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Labour Market trends



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PLUS...

- Older workers in the labour market
- Flows and stocks of foreign labour in the UK
- Revision of AES results for 1995 and 1996

July 1998

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Editorial office

For editorial queries please contact:

Room B3/04,
Office for National Statistics,
1 Drummond Gate,
London SW1V 2QQ

Telephone: 0171 533 6126
Fax: 0171 533 6186
e-mail: david.bradbury@ons.gov.uk

Managing editor: Frances Sly
Editor: David Bradbury
Assistant editor: Annelise Jespersen
Labour Market Update: Hakeem Tinubu
Labour Market Spotlight: Daniel Collins
Labour Market Data: Darren Stillwell
Design: Zeta Image to Print Ltd
Geoff Francis

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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 17 June 1998

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

Headlines

- 1 **Rising employment** indicated by February-April 1998 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results and March workforce jobs data.
- 1 **Falling unemployment** at a lower rate than in 1997 indicated by February-April 1998 LFS but slight rise in May claimant count.
- 1 **Headline average earnings** growth in March 1998 up from February rate.

There continues to be some further improvement in the labour market. However, Labour Force Survey trend estimates and the claimant count suggest lower rates of change than in 1997. For February-April 1998, the employment rate was 73.4 per cent, up from 73.3 per cent in the preceding three months and 72.8 per cent a year previously. The ILO unemployment rate was 6.4 per cent, down from 6.5 per cent in the preceding three months and 7.3 per cent a year before. There was a small rise in the claimant count for May, but the average monthly fall was 6,000 in the three months and 11,000 in the six months to May 1998. Annual average earnings growth has risen.

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

New this month

February-April 1998: Latest LFS three-month average results

May data: Claimant count and vacancies

April data: Productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing employment and labour disputes

March data: Earnings and workforce jobs

Figure 1 Employment rate

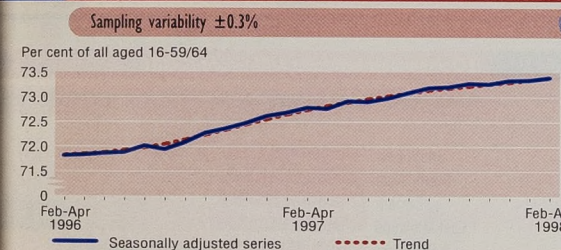


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

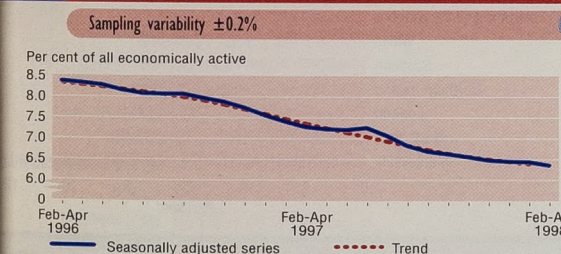
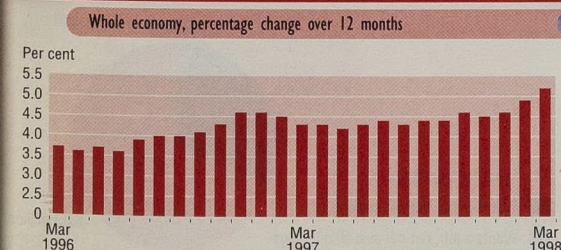


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



SUMMARY

- 1 **Employment rate** was 73.4 per cent among people of working age in February-April 1998 period, up from 73.3 in November 1997-January 1998 and up from 72.8 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- 1 **ILO unemployment rate** was 6.4 per cent in February-April 1998 period, down from 6.5 per cent in November 1997-January 1998 and down from 7.3 per cent a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- 1 **Employment** was 27.05 million in February-April 1998, up 303,000 over the year (Table B.1).
- 1 **Workforce jobs** rose 116,000 over the quarter to 27.14 million in March 1998, a rise of 429,000 over the year (Table B.11).
- 1 **ILO unemployment level** was 1.83 million in February-April 1998. This is 264,000 lower than a year ago (Table C.1).
- 1 **Claimant count** up 1,700 in month to May to 1.36 million. Claimant count rate in May was 4.8 per cent, unchanged on the month (Table C.11).
- 1 **Economic activity rate** was 78.5 per cent among people of working age in February-April 1998, up from 78.4 per cent in November 1997-January 1998 and down from 78.6 per cent a year earlier (Table D.1).
- 1 **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.5 per cent among people of working age in the February-April 1998 period, down from 21.6 per cent in November 1997-January 1998 and up from 21.4 per cent a year earlier (Table D.3).
- 1 **GB headline rate for average earnings growth** was 5.2 per cent in the year to March. This is up 0.3 percentage points from February rate (Figure 3, Table E.1).
- 1 **New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** down 12,500 in May to 209,000 (Table G.1).
- 1 **Stock of unfilled vacancies** rose 9,600 in May to 296,500 (Table G.1).

EMPLOYMENT

- People in **full-time employment** up 5,000 since November 1997-January 1998 to 20.34 million in February-April 1998 (Table B.1).
- Men in full-time employment fell 15,000 since November 1997-January 1998 to 13.65 million in February-April 1998, and women rose 19,000 in the same period to 6.69 million. People in part-time employment rose 63,000 over the same period to 6.70 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs** rose by 15,000 in the three months to April compared with the same three months a year ago, to 4.11 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of **actual hours worked** per week was 900 million during February-April 1998, up 0.8 per cent on February-April 1997. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.1 per cent over the year, partially offset by a decrease of 0.3 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.2.1).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people **ILO unemployed** for between **six and 12 months** down 53,000 over the year to 262,000 in February-April 1998 (Table C.1).
 - ILO unemployment over 12 months** fell 224,000 in year to stand at 586,000 in February-April 1998 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
 - ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years** fell 61,000 over the year to stand at 441,000 in February-April 1998 (Table C.1).
 - ILO unemployment rate for UK Government Office Regions** (unadjusted) down in all regions over the year. Highest rate is in Merseyside at 10.4 per cent and lowest is in the South East at 4.7 per cent. (Figure 7, Table C.11).
 - Claimant count over 12 months** (unadjusted) shows a fall of 245,700 over the year to 370,800 in April 1998 (Table C.12).
 - Total claimants aged 18 to 24** (unadjusted) stood at 345,900 in April 1998, a fall of 75,800 over the year (Table C.12).
 - Claimant count over 12 months aged 18 to 24** (unadjusted) stood at 50,000 in April 1998, a fall of 40,700 over the year (Table C.12).
 - Number of people in categories affected by New Deal** (unadjusted)
- | | April 1998 | Change on year |
|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 18-24, over 6 months | 119,915 | down 58,478 |
| 25 and over, more than 2 years | 194,479 | down 132,191 |
| Total | 314,394 | down 190,669 |

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of **economically active people** was 28.88 million in February-April 1998. Of this total, 16.09 million were men and 12.79 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of **economically inactive people of working age** was 7.71 million in February-April 1998. Of this total, 5.33 million people did not want a job and 2.17 million wanted a job but had not actively looked for one (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that the net increase in the number in employment of 303,000 in the year to February-April 1998 period was balanced by a decrease in ILO unemployment of 264,000, an increase in the number of economically inactive of 125,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 163,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate** for men was 84.4 per cent of all of working age in February-April 1998, down from 84.6 per cent in November 1997-January 1998, while the rate for women was 72.0 per cent for the same period, up from 71.7 per cent (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate** for men of working age was 15.6 per cent in February-April 1998, up from 15.4 per cent in November 1997-January 1998, while the rate for women was 28.0 per cent for the same period, down from 28.3 per cent (Table D.2).

Figure 4 Male employment

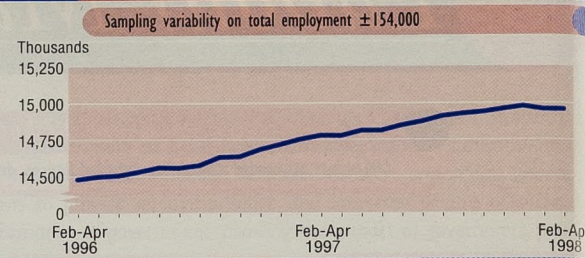


Figure 5 Female employment

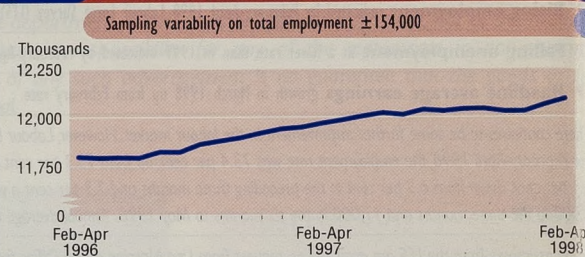


Figure 6 ILO unemployed for more than 12 months

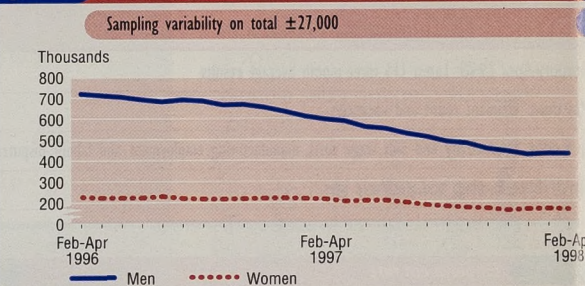


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

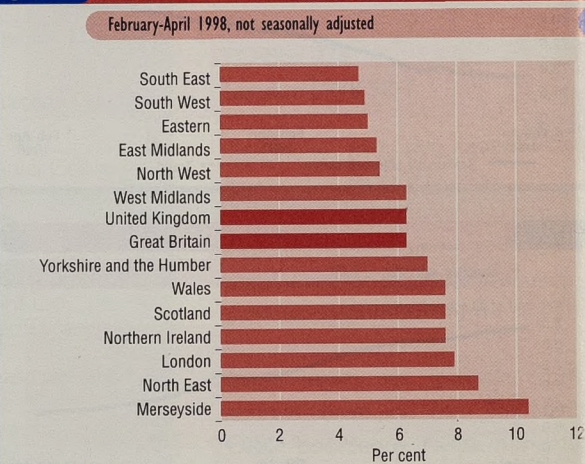


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) February-April 1998

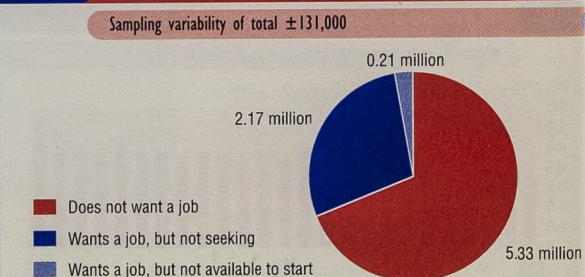


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

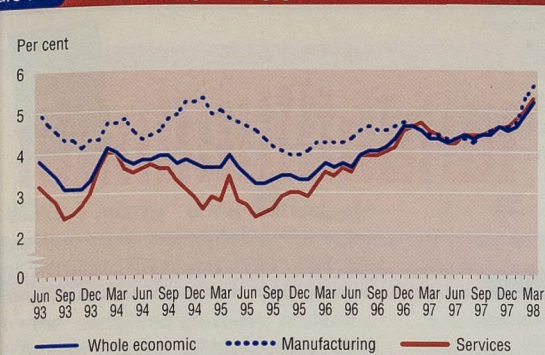


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

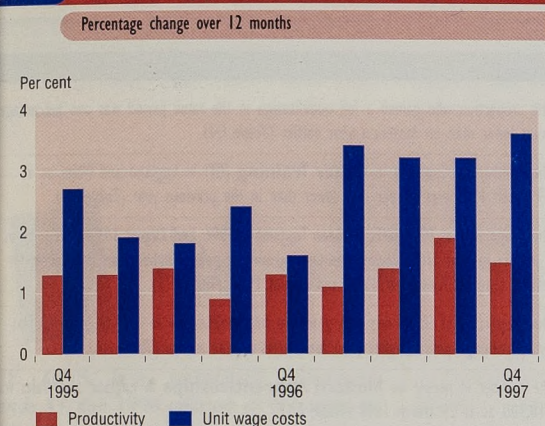
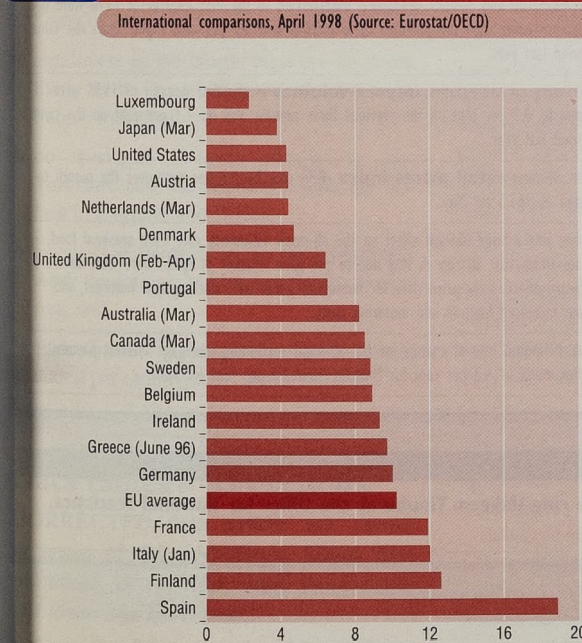


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



REDUNDANCIES

- There were 196,000 people made redundant in the three months before their interview during December 1997-February 1998. This compares with 189,000 reported in the period December 1996-February 1997 (Table C.41, May).
- Results for the December 1997-February 1998 period showed that 1.2 per cent of male employees and 0.5 per cent of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 42 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41, May).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline rate of increase** in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to March 1998 was provisionally estimated to be 5.2 per cent, an increase of 0.3 percentage points from the February figure (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **actual increase in whole economy** average earnings in the year to April 1998 was 5.2 per cent (Table E.1).
- In the **manufacturing industries**, the headline increase for March was 5.6 per cent, an increase of 0.3 percentage points from the February rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **production industries** increase was 5.2 per cent for March, an increase of 0.3 percentage points from the February figure (Table E.1).
- In the **service industries** the increase was 5.3 per cent in March, an increase of 0.3 percentage points from the February rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Private sector headline** average earnings were 5.9 per cent higher in March compared with a year earlier, up 0.3 percentage point from the February rate (Table E.1).
- Public sector headline** average earnings were 2.5 per cent in the same period, unchanged from the revised February rate (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output** was 0.1 per cent higher in the three months ending April 1998, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity** in terms of output per filled job was 0.8 per cent lower in the three months ending April 1998, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs** rose by 6.4 per cent in the three months ending April 1998, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job** was 1.4 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1997, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs** were 3.6 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1997, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK 1996 percentage in employment** (70 per cent) is higher than all EU countries except Denmark (76 per cent), Sweden (75 per cent) and Austria (70 per cent).
- UK ILO unemployment rate** in February-April 1998 was 6.4 per cent, below EU average of 10.2 per cent and lower than all EU countries except the Netherlands, Denmark, Luxembourg and Austria (Figure 11, Table C.15).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s** at 11.9 per cent is lower than in all EU countries except Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Austria and the Netherlands.
- In EU countries there was an average increase in **consumer prices** of 1.6 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to April, compared with 1.9 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.0 per cent and increased in Germany by 1.0 per cent. Outside the EU, consumer price rises increased to 0.7 per cent in the USA for April. The rate of price increases fell in Canada to 0.9 per cent for December and rose to 2.0 per cent in Japan for February (Table H.22).

VACANCIES

- **New vacancies** notified to Jobcentres 25,800 lower in May than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- **Stock** of unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres 18,600 higher in May than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- **Outflow** of vacancies in Jobcentres down by 16,900 in May to stand at 218,600 (Table G.1).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of working days lost in the twelve months to April 1998 is provisionally estimated to be 183,000, from 192 stoppages. Some 30 per cent of the days lost were in manufacturing, 31 per cent were in the transport, storage and communication group, and 13 per cent were lost in construction.
- It is provisionally estimated that the number of working days lost to labour disputes in April 1998 is 10,100 resulting from 19 stoppages of work (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

TRAINING

- Seasonally adjusted, 3.2 million (14.4 per cent) employees of working age received **job-related training** in the four weeks prior to interview during winter 1997/8. This is 83,000 less than the previous quarter, which was the highest level of employee participation in training in the last four weeks reported by the LFS.
- The number participating in **work-based training** for adults in England and Wales as at 29 March 1998 was 22 per cent lower than it was 12 months earlier (Table F.1).
- The proportion of leavers from work-based training for adults between September 1996 and August 1997 who were in a job six months after leaving was five percentage points higher than the figures for leavers between September 1995 and August 1996. This proportion continues to show an upward trend (Table F.3).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- **Gross domestic product (GDP)** in the first quarter of 1998 was 0.5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **Excluding oil and gas, GDP** in the first quarter of 1998 was 0.5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **Retail sales volumes** in the three months to April were 0.2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 4.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **Manufacturing output** in the three months to April was 0.3 per cent lower compared with the previous three months and up 0.1 per cent on a year earlier.
- **Construction output** in the first quarter of 1998 was 3 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **Manufacturing investment** in the first quarter of 1998 was up 1.3 per cent on the previous quarter and 5.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **Government consumption** in the first quarter of 1998 was down 0.4 per cent on the previous quarter and 0.8 per cent lower than a year earlier.

If you have any comments or suggestion on the Labour Market Update please ring Hakeem Tinubu at the Office for National Statistics, tel. 0171 533 6172.

Next month

The next Labour Market Update, as well as containing the usual monthly labour market statistics, will also include the latest **whole economy unit wage costs and productivity figures**.

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

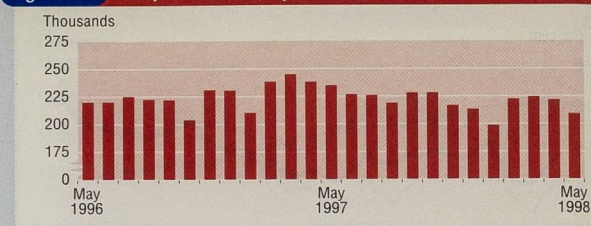
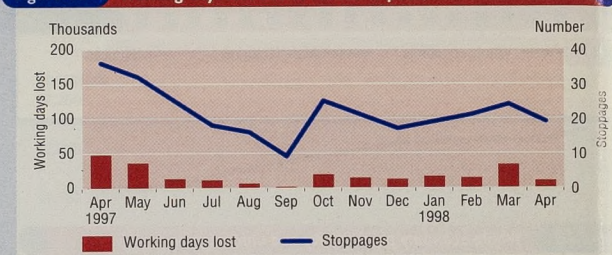


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



- The proportion who gained a full qualification in the same period was one percentage point lower than for leavers a year earlier (Table F.4).
- The number participating in **Other Training (OT)** in England and Wales as at 29 March 1998 was 19 per cent lower than in the previous year (Table F.1).
- The proportion of OT leavers between September 1996 and August 1997 who were in a job six months after leaving was two percentage points higher than the figures for leavers between September 1995 and August 1996 (Table F.5).
- The proportion of OT leavers who gained a full qualification in the same period was two percentage points higher than for leavers a year earlier (Table F.6).
- The number of people on **Modern Apprenticeships** in England and Wales was 118,300 as at 29 March 1998 (Table F.1).

- The **balance of trade in goods** in the first quarter of 1998 was in deficit by £4.7 billion up from a deficit of £4.2 billion in the previous quarter and up from a deficit of £2.8 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the first quarter of 1998 were 0.4 per cent lower than the previous three months and 4.7 per cent higher than the same period last year.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the first quarter of 1998 were down by 0.9 per cent on the previous three months and up 7.1 per cent on the same period last year.
- The all-items **retail prices index (RPI)** rose by 0.6 per cent over the month to stand at 163.5 for May.
- There was a large upward effect on the all-items 12-month rate from seasonal food price which rose sharply in May due to the poor weather in April. There were smaller upward effects from price rises for household goods and clothing and footwear, and from increased housing and motoring costs.
- The 12-month rate of change for the all-items (excluding mortgage interest payments) index stood at 3.2 per cent for May, up from 3.0 per cent for April.

Focus on the unemployed

AROUND a quarter of the working-age population were unemployed at some point between 1990 and 1995, and for many of them the experience was coupled with other social and economic problems, such as poor housing, ill-health and limited spending power. These findings come from *Social Focus on the Unemployed*, a report published by ONS, which aims to show who the unemployed are, and the factors that influence the likelihood of experiencing spells of unemployment.

Drawing on data from many different sources, the report looks at the implications of unemployment, both economic and social, for the individual, their family and their household.

The report points to a variety of reasons why people become unemployed: some are largely beyond the control of the individual, such as industrial changes, while others are more closely related to the circumstances of each unemployed person, such as qualifications. Those with no qualifications tend to have higher rates, and experience longer spells, of unemployment than those with qualifications.

Apart from the obvious financial implications of unemployment, the report also highlights differences between the unemployed and those in work in such areas as housing and health. The level of home ownership among the unemployed has fallen steadily since 1991 and they remain more likely to

live in social sector rented accommodation than their employed counterparts. More recently, there has been an increased tendency for unemployed people to live in privately rented accommodation, but this is often of a lower standard than that occupied by the employed.

Links are also drawn between health and labour market status with evidence suggesting an increase in stress levels during unemployment - the unemployed are twice as likely as those in employment to classify their health as only 'fair' or worse.

- *Social Focus on the Unemployed*. The Stationery Office. ISBN 0 11 621039 7. £30.

Regional Trends

THE ONS has published *Regional Trends 33*, the 1998 edition of the annual publication looking at key regional statistics. As with previous editions, it presents statistics for the regions in tables, charts and maps. As well as the labour market, topics covered include population, education, housing and the environment.

- Some of the latest findings show that:
- employers in the North-West are the most likely to be involved in the Investors in People initiative;
 - on average, A-level results in the Yorkshire and the Humber region are the best in England and Wales;
 - on average, women in the East Midlands work the longest paid hours for the lowest pay; and
 - Wales has the highest level of gross value-added per employee in manufacturing.

The chapter dealing with the labour market shows that the highest proportion of economically active people of working age in spring 1997 was in the South East (82 per cent) and the lowest in Merseyside (71 per cent). The proportion of working-age households in Merseyside with no-one in work (26 per cent) was more than double that in the South East. A high proportion of employee jobs in London are in financial and business services - about three in ten, compared with one in ten in Northern Ireland, Wales and the North East. London has the highest proportion of men in part-time work - more than a tenth - but a relatively low proportion of women who work part-time - a third, compared with more than half in the South West. Two-fifths of the men working part-time in the North East in spring 1997 were doing so because they could not find a full-time job. Almost 30 per cent of women employees in the North East and Wales had some form of flexible working arrangement; the highest

proportions for men were in the North East and Merseyside, at 22 and 21 per cent respectively.

The most qualified workforces are to be found in London and Scotland, with more than 40 per cent of people qualified at least to A-level or equivalent. Male employees in London and female employees in Merseyside were the most likely to have received job-related training in spring 1997, while employees in Northern Ireland were the least likely. Over 70 per cent of employers in the North East, Eastern region, London and the South East feel that the skills needs of their employees are increasing, compared with 56 per cent in Merseyside.

Regional Trends 33 also includes comparisons with other European Union regions and key sub-regional figures for the four constituent countries of the United Kingdom.

- *Regional Trends 33*. The Stationery Office. ISBN 0 11 621021 4. £39.50.

Data tables - corrections

CORRECTED data appear this month in some of the redesigned tables first published in the May and June issues of *Labour Market Trends*.

The unadjusted series for Table A.1 that appeared in May and June were incorrect.

However, all the seasonally adjusted series were correct.

Some of the four-letter Databank identifiers that appear on the tables were also incorrect. In Table A.1, the identifiers for women incorrectly reproduced those for all persons, and in the May issue (but not June) the identifiers for the unadjusted 'all per-

sons' series incorrectly reproduced those for the seasonally adjusted series, whereas they should have been different. Incorrect identifiers also appeared in Table G.21.

All these errors have been put right for this issue. ONS apologises for them and is taking steps to prevent such problems occurring in future.

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

Ways through unemployment

A STUDY of people who experienced unemployment between 1990 and 1992 found that three-quarters of the jobs obtained by the sample consisted of 'flexible' forms of employment – part-time, temporary or self-employed jobs, or those involving a substantially lower skill level than previously.

The study, for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, aimed to establish the effects of a flexible labour market on people's chances of becoming re-established in employment. The results form the basis of a recent publication, *Pathways through employment*.

The sample was taken from the British Household Panel Survey covering the period 1990 to 1995, tracking those who were unemployed at some point in the first two years. The study focused on the first subsequent employment found, and also measured family income to judge the impact of the type of jobs that were secured.

The report points to "the sheer numerical importance of flexible employment in providing pathways out of unemployment," but adds that such jobs were not particularly open to some groups of people. Of the unemployed sample, one-fifth had not become employed by the end of 1994 although about two-thirds of these had been actively seeking employment. The majority of those who had not become employed (56 per cent of men and 73 per cent of women) had withdrawn from the labour force by 1995. About one-fifth obtained a full-time permanent job without downward mobility.

The research also aimed to establish how far flexible employment provided 'pathways' to better jobs. Generally, such employment provided medium-term persistence in the labour market rather than mobility. Most of those who obtained part-time jobs remained part-time, and the majority of self-employed remained self-employed; there was also little evidence of upward mobility among those who had taken jobs below their skill level. Temporary employment offered the greatest mobility, with 38 per cent of entrants in permanent jobs by the end of the period, 25 per cent still temporary, and 36 per cent

being out of work. The report also looks at how far the various types of flexible employment were available for particular groups of workers, for example, men, women, and older workers.

In assessing the different pathways out of unemployment that people might take, the report examines whether there are systematic differences between the kinds of people who take different kinds of jobs following unemployment, and analyses the medium-term costs and benefits of taking various types of employment as a bridge back into work.

The overall findings are summarised under three themes regarding the labour market: its efficiency; flexibility; and equity. In the light of these findings, four separate policy objectives are assessed: the removal of barriers to full-time employment; creating ladders to better jobs; reducing the barriers to flexible employment; and reducing the sex inequality of pathways through unemployment.

● *Pathways through unemployment*, by Michael White and John Forth. Joseph Rowntree Foundation, £11.95. ISBN 1 899987 74 6.

Work organisation

IN RECENT years there has been renewed debate on work organisation and how to achieve optimal results from the workforce. Part of this debate has focused on direct participation of employees which is achieved in two key ways, through consultation and delegation, either individually or with groups of employees.

A large contribution to the debate has recently been published by the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, which surveyed managers at workplaces in ten EU countries, including the UK, on the nature and extent of employee participation. The total number of respondents was almost 5,800, a response rate of nearly 18 per cent.

New Forms of Work Organisation details the results and discusses their implications. Among the issues addressed are: management's motives for introducing direct participation; links with organisational strate-

gies; the effects of direct participation; regulation of direct participation; the significance of qualifications and training; and remuneration systems.

The survey found that four out of five workplaces in the ten countries had some form of direct participation. It was implemented primarily for economic reasons, and each of the forms of direct participation was regarded as having positive effects on a range of key indicators of economic performance, such as quality, output, costs, absenteeism and sickness, as well as reductions in the number of employees and managers.

The success of direct participation schemes was greater where employee qualifications and training were higher, including training of employees and managers for the actual participation, and where employees were involved in its introduction and regulation. There were also indications that some form of remuneration helped in the effectiveness of direct participation.

In addition to the one-fifth of workplaces that did not have any form of direct participation, many of those that did had only a partial form. Other areas that the authors identified as a cause for concern were around half the workplaces that had direct participation did not offer training in the required social skills; in around a quarter of the workplaces there was no employee representative involvement in the introduction of direct participation; employees themselves were not involved in 10 per cent of the workplaces and received only limited information in a similar proportion.

Around one-third of the workplaces reported that one effect of direct participation was a short-term reduction in the number of employees but, in half of these cases, this was compensated for by stable or increased employment in the medium term.

These mixed findings, the report suggests, mean that the case for direct participation and other forms of modernisation will not be easy to present, and cannot be portrayed as something from which every one gains.

● *New Forms of Work Organisation: Can Europe realise its potential?* European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. Office for Official Publications of the European Communities. ISBN 92 828 1888 8.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline:

0171 533 6094

Fax: 0171 533 6183

e-mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk

Prepared by the Government
Statistical Service



Labour Market Spotlight

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

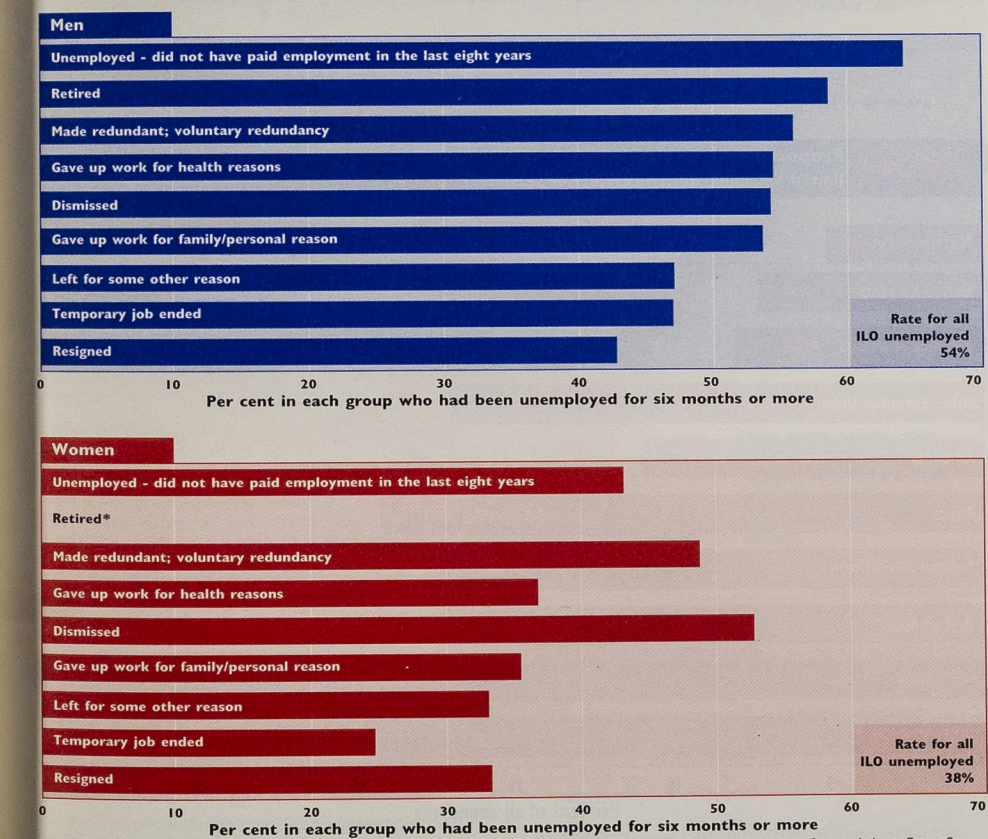
Contents for July 1998

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

1 Length of ILO unemployment, by reason for leaving last job (LFS)

Figure 1 Proportion ILO unemployed for six months or more,^a by reason for leaving last job, United Kingdom, winter 1997/8, not seasonally adjusted



Note: Duration of ILO unemployment is defined as the shorter of: duration of active search for work; and length of time since employment.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

^a Base for calculations includes a small number of people who did not state how long they had been unemployed.

Unemployed people responding to the LFS give many reasons why they became unemployed. *Figure 1* shows the proportion of these who had been ILO unemployed for more than six months by the reason why they left their last job. In winter 1997/8, three-quarters of ILO unemployed people had left a paid job in the last eight years. Some of the remaining quarter had never had a paid job. The rest left their last job more than eight years ago, but may have left the labour market for some of the intervening period.

- 1 In winter 1997/8, women were less likely than men to have been ILO unemployed for six months or more (38 per cent compared with 54 per cent); this was the case within each reason for leaving their last job.
- 2 Men who had not left paid employment in the last eight years were the most likely to have been ILO unemployed for six months or more (64 per cent).
- 3 More than half of women who had been dismissed from their last job had been ILO unemployed for six months or more, compared with an average of fewer than four in ten for all ILO unemployed women.
- 4 Those who became unemployed following a temporary job ending, or resignation, or other (unspecified) reasons were least likely to have been unemployed for six months or more.

2 Nationality of workers in the United Kingdom

There is currently considerable interest in foreign nationals who live and work in the UK. **Table 1** shows the numbers of people aged 16 or over who were living and working in the UK according to the LFS, by different national groupings.

- 1 In winter 1997/8 there were 1.9 million people of foreign nationality, aged 16 or over, living in the UK.
- 2 Of the 1.0 million foreign people in employment, 22 per cent were from the Republic of Ireland, and a further 22 per cent were from other European Union countries (223,000 and 219,000 respectively).
- 3 Of all the different nationality groupings, the Australasians had the highest employment rate at 77 per cent (compared with 59 per cent for UK nationals).

Figure 2 gives the proportion of employees in each nationality grouping who were in temporary employment in winter 1997/8.

- 4 In general, foreign nationals were twice as likely to be in temporary employment as UK nationals (15 per cent compared with 7 per cent).
- 5 Among foreign employees, those from the Republic of Ireland had the lowest proportion in temporary jobs at 8 per cent.
- 6 Nearly three in ten Australasian employees were employed in temporary jobs in winter 1997/8.

LFS estimates relate almost exclusively to the population living in private households. By generally not sampling communal establishments the LFS excludes just over 1 per cent of the UK population. Of those in employment in communal establishments, foreign nationals are likely to form a higher proportion than in the LFS sample.

A feature article on p371 discusses the various sources of statistics on migrant workers.

Table 1 Employment of different nationalities in the UK, winter 1997/8, not seasonally adjusted

Nationality	All persons aged 16+ (000s)			Employment rates (%)		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
United Kingdom	44,104	21,533	22,571	59	67	51
All other nationals	1,910	883	1,027	53	63	45
Republic of Ireland	434	184	250	51	58	47
Other European Union	355	157	199	62	71	54
Other Western Europe	90	46	44	45	53	36
Rest of Europe	63	29	33	33	*	39
Americas	229	107	122	61	68	55
Africa	220	115	105	50	61	39
Indian sub-continent	243	110	133	45	69	26
Middle East	49	26	22	31	39	*
Rest of Asia	130	59	71	53	66	41
Australasia	77	40	37	77	84	69
Other countries ^a	19	*	10	56	*	*
All nationalities^b	46,017	22,416	23,600	58	66	51

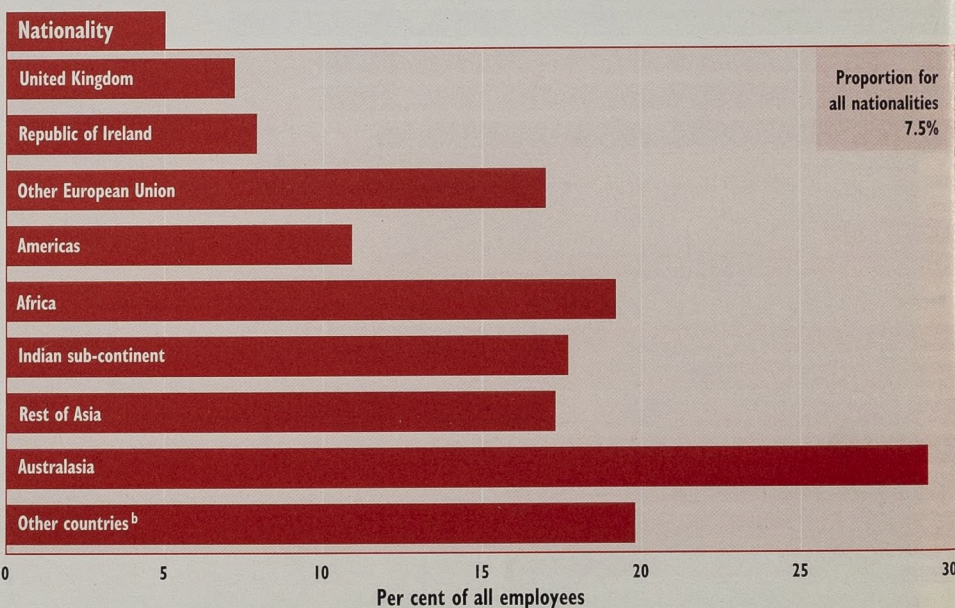
Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

^a Includes those with no nationality.

^b Includes a small number of people who did not state what their nationality was.

Figure 2 Proportion of employees in temporary employment,^a by nationality, United Kingdom, winter 1997/8, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Excludes those who did not state whether they were permanent or temporary.

^b Includes: Other Western Europe; Rest of Europe; Middle East; other nationalities not already mentioned; those with no nationality.

3 People who have never had a paid job

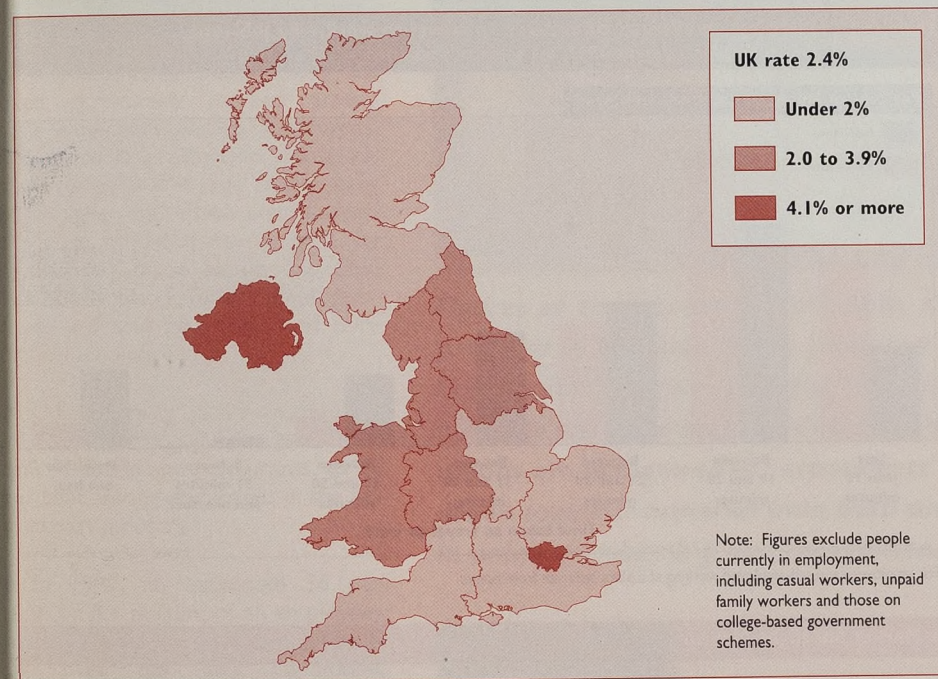
Table 2 People who have never had a paid job, United Kingdom, winter 1997/8, not seasonally adjusted

All persons	Thousands		Total
	Full-time student	Not full-time student	
ILO unemployed	60	172	232
Inactive	769	861	1,630
Total	829	1,033	1,863
Men			
ILO unemployed	33	99	132
Inactive	411	168	579
Total	443	268	711
Women			
ILO unemployed	28	72	100
Inactive	359	693	1,051
Total	386	765	1,152

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: Figures exclude people currently in employment, including casual workers, unpaid family workers and those on college-based government schemes.

Figure 3 Proportion of adults^a not in full-time education who have never had a paid job by Government Office Region, United Kingdom, winter 1997/8, not seasonally adjusted



Note: Figures exclude people currently in employment, including casual workers, unpaid family workers and those on college-based government schemes.

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Aged 16 and over.

Never worked since leaving school

LFS respondents who were not in employment in the reference week are asked whether they have ever done any paid work. For the purposes of this question in the LFS, 'paid work' includes self-employment and employer-based government-supported training programmes, but excludes:

- 1 government schemes that are college-based;
- 2 unpaid family work; and
- 3 any purely casual work.

Respondents currently employed in these last three groups are not asked the question, since it is focused on the work experience of those currently out of work.

- 4 jobs that respondents are waiting to start;

The winter 1997/8 LFS recorded nearly 2 million adults (1.2m women and 0.7m men) in the UK who had never had a paid job. One-third of these were in the 16-24 age group. **Table 2** provides information about the education and labour market status of all those people who had never had a paid job in winter 1997/8.

- 5 Full-time students accounted for 45 per cent of all people who had never had a paid job.
- 6 Six out of ten women who had never had a paid job were economically inactive non-students, and a further three out of ten were economically inactive students.
- 7 Among men who had never had a paid job two out of ten were economically inactive non-students; six out of ten were economically inactive students.

Figure 3 displays the proportion of people in each region who were not full-time students and had never had a paid job.

- 8 London and Northern Ireland were the regions with the highest proportion of people who had never had a paid job (4.6 and 4.7 per cent respectively). These are areas with both high unemployment and youthful populations.
- 9 The South West had the lowest proportion at 1.4 per cent.

10 Scotland had a small proportion of people who had never had a paid job (1.7 per cent), despite high unemployment. This may be partly explained by the relatively high number of temporary jobs in Scotland compared with the rest of the UK.

4 Usual main method and time taken to travel to work

In the autumn quarter the LFS asks those who work at places separate from their home how they travel to work and how long in total it usually takes. **Table 3** shows the usual main method of travel to work in autumn 1997.

- 1 Nearly three-quarters of men usually travelled to work by car compared with two-thirds of women.
- 1 Women were twice as likely as men to walk to work (16 and 8 per cent respectively).

The average usual time taken to travel to work is shown in **Table 4**.

- 1 Full-time workers took, on average, ten minutes longer to reach their place of employment than part-time workers (27 compared with 17 minutes).
- 1 Men worked an average six minutes further away from their homes than women did (27 and 21 minutes respectively).

The overall average time taken to travel to work of 24 minutes hides a wide range of journey times. **Figure 4** shows the distribution of usual time taken to travel to work by full- and part-time workers.

- 1 The most frequent usual time taken to travel to work was between ten and 20 minutes; four out of ten part-time, and three out of ten full-time workers were in this time-band.
- 1 Some 57 per cent of full-timers took more than 20 minutes to get to work, compared with 36 per cent of part-timers.
- 1 Full-time workers were nearly three times as likely to take more than an hour to travel to work than were part-time workers (11 and 4 per cent respectively).

Table 3 Usual main method of travel to work by employees and self-employed working at a place separate from their home, United Kingdom, autumn 1997, not seasonally adjusted

	Usual main method of travel to work (per cent)						
	Base ^a (000s)	Car, van or minibus	Walk	Bus, coach, private bus	Train (including Underground)	Bicycle	Other ^b
All	23,769	69	11	8	6	4	2
Men	12,825	73	8	5	6	5	2
Women	10,943	65	16	11	5	2	1

Source: Labour Force Survey
 a Includes those who did not state their main method of travel to work. However, these people have been excluded from the calculation of percentages in the table.
 b The 'Other' category includes those who travelled to work by motorcycle, by taxi, or by some other method.

Table 4 Usual time taken to travel to work by employees and self-employed working at a place separate from their home, United Kingdom, autumn 1997, not seasonally adjusted

	Average time travelling (mins)		
	All ^a	Full-time	Part-time
All	24	27	17
Men	27	27	20
Women	21	25	17

Source: Labour Force Survey
 a Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time.

Figure 4 Distribution of usual time taken to travel to work, by job-type, United Kingdom, autumn 1997, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey
 a For employees and self-employed working at a place separate from home.

5 Index of topics covered in Labour Market Spotlight May to July 1998

- Economic inactivity** of people who are looking after family or home (June 98) never had a paid job since leaving school (July 98)
 - Employment** changes in employment in employee jobs (May 98) people who are looking for a new or additional job (June 98) of different nationalities (July 98)
 - Ethnic groups** by economic status (June 98)
 - Homeworkers** by main and second job (May 98)
 - Job-related training** by length, site, and payment of fees (June 98)
 - Managerial responsibilities** by qualification and age (June 98)
 - Nationalities** employment (July 98)
 - Sickness absence** by industry, occupation, and numbers of days (May 98)
 - Teleworkers** by job-type and occupation (May 98)
 - Travel** usual method and time taken to travel to work, by job-type (July 98)
 - Unemployment** sought and usual occupations of claimants of unemployment-related benefits (June 98) length, by reason for leaving last job (July 98)
 - Unions** membership density by type of employment (May 98)
 - Women** in employment (May 98)
 - Young people** economic activity by academic age (May 98)
- The last index for the LFS Help-Line appeared in April 1998.

Trade union membership and recognition 1996-97: an analysis of data from the Certification Officer and the LFS

By Mark Cully and Stephen Woodland, Employment Relations Directorate, Department of Trade and Industry

Key points

- At the end of 1996 there were 245 listed unions in Great Britain, 11 fewer than a year earlier.
- Total union membership, from union sources, was 7.94 million, the lowest since 1945.
- This was the 17th consecutive fall in membership from its peak in 1979. It is now almost 40 per cent below the peak level.
- The proportion of all employees who were union members (union density), estimated from the Labour Force Survey, has fallen from 39 per cent in 1989 to 30 per cent in 1997.
- The decline in union density has been particularly marked among male employees, manual employees, and those in production industries, all areas where it has traditionally been higher and which once formed the core of union membership. By comparison, union density has fallen less slowly among female employees, those working part-time, and non-manual employees.
- Union density varies enormously by industry, ranging from just 7 per cent in hotels and restaurants, to 80 per cent among employees in the rail transport industry.
- In 1997, an estimated 36 per cent, or 8.1 million, of all employees were covered by collective bargaining over pay and conditions. Employees working in the public sector and in larger workplaces were much more likely to report that they were covered by a collective agreement.



Figures on trade union membership, derived from information provided by the unions, are produced by the Certification Officer. At the same time, the LFS can also give information not only on union membership but also the extent to which unions are recognised at respondents' workplaces. This feature draws together material from both sources to examine trends in union membership and recognition.

Introduction

THERE ARE two main annual sources of information measuring changes in trade union organisation in Great Britain. First, data on union membership and the number of trade unions can be obtained from administrative details provided by trade unions to the Certification Officer for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations (the CO). Second, data on union membership and

workplace trade union recognition are collected annually from individuals by the Labour Force Survey (LFS). In a change from recent years, data from both these sources are considered in the one article. The CO data refer to the year ending December 1996, while results from the LFS relate to the autumn quarter of 1997. All data relate to Great Britain unless otherwise specified.

Labour Market Spotlight

Trade union membership and recognition 1996-97

PHOTO: ANDREW WARD

Differences between CO and LFS data

The two sources are compiled in very different ways. Consequently, they produce very different estimates of trade union membership, and it is important to recognise that data from the two sources are not directly comparable. The discrepancies in the estimates can largely be explained by the different ways in which each source deals with particular categories of union membership. For example, the LFS question is only asked of those in employment. It therefore excludes union members who were unemployed or economically inactive during the 'reference week' in question, those who are wholly retired, and those whose usual residence is not in the United Kingdom. However, these groups appear in the CO count. A more detailed description of the differences is contained in pp403-13, *Employment Gazette*, August 1990.

Differences in the nature of these two sources of data mean that they each have different strengths, and the particular focus and nature of the analysis or information required will dictate which is the most appropriate source to refer to. The major strength of the CO data is that it provides a long-run consistent time series of trade

union numbers and membership figures. The LFS's advantage lies in the wealth of other information collected on respondents' individual and workplace characteristics, which permits detailed and sophisticated analyses, thus providing a detailed understanding of patterns and changes in trade union membership.

The LFS also collects further information about union organisation, including whether an individual employee works in a workplace where unions are recognised, and whether their pay is determined by collective bargaining.

Trade union membership from the Certification Officer

There were 245 trade unions in Great Britain at the end of 1996, a fall of 11 from the previous year's total and less than 20 per cent of the peak number of 1,384 in 1920. Since this high point, there has been a steady decline in the number of unions, with the change over the period 1976-96 shown in *Figure 1*. This decline is a product of two phenomena – falling union membership and union mergers – both of which are discussed in more detail below. What the data hide is that, while unions may cease to exist or amalgamate, there are

usually other unions which are being born. In 1996 there were two new unions, with one being the result of two unions merging.

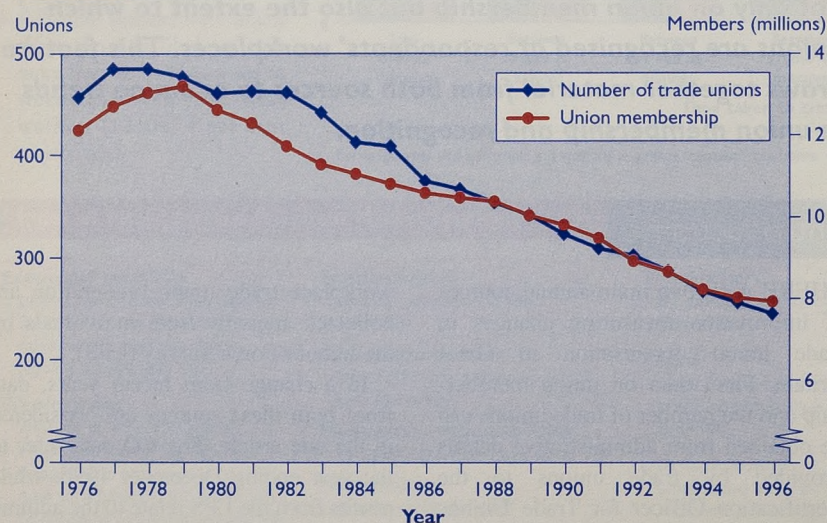
Also shown in *Figure 1* is union membership data from the CO. The recorded fall of 1.2 per cent in 1996 while slightly smaller than some of the declines in recent years, nevertheless represents a continuation of the downward trend in membership. Union membership has now fallen for 17 consecutive years and is at its lowest level since 1945.

The distribution of these 7.9 million union members across trade unions is shown in *Table 1*. Most unions are very small, with just under two-thirds having a membership of less than 2,500. These unions, however, account for a very small proportion of total membership, the figure being less than 3 per cent. At the other end of the scale there are relatively few large unions – only 17 with membership in excess of 100,000 – but these account for almost 80 per cent of union membership.

The largest union at the end of 1996 was UNISON, with almost 1.4 million members. Next in the list was the Transport and General Workers Union, followed by the Amalgamated Engineering and Electrical Union (AEEU) and then the GMB. Of the top ten unions judged according to their membership numbers, there was little change in their ordering when compared with the previous year. The only change was a swapping of positions between the AEEU and the GMB. Nearly all of the largest unions experienced declines in their membership, and where this was not the case, increases were very modest. The exception was the National Union of Teachers, which increased its membership by almost 10 per cent in the last year. This, however, is likely to reflect individuals moving from one union to another as opposed to a net increase in membership within the teaching sector.

The skewed distribution of membership owes much to the series of union mergers which have occurred with great regularity since the mid-1960s. In 1996 was no different, with there being seven mergers within the year. Of the seven, six were the result of transfers of engagement which occur when

Figure 1 Number of trade unions and union members; Great Britain; 1976-1996



Source: Certification Officer

Table 1 Trade unions distributed by size; Great Britain; December 1996

Number of members	Number of unions	Membership (thousands)	Number of unions		Membership of all unions	
			Per cent	Cumulative per cent	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Under 100	31	1	12.7	12.7	0.0	0
100-499	62	21	25.3	38.2	0.3	0.3
500-999	21	14	8.6	46.8	0.2	0.5
1,000-2,499	43	72	17.6	64.4	0.9	1.4
2,500-4,999	20	74	8.2	72.6	0.9	2.3
5,000-9,999	14	98	5.7	78.3	1.2	3.5
10,000-14,999	7	92	2.5	80.8	1.2	4.7
15,000-24,999	6	104	2.4	83.2	1.3	6.0
25,000-49,999	19	665	7.8	91.0	8.4	14.4
50,000-99,999	5	314	2.0	93.0	4.0	18.4
100,000-249,999	8	1,210	3.3	96.3	15.2	33.6
250,000 and more	9	5,271	3.7	100	66.4	100
All	245	7,935	100		100	

Source: Certification Officer

Note: Figures in this table vary from those reported in the annual report of the Certification Officer, as only those unions which are deemed to be 'on list' are included here.

union is subsumed by another union and thus loses its legal identity. Less than 10,000 union members were affected by such a change. The one amalgamation that occurred involved the Inland Revenue Staff Federation joining with the National Union of Civil and Public Servants to form the Public Services Tax and Commerce Union. The newly formed union was the 13th largest union as at the end of 1996, with a membership of just under 150,000.

Trade union membership and density from the LFS

The LFS has collected information on the union membership status of all those in employment in each year since 1989. *Table 2* presents some headline figures indicating trends in union membership and union density (the proportion of a specified group who are union members).² It shows that trade union membership fell again in 1997 – by an estimated 98,000 – as it has fallen each year since the series began, and now stands at 7.1 million. The total decline since 1989 is 1.85 million members, a fall of 20.6 per cent. Indeed, as the longer-term perspective

provided by the CO data showed, union membership has fallen each year since it peaked in 1979.

This pattern is repeated in the estimates of union density among all those in employment, which stood at 27.3 per cent in 1997 compared with 28.2 per cent a year earlier. Among employees only, density also fell, from 31.3 per cent in 1996 to 30.2 per cent in 1997. Over the course of the most

recent economic cycle, the largest fall in union membership occurred in 1992, a period of substantial job losses, while unions have failed to recover membership loss as employment growth has recovered since 1994.

The remainder of this article focuses on employees only, excepting members of the armed forces. This excludes the self-employed and those on government training schemes.³ Union

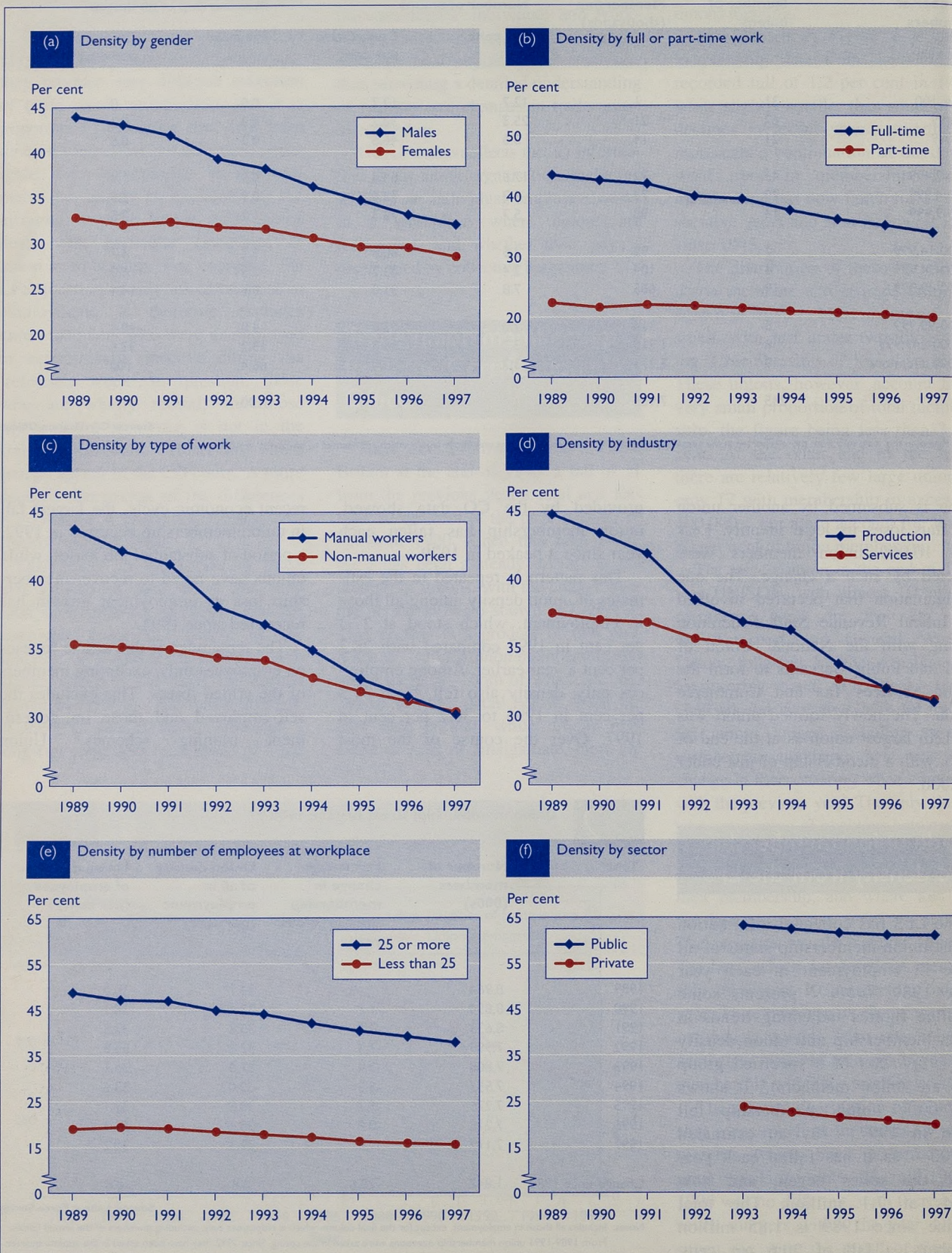
Table 2 Union membership; Great Britain; 1989-97

Year	Number of members (000s)	Percentage change in membership since previous year	Union density of all in employment (per cent)	Union density of employees (per cent)
1989	8,964		34.1	39.0
1990	8,854	-1.2	33.4	38.1
1991	8,633	-2.5	33.3	37.5
1992	7,999	-7.3	32.1	35.8
1993	7,808	-2.4	31.3	35.1
1994	7,553	-3.3	30.0	33.6
1995	7,275	-3.7	28.8	32.1
1996	7,215	-0.8	28.2	31.3
1997	7,117	-1.4	27.3	30.2
Change since 1989	-1,847	-20.6	-6.8	-8.8

Source: Labour Force Survey

Notes: Includes all those in employment, except for the final column which is employees only, excluding members of the armed forces. From 1989-1991 union membership questions were asked in the spring. Since 1992 they have been asked in the autumn quarter. Those who did not report their union status, or who were not contactable in the autumn quarter, have been allocated on a pro-rata basis.

Figure 2 Union density; Great Britain; 1989-97



Source: Labour Force Survey

membership among the self-employed has always been low. Around a tenth of self-employed people in 1997 reported that they were union members, a figure which has been fairly stable since 1989.

Figure 2 looks at trends in union density among employees across various individual, job-related and employer characteristics. Each of the different classifications show a fall since 1989 (or 1993 in the case of sector, when this information was first collected), and within each category there was a fall in density from 1996 to 1997. There are, however, quite marked differences in the magnitude of the decline in density. Areas which traditionally have been a stronghold of unionism have suffered the greatest declines, and in some cases have converged with those areas where unions were once weakest.

For example, density among men has fallen from 44 per cent to 32 per cent, while among women there has been a much smaller decline. Among manual employees density has fallen from 44 per cent in 1989 to 30 per cent in 1997, and is now equal to that among non-manual employees where it has fallen less sharply from 35 per cent in 1989. Similarly, density among employees in production industries fell from 45 per cent in 1989 to 31 per cent in 1997, and is now equal to that among employees in service industries, where it has fallen six percentage points over the same period. The decline in union density among part-time employees and those working in workplaces with fewer than 25 employees has been relatively small.

It is important to note that the trends shown here reveal the net change in union density. While they seem to convey a picture of a withering of membership among a pool of former union members, the reality is much more fluid. The Labour Research Department recently surveyed TUC affiliates and found that average turnover in union membership is presently running at around 12 per cent.⁴ That is, simply to keep membership levels constant, unions must newly recruit or re-recruit thousands of members each year. MSF, for example, loses over 2,000 members a month.

Overall, though, it is readily apparent that the decline in union membership and density is a feature of all categories of employment. It is beyond the remit of this article to examine possible causes of the decline in union membership and density, but the data do suggest that explanations based on compositional changes in employment are, of themselves, insufficient.⁵

The next few sections explore the wide variability in union density across a range of individual, job-related and workplace characteristics. The analysis seeks to describe some of the more important factors associated with union density from the 1997 LFS, and does so through two- or three-way tables. More elaborate statistical analyses attempting to explain the determinants of union membership have appeared elsewhere.⁶

Individual characteristics

Table 3 examines the level of union density among employees by a number of individual characteristics, and compares results between men and women. In aggregate, a higher proportion of male employees are union members than female employees, although the difference of four percentage points is not as large as it once was (as shown in Figure 1).

Age group

The first part of Table 3 analyses union density by age and demonstrates an association between increasing age and increasing likelihood of union membership. In 1997, only 6 per cent of employees under the age of 20 years were union members, compared with at least one-third among those aged 30 years or more. Older women – 40 years or above – are less likely to be union

Table 3 Union density by individual characteristics; Great Britain; autumn 1997

	All	Men	Women	Per cent
All employees	30	32	28	
Age group				
Under 20 years	6	7	4	
20 to 29 years	21	21	21	
30 to 39 years	33	34	32	
40 to 49 years	39	43	35	
50 years and over	33	36	31	
Ethnic origin				
White	30	32	28	
Non-white	28	27	29	
of which:				
Black	36	34	38	
Indian	29	31	26	
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	16	16	15	
Other	23	22	23	
Highest qualification				
Degree or equivalent	38	32	46	
Other higher education	46	36	55	
A-level or equivalent	31	35	23	
GCSE or equivalent	23	26	20	
Other	28	33	23	
No qualifications	25	30	21	
Marital status				
Single, never married	21	22	20	
Married or co-habiting	33	36	31	
Divorced or separated	32	36	30	
Widowed	27	31	25	

Source: Labour Force Survey

Notes: Includes all employees, except for those in the armed forces. See technical note for details on classifications.

members than older men, but there is no difference between younger men and women. There is now evidence to suggest that this pattern – higher density among older workers – reflects different attitudes to trade unions across age-based cohorts, rather than changing attitudes towards union membership as a worker gets older.⁷

Ethnic origin

Table 3 shows that there is no substantial difference between white and non-white employees, but whereas proportionally more men than women are union members among white employees, the situation is reversed for non-white employees.

Black people are more likely to be union members than are employees in any other ethnic group. Some 36 per cent of black employees are union members, compared with 30 per cent of white employees, the next highest category; this difference is more pronounced among women.

Educational qualifications

Respondents to the LFS are asked about the types of training or educational qualifications that they have. Looking at the highest qualification that individuals have, it is found that employees with any type of further education are considerably more likely to be union members than those without post-school training or education. Of those employees with some post-school training or education, but without a degree, over two-fifths are union members. The lowest level of union membership is among those with GCSEs or equivalent, where 23 per cent are union members.

There is a very clear divide between men and women in the pattern of union membership across different educational grades. There is little variability in union membership among men by educational qualifications, with density ranging from 26 per cent to 36 per cent. Among women, however, the differences are much more marked. The proportion of female employees with post-schooling qualifications who are union members is more than double that of female employees without any

of these qualifications. Indeed, highly educated female employees are much more likely than their male counterparts to be union members.

Marital status

This section of Table 3 reveals clear differences between employees who are or have been married or cohabiting, and those who have never married and are not presently living with a partner. Single employees are less likely to be union members, with 21 per cent reporting membership compared with around a third for married or cohabiting, or formerly married. Among single employees there is no real difference

between men and women, but married female employees are less likely to be union members than married male employees.

Job-related characteristics

Table 4 looks at a variety of characteristics of individual respondents' jobs, with a particular emphasis on differences between full-time and part-time employees.⁸ Unlike differences between men and women, the highest level of union density among full-time employees is sustained across almost every category of the job-related characteristics considered. This, no doubt, reflects in part the difficulty that union

Table 4 Union density by job-related characteristics; Great Britain; autumn 1997

	All	Full-time	Part-time
All employees	30	34	20
Length of service			
Less than 1 year	12	14	8
1 to 2 years	17	20	11
2 to 5 years	22	25	15
5 to 10 years	36	38	28
10 to 20 years	47	49	40
20 years or more	58	61	39
Occupational group			
Managers and administrators	20	21	15
Professional	50	52	43
Associate professional/technical	46	44	53
Clerical and secretarial	25	28	19
Craft and related	34	35	17
Personal and protective	28	38	17
Sales	9	10	9
Plant and machine operatives	38	41	18
Other occupations	26	36	17
Managerial status			
Manager	26	27	20
Foreman or supervisor	39	40	36
No managerial duties	30	35	18
Employment status			
Permanent	31	35	21
Temporary	19	23	15
Special working arrangements			
Flexitime	44	47	29
Job sharing	31	*	29
Term-time working	44	72	24
Annualized hours contract	52	56	38
9-day fortnight/4.5 day week	48	49	*
Work mainly in own home	5	6	4

Source: Labour Force Survey

Notes: Includes all employees, except for those in the armed forces. See technical note for details on classifications.

* Base too low to provide a reliable estimate.

have in recruiting and organising among part-time employees.

Length of service

The figures for length of service demonstrate a similar, if slightly more pronounced, pattern to that of age, with density increasing substantially with length of service. Employees with very little service have low levels of membership, just 12 per cent for those with the same employer for less than one year, ranging up to 58 per cent for employees with 20 or more years of service.

Occupation

Union density varies enormously across employees of different occupations, ranging from just 9 per cent among employees in sales occupations to 50 per cent of professional employees. With the exception of associate professional and technical occupations (e.g. nurses), density is higher among full-time employees than part-time employees within each occupational group. These differences are less pronounced, however, among the non-manual occupations.

Managerial status

Related to, but separate from, occupation is the managerial status of individual respondents. Employees were asked whether their work entailed any managerial or supervisory duties.⁹ Looking at rates of union membership across the different categories, it is foremen or supervisors who have the highest level of density at 39 per cent, while there is little difference between managers and those without any managerial duties.

Among employees without managerial duties, the proportion of full-time employees who are union members is about double that of part-time employees. The difference is much smaller for managers and foremen or supervisors, being 7 and 4 per cent respectively.

Employment status

Table 4 also looks at differences in union membership by the respondent's employment status; that is, whether

they consider their job to be a permanent one or not. As might be expected, union membership is considerably higher among permanent employees, with a third reporting membership compared with a fifth of temporary employees. Within both groups, density is higher for full-time employees than part-time employees.

Special working arrangements

Changes in the nature of working arrangements have been evident in Britain for some time, and are often thought to be a source of enhanced flexibility in the labour market. One example of this is the growth in temporary and part-time working arrangements. Another is altering working time to suit both employees' personal circumstances and how employers organise the flow of work. This section of Table 4 looks at rates of union membership only among employees with these types of special working arrangements. In addition, it also looks at union membership among homeworkers (i.e. employees who work mainly in their own home).

With the exception of homeworkers, who have very low levels of union membership, rates of union membership are much higher than the national average for these employees. Around half of employees on annualised contracts or who work a nine-day fortnight/four-and-a-half-day week are union members, compared with around a third overall. It is also the case for job-sharers, as the proper comparison here is the rate for part-time job-sharers, which is 29 per cent, compared with a density figure of 20 per cent for part-time employees overall.

Workplace characteristics

Table 5 examines levels of union density among employees by a number of workplace characteristics, here concentrating on differences between employees who work in the private and public sectors. In aggregate, there is a very substantial difference between these two categories. An estimated 20 per cent of employees in the private sector are union members, compared with 61 per cent of employees in the public sector.

Industry

Density, as is apparent from the table, varies enormously across different industries, ranging from 7 per cent among employees in hotels and restaurants to 63 per cent in the electricity, gas and water supply industry. The latter industry also has the highest level of density in the private sector, although it should be noted here that much of this industry was formerly nationalised. A similar tale could also apply to the transport and communication industry, which has the second highest level of union density in the private sector. There is less marked variation within the public sector with density ranging from 36 per cent among employees in financial intermediation to 77 per cent in construction.

Region

Table 5 also shows regional variations in density among employees, with the North having a figure almost double that in the South East (excluding Greater London). This is indicative of a broad north-south divide in England, where union membership is higher with employees who work in the north of the country than those who work in the south. Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland all have levels of union density well above the English rate and the overall rate for Great Britain.¹⁰

Workplace size

Finally, Table 5 also examines density by size of workplace in two broad size bands, demonstrating the considerable influence of workplace size as a determinant of union density. In 1997, union density stood at just 16 per cent in workplaces with fewer than 25 employees, compared with 38 per cent among those with 25 or more employees at their place of work.

There is a very pronounced difference between sectors among employees in small workplaces. Only 9 per cent of employees working in small private sector workplaces were members of a union, compared with 52 per cent in small public sector workplaces. These two factors, workplace size and sector, are very strongly associated

Table 5 Union density by workplace characteristics; Great Britain; autumn 1997

	All	Private	Public	Per cent
All employees	30	20	61	
Industry				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8	7	*	
Mining and quarrying	32	32	*	
Manufacturing	30	30	*	
Electricity, gas and water supply	63	61	*	
Construction	22	13	77	
Wholesale and retail trade	11	10	*	
Hotels and restaurants	7	5	38	
Transport and communication	45	39	76	
Financial intermediation	33	33	36	
Real estate and business services	12	8	61	
Public administration	62	29	63	
Education	54	27	58	
Health	47	15	63	
Other services	22	10	46	
Standard statistical region or country				
England	30	19	59	
Greater London	27	15	59	
Rest of South East	21	13	49	
East Anglia	25	17	50	
South West	27	17	55	
West Midlands	31	22	61	
East Midlands	29	20	60	
Yorkshire and Humberside	34	22	66	
Yorkshire and Humberside	37	25	69	
North	40	30	67	
Wales	43	30	71	
Scotland	36	22	67	
Northern Ireland ^a	42	25	70	
Workplace size				
Less than 25 employees	16	9	52	
25 employees or more	38	27	64	

Source: Labour Force Survey

Notes: Includes all employees, except for those in the armed forces. See technical note for details on classifications.

^a Due to a questionnaire routing error in autumn 1997, people in Northern Ireland who answered 'no' to the question 'At your place of work, are there unions, staff associations or groups of unions?' were not asked whether they were members of a union or staff association. This group has been allocated pro-rata according to proportion of those who did not have a union at their workplace that said they were union members, in Northern Ireland in autumn 1996.

* Base too low to provide a reliable estimate.

Table 6 Union recognition and collective bargaining; Great Britain; 1993-97

Year	Number of employees in workplaces with recognition (000s)	Percentage change in number since previous year	Percentage of employees in workplaces with recognition	Number of employees whose pay is determined by collective agreement (000s)	Percentage of employees whose pay is determined by collective agreement
1993	10,420		48.9		
1994	10,374	-0.4	48.2		
1995	10,226	-1.4	46.8		
1996	10,141	-0.8	45.8	8,091	36.5
1997	10,032	-1.1	44.3	8,058	35.5
Change since 1993	-388	-3.7	-4.6		

Source: Labour Force Survey

Notes: Includes all employees, except for members of the armed forces. Those who did not report their union recognition status, or who were not contactable in the autumn quarter, have been allocated pro-rata basis.

with rates of union density suggesting that membership is related to unions ability to organise among employees. This issue is returned to in the last part of this article.

Trade union recognition and collective bargaining coverage

Since 1993 the LFS has also collected information on another key indicator of trade union influence, union recognition. The survey measures the extent to which employees work in workplaces at which trade unions are recognised for the purpose of negotiating the pay and conditions of employees. This does not, however, mean that individual employees reporting recognition at their workplace have their own pay and conditions determined through collective bargaining between management and unions. For this reason, a new question was added to the LFS in 1996 to establish whether an individual employee was covered by a collective agreement which directly affected their pay and conditions. The results are reported below.

Coverage of trade union recognition and collective bargaining

Table 6 shows that in 1997, around 10 million employees worked in workplaces where trade unions were recognised. This has fallen by about 388,000 employees since the question was first

asked in 1993, a fall of 3.7 per cent. The proportion of employees who worked in workplaces at which trade unions were recognised stood at 44.3 per cent, a fall of almost five percentage points since 1993. This decline is smaller than the fall in union density over the same period, implying that union density has fallen within workplaces with recognition.

Of more importance as an industrial relations indicator is the number of employees covered by collective bargaining. Of the 10.1 million employees in workplaces with union recognition, 8.1 million are covered by collective bargaining – this represents 36 per cent of all employees.¹¹

Workplace characteristics

The Government's recent White Paper on fairness at work contains proposals to establish statutory procedures for union recognition. Under the current law, however, it is entirely a voluntary matter whether employers recognise unions for bargaining purposes. The extent of bargaining

coverage is largely determined by the character of workplace relations and employer attitudes. This section, therefore, examines differences in the percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining among different employment or workplace characteristics.

The significant impact of both workplace size and sector on bargaining coverage is emphasised when the two are cross-tabulated against one another. Table 7 indicates that in small private sector workplaces with fewer than 25 employees coverage is 7 per cent, compared with 32 per cent in workplaces with 25 or more employees. In the public sector, while differences are less marked at 60 per cent and 79 per cent respectively, they are still arguably more substantial than would be expected. Smaller workplaces in the public sector will generally form part of a larger organisation, and it is likely that if collective bargaining does take place it does so at a higher, more centralised level of the organisation. This would seem to lend support to the argument that the relative remoteness to the

workplace of negotiations may lead respondents in smaller workplaces to under-report bargaining coverage.

There is considerable variation in collective bargaining coverage by industry. This largely follows a similar rank order to that for union density (see Table 5). It is highest in public administration at 80 per cent, and lowest in hotels and restaurants and agriculture, fishing and forestry, at 8 per cent.

Within industries, the percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining is always higher in larger than smaller workplaces, and higher in the public than in the private sector. Bargaining coverage of public sector employees in large workplaces is fairly uniform, with at least seven-tenths covered. Conversely, among employees in small private sector workplaces, there are only two industries where bargaining coverage is greater than one-tenth: transport and communication, and financial intermediation.

Union membership

Finally, Table 7 examines the extent of bargaining coverage by individuals'

Table 7 Percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining by workplace characteristics and union membership; Great Britain; autumn 1997

	All	Private sector		Public sector		Per cent
		Less than 25 employees	25 or more employees	Less than 25 employees	25 or more employees	
All employees	36	7	32	60	79	
Industry						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8	5	7	*	*	
Mining and quarrying	29	*	34	*	*	
Manufacturing	33	6	40	*	*	
Electricity, gas and water supply	72	*	70	*	*	
Construction	22	5	20	*	92	
Wholesale and retail trade	14	4	25	*	*	
Hotels and restaurants	8	3	8	*	*	
Transport and communication	49	18	49	62	91	
Financial intermediation	45	48	44	*	*	
Real estate and business services	13	3	12	74	82	
Public administration	80	*	*	67	84	
Education	65	10	32	63	74	
Health	51	6	11	60	78	
Other services	27	4	19	48	71	
Union membership						
Member	82	58	82	81	88	
Not a member	14	3	12	37	62	

Source: Labour Force Survey

Notes: Includes all employees, except for those in the armed forces. See technical note for details on classifications.

* Base too low to provide a reliable estimate.

union membership status. While an employee may work in a recognised workplace, and may even have his or her pay determined by collective bargaining, he or she may not necessarily be a member of a trade union. Such a situation is often referred to as 'free-riding' – enjoying any benefits which unions may deliver in their workplace without paying membership subscriptions to the unions which have secured those benefits.

Conversely, it can be the case that unions may not be recognised in an employee's workplace, but he or she may still belong to a trade union. Despite the absence of union recognition by management for negotiating pay and conditions of employment at a particular workplace, unions may still play a prominent role. For example, they may retain a representational role on other issues. Indeed, with the decline in formal collective bargaining

over pay over the last decade or so, which has been well documented, such situations could conceivably be increasing.

Table 7 shows that 82 per cent of union members are covered by collective bargaining. By implication, therefore, 18 per cent of union members are not covered. Meanwhile, 14 per cent of those employees who do not belong to a trade union report that they are covered by a collective agreement.

These tables show a strong, and understandable, correlation between union membership and bargaining coverage, though this may be beginning to break down as unions lose members faster than recognition. What is not possible with this data source is to look at the direction of causality; that is, whether individuals are more likely to opt for union membership because a union is already recognised,

or whether a sufficient membership base has to be established for a union to be recognised.

Conclusion

Both the CO and LFS data illustrate that the downward trend in union membership and density has continued. Despite some variations in impact, generally the decline is evident across most sectors of the economy and the workforce. It has been particularly notable among men, manual employees and employees in the production industries. The downward trend has been comparatively less marked among women, part-time employees and non-manual employees. The level of trade union density now stands at under a third of all employees, although there is significant variation in different industries and among different types of employees.

Footnotes

- 1 See Waddington, J. (1992), 'Trade Union Mergers' in D. Cox. (ed.), *Facing the Future*. Nottingham: University of Nottingham, for a history of union mergers.
- 2 It should be noted that estimates since 1992 are not strictly comparable with those from earlier years because in that year the trade union membership question was moved from the spring to the autumn quarter. However, any inconsistencies reflecting seasonal factors are thought to be relatively minor. A fuller discussion of possible sources of discontinuity is contained in the *technical note*.
- 3 Employment status is self-defined by the respondent. It is often difficult to establish, in law, whether an individual is an employee or self-employed.
- 4 Trades Union Congress (1997), *Trade Union Trends* No. 4, March.
- 5 In recent years, a number of studies have investigated possible causes of the decline. See Disney, R. (1990), 'Explanations of the Decline in Trade Union Density in Britain: an Appraisal', *British Journal of Industrial Relations*, Volume 28, Green, F. (1992), 'Recent Trends in British Trade Union Density: How Much of a Compositional Effect?', *British Journal of Industrial Relations*, Volume 29, and Waddington, J. and Whitston, C. (1995), 'Trade Unions: Growth, Structure and Policy', in P.K. Edwards (ed.), *Industrial Relations: Theory and Practice in Britain*, Oxford: Blackwell, pp. 151-202.
- 6 See Mason, B. and Bain, P. (1993), 'The Determinants of Trade Union Membership in Britain: a Survey of the Literature', *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Volume 46, for a recent review of such studies.
- 7 See Disney, R., Gosling, A., Machin, S. and McCrae, J. (1998), 'The Dynamics of Union Membership in Britain - a Study using the Family and Working Lives Survey', forthcoming, *Employment Relations Research Series: Department of Trade and Industry*.
- 8 As explained in the *technical note*, the distinction between full-time and part-time work is based on the respondent's own assessment of their circumstances, rather than on the number of hours worked.
- 9 This classification is not directly comparable with the occupational classification. Hence the difference between managers in the two classifications.
- 10 With the exception of the figures provided in Table 4 for Northern Ireland, all other data pertain to Great Britain only.
- 11 An alternative estimate of collective bargaining coverage comes from the New Earnings Survey where data is collected on the proportion of full-time employees on adult rates whose pay was directly affected by any collective agreement. In 1997 this was estimated at 50 per cent.

Technical note

Certification Office data

The data cover the membership of all organisations known to the Certification Officer. Since 1975 they concern organisations that fall within the definition of a trade union under section 28 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 and more recently section 1 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.

Included in the data are home and overseas membership figures of contributory and non-contributory members, under the rules of those trade unions whose head offices are in Great Britain. Employment status of members is not provided and the figures may therefore include some people who are self-employed, unemployed or retired.

All the figures given in this article are provisional and subject to revision as later information becomes available. Figures published in earlier years have been revised in line with the latest information.

Statutory list of trade unions

For a trade union to be included in the CO list, it must be an organisation composed wholly or mainly of workers which has the regulation of relations between those workers and employers as one of its main purposes.

With the co-operation of the CO, the DTI has been able to use the former's information about membership and so avoid having to do a separate survey. The figures reported replicate data from the CO's annual report.

Estimates of trade union numbers and membership levels differ from previous *Labour Market Trends* articles that have used this data. In the past certain federations were combined and included under their 'parent' union, whereas the CO lists these unions separately. This article only refers to estimates for Great Britain, whereas the reporting of CO data in past *Labour Market Trends* articles has been for the United Kingdom.

The *Annual Report of the Certification Officer*, published in March 1998, contains the names of listed unions. The lists are open to public inspection at the Certification Office, Brandon House, 180 Borough High Street, London, SE1 1LW, tel. 0171-210 3735. For organisations with their head offices in Scotland, the lists can be viewed at the office of the Assistant Certification Officer, 58 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, EH2 1LN, tel. 0131-226 3224. For organisations with their head offices in Northern Ireland, the lists can be viewed at the Certification Office, Windsor House, 9-15 Bedford Street, Belfast BT2 7NU, tel. 01232-237773.

The Labour Force Survey

The LFS is a survey of around 60,000 private households throughout Great Britain. The survey was conducted once every two years between 1973 and 1983, and once every year between then until 1991, always in the spring. From 1992 onwards, the survey has been conducted on a quarterly basis in Great Britain, and since 1995 for the United Kingdom as a whole.

Trade union questions

The question on trade union membership has been asked

annually since 1989 of all individuals *in employment* (or away temporarily) during the reference week, either as employees or as self-employed, or of people on government employment or training programmes who were based with an employer during the reference week. The remaining trade union-related questions were introduced as annual questions in the autumn 1993 survey and the data are analysed in respect of *all employees*. A new question on collective bargaining coverage was introduced in 1996. The exact wording and sequence of the questions are as follows:

All employees:

At your place of work, are there any unions, staff associations or groups of unions?

If yes:

Is it/are any of them recognised by management for negotiating pay and conditions of employment?

If yes:

Are **your** pay and conditions of employment directly affected by agreements between your employer and any trade union(s) or staff associations?

All in employment:

Are you a member of a trade union or staff association?

A fuller discussion of the rationale for this line of questioning and question wording, and a comparison with results from other sources, can be found in the December 1994 *Employment Gazette*.

In 1992 the trade union membership question was moved from the spring to the autumn quarter. Consequently estimates since 1992 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, because estimates before and after this change may reflect seasonal factors as well as longer-term trends. It is not possible to adjust the data for seasonality. However, it is known that at the aggregate level seasonal variations in the number of people in employment – the group that are asked the membership questions – tend to be relatively modest (see *Employment Gazette* April and May 1993 for a fuller discussion). There is also a minor discontinuity between 1992 and 1993 due to the inclusion in 1993 of the additional questions on trade unions which preceded the membership question.

Non-contacts

Each household in the LFS is in the sample for five consecutive quarters. For the small number of households which were not contactable in the quarter (other than the first), their responses from the previous quarter are brought forward. For questions that do not appear every quarter, such as the trade union membership question, there is no previous response to carry forward, and a 'does not apply' response is therefore recorded. There are also cases where the respondent was interviewed in the quarter, but gave no answer (either because they did not know or refused to answer the

Technical note

question). Both cases have been treated in the same way and allocated pro-rata according to those who did answer the question. In 1997 the 'no answer' category accounted for 1 per cent of all responses.

Classificatory variables

Most of the classifications used to place respondents in different categories are based on a direct question relying on the person's self-assessment of their circumstances. Some are based on a combination of more than one question, and others are coded by ONS based on standard conventions. Details are provided below.

Sex, age and ethnic origin are self-defined. Highest qualification is principally based on a question asking individuals to nominate what qualification they have from a list of 40 categories. These have then been aggregated for the purposes of analysis.

Marital status is based on two questions: first, whether individuals have ever been married, and; second, whether if not presently married and living with their spouse, they are presently living with someone as a couple. Thus, people who are separated from their spouses but are cohabiting with another person have been placed in the 'married or cohabiting' category.

With the exception of occupation, all classifications used in this section are self-defined. In particular, it should be noted that the two aspects of employment status – full-time or part-time, and permanent or temporary – are based on direct questions and do not rely on any set criteria (e.g. number of hours worked). The classification for special working arrangements only includes those who work under such arrangements, and the final category of 'work mainly in own home' is taken from a separate question on homeworking.

The occupational classifications are from the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification, and are assigned by ONS staff based on an open-ended question asking people what was their job, and what did they mainly do in their job.

Defining the sector in which people work is based on two questions, first introduced in 1993. These ask, first, if they worked in a private firm or business, a limited company, or some other kind of organisation, and second, if other, what kind of non-private organisation.

Industry is based on respondents' answers to a question about what the firm or organisation for which they worked mainly made or did, and coded using the Standard Industrial Classification of economic activities 1992 or SIC(92).

Region of place of work and number of employees at the workplace are both self-defined.

Sampling and non-sampling

The LFS is a sample survey and, in common with all other surveys, estimates are subject to known sampling error and unknown non-sampling error.

Sampling errors relate to the fact that the sample chosen is only one of a very large number of samples which might have been chosen. It follows from this that one quarter's estimate of, say, trade union membership, is only one of a large number of such estimates which might have been made. It is possible to calculate standard errors and assign confidence intervals to estimates, based on standard statistical formulae, which takes into account the complexity of the sample design, the estimated proportion, the number of survey respondents and the size of the population. Generally, the more aggregated the results the lower the standard error, giving the estimate a greater degree of precision. All published LFS estimates have relative standard errors of 20 per cent or less.

Non-sampling errors are very difficult to quantify and can be minimised by achieving very high response rates, and by a concentration on quality management in the conduct of the survey and coding responses. LFS response rates are ordinarily above 80 per cent, which is very high for a household survey. Research conducted by ONS comparing the LFS with the Census of Population shows that some groups are under-represented in the LFS sample. These include people from households living in London; those renting from housing association; those in converted or shared accommodation; and those with only one adult aged 16-19 in the household.

It is possible that some non-sampling error arises in the series of questions on trade unions because of measurement problems. Around a third of the sample are proxy respondents, and the data show that this group are less likely to be union members than those responding on their own behalf, 28 per cent and 32 per cent respectively. If proxy respondents were no different from those responding on their own behalf, one would expect there to be no difference at all. This suggests that there may be a slight downward bias to the estimate of union membership.

On the questions on union recognition and collective bargaining coverage, it is known from surveys of employers that only a small proportion of public sector workplaces are not covered, and that these arrangements are generally made at the head office level or across many organisations. It is therefore likely that employees who are not union members and who work in small workplaces in the public sector may be unaware that union recognition and collective bargaining arrangements apply to their organisation. Consequently, there may also be a downward bias to these measures.

Older workers in the labour market

By Stephen McKay, Centre for Research in Social Policy, Loughborough University

Key points

- People aged over 50 were less likely than younger groups to be in paid work, and when working were more likely to be either self-employed or working part-time hours.
- Men and women aged between 45 and 59 had held an average of seven jobs across their working lifetime. Those over 60 had worked in an average of six jobs in total, for what is probably their complete working lifetime.
- Five per cent of those aged 45 to 69 years believed they had been discriminated against on age grounds when making a job application. More men than women perceived such discrimination.
- Recent employer-paid training was associated with higher rates of working among older workers.
- Older people who were unemployed and claiming benefit appeared to use fewer methods of jobsearch and to look for work less intensively than younger groups, although they were prepared to accept as wide a range of different jobs as the young.
- While 9 per cent of men aged 55 to 59 said their main status was 'retired', a further 10 per cent agreed they were effectively retired when questioned further.

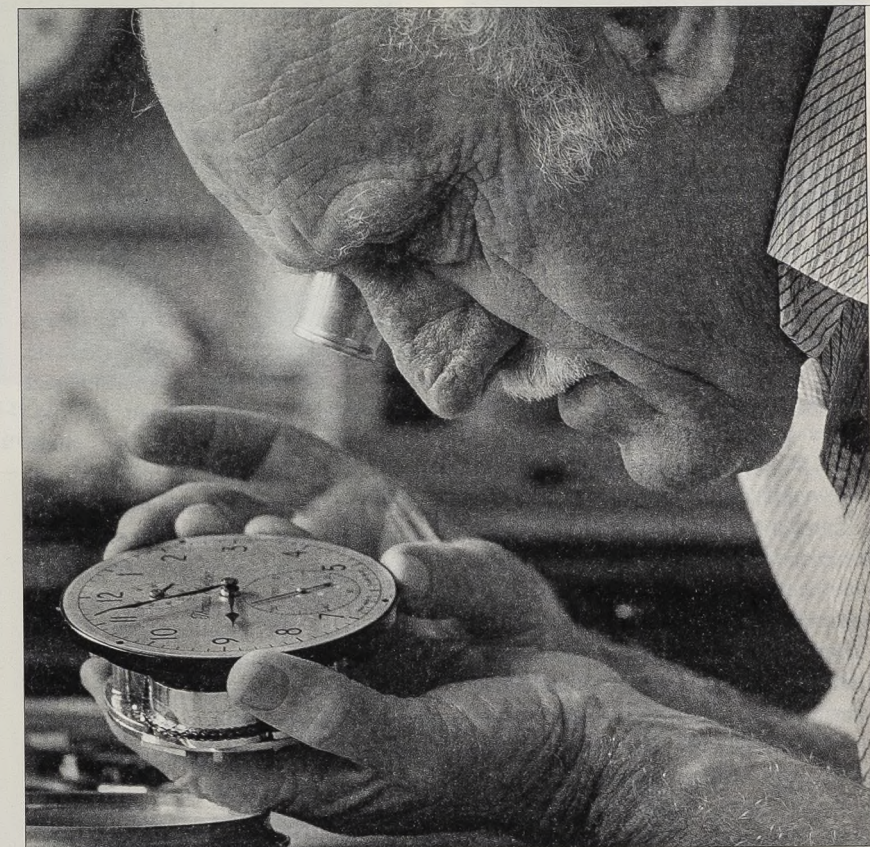


PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

The age of 50 appears to be a turning point after which people find it more difficult to return to the labour force if they become unemployed or leave work for other reasons. This article, based on the findings of the Family and Working Lives Survey, looks at the position of older workers in the labour market.

Introduction

THIS ARTICLE analyses some of the main characteristics of older workers and looks at the extent and nature of their labour market participation. The study¹ on which it is based also explored the chances that people would move between employment, unemployment and inactivity at various ages. A key result of the analysis was that the age of 50 appeared to represent an important point at which people found it more difficult to return to the labour force if

they became unemployed or left work for other reasons. During their early fifties, large numbers of white-collar workers left work to retire early. Among blue-collar workers, and those without occupational pensions, the risk of unemployment was much higher, and the transition to inactivity took place more slowly, over a greater range of years. These trends after the age of 50 resulted in this age being taken as the main definition for an 'older worker'.

The findings are based on an analysis of the Family and Working Lives Survey (FWLS), which questioned a nationally representative sample of 9,139 adults aged between 16 and 69 years old during 1994-95. More details of this survey are provided in the *technical note*

Employment

Among men in their fifties, almost two in three (64 per cent) were in full-time work, while one in ten was disabled (and neither working nor seeking work), and one in ten claiming unemployment-related benefits (see *Figure 1*). Among women in their fifties, more than one in four (28 per cent) worked full-time, the same number worked part-time, and one in five (21 per cent) were 'looking after home or family'. Almost one woman in ten (9 per cent) described her main economic activity as being 'retired'.

For all except respondents under 25, men had previously held more jobs than women. Men and women aged between 45 and 59 had held the greatest number of different jobs; this group had held an average of seven jobs across their working lifetime (up to the point of interview). Those over 60 had worked in fewer jobs - an average of six in total, for what is probably their complete working lifetime. This sug-

gests greater stability of employment for the oldest groups. Younger generations tended to have held more jobs by any given age.

At successively older ages, men were more likely to be working in clerical jobs and in the range of 'other occupations', including labourers, porters, road-sweepers and shelf-fillers. Those working beyond state pension age were the most likely to be in the personal and protective services (such as security guards, caretakers, and caterers). There was also a large number working in craft occupations, probably reflecting later retirement ages in manual than in non-manual occupations. Among women, the oldest group (aged 60 to 64) was more likely to be working in the group of 'other occupations', such as cleaning. A higher than average percentage of women aged 60 to 64 were also working in selling.

However, the profile of the industries in which older male and female workers were employed did not vary much in the years from 45 up to state pension age.

Discrimination on age grounds

Age discrimination in employment is generally taken to mean unfair treatment because of age. In the FWLS

people were asked about discrimination both in promotion/transfer opportunities and in applying for jobs. A lot fewer people seem to have encountered discrimination for being 'too old' in promotion or transfer opportunities, so the discrimination perceived by older groups in making job applications is concentrated on here.

In the FWLS there was a total of 3,644 people aged 45 to 69 taking part in the survey interview, of whom 3,511 people had either worked at some time, or had ever applied for a job. Of these:

- 345 people replied 'yes' to the question: "Do you feel you have ever been discriminated against when applying for jobs?";
- 180 people said this discrimination was because they were 'too old'; and
- two respondents said it was because they were 'too young', and three others mentioned the less specific reason that it was 'because of my age'.

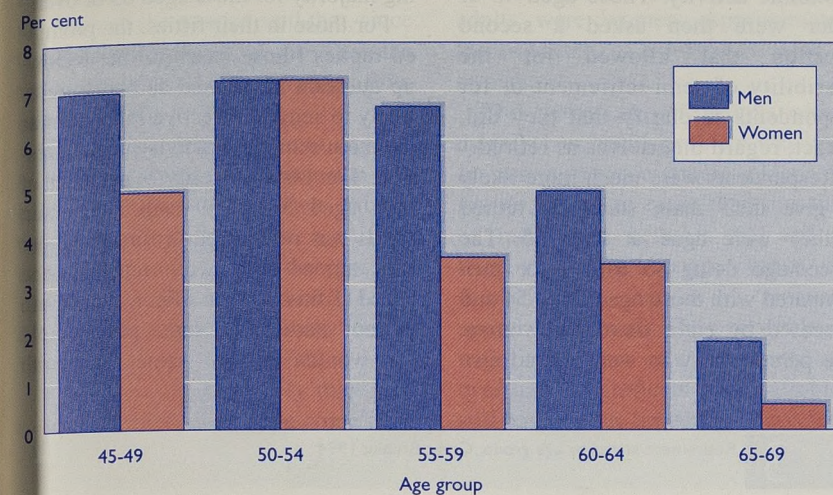
In all, 5 per cent of this age group said they had been discriminated against in making applications on the grounds of being 'too old'.

The proportions perceiving a job application to have been affected by discrimination on the grounds of being too old were higher among men than women, and generally lower for those aged 60 or older (see *Figure 2*). Just over 7 per cent of both men and women aged 50 to 54 believed they had been affected by discrimination for being too old when making a job application. Among those aged 45-69 who perceived experiencing age discrimination, around three-fifths (57 per cent) were men.

Training and education

Skills were self-assessed by respondents. Older workers tended to be just as competent as younger people in having a range of basic skills, but they were less likely to say they were able to speak a foreign language or to be confident about typing or word processing.

Figure 2 People who think job application affected because 'too old'; by age group and sex; Great Britain; 1994



Source: Family and Working Lives Survey

Older workers were noticeably less likely than younger groups to have received any employer-paid training. Instead, they were relatively more likely to mention skills learned in previous jobs (most common among workers in their forties), or the skills learned through an apprenticeship or a government training scheme. The role of government-provided training was much smaller than the part played by previous experience and by training financed by employers.

The age at which someone received training may be as important as whether training was received at all. Training was less commonly provided for older workers and, indeed, no one in the sample had received a month-long employer-paid course after the age of 59. The question arises of whether people are being trained only in the early part of their working lives instead of benefiting from a model of 'life-long learning' to acquire skills at different points in their lives. For those aged 50 to 59, the industries most likely to have provided training in the last ten years were public administration and manufacturing. The least likely industries to provide training were construction and transport.

Generally, those who had received a month-long period of employer-paid training were more likely to be still in work than those who had not.

Moreover, for all age groups, the more recently that someone had received a long period of employer-paid training, the more likely it was that they would still be working. More than 80 per cent of those aged 50 to 59 who had received a month's employer-paid training in the last nine years were in work. This compared with two-thirds of those whose employer-paid training was conducted at least ten years previously.

Self-employment

Self-employment is more common among older workers than other groups, and has been becoming a more common form of economic activity over time. The most common reasons for becoming self-employed among older workers (those aged 50 or older) were the nature of the job (32 per cent), self-fulfilment (31 per cent) and being their own boss (34 per cent). Seven per cent said that self-employment was an alternative to unemployment. Men and women were equally likely to say they became self-employed for one of a range of 'positive' reasons.

Older workers who are self-employed have typically been in this status for a considerable time and for them it is likely to be a relatively stable employment status. Retirement

from paid work tended to take place later for the self-employed than for employees.

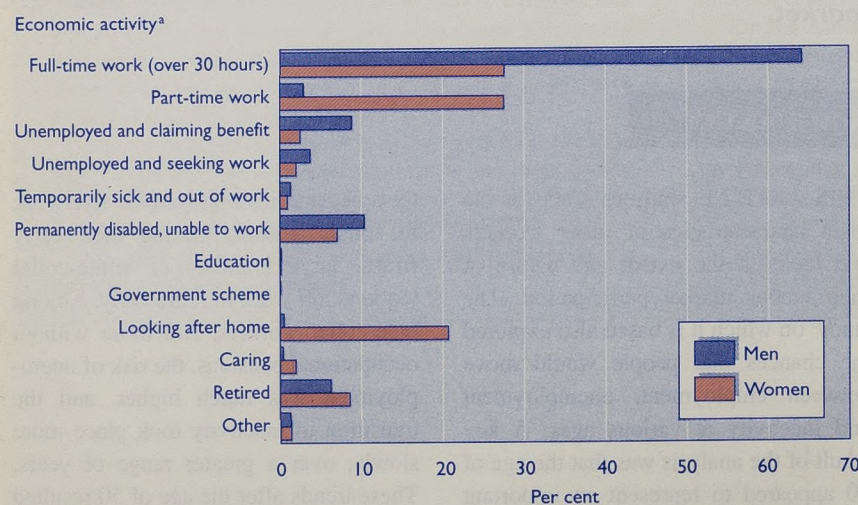
Unemployment

A number of alternative definitions of unemployment are in common use and ONS regularly publishes two. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) defines someone as unemployed if they are not in a job, have been looking for work in the last four weeks and are able to begin working within the next fortnight. In Britain, figures for the ILO unemployed are based on the Labour Force Survey. The other basis for current unemployment statistics in Britain is the claimant count - this counts people who are unemployed if they are receiving unemployment-related benefits, such as Jobseeker's Allowance or National Insurance credits. These two definitions provide different measures of unemployment but may be seen as providing complementary information. However, it was not possible to recreate an absolutely genuine ILO-based measure of unemployment from the survey.

Of those aged between 18 and state pension age, close to 9 per cent were unemployed - that is they were either claiming unemployment-related benefit or were not claiming benefit but described themselves as unemployed and looking for work. This rate was the same for those either side of 50 years of age. However, older respondents were slightly less likely to be receiving benefit as unemployed (the claimant count) and correspondingly more likely to describe themselves as non-claimants, but nevertheless looking for work. Older groups may either not have been eligible for unemployment benefits and/or were receiving income from other sources (including from a partner or an occupational pension or disability-related benefits).

Older claimants were less likely to be actively looking for work than were those claimants below the age of 50. In general, they tended to use fewer methods than those under 50, and were less likely to use most of a range of possible methods than younger claimants. Older unemployed people

Figure 1 Economic activity of people aged 50-59; by sex; Great Britain; 1994



Source: Family and Working Lives Survey

^a The classifications are the ones that were used in the questionnaire.

made less use of informal methods such as asking friends or relatives, or looking at shop window displays; they were also less likely to be using Jobcentre displays. They were at least as likely as younger unemployed people to have signed on with a private recruitment agency or to be looking in specific trade or professional journals.

While older unemployed people were less likely to be looking for work, there was no evidence of any greater or lesser inflexibility about the jobs they would accept. About half of those claiming unemployment-related benefits (47 per cent) were looking for 'a particular job' and in this there was no significant difference between older and younger people. Unemployed older groups were slightly more willing to take either permanent or temporary work (22 per cent of those aged 50 or over compared with 16 per cent of those under 50). However, those aged 50 or older were slightly more likely to want work of fewer than 30 hours and were less likely to be prepared to work more than 48 hours a week.

Despite there being very little evidence of differences in the types of employment acceptable to older and younger claimants, expectations of wages were higher among the older unemployed. Almost two in five (39 per cent) of those aged 50 or older would only accept wages of at least £200 per week, compared with half as many (20 per cent) of the younger claimants.

Inactivity

Retirement obviously becomes increasingly likely as people get older, with large numbers leaving paid employment at the state pension ages of 60 for women and 65 for men. Growing numbers are retiring before these ages or are prepared to describe themselves as 'semi-retired'. Others avoid the term 'retired' since they may feel they have nothing to retire from if they have not been in steady paid work for some time. For this reason the FWLS asked about economic

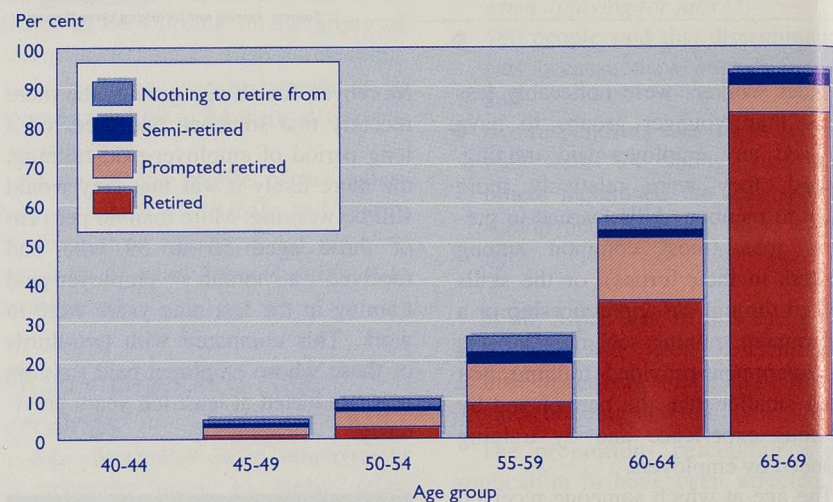
activity in two different ways. First, people were asked for their main economic activity. Those aged 45 or older were then asked a second question that allowed for the possibility of semi-retirement or for respondents to clarify that they did, in fact, regard themselves as retired.

Respondents were much more likely to give their main status as retired if they were aged at least 55. The percentage doing so tripled for men compared with those aged 50 to 54 and increased by eight times for women. The percentage who were retired also

increased sharply among the 60 to 64 age group, becoming the overwhelming majority for those aged 65 or over.

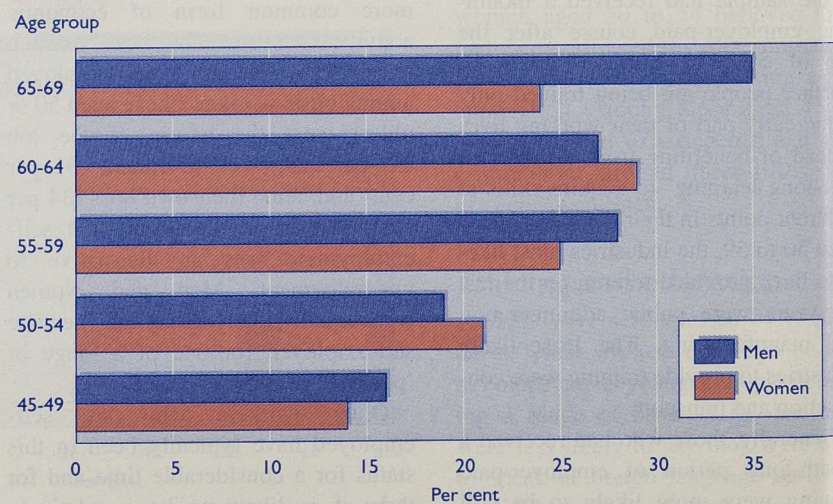
For those in their fifties, the prompted replies (those based on the follow-up question mentioned above) were as likely to suggest effective retirement as the main economic activity status question. For instance, only 9 per cent of men aged 55 to 59 said their main status was retired; but a further 10 per cent agreed they were retired when asked if this was, in effect, their main current status. The same pattern held for women of the same age, with

Figure 3 Retirement status by age group; Great Britain; 1994



Source: Family and Working Lives Survey

Figure 4 Percentage of older people with health problems; by age group and sex; Great Britain; 1994



Source: Family and Working Lives Survey

prompted retirement almost as frequent as self-description of 'retired' when asked about their main economic activity. More of the women said that, since they had not had a paid job for some time, they had nothing to retire from (see Figure 3).

Each successive age group expects to retire at younger ages than the one before. People now in their thirties expect to retire at around the age of 60; on average, at 59 years for those in work and 61 for those not working. For those in their late forties the corresponding figures are 61 and 63.

Women were more likely than men to have cared for adults at some time

in the past and to be still caring for them. Two-thirds (66 per cent) of those currently providing care to adults were women. Approximately three-quarters of carers were aged 40 or over.

The percentage of people with a disability or health problem was higher among successively older age groups, rising to more than one-third of men aged between 65 and 69 (Figure 4). Once people move into disability, the chances of 'recovery' appear to be small. The overwhelming majority (84 per cent) of people who ever had a significant health problem still had it at the time of the survey.

Conclusion

It is clear that older people take part in a diverse range of working and non-working activities. Compared with younger groups, there are high rates of self-employment, part-time working, and a wider range of different types of economic inactivity, including ill health and having caring responsibilities. Maintaining contact with the labour market appears to become more difficult for many people once they are older than 50, although those receiving employer-paid training were among the most likely to remain in paid employment.

Footnotes

- 1 *Characteristics of Older Workers* by Stephen McKay and Sue Middleton, DfEE research report RR45, is available from The Stationery Office, price £4.95, ISBN 0 85522 716 8.
- 2 These are weighted numbers, which give appropriate representation of groups that were more or less likely to take part in the survey. The average weight was equal to one, so the number of actual cases closely follows the weighted numbers.

Technical note

The Family and Working Lives Survey

The survey interviewed 9,139 people aged between 16 and 69 during 1994 and 1995. The sample also included a 'booster sample' of 2,098 people from four particular ethnic minority groups. This extra sample was not used in this article, principally because comparisons with these groups would have been unreliable for looking at older workers. The interviews were conducted in people's own homes, and explored the important events that shaped their lives and affected their patterns of working. As well as details about labour force participation, the survey also asked about such things as family formation and dissolution, having children, and education and training.

There were three parts to the interview. First, respondents and their partners were asked about the major events in their lives from the age of 16 (and earlier for some events) up to the present time. This information was recorded on an 'events matrix', along with details of various aspects of economic activity such as periods spent in employment, as unemployed and/or on state benefits, and in education or training. In the second part of the interview further details about periods of employment were collected and recorded on a 'job

grid'. This included details about each job such as hours of work, whether self-employed, occupation and so on. Job grid information was collected from 8,894 respondents out of the total sample of 9,139 used for analysis in this report. The main questionnaire, which formed the third part of the interview, covered a range of topics including employment, unemployment and social security benefits. This was generally focused on the current situation at the time of interview, not the record of previous events as in the other two preceding parts of the interview.

Data were also collected from respondents' partners. This involved both a short questionnaire about their current situation and a section on jobs and other events since the partner had started living with the main respondent. Partners were considered in the main report only to the extent that they might affect the economic activity of the respondent.

Each respondent provided details of life events from the age of 16 onwards (or from the year 1946 if later), while partners described life events since living with the main respondent. The structure of the survey means that more information is available about older respondents.

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Flows and stocks of foreign labour in the United Kingdom

By John Salt and James Clarke, Migration Research Unit, University College London

Key points

- Differences between data sources make it impossible to be certain how many foreign workers enter the UK every year; however, all of the sources suggest that inflows have been rising since the mid-1980s, with fluctuations caused by the state of the UK economy.

- The patterns of inflows and outflows of professional and managerial workers is different in the present period of growth to that in the 1980s, with outflows falling this time as inflows rise (IPS data). Flows among manual and clerical workers have been lower and have fluctuated less.

- Incoming professional and managerial workers are more likely to be non-British than British, although the EU appears to be declining as a source of such staff (IPS data). With manual and clerical workers, the immigration of non-British people exceeds that of British, but for emigration the reverse is true.

- LFS sample sizes make it hard to compare the labour market roles of different nationalities, but the data suggest that French and German workers in the UK are more likely to be in highly skilled jobs than those from the 'southern tier' of EU countries. North Americans, 'other' Asians, Australians and New Zealanders are more likely than average to be highly skilled.

- There is a very high proportion of overseas workers in Greater London and the South East, with London accounting for almost half the UK total and the rest of the South East a large part of the remainder (LFS).

- The work permit system operates mainly to bring in on a long-term basis the highly skilled, mainly from other advanced industrial countries. The US and Japan are the dominant countries, regularly accounting for 40-50 per cent of all work permits issued.



PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

Like other countries, the UK attracts a range of people from abroad for short- or long-term work. Measuring such flows is not easy, for various reasons. This article presents and reviews the most recent statistics on foreign labour inflows into the UK, and the current stock of foreign workers, using the diverse range of sources available.

Introduction

ALL advanced economies are now involved in a global labour market which is characterised by large-scale exchanges of workers. Unlike migration for settlement purposes, much labour movement is temporary and short-term and fluctuates in line with the economic situation in both sending and receiving countries. The UK is no exception. However, the ephemeral nature of much labour migration, the relatively small size of some flows and

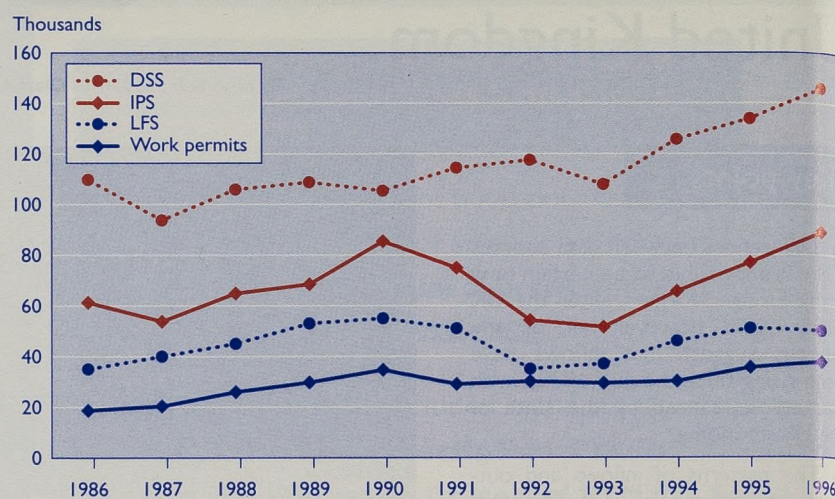
the vagaries of different statistical sources make it difficult to present a comprehensive view of the country's foreign labour relations. This article presents and reviews the most recent statistics on foreign labour inflows into the UK, and the current stock of foreign workers, using the diverse range of sources available. Its aim is to identify current trends in labour immigration flows and the main characteristics of incoming foreign workers.

Flows of foreign national workers: trends by source

It is impossible to be sure how many foreign workers come to the UK each year. There are four main statistical sources, and they give different answers. The situation regarding net flows is even more uncertain, since only the International Passenger Survey (IPS) provides statistics on emigration. Analysis of the impact of foreign labour also needs to take account of movements of British labour, since in some circumstances foreign workers may in effect be substituting for Britons who have gone abroad to work.

Table 1 summarises foreign worker inflows in recent years from the four available sources: work permits (long- and short-term) granted by the Department for Education and Employment's Overseas Labour Service, the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the IPS, and Department of Social Security (DSS) National Insurance (NI) statistics. The different sources measure different groups, and there is a clear order of magnitude among them. Work permits exclude European Union (EU) and other European Economic Area (EEA) nationals, so the numbers are low. DSS figures are high, partly because they encompass many people (including EU nationals)

Figure 1 Inflows of foreign national workers; United Kingdom; 1986-96



Sources: Department for Education and Employment, IPS, LFS, Department of Social Security

who work for short periods only, perhaps on a casual basis; for example, they include working holidaymakers and those on the seasonal agricultural scheme, both of which categories are excluded wholly or in part from the other sources. IPS data exclude Irish citizens, and should therefore be lower than those from the LFS, but they are not. This discrepancy cannot be fully explained, although it is in part due to the exclusion from the LFS of short-term movements and of those migrants staying in hotels,

hostels (except National Health Service accommodation) and temporary accommodation. For more information on the various sources, see the technical note.

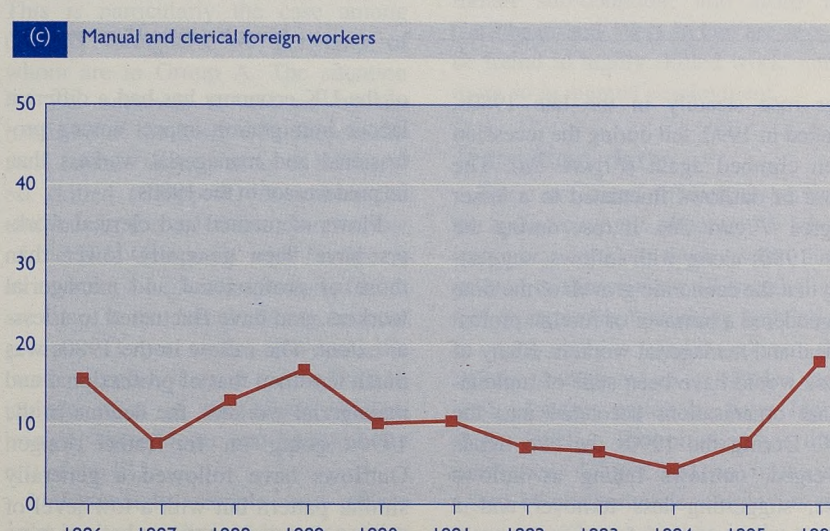
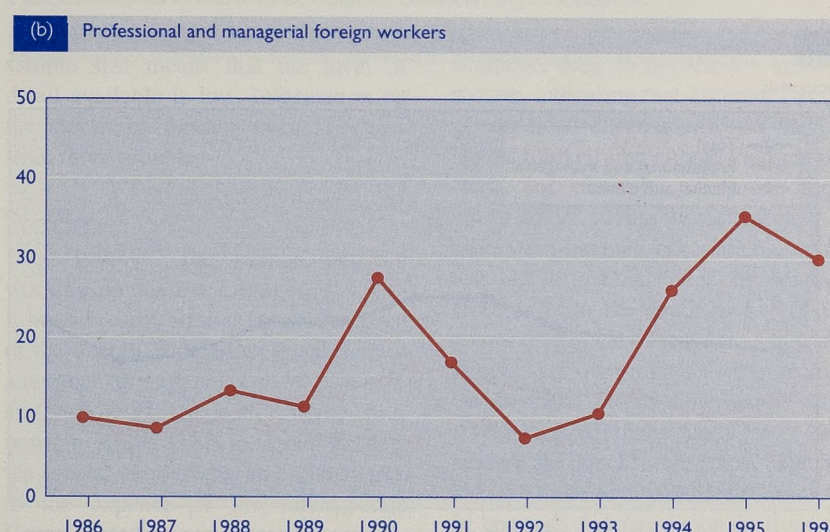
The main message coming from Table 1 and Figure 1 is that foreign worker inflow to the UK has been steadily rising since the mid-1980s according to each of the statistical sources. The fluctuations that are apparent generally reflect the vicissitudes of the UK economy: rising numbers in the late 1980s, followed by fall

Table 1 Inflows of foreign national workers; United Kingdom 1986-96

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
WP ^a	18,688	20,348	25,974	29,730	34,627	28,978	30,051	29,329	30,092	35,468	37,650
LFS ^b	35,000	40,000	45,000	53,000	55,000	51,000	35,000	37,000	46,000	51,000	50,000
IPS ^c	61,400	53,900	65,000	68,600	85,500	75,000	54,300	51,600	65,700	77,000	89,000
DSS ^d	109,897	93,847	106,008	108,839	105,466	114,521	117,597	107,972	125,773	133,916	145,920
Percentage change on previous year											
WP ^a	12.7	8.9	27.6	14.5	16.5	-16.3	3.7	-2.4	2.6	17.9	6.2
LFS ^b	-11.2	15.3	12.8	17.5	3.0	-8.2	-29.9	4.8	23.0	12.5	-2.1
IPS ^c	13.5	-12.2	20.6	5.5	24.6	-12.3	-27.6	4.8	27.3	17.2	15.1
DSS ^d	-	-14.6	13.0	2.7	-3.1	8.6	2.7	-8.2	16.4	6.5	9.0
EU ^e as percentage of total											
WP ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LFS ^b	24.4	47.1	51.2	49.0	42.0	49.0	40.0	29.4	34.7	52.9	38.1
IPS ^c	29.5	27.6	20.0	23.8	25.2	18.8	15.1	9.9	28.0	16.7	32.1
DSS ^d	38.8	45.4	54.4	52.0	48.9	41.5	37.8	35.7	38.9	41.0	40.0

a Department of Employment and Department for Education and Employment: work permits and first permissions granted; 1996 figures provisional.
 b Foreigners living and working in the UK and living outside the UK one year ago, LFS spring quarter; rounded to nearest thousand.
 c Estimated inflow of foreign workers from the International Passenger Survey.
 d Number of immigrant workers registering or re-registering with the DSS for NI (year runs April-March).
 e EU refers to EU12 until 1st January 1995, EU15 thereafter.

Figure 2 Net flows of foreign workers; United Kingdom; 1986-96



Source: International Passenger Survey

or slower growth in the early 1990s, then more growth in the mid-1990s. However, the trends are by no means parallel (Figure 1). The relatively steep fall in the early 1990s recorded by the IPS and LFS were less visible in DSS and work permit data. One possible explanation is that the DSS data include many short-term young workers (many of whom are from EU countries), including working holidaymakers, who form a highly flexible labour force in jobs with rapid turnover, while work permits go principally to managerial and professional workers (long-term) and entertainers and sportsmen and women (short-term), for whom demand remains fairly constant.

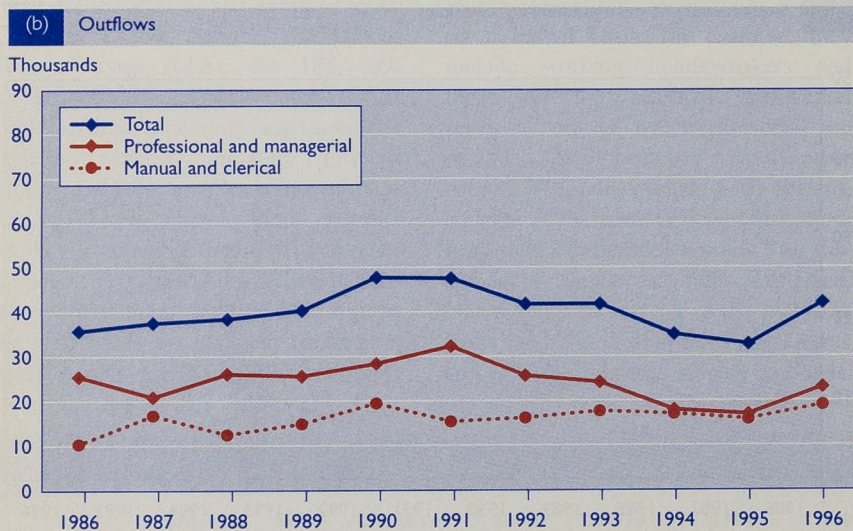
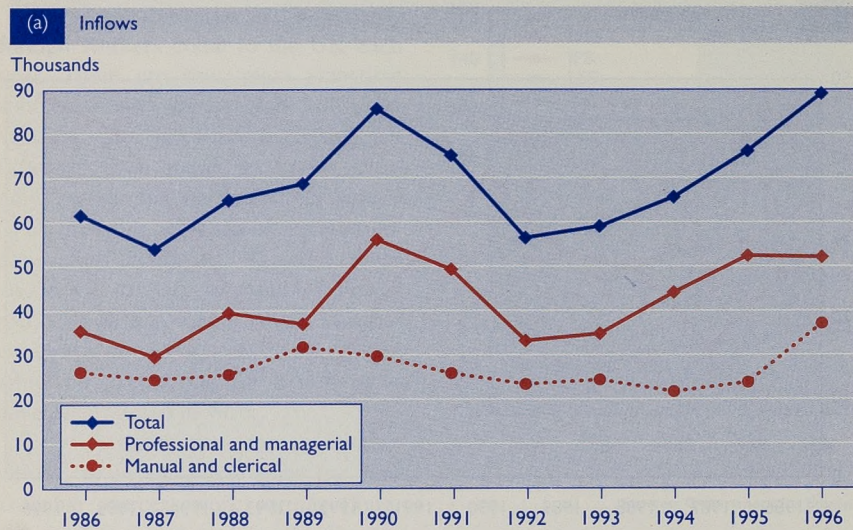
There is some evidence that EU sources were becoming less important in the early 1990s, though the IPS figures are distorted by the absence of the Irish. This trend seemed to have been reversed in 1994 and 1995, the LFS and DSS both showing increases in the proportion from the EU, while 1996 data suggest a relatively stable situation: a fall in the proportion from the EU in the LFS matched by an increase recorded in the IPS, with the proportion recorded by the DSS little changed. Overall, Table 1 gives no clear trend in the importance of EU foreign workers, although on balance their proportions according to the different sources seem to have fallen since the late 1980s, suggesting that the UK labour market has become more global in its recruitment.

IPS data on immigration and emigration of foreign workers

Only the IPS provides statistics on both inflows and outflows of foreign labour, though the small sample size allows little by way of breakdown. Statistics are available by usual occupation, with a relatively simple polarised view of the labour market into two groups: professional and managerial, and manual and clerical.

Each year during most of the period 1986-96 there was a net inflow of foreign (non-British) workers, both professional and managerial and manual and clerical (Figure 2). Inflows of the for-

Figure 3 Flows of foreign workers; United Kingdom; 1986-96



Source: International Passenger Survey

mer rose steadily in the late 1980s, peaked in 1990, fell during the recession then climbed again (Figure 3a). The trend in outflows fluctuated to a lesser degree (Figure 3b). It rose during the late 1980s along with inflows, suggesting that the economic growth of the time engendered a turnover of foreign professional and managerial workers. Many of these would have been staff of multinational organisations seconded into the UK. During the 1990s the two trends diverged, outflows falling as inflows rose, suggesting less turnover and a greater permanency of moves. It would appear, therefore, that the recent growth

of the UK economy has had a different labour immigration impact among professional and managerial workers than its predecessor in the 1980s.

Flows of manual and clerical workers have been generally lower than those of professional and managerial workers, and have fluctuated to a lesser extent. The inflow in the 1980s was much less than that of professional and managerial workers, the decline in the 1990s going on for rather longer. Outflows have followed a generally similar pattern but with a low level of fluctuation. Since 1994, the net inflow, which had been falling since 1989, has

risen steeply. As the UK economy expanded, it found room for more foreign manual and clerical workers.

Statistics on flows of British workers show consistent net losses of both types, with the exception of 1994. The UK labour market thus gains from international exchanges, because the net gains of non-British labour outweigh indigenous net losses. Inflows of foreign workers are commonly between 50 and 60 per cent of all inflows, but only 30-40 per cent of outflows.

The current situation is that incoming professional and managerial workers are more likely to be non-British. However, the EU appears to be a declining source of professional and managerial staff, numbers down from 12,400 in 1994 to 7,000 in 1996. For manual and clerical workers in 1996 immigration of non-British exceeded British citizens (35,000 and 29,000 respectively), but there were more British (26,000) than non-British (19,000) among emigrants.

Flows of migrant workers by nationality and sex

LFS data

The LFS can also be used to indicate the annual scale of both total and labour migration into the UK. The survey asks for respondents' addresses the year before, and the number of international migrants is derived from the reporting an address abroad at the time. Strictly speaking, this gives measurement of transition migration rather than actual movement (until the IPS), since it takes no account of possible movement during the intervening period. Such measurement under-records the real level of migration. The LFS also excludes people living in private households (apart from nurses in NHS accommodation). The small overall sample size means that a detailed breakdown by nationality is not possible.

According to the LFS, total inward migration (or immigration - those coming in to live, but not necessarily work also) averaged 246,000 in 1996 and 1997, with foreign nationals in

growing majority (57 per cent compared with 55 per cent for 1995-96 and 53 per cent for 1993-94). There were slightly more women than men, but this balance varied by nationality: among UK nationals the balance of the sexes was equal, but women were in a slight minority among foreigners. Foreign nationals coming in to work, however, were more likely to be female than male (54 and 46 per cent).

The small sample size makes it impossible to identify the national origins of labour immigrants at anything but the most aggregate scale. In 1996-97 the total number averaged 104,000, of whom 54,000 (52 per cent) were of foreign nationality. Countries of the EU provided about 20,000 labour immigrants, 37 per cent of all foreign nationals.

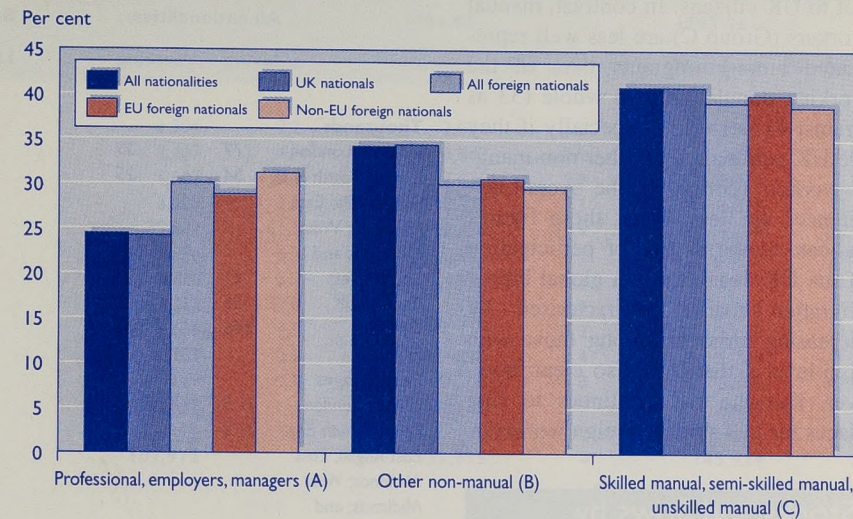
Comparison of LFS and IPS inflow data

Comparison of LFS and IPS inflow data for 1996 shows significant differences between the sources for labour flows but not for total immigration. Total inflows were 241,000 for the LFS and 258,000 for the IPS. For all workers, the inflows were 93,000 and 140,000 respectively, the difference being greater for foreigners (50,000 and 85,000) than for British workers (44,000 and 55,000). Hence it appears that there are greater discrepancies between the two sources where workers are concerned, and this is especially the case for foreign workers. The difference is probably a result of the way the surveys are carried out. The IPS is in effect asking for *intention* to work, while the LFS should be recording those who are actually working. Why this should affect foreigners more than British nationals is unclear, but the implication is that the former may be more uncertain than the British about employment prospects in the UK when questioned on entry.

Nationality and socio-economic group

The LFS can be used to provide information on the characteristics of new migrants, although the small

Figure 4 People working in the UK by nationality and socio-economic group; average of 1996 and 1997 spring quarters



Source: Labour Force Survey

a. Socio-economic groups are based on Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) as defined by ONS.

sample size means that the level of detail available is low. Information on the stocks of foreign workers somewhat more reliable.

Stocks

In 1996-97, the foreign national working population averaged 914,000. It has a broadly similar structure to that of the overall population, but differs in a number of ways (Figure 4). It is generally more skilled, with a higher proportion (30 per cent) in Group A (professionals, employers and managers), at the expense of the intermediate Group B (other non-manual workers). This is particularly the case among non-EU foreigners, 31 per cent of whom are in Group A. The situation for EU nationals is affected by the inclusion of the Irish, who proportionately contain slightly more of the highest skilled (Group A) than does the total labour force, but less than the rest of the EU. Compared with foreigners as a whole, a higher proportion of Irish are also to be found among manual groups (43 per cent). However, the trend in recent years is for the Irish to include more of the highly skilled, bringing them closer into line with the rest of the EU.

Unfortunately, sample size allows only limited analysis for nationalities and national groups. Where data are

available, they do not show a uniform picture, indicating that different foreign groups have different roles in the UK labour market. French and German citizens, for example, are much more likely to be in highly skilled and in other non-manual occupations, much less so in manual jobs. In contrast, workers from the southern tier of EU countries (Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece) are over-represented in manual employment. North Americans, 'other Asians', Australians and New Zealanders are much more likely than the average to be highly skilled (Group A). In contrast, foreign nationals from the Indian sub-continent and from the Caribbean and West Indies are less likely to be found in highly skilled work, much more so in manual employment.

Transition data

There are some differences between the socio-economic structure of 'labour immigrants' (i.e. those who have entered in the previous 12 months) and that of the resident working population. In particular, it would appear that labour immigrants as a whole, especially foreign nationals, have higher skill levels. Proportionately more immigrants (30 per cent) are in the category of professionals, employers and managers (Group A) than in the working population as a whole (24 per cent)

and the gap appears to be widening. This applies to foreign nationals but not to UK citizens. In contrast, manual workers (Group C) are less well represented among migrants than in the working population as a whole (33 as against 41 per cent), especially if they are UK nationals. For other non-manual workers (Group B), the overall differences are less. What these figures indicate is the degree of participation of the UK economy in a global labour migration market characterised by increasing turnover among those with high-level skills. It is also clear, however, that the UK continues to find places for less skilled foreign workers.

Stocks and flows by nationality and region

The regional distribution of foreign workers can be gleaned from two sources: the LFS and DSS statistics, although their different basis means that the two sources are not directly comparable. LFS data are available for the stock of foreign workers and also for labour immigrants. DSS data are for registered immigrant workers.

Labour Force Survey

The regional distribution of foreign workers is very uneven. In 1996-97 Greater London averaged 426,000 foreign workers, 47 per cent of the total, and the Rest of the South East accounted for another 169,000 (18 per cent). In comparison, only 11 per cent of UK nationals work in Greater London, and only 31 per cent in the South East as a whole.

Table 2 records the destination regions in the UK of all immigrants and of those currently working at the time of the survey. The domination of London and South East England is clear: 31 per cent of all immigrants, and 38 per cent of those working came to the capital, and between a fifth and a quarter more had destinations in the rest of South East England.

There are significant regional differences by nationality. Foreign nationals, especially those from EU countries, are much more likely than UK citizens to come to London, both to live (41 and

Table 2 People living and working in the UK who lived outside the UK one year previously; averages spring 1996 and spring 1997

	All nationalities		British nationals		Foreign nationals	
	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working
Thousands						
Greater London	77	39	21	13	57	26
Rest of South East	54	25	23	12	31	14
East Anglia; East Midlands; West Midlands; and South West	61	23	31	14	30	13
Rest of UK	55	17	33	12	22	10
All	246	104	108	50	140	61
Percentages						
Greater London	31.3	37.5	19.9	25.6	40.5	47.1
Rest of South East	21.8	24.5	21.0	23.6	22.4	25.0
East Anglia; East Midlands; West Midlands; and South West	24.7	22.0	28.4	27.1	21.7	18.9
Rest of UK	22.2	16.0	30.7	23.7	15.4	10.0
All	100	100	100	100	100	100

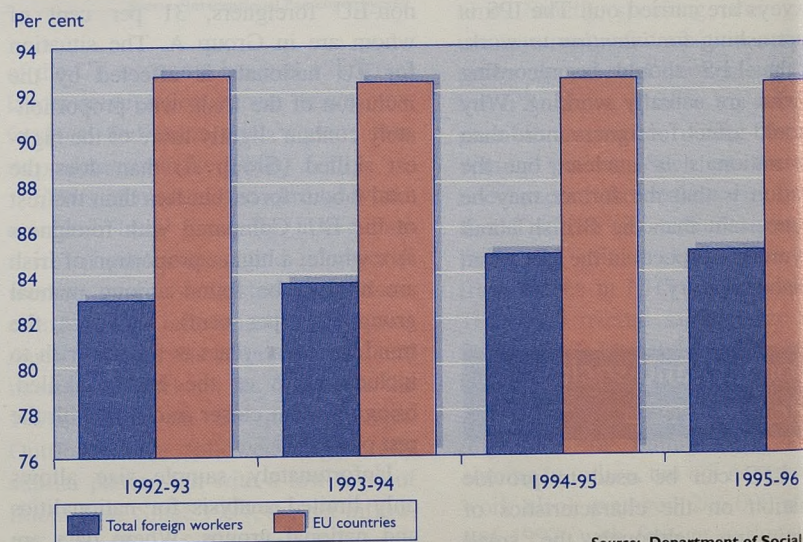
Source: Labour Force Survey

20 per cent respectively) and to work (49 and 26 per cent). There is a similar, though much less marked, tendency in the rest of the South East, while the reverse is true for the other regions listed. This is consistent with the role that London plays as a global city, exchanging population and labour force worldwide. Unfortunately, small sample size inhibits such conclusions with regard to the foreign national population entering regions beyond the capital.

Department of Social Security

A fuller picture of the regional distribution of foreign immigrant workers than can be derived from the LFS comes from DSS NI data - see Table 3. Data for 1995-96 confirm the dominance of the South East (including Greater London), with between two thirds and three-quarters of the total entering during the 1990s. No other region reached double figures, Scotland, the South West and the North West being

Figure 5 Newly-entering workers aged under 35 as a percentage of the total; United Kingdom 1992-93 to 1995-96



Source: Department of Social Security

Table 3 Regional distribution of immigrant workers; United Kingdom; 1990-91 to 1995-96

Standard Statistical Regions	1990-91		1992-93		1994-95		1995-96	
	Numbers	Per cent	Numbers	Per cent	Numbers	Per cent	Numbers	Per cent
Northern	1,130	1.5	1,304	2.2	2,074	1.6	1,803	1.2
Yorkshire/Humberside	2,094	2.7	2,403	4.1	3,840	2.9	4,359	3.0
East Midlands	1,608	2.1	1,647	2.8	2,836	2.2	3,414	2.3
East Anglia	2,189	2.9	2,025	3.5	2,675	2.1	3,079	2.1
South East	55,126	72.3	35,502	61.1	92,456	70.9	99,259	68.0
South West	3,612	4.7	3,676	6.3	5,464	4.2	5,750	3.9
West Midlands	2,710	3.6	2,936	5.1	4,329	3.3	5,461	3.7
North West	3,351	4.4	4,053	7.0	5,787	4.4	5,554	3.8
Scotland	2,538	3.3	2,636	4.5	6,715	5.2	6,673	4.6
Wales	1,401	1.8	1,303	2.2	1,828	1.4	1,749	1.2
Northern Ireland	472	0.6	649	1.1	2,308	1.8	3,365	2.3
Not known	38,290	-	49,838	-	3,603	-	5,459	-
Total	114,521	-	107,972	-	133,915	-	145,924	-

Source: Department of Social Security

All percentages exclude those 'Not known'. Year runs April-March.

the next most important. Over the years this distributional pattern has been stable, with only minor fluctuations despite considerable swings in total numbers.

Age distribution of foreign immigrant workers

According to DSS figures, newly entering foreign workers are relatively young (Figure 5), with 85 per cent aged under 35 in 1995-96, a stable figure in recent years despite considerable increases in total numbers. The EU is especially important as a source of young workers: 92 per cent aged under 35, and 55 per cent aged 18-24, most of them probably working on a temporary

Corporate transfers

One of the main features of labour immigration into the UK is the high proportion accounted for by corporate transfers. In 1996, 13,904 corporate transferees were granted work permits, but this group does not include EU nationals who are outside the work permit system. A fuller estimate of the scale of corporate transfer may be derived from the LFS, which records whether or not an immigrant who was working abroad

the year before is now working in the UK for the same employer, and is thus a corporate transferee.

LFS data

For 1996-97, the average number of people working abroad a year before and in the UK at the time of the survey was 66,000; 26,000 of them (40 per cent) worked for the same employer at both times and may be assumed to be corporate transferees. The majority of this group (15,000) were foreign nationals.

Aggregation of similar data for the period 1985-97 provides more detail (Table 4). Unfortunately, data for 1992 are suspect due to changes in the survey method, and have been excluded from this analysis. Over the remaining 12-year period, 862,000 labour immigrants (defined in this case as working at the time of the survey and one year before) entered the UK. Of these, 313,000 were corporate transferees, 37 per cent of the total. Foreign nationals are more likely than UK immigrants to be transferees: 43 per cent compared with 31 per cent. This is particularly the case with non-EU nationals, 45 per cent of whom worked for the same employer before and after entering the UK. This distribution is to be expected in view of the work permit system, which provides an easier entry for company transferees than for some other types of appli-

Table 4 People living and working in the UK and living and working outside the UK one year previously; 1985-97^a

	Same employer		Different employer		Thousands and percentages	
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Total	Per cent
All nationalities	313	37.0	548	62.9	862	100
UK	153	30.6	330	69.4	484	100
Foreign nationals	160	43.2	231	56.8	391	100
of whom:						
Non-EU foreign nationals	121	44.5	145	55.5	266	100
EU countries ^b	39	41.3	86	58.7	125	100
EU countries (excluding Irish Rep.)	29	43.9	51	56.1	80	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Average of spring quarters; excludes 1992.

^b EU refers to EU12 until 1st January 1995, EU15 thereafter. The 1985-97 totals therefore include a break in the series.

Table 5 Work permits, first permissions and TWES issues; United Kingdom; 1969-96

	Long-term ^a		Short-term		Trainee		Total	
	Numbers	per cent change	Numbers	per cent change	Numbers	per cent change	Numbers	per cent change
1969			67,093		8,312		75,405	
1970			66,470		7,549		74,019	
1971			56,031		6,399		62,430	
1972			46,987		5,712		52,699	
1973	20,716		12,123		3,697		36,536	
1974	20,695	-0.1	12,350	1.9	2,903	-21.5	35,948	-1.6
1975	18,664	-9.8	11,414	-7.6	3,136	8.0	33,214	-7.8
1976 ^b	11,925	-36.1	8,545	-25.1	2,651	-15.5	25,271	-23.8
1977	10,613	-11.0	7,801	-8.7	3,164	19.4	21,578	-14.8
1978	9,686	-8.7	9,463	21.3	3,662	15.7	22,811	5.7
1979	8,344	-13.9	9,649	2.0	4,010	9.5	22,003	-3.5
1980	6,423	-23.0	8,238	-14.6	4,152	3.5	18,813	-14.5
1981	5,906	-8.0	6,866	-16.7	3,088	-25.6	15,860	-15.7
1982	5,672	-4.0	7,225	5.2	2,557	-17.2	15,454	-2.1
1983	6,438	13.5	7,108	-1.6	2,361	-7.7	15,907	2.8
1984	6,801	5.6	6,244	-12.2	2,646	12.1	15,691	-1.4
1985	7,067	3.9	6,571	5.2	2,937	11.0	16,575	5.6
1986	7,915	12.0	7,947	20.9	2,826	-3.8	18,688	12.7
1987	8,063	1.9	9,385	18.1	2,900	2.6	20,348	8.1
1988	10,391	28.9	11,793	25.7	3,790	30.7	25,974	27.1
1989	13,268	27.7	12,234	3.7	4,228	11.6	29,730	14.6
1990	16,055	21.0	13,760	12.5	4,812	13.8	34,627	16.8
1991	12,800	-20.3	12,615	-8.3	3,513	-27.0	28,978	-16.1
1992	12,681	-0.9	13,963	10.7	3,407	-3.0	30,051	3.7
1993	12,523	-1.2	13,339	4.5	3,467	1.8	29,329	-2.3
1994	13,425	7.2	12,876	-3.5	3,791	9.3	30,092	2.3
1995	15,498	15.4	15,565	20.9	4,405	16.2	35,468	17.8
1996 ^c	16,874	8.9	16,810	8.0	3,969	-9.9	37,653	6.2

a Not differentiated from short-term until 1973.

b 1976 total includes 2,150 issued unanalysed owing to industrial action.

c Provisional.

Source: Department for Education and Employment

ation. Corporate transfers are less important for EU nationals (only 41 per cent), who do not require work permits.

Numbers of work permit issues

Over the last two decades the trend in work permit issues (including first permissions² and Training and Work Experience Scheme - TWES - permits, but not extensions and changes of employment) has fluctuated, numbers halving during the 1970s, then rising again in the 1980s (Table 5). In the first half of the 1990s the number appeared to have stabilised at around 30,000 issues a year, but rose substantially in 1995 and 1996.

Provisional data indicate that during 1996 there were 61,482 applications for a work permit (including those for first permission, extension or change of employment and training), 54,957 in the main scheme and 6,525 in TWES. The total number of issues was 48,063, including 7,843 extensions and 2,567 changes of employment. The total number of work permits and first permissions which were granted and refused was 36,982, of which 33,684 (91 per cent) were approved. The upward trend of recent years thus seems to have been consolidated, and as unemployment has fallen in the UK, the labour market has opened up both absolutely and relatively to foreign (non-EEA) labour.

The increase in numbers of long-term work permits is particularly

important. The rise in the last couple of years is consistent with increased demand for skills as the UK economy has emerged strongly from recession. The data also suggest that deregulation in the UK labour market has opened it up to labour from outside the EEA. Hence it is important to analyse the breakdown of work permit issues by industry, occupation and nationality.

Industrial group

The distribution pattern of work permit issues by industry is remarkably stable (Table 6). Short-term issues are dominated by the miscellaneous services category (mainly entertainers and sportsmen and women), which consistently accounts for around four-fifths of issues. Insurance, banking and finance

Table 6 Work permits and first permissions by industry; United Kingdom; 1985-1996

	Number issued				Per cent			
	1985	1990	1995	1996 ^a	1985	1990	1995	1996 ^a
Mining and oil	158	130	63	101	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.5
Coal and chemicals	52	138	136	144	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8
Metal industries	285	530	660	857	3.6	3.4	3.6	4.5
Other manufacturing	51	117	279	164	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.9
Transport and communications	107	97	92	111	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
Distribution	77	76	62	55	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3
Insurance, banking and finance	308	534	950	1,283	3.9	3.4	5.1	6.7
Professional services	556	816	985	1,205	7.1	5.2	5.3	6.3
Miscellaneous services	6,107	12,850	14,288	14,797	78.1	82.3	77.3	77.6
Others	119	325	974	360	1.5	2.1	5.3	1.9
Total	7,820	15,613	18,490	19,073	100	100	100	100
Long-term (including TWES)								
Mining and oil	649	725	368	490	7.4	3.8	2.2	2.6
Coal and chemicals	202	505	453	498	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.6
Metal industries	1,210	2,225	2,394	2,681	13.8	11.7	14.1	14.1
Other manufacturing	213	575	524	482	2.4	3.0	3.1	2.5
Transport and communications	322	464	388	415	3.7	2.4	2.3	2.2
Distribution	499	465	248	274	5.7	2.4	1.5	1.4
Insurance, banking and finance	2,032	3,568	3,462	4,230	23.2	18.8	20.4	22.3
Professional services	2,283	5,149	4,031	4,553	26.1	27.1	23.7	24.0
Miscellaneous services	1,225	4,468	4,864	5,025	14.0	23.5	28.6	26.4
Others	120	870	246	357	1.4	4.6	1.4	1.9
Total	8,755	19,014	16,978	19,005	100	100	100	100

a Provisional.

Source: Department for Education and Employment

('IBF') and professional services are the only other industrial groups which seem to have some requirement for short-term non-EEA foreign nationals.

Long-term permits are economically the most significant for the labour market. Although the main pattern is one of continuity, there is evidence of some change within this context of general stability. The pattern is dominated by three service industries: IBF, professional services, and miscellaneous services, which in 1995 and 1996 accounted for 73 per cent of all work permits issued. In the rest of the economy, only metal industries (including engineering) made any substantial use of overseas non-EEA nationals, with proportionately its largest share since 1987, though the sector is characterised more by its stability than anything else. While the dominance of the 'big three' has been maintained throughout the decade 1985-95, several trends can be observed.

First, the small rise in the miscellaneous services category in 1995 was

not repeated in 1996: nonetheless it remained the largest group. Since 1993, it has accounted for the largest proportion of long-term work permits, and its continued growth suggests an ongoing diversification in the recruitment of foreign labour, at the same time maintaining the predominance of the service sector as a user of such labour. Secondly, IBF, which peaked in 1986-87, probably in anticipation of financial deregulation in the City of London, appears to have levelled off at around 22 per cent, below its position in the late 1980s. This may reflect a lack of expansion in the City, possibly in view of potential changes in the structure of the European financial market. Professional services, which remained fairly stable during the 1980s, declined sharply in 1993 to its lowest level for a decade, but that decline seems now to have halted, with small rises in subsequent years. As for IBF, despite some recent signs of growth, this category has not recovered the proportion it held in the late 1980s.

Occupational group

The occupational distribution of work permit issues, like the industrial breakdown, has remained remarkably stable over the period 1985-96 (Table 7). Throughout this decade, around four-fifths of short-term permits have been received by literary, artistic and sportsmen and women, highly skilled in their own right. The number of such issues declined in 1993 and 1994, but in 1995 and 1996 increased to its highest absolute number (13,642) of the decade. Despite this, its proportional significance has declined, due to the rising importance of professional and managerial short-term permits. This latter group accounts for most of the remaining short-term permits, and until 1996 showed a clear growth trend both in numbers and proportion over recent years, especially among those providing professional and managerial support. This rise may be due to a tendency for companies to bring in specialist expertise for short periods, perhaps on corporate transfers. It may also reflect

Table 7 Work permits and first permissions by occupation; United Kingdom; 1985-96

	Per cent			
	1985	1990	1995	1996 ^a
Short-term (including TWES)				
General management	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.3
Professional/management support	10.3	9.0	20.4	13.7
Professional/management in education, health and welfare	1.6	2.4	2.7	2.5
Professional/management in science and technology	6.3	4.0	3.2	5.0
Other managerial	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.2
All professional/managerial	20.4	16.3	27.6	22.6
Literary, art and sport	77.4	79.7	70.0	71.5
Clerical and related	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Catering and personal services	0.5	2.1	0.4	0.6
Others	1.3	1.8	2.0	5.2
Total	100	100	100	100
Long-term (including TWES)				
General management	15.3	11.8	15.8	14.6
Professional/management support	37.9	34.0	25.2	21.6
Professional/management in education, health and welfare	9.2	20.0	14.1	11.0
Professional/management in science and technology	20.3	14.1	22.9	22.5
Other managerial	3.1	0.9	0.1	0.5
All professional/managerial	85.8	80.8	78.1	70.1
Literary, art and sport	7.9	7.1	9.7	7.4
Clerical and related	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Catering and personal services	3.7	4.3	2.2	1.6
Others	2.2	7.3	10.0	20.9
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Department for Education and Employment

a Provisional.

career development processes in both internal and external labour markets, with entry to the UK associated with short career training periods. The fall in this category in 1996 is coincidental with a rise in the miscellaneous category 'others', from 376 to 986 (5 per cent); unfortunately it is not possible to break this group down further, so the rise may be the result of differential classification of occupations from one year to the next.

It is clear from Table 7 that the work permit system has mainly operated to bring in, on a long-term basis, the highly skilled. The major countries of origin (see below) are other advanced industrial countries, with which the UK has developed a network of 'brain exchanges'. Long-term work permits go mainly to professional and managerial people; the percentage for 1996 is 70 per cent, well down on 78 per cent a

year earlier, but with a continuing rise in absolute numbers. The proportionate decline is counterbalanced by a rise in the granting of permits to workers in the 'other' category, which may support the suggestion made above, of a new diversification in foreign labour recruited to the UK.

Trends among the constituent categories of the professional and managerial group show some significant variations. Professional and managerial support (middle-level management) is no longer the most important category, and has shown a steady proportionate decline since the 1980s, when it accounted for more than a third of issues, although in 1996 absolute numbers rose. Over the same time period, the proportion of short-term work permits issued to professional and management support workers doubled to 20 per cent in 1995, but fell back in 1996.

This shift from long-term to short-term permits may be a consequence of a general move towards short-term fixed contracts in the UK economy and moreover may indicate that this sector of the labour market is particularly likely to be affected by new working practices.

The proportion of professional and managerial workers in education, health and welfare rose markedly in the early 1990s, with a continuing but smaller rise in 1994, but in 1995 it fell considerably to just 14 per cent and the decline continued both absolutely and relatively in 1996. This may reflect NHS cutbacks. In contrast, science and technology professionals and managers continued to increase both numerically and proportionately in 1996. This occupational group seems to be more responsive to the state of the national economy than others. Growth may be a consequence of the increasing 'technicalisation' of UK industry and at the same time a growing corporate culture, with foreign experts brought in to support and further these changes.

Among the non-professional/management/technical group, long-term work permit issues to those in catering and personal services fell in 1996, while those to 'others' rose sharply in 1996 to become the third largest individual group. This yet again points to a diversification of occupations in the services sector. This seems to be a relatively common feature of societies shifting to a high-technology industry and financial services-based economy: the creation of high-paid and highly-skilled jobs is accompanied by the generation of low-paid and low-skilled jobs.

Country of origin

The US and Japan continue to dominate the list of long-term work permit issues, as they have for many years: the US has consistently accounted for more than a quarter of all work permit issues (31 per cent in 1996), with Japan in second place (13 per cent of 1996 issues). During the period 1985-96 these two countries have accounted annually for 40-50 per cent of issues. For most other countries, the number of long-term work permit issues is a few hundred at most.

Table 8 Admissions of seasonal workers under the Special Agricultural Workers Scheme; United Kingdom; 1992-96

	1992			1993			1994			1995			1996		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
All nationalities (excluding EEA)	3,560	2,390	1,170	4,230	2,720	1,500	4,440	2,810	1,630	4,660	2,940	1,720	5,540	3,280	2,260
of which:															
Europe	3,410	2,260	1,150	4,070	2,590	1,480	4,290	2,680	1,610	4,510	2,820	1,700	5,440	3,190	2,240
of which:															
Bulgaria	340	270	60	620	460	150	330	240	90	360	240	120	510	300	210
Former Czechoslovakia	1,330	920	400	880	610	270	580	400	180	420	280	130	550	360	200
Poland	1,350	780	570	1,880	1,020	860	1,940	1,050	880	1,760	960	800	2,120	1,140	980
Former Soviet Union	20	10	..	260	180	80	810	530	280	1,060	690	370	1,760	1,060	700
Other	150	130	20	160	130	20	150	130	20	150	120	20	100	90	20

Source: Home Office

Numbers are rounded to nearest 10.
.. indicates figure less than 5.

Table 9 Citizenship of people employed under the Working Holidaymakers Scheme; United Kingdom; 1990-97

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Australia	13,413	14,217	15,384	13,665	18,494	17,449	14,966	15,236
Canada	1,938	1,744	1,745	1,459	1,811	1,878	1,907	2,563
Jamaica	53	32	67	118	147	170	105	72
New Zealand	7,441	7,263	6,502	5,998	8,065	7,652	6,299	6,825
Zimbabwe	197	193	170	143	225	271	199	82
South Africa	0	4	5	3	2,326	7,610	8,962	7,782
Other	162	251	227	273	536	983	607	712
Total	23,204	23,704	24,100	21,659	31,604	36,013	33,045	33,272

Source: Home Office

Temporary worker schemes

The UK has two temporary worker schemes: seasonal workers in agriculture, and working holidaymakers. Between them they provide annually between 35 and 40,000 workers to the UK labour market. They have very different sources, however.

Seasonal agricultural workers

The scheme has been growing in importance, the number of workers admitted rising from 3,560 in 1992 to 5,540 in 1996 (Table 8). The majority are male, though their proportion has been falling, from 67 to 59 per cent 1992-96. The scheme is largely aimed at workers from central and eastern Europe, who account for 96-98 per cent of the total.

Virtually all are from the former communist states, the additional countries being Turkey (50 in 1996), Cyprus and Switzerland (each fewer than 10). Poland (39 per cent of all Europeans in 1996) and the former Soviet Union (33 per cent) are the main origins.

Working holidaymakers

Annual numbers employed under the scheme have risen from around 23,000 in 1990 to 33,000 in 1997, with a peak of 36,000 in 1995 (Table 9). Over the period 1990-97 about a quarter of a million were employed under the scheme, a majority of them females (Table 10). It is not possible to know how many of them are working at any one time, nor what their total contribution to the labour market is. Source countries are dominated by the 'old Commonwealth', with Australians the largest group, around 46 per cent in

1997. Since 1994 numbers of South Africans have grown rapidly, and now constitute the second largest group. Between them, Australia, Canada, New

Zealand and South Africa account for 97 per cent of all participating in the scheme during the 1990s.

There are some differences between

source countries in the balance of the sexes. Working holidaymakers from Australia, Canada and Jamaica are more likely to be female than are those

from the other groups, especially South Africans among whom the proportions are almost equal.

There is no regional breakdown in the statistics for working holidaymakers, nor is it known what jobs they take. It may reasonably be expected that London and other major tourist centres would employ the bulk of them, where they provide a highly flexible element in the labour market.

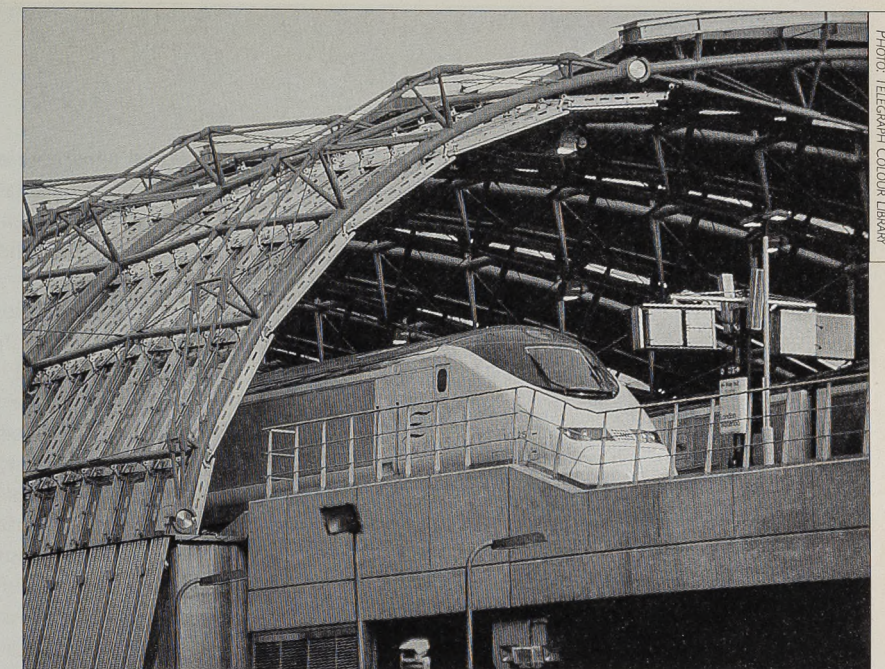


Photo: TELEGRAPH Colour Laser

characteristic not consistent with recent years. The trend of female predomination among those from the rest of Europe was for the first time in recent years reversed. Among Africans and Asians, men were in a clear majority; for Americans, Australians and New Zealanders the balance was even.

LFS data on stocks of foreign nationals working in the UK

One expression of these flows of foreign labour is the resulting stock. The number of foreign nationals working in the UK during 1992-93 to 1996-97 is shown in Table 11. Numbers rose from 882,000 in 1992-93 to 914,000 in 1996-97 (about 4 per cent of the total in employment). In 1996-97 some 413,000 foreign workers were from other EU (15) countries, 45 per cent of all foreign workers, and 501,000 from non-EU countries. The Republic of Ireland (217,000) accounted for about 53 per cent of all EU workers, and around 24 per cent of all foreign workers in the UK. After the Irish, the Italians, Germans and French are the main EU citizens working in the UK. There were 41,000 from the rest of (other) Europe, including 25,000 from eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, and 102,000 from the Indian sub-continent. Other significant groups were from the US (50,000, excluding armed forces), western African states (46,000) and Australia and New Zealand (57,000).

Just over half (53 per cent) of the foreign workforce was male, with an almost even split for the EU, a

changed little, while those of French, Portuguese and Irish fell. African numbers rose significantly, as did those of Asians. Numbers of Americans increased, especially from the West Indies and Canada. Australian and New Zealand numbers also increased.

Between 1992-93 and 1994-95, numbers of foreign workers decreased slightly (-1.0 per cent). In the period 1994-95 to 1996-97 foreign workers increased at a faster rate than those of the UK workforce (4.7 compared with 2.7 per cent). Indeed, during the latter period, the foreign workforce increased at over five times the rate of the foreign population, indicating its concentration in the active age groups. There were, however, variations between different foreign groups. German and Dutch numbers, especially, rose very substantially; numbers of Italians and Spanish

Overall, the trends suggest that during the first half of the 1990s the UK labour market has become more open, absolutely and relatively, to workers from other European states, a trend continuing in 1997. While this was less true for nationals from outside Europe until 1995, in 1996 and 1997 the situation appears to have changed, with the UK labour market becoming more open to non-EU nationals. This trend is confirmed by evidence from the issue of work permits. In sum, UK economic growth in the 1990s has attracted foreign workers to the UK and its labour market has become more global.

Table 10 Citizenship of people employed under the Working Holidaymakers Scheme by sex; United Kingdom; 1990-97

	Totals			Total	Per cent			Total
	Males	Females	Unknown		Males	Females	Unknown	
Australia	47,496	74,544	784	122,824	38.7	60.7	0.6	100
Canada	5,615	9,307	123	15,045	37.3	61.9	0.8	100
Jamaica	270	483	11	764	35.3	63.2	1.4	100
New Zealand	26,262	29,361	422	56,045	46.9	52.4	0.8	100
Zimbabwe	725	883	14	1,622	44.7	54.4	0.9	100
South Africa	13,004	13,294	394	26,692	48.7	49.8	1.5	100
Other	1,737	1,804	68	3,609	48.1	50.0	1.9	100
Total	95,109	129,676	1,816	226,601	42.0	57.2	0.8	100

Source: Home Office

Table 11 People working in the UK by nationality; 1992-93 to 1996-97^a

	Average 1992-93			Average 1994-95			Average 1996-97			Thousands
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
All nationalities	25,221	13,906	11,315	25,489	14,049	11,440	26,204	14,426	11,778	
of whom:										
United Kingdom ^b	24,338	13,448	10,889	24,623	13,601	11,022	25,296	13,940	11,356	
Foreign nationals	882	456	426	873	453	420	914	488	425	
of whom:										
EU nationals ^c	387	196	190	419	210	209	413	205	207	
of whom:										
Republic of Ireland	239	122	118	228	116	113	217	108	109	
France	28	11	17	34	12	22	30	11	19	
Italy	45	27	18	41	26	15	42	28	14	
Netherlands	13	..	..	14	..	..	17	..	..
Germany	14	..	..	23	..	16	31	11	20	
Portugal	11	..	..	19	11	..	14	..	..
Spain	19	..	..	22	..	..	22	..	12	
Other (non-EU) Europe ^d	55	24	32	50	23	28	41	21	21	
Africa	83	43	40	77	40	38	97	56	41	
of whom:										
Western Africa	34	17	18	37	18	19	46	26	20	
Asia	185	112	72	162	100	62	177	112	65	
of whom:										
Bangladesh	12	..	..	..	..	..	15	13	..	
India	70	35	34	59	31	28	57	33	24	
Pakistan	19	15	..	21	18	..	19	16	..	
Americas	122	54	68	100	49	51	111	56	56	
of whom:										
Canada	17	..	..	17	..	..	21	13	..	
USA	48	22	26	43	23	20	50	27	22	
West Indies	50	22	28	37	16	21	39	16	23	
Australia and New Zealand	49	25	13	49	24	25	57	28	29	

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Average of spring quarters.

^b Including Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

^c 1992-93 and 1994-95 refers to EU12; 1996-97 refers to EU15.

^d 1992-93 and 1994-95 includes Austria, Finland and Sweden; 1996-97 does not.

.. indicates figures less than 10,000.

Footnotes

1 The EEA comprises the EU countries plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

2 An employer wishing to recruit a non-EEA national who is already in the UK but not working may apply for a 'first permission' for that person to enter employment.

Technical note

Data sources

Labour Force Survey

The LFS is a sample survey of households carried out by ONS. It was first conducted in 1973; the survey was biennial until 1983 and has been annual since 1984. In 1992 the methodology of the survey changed, one consequence of which for international migration is that the data before and after that date are not directly comparable.

The LFS is a major source of both stock and flow data on international migration. The survey includes all UK and foreign citizens living in private households or NHS accommodation (formerly known as nurses' homes). The nationality question means that all foreigners are included, and the LFS provides the only source on EU nationals working in the UK. The application of grossing factors means that one sample interviewee is aggregated up to about 300 people in total. In consequence, estimates grossed up to a figure less than 10,000 are not shown in this article. This constitutes a major problem when dealing with foreign nationals. Both flow and stock figures may be below the 10,000 threshold for individual nationalities, particularly when any disaggregation into migrant characteristics is attempted. Data are available on nationality, age, sex, occupation, industry, region of destination and ethnicity. With the exception of ethnicity, most of the tables relating to international migration are unpublished.

The LFS provides transition data on immigrants to the UK once a year in the spring (March-May) quarter, by asking for address one year ago. It does not provide flow data. Because of small sample sizes, breakdowns showing the characteristics of individual nationalities are rarely possible. Only for the major national groups (such as Irish) are total numbers of immigrants available.

International Passenger Survey

The IPS is a continuing voluntary sample survey conducted by ONS which covers the principal air and sea routes between the UK and overseas, but excludes those between the UK and the Republic of Ireland (however, Irish routes will be surveyed from 1999). It is the only demographic source giving both immigration and emigration statistics: thus it has considerable value.

Most of those surveyed are short-term travellers, but a sub-sample of 'migrants' is identified. A migrant into the UK is a person who has resided abroad for a year or more and on entering has declared the intention to stay in the UK for a year or more. A migrant from the UK is a person who has resided in the UK for a year or more and on leaving has declared the intention to reside abroad for a year or more. These definitions are coinci-

dental with those of the United Nations.

Data are available on citizenship, country of origin, destination region, age, sex, and occupational status. Unfortunately, the sample size of migrants is small, around 2,500 in all. Hence, most cross-tabulations of particular variables, such as country of origin or region of destination with individual characteristics, need to be treated with care, because the standard errors may be high. Thus its use as an indicator of the detailed characteristics of migrants is limited. Also, its definition is based on intention to stay, and there is no guarantee that those recorded as migrants do actually come or go for the specified period. There is a breakdown into those who are in the labour force and those who are not: the former are subdivided into two groups, professional and managerial workers, and manual and clerical workers.

Work permits

The employment of people who are subject to immigration control is regulated by the granting of work permits from the DfEE Overseas Labour Service. Under the Immigration Act 1971 a work permit is granted to a specific employer for a named person for a specific job.

All foreign nationals who are not EEA citizens and who wish to work in the UK must obtain a work permit. Some people do take up work illegally, without a permit. Their number is not known, but they are likely to be concentrated in labour-intensive and low-paid occupations such as catering and cleaning. Work permits are granted to employers, not workers. There is no check on whether nominated workers actually enter the UK, nor whether they stay for the full duration of the permit.

Not requiring DfEE approval are certain permit-free categories (e.g. clergy), working holidaymakers (young Commonwealth citizens between 17 and 27), and dependants of work permit holders. These miscellaneous groups may, in fact, be quite significant in the short-term labour market.

Permits are issued for varying periods, but effectively they are either short-term (under one year) or long-term (one year or more). Most short-term permits go to entertainers and sportsmen and women, most long-term permits to managerial and professional staff. Work permit data are not published; unpublished data are available by nationality, occupation, and industrial group. Separate data are available for the main work permit scheme, and for the TWES which caters principally for young workers from the Commonwealth.

National Insurance

The data, produced by the DSS, have their origin in EU regulations during the 1970s designed to collect

Technical note

homogeneous statistics on foreign workers, using social security records. They are based on the issue to all new workers, including those from overseas, of an NI card. From 1992 they are likely also to include those seeking social security benefit. Hence they are produced from information held for administrative purposes.

No data are published, but certain tables are available on request. Their circulation is mostly within government departments. The tables are based on a 100 per cent extraction of data on non-UK nationals arriving from abroad who register or re-register for NI purposes during each year (re-registration occurs in cases where an individual claims to have worked in the UK at some time in the past, but where no NI trace can be found). The data should not be taken as a full record of migrant workers, as the only available evidence of 'work' is the recorded payment of one Class 1 contribution which, although paid, may or may not have been recorded by the date of data extraction. Self-employed people are excluded.

There are a number of difficulties involved in using these data to provide an accurate picture of labour immigration flows. The main one is that they provide no indication of the length of time worked: they merely record that a card was issued. No sample studies have been carried out by the DSS to verify the data.

The DSS statistics do, however, have a number of advantages. They pick up those workers who have come and gone within a year, and who are lost to the LFS. They are also likely to pick up illegal workers who, despite their position, seem able to obtain NI cards. They will also include those who are not in private households - living in hotels or hostels, for example - and who are omitted from the LFS.

Three basic tables are produced by the DSS for arrivals: age, nationality and sex; nationality, sex and region of residence; and age, sex and region of residence. An additional table analyses arrivals by nationality, sex and industry, but it is based on a 1 per cent sample only, since it uses an alternative database which is limited to 1 per cent of the full main file.

Seasonal agricultural workers

The UK has one seasonal worker scheme, in agriculture. The origins of the scheme go back to the period after the Second World War when displaced persons were employed as seasonal agricultural labourers. Systematic data on the scheme have only been collected since 1992, however. Overseas citizens who are not EEA nationals may be admitted to the UK to work at certain agricultural camps. These seasonal agricultural workers must be recruited under schemes approved by the Home Office. The scheme is operated by a small number (currently seven) scheme operators, normally farming companies. The total number recruited each year is governed by a quota, currently set at 10,000, though actual numbers are normally below this level. The quota per operator presently ranges from 120 to 4,133.

All new recruits must be students in full-time education abroad, and aged between 18 and 25. Applicants must provide proof of age and status to scheme operators. Operators may, however, issue Home Office work cards to workers who proved reliable in the past and are returning at the express wish of the farmer but who do not meet these criteria. Those over 25 should be invited back for supervisory tasks and in small numbers. Workers should not take any other employment in the UK and leave at the end of their agricultural season. The period of work lasts for a maximum of three months, and should not extend beyond 30th November.

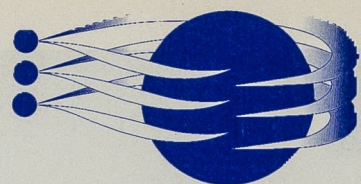
Working holidaymakers

The working holidaymaker scheme has also grown in importance in recent years. It is an arrangement whereby a single person aged between 17 and 27 comes to the UK for the purpose of an extended holiday for a maximum period of two years before settling down in their own country and takes employment which is incidental to the holiday. Those eligible are Commonwealth, British dependent territories or British overseas citizens, and can only take up part-time or casual employment.



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Technical report

Revision of Annual Employment Survey results for 1995 and 1996

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

Key points

- Previously published results for AES 95 and AES 96 have been revised.
- AES 95 results for September 1995 now measure the number of employees in Great Britain at 21,365,000 (up 427,000 from the previously published figure).
- AES 96 results for September 1996 now measure the number of employees in Great Britain at 22,269,000 (up 297,000 from the previously published figure).
- The revised results will feed into the quarterly estimates of employee jobs and workforce jobs in September 1998.



Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

Results from the Annual Employment Survey are used to monitor employee levels by industry and region, particularly for small geographic areas. They also underpin the quarterly employee jobs series which feeds into the labour market statistics First Release. Results for the 1995 and 1996 surveys have been revised - this article explains why and presents the revised results.

Background

SINCE September 1995 the Annual Employment Survey (AES) has replaced the periodic Census of Employment which had been conducted biennially as a sample census from 1987 up until 1993, when a final full census was conducted.

The obvious changes associated with the introduction of the AES are its annual nature and its smaller sample size in comparison with the sample censuses. These two changes were in response to demands for more timely and more frequent local area and detailed industry employee estimates. Estimates for the whole of the business population are made on the strength of the results for the

sampled units, and this estimation process is at the heart of the recent revision work.

A less obvious change is associated with the population of businesses from which the AES is selected. The Censuses of Employment were based on the Inland Revenue register of businesses with PAYE tax schemes. The AES is drawn from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR), which is based on both the PAYE register and the VAT registers maintained by Customs and Excise. This has effectively led to a larger business population between the 1993 and 1995 surveys which has had to be managed.

Role of the IDBR

Part of the rationale for the development of the IDBR was to eliminate inconsistencies between employee estimates derived by the former Employment Department on a PAYE base, and the VAT-based turnover estimates produced by the former Central Statistical Office.

For most businesses, links will be established on the IDBR from both the PAYE and VAT sources, so duplication is avoided. However, there are legitimate cases where only a PAYE or a VAT record exists for a business and no link can be established. There are also a small number of cases where links that should have been made have not yet been established, resulting in duplicate IDBR records.

Original AES 1995 and 1996 results

From the above it is apparent that the IDBR contains a number of businesses where there is only a link to a VAT record and that these would not have been in scope for selection in a PAYE-based Census of Employment.

During the generation of the original AES 95 and 96 results it was decided to preserve continuity with the Census series by incorporating only a very small number of businesses where there was only a VAT link. For these non-surveyed businesses the estimate of employees was based on the average for VAT-only businesses in the AES sample of a similar size. In 1996 this resulted in 600,000 employees being added to the employee estimates generated from PAYE-linked records.

Moving to a new population

Although the IDBR had been established by 1995, the inconsistencies it had sought to address persisted for some time. This was because different surveys adopted differing practices as to whether or not to sample VAT-only, or PAYE-only, linked records on the

IDBR. Complete harmonisation across all surveys has only recently been achieved.

To understand the impact of the new business register on AES estimates, significant new research was undertaken. Studies of IDBR records where there was no PAYE and VAT match found that:

- 52 per cent of apparently PAYE-only businesses did, in fact, have VAT registrations;
- 20 per cent of the smallest VAT-only businesses did, in fact, have PAYE registrations;
- 50 per cent of the smallest VAT-only businesses had misreported their employee figures by including self-employed or sub-contracted as employees in their returns.

Resulting from the above, new assumptions have been made as to the population of businesses that should be used to gross the sample-based results of the AES to the overall population of businesses. In summary, these decisions are that: the range of VAT-only businesses that should be included in AES results has been extended beyond that used in AES 95 and 96; and the average employee figure that applies to unsurveyed VAT-only businesses has been scaled down to take account of the level of misreporting.

The combined effect of the changes on the AES 96 results is to:

- *reduce* the estimate of employees in PAYE-only businesses from 0.8m to 0.6m, to take account of the extent of duplication on the register;
- *increase* the estimate of employees in VAT-only businesses from 0.6m to 1.2m, to take account of better ONS understanding of these units.

The conclusions reached for AES 96 also apply to AES 95, and the 1995 results have been revised using the same procedures. Most of the additional employees are in the construction industry and business services - industries where small businesses are prevalent.

Revised results

Reported corrections

As with the results of the Census of Employment, following publication of the AES 95 and 96 data, comments have been made on the accuracy of the results. The majority of these comments came from local authority planning departments which, under the provisions of the Employment and Training Act 1973, have access to the detailed local area data collected in the AES. This information allows local authorities to highlight what they believe are errors in the data set. Each local authority, or other body, that has commented on AES 95 or 96 results will receive detailed information on the revisions to the local information for their area.

Compared with the effect of the population changes, the effect of the reported corrections on the Great Britain total is small. Nevertheless, users of small area datasets will still see significant improvements as any errors are ironed out.

Revisions

Tables 1-8 show the revised results. Tables 1 and 2 distinguish between the changes due to the population revision and the reported corrections. As with the original AES 95 and 96 results, the revised results will be loaded onto Nomis®.

Sampling error

All surveys are liable to error. For example, some businesses will not respond, or may misunderstand the questions. Sample surveys, such as the AES, are affected by a further type of problem: sampling error.

While a number of businesses are included each year in the AES because of their size, random samples are made of smaller businesses. Different samples will give different grossed results.

The degree of error that stems from this source can be measured and for the AES is estimated for Great Britain employees at plus or minus 0.8 per cent. This means that, had a different

sample been drawn, the results could have been up to 0.8 per cent, or 175,000, higher or lower. In technical terms, this is known as a 95 per cent confidence interval on the total estimate.

Figures for smaller areas or particular industries are likely to have higher levels of sampling error. For example, regional employee estimates are on average correct to plus or minus 6 per cent.

To lower the degree of sampling error requires running larger surveys. This option is resisted by ONS because it is conscious of the burden that form

completion for surveys such as the AES places on businesses.

Users of the data should be aware of sampling error when interpreting the employee figures.

AES 97 update

The data collection phase for AES 97 is complete. The validation of AES 97 will, for the first time, incorporate computerised procedures to identify employee changes and coding of geography and industry changes for individual businesses and in aggregate results in comparison with previous years.

Local authorities are now fully included in the quality assurance of AES results prior to their publication and, where significant and unexplained changes are found, they will be involved in determining the reasons for the change or identifying any errors that cause the change. It is expected that this approach will remove the need for revisions to AES results once published.

- A follow-up article in the August *Labour Market Trends* will discuss the impact of these revisions on the historical levels of employee jobs, and on related figures, including the

References

- 'Results of the 1993 Census of Employment,' *Employment Gazette*, October 1995, pp369-77.
- 'The Inter-Departmental Business Register,' *Economic Trends* No 505, November 1995.
- 'Results of the 1995 Annual Employment Survey,' *Labour Market Trends*, November 1996, pp487-94.
- 'Results of the 1996 Annual Employment Survey,' *Labour Market Trends*, November 1997, pp461-7.

Further information:

Any inquiries should be directed to
 Charles Mayell,
 Earnings and Employment Division,
 Room 249,
 Office for National Statistics,
 East Lane House,
 Runcorn WA7 2GJ,
 or call the AES Helpline
 on 01928 792690.

Table 1 Employee jobs^a by industry; Great Britain; revised September 1995

	Annual Employment Survey 1995					Thousands
	Original	After population change	Numerical change	After data corrections	Numerical change	
All industries and services	21,438.3	21,852.1	413.8	21,865.4	13.3	427
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	279.9	282.5	2.6	282.7	0.2	2
Agriculture, hunting and related services	265.7	265.5	-0.2	265.8	0.2	0
Forestry, logging and related services	9.3	11.4	2.1	11.3	0.0	2
Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and farms	5.0	5.6	0.7	5.6	0.0	0
Energy and water supply	228.8	227.9	-0.9	227.9	0.0	-0
Mining of coal and lignite; peat extraction	10.9	11.0	0.1	11.0	0.0	0
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	25.3	25.1	-0.2	25.1	0.0	-0
Mining of metal ores	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0
Other mining and quarrying	29.6	29.1	-0.5	29.1	0.0	-0
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	117.9	117.5	-0.4	117.5	0.0	-0
Collection, purification, distribution of water	44.7	44.7	0.0	44.7	0.0	0
Manufacturing	3,944.7	3,966.8	22.1	3,987.4	20.6	42
Food products and beverages	430.0	431.1	1.1	434.6	3.5	4
Tobacco products	7.3	7.3	0.0	7.3	0.0	0
Textiles	175.3	175.6	0.3	175.9	0.3	0
Wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	143.4	144.3	1.0	144.6	0.2	1
Tanning and dressing of leather; luggage etc	38.1	38.4	0.3	38.4	0.0	0
Wood and wood based products; articles of straw	77.5	79.6	2.1	79.6	0.0	2
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing	120.0	120.3	0.3	120.3	0.0	0
Publishing, printing and reproduction of records	334.1	342.0	7.8	341.9	0.0	7
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	29.9	28.0	-2.0	28.0	0.1	-1
Chemicals and chemical products	252.1	251.5	-0.6	252.3	0.8	0
Rubber and plastic products	220.8	220.8	0.1	220.8	0.0	0
Other non-metallic mineral products	144.7	144.4	-0.2	144.3	-0.1	-0
Basic metals	132.8	133.3	0.5	133.3	0.0	0
Fabricated metal products; except machinery	416.6	421.1	4.5	420.8	-0.3	4
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	395.6	396.2	0.6	395.9	-0.3	0
Office machinery and computers	51.8	52.3	0.5	52.3	-0.1	0
Electrical machinery and apparatus not elsewhere classified	168.1	169.0	0.9	169.0	-0.1	0
Radio, television and communication equipment	122.0	120.7	-1.3	120.9	0.2	-1
Medical, precision and optical instruments; clocks	144.8	144.5	-0.3	144.9	0.4	0
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	203.4	202.1	-1.3	218.0	15.9	14
Other transport equipment	151.0	151.2	0.2	151.2	0.0	0
Furniture; manufacturing not elsewhere classified	177.5	185.2	7.7	185.4	0.2	7
Recycling	7.9	8.0	0.1	8.0	0.0	0
Construction	808.8	886.7	77.9	886.8	0.1	78
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	4,828.2	4,873.9	45.7	4,855.5	-18.4	27
Sale, maint and repair motor vehicles; sale of fuel	493.0	538.6	45.6	538.5	-0.1	45
Wholesale trade except motor vehicles	930.4	971.1	40.7	971.5	0.4	41
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles; repair	2,173.8	2,165.6	-8.3	2,146.7	-18.9	-27
Hotels and restaurants	1,231.0	1,198.7	-32.3	1,198.9	0.2	-32
Transport and communications	1,280.0	1,300.2	20.2	1,299.5	-0.7	19
Land transport; transport via pipelines	458.1	472.7	14.6	472.7	0.0	14
Water transport	27.1	27.8	0.7	27.8	0.0	0
Air transport	54.1	54.8	0.6	54.8	0.0	0
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	315.1	318.8	3.7	318.9	0.1	3
Post and telecommunications	425.6	426.1	0.5	425.3	-0.8	-0
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	3,656.7	3,874.5	217.8	3,877.2	2.7	220
Financial intermediation, except insurance	590.5	589.2	-1.3	589.4	0.2	-1
Financial intermediation not elsewhere classified	211.4	208.4	-3.0	208.9	0.5	-2
Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	179.6	178.5	-1.1	178.5	0.0	-1
Real estate activities	271.2	285.7	14.5	285.5	-0.2	14
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator	116.0	117.4	1.3	117.4	0.0	1
Computer and related activities	214.0	264.7	50.7	264.7	0.0	50
Research and development	83.1	83.8	0.7	83.7	-0.1	0
Other business activities	1,990.9	2,146.8	155.9	2,149.1	2.3	158
Public administration, education and health	5,480.7	5,448.8	-31.9	5,457.0	8.2	-23
Public administration and defence; social security	1,344.2	1,333.9	-10.3	1,338.1	4.2	-6
Education	1,700.0	1,693.0	-7.0	1,693.1	0.0	-7
Health and social work	2,436.4	2,421.8	-14.6	2,425.8	4.0	-10
Other service industries	930.5	991.0	60.5	991.5	0.5	61
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation	68.8	68.4	-0.4	68.6	0.2	-0
Activities of membership organisations not elsewhere classified	170.4	169.5	-0.9	169.5	0.0	-0
Recreational, cultural and sporting activity	526.4	549.2	22.8	549.4	0.1	23
Other service activities	164.9	203.9	39.0	204.0	0.2	39

Source: Revised Annual Employment Survey 1995

^a Formerly known as employees in employmentTable 2 Employee jobs^a by industry; Great Britain; revised September 1996

	Annual Employment Survey 1996					Thousands
	Original	After population change	Numerical change	After data corrections	Numerical change	
All industries and services	21,972.0	22,234.6	262.6	22,268.7	34.1	296.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	284.7	287.6	2.9	287.5	0.0	2.8
Agriculture, hunting and related services	270.1	270.1	0.0	270.1	0.0	0.0
Forestry, logging and related services	9.2	11.3	2.1	11.3	0.0	2.1
Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and farms	5.5	6.2	0.8	6.2	0.0	0.8
Energy and water supply	237.6	238.5	0.9	222.6	-16.0	-15.1
Mining of coal and lignite; peat extraction	33.8	34.2	0.4	15.7	-18.5	-18.1
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	30.8	31.0	0.1	30.8	-0.1	0.0
Mining of metal ores	1.4	1.4	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.1
Other mining and quarrying	30.8	31.0	0.2	31.0	0.0	0.2
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	99.8	99.9	0.1	100.0	0.1	0.3
Collection, purification, distribution of water	41.1	41.1	0.0	43.6	2.5	2.5
Manufacturing	4,009.4	4,046.9	37.6	4,052.8	5.9	43.4
Food products and beverages	424.6	427.4	2.8	428.8	1.4	4.1
Tobacco products	6.0	6.2	0.2	6.4	0.2	0.4
Textiles	179.8	180.6	0.7	180.8	0.2	1.0
Wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	138.3	140.3	2.1	140.7	0.3	2.4
Tanning and dressing of leather; luggage etc	37.3	37.6	0.3	37.6	0.0	0.3
Wood and wood based products; articles of straw	80.6	82.9	2.2	82.9	0.0	2.2
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing	121.0	121.8	0.7	121.8	0.0	0.8
Publishing, printing and reproduction of records	338.1	346.9	8.8	347.6	0.7	9.5
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	33.6	33.6	0.0	32.9	-0.7	-0.7
Chemicals and chemical products	244.8	245.4	0.6	246.6	1.2	1.8
Rubber and plastic products	224.7	226.0	1.3	226.5	0.5	1.8
Other non-metallic mineral products	144.5	145.0	0.5	143.0	-2.0	-1.5
Basic metals	134.9	135.4	0.5	134.9	-0.5	0.0
Fabricated metal products; except machinery	431.8	438.8	7.0	437.5	-1.3	5.7
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	391.4	393.0	1.6	393.2	0.1	1.8
Office machinery and computers	49.3	49.8	0.6	48.1	-1.8	-1.2
Electrical machinery and apparatus not elsewhere classified	176.8	178.4	1.6	178.8	0.4	1.9
Radio, television and communication equipment	130.7	130.1	-0.7	130.2	0.1	-0.5
Medical, precision and optical instruments; clocks	156.6	156.2	-0.4	156.0	-0.2	-0.6
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	221.8	221.5	-0.3	222.8	1.4	1.0
Other transport equipment	150.5	150.6	0.1	155.1	4.5	4.6
Furniture; manufacturing not elsewhere classified	181.3	188.5	7.2	189.7	1.2	8.5
Recycling	10.8	10.9	0.1	11.0	0.1	0.1
Construction	792.2	857.3	65.1	858.2	0.8	66.0
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	4,969.8	4,987.7	17.9	4,994.4	6.7	24.6
Sale, maint and repair motor vehicles; sale of fuel	529.7	552.4	22.7	551.1	-1.3	21.4
Wholesale trade except motor vehicles	942.9	991.7	48.8	996.7	5.0	53.8
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles; repair	2,229.0	2,197.6	-31.4	2,198.4	0.8	-30.6
Hotels and restaurants	1,268.2	1,246.0	-22.2	1,248.2	2.2	-19.9
Transport and communications	1,287.4	1,315.3	27.8	1,310.2	-5.1	22.7
Land transport; transport via pipelines	442.8	460.4	17.6	460.7	0.3	17.9
Water transport	21.8	22.7	0.9	22.7	0.0	0.9
Air transport	61.4	62.0	0.6	62.0	0.0	0.6
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	325.0	330.8	5.8	323.8	-7.0	-1.2
Post and telecommunications	436.4	439.4	3.0	441.0	1.6	4.6
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	3,839.8	3,919.9	80.0	3,930.8	10.9	90.9
Financial intermediation, except insurance	566.0	561.4	-4.5	560.9	-0.5	-5.1
Financial intermediation not elsewhere classified	210.9	211.2	0.3	218.9	7.7	8.0
Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	182.4	180.8	-1.6	183.0	2.2	0.5
Real estate activities	266.2	264.2	-2.1	263.9	-0.3	-2.3
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator	120.0	122.7	2.7	122.8	0.1	2.8
Computer and related activities	281.7	303.9	22.2	304.2	0.3	22.5
Research and development	97.0	98.0	1.0	98.1	0.1	1.1
Other business activities	2,115.6	2,177.7	62.1	2,179.0	1.3	63.4
Public administration, education and health	5,563.0	5,527.7	-35.3	5,559.2	31.5	-3.8
Public administration and defence; social security	1,341.2	1,342.0	0.8	1,361.1	19.1	19.9
Education	1,754.4	1,750.9	-3.4	1,765.4	14.5	11.1
Health and social work	2,467.4	2,434.7	-32.7	2,432.7	-2.1	-34.7
Other service industries	988.2	1,053.8	65.6	1,053.1	-0.7	65.0
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation	83.6	83.9	0.2	83.9	0.0	0.2
Activities of membership organisations not elsewhere classified	191.7	191.4	-0.3	191.5	0.1	-0.2
Recreational, cultural and sporting activity	533.9	560.5	26.6	559.8	-0.8	25.8
Other service activities	178.8	218.0	39.2	218.0	0.0	39.1

Source: Revised Annual Employment Survey 1996

^a Formerly known as employees in employment

Table 3 Employee jobs^a by Government Office Region and industry; Great Britain; revised September 1995

SIC 1992	Thousands												
	North East	North West	Merseyside	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
All industries and services	876.1	2,077.8	440.7	1,880.4	1,572.7	2,061.8	1,938.7	3,298.3	2,954.2	1,781.1	964.3	2,019.4	21,846.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.2	21.1	1.0	21.7	25.3	24.9	38.5	3.0	43.9	37.6	19.2	40.3	282.7
Production and construction industries	247.3	566.4	91.1	512.4	486.6	656.5	450.2	395.4	550.2	394.9	264.8	486.3	5,102.1
Manufacturing industries	189.0	460.5	73.3	407.7	407.7	556.3	355.4	280.1	424.7	302.6	209.5	320.6	3,987.4
Service industries	622.6	1,490.2	348.6	1,346.3	1,060.8	1,380.4	1,449.9	2,900.0	2,360.1	1,348.6	680.4	1,492.9	16,480.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.2	21.1	1.0	21.7	25.3	24.9	38.5	3.0	43.9	37.6	19.2	40.3	282.7
Agriculture, hunting and related services	5.6	20.2	1.0	20.7	24.8	23.8	37.7	2.4	42.1	36.2	17.9	33.3	265.8
Forestry, logging and related services	0.4	0.7	..	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.2	1.6	1.0	1.1	4.0	11.3
Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and farms	0.2	0.1	..	0.6	0.1	..	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	3.1	5.6
Energy and water supply	11.1	18.6	1.9	18.8	19.1	19.9	18.8	17.8	25.2	24.2	14.3	38.1	227.9
Mining of coal and lignite; peat extraction	1.4	0.2	..	2.0	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	2.3	2.3	11.0
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	0.5	..	..	0.3	0.6	..	2.1	5.7	1.3	0.5	0.1	14.1	25.1
Mining of metal ores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	..	0.4
Other mining and quarrying	1.6	2.1	0.2	3.6	3.9	2.7	2.3	0.4	2.2	5.4	2.3	2.6	29.1
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	6.0	12.2	1.3	10.2	9.2	10.9	9.4	9.6	14.7	12.3	6.6	15.2	117.5
Collection, purification, distribution of water	1.7	4.1	0.4	2.7	3.5	5.6	5.0	2.0	6.9	5.6	3.1	4.0	44.7
Manufacturing	189.0	460.5	73.3	407.7	407.7	556.3	355.4	280.1	424.7	302.6	209.5	320.6	3,987.4
Food products and beverages	18.2	50.4	13.4	56.4	45.9	38.9	44.9	23.4	30.2	38.3	18.2	56.5	434.6
Tobacco products	1.2	1.3	0.2	..	1.4	..	..	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.2	7.3
Textiles	3.6	38.2	1.3	33.8	46.8	9.2	3.2	5.2	3.8	5.0	4.4	21.3	175.9
Wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	12.6	19.3	2.4	16.1	29.4	11.6	6.2	16.3	4.0	6.3	6.4	14.0	144.6
Tanning and dressing of leather; luggage etc	0.3	6.0	0.7	2.4	11.6	2.9	2.4	3.1	1.0	5.2	1.2	1.4	38.4
Wood and wood based products; articles of straw	5.1	7.7	1.1	9.9	7.8	8.5	7.6	4.2	7.3	7.0	4.0	9.3	79.6
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing	5.1	23.0	1.4	11.6	9.7	8.4	12.9	5.3	16.0	7.8	9.1	10.0	120.3
Publishing, printing and reproduction of records	8.2	23.4	4.6	30.4	24.2	21.5	38.5	89.2	46.6	26.2	9.1	20.0	341.9
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	0.7	12.4	0.3	2.5	0.3	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.8	0.2	2.1	2.0	28.0
Chemicals and chemical products	21.9	47.3	6.1	25.7	22.6	13.6	23.8	16.6	37.5	12.7	10.0	14.5	252.3
Rubber and plastic products	11.7	26.9	3.5	17.8	23.1	39.2	20.1	9.6	22.6	20.0	12.6	13.7	220.8
Other non-metallic mineral products	5.5	12.0	4.6	14.4	18.5	39.9	10.3	3.8	10.4	9.1	6.3	9.5	144.3
Basic metals	10.9	6.1	0.5	26.3	10.1	34.7	3.9	3.4	5.8	3.9	22.7	4.8	133.3
Fabricated metal products; except machinery	19.2	41.1	7.0	49.1	36.4	104.2	31.1	20.6	38.4	26.3	19.2	28.2	420.8
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	20.2	39.3	5.6	41.6	41.1	64.1	43.5	16.4	47.2	33.2	12.1	31.4	395.9
Office machinery and computers	0.5	2.2	0.2	1.7	2.2	6.4	5.5	4.5	12.9	4.6	2.1	9.4	52.3
Electrical machinery and apparatus not elsewhere classified	9.9	19.4	3.7	11.4	13.3	25.2	14.7	11.1	21.9	13.8	11.3	13.2	169.0
Radio, television and communication equipment	6.8	7.2	3.5	4.7	4.2	6.3	14.1	5.9	20.7	15.5	16.1	15.8	120.9
Medical, precision and optical instruments; clocks	4.1	9.1	2.9	6.2	9.4	10.0	21.6	10.8	33.5	15.6	9.0	12.7	144.9
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	10.7	20.4	6.8	10.5	12.7	74.1	21.9	10.9	19.8	11.5	14.2	4.4	218.0
Other transport equipment	3.5	24.3	1.0	8.6	16.9	13.5	10.1	2.6	18.0	27.4	5.3	19.8	151.2
Furniture; manufacturing not elsewhere classified	8.6	22.5	2.3	25.4	19.3	21.8	16.6	14.1	22.5	11.7	13.0	7.5	185.4
Recycling	0.4	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	8.0
Construction	47.2	87.3	15.9	86.0	59.8	80.4	76.1	97.4	100.4	68.1	40.9	127.5	886.8
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	173.3	469.3	91.5	421.0	344.8	443.1	453.6	708.5	690.3	426.4	198.9	434.9	4,855.5
Sale, maintenance and repair motor vehicles; sale of fuel	19.4	49.4	10.2	49.1	44.6	57.7	56.8	49.8	81.3	51.0	22.7	46.3	538.5
Wholesale trade except motor vehicles	24.9	97.0	14.4	86.6	79.0	103.0	93.3	153.5	152.2	73.7	29.8	64.1	971.5
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles; repair	85.5	210.0	46.8	183.7	146.5	177.6	206.2	315.7	302.8	182.1	91.3	198.4	2,146.7
Hotels and restaurants	43.4	112.9	20.1	101.5	74.7	104.9	97.3	189.5	153.9	119.6	55.1	126.1	1,198.9
Transport and communications	43.5	121.7	26.0	107.2	78.8	99.3	123.4	269.9	189.9	85.2	43.5	111.2	1,299.5
Land transport; transport via pipelines	19.3	51.4	9.9	49.4	37.5	42.8	46.3	65.8	49.7	32.7	21.1	46.8	472.7
Water transport	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.4	2.1	7.3	9.9	1.0	0.6	3.3	27.8
Air transport	0.7	2.8	0.1	0.7	1.7	1.1	3.9	26.6	12.7	0.8	0.3	3.5	54.8
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	10.7	31.7	7.1	23.5	17.3	18.3	31.4	78.8	49.5	18.3	7.4	24.9	318.9
Post and telecommunications	12.3	34.8	8.3	32.4	22.3	36.7	39.8	91.4	68.2	32.4	14.2	32.7	425.3
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	101.7	310.0	65.0	263.3	192.8	291.5	341.4	1,009.1	604.3	286.0	105.2	306.7	3,877.2
Financial intermediation, except insurance	13.2	39.2	11.7	48.7	27.5	44.5	37.1	189.5	66.3	47.1	17.3	47.3	589.4
Financial intermediation not elsewhere classified	3.8	17.9	6.1	13.7	6.0	12.6	24.2	34.5	39.5	22.3	4.5	23.9	208.9
Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	2.9	10.9	2.0	8.9	6.1	10.3	14.9	72.5	23.8	12.7	2.9	10.7	178.5
Real estate activities	9.0	23.2	5.0	19.3	16.3	23.1	23.2	72.6	38.5	24.2	8.9	22.1	285.5
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator	4.7	13.3	2.0	10.3	8.6	9.1	12.7	16.8	15.7	7.9	4.6	11.7	117.4
Computer and related activities	4.3	19.0	2.9	11.7	13.3	19.2	31.4	61.5	67.7	19.1	4.1	10.5	264.7
Research and development	1.4	6.5	1.3	2.9	4.2	2.0	17.5	12.8	23.8	3.8	1.6	5.8	83.7
Other business activities	62.5	180.0	34.1	147.7	110.8	170.6	180.4	548.9	329.0	148.9	61.4	174.9	2,149.1
Public administration, education and health	261.8	505.4	140.7	478.5	386.8	469.1	452.3	698.1	751.9	478.9	289.0	544.4	5,457.0
Public administration and defence; social security	68.4	121.0	31.1	110.6	79.9	107.0	100.3	224.9	165.0	121.0	73.8	135.1	1,338.1
Education	78.3	151.9	39.5	153.9	131.4	159.5	154.7	195.3	255.0	138.5	83.1	151.9	1,693.1
Health and social work	115.1	232.5	70.1	214.0	175.5	202.6	197.2	278.0	331.9	219.3	132.1	257.4	2,425.8
Other service industries	42.3	83.8	25.4	76.3	57.6	77.3	79.3	214.4	123.7	72.1	43.7	95.6	991.5
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation	3.5	6.2	1.3	6.5	3.4	6.0	4.6	10.1	7.4	4.4	4.7	10.5	68.6
Activities of membership organisations not elsewhere classified	11.4	15.1	3.7	16.3	10.7	14.2	11.8	33.1	18.4	11.0	9.6	14.1	169.5
Recreational, cultural and sporting activity	20.7	45.4	16.6	40.5	29.4	39.6	40.9	134.0	65.3	39.7	22.4	54.7	549.4
Other service activities	6.7	17.1	3.8	13.1	14.1	17.5	21.9	37.1	32.5	17.0	7.1	16.3	204.0

.. Fewer than 100 employees
 a Formerly known as employees in employment

Table 4 Employee jobs^a by industry; by full- and part-time status and sex; Great Britain; revised September 1995

	Thousands						
	Male			Female			
	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	
All industries and services	21,865.4	9,856.9	1,217.2	11,074.1	5,877.6	4,914.1	10,791.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	282.7	177.6	42.4	219.9	34.6	28.2	62.8
Production and construction	5,102.1	3,660.0	79.5	3,739.5	1,073.7	288.9	1,362.5
Manufacturing	3,987.4	2,771.9	55.3	2,827.2	934.4	225.9	1,160.2
Service industries	16,480.6	6,019.3	1,095.3	7,114.6	4,769.3	4,597.0	9,366.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	282.7	177.6	42.4	219.9	34.6	28.2	62.8
Agriculture, hunting and related services	265.8	166.0	41.6	207.5	31.7	26.5	58.2
Forestry, logging and related services	11.3	7.8	0.5	8.3	1.9	1.2	3.0
Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and farms	5.6	3.8	0.3				

Table 5 Employee jobs^a by Government Office Region and county; by full- and part-time status and sex; revised September 1995

	Thousands					
	All	Male		Female		
		Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time
North East	876.1	389.5	42.4	431.9	233.3	210.9
Tyne and Wear	408.2	179.6	20.4	200.0	114.1	94.1
Cleveland	189.8	86.6	8.7	95.3	44.8	49.6
Durham	184.8	84.3	8.1	92.4	49.9	42.5
Northumberland	93.3	38.9	5.2	44.1	24.5	24.7
North West	2,077.8	954.9	102.5	1,057.4	550.6	469.8
Greater Manchester	992.3	450.3	46.4	496.8	272.7	222.9
Cheshire	390.9	188.1	19.6	207.6	96.4	86.8
Cumbria	176.8	80.6	10.0	90.7	42.2	44.0
Lancashire	517.8	235.8	26.5	262.3	139.4	116.1
Merseyside	440.7	184.9	21.9	206.8	120.1	113.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,880.4	855.1	95.0	950.2	475.1	455.1
South Yorkshire	426.3	196.6	19.6	216.2	108.9	101.3
West Yorkshire	855.6	388.6	41.7	430.3	225.8	199.5
Humberside	328.2	153.1	17.1	170.3	74.4	83.6
North Yorkshire	270.2	116.8	16.6	133.4	66.0	70.8
East Midlands	1,572.7	710.7	84.5	795.2	408.9	368.6
Derbyshire	333.6	154.9	15.5	170.5	81.2	81.8
Leicestershire	395.2	179.9	20.8	200.8	107.9	86.5
Lincolnshire	211.7	91.2	14.0	105.2	51.9	54.6
Northamptonshire	244.4	112.2	12.6	124.8	63.1	56.5
Nottinghamshire	387.8	172.4	21.6	193.9	104.7	89.2
West Midlands	2,061.8	991.5	100.8	1,092.3	523.1	446.4
West Midlands	1,086.6	537.7	49.7	587.4	280.0	219.2
Hereford and Worcester	256.3	114.8	15.5	130.3	62.9	63.1
Shropshire	158.3	78.4	7.6	86.0	38.6	33.7
Staffordshire	368.9	169.0	17.6	186.7	95.9	86.4
Warwickshire	191.6	91.6	10.3	102.0	45.7	44.0
Eastern	1,938.7	865.5	123.9	989.4	488.4	460.8
Bedfordshire	205.2	95.0	11.7	106.7	52.8	45.7
Cambridgeshire	289.9	135.6	17.6	153.3	75.7	61.0
Essex	505.6	215.6	33.7	249.3	128.8	127.4
Hertfordshire	417.0	177.6	28.6	206.2	105.8	105.0
Lincolnshire	270.4	122.2	17.8	140.0	66.1	64.2
Suffolk	250.5	119.5	14.4	133.9	59.2	57.4
London	3,298.3	1,505.6	196.7	1,702.4	1,027.4	568.5
South East	2,954.2	1,284.7	196.5	1,481.3	777.5	695.5
Berkshire	346.2	162.8	19.9	182.7	94.3	69.2
Buckinghamshire	278.6	123.5	17.2	140.7	75.3	62.6
East Sussex	228.4	88.8	17.2	106.0	62.2	60.3
Hampshire	576.9	254.1	38.6	292.7	143.7	140.5
Isle of Wight	37.2	15.0	2.7	17.7	8.7	10.7
Kent	532.4	229.5	37.5	267.0	137.6	127.9
Oxfordshire	256.0	111.6	15.8	127.4	67.9	60.8
Surrey	405.8	174.1	27.9	202.0	108.3	95.6
West Sussex	292.6	125.4	19.7	145.1	79.6	67.9
South West	1,781.1	774.8	108.7	883.5	464.5	433.1
Avon	409.0	180.0	23.1	203.1	112.6	93.3
Cornwall	141.6	56.1	10.7	66.8	34.8	40.0
Devon	370.6	150.8	26.0	176.8	92.8	101.0
Dorset	230.1	97.1	14.6	111.7	60.1	58.3
Gloucestershire	211.5	97.7	11.3	109.0	55.9	46.6
Somerset	173.1	77.9	10.7	88.7	42.9	41.6
Wiltshire	245.1	115.1	12.4	127.5	65.3	52.4
Wales	964.3	436.5	45.9	482.4	254.0	228.2
Clwyd	139.5	67.4	6.5	73.9	35.9	29.7
Dyfed	98.6	44.1	5.4	49.5	25.9	23.3
Gwent	153.9	75.3	6.2	81.5	37.6	35.2
Gwynedd	72.2	29.3	4.3	33.6	18.7	20.0
Mid Glamorgan	152.5	69.2	5.8	75.0	41.8	35.7
Powys	41.0	17.3	2.5	19.8	12.1	9.2
South Glamorgan	188.5	81.7	9.5	91.2	51.5	45.7
West Glamorgan	118.0	52.3	5.7	58.0	30.5	29.5
Scotland	2,019.4	903.1	98.3	1,001.5	554.7	463.3
Highlands	80.0	33.7	4.5	38.3	20.9	20.9
Grampian	264.5	126.1	14.3	140.4	62.0	62.1
Tayside	149.2	63.5	8.1	71.6	41.7	36.0
Fife	113.2	53.3	5.4	58.7	30.3	24.2
Lothian	351.8	152.8	17.6	170.4	104.7	76.8
Borders	38.4	17.4	1.9	19.4	10.4	8.6
Central	94.3	40.9	4.9	45.8	25.3	23.3
Strathclyde	846.9	379.5	37.4	416.9	239.7	190.4
Dumfries and Galloway	54.5	24.6	2.5	27.1	13.4	14.0
Orkney	7.2	3.2	0.5	3.8	1.6	1.9
Shetland	10.6	4.8	0.6	5.4	2.6	2.5
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	8.7	3.4	0.5	3.8	2.2	2.7
Great Britain	21,865.4	9,856.9	1,217.2	11,074.1	5,877.6	4,914.1

a Formerly known as employees in employment

Table 6 Employee jobs^a by Government Office Region and industry; Great Britain; revised September 1996

SIC 1992	Thousands													
	North East	North West	Merseyside	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	
All industries and services	901.5	2,113.5	432.9	1,881.2	1,597.1	2,111.3	1,961.7	3,349.6	3,109.4	1,809.7	988.5	2,012.2	22,268.7	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.6	21.6	1.0	22.7	26.3	25.3	40.8	3.6	47.3	38.2	20.2	33.9	287.5	
Production and construction	260.5	564.8	82.3	520.5	505.0	653.6	447.8	388.3	574.8	392.1	266.6	476.2	5,133.5	
Manufacturing	201.5	461.5	66.1	418.1	422.2	561.1	357.7	281.4	441.0	309.4	215.9	317.0	4,052.8	
Service industries	634.5	1,527.1	349.6	1,338.0	1,065.8	1,432.4	1,473.1	2,957.6	2,487.2	1,379.4	700.9	1,502.1	16,847.7	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.6	21.6	1.0	22.7	26.3	25.3	40.8	3.6	47.3	38.2	20.2	33.9	287.5	
Agriculture, hunting and related services	5.9	20.7	1.0	21.7	25.7	24.7	39.9	3.0	45.0	36.7	18.9	26.8	270.1	
Forestry, logging and related services	0.5	0.7	..	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.8	1.0	1.2	3.6	11.3	
Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and farms	0.1	0.2	..	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	3.5	6.2	
Energy and water supply	10.9	18.6	1.8	20.0	21.4	16.4	16.3	14.9	25.9	21.5	12.3	42.4	222.6	
Mining of coal and lignite; peat extraction	2.5	0.4	..	3.0	3.4	1.5	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	2.4	2.4	15.7	
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	0.7	0.1	..	0.2	0.8	0.1	2.3	4.4	1.9	0.5	0.1	19.9	30.8	
Mining of metal ores	1.0	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	..	1.4
Other mining and quarrying	1.1	2.3	0.1	4.9	5.8	2.2	1.9	0.4	2.7	4.9	2.1	2.5	31.0	
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	4.7	9.3	1.2	9.2	8.8	7.6	8.2	8.3	13.8	10.6	5.1	13.3	100.0	
Collection, purification, distribution of water	1.1	6.6	0.5	2.7	2.6	4.9	3.8	1.8	7.5	5.1	2.6	4.3	43.6	
Manufacturing	201.5	461.5	66.1	418.1	422.2	561.1	357.7	281.4	441.0	309.4	215.9	317.0	4,052.8	
Food products and beverages	17.3	48.2	11.3	58.2	48.0	40.2	45.4	23.7	27.8	37.4	19.2	52.1	428.8	
Tobacco products	1.3	1.3	0.1	..	1.3	..	..	..	1.5	0.4	0.4	..	6.4
Textiles	5.1	37.2	1.3	35.7	47.2	8.7	3.4	5.0	3.9	5.9	4.9	22.4	180.8	
Wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	10.0	19.2	2.6	14.2	28.7	13.3	5.8	15.4	4.0	5.0	7.3	15.1	140.7	
Tanning and dressing of leather; luggage etc	0.5	5.6	0.6	2.4	12.7	2.9	2.4	2.7	1.2	4.1	1.0	1.4	37.6	
Wood and wood based products; articles of straw	4.6	8.0	1.1	9.6	7.7	8.7	8.2	5.0	7.8	7.2	4.7	10.3	82.9	
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing	5.1	25.4	1.5	11.7	9.4	7.5	12.3	6.0	15.3	8.5	8.3	10.8	121.8	
Publishing, printing and reproduction of records	8.0	23.6	4.6	30.2	24.3	21.9	37.7	90.8	50.9	26.5	9.5	19.5	347.2	
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	0.2	16.8	0.3	2.7	0.8	0.5	2.0	1.4	4.1	0.9	1.6	1.7	32.9	
Chemicals and chemical products	20.9	45.5	6.3	26.3	25.1	14.6	20.7	19.5	30.3	11.4	10.8	15.3	246.5	
Rubber and plastic products	12.0	28.7	2.7	18.5	20.7	39.2	23.2	10.2	24.6	19.0	13.9	13.7	226.5	
Other non-metallic mineral products	6.2	10.8	5.6	14.7	17.1	40.7	8.7	4.6	10.4	9.0	6.7	8.5	143.0	
Basic metals	10.8	7.4	0.5	24.9	11.4	34.6	4.3	2.8	5.7	4.4	22.0	6.1	134.9	
Fabricated metal products; except machinery	22.6	40.3	8.4	50.1	40.1	103.5	32.5	20.6	41.3	29.5	17.1	31.6	437.5	
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	24.4	35.9	6.4	42.2	41.7	64.2	45.9	12.3	49.3	32.1	13.6	25.1	393.2	
Office machinery and computers	0.7	1.7	0.2	1.3	3.1	4.7	7.1	3.7	10.4	4.8	2.0	8.3	48.0	
Electrical machinery and apparatus not elsewhere classified	10.4	20.1	3.8	13.4	12.4	28.8	16.4	10.9	23.8	12.4	12.2	14.1	178.8	
Radio, television and communication equipment	8.7	6.6	2.2	5.2	7.9	8.0	15.7	6.1	23.6	14.1	16.7	15.3	130.2	
Medical, precision and optical instruments; clocks	3.2	9.6	1.5	7.1	8.1	12.1	20.9	10.3	41.1	19.8	7.4	14.8	156.0	
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	11.2													

Table 7 Employee jobs^a by industry; by full- and part-time status and sex; Great Britain; revised September 1996

	Thousands					
	All	Male		Female		
		Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time
All industries and services	22,268.7	9,885.2	1,309.2	11,194.4	5,921.4	5,152.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	287.5	182.4	37.3	219.7	37.2	30.6
Production and construction	5,133.5	3,706.7	81.9	3,788.6	1,074.8	270.1
Manufacturing	4,052.8	2,838.1	59.2	2,897.3	936.9	218.5
Service industries	16,847.7	5,996.1	1,190.0	7,186.1	4,809.4	4,852.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	287.5	182.4	37.3	219.7	37.2	30.6
Agriculture, hunting and related services	270.1	171.5	36.0	207.6	34.0	28.5
Forestry, logging and related services	11.3	7.3	0.6	8.0	2.0	1.3
Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and farms	6.2	3.5	0.6	4.2	1.2	0.8
Energy and water supply	222.6	178.1	1.3	179.5	36.1	6.9
Mining of coal and lignite; peat extraction	15.7	14.4	0.1	14.5	1.0	0.2
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	30.8	25.8	0.3	26.0	4.3	0.5
Mining of metal ores	1.4	1.3	..	1.3	0.1	..
Other mining and quarrying	31.0	27.6	0.1	27.8	2.5	0.7
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	100.0	76.5	0.6	77.1	19.1	3.8
Collection, purification, distribution of water	43.6	32.5	0.2	32.7	9.0	1.8
Manufacturing	4,052.8	2,838.1	59.2	2,897.3	936.9	218.5
Food products and beverages	428.8	261.9	10.0	271.8	109.7	47.2
Tobacco products	6.4	4.2	0.1	4.3	2.0	0.1
Textiles	180.8	98.7	2.2	100.9	66.4	13.5
Wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	140.7	32.7	3.4	36.1	89.6	15.0
Tanning and dressing of leather; luggage etc	37.6	18.1	0.5	18.6	15.7	3.3
Wood and wood based products; articles of straw	82.9	66.8	1.7	68.5	9.6	4.8
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing	121.8	87.2	1.1	88.3	28.6	4.9
Publishing, printing and reproduction of records	347.6	190.5	10.2	200.7	112.8	34.0
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	32.9	27.5	0.1	27.6	4.7	0.6
Chemicals and chemical products	246.6	170.4	1.7	172.1	65.0	9.5
Rubber and plastic products	226.5	165.8	3.3	169.1	46.3	11.2
Other non-metallic mineral products	143.0	110.8	1.0	111.8	26.7	4.4
Basic metals	134.9	121.0	0.6	121.5	11.3	2.1
Fabricated metal products; except machinery	437.5	355.3	6.4	361.7	59.0	16.9
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	393.2	322.5	3.1	325.7	57.5	10.0
Office machinery and computers	48.1	32.7	0.5	33.1	13.3	1.6
Electrical machinery and apparatus not elsewhere classified	178.8	121.4	2.2	123.6	48.1	7.2
Radio, television and communication equipment	130.2	84.7	1.2	85.9	39.5	4.8
Medical, precision and optical instruments; clocks	156.0	105.6	1.6	107.3	41.0	7.7
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	222.8	193.3	1.4	194.7	25.1	3.1
Other transport equipment	155.1	137.6	1.5	139.1	13.7	2.3
Furniture; manufacturing not elsewhere classified	189.7	120.3	5.2	125.5	50.2	14.0
Recycling	11.0	9.2	0.2	9.4	1.2	0.5
Construction	858.2	690.4	21.4	711.8	101.7	44.6
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	4,994.4	1,733.0	492.2	2,225.1	1,064.3	1,705.0
Sale, maint and repair motor vehicles; sale of fuel	551.1	399.6	27.2	426.8	83.1	41.1
Wholesale trade except motor vehicles	996.7	655.2	47.7	702.9	209.7	84.1
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles; repair	2,198.4	448.3	238.6	686.9	496.7	1,014.8
Hotels and restaurants	1,248.2	229.8	178.6	408.5	274.8	565.0
Transport and communications	1,310.2	910.7	62.3	973.0	251.2	86.0
Land transport; transport via pipelines	460.7	370.8	19.6	390.4	49.6	20.7
Water transport	22.7	15.9	0.7	16.6	5.0	1.1
Air transport	62.0	34.0	0.9	34.9	23.4	3.8
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	323.8	184.3	13.5	197.9	99.2	26.7
Post and telecommunications	441.0	305.7	27.6	333.2	74.0	33.8
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	3,930.8	1,576.2	251.5	1,827.7	1,180.2	922.8
Financial intermediation, except insurance	560.9	211.4	5.9	217.3	247.5	96.1
Financial intermediation not elsewhere classified	218.9	110.8	2.3	113.1	89.2	16.6
Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	183.0	93.8	2.3	96.1	74.0	12.8
Real estate activities	263.9	105.7	14.6	120.3	89.6	54.0
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator	122.8	73.9	6.5	80.4	30.5	11.9
Computer and related activities	304.2	208.2	5.6	213.9	73.8	16.5
Research and development	98.1	59.8	1.3	61.1	31.4	5.6
Other business activities	2,179.0	712.6	213.0	925.6	544.1	709.3
Public administration, education and health	5,559.2	1,426.6	262.0	1,688.6	2,034.7	1,836.0
Public administration and defence; social security	1,361.1	649.0	42.8	691.8	474.2	195.1
Education	1,765.4	402.4	110.3	512.7	592.5	660.2
Health and social work	2,432.7	375.1	108.9	484.0	968.1	980.6
Other service industries	1,053.1	349.7	122.1	471.8	279.0	302.4
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation	83.9	64.9	2.0	66.9	11.3	5.6
Activities of membership organisations not elsewhere classified	191.5	50.1	26.2	76.3	53.8	61.5
Recreational, cultural and sporting activity	559.8	182.9	76.4	259.3	135.9	164.5
Other service activities	218.0	51.8	17.5	69.3	77.9	70.8

Source: Revised 1996 Annual Employment Survey

.. Fewer than 100 employees
 a Formerly known as employees in employment

Table 8 Employee jobs^a by Government Office Region and county; by full- and part-time status and sex; revised September 1996

	Thousands					
	All	Male		Female		
		Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time
All	22,268.7	9,885.2	1,309.2	11,194.4	5,921.4	5,152.9
North East	901.5	400.8	45.0	445.8	227.9	227.9
Tyne and Wear	428.1	186.6	22.0	208.6	111.8	107.6
Cleveland	192.2	89.5	8.8	98.3	44.7	49.1
Durham	188.2	86.3	8.6	94.9	47.8	45.5
Northumberland	93.1	38.3	5.6	43.9	23.6	25.6
North West	2,113.5	948.8	107.9	1,056.7	571.8	485.1
Greater Manchester	1,016.7	448.7	49.5	498.2	287.1	231.3
Cheshire	392.2	186.4	20.4	206.8	98.8	86.5
Cumbria	179.8	78.1	9.7	87.8	42.3	49.7
Lancashire	524.8	235.5	28.3	263.8	143.5	117.5
Merseyside	432.9	180.4	22.4	202.8	117.2	113.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,881.2	834.9	97.8	932.7	460.2	488.3
South Yorkshire	431.6	193.3	22.1	215.4	105.3	110.9
West Yorkshire	837.5	378.8	41.1	419.9	214.9	202.7
Humberside	337.2	147.8	17.1	164.9	75.1	97.1
North Yorkshire	274.9	115.0	17.4	132.4	64.9	77.6
East Midlands	1,597.1	714.5	89.4	803.9	406.6	386.6
Derbyshire	334.5	154.7	17.1	171.7	79.6	83.2
Leicestershire	382.3	176.8	19.9	196.7	102.6	83.0
Lincolnshire	218.1	93.1	14.4	107.6	51.2	59.4
Northamptonshire	251.2	116.1	13.2	129.3	63.5	58.4
Nottinghamshire	411.0	173.9	24.8	198.6	109.7	102.6
West Midlands	2,111.3	991.5	104.6	1,096.1	543.1	472.1
West Midlands	1,088.3	525.0	50.3	575.3	283.1	230.0
Hereford and Worcester	266.0	115.7	15.9	131.5	65.1	69.4
Shropshire	162.2	77.7	7.9	85.6	40.4	36.2
Staffordshire	390.2	177.3	19.1	196.3	105.6	88.3
Warwickshire	204.6	95.8	11.5	107.4	49.0	48.2
Eastern	1,961.7	864.0	129.3	993.3	496.8	471.5
Bedfordshire	199.0	92.2	11.6	103.8	51.4	43.8
Cambridgeshire	297.1	135.0	18.8	153.8	79.0	64.3
Essex	511.8	216.0	35.2	251.2	129.3	131.3
Hertfordshire	426.5	183.1	29.3	212.4	110.0	104.1
Lincolnshire	277.2	120.7	18.5	139.2	68.7	69.2
Suffolk	250.1	117.0	15.9	133.0	58.3	58.8
London	3,349.6	1,513.0	214.8	1,727.8	1,025.3	596.5
South East	3,109.4	1,343.4	212.4	1,555.8	819.4	734.2
Berkshire	373.3	175.4	21.9	197.3	103.4	72.7
Buckinghamshire	289.4	127.7	18.5	146.3	78.3	64.8
East Sussex	226.2	88.3	17.1	105.4	61.9	58.9
Hampshire	648.8	284.2	45.0	329.2	161.3	158.3
Isle of Wight	51.5	19.9	4.5	24.5	12.6	14.5
Kent	535.3	226.7	38.0	264.6	138.7	132.0
Oxfordshire	258.0	113.5	17.5	131.0	66.2	60.8
Surrey	430.4	182.6	30.0	212.6	115.9	101.9
West Sussex	296.4	125.2	19.9	145.0	81.1	70.3
South West	1,809.7	777.3	117.8	895.1	450.4	464.3
Avon	423.3	189.5	25.3	214.8	110.8	106.8
Cornwall	147.6	56.5	11.5	68.0	36.2	43.5
Devon	367.9	148.3	27.4	175.7	89.3	102.9
Dorset	232.2	97.5	15.9	113.4	58.4	60.3
Gloucestershire	211.7	96.5	13.3	109.7	52.7	49.2
Somerset	163.6	71.9	11.0	82.9	37.9	42.8
Wiltshire	254.5	117.2	13.4	130.6	65.1	58.8
Wales	988.5	435.1	51.3	486.4	258.5	243.6
Clwyd	149.8	69.2	7.8	76.9	38.0	34.9
Dyfed	107.1	44.5	6.0	50.5	29.0	27.5
Gwent	160.6	74.8	7.2	82.0	40.3	38.3
Gwynedd	69.2	27.4	5.1	32.5	17.6	19.1
Mid Glamorgan	156.6	71.0	6.2	77.2	43.3	36.1
Powys	41.5	18.0	2.5	20.5	10.4	10.5
South Glamorgan	182.2	77.6	10.1	87.6	49.1	45.5
West Glamorgan	121.6	52.8	6.4	59.1	30.8	31.6
Scotland^b	2,012.2	881.5	116.7	998.1	544.3	469.8
Great Britain	22,268.7	9,885.2	1,309.2	11,194.4	5,921.4	5,152.9

Source: Revised 1996 Annual Employment Survey

a Formerly known as employees in employment
 b Data analysed by Unitary Authorities are available on request from 01928 792690.

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:

- 1.1** Employees in Employment (male / female / full-time / part-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)
- 1.2** Employees in Employment only:
A-Q, Section/Sub-section, Divisions in some cases (totals only); unadjusted / seasonally adjusted - Great Britain;
June 1978 - December 1996 (quarterly)
- 1.3** Employees in Employment only:
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)
- 1.5** Employees in Employment, Self-employed, WRGTS, Civilian workforce in employment; Employees in Employment A - Q (male / female / all) section - by region;
unadjusted / seasonally adjusted (A - Q only);
September 1981 - December 1996 (quarterly)
- 1.6** Self-employed only:
A - Q section, (male / female / all);
unadjusted - Great Britain;
June 1978 - December 1996 (quarterly)

References are to former table numbers in the *Labour Market Data* section

Integrating disabled employees: case studies of 40 employers

By Andrew Watson, Glyn Owen, Jill Aubrey and Brian Ellis, SWA Consulting

How are employers integrating disabled employees into their workforces? This project looks at a number of employers to find out.

Key points

- By far the most common business argument for making adjustments to working conditions, premises, etc., was to be able to get the best person for the job. Some adaptations introduced for disabled people had resulted in benefits for non-disabled people too, such as better access.
- Most adjustments incurred very little cash cost, the most commonly-quoted cost range being from nil to £49.
- Experiences with disabled employees were generally positive: where employers had taken on one disabled employee, there was often a willingness to take on others.
- The contribution made by trade unions and voluntary bodies was generally regarded as positive. However, many employers had had no contact with any of the relevant charitable organisations.
- Some employers reported that they had made clear savings by retaining existing staff who had become disabled. It was also noted that disabled employees tended to have better punctuality and attendance records.
- Several employers said that positive practices in the field of disability contributed to a 'feelgood' factor, leading to higher morale and better public relations for the organisation.

THE employment provisions of the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) came into effect on 2nd December 1996. The Act contains a duty on employers to make reasonable adjustments to premises, working conditions or employment arrangements where disabled individuals (or applicants for posts) would be at a disadvantage.

This project, commissioned by the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) with co-funding from the Employment Service (ES), was designed to identify and record examples of good practice in the recruitment and employment of individuals with disabilities. The principal output was 40 case studies featuring a cross-section of (actual, but anonymised) employers and individuals with disabilities. The action in the examples does not necessarily indicate compliance with the DDA but may have helped.

Method

The two principal components of the project were a telephone survey (undertaken for SWA by Public Attitude Surveys Limited), and fieldwork visits to case study employers. The telephone survey, comprising some 700 screening interviews, was designed to produce a long list of around 200 employers from which 40 case studies were to be selected.

It should be stressed that the employers in the survey were not a random sample; rather, the database was designed specifically to identify employers with a positive contribution to make. The principal sources were:

- the ES listing of employers who use the disability symbol;
- suggestions from the ES's Placing, Assessment and Counselling Teams (PACTs); and
- recommendations from organisations which are actively involved in this field (e.g. Employers Forum on Disability, British Dyslexia Association, Shaw Trust).

The final selection of 40 was made in consultation with the DfEE Steering Group. Each visit was planned individually, but was designed to include discussions with both the disabled individuals and representatives of the employing organisations. The

individual disabled people in the case studies are not necessarily disabled according to the Act, although most are likely to be. The following topics were covered:

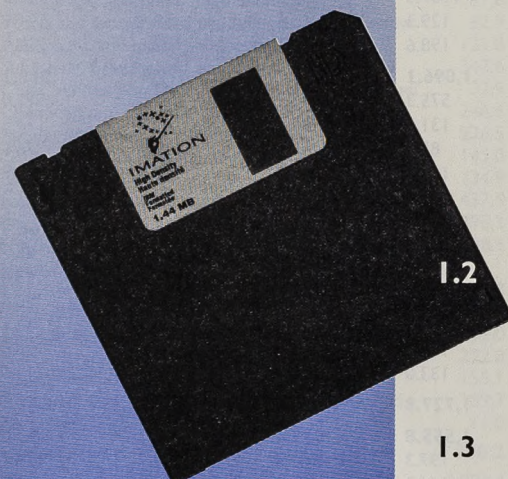
- outline details of the employing organisation;
- policies and practices in the field of equal opportunities (with specific reference to disability issues);
- approaches to recruitment and selection, focusing on any special arrangements made to take into account the needs of applicants with disabilities;
- business arguments put forward by the employer as to why employment of disabled individuals made sound business sense;
- details of current employees with disabilities, focusing on the implications (if any) for their day-to-day work;
- any adjustments implemented by the employer to meet the needs of individual employees; and
- any general adjustments that were introduced to make the premises, equipment and/or systems more accessible to people with disabilities.

Headline data from telephone screening

Data from the telephone screening were essentially a by-product: its principal purpose was to produce a long list of potential case studies. However, some of the data may be of more general interest, even though they cannot – and must not – be construed as representative of employers in general.

In brief:

- More than 50 per cent of employees with disabilities were in the age range of 25 to 44. A further 31 per cent were aged 45 or above.
- The two types of job held most frequently by disabled employees were clerical/secretarial (34 per cent) and unskilled manual (20 per cent). Those held least frequently were technical (8 per cent) and skilled manual (11 per cent).
- Nearly 50 per cent of employees in the sample had physical disabilities of some type. Around 10 per cent had a long-term health condition.



The tables are available on 3.5" disk at a cost of £15.00 plus VAT per Supplement from the Employment Information Section:

01928 792563

- Of those employers which made special arrangements for disabled applicants during the recruitment and selection phase, the most frequent were help with access to buildings (28 per cent) and personal assistance, e.g. the provision of a signer (26 per cent).
- The most common types of adjustment implemented by employers for individuals with disabilities were adjustments to the physical working environment (43 per cent) and provision of support or assistance (27 per cent).
- By far the most common cost band for adjustments introduced was from nil to £49 (44 per cent). Only 5 per cent were estimated to have cost more than £5,000.
- Where adjustments had been introduced and costs incurred, around 30 per cent of employers had received some external financial help. ES had provided assistance in more than 60 per cent of these cases and charitable organisations in just under 10 per cent.

General themes and conclusions

The principal output of the project was always intended to be the case studies themselves. These cannot be summarised in an article of this type. However, at a more general level, a number of themes can be distilled.

Policies and practices

Most employers had formal statements on equal opportunities and disability issues. Clearly this is an important component in improving awareness and challenging attitudes and behaviour. In practice, however, few appeared to be 'living documents'. Often they had been produced "by Head Office" and not been the subject of local consultation.

The main determinants of awareness among the workforce seemed to be the personal commitment of the relevant manager and his/her perceived status within the organisation. Certainly, where the Managing Director/Chief Executive was known to have a direct interest, impact was higher. Awareness-raising sessions for non-disabled staff appeared to have been particularly effective. In one example, non-disabled participants had been invited to share the experience of disabled colleagues (e.g. through using a wheelchair).

Good practice on raising awareness included general consultation with the staff, and joint working groups (bringing together individuals from different parts of the organisation). In one company, there were

annually defined targets for equal opportunities; these were 'owned' by a joint working group but derived from the business plan and led by a senior manager.

The contribution made by trade unions was widely regarded as positive. Voluntary bodies were generally very highly regarded where they had been consulted or had made a direct approach. However, the 'penetration' was not high, in the sense that many employers had had no contact with any of the relevant charitable organisations.

Few employers had introduced major changes specifically as a result of the DDA. This may be a misleading finding, however. Most had had a positive stance dating back before the Act; in short, they may already have been exemplifying good practice.

Generally speaking, relationships with local PACTs were very positive. No employer in the sample complained of excessive approaches; indeed, three mentioned that they would be prepared to consider more referrals, if suitable individuals were referred to them.

Where employers had taken on one disabled employee, there was often a willingness to take on others. It was almost as if the psychological (or business) barrier for the employer was taking on the first disabled employee; but provided that had been a success, there was less reluctance on second and subsequent occasions.

Business arguments

By far the most common business argument cited was the imperative of securing the best person for the job. In many instances, an objective assessment of the candidates had shown a disabled individual to have the best match with the job and person specification; in these circumstances, making minor adjustments to accommodate their needs was seen as common sense and sound business practice.

A consistent theme of the employers visited was that adjustments made had been "no big deal". Indeed, employers pointed out that they made adjustments for individual members of staff with great regularity (e.g. to accommodate requests for training or special leave). Consideration of adjustments that arose from disability was no different.

Some employers reported that they had made clear savings by retaining existing staff who had become disabled. For example, the costs of making minor adjustments for an existing employee were lower than the assessed costs of recruiting and training a new recruit. In at least two case studies, individuals with shopfloor experience had been moved into office posts when they were no longer able to operate machinery; the 'nous' that they had built up in their

previous roles was then exploited in design project management and sales functions, thereby making savings which could not have been realised by a new recruit without the shopfloor experience.

For many employers, the availability of financial support, whether targeted adjustments for individuals (e.g. through Access to Work) or to provide a wage subsidy (e.g. through supported placements) was a significant incentive.

Some employers noted specifically that disabled employees tended to have a better punctuality and attendance record. Clearly there are dangers in making such generalisations, which can also run the risk of appearing patronising, but the case studies do yield evidence for this assertion.

Similarly, some employers noted that, especially for certain individuals with particular types of learning disabilities, routine tasks could yield considerable job satisfaction. The case studies do indeed show examples of individuals making valuable contributions to the efficiency of the workplace – and being rewarded accordingly – even though the content of the job was repetitive. For some individuals, variety is not attractive and change can appear threatening.

Several employers saw positive practices in the field of disability as a significant component to a 'feelgood' factor about the organisation. This straddled all the key stakeholders: staff (whether disabled or non-disabled), customers and the community at large. While this was more perceptual than tangible, it was thought likely to translate into higher morale and better public relations.

For some organisations, positive policies were a matter of principle. These tended to be employers in the public and voluntary sectors; but the generalisation is potentially misleading. There are several examples from the private sector, too. Interestingly, however, whether the motivation was more from philosophy or more from business strategy, the actions were much the same.

Recruitment and selection

Several employers expressed some surprise that they did not receive more applications from people with disabilities. Employers, referral agencies and people with disabilities will all have informed views as to why this may be the case. It may simply be that more attention has been given thus far to the employment/retention than the recruitment/selection issues. Sometimes, and for a variety of reasons, disabled people do not identify themselves as such in job applications.

Most special arrangements appeared to

have been ad hoc responses to individual circumstances. Best practice appeared to be the inclusion of a standard question when inviting candidates for tests or interviews – along the lines of whether they had any particular needs for which the employer could make prior provision.

Employers were using a variety of different processes for the filling of vacancies. Direct approaches from PACTs often bore dividends; similar comments were made about direct referrals from charitable organisations and training providers.

Several of the individuals featured in the case studies had been taken on originally under a temporary placement arrangement.

There was a wide variety of practice in relation to health screening. Best practice seemed to involve separation of the selection process from health screening. The latter would only be triggered when a preferred candidate had been identified on objective criteria. Confidential questionnaires and/or medical examinations would then be dealt with independently by an occupational health specialist. A particularly interesting finding is that in none of the organisations where health screening was carried out had there been a single instance of a job offer being withdrawn following medical advice.

In some case studies it was clear that 'baseline' data on individuals' health was compiled also for insurance purposes, to counter the risk (from the employers' perspective) that there could be claims for industrial injury from individuals who already had the condition on appointment. There was little, if any, evidence to show that obtaining details about the health of an

applicant affected decisions to appoint disabled people in the cases studied.

Individuals and adjustments

In a number of organisations, neither the individual nor the employer identified with the word 'disability'. Where there is a culture of equality of opportunity, there is clearly a tension around focusing on a particular individual and initiating a discussion on 'disability', however positive the motivation from the researcher may be.

For the individual employees, tangible adjustments (e.g. adaptations to equipment) were very much welcomed. But what seemed to have been an equally important factor was consideration of them as individuals. This was manifested in several ways, such as being consulted over policies and physical adaptations before they were implemented, or providing awareness training for their immediate colleagues.

Most adjustments incurred very little cash cost (although time costs were not always taken into account). Indeed several employers began by saying that the adjustment had cost nothing; it was only after some prompting that some indirect costs were recognised.

There was a cautionary note about specialist equipment. The danger was that, once the item had been purchased, there was a sense of the problem being solved. In fact, of course, equipment for disabled employees is as likely to have faults and require regular maintenance as any other item, but its importance to the individual will almost inevitably be greater.

For many employees who became dis-

abled while in post, or who had a condition which was getting worse, the most effective adjustments involved changes to the duties of the post or, in some instances, transfers to a completely different post. Whether individuals are disabled or not, such sideways moves can often be beneficial both for the employer and employee, with new insights being gained.

General adjustments

The case studies have relatively little to say on general adjustments. Modern buildings tended to have been designed with issues of access for disabled people in mind. Adaptations to older buildings were often a major challenge both in a financial and planning sense.

It was when considering general adjustments that the trade-offs between the needs of customers and employees were more evident. Provision of dedicated car parking spaces, or access ramps, for example, had spin-offs for all users of the building, irrespective of their status. It was much easier to justify costs of adaptations where the benefits were enjoyed by larger numbers of people. Indeed, some adaptations introduced for disabled people had resulted in benefits being enjoyed by non-disabled people as well (e.g. improved access, provision of lifts).

Copies of the full report, 'Integrating Disabled Employees: Case Studies of 40 Employers' (RR56), March 1998 – priced £4.95 – are available from DJEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6ZQ (0845 6022260). ISBN 0 85522 732 X.

Employers' use of NVQs and SVQs across industrial sectors

By David Sims and Sarah Golden, National Foundation for Educational Research

More than 90 per cent of employers are aware of NVQs and SVQs, but what use is being made of the qualifications across different industrial sectors?

Key points

- The percentage of the workforce by sector who were working towards NVQs or SVQs ranged from 2.5 to 9.4 per cent.
- The percentage of the workforce by sector who had achieved these qualifications ranged from 4.1 to 16.7 per cent.
- Employers were using the qualifications with all types of staff, although more were using them with skilled manual and managerial staff.
- Most employers were using the qualifications for training and staff development (88 per cent), and accrediting staff competence and skills (78 per cent).
- More than three-quarters of respondents said the greatest impact of using the qualifications was improved quality of products or services; increased staff motivation and performance; and increased provision and targeting of training.
- The reasons given by employers who were not using NVQs and SVQs were the perceived additional cost and time involved; supposed lack of relevance and credibility of the qualifications; and contentment with existing training provision.

NATIONAL VOCATIONAL and Scottish Vocational Qualifications (NVQs and SVQs) were introduced in the 1980s to make vocational education more responsive to the needs of industry and to create a more coherent range of vocational qualifications. The qualifications were designed to make a contribution to enhancing industry's competitiveness through helping to provide a more highly skilled, flexible and motivated workforce.

Previous studies indicate that over 90 per cent of employers are aware of NVQs and SVQs, which now cover 88 per cent of the occupations in the workforce. Around 7 per cent of all employers are using them, about 5 per cent of the workforce have gained awards and about 2.5 per cent of people in employment are working towards them.

The Department for Education and Employment commissioned the National Foundation for Educational Research to undertake a study into how employers in different industrial sectors make use of NVQs and SVQs. More specifically, the objectives of the study were to:

- clarify and provide data on the take-up of NVQs and SVQs across industrial sectors;
- provide evidence of specific industry factors that affect the take-up of NVQs and SVQs and any factors that are common to all employers;
- explore the critical factors that lead to employees working towards NVQs and SVQs.

Undertaken between December 1996 and September 1997, the study comprised: a review of the literature and previous research on employers' take-up and use of NVQs and SVQs; a telephone survey of 312 employers who were using NVQs and SVQs; a telephone survey of 51 employers who had not taken up the qualifications; visits to 60 employers using NVQs and SVQs where interviews were carried out with senior managers, personnel and training managers, line managers and supervisors, assessors and candidates; interviews with national and sector organisations.

The sectors included in the study (based on the Standard Industrial Classification) were forestry, water, food and drink manu-

facture, information technology, public administration, hospitality, residential care and retail.

Overall findings

Reasons for take-up of NVQs and SVQs

The main reasons given by employers were:

- to enhance staff development and the accessibility of the qualifications to staff of different ages, experience and level of skill.
- to improve company performance, quality and competitiveness;
- to accredit training to a national standard;
- to accredit the skills of existing staff.

Some employers adopted the qualifications to formulate and introduce new training programmes or to restructure existing provision, and valued the national benchmark that the standards provided.

As expected, the sectors varied in the level of take-up of NVQs and SVQs. Where figures were available, the percentage of the workforce in a sector who were working towards the qualifications ranged from 2.5 per cent to 9.4 per cent and the percentage of the workforce in a sector who had achieved the qualifications ranged from 4.1 to 16.7. These variations were explained mainly by the characteristics of the companies that made up different sectors; the impetus to regulate the quality of products and services to ensure that specific standards were being met; competition; and the strength of existing training cultures.

Patterns of use

The majority of employers surveyed were mature users, with nearly three-quarters having used NVQs or SVQs for three years or longer. As expected, most were Level 2 and Level 3 awards. Collectively, employers were using the qualifications with all types of staff, though more were using them with skilled manual and managerial staff. In most cases, employers were targeting them on small groups of staff.

Main uses

The study found that NVQs and SVQs were being used most for training functions, followed by personnel and business-related functions. Altogether, 88 per cent were using them for training and staff development and 78 per cent were using them for accrediting staff competence and skills.

The qualifications were playing an increasingly strategic role in employers' overall approach to training and helping to engender 'a culture of learning in the workplace.' Some were using the qualifications for recruitment and staff appraisal and promotion. More employers were using them in relation to Investors in People than as part of their business planning or marketing. In two-thirds of cases, NVQs and SVQs had been introduced for some staff where no previous qualification had been used, half were using them alongside other qualifications and about a quarter had used them to replace other qualifications.

Relevance

The majority of users (88 per cent) said that NVQs and SVQs were relevant to at least some of their company's needs. They were considered to be most relevant in terms of fitting the job and company plans, improving staff occupational awareness and motivation, raising standards and highlighting training needs and in demonstrating staff competence to clients.

A minority suggested that the qualifications would be more relevant to their needs if they were more company-specific, easier to understand and allowed users more flexibility in the combination of units from different NVQs or SVQs.

Impact

The greatest impact of using the qualifications, according to three-quarters or more of the respondents, was improved quality of products or services, increased staff motivation and performance, and increased provision and targeting of training. Other benefits included reduced machine downtime and wastage, reduced staff turnover and fewer customer complaints.

Future use

The majority of employers (81 per cent) said that they were going to continue using NVQs and SVQs, and just over two-thirds were planning to expand use with some of their staff.

Non-users

The reasons given by employers who were not using NVQs and SVQs were the

perceived additional cost and time involved, the supposed lack of relevance and credibility of the qualifications, and contentment with their existing training provision. They suggested that improved funding and readily available information and advice might encourage some employers to take up the qualifications.

Employees' views

Employees said that they were influenced in their decision to take up NVQs and SVQs by company requirements and the desire to gain a national qualification while at work. They felt that taking them had increased their confidence, occupational awareness and job-related knowledge. The main challenges in working towards the qualifications were said to be time demands and coping with the language of the standards.

Sector findings

Forestry

The characteristics of this sector, which has a large number of self-employed contractors who are geographically dispersed, presented a considerable challenge to the promotion and take-up of NVQs and SVQs. Nevertheless, employers indicated that they were using the qualifications as part of a broader approach to enhancing the skills of their staff, partly in response to the growing skills need in the sector resulting from increased use of machinery and expansion of conservation work. Employers also valued NVQs and SVQs because they enabled skills that had received no previous formal recognition to be accredited. The qualifications were said to have had a positive impact on the amount of training offered, staff performance and the quality of product or service provided.

Water

The take-up of NVQs and SVQs in this sector has been influenced by the increased regulation of the industry, which was designed to ensure that high standards are met and maintained, and the importance of customer service. Employers regarded the qualifications as a vehicle for enhancing performance. They also said that the qualifications demonstrated that their staff were competent and able to perform to a national standard.

The evidence suggested that NVQs and SVQs had gained wide recognition in the sector and that contractors hired by water companies were being encouraged to take up the qualifications.

Food and drink manufacture

Increased workforce flexibility, multi-skilling and teamwork, in addition to health and safety requirements and the need to achieve high standards in the manufacture of food and drink, have all contributed to employers' take up of NVQs and SVQs in this sector, which employs half a million people. Many employers had consulted external organisations, particularly sector bodies, when deciding to introduce the qualifications, which were being used for training and staff development, accrediting staff competence and business planning. The main benefits were said to be improved staff motivation in addition to better targeting and increased volume of training. Employers also noted that by benchmarking standards, NVQs and SVQs had the potential to improve the image of the sector.

Information technology

Many companies in this sector have a high graduate intake to fill professional occupations and, as a result, the adoption of NVQs and SVQs is not usually a high priority. Nevertheless, employers said that they could see the potential of these qualifications and indicated that they were likely to expand their use in the future. They were currently using the qualifications to accredit staff competence as well as in connection with training and staff development and business planning. The evidence suggested that NVQs and SVQs can contribute to companies' provision of IT training by helping to map the range and level of staff skills in this domain.

Public administration

The study examined the take-up and use of Administration NVQs and SVQs in this sector, which employs around 800,000 people, characteristically in large organisations that have a tradition of training staff. An increasingly competitive environment, engendered by compulsory competitive tendering, has created a demand for enhanced staff skills, including in the area of customer service. Employers said that they had taken up NVQs and SVQs to develop their workforce to meet these needs and because the qualifications were relevant to administrative occupations.

NVQs and SVQs were being used alongside other vocational qualifications, and employers disclosed that they were likely to increase their use of NVQs and SVQs in the future. The qualifications were said to have had most impact on staff motivation, the quality of service provision and staff performance.

Hospitality

This sector, which employs over two million people, suffers from a poor image based on perceptions of low pay and unsociable hours, and has a relatively high staff turnover. The prime reasons given by employers for taking up NVQs and SVQs were connected with increasing their share of the growing hospitality market through improving the quality of customer service. Employers explained that customer expectations of the service provided by hotels, pubs and restaurants had increased in recent years and that this trend was continuing. They considered that NVQs and SVQs provided a useful framework for expanding the skills base of their staff to meet customer demand. The qualifications were also said to have value in helping to reduce staff turnover and to address skill shortages.

Residential care

Nearly half a million people, many of them female part-time workers, are

employed in this sector, which did not have a tradition of systematic training for staff. Employers were motivated to take up NVQs and SVQs by a desire to raise standards in the sector, whose clientele presented greater challenges following the move to more community-based care for adults. They explained that NVQs and SVQs contributed to this push to improve standards by enabling staff to gain a nationally recognised award, often where no previous qualification was available. The tendency for employers to be assessment centres reflects their commitment to NVQs and SVQs.

Respect for the client is of paramount importance in this sector and the evidence suggested that the national standards on which the qualifications are based have helped to raise awareness of this issue and other practices that are fundamental to the quality of the service provided.

Retail

This sector, made up of many small companies and also well-known large

retailers, employs 2.8 million people, two thirds of whom are female and two-fifths of whom work part-time. The increasing use of technology created additional skill needs in the sector. Large companies were leading the take-up of NVQs and SVQs which they used to enhance staff development and training, and to accredit staff competence. Employers acknowledged the value of the qualifications in improving customer service, which they stressed was essential to increasing or maintaining the share of an increasingly competitive retail market. Employers said that using NVQs and SVQs enhanced the motivation and performance of staff, and played a useful role in helping to improve the image of the sector, particularly in projecting retail as a rewarding career.

A study of employers' use of NVQs and SVQs across industrial sectors is available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6ZQ, tel. 0845 6022260, price £4.95. ISBN 0 85522 7 49

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

Publication dates of main economic indicators July – September

Labour market statistics	Retail prices index
Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.	
July 15 Wednesday	July 21 Tuesday
August 12 Wednesday	August 18 Tuesday
September 16 Wednesday	September 15 Tuesday

Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers

Old subject, table names and numbers

New table names and numbers

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Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE				Earnings: international comparisons	M	Jul 98	E.31
UK summary for latest nine quarters	M	Jul 98	A.1	Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313
Regional labour market summary	M	Jul 98	A.2				
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
Employment by category	M	Jul 98	B.1	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	M	Jul 98	F.1
Employment by age	M	Jul 98	B.2	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	M	Jul 98	F.2
Employment by occupation	Q	May 98	B.3	Work based training for adults: destination of leavers	M	Jul 98	F.3
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Jul 98	B.11	Work based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	M	Jul 98	F.4
Employee jobs by industry	M (Q)	Jul 98	B.12	Other training: destination of leavers	M	Jul 98	F.5
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Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	M (Q)	Jul 98	B.14	TEC/CCTE performance tables	A	Nov 97	479
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	M (Q)	Jul 98	B.15				
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Actual weekly hours of work	M	Jul 98	B.21	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Jul 98	G.2
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Total hours worked per week	Q	Jul 98	B.33	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Jul 98	G.12
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ILO unemployment rates by age	M	Jul 98	C.2	Jobseekers with disabilities (placed into employment)	M	Jul 98	G.22
ILO unemployed looking for full-time/part-time work	M	Jul 98	C.3	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Jun 98	277
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Claimant count by age and duration: reasons	Q	Jun 98	C.13	Job-related training	Q	Jun 98	276
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M	Jul 98	C.14	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jul 98	G.31
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Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Jul 98	C.22	Sickness absence	Q	May 98	218
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Jul 98	C.23	Seasonal adjustment review	A	Jun 98	313
Claimant count flows	M	Jul 98	C.31	Skill needs in Britain	A	Dec 97	517
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	May 98	C.32	Labour force projections	A	Jun 98	281
Interval between claims	Q	Jun 98	C.33	Industrial and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics	A	Apr 97	151
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Jul 98	C.34				
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Redundancies by industry	Q	May 98	C.43	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Jun 98	H.12
International comparisons	M	Jul 98	C.51	Retail prices: selected items	M	Jun 98	H.13
				Retail prices: general index	M	Jun 98	H.14
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY				Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Jun 98	H.15
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Adjustments to Average Earnings Index	Q	May 98	259				
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Jul 98	E.1				
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New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	May 98	E.11				
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Nov 97	469				
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	May 98	E.12				
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	May 98	E.13				
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	May 98	E.14				
Unit wage costs	M	Jul 98	E.21				

Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different. A - Annual Q - Quarterly M - Monthly

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

A.1 LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE United Kingdom summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGSO	MGSR	MGSU	MGSX
All									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1987	44,615	28,098	25,051	3,046	16,517	79.1	56.2	70.4	10.8
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	79.8	58.0	72.7	8.8
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	80.4	59.6	74.5	7.3
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	80.6	59.9	75.0	6.9
1991	45,226	28,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	80.1	58.6	73.2	8.4
1992	45,310	28,691	25,861	2,830	16,619	79.2	57.1	71.3	9.9
1993	45,400	28,559	25,583	2,976	16,842	78.7	56.3	70.6	10.5
1994	45,465	28,549	25,753	2,796	16,917	78.6	56.6	70.9	9.8
1995	45,574	28,550	26,037	2,512	17,025	78.3	57.1	71.3	8.8
1996	45,725	28,679	26,292	2,388	17,045	78.5	57.5	71.8	8.3
1997	45,898	28,845	26,761	2,083	17,053	78.5	58.3	72.8	7.2
3 month averages									
Feb-Apr 1996	45,706	28,676	26,277	2,399	17,030	78.5	57.5	71.8	8.4
Mar-May (Spr)	45,725	28,679	26,292	2,388	17,045	78.5	57.5	71.8	8.3
Apr-Jun	45,739	28,673	26,300	2,373	17,066	78.5	57.5	71.9	8.3
May-Jul	45,756	28,659	26,323	2,336	17,097	78.4	57.5	71.9	8.2
Jun-Aug (Aut)	45,775	28,701	26,382	2,319	17,074	78.5	57.6	72.0	8.1
Jul-Sep	45,782	28,694	26,379	2,315	17,088	78.4	57.6	71.9	8.1
Aug-Oct	45,798	28,754	26,436	2,319	17,044	78.5	57.7	72.1	8.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,816	28,804	26,509	2,295	17,012	78.7	57.9	72.3	8.0
Oct-Dec	45,827	28,795	26,529	2,266	17,032	78.7	57.9	72.4	7.9
Nov 96-Jan 97	45,842	28,830	26,601	2,229	17,011	78.7	58.0	72.5	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	45,857	28,836	26,657	2,180	17,021	78.6	58.1	72.6	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	45,866	28,836	26,702	2,134	17,030	78.6	58.2	72.7	7.4
Feb-Apr	45,879	28,846	26,747	2,099	17,033	78.6	58.3	72.8	7.3
Mar-May (Spr)	45,898	28,845	26,761	2,083	17,053	78.5	58.3	72.8	7.2
Apr-Jun	45,909	28,898	26,816	2,082	17,011	78.7	58.4	72.9	7.2
May-Jul	45,921	28,932	26,833	2,099	16,989	78.7	58.4	72.9	7.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45,939	28,900	26,859	2,042	17,039	78.6	58.5	73.0	7.1
Jul-Sep	45,948	28,883	26,911	1,971	17,065	78.6	58.6	73.1	6.8
Aug-Oct	45,960	28,872	26,941	1,930	17,089	78.5	58.6	73.2	6.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,978	28,879	26,966	1,913	17,098	78.5	58.7	73.2	6.6
Oct-Dec	45,991	28,874	26,982	1,893	17,116	78.5	58.7	73.3	6.6
Nov 97-Jan 98	46,004	28,858	26,989	1,870	17,145	78.4	58.7	73.3	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	46,017	28,868	27,007	1,861	17,148	78.5	58.7	73.3	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	46,030	28,880	27,020	1,860	17,150	78.5	58.7	73.3	6.4
Feb-Apr	46,043	28,884	27,050	1,835	17,158	78.5	58.7	73.4	6.4
Changes									
Over last 3 months	39	26	61	-35	13	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1
Per cent	0.1	0.1	0.2	-1.9	0.1				
Over last 12 months	163	38	303	-264	125	-0.1	0.5	0.6	-0.9
Per cent	0.4	0.1	1.1	-12.6	0.7				
Male									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1987	21,487	16,204	14,377	1,827	5,283	88.1	66.9	78.1	11.3
1988	21,596	16,378	14,885	1,492	5,218	88.6	68.9	80.5	9.1
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	88.8	70.4	82.1	7.5
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	88.7	70.5	82.4	7.1
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	88.1	68.3	79.9	8.3
1992	21,924	16,261	14,365	1,896	5,663	86.7	65.5	76.5	11.7
1993	21,985	16,096	14,078	2,018	5,890	85.9	64.0	75.1	12.5
1994	22,050	16,072	14,215	1,857	5,978	85.6	64.5	75.6	11.6
1995	22,132	16,059	14,423	1,636	6,074	85.1	65.2	76.4	10.2
1996	22,232	16,069	14,498	1,570	6,163	85.0	65.2	76.6	9.8
1997	22,341	16,100	14,777	1,324	6,240	84.8	66.1	77.7	8.2
3 month averages									
Feb-Apr 1996	22,220	16,075	14,480	1,595	6,146	85.0	65.2	76.5	9.9
Mar-May (Spr)	22,232	16,069	14,498	1,570	6,163	85.0	65.2	76.6	9.8
Apr-Jun	22,241	16,065	14,505	1,560	6,176	85.0	65.2	76.6	9.7
May-Jul	22,251	16,057	14,530	1,527	6,194	84.9	65.3	76.7	9.5
Jun-Aug (Aut)	22,262	16,074	14,559	1,515	6,188	84.9	65.4	76.8	9.4
Jul-Sep	22,269	16,069	14,557	1,512	6,200	84.8	65.4	76.8	9.4
Aug-Oct	22,279	16,084	14,574	1,510	6,196	84.9	65.4	76.8	9.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,288	16,111	14,630	1,480	6,178	85.0	65.6	77.1	9.2
Oct-Dec	22,297	16,076	14,634	1,442	6,221	84.8	65.6	77.1	9.0
Nov 96-Jan 97	22,305	16,094	14,683	1,411	6,211	84.9	65.8	77.3	8.8
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	22,315	16,097	14,717	1,380	6,218	84.8	66.0	77.5	8.6
Jan-Mar 1997	22,321	16,103	14,753	1,350	6,217	84.9	66.1	77.7	8.4
Feb-Apr	22,330	16,101	14,779	1,322	6,229	84.8	66.2	77.8	8.2
Mar-May (Spr)	22,341	16,100	14,777	1,324	6,240	84.8	66.1	77.7	8.2
Apr-Jun	22,348	16,118	14,812	1,306	6,230	84.9	66.3	77.9	8.1
May-Jul	22,356	16,127	14,812	1,314	6,229	84.8	66.3	77.9	8.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,367	16,115	14,848	1,267	6,252	84.7	66.4	78.0	7.9
Jul-Sep	22,372	16,103	14,874	1,228	6,270	84.6	66.5	78.1	7.6
Aug-Oct	22,381	16,112	14,911	1,200	6,269	84.7	66.6	78.3	7.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,392	16,115	14,927	1,188	6,277	84.7	66.7	78.3	7.4
Oct-Dec	22,400	16,114	14,939	1,175	6,286	84.7	66.7	78.4	7.3
Nov 97-Jan 98	22,408	16,116	14,960	1,156	6,292	84.6	66.8	78.5	7.2
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,416	16,120	14,978	1,141	6,297	84.6	66.8	78.6	7.1
Jan-Mar 1998	22,425	16,106	14,957	1,149	6,318	84.5	66.7	78.5	7.1
Feb-Apr	22,433	16,090	14,957	1,133	6,343	84.4	66.7	78.4	7.0
Changes									
Over last 3 months	25	-26	-3	-23	51	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Per cent	0.1	-0.2	0.0	-2.0	0.8				
Over last 12 months	103	-11	178	-189	114	-0.5	0.5	0.6	-1.2
Per cent	0.5	-0.1	1.2	-14.3	1.8				

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE A.1 United Kingdom summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MGSN	MGSF	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGSQ	MGST	MGSW	MGSZ
Female									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1987	23,128	11,893	10,674	1,219	11,235	69.3	46.2	62.1	10.3
1988	23,201	12,109	11,084	1,025	11,092	70.3	47.8	64.2	8.5
1989	23,272	12,389	11,514	875	10,883	71.2	49.5	66.1	7.1
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	71.6	50.0	66.8	6.6
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	71.3	49.4	66.0	7.3
1992	23,386	12,430	11,497	934	10,956	70.9	49.2	65.5	7.5
1993	23,415	12,463	11,485	978	10,952	70.9	49.0	65.8	7.8
1994	23,416	12,477	11,538	938	10,939	70.9	49.3	65.8	7.5
1995	23,442	12,491	11,615	876	10,951	70.9	49.5	65.8	7.0
1996	23,493	12,611	11,793	817	10,882	71.4	50.2	66.6	6.5
1997	23,557	12,744	11,985	760	10,813	71.7	50.9	67.3	6.0
3 month averages			</						

A.2 LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE Regional labour market summary

THOUSANDS

Labour Force Survey (Feb 1998 to Apr 1998) Unadjusted

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over														
	Total	Economic activity				Economically inactive				LFS employment					
		Level	Level	Rate(%)*		Level	Level	Rate(%)*		Level	Rate(%)*		Level	Rate(%)*	
				1	2			3	4		5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
North East	2,036	1,170	73.3	663	507	867	26.7	327	539	1,068	66.8	592	70.9	476	62.3
North West	4,293	2,599	75.5	1,441	1,158	1,694	24.5	662	1,032	2,458	71.3	1,355	75.4	1,103	66.8
Merseyside	1,080	593	70.5	331	262	487	29.5	175	312	532	63.1	288	67.6	243	58.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,953	2,424	77.3	1,351	1,073	1,529	22.7	585	943	2,253	71.7	1,237	75.4	1,016	67.5
East Midlands	3,276	2,105	80.3	1,170	935	1,170	19.7	439	731	1,994	76.0	1,105	81.2	889	70.3
West Midlands	4,142	2,611	78.8	1,481	1,130	1,531	21.2	551	980	2,447	73.8	1,384	80.0	1,063	66.9
Eastern	4,174	2,732	81.5	1,545	1,188	1,442	18.5	521	921	2,596	77.4	1,468	83.6	1,128	70.4
London	5,490	3,496	76.4	1,945	1,551	1,994	23.6	722	1,272	3,220	70.3	1,775	75.8	1,445	64.4
South East	6,182	4,070	82.6	2,251	1,819	2,111	17.4	751	1,361	3,881	78.7	2,137	84.3	1,744	72.6
South West	3,864	2,438	81.5	1,342	1,096	1,425	18.5	539	886	2,319	77.4	1,277	82.2	1,042	72.1
England	38,489	24,239	78.7	13,520	10,719	14,250	21.3	5,272	8,978	22,767	73.8	12,618	79.0	10,150	68.2
Wales	2,299	1,300	73.0	715	584	999	27.0	400	600	1,200	67.3	652	70.4	549	63.9
Scotland	4,026	2,498	77.6	1,362	1,135	1,529	22.4	573	956	2,307	71.6	1,240	74.8	1,067	68.2
Great Britain	44,814	28,036	78.3	15,597	12,439	16,778	21.7	6,244	10,534	26,274	73.3	14,510	78.2	11,765	68.0
Northern Ireland	1,229	725	71.6	415	310	503	28.4	176	327	670	66.1	376	72.3	294	69.5
United Kingdom	46,043	28,762	77.7	16,013	12,749	17,281	22.3	6,420	10,861	26,945	73.1	14,886	78.0	12,059	67.8

	Employer surveys			Labour Force Survey						Benefits Agency administration system					
	Employee jobs (Dec 1997)			ILO unemployed (Feb 1998 to Apr 1998) Unadjusted						Claimant count (May 1998), seasonally adjusted					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)**	Level	Rate(%)**	Level	Rate(%)**	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Rate(%)*
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
North East	903	447	455	102	8.7	70	10.6	31	6.2	83.3	7.5	66.7	10.9	16.6	3.3
North West	2,634	1,300	1,334	141	5.4	87	6.0	55	4.7	112.5	4.3	87.6	6.1	24.9	2.1
Merseyside #				61	10.4	43	13.0	19	7.1	53.5	9.4	41.8	13.7	11.7	4.5
Yorkshire the the Humber	1,886	948	938	171	7.0	114	8.4	57	5.3	135.1	5.8	104.8	8.2	30.3	2.9
East Midlands	1,609	813	796	112	5.3	65	5.6	46	5.0	80.2	4.1	60.4	5.7	19.8	2.2
West Midlands	2,155	1,114	1,041	164	6.3	97	6.6	67	5.9	123.3	4.8	93.1	6.4	30.2	2.7
Eastern	1,992	1,010	982	136	5.0	76	4.9	60	5.0	85.1	3.4	63.0	4.6	22.1	2.0
London	3,363	1,723	1,640	276	7.9	170	8.7	106	6.8	229.7	5.5	168.5	7.4	61.2	3.3
South East	3,178	1,587	1,591	189	4.7	114	5.1	75	4.1	108.4	2.7	82.0	3.8	26.4	1.5
South West	1,870	956	914	119	4.9	65	4.9	54	4.9	85.5	3.5	63.2	4.7	22.3	2.1
England	19,590	9,898	9,693	1,472	6.1	902	6.7	569	5.3	1,096.6	4.5	831.1	6.2	265.5	2.4
Wales	986	488	497	99	7.6	63	8.9	36	6.1	69.5	5.6	53.9	7.9	15.6	2.8
Scotland	2,017	990	1,028	191	7.6	122	8.9	69	6.1	139.6	5.7	108.1	8.2	31.5	2.8
Great Britain	22,593	11,376	11,218	1,762	6.3	1,088	7.0	674	5.4	1,305.8	4.7	993.1	6.5	312.7	2.5
Northern Ireland	595	295	300	55	7.6	39	9.4	16	5.1	58.5	7.6	45.6	10.5	12.9	3.9
United Kingdom	23,189	11,671	11,518	1,817	6.3	1,127	7.0	690	5.4	1,364.3	4.8	1,038.7	6.6	325.6	2.5

Relationship between columns: 1=2+6; 2=4+5=10+19; 6=8+9; 10=12+14; 16=17+18; 19=21+23; 25=27+29.

* Denominator = all persons of working age.

** Denominator = total economically active.

+ Denominator = employee jobs + self-employment jobs + HM Forces + Government-supported trainees + claimants of unemployment related benefits.

Employee jobs for Merseyside are included in the North West region.

Note: Northern Ireland LFS data are for seasonal quarters, and not on a rolling average basis.

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

labour.market@ons.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

B.1 EMPLOYMENT

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed		Workers with second jobs
	Total workers*	Employees*	Self employed*	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training and employment programmes	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT								
1992	25,861	22,076	3,227	181	377	19,838	6,012	16,923	5,149	2,682	545	974
1993	25,563	21,870	3,186	151	356	19,466	6,086	16,658	5,210	2,605	580	1,043
1994	25,753	21,967	3,304	146	336	19,498	6,240	16,617	5,344	2,692	611	1,149
1995	26,037	22,253	3,360	140	285	19,741	6,290	16,828	5,423	2,730	629	1,292
1996	26,292	22,623	3,294	127	249	19,767	6,518	16,950	5,673	2,645	648	1,291
1997	26,761	23,077	3,346	118	221	20,086	6,668	17,271	5,804	2,652	691	1,251
3 month averages												
Feb-Apr 1997	26,747	23,058	3,349	118	222	20,082	6,660	17,243	5,813	2,674	673	1,264
Mar-May (Spr)	26,741	23,077	3,346	118	221	20,086	6,668	17,243	5,804	2,652	691	1,251
Apr-Jun	26,816	23,138	3,342	115	222	20,129	6,680	17,326	5,810	2,646	694	1,250
May-Jul	26,833	23,154	3,339	121	219	20,146	6,679	17,345	5,807	2,645	693	1,248
Jun-Aug (Sum)	26,859	23,181	3,332	124	222	20,168	6,684	17,373	5,806	2,635	696	1,247
Jul-Sep	26,911	23,242	3,325	125	219	20,200	6,703	17,420	5,822	2,625	698	1,258
Aug-Oct	26,941	23,273	3,324	125	220	20,222	6,709	17,449	5,822	2,618	704	1,256
Sep-Nov (Aut)	26,966	23,320	3,317	115	214	20,275	6,678	17,495	5,822	2,625	690	1,255
Oct-Dec	26,982	23,350	3,308	111	212	20,331	6,640	17,545	5,803	2,628	678	1,237
Nov 97-Jan 98	26,989	23,381	3,304	96	208	20,333	6,640	17,568	5,809	2,623	679	1,215
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	27,007	23,383	3,325	95	205	20,331	6,666	17,564	5,816	2,629	694	1,225
Jan-Mar 1998	27,020	23,423	3,297	95	205	20,333	6,678	17,586	5,835	2,600	695	1,230
Feb-Apr	27,050	23,462	3,295	99	193	20,337	6,704	17,613	5,846	2,585	709	1,223
Changes												
Over last 3 months	61	81	-9	3	-15	5	63	45	37	-37	30	8
Per cent	0.2	0.3	-0.3	3.1	-7.1	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.6	-1.4	4.3	0.7
Over last 12 months	303	404	-54	-19	-28	255	43	370	32	-89	36	-41
Per cent	1.1	1.8	-1.6	-16.2	-12.7	1.3	0.7	2.1	0.6	-3.3	5.4	-3.2
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX							
1992	14,365	11,621	2,443	55	246	13,366	992	10,959	659	2,262	181	465
1993	14,078	11,413	2,390	43	233	13,052	1,022	10,733	679	2,187	203	471
1994	14,215	11,458	2,487	49	220	13,110	1,097	10,720	737	2,270	216	510
1995	14,423	11,642	2,553	43	184	13,265	1,153	10,837	804	2,319	234	565
1996	14,498	11,827	2,473	41	156	13,267	1,228	10,936	891	2,233	240	569
1997	14,777	12,114	2,489	37	137	13,458	1,313	11,126	987	2,231	256	565
3 month averages												
Feb-Apr 1997	14,777	12,108	2,498	39	134	13,453	1,321	11,103	1,004	2,254	243	559
Mar-May (Spr)	14,777	12,114	2,489	37	137	13,458	1,313	11,126	987	2,231	256	565
Apr-Jun	14,812	12,157	2,481	36	138	13,494	1,313	11,173	983	2,227	253	569
May-Jul	14,812	12,166	2,469	40	137	13,500	1,307	11,190	976	2,215	253	567
Jun-Aug (Sum)	14,848	12,203	2,463	42	139	13,533	1,309	11,232	972	2,206	256	566
Jul-Sep	14,874	12,246	2,448	40	139	13,563	1,305	11,277	969	2,193	255	560
Aug-Oct	14,911	12,278	2,450	42	142	13,591	1,313	11,307	970	2,188	260	569
Sep-Nov (Aut)	14,927	12,308	2,444	39	135	13,619	1,299	11,338	970	2,190	252	560
Oct-Dec	14,939	12,336	2,433	39	132	13,650	1,283	11,374	961	2,187	245	528
Nov 97-Jan 98	14,960	12,359	2,434	33	134	13,661	1,289	11,393	965	2,184	248	523
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	14,978	12,373	2,438	32	135	13,673	1,299	11,403	969	2,185	251	524
Jan-Mar 1998	14,957	12,362	2,429	28	138	13,660	1,291	11,396	965	2,174	254	530
Feb-Apr	14,957	12,380	2,419	30	128	13,647	1,306	11,408	971	2,155	264	531
Changes												
Over last 3 months	-3	21	-15	-2	-7	-15	17	16	6	-29	15	9
Per cent	0.0	0.2	-0.6	-7.3	-4.9	-0.1	1.3	0.1	0.7	-1.3	6.1	1.7
Over last 12 months	178	272	-79	-9	-6	193	-15	306	-33	-99	21	-27
Per cent	1.2	2.3	-3.2	-22.4	-4.6	1.4	-1.1	2.8	-3.3	-4.4	8.6	-4.9
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY							
1992	11,497	10,455	785	126	131	6,472	5,020	5,964	4,490	420	365	530
1993	11,485	10,457	796	108	124	6,415	5,065	5,925	4,531	418	377	572
1994	11,538	10,509	817	97	116	6,388	5,144	5,897	4,607	421	395	639
1995	11,615	10,611	806	97	100	6,476	5,136	5,991	4,619	411	395	747
1996	11,793	10,795	820	85	92	6,501	5,290	6,014	4,782	412	408	742
1997	11,985	10,963	857	80	84	6,628	5,355	6,146	4,817	421	435	696
3 month averages												
Feb-Apr 1997	11,968	10,950	851	79	88	6,629	5,339	6,141	4,809	420	430	705
Mar-May (Spr)	11,985	10,963	857	80	84	6,628	5,355	6,146	4,817	421	435	696
Apr-Jun	12,004	10,981	861	79	84	6,635	5,367	6,152	4,826	419	442	701
May-Jul	12,021	10,987	870	80	83	6,646	5,372	6,155	4,831	429	440	701
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,011	10,977	869	82	82	6,635	5,374	6,142	4,835	428	440	701
Jul-Sep	12,037	10,996	876	84	80	6,637	5,399	6,143	4,853	432	444	708
Aug-Oct	12,030	10,995	874	82	78	6,631	5,396	6,142	4,852	430	443	707
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,040	11,011	873	76	79	6,656	5,379	6,157	4,852	435	438	715
Oct-Dec	12,042	11,015	874	73	80	6,681	5,357	6,171	4,841	441	433	710
Nov 97-Jan 98	12,029	11,022	870	64	74	6,672	5,351	6,176	4,844	439	431	692
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,029	11,010	887	63	69	6,658	5,367	6,161	4,847	443	443	701
Jan-Mar 1998	12,063	11,062	868	67	67	6,673	5,387	6,190	4,870	426	441	700
Feb-Apr	12,093	11,082	877	69	66	6,691	5,398	6,205	4,875	431	445	692
Changes												
Over last 3 months	64	60	7	5	-8	19	47	29	30	-8	14	0
Per cent	0.5	0.5	0.8	8.4	-11.0	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.6	-1.9	3.3	-0.1
Over last 12 months	124	131	26	-10	-22	62	59	64	65	10	15	-13
Per cent	1.0	1.2	3.0	-13.1	-25.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.4	2.4	3.5	-1.9

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

EMPLOYMENT B.1

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)					Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part-time)									
	Total**	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total**	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school		
														13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
1992	1,301	5.9	466	35.8	368	70	396	5,699	640						

B.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (m) & 50-59 (f)	65+ (m) & 60+ (f)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IN EMPLOYMENT								
All								
MGUN								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25,861	25,047	674	3,868	6,717	9,159	4,628	816
1993	25,563	24,869	577	3,633	6,885	9,201	4,573	773
1994	25,753	25,034	587	3,488	6,974	9,305	4,679	782
1995	26,037	25,247	611	3,386	7,008	9,451	4,791	795
1996	26,292	25,526	663	3,334	7,022	9,615	4,891	769
1997	26,761	25,961	703	3,284	7,156	9,682	5,137	802
3 month averages								
Feb-Apr 1997	26,747	25,955	711	3,289	7,164	9,669	5,122	789
Mar-May (Spr)	26,761	25,961	703	3,284	7,156	9,682	5,137	802
Apr-Jun	26,816	26,016	707	3,284	7,164	9,695	5,166	809
May-Jul	26,833	26,026	716	3,275	7,151	9,708	5,176	812
Jun-Aug (Sum)	26,859	26,062	717	3,271	7,156	9,720	5,199	810
Jul-Sep	26,911	26,104	721	3,269	7,139	9,752	5,223	809
Aug-Oct	26,941	26,147	726	3,262	7,149	9,767	5,244	800
Sep-Nov (Aut)	26,966	26,161	729	3,282	7,128	9,773	5,249	795
Oct-Dec	26,982	26,198	729	3,278	7,144	9,768	5,280	782
Nov 97-Jan 98	26,989	26,205	716	3,272	7,123	9,792	5,302	769
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	27,007	26,236	714	3,264	7,137	9,794	5,328	769
Jan-Mar 1998	27,020	26,251	711	3,266	7,133	9,813	5,329	770
Feb-Apr	27,050	26,274	711	3,252	7,128	9,829	5,355	777
Changes								
Over last 3 months	61	69	-5	-20	4	37	53	9
Per cent	0.2	0.3	-0.7	-0.6	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.0
Over last 12 months	303	319	0	-37	-36	160	233	-12
Per cent	1.1	1.2	0.0	-1.1	-0.5	1.7	4.6	-1.6
Male								
MGUO								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	14,365	14,065	347	2,030	3,846	4,976	2,866	300
1993	14,078	13,824	290	1,911	3,861	4,970	2,791	250
1994	14,215	13,952	300	1,856	3,926	5,036	2,836	264
1995	14,423	14,134	308	1,812	3,981	5,141	2,891	283
1996	14,498	14,232	336	1,771	3,974	5,190	2,961	265
1997	14,777	14,503	345	1,769	4,031	5,243	3,116	269
3 month averages								
Feb-Apr 1997	14,779	14,511	350	1,772	4,041	5,242	3,105	264
Mar-May (Spr)	14,777	14,503	345	1,769	4,031	5,243	3,116	269
Apr-Jun	14,812	14,541	348	1,766	4,039	5,255	3,134	272
May-Jul	14,812	14,539	354	1,752	4,031	5,263	3,139	279
Jun-Aug (Sum)	14,848	14,571	358	1,752	4,037	5,274	3,150	283
Jul-Sep	14,874	14,592	361	1,747	4,036	5,285	3,163	285
Aug-Oct	14,911	14,631	366	1,751	4,048	5,292	3,174	285
Sep-Nov (Aut)	14,927	14,639	365	1,754	4,038	5,302	3,180	281
Oct-Dec	14,939	14,662	364	1,754	4,052	5,301	3,191	279
Nov 97-Jan 98	14,960	14,683	358	1,753	4,050	5,320	3,202	279
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	14,978	14,707	361	1,750	4,061	5,316	3,219	269
Jan-Mar 1998	14,957	14,694	358	1,749	4,048	5,326	3,212	267
Feb-Apr	14,957	14,683	356	1,743	4,042	5,326	3,217	274
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-3	0	-2	-10	-8	6	15	0
Per cent	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.6	-0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1
Over last 12 months	178	172	6	-30	1	83	112	10
Per cent	1.2	1.2	1.6	-1.7	0.0	1.6	3.6	2.8
Female								
MGUP								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	11,497	10,982	328	1,839	2,871	4,183	1,762	516
1993	11,485	11,045	287	1,722	3,024	4,231	1,781	518
1994	11,538	11,082	287	1,633	3,049	4,269	1,843	516
1995	11,615	11,113	302	1,574	3,027	4,310	1,900	507
1996	11,793	11,294	327	1,564	3,048	4,425	1,931	504
1997	11,985	11,458	358	1,515	3,125	4,439	2,021	539
3 month averages								
Feb-Apr 1997	11,968	11,444	361	1,517	3,123	4,427	2,016	529
Mar-May (Spr)	11,985	11,458	358	1,515	3,125	4,439	2,021	539
Apr-Jun	12,004	11,476	359	1,519	3,125	4,440	2,032	537
May-Jul	12,021	11,487	362	1,523	3,120	4,446	2,037	533
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,011	11,491	359	1,519	3,119	4,445	2,049	527
Jul-Sep	12,037	11,512	360	1,522	3,104	4,467	2,060	529
Aug-Oct	12,030	11,517	359	1,511	3,101	4,475	2,070	514
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,040	11,522	364	1,528	3,090	4,471	2,069	514
Oct-Dec	12,042	11,537	366	1,524	3,092	4,466	2,088	506
Nov 97-Jan 98	12,029	11,523	358	1,520	3,073	4,472	2,100	495
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,029	11,529	353	1,514	3,076	4,478	2,109	500
Jan-Mar 1998	12,063	11,557	352	1,517	3,084	4,486	2,117	503
Feb-Apr	12,093	11,591	355	1,509	3,086	4,503	2,138	503
Changes								
Over last 3 months	64	68	-3	-10	13	31	38	6
Per cent	0.5	0.6	-0.9	-0.7	0.4	0.7	1.8	1.5
Over last 12 months	124	146	-6	-8	-37	76	122	-22
Per cent	1.0	1.3	-1.6	-0.5	-1.2	1.7	6.0	-4.3

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

EMPLOYMENT B.2

Employment by age

Seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (m) & 50-59 (f)	65+ (m) & 60+ (f)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EMPLOYMENT RATES (%)								
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	57.1	71.3	48.9	65.8	74.0	79.8	63.2	8.0
1993	56.3	70.6	43.6	63.9	74.9	79.2	61.8	7.6
1994	56.6	70.9	45.1	63.6	75.4	79.2	62.4	7.7
1995	57.1	71.3	45.3	64.2	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	57.5	71.8	46.5	65.7	75.9	79.7	63.4	7.5
1997	58.3	72.8	47.9	66.5	77.9	80.0	64.4	7.8
3 month averages								
Feb-Apr 1997	58.3	72.8	48.4	66.6	77.9	79.8	64.5	7.7
Mar-May (Spr)	58.3	72.8	47.9	66.5	77.9	80.0	64.4	7.8
Apr-Jun	58.4	72.9	48.1	66.6	78.1	80.1	64.6	7.9
May-Jul	58.4	72.9	48.5	66.6	78.0	80.2	64.5	7.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	58.5	73.0	48.7	66.5	78.1	80.3	64.5	7.9
Jul-Sep	58.6	73.1	49.2	66.5	78.0	80.5	64.7	7.9
Aug-Oct	58.6	73.2	49.5	66.4	78.2	80.6	64.8	7.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	58.7	73.2	49.7	66.9	78.1	80.6	64.7	7.8
Oct-Dec	58.7	73.3	49.9	66.8	78.4	80.5	64.9	7.6
Nov 97-Jan 98	58.7	73.3	48.8	66.8	78.2	80.6	65.1	7.5
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	58.7	73.3	48.7	66.7	78.5	80.6	65.2	7.5
Jan-Mar 1998	58.7	73.3	48.5	66.7	78.5	80.7	65.1	7.5
Feb-Apr	58.7	73.4	48.6	66.5	78.6	80.8	65.2	7.6
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Over last 12 months	0.5	0.6	0.2	-0.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	-0.1
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	65.5	76.5	49.0	67.6	83.7	86.5	66.2	8.5
1993	64.0	75.1	42.7	65.8	83.0	85.3	64.1	7.1
1994	64.5	75.6	44.8	66.1	83.7	85.6	64.4	7.4
1995	65.2	76.4	44.5	67.1	84.5	86.3	64.9	7.9
1996	65.2	76.6	45.9	68.2	84.5	85.9	65.8	7.2
1997	66.1	77.7	45.9	69.9	86.3	86.4	67.2	7.3
3 month averages								
Feb-Apr 1997	66.2	77.8	46.5	70.0	86.4	86.4	67.2	7.2
Mar-May (Spr)	66.1	77.7	45.9	69.9	86.3	86.4	67.2	7.3
Apr-Jun	66.3	77.9	46.4	69.8	86.5	86.6	67.4	7.4
May-Jul	66.3	77.9	46.7	69.6	86.4	86.7	67.3	7.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	66.4	78.0	47.5	69.5	86.7	86.9	67.3	7.7
Jul-Sep	66.5	78.1	47.7	69.5	86.7	87.0	67.5	7.8
Aug-Oct	66.6	78.3	48.5	69.7	87.1	87.1	67.6	7.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	66.7	78.3	48.7	69.8	87.0	87.2	67.6	7.6
Oct-Dec	66.7	78.4	48.5	69.8				

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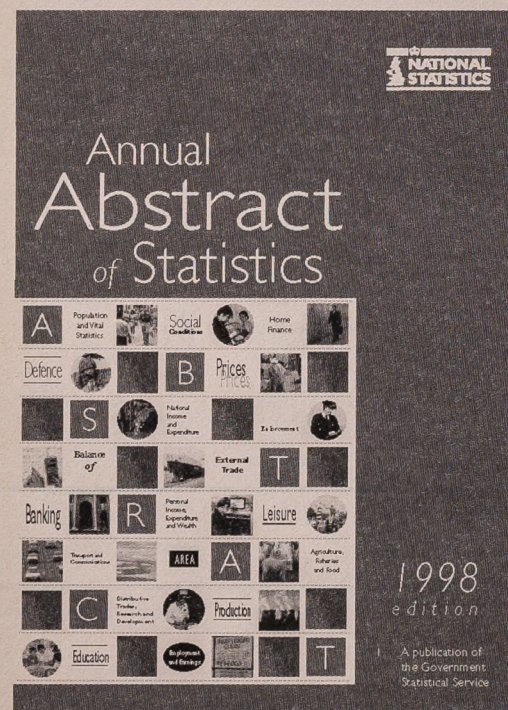
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EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs* B.11

THOUSANDS

	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Government-supported trainees **	Workforce jobs ##	
	Male		Female						All
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +					
UNITED KINGDOM									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1994 Jun	10,947	1,127	10,754	4,896	21,700	3,542 R	250	25,794 R	
Sep	11,079	1,148	10,759	4,858	21,838	3,602 R	246	25,975 R	
Dec	11,061	1,163	10,895	4,990	21,956	3,594 R	237	26,083 R	
1995 Mar	11,013	1,153	10,794	4,908	21,807	3,591 R	233	25,901 R	
Jun	11,123	1,193	10,905	4,989	22,028	3,601 R	230	26,084 R	
Sep	11,158	1,179	10,855	4,895	22,013	3,643 R	228	26,105 R	
Dec	11,228	1,254	11,053	5,082	22,281	3,584 R	226	26,319 R	
1996 Mar	11,095	1,248	10,992	5,080	22,088	3,578 R	225	26,105 R	
Jun	11,186	1,283	11,160	5,199	22,345	3,596 R	221	26,344 R	
Sep	11,284	1,305	11,230	5,217	22,513	3,662 R	218	26,582 R	
Dec	11,329	1,344	11,334	5,330	22,662	3,622 R	216	26,691 R	
1997 Mar R	11,364	1,312	11,217	5,226	22,581	3,603	214	26,572	
Jun R	11,492	1,354	11,327	5,305	22,819	3,584	210	26,773	
Sep R	11,569	1,357	11,363	5,322	22,933	3,616	210	26,932	
Dec R	11,674	1,421	11,528	5,472	23,202	3,528	211	27,106	
1998 Mar	11,625	1,389	11,476	5,430	23,101	3,536	211	27,004	
UNITED KINGDOM									
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1994 Jun	10,941	1,125	10,723	4,868	21,663	3,545 R	250	25,760 R	
Sep	11,034	1,160	10,793	4,912	21,828	3,569 R	246	25,931 R	
Dec	11,040	1,153	10,834	4,938	21,874	3,609 R	237	26,016 R	
1995 Mar	11,079	1,166	10,844	4,929	21,923	3,598 R	233	26,024 R	
Jun	11,115	1,189	10,872	4,959	21,987	3,605 R	230	26,048 R	
Sep	11,110	1,188	10,889	4,943	21,999	3,609 R	228	26,058 R	
Dec	11,200	1,240	10,989	5,032	22,189	3,599 R	226	26,241 R	
1996 Mar	11,157	1,260	11,053	5,110	22,210	3,585 R	225	26,235 R	
Jun	11,186	1,281	11,136	5,176	22,322	3,601 R	221	26,325 R	
Sep	11,236	1,308	11,248	5,258	22,484	3,628 R	218	26,518 R	
Dec	11,301	1,331	11,268	5,281	22,569	3,637 R	216	26,612 R	
1997 Mar R	11,428	1,325	11,281	5,258	22,709	3,610	214	26,708	
Jun R	11,491	1,353	11,311	5,290	22,802	3,589	210	26,762	
Sep R	11,536	1,365	11,381	5,357	22,917	3,582	210	26,882	
Dec R	11,641	1,400	11,462	5,420	23,102	3,543	211	27,021	
1998 Mar	11,685	1,403	11,534	5,463	23,219	3,551	211	27,137	
GREAT BRITAIN									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1994 Jun	10,666	1,086	10,475	4,774	21,141	3,459	250	25,137	
Sep	10,797	1,107	10,479	4,736	21,276	3,520	246	25,312	
Dec	10,775	1,119	10,607	4,861	21,382	3,512	237	25,409	
1995 Mar	10,730	1,110	10,508	4,780	21,238	3,509	233	25,232	
Jun	10,836	1,148	10,616	4,859	21,452	3,511 R	230	25,403 R	
Sep	10,870	1,135	10,567	4,766	21,437	3,553 R	228	25,424 R	
Dec	10,941	1,208	10,761	4,948	21,702	3,495 R	226	25,633 R	
1996 Mar	10,810	1,203	10,702	4,947	21,512	3,488 R	225	25,424	
Jun	10,901	1,238	10,870	5,066	21,771	3,515	221	25,673	
Sep	10,998	1,260	10,939	5,084	21,937	3,580 R	218	25,905 R	
Dec	11,039	1,297	11,037	5,192	22,076	3,541 R	216	26,005 R	
1997 Mar R	11,076	1,265	10,923	5,091	21,999	3,521	214	25,893	
Jun R	11,202	1,306	11,032	5,168	22,234	3,497	210	26,087	
Sep R	11,278	1,309	11,069	5,186	22,346	3,529	210	26,241	
Dec R	11,379	1,371	11,227	5,331	22,606	3,441	211	26,406	
1998 Mar	11,332	1,340	11,178	5,290	22,510	3,449	211	26,309	
GREAT BRITAIN									
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1994 Jun	10,660	1,083	10,443	4,745	21,103	3,463	250	25,102	
Sep	10,752	1,118	10,512	4,790	21,265	3,487	246	25,267	
Dec	10,755	1,110	10,549	4,808	21,303	3,527	237	25,345	
1995 Mar	10,794	1,123	10,558	4,801	21,353	3,515 R	233	25,353	
Jun	10,827	1,145	10,583	4,829	21,410	3,515 R	230	25,366 R	
Sep	10,822	1,144	10,600	4,814	21,422	3,519 R	228	25,375 R	
Dec	10,914	1,194	10,700	4,898	21,613	3,509 R	226	25,559 R	
1996 Mar	10,871	1,215	10,763	4,977	21,634	3,495 R	225	25,552 R	
Jun	10,902	1,236	10,845	5,043	21,747	3,519 R	221	25,653	
Sep	10,951	1,263	10,955	5,125	21,906	3,546 R	218	25,840 R	
Dec	11,013	1,283	10,974	5,143	21,987	3,555 R	216	25,930	
1997 Mar R	11,140	1,279	10,987	5,122	22,127	3,528	214	26,027	
Jun R	11,200	1,305	11,015	5,153	22,216	3,502	210	26,074	
Sep R	11,245	1,317	11,085	5,221	22,329	3,495	210	26,189	
Dec R	11,347	1,351	11,164	5,279	22,511	3,456	211	26,325	
1998 Mar	11,391	1,354	11,235	5,324	22,626	3,464	211	26,441	

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

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found on page S3.
 * Workforce jobs (formerly workforce in employment) are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the LFS, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.
 # HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
 ** Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.
 ++ Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employees in employment series). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
 ## Employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.
 + Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.
 R Revised.
 PLEASE NOTE
 With the concept of measuring 'jobs' rather than 'people' from the employer surveys, the workforce component (summing the claimant count and workforce in employment series - now called workforce jobs) will no longer appear in Table B.11. The workforce jobs series have been revised due to the addition of second self-employment jobs. The self-employment series now has a 'centred' reference point based on the LFS period Nov to Jan. For further information please phone 01928 792563.

B.12 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
	YEHT		YEHW						
1985 Jun	21,423	21,413	4,988	5,002	5,547	5,561	6,602	6,619	
1986 Jun	21,387	21,377	4,867	4,881	5,375	5,390	6,402	6,419	
1987 Jun	21,584	21,576	4,799	4,815	5,268	5,285	6,317	6,335	
1988 Jun	22,258	22,255	4,839	4,858	5,283	5,304	6,374	6,395	
1989 Jun	22,681	22,680	4,828	4,851	5,254	5,279	6,383	6,408	
1990 Jun	22,920	22,909	4,709	4,733	5,113	5,139	6,256	6,285	
1991 Jun	22,270	22,250	4,299	4,319	4,678	4,700	5,731	5,756	
1992 Jun	21,931	21,904	4,084	4,096	4,425	4,440	5,376	5,395	
1993 Jun	21,613	21,588	3,906	3,913	4,203	4,213	5,068	5,082	
1994 Jun	21,700	21,663	3,923	3,928	4,185	4,192	5,049	5,068	
1995 Jun	22,028	21,987	4,021	4,026	4,259	4,266	5,097	5,100	
1995 Dec	22,281	22,189	4,101	4,079	4,339	4,316	5,168	5,139	
1996 Jan			4,039	4,056	4,273	4,289			
Feb			4,046	4,068	4,282	4,303			
Mar	22,088	22,210	4,069	4,088	4,298	4,317	5,104	5,131	
Apr			4,042	4,068	4,266	4,293			
May			4,044	4,067	4,267	4,290			
Jun	22,345	22,322	4,062	4,067	4,284	4,291	5,097	5,104	
Jul			4,102	4,094	4,321	4,313			
Aug			4,113	4,094	4,331	4,313			
Sep	22,513	22,484	4,113	4,093	4,334	4,312	5,149	5,124	
Oct			4,121	4,101	4,344	4,324			
Nov			4,115	4,093	4,336	4,314			
Dec	22,662	22,569	4,118	4,093	4,339	4,314	5,178	5,148	
1997 Jan			4,089	4,106	4,315	4,330			
Feb			4,074	4,097	4,299	4,319			
Mar R	22,581	22,709	4,080	4,100	4,304	4,323	5,130	5,158	
Apr R			4,079	4,105	4,304	4,331			
May R			4,086	4,108	4,311	4,335			
Jun R	22,819	22,802	4,106	4,111	4,334	4,338	5,218	5,225	
Jul R			4,115	4,104	4,340	4,331			
Aug R			4,111	4,095	4,337	4,321			
Sep R	22,933	22,917	4,108	4,091	4,332	4,315	5,260	5,242	
Oct R			4,120	4,100	4,343	4,324			
Nov R			4,125	4,103	4,347	4,325			
Dec R	23,202	23,102	4,113	4,092	4,334	4,313	5,320	5,285	
1998 Jan R			4,107	4,119	4,330	4,340			
Feb R			4,107	4,124	4,329	4,345			
Mar R	23,101	23,219	4,095	4,114	4,316	4,335	5,299	5,329	
Apr P			4,084	4,110	4,306	4,333			

UNITED KINGDOM		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water	Food products beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing publishing & recording media	Chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A,B 01-05	C,E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	DD 20	DE 21-22	DG 24	
1985 Jun	14,464	14,428	366	560	547	82	463	325	
1986 Jun	14,640	14,605	353	509	529	85	453	316	
1987 Jun	14,930	14,897	345	470	524	88	459	309	
1988 Jun	15,555	15,523	336	446	516	92	462	314	
1989 Jun	15,962	15,929	323	428	505	95	472	320	
1990 Jun	16,350	16,308	316	407	499	94	473	308	
1991 Jun	16,233	16,187	308	381	501	83	462	279	
1992 Jun	16,246	16,199	310	344	475	81	453	272	
1993 Jun	16,219	16,180	326	299	462	87	445	259	
1994 Jun	16,352	16,304	300	265	452	89	459	248	
1995 Jun	16,658	16,606	273	240	451	80	465	256	
1995 Dec	16,843	16,769	282	237	457	89	464	254	
1996 Jan			284	233	448	78	459	252	
Feb			284	235	451	78	462	252	
Mar	16,709	16,795		229	448	91	463	253	
Apr				226	449	86	461	252	
May				223	447	86	462	252	
Jun	16,972	16,939	279	224	446	81	464	253	
Jul				219	447	88	470	250	
Aug				219	445	89	466	247	
Sep	17,061	17,078	281	219	445	84	463	248	
Oct				223	443	87	465	246	
Nov				221	443	88	464	246	
Dec	17,212	17,138	283	221	445	87	465	245	
1997 Jan				224	444	88	468	246	
Feb				223	445	87	467	245	
Mar R	17,149	17,241	310	224	448	87	467	244	
Apr R				226	445	87	466	244	
May R				227	448	88	468	243	
Jun R	17,324	17,297	279	227	449	87	467	244	
Jul R				226	444	87	467	243	
Aug R				226	444	88	466	242	
Sep R	17,362	17,386	289	224	443	88	467	242	
Oct R				223	447	88	470	242	
Nov R				222	446	89	472	242	
Dec R	17,593	17,519	299	221	448	88	469	240	
1998 Jan R				221	449	89	473	242	
Feb R				221	451	90	472	242	
Mar R	17,521	17,602	289	221	454	89	470	242	
Apr P				222	451	89	471	243	

EMPLOYMENT B.12 Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		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
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55	
1985 Jun	207	921	499	619	537	222	1,058	3,355	1,004	
1986 Jun	208	875	487	602	521	226	1,029	3,355	1,004	
1987 Jun	213	852	481	594	499	229	1,050	3,360	1,009	
1988 Jun	223	863	492	593	496	235	1,091	3,465	1,085	
1989 Jun	227	879	495	589	488	240	1,129	3,603	1,176	
1990 Jun	221	865	495	558	483	241	1,145	3,673	1,236	
1991 Jun	195	774	464	496	438	212	1,056	3,610	1,209	
1992 Jun	190	731	429	454	411	206	955	3,600	1,196	
1993 Jun	194	689	387	432	365	206	869	3,580	1,162	
1994 Jun	203	699	384	447	339	210	867	3,666	1,163	
1995 Jun	225	700	398	486	359	223	842	3,718	1,230	
1995 Dec	228	707	405	496	374	224	823	3,760	1,224	
1996 Jan	228	709	407	500	375	223				
Feb	228	715	408	502	375	224				
Mar	228	712	403	513	375	228	814	3,748	1,233	
Apr			401	509	375	218				
May			400	511	375	218				
Jun	229	712	401	510	380	220	813	3,776	1,268	
Jul			397	517	379	224				
Aug			397	517	381	223				
Sep	229	719	397	516	383	228	812	3,810	1,267	
Oct			396	517	385	230				
Nov			393	515	386	229				
Dec	229	720	397	513	387	229	834	3,829	1,284	
1997 Jan			399	511	389	227				
Feb			398	509	388	227				
Mar R	229	715	399	506	389	230	835	3,901	1,293	
Apr R			399	506	391	232				
May R			399	507	390	231				
Jun R	229	722	401	503	391	233	887	3,938	1,278	
Jul R			403	504	393	231				
Aug R			402	501	394	231				
Sep R	227	717	403	500	395	230	926	3,986	1,290	
Oct R			403	505	396	228				
Nov R			402	507	398	229				
Dec R	226	716	402	504	400	228	972	4,022	1,327	
1998 Jan R			401	513	401	230				
Feb R			400	514	400	228				
Mar R	226	719	400	514	400	228	994	4,033	1,334	
Apr P	226	719	397	513	404	229				

UNITED KINGDOM		Transport & storage	Post and telecomm- unication	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer & other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social & personal activities O - Q * 90-93
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L+ 75	M 80	N 85	O 85	
1985 Jun	879	450	870	154	1,736	1,479	1,629	2,021	851	
1986 Jun										

B.13 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

SIC 1992	Section, sub-section or group	March 1997		March 1998			1997			1998				Apr 98
		Male	Female	Male	Female	All	Nov All	Dec	Jan R	Feb R	Mar R			
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,110.1	1,194.1	4,304.2	3,123.9	1,192.3	4,316.2	4,333.2	4,334.0	4,328.0	4,322.1	4,316.2	4,316.2	
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	65.6	9.6	75.2	69.2	10.3	79.5	78.3	77.8	78.3	78.9	79.5	79.5	
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	36.3	6.2	42.5	36.3	6.6	42.9	42.6	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.9	42.9	
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	29.3	3.4	32.7	32.9	3.7	36.6	35.8	35.7	36.0	36.3	36.6	36.6	
MANUFACTURING	D	2,929.2	1,151.1	4,080.3	2,945.0	1,149.5	4,094.5	4,111.2	4,112.8	4,106.7	4,100.6	4,094.5	4,094.5	
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	277.5	160.8	438.3	279.7	166.6	446.3	452.0	454.3	451.6	448.9	446.3	446.3	
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	145.4	200.8	346.2	141.9	194.6	336.5	341.0	339.2	338.3	337.4	336.5	336.5	
of textiles of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	107.2	85.2	192.4	105.0	81.0	186.1	190.2	189.4	188.3	187.2	186.1	186.1	
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	38.2	115.7	153.8	36.8	113.6	150.4	150.7	149.8	150.0	150.2	150.4	150.4	
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	19.4	19.0	38.4	18.0	16.0	34.0	35.7	35.4	34.9	34.5	34.0	34.0	
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	72.3	14.2	86.5	73.6	14.8	88.4	87.8	87.4	87.8	88.1	88.4	88.4	
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	21	289.4	177.0	466.3	292.5	176.8	469.3	469.6	470.2	469.9	469.6	469.3	469.3	
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	23	88.1	35.0	123.1	90.3	33.7	124.0	124.0	123.6	123.7	123.9	124.0	124.0	
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	201.3	142.0	343.3	202.3	143.0	345.3	345.6	346.7	346.2	345.7	345.3	345.3	
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	30.0	5.8	35.8	26.5	5.0	31.6	32.5	32.2	32.0	31.8	31.6	31.6	
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	172.3	70.6	242.9	171.2	70.2	241.4	240.7	240.1	240.5	241.0	241.4	241.4	
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products except machinery	DJ	173.7	55.4	229.1	168.3	56.8	225.1	225.0	224.3	224.6	224.8	225.1	225.1	
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	115.5	31.0	146.5	116.2	30.8	147.0	145.2	145.5	146.0	146.5	147.0	147.0	
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers	DL	482.3	84.7	567.1	485.9	83.4	569.4	572.6	571.3	570.7	570.0	569.4	569.4	
of electrical machinery and apparatus nec of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	30	120.9	52.1	173.0	125.4	49.6	175.1	171.9	171.8	172.9	174.0	175.1	175.1	
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM	32	80.4	46.7	127.1	77.1	50.7	127.8	128.7	128.4	128.1	127.8	127.8	
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	104.5	50.9	155.3	110.4	49.6	159.9	157.5	157.9	158.6	159.3	159.9	159.9	
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	115.3	33.5	148.8	109.7	32.5	142.2	143.6	143.4	143.0	142.6	142.2	142.2	

P Provisional
R Revised

EMPLOYMENT B.14

Employee jobs: unadjusted: March 1998

SIC 1992	Section sub-section group or class	March 1997 R			December 1997 R			March 1998						
		Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female				
		Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All				
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	A-Q	10,051.4	1,312.1	5,990.8	5,226.4	22,580.8	11,674.4	1,527.5	23,201.9	10,235.9	1,389.4	6,046.3	5,429.7	23,101.2
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	182.2	48.5	35.1	30.2	296.0	213.4	69.3	282.7	171.7	47.1	31.1	26.5	276.4
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	175.2	48.2	33.6	29.3	286.3	206.2	66.8	273.0	164.7	46.8	29.5	25.6	266.6
MINING AND QUARRYING	B	3.5	0.5	1.0	0.7	5.7	3.9	1.7	5.7	3.5	0.5	1.0	0.7	5.7
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	C	65.0	0.6	7.9	1.6	75.2	68.6	9.2	77.8	68.9	0.3	8.6	1.8	79.5
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	35.9	0.4	5.2	1.0	42.5	36.2	5.9	42.1	36.1	0.2	5.5	1.1	42.9
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	CB (13/14)	29.1	0.2	2.7	0.6	32.7	32.4	3.3	35.7	32.8	0.1	3.1	0.6	36.6
MANUFACTURING	C,E	179.3	1.6	35.6	7.4	223.9	179.9	41.3	221.2	177.9	1.0	35.7	7.1	221.7
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	D	2,865.1	64.2	949.2	201.8	4,080.3	2,960.5	1,152.2	4,112.8	2,883.5	61.5	945.8	203.7	4,094.5
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DA	267.6	9.9	115.8	45.0	438.3	288.5	165.8	454.3	268.8	10.9	122.1	44.5	446.3
of textiles of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	DB	139.7	5.6	176.6	24.3	346.2	143.3	195.9	339.2	135.5	6.4	169.8	24.8	336.5
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	17	104.7	2.5	72.5	12.7	192.4	105.3	84.1	189.4	102.0	3.1	67.3	13.8	186.1
Manufacture of wood and wood products	18	35.1	3.1	104.1	11.6	153.8	38.0	111.8	149.8	33.5	3.3	102.5	11.1	150.4
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DC	18.9	0.5	16.1	2.9	38.4	18.4	17.0	35.4	17.8	0.2	13.3	2.7	34.0
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	DD (20)	71.0	1.3	9.3	4.9	86.5	73.9	13.5	87.4	72.3	1.3	9.4	5.4	88.4
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DE	276.8	12.6	141.1	35.9	466.3	292.4	177.9	470.2	281.6	10.9	140.7	36.1	469.3
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	21	87.4	0.7	30.8	4.2	123.1	90.6	32.9	123.6	89.7	0.6	29.5	4.3	124.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	22	189.4	11.9	110.3	31.6	343.3	201.7	144.9	346.7	192.0	10.3	111.2	31.8	345.3
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DF (23)	29.9	0.2	5.1	0.7	35.8	26.8	5.3	32.2	26.2	0.3	4.3	0.7	31.6
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products except machinery	DG (24)	170.2	2.1	61.5	9.1	242.9	169.2	70.9	240.1	168.8	2.4	60.5	9.8	241.4
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DH (25)	169.8	3.9	42.4	13.0	229.1	168.3	56.1	224.3	165.0	3.3	44.1	12.7	225.1
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers	DI (26)	114.4	1.1	27.0	4.0	146.5	114.6	30.9	145.5	114.7	1.5	26.4	4.4	147.0
of electrical machinery and apparatus nec of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt. of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DJ	473.8	8.5	66.3	18.4	567.1	487.6	83.7	571.3	477.5	8.4	66.6	16.8	569.4
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt.	27	120.2	0.9	11.2	1.6	133.9	122.0	12.2	134.1	119.7	0.5	10.3	1.5	132.1
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DK (29)	353.6	7.7	55.1	16.8	433.1	365.6	71.5	437.2	357.9	7.9	56.3	15.2	437.3
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers	DL	326.2	2.2	59.2	8.6	396.3	334.8	68.6	403.5	327.2	1.9	60.2	8.6	398.0
of electrical machinery and apparatus nec of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt. of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DL	336.3	4.7	142.2	20.8	503.9	345.1	164.0	509.0	344.4	4.0	142.9	20.5	511.8
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	30	34.8	0.4	12.2	1.1	48.6	37.0	13.5	50.6	35.1	0.4	12.3	1.2	49.0
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	31	118.9	2.0	44.7	7.3	173.0	122.8	49.1	171.8	123.8	1.6	42.9	6.7	175.1
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers	32	79.6	0.8	42.2	4.5	127.1	77.8	50.9	128.7	76.5	0.6	46.1	4.6	127.8
of electrical machinery and apparatus nec of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt. of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	33	102.9	1.5	43.0	7.9	155.3	107.5	50.5	157.9	108.9	1.4	41.6	8.0	159.9
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM	340.3	5.3	39.0	5.0	389.7	356.9	45.0	401.8	350.7	4.4	40.3	4.8	400.2
Manufacturing n.e.c.	34	193.2	1.4	25.4	3.1	223.2	197.4	28.4	225.8	196.5	1.4	25.6	2.9	226.3
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	35	147.2	3.9	13.6	1.9	166.5	159.5	16.6	176.0	154.2	3.0	14.7	1.9	173.8
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DN	130.2	6.2	47.7	9.3	193.4	140.9	57.7	198.5	133.0	5.5	45.4	11.7	195.6
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	114.3	1.0	27.7	5.8	148.8	111.3	32.1	143.4	109.0	0.7	27.2	5.3	142.2
CONSTRUCTION	F	692.7	10.8	88.9	33.7	826.1	855.7	130.5	986.2	844.4	10.8	93.3	33.8	982.4
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	6,128.7	1,186.5	4,880.9	4,952.6	17,148.7	7,460.9	10,132.5	17,593.4	6,155.0	1,268.5	4,939.3	5,157.9	17,520.7
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,563.7	311.2	836.0	1,164.0	3,874.8	1,926.2	2,151.6	4,077.9	1,559.7	333.1	857.4	1,254.9	4,005.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	50	407.2	26.5	89.4	43.9	566.9	434.4	130.9	565.3	405.1	25.9	93.1	37.6	561.7
Wholesale and Commission Trade (except motor vehicles)	51	658.4	38.0	214.7	74.9	986.0	717.9	296.3	1,014.2	669.6	46.8	218.9	81.7	1,017.0
Retail trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles, repair of personal goods	52	498.2	24.6	531.9	1,045.2	2,321.9	774.0	1,724.4	2,498.4	485.1	260.4	545.4	1,135.6	2,426.4
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	H	246.9	179.7	263.8	561.9	1,252.3	437.7	878.2	1,315.9	236.7	190.8	278.0	591	

B.15 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: unadjusted: March 1998

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	March 1997 R					December 1997 R			March 1998				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	9,811.1	1,265.3	5,832.5	5,090.5	21,999.5	11,379.3	11,227.1	22,606.4	9,991.3	1,340.3	5,888.1	5,290.2	22,509.9
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	178.6	35.9	34.7	28.3	277.5	197.2	67.1	264.3	168.6	34.0	30.8	24.6	250.0
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	172.1	35.6	33.2	27.4	268.3	190.4	64.7	255.1	162.1	33.7	29.2	23.7	240.0
FISHING	B	3.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	5.5	3.8	1.7	5.5	3.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	5.5
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	63.4	0.6	7.8	1.6	73.4	67.0	9.0	76.0	67.2	0.3	8.4	1.7	77.0
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA(10-12)	35.7	0.4	5.2	1.0	42.3	36.0	5.9	41.9	35.9	0.2	5.5	1.1	42.0
Oil and natural gas extraction	11	26.8	0.3	4.7	0.9	32.7	27.0	5.3	32.3	27.6	0.2	5.0	1.0	32.0
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB(13/14)	27.7	0.2	2.6	0.6	31.1	31.0	3.1	34.1	31.4	0.1	3.0	0.6	33.0
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	173.9	1.5	35.1	7.3	217.8	174.5	40.7	215.2	172.5	1.0	35.2	7.0	215.0
MANUFACTURING	D	2,796.1	62.3	920.7	197.1	3,976.2	2,887.4	1,118.8	4,006.2	2,813.2	59.2	918.0	198.9	3,989.0
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	255.5	9.1	111.1	43.2	418.9	275.4	159.3	434.7	256.9	10.0	117.6	42.6	366.0
of food	15.1-15.8	221.8	8.7	96.2	40.3	367.1	241.7	138.4	380.1	223.0	9.7	98.5	40.0	427.0
of beverages and tobacco	15.9/16	33.6	0.4	14.9	2.9	51.8	33.7	20.8	54.5	33.8	0.3	19.1	2.6	55.0
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	131.0	5.3	163.5	23.0	322.7	134.0	181.8	315.8	126.9	5.9	157.5	23.6	312.0
of textiles	17	98.6	2.2	69.1	11.9	181.7	98.8	80.1	178.9	95.9	2.7	64.0	13.0	175.0
of made-up textile articles	17.4	15.5	0.4	16.1	3.5	35.5	16.1	19.8	36.0	15.5	0.4	16.0	4.3	36.0
of textiles, excl. made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	Rest of 17	83.1	1.8	53.0	8.4	146.2	82.6	60.3	142.9	80.4	2.3	48.0	8.7	138.0
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods	DC	18.7	0.5	15.9	2.9	37.9	18.2	16.8	35.0	17.5	0.2	13.1	2.7	32.0
of footwear	19.3	12.0	0.4	10.7	2.0	24.0	11.4	10.1	21.5	11.2	0.2	8.7	1.0	21.0
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD(20)	68.2	1.3	9.0	4.8	83.3	71.2	13.2	84.4	69.7	1.2	9.1	5.3	85.0
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE	272.9	12.5	139.3	35.5	460.1	288.3	175.7	463.9	277.6	10.8	138.8	35.7	462.0
of pulp, paper and paper products of corrugated paper and paperboard, sacks and bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products n.e.c.	21	85.7	0.7	30.2	4.2	120.8	88.9	32.3	121.2	88.0	0.6	28.9	4.2	120.0
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	21.21	32.9	0.2	9.1	1.2	43.4	32.5	10.1	42.6	31.3	0.3	8.8	1.4	41.0
printing and service activities related to publishing and reproduction of recorded media	Rest of 21	52.9	0.5	21.1	3.0	77.4	56.4	22.2	78.6	56.7	0.2	20.1	2.8	78.0
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF(23)	29.8	0.2	5.1	0.7	35.7	26.8	5.3	32.1	26.2	0.3	4.3	0.7	31.0
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG(24)	167.4	2.1	60.7	9.1	239.2	165.9	69.8	235.7	165.4	2.4	59.4	9.7	236.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH(25)	164.4	3.8	41.5	12.7	222.5	162.5	54.9	217.3	159.6	3.0	43.1	12.5	218.0
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI(26)	110.7	1.0	26.5	3.9	142.1	110.8	30.3	141.1	110.9	1.4	25.9	4.3	142.0
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	469.2	8.5	65.8	18.3	561.8	482.9	83.1	566.0	472.9	8.3	66.2	16.6	564.0
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	27	119.9	0.9	11.2	1.6	133.6	121.6	12.1	133.8	119.3	0.5	10.3	1.5	131.0
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK(29)	349.3	7.6	54.6	16.6	428.2	361.3	71.0	432.3	353.6	7.8	55.9	15.1	432.0
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	330.3	4.6	138.6	20.6	494.0	338.6	160.2	498.8	338.0	3.9	139.4	20.3	497.0
of electrical machinery and computers	30	34.0	0.4	12.1	1.1	47.6	36.1	13.3	49.4	34.2	0.4	12.1	1.2	47.0
of electrical machinery n.e.c.	31	116.9	2.0	44.2	7.3	170.3	120.7	48.7	169.5	121.7	1.6	42.6	6.7	172.0
of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., and electrical eqpt. n.e.c.	31.1-31.3	70.0	1.6	23.2	3.8	98.7	73.4	25.0	98.4	74.7	1.5	21.9	3.7	101.0
of radio, TV and communication eqpt. of electronic components of radio, TV and telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc.	31.4-31.6	46.9	0.3	21.0	3.5	71.7	47.3	23.7	71.0	47.1	0.1	20.7	3.0	70.0
of medical, precision optical equipment and watches	32	77.3	0.7	39.8	4.3	122.1	75.2	48.2	123.4	74.0	0.6	43.6	4.5	122.0
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt. of aircraft and spacecraft of other transport equipment except aircraft and spacecraft	32.1	32.3	0.2	17.9	2.4	52.8	32.7	21.0	53.7	31.7	0.2	18.9	2.1	53.0
Manufacturing n.e.c. of furniture	32.2-32.3	45.0	0.5	21.9	1.9	69.3	42.5	27.2	69.7	42.3	0.4	24.7	2.3	69.0
	33	102.1	1.5	42.5	7.8	153.9	106.6	49.9	156.5	108.1	1.4	41.1	7.9	158.0
	DM	330.0	5.3	38.0	4.9	378.2	345.9	43.9	389.7	339.7	4.4	39.3	4.8	388.0
	34	189.9	1.4	25.0	3.1	219.3	193.9	27.9	221.7	193.0	1.3	25.1	2.9	222.0
	35	140.1	3.9	13.1	1.8	158.9	152.0	16.0	168.0	146.7	3.0	14.1	1.9	165.0
	35.3	85.5	0.4	9.1	0.7	95.7	90.7	10.5	101.1	90.3	0.2	10.1	0.7	101.0
	Rest of 35	54.6	3.5	3.9	1.1	63.2	61.4	5.5	66.9	56.4	2.8	4.1	1.2	64.0
	DN	127.7	6.1	47.3	9.2	190.3	138.1	57.0	195.1	130.3	5.4	44.9	11.6	192.0
	36.1	80.7	3.4	25.1	3.9	113.1	85.8	29.4	115.3	81.5	3.0	24.0	6.2	114.0
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	110.4	0.9	27.3	5.7	144.4	107.5	31.6	139.2	105.3	0.6	26.8	5.3	138.0
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	78.0	0.8	19.0	4.2	102.1	76.9	22.3	99.2	74.3	0.5	18.4	3.6	96.0
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	32.4	0.1	8.3	1.5	42.3	30.6	9.3	40.0	31.0	0.1	8.3	1.7	41.0
CONSTRUCTION	F	673.0	10.3	87.2	33.0	803.5	833.4	127.9	961.2	822.3	10.3	91.5	33.0	957.0
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	5,986.2	1,154.8	4,753.8	4,824.2	16,719.0	7,283.1	9,870.9	17,154.0	6,011.3	1,235.2	4,811.6	5,026.1	17,084.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,529.6	302.0	816.3	1,135.5	3,783.4	1,879.9	2,099.9	3,979.8	1,523.7	323.4	837.3	1,225.2	3,909.4
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	399.8	25.4	87.6	42.2	555.1	425.4	127.4	552.8	397.3	24.7	91.3	35.9	549.0
Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel; and motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3/5	230.5	13.7	53.6	21.2	318.9	237.1	74.6	311.8	223.7	13.6	56.4	18.6	312.0
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	50.2	138.3	6.6	21.5	12.4	178.8	152.1	32.5	184.6	142.7	6.4	21.5	9.3	180.0
Sale of automotive fuel	50.5	31.0	5.1	12.5	8.7	57.3	36.2	20.3	56.4	30.8	4.7	13.3	8.0	56.0
Wholesale and Commission Trade (except motor vehicles) on fee or contract basis	51	643.9	37.1	210.6	73.4	965.1	701.7	290.4	992.1	654.1	45.9	214.5	80.2	994.0
of agricultural materials and animals	51.1	25.1	1.0	9.3	1.5	36.8	26.5	10.2	36.7	24.1	1.2	8.0	1.9	35.0
	51.2	12.4	1.1	4.9	2.3	20.7	14.8	8.1	22.8	14.8	1.3	6.3	2.7	25.0

Note: Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals.
 + Members of HM Forces are excluded.
 # Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.
 P Provisional
 R Revised

EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: unadjusted: March 1998

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	March 1997 R					December 1997 R			March 1998				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	9,811.1	1,265.3	5,832.5	5,090.5	21,999.5	11,379.3	11,227.1	22,606.4	9,991.3	1,340.3	5,888.1	5,290.2	22,509.9
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	178.6	35.9	34.7	28.3	277.5	197.2	67.1	264.3	168.6	34.0	30.8	24.6	250.0
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	172.1	35.6	33.2	27.4	268.3	190.4	64.7	255.1	162.1	33.7	29.2	23.7	240.0
FISHING	B	3.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	5.5	3.8	1.7	5.5	3.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	5.5
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	63.4	0.6	7.8	1.6	73.4	67.0	9.0	76.0	67.2	0.3	8.4	1.7	77.0
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA(10-12)</													

B.21 EMPLOYMENT

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Average actual weekly hours of work				
	Total weekly hours (millions)*	All workers**	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Second jobs
All					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	854	33.2	38.0	14.8	10.6
1993	844	33.2	38.1	14.7	9.9
1994	857	33.4	38.5	15.0	9.1
1995	871	33.6	38.8	15.1	9.2
1996	874	33.4	38.8	15.1	8.9
1997	887	33.2	38.6	15.1	9.4
3 month averages					
Feb-Apr 1997	893	33.4	38.8	15.2	9.4
Mar-May (Spr)	887	33.2	38.6	15.1	9.4
Apr-Jun	887	33.2	38.5	15.2	9.4
May-Jul	889	33.2	38.5	15.3	9.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	892	33.2	38.6	15.3	9.4
Jul-Sep	893	33.2	38.6	15.4	9.4
Aug-Oct	897	33.3	38.7	15.5	9.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	900	33.4	38.8	15.4	9.2
Oct-Dec	894	33.2	38.5	15.4	9.1
Nov 97-Jan 98	895	33.2	38.5	15.4	9.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	893	33.2	38.4	15.3	9.1
Jan-Mar 1998	901	33.4	38.7	15.4	9.1
Feb-Apr	900	33.3	38.7	15.3	9.1
Changes					
Over last 3 months	5	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.0
Per cent	0.6	0.4	0.6	-0.9	0.0
Over last 12 months	7	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.3
Per cent	0.8	-0.3	-0.2	0.5	-2.9
Male					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	552	38.7	39.9	14.3	12.2
1993	543	38.8	40.0	14.3	11.0
1994	552	39.0	40.5	14.9	9.9
1995	563	39.2	40.9	14.6	10.0
1996	563	39.0	40.8	14.8	9.7
1997	571	38.7	40.6	14.8	10.6
3 month averages					
Feb-Apr 1997	573	38.9	40.7	14.9	10.4
Mar-May (Spr)	571	38.7	40.6	14.8	10.6
Apr-Jun	571	38.6	40.5	15.0	10.7
May-Jul	572	38.7	40.5	15.0	10.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	574	38.8	40.7	15.0	10.5
Jul-Sep	574	38.7	40.5	15.2	10.5
Aug-Oct	577	38.8	40.6	15.4	10.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	579	38.9	40.7	15.3	10.3
Oct-Dec	575	38.6	40.4	15.3	10.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	576	38.6	40.4	15.4	10.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	576	38.6	40.4	15.2	10.3
Jan-Mar 1998	580	38.9	40.6	15.5	10.1
Feb-Apr	580	38.9	40.6	15.0	10.0
Changes					
Over last 3 months	4	0.3	0.3	-0.4	-0.1
Per cent	0.6	0.7	0.7	-2.8	-0.9
Over last 12 months	7	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.4
Per cent	1.2	0.0	-0.2	0.6	-3.6
Female					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	302	26.4	34.2	14.9	9.2
1993	301	26.3	34.3	14.8	8.9
1994	305	26.5	34.5	15.0	8.5
1995	307	26.5	34.4	15.2	8.5
1996	311	26.4	34.6	15.2	8.2
1997	316	26.4	34.6	15.2	8.3
3 month averages					
Feb-Apr 1997	320	26.8	34.8	15.3	8.4
Mar-May (Spr)	316	26.4	34.6	15.2	8.3
Apr-Jun	316	26.4	34.5	15.4	8.6
May-Jul	317	26.4	34.5	15.3	8.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	318	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.8
Jul-Sep	318	26.5	34.6	15.4	8.6
Aug-Oct	319	26.6	34.7	15.5	8.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	321	26.7	34.9	15.4	8.6
Oct-Dec	319	26.5	34.6	15.3	8.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	319	26.5	34.6	15.4	8.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	317	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.0
Jan-Mar 1998	321	26.6	34.8	15.6	8.1
Feb-Apr	320	26.5	34.6	15.3	8.3
Changes					
Over last 3 months	1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Per cent	0.5	-0.1	0.0	-0.5	0.6
Over last 12 months	0	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
Per cent	0.0	-1.1	-0.5	0.2	-1.4

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

EMPLOYMENT B.22

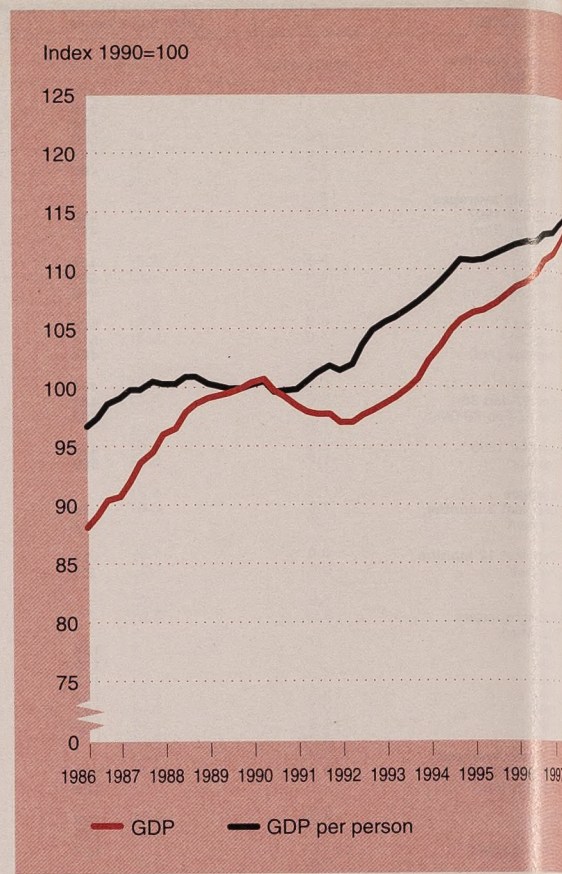
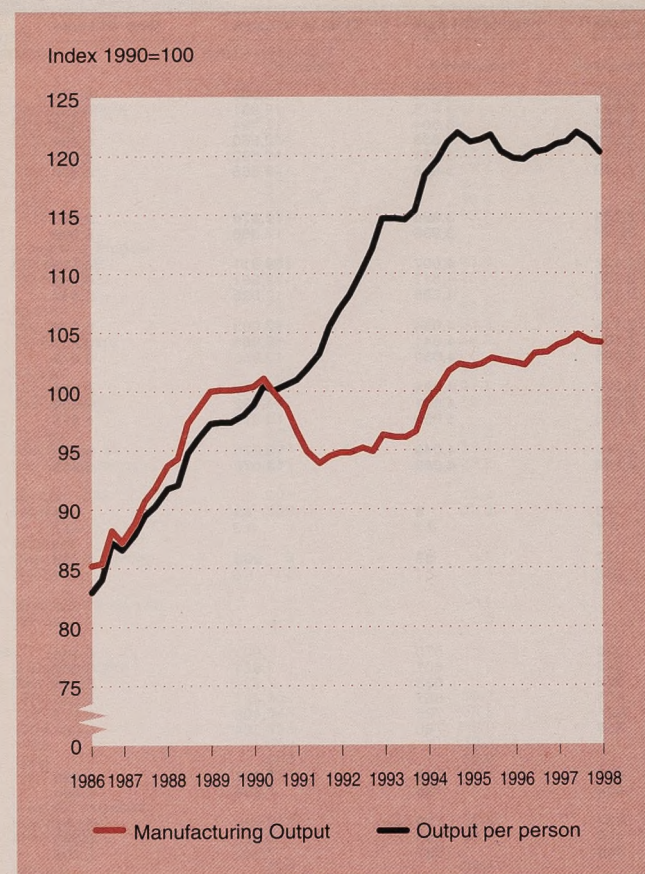
Usual weekly hours of work

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Less than 6 hours	6 up to 15 hours	16 up to 30 hours	31 up to 45 hours	Over 45 hours
All					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	476	2,057	3,420	13,302	6,179
1993	518	2,021	3,518	12,981	6,197
1994	498	2,089	3,604	12,794	6,444
1995	523	2,074	3,639	12,880	6,665
1996	529	2,117	3,651	12,892	6,797
1997	490	2,149	3,996	12,868	6,909
3 month averages					
Feb-Apr 1997	489	2,159	3,984	12,870	6,894
Mar-May (Spr)	490	2,149	3,996	12,868	6,909
Apr-Jun	499	2,138	4,007	12,911	6,915
May-Jul	501	2,130	4,017	12,901	6,938
Jun-Aug (Sum)	499	2,119	4,026	12,926	6,942
Jul-Sep	500	2,116	4,054	12,903	6,979
Aug-Oct	511	2,100	4,041	12,965	6,961
Sep-Nov (Aut)	495	2,096	4,050	12,955	6,972
Oct-Dec	496	2,079	4,034	13,013	6,969
Nov 97-Jan 98	481	2,073	4,061	13,032	6,939
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	502	2,090	4,050	13,077	6,916
Jan-Mar 1998	497	2,119	4,049	13,070	6,912
Feb-Apr	500	2,142	4,069	13,075	6,905
Changes					
Over last 3 months	19	70	8	43	-34
Per cent	4.0	3.4	0.2	0.3	-0.5
Over last 12 months	11	-17	85	205	10
Per cent	2.2	-0.8	2.1	1.6	0.1
Male					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	108	336	570	7,903	5,148
1993	112	348	601	7,624	5,167
1994	118	382	635	7,534	5,330
1995	132	406	657	7,487	5,544
1996	127	424	725	7,406	5,612
1997	126	459	786	7,504	5,664
3 month averages					
Feb-Apr 1997	128	465	785	7,497	5,668
Mar-May (Spr)	126	459	786	7,504	5,664
Apr-Jun	129	452	790	7,522	5,682
May-Jul	125	449	790	7,525	5,690
Jun-Aug (Sum)	124	448	787	7,547	5,705
Jul-Sep	120	442	790	7,556	5,721
Aug-Oct	125	442	785	7,589	5,720
Sep-Nov (Aut)	121	437	790	7,560	5,735
Oct-Dec	122	428	782	7,596	5,731
Nov 97-Jan 98	113	426	797	7,636	5,700
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	121	433	794	7,673	5,680
Jan-Mar 1998	117	446	791	7,664	5,674
Feb-Apr	115	463	793	7,671	5,665
Changes					
Over last 3 months	1	37	-4	35	-35
Per cent	1.3	8.7	-0.5	0.5	-0.6
Over last 12 months	-13	-2	8	174	-3
Per cent	-10.2	-0.4	1.0	2.3	0.0
Female					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	369	1,721	2,850	5,399	1,030
1993	406	1,673	2,917	5,356	1,030
1994	380	1,707	2,969	5,261	1,113
1995	391	1,668	2,982	5,373	1,121
1996	402	1,692	3,126	5,285	1,184
1997	365	1,690	3,210	5,363	1,245
3 month averages					
Feb-Apr 1997	361	1,694	3,198	5,373	1,227
Mar-May (Spr)	365	1,690	3,210	5,363	1,245
Apr-Jun	370	1,685	3,218	5,389	1,233
May-Jul	375	1,681	3,227	5,376	1,249
Jun-Aug (Sum)	375	1,671	3,239	5,380	1,238
Jul-Sep	379	1,674	3,265	5,347	1,259
Aug-Oct	386	1,657	3,256	5,376	1,241
Sep-Nov (Aut)	373	1,658	3,260	5,395	1,237
Oct-Dec	374	1,651	3,253	5,417	1,238
Nov 97-Jan 98	367	1,646	3,263	5,395	1,239
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	380	1,658	3,256	5,404	1,236
Jan-Mar 1998	380	1,673	3,258	5,406	1,238
Feb-Apr	385	1,679	3,276	5,404	1,239
Changes					
Over last 3 months	18	33	12	9	1
Per cent	4.9	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.1
Over last 12 months	24	-15	77	30	13
Per cent	6.5	-0.9	2.4	0.6	1.0

B.32 EMPLOYMENT

Indices of employment and output per filled job



SIC 1992	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries			Output per filled job
	Output*	Workforce jobs+	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs+	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs+		
1991	97.9	97.1	100.8	96.6	92.5	104.6	95.0	92.3	102.9	
1992	97.4	94.6	102.9	97.0	86.8	111.8	94.9	86.8	109.4	
1993	99.6	93.6	106.3	99.1	83.1	119.3	96.3	83.8	114.9	
1994	104.0	95.2	109.2	104.4	82.2	127.1	100.8	83.8	120.3	
1995	106.9	96.2	111.2	106.7	82.4	129.4	102.5	84.6	121.2	
1996	109.5	97.3	112.5	107.9	83.0	129.9	102.8	85.6	120.1	
1997	112.9	98.9	114.2	109.4	83.3	131.4	104.3	85.9	121.4	
1990 Q3	99.7	100.1	99.6	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.1	
1990 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	
1991 Q2	97.9	97.4	100.5	96.5	93.2	103.6	94.9	93.1	101.9	
1991 Q3	97.7	96.6	101.2	95.7	91.3	104.8	93.9	91.0	103.2	
1991 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	
1992 Q2	97.0	95.2	101.9	96.2	87.7	109.7	94.8	87.6	108.2	
1992 Q3	97.6	94.2	103.6	97.2	86.2	112.8	95.2	86.3	110.3	
1992 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	
1993 Q2	99.1	93.5	105.9	98.3	83.3	118.1	96.1	83.8	114.7	
1993 Q3	99.9	93.7	106.6	99.4	82.9	119.9	96.1	83.8	114.6	
1993 Q4	100.7	93.9	107.2	100.7	82.5	122.0	96.6	83.7	115.4	
1994 Q1	102.2	94.6	107.9	102.3	82.3	124.3	99.0	83.6	118.4	
1994 Q2	103.5	95.0	109.0	104.1	82.1	126.8	100.3	83.8	119.7	
1994 Q3	104.8	95.4	109.8	105.6	82.1	128.7	101.7	83.9	121.2	
1994 Q4	105.7	95.9	110.2	105.7	82.1	128.6	102.3	83.8	122.0	
1995 Q1	106.3	96.0	110.7	106.2	82.2	129.2	102.1	84.2	121.2	
1995 Q2	106.5	96.0	110.9	106.3	82.3	129.1	102.3	84.3	121.4	
1995 Q3	107.1	96.1	111.4	107.1	82.2	130.3	102.8	84.4	121.8	
1995 Q4	107.8	96.6	111.6	107.0	82.9	129.1	102.6	85.2	120.4	
1996 Q1	108.5	96.8	112.1	107.2	83.3	128.7	102.4	85.5	119.8	
1996 Q2	109.0	97.0	112.4	107.5	82.9	129.7	102.2	85.3	119.7	
1996 Q3	109.7	97.6	112.4	108.2	82.9	130.5	103.2	85.8	120.3	
1996 Q4	110.9	98.0	113.1	108.6	83.1	130.8	103.3	85.8	120.3	
1997 Q1	111.5	98.4	113.3	108.7	83.2	130.7	103.9	85.8	121.0	
1997 Q2	112.4	98.6	114.0	109.2	83.4	130.9	104.2	86.0	121.2	
1997 Q3	113.4	99.0	114.6	110.3	83.3	132.4	104.8	85.9	122.1	
1997 Q4	114.1	99.5	114.7	109.3	83.2	131.4	104.2	85.9	121.3	
1998 Q1	N/A	N/A	N/A	109.0	83.6	130.3	104.1	86.5	120.3	

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

* Gross domestic product for whole economy.
 + The workforce jobs comprises: employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and participants in work-related government-supported trainees. This series is used as a denominator for productivity calculations for the reasons explained on page S6 of the August 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
 The indices 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 *Employment Gazette*, September 1997.

EMPLOYMENT B.33

Total hours worked per week MILLIONS

UNITED KINGDOM	Employees				Self-employed			HMF GSSTEP UPFW ^a	Total	
	Male		Female		All	Male	Female			
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time						
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1992 Jun	417	14	269	70	686	107	25	132	24	842
1992 Sep	405	14	260	67	665	107	25	132	24	821
1992 Dec	421	15	274	73	695	106	24	130	24	849
1993 Mar	394	14	262	69	656	96	21	117	23	796
1993 Jun	412	14	271	71	683	104	24	128	22	833
1993 Sep	399	15	259	68	658	106	23	129	22	808
1993 Dec	416	15	275	74	691	108	23	131	21	844
1994 Mar	393	15	264	71	657	100	22	123	21	800
1994 Jun	414	15	275	73	689	109	24	134	20	843
1994 Sep	404	16	260	68	664	111	23	134	20	819
1994 Dec	424	16	281	75	704	114	24	139	20	864
1995 Mar	401	15	268	71	669	104	22	126	19	814
1995 Jun	423	16	278	74	701	113	24	137	18	857
1995 Sep	407	16	263	68	670	111	23	134	18	822
1995 Dec	431	17	284	76	715	113	24	137	18	869
1996 Mar	402	16	269	73	671	100	22	122	17	810
1996 Jun	424	17	284	76	708	108	24	132	17	857
1996 Sep	412	19	276	74	687	111	24	135	16	838
1996 Dec	436	19	296	82	732	113	25	137	17	886
1997 Mar	408	18	276	76	684	100	22	123	16	822
1997 Jun	429	19	287	79	716	108	25	133	16	865
1997 Sep	422	20	280	78	701	106	25	131	16	849
1997 Dec	455	21	306	86	760	109	25	135	16	911
1998 Mar	418	19	283	81	701	97	23	121	15	836
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1992 Jun	410	14	264	69	674	106	24	130	24	828
1992 Sep	412	14	268	70	680	105	25	130	24	834
1992 Dec	408	14	265	70	674	103	23	126	24	824
1993 Mar	407	14	267	70	673	103	23	125	23	822
1993 Jun	404	14	266	70	671	103	23	126	22	819
1993 Sep	405	15	268	71	673	104	23	127	22	821
1993 Dec	404	15	267	71	670	104	23	127	21	819
1994 Mar	406	15	268	72	675	107	24	131	21	826
1994 Jun	407	15	270	72	677	108	24	132	21	829
1994 Sep	411	15	268	71	679	109	23	133	20	832
1994 Dec	411	16	272	72	683	111	24	135	20	838
1995 Mar	414	16	273	72	687	111	23	134	19	840
1995 Jun	416	16	273	73	689	112	24	135	19	843
1995 Sep	413	16	272	71	685	109	23	132	18	835
1995 Dec	417	17	274	73	691	109	23	133	18	841
1996 Mar	416	17	275	74	691	107	23	131	17	839
1996 Jun	418	17	279	75	697	107	23	130	17	844
1996 Sep	418	18	284	78	702	109	24	133	16	852
1996 Dec	421	19	285	78	707	109	24	133	16	855
1997 Mar	422	19	283	77	705	108	24	131	16	852
1997 Jun	423	19	283	78	707	107	24	131	16	853
1997 Sep	430	20	288	81	718	104	25	129	16	863
1997 Dec	438	20	293	82	731	105	25	130	15	876
1998 Mar	433	20	291	82	724	104	25	129	15	868
Changes										
Latest quarter	-4	0	-2	0	-7	-1	0	-1	0	-8
Year	12	2	8	5	20	-3	1	-2	-1	16

^a HMF - Her Majesty's Forces; GSSTEP - Government-supported training and employment programmes; UPFW - unpaid family workers

B.33 EMPLOYMENT

Total hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, by region and by industry group

Standard Statistical Region	SIC 92							Additivity adjustments	
	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Production industries	Construction	Other services	Public admin, defence, education health and social work				
Unadjusted for seasonal variation	Male	Female	All	A/B	C-E	F	G-K/O-P	L-N	
South East									
1997 Jun	179.8	106.9	286.7	3.7	37.6	20.9	173.9	50.9	-0.3
Sep	178.1	104.7	282.8	4.1	37.6	20.4	172.0	48.6	0.1
Dec	190.5	113.3	303.8	3.6	40.2	22.3	181.5	55.9	0.3
1998 Mar	175.0	106.1	281.1	3.0	37.2	19.2	169.5	52.1	0.0
East Anglia									
1997 Jun	20.0	10.6	30.6	1.3	6.0	2.5	14.6	6.0	0.1
Sep	20.1	10.6	30.7	1.5	6.4	2.3	15.2	5.3	0.0
Dec	21.6	11.4	33.0	1.6	6.8	2.6	15.7	6.3	0.0
1998 Mar	18.3	10.0	28.2	1.2	5.9	1.6	14.0	5.3	0.3
South West									
1997 Jun	45.0	24.0	69.0	3.4	13.9	5.6	32.8	13.1	0.2
Sep	45.6	24.4	70.1	4.1	13.7	6.0	33.3	12.8	0.2
Dec	48.2	26.2	74.3	3.8	14.1	6.4	35.5	14.4	0.1
1998 Mar	43.6	23.9	67.5	3.7	12.5	5.8	32.7	12.8	0.1
West Midlands									
1997 Jun	50.5	27.5	78.0	2.2	22.2	5.4	33.9	14.2	0.2
Sep	48.7	27.0	75.7	1.9	21.4	5.6	34.0	12.8	0.1
Dec	53.0	29.4	82.4	2.0	23.5	6.0	36.2	14.7	0.0
1998 Mar	47.9	27.1	75.0	1.7	20.0	5.6	34.3	13.6	-0.2
East Midlands									
1997 Jun	37.7	21.1	58.9	1.7	16.7	4.6	25.2	10.8	-0.1
Sep	37.0	20.5	57.6	2.2	16.2	4.8	24.8	9.8	0.2
Dec	39.3	22.5	61.8	2.0	18.1	5.1	25.6	11.5	-0.5
1998 Mar	35.5	20.8	56.4	1.6	16.0	4.8	23.9	10.4	0.4
Yorkshire and Humberside									
1997 Jun	43.0	24.6	67.6	1.6	17.0	5.1	30.6	13.5	0.2
Sep	41.9	23.4	65.3	2.0	16.2	5.2	30.1	12.1	0.3
Dec	44.7	26.1	70.8	1.6	17.6	5.3	32.1	14.5	-0.2
1998 Mar	41.4	24.3	65.7	1.6	15.5	4.3	31.1	13.3	0.1
North West									
1997 Jun	54.4	33.0	87.4	1.4	18.9	6.6	41.6	18.9	0.0
Sep	52.6	32.6	85.2	1.4	17.9	6.7	42.0	17.2	0.0
Dec	56.6	34.9	91.5	1.2	19.2	7.0	44.8	19.1	0.1
1998 Mar	52.4	31.7	84.1	1.0	17.2	6.1	41.4	18.2	0.1
North									
1997 Jun	24.4	14.3	38.7	1.3	9.8	3.4	15.7	8.6	0.1
Sep	23.6	14.1	37.7	1.4	9.3	3.2	15.8	8.2	0.2
Dec	24.7	14.9	39.6	1.2	10.0	3.7	16.1	8.7	0.1
1998 Mar	22.6	14.0	36.6	1.0	8.6	3.3	15.4	8.2	0.1
Wales									
1997 Jun	23.2	13.2	36.5	2.4	8.4	2.8	14.1	8.8	0.0
Sep	23.2	13.2	36.3	2.2	8.3	3.1	14.5	8.3	0.0
Dec	24.4	14.6	39.0	2.4	8.9	3.2	15.1	9.5	0.0
1998 Mar	22.4	13.7	36.0	2.3	8.4	2.7	13.8	9.0	-0.1
Scotland									
1997 Jun	44.6	28.2	72.8	2.9	14.3	5.7	32.7	17.1	0.1
Sep	43.4	26.9	70.3	2.8	13.3	5.8	33.1	15.0	0.3
Dec	46.2	28.8	75.0	2.9	14.2	6.3	34.4	16.9	0.2
1998 Mar	42.5	26.7	69.2	2.3	12.7	5.7	32.0	16.3	0.2
Great Britain									
1997 Jun	522.5	303.6	826.1	21.8	164.9	62.7	415.0	161.7	0.0
Sep	514.3	297.3	811.7	23.6	160.3	62.8	414.9	150.1	0.0
Dec	549.1	322.1	871.2	22.4	172.5	67.8	436.9	171.7	-0.1
1998 Mar	501.3	298.3	799.7	19.2	154.1	59.0	408.0	159.3	0.0
Northern Ireland^b									
1997 Jun	14.5	8.4	22.9	2.3	4.2	1.7	8.0	6.7	0.0
Sep	13.4	7.5	20.8	2.1	4.1	1.5	7.5	5.5	0.0
Dec	14.7	8.9	23.6	2.0	4.4	1.5	8.5	7.0	0.1
1998 Mar	13.7	8.2	21.9	2.0	4.1	1.3	8.2	6.3	0.0

a The sum of total hours by industry may not be equal to the regional total. The additivity adjustment shows the difference. For an explanation see the technical note on pages 475-476, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995.
 b Estimates of self-employed in Northern Ireland are taken from the Labour Force Survey, and not those which contribute to Table B.11.

EMPLOYMENT B.33

Total hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, by industry

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	March 1998						December 1997			March 1997			
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time									
SIC 1992														
Adjusted for seasonal variation														
All sections (excluding Q)	A-P	511.8	25.7	227.1	88.5	853.2	542.7	317.8	860.6	505.5	23.7	223.2	83.5	835.8
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	18.9	1.2	2.7	0.7	23.5	20.9	3.6	24.5	20.1	1.2	2.7	0.8	24.6
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C-E	127.6	1.5	33.3	3.9	166.3	130.6	37.6	168.2	126.6	1.4	33.0	4.0	164.9
Construction	F	61.2	0.6	2.9	0.5	65.2	62.3	3.4	65.8	59.7	0.7	2.7	0.5	63.7
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial, real estate and other services, employed persons in private households	G-K/O-P	245.9	17.8	115.1	52.3	431.0	265.9	167.5	433.4	240.7	16.3	111.0	48.0	415.9
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L-N	58.2	4.7	73.2	31.1	167.1	63.1	105.7	168.7	58.4	4.2	73.8	30.3	166.7
Unadjusted for seasonal variation														
All sections (excluding Q)	A-P	490.5	24.5	220.1	86.4	821.5	563.9	331.0	894.8	485.6	22.5	216.7	81.6	806.4
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	17.0	1.2	2.4	0.7	21.2	21.0	3.4	24.5	18.1	1.1	2.3	0.7	22.2
Mining and quarrying	C	2.9	*	0.3	*	3.2	3.3	0.3	3.6	2.8	*	0.3	*	3.2
Manufacturing	D	114.1	1.4	30.7	3.6	149.8	129.3	38.4	167.7	113.8	1.3	30.7	3.7	149.4
Manufacture of:														
food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	10.9	0.2	3.9	0.8	15.7	12.5	5.3	17.9	10.8	0.2	3.9	0.8	15.7
textiles and textile products	DB	5.3	*	5.7	0.5	11.6	6.0	7.0	13.0	5.3	*	5.8	0.5	11.8
leather and leather products	DC	0.7	*	0.5	*	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.8	*	0.5	*	1.4
wood and wood products	DD	3.3	*	0.3	*	3.7	3.5	0.5	3.9	3.0	*	0.2	*	3.3
pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	11.1	0.3	4.5	0.6	16.5	12.6	5.6	18.2	11.2	0.2	4.6	0.7	16.6
other refined petroleum products	DF	1.0	*	*	*	1.1	1.2	0.2	1.3	1.1	*	0.2	*	1.3
nuclear fuel	DF	1.0	*	*	*	1.1	1.2	0.2	1.3	1.1	*	0.2	*	1.3
chemicals, chemical products and non-made fibres	DG	6.2	*	1.9	0.2	8.4	6.7	2.5	9.2	6.4	*	1.9	0.2	8.5
rubber and plastic products	DH	6.5	*	1.4	0.2	8.2	7.6	1.9	9.6	7.0	*	1.4	0.2	8.8
other non-metallic mineral products	DJ	4.7	*	0.8	*	5.6	5.1	1.0	6.1	4.4	*	0.9	*	5.4
basic metals	DJ	18.6	0.2	2.2	0.3	21.3	22.1	2.5	24.6	18.9	0.2	2.0	0.3	21.3
machinery and equipment NEC	DK	12.6	*	1.9	*	14.7	14.5	2.2	16.8	13.0	*	1.9	*	15.0
electrical and optical equipment	DL	13.7	*	4.6	0.3	18.8	15.1	5.5	20.6	13.4	*	4.7	0.4	18.6
transport equipment	DM	13.3	*	1.3	*	14.9	14.8	1.5	16.3	12.6	*	1.2	*	14.0
Manufacturing NEC	DN	6.1	*	1.6	0.2	8.0	6.8	2.0	8.7	5.8	*	1.5	0.2	7.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	4.2	*	0.9	*	5.2	4.7	0.9	5.6	4.4	*	0.8	*	5.4
Construction	F	56.6	0.5	2.7	0.5	60.3	65.7	3.6	69.4	55.0	0.6	2.6	0.5	58.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	78.0	5.3	32.3	19.9	135.6	90.0	55.6	145.6	76.5	4.8	30.9	18.0	130.3
Hotels and restaurants	H	15.2	2.9	12.6	7.8	38.5	20.1	22.1	42.2	15.7	2.6	12.4	7.1	37.9
Transport, storage and communication	I	45.6	1.7	8.9	1.5	57.8	49.0	10.8	59.8	45.0	1.5	9.1	1.4	57.0
Financial intermediation	J	18.4	0.3	14.5	2.4	35.5	19.5	17.5	37.0	17.2	0.2	13.4	2.2	32.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	61.5	4.6	29.6	13.8	109.5	71.6	47.5	119.1	61.6	4.2	29.0	13.0	107.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	L	22.5	0.5	14.8	3.2	41.1	24.4	19.1	43.5	22.8	0.4	15.0	3.1	41.3
Education	M	16.4	1.8	21.2	9.1	48.4	20.7	35.5	56.1	16.7	1.6	21.1	8.7	48.1
Health and social work	N	18.6	2.3	36.6	18.6	76.2	21.7	57.4	79.1	18.2	2.1	37.2	18.3	75.8
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households	O-P	19.4	2.1	12.6	5.3	39.4	22.8	18.9	41.7	17.8	2.0	12.0	4.8	36.4

* Estimates of less than 150,000 hours are not published.
 Note: NEC = Not elsewhere classified.

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over						18-24					
	All		Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months	All		Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All	MGVC	MGVV										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	2,830	9.9	1,251	586	993	464	725	15.8	361	160	203	71
1993	2,996	10.5	1,157	577	1,148	614	700	15.8	359	158	267	97
1994	2,796	9.8	1,079	466	1,249	735	680	16.3	308	134	238	121
1995	2,512	8.8	1,035	400	1,074	670	615	15.4	316	183	238	95
1996	2,388	8.3	1,059	397	931	587	566	14.5	307	95	162	77
1997	2,083	7.2	992	304	789	500	495	13.1	294	73	127	60
3 month averages												
Feb-Apr 1997	2,099	7.3	981	316	810	506	502	13.3	285	78	133	65
Mar-May (Spr)	2,083	7.2	992	304	789	500	495	13.1	294	73	127	60
Apr-Jun	2,082	7.2	1,022	296	763	484	497	13.1	315	68	117	59
May-Jul	2,099	7.3	1,052	294	754	470	508	13.4	316	72	121	52
Jun-Aug (Sum)	2,042	7.1	1,027	292	721	435	494	13.1	300	73	123	59
Jul-Sep	1,971	6.8	988	293	693	417	478	12.8	280	74	121	49
Aug-Oct	1,930	6.7	977	290	662	403	461	12.4	275	71	116	48
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,913	6.6	968	295	647	399	445	11.9	253	78	111	45
Oct-Dec	1,893	6.6	970	296	618	377	453	12.1	261	83	107	42
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,870	6.5	966	296	596	369	450	12.1	264	85	101	42
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,861	6.4	971	295	583	355	446	12.0	276	74	98	41
Jan-Mar 1998	1,860	6.4	991	280	589	362	440	11.9	279	64	96	41
Feb-Apr	1,835	6.4	997	262	586	358	441	11.9	283	63	89	38
Changes												
Over last 3 months	-35	-0.1	31	-34	-10	-11	-9	-0.1	19	-21	-12	-1
Per cent	-1.9		3.2	-11.5	-1.7	-2.9	-1.9		7.1	-25.2	-11.5	-10.8
Over last 12 months	-264	-0.9	16	-53	-224	-148	-61	-1.3	-2	-15	-44	-27
Per cent	-12.6		1.6	-16.9	-27.6	-29.2	-12.2		-0.9	-18.7	-32.9	-42.0
Male	MGVD	MGWV	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	1,896	11.7	757	399	740	359	482	19.2	218	110	152	53
1993	2,018	12.5	703	375	938	499	516	21.2	218	104	193	81
1994	1,857	11.6	616	301	937	575	446	19.4	178	89	179	93
1995	1,636	10.2	579	256	799	520	395	17.9	184	77	133	70
1996	1,570	9.8	605	255	710	475	372	17.4	183	68	121	61
1997	1,324	8.2	553	186	585	390	314	15.1	174	46	94	40
3 month averages												
Feb-Apr 1997	1,322	8.2	540	191	595	392	318	15.2	163	47	103	51
Mar-May (Spr)	1,324	8.2	553	186	585	390	314	15.1	174	46	94	40
Apr-Jun	1,306	8.1	562	181	557	372	316	15.2	188	44	86	41
May-Jul	1,314	8.2	585	180	548	364	322	15.6	187	49	88	41
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,267	7.9	557	179	525	337	309	15.0	169	51	91	37
Jul-Sep	1,228	7.6	543	178	509	326	300	14.7	157	52	90	41
Aug-Oct	1,200	7.4	536	181	486	311	289	14.2	155	49	86	38
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,188	7.4	529	184	477	310	285	14.0	146	52	84	38
Oct-Dec	1,175	7.3	535	186	451	290	279	13.7	148	53	77	38
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,156	7.2	530	184	438	285	275	13.6	149	56	71	38
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,141	7.1	533	182	422	272	268	13.3	152	50	66	38
Jan-Mar 1998	1,149	7.1	546	176	426	280	265	13.2	156	43	65	38
Feb-Apr	1,133	7.0	548	167	425	278	267	13.3	158	46	60	37
Changes												
Over last 3 months	-23	-0.1	18	-17	-14	-8	-8	-0.3	9	-10	-11	-3
Per cent	-2.0		3.4	-9.3	-3.1	-2.6	-2.9		5.9	-17.8	-15.4	-9.4
Over last 12 months	-189	-1.2	8	-24	-170	-114	-51	-1.9	-5	-1	-44	-26
Per cent	-14.3		1.5	-12.3	-28.6	-29.2	-16.0		-2.9	-1.5	-42.3	-48.8
Female	MGVE	MGWV	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	934	7.5	494	187	254	105	243	11.7	142	50	51	18
1993	978	7.8	454	202	210	115	184	10.8	141	54	74	12
1994	938	7.5	464	165	312	160	234	12.5	131	45	59	28
1995	876	7.0	456	144	276	150	221	12.3	131	38	50	25
1996	817	6.5	454	142	222	112	194	11.0	124	27	41	17
1997	760	6.0	440	119	203	110	180	10.6	120	27	32	15
3 month averages												
Feb-Apr 1997	777	6.1	440	125	214	114	184	10.8	122	31	30	11
Mar-May (Spr)	760	6.0	440	119	203	110	180	10.6	120	27	32	10
Apr-Jun	776	6.1	460	115	206	113	180	10.6	127	25	30	11
May-Jul	784	6.1	467	114	206	106	185	10.8	129	22	33	11
Jun-Aug (Sum)	774	6.1	470	113	196	98	186	10.9	132	22	32	11
Jul-Sep	743	5.8	445	115	184	91	178	10.5	123	22	30	9
Aug-Oct	730	5.7	442	109	177	92	172	10.2	120	22	29	11
Sep-Nov (Aut)	725	5.7	439	111	170	89	160	9.4	107	26	28	10
Oct-Dec	718	5.6	435	110	167	87	174	10.2	114	30	30	11
Nov 97-Jan 98	714	5.6	436	112	157	84	175	10.3	115	29	31	12
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	719	5.6	438	113	162	84	178	10.6	124	24	31	11
Jan-Mar 1998	711	5.6	445	104	164	82	175	10.4	123	21	31	11
Feb-Apr	701	5.5	448	95	161	81	174	10.3	125	17	30	10
Changes												
Over last 3 months	-12	-0.1	13	-17	4	-3	-1	0.0	10	-11	-1	-2
Per cent	-1.7		2.9	-15.2	2.3	-3.6	-0.4		8.6	-39.5	-2.4	-14.4
Over last 12 months	-76	-0.6	8	-30	-53	-33	-10	-0.5	2	-14	0	-1
Per cent	-9.7		1.9	-24.0	-24.9	-29.2	-5.7		1.8	-44.5	-0.6	-9.9

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.1 ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49						50 and over					
	All		Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months	All		Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
All	MGVI	MGXB										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	1,499	8.6	623	312	560	263	458	7.8	139	96	221	129
1993	1,553	8.9	545	296	709	371	520	8.9	149	102	268	163
1994	1,479	8.4	524	241	710	425	490	8.2	127	77	286	188
1995	1,347	7.6	483	211	649	417	404	6.8	115	56	232	158
1996	1,280	7.1	498	223	556	361	379	6.3	118	58	203	148
1997	1,083	6.0	446	169	465	298	346	5.5	117	46	183	141
3 month averages												
Feb-Apr 1997	1,094	6.1	472	169	476	299	349	5.6	116	47	182	140
Mar-May (Spr)	1,083	6.0	446	169	465	298	346	5.5	117	46	183	141
Apr-Jun	1,071	6.0	450	158	454	294	342	5.4	117	45	181	137
May-Jul	1,069	6.0	457	155	442	288	341	5.4	121	44	179	130
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,035	5.8	461	149	418	268	322	5.1	113	45	169	116
Jul-Sep	1,013	5.7	462	149	396	253	318	5.0	114	46	161	115
Aug-Oct	987	5.5	454	148	368	236	320	5.0	111	46	160	118
Sep-Nov (Aut)	996	5.6	472	151	364	237	317	5.0	117	42	153	116

C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment rates by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-54(m) 50-59(f)	65+(m) 60+(f)
All	MGWV							MGXE	MGXH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	9.9	10.0	17.9	15.8	10.4	7.3	8.4	3.7	
1993	10.5	10.6	19.0	17.8	10.4	7.1	9.6	4.1	
1994	9.8	10.0	19.8	16.3	9.9	7.1	9.0	3.2	
1995	8.8	9.0	19.2	15.4	9.0	6.5	7.5	2.1	
1996	8.3	8.5	20.0	14.5	8.6	6.1	6.9	2.4	
1997	7.2	7.4	19.2	13.1	7.0	5.3	5.9	2.7	
3 month averages									
Feb-Apr 1997	7.3	7.4	18.7	13.3	7.1	5.4	6.0	3.0	
Mar-May (Spr)	7.2	7.4	19.2	13.1	7.0	5.3	5.9	2.7	
Apr-Jun	7.2	7.4	19.9	13.1	7.0	5.2	5.9	2.3	
May-Jul	7.3	7.4	20.7	13.4	7.1	5.1	5.8	2.5	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	7.1	7.2	19.9	13.1	6.8	5.0	5.5	2.3	
Jul-Sep	6.8	6.9	18.1	12.8	6.7	4.9	5.4	2.4	
Aug-Oct	6.7	6.8	18.1	12.4	6.5	4.8	5.4	2.6	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6.6	6.8	18.5	11.9	6.7	4.7	5.3	2.5	
Oct-Dec	6.6	6.7	18.6	12.1	6.4	4.7	5.0	2.3	
Nov 97-Jan 98	6.5	6.5	19.5	12.1	6.4	4.4	4.8	2.3	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	6.4	6.5	20.0	12.0	6.3	4.4	4.9	2.5	
Jan-Mar 1998	6.4	6.6	20.0	11.9	6.5	4.3	5.0	2.6	
Feb-Apr	6.4	6.5	19.4	11.9	6.4	4.3	5.1	2.7	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.2	
Over last 12 months	-0.9	-0.9	0.7	-1.3	-0.6	-1.1	-0.9	-0.3	
Male									
		MGWV						MGXF	MGXI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	11.7	11.8	19.4	19.2	11.9	8.5	10.4	4.9	
1993	12.5	12.7	20.5	21.3	12.1	9.2	11.9	4.6	
1994	11.6	11.7	20.7	19.4	11.5	8.3	11.0	3.7	
1995	10.2	10.3	20.9	17.9	10.1	7.4	9.2	2.7	
1996	9.8	9.9	22.8	17.4	9.5	7.2	8.4	4.1	
1997	8.2	8.3	21.0	15.1	7.8	6.1	6.9	4.0	
3 month averages									
Feb-Apr 1997	8.2	8.3	20.3	15.2	7.6	6.1	7.1	4.8	
Mar-May (Spr)	8.2	8.3	21.0	15.1	7.8	6.1	6.9	4.0	
Apr-Jun	8.1	8.2	21.1	15.2	7.7	5.8	6.9	3.3	
May-Jul	8.2	8.2	22.3	15.5	7.8	5.6	6.8	3.5	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	7.9	7.9	21.6	15.0	7.4	5.5	6.5	3.3	
Jul-Sep	7.6	7.7	20.2	14.7	7.2	5.3	6.3	2.7	
Aug-Oct	7.4	7.5	19.0	14.2	6.9	5.2	6.3	2.7	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	7.4	7.5	19.5	14.0	7.1	5.1	6.4	3.0	
Oct-Dec	7.3	7.4	20.3	13.7	6.9	5.1	6.2	3.2	
Nov 97-Jan 98	7.2	7.2	21.5	13.6	6.8	4.9	5.8	3.4	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	7.1	7.1	21.8	13.3	6.6	4.9	5.9	3.6	
Jan-Mar 1998	7.1	7.2	21.9	13.2	6.8	4.8	6.1	3.5	
Feb-Apr	7.0	7.1	20.8	13.3	6.7	4.7	6.2	4.0	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.7	
Over last 12 months	-1.2	-1.2	0.4	-1.9	-1.0	-1.3	-0.8	-0.8	
Female									
		MGWV						MGXG	MGXJ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	7.5	7.7	16.2	11.7	8.4	5.8	5.0	3.1	
1993	7.8	8.0	17.5	13.5	8.2	5.5	5.7	3.9	
1994	7.5	7.7	19.0	12.6	7.7	5.7	5.8	2.9	
1995	7.0	7.2	17.5	12.3	7.4	5.4	4.7	1.8	
1996	6.5	6.7	16.9	11.0	7.4	4.7	4.3	1.5	
1997	6.0	6.1	17.5	10.6	5.9	4.4	4.3	2.0	
3 month averages									
Feb-Apr 1997	6.1	6.3	17.2	10.8	6.3	4.6	4.2	2.1	
Mar-May (Spr)	6.0	6.1	17.5	10.6	5.9	4.4	4.3	2.0	
Apr-Jun	6.1	6.3	18.7	10.6	6.2	4.5	4.3	1.8	
May-Jul	6.1	6.3	19.0	10.8	6.2	4.5	4.2	2.0	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6.1	6.2	18.0	10.9	5.9	4.5	3.9	1.8	
Jul-Sep	5.8	6.0	15.9	10.5	6.1	4.3	3.9	2.2	
Aug-Oct	5.7	5.9	17.1	10.2	6.0	4.2	3.9	2.5	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.7	5.9	17.4	9.5	6.3	4.2	3.7	2.3	
Oct-Dec	5.6	5.7	17.0	10.2	5.8	4.1	3.3	1.8	
Nov 97-Jan 98	5.6	5.7	17.4	10.3	5.9	3.9	3.2	2.1	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	5.6	5.8	18.1	10.5	6.0	3.9	3.3	1.9	
Jan-Mar 1998	5.6	5.7	18.0	10.4	6.1	3.8	3.3	2.2	
Feb-Apr	5.5	5.7	18.1	10.3	6.1	3.8	3.2	2.0	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	-0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	
Over last 12 months	-0.6	-0.6	0.9	-0.5	-0.2	-0.8	-1.0	-0.1	

Source: Labour Force Survey

ILO UNEMPLOYED C.3

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

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Looking for full-time work or no preference				Looking for part-time work only			
	All aged 16 & over	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All aged 16 & over	18-24	25-49	50 and over
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	2,342	641	1,220	371	384	60	215	62
1993	2,473	685	1,285	410	426	84	204	88
1994	2,258	581	1,194	392	436	77	225	74
1995	1,964	513	1,063	315	468	84	238	72
1996	1,859	467	1,013	294	445	82	216	66
1997	1,587	402	842	254	425	79	190	75
3 month averages								
Feb-Apr 1997	1,578	404	840	251	443	88	209	78
Mar-May (Spr)	1,587	402	842	254	425	79	190	75
Apr-Jun	1,569	403	818	255	440	81	202	70
May-Jul	1,576	406	813	253	460	91	208	71
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,531	398	796	248	442	89	213	61
Jul-Sep	1,478	380	775	241	437	92	204	67
Aug-Oct	1,450	366	761	238	423	92	193	71
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,427	349	753	235	425	96	193	68
Oct-Dec	1,406	350	744	221	426	98	189	63
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,378	350	726	215	430	93	188	62
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,373	349	719	215	425	92	184	64
Jan-Mar 1998	1,394	350	726	227	404	85	175	64
Feb-Apr	1,370	344	712	230	405	88	177	58
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-8	-6	-14	15	-25	-5	-11	-4
Per cent	-0.6	-1.6	-2.0	6.9	-5.8	-5.7	-5.7	-6.4
Over last 12 months	-208	-59	-129	-21	-38	0	-32	-21
Per cent	-13.2	-14.7	-15.3	-8.3	-8.5	-0.2	-15.4	-26.2
Female								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	1,733	450	913	304	67	16	11	22
1993	1,840	485	960	338	92	22	17	33
1994	1,678	406	901	317	92	17	17	25
1995	1,466	354	806	257	106	30	16	29
1996	1,384	333	761	238	121	32	20	30
1997	1,154	276	620	203	115	33	25	26
3 month averages								
Feb-Apr 1997	1,146	278	614	203	116	33	26	29
Mar-May (Spr)	1,154	276	620	203	115	33	25	26
Apr-Jun	1,137	278	601	202	115	33	23	26
May-Jul	1,146	281	598	200	130	38	24	27
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,111	271	584	197	109	33	19	22
Jul-Sep	1,078	263	568	192	107	34	16	22
Aug-Oct	1,058	252	557	191	100	33	13	23
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,042	248	550	189	101	32	13	24
Oct-Dec	1,024	242	543	181	106	31	14	25
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,000	240	530	176	116	32	16	25
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	987	232	526	173	115	33	14	28
Jan-Mar 1998	999	234	526	182	109	29	14	27
Feb-Apr	990	234	517	185	104	29	15	25
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-10	-6	-13	9	-12	-2	-2	0
Per cent	-1.0	-2.4	-2.5	5.4	-10.6	-7.3	-9.9	0.0
Over last 12 months	-156	-44	-98	-18	-12	-4	-11	-4
Per cent	-13.6	-15.7	-15.9	-8.6	-10.2	-12.5	-43.9	-13.7
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	609	191	307	68	317	44	205	40
1993	632	200	324	72	334	61	187	55
1994	580	176	293	75	345	50	208	49
1995	499	159	256	58	362	53	221	43
1996	475	135	252	56	324	50	197	36
1997	432	126	222	51	310	46	165	49
3 month averages								
Feb-Apr 1997	432	126	222	51	310	46	165	49
Mar-May (Spr)	432	126	222	51	310	46	165	49
Apr-Jun	432	125	218	53	325	48	179	44
May-Jul	430	125	215	53	330	53	184	43
Jun-Aug (Sum)	419	127	212	52	333	56	194	38

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
UNITED KINGDOM	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD			DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAL
1994)	2,636.5	2,014.4	622.1	9.4	12.7	5.1	2,619.3	..	..	2,004.8	614.6	9.3	12.7	5.1
1995) Annual	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	8.1	11.0	4.4	2,305.8	..	..	1,758.5	547.4	8.0	10.9	4.4
1996) averages	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.4	10.1	4.0	2,103.4	..	..	1,599.5	504.0	7.3	10.0	3.8
1997)	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.6	7.8	2.9	1,586.1	..	..	1,215.8	370.4	5.5	7.7	2.8
1996 May 9	2,147.4	1,643.9	503.5	7.5	10.3	3.9	2,164.6	-21.7	-20.4	1,647.6	517.0	7.5	10.3	4.0
Jun 13	2,096.3	1,599.5	496.8	7.3	10.0	3.9	2,145.8	-18.8	-16.9	1,629.8	516.0	7.5	10.2	4.0
Jul 11	2,158.1	1,616.5	541.6	7.5	10.1	4.2	2,122.6	-23.2	-21.2	1,609.5	513.1	7.4	10.1	4.0
Aug 8	2,176.4	1,614.1	562.4	7.6	10.1	4.4	2,104.4	-18.2	-20.1	1,594.2	510.2	7.3	10.0	4.0
Sep 12	2,103.7	1,572.4	531.4	7.3	9.9	4.1	2,067.3	-37.1	-26.2	1,567.5	499.8	7.2	9.8	3.8
Oct 10	1,977.2	1,492.6	484.6	6.9	9.4	3.8	2,016.3	-51.0	-35.4	1,531.0	485.3	7.0	9.6	3.8
Nov 14	1,871.4	1,424.1	447.3	6.5	8.9	3.5	1,916.2	-100.1	-62.7	1,460.7	455.5	6.7	9.2	3.8
Dec 12	1,868.2	1,430.5	437.7	6.5	9.0	3.4	1,876.8	-39.4	-63.5	1,428.5	448.3	6.5	9.0	3.5
1997 Jan 9	1,907.8	1,463.5	444.3	6.7	9.3	3.5	1,819.3	-57.5	-65.7	1,388.8	430.5	6.4	8.8	3.8
Feb 13	1,827.8	1,403.3	424.5	6.4	8.9	3.3	1,755.3	-64.0	-53.6	1,343.4	411.9	6.1	8.5	3.2
Mar 13	1,745.3	1,342.4	402.9	6.1	8.5	3.1	1,713.1	-42.2	-54.6	1,310.6	402.5	6.0	8.3	3.1
Apr 10	1,688.0	1,298.8	389.1	5.9	8.2	3.0	1,669.9	-43.2	-49.8	1,279.1	390.8	5.8	8.1	3.0
May 8	1,620.5	1,249.9	370.6	5.7	7.9	2.9	1,635.3	-34.6	-40.0	1,252.3	383.0	5.7	7.9	3.0
Jun 12	1,550.1	1,193.3	356.8	5.4	7.6	2.8	1,597.6	-37.7	-38.5	1,222.6	375.0	5.6	7.8	2.8
Jul 10	1,585.3	1,201.3	384.0	5.5	7.6	3.0	1,550.0	-47.6	-40.0	1,193.8	356.2	5.4	7.6	2.8
Aug 14	1,186.5	1,186.5	392.7	5.5	7.5	3.1	1,508.2	-41.8	-42.4	1,165.8	342.4	5.3	7.4	2.7
Sep 11	1,513.5	1,142.2	371.4	5.3	7.2	2.9	1,479.6	-28.6	-39.3	1,138.3	341.3	5.2	7.2	2.7
Oct 9	1,432.8	1,089.1	343.7	5.0	6.9	2.7	1,470.0	-9.6	-26.7	1,126.0	344.0	5.1	7.1	2.7
Nov 13	1,387.6	1,060.4	327.2	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,432.2	-37.8	-25.3	1,096.8	335.4	5.0	7.0	2.6
Dec 11	1,391.4	1,071.0	320.4	4.9	6.8	2.5	1,403.1	-29.1	-25.5	1,071.6	331.5	4.9	6.8	2.6
1998 Jan 8	1,479.3	1,136.7	342.6	5.2	7.2	2.7	1,393.8	-9.3	-25.4	1,064.0	329.8	4.9	6.7	2.6
Feb 12	1,451.2	1,109.8	341.4	5.1	7.0	2.7	1,382.1	-11.7	-16.7	1,052.6	329.5	4.8	6.7	2.6
Mar 12	1,405.9	1,076.5	329.4	4.9	6.8	2.6	1,373.8	-8.3	-9.8	1,045.3	328.5	4.8	6.6	2.6
Apr 9 R	1,389.9	1,061.5	328.4	4.9	6.7	2.6	1,362.6	-11.2	-10.4	1,037.7	324.9	4.8	6.6	2.6
May 14 P	1,349.4	1,036.3	313.1	4.7	6.6	2.4	1,364.3	1.7	-5.9	1,038.7	325.6	4.8	6.6	2.6
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH		DPAG				DPAJ				
1994)	2,539.2	2,001.1	538.1	9.3	12.6	5.0	2,522.3	..	..	1,929.5	592.8	9.2	12.6	4.8
1995) Annual	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.0	8.0	10.9	4.3	2,217.8	..	..	1,689.9	527.9	7.9	10.8	4.3
1996) averages	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.3	10.0	3.9	2,019.5	..	..	1,534.5	484.9	7.2	9.9	3.8
1997)	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.5	7.7	2.9	1,522.7	..	..	1,165.9	356.9	5.5	7.6	2.8
1997 May 8	1,559.2	1,200.7	358.5	5.6	7.8	2.9	1,570.8	-33.4	-38.7	1,201.6	369.2	5.6	7.8	2.8
Jun 12	1,489.3	1,145.1	344.2	5.3	7.5	2.7	1,534.8	-36.0	-36.9	1,173.1	361.7	5.5	7.7	2.8
Jul 10	1,520.1	1,151.4	368.7	5.5	7.5	2.9	1,489.2	-45.6	-38.3	1,145.2	344.0	5.3	7.5	2.7
Aug 14	1,513.5	1,136.5	377.0	5.4	7.4	3.0	1,448.2	-41.0	-40.9	1,117.9	330.3	5.2	7.0	2.7
Sep 11	1,449.3	1,092.9	356.4	5.2	7.1	2.8	1,419.9	-28.3	-38.3	1,091.0	328.9	5.1	7.1	2.6
Oct 9	1,372.4	1,041.9	330.5	4.9	6.8	2.6	1,409.7	-10.2	-26.5	1,078.7	331.0	5.1	7.0	2.6
Nov 13	1,329.3	1,014.3	315.0	4.8	6.6	2.5	1,372.2	-37.5	-25.3	1,049.7	322.5	4.9	6.8	2.6
Dec 11	1,333.8	1,025.1	308.7	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,343.3	-28.9	-25.5	1,024.8	318.5	4.8	6.7	2.5
1998 Jan 8	1,419.5	1,089.1	330.4	5.1	7.1	2.6	1,333.6	-9.7	-25.4	1,017.0	316.6	4.8	6.6	2.5
Feb 12	1,392.1	1,062.8	329.3	5.0	6.9	2.6	1,322.1	-11.5	-16.4	1,005.9	316.2	4.7	6.6	2.5
Mar 12	1,348.3	1,030.7	317.6	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,314.6	-7.5	-9.6	999.1	315.5	4.7	6.5	2.5
Apr 9 R	1,332.9	1,016.2	316.7	4.8	6.6	2.5	1,304.0	-10.6	-9.9	992.0	312.0	4.7	6.5	2.5
May 14 P	1,294.1	992.3	301.8	4.6	6.5	2.4	1,305.8	1.8	-5.4	993.1	312.7	4.7	6.5	2.5
North East	DPCE		DPDA			DPDG				DPDM				
1994)	141.6	113.5	28.1	12.4	17.8	5.6	141.4	..	..	113.5	28.0	12.4	17.8	5.6
1995) Annual	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.4	16.5	5.1	129.6	..	..	103.8	25.7	11.3	16.4	5.1
1996) averages	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.5	15.2	4.8	117.2	..	..	93.3	23.9	10.4	15.1	4.7
1997)	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.4	12.3	3.8	93.3	..	..	74.7	18.6	8.3	12.2	3.7
1997 May 8	94.4	75.7	18.8	8.4	12.3	3.7	94.5	-1.4	-1.5	75.5	19.0	8.5	12.3	3.8
Jun 12	91.2	73.0	18.1	8.2	11.9	3.6	93.5	-1.0	-1.4	74.7	18.8	8.4	12.2	3.7
Jul 10	93.9	74.2	19.7	8.4	12.1	3.9	92.2	-1.3	-1.2	74.0	18.2	8.2	12.0	3.6
Aug 14	93.6	73.6	20.0	8.4	12.0	4.0	91.0	-1.2	-1.2	73.4	17.6	8.1	11.9	3.5
Sep 11	90.8	71.7	19.1	8.1	11.7	3.8	89.5	-1.5	-1.3	72.0	17.5	8.0	11.7	3.5
Oct 9	88.5	70.7	17.8	7.9	11.5	3.5	90.3	0.8	-0.6	72.6	17.7	8.1	11.8	3.5
Nov 13	86.8	69.9	17.0	7.8	11.4	3.4	88.1	-2.2	-1.0	70.8	17.3	7.9	11.5	3.4
Dec 11	87.2	70.7	16.4	7.8	11.5	3.3	86.7	-1.4	-0.9	69.6	17.1	7.8	11.3	3.4
1998 Jan 8	93.7	75.8	17.8	8.4	12.3	3.5	87.7	1.0	-0.9	70.6	17.1	7.8	11.5	3.4
Feb 12	90.6	73.0	17.6	8.1	11.9	3.5	86.9	-0.8	-0.4	69.9	17.0	7.8	11.4	3.4
Mar 12	88.1	71.1	17.1	7.9	11.6	3.4	86.0	-0.9	-0.2	69.2	16.8	7.7	11.3	3.3
Apr 9 R	87.4	70.0	17.4	7.8	11.4	3.4	84.5	-1.5	-1.1	67.8	16.7	7.6	11.0	3.3
May 14 P	83.0	66.6	16.4	7.4	10.8	3.2	83.3	-1.2	-1.2	66.7	16.6	7.5	10.9	3.3
North West	DPCE		DPDB			DPDH				DPDN				
1994)	221.2	171.5	49.7	8.7	11.9	4.5	220.9	..	..	171.3	49.6	8.7	11.9	4.5
1995) Annual	192.2	148.8	43.4	7.5	10.3	3.8	190.8	..	..	148.0	42.9	7.4	10.3	3.8
1996) averages	175.8	136.1	39.7	6.8	9.5	3.4	174.1	..	..	135.1	39.0	6.7	9.4	3.3
1997)	132.9	103.8	29.2	5.1	7.3	2.5	131.2	..	..	102.8	28.5	5.0	7.2	2.4
1997 May 8	135.2	106.7	28.5	5.2	7.5	2.4	135.3	-3.0	-3.6	105.9	29.4	5.2	7.4	2.5
Jun 12	127.6	100.3	27.3	4.9	7.0	2.3	131.8	-3.5	-3.4	102.9	28.9	5.0	7.2	2.4
Jul 10	131.9	101.8	30.1	5.0	7.1	2.5	128.4	-3.4	-3.3	100.8	27.6	4.9	7.0	2.3
Aug 14	131.1	100.3	30.8	5.0	7.0	2.6	124.4	-4.0	-3.6	98.2</				

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Eastern	DPDI			DPDD			DPDJ					DPDP		
1994)	195.1	146.3	48.8	8.1	10.9	4.6	194.8	..	..	146.1	48.7	8.1	10.9	4.6
1995) Annual	167.5	124.8	42.7	6.6	8.8	3.9	166.3	..	..	124.1	42.2	6.6	8.8	3.9
1996) averages	148.7	110.6	38.1	6.0	7.9	3.5	147.4	..	..	109.8	37.5	5.9	7.9	3.4
1997)	105.5	79.0	26.5	4.2	5.7	2.4	104.5	..	..	78.5	26.1	4.2	5.7	2.3
1997 May 8	107.8	81.7	26.2	4.3	5.9	2.4	108.2	-2.7	-3.3	81.4	26.8	4.3	5.9	2.4
Jun 12	101.6	76.8	24.8	4.1	5.6	2.2	105.5	-2.7	-2.9	79.3	26.2	4.2	5.8	2.4
Jul 10	102.7	76.4	26.3	4.1	5.6	2.4	102.1	-3.4	-2.9	77.0	25.1	4.1	5.6	2.3
Aug 14	101.8	74.8	26.9	4.1	5.4	2.4	98.5	-3.6	-3.2	74.5	24.0	4.0	5.4	2.2
Sep 11	97.0	71.4	25.6	3.9	5.2	2.3	96.0	-2.5	-3.2	72.3	23.7	3.9	5.3	2.1
Oct 9	91.2	67.5	23.8	3.7	4.9	2.1	95.2	-0.8	-2.3	71.4	23.8	3.8	5.2	2.1
Nov 13	88.4	65.7	22.7	3.6	4.8	2.0	92.2	-3.0	-2.1	69.0	23.2	3.7	5.0	2.1
Dec 11	88.6	66.5	22.1	3.6	4.8	2.0	89.8	-2.4	-2.1	66.8	23.0	3.6	4.9	2.1
1998 Jan 8	94.8	71.2	23.7	3.8	5.2	2.1	87.9	-1.9	-2.4	65.2	22.7	3.5	4.7	2.0
Feb 12	93.4	69.4	24.0	3.8	5.0	2.2	86.8	-1.1	-1.8	64.1	22.7	3.5	4.7	2.0
Mar 12	89.7	66.7	22.9	3.6	4.9	2.1	86.1	-0.7	-1.2	63.5	22.6	3.5	4.6	2.0
Apr 9 R	87.7	65.2	22.6	3.5	4.7	2.0	85.2	-0.9	-0.9	63.0	22.2	3.4	4.6	2.0
May 14 P	84.6	63.2	21.4	3.4	4.6	1.9	85.1	-0.1	-0.6	63.0	22.1	3.4	4.6	2.0
London	DPDJ			DPDE			DPDK					DPDQ		
1994)	434.6	322.7	111.9	10.7	14.1	6.3	432.8	..	..	321.8	111.0	10.7	14.1	6.3
1995) Annual	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.5	12.5	5.6	392.7	..	..	291.1	101.6	9.4	12.5	5.8
1996) averages	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.6	11.4	5.1	358.2	..	..	264.1	94.0	8.6	11.3	5.1
1997)	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.5	8.7	3.9	270.0	..	..	199.1	70.9	6.5	8.7	3.8
1997 May 8	278.7	206.4	72.3	6.7	9.0	3.9	279.9	-6.1	-7.3	206.2	73.7	6.8	9.0	4.0
Jun 12	269.4	199.3	70.1	6.5	8.7	3.8	272.1	-7.8	-7.2	200.4	71.7	6.6	8.8	3.9
Jul 10	268.2	196.7	71.5	6.5	8.6	3.8	263.9	-8.2	-7.4	194.8	69.1	6.4	8.5	3.7
Aug 14	266.5	193.6	72.9	6.4	8.5	3.9	256.2	-7.7	-7.9	189.5	66.7	6.2	8.3	3.6
Sep 11	259.1	188.5	70.6	6.2	8.2	3.8	250.1	-6.1	-7.3	184.8	65.3	6.0	8.1	3.5
Oct 9	247.3	180.6	66.7	6.0	7.9	3.6	247.8	-2.3	-5.4	182.5	65.3	6.0	8.0	3.5
Nov 13	235.6	172.7	62.9	5.7	7.5	3.4	240.0	-7.8	-5.4	176.7	63.3	5.8	7.7	3.4
Dec 11	233.9	172.3	61.7	5.6	7.5	3.3	235.7	-4.3	-4.8	173.1	62.6	5.7	7.6	3.4
1998 Jan 8	236.6	174.8	61.9	5.7	7.6	3.3	233.9	-1.8	-4.6	171.8	62.1	5.6	7.5	3.3
Feb 12	234.4	172.6	61.7	5.7	7.5	3.3	232.3	-1.6	-2.6	170.3	62.0	5.6	7.4	3.3
Mar 12	231.0	170.2	60.8	5.6	7.4	3.3	231.4	-0.9	-1.4	169.4	62.0	5.6	7.4	3.3
Apr 9 R	230.6	169.6	61.0	5.6	7.4	3.3	229.6	-1.8	-1.4	168.5	61.1	5.5	7.4	3.3
May 14 P	228.7	168.8	59.8	5.5	7.4	3.2	229.7	0.1	-0.9	168.5	61.2	5.5	7.4	3.3
South East	DPCK			DPDF			DPDL					DPDR		
1994)	272.8	208.5	64.3	7.3	10.1	3.9	272.5	..	..	208.3	64.1	7.3	10.1	3.8
1995) Annual	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.0	8.2	3.2	227.6	..	..	173.1	54.5	5.9	8.1	3.2
1996) averages	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.1	7.0	2.8	198.6	..	..	150.4	48.2	5.0	6.9	2.7
1997)	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.5	4.8	1.8	135.0	..	..	103.0	32.0	3.4	4.8	1.8
1997 May 8	138.1	106.2	32.0	3.5	4.9	1.8	140.6	-4.4	-4.7	107.1	33.5	3.6	5.0	1.9
Jun 12	129.4	99.5	30.0	3.3	4.6	1.7	136.2	-4.4	-4.7	103.7	32.5	3.5	4.8	1.8
Jul 10	131.0	99.3	31.7	3.3	4.6	1.8	130.6	-5.6	-4.8	100.1	30.5	3.3	4.6	1.7
Aug 14	130.5	97.8	32.8	3.3	4.5	1.8	125.2	-5.4	-5.1	96.5	28.7	3.2	4.5	1.6
Sep 11	125.0	93.6	31.4	3.2	4.3	1.8	122.1	-3.1	-4.7	93.7	28.4	3.1	4.4	1.6
Oct 9	117.9	88.8	29.0	3.0	4.1	1.6	121.1	-1.0	-3.2	92.5	28.6	3.1	4.3	1.6
Nov 13	112.8	85.5	27.3	2.9	4.0	1.5	117.0	-4.1	-2.7	89.2	27.8	3.0	4.1	1.6
Dec 11	112.6	86.1	26.6	2.9	4.0	1.5	113.4	-3.6	-2.9	86.1	27.3	2.9	4.0	1.5
1998 Jan 8	120.7	92.1	28.6	3.1	4.3	1.6	111.4	-2.0	-3.2	84.4	27.0	2.8	3.9	1.5
Feb 12	117.7	89.4	28.3	3.0	4.2	1.6	109.8	-1.6	-2.4	82.9	26.9	2.8	3.8	1.5
Mar 12	112.6	85.8	26.8	2.9	4.0	1.5	109.5	-0.3	-1.3	82.5	27.0	2.8	3.8	1.5
Apr 9 R	110.0	83.7	26.3	2.8	3.9	1.5	108.3	-1.2	-1.0	81.9	26.4	2.7	3.8	1.5
May 14 P	105.7	81.0	24.8	2.7	3.8	1.4	108.4	0.1	-0.5	82.0	26.4	2.7	3.8	1.5
South West	BCKF			DPAQ			DPBB					DPBM		
1994)	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.2	10.9	4.6	190.4	..	..	143.2	47.2	8.1	10.9	4.6
1995) Annual	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.9	9.3	3.9	164.8	..	..	123.2	41.6	6.8	9.2	3.9
1996) averages	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.2	8.3	3.5	146.9	..	..	109.5	37.4	6.1	8.3	3.5
1997)	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.4	5.9	2.5	104.4	..	..	78.4	26.0	4.3	5.8	2.4
1997 May 8	106.2	80.6	25.6	4.4	6.0	2.4	108.8	-3.5	-3.6	81.7	27.1	4.5	6.0	2.5
Jun 12	98.2	74.7	23.5	4.1	5.5	2.2	105.3	-3.5	-3.3	79.1	26.2	4.4	5.9	2.5
Jul 10	98.7	74.0	24.7	4.1	5.5	2.3	101.1	-4.2	-3.7	76.3	24.8	4.2	5.7	2.3
Aug 14	98.8	73.2	25.6	4.1	5.4	2.4	97.7	-3.4	-3.7	73.9	23.8	4.0	5.5	2.2
Sep 11	95.0	70.6	24.4	3.9	5.2	2.3	95.2	-2.5	-3.4	71.7	23.5	3.9	5.3	2.2
Oct 9	90.3	67.2	23.1	3.7	5.0	2.2	93.9	-1.3	-2.4	70.4	23.5	3.9	5.2	2.2
Nov 13	89.5	66.5	23.0	3.7	4.9	2.2	91.0	-2.9	-2.2	68.3	22.7	3.8	5.1	2.1
Dec 11	90.0	67.4	22.7	3.7	5.0	2.1	88.3	-2.7	-2.3	66.0	22.3	3.7	4.9	2.1
1998 Jan 8	97.2	72.5	24.7	4.0	5.4	2.3	86.6	-1.7	-2.4	64.6	22.0	3.6	4.8	2.1
Feb 12	94.1	69.6	24.5	3.9	5.2	2.3	85.6	-1.0	-1.8	63.6	22.0	3.5	4.7	2.1
Mar 12	89.6	66.6	23.0	3.7	4.9	2.2	85.0	-0.6	-1.1	63.0	22.0	3.5	4.7	2.1
Apr 9 R	87.1	65.1	22.1	3.6	4.8	2.1	85.0	0.0	-0.5	63.0	22.0	3.5	4.7	2.1
May 14 P	83.0	62.2	20.8	3.4	4.6	2.0	85.5	0.5	0.0	63.2	22.3	3.5	4.7	2.1

UNEMPLOYMENT C.11

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #							
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Wales	BCKI			DPAT			DPDE					DPBP		
1994)	120.7	94.1	26.6	9.4	12.7	4.9	119.9	..	..	93.6	26.3	9.3	12.7	4.8
1995) Annual	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.6	11.9	4.4	106.8	..	..	82.8	24.0	8.5	11.8	4.3
1996) averages	102.7	79.2	23.5	8.1	11.3	4.1	101.7	..	..	78.6	23.1	8.0	11.2	4.0
1997)	80.3	62.4	17.9	6.4	9.1	3.2	79.4	..	..	61.9	17.5	6.4	9.0	3.1
1997 May 8	80.3	63.1	17.2	6.4	9.2	3.1	81.8	-1.2	-1.9	63.8	18.0	6.6	9.3	3.2
Jun 12	76.4	60.0	16.4	6.										

C.14 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by sought and usual occupation

United Kingdom as at May 14 1998

Description	SOC Sub-minor groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Men		Women		All		Men		Women		All	
		Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	27.9	2.7	6.6	2.1	34.6	2.6	29.4	2.8	7.2	2.3	36.5	2.7
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	14.3	1.4	4.0	1.3	18.3	1.4	14.7	1.4	4.2	1.4	18.9	1.4
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	10.6	1.0	1.3	0.4	12.0	0.9	12.2	1.2	1.7	0.6	13.9	1.0
Health professionals	22	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	8.2	0.8	6.4	2.0	14.6	1.1	8.8	0.9	6.7	2.2	15.6	1.2
Other professional occupations	24-29	6.9	0.7	2.5	0.8	9.4	0.7	7.9	0.8	3.1	1.0	11.0	0.8
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	11.2	1.1	1.4	0.4	12.6	0.9	13.8	1.3	1.7	0.6	15.5	1.2
Health associate professionals	34	1.2	0.1	2.4	0.8	3.6	0.3	1.4	0.1	2.8	0.9	4.2	0.3
Other associate professional occupations	33&35-39	32.0	3.1	13.3	4.3	45.4	3.4	39.7	3.8	16.8	5.4	56.5	4.2
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	98.7	9.6	52.1	16.8	150.8	11.2	123.5	12.0	63.4	20.4	187.0	13.9
Secretarial occupations	45-46	1.5	0.1	13.8	4.4	15.4	1.1	1.8	0.2	15.6	5.0	17.4	1.3
Skilled construction trades	50	60.6	5.9	0.4	0.1	61.0	4.5	64.8	6.3	0.5	0.2	65.3	4.8
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	32.4	3.1	0.5	0.2	32.9	2.4	34.9	3.4	0.6	0.2	35.4	2.6
Other skilled trades	53-59	86.4	8.4	7.3	2.3	93.7	7.0	94.7	9.2	7.6	2.4	102.3	7.6
Protective service occupations	60-61	14.0	1.4	0.8	0.3	14.8	1.1	15.4	1.5	0.9	0.3	16.3	1.2
Personal service occupations	62-69	39.1	3.8	40.4	13.0	79.5	5.9	43.4	4.2	48.7	15.7	92.1	6.9
Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	70-71	11.0	1.1	1.8	0.6	12.8	1.0	11.8	1.1	1.9	0.6	13.7	1.0
Other sales occupations	72-73&79	40.8	4.0	44.1	14.2	84.9	6.3	50.7	4.9	58.7	18.9	109.4	8.2
Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	80-86&89	49.5	4.8	13.9	4.5	63.5	4.7	52.0	5.0	14.3	4.6	66.3	4.9
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	71.8	7.0	1.8	0.6	73.6	5.5	85.8	8.3	2.5	0.8	88.3	6.6
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing	90	11.2	1.1	1.9	0.6	13.1	1.0	12.1	1.2	2.5	0.8	14.5	1.1
Other elementary occupations	91-99	284.3	27.6	43.5	14.0	327.8	24.4	299.7	29.1	45.0	14.5	344.7	25.7
No previous occupation/sought occupation unknown		117.0	11.3	50.4	16.2	167.4	12.5	12.1	1.2	4.3	1.4	16.4	1.2
Total		1,031.2		310.8		1,342.1		1,031.2		310.8		1,342.1	

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.
Not seasonally adjusted.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.21 Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at May 14 1998

Description	Male	Female	All	Rate #	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs	Usual occupation		Sought occupation			
							Male	Female	All	Rate #	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs
							Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
England	1,572	490	2,062	4.4	3.7	1,572	490	2,062	4.4	3.7		
Accrington and Rossendale	2,550	643	3,193	5.3	4.7	2,550	643	3,193	5.3	4.7		
Alfreton and Ashfield	459	222	681	7.6	6.1	459	222	681	7.6	6.1		
Alnwick and Amble	440	200	640	2.0	1.7	440	200	640	2.0	1.7		
Andover	1,136	333	1,469	3.9	3.3	1,136	333	1,469	3.9	3.3		
Ashford	2,754	857	3,611	2.1	1.7	2,754	857	3,611	2.1	1.7		
Aylesbury and Wycombe	516	199	715	2.3	1.9	516	199	715	2.3	1.9		
Banbury	4,514	1,152	5,666	8.5	7.4	4,514	1,152	5,666	8.5	7.4		
Barnsley	1,118	345	1,463	5.2	4.0	1,118	345	1,463	5.2	4.0		
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	2,061	457	2,518	7.6	6.5	2,061	457	2,518	7.6	6.5		
Barrow-in-Furness	1,029	339	1,368	1.8	1.6	1,029	339	1,368	1.8	1.6		
Basingstoke and Alton	1,565	599	2,164	3.1	2.7	1,565	599	2,164	3.1	2.7		
Bath	629	252	881	5.7	4.3	629	252	881	5.7	4.3		
Beccles and Halesworth	2,051	725	2,776	3.9	3.4	2,051	725	2,776	3.9	3.4		
Bedford	321	107	428	4.4	3.6	321	107	428	4.4	3.6		
Berwick-on-Tweed	211	84	295	1.4	1.2	211	84	295	1.4	1.2		
Bicester	706	231	937	9.5	7.1	706	231	937	9.5	7.1		
Bideford	36,147	11,114	47,261	6.6	6.0	36,147	11,114	47,261	6.6	6.0		
Birmingham	2,440	666	3,106	7.5	6.7	2,440	666	3,106	7.5	6.7		
Bishop Auckland	2,800	688	3,488	5.1	4.5	2,800	688	3,488	5.1	4.5		
Blackburn	4,502	1,128	5,630	4.8	3.9	4,502	1,128	5,630	4.8	3.9		
Blackpool	169	68	237	2.3	1.8	169	68	237	2.3	1.8		
Blandford	1,067	397	1,464	6.3	4.5	1,067	397	1,464	6.3	4.5		
Bodmin and Liskeard	6,305	1,651	7,956	4.7	4.1	6,305	1,651	7,956	4.7	4.1		
Bolton and Bury	575	215	790	3.9	3.0	575	215	790	3.9	3.0		
Boston	3,775	1,066	4,841	4.6	3.6	3,775	1,066	4,841	4.6	3.6		
Bournemouth	10,170	2,933	13,103	6.3	5.6	10,170	2,933	13,103	6.3	5.6		
Bradford	1,206	403	1,609	5.2	4.2	1,206	403	1,609	5.2	4.2		
Bridgewater	1,379	425	1,803	9.2	7.2	1,379	425	1,803	9.2	7.2		
Bridlington and Driffield	296	122	418	5.5	3.7	296	122	418	5.5	3.7		
Bridport	7,883	2,755	10,638	6.7	5.5	7,883	2,755	10,638	6.7	5.5		
Brighton	9,648	2,929	12,577	3.8	3.4	9,648	2,929	12,577	3.8	3.4		
Bristol	386	155	541	8.6	5.6	386	155	541	8.6	5.6		
Bude	1,094	295	1,389	3.6	3.2	1,094	295	1,389	3.6	3.2		
Burnley	2,185	708	2,893	4.9	4.3	2,185	708	2,893	4.9	4.3		
Burton-on-Trent	585	241	826	2.3	2.0	585	241	826	2.3	2.0		
Bury St. Edmunds	533	165	698	3.6	2.7	533	165	698	3.6	2.7		
Buxton	3,642	1,015	4,657	5.6	4.9	3,642	1,015	4,657	5.6	4.9		
Calderdale	2,828	951	3,779	2.5	2.1	2,828	951	3,779	2.5	2.1		
Cambridge	2,013	618	2,631	5.1	4.3	2,013	618	2,631	5.1	4.3		
Canterbury	1,925	599	2,524	4.8	4.1	1,925	599	2,524	4.8	4.1		
Carlisle	2,780	857	3,637	6.5	5.8	2,780	857	3,637	6.5	5.8		
Castleford and Pontefract	248	101	349	3.9	3.1	248	101	349	3.9	3.1		
Chard	2,735	1,084	3,819	3.6	3.0	2,735	1,084	3,819	3.6	3.0		
Chelmsford and Braintree	1,870	589	2,459	3.4	2.9	1,870	589	2,459	3.4	2.9		
Cheltenham	3,769	1,008	4,777	7.0	6.1	3,769	1,008	4,777	7.0	6.1		
Chesterfield	1,208	368	1,576	2.7	2.2	1,208	368	1,576	2.7	2.2		
Chichester	557	250	807	2.4	1.9	557	250	807	2.4	1.9		
Chippenham	862	339	1,201	4.7	3.7	862	339	1,201	4.7	3.7		
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	185	65	250	1.8	1.5	185	65	250	1.8	1.5		
Cirencester	1,408	385	1,793	9.2	7.0	1,408	385	1,793	9.2	7.0		
Clacton	145	34	179	1.7	1.4	145	34	179	1.7	1.4		
Clihalton	2,088	740	2,828	3.4	2.9	2,088	740	2,828	3.4	2.9		
Colchester	886	248	1,134	3.9	3.5	886	248	1,134	3.9	3.5		
Corby	8,858	2,669	11,527	5.0	4.5	8,858	2,669	11,527	5.0	4.5		
Coventry and Hinckley	2,451	810	3,261	1.6	1.4	2,451	810	3,261	1.6	1.4		
Crawley	1,500	445	1,945	4.3	3.8	1,500	445	1,945	4.3	3.8		
Crewe	842	272	1,114	6.2	4.7	842	272	1,114	6.2	4.7		
Cromer and North Walsham	2,697	732	3,429	6.6	5.8	2,697	732	3,429	6.6	5.8		
Darlington	284	110	394	5.2	3.2	284	110	394	5.2	3.2		
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	5,803	1,703	7,506	5.1	4.5	5,803	1,703	7,506	5.1	4.5		
Derby	281	99	380	2.8	2.2	281	99	380	2.8	2.2		
Devizes	359	164	523	3.8	2.8	359	164	523	3.8	2.8		
Dis	6,719	1,786	8,505	9.0	7.8	6,719	1,786	8,505	9.0	7.8		
Doncaster	1,314	362	1,676	4.5	3.7	1,314	362	1,676	4.5	3.7		
Dorchester and Weymouth	2,327	590	2,917	8.1	6.8	2,327	590	2,917	8.1	6.8		
Dover and Deal	12,042	3,757	15,799	5.9	5.4	12,042	3,757	15,799	5.9	5.4		
Dudley and Sandwell	2,859	795	3,654	6.1	5.6	2,859	795	3,654	6.1	5.6		
Durham	1,649	503	2,152	3.8	3.0	1,649	503	2,152	3.8	3.0		
Eastbourne	584	219	803	2.8	2.1	584	219	803	2.8	2.1		
Evesham	2,885	1,003	3,888	3.9	3.3	2,885	1,003	3,888	3.9	3.3		
Exeter	483	142	625	5.8	4.3	483	142	625	5.8	4.3		
Fakenham	723	267	990	9.5								

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas* as at May 14 1998

	Male	Female	All	Rate #		Male	Female	All	Rate #		Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs
South Tyneside	4,801	1,240	6,041	12.7	11.4	South Pembrokeshire	1,084	308	1,392	11.5	8.8	8.8
Southampton	6,071	1,589	7,660	4.3	3.6	Swansea	4,841	1,212	6,053	6.3	5.6	5.6
Southend	11,197	3,574	14,771	6.1	5.0	Welshpool	218	96	314	4.7	4.1	4.1
Spalding and Holbeach	439	196	635	3.2	2.3	Wrexham	1,885	573	2,458	4.8	4.1	4.1
St Austell	1,081	363	1,444	6.3	4.8							
Stafford	1,585	559	2,144	3.5	3.0	Scotland						
Stamford	327	154	481	2.8	2.2	Aberdeen	3,088	936	4,024	1.9	1.8	1.8
Stockton-on-Tees	5,296	1,312	6,608	8.7	8.1	Alloa	1,283	395	1,678	11.5	10.0	10.0
Stoke	6,320	2,013	8,333	4.6	4.1	Annan	311	119	430	5.3	4.4	4.4
Stroud	984	362	1,346	3.8	2.9	Arbroath	740	322	1,062	12.6	10.3	10.3
						Ayr	2,350	666	3,016	6.5	5.8	5.8
Sudbury	553	228	781	4.4	3.5	Badenoch	215	73	288	6.9	5.4	5.4
Sunderland	10,535	2,432	12,967	8.5	7.7	Banff	246	88	334	3.3	2.8	2.8
Swindon	2,541	881	3,422	2.8	2.4	Bathgate	2,544	688	3,232	6.1	5.6	5.6
Taunton	1,343	434	1,777	3.8	3.1	Berwickshire	243	85	328	7.2	5.2	5.2
Telford and Bridgnorth	2,275	639	2,914	3.5	3.1	Blaigowrie and Pitlochry	406	113	519	5.3	4.0	4.0
						Brechin and Montrose	705	288	993	8.8	6.7	6.7
Thanet	3,439	877	4,316	11.5	9.0	Buckie	222	95	317	7.6	6.3	6.3
Thetford	665	271	936	4.6	3.7	Campbeltown	325	69	394	11.8	10.6	10.6
Thirsk	104	59	163	2.8	2.1	Crieff	142	47	189	4.6	3.7	3.7
Tiverton	344	137	481	4.8	3.5	Cumnock and Sanquhar	1,354	325	1,679	14.8	12.2	12.2
Torbay	2,810	803	3,613	7.2	5.5	Dumbarton	2,109	564	2,673	9.0	8.1	8.1
Torrington	218	86	304	6.9	4.2	Dumfries	1,144	391	1,535	5.6	5.0	5.0
Totnes	332	162	494	6.5	4.5	Dundee	5,137	1,440	6,577	7.4	6.7	6.7
Trowbridge and Frome	1,217	448	1,665	3.5	2.9	Dunfermline	2,914	818	3,732	8.1	7.1	7.1
Truro	968	346	1,314	5.2	4.1	Dunoon and Bute	554	166	720	9.2	6.7	6.7
Tunbridge Wells	1,731	536	2,267	2.4	1.9	Edinburgh	9,641	2,629	12,270	4.0	3.6	3.6
						Eileanan an Iar (Western Isles)	823	210	1,033	10.6	7.5	7.5
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	229	92	321	2.5	2.1	Elgin	611	238	849	4.7	4.1	4.1
Wakefield and Dewsbury	5,550	1,483	7,033	6.5	5.8	Falkirk	3,417	987	4,404	7.6	6.9	6.9
Walsall	7,305	2,294	9,599	6.7	5.9	Forfar	399	180	579	5.1	4.3	4.3
Wareham and Swanage	225	76	301	2.6	2.1	Forres	242	88	330	9.8	7.9	7.9
Warminster	155	81	236	2.9	2.3	Fraserburgh	198	58	256	4.2	3.2	3.2
						Galaehiels	393	115	508	3.3	2.8	2.8
Warrington	2,345	676	3,021	3.4	3.1	Girvan	275	79	354	12.7	8.8	8.8
Warwick	1,667	532	2,199	2.6	2.2	Glasgow	32,759	8,632	41,391	7.1	6.5	6.5
Watford and Luton	8,269	2,574	10,843	3.3	2.8	Greenock	2,222	562	2,784	7.8	7.0	7.0
Wellingborough and Rushden	1,360	444	1,804	3.8	3.2	Haddington	359	108	467	4.3	3.5	3.5
Wells	700	281	981	3.9	3.0	Hawick	380	133	513	6.6	5.7	5.7
						Huntly	152	50	202	4.3	3.5	3.5
Weston-super-Mare	1,347	490	1,837	4.6	3.7	Invergoron and Dingwall	732	267	999	8.6	7.4	7.4
Whitby	369	118	487	7.5	4.9	Inverness	1,718	510	2,228	5.3	4.7	4.7
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	348	122	470	3.3	2.4	Irvine	3,698	1,218	4,914	10.3	8.4	8.4
Whitehaven	2,028	521	2,549	9.2	8.2	Islay/Mid Argyll	219	69	288	6.3	5.2	5.2
Widnes and Runcorn	3,231	909	4,140	7.2	6.6	Keith	192	84	276	4.7	3.9	3.9
						Kelso and Jedburgh	157	65	222	4.0	3.3	3.3
Wigan and St.Helens	8,506	2,425	10,931	7.0	6.1	Kilmarnock	2,140	678	2,818	9.4	8.3	8.3
Winchester and Eastleigh	961	277	1,238	1.6	1.4	Kirkcaldy	4,461	1,337	5,798	9.1	8.0	8.0
Windsor	88	32	120	1.4	1.1	Lanarkshire	9,772	2,683	12,455	8.9	7.9	7.9
Wirral and Chester	10,835	3,089	13,924	7.1	6.3	Lochaber	266	94	360	4.7	3.9	3.9
Wisbech	876	345	1,221	8.6	6.4	Lockerbie	175	95	270	7.5	5.6	5.6
						Newton Stewart	257	67	324	13.6	8.8	8.8
Wolverhampton	6,652	1,954	8,606	6.9	6.2	North East Fife	640	274	914	5.4	4.4	4.4
Worthing	1,575	450	2,025	2.8	2.3	Oban	286	92	378	5.1	3.9	3.9
Yeovil	969	380	1,349	3.0	2.4	Orkney Islands	231	76	307	4.2	3.4	3.4
York	2,712	874	3,586	3.5	3.0	Peebles	155	47	202	4.6	3.8	3.8
						Perth	1,162	337	1,499	5.0	4.4	4.4
Wales						Peterhead	419	129	548	4.2	3.5	3.5
Aberdare	1,349	303	1,652	12.1	10.1	Shetland Islands	310	124	434	4.0	3.6	3.6
Aberystwyth	476	160	636	6.5	5.0	Skye and Wester Ross	391	137	528	7.2	5.8	5.8
Bangor and Caernarfon	2,073	526	2,599	8.6	7.3	Stewartry	291	107	398	6.4	4.6	4.6
Blaenau Gwent & Abergavenny	2,439	618	3,057	9.2	7.9							
Brecon	204	102	306	3.7	2.9	Stirling	1,415	421	1,836	5.1	4.5	4.5
						Stranraer	501	142	643	9.1	7.4	7.4
Bridgend	2,510	804	3,314	5.9	5.2	Sutherland	347	125	472	12.7	9.7	9.7
Cardiff	9,009	2,273	11,282	5.3	4.8	Thurso	368	87	455	7.5	6.3	6.3
Cardigan	397	136	533	7.3	4.6	Wick	370	86	456	10.9	8.5	8.5
Cardarvan	520	153	673	3.5	2.7							
Conwy and Colwyn	1,712	442	2,154	7.4	5.7	Northern Ireland						
						Ballymena	1,070	360	1,430	5.9	5.0	5.0
Denbigh	336	98	434	5.1	3.5	Belfast	20,615	5,531	26,146	7.1	6.2	6.2
Dolgellau and Barmouth	218	76	294	6.7	4.9	Coleraine	2,750	729	3,479	10.2	8.6	8.6
Fishguard	165	41	206	8.4	4.7	Cookstown	747	188	935	10.2	8.2	8.2
Haverfordwest	1,395	388	1,783	11.7	9.0	Craigavon	3,295	985	4,280	7.0	5.9	5.9
Holyhead	1,411	446	1,857	12.8	10.1	Dungannon	1,330	387	1,717	9.8	8.2	8.2
						Enniskillen	1,833	441	2,274	11.1	8.9	8.9
Lampeter and Aberaeron	332	86	418	8.5	5.4	Londonderry	5,686	1,159	6,845	13.1	11.2	11.2
Llandrindod Wells	143	58	201	7.1	4.0	Magherafelt	843	199	1,042	8.1	6.7	6.7
Llanelli	1,833	527	2,360	8.0	6.8	Newry	2,907	647	3,554	12.2	10.2	10.2
Machynlleth	239	104	343	10.9	7.1							
						Omagh	1,457	383	1,840	10.5	8.5	8.5
Merthyr and Rhymney	3,236	841	4,077	9.0	8.0	Strabane	1,504	277	1,781	15.0	12.3	12.3
Monmouth	143	50	193	5.0	3.5							
Neath and Port Talbot	2,102	581	2,683	6.9	6.3							
Newport	3,754	1,085	4,839	6.2	5.6							
Newtown	211	72	283	2.8	2.1							
Pontypool and Cwmbran	1,569	462	2,031	5.1	4.6							
Pontypridd and Rhondda	3,430	940	4,370	7.3	6.5							
Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	377	130	507	8.3	6.4							
Pwllheli	318	90	408	7.0	5.1							
Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	2,962	841	3,803	4.9	4.2							

* 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 1986 (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 jobs (the sum of employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees plus claimants), and as a percentage of estimates of employee jobs and claimants only.
 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.22

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at May 14 1998

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs
NORTH EAST												
Cleveland (former county)	3,442	803	4,245	12.5	11.2	South Yorkshire	33,185	8,575	41,760	8.5	7.5	7.5
Hartlepool	5,486	1,235	6,721	10.4	9.8	Barnsley	5,131	1,308	6,439			
Middlesbrough	4,143	992	5,135	10.8	9.5	Doncaster	7,755	1,988	9,744			
Redcar and Cleveland	5,296	1,312										

C.22 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at May 14 1998

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs		Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs
West Midlands	62,449	18,460	80,909	6.7	6.2		SOUTH EAST (GOR)						
Birmingham	29,418	8,590	38,008				Berkshire	6,148	1,717	7,865	2.2	1.8	
C Coventry	6,514	1,792	8,306				Bracknell	644	175	819			
Dudley	4,929	1,575	6,504				Newbury	674	189	863			
Sandwell	7,191	2,201	9,392				Reading	1,636	400	2,036			
Solihull	2,565	843	3,408				Slough	1,813	511	2,324			
Walsall	5,890	1,788	7,678				Windsor and Maidenhead	892	269	1,161			
Wolverhampton	5,942	1,671	7,613				Wokingham	489	173	662			
EASTERN							Buckinghamshire (former county)						
Bedfordshire (former county)							Milton Keynes	2,005	671	2,676	2.7	2.4	
Luton	3,518	1,016	4,534	5.7	5.1		Rest of Buckinghamshire	3,055	972	4,027	2.2	1.8	
Rest of Bedfordshire	3,511	1,285	4,796	3.5	2.9		Aylesbury Vale	1,098	359	1,457			
Mid Bedfordshire	660	260	920				Chiltern	417	137	554			
North Bedfordshire	1,903	667	2,570				South Buckinghamshire	355	113	468			
South Bedfordshire	948	358	1,306				Wycombe	1,185	363	1,548			
Cambridgeshire	7,238	2,549	9,787	3.2	2.8		East Sussex (former county)						
Cambridge	1,537	499	2,036				(Brighton and Hove)	6,485	2,255	8,740	8.2	7.0	
East Cambridgeshire	523	215	738				Rest of East Sussex	5,807	1,687	7,494	5.1	3.9	
Fenland	1,123	438	1,561				Eastbourne	1,146	333	1,479			
Huntingdon	1,119	433	1,552				Hastings	2,141	511	2,652			
Peterborough	2,250	742	2,992				Lewes	955	324	1,279			
South Cambridgeshire	686	222	908				Rother	865	287	1,152			
Essex	20,381	6,854	27,235	5.0	4.2		Wealden	700	232	932			
Basildon	2,281	789	3,070				Hampshire (former county)						
Braintree	1,292	533	1,825				Portsmouth	3,686	1,004	4,690	5.5	4.8	
Brentwood	513	175	688				Southampton	4,443	1,087	5,530	5.1	4.4	
Castle Point	966	320	1,286				Rest of Hampshire	9,028	2,838	11,866	2.9	2.3	
Chelmsford	1,516	572	2,088				Basingstoke and Deane	907	300	1,207			
Colchester	1,570	556	2,126				East Hampshire	728	221	949			
Epping Forest	1,167	438	1,605				Eastleigh	764	223	987			
Harlow	1,079	394	1,473				Fareham	582	208	790			
Maldon	574	206	780				Gosport	1,029	322	1,351			
Rochford	739	271	1,010				Hart	268	76	344			
Southend-on-Sea	4,013	1,135	5,148				Havant	1,719	481	2,200			
Tendring	2,078	587	2,665				New Forest	1,265	394	1,659			
Thurrock	2,251	720	2,971				Rushmoor	576	205	781			
Uttlesford	342	158	500				Test Valley	586	214	800			
Hertfordshire	7,919	2,651	10,570	2.5	2.1		Winchester	604	194	798			
Broxbourne	745	290	1,035				Isle of Wight	2,653	844	3,497	8.3	7.2	
Dacorum	1,040	329	1,369				Kent	23,793	7,162	30,955	5.4	4.5	
East Hertfordshire	632	260	892				Ashford	1,173	335	1,508			
Hertsmere	734	221	955				Canterbury	2,013	618	2,631			
North Hertfordshire	1,009	310	1,319				Dartford	1,241	369	1,610			
St Albans	671	216	887				Dover	2,327	590	2,917			
Stevenage	1,011	318	1,329				Gillingham	1,201	429	1,630			
Three Rivers	579	207	786				Gravesham	1,677	558	2,235			
Watford	911	279	1,190				Maidstone	1,406	502	1,908			
Welwyn Hatfield	587	221	808				Rochester-upon-Medway	2,619	817	3,436			
Norfolk	12,027	4,060	16,087	5.5	4.4		Sevenoaks	874	310	1,184			
Breckland	1,231	487	1,718				Shepway	2,137	566	2,703			
Broadland	987	382	1,369				Swale	1,952	611	2,563			
Great Yarmouth	2,491	799	3,290				Thanet	3,439	877	4,316			
North Norfolk	1,159	359	1,518				Tonbridge and Malling	847	314	1,161			
Nonwich	3,381	973	4,354				Tunbridge Wells	887	266	1,153			
South Norfolk	975	393	1,368				Oxfordshire	3,882	1,296	5,178	2.0	1.6	
West Norfolk	1,803	667	2,470				Cherwell	699	245	944			
Suffolk	8,601	2,957	11,558	4.3	3.7		Oxford	1,746	551	2,297			
Babergh	807	300	1,107				South Oxfordshire	624	223	847			
Forest Heath	504	180	684				Vale of White Horse	462	154	616			
Ipswich	2,366	637	3,003				West Oxfordshire	351	123	474			
Mid Suffolk	528	220	748				Surrey	5,053	1,680	6,733	1.7	1.3	
St Edmundsbury	883	353	1,236				Elmbridge	568	210	778			
Suffolk Coastal	1,060	391	1,451				Epsom and Ewell	349	117	466			
Waveney	2,453	876	3,329				Guildford	673	214	887			
LONDON							Mole Valley	303	94	397			
Greater London	168,819	59,841	228,660	6.4	5.7		Reigate and Banstead	646	179	825			
Barking and Dagenham	2,927	956	3,883				Runnymede	388	131	519			
Barnet	4,592	1,791	6,383				Spelthorne	575	198	773			
Bexley	3,032	1,135	4,167				Surrey Heath	268	110	378			
Brent	7,804	2,738	10,542				Tandridge	371	135	506			
Bromley	3,663	1,250	4,913				Waverley	507	166	673			
Camden	5,945	2,397	8,342				Woking	405	126	531			
City of London	72	32	104				West Sussex	4,916	1,557	6,473	2.2	1.9	
City of Westminster	4,306	1,785	6,091				Adur	413	169	582			
Croydon	6,384	2,105	8,489				Arun	926	280	1,206			
Ealing	5,806	2,060	7,866				Chichester	730	237	967			
Enfield	5,736	1,967	7,703				Crawley	898	284	1,182			
Greenwich	6,589	2,256	8,845				Horsham	520	195	715			
Hackney	9,808	3,547	13,355				Mid Sussex	554	188	742			
Haringey	4,667	1,794	6,461				Worthing	875	204	1,079			
Harrow	9,380	3,185	12,565				SOUTH WEST						
Havering	2,521	1,018	3,539				Avon (former county)						
Hillingdon	2,645	961	3,606				Bath and North East Somerset	1,665	634	2,299	3.0	2.7	
Hounslow	3,166	1,127	4,293				Bristol	7,627	2,270	9,897	4.4	4.1	
Islington	7,199	2,877	10,076				North Somerset	1,643	596	2,239	4.0	3.3	
Kensington and Chelsea	3,064	1,459	4,523				South Gloucestershire	1,574	491	2,065	2.3	2.0	
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,339	509	1,848				Cornwall	8,754	3,175	11,929	7.5	5.6	
Lambeth	10,274	3,777	14,051				Caradon	944	362	1,306			
Lewisham	8,461	2,748	11,209				Carrick	1,585	567	2,152			
Merton	2,692	904	3,596				Isles of Scilly	6	4	10			
Newham	8,713	2,622	11,335				Kerrier	1,847	639	2,486			
Redbridge	3,852	1,515	5,367				North Cornwall	1,147	422	1,569			
Richmond-upon-Thames	1,573	659	2,232				Penwith	1,607	590	2,197			
Southwark	8,811	3,099	11,910				Restormel	1,618	591	2,209			
Sutton	1,712	583	2,295										
Tower Hamlets	7,683	2,052	9,735										
Waltham Forest	5,959	1,961	7,920										
Wandsworth	5,909	2,105	8,014										

CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics C.22

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at May 14 1998

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs		Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs
Devon	17,093	5,634	22,727										

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at May 14 1998

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
NORTH EAST				MERSEYSIDE			
Cleveland (former county)				Merseyside			
Hartlepool	3,442	803	4,245	Birkenhead	3,381	869	4,250
Middlesbrough	4,239	930	5,169	Bootle	3,121	741	3,862
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,423	645	3,068	Crosby	1,384	397	1,781
Redcar	2,967	652	3,619	Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,626	749	3,375
Stockton North	3,172	768	3,940	Knowsley South	3,353	866	4,219
Stockton South	2,124	544	2,668	Liverpool Garston	2,483	641	3,124
Durham				Liverpool Riverside	4,715	1,310	6,025
Bishop Auckland	1,900	513	2,413	Liverpool Walton	3,826	1,042	4,868
Darlington	2,342	593	2,935	Liverpool Wavertree	3,441	918	4,359
Durham, City of	1,340	412	1,752	Liverpool West Derby	3,717	897	4,614
Easington	1,634	368	2,002	Southport	1,448	487	1,935
North Durham	1,787	424	2,211	St Helens North	1,641	494	2,135
North West Durham	1,713	437	2,150	St Helens South	2,100	556	2,656
Sedgefield	1,425	434	1,859	Wallasey	2,560	725	3,285
Northumberland				Wirral South	1,048	356	1,404
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,183	380	1,563	Wirral West	1,195	443	1,638
Blyth Valley	1,629	508	2,137	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER			
Hexham	726	239	965	Humberside (former county)			
Wansbeck	1,944	489	2,433	Beverley and Holderness	1,402	488	1,890
Tyne and Wear				Brigg and Goole	1,440	452	1,892
Blaydon	1,591	374	1,965	Cleethorpes	1,982	623	2,605
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,673	434	2,107	East Yorkshire	1,533	494	2,027
Houghton and Washington East	1,860	469	2,329	Great Grimsby	3,079	736	3,815
Jarrow	2,141	523	2,664	Haltemprice and Howden	771	312	1,083
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,389	615	3,004	Kingston upon Hull East	3,089	802	3,891
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	2,936	682	3,618	Kingston upon Hull North	3,524	872	4,396
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,854	424	2,278	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	3,029	832	3,861
North Tyneside	2,338	567	2,905	Scunthorpe	1,752	539	2,291
South Shields	2,850	747	3,597	North Yorkshire			
Sunderland North	2,497	527	3,024	Harrogate and Knaresborough	679	244	923
Sunderland South	2,980	617	3,597	Richmond	727	332	1,059
Tyne Bridge	3,595	748	4,343	Ryedale	622	867	1,489
Tynemouth	1,921	496	2,417	Scarborough and Whitby	1,889	580	2,469
NORTH WEST (GOR)				Selby	1,119	405	1,524
Cheshire				Skipton and Ripon	596	227	823
Chester, City of	1,279	321	1,600	Vale of York	512	266	778
Congleton	717	244	961	York, City of	1,946	550	2,496
Crewe and Nantwich	1,258	371	1,629	South Yorkshire			
Eddisbury	827	256	1,083	Barnsley Central	2,059	482	2,541
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,292	336	1,628	Barnsley East and Mexborough	2,248	572	2,820
Halton	2,035	561	2,596	Barnsley West and Penistone	1,581	441	2,022
Macclesfield	728	191	919	Don Valley	1,828	491	2,319
Tatton	573	173	746	Doncaster Central	2,897	754	3,651
Warrington North	1,365	371	1,736	Doncaster North	2,274	556	2,830
Warrington South	980	305	1,285	Rother Valley	1,807	511	2,318
Weaver Vale	1,582	456	2,038	Rotherham	2,559	606	3,165
Cumbria				Sheffield Attercliffe	1,943	508	2,451
Barrow and Furness	2,037	441	2,478	Sheffield Brightside	2,875	637	3,512
Carlisle	1,547	450	1,997	Sheffield Central	4,013	1,016	5,029
Copeland	2,122	544	2,666	Sheffield Hallam	906	306	1,212
Penrith and The Border	637	255	892	Sheffield Heeley	2,426	635	3,061
Westmorland and Lonsdale	477	188	665	Sheffield Hillsborough	1,627	519	2,146
Workington	2,101	507	2,608	Wentworth	2,242	541	2,783
Greater Manchester				West Yorkshire			
Altrincham and Sale West	866	250	1,116	Batley and Spen	1,458	354	1,812
Ashton under Lyne	1,642	432	2,074	Bradford North	2,697	744	3,441
Bolton North East	1,534	367	1,901	Bradford South	1,919	591	2,510
Bolton South East	1,656	398	2,054	Bradford West	3,237	874	4,111
Bolton West	745	203	948	Calder Valley	1,321	428	1,749
Bury North	841	252	1,093	Colne Valley	1,285	458	1,743
Bury South	1,054	295	1,349	Dewsbury	1,363	344	1,707
Cheadle	564	172	736	Emmet	944	289	1,233
Denton and Reddish	1,271	358	1,629	Hailfex	2,321	587	2,908
Eccles	1,537	375	1,912	Hemsworth	1,736	446	2,182
Hazel Grove	716	201	917	Huddersfield	2,345	745	3,090
Heywood and Middleton	1,939	533	2,472	Keighley	1,369	487	1,856
Leigh	1,367	400	1,767	Leeds Central	4,007	904	4,911
Makerfield	1,368	413	1,781	Leeds East	2,686	695	3,381
Manchester Blackley	2,637	577	3,214	Leeds North East	1,694	512	2,206
Manchester Central	4,154	1,113	5,267	Leeds North West	1,168	358	1,526
Manchester Gorton	3,112	828	3,940	Leeds West	2,083	501	2,584
Manchester Withington	2,284	723	3,007	Morley and Rothwell	1,269	399	1,668
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,484	412	1,896	Normanton	1,158	409	1,567
Oldham West and Royton	1,878	491	2,369	Pontefract and Castleford	1,711	512	2,223
Rochdale	2,361	589	2,950	Pudsey	729	242	971
Salford	1,897	413	2,310	Shipley	1,138	392	1,530
Stalybridge and Hyde	1,374	398	1,772	Wakefield	1,926	545	2,471
Stockport	1,430	314	1,744	EAST MIDLANDS			
Stretford and Urmston	1,776	497	2,273	Derbyshire			
Wigan	1,581	441	2,022	Amber Valley	1,184	371	1,555
Worsley	1,273	346	1,619	Bolsover	1,594	379	1,973
Wythenshawe and Sale East	2,145	496	2,641	Chesterfield	2,132	587	2,719
Lancashire				Derby North	1,727	507	2,234
Blackburn	2,248	515	2,763	Derby South	2,891	791	3,682
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,685	398	2,083	Erewash	1,341	417	1,758
Blackpool South	2,248	547	2,795	High Peak	953	292	1,245
Burnley	1,072	290	1,362	North East Derbyshire	1,502	417	1,919
Chorley	1,030	329	1,359	South Derbyshire	1,089	367	1,456
Fylde	575	170	745	West Derbyshire	726	259	985
Hyndburn	1,153	320	1,473	Leicestershire			
Lancaster and Wyre	1,061	353	1,414	Blaby	537	219	756
Morpeth and Lunesdale	1,740	505	2,245	Bosworth	609	264	873
Pendle	1,087	280	1,367	Charmwood	627	248	875
Preston	2,265	603	2,868	Harborough	661	270	931
Ribble Valley	497	160	657	Leicester East	1,616	639	2,255
Rossendale and Darwen	992	351	1,343	Leicester South	2,500	667	3,167
South Ribble	740	273	1,013	Leicester West	2,284	646	2,930
West Lancashire	1,848	552	2,400	Loughborough	1,067	365	1,432
				North West Leicestershire	835	287	1,122
				Rutland and Melton	449	199	648

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at May 14 1998

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Lincolnshire				Northamptonshire			
Boston and Skegness	982	304	1,286	Corby	1,062	334	1,396
Gainsborough	1,134	420	1,554	Daventry	865	274	1,139
Grantham and Stamford	870	364	1,234	Kettering	1,456	529	1,985
Lincoln	2,311	621	2,932	Northampton North	1,322	409	1,731
Louth and Horncastle	1,114	402	1,516	Northampton South	1,143	355	1,498
Sleaford and North Hykeham	764	312	1,076	Wellingborough			
South Holland and The Deepings	525	236	761	Nottinghamshire			
Northamptonshire				Ashfield	1,887	471	2,358
Baselton	1,062	334	1,396	Bassenshaw	1,724	500	2,224
Billericay	610	274	884	Broxton	1,025	348	1,373
Braintree	865	299	1,164	Godwin	1,236	460	1,696
Brentwood and Ongar	1,456	529	1,985	Mansfield	1,822	561	2,383
Castle Point	1,322	409	1,731	Newark	1,313	472	1,785
Colchester	1,456	529	1,985	Nottingham East	3,663	996	4,659
Epping Forest	1,143	355	1,498	Nottingham North	2,750	760	3,510
Harlow				Nottingham South	2,521	647	3,168
Harwich	1,164	300	1,464	Rushcliffe	989	300	1,289
Maldon and East Chelmsford	1,774	491	2,265	Sherwood	1,477	439	1,916
North Essex	845	320	1,165	WEST MIDLANDS			
Rayleigh	628	229	857	Hertford and Worcester			
Rochford and Southend East	719	282	1,001	Bromsgrove	948	385	1,333
Saffron Walden	2,727	770	3,497	Hereford	1,198	433	1,631
Southend West	580	265	845	Leominster	737	283	1,020
Thurrock	1,511	439	1,950	Mid Worcestershire	642	289	931
West Chelmsford	1,920	597	2,517	Redditch	1,147	472	1,619
	1,040	373	1,413	West Worcestershire	681	201	882
Hertfordshire				Worcester	1,240	385	1,625
Broxbourne	767	297	1,064	Wyre Forest	1,140	410	1,550
Hemel Hempstead	839	251	1,090	Shropshire			
Hertford and Stortford	531	206	737	Ludlow	684	258	942
Hertsmere	734	221	955	North Shropshire	937	356	1,293
Hitchin and Harpenden	631	188	819	Shrewsbury and Atcham	923	292	1,215
North East Hertfordshire	601	205	806	Telford	1,211	315	1,526
South West Hertfordshire	625	219	844	Wrekin The	776	209	985
St Albans	516	174	690	Staffordshire			
Stevenage	1,068	337	1,405	Burton	1,445	475	1,920
Watford	1,042	339	1,381	Canooch Chase	1,343	511	1,854
Welwyn Hatfield	565	214	779	Lichfield	694	274	968
Norfolk				Newcastle-under-Lyme	955	320	1,275
Great Yarmouth	2,491	799	3,290	South Staffordshire	950	369	1,319
Mid Norfolk	1,028	363	1,391	Stafford	1,000	319	1,319
North Norfolk	1,559	3					

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at May 14 1998

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Kensington and Chelsea	1,568	842	2,410	Oxfordshire			
Kingston and Surbiton	1,054	395	1,449	Banbury	618	219	837
Lewisham East	2,082	709	2,791	Henley	370	126	496
Lewisham West	2,669	808	3,477	Oxford East	1,488	450	1,938
Lewisham Deptford	3,710	1,231	4,941	Oxford West and Abingdon	538	194	732
Leyton and Wanstead	2,392	765	3,157	Wantage	499	178	677
Mitcham and Morden	1,769	562	2,331	Witney	369	129	498
North Southwark and Bermondsey	3,704	1,267	4,971	Surrey			
Old Bexley and Sidcup	802	304	1,106	East Surrey	474	179	653
Orpington	979	358	1,337	Epsom and Ewell	487	158	645
Poplar and Canning Town	4,266	1,211	5,477	Esher and Walton	469	175	644
Putney	1,373	517	1,890	Guildford	541	175	716
Regent's Park and Kensington North	3,606	1,514	5,120	Mole Valley	334	110	444
Richmond Park	969	426	1,395	Reigate	442	109	551
Romford	891	292	1,183	Runnymede and Weybridge	487	166	653
Ruislip - Northwood	639	245	884	South West Surrey	437	137	574
Streatham	3,953	1,472	5,425	Spelthorne	575	198	773
Sutton and Cheam	689	260	949	Surrey Heath	385	137	522
Tooting	2,416	833	3,249	Woking	422	136	558
Tottenham	6,101	1,945	8,046	West Sussex			
Twickenham	889	347	1,236	Arundel and South Downs	356	136	492
Upminster	804	260	1,064	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	705	206	911
Uxbridge	793	299	1,092	Chichester	702	227	929
Vauxhall	4,727	1,724	6,451	Crawley	898	284	1,182
West Ham	2,829	965	3,794	East Worthing and Shoreham	681	232	913
Wimbledon	3,794	1,128	4,922	Horsham	459	156	615
	923	342	1,265	Mid Sussex	418	138	556
				Worthing West	697	178	875
SOUTH EAST (GOR)				SOUTH WEST			
Berkshire				Avon (former county)			
Bracknell	628	171	799	Bath	1,191	430	1,621
Maidenhead	593	163	756	Bristol East	2,225	609	2,834
Newbury	501	139	640	Bristol North West	1,322	351	1,673
Reading East	939	256	1,195	Bristol South	2,119	601	2,720
Reading West	909	208	1,117	Bristol West	1,986	709	2,695
Slough	1,687	482	2,169	Kingswood	939	279	1,218
Windsor	573	179	752	Northavon	533	177	710
Wokingham	318	119	437	Wansdyke	551	239	790
Buckinghamshire				Weston-Super-Mare	1,126	412	1,538
Aylesbury	848	256	1,104	Woodspring	517	184	701
Beaconsfield	469	160	629	Cornwall			
Buckingham	355	149	504	Falmouth and Camborne	2,036	649	2,685
Chesham and Amersham	411	135	546	North Cornwall	1,761	667	2,428
Milton Keynes South West	1,126	369	1,495	South East Cornwall	1,219	445	1,664
North East Milton Keynes	879	302	1,181	St Ives	2,105	816	2,921
Wycombe	972	272	1,244	Truro and St Austell	1,633	598	2,231
East Sussex				Devon			
Bexhill and Battle	756	250	1,006	East Devon	666	226	892
Brighton Kempdown	2,185	700	2,885	Exeter	1,813	623	2,436
Brighton Pavilion	2,709	965	3,674	North Devon	1,345	444	1,789
Eastbourne	1,171	341	1,512	Plymouth Devonport	2,300	669	2,969
Hastings and Rye	2,321	579	2,900	Plymouth Sutton	3,232	966	4,198
Hove	1,867	664	2,531	South West Devon	817	345	1,162
Lewes	740	277	1,017	Teignbridge	1,233	462	1,695
Wealden	543	166	709	Tiverton and Honiton	866	332	1,198
Hampshire				Torbay	2,270	609	2,879
Aldershot	658	228	886	Torridge and West Devon	1,419	506	1,925
Basingstoke	718	235	953	Totnes	1,132	452	1,584
East Hampshire	808	237	1,045	Dorset			
Eastleigh	701	204	905	Bournemouth East	1,353	416	1,769
Fareham	528	189	717	Bournemouth West	1,652	418	2,070
Gosport	1,083	341	1,424	Christchurch	574	168	742
Havant	1,397	402	1,799	Mid Dorset and North Poole	640	190	830
New Forest East	654	201	855	North Dorset	457	185	642
New Forest West	611	193	804	Poole	967	238	1,205
North East Hampshire	428	116	544	South Dorset	1,217	293	1,510
North West Hampshire	500	200	700	West Dorset	670	282	952
Portsmouth North	1,282	343	1,625	Gloucestershire			
Portsmouth South	2,404	661	3,065	Cheltenham	1,403	388	1,791
Romsey	529	159	688	Cotswold	433	153	586
Southampton Itchen	2,114	514	2,628	Forest of Dean	786	295	1,081
Southampton Test	2,138	512	2,650	Gloucester	1,712	564	2,276
Winchester	604	194	798	Stroud	908	331	1,239
Isle of Wight				Tewkesbury	621	249	870
Isle of Wight	2,653	844	3,497	Somerset			
Kent				Bridgwater	1,442	469	1,911
Ashford	1,173	335	1,508	Somerton and Frome	748	298	1,046
Canterbury	1,463	433	1,896	Taunton	1,316	424	1,740
Chatham and Aylesford	1,331	415	1,746	Wells	860	360	1,220
Dartford	1,338	397	1,735	Yeovil	899	336	1,235
Dover	2,183	551	2,734	Wiltshire			
Faversham and Mid Kent	1,010	318	1,328	Devizes	690	283	973
Folkestone and Hythe	2,137	566	2,703	North Swindon	834	308	1,142
Gillingham	1,201	429	1,630	North Wiltshire	600	282	882
Gravesham	1,677	558	2,235	Salisbury	802	267	1,069
Maidstone and The Weald	900	316	1,216	South Swindon	1,336	402	1,738
Medway	1,523	511	2,034	Westbury	948	377	1,325
North Thanet	2,181	612	2,793				
Sevenoaks	655	245	900				
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,550	509	2,059				
South Thanet	1,952	489	2,441				
Tonbridge and Malling	734	242	976				
Tunbridge Wells	785	236	1,021				

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at May 14 1998

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
WALES				Paisley South	1,889	496	2,385
Aberavon	1,218	301	1,519	Perth	1,220	350	1,570
Alyn and Deeside	1,067	335	1,402	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,551	551	2,102
Blaenau Gwent	1,911	448	2,359	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	822	301	1,123
Brecon and Radnorshire	807	302	1,109	Stirling	1,160	343	1,503
Bridgend	1,239	409	1,648	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,240	370	1,610
Caerffili	1,457	383	1,840	Tweeddale, Etrick and Lauderdale	669	199	868
Caerphilly	1,870	510	2,380	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	431	175	606
Cardiff Central	1,661	465	2,126	West Renfrewshire	1,050	288	1,338
Cardiff North	698	211	909	Western Isles	823	210	1,033
Cardiff South and Penarth	2,175	498	2,673	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Cardiff West	2,009	445	2,454	Belfast East	1,918	522	2,440
Cardiff, West	842	287	1,129	Belfast North	3,099	632	3,731
Cardigan	1,476	416	1,892	Belfast South	2,197	747	2,944
Cardigan East and Dinefwr	969	298	1,267	Belfast West	4,545	695	5,240
Cardigan West and South Pembrokeshire	910	291	1,201	East Antrim	1,839	536	2,375
Ceredigion	976	257	1,233	East Londonderry	2,570	651	3,221
Chwyd South	1,632	416	2,048	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,617	704	3,321
Chwyd West	1,572	354	1,926	Foyle	4,645	977	5,622
Conwy	810	241	1,051	Lagan Valley	1,334	480	1,814
Cynon Valley	974	286	1,260	Mid Ulster	2,136	511	2,647
Delyn	878	278	1,156	Newry and Armagh	3,271	774	4,045
Gower	1,466	406	1,872	North Antrim	2,291	540	2,911
Islwyn	794	271	1,065	North Down	1,437	486	1,908
Llanelli	1,850	421	2,271	South Antrim	1,422	486	1,908
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	973	324	1,297	South Down	1,591	508	2,099
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	506	211	717	Strangford	1,790	528	2,318
Monmouth	1,271	385	1,656	Upper Bann	2,961	660	3,621
Montgomeryshire	1,485	416	1,901	West Tyrone			
Neath	507	174	681				
Newport East	1,734	507	2,241				
Newport West	1,226	339	1,565				
Ogmore	1,394	382	1,776				
Pontypridd	1,657	464	2,121				
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,695	468	2,163				
Rhondda	1,641	355	1,996				
Swansea East	1,594	405	1,999				
Swansea West	1,437	410	1,847				
Torfaen	1,132	287	1,419				
Vale of Chwyd	1,561	465	2,026				
Vale of Glamorgan	986	282	1,268				
Wrexham	1,690	520	2,210				
Ynysion							
SCOTLAND							
Aberdeen Central	1,157	319	1,476				
Aberdeen North	663	181	844				
Aberdeen South	747	245	992				
Airdrie and Shotts	1,978	569	2,547				
Angus	1,454	595	2,049				
Argyll and Bute	1,325	371	1,696				
Ayr	1,632	462	2,094				
Banff and Buchan	810	249	1,059				
Caitness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,398	398	1,796				
Carnock, Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,188	546	2,734				
Central Fife	2,142	636	2,778				
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,773	415	2,188				
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,527	431	1,958				
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,645	487	2,132				
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,365	386	1,751				
Cumock and Kilsyth	1,642	527					

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count flows: standardised*

THOUSANDS

UNITED KINGDOM	INFLOW +			THOUSANDS				
	SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female	
Month ending								
1997								
May 8	257.0	185.0	71.9	281.2	4.4	197.8	83.4	
Jun 12	261.9	186.6	75.3	289.3	8.1	204.1	85.2	
Jul 10	338.0	223.7	114.3	261.3	-28.0	186.6	74.7	
Aug 14	289.6	194.3	95.3	260.9	-0.4	186.9	74.0	
Sep 11	279.8	190.6	89.2	267.3	6.4	188.5	78.8	
Oct 9	280.6	196.6	84.0	264.4	-2.9	185.7	78.7	
Nov 13	269.3	192.8	76.5	264.1	-0.3	186.3	77.8	
Dec 11	262.4	194.5	67.9	271.3	7.2	190.5	80.8	
1998								
Jan 8	281.2	201.0	80.3	263.4	-7.9	186.8	76.6	
Feb 12	282.4	199.2	83.2	268.0	4.6	187.6	80.4	
Mar 12	250.1	179.5	70.6	265.4	-2.6	186.9	78.5	
Apr 9	258.5	183.1	75.4	256.5	-8.9	181.1	75.4	
May 14	227.6	164.1	63.5	261.2	4.7	184.1	77.1	

UNITED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW +			THOUSANDS				
	SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female	
Month ending								
1997								
May 8	330.0	238.1	92.0	314.0	-14.6	223.2	90.8	
Jun 12	322.9	235.6	87.3	321.7	7.7	228.8	92.9	
Jul 10	299.9	215.0	84.9	308.6	-13.1	216.3	92.3	
Aug 14	294.9	207.1	87.7	301.6	-7.0	213.0	88.6	
Sep 11	350.9	238.5	112.4	307.4	5.8	223.2	94.2	
Oct 9	368.0	254.0	113.9	276.2	-31.2	199.8	76.4	
Nov 13	308.5	217.7	90.7	287.0	10.8	206.8	80.2	
Dec 11	258.4	183.0	75.4	302.4	15.4	215.8	86.6	
1998								
Jan 8	186.0	129.8	56.2	266.9	-35.5	190.3	76.6	
Feb 12	306.7	222.5	84.2	278.7	11.8	198.6	80.1	
Mar 12	299.2	215.6	83.6	274.4	-4.3	194.1	80.3	
Apr 9	275.8	199.4	76.4	272.1	-2.3	192.4	79.7	
May 14	262.7	185.9	76.8	252.0	-20.1	177.1	74.9	

* The claimant count flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.34

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim

Leavers between 10 April and 14 May 1998, unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	THOUSANDS					
	Duration of claim					
	Less than 13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	52-104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	Total
1998						
Apr 10	98.9	32.4	20.2	7.1	4.2	162.8
May 14	85.2	4.8	1.0	0.7	0.2	7.1
Total	184.1	37.2	21.2	7.8	4.4	169.9
Leavers on average 16+ hours per week	5.1	2.3	1.8	0.7	0.4	10.4
Leavers abroad	1.9	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	4.8
Leavers on Income Support	4.7	2.6	2.5	1.5	1.2	12.5
Leavers on Incapacity Benefit	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.6	5.3
Leavers on another benefit	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Leavers on full-time education	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Leavers on approved training	2.4	1.0	2.9	1.6	1.3	9.1
Leavers on government supported training	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8
Leavers on retirement age reached	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.8
Leavers on automatic credits	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Leavers on lone to prison	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Leavers on pending court	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Leavers on effective claim	2.4	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.4	5.6
Leavers on ceased claiming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leavers on ceased	5.2	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.6	9.4
Leavers not known	38.7	11.7	8.5	3.5	2.3	64.7
Leavers failed to sign	169.7	56.4	42.1	17.3	12.1	297.9
Total	169.7	56.4	42.1	17.3	12.1	297.9
As a percentage of those with a known destination	78.6	75.0	62.9	54.2	45.7	
Leavers on average 16+ hours per week	3.8	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	
Leavers abroad	4.1	5.3	5.6	5.3	4.3	
Leavers on Income Support	1.5	2.3	2.8	3.8	5.4	
Leavers on Incapacity Benefit	3.7	6.0	7.8	11.5	13.0	
Leavers on another benefit	1.4	2.8	3.1	4.6	6.5	
Leavers on full-time education	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Leavers on approved training	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Leavers on government supported training	1.9	2.3	9.0	12.2	14.1	
Leavers on retirement age reached	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	2.2	
Leavers on automatic credits	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.8	2.2	
Leavers on lone to prison	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	
Leavers on pending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Leavers on effective claim	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Leavers on ceased claiming	1.9	2.3	4.0	3.8	4.3	
Leavers on ceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Note: Compensated claims only

C.35 CLAIMANT COUNT

Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending April 1998

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
United Kingdom									
16-17	9.7	13.0	22.7	8	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	30.8	52.6	83.4	13	14	14	8	8	8
20-24	54.6	126.5	181.1	17	20	19	8	10	9
25-29	35.5	107.7	143.2	20	28	26	9	11	10
30-34	22.9	84.5	107.4	23	35	33	9	12	11
35-39	17.9	63.4	81.4	22	39	36	8	12	11
40-44	18.2	50.3	68.4	22	41	36	8	11	10
45-49	19.2	43.7	62.9	24	43	37	9	11	10
50-54	18.5	41.5	60.0	26	38	34	10	11	11
55-59	12.2	30.7	42.8	37	46	43	14	13	13
60 & over	0.5	12.2	12.7	135	47	50	55	14	14
All ages	239.8	626.2	866.0	21	31	28	8	10	9
North East									
16-17	0.7	1.1	1.7	8	7	7	6	6	6
18-19	1.9	3.2	5.1	15	18	17	9	11	10
20-24	2.7	7.5	10.2	19	23	22	8	11	10
25-29	1.5	6.2	7.7	21	30	28	8	11	11
30-34	1.0	5.0	6.0	21	38	35	8	12	11
35-39	0.9	4.1	5.0	24	40	38	9	10	10
40-44	0.9	3.6	4.5	24	35	33	9	9	9
45-49	1.0	3.1	4.1	26	39	36	10	9	9
50-54	0.9	2.9	3.7	28	36	35	13	10	11
55-59	0.5	2.0	2.6	43	49	48	16	13	13
60 & over	0.0	0.7	0.7	171	48	52	123	12	13
All ages	11.9	39.3	51.2	22	32	30	9	10	10
North West (GOR)									
16-17	1.0	1.5	2.5	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	3.2	5.8	9.0	12	13	13	7	7	7
20-24	5.2	13.5	18.7	15	17	17	7	9	8
25-29	3.2	11.0	14.2	17	23	22	8	10	9
30-34	2.0	8.1	10.1	18	29	27	7	11	10
35-39	1.6	6.1	7.6	21	31	29	8	10	10
40-44	1.6	4.6	6.2	17	35	31	8	10	9
45-49	1.7	4.2	5.8	19	35	31	8	10	10
50-54	1.6	3.8	5.5	20	32	28	9	10	10
55-59	1.0	2.8	3.8	27	39	36	11	11	11
60 & over	0.0	1.0	1.1	94	35	38	33	11	12
All ages	22.0	62.4	84.4	17	25	23	7	9	9
Merseyside									
16-17	0.3	0.5	0.8	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	1.0	1.7	2.7	16	19	18	9	12	11
20-24	1.7	4.2	6.0	23	29	27	9	13	12
25-29	1.0	3.5	4.4	27	43	39	10	14	13
30-34	0.5	2.6	3.2	34	51	48	10	15	14
35-39	0.5	2.0	2.5	34	52	49	10	15	14
40-44	0.5	1.4	1.9	25	69	57	9	16	14
45-49	0.5	1.2	1.7	32	71	59	10	14	13
50-54	0.4	1.2	1.6	37	58	53	11	15	14
55-59	0.3	0.9	1.2	52	59	57	18	15	16
60 & over	0.0	0.3	0.3	132	71	73	55	20	22
All ages	6.8	19.6	26.4	27	44	40	9	14	12
Yorkshire and the Humber									
16-17	1.2	1.6	2.8	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	3.0	5.5	8.5	15	14	15	9	9	9
20-24	5.1	13.1	18.1	19	20	20	9	10	10
25-29	3.1	10.9	14.0	21	29	27	11	11	11
30-34	1.9	8.3	10.2	23	34	32	9	11	10
35-39	1.7	6.2	7.8	22	37	34	8	11	10
40-44	1.7	5.0	6.7	19	35	31	8	10	9
45-49	1.8	4.5	6.3	23	39	34	8	10	9
50-54	1.6	4.3	5.9	28	35	33	10	11	11
55-59	1.1	3.0	4.1	40	44	43	15	13	13
60 & over	0.0	1.2	1.2	240	51	58	109	14	15
All ages	22.2	63.6	85.8	21	29	27	9	10	10
East Midlands									
16-17	0.6	0.9	1.5	8	7	7	6	5	5
18-19	2.1	3.6	5.8	12	13	13	7	8	8
20-24	3.7	8.7	12.3	15	17	17	7	9	8
25-29	2.3	7.3	9.6	19	27	25	11	10	10
30-34	1.5	5.6	7.1	24	33	31	8	11	10
35-39	1.2	4.1	5.4	22	40	35	8	11	10
40-44	1.3	3.5	4.7	19	41	35	8	11	10
45-49	1.4	3.0	4.4	23	44	37	8	10	9
50-54	1.3	3.0	4.3	23	36	32	9	10	10
55-59	0.9	2.1	3.0	38	44	42	13	12	12
60 & over	0.0	0.8	0.9	56	41	41	26	12	12
All ages	16.3	42.6	58.9	19	30	27	8	10	10
West Midlands									
16-17	0.7	0.9	1.7	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	2.9	4.9	7.8	14	14	14	8	8	8
20-24	4.8	11.2	16.0	19	21	21	10	10	10
25-29	2.9	9.0	12.0	21	30	28	8	11	11
30-34	1.9	6.8	8.7	25	38	35	9	12	11
35-39	1.5	5.2	6.7	21	43	38	8	13	11
40-44	1.6	4.0	5.6	24	48	41	8	12	11
45-49	1.6	3.5	5.2	25	47	40	9	12	11
50-54	1.7	3.5	5.0	25	39	35	10	12	11
55-59	1.1	2.5	3.6	42	53	50	15	14	14
60 & over	0.0	1.1	1.2	119	51	53	45	16	16
All ages	20.9	52.5	73.4	22	33	30	8	11	10
Eastern									
16-17	0.6	0.8	1.4	7	6	7	5	5	5
18-19	2.4	3.9	6.3	12	12	12	7	7	7
20-24	4.0	8.9	12.9	16	17	17	7	8	8
25-29	2.5	7.2	9.7	17	26	24	8	10	10
30-34	1.7	5.7	7.4	21	31	29	8	11	10
35-39	1.3	4.4	5.7	19	34	31	7	11	10
40-44	1.5	3.5	5.0	22	35	31	8	11	10
45-49	1.5	3.5	5.0	23	35	31	9	11	10
50-54	1.6	3.3	4.9	23	31	28	9	11	11
55-59	1.0	2.5	3.6	30	38	36	13	13	13
60 & over	0.0	1.1	1.2	81	33	35	47	13	13
All ages	18.4	44.6	63.0	19	27	24	8	10	9

CLAIMANT COUNT C.35

Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending April 1998

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
London									
16-17	0.8	0.8	1.6	9	8	9	7	6	6
18-19	3.1	4.6	7.7	16	16	16	9	9	9
20-24	7.6	13.4	21.0	23	26	25	11	12	11
25-29	6.6	14.6	21.2	26	36	33	11	14	13
30-34	4.3	12.4	16.7	30	47	42	12	17	16
35-39	2.8	8.7	11.5	31	52	47	12	18	17
40-44	2.4	6.2	8.7	31	56	49	11	18	16
45-49	2.4	4.6	7.0	32	59	50	13	18	16
50-54	2.2	3.9	6.1	33	54	47	12	17	15
55-59	1.5	3.2	4.7	44	58	54	16	19	18
60 & over	0.1	1.4	1.4	152	61	61	89	21	23
All ages	33.8	73.9	107.6	27	42	37	11	15	13
South East (GOR)									
16-17	0.7	0.9	1.6	7	6	7	5	4	5
18-19	2.7	4.8	7.5	12	12	12	7	7	7
20-24	4.9	11.4	16.2	15	17	17	8	8	8
25-29	3.3	9.9	13.2	18	24	23	8	10	9
30-34	2.1	8.1	10.2	19	29	27	8	10	10
35-39	1.7	6.1	7.9	20	32	29	7	11	10
40-44	1.8	5.1	7.0	20	32	29	8	10	9
45-49	2.1	4.5	6.6	22	34	30	8	10	9
50-54	2.1	4.5	6.6	23	32				

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

		EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany (FR)
STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)												
Spring quarters												
1992		9.2	6.9	9.9	10.7	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	12.4	10.4	6.6
1993		10.7	7.2	10.5	10.8	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	16.9	11.7	7.9
1994		11.1	7.1	9.8	9.8	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	17.4	12.3	8.4
1995		10.7	6.8	8.8	8.6	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	16.3	11.7	8.2
1996		10.9	6.8	8.3	8.6	4.4	9.8	9.7	6.9	15.4	12.4	8.9
1997	Apr	10.8	6.6	7.2	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.6	6.3	15.3	12.5	9.7
	May	10.7	6.6	7.2	8.8	4.5	9.6	9.5	6.3	16.3	12.6	9.6
	Jun	10.7	6.7	7.3	8.5	4.5	9.6	9.1	6.3	14.3	12.6	9.7
	Jul	10.6	6.6	7.1	8.7	4.5	9.6	9.0	6.1	12.5	12.6	9.7
	Aug	10.6	6.6	6.8	8.7	4.5	9.6	9.0	6.2	12.6	12.6	9.9
	Sep	10.6	6.6	6.7	8.5	4.5	9.2	9.0	5.8	13.1	12.5	10.0
	Oct	10.5	6.5	6.6	8.3	4.5	9.1	9.0	5.8	13.0	12.4	10.0
	Nov	10.5	6.5	6.5	8.4	4.4	9.0	9.0	5.1	12.7	12.4	10.3
	Dec	10.4	6.4	6.4	8.1	4.3	9.0	8.6	5.0	12.6	12.2	10.3
1998	Jan	10.3	6.4	6.4	8.2	4.4	8.9	8.9	5.3	11.7	12.1	10.1
	Feb	10.3	6.4	6.5	8.1	4.4	9.0	8.6	4.9	12.3	12.1	10.0
	Mar	10.2	6.5	..	8.2	4.5	9.0	8.5	4.8	12.7	12.0	10.0
	Apr	10.2	..	..	..	4.4	8.9	..	4.7	12.6	11.9	10.0
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1997	May		1635	808	236	574	1453	224	416	3114	4363	4363
	Jun		1598	783	238	580	1396	223	412	3131	4379	4379
	Jul		1550	800	240	576	1384	226	407	3113	4407	4407
	Aug		1508	798	237	577	1388	220	402	3133	4456	4456
	Sep		1480	787	237	573	1385	214	397	3128	4497	4497
	Oct		1470	774	236	559	1409	212	393	3124	4515	4515
	Nov		1432	779	235	558	1394	208	389	3115	4526	4526
	Dec		1403	762	228	556	1321	206	385	3028	4547	4547
1998	Jan		1394	755	233	548	1376	205	386	3034	4435	4435
	Feb		1382	751	240	559	1338	198	386	3026	4418	4418
	Mar		1374	760	240	556	1313	193	384	2990	4414	4414
	Apr		1363	737	237	..	1305	190	384	2977	4388	4388
	May		1364	754	..	..	1307	..	..	..	4324	4324
% rate: latest month												
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months												
			4.8	8.1	7.2	12.8	8.4	6.9	15.2	11.9	11.2	-0.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
Spring quarters												
1992		2779	925	193	473	1640	315	328	2818	2993	2993	2993
1993		2919	939	222	550	1649	345	441	2999	3443	3443	3443
1994		2639	856	215	589	1541	340	453	3094	3693	3693	3693
1995		2326	766	215	597	1422	285	427	2976	3622	3622	3622
1996		2122	783	231	588	1469	242	405	3063	3980	3980	3980
1997	May	1621	792	211	537	1469	211	421	2982	4256	4256	4256
	Jun	1550	751	194	541	1378	203	428	2947	4222	4222	4222
	Jul	1585	751	193	588	1431	221	396	2964	4354	4354	4354
	Aug	1579	765	195	607	1394	222	381	3075	4372	4372	4372
	Sep	1514	793	197	599	1258	197	378	3158	4308	4308	4308
	Oct	1433	736	219	578	1300	195	377	3180	4291	4291	4291
	Nov	1388	737	241	563	1323	189	407	3182	4322	4322	4322
	Dec	1391	764	269	566	1240	192	405	3132	4322	4322	4322
1998	Jan	1479	817	301	561	1478	235	396	3196	4823	4823	4823
	Feb	1451	843	296	554	1422	207	384	3141	4819	4819	4819
	Mar	1406	802	296	540	1399	199	384	3027	4623	4623	4623
	Apr	1390	737	241	..	1329	190	375	..	4421	4421	4421
	May	1349	739	..	..	1327	..	..	..	4197	4197	4197
% rate: latest month												
Latest month: change on a year ago												
			4.7	7.9	7.3	12.5	8.4	6.8	14.9	N/A	10.9	-0.4

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 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.
 + Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

		Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)													
Spring quarters													
1992		7.9	15.4	9.0	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.5	5.8	2.9	7.4
1993		8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	8.0	5.7	22.8	9.5	3.8	6.8
1994		8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.8	3.6	6.1
1995		9.2	12.3	11.9	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	9.2	3.3	5.6
1996		9.6	11.8	12.0	3.4	3.3	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.1	10.0	..	5.4
1997	Apr	..	10.3	12.2	3.3	3.7	5.5	..	6.6	21.2	10.7	..	4.9
	May	..	10.2	12.2	3.6	3.7	5.5	4.2	6.5	21.1	10.8	..	4.8
	Jun	..	10.2	12.1	3.5	3.7	5.6	..	6.8	21.0	10.8	..	5.0
	Jul	..	10.2	12.1	3.4	3.8	5.5	..	7.0	20.6	10.5	..	4.8
	Aug	..	10.1	12.1	3.4	3.7	5.4	4.1	6.8	20.5	9.8	..	4.9
	Sep	..	10.0	12.1	3.4	3.7	4.9	..	6.8	20.6	9.8	..	4.9
	Oct	..	9.9	12.1	3.4	3.7	4.7	..	6.7	20.2	9.7	..	4.8
	Nov	..	9.8	12.1	3.4	3.5	4.6	3.8	6.6	20.3	8.9	..	4.6
	Dec	..	9.7	12.0	3.5	2.5	4.6	..	6.6	20.0	8.7	..	4.7
1998	Jan	..	9.7	12.0	3.5	2.3	4.7	..	6.6	19.7	9.0	..	4.7
	Feb	..	9.5	..	3.6	2.3	4.6	..	6.6	19.5	8.7	..	4.6
	Mar	..	9.4	..	3.8	2.2	4.4	..	6.5	19.2	8.3	..	4.7
	Apr	..	9.3	..	4.1	2.3	..	..	6.5	18.9	8.8	..	4.3
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1997	May	212	256	..	2350	..	395	78	..	2124	..	193.8	6566
	Jun	221	255	..	2330	..	395	72	..	2133	..	192	6814
	Jul	222	254	2751	2310	..	387	71	..	2085	..	188.9	6633
	Aug	226	251	..	2300	..	372	73	..	2075	..	188	6657
	Sep	227	250	..	2330	..	353	75	..	2075	..	185	6678
	Oct	232	246	2784	2350	..	350	69	..	2069	..	179	6496
	Nov	224	245	..	2360	..	333	65	..	2064	..	176	6289
	Dec	217	241	..	2350	..	329	61	..	2068	..	177	6392
1998	Jan	226	238	2790	2380	..	333	61	..	2032	..	172	6409
	Feb	..	234	..	2440	..	329	61	..	1992	..	167	6393
	Mar	..	233	..	2810	..	294	59	..	1981	..	160	6529
	Apr	..	232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5859
	May	..	232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5910
% rate: latest month													
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months													
		N/A	N/A	12.0	4.1	N/A	..	2.5	..	12.4	..	4.4	4.3
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
Spring quarters													
1992		185	283	2549	1421	2.7	337	114	317	2260	232	92	9384
1993		176	294	2335	1656	3.5	417	118	347	2538	356	163	8734
1994		180	282	2561	1920	4.6	485	110	396	2647	340	171	7997
1995		184	278	2724	2098	5.1	462	102	430	2449	332	153	7404
1996		185	279	2763	2250	5.7	441	91	468	2275	346	169	7236
1997	May	182	248	..	2440	6.1	376	72	452	2124	321	192	6398
	Jun	192	255	..	2290	5.8	378	76	435	2092	413	185	7094
	Jul	197	259	2668	2240	5.9	379	81	429	2009	486	183	6981
	Aug	1											

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE								
All								
MGSF								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	28,691	27,818	819	4,597	7,504	9,844	5,054	847
1993	28,559	27,728	710	4,422	7,614	9,923	5,058	806
1994	28,549	27,729	731	4,171	7,684	10,000	5,142	807
1995	28,550	27,740	756	4,002	7,702	10,103	5,177	813
1996	28,679	27,893	828	3,901	7,683	10,232	5,249	788
1997	28,836	28,031	866	3,819	7,710	10,234	5,402	797
3 month averages								
Feb-Apr 1997	28,846	28,030	871	3,792	7,704	10,222	5,441	814
Mar-May (Spr)	28,845	28,023	870	3,779	7,692	10,224	5,458	824
Apr-Jun	28,898	28,077	880	3,782	7,703	10,227	5,486	828
May-Jul	28,932	28,093	899	3,777	7,691	10,233	5,494	833
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,900	28,084	892	3,761	7,681	10,241	5,509	829
Jul-Sep	28,883	28,058	883	3,747	7,653	10,249	5,527	829
Aug-Oct	28,872	28,056	886	3,725	7,650	10,252	5,542	821
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,879	28,061	899	3,732	7,638	10,252	5,540	816
Oct-Dec	28,874	28,074	896	3,733	7,638	10,246	5,560	800
Nov 97-Jan 98	28,858	28,053	892	3,722	7,620	10,244	5,574	789
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	28,868	28,069	892	3,710	7,617	10,246	5,604	789
Jan-Mar 1998	28,880	28,086	890	3,706	7,622	10,258	5,609	790
Feb-Apr	28,884	28,083	882	3,691	7,612	10,265	5,634	799
Changes								
Over last 3 months	26	30	-11	-31	-9	21	60	9
Per cent	0.1	0.1	-1.2	-0.8	-0.1	0.2	1.1	1.2
Over last 12 months	38	53	11	-100	-93	43	193	-15
Per cent	0.1	0.2	1.2	-2.6	-1.2	0.4	3.5	-1.9
Male								
MGSG								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,261	15,945	428	2,515	4,368	5,435	3,199	316
1993	16,096	15,827	363	2,430	4,395	5,470	3,168	267
1994	16,072	15,795	377	2,304	4,439	5,490	3,186	274
1995	16,059	15,759	389	2,208	4,433	5,545	3,182	296
1996	16,069	15,788	435	2,143	4,391	5,587	3,232	276
1997	16,100	15,815	436	2,083	4,371	5,579	3,346	280
3 month averages								
Feb-Apr 1997	16,101	15,819	438	2,090	4,372	5,581	3,337	277
Mar-May (Spr)	16,100	15,815	436	2,083	4,371	5,579	3,346	280
Apr-Jun	16,118	15,839	439	2,083	4,377	5,577	3,362	281
May-Jul	16,127	15,839	454	2,072	4,369	5,576	3,368	289
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,115	15,827	455	2,057	4,360	5,581	3,375	293
Jul-Sep	16,103	15,811	453	2,047	4,347	5,580	3,384	294
Aug-Oct	16,112	15,822	455	2,042	4,351	5,583	3,391	294
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,115	15,826	455	2,039	4,350	5,587	3,395	289
Oct-Dec	16,114	15,834	457	2,036	4,353	5,587	3,401	285
Nov 97-Jan 98	16,116	15,829	459	2,029	4,348	5,592	3,402	283
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	16,120	15,837	462	2,019	4,347	5,592	3,418	279
Jan-Mar 1998	16,106	15,822	458	2,014	4,337	5,595	3,419	277
Feb-Apr	16,090	15,801	449	2,009	4,326	5,592	3,425	285
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-26	-28	-9	-20	-22	0	22	2
Per cent	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-1.0	-0.5	0.0	0.7	0.8
Over last 12 months	-11	-18	11	-81	-46	11	88	8
Per cent	-0.1	-0.1	2.5	-3.9	-1.1	0.2	2.6	3.0
Female								
MGSH								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	12,430	11,873	391	2,082	3,136	4,409	1,855	532
1993	12,463	11,901	347	1,992	3,219	4,452	1,890	539
1994	12,477	11,934	354	1,868	3,245	4,511	1,956	533
1995	12,491	11,981	366	1,794	3,269	4,557	1,995	517
1996	12,611	12,105	393	1,758	3,292	4,644	2,018	512
1997	12,744	12,208	434	1,696	3,321	4,645	2,112	544
3 month averages								
Feb-Apr 1997	12,745	12,211	433	1,702	3,332	4,641	2,104	537
Mar-May (Spr)	12,744	12,208	434	1,696	3,321	4,645	2,112	544
Apr-Jun	12,780	12,238	440	1,699	3,326	4,649	2,123	547
May-Jul	12,805	12,254	445	1,705	3,321	4,657	2,126	544
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,785	12,257	437	1,705	3,321	4,660	2,134	536
Jul-Sep	12,780	12,248	431	1,700	3,305	4,670	2,142	535
Aug-Oct	12,760	12,234	432	1,683	3,299	4,669	2,151	527
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,765	12,235	443	1,693	3,288	4,665	2,146	527
Oct-Dec	12,760	12,239	439	1,697	3,285	4,659	2,160	515
Nov 97-Jan 98	12,743	12,224	434	1,693	3,272	4,653	2,172	506
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,749	12,232	430	1,691	3,270	4,655	2,186	510
Jan-Mar 1998	12,774	12,264	432	1,693	3,285	4,664	2,190	514
Feb-Apr	12,794	12,282	432	1,682	3,286	4,673	2,209	513
Changes								
Over last 3 months	51	58	-1	-11	13	20	37	7
Per cent	0.4	0.5	-0.3	-0.7	0.4	0.4	1.7	1.4
Over last 12 months	49	71	0	-20	-47	32	105	-23
Per cent	0.4	0.6	-0.1	-1.2	-1.4	0.7	5.0	-4.4

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY D.1

Economic activity by age

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATES (%)								
All								
MGWG								
MGSO								
MGWP								
MGWS								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.4	78.2	82.6	85.8	69.0	8.4
1993	62.9	78.7	53.7	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.8	78.6	56.1	76.1	83.1	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995	62.6	78.3	56.0	75.9	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996	62.7	78.5	58.0	76.9	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7
1997	62.8	78.5	59.3	76.5	83.7	84.4	68.4	8.1
3 month averages								
Feb-Apr 1997	62.9	78.6	59.3	76.7	83.8	84.4	68.5	8.0
Mar-May (Spr)	62.8	78.5	59.3	76.5	83.7	84.4	68.4	8.1
Apr-Jun	62.9	78.7	59.9	76.7	83.9	84.5	68.6	8.1
May-Jul	63.0	78.7	60.9	76.8	83.9	84.5	68.4	8.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	62.9	78.6	60.7	76.4	83.9	84.6	68.4	8.1
Jul-Sep	62.9	78.6	60.3	76.2	83.6	84.6	68.5	8.1
Aug-Oct	62.8	78.5	60.4	75.8	83.7	84.6	68.5	8.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	62.8	78.5	61.2	76.1	83.7	84.5	68.3	8.0
Oct-Dec	62.8	78.5	61.3	76.1	83.8	84.4	68.4	7.8
Nov 97-Jan 98	62.7	78.4	60.9	75.9	83.7	84.3	68.4	7.7
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	62.7	78.5	60.8	75.8	83.8	84.3	68.6	7.7
Jan-Mar 1998	62.7	78.5	60.8	75.8	83.9	84.4	68.5	7.7
Feb-Apr	62.7	78.5	60.3	75.5	83.9	84.4	68.6	7.8
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.1	1.0	-1.2	0.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.2
Male								
MGWH								
MGSP								
MGWQ								
MGWT								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	74.2	86.7	60.5	83.8	95.0	94.5	73.9	8.9
1993	73.2	85.9	53.4	83.7	94.5	93.9	72.7	7.5
1994	72.9	85.6	56.3	82.1	94.6	93.3	72.3	7.6
1995	72.6	85.1	56.2	81.8	94.1	93.1	71.5	8.2
1996	72.3	85.0	59.4	82.5	93.3	92.4	71.8	7.6
1997	72.1	84.8	58.1	82.3	93.5	91.9	72.2	7.6
3 month averages								
Feb-Apr 1997	72.1	84.8	58.2	82.5	93.5	92.0	72.2	7.5
Mar-May (Spr)	72.1	84.8	58.1	82.3	93.5	91.9	72.2	7.6
Apr-Jun	72.1	84.9	58.6	82.4	93.8	91.9	72.3	7.6
May-Jul	72.1	84.8	59.8	82.3	93.7	91.9	72.2	7.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	72.0	84.7	60.4	81.6	93.6	91.9	72.1	7.9
Jul-Sep	72.0	84.6	59.9	81.5	93.4	91.9	72.2	8.0
Aug-Oct	72.0	84.7	60.2	81.3	93.6	91.9	72.2	8.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	72.0	84.7	60.6	81.2	93.7	91.9	72.1	7.8
Oct-Dec	71.9							

D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Aged 16-59/64														
	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks								Wants job and seeking work but not available to start		
					Available to start work in next 2 weeks				Reasons for not seeking				All	Students	Other
					Available	Not available	Discouraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
MGSJ															
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
1992	16,619	7,324	5,326	2,010	1,738	801	933	104	309	754	196	355	273	108	165
1993	16,842	7,486	5,355	2,142	1,867	868	996	143	413	738	211	343	276	117	159
1994	16,917	7,563	5,316	2,259	2,031	919	1,110	132	502	780	230	369	229	101	129
1995	17,025	7,668	5,406	2,274	2,038	922	1,115	105	522	763	240	393	258	119	118
1996	17,045	7,642	5,343	2,310	2,127	893	1,234	101	579	765	262	408	184	86	97
1997	17,053	7,656	5,281	2,385	2,180	778	1,403	88	690	733	269	390	206	92	112
3 month averages															
Feb-Apr 1997	17,033	7,631	5,241	2,387	2,188	781	1,410	88	698	759	260	390	198	93	104
Mar-May (Spr)	17,053	7,656	5,281	2,385	2,180	778	1,403	88	690	733	269	390	206	92	112
Apr-Jun	17,011	7,606	5,224	2,380	2,180	778	1,401	92	693	739	268	387	197	85	116
May-Jul	16,989	7,603	5,230	2,372	2,169	768	1,399	83	684	741	264	393	201	80	120
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,039	7,632	5,249	2,389	2,176	769	1,406	79	693	768	255	392	211	93	118
Jul-Sep	17,065	7,662	5,280	2,377	2,160	761	1,397	67	706	757	249	396	217	95	115
Aug-Oct	17,089	7,674	5,297	2,368	2,161	763	1,398	69	704	751	255	388	207	97	108
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,098	7,677	5,319	2,353	2,147	761	1,387	70	710	715	247	384	208	99	109
Oct-Dec	17,116	7,677	5,308	2,374	2,169	771	1,401	75	717	740	238	381	203	98	106
Nov 97-Jan 98	17,145	7,715	5,332	2,385	2,176	770	1,404	75	723	751	238	380	211	98	116
Dec-Feb 98 (Win)	17,148	7,707	5,316	2,394	2,187	763	1,421	80	750	758	245	369	209	94	115
Jan-Mar 1998	17,150	7,705	5,318	2,382	2,174	752	1,422	78	752	739	253	359	208	93	118
Feb-Apr	17,158	7,713	5,332	2,379	2,173	744	1,430	74	760	730	252	359	207	89	116
Changes															
Over last 3 months	13	-2	0	-6	-4	-26	26	-1	37	-21	14	-22	-4	-9	0
Per cent	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-3.4	1.8	-0.9	5.1	-2.8	5.8	-5.7	-2.1	-8.9	0.2
Over last 12 months	125	82	91	-8	-16	-37	20	-14	62	-30	-8	-31	9	-3	12
Per cent	0.7	1.1	1.7	-0.3	-0.7	-4.7	1.4	-15.6	8.8	-3.9	-3.2	-8.0	4.4	-3.7	11.9
Male															
Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
1992	5,663	2,440	1,830	620	490	228	257	44	177	37	101	126	128	59	70
1993	5,890	2,590	1,826	775	649	302	343	85	259	42	111	146	123	58	66
1994	5,978	2,662	1,826	845	731	320	407	79	323	47	121	154	113	58	56
1995	6,074	2,753	1,916	846	733	317	413	61	325	49	130	163	111	58	53
1996	6,163	2,792	1,897	902	814	338	473	59	361	48	142	179	87	42	46
1997	6,240	2,845	1,907	943	844	270	573	51	418	68	141	164	97	53	44
3 month averages															
Feb-Apr 1997	6,229	2,834	1,883	945	844	273	573	51	429	72	134	161	101	55	46
Mar-May (Spr)	6,240	2,845	1,907	943	844	270	573	51	418	68	141	164	97	53	44
Apr-Jun	6,230	2,825	1,890	938	846	276	570	54	425	64	140	165	88	48	44
May-Jul	6,229	2,832	1,903	930	838	272	566	47	426	64	137	166	91	45	47
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,252	2,854	1,917	937	837	274	561	46	423	69	131	167	101	50	50
Jul-Sep	6,270	2,872	1,931	940	836	271	565	39	423	74	132	170	107	53	49
Aug-Oct	6,269	2,868	1,926	935	837	272	566	38	424	71	139	167	98	54	43
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,277	2,870	1,936	933	835	271	564	40	430	70	130	163	98	56	43
Oct-Dec	6,286	2,870	1,944	928	835	274	560	44	437	72	121	160	94	54	40
Nov 97-Jan 98	6,292	2,884	1,958	930	837	274	561	42	440	69	120	159	94	52	42
Dec-Feb 97 (Win)	6,297	2,882	1,951	933	843	277	565	45	444	73	123	159	91	51	40
Jan-Mar 1998	6,318	2,902	1,947	955	858	283	577	41	456	72	133	156	96	50	47
Feb-Apr	6,343	2,931	1,963	965	865	278	587	42	468	71	130	154	100	50	51
Changes															
Over last 3 months	51	48	4	35	28	4	26	0	28	2	10	-5	6	-2	9
Per cent	0.8	1.6	0.2	3.8	3.3	1.5	4.7	-0.6	6.4	2.8	8.3	-3.2	6.1	-4.5	21.0
Over last 12 months	114	98	80	19	21	5	14	-9	39	-1	-4	-7	-1	-5	10.8
Per cent	1.8	3.5	4.3	2.1	2.4	1.7	2.4	-17.2	9.2	-1.9	-2.9	-4.6	-0.7	-9.4	10.8
Female															
Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
1992	10,956	4,884	3,495	1,389	1,248	573	675	60	132	717	95	229	145	50	95
1993	10,952	4,896	3,529	1,368	1,218	566	653	58	154	696	99	197	153	59	93
1994	10,939	4,901	3,490	1,414	1,300	598	703	53	179	733	109	216	117	43	73
1995	10,951	4,915	3,490	1,428	1,304	605	701	43	197	714	110	230	127	61	64
1996	10,882	4,849	3,446	1,408	1,314	555	760	42	218	697	119	229	97	44	51
1997	10,813	4,811	3,374	1,442	1,336	507	831	37	272	665	128	226	108	39	68
3 month averages															
Feb-Apr 1997	10,804	4,798	3,359	1,441	1,344	508	837	37	270	687	126	229	97	37	58
Mar-May (Spr)	10,813	4,811	3,374	1,442	1,336	507	831	37	272	665	128	226	108	39	68
Apr-Jun	10,781	4,781	3,334	1,442	1,334	503	832	38	268	675	128	222	108	37	72
May-Jul	10,760	4,771	3,327	1,441	1,331	497	833	36	258	677	127	227	110	35	73
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,787	4,778	3,332	1,452	1,339	494	845	33	269	699	124	225	110	43	68
Jul-Sep	10,795	4,790	3,350	1,437	1,324	490	833	28	283	682	117	226	110	42	66
Aug-Oct	10,819	4,807	3,371	1,433	1,324	492	832	30	280	680	116	221	109	43	65
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,822	4,808	3,383	1,420	1,312	490	824	29	280	645	117	221	110	44	67
Oct-Dec	10,831	4,807	3,364	1,445	1,333	497	841	30	280	668	117	222	110	44	66
Nov 97-Jan 98	10,853	4,831	3,374	1,455	1,339	496	843	33	283	682	118	221	117	46	74
Dec-Feb 97 (Win)	10,852	4,825	3,365	1,461	1,344	485	855	35	306	685	123	210	118	44	75
Jan-Mar 1998	10,831	4,803	3,371	1,427	1,316	469	845	37	296	667	120	203	112	43	72
Feb-Apr	10,815	4,782	3,369	1,414	1,308	466	843	32	292	659	122	205	107	39	65
Changes															
Over last 3 months	-38	-49	-5	-41	-31	-30	-1	0	9	-23	4	-16	-10	-6	-9
Per cent	-0.3	-1.0	-0.1	-2.8	-2.4	-6.1	-0.1	-1.2	3.0	-3.3	3.3	-7.4	-8.7	-13.9	-11.7
Over last 12 months	11	-16	11	-27	-36	-42	6	-5	22	-28	-4	-24	9	2	7
Per cent	0.1	-0.3	0.3	-1.9	-2.7	-8.2	0.7	-13.3	8.2	-4.1	-3.5	-10.4	9.6	4.7	12.8

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE	All aged 16 and over								50-64 (M)		65+ (M)	
	MGSI	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	MGWA	MGWD	50-59 (W)	60+ (W)	MGWB	MGWE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	16,619	7,324	560	1,282	1,579	1,629	2,274	9,289				
1993	16,842	7,486	614	1,263	1,573	1,700	2,336	9,352				
1994	16,917	7,563										

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)	Per cent, seasonally	
									Actual	Seasonally adjusted
ECONOMIC INACTIVITY RATES (%)*										
All										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	36.7	20.8	40.6	21.8	17.4	14.2	31.0	91.6		
1993	37.1	21.3	46.3	22.2	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1		
1994	37.2	21.4	43.9	23.9	16.9	14.9	31.5	92.1		
1995	37.4	21.7	44.0	24.1	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.0		
1996	37.3	21.5	42.0	23.1	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3		
1997	37.2	21.5	40.7	23.5	16.3	15.6	31.6	91.9		
3 month averages										
Feb-Apr 1997	37.1	21.4	40.7	23.3	16.2	15.6	31.5	92.0		
Mar-May (Spr)	37.2	21.5	40.7	23.5	16.3	15.6	31.6	91.9		
Apr-Jun	37.1	21.3	40.1	23.3	16.1	15.5	31.4	91.9		
May-Jul	37.0	21.3	39.1	23.2	16.1	15.5	31.6	91.9		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	37.1	21.4	39.3	23.6	16.1	15.4	31.6	91.9		
Jul-Sep	37.1	21.4	39.7	23.8	16.4	15.4	31.5	91.9		
Aug-Oct	37.2	21.5	39.6	24.2	16.3	15.4	31.5	92.0		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	37.2	21.5	38.8	23.9	16.3	15.5	31.7	92.0		
Oct-Dec	37.2	21.5	38.7	23.9	16.2	15.6	31.6	92.2		
Nov 97-Jan 98	37.3	21.6	39.1	24.1	16.3	15.7	31.6	92.3		
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	37.3	21.5	39.2	24.2	16.2	15.7	31.4	92.3		
Jan-Mar 1998	37.3	21.5	39.2	24.2	16.1	15.6	31.5	92.3		
Feb-Apr	37.3	21.5	39.7	24.5	16.1	15.6	31.4	92.2		
Changes										
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.1		
Over last 12 months	0.1	0.1	-1.0	1.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.2		
Male										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	25.8	13.3	39.5	16.2	5.0	5.5	26.1	91.1		
1993	26.8	14.1	46.6	16.3	5.5	6.1	27.3	92.5		
1994	27.1	14.4	43.7	17.9	5.4	6.7	27.7	92.4		
1995	27.4	14.9	43.8	18.2	5.9	6.9	28.5	91.8		
1996	27.7	15.0	40.6	17.5	6.7	7.6	28.2	92.4		
1997	27.9	15.2	41.9	17.7	6.5	8.1	27.8	92.4		
3 month averages										
Feb-Apr 1997	27.9	15.2	41.8	17.5	6.5	8.0	27.8	92.5		
Mar-May (Spr)	27.9	15.2	41.9	17.7	6.5	8.1	27.8	92.4		
Apr-Jun	27.9	15.1	41.4	17.6	6.2	8.1	27.7	92.4		
May-Jul	27.9	15.2	40.2	17.7	6.3	8.1	27.8	92.2		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.0	15.3	39.6	18.4	6.4	8.1	27.9	92.1		
Jul-Sep	28.0	15.4	40.1	18.5	6.6	8.1	27.8	92.0		
Aug-Oct	28.0	15.3	39.8	18.7	6.4	8.1	27.8	92.0		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28.0	15.3	39.4	18.8	6.3	8.1	27.9	92.2		
Oct-Dec	28.1	15.3	39.0	18.9	6.2	8.2	27.9	92.3		
Nov 97-Jan 98	28.1	15.4	39.0	19.2	6.1	8.2	28.0	92.3		
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	28.1	15.4	38.5	19.5	6.1	8.3	27.8	92.5		
Jan-Mar 1998	28.2	15.5	39.0	19.6	6.2	8.3	28.0	92.5		
Feb-Apr	28.3	15.6	40.0	19.8	6.3	8.4	28.0	92.3		
Changes										
Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.1		
Over last 12 months	0.4	0.5	-1.7	2.3	-0.2	0.3	0.3	-0.2		
Female										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	46.8	29.1	41.7	27.7	30.1	23.0	38.2	91.9		
1993	46.8	29.1	46.1	28.4	29.0	23.2	37.8	91.8		
1994	46.7	29.1	44.1	30.3	28.8	23.1	36.8	91.9		
1995	46.7	29.1	44.1	30.4	28.4	23.4	36.8	92.1		
1996	46.3	28.6	43.4	27.7	27.7	22.9	37.1	92.2		
1997	45.9	28.3	39.4	29.6	26.4	23.1	36.7	91.7		
3 month averages										
Feb-Apr 1997	45.9	28.2	39.6	29.3	26.3	23.2	36.7	91.8		
Mar-May (Spr)	45.9	28.3	39.4	29.6	26.4	23.1	36.7	91.7		
Apr-Jun	45.8	28.1	38.8	29.2	26.2	23.0	36.6	91.6		
May-Jul	45.7	28.0	38.0	29.0	26.3	22.9	36.8	91.7		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45.8	28.0	39.1	29.0	26.2	22.8	36.8	91.8		
Jul-Sep	45.8	28.1	39.2	29.4	26.5	22.7	36.8	91.8		
Aug-Oct	45.9	28.2	39.4	29.8	26.5	22.7	36.7	91.9		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45.9	28.2	38.2	29.3	26.7	22.8	37.0	91.9		
Oct-Dec	45.9	28.2	38.4	29.1	26.6	23.0	36.7	92.1		
Nov 97-Jan 98	46.0	28.3	39.3	29.2	26.8	23.1	36.5	92.3		
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	46.0	28.3	39.8	29.2	26.8	23.2	36.3	92.2		
Jan-Mar 1998	45.9	28.1	39.5	29.1	26.4	23.1	36.3	92.2		
Feb-Apr	45.8	28.0	39.3	29.5	26.2	22.9	36.0	92.2		
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.3	-0.6	-0.2	-0.6	-0.1		
Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.8	0.4		

*Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

Source: Labour Force Survey

EARNINGS E.1

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector				Private sector			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
			Monthly rate	Headline rate*			Monthly rate	Headline rate*			Monthly rate	Headline rate*
1990=100	DNHO	DNHS	DNHW	LMBO	LMBU	LMBV	LMBW	LMBQ	LMBX	LMBY	LMBZ	LMBP
1993	118.5				119.8				118.1			
1994	123.2				123.8				123.1			
1995	127.4				126.4				127.7			
1996	132.3				129.9				132.4			
1997	138.2				133.6				139.6			
1996 Aug	131.3	133.2	3.9	4.0	130.0	130.2	2.3	2.5	131.8	134.1	4.4	4.5
1996 Sep	131.9	134.0	4.2	4.0	131.0	131.2	3.0	2.7	132.2	134.8	4.6	4.4
1996 Oct	131.9	134.2	3.9	4.1	130.7	131.6	2.6	3.0	132.3	135.0	4.3	4.4
1996 Nov	133.5	134.7	4.1	4.3	131.8	131.8	3.2	3.0	134.1	135.6	4.4	4.6
1996 Dec	137.1	135.6	4.8	4.6	132.4	132.0	3.1	3.1	138.6	136.7	5.3	5.0
1997 Jan	135.2	136.2	4.8	4.6	131.9	132.4	2.9	2.8	136.2	137.2	5.4	5.1
1997 Feb	136.3	136.2	4.3	4.5	132.0	132.3	2.5	2.5	137.7	137.4	4.7	4.8
1997 Mar	141.7	137.0	4.5	4.3	131.8	132.3	2.2	2.4	144.9	138.7	5.2	4.8
1997 Apr	136.9	137.1	4.1	4.3	132.6	133.2	2.4	2.3	138.3	138.3	4.5	4.8
1997 May	136.4	137.4	4.2	4.2	132.6	133.1	2.3	2.5	137.6	138.7	4.7	4.6
1997 Jun	137.0	138.0	4.3	4.3	132.3	133.5	2.9	2.9	138.6	139.3	4.6	4.7
1997 Jul	138.8	138.6	4.4	4.4	134.2	134.2	3.4	3.1	140.3	139.9	4.6	4.7
1997 Aug	137.3	139.1	4.5	4.3	135.0	134.2	3.0	3.0	138.1	140.6	4.8	4.7
1997 Sep	137.4	139.6	4.2	4.4	134.9	134.5	2.5	2.6	138.2	141.1	4.6	4.8
1997 Oct	137.7	140.2	4.5	4.4	134.2	134.6	2.3	2.6	138.9	141.9	5.1	5.0
1997 Nov	139.7	141.0	4.7	4.6	135.0	135.6	2.9	2.7	141.2	142.7	5.3	5.1
1997 Dec	143.4	141.7	4.5	4.5	136.2	135.7	2.8	2.6	145.7	143.6	5.0	5.1
1998 Jan	140.9	142.0	4.3	4.6	134.5	135.3	2.2	2.6	143.0	144.1	5.0	5.2
1998 Feb	142.9	143.0	5.0	4.9	135.3	135.8	2.6	2.6	145.4	145.2	5.7	5.6
1998 Mar	149.7	144.7	5.6	5.2	135.2	136.0	2.8	2.5	154.4	147.1	6.1	5.9
Apr P	144.0	144.1	5.1	..	135.4	136.1	2.1	..	146.8	146.7	6.1	..
Service industries (Divisions 50-93)												
Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37)												
Production industries (Divisions 10-41)												
SIC 1992	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
			Monthly rate	Headline rate*			Monthly rate	Headline rate*			Monthly rate	Headline rate*
1990=100	DNHR	DNHV	DNHZ	LMBT	DNHP	DNHT	DNHX	LMBS	DNHQ	DNHU	DNHY	LMBR
1993	117.5				120.5				121.0			
1994	121.7				126.2				126.9			
1995												

E.3 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted)

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manufacturing n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products (24)	Rubber and plastic products (25)	Other non-metallic mineral products (26)	Basic metals (27)	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery) (28)	Machinery and equipment n.e.c. (29)
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993) Annual averages	DNGO 117.7	DNGP 126.1	DNGQ 125.0	DNGR 123.2	DNGS 117.7	DNGT 114.5	DNGU 118.9	DNGV 121.2	DNGW 122.6	DNGX 115.3	DNGY 115.6	DNGZ 119.2	DNH 122.2
1994) Annual averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	122.2
1995) Annual averages	126.4	139.0	136.2	132.7	129.3	123.9	128.5	131.7	133.7	124.8	131.8	133.4	134.2
1996) Annual averages	133.7	142.2	140.9	138.8	134.1	131.2	133.9	137.1	137.7	128.7	137.8	139.0	138.8
1997) Annual averages	137.7	147.5	146.4	144.7	140.4	137.4	139.9	143.1	143.2	133.9	142.2	145.0	144.2
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	120.2
1993 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	121.2
1993 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	124.3
1993 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	121.2
1993 May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.2	121.2
1993 Jun	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	122.2
1993 Jul	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.2
1993 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	121.2
1993 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	122.2
1993 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	122.2
1993 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	124.2
1993 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	124.2
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	122.2
1994 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	124.2
1994 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	130.2
1994 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	127.2
1994 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	128.2
1994 Jun	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.2
1994 Jul	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.2
1994 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	125.2
1994 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	127.2
1994 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	128.2
1994 Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	128.5	122.6	131.1	131.2
1994 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
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	128.2
1995 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	131.2
1995 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
1995 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	131.2
1995 May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	129.0	134.5	126.6	126.6	133.6	133.6	132.0
1995 Jun	120.7	144.3	134.3	134.1	128.8	122.4	131.4	131.5	125.6	127.2	127.2	133.6	134.0
1995 Jul	123.0	134.5	136.1	133.4	127.8	123.7	128.9	129.7	135.4	127.5	148.7	134.0	138.2
1995 Aug	141.0	135.8	135.8	132.3	128.6	122.8	127.5	132.4	132.4	123.0	124.4	131.4	133.0
1995 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	134.0
1995 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	138.2
1995 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	136.2
1995 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	138.2
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	138.2
1996 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	140.2
1996 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	142.3
1996 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	138.1
1996 May	133.8	140.5	139.6	137.9	133.3	131.5	132.6	134.4	137.4	132.5	136.6	136.6	138.2
1996 Jun	126.8	136.5	139.0	144.1	134.9	131.1	136.7	136.7	138.0	128.6	132.8	138.6	138.2
1996 Jul	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
1996 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	137.1
1996 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	132.1
1996 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	137.1
1996 Nov	130.5	146.3	146.9	141.7	139.5	132.3	135.2	137.2	139.5	135.7	135.7	142.1	141.0
1996 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	140.2
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	138.2
1997 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	143.1
1997 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
1997 Apr	136.0	150.7	146.0	142.1	140.1	133.7	138.3	140.8	140.5	141.2	147.1	142.3	143.1
1997 May	136.4	149.5	144.4	142.5	138.9	138.8	139.6	142.2	142.5	133.2	140.1	142.6	145.1
1997 Jun	129.5	143.2	143.6	145.3	140.8	138.0	140.7	143.3	143.3	135.2	137.1	142.8	145.1
1997 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	145.1
1997 Aug	156.5	141.3	145.9	145.1	138.2	140.3	140.3	139.3	142.2	133.4	135.8	143.7	142.2
1997 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
1997 Oct	145.1	142.2	144.0	146.7	140.5	137.9	141.3	140.6	143.1	134.4	148.1	146.2	144.1
1997 Nov	137.2	148.7	150.5	150.0	140.4	141.7	141.6	144.2	145.5	135.6	138.5	148.2	149.1
1997 Dec	130.2	153.8	153.5	150.2	142.9	143.3	142.2	154.2	147.6	140.0	145.0	150.3	150.7
1998 Jan	129.2	146.2	146.9	144.6	142.2	139.6	140.6	146.0	149.9	148.2	148.0	146.7	145.1
1998 Feb	126.8	149.9	148.2	147.2	144.0	146.9	141.9	149.9	152.6	140.2	142.6	151.0	151.1
1998 Mar	128.6	154.0	161.8	150.6	149.2	146.6	146.6	169.8	153.3	140.9	146.8	153.3	156.1
1998 Apr P	126.3	155.1	150.3	148.4	144.6	140.9	144.3	151.2	152.8	139.3	154.9	148.9	150.1

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

EARNINGS E.3

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted)

Electrical and optical equipment (30-33)	Transport equipment (34,35)	Electricity, gas and water supply (40,41)	Construction (45)	Wholesale trade (51)	Retail trade and repairs (50,52)	Hotels and restaurants (55)	Transport, storage and communication + (60-64)	Financial intermediation (65-67)	Real estate renting and business activities (70-74)	Public administration services (75)	Education health and social work (80-85)	Other services # (90-93)	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 1990=100
DNH3	DNHC	DNHD	DNHE	DNHF	DNHG	DNHH	DNHI	DNHJ					

E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS*

All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1990=100	DMGH	Per cent change from a year earlier	DJDO	Per cent change from a year earlier	
1989	93.8	4.8	90.6	10.2	
1990	100.0	6.6	100.0	10.4	
1991	105.2	5.2	106.8	6.8	
1992	105.2	0.4	110.4	3.4	
1993	105.2	-0.4	110.2	-0.1	
1994	105.2	0.0	110.5	0.2	
1995	109.1	3.7	112.4	1.7	
1996	115.0	5.4	114.6	2.0	
1997	118.7	3.3	118.4	3.3	
1992 Q3	105.6	-0.3	110.4	2.6	
1992 Q4	105.1	-0.5	110.1	1.3	
1993 Q1	103.4	-2.2	109.6	-0.5	
1993 Q2	104.9	-1.0	110.4	-0.6	
1993 Q3	106.2	0.6	110.6	0.2	
1993 Q4	106.3	1.2	110.3	0.3	
1994 Q1	104.9	1.4	110.9	1.2	
1994 Q2	105.0	0.2	110.1	-0.2	
1994 Q3	105.0	-1.2	110.1	-0.4	
1994 Q4	105.8	-0.5	110.7	0.6	
1995 Q1	107.5	2.5	111.5	0.3	
1995 Q2	108.5	0.9	112.0	1.7	
1995 Q3	109.0	0.9	112.3	2.0	
1995 Q4	111.4	5.3	113.6	2.7	
1996 Q1	113.3	5.4	113.7	1.9	
1996 Q2	114.6	5.7	114.1	1.8	
1996 Q3	115.5	5.9	115.0	2.4	
1996 Q4	116.5	4.6	115.5	1.6	
1997 Q1	117.2	3.4	117.5	3.4	
1997 Q2	118.1	3.0	117.7	3.2	
1997 Q3	118.6	2.7	118.6	3.1	
1997 Q4	121.1	3.9	119.6	3.6	
1998 Q1	124.1	5.9	N/A	N/A	
1995 Aug	108.5	3.5	..	..
1995 Sep	109.3	3.6	..	..
1995 Oct	110.4	4.9	..	..
1995 Nov	110.9	5.2	..	..
1995 Dec	112.8	5.7	..	..
1996 Jan	112.8	4.9	..	..
1996 Feb	113.3	6.0	..	..
1996 Mar	113.8	5.3	..	..
1996 Apr	114.9	5.9	..	..
1996 May	114.3	5.5	..	..
1996 Jun	114.6	5.6	..	..
1996 Jul	114.9	5.7	..	..
1996 Aug	115.7	5.7	..	..
1996 Sep	115.7	5.8	..	..
1996 Oct	115.8	4.9	..	..
1996 Nov	116.6	5.1	..	..
1996 Dec	117.2	3.9	..	..
1997 Jan	117.1	3.9	..	..
1997 Feb	116.9	3.1	..	..
1997 Mar	117.5	3.2	..	..
1997 Apr	117.0	1.8	..	..
1997 May	118.6	3.7	..	..
1997 Jun	118.6	3.5	..	..
1997 Jul	118.1	3.2	..	..
1997 Aug	118.9	3.7	..	..
1997 Sep	118.9	2.7	..	..
1997 Oct	120.1	3.7	..	..
1997 Nov	121.2	4.0	..	..
1997 Dec	121.9	4.0	..	..
1998 Jan	123.0	5.0	..	..
1998 Feb	124.0	6.1	..	..
1998 Mar	125.4	6.8	..	..
1998 Apr P	124.6	6.5	..	..
Three months ending					
1995 Oct	109.4	4.0	..	..
1995 Nov	110.2	4.6	..	..
1995 Dec	111.4	5.3	..	..
1996 Jan	112.2	5.3	..	..
1996 Feb	113.0	5.5	..	..
1996 Mar	113.3	5.4	..	..
1996 Apr	114.0	5.7	..	..
1996 May	114.3	5.6	..	..
1996 Jun	114.6	5.7	..	..
1996 Jul	114.6	5.3	..	..
1996 Aug	115.1	5.7	..	..
1996 Sep	115.5	5.9	..	..
1996 Oct	115.7	5.8	..	..
1996 Nov	116.0	5.3	..	..
1996 Dec	116.5	4.6	..	..
1997 Jan	117.0	4.3	..	..
1997 Feb	117.1	3.6	..	..
1997 Mar	117.2	3.4	..	..
1997 Apr	117.1	3.7	..	..
1997 May	117.7	3.9	..	..
1997 Jun	118.1	3.0	..	..
1997 Jul	118.4	3.3	..	..
1997 Aug	118.5	3.0	..	..
1997 Sep	118.6	2.7	..	..
1997 Oct	119.3	3.1	..	..
1997 Nov	120.0	3.5	..	..
1997 Dec	121.1	3.9	..	..
1998 Jan	122.0	4.3	..	..
1998 Feb	122.9	5.0	..	..
1998 Mar	124.1	5.9	..	..
1998 Apr P	124.7	6.4	..	..

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

Notes: 1 Manufacturing is based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, workforce jobs and output. Other sectors are based on national accounts data of wages and salaries, employment and output and are no longer published separately.

2 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.

* Wages and salaries per unit of output.

EARNINGS E.31

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

1990=100	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (4)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages														
1993	120.8	114.0	110.7	110.6	111.1	120.4	147.0	117.0	120.0	104.7	111.8	124.4	113.9	108.0
1994	126.5	117.0	112.5	113.2	113.4	123.9	166.0	118.4	124.0	106.9	113.7	130.1	118.6	111.0
1995	132.2	118.0	114.1	117.6	116.1	128.0	188.0	123.1	127.8	110.4	115.0	136.4	124.9	114.0
1996	138.0	120.0	117.7	122.1	119.0	134.7	204.0	126.4	130.1	113.1	117.2	143.6	133.1	118.0
1997	144.1	123.0	118.7	..	121.9	..	..	..	134.8	116.4	120.7	149.4	139.0	122.0
Quarterly averages														
1995 Q4	134.1	118.0	115.3	118.2	116.8	131.4	196.0	123.1	129.5	111.1	115.3	139.2	127.9	115.0
1996 Q1	135.7	120.0	115.4	120.4	117.1	134.1	198.0	122.5	128.8	111.9	116.3	140.7	129.6	116.0
1996 Q2	137.2	120.0	116.9	121.4	118.1	134.7	202.0	124.3	129.3	113.3	116.8	143.0	135.1	118.0
1996 Q3	138.9	121.0	118.4	122.7	119.3	134.9	206.0	123.6	130.9	113.8	117.4	144.4	133.0	118.0
1996 Q4	140.3	121.0	120.0	123.7	119.8	135.2	210.0	126.4	131.6	113.6	118.2	145.9	134.8	120.0
1997 Q1	141.8	121.0	119.2	124.8	120.6	135.2	219.0	126.4	133.9	117.6	119.4	147.2	137.2	120.0
1997 Q2	143.1	122.0	118.9	126.4	121.3	136.7	221.0	..	134.2	116.3	120.2	149.0	139.9	121.0
1997 Q3	144.7	123.0	117.1	..	122.6	137.0	..	..	135.4	116.8	121.3	149.7	138.4	122.0
1997 Q4	146.8	124.0	119.8	..	123.2	..	..	..	136.0	115.4	121.8	151.5	140.4	124.0
1998 Q1	149.4	..	..	..	123.7	..	..	..	..	..	122.4	..	..	124.0
Monthly														
1996 Jan	135.3	..	115.2	..	117.1	134.1	..	..	128.8	110.2	116.2	..	129.3	117.0
1996 Feb	135.8	..	115.7	120.4	..	..	..	..	128.8	112.9	116.4	..	129.3	116.0
1996 Mar	136.1	120.0	115.4	..	..	..	..	122.0	128.8	113.0	116.4	..	130.4	116.0
1996 Apr	136.9	..	115.2	..	118.1	134.7	..	..	129.1	112.8	116.7	..	134.5	118.0
1996 May	137.0	..	116.8	124.3	..	..	..	..	129.2	112.7	116.7	..	136.1	117.0
1996 Jun	137.7	120.0	118.7	..	..	..	..	124.0	129.5	114.2	116.8	..	134.7	118.0
1996 Jul	138.3	..	117.2	..	119.3	134.9	..	..	130.9	112.6	117.4	..	134.3	118.0
1996 Aug	138.8	..	118.5	122.3	..	..	..	..	130.9	114.7	117.4	..	131.6	118.0
1996 Sep	139.5	121.0	119.5	..	..	..	..	124.0	130.9	114.0	117.4	..	133.2	119.0
1996 Oct	139.5	..	119.3	..	119.8	135.2	..	..	131.4	114.2	118.1	..	132.5	118.0
1996 Nov	140.2	..	120.5	122.7	..	..	..	..	131.5	113.6	118.2	..	134.6	119.0
1996 Dec	141.3	121.0	120.1	..	..	..	..	126.0	131.8	112.7	118.2	..	137.2	121.0
1997 Jan	141.2	..	118.7	..	120.6	135.2	..	..	133.8	121.6	119.2	..	135.8	120.0
1997 Feb	141.9	..	119.7	124.8	..	..	..	..	133.8	116.1	119.5	..	136.4	120.0
1997 Mar	142.3	121.0	119.2	..	..	..	..	126.4	134.0	115.8	119.5	..	139.5	121.0
1997 Apr	142.5	..	118.6	..	121.3	136.7	..	..	134.1	115.8	120.0	..	138.4	121.0
1997 May	143.1	..	118.6	126.4	..	..	..	..	134.1	116.0	120.1	..	141.8	121.0
1997 Jun	143.7	122.0	118.0	..	..	..	..	..	134.3	117.2	120.5	..	139.5	121.0
1997 Jul	144.1	..	117.5	..	122.6	137.0	..	..	135.4	116.8	121.4	..	138.9	121.0
1997 Aug	144.9	..	117.5	..	..	..	..	..	135.4	117.8	121.3	..	138.0	121.0
1997 Sep	145.1	123.0	116.5	..	..	..	..	..	135.4	115.9	121.3	..	138.4	122.0
1997 Oct	146.0	..	118.5	..	123.2	..	..	..	135.9	115.9	121.8	..	138.7	123.0
1997 Nov	146.9	..	119.3	..	..	..	..	..	136.0	115.9	121.8	..	140.3	123.0
1997 Dec	147.6	124.0	121.6	..	..	..	..	..	136.0	114.5	121.8	..	142.2	124.0
1998 Jan	147.8	..	121.6	..	123.7	..	..	..	136.0	120.3	122.3	..	141.9	124.0
1998 Feb	149.0	..	120.9	..	..	..	..	..	136.1	116.1	122.4	..	140.3	124.0
1998 Mar	151.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122.5	..	..	124.0
1998 Apr P	150.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1994	5	3	2	2	2	3	13	1	3	2	2	5	4	3
1995	5	1	1	4	2	3	13	4	3	2	2	5	7	4
1996	4	2	3	4	2	5	9	3	2	3	3	4	7	4
1997	4	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	4					

F.1 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes

THOUSANDS

ENGLAND and WALES	Work-based training for adults			Other training			Modern Apprenticeships**		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
Period ending									
1990-91*	114.7	10.3	124.9	193.2	16.4	209.5			
1991-92*	127.7	11.5	139.2	233.2	16.5	249.6			
1992-93#	133.4	11.8	145.2	231.8	15.1	246.9			
1993-94+	124.4	8.7	133.1	234.1	16.1	250.2			
1994-95+	94.9	8.6	103.4	224.2	15.3	239.5			
1995-96+	68.2	4.7	72.8	211.0	13.2	224.2	24.8	3.0	27.8
1996-97**	53.4	3.8	57.1	189.1	14.8	203.9	75.8	6.1	81.9
1995-96									
18 Jun	69.7	6.1	75.8	210.7	15.1	225.8	1.5	0.3	1.8
16 Jul	63.3	5.0	68.3	220.9	15.5	236.3	2.1	0.3	2.4
13 Aug	60.1	4.7	64.9	223.5	15.5	239.0	2.8	0.4	3.2
10 Sep	58.4	4.5	62.9	223.8	15.5	239.3	5.6	0.5	6.1
08 Oct	61.6	4.8	66.4	229.0	16.0	244.9	9.7	1.4	11.1
05 Nov	63.5	5.0	68.5	229.4	16.0	245.4	12.3	1.8	14.2
03 Dec	65.3	5.0	70.3	228.1	15.9	243.9	14.9	2.0	16.9
31 Dec	60.7	4.8	65.5	223.7	15.5	239.2	16.8	2.1	18.9
28 Jan	63.9	4.8	68.7	216.6	14.6	231.2	18.9	2.1	21.0
25 Feb	66.9	4.9	71.8	214.5	13.3	227.8	21.4	2.7	24.1
24 Mar	68.2	4.7	72.8	211.0	13.2	224.2	24.8	3.0	27.8
1996-97									
28 Apr	61.7	4.3	65.9	201.1	12.8	213.8	27.2	3.4	30.6
26 May	61.4	4.1	65.5	198.1	12.9	211.0	29.0	3.5	32.6
23 Jun	60.4	4.0	64.4	198.0	12.8	210.8	31.1	4.0	35.0
21 Jul	58.3	3.5	61.8	208.0	13.1	221.1	35.1	3.8	38.9
18 Aug	56.0	3.4	59.4	209.6	13.6	223.2	39.1	4.0	43.1
15 Sep	55.5	3.4	59.0	211.0	13.9	224.9	47.4	4.7	52.1
13 Oct	57.6	3.8	61.3	212.4	14.4	226.8	53.7	5.3	59.0
10 Nov	58.4	3.9	62.3	211.8	14.9	226.6	58.8	5.8	64.3
08 Dec	58.8	3.9	62.7	210.5	15.2	225.7	63.3	5.8	69.1
05 Jan	52.7	3.6	56.3	205.0	15.1	220.1	65.0	5.7	70.7
02 Feb	56.6	3.8	60.4	203.3	15.1	218.3	68.4	6.1	74.5
02 Mar	57.6	4.0	61.6	197.9	14.9	212.9	72.6	6.1	78.8
30 Mar	53.4	3.8	57.1	189.1	14.8	203.9	75.8	6.1	81.9
1997-98##									
04 May	49.5	3.3	52.8	179.5	13.3	192.8	79.4	6.2	85.6
01 Jun	48.7	3.0	51.7	175.4	13.2	188.6	80.6	6.3	86.9
29 Jun	49.7	2.7	52.4	177.6	13.6	191.2	82.7	6.4	89.1
03 Aug	47.6	2.4	50.0	181.6	14.1	195.7	87.6	6.6	94.2
31 Aug	46.8	2.2	49.0	179.2	13.6	192.8	91.5	6.7	98.2
28 Sep	49.0	2.7	51.6	180.7	14.0	194.7	101.2	7.5	108.7
26 Oct	49.3	2.5	51.8	177.6	14.0	191.6	105.6	8.0	113.5
23 Nov	48.8	2.5	51.4	175.1	14.2	189.2	107.7	8.2	115.9
30 Dec	44.0	2.0	46.0	169.7	13.8	183.5	108.2	8.3	116.5
28 Dec	44.0	2.0	46.0	169.7	13.8	183.5	108.2	8.3	116.5
01 Feb	45.5	1.9	47.5	165.1	13.3	178.4	108.4	8.5	116.9
01 Mar	46.1	2.0	48.0	157.9	12.9	170.8	109.2	8.5	117.7
29 Mar	43.1	1.7	44.8	151.8	13.4	165.2	110.1	8.2	118.3

* Employment Training.
 # Employment Training and Employment Action.
 + Training for Work.
 ** 1996-97 starts and in-training figures include Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).
 ## Pre-Vocational Training (PVT) is part of mainstream Work-based training for adults (WBTA) from April 1997 onwards.
 ++ Modern Apprenticeships was launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from April 1995.

Source: TEC Management Information, the Welsh Office

F.2 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes

THOUSANDS

ENGLAND and WALES	Work-based training for adults			Other training			Modern Apprenticeships**		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
Period ending									
1990-91*	280.2	24.4	304.6	225.9	18.2	244.1			
1991-92*	253.2	24.0	277.2	227.4	17.9	245.3			
1992-93#	291.2	27.2	318.4	236.4	15.3	251.7			
1993-94+	290.7	19.1	309.8	238.7	17.6	256.3			
1994-95+	269.8	19.3	289.1	251.8	16.7	268.5			
1995-96+	212.4	12.1	224.4	250.7	17.4	268.1	25.8	2.6	28.4
1996-97**	216.3	12.5	228.8	235.4	21.5	256.9	70.1	5.3	75.4
1997-98##	180.9	9.0	189.9	180.1	17.7	197.8	80.6	4.4	85.1
1995-96									
05 Nov	18.2	1.2	19.4	19.4	1.6	21.0	2.8	0.3	3.0
03 Dec	18.5	1.0	19.5	17.2	1.3	18.5	2.7	0.2	2.9
31 Dec	10.2	0.6	10.8	10.2	0.7	10.9	2.2	0.2	2.4
28 Jan	17.6	1.0	18.6	15.6	1.0	16.6	2.4	0.2	2.6
25 Feb	20.6	0.9	21.5	16.2	0.9	17.1	2.9	0.4	3.3
24 Mar	22.7	0.9	23.7	16.8	1.0	17.8	4.0	0.4	4.4
1996-97									
28 Apr	18.4	0.9	19.3	15.0	3.3	18.4	2.9	0.3	3.2
26 May	17.2	1.0	18.1	11.9	1.1	13.1	2.5	0.3	2.7
23 Jun	16.2	0.9	17.1	16.7	1.2	17.9	2.8	0.2	3.0
21 Jul	17.1	0.9	18.0	33.7	1.7	35.4	4.9	0.4	5.3
18 Aug	15.4	0.9	16.3	22.5	1.7	24.3	5.1	0.4	5.5
15 Sep	16.2	1.0	17.2	28.7	2.2	30.9	9.8	1.0	10.7
13 Oct	19.8	1.5	21.3	24.5	2.1	26.7	8.1	0.8	9.0
10 Nov	18.3	1.1	19.4	17.9	1.8	19.6	6.8	0.6	7.3
08 Dec	17.6	1.1	18.7	15.6	1.6	17.2	6.4	0.4	6.7
05 Jan	7.1	0.4	7.5	7.1	0.7	7.8	3.0	0.2	3.3
02 Feb	17.9	1.1	19.0	15.2	1.2	16.4	5.5	0.3	5.8
02 Mar	18.7	1.2	19.9	13.1	1.2	14.3	6.3	0.3	6.6
30 Mar	16.5	0.6	17.1	13.4	1.5	14.9	5.9	0.3	6.2
1997-98									
04 May	18.4	1.1	19.5	13.5	1.4	14.9	6.5	0.2	6.7
01 Jun	14.2	0.7	14.9	10.2	1.1	11.3	3.8	0.2	4.0
29 Jun	16.2	0.8	17.0	18.5	1.7	20.3	5.2	0.2	5.5
03 Aug	18.5	0.9	19.4	29.7	2.4	32.1	9.2	0.4	9.6
31 Aug	13.8	0.6	14.4	16.5	1.2	17.7	7.3	0.3	7.6
28 Sep	17.7	1.2	18.9	25.5	2.4	27.9	14.6	1.1	15.7
02 Nov	19.6	0.9	20.5	18.5	1.9	20.3	9.5	0.6	10.1
30 Nov	14.8	0.8	15.6	12.6	1.5	14.1	6.1	0.4	6.6
28 Dec	8.6	0.2	8.9	7.1	0.8	8.0	3.8	0.3	4.0
01 Feb	14.6	0.7	15.3	10.7	1.2	11.8	5.2	0.3	5.5
01 Mar	14.0	0.6	14.7	9.4	1.1	10.5	4.7	0.2	5.0
29 Mar	10.4	0.5	10.9	8.0	0.9	9.0	4.6	0.2	4.8

* Employment Training.
 # Employment Training and Employment Action.
 + Training for Work.
 ** 1996-97 starts and in-training figures include Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).
 ## Pre-Vocational Training (PVT) is part of mainstream Work-based training for adults (WBTA) from April 1997 onwards.
 ++ Modern Apprenticeships was launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from April 1995.

Source: TEC Management Information, the Welsh Office

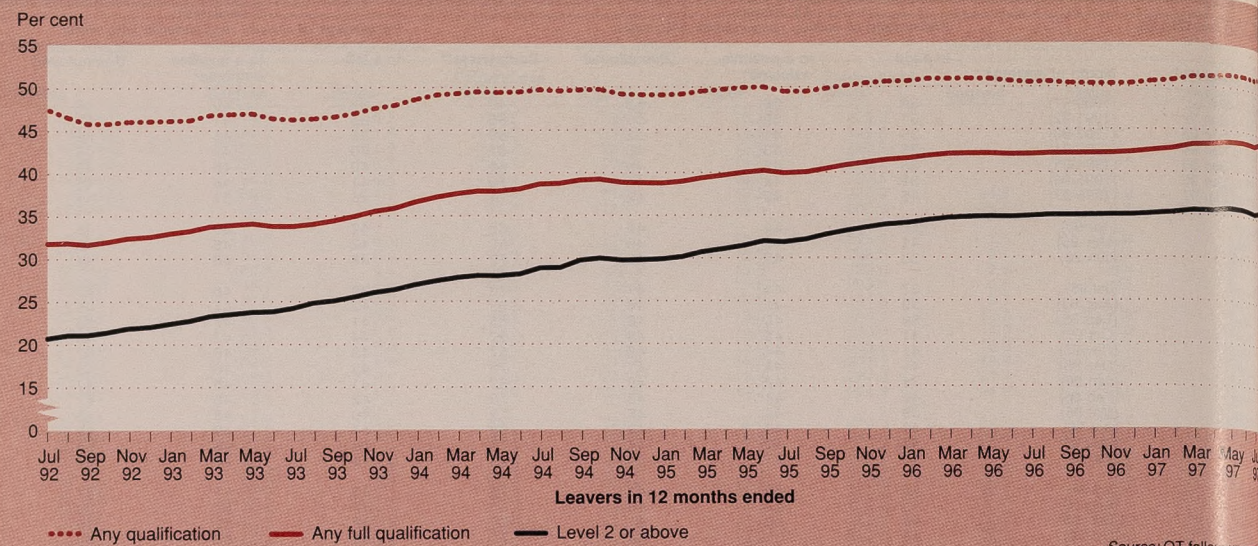
F.3 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers

ENGLAND and WALES

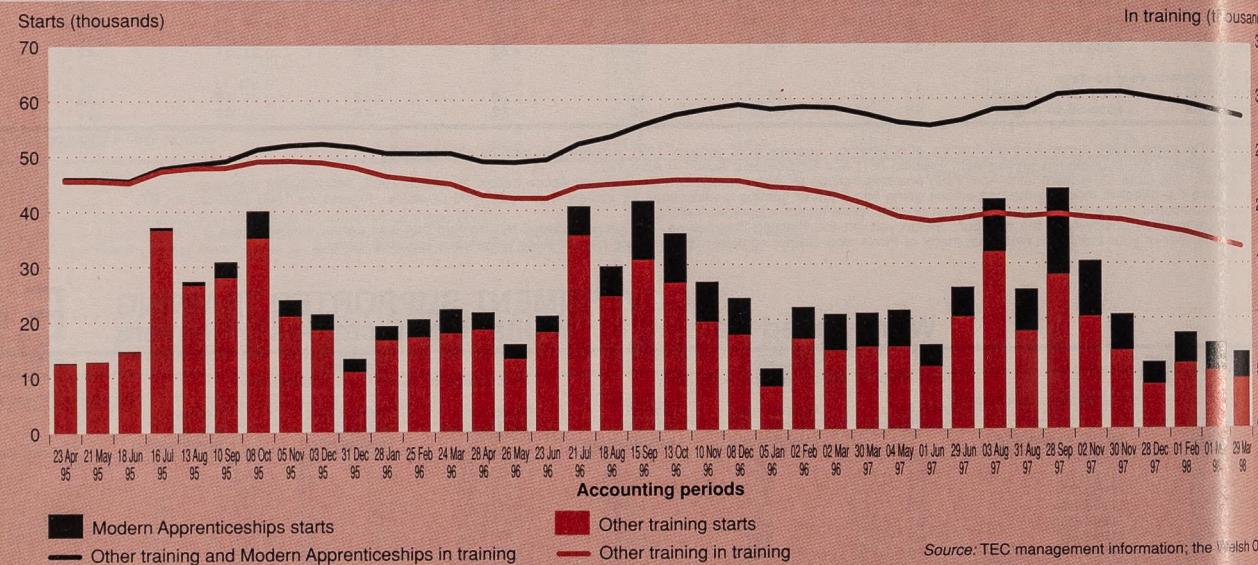
Month of survey*	Month of leaving#	All leavers Percentage of survey respondents who were:				Completers Percentage of survey respondents who were:		
		In a job	In a positive outcome*	Unemployed	Completers**	In a job	In a positive outcome*	Unemployed
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	33	36	53	49	37	40	48
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	31	36	55	55	35	41	51
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	35	41	52	60	38	44	48
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	36	43	48	61	40	47	45
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	38	44	48	66	40	45	46
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	39	44	47	70	41	46	45
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	45	49	42	71	46	51	41
1995 Oct	(Apr 95)	40	44	46	68	42	46	45
Nov	(May 95)	41	45	46	69	42	46	45
Dec	(Jun 95)	38	45	45	72	38	46	44
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	37	44	47	72	39	46	45
Feb	(Aug 95)	39	45	46	69	42	47	45
Mar	(Sep 95)	39	45	46	68	41	47	45
Apr	(Oct 95)	41	45	48	67	44	47	45
May	(Nov 95)	41	44	48	67	43	46	47
Jun	(Dec 95)	38	44	47	73	43	46	46
Jul	(Jan 96)	40	44	49	67	41	45	47
Aug	(Feb 96)	39	44	48	70	42	45	47
Sep	(Mar 96)	43	48	43	68	44	49	42
Oct	(Apr 96)	42	47	44	71	44	48	44
Nov	(May 96)	40	47	44	72	41	49	43
Dec	(Jun 96)	40	47	44	72	41	49	43
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	43	49	42	71	45	51	41
Feb	(Aug 96)	45	51	40				

Trends in Other Training qualifications; England and Wales



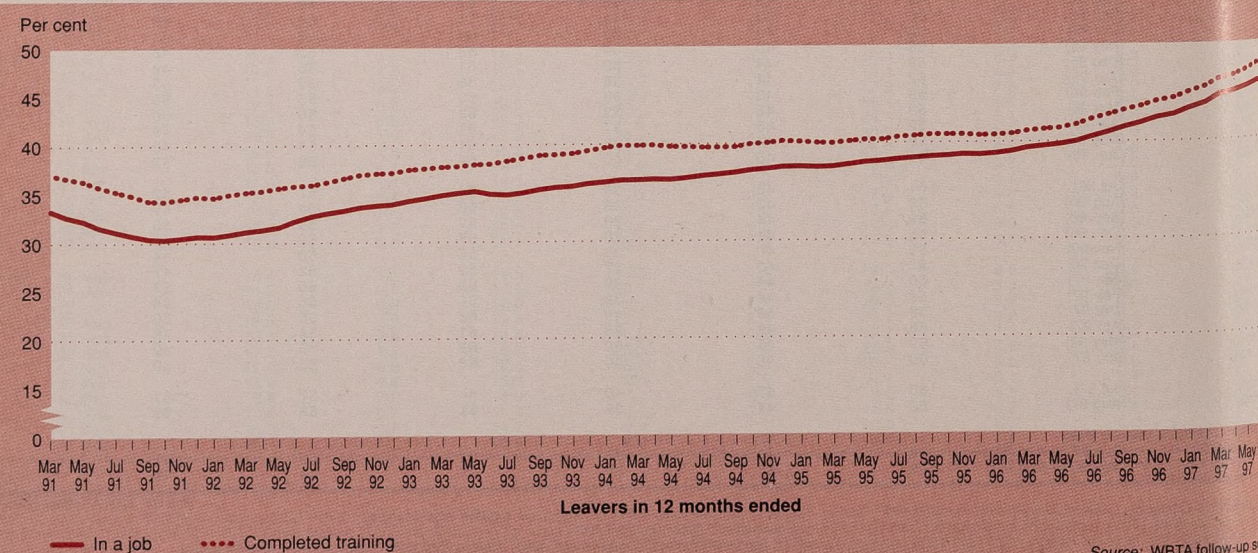
Source: OT follow-up survey

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



Source: TEC management information; the Welsh Office

Trends in TfW outcomes; England and Wales



Source: WBTA follow-up survey

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING F.5
Other training: destination of leavers

ENGLAND and WALES		All leavers Percentage of survey respondents who were:				Completers Percentage of those who completed who were:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed	Completers*	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	58	74	20	37	75	83	14
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	51	67	25	44	69	77	17
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	50	67	28	43	67	76	20
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	53	70	25	46	68	78	18
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	58	72	22	46	72	81	14
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	63	76	18	52	75	85	11
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	65	79	15	54	77	87	9
1995 Sep	(Mar 95)	64	75	20	51	78	84	12
Oct	(Apr 95)	59	71	22	43	70	78	16
Nov	(May 95)	60	72	22	42	72	80	15
Dec	(Jun 95)	65	76	19	58	76	84	12
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	61	76	18	55	72	84	12
Feb	(Aug 95)	57	76	17	50	70	85	10
Mar	(Sep 95)	57	79	15	53	70	85	10
Apr	(Oct 95)	63	75	19	46	80	86	9
May	(Nov 95)	64	75	19	48	78	85	10
Jun	(Dec 95)	68	77	16	57	79	85	10
Jul	(Jan 96)	64	75	20	49	78	85	11
Aug	(Feb 96)	67	76	18	54	79	85	11
Sep	(Mar 96)	65	79	15	56	79	86	9
Oct	(Apr 96)	65	77	17	49	77	85	10
Nov	(May 96)	65	77	17	48	77	85	11
Dec	(Jun 96)	68	80	15	60	79	87	9
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	63	78	16	58	74	85	11
Feb	(Aug 96)	59	81	13	54	71	88	8
Mar	(Sep 96)	59	81	13	54	71	88	7
Apr	(Oct 96)	64	77	17	49	77	86	9
May	(Nov 96)	66	76	17	49	79	86	9
Jun	(Dec 96)	71	76	16	57	81	86	9
Jul	(Jan 97)	68	77	17	52	79	86	10
Aug	(Feb 97)	69	79	16	56	81	88	8
Sep	(Mar 97)	71	82	13	61	81	88	8
Oct	(Apr 97)	65	78	16	51	76	86	9
Nov	(May 97)	67	78	15	52	76	85	10
Dec	(Jun 97)	69	80	13	61	79	87	8
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	62	79	14	58	73	87	8
Feb	(Aug 97)	60	81	12	58	70	88	7
Current and previous year to date		64	78	16	53	76	86	10
Mar 96 to Feb 97 (Sep 95 to Aug 96)		66	79	15	55	76	87	8
Mar 97 to Feb 98 (Sep 96 to Aug 97)								

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

Source: OT follow-up survey

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING F.6
Other training: qualifications of leavers

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

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

Source: OT follow-up survey

G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS		THOUSANDS
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	
1994)	158.0			211.4		208.1		160.6		
1995)	182.1			223.3		222.4		171.2		
1996)	226.1			222.7		216.7		152.6		
1997)	283.6			227.0		226.3		138.8		
1996 May	211.5	8.8	6.5	220.0	-0.4	209.3	-4.4	150.0	-4.6	
Jun	221.2	9.7	7.4	220.1	-0.2	210.9	-1.2	147.0	-2.2	
Jul	231.5	10.3	9.6	225.1	-1.9	212.9	-3.4	148.3	-2.4	
Aug	234.8	3.3	7.8	222.5	0.8	218.6	3.1	152.5	0.8	
Sep	244.8	10.0	7.9	222.0	0.6	214.5	1.2	148.7	0.6	
Oct	253.6	8.8	7.4	203.9	-7.1	197.4	-5.2	134.3	-4.7	
Nov	263.9	10.3	9.7	230.9	2.8	219.7	0.4	150.4	-0.7	
Dec	266.2	2.3	7.1	230.5	2.8	233.2	6.2	161.6	4.3	
1997 Jan	267.8	1.6	4.7	210.3	2.1	215.0	5.9	147.1	4.3	
Feb	275.2	7.4	3.8	238.3	2.5	234.0	4.8	157.4	2.3	
Mar	277.5	2.3	3.8	244.9	4.8	248.3	5.0	166.7	1.7	
Apr	277.8	0.3	3.3	238.1	9.3	234.2	6.4	165.8	6.2	
May	277.9	0.1	0.9	234.8	-1.2	233.2	-0.3	150.6	-2.3	
Jun	284.1	6.2	2.2	226.7	-6.1	219.8	-9.5	141.4	-8.4	
Jul	285.2	1.1	2.5	225.8	-4.1	223.1	-3.7	136.0	-9.9	
Aug	290.1	4.9	4.1	218.8	-5.3	214.1	-6.4	124.0	-8.9	
Sep	296.0	5.9	4.0	228.1	0.5	217.1	-0.9	126.1	-5.1	
Oct	305.1	9.1	6.6	228.1	0.8	222.1	-0.3	120.5	-5.2	
Nov	284.6	-20.5	-1.8	216.6	-0.7	232.6	6.2	115.5	-2.8	
Dec	281.9	-2.7	-4.7	213.2	-5.0	222.3	1.7	114.8	-3.8	
1998 Jan	273.7	-8.2	-10.5	198.5	-9.9	215.1	-2.3	121.9	0.5	
Feb	282.2	8.5	-0.8	222.4	1.9	215.6	-5.7	116.8	0.4	
Mar	284.2	2.0	0.8	224.3	3.7	218.9	-1.1	120.6	1.9	
Apr R	286.9	2.7	4.4	221.5	7.7	217.5	0.8	117.5	-1.5	
May P	296.5	9.6	4.8	209.0	-4.5	200.6	-5.0	109.3	-2.5	

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 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 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 figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, p 143, October 1985.

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

R Revised.

G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

		North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1996	May	7.3	21.0	4.6	15.7	13.7	17.7	16.7	25.9	26.2	17.7	13.7	24.4	204.7	6.9	211.5
	Jun	7.9	21.8	4.4	16.2	14.2	18.5	17.6	28.5	27.5	18.6	14.1	25.0	214.3	6.9	221.2
	Jul	8.4	23.5	4.7	16.8	14.9	19.0	18.3	30.1	28.9	19.3	14.7	26.0	224.6	6.9	231.5
	Aug	8.7	22.3	5.0	17.6	15.2	19.5	18.6	31.4	29.7	20.0	14.8	25.4	228.3	6.5	234.8
	Sep	9.2	23.1	5.2	18.3	16.3	20.1	19.2	33.0	30.8	21.0	15.3	26.4	237.9	6.9	244.8
	Oct	9.5	24.0	5.3	18.9	16.6	20.8	20.1	35.7	31.4	21.6	15.6	27.3	246.8	6.8	253.6
	Nov	9.7	24.6	5.9	19.8	17.2	21.4	20.7	38.7	32.2	22.9	15.7	27.7	256.5	7.4	263.9
	Dec	9.5	25.0	5.8	19.1	17.9	22.0	21.9	38.4	32.5	23.4	15.8	28.1	259.3	6.9	266.2
1997	Jan	9.6	25.1	5.9	19.5	17.9	21.5	22.3	38.5	32.6	23.7	16.1	28.3	261.2	6.6	267.8
	Feb	9.9	25.8	6.0	20.4	18.6	22.3	23.7	37.7	33.2	24.5	17.4	29.1	268.6	6.6	275.2
	Mar	10.1	26.0	6.1	20.8	18.9	22.7	23.2	37.1	34.3	25.1	17.5	29.4	271.0	6.5	277.5
	Apr	10.2	26.1	6.2	21.0	18.8	23.1	22.9	36.6	33.9	25.5	17.6	29.6	271.4	6.3	277.8
	May	10.3	25.7	6.6	20.9	19.4	23.1	22.2	35.9	34.4	25.4	18.0	29.3	271.2	6.7	277.9
	Jun	10.3	27.1	6.9	21.1	19.9	23.4	23.1	35.4	34.6	26.5	18.3	30.8	277.3	6.8	284.1
	Jul	10.3	27.4	7.0	21.2	20.1	23.7	23.3	35.1	34.3	25.9	18.2	31.9	278.4	6.8	285.2
	Aug	10.3	29.2	7.1	21.3	20.7	23.6	23.9	35.0	34.3	25.8	18.6	33.3	283.2	6.9	290.1
	Sep	10.5	30.3	7.1	21.5	21.6	23.8	24.8	35.3	35.0	26.1	18.8	34.1	289.0	7.0	296.0
	Oct	10.1	30.5	7.2	21.9	23.1	24.2	26.0	36.8	36.7	27.0	19.1	35.3	297.9	7.1	305.1
	Nov	9.8	29.4	6.9	20.9	22.8	22.9	24.0	28.8	35.0	25.0	18.3	33.5	277.3	7.2	284.6
	Dec	10.0	29.1	8.0	20.7	22.3	22.7	22.8	28.4	34.8	24.7	18.5	32.5	274.5	7.3	281.9
1998	Jan	9.6	28.1	7.9	19.9	22.0	22.2	22.1	26.7	34.2	24.3	18.1	31.2	266.2	7.5	273.7
	Feb	10.0	29.8	8.1	20.5	21.4	23.2	22.3	28.9	35.3	25.3	18.2	31.5	274.5	7.7	282.2
	Mar	10.4	30.7	8.0	20.6	20.3	23.3	22.8	28.9	35.1	26.0	18.0	32.4	276.5	7.7	284.2
	Apr R	10.9	31.7	7.0	20.8	19.8	24.2	23.2	28.9	35.5	27.0	17.9	31.9	278.7	8.3	286.9
	May P	11.3	32.5	7.3	22.7	20.2	25.8	23.6	29.3	36.1	28.8	18.4	31.8	287.9	8.6	296.5

* See footnote to Table G.1.

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

R Revised.

Note: Data for standard statistical regions have been withdrawn from this table. Figures for specific regions are available on request from the Labour Market Statistics Helpline on 0171 533 833.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

		North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total+																
1994	Annual	5.6	16.8	3.6	11.8	10.9	12.3	13.0	13.1	20.8	12.5	11.2	19.9	151.4	6.5	157.9
1995	Annual	6.4	18.7	4.0	13.3	12.8	15.3	14.8	16.5	22.8	14.4	13.3	23.2	175.4	7.5	182.8
1996	Averages	8.1	22.0	4.9	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	19.2	14.5	25.5	219.6	7.0	226.5
1997	Averages	10.1	27.7	6.7	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9
1997	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	6.4	273.6
	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	6.8	291.3
	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	6.5	286.7
	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	6.6	291.3
	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	7.5	323.1
	Oct	11.7	35.0	7.8	25.0	26.5	27.6	29.5	41.0	41.4	29.3	20.9	39.3	335.1	7.9	343.0
	Nov	10.5	32.0	7.2	22.1	25.3	24.5	26.0	31.6	37.3	25.2	18.8	35.9	296.3	7.8	304.2
	Dec	9.5	28.1	7.7	19.6	22.6	21.5	22.1	28.4	33.1	22.5	17.2	31.4	263.6	7.6	271.2
1998	Jan	8.5	25.0	7.4	17.5	20.1	19.7	19.2	24.3	29.3	20.1	16.0	27.5	234.7	7.2	241.9
	Feb	8.9	27.4	7.7	18.7	20.3	21.3	20.1	26.3	31.6	22.5	16.6	28.2	249.5	7.4	256.9
	Mar	9.6	28.7	7.6	19.4	18.9	21.7	21.3	26.9	33.3	25.0	17.4	30.3	260.0	7.4	267.4
	Apr R	10.4	30.1	6.7	20.3	18.6	23.6	22.1	27.3	35.2	27.5	17.6	30.6	270.1	7.9	278.0
	May P	11.2	31.8	7.1	22.4	18.9	25.7	22.9	28.2	35.8	29.9	18.6	30.7	283.2	8.5	291.7
Vacancies at careers offices*																
1994	Annual	..	..	..	0.3	0.3	0.8	..	1.4	..	0.7	0.1	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.2
1995	Annual	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	0.6	..	0.8	..	0.8	0.2	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
1996	Averages	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.6	11.9	0.8	12.7
1997	Averages	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.7	2.5	1.3	0.3	0.9	15.8	0.9	16.8
1997	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		

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes¹

Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997	206	216	129	130	235	86
1995	22	26	18.1	20.4	33.9	5.4
Apr	24	29	26.1	29.8	51.3	11.1
May	16	23	2.5	4.3	16.0	5.4
Jun	25	29	16.5	16.9	32.2	1.6
Jul	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						
1996	10	24	5.6	17.1	51.3	5.9
Jan	26	36	6.3	9.8	36.0	2.7
Feb	16	27	4.2	5.1	15.2	9.3
Mar	18	27	6.1	8.3	13.2	3.5
Apr	14	23	2.5	4.1	7.6	0.6
May	32	43	138.6	140.4	241.0	8.7
Jun	14	28	6.5	127.2	148.6	7.6
Jul	25	33	22.4	135.7	442.2	3.5
Aug	19	29	5.4	120.7	121.9	8.4
Sep	20	26	3.8	16.5	39.3	13.7
Oct	24	34	124.4	127.1	162.1	23.0
Nov	12	23	27.1	28.8	24.9	9.8
Dec						
1997	21	31	19.4	20.7	24.7	11.4
Jan	12	28	5.8	8.1	14.4r	4.1r
Feb	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	15	18	9.5	10.4	10.9	4.7
Jul	12	16	4.4	6.0	5.8	2.0
Aug	7	9	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.4
Sep	21	25	16.1r	16.3r	18.6r	3.7
Oct	16	21	7.7	12.2	14.0	0.3
Nov	14	17	12.2	12.5	11.8r	1.4
Dec						
1998	12	19	3.6	5.7	15.6	8.6
Jan	15	21	3.6	6.8	13.6	5.2
Feb	18r	24r	14.7r	15.6r	32.6r	1.2
Mar	11	19	2.6	5.7	10.1	2.4
Apr						

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

UNITED KINGDOM	SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q	Other community, social and personal service activities
1994	-	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11	-
1995	-	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23	-
1996	-	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3	-
1997	-	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	5	-
1995	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	0.1	-
Jun	-	-	-	5.4	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	6.4	-
Jul	-	-	-	1.6	0.1	-	18.5	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.1	9.1	-
Aug	-	0.2	-	3.0	-	-	4.9	-	7.7	-	2.6	0.1	-
Sep	-	0.1	-	1.6	0.3	-	4.4	0.1	8.0	5.5	4.4	0.1	-
Oct	-	-	-	7.3	-	1.3	7.8	0.1	9.0	1.6	3.7	-	-
Nov	-	-	-	13.5	2.4	2.2	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	-	2.2	9.2	-	33.0	0.9	-	0.2	-
Feb	0.1	-	-	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	-	-
May	-	-	-	0.6	0.1	-	0.9	-	3.9	2.1	-	-	-
Jun	-	-	-	8.7	0.2	-	221.0	-	8.1	2.9	-	0.2	-
Jul	-	-	-	7.6	-	-	135.7	-	4.0	1.1	-	0.2	-
Aug	-	-	-	3.5	-	-	394.0	0.1	44.6	-	-	-	-
Sep	-	-	-	8.4	-	-	98.9	-	13.0	0.3	1.3	-	-
Oct	-	0.3	-	13.7	0.1	-	1.6	-	23.0	0.1	0.5	-	-
Nov	-	-	-	23.0	-	-	16.1	-	0.6	117.1	3.8	1.4	-
Dec	-	0.2	-	9.8	-	-	1.5	10.0	0.1	1.5	1.7	-	-
1997	Jan	-	-	11.4	-	-	0.5	9.0	0.1	2.6	0.5	0.8	-
Feb	-	-	-	4.1	-	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.7	4.5	2.8	-
Mar	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	3.8	-	19.4	6.9	1.8	0.1	-
Apr	-	2.1	-	27.5	1.1	-	4.6	-	4.0	8.0	0.5	-	-
May	-	-	-	19.2	1.6	-	5.4	-	4.5	5.2	-	-	-
Jun	-	-	-	6.5	-	-	2.9	0.1	0.1	3.8	-	-	-
Jul	-	-	-	4.7	-	-	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-
Aug	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	3.5	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	-
Sep	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-
Oct	-	-	-	3.7	5.3	-	1.0	7.4	0.2	-	-	0.9	-
Nov	-	-	-	0.3	6.3	1.4	2.6	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	-
Dec	-	-	-	1.4	2.7	-	3.2	4.1	0.2	0.1	-	-	-
1998	Jan	-	-	8.6	1.5	-	1.6	2.5	-	1.2	-	0.2	-
Feb	-	-	-	5.2	5.5	-	1.2	-	0.1	0.9	-	0.9	-
Mar	-	-	-	1.2	1.0	-	26.9	0.8	-	0.5	0.2r	1.8	-
Apr	-	-	-	2.4	0.3	-	2.7	-	-	0.2	2.9	1.7	-

¹ See 'Definitions' on page S3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 1998 are provisional.
r Revised.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

Labour disputes

Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to April 1997			12 months to April 1998		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1992						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	4	900	2,600	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing of:						
Food, beverages and tobacco;	5	2,100	2,600	2	900	5,000
Textiles and textile products;	4	300	1,000	1	+	#
Leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood and wood products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	1	100	4,500	2	+	500
Coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	1	2,000	1,000	1	3,000	9,000
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	3	100	600	-	-	-
Rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	1	700	6,300	4	1,600	2,000
Basic metals and fabricated metal products;	7	500	4,800	5	600	1,000
Machinery and equipment nec;	11	2,400	10,500	2	400	700
Electrical and optical equipment;	5	500	2,800	6	2,000	1,800
Transport equipment; manufacturing nec.	24	22,200	67,100	21	14,300	35,500
Electricity, gas and water supply	5	1,800	21,600	-	-	-
Construction	5	500	1,400	19	14,300	24,200
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	-	-	-	1	+	#
Hotels and restaurants	-	-	-	1	800	1,400
Transport, storage and communication	74	143,200	880,500	65	33,300	57,200
Financial intermediation	2	30,000	19,000	8	13,800	16,200
Real estate, renting and business activities	3	100	200	3	300	1,300
Public administration and defence	28	43,700	121,100	14	3,800	5,800
Education	48	134,700	143,300	26	3,000	12,600
Health and social work	11	8,900	14,600	3	300	3,200
Other community, social and personal service activities	11	1,900	5,400	8	1,000	6,000
All industries and services	251*	396,600	1,310,700	192*	93,500	183,400

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

Stoppages: April 1998

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	19	5,700	10,100
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	11	2,500*	3,100
Continuing from earlier months	8	3,200**	7,100

* All directly involved.

**includes 10 involved for the first time in the month.

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to April 1998		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	67	35,300	82,100
extra wage and fringe benefits	17	14,600	24,200
Duration and pattern of hours worked	8	3,000	4,500
Redundancy questions	25	8,000	18,000
Trade union matters	4	200	200
Working conditions and supervision	10	7,000	7,800
Manning and work allocation	40	15,400	28,100
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	21	10,000	18,500
All causes	192	93,500	183,400

G.22 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 4 April to 8 May 1998 +
9 May to 5 June 1998 +

9,229
8,349

+ Not including placings through displayed vacancies.

G.31 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Regional Selective Assistance: January - March 1998*

	Eastern	East Midlands	London	Mersey-side	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and the Humber	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of offers	3	17	5	16	42	32	11	4	34	39	203	55	43	301
Value of offers (£,000)	255	820	417	3,628	5,412	2,653	1,068	950	4,544	1,793	21,540	28,893	26,805	77,228

Note: Enquiries should be directed to the Department of Trade and Industry, tel 0171 215 2598.
* Date of first payment.

G.32 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: January - March 1998

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
EASTERN				
Pearfree Farm Foods	Clacton	90,000	B	Slaughtering, animal by-prod proc
James Mackle (UK) Ltd	Wisbech	150,000	B	Growing fruit/nuts, beverage, spice
Total		240,000		
EAST MIDLANDS				
Corru-Tube Ltd	Alfreton and Ashfield	75,000	A	Mfr plastic plates, sheets, tubes
Richard Roberts Knitwear Ltd	Alfreton and Ashfield	125,000	A	Mfr knitted/crocheted pullovers etc
Autoseat Technologies Ltd	Coventry and Hinckley	80,000	A	Mfr of vehicle seats
Software Stationery Specialists	Coventry and Hinckley	100,000	A	Mfr of paper stationery
C S Martin Ltd	Louth and Mablethorpe	200,000	A	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Total		580,000		
LONDON				
Billfields Food Co Ltd	London	75,000	A	Wh'sale of meat and meat products
MBA Holdings Ltd	London	223,300	A	Business and management consultancy
Total		298,300		
MERSEYSIDE				
Abbey National General Insurance	Liverpool	1,950,000	A	Acts aux to insurance/pension fundg
Gastronomix Ltd	Liverpool	125,000	A	Mfr mch for food, bev'ge, tobacco
GPT Ltd	Liverpool	650,000	B	Mfr telegraph/telephone equip
Robert Cain and Co Ltd	Liverpool	225,000	A	Mfr of beer
Bentwood Bros (Manchester) Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	240,000	B	Mfr of other outerwear
Total		3,190,000		
NORTH EAST				
Thorn Lighting Ltd	Durham	250,000	A	Mfr lighting equip and elec lamps
Brambles Foods Ltd	Middlesbrough	75,000	A	Mfr of other food products nes
Eirring Klinger GB Ltd	Middlesbrough	350,000	B	Mfr oth general purpose mch nes
Online Bottlers Ltd	Middlesbrough	150,000	A	Packaging activities
Dresser UK Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	2,500,000	A	Mfr of steam generators
Foam Plus Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	200,000	A	Mfr of plastics in primary forms
Merck Sharp and Dohme Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	500,000	A	Mfr of medicaments and non-medicamts
Bowater Eng Ltd	Stockton-on-Tees	75,000	B	Mfr other fabricated metal prods
Read Holdings Ltd	Stockton-on-Tees	175,000	A	Mfr of lifting and handling equip
Ready-to-Assemble Furniture Ltd	Stockton-on-Tees	210,000	B	Mfr of other furniture
Total		4,485,000		
NORTH WEST				
CRP Group Ltd	Accrington and Rossendale	510,000	A	Mfr of other plastic products
Excellpak Ltd	Blackburn	200,000	A	Mfr of wallpaper
St Ives Multimedia Ltd	Blackburn	360,000	A	Printing nes
Edbro Plc	Bolton and Bury	225,000	B	Mfr of lifting and handling equip
J D Williams and Co Ltd	Oldham	400,000	A	Retail sale via mail order houses
James Briggs Ltd	Oldham	95,000	B	Mfr paints, varnishes, ink, sealant
Techno-Seal Products Ltd	Widnes and Runcorn	80,000	A	Mfr of other rubber products
Eitech UK Ltd	Workington	95,000	A	Copper production
Total		1,965,000		
SOUTH EAST				
Haffenden Moulding Co Ltd	Dover and Deal	500,000	B	Mfr of other rubber products
Ryecroft Foods Ltd	Hastings	240,000	A	Mfr of other food products nes
Thanet Press Ltd	Thanet	75,000	A	Printing nes
Silver Spring Mineral Water Co	Folkestone	96,000	A	Production of mineral water and soft drinks
Total		911,000		
SOUTH WEST				
Aluminium Castings Ltd	Plymouth	150,000	A	Casting of other non-ferrous metals
Bal (UK) Ltd	Plymouth	225,000	B	Business and management consultancy
Rittal-CSM Ltd	Plymouth	500,000	B	Mfr of other products of wood
Furniss Foods Ltd	Redruth and Camborne	75,000	A	Mfr biscuits/pres'vd pastry/cakes
Total		950,000		

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES G.32

Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: January - March 1998*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
WEST MIDLANDS				
Protective Finishing Group Ltd	Birmingham	75,000	A	Treatment and coating of metals
Denso Sales (UK) Ltd	Coventry and Hinckley	80,000	A	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Premier Exhaust Systems Ltd	Coventry and Hinckley	750,000	A	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Anogalv Ltd	Dudley and Sandwell	75,000	A	Treatment and coating of metals
Rimstock Ltd	Dudley and Sandwell	220,000	A	Casting of light metals
Dailyver Ltd	Telford and Bridgnorth	900,000	B	Mfr of other food products nes
Filtronic Comtek Ltd	Wolverhampton	200,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Mann and Hummel (UK) Ltd	Wolverhampton	1,700,000	A	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Total		4,000,000		
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER				
Jennings Direct Imaging Ltd	Barnsley	150,000	A	Composition and plate-making
K and L Microwave	Bridlington and Driffield	200,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
GKD Litho Ltd	Hull	100,000	B	Printing nes
Optare Holdings Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough	250,000	A	Mfr of motor vehicles
Precision Manuf Services Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough	150,000	A	Mfr of tools
Soomag Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough	75,000	A	Mfr instruments: measuring etc
Estate Wire Ltd	Sheffield	90,000	B	Mfr of wire products
Total		1,015,000		
SCOTLAND				
Transcal Ltd	Bathgate	200,000	A	Mfr furns, sacks, hhold textiles
Whitley Fats Ltd	Bathgate	1,400,000	B	Mfr of dyes and pigments
Brown Bree (Manuf) Ltd	Cumnock and Sanquhar	100,000	A	Bacon and ham production
BDF Ltd	Girvan	160,000	B	Mfr of medical and surgical equip
Chilton Scotland Ltd	Girvan	1,300,000	A	Cotton-type weaving
Composite Cutters Ltd	Glasgow	100,000	A	Mfr of metal structures and parts
John Watson and Co Ltd	Glasgow	120,000	A	Printing nes
M and A Thomson Litho Ltd	Glasgow	800,000	A	Mfr of prepared unrecorded media
NCT Leather Ltd	Glasgow	700,000	A	Tanning and dressing of leather
Polaroid (UK) Ltd	Glasgow	2,000,000	A	Mfr specs/optical instrs/photo equip
Primalflex Ltd	Glasgow	300,000	A	Mfr of other rubber products
G Baker (Sound) Ltd	Glasgow	75,000	A	Mfr televis'n, radio, video, assoc
BA UK Ltd	Greenock	200,000	A	Mfr computers and oth inf proc equip
Hamilton (Irvine) Ltd	Irvine	89,000	A	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitatn
Roche Products Ltd	Irvine	6,000,000	B	Mfr of medicaments and non-medicamts
Glenfield and Kennedy Ltd	Kilmarnock	725,000	B	Mfr of taps and valves
Jigs and Fixtures	Kilmarnock	450,000	A	Mfr of machines tools
Morton's Foods Ltd	Kilmarnock	200,000	A	Mfr bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Vesuvius UK Ltd	Kilmarnock	1,950,000	B	Mfr refractory ceramic products
Aerpac B/OBO Aeropac UK Ltd)	Kirkcaldy	360,000	A	Mfr of aircraft and spacecraft
Alcan Aluminium UK Ltd	Kirkcaldy	6,000,000	B	Aluminium production
Spectrograph AB	Kirkcaldy	225,000	A	Mfr specs/optical instrs/photo equip
Wemyss Brick Co Ltd	Kirkcaldy	350,000	B	Mfr of bricks, tiles etc in clay
Adams Plastics (Motherwell) Ltd	Lanarkshire	150,000	A	Proc/preserving fruit and veg nes
Boots Co Ltd	Lanarkshire	990,000	B	Mfr of plastic packing goods
Dupont Pharmaceuticals (UK)	Lanarkshire	1,000,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
G T Martin and Sons Ltd	Lanarkshire	360,000	A	General mechanical engineering
High Speed Production Ltd	Lanarkshire	500,000	B	Forging/pressing metal, powder met
Honeywell Control Systems Ltd	Lanarkshire	250,000	B	Mfr elec motors/generators/transfm
James Nicol and Son Boilers Shott	Lanarkshire	75,000	A	Mfr of steam generators
Lightbody of Hamilton Ltd	Lanarkshire	400,000	A	Mfr bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
McLachlan Products Ltd	Lanarkshire	80,000	A	Mfr of other plastic products
Philips Electronics UK Ltd	Lanarkshire	550,000	A	Mfr of electric domestic appls
Total		28,159,000		
WALES				
Rodale Medical Ltd	Aberdare	2,700,000	A	Mfr of medicaments and non-medicamts
Showa (UK) Ltd	Aberdare	3,000,000	A	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Friction Dynamics Ltd	Bangor and Caernarfon	1,410,000	B	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
M and J (Girope) Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	90,000	A	Mfr plastic plates, sheets, tubes
Bayer Diagnostics Manuf Ltd	Bridgend	525,000	A	Mfr of medicaments and non-medicamts
BiTRACE International Plc	Bridgend	80,000	A	Technical testing and analysis
Meiki (UK) Ltd	Bridgend	150,000	A	Mfr of other special purpose mch nes
Able Insurance Services Ltd	Cardiff	350,000	A	Acts aux to insurance/pension fundg
National Britannia Ltd	Cardiff	96,000	A	Business and Management consultancy
Fair Municipal Vehicles Ltd	Holyhead	950,000	B	General mechanical engineering
Isis International Furniture Ltd	Llanelli	225,000	A	Mfr of other furniture
Genetix GY Ltd	Merthyr and Rhymney	600,000	A	Mfr other office and shop furniture
Norgine Ltd	Merthyr and Rhymney	400,000	A	Mfr of medicaments and non-medicamts
R-Tek Ltd	Merthyr and Rhymney	500,000	A	Mfr of other plastic products
St Meryn Meat Ltd	Merthyr and Rhymney	6,581,000	A	Bacon and ham production
NTL Internet Ltd	Newport	1,400,000	A	Software consultancy and supply
Fullon Synchrobell Ltd	Pontypool and Cwmbran	250,000	B	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Glampac Ltd	Pontypridd and Rhondda	150,000	A	Mfr of paper and Paperboard
Purilite International Ltd	Pontypridd and Rhondda	200,000	A	Mfr of plastics in primary forms
Comtek Electronics	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	200,000	A	Mfr computers and other inf proc equip
Fibrelux Ltd	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	200,000	A	Mfr non-electric domestic appls
Princeton P/E Ltd	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	96,000	A	Wh'sale oth mch: ind, trade, navig
Walbro Automotive Ltd	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	850,000	B	Mfr plastic plates, sheets, tubes
Viskase UK Ltd	Swansea	250,000	A	Mfr of plastic packing goods
Hazlewood Frozen Products Ltd	Wrexham	108,500	A	Fish freez'g, process'g, preserv'g
Hoya Lens UK Ltd	Wrexham	1,800,000	A	Mfr specs/optical instrs/photo equip
JCB Transmissions Ltd	Wrexham	3,150,000	B	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Total		26,311,500		

Date of first payment. Payment of RSA is made in instalments, typically over several years as jobs and capital expenditure targets laid down in the offer are met. The amounts quoted above therefore represent the maximum grant potentially payable if the project is satisfactorily completed, and not the amount actually paid to date.

A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

Note: Enquiries regarding this table should be addressed to:

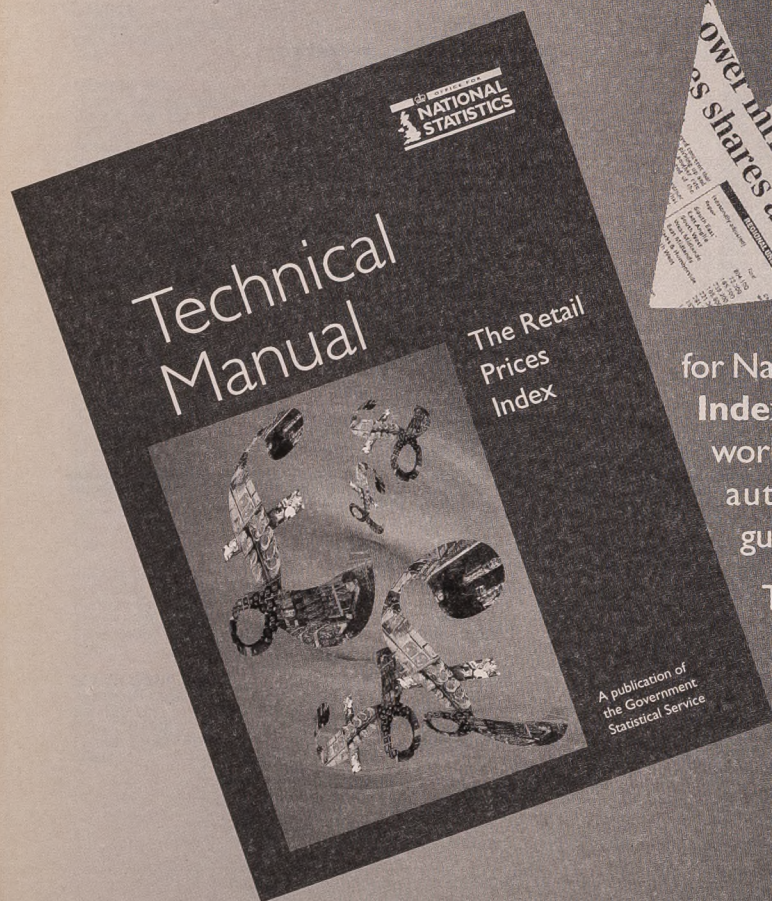
English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, REG (A), Bay 3.A.39, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 (tel 0171 215 2598).

Scottish cases - Scottish Office Industry Department, SO IA 2, 5th Floor, Meridian Court, Cadogan Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (0141 242 5623).

Welsh cases - Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 01222 825167).

The Retail Prices Index Technical Manual

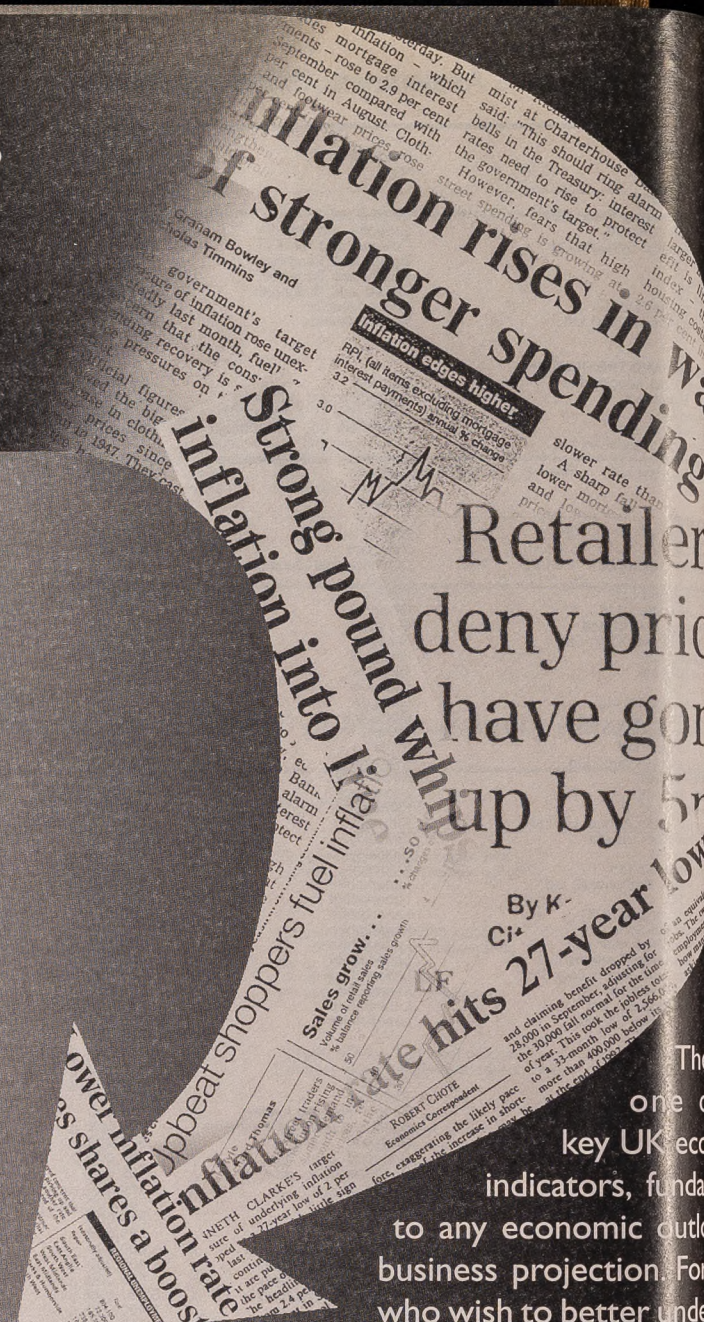
The RPI: widely used but not always fully understood...



its compilation and scope, the O for National Statistics has produced the **Retail Prices Index Technical Manual**. The most comprehensive work of its kind produced by any country, it provides authoritative and up-to-date methodology and guidance.

Topics covered include:

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



ECONOMIC INDICATORS H.1

Background economic indicators* seasonally adjusted

Year	Output						Income					
	GDP		Index of output UK				Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies ⁴			
	1990=100	£ billion	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%
	FNAO	CAOP	DVZI	DVZK	OECD countries¹	CECR	CIUO					
1990	97.5	466.5	97.0	94.9	99.3	101.9	101.9	2.0	69.0	69.0	0.5	0.5
Q1	99.5	476.8	99.1	96.3	98.7	103.9	103.9	2.0	76.3	76.3	10.5	10.5
Q2	103.8	498.2	104.4	100.8	103.2	105.5	105.5	1.5	87.3	87.3	14.4	14.4
Q3	106.7	511.9	106.7	102.5	107.0	108.9	108.9	3.2	92.8	92.8	6.3	6.3
Q4	109.0	525.1	107.9	102.8	109.4	112.5	112.5	3.3	103.7	103.7	11.8	11.8
1991	112.6	540.5	109.4	104.3	114.3	117.2	117.2	4.2	109.3	109.3	5.4	5.4
1992	111.3	133.5	108.7	103.9	112.4	114.2	114.2	2.3	26.5	26.5	5.1	5.1
Q1	112.3	134.6	109.2	104.2	113.8	119.2	119.2	6.4	27.8	27.8	9.5	9.5
Q2	113.1	135.8	110.3	104.8	115.2	116.4	116.4	3.1	27.5	27.5	7.3	7.3
Q3	113.5	136.6	109.3	104.2	115.9R	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q4	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
1993	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q1	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q2	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q3	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q4	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
1994	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q1	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q2	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q3	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q4	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
1995	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q1	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q2	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q3	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q4	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
1996	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q1	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q2	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q3	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q4	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
1997	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q1	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q2	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q3	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q4	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
1998	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q1	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q2	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q3	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q4	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
1999	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q1	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q2	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q3	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q4	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
2000	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q1	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q2	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q3	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q4	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
2001	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q1	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q2	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q3	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q4	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
2002	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q1	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q2	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q3	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q4	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
2003	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q1	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q2	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q3	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q4	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
2004	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q1	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q2	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q3	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q4	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
2005	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q1	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q2	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q3	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q4	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
2006	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q1	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q2	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q3	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q4	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	-0.1
2007	114.6	137.3	109.0	104.2	116.0	119.0	119.0	4.9	27.5			

H.11 RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)		All items excluding			
		Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1997	May	156.9	2.6	156.3	2.5	151.3	2.1
	Jun	157.5	2.9	156.7	2.7	151.8	2.2
	Jul	157.5	3.3	156.4	3.0	151.0	2.2
	Aug	158.5	3.5	157.1	2.8	151.8	2.1
	Sep	159.3	3.6	157.8	2.7	152.6	2.0
	Oct	159.5	3.7	157.9	2.8	152.9	2.2
	Nov	159.6	3.7	158.0	2.8	152.9	2.1
	Dec	160.0	3.6	158.3	2.7	152.8	2.2
1998	Jan	159.5	3.3	157.7	2.5	152.1	1.9
	Feb	160.3	3.4	158.5	2.6	153.0	2.1
	Mar	160.8	3.5	158.9	2.6	153.4	2.1
	Apr	162.6	4.0	160.4	3.0	154.1	2.2
	May	163.5	4.2	161.3	3.2	155.1	2.5

H.12 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for May 1998

UNITED KINGDOM		Index Jan 1987 =100		Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987 =100		Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS		CHAW	163.5	0.6	4.2	CHBE	223.4	0.3	9.1
Food and catering		CHBS	153.7	1.2	2.3	DOBN	227.0	0.0	10.0
Alcohol and tobacco		CHBT	192.5	0.6	5.2	DOBO	193.7	0.0	6.6
Housing and household expenditure		CHBU	166.6	0.4	5.9	Housing			
Personal expenditure		CHBV	141.4	0.9	1.9	CHBF	195.9	0.5	0.9
Travel and leisure		CHBW	163.8	0.2	3.7	DOBP	223.1	0.0	3.3
Consumer durables		CHBY	117.7	1.0	-0.5	DOBQ	218.6	0.1	1.1
Seasonal food		CHBP	130.1	8.3	11.2	CHOO	117.5	0.9	9.9
Food excluding seasonal		CHBB	146.5	0.4	0.3	DOBR	167.4	0.8	8.8
All items excluding seasonal food		CHAX	164.4	0.4	4.1	DOBS	273.3	0.8	8.8
All items excluding food		CHAY	167.2	0.5	4.6	DOBT	190.8	0.8	8.8
Other indices						DOBU	156.8	0.2	2.2
All items excluding:						DOBV	188.9	0.1	1.1
mortgage interest payments(RPIX)		CHMK	161.3	0.6	3.2	Fuel and light			
housing		CHAZ	156.8	0.6	2.7	CHBG	125.4	-0.6	5.2
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]						DOBW	127.1	0.0	0.0
mortgage interest payments and council tax		CBZW	155.1	0.6	2.5	DOBX	134.5	0.6	6.6
and depreciation		DQAD	160.9	0.6	3.0	DOBY	118.9	0.4	4.4
		CHON	161.0	0.5	2.9	DOBZ	102.5	0.4	4.4
Food		CHBA	144.1	1.5	1.8	Household goods			
Bread		DOAA	132.9	-2	-2	CHBI	147.6	0.1	2.8
Cereals		DOAB	140.4	-2	-2	DOCG	153.9	0.1	1.1
Biscuits and cakes		DOAC	153.4	1	1	DOCH	103.3	0.0	0.0
Beef		DOAD	129.1	-4	-4	DOCI	189.1	0.4	4.4
Lamb		DOAE	151.5	-6	-6	DOCJ	170.8	0.4	4.4
of which, home-killed lamb		DOAF	156.7	-6	-6	Clothing and footwear			
Bacon		DOAG	138.2	-11	-11	CHBJ	122.4	1.2	0.2
Poultry		DOAH	147.9	-11	-11	DOCK	121.2	0.1	1.1
Other meat		DOAJ	111.5	-2	-2	DOCL	107.9	0.1	1.1
Fish		DOAK	133.6	0	0	DOCM	121.1	0.3	3.3
of which, fresh fish		DOAL	132.2	9	9	DOCN	158.7	0.1	1.1
Butter		DOAM	170.2	3	3	DOCO	119.8	0.2	2.2
Oil and fats		DOAN	140.5	0	0	Personal goods and services			
Cheese		DOAO	161.5	-4	-4	CHBQ	177.3	0.4	4.4
Eggs		DOAP	139.7	-5	-5	DOCP	121.2	0.0	0.0
Milk fresh		DOAQ	153.6	0	0	DOCC	188.5	0.6	6.6
Milk products		DOAR	141.2	-2	-2	DOCR	235.2	0.7	7.7
Tea		DOAS	169.0	13	13	Motoring expenditure			
Coffee and other hot drinks		DOAT	132.1	3	3	CHBK	172.4	0.2	5.5
Soft drinks		DOAU	187.1	3	3	DOCS	141.7	0.0	0.0
Sugar and preserves		DOAV	149.5	-5	-5	DOCT	193.7	0.4	4.4
Sweets and chocolates		DOAW	149.9	2	2	DOCU	193.6	0.1	1.1
Potatoes		DOAX	135.8	8	8	DOCV	213.3	0.1	1.1
of which, unprocessed potatoes		DOAY	111.0	25	25	Fares and other travel costs			
Vegetables		DOAZ	132.6	16	16	CHBR	173.4	0.6	2.3
of which, other fresh vegetables		DOBA	124.8	23	23	DOCW	194.5	0.4	4.4
Fruit		DOBB	139.2	5	5	DOCX	190.4	0.4	4.4
of which, fresh fruit		DOBC	136.9	6	6	DOCY	151.0	0.1	1.1
Other foods		DOBD	150.9	3	3	Leisure goods			
Catering		CHBC	188.5	0.4	3.7	CHBL	121.8	-0.2	-2.0
Restaurant meals		DOBE	185.8	4	4	DOCD	58.3	-11	-11
Canteen meals		DOBF	208.2	5	5	DODA	120.8	0.1	1.1
Take-aways and snacks		DOBG	184.3	3	3	DODB	119.3	-1	-1
Alcoholic drink		CHBD	180.0	0.7	3.6	DODC	187.8	0.3	3.3
Beer		DOBH	191.8	4	4	DODD	143.8	-1	-1
on sales		DOBI	197.6	5	5	Leisure services			
off sales		DOBJ	157.7	2	2	CHBM	189.6	0.5	4.8
Wines and spirits		DOBK	163.7	2	2	DODE	130.7	0.3	3.3
on sales		DOBL	185.5	4	4	DODF	233.0	0.6	6.6
off sales		DOBM	151.4	1	1	CHMQ	122.1	0.5	5.5
						CHMS	111.4	0.3	3.3

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation. For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number.

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

For general notes see Table H.13

RETAIL PRICES H.13

Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on May 19 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Office for National Statistics for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 146 areas in the United Kingdom are given below.

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

Average prices on May 19 1998

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
Beef, home-killed, per kg				Margarine			
Best beef mince	CZPI	541	392	Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	DOIB	208	81-39-99
Topside	CZPH	530	629				
Basket (without bone)	CZPG	411	399	Cheese, per kg			
Rump steak	CZPF	576	820	Cheddar type	CZNV	224	498-328-716
Stewing steak	CZPE	571	465				
				Eggs			
Lamb, home-killed, per kg				Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	CZNU	211	145-99-178
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	494	810	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen		207	125-88-158
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	424	349				
				Milk			
Lamb, imported (frozen), per kg				Pasteurised, per pint +	CZNT	255	34-28-34
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	137	538				
Leg (with bone)	CZOZ	134	414	Tea			
				Loose, per 125g	CZNR	206	76-62-85
Pork, home-killed, per kg				Tea bags, per 250g	CZNO	218	155-119-189
Loin (with bone)	CZOX	529	456				
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	484	293	Coffee			
				Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	220	211-195-249
Bacon, per kg				Ground (filter fine), 227g per 8oz	CZNO	203	220-139-269
Streak	CZOB	482	432				
Gammon*	CZOU	531	561	Sugar			
Back*	DOIF	565	539	Granulated, per kg	CZNN	209	67-59-79
Ham				Fresh vegetables			
Ham (no shoulder), 113g/4oz	CZOR	598	87	Potatoes, old loose, 454g per lb	CZNM	410	28-14-35
				Potatoes, new loose, 454g per lb	CZNK	399	45-29-59
Sausages, 454g per lb				Tomatoes, 454g per lb	CZNJ	502	65-49-75
Pork	CZOQ	582	134	Cabbage, hearted, 454g per lb	CZNH	483	34-19-46
				Cauliflower, each	CZNG	457	67-49-79
Canned meats				Brussels sprouts, 454g per lb	CZNF	-	-
Corned beef, 340g	CZOO	219	98	Carrots, 454g per lb	CZNE	499	31-27-39
				Onions, 454g per lb	CZND	503	36-29-39
Chicken, roasting, oven ready, per kg				Mushrooms, 113g per 4oz	CZNC	501	34-27-40
Frozen	CZON	167	179	Cucumber, each	CZNB	490	61-49-79
Fresh, chilled	CZOM	583	216	Lettuce - iceberg, each	CZNA	484	80-70-94
				Leeks, 454g per lb	DOHJ	347	94-53-119
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg				Fresh fruit			
God fish	CZOL	308	626	Apples, cooking, 454g per lb	CZMZ	483	62-49-69
Rainbow trout	CZOK	290	501	Apples, dessert, 454g per lb	CZMY	494	46-35-65
				Pears, dessert, 454g per lb	CZMX	489	62-49-75
Bread				Oranges, each	CZMW	477	20-15-29
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH	214	50	Bananas, 454g per lb	CZMV	503	50-44-56
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG	169	70	Grapes, 454g per lb	CZMU	398	151-99-199
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE	184	49	Avocado pear, each	DOHT	301	53-39-75
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD	160	71	Grapefruit, each	DOHN	480	31-25-39
				Items other than food			
Flour				Draught bitter, per pint	CZMT	552	169-145-198
Self raising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	198	61	Draught lager, per pint	CZMS	550	189-169-216
				Whisky per nip	CZMR	548	133-115-151
Butter				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	CZMP	709	319-259-356
Home produced, per 250g	CZOB	198	86	Coal, per 50kg	CZMO	126	701-607-920
Imported, per 250g	DOHX	190	88	Smokeless fuel per 50kg	CZMM	258	980-793-1245
				4-star petrol, per litre	CZML	564	73-71-75
				Derv per litre	CZML	559	67-66-69
				Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	CZMK	566	66-65-68

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

General Notes - Retail Prices

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

H.21 RETAIL PRICES

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

1996=100	European Union (15) ³	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
	CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	CLNQ
Annual averages								
1995	97.7 e	97.6 e	98.3	98.3	98.0 r	98.9	98.0	98.8
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	101.7	101.8 r	101.2	101.5	101.9 r	101.2	101.3	101.5
Monthly								
1996								
Jan	98.8 e	98.5	99.1	99.2 r	98.4	99.2	98.9	99.2
Feb	99.2	98.9	99.4	99.3 r	99.0	99.5	99.3	99.7
Mar	99.6 e	99.4 r	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.7	100.0	99.8
Apr	99.9 e	99.9	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.1	99.8
May	100.1	100.2	99.5	100.2 r	100.1	100.3	100.3	100.0
Jun	100.2 e	100.3	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.2	100.1
Jul	100.1 e	99.6 r	100.3	99.9	99.9	100.3 r	100.0	100.4
Aug	100.1	100.2	100.3	99.9	100.1	99.9	99.8	100.3
Sep	100.4 e	100.7	100.5	100.1	100.6	100.2	100.1	100.1
Oct	100.5 e	100.6 r	100.5	100.6	100.8	100.2 r	100.4	100.1
Nov	100.5	100.7	100.6	100.6	100.9 r	100.0 r	100.3	100.1
Dec	100.7 e	101.0	100.6	100.8	100.7	100.2	100.5	100.3
1997								
Jan	100.9	100.6	100.7	101.3	100.7 r	100.1 r	100.7	100.9
Feb	101.1	100.9	100.9	101.2	101.1 r	100.2	101.0	101.3
Mar	101.3	101.1	100.8	100.8	101.4 r	100.5 r	101.1	101.1
Apr	101.4	101.4 r	101.1	101.1	101.6 r	100.9	101.1	101.0
May	101.6	101.8	101.1	101.6	102.3 r	101.2	101.2	101.4
Jun	101.7	102.0	101.1	101.6	102.5 r	101.4	101.2	101.6
Jul	101.7	101.6 r	101.1	101.8	101.9 r	101.4 r	101.1	102.2
Aug	101.9	102.2	101.2	101.6	102.1	101.6 r	101.4	102.0
Sep	102.1	102.5	101.1	101.7	102.5	101.7	101.6	101.7
Oct	102.2	102.6	101.2	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.5	101.6
Nov	102.3	102.6 r	101.5	101.9	102.5	101.8	101.7	101.5
Dec	102.4	102.8	101.7	101.7	102.3 r	101.8	101.7	101.7
1998								
Jan	102.2	102.1	101.7	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.3	101.7
Feb	102.5	102.4	102.0	102.0	102.8	101.9	101.7	102.0
Mar	102.6	102.7	102.2	101.8	103.0	102.1	101.9	101.7
Apr	103.0 p	103.3	102.3 p	102.4	103.2	102.6	102.1	102.0
Increases on a year earlier								
Annual averages								
1996	2.4 e	2.5 e	1.8	2.1	2.1 r	1.1	2.1	1.2
1997	1.7 e	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.5
Monthly								
1996 Dec	2.1 e	2.3 e	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.2
1997 Jan	2.2 e	2.1	1.2	2.1	2.3	0.9	1.8	1.7
Feb	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.1	0.6	1.7	1.6
Mar	1.7 e	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.3
Apr	1.5 e	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.2
May	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.2	0.9	0.9	1.4
Jun	1.6 e	1.7	1.0	1.6	2.4	1.1	1.0	1.5
Jul	1.6 e	2.0	0.9	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.5
Aug	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7
Sep	1.8 e	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6
Oct	1.7 e	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.4
Nov	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.4
Dec	1.6 e	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.4
1998 Jan	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.5	1.7	1.8	0.6	0.8
Feb	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.8
Mar	1.3 p	1.6	1.0 p	1.0	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.6
Apr	1.6 p	1.9	1.2 p	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.0

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

Please note: Due to production difficulties, this table does not include data for March 1998. For the latest data please contact Consumer Prices and General Information Division (tel: 0171-553 5853).

RETAIL PRICES H.21

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

1996=100	Greece	Irish Republic ²	Italy ³	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
	CLNR	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLOA
Annual averages								
1995	92.7	97.9 e	96.2	98.8	98.6	97.2	96.6	99.2
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
Monthly								
1996								
Jan	96.3	#N/A	98.6	99.4	98.7	98.3	98.5	99.1
Feb	96.1	99.1	99.0	99.5	99.2	98.8	98.7	99.3
Mar	98.8	#N/A	99.3	99.6	100.4	99.0	99.1	100.0
Apr	99.9	#N/A	99.7	99.8	100.7	99.8	99.7	100.4
May	100.7	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.3	100.2	100.1	100.5
Jun	100.8	#N/A	100.3	99.9	99.8	100.2	100.0	100.1
Jul	99.1	#N/A	100.2	100.0	99.5	100.4	100.1	99.9
Aug	99.0	100.2	100.3	100.1	99.3	100.7	100.4	99.6
Sep	101.9	#N/A	100.4	100.1	100.4	100.7	100.7	100.4
Oct	102.1	#N/A	100.5	100.3	100.7	100.5	100.8	100.4
Nov	102.2	100.7	100.9	100.6	100.5	100.7	100.8	100.2
Dec	103.4	#N/A	101.0	100.6	100.4	100.7	101.1	100.2
1997								
Jan	102.7	100.3	101.2	100.7	100.4	101.1	101.3	100.4
Feb	102.3	100.9	101.3	101.0	100.6	101.2	101.2	100.4
Mar	104.7	101.0	101.5	100.9	101.6	101.3	101.3	101.0
Apr	105.0	101.0	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.4	101.3	101.7
May	106.1	101.1	101.9 r	101.0	101.9	102.1	101.4	101.8
Jun	106.3	101.4	101.9	101.1	101.3	101.8	101.4	101.8
Jul	104.2	101.2	101.9	101.3	101.4	101.8	101.6	101.6
Aug	104.2	100.9	101.9	101.5	101.8	102.3	102.1	101.7
Sep	106.9	101.4	102.0	101.8	102.9	102.2	102.6	103.0
Oct	106.0	101.5	102.4	102.0	103.0	102.1	102.6	103.1
Nov	107.2	101.9	102.7	102.1	103.0	102.6	102.7	102.9
Dec	108.1	102.2	102.8	102.1	102.6	102.8	103.0	102.9
1998								
Jan	107.2	101.5	103.1	102.2	102.0	102.7	103.2	102.5
Feb	106.2	102.0	103.4	102.1	102.7	102.5	102.9	102.4
Mar	109.2	102.5	103.6	102.2	103.8	102.8	103.0	102.7
Apr	111.0	103.1	103.8	102.0	104.2 p	103.6	103.2	103.1
Increases on a year earlier								
Annual averages								
1996	7.0	2.2 e	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8
1997	5.4	1.2 e	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Monthly								
1997 Dec	6.9	2.4 e	2.9	1.3	1.9	2.9	3.3	0.5
1997 Jan	6.9	1.8 e	2.6	1.3	1.7	2.8	2.8	1.3
Feb	6.0	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.4	2.4	2.5	1.1
Mar	5.0	1.3 e	2.2	1.3	1.2	2.3	2.2	1.0
Apr	5.7	1.6 e	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.3
May	5.4	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.3
Jun	5.6	1.5 e	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7
Jul	5.2	1.5 e	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.7
Aug	5.6	0.6	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.6	1.7	2.1
Sep	4.9	0.6 e	1.6	1.7	2.5	1.5	1.9	2.6
Oct	4.6	0.8 e	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.7
Nov	5.0	1.1	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.7
Dec	4.5	1.0 e	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.7
1998 Jan	4.3	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.1
Feb	4.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.3	1.7	2.0
Mar	4.3	1.5	2.1	1.3	2.2 p	1.5	1.7	1.7
Apr	5.1	2.0	2.2	1.1	2.5 p	2.2	1.9	1.4

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

H.22

RETAIL PRICES

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

1990=100	United Kingdom ³	Germany (West) ³	France ³	Italy ³	United States	Japan	Canada
	CZBI	CEZK	CEZJ	CEZW	CEZS	CEZT	CEZU
Annual averages							
1993	116.1	111.0	107.5	116.7	110.3	105.9	109.5
1994	118.8	113.9	109.2	121.4	112.9	106.3	109.6
1995	122.0	115.7 P	111.1	127.7	115.9	105.8	112.5
1996	125.3	117.1 P	113.3 P	132.6 P	119.2	105.8	114.9
1997	128.3	..	..	..	121.6	..	117.3
Monthly							
1996							
Oct	126.3	117.2 P	113.7	133.4 P	120.3	106.1	115.4
Nov	126.3	117.1 P	113.7 P	133.8 P	120.6	105.8	116.3
Dec	126.8	117.2 P	113.7 P	133.9 P	120.7	105.9	116.2
1997							
Jan	126.4	118.4 P	113.7 P	133.9 P	120.9	105.8 P,R	116.5
Feb	126.9	118.4 P	113.7 P	133.9 P	121.1	105.5 P,R	116.7
Mar	127.3	118.5 P	113.9 P	133.9 P	121.1	105.6 P,R	117.0
Apr	127.7	118.7 P	114.4 P	134.8 P	121.5	108.2 P,R	117.0
May	128.1	119.2 P	114.6 P	135.1 P	121.5	108.4 P,R	117.2
Jun	128.4	119.8 P	114.6 P	135.1 P	121.5	108.3 P	117.6
Jul	128.0	119.8 P	..	135.1 P	121.4	107.6 P	117.5
Aug	128.8	..	..	..	121.6	107.7 P	117.8
Sep	129.3	..	..	..	122.2	108.6 P	117.8
Oct	129.4	..	..	..	122.4	108.9 P	117.7
Nov	129.6	..	..	..	122.3	108.1 P	117.6
Dec	128.3	..	..	..	122.0	107.8 P	117.3
1998							
Jan	128.9	..	..	..	122.0	108.0 P	..
Feb	129.7	..	..	..	122.0	107.6 P	..
Mar	130.2	..	..	..	122.1	..	..
Apr	131.5	..	..	..	122.4	..	..
Increases on a year earlier							
Annual averages							
1993	3.0	3.6	2.2	4.4	3.0	1.0	2.0
1994	2.3	2.6	1.6	4.0	2.4	0.4	0.2
1995	2.7	1.6 P	1.7	5.2	2.6	-0.5	2.6
1996	2.7	1.2 P	2.0	3.8 P	2.8	0.0	2.1
1997	2.3	..	..	..	2.0	..	2.1
Monthly							
1996							
Oct	2.9	1.5 P	1.8	3.1 P	2.9	0.5	2.3
Nov	3.0	1.5 P	1.7 P	2.7 P	3.3	0.5	2.8
Dec	2.6	1.4 P	1.6 P	2.6 P	3.4	0.6	3.1
1997							
Jan	2.7	1.9 P	1.4 P	2.4 P	3.1	0.4 P	2.9
Feb	2.5	1.7 P	1.1 P	2.1 P	3.0	0.3 P	2.9
Mar	2.2	1.6 P	0.6 P	1.8 P	2.6 r	0.2 P	2.4
Apr	2.1	1.3 P	0.9 P	2.0 P	2.2	1.9 P	2.1
May	2.1	1.3 P	0.9 P	1.8 P	1.9	1.9 P	1.9
Jun	2.2	1.7 P	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.3 P	2.4
Jul	2.6	1.7 P	..	1.7	1.8	1.9 P	2.2
Aug	2.5	..	..	..	2.0	2.1 P	2.4
Sep	2.4	..	..	..	2.0	2.5 P	2.3
Oct	2.5	..	..	..	1.8	2.6 P	2.0
Nov	2.4	..	..	..	1.4	2.2 P	1.2
Dec	2.3	..	..	..	1.1	1.8 P	0.9
1998							
Jan	2.0	..	..	..	0.9	2.0 P	..
Feb	2.2	..	..	..	0.7	2.0 P	..
Mar	2.3	..	..	..	0.6	..	..
Apr	2.4	..	..	..	0.7	..	..

Source: Office for National Statistics/national statistics offices/CEO

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

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

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

P Provisional
R Revised
e Estimate

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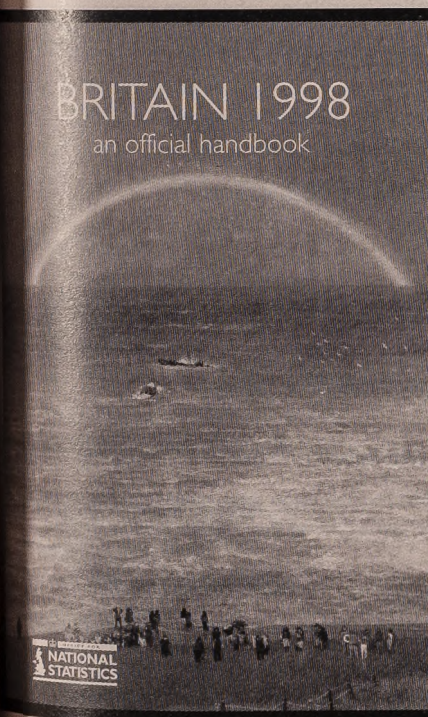


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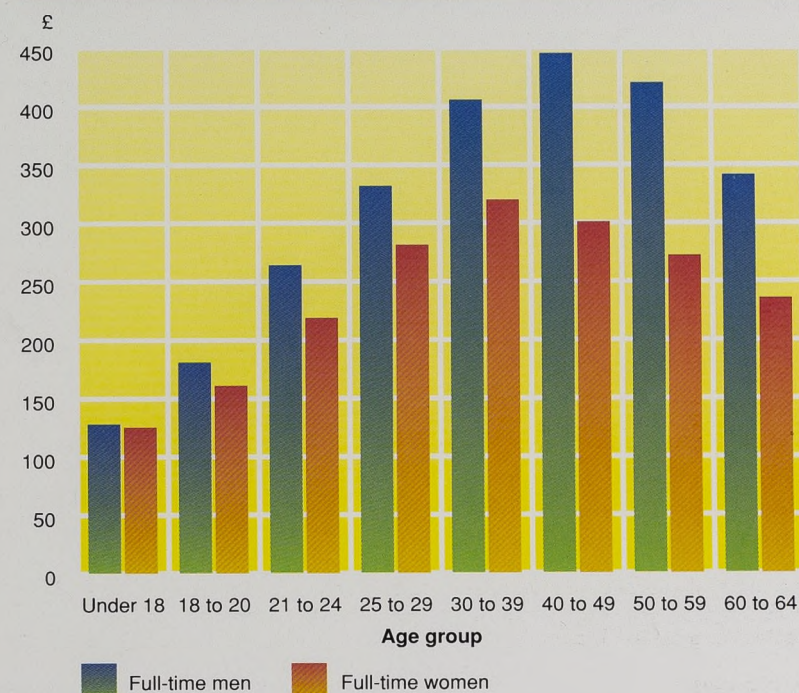
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