religionities in the const	Male	Female	All	Rate #	
		Louise	23.80%	Per cent employees and claimants	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and claimants	Per cent workforce
TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS						Hastings Haverhill Heathrow Helston Hereford and Leominster	3,331 420 18,424 580 1,706	935 169 6,485 287 635	4,266 589 24,909 867 2,341	8.6 4.6 3.6 13.9 5.1	6.7 3.8 3.1 9.3 4.1
Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield Alnwick and Amble Andover Ashford	1,585 2,801 824 452 1,318	463 699 267 204 352	2,048 3,500 1,091 656 1,670	4.4 5.8 9.4 2.1 4.5	3.7 5.2 7.6 1.7 3.7	Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Rasen	5,141 586 1,386 575 499	1,809 214 531 207 212	6,950 800 1,917 782 711	3.0 5.4 3.6 5.0 6.9	2.6 4.1 3.1 3.4 4.8
Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury Barnsley Barnstaple and Ilfracombe Barrow-In-Furness	3,015 686 4,875 1,304 2,230	921 242 1,168 452 498	3,936 928 6,043 1,756 2,728	2.3 3.0 9.1 6.2 8.2	1.9 2.5 7.9 4.8 7.0	Huddersfield Hull Huntingdon and St.Neots Ipswich Isle of Wiaht	4,233 12,312 1,180 3,680 3,707	1,388 3,528 483 1,112 1,298	5,621 15,840 1,663 4,792 5,005	5.1 8.5 3.0 4.6 11.9	4.5 7.6 2.6 4.0
Basingstoke and Alton Bath Beccles and Halesworth Bedford Berwick-on-Tweed	1,236 1,771 763 2,133 517	391 620 271 731 163	1,627 2,391 1,034 2,864 680	2.2 3.4 6.7 4.1 6.9	1.8 3.0 5.1 3.6 5.8	Keighley Kendal Keswick Kettering & Market Harborough Kidderminster	1,440 495 101 1,010 1,305	509 189 55 366 494	1,949 684 156 1,376 1,799	6.6 3.1 4.2 3.4 4.4	5.6 2.5 2.9 2.9
Bicester Bideford Birmingham Bishop Auckland Blackburn	272 814 37,999 2,630 2,668	123 296 11,756 679 661	395 1,110 49,755 3,309 3,329	1.9 11.3 7.0 8.0 4.9	1.6 8.5 6.3 7.1 4.3	King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster and Morecambe Launceston Leeds Leek	1,824 2,885 305 15,788 348	599 854 128 4,260 127	2,423 3,739 433 20,048 475	6.1 8.2 6.8 5.5 4.0	5.0 6.9 4.2 4.9
Blackpool Blandford Jodmin and Liskeard Jolton and Bury Boston	5,706 185 1,504 6,995 906	1,494 82 614 1,784 260	7,200 267 2,118 8,779 1,166	6.1 2.6 9.1 5.2 5.7	5.0 2.0 6.5 4.5 4.4	Leicester Lincoln Liverpool London 1 Loudbargugh and Coalville	8,411 3,244 34,163 62,861 1,900	2,670 968 9,023 57,600 688	11,081 4,212 43,186 220,461 2,588	4.3 5.8 11.0 6.8 3.8	3.8 5.0 9.9 6.0 3.4
Bournemouth Bradford Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield Bridport	4,398 10,622 1,477 1,571 395	1,204 3,020 470 468 166	5,602 13,642 1,947 2,039 561	5.3 6.6 6.3 10.4 7.4	4.2 5.8 5.1 8.2 5.0	Louth and Mablethorpe Lowestoft Ludlow Matclesfield Matton	926 2,446 433 1,289	311 863 150 322 86	1,237 3,309 583 1,611 326	9.7 11.3 5.9 2.6 3.4	7.1 9.6 3.9 2.2
righton ristol ude urnley urton-on-Trent	8,433 10,696 464 1,147 2,589	2,987 3,381 214 297 782	11,420 14,077 678 1,444 3,371	7.2 4.2 10.8 3.7 5.7	5.9 3.8 7.0 3.3 5.0	Mailon Malvern and Ledbury Manchester Mansfield Matlock	722 32,351 3,540 474	236 8,572 916 157	958 40,923 4,456 631	4.6 5.8 9.5 3.0 5.8	3.5 5.2 8.2 2.5
ury St.Edmunds uxton alderdale ambridge anterbury	662 610 3,652 3,034 2,240	272 198 1,074 1,104 701	934 808 4,726 4,138 2,941	2.6 4.1 5.7 2.7 5.7	2.2 3.1 5.0 2.3 4.8	Melton Mowbray Middlesbrough Milton Keynes Minehead	484 11,214 2,395 582	190 2,407 821 251	674 13,621 3,216 833	2.8 11.8 2.9 9.5	2.3 10.8 2.6 6.9
arlisle astleford and Pontefract hard helmsford and Braintree heitenham	2,115 3,095 304 3,094 2,054	679 939 107 1,097 663	2,794 4,034 411 4,191 2,717	5.3 7.2 4.6 4.0 3.8	4.5 6.4 3.6 3.3 3.2	Newark Newbury Newcastle upon Tyne Newmarket	952 532 22,878 801	298 158 5,353 265	1,250 690 28,231 1,066	5.6 1.5 8.2 4.1	4.6 1.3 7.5 3.3
hesterfield hichester hippenham inderford and Ross-on-Wye irencester	4,115 1,486 628 1,042 255	1,102 480 252 422 64	5,217 1,966 880 1,464 319	7.7 3.3 2.6 5.7 2.3	6.7 2.7 2.0 4.5 1.9	Newquay Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich	945 1,210 370 3,395 1,550	402 416 151 1,119 506	1,626 521 4,514 2,056	6.3 2.9 3.7 3.7	4.9 2.3 3.3 3.2
lacton litheroe olchester orby oventry and Hinckley	1,647 134 2,283 975 9,409	433 41 759 338 2,831	2,080 175 3,042 1,313 12,240	10.6 1.7 3.6 4.5 5.3	8.1 1.4 3.1 4.0 4.8	Norwich Nottingham Okehampton Oldham Oswestry	5,692 15,691 199 3,621 644	4,733 75 989 252	20,424 274 4,610 896	6.2 5.8 5.9 6.7	4.5 5.5 3.8 5.2 5.3
rawley rewe romer and North Walsham arlington artmouth and Kingsbridge	2,831 1,623 1,039 2,957 364	922 486 353 766 139	3,753 2,109 1,392 3,723 503	1.8 4.7 7.8 7.2 6.6	1.6 4.1 5.9 6.3 4.1	Pendle Penrith Penzance and St.Ives Peterborough	1,147 310 1,538 3,485	341 122 713 1,114	1,488 432 2,251 4,599	4.7 2.9 13.5 4.6 4.2	4.0 2.2 9.5 4.0 2.8
erby evizes ss oncaster orchester and Weymouth	6,416 303 408 7,456 1,542	1,931 125 190 1,863 487	8,347 428 598 9,319 2,029	5.6 3.2 4.4 9.8 5.5	5.0 2.5 3.2 8.6 4.5	Pickering and Heimsley Plymouth Poole Portsmouth Preston	8,030 1,967 6,571 4,911	2,461 550 1,785 1,460	10,491 2,517 8,356 6,371	7.9 3.2 6.4 4.1	6.7 2.7 5.3 3.6 1.9
over and Deal udley and Sandwell urham astbourne resham	2,445 12,814 3,255 1,980 709	620 4,025 900 624 279	3,065 16,839 4,155 2,604 988	8.5 6.3 7.0 4.6 3.4	7.1 5.7 6.3 3.7 2.6	Reading Redruth and Camborne Retford Richmondshire Ripon	2,080 1,819 1,056 366 259	585 362 199 118	2,404 1,418 565 377	12.0 7.9 4.9 3.8 7.6	9.4 6.5 3.5 2.7 6.6
keter akenham almouth olkestone ainsborough	3,374 574 958 2,389 769	1,155 203 344 617 230	4,529 777 1,302 3,006 999	4.6 7.2 12.5 8.9 8.5	3.8 5.3 9.4 7.3 6.9	Rotherham and Mexborough Rugby and Daventry Salisbury Scarborough and Filey	8,700 1,408 1,011 2,033	2,115 503 318 668	10,815 1,911 1,329 2,701	12.3 3.3 2.9 8.2	10.9 2.9 2.3 6.5 5.6
oucester pole and Selby peport and Fareham rantham reat Yarmouth	2,409 1,818 1,814 798 3,292	715 578 586 314 1.152	3,124 2,396 2,400 1,112 4,444	4.3 9.4 4.7 4.6 12.5	3.8 7.8 3.9 3.8 10.0	Scunthorpe Settle Shaftesbury Sheffield Shrewsbury	3,145 161 397 15,956 1,164	915 68 135 4,504 386	4,060 229 532 20,460 1,550	4.2 3.7 8.0 3.6	2.6 2.5 7.2 3.0
rimsby uildford and Aldershot arrogate artlepool arwich	5,693 2,953 920 3,936 515	1,458 972 308 864 146	7,151 3,925 1,228 4,800 661	9.7 2.2 3.0 13.5 11.6	8.5 1.8 2.4 12.3 9.5	Sittingbourne and Sheerness Skegness Skipton Sleaford Slough South Molton	2,354 917 264 360 3,997 168	789 371 76 147 1,121 77	3,143 1,288 340 507 5,118 245	11.3 2.6 4.0 2.8 6.7	8.5 2.0 3.2 2.4 3.8

nt count by Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at January 8 1998

Jaimer	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rate #	
				Per cent P employees w and claimants	er cent vorkforce	All Samo Si and All		A Company Analysis	And	Per cent Pe employees w and claimants	er cent orkforce
outh Tyneside outhampton outhend palding and Holbeach Austell	5,622 6,941 12,467 537 1,360	1,376 1,809 3,837 260 519	6,998 8,750 16,304 797 1,879	14.7 4.9 6.7 4.0 8.2	13.2 4.1 5.5 2.9 6.2	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	1,513 5,167 236 2,174	492 1,346 94 637	2,005 6,513 330 2,811	16.5 6.8 5.0 5.4	12.4 6.0 3.3 4.7
lafford amford lockton-on-Tees loke troud	1,737 394 6,226 7,027 1,081	629 183 1,490 2,195 417	2,366 577 7,716 9,222 1,498	3.9 3.4 10.1 5.1 4.2	3.4 2.7 9.4 4.5 3.3	Scotlang Aberdeen Alloa Annan Arbroath Ayr	3,564 1,410 433 814 2,590	1,029 395 146 364 777	4,593 1,805 579 1,178 3,367	2.2 12.3 7.2 14.0 7.3	2.0 10.7 5.9 11.4 6.4
udbury underland windon aunton elford and Bridgnorth	655 11,890 2,509 1,505 2,475	231 2,566 826 475 767	886 14,456 3,335 1,980 3,242	5.0 9.4 2.7 4.2 3.9	3.9 8.6 2.3 3.5 3.5	Badenoch Banff Bathgate Berwickshire Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	278 327 2,661 309 493	127 106 705 94 160	405 433 3,366 403 653	9.8 4.3 6.4 8.8 6.7	7.6 3.3 5.9 6.4 5.1
ianet hetford hirsk verton orbay	3,665 730 126 367 3,301	989 313 63 144 1,078	4,654 1,043 189 511 4,379	12.4 5.1 3.3 5.1 8.8	9.8 4.2 2.5 3.7 6.7	Brechin and Montrose Buckle Campbeltown Crieff Cumnock and Sanguhar	787 267 362 188 1,417	318 88 95 64 316	1,105 355 457 252 1,733	9.8 8.5 13.7 6.2 15.2	7.5 7.0 9.8 4.9 12.5
orrington ptnes rowbridge and Frome ruro unbridge Wells	221 405 1,411 1,141 1,932	103 194 476 412 649	324 599 1,887 1,553 2,581	7.3 7.9 4.0 6.1 2.7	4.5 5.4 3.2 4.8 2.2	Dumbarton Dumfries Dundee Dunfermline Dunoon and Bute	2,271 1,259 5,382 2,997 715	651 388 1,486 804 253	2,922 1,647 6,868 3,801 968	9.8 6.0 7.8 8.3 12.4	8.8 5.4 7.0 7.2 9.0
toxeter and Ashbourne lakefield and Dewsbury laisail lareham and Swanage larminster	265 5,832 8,117 295 210	123 1,599 2,593 117 104	388 7,431 10,710 412 314	3.0 6.9 7.4 3.6 3.9	2.5 6.2 6.6 2.8 3.0	Edinburgh Eileanan an Iar (Western Is Elgin Falkirk Forfar	10,863 sles) 1,109 756 3,626 471	2,970 275 290 1,005 191	13,833 1,384 1,046 4,631 662	4.5 14.2 5.8 8.0 5.8	4.1 10.0 5.1 7.3 5.0
larrington larwick latford and Luton lellingborough and Rushden velis	2,571 1,886 8,957 1,543 882	781 589 2,875 500 319	3,352 2,475 11,832 2,043 1,201	3.7 2.9 3.6 4.3 4.8	3.4 2.5 3.1 3.7 3.7	Forres Fraserburgh Galashiels Girvan Glasgow	288 220 457 310 34,856	90 44 135 104 8,745	264 592 414 43,601	4.3 4.3 3.8 14.8 7.5	9.0 3.3 3.2 11.2 6.8
eston-super-Mare Initohy Initchurch and Market Drayton Initehaven Indnes and Runcorn	1,558 526 n 369 2,126 3,683	553 224 145 525 1,043	2,111 750 514 2,651 4,726	5.3 11.5 3.6 9.5 8.2	4.2 7.5 2.6 8.5 7.5	Greenock Haddington Hawick Huntly Invergordon and Dingwall	2,116 447 423 162 1,113	496 141 132 72 294	5 2,612 588 555 234 1,407	2 7.3 3 5.4 5 7.1 4 4.9 7 12.1	6.5 4.4 6.2 4.0 10.4
ligan and St.Helens inchester and Eastleigh lindermere linral and Chester lisbech	9,206 1,020 145 12,103 948	2,597 345 65 3,364 325	11,803 1,365 210 15,467 1,273	7.5 1.8 2.5 7.9 9.0	6.6 1.5 1.9 7.0 6.7	Inverness Irvine Islay/Mid Argyli Keith Kelso and Jedburgh	2,273 3,822 266 270 211	641 1,151 115 122 72	2,914 4,973 38 2 392 2 283	4 7.0 3 10.4 1 8.3 2 6.7 3 5.1	6.2 9.3 6.8 5.5 4.2
lolverhampton oodbridge and Leiston lorcester lorkington lorksop	7,067 734 1,827 2,343 1,420	1,984 237 607 600 352	9,051 971 2,434 2,943 1,772	7.3 4.5 3.8 11.7 7.5	6.5 3.6 3.3 9.7 6.8	Kiimarnock Kirkcaldy Lanarkshire Lochaber Lockerbie	2,234 4,670 10,379 387 224	1,372 2,728 250 103	4 2,870 2 6,042 3 13,10 0 63 3 32	8 9.6 2 9.5 7 9.3 7 8.4 7 9.1	8.5 8.4 8.3 6.9 6.8
forthing eovil fales	1,889 1,120 3,133	541 403 1,003	2,430 1,523 4,136	3.3 3.4 4.0	2.7 2.7 3.4	Newton Stewart North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles	291 783 350 267 174	70 273 230 7 91 4 55	3 1,050 3 1,050 580 3 360 7 23	0 15.6 6 6.3 0 7.9 5 5.0 1 5.3	10.0 5.1 6.0 4.0 4.4
berdare berystwyth angor and Caernarfon laenau,Gwent & Abergavenr recon	1,332 549 2,288 1y 2,465 253	325 195 595 679 103	1,657 744 2,883 3,144 356	12.1 7.5 9.5 9.5 4.3	10.2 5.8 8.1 8.1 3.1	Perth Peterhead Shetland Islands Skye and Wester Ross Stewartry	1,341 479 335 506 364	38: 15 10 29(15)	2 1,72 1 63 1 43 6 80 0 51 0 51	3 5.7 0 4.8 6 4.1 2 10.9 4 8.2	5.0 4.0 3.6 8.8 5.9
lidgend ardigan armarthen onwy and Colwyn	2,868 10,163 488 645 2,031	937 2,555 186 171 603	3,805 12,718 674 816 2,634	6.8 6.0 9.2 4.2 9.0	5.9 5.4 5.9 3.3 7.0	Stirling Stranraer Sutherland Thurso Wick	1,600 564 439 415 432	4 140 222 5 110 2 100	8 2,08 6 71 1 66 0 52 4 53	4 5.8 0 10.0 0 17.8 5 8.6 6 12.8	5.1 8.2 13.5 7.2 10.0
enbigh lolgellau and Barmouth ishguard averfordwest lolyhead	404 331 202 1,651 1,674	121 110 54 462 500	525 441 256 2,113 2,174	6.2 10.0 10.4 13.8 15.0	4.2 7.4 5.8 10.7 11.8	Northern Ireland Ballymena Belfast Coleraine	1,124 22,502 3,025	4 34 2 6,07 5 78	9 1,47 4 28,57 1 3,80	3 6.1 6 7.8 6 11.2	5.1 6.8 9.4
impeter and Aberaeron andeilo andrindod Wells anelli achynlieth	411 156 390 2,102 299	136 67 149 559 124	547 223 539 2,661 423	11.2 7.9 6.8 9.0 13.5	7.0 4.5 4.5 7.7 8.7	Cookstown Craigavon Dungannon Enniskillen Londonderry	807 3,528 1,457 1,880 5,949	7 20- 3 1,01 7 41 6 49 5 1.26	4 1,01 7 4,54 7 1,87 4 2,38 2 7,20	1 11.1 5 7.4 4 10.7 0 11.6 7 13.7	8.9 6.3 8.9 9.3 11.8
ennyr and Rhymney onmouth eath and Port Talbot ewport ewtown	3,299 185 2,225 3,999 219	901 64 667 1,194 77	4,200 249 2,892 5,193 296	9.3 6.4 7.4 6.7 2.9	8.2 4.5 6.8 6.0 2.2	Magherafelt Newry Omagh Strabane	969 3,119 1,583 1,603	9 22 9 70 3 40 3 28	9 1,19 1 3,82 3 1,98 3 1,88	8 9.3 0 13.1 6 11.3 6 15.8	7.7 11.0 9.2 13.0
ontypool and Cwmbran ontypridd and Rhondda orthmadoc and Ffestinlog wilheli hotton, Flint and Rhyl	1,695 3,616 543 541 3,466	503 942 207 186 961	2,198 4,558 750 727 4,427	5.5 7.6 12.3 12.5 5.6	4.9 6.8 9.5 9.0 4.9						

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues. Claimant count rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government-supported training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and claimants only. 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 Travel-to-Work Areas. All the TTWA rates shown are calculated using mid-1996 based denominators.

1

S20

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.4

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS S21

CLAIMANT COUNT .5 Age and duration

UNITE	INITED 18-24				25-49					ver			All ages	•			
KING	ом	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	Ali
MALE	AND FE	MALE												1070.0			-
1996	Jan Apr Jul Oct	346.0 292.4 331.3 296.2	120.6 135.9 120.7 94.0	135.6 130.0 127.3 118.3	602.1 558.3 579.4 508.5	571.9 525.3 489.9 446.0	236.6 245.4 234.8 209.0	518.4 513.9 499.3 476.3	1326.9 1284.6 1224.1 1131.2	139.0 138.3 122.9 111.2	62.9 62.4 61.4 62.4	161.8 162.2 152.1 147.6	363.6 363.0 336.4 321.2	972.1 960.6 868.1	421.6 445.5 418.5 366.6	816.0 806.3 779.0 742.4	2310.5 2223.9 2158.1 1977.2
1997	Jan Apr Jul Oct	281.6 243.3 272.7 249.2	92.4 87.7 72.6 59.8	105.9 90.7 77.6 62.3	479.9 421.7 422.9 371.3	469.2 417.7 417.0 400.6	186.7 158.6 138.6 131.5	445.4 397.1 343.0 283.1	1101.3 973.3 898.7 815.2	117.5 105.8 101.1 98.1	52.4 40.2 35.0 34.9	139.7 128.6 110.2 97.7	309.5 274.6 246.3 230.7	884.1 784.0 807.1 762.5	332.6 287.5 247.1 227.2	691.1 616.5 531.0 443.2	1907.8 1688.0 1585.3 1432.8
1998	Jan	256.8	64.7	53.8	375.2	451.7	143.8	252.6	848.1	110.8	37.7	91.9	240.4	833.8	247.0	398.5	1479.3
MALE																	
1996	Jan Apr Jul Oct	235.5 200.7 213.3 195.0	84.7 94.6 85.6 67.4	102.1 98.0 94.8 88.1	422.3 393.3 393.8 350.5	430.9 389.7 353.6 326.6	182.2 188.0 180.5 159.8	442.6 438.0 424.7 404.4	1055.6 1015.7 958.8 890.8	104.2 102.3 88.7 80.7	47.0 46.3 45.5 46.1	127.0 127.4 119.2 115.3	278.2 276.0 253.5 242.1	779.8 702.1 665.0 610.6	314.8 329.9 312.6 274.1	671.9 663.5 638.9 607.9	1766.4 1695.5 1616.5 1492.6
1997	Jan Apr Jul Oct	194.0 169.6 180.4 167.5	64.9 61.3 52.0 43.4	79.7 68.1 57.5 46.0	338.6 299.0 289.9 256.8	355.7 317.3 312.0 301.9	144.6 125.6 111.6 106.7	379.6 338.4 292.7 241.8	880.0 781.3 716.3 650.4	86.7 77.0 72.2 69.9	38.6 29.8 25.9 25.6	109.7 101.1 87.2 77.7	235.0 207.9 185.3 173.2	645.5 573.9 573.8 547.5	248.8 217.2 190.0 176.2	569.1 507.6 437.5 365.5	1463.5 1298.8 1201.3 1089.1
1998	Jan	179.6	46.3	40.1	266.0	348.0	116.6	216.2	680.9	80.1	27.5	73.3	180.8	616.1	190.9	329.6	1136.7
FEMA	IF																
1996	Jan Apr Jul Oct	110.5 91.7 118.0 101.2	35.9 41.3 35.1 26.6	33.5 32.0 32.5 30.1	179.8 165.0 185.6 157.9	141.0 135.6 136.4 119.3	54.4 57.5 54.3 49.2	75.8 75.9 74.6 71.9	271.2 268.9 265.2 240.5	34.8 36.1 34.2 30.5	15.8 16.1 15.8 16.3	34.7 34.9 32.9 32.3	85.4 87.0 82.9 79.1	293.1 270.0 295.6 257.6	106.8 115.6 105.9 92.6	144.2 142.8 140.1 134.5	544.1 528.5 541.6 484.6
1997	Jan Apr Jul Oct	87.6 73.6 92.2 81.8	27.5 26.4 20.6 16.4	26.2 22.6 20.2 16.3	141.3 122.6 132.9 114.5	113.5 100.4 105.1 98.7	42.1 33.0 27.0 24.8	65.7 58.7 50.4 41.3	221.3 192.1 182.4 164.8	30.7 28.8 28.9 28.1	13.7 10.4 9.1 9.3	30.0 27.5 23.0 20.1	74.5 66.7 61.0 57.5	238.6 210.0 233.3 215.0	83.7 70.2 57.1 51.0	122.0 108.9 93.5 77.7	444.3 389.1 384.0 343.7
1998	Jan	77.2	18.4	13.7	109.3	103.6	27.1	36.4	167.2	30.7	10.2	18.7	59.6	217.7	56.1	68.9	342.6

tes to Tables 2.1 and 2.2

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2.6 CLAIMANT COUNT Age and duration: January 8 1998 Government Office Regions

Duration of	Male				Female	-	March 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1		Male		a series in		Female		12	
in weeks	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	NORTH 1,592 1,432 2,611	2,673 3,289 4,895	620 771 1,061	5,095 5,565 8,760	820 556 812	747 623 961	163 136 261	1,862 1,350 2,132	EASTERI 1,831 1,377 2,685	3,048 2,859 5,150	931 732 1,333	5,914 5,028 9,300	1,125 578 1,024	1,292 811 1,448	410 283 528	2,916 1,714 3,090
13 26 26 52	4,117 3,623	7,003 7,104	1,773 1,803	13,018 12,555	1,482 1,108	1,536 1,332	560 575	3,680 3,035	3,262 2,507	7,016 6,762	2,100 1,986	12,462 11,271	1,450 1,042	2,421 1,701	902 808	3,062 4,850 3,572
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260 All	2,006 636 245 140 117 18,915	5,098 2,476 1,657 1,165 4,443 44,099	1,291 768 567 426 1,907 12,058	8,396 3,880 2,469 1,731 6,467 75,812	561 152 60 27 16 6,391	749 351 192 136 444 8,032	368 167 95 71 278 2,971	1,681 670 347 234 738 17,848	1,330 385 137 79 83 15,815	4,889 2,439 1,360 871 2,597 41,608	1,582 916 558 420 1,393 13,270	7,806 3,740 2,055 1,370 4,073 71,164	540 154 52 27 23 7,007	1,075 454 240 160 353 11,389	534 254 168 126 317 4,890	2,151 862 460 313 693 23,683
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	NORTH 2,978 2,422 4,354	4,579 4,395 7,466	969 936 1,575	8,753 7,867 13,610	1,498 959 1,483	1,520 1,242 1,688	363 318 476	3,534 2,577 3,808	LONDON 2,573 1,733 3,906	5,847 5,037 10,763	1,065 822 1,681	9,606 7,666 16,513	1,530 941 2,008	2,373 1,755 3,605	472 333 784	4,476 3,077 6,548
8 13 13 26 26 52	3,570 5,246 3,944	6,784 9,864 9,364	1,558 2,171 2,088	12,059 17,434 15,449	1,243 2,058 1,422	1,620 2,471 1,817	529 789 693	3,499 5,433 3,962	3,989 7,512 6,352	10,021 19,457 22,045	1,724 3,278 3,990	15,867 30,387 32,440	2,120 4,420 3,420	3,642 7,211 6,536	741 1,556 1,639	6,629 13,340 11,673
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260 All	2,055 530 198 97 76 25,470	6,238 2,563 1,442 948 3,438 57,081	1,599 745 454 320 1,559 13,974	9,897 3,838 2,094 1,365 5,073 97,439	650 131 54 17 16 9,531	1,034 330 186 122 340 12,370	410 178 105 50 211 4,122	2,098 639 345 189 567 26,651	3,875 1,447 609 346 235 32,577	16,206 8,638 5,319 3,817 9,769 116,919	3,434 2,024 1,537 1,113 3,912 24,580	23,525 12,109 7,465 5,276 13,916 174,770	2,005 601 244 76 66 17,431	4,449 1,985 1,161 660 1,256 34,633	1,271 721 456 317 849 9,139	7,732 3,307 1,861 1,053 2,171 61,867
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	MERSE) 925 762 1,403	(SIDE 1,322 1,471 2,178	243 237 414	2,568 2,514 4,097	535 328 507	474 403 535	101 81 142	1,163 833 1,233	SOUTH 8 2,482 1,566 3,257	EAST 4,564 3,977 7,039	1,279 994 1,682	8,470 6,602 12,115	1,305 688 1,256	1,643 1,105 1,916	532 355 598	3,589 2,202 3,882
8 13 13 26 26 52	1,344 2,608 2,373	2,207 3,876 4,638	441 829 870	4,034 7,363 7,897	502 1,028 918	502 992 958	152 288 321	1,184 2,345 2,207	2,650 4,085 2,963	6,113 9,752 9,176	1,705 2,676 2,470	10,565 16,600 14,631	1,098 1,715 1,156	1,810 2,954 2,156	691 990 956	3,671 5,746 4,287
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260 All	1,598 511 220 164 135 12,043	3,847 1,912 1,086 771 3,536 26,844	785 421 244 184 1,227 5,895	6,233 2,844 1,550 1,119 4,898 45,117	523 160 52 22 24 4,599	708 308 144 124 375 5,523	238 109 82 45 209 1,768	1,470 577 278 191 608 12,089	1,463 492 157 98 77 19,290	6,041 2,980 1,601 1,020 3,045 55,308	1,836 1,210 751 545 1,780 16,928	9,342 4,682 2,509 1,663 4,902 92,081	535 168 52 32 15 8,020	1,284 562 253 172 409 14,264	634 346 226 145 362 5,835	2,455 1,076 531 349 786 28,574
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4	YORKSH 2,643 2,250	4,287 4,485	THE HUME 1,000 992	8ER 8,181 7,847	1,340 826	1,460	355 353	3,337 2,531	SOUTH V 2,157 1,535	VEST 3,504 3,184	897 847	6,679 5,639	1,207	1,383 1,008	388 315	3,089 2,052
4 8 8 13 13 26	4,365 3,736 6,232	6,893 11,156	1,631 1,704 2,771	12,512 20,343	1,538 1,396 2,589	1,872 1,772 2,947	538 532 985	4,137 3,825 6,659	2,788 2,434 3,697	4,945 7,538	1,276	8,862 13,403	1,173	1,753 2,478	636 853	3,532 3,597 4,995
26 52 52 104	5,080 2,745	12,111 8,262	2,891	20,133 13,283 5 722	1,995 961 236	2,522 1,490 519	1,026 652 331	5,582 3,111 1,086	2,328 1,224 402	6,459 4,621 2,229	1,772 1,533 933	10,585 7,380 3,564	887 475 119	1,558 1,036 467	659 524 303	3,114 2,036 889
156 208 208 260 Over 260 All	273 143 144 28,432	1,865 1,149 4,801 66,636	718 506 2,360 18,014	2,856 1,798 7,305 114,146	92 48 33 11,054	276 159 541 14,830	173 123 464 5,532	541 330 1,038 32,177	131 64 59 16,819	1,160 703 2,306 42,077	575 356 1,381 13,033	1,866 1,123 3,746 72,500	57 21 14 7,364	205 136 351 12,053	168 98 306 4,824	430 255 671 24,660
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	EAST MI 1,815 1,503 2,837	3,243 2,999 5,352	781 679 1,183	5,997 5,260 9,495	1,019 603 1,012	1,182 934 1,375	323 265 427	2,608 1,847 2,900	WALES 1,587 1,215 2,460	2,345 2,046 4,000	504 474 851	4,579 3,812 7,454	824 497 854	850 630 1,009	216 177 318	1,967 1,338 2,266
8 13 13 26 26 52	2,308 3,404 2,782	4,506 6,461 6,271	1,159 1,657 1,629	8,060 11,603 10,708	904 1,480 1,126	1,282 1,983 1,592	455 677 628	2,736 4,223 3,364	2,245 3,501 2,688	3,797 5,752 5,791	913 1,601 1,415	7,045 10,952 9,915	777 1,369 852	1,030 1,669 1,167	391 634 460	2,271 3,732 2,494
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260 All	1,535 366 130 65 61 16,806	4,590 1,926 865 579 2,289 39,081	1,255 716 456 329 1,477 11,321	7,380 3,008 1,451 973 3,827 67,762	507 125 38 15 6 6,835	925 323 142 94 294 10,126	341 216 98 79 272 3,781	1,776 664 278 188 572 21,156	1,440 473 161 86 71 15,927	4,280 2,092 915 604 2,325 33,947	1,144 677 321 247 987 9,134	6,864 3,242 1,397 937 3,383 59,580	406 115 39 18 11 5,762	675 265 150 92 274 7,811	310 144 74 58 201 2,983	1,393 524 263 168 486 16,902
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4	WEST MI 2,335 1,784	DLANDS 3,554 3,415	824 773	6,838 6,037	1,273 814	1,368 1,057	369 279	3,126 2,195	SCOTLA 3,192 2,723	ND 5,075 5,549	1,123	9,814 9,659	1,473 950	1,807 1,475	428 342 675	3,996 2,882 4,750
4 8 8 13 13 26	3,561 3,095 5,178	6,237 5,644 9,496	1,384 1,380 2,265	11,363 10,225 17,065	1,378 1,260 2,438	1,767 1,701 2,843	575 587 1,019	3,835 3,644 6,428	4,460 3,946 5,768	7,705 12,010	1,908 1,932 3,066	13,904 21,151 20,199	1,305 1,436 2,005	2,209 3,117 2,531	748 1,085	4,593 6,433 5,396
26 52 52 104 104 156	4,633 2,415 755	10,810 7,355 3,381	2,630 2,048 1,090	18,119 11,824 5,226	1,985 1,076 293	2,447 1,425 560	983 617 331	3,121 1,184	2,515 664	7,985	2,305 1,104	12,818 5,019	705	1,423	661 250	2,806 921 431
156 208 208 260 Over 260 All	302 179 175 24,412	1,794 1,297 5,729 58,712	653 480 2,614 16,141	2,749 1,956 8,518 99,920	140 47 55 10,759	333 195 757 14,453	194 117 537 5,608	667 359 1,349 31,356	231 125 102 28,774	1,646 1,114 4,114 68,904	682 558 2,382 19,291	2,559 1,797 6,598 118,823	45 28 24 10,033	228 152 445 16,120	119 448 6,030	299 917 33,424
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	20007	e total signit	TUCN		รามสูโ สามสูโ	p ca sits			NORTHE 897 637 1,200	RN IRELA 1,108 982 1,902	214 175 338	2,226 1,799 3,449	480 369 506	414 340 506	74 71 140	974 787 1,156
8 13 13 26 26 52									1,156 2,125 1,982	1,945 3,530 4,144	382 763 890	3,489 6,425 7,019	486 1,136 806	546 990 812	169 326 328	1,207 2,468 1,948
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260		2 setty	e aold	eisesti	t lane	itali Mati	bertako Le for	NA TO	1,424 633 303 167 148 10,672	3,467 2,406 1,617 1,297 7,250 29,648	708 407 340 334 2,639 7,190	5,600 3,446 2,260 1,798 10,037 47,548	419 156 69 47 27 4,501	592 347 215 169 657 5,588	228 144 104 82 418 2,084	1,239 647 388 298 1,102 12,214

ims	Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
weeks LE e or less t and up to 2	1,797	3,415 1,225	2,862 1,133	12,641 4,834	10,093 3,914	7,558	5,444 2,382	4,105 1,987	3,643 1,895	3,421 1,853	2,366	832 493	58,17 24,31
	1,041 1,277	3,076 3,625	2,998 3,356	14,228	12,583 12,641	10,177 10,179	7,908 7,595	6,415 5,961	5,623 5,166	5,012 4,542	3,415 3,295	1,020 1,014	73,49 73,29 58 53
6 8 8 13 13 26 26 39	1,489 1,517 386	5,582 9,258 4,073	5,286 8,629 4,343	22,984 36,723 20,115	20,675 33,733 20,556	16,619 26,898 17,135	12,262 20,010 12,717	9,560 15,226 9,842	8,414 13,514 8,447	8,336 13,274 8,112	6,112 10,317 6,707	1,835 2,682 1,052	119,15 191,78 113,48
39 52 52 65 65 78 79 104	126 28 11 12	1,930 318 92 55	2,676 2,153 1,513 1,356	11,184 7,424 5,053 6,237	12,375 8,298 5,740 7,863	11,045 7,164 4,964 7,288	8,398 5,632 3,850 5,873	6,420 4,386 2,822 4,701	5,549 3,835 2,691 4,305	5,590 3,577 2,733 4,454	4,684 3,256 2,513 4,027	440 246 121 157	70,41 46,31 32,10 46,32
104 156 156 208 208 260	0 0 0	14 0 0 0	187 19 0 0	7,281 2,775 1,586 1,335	9,386 4,723 3,008 7,281	9,088 5,086 3,379 11,027	7,376 4,238 2,921 10,821	6,082 3,407 2,436 9,441	5,687 3,256 2,294 9,822	6,091 3,719 2,664 11,007	5,487 3,656 2,733 11,607	195 141 87 365	56,87 31,02 21,10 72,70
	8,979	35,519	39,161	180,600	183,237	158,692	123,644	97,402	88,241	88,127	74,116	11,396	1,089,1
MALE te or less ver 1 and up to 2 2 4 4 6	1,285 210 599 809	2,282 707 1,674 1,886	1,787 686 1,460 1,434	6,184 2,303 5,313 4,709	3,629 1,423 3,770 3,242	2,299 929 2,358 2,262	1,787 762 1,915 1,793	1,710 811 2,087 1,754	1,831 918 2,185 1,941	1,728 836 2,084 1,913	1,026 530 1,153 1,286	0 0 0 4	25,54 10,1 24,59 23,03
6 8 8 13 13 26 26 39	714 1,148 1,288 302	1,535 3,039 5,368 2,218	1,210 2,554 4,761 2,211	3,836 8,054 13,487 7,231	2,705 6,006 9,873 4,936	1,722 3,936 6,677 3,320	1,455 3,071 5,178 2,730	1,552 3,200 5,225 2,713	1,658 3,503 5,669 3,100	1,628 3,663 5,901 3,438	1,065 2,650 4,427 2,647	0 6 10 12	19,00 40,83 67,80 34,83
39 52 52 65 65 78	106 37 14 2	1,060 162 45 26	1,291 1,047 797 614	3,534 2,247 1,803 2,203	2,584 1,621 1,242 1,727	1,787 1,078 826 1,086	1,504 887 616 932	1,696 1,088 766 1,143	1,947 1,138 847 1,276	2,076 1,256 857 1,314	1,678 1,110 761 1,248	13 6 4 4	19,2 11,6 8,5 11,5
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181 200	6.514	20.013	19,971	64,802	46,977	32,076	25,594	26,854	30,103	31,996	25,399	88	330,3
							and the second				1 1 2 1 2		
	AGE GRO	UPS			-		and the second sec						
NITED KINGDOM Iration of aims weeks	AGE GRO Under 18	UPS 18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	All age
ITED KINGDOM irration of alms weeks ALE re or less re or less re and up to 7 2 4	AGE GRO Under 18 1,803 2 311 1,046 5 1,281	UPS 18 3,536 1,261 3,168 3,742	19 2,965 1,186 3,086 3,461	20-24 13,058 5,001 14,685 15,077	25-29 10,392 4,006 12,934 12,972	30-34 7,761 3,098 10,425 10,441	35-39 5,565 2,438 8,074 7,774	40-44 4,202 2,023 6,538 6,093	45-49 3,732 1,932 5,717 5,275	50-54 3,477 1,899 5,104 4,635	55-59 - 2,418 1,297 3,480 3,371	60 and over 858 501 1,038 1,034	All age 59,7 24,9 75,2 75,1
NTED KINGDOM Instion of alms weeks ALE ne or less ver 1 and up to : 2 4 6 1 8 1 1 2 2 2 4 1 8 1 1 2 2 2 4 1 8 1 1 2 2 4 1 8 1 1 3 2 2 2 4 1 8 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	AGE GRO Under 18 1,803 2,311 4,1,046 5,1,281 3,990 3,1,495 5,1,524 9,388	UPS 18 3,536 1,261 3,168 3,742 2,957 5,782 9,575 4,237	19 2,965 1,186 3,086 3,461 2,726 5,470 9,016 4,530	20-24 13,058 5,001 14,685 15,077 11,924 23,756 38,144 21,098	25-29 10,392 4,006 12,934 12,972 10,648 21,303 34,844 21,356	30-34 7,761 3,098 10,425 10,441 8,287 17,105 27,768 17,697	35-39 5,565 2,438 8,074 7,774 6,392 12,626 20,675 13,216	40-44 4,202 2,023 6,538 6,093 4,728 9,827 15,702 10,205	45-49 3,732 1,932 5,717 5,275 4,195 8,614 13,922 8,747	50-54 3,477 1,899 5,104 4,635 3,815 8,530 13,628 8,381	55-59 2,418 1,297 3,480 3,371 2,735 6,260 10,658 6,941	60 and over 858 501 1,038 1,034 727 1,875 2,750 2,750 2,750 2,750	All age 59,7 24,9 75,2 75,1 60,1 122,6 198,2 117,8
AITED KINGDOM irration of alms weeks ALE ne or less ver 4 6 8 13 26 39 52 65 7 78 10	AGE GRO Under 18 1,803 2 1,803 2 1,803 2 1,803 2 1,803 2 1,281 3 990 3 1,495 5 1,524 3 388 2 1,524 3 88 2 127 5 28 8 12	UPS 18 3,536 1,261 3,168 3,742 2,957 5,782 9,575 4,237 2,013 323 94 57	19 2.965 1.186 3.086 3.461 2.726 5.470 9.016 4.530 2.776 2.288 1.630 1.452	20-24 13,058 5,001 14,685 15,077 11,924 23,756 38,144 21,098 11,649 7,754 5,334 6,693	25-29 10,392 4,006 12,934 12,972 10,648 21,303 34,844 21,356 12,851 8,622 5,998 8,313	30-34 7,761 3,098 10,425 10,441 8,287 17,105 27,768 17,697 11,452 7,440 5,185 7,703	35-39 5,565 2,438 8,074 7,774 6,392 12,626 20,675 13,216 8,696 5,825 4,003 6,205	40-44 4,202 2,023 6,538 6,093 4,728 9,827 15,702 10,205 6,656 4,528 2,940 4,932	45-49 3,732 1,932 5,717- 5,275 8,614 13,922 8,747 5,752 8,747 5,752 3,939 2,781 4,465	50-54 3,477 1,899 5,104 4,635 3,815 8,530 13,628 8,381 5,780 3,680 2,822 4,624	55-59 2,418 1,297 3,480 3,371 2,735 6,260 10,658 6,941 4,852 3,350 2,604	60 and over 858 501 1,038 1,034 1,034 1,034 1,033 1,073 1,875 2,750 1,073 1,073 1,073 1,073 1,073 1,073 1,073 1,073 1,073 1,073 1,073 1,073 1,073 1,074 1,075 1,074 1,075 1,00	All age 59,7 24,9 75,2 75,1 60,1 122,6 198,2 117,8 73,0 48,0 33,5 3 48,7
AITED KINGDOM iration of alms weeks ALE ne or less eor less eor less 9 52 65 77 104 156 206 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 200 200 200	AGE GRO Under 18 1,803 2 1,803 3 11 4 1,046 3 1,281 3 990 3 1,495 5 1,524 9 388 2 127 5 28 8 122 4 12 6 0 8 0 0 0 0 0	UPS 18 3,536 1,261 3,168 3,742 2,957 4,237 2,957 4,237 2,013 323 94 57 14 0 0 0	19 2.965 1.186 3.086 3.461 2.726 5.470 9.016 4.530 2.776 2.288 1.630 1.452 1.630 1.452 190 19 0 0	20-24 13,058 5,001 14,685 15,077 11,924 23,756 38,144 21,098 11,649 7,754 5,334 6,693 7,911 3,078 1,753 1,483	25-29 10,392 4,006 12,934 12,972 10,648 21,303 34,844 21,305 12,851 8,622 5,998 8,313 10,063 5,086 3,314 8,082	30-34 7,761 3,098 10,425 10,441 8,287 17,105 27,768 17,697 11,452 7,440 5,185 7,703 9,729 5,555 3,700 12,480	35-39 5,565 2,438 8,074 7,774 6,392 12,626 20,675 13,216 8,696 5,825 5,825 4,003 6,205 7,826 4,579 3,197 12,421	40-44 4,202 2,023 6,538 6,093 4,728 9,827 15,702 10,205 6,656 4,528 2,940 4,932 6,458 3,654 4,2,649 11,157	45-49 3,732 1,932 5,717- 5,275 8,614 13,922 8,747 5,752 8,614 13,922 8,747 5,752 8,747 5,752 3,939 2,781 4,465 5,949 3,453 2,475 11,502	50-54 3,477 1,899 5,104 4,635 3,815 8,530 13,628 8,381 5,780 3,680 2,822 4,624 4,624 6,317 3,899 2,855 12,466	55-59 2,418 1,297 3,480 3,371 2,735 6,260 10,658 6,941 4,852 3,350 2,604 4,171 5,658 3,806 6,2,866 2,866 2,866 3,12,738	60 and over 858 501 1,038 1,034 727 1,875 2,750 1,073 448 251 127 163 205 151 93 414	All age 59, 75, 75, 75, 122, 198, 117, 117, 33, 48, 5, 60, 33, 34, 48, 5, 60, 33, 22, 82, 48, 5, 60, 122, 117, 117, 117, 117, 117, 117, 117
ALE alms weeks ALE he or less ver 2 4 6 8 13 26 39 52 665 65 156 208 26 39 52 65 9 104 156 208 260	AGE GRO Under 18 1,803 311 4 1,046 3 1,281 3 990 3 1,495 5 1,524 9 388 2 127 5 28 8 12 4 12 6 0 8 0 0 0 9,017	UPS 18 3,536 1,261 3,168 3,742 2,957 4,237 2,013 323 94 57 14 0 0 36,759	19 2.965 1,186 3,066 3,461 2,726 5,470 9,016 4,530 2,288 1,630 1,452 1,630 1,452 190 0 0 40,795	20-24 13,058 5,001 14,685 15,077 11,924 23,756 38,144 23,756 38,144 21,098 11,649 7,754 5,334 6,693 7,911 3,078 1,753 1,753 1,753 1,753 1,753 1,753 1,753 1,753 1,753 1,753 1,753 1,753 1,753 1,754 1,754 1,754 1,754 1,754 1,754 1,754 1,754 1,754 1,754 1,754 1,754 1,754 1,754 1,754 1,649 1,754 1,753 1,755 1,754 1,754 1,754 1,754 1,754 1,754 1,755	25-29 10,392 4,006 12,934 12,972 10,648 21,303 34,844 21,356 12,851 8,622 5,998 8,313 10,063 5,086 3,314 8,082 190,784	30-34 7,761 3,098 10,425 10,441 8,287 17,105 27,768 17,697 11,452 7,440 5,185 7,703 9,729 5,555 3,700 12,480 165,826	35-39 5,565 2,438 8,074 7,774 6,392 12,626 20,675 13,216 8,696 5,825 4,003 6,205 7,826 4,579 3,197 12,421 129,512	40-44 4,202 2,023 6,538 6,093 4,728 9,827 15,702 10,205 6,656 4,528 2,940 4,932 6,458 3,654 4,528 2,940 11,157 102,292	45-49 3,732 1,932 5,717 5,275 8,614 13,922 8,747 5,752 3,939 2,781 4,465 5,949 3,453 2,475 11,502 92,450	50-54 3,477 1,899 5,104 4,635 8,530 13,628 8,381 5,780 3,680 2,822 4,624 6,317 3,899 2,855 12,466 91,916	55-59 2,418 1,297 3,480 3,371 2,735 6,260 10,658 6,941 4,852 3,350 2,604 4,171 5,658 3,806 6,2,866 2,866 3,12,738 5,77,205	60 and over 858 501 1,038 1,034 727 1,875 2,750 1,075 2,750 1,075 1,875 2,750 1,075 1,875 2,750 1,075 1,875 2,750 1,075 1,875 2,750 1,075 1,875 2,750 1,075 1,875 2,750 1,075 1,075 2,750 1,075 1,075 2,750 1,075 2,750 1,075 2,750 1,075 2,750 1,075 2,750 1,075 2,750 1,075 2,750 1,075	All age 59,7 24,5 75,7 60,7 122,1 198,1 117,1 73,4 48,3 33,3 48,5 60,3 33,3 48,5 82,4 82,4 1,136,5 0,222,5 82,5 1,136,5 0,222,5 82,5 1,136,5 0,225,5 1,136,5 0,225,5 0,24,5 0,55,7 0,55,7 0,55,7 0,55,7 0,75,7
NTED KINGDOM iration of alms weeks ALE ne or less ver 1 and up to : 2 4 6 6 8 1: 1:3 2: 2: 4 6 6 6 5: 7 78 10 104 15 156 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	AGE GRO Under 18 1,803 2,311 4,1,046 3,1,281 4,990 3,1,495 5,31,524 9,900 3,1,495 5,31,524 9,900 3,1,495 5,31,524 9,900 3,1,288 8,212 6,000 9,017 1,288 2,213 4,605 6,811	UPS 18 3,536 1,261 3,168 3,742 2,957 4,237 4,237 4,237 14 0 0 0 36,759 2,361 724 1,728 1,942	19 2,965 1,186 3,086 3,461 2,726 5,470 9,016 4,530 2,776 2,288 1,630 1,452 190 19 0 0 40,795 1,851 706 1,521 1,476	20-24 13,058 5,001 14,685 15,077 11,924 23,756 38,144 21,098 11,649 7,754 4,693 7,911 3,078 1,483 188,398 6,400 2,387 5,567 4,887	25-29 10,392 4,006 12,934 12,972 10,648 21,303 34,844 21,356 12,851 8,622 5,998 8,313 10,063 5,086 3,314 8,082 190,784 3,731 1,474 3,911 3,328	30-34 7,761 3,098 10,425 10,445 10,441 17,105 27,768 17,697 11,452 7,740 5,185 7,703 9,729 5,555 3,700 12,480 165,826 2,360 9,56 2,424 2,320	35-39 5,565 2,438 8,074 7,774 6,392 12,626 20,675 13,216 8,696 5,825 4,003 6,205 7,826 4,579 3,197 12,421 129,512 1,829 7,83 1,963 1,963 1,963 1,963	40-44 4,202 2,023 6,538 6,038 9,827 15,702 10,205 6,656 4,528 2,940 4,932 6,458 3,654 2,649 11,157 102,292 1,744 835 2,133 1,797	45-49 3,732 1,932 5,717- 5,275 4,195 8,614 13,922 8,747 5,752 3,939 2,781 4,465 5,949 3,453 2,475 11,502 92,450 1,869 932 2,224 1,988	50-54 3,477 1,899 5,104 4,635 3,815 3,815 3,850 13,628 8,381 5,780 3,680 2,822 4,624 6,317 3,680 2,825 12,466 91,916 1,746 8522 2,127 1,956	55-59 2,418 1,297 3,480 10,658 6,941 4,852 3,350 2,604 4,171 5,658 3,806 9,2,604 4,171 5,658 3,806 9,2,604 4,171 5,658 3,806 9,2,604 4,171 5,658 3,806 9,2,604 4,171 5,658 3,806 9,2,664 4,171 5,658 3,806 9,2,664 4,171 5,658 5,659 1,052 5,511 1,181 1,227	60 and over 858 501 1,034 727 1,875 2,750 1,073 448 251 127 163 205 205 151 93 414 11,708	All ag
AITED KINGDOM intration of alms weeks ALE ne or less ver 1 and up to 2 4 6 8 13 26 39 52 65 77 104 156 208 ver 260 It MALE ne or less ver 4 6 8 13 208 260 104 156 208 4 6 8 1 1 2 4 6 8 1 13 26 3	AGE GRO Under 18 2 1,803 3 311 4 1,046 3 1,281 3 990 3 1,495 5 1,524 9 388 2 127 5 28 8 12 4 12 6 0 0 0 9,017 1,288 2 1,283 8 00 9,017 1,288 2 1,283 8 00 9,017 1,288 2 1,283 8 00 9,017 1,288 2 1,283 1,284 1,283 1,283 1,283 1,283 1,284 1,283 1,283 1,283 1,283 1,284 1,283 1,283 1,283 1,283 1,284 1,283 1,304 1,3	UPS 18 3,536 1,261 3,168 3,742 2,957 4,237 2,013 323 94 4,237 2,013 323 94 4,237 14 0 0 0 36,759 2,361 1,261 3,168 3,742 2,957 4,237 2,013 323 94 4,237 14 0 0 0 36,759 2,361 1,261 3,168 3,742 2,957 4,237 14 0 0 0 0 14 1,588 3,137 5,688 1,261 3,168 3,742 2,957 4,237 14 0 0 0 0 0 14 1,588 1,261 1,275	19 2.965 1.186 3.086 3.461 2.726 5.470 9.016 4.530 1.452 1.630 1.452 1.90 199 0 0 40,795 1.851 706 1.521 1.476 1.255 2.672 5.063 2.323	20-24 13.058 5.001 14.685 15,077 11.924 23,756 38,144 21,098 11.649 7,754 5,334 4,6693 7,911 3,078 1,753 1,483 188,398 6,400 2,387 5,567 4,887 3,970 8,324 14,083 7,615	25-29 10,392 4,006 12,934 12,972 10,648 21,303 34,844 21,356 12,851 8,622 5,998 8,313 10,063 5,086 3,314 8,082 190,784 3,731 1,474 3,911 3,328 2,789 6,187 10,194 5,099	30-34 7,761 3,098 10,425 10,441 8,287 17,105 27,768 17,697 11,452 7,440 5,185 7,703 9,729 5,555 3,700 12,480 165,826 2,360 956 2,424 2,320 1,774 4,041 6,855 3,435	35-39 5,565 2,438 8,074 7,774 6,392 12,626 20,675 13,216 8,696 4,579 3,197 12,421 129,512 1,829 7,833 1,963 1,827 1,491 3,147 5,329	40-44 4,202 2,023 6,538 6,093 4,728 9,827 15,702 10,205 6,656 4,528 4,528 4,528 4,528 4,528 4,528 4,528 2,940 4,932 6,458 3,654 4,932 6,458 3,654 4,932 6,458 3,654 2,649 11,157 102,292 1,744 835 2,133 1,797 1,589 3,295 5,378 2,791	45-49 3,732 1,932 5,717- 5,275 4,195 8,614 13,922 8,747 5,752 8,747 5,752 8,747 5,752 8,747 5,752 8,747 5,752 8,747 5,752 8,747 1,909 9,2450 1,869 932 2,224 1,988 1,687 3,5856 3,180	50-54 3,477 1,899 5,104 4,635 3,815 8,530 13,628 8,381 5,780 3,680 2,822 4,624 6,317 3,899 2,855 12,466 91,916 1,746 852 2,127 1,956 1,666 3,756 6,066 3,551	55-59 2,418 1,297 3,480 3,371 2,735 6,260 10,658 6,941 4,852 3,350 2,604 4,471 5,658 3,806 6,2,866 2,866 2,866 2,866 2,866 3,12,738 5,77,205 1,052 5,41 5,1,322 1,053 5,41 5,41 5,41 5,41 5,41 5,41 5,41 5,41	60 and over 858 501 1,038 1,034 1,038 1,034 1,038 2,750 1,073 448 251 127 163 205 151 193 205 151 193 205 151 193 205 151 193 205 151 193 205 151 193 205 151 193 205 153 193 205 153 193 205 153 193 205 153 193 205 153 193 205 153 193 205 153 193 205 153 193 205 153 193 205 193 193 205 193 193 205 193 193 205 193 193 205 193 193 205 193 193 205 193 193 205 193 193 205 193 193 205 193 193 205 193 193 193 205 193 193 193 205 193 193 193 193 205 193 193 193 205 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193	All age 59,7 24,5 75,7 60,1 122,1 198,2 117,1 33,3 48,5 60,3 33,3 48,5 60,3 22,2 82,4 82,4 1,136,1 26,5 1,136,1 1,136,
NTED KINGDOM iration of alms weeks ALE ne or less ver 1 and up to : 2 4 6 6 52 6 6 57 78 10 104 15 52 6 65 7 78 10 104 15 52 6 6 57 78 10 104 15 52 6 6 57 78 10 104 15 52 6 8 20 208 208 208 208 208 208 2	AGE GRO Under 18 2 1,803 3 11 4 1,046 3 1,281 3 1,281 3 1,281 2 288 2 127 5 288 4 12 6 0 0 0 9,017 2 213 4 606 6 811 8 716 3 1,154 9 304 2 108 8 1,154 9 30 9 0 9 0 9,017 1,288 1,154 9 30 0 0 9,017 1,288 1,154 9 30 0 0 9,017 1,288 1,154 9 30 0 0 9,017 1,288 1,154 9 30 0 0 9,017 1,288 1,154 1,285 1,285 1,154 1,285 1,544 1,285 1,544	UPS 18 3,536 1,261 3,168 3,742 2,957 4,237 2,013 9,575 4,237 2,013 94 57 4,237 2,013 94 57 2,014 1,261 0 0 0 0 0 0 36,759 2,361 7,24 1,942 1,586 3,137 5,606 2,290 1,093 164 457 164 1,261 1,262	19 2,965 1,186 3,086 3,461 2,726 2,288 1,630 1,452 190 19 0 40,795 1,851 706 1,255 2,672 5,063 2,323 1,348 1,097 843 845	20-24 13,058 5,001 14,685 15,077 11,924 23,756 38,144 21,098 11,649 7,754 5,334 6,693 1,483 1,753 1,483 188,398 6,400 2,387 5,567 4,887 3,970 8,324 14,083 7,615 3,682 2,320 1,902 2,320 2,320 2,325 2,320 2,325 3,5577 3,557 3,557 3,55777 3,55777 3,55777 3,55777 3,557777 3,557777 3,55777777 3,5577777777777777777777777777777777777	25-29 10,392 4,006 12,934 12,972 10,648 21,303 34,844 21,356 12,851 8,622 5,998 8,313 10,063 5,086 3,314 4,004 3,314 1,474 3,731 1,474 3,328 2,789 2,679 2,679 2,679 9,1,662 1,280 1,270 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,209 1,280 1,280 1,280 1,280 1,280 1,280 1,280 1,280 1,280 1,280 1,270 1,474 1,474 1,280	30-34 7,761 3,098 10,425 10,441 8,287 17,105 27,768 17,697 11,452 7,440 5,185 7,703 7,703 9,729 5,555 3,700 12,480 165,826 2,360 956 2,424 2,360 956 2,424 2,320 1,774 1,6855 3,435 1,830 1,108 850 1,108	35-39 5,565 2,438 8,074 7,774 7,774 6,392 12,626 20,675 13,216 8,696 5,825 4,003 6,205 7,826 7,826 7,826 7,826 7,826 7,826 1,579 3,197 12,421 129,512 1,829 7,83 1,963 1,827 1,491 3,147 5,329 2,815 1,544 9,14 9,147 5,329 2,815 1,544 9,147 1,544 9,147 1,544 1,544 1,544 1,544 1,544 1,544 1,544 1,545	40-44 4,202 2,023 6,538 6,039 4,728 9,827 15,702 10,205 6,656 4,528 3,654 2,940 4,932 6,458 3,654 2,649 11,157 102,292 1,744 835 2,133 1,797 1,589 3,295 5,378 2,791 1,518 2,791 1,518 2,791 1,518 2,791 1,518 2,791 1,518 2,791 1,518 2,791 1,518 2,791 1,518 2,791 1,518 2,791 1,518 2,791 1,518 2,791 1,518 2,791 1,518 2,791 1,518 2,791 1,518 1,797 1,518 2,791 1,518 1,797 1,518 2,791 1,518 2,791 1,518 1,797 1,518 2,791 1,518 1,797 1,518 2,791 1,518 1,797 1,518 2,791 1,518 1,797 1,518 1,797 1,518 1,797 1,518 1,797 1,518 1,797 1,518 1,797 1,518 1,797 1,518 1,797 1,518 1,797 1,518 1,797 1,518 1,797 1,518 1,797 1,518 1,797 1,791 1,797 1,791 1,797 1,791 1,797 1,791 1,797 1,791 1,794 1,797 1,797 1,797 1,794 1,797	45-49 3,732 1,932 5,717- 5,275 4,195 8,614 13,922 8,747 5,752 3,939 2,781 4,465 5,949 3,453 2,475 11,502 92,450 1,869 932 2,224 1,988 1,687 3,592 5,856 3,180 2,005 1,180 8855 1,180	50-54 3,477 1,899 5,104 4,635 3,815 8,530 13,628 8,381 5,780 3,680 2,822 4,624 6,317 3,689 2,856 12,466 91,916 1,746 852 2,127 1,956 1,664 6,066 3,551 2,137 1,229 1,375	55-59 2,418 1,297 3,480 10,658 6,941 4,852 3,350 2,604 4,852 3,350 2,604 4,171 5,658 3,806 2,866 6,12,738 3,806 2,866 6,12,738 3,806 2,866 6,12,739 1,052 5,41 1,181 3,1,222 5,41 1,181 3,2,726 5,458 1,052 5,458 1,052 5,458 1,052 5,548 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,056	60 and over 858 501 1,034 727 1,875 2,750 1,073 448 251 127 163 205 151 93 414 11,706	All ag
ITED KINGDOM Intration of alms weeks ALE ne or less ver 1 and up to : 2 4 6 13 26 39 52 65 78 104 15 156 208 26 39 52 66 78 104 15 156 208 26 39 55 66 77 104 15 156 208 26 39 55 55 156 208 208 208 208	AGE GRO Under 18 2 1,803 2 1,803 3 11 4 1,046 3 1,281 4 1,046 3 1,281 8 1,524 9 388 2 127 5 288 2 127 5 288 2 127 5 388 2 127 5 37 8 11 8 716 3 304 2 106 5 37 8 114 4 4 2 6 0 8 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 007 2 1,288 8 716 3 37 8 14 4 4 2 6 0 8 00 0 00 0 0 0 0 9 007 2 1,688 8 11 8 716 3 00 8 00 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	UPS 18 3,536 1,261 3,168 3,742 2,957 4,237 2,013 323 9,575 4,237 14 0 0 0 36,759 2,361 724 1,728 1,942 1,586 3,137 5,606 2,290 1,093 164 4,52 26 1,012 1,013 1,012 1,012 1,013 1,012 1,012 1,012 1,013 1,012 1,012 1,013 1,012 1,012 1,013 1,012 1,012 1,013 1,012 1,012 1,012 1,013 1,012 1,0	19 2,965 1,186 3,086 3,461 2,726 5,470 9,016 4,530 1,630 1,452 190 19 0 0 40,795 1,851 7,06 1,521 1,476 1,255 2,673 2,323 1,348 1,097 1,343 651 112 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	20-24 13,058 5,001 14,685 15,077 1,924 23,756 38,144 21,098 11,649 7,754 4,6693 7,911 3,078 1,483 1,483 188,398 6,400 2,387 5,567 4,887 3,970 8,324 14,083 7,615 3,682 2,325 2,455 2,455 2,455 3,986 4,25 3,976 1,092 2,315 2,455 3,986 4,25 3,986 4,25 3,976 1,092 1	25-29 10,392 4,006 12,934 12,972 10,648 21,303 34,844 21,356 12,851 8,622 5,998 8,313 10,063 5,086 3,314 8,082 190,784 3,731 1,474 3,911 1,474 3,912 2,679 1,662 1,280 1,801 1,786 5,099 2,679 1,662 1,280 1,801 1,786 5,099 1,662 1,280 1,801 1,786 1,280	30-34 7,761 3,098 10,425 10,445 10,445 10,441 8,287 17,105 27,768 17,697 11,452 7,703 9,729 5,555 3,700 12,480 165,826 2,360 956 2,424 2,320 1,774 4,041 165,826 2,343 1,830 1,108 850 1,128 1,380 1,128	35-39 5,565 2,438 8,074 7,774 6,392 12,826 20,675 13,216 8,696 5,825 4,003 6,205 7,826 4,579 3,197 12,421 129,512 1,829 7,83 1,963 1,976 1,964 1,963 1,963 1,549 1,549 1,549 1,963 1,549 1,549 1,549 1,549 1,549 1,549 1,549 1,549 1,549 1,549 1,549 1,549 1,549 1,549 1,549 1,549 1,549 1,549 1,544 1,1547 1,549 1,549 1,549 1,544 1,1547 1,549 1,547 1,549 1,544 1,1547 1,549 1,547 1,549 1,544 1,1547 1,549 1,547 1,549 1,544 1,1547 1,549 1,547 1,549 1,544 1,1547 1,549 1,549 1,1544 1,1547	40-44 4,202 2,023 6,538 6,039 4,728 9,827 15,702 10,205 6,656 4,528 2,940 4,932 6,458 3,654 2,649 11,157 102,292 1,744 835 2,133 1,797 1,589 3,295 5,378 2,791 1,751 1,118 790 1,198 1,239 6,253 3,788 1,143	45-49 3,732 1,932 5,717- 5,275 4,195 8,614 13,922 8,747 5,752 3,939 2,781 4,465 5,949 3,453 2,475 11,502 92,450 1,869 932 2,224 1,988 1,687 3,592 2,224 1,988 1,687 3,592 5,856 3,180 2,005 1,331 1,530 8,174 5,475 1,528 1,528 1,531 1,528 1,528 1,528 1,531 1,528 1,528 1,531 1,528 1,528 1,531 1,528 1,528 1,531 1,528 1,531 1,528 1,528 1,531 1,528 1,531 1,528 1,528 1,531 1,528 1,531 1,528 1,528 1,531 1,528 1,531 1,528 1,528 1,531 1,528 1,532 1,528 1,531 1,528 1,538	50-54 3,477 1,899 5,104 4,635 3,815 3,815 3,850 2,822 4,624 6,317 3,680 2,822 4,624 6,317 3,680 2,825 12,466 91,916 1,746 852 2,127 1,956 1,666 3,755 6,066 3,755 1,293 1,375 1,293 1,375 6,066 3,755 2,137 1,293 1,375 6,066 3,755 2,137 1,295 1,	55-59 2,418 1,297 3,480 10,658 6,941 4,852 3,350 10,658 6,941 4,852 3,350 10,658 6,941 4,852 3,350 10,658 6,941 4,852 3,350 10,658 6,941 4,852 3,350 10,658 6,941 4,852 3,350 10,658 3,806 9,2,604 4,171 5,658 9,2,664 1,052 5,41 1,142 2,726 1,052 5,746 1,052 5,746 1,056 5,746 1,056 5,746 1,056 1,057 1,057 1,057 1,057 1,057 1,057 1,057 1,057	60 and over 858 501 1,034 727 1,875 2,750 1,073 448 251 127 163 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205	All ag

Include some aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the change in benefit regulations for under 18-year-olds introduced in September 198 See also note + to Tables 2.1 and 2.2.

to also note + to rables 2.1 and 2

S24 MARCH 1998 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

MARCH 1998

CLAIMANT COUNT Age and duration: January 8 1998 2.6

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

S25

2.7 CLAIMANT COUNT Age

UNITED KINGDOM	All 18 and over	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE	THE THE THE								
1997 Jan	1890.7	136.1	343.8	314.0	456.9	330.4	291.3	18.2	1907.8
Apr	1669.6	125.5	296.2	275.6	404.9	292.8	261.7	12.9	1688.0
Júl	1567.8	121.4	301.5	257.0	373.8	267.8	235.6	10.7	1585.3
Oct	1417.3	115.4	256.0	231.6	340.0	243.7	220.6	10.1	1432.8
1998 Jan	1463.7	119.2	256.0	239.4	354.9	253.7	228.6	11.8	1479.3
MALE									
1997 Jan	1453.6	87.7	251.0	248.5	378.4	253.1	217.0	18.0	1463.5
Apr	1288.2	81.3	217.8	219.5	336.8	224.9	195.2	12.7	1298.8
Jul	1191.5	77.8	212.1	202.6	309.0	204.7	174.7	10.6	1201.3
Oct	1080.4	73.1	183.8	182.8	281.2	186.4	163.2	10.0	1089.1
1998 Jan	1127.6	77.6	188.4	190.8	295.3	194.7	169.1	11.7	1136.7
1997 Jan	437.1	48.4	92.9	65.5	78.6	77.2	74.3	0.2	444.3
Apr	381.4	44.2	78.4	56.0	68.2	67.9	66.5	0.1	389.1
lul	376.4	43.6	89.3	54.4	64.8	63.2	60.9	0.1	384.0
Oct	336.8	42.3	72.2	48.8	58.8	57.3	57.4	0.1	343.7
001	000.0	12.0			and the second second				
1998 Jan	336.0	41.6	67.6	48.6	59.6	59.0	59.5	0.1	342.6

* Including some aged under 18.

2.8 CLAIMANT COUNT Duration

UNITE	ED KINGDOM	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
						The state of the s	A State and State	1,264	Thousands
1007	ANDFEMALE	222.7	661.4	332.6	296.3	122.8	271.9	1907.8	691.1
1997	Jan	222.7	590.0	297.5	256.0	112.8	246.8	1688.0	616.5
	Apr	201.8	302.2	207.5	200.0	09.2	217.8	1585.3	531.0
	Jul	260.4	546.7	247.1	215.0	90.2	217.0	1400.0	442.2
	Oct	214.7	547.7	227.2	176.8	82.8	183.7	1432.0	440.2
1008	Jan	222.0	611.8	247.0	163.4	73.4	161.7	1479.3	398.5
1330	Uan							Der cont	
		Propo	ortion of claimants			and the second second		rer cent	06.0
1997	Jan	11.7	34.7	17.4	15.5	6.4	14.3	100.0	00.2
1007	Anr	12.0	34.5	17.0	15.2	6.7	14.6	100.0	30.5
	CP'	16.4	34.5	15.6	13.6	6.2	13.7	100.0	33.5
	Jui	15.0	38.2	15.9	12.3	5.8	12.8	100.0	30.9
	OCI	10.0	00.1			134 g Billion	1 (000
1998	Jan	15.0	41.4	16.7	11.0	5.0	10.9	100.0	20.9
									Thousands
MALE	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		100.0	040.0	004 6	100.4	234 1	1463.5	569.1
1997	Jan	159.4	486.2	248.8	234.0	100.4	212.2	1208 8	507.6
	Apr	144.1	429.9	217.2	203.2	92.2	212.0	1201.0	437.5
	dul	173.2	400.6	190.0	170.2	80.1	187.2	1201.3	965 5
	Oct	152.0	395.5	176.2	140.3	67.6	157.6	1089.1	305.5
1998	Jan	160.0	456.1	190.9	130.3	60.3	138.9	1136.7	329.6
								Per cent	
		Propo	ortion of claimants			~ ~	10.0	100.0	38.9
1997	lan	10.9	33.2	17.0	16.0	0.9	10.0	100.0	20.1
	Apr	11 1	33.1	16.7	15.6	7.1	16.3	100.0	39.1
	Api	14.4	22.2	15.8	14.2	6.7	15.6	100.0	30.4
	Jui	14.4	36.3	16.2	12.9	6.2	14.5	100.0	33.6
	UCI	14.0	00.0						20.0
1998	Jan	14.1	40.1	16.8	11.5	5.3	12.2	100.0	29.0
									Thousands
FEMA	LE			00.7	61.0	22.4	37.9	444.3	122.0
1997	Jan	63.3	175.2	83.7	01.8	22.4	04.5	290 1	108.9
	Anr	57.7	152.3	70.2	53.7	20.7	34.5	004.0	03.5
	hul	87.2	146.1	57.1	44.8	18.1	30.5	384.0	77 7
	Oct	62.7	152.2	51.0	36.5	15.1	26.1	343.7	11.1
						12.0	22.7	342 6	68.9
1998	Jan	62.0	155.6	56.1	33.1	13.0	22.1	072.0	
		Pron	ortion of claimants				7.799	Per cent	07.5
		14.2	20 /	18.8	13.9	5.0	8.5	100.0	27.5
1997	Jan	14.3	39.4	10.0	12.9	53	8.9	100.0	28.0
	Apr	14.8	39.1	18.0	10.0	4.7	8.0	100.0	24.4
	Jul	22.7	38.0	14.9	11.7	7.1	7.6	100.0	22.6
	Oct	18.3	44.3	14.8	10.6	4.4	7.0	100.0	
		10.1	45.4	16.4	9.7	3.8	6.6	100.0	20.1
1998	Jan	18.1	45.4	10.4					

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nt count	in countie	es and loc	al auth	ority districts as at January 8 1998
	Male	Female	All	Rate +

The last store of				Per cent employees	Per cent workforce					Per cent	Per cent
an although a second and				and claimants		Land Land Land Land Land Land Land Land		<u></u>		and claimants	
UTH EAST rishire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	6,798 739 726 1,786 1,924 1,028 595	1,885 190 224 468 512 323 168	8,683 929 950 2,254 2,436 1,351 763	2.5	2.1	Enfield Greenwich Hackney Harmersmith and Fulham Haringey Harow Havening Hillingdon Hounslow	5,813 6,767 9,978 4,831 9,353 2,684 2,675 2,995 3,365	1,997 2,224 3,605 1,883 3,241 1,087 847 993 1,181	7,810 8,991 13,583 6,714 12,594 3,771 3,522 3,988 4,546		
kinghamshire (former count	y) 2,186	732	2,918	2.9	2.6	Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames	3,137 1,524	1,524 614	4,661 2,138		
Avisour Vale Chiltern South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	3,361 1,222 449 413 1,277	1,031 386 150 129 366	4,392 1,608 599 542 1,643	2.4	1.9	Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Sutton	10,764 8,713 2,892 8,408 4,194 1,773 8,990 2,014	3,967 2,809 1,032 2,587 1,584 671 3,226 629	14,731 11,522 3,924 10,995 5,778 2,444 12,216 2,643		
Brighton and Hove	6,813	2,457	9,270	8.7	7.4	Tower Hamlets Waitham Forest	7,646 5,851	2,048 1,969	9,694 7,820		
st of East Sussex Eastbourne Hastings Lewes Rother Wealden	1,412 2,353 1,102 1,021 792	416 624 337 326 287	1,828 2,977 1,439 1,347 1,079	5.9	4.0	Wandsworth EASTERN Bedfordshire (former county) Luton	6,333	2,290	8,623	6.1	
mpshire (former county)	4.055	1,128	5,183	6.1	5.3	Rest of Bedfordshire	3,744	1,425	5,169	3.1	7 ;
Southampton	4,966	1,167	6,133	5.6	4.8	North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	1,971 1,032	671 413	2,642	t en	
at of Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart Havant	10,535 1,067 840 824 720 1,174 339 1,976	3,299 353 241 270 217 389 109 497 514	13,834 1,420 1,081 1,094 937 1,563 448 2,473 2,109	3.4	2.7	Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	8,177 1,608 580 1,279 1,233 2,695 782	2,829 557 240 427 509 813 283	11,006 2,165 820 1,706 1,742 3,508 1,065	3.	6 ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
New Forest Rushmoor Test Valley Winchester	670 664 666	226 247 236	896 911 902			Essex Basildon Braintree	22,820 2,549 1,550	7,347 846 564	30,167 3,395 2,114	5.	6
of Wight	3,707	1,298	5,005	11.9	10.3	Brentwood Castle Point Chelmsford	547 1,103 1,639	192 374 553	1,477 2,192		
nt Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medway Sewenceke	26,700 1,360 2,240 1,438 2,445 1,415 1,866 1,613 2,924 1,032	8,205 358 701 445 620 511 659 543 950 379	34,905 1,718 2,941 1,883 3,065 1,926 2,525 2,156 3,874 1,411	6.1	5.1	Colchester Epping Forest Harlow Maldon Rochford Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Uttlesford	1,697 1,297 1,240 640 879 4,482 2,398 2,400 399	573 503 442 200 1,247 663 711 189	2,270 1,800 1,682 840 1,169 5,729 3,06 3,11 580) 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	
Shepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	2,389 2,354 3,665 977 982	617 789 989 336 308	3,006 3,143 4,654 1,313 1,290		index Tradici index Tradici index Tradici index Tradici index Tradici index Tradici	Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire	8,946 845 1,114 768 796 1,102	2,940 294 363 296 272 354	11,88 1,13 1,47 1,06 1,06 1,45	6 2. 9 7 4 8 6	8
fordishine Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordishine Vale of White Horse West Oxfordishine	4,479 909 1,847 720 558 445	1,566 328 604 262 186 186	6,045 1,237 2,451 982 744 631	2.3	1.9	St Albans Stevenage Three Rivers Watford Welwyn Hatfield	812 1,203 653 958 695	262 389 204 282 224	1,07 1,59 85 1,24 91	4 2 7 0 9	nansi yang marina yang di sana sana human di sana sa
They Embridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Sneithome	6,039 691 460 778 379 769 470 634	1,975 263 140 265 96 226 148 211	8,014 954 600 1,043 475 995 618 845	2.0	1.6	Norfolk Breckland Great Yarmouth North Norfolk Norwich South Norfolk West Norfolk	13,902 1,361 1,118 3,048 1,447 3,732 1,143 2,053	4,716 529 427 1,063 504 1,054 437 702	18,61 1,89 1,54 4,11 1,95 4,78 1,58 2,75	8 6 0 5 1 1 6 0 5	.4
Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking	351 456 587 464	125 148 195 158	476 604 782 622			Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ioswich	9,849 915 563 2,489	3,297 317 175 631	13,14 1,23 73 3,12	6 4 2 8 0	.9
est Sussex Adur Arun Chichester	5,762 480 1,181 884	1,841 188 351 303	7,603 668 1,532 1,187	2.5	2.2	Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney	653 972 1,333 2,924	279 387 483 1,025	93 1,35 1,81 3,94	2 9 6 9	
Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex Worthing	963 592 647 1,015	290 203 247 259	1,253 795 894 1,274			SOUTH WEST Avon (former county) Bath & N E Somerset Bristol North Somerset	1,869 8,383 1,828	667 2,560 646	2,53 10,94 2,47	36 3 13 4 74 4	.3 .9 .4
Hear London Barking and Dagenham Barnet Bexley Brent Bromley Camden City of London City of London City of Vestminster Croydon Ealinn	174,770 3,053 4,878 3,299 8,366 3,913 6,155 76 4,239 6,762	61,867 950 1,926 1,268 2,916 1,238 2,467 32 1,781 2,146	236,637 4,003 6,804 4,567 11,282 5,151 8,622 108 6,020 8,908	6.6	5.9	South Gloucestershire Caradon Caridk Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Restormel	1,862 1,230 2,002 19 2,176 1,502 1,895 2,239	650 4,452 481 709 14 783 634 863 968	2,51 15,51 1,71 2,77 2,99 2,13 2,75 3,20	12 2 15 9 11 13 36 59 36 58 57	8).7

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Claimant count in c	Male	Female	All	Rate +	13 a3 at 00	Male	Female	All	Rate +	_	Claimant count in c	ounties	and loca	lauthorit	ty districts	s as at Ja	nuary 8 1998				CER. A. S. 1855.	
	maio	. cinaic		Per cent	Per cent				Per cent Pe	r cent	The second second	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent		Male	Female	All	Rate +	Dox cont
				and. claimants	workforce				and claimants	orkforce					employees v and	vorkforce					employees v	workforce
Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon Plymouth South Hams Teignbridge Torbay Torridge West Devon Dorset (former county) Bournemouth Poole Rest of Dorset	19,921 1,298 2,031 710 1,528 6,775 1,068 1,646 3,213 1,088 564 3,404 1,706 3,768 3,404	6,663 454 679 292 557 2,034 432 569 1,030 414 202 923 463 1,285 1,21	26,584 1,752 2,710 1,002 2,085 8,809 1,500 2,215 4,243 1,502 766 4,327 2,169 5,053 569	6.6 6.3 3.6 4.2	5.3 5.3 2.9 3.2	Chesterfield 2,496 Derbyshire Dales 633 Erewash 1,710 High Peak 1,086 North East Derbyshire 1,673 South Derbyshire 1,673 Leicestershire 6,404 Rutland 158 Rest of Leicestershire 5,201 Blaby 615 Charnwood 1,565 Harborough 380 Hinckley and Bosworth 735 Metton 391 North Vist Leicestershing 310	670 224 540 325 491 337 337 1,851 58 2,028 258 613 139 303 170 345	3,166 857 2,250 1,411 2,164 1,380 8,255 216 7,229 873 2,178 519 1,038 561 1,351	4.8 2.0 3.1	4.5 1.4 2.7	Rochdale Stockport Tameside Trafford Wigan Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle Preston	4,605 4,529 3,748 3,682 3,108 5,290 22,497 2,589 3,981 1,119 1,168 508 1,067 2,902 1,147 2,728	1,208 1,052 1,062 846 1,522 6,275 6,26 1,041 2,95 3,64 1,32 3,003 8,64 3,41 3,41 3,41	5,813 5,581 4,750 4,744 3,954 6,812 28,772 3,215 5,022 1,414 1,532 640 1,370 3,766 1,488 3,410	4.7	4.2	Edinburgh, City of Eliean Slar (Western Isk Falkirk File Glasgow, City of Highland Inverciyde Midlothian Moray North Ayrshire Orkney Islands Perthshire & Kinross Renfrewshire Shetland Islands South Ayrshire South Lanarkshire	8,626 8,626 1,109 3,507 8,599 21,685 5,843 2,010 1,320 1,320 1,320 2,164 4,397 3,355 2,767 6,405	2,443 275 962 2,494 5,211 2,043 457 317 590 1,199 2,215 98 648 1,136 648 1,136 101 855 1,779	11,069 1,384 4,469 11,093 26,896 7,886 2,467 1,637 2,171 5,051 10,673 3,652 2,812 5,533 4,366 3,622 8,1184	claimants 4.1 14.2 8.4 8.9 7.6 9.3 7.7 8.0 7.1 10.7 9.6 5.0 6.1 6.2 4.1 7.6 7.7	3.9 10.0 7.1 7.4 8.0 7.2 6.7 6.0 9.6 8.6 4.0 5.7 3.6 6.7 6.7
East Dorset North Dorset Purbeck West Dorset Weymouth and Portland Gloucestershire	536 328 395 854 1,207 6,743	176 137 145 355 351 2,229	712 465 540 1,209 1,558 8,972	4.0	3.3	Oadby and Wigston 509 LincoInshire 9,581 Boston 843 East Lindsey 2,370 LincoIn 2,506 North Kesteven 874	200 3,346 234 897 659 354	709 12,927 1,077 3,267 3,165 1,228	5.8	4.6	Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre MERSEYSIDE	623 919 2,155 1,327	195 352 620 372	818 1,271 2,775 1,699			West Dunbartonshire West Lothian NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim Ards	47,548 918 1,423	400 816 748 12,214 272 477	2,126 4,219 3,528 59,762 1,190 1,900	5.9 11.6 6.3 9.1	5.0 10.4 5.8 7.8
Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury	1,647 452 927 1,968 1,089 660	487 149 363 572 412 246	2,134 601 1,290 2,540 1,501 906			South Holland 560 South Kesteven 1,225 West Lindsey 1,203 Northamptonshire 7,407 Corby 909 Deventry 540	270 499 433 2,520 316 230	830 1,724 1,636 9,927 1,225 769 872	3.9	3.3	Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool Sefton St Helens Wirral	45,117 5,743 19,103 7,151 4,105 9,015	12,089 1,473 4,994 1,943 1,132 2,547	57,206 7,216 24,097 9,094 5,237 11,562	11.1	10.0	Armagh Ballymona Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh	1,367 1,124. 714 520 11,207 747 1,036	405 349 157 171 2,530 265 303	1,772 1,473 871 691 13,737 1,012 1,339		
Wittshire (corner county) Thamesdown Rest of Wittshire Kennet North Wittshire Salisbury WestWittshire	2,055 3,544 546 811 986 1,201	648 1 ,323 236 327 302 458	2,703 4,867 782 1,138 1,288 1,659	2.6 3.1	2.3 2.4	Astrield 2,412 Bassetlaw 2,308	232 318 971 171 282 6,377 656 685	1,213 4,026 583 1,239 28,266 3,068 2,993	6.6	6.0	NORTH EAST Cleveland (former county) Hartlepool Middlesborough Redcar and Cleveland Stockton-on-Tees	3,757 6,292 4,683 6,226	815 1,316 1,015 1,490	4,572 7,608 5,698 7,716	13.5 11.8 12.0 10.1	12.1 11.1 10.5 9.1	Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Deny Down Dungannon Fermanagh Lame	1,675 807 1,641 4,813 1,666 1,457 1,886 643 1,122	495 204 441 1,070 519 417 494 174	2,170 1,011 2,082 5,883 2,185 1,874 2,380 817 1,224		
Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor South Somerset Taunton Deane West Somerset	6,354 1,242 1,589 1,439 1,460 624	2,151 425 504 504 448 270	8,505 1,667 2,093 1,943 1,908 894	4.6	3.7	Broxtowe 1,451 Gedling 1,645 Mansfield 2,381 Newark and Sherwood 1,648 Nottingham 8,970 Rushcliffe 1,074	518 553 634 497 2,478 356	1,969 2,198 3,015 2,145 11,448 1,430			Durham (tormer county) Darlington Rest of Durham Chester-le-Street Derwentside Durham Easington	2,723 10,865 1,197 2,045 1,640 2,086	666 2,790 301 472 512 465	3,389 13,655 1,498 2,517 2,152 2,551	7.2 8.4	6.8 7.5	Limavady Lisburn Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtown abbey North Down Omagh	1,132 2,210 969 636 3,119 1,358 1,294 1,583	192 627 229 129 701 428 479 403	1,324 2,837 1,198 765 3,820 1,786 1,773 1,986		
Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest	8,696 1,018 919 495 907 1,300 562 1,349 922 1,224	3,309 463 298 180 320 534 266 375 412 461	12,005 1,481 1,217 675 1,227 1,834 828 1,724 1,334 1,685	4.4	3.7	Humberside (former county) East Riding of Yorkshire 5,253 Kingston-upon-Hull 9,830 North East Lincolnshire 5,389 North Lincolnshire 3,253 North Vorkshire (former county) 2,694 Rest of North Yorkshire 7,083	1,737 2,605 1,355 939 856 2,590 146	6,990 12,435 6,744 4,192 3,550 9,673	6.9 9.8 10.0 6.2 4.0 4.9	5.8 9.1 9.1 5.4 3.4 3.8	Sedgetreid Teescale Wear Valley Anwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tyneddle Wansbeck	1,810 384 1,703 6,506 645 571 1,862 822 762 1,844	149 393 1,907 212 194 557 240 256 448	2,308 533 2,096 8,413 857 765 2,419 1,062 1,018 2,292	7.9	6.8	Siravane	1,003	203	1,000		
Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire The Wrekin	4,989 461 467 563 1,017 426 2,055	1,662 180 182 223 321 143 613	6,651 641 649 786 1,338 569 2,668	4.0	3.3	Harrogate 1,209 Richmondshire 375 Ryedale 500 Scarborough 2,529 Selby 1,163	332 444 202 186 879 401	1,170 1,653 577 686 3,408 1,564	94	83	ryne and wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland	5,293 9,437 5,546 5,622 8,862	1,122 2,175 1,322 1,376 1,854	42,009 6,415 11,612 6,868 6,998 10,716	9.0	0.0						
Staffordshire (former county) Stoke-on-Trent	4,724	1,343	6,067	5.3	4.8	Barnsley 5,542 Doncaster 8,517 Potherter 7,420	1,347 2,081 1,827	6,889 10,598 9 247			Blaenau Gwent Bridgend	1,946 2,515	496 764	2,442 3,279	11.6 9.3	10.2 8.0						
Rest of Staffordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Tarnworth	10,210 1,466 1,715 958 1,463 1,276 1,285 951 1,096	3,678 533 555 401 474 456 452 420 387	13,888 1,999 2,270 1,359 1,937 1,732 1,737 1,371 1,483	5.0	4.2	Sheffield 14,866 West Yorkshire 44,299 Bradford 10,805 Calderdale 3,652 Kindees 7,036 Leeds 16,101 Wakefield 6,705 NORTH WEST	4,168 12,672 3,164 1,074 2,121 4,332 1,981	19,034 56,971 13,969 4,726 9,157 20,433 8,686	6.0	5.3	Cardina Carmarthenshire Ceredigion Corwy Denbighshire Filntshire Gwynedd Isle of Anglesey Merthyr Tydfil Momouthshire	3,467 7,032 3,154 1,162 2,221 1,674 2,165 3,569 2,000 1,336 1,082	1,716 870 409 681 431 624 1,098 585 361 414	8,748 8,748 4,024 1,571 2,902 2,105 2,789 4,667 2,585 1,697 1,496	5.0 7.3 8.2 9.0 6.7 4.9 10.1 14.2 8.5 5.2	6.7 5.9 5.8 6.8 5.8 4.4 7.9 10.9 7.2 4.5						
Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick West Midlands	5,665 649 1,695 1,045 870 1,406 65,636	1,923 252 576 368 320 407 19,441	7,588 901 2,271 1,413 1,190 1,813 85,077	3.8	6.5	Cheshire 14,333 Chester 1,709 Congleton 764 Crewe and Nantwich 1,487 Ellesmere Port and Neston 1,409 Halton 3,514 Macolesfield 1,398	4,124 450 267 430 385 989 361	18,457 2,159 1,031 1,917 1,794 4,503 1,759	4.5	3.9	Neam Port 1 albot Newport Pembrokeshire Powys Rhondda, Cynon, Taff Swansea The Vale of Glamorgan Toofaen	2,655 3,281 3,479 1,510 4,992 4,452 2,261 1,640	781 919 1,054 553 1,279 1,165 679 470	3,436 4,200 4,533 2,063 6,271 5,617 2,940 2,110	7.8 6.8 14.4 5.1 8.3 6.4 5.8 5.6	6.9 6.2 10.1 3.7 7.2 5.8 5.1 4.8						
Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihuil Walsail Wolverhampton EAST MIDLANDS	30,536 6,759 5,374 7,528 2,707 6,482 6,250	8,857 1,882 1,701 2,348 972 1,968 1,713	39,393 8,641 7,075 9,876 3,679 8,450 7,963			Vale Royal 1,481 Warrington 2,571 Cumbria 9,917 Allerdale 2,543 Barrow-In-Furness 1,889 Cartisle 1,923 Copeland 2,214 Eden 364 South Lakeland 974	461 781 2,769 694 407 599 560 160 349	1,942 3,352 12,686 3,237 2,306 2,522 2,774 524 1,323	6.5	5.4	Aberdeen, City of Aberdeenshire Angus Argyl and Bute Borders, The Scottish Clackmannanshire, The Durnfries and Gallowav	1,987 2,848 2,027 2,295 2,135 1,574 1,270 3,328	577 758 729 907 795 490 359 1.070	2,564 3,606 2,756 3,202 2,930 2,064 1,629 4,398	5.1 2.1 4.0 9.7 9.1 5.5 12.3 8.0	4.5 2.0 3.4 8.5 7.0 4.5 8.1 6.5						
Derbyshire (tormer county) Derby Rest of Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover	5,344 11,778 1,556 1,581	1,529 3,447 506 354	6,873 15,225 2,062 1,935	6.5 5.9	6.1 5.0	Greater Manchester50,692Bolton4,406Bury2,056Manchester15,316Oldham3,952	13,483 1,047 605 4,046 1,093	64,175 5,453 2,661 19,362 5,045	6.3	5.5	Dundee, City of East Ayrshire East Dunbartonshire East Lothian East Renfrewshire	4,885 3,591 1,696 1,364 1,064	1,316 928 513 351 333	6,201 4,519 2,209 1,715 1,397 of the estimate	7.7 11.3 9.2 7.8 8.6 ed total workford	7.3 9.4 7.8 4.1 6.8 xe (the sum o	employees in employment, claims	ants, self-emp	loyed, HM For	ces and partic	ipants on work-re	alated

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Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at January 8 1998

Female All Male Male Female Beckenham Bethnal Green and Bow Bexleyheath and Crayford Brent East Brent North Brent South Brentord and Isleworth Brentord and Isleworth Carshalton and Veskington Chipping Barnet Cities of London and Westminster Croydon Central Croydon Central Croydon North Croydon South Dagenham Dulwich and West Norwood Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush Ealing North Ealing North Ealing Southal East Ham Enfield North Enfield, Southgate Erith and Thamesmead Feitham and Heston Finchley and Golders Green Greenwich and Woldwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch Hammersmith and Fulham Hampetead and Highgate All SOUTH EAST Hertsmere Hitchin and Harpenden North East Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire St Abans Stevenage Watford Welwyn Hatfield $\begin{array}{l} 1.690\\ 1.690\\ 3.241\\ 1.1425\\ 3.241\\ 1.1425\\ 3.700\\ 3.241\\ 1.1704\\ 1.151\\ 2.427\\ 3.325\\ 1.070\\ 1.1704\\ 3.698\\ 1.1704\\ 3.3698\\ 1.191\\ 2.427\\ 1.1010\\ 1.439\\ 2.211\\ 1.210\\ 1.439\\ 2.211\\ 1.210\\ 1.439\\ 2.211\\ 1.210\\ 1.439\\ 2.211\\ 1.220\\ 1.230\\ 2.251\\ 1.230\\ 2.251\\ 1.230\\ 2.251\\ 1.230\\ 2.251\\ 1.230\\ 2.251\\ 1.230\\ 2.251\\ 1.230\\ 2.251\\ 1.230\\ 3.220\\ 1.239\\ 1.239\\ 1.$ $\begin{array}{c} 2,196\\ 6,001\\ 1,538\\ 9,1538\\ 4,389\\ 1,996\\ 6,001\\ 1,538\\ 4,383\\ 1,508\\ 1,996\\ 6,2383\\ 1,508\\ 1,585\\ 1,585\\ 1,585\\ 2,383\\ 1,508\\ 1,1712\\ 2,382\\ 2,383\\ 1,508\\ 1,1712\\ 3,143\\ 4,424\\ 4,648\\ 4,648\\ 4,648\\ 4,648\\ 4,648\\ 4,648\\ 4,648\\ 4,648\\ 4,648\\ 4,648\\ 4,648\\ 4,648\\ 4,648\\ 4,648\\ 4,668\\ 1,331\\ 2,348\\ 2,373\\ 2,145\\ 2,358\\ 2,163\\ 2,373\\ 2,145\\ 4,599\\ 3,3895\\ 2,163\\ 2,373\\ 2,145\\ 4,599\\ 3,249\\ 2,358\\ 2,163\\ 2,373\\ 2,145\\ 4,599\\ 3,292\\ 2,368\\ 2,135\\ 2,13$ Berkshire 902 818 693 1,373 1,212 2,268 910 507 Bracknell Maidenhead Newbury Reading East 714 646 534 1,081 957 1,792 679 395 188 172 159 292 255 476 231 112 Reading West Slough Windsor Wokingham Ik Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk North Norfolk North West Norfolk Norwich North Norwich South South Norfolk South West Norfolk Isle of Wight Isle of Wight 3,707 1,298 5,005 Ashford Canterbury Chatham and Aylesford $\begin{array}{c} 1,718\\ 2,088\\ 1,937\\ 2,027\\ 2,850\\ 1,524\\ 3,006\\ 1,926\\ 2,525\\ 1,416\\ 1,926\\ 2,332\\ 3,136\\ 1,077\\ 2,534\\ 2,586\\ 1,108\\ 1,115\\ \end{array}$ 1,360 1,587 1,480 1,550 2,277 1,136 2,389 1,415 1,866 1,080 1,731 2,441 776 1,889 2,045 834 844 358 501 457 573 388 617 511 659 336 601 695 301 645 541 274 271 rdshire Bedford Luton North Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire Dartford Dover Faversham and Mid Kent Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone and The Weald Medway North Thanet Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk and North Ipswich Ipswich South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Hampstead and Highgate Harrow East Harrow West Hayes and Harlington Hendon Holborn and St Pancras Hornoburch Waveney West Suffolk Oxfordshire 1,097 595 2,049 861 780 663 803 436 1,551 639 581 469 294 159 498 222 199 194 Banbury Henley Oxford East HWEST Oxford West and Abingdon Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green Ilford North Islington North Islington South and Finsbury Kensington and Chelsea Kingston and Surbiton Lewisham East Lewisham East Leyton and Wanstead Mitcham and Morden North Southwark and Bermondsey Old Bexley and Sidcup Orpington ormer county) (former county) Bath Bristol East Bristol North West Bristol South Bristol West Wantage Witney Buckinghamshire 953 538 404 443 1,228 958 1,023 1,245 713 551 581 1,626 1,292 1,302 Aylesbury Beaconsfield 292 175 147 138 398 334 279 Kingswood Northavon Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Wansdyke Milton Keynes South West North East Milton Keynes Veston-Super-Mare Woodspring Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Falmouth and Camborne 1,154 3,082 3,923 1,878 3,282 2,643 1,169 809 872 2,321 2,891 1,445 2,582 1,901 870 611 282 761 1,032 433 700 742 299 198 North Cornwall South East Cornwall Old Bexley and Sidcup Orpington Poplar and Canning Town Putney Regent's Park and Kensington North Richmond Park St lves Fruro and St Austell Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden Richmond Park Romford Ruislip - Northwood Streatham Sutton and Cheam Tooting Tottenham Twickenham Upminster Uxbridge Vauxhall Walthamstow West Ham Wimbledon East Devon Exeter North Devon Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Sutton South West Devon Aldershot Basingstoke East Hampshire 793 860 942 748 649 1,245 1,586 823 772 504 525 1,404 2,651 619 2,403 2,366 666 1,056 1,127 1,170 996 844 1,656 2,001 1,106 1,106 1,003 671 749 1,800 3,383 815 2,932 2,939 263 267 228 248 195 411 415 283 231 167 224 396 732 196 529 573 236 Teignbridge Tiverton and Honiton Eastleigh Fareham Forridge and West Devon orbay Gosport Havant New Forest East New Forest West North East Hampshire Portsmouth North Portsmouth South Portsmouth South ershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean EASTERN loucester ridgeshire Cambridge Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire North West Cambridgeshire Poterboruch roud Romsey Southampton Itchen 1,977 1,303 1,976 1,364 2,493 852 1,041 1,485 924 1,471 1,003 1,936 609 749 ewkesbury 492 379 505 361 557 243 292 Southampton Test Winchester 902 Bournemouth East Bournemouth West Peterborough South Cambridgeshire South East Cambridgeshi y East Surrey Epsom and Ewell Esher and Walton Guildford Mole Valley Reigate Runnymede and Weybridge South West Surrey Soethorme Christchurch Mid Dorset and North Poole 756 799 805 851 522 703 767 671 845 639 656 566 619 589 628 407 547 572 572 510 634 481 486 190 180 216 223 115 156 195 161 211 158 170 North Dorset Essex South Dorset West Dorset 2,287 1,604 1,685 913 1,477 1,749 1,506 1,802 2,573 1,236 1,009 1,166 3,830 1,017 2,231 2,615 1,467 1,718 1,191 1,238 667 1,103 1,311 1,081 1,336 2,034 935 750 865 3,022 711 1,715 2,040 1,103 569 413 447 246 374 438 425 466 539 301 259 301 259 301 808 306 516 575 364 Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Devizes North Swindon North Wiltshire Spelthorne Surrey Heath Colches Colchester Epping Forest Harlow Maldon and East Chelmsford North Essex Rayleigh Rochford and Southend East Saffron Walden Southend West Thurrock Woking Salisbury South Swindon West Sussex Nestbury Arundel and South Downs Bognor Regis and Littlehampton Chichester 573 1,190 1,150 1,253 1,067 659 684 444 916 129 274 294 290 276 172 191 215 Bridgwater Somerton and Frome Taunton Wells Yeovil 856 963 791 487 Crawley East Worthing and Shoreham Horsham Mid Sussex Worthing West 493 812 Thurrock West Chelmsford 1,027 EST MIDLANDS LONDON Hertfordshire 1,180 1,159 850 875 889 626 305 270 224 Broxbourne Hemel Hempstead Hertford and Stortford ord and Worceste 1,614 2,269 495 846 2,109 3,115 Barking Battersea

mant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at January 8 1998 Male All Male All Female 1,857 1,250 1,120 1,864 1,053 1,724 1,656 1,360 905 767 1,318 772 1,349 1,207 497 345 353 546 281 375 449 796 682 697 684 637 1,276 1,119 665 272 247 221 221 200 418 349 213 1,068 929 918 905 837 1,694 1,468 .878 Hereford Leominster Mid Worcestershire Redditch West Worcestershire Worcester Wyre Forest rdshire Burton Cannock Chase Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford Stafford Moorlands Stafford Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North Stoke-on-Trent South Stone Tamworth Stat 1,693 1,551 847 1,079 1,087 1,074 972 1,970 1,260 1,533 639 1,229 2,229 2,102 1,194 1,402 1,465 1,429 1,328 2,490 1,616 2,020 991 1,689 536 551 347 323 378 355 356 520 356 487 352 460 3,048 1,140 1,447 1,664 1,751 2,558 1,067 1,227 1,063 395 504 532 525 744 421 532 4,111 1,535 1,951 2,196 2,276 3,302 1,488 1,759 2,168 2,117 2,807 789 903 1,240 1,624 1,587 2,196 546 642 875 544 530 611 243 261 365 Shropshire Ludiow North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham Telford The Wrekin 768 1,030 1,017 1,334 840 280 405 321 389 267 1,048 1,435 1,338 1,723 1,107 828 965 2,030 951 1,316 2,724 1,035 1,167 1,292 2,532 1,279 1,789 3,680 1,407 339 327 502 328 473 956 372 Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Leamington 1,121 1,298 1,151 830 1,265 434 421 391 302 375 1,555 1,719 1,542 1,132 1,640 Warwick and Learnington West Midlands Airdidge - Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Selly Oak Birmingham Selly Oak Birmingham Selly Oak Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Birmingham Yardley Coventry North East Coventry North East Coventry North East Coventry North Dudley North Dudley South Dudley South Dudley South Dudley South Birdien Solihull Stourbridge Suthon Coldfield Walsall North Walsall South Warley West Bromwich East Wolverhampton South West 1,212 2,458 444 $\begin{array}{c} 1,656\\ 3,162\\ 3,621\\ 2,461\\ 3,361\\ 7,604\\ 2,395\\ 3,663\\ 3,073\\ 6,455\\ 2,2867\\ 3,557\\ 2,424\\ 2,669\\ 1,924\\ 1,203\\ 1,726\\ 1,312\\ 3,415\\ 3,379\\ 2,476\\ 1,203\\ 3,415\\ 3,379\\ 2,800\\ 3,058\\ 2,727\\ 2,709\\ 2,527\end{array}$ 704 727 599 695 1,630 583 851 737 1,428 519 755 556 571 593 472 461 629 343 476 384 731 793 721 700 696 561 587 1,785 3,082 1,921 3,001 2,941 1,492 892 877 1,749 725 2,894 1,862 2,674 1,812 2,812 2,812 2,336 5,027 1,767 2,802 1,952 1,426 1,847 860 1,320 928 2,684 2,586 4,2586 2,246 2,166 2,1 1,329 2,355 1,500 2,345 2,170 1,144 642 629 1,298 530 456 727 421 656 771 348 250 248 451 195 3,224 3,587 2,175 3,742 2,787 2,457 2,463 1,575 2,552 2,016 767 1,124 600 1,190 771 958 2,031 1,571 2,620 3,573 993 1,494 1,007 2,599 1,622 1,453 348 679 579 696 1,095 378 517 376 798 603 594 1,306 2,710 2,150 3,316 4,668 1,371 2,011 1,383 3,397 2,225 2,047 EAST MIDLANDS Dinshire Boston and Skegness Gainsborough Grantham and Stamford Lincoln Louth and Horncastle Sieaford and North Hykeham South Holland and The Deepings 2,235 1,704 1,457 3,224 2,041 1,294 972 1,669 1,257 1,036 2,548 1,490 923 658 566 447 421 676 551 371 314 1,971 695 1,334 2,540 1,407 1,025 1,531 522 963 1,968 1,019 740 440 173 371 572 388 285 amptonshire Corby Daventry Kettering Northampton North Northampton South Wellingborough 1,554 1,850 706 794 552 1,155 1,455 812 1,999 2,328 914 1,056 757 1,453 1,895 1,147 1,202 788 986 1,670 1,457 1,304 1,631 1,109 1,353 2,188 1,941 1,705 429 321 367 518 484 401 445 478 208 262 205 298 440 335 lottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw 2,102 1,986 1,180 1,338 2,095 1,511 3,680 2,750 2,540 1,074 1,633 2,644 2,511 1,598 1,797 2,661 2,019 4,716 3,522 3,210 1,430 2,158 542 525 418 459 566 508 1,036 772 670 356 525 1,102 1,097 923 1,238 1,662 1,548 775 817 657 949 1,277 1,124 327 280 266 289 385 424 Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham East Nottingham North Nottingham South Rushcliffe 2,366 1,204 1,954 1,592 1,389 1,780 904 1,483 1,145 1,042 586 300 471 447 347 Sherwood Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby North Derby South Erewash High Peak 1,808 2,248 2,884 2,486 4,003 2,162 1,476 1,380 1,825 2,275 1,940 3,114 1,649 1,126 428 423 609 546 889 513 350 1,481 1,018 463

MARCH 1998

CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics 2 Area statistics

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LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

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CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics 2.1

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at January 8 1998

nt count in Parliamentary constituencies as at January 8 1998

Female

All

NORTHERN IRELAND

Male

and the second second	Male	Female	All	and a state of the	Male	Female	All	
North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	1,650 1,333 830	483 431 304	2,133 1,764 1,134	Ashton under Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bolton West	1,859 1,770 1,762 874	489 384 426 237	2,348 2,154 2,188	Aberavon Abra and Deeside
Leicestershire Blaby	589	248	837	Bury North Bury South	941 1,115	262 343	1,203	Blaenau Gwent Bracon and Radnorshire
Bosworth	668 666	276 272	944 938	Cheadle Denton and Reddish	634 1.458	207 411	841	Bridgend
Harborough	700	277	977 2 210	Eccles Hazel Grove	1,685	418	2,103	Caerphilly
Leicester South	2,504	648	3,152	Heywood and Middleton	2,085	582	1,135 2,667	Cardiff Central Cardiff North
Leicester West Loughborough	2,268 1,124	625 417	1,541	Leign Makerfield	1,490	435 433	1,925	Cardiff South and Perlantin
North West Leicestershire Butland and Melton	1,006 606	345 251	1,351 857	Manchester Blackley Manchester Central	2,807 4,486	603 1,209	3,410	Carmarthen East and Dinerw Carmarthen West and South
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER				Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington	3,426 2,540	901 842	4,327	Ceredigion
Humberside (former county)				Oldham East and Saddleworth Oldham West and Boyton	1,572	413 546	1,985	Clwyd West
Beverley and Holderness	1,511	542	2,053	Rochdale	2,376	596	2,451 2,972	Cynon Valley
Cleethorpes	2,281	667	2,948	Stalybridge and Hyde	1,554	476	2,532 2,030	Gower
East Yorkshire Great Grimsby	3,538	825	4,363	Stretford and Urmston	1,843	389 494	2,054 2,337	Islwyn Llanelli
Haltemprice and Howden Kingston upon Hull East	926 3,172	364 776	1,290 3,948	Wigan Worsley	1,706 1,390	494 355	2,200	Meirionnydd Nant Conwy Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney
Kingston upon Hull North	3,639	1,030	4,669 4,110	Wythenshawe and Sale East	2,359	576	2,935	Monmouth
Scunthorpe	1,977	551	2,528	Lancashire Blackburn	2 125	497	0.000	Neath Newport East
North Yorkshire	000	076	1.009	Blackpool North and Fleetwood	2,084	523	2,622 2,607	Newport West
Richmond	926	378	1,304	Burnley	1,119	295	3,584 1,414	Pontypridd
Ryedale Scarborough and Whitby	829 2,332	325 801	1,154 3,133	Chorley Fylde	1,168 726	364 204	1,532 930	Rhondda
Selby Skipton and Binon	1,308 748	455 268	1,763 1.016	Hyndburn Lancaster and Wyre	1,202 1,283	331 397	1,533	Swansea East Swansea West
Vale of York	607	295	902	Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,995	597 341	2,592	Torfaen Vale of Clwyd
Fork, City of	2,205	040	2,000	Preston Bible Velley	2,469	613	3,082	Vale of Glamorgan
South Yorkshire Barnsley Central	2,196	504	2,700	Rossendale and Darwen	952	296	682 1,248	Ynys-Mon
Barnsley East and Mexborough Barnsley West and Penistone	2,441 1,717	627 421	3,068 2,138	South Ribble West Lancashire	839 2,041	334 564	1,173 2,605	SCOTLAND
Don Valley Doncester Central	2,055	505 792	2,560	MERSEYSIDE				Aberdeen Central
Doncaster North	2,518	579	3,097	Marsavelda				Aberdeen North Aberdeen South
Rotherham	2,806	670	3,476	Birkenhead	3,587	890	4,477	Airdrie and Shotts
Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Brightside	2,051 3,164	610 718	3,882	Crosby	1,440	455	4,050 1,895	Argyll and Bute
Sheffield Central Sheffield Hallam	4,253 935	1,155 388	5,408 1,323	Knowsley North and Sefton East Knowsley South	2,849 3,542	808 894	3,657 4,436	Ayr Banff and Buchan
Sheffield Heeley	2,608	711	3,319	Liverpool Garston	2,628	684 1.376	3,312 6,322	Caithness Sutherland and E Carrick Cumnock and Doon
Wentworth	2,508	579	3,087	Liverpool Walton	3,957	1,017	4,974	Central Fife
West Yorkshire				Liverpool West Derby	3,937	961	4,898	Clydesdale Costbridge and Chryston
Batley and Spen Bradford North	1,527 2,799	420 742	1,947 3,541	Southport St Helens North	1,733 1,792	539 547	2,272 2,339	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth
Bradford South Bradford West	2,099	579 901	2,678 4,132	St Helens South Wallasev	2,313 2,812	585 743	2,898 3,555	Cunninghame South
Calder Valley	1,362	479	1,841	Wirral South Wirral West	1,262	432 482	1,694	Dumbarton Dumfries
Dewsbury	1,418	346	1,764	NORTH EAST	1,001		.,	Dundee East Dundee West
Elmet Halifax	1,134 2,290	372 595	2,885	NORTHEAST				Dunfermline East
Hemsworth Huddersfield	1,802 2,414	489 748	2,291 3,162	Cleveland (former county) Hartlepool	3,757	815	4,572	East Kilbride
Keighley Loods Central	1,455	526 978	1,981	Middlesbrough Middlesbrough South and East	4,786 2,864	991 657	5,777 3,521	Eastwood
Leeds East	3,003	703	3,706	Redcar Stockton North	3,325	683 871	4,008 4,562	Edinburgh Central Edinburgh East and Mussell
Leeds North West	1,304	439	1,743	Stockton South	2,535	619	3,154	Edinburgh North and Leith Edinburgh Pentlands
Leeds West Morley and Rothwell	2,333 1,446	411	2,922	Northumberland	1 505	405	2.060	Edinburgh South Edinburgh West
Normanton Pontefract and Castleford	1,307 1,895	436 560	1,743 2,455	Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley	1,862	495	2,419	Falkirk East Falkirk West
Pudsey	867	262 416	1,129 1,637	Hexham Wansbeck	882 2,197	301 554	2,751	Galloway and Upper Nithsda
Wakefield	2,008	598	2,606	Durham				Glasgow Baillieston
NORTH WEST				Bishop Auckland Darlington	1,947 2,580	498 619	2,445 3,199	Glasgow Govan
Cheshire			1 070	Durham City of	1,640	512 411	2,152 2,246	Glasgow Maryhill
Chester, City of Congleton	1,489 764	267	1,031	North Durham	2,059	492	2,551	Glasgow Pollok Glasgow Rutherglen
Crewe and Nantwich	1,379 923	390 285	1,769 1,208	North West Durham Sedgefield	1,943	474 450	2,034	Glasgow Shettleston
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,486	405	1,891	Type and Wear				Gordon
Macclesfield	922	209	1,131	Blaydon Gatesbeed East and Washington West	1,862	423 426	2,285 2,365	Hamilton North and Bellshill
Tatton Warrington North	6/1 1,475	222 414	1,889	Houghton and Washington East	2,176	516	2,692	Inverness East Nairn and Lo
Warrington South	1,096	367 547	1,463 2,375	Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,554 2,674	693	3,367	Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kirkcaldy
	.,010		1 AND THE	Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsen	3,223 2,217	751 494	2,711	Linlithgow
Barrow and Furness	2,188	480	2,668	North Tyneside	2,662	657 833	3,319 4,139	Midlothian
Carlisle Copeland	1,689 2,214	493 560	2,182 2,774	Sunderland North	2,717	511	3,228 3,989	Motherwell and Wishaw
Penrith and The Border	774	333 276	1,107 961	Sunderland South Tyne Bridge	3,332 3,937	803	4,740	North East Fife
Workington	2,367	627	2,994	Tynemouth	2,161	509	2,010	Ochil Orkney and Shetland
Greater Manchester	062	267	1.230					Paisley North
Autocoato and Sale West	903	201	1,200					

 $\begin{array}{c} 1,281\\ 1,173\\ 1,946\\ 9,272\\ 1,946\\ 1,$ $\begin{array}{c} 1 \ 658 \\ 1 \ 650 \\ 2.442 \\ 1.552 \\ 2.442 \\ 1.554 \\ 2.431 \\ 1.62 \\ 2.564 \\ 2.385 \\ 2.564 \\ 2.385 \\ 2.950 \\ 1.082 \\ 2.950 \\ 1.082 \\ 2.951 \\ 1.082 \\ 2.951 \\ 1.082 \\ 2.951 \\ 1.082 \\ 2.951 \\ 1.082 \\ 1.08$ Belfast East Belfast North Belfast North Belfast South Belfast West East Londonderry Fermanagh and South T Foyle Lagan Valley Mid Ulster Newry and Armagh North Antrim North Antrim North Down South Antrim South Down Strangford Upper Bann West Tyrone okeshire $\begin{array}{c} 1,243\\759\\846\\2,121\\1,660\\1,598\\4,160\\2,201\\1,598\\4,937\\2,208\\2,208\\2,208\\2,208\\2,208\\2,208\\1,750\\2,206\\2,271\\1,790\\2,640\\2,271\\1,790\\2,640\\2,221\\1,790\\2,640\\2,221\\1,643\\2,021\\2,022\\2,021\\2,022\\2,0$ $\begin{array}{c} 1,575\\957\\1,074\\2,694\\2,309\\2,228\\2,300\\2,228\\2,300\\2,228\\2,300\\2,142\\2,300\\2,142\\2,300\\2,142\\2,300\\2,142\\2,371\\1\\2,922\\2,372\\2,142\\2,372\\2,142\\2,372\\2,142\\2,372\\2,142\\2,372\\2,142\\2,372\\2,142\\2,372\\2,142\\2,372\\2,142\\2,372\\2,180\\2,232\\2,859\\1,996\\2,930\\2,2859\\2,930\\2,2859\\1,996\\2,930\\2,2859\\2,2859\\2,$ otts chan therland and Easter Ros lock and Doon Valley i Milngavie nd Chryston I and Kilsyth 9 North 9 South East West entral ast and Musselburgh orth and Leith entlands outh est d Upper Nithsdale hiesland lileston thcart van vin liok thcart th d Inverclyde th and Bellshill st Naim and Lochaber nd Loudoun d Wishaw

MARCH 1998

CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics 2.10

and the second	Male	Female	All
Paisley South Perth	2,093 1,419	503 408	2,596 1.827
Ross Skye and Inverness West	2,098	766	2,864
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	993	320	1,313
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1 422	399	1 821
Tweeddale Ettrick and Lauderdale	779	237	1.016
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	562	254	816
West Renfrewshire	1,057	264	1,321
vvestern Isles	1,109	275	1,384
HERN IRELAND			
Belfast East	2,112	549	2,661
Belfast North	3,246	662	3,908
Belfast South	2,567	929	3,496
Fast Antrim	2 010	591	2 601
East Londonderry	2,807	687	3,494
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,751	783	3,534
Foyle	4,813	1,070	5,883
Lagan Valley Mid Lister	1,487	520	2,007
Newry and Armagh	3 493	830	4.323
North Antrim	2,474	635	3,109
North Down	1,568	565	2,133
South Antrim	1,656	548	2,204
South Down Strangford	2,608	/65	3,3/3
Upper Bann	1 932	547	2,200
West Tyrone	3,186	686	3,872

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

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CLAIMANT COUNT 2.15 Rates by age

UNITED KINGDOM	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE 1995 Jan Apr Jul Oct	18.6 17.3 17.3 16.6	15.3 14.2 15.2 13.5	10.9 10.3 10.0 9.5	8.3 7.9 7.7 7.4	6.3 6.1 5.9 5.6	8.4 8.1 7.6 7.4	2.1 1.9 1.7 1.6	8.9 8.5 8.3 7.9
1996 Jan Apr Jul Oct	16.8 15.7 15.9 14.5	13.7 12.7 14.2 11.4	10.0 9.5 9.4 8.3	7.8 7.6 7.0 6.3	6.0 5.9 5.5 5.0	7.8 7.8 7.1 6.6	1.8 1.7 1.6 1.3	8.3 7.9 7.7 6.8
997 Jan Apr Jul Oct	14.5 13.3 11.7 11.2	11.4 9.8 10.2 8.7	8.3 7.3 7.0 6.3	6.3 5.6 5.1 4.6	5.0 4.4 4.1 3.7	6.6 5.9 5.2 4.9	1.3 0.9 1.0 0.9	6.8 6.0 5.6 5.1
1998 Jan	11.5	8.7	6.5	4.8	3.8	5.0	1.1	5.3
MALE 1995 Jan Apr Jul Oct	22.3 20.8 20.5 19.5	19.8 18.4 18.9 17.2	14.7 13.8 13.4 12.7	11.7 11.2 10.8 10.4	9.0 8.7 8.2 8.0	11.5 11.0 10.2 10.0	3.2 2.9 2.6 2.6	12.1 11.5 11.1 10.6
1996 Jan Apr Jul Oct	20.2 18.9 19.4 18.1	17.7 16.4 17.6 15.4	13.5 12.8 12.6 11.6	11.1 10.6 9.8 9.1	8.5 8.2 7.8 7.3	10.5 10.5 9.6 9.2	2.8 2.7 2.4 2.2	11.2 10.7 10.3 9.5
1997 Jan Apr Jul Oct	18.0 16.6 13.8 12.9	14.8 12.8 13.0 11.2	11.4 10.1 9.6 8.7	9.1 8.1 7.4 6.7	7.1 6.3 5.8 5.3	9.0 8.1 7.0 6.5	2.1 1.5 1.5 1.4	9.3 8.3 7.7 7.0
1998 Jan	13.7	11.5	9.1	7.1	5.5	6.7	1.6	7.3
FEMALE 1995 Jan Apr Jul Oct	14.5 13.3 13.7 13.3	9.6 8.8 10.4 8.9	5.6 5.3 5.3 5.0	3.4 3.4 3.4 3.2	3.2 3.1 3.1 2.9	4.6 4.5 4.3 4.2	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	4.8 4.6 4.7 4.4
1996 Jan Apr Jul Oct	13.0 12.0 12.1 11.5	8.6 7.8 9.8 8.0	5.1 4.9 5.0 4.5	3.3 3.3 3.1 2.8	3.0 3.1 3.0 2.7	4.4 4.5 4.2 4.0	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	4.5 4.3 4.4 3.9
1997 Jan Apr Jul Oct	10.7 9.7 9.3 9.0	7.0 5.9 6.7 5.5	4.1 3.5 3.5 3.1	2.6 2.2 2.0 1.9	2.5 2.2 2.1 1.9	3.7 3.3 3.0 2.8	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	3.6 3.2 3.1 2.8
1998 Jan	8.9	5.1	3.1	1.9	1.9	2.9	0.0	2.8

Includes those aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the benefit regulations for under 18-year olds introduced in September 1988. See also r 1 Claimant count rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at mid-1996 for 1996 and 1997, a estimates for earlier years. 2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 note + to Tables 2.1 and 2.2.

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Employment

Information

Section:

available on

Employment statistics from Employer Surveys Historical Supplement No. 5

Long run data for the different categories of the workforce are now available for the period June 1959 to June 1997. They are consistent with data in the November 1997 edition of Labour Market Trends.

Data available are: (references refer to pink pages of Labour Market Trends): Employees in Employment (male / female / full-time / part-1.1 time / all), Self-employed, HM Forces, WRGTS, Workforce in employment, Workforce (male / female / all); unadjusted / seasonally adjusted - Great Britain / United

Kingdom; June 1959 - June 1977 (annually)

June 1978 - December 1996 (quarterly)

- Employees in Employment only: 1.2 unadjusted / seasonally adjusted - Great Britain; June 1978 - December 1996 (quarterly)
- Employees in Employment only: 1.3 C - E, Section / Sub-section, Groups in some cases (male / female / all); unadjusted - Great Britain; September 1984 - March 1997 (monthly)
- 1.4 Employees in Employment only: A - Q, Section / Sub-section, groups / classes in some cases (male / female, full-time / part-time / all). unadjusted - Great Britain; June 1978 - December 1996 (quarterly)
- Employees in Employment, Self-employed, WRGTS, 1.5 A - Q (male / female / all) section - by region; unadjusted / seasonally adjusted (A - Q only); September 1981 - December 1996 (quarterly)
 - Self-employed only: A - Q section, (male / female / all); unadjusted - Great Britain; June 1978 - December 1996 (quarterly)

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS **MARCH 1998**

A-Q, Section/Sub-section, Divisions in some cases (totals only);

Civilian workforce in employment; Employees in Employment

UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries 2.18

	EU average	Major 7	United	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	THOUSANDS
		nations (G7)	Kingdom *			2	<u>E Regel</u>		a the a	in the time	(FR)
STANDARDIS	ED RATE: SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED (2)							1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		
1992	9.2	6.9	10.1	10.7	40	7.3	11.2	9.2	12.4	10.4	6.6
1993	11.1	7.1	9.6	9.8	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	17.4	12.3	7.9
1995	10.7	6.8	8.7	8.6	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	16.3	11.7	8.2
1996	10.9	6.8	8.2	8.6	4.4	9.8	9.7	6.9	15.4	12.4	8.9
1996 Dec	10.8	6.8	7.7	8.6	4.3	9.5	9.7	6.3	14.7	12.5	9.2
1997 Jan	10.8	6.8	7.0	8.8	4.4	9.5	9.7	6.7	15.2	12.5	9.4
Mar	10.8	6.7	7.5	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.3	6.4	15.1	12.5	9.4
Apr	10.7	6.6	7.3	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.6	6.3	15.3	12.5	9.5
May	10.8	6.6	7.1	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.5	6.3	16.3	12.6	9.6
Jun	10.7	6.7	7.3	8.5 8.7	4.5	9.6	9.1	6.1	14.3	12.0	9.7
Aug	10.7	6.6	7.0	8.7	4.5	9.6	9.0	6.2	12.6	12.6	9./
Sep	10.6	6.7	6.8	8.5	4.5	9.5	9.0	5.8	13.1	12.6	10.0
Oct	10.6	6.6	6.7	8.3	4.5	9.4	9.1	5.8	13.0	12.6	10.0
Nov	10.6	6.5 6.5	6.6 6.6	8.4 8.1	4.5 4.4	9.3 9.3	9.0 8.6	5.7	12.7	12.5	10.0
	ISADI OVED NATIONAL	DEFINITIONS (1)	CEACONAL			10.0					10.0
1997 Jan	IEMPLOYED, NATIONAL	DEFINITIONS (1)	1815	791	231	565	1481	232	435	3100	4311
Feb			1748	811	232	576	1477	226	430	3092	4313
Mar			1/11	803	227	5//	1418	223	425	3088	4291
Apr			1637	810	236	574	1453	223	420	3114	4302
Jun			1600	778	238	580	1396	223	413	3131	4303
Jul			1545	801	240	576	1384	226	408	3113	4407
Aug			1495	799	237	577	1388	220	403	3133	4456
Sep			14/4	792	237	5/3	1385	214	398	3128	4497
Oct			1403	779	235	558	1394	208	389	3115	4515
Dec			1411	753			1240			3028	4547
1998 Jan			1399	756							4465
% rate: latest m	nonth		5.0	8.2	7.0	13.0	8.1	7.5	15.4	12.2	11.6
Latest 3 month	s: change		-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	0.1
on previous 3 r	nonuns		-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	0.1
NUMBERS UN	IEMPLOYED, NATIONAL I	DEFINITIONS (1)	2779	925	STED 193	473	1640	315	328	2818	2993
1993			2919	939	222	550	1649	345	441	2999	3443
1994			2639	856	215	589	1541	340	453	3094	3693
1995			2326	766	216	597	1422	285	427	2976	3622
1990			2122	700	201	570	1100	050	450	0004	0000
1997 Jan			1908	854	302	579	15/8	259	453	3204	4658
Mar			1745	845	252	560	1530	237	424	3120	4477
Apr			1688	800	236	551	1493	227	410	3020	4347
May			1621	792	211	537	1469	211	395	2982	4256 /
Jun			1550	751	194	541	13/8	203	421	2947	4222
Jul			1585	751	195	607	1394	222	396	3075	4372
Sen			1514	793	197	599	1258	197	381	3158	4308
Oct			1433	736	219	578	1300	195	378	3180	4291
Nov			1388	737	241	563	1323	189	377	3182	4322
Dec			1391	764			1321		••		4522
1998 Jan			1479	817		•••	bena	••	••		4023
% rate: latest m	onth		5.3	8.9	7.3	13.1	8.6	6.8	15.3	N/A	12.6
Latest month: C	nange							0.0	10	AL/A	0.4

on a year ago Notes: 1 The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.
 2 Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries. The OECD are 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.
 The seasonally adjusted series for the United Kingdom takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage (see notes to *Table 2.1*).
 Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.

	Dec	•••	0.0		0.4	0.0	
	THE WEITHER OVER	NATION	AL DEFINITIO	NS (1) SEAS	ONALLY ADJL	ISTED	
NUMB	ERS UNEMPLOTE	191	264	2817	2220	6.2	416
1997	Jan	101	260		2280	6.2	398
	Feb	212	261		2190	6.1	389
	Mar	204	257	2864	2250	64	386
	Apr	010	256	2004	2380	65	395
	May	212	256		2360	6.4	305
	Jun	221	250	0701	2000	6.5	207
	Jul	222	200	2/31	2020	0.0	307
	Aug	220	204	• • • • •	2290	0.5	050
	Sep	227	251	••	2330	0.5	353
885	Oct	232	250		2350	6.4	350
88	Nov	224	246		2360	6.2	333
80	Dec		245		2330		
1998	Jan ·		241				
	latest month	N/A	N/A	12.1	3.4	N/A	4.9
% rate	and the change						
Latest	3 monuis. change	N/A	N/A	-0.3	0.1	N/A	0.0
on pre	BVIOUS 3 MOITUIS						
-	ERS UNEMPLOYE	D, NATION	AL DEFINITIO	DNS (1) NOT S	SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED	
1002		185	283	2549	1421	2.7	337
1002		176	294	2335	1656	3.5	417
1995		180	282	2561	1920	4.6	485
1994		184	278	2724	2098	5.1	462
1990		185	279	2763	2250	5.7	441
1990							
4007	lan	226	269	2809	2220	6.9	429
1997	Ech	226	264		2300	6.8	415
	Mor	227	262		2340	6.4	399
	Apr	211	256	2875	2310	6.4	381
	Api	182	248		2440	6.1	376
	May	192	255		2290	5.8	378
	Jun	107	259	2668	2240	5.9	379
	Jui	103	259	2000	2310	5.9	372
	Aug	103	240		2360	64	351
	Sep	193	240		2360	6.5	349
	Oct ·	220	040		2280	6.5	336
	Nov	245	240	••	0190	0.5	000
	Dec		248	••	2100	••	
1998	Jan		247		••		
% rate	e: latest month	N/A	N/A	11.6	3.2	N/A	4.9
Latest	r month: change	N/A	N/A	-0.1	0.1	N/A	-1.6

Irish Republic +

10.9 10.7 10.6 10.6 10.3 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.1 10.0 9.9 9.8 9.8

Greece +

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

 Heptonic +

 (ANDARDISED RATE:
 SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)

 7.9
 15.4
 9.0

 82
 8.6
 15.6
 10.3

 83
 8.9
 14.3
 11.4

 84
 9.2
 12.3
 11.9

 85
 9.6
 11.8
 12.0

Italy

Japan

2.2 2.5 2.9 3.1 3.4

3.3 3.3 3.2 3.3 3.6 3.5 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.5 3.4

Luxem-bourg #

2.1 2.7 3.2 2.9 3.3

3.6 3.6 3.6 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.8 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.6 3.6

Nether-lands ++

5.6 6.6 7.1 6.9 6.3

6.1 5.9 5.7 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.4 5.1 4.9 4.7

Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total emp Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured labour force. Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total labour force. Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force. No change. No tavailable.

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS MARCH 1998

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UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

Norway ++ Por

5.9 6.0 5.5 5.0 4.9

4.2 4.5 4.1

2.7 -0.1

2.5 -1.0

				THOUSANDS
ugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzer- land ++	United States ##
4.2 5.7 7.0 7.3 7.3	18.5 22.8 24.1 22.9 22.1	5.8 9.5 9.8 9.2 10.0	2.9 3.8 3.6 3.3	7.4 6.8 6.1 5.6 5.4
7.1 7.0 7.1 7.0 6.6 6.5 6.4 6.3 6.2 6.1 6.0 5.9 5.9	21.4 21.2 21.2 21.1 21.0 20.9 20.2 20.6 20.6 20.7 20.8 20.8 20.8 20.8 21.0	10.6 10.4 10.9 10.8 10.7 10.8 10.8 10.5 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.2 9.1	··· ··· ··· ···	5.3 5.4 5.3 5.2 4.9 4.9 4.9 4.9 4.9 4.9 4.9 4.7 4.6 4.7
··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	2198 2190 2167 2160 2124 2123 2085 2075 2075 2075 2069 2069 2064 N/A N/A	 	194 195 196 195 194 189 188 185 179 177 4.9 -0.2	7268 7205 7144 6514 6634 6683 6683 6677 6752 6467 6752 6467 6289 6392 6409 4.7 -0.2
317 347 396 430 468	2260 2538 2647 2449 2275	232 356 340 332 346	92 163 171 153 169	9384 8734 7997 7404 7236
471 481 472 467 452 435 429 421 419 423 424	2257 2263 2228 2182 2124 2009 1989 2040 2073 2094	383 357 339 318 321 413 486 427 326 286 274	206 202 198 192 185 183 181 177 174 176	7933 7647 7399 6551 6398 7094 6981 6594 6403 5995 5914
::				::
N/A	12.9	6.6	4.9	4.3
N/A	-13.9	-1.4	0.1	-0.7

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

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MARCH 1998

2.19 CLAIMANT COUNT Flows standardised, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	INFLOW +			and the second second	States and States	neller - Albhanade, Alb	State our Share
Month ending	Male and Fema	ale	Male	and the second second second	Female	一位,但1731月以及冬天后到	
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1997 Jan 9	303.3	-18.9	215.0	-8.6	88.3	-10.4	25.3
Feb 13	292.3	-16.9	206.6	-13.1	85.7	-3.8	23.0
Mar 13	263.4	-6.1	188.2	-1.9	75.1	-4.3	21.4
Apr 10	270.4	-21.0	190.2	-10.4	80.2	-10.6	25.2
May 8	257.0	3.9	185.0	5.7	71.9	-1.8	20.8
Jun 12	261.9	6.4	186.6	9.0	75.3	-2.7	20.5
Jul 10	338.0	-26.4	223.7	-9.2	114.3	-17.1	26.3
Aug 14	289.6	-19.1	194.3	-5.6	95.3	-13.6	25.1
Sep 11	279.8	-0.9	190.6	1.6	89.2	-2.5	22.7
Oct 9	280.6	1.5	196.6	1.9	84.0	-0.3	22.5
Nov 13	269.3	0.6	192.8	2.5	76.5	-1.8	21.3
Dec 11	262.4	4.8	194.5	4.6	67.9	0.2	18.9
1998 Jan 8	281.2	-22.1	201.0	-14.1	80.3	-8.1	23.3
UNITED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW +				a vers		
Month ending	Male and Fema	ale	Male		Female		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1997 Jan 9	260.5	27.3	179.4	19.9	81.1	7.4	23.0
Feb 13	361.6	44.3	258.8	33.3	102.8	11.0	30.1
Mar 13	352.8	20.7	254.2	17.4	98.5	3.3	28.5
Apr 10	332.5	33.7	237.4	24.1	95.1	9.6	28.5
May 8	330.0	-5.9	238.1	2.9	92.0	-8.8	26.9
Jun 12	322.9	23.1	235.6	19.6	87.3	3.5	24.0
Jul 10	299.9	2.5	215.0	0.5	84.9	2.0	22.3
Aug 14	294.9	6.0	207.1	4.7	87.7	1.4	22.1
Sep 11	350.9	7.2	238.5	13.5	112.4	-6.2	29.1
Oct 9	368.0	-48.1	254.0	-27.1	113.9	-21.0	27.3
Nov 13	308.5	-51.9	217.7	-32.0	90.7	-19.9	23.6
Dec 11	258.4	-2.8	183.0	0.1	75.4	-2.9	19.3
1000 1 9	196.0	-74.5	129.8	-49.5	56.2	-24.9	15.9

The claimant count flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp351-58. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 41/₃ week month. The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in *Table 2.20*. While *Table 2.20* relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

FLOW	Age group	A State of the			Age group											
onth ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages						
ALE 997 Aug 14 Sep 11	4.8 4.7	19.5 22.1	45.5 40.4	31.4 30.6	23.5 22.9	30.8 30.3	23.3 23.3	7.9 8.0	2.4 2.3	189.1 184.5						
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	4.6 4.2 4.3	19.5 18.2 18.7	41.4 38.6 38.3	32.4 31.8 32.4	23.8 24.4 25.5	32.1 32.9 34.4	25.3 25.8 25.1	9.0 9.1 8.4	2.8 2.9 2.6	190.9 187.8 189.8						
98 Jan 8	4.0	17.9	38.9	33.1	26.2	36.1	27.7	9.1	3.1	196.1						
MALE 197 Aug 14 Sep 11	3.5 3.7	12.7 14.9	25.6 20.4	12.8 11.7	7.7 7.4	13.0 11.7	13.1 11.9	3.7 3.4	0.0 0.0	92.0 85.2						
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	3.6 3.1 2.9	12.2 10.2 9.4	19.1 16.7 14.0	11.6 10.9 9.3	7.3 6.8 6.1	11.3 10.9 10.1	11.9 11.9 10.9	3.6 3.7 3.3	0.0 0.0 0.0	80.8 74.1 66.1						
198 Jan 8	2.7	10.5	17.4	11.4	7.3	12.1	12.8	3.6	0.0	77.8						
hanges on a year of	earlier															
ALE 97 Aug 14 Sep 11	0.9 1.1	-0.1 0.8	-3.0 -1.5	-0.9 0.3	-0.3 0.6	0.0 1.1	-1.3 -0.8	-0.6 -0.3	-0.7 -0.6	-6.1 0.8						
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	0.7 0.2 0.1	0.9 1.8 2.0	-0.9 -1.0 -0.8	0.6 0.5 0.8	0.7 0.7 1.0	1.7 1.2 1.6	-1.2 -0.2 0.1	-0.4 -1.0 -0.3	-0.5 -0.4 -0.3	1.6 2.0 4.2						
998 Jan 8	0.1	-0.1	-4.4	-2.7	-2.2	-1.0	-2.5	-1.1	-0.5	-14.3						
EMALE 997 Aug 14 Sep 11	0.4 0.8	-0.5 0.3	-3.7 -2.3	-1.3 -0.9	-1.6 -0.4	-3.5 -0.2	-3.2 -0.2	-0.5 0.0	0.0 0.0	-13.6 -2.6						
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	0.6 0.1 0.1	0.3 0.5 0.4	-1.6 -1.2 -0.8	-0.6 -0.4 -0.3	-0.2 0.0 -0.2	0.1 -0.5 0.4	0.5 -0.3 0.5	0.2 -0.1 0.1	0.0 0.0 0.0	-0.0 -1.1 0.						
noe lan 8	-0.1	-0.3	-3.1	-1.5	-0.8	-0.9	-0.8	-0.3	0.0	-7.9						

UTFLOW	Age group									
onth ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
MALE						10110				105.0
1997 Aug 14	3.8	15.3	44.8	33.1	25.7	34.2	26.2	9.5	3.2	225.4
Sep 11	4.0	19.0	52.4	30.4	20.4	00.4	20.0	10.0	0.0	
Oct 9	4.6	23.1	56.4	40.9	30.8	40.3	30.2	10.6	3.6	240.7
Nov 13	4.0	17.6	44.8	35.4	27.1	36.7	27.9	9.9	3.4	206.9
Dec 11	3.4	14.6	36.9	29.5	23.0	30.8	23.6	8.7	3.2	173.0
1998 Jan 8	2.8	10.1	24.6	20.7	16.5	22.2	17.0	6.1	2.5	122.5
EMALE										
1997 Aug 14	2.8	9.6	23.8	11.7	7.4	11.4	11.7	3.7	0.1	82.2
Sep 11	3.7	12.7	30.1	15.3	9.4	14.8	14.7	4.4	0.1	105.3
Oct 0	0.0	15.1	20.2	15.2	9.5	14.3	14.9	4.7	0.1	106.8
Nov 13	3.0	11.3	29.3	12.7	7.8	12.1	12.9	4.2	0.1	85.9
Dec 11	2.6	9.3	17.8	10.7	6.5	9.9	11.0	3.4	0.1	71.2
1998 Jan 8	2.1	6.1	11.9	8.0	5.3	8.1	8.5	2.6	0.2	52.8
Changes on a year of	earlier									
1997 Aug 14	11	14	-16	-0.6	-0.1	0.3	-0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-1.8
Sep 11	1.3	2.3	-0.4	1.2	1.4	2.2	0.7	-0.2	-0.9	7.5
Oct 9	0.5	16	-11.0	-4.2	-29	-2.3	-2.6	-1.0	-1.2	-26.0
Nov 13	0.5	-1.0	-71	-4.8	-3.5	-3.2	-4.0	-2.0	-1.4	-25.2
Dec 11	1.0	2.2	-0.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	-1.2	-0.5	-0.9	2.3
1998 Jan 8	-0.1	-1.2	-9.1	-7.2	-5.2	-6.8	-7.0	-2.8	-1.4	-40.9
FEMALE										
1997 Aug 14	07	0.2	.2.4	-0.6	-0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	-0.1	-1.4
Sep 11	1.1	1.2	-2.1	-0.8	-1.0	-2.8	-2.7	-0.3	-0.1	-7.4
Oct 9	0.4	20	.9.4	-3.2	-22	-2.2	-1.2	-0.1	-0.1	-18.9
Nov 13	0.4	-2.0	-0.4	-2.8	-2.1	-2.2	-2.2	-0.8	-0.1	-15.8
Dec 11	0.8	1.1	-0.9	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-1.5
1998 Jan 8		10			.22	-2.9	-31	-1.1	-0.1	-19.8

Flows 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. The outflows, for older age groups in particular, are affected by the exclusion of non-computerised records from this table. Those who attend ES local offices only quarterly, who are mainly aged 50 and over, cease to be part of the computerised records.

MARCH 1998

Flows by age (GB): standardised:* not seasonally adjusted: computerised 2.20 claims only THOUSANDS

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LABOUR MARKET TRENDS \$39

2.23 CLAIMANT COUNT Claim history: interval between claims Claims starting during the quarter ending October 1997 by the interval between the latest and previous claim

	Onflow	s (per cent)					(Onflows (thousands)					
Interval (weeks)	Female	1	Male	and the second	All		F	Female	n de la	Male	and the second	All	
4 or less Over 4 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 26 Over 29 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 No previous claims Total		15 11 9 5 5 8 14 34 100		19 17 13 7 5 9 12 17 100		18 15 12 5 8 13 22 100		36.9 25.9 20.7 11.4 13.2 18.3 34.7 81.3 242.4		100.4 89.1 69.6 34.0 26.5 44.9 63.3 89.7 517.6		137.3 115.0 90.4 45.4 39.7 63.2 98.0 171.0 760.0	
ONFLOWS	GOVERN		CE REGIONS			2.5		6.00	1.97	2.51		1.9	
Interval (weeks) PER CENT	North East	North West	Merseysi	Yorkshire and the de Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	n London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
4 or less Over 4 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 No previous Claims Total	21 17 13 6 8 11 18 100	19 16 13 6 5 8 13 21 100	19 15 12 5 6 8 13 23 100	20 16 12 7 4 8 12 22 100	18 15 11 6 5 9 14 23 100	16 13 12 7 5 8 13 25 100	16 14 11 6 5 9 13 26 100	17 16 11 6 5 8 13 23 100	15 15 11 6 4 9 14 25 100	17 14 14 6 5 8 14 22 100	20 16 11 5 7 11 24 100	20 15 13 6 7 8 13 19 100	18 15 12 6 5 8 13 22 100
THOUSANDS													
4 or less Over 4 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 No previous Claims Total	9.7 7.8 6.2 2.8 2.7 3.9 5.1 8.4 46.6	14.4 11.8 9.5 4.6 3.8 5.7 9.6 16.2 75.7	4.7 3.6 2.8 1.3 1.4 1.9 3.1 5.5 24.3	15.2 12.2 9.0 5.1 3.3 6.0 9.1 16.6 76.4	9.0 7.5 5.8 2.8 2.6 4.4 7.0 11.9 50.9	11.1 9.1 8.0 4.7 3.7 5.7 9.0 16.9 68.2	8.9 7.3 6.1 3.1 2.9 4.7 7.2 13.9 54.0	18.0 17.0 6.1 5.2 8.9 13.8 24.3 104.3	11.8 11.4 8.7 4.4 3.4 7.0 10.7 19.0 76.5	9.8 8.4 7.9 3.5 3.1 4.9 7.9 12.6 58.3	8.7 6.6 4.8 2.3 2.1 3.2 4.9 10.1 42.7	16.1 12.4 10.5 4.8 5.5 6.9 10.5 15.6 82.2	137.3 115.0 90.4 45.4 39.7 63.2 98.0 171.0 760.0

Notes 1: JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.
2: 'Latest' claims in this table started between 11 July 1997 and 9 October 1997 inclusive.
3: 'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 9 April 1987.
4: The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the regional percentages is +/- 2.3 percentage points (Merseyside).
5: The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the male/female percentages is +/-0.8 percentage points.
6: All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

2.24 CLAIMANT COUNT By sought and usual occupation United Kingdom as at January 8 1998

UNITED KINGDOM	SOC	Usual occu	upation			- Pitte		Sought oc	cupation				
	Sub- major	Men	M.S.S.	Women		All		Men	206	Women	, biti	All	
Description	groups	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cen
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	30.0	2.7	7.5	2.2	37.5	2.6	32.0	2.8	8.3	2.5	40.4	2.7
and convices	16-17	15.9	1.4	4.6	1.3	20.5	1.4	16.2	1.4	4.9	1.4	21.1	1.4
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	12.0	11	1.6	0.5	13.6	0.9	14.1	1.2	2.2	0.7	16.3	1.1
Hoalth professionals	22	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1
Teaching professionals	22	0.0	0.9	85	25	18.5	1.3	10.7	0.9	9.1	2.7	19.8	1.3
Other professional accurations	24-20	77	0.7	29	0.8	10.5	0.7	9.0	0.8	3.7	1.1	12.7	0.9
Other protessional occupations	24-23	1.1	0.7	2.0	0.0								
Science and engineering	20.22	11.0	11	15	04	13.4	0.9	14.7	1.3	1.9	0.6	16.6	1.1
associate professionals	30-32	10	0.1	26	0.9	3.8	0.3	1.4	0.1	3.0	0.9	4.5	0.3
Health associate professionals	34	1.2	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Other associate professional	00005 00	24 6	21	14.9	44	494	34	43.0	3.8	19.2	5.6	62.2	4.2
occupations	33035-39	100.0	0.1	F6 6	167	159 4	10.8	128.5	11.4	68.5	20.2	197.0	13.4
Clerical occupations	40-44849	102.8	9.1	15 4	10.7	17.0	12	17	02	17.3	5.1	19.1	1.3
Secretarial occupations	45-46	1.0	0.1	15.4	4.0	72.2	10	76.0	67	0.6	02	76.5	5.2
Skilled construction trades	50	/1.8	6.4	0.5	0.1	26.0	4.5	38.0	34	0.6	0.2	39.5	2.7
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	36.4	3.2	0.5	0.2	107.9	2.0	107.5	0.5	81	24	115.6	7.9
Other skilled trades	53-59	99.5	8.8	7.8	2.3	107.5	1.0	16.0	1.4	11	0.3	17.3	1.2
Protective service occupations	60-61	14.9	1.3	0.9	0.3	15.8	1.1	10.2	1.4	52.1	15.6	100.6	6.8
Personal service occupations	62-69	43.7	3.9	. 44.3	13.0	87.9	6.0	47.5	4.2	55.1	15.0	100.0	0.0
Buyers, brokers and sales								100		0.0	0.0	14.0	10
representatives	70-71	11.8	1.0	2.1	0.6	13.9	0.9	12.8	1.1	2.2	17.0	112.0	77
Other sales occupations	72-73&79	42.4	3.8	46.2	13.6	88.5	6.0	52.2	4.6	60.8	17.9	113.0	1.1
Industrial plant and machine operators.									5			00.0	17
assemblers	80-86&89	52.3	4.6	14.7	4.3	66.9	4.6	54.3	4.8	14.9	4.4	69.2	67
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	79.9	7.1	2.0	0.6	81.8	5.6	95.2	8.4	2.6	0.8	97.8	0.7
Other occupations in agriculture													4.0
forestry and fishing	90	13.4	1.2	2.2	0.7	15.6	1.1	14.2	1.3	2.8	0.8	17.0	1.2
Other elementary occupations	91-99	313.5	27.7	49.0	14.4	362.5	24.7	328.8	29.1	49.8	14.7	378.6	25.8
No previous occupation/	0.00	0.010											10
sought occupation unknown		122.0	10.8	53.4	15.7	175.4	11.9	13.9	1.2	4.8	1.4	18.6	1.3
Total		1.129.6		339.7		1,469.4		1,129.6		339.7		1,469.4	

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims. Not seasonally adjusted.

S40	MARCH 1998	LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

CLAIMANT COUN	T 4	つって
n of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim	n /	2.20

Leavers between 11 December 1997 and 8 January 1998, unadjusted

and the second	buration of claim	and the state of the state of the			Water and the stand of the second	
NTED KINGDOM	Less than 13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	52-104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	Total
OUSANDS						
	51.1	11.2	6.7	3.0	2.5	74.5
nd work	4.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	5.5
iks on avoidge	2.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	4.3
e allocome Support	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	2.9
and Incapacity Benefit	2.9	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.1	7.7
another benefit	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	3.6
time adjucation	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
and training	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
arment-supported training	1.0	0.6	1.4	0.9	2.1	6.7
reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
amatic credits	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
to prison	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6
anding court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
active claim	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
sed claiming	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.8
reased	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
known	20.0	0.0	6.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
ed to sign	102.0	26.3	19.1	9.6	10.0	167.0
a secondage of those with a known de	estination					
a percentage of another	74.3	65.9	54.0	47.6	34.2	
the on everage 16+ hours per week	6.3	3.5	2.4	3.2	1.4	
nts off avoidge the	3.3	5.3	4.8	4.8	2.7	
lead Income Support	1.7	3.5	4.0	3.2	5.5	
and Incanacity Benefit	4.2	8.2	11.3	14.3	15.1	
another benefit	1.9	4.7	4.8	6.3	6.8	
time education	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	
mued training	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	
eroment-supported training	2.3	3.5	11.3	14.3	28.8	
irement age reached	0.1	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.4	
amatic credits	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.4	
ne to prison	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.0	
nding court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
ective claim	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
ased claiming	2.2	2.9	4.0	3.2	2.7	
ceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

1 Computerised claims only. 2 For more information on the definitions and uses of these data, see 'Destination of leavers from claimant unemployment', Labour Market Trends, October 1996, pp443-52.

Destination

2.32 REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

		1994 Sum	1994 Aut	1994 Win	1995 Spr	1995 Sum	1995 Aut	1995 Win	1996 Spr	1996 Sum	1996 Aut	1996 Win	1997 Spr	1997 Sum
Now in employment (found new job since	t All e redundar	49 ncy)	61	53	87	80	82	77	74	84	76	67	77	77
Not in employment	All	145	129	66	133	130	131	148	133	124	109	119	129	110
All people	All Men Women	194 132 62	190 129 61	119 80 39	220 137 82	210 132 78	213 135 78	225 149 75	207 143 64	208 136 72	185 116 69	186 123 63	206 140 66	187 117 70

2.33 REDUNDANCIES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION

teater regions. The res	Great Britain	North East	North West	Mersey- side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)	-	-) ()		1.159K		0.501		-	
Summer 1996	208	12	22		19	17	19	21	16	27	16	13	23
Autumn 1996	185		16		20	15	15	13	21	30	15		22
Winter 1996	186		23		13	18	19	21	15	27	12		23
Spring 1997	206	13	23	•	20	18	18	18	21	28	13	11	18
Summer 1997	187	•	21	•	16	15	22	20	20	23	13	•	19
Redundancy rates (redunda	ncies per 1	,000 emplo	yees)										
Summer 1996	9	12	10		10	10	9	10	6	8	9	13	11
Autumn 1996	ă		8		11	9	ž	6	8	9	8		11
Winter 1996	8		11	•	7	10	9	10	6	8	6		11
Spring 1997	9	13	11		11	10	9	8	8	9	7	11	9
Summer 1997	8		10		8	9	10	9	7	7	7	•	9

2.34 REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

Ages	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands) Summer 1996 Autumn 1996 Winter 1996 Spring 1997 Summer 1997	47 41 39 39 31	48 52 48 50 49	45 31 39 48 40	42 38 38 41 43	25 22 22 28 24	208 185 186 206 187
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employee: Summer 1996 Autumn 1996 Winter 1996 Spring 1997 Summer 1997	s) 13 11 11 11 9	8 9 8 8 8	9 6 7 9 7	9 8 8 9	11 9 9 11 10	9 8 8 9 8

2.35 REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

SIC 1992 #	Agriculture & fishing	Energy and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Distribution, hotels &	Transport	Banking, finance &	Public admin, education & health	Other services
	(A,B)	(C,E)	(D)	(F)	(G,H)	(1)	(J,K)	(L,M,N)	(O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands) Summer 1996			64	20	43	12	31	20	11
Autumn 1996 Winter 1996 Spring 1997 Summer 1997	:	:	56 61 54	20 23 25 21	37 43 34	15 17 12	26 28 30	17 19 21	:
Redundancy rates (redundanc Summer 1996 Autumn 1996 Winter 1996 Spring 1997 Summer 1997	cies per 1,000 em * * * *	ployees) • • • •	14 9 12 13 12	21 20 23 26 20	10 10 8 9 8	8 8 10 12 8	10 9 8 9 9	3 3 3 3 4	10 : :

Note: Table 2.35 assumes that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redu

2.36 REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (thousands) Summer 1996 Autumn 1996 Winter 1996 Spring 1997 Summer 1997	33 26 22 26 20	1 <u>1</u> :	12 11 11 12 13	28 28 30 32 38	37 30 31 43 33	17 15 16 14 12	23 19 17 15 15	30 22 32 36 32	16 20 19 19 16
Redundancy rates (redundan Summer 1996 Autumn 1996 Winter 1996 Spring 1997 Summer 1997	cies per 1,000 em 10 8 7 8 6	ployees) 5 5 •	6 6 5 6 6	8 8 9 10	17 14 14 19 15	7 6 5 5	12 10 9 7 8	14 10 15 17 15	9 11 10 10 9

Note: Table 2.36 assumes that people do not change occupation when starting employment after having been made redundar

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 net lending
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 Retail Price Index



3.1

VACANCIES UK vacancies at Jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

UNITE	D	UNFILLED V	ACANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW	E PRIM Right	of which PL	ACINGS
KING	DOM	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
1994 1995 1996 1997) Annual averages	158.0 182.8 225.8 283.4			211.4 223.5 203.0 227.3		208.1 222.5 196.9 227.2		160.6 170.9 139.0 139.7	
1996	Jan	187.3	-1.0	-1.1	217.1	-4.7	219.3	-4.2	167.0	-4.2
	Feb	187.9	0.6	-1.4	225.7	-3.1	225.4	-2.9	166.8	-3.9
	Mar	195.1	7.2	2.3	224.7	1.1	219.7	-0.6	158.5	-2.9
	Apr	197.0	1.9	3.2	228.0	3.6	222.7	1.1	157.8	-3.1
	May	205.1	8.1	5.7	228.6	1.0	222.4	-1.0	157.3	-3.2
	Jun	218.8	13.7	7.9	218.1	-2.2	206.9	-4.3	145.3	-4.4
	Jul	230.1	11.3	11.0	223.1	-1.6	212.4	-3.4	147.7	-3.4
	Aug	237.0	6.9	10.6	218.7	-3.3	212.1	-3.4	147.3	-3.3
	Sep	253.6	16.6	11.6	220.6	0.8	207.1	0.1	143.8	-0.5
	Oct	262.6	9.0	10.8	202.2	-7.0	193.6	-6.3	131.7	-5.3
	Nov	268.7	6.1	10.6	229.6	3.6	220.9	2.9	145.2	-0.7
	Dec	266.3	-2.4	4.2	225.7	1.7	234.4	9.1	160.0	5.4
1997	Jan	263.1	-3.2	0.2	204.1	0.6	213.5	6.6	150.0	6.1
	Feb	271.6	8.5	1.0	243.4	4.6	236.6	5.2	160.6	5.1
	Mar	275.3	3.7	3.0	250.4	8.2	255.6	7.1	173.1	4.4
	Apr	274.6	-0.7	3.8	238.2	11.4	240.3	8.9	163.7	4.6
	May	274.3	-0.3	0.9	239.0	-1.5	239.0	0.8	163.2	0.9
	Jun	282.9	8.6	2.5	225.9	-8.2	217.7	-12.6	141.1	-10.7
	Jul	285.1	2.2	3.5	224.2	-4.7	224.6	-5.2	137.5	-8.7
	Aug	292.1	7.0	5.9	218.6	-6.8	210.2	-9.6	120.2	-14.3
	Sep	300.2	8.1	5.8	228.2	0.8	214.8	-1.0	124.7	-5.5
	Oct	311.5	11.3	8.8	225.5	0.4	216.5	-2.7	116.4	-7.0
	Nov	289.3	-22.2	-0.9	217.7	-0.3	235.3	8.4	112.6	-2.5
	Dec R	280.8	-8.5	-6.5	212.5	-5.2	221.8	2.3	113.2	-3.8
1998	Jan P	268.4	-12.4	-14.4	195.0	-10.2	212.4	-1.4	120.9	1.5

 Note:
 Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.
 Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment -ACE- which are included in the seasonally-adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, p143, October 1985.
 October 1985.

 R
 Revised.

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2

Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted Wales Scotland Great North Mersey- Yorkshire East West Eastern London South South North

			moor		Humber											
1996	Jan	6.4	18.9	4.1	13.8	12.5	16.0	14.5	18.4	23.7	15.5	13.4	23.5	180.1	7.2	187.3
	Feb	6.6	18.7	4.0	13.9	12.7	16.0	14.6	19.5	24.1	15.4	13.2	23.5	180.9	7.0	187.9
	Mar	6.8	19.4	4.5	14.6	13.0	16.5	15.3	21.0	24.8	16.6	13.5	23.1	187.9	7.2	195.1
	Apr	6.6	19.0	4.8	15.0	13.0	16.5	14.6	21.6	26.4	17.0	13.3	22.9	190.0	7.0	197.0
	May	7.2	20.2	4.7	15.3	13.1	17.4	16.3	25.1	25.7	17.3	13.4	23.4	198.3	6.8	205.1
	Jun	7.9	21.5	4.6	15.7	13.7	18.5	17.3	28.3	27.7	18.9	14.0	24.4	212.0	6.8	218.8
	Jul	8.4	23.3	4.7	16.6	14.4	19.5	17.9	30.1	28.9	19.4	14.6	25.8	223.4	6.7	230.1
	Aug	8.8	22.7	5.0	17.9	14.9	19.8	18.6	31.8	29.5	20.0	15.1	26.0	230.5	6.5	237.0
	Sep	9.5	23.8	5.2	19.4	16.5	20.6	19.6	34.5	30.7	21.6	15.7	27.6	246.8	6.8	253.6
	Oct	9.9	25.3	5.3	19.6	17.4	21.5	21.1	37.0	32.2	22.0	16.0	28.6	255.8	6.8	262.6
	Nov	9.7	25.4	5.9	19.8	18.1	21.6	21.5	39.5	32.4	22.9	15.7	28.7	261.1	7.6	268.7
	Dec	9.6	25.1	5.7	19.0	18.4	21.7	22.2	38.6	32.3	23.0	15.7	28.2	259.2	7.1	266.3
1997	Jan	9.3	24.5	5.8	19.1	17.9	21.2	22.0	38.0	31.6	23.0	15.8	28.0	256.5	6.6	263.1
	Feb	9.8	25.7	6.0	20.3	18.6	21.9	23.9	36.9	33.0	24.1	17.1	28.5	265.0	6.6	271.6
	Mar	10.0	25.5	6.1	20.8	18.7	22.5	23.1	36.0	35.2	25.1	17.3	28.7	268.8	6.5	275.3
	Apr	9.9	25.1	6.2	20.9	18.7	23.1	22.1	35.9	34.1	25.8	17.6	28.8	268.3	6.3	274.6
	May	10.2	24.6	6.7	20.8	19.0	23.1	21.5	35.5	34.5	25.1	17.9	28.7	267.7	6.6	274.3
	Jun	10.3	26.7	6.9	20.9	19.4	23.5	22.8	35.5	34.7	27.0	18.2	30.2	276.1	6.8	282.9
	Jul	10.4	27.3	7.1	21.2	19.7	24.0	23.0	35.5	34.3	26.1	18.3	31.6	278.4	6.7	285.1
	Aug	10.5	29.8	7.1	21.4	20.3	23.9	24.0	35.8	34.1	25.8	18.8	33.8	285.3	6.8	292.1
	Sep	10.6	31.0	7.1	21.9	21.4	24.2	25.3	36.5	34.8	26.7	19.0	34.8	293.2	7.0	300.2
	Oct	10.4	31.4	7.1	22.4	23.8	24.5	27.0	37.3	37.4	27.3	19.5	36.4	304.4	7.1	311.5
	Nov	10.0	30.0	6.8	21.0	23.4	22.9	24.8	29.4	35.1	25.3	18.5	34.7	281.9	7.4	289.3
	Dec B	10.0	29.1	8.0	20.7	22.8	22.3	22.9	27.5	34.7	24.3	18.6	32.6	273.4	7.4	280.8
1998	Jan P	9.3	27.5	7.9	19.4	21.9	21.7	21.7	25.8	33.6	23.7	17.7	30.9	261.0	7.4	268.4

See footnote to Table 3.1. The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

H Revised. Note: Data for standard statistical regions have been withdrawn from this table, but are available on request from the Labour Market Statistics Helpline on 0171 533 6094.

VACANCIES

	VACANCIES	22
Government Office Regions:	vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres and	0.0
	careers offices not seasonally adjusted	THOUSANDS

-	North East	North West	Mersey- side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
/acancles at Jo (994) (995) Annual (996) average (997)	bcentres: to 5.6 6.4 95 8.1 10.1	otal + 16.8 18.7 22.0 27.7	3.6 4.0 4.9 6.7	11.8 13.5 16.7 21.0	10.8 12.8 14.9 20.4	12.2 15.3 18.9 23.1	13.0 14.8 17.8 23.6	13.1 16.5 28.9 35.1	20.8 22.8 28.2 34.4	12.4 14.4 19.2 25.4	11.2 13.3 14.5 18.1	19.8 23.2 25.6 31.5	150.3 175.6 219.6 277.0	5.0 5.8 5.6 6.0	155.4 181.2 225.1 283.0
1997 Jan	8.6	22.3	5.3	17.3	16.2	19.3	19.6	36.5	28.0	19.9	14.2	24.9	232.1	5.4	237.5
Feb	9.0	23.5	5.6	18.7	17.1	20.3	21.7	35.1	29.3	21.9	15.9	25.9	244.1	5.5	249.5
Mar	9.4	24.2	5.7	19.6	17.7	21.4	21.7	35.0	32.5	24.1	16.8	27.2	255.3	5.6	260.8
Apr	9.6	24.6	6.1	20.8	18.3	22.6	22.0	35.4	34.0	26.3	17.6	28.7	265.9	5.4	271.3
May	10.0	24.8	6.6	20.4	18.7	23.0	21.8	34.9	34.2	25.9	18.2	28.7	267.2	5.7	272.9
Jun	10.4	27.6	7.0	21.1	19.7	23.8	23.7	35.6	36.2	28.8	19.2	31.4	284.5	5.9	290.4
Jul	10.5	26.9	7.0	21.3	19.4	24.3	23.2	34.9	35.0	27.0	18.5	32.1	280.1	5.6	285.8
Aug	10.6	29.5	7.2	21.8	20.0	23.5	23.9	34.6	34.2	26.0	19.0	34.5	284.6	5.6	290.3
Sep	11.7	33.6	7.7	23.9	23.0	25.6	27.4	37.9	38.0	28.6	20.4	37.8	315.6	6.4	322.0
Oct	11.7	35.0	7.8	25.0	26.5	27.6	29.5	41.0	41.4	29.3	20.9	39.3	335.1	6.9	342.0
Nov	10.5	32.0	7.2	22.1	25.3	24.5	26.0	31.6	37.3	25.2	18.8	35.9	296.3	7.0	303.3
Dec	9.5	28.1	7.7	19.6	22.6	21.5	22.1	28.4	33.1	22.5	17.2	31.4	263.6	6.7	270.3
1998 Jan	8.5	25.0	7.4	17.5	20.1	19.7	19.2	24.3	29.3	20.1	16.0	27.5	234.7	6.3	241.0
/acancies at c (994) 995) Annual 996) average 997)	es 0.2 0.2	es 1.0 1.7	 0.1 0.2	0.3 0.4 1.3 1.7	0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6	0.8 0.6 1.4 1.0		1.4 0.8 2.0 3.7	 2.3 2.5	0.7 0.8 0.9 1.3	0.1 0.2 0.2 0.3	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.9	6.5 6.8 11.9 15.8	0.8 0.7 0.8 1.0	7.2 7.5 12.7 16.8
1997 Jan	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.5	1.9	0.9	0.2	0.5	9.4	0.9	10.2
Feb	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.5	0.6	1.1	1.4	3.1	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.6	13.1	0.9	14.0
Mar	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.7	0.6	1.3	1.2	3.2	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.7	12.8	0.9	13.6
Apr	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.7	3.0	2.8	1.2	0.3	0.7	15.9	0.8	16.7
May	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.7	3.0	2.1	1.2	0.3	0.7	15.2	0.9	16.0
Jun	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.7	2.6	2.2	1.1	0.4	1.1	14.1	0.9	15.0
Jul	0.3	2.0	0.4	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.7	4.4	3.8	1.7	0.4	1.0	19.7	0.9	20.6
Aug	0.3	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.8	2.2	5.7	3.7	1.7	0.3	1.2	20.7	0.9	21.5
Sep	0.2	1.8	0.3	1.9	0.6	1.1	1.8	3.0	2.3	1.3	0.4	1.1	15.7	1.0	16.7
Oct	0.3	1.9	0.2	2.3	0.7	0.8	2.0	5.5	3.0	1.3	0.3	0.9	19.2	1.1	20.3
Nov	0.2	1.7	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.8	1.8	5.9	2.7	1.5	0.3	0.9	18.4	1.2	19.6
Dec	0.2	1.3	0.3	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.5	4.7	2.5	1.3	0.3	0.9	15.9	1.1	17.0
1998 Jan	0.2	1.4	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.6	5.0	2.3	1.2	0.2	0.7	15.8	1.0	16.8

About one third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication and also due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together. Data for standard statistical regions have been withdrawn from this table, but are available on request from the Labour Market Statistics Helpline on 0171 533 6094. Annual averages for vacancies at careers offices for GORs are unavailable prior to 1996. Excluding vacancies on government programmes. See note to Table 3.1.

THOUSANDS

Northern United Ireland Kingdor

LABOUR DISPUTES * 4.2 Stoppages of work: summary

4.1 LABOUR DISPUTES Stoppages of work

United Kingdom 12	months	s to Decem	ber 1996	12 months	per 1997(P)	Stoppages:	
SIC 1992 pa	op- iges	Workers	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers	Working days lost	United King
Agriculture, hunting,						Same and a	Stoppag
forestry and fishing	1	100	100	-	-		
Mining and quarrying Manufacturing of:	6	900	1,800	1	400	2,100	of which B
tobacco;	2	100	2,500	6	3,000	7,300	*
products;	7	2,000	2,500	2	100	700	**
leather and leather			100			128	
wood and wood							
products; pulp, paper and paper	-	-		-	-		
and publishing; coke,refined petroleum	1	100	4,500	-	-	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	
fuels;	2	2,500	8,400	1	3,000	9,000	The mo
chemicals, chemical							normally
made fibres	2	200	400		-		informat
rubber and plastics:	3	200	1.000	1	100	200	intornat
other non-metallic			.,				see Der
mineral products; basic metals and fabricated metal	-	-	11 11-	4	1,300	7,300	section.
products;	10	700	3,300	6	400	3,200	
equipment nec:	10	2.900	7,800	7	600	3,700	
electrical and		4 400	4 000		1 000	0.000	
optical equipment;	4	1,100	1,600	10	17,000	3,300	
transport equipment;	22	22,300	43,400	10	17,700	40,700	
Electricity, gas and	4	1,500	21,200	2	- 000	400	
Construction	11	3,100	8,100	11	12,100	14,800	•
Wholesale and retail				4.0			Stoppag
trade; repairs	-		4 000		+	#	-
Transport, storage and	3	100	4,600	1	800	1,400	United King
communication	72	145,700	883,700	68	23,900	35,500	
Financial intermediation	2	20,100	10,100	8	21,800	22,800	
Heal estate, renting and	-	000	500	-		500	Dava
Public administration and	5	300	500	2	+	500	ray: wa
defence	22	32,100	157,700	23	21,800	30,200	Duration a
Education	35	121,700	128,500	35	15,400	27,900	Redundar
Health and social work	9	4,700	8,400	7	4,900	7,100	Trade uni
Other community, social ar personal service	nd						Working of Manning
activities	12	1,900	3,000	8	1,200	5,200	Dismissal
An moustries					100 100		

ed Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	16	11,800	10,300
of which, stoppages: Beginning in month Continuing from earlier months	13 3	10,400 * 1,400 **	8,900 1,400

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, ormally upwards, to take account of additional or revised nformation received after going to press. For notes on coverage, ee *Definitions* page at the end of the *Labour Market Data* ection. The figures for 1997 are provisional.

ges in progress: cause

d Kingdom 1	2 months to	December 1997	
S	toppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
v: wage-rates and earnings levels	69	36.300	97,800
extra wage and fringe benefits	16	22,500	26,300
ration and pattern of hours worked	12	3.200	6,500
dundancy questions	40	44,500	69,700
de union matters	. 8	500	1,900
rking conditions and supervision	8	7.200	7,800
nning and work allocation	41	13,700	17,500
missal and other disciplinary measures	21	2,200	3,900
causes	215	130,100	231,400

inited Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in a period (000)	all stoppages in progess in
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
	203	205	107	107	278	58
994	232	235	170	174	415	65
995	230	244	353	364	1303	97
990	15	21	8.4	10.4	22.6	4.8
994 Dec	10	15		47.0	04.0	4.5
or lan	12	15	14.7	17.9	24.3	4.5
50h	16	19	20.9	22.1	18.0	0.3
Mar	16	17	7.0	19.0	28.3	1.3
Anr	22	26	18.1	20.4	33.9	5.4
May	24	29	26.1	29.8	51.3	11.1
lun	16	23	2.5	4.3	16.0	5.4
Juli	25	29	16.5	16.9	32.2	1.6
Jui	24	31	9.9	10.5	18.5	3.0
Aug	24	35	4.7	13.4	24.5	1.6
Sep	13	25	4.0	10.4	30.6	7.3
Oct	21	34	21.7	30.4	77.2	13.5
Nov	19	32	24.4	29.0	59.6	9.9
Dec	and a superior and the second second				in the second second second second	
	10	24	5.6	17.1	51.3	5.9
996 Jan	26	36	63	98	36.0	2.7
Feb	16	27	42	51	15.2	9.3
Mar	10	27	61	83	13.2	35
Apr	14	23	25	4.1	76	0.6
May	20	43	139.6	140.4	241.0	87
Jun	32	40	100.0	107.0	149.6	76
Jul	14	20	0.5	105 7	442.2	2.5
Aug	25	33	22.4	100.7	442.2	0.0
Sep	19	29	5.4	120.7	121.9	0.4
Oct	20	26	3.8	10.0	39.3	13.7
Nov	24	34	124.4	127.1	102.1	23.0
Dec	12	23	27.1	28.8	24.9	9.8
007 100	21r	31r	19.2	20.5	24.5r	11.4
99/ Jan	12	27	5.8	8.1	13.9	3.7
Hor	23	36	25.7	32.1	36.4	4.4
Mar	26	36	13.4	14.9	47.7	27.5
Apr	20	32	9.4	14.1	35.9	19.2
May	19	25	3.8	5.3	13.4	6.5
Jun	15r	18r	9.5r	10.4r	10.9r	4.7r
Jui	12	16	4.4	6.0	5.8	2.0
Aug	12		11	1.2	1.2	0.4
Sep	21.	25r	17.2r	17.3r	17.4r	3.7r
Oct	16	211	7 6r	12 Or	14.1r	0.3
Nov	101	10	11 5	11.9	10.3	

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

inited Ingdom	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & commun- ication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administrat- lon and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	1	J,K	L	М	<u>N</u>	O,P,Q
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995 1996	:	1 2	65 97	10 8	6 5	120 884	10 11	95 158	67 129	16 8	23 3
1994 Dec	-	0.3	4.8		-	6.4		0.1	9.8	0.5	1.0
1995 Jan	-	-	4.5	-	-	13.6		1.0	5.3	-	
Feb	-	0.1	0.3	No. 1 Mar - Walter	1111 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 1	1.0	2.5	0.9	6.9		6.2
Mar		0.1	1.3	5.0		1.7			20.1	0.2	0.2
Apr	-	-	5.4	0.9	0.2	11.8		0.6	13.9	0.3	0.8
May	-	1.0	11.1	0.2	0.1	24.0	6.5	2.8	4.5	0.9	6.4
Jun			5.4	0.7	0.1	10.0	0.1	0.6	1.5	0.0	91
Jui	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	0.0	1.0	0.1		10.5	0.7	77	1.5	2.6	0.1
Son		0.2	1.6	03		4.4	01	8.0	5.5	4.4	0.1
Oct		0.1	73	0.0	13	78	0.1	9.0	1.6	3.7	
Nov			13.5	24	22	27.9	-	26.4	4.3	0.1	0.4
Dec	-	•	9.9	0.5	2.0	4.1	-	36.7	2.8	3.4	0.1
1996 Jan			5.9	AN AN AN AN	2.2	9.2		33.0	0.9	-	0.2
Feb	0.1	and shirt_ a faile	2.7	5.2	2.2	2.8	0.2	21.8	0.4	0.1	0.5
Mar	-	1.3	9.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.5
Apr	-		3.5	2.5		1.8		3.7	1.1	0.5	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
May		-	0.6	0.1		0.9	-	3.9	2.1	-	
Jun		-	8.7	0.2	-	221.0		8.1	2.9	1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -	0.2
Jul	11. The second	- · · · ·	7.6		-	135.7	C	4.0	1.1		0.2
Aug	-	-	3.5	-		394.0	0.1	44.6		-	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 - 1 1 1
Sep		-	8.4		-	98.9		13.0	0.3	1.3	
Oct		0.3	13.7	0.1	HE FALLS - MARINE	1.6	Addition of the state of	23.0	0.1	0.5	14
NOV	1. 10 A. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	•	23.0			16.1		0.6	117.1	3.0	1.4
. Dec		0.2	9.8			1.5	10.0	0.1	1.5	1.7	ne luis
1997 Jan	-	-	11.4	- 10 M	-	0.5	9.0	0.1r	2.6	0.3	0.6
Feb	- 10 March		3.7	- 1 A A	- 1911 - 1913 - 1913 - 1913 - 1913 - 1913 - 1913 - 1913 - 1913 - 1913 - 1913 - 1913 - 1913 - 1913 - 1913 - 191	1.9	196 - 197 - 198 - 198 - 198 - 198 - 198 - 198 - 198 - 198 - 198 - 198 - 198 - 198 - 198 - 198 - 198 - 198 - 198	0.3	0.7	4.5	2.8
Mar	-	Phase - Asked	4.4	-	-	3.8	-	19.4	6.9	1.8	0.1
Apr	-	2.1	27.5	1.1		4.6	manufacture - Control	4.0	8.0	0.5	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
May	-		19.2	1.6		5.4		4.5	5.2	1/m// (3/-1) C	C.O.I. 5 8.
Jul	•	100 M 100 - 100 M	6.5			2.9	0.1	0.1	3.8		0.2
Aug	-	-	4.7r	2 N 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		5.4	0.2	0.2	0.2		0.2
Sen		-	2.0		174-1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1-	3.5	0.1	01	and the lot of the	SER. DAR	0.2 .
Oct		-	0.4			0.6	7.4	1.0			1.0
Nov		11	3./1	3.2	-r 1 4r	2.67	24	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
Dec			0.3	0.3	1.41	3.2	4.1	0.2	0.1	-	-
Dec	- -	-	0.3	6.3 2.7	1.4r	2.6r 3.2	2.4 4.1	0.4 0.2	0.5 0.1	0.1	-

 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 working days lost.

Prominent stoppages in the 6 month period July 1 1997 to December 31 1997

Industry and lo	ocation	Date whe	n stoppage	•		Number of	of workers i	nvolved *		Number	of	Cause o	or object		
		Began		Ended		Directly	a zalam	Indirectly		days los	t in period				
Construction															
/arious areas c	of GB	29	9.10.97	1	13.11.97		6,000		-		8,000	Over fea	ared or allege	d reduction	is in earnings
Financial inter	mediation														
/arious areas c productivity	of GB	17	7.10.97		cont'g		5,000		-		9,400	Over pa	y increases a	llied to imp	rovements in
The figures	s shown are 50 workers i	the highest r nvolved.	number of w	orkers invol	ved during	the six month	period.								

and and a part of a series and a series for an and the are and the an appenditure for the Labor Medal Annales Participates of 17 222 2000.

MARCH 1998 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

S46

Regional Trends 32

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* For further information, please contact the National Statistics Regio Reporting Branch, on 0171 533 5796/7.

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EAT BRITAIN	Whole e (Division	conomy is 01-93)			Manufac (Division	turing indi ns 15-37)	ustries		Production (Division	on industri s 10-41)	ries	Space ((Division	s 50-93)		
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			Per cent over pre 12 mont	change vious hs			Per cent over pre 12 monti	change vious hs			Per cent over pre- 12 month	change vious ns			over pre 12 monti	chang vious hs
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93) 94) Annual 95) averages 96)	118.5 123.2 127.4 132.3				120.5 126.2 131.9 137.8				121.0 126.9 132.4 138.1				117.5 121.7 125.1 129.7			
93 Jan	116.1	117.0	4.5	4 ³ / ₄	117.1	118.2	4.9	5 ¹ /4	117.6	118.6	4.9	5 ¹ /4	115.6	116.3	4.3	4 1/2
Feb	116.7	117.2	4.0	4 ¹ / ₂	118.3	118.7	4.9	5	118.7	119.1	4.8	5	116.1	116.5	3.7	4 1/4
Mar	119.6	117.2	2.8	4	121.9	118.8	3.9	5	122.1	119.5	3.8	5	118.5	115.8	2.4	3 3/4
Apr May	117.5 118.0 118.5	117.6 117.9 118.3	4.0 3.5 3.6	4 3 ³ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₄	119.0 120.4 120.9	119.2 120.1 120.4	5.4 4.9 5.0	5 5 5	119.7 120.8 121.3	119.5 120.4 120.7	5.3 4.8 4.8	5 5 5	116.5 116.9 117.0	116.8 116.9 117.2	3.3 3.1 3.0	3 1/4 3 2 3/4
Jul	119.5	118.8	3.8	3 1/2	121.8	121.0	4.9	4 3/4	122.4	121.6	5.0	4 3/4	118.3	117.7	3.3	2 3/4
Aug	118.2	118.9	3.3	3 1/4	119.5	121.2	3.8	4 1/2	119.9	121.5	4.0	4 1/2	117.3	117.7	2.8	2 3/4
Sep	118.0	119.2	3.1	3	120.1	121.9	4.6	4 1/4	120.6	122.3	4.8	4 1/2	116.8	118.0	2.4	2 1/4
Oct	118.4	119.7	2.1	3	121.3	122.1	3.8	4 ¹ /4	121.7	122.6	3.8	4 1/4	116.9	118.5	1.4	2 1/4
Nov	120.0	120.4	3.3	3	122.4	122.6	4.1	4	123.1	123.3	4.3	4 1/4	118.7	119.0	2.6	2 1/2
Dec	121.6	120.5	3.2	3 1/4	123.5	122.5	3.9	4 ¹ /4	124.1	123.3	4.0	4 1/4	120.8	119.5	2.9	2 3/4
994 Jan	120.3	121.2	3.6	3 3/4	122.6	123.7	4.7	4 1/2	123.3	124.3	4.8	4 ¹ / ₂	119.2	119.8	3.1	3 1/4
Feb	122.0	122.2	4.3	3 3/4	123.5	123.6	4.2	4 3/4	123.9	124.1	4.2	4 ³ / ₄	121.7	121.8	4.6	3 1/2
Mar	124.9	121.8	3.9	4	128.4	124.7	5.0	4 3/4	128.4	125.2	4.8	4 ³ / ₄	123.6	120.4	3.9	4
Apr	121.6	121.7	3.5	3 3/4	124.6	124.7	4.6	4 ³ / ₄	125.1	124.9	4.5	4 3/4	120.3	120.6	3.2	3 1/
May	123.5	123.3	4.6	4	125.6	125.4	4.4	4 ¹ / ₂	129.3	129.0	7.2	4 1/2	121.0	120.9	3.4	3 3/
Jun	123.0	123.0	3.9	3 3/4	126.2	125.8	4.5	4 ¹ / ₄	126.4	125.9	4.3	4 1/4	121.3	121.6	3.8	3 1/
Jul	124.0	123.3	3.8	3 3/4	126.9	126.1	4.2	4 1/4	127.3	126.5	4.0	4 1/4	122.5	121.9	3.6	3 1/
Aug	122.8	123.7	4.1	3 3/4	125.0	126.9	4.8	4 1/2	125.5	127.4	4.9	4 1/4	121.4	122.1	3.7	3 1/
Sep	122.7	124.1	4.1	3 3/4	125.6	127.6	4.7	4 3/4	126.1	128.1	4.7	4 1/2	121.0	122.4	3.7	3 1/
Oct Nov Dec	122.9 124.0 127.0	124.4 124.6 125.8	3.9 3.5 4.4	3 3/4 3 3/4 3 3/4	127.2 128.5 130.8	128.2 128.9 129.5	5.0 5.1 5.7	4 ¾ 5 5	127.5 128.7 131.2	128.6 129.1 130.1	4.9 4.7 5.5	4 ¹ / ₂ 4 ³ / ₄ 5	120.9 121.8 125.5	122.6 122.3 124.2	3.5 2.7 3.9	3 1/ 3 2 3/
995 Jan Feb Mar	124.8 125.9 130.3	125.7 125.9 126.5	3.8 3.0 3.8	3 3/4 3 1/2 3 1/2	128.4 130.4 134.5	129.6 130.2 130.4	4.8 5.3 4.5	5 ^{1/4} 5 5 ^{1/4}	129.2 131.1 134.6	130.3 130.9 130.9	4.8 5.5 4.5	5 ¹ / ₄ 5 5 1/ ₄	123.1 123.8 128.9	123.7 123.8 125.2	3.2 1.6 4.0	23/ 23/ 23/
Apr	126.2	126.3	3.8	3 ³ /4	131.1	131.1	5.1	4 3/4	131.4	131.2	5.0	4 3/4	123.8	124.0	2.8	3
May	127.0	126.8	2.8	3 ¹ /2	131.1	131.2	4.6	4 3/4	131.6	131.5	2.0	4 3/4	125.0	124.8	3.2	2 3
Jun	126.8	127.0	3.2	3 ¹ /2	131.8	131.5	4.5	4 1/2	132.6	132.2	5.0	4 3/4	123.9	124.4	2.3	2 3
Jul	127.9	127.2	3.2	3 1/4	133.2	132.2	4.9	4 1/2	133.6	132.7	4.9	4 3/4	125.3	124.7	2.3	21
Aug	126.6	127.8	3.3	3 1/4	130.2	132.4	4.3	4 1/4	130.8	133.0	4.4	4 1/2	124.5	125.4	2.7	21
Sep	126.6	128.1	3.2	3 1/4	130.5	132.7	4.0	4	131.3	133.4	4.2	4 1/2	124.0	125.5	2.6	21
Oct	127.2	128.8	3.6	3 1/4	132.3	133.6	4.2	4	132.9	134.2	4.4	4 1/4	124.4	126.2	2.9	23
Nov	128.3	129.0	3.6	3 1/4	133.2	133.7	3.8	4	133.7	134.2	4.0	4	125.9	126.5	3.5	23
Dec	130.6	129.4	2.8	3 1/4	136.1	134.6	3.9	4	136.2	135.0	3.7	4	128.3	127.0	2.2	3
996 Jan	128.9	129.9	3.3	3 ^{1/2}	133.6	134.9	4.1	4 1/4	134.1	135.3	3.8	4	126.9	127.5	3.1	3
Feb	130.8	130.6	3.7	3 ^{3/4}	136.4	135.8	4.4	4 1/4	136.8	136.2	4.1	4	128.2	128.1	3.5	31
Mar	135.5	131.1	3.7	3 ^{3/4}	140.7	136.2	4.4	4 1/4	140.9	136.7	4.5	4 1/4	133.3	129.2	3.2	31
Apr	131.4	131.6	4.1	3 ³ /4	136.7	136.5	4.2	4 1/4	137.2	136.9	4.4	4 1/4	128.9	129.0	4.0	31
May	131.0	130.8	3.2	3 ³ /4	136.4	136.7	4.2	4 1/4	136.8	137.0	4.1	4	128.3	128.1	2.6	31
Jun	131.6	131.9	3.9	3 ³ /4	137.5	137.3	4.4	4 1/4	137.7	137.4	4.0	4	128.7	129.4	4.0	31
Jul	133.1	132.4	4.1	4	139.0	137.9	4.3	4 1/2	139.2	138.2	4.2	4	130.3	129.8	4.0	33
Aug	131.3	132.7	3.9	4	136.1	138.4	4.6	4 1/2	136.3	138.6	4.2	4 1/4	128.8	129.9	3.6	
Sep	131.9	133.4	4.2	4	136.6	139.0	4.7	4 1/2	137.0	139.2	4.4	4 1/4	129.0	130.6	4.0	
Oct	131.9	133.6	3.7	4	137.6	139.2	4.2	4 ¹ / ₂	138.0	139.5	3.9	4 1/4	129.0	130.9	3.7	4
Nov	133.5	134.2	4.0	4 1/4	139.5	139.9	4.7	4 ³ / ₄	139.9	140.3	4.5	4 1/2	130.4	131.1	3.6	4
Dec	137.1	135.7	4.9	4 3/4	143.1	141.3	5.0	4 ³ / ₄	143.4	142.0	5.2	4 3/4	134.2	132.9	4.6	4
997 Jan	135.2	136.3	4.9	4 3/4	139.2	140.6	4.2	4 3/4	139.8	141.1	4.3	4 3/4	133.6	134.1	5.2	4
Feb	136.3	136.0	4.1	4 1/2	142.9	142.0	4.6	4 1/2	142.9	142.0	4.3	4 1/4	133.6	133.5	4.2	5
Mar	141.7	136.9	4.4	4 1/2	146.7	141.9	4.2	4 1/2	146.5	142.0	3.9	4 1/4	140.1	135.6	5.0	4
Apr	136.9	137.0	4.2	4 1/2	142.2	141.9	4.0	4 1/4	142.7	142.4	4.0	4 1/4	134.6	134.6	4.3	4
May	136.4	136.3	4.2	4 1/4	142.3	142.7	4.4	4 1/4	142.9	143.2	4.5	4	133.3	133.0	3.9	4
Jun	137.0	137.4	4.2	4 1/4	143.5	143.4	4.4	4 1/4	143.4	143.3	4.2	4 1/4	134.1	134.9	4.3	4
Jul	138.8	138.1	4.3	4 1/2	144.5	143.4	3.9	4 1/4	144.9	143.8	4.0	4 ¹ / ₄	135.9	135.4	4.3	4
Aug	137.3	138.8	4.6	4 1/4	142.1	144.6	4.4	4 1/4	142.0	144.6	4.3	4	134.9	136.1	4.8	4
Sep	137.4	138.9	4.1	4 1/4	142.1	144.6	4.0	4 1/4	142.0	144.3	3.7	4	134.7	136.3	4.4	4
Oct	137.7	139.5	4.4	4 ¹ / ₂	143.9	145.6	4.7	4 1/2	143.7	145.3	4.2	4 1/4	134.7	136.6	4.4	4 4
Nov	139.7	140.5	4.8	4 ³ / ₄	146.3	146.9	5.0	4 3/4	146.5	146.9	4.7	4 1/2	136.1	136.9	4.4	
Dec P	143.5	142 1	4.7	4 ³ / ₄	149.6	147.7	4.5	4 3/4	149.5	148.0	4.3	4 1/2	140.8	139.4	4.9	

Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors

Employment Gazette, May 1995. The underlying rate of change is provisional for the latest two months and is not seasonally adjusted. For a note on the underlying rate of change see Statistical Update, Employment Gazette, p 291, July 1995.



EARNINGS

EARNINGS Average Earnings Index: all employees: by industry (unadjusted) 5.3

EARNINGS Average Earnings Index: all employees: by industry (unadjusted) 5.3

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agricul- ture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manuling	Pulp, paper products printing and publish-	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non- metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machin-	Machinery and equip- ment n.e.c.	Bectr- ical and optical equip-	Trans- port equipment	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and rest- aurants	Trans- port, storage and communi- cation +	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Real estate renting and business activities	Public adminis- tration services	Education health and social work	Other services #	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	ing) (21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	an 22)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
1993) annual 1994) averages 1995) 1996)	117.7 121.5 126.4 133.7	126.1 136.2 139.0 142.2	125.0 130.6 136.2 140.9	123.2 128.7 132.7 138.8	117.7 123.6 129.3 1 34.1	114.5 120.0 123.9 1 31.2	118.9 123.6 128.5 133.9	121.2 125.6 131.7 137.1	122.6 128.4 133.7 137.7	115.3 120.6 124.8 128.7	115.6 123.7 131.8 137.8	119.2 127.4 133.4 139.0	122.7 128.2 134.3 139.8	121.7 127.2 132.9	119.2 126.4 133.2 140.4	123.1 127.1 133.6 138.7	116.5 120.0 123.5 127.8	114.9 119.1 124.4 130.2	112.3 115.9 118.3 123.2	118.0 119.9 122.3 125.3	119.9 124.3 128.2 132.5	119.1 128.1 133.4 140.5	113.2 115.8 119.3 1 24.3	119.3 123.5 126.0 128.7	120.2 122.9 124.6 128.5	117.3 122.5 129.5 136.1	1993) Annual 1994) Averages 1995) 1 996)
1993 Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3	117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993 Jan
Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5	119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	Feb
Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5	122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8	Mar
Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0	120.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5	Apr
May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5	123.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	119.3	118.1	May
June	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5	122.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3	June
July	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0	122.8	122.1	125.2	116.5	119.6	113.2	117.3	120.9	118.5	112.8	119.5	122.3	114.4	July
Aug	134.7	123.2	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	121.1	120.9	118.8	122.7	115.2	113.6	111.3	117.2	118.2	116.5	112.3	120.3	124.4	114.1	Aug
Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6	120.5	118.6	122.5	114.9	111.5	112.3	119.6	118.7	117.3	110.8	119.5	121.8	114.9	Sept
Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6	122.5	119.9	124.1	115.3	113.4	111.8	116.4	119.3	117.5	112.6	120.2	120.2	115.8	Oct
Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9	123.7	120.5	127.3	117.3	115.2	111.6	116.8	122.1	124.0	113.7	121.1	120.4	119.5	Nov
Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4	124.1	121.2	125.2	118.8	117.8	115.5	124.4	127.2	123.1	118.5	120.4	119.9	123.9	Dec
1994 Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2	124.2	121.6	124.4	116.9	115.4	115.1	116.1	123.5	123.5	113.9	120.6	120.1	121.5	1994 Jan
Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	126.7	124.6	122.5	124.9	117.9	118.5	115.1	117.4	120.7	143.8	114.2	123.1	119.7	119.7	Feb
Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.3	130.1	126.7	125.0	120.6	124.2	117.7	119.6	124.3	144.8	115.5	123.3	120.2	121.6	Mar
Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7	124.9	124.6	125.6	118.2	119.9	116.5	118.8	123.1	123.9	115.6	121.5	120.8	119.3	Apr
May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3	127.1	125.2	124.4	119.0	119.0	115.8	120.9	122.7	126.6	115.5	123.2	121.8	121.4	May
June	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.1	127.9	127.3	125.3	122.2	117.7	118.1	119.5	122.0	126.2	116.1	122.9	123.6	121.7	June
July	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.9	128.0	127.6	126.3	121.5	120.3	116.7	120.0	128.1	125.3	116.9	122.9	125.4	122.0	July
Aug	134.9	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	126.3	126.7	125.4	131.9	119.2	118.2	115.9	119.2	122.8	122.0	116.2	124.3	126.2	122.0	Aug
Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	128.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8	126.1	125.4	129.7	119.9	117.5	115.5	119.2	124.1	120.8	114.7	124.5	124.9	121.6	Sept
Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0	127.4	129.1	128.9	119.3	118.1	113.7	119.0	124.9	123.0	115.2	123.5	123.3	124.2	Oct
Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.3	128.8	129.5	128.5	122.1	118.3	113.8	122.2	125.2	127.3	115.4	125.9	121.7	126.8	Nov
Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2	131.0	131.9	130.5	122.8	122.2	117.1	127.0	130.6	129.7	120.7	126.8	127.1	128.3	Dec
1995 Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9	129.6	129.7	129.8	120.7	119.2	117.5	121.0	126.3	131.4	117.7	125.3	121.8	126.7	1995 Jan
Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7	133.6	131.8	130.1	120.8	121.8	115.6	123.5	124.5	137.3	118.0	126.9	121.9	125.3	Feb
Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	122.7	129.3	141.8	135.0	125.0	128.0	137.0	135.2	135.7	136.7	130.6	123.7	129.3	121.2	119.7	129.5	163.4	120.4	127.5	121.5	126.0	Mar
Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7	131.3	135.4	132.6	122.0	123.7	116.6	123.7	127.8	129.9	119.6	124.3	123.3	126.0	Apr
May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	126.6	133.6	133.0	133.3	131.8	132.1	122.9	122.0	118.2	122.8	126.2	129.9	119.0	124.7	122.9	155.4	May
June	120.7	144.3	134.3	134.1	128.8	122.4	131.4	131.5	133.5	125.6	127.2	133.6	134.8	132.4	133.3	133.3	126.4	124.3	119.3	119.9	126.3	130.3	118.5	125.5	124.1	123.2	June
July	123.0	134.5	136.1	133.4	127.8	123.7	128.9	129.7	135.4	127.5	148.7	134.0	136.2	133.8	133.7	138.4	125.6	124.1	118.3	121.8	130.9	131.3	118.3	125.7	126.8	127.1	July
Aug	141.0	135.8	135.8	132.3	128.6	122.8	127.5	127.2	132.4	123.0	124.4	131.4	133.0	131.8	131.1	135.8	122.1	125.1	119.4	121.7	127.1	126.1	117.6	125.5	128.0	126.9	Aug
Sep	143.5	138.2	133.8	131.5	129.5	123.0	129.5	128.0	133.4	124.0	125.3	133.6	134.6	131.0	130.9	134.8	123.6	122.8	117.8	120.8	127.5	125.5	117.0	126.9	126.4	127.8	Sept
Oct	135.1	140.9	134.0	132.6	129.7	123.9	129.2	128.2	133.5	124.7	143.2	134.1	136.5	132.1	133.5	134.0	123.2	122.8	117.1	121.6	128.8	128.1	119.2	126.7	125.7	127.6	Oct
Nov	122.9	141.0	140.6	134.1	130.9	125.9	128.8	131.1	134.6	124.9	126.7	135.8	136.6	134.2	134.4	134.7	125.4	127.5	117.9	121.8	130.3	131.8	120.1	126.1	126.3	131.7	Nov
Dec	121.2	137.1	142.7	135.2	132.3	132.1	129.8	141.9	136.8	127.5	133.4	135.0	138.8	136.5	135.7	136.8	126.1	130.1	120.7	128.7	133.5	136.0	125.9	126.5	126.4	130.8	Dec
1996 Jan	116.0	142.1	136.5	132.5	131.6	126.8	129.8	133.2	133.5	125.1	137.2	134.7	136.2	136.0	133.8	134.2	124.6	126.7	119.5	122.5	130.4	137.4	121.7	126.7	125.6	132.2	1996 Jan
Feb	123.1	144.8	137.0	133.9	134.8	132.4	131.3	134.5	137.8	126.9	133.1	137.3	140.6	141.9	136.5	134.6	125.8	129.8	119.1	124.6	129.2	141.5	124.3	127.8	127.4	131.8	Feb
Mar	133.1	148.9	145.9	136.9	134.3	129.7	135.9	149.2	139.1	129.3	132.8	142.3	142.1	140.0	149.2	135.4	129.7	134.8	125.7	123.8	132.5	172.9	125.3	129.0	125.5	131.1	Mar
Apr	129.6	144.2	138.0	135.7	132.9	128.9	132.0	135.8	136.9	129.8	146.0	137.8	138.8	138.8	5 139.2	137.3	126.4	127.8	122.3	122.8	131.3	143.1	125.1	127.6	126.9	134.5	Apr
May	133.8	140.5	139.6	137.9	133.3	131.5	132.6	134.4	137.1	128.8	132.5	136.6	139.0	139.3	3 138.2	139.2	126.1	128.7	122.2	124.8	130.9	133.9	123.5	128.4	128.5	135.8	May
June	126.8	136.5	139.0	144.1	134.9	131.1	136.7	136.7	138.0	128.6	132.8	138.6	139.5	138.7	7 140.4	140.6	128.5	129.6	125.5	123.7	131.4	135.2	124.6	127.1	128.5	132.9	June
July	134.1	139.3	142.9	140.3	133.6	131.7	133.2	136.8	137.4	131.1	151.8	138.6	141.1	140.	1 141.9	141.4	128.3	130.6	125.5	126.6	134.7	137.5	124.0	128.6	130.3	136.6	July
Aug	151.4	134.4	140.3	138.3	132.8	128.4	133.1	133.0	136.7	127.7	132.9	138.1	137.8	138.9	9 139.4	141.2	125.3	129.4	122.9	125.1	130.3	132.1	123.8	128.3	131.5	137.5	Aug
Sep	153.1	140.4	138.9	139.2	135.1	130.7	134.6	134.2	137.4	128.1	133.6	140.1	138.7	138.9	8 138.1	138.9	128.4	127.4	124.1	123.3	133.4	131.6	121.3	129.7	130.6	139.3	Sep
Oct	136.4	140.8	138.3	141.7	135.1	131.5	134.4	134.3	137.9	128.8	144.3	139.9	138.7	138.9	9 141.7	140.2	127.3	129.3	121.6	125.3	132.3	134.6	123.7	130.1	128.9	137.9	Oct
Nov	130.5	146.3	146.9	141.7	134.9	132.3	135.2	137.2	139.5	129.9	135.7	142.1	141.8	141.0	0 142.0	138.9	130.5	130.0	123.2	126.3	135.4	138.1	124.2	130.7	128.5	140.8	Nov
Dec	135.9	148.4	147.4	143.8	136.4	138.8	137.9	145.6	141.3	130.8	141.3	142.4	143.1	149.7	1 144.4	142.4	132.1	137.9	126.9	134.4	138.3	147.6	130.4	130.5	129.7	142.4	Dec
1997 Jan	123.1	147.6	140.2	139.9	137.1	132.0	136.4	138.0	139.7	129.2	144.8	140.6	139.5	142.1	5 142.1	141.2	129.6	133.6	124.5	127.4	136.9	152.5	129.7	130.4	129.5	143.4	1997 Jan
Feb	128.6	147.1	142.7	141.1	141.8	138.9	137.3 °	141.2	141.9	130.4	137.0	144.2	145.0	151.1	0 145.2	138.8	130.1	136.0	123.8	129.4	133.8	152.6	129.7	131.3	130.1	143.4	Feb
Mar	137.7	152.6	155.4	143.5	143.2	137.4	140.3	155.4	145.2	133.8	141.4	148.3	145.1	149.1	9 150.4	138.0	133.2	140.5	130.8	129.6	135.9	187.0	139.6	131.2	130.2	145.1	Mar
Apr	136.0	150.7	146.0	142.1	140.1	133.7	138.3	140.8	140.5	133.1	147.1	142.3	143.6	145.	1 144.9	141.9	129.8	133.7	126.7	126.3	136.7	157.5	131.3	130.3	131.0	140.2	Apr
May	136.4	149.5	144.4	142.5	138.9	138.8	139.6	139.6	142.2	133.2	140.1	142.6	143.8	146.	2 144.9	145.7	132.2	133.7	127.3	130.1	136.8	140.0	130.8	130.9	131.2	147.0	May
Jun	129.5	143.2	143.6	145.3	140.8	138.0	140.7	143.3	142.5	135.2	137.1	142.8	145.9	148.	0 146.1	143.0	134.2	134.6	131.0	129.7	136.6	143.5	131.2	130.6	131.5	143.4	Jun
Jul	141.6	151.6	148.1	144.5	139.8	136.8	139.1	141.3	144.0	134.4	151.7	145.0	146.0	149.	2 146.7	143.4	134.6	136.2	129.6	131.9	147.0	144.2	130.2	130.7	133.1	145.5	Jul
Aug	156.5	141.3	145.9	145.1	138.2	133.6	140.3	139.3	142.2	133.4	135.8	143.7	143.3	146.	2 145.4	140.4	132.6	135.1	128.3	131.0	136.2	141.4	131.1	133.5	134.8	149.7	Aug
Sep	150.7	141.5	143.0	145.1	140.5	136.9	141.2	139.7	143.7	134.4	139.6	145.3	142.2	144.	8 144.9	140.5	135.8	134.1	129.9	129.4	139.5	140.1	128.3	133.1	134.1	149.1	Sep
Oct Nov Dec P	145.1 137.2 141.9	142.2 148.7 153.8	144.0 150.5 153.5	146.7 150.0 150.2	140.5 140.4 142.9	137.9 141.7 143.2	141.3 141.6 142.7	140.6 144.2 154.0	143.1 145.5 147.9	134.4 135.6 1 39.9	148.1 138.5 145.1	146.2 148.2 150.2	144.4 149.0 150.8	147. 149. 154.	1 148.1 9 149.6 9 151.3	142.8 146.9 144.0	134.1 138.8 139.0	134.9 138.3 144.2	127.0 128.7 130.6	131.0 132.8 140.0	138.0 139.3 144.5	143.7 145.2 161.8	129.9 131.8 137.2	133.9 135.1 134.4	132.0 131.1 131.3 132.8	150.6 154.8 162.8	Oct Nov Dec P
Votes: 1 Figures for 2 Figures on	the years 1985 a 1988=100 ba	to 1989 on a sis were last	1985=100 bas published in E	sis were pub	lished in Emp Gazette in Se	loyment Gaze	ette in Octobe	er 1989; the 1	985=100 se	ries was disco	ontinued after	July 1989.	bed in	* E	xcluding sea tra xcluding private	nsport. domestic an	d personal se	ervices.					Earnings	and Employm	nent Division, (ONS. Custome	r helpline: 01928 792442

MARCH 1998

S50

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

Figures for the years 1985 to 1989 on a 1985–100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette* in October 1989; the 1985–100 series was discontinued after July 1989.
 Figures on a 1988–100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette* in September 1993.
 The Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on an SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette* in September 1993.
 Industrial groupings which have not changed are; agriculture and forestry, chemical and man-made fibres (now called chemicals and chemical products); mechanical engineering (machinery and equipment n.e.s.); electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (electrical and optical equipment); food, drink and tobacco (food products, beverages and tobacco); paper products, printing and publishing (uple, paper products, printing and publishing); construction; hotels and creating (hotels and restaurants); transport and communication (transport, storage and communication); public administration; education and health services (education, health and social work).

UNIT WAGE COSTS * All employees: index for main industrial sectors 5.8

UNITED KINGDOM	Manufacturing		Energy and — water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole econor	ny	
SIC 1992 1990=100		Per cent change from a year earlier					Per cent change from a year earlier	
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1996 1997	87.4 89.5 93.8 100.0 105.2 105.5 105.0 104.5 108.4 114.1 117.7	2.1 2.4 4.8 6.6 5.2 0.3 -0.5 -0.4 3.7 5.3 3.1	84.9 95.2 96.2 100.0 111.3 113.0 105.6 97.8 	79.4 84.6 93.7 100.0 101.3 105.2 103.8 100.6 	71.7 77.6 90.7 100.0 107.7 104.1 99.2 98.9 	76.7 82.3 90.6 100.0 106.8 110.4 110.2 109.5 111.3 113.2 NA	5.1 7.2 10.2 10.4 6.8 3.4 -0.1 -0.7 1.6 1.8 NA	
1992 Q 1993 Q 1994 Q 1994 Q 1995 Q 1995 Q 1996 Q 1997 Q Q 1997 Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q	3 105.4 4 105.0 1 103.4 2 104.5 3 105.9 4 106.1 1 104.4 2 104.2 4 105.3 1 106.8 2 107.7 3 108.3 4 110.7 1 112.4 2 113.7 3 114.6 4 115.8 1 116.2 2 117.0 3 117.4 4 120.0	-0.6 -0.5 -2.4 -1.0 0.5 1.0 -0.3 -1.6 -0.8 2.3 3.9 5.1 5.2 5.5 5.5 5.9 4.7 4.7 4.7 3.4 2.9 2.4 3.6				110.4 110.1 109.6 110.4 110.6 110.2 109.0 109.6 110.5 111.0 111.1 112.4 112.4 112.6 113.7 114.2 115.8 116.0 116.7 NA	2.6 1.3 -0.5 -0.6 0.2 0.3 0.5 -1.2 -1.4 -1.4 -0.7 0.3 1.7 1.9 2.6 1.7 1.5 2.3 1.5 2.3 1.0 3.0 2.6 NA	
1995 M Ju AA SA OO OO OO DO DO	ay 107.6 In 107.8 Jg 108.6 Jg 107.8 ap 108.4 ct 109.6 ov 110.1 ac 112.2	3.5 3.3 4.6 3.7 3.4 4.8 5.1 5.5						
1996 Ja Fe Mi Ju Ju Ju Ju Ju Ju Ju Ju Ju Ju Ju Di E E Co Co Co Di E	n 111.7 bb 112.5 ar 112.9 br 113.8 ay 113.4 n 113.8 l 114.1 ug 114.9 ug 114.9 ug 114.8 t 115.0 by 115.8 bc 116.6	4.6 5.8 5.2 5.6 5.4 5.5 5.1 6.6 5.9 4.9 5.2 3.9						
1997 Ja Fe Ma Ju Ju Se Oc De	n 116.0 bb 116.3 ar 116.4 br 115.8 ay 117.5 n 117.6 lg 117.8 lg 117.8 lp 117.8 bp 117.8 t 118.7 vv 120.2 vc 121.1	3.8 3.3 3.1 1.8 3.6 2.3 2.6 2.4 3.2 3.8 3.8						
Three months ending. 1995 Ju Jul Au Se Oc No No De	n 107.7 108.0 g 108.1 p 108.3 t 108.6 v 109.4 c 110.7	3.4 3.8 3.9 3.9 4.0 4.4 5.1		 	 	··· ··· ··· ···		
1996 Jai Fe Ma Ap Jui Jui Au Se Oc No De	n 111.4 b 112.2 r 112.4 r 113.1 y 113.4 n 113.7 113.8 g 114.3 p 114.6 t 114.9 v 115.2 c 115.8	5.1 5.3 5.5 5.4 5.5 5.3 5.9 5.8 5.8 5.3 4.7						
1997 Jai Fe Ma Ap Jui Jui Se Occ No De	h 116.2 b 116.3 r 116.2 r 116.2 y 116.6 n 117.0 g 117.4 p 117.4 p 117.4 c 120.0	4.3 3.7 2.8 2.9 3.1 2.7 2.4 2.7 3.1 3.6	··· ··· ··· ··· ···				 	a: 01928 792442.

Manufacturing is based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, workforce in employment and output. Other sectors are based on national accounts data of wages and salaries, employment and output. Wages and salaries per unit of output. The indices have been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1985=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993. Note:

	EARNINGS	5	0
Selected countries: index of wages per head: manufacturing	(manual workers)	Э.	.9

0=100	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (4)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	(4)	Japan (2,5)	Nether- lands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
nual averag	108.2 115.4 120.5 126.2 131.9	105 110 114 117 118 120	104.8 108.4 110.7 112.5 114.1	104.5 107.9 110.6 113.2 117.6	104.6 108.7 111.1 113.4 116.1	106.6 114.2 120.4 123.9 128.0 134.7	117 133 147 166 188 204	105 110 117 118 123 126	109.8 115.7 120.0 124.0 127.8 130.1	103.5 104.6 104.7 106.9 110.4 113.1	104.0 108.3 111.8 113.7 115.0 117.2	108.2 116.5 124.4 130.1 136.4 143.6	105.5 110.3 113.9 118.6 124.9 133.1	103.0 106.0 108.0 111.0 114.0 118.0
arterly ave	ages	120		147.0	110.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.7	109.5	115.2	197.0	126.0	115.0
95 Q3 Q4	132.4 134.0	118.0 118.0 120.0	114.1 115.3 115.4	117.6 118.2 120.4	116.8	131.4	196.0	120.0	129.5	111.0	115.3	139.2 140.7	127.9	115.0
06 Q1 Q2 Q3	136.8 138.4 140.1	120.0 121.0 121.0	116.9 118.4 120.0	121.4 122.7 123.7	118.1 119.3 119.8	134.7 134.9 135.2	202.0 206.0 210.0	124.0 124.0 126.0	129.3 130.9 131.6	113.2 113.8 113.5	116.7 117.4 118.2	143.0 144.4 145.9	135.1 133.0 134.8	118.0 118.0 120.0
07 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	141.5 142.7 144.2 146.7	121.0	119.2 118.9 117.1	124.8 126.4 	120.6 121.3 122.6	135.2 136.7 137.0	219.0 	:: ::	133.9 134.2 135.4	118.0 116.3 116.7	119.5 120.3 121.6	147.2 149.0 149.7	137.2 139.2 137.9	120.0 121.0 122.0
n thly 15 Jun Jul Aug	131.5 132.2 132.4	118.0	113.5 113.0 114.3	 117.6	116.3	129.3	 .:	119.0	126.7 128.5 128.5 129.2	116.8 106.1 106.2 111.0	115.1 115.5 115.5 115.5		125.1 127.2 123.8 126.8	114. 114. 114. 114.
Sep Oct Nov	132.7 133.6 133.7 134.6	118.0	114.8 114.9 116.3	118.2	116.8	131.4	uong	123.0	129.4 129.5 129.5	111.4 110.8 110.5	115.5 115.4 115.5		126.8 127.1 129.7	115. 115. 116.
96 Jan Feb	134.9 135.8	120.0	115.2 115.7 115.4	120.4	117.1	134.1		122.0	128.8 128.8 128.8	110.2 112.9 113.0	116.2 116.4 116.4		129.3 129.3 130.4	117. 116. 116.
Mar Apr May Jun	136.5 136.7 137.3	120.0	115.2 116.8 118.7	124.3	118.1	134.7		124.0	129.1 129.2 129.5	112.8 112.7 114.2	116.7 116.7 116.8		134.5 136.1 134.7 134.3	118. 117. 118.
Jul Aug Sep	137.9 138.4 139.0 139.2	121.0	117.2 118.5 119.5 119.3	122.3	119.3	134.9		124.0	130.9 130.9 130.9 131.4	114.7 114.0 114.2	117.4 117.4 118.1		131.6 133.2 132.5	118 119 118
Nov	139.9 141.3	121.0	120.5 120.1	122.7			::	126.0	131.5 131.8 133.8	113.6 112.7	118.2 118.2		134.6 137.2 135.6	119. 121.
97 Jan Feb Mar Apr	140.6 142.0 141.9 141.9	121.0	119.7 119.7 119.2 118.6	124.8	120.0	136.7			133.8 134.0 134.1	116.3 116.0 115.8	119.6 119.7 120.2		136.4 139.5 138.4	120 121 121
May Jun Jul	142.7 143.4 143.4	:: ::	120.2 118.0 117.1	126.4	122.6	137.0		··· ·· ··	134.1 134.3 135.4 135.4	115.8 117.4 116.3 118.2	120.2 120.5 121.5 121.5		138.0 138.0 137.5	7 121 0 121 5 121
Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec P	144.6 144.6 145.6 146.9 147.7	··· ·· ··	116.5 116.5 117.5		123.2		··· ··· ··		135.4	115.7 114.8 112.7	121.9		138.4 138.3	4 122 7 123 123
reases on nual avera 91 92 93 94 95	ges 8 7 5 5	5 5 3 3 1	5 3 2 2 1	4 3 2 2 4 4	54222	7 7 5 3 3 5	17 13 11 13 13	5 4 6 1 4 2	10 5 4 3 3 2	4 1 0 2 3 2	4 4 3 2 1 2	8 8 7 5 5 5 5	6 5 3 4 5 7	3 3 2 3 3 4
arterly ave 95 Q3	erages 4	3	2	4	2	4 5	13	3	4	32	1	5	6	42
Q4 Q2 Q3	4 4 5	2233	2 3 4 4	4 4 2 4 5	2233	7 7 4 3	11 9 8 7	3432	2222	2252	2223	5 6 5 5	7 9 6 5	3 4 3 4
97 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	4 4 4 5	1	3 2 -1	4 4 	3 3 3 	1 1 2	11 		4 4 3 	5 3 3	3 3 4	5 4 4	6 3 4	3 3 3
nthly 95 Jul Aug Sep Oct	5 4 4	 	1 3 3 2	4	2 2	4 5		1 1 3 	3 3 4 4 4	8 1 2 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		6 6 7 6	000000
Dec 96 Jan	4 4 4		2 1	···	2			4	4	5-1	1		. 7 . <u>7</u>	
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Sep Oct Nov	545	3	445	··· 4	3	3		3	1 2 2 2	3332	2222		· 5 · 4 · 6	
97 Jan Feb	5 4 5		. 3		3	1			4	10 3	3	:	. 5	art teodol Pacifica Ates area pro
Mar Apr May	4 4 4	1 	333	2	3	i			4444	3333	3333			
Jul Aug Sep	4 4 4		-1 -0 -1 -3		3	2			333	3 3 1	3 3 4			and the
Oct Nov	55		-2		3				Section and	· 1 · -1			. 5	Autor Autor

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS S53 MARCH 1998

RETAIL PRICES 6.1 Summary of recent movements

171.11.10		All items (RPI)	at the second	All items exclu	uding	(10.1) (1990)	- I I water the state		Parts 31
			· ····································	Mortgage inter payments (RP	rest IX)	Mortgage inter and indirect ta	rest payments ixes (RPIY)	Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1997	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	154.4 155.0 155.4 156.9 157.5 157.5 158.5 159.3 159.5 159.6 159.6 150.0	2.8 2.7 2.6 2.4 2.6 2.9 3.3 3.5 3.6 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.6	153.9 154.5 154.9 155.8 156.3 156.7 156.4 157.1 157.8 157.9 158.0 158.3	3.1 2.9 2.7 2.5 2.5 2.7 3.0 2.8 2.7 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.7	149.3 149.9 150.3 151.3 151.8 151.0 151.8 151.0 151.8 152.9 152.9 152.9	28 25 23 20 22 21 20 22 20 22 21 2.1 2.2	150.7 151.3 151.7 152.2 152.7 153.0 152.6 153.5 154.1 154.2 154.2 154.5	2.7 2.5 2.2 2.1 2.2 2.6 2.5 2.4 2.5 2.4 2.5 2.4 2.3
1998	Jan	159.5	3.3	157.7	2.5	152.1	1.9	153.7	2.0

6.2

RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for January 13 1998

Index		Percentage cha	ange over	Index	97-100	Percentage cha	ange over
Jan 19	987=100	1 month	12 months	Jan n	967=100	1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	159.5	-0.3	3.3	Tobacco	218.9	2.7	9.4
		0.0	14	Cigarettes	222.4		10
Food and catering	151.4	0.2	5.0	lobacco	189.6		5
Alcohol and tobacco	188.6	1.0	5.0	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3	407.0		
Housing and household expenditure	161.2	-0.7	4.0	Housing	187.3	0.2	8.8
Personal expenditure	134.9	-4.1	0.9	Rent	219.2		3
Travel and leisure	161.4	0.4	3.0	Mortgage Interest payments	203.5		24
	1441		1 M 1997	Depreciation (Jan 1995 =100)	113.7		• 7
Consumer durables	113.2	-5.4	-0.9	Community charge and rates/council	154.4		7
				Water and other payments	257.8		4
Seasonal food	121.2	-0.4	0.7	Repairs and maintenance charges	184.4		5
Food excluding seasonal	145.5	0.2	0.6	Do-it vourself materials	155.1		2
All items excluding seasonal food	160.4	-0.4	3.3	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	187.6		1
All items excluding food	162.8	-0.4	3.7	Ditening mountainer a greater tent			
All herits excluding lood				Fuel and light	125.5	-0.8	-5.8
Other Indiana				Coal and colid fuels	130.1		-1
All home evoluting				Electricity	133.7		-6
All items excluding:	1577	0.4	25	Electricity	110.2		4
mortgage interest payments(RPIX)	157.7	-0.4	20	Gas Oll and other fuels	111.0		-19
housing	153.7	-0.5	2.0	Oil and other fuels	111.0		-10
mortgage interest payments and							
indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	152.1	-0.5	1.9	Household goods	136.9	-3.9	1
mortgage interest payments and				Furniture	137.4		1
council tax	157.6	-0.4	2.3	Furnishings	140.5		2
mortgage interest payments and				Electrical appliances	98.6		-2
depreciation	157.4	-0.4	2.3	Other household equipment	139.9		0
uepreciation				Household consumables	157.4		1
Food	141 8	0.1	0.6	Pet care	146.8		2
Brood	125.3	0.1	-2	Fel Cale	140.0		State of the second second
Bread	141.1		1	Usuashald senders	146 5	01	27
Cereals	141.1			Household services	140.0	0.1	0
Biscuits and cakes	152.4			Postage	155.0		1
Beef	130.2		-2	Telephones, telemessages, etc	103.8		-1
Lamb	143.8		-10	Domestic services	187.0		5
of which, home-killed	141.8		-14	Fees and subscriptions	168.5		4
Pork	143.0		-5				
Bacon	156.8		-2	Clothing and footwear	115.3	-6.6	-0.9
Poultry	112.2		-2	Men's outerwear	113.4		-1
Other meat	133.6		0	Women's outerwear	98.3		-2
Eich	128.6		5	Children's outerwear	116.7		0
risii of which freeh fich	131.6		6	Other clothing	152.7		2
of which, fresh lish	167.5		ő	Cuter clouing	116.4		-3
Butter	107.5		-1	FOOlwear	110.4		
Oil and fats	137.5			B	170.0	-0.4	33
Cheese	166.5		1	Personal goods and services	1/2.2	-0.4	-1
Eggs	147.7		-3	Personal articles	118.3		-1
Milk fresh	153.4		-1	Chemists goods	181.9		4 7
Milk products	144.4		0	Personal services	229.9		1
Tea	155.1		5				
Coffee and other hot drinks	133.2		12	Motoring expenditure	168.6	0.8	3.5
Soft drinks	180.7		3	Purchase of motor vehicles	140.9		1
Sugar and preserves	150.1		-5	Maintenance of motor vehicles	191.0		4
Sweets and chocolates	148.8		3	Petrol and oil	184.9		4
Betetees	132.1		õ	Vehicles tay and insurance	206.4		7
Polatoes	110 7		15	Venicles las and insurance	200.4		
or which, unprocessed	100.7		-1	Forme and other travel costs	171 9	0.8	3.1
Vegetables	120.7		-	Pares and other travel costs	104.0	0.0	5
of which, other fresh	108.7		-3	Rail fares	194.2		3
Fruit	130.5		3	Bus and coach fares	186.2		3
of which, fresh fruit	127.8		4	Other travel costs	150.1		0
Other foods	147.7		1		E. C. Starting		0.0
				Leisure goods	122.7	-0.6	-0.8
Catering	185.8	0.4	3.7	Audio-visual equipment	61.5		-/
Restaurant meals	183.3		4	Tapes and discs	118.9		1
Conteen meals	203.4		4	Toys photographic and sports goods	119.0		-1
Take survey and anadra	192.0		3	Pooks and nowenance	185.5		3
Take-aways and snacks	102.0		0	Dooks and newspapers	145.6		0
		10	20	Gardening products	140.0		
Alcoholic drink	176.5	1.2	3.2		400.0	00	5.1
Beer	188.0		4	Leisure services	186.8	0.2	2
on sales	193.7		5	Television licences and rentals	127.2		E
off sales	154.7		3	Entertainment and other recreation	227.6		07
Wines and spirits	160.4		1	Foreign holidavs (Jan 1993=100)	121.5		1
on sales	182.5		4	UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	110.6		4
	149.0		0			and Course And State Street	and the state

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.

RETAIL PRICES Average retail prices of selected items 6.3

Average retail prices on January 13 for a number of mportant items derived from prices collected by the office for National Statistics for the purpose of the general Index of Retail Prices in more than 146 areas in e United Kingdom are given below.

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets.

The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indica-tion of which is given in the ranges within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell, given in the final

Tem .	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
Beef: home-killed, per kg Best beef mince	682	387	277-556	Margarine Margarine/Low fat spread,	243		39-99
Topside (thout hone)	494	410	328- 505	per soog	240		
Brisket (without boile)	670	842	649-999	Cheese, per kg	no la la la la		
Stewing steak	648	455	299- 695	Cheddar type	238	521	378-695
lemb: home-killed, per kg		890	E10.1020	Eggs Size 2 (65-70g) per dozen	231	157	125-189
Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone)	491	319	249-395	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	230	143	92-198
bulmorted (frozen), per	kg			Milk			07.05
Lamb: (miported (model)	153	514	352-625	Pasteurised, per pint +	284	35	27-35
Leg (with bone)	155	414	326-499	Tee			
und parks				Loose, per 125g	243	67	55-79
Pork: home-killed, per kg	655	498	328-629	Tea bags, per 250g	252	137	105-169
Loin (with bone)	524	307	229-399				
Shoulder (Whited Series)				Coffee	074	010	105 055
Bacon, per kg		110	000 001	Pure, Instant, per 100g	2/4	210	195-200
Streaky *	567	440	328- 021	Ground(inter inte),2279/802	240	207	100 200
Gammon *	625	568	438-860	Sugar			
Back *	UEU	000	100 000	Granulated, per kg	258	72	62-79
Ham (ast shouldor)	580	89	49-112	Fresh vegetables			
Ham (not shoulder),		CORNET SE GA		Potatoes, old loose, 454g	450	20	10-25
1139/061 402				Potatoes, new loose, 454g	437	40	29-55
Sausages, 454g/per lb		100	110 105	I omatoes, 454g/per lb	621 b 611	20	19-39
Pork	599	138	110-165	Cauliflower each	606	76	60-89
A PARTY AND A PARTY AND A				Brussels sprouts, 454g/per II	600	40	30-49
Canned means	250	93	65-115	Carrots, 454g/per lb	622	22	18-27
Comed Deer, 0409				Onions, 454g/per lb	623	28	22-34
Chicken: roasting, oven read	dy,	1.11日前1日下午 1.11日前1日日		Mushrooms, 113g/per 40z	617	30	19-42
Frozen	194	174	129-215	Lottuce iceberg each	622	57	49-69
Fresh or chilled	648	231	100-200	Leeks, 454g/per lb	607	56	45- 69
Fresh and smoked fish, per	kg	500	470 704	Freeh fruit			
Cod fillets	413	508	372-586	Apples, cooking, 454g/per	600	58	49-65
Rainbow trout	393	000	012 000	Apples, dessert, 454g/per	616	46	39-59
Bread				Pears, dessert, 454g/per	612	48	39-69
White loaf, sliced, 800g	237	51	37-80	Oranges, each	597	21	16-29
White loaf, unwrapped, 800	g 208	69	55-89	Bananas, 454g/per lb	620	48	00-100
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	226	53	39-69	Grapes, 454g/per lb	488	58	39-75
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	222	12	55-91	Grapefruit, each	608	27	19-35
Flour Salf relating per 1 5kg	236	59	39-79	Items other than food			
Sen raising, per 1.5kg	200			Draught bitter, per pint	561	167	144- 194
Butter			and the second	Draught lager, per pint	564	186	165-210
Home produced, per 250g	237	84	78-94	Whisky per nip	566	313	259-343
Imported, per 250g	229	86	82-89	Coal per 50kg	230	673	550-935
				Smokeless fuel per 50kg	271	964	825-1270
				4-star petrol, per litre	561	69	67-71
				Derv per litre	558	64	62-65
				Unleaded petrol ord. per	558	64	62-66

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

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 being published in full in the ONS Business Monitor MM23.

Structure

Vith effect from February 1987 the structure of the published components was recast. In some cases, therefore, no direct comparison of the new component with the old is possible. The lationship between the old and the new index structure is shown n Employment Gazette, p379, September 1986.

Definitions

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

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

RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices 6.4

162.8 163.0 163.5

159.5 159.6 160.0

1996

1997

All items except mortgage interest National-ised industries UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987 = 100 All items except food All items except seasonal food + All items except housing Consume Food Catering Alcoholic ALL 0000 All Seasonal + Non-seasonal -139 141 135 132 128 127 127 127 127 123 116 122 167 163 154 158 151 152 144 142 139 143 136 141 138 131 134 127 130 123 122 117 121 117 843 840 825 815 808 828 836 842 813 810 814 956 958 940 925 924 936 952 956 958 958 958 961 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 833 837 846 842 849 848 856 858 858 861 857 864 974 975 977 976 976 978 978 979 980 978 978 981 5746 | | | | | | | Weights 76 78 83 77 78 87 77 80 87 67 78 80 101.6 105.8 111.5 119.2 128.3 134.3 138.4 141.6 145.4 149.3 101.9 106.6 112.9 122.1 130.3 136.4 140.5 143.8 147.9 152.3 101.2 103.7 107.2 111.3 114.8 115.5 115.9 115.5 116.2 117.1 101.0 105.0 111.6 119.9 126.3 130.6 134.0 134.3 138.5 144.2 102.0 107.3 116.1 127.4 135.1 140.5 142.6 146.5 151.4 154.9 101.9 107.0 115.5 126.4 133.8 139.1 141.4 144.8 149.6 153.4 100.9 101.1 104.6 110.5 119.4 125.6 128.3 130.6 131.9 137.0 141.4 101.6 102.4 105.0 116.4 121.6 114.7 111.4 117.7 127.2 125.4 102.8 109.6 116.5 126.4 139.1 147.9 155.6 162.1 169.0 175.7 101.7 106.9 112.9 123.8 139.2 148.1 154.7 158.5 164.5 169.2 101.9 106.9 115.2 126.1 133.5 138.5 140.7 144.1 149.1 152.7 Annual averages 100 103.2 108.5 114.6 122.7 131.6 135.0 139.3 142.9 100 102.8 110.9 100 101.2 104.5 108.0 110.7 113.2 112.8 113.0 113.2 100 103.7 103.2 116.3 121.2 125.2 112.2 110.3 126.3 100 102.7 108.2 116.0 123.1 129.0 131.7 133.5 135.3 100 103.7 109.9 116.3 129.7 143.9 151.0 156.9 161.3 100 103.3 111.0 119.5 130.2 135.6 137.9 141.3 146.0 100 103.4 111.7 120.2 131.6 137.1 139.7 143.5 148.3 100 106.4 113.1 121.2 132.2 144.3 151.7 159.1 165.7 Jan 13 Jan 12 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 15 Jan 14 Jan 12 Jan 18 Jan 17 100 103.7 109.4 116.1 126.0 133.1 137.4 141.3 145.2 100 102.9 107.4 116.0 122.9 128.4 128.8 130.0 134.1 100 103.3 111.2 119.6 130.4 135.9 138.6 142.1 146.5 139.6 141.1 142.3 128.5 131.8 134.9 172.5 172.9 173.3 150.7 151.3 151.9 113.8 115.5 117.4 141.4 142.5 143.3 152.3 152.8 153.3 146.8 147.6 148.4 149.3 150.2 150.9 166.0 167.1 167.4 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 12 150.2 150.9 151.5 == 117.5 118.0 118.0 142.3 143.3 143.2 132.3 134.9 132.1 143.8 144.5 144.9 174.0 174.6 175.5 152.6 152.9 153.0 154.6 154.8 154.9 153.0 153.3 153.5 149.0 149.5 149.7 -----168.0 168.6 169.7 152.0 152.5 152.6 Apr 16 May 14 Jun 11 176.3 176.9 177.5 141.3 142.9 141.4 120.1 126.5 119.2 145.0 145.8 145.5 114.1 115.6 118.5 170.5 170.5 170.7 148.8 149.7 150.5 Ξ Jul 16 Aug 13 Sep 10 152.4 153.1 153.8 154.5 155.1 156.2 153.2 153.7 154.7 151.9 152.8 153.6 153.8 153.9 154.4 154.8 154.9 155.4 150.5 150.6 151.1 = 118.1 119.3 120.0 140.3 139.7 139.9 114.4 113.7 116.0 145.0 144.5 144.2 177.9 178.3 178.8 171.0 170.7 170.1 Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 16 156.4 156.6 157.2 153.6 153.7 154.2 144.7 145.1 144.7 141.0 140.8 140.0 120.3 116.9 113.9 179.2 179.7 180.0 -----114.2 115.5 117.9 171.1 172.2 172.1 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11 154.4 155.0 155.4 157.0 157.7 158.4 155.3 156.0 156.5 150.7 151.3 151.7 153.9 154.5 154.9 145.2 146.0 146.3 181.2 181.7 182.2 117.8 118.3 117.9 140.4 141.5 142.8 114.4 117.0 122.9 172.7 173.8 174.1 152.2 152.7 153.0 H 156.3 156.9 157.5 159.3 159.8 160.3 157.4 157.9 158.4 155.8 156.3 156.7 Apr 15 May 13 Jun 10 119.3 120.0 118.0 146.3 146.3 146.4 182.7 183.0 183.6 175.0 175.2 175.4 114.4 116.1 118.4 157.5 158.5 159.3 160.4 161.5 162.5 158.4 159.4 160.3 152.6 153.5 154.1 156.4 157.1 157.8 = 142.2 142.3 142.1 Jul 15 Aug 12 Sep 09 117.9 119.0 119.7 142.3 141.6 141.6 118.7 119.3 121.7 146.6 145.6 145.2 184.1 184.9 185.1 175.8 175.1 174.4

Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 09 141.8 121.2 145.5 185.8 176.5 153.7 157.7 113.2 159.5 162.8 160.4 1998 Jan 13 For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respe was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new info The nationalised industries index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under *Table 6.3*. after the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) tively. There

157.9 158.0 158.3

=

154.2 154.2 154.5

160.5 160.6 161.0

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS **MARCH 1998**

59 1996 59 1997	
11.6 1987 Annual average 18.1 1988 15.1 1988 15.1 1989 1990 1988 38.8 1990 1992 1990 30.0 1992 1994 1994 67.7 1993 1995 73.8 1996	verages
00 1987 Jan 13 03.6 1988 Jan 12 12.1 1989 Jan 17 19.6 1990 Jan 16 30.7 1991 Jan 16 45.5 1992 Jan 14 53.6 1993 Jan 12 60.1 1994 Jan 18 65 1995 Jan 17	
71 1996 Jan 16 71.1 Feb 13 71.4 Mar 12	
72.7 Apr 16 73.4 May 14 73.6 Jun 11	
74 Jul 16 74.3 Aug 13 75.2 Sep 10	
75.9 Oct 15 76.3 Nov 12 177.2 Dec 16	
77.8 1997 Jan 14 178.1 Feb 11 178.4 Mar 11	
80.2 Apr 15 180.9 May 13 181.6 Jun 10	
I82.5 Jul 15 184 Aug 12 185.3 Sep 09	
186.1 Oct 14 186.3 Nov 11 186.5 Dec 09	
186.8 1998 Jan 13	
r earlier 6	.5
PRICES In earlier 6	Leisure services
PRICES 6 r earlier 6 rravel costs 2 7.4 2.2 3 11.3 4.4 1 7.7 3.8 3 5.5 1.7 3 6 0.8 3 2.3 -0.9	Leisure services
Stress Leisure goods ng Fares and other costs Leisure goods 1 5.1 2.8 4 7.4 2.2 4.1 4.8 11.3 4.4 1 7.7 3.8 5.5 1.7 3.6 0.8 2.3 -0.9 1 2.3 1.0 3 1.7 1.3 2.0 1.6	3.6 8.2 9.3 11.3 5.6 4.2 3.1 3.6 8.7 9.3 11.3 5.6 4.2 3.1 3.6 8.7 9.3 11.3 5.6 8.7 9.3 11.3 5.6 8.7 9.3 11.3 5.6 8.7 9.3 11.3 15 8.7 8.7 9.3 15 8.7 9.3 15 8.7 9.3 15 8.7 9.3 15 9.5 9.5 15 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.
PRICES tr earlier Leisure goods ng dr- travel 5.1 7.4 2.8 2.2 0 4.1 4.8 11.3 1 7.7 3.8 9 5.5 1.7 0 3.6 0.8 2.3 -0.9 1 2.3 1.0 8 1.7 1.3 9 2.0 1.6 8 2.9 2.1 7 3.5 2.2 3.4 1.8	3.6 8.2 6.7 9.3 11.3 5.6 6 4.2 3.1 3.6 4.2 3.1 3.6 4.2 3.7 3.9 4.0 4.1 3.8
PRICES in earlier Leisure goods and other cravel Leisure goods 1 5.1 2.8 7.4 2.2 4.1 4.8 1.7.7 3.8 9 5.5 1.7 0.3.6 0.8 1.7 1.3 9 2.0 1.6 6 2.9 2.1 7 3.5 2.2 3.4 1.8 3 3.0 1.8 6 3.2 1.7 4 3.6 1.8	3.62 8.27 9.33 11.3 11.3 3.6 4.2 3.1 3.6 4.2 3.1 3.6 4.0 4.1 3.8 3.6 3.7 3.9 4.0 4.0 4.3 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 3
PRICES an earlier Leisure goods and other cravel goods 1 5.1 2.8 2 7.4 2.2 3.11.3 4.4 4.8 1 7.7 3.8 3 2.3 -0.9 1 2.3 1.0 6 2.9 2.1 7 3.5 2.2 3.4 1.8 3 3.0 1.8 6 3.2 1.7 4 3.6 1.6 4 3.6 1.6 4 3.6 1.6 4 3.8 1.1	3.6 8.2 9.3 11.3 15.6 8.2 9.3 15.6 8.6 7 9.3 15.6 8.6 7 3.7 3.9 4.0 4.0 4.1 3.6 3.3 3.3 0 3.5 3.6 8.3 9 3.5 3.6 9 3.6 9 3.6 9 3.6 9 3.7 9 3.5 9 3.0 9 3.5 9 3.5 9 3.5 9 3.5 9 3.5 9 3.5 9 3.5 9 3.5 9 3.5 9 3.5 9 3.5 9 3.5 9 3.5 9 3.5 9 3.5 9 3.5 9 3.5 9 3.5 9 3.5 9 3 3.5 9 3.5 9 3.5 9 3.5 9 3.5 9 3.5 9 3 3.5 9 3 3.5 9 3 3.5 9 3 3.5 9 3 3.5 9 3 3 3.5 9 3 3.5 9 3 3 3.5 9 3 3 3 3.5 9 3 3 3 3.5 9 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
PRICES tr earlier Leisure goods and other cravel goods 1 5.1 2.8 2 7.4 2.2 4.1 4.8 3.11.3 1 7.7 3.8 2 3.6 0.8 3 2.3 0.9 1 2.3 1.0 8 1.7 1.3 9 2.0 1.6 6 2.9 2.1 7 3.5 2.2 3.4 1.8 3 3.0 1.8 6 3.2 1.7 4 3.6 1.6 4 3.6 1.6 4 3.6 1.6 4 3.6 1.7 6 3.2 1.7 4 3.6 1.6 4 3.8 1.1 8 3.4 1.1 8 3.4 1.1 4 3.7	Leisure services 8.6.7 9.3.3 15.6 4.0.4 4.1 3.6 3.6 3.9 4.0 4.0 4.1 4.1 4.1
PRICES and other costs Leisure goods 1 5.1 goods 2 7.4 2.2 3 1.3 4.4 1 7.7 3.8 9 2.3 0.9 1 2.3 0.9 1 2.3 0.9 1 2.3 1.0 6 1.7 1.3 9 2.0 1.6 6 2.9 2.1 7 3.5 2.2 3.4 1.8 3 3.0 1.8 6 3.2 1.7 4 3.6 1.6 4 3.6 1.1 8 3.5 1.7 6 3.2 1.7 4 3.6 1.6 4 3.8 1.1 8 3.4 1.1 8 3.4 1.1 4 3.3 0.6 2 3.1	Leisure services 6.7 9.33 15.62 3.1 3.6 5.42 3.1 3.6 5.42 3.1 3.6 3.6 3.7 3.9 4.0 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3
PRICES and other costs Leisure goods 1 5.1 2.8 2 7.4 2.2 3 1.3 4.4 1 7.7 3.8 9 5.5 1.7 0.3.6 0.8 3 2.3 -0.9 1 2.3 1.0 6 1.7 1.3 9 2.0 1.6 6 2.9 2.1 7 3.5 2.2 3.4 1.8 6 3.2 1.7 4 3.6 1.6 6 3.2 1.7 4 3.6 1.6 4 3.8 1.1 8 3.5 1.7 6 3.6 1.1 8 3.4 1.1 4 3.6 1.6 2 3.8 0.6 2 3.8 0.6 2 3.8 0.6	3.6 8.2 9.3 11.3 5.6 4.2 3.1 3.6 3.7 3.9 4.0 4.1 3.6 3.3 3.0 4.0 4.1 3.6 3.3 3.0 3.5 3.6 3.9 4.0 4.1 4.1 3.6 3.3 3.0 4.0 4.1 4.1 3.6 3.6 3.0 3.0 4.0 4.1 4.1 3.6 5.6 4.2 5.6 4.2 5.6 5.6 4.2 5.6 5.6 4.2 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6
PRICES and other costs Leisure goods 1 5.1 2.8 2 7.4 2.2 3 7.4 2.2 3 1.3 4.4 1 7.7 3.8 9 5.5 1.7 0 3.6 0.8 3 2.3 -0.9 1 2.3 1.0 6 1.7 1.3 9 2.0 1.6 6 2.9 2.1 7 3.5 2.2 3.4 1.8 3 3.0 1.8 6 3.2 1.7 4 3.6 1.1 8 3.5 1.7 6 3.6 1.1 8 3.4 1.1 8 3.5 1.7 6 3.6 1.1 8 3.4 1.1 4 3.7 0.9 2 3.8	3.6 8.2 9.3 11.3 5.6 4.2 3.1 3.6 4.2 3.1 3.6 4.2 3.1 3.6 3.7 9.3 11.3 5.6 4.2 3.1 3.6 3.7 9.3 11.3 5.6 4.2 3.1 3.6 3.7 9.3 11.3 5.6 4.2 3.1 3.6 3.7 9.3 11.3 5.6 4.2 3.1 3.6 3.7 9.3 11.3 5.6 4.2 3.1 3.6 3.7 9.3 11.3 5.6 4.2 3.1 3.6 3.7 9.3 11.3 5.6 4.2 3.1 4.0 4.1 4.1 3.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5
	125 1994 1977 1995 1987 Jan 13 1988 Jan 12 121 1988 1921 1989 1921 1989 1924 1989 1925 1991 1926 1990 1927 1991 1936 1993 1937 1991 1936 1993 1937 1994 1994 Jan 18 30.1 1994 1994 Jan 18 30.1 1994 1994 Jan 18 1995 Jan 18 1997 Jan 18 1997 Jan 18 1997 Jan 14 74 Jul 16 75.9 Oct 15 75.9 Oct 15 76.3 Nov 12 77.8 1997 1997 Jan 14 78.9 Jun 10 82.5 Jul 15 84 Aug 12 85.3 Sep 09

Fuel and light

Housing

Clothi

RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices 6.4

Weights

Leisure

Fares

Leisure

6.8	ETAIL P	RICES ries - Ha	armoni	sed Ind	lices of	Consur	ner Prie	ces (HICPs	s) ¹	
1996=100	European Comm (15) ³	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	neller Luzzarrennen Langer	Greece
Annual averages 1995 1996 1997	97.7 e 100.0 101.7 p	97.6 e 100.0 101.9	98.3 100.0 101.2 p	98.3 100.0 101.5	98.1 100.0 102.0	98.9 r 100.0 101.2	98.0 100.0 101.3	98.8 100.0 101.5	181 18 - 41	92.7 100.0
Monthly 1995 Oct Nov Dec	98.3 e 98.4 e 98.6 e	N/A N/A N/A	98.4 98.4 98.4	98.4 98.5 98.7	98.5 98.7 98.6	98.8 98.6 98.5	98.6 98.7 98.8	98.9 98.8 99.1		94.8 95.2 96.7

99.2 99.5 99.7

99.9 100.3 100.3

100.3 r 99.9 100.2

100.2 r 100.0 r 100.2

100.1 r 100.2 100.5 r

100.9 101.2 101.4

101.4 r 101.6 r 101.7

101.9 101.8 101.8

1.1 r 1.2

1.3 r 1.4 r 1.7 r

0.9 r 0.6 0.7 r

0.9 0.9 1.1

1.1 1.7 r 1.6

1.7 r 1.8 r 1.6

98.9 99.3 100.0

100.1 100.3 100.2

100.0 99.8 100.1

100.4 100.3 100.5

100.7 101.0 101.1

101.1 101.2 101.2

101.1 101.4 101.6

101.5 101.7 101.7

2.1 1.3

1.8 1.6 1.7

1.8 1.7 1.1

1.0 0.9 1.0

1.1 1.6 1.5

1.1 1.4 1.2

98.4 99.0 99.6

99.9 100.1 100.1

99.9 100.1 100.6

100.8 100.8 100.7

100.9 101.2 101.5

101.8 102.4 102.6

102.0 102.1 102.5

102.4 102.5 102.4

1.9 2.0

2.3 2.1 2.1

2.5 2.2 1.9

1.9 2.3 2.5

2.1 2.0 1.9

1.6 1.7 1.7

99.2 99.7 99.8

99.8 100.0 100.1

100.4 100.3 100.1

100.1 100.1 100.3

100.9 101.3 101.1

101.0 101.4 101.6

102.2 102.0 101.7

101.6 101.5 101.7

1.2 1.5

1.2 1.3 1.2

1.7 1.6 1.3

1.2 1.4 1.5

1.5 1.7 1.6

1.4 1.4 1.4

Per cent

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

ece	Irish Republic ²	Italy ³	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
92.7	97.9 e	96.2 e	98.8 p	98.6	97.2	96.6	99.2
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9 p	101.9	101.9	101.9
94.8	N/A	97.5 e	99.1 p	99.0	97.8	97.3	100.0
95.2	98.4	98.1 e	99.2 p	99.0	97.9	97.6	100.0
96.7	N/A	98.2 e	99.3 p	98.5	97.9	97.9	99.7
96.3	N/A	98.6	99.4	98.7 r	98.3	98.5	99.1
96.1	99.1	99.0	99.5	99.2 r	98.8	98.7	99.3
98.9	N/A	99.3	99.6	100.4 r	99.0	99.1	100.0
99.9	N/A	99.7	99.8	100.7 r	99.8	99.7	100.4
100.7	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.3 r	100.2	100.1	100.5
100.9	N/A	100.3	99.9	99.8 r	100.2	100.0	100.1
99.1	N/A	100.2	100.0	99.5	100.4	100.1	99.9
99.0	100.2	100.3	100.1	99.3 r	100.7	100.4	99.6
101.3	N/A	100.4	100.1	100.4	100.7	100.7	100.4
102.1	N/A	100.5	100.3	100.7 r	100.5	100.8	100.4
102.2	100.7	100.9	100.6	100.5 r	100.7	100.8	100.2
103.4	N/A	101.0	100.6	100.4 r	100.7	101.1	100.2
102.7	100.3	101.2	100.7	100.4 r	101.1	101.3	100.4
102.3	100.9	101.3	101.0	100.6 r	101.2	101.2	100.4
104.7	101.0	101.5	100.9	101.6	101.3	101.3	101.0
105.6	101.0	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.4	101.3	101.7
106.1	101.1	101.9 r	101.0	101.9	102.1	101.4	101.8
106.5	101.4	101.9	101.1	101.3 r	101.8	101.4	101.8
104.3	101.2	101.9	101.3	101.4 r	101.8	101.6	101.6
104.5	100.9	101.9	101.5	101.8 r	102.3	102.1	101.7
106.3	101.4	102.0	101.8	102.9 r	102.2	102.6	103.0
106.8	101.5	102.4	102.0	103.0	102.1	102.6	103.1
107.3	101.9	102.7	102.1	103.0 r	102.6	102.7	102.9
108.1	102.2	102.8	102.1	102.6 p	102.8	103.0	102.9
cent							
7.9	2.2 e	4.0	1.2	1.4 r	2.9	3.6	0.8
5.4	1.2 e	1.9	1.4	1.9 p	1.9	1.9	1.9
7.7	2.2 e	3.1	1.2	1.7 r	2.8	3.6	0.4
7.4	2.1	2.9	1.4	1.5 r	2.9	3.3	0.2
6.9	2.4 e	2.9	1.3	1.9 r	2.9	3.3	0.5
6.6	1.8 e	2.6	1.3	1.7 r	2.8	2.8	1.3
6.5	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.4 r	2.4	2.5	1.1
5.9	1.3 e	2.2	1.3	1.2 r	2.3	2.2	1.0
5.7	1.6 e	1.9	1.1	1.0 r	1.6	1.6	1.3
5.4	1.4	1.8 r	1.1	1.6 r	1.9	1.3	1.3
5.6	1.5 e	1.6	1.2	1.5 r	1.6	1.4	1.7
5.2	1.5 e	1.7	1.3	1.9 r	1.4	1.5	1.7
5.6	0.6	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.6	1.7	2.1
4.9	0.6 e	1.6	1.7	2.5 r	1.5	1.9	2.6
4.6	0.8 e 1.1	1.9 1.8 1.8	1.7 1.5	2.3 r 2.5 r	1.6 1.9 2.1	1.8 1.9 1.9	2.7 2.7 2.7

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

98.8 e 99.2 99.6 e

99.9 e 100.1 100.2 e

100.1 e 100.1 100.4 e

100.5 e 100.5 100.7 e

100.9 101.1 101.3

101.4 101.6 101.7

101.7 101.9 102.1

102.2 102.3 102.4 p

2.4 e 1.7 p

2.3 e 2.2 e 2.1 e

2.2 e 2.0 1.7 e

1.5 e 1.5 1.6 e

1.6 r 1.8 1.8 e

1.7 e 1.7 r 1.6 p

1996 Jan Feb Mar

Apr May Jun

Jul Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec

Apr May Jun

Jul Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec

1996 1997

Monthly 1996 Oct Nov Dec

1997 Jan Feb Mar

Apr May Jun

Jul Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec

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Increases on a year earlier Annual averages

1997 Jan Feb Mar

98.5 98.9 99.3

99.9 100.2 100.3

99.7 100.2 100.7

100.7 100.7 101.0

100.6 100.9 101.1

101.5 101.8 102.0

101.7 102.2 102.5

102.6 102.7 102.8

2.5 1.9

N/A N/A N/A

2.1 2.0 1.8

1.6 1.6 1.7

2.0 2.0 1.8

1.9 2.0 1.8

99.1 99.4 99.6

99.7 99.5 100.0

100.3 100.3 100.5

100.5 100.6 100.6

100.7 100.9 100.8

101.1 101.1 101.1

101.1 101.2 101.1

101.2 101.5 101.7 p

1.8 1.2 p

1.7 2.0 2.3

1.2 1.4 1.2

1.2 1.3 1.0

0.9 1.3 1.2

1.1 1.1 1.0 p

99.1 99.2 99.5

100.0 100.1 100.0

99.9 99.9 100.1

100.6 100.6 100.8

101.3 101.2 100.8

101.1 101.6 101.6

101.8 101.6 101.7

101.8 101.9 101.7

1.8 1.5

2.2 2.1 2.1

2.2 2.0 1.3

1.1 r 1.5 1.6

1.9 1.7 1.6

1.2 1.3 0.9

MARCH 1998

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS **MARCH 1998**

6.8

		1996=	100	
	Ann	ual avera	ges	
	1995 1996 1997			
	1007			
		Mon Oct	thly	
		Nov Dec		
	1996	Jan Feb		
		Apr May		
		Jun		
		Jul Aug Sep		
		Oct Nov Dec		
	1997	Jan Feb Mar		
		Apr May Jun		
		Jul Aug Sep		
		Oct Nov Dec		
	Increases on An	a year e nual avei	arlier	
	1996 1997			
		Oct Nov Dec	onthly	
	1997	Jan Feb Mar		
		Apr May Jun		
		Jul Aug Sep		
		Oct Nov Dec	1000	

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

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RETAIL PRICES Selected countrie 6.9

MICLO						
countries:	all	items	excluding	housing	costs ^{1,2,3}	

1990=100	0	United Kingdom ³	Germany (West) ³	France ³	italy ³	United States	Japan	Canada		Preset .
Annual at 1993 1994 1995 1996	verages	116.1 118.8 122.0 125.3	111.0 113.9 115.7 P 117.1 P	107.5 109.2 111.1 113.3 P	116.7 121.4 127.7 132.6 P	110.3 112.9 115.9 119.2	105.9 106.3 105.8 105.8	109.5 109.6 112.5 114.9	a 99.4 01100.0 01100.0	
Monthly 1996 Jur	n	125.6	117.8 P	113.5	133.0 P	119.2	105.9	114.9		
Jul Aug Sej	g p	124.8 125.6 126.3	117.8 P 117.1 P 117.1 P	113.3 113.0 113.4	132.8 P 132.9 P 133.3 P	119.2 119.3 119.8	105.6 105.5 105.9	114.9 115.0 115.2		
Oct Nov Dec	t v c	126.3 126.3 126.8	117.2 P 117.1 P 117.2 P	113.7 113.7 P 113.7 P	133.4 P 133.8 P 133.9 P	120.3 120.6 120.7	106.1 105.8 105.9	115.4 116.3 116.2		
1997 Jar Feb Mar	n b r	126.4 126.9 127.3	118.4 P 118.4 P 118.5 P	113.7 P 113.7 P 113.9 P	133.9 P 133.9 P 133.9 P	120.9 121.1 121.1	105.8 P,R 105.5 P,R 105.6 P,R	116.5 116.7 117.0		
Apr May Jur	r y	127.7 128.1 128.4	118.7 P 119.2 P 119.8 P	114.4 P 114.6 P 114.6 P	134.8 P 135.1 P 135.1 P	121.5 121.5 121.5	108.2 P,R 108.4 P,R 108.3 P	117.0 117.2 117.6		
Jul Aug Sei	g	128.0 128.8 129.3	119.8 P		135.1 P	121.4 121.6 122.2	107.6 P 107.7 P 108.6 P	117.5 117.8 117.8		
Oct Nov Dec	t V C	129.4 129.4 129.6			 	122.4 122.3 122.0	108.9 P	117.7 117.6 117.3		
Increases Annual av Annual av 1993 1994 1995 1996	on a year o verages verages	earlier 3.0 2.3 2.7 2.7	3.6 2.6 1.6 P 1.2 P	2.2 1.6 1.7 2.0	4.4 4.0 5.2 3.8 P	3.0 2.4 2.6 2.8	1.0 0.4 -0.5 0.0	2.0 0.2 2.6 2.1		
Monthly 1996 Jun		2.7	1.2 P	2.3	3.9 P	2.7	-0.3	1.9		
Jul Aug Sec	g	2.6 2.6 2.6	1.3 P 1.4 P 1.4 P	2.3 1.6 1.6	3.6 P 3.4 P 3.4 P	2.8 2.7 2.8	0.3 0.2 0.0	1.7 2.0 1.9		
Oct Nov Dec		2.9 3.0 2.6	1.5 P 1.5 P 1.4 P	1.8 1.7 P 1.6 P	3.1 P 2.7 P 2.6 P	2.9 3.3 3.4	0.5 0.5 0.6	2.3 2.8 3.1		
1997 Jan Feb Mar		2.7 2.5 2.2	1.9 P 1.7 P 1.6 P	1.4 P 1.1 P 0.6 P	2.4 P 2.1 P 1.8 P	3.1 3.0 2.4	0.4 P 0.3 P 0.2 P	2.9 2.9 2.4		
Apr May Jun		2.1 2.1 2.2	1.3 P 1.3 P 1.7 P	0.9 P 0.9 P 1.0	2.0 P 1.8 P 1.6	2.2 1.9 1.9	1.9 P 1.9 P 2.3 P	2.1 1.9 2.4		
Jul Aug Sep		2.6 2.5 2.4	1.7 P 		1.7	1.8 2.0 2.0	1.9 P 2.1 P 2.5 P	2.2 2.4 2.3		
Oct	,	2.5 2.4	::	::		1.8 1.4	2.6 P	2.0 1.2		

sts are therefore given as the best available basis for comp nce of Labour Statisticians that countries should "provide for on for non-EU cou



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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity,* seasonally adjusted §§

In employment ++

24,210 222,944 23,467 23,485 23,485 223,485 224,287 223,988 224,2706 224,3279 226,3272 225,345 225,206 225,325 225,3578 225,578 225,58512 225,5851

44 0.2

 $\begin{array}{c} 14,743\\ 14,083\\ 13,759\\ 13,759\\ 13,759\\ 13,846\\ 13,984\\ 13,984\\ 13,984\\ 13,984\\ 14,4971\\ 14,541\\ 13,982\\ 13,691\\ 14,971\\ 14,541\\ 13,982\\ 14,028\\ 3691\\ 14,156\\ 14,028\\ 14,292\\ 14,156\\ 14,041\\ 14,292\\ 14,156\\ 14,292\\ 14,255\\ 14,556\\$

9 0.1

 $\begin{array}{r} 9,467\\ 9,512\\ 9,5708\\ 9,9708\\ 9,9708\\ 9,9528\\ 10,384\\ 10,384\\ 11,2251\\ 11,251\\ 11,2251\\ 11,2251\\ 11,2251\\ 11,2251\\ 11,2251\\ 11,2251\\ 11,2251\\ 11,2251\\ 11,2251\\ 11,2251\\ 11,255$

35 0.3

ILO

oloved

 $\begin{array}{c} 1.428 \\ \times ... \\ 2.4833 \\ \times ... \\ 2.4853 \\ \times ... \\ 2.926 \\ \times ... \\ 2.9916 \\ 2.$

-216 -10.5

763 X X 1,560 X X 1,796 X 1,996 X 1,90

-149 -11.7

-67 -8.5

	In employment	.#				11.0	Total	Economically	THOUSANDS	ADDITAIN	In employment	t#		and the second sec
GREAT BRITAIN	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	In employment	unemployed	economically active	inactive	All aged 16 and over	GREAT BRITAIN	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers**
ALL ppr 1979 ppr 1981 ppr 1983 ppr 1984 ppr 1984 ppr 1984 ppr 1985 ppr 1986 ppr 1986 ppr 1986 ppr 1987 ppr 1989 ppr 1990 ppr 1992 ppr 1993 Vin 1993/4 ppr 1994 ppr 1994 ppr 1994	22,600 21,574 20,446 20,673 20,673 20,673 20,890 20,982 21,010 21,708 22,269 22,488 22,132 21,377 21,377 21,377 21,475 21,557 21,557	1,769 2,191 2,292 2,606 2,703 2,718 2,557 3,136 3,429 3,471 3,318 3,147 3,193 3,219 3,220 3,220 3,220 3,223	366 321 321 402 414 513 541 458 458 418 356 315 323 323 315 296 291		24,369 23,765 23,103 23,626 23,626 23,995 24,117 24,489 26,389 26,421 25,883 26,6421 25,883 25,655 26,255 24,959 25,055 25,150 25,211 25,223	1,466 X 2,521 X 2,891 X 2,964 X 3,143 3,026 3,031 2,946 2,424 2,021 1,925 2,909 2,798 2,778 2,778 2,776 2,667 2,667	25,836 X 26,286 X 26,5994 X 26,590 X 26,768 27,7021 27,148 27,435 27,613 28,216 28,246 28,243 28,243 28,243 28,243 28,243 28,243 28,243 28,243 28,243 28,243 28,243 28,243 27,865 27,865 27,878 27,878	15,310 X 15,654 X 16,399 X 16,399 X 15,990 16,100 16,100 16,053 15,623 15,616 15,825 16,349 16,349 16,442 16,4415 16,507	41.146 41.940 42.394 42.720 42.720 43.011 43.246 43.487 43.665 43.839 43.962 44.078 44.078 44.217 44.262 44.2277 44.2277 44.282	ALL Sor 1979 Sor 1981 Sor 1984 Sor 1984 Sor 1984 Sor 1985 Sor 1987 Sor 1987 Sor 1989 Sor 1990 Sor 1991 Sor 1992 Sor 1993 Sor 1993 Sor 1994 Sor 1994 Sor 1994 Sor 1994 Sor 1994	22,432 21,405 20,288 20,515 20,515 20,515 20,515 20,852 21,601 22,167 22,388 22,034 21,520 21,313 21,288 21,550 21,632 21,632 21,632	1,778 2,201 2,616 2,616 2,616 2,713 2,969 3,148 3,441 3,442 3,330 3,147 3,108 3,147 3,108 3,165 3,216 3,2289 3,2289 3,2289	355 311 311 390 498 527 478 448 412 364 329 322 280 296 296 283	
Vin 1994/5 jpr 1995 Jum 1995 Jut 1995 Vin 1995/6 jpr 1996 Vin 1996 Vin 1996/7 jpr 1997 Jum 1997 Jum 1997	21,644 21,737 21,894 21,945 22,062 22,085 22,096 22,252 22,401 22,507 22,597 22,597 22,749	3,289 3,274 3,242 3,238 3,219 3,213 3,289 3,283 3,283 3,283 3,277 3,245 3,245 3,245 3,230	277 267 254 235 225 225 200 199 197 202 190	128 133 125 131 118 122 114 115 108 111 119 110	25,338 25,412 25,515 25,560 25,634 25,634 25,724 25,851 25,985 26,076 26,162 26,162 26,279	2,457 2,435 2,408 2,383 2,334 2,321 2,255 2,221 2,111 2,037 1,997 1,947	27,795 27,846 27,923 27,944 27,968 27,966 27,978 28,072 28,096 28,113 28,159 28,126	16,557 16,534 16,487 16,504 16,517 16,556 16,582 16,582 16,542 16,542 16,556 16,556 16,527	44,352 44,381 44,410 44,447 44,452 44,550 44,550 44,599 44,838 44,677 44,7752	Vim 1995 Son 1995 Sum 1995 Aut 1995 Vim 1995/6 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Aut 1996 Vim 1996/7 Spr 1997 Sum 1997 Aut 1997	21,675 22,035 21,977 21,982 22,020 22,235 22,282 22,332 22,447 22,473 22,777	3,269 3,247 3,266 3,188 3,205 3,295 3,311 3,244 3,247 3,248 3,259	273 238 251 242 230 209 204 206 203 189 191	133 125 131 118 122 114 115 108 111 119 110
Changes Sum 97 - Aut 97 Per cent	152 0.7	-15 -0.5	-12 -6.0	-9 -7.3	117 0.4	-150 -7.5	-33 -0.1	70 0.4	37 0.1	Changes Sum 97 - Aut 97 Per cent	41 0.2	11 0.3	2 1.1	-9 -7.3
MEN jor 1979 jor 1981 jor 1983 jor 1984 jor 1984 jor 1984 jor 1985 jor 1985 jor 1985 jor 1985 jor 1989 jor 1990 jor 1990 jor 1992 jor 1992 jor 1993 Jor 1994 Jun 1994 Jun 1994 Jun 1995 Jun 1995 Jun 1995 Jun 1995 Jun 1996 Jin 1996 Jin 1997 Jun 1997 Jun 1997 Jun 1997 Jun 1997 Jun 1997	$\begin{array}{c} 13,381\\ 12,427\\ 11,672\\ 11,643\\ 11,643\\ 11,643\\ 11,583\\ 11,487\\ 11,836\\ 11,984\\ 12,082\\ 11,336\\ 11,154\\ 12,082\\ 11,363\\ 11,154\\ 11,189\\ 11,252\\ 11,313\\ 11,317\\ 11,317\\ 11,317\\ 11,317\\ 11,523\\ 11,551\\$	1,449 1,753 1,759 1,988 2,087 2,037 2,375 2,626 2,647 2,535 2,535 2,547 2,535 2,547 2,535 2,547 2,547 2,414 2,447 2,449 2,449 2,459 2,	221 201 201 255 278 329 339 313 296 252 234 219 218 207 194 297 192 187 173 160 158 148 142 142 142 142 142 142 127 117	 	14,830 14,180 13,651 13,845 13,845 13,977 13,920 14,552 14,552 14,552 14,558 14,025 13,877 13,920 14,025 13,877 13,920 14,025 13,877 14,025 13,877 14,025 13,877 14,025 14,073 14,098 14,117 14,125 14,137 14,258 14,355 14,535	787 X 1,583 X 1,838 X 1,802 X 1,861 1,817 1,755 1,425 1,425 1,425 1,425 1,425 1,425 1,425 1,835 1,835 1,835 1,835 1,835 1,835 1,835 1,835 1,835 1,542 1,244 1,245 1,245 1,245 1,245 1,245 1,245 1,245 1,245 1,245 1,245 1,245 1,245 1,245 1,245 1,245 1,245 1,245 1,245 1,245	15,617 X 15,763 X 15,647 X 15,707 15,775 15,736 15,736 16,068 16,068 15,663 15,663 15,663 15,663 15,663 15,663 15,664 15,664 15,664 15,664 15,669	4,067 X 4,324 X 4,842 X 4,872 X 4,813 4,886 5,071 5,138 5,074 5,075 5,251 5,509 5,730 5,801 5,801 5,801 5,801 5,846 5,904 5,945 5,904 5,945 5,992 6,014 6,050 6,054 6,054 6,054 6,054 6,054 6,054	19,664 20,087 20,519 20,519 20,569 20,861 20,861 20,945 21,052 21,158 21,249 21,369 21,420 21,420 21,420 21,444 21,479 21,450 21,557 21,557 21,557 21,557 21,550 21,557 21,758 21	MEN Spr 1979 Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1982 Spr 1982 Spr 1982 Spr 1982 Spr 1982 Spr 1983 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 Spr 1997	$\begin{array}{c} 13,302\\ 12,348\\ 11,601\\ 11,572\\ 11,572\\ 11,528\\ 11,439\\ 11,943\\ 12,038\\ 11,755\\ 11,755\\ 11,755\\ 11,755\\ 11,755\\ 11,755\\ 11,755\\ 11,320\\ 11,112\\ 11,109\\ 11,188\\ 11,324\\ 11,324\\ 11,324\\ 11,341\\ 11,558\\ 11,478\\ 11,457\\ 11,514\\ 11,683\\ 11,683\\ 11,683\\ 11,684\\ 11,684\\ 11,684\\ 11,684\\ 11,684\\ 11,684\\ 11,684\\ 11,684\\ 11,684\\ 11,684\\ 11,684\\ 11,684\\ 11,684\\ 11,684\\ 11,684\\ 11,684\\ 11,684\\ 11,784\\ 12,005\\ 12,014\\ 12,005\\ 12,014\\ 12,015\\ 12,014\\ 12,005\\ 12,014\\ 12,015\\ 12,015\\$	1,442 1,745 1,751 1,980 2,032 2,020 2,224 2,369 2,369 2,326 2,326 2,326 2,326 2,326 2,326 2,326 2,326 2,326 2,327 2,482 2,4427 2,4427 2,4427 2,4428 2,4427 2,4428 2,4449 2,445 2,4449 2,4452,445 2,445 2,445 2,4452,445 2,445 2,445 2,4452,445 2,445 2,445 2,4452,445 2,445 2,445 2,4452,445 2,445 2,4452,445 2,445 2,4452,445 2,4452,445 2,445 2,4452,445 2,4452,445 2,445 2,4452,445 2,4452,445 2,445 2,4452,445 2,445 2,4452,445 2,445 2,4452,445 2,445 2,4452,445 2,445 2,4452,445 2,445 2,445 2,4452,445 2,4452,445 2,445 2,4452,445 2,4452,445 2,44	212 192 245 266 315 326 200 223 223 223 223 223 223 223 223 223	
hanges um 97 - Aut 97 er cent	115 <i>1.0</i>	-22 -0.9	-10 -7.8	-3 -7.8	80 <i>0.6</i>	-90 -7.3	-10 -0.1	34 0.6	24 0.1	Sum 97 - Aut 97 Per cent	9 0.1	0.3	-4 -3.6	-3 -7.8
COMEN pr 1979 pr 1981 pr 1983 pr 1984 pr 1984 pr 1984 pr 1985 pr 1986 pr 1987 pr 1988 pr 1989 pr 1991 pr 1993 pr 1993 pr 1993 pr 1994 um 1994 ut 1995 pr 1995 ur 1995 pr 1996 ut 1996 ut 1996 ut 1997 um 1997	9,220 9,147 8,774 9,030 9,030 9,0207 9,829 9,872 10,285 10,406 10,329 10,214 10,217 10,216 10,265 10,305 10,284 10,357 10,447 10,539 10,534 10,554 10,554 10,658 10,658 10,603 10,740	319 438 533 619 669 664 661 727 761 803 824 773 824 773 810 806 810 795 795 789 800 810 810 823 824 824 823 824 851 858	145 120 120 147 136 185 202 177 162 162 166 122 114 105 103 99 90 93 94 87 83 87 83 87 87 97 97 76 75 73	 	9,539 9,585 9,780 9,780 10,018 10,018 10,437 10,437 10,437 11,285 11,223 11,225 11,223 11,221 11,226 11,229 11,229 11,229 11,229 11,229 11,229 11,229 11,339 11,417 11,509 11,537	679 X 937 X 1,053 X 1,282 1,208 1,214 1,214 1,214 1,214 1,214 1,214 1,214 999 848 803 803 803 801 910 954 961 919 964 961 919 965 853 853 853 853 853 854 853 853 854 796 782 785 743 762 702	$\begin{array}{c} 10,218 \ X \\ 10,522 \ X \\ 10,943 \ X \\ 11,062 \\ 11,226 \\ 11,411 \\ 11,628 \\ 12,176 \\ 12,176 \\ 12,176 \\ 12,176 \\ 12,176 \\ 12,176 \\ 12,144 \\ 12,185 \\ 12,161 \\ 12,259 \\ 12,284 \\ 12,305 \\ 12,305 \\ 12,319 \\ 12,325 \\ 12,319 \\ 12,424 \\ 12,470 \\ 12,446 \end{array}$	11,243 X 11,330 X 11,557 X 11,258 X 11,138 11,104 11,029 10,915 10,565 10,6619 10,608 10,6619 10,6619 10,6631 10,6531 10,5519 10,5554 10,5555 10,55	21,462 21,852 22,000 22,200 22,200 22,330 22,443 22,643 22,643 22,761 22,7760 22,7760 22,7760 22,7767 22,7768 22,7767 22,7788 22,7788 22,7788 22,7788 22,788 22,788 22,2843 22,843 22,843 22,843 22,843 22,845 22,945 22,95	By 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1997	9,130 9,057 8,643 8,943 9,126 9,453 9,807 10,225 10,350 10,279 10,200 10,201 10,201 10,201 10,201 10,201 10,201 10,350 10,350 10,307 10,307 10,334 10,525 10,555 10	337 455 550 636 682 678 745 779 820 842 802 777 792 801 809 797 807 807 807 801 798 798 798 798 798 798 798 798 798 798		
hanges					As ni minte	A 30.		07	13	Per cent	32 0.3	0.3	6 9.3	-6 -7.1

Changes Sum 97 - Aut 97 Per cent 13 0.1 -24 -0.2 37 0.4 37 0.3 -6 -7.1 36 0.3 -60 -7.9 7 0.8 -2 -2.9 +

cent0.30.8-2.9-7.10.3-7.9-0.20.40.1Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see 'The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new
dimension to labour market statistics', Employment Gazette, October 1992, pp 483-90.People in full-time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.
Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.
Some of those on government-supported training programmes may consider
themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government-supported training programmes may consider
the Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these years. LF unemployment is based on a *one* week job search period, rather than *four* weeks with the ILO
Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.
Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.
Revised April 1997. х **

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Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see 'The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new dimension to labour market statistics', Employment Gazette, October 1992, pp 483-90. People in full-time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1993. Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since some of those on government-supported training programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. Information on those on government-supported training programmes is in *Table 8.1*. The Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these years. LF unemployment is based on a *one* week job search period, rather than *four* weeks with the ILO definition.

Verificant Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992. Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed loved

MARCH 1998

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity,* not seasonally adjusted

cally

Economically

Total



S63

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.3Economic activity,* by age

Full-time/part-time	workers	and s	second	iobs (

Total

Women

3334783566333553699921177 3334703566333536999211777

All part-time in main job +

Men

56113 6618492597309820583102 10,01222689982 11,01222689982 11,01222689982 11,01222689982 11,01222689982 11,01222689982 11,01222689982 11,01222689982 11,0122689882 11,0122689982 11,0122689982 11,0122689982 11,0122689982 11,0122689982 11,012268982 11,012268982 11,012268982 11,012268982 11,012268982 11,012268982 11,012268982 11,012268982 11,012268982 11,01268982 11,01268982 11,01268982 11,01268982 11,01268982 11,01268982 11,01268982 11,01268982 11,01268982 11,01268982 11,01268982 11,01268982 11,01268982 11,01268982 11,01268982 11,01268982 11,0126898 11,0126888 11,0126888 11,0126888 11,01268888 11,01268888 11,01268888 11,01268888 11,01268888 11,01268888 11,01268888 11,0126888 11,01268888 11,0126888888 11,01268888888 11,012688888

44445556666778999999**9**

1335550064872752701118 1111111111222222701118

Women

All full-time +

19,259 19,259 19,259 19,485 19,485 19,541 19,614 19,727

ijusted 188,78266 188,7827435 188,7827435 199,7435 199,7435 199,7435 199,7435 199,7435 199,7435 199,7435 199,7435 199,7435 199,7435 199,43861 199,43861 199,43861 199,43861 199,475**1** 199,**81**

ally ad 16,145 16,306 16,312 16,821 16,821 17,188 17,368 16,961 16,435

16,139 16,340 16,340 16,441 16,650 16,702 16,736 16,736 17,058 17,096

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16

Men

11,218 11,254 11,254 11,2995 11,280 11,2497 11,2497 11,1793 10,4829 10,674 4829 10,6745 10,675 10,7755 10,7755 10,7755 10,9443 10,958

11,139 11,183 11,0939 11,229 11,394 11,458 10,432 10,432 10,429 10,568 10,429 10,568 10,429 10,568 10,725 10,724 10,725 10,755 1

2.150

Total

EAT BRITAIN

Seasonally adjus

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONA	LLY ADJUSTE	D §§	NOT SEAS	ONALLY ADJU	STED	and the second				moosands
	All aged 10	6 and over	CALMAR THE SAME		Age group	S		ni gitakaditti			
	All	Men	Women		16-17	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men 50-59 (Won	65 & over (M) nen)60 & over (W)
In employment * Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1980 Spr 1980 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Aut 1996 Aut 1997 Sum 1997 Sum 1997	665799951355900 69911439922355900 69911439422355900 699114394223556345415563454 4455664745565645455690 69911439951 69911439951 6991143995 79911439 7992455 79911439 7991143 7991145 79	13.8457 13.99202 13.99202 14.4552680 14.4552680 14.4552680 14.4552680 14.4552680 14.4552680 14.4535 14.4552 14.45526 14.45566 14.45566 14.45566 14.4556	9,780 10,1977 10,4376 11,2283 11,22830 11,22830 11,22830 11,2273 11,2316 11,2273 11,2316 11,2273 11,316 11,417 11,5099 11,5533 11,6599 11,5533 11,6681 11,744	23,467 23,850 23,850 24,260 24,260 25,700 25,700 25,700 25,5000 25,5000 25,5000 25,5000 25,5000 25,5000 25,50000000000	819 848 848 9253 8547 7533 5547 5570 645 645 6657 729	1956 20231 20252 2	29994 909212128 90921212 90921212 900210 900210 900210 9002000 90020000000000	89187-53397-65520 133467-53397-65520 133467-53397-65520 133467-53397-265155 133467-53397-26555 133467-53557 133467-53557 133467-53557 133467-53557 133467-53557 133467-53557 133467-53557 133457 13	7.878 8.0433 8.1257 8.5795 8.6988 8.9979 9.9116 9.9116 9.9175 9.2271 9.3363 9.4469 9.4479 9.3363 9.4469 9.4479 9.34665	4.7893 4.6050 4.6550 4.4550 7.678 4.4550 7.678 4.456 7.678 4.456 7.678 4.456 7.745 4.4782 4.4782 4.4782 4.4783 4.47735 4.47755 4.47755 4.47755 4.47755 4.477556 4.477556 4.477556 4.4775566 4.47755666 4.47756666666666666666666666666666666666	722 674 644 642 642 647 767 767 767 767 775 775 776 7773 7773
LO unemployed * por 1984 por 1985 por 1986 por 1986 por 1986 por 1987 por 1989 por 1990 por 1991 por 1992 por 1994 por 1995 por 1995 por 1995 por 1995 por 1996 por 1996 por 1996 por 1996 por 1996 por 1997 por 1997	143 3350244 10231 102 102311 10231 10231 102311 10231 10031 10031 1003110 100010000000000	1 861 818 817 7555 1755 1755 1755 1755 1755	1,282 1,208 1,214 1,191 999 848 803 891 990 954 999 845 853 842 796 7782 7785 7785 7785 7785 7785 7785	3,0996 3,000 3,0000 3,0000 3,0000 3,0000 3,0000 3,0000 3,0000 3,0000 3,0000 3,0000 3,0000 3,0000 3,0000 3,0000 3,00000 3,0000 3,00000000	227 217 223 109 109 129 120 120 121 110 121 115 125 142 203 143 143 143 170	551 4950 4422 3244 2055 307 2295 307 2294 22712 3321 2285 3321 2285 3321 2285 3321 2285 3321 2285 3321 2285 3325 3325 3325 3325 3325 3325 3325	630 590 526 336 331 447 499 534 424 413 444 424 413 305 3807 3815 3807 3915 3353 3914 3315 3353 3953 3953 3953	723 736 759 627 634 755 741 662 6644 663 6644 663 6641 6641 6691 5524 5524 5524 5524 5524 5524 5524 552	691 706 6886 5566 454 447 556 6886 6305 6648 6305 6648 6306 5591 5511 6625 5595 5525 5525 5525 5555 5555	450 414 408 443 349 353 415 475 391 361 361 361 351 3390 314 422 286	59964430 45253401 3335227 198595 20229 1
Conomically inac pr 1984 pr 1985 pr 1985 pr 1985 pr 1987 pr 1987 pr 1989 pr 1990 pr 1991 pr 1994 pr 1994 lum 1995 lum 1995 lum 1996 lum 1996 lum 1996 lum 1997 lum 1997	tive 155-950 95900 166-05522 155-681559 165-568254 166-55544 166-55544 166-55554 166-55554 166-5555827 166-5555827 166-555562 166-55562 16	4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	11,138 11,1029 11,029 10,575 10,577 10,557 10,557 10,557 10,557 10,660 10,663 10,653 10,559 10,559 10,559 10,554 10,559 10,559 10,550 10,560 10,650 10,650 10,650 10,650 10,650 10,555	16,148 16,121 16,208 15,757 15,757 15,757 15,259 16,451 16,5555 16,5555 16,5555 16,5555 16,5555 16,5555 16,5555 16,5555 16,5555 16,5555 16,555	708 6495 6618 6618 65202 5511 5672 581 5672 586 5585 585 585 585 585 585 585 585 58	1,078 1,001 924 860 867 841 840 999 1,023 1,007 1,025 814 804 995 991 804 905 991 806 905	813 807 784 721 737 807 806 806 806 808 913 887 690 787 817 831 690 744 778 775	1,586 1,541 1,541 1,486 1,4420 4,481 1,535 1,5226 4,488 1,5526 1,5546 1,5546 1,4566 1,4667 1,424	1,656 1,632 1,655 1,565 1,565 1,565 1,565 1,554 1,560 1,554 1,743 1,779 1,746 1,743 1,779 1,746 1,768 1,809 2,809	2/247 2/2683 2/2683 2/2188 2/2	8,768 8,0224 9,0224 9,0296 9,0206 9,00000000000000000000000000000000000
conomic activity r pr 1984 pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1987 pr 1988 pr 1988 pr 1988 pr 1990 pr 1992 pr 1994 pr 1993 pr 1994 pr 1995 in 1995 in 1995 in 1995 in 1995 in 1996 pr 1996 pr 1996 pr 1996 pr 1996 pr 1997 um 1997 um 1997 um 1997 um 1997	rate + per cer ext = + per cer 622.8 662.8 663.4 663.0 663.	nt 76.5 76.4 75.5 75.5 75.5 76.1 76.1 76.4 75.4 76.1 76.4 75.4 75.4 73.0 72.6 72.6 72.6 72.6 72.4 72.4 72.4 72.4 72.4 72.4 72.4 72.4	83996347 5555553347 55555533334 5555555555555	62244 662374 66412 66412 664382 66287 66330 66287 66287 66287 662852 66330 662852 66330 66285 66330 66285 66330 66285 66330 66285 66330 66285 663300 663300 663000 663300 663300 663300 663300 6633000 6633000 6633000 6633000 6633000 6633000 6633000 6633000 6633000 663300000000	635582 923582 666609 66603711 6666335 5530718 8433 66655 665566 66556 66556 66556 66556 665566 66556 66556 66556 6	69.9 711.68 772.80 772.80 772.66 774.1.6 600.66 601.1 660.66 668.52 668.52 668.52 668.53 668.53 668.53 668.55 665.55 765.55 765.	81.5 822.1 822.3 822.3 83.8 797.3 776.6 777.8 818.9 87.7 777.8 80.0 777.0 80.0 777.0 80.0 79.0	78.8 79.7 80.4 82.9 83.4 83.4 83.4 83.4 83.5 83.1 83.5 83.5 83.5 83.5 83.6 83.6 83.6 83.6 83.6 83.6 83.6 83.6	83.3.2 844.3.3 855.5 866.0.2 865.5 866.0 865.5 8	99277.9 99287.9 66889.9 6699.6 6699.6 6699.6 6699.6 6688.4 66888.4 66888.4 668888.5 66888888888 66888888888 6688888888 66888888	825777023811 88139009077778811 88009077777881 88009880098880098880 7777881 880
O unemployment pr 1984 pr 1985 pr 1985 pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1987 pr 1988 pr 1990 pr 1993 pr 1993 pr 1993 pr 1993 pr 1994/5 pr 1995 pr 1995 pr 1995 pr 1996 pr 1996 pr 1996 pr 1997 pr	rate #per cer 11-7-2 11-10-27-7 668-9-0-2-8 9-	it 11.5.1.9.3.9.1.65.5.3.1 11.1.5.1.9.3.9.1.65.5.3.1 11.1.5.1.9.3.9.1.65.5.3.1 11.1.1.000.9.9.9.9.4.1.5.2.9.3 11.1.1.000.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.8.8.7.7.3	10002406735865900985554430016 10028767777676666666666666666666666666666	11.7 11.1 11.7 8 7.7 6 8 3 9 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	21.7 2003.8 2194.1 1.5 6 6 8 1.5 6 9.1 1.5 7 9.1 1.5 7 7 1.5 7 7 1.5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	219953556317724 19953556317724 114698777105221264 177609 17609	17.6030.601 141.99.25.64.804 144.44.1 15.001 1664.4.80 144.44.1 15.001 1664.80 144.44.1 15.001 1664.80 1766.80 1664.80	12222194 11977 10099888888888888 774077 6677	11877197781406442208555305 8877764457776666666665555305	861193146008411108459997777766665555	5.8662634081908408000000000000000000000000000000

Sum 1997 Aut 1997 7.1

See corresponding notes to *Table 7.1*.
 The economic activity rate is the percentage of people aged 16 and over who are economically active.
 # The ILO unemployment rate is the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.
 § Revised April 1997.

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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (all in employment)



	All persons wi	th second job #	THOUSANDS
men	Total	Men	Women
01564477104666235842 3446867910412666235842 44444444444456689990412666235555 55555555555555555555555555555			
4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,	7019 78235 884768 9057997 1008707 1028603211 1028603211 1028603211 1028603211 1028603211 1028603211 102863311 10286311 102863511 102863511 102863511 102863511 102863511 102863511 102863511 102863511 102863511 102863511 102863511 10286351100000000000000000000000000000000000	3782 4011 3953 471539 4471550414 46016 554693 554693 5539	323 387 4452 5846 5579 56444 77421 6682 6683 6983 703
$\begin{array}{c} 3444444443366\\ 9018768868444443366671664\\ 444444443557551866846671764\\ 44444444444444444444444444444444444$			
34444444444444444444444444444444444444	446 5256 55767 7127 699959 890034 699959 890034 896687 890034 896684 8975	212 2030 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2	235 22906 33505 4437 45299 43976 55812 5541 55550 5560
3311 333333333333333333333333333333333			
333153233333333333333333333333333333333	2460 22670 3047 2007 33400 2337 33790 33790 33790 33790 33790 33790 33790 33790 33790 33790 33790 33790 33790 3366	161 1659 1771 1900 2022 2012 2003 2030 2030 2030 2030 20	85 105 109 140 130 127 100 132 151 139 133 133 134 132

People whose main job is full-time. The definition of full- and part-time for employees and self employed, those on employer-based schemes and unpa the respondents' own assessment. Those on college-based schemes have been included with part-timers. Second jobs reported in LFS in addition to person's main full-time or part-time job. Excludes those who have changed jobs within the reference week.

S65

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment 7.5

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment

GREAT BRITAIN	Seasonally a	ment measure		mpioyment measur	ient measure					
	Seasonally a	ajustea					Not ILO unemployed			
	Claimants *	Non claimants *	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed *	Economically inactive * ++	In employment * ++	Total ++	
LLL ipr 1984 ipr 1985 ipr 1986 ipr 1987 ipr 1987 ipr 1988 ipr 1989 ipr 1990 ipr 1990 ipr 1991 ipr 1992 Vin 1992 Vin 1993 Vin 1993 Vin 1994 ipr 1993 Vin 1994 ipr 1994 ipr 1994 ipr 1995 ipr 1995 ipr 1995 ipr 1995 ipr 1995 ipr 1995 ipr 1995 ipr 1995 ipr 1996 ipr 1996 ipr 1996 ipr 1997 ipr 1997 i	1,963 2,059 2,140 2,147 2,057 2,057 1,976 1,922 1,841 1,740 1,667 1,581 1,564 1,550 1,540 1,466	782 798 825 762 822 830 822 794 826 826 783 790 785 827 819 784 781 789	3,143 3,026 3,031 2,946 2,424 2,021 1,925 2,361 2,745 2,857 2,965 2,909 2,857 2,965 2,909 2,857 2,523 2,457 2,523 2,455 2,435 2,435 2,435 2,435 2,435 2,435 2,435 2,435 2,435 2,435 2,438 2,334 2,334 2,334 2,321 2,255 2,221 1,97 1,847	369 115 38 147 154 279 422 294 157 94 104 72 72 104 123 119 150 105 149 189 189 189 189 191 212 202 229 213 267 435 509 448	2,774 2,911 2,993 2,709 2,270 1,742 1,502 2,067 2,588 2,763 2,661 2,837 2,807 2,747 2,675 2,675 2,577 2,547 2,518 2,247 2,247 2,247 2,247 2,247 2,247 2,247 2,246 2,217 2,171 2,132 2,093 2,041 1,928 1,724 1,602 1,602 1,602 1,602 1,602 1,602 1,602 1,744 1,602 1,602 1,744 1,602 1,744 1,602 1,744 1,602 1,744 1,602 1,744 1,602 1,744 1,602 1,744 1,602 1,744 1,602 1,744 1,602 1,744 1,602 1,744 1,602 1,744 1,602 1,744 1,602 1,744 1,602 1,744 1,602 1,744 1,602 1,744 1,602 1,744 1,602 2,747 2,747 2,675 2,677 2,578 2,677 2,578 2,677 2,578 2,677 2,578 2,677 2,578 2,677 2,578 2,677 2,747 2,578 2,677 2,578 2,677 2,578 2,677 2,747	1,963 2,059 2,140 2,147 2,057 2,021 1,976 1,922 1,841 1,740 1,667 1,581 1,564 1,550 1,540 1,466	354 405 418 383 468 433 412 380 405 392 388 330 374 373 338 282 297	271 299 303 282 287 287 287 285 285 285 285 285 265 265 265 265 265 244 271 279	625 704 721 690 750 728 698 674 677 640 595 636 638 638 582 553 576	
a nges im 97 - Aut 97 it 96 - Aut 97			-150 -374		-89 -529					
EN pr 1984 pr 1985 pr 1985 pr 1986 pr 1987 pr 1989 pr 1990 pr 1990 pr 1992 ut 1992 ut 1993 ut 1993 ut 1993 ut 1994 ut 1994 ut 1994 ut 1994 ut 1995 l'in 1995/6 pr 1996 um 1996 ut 1997 ut 1	1,560 1,655 1,716 1,708 1,653 1,624 1,588 1,533 1,481 1,407 1,343 1,320 1,265 1,255 1,258 1,213 1,163	275 264 267 247 258 268 264 263 267 268 262 300 287 281 312 309	1,861 1,818 1,817 1,755 1,173 1,122 1,470 1,835 1,919 1,983 1,955 1,907 1,882 1,837 1,957 1,882 1,837 1,797 1,797 1,661 1,542 1,539 1,542 1,545 1,545 1,545 1,545 1,545 1,545 1,545 1,545 1,545 1,545 1,545 1,545 1,545 1,545 1,545 1,545 1,545 1,545 1,545	-95 -208 -251 -150 -62 22 -247 -212 -221 -2247 -2247 -2247 -2247 -2247 -2247 -2247 -2247 -2247 -2247 -194 -182 -149 -131 -122 -110 -85 -66 -76 -32 -4 69 91 70	1,956 2,027 1,943 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 2,176 2,154 2,195 2,176 2,154 2,106 2,053 1,990 1,990 1,990 1,923 1,624 1,518 1,624 1,553 1,624 1,548 1,653 1,548 1,654 1,548 1,654 1,548 1,654 1,548 1,548 1,548 1,548 1,548 1,548 1,548 1,553 1,554 1,555 1,555 1,555 2,176 2,156 2,156 2,156 2,156 2,156 2,156 2,156 2,156 2,156 1,553 1,553 1,553 1,553 1,554 1,553 1,555 1,554 1,555	1,560 1,655 1,716 1,708 1,653 1,624 1,533 1,624 1,533 1,624 1,533 1,624 1,533 1,481 1,407 1,343 1,343 1,343 1,255 1,255 1,255 1,255 1,213 1,163	231 246 258 239 282 254 246 233 232 227 226 199 223 218 191 196 199	190 219 222 229 219 227 219 224 211 212 192 193 199 179 174 183 187	421 466 479 468 501 482 465 457 443 439 439 439 422 397 365 378 386	
nanges Im 97 - Aut 97 It 96 - Aut 97			-90 -287		-69 -390					
OMEN or 1984 or 1985 or 1986 or 1987 or 1987 or 1988 or 1990 or 1991 or 1992 th 1992 th 1992 th 1992 th 1993 or 1993 th 1993 th 1993 th 1993 th 1993 th 1994 or 1994 or 1994 or 1994 or 1995 or 1995 or 1995 or 1996 th 1996 th 1997 or 1997 or 1997 th 1997 th 1997 or 199	403 404 424 438 404 396 388 389 360 333 325 330 315 330 315 308 292 292 327 303	507 534 558 516 568 573 530 533 526 520 523 527 533 527 533 504 469 479	1,282 1,208 1,214 1,191 999 848 803 891 910 938 982 954 972 969 961 919 859 845 853 853 845 853 842 842 842 786 796 782 789 785 743 762 702	464 323 288 335 304 401 386 295 316 295 316 295 319 328 340 313 299 319 313 322 287 299 319 313 322 287 299 319 313 322 287 295 326 370 365 370 365 377	817 885 926 695 508 402 505 607 643 665 661 653 641 653 641 653 641 653 572 547 533 529 509 509 501 493 464 415 377 374 325	403 404 424 396 388 389 360 333 325 330 315 325 330 315 325 330 315 308 292 327 303	123 159 160 144 186 179 166 147 173 165 163 131 150 154 147 86 98	81 80 81 79 63 66 67 70 61 73 59 72 64 56 70 89 92	204 238 241 222 249 244 233 218 234 238 222 203 203 214 210 217 174 190	
anges m 97 - Aut 97			-60		-19					

BEAT BRITAIN	ILO unemploy	ment measure			Claimant uner	mployment measu	re		
GUILON	Not seasonally	y adjusted	LINDERS	•	Contraction of the	in an	e sine set.	A STATE STORE	ME.
		Non				ILO	Not ILO unemp Economically	loyed In	
ALL Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Vin 1993/4/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996	Claimants * 1,955 1,973 2,173 2,138 2,057 1,998 2,005 1,913 1,842 1,715 1,693 1,641 1,584 1,537 1,572 1,531 1,469	Non claimants * 729 873 810 794 711 885 844 785 844 785 892 802 743 892 802 743 895 845 727 734 858	Total 3,105 2,996 2,912 2,392 1,989 1,984 2,329 2,584 2,846 2,847 2,967 2,942	Difference	Total # 2,991 3,139 3,181 2,952 2,401 1,775 1,520 2,086 2,667 2,735 2,735 2,722 2,867 2,735 2,721 2,737 2,624 2,523 2,392 2,369 2,271 2,239 2,211 2,224 2,147 2,195 2,116 2,105 4,119 2,205 4,219 2,399 2,211 2,224 2,116 2,054 1,199 2,199 2,116 2,199 2,117 2,118 2,199 2,118 2,199 2,118 2,199 2,118 2,054 1,199 2,199 2,118 2,054 1,199 2,199 2,118 2,054 1,199 2,199 2,118 2,054 1,199 2,199 2,118 2,054 1,199 2,199 2,199 2,118 2,054 1,199 2,197 1,197 2,197	LO unemployed * 1,955 1,973 2,173 2,173 2,173 2,173 2,173 2,173 2,173 2,173 2,173 2,173 2,173 2,173 2,173 2,173 2,173 2,173 2,173 2,173 2,198 2,005 1,913 1,942 1,955 1,973 2,175 1,978 2,005 1,978 2,005 1,978 2,005 1,978 2,005 1,978 2,005 1,978 2,005 1,978 2,005 1,978 2,005 1,978 2,005 1,978 2,178 2,178 2,178 2,178 2,178 2,178 2,178 2,178 2,178 1,988 1,971 1,988 1,973 1,988 1,971 1,988 1,973 1,988 1,973 1,988 1,973 1,988 1,973 1,988 1,973 1,988 1,973 1,988 1,973 1,988 1,973 1,988 1,973 1,988 1,973 1,988 1,973 1,988 1,973 1,988 1,973 1,988 1,973 1,988 1,973 1,988 1,973 1,975 1,978 1,978 1,978 1,978 1,978 1,978 1,978 1,978 1,978 1,978 1,978 1,978 1,978 1,978 1,978 1,978 1,978 1,978 1,975 1,978 1,975 1,978 1,975 1,978 1,975 1,978 1,975 1,	Economically inactive * 375 438 402 436 402 436 407 471 432 433 403 403 403 403 403 392 412 352 375 364 301 303	In employment * 283 247 296 314 314 322 283 283 299 307 273 285 264 278 263 235 264 278 263 235 264 284 282	Total 658 664 698 750 728 754 724 732 711 681 677 676 630 640 610 623 585 585
Win 1996/7 Spr 1997 Sum 1997 Aut 1997 MEN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Sum 1992 Win 1992/3 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1995/6 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 199	1,566 1,581 1,630 1,745 1,714 1,646 1,599 1,615 1,538 1,475 1,380 1,367 1,325 1,262 1,228 1,228 1,228 1,218 1,159	238 307 263 258 210 295 257 235 227 337 259 225 346 294 225 346 294 254 254 277 357	2,066 1,980 2,068 1,852 1,838 1,838 1,838 1,796 1,796 1,796 1,796 1,796 1,796 1,796 1,796 1,796 1,156 1,408 1,454 1,883 2,003 1,924 1,941 1,856 1,859 1,616 1,550 1,608 1,522 1,534 1,415 1,516 1,415 1,315	269 359 560 468 -257 -377 -392 -311 -260 -114 -129 -202 -136 -244 -203 -226 -262 -262 -262 -262 -101 -176 -178 -187 -71 -199 -187 -71 -199 -62	1,788 1,508 1,384 2,094 2,173 2,188 2,047 1,270 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 2,024 2,068 2,024 2,068 2,024 2,068 2,024 2,068 2,024 2,068 2,076 2,076 2,017 1,913 1,815 1,813 1,677 1,616 1,543 1,434	1,566 1,581 1,630 1,745 1,714 1,646 1,599 1,615 1,538 1,475 1,380 1,387 1,325 1,262 1,228 1,280 1,218 1,159	243 262 243 271 253 280 262 244 229 225 244 211 211 217 217 217 217 219 8	197 181 217 230 238 218 225 229 233 209 210 202 201 197 178 187 190 186	440 443 459 502 490 497 477 491 478 438 435 446 412 417 396 398 398 384
Win 19907 Sum 1997 Sum 1997 Sum 1997 Aut 1997 WOMEN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Vin 1992/3 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Vin 1993/4 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Aut 1994/5 Spr 1996 Sum 1995 Aut 1995 Vin 1995/6 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1997 Win 1996/7 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1997 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1997	389 392 407 427 424 411 398 390 375 367 335 326 316 326 316 322 309 292 313 310	491 566 547 537 501 590 588 550 516 543 510 549 549 549 552 473 457 501	1,265 1,278 1,278 1,278 1,129 1,129 1,194 1,194 1,194 1,200 1,176 984 984 958 958 954 958 954 964 964 925 1,001 1,986 964 9891 980 891 982 871 875 770 811 811 811	319 134 779 779 370 228 206 271 250 328 328 328 328 372 253 308 263 334 340 340 309 284 340 342 337 248 337 248 337 248 337 248 337 248 337 248 337 248 337 248 337 248 337 340 340 340 340 340 340 340 340 340 340	1,246 1,144 1,050 897 966 993 905 734 505 503 645 667 645 6667 645 667 645 667 645 667 645 667 556 556 556 556 556 556 556 556 55	389 392 407 427 424 411 398 390 375 367 335 326 316 322 309 292 309 292 313 310	133 176 159 165 154 191 180 171 158 167 168 141 157 158 153 94 105	86 65 80 83 84 65 66 70 75 64 74 62 77 66 57 73 93 96	219 241 239 248 257 247 241 232 242 243 242 230 217 223 215 226 187 201

The figures for spring 1992 to summer 1996 are derived with reference to both the claimant count and LFS results; the total is controlled to the actual claimant count. The method is based on the results of a record linkage study carried out in summer 1996 which is thought to be applicable only to the period spring 1992 to summer 1996. See "LFS estimates of unemployment-related benefits", *Labour Market Trands*, November 1997, pp455-60 for details. The claimant count figures shown are the averages of the published figures for the months of each LFS quarter.

Aut 96 - Aut 97

-8/ -139
 The figures for spring 1992 to summer 1996 are derived with reference to both the claimant count and LFS results; the total is controlled to the actual claimant count. The method is based on the results of a record linkage study carried out in summer 1996 which is thought to be applicable only to the period spring 1992 to summer 1996. See "LFS estimates of unemployment" related benefits", *Labour Market Trends*, November 1997, pp455-60 for details.
 # The claimant count figures shown are the averages of the published figures for the months of each LFS quarter.
 ++ Economically inactive and employed claimant count series have not been separately seasonally adjusted but are derived as residuals.

S66 MARCH 1998

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

1



MARCH 1998 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS S67

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Job-related training received by employees

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Average actual weekly hours+ of work by industry sector

Constr -uction

Distributi hotels & catering

 $\begin{array}{c} 32.5\\ 33.1\\ 33.2\\ 32.8\\ 33.1\\ 32.7\\ 32.7\\ 32.7\\ 32.1\\ 32.0\\ 31.9\\ 31.0\\ 31.2\\ 32.0\\ 31.4\\ 32.0\\ 31.5\\ 32.0\\ 31.4\\ 31.5\\ 32.0\\ 31.2\\ 31.3\\ 30.3\\ 31.3\\ 30.3\\ 31.3\\$

G,H

SIC 92 (Standard Industrial Classification)

Manufac -turing

Agriculture Energy and and fishing water

C,E

A-B

 $\begin{array}{c} 47.7\\ 47.1\\ 47.4\\ 47.7\\ 49.0\\ 47.5\\ 48.0\\ 45.8\\ 45.7\\ 43.3\\ 49.3\\ 43.3\\ 42.5\\ 40.3\\ 44.5\\ 45.5\\ 44.4\\ 45.0\\ 45.5\\ 44.3\\ 49.9\\ 45.5\\ 44.3\\ 39.4\\ 44.7\\ 44.8\\ \end{array}$

Seasonally adjusted Not seasonally adjusted Total (millio #§

Average

 $\begin{array}{c} 33.1\\ 33.8\\ 33.8\\ 33.8\\ 33.6\\ 33.8\\ 33.4\\ 34.2\\ 33.9\\ 33.1\\ 33.2\\ 33.1\\ 33.2\\ 33.3\\ 33.1\\ 33.2\\ 33.3\\ 33.3\\ 33.5\\ 33.3\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.3\\ 33.3\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.3\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.3\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.3\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.3\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.3\\ 33.4\\$

Total (millions) #§

Average hours actually worked in refer Includes people with workplace outside For people with two jobs, all hours are

 $\begin{array}{c} 25.8\\ 26.4\\ 26.0\\ 26.9\\ 26.6\\ 26.5\\ 26.2\\ 26.2\\ 26.2\\ 26.2\\ 26.2\\ 26.2\\ 26.2\\ 26.2\\ 26.3\\ 26.3\\ 26.4\\ 26.3\\ 26.4\\ 26.3\\ 26.5\\ 26.6\\ 26.5\\$

erence week, i de the UK and

 $\begin{array}{c} 52.4\\ 52.2\\ 52.1\\ 52.1\\ 52.1\\ 52.1\\ 52.2\\ 52.1\\ 52.2\\ 52.2\\ 52.2\\ 52.2\\ 52.2\\ 52.2\\ 52.2\\ 52.2\\ 52.2\\ 51.2\\$

ncluding hours worked in second jobs those who did not state their industry he industry sector of main job.

 $\begin{array}{c} 39.5\\ 39.6\\ 39.7\\ 40.6\\ 40.9\\ 39.7\\ 40.6\\ 40.9\\ 39.5\\ 40.2\\ 39.5\\ 40.2\\ 39.5\\ 40.2\\ 41.4\\ 39.5\\ 40.2\\ 41.4\\ 39.5\\ 40.2\\ 41.4\\ 40.6\\ 42.1\\ 37.5\\ 40.7\\ 40.8\\ 42.1\\ 9\\ 37.4\\ 41.0\\ 42.8\\ 40.6\\ 42.8\\ 40.8\\ 40.6\\ 42.8\\ 40.6\\ 42.8\\ 40.6\\ 42.8\\ 40.6\\ 42.8\\ 40.6\\ 42.8\\ 40.6\\ 42.8\\ 40.6\\ 42.8\\ 40.6\\ 42.8\\ 40.6\\ 42.8\\ 40.6\\ 42.8\\ 40.6\\ 42.8\\ 40.6\\ 42.8\\ 40.6\\ 40.8\\ 40.6\\ 40.8\\ 40.6\\ 40.8\\ 40.6\\ 40.8\\ 40.6\\ 40.8\\ 40$

 $\begin{array}{c} 23.9\\ 24.3\\ 27.5\\ 24.4\\ 26.5\\ 25.8\\ 26.0\\ 27.1\\ 24.6\\ 25.8\\ 24.7\\ 24.7\\ 24.7\\ 24.7\\ 24.7\\ 24.7\\ 24.7\\ 24.7\\ 24.7\\ 24.7\\ 24.7\\ 24.7\\ 24.7\\ 24.7\\ 24.8\\ 24.8\\ 24.8\\ 24.7\\ 22.0\\ 23.8\\ 23.8\\ 23.8\\ 23.8\\ 23.8\\ 23.8\\ 23.8\\ 23.8\\ 23.8\\ 23.8\\ 23.8\\ 23.8\\ 23.8\\ 24.7\\ 22.0\\ 24.8\\ 24.7\\ 23.8\\ 24.7\\ 22.0\\ 24.8\\ 24.7\\ 23.9\\ 24.8\\ 24.7\\ 25.0\\ 24.8\\ 24.7\\ 25.0\\$

 $\begin{array}{c} 25.0\\ 25.2\\ 25.2\\ 25.2\\ 25.2\\ 25.2\\ 24.5\\ 24.5\\ 24.5\\ 24.6\\ 24.2\\ 24.5\\ 24.4\\ 24.3\\ 24.5\\ 24.4\\ 24.3\\ 23.3\\ 24.5\\ 24.4\\ 24.3\\ 24.5\\ 24.4\\ 24.3\\ 24.5\\ 24.4\\ 24.3\\ 24.5\\ 24.4\\ 24.3\\ 24.5\\ 24.4\\ 24.5\\ 24.5\\ 24.4\\ 24.5\\ 24.4\\ 24.5\\ 24.4\\ 24.5\\ 24.4\\ 24.5\\ 24.4\\ 24.5\\ 24.4\\ 24.5\\ 24.4\\ 24.5\\ 24.5\\ 24.4\\ 24.5\\ 24.5\\ 24.4\\ 24.5\\ 24.4\\ 24.5\\ 24.5\\ 24.4\\ 24.5\\ 24.6\\$

Average

 $\begin{array}{c} 33.7\\ 34.4\\ 34.9\\ 34.4\\ 34.9\\ 34.7\\ 34.4\\ 33.9\\ 34.4\\ 33.2.9\\ 34.4\\ 33.2.9\\ 34.4\\ 33.2.9\\ 34.4\\ 33.2.5\\ 33.2.5\\ 33.2.5\\ 33.2.5\\ 34.4\\ 32.5\\ 33.2.5\\ 34.4.2\\ 33.2.5\\ 34.4.2\\ 33.2.5\\ 34.4.2\\ 33.2.5\\ 34.4.2\\ 33.2.5\\ 34.4.2\\ 33.2.5\\ 34.4.2\\ 33.2.5\\ 34.4.2\\ 33.2.5\\ 34.4.2\\ 33.2.5\\ 34.4.2\\ 33.2.5\\ 34.4.2\\ 33.2.5\\ 34.4.2\\ 33.2.5\\ 34.4.2\\ 33.2.5\\ 34.4.2\\ 33.2.5\\ 34.4.2\\ 33.2.5\\ 34.4.2\\ 34.$

GREAT BRITAIN	All who received job-re	elated training in the	e last four weeks		The second second second	Subsection Trienagedit	000
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adj	Age groups	20-24	25.24	25.40	F0 505
ALL Spr 1985 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1997	All of working age + 1.951 2.032 2.905 2.905 2.905 3.132 2.944 2.826 3.042 2.807 2.997 2.997 2.997 2.997 2.997 2.997 2.997 2.997 2.997 3.042 3	2,128 2,213 2,430 3,136 3,381 3,209 3,064 3,065 5,064 3,065 5,064 3,065 5,0655	410 374 363 411 407 286 258 286 286 286 286 286 286 286 286 286 28	464 470 504 565 594 4529 504 4529 504 4500 4414 444 463 385 416 428 463 370	25-34 559 613 694 793 881 973 960 918 940 940 940 940 940 940 940 940	55-49 546 598 694 983 1.067 1.051 1.069 1.137 1.089 1.136 1.058 1.058 1.058 1.058 1.058 1.054 1.160 973	20-3464 148 159 155 215 215 305 305 305 305 305 305 305 305 302 276 302 302 302 302 302 302 302 302 302 302
Men Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Sut 1996 Spr 1996 Sut 1996 Sut 1996 Sut 1997 Spr 1997 Sut 1997	1 151 170 225 557 6565 485 485 485 537 505 520 520 521 553 1,556	1 293 1 308 1 373 1 559 1 255 1 255 1 255 1 255 1 257 1 508 1 573 1 649 1 5573 1 649 1 5573 1 645 1 538 1 655 1 538 1 665 1 436	251 224 236 236 253 207 167 142 137 147 157 126 149 161 177 177 127	277 267 212 312 324 256 256 256 238 238 229 229 229 192 229 192 229 192 211 211	356 374 415 517 534 505 505 500 520 526 520 526 520 526 520 526 520 526 520 526 520 526 520 526 520 526 520 526 520 524 524 524 524 524 524 526 527 524 527 524 524 526 527 524 526 527 524 526 527 524 526 527 526 526 526 526 526 526 526 526 526 526	324 348 368 448 542 526 526 526 5249 514 467 521 467 467 467 521 467 521 467 533 475	86 94 99 118 141 172 153 157 155 150 140 140 157 165
Women Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 19	800 863 971 1,168 1,349 1,349 1,349 1,349 1,349 1,349 1,349 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,365 1,462 1,565 1,565	835 906 1,257 1,264 1,4306 1,556 1,4494 1,648 1,497 1,497 1,594 1,594 1,599 1,599 1,599 1,57 1,599 1,57 1,599 1,57 1,599 1,57 1,599 1,57 1,599 1,57 1,599 1,57 1,599 1,57 1,599 1,57 1,599 1,57 1,599 1,57 1,599 1,57 1,599 1,57 1,599 1,57 1,599 1,57 1,599 1,597 1,599 1,599 1,599 1,599 1,599 1,599 1,599 1,599 1,599 1,599 1,599 1,599 1,599 1,599 1,599 1,599 1,597 1,597 1,597 1,597 1,597 1,597 1,597 1,599 1,599 1,599 1,599 1,597	159 150 1766 1777 168 197 129 130 130 130 134 128 129 130 136 138 129 139 139 139	188 2022 2553 2270 2997 248 235 261 216 216 216 215 223 2417 229 2178	203 229 338 408 408 439 439 439 455 429 470 404 493 454 454 454 454 454 454 455	222 249 401 5339 5334 586 587 552 615 696 601 601 601 601 601 601	63 65 78 96 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 132 157 157 157 157
	% of all employees # Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adj	usted				PER CENT
	All of working age +		Age groups 16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
ALL Sop 1985 Sop 1986 Sop 1986 Sop 1987 Sop 1987 Sop 1988 Sop 1988 Sop 1989 Sop 1990 Sop 1991 Sop 1993 Sop 1995 Sop 1995 Sop 1995 Sop 1995 Sop 1995 Sop 1996 Sop 1996 Sop 1996 Sop 1996 Sop 1997 Sop 1997	9.6 9.9 10:7 12:24 13:35 13:56 13:56 13:56 13:59 14:52 13:89 14:1 14:0 14:4 14:2	10.5 10.9 11.3 14.5 50 667 14.5 7 39.9 14.6 3 14.4 5 14.4 5 7	242 2216 2333 22554 2334 22555 22544 22338 22551 2232 22551 2232 22551 2232 22551 2232 22551 2232 22551 2232 22551 2232 22551 2232 22551 2232 22551 2232 22551 2232 22551 2232 22551 22572 22551 22572 25772 25772 25772 25772 25772 25772 25772 25772 25772 25777	16.1 16.3 17.2 18.9 20.6 19.2 19.2 20.6 19.2 20.6 19.2 20.6 19.2 20.6 19.2 20.6 19.2 20.6 19.2 19.2 20.6 19.2 19.2 20.6 19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2	11.9 12.6 145.1 156.1 176.0 166.1 176.6 155.7 146.3 156.8 156.8 156.9 14.3	7.9 8.6 9.9 11.8 14.2 14.0 14.0 14.3 14.8 13.8 12.8 12.0 13.6 13.7 14.4 12.1	3.6 4.9 7.5 8.3 8.4 7.4 8.4 7.4 8.4 7.8 7.7 7.1 7.8 8.0 8.5 7.8
Men Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1980 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1997	10.0 10.28 10.8 12.1 13.2 14.0 13.4 13.3 13.9 13.9 13.9 13.9 13.9 13.5 13.1 13.2 13.2 13.3 13.3	11.3 11.5 13.5 15.4 14.4 39 14.9 7 13.2 3 14.2 1 23.2 3 14.2 1 4.2 1 4.2 1	29.5 26.8 25.9 26.7 30.3 27.8 26.8 27.3 22.7 3 22.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 27.7 18.1	17.9 17.7 19.9 20.0 20.8 20.3 19.3 20.1 19.2 20.3 19.2 20.3 15.8 16.8 16.8 16.8 19.9 15.9	12.6 13.1 14.4 16.1 166.8 166.8 16.6 16.7 16.0 165.6 165.6 165.6 165.2 165.2 16.0 13.8	8.7 9.3 9.9 11.8 13.8 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6	34 3388 5668 3677 7.39 6654 6677 7.1
Women Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1980 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Spr 1995 \$ Spr 1995 \$ Sum 1995 \$ Sum 1995 \$ Sum 1996 \$ Sum 19967 Spr 1997 \$ Spr 1997 \$	9.1 9.6 10.6 13.4 7 13.4 7 9 13.4 7 9 14.5 7 14.5 9 14.5 7 14.5 1 14.5 7 14.5 1 5 5 6 6	9.5.1 9.0.1 11.0.64 11.0.64 14.67 11.0.44 10.0.68 10.0.66 11.0.066 10.0.68 10.0.66 10.0.66 10.0.66 10.0.66 10.0.66 10.0.64 10.0.66 10.0.64 10.0.66 10.	18.9 17.8 17.5 2020 2006 2009 2006 2042 2046 24.4 21.6 15.4 21.4 21.4 21.4 21.4 2278	13.9 14.7 16.0 177.9 100.4 19.0 22.1 19.1 19	10.8 11.94 1340 177.4 155.9 177.8 155.9 176.8 156.4 176.8 156.9 176.8 156.9 176.8 166.9 146.4 166.9 146.4 166.9 146.4 166.9 146.4 166.9 146.4 166.9 146.4 166.9 146.4 166.9 146.4 166.9 146.4 166.9 16	7.1 7.7 10.0 11.8 14.7 14.8 14.7 15.6 14.9 15.7 15.7 15.7 15.7 15.7 15.2 15.2 16.0 12.8	4.1 4.32 66.3 88.4 88.4 88.4 88.5 9.00 9.00 9.6 9.6 8.8

-	-	-						-
	Mon	anad	100	1 and	woman	hone	16 50	

Men aged 15-54 and women aged 15-59. Employees receiving job-related training as a percentage of employees in the relevant age group Data for summer 1994 onwards are not comparable with earlier periods.

MARCH 1998



Transport & comms	Banking, finance & insurance etc	Public admin education & health	Other services	Total services
37.8 38.9 39.4 39.7 38.4 38.7 37.7 36.8 38.0 38.4 38.7 38.3 36.8 38.0 38.4 39.1 37.7 38.4 38.0 38.4 39.1 37.8 38.0 39.2 37.4 39.4 39.4 39.4 39.4 39.4 39.4 37.4 39.4 39.4 39.4 39.4 39.0	J,K 34.5 33.6 33.9 33.1 34.4 34.0 33.9 33.9 33.1 32.8 33.9 33.1 32.8 33.9 33.1 32.8 33.9 33.1 32.8 32.3 33.4 32.5 33.7 34.4 32.5 33.7 34.4 32.9 34.4 32.9 34.4 32.9 34.4 32.9 34.4 32.9 34.4 32.9 34.4 32.9 34.4 32.9 34.4 32.9 33.7 33.7 34.4 32.9 33.7 33.7 34.4 32.9 33.7 33.7 33.7 33.7 33.7 33.7 33.7 33	L-N 29.1 29.8 29.2 28.9 28.9 29.7 29.3 29.0 29.7 29.7 29.7 29.7 29.7 29.7 29.7 29.7	O-Q 30.2 30.6 31.4 31.8 31.8 31.8 31.8 30.6 30.5 31.1 29.6 30.1 30.5 30.1 30.3 28.3 29.2 30.4 28.9 29.9 27.9 30.3 29.2 29.8 29.8 29.8 30.2	G-Q 31.7 32.3 32.1 32.7 32.6 32.2 32.4 33.0 32.3 30.9 31.0 32.3 30.9 31.0 32.0 31.0 32.0 32.0 31.0 32.4 32.0 32.0 32.4 32.0 32.4 32.0 30.9 31.7 32.4 30.9 31.7 32.4 30.9 30.9 31.7 32.0 30.9 31.7 32.0 30.9 31.7 32.0 30.9 31.7 32.0 30.9 30.9 30.9 30.9 30.9 30.9 30.9 30
39.8 40.6 40.9 41.8 42.4 41.3 41.5 40.3 41.4 40.3 41.5 40.5 41.3 40.5 41.3 40.5 41.3 40.5 41.3 41.5 40.2 41.4 41.6 40.3 41.5 40.3 41.5 40.7 40.3 41.5 40.7 40.3 41.5 40.7 40.8 40.9 41.6 40.9 41.6 40.9 40.9 40.9 40.9 40.9 40.9 40.9 40.9	37.3 38.7 39.0 38.2 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.3 37.7 37.7 39.2 37.1 38.3 37.5 39.3 39.9 39.9 39.9 39.3 39.3 39.3 39	36.3 37.2 36.6 37.3 37.3 36.8 37.2 36.8 37.2 36.8 37.2 36.8 37.3 35.8 34.0 37.0 35.3 36.5 34.0 37.3 35.5 36.5 35.5 36.8 37.3 35.5 36.6 37.3 35.5 36.6 37.3 37.2 36.6 37.3 37.2 36.6 37.3 37.3 37.2 36.8 37.3 37.2 36.8 37.2 36.8 37.2 36.8 37.3 37.2 36.8 37.2 36.8 37.2 36.8 37.2 36.8 37.3 37.2 36.8 37.2 36.8 37.2 36.8 37.2 36.8 37.2 36.8 37.2 36.8 37.2 36.8 37.2 36.8 37.2 36.8 37.2 36.8 37.2 36.8 37.2 36.8 37.2 36.8 37.2 36.5 37.2 36.5 37.2 36.5 37.2 36.5 37.2 36.5 37.2 36.5 37.2 36.5 37.2 36.5 37.2 36.5 37.2 36.5 37.2 36.5 37.2 36.5 37.2 36.5 37.2 36.5 37.2 36.5 37.2 37.2 36.5 37.2 36.5 37.2 36.5 37.3 37.2 36.5 37.3 37.2 36.5 37.3 37.2 36.5 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3 37	37.9 37.6 37.5 38.3 38.7 38.5 38.0 36.8 37.5 37.9 37.8 37.9 37.8 37.0 36.9 37.4 35.9 37.4 35.9 37.4 35.9 37.4 37.4 37.4 35.4 35.7 36.6 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2	36.9 39.5 39.6 39.5 39.9 40.0 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6
$\begin{array}{c} 30.2\\ 31.3\\ 33.8\\ 30.0\\ 31.2\\ 31.3\\ 29.3\\ 27.4\\ 29.0\\ 29.0\\ 30.3\\ 30.0\\ 30.3\\ 30.0\\ 30.3\\ 30.0\\ 31.2\\ 29.6\\ 30.3\\ 30.0\\ 31.4\\ 30.0\\ 31.4\\ 30.0\\ 31.4\\ 30.0\\ 31.4\\ 30.3\\ 30.0\\ 29.4\\ 30.3\\ 30.0\\ 29.4\\ 30.3\\ 30.0\\ 30.2\\ 30.3\\ 30.0\\$	27.1 27.8 30.0 27.7 28.4 28.4 28.3 27.5 27.8 27.8 27.8 27.8 27.8 27.8 27.8 27.8	$\begin{array}{c} 25.0\\ 25.6\\ 28.4\\ 24.7\\ 25.3\\ 25.7\\ 25.3\\ 25.9\\ 24.1\\ 25.9\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.6\\$	23.7 23.8 25.9 25.7 26.5 26.7 26.5 26.1 25.7 24.8 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.5 23.5 23.5 24.1 24.1 23.2 24.6 24.6 24.6 24.6 24.4 24.4 24.4 24	25.4 25.9 28.2 26.6 26.5 26.3 26.3 25.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.4 24.9 26.4 23.4 24.1 25.4 26.2 26.4 24.1 24.1 25.4 26.2 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

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GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.1 Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes

		Training for	Work		Youth Traini (including cr	ng redits)	1000	Modern Apprenticeships		
Period e	nding	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-91 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94 1994-95 1995-96 1996-97	¥	114.7 127.7 133.4 124.4 94.9 68.2 53.4	10.3 11.5 11.8 8.7 8.6 4.7 3.8	124.9 139.2 145.2 133.1 103.4 72.8 57.2	193.2 233.2 231.8 234.1 224.2 211.0 189.1	16.4 16.5 15.1 16.1 15.3 13.2 14.8	209.5 249.6 246.9 250.2 239.5 224.2 203.9	24.8 75.8	3.0 6.1	27.8 81.9
1995-96	23 Apr 21 May 18 Jun 16 Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 08 Oct 05 Nov 03 Dec 28 Jan 25 Feb 25 Feb 24 Mar	75.4 72.9 69.7 63.3 60.1 58.4 61.6 63.5 65.3 60.7 63.9 66.9 66.9 66.2	6.6 6.3 6.1 5.0 4.7 4.5 4.8 5.0 5.0 4.8 4.8 4.9 4.7	82.0 79.2 75.8 68.3 64.9 66.4 68.5 70.3 65.5 68.7 71.8 72.8	213.0 212.4 210.7 220.9 223.5 223.8 229.0 229.4 228.1 223.7 216.6 214.5 211.0	14.6 15.1 15.5 15.5 16.0 15.9 15.5 14.6 13.3 13.2	227.6 227.5 225.8 239.3 239.3 244.9 245.4 243.9 239.2 231.2 227.8 224.2	1.3 1.4 1.5 2.1 2.8 5.6 9.7 12.3 14.9 16.8 18.9 21.4 24.8	0.4 0.3 0.3 0.4 0.5 1.4 1.8 2.0 2.1 2.1 2.7 3.0	1.7 1.7 1.8 2.4 3.2 6.1 11.1 14.2 16.9 18.9 21.0 24.1 27.8
1996-97	28 Apr 26 May 23 Jun 21 Jul 18 Aug 15 Sep 13 Oct 10 Nov 08 Dec 05 Jan 02 Feb 02 Mar 30 Mar	61.7 61.4 60.4 58.3 56.0 55.5 57.6 58.4 58.4 58.8 52.8 52.8 56.6 57.7 53.4	4.3 4.1 4.0 3.5 3.4 3.4 3.8 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.6 3.8 4.0 3.8	65.9 65.6 64.4 61.8 59.4 59.0 61.3 62.3 62.7 56.3 60.4 61.6 57.2	201.1 198.1 198.0 209.6 211.0 212.4 211.8 210.5 205.0 203.3 197.9 189.1	12.8 12.9 12.8 13.1 13.6 13.9 14.4 14.9 15.1 15.1 14.9 14.8	213.8 211.0 210.8 221.1 223.2 224.9 226.8 226.6 225.7 220.1 218.4 218.4 218.4 218.4 218.4 213.2 203.9	27.2 29.0 31.1 35.1 39.1 47.4 53.7 58.8 63.3 65.0 68.4 72.7 75.8	3.4 3.5 3.8 4.0 4.7 5.3 5.5 5.8 5.7 6.1 6.1	30.6 32.6 35.0 38.9 43.1 59.0 64.3 69.1 70.7 74.5 78.8 81.9
1997-98	04 May 01 Jun 29 Jun 03 Aug 31 Aug 28 Sep 02 Nov 30 Nov	50.0 49.2 50.1 48.0 47.1 49.2 49.3 48.8	2.5 2.3 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 1.9	52.5 51.5 52.2 50.1 49.3 51.3 51.4 50.7	180.5 176.5 179.0 183.8 181.1 182.4 179.6 177.6	13.5 13.2 13.6 14.2 15.0 14.1 13.6 14.1	194.0 189.7 192.7 198.0 196.0 196.6 193.1 191.7	79.2 80.5 82.8 91.5 100.8 104.2 106.1	6.3 6.4 6.6 6.9 7.4 7.6 7.8	85.5 86.8 89.2 98.4 108.1 111.8 113.9

THOUSANDS

Note: Modern Apprenticeships were launched in September 1995 (in England and Wales; at the end of 1995 in Scotland), following prototyping in 17 industry sectors. Accelerated Modern Apprenticeships for 18 and 19-year-old school and college leavers, also launched in September 1995, have been merged with Modern Apprenticeships from April 1996 in England (although they will continue separately in Wales). Modern Apprenticeships aim to increase significantly the number of young people trained to technician, supervisory and equivalent-level skills, at NVQ level 3 as a minimum plus the breadth and flexibility required for the relevant industry sector. Accelerated Modern Apprenticeships figures have been merged with Modern Apprenticeships.

 #
 Employment Training.

 #
 Employment Training and Employment Action.

 +
 1996-97 starts and in training figures include Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING .2 8 Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes

Training for Work#*			Youth Traini (Including ci	ng redits)		Modern Apprenticeships				
Period e	ending	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-91 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94 1994-95 1995-96 1996-97	* * +	280.2 253.2 291.2 290.7 269.8 212.4 216.3	24.4 24.0 27.2 19.1 19.3 12.1 12.5	304.6 277.2 318.4 309.8 289.1 224.4 228.8	225.9 227.4 236.4 238.7 251.8 250.7 235.4	18.2 17.9 15.3 17.6 16.7 17.4 21.5	244.1 245.3 251.7 256.3 268.5 268.1 256.9	25.8 70.1	2.6 5.3	28.4 75.5
1995-96	23 Apr 21 May 18 Jun 16 Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 08 Oct 05 Nov 03 Dec 31 Dec 28 Jan 25 Feb 24 Mar	11.2 14.9 14.6 15.2 13.9 14.5 20.3 18.2 18.2 18.5 10.2 17.6 20.6 22.7	0.7 0.8 0.9 0.8 0.8 1.5 1.2 1.0 0.6 1.0 0.9 0.9	12.0 15.7 15.4 16.1 14.7 15.2 21.8 19.4 19.5 10.8 18.6 21.5 23.7	11.5 11.7 13.6 34.7 25.0 26.1 32.9 19.4 17.2 10.2 15.6 16.2 16.8	1.0 1.1 1.9 1.7 1.9 2.3 1.6 1.3 0.7 1.0 0.9 1.0	12.5 12.8 14.6 26.6 28.0 35.1 21.0 18.5 10.9 16.6 17.1 17.8	0.2 0.1 0.2 0.6 0.8 2.8 4.3 2.8 2.7 2.2 2.4 2.9 4.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.7 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.4 0.4	0.2 0.1 0.2 0.6 2.9 5.0 3.0 2.9 2.4 2.4 2.6 3.3 4.4
1996-97	28 Apr 26 May 23 Jun 21 Jul 18 Aug 15 Sep 13 Oct 10 Nov 08 Dec 05 Jan 02 Feb 02 Mar 30 Mar	18.4 17.2 16.2 17.1 15.4 16.2 19.8 18.3 17.6 7.1 17.9 18.7 16.5	0.9 1.0 0.9 0.9 1.0 1.5 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.2 0.6	19.3 18.1 17.1 18.0 16.3 17.2 21.3 19.4 18.7 7.5 19.0 19.9 19.9 17.1	15.0 11.9 16.7 33.7 22.5 28.7 24.5 17.9 15.6 7.1 15.2 13.1 13.4	3.3 1.1 1.2 1.7 2.2 2.1 1.8 1.6 0.7 1.2 1.2 1.5	18.4 13.1 17.9 35.4 24.3 30.9 26.7 19.6 17.2 7.8 16.4 14.3 14.9	3.0 2.5 2.8 4.9 5.1 9.8 8.1 6.8 6.4 3.0 5.5 6.3 5.9	0.3 0.2 0.4 1.0 0.8 0.6 0.4 0.8 0.6 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3	3.3 2.7 3.0 5.3 5.5 10.7 9.0 7.3 6.7 3.3 5.8 6.6 6.2
1997-98	04 May 01 Jun 29 Jun 03 Aug 31 Aug 28 Sep 02 Nov 30 Nov	19.2 14.1 16.2 18.4 13.7 17.4 18.7 12.5	0.9 0.5 0.7 0.7 0.6 0.9 0.8 0.4	20.0 14.7 16.8 19.1 14.3 18.3 19.4 12.9	13.5 10.3 18.5 29.2 16.4 25.0 17.3 10.5	1.3 1.1 1.7 2.4 1.3 2.2 1.8 1.8 1.2	14.9 11.4 20.2 31.7 17.7 27.1 19.0 11.7	6.0 3.8 5.1 9.0 7.2 13.8 8.1 4.6	0.2 0.2 0.4 0.3 0.9 0.6 0.3	6.3 4.0 5.4 9.3 7.5 14.7 8.6 4.9

Note: See Table 8.1 note. # 1990-91 and 1991-92 Employment Training; 1992-93 Employment Training Action. 1996-97 in training includes Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs). + 1996-97 starts and in training figures include Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs). Pre-Vocational Training (PVT) is part of mainstream TIW from April 1997 onwards.

S70 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS **MARCH 1998**

In a job In a positive Unemployed Completers## In Month of leaving (1991-92) (1992-93) (1993-94) (1994-95) (1995-96) (1996-97) 31 36 55 Sep 92 Sep 93 Sep 94 Sep 95 Sep 96 Sep 97 35 36 38 39 45 41 43 42 44 49 52 48 48 47 42 60 61 66 70 71 (Aug 94) (Sep 94) (Oct 94) (Nov 94) (Dec 94) (Jan 95) (Feb 95) (Mar 95) (May 95) (Jun 95) 43 44 48 46 37 38 40 39 41 37 37 37 40 41 38 66 65 61 62 69 63 65 70 68 69 72 43 41 43 40 40 41 44 48 50 48 51 50 49 46 45 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 45 45 (Jul 95) (Aug 95) (Sep 95) (Oct 95) (Dec 95) (Jan 96) (Mar 96) (Mar 96) (May 96) (Jun 96) 37 39 39 41 40 41 38 40 39 43 42 40 47 46 48 48 47 49 48 46 43 44 44 72 69 68 67 73 67 70 72 68 71 72 44 45 45 44 44 42 44 44 44 47 47 Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec (Jul 96) (Aug 96) (Sep 96) (Oct 96) (Nov 96) (Dec 96) (Jan 97) (Feb 97) (Mar 97) (Apr 97) 42 40 41 40 43 42 43 43 41 41 71 71 70 71 72 74 70 72 74 70 43 45 45 47 46 46 47 45 47 49 51 50 51 50 49 50 50 51 51 51 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct

All leavers Percentage of survey respondents who were:

GLAND and WALES

ar to date (May 95 to Apr 96) (May 96 to Apr 97) 70 71 40 45 45 50 47 42 lov 95 to Oct 96 lov 96 to Oct 97

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

8 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

ENGLAND and WALES	Carl Carl and Son	Percentage of s	All leavers urvey respondents	who:	Percentage of a	Completers survey respondents	who:	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving#	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	
Ort 01 to Son 02	(1001-02)	51	34	28	56	48	41	
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	55	39	33	60	53	47	
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	58	41	35	64	57	51	
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	61	45	39	64	58	52	
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	63	48	41	66	60	54	
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	59	44	38	61	55	49	
1995 Feb	(Aug 94)	59	44	38	63	57	51	
Mar	(Sen 94)	61	44	38	65	59	53	
Anr	(Oct 94)	58	40	34	61	55	49	
May	(Nov 94)	59	42	36	62	57	51	
lun	(Dec 94)	59	43	37	60	54	48	
Jul	(lan 95)	63	45	40	66	60	55	
Aug	(Eeb 95)	63	46	39	66	60	54	
Sen	(Mar 95)	64	49	42	66	61	54	
Oct	(Mar 95)	65	50	43	68	62	55	
Nov	(May 95)	66	50	42	68	61	54	
Dec	(Jun 95)	71	57	49	75	69	62	
1996.lan	(u 05)	67	53	46	71	65	59	
Feb	(Aug 05)	64	48	42	67	60	54	
Mar	(Aug 55)	66	50	44	71	64	58	
Apr	(Oct 95)	60	43	38	64	56	51	
May	(Nov 95)	56	40	34	58	52	46	
Jun	(Doc 05)	50	44	39	61	55	49	
Jul	(lan 96)	62	44	38	66	59	53	
Aug	(Eab 06)	50	43	38	63	55	50	
Sen	(Mor OG)	50	45	39	62	56	50	
Oct	(Ivia: 90)	59	43	37	61	54	49	
Nov	(Apr 96)	59	40	38	61	54	48	
Dec	(Jun 96)	61	46	40	64	58	52	
1997 Jan	(141.00)		45	30	64	57	52	
Feb	(Jul 90)	59	43	38	60	54	49	
Mar	(Aug 96)	50	45	38	62	55	50	
Apr	(Sep 96)	59	44	36	57	52	46	
May	(New OF)	50	40	35	57	50	44	
Jun	(Doc 96)	50	40	37	59	52	47	
Jul	(lan 07)	57	43	39	63	56	51	
Aug	(Eeb 97)	50	44	38	62	55	49	
Sep	(Mar 97)	59	46	40	62	55	50	
Oct	(Apr 97)	58	42	36	61	54	48	
Current and previous v	ear to date							
Nov 95 to Oct 96	(May 05 to Apr 06)	63	47	41	66	59	53	
Nov 96 to Oct 97	(May 95 to Apr 96)	50	44	38	61	55	49	

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

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Training for Work: destination of leavers

P

a job	In a positive outcome**	Unemployed
35	41	51
38	44	48
40	47	45
40	45	46
41	46	45
46	51	41
40	46	45
40	46	45
43	47	45
42	45	47
44	46	46
40	43	49
40	42	48
39	43	48
42	46	45
42	46	45
38	46	44
39	46	45
42	47 .	45
41	47	45
44	47	45
43	46	47
43	46	46
41	45	47
42	45	47
40	45	45
44	49	42
44	48	44
41	49	43
45	51	41
47	53	38
46	52	40
50	53	39
49	52	41
48	51	41
49	52	41
48	52	41
46	51	41
49	53	40
41	46	45
and the second se		and the second se

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LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

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GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Youth Training: destination of leavers

8 .5

GLAND and WALES		Percentage	All lear of survey respon	vers dents who were	:	Percentage	Completers of those who co	mpleted who were:	
	Month of leaving	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed	Completers**	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed	
onth of survey	(1994-95)	58	72	22	46	72	81	14	
94 to Sep 95	(1995-96)	63	76	18	52	75	85	11	
of to Sep 96	(1995-90)	65	70	15	54	77	87		
96 to Sep 97	(1990-97)	05	19	10 .	54	"	07	0	
	(Aug 94)	53	74	21	47	68	81	14	
Feb	Con 04	54	76	17	48	60	83	13	
Mar	Oct 04)	55	60	25	37	71	70	16	
Apr	(Oct 94)	55	03	25	27	79	20	16	
May	(NOV 94)	00	00	20	37	75	91	14	
lun	(Dec 94)	00	70	20	40	70	01	14	
hul	(Jan 95)	5/	00	20	40	74	80	15	
Aug	(Feb 95)	59	70	23	43	74	80	15	
Rug	(Mar 95)	64	75	20	51	78	84	12	
Seh	(Apr 95)	59	71	22	43	70	78	16	
UCI	(May 95)	60	72	22	42	72	80	15	
NOV	(Jun 95)	65	76	19	58	76	84	12	
Dec									
a lan	(Jul 95)	61	76	18	55	72	84	12	
6 Jan	(Aug 95)	57	76	17	50	70	85	10 .	
F00	(Sep 95)	57	79	15	53	70	85	10	
Mar	(Oct 95)	63	75	19	46	80	86	9	
Apr	(Nov 95)	64	75	19	48	78	85	10	
May	Dec 95	68	77	16	57	79	85	10	
Jun	(100,06)	64	75	20	49	78	85	11	
Jul	(Jall 50)	67	76	18	54	70	85	ii	
Aug	(Feb 90)	60	70	15	56	70	86	9	
Sep	(Mar 96)	00	79	10	40	73	95	10	
Oct	(Apr 96)	05	11	10	49	11	00	11	
Nov	(May 96)	65	11	1/	48	11	00	11	
Dec	(Jun 96)	68	80	15	60	79	87	9	
			70	10		74	05	11	
7.lan	(Jul 96)	63	/8	10	50	74	85	11	
Feb	(Aug 96)	59	81	13	54	. /1	88	8	
Mar	(Sep 96)	59	81	13	54	/1	88	/	
Anr	(Oct 96)	64	77	17	49	77	86	9	
May	(Nov 96)	66	76	17	49	79	86	9	
lun	(Dec 96)	71	79	16	57	81	86	9	
Jul	(Jan 97)	68	77	17	52	79	86	10	
Jui	(Feb 97)	69	79	16	56	81	88	8	
Aug	(Mar 97)	71	82	13	60	81	88	8	
Sep	(Apr 97)	65	78	16	51	76	86	9	
Oct	(Apr 37)	05	COLORIS COLORIS				States and Action		
ment and previous	vear to date						and any planet of		
105 to Oct 96	(May 95 to Apr 96)	63	77	18	52	75	85	11	
00 to Oct 07	(May 96 to Apr 97)	65	79	15	54	77	87	9	

From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training prov ferring trainees will not have gained a job or qualification or completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increa completing their training. Leavers surveyed six months after leaving. In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government supported training. Those whose response to the question, "Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?" was "No". ompleted their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions with jobs and qui

NGLAND and WALES		Percentage of		Leavers		Percentage o			
		Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part	Gained any full	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above
onth of survey*	Month of leaving YI		quaincation	quanication	21	76	71	63	52
ct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	60	51	42	35	74	70	63	53
t 96 to Oct 97	(1996-97)	65	51	43	36	73	70	63	54
005 100	(1-1-04)	70	50	48	38	82	78	68	55
Sao Jan	(Jul 94)	66	59	40	33	79	76	67	55
Mer	(Aug 94)	64	. 10	40	32	77	74	65	54
Apr	(Oct 04)	60	40	31	24	72	66	58	48
May	(Nov 94)	50	38	30	23	70	65	58	48
lup	(Doc 94)	62	46	36	28	70	65	57	47
Jul	(lan 95)	61	43	33	26	71	66	59	49
Aug	(Eab 95)	62	46	37	30	72	69	63	53
Sen	(Mar 95)	66	53	43	35	72	69	62	52
Oct	(Apr 95)	65	48	39	30	73	68	63	52
Nov	(Apr 95)	65	40	39	30	73	68	61	51
Dec	(Jun 95)	71	59	49	41	78	74	66	56
996 Jan	(Jul 95)	70	56	46	38	78	74	66	55
Feb	(Aug. 95)	66	51	43	36	77	74	67	59
Mar	(Sep 95)	66	52	43	35	77	73	65	56
Apr	(Oct 95)	63	46	37	30	73	68	61	52
May	(Nov 95)	62	44	36	30	69	63	57	49
Jun	(Dec 95)	64	49	41	34	69	64	58	49
Jul	(Jan 96)	63	46	38	31	69	64	58	49
Aug ·	(Feb 96)	65	50	42	35	71	68	61	53
Sep	(Mar 96)	66	53	45	37	71	68	62	53
Oct	(Apr 96)	64	49	40	33	70	67	60	51
Nov	(May 96)	64	48	40	32	70	66	58	49
Dec	(Jun 96)	69	58	49	41	77	74	67	58
997 Jan	(Jul 96)	67	55	47	39	76	73	67	57
Feb	(Aug 96)	66	52	43	37	76	72	65	56
Mar	(Sep 96)	65	50	43	35	75	71	64	55
Apr	(Oct 96)	62	45	38	31	71	67	60	51
May	(Nov 96)	62	45	37	31	70	65	59	51
Jun	(Dec 96)	63	49	43	34	69	66	60	49
Jul	(lan 97)	65	49	41	33	72	68	62	51
Aug	(Eeb 97)	67	53	45	37	74	70	64	54
Sep	(Mar 97)	60	57	50	40	74	72	67	55
Oct	(Apr 97)	65	50	50	39	72	69	66	53
Current - 1	(05	50						
ov 95 to Oct 96	(May 95 to Apr 96)	66	51	42	34	74	. 70	63	53
ov 96 to Oct 97	(May 05 to Apr 90)	66	51	11	35	74	70	64	54

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

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS S72 MARCH 1998

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 3 January 1998 - 6 February 1998 +

+ Not including placings through displayed vacancies.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

time education are excluded.)

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

retired or looking after their home/family.

different employers will be counted twice.

FULL-TIME WORKERS

where otherwise stated.

H.M. FORCES

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

EARNINGS

excluded.

The claimant count consists of all those people who are claiming

unemployment-related benefits at Employment Service local

offices and who have declared that they are unemployed, capable

of, available for, and actively seeking work during the week in which their claim is made. All people claiming unemployment-

related benefits are included in the claimant count. (Students claiming benefit during a vacation and who intend to return to full-

Total gross remuneration which employees receive from their

employers in the form of money. Income in kind and employers'

contributions to National Insurance and pension funds are

In Tables 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.5 and 7.6 (Labour Force Survey)

people aged 16 and over who are in employment (as

employees, self-employed, on government-supported

employment and training programmes, or from 1992, as unpaid

family workers) together with those who are ILO unemployed.

In Tables 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.5 and 7.6 (Labour Force Survey) people

aged 16 and over who are neither in employment nor ILO

unemployed; this group includes people who are, for example,

A count of civilian jobs of employees paid by employers who

run a PAYE scheme. Participants in government employment

and training schemes are included if they have a contract of employment. HM Forces, homeworkers and private domestic

servants are excluded. As the estimates of employees in

employment are derived from employers' reports of the number of people they employ, individuals holding two jobs with

People normally working for more than 30 hours a week except

purchased by most households, excluding only those for which

the income of the household is in the top 4 per cent and those

one and two-person pensioner households (covered by separate

indices) who depend mainly on state benefits, i.e. more than

All UK service personnel of HM Regular Forces, wherever

In Tables 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.5 and 7.6 (Labour Force Survey) people without a paid job in the reference week who were

available to start work in the next fortnight and who either

looked for work at some time in the last four weeks or were

Statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the

United Kingdom relate only to disputes connected with terms

and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than ten workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except

where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons both

directly and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not

parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES The general index covers almost all goods and services

three-quarters of their income is from state benefits.

serving, including those on release leave.

waiting to start a job already obtained.

I.L.O. UNEMPLOYED

LABOUR DISPUTES

DEFINITIONS

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

disputes occurred. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing for example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not included.

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular those near the margins of the definitions; for example, short disputes lasting only a day or so. Any under-recording would particularly bear on those industries most affected by such stoppages, and would affect the total number of stoppages much more than the number of working days lost.

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES) Employees other than those in administrative, professional, technical and clerical occupations.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SIC 1992 Section D

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS The time which the employee is expected to work in a normal week, excluding all overtime and main meal breaks. This may be specified in national collective agreements and statutory wages orders for manual workers.

OVERTIME Work outside normal hours for which a premium rate is paid.

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

P

- R revised
- series revised from indicated entry onwards
- not elsewhere specified nes **UK Standard Industrial** SIC
- 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.

People normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

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PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES SIC 1992 Sections C-E.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

PART-TIME WORKERS

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE Those who in their main employment work on their own account, whether or not they have any employees. Second occupations classified as self-employed are not included

SERVICE INDUSTRIES SIC 1992 Sections G-Q.

SHORT-TIME WORKING Arrangements made by an employer for working less than regular hours. Therefore time lost through sickness, holidays, absenteeism and the direct effects of industrial disputes is not counted as short-time.

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.

TAX AND PRICE INDEX

Measures the increase in gross taxable income needed to compensate taxpayers for any increase in retail prices, taking account of changes to direct taxes (including employees' National Insurance contributions). Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

People who at the date of the unemployment count are suspended by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work and are claiming benefit. These people are not included in the unemployment figures.

VACANCY

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.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the reference week and hours not worked but paid for under guarantee agreements

WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government-supported training programmes.

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING PROGRAMMES Those participants on government programmes and schemes who in the course of their participation receive training in the context of a workplace but are not employees, self-employed or HM Forces.

	REGUL	AR	Y PU	BLISHED statistics			
	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
TABLES	ende think lean	01.000		OUTPUT PER HEAD			
rce Survey: UK	M(Q) M(Q)	Mar 98 Mar 98	0.1	Output per head: quarterly and annual indices Wages and salaries per unit of output	M(Q)	Mar 98	1.8
: UK _{rce Survey} : GB	M(Q)	Mar 98	0.3	Manufacturing index, time series	м	Mar 98	5.8
GB	M(Q)	Mar 98	0.4	Quarterly and annual indices	м	Mar 98	5.8
OUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	М	Mar 98	0.5	LABOUR COSTS Suprey results 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313
MENT AND WORKFORCE				Annual update	A	Feb 96	5.7
: UK and GB	M(Q)	Mar 98	1.1	RETAIL PRICES			
series rce estimates, projections		Feb 97	51	General Index (RPI)			
is in employment industry: GB	Q	Feb 98	1.4	Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Mar 98 Mar 98	6.2 6.2
time series, by order group	M	Mar 98	1.2	Recent movements and the index			
ufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Mar 98	1.3	excluding seasonal foods Main components: time series and weights	M	Mar 98 Mar 98	6.1 6.4
inistrative, technical and clerical in	D	Dec 94	1.10	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Mar 98	6.5
al authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7	Food prices	М	Mar 98	6.3
is in employment by region and sector	A A	Nov 97	461	Selected countries (national definitions)	D	Mar 97	6.8
nal comparisons	Q	Feb 98	1.9	Harmonised indices of consumer prices	M	Mar 98	6.8
d disabled in the public sector	DA	Sep 97 Jun 97	231	All items excluding housing costs	IVI	IVIAI 90	0.9
elated industries in Great Britain	Q	Feb 98	1.14	LABOUR FORCE SURVEY			
the labour market	A	Mar 98	97	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M(Q) M(Q)	Mar 98 Mar 98	7.1
T UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES				Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M(Q)	Mar 98	7.3
unemployment	м	Mar 98	21	Full-time and part-time workers Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	M(Q) M(Q)	Mar 98 Mar 98	7.4
mary: UK : GB	M	Mar 98	2.2	Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjust	ed) M(Q)	Mar 98	7.6
and duration: UK	Q	Mar 98	2.5	Job-related training received by employees	M(Q) M(Q)	Mar 98 Mar 98	7.7
ad category: UK	M	Mar 98	2.1	Additional Labour Force Survey tables	D	Dec 95	7.6-7.23
ion: summary	Q	Mar 98	2.6	Labour market and educational status of young people	D	Mar 96	7.24
: time series UK	Q Q	Mar 98 Mar 98	2.15	LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK			
ation: time series UK	Q	Mar 98	2.8	Summary: latest figures	M	Mar 98	4.1
ion and area	M	Mar 98	23	Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 97	217
sisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Mar 98	2.4	Industry		Mar 09	4.1
unties, local areas	M	Mar 98	2.9	Monthly: broad sector time series Annual: detailed	A	Jun 97	4.1 217
and duration: summary	Q	Mar 98	2.6	: prominent stoppages	Α	Jun 97	217
NS		1100	0.40	Main causes of stoppage Cumulative	м	Mar 98	4.1
time series Age time series	M	Mar 98 Mar 98	2.19	Latest year for main industries	A	Jun 97	217
ration	Q	Jan 98	2.21	Size of stoppages	A	Jun 97	217
tory: number of previous claims	Q	Feb 98 Mar 98	2.22 2.23	years by industry	А	Jun 97	217
and usual occupation	M	Mar 98	2.24	International comparisons	A	Apr 97	129
on of leavers by duration	M	Mar 98 Mar 93	2.25	GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
jobseekers: GB	M	Mar 98	A.1	Participants in the programmes	M	Mar 98	8.1
onal comparisons	M	Mar 98	2.18	Training for work: destination of leavers	M	Mar 98	8.3
igin rilv stopped	A	Aug 97	290	Training for work: qualifications of leavers	M	Mar 98	8.4
est figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14	Youth training: destination of leavers Youth training: qualifications of leavers	M	Mar 98	8.6
illed inflow outflow and				Participants in the programmes	D	Jun 97	8.1
cings seasonally adjusted	М	Feb 98	3.1	New starts on the programmes Destinations and qualifications	D	Jun 97	8.2
filled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Feb 98 Feb 98	3.2	TFW/ET leavers	D	Jun 97	8.3
ined unadjusted by region		1.90.90		YT leavers	D	Jun 97	8.4 8.5
DANCIES Britain	M	Mar 08	0 30	YT leavers completing agreed training	D	Jun 97	8.6
region	M	Mar 98	2.32	Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England	D	Apr 97	87
age	M	Mar 98	2.34	Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England		Abion	in this is
Decupation	M	Mar 98 Mar 98	2.35	and Wales	D	Apr 97	8.8
				Apprenticeships for England and Wales	D	Apr 97	8.9
GS AND HOURS earnings (index)				Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their			0.40
ole economy				characteristics for England and Wales Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their	D	Apr 97	8.10
Main industrial sectors	M	Mar 98	5.1	characteristics for England and Wales	D	Apr 97	8.11
derlying trends	Q	Feb 98	76				
f earnings and hours for main				Registrations and placements into employment	м	Mar 98	A.1
inual employees	O(A)	Feb 98	5.4				
n manual employees	Q(A)	Feb 98	5.5	REGIONAL AID Selective Assistance by region	0	Jan 98	A.2
employees arterly estimates of levels	Q(A)	Feb 98	5.6 77	Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Jan 98	A.3
ional comparisons (index)	ų	1.90.99		Development Grants by region	D	Aug 97 Aug 97	A.2
anutacturing e and short-time: manufacturi	М	Mar 98	5.9	Coverence of a second s	ale and		
test figures: Industry	D	Dec 96	1.11				
gions: summary f work: manufacturing	D	Dec 96	1.13	*Frequency of publication, frequency of compliation show	on in bracket	s (if differen	ю.
manulaciuring	D	Sep 95	1.12	A Annual. S Six monuny. & Quarterry. W Wonuny. B Bi-mu			

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STATISTICAL ENQUIRY points

For the convenience of readers of Labour Market Trends who require additional statistical information or advice, a selection of enquiry telephone numbers is given below.

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings (Tables 5.1-5.9)	
Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01928 792442
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a	01028 702442
New Earnings Survey (annual) ings and hours worked for gro (males and females, industrie part-time and full-time); distri ings; composition of earnings;	tievels of earn- bups of workers s, occupations, bution of earn- hours worked 01928 792077/8
Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs	01928 792442
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