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PLUS...

- The national minimum wage: monitoring and evaluation
- LFS household data: spring 1998 analyses

January 1999



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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 16 December 1998. All figures are seasonally adjusted and for UK unless otherwise stated. For detailed figures, definitions and concepts see the Labour Market Data section.

Headlines

- **Rising employment** indicated by August-October 1998 Labour Force Survey (LFS) confirmed by September workforce jobs.
- **ILO unemployment rate** is flat.

There continues to be some further improvement in the labour market: employment is rising and notified vacancies are historically high. The ILO unemployment rate remains flat. Labour Force Survey data for August-October 1998 indicate that the employment rate rose to 73.7 per cent from 73.5 per cent in the preceding three months and 73.2 per cent a year ago. The ILO unemployment rate remains at 6.2 per cent for August-October, unchanged from the preceding three months and down from 6.7 per cent a year ago. The claimant count rose by 5,900 in the month to November 1998, showing an average monthly rise of 4,000 over the last three months and fall of 6,000 over the last six months.

Trend estimates from the LFS are available on request from Philippe Ravalet at the Office for National Statistics, e-mail philippe.ravalet@ons.gov.uk, tel. 0171 533 6111.

New this month

August-October 1998: Latest three-month average Labour Force Survey results;

November data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

October data: Manufacturing productivity, manufacturing employee jobs, labour disputes;

September data: Workforce jobs (revised series – see p8).

Figure 1 Employment rate

Sampling variability $\pm 0.3\%$

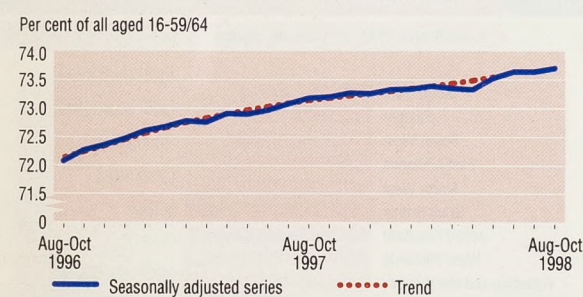
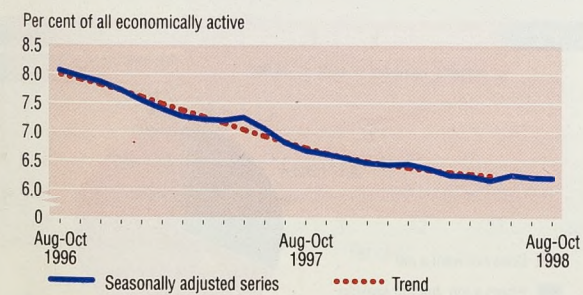


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

Sampling variability $\pm 0.2\%$



SUMMARY

- **Employment rate** was 73.7 per cent among people of working age in August-October 1998 period, up from 73.5 per cent in May-July 1998 and up from 73.2 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- **ILO unemployment rate** was 6.2 per cent in August-October 1998 period, unchanged from the May-July 1998 rate and down from 6.7 per cent a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- **Employment** was 27.20 million in August-October 1998, up 259,000 over the year (Table B.1).
- **Workforce jobs** rose by 97,000 over the quarter to 27.56 million in September 1998, a rise of 253,000 over the year (Table B.1.1).
- **ILO unemployment level** was 1.80 million in August-October 1998. This is 129,000 lower than a year ago (Table C.1).
- **Claimant count** rose 5,900 in month to November to 1.33 million. Claimant count rate in November was 4.6 per cent, unchanged on the month (Table C.1.1).
- **Economic activity rate** was 78.7 per cent among people of working age in August-October 1998, up from 78.5 per cent in May-July 1998 and up from 78.5 per cent on a year earlier (Table D.1).
- **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.3 per cent among people of working age in the August-October 1998 period, down from 21.5 per cent in May-July 1998 and down from 21.5 per cent on a year earlier (Table D.3).
- **New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** down 13,400 in November to 223,400 (Table G.1).
- **Stock of unfilled vacancies** up 3,700 in November to 316,500 (Table G.1).

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment down 9,000 since May-July 1998 to 15.00 million in August-October 1998, and women up 90,000 in the same period to 12.20 million. (Figure 3 and 4, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 72,000 since May-July 1998 to 20.48 million in August-October 1998. People in part-time employment up 10,000 over the same period to 6.72 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 42,000 in the three months to October compared with the same three months a year ago, at 4.10 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 902 million during August-October 1998, up 0.6 per cent on August-October 1997. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.0 per cent over the year combined with an increase of 0.4 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months fell 18,000 over the year to 272,000 in August-October 1998 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 136,000 in year to stand at 526,000 in August-October 1998 (Figure 5, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 18,000 over the year to stand at 443,000 in August-October 1998 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK Government Office Regions (unadjusted) down in all regions over the year except East Midlands, the North East, the South West and Scotland. Highest rate is in Merseyside at 11.2 per cent and lowest is in the South East region at 4.4 per cent (Figure 6, Table C.11).
- Claimant count over 12 months (unadjusted) shows a fall of 90,700 over the year to 352,500 in October 1998 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (unadjusted) stood at 315,200 in October 1998, a fall of 56,100 over the year (Table C.12).
- Claimant count over 12 months aged 18 to 24 (unadjusted) stood at 38,300 in October 1998, a fall of 24,000 over the year (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (unadjusted):

	October 1998	Change on year
18-24, over 6 months	88,040	down 34,056
25 and over, more than 2 years	173,532	down 70,121
Total	261,572	down 104,177

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.00 million in August-October 1998. Of this total, 16.12 million were men and 12.89 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.65 million in August-October 1998. Of this total 5.26 million people did not want a job and 2.17 million wanted a job, but had not actively looked for one (Figure 7, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that the net increase in the number in employment of 259,000 in the year to August-October 1998 period was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 129,000, an increase in the number of economically inactive of 30,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 160,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men was 84.5 per cent of all persons of working age in August-October 1998, up from 84.3 per cent in May-July 1998, while the rate for women was 72.3 per cent for the same period, up from 72.0 per cent from May-July 1998 (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.5 per cent in August-October 1998, down from 15.7 per cent in May-July 1998, while the rate for women was 27.7 per cent for the same period, down from 28.0 per cent May-July 1998 (Table D.2).

Figure 3 Male employment

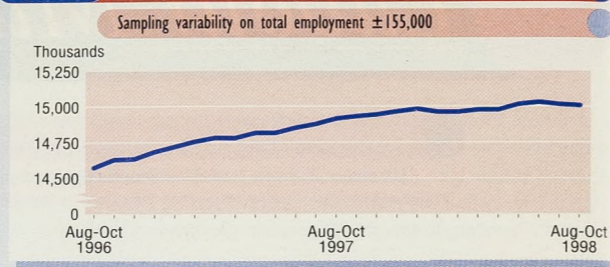


Figure 4 Female employment

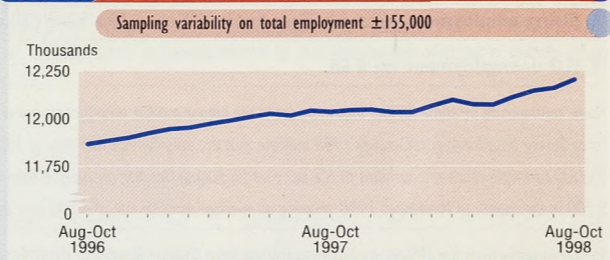


Figure 5 ILO unemployed for more than 12 months

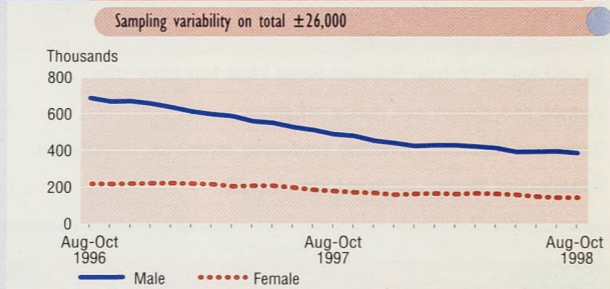


Figure 6 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

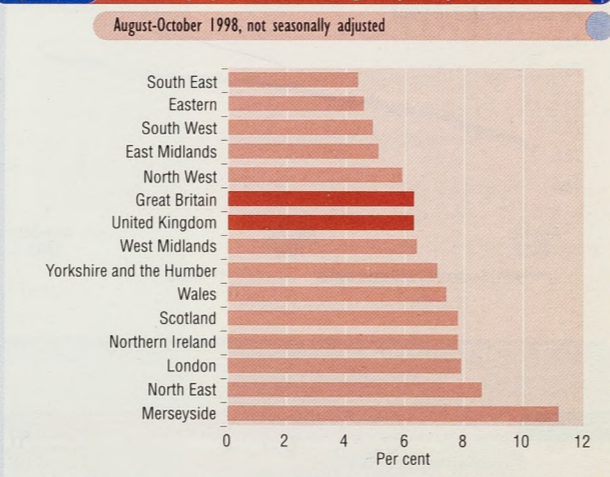
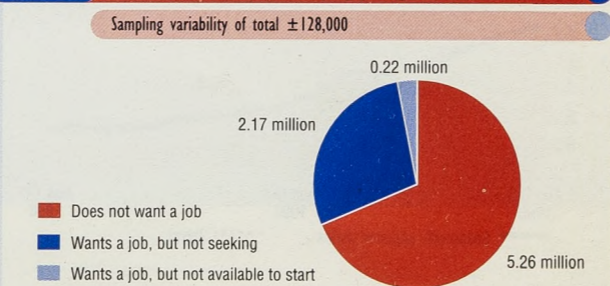


Figure 7 Economic inactivity (working age) August-October 1998



GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- The publication of the Average Earnings Index has been suspended pending the investigations detailed in the News Release ONS (98) 360 issued on 2 November 1998. Contact Press Office on 0171 533 5725 for further details, or see p591, Labour Market Trends, December 1998.

Figure 8 Whole economy productivity

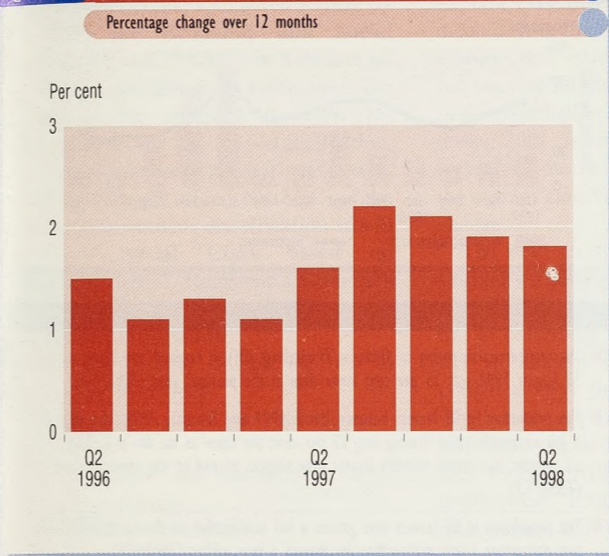
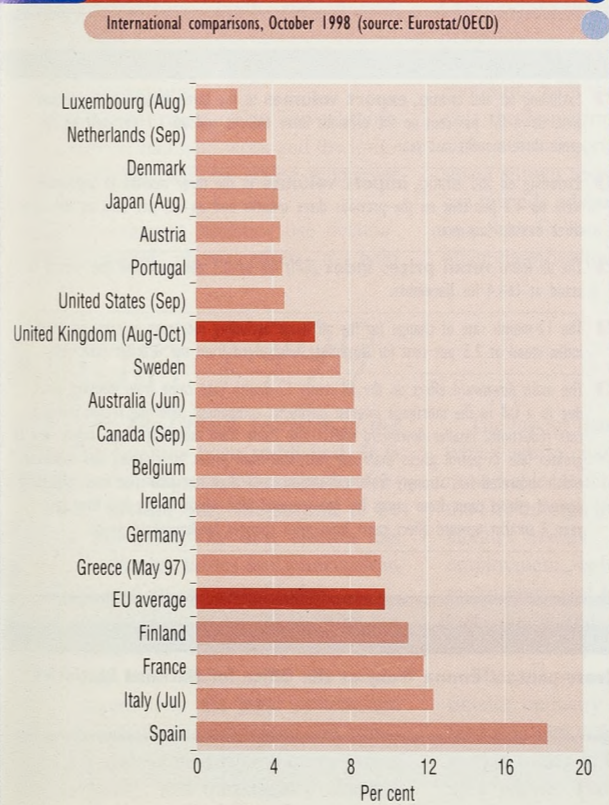


Figure 9 ILO unemployment rates



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 195,000 people made redundant in the period June-August 1998. This compares with 190,000 in the period June-August 1997 (Table C.41, Nov 98).
- Results for the June-August 1998 period showed that 1.1 per cent of male employees and 0.6 per cent of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 42 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41, Nov 98).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 0.2 per cent higher in the three months ending October 1998, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 0.8 per cent higher in the three months ending October 1998, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 1.8 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1998, compared with a year earlier (Figure 8, Table B.32).
- Publication of unit wage costs data has been suspended; please see note above.

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 August-October 1998 was 6.2 per cent, below EU average of 9.8 per cent in October 1998 and lower than all EU countries except the Netherlands, Portugal, Denmark, Luxembourg and Austria (Figure 9, Table C.15).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 13.4 per cent in August-October 1998 is lower than all EU countries except Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland, Austria, Portugal and the Netherlands.
- In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 1.1 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to October, compared with 1.3 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 0.5 per cent and in Germany by 0.6 per cent. Outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 0.6 per cent in the USA and by 1.1 per cent in Canada over the year to October. In Japan the rate of price increase fell by 0.1 per cent over the year to July.

Government to use new social classification

A NEW social classification is to be used in government statistics, ONS has announced. It results from a three-year research programme sponsored jointly by ONS and the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). In a report on this review, published in December, the Government has accepted the main recommendations for the new classification, to be called the National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS SEC). Like the main government classification it will replace - Social Class based on Occupation (the Registrar General's Social Class) - the new classification is also based on occupation.

It has seven major classes, the first of which can be subdivided:

1. higher managerial and professional occupations;
 - 1.1 employers and managers in larger organisations;
 - 1.2 higher professionals;
2. lower managerial and professional occupations;
3. intermediate occupations;
4. small employers and own-account workers;
5. lower supervisory, craft and related occupations;
6. semi-routine occupations; and
7. routine occupations.

An additional category to cover those who have never had paid work and the long-term unemployed will be added whenever possible.

Many government statistics use occupation-based social classifications to help

explain variations in health and social behaviour and attitudes in society. All official government statistics are expected to use the new classification once it is fully implemented. It is likely that others outside government will also choose to use it as it becomes established. Statistics based on the new classification will start being published during 2001. In the meantime users will be trying out the new classification alongside the current classifications to prepare for the change.

The new classification is based not on skill but on employment conditions and relations, which are now considered to be central to describing the socio-economic structure of modern societies. People are first classified by their employment status: whether they are employers, own-account self-employed or employees. Employees are then further divided by the nature of their employment conditions, from the higher managerial and professional occupations characterised by such things as salary scales, good promotion prospects, sick pay, and discretion over planning work, to routine occupations with hourly pay or piece work, no promotion prospects and few fringe benefits. Other occupations range between these two extremes.

Considerable attention has been given to continuity with the current classifications to ease the transition. There is a long version with 30 categories, which reduce to the seven shown above, but other combinations can provide adequate approximations to current Social Class based on Occupation and other classifications.

To create the new classification, ESRC researchers analysed specially-collected Labour Force Survey data on the employment conditions of over 65,000 individuals across all 371 occupations in the Standard Occupational Classification. These data - covering payment systems, job security, career prospects and the control people had over their jobs - were first used as the basis for allocating occupations. The new classification was then tested against information about health, mortality and employment. This showed, for example, that people in Classes 6 and 7 (semi-routine and routine occupations) are half again as likely to suffer from a limiting and long-standing illness (LLI) as those in 'intermediate occupations' in Class 3. In turn, those in Class 1 (professionals and senior managers) are a third less likely to have an LLI than those in Class 3. In terms of mortality rates, professional men in Class 1 have 30 per cent lower rates than average, while male routine workers in Class 7 have 30 per cent higher than average rates.

Although much detailed and complex work has gone into the development of the new classification, it is simple for researchers to use. A simple look-up table shows the socio-economic class for combinations of occupations and employment status. The new classification will also be simple for ONS to maintain and periodically revise, using procedures established by the ESRC team.

• *The ESRC Review of Government Social Classifications.* ONS/ESRC, £20. ISBN 185774 2915.

Britain 1999

Britain 1999: The Official Yearbook of the United Kingdom has been published. It is the 50th in the series of this annual reference book, though only the second to be produced by ONS. The new edition has more photographs, tables and charts than ever before and an expanded index.

Although the order of the 30 chapters has been rearranged to align with other ONS publications, they still cover the same ground: government, the legal system and foreign affairs; the environment and transport; social and cultural affairs; every aspect of the economy; and introductory chapters on each of the four constituent parts of the UK.

The labour market chapter has some new tables, and a chart that illustrates the recent remarkable decline in working days lost in the UK through industrial action. It describes labour market policy and patterns of employment, before dealing with training, recruitment and job-finding, pay and conditions, industrial relations, and health and safety at work.

The chapters on economy and public finance; industry and commerce; and manufacturing and construction help to set labour market issues in the context of the economy as a whole. The second of these includes a new table on the number of employees

in the top ten UK companies by market capitalisation.

Finally, to mark the 50th edition, there is an introductory essay on the enormous changes that society has undergone since the Second World War - roughly the period covered by the 50 editions so far - which tries to relate the general and official to the particular and personal experience.

• *Britain 1999: the Official Yearbook of the United Kingdom.* The Stationery Office, £35. ISBN 0 11 621037 0.

VACANCIES

New vacancies notified to Jobcentres were 6,800 higher than the same month last year (Figure 10, Table G.1).

Stock of unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres were 31,900 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).

Placings by Jobcentres down 4,100 in November 1998 to stand at 115,000 (Table G.1).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

Number of working days lost in the twelve months to October 1998 is provisionally estimated to be 276,000, from 165 stoppages. Some 50 per cent of the days lost were in the transport, storage and communication group, 11 per cent were in manufacturing, and 10 per cent were lost in public administration.

Number of working days lost in October 1998 is provisionally estimated to be 7,000, from 12 stoppages (Figure 11, Tables G.11 and G12).

Figure 10 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

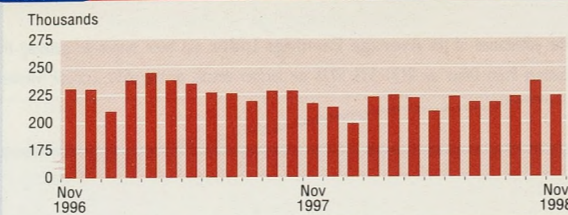
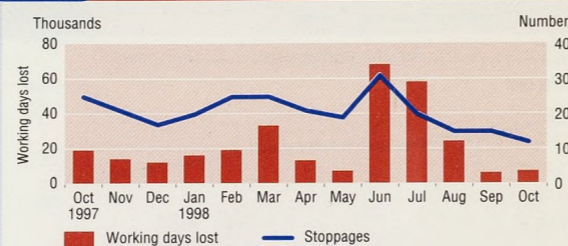


Figure 11 Working days lost due to labour disputes



TRAINING (not seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated)

Seasonally adjusted, 3.3 million (14.6 per cent) employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview during spring 1998. This is 54,000 more than the previous quarter (Table B.41).

The number participating in Work-based training for adults in England and Wales as at 30 August 1998 was 34 per cent lower than it was 12 months earlier (Table F.1).

Although the proportion of leavers from Work-based training for adults between March 1997 and February 1998 who were in a job six months after leaving was 44 per cent; the same as for the year earlier, the latest monthly figures are lower than a year earlier (Table F.3).

The proportion who gained a full qualification in the same period was 38 per cent, the same as the previous year (Table F.4).

The number participating in Other Training (OT) in England and Wales as at 30 August 1998 was 25 per cent lower than in the previous year (Table F.1).

The proportion of OT leavers between March 1997 and February 1998 who were in a job six months after leaving was 65 per cent; the same as for the preceding 12 months, but recent monthly figures may suggest an end to the upward trend (Table F.3).

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 118,900 as at 30 August 1998 (Table F.1).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices in the third quarter of 1998 was 0.4 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Retail sales volumes in the three months to October were 0.1 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 2.5 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

Manufacturing output in the third quarter was 0.1 per cent lower compared to the previous three months and 0.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Construction output in the third quarter of 1998 was 0.7 per cent lower than the previous quarter and the same as a year earlier.

Business investment in the third quarter of 1998 is provisionally estimated to be 2.6 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 8.0 per cent higher than the third quarter of 1997.

Government consumption in the third quarter of 1998 was up 0.6 per cent on the previous quarter and 2.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The balance of trade in goods in the three months to September was in deficit by £5.2 billion compared to a deficit of £4.3 billion in the previous three months.

Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to September were down 0.1 per cent on the previous three months and up 1.7 per cent on the same three months last year.

Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to September were up 4.2 per cent on the previous three months and up 8.5 per cent on the same three months last year.

The all items retail prices index (RPI) fell by 0.1 per cent over the month to stand at 164.4 for November.

The 12-month rate of change for the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index stood at 2.5 per cent for November, unchanged from the October rate.

The main downward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from housing costs, due to a fall in the mortgage interest payments component following recent interest rate reductions. Smaller downward effects also came from motoring costs, largely due to greater falls in petrol prices than last year, and from prices for clothing and footwear which recovered less strongly from mid-season sales than last year. The main offsetting upward effects came from prices for non-seasonal food which fell by less than last year. A smaller upward effect came from price changes for household goods.

If you have any comments or suggestion on the Labour Market Update please contact Emma Woby at the Office for National Statistics, e-mail emma.woby@ons.gov.uk, tel. 0171 533 6112

Next month

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

Revisions to workforce jobs series

THIS MONTH the workforce jobs series has been revised. This is as a result of the annual benchmarking process, where the latest Annual Employment Survey (AES) results for September 1997 are incorporated into the employee jobs series. This year has seen extensive revisions to the back series, reflecting not just the

September 1997 AES but also the revised data for 1995 and 1996 which were published in the July 1998 edition of *Labour Market Trends*.

Earlier years are also affected with revisions to Northern Ireland employee jobs and self-employment jobs. The revisions have had a significant impact on the level of the employee

jobs estimates, reflecting more smaller businesses and increasing consistency with other economic data. The most significant sectors affected are construction and business services. The movements, in general, are not greatly affected by the benchmarking process.

The revised data affect Tables B.11-B.15 of this month's Labour Market Data section.

Coverage of benefit claimants in the LFS

ONS HAS been working to correct the undercounting of claimants of unemployment-related benefits in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) – hitherto, about 20 per cent fewer claimants have been appearing in the survey sample than the known number of claimants would suggest.

Since 1989, the LFS has understated the number of claimants of unemployment-related benefits. The actual number of these claimants is known because it is based on an administrative system, while a sample survey such as the LFS can only estimate the number. There is a general problem in collecting this kind of information by survey, because many respondents are unsure what benefits they receive, or even if they receive any at all. As a result, the LFS has typically understated the number of unemployment-related benefit claimants by about 20 per cent. This has been a problem, because there is interest in knowing LFS-type data about claimants.

ONS has previously carried out two pieces of work to address this undercount:

- (i) From March 1996 the LFS questions about claiming the relevant benefits were asked of all respondents, irrespective of whether they had said they had

attended a benefit office. This showed that the benefit office 'filter' question successfully filtered out a large number of lone parents and disabled Income Support claimants (not entitled to unemployment-related benefits), but also filtered out some 'true' unemployment-related benefit claimants.

- (ii) LFS databases were linked with the administrative databases of claimants, to identify the characteristics of known claimants who do not appear as claimants on the LFS. The results were published in the November 1997 issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

Since then, two further steps have been taken:

- (i) In March 1998 a new set of questions was introduced on the LFS to collect information about all benefits claimed, including unemployment-related benefits.
- (ii) A second linkage study was undertaken using September 1997 data in order to obtain information on the characteristics of JSA claimants.

The new LFS data are available for the

spring and summer quarters of 1998. When the autumn data are released later this month, they will be subject to a full evaluation process, the results of which will be published in *Labour Market Trends*. This evaluation will address the consistency of the new benefits data with other LFS data, the stability of the data over time and their comparability with administrative data (and with benefit identification by other surveys).

The linkage study provides a way of estimating the economic activity breakdown of those actual benefit claimants who say in response to the LFS that they are not claimants. A report of the second linkage study is likely to be published in *Labour Market Trends* later in the year, though ONS is also considering doing a more comprehensive study on pre-JSA data. The original study was carried out at the time when JSA was being introduced, and it is possible that this may have influenced the results in some way. Also, if the new LFS questions have changed the way in which the LFS identifies JSA claimants, as is hoped, then the characteristics of the remaining undercount will have changed. This may require further study of the period after March 1998.

OTHER RESEARCH

Drug and alcohol abuse at work

MORE UK businesses are reporting cases of drug and alcohol abuse by staff, according to a new survey from the Institute of Personnel and Development (IPD) into the problem. This shows that employees found using illegal drugs are more likely to be dismissed than those with a drink problem.

The survey, the full results of which are due for publication in January 1999, was carried out by the Reward Group for the IPD. It involved interviewing 1,800 personnel professionals. It found that almost half (46 per cent) of firms surveyed had received

reports of alcohol misuse by staff in the last year, compared with 35 per cent in 1996. In all, 18 per cent of firms received reports of illegal drug taking – an increase of three percentage points on 1996 figures.

Employees with alcohol problems were more likely than drug users to get help and support from their employers. Over half (51 per cent) allowed time off for rehabilitation and only 18 per cent always dismissed employees who abused alcohol regardless of job. By contrast, almost a third (31 per cent) of firms always dismissed those who used illegal drugs.

The companies surveyed agreed overwhelmingly that work performance deteriorated as a result of drink and drug use – 83 per cent of companies that had received reports of alcohol abuse and 64 per cent of those that had received reports of drug use said that the individual's job performance suffered as a result. Relationships with fellow workers and clients were also reported to have suffered in many cases. There were also some firms that reported a rise in workplace accidents – 14 per cent of companies that reported incidents of alcohol abuse said they led to workplace accidents.

The costs of job loss

RESEARCH published by the Employment Policy Institute in its journal *Employment Audit* has found that workers who experience a spell out of work will enter jobs that pay on average 10 per cent less per week than the jobs they left. The pay gap between those workers who retain their jobs and those who are displaced is about 15 per cent.

The article, written by Paul Gregg, Genevieve Knight and Jonathan Wadsworth of the Centre for Economic Performance, appears in the autumn 1998 issue of *Employment Audit* and draws on data from the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS). It looks at the 1.8 million workers in Britain who are 'displaced' each year – that is, lose their job as a result of dismissal, redundancy or the ending of a temporary contract. The survey was analysed by looking at how many in each wave were in work in the previous September, then counting how many were observed to separate from that job in the next year. According to the BHPS, over the period between 1991 and 1996, the displacement rate fell from 7.8 per cent to 5.1 per cent as the labour market improved, averaging 6.5 per cent over the period as a whole. There were, however, large variations around this – men were almost twice as likely to be displaced as women (a rate of 8.4 per cent, compared with 4.5 per cent for women). Young workers were more likely to be displaced

than older ones, with an 11.4 per cent displacement rate for the under-25s compared with 5.2 per cent for those aged 50 or over. Workers in the construction industry had a displacement rate of 13.4 per cent, far in excess of any other group (the next highest being those in manufacturing, at 6.4 per cent). The displacement rate fell steadily as the length of time in the job increased – down from 11.7 per cent for those with their employer for less than a year to 3.6 per cent for those with more than ten years' service.

Of those workers who were displaced, almost three-fifths found work again within three months – 29.2 per cent within a month and another 30.6 per cent after two or three months. Only 6.6 per cent remained jobless after 12 months. For those who do find work, the study then goes on to examine BHPS data on earnings. It emerges that over the 1991-96 period, new jobs for displaced workers pay about 10 per cent less on average a week than the old jobs did. This is partly explained by former full-time workers taking part-time jobs, but even looking at those who move from one full-time job to another, there is a drop of 7 per cent in weekly pay. Displaced workers also forego the rises in wages that would have been paid to them if they had remained at their old firms – this takes the total average loss in weekly earnings to about 15 per cent.

The likely drop in earnings varies between

groups – women on average face bigger losses than men, 16.1 per cent compared with 6.5 per cent. Those with poorer qualifications suffered a higher loss of earnings – on average 14.0 per cent for those with no qualifications above O-levels, whereas those with degree-level qualifications actually experienced an increase in pay. Older workers experience the biggest losses – on average a 22.7 per cent drop for those aged 50 or older.

Other contents

The same issue of *Employment Audit* also carries an examination of OECD data on workless households. This shows that in 1996 the UK had the fourth highest rate of workless households of the OECD countries, and the highest workless rate of any country for households with children. It also carries an update on pay and ethnic minorities. Detailed analysis of Labour Force Survey data was carried out to control for differences other than ethnic group. The earlier finding, that Black women earned more than White women, no longer held true after this process, with Black women aged over 35 earning about 12 per cent less than their White contemporaries. For women aged under 35, there was little difference. For men, there was a bigger differential, with Black men over 35 earning about 25 per cent less than White men of that age.

Health and working hours

A RECENT paper from the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) looks at the effect on health and family life of working long hours. The report, which uses data from the British Household Panel Study, was produced by Richard Scase, Jonathan Scales and Colin Smith of the ESRC Research Centre on Micro-Social Change, based at Essex University.

The key findings of the report were that long hours have negative health consequences; they increase people's feelings of stress and reduce their day-to-day enjoyment of life; the negative health impact was particularly pronounced for women; and long hours also have a negative impact on family life.

The ESRC research classifies working hours into four categories: standard working week (30-40 hours a week); long hours (41-48 hours); very long hours (49-59 hours); and excessively long hours (60 or more hours). Men were more likely than women to work longer hours, especially men with children aged under 12. Men with low academic qualifications tended to work longer hours than

those with degrees, whereas for women it was at both ends of the scale – those with no qualifications and those with degrees – who were more likely to work long hours. People in management occupations were also likely to work long hours, as were the self-employed. Curiously, those who worked long hours were most satisfied with their hours – only 14 per cent of those working standard hours were satisfied with their hours, compared with 36 per cent of those working 60 hours or more.

When looking at the link between long hours and health, the research suggest that for men there was little overt link, except for a slight increase in blood pressure problems among those working long hours. With women, there were several associations between working long hours and health problems; these included increased problems with arms, legs and hands, and a very clear increase in blood pressure problems with longer hours. Subjective measures of individuals' well-being also reveal negative effects of working long hours: problems sleeping, feelings of being under strain, inability to

enjoy day-to-day activities, feeling unable to face problems and generally feeling unhappy. The research also shows that people working the longest hours take less exercise: 52 per cent of those working standard hours take regular weekly exercise compared with only 37 per cent of those working 60 hours or more. The effects of long hours could also be long-term – the research found that for both men and women, those who had recently changed to working shorter hours still reported higher incidence of ill-health than did those who had always worked shorter hours.

Looking at family life, the research shows that parents working long hours are less likely to monitor their children's homework. They are also more likely to report difficulties in managing their children, and are less likely to talk to their children on a daily basis. For example, 42 per cent of fathers working standard hours talk to their children most days, compared with only 26 per cent of fathers working over 48 hours.

- For further information, contact ESRC External Relations, tel. 01793 413115 or 413118.






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Parliamentary questions

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

Young people in farming

DAVID MACLEAN (Penrith and the Border) asked how many people under the age of 25 years have taken up farming as a career in each of the last 10 years; and what estimate he has made of the figure in the current year.

TIM HOLT: The precise information requested is not available. However, the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is the ONS's major up-to-date source of occupational data, can provide estimates of those employed in farming occupations who were not employed in such occupations a year earlier. The attached table shows estimates from the spring LFS back to 1988. The vast majority of those covered are classified as agricultural workers rather than farmers according to the socio-economic classification of their related occupation. These figures may include some full-time students and others not intending taking up farming as a career.

As with any sample survey, LFS estimates are subject to sampling variability. The sampling variability (expressed as the range within which 95 per cent of estimates taken from different samples would be expected to fall) of these estimates is roughly +/-20 per cent.

People aged 16-24 employed in farming who were not so one year previously; United Kingdom; spring 1997-spring 1998, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands
Spring 1988	40
Spring 1989	34
Spring 1990	32
Spring 1991	30
Spring 1992	27
Spring 1993	28
Spring 1994	28
Spring 1995	25
Spring 1996	23
Spring 1997	19
Spring 1998	21

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

(5 November)

Unemployment

PHYLLIS STARKEY (Milton Keynes South West) asked how many (a) men and (b) women counted as unemployed according to the International Labour Organisation's criteria are not currently in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance or any other form of unemployment benefit; and what were the figures in each case in each of the last five years.

TIM HOLT: Estimates of the number of men and women who are ILO unemployed but not claiming unemployment benefits for the period spring 1992 to summer 1996 are published in Table 7.5 of the April 1998 issue of *Labour Market Trends* which is available in the House of Commons Library. On average over the period, 84 per cent of ILO unemployed men and 41 per cent of ILO unemployed women were claimants. The proportion of ILO

unemployed who were claimants dropped from 72 per cent in 1992 to 66 per cent in 1996.

The figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and Labour Force Survey results using a methodology based on the results of a study which linked the two data sources. These results cannot be applied after summer 1996 because of the changes in the benefit system. The ONS is carrying out a second study to decide whether reliable estimates can be produced for the period following the introduction of the Jobseeker's Allowance. The results of this study will be published in *Labour Market Trends* early next year.

[N.B. See news item, p8.]

(2 November)

Women and employment

EDWARD LEIGH (Gainsborough) asked for the percentage of (1) children who are in a household where the adult or adults with parental responsibilities are (a) married (b) cohabiting (c) single (d) widowed (e) divorced (f) separated and (g) cohabiting with someone of the same sex; (2) households headed by a person who is (a) married (b) cohabiting (c) single (d) widowed (e) divorced (f) separated and (g) cohabiting with someone of the same sex; (3) women with a child aged between 10 and 15 years who (a) work (i) full-time and (ii) part-time (b) are unemployed and (c) are economically inactive; (4) women with a child aged between five and nine years who (a) work (i) full-time and (ii) part-time (b) are unemployed and (c) are economically inactive; and (5) women with a pre-school child who (a) work (i) full-time and (ii) part-time (b) are unemployed and (c) are economically inactive.

TIM HOLT: Tables attached show data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which is the major ONS source of labour market data on individuals.

The first table shows the latest available quarterly data for the United Kingdom. The second table gives the same analysis for Great Britain for the average of the period from spring 1996 to winter 1996/7, i.e. on a geography and time period consistent with the answers to your other three questions about demographic data.

In the General Household Survey (GHS), adults and children in each household are assigned to families: married couple families; cohabiting couple families and lone parent families. Children belong to the appropriate family either by virtue of being the natural children of both the parents forming the couple, or of the lone parent, or else, if they are adoptive or stepchildren, by belonging to the same family as their adoptive/step parents. Foster children, however, are not regarded part of their foster parent family since they are not related to them.

For the purpose of answering this question, it has been assumed that the natural/adoptive/step parent(s) are the adults responsible for the children. Attached are tables from the GHS giving the information requested regarding households.

Economic status of mothers by age of youngest dependent child

Age of youngest dependent child	Percentage		
	0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 15
<i>UK, summer 1998, not seasonally adjusted</i>			
In employment	50.2	66.0	73.9
of which full-time	18.0	23.8	34.0
of which part-time	32.2	42.2	39.8
ILO unemployed	4.5	4.7	3.3
Inactive	45.3	29.3	22.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB, average spring 1996 to winter 1996/7

In employment	49.4	64.7	74.0
of which full-time	16.7	21.5	33.2
of which part-time	32.7	43.1	40.7
ILO unemployed	4.8	5.4	3.6
Inactive	45.9	29.9	22.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

Percentage of dependent children living in families within private households according to the de facto marital status of the head of family; Great Britain; 1996

	Percentage
<i>De facto status of head of family</i>	
Married couple	70
Cohabiting	7
Single (never married)	8
Widowed	1
Divorced	8
Separated	7

Source: General Household Survey, ONS

Percentage of families with dependent children by marital status of head of family; Great Britain; 1996

	Percentage
<i>Type of family with dependent children</i>	
Married couple	70
Cohabiting couple	8
Lone mother	20
Lone father	2
Total	100

Source: General Household Survey, ONS

Household heads by de facto marital status; Great Britain; 1996

	Percentage
<i>Household head</i>	
Married	54
Cohabiting	6
Single (never married)	13
Widowed	15
Divorced	8
Separated	3
Total	100

Source: General Household Survey, ONS

(19 November)

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RESEARCH USE OF LFS

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Bookshelf

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

Responses to long-term unemployment

DESPITE JOBS growth, long-term unemployment remains high in many areas, a factor that has prompted a study of the effectiveness of local initiatives aimed at tackling the problem. A report of the study for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, *Local responses to long-term unemployment*, assesses the results of more than 100 recent research and evaluation studies of local policies. It examines those actions most likely to reconnect the long-term unemployed to labour market opportunities and proposes measures that the authors think are most likely to make a difference.

In January 1998 there were more than 600,000 people in Great Britain who had been registered as unemployed for more than six months, representing 43 per cent of all registered unemployed people, an effective long-term unemployment rate of 2.8 per cent. If the definition is widened to take in the ILO unemployed, the long-term unemployment rate was 3.4 per cent.

The report shows that long-term unemployment is concentrated in particular areas: 37 per cent of the long-term claimant unemployed lived in just 10 per cent (37) of all local authority districts. In 24 of these LADs the proportion of long-term unemployed was 50 per cent or more.

With these statistics as the context, the report concentrates on several issues, including: the characteristics and location of the long-term unemployed; the extent to which job generation can tackle long-term

unemployment; the importance and potential of local level initiatives; the main causes of, and factors influencing, long-term unemployment; lessons from both local and national action to address the problem; the relevant policy options that are available.

Many of the studies demonstrated the importance of action at a local level. The reasons for this were:

- wide variations in both the level and nature of long-term unemployment and job opportunities;
- most labour market adjustments, such as redundancies or firms expanding, took place at the local level;
- local data, knowledge and experience were important in tailoring policies to local needs;
- local agencies, which were closer to the problem, were more able to involve the local community; and
- the multi-agency approach was appropriate at a local level, where it was easier to reduce fragmentation.

Evaluation of local initiatives showed the range of issues in securing successful results. These included: good implementation arrangements; a 'bottom up' approach to encourage community commitment; and effective partnership arrangements where a multi-agency approach was required. One key finding was that creating jobs does not, on its own, reduce long-term unemployment and nor is it a necessary condition for such a reduction. The report points out that there are many reasons why the long-term unemployed do not get jobs, other than there being a shortage of them, and concerted action is required to connect these people with the jobs. One local study showed that in Leeds 16,000 new jobs (net) were created in the early 1990s, but unemployment fell by

only 1,000. In such cases, it was found that most jobs went to new labour market entrants (school, college and university leavers); women returners; commuters from adjacent areas; and migrants.

The report discusses the reasons why the long-term unemployed might find it difficult to obtain the new jobs and says these include a 'skills mismatch' between the jobs created and those previously held by the long-term unemployed; geographical access; job search procedures; health; low wages not compensating for loss of benefits; and discrimination by employers.

Among the report's conclusions are a series of recommended actions to tackle long-term unemployment at a local level which, it says, should be informed by three specific objectives:

- raising employability, involving measures to make the long-term unemployed more 'work ready', with their skills and motivation attuned to the evolving needs of the labour market;
- improving access to employment;
- creating jobs, involving measures to enhance employers' commitment to recruiting the long-term unemployed.

Having provided a basis for local policy development, the report ends by outlining the main implications of its findings for current policy, including the New Deal, the Single Regeneration Budget and the European Social Fund.

• *Local responses to long-term unemployment*, by Mike Campbell, Ian Sanderson and Fiona Walton. Joseph Rowntree Foundation. £12.95. ISBN 1 899987 98 3. Available from York Publishing Services Ltd., 64 Hallfield Road, Layerthorpe, York YO31 7ZX, tel. 01904 430033.

Labour markets in Britain and Germany

IN THE light of government policies to tackle the problem of long-term unemployment, there has been much discussion on whether a spell of unemployment renders a person more likely to become unemployed again - whether unemployment 'causes' unemployment. The issue has recently been addressed in a comparative study of Britain and Germany, *Labour markets in transition: Britain and Germany compared*, for the Anglo-German Foundation.

The report examines recent changes in the British and German labour markets, comparing the experiences of unemployment and the patterns of earnings during a period in which both countries experienced significant transitions - Britain's move from a mixed state/private 'administered'

economy in the 1970s to the current deregulated flexible economy, and Germany's integration of the former East Germany.

The authors analyse labour market dynamics in this period, examining in particular the mechanisms by which people become unemployed, and how they leave unemployment or the extent to which they remain out of work. One chapter is devoted to the persistence of unemployment, drawing heavily on analyses of longitudinal studies in each country. Recognising that unemployment and low pay might be linked, the trends and variations in earnings inequality in the two countries are looked at in another chapter. Previous research on these issues is also assessed.

The report concludes that there is no strong evidence that unemployment itself causes long-term unemployment, nor that recurrent unemployment is necessarily a consequence of earlier unemployment. Instead, it points to differences between individuals in their ability to 'escape' from

unemployment, differences that are defined as 'observable' (e.g. qualifications, work experience, ethnic origin, age and sex) and 'unobservable' (e.g. attitudes and motivation, jobsearch behaviour). These conclusions, says the report, raise issues about how long-term unemployment should be addressed. It suggests that it might be appropriate for policy instruments to be aimed more closely at particular groups who, on becoming unemployed, are deemed more likely to enter long-term unemployment. This includes older male workers, immigrant workers, those with disabilities that limit employment, the unqualified, and those with no labour market experience.

• *Labour markets in transition: Britain and Germany compared*, by Peter Elias and Viktor Steiner. Available from the Anglo-German Foundation, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London WC1A 2LP, tel. 0171 404 3137, price £12. ISBN 1 900834 11 1.

Equality in Nordic labour markets

THE NORDIC countries of Finland, Norway and Sweden have long been known for their progressive policies and commitment to equality of the sexes, so it is of little surprise that these countries were ranked top by the United Nations Development Programme in its measure of women's status.

However, a recent publication by the International Labour Organisation, *Gender equality and occupational segregation in Nordic labour markets*, shows that women

are usually under-represented at higher levels, especially in private sector managerial positions, and that women's earnings are significantly lower than men's.

Drawing on detailed census data, the book aims to describe and explain sex-based occupational segregation and gender equity in the Nordic labour markets in general, and to demonstrate that 'considerable' sex segregation and inequality continue to exist in Nordic countries. As well as looking at how the three countries differ from other countries, the book also examines how they differ from each other and the reasons for these differences.

The first part of the book discusses the

'Nordic model', which is based on employment for all, little emphasis on the role of men as breadwinner, and provision of extensive social services by the state partly to help people combine work and family responsibilities. This is followed by an analysis of women's position in the labour market and how it has changed over the past 20 years.

● *Gender equality and occupational segregation in Nordic labour markets*, by Helina Melkas and Richard Anker. Available from the International Labour Office, Millbank Tower, 21-24 Millbank, London SW1P 4QP, price £10.80. ISBN 92 2 110851 1.

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ILO UNEMPLOYMENT

Age and duration; methods of seeking work; previous occupation/industry; reasons left last job; and redundancy.

CLAIMANT COUNT

Age and duration; occupation (sought and usual); and stocks (inflows and outflows).

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Domestic responsibilities; and reasons not looking for work.

EARNINGS

Earnings from second job; gross and net earnings; and hourly and weekly earnings.

OTHER TOPICS

Apprenticeships; change of employment status; change of occupation; current educational status; ethnicity and nationality; health and disability; household and family composition; job-related training; marital status; nature of health problems or disability; NVQs/SVQs; placings by Jobcentres; qualification obtained/being sought; usual method of travel to work; and vacancies.



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 January 1999

- 1 Part-time managers (LFS)
- 2 Economic activity status of couples (LFS)
- 3 Methods of job search (LFS)
- 4 Index of topics

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

1 Part-time managers

Table 1 Full- or part-time status,^a by level of managerial responsibilities^b of employees; United Kingdom, summer 1998, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent			All ^d
	Managers	Foremen and supervisors	Others ^c	
Men				
Full-time	97.8	96.9	89.1	92.0
Part-time	2.2	3.1	10.9	8.0
Base (thousands) (=100%)	2,835	1,478	8,315	12,639
Women				
Full-time	85.7	68.5	49.4	56.6
Part-time	14.3	31.5	50.5	43.4
Base (thousands) (=100%)	1,508	1,331	8,365	11,208

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

b See red box for definition of managerial responsibilities.

c Those with no managerial responsibilities.

d Includes a small number of people who did not state whether they had managerial responsibilities.

Managerial responsibility in the LFS

Organisational hierarchies tend to vary a great deal. To allow maximum comparability, LFS respondents are asked to allocate themselves to one of only three broad groups. The groups are composed of 'managers' (who manage employees directly or through supervisors and who have a general responsibility for policy or long-term planning); 'foremen and supervisors' (who have day-to-day control over a group of workers whom they supervise); and people who are not managers, foremen or supervisors.

With nearly a quarter of all employees working part-time, it is not surprising that many callers to the Labour Market Statistics Helpline are interested in this topic. Table 1 gives a breakdown of employees into full- and part-time according to their level of managerial responsibility.

● In summer 1998, 61,000 male and 215,000 female part-time employees held managerial positions, and an additional 46,000 men and 419,000 women were part-time foremen or supervisors.

● The proportion of employees who work part-time varied quite widely by level of job and between the sexes. While one in seven female managers worked part-time, one third of female foremen or supervisors, and half of non-supervisory workers were part-timers. These high numbers are partly a reflection of the fact that a high proportion of all female employees were part-timers (43 per cent).

● By comparison, only one in 50 male managers, fewer than one in 30 male foremen or supervisors, and just over one in ten non-supervisory male employees worked part-time. Very few male employees worked part-time (8 per cent).

2 Economic activity status of couples

There is growing interest in using the LFS to study labour market behaviour at the level of households and family units (see red box). **Table 2** alongside shows the economic activity status of both partners in couples according to whether they have dependent children.

- 1 The proportion of couples with dependent children where both the head and partner worked was only slightly lower than that for couples without dependent children (65 and 69 per cent respectively).
- 2 Whereas 45 per cent of people in couples without dependent children had both partners working full-time, among those with dependent children only a quarter were in this situation (24 per cent). Couples with dependent children were much more likely than those without to have the head of the family in full-time employment with the partner working part-time (39 compared with 21 per cent).
- 3 Where dependent children were present, 21 per cent of couples had a family head that worked full-time combined with an economically inactive partner. This was a quarter of couples (with dependants) where the family head was in full-time employment.
- 4 While partners with dependants were generally only slightly more likely to be economically inactive (29 per cent) than those without (21 per cent), they were much more likely to say that they were inactive in order to look after their family or home (23 and 7 per cent).
- 5 Heads of families were more than twice as likely to be inactive if they had no dependent children than those with dependants (14 compared with 6 per cent).
- 6 The pattern of inactivity for couples reflects that of heads of family. Couples without dependent children were nearly twice as likely to have both partners inactive as those with dependent children (8 and 4 per cent respectively).

Table 2 Economic activity status of working age couples,^a with and without dependent children;^b United Kingdom, autumn 1997, not seasonally adjusted

	Head of family				Per cent All heads of family
	Working full-time	Working part-time	ILO unemployed	Inactive	
With dependent children					
Partner					
Working full-time	24.2	0.8	0.6	1.0	26.5
Working part-time	39.1	0.8	0.8	1.1	41.7
ILO unemployed	2.2	*	0.5	*	3.0
Inactive	21.1	1.2	2.4	4.1	28.8
Looking after family/home	17.3	0.9	1.9	2.8	22.9
Other inactive	3.8	0.2	0.5	1.4	5.9
All partners	86.5	2.8	4.2	6.2	100.0
Without dependent children					
Partner					
Working full-time	45.2	1.5	1.0	3.3	51.0
Working part-time	21.1	1.4	0.7	2.7	25.8
ILO unemployed	1.3	*	0.4	0.2	2.0
Inactive	11.2	1.1	1.2	7.7	21.2
Looking after family/home	3.5	0.3	0.4	2.7	6.8
Other inactive	7.7	0.8	0.8	5.0	14.4
All partners	78.9	4.0	3.3	13.8	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: Couples for which no data on the economic status of either partner were available have been excluded from this analysis.

a Couples where the male is aged 16 to 64 and the female is aged 16 to 59.

b In the LFS, dependent children are defined as 0-15 year olds, or 16-18 year olds in full-time education.

Household datasets

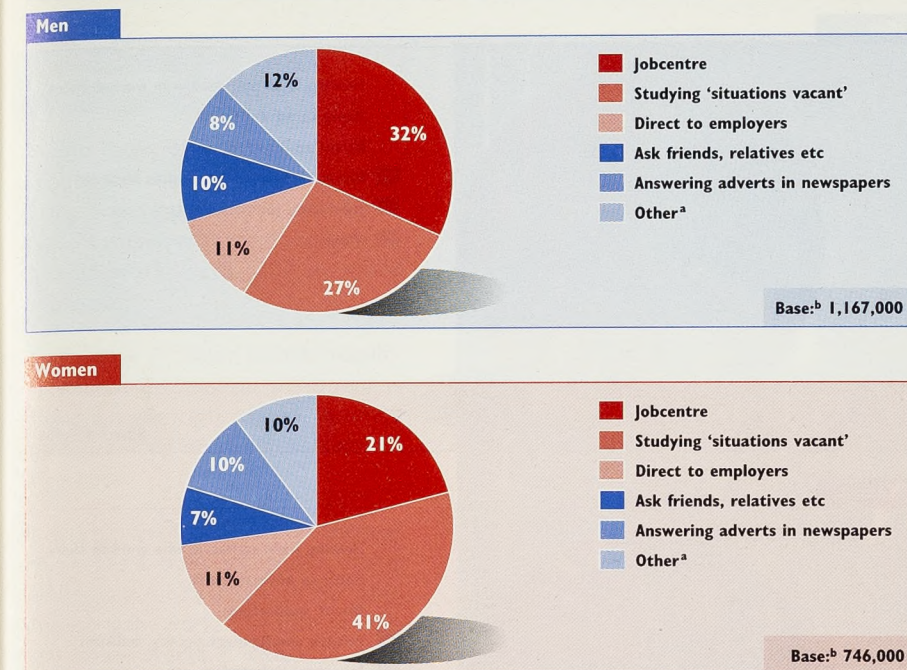
ONS now has datasets specially designed for analyses at the household and family levels.

Details of this new series can be found in 'Production of household datasets from the Labour Force Survey', pp435-40, *Labour Market Trends*, August 1998. Standard analyses from the datasets are updated in 'Analysis of household data from the Labour Force Survey', pp00-0, *Labour Market Trends*, January 1999.

3 Methods of job search

Job search methods of ILO unemployed people

Figure 1 Main method of looking for work United Kingdom, summer 1998, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

a 'Other' methods include: careers office; Jobclub; private employment agency; advertise in newspapers etc.; waiting for job application results; looking for premises or equipment; seek any permits for jobs; try to obtain finance; some other method.

b Includes those who did not state their main method of looking for work.

Table 3 ILO unemployed people visiting a Jobcentre; United Kingdom, summer 1998, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent		
	All	Men	Women
Number of ILO unemployed	1,913	1,167	746
Number of ILO unemployed whose main search method was visiting the Jobcentre	514	364	151
Number of ILO unemployed whose main search method was not through the Jobcentre, but nonetheless visited one	707	444	263
Total number of ILO unemployed who visited a Jobcentre	1,222	808	414
Percentage of all ILO unemployed who visited a Jobcentre	64	69	55

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 4 ILO unemployed people studying the 'situations vacant'; United Kingdom, summer 1998, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent		
	All	Men	Women
Number of ILO unemployed	1,913	1,167	746
Number of ILO unemployed whose main search method was studying the 'situations vacant'	597	303	295
Number of ILO unemployed whose main search method was not through the 'situations vacant', but nonetheless studied them	934	609	324
Total number of ILO unemployed who studied the 'situations vacant'	1,531	912	619
Percentage of all ILO unemployed who studied the 'situations vacant'	80	78	83

Source: Labour Force Survey

The LFS is a useful source of information on the ways in which people attempt to find employment. **Figure 1** shows what ILO unemployed respondents considered to be their *main* method of looking for work in summer 1998.

- 1 Either visiting an Employment Service Jobcentre or studying 'situations vacant' columns were given as the main job search method for more than half of all ILO unemployed.
- 2 Women were more likely to cite use of 'situations vacant' columns as their main method than were men (41 per cent compared with 27 per cent), whereas men were more likely to use a Jobcentre as their primary means of finding work (32 per cent compared with 21 per cent for women).

Concentrating on people's main job search method fails to reflect the use of several different methods for finding work by each individual. For example, someone who visited a Jobcentre *and* read the 'situations vacant' column in one of the newspapers provided there, might give the latter as their main job search method. **Table 3** shows the proportion of ILO unemployed people that visited a Jobcentre, regardless of whether or not it was their main method. **Table 4** repeats this analysis for studying the 'situations vacant' columns.

- 1 Nearly two-thirds of all ILO unemployed people used a Jobcentre as a method of seeking work.
- 2 Men remained more likely than women to make use of a Jobcentre (69 per cent compared with 55 per cent).
- 3 Four-fifths of all people studied the 'situations vacant' in their efforts to find employment (**Table 4**).
- 4 Women were only marginally more likely to use the 'situations vacant' columns than were men (83 and 78 per cent respectively) once multiple methods are counted.

3 Methods of job search

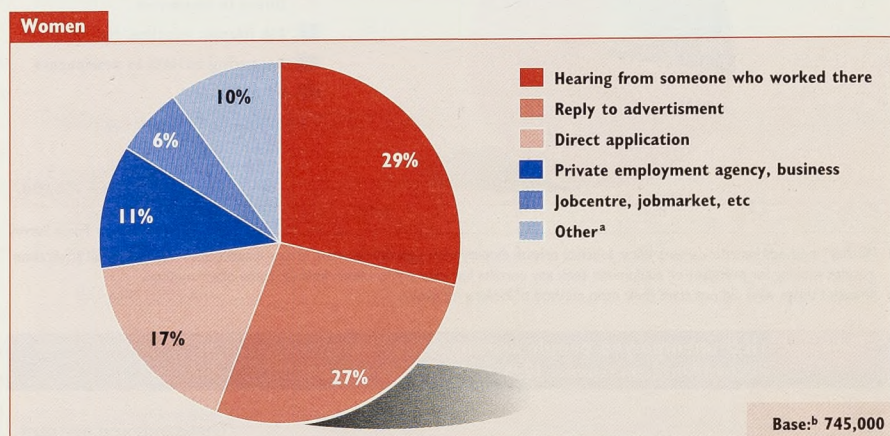
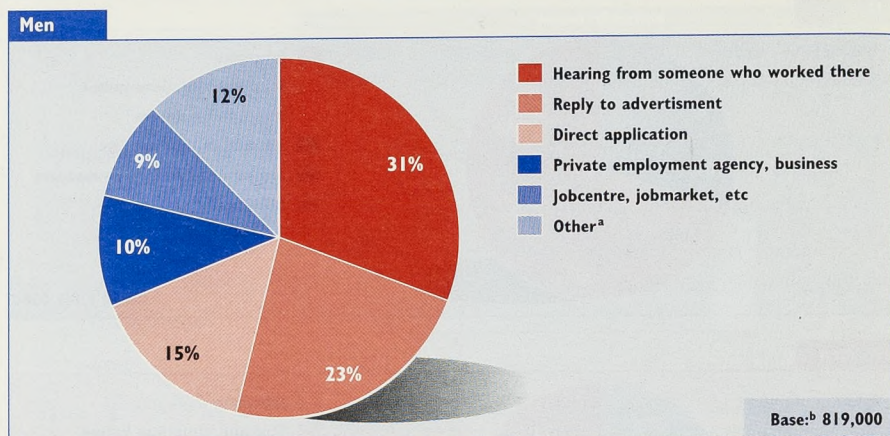
b How employees obtained their current job

The LFS can identify how employees who had been with their employer for three months or less at the time of interview obtained their current job (Figure 2). It should be noted that the categorisation of methods of gaining a job used here are not the same as those used in part (a) of this article.

- In summer 1998, for both men and women, the most common ways of obtaining a job were *hearing from someone who worked there* or *replying to an advertisement*. Around three in ten employees (whether male or female) obtained their job using the former method.
- Women were more likely to obtain a job through replying to an advertisement than men (27 per cent compared with 23 per cent).

Once again, the figures are likely to understate the proportion of jobs that are obtained through Jobcentres. Earlier comparisons between surveys of individuals and other measures of different recruitment channels' shares of engagements suggest that people tend to understate the role of Jobcentres in helping them find jobs. The LFS also omits many temporary and short-term engagements. Jobs which a respondent had started during the three months before interview but had left by the time of their survey interview are not included.

Figure 2 How employees obtained their current job (within the last three months) United Kingdom, summer 1998, not seasonally adjusted



a 'Other' methods include: careers office; Jobclub; some other method.
b Includes those who did not state their main method of looking for work.

Source: Labour Force Survey

4 Index of topics covered in Labour Market Spotlight May 1998 to January 1999

Claimant count

sought and usual occupations of claimants of unemployment-related benefits (June 98)

Disability

see health problems

Earnings

inside and outside London (Nov 98)

Economic activity

status of couples (Jan 99)

Economic inactivity

of people who are looking after family or home (June 98)

never had a paid job since leaving school (July 98)

people who would like to work; by ethnic origin (Oct 98)

Employment

employee jobs in selected industries (May 98, Aug 98)

people who are looking for a new or additional job (June 98)

of different nationalities (July 98)

status one year ago (Sept 98)

job-types of employees who were not in employment one year ago (Oct 98)

of new graduates (Oct 98)

information technology (Dec 98)

how current job was obtained (Jan 99)

Ethnic groups

by economic status (June 98, Sept 98, Dec 98)

economically inactive who would like to work (Oct 98)

by part-time employment (Dec 98)

Health problems

by economic status, and region (Nov 98)

Homeworkers

by main and second job (May 98)

teleworkers (Oct 98)

Hours

hours worked in main and second jobs (Aug 98)

employees usually working more than 48 hours per week, by occupation (Dec 98)

Job-related training

by length, site, and payment of fees (June 98)

by employment status, age and qualification (Sept 98)

over time, and by region and ethnic origin (Dec 98)

Managerial responsibilities

by qualification and age (June 98)

part-time (Jan 99)

Nationalities

employment (July 98)

Part-time workers

by age and reason (Dec 98)

managers (Jan 99)

Self-employment

work location and employees (Aug 98)

at sub-national level (Sept 98)

Shiftworking

by type of shift, and occupation (Nov 98)

Sickness absence

by industry, occupation, and numbers of days (May 98, Aug 98, Nov 98)

Teleworkers

by job-type and occupation (May 98, Oct 98)

Temporary workers

by occupation (Dec 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)

methods of job search (Jan 99)

Unions

membership density by type of employment (May 98)

Vacancies

Jobcentre vacancies by occupation and industry (Sept 98)

Women

in employment (May 98, Aug 98, Nov 98)

returners (Sept 98)

Young people

economic activity by academic age (May 98, Aug 98, Nov 98)

educational status by ethnic origin (Sept 98)

new graduates (Oct 98)

The last index for the LFS Help-Line appeared in April 1998.

Workplace injuries in small and large manufacturing workplaces 1994/5-1995/6

By Graham Stevens, Operations Unit, Health and Safety Executive

Key points

- The rates of fatal injury and of amputation injury in small manufacturing workplaces (those with fewer than 50 employees) are double those in large workplaces (200 or more employees).
- The rate of major injuries requiring immediate medical treatment is about 25 per cent higher in small manufacturing workplaces than in large ones.
- More than 90 per cent of reported injuries are in other categories, mainly leading to more than three days absence from work. The rate of non-fatal injury overall is lowest in small workplaces, and is not the result of under-reporting in small workplaces.



PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

A priority for the Health and Safety Commission is to provide small firms with appropriate information and advice to improve their health and safety competence and performance. This article examines the risks of fatal and non-fatal workplace injury in small and large manufacturing workplaces, drawing on administrative and survey sources.

Introduction

THE HEALTH and Safety Commission has a long standing concern for the safety of employees in small businesses or organisations. The Commission's strategy for reaching small firms is comprehensive and acknowledges the importance of improving communication with them. Its strategic approach to improve health and safety is informed by the numbers and risk of workplace injury. A study by the

Health and Safety Executive (HSE) showed that the rate of serious (non-fatal) injury was substantially higher in smaller workplaces (with fewer than 100 employees) than in larger ones in 1988/9 (April 1 to March 31).¹ Small internal studies show similar results for 1989/90 and 1990/1. In 1993 the European Commission set out definitions of small and medium enterprises, including a small enterprise with fewer than 50 employees, and a medium one with at least 50 but fewer than 250 employees.²

This article updates some of the results of the previous studies and draws upon both administrative and survey sources of injury statistics. It includes incidence rates of fatal injury, and presents where possible results for two categories of small workplaces – fewer than 25, and fewer than 50 employees. HSE's sources of workplace injury statistics allow this article to present incidence rates of injury in workplaces (not firms) and identifies medium workplaces with up to 200 employees.

Sources of workplace injury statistics

HSE has two regular sources of injury statistics: the flow of injury reports made by employers under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1985 (RIDDOR), and the results of accident questions in the Labour Force Survey (LFS). In addition, HSE obtained estimates of the incidence rate of injury in categories of small, medium and large workplaces through a survey conducted by MORI. These sources tend to identify the number of injuries counted against workplaces or sites rather than against businesses or enterprises, which may operate at more than one site. The *technical note* describes these sources of injury and employment statistics used to derive workplace injury rates in this article.

The results presented in this article are given for the three categories of severity of injury to employees which employers report under RIDDOR: fatality; a major injury or condition; and any other injury leading to four or more days absence from work. They are simply termed fatal, major and over three day. The major severity includes: amputation; fractures (except in the hand, foot, fingers or toes); certain injuries to the eyes; a number of conditions (burns, acute infection, ingestion or inhalation) that require immediate medical treatment; and any other injury that requires immediate admittance to hospital for more than 24 hours. The full definition can be found in *Health and Safety Statistics*.³

About 4 per cent of reported injuries to employees in manufacturing result in a fatality, amputation or the need for

immediate medical treatment, as given in the major injury definition. The rest are reported either as one of the fracture injuries in the list of major injury conditions or simply as over three day and not a major injury.

HSE gets to know of virtually all fatal injuries. However, employers do not report all non-fatal injuries that they should under RIDDOR, and the proportion reported by employers is lower in small workplaces than larger ones.⁴ Rates of injury based on employer reports will therefore understate the risk of non-fatal injury due to under-reporting. The LFS provides estimates of the number and rate of workplace injury that should be reported by employers. The LFS accident questions, which have been asked since 1993, do not identify fatal, amputation or

medical treatment injuries. The results for these categories in this article are based on employer reports made under RIDDOR.

Injury rates

Fatal and major injuries

The rate of fatal injury in small manufacturing workplaces is about double that in larger workplaces. This result applies to small workplaces defined as fewer than 50 employees for the years 1994/5 and 1995/6 combined, and to small workplaces defined as fewer than 100 employees in these two years and also in 1987/8 and 1988/9 combined. *Table 1* and *Figure 1* present the rates of fatal injury.

The picture for risk of reported major injury is more complex. *Table 2*

Table 1 Fatal injury rates^{a, b} in the manufacturing sector, by size of workplace; Great Britain; 1987/8-1988/9 and 1994/5-1995/6

Number of employees in workplace	Fatality rate ^a	Fatal injuries (number)
1987/8-1988/9		
1-99	2.2	n.a.
100+	1.2	n.a.
1994/5-1995/6		
1-49 (small)	1.7	37
50-199 (medium)	0.9	20
200+ (large)	0.8	28
All workplaces^c	1.1	88

Source: HSE

a Rate of fatal injuries reported under RIDDOR.
b Fatality rate expressed per 100,000 employees.
c Total includes three fatal injuries not allocated to a size band.

Table 2 Major injury rates^{a, b} in the manufacturing sector, by size of workplace; Great Britain; 1988/9-1989/90 and 1994/5-1995/6

Number of employees in workplace	Fracture	Amputation	Other ^c	All
1988/9-1989/90				
1-24	65	36	32	133
25-99	71	27	31	129
100+	89	18	27	134
1994/5-1995/6				
1-49 (small)	75	22	36	133
1-24	75	25	37	137
25-49	75	17	36	128
50-199 (medium)	85	16	32	134
200+ (large)	88	11	29	128

Source: HSE

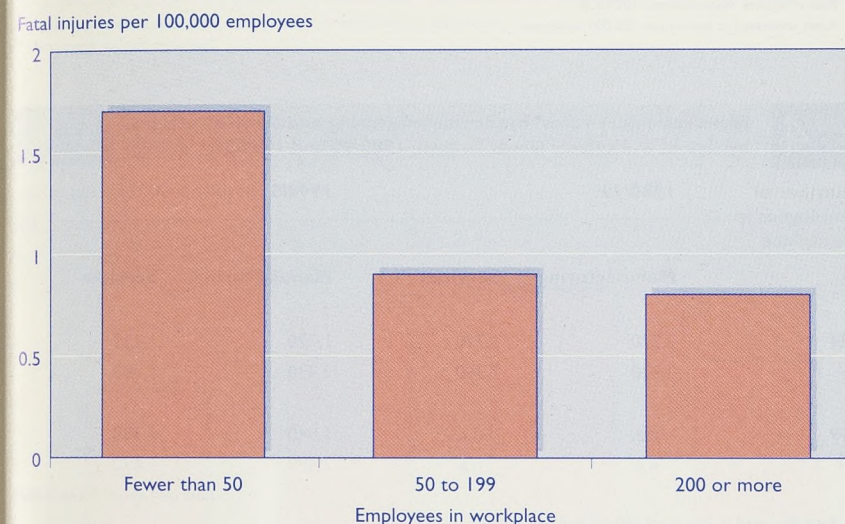
a Rate of injuries reported under RIDDOR.
b Rates expressed as injuries per 100,000 employees.
c Any injury, other than fracture or amputation, that leads to immediate medical treatment or admittance to hospital for more than 24 hours. For example, eye injuries, poisoning, lacerations, open wounds, concussions, contusion, burns, multiple injuries, sprains and strains, superficial injuries, multiple injuries, and those injuries unclassified.

presents rates of reported major injury in three categories: fracture, amputation, and other injuries that require immediate medical treatment or admittance to hospital for over 24 hours. For major injuries overall, there is little variation in the rate of major injury between workplaces of different sizes. The rate of fracture injury is highest in the larger workplaces for both 1988/9-1989/90 and 1994/5-1995/6. In the later period the rate was 17 per cent higher in workplaces of 200 or more employees than in small workplaces

with fewer than 50 employees.

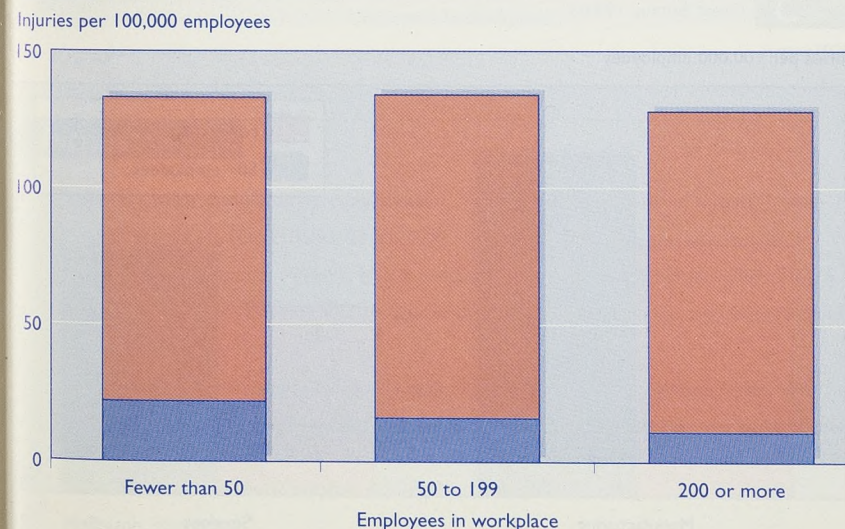
In contrast, the rates of amputation injury (see *Figure 2*) and the other major injuries (requiring immediate medical treatment) are higher in smaller workplaces than larger ones. The rate of amputation injury in 1994/5-1995/6 is not just higher in smaller workplaces but becomes higher as the size of workplace decreases. In particular, the rate of amputation injury in small workplaces of fewer than 50 employees is double that in large workplaces with 200 or more employees.

Figure 1 Fatal injury rates in the manufacturing sector, by size of workplace; Great Britain; 1994/5-1995/6



Source: HSE

Figure 2 Major injury rates in the manufacturing sector, by size of workplace; Great Britain; 1994/5-1995/6



Source: HSE

The 1990 LFS identified some types of injury, including amputation injury. Despite the small number of amputation cases involved, the rate of amputation injury in the LFS for 1989/90 is substantially higher in the small workplaces (fewer than 25 employees) than larger ones.⁵

Looking to other sources to confirm the validity of Great Britain figures, the statistics of workplace injury are relatively complete in Germany where negligible under-reporting exists.⁶ The serious 'first-time compensated' injury in Germany is defined as 20 per cent incapacity for over three months, and accounts for less than 3 per cent of all reported over three day injuries. The rate of this relatively severe injury is higher in smaller workplaces than in larger ones.⁷ The German results also show that the rate of fatal injury is highest in the smallest workplaces, and decreases as the number of employees increases.

The rate of other major injury (requiring immediate medical treatment) in Great Britain is about 25 per cent higher in small workplaces (fewer than 50 employees) compared with large ones (200 or more). Taken together, the risk of amputation and injury requiring immediate medical treatment is substantially higher in small workplaces.

The results for the three categories of injury – fatal, amputation, and requiring medical treatment – are not invalidated by under-reporting of injuries by employers. Under-reporting applies to non-fatal injuries and is worse in smaller workplaces where the rate of amputation and medical treatment injury is higher than in large workplaces. The relative risks of these three categories of injury was higher in small workplaces at the end of the 1980s and in the mid 1990s.

These results, together with the pattern of risk for the 3 per cent most serious injuries in Germany, indicate that the rate of fatal and certain serious injuries is substantially higher in small workplaces than large ones.

Non-fatal injuries

Nearly 90 per cent of all reported non-fatal injuries are reported as over three day injuries by employers in

manufacturing industries. Table 3 presents rates of non-fatal (mainly over 3 day) injury reported by employers.

The rate of reported non-fatal injury is lowest in the smallest workplaces for the two periods 1988/9-1989/90 and 1994/5-1995/6: the rate of non-fatal injury tends to increase as the employee size of workplace increases. The results from the LFS (shown in Table 4 and Figure 3) support this finding in terms of comparison of small workplaces (fewer than 50 employees) with those larger than 50, the highest size band on the LFS. The LFS rate of over three day injury is lower in small workplaces in both manufacturing and in the large services sector.

HSE's two main sources of workplace injury statistics suggest that the rate of non-fatal injury, mainly leading to four or more days absence, is lowest in smallest workplaces. The LFS results are not subject to under-reporting by employers and therefore suggest that under-reporting is not a substantial factor in the relatively low rates of injury reported by employers in the smallest workplaces.

Research by MORI

Recent research by MORI⁸ provides some support for the above findings in its results on non-fatal injury rates in small workplaces. MORI indicates that the rate of 'personal injury' to employees is lowest in the smallest of workplaces (fewer than five employees) and increases as the number of employees gets higher (up to 101-500). The exception is in the largest available workplace category (500 or more), for which the rate is lower than in some other categories of size. MORI's results are summarised in Table 5 and Figure 4.

The rates of injury given by MORI are based on all industries combined, not just the manufacturing industry; however, there are insufficient cases of injury in the sample to derive rates for small and large workplaces in particular industries. Nevertheless, the MORI results support the HSE sources with the exception of the very largest of workplaces, where the HSE source of employer reports show the highest rate of injury but MORI suggests a reduced risk. Better reporting from the largest of workplaces is a potential factor to

Table 3 Non-fatal injury^a rates^{b, c} in the manufacturing sector; Great Britain; 1988/9-1989/90 and 1994/5-1995/6

Number of employees in workplace	1988/9-1989/90	1994/5-1995/6
1-49	628	781
1-24	588	741
25-49	695	848
50-99	919	1,155
100+	1,486	1,466
100-199	n.a.	1,293
200+	n.a.	1,525

Source: HSE

a Non-fatal injury includes all reported major injuries and injuries leading to four or more days absence from work
 b Rate of injuries reported under RIDDOR.
 c Rates expressed as injuries per 100,000 employees.

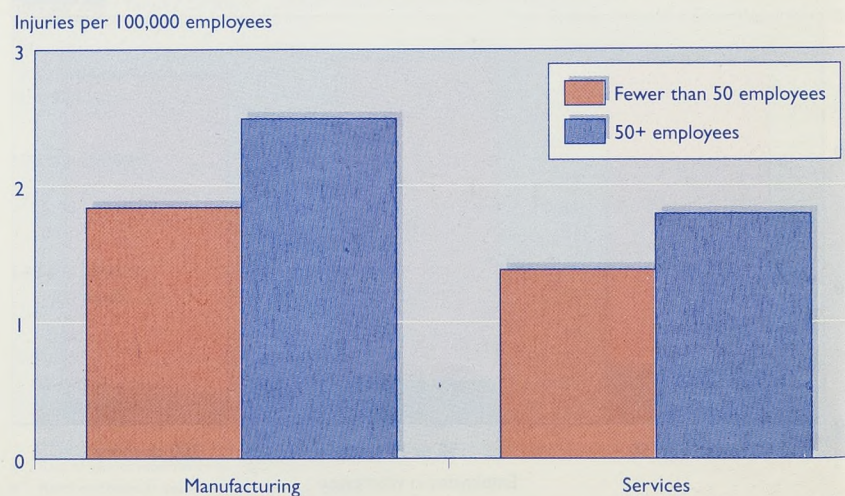
Table 4 Non-fatal injury rates^a in the manufacturing and services sectors, by size of workplace; Great Britain; 1989/90 and 1994/5^b

Number of employees in workplace	1989/90		1994/5	
	Manufacturing	Services	Manufacturing	Services
1-24	2,370	1,720	1,720	1,250
25+	3,320	2,360	2,430	1,780
1-49	n.a.	n.a.	1,840	1,380
50+	n.a.	n.a.	2,490	1,790

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Rates expressed as injuries per 100,000 employees.
 b The rates for 1989/90 are derived from the 1990 LFS. The rates for 1994/5 are derived from the three surveys for 1993/4, 1994/5 and 1995/6, giving a rate centred on 1994/5.

Figure 3 Non-fatal injury rates in the manufacturing and services sector, by size of workplace; Great Britain; 1994/5



Source: Labour Force Survey

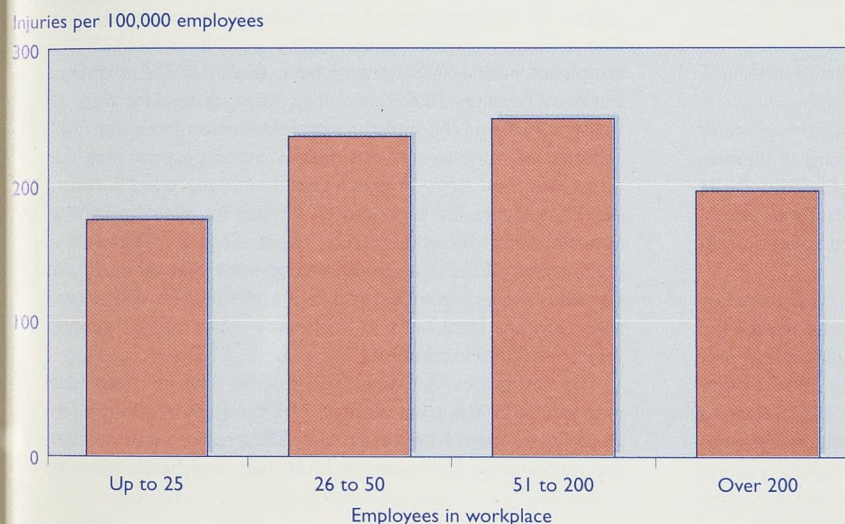
Table 5 Personal injury rates^a by size of workplace; all industries; Great Britain; 1997

Number of workers ^b in workplace	Workers ^b	Employees
1-5	116	n.a.
6-25	181	n.a.
26-100	234	n.a.
101-500	271	n.a.
500+	150	n.a.
All workplaces	191	n.a.
Number of workers or employees in workplace		
1-25	152	174
26-50	232	235
51-200	251	248
200+	198	195
All workplaces	191	202

Source: MORI

a Rates expressed as injuries per 1,000 workers or employees, as appropriate.
 b Employees and self-employed.

Figure 4 Personal injury rates for employees at work, by size of workplace; all industries; Great Britain; 1997



Source: MORI

explain this variance though the LFS, which identifies workplaces of 50 or more employees, cannot confirm this. The German injury statistics are based on the notified over three day injury cases and provide support for the MORI results despite being based on a different definition. German rates of notified injury are highest in the medium sized workplaces of 20 to 100 workers, and lowest in the smallest and very large workplaces.⁹

The mix of industries, employers and occupations of workers will affect the rate of injury in any category of workplace, large or small. Some adjustments available from the MORI study suggest that the mix of industries and of occupations explains some but not all of the variation in the MORI rates of injury between the smallest and largest workplaces. The technical note provides further detail of the adjustments.

Conclusion

The profile of risk of workplace injury in small, medium and large workplaces is not the same for different severity or nature of injury suffered by employed people. Differences in injury rates between smaller and larger workplaces will probably reflect their different cultures, mix of occupations at risk, and processes, as well as any genuine differences in risk attributable to the management of safety. However, the factors that help explain the profile of relative risk for the bulk of reportable injuries cannot explain the relatively high risk of fatal and serious injury in small workplaces.

Notes

- 'Safety in smaller manufacturing establishments', Peter Thomas, *Employment Gazette*, January 1991, pp20-5.
- Council Regulation, EEC 2186/93, 22 July 1993.
- Health and Safety Statistics 1996/97*, Health and Safety Commission, HSE Books. ISBN 0 7176 1451 1.
- 'Workplace injury: a view from HSE's trailer to the 1990 LFS', Graham Stevens, *Employment Gazette*, December 1992, pp621-38.
- ibid.*
- Workplace Health and Safety in Europe - a study of the regulatory arrangements in France, West Germany, Italy and Spain*. HSE 1991. ISBN 0 11 885614 6.
- Health and Safety at Work: System and Statistics*, Dr B Hoffman, Hauptverband der gewerblichen Berufsgenossenschaften, Sankt Augustin, Germany, July 1996. ISBN 3 88383 389 4.
- 'Health and Safety in the Workplace', MORI, March-April 1997.
- Hoffmann, see *op cit.*

Technical note

Sources of statistics of injuries and employees

HSC/HSE

The Health and Safety Commission (HSC) and Health and Safety Executive (HSE) are statutory bodies whose mission is 'to ensure that risks to people's health and safety from work activities are properly controlled.'

The HSC is responsible to the Secretary of State for the Environment, Transport and the Regions and also to other secretaries of state for the administration of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974. Details of HSC's chairman and members and their interests are provided in the HSC/HSE Annual Report.

The Executive is a distinct statutory body of three people that advises and assists HSC, and has day-to-day responsibility for enforcing health and safety legislation under general guidance from HSC. It has a staff of some 4,100 – collectively known as HSE – which includes inspectors, policy advisers, technologists and scientific and medical experts.

RIDDOR

The primary source of injury statistics is the flow of injury reports made by employers under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1985 (RIDDOR). HSE assigns injury reports to locations or establishments where employees operate; they are called workplaces in the article.

HSE records the numbers of employees at mainly manufacturing workplaces. As a result, HSE can count the number of injury reports assigned to manufacturing workplaces in a particular size band, that is, with a particular range for the numbers of employees. For example, employers in manufacturing made 98,141 reports of non-fatal injuries to their employees for the years 1994/5 and 1995/6. Of these, 96,928 went to

the Field Operations Directorate, which records the size band of workplaces. HSE was able to record the size band for the workplaces of 95,434 employee injuries. Of these, 17,496 injuries occurred in small workplaces with fewer than 50 employees. For the years 1994/5 and 1995/6, HSE placed records of fatalities on a separate database. Table 6 provides a further breakdown of the numbers of major and over 3 day injuries reported by employers for workplaces of several size bands.

While the numbers of reported injuries are important to inform the inspection of workplaces by HSE, an indication of risk is given by deriving the incidence rate of injury expressed per capita employee. Injury incidence rates are expressed per 100,000 employees in this article. The derivation of injury rates for small and large workplaces requires an estimate of the number of employees in manufacturing establishments/workplaces of varying employee sizes.

The source of employee estimates for the rates of injury is the Annual Employment Survey (AES) carried out by ONS. HSE uses AES estimates of employment as they are the best source for estimates by industry. The AES is a relatively large survey, which went to about 130,000 businesses in 1995. The sample of businesses is drawn from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) which is kept up-to-date through registrations for VAT and through information from the PAYE scheme for employers. Businesses or employers may run more than one site/workplace and the survey seeks a return from employers for each site or factory for which a distinct economic activity takes place. These sites are called local units in the AES. Some employers operate two or more distinct businesses activities at a site and the AES will record two or more local units at such sites – the survey samples around 450,000 local units.

The return (by the employer) to the AES for each local unit will carry the total number of employees working there as at September. As a result, the AES provides estimates of the numbers of employees in local units and bands them by

Table 6 Non-fatal injuries in manufacturing sector,^a by size of workplace and type of injury; Great Britain; 1994/5 and 1995/6 combined

Number of employees in workplace	Major injury				Over three day injury ^b	All
	Total	Amputation	Fracture	Other		
1-49	2,988	492	1,683	813	14,508	17,496
50-99	1,318	173	806	339	9,584	11,172
100-199	1,542	178	1,012	352	13,549	15,091
200+	4,348	363	2,995	990	47,327	51,675
Unknown size	159	11	114	34	1,335	1,494
All	10,355	1,217	6,610	2,528	86,573	96,928

a Reported by employers to Field Operations Directorate of HSE.
b Injuries leading to four or more days absence from work.

Source: HSE

Technical note cont.

Table 7 Employees in manufacturing workplaces,^a by size of workplace; Great Britain; 1993 and 1995 combined

Size of workplace	Number of employees (000s)
1-49 employees	2,240.6
50-99	966.9
100-199	1,167.3
200+	3,387.9

a Estimated number of employees in local units as defined in the Annual Employment Survey and Inter Departmental Business Register.

size. HSE has access to the AES data through Nomis[®]. Table 7 gives the estimates of the numbers of employees in manufacturing local units provided by the AES for the years 1993 and 1995 combined.

The local unit of the AES and the establishment/locations used in the HSE database of employers tend to correspond with a workplace more than a business, enterprise or larger legal unit with a common degree of management or autonomy.

Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey of around 60,000 private households throughout Great Britain (for more details see page 53 of the Labour Market Data section).

HSE has placed four questions on workplace injuries on the winter quarter of the LFS since 1993/4. Respondents are asked if they had suffered an accident that resulted in injury at work or in the course of work in the 12 months before the LFS interview. Injury rates are derived as the ratio of the estimated number of employed people who have suffered a workplace injury in the 12 months prior to the interview, to the estimated number of people employed at the time of the LFS interview. This approach to deriving an incidence rate of injury is described in 'Workplace injury: a view from the HSE's trailer to the 1990 LFS', *Employment Gazette*, December 1992, pp621-38.

The LFS asks household respondents how many employees were at the place where they worked in the reference week. The options are: 1-10; 11-19; 20-24; don't know but under 25; 25-49; don't know but over 24; and 50 or more. The LFS identifies workplaces rather than businesses.

Where a household member is not available for interview, a proxy response from another household member can be taken. On average, about one-third of all interviews are proxy interviews. Rates of injury reported can be lower in interviews with people who act as proxy than in personal interviews. The effect of proxy interviews on LFS rates of injury is relatively small (for example, the rate including proxy respondents in the manufacturing industry is about 5 per cent

higher than the rate excluding proxy responses) except for interviews within households where people work in the construction industry. In this industry, proxy respondents appear to have limited knowledge of workplace accidents.

To minimise the effect of sample error on rates of injury, LFS rates from 1993/4 onwards are displayed as three year moving averages. This means combining the first three surveys (1993/4, 1994/5 and 1995/6) to give estimated rates of injury centred on 1994/5. Rates of injury for individual industries produced as three year moving averages have coefficients of variation (i.e standard error as a percentage of the estimate) of between 3 per cent and 10 per cent. The coefficients of variation for rates of injury from each individual year's survey are between 10 per cent and 20 per cent.

MORI

During 1997, Market and Opinion Research International Ltd (MORI) conducted a survey of workers in their homes on behalf of the HSE. Full details of the survey are given in MORI's report to HSE.

The aim of the study was to examine perceptions people in employment have of health and safety issues within the workplace, including:

- experience, and value, of health and safety training;
- hazard in the workplace;
- effect of hazards on health, and time taken off due to work-related illnesses;
- attitudes of employers to health and safety issues.

The questions were placed on MORI's Omnibus survey. All interviews were conducted face-to-face, in respondents' homes. The fieldwork was conducted on two consecutive Omnibus waves between March 7-24 1997 in 347 sampling points across Great Britain. The detailed sampling design is set out below.

MORI selected 175 parliamentary constituencies, out of the 641 in Great Britain, to be used as the main sampling points on the Omnibus. These were chosen to be representative of the whole country by region, class, voting patterns and other variables. Within each constituency, five groups of enumeration districts were selected to represent the socio-demographic make-up of the constituency. For each wave of the Omnibus, MORI rotates through the areas, covering one per Omnibus. Each area is therefore used every fifth Omnibus and interviewers approach a different set of addresses each time, still ensuring representativeness.

Within each point, 12 respondents were interviewed, making a total of 2,100. Respondents were selected by means of a ten-cell quota with which the interviewer had been provided. The quotas used were: sex; household tenure (owner occupied, council/HAT, other); age (15-24, 25-44, 45+); and working status (full-time, part-time, not working). The HSE questions were asked only of the 1,683 respondents who were in full or part-time work.

All interviews were conducted in the home, with only one interview per household, and no incentives were offered to respondents.

Technical note cont.

Adjustment for industry and occupation

The MORI research identifies main industries and employee occupations in terms of manual and non-manual categories. The MORI results indicate that the rate of injury is highest in the agriculture, transport, energy and construction industries and lowest in the sectors that deliver services to members of the public. The MORI results support the HSE sources which show the highest risks of reportable injury are in the transport, construction, and energy (extraction) industries. The MORI results also show that the rate of workplace injury is substantially higher for manual than for non-manual workers. The LFS, which is the main source of risk by occupation, also indicates this not unexpected result.

The rate of injury for each workplace size – small, medium and large – will reflect the composition of employment in terms of industries and occupations. Strictly, the rates of injury in size categories can only be compared once they are adjusted for the industry and occupation composition of employment. A standard adjustment is to apply the employment mix by industry in the overall sample (aggregated over small, medium and large workplaces) to the rates of injury in each size category of workplace in each industry. Then, the

rate of injury in each size category would be based on the same employment mix of industries. However, the sample number of people in the MORI survey is insufficient to derive reliable rates of injury in each combination of industry and size category of workplace. An alternative adjustment, available from the MORI sample, is to apply the rate of injury for each industry (overall workplace categories) to the mix of industries in each category. The resulting adjusted rates of injury still reflect the mix of industries but are based on a common set of industry rates for each size category of workplace. If the adjusted rates are close to the actual rates of injury in the categories of workplace, then it can be argued that the industry mix explains differences in rates of injury between small, medium and large workplaces in the MORI study. A similar adjustment can be made for the mix of manual and non-manual occupations in each workplace. These adjustments indicate that the rate of injury should be lower in the smallest (1-25) and largest (500+) workplaces, as the actual rates suggest, but not as low. The adjustments available in the MORI study suggest, therefore, that industry and occupation explains some but not all of the variation in the rates of injury found by MORI between the smallest and largest of workplaces.

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The national minimum wage: monitoring and evaluation

By the Low Pay Commission

Key points

• The national minimum wage (NMW) will be introduced in April 1999. This feature briefly summarises the plans of the Low Pay Commission (LPC) to monitor and evaluate the early stages of the NMW.

• The evaluation of the NMW will assess a range of economic and social implications, specifically, those associated with the main rate, the development rates for young workers and trainees, and the definition of the NMW.

• The major issues for the LPC to assess include: the numbers and types of people who benefit; business costs, including the impact on pay differentials and among small firms; prices, with a breakdown by sector; jobs/hours, including the effect on particular groups and sectors; productivity; and training.

• Among the other key issues that the LPC will also examine are: adjustment to increased business costs; substitution between groups in the labour market; interaction with the New Deal; the impact on work incentives; changes in the composition of earnings and structures of pay among the low-paid; and the transfer of activities towards more productive firms.

• Sources of information include the Labour Force Survey; the New Earnings Survey (NES); a trailer to the 1999 NES; the 1998 Workplace Employee Relations Survey; and special surveys of particular low-wage sectors and small firms.

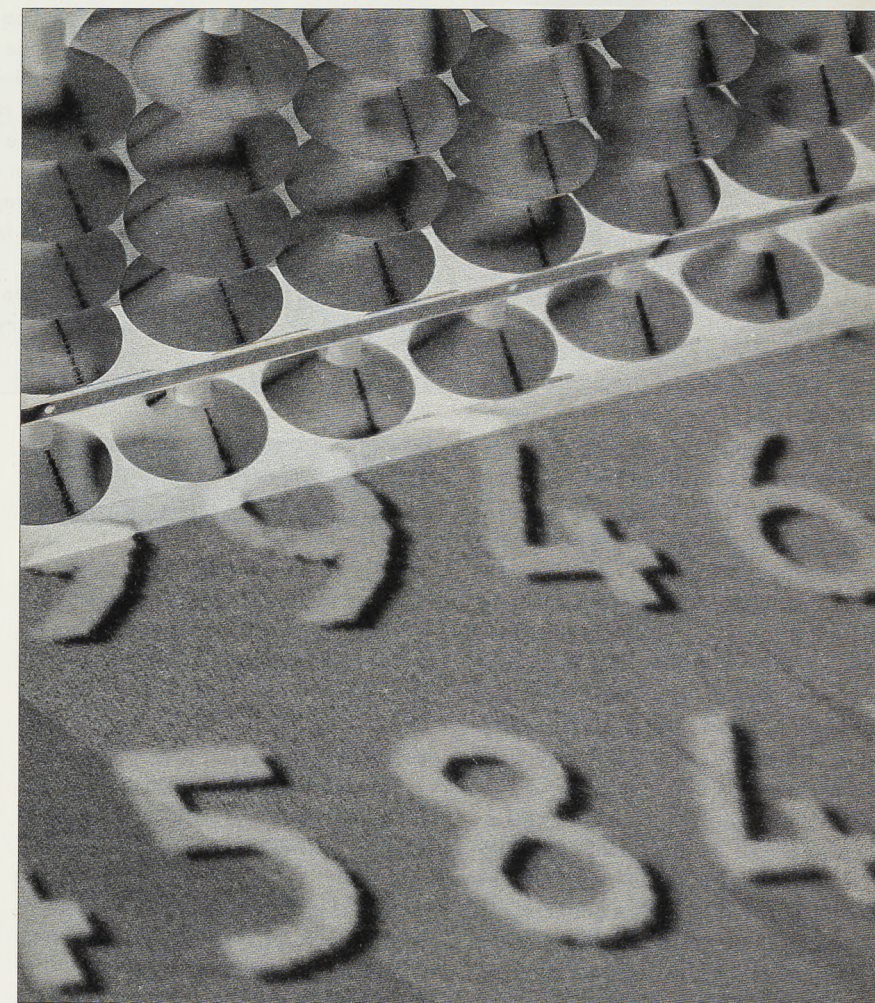


PHOTO: LONNE DUKATON/STONE IMAGES

The Government has asked the Low Pay Commission to monitor and evaluate the national minimum wage to be introduced from April. This feature describes the Commission's plans.

Introduction

THE introduction of the UK's first ever national minimum wage (NMW) in April 1999 is an historic occasion for the UK labour market. The assessment of the Low Pay Commission (LPC) is that it will entitle nearly 2 million workers to higher pay. The LPC has been asked by the Government to monitor and evaluate the introduction and impact of the NMW (see *Box 1*). This feature briefly summarises its plans for assessing the early stages of the new policy.

The NMW (see *Box 2*) has many potential benefits. In certain circumstances it can promote work incentives, lessen in-work poverty, prevent undercutting in the market place, help promote employee commitment and encourage training. Conversely, a NMW set too high may have negative consequences for jobs, prices, competitiveness and public finances.

The evaluation of the NMW will

Box 1 Terms of reference

In November 1998 the LPC was given new terms of reference by the Government which stated: "The Commission is asked to:

- (i) monitor and evaluate the introduction and impact of the national minimum wage, with particular reference to the effect on:
 - pay, employment and competitiveness in low paying sectors and small firms;
 - particular groups of workers, such as young people, women, ethnic minorities, homeworkers, people with disabilities and voluntary sector workers;
 - pay structures, including the effect on differentials and different pay systems; and
 - training.

(ii) review the position of 21 year olds following the introduction of the development rate for young people and in particular whether they should be covered by the adult rate. In making its recommendations, the Commission should have regard to the wider economic and social implications; the likely effect on employment and inflation; the impact on the costs and competitiveness of business, particularly the small firms sector; and the potential costs to industry and the Exchequer.

The Commission is asked to report to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry by December 1999."

therefore be assessing a range of potential intended and unintended economic and social implications, specifically those associated with the main rate, the development rates for young workers and trainees aged 22 or over, and the definition of the NMW. It will also give special consideration to groups (e.g. women, young people and homeworkers) and sectors (e.g. retail, hospitality and business services) where the effects are likely to be greater.

It will not, however, be straightforward to isolate the impact of the NMW from other changes that are taking place, such as changes in the economic cycle, alterations in the distribution of pay, the working time directive, and tax and benefit reform. Furthermore, the short-run and long-run responses to the minimum wage may differ and the full effects are likely to take some time to appear. The evaluation studies will therefore need to be interpreted with great care.

Whole economy information

At a whole economy level there is a range of factors to assess and a need to give special consideration to the impact on the most vulnerable groups and sectors. The major issues to assess are as follows:

- numbers and types of people potentially and actually helped;
- business costs, including the impact on pay differentials and among small firms;
- prices, with a breakdown by sector;
- productivity, including moves to higher value-added;
- training, including take-up of Modern Apprenticeships, accreditation etc;
- jobs/hours, including the effect on particular groups and sectors; and
- public sector finances, including the impact on public sector pay.

There is a substantial amount of data that will become routinely available through the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the New Earnings Survey (NES). Baseline information from these sources will provide basic details at an aggregate level from which a tentative assessment can be made of the initial effects on numbers of people helped, wage costs, employment and compliance. The Family Expenditure Survey and Family Resources Survey will be used to examine the impact of the NMW on household incomes.

In addition, the dynamic effects of minimum wages are extremely important and official data provide a range of longitudinal information. This information can be used to examine flows between different labour market states such as inactivity and employment, and earnings progression from starter rates. Such analyses are mostly for the longer term, and major sources include the NES

Box 2 The national minimum wage

In June 1998, the Government published the LPC's first report (*The National Minimum Wage: First Report of the Low Pay Commission*, Cm 3976, June 1998) outlining recommendations for the NMW. The Government accepted all the recommendations in principle but took a more cautious line on the development rate for young workers. Its consultation on the detailed implementation of the NMW ended on 6 November 1998. Subject to changes arising from responses to the consultation and Parliamentary approval, the NMW will come into effect in April 1999. The main features will be:

- a minimum rate of £3.60 per hour for workers aged 22 and over, and a minimum development rate of £3.00 for those aged 18 to 21;
- workers aged under 18 are exempt, as are apprentices under the age of 26 during their first year of apprenticeship;
- adults aged 22 or over who are undergoing accredited training in a new job with a new employer may be paid a development rate of £3.20 per hour for the first six months of employment.

panel, the British Household Panel Survey, and the longitudinal datasets that are being developed from the LFS.

Labour market responses

Whole economy information will enable a tentative analysis of the impact of the minimum wage at an aggregate level. It will, however, tell us little about the processes of employer and employee reactions, which will require additional research. The main issues to cover are:

- knock-on effects – the extent to which pay differentials are restored;
- substitution between groups in the labour market;
- adjustment to increased business costs, such as the impact on prices, jobs, hours, profits, productivity and value-added;
- interaction with the New Deal, including the impact on inflows and outflows;
- low-productivity workers, including the impact of higher pay on work incentives, production techniques, work organisation and employer demand;
- changes in the composition of earnings and structures of pay among the low-paid and in the provision of non-wage benefits;
- training and development – the extent to which the development rate encourages provision and accreditation of training;
- the transfer of activities towards more productive firms; and
- avoidance or evasion strategies.

These issues will be explored by special surveys in key sectors, and largely require the commissioning of new work. Sources of new information include:

- A full consultation exercise by the LPC. This will include contacting a wide range of employer organisations, trade unions, firms, and individuals including those who submitted evidence during the earlier consultation process.
- Postal surveys are being conducted, focusing on key sectors and groups, and small firms. In addition, face-to-

face interviews will be used to provide a supplementary source of more detailed information.

- We are analysing special surveys, such as the 1998 Workplace Employee Relations Survey. This covers over 3,000 workplaces and identifies employers who were paying workers below £3.50 per hour (1997-98 prices) and who may therefore need to adjust to comply with the new regulations.

Young people

A particular focus for the Commission will be the impact on young people and the specific position of 21-year-olds. There is likely to be only a limited amount of new information emerging in the early phase of the minimum wage. A key issue will be the scale of substitution, and it is likely to take some time for any effects to work through. In addition, when conducting analyses by age it will be difficult to disentangle data for such a narrow age cohort.

LFS data on pay, employment and unemployment will provide some information, though it will probably be necessary to pool the data across age bands rather than for individual years. In addition, information will be available from the evaluation of the New Deal through the monitoring of inflows and outflows and follow-up surveys of individual participants.

As part of the evaluation of the Earnings Top-Up (ETU) pilots there is likely to be an employer survey in autumn 1999, targeted on low-paying industries. This will collect information on employment, wage rates, recruitment and termination rates and training provision. This should also provide some indication on the interaction of ETU and the minimum wage.

A range of basic information will also be collected about the youth labour market. This will include changes in youth relative pay, the wage bill, and Kaitz indices (the minimum wage in relation to average wages); dynamic aspects such as turnover, mobility, and flows between labour market states; and data on house-

hold income such as the correlation between low pay and living standards.

Research plans: summary

The LPC will be considering a wide range of general effects in evaluating the impact of the NMW. Its secretariat has a programme of work on monitoring and evaluation, which includes: analysis of official data sources such as the LFS and NES; a full consultation exercise focusing on the businesses most likely to be affected by the NMW; and a research programme focusing on the impact on key sectors and groups.

The secretariat has worked with government statisticians to help improve the information from official data sources for the evaluation of the NMW. A trailer questionnaire is planned to accompany the April 1999 NES asking more detailed questions about payment structures and the interaction of pay and training. It has worked with ONS on developing improvements to the LFS covering, for example, the measurement of hours worked and the components of pay.

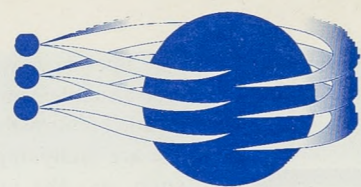
The LPC also has a small budget for commissioning external research of around £50,000 in 1998-99 and an additional slightly larger sum in 1999-2000. It will take a particular interest in new research on the way in which employers and employees adapt to the policy in low-wage sectors, its impact on special groups such as those referred to in its terms of reference (see *Box 1*), and the effects among small firms. It has commissioned a number of projects in these areas, designed principally to inform a second report by December 1999. The details of these projects are available from the LPC.

The LPC would be grateful to hear of planned research on the impact of the NMW, particularly covering the early stages of its introduction. In addition, expressions of interest in small amounts of research support are welcome, and should be forwarded by 15 March to: Andrew Rees, Low Pay Commission, Fifth Floor, 151 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 9SS, e-mail: andrew.rees@lowpay.gov.uk

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Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

Feature

LFS household data: spring 1998 analyses

By Wendy Cooper, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

• In spring 1998 there were an estimated 18 million working-age households in the United Kingdom. The proportion of these households that have all in employment (work-rich households) is continuing to increase, and now stands at 53 per cent.

• Rates of workless households, and proportions of working-age adults and of children living in workless households, which are increasingly important indicators of household economic activity, have been adjusted to allow for households with unknown economic activity.

• The proportion of workless households, now at 18 per cent, is continuing to decrease. The highest rate of worklessness occurs among lone parents with dependent children (54 per cent).



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Articles in previous editions of *Labour Market Trends* described the newly released *Labour Force Survey Household Datasets* and their use for analysis at the household and family unit level. This article updates the previous analyses.

Introduction

ONS HAS released a series of datasets from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) that are designed specifically to be used for analysis at the household and family unit level. Articles describing how the datasets were produced and demonstrating how these datasets can be used to produce household and family level analyses were featured in previous issues of *Labour Market Trends*.¹

This article includes an update of the previous analysis article incorporating

spring 1998 data and some revisions to content in response to comments received.

Household and family unit structure

Demographic and other general data about households are already available from other sources, such as the General Household Survey. The main purpose of producing household datasets from the LFS is to obtain data about the economic behaviour of households. However, to put this analysis in con-

Table 1 Number of households by type of household; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1990, 1992-98

Type of household	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Thousands								
One person	5,696	6,067	6,234	6,440	6,676	6,658	6,729	6,753
Two or more people, all different family units	823	635	615	673	704	775	737	769
Couple, no children, no other family units	5,944	6,491	6,481	6,641	6,592	6,260	6,455	6,529
Couple, no children, other family units	254	222	206	211	219	234	229	223
Couple, all dependent children, no other family units	4,849	4,848	4,967	4,989	4,959	4,872	4,949	4,933
Couple, dependent and non-dependent children, no other family units	776	771	760	698	705	710	695	674
Couple, all non-dependent children, no other family units	1,892	1,818	1,815	1,725	1,649	1,681	1,597	1,584
Couple, children, other family units	262	246	242	248	226	218	205	203
Lone parent, all dependent children, no other family units	846	949	989	1,084	1,216	1,286	1,255	1,346
Lone parent, dependent and non-dependent children, no other family units	133	142	136	145	156	154	152	172
Lone parent, all non-dependent children, no other family units	787	925	879	800	809	772	725	707
Lone parent, other family units	135	126	126	126	124	118	119	112
Two or more family units	211	173	161	146	145	160	163	164
Same sex couple, with or without others	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17	28	33
All household types	22,607	23,429	23,629	23,937	24,191	23,914	24,039	24,203
Percentages								
One person	25.2	25.9	26.4	26.9	27.6	27.8	28.0	27.9
Two or more people, all different family units	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.2
Couple, no children, no other family units	26.3	27.7	27.4	27.7	27.3	26.2	26.9	27.0
Couple, no children, other family units	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Couple, all dependent children, no other family units	21.4	20.7	21.0	20.8	20.5	20.4	20.6	20.4
Couple, dependent and non-dependent children, no other family units	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8
Couple, all non-dependent children, no other family units	8.4	7.8	7.7	7.2	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.5
Couple, children, other family units	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Lone parent, all dependent children, no other family units	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.6
Lone parent, dependent and non-dependent children, no other family units	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Lone parent, all non-dependent children, no other family units	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9
Lone parent, other family units	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Two or more family units	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Same sex couple, with or without others	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.1	0.1	0.1
All household types	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Labour Force Survey Household Datasets

Notes: 1. The type of household variable was amended from spring 1996 to separately identify married/cohabitating couples and same sex couples. Where possible, these categories have been combined for this table to show a comparison across years.
2. The totals for 1992 to 1995 include a very small proportion of cases where it is not possible to assign an adjusted household type.

text, a general overview of households is given in Table 1 and described below.

From the LFS of spring 1998, there were an estimated 24.2 million households in the United Kingdom, an increase of 0.7 per cent since spring 1997. The majority of households are of the following types: one person (27.9 per cent); couple with no children (27.0 per cent); and couple with all dependent children (20.4 per cent). The proportion of households that are one person households decreased slightly after increasing every year since 1990. Couple and lone parent households with all non-dependent children continued to decrease as in recent years. The proportion that are lone parents with all dependent children showed the greatest

change, increasing from 5.2 per cent in spring 1997 to 5.6 per cent in spring 1998, although this proportion has been fluctuating over time.

A household may comprise one or more family units. Table 2 shows an analysis of the household data at the family unit level. In spring 1998 there were 7.5 million family units with dependent children present. Over three-quarters (77.2 per cent) of these were couple families, 22.3 per cent were lone parent families and the remaining 0.5 per cent were other family types. This composition of family type is changing over time - the proportion that are lone parents is increasing. In 1990, 82.9 per cent of family units were couples and only 16.6 per cent were lone parents.

Economic activity of working-age households

In spring 1998 there were 18.4 million working-age households in the United Kingdom, that is, households with at least one person of working age. This represents 75.9 per cent of all households. Table 3 and Figure 1 show these households broken down by combined economic activity. For the remainder of the analysis in this article 'households' refers to working-age households using the above definition.

Work-rich households

Most working-age households are households with all persons in employment, that is, work-rich. In spring 1998

Table 2 Number of family units with dependent children by type of family unit and number of dependent children present, United Kingdom; spring quarters 1990, 1992-98

Type of family unit	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Thousands								
Couple families	5,877	5,743	5,813	5,780	5,742	5,810	5,866	5,824
One child	2,307	2,235	2,277	2,261	2,238	2,281	2,273	2,275
Two children	2,569	2,447	2,491	2,471	2,478	2,502	2,511	2,489
Three or more children	1,000	1,060	1,045	1,047	1,027	1,027	1,081	1,059
Lone mother families	1,059	1,214	1,272	1,351	1,453	1,411	1,412	1,512
One child	589	626	678	707	779	723	719	772
Two children	331	394	398	442	451	470	465	501
Three or more children	139	195	196	202	223	219	228	240
Lone father families	120	171	166	176	200	190	158	173
One child	71	97	98	108	122	113	96	109
Two children	49	74	68	69	78	78	61	64
Other family types ^a	33	44	54	51	37	45	48	40
All family types	7,089	7,172	7,305	7,359	7,432	7,457	7,484	7,548
Percentages								
Couple families	82.9	80.1	79.6	78.5	77.3	77.9	78.4	77.2
One child	32.5	31.2	31.2	30.7	30.1	30.6	30.4	30.1
Two children	36.2	34.1	34.1	33.6	33.3	33.6	33.6	33.0
Three or more children	14.1	14.8	14.3	14.2	13.8	13.8	14.4	14.0
Lone mother families	14.9	16.9	17.4	18.4	19.6	18.9	18.9	20.0
One child	8.3	8.7	9.3	9.6	10.5	9.7	9.6	10.2
Two children	4.7	5.5	5.4	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.6
Three or more children	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.2
Lone father families	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.3
One child	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4
Two children	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8
Other family types ^a	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
All family types	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Labour Force Survey Household Datasets

a. Includes families where the dependent child is the family unit, e.g. foster children, or younger brother or sister of head of family unit.

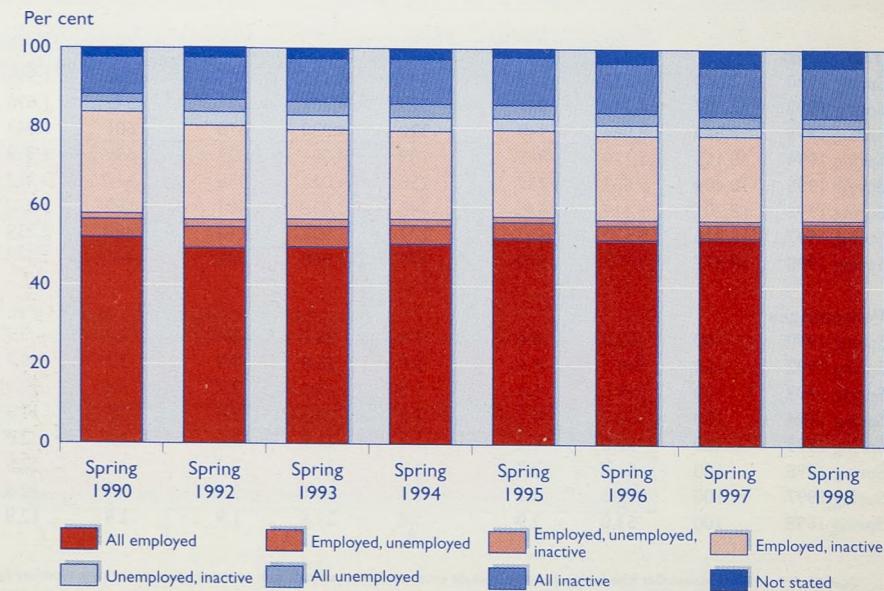
there were 9.7 million work-rich households, 53.0 per cent of all working-age households. This proportion has been generally increasing from a low of 49.3 per cent in spring 1992.

Workless households

The proportion of households with no-one in employment, that is, workless households, is increasingly being included among key indicators of economic activity at the household level. To give a consistent series, the number of workless households, as given in Table 3, has been adjusted to include those households with unknown economic activity estimated to be workless (see technical note for details of how the numbers have been adjusted).

Looking at the adjusted numbers, there were 3.2 million workless households in spring 1998, 17.6 per cent of

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



Source: Labour Force Survey Household Datasets

all working-age households; this proportion has decreased from 17.9 per cent in spring 1997. The proportion of working-age persons living in workless households, 12.1 per cent, has also decreased, from 12.4 per cent in spring 1997, while the proportion of children living in workless households (16.9 per cent), has remained flat. Changes over time in the number and proportion of workless households arise partly from changes in economic activity and partly from changes in size and structure of the household.

Looking at the unadjusted numbers, a breakdown of workless households shows that 75.0 per cent were households with all persons inactive, 14.1 per cent with all unemployed, and the remaining 10.9 per cent with both unemployed and inactive persons. This composition of workless households has been changing over time from 60.4 per cent with all inactive, 18.7 per cent with all unemployed and 20.8 per cent with both unemployed and inactive in spring 1993.



LFS household data: spring 1998 analyses

Table 3 Working-age households by combined economic activity of household; United Kingdom; 1990 and 1992-98

	All households (= 100%)											
	All employed	Employed plus un-employed	Employed plus un-employed plus inactive	Employed plus inactive	Un-employed plus inactive	All un-employed	All inactive	Not stated	Workless households ^a	Working age in workless households ^a	Children in workless households ^a	
Thousands												
Spring 1990	17,010	8,852	778	243	4,365	405	363	1,595	410	2,404	3,412	1,657
Spring 1992	17,687	8,714	947	320	4,207	611	541	1,890	457	3,103	4,528	2,349
Spring 1993	17,860	8,864	949	320	4,030	670	601	1,942	484	3,281	4,806	2,411
Spring 1994	18,155	9,170	845	289	4,054	625	632	2,058	482	3,382	4,896	2,489
Spring 1995	18,404	9,562	757	250	4,023	558	617	2,212	424	3,443	4,927	2,466
Spring 1996	18,201	9,414	676	248	3,886	487	569	2,278	642	3,420	4,886	2,473
Spring 1997	18,225	9,532	602	207	3,908	413	488	2,259	816	3,260	4,712	2,351
Spring 1998	18,377	9,735	540	175	3,966	342	441	2,347	831	3,228	4,613	2,370
Percentages												
Spring 1990	100	52.0	4.6	1.4	25.7	2.4	2.1	9.4	2.4	14.1	9.4	12.9
Spring 1992	100	49.3	5.4	1.8	23.8	3.5	3.1	10.7	2.6	17.5	12.6	17.7
Spring 1993	100	49.6	5.3	1.8	22.6	3.7	3.4	10.9	2.7	18.4	13.4	17.9
Spring 1994	100	50.5	4.7	1.6	22.3	3.4	3.5	11.3	2.7	18.6	13.6	18.4
Spring 1995	100	52.0	4.1	1.4	21.9	3.0	3.4	12.0	2.3	18.7	13.7	18.1
Spring 1996	100	51.7	3.7	1.4	21.3	2.7	3.1	12.5	3.5	18.8	13.1	18.1
Spring 1997	100	52.3	3.3	1.1	21.4	2.3	2.7	12.4	4.5	17.9	12.4	16.8
Spring 1998	100	53.0	2.9	1.0	21.6	1.9	2.4	12.8	4.5	17.6	12.1	16.9

Source: Labour Force Survey Household Datasets

^a Numbers of workless households have been adjusted to include estimates for households with unknown economic activity, therefore figures for this category differ from those in other tables. Note that although workless households comprise those households with 'all unemployed', 'all inactive' and a combination of 'unemployed and inactive', these columns do not add to the numbers of workless households column in this table due to this adjustment. See technical note for more details.

Figure 2(a) Percentage of workless households by type of household; United Kingdom; spring 1998

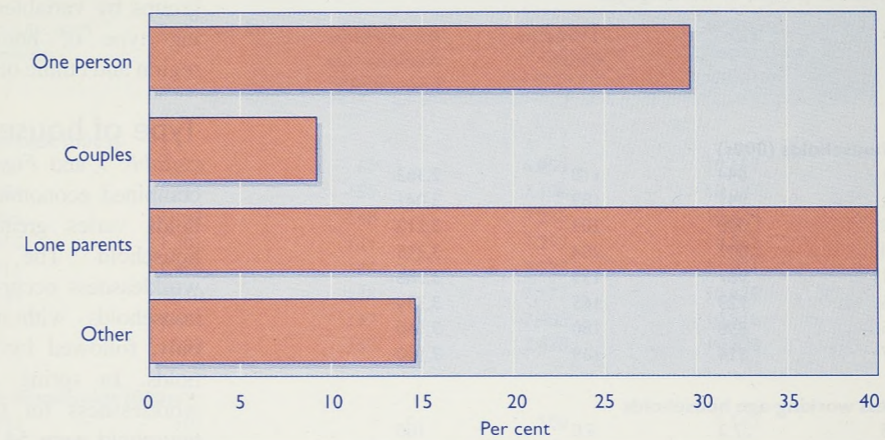


Figure 2(b) Percentage of work-rich households by type of household; United Kingdom; spring 1998

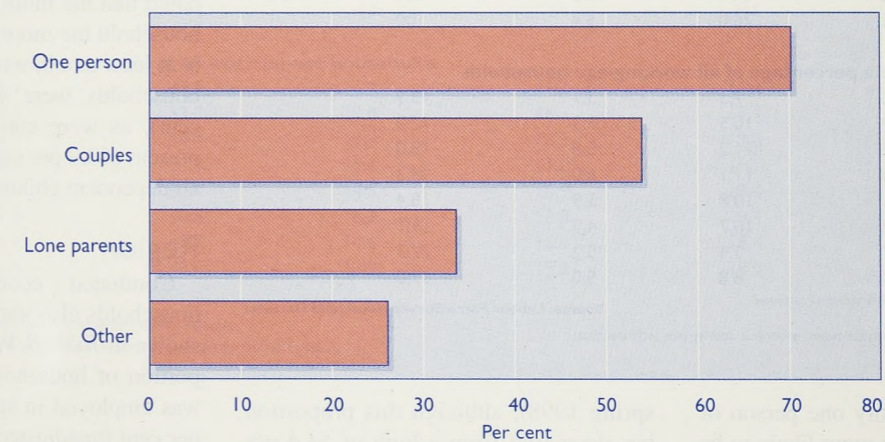
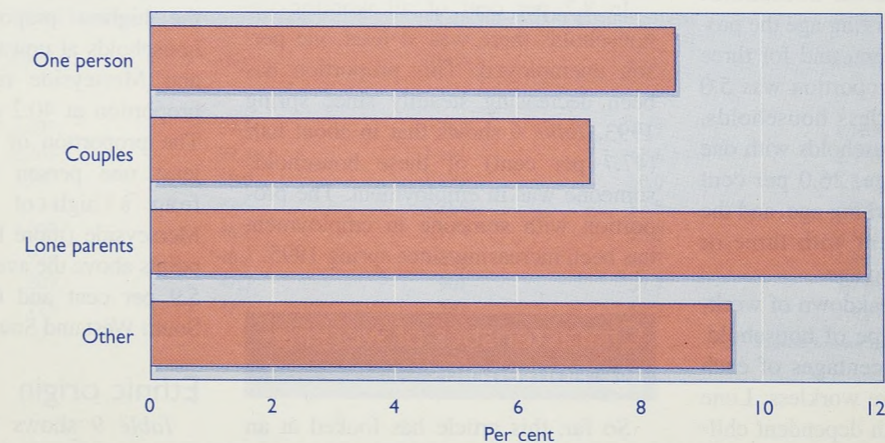


Figure 2(c) Percentage of households with at least one ILO unemployed by type of household; United Kingdom; spring 1998



Source: Labour Force Survey Household Datasets

LFS household data: spring 1998 analyses

Table 4 Working-age households with no-one in employment by number of people of working age; United Kingdom; 1990 and 1992-98

	Number of people of working age			All workless working-age households ^a
	One	Two	Three or more	
Workless working-age households (000s)				
Spring 1990	1,601	644	118	2,363
Spring 1992	1,911	941	189	3,041
Spring 1993	2,002	1,008	203	3,212
Spring 1994	2,104	1,007	204	3,315
Spring 1995	2,201	987	199	3,386
Spring 1996	2,246	923	165	3,334
Spring 1997	2,125	856	180	3,160
Spring 1998	2,147	814	169	3,130
Percentage of all workless working-age households				
Spring 1990	67.8	27.3	5.0	100
Spring 1992	62.8	30.9	6.2	100
Spring 1993	62.3	31.4	6.3	100
Spring 1994	63.5	30.4	6.1	100
Spring 1995	65.0	29.2	5.9	100
Spring 1996	67.4	27.7	5.0	100
Spring 1997	67.2	27.1	5.7	100
Spring 1998	68.6	26.0	5.4	100
Workless households as a percentage of all working-age households				
Spring 1990	36.2	7.3	3.1	13.9
Spring 1992	36.9	10.5	5.3	17.2
Spring 1993	37.4	11.2	5.8	18.0
Spring 1994	37.0	11.1	6.0	18.3
Spring 1995	37.1	10.8	5.9	18.4
Spring 1996	41.8	10.7	4.9	19.1
Spring 1997	37.7	9.4	5.2	17.3
Spring 1998	37.3	8.8	5.0	17.0

Source: Labour Force Survey Household Datasets

^a Not adjusted for households with unknown economic activity (see technical note).

Households with only one person of working age are much more likely to be workless than households with more working-age adults. *Table 4* shows that in spring 1998, 37.3 per cent of households with one person of working age were workless, while for households with two people of working age the proportion was 8.8 per cent, and for three or more people the proportion was 5.0 per cent. Of all workless households, 68.6 per cent were households with one person of working age, 26.0 per cent with two people of working age, and the remaining 5.4 per cent with three or more people of working age.

Table 5 shows a breakdown of workless households by type of household, together with the percentages of each household type that are workless. Lone parent households with dependent children are most likely to be workless with approximately half (48.6 per cent in

spring 1998), although this proportion has decreased from a high of 54.4 per cent in spring 1993.

At least one person unemployed

In 8.2 per cent of all working-age households there was at least one person unemployed. This proportion has been decreasing steadily since spring 1993. *Table 6* shows that in about half (47.7 per cent) of these households someone was in employment. The proportion with someone in employment has been increasing since spring 1995.

Characteristics of working-age households

So far, this article has looked at an overview of different sub-groups of working-age households based on the

combined economic activity of persons in the household. The remainder looks at each of these economic activity sub-groups by variables of interest including type of household, geographic region and ethnic origin.

Type of household

Table 7 and *Figure 2* show that the combined economic activity of households varies greatly across type of household. The highest rates of worklessness occur among lone parent households with dependent children only, followed by one person households. In spring 1998 the rates of worklessness for these two types of household were 54.1 per cent and 29.7 per cent respectively. The lowest rates (less than 7.0 per cent) were recorded for couples with children. These differences partly reflect the point already noted that the more adults there are in a household the more likely it is that there is at least one in work. Most one person households were work-rich (70.2 per cent), as were couples with no others present (60.9 per cent) and couples with all dependent children (57.5 per cent).

Region

Combined economic activity of households also varies across region, as shown in *Table 8*. While the overall proportion of households in which no-one was employed in spring 1998 was 17.0 per cent (unadjusted), this varied from a high of 27.7 per cent in Merseyside to lows of 11.5 per cent in the South East, 12.0 per cent in the Eastern region, and 12.5 per cent in the South West. As is to be expected, these regions also recorded the highest proportion of work-rich households at upwards of 57.0 per cent and Merseyside recorded the lowest proportion at 40.2 per cent (*Figure 3*). The proportion of households with at least one person unemployed varied from a high of 13.5 per cent in Merseyside (more than five percentage points above the average rate) to lows of 5.9 per cent and 6.2 per cent in the South West and South East respectively.

Ethnic origin

Table 9 shows the combined economic activity of the household by the ethnic origin of the head of the house-

Table 5 Working-age households by type of household; United Kingdom; 1990 and 1992-98

	Households with dependent children					All working-age households
	Couple with children	Lone parent	Other household types	All with dependent children	With no dependent children	
All working-age households (000s)						
Spring 1990	5,769	1,023	62	6,853	10,157	17,010
Spring 1992	5,784	1,161	155	7,100	10,587	17,687
Spring 1993	5,895	1,192	148	7,236	10,624	17,860
Spring 1994	5,856	1,301	134	7,292	10,863	18,155
Spring 1995	5,816	1,440	126	7,382	11,021	18,404
Spring 1996	5,734	1,510	128	7,372	10,828	18,201
Spring 1997	5,787	1,484	137	7,408	10,816	18,225
Spring 1998	5,751	1,593	135	7,478	10,898	18,377
Workless working-age households (000s)^a						
Spring 1990	293	507	*	800	1,563	2,363
Spring 1992	492	624	29	1,145	1,896	3,041
Spring 1993	525	649	19	1,193	2,020	3,212
Spring 1994	516	702	21	1,238	2,077	3,315
Spring 1995	467	763	18	1,248	2,138	3,386
Spring 1996	450	767	21	1,238	2,096	3,334
Spring 1997	391	737	20	1,148	2,012	3,160
Spring 1998	371	774	19	1,164	1,966	3,130
Workless households as a percentage of all working-age households						
Spring 1990	5.1	49.5	*	11.7	15.4	13.9
Spring 1992	8.5	53.7	19.0	16.1	17.9	17.2
Spring 1993	8.9	54.4	12.9	16.5	19.0	18.0
Spring 1994	8.8	53.9	15.4	17.0	19.1	18.3
Spring 1995	8.0	53.0	14.5	16.9	19.4	18.4
Spring 1996	7.8	50.8	16.3	16.8	19.4	18.3
Spring 1997	6.8	49.7	14.6	15.5	18.6	17.3
Spring 1998	6.5	48.6	13.9	15.6	18.0	17.0

Source: Labour Force Survey Household Datasets

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

^a Not adjusted for households with unknown economic activity (see technical note).

Table 6 Working-age households with at least one person ILO unemployed; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1990 and 1992-98

	With someone in employment		With no-one in employment		All working-age households with at least one ILO unemployed (000s)
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)	
Spring 1990	1,021	57.1	768	42.9	1,789
Spring 1992	1,267	52.4	1,151	47.6	2,418
Spring 1993	1,269	50.0	1,271	50.0	2,540
Spring 1994	1,134	47.5	1,256	52.5	2,391
Spring 1995	1,007	46.2	1,174	53.8	2,182
Spring 1996	924	46.7	1,056	53.3	1,981
Spring 1997	809	47.3	901	52.7	1,710
Spring 1998	715	47.7	783	52.3	1,498

Source: Labour Force Survey Household Datasets

Table 7 Economic activity of working-age households by type of household; United Kingdom; spring 1998

Type of household	Workless households ^a		With all in employment		With at least one person ILO unemployed		All working-age households (000s) (= 100%)
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)	
One person	970	29.7	2,289	70.2	283	8.7	3,260
Two or more people, all different family units	110	16.3	188	27.8	58	8.6	676
Couple, no children, no other family units	619	14.3	2,637	60.9	177	4.1	4,327
Couple, no children, other family units	32	15.5	37	17.9	17	8.3	208
Couple, all dependent children, no other family units	332	6.7	2,835	57.5	360	7.3	4,931
Couple, dependent and non-dependent children, no other family units	30	4.4	252	37.4	113	16.7	674
Couple, all non-dependent children, no other family units	82	5.2	643	40.6	168	10.6	1,584
Couple, children, other family units	11	5.5	33	16.1	25	12.3	203
Lone parent, all dependent children, no other family units	724	54.1	532	39.7	130	9.7	1,339
Lone parent, dependent and non-dependent children, no other family units	25	14.3	50	29.2	38	22.3	172
Lone parent, all non-dependent children, no other family units	148	21.3	183	26.2	92	13.2	697
Lone parent, children, other family units	29	26.0	16	14.1	12	11.0	112
Two or more couples or lone parents	18	11.0	17	10.5	25	14.9	164
Same sex couple with/without other family units	*	*	23	71.2	*	*	33
All household types	3,130	17.0	9,735	53.0	1,498	8.2	18,377

Source: Labour Force Survey Household Datasets

* Less than 10,000 in cell: sample size too small for reliable estimate.
 Note: The columns in this table are not mutually exclusive.
 a Not adjusted for households with unknown economic activity (see technical note).

Table 8 Economic activity of working-age households by region; United Kingdom; spring 1998

Government Office Region	Workless households ^a		With all in employment		With at least one person ILO unemployed		All working-age households (000s) (= 100%)
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)	
North East	195	24.0	381	46.9	85	10.4	812
North West and Merseyside	453	21.1	1,076	50.1	181	8.4	2,150
North West	337	19.5	908	52.5	125	7.2	1,730
Merseyside	116	27.7	169	40.2	57	13.5	419
Yorkshire and the Humber	295	18.6	836	52.9	148	9.3	1,581
East Midlands	190	14.6	737	56.7	86	6.6	1,300
West Midlands	263	16.1	873	53.6	138	8.5	1,629
Eastern	198	12.0	967	58.5	117	7.1	1,651
London	431	18.7	1,115	48.4	220	9.6	2,301
South East	283	11.5	1,429	58.2	151	6.2	2,455
South West	185	12.5	848	57.4	87	5.9	1,478
Wales	195	22.1	408	46.4	75	8.6	879
Scotland	335	20.3	850	51.5	160	9.7	1,650
Northern Ireland	107	21.9	214	43.8	50	10.2	489
United Kingdom	3,130	17.0	9,735	53.0	1,498	8.2	18,377

Source: Labour Force Survey Household Datasets

Note: The columns in this table are not mutually exclusive.
 a Not adjusted for households with unknown economic activity (see technical note).

hold. Only 16.8 per cent of white households were workless in spring 1998, while most ethnic minority households recorded high proportions (upwards of 24.0 per cent) where all persons were not in employment with the exception of Indian households (12.9 per cent). Pakistani and

Bangladeshi households were by far the least likely to have all persons in the household in employment at 14.6 per cent, while all other households by ethnic origin recorded rates upward of 35.0 per cent. White households were the most likely (55.2 per cent) to be work-rich households.

Conclusion

This updated analysis of the LFS household datasets has shown that the proportion of households that are work-rich is continuing to increase, and the proportion that are workless is continuing to decrease. The majority of work-

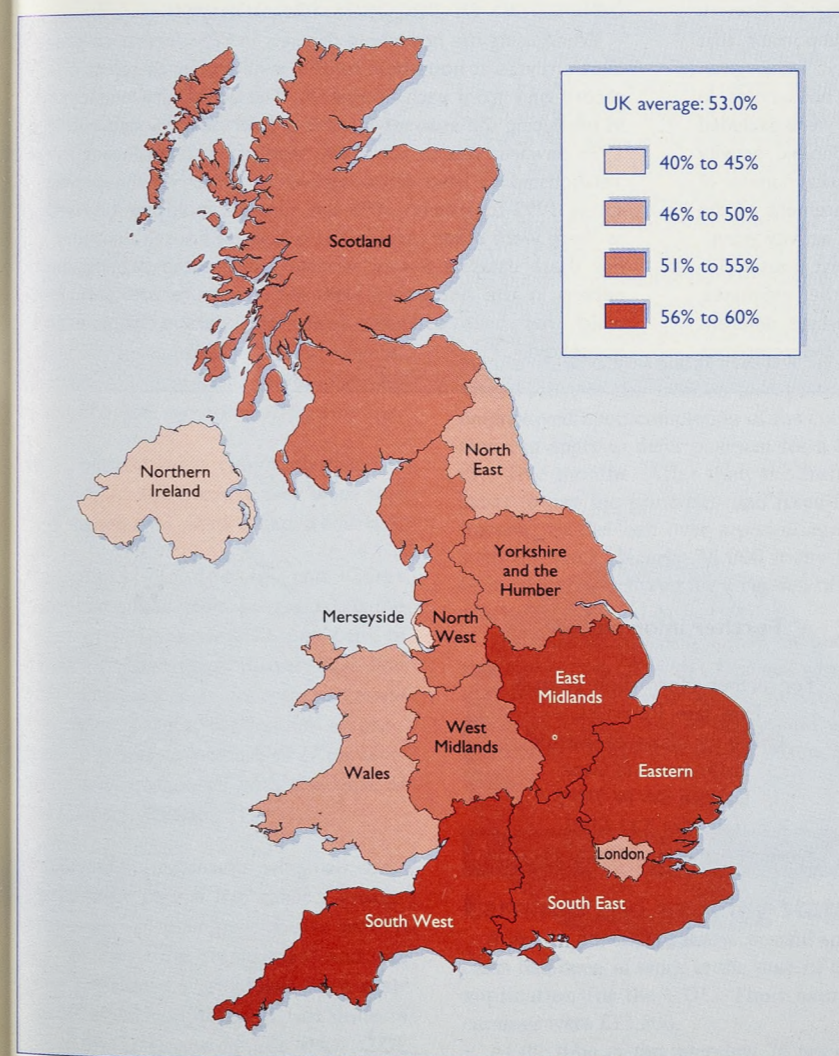
Table 9 Economic activity of working-age households by ethnic origin of head of household; United Kingdom; spring 1998

Ethnic origin of head of household	Workless households ^a		With all in employment		With at least one person ILO unemployed		All working-age households ^b (000s) (= 100%)
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)	
White	2,847	16.8	9,344	55.2	1,340	7.9	16,916
Black Caribbean	59	28.5	98	47.7	28	13.8	206
Black African	44	32.3	55	41.0	21	15.7	135
Other Black ^c	12	30.8	18	47.7	*	*	38
Indian	32	12.9	92	36.6	32	12.7	251
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	54	32.2	24	14.6	35	20.9	167
Chinese	13	24.2	19	35.4	*	*	55
Other ^d	68	31.6	81	37.7	29	13.5	216
All	3,129	17.4	9,733	54.1	1,498	8.3	17,984

Source: Labour Force Survey Household Datasets

Note: The columns in this table are not mutually exclusive.
 * Less than 10,000 in cell: sample size too small for reliable estimate.
 a Not adjusted for households with unknown economic activity (see technical note).
 b Excludes cases where ethnic origin of head of household is not known.
 c Excludes Black mixed.
 d Includes all mixed origins.

Figure 3 Proportion of working-age households with all in employment by region; United Kingdom; spring 1998



Source: Labour Force Survey Household Datasets

less households contain only one adult and the rate of worklessness is particularly high for lone parents with dependent children. Economic activity also varies with region and ethnic origin.

A user consultation on how these household data should be presented in future was conducted through articles in *Labour Market Trends* and also through the inter-departmental Advisory Group on Development of Longitudinal and Household Aspects of the LFS and the Task Force on Labour Market Statistics in Support of Policy Initiatives. The results of this consultation will contribute to the development of future arrangements for presenting data on households from the LFS.

Notes

1 'Production of household datasets from the Labour Force Survey' and 'Analysis of household data from the Labour Force Survey', *Labour Market Trends*, August 1998, pp425-40; 'Additions to Labour Force Survey household tables', *Labour Market Trends*, September 1998, pp469-71.

Technical note

Definitions used in the LFS

A **household** is defined as a single person, or a group of people living at the same address who have the address as their only or main residence and either share one main meal a day or share the living accommodation (or both).

A **working-age household** is a household that includes at least one person of working age, i.e. a woman aged between 16 and 59 or a man aged between 16 and 64.

A **family unit** comprises either a single person; or a married or cohabiting couple on their own, or with their never-married children who have no children of their own; or lone parents with such children.

Dependent children are defined as children under 16 years of age, or those aged 16 to 18 who are never-married and in full-time education.

Adjustment for unknown household economic activity

For the household datasets to be suitable for all kinds of household and family level analyses, it was important that households with unknown economic activity were given weighting factors in the same way as the other households. In the previous article, these unknown households were excluded from any analysis focusing on particular economic activity groups; however, they were still included in the total number of households. This results in a possible understatement of the correct number of households in each economic activity group.

An investigation was made into the effect that households with unknown economic activity had on the estimates, particularly of workless households, and to assess different methods of adjustment. This showed that the characteristics

of 'unknown' households were not similar to those of 'known' households, but were similar to those of known working-age households with two adults. Therefore, a simple method for adjusting unknown households is to distribute the unknown households across combined economic activity using the same distribution as for working-age households with two adults. The numbers of workless households, working-age persons in workless households and children in workless households, given as the final three columns in *Table 3*, have been adjusted in this way, but other options are also being examined before future arrangements for presenting data on households are finalised.

This adjustment technique can only be used at aggregate level, so more detailed analyses showing other characteristics will necessarily continue to be restricted to known households. The remainder of *Table 3* shows the unadjusted numbers and the not stated category so that the data are available on both bases.

Selection of records for analysis

When using the household datasets in SPSS format to produce analyses at household level, it is necessary to select one record only from each household. The procedure employed in producing the analyses for this article for 1990 and spring 1996 onwards was to select the head of household using the 'relationship to head of household' variable. For the period spring 1992 to autumn 1995 this variable could not be used as there were some cases with no head of household coded. For these datasets a new variable was created flagging the person in the household with the lowest record number which has been used to select one person from each household.

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Career Development Loans applicants survey

By RSGB

The Department for Education and Employment conducts regular evaluations of the Career Development Loan scheme. The survey for 1998 for the first time looked in detail at those who were refused a CDL as well as those who were successful in their application.

Key points

Some 23 per cent of courses funded by Career Development Loans (CDLs) and 22 per cent of the qualifications that resulted were estimated to be 'additional' – they would not have arisen without the presence of the CDL.

The courses least likely to be additional were those where the applicant was applying to a university or higher education college. This group accounted for half the successful applications.

The successful and unsuccessful applicants were similarly qualified at the time of their CDL applications. However, successful applicants were more likely to have undertaken formal education leading to a formal qualification in the three-year period prior to their application.

Successful and unsuccessful applicants were looking for CDL funding for similar subject areas: particularly social studies, business and administrative studies and mathematical or computing science.

Applicants most commonly failed in their application because they were told or believed they were a bad credit risk.

Courses funded by the CDLs enhanced employment prospects. At the time of the interview 76 per cent of those who had taken up the CDL and had completed their course ('successful completers') were working full- or part-time. This was an increase of 27 percentage points compared with the time of the CDL application.

Successful applicants who had completed their course had spent a greater proportion of their post-course time in full- or part-time employment and less time registered unemployed than their unsuccessful counterparts had done in the time after they made their CDL applications.

Career Development Loans

THE DEPARTMENT for Education and Employment conducts regular evaluations of the Career Development Loan (CDL) scheme. The evaluation aims to monitor who is applying for CDLs and what courses they are taking up, and the benefits that accrue to the participants.

CDLs are unsecured, deferred-repayment bank loans for vocational education and training courses. They are offered by Barclays, the Co-operative, Clydesdale and the Royal Bank of Scotland. They vary in size from £200 (£300 from April 1997) to £8,000. There were over 13,000 approved loans in 1995/6, with an average value of £3,555. They can fund vocational training of up to two years plus, where relevant, up to one year's practical experience where it is part of the course. The banks assess applications for CDLs. An applicant may apply for an endorsement from a TEC, which can be granted if the TEC deems the training to be appropriate and worthwhile.

The Government pays the interest over the life of the course and for the first month afterwards. If the trainee is registered unemployed upon completion of the course they can apply to defer payment for a further five months. After that, the trainee starts to pay the principal (and fixed-rate interest) on the loan over a period agreed with the bank. Nearly 78,000 loans had been taken out between the inception of the scheme in 1988 and April 1996.

The research aimed to update the understanding of who takes up CDLs and why; to establish how training affects subsequent job opportunities; and to understand what would have happened in the absence of CDLs.

Main findings

Earnings and working status

Some 54 per cent of the successful applicants had been in work at the time of their application for the CDL. Their average earnings were £13,300.

At the time of the interview 76 per cent of those who had taken up the CDL and had completed their course ('successful

completers') were working full- or part-time. This was an increase of 27 percentage points compared with the time of the CDL application. Successful completers saw their salaries rise from an average of £13,500 to £16,800 over the same period.

Unsuccessful applicants had spent nearly twice as much time unemployed and claiming benefit in the three years prior to their CDL application as successful applicants (6.3 months compared with 3.3 months). Unsuccessful CDL applicants were less likely to be working at the time of their application than the successful applicants (47 per cent compared with 54 per cent). Their earnings were also lower (£11,700 compared with £13,300).

At the time of the interview 60 per cent of those who had their application for a CDL turned down and subsequently did not start the course for which the CDL application was made ('unsuccessful non-starters') were in paid work. This was an increase of 13 percentage points compared with the time of the application. Unsuccessful non-starters saw their salaries rise from £10,200 to £12,600 in the period between their CDL application and their interview. This is a 24 per cent increase, identical to the percentage salary increase for the successful completers.

Qualifications

Successful applicants were more likely to have undertaken formal education leading to a formal qualification in the three year period prior to their application (47 per cent versus 39 per cent). Of these, 42 per cent had made a financial contribution to their study, compared with 33 per cent of the unsuccessful applicants who had been on a course.

The successful and unsuccessful applicants were similarly qualified at the time of their CDL applications. The highest qualification was a higher education qualification (66 per cent of the successful applicants and 63 per cent of the unsuccessful applicants).

Successful applicants were more likely to have gained qualifications before they first left full-time education (97 per cent, compared with 90 per cent of unsuccessful applicants).

Course characteristics

Successful and unsuccessful applicants were looking for CDL funding for similar subject areas: particularly social studies, business and administrative studies and mathematical or computing science.

However, successful applicants were more likely to apply for places with public training providers (57 per cent) than with other bodies, and unsuccessful applicants were more likely to apply for places with private training providers (50 per cent).

Course funding and perceived risk

Successful applicants were more likely to have considered alternative sources of funding initially when they considered the courses (67 per cent, compared with 41 per cent of unsuccessful applicants).

Applicants most commonly failed in their application because they were told (52 per cent) or believed (37 per cent) they were a bad credit risk. Some 60 per cent of the unsuccessful applicants continued to undertake the same course with alternative means of funding. Some 19 per cent had no intention of doing the same or a different course.

Successful respondents were more likely than unsuccessful respondents to feel they were taking a risk when they applied for a CDL (58 per cent compared with 38 per cent). Successful respondents were more concerned about the employment risks of taking a CDL (52 per cent compared with 36 per cent of unsuccessful respondents) and unsuccessful respondents were more concerned about the financial risks (79 per cent compared with 60 per cent of successful respondents).

Post-course expectations and reality

Successful applicants were more likely to expect their intended CDL funded course would facilitate a change of career or job (82 per cent) than unsuccessful applicants (49 per cent).

Successful applicants who had completed their course had spent a greater proportion of their post-course time in full or part-time employment (69 per cent) and less time registered unemployed (18 per cent) than their unsuccessful counterparts

had done in the time after they made their CDL applications (56 per cent and 32 per cent respectively).

The successful applicants' perceptions of their access to training and prospects for promotion were significantly more positive at the time of the interview than the unsuccessful applicants.

The mean salary (before tax and other deductions) at the time of the interview had increased by £2,300 for completers on average since their CDL application. The equivalent figure for unsuccessful applicants was £600.

Additionality

Additionality is one issue to consider when examining the effectiveness of CDLs. It is defined as those courses which would not have been taken up had the CDL not been available. This is a hypothetical position, and a range of additionality estimates are possible.

The research suggests a lower estimate of 19 per cent. Here, 19 per cent of unsuccessful applicants had no intention of doing any course after their application had been turned down.

The highest estimate is 40 per cent. Some 40 per cent of successful applicants said that they would not have done the training without a CDL.

A model was developed for the purpose of the research which derived estimates of the likelihood of sub-groups of unsuccessful applicants either going on to do the same course for which their CDL application was turned down or intending to do so. These estimates were then mapped onto the same sub-groups within the successful applicants sample.

Five subgroups were identified, with additionality ranging from 12 per cent (those applying to public training providers – 'public') to 63 per cent (non-Asians applying to private training providers to do first degrees and other courses of less than six months in duration – 'short degree, private'). These five subgroups in the successful sample were weighted by the additionality factors indicated by the unsuccessful sample. Overall, this generated an estimate of 23 per cent additionality.

The 460 course completers in the successful sample who provided sufficient information in the interview gained 388 qualifications: 0.84 each. Postgraduate

courses made up 41 per cent of these, and non-academic courses 44 per cent. Additionality weighting reduced this to 84 qualifications, suggesting that 22 per cent of qualifications gained are additional and that there are 0.2 additional qualifications for each person awarded a CDL.

Method

The research involved interviews with both successful applicants and unsuccessful applicants for CDLs. The unsuccessful applicants provided a comparison group for the successful applicants to lead to more informed estimates of additionality.

The change in status of successful applicants from before their CDL application to the day of interview indicated levels of additionality, particularly in the context of what they perceived would have happened if they had not been successful in their application.

Data were gathered from unsuccessful applicants on how their education and career had evolved since they made their application to enable comparisons to be drawn with the progress of the successful applicants.

The questionnaires were tested through pilot research. All interviews were computer-assisted. In all, 664 face-to-face interviews were conducted between October and December 1997 with people who were successful in an application for a CDL made in 1995 and 1996, and telephone interviews with 339 people who were unsuccessful in an application for a CDL made in 1995, 1996 or early 1997.

An additional 38 successful applicants were interviewed by telephone between 16 and 29 March 1998. These were people who, during the face-to-face interviewing, were shown to have moved from the address supplied by the DfEE. This boosted the total sample size for successful applicants to 702.

Copies of the full report 'Career Development Loans applicants survey' (RR82) are available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6ZQ (0845 6022260). ISBN 0 85522 871 7. Further information about this research can be obtained from Caroline Berry, Room N611, DfEE, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, e-mail: caroline.berry@dfee.gov.uk

Jobseeker's Allowance evaluation: qualitative research on disallowed and sanctioned claimants

By Jill Vincent, Centre for Research in Social Policy, Loughborough University

How has the introduction of Jobseeker's Allowance changed the attitudes and perceptions of those whose claims are refused or restricted? A qualitative study has examined this.

Key points

• The transparency of rules of entitlement and conditionality has improved.

• The rules which led to a sanction were less well known or understood, particularly those relating to a Jobseeker's Direction, prescribed training course or employment programme.

• Nearly all the respondents who had been sanctioned thought their penalty was unfair.

• Respondents lost confidence and trust in Jobcentre staff when they could not discern or accept that there were fair and equitable reasons for their treatment, and expressed a need for face-to-face explanation.

• The training given to front-line staff is crucial because they are the point of contact for clients.

• Better explanations and more consistent information are needed if the disallowance/sanction regime is to influence and shape behaviour as intended.

Introduction

THIS IS A qualitative study of people who were disallowed or sanctioned with respect to Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). It was commissioned by the Department for Education and Employment, the Department of Social Security, the Benefits Agency and the Employment Service.

It is a component of the departments' and agencies' evaluation of JSA. As with the other elements of the evaluation, the study was in two phases, before and after the introduction of JSA in October 1996. The report on the first phase was published in 1997 (Vincent and Dobson, DfEE Research Report no 15).

JSA replaced Unemployment Benefit and Income Support for unemployed people. It has two routes of access: those with an adequate National Insurance (NI) record claim contribution-based JSA; otherwise, people can claim income-based JSA, which is means-tested. People who are not eligible for benefit but fulfil the labour market conditions can be credited with their NI contributions.

JSA was to provide a simpler, clearer regime. A single benefit, with two routes of entry, replaced the previous system of two separate benefits, and a more rigorous system of interventions was introduced to ensure that clients are fulfilling the JSA entitlement conditions.

Conditions are attached to the receipt of JSA. Clients must be available for employment and must be actively seeking work. Those who do not satisfy these conditions lose their eligibility for JSA and are 'disallowed'. Clients are 'sanctioned' if they behave in a way that causes or prolongs their unemployment, such as refusing an offer of employment or leaving or being dismissed from a job.

The research

The research was designed to provide a detailed understanding of:

- the attitudes of disallowed and sanctioned people;
- their knowledge and acquisition of knowledge about rules; and
- the short and longer-term consequences of disallowance and sanctions.

It was also to see how far JSA provided, as intended:

- a simpler, clearer regime;
- transparency of rules and conditionality; and
- improved client understanding.

In all, 30 in-depth interviews were conducted with respondents who had been disallowed or sanctioned for a variety of reasons. Fieldwork took place in two adjudication sectors during November 1997.

Findings

In general, respondents saw JSA as a threat, but only some experienced the regime as stricter. In contrast with the earlier regime, respondents understood that being available for work and actively seeking it were conditions for their receipt of benefit. However:

- although many of those who were sanctioned knew the rules, they thought their treatment was unreasonable; and
- respondents who had been sanctioned for failing to attend a prescribed programme claimed they had not been given a clear account of the rules or the circumstances in which they would be sanctioned.

Respondents therefore felt they needed better explanation of the rules and the reasons why they had been sanctioned. They tended to want more face-to-face contact with the Employment Service and less written correspondence. From respondents' accounts, it appears that, in certain areas, Jobcentre staff were inconsistent in their treatment of clients. Absence on holiday seemed to have been treated in different ways, for example.

Few respondents made formal appeals against their disallowance or sanction, though rather more than in the first phase. This is in line with national trends. More felt hurt and aggrieved even though they did not commit to a formal appeal.

Respondents had mixed views on the legitimacy of penalties:

- they accepted entitlement should be conditional on behaviour, with rules and penalties, but questioned the application in their own case;

- when they failed to understand the rules and their application they tended to interpret Jobcentre staff's actions in terms of personal enmity and malice;
- those who had paid regular NI contributions felt cheated; and
- respondents said the rules should take account of particular circumstances and be applied with compassion.

As in the first phase, respondents suffered hardship and feared debt as a result of their penalty. Some claimed hardship payments, but others appeared to have lacked information or been misinformed. Loss of benefit had a significant negative effect on families with children. Young people living indepen-

dently reported difficulties, particularly if they were taken by surprise and could not turn to their family for help. Most respondents reported strong emotions, with feelings of anger and outrage, depression and fear. A noticeable change from the first phase was the use of more intemperate language.

Respondents differed in the ways in which their disallowance or sanction influenced their behaviour. Some said that it had prompted them to widen their efforts to find work, while others reported being more cautious now about the kind of job they would take. Some believed that their personal circumstances had made their disallowance or sanction unavoidable and that they could not behave differently in the

future. However, more said that they would take more care and be more wary, and that they had become more determined to find work. Respondents also lost trust in Jobcentre staff.

Copies of the full report Jobseeker's Allowance Evaluation: Qualitative Research on Disallowed and Sanctioned Claimants (RR86), priced £4.95, are available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6ZQ (0845 6022260). ISBN 0 85522 893 8. Further information about this research can be obtained from Sohagini Shah, Level 1, DfEE, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London, SW1H 9NA, e-mail: sohagini.shah@dfee.gov.uk

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Publication dates of main economic indicators January – March

Labour market statistics

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

January	11 Wednesday
February	17 Wednesday
March	17 Wednesday

Retail prices index

January	17 Tuesday
February	16 Tuesday
March	23 Tuesday

Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers

Old subject, table names and numbers		New table names and numbers	
SUMMARY TABLES			
Labour Force Survey: UK	0.1	UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1
Workforce: UK	0.2	Workforce jobs	B.11
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Employees in employment: industry time series	1.2	Employee jobs by industry	B.12
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Employees in employment by region and sector	1.5	Employee jobs by region	B.16
Output, employment and productivity	1.8	Output, employment and productivity	B.32
Selected countries: national definition	1.9	Employment: selected countries: national definitions	B.51
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	1.14	Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain	B.17
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Claimant count: GB summary	2.2	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count by region	2.3	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	2.4	Claimant count area statistics: Travel-to-Work Areas	C.21
Claimant count by age and duration	2.5	Claimant count by age and duration	C.12
Claimant count: regions: age and duration	2.6	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count by age: time series	2.7	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count by duration: time series	2.8	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
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Claimant count: rates by age	2.15	Discontinued (but see C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age)	C.2
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Claim history: interval between claims	2.23	Claim history: interval between claims	C.33
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Redundancies by region	2.33	Redundancies by region	C.42
Redundancies by age	2.34	Discontinued	
Redundancies by industry	2.35	Redundancies by industry	C.43
Redundancies by occupation	2.36	Discontinued	
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Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	3.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: adjusted	G.2
Summary: regions	3.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: not adjusted	G.3
LABOUR DISPUTES			
Totals; industries; causes	4.1	Labour disputes: stoppages of work: summary	G.11
Stoppages of work: summary	4.2	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: by industry; causes	G.12
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Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors	5.1	Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors	E.1
Average Earnings Index: all employees: by industry	5.3	Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry	E.3
Manual employees	5.4	Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employee jobs by industry group	E.12
Non-manual employees	5.5	Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employee jobs by industry group	E.13
All employees	5.6	Average earnings and hours of all full-time employee jobs by industry group	E.14
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Selected countries: index of wages per head	5.9	Selected countries: index of wages per head	E.31
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Summary of recent movements	6.1	Retail prices: summary of recent movements	H.11
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	6.2	Retail prices: detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	H.12
Average for selected items	6.3	Average retail prices of selected items	H.13
General index: time series	6.4	General index of retail prices	H.14
Changes on a year earlier: time series	6.5	General index of retail prices: changes on a year earlier	H.15
EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	6.8	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	H.21
Selected countries	6.9	Selected countries	H.22
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY			
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	7.1	UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	7.2	UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1
Economic activity by age	7.3	Economic activity by age	D.1/B.2/C.2/D.3
Full-time and part-time workers	7.4	Employment by category	B.1
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Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	8.2	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	F.2
Training for Work: destination of leavers	8.3	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	F.3
Training for Work: qualifications of leavers	8.4	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	F.4
Youth Training: destination of leavers	8.5	Other training: destination of leavers	F.5
Youth Training: qualifications of leavers	8.6	Other training: qualifications of leavers	F.6
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Regional selective assistance by region	A2	Regional selective assistance by region	G.31
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Total hours worked per week	Statistical update	Total hours worked per week	B.33
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Statistical update	New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	E.11

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

Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE				Earnings: international comparisons	M	Dec 98	E.31
UK summary for latest nine quarters	M	Jan 99	A.1	Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313
Regional labour market summary	M	Jan 99	A.2	GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	M	Jan 99	F.1
Employment by category	M	Jan 99	B.1	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	M	Jan 99	F.2
Employment by age	M	Jan 99	B.2	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	M	Jan 99	F.3
Employment by occupation	Q	Nov 98	B.3	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	M	Jan 99	F.4
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Nov 98	B.11	Other training: destination of leavers	M	Jan 99	F.5
Employee jobs by industry	M	Jan 99	B.12	Other training: qualifications of leavers	M	Jan 99	F.6
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Jan 99	B.13	TEC/CCTE performance tables	A	Dec 98	635
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Jan 99	B.14	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Jan 99	B.15	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Jan 99	G.1
Employee jobs by region	Q	Nov 98	B.16	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Jan 99	G.2
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	Nov 98	B.17	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Jan 99	G.3
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Jan 99	B.21	Labour disputes: summary	M	Jan 99	G.11
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Jan 99	B.22	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Jan 99	G.12
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed	M (Q)	Nov 98	B.32	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 98	299
Total hours worked per week	Q	Jan 99	B.33	International labour disputes	A	Apr 98	189
Job-related training	Q	Nov 98	B.41	Trade union membership	A	Jul 98	353
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	Nov 98	B.51	Labour market and educational status of young people	M	Jan 99	G.21
Annual Employment Survey	A	Nov 97	461	Jobseekers with disabilities (placed into employment)	M	Jan 99	G.22
UNEMPLOYMENT				Economic activity of young people	Q	Nov 98	543
ILO unemployment by age and duration	M	Jan 99	C.1	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Dec 98	597
ILO unemployment rates by age	M	Jan 99	C.2	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Dec 98	601
ILO unemployed looking for full-time/part-time work	M	Jan 99	C.3	Women in the labour market	Q	Nov 98	545
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Nov 98	C.4	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 98	97
Claimant count by region	M	Jan 99	C.11	Job-related training	Q	Dec 98	596
Claimant count by age and duration	Q	Dec 98	C.12	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jan 99	G.31
Claimant count by age and duration: reasons	Q	Dec 98	C.13	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Jan 99	G.32
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M	Jan 99	C.14	Sickness absence	Q	Nov 98	544
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Jan 99	C.21	Seasonal adjustment review	A	Jun 98	313
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Jan 99	C.22	Skill needs in Britain	A	Dec 97	517
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Jan 99	C.23	Labour force projections	A	Jun 98	281
Claimant count flows	M	Jan 99	C.31	Industrial and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics	A	Apr 97	151
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Nov 98	C.32	RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
Interval between claims	Q	Dec 98	C.33	Background economic indicators	M	Jan 99	H.1
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Jan 99	C.34	Retail prices: summary	M	Jan 99	H.11
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Jan 99	C.35	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Jan 99	H.12
Redundancies in UK	Q	Nov 98	C.41	Retail prices: selected items	M	Jan 99	H.13
Redundancies by region	Q	Nov 98	C.42	Retail prices: general index	M	Jan 99	H.14
Redundancies by industry	Q	Nov 98	C.43	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Jan 99	H.15
International comparisons	M	Jan 99	C.51	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Jan 99	H.21
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY				Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs	M	Jan 99	H.22
Economic activity by age	M	Jan 99	D.1	Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different. A - Annual Q - Quarterly M - Monthly			
Economic inactivity	M	Jan 99	D.2	Recently discontinued tables may be found in the list opposite. Please refer to April 1998 <i>Labour Market Trends</i> , pS79, for tables not listed here.			
Economic inactivity by age	M	Jan 99	D.3				
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS							
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M*	Nov 98	E.1				
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M*	Nov 98	E.3				
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Nov 98	E.11				
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Dec 98	623				
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Nov 98	E.12				
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Nov 98	E.13				
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Nov 98	E.14				
Unit wage costs	M*	Nov 98	E.21				

* Publication of these tables is suspended; see pS60.

A.1 LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE United Kingdom summary

	Thousands, seasonally adjusted									
	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
All	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGSO	MGSR	MGSU	MGSX	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	79.8	58.0	72.7	8.8	
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	80.4	59.6	74.5	7.3	
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	80.6	59.9	75.0	6.9	
1991	45,226	28,935	26,430	2,445	16,291	80.1	58.6	73.2	8.4	
1992	45,310	28,691	25,861	2,830	16,619	79.2	57.1	71.3	9.9	
1993	45,400	28,559	25,563	2,996	16,842	78.7	56.3	70.6	10.5	
1994	45,465	28,549	25,753	2,796	16,917	78.6	56.6	70.9	9.8	
1995	45,574	28,550	26,037	2,512	17,025	78.3	57.1	71.3	8.8	
1996	45,725	28,679	26,292	2,388	17,045	78.5	57.5	71.8	8.3	
1997	45,898	28,845	26,761	2,083	17,053	78.5	58.3	72.8	7.2	
1998	46,056	28,850	27,044	1,807	17,205	78.4	58.7	73.4	6.3	
3-month averages										
Aug-Oct 1996	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	28,884	27,020	1,864	17,145	78.5	58.7	73.3	6.5	
Feb-Apr	46,043	28,890	27,050	1,840	17,152	78.5	58.7	73.4	6.4	
Mar-May (Spr)	46,056	28,850	27,044	1,807	17,205	78.4	58.7	73.4	6.3	
Apr-Jun	46,069	28,843	27,041	1,802	17,226	78.3	58.7	73.3	6.2	
May-Jul	46,081	28,906	27,120	1,786	17,176	78.5	58.9	73.5	6.2	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,094	28,982	27,166	1,816	17,113	78.7	58.9	73.6	6.3	
Jul-Sep	46,108	29,206	27,309	1,898	16,901	79.3	59.2	74.0	6.5	
Aug-Oct	46,121	29,002	27,200	1,802	17,119	78.7	59.0	73.7	6.2	
Changes										
Over last 3 months	39	96	80	16	-57	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	
Percent	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	-0.3					
Over last 12 months	160	130	259	-129	30	0.1	0.4	0.5	-0.5	
Percent	0.3	0.5	1.0	-6.7	0.2					
Male	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGSP	MGSS	MGSV	MGSY	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1988	21,596	16,378	14,885	1,492	5,218	88.6	68.9	80.5	9.1	
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	88.8	70.4	82.1	7.5	
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	88.7	70.5	82.4	7.1	
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	88.1	68.3	79.9	9.3	
1992	21,924	16,261	14,365	1,896	5,663	86.7	65.5	76.5	11.7	
1993	21,985	16,096	14,078	2,018	5,890	85.9	64.0	75.1	12.5	
1994	22,050	16,072	14,215	1,857	5,978	85.6	64.5	75.6	11.6	
1995	22,132	16,059	14,423	1,636	6,074	85.1	65.2	76.4	10.2	
1996	22,232	16,069	14,498	1,570	6,163	85.0	65.2	76.6	9.6	
1997	22,341	16,100	14,777	1,324	6,240	84.8	66.1	77.7	8.2	
1998	22,441	16,078	14,973	1,105	6,363	84.3	66.7	78.4	6.9	
3-month averages										
Aug-Oct 1996	22,279	16,084	14,574	1,510	6,196	84.9	65.4	76.8	9.4	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,288	16,111	14,630	1,480	6,178	85.0	65.6	77.1	9.2	
Oct-Dec	22,297	16,076	14,634	1,442	6,221	84.8	65.6	77.1	9.0	
Nov 96-Jan 97	22,305	16,094	14,683	1,411	6,211	84.9	65.8	77.3	8.8	
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	22,315	16,097	14,717	1,380	6,218	84.8	66.0	77.5	8.6	
Jan-Mar 1997	22,321	16,103	14,753	1,350	6,217	84.9	66.1	77.7	8.4	
Feb-Apr	22,330	16,101	14,779	1,322	6,229	84.8	66.2	77.8	8.2	
Mar-May (Spr)	22,341	16,100	14,777	1,324	6,240	84.8	66.1	77.7	8.2	
Apr-Jun	22,348	16,118	14,812	1,306	6,230	84.9	66.3	77.9	8.1	
May-Jul	22,356	16,127	14,812	1,314	6,229	84.8	66.3	77.9	8.2	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,367	16,115	14,848	1,267	6,252	84.7	66.4	78.0	7.9	
Jul-Sep	22,372	16,103	14,874	1,228	6,270	84.6	66.5	78.1	7.6	
Aug-Oct	22,381	16,112	14,911	1,200	6,269	84.7	66.6	78.3	7.4	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,392	16,115	14,927	1,188	6,277	84.7	66.7	78.3	7.4	
Oct-Dec	22,400	16,114	14,939	1,175	6,286	84.7	66.7	78.4	7.3	
Nov 97-Jan 98	22,408	16,116	14,960	1,156	6,292	84.6	66.8	78.5	7.2	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,416	16,120	14,978	1,141	6,297	84.6	66.8	78.6	7.1	
Jan-Mar 1998	22,425	16,110	14,957	1,152	6,315	84.5	66.7	78.5	7.2	
Feb-Apr	22,433	16,094	14,957	1,137	6,339	84.4	66.7	78.4	7.1	
Mar-May (Spr)	22,441	16,078	14,973	1,105	6,363	84.3	66.7	78.4	6.9	
Apr-Jun	22,450	16,072	14,973	1,099	6,378	84.2	66.7	78.4	6.8	
May-Jul	22,458	16,093	15,011	1,082	6,365	84.3	66.8	78.6	6.7	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,466	16,130	15,025	1,105	6,336	84.5	66.9	78.7	6.9	
Jul-Sep	22,475	16,281	15,114	1,167	6,193	85.3	67.3	79.2	7.2	
Aug-Oct	22,483	16,117	15,002	1,115	6,366	84.5	66.7	78.6	6.9	
Changes										
Over last 3 months	25	24	-9	33	1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2	
Percent	0.1	0.1	-0.1	3.0	0.0					
Over last 12 months	102	5	90	-85	97	-0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.5	
Percent	0.5	0.0	0.6	-7.1	1.5					

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

20 January 1999

Dear subscriber,

Error in Table A.1, December and January Labour Market Trends

All
Spring (Mar-May)
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
3-month
Aug-Oct
Sep-Nov
Oct-Dec
Nov 96-
Dec 96-
Jan-Mar
Feb-Apr
Mar-May
Apr-Jun
May-Jul
Jun-Aug
Jul-Sep
Aug-Oct
Sep-Nov
Oct-Dec
Nov 97-
Dec 97-
Jan-Mar
Feb-Apr
Mar-May
Apr-Jun
May-Jul
Jun-Aug
Jul-Sep
Aug-Oct
Change
Over la
Per cent
Over la
Per cent
Male
Spring (Mar-May)
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
3-month
Aug-Oct
Sep-Nov
Oct-Dec
Nov 96-
Dec 96-
Jan-Mar
Feb-Apr
Mar-May
Apr-Jun
May-Jul
Jun-Aug
Jul-Sep
Aug-Oct
Sep-Nov
Oct-Dec
Nov 97-
Dec 97-
Jan-Mar
Feb-Apr
Mar-May
Apr-Jun
May-Jul
Jun-Aug
Jul-Sep
Aug-Oct
Change
Over la
Per cent
Over la
Per cent
Relationship



	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	MGSB	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGSQ	MGST	MGSW	MGSZ
Female									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	23,201	12,109	11,084	1,025	11,092	70.3	47.8	64.2	8.5
1989	23,272	12,389	11,514	875	10,883	71.2	49.5	66.1	7.1
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	71.6	50.0	66.8	6.6
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	71.3	49.4	66.0	7.3
1992	23,386	12,430	11,497	934	10,956	70.9	49.2	65.5	7.5
1993	23,415	12,463	11,485	978	10,952	70.9	49.0	65.8	7.8
1994	23,416	12,477	11,538	938	10,939	70.9	49.3	65.8	7.5
1995	23,442	12,491	11,615	876	10,951	70.9	49.5	65.8	7.0
1996	23,493	12,611	11,793	817	10,882	71.4	50.2	66.6	6.5
1997	23,557	12,744	11,985	760	10,813	71.7	50.9	67.3	6.0
1998	23,614	12,772	12,070	702	10,842	71.9	51.1	67.8	5.5
3-month averages									
Aug-Oct 1996	23,519	12,671	11,862	809	10,848	71.5	50.4	66.9	6.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,527	12,693	11,879	815	10,834	71.7	50.5	67.0	6.4
Oct-Dec	23,531	12,719	11,895	824	10,812	71.9	50.6	67.1	6.5
Nov 96-Jan 97	23,537	12,736	11,919	818	10,800	71.9	50.6	67.1	6.4
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	23,542	12,740	11,940	800	10,803	71.9	50.7	67.3	6.3
Jan-Mar 1997	23,545	12,732	11,948	784	10,813	71.8	50.7	67.2	6.2
Feb-Apr	23,550	12,745	11,968	777	10,804	71.8	50.8	67.3	6.1
Mar-May (Spr)	23,557	12,744	11,985	760	10,813	71.7	50.9	67.3	6.0
Apr-Jun	23,561	12,780	12,004	776	10,781	71.9	51.0	67.4	6.1
May-Jul	23,565	12,805	12,021	784	10,760	72.0	51.0	67.5	6.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,572	12,785	12,011	774	10,787	72.0	51.0	67.5	6.1
Jul-Sep	23,575	12,780	12,037	743	10,795	71.9	51.1	67.6	5.8
Aug-Oct	23,580	12,760	12,030	730	10,819	71.8	51.0	67.6	5.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,586	12,765	12,040	725	10,822	71.8	51.0	67.6	5.7
Oct-Dec	23,591	12,760	12,042	718	10,831	71.8	51.0	67.7	5.6
Nov 97-Jan 98	23,596	12,743	12,029	714	10,853	71.7	51.0	67.6	5.6
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	23,600	12,749	12,029	720	10,852	71.7	51.0	67.6	5.6
Jan-Mar 1998	23,605	12,775	12,063	712	10,830	71.9	51.1	67.7	5.6
Feb-Apr	23,610	12,796	12,093	703	10,814	72.0	51.2	67.9	5.5
Mar-May (Spr)	23,614	12,772	12,070	702	10,842	71.9	51.1	67.8	5.5
Apr-Jun	23,619	12,771	12,068	703	10,848	71.8	51.1	67.8	5.5
May-Jul	23,624	12,813	12,109	703	10,811	72.0	51.3	68.0	5.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,628	12,852	12,141	711	10,776	72.2	51.4	68.1	5.5
Jul-Sep	23,633	12,925	12,194	731	10,708	72.6	51.6	68.4	5.7
Aug-Oct	23,638	12,885	12,199	686	10,753	72.3	51.6	68.4	5.3
Changes									
Over last 3 months	14	72	90	-17	-58	0.3	0.3	0.4	-0.2
Percent	0.1	0.6	0.7	-2.4	-0.5				
Over last 12 months	58	125	169	-44	-67	0.5	0.6	0.8	-0.4
Percent	0.2	1.0	1.4	-6.0	-0.6				

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

Technical Note
COMPARISONS OF LFS DATA

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

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

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

	Level (000s)	Sample variability	Change on quarter	Sample variability	Change on year	Sample variability
In employment	27,200	+155	80	+113	259	+200
Employment rate	73.7%	+0.3%	0.2%	+0.2%	0.5	+0.3%
ILO unemployment	1,802	+55	16	+56	-129	+76
ILO unemployment rate	6.2%	+0.2%	0.0%	+0.2%	-0.5	+0.3%
Economically active	29,002	+152	96	+111	130	+196
Economic activity rate	78.7%	+0.3%	0.2%	+0.2%	0.1	+0.4%

A.1 LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE United Kingdom summary

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

All	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
	MGTY	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV	MGUB	MGUE	MGUH	MGUK
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	44,797	28,345	25,860	2,485	16,453	79.4	57.7	72.4	8.8
1989	44,978	28,764	26,689	2,075	16,214	80.0	59.3	74.2	7.2
1990	45,107	28,909	26,935	1,974	16,198	80.2	59.7	74.7	6.8
1991	45,226	28,813	26,400	2,414	16,413	79.8	58.4	73.0	8.4
1992	45,310	28,582	25,812	2,769	16,729	78.8	57.0	71.1	9.7
1993	45,400	28,447	25,511	2,936	16,954	78.4	56.2	70.2	10.3
1994	45,465	28,433	25,697	2,736	17,033	78.2	56.5	70.6	9.6
1995	45,574	28,427	25,973	2,454	17,148	78.0	57.0	71.1	8.6
1996	45,725	28,552	26,219	2,334	17,172	78.1	57.3	71.6	8.2
1997	45,898	28,716	26,582	2,034	17,182	78.2	58.1	72.5	7.1
1998	46,056	28,713	26,947	1,766	17,343	78.0	58.5	73.1	6.1
3-month averages									
Aug-Oct 1996	45,798	28,905	26,552	2,353	16,893	78.9	58.0	72.4	8.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,816	28,866	26,568	2,298	16,950	78.8	58.0	72.5	8.0
Oct-Dec	45,827	28,793	26,582	2,212	17,034	78.6	58.0	72.5	7.7
Nov 96-Jan 97	45,842	28,745	26,584	2,161	17,097	78.4	58.0	72.4	7.5
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	45,857	28,690	26,556	2,134	17,167	78.3	57.9	72.3	7.4
Jan-Mar 1997	45,866	28,691	26,565	2,126	17,175	78.2	57.9	72.3	7.4
Feb-Apr	45,879	28,725	26,643	2,083	17,153	78.3	58.1	72.5	7.3
Mar-May (Spr)	45,898	28,716	26,682	2,034	17,182	78.2	58.1	72.5	7.3
Apr-Jun	45,909	28,834	26,772	2,062	17,074	78.5	58.3	72.8	7.2
May-Jul	45,921	28,987	26,844	2,143	16,934	78.9	58.5	72.9	7.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45,939	29,111	26,980	2,131	16,829	79.2	58.7	73.3	7.0
Jul-Sep	45,948	29,118	27,051	2,066	16,830	79.2	58.9	73.5	7.1
Aug-Oct 1996	45,960	29,014	27,050	1,964	16,946	78.9	58.9	73.5	6.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,978	28,943	27,024	1,919	17,035	78.7	58.8	73.4	6.6
Oct-Dec	45,991	28,870	27,032	1,838	17,121	78.5	58.8	73.4	6.4
Nov 97-Jan 98	46,004	28,763	26,965	1,798	17,241	78.2	58.6	73.2	6.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	46,017	28,723	26,912	1,811	17,294	78.1	58.5	73.1	6.3
Jan-Mar 1998	46,030	28,735	26,887	1,849	17,295	78.1	58.4	73.0	6.4
Feb-Apr	46,043	28,767	26,945	1,822	17,275	78.1	58.5	73.1	6.3
Mar-May (Spr)	46,056	28,713	26,947	1,766	17,343	78.0	58.5	73.1	6.1
Apr-Jun	46,069	28,776	26,983	1,792	17,293	78.1	58.6	73.2	6.2
May-Jul	46,081	28,977	27,132	1,846	17,104	78.6	58.9	73.5	6.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,094	29,204	27,291	1,913	16,891	79.3	59.2	74.0	6.6
Jul-Sep	46,108	28,969	27,165	1,804	17,139	78.6	58.9	73.6	6.2
Aug-Oct 1996	46,121	29,155	27,315	1,840	16,966	79.1	59.2	74.0	6.2
Changes									
Over last 3 months	39	178	183	-6	-138	0.4	0.3	0.5	-0.1
Percent	0.1	0.6	0.7	-0.3	-0.8				
Over last 12 months	160	141	265	-124	19	0.2	0.4	0.5	-0.5
Percent	0.3	0.5	1.0	-6.3	0.1				
Male	MGTZ	MGTT	MGTN	MGTO	MGTW	MGUC	MGUF	MGUI	MGUL
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	21,596	16,299	14,824	1,475	5,297	88.2	68.6	80.1	9.0
1989	21,706	16,434	15,219	1,215	5,272	88.3	70.1	81.8	7.4
1990	21,801	16,483	15,318	1,165	5,318	88.3	70.3	82.1	7.1
1991	21,871	16,401	14,887	1,514	5,470	87.7	68.1	79.6	9.2
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	86.3	65.3	76.3	11.5
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	85.6	63.8	74.8	12.4
1994	22,050	15,996	14,171	1,825	6,053	85.2	64.3	75.4	11.4
1995	22,132	15,982	14,374	1,608	6,151	84.7	64.9	76.1	10.1
1996	22,232	15,992	14,446	1,546	6,240	84.6	65.0	76.3	9.7
1997	22,341	16,023	14,720	1,304	6,317	84.4	65.9	77.4	8.1
1998	22,441	15,997	14,906	1,091	6,444	83.9	66.4	78.1	6.8
3-month averages									
Aug-Oct 1996	22,279	16,177	14,661	1,516	6,102	85.4	65.8	77.3	9.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,288	16,125	14,660	1,464	6,164	85.1	65.8	77.3	9.1
Oct-Dec	22,297	16,059	14,647	1,412	6,238	84.7	65.7	77.2	8.6
Nov 96-Jan 97	22,305	16,041	14,661	1,380	6,264	84.6	65.7	77.2	8.6
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	22,315	16,003	14,639	1,363	6,312	84.3	65.6	77.1	8.5
Jan-Mar 1997	22,321	16,010	14,668	1,343	6,310	84.4	65.7	77.2	8.4
Feb-Apr	22,330	16,028	14,713	1,315	6,301	84.5	65.9	77.5	8.2
Mar-May (Spr)	22,341	16,023	14,720	1,304	6,317	84.4	65.9	77.4	8.1
Apr-Jun	22,348	16,080	14,780	1,300	6,268	84.6	66.1	77.7	8.1
May-Jul	22,356	16,170	14,826	1,344	6,185	85.1	66.3	77.9	8.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,367	16,264	14,941	1,323	6,103	85.5	66.8	78.5	8.1
Jul-Sep	22,372	16,259	14,983	1,276	6,113	85.5	67.0	78.7	7.8
Aug-Oct 1996	22,381	16,202	14,997	1,205	6,178	85.1	67.0	78.7	7.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,392	16,129	14,955	1,174	6,262	84.7	66.8	78.5	7.3
Oct-Dec	22,400	16,092	14,949	1,143	6,308	84.5	66.7	78.4	7.1
Nov 97-Jan 98	22,408	16,055	14,935	1,121	6,353	84.3	66.6	78.4	7.0
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,416	16,026	14,905	1,121	6,391	84.1	66.5	78.2	7.0
Jan-Mar 1998	22,425	16,012	14,870	1,142	6,413	84.0	66.3	78.0	7.1
Feb-Apr	22,433	16,017	14,886	1,131	6,416	84.0	66.4	78.0	7.1
Mar-May (Spr)	22,441	15,997	14,906	1,091	6,444	83.9	66.4	78.1	6.8
Apr-Jun	22,450	16,034	14,935	1,098	6,416	84.0	66.5	78.2	6.9
May-Jul	22,458	16,145	15,021	1,123	6,313	84.5	66.9	78.6	7.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,466	16,284	15,117	1,167	6,182	85.3	67.3	79.2	7.2
Jul-Sep	22,475	16,124	15,009	1,115	6,350	84.5	66.8	78.6	6.9
Aug-Oct 1996	22,483	16,209	15,080	1,129	6,274	84.9	67.1	79.0	7.0
Changes									
Over last 3 months	25	65	59	6	-40	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0
Percent	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	-0.6				
Over last 12 months	102	7	83	-76	95	-0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.5
Percent	0.5	0.0	0.6	-6.3	1.5				

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

LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE A.1 United Kingdom summary

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

Female	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
	MGUA	MGU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX	MGUD	MGUG	MGUJ	MGUM
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	23,201	12,046	11,036	1,010	11,155	69.9	47.6	63.9	8.4
1989	23,272	12,330	11,470	860	10,942	70.9	49.3	65.9	7.0
1990	23,307	12,427	11,617	809	10,880	71.3	49.8	66.6	6.5
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	10,942	71.0	49.3	65.8	7.2
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	70.6	49.1	65.4	7.3
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	949	10,989	70.6	49.0	65.1	7.6
1994	23,416	12,436	11,526	910	10,979	70.6	49.2	65.3	7.3
1995	23,442	12,445	11,599	846	10,997	70.6	49.5	65.6	6.8
1996	23,493	12,560	11,773	788	10,932	71.1	50.1	66.5	6.3
1997	23,557	12,692	11,962	731	10,865	71.4	50.8	67.2	5.8
1998	23,614	12,716	12,042	674	10,898	71.5	51.0	67.6	5.3
3-month averages									
Aug-Oct 1996	23,519	12,728	11,890						

A.2 LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE Regional labour market summary

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (August 1998 to October 1998)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economic activity				Economically inactive				LFS employment					
	Total		Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Rate(%)*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
North East	2,036	1,163	72.9	652	511	873	27.1	333	539	1,063	66.5	588	70.8	475	61.8	
North West	4,297	2,683	77.8	1,496	1,187	1,615	22.2	615	1,000	2,523	73.1	1,387	77.2	1,136	68.6	
Merseyside	1,083	591	70.2	325	266	491	29.8	183	308	525	62.2	280	65.8	245	58.3	
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,958	2,465	78.6	1,381	1,085	1,493	21.4	560	933	2,289	72.9	1,272	77.5	1,017	67.8	
East Midlands	3,284	2,118	80.7	1,168	949	1,167	19.3	446	721	2,010	76.5	1,107	81.1	903	71.4	
West Midlands	4,146	2,658	80.2	1,487	1,171	1,488	19.8	547	941	2,488	75.0	1,381	80.0	1,106	69.4	
Eastern	4,193	2,754	82.1	1,555	1,199	1,438	17.9	510	929	2,629	78.3	1,484	84.9	1,145	71.0	
London	5,497	3,549	77.3	1,977	1,571	1,948	22.7	694	1,254	3,269	71.1	1,807	77.0	1,462	64.8	
South East	6,189	4,143	83.8	2,286	1,857	2,046	16.2	732	1,314	3,959	80.0	2,188	85.7	1,771	73.8	
South West	3,876	2,475	82.6	1,370	1,105	1,401	17.4	518	883	2,352	78.5	1,290	82.9	1,063	73.6	
England	38,559	24,599	79.7	13,698	10,901	13,960	20.3	5,139	8,821	23,108	74.8	12,785	79.9	10,323	69.2	
Wales	2,303	1,323	73.8	736	588	980	26.2	382	598	1,225	68.3	677	72.6	549	63.6	
Scotland	4,026	2,501	77.8	1,362	1,139	1,525	22.2	574	951	2,307	71.7	1,241	75.1	1,066	68.1	
Great Britain	44,888	28,423	79.3	15,796	12,628	16,465	20.7	6,094	10,371	26,641	74.2	14,703	79.1	11,938	68.8	
Northern Ireland	1,232	732	72.0	414	318	500	28.0	179	321	674	66.3	377	72.4	297	59.9	
United Kingdom	46,121	29,155	79.1	16,209	12,946	16,966	20.9	6,274	10,692	27,315	74.0	15,080	79.0	12,235	68.6	

	Employer surveys			Labour Force Survey						Benefits Agency administration system					
	Employee jobs (June 1998)			ILO unemployed (August 1998 to October 1998)						Claimant count (November 1998), seasonally adjusted					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Level	Level	Level	Level Rate(%)**	Level Rate(%)**	Level Rate(%)**	Level Rate(%)*	Level Rate(%)*	Level Rate(%)*	Level Rate(%)*	Level Rate(%)*	Level Rate(%)*	Level Rate(%)*	Level Rate(%)*	Level Rate(%)*
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
North East	907	456	451	100	8.6	64	9.9	36	7.0	82.2	7.4	65.8	10.7	16.4	3.3
North West	2,632	1,315	1,317	159	5.9	109	7.3	51	4.3	111.2	4.3	87.1	6.1	24.1	2.0
Merseyside #				66	11.2	45	13.9	21	8.0	50.7	8.9	39.8	13.1	10.9	4.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,906	966	940	176	7.1	109	7.9	67	6.2	131.5	5.6	102.1	8.0	29.4	2.8
East Midlands	1,621	820	801	107	5.1	61	5.2	46	4.8	80.5	4.1	61.3	5.8	19.2	2.2
West Midlands	2,160	1,113	1,046	171	6.4	106	7.1	65	5.5	122.3	4.7	93.2	6.4	29.1	2.6
Eastern	1,989	1,003	986	125	4.6	72	4.6	54	4.5	83.0	3.3	61.9	4.5	21.1	1.9
London	3,360	1,722	1,638	279	7.9	170	8.6	110	7.0	219.7	5.3	161.9	7.1	57.8	3.1
South East	3,168	1,573	1,595	184	4.4	98	4.3	86	4.6	104.3	2.6	79.7	3.7	24.6	1.4
South West	1,892	962	930	122	4.9	80	5.8	42	3.8	81.7	3.4	61.0	4.5	20.7	1.9
England	19,634	9,931	9,703	1,491	6.1	913	6.7	578	5.3	1,067.4	4.4	814.1	6.1	253.3	2.3
Wales	981	475	505	98	7.4	59	8.0	39	6.6	68.8	5.5	53.3	7.8	15.5	2.8
Scotland	2,026	991	1,035	194	7.8	121	8.9	73	6.4	137.1	5.6	105.5	8.0	31.6	2.8
Great Britain	22,641	11,397	11,244	1,783	6.3	1,093	6.9	690	5.5	1,273.2	4.6	972.9	6.3	300.3	2.4
Northern Ireland	596	296	300	57	7.8	36	8.8	21	6.6	56.1	7.3	43.8	10.1	12.3	3.7
United Kingdom	23,237	11,693	11,544	1,840	6.3	1,129	7.0	711	5.5	1,329.2	4.6	1,016.6	6.4	312.6	2.4

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

** Denominator = all persons of working age.

+ Denominator = total economically active.

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

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094

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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>

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<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 family employment programmes	Full-time	Part-time+	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRM	MGRW							
1993	25,563	21,870	3,186	151	356	19,466	6,091	16,658	5,210	2,605	580	1,043
1994	25,753	21,967	3,304	146	336	19,498	6,246	16,617	5,344	2,692	611	1,149
1995	26,037	22,253	3,360	140	285	19,741	6,293	16,828	5,423	2,730	629	1,292
1996	26,292	22,623	3,294	127	249	19,767	6,522	16,950	5,673	2,645	648	1,291
1997	26,761	23,077	3,346	118	221	20,086	6,670	17,271	5,804	2,652	691	1,251
1998	27,044	23,486	3,277	101	179	20,320	6,718	17,630	5,852	2,560	716	1,194
3-month averages												
Aug-Oct 1997	26,941	23,273	3,324	125	220	20,222	6,713	17,449	5,822	2,618	704	1,256
Sep-Nov (Aut)	26,966	23,320	3,317	115	214	20,275	6,683	17,495	5,822	2,625	690	1,255
Oct-Dec	26,982	23,350	3,308	111	212	20,331	6,645	17,545	5,803	2,628	678	1,237
Nov 97-Jan 98	26,989	23,381	3,304	96	208	20,333	6,645	17,568	5,809	2,623	679	1,215
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	27,007	23,383	3,325	95	205	20,331	6,671	17,564	5,816	2,629	694	1,225
Jan-Mar 1998	27,020	23,423	3,297	95	205	20,333	6,682	17,586	5,835	2,600	695	1,230
Feb-Apr	27,050	23,462	3,295	99	193	20,337	6,708	17,613	5,846	2,585	709	1,223
Mar-May (Spr)	27,044	23,486	3,277	101	179	20,320	6,718	17,630	5,852	2,560	716	1,194
Apr-Jun	27,041	23,516	3,255	99	170	20,311	6,723	17,645	5,865	2,541	713	1,212
May-Jul	27,120	23,626	3,222	107	165	20,405	6,707	17,754	5,867	2,529	692	1,216
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,166	23,708	3,183	106	168	20,458	6,699	17,822	5,882	2,512	670	1,227
Jul-Sep	27,165	23,715	3,176	109	164	20,469	6,689	17,840	5,873	2,503	673	1,215
Aug-Oct	27,200	23,752	3,178	103	168	20,477	6,717	17,843	5,907	2,504	673	1,233
Changes												
Over last 3 months	80	126	-45	-4	3	72	10	88	41	-25	-19	17
Percent	0.3	0.5	-1.4	-3.6	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.7	-1.0	-2.8	1.4
Over last 12 months	259	479	-146	-22	-52	255	3	393	85	-114	-31	-23
Percent	1.0	2.1	-4.4	-17.3	-23.7	1.3	0.1	2.3	1.5	-4.4	-4.4	-1.8
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
	MGSA	MGRQ	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX							
1993	14,078	11,413	2,390	43	233	13,052	1,024	10,733	679	2,187	203	471
1994	14,215	11,458	2,487	49	220	13,110	1,101	10,720	737	2,270	216	510
1995	14,423	11,642	2,553	43	184	13,265	1,156	10,837	804	2,319	234	545
1996	14,498	11,827	2,473	41	156	13,267	1,231	10,936	891	2,233	240	549
1997	14,777	12,114	2,489	37	137	13,458	1,314	11,126	987	2,231	256	555
1998	14,973	12,415	2,413	28	117	13,646	1,325	11,423	990	2,143	270	529
3-month averages												
Aug-Oct 1997	14,911	12,278	2,450	42	142	13,591	1,317	11,307	970	2,188	260	549
Sep-Nov (Aut)	14,927	12,308	2,444	39	135	13,619	1,303	11,338	970	2,190	252	540
Oct-Dec	14,939	12,336	2,433	39	132	13,650	1,287	11,374	961	2,187	245	528
Nov 97-Jan 98	14,960	12,359	2,434	33	134	13,661	1,293	11,393	965	2,184	248	523
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	14,978	12,373	2,438	32	135	13,673	1,302	11,403	969	2,185	251	524
Jan-Mar 1998	14,957	12,362	2,429	28	138	13,660	1,294	11,396	965	2,174	254	530
Feb-Apr	14,957	12,380	2,419	30	128	13,647	1,309	11,408	971	2,155	264	531
Mar-May (Spr)	14,973	12,415	2,413	28	117	13,646	1,325	11,423	990	2,143	270	529
Apr-Jun	14,973	12,433	2,399	29	112	13,637	1,333	11,436	995	2,123	274	529
May-Jul	15,011	12,497	2,373	35	105	13,677	1,329	11,488	1,008	2,113	259	530
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,025	12,538	2,345	35	106	13,709	1,310	11,535	1,001	2,099	246	527
Jul-Sep	15,009	12,541	2,334	34	101	13,691	1,314	11,526	1,014	2,088	246	527
Aug-Oct	15,002	12,537	2,329	32	103	13,686	1,311	11,518	1,018	2,086	242	526
Changes												
Over last 3 months	-9	40	-44	-3	-2	9	-18	30	10	-27	-17	-4
Percent	-0.1	0.3	-1.8	-9.0	-2.0	0.1	-1.4	0.3	1.0	-1.3	-6.4	-0.7
Over last 12 months	90	259	-121	-10	-38	95	-6	210	48	-101	-18	-22
Percent	0.6	2.1	-4.9	-24.2	-27.0	0.7	-0.4	1.9	5.0	-4.6	-7.0	-4.1
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY							
1993	11,485	10,457	796	108	124	6,415	5,067	5,925	4,531	418	377	572
1994	11,538	10,509	817	97	116	6,388	5,145	5,897	4,607	421	395	639
1995	11,615	10,611	806	97	100	6,476	5,137	5,991	4,619	411	395	747
1996	11,793	10,795	820	85	92	6,501	5,292	6,014	4,782	412	408	742
1997	11,985	10,963	857	80	84	6,628	5,355	6,146	4,817	421	435	696
1998	12,070	11,071	864	74	62	6,674	5,393	6,206	4,862	417	446	666
3-month averages												
Aug-Oct 1997	12,030	10,995	874	82	78	6,631	5,397	6,142	4,852	430	443	707
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,040	11,011	873	78	79	6,656	5,380	6,157	4,852	435	438	715
Oct-Dec	12,042	11,015	874	73	80	6,681	5,358	6,171	4,841	441	433	710
Nov 97-Jan 98	12,029	11,022	870	64	74	6,672	5,352	6,176	4,844	439	431	692
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,029	11,010	867	63	69	6,658	5,368	6,161	4,847	443	443	701
Jan-Mar 1998	12,063	11,062	868	67	67	6,673	5,388	6,190	4,870	426	441	700
Feb-Apr	12,093	11,082	877	69	66	6,691	5,399	6,205	4,875	431	445	692
Mar-May (Spr)	12,070	11,071	864	74	62	6,674	5,393	6,206	4,862	417	446	666
Apr-Jun	12,068	11,083	857	70	58	6,674	5,390	6,209	4,871	418	438	683
May-Jul	12,109	11,129	850	72	59	6,728	5,378	6,267	4,859	416	434	686
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,141	11,169	838	71	63	6,749	5,389	6,287	4,880	414	424	700
Jul-Sep	12,155	11,174	842	75	63	6,778	5,375	6,314	4,860	415	427	688
Aug-Oct	12,199	11,215	848	71	64	6,791	5,406	6,325	4,889	417	431	707
Changes												
Over last 3 months	90	86	-1	-1	5	63	28	58	30	2	-3	20
Percent	0.7	0.8	-0.1	-1.0	8.6	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	-0.6	3.0
Over last 12 months	169	220	-26	-11	-14	160	9	183	37	-13	-12	0
Percent	1.4	2.0	-3.0	-13.8	-17.6	2.4	0.2	3.0	0.8	-3.0	-2.8	-0.1

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

EMPLOYMENT B.1

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Total**	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)					Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part-time)									
	Total**	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total**	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
1993	1,355	6.2	568	42.0	359	81	345	5,793	787	13.6	4,222	84			
1994	1,490	6.8	628	42.1	400	99	363	5,956	835	14.0	4,329	87			
1995	1,623	7.3	702	43.3	453	92	375	6,052	827	13.7	4,373	89			
1996	1,650	7.3	680	41.0	466	86	427	6,318	806	12.8	4,543	82			
1997	1,777	7.7	682	38.4	534	98	460	6,491	810	12.5	4,619	87			
1998	1,739	7.4	633	36.4	529	98	475	6,568	769	11.7	4,698	107			
3-month averages															
Aug-Oct 1997	1,753	7.7	672	37.5	525	109	485	6,525	786	12.0	4,669	98			
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,800	7.7	674	37.4	533	111	482	6,516	781	12.0	4,659	93			
Oct-Dec	1,812	7.8	670	37.0	545	116	483	6,486	768	11.8	4,646	92			
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,786	7													

B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

EMPLOYMENT Employment by age B.2

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16							Thousands, seasonally adjusted		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
					MGUW		MGUZ			
IN EMPLOYMENT	MGUN									
All										
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	785		
1996	26,292	25,526	663	3,334	7,022	9,615	4,891	769		
1997	26,761	25,961	703	3,284	7,156	9,682	5,137	802		
1998	27,044	26,267	701	3,255	7,114	9,819	5,378	773		
3-month averages										
Aug-Oct 1997	26,941	26,147	726	3,262	7,149	9,767	5,244	800		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	26,966	26,161	729	3,282	7,128	9,773	5,249	795		
Oct-Dec	26,982	26,198	729	3,278	7,144	9,768	5,280	782		
Nov 97-Jan 98	26,989	26,205	716	3,272	7,123	9,792	5,302	769		
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	27,007	26,236	714	3,264	7,137	9,794	5,328	769		
Jan-Mar 1998	27,020	26,251	711	3,266	7,133	9,813	5,329	770		
Feb-Apr	27,050	26,274	711	3,252	7,128	9,829	5,355	777		
Mar-May (Spr)	27,044	26,267	701	3,255	7,114	9,819	5,378	773		
Apr-Jun	27,041	26,266	694	3,259	7,093	9,832	5,388	778		
May-Jul	27,120	26,349	698	3,293	7,099	9,833	5,425	783		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,166	26,395	701	3,303	7,065	9,872	5,454	775		
Jul-Sep	27,165	26,403	703	3,301	7,062	9,870	5,467	766		
Aug-Oct	27,200	26,430	703	3,285	7,055	9,887	5,500	779		
Changes										
Over last 3 months	80	81	5	-8	-44	54	74	-4		
Percent	0.3	0.3	0.7	-0.2	-0.6	0.5	1.4	-0.5		
Over last 12 months	259	282	-23	23	-94	120	256	-21		
Percent	1.0	1.1	-3.1	0.7	-1.3	1.2	4.9	-2.7		
Male	MGUO								MGUX MGVA	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	14,365	14,065	347	2,030	3,846	4,976	2,866	300		
1993	14,078	13,824	290	1,911	3,861	4,970	2,791	255		
1994	14,215	13,952	300	1,856	3,926	5,036	2,836	264		
1995	14,423	14,134	308	1,812	3,991	5,141	2,891	268		
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	289		
1998	14,973	14,695	350	1,755	4,028	5,329	3,233	273		
3-month averages										
Aug-Oct 1997	14,911	14,631	366	1,751	4,048	5,292	3,174	286		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	14,927	14,639	365	1,754	4,038	5,302	3,180	281		
Oct-Dec	14,939	14,662	364	1,754	4,052	5,301	3,191	276		
Nov 97-Jan 98	14,960	14,683	358	1,753	4,050	5,320	3,202	274		
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	14,978	14,707	361	1,750	4,061	5,316	3,219	269		
Jan-Mar 1998	14,957	14,694	358	1,749	4,048	5,326	3,212	267		
Feb-Apr	14,957	14,683	356	1,743	4,042	5,326	3,217	274		
Mar-May (Spr)	14,973	14,695	350	1,755	4,028	5,329	3,233	273		
Apr-Jun	14,973	14,693	348	1,752	4,014	5,337	3,242	277		
May-Jul	15,011	14,740	352	1,781	4,017	5,329	3,261	277		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,025	14,756	348	1,781	4,006	5,352	3,269	269		
Jul-Sep	15,009	14,751	349	1,775	3,997	5,350	3,280	262		
Aug-Oct	15,002	14,748	346	1,755	3,990	5,358	3,299	259		
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-9	8	-7	-26	-27	29	39	-18		
Percent	-0.1	0.1	-1.9	-1.5	-0.7	0.5	1.2	-6.4		
Over last 12 months	90	117	-21	4	-57	66	126	-27		
Percent	0.6	0.8	-5.7	0.2	-1.4	1.2	4.0	-9.3		
Female	MGUP								MGUY MGVB	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	11,497	10,982	328	1,839	2,871	4,183	1,762	515		
1993	11,485	11,045	287	1,722	3,024	4,231	1,781	518		
1994	11,538	11,082	287	1,633	3,049	4,269	1,843	518		
1995	11,615	11,113	302	1,574	3,027	4,310	1,900	507		
1996	11,793	11,294	327	1,564	3,048	4,425	1,931	504		
1997	11,985	11,458	358	1,515	3,125	4,439	2,021	533		
1998	12,070	11,573	351	1,500	3,086	4,490	2,145	500		
3-month averages										
Aug-Oct 1997	12,030	11,517	359	1,511	3,101	4,475	2,070	514		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,040	11,522	364	1,528	3,090	4,471	2,069	514		
Oct-Dec	12,042	11,537	366	1,524	3,092	4,466	2,088	506		
Nov 97-Jan 98	12,029	11,523	358	1,520	3,073	4,472	2,100	495		
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,029	11,529	353	1,514	3,076	4,478	2,109	500		
Jan-Mar 1998	12,063	11,557	352	1,517	3,084	4,486	2,117	503		
Feb-Apr	12,093	11,591	355	1,509	3,086	4,503	2,138	503		
Mar-May (Spr)	12,070	11,573	351	1,500	3,086	4,490	2,145	500		
Apr-Jun	12,068	11,574	346	1,507	3,079	4,495	2,146	501		
May-Jul	12,109	11,608	346	1,512	3,082	4,504	2,165	505		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,141	11,639	352	1,522	3,060	4,520	2,185	506		
Jul-Sep	12,155	11,652	354	1,526	3,065	4,520	2,187	504		
Aug-Oct	12,199	11,682	357	1,530	3,065	4,530	2,200	519		
Changes										
Over last 3 months	90	73	11	18	-17	25	35	14		
Percent	0.7	0.6	3.3	1.2	-0.5	0.6	1.6	2.7		
Over last 12 months	169	165	-2	19	-37	55	130	5		
Percent	1.4	1.4	-0.6	1.3	-1.2	1.2	6.3	1.0		

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

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16							Per cent, seasonally adjusted		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
					MGUW		MGUZ			
EMPLOYMENT RATES*	MGUN									
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		
1998	58.7	73.4	48.0	66.6	78.6	80.6	65.4	7.5		
3-month averages										
Aug-Oct 1997	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		
Mar-May (Spr)	58.7	73.4	48.0	66.6	78.6	80.6	65.4	7.5		
Apr-Jun	58.7	73.3	47.5	66.7	78.5	80.7	65.3	7.6		
May-Jul	58.9	73.5	47.9	67.4	78.7	80.7	65.6	7.6		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	58.9	73.6	48.1	67.6	78.4	80.9	65.8	7.6		
Jul-Sep	58.9	73.6	48.3	67.6	78.5	80.8	65.8	7.5		
Aug-Oct	59.0	73.7	48.3	67.2	78.6	80.9	66.1	7.6		
Changes										
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0		
Over last 12 months	0.4	0.5	-1.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.3	-0.2		
Male	MGUO								MGUX MGVA	
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	66.7	77.7	45.9	69.9	86.3	86.4	67.2	7.3		
1998	66.7	78.4	46.8	70.1	87.2	87.2	67.8	7.4		
3-month averages										
Aug-Oct 1997	66.6	78.3	48.5	69.7	87.1	87.1	67.6	7.7		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	66.7	78.3	48.7	69.8	87.0	87.2	67.6	7.6		
Oct-Dec	66.7	78.4	48.5	69.8	87.4	87.4	67.7	7.5		
Nov 97-Jan 98	66.8	78.5	47.6	69.8	87.4	87.7	67.7	7.4		
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	66.8	78.6	48.1	69.8	87.7	87.2	67.9	7.3		
Jan-Mar 1998	66.7	78.5	47.8	69.8	87.6	87.3	67.7	7.2		
Feb-Apr	66.									

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Thousands

	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Government-supported trainees **	Workforce jobs #		
	Male		Female							
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +						
UNITED KINGDOM										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1994	Dec R	11,059	1,161	10,894	4,990	21,954	3,598	237	296	26,085
1995	Mar R	11,011	1,152	10,794	4,908	21,805	3,594	233	270	25,903
	Jun R	11,121	1,191	10,905	4,989	22,025	3,604	230	225	26,085
	Sep R	11,360	1,259	11,079	5,043	22,439	3,646	228	222	26,534
	Dec R	11,425	1,319	11,252	5,204	22,676	3,588	226	227	26,717
1996	Mar R	11,279	1,305	11,190	5,198	22,469	3,581	225	214	26,490
	Jun R	11,368	1,335	11,337	5,299	22,705	3,599	221	181	26,706
	Sep R	11,480	1,353	11,368	5,288	22,848	3,665	218	189	26,920
	Dec R	11,599	1,402	11,464	5,352	23,063	3,625	216	190	27,095
1997	Mar R	11,623	1,369	11,327	5,195	22,950	3,606	214	175	26,944
	Jun R	11,800	1,433	11,451	5,239	23,250	3,587	210	159	27,207
	Sep R	11,874	1,420	11,482	5,204	23,356	3,620	210	171	27,357
	Dec R	12,008	1,517	11,641	5,354	23,648	3,532	211	163	27,554
1998	Mar R	11,947	1,480	11,597	5,327	23,544	3,539	211	153	27,447
	Jun R	12,012	1,483	11,638	5,313	23,650	3,462	210	117	27,439
	Sep	12,115	1,499	11,689	5,328	23,804	3,475	209	124	27,612
UNITED KINGDOM										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1994	Dec R	11,038	1,152	10,834	4,937	21,872	3,613	237	296	26,017
1995	Mar R	11,077	1,164	10,844	4,929	21,921	3,601	233	270	26,025
	Jun R	11,113	1,187	10,872	4,959	21,985	3,608	230	225	26,049
	Sep R	11,323	1,268	11,106	5,067	22,429	3,612	228	222	26,491
	Dec R	11,386	1,298	11,186	5,149	22,571	3,602	226	227	26,627
1996	Mar R	11,336	1,316	11,242	5,222	22,577	3,588	225	214	26,605
	Jun R	11,379	1,337	11,322	5,289	22,701	3,604	221	181	26,708
	Sep R	11,445	1,362	11,390	5,327	22,835	3,631	218	189	26,873
	Dec R	11,555	1,379	11,398	5,297	22,953	3,640	216	190	26,999
1997	Mar R	11,681	1,380	11,378	5,217	23,059	3,613	214	175	27,061
	Jun R	11,813	1,436	11,442	5,234	23,254	3,592	210	159	27,216
	Sep R	11,840	1,431	11,500	5,239	23,340	3,585	210	171	27,307
	Dec R	11,962	1,491	11,575	5,300	23,537	3,546	211	163	27,457
1998	Mar R	12,004	1,491	11,647	5,347	23,651	3,554	211	153	27,568
	Jun R	12,027	1,488	11,633	5,312	23,660	3,476	210	117	27,462
	Sep	12,083	1,512	11,704	5,360	23,788	3,439	209	124	27,559
GREAT BRITAIN										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1994	Dec R	10,775	1,119	10,607	4,861	21,382	3,512	237	278	25,409
1995	Mar R	10,730	1,110	10,508	4,780	21,238	3,509	233	252	25,232
	Jun R	10,836	1,148	10,616	4,859	21,452	3,511	230	210	25,403
	Sep R	11,074	1,217	10,792	4,914	21,866	3,553	228	205	25,852
	Dec R	11,139	1,275	10,957	5,068	22,096	3,495	226	210	26,026
1996	Mar R	10,995	1,261	10,897	5,063	21,892	3,488	225	197	25,803
	Jun R	11,084	1,292	11,044	5,164	22,128	3,515	221	165	26,030
	Sep R	11,194	1,309	11,074	5,153	22,269	3,580	218	170	26,237
	Dec R	11,310	1,356	11,164	5,211	22,474	3,541	216	171	26,402
1997	Mar R	11,336	1,323	11,029	5,056	22,364	3,521	214	158	26,257
	Jun R	11,506	1,386	11,151	5,099	22,657	3,497	210	145	26,509
	Sep R	11,578	1,373	11,181	5,063	22,759	3,529	210	154	26,652
	Dec R	11,709	1,468	11,335	5,209	23,043	3,441	211	146	26,842
1998	Mar R	11,650	1,432	11,294	5,184	22,944	3,449	211	136	26,740
	Jun R	11,715	1,434	11,335	5,169	23,050	3,376	210	102	26,738
	Sep	11,817	1,451	11,386	5,186	23,203	3,389	209	109	26,910
GREAT BRITAIN										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1994	Dec R	10,755	1,110	10,549	4,808	21,303	3,527	237	278	25,345
1995	Mar R	10,794	1,123	10,558	4,801	21,353	3,515	233	252	25,353
	Jun R	10,827	1,145	10,583	4,829	21,410	3,515	230	210	25,366
	Sep R	11,038	1,226	10,817	4,958	21,855	3,519	228	205	25,808
	Dec R	11,101	1,254	10,894	5,013	21,995	3,509	226	210	25,940
1996	Mar R	11,050	1,272	10,949	5,087	21,999	3,495	225	197	25,917
	Jun R	11,095	1,293	11,029	5,154	22,123	3,519	221	165	26,029
	Sep R	11,159	1,318	11,095	5,192	22,254	3,546	218	170	26,189
	Dec R	11,267	1,333	11,100	5,157	22,368	3,555	216	171	26,311
1997	Mar R	11,393	1,335	11,079	5,078	22,472	3,528	214	158	26,372
	Jun R	11,519	1,389	11,141	5,095	22,660	3,502	210	145	26,517
	Sep R	11,544	1,383	11,198	5,099	22,741	3,495	210	154	26,600
	Dec R	11,664	1,443	11,272	5,155	22,937	3,466	211	146	26,749
1998	Mar R	11,706	1,443	11,343	5,204	23,049	3,464	211	136	26,859
	Jun R	11,729	1,439	11,329	5,169	23,058	3,389	210	102	26,760
	Sep	11,786	1,464	11,400	5,218	23,186	3,353	209	109	26,856

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

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found on page S3.
 Workforce jobs (formerly workforce in employment) are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the LFS, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.
 # HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
 ** Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.
 ++ Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employee jobs series). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
 ### Employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.
 + Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.
 R Revised.
 PLEASE NOTE
 This month the workforce jobs series has been revised. This is as a result of the annual benchmarking process, where the latest Annual Employment Survey results (for September 1997) are incorporated into the employee jobs series. This year has seen extensive revisions to the back series, reflecting not just the September 1997 AES but also the revised data for 1995 and 1996 which were published in the July 1998 edition of *Labour Market Trends*. Earlier years are also affected with revisions to Northern Ireland employee jobs and self-employment jobs. The revisions have had a significant impact on the level of the employee jobs estimates, reflecting more smaller businesses and increasing consistency with other economic data. The most significant sectors affected are construction and business services. The movements, in general, are not greatly affected by the benchmarking process.

B.12 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992 Section, sub-section, group	All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1986 Jun R	21,385	21,375	4,867	4,881	5,375	5,390	6,402	6,419
1987 Jun R	21,582	21,574	4,799	4,815	5,268	5,285	6,317	6,335
1988 Jun R	22,256	22,253	4,839	4,858	5,283	5,305	6,374	6,395
1989 Jun R	22,659	22,658	4,828	4,851	5,254	5,279	6,383	6,408
1990 Jun R	22,918	22,907	4,709	4,733	5,113	5,139	6,256	6,285
1991 Jun R	22,268	22,248	4,298	4,319	4,678	4,700	5,731	5,756
1992 Jun R	21,929	21,902	4,084	4,096	4,425	4,440	5,376	5,396
1993 Jun R	21,611	21,586	3,906	3,913	4,203	4,213	5,068	5,082
1994 Jun R	21,698	21,661	3,923	3,928	4,185	4,192	5,049	5,060
1995 Jun R	22,025	21,985	4,021	4,026	4,259	4,266	5,097	5,108
1996 Jun R	22,705	22,701	4,105	4,109	4,333	4,338	5,215	5,227
1996 Jul R			4,146	4,137	4,371	4,363		
1996 Aug R			4,157	4,142	4,382	4,367		
1996 Sep R	22,848	22,835	4,157	4,144	4,386	4,373	5,267	5,253
1996 Oct R			4,166	4,152	4,396	4,382		
1996 Nov R			4,161	4,143	4,389	4,370		
1996 Dec R	23,063	22,953	4,165	4,145	4,391	4,371	5,302	5,268
1997 Jan R			4,138	4,152	4,368	4,391		
1997 Feb R			4,124	4,140	4,352	4,367		
1997 Mar R	22,950	23,059	4,131	4,146	4,358	4,373	5,259	5,281
1997 Apr R			4,131	4,151	4,358	4,379		
1997 May R			4,139	4,158	4,365	4,385		
1997 Jun R	23,250	23,254	4,161	4,165	4,388	4,393	5,356	5,367
1997 Jul R			4,171	4,162	4,395	4,387		
1997 Aug R			4,168	4,154	4,392	4,378		
1997 Sep R	23,356	23,340	4,166	4,154	4,387	4,375	5,403	5,391
1997 Oct R			4,181	4,168	4,400	4,388		
1997 Nov R			4,188	4,171	4,407	4,390		
1997 Dec R	23,648	23,537	4,174	4,155	4,393	4,374	5,475	5,441
1998 Jan R			4,169	4,191	4,387	4,399		
1998 Feb R			4,169	4,184	4,387	4,401		
1998 Mar R	23,544	23,651	4,159	4,173	4,377	4,391	5,461	5,482
1998 Apr R			4,151	4,170	4,369	4,388		
1998 May R			4,139	4,157	4,356	4,375		
1998 Jun R	23,650	23,660	4,139	4,142	4,356	4,360	5,450	5,462
1998 Jul R			4,140	4,131	4,356	4,349		
1998 Aug R			4,139	4,126	4,356	4,343		
1998 Sep R	23,804	23,788	4,134	4,123	4,350	4,339	5,465	5,455
1998 Oct P			4,113	4,101	4,330	4,318		

UNITED KINGDOM

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992 Section, sub-section, group	Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing A,B 01-05	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41	Food products beverages and tobacco DA 15-16	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC 17-19	Wood and wood products DD 20	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media DE 21-22	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres DG 24
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted							
	1986 Jun R	14,640	14,605	351	509	529	585	86	453	316
1987 Jun R	14,930	14,896	343	470	524	574	88	459	309
1988 Jun R	15,555	15,523	334	446	516	578	92	462	314
1989 Jun R	15,962	15,928	321	428	505	547	95	472	320
1990 Jun R	16,350	16,308	314	407	499	504	94	473	308
1991 Jun R	16,233	16,186	306	381	501	431	83	462	279
1992 Jun R	16,245	16,199	308	344	475	413	87	445	272
1993 Jun R	16,218	16,180	324	300	462	406	89	459	259
1994 Jun R	16,352	16,304	297	265	452	398	89	469	248
1995 Jun R	16,658	16,606	271	240	451	383	80	465	256
1996 Jun R	17,212	17,192	283	229	449	377	84	474	254
1996 Jul R				226	451	383	80	480	251
1996 Aug R				228	451	383	82	477	249
1996 Sep R	17,277	17,296	286	229	452	383	86	475	250
1996 Oct R				230	451	383	89	475	248
1996 Nov R				227	453	379	89	472	249
1996 Dec R	17,437	17,357	328	225	457	376	88	474	250
1997 Jan R				229	459	382	88	475	251
1997 Feb R				227	462	379	86	475	251
1997 Mar R	17,383	17,462	316	227	466	375	86	475	250
1997 Apr R				228	466	375	86	474	251
1997 May R				227	472	372	87	474	252
1997 Jun R	17,603	17,588	299	228	474	369	86	473	253
1997 Jul R				225	474	365	85	474	253
1997 Aug R				224	477	363	86	472	254
1997 Sep R	17,641	17,654	295	221	479	359	85	473	254
1997 Oct R				220	483	358	86	475	254
1997 Nov R				219	482	357	86	477	253
1997 Dec R	17,876	17,797	300	218	484	353	85	474	252
1998 Jan R				217	484	355	86	478	253
1998 Feb R				217	486	352	86	477	253
1998 Mar R	17,814	17,892	277	218	489	350	86	475	253
1998 Apr R				218	487	349	85	476	253
1998 May R				218	486	347	85	476	252
1998 Jun R	17,931	17,922	276	217	487	343	85	478	252
1998 Jul R				218	484	340	84	476	251
1998 Aug R				217	483	338	85	475	250
1998 Sep R	18,052	18,063	270	216	483	335	86	476	251
1998 Oct P				217	481	333	86	476	251

EMPLOYMENT B.12 Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992 Section, sub-section, group	DH 25	Rubber and plastic products DI/DJ 26-28	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products DK 29	Machinery and equipment n.e.c. DL 30-33	Electrical and optical equipment DM 34-35	Transport equipment DF,DN 23,36-37	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c. F 45	Construction G 50-52	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs H 55										
										1986 Jun R	208	875	487	602	521	226	1,029	3,355	1,004
										1987 Jun R	213	852	481	594	499	229	1,050	3,360	1,009
1988 Jun R	223	863	492	593	496	235	1,091	3,465	1,085										
1989 Jun R	227	879	495	589	488	241	1,129	3,603	1,176										
1990 Jun R	221	865	495	558	483	241	1,145	3,673	1,236										
1991 Jun R	195	774	464	496	438	212	1,056	3,610	1,209										
1992 Jun R	190	731	429	454	411	206	955	3,600	1,196										
1993 Jun R	194	689	387	432	365	206	869	3,580	1,162										
1994 Jun R	203	699	384	447	339	210	867	3,666	1,168										
1995 Jun R	225	700	398	486	359	223	842	3,718	1,230										
1996 Jun R	231	713	403	510	388	228	889	3,829	1,250										
1996 Jul R		721	399	516	386	231													
1996 Aug R		725	398	518	387	231													
1996 Sep R	232	724	399	518	389	236	880	3,852	1,254										
1996 Oct R		726	398	520	391	239													
1996 Nov R		724	395	519	391	238													
1996 Dec R	235	721	398	519	390	238	897	3,857	1,264										
1997 Jan R		715	401	517	392	235													
1997 Feb R		712	398	515	389	235													
1997 Mar R	239	711	400	515	389	239	908	3,920	1,273										
1997 Apr R		713	401	516	389	240													
1997 May R		713	401	519	388	240													
1997 Jun R	242	714	402	519	389	243	975	3,947	1,277										
1997 Jul R		712	405	521	390	241													
1997 Aug R		706	403	521	390	241													
1997 Sep R	243	706	403	522	390	240	1,016	3,967	1,286										
1997 Oct R		706	404	528	391	239													
1997 Nov R		704	404	530	394	240													
1997 Dec R	241	704	404	527	395	239	1,067	4,008	1,317										
1998 Jan R		709	402	536	396	240													
1998 Feb R		709	402	538	397	240													
1998 Mar R	243	706	401	536	395	239	1,091	4,022	1,319										
1998 Apr R		705	399	537	398	238													
1998 May R		701	397	534	398	237													
1998 Jun R	242	696	397	531	397	234	1,103	4,038	1,287										
1998 Jul R		695	395	532	397	235													
1998 Aug R		695	395	531	397	235													
1998 Sep R	242	696	395	528	396	235	1,116	4,114	1,301										
1998 Oct P	241	690	391	525	394	233													

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992 Section, sub-section, group	I 60-63	Transport and storage	Post and telecommu- nication I 64	Financial intermediation J 65-67	Real estate K 70	Renting, research, computer and other business activities K 71-74	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security L+ 75	Education M 80	Health and social work activities N 85	Other community, social and personal activities O - Q 90-93										
											1986 Jun R	857	443	893	159	1,795	1,474	1,675	2,087	862
											1987 Jun R	844	444	933	167	1,865	1,492	1,736	2,172	874
1988 Jun R	861	462	1,009	178	1,984	1,476	1,799	2,307	897											
1989 Jun R	891	471	1,051	185	2,104	1,398	1,841	2,300	908											
1990 Jun R	923	470	1,060	192	2,226	1,440	1,863	2,320	904											
1991 Jun R	910	463	1,038	188	2,192	1,461	1,850	2,375	890											
1992 Jun R	900	454	1,005	207	2,184	1,464	1,832	2,444	920											
1993 Jun R	886	428	973	239	2,235	1,461	1,811	2,455	949											
1994 Jun R	880	430	980	252	2,236	1,44														

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992	Section, sub-section or group	September 1997 R			September 1998 R			1998					
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	May R All	Jun R	Jul R	Aug R	Sep R	Oct P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,137.6	1,249.4	4,387.0	3,118.8	1,231.0	4,349.8	4,356.4	4,355.6	4,356.5	4,356.1	4,349.8	4,329.5
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	68.1	9.3	77.3	65.7	8.8	74.5	76.1	75.6	75.1	75.0	74.5	74.4
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	39.4	5.7	45.2	36.9	5.9	42.8	43.7	43.7	43.3	43.1	42.8	43.1
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	28.7	3.5	32.2	28.8	2.9	31.8	32.4	31.9	31.8	31.9	31.8	31.3
MANUFACTURING	D	2,961.5	1,204.7	4,166.2	2,948.7	1,185.2	4,133.9	4,139.2	4,138.9	4,140.0	4,139.0	4,133.9	4,113.2
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	294.3	187.6	481.9	295.5	190.5	486.0	480.6	483.8	486.1	487.7	486.0	487.6
Manufacture of textiles and textile products of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	DB 17	135.9 99.5	191.0 80.5	326.9 180.0	131.3 97.9	174.0 71.3	305.3 169.2	315.6 173.6	313.8 172.3	312.4 171.7	309.5 170.7	305.3 169.2	303.2 188.1
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	16.3	15.5	31.8	14.8	14.3	29.2	29.8	29.7	29.1	29.0	29.2	29.2
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	69.7	15.9	85.5	70.9	15.3	86.2	86.6	85.1	85.1	84.5	86.2	85.8
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	295.6 86.4	177.6 29.7	473.2 116.1	295.0 84.5	180.7 29.0	475.6 113.4	474.5 114.5	477.8 114.1	476.2 114.1	476.0 114.0	475.6 113.4	476.1 112.3
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	209.2	147.9	357.1	210.5	151.7	362.2	359.9	363.7	362.1	362.0	362.2	363.8
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	23.7	4.9	28.6	22.2	4.4	26.6	26.8	26.9	27.0	26.9	26.6	26.3
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	175.0	78.8	253.8	173.9	77.3	251.2	252.3	252.5	252.8	252.3	251.2	251.2
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	181.1	62.3	243.4	178.9	63.4	242.4	241.2	241.8	241.3	242.3	242.4	242.1
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	115.3	31.2	146.5	116.1	31.6	147.8	147.2	147.3	148.0	148.7	147.8	145.9
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	DJ 27	469.7 117.7	91.5 14.2	561.3 131.9	460.1 110.7	90.1 12.7	550.2 123.5	552.2 127.0	550.6 126.5	549.9 125.8	550.5 124.9	550.2 123.5	543.6 122.8
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	352.0	77.4	429.4	349.4	77.4	426.8	425.2	424.1	424.2	425.6	426.8	420.7
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt.; watches	DL 30 31 32 33	358.9 34.5 125.7 88.0 110.7	167.4 14.4 57.0 44.7 51.2	526.2 48.9 182.6 132.8 161.9	363.1 35.4 123.0 87.4 117.3	168.5 14.7 58.8 45.5 49.5	531.6 50.2 181.7 132.9 166.8	532.0 50.2 182.4 131.8 167.5	531.5 49.5 182.8 132.1 167.1	532.4 50.3 182.5 133.0 166.6	531.6 50.2 181.7 132.9 166.8	531.6 50.2 181.7 132.9 166.8	531.6 49.5 181.8 132.2 165.9
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM 34 35	346.3 202.5 143.8	44.1 26.6 17.6	390.4 229.1 161.4	352.0 204.2 147.9	43.7 25.6 18.1	395.8 229.7 166.0	397.7 232.4 164.6	396.6 232.0 164.9	396.6 231.7 164.1	395.0 229.7 166.0	395.8 229.7 166.0	394.8 217.5 147.3
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	147.7	64.4	212.2	148.5	61.1	209.6	207.7	206.2	208.1	208.7	209.6	208.4
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	108.1	35.4	143.5	104.4	37.0	141.3	141.2	141.1	141.4	142.0	141.3	142.0

P Provisional
R Revised

See note on pS17.

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992	Section sub-section group or class	September 1997 R				June 1998 R			September 1998							
		Male		Female		All	Male		Female		All	Male		Female		All
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	23,356.0	12,012.1	11,637.9	23,650.0	10,616.0	1,498.7	6,361.4	5,327.6	23,803.7		
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	10,454.2	1,419.9	6,277.9	5,203.9	23,356.0	12,012.1	11,637.9	23,650.0	10,616.0	1,498.7	6,361.4	5,327.6	23,803.7		
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	176.8	41.7	60.6	26.3	305.4	194.0	67.4	261.4	171.0	39.5	47.6	21.7	279.7		
Agriculture, Hunting and related service activities	01	169.7	40.5	58.7	24.8	293.8	185.8	64.0	249.8	163.9	38.3	45.6	20.1	268.0		
FISHING	B	3.2	1.0	1.4	1.1	6.7	4.2	2.5	6.7	3.2	1.0	1.4	1.1	6.7		
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	67.2	0.8	7.4	1.8	77.3	66.6	9.0	75.6	65.3	0.4	7.3	1.5	74.5		
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.9	0.6	4.8	0.9	45.2	37.8	6.0	43.7	36.6	0.3	5.1	0.8	42.8		
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	28.4	0.3	2.6	0.9	32.2	28.8	3.1	31.9	28.8	0.1	2.3	0.6	31.8		
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	173.7	2.4	36.3	8.3	220.8	170.6	46.1	216.7	168.3	1.8	37.3	8.5	215.9		
MANUFACTURING	D	2,892.8	68.6	969.9	234.8	4,166.2	2,945.6	1,193.3	4,138.9	2,881.7	67.0	961.2	224.0	4,133.9		
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	274.4	19.9	125.7	61.9	481.9	292.5	191.4	483.8	274.8	20.8	130.5	60.0	486.0		
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB 17	131.2 96.7	4.7 2.8	155.6 68.3	35.4 12.3	326.9 180.0	131.6 99.5	182.2 72.8	313.8 172.3	126.9 95.1	4.4 2.8	144.4 60.9	29.6 10.4	305.3 169.2		
Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	18	34.5	2.0	87.3	23.1	146.8	32.1	109.4	141.5	31.9	1.5	83.6	19.2	136.1		
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	15.7	0.7	13.3	2.1	31.8	15.6	14.1	29.7	14.5	0.3	12.5	1.8	29.2		
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	68.2	1.5	9.0	6.9	85.5	68.6	16.5	85.1	69.6	1.3	9.6	5.7	86.2		
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	285.4 85.7	10.2 0.7	143.3 26.1	34.3 3.6	473.2 116.1	297.6 84.7	180.2 29.3	477.8 114.1	285.9 83.9	9.1 0.6	144.2 25.1	36.5 3.8	475.6 113.4		
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	199.6	9.5	117.2	30.7	357.1	212.8	150.9	363.7	202.0	8.5	119.1	32.6	362.2		
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	23.6	0.1	4.2	0.7	28.6	22.5	4.3	26.9	20.9	1.3	3.6	0.8	26.6		
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	173.3	1.7	68.7	10.1	253.8	174.4	78.1	252.5	172.4	1.5	67.8	9.5	251.2		
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	178.2	2.8	47.9	14.5	243.4	177.9	63.9	241.8	176.0	3.0	48.4	15.0	242.4		
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	114.1	1.2	26.5	4.7	146.5	116.0	31.3	147.3	114.9	1.2	26.6	5.0	147.8		
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ 27	460.3 117.2	9.4 0.5	77.7 12.1	13.8 2.0	561.3 131.9	460.1 113.1	90.5 13.4	550.6 126.5	452.4 110.1	7.7 0.6	77.2 11.1	12.9 1.7	550.2 123.5		
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	343.1	8.9	65.6	11.8	429.4	347.0	77.1	424.1	342.2	7.1	66.1	11.3	426.8		
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	328.8	3.2	61.0	11.6	404.6	325.6	69.9	395.5	323.8	2.5	59.0	11.1	396.4		
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	353.1	5.8	146.0	21.4	526.2	364.9	166.6	531.5	357.3	5.8	147.4	21.1	531.6		
Manufacture of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt. of watches	30 31 32	34.1 123.5 86.5	0.4 2.1 1.6	12.7 50.1 40.8	1.8 6.9 4.0	48.9 182.6 132.8	35.2 126.6 85.6	14.3 56.3 46.5	49.5 182.8 132.1	35.0 121.0 85.8	0.4 2.0 1.7	12.5 51.0 41.4	2.3 7.8 4.0	50.2 181.7 132.9		
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt.	DM 34 35	109.0 343.3 200.9	1.7 3.0 1.6	42.5 38.8 23.5	8.8 5.4 3.1	161.9 390.4 229.1	117.5 353.4 206.7	49.6 43.1 25.2	167.1 396.6 232.0	115.5 349.5 202.9	1.8 2.6 1.3	42.5 39.3 23.2	7.0 4.5 2.4	166.8 395.8 229.7		
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	142.4 143.3	1.4 4.4	15.3 52.3	2.3 12.1	161.4 212.2	146.7 145.1	17.9 61.2	146.6 206.2	146.6 142.9	1.3 5.6	16.1 50.7	2.1 10.4	166.0 209.6		
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	106.5	1.6	28.9	6.5	143.5	104.0	37.1	141.1	102.9	1.4	30.0	7.0	141.3		
CONSTRUCTION	F	820.0	27.9	113.9	54.1	1,015.9	921.0	173.8	1,094.8	906.3	27.9	126.8	54.1	1,115.1		
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	6,387.7	1,278.3	5,095.7	4,879.3	17,640.9	7,776.7	10,154.8	17,931.5	6,485.6	1,361.5	5,187.1	5,018.3	18,052.5		
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,641.3	322.5	853.0	1,134.0	3,950.8	1,982.1	2,041.9	4,024.0	1,668.0	346.3	880.0	1,205.0	4,099.3		
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, retail sale of automotive fuel	50	419.1	22.2	76.0	33.4	550.7	441.5	111.0	552.4	422.2	24.6	75.6	34.3	556.7		
Wholesale and Commission Trade (except motor vehicles)	51	722.5	34.8	243.7	91.9	1,092.9	764.0	340.9	1,104.8	744.5	38.4	257.9	97.7	1,138.5		
Retail trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles, repair of personal goods	52	499.8	265.5	533.2	1,008.7	2,307.2	776.6	1,590.1	2,366.7	501.3	283.4	546.6	1,073.0	2,404.2		
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	H	281.6	193.9	291.9	539.5											

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	September 1997 R			June 1998 R			September 1998			Thousands				
		Male		Female	Male		Female	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	Full-time	Part-time
		A-Q	10,205.1	1,372.7	6,117.2	5,063.5	22,758.6	11,714.9	11,334.7	23,049.6	10,366.4	1,450.8	6,200.0	5,185.8	23,203.0
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	10,205.1	1,372.7	6,117.2	5,063.5	22,758.6	11,714.9	11,334.7	23,049.6	10,366.4	1,450.8	6,200.0	5,185.8	23,203.0	
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	173.7	30.6	60.2	24.7	289.2	180.1	65.5	245.6	167.9	28.7	47.2	20.1	263.9	
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	1	167.0	29.5	58.4	23.2	278.1	172.3	62.2	234.5	161.2	27.5	45.3	18.6	252.7	
FISHING	B	3.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	6.5	4.0	2.5	6.5	3.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	6.5	
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	65.6	0.8	7.3	1.8	75.5	64.9	8.8	73.7	63.7	0.4	7.2	1.1	72.7	
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.7	0.5	4.8	0.9	45.0	37.5	5.9	43.5	36.4	0.3	5.0	0.8	42.5	
Oil and natural gas extraction	11	23.8	0.3	4.2	0.6	28.9	23.6	5.1	28.7	22.9	0.1	4.5	0.5	28.0	
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.9	0.3	2.5	0.9	30.6	27.3	2.9	30.2	27.3	0.1	2.2	0.6	30.2	
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	168.3	2.4	35.8	8.2	214.7	165.2	45.5	210.7	163.0	1.8	36.8	8.4	210.0	
MANUFACTURING	D	2,822.1	66.6	941.2	230.1	4,060.0	2,872.5	1,160.5	4,033.0	2,810.1	64.6	933.2	219.1	4,027.0	
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	262.1	19.1	120.9	60.1	462.1	279.7	184.8	464.4	262.8	19.8	125.8	58.1	466.5	
of food	15.1-15.8	222.9	18.3	106.8	57.0	404.9	240.1	164.9	405.0	223.2	19.1	109.7	55.7	407.7	
of beverages and tobacco	15.9/16	39.1	0.8	14.1	3.1	57.2	39.6	19.9	59.4	39.6	0.8	16.0	2.4	58.8	
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	122.3	4.3	142.6	34.1	303.3	122.6	168.8	291.4	118.7	3.9	132.3	28.4	283.3	
of textiles	17	90.5	2.3	64.9	11.5	169.3	93.1	69.0	162.1	89.4	2.4	57.9	9.8	159.5	
of made-up textile articles	17.4	12.9	0.6	16.6	2.9	33.1	14.0	19.1	33.1	12.4	1.0	16.7	2.7	32.3	
of textiles, excl. made-up textiles	Rest of 17	77.6	1.8	48.3	8.6	136.2	79.1	49.8	129.0	77.0	1.5	41.2	7.1	126.7	
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	18	31.8	1.9	77.7	22.6	134.0	29.5	99.9	129.4	29.3	1.5	74.4	18.6	123.8	
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	15.4	0.7	13.2	2.1	31.4	15.4	13.9	29.3	14.3	0.3	12.3	1.8	28.8	
of leather and leather goods	19.1/19.2	6.0	0.4	4.5	1.1	11.9	6.1	4.8	10.8	5.4	0.2	4.1	0.9	10.3	
of footwear	19.3	9.4	0.3	8.7	1.0	19.5	9.3	9.1	18.4	8.9	0.2	8.2	1.0	18.5	
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	65.6	1.4	8.7	6.8	82.5	65.9	16.1	82.1	67.0	1.2	9.3	5.6	83.1	
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE	281.3	10.1	141.4	33.9	466.8	293.4	177.9	471.2	281.7	9.0	142.3	36.0	469.0	
of pulp, paper and paper products	21	84.0	0.7	25.5	3.5	113.8	83.0	28.7	111.7	82.2	0.6	24.5	3.8	111.1	
of corrugated paper and paperboard, sacks and bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers	21.21	33.4	0.2	10.2	1.4	45.3	32.2	12.4	44.6	31.5	0.1	10.9	1.8	44.3	
of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products n.e.c.	Rest of 21	50.6	0.4	15.3	2.1	68.5	50.8	16.3	67.1	50.7	0.4	13.6	1.9	66.7	
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	197.3	9.4	115.9	30.4	353.0	210.3	149.2	359.5	199.6	8.4	117.8	32.3	358.0	
printing and service activities related to printing	22.2	125.6	4.8	57.0	13.9	201.3	135.8	68.4	204.2	130.6	3.3	57.2	11.8	302.8	
publishing and reproduction of recorded media	Rest of 22	71.7	4.7	58.9	16.5	151.8	74.6	80.8	155.3	69.0	5.1	60.6	20.5	155.2	
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	23.5	0.1	4.2	0.7	28.5	22.5	4.3	26.8	20.9	1.2	3.6	0.8	26.8	
of refined petroleum products	23.2	13.1	0.1	2.0	0.4	15.6	12.8	2.0	14.7	11.2	1.2	1.6	0.5	14.6	
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	170.5	1.6	67.9	10.1	250.1	171.5	77.1	248.6	169.4	1.5	66.9	9.4	247.2	
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	172.7	2.7	46.9	14.2	236.5	172.0	62.7	234.7	170.3	2.6	47.6	14.7	235.3	
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	110.2	1.1	26.0	4.6	141.8	112.0	30.7	142.7	110.9	1.1	26.1	4.9	143.0	
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	455.5	9.3	77.2	13.7	555.8	455.6	89.9	545.5	447.8	7.7	76.8	12.8	545.0	
of basic metals	27	116.9	0.5	12.1	2.0	131.5	112.7	13.4	126.1	109.7	0.6	11.1	1.6	123.0	
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	338.7	8.8	65.1	11.7	424.3	342.8	76.5	419.4	338.0	7.1	65.7	11.1	322.0	
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	323.0	3.1	60.2	11.4	397.8	319.8	69.0	388.7	317.9	2.3	58.2	10.9	389.3	
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	346.7	5.7	142.4	21.2	516.0	357.8	162.7	520.5	350.0	5.7	143.7	20.9	320.3	
of office machinery and computers	30	32.9	0.4	12.3	1.8	47.4	33.6	13.9	47.5	33.4	0.4	12.1	2.3	48.1	
of electrical machinery n.e.c.	31	121.7	2.1	49.8	6.8	180.4	124.4	55.9	180.3	118.6	2.0	50.6	7.8	179.0	
of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable	31.1-31.3	70.3	1.3	28.4	3.5	103.6	72.3	32.4	104.8	70.0	1.1	29.0	4.0	104.2	
of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., and electrical eqpt. n.e.c.	31.4-31.6	51.3	0.8	21.4	3.3	76.9	52.0	23.5	75.5	48.6	0.9	21.5	3.8	74.8	
of radio, TV and communication eqpt. of electronic components	32	84.1	1.5	38.3	3.8	127.7	83.2	43.9	127.1	83.4	1.6	39.1	3.9	127.9	
of radio, TV and telephone apparatus;	32.1	32.7	0.5	15.4	1.6	50.3	31.3	16.9	48.2	31.6	0.4	15.3	1.6	49.0	
sound and video recorders etc. of medical, precision and optical equipment and watches	32.2-32.3	51.3	1.1	22.9	2.2	77.4	51.9	27.0	78.9	51.8	1.1	23.7	2.3	79.0	
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	108.1	1.7	42.0	8.7	160.5	116.7	49.0	165.7	114.6	1.7	42.0	7.0	165.3	
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	332.6	3.0	37.7	5.3	378.6	342.2	42.0	384.2	338.3	2.5	38.3	4.4	383.5	
of other transport eqpt.	35	197.4	1.6	30.0	3.0	225.0	203.2	24.7	227.9	199.3	1.3	22.8	2.3	225.6	
of aircraft and spacecraft	35.3	135.2	1.4	14.7	2.3	153.6	139.0	17.3	156.4	139.1	1.3	15.5	2.0	157.9	
of other transport equipment except aircraft and spacecraft	Rest of 35	84.2	0.5	10.1	1.1	95.9	86.7	11.9	98.7	88.3	0.5	10.8	1.2	100.9	
Manufacturing n.e.c. of furniture	DN	51.0	0.9	4.6	1.2	57.7	52.3	5.4	57.7	50.8	0.8	4.7	0.8	57.0	
	36.1	140.6	4.3	51.8	12.0	208.7	142.2	60.5	202.7	140.0	5.5	50.2	10.3	202.0	
		89.2	1.8	27.6	5.5	124.1	87.1	34.7	121.8	85.1	2.2	30.7	4.9	122.9	
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	102.7	1.6	28.5	6.4	139.2	100.4	36.6	137.0	99.3	1.4	29.6	6.9	137.3	
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	77.0	0.9	19.7	4.1	101.6	74.3	24.7	99.0	73.9	0.8	20.4	4.4	99.4	
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	25.7	0.7	8.8	2.4	37.6	26.1	11.9	38.0	25.4	0.7	9.2	2.6	37.8	
CONSTRUCTION	F	795.5	27.4	111.9	53.0	987.8	895.6	170.7	1,066.3	881.6	27.4	124.8	53.0	1,086.8	
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	6,242.5	1,244.8	4,966.8	4,746.3	17,200.4	7,597.4	9,890.0	17,487.4	6,340.8	1,327.4	5,056.7	4,884.0	17,508.9	
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,605.5	313.0	832.4	1,104.5	3,855.5	1,936.6	1,991.8	3,928.3	1,632.9	336.5	860.0	1,175.3	4,004.8	
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	410.8	20.9	74.1	31.6	537.5	432.0	107.2	539.2	414.1	23.3	73.7	32.5	545.6	
Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel; and motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3/5	246.3	13.1	48.3	18.8	326.4	257.9	67.8	325.7	243.2	12.9	47.0	19.0	322.1	
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	50.2	130.0	4.6	18.5	7.4	160.5	138.9	26.7	165.6	136.9	6.5	20.2	7.8	171.3	
Sale of automotive fuel	50.5	34.6	3.2	7.4	5.4	50.6	35.2	12.7	47.9	34.0	3.9	6.5	5.8	50.2	
Wholesale and Commission Trade (except motor vehicles)	51	707.7	33.8	239.5	90.4	1,071.4	747.9	335.0	1,083.0	729.4	37.4	253.6	96.1	1,116.6	
on fee or contract basis	51.1	28.7	2.0	9.5	4.2	44.5	32.5	15.8	48.3	29.4	3.4	9.3	6.8	46.0	
of agricultural materials and animals	51.2	13.5	0.8	5.0	2.0	21.4	16.5	8.1	24.7	14.5	0.6	6.3	2.1	23.5	

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
See note on pS17.

Thousands

B.21 EMPLOYMENT

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Average actual weekly hours of work				Second jobs
	Total weekly hours (millions)*	All workers**	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	
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
1998	896	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.1
3-month averages					
Aug-Oct 1997	897	33.3	38.7	15.5	9.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	900	33.4	38.8	15.4	9.2
Oct-Dec	894	33.2	38.5	15.4	9.1
Nov 97-Jan 98	895	33.2	38.5	15.4	9.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	893	33.2	38.4	15.3	9.1
Jan-Mar 1998	901	33.4	38.7	15.4	9.1
Feb-Apr	900	33.3	38.7	15.3	9.1
Mar-May (Spr)	896	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.1
Apr-Jun	900	33.3	38.7	15.3	9.2
May-Jul	900	33.2	38.5	15.3	9.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	902	33.3	38.6	15.3	9.1
Jul-Sep	901	33.2	38.5	15.2	9.1
Aug-Oct	902	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.0
Changes					
Over last 3 months	3	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Percent	0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.4	-1.9
Over last 12 months	5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4
Percent	0.6	-0.4	-0.3	-1.8	-4.0
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
1998	578	38.7	40.5	15.0	9.7
3-month averages					
Aug-Oct 1997	577	38.8	40.6	15.4	10.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	579	38.9	40.7	15.3	10.3
Oct-Dec	575	38.6	40.4	15.3	10.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	576	38.6	40.4	15.4	10.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	576	38.6	40.4	15.2	10.3
Jan-Mar 1998	580	38.9	40.6	15.5	10.1
Feb-Apr	580	38.9	40.6	15.0	10.0
Mar-May (Spr)	578	38.7	40.5	15.0	9.7
Apr-Jun	580	38.8	40.7	14.9	9.7
May-Jul	579	38.6	40.5	15.0	9.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	581	38.7	40.6	14.8	9.4
Jul-Sep	580	38.7	40.6	14.9	9.3
Aug-Oct	579	38.7	40.6	14.8	9.3
Changes					
Over last 3 months	1	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Percent	0.1	0.2	0.2	-1.3	-1.3
Over last 12 months	2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-1.1
Percent	0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-3.5	-10.6
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
1998	318	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.5
3-month averages					
Aug-Oct 1997	319	26.6	34.7	15.5	8.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	321	26.7	34.9	15.4	8.6
Oct-Dec	319	26.5	34.6	15.3	8.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	319	26.5	34.6	15.4	8.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	317	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.0
Jan-Mar 1998	321	26.6	34.8	15.6	8.1
Feb-Apr	320	26.5	34.6	15.3	8.3
Mar-May (Spr)	318	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.5
Apr-Jun	321	26.6	34.8	15.4	8.8
May-Jul	321	26.5	34.5	15.3	9.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	321	26.5	34.7	15.5	9.2
Jul-Sep	321	26.4	34.1	15.3	9.1
Aug-Oct	323	26.5	34.5	15.3	8.7
Changes					
Over last 3 months	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Percent	0.6	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	-3.6
Over last 12 months	3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.2
Percent	1.1	-0.3	-0.6	-1.1	2.0

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

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

EMPLOYMENT B.22

Usual weekly hours of work

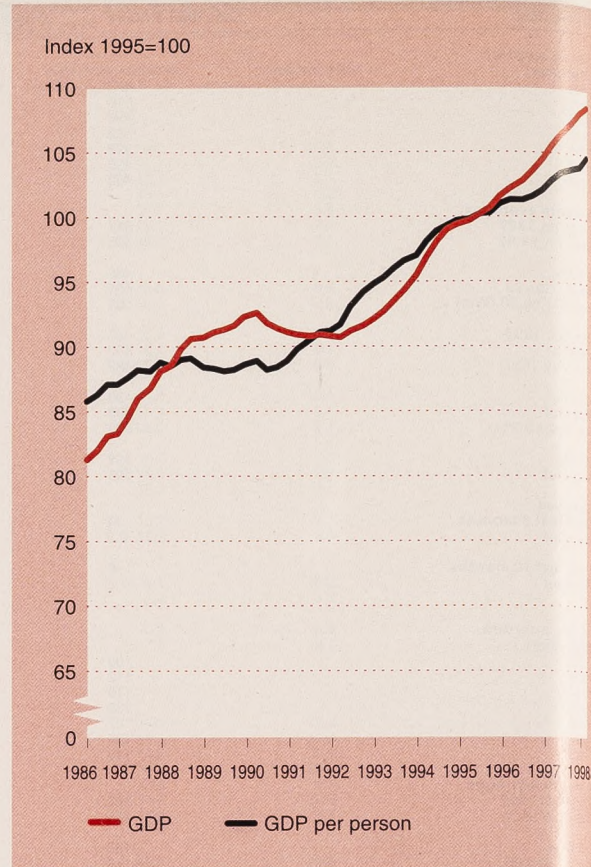
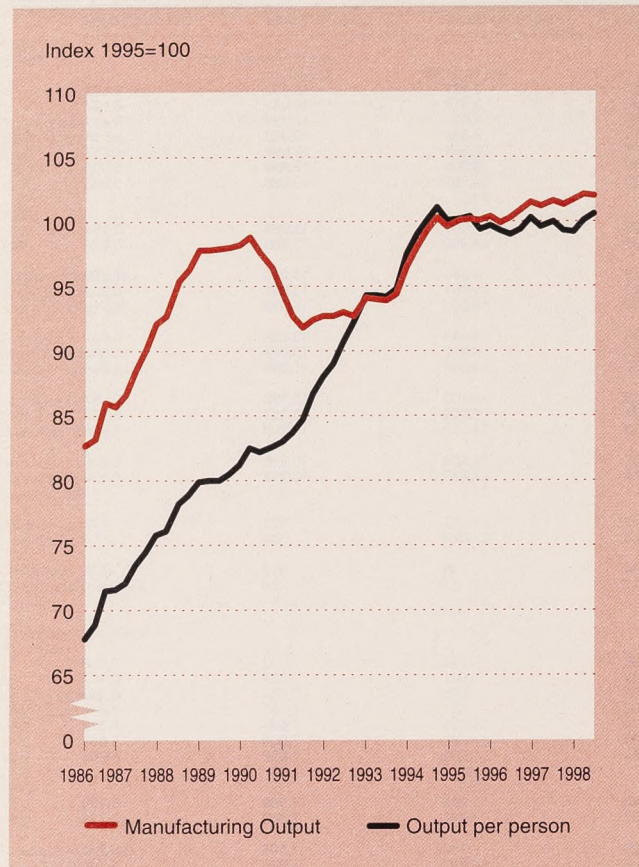
Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Less than 6 hours	6 up to 15 hours	16 up to 30 hours	31 up to 45 hours	Over 45 hours
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	3,851	12,892	6,797
1997	490	2,149	3,996	12,868	6,909
1998	489	2,130	4,087	13,088	6,895
3-month averages					
Aug-Oct 1997	511	2,100	4,041	12,965	6,961
Sep-Nov (Aut)	495	2,096	4,050	12,955	6,972
Oct-Dec	496	2,079	4,034	13,013	6,969
Nov 97-Jan 98	481	2,073	4,061	13,032	6,939
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	502	2,090	4,050	13,077	6,916
Jan-Mar 1998	497	2,119	4,049	13,070	6,912
Feb-Apr	500	2,142	4,069	13,075	6,905
Mar-May (Spr)	489	2,130	4,087	13,088	6,895
Apr-Jun	490	2,115	4,109	13,096	6,897
May-Jul	489	2,102	4,109	13,161	6,933
Jun-Aug (Sum)	500	2,063	4,153	13,207	6,908
Jul-Sep	499	2,067	4,159	13,240	6,850
Aug-Oct	503	2,114	4,126	13,282	6,824
Changes					
Over last 3 months	14	12	17	121	-109
Percent	2.9	0.6	0.4	0.9	-1.6
Over last 12 months	-8	14	85	317	-138
Percent	-1.6	0.7	2.1	2.4	-2.0
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
1998	113	464	800	7,692	5,669
3-month averages					
Aug-Oct 1997	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
Mar-May (Spr)	113	464	800	7,692	5,669
Apr-Jun	116	467	799	7,701	5,663
May-Jul	123	461	796	7,706	5,700
Jun-Aug (Sum)	124	448	805	7,730	5,684
Jul-Sep	124	447	813	7,756	5,626
Aug-Oct	128	443	821	7,773	5,590
Changes					
Over last 3 months	5	-18	25	67	-110
Percent	3.8	-3.9	3.1	0.9	-1.9
Over last 12 months	3	1	35	184	-130
Percent	2.1	0.3	4.5	2.4	-2.3
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
1998	376	1,666	3,287	5,397	1,226
3-month averages					
Aug-Oct 1997	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	390	1,673	3,258	5,406	1,238
Feb-Apr	385	1,679	3,276	5,404	1,239
Mar-May (Spr)	376	1,666	3,287	5,397	1,226
Apr-Jun	374	1,648	3,309	5,395	1,234
May-Jul	366	1,641	3,313	5,455	1,232
Jun-Aug (Sum)	376	1,615	3,348	5,477	1,224
Jul-Sep	374	1,619	3,346	5,484	1,224
Aug-Oct	375	1,670	3,305	5,509	1,233
Changes					
Over last 3 months	10	29	-8	54	1
Percent	2.6	1.8	-0.2	1.0	0.1
Over last 12 months	-11	13	49	133	-8
Percent	-2.8	0.8	1.5	2.5	-0.6

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

B.32 EMPLOYMENT

Indices of employment and output per filled job



SIC 1992	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output*	Workforce jobs +	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs +	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs +	Output per filled job
	Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)								
1991	90.9	101.0	90.0	94.5	112.2	84.3	92.8	109.9	84.5
1992	91.1	98.4	92.6	94.0	105.3	89.3	92.8	103.1	83.0
1993	93.2	97.4	95.7	94.9	100.8	94.2	94.1	99.7	84.4
1994	97.4	99.0	98.3	98.3	99.7	98.6	98.5	99.1	84.4
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	102.5	101.2	101.3	101.1	100.8	100.3	100.4	101.0	99.3
1997	106.0	102.8	103.1	101.9	101.1	100.8	101.4	101.6	99.8
1998	108.2	103.9	104.0	101.5	100.1	100.1	101.7	102.5	99.2
1999	108.7	103.8	104.8	102.7	101.2	101.5	102.1	102.0	100.1
2000	N/A	N/A	N/A	102.8	100.5	102.3	102.0	101.4	100.6

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

EMPLOYMENT B.33

Total hours worked per week

Millions

UNITED KINGDOM	Employees				Self-employed			HMF GSSTP UPFW ^a	Total	
	All	Part-time	Female		Male	Female	All			
			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	414	18	269	70	683	111	23	134	18	835
1995 Dec	439	19	289	78	728	113	24	137	18	883
1996 Mar	409	17	274	74	683	100	22	122	18	823
1996 Jun	431	18	288	78	720	108	24	132	17	869
1996 Sep	419	19	279	75	698	111	24	135	16	849
1996 Dec	446	20	300	82	746	113	25	137	17	900
1997 Mar	417	19	279	75	696	100	22	123	16	834
1997 Jun	441	20	291	77	731	108	25	133	16	880
1997 Sep	433	21	283	75	716	106	25	131	16	863
1997 Dec	467	23	309	84	777	109	25	135	16	927
1998 Mar	429	21	286	78	716	97	23	121	14	851
1998 Jun	450	21	297	79	747	102	24	126	14	887
1998 Sep	448	22	293	79	741	99	23	122	15	878
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	414	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	421	17	277	73	698	109	23	132	18	848
1995 Dec	423	18	278	74	701	109	23	132	18	850
1996 Mar	423	18	280	76	704	107	23	130	18	852
1996 Jun	427	18	285	78	712	107	24	131	17	860
1996 Sep	426	19	287	78	713	109	24	133	16	862
1996 Dec	429	19	288	78	716	109	24	133	16	865
1997 Mar	432	19	286	76	718	107	24	131	16	865
1997 Jun	437	20	288	77	725	107	24	131	16	872
1997 Sep	439	21	291	78	730	105	25	130	16	875
1997 Dec	449	22	297	79	745	105	25	130	15	890
1998 Mar	445	22	294	80	739	104	25	129	15	882
1998 Jun	447	21	295	79	742	101	23	124	15	881
1998 Sep	454	21	300	81	754	98	23	121	15	890
Changes Latest quarter										
Year	7	0	5	2	12	-3	-1	-3	0	9
Year	15	1	9	3	24	-7	-2	-9	-1	14

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

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

Note: This is a provisional series consistent with National Accounts definitions. Estimates of employee and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce job series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers hours are obtained wholly from the LFS and estimates for the Armed Forces from MOD. For further information please see p.467, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995.

B.33 EMPLOYMENT

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

Standard Statistical Region	Millions									
	SIC 92			Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Production industries	Construction	Other services	Public admin, defence, education health and social work	Additivity adjustments ^a	
	Male	Female	All							A/B	C-E	F	G-K/O-P	L-N
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
South East										
1997 Dec	196.3	116.6	312.9	3.4	41.0	24.1	188.7	55.9	-0.3	
1998 Mar	180.4	109.1	289.6	2.8	38.0	20.9	176.3	52.1	-0.5	
Jun	186.3	110.9	297.2	3.2	39.8	22.4	181.1	51.4	-0.7	
Sep	186.2	111.4	297.6	3.3	38.9	22.7	183.9	49.5	-0.6	
East Anglia										
1997 Dec	22.6	11.7	34.4	1.5	7.0	2.8	16.9	6.1	0.1	
1998 Mar	19.4	10.3	29.6	1.1	6.1	2.0	15.0	5.1	0.3	
Jun	21.0	11.1	32.1	1.3	6.5	2.4	16.1	5.5	0.2	
Sep	21.6	11.2	32.8	1.4	6.6	2.5	17.1	5.1	0.1	
South West										
1997 Dec	48.5	26.7	75.2	4.0	14.4	6.5	35.3	15.0	-0.1	
1998 Mar	43.8	24.4	68.1	3.8	12.8	5.8	32.5	13.4	0.0	
Jun	46.1	25.5	71.6	3.5	13.8	6.2	34.6	13.8	-0.2	
Sep	45.6	25.2	70.8	3.7	13.3	6.2	34.8	13.0	-0.2	
West Midlands										
1997 Dec	53.8	28.9	82.7	2.0	23.5	6.6	35.7	14.8	0.1	
1998 Mar	48.6	26.7	75.3	1.6	20.0	6.2	33.8	13.7	-0.1	
Jun	51.9	27.8	79.7	1.7	22.1	6.7	35.3	13.8	0.2	
Sep	51.2	27.0	78.2	1.8	21.4	6.6	34.9	13.2	0.4	
East Midlands										
1997 Dec	40.6	22.8	63.3	2.0	18.0	4.8	27.3	11.5	-0.3	
1998 Mar	36.5	21.2	57.7	1.5	15.9	4.5	25.4	10.5	-0.2	
Jun	38.2	21.9	60.1	1.7	16.7	5.1	26.1	10.7	-0.2	
Sep	38.7	21.7	60.4	2.1	16.8	4.9	26.8	9.9	-0.2	
Yorkshire and Humberside										
1997 Dec	47.2	26.7	73.9	1.7	17.8	5.6	34.0	14.7	0.1	
1998 Mar	43.5	24.9	68.5	1.5	15.7	4.6	32.9	13.7	0.1	
Jun	45.5	25.7	71.2	1.7	17.2	5.4	33.8	13.2	0.0	
Sep	44.9	24.9	69.8	1.9	17.0	5.5	33.5	12.0	-0.1	
North West										
1997 Dec	57.0	34.5	91.5	1.3	19.9	7.1	44.9	18.4	0.0	
1998 Mar	52.7	31.3	84.0	1.0	17.8	6.1	41.5	17.5	0.1	
Jun	54.6	32.3	86.9	1.0	19.1	6.2	42.8	17.6	0.3	
Sep	55.0	32.4	87.4	1.1	18.9	6.4	43.9	16.9	0.2	
North										
1997 Dec	25.1	14.7	39.8	1.3	9.5	3.7	16.5	8.7	0.1	
1998 Mar	22.9	13.8	36.6	1.0	8.2	3.4	15.7	8.2	0.2	
Jun	24.3	14.0	38.3	0.9	8.9	3.4	16.3	8.5	0.2	
Sep	24.3	13.8	38.1	1.2	8.4	3.6	16.7	8.0	0.3	
Wales										
1997 Dec	24.9	14.4	39.3	2.7	8.9	3.3	15.6	8.8	-0.1	
1998 Mar	22.7	13.4	36.1	2.3	8.5	2.8	14.3	8.3	-0.1	
Jun	23.8	13.9	37.7	2.7	8.8	3.0	14.9	8.3	-0.1	
Sep	23.0	13.7	36.8	2.4	8.6	3.0	15.3	7.6	0.0	
Scotland										
1997 Dec	45.9	28.5	74.4	2.7	14.5	6.5	34.4	16.3	0.1	
1998 Mar	42.2	26.5	68.7	2.1	12.9	5.8	32.1	15.7	0.1	
Jun	45.4	28.8	74.2	2.7	13.8	6.1	34.5	16.9	0.2	
Sep	43.3	26.9	70.2	2.4	13.0	6.2	33.8	14.6	0.1	
Great Britain										
1997 Dec	561.8	325.6	887.4	22.7	174.4	70.9	449.3	170.2	-0.1	
1998 Mar	512.7	301.6	814.3	18.7	155.9	62.1	419.4	158.2	0.0	
Jun	537.1	311.8	848.9	20.3	166.5	66.9	435.5	159.7	-0.1	
Sep	533.9	308.2	842.1	21.2	162.8	67.5	440.7	149.9	-0.1	
Northern Ireland^b										
1997 Dec	14.9	9.0	23.9	2.0	4.4	1.7	8.6	7.1	0.1	
1998 Mar	13.8	8.3	22.1	2.0	4.1	1.4	8.3	6.4	0.0	
Jun	14.7	8.8	23.4	1.9	4.4	1.6	8.7	6.7	0.1	
Sep	13.6	7.7	21.3	1.9	4.2	1.6	8.0	5.6	0.1	

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

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 in *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995, pages 475-476.
 b Estimates of self-employed in Northern Ireland are taken from the Labour Force Survey, and not those which contribute to table B.11.

Note: This is a provisional series consistent with National Accounts definitions. Estimates of employee and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce job series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers hours are obtained wholly from the LFS and estimates for the Armed Forces from MOD. For further information please see p. 467, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995.

EMPLOYMENT B.33

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	Millions												
		September 1998				June 1998		September 1997						
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All		
SIC 1992	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time			
Adjusted for seasonal variation														
All sections (excluding Q)	A-P	526.1	26.3	235.4	87.4	875.2	547.8	318.1	866.0	518.0	25.8	231.4	84.4	859.6
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	17.5	1.0	2.5	0.6	21.5	18.9	3.3	22.1	18.9	1.1	3.0	0.7	23.8
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C-E	129.1	1.5	34.7	4.4	169.8	129.7	39.1	168.8	128.0	1.6	35.0	4.8	169.3
Construction	F	63.0	1.0	3.9	0.7	68.7	63.4	4.7	68.2	61.1	0.9	3.8	0.8	66.6
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial, real estate and other services, employed persons in private households	G-K/O-P	258.6	18.4	120.9	51.1	449.1	273.3	169.3	442.6	252.1	18.0	117.0	47.7	434.8
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L-N	57.9	4.4	73.3	30.5	166.2	62.5	101.7	164.3	58.0	4.2	72.6	30.3	165.1
Unadjusted for seasonal variation														
All sections (excluding Q)	A-P	521.1	26.4	231.1	84.8	863.4	551.8	320.6	872.3	512.7	26.0	226.9	81.6	847.2
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	18.8	1.0	2.8	0.6	23.2	18.8	3.5	22.2	20.3	1.1	3.3	0.8	25.5
Mining and quarrying	C	2.8	*	0.3	*	3.1	2.8	0.3	3.1	2.9	*	0.3	*	3.2
Manufacturing	D	120.0	1.5	32.9	4.3	158.6	124.4	38.0	162.4	118.3	1.5	33.1	4.6	157.6
Manufacture of:														
Food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	11.8	0.4	4.8	1.2	18.1	12.1	6.0	18.1	11.6	0.4	4.5	1.2	17.8
Textiles and textile products	DB	4.9	*	4.8	0.7	10.5	5.4	6.2	11.5	5.2	*	5.7	0.8	11.8
Leather and leather products	DC	0.7	*	0.5	*	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.6	*	0.4	*	1.0
Wood and wood products	DD	3.3	*	0.3	*	3.8	3.2	0.5	3.7	3.2	*	0.4	0.2	3.7
Pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	11.8	0.2	4.9	0.7	17.7	12.2	5.5	17.8	11.7	0.2	4.7	0.6	17.3
Plastic, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF	0.8	*	*	*	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.9	*	*	*	1.1
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG	6.7	*	2.4	0.2	9.3	6.8	2.6	9.4	6.8	*	2.2	0.2	9.3
Rubber and plastic products	DH	7.2	*	1.7	0.3	9.3	7.4	2.0	9.3	7.6	*	1.7	0.2	9.5
Other non-metallic mineral products	DJ	4.7	*	1.0	*	5.8	5.2	1.1	6.3	4.6	*	0.8	*	5.6
Basic metals	DK	19.6	0.2	2.5	0.2	22.4	20.3	2.7	23.0	19.3	0.2	2.4	0.2	22.1
Machinery and equipment NEC	DL	13.4	*	1.9	0.2	15.6	13.7	2.1	15.9	13.1	*	2.1	0.2	15.4
Electrical and optical equipment	DM	14.7	*	4.8	0.3	20.0	15.2	5.3	20.6	14.6	*	5.0	0.4	20.1
Transport equipment	DN	13.6	*	1.4	*	15.1	14.3	1.4	15.7	13.1	*	1.3	*	14.6
Manufacturing NEC	DN	6.7	0.2	1.8	0.2	8.9	7.1	2.0	9.1	6.0	*	1.8	0.3	8.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	4.1	*	1.0	*	5.3	4.3	1.2	5.4	4.2	*	1.0	*	5.3
Construction	F	63.5	1.0	3.9	0.7	69.1	63.8	4.8	68.5	61.6	0.9	3.8	0.8	67.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	82.9	5.8	33.9	18.9	141.5	87.4	51.4	138.7	81.5	5.4	32.2	17.1	136.3
Hotels and restaurants	H	16.6	3.2	13.2	7.5	40.6	19.8	20.3	40.1	18.1	2.9	14.0	7.2	42.2
Transport, storage and communication	I	47.1	1.6	10.4	1.8	60.8	48.8	12.1	60.9	45.1	1.8	9.8	1.8	58.5
Financial intermediation	J	18.0	0.3	14.4	2.4	35.0	18.7	16.8	35.5	17.4	0.2	13.8	2.1	33.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	71.6	5.5	35.7	14.6	127.4	76.0	49.2	125.3	67.3	5.5	34.0	13.7	120.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	L	22.5	0.5	14.3	2.8	40.1	23.6	17.6	41.2	22.7	0.4	14.9	2.6	40.7
Education	M	14.0	1.7	17.1	7.4	40.2	18.8	30.6	49.4	13.7	1.5	16.6	7.1	38.9
Health and social work	N	18.1	2.0	36.9	18.1	75.2	20.7	55.1	75.8	18.2	2.1	36.0	18.2	74.5
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households	O-P	21.2	2.3	14.2	5.5	43.3	23.9	19.7	43.6	21.4	2.5	13.9	5.4	43.2

* Estimates of less than 150,000 hours are not published.

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

Note: This is a provisional series consistent with National Accounts definitions. Estimates of employee and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce job series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers hours are obtained wholly from the LFS and estimates for the Armed Forces from MOD. For further information please see p. 467, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995.

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	Rate (%) ⁺		Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ⁺		Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months
		1	2						3	4					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	MGVC		MGWV											
All														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	2,830	9.9	1,251	586	993	464	725	15.8	361	160	203	71		
1993	2,996	10.5	1,157	577	1,148	614	700	15.8	359	158	267	97		
1994	2,796	9.8	1,079	466	1,249	735	680	16.3	308	134	238	121		
1995	2,512	8.8	1,035	400	1,074	670	615	15.4	316	115	183	86		
1996	2,388	8.3	1,059	397	931	587	566	14.5	307	95	162	77		
1997	2,083	7.2	992	304	789	500	495	13.1	294	73	127	60		
1998	1,807	6.3	983	246	584	367	439	11.9	289	60	87	38		
3-month averages														
Aug-Oct 1997	1,930	6.7	977	290	662	403	461	12.4	275	71	116	48		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,913	6.6	968	295	647	399	445	11.9	253	78	111	45		
Oct-Dec	1,893	6.6	970	296	618	377	453	12.1	261	83	107	42		
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,870	6.5	966	296	596	369	450	12.1	264	85	101	42		
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,861	6.4	971	295	583	355	446	12.0	276	74	98	41		
Jan-Mar 1998	1,864	6.5	994	281	590	362	442	11.9	280	64	96	42		
Feb-Apr	1,840	6.4	1,000	263	587	359	443	12.0	284	63	89	38		
Mar-May (Spr)	1,807	6.3	983	246	584	367	439	11.9	289	60	87	38		
Apr-Jun	1,802	6.2	977	248	572	363	440	11.9	295	58	87	39		
May-Jul	1,786	6.2	996	244	547	346	434	11.7	299	54	82	34		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,816	6.3	1,008	268	539	339	446	11.9	300	66	80	37		
Jul-Sep	1,804	6.2	999	270	536	333	445	11.9	295	75	74	34		
Aug-Oct	1,802	6.2	1,006	272	526	331	443	11.9	293	79	72	34		
Changes														
Over last 3 months	16	0.0	10	28	-21	-16	9	0.0	-6	25	-9	1		
Percent	0.9		1.0	11.7	-3.8	-4.5	2.0		-2.1	46.4	-11.5	1.6		
Over last 12 months	-129	-0.5	28	-18	-136	-72	-18	-0.5	18	8	-43	-14		
Percent	-6.7		2.9	-6.3	-20.6	-17.9	-3.9		6.6	10.8	-37.5	-28.8		
Male														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	1,896	11.7	757	399	740	359	482	19.2	218	110	152	53		
1993	2,018	12.5	703	375	938	499	516	21.2	218	104	193	85		
1994	1,857	11.6	616	301	937	575	446	19.4	178	89	179	93		
1995	1,636	10.2	579	256	799	520	395	17.9	184	77	133	70		
1996	1,570	9.8	605	255	710	475	372	17.4	183	68	121	61		
1997	1,324	8.2	553	186	585	390	314	15.1	174	46	94	46		
1998	1,105	6.9	528	160	419	281	268	13.2	164	44	60	28		
3-month averages														
Aug-Oct 1997	1,200	7.4	536	181	486	311	289	14.2	155	49	86	38		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,188	7.4	529	184	477	310	285	14.0	146	52	84	35		
Oct-Dec	1,175	7.3	535	186	451	290	279	13.7	148	53	77	31		
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,156	7.2	530	184	438	285	275	13.6	149	56	71	30		
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,141	7.1	533	182	422	272	268	13.3	152	50	66	30		
Jan-Mar 1998	1,152	7.2	548	177	426	280	266	13.2	157	43	65	31		
Feb-Apr	1,137	7.1	551	168	426	278	268	13.3	159	46	60	27		
Mar-May (Spr)	1,105	6.9	528	160	419	281	268	13.2	164	44	60	28		
Apr-Jun	1,099	6.8	520	161	411	278	269	13.3	166	42	61	31		
May-Jul	1,082	6.7	544	148	390	265	264	12.9	170	36	59	27		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,105	6.9	548	162	391	262	275	13.4	174	45	56	28		
Jul-Sep	1,115	6.9	555	169	393	258	277	13.5	174	51	51	24		
Aug-Oct	1,115	6.9	561	176	384	256	280	13.8	173	55	52	25		
Changes														
Over last 3 months	33	0.2	17	28	-6	-9	16	0.8	3	19	-6	-2		
Percent	3.0		3.1	19.1	-1.5	-3.4	6.2		1.5	51.7	-11.0	-7.7		
Over last 12 months	-85	-0.5	25	-5	-101	-54	-10	-0.4	18	6	-34	-12		
Percent	-7.1		4.7	-2.7	-20.9	-17.5	-3.4		11.8	12.5	-39.6	-33.2		
Female														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	934	7.5	494	187	254	105	243	11.7	142	50	51	19		
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	13		
1998	702	5.5	455	86	165	86	171	10.2	126	16	27	10		
3-month averages														
Aug-Oct 1997	730	5.7	442	109	177	92	172	10.2	120	22	29	11		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	725	5.7	439	111	170	89	160	9.4	107	26	28	10		
Oct-Dec	718	5.6	435	110	167	87	174	10.2	114	30	30	11		
Nov 97-Jan 98	714	5.6	436	112	157	84	175	10.3	115	29	31	12		
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	720	5.6	438	113	162	84	178	10.6	124	24	31	11		
Jan-Mar 1998	712	5.6	446	104	164	82	176	10.4	124	21	31	11		
Feb-Apr	703	5.5	450	95	161	81	174	10.4	125	17	30	10		
Mar-May (Spr)	702	5.5	455	86	165	86	171	10.2	126	16	27	10		
Apr-Jun	703	5.5	457	87	162	86	170	10.1	129	16	26	8		
May-Jul	703	5.5	453	96	157	81	171	10.2	129	18	23	6		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	711	5.5	460	106	147	78	170	10.1	126	21	24	10		
Jul-Sep	690	5.4	445	101	142	75	169	9.9	121	24	22	9		
Aug-Oct	686	5.3	445	96	142	74	164	9.6	120	24	20	9		
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-17	-0.2	-7	0	-15	-7	-7	-0.5	-9	6	-3	3		
Percent	-2.4		-1.6	0.2	-9.4	-8.2	-4.3		-6.8	35.6	-12.7	40.7		
Over last 12 months	-44	-0.4	3	-13	-35	-18	-8	-0.6	0	2	-9	-1		
Percent	-6.0		0.8	-12.1	-19.8	-19.6	-4.8		-0.1	7.1	-31.1	-13.1		

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.1 ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49						50 and over							
	All	Rate (%) ⁺		Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ⁺		Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months
		13	14						15	16					17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	MGVI		MGXB											
All														
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</					

C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment rates by age#

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	Per cent, seasonally adjusted						
		16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(m) 50-59(f)	65+(m) 60+(f)
All	MGWV	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	7.6	9.6	4.1
1994	9.8	10.0	19.8	16.3	9.9	7.1	9.0	3.2
1995	8.8	9.0	19.2	15.4	9.0	6.5	7.5	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
1998	6.3	6.4	18.2	11.9	6.3	4.3	4.9	2.5
3-month averages								
Aug-Oct 1997	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	2.6
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	6.4	6.5	20.0	12.0	6.3	4.4	4.9	2.5
Jan-Mar 1998	6.5	6.6	20.0	11.9	6.5	4.3	5.0	2.6
Feb-Apr	6.4	6.5	19.5	12.0	6.3	4.3	5.1	2.7
Mar-May (Spr)	6.3	6.4	18.2	11.9	6.3	4.3	4.9	2.5
Apr-Jun	6.2	6.3	19.5	11.9	6.3	4.2	4.7	2.7
May-Jul	6.2	6.3	20.0	11.7	6.2	4.3	4.5	2.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6.3	6.3	20.9	11.9	6.3	4.2	4.4	2.8
Jul-Sep	6.2	6.3	19.7	11.9	6.3	4.3	4.3	2.6
Aug-Oct	6.2	6.3	19.7	11.9	6.2	4.4	4.3	2.5
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Over last 12 months	-0.5	-0.5	1.7	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	-1.1	-0.1
Male								
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
1998	6.9	7.0	19.5	13.2	6.7	4.7	5.8	3.1
3-month averages								
Aug-Oct 1997	7.4	7.5	19.0	14.2	6.9	5.2	6.3	2.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	7.4	7.5	19.5	14.0	7.1	5.1	6.4	2.7
Oct-Dec	7.3	7.4	20.3	13.7	6.9	5.1	6.2	3.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	7.2	7.2	21.5	13.6	6.8	4.9	5.8	3.4
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	7.1	7.1	21.8	13.3	6.6	4.9	5.9	3.6
Jan-Mar 1998	7.2	7.2	22.0	13.2	6.8	4.8	6.1	3.5
Feb-Apr	7.1	7.2	20.8	13.3	6.7	4.8	6.3	4.0
Mar-May (Spr)	6.9	7.0	19.5	13.2	6.7	4.7	5.8	3.1
Apr-Jun	6.8	6.9	20.9	13.3	6.6	4.5	5.6	4.2
May-Jul	6.7	6.8	21.7	12.9	6.5	4.6	5.2	4.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6.9	6.9	23.4	13.4	6.5	4.5	5.3	3.9
Jul-Sep	6.9	6.9	22.2	13.5	6.5	4.7	5.2	3.8
Aug-Oct	6.9	7.0	22.3	13.8	6.5	4.7	5.2	3.2
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	-1.3
Over last 12 months	-0.5	-0.5	3.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-1.1	0.5
Female								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	7.5	7.7	16.2	11.7	8.4	5.8	5.0	3.1
1993	7.8	8.0	17.5	13.5	8.2	5.5	5.7	3.9
1994	7.5	7.7	19.0	12.6	7.7	5.7	5.8	2.9
1995	7.0	7.2	17.5	12.3	7.4	5.4	4.7	1.8
1996	6.5	6.7	16.9	11.0	7.4	4.7	4.3	1.5
1997	6.0	6.1	17.5	10.6	5.9	4.4	4.3	2.0
1998	5.5	5.6	16.9	10.2	5.9	3.7	3.4	2.0
3-month averages								
Aug-Oct 1997	5.7	5.9	17.1	10.2	6.0	4.2	3.9	2.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.7	5.9	17.4	9.5	6.3	4.2	3.7	2.3
Oct-Dec	5.6	5.7	17.0	10.2	5.8	4.1	3.3	1.8
Nov 97-Jan 98	5.6	5.7	17.4	10.3	5.9	3.9	3.2	2.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	5.6	5.8	18.1	10.5	6.0	3.9	3.3	1.9
Jan-Mar 1998	5.6	5.7	18.0	10.4	6.1	3.8	3.3	2.2
Feb-Apr	5.5	5.6	18.1	10.4	6.1	3.6	3.2	2.0
Mar-May (Spr)	5.5	5.7	16.9	10.2	5.9	3.9	3.4	2.0
Apr-Jun	5.5	5.7	18.0	10.1	5.8	3.9	3.4	1.9
May-Jul	5.5	5.7	18.1	10.2	5.8	3.9	3.4	1.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.5	5.6	18.2	10.1	6.0	3.9	3.0	2.2
Jul-Sep	5.4	5.5	17.0	9.9	5.9	3.8	3.0	2.0
Aug-Oct	5.3	5.5	17.1	9.7	5.8	4.0	3.0	2.2
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.2	-0.9	-0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.4
Over last 12 months	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.9	-0.4

Denominator = All economically active for that age group.

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

ILO UNEMPLOYED C.3

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

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 & over	Looking for full-time work or no preference				Looking for part-time work only			
		18-24	25-49	50 and over	All aged 16 & over	18-24	25-49	50 and over	
All	MGWV	MGXF MGXH				MGWV MGXH			
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	68	
1994	2,258	581	1,194	392	436	77	225	74	
1995	1,964	513	1,063	315	468	84	238	72	
1996	1,859	467	1,013	294	445	82	216	66	
1997	1,587	402	842	254	425	79	190	75	
1998	1,352	347	704	218	399	81	180	57	
3-month averages									
Aug-Oct 1997	1,450	366	761	238	423	92	193	71	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,427	349	753	235	425	96	193	68	
Oct-Dec	1,406	350	744	221	426	98	189	63	
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,378	350	726	215	430	93	188	62	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,373	349	719	215	425	92	184	64	
Jan-Mar 1998	1,397	351	727	227	405	86	175	64	
Feb-Apr	1,375	346	714	230	407	88	178	58	
Mar-May (Spr)	1,352	347	704	218	399	81	180	57	
Apr-Jun	1,328	345	676	217	412	81	197	53	
May-Jul	1,298	344	660	206	422	77	202	56	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,310	356	664	206	445	80	211	57	
Jul-Sep	1,317	352	678	202	431	84	200	60	
Aug-Oct	1,308	345	684	198	437	92	203	60	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	11	1	25	-7	15	15	2	4	
Percent	0.8	0.3	3.7	-3.5	3.6	19.3	0.9	7.4	
Over last 12 months	-142	-21	-77	-40	13	-0.4	10	-11	
Percent	-9.8	-5.7	-10.1	-16.8	3.1	5.4	-15.4		
Male									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	1,733	450	913	304	67	16	11	22	
1993	1,840	485	960	338	92	17	17	33	
1994	1,678	406	901	317	82	27	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	
1998	971	236	506	176	98	28	16	19	
3-month averages									
Aug-Oct 1997	1,058	252	557	191	100	33	13	23	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,042	248	550	189	101	32	13	24	
Oct-Dec	1,024	242	543	181	106	31	14	25	
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,000	240	530	176	116	32	16	25	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	987	232	526	173	115	33	14	28	
Jan-Mar 1998	1,002	235	527	182	109	29	14	27	
Feb-Apr	994	235	519	186	104	29	15	25	
Mar-May (Spr)	971	236	506	176	98	28	16	19	
Apr-Jun	952	234	491	172	101	30	18	18	
May-Jul	931	230	483	159	107	29	19	20	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	945	241	482	163	116	30	20	23	
Jul-Sep	959	239	498	159	117	33	19	27	
Aug-Oct	958	240	502	157	120	34	21	25	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	27	10	19	-2	13	5	2	4	
Percent	2.9	4.4	3.8	-1.5	12.5	17.1	10.0	21.4	
Over last 12 months	-100	-12	-56	-34	20	7	2	8.4	
Percent	-9.5	-4.7	-10.0	-17.8	19.9	1.3	56.0		
Female									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	609	191	307	68	317	44	205	40	
1993	632	200	324	72	334	61	187	55	
1994	580	176	293	75	345	50	208	49	
1995	499	159	256	58	362	53	221	43	
1996	475	135	252	56	324	50	197	36	
1997	432	126	222	51	310	46	165	49	
1998	381	110	198	43	301	52	164	38	
3-month averages									
Aug-Oct 1997	392	113	204	48	324	59	180	48	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	385	101	203	46	323	64	180	44	
Oct-Dec	383	108	201	40	320	67	175		

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *		CLAIMANT COUNT +			Average change since previous month		RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD				DPAD	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI					
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	5.0					
1995 Annual	2,326.6	1,770.0	556.6	8.1	11.0	4.4	2,305.8	..	..	..	1,758.5	547.4	8.0	10.9	4.3					
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	3.9					
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	2.9					
1996 Nov14	1,871.4	1,424.1	447.3	6.5	8.9	3.5	1,916.2	-100.1	-62.7	1,480.7	455.5	6.7	9.2	3.5						
Dec12	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	3.3						
Feb13	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						
Mar13	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	2.9						
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	1,579.2	1,186.5	392.7	5.5	7.5	3.1	1,508.8	-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						
Nov13	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						
Dec11	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	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	2.5						
May 14	1,349.4	1,036.3	313.1	4.7	6.6	2.4	1,366.9	4.3	-5.1	1,040.7	326.2	4.8	6.6	2.5						
Jun 11	1,322.8	1,013.4	309.3	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,361.1	-5.8	-4.2	1,037.9	323.2	4.8	6.6	2.5						
Jul 9	1,368.3	1,030.2	338.1	4.8	6.5	2.6	1,333.2	-27.9	-9.8	1,020.4	312.8	4.7	6.5	2.4						
Aug 13	1,383.2	1,030.3	352.9	4.8	6.5	2.7	1,316.7	-16.5	-16.7	1,010.0	306.7	4.6	6.4	2.4						
Sep 10	1,334.3	1,005.8	328.5	4.7	6.4	2.6	1,312.6	-4.1	-16.2	1,007.2	305.4	4.6	6.4	2.4						
Oct 8 R	1,286.4	976.1	310.3	4.5	6.2	2.4	1,323.3	10.7	-3.3	1,012.4	310.9	4.6	6.4	2.4						
Nov 12 P	1,283.9	980.4	303.5	4.5	6.2	2.4	1,329.2	5.9	4.2	1,016.6	312.6	4.6	6.4	2.4						
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH		DPAG				DPAJ										
1994	2,539.2	1,939.1	600.1	9.3	12.6	5.0	2,522.3	..	..	1,929.5	592.8	9.2	12.6	4.9						
1995 Annual	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	8.0	10.9	4.3	2,217.8	..	..	1,689.9	527.9	7.9	10.8	4.3						
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	4.0						
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	3.0						
1997 Nov13	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						
Dec11	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	-16.7	1,005.9	316.2	4.7	6.6	2.5						
Mar 12	1,348.3	1,030.7	317.7	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,314.6	-7.5	-9.6	999.1	315.5	4.7	6.6	2.5						
Apr 9	1,332.9	1,016.2	316.7	4.8	6.6	2.5	1,304.0	-10.6	-9.9	992.0	312.0	4.7	6.5	2.5						
May 14	1,294.1	992.3	301.8	4.6	6.5	2.4	1,308.3	4.3	-4.6	995.0	313.3	4.7	6.5	2.5						
Jun 11	1,266.0	969.1	297.0	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,302.7	-5.6	-4.0	992.4	310.3	4.7	6.5	2.5						
Jul 9	1,307.6	984.9	322.8	4.7	6.4	2.6	1,276.5	-26.2	-9.2	976.3	300.2	4.6	6.4	2.4						
Aug 13	1,322.0	984.9	337.1	4.7	6.4	2.7	1,261.4	-15.1	-15.6	966.6	294.8	4.5	6.3	2.4						
Sep 10	1,276.0	961.3	314.8	4.6	6.3	2.5	1,258.1	-3.3	-14.9	964.2	293.9	4.5	6.3	2.3						
Oct 8 R	1,230.8	933.0	297.8	4.4	6.1	2.4	1,267.6	9.5	-3.0	968.9	298.7	4.5	6.3	2.4						
Nov 12 P	1,229.5	937.6	291.9	4.4	6.1	2.3	1,273.2	5.6	3.9	972.9	300.3	4.6	6.3	2.4						
North East	DPCF		DPDA		DPCG					DPDB										
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	14.8	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	4.7						
1997 Nov13	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	4.4						
Dec11	87.2	70.7	16.4	7.8	11.5	3.5	86.7	-1.4	-0.9	69.6	17.1	7.8	11.3	4.4						
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	4.4						
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	4.4						
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	4.3						
Apr 9	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	4.3						
May 14	83.0	66.6	16.4	7.4	10.8	3.2	83.5	-1.0	-1.1	66.8	16.7	7.5	10.9	4.3						
Jun 11	80.6	64.5	16.1	7.2	10.5	3.2	82.8	-0.7	-1.1	66.2	16.6	7.4	10.8	4.3						
Jul 9	82.9	65.3	17.6	7.4	10.6	3.5	81.5	-1.3	-1.0	65.2	16.3	7.3	10.6	4.2						
Aug 13	82.7	64.3	18.4	7.4	10.5	3.7	80.5	-1.0	-1.0	64.4	16.1	7.2	10.5	4.2						
Sep 10																				

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
Eastern	DPCI			DPDD			DPDJ			DPDP					
1994	195.1	146.3	48.8	8.1	10.9	4.6	194.8	..	..	146.1	48.7	8.1	10.9	4.6
1995) Annual	167.5	124.8	42.7	6.6	8.8	3.9	166.3	..	..	124.1	42.2	6.6	8.8	3.9
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 Nov 13	88.4	65.7	22.7	3.6	4.8	2.0	92.2	-3.0	-2.1	69.0	23.2	3.7	5.0	2.1	
Dec 11	88.6	66.5	22.1	3.6	4.8	2.0	89.8	-2.4	-2.1	66.8	23.0	3.6	4.9	2.1	
1998 Jan 8	94.8	71.2	23.7	3.8	5.2	2.1	87.9	-1.9	-2.4	65.2	22.7	3.5	4.7	2.0	
Feb 12	93.4	69.4	24.0	3.8	5.0	2.2	86.8	-1.1	-1.8	64.1	22.7	3.5	4.7	2.0	
Mar 12	89.7	66.7	22.9	3.6	4.9	2.1	86.1	-0.7	-1.2	63.5	22.6	3.5	4.6	2.0	
Apr 9	87.7	65.2	22.6	3.5	4.7	2.0	85.2	-0.9	-0.9	63.0	22.2	3.4	4.6	2.0	
May 14	84.6	63.2	21.4	3.4	4.6	1.9	85.4	0.2	-0.5	63.2	22.2	3.4	4.6	2.0	
Jun 11	81.7	60.9	20.8	3.3	4.4	1.9	85.1	-0.3	-0.3	63.0	22.1	3.4	4.6	2.0	
Jul 9	83.6	61.5	22.0	3.4	4.5	2.0	82.8	-2.3	-0.8	61.9	20.9	3.3	4.5	1.9	
Aug 13	84.4	61.6	22.8	3.4	4.5	2.0	81.7	-1.1	-1.2	61.3	20.4	3.3	4.5	1.8	
Sep 10	82.2	60.2	22.0	3.3	4.4	2.0	82.0	0.3	-1.0	61.4	20.6	3.3	4.5	1.8	
Oct 8 R	79.0	58.2	20.8	3.2	4.2	1.9	82.4	0.4	-0.1	61.6	20.8	3.3	4.5	1.9	
Nov 12 P	79.3	58.8	20.5	3.2	4.3	1.8	83.0	0.6	0.4	61.9	21.1	3.3	4.5	1.9	
London	DPCJ			DPDE			DPDK			DPDQ					
1994	434.6	322.7	111.9	10.7	14.1	6.3	432.8	..	..	321.8	111.0	10.7	14.1	6.3
1995) Annual	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.5	12.5	5.6	392.7	..	..	291.1	101.6	9.4	12.5	5.6
1996) averages	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.6	11.4	5.1	358.2	..	..	264.1	94.0	8.6	11.3	5.1
1997)	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.5	8.7	3.9	270.0	..	..	199.1	70.9	6.5	8.7	3.9
1997 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	5.7	7.5	3.3	235.7	-4.3	-4.8	173.1	62.6	5.7	7.6	3.4	
1998 Jan 8	236.6	174.8	61.9	5.7	7.6	3.3	233.9	-1.8	-4.6	171.8	62.1	5.6	7.5	3.3	
Feb 12	234.4	172.6	61.7	5.7	7.5	3.3	232.3	-1.6	-2.6	170.3	62.0	5.6	7.4	3.3	
Mar 12	231.0	170.2	60.8	5.6	7.4	3.3	231.4	-0.9	-1.4	169.4	62.0	5.6	7.4	3.3	
Apr 9	230.6	169.6	61.0	5.6	7.4	3.3	229.6	-1.8	-1.4	168.5	61.1	5.5	7.4	3.3	
May 14	228.7	168.8	59.9	5.5	7.3	3.2	229.6	0.0	-0.9	168.5	61.1	5.5	7.4	3.3	
Jun 11	226.0	167.1	58.9	5.5	7.3	3.2	227.4	-2.2	-1.3	167.4	60.0	5.5	7.3	3.2	
Jul 9	228.2	167.4	60.8	5.5	7.3	3.3	223.6	-3.8	-2.0	165.1	58.5	5.4	7.2	3.1	
Aug 13	230.5	167.4	63.1	5.6	7.3	3.4	220.8	-2.8	-2.9	163.2	57.6	5.3	7.1	3.1	
Sep 10	227.1	165.1	62.0	5.5	7.2	3.3	219.7	-1.1	-2.6	162.2	57.5	5.3	7.1	3.1	
Oct 8 R	219.3	160.4	58.9	5.3	7.0	3.2	220.0	0.3	-1.2	162.2	57.8	5.3	7.1	3.1	
Nov 12 P	214.4	157.4	57.1	5.2	6.9	3.1	219.7	-0.3	-0.4	161.9	57.8	5.3	7.1	3.1	
South East	DPCK			DPDF			DPDL			DPDR					
1994	272.8	208.5	64.3	7.3	10.1	3.9	272.5	..	..	208.3	64.1	7.3	10.1	3.9
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 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	1.8	
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	1.8	
1998 Jan 8	120.7	92.1	28.6	3.1	4.3	1.6	111.4	-2.0	-3.2	84.4	27.0	2.8	3.9	1.5	
Feb 12	117.7	89.4	28.3	3.0	4.2	1.6	109.8	-1.6	-2.4	82.9	26.9	2.8	3.8	1.5	
Mar 12	112.6	85.8	26.8	2.9	4.0	1.5	109.5	-0.3	-1.3	82.5	27.0	2.8	3.8	1.5	
Apr 9	110.0	83.7	26.3	2.8	3.9	1.5	108.3	-1.2	-1.0	81.9	26.4	2.7	3.8	1.5	
May 14	105.7	81.0	24.8	2.7	3.8	1.4	108.6	0.3	-0.4	82.2	26.4	2.8	3.8	1.5	
Jun 11	102.3	78.4	23.9	2.6	3.6	1.3	108.1	-0.5	-0.5	82.1	26.0	2.7	3.8	1.5	
Jul 9	104.7	79.4	25.3	2.7	3.7	1.4	103.9	-4.2	-1.5	79.6	24.3	2.6	3.7	1.4	
Aug 13	105.9	79.3	26.6	2.7	3.7	1.5	101.9	-2.0	-2.2	78.4	23.5	2.6	3.6	1.3	
Sep 10	103.4	77.9	25.6	2.6	3.6	1.4	101.8	-0.1	-2.1	78.3	23.5	2.6	3.6	1.3	
Oct 8 R	99.6	75.4	24.2	2.5	3.5	1.4	103.0	1.2	-0.3	79.0	24.0	2.6	3.7	1.3	
Nov 12 P	100.1	76.1	24.1	2.5	3.5	1.3	104.3	1.3	0.8	79.7	24.6	2.6	3.7	1.4	
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 Nov 13	89.5	66.5	23.0	3.7	4.9	2.2	91.0	-2.9	-2.2	68.3	22.7	3.8	5.1	2.1	
Dec 11	90.0	67.4	22.7	3.7	5.0	2.1	88.3	-2.7	-2.3	66.0	22.3	3.7	4.9	2.1	
1998 Jan 8	97.2	72.5	24.7	4.0	5.4	2.3	86.6	-1.7	-2.4	64.6	22.0	3.6	4.8	2.1	
Feb 12	94.1	69.6	24.5	3.9	5.2	2.3	85.6	-1.0	-1.8	63.6	22.0	3.5	4.7	2.1	
Mar 12	89.6	66.6	23.0	3.7	4.9	2.2	85.0	-0.6	-1.1	63.0	22.0	3.5	4.7	2.1	
Apr 9	87.1	65.1	22.1	3.6	4.8	2.1	85.0	0.0	-0.5	63.0	22.0	3.5	4.7	2.1	
May 14	83.0	62.2	20.8	3.4	4.6	2.0	85.8	0.8	0.1	63.5	22.3	3.6	4.7	2.1	
Jun 11	79.7	59.8	20.0	3.3	4.4	1.9	86.0	0.2	0.3	63.6	22.4	3.6	4.7	2.1	
Jul 9	82.1	60.9	21.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	84.0	-2.0	-0.3	62.6	21.4	3.5	4.6	2.0	
Aug 13	83.2	61.1	22.1	3.4	4.5	2.1	82.4	-1.6	-1.1	61.6	20.8	3.4	4.6	2.0	
Sep 10	80.9	59.8	21.2	3.4	4.4	2.0	81.9	-0.5	-1.4	61.2	20.7	3.4	4.5	1.9	
Oct 8 R	79.0	58.4	20.7	3.3	4.3	1.9	82.1	0.2	-0.6	61.3	20.8	3.4	4.5	2.0	
Nov 12 P	80.1	59.3	20.8	3.3	4.4	2.0	81.7	-0.4	-0.2	61.0	20.7	3.4	4.5	1.9	

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region C.11

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 Nov 13	70.3	54.6	15.7	5.6	8.0	2.8	72.0	-1.4	-1.3	55.9	16.1	5.8	8.2	2.9	
Dec 11	71.5	56.0	15.5	5.7	8.2	2.8	71.2	-0.8	-1.0	55.2	16.0	5.7	8.0	2.9	
1998 Jan 8	76.5	59.6	16.9	6.1	8.7	3.0	70.6								

C.14 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by sought and usual occupation

United Kingdom as at 12 November 1998

Description	SOC sub-minor groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All	
		Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	27.3	2.8	6.7	2.2	33.9	2.7	29.4	3.0	7.6	2.5	37.1	2.9
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	13.5	1.4	3.9	1.3	17.4	1.4	14.2	1.5	4.3	1.4	18.5	1.5
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	11.2	1.2	1.4	0.5	12.7	1.0	13.6	1.4	2.1	0.7	15.6	1.2
Health professionals	22	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	8.7	0.9	7.5	2.5	16.3	1.3	9.7	1.0	8.3	2.8	17.9	1.4
Other professional occupations	24-29	6.9	0.7	2.8	0.9	9.7	0.8	8.3	0.9	3.6	1.2	11.9	0.9
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	11.8	1.2	1.4	0.5	13.3	1.0	14.8	1.5	1.9	0.6	16.7	1.3
Health associate professionals	34	1.2	0.1	2.4	0.8	3.5	0.3	1.5	0.2	2.9	1.0	4.4	0.3
Other associate professional occupations	33&35-39	31.9	3.3	13.3	4.4	45.1	3.5	40.3	4.1	17.2	5.7	57.5	4.5
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	92.2	9.5	49.8	16.6	142.0	11.2	115.5	11.9	61.0	20.4	176.5	13.9
Secretarial occupations	45-46	1.5	0.2	13.7	4.6	15.2	1.2	1.7	0.2	15.5	5.2	17.2	1.4
Skilled construction trades	50	54.2	5.6	0.4	0.1	54.6	4.3	58.6	6.0	0.5	0.2	59.1	4.6
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	31.3	3.2	0.4	0.1	31.8	2.5	34.0	3.5	0.6	0.2	34.6	2.7
Other skilled trades	53-59	82.0	8.4	7.0	2.3	89.0	7.0	90.3	9.3	7.5	2.5	97.8	7.7
Protective service occupations	60-61	12.9	1.3	0.8	0.3	13.7	1.1	14.6	1.5	0.9	0.3	15.6	1.2
Personal service occupations	62-69	37.8	3.9	39.2	13.1	77.0	6.1	41.9	4.3	47.6	15.9	89.5	7.0
Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	70-71	10.3	1.1	1.8	0.6	12.1	1.0	11.2	1.2	1.9	0.6	13.1	1.0
Other sales occupations	72-73&79	36.4	3.7	39.6	13.2	76.0	6.0	45.6	4.7	53.5	17.8	99.1	7.9
Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	80-86&89	46.4	4.8	12.2	4.1	58.6	4.6	49.2	5.1	12.8	4.3	61.9	4.9
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	68.4	7.0	1.8	0.6	70.2	5.5	81.8	8.4	2.3	0.8	84.1	6.6
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing	90	10.5	1.1	1.7	0.6	12.2	1.0	11.2	1.1	2.3	0.8	13.5	1.1
Other elementary occupations	91-99	258.9	26.6	40.2	13.4	299.1	23.5	273.1	28.1	41.2	13.8	314.3	24.7
No previous occupation/													
sought occupation unknown		116.1	11.9	51.6	17.2	167.8	13.2	11.0	1.1	4.1	1.4	15.1	1.2
Total		972.0		299.9		1,271.9		972.0		299.9		1,271.9	

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.
Not seasonally adjusted.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 3094

UNEMPLOYMENT C.21

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at November 12 1998

Area	Male				Female				All				
	Thousand		Per cent		Thousand		Per cent		Thousand		Per cent		
	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	
ENGLAND													
Alnwick and Amble	625	2.8	228	7.3	853	7.3	5.3						
Andover	503	2.0	204	2.0	707	2.0	1.6						
Appleby	71	0.3	37	1.0	108	2.7	2.0						
Ashford	1,157	3.4	342	1.9	1,499	3.7	3.1						
Axminster	180	0.7	74	2.5	254	4.0	2.8						
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,705	8.2	821	3.5	3,526	2.0	1.6						
Barbury	656	2.1	219	2.0	875	2.0	1.6						
Barnard Castle	189	0.6	63	2.5	252	4.4	3.1						
Barnsley	5,253	15.9	1,298	6.5	6,551	8.6	7.1						
Barnstaple	792	2.9	295	1.0	1,087	4.5	3.7						
Barrow-in-Furness	2,017	7.7	475	2.4	2,492	7.7	6.8						
Basingstoke	916	3.6	336	1.4	1,252	1.4	1.2						
Bath	1,790	7.1	719	2.5	2,509	3.0	2.6						
Bedford	2,117	8.1	810	2.9	2,927	3.7	3.1						
Berwick-upon-Tweed	346	1.3	197	5.4	543	5.4	4.2						
Bideford	749	2.9	291	1.0	1,040	7.4	5.7						
Birmingham	39,609	12.1	12,149	5.1	51,758	6.4	5.8						
Bishop Auckland	3,508	10.1	1,013	4.2	4,521	7.3	6.2						
Blackburn	4,065	12.6	1,126	4.1	5,191	4.1	3.6						
Blackpool	4,475	12.1	1,211	5.6	5,686	4.9	4.1						
Bolton	4,384	13.5	1,135	5.5	5,519	3.9	3.4						
Boston	488	2.1	212	7.0	700	3.0	2.6						
Bournemouth	3,891	11.7	1,179	5.0	5,070	4.4	3.7						
Bradford	11,498	30.9	3,092	14.5	14,590	6.4	5.7						
Bridgwater	1,088	3.6	360	1.4	1,448	4.6	3.7						
Bridlington and Driffield	1,237	4.0	402	1.6	1,639	8.4	7.2						
Bridport	295	1.0	139	4.3	434	5.6	4.2						
Brighton	7,502	21.6	2,614	10.1	10,116	6.5	5.3						
Bristol	9,200	30.6	3,006	12.2	12,206	3.3	2.9						
Bude	310	1.0	136	4.6	446	7.6	5.8						
Burnley	1,146	3.2	325	1.7	1,471	3.6	3.2						
Burton-on-Trent	2,159	7.2	724	2.8	2,883	4.0	3.6						
Bury St Edmunds	573	2.4	242	8.1	815	2.3	2.0						
Buxton	515	1.8	158	6.7	673	3.4	2.5						
Calderdale	3,432	10.0	1,003	4.3	4,435	5.6	5.1						
Cambridge	2,734	9.5	957	3.6	3,691	2.4	2.1						
Camelford	168	0.6	84	2.5	252	12.0	8.7						
Canterbury	1,997	6.3	637	2.6	2,634	4.3	3.5						
Carlisle	1,606	5.4	540	2.1	2,146	4.1	3.6						
Chard	199	0.7	86	2.8	285	3.1	2.5						
Cheltenham	1,700	5.1	515	2.2	2,215	3.0	2.4						
Chesham	3,751	10.5	1,059	4.8	4,810	7.7	6.8						
Chichester	1,640	5.3	539	2.7	2,179	2.7	2.2						
Chippington	489	1.9	193	6.2	682	2.5	1.9						
Cinderford	698	3.7	337	1.0	1,035	5.6	4.1						
Cirencester	249	1.0	109	3.5	358	1.6	1.2						
Clacknash	1,337	4.0	400	1.7	1,737	8.8	6.4						
Colchester	3,159	11.9	1,198	4.3	4,357	3.5	2.8						
Coventry	8,396	25.4	2,545	10.9	10,941	4.6	4.1						
Crawley	2,406	7.9	789	3.1	3,195	1.4	1.2						
Crewe	2,671	8.9	889	3.5	3,560	4.1	3.6						
Cromer	690	2.5	225	9.1	915	5.5	4.1						
Darlington	2,397	5.9	595	2.9	2,992	7.0	6.3						
Dartmouth	106	0.4	37	1.3	143	4.8	3.4						
Derby	5,313	15.3	1,539	6.8	6,852	4.8	4.3						
Devizes	270	1.1	116	3.6	386	2.5	1.7						
Diss	344	1.4	144	4.9	488	2.9	2.3						
Doncaster	7,620	20.4	2,046	9.6	9,666	8.8	7.9						
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,331	4.1	410	1.7	1,741	4.0	3.0						
Dover	1,711	4.7	457	2.1	2,168	7.1	5.8						
Dudley and Sandwell	9,439	29.3	2,937	12.3	12,376	5.5	5.0						
Eastbourne	1,792	6.0	601	2.3	2,393	4.6	3.5						
Evesham	424	1.8	188	6.1	612	2.7	2.1						
Exeter	3,326	11.4	1,141	4.4	4,467	3.9	3.2						
Fakenham	336	1.3	139	4.7	475	4.6	3.5						
Falmouth	780	2.6	267	9.5	1,047	9.5	7.4						
Folkestone	1,905	4.8	438	2.3	2,343	6.7	5.7						
Gainsborough	719	2.3	230	9.4	949	7.5	6.3						
Gloucester	2,166	7.0	700	2.8	2,866	4.0	3.5						
Goole and Selby	1,448	5.1	518	1.9	1,966	6.6	5.5						
Grantham	666	2.7	270	9.3	936	3.8	3.3						
Grimsby	4,826	12.9	1,										

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at November 12 1998

	Male	Female	All	Rate #	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
STAMFORD	393	185	578	2.2	1.8	
Stamford	2,471	836	3,307	2.2	1.9	
Stoke	6,262	1,989	8,251	4.4	3.9	
Stroud	782	287	1,069	3.3	2.5	
Sunderland and Durham	10,875	2,616	13,491	7.7	7.1	
Swindon	2,102	743	2,845	2.2	2.0	
Taunton	1,240	379	1,619	3.5	2.7	
Telford and Bridgnorth	2,318	760	3,078	3.4	3.0	
Thanet	3,219	860	4,079	11.0	9.1	
Thetford	507	206	713	3.2	2.6	
Tiverton	409	171	580	3.8	2.9	
Torquay	1,553	445	1,998	7.7	6.1	
Trowbridge and Warminster	791	359	1,150	2.0	2.0	
Truro	1,075	391	1,466	5.7	4.6	
Tunbridge Wells	1,547	466	2,013	2.1	1.7	
Tyneside	25,865	6,073	31,938	7.7	7.1	
Wadebridge and Bodmin	576	220	796	5.5	4.0	
Wakefield	6,038	1,802	7,840	6.6	5.8	
Warrington	5,312	1,558	6,870	4.6	4.2	
Warwick	1,749	580	2,329	2.4	2.0	
Wellingborough	1,222	427	1,649	3.4	3.0	
Wells	757	336	1,093	4.0	3.1	
Weston-super-Mare	1,023	339	1,362	4.3	3.3	
Whitby	435	185	620	9.0	7.5	
Whitehaven	1,648	453	2,101	6.9	6.3	
Wigan and St Helens	7,578	2,195	9,773	6.5	5.7	
Widmeres	123	60	183	2.0	1.6	
Wirral and Chester	9,687	2,752	12,439	6.2	5.4	
Wisbech	1,078	474	1,552	5.9	5.4	
Wolverhampton and Walsall	11,096	3,353	14,449	6.8	5.9	
Woodbridge	532	169	701	4.0	3.4	
Worcester	1,524	468	2,002	2.9	2.5	
Workington	1,777	454	2,231	8.6	7.1	
Workshop	1,241	332	1,573	6.3	5.6	
Worthing	1,167	351	1,518	2.5	2.1	
Yeovil	847	298	1,145	2.7	2.2	
York	2,247	699	2,946	3.0	2.5	
WALES						
Aberystwyth	518	191	709	5.7	3.8	
Bangor and Carnarfon	2,088	607	2,695	9.2	6.7	
Betws-y-Coed	175	83	258	8.9	6.9	
Brecon	216	99	315	3.5	2.6	
Bridgend	2,357	761	3,118	6.1	5.4	
Cardiff	8,672	2,214	10,886	5.2	4.6	
Cardigan	340	130	470	7.4	5.1	
Cardmarthen	754	246	1,000	3.3	2.8	
Colwyn and Conwy	1,317	358	1,675	6.2	4.8	
Cwmbran and Monmouth	1,562	410	1,972	3.9	3.4	
Doigellau and Barmouth	287	117	404	12.3	8.9	
Fishguard and St David's	217	72	289	6.5	5.5	
Flint	1,651	524	2,175	3.9	3.5	
Haverfordwest	1,413	435	1,848	10.7	7.8	
Holyhead	577	172	749	13.6	10.2	
Knighon and Radnor	87	40	127	5.6	4.1	
Lampeter	350	114	464	8.2	5.6	
Llandelo	153	57	210	7.6	6.2	
Llandrindod Wells	258	104	362	5.4	4.0	
Llanelli	1,332	409	1,741	7.7	6.3	
Llangefni and Amlwch	798	259	1,057	12.0	9.0	
Machynlleth	220	87	307	10.8	8.0	
Merthyr	1,462	348	1,810	9.0	7.9	
Neath and Port Talbot	2,070	676	2,746	6.6	5.6	
Newport	3,381	903	4,284	5.6	5.1	
Newtown	174	65	239	2.2	1.7	
Pembroke and Tenby	1,107	345	1,452	12.8	9.4	
Pontypridd and Aberdare	4,387	1,179	5,566	7.7	6.6	
Portmadoc and Ffestiniog	406	161	567	11.4	8.2	
Pwllheli	367	153	520	13.0	9.5	
Rhyl and Denbigh	1,657	524	2,181	7.7	6.3	
Rhymney and Abergavenny	3,989	1,095	5,084	9.0	8.1	
Ruthin and Bala	222	89	311	2.9	2.3	
Swansea	5,183	1,449	6,632	6.8	5.9	
Welshpool	223	98	321	4.0	3.0	
Wrexham	1,776	570	2,346	4.5	4.0	

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6044

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

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at November 12 1998

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Cleveland (former county)	3,283	765	4,048	11.9	10.7	
Hartlepool	5,297	1,241	6,538	11.3	10.3	
Middlesbrough	4,169	966	5,135	10.2	9.1	
Redcar and Cleveland	5,091	1,276	6,367	8.4	7.5	
Stockton-on-Tees						
Durham (former county)	2,391	595	2,986	6.9	6.3	
Darlington						
Rest of Durham	9,495	2,604	12,099	7.4	6.4	
Chester-le-Street	1,017	237	1,254	11.4	9.1	
Derwentside	1,642	429	2,071	9.2	7.9	
Durham	1,412	461	1,873	4.7	4.4	
Easington	1,851	453	2,304	9.5	8.8	
Sedgefield	1,652	511	2,163	5.8	5.2	
Teesdale	320	106	426	6.1	4.2	
Wear Valley	1,601	407	2,008	9.1	7.3	
Northumberland	5,601	1,792	7,393	7.2	6.0	
Alnwick	500	187	687	7.3	5.2	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	387	214	601	5.5	4.3	
Blyth Valley	1,719	516	2,235	9.4	8.6	
Castle Yorthop	669	230	899	4.3	3.7	
Tynedale	663	225	888	4.5	3.4	
Wansbeck	1,663	420	2,083	11.9	10.6	
Tyne and Wear	29,989	6,803	36,792	7.7	7.1	
Gateshead	4,203	890	5,093	6.0	5.5	
Newcastle upon Tyne	7,804	1,787	9,591	5.9	5.5	
North Tyneside	5,035	1,233	6,268	9.2	8.6	
South Tyneside	5,350	1,179	6,529	13.2	12.0	
Sunderland	7,597	1,714	9,311	8.4	7.7	
NORTH WEST (GOR)						
Cheshire (former county)	2,947	812	3,759	7.3	6.8	
Haltwhistle	2,252	692	2,944	3.1	2.9	
Rest of Cheshire	6,842	2,123	8,965	3.3	2.8	
Chester	1,330	382	1,712	2.9	2.5	
Congleton	737	265	1,002	3.1	2.7	
Crewe and Nantwich	1,338	486	1,824	4.9	4.4	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,154	326	1,480	4.0	3.7	
Macclesfield	1,103	304	1,407	1.9	1.7	
Vale Royal	1,180	360	1,540	4.1	3.5	
Cumbria	7,866	2,274	10,140	5.2	4.4	
Allerdale	1,894	514	2,408	7.4	6.1	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,753	403	2,156	8.6	7.8	
Carlisle	1,454	476	1,930	4.0	3.4	
Copeland	1,719	471	2,190	7.1	6.4	
Eden	271	121	392	2.2	1.7	
South Lakeland	775	289	1,064	2.7	2.2	
Greater Manchester	43,458	11,576	55,034	5.0	4.4	
Bolton	3,921	1,023	4,944	3.7	3.3	
Bury	1,756	550	2,306	3.9	3.3	
Manchester	13,196	3,336	16,532	6.2	5.8	
Oldham	3,449	910	4,359	5.6	4.9	
Rochdale	3,924	1,023	4,947	6.6	5.5	
Salford	3,678	861	4,539	4.3	3.9	
Stockport	3,045	851	3,896	3.5	3.0	
Tameside	3,101	878	3,979	5.5	4.7	
Trafford	2,649	705	3,354	3.0	2.7	
Wigan	4,739	1,439	6,178	6.3	5.5	
Lancashire (former county)	2,517	660	3,177	5.4	4.9	
Blackburn with Darwen	3,071	817	3,888	6.7	5.6	
Rest of Lancashire	13,843	4,032	17,875	4.0	3.4	
Burnley	1,101	307	1,408	3.7	3.3	
Chorley	944	318	1,262	4.0	3.3	
Fylde	386	142	528	1.5	1.3	
Hyndburn	880	240	1,120	3.6	3.0	
Lancaster	2,582	780	3,362	7.0	5.8	
Pendle	1,010	308	1,318	4.1	3.5	
Preston	2,303	530	2,833	3.4	3.2	
Ribble Valley	238	98	336	1.6	1.3	
Rossendale	600	195	795	3.5	2.9	
South Ribble	759	223	982	2.7	2.3	
West Lancashire	1,961	607	2,568	6.2	5.0	
Wyre	1,079	284	1,363	4.9	4.1	
MERSEYSIDE	38,437	10,435	48,872	9.7	8.6	
Knowsley	4,851	1,245	6,096	12.8	11.6	
Liverpool	16,528	4,419	20,947	10.4	9.5	
Sefton	6,276	1,738	8,014	8.5	7.4	
St Helens	3,579	989	4,568	8.1	7.1	
Wirral	7,203	2,044	9,247	8.8	7.6	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
Humberside (former county)	4,507	1,673	6,180	5.9	5.0	
East Riding of Yorkshire	9,041	2,439	11,480	9.1	8.5	
North East Lincolnshire	4,540	1,193	5,733	8.5	7.7	
North Lincolnshire	2,766	932	3,698	5.7	5.2	
North Yorkshire (former county)	2,015	605	2,620	3.1	2.7	
York						

C.22 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at November 12 1998

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
Worcestershire	5,525	2,059	7,584	3.4	2.9	
Bromsgrove	944	368	1,312	3.8	3.2	
Malvern Hills	598	207	805	3.4	2.7	
Redditch	1,098	413	1,511	4.2	3.8	
Worcester	1,078	305	1,383	3.2	2.9	
Wyche	785	346	1,131	2.5	2.0	
Wyre Forest	1,022	420	1,442	3.9	3.3	
EASTERN						
Bedfordshire (former county)						
Luton	3,216	964	4,180	5.6	5.0	
Rest of Bedfordshire	3,310	1,285	4,595	3.3	2.8	
Mid Bedfordshire	619	294	913	2.7	2.1	
North Bedfordshire	1,802	665	2,467	4.0	3.5	
South Bedfordshire	889	326	1,215	3.0	2.4	
Cambridgeshire (former county)						
Peterborough	2,081	673	2,754	3.3	3.0	
Rest of Cambridgeshire	4,721	1,833	6,554	2.8	2.4	
Cambridge	1,437	468	1,905	2.4	2.1	
East Cambridgeshire	543	215	758	4.4	3.8	
Fenland	970	416	1,386	5.0	4.6	
Huntingdon	1,091	480	1,571	2.7	2.3	
South Cambridgeshire	680	254	934	1.8	1.5	
Essex (former county)						
Southend-on-Sea	3,714	1,020	4,734	8.4	6.9	
Thurrock	1,971	623	2,594	5.3	4.5	
Rest of Essex	13,085	4,853	17,938	4.0	3.2	
Basildon	1,980	778	2,758	4.2	3.7	
Braintree	1,214	517	1,731	4.0	3.2	
Brentwood	440	156	596	2.3	1.8	
Castle Point	869	321	1,190	6.8	5.1	
Chelmsford	1,409	536	1,945	3.1	2.6	
Colchester	1,500	544	2,044	3.1	2.6	
Epping Forest	1,130	416	1,546	4.6	3.2	
Harlow	1,041	377	1,418	3.7	3.3	
Maldon	540	194	734	4.6	3.4	
Rochford	690	261	951	4.9	3.7	
Tendring	1,959	602	2,561	8.0	5.8	
Uttlesford	313	151	464	1.8	1.3	
Hertfordshire	7,049	2,432	9,481	2.1	1.8	
Broxbourne	739	274	1,013	3.4	2.8	
Dacorum	899	307	1,206	2.0	1.7	
East Hertfordshire	620	255	875	1.7	1.4	
Hertsmere	578	200	778	2.0	1.7	
North Hertfordshire	865	274	1,139	2.4	2.1	
St Albans	619	207	826	1.6	1.3	
Stevenage	823	257	1,080	2.8	2.4	
Three Rivers	520	188	708	3.0	2.2	
Watford	819	253	1,072	2.2	1.9	
Welwyn Hatfield	567	217	784	1.5	1.3	
Norfolk	11,469	4,042	15,511	5.2	4.3	
Breckland	1,127	434	1,561	4.4	3.5	
Broadland	926	371	1,297	4.2	3.3	
Great Yarmouth	2,703	910	3,613	9.9	8.9	
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	1,576	657	2,233	4.7	3.9	
North Norfolk	1,046	370	1,416	4.8	3.6	
Norwich	3,147	924	4,071	4.5	4.2	
South Norfolk	944	376	1,320	4.4	3.4	
Suffolk	8,214	2,754	10,968	4.1	3.5	
Babergh	736	259	995	3.5	3.1	
Forest Heath	424	155	579	2.5	2.1	
Ipswich	2,170	597	2,767	4.4	4.0	
Mid Suffolk	555	234	789	2.8	2.3	
St Edmundsbury	809	340	1,149	2.5	2.1	
Suffolk Coastal	1,011	336	1,347	3.3	2.8	
Waveney	2,509	833	3,342	8.2	7.6	
LONDON						
Greater London	157,382	57,061	214,443	5.9	5.2	
Barking and Dagenham	2,724	925	3,649	6.8	6.1	
Barnet	4,402	1,759	6,161	5.9	4.6	
Bexley	2,731	1,008	3,739	6.2	5.0	
Brent	7,247	2,572	9,819	9.8	8.1	
Bromley	3,297	1,190	4,487	5.0	4.1	
Camden	5,749	2,365	8,114	3.8	3.6	
City of London	51	27	78	0.0	0.0	
City of Westminster	4,152	1,708	5,860	1.2	1.1	
Croydon	5,743	1,994	7,737	6.0	5.2	
Ealing	5,395	1,869	7,264	6.6	5.6	
Enfield	5,409	1,888	7,297	8.1	6.8	
Greenwich	6,160	2,213	8,373	12.7	11.0	
Hackney	9,281	3,255	12,536	14.5	12.9	
Hammersmith and Fulham	4,245	1,720	5,965	6.8	5.8	
Haringey	8,689	2,991	11,680	17.8	14.9	
Harrow	2,421	999	3,420	5.5	4.6	
Havering	2,429	845	3,274	4.8	3.9	
Hillingdon	2,345	871	3,216	2.3	2.1	
Hounslow	2,690	997	3,687	3.2	2.9	
Islington	6,893	2,676	9,569	7.1	6.4	
Kensington and Chelsea	2,775	1,413	4,188	3.9	3.3	
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,304	504	1,808	2.4	2.1	
Lambeth	9,502	3,569	13,071	11.5	9.9	
Lewisham	7,801	2,802	10,603	18.6	14.3	
Merton	2,521	907	3,428	5.4	4.6	
Newham	8,274	2,450	10,724	15.8	13.9	
Redbridge	3,738	1,394	5,132	7.7	6.3	
Richmond-upon-Thames	1,580	613	2,193	3.5	2.8	
Southwark	8,373	2,987	11,360	8.0	7.4	
Sutton	1,642	642	2,284	4.0	3.2	
Tower Hamlets	7,095	2,038	9,133	8.0	7.5	
Waltham Forest	5,543	1,853	7,396	12.8	10.3	
Wandsworth	5,172	2,017	7,189	7.0	6.0	

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
SOUTH EAST (GOR)						
Berkshire (former county)						
Bracknell Forest	601	189	790	1.6	1.4	
Reading	1,530	384	1,914	2.3	2.0	
Slough	1,639	470	2,109	2.9	2.6	
West Berkshire	616	178	794	1.1	1.0	
Windsor and Maidenhead	840	281	1,121	1.7	1.5	
Wokingham	452	172	624	1.3	1.1	
Buckinghamshire (former county)						
Milton Keynes	1,678	545	2,223	2.2	1.9	
Rest of Buckinghamshire	2,981	936	3,917	2.0	1.6	
Aylesbury Vale	1,075	351	1,426	2.2	1.8	
Chiltern	387	116	503	1.8	1.4	
South Buckinghamshire	311	128	439	1.6	1.4	
Wycombe	1,208	341	1,549	2.0	1.6	
East Sussex (former county)						
Brighton and Hove	6,349	2,250	8,599	8.4	6.9	
Rest of East Sussex	5,778	1,728	7,506	5.1	3.9	
Eastbourne	1,171	375	1,546	5.0	4.1	
Hastings	2,063	517	2,580	8.4	5.5	
Lewes	951	303	1,254	4.3	3.3	
Rother	902	280	1,182	5.9	4.4	
Wealden	691	253	944	2.6	2.1	
Hampshire (former county)						
Portsmouth	3,308	923	4,231	4.6	3.7	
Southampton	4,181	1,082	5,263	4.7	3.1	
Rest of Hampshire	8,542	2,787	11,329	2.4	2.0	
Basingstoke and Deane	782	313	1,095	1.6	1.4	
East Hampshire	662	219	881	2.5	2.1	
Eastleigh	722	244	966	2.1	1.8	
Fareham	493	166	659	1.6	1.5	
Gosport	980	325	1,305	5.9	5.0	
Hart	263	72	335	1.3	1.0	
Havant	1,626	400	2,026	5.1	4.5	
New Forest	1,243	420	1,663	3.1	2.5	
Rushmoor	518	190	708	1.8	1.5	
Test Valley	654	246	900	1.9	1.6	
Winchester	599	192	791	1.2	1.0	
Isle of Wight	2,916	1,010	3,926	8.5	7.3	
Kent (former county)						
Medway	3,579	1,217	4,796	6.4	5.2	
Rest of Kent	18,092	5,585	23,677	4.7	3.9	
Ashford	1,158	346	1,504	3.7	3.0	
Canterbury	1,821	589	2,410	4.5	3.7	
Dartford	1,009	359	1,368	4.1	3.5	
Dover	1,909	511	2,420	6.3	5.1	
Gravesham	1,601	551	2,152	7.6	6.4	
Maidstone	1,258	468	1,726	2.6	2.2	
Sevenoaks	775	292	1,067	2.9	2.4	
Shepway	1,913	432	2,345	6.7	5.7	
Swale	1,824	645	2,469	6.2	5.2	
Thanet	3,219	860	4,079	11.0	9.1	
Tonbridge and Malling	806	309	1,115	2.3	2.0	
Tunbridge Wells	799	213	1,012	2.1	1.8	
Oxfordshire	3,559	1,235	4,794	1.8	1.5	
Cheerwell	677	223	900	1.7	1.4	
Oxford	1,557	490	2,047	2.3	1.9	
South Oxfordshire	561	218	779	1.7	1.4	
Vale of White Horse	426	164	590	1.2	1.0	
West Oxfordshire	338	140	478	1.5	1.2	
Surrey	4,726	1,585	6,311	1.4	1.2	
Elmbridge	586	221	807	1.7	1.4	
Epsom and Ewell	342	107	449	1.9	1.5	
Guildford	657	198	855	1.5	1.2	
Mole Valley	280	98	378	1.0	0.8	
Reigate and Banstead	550	189	739	1.5	1.3	
Runnymede	356	120	476	1.3	1.1	
Spelthorne	506	186	692	1.7	1.4	
Surrey Heath	245	89	334	0.8	0.7	
Tandridge	338	126	464	1.8	1.4	
Waverley	479	155	634	1.5	1.2	
Woking	387	96	483	1.2	1.0	
West Sussex	4,714	1,505	6,219	2.0	1.7	
Adur	419	152	571	1.1	0.9	
Arun	1,053	341	1,394	3.6	2.9	
Chichester	715	237	952	2.0	1.7	
Crawley	774	241	1,015	1.4	1.3	
Horsham	505	167	672	1.5	1.3	

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Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at November 12 1998

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
NORTH EAST							
Cleveland (former county)							
Hartlepool	3,283	765	4,048				
Middlesbrough	4,150	914	5,064				
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,334	635	2,969				
Redcar	2,982	658	3,640				
Stockton North	2,985	722	3,707				
Stockton South	2,106	554	2,660				
Durham							
Bishop Auckland	1,744	482	2,226				
Darlington	2,266	554	2,820				
Durham, City of	1,412	461	1,873				
Easington	1,674	396	2,070				
North Durham	1,734	418	2,152				
North West Durham	1,665	434	2,099				
Sedgefield	1,391	454	1,845				
Northumberland							
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,180	486	1,666				
Blyth Valley	1,719	516	2,235				
Hexham	266	1,019	1,285				
Wansbeck	1,949	524	2,473				
Tyne and Wear							
Blaydon	1,479	348	1,827				
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,563	396	1,959				
Houghton and Washington East	1,885	475	2,360				
Jarrow	2,321	515	2,836				
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,234	565	2,799				
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	2,817	637	3,454				
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,658	389	2,047				
North Tyneside	2,345	569	2,914				
South Shields	3,220	695	3,915				
Sunderland North	2,345	480	2,825				
Sunderland South	2,789	583	3,372				
Tyne Bridge	3,307	634	3,941				
Tynemouth	2,026	517	2,543				
NORTH WEST (GOR)							
Cheshire							
Chester, City of	1,154	314	1,468				
Congleton	737	265	1,002				
Crewe and Nantwich	1,242	442	1,684				
Eddisbury	758	245	1,003				
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,218	349	1,567				
Halton	1,934	513	2,447				
Macclesfield	700	188	888				
Tatton	553	160	713				
Warrington North	1,290	365	1,655				
Warrington South	962	327	1,289				
Weaver Vale	1,493	459	1,952				
Cumbria							
Barrow and Furness	1,981	460	2,441				
Carlisle	1,253	380	1,633				
Copeland	1,719	471	2,190				
Penrith and The Border	602	267	869				
Westmorland and Lonsdale	547	232	779				
Workington	1,764	464	2,228				
Greater Manchester							
Altrincham and Sale West	751	209	960				
Ashton under Lyne	1,465	360	1,825				
Bolton North East	1,559	391	1,950				
Bolton South East	1,661	383	2,044				
Bolton West	701	249	950				
Bury North	818	256	1,074				
Bury South	938	294	1,232				
Cheadle	542	174	716				
Denton and Reddish	1,203	379	1,582				
Eccles	1,290	304	1,594				
Hazel Grove	724	218	942				
Heywood and Middleton	1,653	438	2,091				
Leigh	1,369	420	1,789				
Makerfield	1,340	414	1,754				
Manchester Blackley	2,441	542	2,983				
Manchester Central	3,975	1,010	4,985				
Manchester Gorton	2,902	761	3,663				
Manchester Withington	2,079	633	2,712				
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,390	407	1,797				
Oldham West and Royton	1,729	435	2,164				
Rochdale	2,152	540	2,692				
Salford	1,727	387	2,114				
Stalybridge and Hyde	1,336	392	1,728				
Stockport	1,325	319	1,644				
Stretford and Urmston	1,666	427	2,093				
Wigan	1,451	417	1,868				
Worsley	1,240	358	1,598				
Wythenshawe and Sale East	2,031	459	2,490				
Lancashire							
Blackburn	2,088	510	2,598				
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,620	391	2,011				
Blackpool South	2,232	611	2,843				
Burnley	1,101	307	1,408				
Chorley	944	318	1,262				
Fylde	578	195	773				
Hyndburn	990	275	1,265				
Lancaster and Wyre	1,084	385	1,469				
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,778	489	2,267				
Pendle	1,010	308	1,318				
Preston	2,075	455	2,530				
Ribble Valley	435	167	602				
Rossendale and Darwen	919	310	1,229				
South Ribble	724	225	949				
West Lancashire	1,853	563	2,416				
MERSEYSIDE							
Merseyside							
Birkenhead	2,881	705	3,586				
Bootle	2,913	698	3,611				
Crosby	1,299	389	1,688				
Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,376	641	3,017				
Knowsley South	3,017	785	3,802				
Liverpool Garston	2,292	596	2,888				
Liverpool Riverside	4,374	1,182	5,556				
Liverpool Walton	3,486	924	4,410				
Liverpool Wavertree	3,081	895	3,976				
Liverpool West Derby	3,295	822	4,117				
Southport	1,522	470	1,992				
St Helens North	1,616	450	2,066				
St Helens South	1,963	539	2,502				
Wallasey	2,271	647	2,918				
Wirral South	971	318	1,289				
Wirral West	1,080	374	1,454				
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER							
Humberside (former county)							
Beverley and Holderness	1,426	602	2,028				
Brigg and Goole	1,394	472	1,866				
Cleethorpes	1,875	597	2,472				
East Yorkshire	1,387	473	1,860				
Great Grimby	3,025	726	3,751				
Haltemprice and Howden	792	317	1,109				
Kingston upon Hull East	2,930	782	3,712				
Kingston upon Hull North	3,338	900	4,238				
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,978	821	3,799				
Scunthorpe	1,709	547	2,256				
North Yorkshire							
Harrogate and Knaresborough	693	243	936				
Richmond	711	332	1,043				
Ryedale	648	256	904				
Scarborough and Whitby	1,961	679	2,640				
Selby	1,079	431	1,510				
Skipton and Ripon	607	250	857				
Vale of York	517	213	730				
York, City of	1,611	465	2,076				
South Yorkshire							
Barnsley Central	1,868	434	2,302				
Barnsley East and Mexborough	2,006	490	2,496				
Barnsley West and Penistone	1,527	437	1,964				
Don Valley	1,742	467	2,209				
Doncaster Central	2,577	724	3,301				
Doncaster North	2,119	517	2,636				
Rother Valley	1,649	513	2,163				
Rotherham	2,235	543	2,778				
Sheffield Attercliffe	1,778	470	2,248				
Sheffield Brightside	2,564	561	3,125				
Sheffield Central	3,689	908	4,597				
Sheffield Hallam	901	289	1,190				
Sheffield Heeley	2,211	595	2,806				
Sheffield Hillsborough	1,504	466	2,010				
Wentworth	1,955	506	2,461				
West Yorkshire							
Batley and Spennings	1,299	349	1,648				
Bradford North	2,629	663	3,292				
Bradford South	2,007	535	2,542				
Bradford West	3,200	842	4,042				
Calder Valley	1,251	410	1,661				
Calne Valley	1,278	361	1,639				
Dewsbury	1,344	465	1,809				
Elmet	959	307	1,266				
Halifax	2,181	593	2,774				
Hemsworth	1,573	423	1,996				
Huddersfield	2,216	652	2,868				
Keighley	1,369	485	1,854				
Leeds Central	3,675	831	4,506				
Leeds East	2,466	639	3,105				
Leeds North East	1,571	510	2,081				
Leeds North West	1,106	352	1,458				
Leeds West	1,901	497	2,398				
Morley and Rothwell	1,181	353	1,534				
Normanton	1,077	377	1,454				
Pontefract and Castleford	1,672	518	2,190				
Pudsey	843	316	1,159				
Shipley	1,160	376	1,536				
Wakefield	1,849	525	2,374				
EAST MIDLANDS							
Derbyshire							
Amber Valley	1,090	417	1,507				
Bolsover	1,502	423	1,925				
Chesterfield	2,059	597	2,656				
Derby North	1,557	422	1,979				
Derby South	2,628	710	3,338				
Erewash	1,375	433	1,808				
High Peak	922	265	1,187				
North East Derbyshire	1,497	434	1,931				
South Derbyshire	966	269	1,235				
West Derbyshire	654	303	957				
Leicestershire							
Blaby	547	176	723				
Bosworth	616	261	877				
Charnwood	596	276	872				
Harborough	625	25					

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at November 12 1998

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
London							
Kensington and Chelsea	1,385	792	2,177				
Kingston and Surbiton	1,020	384	1,404				
Lewisham East	1,893	682	2,575				
Lewisham West	2,456	892	3,348				
Lewisham Deptford	3,452	1,228	4,680				
Leyton and Wanstead	2,261	718	2,979				
Mitcham and Morden	1,669	557	2,226				
North Southwark and Bermondsey	3,539	1,263	4,802				
Old Bexley and Sidcup	750	286	1,036				
Orpington	871	323	1,194				
Poplar and Canning Town	4,095	1,130	5,225				
Putney	1,253	538	1,791				
Regent's Park and Kensington North	3,448	1,471	4,919				
Richmond Park	1,003	408	1,411				
Romford	813	286	1,099				
Ruislip - Northwood	601	256	857				
Streatham	3,667	1,386	5,053				
Sutton and Cheam	680	289	969				
Tooting	2,087	751	2,838				
Tottenham	5,615	1,804	7,419				
Twickenham	861	325	1,186				
Upminster	806	253	1,059				
Uxbridge	704	262	966				
Vauxhall	4,398	1,625	6,023				
Walthamstow	2,614	912	3,526				
West Ham	3,646	1,115	4,761				
Wimbledon	852	350	1,202				
SOUTH EAST (GOR)							
Berkshire (former county)							
Bracknell	586	180	766				
Maidenhead	539	158	697				
Newbury	459	132	591				
Reading East	854	260	1,114				
Reading West	864	187	1,051				
Slough	1,502	430	1,932				
Spelthorne	524	196	720				
Windsor	528	206	734				
Wokingham	310	113	423				
Buckinghamshire							
Aylesbury	843	272	1,115				
Beaconsfield	439	166	605				
Buckingham	350	135	485				
Chesham and Amersham	377	113	490				
Milton Keynes South West	909	288	1,197				
North East Milton Keynes	769	257	1,026				
Wycombe	990	252	1,242				
East Sussex							
Bexhill and Battle	773	254	1,027				
Brighton Kempdown	2,100	661	2,761				
Brighton Pavilion	2,659	963	3,622				
Eastbourne	1,194	387	1,581				
Hastings and Rye	2,258	576	2,834				
Hove	1,845	689	2,534				
Lewes	769	264	1,033				
Wealden	529	184	713				
Hampshire							
Aldershot	591	216	807				
Basingstoke	613	239	852				
East Hampshire	718	207	925				
Eastleigh	660	217	877				
Fareham	452	155	607				
Gosport	1,021	336	1,357				
Havant	1,336	343	1,679				
New Forest East	636	210	846				
New Forest West	607	210	817				
North East Hampshire	424	115	539				
North West Hampshire	549	208	757				
Portsmouth North	1,089	312	1,401				
Portsmouth South	2,219	611	2,830				
Romsey	498	195	693				
Southampton Itchen	2,046	525	2,571				
Southampton Test	1,973	501	2,474				
Winchester	599	192	791				
Isle of Wight							
Isle of Wight	2,916	1,010	3,926				
Kent							
Ashford	1,158	346	1,504				
Canterbury	1,313	436	1,749				
Chatham and Aylesford	1,243	373	1,616				
Dartford	1,082	391	1,473				
Dover	1,763	480	2,243				
Faversham and Mid Kent	847	309	1,156				
Folkestone and Hythe	1,913	432	2,345				
Gillingham	1,099	442	1,541				
Gravesham	1,601	561	2,162				
Maidstone and The Weald	847	304	1,151				
Medway	1,459	505	1,964				
North Thanet	2,072	560	2,632				
Sevenoaks	592	229	821				
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,486	529	2,015				
South Thanet	1,801	484	2,285				
Tonbridge and Malling	694	237	931				
Tunbridge Wells	701	184	885				
Oxfordshire							
Banbury	578	191	769				
Henley	373	124	497				
Oxford East	1,324	397	1,721				
Oxford West and Abingdon	516	186	702				
Wantage	410	188	598				
Witney	358	149	507				
Surrey							
East Surrey	428	157	585				
Epsom and Ewell	450	148	598				
Esher and Walton	492	181	673				
Guildford	522	171	693				
Mole Valley	317	97	414				
Reigate	385	137	522				
Runnymede and Weybridge	450	160	610				
South West Surrey	421	125	546				
Surrey Heath	348	118	466				
Woking	407	105	512				
West Sussex							
Arundel and South Downs	365	115	480				
Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	829	276	1,105				
Chichester	685	223	908				
Crawley	774	241	1,015				
East Worthing and Shoreham	659	210	869				
Horsham	436	141	577				
Mid Sussex	345	119	464				
Worthing West	621	180	801				
SOUTH WEST							
Avon (former county)							
Bath	1,101	433	1,534				
Bristol East	1,988	595	2,583				
Bristol North West	1,254	369	1,623				
Bristol South	2,008	570	2,578				
Bristol West	1,872	701	2,573				
Kingswood	825	235	1,060				
Northavon	468	207	675				
Wansdyke	540	227	767				
Weston-Super-Mare	1,029	342	1,371				
Woodspring	482	180	662				
Cornwall							
Falmouth and Camborne	2,049	693	2,742				
North Cornwall	2,038	863	2,901				
South East Cornwall	1,209	541	1,750				
St Ives	2,201	923	3,124				
Truro and St Austell	1,689	592	2,281				
Devon							
East Devon	793	287	1,080				
Exeter	1,720	566	2,286				
North Devon	1,391	501	1,892				
Plymouth Devonport	1,933	607	2,540				
Plymouth Sutton	2,774	873	3,647				
South West Devon	675	314	989				
Teignbridge	1,204	433	1,637				
Tiverton and Honiton	873	360	1,233				
Torbay	2,198	632	2,830				
Torridge and West Devon	1,336	529	1,865				
Totnes	1,171	490	1,661				
Dorset							
Bournemouth East	1,340	421	1,761				
Bournemouth West	1,542	412	1,954				
Christchurch	577	202	779				
Mid Dorset and North Poole	646	205	851				
North Dorset	465	177	642				
Poole	861	234	1,095				
South Dorset	1,169	329	1,498				
West Dorset	676	285	961				
Gloucestershire							
Cheltenham	1,217	310	1,527				
Cotswold	375	147	522				
Forest of Dean	840	386	1,226				
Gloucester	1,807	564	2,371				
Stroud	850	310	1,160				
Tewkesbury	630	264	894				
Somerset							
Bridgwater	1,380	493	1,873				
Somerton and Frome	679	307	986				
Taunton	1,179	352	1,531				
Wells	885	371	1,256				
Yeovil	823	287	1,110				
Wiltshire							
Devizes	653	291	944				
North Swindon	694	250	944				
North Wiltshire	592	244	836				
Salisbury	756	252	1,008				
South Swindon	1,064	340	1,404				
Westbury	734	351	1,085				

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at November 12 1998

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
WALES							
Aberavon	1,161	378	1,539				
Alyn and Deeside	963	303	1,266				
Blaenau Gwent	1,846	485	2,331				
Brecon and Radnorshire	922	320	1,242				
Bridgend	1,256	442	1,698				
Caerphilly	1,513	507	2,020				
Caerphilly	1,692	438	2,130				
Cardiff Central	1,558	397	1,955				
Cardiff North	674	210	884				
Cardiff South and Penarth	2,071	479	2,550				
Cardiff West	1,879	415	2,294				
Cardiff East and Dinefwr	885	314	1,199				
Cardiff South and West	1,591	512	2,103				
Ceredigion	1,005	370	1,375				
Clwyd South	960	271	1,231				
Clwyd West	971	304	1,275				
Conwy	1,574	432	2,006				
Cynon Valley	1,437	380	1,817				
Defford	796	258	1,054				
Gwynedd	1,014	322	1,336				
Isle Valley	935	312	1,247				
Llanelli	1,355	415	1,770				
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	889	359	1,248				
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,777	397	2,174				
Monmouth	1,258	339	1,597				
Monmouthshire	453	186	639				
Neath	1,344	428	1,772				
Newport East	1,304	334	1,638				
Newport West	1,588	388	1,976				
Ogmore	1,276	361	1,637				
Pontypridd	1,255	362	1,617				
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,659	494	2,153				
Rhondda	1,538	398	1,936				
Swansea East	1,653	391	2,044				
Swansea West	1,561	431	1,992				
Torfaen	1,325	314	1,639				
Torfaen	1,269	377	1,646				
Vale of Clwyd	1,428	445	1,873				
Vale of Glamorgan	939	314	1,253				
Wrexham	1,691	536	2,227				
Ynys Mon	1,691	536	2,227				
SCOTLAND							
Aberdeen Central	1,076	285	1,361				
Aberdeen North	615	161	776				
Aberdeen South	745	205	950				
Airdrie and Shotts	1,819	556	2,375				
Angus	1,279	483	1,762				
Argyll and Bute	1,438	530	1,968				
Ayr	1,494	522	2,016				
Banff and Buchan	736	248	984				
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,342	405	1,747				
Carraig, Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,168	639	2,807				
Central Fife	1,954	595	2,549				
Clydesdale and Milngavie	1,575	383	1,958				
Clydesdale	1,500	451	1,951				
Cornwall and Crayston	1,433	434	1,867				
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,248	332	1,580				
Cunningham North	1,596	548	2,144				
Cunningham South	1,860	665	2,525				
Dumfries	1,852	564	2,416				
Dumfries	1,354	500	1,854				
Dumfries East	2,348	677	3,025				
Dumfries West	1,972	545	2,517				
Dumfries East	1,662	397	2,059				
Dumfries West	1,392	392	1,784				
East Lothian	1,210	450	1,660				
East Lothian	940	274	1,214				
East Lothian	993	319	1,312				
Edinburgh Central	1,537	476	2,013				
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	1,266	302	1,568				
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,911	559	2,470				
Edinburgh Pentlands	1,123	306	1,429				
Edinburgh South	1,125	334	1,459				
Edinburgh West	993	270	1,263				
Falkirk East	1,468	415	1,883				
Falkirk West	1,592	466	2,058				
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,322	503	1,825				
Glasgow Anniesland	1,882	386	2,268				
Glasgow Baillieston	2,053	511	2,564				
Glasgow Cathcart	1,409	366	1,775				
Glasgow Govan	2,194	567	2,761				
Glasgow Kelvin	2,095	579	2,674				
Glasgow Maryhill	2,641	703	3,344				
Glasgow Pollok	2,134	515	2,649				
Glasgow Rutherglen	1,402	357	1,759				
Glasgow Shettleston	2,232	498	2,730				
Glasgow Springburn	2,478	575	3,053				
Gordon	506	204	710				
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,156	323	1,479				
Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,744	471	2,215				
Hamilton South	1,284	336	1,620				
Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,414	559	1,973				
Kilmacnock and Loudoun	1,976	648	2,624				
Kirkcaldy	1,976	628	2,604				
Linlithgow	1,107	263	1,370				
Livingston	1,174	337	1,511				
Midlothian	816	175	991				
Moray	983	390	1,373				
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,718	436	2,154				
North East Fife	906	374	1,280				
North Tayside	939	378	1,317				
Ochil	1,503	459	1,962				
Orkney and Shetland	422	176	598				
Paisley North	1,588	438	2,026				

	Male	Female	All
NORTHERN IRELAND			
Belfast East	1,902	552	2,454
Belfast North	3,061	602	3,663
Belfast South	2,045	734	2,779
Belfast West	4,417	738	5,155
East Antrim	1,905	569	2,474
East Londonderry	2,522	724	3,246
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,479	684	3,163
Foyle	4,437	1,005	5,442
Lagan Valley	1,314	459	1,773
Mid Ulster	2,038	573	2,611
Newry and Armagh	3,109	757	3,866
North Antrim	2,305	665	2,970
North Down	1,444	528	1,972
South Antrim	1,431	552	1,983
South Down	2,261	701	2,962
Strangford	1,411	476	1,887
Upper Bann	1,717	559	2,276
West Tyrone	2,961	689	3,650

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C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count flows: standardised*

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED						
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
1997	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	261.3	4.8	183.6	77.7
	Jun 11	234.1	164.5	69.6	256.2	-5.1	178.9	77.3
	Jul 9	301.0	197.1	104.0	232.9	-23.3	165.4	67.5
	Aug 13	273.4	180.1	93.3	246.7	13.8	174.3	72.4
	Sep 10	252.9	172.7	80.2	246.0	-0.7	173.7	72.3
	Oct 8 R	268.2	187.5	80.7	254.0	8.0	178.5	75.5
	Nov 12 P	271.3	194.3	77.0	263.1	9.1	185.4	77.7

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW +			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED						
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
1997	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	252.2	-19.9	177.2	75.0
	Jun 11	262.9	189.3	73.6	262.5	10.3	183.2	79.3
	Jul 9	251.7	178.9	72.8	262.5	0.0	182.7	79.8
	Aug 13	260.5	180.1	80.4	267.4	4.9	186.7	80.7
	Sep 10	305.9	199.2	106.7	259.5	-7.9	181.3	78.2
	Oct 8 R	320.0	219.6	100.4	239.6	-19.9	172.1	67.5
	Nov 12 P	273.5	190.6	82.9	251.1	11.5	178.2	72.9

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* The claimant count flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp351-8. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ week month.
P The latest national seasonally-adjusted claimant count figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
R Revised.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.34

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim

Leavers between 11 September and 8 October 1998, unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	52-104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
Thousands						
Found work	89.5	24.6	17.4	8.0	4.0	143.5
Works on average 16+ hours per week	4.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	5.9
Gone abroad	6.7	2.5	1.9	0.9	0.5	12.4
Claimed Income Support	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	4.7
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.2	2.5	2.7	1.8	1.4	12.5
Claimed another benefit	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	4.6
Full-time education	8.7	3.2	1.8	1.3	0.6	15.6
Approved training	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.5
Government supported training	4.1	2.0	7.7	4.7	2.4	21.0
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Gone to prison	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Ceased claiming	2.4	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.2	4.8
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	4.9	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.4	8.5
Failed to sign	35.9	8.7	6.8	3.2	1.7	56.4
Total	166.8	49.0	43.6	22.8	12.5	294.7
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	71.0	63.1	49.0	42.3	38.5	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.3	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.0	
Gone abroad	5.3	6.4	5.4	4.8	4.8	
Claimed Income Support	1.3	2.3	2.8	2.6	4.8	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.3	6.4	7.6	9.5	13.5	
Claimed another benefit	1.3	2.6	2.8	3.2	4.8	
Full-time education	6.9	8.2	5.1	6.9	5.8	
Approved training	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.0	
Government supported training	3.3	5.1	21.7	24.9	23.1	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.0	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.0	
Gone to prison	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.1	1.9	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Note: Computerised claims only

Due to technical problems, it has not proved possible to update this table this month. These figures are the same as those that appeared in December. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094

C.35 CLAIMANT COUNT

Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending October 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	7.7	10.3	17.9	9	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	37.3	60.8	98.2	14	16	15	7	8	8
20-24	77.4	146.0	223.4	17	22	20	7	10	8
25-29	37.8	97.0	134.8	18	26	24	8	11	10
30-34	25.0	72.7	97.8	20	31	28	8	12	10
35-39	20.9	54.7	75.6	18	34	29	7	12	10
40-44	21.2	41.7	62.9	18	34	29	7	12	9
45-49	21.9	36.7	58.6	19	35	29	7	11	9
50-54	20.7	35.9	56.7	22	37	31	8	14	10
55-59	13.1	26.7	39.8	33	46	41	11	14	13
60 & over	0.4	10.7	11.1	114	47	49	53	14	14
All ages	283.5	593.2	876.8	18	28	25	7	10	9
North East									
16-17	0.5	0.8	1.4	9	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	2.4	4.3	6.6	16	18	18	6	10	9
20-24	4.2	9.2	13.4	18	26	23	7	11	9
25-29	1.6	5.7	7.3	18	27	25	7	10	9
30-34	1.2	4.3	5.5	20	35	32	7	11	10
35-39	1.1	3.5	4.6	17	36	32	7	9	8
40-44	1.2	3.0	4.2	17	35	30	7	9	8
45-49	1.2	2.5	3.7	21	36	31	7	8	8
50-54	1.0	2.5	3.5	22	37	32	9	10	9
55-59	0.5	1.7	2.3	32	46	42	12	10	11
60 & over	0.0	0.6	0.6	134	56	59	15	10	11
All ages	14.9	38.2	53.1	18	30	27	7	10	9
North West (GOR)									
16-17	0.8	1.0	1.8	9	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	3.6	6.3	9.9	13	14	14	7	8	7
20-24	7.2	15.1	22.3	14	19	18	6	9	8
25-29	3.2	10.0	13.1	16	23	21	7	10	9
30-34	2.2	7.1	9.3	16	26	24	6	11	9
35-39	1.8	5.3	7.1	15	29	25	6	9	8
40-44	1.9	3.9	5.8	15	27	23	6	11	9
45-49	1.9	3.4	5.4	17	29	25	6	11	9
50-54	1.1	2.4	3.6	29	38	35	10	12	11
55-59	0.0	0.9	0.9	88	35	37	31	12	12
60 & over	0.0	0.2	0.3	75	66	67	14	7	7
All ages	25.7	58.9	84.7	15	24	21	7	10	9
Merseyside									
16-17	0.3	0.4	0.7	8	8	8	5	6	6
18-19	1.5	2.3	3.7	19	21	20	11	12	11
20-24	2.7	5.3	8.0	23	33	30	9	14	12
25-29	1.1	3.1	4.2	25	37	34	9	15	13
30-34	0.6	2.3	2.9	32	43	41	10	16	14
35-39	0.5	1.8	2.3	26	49	43	9	17	14
40-44	0.6	1.3	1.8	25	53	45	8	17	13
45-49	0.6	1.1	1.7	23	56	45	8	17	13
50-54	0.5	1.1	1.5	31	51	45	10	14	13
55-59	0.3	0.8	1.1	50	54	53	15	18	17
60 & over	0.0	0.2	0.3	75	66	67	14	7	7
All ages	8.6	19.6	28.3	25	39	35	9	14	12
Yorkshire and the Humber									
16-17	0.9	1.2	2.1	9	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	3.8	6.6	10.3	16	17	17	8	9	9
20-24	7.4	15.8	23.2	18	23	22	7	10	9
25-29	3.4	9.8	13.2	19	26	24	8	11	10
30-34	2.2	7.1	9.3	19	30	28	7	12	10
35-39	2.1	5.3	7.4	17	33	28	7	12	9
40-44	2.2	4.1	6.3	14	32	26	6	11	8
45-49	2.2	3.8	6.0	17	32	26	7	11	9
50-54	2.0	3.6	5.7	23	35	31	7	11	10
55-59	1.2	2.7	3.9	34	46	42	11	13	12
60 & over	0.0	1.0	1.0	124	49	51	72	17	17
All ages	27.5	61.0	88.4	18	28	25	7	11	9
East Midlands									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	8	7	7	6	5	5
18-19	2.4	4.0	6.5	12	15	14	6	8	7
20-24	5.2	9.6	14.9	15	20	18	7	9	8
25-29	2.3	6.0	8.3	17	23	21	8	10	9
30-34	1.5	4.4	5.9	17	26	23	8	10	9
35-39	1.3	3.3	4.6	17	26	23	8	11	9
40-44	1.2	2.5	3.8	17	26	23	7	10	9
45-49	1.4	2.4	3.9	16	27	23	7	9	8
50-54	1.3	2.4	3.8	20	30	26	8	10	9
55-59	0.9	1.9	2.7	26	39	35	10	12	11
60 & over	0.0	0.8	0.8	154	45	49	65	13	14
All ages	18.2	37.9	56.1	16	24	21	7	9	9
West Midlands									
16-17	0.6	0.8	1.3	9	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	3.6	5.5	9.1	15	16	16	8	8	8
20-24	7.1	13.0	20.1	20	23	22	7	10	9
25-29	3.2	8.2	11.4	20	28	25	8	11	10
30-34	2.0	5.9	7.9	22	32	30	8	12	11
35-39	1.7	4.5	6.2	19	37	32	7	12	10
40-44	1.7	3.4	5.1	20	35	30	7	12	10
45-49	1.8	3.2	5.0	20	38	31	7	12	10
50-54	1.9	3.1	5.0	26	42	36	8	12	10
55-59	1.2	2.5	3.7	39	52	48	12	14	14
60 & over	0.0	1.1	1.1	173	49	54	73	17	17
All ages	24.8	50.9	75.7	21	30	27	8	11	9
Eastern									
16-17	0.4	0.6	1.0	8	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	2.6	4.0	6.6	13	13	13	7	7	7
20-24	5.1	9.4	14.5	15	20	18	6	8	7
25-29	2.4	6.3	8.7	15	23	21	8	9	9
30-34	1.5	4.7	6.2	18	27	25	9	11	10
35-39	1.3	3.6	4.9	18	30	27	7	11	10
40-44	1.4	2.8	4.3	19	31	27	8	11	10
45-49	1.6	2.7	4.4	22	30	27	8	11	10
50-54	1.6	2.8	4.4	21	31	27	9	11	10
55-59	1.1	2.1	3.2	31	38	35	13	14	14
60 & over	0.0	1.0	1.0	116	31	34	60	11	12
All ages	19.2	39.9	59.1	17	25	22	7	9	9

CLAIMANT COUNT

Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending October 1998

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
London									
16-17	0.7	0.7	1.5	9	9	9	7	7	7
18-19	3.9	5.6	9.5	17	17	17	9	9	9
20-24	10.3	15.9	26.1	22	26	25	9	12	10
25-29	6.9	13.9	20.9	23	31	29	9	14	12
30-34	4.7	11.7	16.4	26	40	36	10	17	15
35-39	3.2	8.3	11.5	25	43	38	10	19	16
40-44	2.6	5.5	8.2	27	46	40	11	19	16
45-49	2.5	4.3	6.8	28	45	39	11	17	15
50-54	2.4	3.8	6.2	32	48	42	12	17	15
55-59	1.6	2.9	4.5	41	60	54	15	21	19
60 & over	0.1	1.3	1.4	77	59	60	38	20	21
All ages	39.0	74.1	113.1	24	36	32	10	15	13
South East (GOR)									
16-17	0.5	0.7	1.2	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	2.8	4.7	7.5	12	12	12	6	6	6
20-24	6.1	12.0	18.1	14	18	16	6	7	7
25-29	3.2	8.5	11.6	16	22	20	7	9	8
30-34	2.1	6.7	8.8	18	26	24	7	10	9
35-39	1.7	4.9	6.6	16	29	26	7	10	9
40-44	1.8	4.0	5.8	18	28	25	7	10	9
45-49	2.0	3.7	5.7	17	30	26	7	10	9
50-54	1.3	2.8	4.1	20	33	28	7	11	9
55-59	0.0	1.2	1.2	85	30	32	53	10	11
60 & over	23.4	52.9	76.3	16	24	22	6	9	8
South West									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	8	7	8	6	5	6
18-19	2.5	4.2	6.7	13	14	13	6	7	6
20-24	5.2	9.9	15.1	14	19	17	6	8	7
25-29	2.7	6.8	9.4	16	21	20	7	9	8
30-34	1.8	5.1	6.9	19	25	23	7	10	9
35-39	1.4	3.8	5.3	18	28	25	6	10	9
40-44	1.5	3.0	4.5	17	28	24	6	10	8
45-49	1.7	2.8	4.4	18	28	25	7	10	9
50-54	1.6	2.9	4.5	22	31	28	8	10	9
55-59	1.0	2.1	3.0	32	45	41	11	12	12
60 & over	0.0	0.8	0.8	108	40	42	52	10	11
All ages	19.8	41.9	61.7	17	24	22	7	9	8
Wales									
16-17	0.4	0.6	1.0	8	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	2.3	4.0	6.2	14	16	15	7	9	8
20-24	4.6	8.9	13.4	14	22	19	6	9	8
25-29	2.0	5.1	7.1	16	25	23	7	11	9
30-34	1.2	3.7	4.9	17	29	26	7	11	10
35-39	1.0	2.8	3.8	17	31	28	6	10	8
40-44	1.1	2.1	3.2</						

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)	
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)												
1992) Annual	9.2	6.9	10.1	10.7	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	12.3	10.4	6.6	
1993) Annual	10.7	7.2	10.4	11.0	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	17.2	11.7	7.9	
1994) averages	11.1	7.1	9.6	9.8	3.8	10.0	10.4	9.2	17.4	12.3	8.4	
1995)	10.7	6.8	8.7	8.6	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	16.2	11.7	8.2	
1996)	10.8	6.8	8.2	8.6	4.3	9.7	9.7	6.8	15.3	12.4	8.9	
1997												
Oct	10.6	6.6	6.7	8.3	4.4	9.1	9.1	5.2	12.3	12.4	10.3	
Nov	10.5	6.5	6.5	8.4	4.4	9.0	9.0	5.1	11.9	12.4	10.3	
Dec	10.4	6.5	6.4	8.1	4.3	9.0	8.6	5.0	12.3	12.2	10.3	
1998												
Jan	10.3	6.4	6.4	8.2	4.4	8.9	8.9	5.3	11.8	12.1	10.1	
Feb	10.3	6.5	6.5	8.1	4.4	9.0	8.6	4.9	12.3	12.1	10.0	
Mar	10.3	6.5	6.4	8.2	4.5	9.0	8.5	4.8	12.7	12.0	10.0	
Apr	10.2	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.4	8.9	8.4	4.7	12.6	11.9	10.0	
May	10.1	6.4	6.3	8.1	4.5	8.9	8.4	4.6	12.6	11.9	9.8	
Jun	10.0	6.5	6.2	8.2	4.5	8.8	8.4	4.5	12.4	11.8	9.7	
Jul	10.0	6.4	6.3	..	4.5	8.8	8.4	4.6	12.0	11.9	9.8	
Aug	10.0	6.5	6.2	..	4.5	8.9	8.3	4.5	11.4	11.9	9.8	
Sep	9.8	..	6.2	..	4.5	8.8	8.3	4.3	11.2	11.9	9.5	
Oct	9.8	..	..	..	4.4	8.6	..	4.2	11.0	11.8	9.3
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1997												
Nov			1,432	779	235	558	1,383	208	389	3,091	4,528	
Dec			1,403	762	228	556	1,321	206	365	3,051	4,547	
1998												
Jan			1,394	755	230	548	1,376	205	386	3,039	4,439	
Feb			1,382	751	238	559	1,338	198	385	3,031	4,418	
Mar			1,374	750	231	556	1,313	193	384	3,006	4,414	
Apr			1,363	737	237	552	1,305	190	382	2,995	4,386	
May			1,367	754	245	547	1,307	186	378	2,980	4,316	
Jun			1,361	768	248	542	1,302	182	374	2,952	4,267	
Jul			1,335	777	245	543	1,311	181	370	2,965	4,229	
Aug			1,317	761	242	555	1,299	178	368	2,998	4,190	
Sep			1,305	761	243	555	1,301	173	365	2,955	4,152	
Oct			1,319	720	..	..	1,265	..	..	..	4,100
Nov			1,329	751	..	..	1,268	..	..	..	4,110
% rate: latest month			4.6	8.0	7.3	12.9	8.0	6.2	14.5	11.7	10.8	
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months			-0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992)			2,779	925	193	473	1,640	315	328	2,818	2,993	
1993) Annual			2,919	939	222	550	1,649	345	441	2,999	3,442	
1994) averages			2,639	856	215	589	1,541	340	453	3,094	3,687	
1995)			2,326	766	216	597	1,422	285	427	2,976	3,629	
1996)			2,122	783	231	588	1,469	242	405	3,063	3,980	
1997												
Nov			1,388	737	241	563	1,323	189	377	3,182	4,329	
Dec			1,391	764	269	566	1,240	192	407	3,132	4,520	
1998												
Jan			1,479	817	301	561	1,478	235	405	3,196	4,820	
Feb			1,451	843	296	554	1,422	207	366	3,141	4,810	
Mar			1,406	802	261	540	1,399	199	384	3,027	4,620	
Apr			1,390	737	241	526	1,329	190	375	2,920	4,420	
May			1,349	739	219	512	1,327	175	358	2,855	4,150	
Jun			1,323	736	202	505	1,280	164	382	2,783	4,070	
Jul			1,368	728	198	554	1,359	181	389	2,825	4,130	
Aug			1,383	728	199	584	1,298	186	362	2,948	4,058	
Sep			1,334	766	203	588	1,185	159	348	3,004	3,965	
Oct			1,286	686	..	..	1,166	..	..	..	3,850
Nov			1,284	711	..	..	1,215	..	..	..	3,940
% rate: latest month			4.5	7.6	6.1	13.6	7.7	5.7	14.1	N/A	10.2	
Latest month: change on a year ago			-0.4	-0.4	0.1	-0.5	-0.9	-1.4	-1.3	N/A	-1.0	

Notes: 1 The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.

2 Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries. The OECD is now using Eurostat unemployment rates for all EU countries. Rates for all other countries are calculated by the OECD.

The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.

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

+

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)												
1992) Annual	7.9	15.4	9.0	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.4	5.6	2.9	7.4
1993) Annual	8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.7	9.1	3.8	6.8
1994) averages	8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.4	3.6	6.1
1995)	9.2	12.3	11.9	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.3	5.6
1996)	9.6	11.6	12.0	3.4	3.3	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.1	9.6	..	5.4
1997												
Oct	..	9.9	12.1	3.4	2.5	4.7	..	6.7	20.4	9.5	..	4.8
Nov	..	9.8	12.1	3.5	2.5	4.6	3.7	6.6	20.3	8.9	..	4.6
Dec	..	9.7	12.0	3.4	2.5	4.6	..	6.6	20.0	8.7	..	4.7
1998												
Jan	..	9.7	12.0	3.5	2.3	4.7	..	6.6	19.7	9.1	..	4.7
Feb	..	9.5	12.1	3.6	2.3	4.6	3.3	6.6	19.5	8.7	..	4.6
Mar	..	9.4	12.2	3.8	2.2	4.3	..	6.5	19.2	8.3	..	4.7
Apr	..	9.3	12.4	4.1	2.3	4.2	..	6.5	19.0	8.9	..	4.3
May	..	9.2	12.3	4.3	2.2	4.0	3.5	4.8	19.0	8.8	..	4.3
Jun	..	9.2	12.3	4.3	2.2	3.9	..	4.7	19.0	8.0	..	4.5
Jul	..	9.1	12.3	4.1	2.3	3.8	..	4.6	18.8	8.5	..	4.5
Aug	..	9.0	..	4.3	2.2	3.7	..	4.6	18.7	8.2	..	4.5
Sep	..	8.8	..	..	2.2	3.7	..	4.6	18.4	7.6	..	4.6
Oct	..	8.6	..	..	..	..	..	4.5	18.2	7.5	..	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1997												
Nov	224	245	..	2,360	6.2	336	65	..	2,064	..	176	6,289
Dec	217	241	..	2,350	6.4	330	61	..	2,068	..	177	6,382
1998												
Jan	226	238	2871	2,380	5.8	332	61	..	2,032	..	172	6,409
Feb	235	234	..	2,440	5.7	330	61	..	1,992	..	167	6,383
Mar	268	233	..	2,640	5.5	310	59	..	1,981	..	160	6,529
Apr	271	233	2833	2,810	5.5	297	56	..	1,942	..	152	5,859
May	310	232	..	2,980	5.4	288	56	..	1,915	..	144	5,910
Jun	333	230	..	2,890	5.4	285	52	..	1,889	..	136	6,237
Jul	332	227	..	2,780	5.6	279	52	..	1,861	..	130	6,230
Aug	..	225	..	2,950	5.5	270	54	..	1,863	..	127	6,247
Sep	..	220	..	2,920	5.5	268	..	..	..	..	123	6,310
Oct	..	217	..	2,890	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,299
Nov	..	214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,099
% rate: latest month	N/A	N/A	12.4	4.3	N/A	..	2.3	..	11.6	..	3.5	4.4
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	12.4	0.1	N/A	..	-0.2	..	-0.5	..	-0.5	0.0
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992)	185	283	2,549	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	232	92	9,384
1993) Annual	176	294	2,335	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	356	163	8,734
1994) averages	180	282	2,561	1,920	4.6	485	110	366	2,647	340	171	7,997
1995)	184	278	2,724	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	332	153	7,404
1996)	185	279	2,763	2,250	5.7	441						

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE All	MGSF							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	28,691	27,818	819	4,597	7,504	9,844	5,054	847
1993	28,559	27,728	710	4,422	7,614	9,923	5,058	806
1994	28,549	27,729	731	4,171	7,684	10,000	5,142	807
1995	28,550	27,740	756	4,002	7,702	10,103	5,177	813
1996	28,679	27,893	828	3,901	7,683	10,232	5,249	788
1997	28,845	28,023	870	3,779	7,692	10,224	5,458	824
1998	28,850	28,061	858	3,696	7,596	10,261	5,651	793
3-month averages								
Aug-Oct 1997	28,872	28,056	886	3,725	7,650	10,252	5,542	821
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,879	28,061	899	3,732	7,638	10,252	5,540	816
Oct-Dec	28,874	28,074	896	3,733	7,638	10,246	5,560	800
Nov 97-Jan 98	28,858	28,053	892	3,722	7,620	10,244	5,574	789
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	28,868	28,069	892	3,710	7,617	10,246	5,604	789
Jan-Mar 1998	28,884	28,090	890	3,708	7,623	10,259	5,610	790
Feb-Apr	28,890	28,089	882	3,693	7,613	10,266	5,634	799
Mar-May (Spr)	28,850	28,061	858	3,696	7,596	10,261	5,651	793
Apr-Jun	28,843	28,055	861	3,700	7,569	10,270	5,655	800
May-Jul	28,906	28,109	869	3,722	7,563	10,277	5,679	805
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,982	28,193	884	3,746	7,541	10,311	5,711	797
Jul-Sep	28,969	28,186	879	3,745	7,531	10,312	5,718	786
Aug-Oct	29,002	28,211	875	3,729	7,519	10,340	5,747	799
Changes								
Over last 3 months	96	102	6	7	-44	63	69	-6
Percent	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	-0.6	0.6	1.2	-0.8
Over last 12 months	130	155	-11	4	-131	88	206	-23
Percent	0.5	0.6	-1.2	0.1	-1.7	0.9	3.7	-2.8
Male	MGSF							
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
1998	16,078	15,795	435	2,026	4,316	5,587	3,431	263
3-month averages								
Aug-Oct 1997	16,112	15,822	455	2,042	4,351	5,583	3,391	294
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,115	15,826	455	2,039	4,350	5,587	3,395	289
Oct-Dec	16,114	15,834	457	2,036	4,353	5,587	3,401	285
Nov 97-Jan 98	16,116	15,829	459	2,029	4,348	5,592	3,402	283
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	16,120	15,837	462	2,019	4,347	5,592	3,418	279
Jan-Mar 1998	16,110	15,825	458	2,015	4,338	5,595	3,420	277
Feb-Apr	16,094	15,805	450	2,010	4,328	5,592	3,425	285
Mar-May (Spr)	16,078	15,795	435	2,026	4,316	5,587	3,431	263
Apr-Jun	16,072	15,789	441	2,021	4,302	5,591	3,434	289
May-Jul	16,093	15,810	447	2,041	4,295	5,588	3,438	290
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,130	15,853	452	2,054	4,283	5,606	3,458	280
Jul-Sep	16,124	15,852	449	2,050	4,273	5,614	3,466	272
Aug-Oct	16,117	15,852	447	2,034	4,264	5,624	3,484	268
Changes								
Over last 3 months	24	43	-1	-7	-31	36	46	-22
Percent	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.7	0.6	1.3	-7.7
Over last 12 months	5	31	-8	-8	-87	41	93	-26
Percent	0.0	0.2	-1.8	-0.4	-2.0	0.7	2.7	-8.8
Female	MGSF							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	12,430	11,873	391	2,082	3,196	4,409	1,855	532
1993	12,463	11,901	347	1,992	3,219	4,452	1,890	539
1994	12,477	11,934	354	1,868	3,245	4,511	1,956	533
1995	12,491	11,981	366	1,794	3,269	4,557	1,995	517
1996	12,611	12,105	393	1,758	3,292	4,644	2,018	512
1997	12,744	12,208	434	1,696	3,321	4,645	2,112	544
1998	12,772	12,266	422	1,670	3,280	4,674	2,220	510
3-month averages								
Aug-Oct 1997	12,760	12,234	432	1,683	3,299	4,669	2,151	527
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,765	12,235	443	1,693	3,288	4,665	2,146	527
Oct-Dec	12,760	12,239	439	1,697	3,285	4,659	2,160	515
Nov 97-Jan 98	12,743	12,224	434	1,693	3,272	4,653	2,172	506
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,749	12,232	430	1,691	3,270	4,655	2,186	510
Jan-Mar 1998	12,775	12,265	433	1,693	3,285	4,664	2,190	514
Feb-Apr	12,796	12,284	433	1,683	3,286	4,674	2,209	513
Mar-May (Spr)	12,772	12,266	422	1,670	3,280	4,674	2,220	510
Apr-Jun	12,771	12,266	420	1,678	3,267	4,679	2,221	511
May-Jul	12,813	12,300	422	1,681	3,268	4,688	2,241	514
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,852	12,340	433	1,692	3,258	4,705	2,253	517
Jul-Sep	12,845	12,334	430	1,695	3,258	4,699	2,252	514
Aug-Oct	12,885	12,359	429	1,695	3,255	4,716	2,264	531
Changes								
Over last 3 months	72	59	7	14	-13	28	23	16
Percent	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.9	-0.4	0.6	1.0	3.2
Over last 12 months	125	125	-3	12	-44	47	113	3
Percent	1.0	1.0	-0.6	0.7	-1.3	1.0	5.2	0.6

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

* Denominator = all persons in the relevant age group.
Each series is seasonally adjusted independently and therefore the sum of the series will not necessarily equal the totals.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age D.1

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATES (%) All	MGWG	MGSO					MGWP	MGWS
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.4	78.2	82.6	85.8	69.0	8.4
1993	62.9	78.7	53.7	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.8	78.6	56.1	76.1	83.1	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995	62.6	78.3	56.0	75.9	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996	62.7	78.5	58.0	76.9	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7
1997	62.8	78.5	59.3	76.5	83.7	84.4	68.4	8.1
1998	62.6	78.4	58.7	75.6	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
3-month averages								
Aug-Oct 1997	62.8	78.5	60.4	75.8	83.7	84.6	68.5	8.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	62.8	78.5	61.2	76.1	83.7	84.5	68.3	8.0
Oct-Dec	62.8	78.5	61.3	76.1	83.8	84.4	68.4	7.8
Nov 97-Jan 98	62.7	78.4	60.9	75.9	83.7	84.3	68.4	7.7
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	62.7	78.5	60.8	75.8	83.8	84.3	68.6	7.7
Jan-Mar 1998	62.8	78.5	60.8	75.8	83.9	84.4	68.5	7.7
Feb-Apr	62.7	78.5	60.3	75.5	84.0	84.4	68.6	7.8
Mar-May (Spr)	62.6	78.4	58.7	75.6	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
Apr-Jun	62.6	78.3	59.0	75.7	83.7	84.3	68.6	7.8
May-Jul	62.7	78.5	59.6	76.1	83.8	84.3	68.7	7.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	62.9	78.7	60.7	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.9	7.8
Jul-Sep	62.8	78.6	60.4	76.6	83.7	84.5	68.8	7.7
Aug-Oct	62.9	78.7	60.2	76.3	83.8	84.6	69.1	7.8
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	-0.1
Over last 12 months	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	-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
1998	71.6	84.3	58.2	80.9	93.7	91.5	71.9	7.6
3-month averages								
Aug-Oct 1997	72.0	84.7	60.2	81.3	93.6	91.9	72.2	8.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	72.0	84.7	60.6	81.2	93.7	91.9	72.1	7.8
Oct-Dec	71.9	84.7	61.0	81.1	93.8	91.8	72.1	7.7
Nov 97-Jan 98	71.9	84.6	61.0	80.8	93.9	91.8	72.0	7.7
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	71.9	84.6	61.5	80.5	93.9	91.7	72.2	7.5
Jan-Mar 1998	71.8	84.5	61.1	80.4	93.9	91.7	72.0	7.5
Feb-Apr	71.7	84.4	60.0	80.3	93.8	91.6	72.0	7.7
Mar-May (Spr)	71.6	84.3	58.2	80.9	93.7	91.5	71.9	7.6
Apr-Jun	71.6	84.2	59.0	80.8	93.5	91.5	71.8	7.8
May-Jul	71.7	84.3	59.9	8				

D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

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				
					Total	Available	Not available	Dis-couraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students				Other			
																5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNITED KINGDOM																		
All quarters																		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																		
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	238	119	118			
1996	17,045	7,642	5,343	2,310	2,127	893	1,234	101	579	765	262	408	184	86	57			
1997	17,053	7,656	5,281	2,385	2,180	776	1,403	88	690	733	269	390	206	92	112			
1998	17,205	7,747	5,361	2,387	2,173	731	1,443	73	751	731	249	360	218	91	123			
3-month averages																		
Aug-Oct 1997	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	17,145	7,701	5,311	2,385	2,176	753	1,424	78	753	741	254	359	208	93	118			
Feb-Apr	17,152	7,707	5,323	2,382	2,176	745	1,432	74	761	732	252	359	207	89	116			
Mar-May (Spr)	17,205	7,747	5,361	2,387	2,173	731	1,443	73	751	731	249	360	218	91	123			
Apr-Jun	17,226	7,763	5,385	2,378	2,152	719	1,434	70	759	717	246	355	222	93	133			
May-Jul	17,176	7,720	5,343	2,376	2,149	697	1,450	69	770	724	236	343	224	90	135			
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,113	7,647	5,294	2,355	2,141	697	1,443	67	772	743	225	342	214	88	128			
Jul-Sep	17,139	7,666	5,296	2,363	2,152	697	1,453	67	776	742	235	341	215	82	128			
Aug-Oct	17,119	7,649	5,256	2,393	2,167	708	1,459	67	782	719	250	350	223	87	135			
Changes																		
Over last 3 months	-57	-71	-87	17	18	11	9	-2	13	-5	14	7	-1	-3	1			
Percent	-0.3	-0.9	-1.6	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.6	-3.1	1.6	-0.7	6.1	1.9	-0.6	-3.3	0.3			
Over last 12 months	30	-25	-41	25	5	-55	61	-2	78	-32	-5	-38	16	-11	27			
Percent	0.2	-0.3	-0.8	1.1	0.2	-7.2	4.4	-2.9	11.2	-4.2	-2.2	-9.9	7.9	-11.0	25.2			
Male																		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																		
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	68	142	179	87	42	46			
1997	6,240	2,845	1,907	943	844	270	573	51	418	88	141	164	97	53	44			
1998	6,363	2,945	1,969	980	874	274	599	45	472	74	131	152	108	54	53			
3-month averages																		
Aug-Oct 1997	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 98 (Win)	6,297	2,882	1,951	933	843	277	565	45	444	73	123	159	91	51	40			
Jan-Mar 1998	6,315	2,899	1,943	956	859	284	578	41	456	72	133	157	96	50	47			
Feb-Apr	6,339	2,927	1,957	966	866	278	589	42	469	71	130	154	100	50	51			
Mar-May (Spr)	6,363	2,945	1,969	980	874	274	599	45	472	74	131	152	108	54	53			
Apr-Jun	6,378	2,956	1,984	975	862	270	592	44	475	73	125	148	110	58	57			
May-Jul	6,365	2,942	1,972	971	860	261	598	45	482	80	114	140	109	55	55			
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,336	2,906	1,946	958	861	264	596	43	487	77	112	141	98	50	50			
Jul-Sep	6,350	2,915	1,949	959	866	265	605	43	486	78	115	142	97	44	48			
Aug-Oct	6,366	2,919	1,944	976	879	269	611	41	487	73	125	152	94	45	48			
Changes																		
Over last 3 months	1	-24	-28	5	19	8	13	-4	5	-7	11	12	-15	-10	-7			
Percent	0.0	-0.8	-1.4	0.5	2.3	3.1	2.2	-9.0	1.1	-8.4	9.5	8.6	-13.7	-17.5	-12.1			
Over last 12 months	97	51	18	41	42	-2	45	3	63	2	-14	-15	-4	-9	5			
Percent	1.5	1.8	0.9	4.4	5.1	-0.9	7.9	6.8	15.0	3.3	-10.4	-9.2	-4.0	-17.3	12.2			
Female																		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																		
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	63	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	66			
1998	10,842	4,802	3,392	1,407	1,299	457	844	28	279	658	118	208	110	38	70			
3-month averages																		
Aug-Oct 1997	10,819	4,807	3,371	1,433	1,324	492	832	30	280	680	116	221	109	43	66			
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	669	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 98 (Win)	10,852	4,825	3,365	1,461	1,344	485	855	35	306	685	123	210	118	44	75			
Jan-Mar 1998	10,830	4,802	3,369	1,429	1,317	470	846	37	296	669	120	203	112	43	72			
Feb-Apr	10,814	4,780	3,366	1,416	1,310	467	844	32	292	661	122	205	107	39	65			
Mar-May (Spr)	10,842	4,802	3,392	1,407	1,299	457	844	28	279	658	118	208	110	38	70			
Apr-Jun	10,848	4,807	3,400	1,402	1,290	449	842	27	284	645	122	207	112	35	78			
May-Jul	10,811	4,777	3,371	1,405	1,289	436	852	24	288	644	122	203	115	35	80			
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,776	4,740	3,348	1,397	1,280	432	847	24	285	666	114	201	116	38	78			
Jul-Sep	10,788	4,751	3,346	1														

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands, seasonally adjusted								
	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)	
	MGSI				MGWA		MGWD		
ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE									
All									
Economic inactivity rates (%)									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	16,619	7,324	560	1,282	1,579	1,629	2,274	9,289	
1993	16,842	7,486	614	1,263	1,573	1,700	2,336	9,352	
1994	16,917	7,563	571	1,313	1,567	1,752	2,361	9,350	
1995	17,025	7,668	593	1,274	1,569	1,801	2,430	9,355	
1996	17,045	7,642	599	1,170	1,574	1,836	2,463	9,402	
1997	17,053	7,656	597	1,161	1,496	1,896	2,516	9,396	
1998	17,205	7,747	603	1,194	1,458	1,915	2,578	9,456	
3-month averages									
Aug-Oct 1997	17,089	7,674	581	1,187	1,487	1,868	2,552	9,410	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,098	7,677	569	1,175	1,488	1,874	2,571	9,418	
Oct-Dec	17,116	7,677	566	1,173	1,478	1,891	2,570	9,437	
Nov 97-Jan 98	17,145	7,715	574	1,179	1,485	1,901	2,575	9,450	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	17,148	7,707	574	1,184	1,477	1,907	2,564	9,453	
Jan-Mar 1998	17,145	7,701	574	1,185	1,463	1,902	2,578	9,454	
Feb-Apr	17,152	7,707	580	1,197	1,454	1,902	2,574	9,448	
Mar-May (Spr)	17,205	7,747	603	1,194	1,458	1,915	2,578	9,456	
Apr-Jun	17,226	7,763	599	1,187	1,470	1,914	2,594	9,451	
May-Jul	17,176	7,720	589	1,166	1,461	1,913	2,591	9,449	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,113	7,647	572	1,140	1,467	1,885	2,582	9,459	
Jul-Sep	17,139	7,666	576	1,142	1,462	1,898	2,588	9,473	
Aug-Oct	17,119	7,649	579	1,157	1,457	1,884	2,572	9,463	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	-57	-71	-10	-9	-4	-29	-19	14	
Percent	-0.3	-0.9	-1.7	-0.7	-0.3	-1.5	-0.7	0.1	
Over last 12 months	30	-25	-2	-29	-31	16	21	53	
Percent	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-2.5	-2.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	
Male									
Economic inactivity rates (%)									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	5,663	2,440	280	486	230	316	1,129	3,226	
1993	5,890	2,590	317	472	257	355	1,189	3,304	
1994	5,978	2,662	292	502	253	395	1,220	3,320	
1995	6,074	2,753	304	492	276	411	1,271	3,325	
1996	6,163	2,792	297	454	314	457	1,271	3,376	
1997	6,240	2,845	315	447	302	491	1,290	3,400	
1998	6,363	2,945	312	480	292	522	1,339	3,420	
3-month averages									
Aug-Oct 1997	6,269	2,868	300	470	297	494	1,306	3,397	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,277	2,870	296	474	293	495	1,313	3,403	
Oct-Dec	6,286	2,870	293	476	285	500	1,317	3,410	
Nov 97-Jan 98	6,292	2,884	293	482	285	500	1,325	3,413	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	6,297	2,882	289	488	281	504	1,319	3,419	
Jan-Mar 1998	6,315	2,899	292	491	284	505	1,328	3,423	
Feb-Apr	6,339	2,927	300	494	288	512	1,334	3,416	
Mar-May (Spr)	6,363	2,945	312	480	292	522	1,339	3,420	
Apr-Jun	6,378	2,956	307	481	300	522	1,346	3,416	
May-Jul	6,365	2,942	299	463	298	529	1,354	3,416	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,336	2,906	294	447	303	515	1,347	3,428	
Jul-Sep	6,350	2,915	296	452	306	515	1,347	3,438	
Aug-Oct	6,366	2,919	298	467	305	512	1,336	3,444	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	1	-24	-1	4	7	-17	-18	27	
Percent	0.0	-0.8	-0.3	1.0	2.3	-3.2	-1.3	0.8	
Over last 12 months	97	51	-2	-3	8	17	30	46	
Percent	1.5	1.8	-0.6	-0.7	2.8	3.5	2.3	1.4	
Female									
Economic inactivity rates (%)									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	10,956	4,884	280	796	1,349	1,313	1,145	6,063	
1993	10,952	4,896	297	791	1,316	1,345	1,147	6,048	
1994	10,939	4,901	279	1,314	1,357	1,141	1,141	6,030	
1995	10,951	4,915	290	782	1,294	1,390	1,160	6,030	
1996	10,882	4,849	302	717	1,260	1,380	1,192	6,026	
1997	10,813	4,811	282	714	1,194	1,395	1,226	5,995	
1998	10,842	4,802	291	714	1,166	1,393	1,239	6,036	
3-month averages									
Aug-Oct 1997	10,819	4,807	281	716	1,190	1,374	1,246	6,013	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,822	4,808	274	701	1,195	1,380	1,258	6,015	
Oct-Dec	10,831	4,807	273	697	1,192	1,392	1,253	6,027	
Nov 97-Jan 98	10,853	4,831	281	698	1,200	1,402	1,251	6,037	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	10,852	4,825	285	696	1,196	1,403	1,244	6,034	
Jan-Mar 1998	10,830	4,802	282	694	1,179	1,397	1,250	6,031	
Feb-Apr	10,814	4,780	280	703	1,167	1,390	1,240	6,032	
Mar-May (Spr)	10,842	4,802	291	714	1,166	1,393	1,239	6,036	
Apr-Jun	10,848	4,807	292	706	1,170	1,391	1,247	6,036	
May-Jul	10,811	4,777	290	703	1,162	1,385	1,237	6,033	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,776	4,740	278	693	1,164	1,370	1,234	6,031	
Jul-Sep	10,788	4,751	280	690	1,156	1,383	1,241	6,035	
Aug-Oct	10,753	4,730	281	690	1,151	1,372	1,236	6,019	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	-58	-47	-9	-13	-11	-13	-1	-14	
Percent	-0.5	-1.0	-3.1	-1.8	-1.0	-0.9	-0.1	-0.2	
Over last 12 months	-67	-76	0.0	-26	-39	-2	-10	6	
Percent	-0.6	-1.6	0.0	-3.6	-3.3	-0.1	-0.8	0.1	

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent, seasonally adjusted								
	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)	
ECONOMIC INACTIVITY RATES (%)*									
All									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	36.7	20.8	40.6	21.8	17.4	14.2	31.0	91.6	
1993	37.1	21.3	46.3	22.2	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1	
1994	37.2	21.4	43.9	23.9	16.9	14.9	31.5	92.1	
1995	37.4	21.7	44.0	24.1	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.0	
1996	37.3	21.5	42.0	23.1	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3	
1997	37.2	21.5	40.7	23.5	16.3	15.6	31.6	91.9	
1998	37.4	21.6	41.3	24.4	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3	
3-month averages									
Aug-Oct 1997	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	37.2	21.5	39.2	24.2	16.1	15.6	31.5	92.3	
Feb-Apr	37.3	21.5	39.7	24.5	16.0	15.6	31.4	92.2	
Mar-May (Spr)	37.4	21.6	41.3	24.4	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3	
Apr-Jun	37.4	21.7	41.0	24.3	16.3	15.7	31.4	92.2	
May-Jul	37.3	21.5	40.4	23.9	16.2	15.7	31.3	92.2	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	37.1	21.3	39.3	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.1	92.2	
Jul-Sep	37.2	21.4	39.6	23.4	16.3	15.5	31.2	92.3	
Aug-Oct	37.1	21.3	39.8	23.7	16.2	15.4	31.9	92.2	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	0.1	
Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.6	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	
1998	28.4	15.7	41.8	19.1	6.3	8.5	28.1	92.4	

Tables E.1, E.3 and E.21

The publication of the Average Earnings Index has been suspended pending the investigations detailed in the News Release ONS (98) 360 issued on 2 November 1998. For further details, see news item on p.591, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1998, or contact ONS Press Office on 0171 533 5725.

This means that Tables E.1, E.3 and E.21 will not appear until further notice.

	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	..	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	..	117.0	112.5	113.2	113.4	123.9	166.0	118.4	124.0	106.9	114.0	130.0	118.6	111.0
1995	..	118.0	114.1	117.6	116.1	128.0	188.0	123.1	127.8	110.4	115.3	136.2	124.9	114.0
1996	..	120.0	117.7	122.1	119.0	134.7	204.0	126.4	130.1	113.1	117.5	143.5	133.1	118.0
1997	..	123.0	118.7	126.8	121.9	..	222.0	..	134.8	116.4	120.8	149.3	139.1	122.0
Quarterly averages														
1996 Q2	..	120.0	116.9	121.4	118.1	134.7	202.0	124.3	129.3	113.3	117.1	143.0	135.1	118.0
1996 Q3	..	121.0	118.4	122.7	119.3	134.9	206.0	123.6	130.9	113.8	117.8	144.3	133.0	118.0
1996 Q4	..	121.0	120.0	123.7	119.8	135.2	210.0	126.4	131.6	113.6	118.6	145.8	134.8	120.0
1997 Q1	..	121.0	119.2	124.8	120.6	135.2	219.0	126.4	133.9	117.6	119.5	147.0	137.2	120.0
1997 Q2	..	122.0	118.9	126.4	121.3	136.7	221.0	127.3	134.2	116.3	120.3	148.8	139.9	121.0
1997 Q3	..	123.0	117.1	127.6	122.6	137.0	223.0	129.0	135.4	116.8	121.4	149.5	138.6	122.0
1997 Q4	..	124.0	119.8	128.6	123.2	..	226.0	..	136.0	115.4	121.9	151.4	140.7	123.0
1998 Q1	..	124.0	121.4	130.1	123.7	..	..	..	136.6	117.4	123.0	152.1	141.3	124.0
1998 Q2	..	125.0	122.3	131.7	124.2	..	..	..	138.3	116.1	123.8	153.3	143.9	124.0
1998 Q3	125.1	..	..	..	..	114.8	125.6	..	..	124.0
Monthly														
1996 Jun	..	120.0	118.7	..	..	..	..	124.0	129.5	114.2	116.8	..	134.7	118.0
1996 Jul	117.2	..	119.3	134.9	..	..	130.9	112.6	117.4	..	134.3	118.0
1996 Aug	118.5	122.3	..	..	..	..	130.9	114.7	117.4	..	131.6	118.0
1996 Sep	..	121.0	119.5	..	119.8	135.2	..	124.0	130.9	114.0	117.4	..	133.2	119.0
1996 Oct	119.3	..	119.8	135.2	..	..	131.4	114.2	118.1	..	132.5	118.0
1996 Nov	120.5	122.7	..	..	..	..	131.5	113.6	118.2	..	134.6	119.0
1996 Dec	..	121.0	120.1	..	..	..	..	126.0	131.8	112.7	118.2	..	137.2	121.0
1997 Jan	118.7	..	120.6	135.2	..	..	133.8	121.6	119.2	..	135.8	120.0
1997 Feb	119.7	124.8	..	..	..	..	133.8	116.1	119.5	..	136.4	120.0
1997 Mar	..	121.0	119.2	..	121.3	136.7	..	126.4	134.0	115.8	119.5	..	139.5	121.0
1997 Apr	118.6	..	121.3	136.7	..	..	134.1	115.8	120.0	..	138.4	121.0
1997 May	120.2	126.4	..	..	..	..	134.1	116.0	120.1	..	141.8	121.0
1997 Jun	..	122.0	119.0	..	122.6	137.0	..	127.3	134.3	117.2	120.5	..	139.5	121.0
1997 Jul	117.1	..	122.6	137.0	..	..	135.4	116.8	121.4	..	138.9	121.0
1997 Aug	117.5	127.6	..	..	..	..	135.4	117.8	121.3	..	138.0	121.0
1997 Sep	..	123.0	116.5	..	..	..	..	129.0	135.4	115.9	121.3	..	138.8	122.0
1997 Oct	118.5	..	123.2	..	..	..	135.9	115.9	121.9	..	138.9	123.0
1997 Nov	119.3	128.6	..	..	..	..	136.0	115.9	121.9	..	140.6	123.0
1997 Dec	..	124.0	121.6	..	..	..	..	..	136.0	114.5	121.9	..	142.5	124.0
1998 Jan	121.6	..	123.7	..	..	..	136.0	120.3	122.8	..	142.4	124.0
1998 Feb	120.8	130.1	..	..	..	..	136.1	116.3	123.0	..	140.9	124.0
1998 Mar	..	124.0	121.9	..	..	..	..	..	137.8	115.6	123.1	..	140.6	124.0
1998 Apr	122.3	..	124.2	..	..	..	138.2	115.5	123.8	..	143.0	124.0
1998 May	121.5	131.7	..	..	..	..	138.3	115.9	123.8	..	144.9	124.0
1998 Jun	..	125.0	123.0	..	..	..	..	..	138.4	116.9	123.8	..	143.9	124.0
1998 Jul	121.1	..	125.1	..	..	..	138.7	114.1	125.6	..	142.2	123.0
1998 Aug	120.8	..	..	..	..	..	139.5	114.6	125.6	..	142.4	124.0
1998 Sep P	115.6	125.6	..	..	125.0
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1994	..	3	2	2	2	3	13	1	3	2	2	5	4	3
1995	..	1	1	4	2	3	13	4	3	3	1	5	5	3
1996	..	2	3	4	2	5	9	3	2	2	2	5	7	4
1997	..	3	1	..	2	..	9	..	4	3	3	4	5	3
Quarterly averages														
1996 Q2	..	2	3	2	2	7	9	4	2	2	2	6	9	4
1996 Q3	..	3	4	4	3	4	8	3	2	5	2	5	6	3
1996 Q4	..	3	4	5	3	3	7	3	2	2	3	5	5	4
1997 Q1	..	1	3	4	3	1	11	3	4	5	3	5	6	3
1997 Q2	..	2	2	4	3	1	9	2	4	3	3	4	4	3
1997 Q3	..	2	-1	4	3	2	8	..	3	3	3	4	4	3
1997 Q4	..	2	0	4	3	..	8	..	3	2	3	4	4	3
1998 Q1	2	4	3	..	..	..	2	0	3	3	3	3
1998 Q2	3	4	2	..	..	..	3	0	3	3	..	2
1998 Q3	2	..	..	..	..	-2	3	..	..	2
Monthly														
1996 Jun	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	4	2	-2	1	..	8	4
1996 Jul	4	..	3	4	..	..	2	6	2	..	6	4
1996 Aug	4	4	..	..	..	..	2	8	2	..	6	4
1996 Sep	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	2	..	5	3
1996 Oct	4	..	3	3	..	..	2	3	2	..	4	3
1996 Nov	5	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	6	3
1996 Dec	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	6	4
1997 Jan	3	..	3	1	..	..	4	10	3	..	5	3
1997 Feb	3	4	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	5	3
1997 Mar	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	3	..	7	4
1997 Apr	3	..	3	1	..	..	4	3	3	..	3	3
1997 May	3	2	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	4	3
1997 Jun	..	2	-1	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	3	..	4	3
1997 Jul	0	..	3	2	..	..	3	4	3	..	3	3
1997 Aug	-1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	3	3
1997 Sep	..	2	-3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	5	3
1997 Oct	-1	..	3	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	5	4
1997 Nov	-1	5	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	5	4
1997 Dec	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	4	3
1998 Jan	2	..	3	..	..	..	2	-1	3	..	5	3
1998 Feb	1	4	..	..	..	..	2	0	3	..	3	3
1998 Mar	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	1	3
1998 Apr	3	..	2	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	3	3
1998 May	1	4	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	..	3
1998 Jun	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	..	3
1998 Jul	3	..	2	..	..	..	3	-2	3	..	..	3
1998 Aug	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	-3	4	..	..	3
1998 Sep P	0	4	..	..	2

Source: OECD - Main Economic Indicators. Employment and Earnings Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792442.
 Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees). 4 Hourly wage rates. 7 Including mining and transport.
 2 Seasonally adjusted. 5 Monthly earnings. 8 Hourly earnings.
 3 Males only. 6 Including mining. 9 All industries.
 10 Production workers.

The publication of the Average Earnings Index has been suspended pending

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

ENGLAND AND WALES	Modern Apprenticeships ^f			National Traineeships ^g			Other training			Work-based training for young people		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-91 ^a							193.2	16.4	209.5	193.2	16.4	209.5
1991-92 ^a							233.2	16.5	249.6	233.2	16.5	249.6
1992-93 ^a							231.8	15.1	246.9	231.8	15.1	246.9
1993-94 ^a							234.1	16.1	250.2	234.1	16.1	250.2
1994-95 ^a							224.2	15.3	239.5	224.2	15.3	239.5
1995-96 ^a	24.8	3.0	27.8				211.0	13.2	224.2	235.8	16.2	252.0
1996-97 ^a	75.8	6.1	81.9				189.1	14.8	203.9	264.9	20.9	285.8
1997-98 ^a	109.5	8.2	117.7	0.8	0.0	0.8	149.7	13.4	163.1	260.2	21.6	281.8
1998-99												
28 Apr	27.2	3.4	30.6				201.1	12.8	213.8	228.3	16.1	244.4
25 May	29.0	3.5	32.6				198.1	12.9	211.0	227.2	16.4	243.5
23 Jun	31.1	4.0	35.0				198.0	12.8	210.8	229.1	16.7	245.8
21 Jul	35.1	3.8	38.9				208.0	13.1	221.1	243.1	16.9	260.0
18 Aug	39.1	4.0	43.1				209.6	13.6	223.2	248.7	17.6	266.3
15 Sep	47.4	4.7	52.1				211.0	13.9	224.9	258.4	18.6	277.0
13 Oct	53.7	5.3	59.0				212.4	14.4	226.8	266.1	19.7	285.8
10 Nov	58.8	5.5	64.3				211.8	14.9	226.6	270.6	20.4	290.9
08 Dec	63.3	5.8	69.1				210.5	15.2	225.7	273.9	21.0	294.9
05 Jan	65.0	5.7	70.7				205.0	15.1	220.1	270.0	20.9	290.9
02 Feb	68.4	6.1	74.5				203.3	15.1	218.3	271.7	21.2	292.8
02 Mar	72.6	6.1	78.8				197.9	14.9	212.9	270.6	21.1	291.7
30 Mar	75.8	6.1	81.9				189.1	14.8	203.9	264.9	20.9	285.8
1997-98												
04 May	79.5	6.2	85.7				180.1	13.3	193.5	259.6	19.5	279.1
01 Jun	80.6	6.3	87.0				175.9	13.2	189.0	256.5	19.5	275.9
29 Jun	82.8	6.4	89.1				177.9	13.6	191.5	260.7	20.0	280.6
03 Aug	87.6	6.6	94.2				182.0	14.1	196.1	269.5	20.7	290.2
31 Aug	91.3	6.7	98.1				179.6	13.6	193.2	270.9	20.3	291.2
28 Sep	101.0	7.5	108.5	0.0		0.0	181.0	14.0	195.0	282.0	21.5	303.5
02 Nov	105.4	8.0	113.4	0.1		0.1	175.2	14.0	189.2	280.7	22.0	302.6
30 Nov	106.4	8.2	114.6	0.1		0.1	174.3	14.2	188.5	280.8	22.4	303.1
28 Dec	106.8	8.3	115.1	0.1		0.1	169.0	13.8	182.8	275.9	22.2	297.9
01 Feb	107.8	8.5	116.3	0.3		0.3	164.3	13.3	177.6	272.4	21.8	294.4
01 Mar	108.4	8.5	116.9	0.7		0.7	156.8	12.9	169.7	265.9	21.4	287.6
29 Mar	109.5	8.2	117.7	0.8		0.8	149.7	13.4	163.1	260.0	21.6	281.8
1998-99												
03 May	108.9	8.3	117.2	2.1	0.2	2.3	142.2	11.5	153.7	253.2	20.0	273.3
31 May	108.6	8.3	116.9	3.0	0.4	3.4	135.8	11.1	147.0	247.0	19.8	267.2
28 Jun	108.0	8.2	116.2	3.8	0.6	4.4	129.0	10.6	139.5	240.8	19.4	260.1
02 Aug	109.8	8.2	118.0	8.3	1.0	9.3	135.1	11.3	146.4	253.2	20.5	273.7
30 Aug	110.8	8.2	118.9	10.7	1.2	11.9	134.5	11.2	145.7	256.0	20.5	276.5

ENGLAND AND WALES	Pre-vocational training ^h			Occupational training ⁱ			Employed training ^j			Work-based training for adults		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-91 ^a										114.7	10.3	124.9
1991-92 ^a										127.7	11.5	139.2
1992-93 ^a										133.4	11.8	145.2
1993-94 ^a										124.4	8.7	133.1
1994-95 ^a										94.9	8.6	103.4
1995-96 ^a										68.2	4.7	72.8
1996-97 ^a										53.4	3.8	57.1
1997-98 ^a										42.1	1.7	43.8
1998-99												
28 Apr										61.7	4.3	65.9
25 May										61.4	4.1	65.5
23 Jun										60.4	4.0	64.4
21 Jul										58.3	3.5	61.8
18 Aug										56.0	3.4	59.4
15 Sep										55.5	3.4	59.0
13 Oct										57.6	3.8	61.3
10 Nov										58.4	3.9	62.3
08 Dec										58.8	3.9	62.7
05 Jan										52.7	3.6	56.3
02 Feb										56.6	3.8	60.4
02 Mar										57.6	4.0	61.6
30 Mar										53.4	3.8	57.1
1997-98												
04 May										49.4	3.3	52.7
01 Jun										48.6	3.0	51.6
28 Jun										49.5	2.7	52.2
03 Aug										47.2	2.4	49.6
31 Aug										46.4	2.2	48.7
28 Sep										48.3	2.7	51.0
02 Nov										48.7	2.5	51.2
30 Nov										48.1	2.5	50.6
28 Dec										43.2	2.0	45.2
01 Feb										44.7	1.9	46.7
01 Mar										45.2	2.0	47.1
29 Mar										42.1	1.7	43.8
1998-99												
03 May	7.9	0.1	8.0	25.6	1.2	26.8	2.4	0.1	2.6	35.9	1.4	37.3
31 May	8.2	0.1	8.3	24.0	1.1	25.1	2.1	0.1	2.2	34.3	1.4	35.7
28 Jun	8.8	0.2	9.0	22.6	0.9	23.5	2.2	0.1	2.3	33.6	1.3	34.8
02 Aug	9.3	0.2	9.5	20.0	0.8	20.9	2.0	0.1	2.1	31.4	1.1	32.5
30 Aug	9.7	0.2	9.9	19.4	0.9	20.3	2.0	0.1	2.1	31.1	1.2	32.3

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

Source: TEC management information, the Welsh Office

F.2 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes

Thousands

ENGLAND AND WALES	Modern Apprenticeships ^f			National Traineeships ^g			Other training			Work-based training for young people ^h			
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	
													Period ending	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-91 ^a							225.9	18.2	244.1	225.9	18.2	244.1	
1991-92 ^a							227.4	17.9	245.3	227.4	17.9	245.3	
1992-93 ^b							236.4	15.3	251.7	236.4	15.3	251.7	
1993-94 ^c							238.7	17.6	256.3	238.7	17.6	256.3	
1994-95 ^c							251.8	16.7	268.5	251.8	16.7	268.5	
1995-96 ^c	25.8	2.6	28.4				250.7	17.4	268.1	250.7	17.4	268.1	
1996-97 ^d	70.1	5.3	75.4				235.4	21.5	256.9	235.4	21.5	256.9	
1997-98 ^e	82.5	4.4	86.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	181.2	17.7	199.0	251.5	21.6	273.1	
1996-97	28 Apr	2.9	0.3	3.2				15.0	3.3	18.4	16.7	2.4	19.1
	26 May	2.5	0.3	2.7				11.9	1.1	13.1	13.5	1.3	14.7
	23 Jun	2.8	0.2	3.0				16.7	1.2	17.9	17.8	1.4	19.1
	21 Jul	4.9	0.4	5.3				33.7	1.7	35.4	37.1	2.0	39.1
	18 Aug	5.1	0.4	5.5				22.5	1.7	24.3	26.2	2.0	28.2
	15 Sep	9.8	1.0	10.7				28.7	2.2	30.9	36.3	3.1	39.3
	13 Oct	8.1	0.8	9.0				24.5	2.1	26.7	30.9	2.8	33.8
	10 Nov	6.8	0.6	7.3				17.9	1.8	19.6	23.0	2.3	25.2
	08 Dec	6.4	0.4	6.7				15.6	1.6	17.2	20.2	1.9	22.1
	05 Jan	3.0	0.2	3.3				7.1	0.7	7.8	9.3	0.9	10.2
	02 Feb	5.5	0.3	5.8				15.2	1.2	16.4	19.2	1.5	20.7
	02 Mar	6.3	0.3	6.6				13.1	1.2	14.3	17.5	1.4	18.9
	30 Mar	5.9	0.3	6.2				13.4	1.5	14.9	17.5	1.7	19.2
1997-98	04 May	6.4	0.2	6.7				13.6	1.4	14.9	18.9	1.6	20.4
	01 Jun	3.8	0.2	4.0				10.1	1.1	11.2	13.2	1.3	14.4
	29 Jun	5.2	0.2	5.4				18.5	1.7	20.2	22.8	2.0	24.7
	03 Aug	9.2	0.4	9.6				29.6	2.4	32.0	37.5	2.8	40.3
	31 Aug	7.3	0.3	7.6				16.5	1.2	17.7	22.9	1.5	24.4
	28 Sep	14.6	1.1	15.7	0.0		0.0	25.6	2.4	28.0	38.5	3.4	42.0
	02 Nov	9.6	0.6	10.2	0.0		0.0	18.1	1.9	20.0	26.4	2.4	28.8
	30 Nov	6.2	0.4	6.6	0.0		0.0	12.5	1.5	14.1	17.8	1.9	19.7
	28 Dec	3.8	0.3	4.1	0.1		0.1	7.1	0.8	8.0	10.4	1.1	11.4
	01 Feb	5.5	0.3	5.8	0.1		0.1	10.7	1.2	11.9	15.3	1.4	16.8
	01 Mar	5.0	0.2	5.2	0.4		0.4	9.5	1.1	10.7	13.9	1.3	15.2
	29 Mar	5.9	0.2	6.1	0.2		0.2	9.4	0.9	10.3	13.9	1.1	14.9
1998-99	03 May	4.5	0.3	4.8	1.4	0.2	1.6	6.7	1.0	7.7	11.2	1.2	12.4
	31 May	3.5	0.2	3.7	1.0	0.2	1.2	4.4	0.7	5.1	7.8	1.0	8.8
	28 Jun	3.8	0.3	4.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	4.8	0.7	5.3	8.5	1.1	9.6
	02 Aug	8.1	0.4	8.5	4.9	0.5	5.4	23.6	1.8	25.3	35.5	2.5	37.9
	30 Aug	6.8	0.2	7.1	2.9	0.2	3.2	11.6	1.0	12.6	20.4	1.3	21.7

ENGLAND AND WALES	Pre-vocational training ⁱ			Occupational training ^j			Employed training ^k			Work-based training for adults			
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	
													Period ending	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-91 ^a										280.2	24.4	304.6	
1991-92 ^a										253.2	24.0	277.2	
1992-93 ^b										291.2	27.2	318.4	
1993-94 ^c										290.7	19.1	309.8	
1994-95 ^c										269.8	19.3	289.1	
1995-96 ^c										212.4	12.1	224.4	
1996-97 ^d										216.3	12.5	228.8	
1997-98 ^e										182.8	9.0	191.9	
1996-97	28 Apr									18.4	0.9	19.3	
	26 May									17.2	1.0	18.1	
	23 Jun									16.2	0.9	17.1	
	21 Jul									17.1	0.9	18.0	
	18 Aug									15.4	0.9	16.3	
	15 Sep									16.2	1.0	17.2	
	13 Oct									19.8	1.5	21.3	
	10 Nov									18.3	1.1	19.4	
	08 Dec									17.6	1.1	18.7	
	05 Jan									7.1	0.4	7.5	
	02 Feb									17.9	1.1	19.0	
	02 Mar									18.7	1.2	19.9	
	30 Mar									16.5	0.6	17.1	
1997-98	04 May									18.3	1.1	19.4	
	01 Jun									14.1	0.7	14.8	
	29 Jun									16.2	0.8	17.0	
	03 Aug									18.4	0.9	19.3	
	31 Aug									13.7	0.6	14.4	
	28 Sep									17.6	1.2	18.9	
	02 Nov									19.7	0.9	20.6	
	30 Nov									14.9	0.8	15.7	
	28 Dec									8.7	0.2	9.0	
	01 Feb									14.9	0.7	15.6	
	01 Mar									14.3	0.6	15.0	
	29 Mar									11.9	0.5	12.4	
1998-99	03 May	2.0	0.1	2.1	4.5	0.1	4.7	1.2	0.1	1.3	7.8	0.3	8.1
	31 May	2.1	0.1	2.2	4.0	0.1	4.1	1.0	0.1	1.1	7.1	0.3	7.4
	28 Jun	2.3	0.1	2.4	4.4	0.2	4.6	1.1	0.1	1.2	7.8	0.4	8.3
	02 Aug	2.8	0.1	2.9	5.0	0.1	5.2	1.2	0.1	1.3	9.0	0.3	9.3
	30 Aug	2.3	0.1	2.3	3.9	0.2	4.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	7.1	0.3	7.4

Source: TEC management information, the Welsh Office

... Not applicable
... Not available

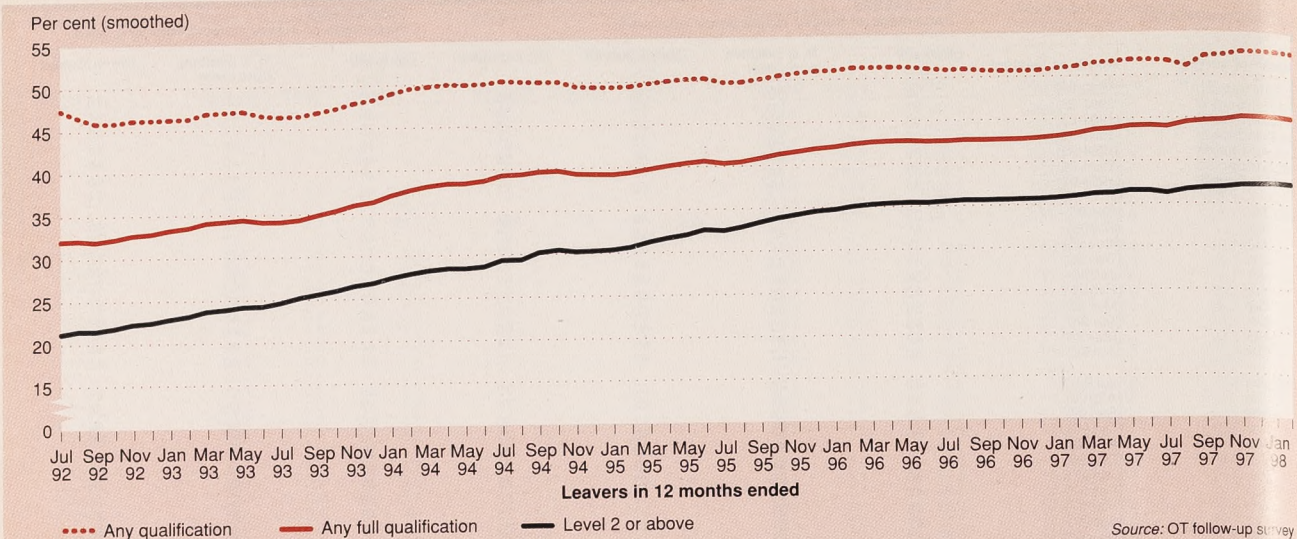
a Employment Training.
b Employment Training and Employment Action.
c Training for Work.
d 1996-97 starts and in-training figures include Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).
e Pre-Vocational Training (PVT) is part of mainstream Work-based training for adults (WBTA) from April 1997 onwards.
f Modern Apprenticeships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

F.3 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

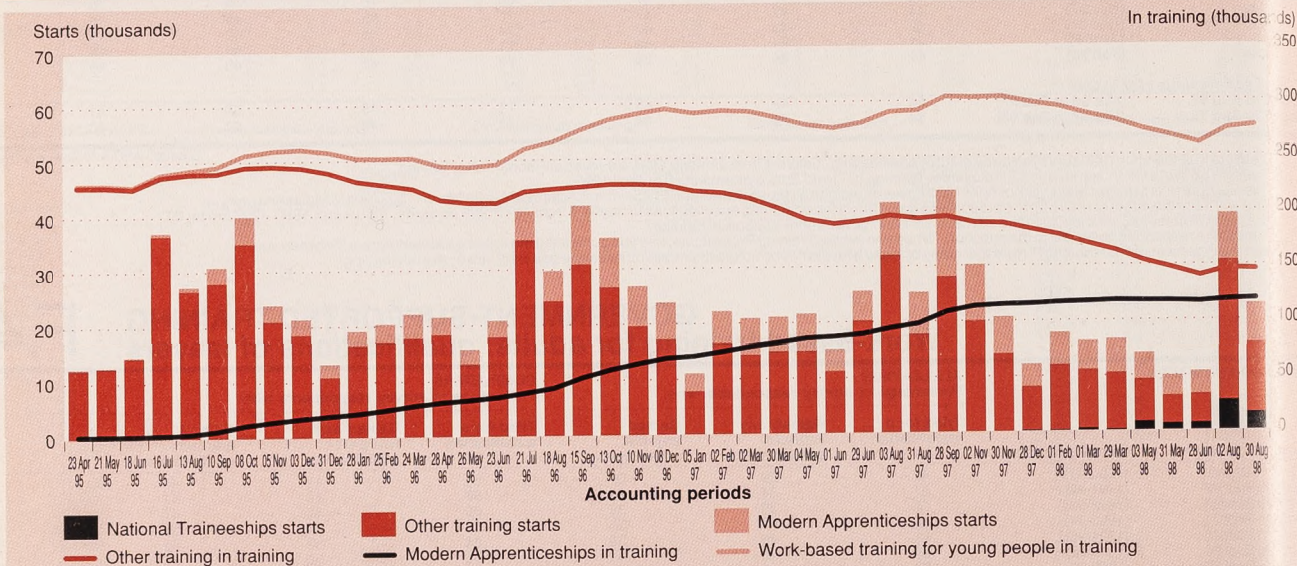
Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers

ENGLAND AND WALES	Month of survey ^a	Month of leaving ^b	ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who were:				COMPLETERS Percentage of survey respondents who were:		
			In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed	Completers ^d	In a job	In a positive outcome ^e	Unemployed
			1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
	Jul 90 to Sept 91	(1990-91)	33	36	53	49	37	40	48
	Oct 91 to Sept 92	(1991-92)	31	36	55	55	35	41	51
	Oct 92 to Sept 93	(1992-93)	35	41	52	60	38	44	48
	Oct 93 to Sept 94	(1993-94)	36	43	48	61	40	47	45
	Oct 94 to Sept 95	(1994-95)	38	42	48	66	40	45	46
	Oct 95 to Sept 96	(1995-96)	39	44	47	70	41	46	45
	Oct 96 to Sept 97	(1996-97)	45	49	42	71	46	51	41
1996	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)	41	44	47	73	43	46	46
	Jul	(Jan 96)	38	42	49	67	41	45	47
	Aug	(Feb 96)	40	44	48	70	42	45	47
	Sep	(Mar 96)	39	44	46	72	40	45	45
	Oct	(Apr 96)	43	48	43	68	44	49	42
	Nov	(May 96)	42	47	44	71	44	48	44
	Dec	(Jun 96)	40	47	44	72	41	49	43
1997	Jan	(Jul 96)	43	49	42	70	45	51	41
	Feb	(Aug 96)	45	51	40	71	47	53	38
	Mar	(Sep 96)	45	50	41	70	46	52	40
	Apr	(Oct 96)	48	51	40	71	50	53	39
	May	(Nov 96)	47	50	43	72	49	52	41
	Jun	(Dec 96)	46	49	42	74	48	51	41
	Jul	(Jan 97)	46	50	43	70	49	52	40
	Aug	(Feb 97)	47	50	43	72	48	52	41
	Sep	(Mar 97)	45	51	41	75	46	51	41
	Oct	(Apr 97)	47	51	41	70	49	53	40
	Nov	(May 97)	47	51	42	74	49	53	40
	Dec	(Jun 97)	45	51	42	74	47	54	39
1998	Jan	(Jul 97)	43	49	44	74	45	51	43
	Feb	(Aug 97)	44	49	44	72	46	51	42
	Mar	(Sep 97)	44	50	43	69	46	52	42
	Apr	(Oct 97)	44	47	47	69	46	49	45
	May	(Nov 97)	44	47	47	70	45	48	46
	Jun	(Dec 97)	42	46	47	74	45	48	45
	Jul	(Jan 98)	41						

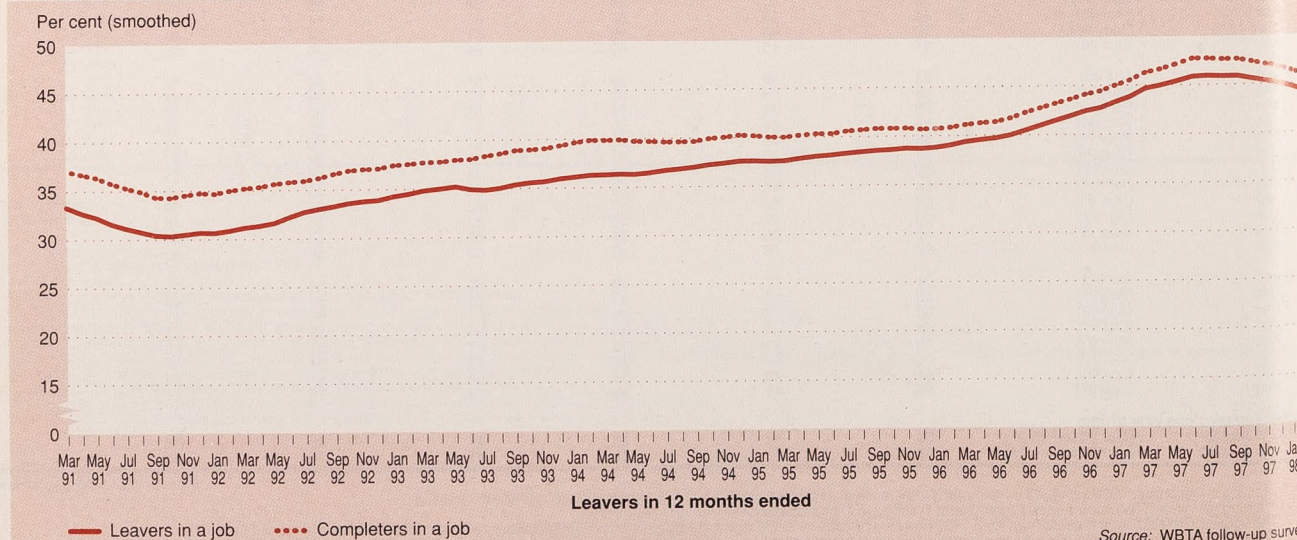
Trends in Other Training qualifications; England and Wales



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



Trends in TfW outcomes; England and Wales



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 ^a	Month of leaving	In a job	In a positive outcome ^b	Unemployed	Completers ^c	In a job	In a positive outcome ^b	Unemployed
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	58	74	20	37	75	83	14
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	51	67	25	44	69	77	20
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	50	67	28	43	67	76	18
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	53	70	25	46	68	78	14
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
1996								
Mar	(Sep 95)	57	79	15	53	70	85	10
Apr	(Oct 95)	63	75	19	46	80	86	9
May	(Nov 95)	64	75	19	48	78	85	10
Jun	(Dec 95)	68	77	16	57	79	85	10
Jul	(Jan 96)	64	75	20	49	78	85	11
Aug	(Feb 96)	67	76	18	54	79	85	11
Sep	(Mar 96)	68	79	15	56	79	86	9
Oct	(Apr 96)	65	77	16	49	77	85	10
Nov	(May 96)	65	77	17	48	77	85	11
Dec	(Jun 96)	68	80	15	60	79	87	9
1997								
Jan	(Jul 96)	63	78	16	57	74	85	11
Feb	(Aug 96)	59	81	13	53	71	88	8
Mar	(Sep 96)	59	81	13	54	71	88	7
Apr	(Oct 96)	64	77	17	48	77	86	9
May	(Nov 96)	66	76	17	49	79	86	9
Jun	(Dec 96)	71	79	16	57	81	86	9
Jul	(Jan 97)	68	77	17	51	79	86	10
Aug	(Feb 97)	69	79	16	56	81	88	8
Sep	(Mar 97)	71	82	13	60	81	88	8
Oct	(Apr 97)	65	79	16	50	76	86	9
Nov	(May 97)	67	78	15	52	76	85	10
Dec	(Jun 97)	69	80	13	60	79	87	8
1998								
Jan	(Jul 97)	62	79	14	57	73	87	8
Feb	(Aug 97)	60	82	12	58	70	88	7
Mar	(Sep 97)	61	81	12	54	72	87	8
Apr	(Oct 97)	65	77	16	47	75	85	10
May	(Nov 97)	66	76	16	48	77	83	11
Jun	(Dec 97)	68	78	14	54	80	86	7
Jul	(Jan 98)	64	74	17	48	77	83	11
Aug	(Feb 98)	65	76	16	53	75	83	11
Current and previous year to date								
Sep 96 to Aug 97	(Mar 96 to Feb 97)	65	79	16	53	77	86	9
Sep 97 to Aug 98	(Mar 97 to Feb 98)	65	79	14	55	75	86	8

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

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 ^a	Month of leaving	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above ^b	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above ^b
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91) ^c	57	51	39	..	73	73	62	..
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92) ^c	60	51	34	21	75	71	57	38
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	62	47	34	24	77	70	57	43
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	65	50	38	29	77	72	61	49
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	66	50	40	32	77	71	63	53
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96) ^d	67	51	43	36	76	70	63	55
Oct 96 to Oct 97	(1996-97)	67	52	44	37	75	70	64	56
1996									
Mar	(Sep 95)	67	52	43	36	79	73	65	57
Apr	(Oct 95)	64	46	38	31	74	68	62	54
May	(Nov 95)	63	45	36	31	71	63	57	51
Jun	(Dec 95)	66	50	42	35	71	64	58	51
Jul	(Jan 96)	64	46	38	31	71	64	59	50
Aug	(Feb 96)	66	51	43	36	73	69	62	55
Sep	(Mar 96)	67	53	45	38	73	68	62	54
Oct	(Apr 96)	66	49	41	34	72	67	61	53
Nov	(May 96)	65	49	40	33	72	66	59	50
Dec	(Jun 96)	71	58	49	42	79	74	67	59
1997									
Jan	(Jul 96)	69	55	47	40	78	73	67	59
Feb	(Aug 96)	67	52	44	38	77	72	65	58
Mar	(Sep 96)	66	51	43	36	77	71	64	57
Apr	(Oct 96)	63	46	38	32	71	67	60	52
May	(Nov 96)	63	45	38	32	71	65	59	53
Jun	(Dec 96)	66	50	43	36	72	66	61	52
Jul	(Jan 97)	66	50	42	34	74	68	62	53
Aug	(Feb 97)	68	53	46	38	76	71	65	56
Sep	(Mar 97)	70	57	50	42	76	72	67	59
Oct	(Apr 97)	67	51	43	35	74	70	63	53
Nov	(May 97)	67	52	44	37	73	68	63	55
Dec	(Jun 97)	71	58	50	42	78	73	66	57
1998									
Jan	(Jul 97)	68	54	46	38	76	71	65	54
Feb	(Aug 97)	70	55	48	41	77	73	67	59
Mar	(Sep 97)	67	52	44	37	77	73	65	58
Apr	(Oct 97)	64	47	39	35	73	68	62	54
May	(Nov 97)	62	45	37	31	72	67	60	53
Jun	(Dec 97)	65	50	43	37	73	68	63	56
Jul	(Jan 98)	65	48	40	33	73	67	61	53
Aug	(Feb 98)	67	52	46	38	73	68	64	56
Current and previous year to date									
Sep 96 to Aug 97	(Mar 96 to Feb 97)	67	51	43	37	75	70	63	55
Sep 97 to Aug 98	(Mar 97 to Feb 98)	68	53	45	38	76	71	65	57

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

Source: OT follow-up survey

G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UK vacancies at Jobcentres: * seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFULFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW			OUTFLOW			of which PLACINGS		
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Average change over 3 months ended
				211.4		208.0		160.6				
1994)	158.0			223.3		222.4		171.2				
1995) Annual	182.1			222.7		216.7		152.6				
1996) Averages	226.1			227.0		226.3		138.8				
1997)	283.6											
1996 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	-2.5			
Mar	284.2	2.0	0.8	224.3	3.7	218.9	-1.1	120.6	-1.9			
Apr	286.9	2.7	4.4	221.5	7.7	217.5	0.8	117.5	-1.5			
May	295.9	9.0	4.6	209.4	-4.3	201.9	-4.6	109.1	-2.5			
Jun	297.6	1.7	4.5	222.9	-0.5	218.5	-0.1	112.9	-2.5			
Jul	298.4	0.8	3.8	217.8	-1.2	215.1	-0.8	110.4	-2.4			
Aug	297.5	-0.9	0.5	217.6	2.7	217.5	5.2	112.8	1.2			
Sep	301.6	4.1	1.3	223.0	0.0	218.8	0.1	117.4	1.5			
Oct R	312.8	11.2	4.8	236.8	6.3	224.0	3.0	119.1	2.9			
Nov P	316.5	3.7	6.3	223.4	1.9	219.2	0.6	115.0	0.7			

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

* Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see p143, *Employment Gazette*, October 1985.

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

R Revised.

G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

	Thousands														
	North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1996 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	261.9
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	262.2
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	271.9
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	284.2
Aug	10.3	29.2	7.1	21.3	20.7	23.6	23.9	35.0	34.3	25.8	18.6	33.3	283.2	6.9	290.1
Sep	10.5	30.3	7.1	21.5	21.6	23.8	24.8	35.3	35.0	26.1	18.8	34.1	289.0	7.0	296.0
Oct	10.1	30.5	7.2	21.9	23.1	24.2	26.0	36.8	36.7	27.0	19.1	35.3	297.9	7.1	305.1
Nov	9.8	29.4	6.9	20.9	22.8	22.9	24.0	35.0	35.0	25.0	18.3	33.5	277.3	7.2	284.6
Dec	10.0	29.1	8.0	20.7	22.3	22.7	22.8	28.4	34.8	24.7	18.5	32.5	274.5	7.3	281.9
1998 Jan	9.6	28.1	7.9	19.9	22.0	22.2	22.1	26.7	34.2	24.3	18.1	31.2	266.2	7.5	273.7
Feb	10.0	29.8	8.1	20.5	21.4	23.2	22.3	28.9	35.3	25.3	18.2	31.5	274.5	7.7	282.2
Mar	10.4	30.7	8.0	20.6	20.3	23.3	22.8	28.9	35.1	26.0	18.0	32.4	276.5	7.7	284.2
Apr	10.9	31.7	7.0	20.8	19.8	24.2	23.2	28.9	35.5	27.0	17.9	31.9	278.7	8.3	289.9
May	11.5	32.7	7.3	22.8	20.2	26.0	23.4	29.1	35.6	28.7	18.4	31.4	287.2	8.7	295.9
Jun	12.0	33.5	7.7	23.1	20.5	28.0	23.9	28.5	35.0	27.4	18.4	30.8	288.7	8.9	297.6
Jul	12.0	34.1	8.1	23.4	20.4	29.9	24.3	27.6	34.7	26.2	18.1	30.2	289.1	9.3	298.4
Aug	11.3	34.2	8.5	23.5	20.1	32.1	23.9	26.8	34.2	25.5	17.6	30.3	288.1	9.4	297.5
Sep	11.4	35.2	8.6	23.6	20.3	35.0	24.1	27.1	33.6	25.2	17.5	30.2	292.0	9.6	301.6
Oct R	11.6	36.5	8.8	24.1	21.4	38.6	25.6	28.1	34.4	25.9	17.6	30.6	303.0	9.8	312.8
Nov P	11.3	35.6	8.5	24.1	20.7	41.0	26.9	29.4	35.3	25.9	17.7	30.3	306.6	9.9	316.5

Note: See footnote to Table G.1.

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

R Revised.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.3

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

	Thousands														
	North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at jobcentres: total+															
1994)	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)	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 Nov	10.5	32.0	7.2	22.1	25.3	24.5	26.0	31.6	37.3	25.2	18.8	35.9	296.3	7.8	304.2
Dec	9.5	28.1	7.7	19.6	22.6	21.5	22.1	28.4	33.1	22.5	17.2	31.4	263.6	7.6	271.2
1998 Jan	8.5	25.0	7.4	17.5	20.1	19.7	19.2	24.3	29.3	20.1	16.0	27.5	234.7	7.2	241.9
Feb	8.9	27.4	7.7	18.7	20.3	21.3	20.1	26.3	31.6	22.5	16.6	28.2	249.5	7.4	256.9
Mar	9.6	28.7	7.6	19.4	18.9	21.7	21.3	26.9	33.3	25.0	17.4	30.3	260.0	7.4	267.4
Apr	10.4	30.1	6.7	20.3	18.6	23.6	22.1	27.3	35.2	27.5	17.6	30.6	270.1	7.9	278.0
May	11.2	31.8	7.1	22.4	18.9	25.7	22.9	28.2	35.8	29.9	18.6	30.7	283.2	8.5	291.7
Jun	12.3	34.0	7.7	23.4	19.8	28.8	24.3	28.9	36.6	30.2	19.4	31.1	296.5	9.0	305.5
Jul	12.6	34.1	8.1	23.8	19.7	31.0	24.5	27.6	35.0	27.3	18.7	30.2	292.5	9.2	301.7
Aug	11.7	35.1	8.7	24.0	19.0	32.6	24.1	26.1	34.4	25.5	17.9	31.4	290.6	9.3	299.9
Sep	12.5	38.0	9.2	26.0	21.4	37.2	26.5	29.4	36.1	27.1	19.0	34.0	316.5	10.2	326.6
Oct R	13.2	42.0	9.6	27.7	25.2	43.0	29.2	32.5	38.6	28.1	19.5	34.9	343.6	10.6	354.2
Nov P	11.8	38.0	8.7	25.3	24.0	43.5	29.3	31.9	37.6	26.4	18.0	32.8	327.4	10.6	338.0
Vacancies at careers offices															
1994)	..	..	..	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)	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.7	2.5	1.3	0.3				

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes

Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
1995	232	235	170	174	415	85
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997	206	216	129	130	235	86
1995 Oct	13	25	4.0	10.4	30.6	7.3
Nov	21	34	21.7	30.4	77.2	13.5
Dec	19	32	24.4	29.0	59.6	9.9
1996 Jan	10	24	5.6	17.1	51.3	5.9
Feb	26	36	6.3	9.8	36.0	2.7
Mar	16	27	4.2	5.1	15.2	9.3
Apr	18	27	6.1	8.3	13.2	3.5
May	14	23	2.5	4.1	7.6	0.6
Jun	32	43	138.6	140.4	241.0	8.7
Jul	14	28	6.5	12.2	148.6	7.6
Aug	25	33	22.4	135.7	442.2	3.5
Sep	19	29	5.4	120.7	121.9	8.4
Oct	20	26	3.8	16.5	39.3	13.7
Nov	24	34	124.4	127.1	162.1	23.0
Dec	12	23	27.1	28.8	24.9	9.8
1997 Jan	21	31	19.4	20.7	24.7	11.4
Feb	12	28	5.8	8.1	14.4	4.1
Mar	23	36	25.7	32.1	36.4	4.4
Apr	20	32	13.4	14.9	47.7	27.5
May	20	32	9.4	14.1	35.9	19.2
Jun	19	25	3.8	5.3	13.4	6.5
Jul	15	18	9.5	10.4	10.9	4.7
Aug	12	16	4.4	6.0	5.8	2.0
Sep	7	9	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.4
Oct	21	25	16.1	16.3	18.6	3.7
Nov	16	21	7.7	12.2	14.0	0.3
Dec	14	17	12.2	12.5	11.8	1.4
1998 Jan	13	20	4.2	6.4	15.9	8.9
Feb	19	25	5.7	8.8	19.0	6.3
Mar	18	25	14.4	15.6	32.6	1.2
Apr	13	21	3.4	6.5	13.1	2.4
May	13	19	2.7	3.4	6.5	0.6
Jun	23	31	31.0	32.2	68.4	1.4
Jul	8	20	4.1	18.8	57.8	6.5
Aug	7R	15R	2.7	10.3	24.2	1.4
Sep	7R	15R	1.9R	3.6R	5.8R	1.1R
Oct	10	12	11.4	11.8	7.0	0.1

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

UNITED KINGDOM	SIC 1992	Thousands										
		A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1994	-	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995	-	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	5
1997	-	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	-
1995 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	-	0.2
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	-	-	-	-	-
Sep	-	-	-	8.4	-	-	98.9	0.1	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	0.6
Feb	-	-	-	4.1	-	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.7	4.5	2.3
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	-	0.2
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	0.2	-	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	-	-	-	8.9	1.5	-	1.6	2.5	-	1.2	-	0.2
Feb	-	-	-	6.3	9.4	-	1.4	-	-	0.9	-	1.2
Mar	-	-	-	1.2	1.0	-	26.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.8
Apr	-	-	-	2.4	0.3	-	2.7	-	2.9	0.2	2.9	1.7
May	-	-	-	0.6	0.1	-	0.4	-	0.9	0.8	2.9	0.9
Jun	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	48.8	-	5.2	1.5	1.0	10.6
Jul	-	-	-	6.5	-	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.5
Aug	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	6.4	-	7.4	-	8.2	0.8
Sep	-	-	-	1.1R	-	-	0.3	-	3.6R	0.1R	0.6R	0.1
Oct	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.6	0.5	-	0.1	0.3	5.3

* 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 October 1997			12 months to October 1998			
	SIC 1992	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	2	600	2,300	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing of:							
food, beverages and tobacco;	6	3,000	7,300	1	200	100	
textiles and textile products;	2	100	700	-	-	-	
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-	
wood and wood products;	-	-	-	-	-	-	
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	-	-	-	2	+	700	
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	1	3,000	9,000	-	-	-	
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-	
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	1	100	200	1	+	50	
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	4	1,300	7,300	1	1,000	1,000	
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	4	300	3,600	6	900	1,000	
electrical and optical equipment;	7	600	7,400	3	1,400	1,600	
transport equipment;	6	1,000	3,300	1	1,000	500	
manufacturing n.e.c.	24	23,000	71,800	15	8,000	26,400	#
Electricity, gas and water supply	4	1,400	6,300	1	+	-	
Construction	7	4,800	7,900	15	11,700	21,200	
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1	+	#	-	-	-	
Hotels and restaurants	-	-	-	1	800	1,400	
Transport, storage and communication	67	23,900	47,300	53	38,500	137,400	
Financial intermediation	5	37,200	26,400	6	9,100	8,800	
Real estate, renting and business activities	2	+	500	3	800	1,400	
Public administration and defence	21	20,200	29,600	14	4,400	28,500	
Education	40	133,300	146,000	21	3,800	6,300	
Health and social work	9	7,300	12,800	7	2,500	16,300	
Other community, social and personal service activities	10	1,800	6,300	14	21,700	23,200	
All industries and services	221*	263,000	395,900	165*	105,800	276,000	

* Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.

Less than 50 workers involved.
Less than 50 working days lost.

Stoppages: October 1998

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	12	11,800	7,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	10	11,400*	5,300
Continuing from earlier months	2	400	1,700

* All directly involved

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to October 1998		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	57	47,100	146,900
extra wage and fringe benefits	12	10,200	21,300
Duration and pattern of hours worked	5	900	1,600
Redundancy questions	22	20,100	49,100
Trade union matters	4	900	1,200
Working conditions and supervision	13	6,100	11,300
Manning and work allocation	35	9,300	19,200
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	17	11,200	25,500
All causes	165	105,800	276,000

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

August 1998 to October 1998

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive			
	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	
LEVELS													
All persons	16-17	915	385	530	725	293	431	191	92	99	539	65	474
	18-24	3,827	3,221	606	3,365	2,834	531	462	388	75	1,060	471	589
	All under 25	4,742	3,607	1,136	4,090	3,127	963	653	480	173	1,599	535	1,063
Male	16-17	468	243	225	358	181	177	109	62	48	277	32	245
	18-24	2,088	1,782	306	1,800	1,536	263	288	245	43	414	97	317
	All under 25	2,556	2,025	531	2,158	1,718	441	397	307	90	691	129	562
Female	16-17	447	142	305	366	112	254	81	30	51	261	33	229
	18-24	1,739	1,440	300	1,565	1,297	268	174	142	32	646	374	272
	All under 25	2,187	1,582	605	1,931	1,409	522	255	173	83	907	407	501
RATES(%) **													
All persons	16-17	63.0	85.6	52.8	49.8	65.2	43.0	20.8	23.9	18.6	37.0	14.4	47.2
	18-24	78.3	87.2	50.7	68.9	75.7	44.5	12.1	12.0	12.3	21.7	12.8	49.3
	All under 25	74.8	87.1	51.7	64.5	75.5	43.8	13.8	13.3	15.2	25.2	12.9	48.3
Male	16-17	62.8	88.4	47.9	48.1	65.9	37.7	23.4	25.4	21.2	37.2	11.6	52.1
	18-24	83.4	94.8	49.1	71.9	81.8	42.3	13.8	13.8	14.0	16.6	5.2	50.5
	All under 25	78.7	94.0	48.6	66.5	79.8	40.3	15.5	15.2	17.0	21.3	6.0	51.4
Female	16-17	63.1	81.3	57.1	51.7	64.0	47.6	18.1	21.3	16.7	36.9	18.7	42.3
	18-24	72.9	79.4	52.4	65.6	71.5	46.9	10.0	9.9	10.6	27.1	20.6	47.3
	All under 25	70.7	79.6	54.7	62.4	70.9	47.2	11.7	10.9	13.7	29.3	20.4	45.3
CHANGES ON YEAR													
LEVELS													
All persons	16-17	-12	-23	11	-22	-24	2	10	1	9	-3	1	-4
	18-24	6	-58	64	24	-32	56	-18	-26	7	-27	-47	20
	All under 25	-6	-81	75	2	-56	59	-8	-24	16	-30	-46	16
Male	16-17	-7	-12	5	-19	-16	-3	12	5	8	-2	5	-5
	18-24	-10	-50	40	-34	-34	34	-9	-16	6	-2	-13	11
	All under 25	-16	-61	45	-19	-50	31	3	-11	14	-3	-8	5
Female	16-17	-5	-11	6	-3	-8	5	-2	-3	1	-3	-4	1
	18-24	15	-8	23	24	2	22	-9	-10	1	-24	-34	10
	All under 25	10	-19	30	22	-6	28	-11	-13	2	-27	-38	10
RATES (%)**													
All persons	16-17	-0.2	-0.9	0.7	-1.0	-2.1	-0.1	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.2	0.9	-0.7
	18-24	0.5	0.9	1.9	0.8	1.3	1.7	-0.5	-0.6	-0.1	-0.5	-0.9	-1.0
	All under 25	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	-0.2	-0.4	0.4	-0.3	-0.7	-1.0
Male	16-17	-0.3	-2.0	1.1	-2.1	-4.2	-0.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	0.3	2.0	-1.1
	18-24	0.0	0.5	2.7	0.3	0.9	2.2	-0.4	-0.5	0.3	0.0	-0.5	-2.7
	All under 25	0.0	0.2	2.0	-0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	-0.1	1.3	0.0	-0.2	-2.0
Female	16-17	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	-0.3	-0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.4
	18-24	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.3	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.9	-1.4	-1.1
	All under 25	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.7	0.8	-0.6	-0.7	-0.3	-0.7	-1.3	-0.7

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

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

* Full-time education.

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

Correction: In the table that appeared in August 1998, the levels, rates and changes of those in full-time education and those not in full-time education had been transposed within each labour market status.

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

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES G.22

Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by job centre advisory service, November 7 to December 4 1998

8,565

Not including placements through displayed vacancies.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES G.31

Regional Selective Assistance: July - September 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	4	20	2	23	43	33	7	7	34	44	217	41	33	291
Value of offers (£,000)	87	1,256	963	2,582	2,756	2,212	163	1,305	3,110	4,367	18,801	9,236	16,809	44,846

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

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES G.32

Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: July - September 1998*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
EAST MIDLANDS				
CLF International Ltd	Alfreton and Ashfield	185,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehs
Granwax Products Ltd	Alfreton and Ashfield	100,000	B	Manufacture soap, detergents, cleang preps
Meadowstone (Derbyshire) Ltd	Alfreton and Ashfield	90,000	A	Manufacture concrete prods for construction
Van Eyck Holdings Ltd	Alfreton and Ashfield	125,000	A	General constructn, civil engineering
William Rodgers (Foods) Ltd	Alfreton and Ashfield	85,000	A	Manufacture of soup
Walbeck Lace Ltd	Mansfield	200,000	A	Manufacture of other textiles n.e.c.
Tudorstone Building Materials Ltd	Retford	100,000	A	Manufacture concrete prods for construct'n
Total		885,000		
LONDON				
Delta Airline Ltd	Heathrow	900,000	A	Other supporting air transpt acts
Total		900,000		
MERSEYSIDE				
Brain Boxes Ltd	Liverpool	85,000	A	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.c.
Eidaport Ltd	Liverpool	160,000	B	Busin.e.c.s and management consultancy
Megral Ltd	Liverpool	220,000	B	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c.
Mrs Lane's Delicious Food Co Ltd	Liverpool	100,000	A	Manufacture mch for food, bev'ge, tobacco
Pleroma Distribution Ltd	Liverpool	220,000	A	Packaging activities
AKM Products Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	110,000	B	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c.
Owens Corning Fiberglas (UK) Ltd	Wirral and Chester	75,000	A	Manufacture of glass fibres
Van Der Bergh Professional Food	Wirral and Chester	975,000	B	Manufacture bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Total		1,945,000		
NORTH EAST				
Hydran Eng Ltd	Bishop Auckland	95,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Barnshaw Bending Centre Ltd	Hartlepool	85,000	A	Forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metal; powder metallurgy
Valeo Security Systems Ltd	Morpeth and Ashington	600,000	B	Manufacture of locks and hinges
CB Print Finishers Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	80,000	A	Bookbinding and Finishing
Rasmi Electronics Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	160,000	A	Manufacture elec motors/generators/transfm
Worthington Armstrong Vent Euro	Newcastle upon Tyne	375,000	A	Manufacture of metal structures and parts of structures
Stanton Metal Co Ltd	Stockton-on-Tees	75,000	A	Manufacture lighting equip and elec lamps
Allied Exploration and Geotechnic	Sunderland	85,000	A	Architectural and engineering acts
DJN Eng Ltd	Sunderland	150,000	A	Manufacture other fabricated metal prods
DJN Fabrications Ltd	Sunderland	100,000	A	Manufacture other fabricated metal prods
Perlos Ltd	Sunderland	200,000	A	Manufacture other special purpose mch n.e.c.
Washington Envelopes Ltd	Sunderland	125,000	A	Manufacture of paper stationery
Total		2,130,000		
NORTH WEST				
Richard Millington and Co Ltd	Blackburn	80,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Zetex Plc	Oldham	600,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Paragon International Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	75,000	A	Manufacture mch for food, bev'ge, tobacco
Peter Miles Eng Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	240,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Volex Accessories Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	500,000	A	Manufacture elec distrib'n and control gear
Total		1,495,000		
SOUTH EAST				
Active Signs	Thanet	95,000	A	Manufacture other fabricated metal prods
Total		95,000		
SOUTH WEST				
Wratton Laboratories Ltd	Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	600,000	A	Manufacture of medicaments and non-medicaments
Guildsoft Ltd	Plymouth	75,000	A	Other busin.e.c.s activities n.e.c.
Market Reach Ltd	Plymouth	225,000	A	Other busin.e.c.s activities n.e.c.
Squaresail Shipyard Ltd	St Austell	150,000	A	Buildg/repair pleasure/sport boats
Devonshire Press Ltd	Torbay	125,000	B	Printing n.e.c.
Total		1,175,000		
WEST MIDLANDS				
Allibert Industrie (UK) Ltd	Birmingham	600,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehs
Kim Holdings Ltd	Birmingham	175,000	A	Manufacture of medical and surgical equip
Sonic Communications (Int) Ltd	Birmingham	200,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Laser Profiles (Midlands) Ltd	Coventry and Hinckley	90,000	A	Manufacture of machine tools
Ontario Die Europe Ltd	Coventry and Hinckley	120,000	A	Manufacture of tools
Ambi-Rad Ltd	Dudley and Sandwell	180,000	A	Manufacture non-domestic cool'g and vent'g
Doncasters Plc	Dudley and Sandwell	90,000	A	Forging/pressing metal, powder met
Caparo Industries Plc	Walsall	750,000	B	Manufacture of steel tubes
Total		2,205,000		

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				
Flex-Seal Couplings Ltd	Barnsley	90,000	A	Manufacture of other rubber products
Tambour Co Ltd	Castleford and Pontefract	80,000	B	Manufacture of other furniture
Isotron Plc	Doncaster	190,000	A	Manufacture of medical and surgical equip
Chaucer Foods Ltd	Hull	80,000	A	Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.
Hewetson Floors Ltd	Hull	140,000	B	Manufacture of metal structures and parts
Rofin-Sinar UK	Hull	200,000	A	Manufacture specs/optical instrs/photo equip
Club 24 Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough	1,500,000	A	Credit granting, mortgage finance
Heckmondwike F B Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough	300,000	A	Manufacture carpets and rugs
Orkot Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough	230,000	A	Manufacture other non-metallic min prods n.e.c.
Lite Structures (GB) Ltd	Wakefield and Dewsbury	95,000	A	Other first prod of iron and steel n.e.c.
Wakefield Shirt Co Ltd	Wakefield and Dewsbury	600,000	B	Manufacture of underwear
Total		3,415,000		
SCOTLAND				
Alps Electric (Scotland) Ltd	Arbroath	100,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
British Bits	Arbroath	240,000	A	Manufacture of tools
Woodward Aircraft Controls Pres	Ayr	172,000	A	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
Angstrom (Fittings) Ltd	Bathgate	400,000	A	Manufacture of steel tubes
Bioscot Ltd	Bathgate	580,000	A	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical prods
Seiko Instruments UK Ltd	Bathgate	250,000	A	Manufacture computers and other inf proc equip
Teelux Ltd	Falkirk	75,000	A	Forging/pressing metal, powder metal
Bridge of Weir Leather Co Ltd	Glasgow	600,000	A	Tanning and dressing of leather
Eaton Shared Services Ltd	Glasgow	900,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
Gael Quality Ltd	Glasgow	130,000	A	Software consultancy and supply
Merson Signs Ltd	Glasgow	100,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Microclase Optical Systems Ltd	Glasgow	75,000	A	Manufacture instruments: measuring etc
Stoddard International Plc	Glasgow	560,000	B	Manufacture carpets and rugs
Walker MacLeod Ltd	Glasgow	600,000	A	Manufacture elec distrib'n and control gear
Altamira Colour Ltd	Irvine	300,000	A	Finishing of textiles
Fullarton Computer Industries	Irvine	600,000	A	Manufacture of tools
Struthers (Lochinnoch) Ltd	Irvine	230,000	A	Prod mineral waters and soft drinks
James C Gillespie Ltd	Kirkcaldy	180,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Lewis C Grant Ltd	Kirkcaldy	970,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Woodstock Neckwear Ltd	Kirkcaldy	200,000	B	Manufacture of hats, other apparel, access
Andrew Dick and Son Ltd	Lanarkshire	200,000	A	Forging/pressing metal, powder met
Lees of Scotland Plc	Lanarkshire	400,000	B	Manufacture confectionery
Lightbody of Hamilton Ltd	Lanarkshire	500,000	A	Manufacture bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Rynex Eng Ltd	Lanarkshire	330,000	A	Manufacture of lifting and handling equip
Total		8,692,000		
WALES				
Klockner Pentapack Ltd	Aberdare	195,000	A	Manufacture of plastic packing goods
Yajima (UK) Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	1,000,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Yuasa Battery (UK) Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	2,500,000	A	Manufacture accumulators, cells, batteries
Zorba Delicatess Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	200,000	A	Manufacture of condiments and seasonings
Matsushita Electric (UK) Ltd	Cardiff	1,500,000	A	Manufacture of electric domestic appls
Consort Equipment Products Ltd	Haverfordwest	235,000	A	Manufacture other fabricated Metal prods
Hoover Ltd	Merthyr and Rhymney	5,000,000	B	Manufacture of electric domestic appls
UK Can Ltd	Merthyr and Rhymney	1,600,000	A	Manufacture of light metal packaging
Mollart Automotive Ltd	Neath and Port Talbot	200,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
Kyushu Matsushita Electric (UK)	Newport	1,000,000	A	Manufacture televis'n, radio, video, assoc
Rosti (Wales) Ltd	Pontypridd and Rhondda	1,000,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Almedica (Europe) Ltd	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	250,000	A	Other human health activities
Astral Finishes Ltd	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	250,000	A	Treatment and coating of metals
Brookfield Foods Ltd	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	500,000	A	Bacon and ham production
Geogem Ltd	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	94,000	A	Manufacture mch mining/earth-movng/roadwks
Paramount Foods Plc	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	200,000	A	Manufacture biscuits/pres'vd pastry/cakes
Economic Packaging Ltd	Swansea	250,000	B	Manufacture of light metal packaging
T H Sutcliffe Ltd	Swansea	200,000	A	Wh'sale of meat and meat products
Kasuga Plastics Co Ltd	Wrexham	220,000	B	Manufacture of other plastic products
Total		16,394,000		

* 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 SW1H 0ET (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).

UNITED KINGDOM	Output						Income								
	GDP market prices 1995		GDP market prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries 1		Real household disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies 4				
	1995=100	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1990=100	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	%		
	YBEZ	ABMI	CKYW	CKYY	OSXS	CAED									
1982	91.1	649.0	0.1	91.3r	0.3	92.8r	0.0	99.3r	-0.3	93.4	3.7	93.6	-1.4		
1983	93.2	664.0	2.3	93.3	2.2	94.1	1.4	98.6	-0.7	96.2	3.0	102.1	9.0		
1984	97.3	693.2	4.4	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	103.1	4.6	97.4	1.2	117.4	15.0		
1985	100.0	712.5	2.8	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	106.8	3.6	100.0	2.7	126.3	7.6		
1986	102.6	730.8	2.6	101.1	1.1	100.4	0.4	109.5	2.5	102.2	2.2	134.8	6.7		
1987	106.1	756.1	3.5	101.9	0.8	101.4	1.0	114.7	4.7	105.7	3.4	143.1	6.2		
1987															
1987	Q3	106.8	190.2	3.9	102.4 R	1.2	101.6 R	1.3	115.7r	5.0	105.5	3.5	37.4	9.1	
1987	Q4	107.5	191.6	4.0	101.7	0.2	101.3	0.4	116.4	4.8	107.6	4.7	36.1	6.1	
1988	Q1	108.3	193.0	3.7	101.6	-0.2	101.7	0.2	116.8	3.7	105.4	1.6	35.6	3.4	
1988	Q2	108.9	193.9	3.0	103.0	1.2	102.1	0.9	116.7	2.3	107.5	1.2	35.7	1.6	
1988	Q3	109.3	194.6	2.3	103.0	0.6	102.0	0.4	117.3	1.4	..	..	..	..
1988	Apr	..	..	..	103.3 R	0.8	102.2 R	0.6	116.7 R	3.2	..	..	..	..
1988	May	..	..	..	102.2	1.2	101.8	1.0	116.8	2.8	..	..	..	..
1988	June	..	..	..	103.4	1.2	102.3	0.9	116.6	2.3	..	..	..	..
1988	Jul	..	..	..	103.5	0.7	102.5	0.7	117.1	1.8	..	..	..	..
1988	Aug	..	..	..	103.1	0.7	102.0	0.5	117.3	1.5	..	..	..	..
1988	Sep	..	..	..	102.4	0.6	101.5	0.4	117.4	1.4	..	..	..	..
1988	Oct	..	..	..	102.4	0.7	101.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expenditure															
	Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volumes 1		Fixed investments 5		General government final consumption expenditure at 1995 prices		Changes in inventories 1995/97 prices		Base lending rates + 8		Effective exchange rate + 1.9		
	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	
	ABJR	EAJS	EQEB	INLN	NMRY	CAFU									
1982	410.0	0.4	92.4	0.7	84.5	-1.0	11.8	-7.6	137.6	0.5	-2.0	7.0	96.9	-3.8	
1983	420.1	2.5	95.3	3.1	83.8	-0.8	9.8	-17.6	136.4	-0.8	0.4	5.5	88.9	-8.3	
1984	431.5	2.7	98.8	3.7	86.7	3.4	14.4	47.6	138.3	1.4	4.8	6.3	89.2	0.3	
1985	438.5	1.6	100.0	1.2	91.1	5.1	17.2	19.6	140.4	1.6	4.5	6.8	84.8	-4.9	
1986	454.7	3.7	103.1	3.1	95.8	5.2	17.4	1.3	142.8	1.7	1.8	5.9	86.3	1.8	
1987	474.5	4.4	106.6	5.3	101.8	6.2	20.0	14.9	142.9	0.0	3.1	6.6	100.6	16.6	
1987															
1987	Q3	118.9	4.4	109.0	5.2	25.7	6.8	5.0	14.1	35.7	-0.2	1.0	6.9	102.5	19.8
1987	Q4	120.7	4.9	110.4	5.0	26.3	10.3	5.0	7.9	35.8	0.1	1.1	7.2	103.1	12.8
1988	Q1	121.3	4.2	111.4	4.5	27.4	12.2	5.2	9.9	36.2	1.3	1.1	7.3	105.4	8.8
1988	Q2	121.8	2.8	111.7	3.1	26.9	6.2	5.1	-3.3	36.5	2.5	1.6	7.3	105.3	5.7
1988	Q3	122.2	2.8	112.3	3.0	4.9	-2.3	36.7	2.9	1.7	7.5	103.5	1.0
1988															
1988	May	113.2	3.7	7.3	103.4	7.2
1988	Jun	111.0	3.2	7.5	105.4	5.7
1988	Jul	112.2	3.0	7.5	105.3	3.4
1988	Aug	112.5	2.3	7.5	104.6	2.6
1988	Sep	112.2 R	2.9	7.5	103.3	1.9
1988															
1988	Oct	111.9	2.4	7.3	100.7	1.5
1988	Nov	112.9	2.5	6.8	100.6	-0.2
Trade in goods															
	Export volume 1		Import volume 1		Balance of payments		Prices								
					Trade in goods balance		Tax and price index + 1.10		Producer price index + 1.3,10		Materials and fuels		Home sales		
	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	
	BQKU		BQKV		BOKI	HBOP	DQAB		PLKW		PLLU				
1982	79.9	2.4	87.3	6.6	-13.1	-10.1	129.8	2.9	86.3	-0.3	90.2	3.2			
1983	82.8	3.6	90.6	3.8	-13.3	-10.6	131.4	1.2	90.2	4.5	93.8	4.0			
1984	91.3	10.3	94.6	4.4	-11.1	-1.5	135.2	2.9	91.9	1.9	96.1	2.5			
1985	100.0	9.5	100.0	5.7	-11.7	-3.7	140.4	3.8	100.0	8.8	100.0	4.1			
1986	107.7	7.7	109.1	9.1	-13.1	-0.6	142.4	1.4	98.8	-1.2	102.6	2.6			
1987	116.5	8.2	119.0	9.1	-11.8	8.0	145.4	2.1	90.6	-8.3	103.6	1.0			
1987															
1987	Q3	118.2	8.6	119.7	8.6	-2.7	2.1	146.0	2.7	89.2	-7.9	103.8	1.2		
1987	Q4	118.6	7.3	123.6	11.2	-4.0	2.0	147.3	2.9	88.3	-8.9	103.9	0.7		
1988	Q1	116.6	3.0	123.3	9.0	-4.5	-0.5	147.8	2.6	85.3	-9.7	104.0	0.6		
1988	Q2	118.3	1.8	125.3	5.0	-4.3	0.6	150.3	4.1	83.2	-8.0	104.4	1.0		
1988	Q3														

H.11 RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)		All items excluding		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1997	Nov	CHAW		CHMK		CBZW		CHAZ	
	Dec	159.6	3.7	158.0	2.8	152.9	2.1	154.2	2.4
		160.0	3.6	158.3	2.7	152.8	2.2	154.5	2.3
1998	Jan	159.5	3.3	157.7	2.5	152.1	1.9	153.7	2.0
	Feb	160.3	3.4	158.5	2.6	153.0	2.1	154.6	2.2
	Mar	160.8	3.5	158.9	2.6	153.4	2.1	155.2	2.3
	Apr	162.6	4.0	160.4	3.0	154.1	2.2	155.9	2.4
	May	163.5	4.2	161.3	3.2	155.1	2.5	156.8	2.7
	Jun	163.4	3.7	161.1	2.8	154.9	2.0	156.6	2.4
	Jul	163.0	3.5	160.5	2.6	154.2	2.1	155.8	2.1
	Aug	163.7	3.3	161.1	2.5	155.0	2.1	156.4	1.9
	Sep	164.4	3.2	161.8	2.5	155.7	2.0	157.1	1.9
	Oct	164.5	3.1	161.9	2.5	155.7	1.8	157.1	1.9
	Nov	164.4	3.0	162.0	2.5	155.6	1.8	157.1	1.9

H.12 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for November 17 1998

UNITED KINGDOM		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over			
			1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months		
ALL ITEMS	CHAW	164.4	-0.1	3.0					
Food and catering	CHBS	154.6	-0.1	2.4	Tobacco	CHBE	224.5	0.0	7.6
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	193.5	-0.2	4.7	Cigarettes	DOBN	228.1		8
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	168.9	0.1	4.6	Tobacco	DOBO	194.0		4
Personal expenditure	CHBV	142.4	0.5	1.1	Housing	CHBF	199.8	-0.4	7.7
Travel and leisure	CHBW	162.7	-0.3	1.2	Rent	DOBP	225.8		3
Consumer durables	CHBY	116.7	1.0	-1.9	Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	224.7		14
Seasonal food	CHBP	127.4	0.6	6.8	Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)	CHOO	124.2		10
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	147.0	-0.3	1.0	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	167.6		9
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	165.4	-0.1	3.0	Water and other payments	DOBS	273.3		6
All items excluding food	CHAY	168.2	-0.1	3.2	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	196.5		8
Other indices					Do-it yourself materials	DOBU	156.0		0
All items excluding:					Dwelling insurance & ground rent	DOBV	191.4		2
mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	CHMK	162.0	0.1	2.5	Fuel and light	CHBG	124.4	-0.1	-2.1
housing	CHAZ	157.1	0.0	1.9	Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	133.2		2
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	CBZW	155.6	-0.1	1.8	Electricity	DOBX	132.5		-2
mortgage interest payments and council tax	DQAD	161.6	0.1	2.3	Gas	DOBY	118.8		-2
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	CHON	161.4	0.1	2.3	Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	98.7		-17
Food	CHBA	144.1	-0.2	1.8	Household goods	CHBH	142.2	1.2	1.1
Bread	DOAA	136.2		1	Furniture	DOCA	147.9		2
Cereals	DOAB	141.6		-1	Furnishings	DOCB	146.4		0
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	157.0		2	Electrical appliances	DOCC	98.1		-2
Beef	DOAD	128.0		-2	Other household equipment	DOCD	146.0		1
Lamb	DOAE	140.7		-6	Household consumables	DOCE	160.8		2
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	138.8		-4	Pet care	DOCF	149.7		3
Pork	DOAG	126.4		-17	Household services	CHBI	150.7	0.0	2.8
Bacon	DOAH	146.6		-9	Postage	DOCG	153.9		1
Poultry	DOAI	108.5		-1	Telephones, telemessages, etc	DOCH	101.5		-3
Other meat	DOAJ	133.1		-1	Domestic services	DOCI	192.8		4
Fish	DOAK	144.2		12	Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	178.0		6
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	145.3		12	Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	122.1	0.6	-1.5
Butter	DOAM	165.2		-1	Men's outerwear	DOCK	121.4		-1
Oil and fats	DOAN	140.8		1	Women's outerwear	DOCL	106.7		-3
Cheese	DOAO	160.7		-4	Children's outerwear	DOCM	120.8		-3
Eggs	DOAP	148.7		4	Other clothing	DOCN	159.6		1
Milk fresh	DOAQ	152.7		0	Footwear	DOCO	120.2		-2
Milk products	DOAR	142.6		-1	Personal goods and services	CHBQ	180.8	0.2	4.9
Tea	DOAS	169.5		11	Personal articles	DOCP	123.8		3
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	126.9		-5	Chemists goods	DOCQ	190.7		5
Soft drinks	DOAU	187.1		5	Personal services	DOCR	243.1		7
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	148.6		-4	Motoring expenditure	CHBK	169.6	-0.6	1.4
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	154.2		3	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	136.6		-2
Potatoes	DOAX	163.9		24	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	197.0		4
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	176.8		56	Petrol and oil	DOCU	190.7		2
Vegetables	DOAZ	112.3		-2	Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCV	211.3		7
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	98.8		-2	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	174.0	0.2	1.9
Fruit	DOBB	134.4		0	Rail fares	DOCW	195.7		4
of which, fresh fruit	DOBC	131.3		-1	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	190.5		3
Other foods	DOBD	150.9		3	Other travel costs	DOCY	151.6		1
Catering	CHBC	192.3	0.3	4.0	Leisure goods	CHBL	119.7	0.0	-2.9
Restaurant meals	DOBE	190.1		4	Audio-visual equipment	DOCZ	52.8		-16
Canteen meals	DOBF	212.1		5	Tapes and discs	DODA	121.0		2
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	187.4		4	Toys, photographic and sport goods	DODB	118.8		-1
Alcoholic drink	CHBD	181.0	-0.3	3.4	Books and newspapers	DODC	191.6		4
Beer	DOBH	193.4		4	Gardening products	DODD	141.7		-3
on sales	DOBI	200.4		4	Leisure services	CHBM	193.3	0.1	3.8
off sales	DOBJ	156.1		3	Television licences and rentals	DODE	130.7		3
Wines and spirits	DOBK	163.8		3	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	238.2		5
on sales	DOBL	188.1		4	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	CHMQ	124.4		3
off sales	DOBM	150.3		2	UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	CHMS	116.3		5

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

RETAIL PRICES H.13

Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on November 17 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 November 17 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	535	393	Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	DOIB	203	82-41-99
Topside	CZPH	524	635				
Brisket (without bone)	CZPG	398	400				
Rump steak *	CZPF	563	794	Cheese, per kg			
Stewing steak	CZPE	557	459	Cheddar type	CZNV	228	496-328-659
Lamb: home-killed, per kg				Eggs			
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	540	744	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	CZNV	206	153-128-170
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	457	302	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	201	135-86-199
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg				Milk			
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	125	521	Pasteurised, per pint +	CZNT	253	34-27-34
Leg (with bone)	CZOZ	126	405				
Pork: home-killed, per kg				Tea			
Loin (with bone)	CZOX	582	409	Loose, per 125g	CZNR	198	77-62-99
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	474	277	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNQ	223	156-119-189
Bacon, per kg				Coffee			
Streaky	CZOB	499	423	Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	221	201-185-239
Garmon *	CZOU	526	554	Ground (filter fine), 227g/per 8oz	CZNO	207	202-135-249
Backham	DOIF	552	536				
Ham				Sugar			
Ham (not shoulder), 119g/per 4oz	CZOR	550	86	Granulated, per kg	CZNN	211	66-55-79
Sausages, 454g/per lb				Fresh vegetables			
Pork	CZOQ	547	135	Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per lb	CZNM	416	34-16-42
Canned meats				Potatoes, new loose, 454g/per lb	CZNK	372	35-19-59
Core-d beef, 340g	CZOO	216	95	Tomatoes, 454g/per lb	CZNJ	501	57-49-74
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg				Cabbage, hearted, 454g/per lb	CZNH	475	28-14-38
Frozen	CZON	172	171	Cauliflower, each	CZNG	484	59-45-70
Fresh or chilled	CZOM	598	230	Brussels sprouts, 454g/per lb	CZNF	474	47-35-59
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg				Carrots, 454g/per lb	CZNE	501	18-15-25
Cod filets	CZOL	339	717	Onions, 454g/per lb	CZND	500	20-15-30
Rainbow trout	CZOK	269	498	Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz	CZNC	500	31-55-75
Bread				Cucumber, each	CZNB	496	62-28-40
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH	215	52	Lettuce - iceberg, each	CZNA	495	58-49-75
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG	171	71	Leeks, 454g/per lb	DOHJ	494	57-49-69
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE	183	52				
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD	157	73	Fresh fruit			
Flour				Apples, cooking, 454g/per lb	CZMZ	487	48-35-59
Self raising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	203	61	Apples, dessert, 454g/per lb	CZMY	502	48-39-59
Butter				Pears, dessert, 454g/per lb	CZMX	495	49-39-60
Home produced, per 250g	CZOB	189	84	Oranges, each	CZMW	492	21-15-29
Imported, per 250g	DOHX	198	85	Bananas, 454g/per lb	CZMV	498	47-39-50
				Grapes, 454g/per lb	CZMU	412	159-69-199
				Avocado pear, each	DOHT	309	56-39-79
				Grapefruit, each	DOHN	482	29-20-39

* 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*.

Structure

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

Definitions

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

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

H.14 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987 = 100	ALL ITEMS										Catering	Alcoholic drink	
	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries**	Consumer durables	Food	Seasonal +		CZHC			CZHD
								All	Non seasonal +				
Weights	CZGU	CZGV	CZGW	CZGX	CZGY		CBWA	CZGZ	CZHA	CZHB	CZHC	CZHD	
1987	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76	
1988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78	
1989	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83	
1990	1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	77	
1991	1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77	
1992	1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47	80	
1993	1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	125	45	78	
1994	1,000	858	980	842	956	—	123	139	22	117	45	77	
1995	1,000	861	978	813	958	—	116	143	22	121	48	78	
1996	1,000	857	978	810	958	—	122	136	19	117	49	80	
1997	1,000	864	981	814	961	—	122	136	19	117	49	80	
1998	1,000	870	982	803	955	—	121	130	18	112	48	71	
Annual averages	CHAW	CHAY	CHAX	CHAZ	CHMK		CHBY	CHBA	CHBP	CHBB	CHBC	CHBD	
1987	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7	
1988	106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.8	106.9	
1989	115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9	
1990	126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8	
1991	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.2	
1992	138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1	
1993	140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7	
1994	144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	—	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.5	
1995	149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	—	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	169.2	
1996	152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	—	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	169.2	
1997	157.5	160.5	158.5	152.9	156.5	—	117.3	141.5	118.5	145.7	182.3	173.9	
1987 Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1988 Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7	
1989 Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9	
1990 Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3	
1991 Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7	
1992 Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	139.9	
1993 Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	113.0	130.0	112.2	131.7	151.7	141.9	
1994 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	141.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	112.2	131.7	151.7	141.9	
1995 Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	—	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3	
1996 Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	—	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0	
1987 Nov 12	153.9	156.6	154.9	150.6	153.7	—	119.3	139.7	113.7	144.5	178.3	170.7	
1988 Dec 16	154.4	157.2	155.4	151.1	154.2	—	120.0	139.9	116.0	144.2	178.8	170.1	
1997 Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	—	114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7	179.2	171.1	
1998 Feb 11	155.0	157.7	156.0	151.3	154.5	—	115.5	140.8	116.9	145.1	179.7	172.2	
1999 Mar 11	155.4	158.4	156.5	151.7	154.9	—	117.9	140.0	113.9	144.7	180.0	172.1	
Apr 15	156.3	159.3	157.4	152.2	155.8	—	117.8	140.4	114.4	145.2	181.2	172.7	
May 13	156.9	159.8	157.9	152.7	156.3	—	118.3	141.5	117.0	146.0	181.7	173.8	
Jun 10	157.5	160.3	158.4	153.0	156.7	—	117.9	142.8	122.9	146.3	182.2	174.1	
Jul 15	157.5	160.4	158.4	152.6	156.4	—	114.4	142.2	119.3	146.3	182.7	175.0	
Aug 12	158.5	161.5	159.4	153.5	157.1	—	116.1	142.3	120.0	146.3	183.0	175.2	
Sep 09	159.3	162.5	160.3	154.1	157.8	—	118.4	142.1	118.0	146.4	183.6	175.4	
Oct 14	159.5	162.8	160.5	154.2	157.9	—	117.9	142.3	118.7	146.6	184.1	175.8	
Nov 11	159.6	163.0	160.6	154.2	158.0	—	119.0	141.6	119.3	147.1	184.9	175.1	
Dec 09	160.0	163.5	161.0	154.5	158.3	—	119.7	141.6	121.7	145.2	185.1	174.4	
1998 Jan 13	159.5	162.8	160.4	153.7	157.7	—	113.2	141.8	121.2	145.5	185.8	176.5	
Feb 10	160.3	163.8	161.4	154.6	158.5	—	115.2	141.9	120.1	145.8	186.3	177.9	
Mar 17	160.8	164.4	161.8	155.2	158.9	—	117.3	141.6	119.6	145.6	186.7	178.6	
Apr 21	162.6	166.4	163.7	155.9	160.4	—	116.5	142.0	120.1	145.9	187.7	178.7	
May 19	163.5	167.2	164.4	156.8	161.3	—	117.7	144.1	130.1	146.5	188.5	180.0	
Jun 16	163.4	167.1	164.3	158.6	161.1	—	117.0	143.5	125.9	146.6	188.9	179.9	
Jul 21	163.0	166.7	164.1	155.8	160.5	—	113.1	143.1	120.6	147.1	189.6	180.7	
Aug 18	163.7	167.3	164.6	156.4	161.1	—	114.2	144.6	129.4	147.2	190.6	181.0	
Sep 15	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.1	161.8	—	116.8	144.1	124.3	147.6	191.1	181.2	
Oct 20	164.5	168.3	165.5	157.1	161.9	—	115.6	144.4	126.6	147.5	191.7	181.6	
Nov 17	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.1	162.0	—	116.7	144.1	127.4	147.0	192.3	181.0	

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

RETAIL PRICES H.14

General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	Weights											
												CZHE	CZHF	CZHG	CZHH	CZHI	CZIJ	CZJK	CZKL	CZKM	CZKN	CZKO
												38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988											
34	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989											
34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990											
32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991											
36	172	46	70	45	63	38	143	20	47	32	1992											
35	164	46	70	47	58	39	136	21	46	62	1993											
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71	1994											
34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	66	1995											
35	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	65	1996											
34	186	19	72	52	56	40	128	20	47	59	1997											
34	197	36	72	54	55	40	136	20	46	61	1998											
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987											
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1988											
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989											
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990											
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991											
144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992											
156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993											
166.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994											
175.5	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	167.7	1995											
191.5	168.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	164.1	157.0	164.1	123.6	173.8	1996											
205.6	179.6	130.6	139.1	144.3	120.6	170.0	165.3	169.6	123.9	182.3	1997											
CHBE	CHBF	CHBG	CHBH																			

H.21 RETAIL PRICES

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

	European Union (15) ³	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
1996=100	CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA
Annual averages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	101.7	101.8	101.2	101.5	102.0	101.2	101.3	101.5
1997								
Monthly								
1996 Aug	100.1	100.2	99.9	99.9	100.1	99.9	99.8	100.3
Sep	100.4 E	100.7	99.9	100.1	100.6	100.1	100.1	100.1
Oct	100.5 E	100.6	100.1	100.6	100.8	100.2	100.4	100.2
Nov	100.5	100.7	100.4	100.6	100.9	100.0	100.3	100.1
Dec	100.7 E	101.0	100.7	100.8	100.7	100.2	100.5	100.3
1997 Jan	100.9	100.6	100.6	101.3	100.7	100.1	100.7	100.9
Feb	101.1	100.9	101.1	101.2	101.1	100.2	101.0	101.2
Mar	101.3	101.1	101.2	100.8	101.4	100.5	101.1	101.1
Apr	101.4	101.4	101.1	101.1	101.6	100.9	101.1	101.0
May	101.7	101.8	101.1	101.6	102.3	101.2	101.2	101.4
Jun	101.7	102.0	101.1	101.6	102.5	101.4	101.2	101.6
Jul	101.7	101.6	101.1	101.8	101.9	101.4	101.1	101.9
Aug	101.9	102.2	101.2	101.6	102.1	101.6	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	101.5	101.9	102.5	101.8	101.7	101.5
Dec	102.4	102.8	101.7	101.7	102.3	101.8	101.7	101.7
1998 Jan	102.2	102.1	101.8	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.3	101.7
Feb	102.5	102.4	102.0	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	103.3	102.3	102.4	103.2	102.6	102.1	102.0
May	103.3	103.8	102.1	102.9	103.7	102.8	102.2	102.5
Jun	103.3	103.7	101.9	102.8	103.7	103.0	102.3	102.6
Jul	103.2	103.1	101.9	103.0	103.3	102.5	101.9	102.8
Aug	103.2	103.5	101.9	102.6	103.2	102.7	102.0	102.7
Sep	103.3	104.0	101.7	102.5	103.6	103.1	102.1	102.3
Oct	103.3 P	103.9	101.9 P	102.5	103.5	103.0	102.0	102.2
Increases on a year earlier								Per cent
Annual averages	CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	CLNQ
1996	2.4 E	2.5 E	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.2
1997	1.7 E	1.9	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.5
Monthly								
1997 Jul	1.6 E	2.0	0.9	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.5
Aug	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7
Sep	1.8 E	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6
Oct	1.7 E	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.4
Nov	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.4
Dec	1.6 E	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.4
1998 Jan	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.5	1.7	1.8	0.6	0.8
Feb	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.8
Mar	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.6
Apr	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.0
May	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.1
Jun	1.6	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.0
Jul	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9
Aug	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.7
Sep	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.6
Oct	1.1 P	1.3	0.7 P	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.6

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

R Revised
 P Provisional
 E Estimate

RETAIL PRICES

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

H.21

	Greece	Irish Republic ²	Italy ³	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
1996=100	CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
Annual averages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
1997								
Monthly								
1996 Aug	99.0	100.3	100.3	100.1	99.3	100.7	100.4	99.6
Sep	101.3	100.8 E	100.4	100.1	100.4	100.7	100.7	100.4
Oct	102.1	100.7 E	100.5	100.3	100.7	100.5	100.8	100.4
Nov	102.2	100.8	100.9	100.6	100.5	100.7	100.8	100.2
Dec	103.4	101.2 E	101.0	100.6	100.4	100.7	101.1	100.2
1997 Jan	102.7	100.3	101.2	100.7	100.4	101.1	101.3	100.4
Feb	102.9	100.9	101.3	101.0	100.6	101.2	101.2	100.4
Mar	104.7	101.0	101.5	100.9	101.6	101.3	101.3	101.0
Apr	105.6	101.1	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.4	101.3	101.7
May	106.1	101.1	101.9	101.0	101.9	102.1	101.4	101.8
Jun	106.5	101.4	101.9	101.1	101.3	101.8	101.4	101.8
Jul	104.3	101.2	101.9	101.3	101.4	101.8	101.6	101.6
Aug	104.5	100.9	101.9	101.5	101.8	102.3	102.1	101.7
Sep	106.3	101.4	102.0	101.8	102.9	102.2	102.6	103.0
Oct	106.6	101.5	102.4	102.0	103.0	102.1	102.6	103.1
Nov	107.3	101.9	102.7	102.1	103.0	102.6	102.7	102.9
Dec	108.1	102.2	102.8	102.1	102.6	102.8	103.0	102.9
1998 Jan	107.1	101.5	103.1	102.2	102.0	102.7	103.2	102.5
Feb	106.5	102.0	103.4	102.1	102.7	102.5	102.9	102.4
Mar	109.2	102.5	103.6	102.2	103.8	102.8	103.0	102.7
Apr	111.0	103.1	103.8	102.0	104.2	103.6	103.2	103.1
May	111.4	103.5	103.9	102.3	104.0	104.3	103.4	103.4
Jun	111.7	104.0	104.0	102.3	103.5	104.5	103.4	103.2
Jul	109.9	103.7	104.0	102.5	103.2	104.7	103.9	102.9
Aug	109.4	103.9	104.1	102.5	103.2	104.6	104.2	102.3
Sep	111.6	104.2	104.1	102.5	104.2	104.4	104.2	102.9
Oct	111.6	104.1	104.3	102.5	104.5 P	104.7	104.2	103.2
Increases on a year earlier								
Annual averages	CLNR	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLOA
1996	7.9	2.2 E	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8
1997	5.4	1.2 E	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Monthly								
1997 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	1.5	1.7	1.7
Apr	5.1	2.0	2.2	1.1	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.4
May	5.0	2.4	2.0	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.6
Jun	4.9	2.6	2.1	1.2	2.2	2.7	2.0	1.4
Jul	4.8	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.3
Aug	4.7	3.0	2.2	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.1	0.6
Sep	5.0	2.8	2.1	0.7	1.3	2.2	1.6	-0.1
Oct	4.5	2.6	1.9	0.5	1.5 P	2.5	1.6	0.1

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

1990=100	United Kingdom ³	Germany (West) ³	France ³	Italy ³	United States	Japan	Canada
Annual averages							
1993	116.1	111.0	107.5	116.7	110.3	105.9	109.5
1994	118.8	113.9	109.2	121.4	112.9	106.3	109.6
1995	122.0	115.7P	111.1	127.7	115.9	105.8	112.5
1996	125.3	117.1P	113.3	132.6P	119.2	105.8	114.9
1997	128.3	..	..	..	121.6	..	117.3
Monthly							
1997 Apr	127.7	118.7P	114.3	134.8P	121.5	108.2	117.0
May	128.1	119.2P	114.5	135.1P	121.5	108.4	117.2
Jun	128.4	119.8P	114.5	135.1P	121.5	108.3	117.6
Jul	128.0	119.8P	114.3	135.1P	121.4	107.6	117.5
Aug	128.8	..	114.6	..	121.6	107.7	117.8
Sep	129.3	..	114.8	..	122.2	108.6	117.8
Oct	129.4	..	114.8	..	122.4	108.9	117.7
Nov	129.6	..	115.0	..	122.3	108.1	117.6
Dec	128.3	..	115.0	..	122.0	107.8	117.3
1998 Jan	128.9	..	114.5	..	122.0	108.0	118.2
Feb	129.7	..	114.9	..	122.0	107.6	118.4
Mar	130.2	..	115.1	..	122.1	108.0	118.5
Apr	130.8	..	115.4	..	122.4	108.5	118.3
May	131.5	..	115.5	..	122.7	108.9	118.8
Jun	131.4	..	115.6	..	122.7	108.4	119.0
Jul	130.7	..	115.1	..	122.7	107.5	119.0
Aug	131.2	..	115.3	..	122.8	..	118.9
Sep	131.8	..	115.3	..	122.9	..	118.7
Oct	131.8	..	115.1	..	123.2	..	119.0
Nov	131.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier							
Annual averages							
1993	3.0	3.6	2.2	4.4	3.0	1.0	2.0
1994	2.3	2.6	1.6	4.0	2.4	0.4	0.2
1995	2.7	1.6P	1.7	5.2	2.6	-0.5	2.6
1996	2.7	1.2P	2.0	3.8P	2.8	0.0	2.1
1997	2.3	..	..	..	2.0	..	2.1
Monthly							
1997 Apr	2.1	1.3P	0.8	2.0P	2.2	1.9	2.1
May	2.1	1.3P	0.8	1.8P	1.9	1.9	1.9
Jun	2.2	1.7P	0.9	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.4
Jul	2.6	1.7P	0.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2
Aug	2.5	..	1.4	..	2.0	2.1	2.4
Sep	2.4	..	1.2	..	2.0	2.5	2.3
Oct	2.5	..	1.0	..	1.8	2.6	2.0
Nov	2.3	..	1.1	..	1.4	2.2	1.2
Dec	2.3	..	1.1	..	1.1	1.8	0.9
1998 Jan	2.0	..	0.4	..	0.9	2.0	1.5
Feb	2.2	..	0.6	..	0.7	2.0	1.4
Mar	2.3	..	0.7	..	0.6	2.3	1.2
Apr	2.4	..	1.0	..	0.7	0.3	1.1
May	2.7	..	0.9	..	1.0	0.5	1.4
Jun	2.4	..	1.0	..	1.0	0.1	1.3
Jul	2.1	..	0.7	..	1.1	-0.1	1.3
Aug	1.9	..	0.6	..	1.0	..	1.0
Sep	1.9	..	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.8
Oct	1.9	..	0.3	..	0.6	..	1.1
Nov	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

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

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

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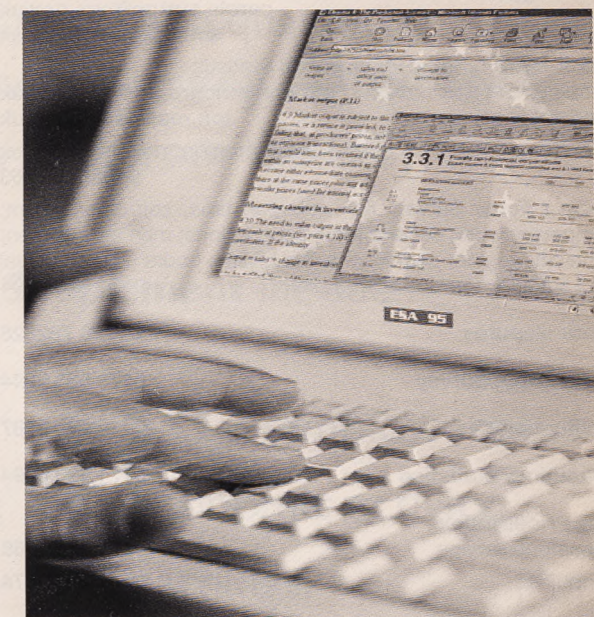
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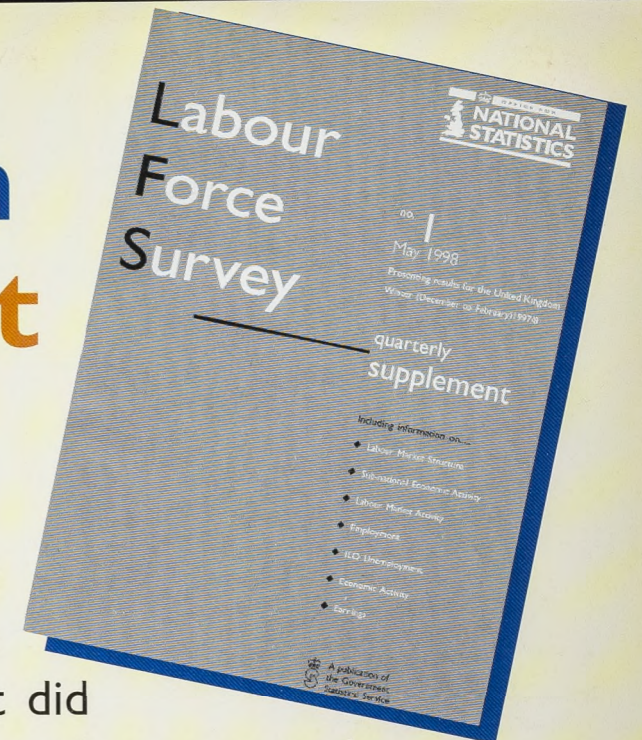
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