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# Labour Market trends



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October 1998



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### Editorial office

For editorial queries please contact:

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

Telephone: 0171 533 6126

Fax: 0171 533 6186

e-mail: david.bradbury@ons.gov.uk

Managing editor: Frances Sly

Editor: David Bradbury

Assistant editor: Annelise Jespersen

Labour Market Update: Hakeem Tinubu

Labour Market Spotlight: Daniel Collins

Labour Market Data: Darren Stillwell

Design: Zeta Image to Print Ltd  
Geoff Francis

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tel. 0171 533 5674,  
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tel. 01162 417300, fax 01162 416906.

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# Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 16 September 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 May-July 1998 Labour Force Survey (LFS).
- **Falling unemployment** at a lower rate than in 1997 indicated by May-July 1998 LFS confirmed by August claimant count.
- **Headline average earnings** growth in June 1998 down from May rate.

There continues to be some further improvement in the labour market. LFS trend estimates suggest continuing growth in employment and falls in unemployment. For May-July 1998, the employment rate was 73.5 per cent, up from 73.4 per cent in the preceding three months and up from 72.9 per cent a year ago. The ILO unemployment rate was 6.2 per cent, down from 6.4 per cent in the preceding three months and 7.3 per cent a year ago. The average monthly fall in the claimant count was 17,000 in the three months, and 11,000 in the six months, to August 1998. Annual average earnings growth has fallen.

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

### News this month

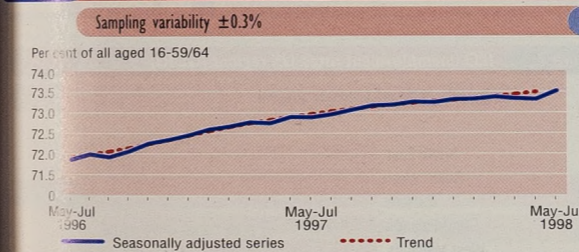
May-July 1998: Latest LFS three-month average results

August data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings

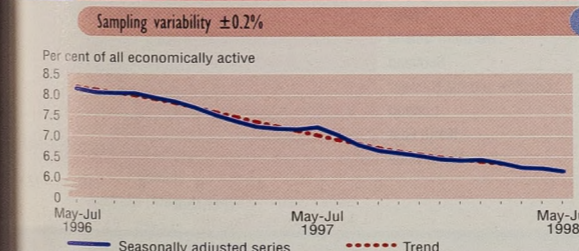
July data: Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing jobs, labour disputes

June data: Earnings, workforce jobs

### Figure 1 Employment rate



### Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate



### Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



### SUMMARY

- **Employment rate** was 73.5 per cent among people of working age in May-July 1998 period, up from 73.4 per cent in February-April 1998 and up from 72.9 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- **ILO unemployment rate** was 6.2 per cent in May-July 1998 period, down from 6.4 per cent in February-April 1998 and down from 7.3 per cent a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- **Employment** was 27.12 million in May-July 1998, up 287,000 over the year (Table B.1).
- **Workforce jobs** fell 124,000 over the quarter to 27.02 million in June 1998, up 254,000 over the year (Table B.11).
- **ILO unemployment level** was 1.79 million in May-July 1998. This is 313,000 lower than a year ago (Table C.1).
- **Claimant count** down 16,400 in month to August to 1.32 million. Claimant count rate in August was 4.6 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point on the month (Table C.11).
- **Economic activity rate** was 78.5 per cent among people of working age in May-July 1998, unchanged from February-April 1998 and down from 78.7 per cent a year earlier (Table D.1).
- **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.5 per cent among people of working age in the May-July 1998 period, unchanged from February-April 1998 and up from 21.3 per cent a year earlier (Table D.3).
- **GB headline rate for average earnings growth** was 4.7 per cent higher in June compared with a year earlier. This is down 0.3 percentage points from the May rate (Figure 3, Table E.1).
- **New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** down 700 in August to 217,100 (Table G.1).
- **Stock of unfilled vacancies** down 400 in August to 298,000 (Table G.1).

## EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 54,000 since February-April 1998 to 15.01 million in May-July 1998, and women up 16,000 in the same period to 12.11 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 67,000 since February-April 1998 to 20.40 million in May-July 1998. People in part-time employment down 1,000 over the same period to 6.70 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 27,000 in the three months to July compared with the same three months a year ago, at 4.07 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 900 million during May-July 1998, up 1.2 per cent on May-July 1997. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.1 per cent over the year combined with no change in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

## UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months down 51,000 over the year to 244,000 in May-July 1998 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 207,000 in year to stand at 547,000 in May-July 1998 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 73,000 over the year to stand at 434,000 in May-July 1998 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK Government Office Regions (unadjusted) down in all regions over the year. Highest rate is in Merseyside at 11.1 per cent and lowest is in the South East at 4.3 per cent (Figure 7, Table C.11).
- Claimant count over 12 months (unadjusted) shows a fall of 161,200 over the year to 369,800 in July 1998 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (unadjusted) stood at 359,300 in July 1998, a fall of 63,500 over the year (Table C.12).
- Claimant count over 12 months aged 18 to 24 (unadjusted) stood at 49,900 in July 1998, a fall of 27,700 over the year (Table C.12).

- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (unadjusted):

	July 1998	Change on year
18-24, over 6 months	116,796	down 33,402
25 and over, more than 2 years	184,464	down 103,085
<b>Total</b>	<b>301,260</b>	<b>down 136,487</b>

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 28.91 million in May-July 1998. Of this total, 16.09 million were men and 12.81 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.72 million in May-July 1998. Of this total, 5.34 million people did not want a job and 2.15 million wanted a job, but had not actively looked for one (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that the net increase in the number in employment of 287,000 in the year to May-July 1998 period was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 313,000, an increase in the number of economically inactive of 186,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 161,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men was 84.3 per cent of all persons of working age in May-July 1998, down from 84.4 per cent in February-April 1998, while the rate for women was 72.0 per cent for the same period, unchanged from February-April 1998 (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.7 per cent in May-July 1998, up from 15.6 per cent in February-April 1998, while the rate for women was 28.0 per cent for the same period, unchanged from February-April 1998 (Table D.2).

Figure 4 Male employment

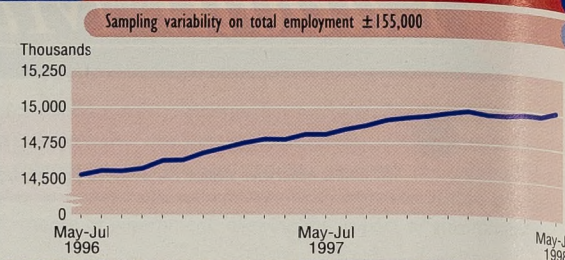


Figure 5 Female employment

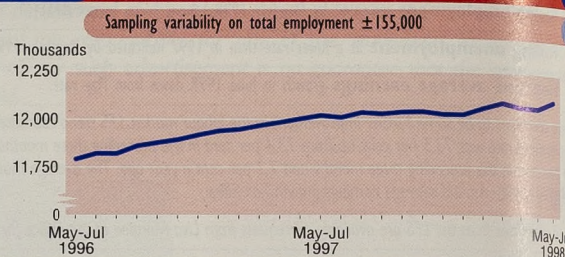


Figure 6 ILO unemployed aged 18-24

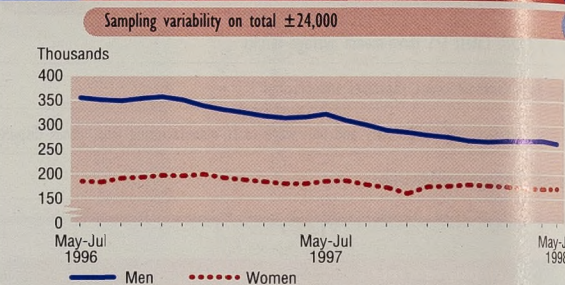


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

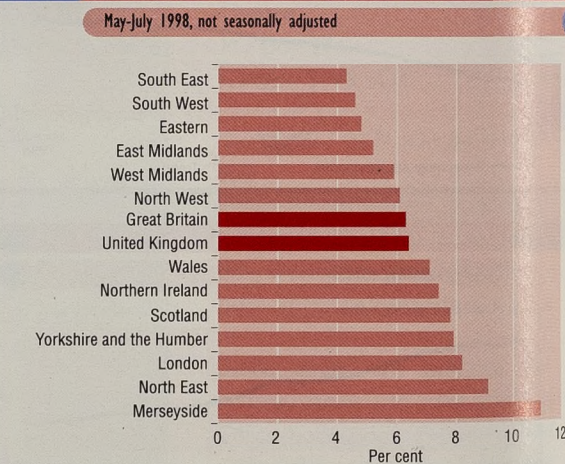


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) May-July 1998

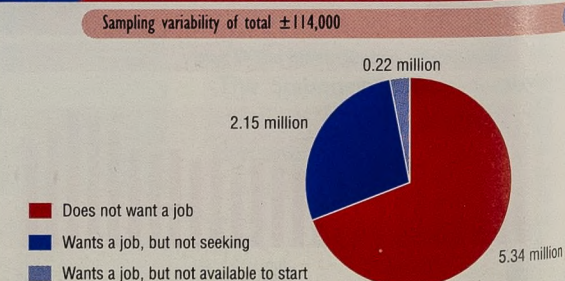


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

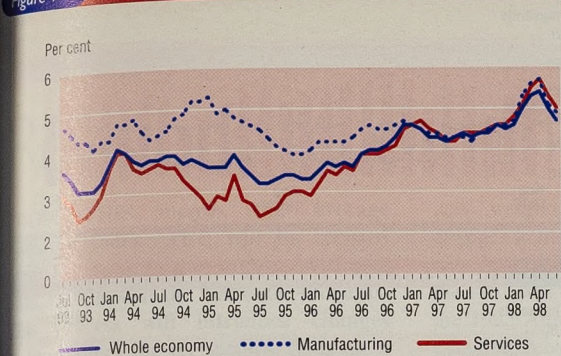


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

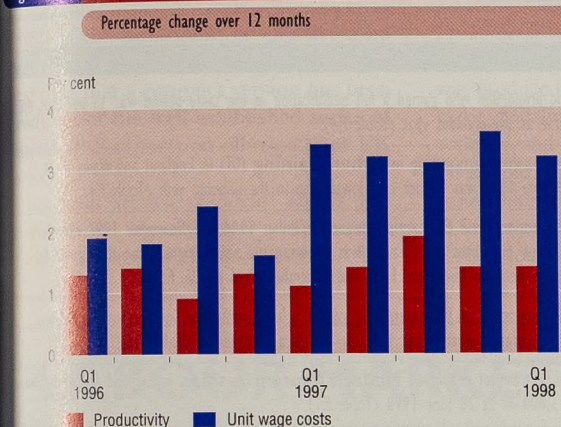


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



## REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 208,000 people made redundant in the period March-May 1998. This compares with 208,000 in the period March-May 1997 (Table C.41, August 1998).
- Results for the March-May 1998 period showed that 1.1 per cent of male employees and 0.7 per cent of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 38 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41, August 1998).

## GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to June 1998 was provisionally estimated to be 4.7 per cent, a decrease of 0.3 percentage points from the May figure (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to July 1998 was 4.0 per cent (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline increase for June was 4.9 per cent, a decrease of 0.2 percentage points from the May rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The production industries increase was 4.5 per cent for June, a decrease of 0.3 percentage points from the May figure (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the increase was 5.0 per cent in June, a decrease of 0.3 percentage points from the May rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Private sector headline average earnings were 5.2 per cent higher in June compared with a year earlier, down 0.5 percentage points from the May rate (Table E.1).
- Public sector headline average earnings were 3.2 per cent higher in June compared with a year earlier, unchanged from the May rate (Table E.1).

## PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was down 0.1 per cent in the three months ending July 1998, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 0.1 per cent higher in the three months ending July 1998, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 4.7 per cent in the three months ending July 1998, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 1.4 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1998, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 3.2 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1998, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

## INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK 1996 percentage in employment (70 per cent) is higher than all EU countries except Denmark (76 per cent), Sweden (75 per cent) and Austria (70 per cent).
- UK ILO unemployment rate in May-July 1998 was 6.2 per cent, below EU average of 10.1 per cent and lower than all EU countries except the Netherlands, Denmark, Luxembourg and Austria (Figure 11, Table C.15).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 13.2 per cent same as Ireland but lower than all EU countries except Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Austria and the Netherlands.
- In EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 1.5 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to July, compared with 1.5 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 0.8 per cent and in Germany by 0.9 per cent. Outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 1.0 per cent in the USA for June. Prices rose in Canada by 0.9 per cent over the year to December and to 0.5 per cent in Japan over the year to May (Table H.22).

## VACANCIES

- 1 **New vacancies** notified to Jobcentres 1,700 lower than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- 1 **Stock of unfilled vacancies** at Jobcentres 7,900 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- 1 **Outflow of vacancies** in Jobcentres up by 2,100 in August to stand at 217,200 (Table G.1).

## LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- 1 Number of working days lost in the twelve months to July 1998 is provisionally estimated to be 260,000, from 178 stoppages. 52 per cent of the days lost were in the transport, storage and communication group, 12 per cent were in manufacturing, and 10 per cent were lost in construction.
- 1 Number of working days lost in July 1998 is provisionally estimated to be 53,400, from 18 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G12).

## TRAINING (not seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated)

- 1 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 59,000 more than the previous quarter (Table B.41).
- 1 The number participating in **work-based training** for adults in England and Wales as at 28 June 1998 was 34 per cent lower than it was 12 months earlier (Table F.1).
- 1 The proportion of leavers from work-based training for adults between December 1996 and November 1997 who were in a job 6 months after leaving, was 3 percentage points higher than the figure for leavers between December 1995 and November 1996. The latest monthly figures have flattened off (Table F.3).

## ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- 1 **Gross domestic product (GDP)** in the second quarter of 1998 was 0.5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- 1 **Excluding oil and gas, GDP** in the second quarter of 1998 was 0.4 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- 1 **Retail sales volumes** in the three months to July were 1.1 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 3.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- 1 **Manufacturing output** in the three months to July was 0.1 per cent lower compared with the previous three months and 0.1 per cent down on a year earlier.
- 1 **Construction output** in the second quarter of 1998 was 2.6 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 0.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- 1 **Business investment** in the first quarter of 1998 was 5.8 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 10.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- 1 **Government consumption** in the second quarter of 1998 was up 1.1 per cent on the previous quarter and 2.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.

If you have any comments or suggestion on the Labour Market Update please ring Emma Woby at the Office for National Statistics, 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 unit wage costs** and **productivity** figures and **redundancies** for June-August.

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

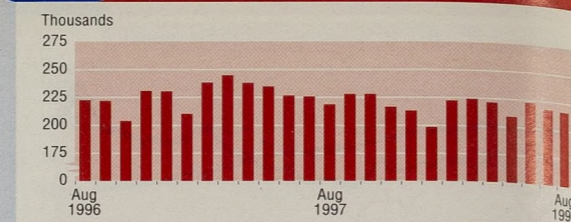


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



- 1 The proportion who gained a full qualification in the same period was 38 per cent, the same as the previous year (Table F.4).
- 1 The number participating in **Other Training (OT)** in England and Wales as at 28 June 1998 was 27 per cent lower than in the previous year (Table F.1).
- 1 The proportion of OT leavers between December 1996 and November 1997 who were in a job 6 months after leaving was 2 percentage points higher than the figures for leavers between December 1995 and November 1996 (Table F.5).
- 1 The proportion of OT leavers who gained a full qualification in the same period was 3 percentage points higher than for leavers a year earlier (Table F.6).
- 1 The number of people on **Modern Apprenticeships** in England and Wales was 115,800 as at 28 June 1998 (Table F.1).

- 1 The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to June was in deficit by £4.68 billion, slightly down from a deficit of £4.69 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £3.13 billion a year earlier.
- 1 Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to June were 0.2 per cent higher than the previous three months and 0.1 per cent higher than the same period last year.
- 1 Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to June were up by 1.0 per cent on the previous three months and 3.8 per cent on the same period last year.
- 1 The all items **retail prices index (RPI)** increased by 0.4 per cent over the month to stand at 163.7 for August.
- 1 The 12-month rate of change for the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index stood at 2.5 per cent for August, down from 2.6 per cent for July.
- 1 The largest downward effects on the all items 12-month rate came from motoring costs followed closely by housing costs. Smaller downward effects came from prices for cigarettes and tobacco, household goods and leisure services which rose by less than over the same period last year.

## Revisions to earnings and productivity data

FROM THIS month, the Average Earnings Index (AEI) will be rebased from a 1990=100 base onto a 1995=100 base, in line with the National Accounts. This process will introduce changes to the indices for all sectors, both on a seasonally adjusted and unadjusted basis.

In rebasing the index, ONS will introduce

new weights and some methodological changes in the way the sample for the index is constructed. The weights used in deriving the AEI will change to ones derived from the 1995 Annual Employment Survey. The complete rebased series will be released on 14 October, at the same time as this month's First Release, and will feed through into the AEI tables that appear in

next month's *Labour Market Trends*. A note on the changes to the methodology was due to be issued in an ONS news release on 7 October. The productivity and unit wage costs series will also be revised this month as a result of the rebasing and reweighting of the index. Some of the background economic indicators (Table H.1) have been rebased this month.

## Social Trends Pocketbook

ONS HAS published a pocket-sized edition of *Social Trends 28*. This is the first time that a compact version has been produced of the well-established series of annual ONS reports on all aspects of UK society.

The main version of *Social Trends* was published in January (see p51, *Labour Market Trends*, February 1998). The

*Pocketbook* version of this now supplements it in a handy new 80-page booklet format. It was produced as part of an ONS initiative to make statistics more accessible to schools, colleges and universities, but will also be invaluable for a wide range of people who would like their own quick reference guide to life in modern Britain. The *Pocketbook* is a selection of some of the key tables and

charts from *Social Trends 28*, designed to give an overview on a wide variety of topics. As with the main report, one of the chapters covers the labour market.

- *Social Trends 28 Pocketbook* is available from ONS Direct, Room D.140, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport NP9 1XG. ISBN 1 85774 270 2, £3.

## LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE

Helpline: 0171 533 6094  
Recorded headlines: 0171 533 6176  
Fax: 0171 533 6183  
E-mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk

## TOPICS COVERED

## EMPLOYMENT

Absences through sickness/injury; employment by industry and occupation; flexible working holiday entitlement; homeworking and teleworking; hours of work; how obtained current job; if seeking new or additional job; number of employees at workplace; part-time and full-time employment; permanent and temporary employment; public and private sector employment; reasons for working part-time or temporary; second jobs – by industry/occupation etc.; self-employed; time in current job; trade union membership; and work patterns.

## 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.

## Staff turnover in the NHS

STAFF turnover in the National Health Service (NHS) compares favourably with many other sectors, according to a new report from Pay and Workforce Research (PWR). The report details results of PWR's pilot project to gather data on staff turnover from NHS trusts.

Figures were provided from almost 100 health trusts. When annualised, these gave an average level of staff turnover as 12.5 per cent, very close to the 12.3 per cent figure obtained from a survey carried out last year by the Institute of Personnel and Development (IPD). This means that of the 22 different employment surveys the IPD examined, 17 had higher turnovers than the NHS. Staff turnover in other public sector

organisations was approaching 20 per cent, while some sectors such as hotels and leisure and food and drink had turnovers about 30 per cent or more.

The report also looked at NHS turnover by region and by profession within the Health Service. Turnover was especially low in Northern Ireland (7.3 per cent) and the South West (8.2 per cent) and high in the South East (the North Thames, South Thames, and Anglia and Oxford regions all having turnovers in the 16 to 18 per cent range). Looked at by type of staff, turnover was especially high in the medical and dental group, although the report points out that this may be because some respondents might have included people who changed jobs as

part of a rotational scheme. Turnover was very low among ambulance staff - none of whom were reported as leaving - and also among nurses and midwives and senior managers.

Due to the high level of interest shown in the PWR turnover monitoring pilot exercise, it has now been developed into an ongoing service. This will also incorporate work on reasons for leaving.

- *Monitoring turnover: results of PWR's pilot data collection, report no. 1079, £50.50. Available from Pay and Workforce Research, 9 Victoria Avenue, Harrogate HG1 1DY, tel. 01423 842695.*

## Sickness absence costs in the NHS

SICKNESS absence is costing each NHS trust an average of £80,000 a month, says new report from Pay and Workforce Research (PWR). However, there are large variations in rates.

PWR started to collect sickness absence data early in 1997. This report presents the results of the first year's work, drawing on information from between 30 and 40 trusts. Previously, no consistent definitions were used for absence data from the health sector; this study includes time off due to sickness but excludes maternity leave and compassionate leave. Data are collected monthly from the participants, from which their sickness rates are calculated. Over the year, sickness levels varied between about 4.5 and 5.5 per cent. There is, however, wide variation between individual organisations, with rates going as low as 2.8 per cent for one organi-

sation for the year, up to a maximum of 8.3 per cent. The median value is 4.8 per cent. Sickness levels tend to be higher in the winter than the summer; in all six summer months the average rate is below 5 per cent, whereas in five out of the six winter months it is above 5 per cent.

By profession, sickness absence rates varied from 1.3 per cent for the medical and dental group up to 6.6 per cent in the ancillary and maintenance group. It was also above average for nurses and midwives. A special data collection exercise, looking at absence by grade, was carried out among nurses and midwives; this showed that it was generally highest among the lower grades.

The study also examined the use of the 'Bradford Score' as a measure of sickness absence. This combines length of absence

with frequency of absence to take account of many short-term absences; it is calculated by taking the *square* of the number of absences in a specified period multiplied by the number of days lost. Four out of the 34 trusts questioned about the Bradford Score were using it, for example to set trigger points for further action; one trust used 300 'points' in 12 months. Two of the trusts using it did feel that it helped them control sickness absence, as it made staff more aware that that absence was being monitored and high levels would lead to action, and senior staff were reviewing cases with high scores.

- *Comparing sickness absence rates and costs: 1997/98 full year results, report no. 1082, £50.50. Available from Pay and Workforce Research, 9 Victoria Avenue, Harrogate HG1 1DY, tel. 01423 842695.*

### NEW RESEARCH

## Sex segregation in employment

THE SEGREGATION of men and women into different occupations is one of the most important and enduring aspects of labour markets around the world, according to a recent book from the International Labour Office. Using detailed occupational data for 41 countries or areas, it investigates how occupational segregation by sex differs across countries in the world, how this has been changing over the past two decades and the factors contributing to it.

In his introduction, the author says that what sets this book apart from earlier studies is that it uses much more detailed breakdowns of occupations, across a much wider range of countries, than other reports. He goes on to make the point that sex segregation in work is not necessarily bad for women and good for men, for it helps protect women workers from competition: "in recent years this has been a valuable advantage, since job growth has been fastest in areas of the labour market where women's occupations are concentrated."

The book then looks at theoretical explanations for sex stereotyping of jobs, before turning to a detailed technical description of the study data (part II of the book). Information was drawn from national statistical offices using sources such as censuses and labour force surveys - for Britain the data came from the 1981 and 1990 Labour Force Surveys. The data is well presented in a large number of tables and graphs, in this section of the book as elsewhere in the text. Part III describes the most recent situation regarding occupational segregation around the world as shown by the data, starting with broad occupational groups and moving on to more detailed breakdowns. At the broad level, the report finds, much occupational segregation is hidden that emerges when more detailed occupational breakdowns are examined. Part IV looks at data over time to see how this pattern has changed between 1970 and 1990. The data show that occupational segregation has fallen over the this period, but this is not true in every part of the world, especially parts of Asia. Many of the 'male' professions had seen increased female participation

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

over that period, but some of the 'female' professions, such as book-keepers and hairdressers, have in fact become more female dominated.

Part V provides a summary and conclusions. Occupational segregation, the author concludes, has been "shown to be extensive in every region, at all economic development levels... in short [it] is an important worldwide phenomenon [and] a major source of labour market rigidity and economic inefficiency". It deserves, he says, increased attention from policy-makers and people interested in equality, efficiency and social justice.

- *Gender and jobs: sex segregation of occupations in the world, by Richard Anker. Available from the London office of the International Labour Office, Millbank Tower, 21-24 Millbank, London SW1P 4QP, price £24.30 plus 10 per cent post and packing. ISBN 92 2 109524 X.*

## Flexible working practices

A NEW book looks at the operation of flexible working, principally by means of case studies in a number of different British organisations. The book covers a large number of such practices, including annual hours contracts; temporary contracts; part-time working; teleworking; multi-skilling; outsourcing; call centres; flexible rewards for individuals or teams; and family-friendly policies such as flexitime and career breaks.

The book, published by the Institute of Personnel and Development, begins with an introductory chapter reviewing some of the earlier studies of flexible working before turning to the chapters looking at specific flexible practices. Some of the subjects covered are not themselves forms of flexible working, but have strong links with it - for example, the chapter on call centres points out that, while not necessarily involving flexible working, call centres do often in practice produce such initiatives to help meet the need to staff the centre across wide opening hours. In places, the prevalence of some of these flexible practices is looked at using data from the Labour Force

Survey. Each chapter is also well supported by references to other studies bearing on its topic. Case studies cover many well-known companies, including Abbey National, Birds Eye Walls, Cable and Wireless, Commercial Union, SmithKline Beecham, Tesco and Xerox. Public sector employers such as Luton Borough Council and University College Hospital are also covered. Some smaller enterprises are also looked at, as well as one 'portfolio worker' who combines being human resources director of a print firm with lecturing for a further education college and consulting.

The first of two closing chapters pulls together the different options and sets the main techniques for selling flexibility to a sceptical workforce. The second then briefly discusses European legislation on flexibility. The authors suggest that, instead of companies asking themselves how flexible they could afford to be, "perhaps in the circumstances of the intense competition that most businesses face, the more profitable question to ask is 'how inflexible can my organisation afford to be?'" They also point out some of the social changes that increased flexibility may bring, with both opportunities and threats for the individual and consequences for service providers: "in the public sector the demand for ever-greater flexibility will be hard to resist. Someone will soon be demanding to know why, if I can enquire about my bank balance 24 hours a day, I can't enquire about my children's school grades, or contact my GP, in a similar way". The evidence in the report, they conclude, suggests that flexible working practices are on the increase. But the march towards flexibility does not offer the promise of a leisure-filled Utopia: "the pressures of flexible working are experienced at one extreme by managers who have survived delayering and downsizing, and at the other by workers who have lost security of earnings, stability and programmed career progression". Human resources professionals must be equipped to deal with this; it is also important to examine the impact on quality of increased application of flexible working practices.

- *Flexible working practices: techniques and innovations, by John Stredwick and Steve Ellis. Institute of Personnel and Development, ISBN 0 85292 744 4.*

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## Labour Market Spotlight

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

### Contents for October 1998

- |  |  |
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| 1 Economic inactivity, by ethnic group and age (LFS)                     | 3 Current job-type of employees who were not in paid employment one year ago (LFS) |
| 2 Employees and self-employed people teleworking in their main job (LFS) | 4 Labour market status of new graduates (LFS)                                      |
|  | 5 Index of topics  |

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

### 1 Economic inactivity, by ethnic group and age

Table 1 Percentage of economically inactive men and women who would like to work, by ethnic group and age,<sup>a</sup> Great Britain, average spring 1997 - winter 1997/8

	Per cent			
	All aged 16 - 64	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 64
<b>MEN</b>				
White	33	32	47	31
All ethnic minority groups	30	24	36	34
Black <sup>b</sup>	39	36	48	36
Indian	26	*	*	33
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	26	18	*	30
Other origins <sup>c</sup>	28	26	*	*
<b>WOMEN</b>				
White	31	31	37	25
All ethnic minority groups	27	27	31	22
Black <sup>b</sup>	42	41	46	36
Indian	26	24	31	22
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	15	18	19	*
Other origins <sup>c</sup>	30	30	29	31

Excludes those who did not state their ethnic group.

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

<sup>a</sup> Includes only those people of working age.

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

On average, between spring 1997 and winter 1997/8, there were 7.7 million economically inactive people of working age, more than one fifth (21 per cent) of the working-age population. There is considerable interest in whether the members of this group would like to work, and how much variation there is between different ethnic groups. **Table 1** shows the proportion of economically inactive people who said would like to work by age and ethnic group.

- More than two-fifths of economically inactive Black women of working age said they would like to work. The rates for women in all other ethnic groups are much lower - no more than one third, and less than one sixth for Pakistani/Bangladeshi women. The latter also tend to have very low economic activity rates (see the forthcoming article on 'Labour market participation of ethnic groups' in November's edition of *Labour Market Trends*). These differences were found across all age groups.
- Among men, there was less variation between the ethnic groups, although again Blacks were most likely to want work.
- For both men and women, the proportion of economically inactive people who would like to work was generally highest among the 25 to 39 age group. This was especially true for men (men in this age group also have an extremely high economic activity rate - 93 per cent).

### Economic inactivity

The economically inactive population comprises people who are neither in employment nor unemployed. In the LFS, respondents who are not employed are asked whether they were looking for work in the previous four weeks. If respondents answer 'no' and have not been seeking a place on a government scheme in the last four weeks they will be classified as economically inactive. They are then asked if they would 'like to have a regular paid job at the moment, either a full-time or part-time job?'

## 2 Employees and self-employed people teleworking in their main job

There is a great deal of interest in teleworking, as it is perceived to be a growth area in the labour market. Questions aimed at identifying people who could be defined as teleworkers are asked in the spring quarters of the LFS. **Table 2** shows the number of people who did some teleworking in their main job (and their distribution across different breakdowns) in spring 1998. Three different types of teleworker are identified (see red box).

- 1 There were approximately a quarter of a million **teleworker homeworkers** in spring 1998, of whom half worked part-time (66 per cent of the women and 29 per cent of the men).
- 2 **Teleworker homeworkers** were split roughly equally between men and women. The other types of teleworkers were predominantly male (80 per cent of home-based, and 70 per cent of occasional teleworkers were men).
- 3 Whereas female **teleworker homeworkers** were split evenly between employees and self-employed, men were predominantly self-employed (70 per cent).
- 4 Nine out of ten men, and six out of ten women, who were **home-based teleworkers** were working full-time.
- 5 Compared with the other two types of teleworker, **home-based teleworkers** were distributed far more evenly across the different occupation groups. A quarter of male **home-based teleworkers** worked in the craft and related occupations group (this group was very small for other teleworker types). Two-thirds of these men were employed in the construction industry, in trades such as plastering, joinery installation and glazing, for whom any teleworking is likely to be only a minor part of their main job.
- 6 Unlike the other teleworking groups, **occasional teleworkers** were predominantly employees (80 per cent). They were also overwhelmingly full-time workers (90 per cent).
- 7 Nearly nine out of ten **occasional teleworkers** were classified in the first three occupation groups listed.

### Definitions of teleworkers

The LFS defines as teleworkers people who do some paid or unpaid work in their own home and who could not do so without using both a telephone and a computer. Information on teleworkers from the LFS identifies three distinct types:

- 1 Teleworker homeworkers include only those who (in their main job) work mainly in their own home.
- 2 Teleworkers who work in different places using home as a base (also referred to as 'home-based teleworkers') includes those who (in their main job) work in different places using home as a base.
- 3 Occasional teleworkers include those who do not usually work either in their own home or in different places using home as a base but spent at least one day in the reference week working in their own home or in different places using home as a base.

**Table 2** Employees and self-employed whose work from home<sup>a</sup> required both a telephone and a computer, United Kingdom, spring 1998, not seasonally adjusted

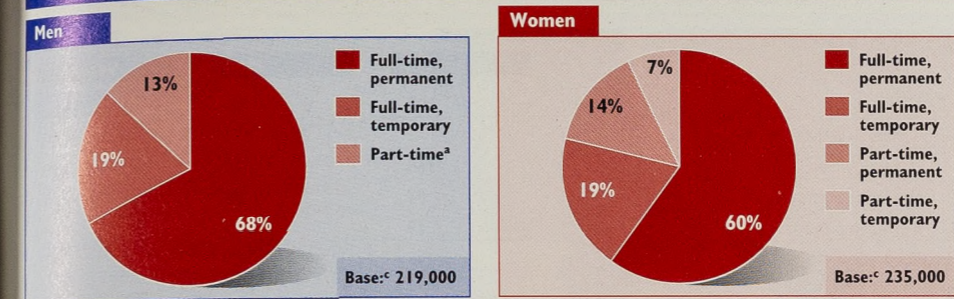
	Per cent		
	All	Men	Women
<b>A: Teleworker homeworkers<sup>b</sup></b>			
Employees	40	30	49
Self-employed	60	70	51
Full-time	51	71	34
Part-time	49	29	66
Managers and administrators	29	32	26
Professional occupations	17	28	*
Associate professional and technical occupations	23	30	18
Clerical, secretarial occupations	24	*	41
Craft and related occupations	*	*	*
Selling	*	*	*
Other <sup>c</sup>	*	*	*
<b>All who gave a valid response (thousands) (=100%)<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>247</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>All adjusted for non-response (thousands)</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>B: Teleworkers who work in different places using home as a base<sup>b</sup></b>			
Employees	44	44	47
Self-employed	56	56	53
Full-time	84	90	62
Part-time	16	10	38
Managers and administrators	20	20	21
Professional occupations	20	20	20
Associate professional and technical occupations	17	15	26
Clerical, secretarial occupations	4	2	10
Craft and related occupations	22	27	*
Selling	12	11	16
Other <sup>c</sup>	5	5	*
<b>All who gave a valid response (thousands) (=100%)<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>564</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>All adjusted for non-response (thousands)</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>C: Occasional teleworkers<sup>b</sup></b>			
Employees	80	78	83
Self-employed	20	22	17
Full-time	90	96	77
Part-time	10	*	23
Managers and administrators	37	40	29
Professional occupations	35	34	37
Associate professional and technical occupations	15	13	19
Clerical, secretarial occupations	4	*	*
Craft and related occupations	*	*	*
Selling	4	5	*
Other <sup>c</sup>	*	*	*
<b>All who gave a valid response (thousands) (=100%)<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>289</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>All adjusted for non-response (thousands)</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>90</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.  
Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.  
a In main job.  
b See red box for definitions.  
c Includes personal and protective occupations, plant and machine operatives and 'other' occupations.  
d Percentages are based on those who gave a valid response to the teleworking questions. Estimates of levels adjusted for non-response can be obtained by multiplying the percentages by the total adjusted for non-response.

## 3 Current job-type of employees who were not in paid employment one year ago

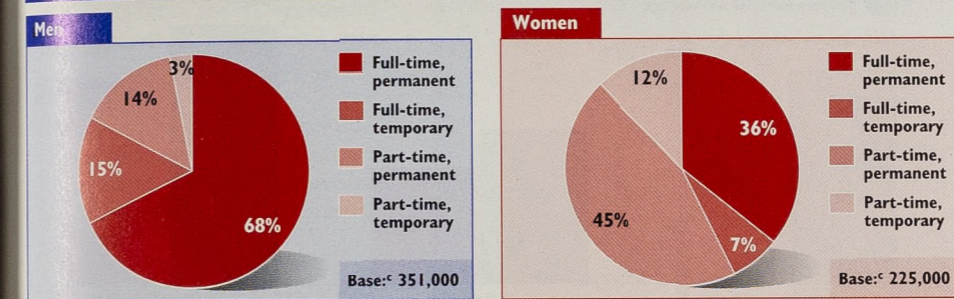
**Figure 1a** Job-type<sup>a</sup> of employees who were full-time students one year ago,<sup>b</sup> United Kingdom, spring 1998, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

a The figures for men working in temporary and permanent part-time jobs have been combined due to small sample sizes.  
b Based on respondent's own recollection of main activity one year ago.  
c Base figures have been adjusted to take account of those who were non-contactable in the spring 1998 quarter, and those who did not state the type of job they had. These people have been excluded from the calculation of percentages.

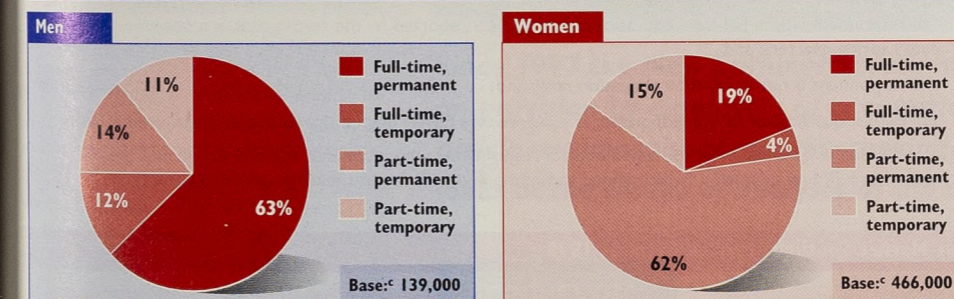
**Figure 1b** Job-type of other employees who were unemployed<sup>a</sup> one year ago,<sup>b</sup> United Kingdom, spring 1998, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

a Unemployed, actively seeking work. This is not an ILO definition.  
b Based on respondent's own recollection of main activity one year ago.  
c Base figures have been adjusted to take account of those who were non-contactable in the spring 1998 quarter, and those who did not state the type of job they had. These people have been excluded from the calculation of percentages.

**Figure 1c** Job-type of other employees who were not in employment<sup>a</sup> one year ago,<sup>b</sup> United Kingdom, spring 1998, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

a i.e. not unemployed or full-time students  
b Based on respondent's own recollection of main activity one year ago.  
c Base figures have been adjusted to take account of those who were non-contactable in the spring 1998 quarter, and those who did not state the type of job they had. These people have been excluded from the calculation of percentages.

### Circumstances 12 months ago in the LFS

Every spring quarter the LFS asks what a person's situation was 12 months previously. The responses differ from the present economic activity, as they are based on recall and the respondent's assessment of their main activity rather than their activity on the ILO definitions. For example, a student with a job is classified in the LFS as both a student and in employment, but when asked about circumstances 12 months ago, the same person (assuming their status has not changed) may classify themselves as either a student or in employment, but not as both (which is why those who are currently full-time students have been excluded from this analysis). These data are therefore reliant on the respondent's memory and their own interpretation of their situation a year before, and as a consequence, somewhat less reliable and subject to a greater degree of uncertainty and non-response than other LFS data. They also do not reflect any intermediate changes of status over the last 12 months.

The LFS asks all respondents about their labour market status 12 months ago (see red box). There were some 1.6 million people who were employees in spring 1998 who were not in paid employment 12 months before (excluding those who were full-time students in spring 1998 - see red box). **Figure 1** shows the types of job (i.e. full- or part-time, temporary or permanent) people who are currently employees are doing, by what they said was their main activity one year ago.

- 1 The largest group among men were previously unemployed (332,000), while for women more were 'other' non-employed e.g. looking after their family or home (443,000).
- 2 Regardless of what they were doing one year before, most men who had become employees by spring 1998 were working in full-time jobs (83 per cent).
- 3 By comparison, only those women who were full-time students 12 months earlier were more likely to be in full-time rather than part-time jobs (79 per cent).
- 4 Among those who stated that they were unemployed one year before, women were nearly three-and-a-half times more likely than men to be part-time employees now (58 per cent for women and 17 per cent for men). This compares with one-and-a-half times for those who had been students one year ago (21 against 13 per cent).
- 5 Women who were not in employment, unemployed, or in full-time education one year ago were more likely than any other group to become part-time employees (77 per cent). The type of job held by women in this group is affected by the high proportion (and large number) of women who had been looking after their family or home compared with their male counterparts (72 per cent of 443,000 and 8 per cent of 132,000 respectively).
- 6 The proportions of people going into temporary employment varied little by sex or previous status from just under a fifth to about a quarter.



## 4 Labour market status of new graduates

With the enormous growth of higher education there has been a corresponding growth in interest in the experiences of new graduates in the labour market. Using the LFS definition of a new graduate (see red box) it is possible to see what those who graduated the previous year were doing by the following spring. **Table 3** shows the labour market status of new graduates in spring 1998, and **Figure 2** shows the proportion of new graduates, and all of working age, who are working in the public sector.

1 Of 200,000 new graduates, 84 per cent reported that they were in employment. This information is not comparable with the Department for Education and Employment's principal source of information on the destinations of newly qualified graduates, which takes into account those going on to further study when calculating employment and unemployment rates.

2 Slightly more than a third of all new graduates in employment said they were working in the public sector compared with just over a quarter of all people of working age (36 compared with 26 per cent respectively).

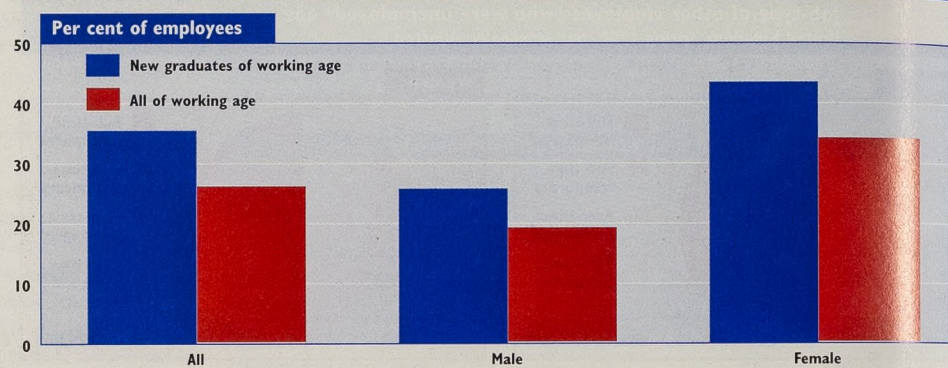
**Table 3** Labour market status of new graduates, United Kingdom, spring 1998, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands		
	All	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>109</b>
Economically active:			
In employment	168	76	92
Employment rate (%)	84	84	85
ILO unemployed	19	10	*
Economically inactive	13	*	*

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

**Figure 2** Proportion of new graduates, and all of working age, working in the public sector<sup>a</sup> as employees, United Kingdom, spring 1998, not seasonally adjusted



Note: Those on government employment and training schemes, and those who did not state which sector they worked in, have been included from this analysis.

a Whether working in the public or private sector is based largely on the respondent's own assessment.

## LFS definition of a 'new' graduate

The LFS can be used to generate information on 'new' graduates using the following definition:

- the respondent was in full-time education a year ago (as reported by the respondent in a question asked every spring quarter); and
- the respondent is not in full-time education now; and
- the highest qualification of the respondent is a degree or a higher degree (for example, doctorate or masters).

This definition will include a very small number of respondents who graduated some time ago, but then returned to full-time education (which ended sometime in the 12 months leading up to the survey).

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

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

**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**  
people who are looking for a new or additional job (June 98)  
of different nationalities (July 98)  
employee jobs in selected industries (May 98, Aug 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)

**Ethnic groups**  
by economic status (June 98, Sept 98)  
economically inactive who would like to work (Oct 98)

**Homeworkers**  
by main and second job (May 98)  
teleworkers (Oct 98)

**Hours**  
hours worked in main and second jobs (Aug 98)

**Job-related training**  
by length, site, and payment of fees (June 98)  
by employment status, age and qualification (Sept 98)

**Managerial responsibilities**  
by qualification and age (June 98)

**Nationalities**  
employment (July 98)

**Self-employment**  
work location and employees (Aug 98)  
at sub-national level (Sept 98)

**Sickness absence**  
by industry, occupation, and numbers of days (May 98, Aug 98)

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

**Travel**  
usual method and time taken to travel to work, by job-type (July 98)

**Unemployment**  
sought and usual occupations of claimants of unemployment-related benefits (June 98)  
length, by reason for leaving last job (July 98)

**Unions**  
membership density by type of employment (May 98)

**Vacancies**  
Jobcentre vacancies by occupation and industry (Sept 98)

**Women**  
in employment (May 98, Aug 98)  
returners (Sept 98)

**Young people**  
economic activity by academic age (May 98, Aug 98)  
educational status by ethnic origin (Sept 98)  
new graduates (Oct 98)

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

## New Earnings Survey data on occupational pension provision

By Martin Lunnion, Government Actuary's Department

## Key points

- The New Earnings Survey (NES) has included since 1997 a question on occupational pension provision.
- Occupational pension provision is a valuable benefit-in-kind, and thus a significant part of remuneration for many employees.
- The NES provides a good method for collecting data on occupational pension provision, as it avoids problems associated with other existing data sources (Department of Social Security administrative data and surveys of individual employees).
- Analysis of the data on occupational pensions from the NES shows clearly patterns of pension provision that confirm those seen in other data sources.
- Different age groups have different patterns of occupational pensions provision, and type of industry is a strong determinant of pension provision by employers.
- As with other benefits-in-kind, occupational pension provision tends to rise sharply with earnings.
- As the same question is asked in successive New Earnings Surveys, a body of data covering developments in occupational pension provision will be built up – this should become an invaluable resource in informing the debate on welfare reform.



PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

Since 1997 the New Earnings Survey has asked for information on provision by employers of occupational pensions. This article explains the reason for seeking this information, and looks at the results of analyses of the data for 1997.

## Introduction

THIS article explains why information on occupational pension provision has been collected as part of the New Earnings Survey (NES) since 1997, and presents the results of analysis of the data collected in 1997.

Occupational pensions are often the most valuable benefit-in-kind offered by an employer. To provide good pension provision can cost around 15 per cent of an employee's earnings. In an occupational pension scheme most of

this cost is usually borne by the employer. It is now legally accepted that occupational pensions are a form of deferred pay. In many industries, occupational pension provision is a normal part of remuneration. The value of the most common form of occupational pension provision to an employee rises with an employee's age, as the employee nears retirement. Some forms of occupational pension provision have, in the past, been held to



have an adverse effect on labour mobility, or to encourage the shedding of older workers. Hence there should be considerable interest in the role that occupational pension provision plays in the economics of the labour market.

Currently there is substantial interest in the general field of welfare reform, and in the balance between private and public provision for retirement incomes in particular. Existing funded occupational pension provision is often held up as a British success story, leading to the expectation that the United Kingdom will suffer fewer of the problems associated with an ageing population than some other western countries. Whether or not this is the case, trends in the level and nature of occupational pension provision are of considerable interest in wider welfare reform debate.

Changes introduced at the end of the 1980s mean that it is no longer possible for pension scheme membership to be made a condition of employment. At the same time, more different types of pension provision were introduced.

The impact of these changes still needs to be monitored.

For the definition of pensions terms, including those used in this article, see the *technical note* at the end of this article.

### Why ask for pensions information in the New Earnings Survey?

Prior to 1997, there were several sources of pensions data available from different parts of government and from other organisations. However, each data source had its own problems – areas in which it was under-representative or where its accuracy might be considered to be impaired.

One of the major problems with information on pensions produced from surveys of individuals is that most people typically understand little of the pension arrangements offered by their employer. While the respondent

may be aware that the employer offers a pension scheme and that contributions are being paid into it, the technicalities of the scheme are often unclear. Current and past membership of pension schemes can be confused. However, data from surveys of individuals or households, such as the General Household Survey, may be useful in comparing the pension provision of employees with that for self-employed people who are not covered in the NES.

The Department of Social Security (DSS) has the main policy responsibility for occupational pension provision. As such, it has considerable interest in monitoring developments in occupational pensions when the Pensions Act 1995 came into force in April 1997 – this Act of Parliament made major changes to the regulatory and financial environments for occupational pension provision. Subsequently other changes have been made and, in addition, the role of occupational pension provision has been highlighted in the debate on

Figure (a) Proportions of men in occupational pension schemes by earnings in key industries; Great Britain; 1997

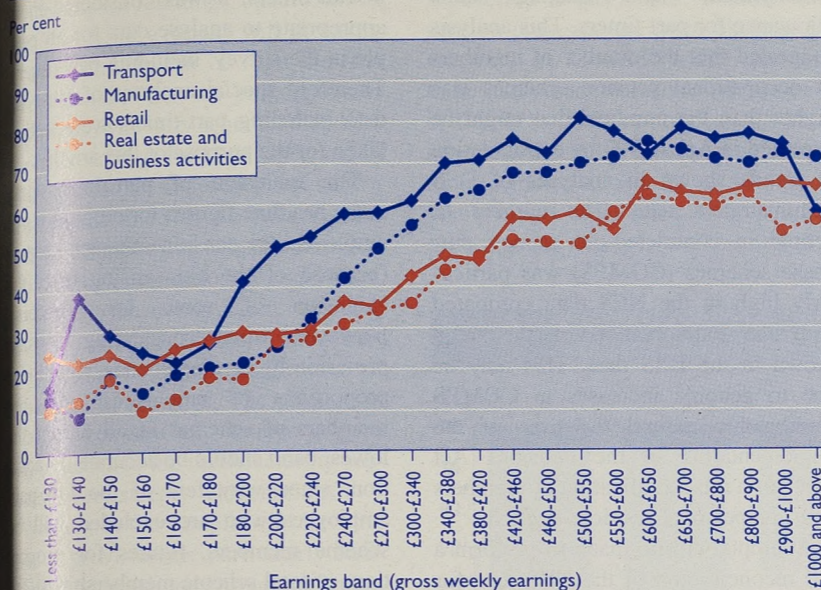
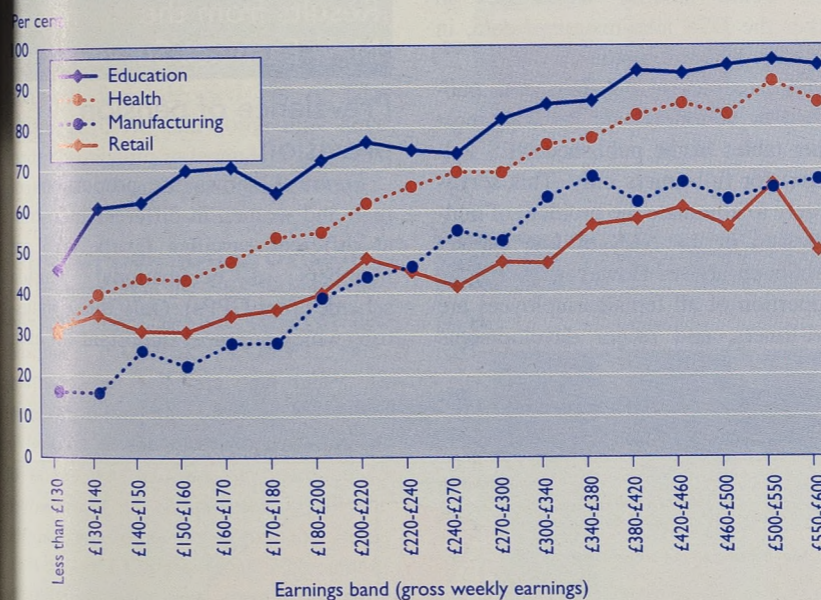


Figure (b) Proportions of women in occupational pension schemes by earnings in key industries; Great Britain; 1997



Source: NES

welfare reform. The DSS collects administrative data on contracted-out schemes as part of the operation of the state earnings-related pension scheme (see *Second Tier Pension Provision 1995-96*, published by the DSS Analytical Services Division 1). DSS administrative data are generally derived from returns submitted by employers after the end of each financial year. The delay between the period

covered and publication is often considerable. Details such as occupations of pension scheme members are not generally available.

The Government Actuary's Department (GAD)<sup>1</sup> carries out a comprehensive survey of occupational pension schemes in the United Kingdom every four years. Scheme administrators of a sample of schemes are asked for information on membership, the type and

scale of benefits provided, and the contributions payable. The data are rated up to give a picture of pension provision in the country as a whole for publication. However, this process is time-consuming and can lead to delays before finalised results are available.

Data produced by the occupational pension industry itself (for example, by the National Association of Pensions Funds) tend to cover only pension schemes which are members of the organisation compiling and publishing the data. Much useful information about the details of the schemes involved is produced, and changes in the results over time provide useful insights into changes in pensions. However, numbers of pension scheme members shown in such data sources may be hard to relate to measures of the total labour force.

Data from the NES should avoid most of the problems of individual-based surveys, administrative data and non-governmental sources of data. The NES is carried out annually in April, and involves asking the employers of a sample of employees (approximately 1 per cent) about those employees' earnings, hours worked, and, as from April 1997, occupational pension entitlement. The industry and occupation of all employees in the sample are also available, as are the age and sex of employees. Employers should have accurate details of pension scheme membership available from personnel records, including contracting-out status, and the sample is larger than for most surveys of individuals. The data from the survey are usually available around six months after the survey date.

For these reasons the DSS and GAD sought to have a question on occupational pension provision included in the NES. Initially it was hoped to ask questions not just about membership by employees of different types of pension provision, but also about the level of contributions being paid into such arrangements. However, the constraints on what it is reasonable to ask employers in the NES meant that this latter information was not sought. In addition, some pension arrangements can be very complicated, and it could be hard for employers to classify certain

types of arrangements into useful categories. Hence it was decided to seek information classifying pension provision according to its relationship with the state earnings-related pension scheme (contracting out).

However, as with any data source, the NES data on pensions are not without their own problems. These include:

- The sample frame – many low earners in small companies are not included in the sample. These people generally are less likely than others to be members of pension schemes, so headline proportions of employees who are members of pension schemes may be inflated.
- Non-response may be biased towards small- and medium-sized companies, which are also less likely to offer pension benefits to their employees.
- The first year of a new question in the NES may have seen high levels of confusion among employers, leading to inaccurate responses.
- Data on group personal pensions, which were sought in the question, are likely to be particularly subject to uncertainty, as an employer may not know if an employee has taken up the option of having such a product.
- In 1997 patterns of pension scheme membership and contracted-out status were probably affected by changes arising from the implementation of the Pensions Act 1995.

### The analysis of New Earnings Survey data

The volumes published in September and October 1997 give the results of the 1997 NES. Analyses of the pensions data are given in volume B, tables B30 to B35. The published data show the proportions of full-time employees in the NES in each category (sex and various cross-tabulations of age, occupation, industry and earnings band) who have different types of occupational pension provision.

An initial analysis of the NES data involved estimating the total number of members of occupational pension schemes by multiplying the proportions

shown as pension scheme members by estimates of full-time employees in employment,<sup>2</sup> and making some allowance for part-timers. This analysis suggested that the number of members of occupational pension schemes was higher than the numbers that might be expected in April 1997 by extrapolation of trends shown in analyses of DSS administrative data. The number of people in contracted-out money purchase schemes (COMPS) was particularly high in the NES data compared with the extrapolation of the trend shown in the DSS data. This may be due to genuine increases in COMPS membership around the time of the implementation of the Pensions Act 1995, or a misclassification of members of group personal pensions (GPPs).

Attempts will be made to perform a full reconciliation of the NES data for April 1997 with DSS administrative data for the year 1996-97 when the latter become available later this year. This could identify weaknesses in either the DSS administrative data, in the NES data or in both.

The analyses of pensions data published in Volume B are (as with most other tables in the published NES volumes) for full-timers only. This serves largely to eliminate the problem of non-inclusion in the NES of low earners mentioned above. However, as a large proportion of all female employees are part-timers, and recent developments

have required employers to offer the same pension benefits to part-timers as to full-timers, it was considered more appropriate to analyse data for all people in the survey, including part-timers. Therefore special analyses of the NES data including part-timers were undertaken for the purpose of this article.

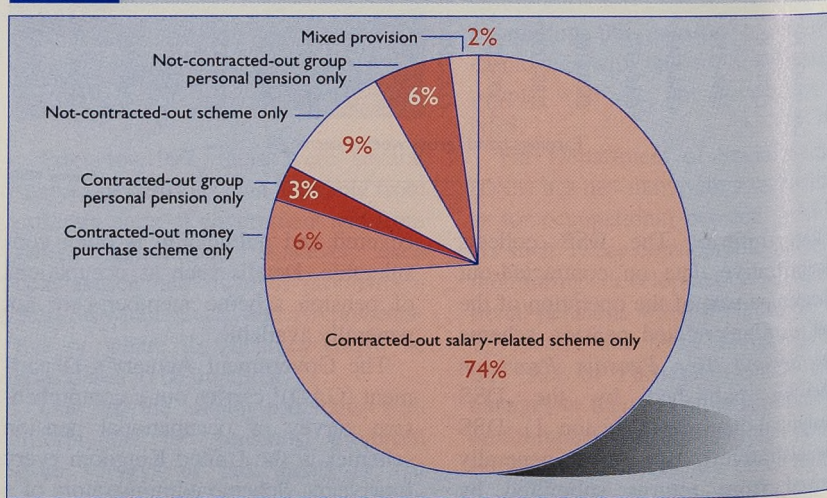
The inclusion of part-timers may make headline figures for proportions of employees in pension schemes suspect (because of the bias arising from the exclusion of some low earners). However, when considering pension provision by earnings bands, figures for proportions of employees who are members of schemes in all except the lowest band should be accurate. In addition, since very few of the low-paid employees who are excluded will be scheme members, figures for proportions of total scheme membership in, for example, different areas of employment should be without systematic bias.

### Results from the New Earnings Survey

#### Prevalence of pension provision

Figure 1 shows the proportions of men and women in different industries at different earnings levels who are members of occupational pension schemes (not GPPs). Only those industries which are most important for each

Figure 2 Total pension provision by type; Great Britain; 1997



Source: NES

sex are included. Proportions of employees who are scheme members in the lowest earnings band shown (less than £130 a week) will probably be overstated. It can be seen that the general trend is that the proportions of employees who are scheme members rise with earnings for both sexes and in all industries. Of industries not shown in the charts, the finance industry also tends to offer pension scheme membership to a high proportion of employees. Conversely, the construction, business services and distribution industries tend to have lower proportions of employees in schemes. The proportion of employees who are members of pension schemes in the manufacturing sector rises very steeply with earnings.

Workers in the sample who have no pension provision are particularly common in the hotel and restaurant sector, and the construction and retail sectors. Those aged under 21 are far less likely to have provision than other age groups. Employees with no pension provision shown in the NES may have employers who offer pension provision, but have decided not to take advantage of it, and some may have made provision independent of their employers through personal pensions.

#### Types of pension provision

The question in the NES distinguished between contracted-out salary-related schemes (COSRS), COMPS, not-contracted-out schemes, and GPPs, as well as combinations of these. As shown by Figure 2, the most popular type of provision was COSRS, with around 75 per cent of all employees in all the sample who had any provision being members of COSRS. About 7 per cent of employees with any provision were COMPS members, about 9 per cent had a GPP (this figure may be subject to particularly high levels of uncertainty) and 11 per cent were members of not-contracted-out schemes. Around 2 per cent of employees in the NES were members of more than one type of arrangement.

Sex and age are both important in determining the most likely form of pension provision, as well as determining the probability of having any pension provision. Figure 3 shows how young women (those under 30) are slightly

more likely than young men to have any form of pension provision, but that this is reversed at older ages. Women with pension provision are more likely to be members of COSRS, while men are more likely than women to be members of COMPS, GPPs or not-contracted-out schemes. Generally, pension provision is more common at ages 25 to 50 than at younger and older ages. Low pension provision for younger workers may be

explained by the lower value that final salary pension provision has for younger workers. Lower pension provision for older workers may arise because those workers with pension provision were able to retire at a younger age than those without.

According to the NES data, members of COMPS were more likely to be in the manufacturing, distribution or business service industries than

Figure 3(a) Variations in type of provision for men by age; Great Britain; 1997

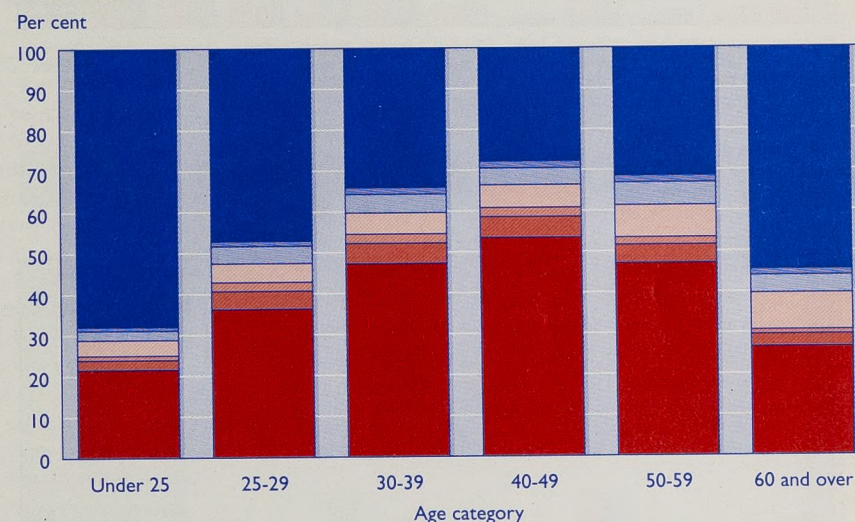
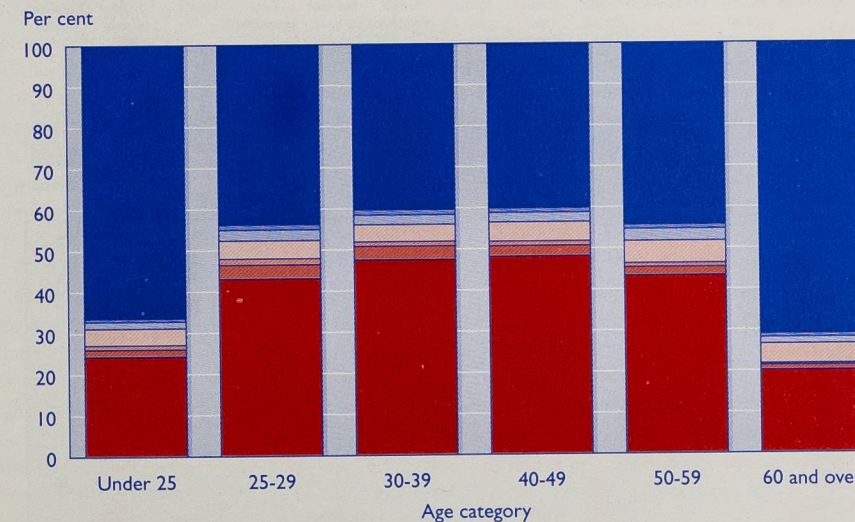


Figure 3(b) Variations in type of provision for women by age; Great Britain; 1997



Legend for Figure 3:

- COSRS only (Red)
- COMPS only (Orange)
- CO GPP only (Light Blue)
- NCO scheme only (Light Green)
- NCO GPP only (Dark Blue)
- Mixed provision (Dark Green)
- No provision (White)

Source: NES

Figure 4(a) Percentages of contracted-out salary-related scheme members in various industries by sex; Great Britain; 1997

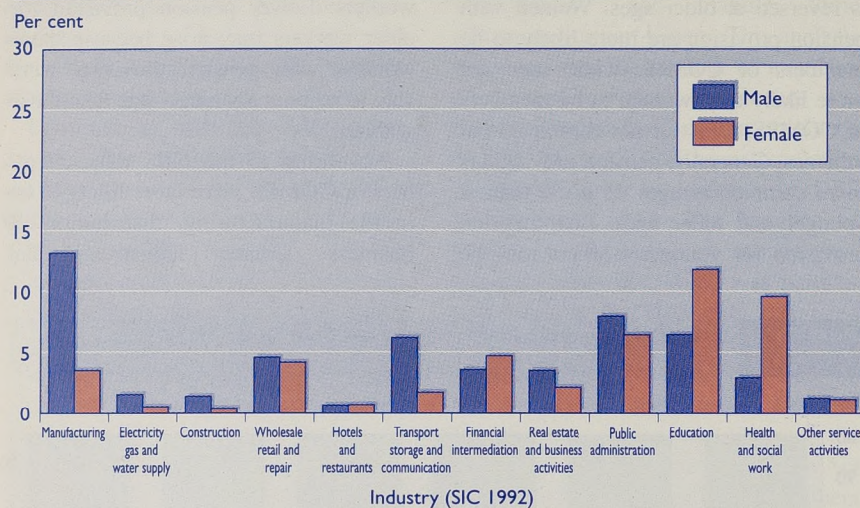


Figure 4(b) Percentages of contracted-out money purchase scheme members in various industries by sex; Great Britain; 1997

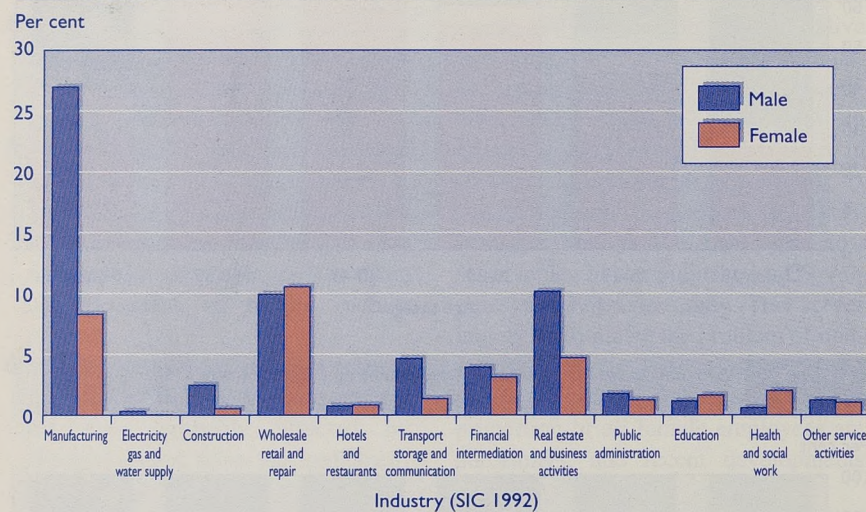
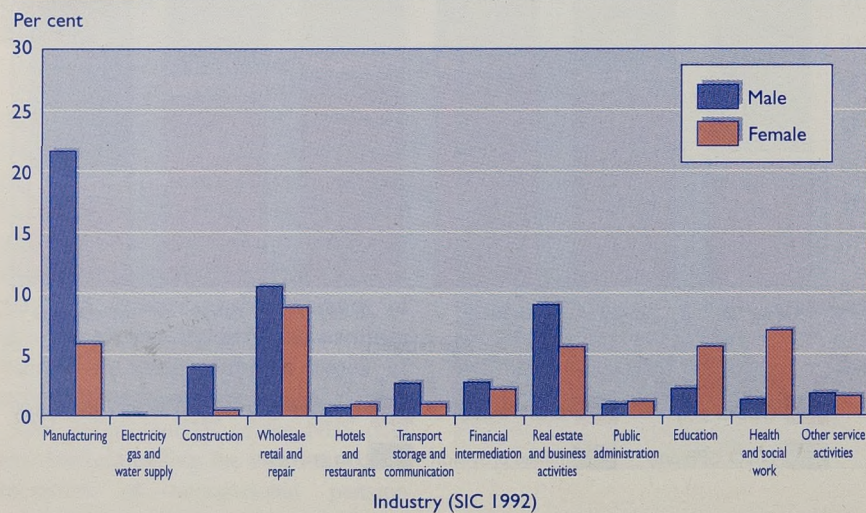


Figure 4(c) Percentages of not-contracted-out scheme members in various industries by sex; Great Britain; 1997



Source: NES

COSRS members, who, conversely, are much more likely to be in the public administration, health and education sectors (see Figure 4). Members of not-contracted-out schemes tend to be found in the manufacturing, distribution or business service industry sectors. Clearly COSRS are the dominant form of pension provision in the public sector and in formerly nationalised industries. Membership of GPPs analysed by sex and age or by sex and industry looks very much membership of COMPS – it could be that employers find it easy to substitute one of these kinds of provision for the other, or that they are confused about the distinction between these two types of provision.

There are many other analyses that could be performed on these data and, as years go by, a body of data, with more or less consistent definitions from year to year, should be built up, allowing longitudinal studies of occupational pension provision. This should prove fascinating for monitoring the effects of the Pensions Act 1995 and the effects of other recent changes in the wider context of welfare reform.

Notes

- GAD provides actuarial advice to the public sector in the areas of public sector pensions, social security, demography, pensions policy and the supervision of insurance companies.
- The term 'employees in employment' was used at the time covered by these data. It has since been replaced with the term 'employee jobs', reflecting the fact that the employer surveys on which this information is based in fact measure jobs, not employees.

Further information:

For further information, contact  
 Martin Lunnon,  
 Government Actuary's Department,  
 22 Kingsway,  
 London WC2B 6LE,  
 tel. 0171 211 2656,  
 e-mail: martin.lunnon@gad.gov.uk

Technical note

Pension provision

Pension provision can be made by employers for employees in a large number of ways. In almost all private sector cases, such pension provision will involve funding (that is, putting aside money separate from the assets of the employer) to provide the pensions for the employees. These funds may be held in trust for the employees (an arrangement referred to as an **occupational scheme** throughout this article), or can be held by the employee in a form such as a personal pension. Most funded pension provision will be of a nature that is approved by the Inland Revenue, in order that certain tax advantages can be obtained.

Occupational pension schemes can be defined according to the nature of the benefit offered to the employees. Some schemes offer a benefit that is defined in terms of salary of the employee at or near to retirement age or leaving employment. These are called **'defined-benefit' schemes**, or 'salary-related' schemes or (less accurately) 'final salary' schemes. For these arrangements there will need to be a third party (usually the employer) who aims to ensure that sufficient funds will be available to pay the benefits, whatever happens to the assets of the scheme over the period between the working life of the employee and his or her retirement.

Other schemes offer a pension whose amount will be calculated based on the accumulated amount of contributions paid over the employee's working life. These schemes are called **'defined-contribution' schemes** or 'money purchase' schemes. Here no guarantee is offered to the employee as to the eventual level of the pension compared to final earnings, and so there is no need for a third party to provide a guarantee of additional funds if investment returns are poor. Some types of schemes offer a mixture of defined-benefits and defined-contribution arrangements. Other schemes may offer no pension benefits at all, only life insurance cover while the employee is working. However, such a scheme would generally not obtain approval for the tax privileges mentioned above, and the NES question attempts to exclude such arrangements.

Personal pension schemes operate on a money-purchase basis. The usual approach is to take out a policy with a life insurance company or other personal pension provider, and to accumulate contributions until retirement. At retirement the accumulated funds would be used to produce an income, most often by the purchase of annuity from an insurance company. In a **group personal pension (GPP)** arrangement, an employer asks a personal pension provider to offer personal pensions to his or her employees. There may be inducements such as employer contributions to the personal pensions or lower charges by the provider than for personal pensions taken out by individuals.

Schemes for public service workers, such as civil servants, teachers, local authority employees and health service workers tend to be provided on a defined-benefit basis. However, with the exception of local authority workers, such schemes tend to be unfunded, with the future benefits being

guaranteed by the ability of future governments to raise taxation to cover the pensions.

The Government offers all employees a state earnings-related pension scheme (SERPS) in addition to the basic flat-rate state pension. It is possible for occupational pension schemes to substitute for the state earnings-related pension scheme by a process known as **'contracting out'**. When an employee is a member of a contracted-out occupational pension scheme he or she accrues no SERPS rights, but benefits from lower National Insurance contributions. Defined-benefit and defined-contribution pension schemes and personal pensions can all be used to contract out. For a defined-benefit pension scheme to be contracted-out it must offer benefits of a certain level, and it is known as a **'contracted-out salary-related scheme' (COSRS)**. For a defined-contribution pension scheme to contract out, minimum contributions of at least the reduction in National Insurance contributions must be paid – it is known as a **'contracted-out money-purchase scheme' (COMPS)**. Schemes offering a mixture of defined-benefit and defined-contribution pension arrangements can choose to contract out on either a COSRS or a COMPS basis if they meet the appropriate requirements. A personal pension that is used for contracting out is known as an 'appropriate personal pension' (APP), and again must have at least the reduction in National Insurance contributions paid into it, the actual payment being made by the DSS Contributions Agency direct to the personal pension provider.

It is not possible to be a member of more than one type of contracted-out pension arrangement in respect of one employment. However, it is generally possible to be a member of a contracted-out arrangement and a not-contracted-out arrangement, or of more than one not-contracted-out arrangement.

The New Earnings Survey

The NES is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain, information on whose earnings and hours is obtained in confidence from employers. Two broadly equivalent methods are used to identify the employees in the survey sample and their current employers. Around 90 per cent of the sample are identified from lists supplied by the Inland Revenue containing selected National Insurance numbers. Details of the remaining 10 per cent are obtained directly from the large organisations who employ them.

Coverage of full-time employees is virtually complete but coverage of part-time employees is not comprehensive. Many of those with earnings below the income tax threshold (equivalent to £77.79 per week in April 1997) are excluded which covers mainly women with part-time jobs and a small proportion of young people. The survey does not cover the self-employed. In 1997, the information related to the pay period which included 16 April.

For more information and overall results from the 1997 NES, see pp469-78, *Labour Market Trends*, November 1997.

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## Feature

# The effect of bonuses on the Average Earnings Index

by Derek Bird, Earnings and Employment Division, Office for National Statistics

### Key points

- In response to user demand, ONS has produced a time series back to March 1997 showing the estimated contribution of bonuses to the growth in the Average Earnings Index (AEI).
- The data is based on the Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey (MWSS), from which the AEI is derived. This does not ask explicitly about bonuses but does prompt respondents for more information on factors leading to significant changes in paybill from one month to the next.
- The payment of bonuses peaks in December and March, and they have least effect on earnings growth during the June-October period.
- Bonuses appear to have been growing faster than other types of pay, but this is largely a private sector phenomenon.
- ONS is considering amending the MWSS to capture more complete information on the effect of bonuses on the AEI.

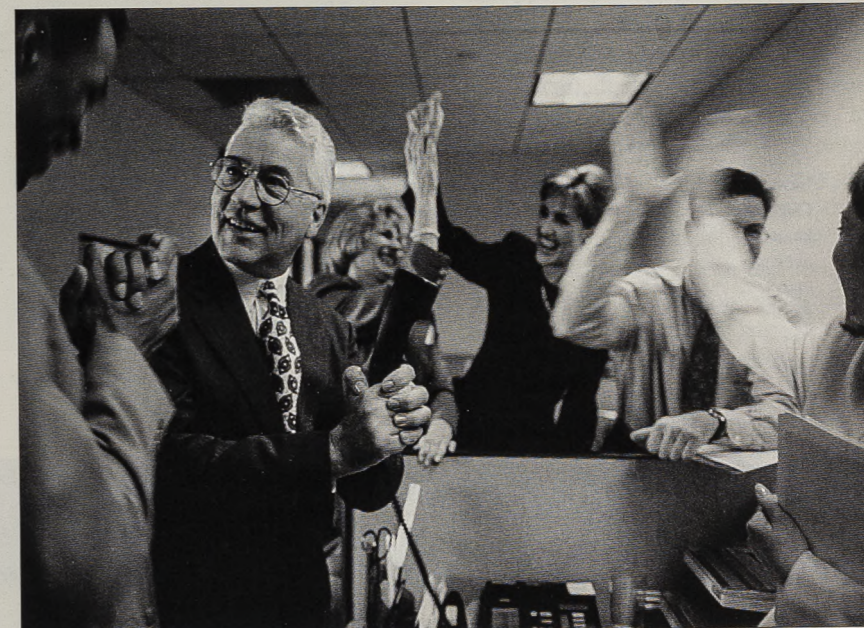


PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

**There has been a great deal of interest in the effect that bonuses have had on the rate of growth in average earnings. This feature looks at the reliability of the bonus estimates and their impact on growth in the monthly Average Earnings Index.**

### Introduction

THE HEADLINE measure of average earnings growth produced by ONS each month (the Average Earnings Index or AEI) compares the average of the latest three months' seasonally adjusted data with the same period a year earlier. The earnings include usual pay, overtime, arrears of pay, holiday pay and bonuses. Bonus payments generate significant interest because of their magnitude at different times of the year, which can result in erratic movements in the path of earnings growth. This was particularly so following release of the headline rate for February 1998, which showed an increase of 0.5 percentage points in earnings growth (from around 4.5 per cent a year to 5.0 per cent).

At the time of the release of the AEI for March 1998, ONS carried out an analysis of the effect of bonuses on the

increase in earnings. The effect on the index was not fully quantified, but first assessments showed that the monetary value of bonuses paid in March was around 30 per cent higher than the previous year. Subsequently, many users have been requesting a more precise estimate of the part that bonuses had played.

ONS has produced a time series back to March 1997 showing the estimated contribution bonuses have made to the non-seasonally adjusted average growth rate of earnings in six major sectors. The results of the analysis are presented in *Table 1* and *Figure 1*, where a non-seasonally adjusted series is presented including and excluding the estimated bonus effect. The 'excluding bonus' series cannot directly be compared with the seasonally adjusted

The effect of bonuses on the AEI

**Table 1** Average Earnings Index year-on-year change excluding estimated bonus effect; Great Britain; March 1997-June 1998, not seasonally adjusted

	Whole economy	Manufacturing	Production	Services	Private sector	Per cent Public sector
1997 March	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.6	2.3
April	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.8	2.9
May	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.2	2.3
June	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.1
July	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.4	3.4
August	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.5	3.8
September	4.1	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.4	2.9
October	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.4	4.9	2.7
November	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.8	2.8
December	4.2	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.6	2.6
1998 January	4.1	4.5	3.8	4.2	4.9	2.0
February	4.2	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.9	2.4
March	4.2	5.1	4.7	4.1	4.9	2.5
April	4.6	5.0	4.5	4.8	5.4	2.2
May	4.7	5.0	4.6	5.0	5.2	3.2
June	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.6	3.7

Source: ONS

**Table 2** Percentage point effect of bonus payments on year-on-year change in Average Earnings Index;<sup>a</sup> Great Britain; March 1997-June 1998, not seasonally adjusted

	Whole economy	Manufacturing	Production	Services	Private sector	Per cent Public sector
1997 March	-1.2	-0.6	-0.6	0.0	-1.6	-1.7
April	-0.6	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	-0.7	-0.7
May	-0.4	-0.3	-0.6	0.0	-0.5	-0.2
June	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	0.1	-0.4	-0.2
July	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
August	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.3
September	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
October	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0
November	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	0.0	-0.5	-0.3
December	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.7
1998 January	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.7
February	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.1	-0.7	-0.7
March	-1.4	-1.3	-1.4	-0.1	-1.7	-1.5
April	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	0.0	-0.9	-0.6
May	-0.6	0.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.8	-1.2
June	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5

Source: ONS

<sup>a</sup> For example, the change in the whole economy non-seasonally adjusted AEI between April 1997 and April 1998 was 5.3 per cent, the effect of bonuses was -0.7 per cent, hence the excluding-bonus growth in Table 1 is 4.6 per cent.

headline series, which reflects adjustments not only for seasonality but also for payments of arrears of pay and the effect of changes in the timing of the payment of bonuses.<sup>1</sup> Table 2 shows the adjustments (in percentage points) that have been made to the headline AEI figures to derive the excluding-bonus figures given in Table 1.

**Reliability**

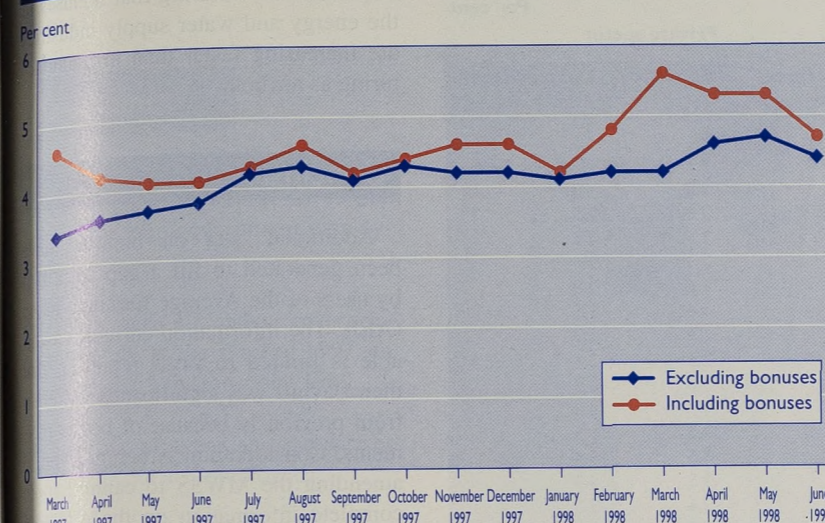
While the data that ONS has produced

give an insight into the effect of bonuses, they do have limitations. These stem from the nature of the Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey (MWSS), from which the average earnings indices are derived.

The MWSS is designed to provide a rapid estimate of the growth in the average weekly wage per person in the economy. It is based on a sample of around 7,500 employers, covering approximately 40 per cent of all employees. The survey does not contain an explicit question on the amount

of bonuses in total pay. Data that are provided are given in response to a prompt to provide more information on factors that lead to significant differences in an employer's paybill from one month to the next. It is left to the discretion of the person completing the MWSS return to judge what is 'significant'. Information on bonuses may also be given in response to data verification inquiries by ONS about large increases or decreases in an employer's monthly returns. Consequently, separate bonus information is only provided

**Figure 1** Whole economy Average Earnings Index, annual growth rates; Great Britain; March 1997-June 1998; not seasonally adjusted



Source: AEI

**Table 3** Firms paying bonuses in AEI sample; Great Britain; March 1996-June 1998

	Percentage of all firms in the sample which paid bonuses	Per cent Centred three-month average
1996 March	17.1	13.9
April	12.6	12.5
May	11.9	13.1
June	13.0	13.5
July	14.3	13.0
August	13.1	12.5
September	11.6	13.2
October	12.8	17.5
November	15.3	18.5
December	24.3	19.0
1997 January	16.0	18.0
February	16.6	18.1
March	21.4	17.6
April	16.3	15.8
May	15.0	16.0
June	16.2	15.4
July	16.6	14.1
August	13.4	13.0
September	12.1	13.9
October	13.5	18.3
November	16.2	19.3
December	25.1	19.7
1998 January	16.7	18.8
February	17.5	18.9
March	22.4	18.4
April	16.9	16.4
May	16.3	
June (p)	16.1	

Source: ONS

(p) Provisional.

where it is responsible for a significant change in an enterprise's paybill.

This will result in some under-recording of bonus payments, particularly where these do not have a significant effect on the paybill. If the degree of under-recording changes, this will result in bias (an increase in under-recording would understate the bonus effect and vice versa). It is possible to get some assessment of this potential for bias by looking at the number of firms reporting exceptional movements in their pay as a result of bonuses. Table 3 shows these data for the period March 1996 through June 1998. It can be seen that the proportion remains relatively stable from one year to the next. This suggests that, currently, reporting bias is fairly low.

Given the incomplete nature of this data capture process, consideration is being given to amending the MWSS questionnaire to capture bonus information from all respondents to the survey. Should this change be implemented, it would result in a discontinuity in the recorded bonus data, which may make their interpretation more difficult for at least 12 months.

**The bonus effect**

Bonuses will not significantly influence the growth rate of average earnings unless they constitute a fairly sizeable part of the paybill for a significant proportion of firms in the economy and change significantly in size or timing. Tables 3 and 4 show peaks in March and December for both the proportion of firms paying bonuses and their proportion of total pay. Bonuses can inflate or depress the annual growth in total earnings. If bonuses are growing more slowly than other components of pay, then they will dampen the growth in the total, and vice versa. Looking at Table 2, one can see that the part bonuses play in influencing the average earnings growth rate is very variable – in both timing and the sectors affected.

Bonuses have least impact on earnings growth during the summer months, June through October, pick up towards Christmas and stay relatively high until May.

It is clear, over the period for which

Table 4 Bonus payments as a percentage of total pay; Great Britain; March 1996-June 1998

		Per cent				
		Whole economy		Private sector		
		Monthly	Centred three-month average	Monthly	Centred three-month average	
1996	March	5.4		7.1		
	April	2.2	3.1	2.8	4.0	
	May	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.5	
	June	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	
	July	2.3	1.8	2.9	2.4	
	August	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.0	
	September	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	
	October	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	
	November	2.0	2.4	2.5	3.1	
	December	3.8	2.9	5.0	3.7	
	1997	January	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.3
		February	3.3	4.2	4.3	5.5
March		6.5	4.2	8.5	5.4	
April		2.7	3.7	3.5	4.8	
May		1.9	2.3	2.4	3.0	
June		2.3	2.2	2.9	2.8	
July		2.5	2.1	3.1	2.6	
August		1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	
September		1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	
October		1.3	1.6	1.8	2.1	
November		2.3	2.6	3.0	3.4	
December		4.2	3.1	5.4	4.1	
1998	January	2.9	3.7	3.7	4.7	
	February	3.9	4.8	5.0	6.2	
	March	7.8	5.0	10.0	6.4	
	April	3.4	4.6	4.3	5.8	
	May	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.6	
	June (p)	2.5		3.2		

Source: ONS

(p) Provisional.

data are available, that the rate of growth in total earnings is greater than that excluding bonuses. This shows that bonuses have been growing faster than other types of pay. It can also be seen that

this is largely a private sector phenomenon, with bonuses having a much smaller effect on public sector growth rates.

The effect is approximately even in both the services and production

sectors. Interestingly, the effect in manufacturing tends to be lower than in production, showing that bonuses in the energy and water supply industries are increasing faster than in manufacturing as a whole.

### Conclusion

Additional data on bonuses have been generated to fill a gap identified by users of the Average Earnings Index (AEI). The information currently available is limited to firms reporting that their paybill was significantly different from previously because of bonus payments. Consideration is being given to amending the MWSS to capture more complete information on the effect of bonuses on the AEI. ONS will also look at whether these data should be included alongside the headline information on earnings it releases in the labour market statistics First Release. This will be considered in the light of comments from users as part of a review, announced in last month's *Labour Market Trends*, aimed at building on the improved presentation of labour market data which began with the launch of the integrated First Release in April 1998.

Please note that these figures are on a 1990=100 base. Bonus data on the new 1995=100 base (see p49) will be available from 14 October, and can be obtained by contacting Derek Bird on the number below.

### Note

1 See 'Prior adjustments in the Average Earnings Index', pp473-6, *Labour Market Trends*, September 1998.

#### Further information:

For further information,

please contact:

Derek Bird,

Office for National Statistics,

East Lane House, East Lane,

Runcorn WA7 2DN,

tel. 01928 792614,

e-mail: derek.bird@ons.gov.uk

## Small and medium enterprises: their role in the economy

By Joanna Selden, Department of Trade and Industry

### Key points

- Enterprises with fewer than 50 employees are the source of 45 per cent of UK non-government employment.
- There were 3.7 million enterprises in the UK at the start of 1997, an increase of 1.3 million since 1980.
- Five out of every six enterprises are run by the self-employed.
- Most enterprises are small - only 32,000 had 50 or more employees at the start of 1997.
- The mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply, manufacturing and finance sectors are still relatively dominated by medium and large businesses.
- Small and medium enterprises accounted for more than 99 per cent of businesses in all regions.



PHOTO: TELEGRAPH/COLOUR LIBRARY

**Almost half of all private sector employment in the UK is in enterprises with fewer than 50 employees. This article sets out the latest statistics on small and medium enterprises produced by the Department of Trade and Industry, including for the first time regional figures.**

### Introduction

SMALL businesses have long been recognised as playing a vital role in the economy - they provide new ideas, products and services and, most significantly, jobs.

These estimates are the fourth in an annual series, based on information from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR), the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Inland Revenue's Survey of Personal Incomes (SPI). The *technical note* explains how these three sources have been used to estimate the number of businesses in the UK.

The estimates show the number of small, medium and large enterprises, and their share of employment and turnover, in each sector of the economy. These statistics are used by government, businesses and researchers to

assess changes in the distribution of enterprises by size within each sector. The estimates rely heavily on the IDBR administered by ONS.

This article covers the trends in the business population, industry and legal status breakdowns, and makes broad comparisons with last year's estimates. In addition, regional estimates are considered, having been produced for the first time.

### Changes over time

There were an estimated 3.7 million active enterprises in the United Kingdom at the start of 1997. As *Figure 1* shows, the number of enterprises rose throughout the 1980s, reaching 3.8 million in 1990. It declined during the last recession and

began to rise again in 1994. The number of enterprises is estimated to have risen by over 50 per cent since 1980.

Over the same period, there has been a similar increase in the number of self-employed people without employees. This shows that most of the growth has been in one- and two-person businesses.

The number of businesses decreased by 17,000 during 1996, although there was an increase of 7,000 in the number of 'size class zero' enterprises: those run by sole traders or partners without employees (see Table 1). There was a decrease in the number of businesses in each of the other size groups, but employment in large businesses increased by 4 per cent.

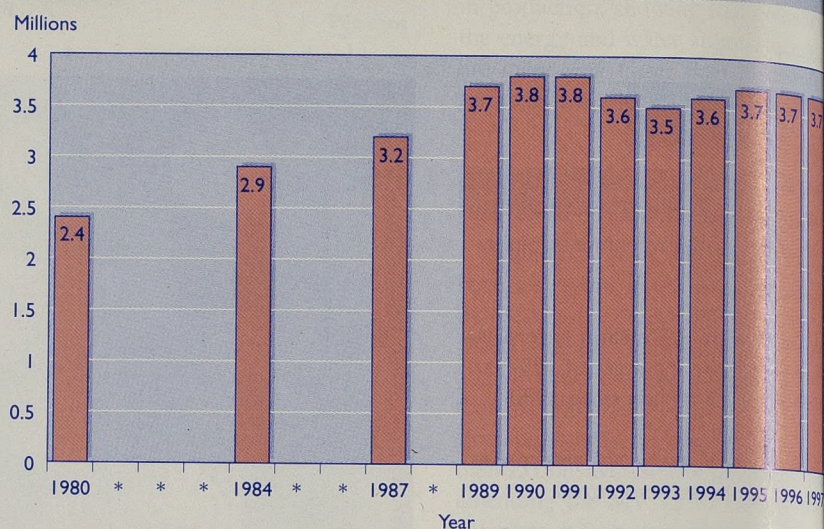
### Small, medium and large enterprises

Of the 3.7 million active enterprises at the start of 1997, 2.5 million were run by self-employed people without employees. Of the 1.2 million businesses with employees, the vast majority were small (fewer than 50 employees), only 25,000 were medium sized (50-249 employees), and almost 7,000 were large (250 or more employees).

Small firms, including those without employees, accounted for over 99 per cent of businesses, 45 per cent of non-government employment, and 40 per cent of turnover<sup>1</sup> at the start of 1997. In contrast, the 7,000 largest businesses accounted for 43 per cent of employment and 46 per cent of turnover (see Figure 2).

Compared with the beginning of 1996, this reveals a one percentage point fall in small firms' share of

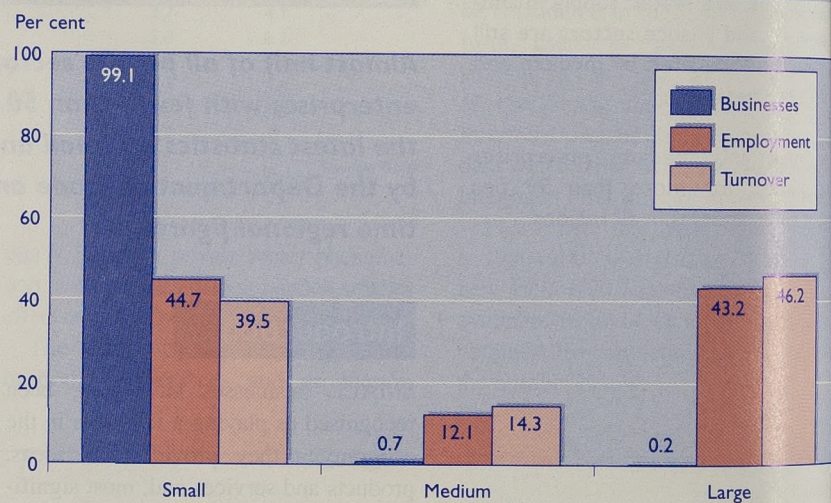
Figure 1 Number of enterprises in the United Kingdom; 1980-1997



Source: DTI Statistical Bulletin, July 1998

\* figures not available for 1981-83, 1985-86 and 1988.

Figure 2 Proportion of businesses, employment and turnover in small, medium and large firms, United Kingdom; 1997



Source: DTI Statistical Bulletin, July 1998

Table 1 Changes in the number of businesses and employment by size of business; United Kingdom; 1996-1997

Size (number of employees)	Businesses <sup>a</sup>			Employment (thousands)		
	Beginning of 1996	Beginning of 1997	Annual percentage change	Beginning of 1996	Beginning of 1997	Annual percentage change
0	2,516,820	2,523,535	0.3	2,856	2,866	0.4
1-49	1,175,230	1,152,405	-1.9	6,752	6,551	-3.0
50-249	25,730	25,130	-2.3	2,600	2,544	-2.2
250 or more	6,640	6,625	-0.2	8,746	9,112	4.2
<b>All</b>	<b>3,724,425</b>	<b>3,707,695</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>20,954</b>	<b>21,073</b>	<b>0.6</b>

a Figures have been rounded to the nearest five.

Source: DTI Statistical Bulletin, July 1998

Table 2 Size distribution of businesses, employment and turnover by industry; United Kingdom; 1997

Industry	Businesses (=100%)	Size (number of employees)				Per cent
		0	1-49	50-249	250+	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A,B	220,865	69.0	30.9	0.1	-
Mining and quarrying	C	5,275	70.4	25.9	2.5	1.1
Manufacturing	D	322,210	56.6	39.9	2.8	0.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	290	10.3	65.5	8.6	17.2
Construction	F	829,065	87.3	12.5	0.1	-
Wholesale, retail and repairs	G	526,395	47.1	51.9	0.8	0.2
Hotels and restaurants	H	148,860	36.3	62.6	1.0	0.2
Transport, storage and communication	I	211,790	78.8	20.5	0.6	0.2
Financial intermediation	J	51,540	56.5	41.4	1.3	0.7
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	708,660	59.1	40.3	0.5	0.1
Education	M	108,675	92.4	7.2	0.4	0.1
Health and social work	N	217,850	77.4	21.4	0.9	0.3
Other community, social and personal services	O	356,220	77.3	22.3	0.3	0.1
<b>All industries<sup>a</sup></b>		<b>3,707,695</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>

Industry	Employment (000s) (=100%)	Size (number of employees)				
		0	1-49	50-249	250+	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A,B	532	39.1	*	*	*
Mining and quarrying	C	87	5.1	11.2	*	*
Manufacturing	D	4,466	4.8	23.6	21.4	50.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	161	-	*	*	*
Construction	F	1,587	48.4	31.3	7.5	12.8
Wholesale, retail and repairs	G	4,269	7.1	36.8	9.7	46.4
Hotels and restaurants	H	1,484	5.0	43.5	9.2	42.3
Transport, storage and communication	I	1,456	12.8	18.7	8.5	60.1
Financial intermediation	J	981	3.6	11.3	7.6	77.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	2,812	16.5	40.9	13.6	29.0
Education	M	241	44.6	24.4	*	*
Health and social work	N	1,982	10.3	25.3	8.1	56.2
Other community, social and personal services	O	1,014	29.3	37.5	10.3	23.0
<b>All industries<sup>a</sup></b>		<b>21,073</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>43.3</b>

Industry	Turnover (£m <sup>b</sup> ) (=100%)	Size (number of employees)				
		0	1-49	50-249	250+	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A,B	31,005	22.2	*	*	*
Mining and quarrying	C	26,295	0.3	13.0	*	*
Manufacturing	D	447,014	1.3	17.5	18.0	63.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	48,750	-	*	*	*
Construction	F	108,193	21.7	43.3	14.3	20.7
Wholesale, retail and repairs	G	660,928	2.6	44.5	14.1	38.8
Hotels and restaurants	H	42,794	3.8	42.2	8.9	45.2
Transport, storage and communication	I	128,795	4.1	23.2	12.6	60.0
Financial intermediation	J	2,147,085	0.1	13.9	24.8	61.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	176,745	7.0	51.6	15.5	25.9
Education	M	9,320	23.3	33.1	*	*
Health and social work	N	61,878	5.3	22.7	5.9	66.0
Other community, social and personal services	O	55,448	15.1	35.1	11.3	38.5
<b>All industries<sup>a,c</sup></b>		<b>1,797,164</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>46.3</b>

a Data suppressed to avoid disclosure.

b Less than 0.05 per cent.

c The SME statistics exclude public administration, private households, extra-territorial bodies and labour recruitment and provision of personnel (sections L, P, Q and 745 of the Standard Industrial Classification 1992).

d Turnover excludes VAT.

e Excluding the finance sector.

Note: All counts have been rounded to the nearest five.

Source: DTI Statistical Bulletin, July 1998



employment. However, this does not signal a big decline in their contribution to jobs: employment in small firms fell by only 2 per cent. The fall in small firms' employment share was due mainly to higher employment in large businesses - in retailing, in hotel and restaurant chains, and in the health sector.

Construction accounted for the largest number of firms without employees, with almost 29 per cent of such businesses. This is followed by real estate, renting and business activities with 17 per cent and other community, social and personal services with 11 per cent.

### Size class zero enterprises

Size class zero enterprises make a substantial contribution to the output of a number of sectors, accounting for one-fifth of turnover in the education, agriculture and construction sectors.

Many size class zero enterprises are 'labour-only subcontractors' - self-employed people trading in their own skills or professional knowledge. However, not all labour-only subcontractors would say they are running a business. Some would consider themselves as part of the organisation they sell their skills to - for example, people whose employers have simply shifted their job from employee to self-employed status.

It would, however, be difficult to distinguish between the two sorts of labour-only subcontractor within the self-employment statistics. Much depends on individuals' perceptions and on working practices in different industries and occupations. The small and medium enterprise (SME) statistics therefore include all size class zero enterprises.

### Industries

Some industries are dominated by small firms (see Table 2). For example, in the construction sector, small firms provided around four-fifths of employment and two-thirds of turnover. Small firms' share of employment and turnover were also higher than average in the education sector, and most service industries.

More detailed industry figures show employment was particularly reliant on small firms in areas as diverse as veterinary services, recycling, computing and salt production. Some industry sectors were still relatively dominated by large businesses: electricity, gas and water supply, mining and quarrying, financial intermediation and manufacturing.

### Legal status

Almost five out of six enterprises at the start of 1997 were run by the self-employed. Although only 17 per cent of businesses were companies or public corporations, their employment and turnover shares were 70 and 85 per cent respectively.

Table 3 shows that, out of the 3 million businesses run by the self-employed, four-fifths were run by sole traders. Over 80 per cent of businesses run by the self-employed were also without employees.

Although more than 95 per cent of companies and public corporations had fewer than 50 employees, the 6,500 large businesses had a 61 per cent

share of all employment and a 53 per cent share of all turnover in companies and public corporations.

### Regions

For the first time, regional estimates for SMEs have been produced. They accounted for over 99 per cent of businesses in all regions. The highest proportion of size class zero enterprises was found in the South West, followed by the South East and Wales (see Table 4).

### Estimating the UK enterprise population

No single source is able to estimate the total number of businesses in the UK. The IDBR holds records of around 1.8 million businesses, but its coverage is known to be incomplete among the very smallest businesses. Therefore, these SME statistics include an estimate of the number of unregistered businesses, their employment and turnover.

The underlying method for estimating the number of unregistered enterprises is well established. There are

Table 3 Number of businesses, employment and turnover by size of enterprise and legal status; United Kingdom; 1997

Size (number of employees)	Number and per cent		
	Businesses	Employment (000s)	Turnover (£m) <sup>a</sup>
Companies and public corporations (=100%)	642,380	14,673	1,533,230
0	3.2	-	0.1
1-49	92.4	23.1	30.3
50-249	3.5	15.7	16.2
250+	1.0	61.2	53.4
Partnerships (=100%)	595,065	2,586	126,867
0	61.0	28.1	17.9
1-49	38.7	65.7	67.5
50-249	0.3	6.2	4.8
250+	-	*	*
Sole proprietorships (=100%)	2,470,260	3,675	137,066
0	86.6	58.2	45.8
1-49	13.3	40.0	52.7
50-249	-	1.8	1.2
250+	-	*	*

Source: DTI Statistical Bulletin, July 1998

- Less than 0.05 per cent.

\* Suppressed to avoid disclosure.

<sup>a</sup> Excluding VAT.

All counts have been rounded to the nearest five.

Table 4 Distribution of businesses by Government Office Region; United Kingdom; beginning of 1997

Region	Number of businesses (=100%)	Number of employees (%)			
		0	1-49	50-249	250 or more
North East	97,150	65.5	33.3	1.0	0.2
North West (excluding Merseyside)	323,350	68.4	30.7	0.7	0.2
Merseyside	60,645	67.9	31.1	0.8	0.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	291,665	69.1	29.9	0.8	0.2
East Midlands	240,360	66.5	32.4	0.9	0.2
West Midlands	306,760	67.5	31.5	0.8	0.2
Eastern	378,965	69.1	30.2	0.6	0.2
London	567,635	65.2	33.9	0.7	0.2
South East	613,160	70.0	29.2	0.6	0.2
South West	363,535	71.4	28.0	0.5	0.1
Wales	158,105	70.0	29.3	0.6	0.1
Scotland	243,995	63.9	35.0	0.8	0.2
Northern Ireland	84,535	65.2	33.8	0.8	0.1
United Kingdom	3,707,695	68.1	31.1	0.7	0.2

Source: DTI Statistical Bulletin, July 1998

All counts have been rounded to the nearest five to avoid disclosure.

three steps: to estimate the total number of self-employed people; to estimate how many of them run businesses appearing on the IDBR; and to allocate the remainder to unregistered businesses. Companies not on the IDBR are likely to be inactive (it is unlikely for a company to be operating with an annual turnover of less than £48,000 and no PAYE scheme), so no estimate of unregistered companies is needed.

An important consideration is whom to include in the estimate of the number of self-employed people, based on

results from the LFS. Prior to 1994, only self-employed people in their main job were included. However, it is clear that some self-employed people run more than one business, and that some employees run businesses in their spare time, and more recent estimates include those self-employed in their second job.

The aim of producing these estimates was to have as complete a coverage of the overall business population as possible and so second job self-employed are included.

The greatest uncertainty lies in how many self-employed people operate alone, and how many are in partnership. The more that are assumed to operate alone, the greater the estimate of the total number of businesses. Evidence from the Inland Revenue's SPI suggests that most very small firms are in fact one-person operations.

Further details of the estimation process, the accuracy of the estimates and definitions are given in the *technical note* overleaf.

### Note

All turnover figures quoted exclude the finance sector, unless stated otherwise.

### Further information:

The statistical bulletin *Small and Medium Enterprise Statistics for the UK 1997* contains a complete size class breakdown of the number of enterprises, employment and turnover to three different levels of industry classification, a breakdown by legal status, and broad comparisons with 1996 estimates. Regional estimates are included for the first time, as well as summary information for the whole economy, including the public and not-for-profit sectors. The detailed data cover private sector businesses only.

*Small and Medium Enterprise Statistics for the UK 1997*, available price £15 from the Department of Trade and Industry, SME Statistics Unit, Level 2, St Mary's House, c/o Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel. 0114 259 7538, fax 0114 259 7505.

## Technical note

## The estimates

The SME statistics are a snapshot of the number of businesses at the start of each calendar year. A count of businesses on the IDBR that were 'live' at the start of the year is achieved by referring to each business' recorded start date and, where appropriate, its closure date.

The IDBR is a business register administered by ONS which holds records of all businesses registered for VAT and all businesses operating a PAYE scheme. Careful monitoring of the Register minimises double-counting. The IDBR records each business' employment, turnover and industry, and other business information.

Employment data was originally taken from the biennial Census of Employment, or an ONS inquiry. From 1995 the main source of employment data is the Annual Employment Survey. Where no employment data are available from these sources, employment is estimated from PAYE returns. Turnover also comes direct from VAT returns, or from an ONS inquiry. For the small number of records for which both VAT and PAYE data are not available, employment is imputed from turnover (and vice versa). ONS also sends a data proving form to businesses with more than 20 people employed to confirm this information.

Many businesses are not covered by the IDBR. Excluded are those that are neither registered for VAT nor operate a PAYE scheme. The threshold for compulsory VAT registration at the start of 1997 was an annual turnover of £48,000. Below that, some businesses will register voluntarily. On the other hand, businesses with a turnover above the threshold are not required to register if they trade exclusively in exempt goods. If a business has no employees or only low-paid (perhaps part-time) employees then it is unlikely to operate a PAYE scheme.

There are three main types of businesses covered by the estimates: sole proprietorships (run by one self-employed person), partnerships (run by two or more people), and companies or public corporations (in which the working directors are counted as employees). Unregistered businesses are almost certainly made up of the first two. Companies not on the IDBR are likely to be inactive.

An estimate of self-employment for the start of 1997 of 3.67 million (in the industries covered by the SME estimates) was obtained from the autumn 1996 LFS. This is made up of 3.32 million people describing themselves as self-employed in their main job, and 0.35 million (in some cases the same people) who had a second job with self-employed status.

Simply adding the self-employment estimate from the LFS and the IDBR count will lead to over-counting. First, not every self-employed person runs a business by himself or herself - some are in partnership. Second, some of them run IDBR-registered businesses. The LFS does not record whether the self-employed are in partnership, or whether their businesses are VAT or PAYE registered, so some estimation is needed.

Evidence from the IDBR suggested that at the start of 1997 about 1.5 million self-employed people were running 1.09 million registered businesses (see Table 5). Using evidence from the SPI, the remaining 2.17 million self-employed were converted into 1.8 million sole proprietors and 0.36 million partners. The results showed that, away from the IDBR, sole proprietorships were much more common than partnerships.

Unregistered businesses are clearly very small. It was assumed that they are all in the smallest size class (no employees). Some may generate employment, but it is likely to be transitory or low-paid, otherwise a PAYE scheme would be in operation. Turnover in unregistered businesses will generally be lower than that of registered businesses of the same size, as turnover in the former would usually be below the VAT threshold.

Turnover for unregistered businesses was imputed from turnover per head of size class zero businesses on the IDBR and then scaled down by a factor of a half. In some cases, further scaling had to be carried out as the average turnover for unregistered businesses in some industries was still above the VAT threshold. The resulting addition to turnover (including the finance sector) at the start of 1997 was £51 billion, or only 1 per cent of the overall figure.

For the first time the SME statistics publication includes regional estimates. The methodology used was essentially the same as for the UK estimates, with the exception that national SPI data were used, instead of regional figures. Thus there will be small differences in the results for the zero size class estimates when compared to the UK totals. In addition, the regional data include results for SIC 745 (labour recruitment and provision of personnel) which had been excluded from the national figures. This is because the regional estimates were calculated from industry section data rather than the more detailed industry data used for the national figures.

When looking at the data it must be remembered that enterprises are allocated to regions on the basis of the unit that is registered for VAT or PAYE, so for large enterprises the head office will register rather than the individual units. For the employment estimates, all the employees will be allocated to the region of the head office of the enterprise.

## Accuracy of the estimated number of businesses

The smallest size class, which contains an estimate of the number of unregistered businesses with no employees, is the greatest potential source of error. This is due both to the assumptions necessary in estimating businesses that do not appear on the official register, and to sampling error within the self-employment data on which the zero size class estimates are based. A further source of uncertainty in the estimates for size class zero is the extent to which the classification of individuals as self-employed is consistent in the IDBR, the LFS and the SPI.

## Technical note cont.

Table 5 Enterprises and self-employment on and off the IDBR; United Kingdom; 1997

	On the IDBR		Unregistered		Millions
	Businesses	Self-employed	Businesses	Self-employed	
Sole proprietorships	0.67	0.67	1.80	1.80	
Partnerships	0.42	0.83 <sup>a</sup>	0.18	0.36 <sup>a</sup>	
Companies and public corporations	0.64	- <sup>b</sup>	- <sup>c</sup>	-	
<b>All<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>2.17</b>	

Source: ONS

- Nil or negligible.

<sup>a</sup> It is assumed that there are two partners per partnership for both registered and unregistered businesses.

<sup>b</sup> Working directors are counted as employees.

<sup>c</sup> It is assumed that companies not on the IDBR are inactive. Therefore no estimate of unregistered businesses is made.

## Definitions used in the SME estimates

## Business

There is no single definition of a business, or of a firm or enterprise, which are often used to mean the same thing. Generally, it means a legal unit, person or group of people producing goods or services under their own control and with their own legal identity. A branch or office of a larger organisation is not in itself a business.

## Size of business

This refers to the number of employees. There is no universally accepted definition of a small, medium or large business. The revised European Union definition, used for EU statistical comparisons, defines a small enterprise as one with under 50 employees, and a medium enterprise as one with at least 50 but under 250 employees. Large businesses are defined as having 250 or more employees.

## Employment

This refers to the number of employees plus the number of self-employed people that run the business. Individuals with two jobs and self-employed people running two businesses will be counted twice.

The official estimate of workforce jobs at the beginning of 1997 was around 26 million. The estimate shown in this article differs in that it excludes employment in central and local government, HM Forces and participants on government training programmes who do not have a contract of employment.

## Turnover

This refers to the value of sales, work done and services rendered. It excludes VAT. Turnover data for registered businesses comes from HM Customs and Excise and the IDBR. Where there is a VAT group, turnover for all the VAT businesses within the group will be notified (to HM Customs and Excise) by a reporting or 'representative' unit. If this is not updated from other sources the IDBR record will hold an unusually high turnover for the reporting unit and other enterprises within the VAT group will hold an estimated turnover.

## Coverage

The SME statistics cover the market sector. This includes all private sector businesses, even if they sell their products exclusively to the Government. They exclude central and local government, charities and other non-profit organisations.

There is no lower bound for inclusion in the SME statistics, with even a small amount of business activity counting. It must be remembered that many size class zero businesses are labour-only subcontractors - self-employed people trading in their own skills or professional knowledge. They might work for just one customer. Many are genuine entrepreneurs or at least think of themselves as separate from the organisation they sell their skills to. Others probably do not - for example, people whose employers have simply shifted their job from employee to self-employed status.

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

[labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

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

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

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

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

### Industry comparisons of employment estimates

By Nigel Stuttard, Harminda Tiwana and James Partington, Office for National Statistics

#### Key points

- The differences between the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and employer survey estimates of jobs at industry level are much bigger in relative terms than the difference for all jobs. The sum of the absolute differences at broad industry level is over 3 million.
- Many of the differences can be explained by:
  - agency staff being classified in the LFS according to industry of their workplace and in the Annual Employment Survey (AES) to the industry of their agency;
  - cleaners and security guards whose services have been contracted out to the private sector reporting themselves as working in the public sector in the LFS; and
  - individuals interviewed in the LFS having a different perspective on the main activity of a business from their employers.
- Correcting for these differences explains nearly two-thirds of the discrepancy between the LFS and the AES at detailed industry level.

• Some unexplained differences remain: the LFS estimates suggest more 'manufacturing' and 'public sector' jobs and fewer jobs in 'real estate, renting and business activities'.

• Further ONS reconciliation work will continue on a number of industries, including the construction sector.

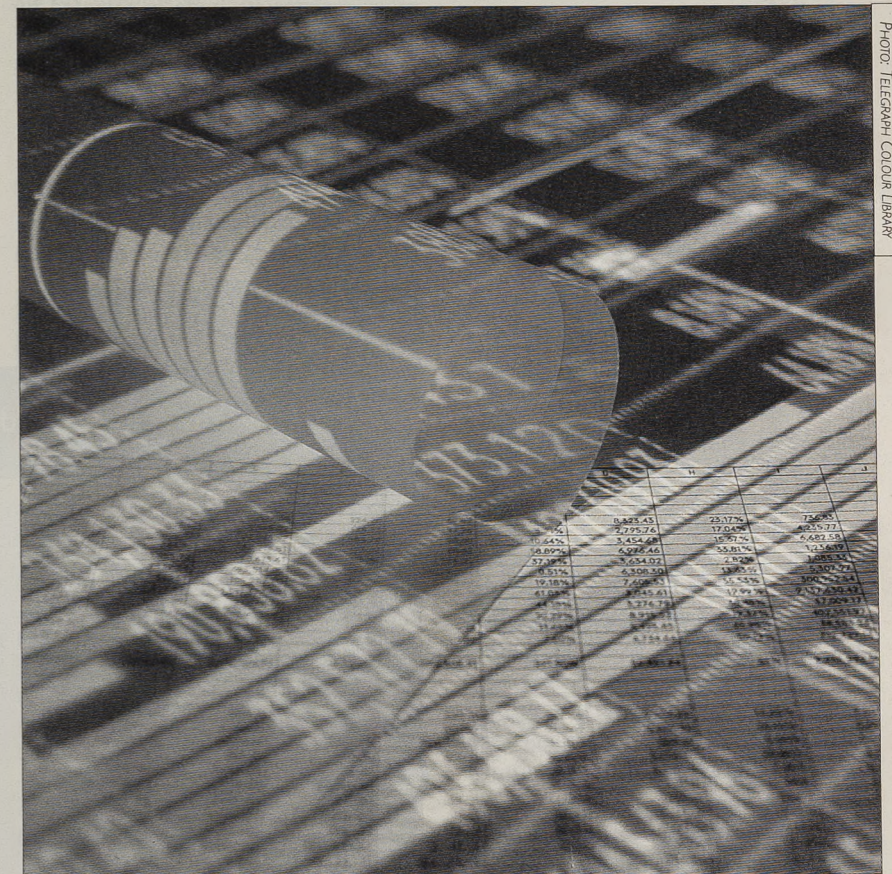


PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

*How do estimates of numbers of jobs by industry derived from the household-based LFS compare with those derived from the employer-based AES? This article looks at the differences, and some of the reasons behind them.*

#### Background

RECONCILIATION of data from different sources is an important part of the ONS initiative to improve the coherence and presentation of its data. In the field of labour market statistics, ONS is continuing its programme of work on comparing and reconciling employment data at all levels including full-time/part-time status, sex and industry. The analytical work on disaggregated differences will help to quantify the effects, make improvements to the relevant surveys and provide guidance for customers on how to make best use of data.

This article focuses on the estimate of jobs at industry level and gives

results of analyses of the differences between Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Annual Employment Survey (AES) estimates of jobs by industry for 1996.

An analysis of all jobs was published in December 1997.<sup>1</sup> It found that, after taking into account those jobs that are excluded by the employer survey and allowing for coverage differences, the difference between the two estimates of paid employment jobs is within the sampling errors of the surveys. It concluded that the LFS is the most appropriate source when information on total employment is needed and that the employer surveys give useful

information on the breakdowns by industry. A further article looking at the differences by full-time/part-time status is planned for publication for early 1999.

### Definition and coverage of the surveys

#### Labour Force Survey

The LFS is a sample survey, conducted by the Social Survey Division of ONS, of around 60,000 households each quarter. It collects information about the labour force using internationally standard definitions. Estimates have been published annually since 1984, quarterly since 1992 and every month (relating to the latest three months) since April 1998.<sup>2</sup>

In the LFS the SIC(92) is used to classify each person with a job by the primary industry of the workplace that they work from. For example, a cook in a canteen which is part of a factory will be classified to 'manufacturing' rather than 'hotels and restaurants' (see *Box 1* for more information about industry coding).

The LFS definition of employment includes anyone living in a private household (including armed forces), students' halls of residence or nurses' homes and doing more than an hour's work in the survey week. The LFS also identifies people who have a second job in addition to their main job.

Although the LFS covers all the UK, this article gives only GB data to match the AES coverage.

#### Annual Employment Survey

The AES is a sample survey conducted by the Earnings and Employment Division of ONS covering around 450,000 workplaces in Great Britain. Employers are sampled from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR), which is a register of those businesses with a PAYE and/or VAT record, through postal surveys.<sup>3</sup>

The description of the business, provided by the employer, is processed using optical character recognition technology allied to a piece of software called Precision Data Coder (PDC) to

provide an industrial classification of the business under SIC (92). The PDC links keywords in the business description to a choice of SIC codes, and the most appropriate code is selected by the operator.

The survey will not cover all the jobs picked up by the LFS. Jobs in private households and in businesses that are not included on the IDBR, because they do not have a PAYE or VAT record, will be excluded. The AES will also exclude members of the armed forces and homeworkers on piecework rates. However, people with more than

one job will be counted in every workplace where they are employed.

### Industrial classification and adjustments

In both surveys, the industry details have been coded using the Standard Industrial Classification of economic activities 1992 (SIC 92) which provides a hierarchy of groupings from the highest level of 17 main sections represented by the letters A to Q down to the most detailed level with over 500 industry classes.

### Box 1 How do surveys code businesses?

#### Annual Employment Survey

A set of European guidelines dictate how businesses should be classified. In theory, businesses should be classified to the activity that provides the greatest added value. This means ONS should obtain information on the total revenue generated from each activity and subtract the value of the inputs, such as labour costs, in order to establish which activity gives the greatest added value.

In practice, this approach is too complex and ONS relies on two more basic pieces of information: the **business description** and a breakdown of their **turnover**. The business description is collected as part of the AES. It is collected for every site covered by the survey and relies on the business' own perception of their activities. The turnover breakdown is collected through the Annual Business Inquiry and the Prodcum Inquiry, and gives a more mechanistic approach to business classification, in that businesses are classified according to the product or products yielding the greatest sales revenue or turnover.

Mixed activity sites should be classified according to the main activity taking place. Large organisations with many sites can be more difficult to pigeonhole. It is easy to envisage a large retail chain which would have a variety of different activities – retail (the shops themselves), distribution (the regional warehouses), perhaps even a central customer helpdesk classified to business services.

Each site ('local unit') has its own separate classification, but the whole organisation ('enterprise') also gains a classification code – once again according to the principal activity. ONS carries out regular checks to ensure that the classifications of the local units and of the enterprises are consistent where possible. There are also mechanisms in place to resolve any conflicts if one inquiry suggests one code and a second suggests an alternative.

#### Labour Force Survey

LFS respondents are asked: "What did the firm/organisation you worked for mainly make or do (at the place where you worked)?" If the respondent works in manufacturing, interviewers probe for the main product made and main raw material used; for processing they probe for the main end product; for distribution the main product that is distributed, and whether it is wholesale or retail; and if the respondent works in an office, what activity the office is responsible for. The information collected is specific to the respondent's place of work.

In the majority of cases, the first contact with the respondent will be with a face-to-face interviewer, and subsequent interviews are conducted mainly by telephone interviewers, where respondents are asked to confirm the information is still correct rather than it being asked afresh.

The information collected is coded to the Standard Industrial Classification (1992) by interviewers after the interviews.

In this article the above coverage and definitional factors are taken into account before comparing the estimates of employee jobs at the industry level from the two sources. The LFS estimates of employees by industry are converted into an estimate of jobs in Great Britain by excluding industry groups P (private households with employed persons) and Q (extra-territorial organisations and bodies) of SIC(92) and by including second jobs.

The analysis incorporates the revised AES results (see 'Revision of Annual Employment Survey results for 1995 and 1996', pp387-97, *Labour Market Trends* July 1998). The revisions have generally led to improvements in comparisons with the LFS at aggregate and industry level.

### Data issues affecting the surveys

Non-sampling errors arise from incomplete or out-of-date sample frames, inaccurate coding and the provision of inaccurate data by respondents. The LFS is dependent on the answers supplied by respondents and sometimes the information on industry supplied may not be as accurate as that supplied by the business itself. Likewise, with the AES, some businesses will not respond or may misunderstand the questions.

Sampling errors relate to the fact that the sample chosen is only one of a very large number of samples which might have been chosen. Any sample survey result is liable to error, and figures for smaller sub-groups such as sub-national areas or particular industries are likely to have higher levels of sampling errors than national estimates.<sup>4</sup> Users should be aware of the role of sampling errors when interpreting the results.

### Differences at broad industry level

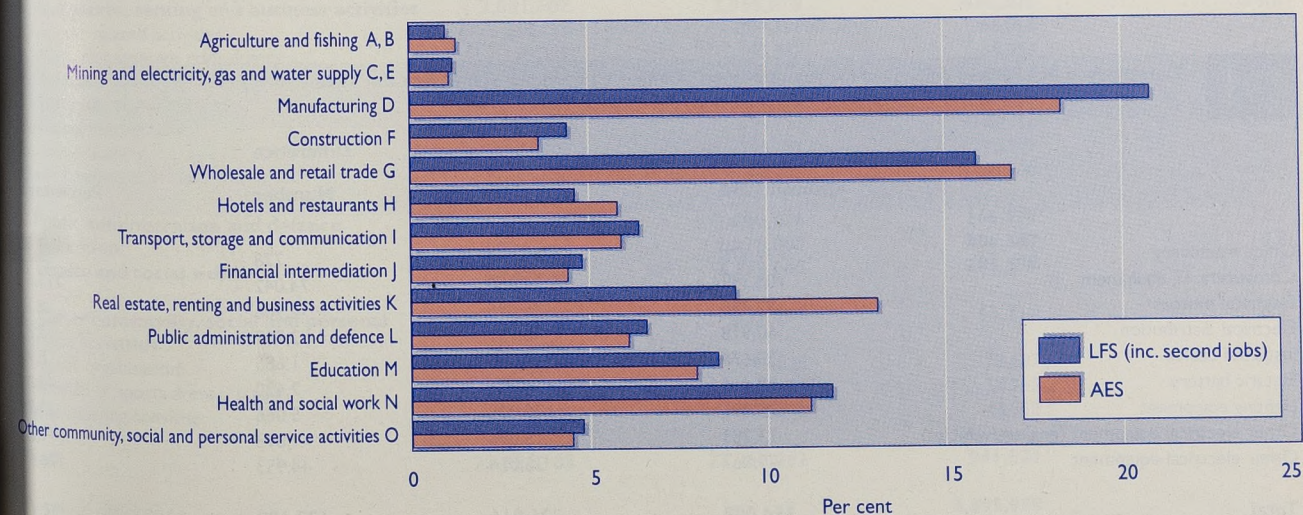
The differences between the LFS and employer survey estimates of jobs at industry level are much bigger in relative terms than the difference for all jobs. *Figure 1* compares the estimates of jobs by broad industry level. There are differences in every industry but three areas stand out:

- the LFS measures more manufacturing jobs (D);
- the LFS measures fewer jobs in 'real estate, renting and business activities' (K); and
- the LFS measures more 'public sector' jobs i.e. public administration, education and health sectors (L-N).

### Adjustments at aggregate level

The ONS article on reconciliation referred to earlier (see *note 1*) identified three ways in which jobs were likely to be included in the LFS estimate and excluded from the AES estimate. When the data were adjusted to bring the coverage in line, the estimates from the two sources were close at aggregate level. The same adjustments can be applied at industry level by excluding from the LFS those jobs that are not likely to be included in the AES. Firstly, homeworkers on piecework rates (these are people working from home who are paid by item produced) are not picked up by the employer surveys because it is more likely they should be regarded as self-employed. Secondly, a proportion of small jobs (less than five hours a week), temporary workers and low earners are not covered by the employer surveys. Adjusting for these two factors does not greatly affect the industry comparison, as the jobs are spread across industries in similar proportions to overall employment. Finally, there is the employee/self-employed boundary issue, which mainly affects the construction industry. The Inland Revenue's Survey of Personal Incomes gives estimates of self-employment which are 200,000 higher

Figure 1 Proportions of jobs in each major industry; Great Britain; 1996



Source: LFS and AES

than the LFS. Most of the difference is concentrated in the construction sector. To compensate for this, the LFS estimate of employees in construction is reduced by 200,000.

The coverage and definitional differences between the LFS and the employer-based surveys which helped to explain the difference in the job estimates at aggregate level therefore do not explain the large differences at broad industry level seen in *Figure 1*, except for construction. However, looking at more detailed industry comparisons gives a greater understanding of the differences.

### Differences at disaggregated level

In order to investigate the differences at broad industry level, it is necessary to look at the differences at a more disaggregated level. A detailed comparison shows that the differences between the sources are often attributable to a few industries and that there is high correlation between the sources for many industries. *Table 1* illustrates this for one industry group, the manufacture of 'office machinery, computers and electrical equipment', where the main difference is driven by large discrepancies in only two items: the manufacture of 'computers and IT equipment' and the manufacture of 'other electrical equipment'.

Looking at the comparison at detailed industry level therefore

highlights the important differences. *Table 2* lists the industries with the largest differences. The difference in the total number of jobs measured by the two surveys is 940,000, but the sum of the absolute differences for the industries shown is 3,900,000.

### Adjusting for known differences

Three main causes for the differences have been identified: agency staff, cleaners and security guards and alternative classification.

#### Agency staff

The employer survey classifies all employees recruited through an agency to the agency itself, while the LFS will collect details about the company they work for. This explains why the employer survey gives estimates that are 300,000 higher in 'personnel recruitment' within category K (real estate, renting and business activities). The two can be adjusted to a comparable basis by redistributing LFS agency temps from their different industries to 'personnel recruitment' in category K.

#### Cleaners and security guards

The LFS also underestimates 'industrial cleaners' in category K by 224,000. Most cleaning services that were in the public sector (L-N) have been contracted out to the private sector, but some LFS respondents may still report themselves as working in

the public sector. There are 300,000 respondents who report their occupation as cleaners and their industry as the public sector. If it is assumed that the large majority (say 90 per cent) of cleaners in the public sector should be classified to 'industrial cleaning' in category K, then the discrepancy in categories K-N is narrowed.

There is a similar issue with security guards. In the autumn 1996 LFS there were 13,000 security guards in manufacturing (D) and 35,000 in the public sector (L-N). The majority of these – say 70 per cent – are probably working for private companies and should be coded to 'other business activities' in sector K.

#### Alternative classification

Some differences in *Table 2* can easily be explained by differences in classification. For example, the LFS shows 84,000 more jobs in the 'manufacturing of motor vehicles or motor vehicles parts' than the employer surveys, but it shows 88,000 fewer jobs in the 'sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles'. It is likely that the same type of jobs are being classified differently in the LFS and employer surveys. *Table 3* shows a number of similar cases.

This alternative classification can often be explained by the business coding issues set out in *Box 1*. An example of the potential for misclassification is the manufacture of 'computers and IT equipment' in *Table 1*. Many computer manufacturers now sell directly to the public, and they have established cus-

Table 1 Comparison of LFS and AES data for manufacture of office equipment; Great Britain; 1996

	LFS	AES	Difference	
	autumn 1996	1996	Number	Percentage
Office machinery	14,478	13,700	778	5.7
Computers, IT equipment	108,392	34,350	74,042	215.6
Electrical motors	32,790	35,696	-2,906	-8.1
Electrical distribution	50,918	48,151	2,767	5.7
Insulated cables	20,675	18,990	1,685	8.9
Electric battery	8,414	5,794	2,620	45.2
Lighting equipment	25,091	20,025	5,066	25.3
Other electrical equipment (engines/vehicles)	13,283	15,096	-1,813	-12.0
Other electrical equipment	79,967	35,014	44,953	128.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>354,008</b>	<b>226,816</b>	<b>127,192</b>	<b>56.1</b>

Source: LFS and AES

Table 2 Main industry differences between LFS and AES; Great Britain; 1996

	LFS	AES	Difference	
	autumn 1996	1996	Number	Per cent
<b>A/B Agriculture and fishing</b>	<b>225,830</b>	<b>244,036</b>	<b>-18,206</b>	<b>-7.5</b>
<b>C/E Mining and electricity, gas and water supply</b>	<b>281,830</b>	<b>222,552</b>	<b>59,278</b>	<b>26.6</b>
<b>D Manufacturing</b>	<b>4,794,371</b>	<b>4,187,449</b>	<b>606,922</b>	<b>14.5</b>
Food products	437,514	367,250	70,264	19.1
Beer production	46,160	20,562	25,598	124.5
Publishing and printing	399,853	347,556	52,297	15.0
Pharmaceutical preparations	86,733	42,402	44,331	104.5
Machinery and equipment	454,023	393,175	60,848	15.5
Computers, IT equipment	113,836	34,350	79,486	231.4
Other electrical equipment	80,455	35,014	45,441	129.8
Motor vehicle	131,045	92,667	38,378	41.4
Motor vehicle parts	144,059	96,677	47,382	49.0
Other transport equipment	210,614	155,128	55,486	35.8
<b>F Construction</b>	<b>1,009,510</b>	<b>792,193</b>	<b>217,317</b>	<b>27.4</b>
<b>G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods</b>	<b>3,647,969</b>	<b>3,746,152</b>	<b>-98,183</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	463,602	551,058	-87,456	-15.9
Wholesale	650,302	954,862	-304,560	-31.9
Retail trade	2,406,736	2,181,500	225,236	10.3
<b>H Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>1,049,975</b>	<b>1,247,657</b>	<b>-197,682</b>	<b>-15.8</b>
Hotels	240,277	259,033	-18,756	-7.2
Restaurants	348,148	332,155	15,993	4.8
Bars	252,866	398,684	-145,818	-36.6
Canteens and catering	172,842	208,746	-35,904	-17.2
<b>I Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>1,478,919</b>	<b>1,242,051</b>	<b>236,868</b>	<b>19.1</b>
'Other' scheduled land transport	170,788	124,019	46,769	37.7
Freight transport by road	189,918	227,784	-37,866	-16.6
Scheduled air transport	28,667	54,205	-25,538	-47.1
'Other' air transport activities	69,451	30,151	39,300	130.3
Storage, warehousing	135,562	92,903	42,659	45.9
National post activities	243,711	206,883	36,828	17.8
<b>J Financial intermediation</b>	<b>1,105,514</b>	<b>911,798</b>	<b>193,716</b>	<b>21.2</b>
'Other' credit granting	110,524	59,103	51,421	87.0
Life insurance	59,365	117,416	-58,051	-49.4
Non-life insurance	30,562	90,620	-60,058	-66.3
Other insurance activities	303,833	133,952	169,881	126.8
<b>K Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>2,091,607</b>	<b>2,968,010</b>	<b>-876,403</b>	<b>-29.5</b>
Computer related activities	238,175	304,191	-66,016	-21.7
Business, management consultancy	79,331	145,372	-66,041	-45.4
Management activities, holding companies	30,725	78,039	-47,314	-60.6
Architecture, engineering etc.	228,641	304,273	-75,632	-24.9
Personnel recruitment	105,220	410,752	-305,532	-74.4
Industrial cleaning	171,802	395,793	-223,991	-56.6
Other business activities	61,765	166,233	-104,468	-62.8
<b>L Public administration and defence</b>	<b>1,527,405</b>	<b>1,360,826</b>	<b>166,579</b>	<b>12.2</b>
<b>M Education</b>	<b>1,981,367</b>	<b>1,675,000</b>	<b>306,367</b>	<b>18.3</b>
<b>N Health and social work</b>	<b>2,714,323</b>	<b>2,432,685</b>	<b>281,638</b>	<b>11.6</b>
<b>O Other community, social and personal service activities</b>	<b>1,095,563</b>	<b>1,032,253</b>	<b>63,310</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Religious organisations	58,715	30,028	28,687	95.5
Operation of sports arenas, stadia	131,204	92,951	38,253	41.2
Other sporting activities	79,209	125,747	-46,538	-37.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,004,183</b>	<b>22,062,662</b>	<b>941,521</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Absolute difference</b>			<b>3,895,978</b>	

Source: LFS and AES

Table 3 Differences in industry classification with revised AES figures; Great Britain; 1996

	LFS autumn 1996 estimate	AES 1996 estimate	Difference	Thousands Adjustment made
D Motor vehicle manufacture	274	190	84	-84
G Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	463	551	-88	84
D Computer manufacture	108	34	74	-67
K Computer-related activities	237	304	-67	67
I Storage and warehousing	129	93	36	-36
G Wholesale	642	955	-313	255
G Retail	2,400	2,182	218	-219
D Publishing and printing	397	348	49	-50
K Other business activities	59	166	-107	50
D Beer production	46	21	25	-25
H Bars	252	399	-147	25
H Restaurants	348	332	16	-16
H Canteens and catering	168	209	-41	16
J Life and non-life insurance	89	208	-119	119
J Other insurance activities	298	134	164	-119
I Air transport	27	54	-27	26
I 'Other' air transport activities	70	30	40	-26
I Freight transport by road	187	228	-41	40
I 'Other' land transport	170	124	46	-40

Source: LFS and AES

tomter service helplines and maintenance warranties which require significant resources. For some manufacturers, the service activities they carry out yield a greater proportion of their revenue than the sale of the computers they build. Under these circumstances, computer manufacturers are classified to computer services and therefore are not included in the employer survey estimates of employees in the manufacturing sector.

However, an LFS respondent may still view his employer as a computer manufacturer.

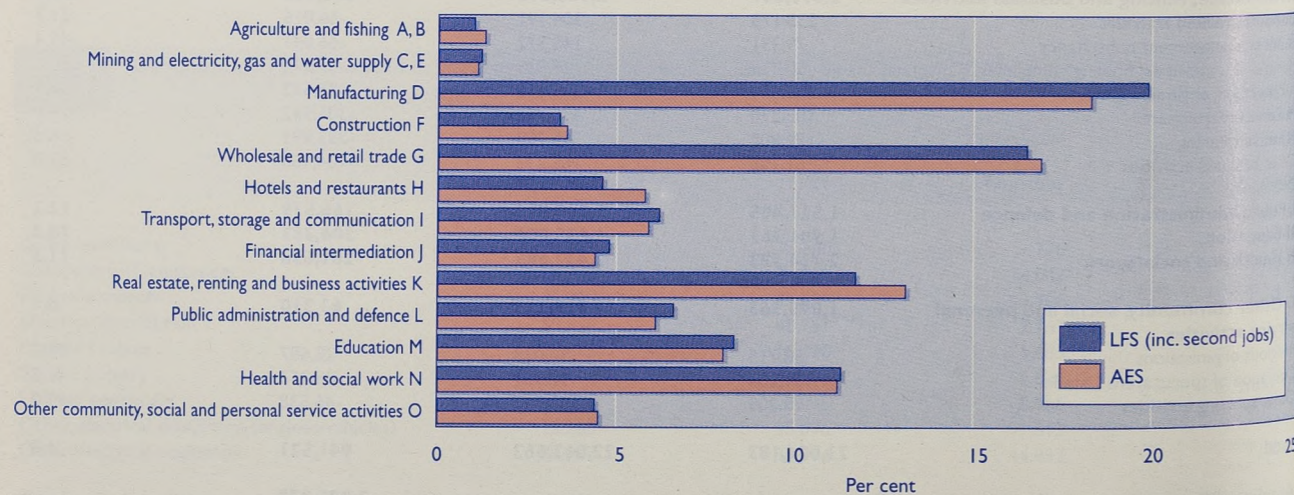
These differences can be adjusted for by redistributing LFS jobs between industries. Table 4 gives the comparison when this has been done. The sum of the absolute differences has fallen by over 2.5 million to 1,413,000. Figure 2 compares the sources at broad industry level when all the above differences

have been accounted for (including coverage and definitional factors such as small/temporary jobs, the construction industry, agency staff, cleaners and misclassification).

### Remaining discrepancies in industries

Even after these adjustments, the LFS

Figure 2 Proportions of jobs in each major industry after adjustments<sup>a</sup>; Great Britain; 1996



<sup>a</sup> After redistributing cleaners and agency jobs and adjusting for small jobs/temporary workers and misclassifications

Source: LFS and AES

Table 4 Remaining differences between LFS and employer surveys after adjusting<sup>a</sup>; Great Britain; 1996

	LFS autumn 1996	AES 1996	Difference	
			Number	Per cent
A/B Agriculture and fishing	216,652	244,036	-27,384	-11.2
C/E Mining and electricity, gas and water supply	269,875	222,552	47,323	21.3
<b>D Manufacturing</b>	<b>4,429,111</b>	<b>4,187,449</b>	<b>241,662</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Food products	427,891	367,250	60,641	16.5
Beer production	20,744	20,562	182	0.9
Publishing and printing	347,243	347,556	-313	-0.1
Pharmaceutical preparations	85,678	42,402	43,276	102.1
Machinery and equipment	448,959	393,175	55,784	14.2
Computers, IT equipment	41,392	34,350	7,042	20.5
Other electrical equipment	79,967	35,014	44,953	128.4
Motor vehicle	93,095	92,667	428	0.5
Motor vehicle parts	96,831	96,677	154	0.2
Other transport equipment	208,702	155,128	53,574	34.5
<b>F Construction</b>	<b>765,921</b>	<b>792,193</b>	<b>-26,272</b>	<b>-3.3</b>
<b>G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods</b>	<b>3,660,561</b>	<b>3,746,152</b>	<b>-85,591</b>	<b>-2.3</b>
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	546,687	551,058	-4,371	-0.8
Wholesale	983,328	954,862	28,466	3.0
Retail trade	2,181,606	2,181,500	106	0.0
<b>H Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>1,017,866</b>	<b>1,247,657</b>	<b>-229,791</b>	<b>-18.4</b>
Hotels	239,836	259,033	-19,197	-7.4
Restaurants	332,148	332,155	-7	0.0
Bars	277,425	398,684	-121,259	-30.4
Canteens and catering	184,296	208,746	-24,450	-11.7
<b>I Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>1,387,852</b>	<b>1,242,051</b>	<b>145,801</b>	<b>11.7</b>
'Other' scheduled land transport	130,177	124,019	6,158	5.0
Freight transport by road	227,388	227,784	-396	-0.2
Scheduled air transport	53,667	54,205	-538	-1.0
'Other' air transport activities	44,451	30,151	14,300	47.4
Storage, warehousing	93,060	92,903	157	0.2
National post activities	243,711	206,883	36,828	17.8
<b>J Financial intermediation</b>	<b>1,069,574</b>	<b>911,798</b>	<b>157,776</b>	<b>17.3</b>
'Other' credit granting	106,578	59,103	47,475	80.3
Life insurance	117,618	117,416	202	0.2
Non-life insurance	90,562	90,620	-58	-0.1
Other insurance activities	179,306	133,952	45,354	33.9
<b>K Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>2,593,743</b>	<b>2,968,010</b>	<b>-374,267</b>	<b>-12.6</b>
Computer related activities	303,699	304,191	-492	-0.2
Business, management consultancy	78,652	145,372	-66,720	-45.9
Management activities, holding companies	29,698	78,039	-48,341	-61.9
Architecture, engineering etc.	226,445	304,273	-77,828	-25.6
Personnel recruitment	361,725	410,752	-49,027	-11.9
Industrial cleaning	449,781	395,793	53,988	13.6
Other business activities	143,463	166,233	-22,770	-13.7
<b>L Public administration and defence</b>	<b>1,475,665</b>	<b>1,360,826</b>	<b>114,839</b>	<b>8.4</b>
<b>M Education</b>	<b>1,835,486</b>	<b>1,675,000</b>	<b>160,486</b>	<b>9.6</b>
<b>N Health and social work</b>	<b>2,508,596</b>	<b>2,432,685</b>	<b>75,911</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>O Other community, social and personal service activities</b>	<b>976,696</b>	<b>1,032,253</b>	<b>-55,557</b>	<b>-5.4</b>
Religious organisations	58,715	30,028	28,687	95.5
Operation of sports arenas and stadiums	67,204	92,951	-25,747	-27.7
Other sporting activities	79,209	125,747	-46,538	-37.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,207,598</b>	<b>22,062,662</b>	<b>144,936</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Absolute difference</b>			<b>1,413,315</b>	

Source: LFS and AES

<sup>a</sup> LFS agency staff have been moved from their different industries to 'personnel recruitment' in category K. 90 per cent of cleaners have been moved from the 'public sector' to 'industrial cleaning' in category K. 70 per cent of security guards have been moved from 'manufacturing' and 'public sector' to 'other business activities' in category K. Adjustments as detailed in Table 3 are included. 200,000 LFS jobs in 'construction' have been re-classified as self-employed and 625,000 LFS jobs unlikely to be collected from the AES have been subtracted from their different industries in line with the reconciliation at aggregate level set out in 'Comparison of sources of employment data', pp511-15, December 1997 *Labour Market Trends*.

measures more manufacturing (D) jobs and fewer 'real estate, renting and business activities' (K) relative to the employer surveys. There is no obvious read-across between the remaining large discrepancies in these industries. However, a possible cause is contracting-out of jobs whereby employees may be confused as to which industry they work in. This has been identified as an explanation of the difference between public sector estimates, but may also be true for manufacturing and business services. It is worth noting that the two sectors cover a wide range of jobs. The 'real estate, renting and business activities sector' (K) covers a diverse range of activities including insurance, estate agencies, rental, accountancy, law, market research, architecture, engineering, management consultancy and computer-related activities. There could be errors in reporting or coding between these jobs and some areas of the manufacturing sector, transport (I) or financial intermediation (J). For example, a car assembly plant with a big research and development unit may be classified to 'business services' rather than 'manufacturing'. There are some differences at the detailed industry level within manufacturing (D), hotels and restaurants (H) and transport, storage and communication (I) that are not easy to explain and require further investigation.

The LFS measures more post office jobs by a total of 37,000 (18 per cent). This may be caused in part by the difficulty of classifying those post offices which are part of a general store: the retail turnover may be the greater proportion, leading to a retail code for employer survey data.

The LFS measures more 'pharmaceutical preparation' jobs by a total of 43,000 (100 per cent). This difference is likely to be caused by the coding issues discussed above.

The LFS measures fewer bar jobs by around 121,000 (30 per cent). This is still under investigation.

### Conclusions

The above analysis shows that many of the differences between the industrial breakdown can be explained by differences in reporting or coding of the same type of jobs. These can arise because the individual has a different perspective on their work activity from the company. In many cases where the LFS underestimates relative to the employer surveys there is an overestimate in a similar area, and *vice versa*. There are also jobs, such as cleaners or security guards, which have been contracted out but where respondents still classify themselves to their 'old' industry - typically in the public sector.

After adjusting for these differences in coding where they can be identified, the LFS estimates for jobs by industry are much closer to the AES estimates, with the sum of the absolute differences having being reduced by two-thirds.

There remain some differences which require further investigation:

- the LFS measures more 'manufacturing' and 'public sector' jobs, and it measures fewer jobs in 'real estate, renting and business activities'; and
- the LFS measures fewer jobs in 'bars/pubs'.

Work is currently underway comparing the methods used in coding industries in the LFS and employer surveys. This should clarify whether the discrepancies between the surveys arise because of respondent error and/or interviewer's coding, and what the main areas of confusion are. Other areas for further study will include the construction sector.

On the basis of the reconciliation work carried out so far, ONS has concluded that the LFS is the most appropriate source when information on total employment is needed, but the employer surveys give the more appropriate information on the breakdowns by industry. This is because the SIC codes are consistent with those used for other business indicators such as output. The employer survey data are also available over a longer time period.

# Low pay and the National Insurance system: a statistical picture

By Abigail McKnight, Peter Elias and Rob Wilson, Institute for Employment Research

### Key points

- Well over two million employees have weekly earnings below the NI lower earnings limit (LEL). Four-fifths of these are women.
- Such employees (and their employers) are not required to pay NI contributions. Nearly all do not make payments. This affects their entitlement to a range of short-term benefits and also to a state pension.
- Most earning below the LEL tend to be aged under 25 and still in the education system, whereas women earning below the LEL are usually aged over 25.
- While very few men remain in low-paid jobs for any length of time, a significant number of women are in such jobs for an extended period. The impact on their pension entitlement is therefore much greater.

### Introduction

**TWO-AND-A-HALF million employees have weekly earnings below the National Insurance (NI) lower earnings limit (LEL), and most of these are women. As a result, they lose out on a range of benefits. Those earning below the LEL (£64 per week in 1998-99) do not pay NI contributions (NICs), although some may make voluntary contributions. This effectively excludes the very low-paid from the NI system.**

Employees who do not pay sufficient NICs do not acquire rights to contributory benefits, including the contributory element of Jobseeker's Allowance, Maternity Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and state pension. In addition, eligibility for statutory sick pay and statutory maternity pay is dependent on average earnings being at or above the LEL. The potential long-term effects on pension entitlement are of particular concern, since the vast majority of those earning below the LEL do not have personal pensions or access to an occupational pension, so they may be forced to rely on Income Support in retirement.

before and men are no longer seen as the only breadwinners. Yet women still have much lower average levels of income than men and their lifetime working patterns are generally very different from the male employment patterns on which the NI system is based.

Women's lower pay limits their ability to safeguard their income for periods when they are unable to earn, and the number of retired women dependent on Income Support clearly demonstrates the lifelong effects of low pay and breaks in employment for family care. The IER research not only confirmed that women are much more likely than men to be earning below the LEL, but showed that this type of employment tends to be a more permanent feature of their working lives.

Most men who earn below the LEL are aged under 25. They are usually single, work part-time (often in casual jobs) and are often still in the education system or on a government training scheme. Very few men remain in low-paid jobs over an extended period of time and so there is only a limited impact on their pension entitlement.

The pattern for women is different in many respects. Like their male counterparts, women with earnings below the LEL mainly work part-time and in low skilled occupations. However, whereas very few men aged 25-54 earn below the LEL, one in seven women in this age group do so. Very importantly, a significant number of women remain in low-paid jobs for an extended period. Thus, while the main effect on earning below the LEL for most men is a loss of eligibility for short-term contributory benefits, the impact on women is much greater, since both short-term and long-term benefits are affected.

### Home Responsibilities Protection

The role of Home Responsibilities Protection (HRP) in acquiring adequate pension rights is therefore crucial. HRP is intended to protect the state pension rights of those who take a break from employment or work part-time to enable them to care for children or disabled relatives. The research showed that entitlement to HRP on the

### New research from the EOC

The Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) has had a longstanding concern about the operation of the NI system and, specifically, about the impact of the LEL. However, in the past little has been known about the characteristics of those earning below the LEL. The Institute for Employment Research (IER) at the University of Warwick was therefore commissioned by the EOC to carry out a detailed statistical examination, from a gender perspective, of employees whose weekly earnings were below this threshold.

### Impact on individuals

Historically, women have had limited access to independent incomes because they were expected to rely on their husbands for financial security. They are now entering the workforce in greater numbers than ever

### Notes

- 1 'Comparisons of sources of employment data', pp511-5, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1997.
- 2 For more information on the LFS and its sample structure, see p52.
- 3 For more information on the AES, see pp487-95, *Labour Market Trends*, November 1996, and pp461-7, *Labour Market Trends*, November 1997.
- 4 Information on LFS and AES sampling errors are available from 'The new presentation of labour market statistics: guidance for users about sources', pp249-58, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1998, and, for the LFS, from the *LFS User Guide Volume 1* (price £5, contact Barbara Louca on 0171 533 6179). More details of sampling errors for the AES will be published in a forthcoming issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

### Further information:

For further information, contact

Nigel Stuttard,

Room B3/08,

Office for National Statistics,

1 Drummond Gate,

London SW1V 2QQ,

tel. 0171 533 6167,

e-mail: nigel.stuttard@ons.gov.uk

grounds of responsibility for dependent children is progressively lost by women employees after the age of 40 years. If they have no children, or their children have ceased to be dependent, women must apply for HRP based on their caring responsibilities.

This suggests that, while HRP is certainly reducing the proportion of women employees whose pension entitlement is affected by their low earnings, it is not preventing a significant proportion of low-paid women failing to accumulate substantial state pension entitlement.

The EOC's view is that the NI system therefore needs to be reformed to ensure that the vast majority of part-time and low-paid workers are included.

### Implications for the labour market

In addition to the impact on individuals, the system of an earnings threshold has other implications for the labour market. There is a potential financial incentive for employers to keep wages below the LEL, since they do not currently have to make NICs for employees earning below the threshold.

One EOC research study found that hours of work and rates of pay in some local authorities were set at levels to ensure that the weekly earnings of part-time employees remained below the LEL. Another found that some employers in the retail sector employed part-timers in part to avoid making NICs.<sup>1</sup> There is also some evidence that low-paid employees may willingly co-operate with employers to ensure that their weekly earnings do not exceed the LEL so that NICs do not have to be deducted from their pay packets.

### Change to the system

With the intention of improving incentives and encouraging job creation, the Government has announced that from April 1999 employees and employers will only pay NICs on the portion of earnings above the NI threshold. For employers the threshold will be aligned with the personal allowance for income tax (£81 per week in 1998-99). The Government is committed to aligning the starting point at which employees pay contributions (£64 per week in 1998-99) with the single personal allowance at some time in the future, but it is not clear how the benefit entitlement of the low-paid will be protected when this change is implemented. The majority of the employees affected by any such change would be women. An estimated 0.6 million female and 0.1 million male employees earned between £62 and £80 per week in summer 1997.

### Research methodology

The study by IER involved a review of previous research on low-paid employment and an analysis of data from five sources – the Labour Force Survey (LFS) from 1992-97; the British Household Panel Study (BHPS) from 1991-96; the New Earnings Survey Panel Dataset (NESPD) from 1986-96; the 1994-95 Family Resources Survey (FRS); and the Family and Working Lives Survey (FWLS), a one-off survey conducted in 1994-95.

The LFS, and to a lesser extent the other surveys, was analysed to describe the characteristics of people earning below the LEL and the jobs in which they are employed. The BHPS and the NESPD were examined to explore the issue of earnings mobility for those who earn below the LEL, while the FWLS was used to examine the work histories of the very low-paid. Unless stated below, all data cover Great Britain, are from the LFS and are for 1995-96. The data are drawn from an 'annual' survey of the LFS, which has been achieved through the merging of data from four consecutive quarters of the LFS (spring 1995-winter 1995/6). Data on Child Benefit are based on a pooled analysis of the spring 1993-winter 1995/6 LFS. Data on household income and the earnings of partners are from the 1996 BHPS, while the section on earnings mobility of the low-paid is based on an analysis of the 1991-96 BHPS. Data on pension schemes and plans are from the 1994-95 FRS. The section on work histories of the low-paid is based on an analysis of the 1994-95 FWLS and data are for the UK.

### Key findings

#### Review of research on low-paid employment

Previous research has shown that most low-paid employees are women, tend to be less well qualified than average, work in small establishments, usually work part-time and are often employed in retail or in hotels and catering and/or in personal service occupations.

There is growing evidence about the persistence of low pay – people in low-paid jobs tend to remain in low-paid jobs – and the high turnover between 'low-pay' and 'no-pay' – people in low-paid employment are much more likely to drop out of employment than people in better-paid jobs. The low-paid are therefore less likely to accumulate significant assets (homes, pensions, etc.) during their working lives.

### Characteristics of those earning below the LEL

It is estimated that 19 per cent of female employees and 5.5 per cent of male employees have weekly earnings below the LEL. This means that approximately 2 million female employees and 0.6 million male employees are currently outside the contributory benefit system (unless they make voluntary contributions).

The majority (70 per cent) of male employees who earn below the LEL are aged under 25, and a quarter of male employees aged 16-24 have earnings below the threshold. Almost a third of female employees aged 16-24 have earnings below the LEL, but this age group accounts for only a quarter of all women with earnings below the threshold.

In all, 28 per cent of female, but only 6 per cent of male, employees aged 55 and over earn below the LEL. Even more strikingly, whereas 15 per cent of female employees in the age groups 25-29 and 40-54 earn below the LEL, only 1 per cent of males of these ages do so.

Within each level of qualification, a much higher proportion of women than of similarly qualified men are earning below the LEL. Thus, 15 per cent of women employees with at least one O-level (or GCSE equivalent) earn below the LEL, compared with only 5 per cent of their male counterparts.

Three-quarters of men with earnings below the LEL are single and only a fifth are married or cohabiting. This is a reflection of the fact that men earning below the LEL tend to be aged 16-24. In contrast, 58 per cent of all females earning below the LEL are married or cohabiting and 30 per cent are single. Some 12 per cent of women with earnings below the threshold are separated, widowed or divorced. In all, 63 per cent of men and women with earnings below the LEL have dependent children.

As entitlement to Child Benefit declines with age, the proportion of women employees earning below the LEL rises. It appears, therefore, that after the age of 40, entitlement to Home Responsibilities Protection may be progressively lost by women employees, unless they qualify under the caring criteria.

One in ten women earning below the LEL hold a second job, compared with 6 per cent of men earning below the LEL and 5 per cent of women earning above the LEL. Only in a small minority of cases does the holding of a second job mean that total weekly earnings exceed the LEL.

The great majority of employees (94 per cent) who earn below the LEL work part-time and more than a third of all females

who are employed part-time earn below the LEL. A higher proportion (15 per cent) of men than women (4 per cent) who earn below the LEL are employed full-time.

Men and women earning below the LEL are more likely to be employed in temporary jobs than those with earnings above the LEL, and fully half of those working on a casual basis have earnings below the threshold. A higher proportion of women than men who earn below the LEL are in permanent jobs.

Men and women who earn below the LEL are mainly employed in low-skilled occupations (personal services, sales and other 'elementary' occupations). In all occupations, a much higher proportion of female than male employees have earnings below this threshold. Some 44 per cent of women earning below the LEL are employed in either retail or hotels and catering; retail also accounts for 37 per cent of male employment below the LEL. Employees of either sex are more likely to earn below the LEL in hotels and catering than in any other sector.

Women earning below the LEL tend to live in households where total income is well below average. Moreover, their partners usually have a lower employment rate

than the partners of women with higher weekly earnings. In 1996, 22 per cent of the partners of women earning below the LEL were unemployed or economically inactive. This compared with 9 per cent of the partners of those earning above the LEL.

In 1994-95, 3 per cent of women earning below the LEL were currently paying into a pension scheme, while 7 per cent had a personal pension plan. This compared with 45 per cent and 19 per cent respectively of women earning above the LEL.

### Earnings mobility of the very low-paid

Women are more likely than men to remain in low pay. Some 20 per cent of women, compared with only 3 per cent of men, earning below the LEL in 1991 were also earning below the threshold in 1996. A further 13 per cent of women earning below the LEL in 1991 had earnings only just above the LEL in 1996.

### Work histories of the very low-paid

Women earning below the LEL in 1994-95 had, on average, spent less time in

employment over their working lives than higher-paid women. In particular, they were more likely to have spent time out of employment during the years of family formation.

A higher proportion of women earning below the LEL in 1994-95 had been employed in part-time jobs in the past than higher-paid women. Moreover, they had mainly been employed in low-wage occupations.

### Further research on the LEL

The EOC has now commissioned IER to examine how employers and employees operate within the constraints of the current NI system and the short-term and long-term consequences that these have for individual women and men and their families. This will involve case study research within the hospitality sector. It is anticipated that the project will be completed by March 1999.

*The full report, Low Pay and the National Insurance System: a Statistical Picture, by Abigail McKnight, Peter Elias and Rob Wilson, is available from the EOC, tel. 0161 833 9244, ISBN 1 870358 78 3, free of charge.*

### Note

<sup>1</sup> See K. Escott and D. Whitfield, *The Gender Impact of CCT in Local Government* (EOC Research Discussion Series, no. 12, 1995) and F. Neathey and J. Hurstfield, *Flexibility in Practice: Women's Employment and Pay in Retail and Finance* (EOC Research Discussion Series, no. 16, 1995).



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## Research brief

# Young people in jobs without training

By IFF Limited

Young people in jobs without training

### Key points

- The young men in the study were most often employed doing assembly, packing or sorting work in factory or warehouse environments, or in general labourer positions. For young women, the most common positions were again relatively low-skilled: retail assistants, assembly work and waitressing jobs.

- Among those actively choosing to leave education, dislike of school, poor performance and the desire to get a job and earn money were the key motivating factors. Job turnover was relatively high: for less than half of the sample of young people their current job was their first since leaving education.

- It cannot be assumed the young people in the study have rejected education and learning outright. Indeed, a number planned to go back to college full-time and others were considering evening classes.

- Current experience of job-related training was usually limited to induction training and/or demonstration of the tasks involved. Most of the young people understood that no structured training would be (immediately) forthcoming.

- Half the sample agreed that they would like a different job but that they needed more qualifications to get it. In this environment the prospects for take-up of any training offered appear good.

### Introduction

**THIS study investigated the characteristics, circumstances, attitudes and employment details of 197 young people aged 16 and 17 who left school without qualifications at level 2 (that is, five GCSEs A\*-C; and Intermediate GNVQ; or NVQ level 2) or above, and who are currently in work but not in receipt of formal, structured training leading to a recognised qualification at that level.**

Given the aims of the Government's 'Investing in Young People' strategy, there is interest in the aptitude and propensity of such young people to accept continued education and training should it be offered to them. This study was therefore commissioned to guide and inform policy-making in this area.

The aim of the study was to cover as wide a range as possible of the attitudes and circumstances of this group. It was not intended that the results would necessarily be statistically representative of this group nationally, given the sample size and method adopted to obtain a sample for this research. However, although primarily a qualitative exercise, a fairly large number of interviews were required to provide robust results reflecting the range of attitudes and situations of this heterogeneous group. The research aimed to achieve 150-200 face-to-face interviews. In total, 197 interviews were conducted between December 1997 and March 1998.

### Key findings of the research

Most of those interviewed left school with at least some qualifications (usually GCSEs) - only around one in seven left with no qualifications whatsoever. Among those actively choosing to leave education, dislike of school (usually expressed simply in terms of not liking the teachers and the school environment), poor performance (which was often linked to the first point) and the desire to get a job and earn money were the key motivating factors. Most of the cohort (three in four) were currently employed in full-time, permanent jobs, working 35 hours a week over five days. The retail and manufacturing sectors employ three in four of these young people. Most work in un- or low-skilled positions. Most were not against training *per se*. On the contrary, there was widespread acceptance of the value of training and its capacity

to open doors to better jobs and enhanced wages. However, such training requires personal investment and must therefore be seen to facilitate markedly better career options rather than a more-skilled variant on their current job. Although many were in positions which they recognised as being relatively unchallenging, it was very clear that most had firm ambitions for the future in terms of their work. Some talked generally in terms of being in a career or having a trade or being in a 'proper job'; this often linked to the desire to be earning more money.

### Leaving education and looking for work

Those who left school at the end of Year 11 divide into those who did so because they wanted to leave at the first opportunity (the larger group) and those who left because they had not done well enough to get a place at college, or the course they wished to study was not available (locally).

Decisions to leave school and to enter the world of work, and the various options available and considered at this time, appear not to be influenced greatly by parents, friends or careers advisers. The young people were keen to emphasise that it was their own decision.

Those who started post-Year 11 education left it for a mix of reasons. The general conclusion, however, was that it cannot be assumed these young people have rejected education and learning outright. Indeed, a number planned to go back to college full-time and others were considering evening classes.

A slight majority of the sample left school with at least fairly definite plans of what they wanted to do. This still left a large proportion who simply knew that they wanted to 'get a job' without this being very focused.

In terms of looking for work, only around one in ten left it for more than a month after leaving school before seeking employment, compared with around a quarter who started looking before they left school, and a similar proportion who already had a job to go to.

### Current jobs

Young men were most often employed doing assembly, packing or sorting work in

factory or warehouse environments, or in general labourer positions. For young women, the most common positions were again relatively low-skilled: retail assistants, assembly work and waitressing jobs.

Jobs tended to be secured in a short space of time: approximately four in five were working within two months of leaving school. 'It was just a job', it being close to where they lived and just needing the money were among the most common reasons explaining why they applied for their current jobs. A minority of these jobs (around three in ten) were jobs of first choice (i.e. what the young people really wanted to do), and it was very rare for jobs to be taken because they offered a good chance of career progression or of further training.

Job turnover was relatively high: for less than half of the sample of young people their current job was their first since leaving education. The young people were evenly balanced between those who described their current job as a fill-in until they found something that they really wanted to do, and those who said they would be happy to do their current job indefinitely.

Most of the young people professed themselves to be relatively happy in their current jobs, with this satisfaction frequently running against expectation. Reasons focused on finding the work easy, and liking the work environment and the interaction with their colleagues. Very few focused on the challenge or the responsibilities or the prospects for promotion, training or development.

On prompting, the vast majority (three in four) said they wanted a job which was challenging. In a similar vein, very few agreed that pay is more important than a job offering the chance of progress and promotion.

### Training

Current experience of job-related training was minimal and was usually limited to induction training and/or demonstration of the tasks involved. The lack of structured training in their current jobs was not a surprise to these young people, in that most were either made aware by the employer at the interview or understood, given the nature of the type of work, that none would be (immediately) forthcoming.

More in-depth training was likely to be gained in the near future in their current jobs by relatively few: training was rarely asked for or promised. In part, this reflected the nature of the posts held - they were unskilled positions for which in-depth training would be inappropriate. This was something of which the cohort were, by and large, very much aware. Indeed, many would not have been interested in training for jobs which they had no intention of spending the rest of their lives doing.

Half the sample agreed that they would like a different job but that they needed more qualifications to get it. In this environment the prospects for take up of any training offered appear good.

*Copies of the full report, ref. RR 75, ISBN 0 85522 834 2, costing £4.95 each, available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5850, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6ZQ, tel. 0845 6022260. Further information about this research can be obtained from Rob Hardcastle, Room W606, Department for Education and Employment, Moorfoot, Sheffield S4 4PQ, e-mail: Rob.Hardcastle@dfee.gov.uk*

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Average Earnings Index: all employees: by industry	5.3	Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry	E.2
Manual employees	5.4	Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employee jobs by industry group	E.2
Non-manual employees	5.5	Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employee jobs by industry group	E.3
All employees	5.6	Average earnings and hours of all full-time employee jobs by industry group	E.3
Unit wage costs: index for main industrial sectors	5.8	Unit wage costs: index for manufacturing and whole economy	E.2
Selected countries: index of wages per head	5.9	Selected countries: index of wages per head	E.2
<b>RETAIL PRICES</b>			
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Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	6.2	Retail prices: detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	H.2
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Note: Coverage and definitions of some tables may have been changed in some cases.

# Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
<b>LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE</b>				Earnings: international comparisons	M	Oct 98	E.31
UK summary for latest nine quarters	M	Oct 98	A.1	Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313
Regional labour market summary	M	Oct 98	A.2	<b>GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING</b>			
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY</b>				Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	M	Oct 98	F.1
Employment by category	M	Oct 98	B.1	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	M	Oct 98	F.2
Employment by age	M	Oct 98	B.2	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	M	Oct 98	F.3
Employment by occupation	Q	Aug 98	B.3	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	M	Oct 98	F.4
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Oct 98	B.11	Other training: destination of leavers	M	Oct 98	F.5
Employee jobs by industry	M	Oct 98	B.12	Other training: qualifications of leavers	M	Oct 98	F.6
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Oct 98	B.13	TEC/CCTE performance tables	A	Nov 97	479
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Oct 98	B.14	<b>OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS</b>			
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Oct 98	B.15	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Oct 98	G.1
Employee jobs by region	Q	Aug 98	B.16	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Oct 98	G.2
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	Aug 98	B.17	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Oct 98	G.3
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Usual weekly hours of work	M	Oct 98	B.22	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Oct 98	G.12
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed	M (Q)	Oct 98	B.32	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 98	299
Total hours worked per week	Q	Oct 98	B.33	International labour disputes	A	Apr 98	189
Job-related training	Q	Aug 98	B.41	Trade union membership	A	Jul 98	353
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	Aug 98	B.51	Labour market and educational status of young people	M	Oct 98	G.21
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<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>				Jobseekers with disabilities (placed into employment)	M	Oct 98	G.22
ILO unemployment by age and duration	M	Oct 98	C.1	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Sep 98	459
ILO unemployment rates by age	M	Oct 98	C.2	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Aug 97	295
ILO unemployed looking for full-time/part-time work	M	Oct 98	C.3	Women in the labour market	Q	Aug 98	419
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Aug 98	C.4	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 98	97
Claimant count by region	M	Oct 98	C.11	Job-related training	Q	Sep 98	458
Claimant count by age and duration	Q	Sep 98	C.12	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Oct 98	G.31
Claimant count by age and duration: reasons	Q	Sep 98	C.13	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Oct 98	G.32
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M	Oct 98	C.14	Sickness absence	Q	Aug 98	418
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Oct 98	C.21	Seasonal adjustment review	A	Jun 98	313
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Oct 98	C.22	Skill needs in Britain	A	Dec 97	517
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Oct 98	C.23	Labour force projections	A	Jun 98	281
Claimant count flows	M	Oct 98	C.31	Industrial and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics	A	Apr 97	151
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Aug 98	C.32	<b>RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>			
Interval between claims	Q	Sep 98	C.33	Background economic indicators	M	Oct 98	H.1
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Oct 98	C.34	Retail prices: summary	M	Oct 98	H.11
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Oct 98	C.35	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Oct 98	H.12
Redundancies in UK	Q	Aug 98	C.41	Retail prices: selected items	M	Oct 98	H.13
Redundancies by region	Q	Aug 98	C.42	Retail prices: general index	M	Oct 98	H.14
Redundancies by industry	Q	Aug 98	C.43	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Oct 98	H.15
International comparisons	M	Oct 98	C.51	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Oct 98	H.21
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY</b>				Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs	M	Oct 98	H.22
Economic activity by age	M	Oct 98	D.1	Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different. A - Annual Q - Quarterly M - Monthly			
Economic inactivity	M	Oct 98	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	Oct 98	D.3				
<b>EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS</b>							
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Oct 98	E.1				
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Oct 98	E.3				
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Aug 98	E.11				
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Nov 97	469				
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Aug 98	E.12				
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Aug 98	E.13				
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Aug 98	E.14				
Unit wage costs	M	Oct 98	E.21				

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

Recently discontinued tables may be found in the list opposite. Please refer to April 1998 *Labour Market Trends*, pS79, for tables not listed here.

# A.1 LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE United Kingdom summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGSO	MGSR	MGSU	MGSX
<b>All</b>									
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	79.8	58.0	72.7	8.8
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	80.4	59.6	74.5	7.3
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	80.6	59.9	75.0	6.9
1991	45,226	28,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	80.1	58.6	73.2	8.4
1992	45,310	28,691	25,861	2,830	16,619	79.2	57.1	71.3	9.9
1993	45,400	28,559	25,563	2,996	16,842	78.7	56.3	70.6	10.3
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
<b>3-month averages</b>									
May-Jul 1996	45,756	28,659	26,323	2,336	17,097	78.4	57.5	71.9	8.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45,775	28,701	26,382	2,319	17,074	78.5	57.6	72.0	8.1
Jul-Sep	45,782	28,694	26,379	2,315	17,088	78.4	57.6	71.9	8.1
Aug-Oct	45,798	28,754	26,436	2,319	17,044	78.5	57.7	72.1	8.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,816	28,804	26,509	2,295	17,012	78.7	57.9	72.3	8.0
Oct-Dec	45,827	28,795	26,529	2,266	17,032	78.7	57.9	72.4	7.9
Nov 96-Jan 97	45,842	28,830	26,601	2,229	17,011	78.7	58.0	72.5	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	45,857	28,836	26,657	2,180	17,021	78.6	58.1	72.6	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	45,866	28,836	26,702	2,134	17,030	78.6	58.2	72.7	7.4
Feb-Apr	45,879	28,846	26,747	2,099	17,033	78.6	58.3	72.8	7.3
Mar-May (Spr)	45,898	28,845	26,761	2,083	17,053	78.5	58.3	72.8	7.2
Apr-Jun	45,909	28,898	26,816	2,082	17,011	78.7	58.4	72.9	7.2
May-Jul	45,921	28,932	26,833	2,099	16,989	78.7	58.4	72.9	7.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45,939	28,900	26,859	2,042	17,039	78.6	58.5	73.0	7.1
Jul-Sep	45,948	28,883	26,911	1,971	17,065	78.6	58.6	73.1	6.8
Aug-Oct	45,960	28,872	26,941	1,930	17,089	78.5	58.6	73.2	6.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,978	28,879	26,966	1,913	17,098	78.5	58.7	73.2	6.6
Oct-Dec	45,991	28,874	26,982	1,893	17,116	78.5	58.7	73.3	6.6
Nov 97-Jan 98	46,004	28,858	26,989	1,870	17,145	78.4	58.7	73.3	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	46,017	28,868	27,007	1,861	17,148	78.5	58.7	73.3	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	46,030	28,884	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
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	39	16	70	-55	23	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.2
Per cent	0.1	0.1	0.3	-3.0	0.1				
Over last 12 months	161	-26	287	-313	186	-0.2	0.4	0.6	-1.1
Per cent	0.3	-0.1	1.1	-14.9	1.1				
<b>Male</b>									
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
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	11.8
1995	22,132	16,059	14,423	1,636	6,074	85.1	65.2	76.4	10.2
1996	22,232	16,069	14,498	1,570	6,163	85.0	65.2	76.6	9.8
1997	22,341	16,100	14,777	1,324	6,240	84.8	66.1	77.7	8.2
1998	22,441	16,078	14,973	1,105	6,363	84.3	66.7	78.4	6.9
<b>3-month averages</b>									
May-Jul 1996	22,251	16,057	14,530	1,527	6,194	84.9	65.3	76.7	9.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,262	16,074	14,559	1,515	6,188	84.9	65.4	76.8	9.4
Jul-Sep	22,269	16,069	14,557	1,512	6,200	84.8	65.4	76.8	9.4
Aug-Oct	22,279	16,084	14,574	1,510	6,196	84.9	65.4	76.8	9.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,288	16,111	14,630	1,480	6,178	85.0	65.6	77.1	9.2
Oct-Dec	22,297	16,076	14,634	1,442	6,221	84.8	65.6	77.1	9.0
Nov 96-Jan 97	22,305	16,094	14,683	1,411	6,211	84.9	65.8	77.3	8.8
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	22,315	16,097	14,717	1,380	6,218	84.8	66.0	77.5	8.6
Jan-Mar 1997	22,321	16,103	14,753	1,350	6,217	84.9	66.1	77.7	8.4
Feb-Apr	22,330	16,101	14,779	1,322	6,229	84.8	66.2	77.8	8.2
Mar-May (Spr)	22,341	16,100	14,777	1,324	6,240	84.8	66.1	77.7	8.2
Apr-Jun	22,348	16,118	14,812	1,306	6,230	84.9	66.3	77.9	8.1
May-Jul	22,356	16,127	14,812	1,314	6,229	84.8	66.3	77.9	8.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,367	16,115	14,848	1,267	6,252	84.7	66.4	78.0	7.9
Jul-Sep	22,372	16,103	14,874	1,228	6,270	84.6	66.5	78.1	7.6
Aug-Oct	22,381	16,112	14,911	1,200	6,269	84.7	66.6	78.3	7.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,392	16,115	14,927	1,188	6,277	84.7	66.7	78.3	7.4
Oct-Dec	22,400	16,114	14,939	1,175	6,286	84.7	66.7	78.4	7.3
Nov 97-Jan 98	22,408	16,116	14,960	1,156	6,292	84.6	66.8	78.5	7.2
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,416	16,120	14,978	1,141	6,297	84.6	66.8	78.6	7.1
Jan-Mar 1998	22,425	16,110	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	6.7
May-Jul	22,458	16,093	15,011	1,082	6,365	84.3	66.8	78.6	6.7
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	25	-1	54	-55	26	-0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.3
Per cent	0.1	0.0	0.4	-4.8	0.4				
Over last 12 months	102	-33	199	-232	136	-0.5	0.6	0.7	-1.4
Per cent	0.5	-0.2	1.3	-17.6	2.2				

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

# LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE United Kingdom summary A.1

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MGSN	MGSF	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGSQ	MGST	MGSW	MGSZ
<b>Female</b>									
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
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	928	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
<b>3-month averages</b>									
May-Jul 1996	23,504	12,602	11,793	809	10,902	71.2	50.2	66.6	6.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,512	12,627	11,823	803	10,886	71.4	50.3	66.7	6.4
Jul-Sep	23,514	12,626	11,822	804	10,888	71.3	50.3	66.6	6.4
Aug-Oct	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.

# A.1 LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE United Kingdom summary

Thousands, not 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
<b>All</b>	<b>MGTY</b>	<b>MGTS</b>	<b>MGTM</b>	<b>MGTP</b>	<b>MGTV</b>	<b>MGUB</b>	<b>MGUE</b>	<b>MGUH</b>	<b>MGUK</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
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	57.1	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	26,682	2,034	17,182	78.2	58.1	72.5	7.9
1998	46,056	28,713	26,947	1,766	17,343	78.0	58.5	73.1	6.1
<b>3-month averages</b>									
May-Jul 1996	45,756	28,718	26,342	2,376	17,038	78.5	57.6	71.9	8.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45,775	28,709	26,507	2,202	16,866	79.0	57.9	72.3	8.3
Jul-Sep	45,782	28,936	26,527	2,409	16,846	79.1	57.9	72.4	8.3
Aug-Oct	45,796	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	28,726	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	7.1
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	28,980	26,980	2,131	16,829	79.2	58.7	73.3	7.3
Jul-Sep	45,948	29,118	27,051	2,066	16,830	79.2	58.9	73.5	7.1
Aug-Oct	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	6.2
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	6.4
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	39	210	187	23	-171	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0
Per cent	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.3	-1.0				
Over last 12 months	161	-9	288	-297	170	-0.2	0.4	0.6	-1.0
Per cent	0.3	0.0	1.1	-13.9	1.0				
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGTZ</b>	<b>MGTT</b>	<b>MGTN</b>	<b>MGTO</b>	<b>MGTV</b>	<b>MGUC</b>	<b>MGUF</b>	<b>MGUI</b>	<b>MGUL</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
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
<b>3-month averages</b>									
May-Jul 1996	22,251	16,101	14,547	1,554	6,150	85.1	65.4	76.8	9.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,262	16,222	14,656	1,566	6,040	85.7	65.8	77.3	9.7
Jul-Sep	22,269	16,226	14,667	1,559	6,043	85.7	65.9	77.4	9.6
Aug-Oct	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	8.8
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	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	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
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	25	128	135	-7	-103	0.6	0.5	0.6	-0.1
Per cent	0.1	0.8	0.9	-0.7	-1.6				
Over last 12 months	102	-26	195	-220	128	-0.5	0.6	0.7	-1.4
Per cent	0.5	-0.2	1.3	-16.4	2.1				

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

# LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE United Kingdom summary

Thousands, not 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
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGUA</b>	<b>MGTU</b>	<b>MGTO</b>	<b>MGTR</b>	<b>MGTX</b>	<b>MGUD</b>	<b>MGUG</b>	<b>MGUJ</b>	<b>MGUM</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
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	7.6
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	949	10,989	70.6	49.0	65.1	7.3
1994	23,416	12,436	11,526	910	10,979	70.6	49.2	65.3	6.8
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
<b>3-month averages</b>									
May-Jul 1996	23,504	12,617	11,795	822	10,888	71.4	50.2	66.6	6.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,512	12,687	11,851	836	10,825	71.7	50.4	66.9	6.6
Jul-Sep	23,514	12,711	11,860	851	10,803	71.8	50.4	66.9	6.7
Aug-Oct	23,519	12,728	11,890	837	10,792	71.9	50.6	67.0	6.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,527	12,741	11,907	834	10,787	72.0			

# A.2 LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE Regional labour market summary

Labour Force Survey (May 1998 to July 1998)

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economic activity				Economically inactive				LFS employment				
	Total	Level	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Level	Rate(%)*	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
North East	2,037	1,164	73.1	660	505	873	26.9	331	542	1,059	66.4	589	70.7	470	61.5
North West	4,289	2,635	76.7	1,464	1,171	1,654	23.3	635	1,018	2,473	71.9	1,359	75.8	1,114	67.5
Merseyside	1,086	597	70.1	332	265	489	29.9	180	309	531	62.0	286	66.3	244	57.6
Yorkshire & the Humber	3,955	2,433	77.5	1,366	1,067	1,522	22.5	572	950	2,242	71.3	1,241	75.6	1,000	66.6
East Midlands	3,280	2,133	81.5	1,190	943	1,147	18.5	422	725	2,023	77.1	1,128	82.6	895	71.1
West Midlands	4,144	2,626	79.3	1,489	1,137	1,518	20.7	544	974	2,471	74.5	1,393	80.6	1,078	67.7
Eastern	4,190	2,763	82.1	1,560	1,203	1,427	17.9	506	921	2,631	78.1	1,487	84.6	1,144	70.9
London	5,493	3,528	77.0	1,953	1,576	1,965	23.0	716	1,249	3,240	70.7	1,784	76.2	1,456	64.7
South East	6,179	4,100	83.2	2,269	1,831	2,079	16.8	741	1,338	3,922	79.5	2,170	85.3	1,752	73.2
South West	3,870	2,467	82.2	1,366	1,101	1,403	17.8	519	884	2,354	78.3	1,299	83.3	1,055	72.7
England	38,524	24,448	79.3	13,648	10,799	14,076	20.7	5,166	8,911	22,944	74.3	12,736	79.6	10,209	68.5
Wales	2,301	1,303	72.8	719	584	998	27.2	397	601	1,210	67.5	663	71.2	547	63.5
Scotland	4,026	2,491	77.5	1,359	1,132	1,535	22.5	577	959	2,296	71.3	1,238	74.8	1,057	67.6
Great Britain	44,851	28,242	78.8	15,726	12,515	16,609	21.2	6,139	10,470	26,450	73.7	14,637	78.8	11,813	68.2
Northern Ireland	1,230	736	72.8	418	317	495	27.2	174	321	681	67.3	384	73.9	297	60.5
United Kingdom	46,081	28,977	78.6	16,145	12,833	17,104	21.4	6,313	10,791	27,132	73.5	15,021	78.6	12,111	68.0

	Employer surveys			Labour Force Survey						Benefits Agency administration system					
	Employee jobs (March 1998)			ILO unemployed (May 1998 to July 1998)						Claimant count (August 1998), seasonally adjusted					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)**	Level	Rate(%)**	Level	Rate(%)**	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Rate(%)*
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
North East	902	450	453	105	9.1	71	10.7	35	6.9	80.5	7.2	64.3	10.5	16.2	3.2
North West	2,615	1,301	1,313	162	6.1	105	7.2	57	4.9	109.4	4.2	86.0	6.0	23.4	2.0
Merseyside#				67	11.1	46	13.8	21	7.8	51.7	9.1	40.7	13.4	11.0	4.2
Yorkshire & the Humber	1,886	946	940	191	7.9	125	9.1	66	6.2	131.3	5.6	102.2	8.0	29.1	2.8
East Midlands	1,606	813	793	111	5.2	63	5.3	48	5.1	78.5	4.0	60.0	5.6	18.5	2.1
West Midlands	2,153	1,119	1,034	156	5.9	97	6.5	59	5.2	119.0	4.6	90.6	6.2	28.4	2.5
Eastern	1,967	991	976	132	4.8	72	4.6	60	4.9	81.5	3.3	61.2	4.4	20.3	1.8
London	3,355	1,727	1,629	289	8.2	169	8.6	120	7.6	220.7	5.3	163.2	7.1	57.5	3.1
South East	3,158	1,568	1,589	178	4.3	99	4.4	79	4.3	101.2	2.6	77.9	3.6	23.3	1.3
South West	1,866	955	911	113	4.6	66	4.9	47	4.2	82.3	3.4	61.6	4.6	20.7	1.9
England	19,509	9,870	9,639	1,503	6.1	913	6.7	590	5.5	1,056.4	4.4	807.9	6.1	248.5	2.3
Wales	981	476	505	93	7.1	56	7.8	37	6.3	67.8	5.4	52.9	7.7	14.9	2.7
Scotland	2,020	985	1,034	195	7.8	120	8.8	75	6.6	136.8	5.6	105.2	7.9	31.6	2.8
Great Britain	22,510	11,332	11,178	1,791	6.3	1,089	6.9	702	5.6	1,260.9	4.5	965.9	6.3	295.0	2.4
Northern Ireland	591	294	298	54	7.4	34	8.2	20	6.3	55.8	7.3	43.4	10.0	12.4	3.7
United Kingdom	23,101	11,625	11,476	1,846	6.4	1,123	7.0	722	5.6	1,316.8	4.6	1,009.4	6.4	307.4	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.

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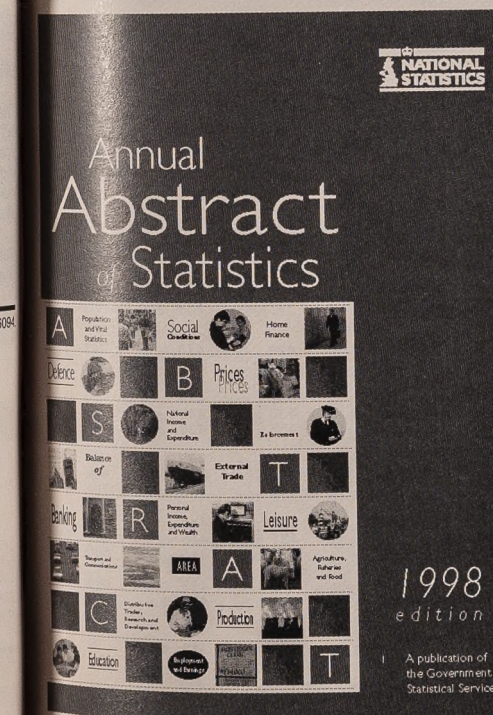
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# B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (m) & 50-59 (f)	65+ (m) & 60+ (f)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>IN EMPLOYMENT</b>								
All	MGUN						MGUW	MGUZ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25,861	25,047	674	3,868	6,717	9,159	4,628	816
1993	25,563	24,869	577	3,633	6,885	9,201	4,573	773
1994	25,753	25,034	587	3,488	6,974	9,305	4,679	782
1995	26,037	25,247	611	3,386	7,008	9,451	4,791	795
1996	26,292	25,526	663	3,334	7,022	9,615	4,891	769
1997	26,761	25,961	703	3,284	7,156	9,682	5,137	802
1998	27,044	26,267	701	3,255	7,114	9,819	5,378	773
<b>3-month averages</b>								
May-Jul 1997	26,833	26,026	716	3,275	7,151	9,708	5,176	812
Jun-Aug (Sum)	26,859	26,062	717	3,271	7,156	9,720	5,199	810
Jul-Sep	26,911	26,104	721	3,269	7,139	9,752	5,223	809
Aug-Oct	26,941	26,147	726	3,262	7,149	9,767	5,244	800
Sep-Nov (Aut)	26,966	26,161	729	3,282	7,128	9,773	5,249	795
Oct-Dec	26,982	26,198	729	3,278	7,144	9,768	5,280	782
Nov 97-Jan 98	26,989	26,205	716	3,272	7,123	9,792	5,302	769
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	27,007	26,236	714	3,264	7,137	9,794	5,328	769
Jan-Mar 1998	27,020	26,251	711	3,266	7,133	9,813	5,329	770
Feb-Apr	27,050	26,274	711	3,252	7,128	9,829	5,355	777
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
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	70	75	-13	41	-29	5	70	6
Per cent	0.3	0.3	-1.8	1.3	-0.4	0.0	1.3	0.7
Over last 12 months	287	323	-18	18	-52	125	250	-29
Per cent	1.1	1.2	-2.5	0.6	-0.7	1.3	4.8	-3.5
<b>Male</b>								
All	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	3,661	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	3,981	5,141	2,891	288
1996	14,498	14,232	336	1,771	3,974	5,190	2,961	265
1997	14,777	14,503	345	1,769	4,031	5,243	3,116	269
1998	14,973	14,695	350	1,755	4,028	5,329	3,233	273
<b>3-month averages</b>								
May-Jul 1997	14,812	14,539	354	1,752	4,031	5,263	3,139	279
Jun-Aug (Sum)	14,848	14,571	358	1,752	4,037	5,274	3,150	283
Jul-Sep	14,874	14,592	361	1,747	4,036	5,285	3,163	286
Aug-Oct	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
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	54	57	-4	39	-25	3	43	3
Per cent	0.4	0.4	-1.0	2.2	-0.6	0.1	1.4	1.2
Over last 12 months	199	201	-2	30	-14	66	122	-1
Per cent	1.3	1.4	-0.6	1.7	-0.3	1.3	3.9	-0.5
<b>Female</b>								
All	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
<b>3-month averages</b>								
May-Jul 1997	12,021	11,487	362	1,523	3,120	4,446	2,037	533
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,011	11,491	359	1,519	3,119	4,445	2,049	527
Jul-Sep	12,037	11,512	360	1,522	3,104	4,467	2,060	523
Aug-Oct	12,030	11,517	359	1,511	3,101	4,475	2,070	514
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,040	11,522	364	1,528	3,090	4,471	2,069	514
Oct-Dec	12,042	11,537	366	1,524	3,092	4,466	2,088	506
Nov 97-Jan 98	12,029	11,523	358	1,520	3,073	4,472	2,100	495
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,029	11,529	353	1,514	3,076	4,478	2,109	500
Jan-Mar 1998	12,063	11,557	352	1,517	3,084	4,486	2,117	503
Feb-Apr	12,093	11,591	355	1,509	3,086	4,503	2,138	503
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
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	16	18	-9	2	-4	1	27	2
Per cent	0.1	0.2	-2.5	0.2	-0.1	0.0	1.3	0.5
Over last 12 months	89	122	-16	-11	-38	59	128	-27
Per cent	0.7	1.1	-4.4	-0.7	-1.2	1.3	6.3	-5.1

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

# EMPLOYMENT B.2 Employment by age

Seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (m) & 50-59 (f)	65+ (m) & 60+ (f)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>EMPLOYMENT RATES*</b>								
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
<b>3-month averages</b>								
May-Jul 1997	58.4	72.9	48.5	66.6	78.0	80.2	64.5	7.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	58.5	73.0	48.7	66.5	78.1	80.3	64.5	7.9
Jul-Sep	58.6	73.1	49.2	66.5	78.0	80.5	64.7	7.9
Aug-Oct	58.6	73.2	49.5	66.4	78.2	80.6	64.8	7.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	58.7	73.2	49.7	66.9	78.1	80.6	64.7	7.8
Oct-Dec	58.7	73.3	49.9	66.8	78.4	80.5	64.9	7.6
Nov 97-Jan 98	58.7	73.3	48.8	66.8	78.2	80.6	65.1	7.5
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	58.7	73.3	48.7	66.7	78.5	80.6	65.2	7.5
Jan-Mar 1998	58.7	73.3	48.5	66.7	78.5	80.7	65.1	7.5
Feb-Apr	58.7	73.4	48.6	66.5	78.6	80.8	65.2	7.6
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
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-0.7	0.9	0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.1
Over last 12 months	0.4	0.6	-0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.1	-0.3
<b>Male</b>								
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	65.5	76.5	49.0	67.6	83.7	86.5	66.2	8.5
1993	64.0	75.1	42.7	65.8	83.0	85.3	64.1	7.1
1994	64.5	75.6	44.8	66.1	83.7	85.6	64.4	7.4
1995	65.2	76.4	44.5	67.1	84.5	86.3	64.9	7.9
1996	65.2	76.6	45.9	68.2	84.5	85.9	65.8	7.2
1997	66.1	77.7	45.9	69.9	86.3	86.4	67.2	7.3
1998	66.7	78.4	46.8	70.1	87.4	87.2	67.8	7.4
<b>3-month averages</b>								
May-Jul 1997	66.3	77.9	46.7	69.6	86.4	86.7	67.3	7.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	66.4	78.0	47.5	69.5	86.7	86.9	67.3	7.7
Jul-Sep	66.5	78.1	47.7	69.5	86.7	87.0	67.5	7.8
Aug-Oct	66.6	78.3	48.5	69.7	87.1	87.1	67.6	7.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	66.7	78.3	48.7	69.8				



# B.12 EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
1985 Jun	207	921	499	619	537	222	1,058	3,355	1,004
1986 Jun	208	875	487	602	521	226	1,029	3,355	1,004
1987 Jun	213	852	481	594	499	229	1,050	3,360	1,006
1988 Jun	223	863	492	593	496	235	1,091	3,465	1,086
1989 Jun	227	879	495	589	488	240	1,129	3,603	1,176
1990 Jun	221	865	495	558	483	241	1,145	3,673	1,236
1991 Jun	195	774	464	496	438	212	1,056	3,610	1,209
1992 Jun	190	731	429	454	411	206	955	3,600	1,196
1993 Jun	194	689	387	432	365	206	869	3,580	1,162
1994 Jun	203	699	384	447	339	210	867	3,666	1,168
1995 Jun	225	700	398	486	359	223	842	3,718	1,230
1996 Mar	228	712	403	513	375	228	814	3,748	1,233
Apr	229	712	401	509	375	218			
May	228	712	400	511	375	218			
Jun	230	709	401	510	380	220	813	3,776	1,268
Jul	226	717	397	517	379	224			
Aug	229	720	397	517	381	223			
Sep	230	719	397	516	383	228	812	3,810	1,267
Oct	229	722	396	517	385	230			
Nov	229	721	393	515	386	229			
Dec	229	720	397	513	387	229	834	3,829	1,284
1997 Jan	229	717	399	511	389	227			
Feb	229	716	398	509	388	227			
Mar	229	715	399	506	389	230	835	3,901	1,293
Apr	229	719	399	506	391	232			
May	229	720	399	507	390	231			
Jun R	229	722	401	503	391	234	890	3,938	1,278
Jul R	227	722	403	504	393	231			
Aug	227	717	402	501	394	231			
Sep R	226	718	403	500	395	230	929	3,987	1,290
Oct R	227	717	403	505	396	228			
Nov	226	716	402	507	398	229			
Dec R	224	715	402	504	400	228	975	4,023	1,327
1998 Jan R	226	721	401	513	401	230			
Feb R	226	721	401	516	402	230			
Mar R	226	720	400	514	400	229	1,002	4,034	1,328
Apr R	226	716	397	513	403	227			
May R	226	713	396	511	404	226			
Jun R	225	708	395	509	402	224	1,009	4,043	1,295
Jul P	224	707	393	509	402	225			

UNITED KINGDOM	Transport and storage	Post and telecomm-	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer and other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social and personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L+ 75	M 80	N 85	O - Q * 90-93
1985 Jun	879	450	870	154	1,736	1,479	1,629	2,021	851
1986 Jun	857	443	893	159	1,795	1,474	1,675	2,087	862
1987 Jun	844	444	933	167	1,865	1,492	1,736	2,172	874
1988 Jun	861	462	1,009	178	1,984	1,476	1,799	2,307	897
1989 Jun	891	471	1,051	185	2,104	1,398	1,841	2,300	908
1990 Jun	923	470	1,060	192	2,226	1,440	1,863	2,320	904
1991 Jun	910	463	1,038	188	2,192	1,461	1,850	2,375	890
1992 Jun	900	454	1,005	207	2,184	1,464	1,832	2,444	920
1993 Jun	886	428	973	239	2,235	1,461	1,811	2,455	949
1994 Jun	880	430	980	252	2,236	1,443	1,833	2,470	944
1995 Jun	871	430	999	263	2,376	1,407	1,843	2,513	955
1996 Mar	846	432	986	266	2,529	1,401	1,844	2,533	976
Apr									
May									
Jun	858	439	971	267	2,586	1,397	1,849	2,543	984
Jul									
Aug									
Sep	860	444	975	267	2,614	1,400	1,877	2,558	1,005
Oct									
Nov									
Dec	865	449	978	270	2,645	1,381	1,865	2,575	1,001
1997 Jan									
Feb									
Mar	861	480	1,000	286	2,636	1,372	1,868	2,561	981
Apr									
May									
Jun R	843	482	1,029	286	2,650	1,368	1,872	2,573	986
Jul									
Aug									
Sep R	837	493	1,039	282	2,654	1,359	1,874	2,575	999
Oct									
Nov									
Dec R	842	505	1,044	287	2,687	1,352	1,872	2,578	1,013
1998 Jan									
Feb									
Mar R	856	514	1,059	284	2,705	1,351	1,880	2,586	1,024
Apr									
May									
Jun	863	518	1,062	280	2,729	1,352	1,885	2,585	1,020
Jul									

Source: Earnings and Employment Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 750000

Note: Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1978 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, please see Tables B.13 and B.14.  
 \* These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Excludes private domestic service.

# EMPLOYMENT B.13

## Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

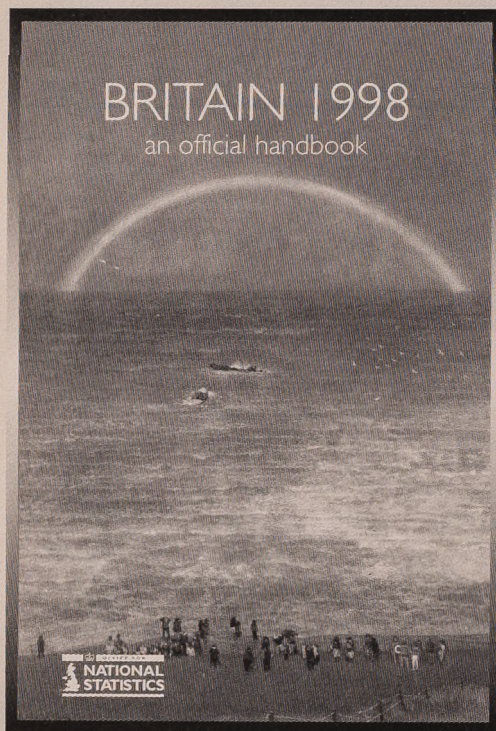
UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section or group	June 1997 R	June 1998 R	1998									
SIC 1992		Male	Female	All									
		Feb R	Mar R	Apr R									
		May R	Jun R	Jul P									
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,136.1	1,198.0	4,334.1	3,111.7	1,186.2	4,297.9	4,329.7	4,316.7	4,308.7	4,296.5	4,297.9	4,293.8
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	69.6	9.5	79.1	69.9	10.1	80.1	78.8	79.5	80.2	80.2	80.1	79.1
Winning and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.5	5.8	43.4	36.3	6.5	42.8	42.8	42.9	43.1	42.6	42.8	42.5
Winning and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	32.1	3.7	35.8	33.6	3.6	37.2	36.1	36.6	37.0	37.6	37.2	36.6
MANUFACTURING	D	2,952.5	1,154.4	4,106.9	2,933.0	1,143.0	4,075.9	4,107.6	4,095.0	4,086.3	4,074.2	4,075.9	4,072.4
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	284.2	159.6	443.8	280.3	167.9	448.3	446.3	446.4	445.6	445.3	448.3	450.0
Manufacture of textiles and leather products	DB 17	145.4	201.6	347.0	140.7	190.2	330.9	338.3	336.5	335.9	332.3	330.9	327.3
Manufacture of wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	18	106.4	85.8	192.1	105.9	77.7	183.6	186.9	186.1	186.8	184.9	183.6	182.1
Manufacture of leather and other products including footwear	DC	39.0	115.8	154.9	34.8	112.5	147.3	151.4	150.4	149.2	147.4	147.3	145.1
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	19.4	18.1	37.5	17.6	15.6	33.2	34.8	34.0	33.7	33.5	33.2	32.5
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE 21	74.8	13.4	88.2	73.9	14.4	88.3	88.0	88.3	88.8	89.8	88.3	88.4
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	21	291.9	175.1	467.0	292.6	180.3	472.9	472.8	469.3	468.4	469.2	472.9	471.5
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	89.9	33.5	123.5	89.3	33.0	122.4	124.9	124.0	123.0	122.7	122.4	122.3
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	201.9	141.6	343.5	203.3	147.2	350.5	347.9	345.4	345.4	346.5	350.5	349.2
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and non-made fibres	DG (24)	30.5	5.7	36.2	26.5	4.8	31.3	31.6	31.6	31.1	31.0	31.3	31.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	173.4	70.6	244.0	171.2	69.8	241.0	240.2	241.4	241.4	240.7	241.0	241.6
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	171.7	56.4	228.1	166.0	58.9	224.9	226.1	225.1	224.8	224.2	224.9	224.3
Manufacture of basic metals and associated metal products	DJ 27	117.2	31.1	148.3	114.4	31.1	145.4	148.7	147.2	146.5	145.4	145.4	145.9
Manufacture of basic metals of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	488.6	86.5	575.1	482.3	81.9	564.1	569.6	569.3	568.6	566.0	564.1	563.4
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	121.4	12.9	134.2	118.6	11.9	130.5	132.8	132.1	132.0	130.9	130.5	130.0
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL 30	367.2	73.6	440.8	363.7	70.0	433.7	436.8	437.3	436.6	435.0	433.7	433.4
Manufacture of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	31	331.3	68.0	399.3	327.6	66.7	394.3	400.7	398.0	396.0	393.5	394.3	392.9
Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	32 33	340.1	164.2	504.3	347.1	161.3	508.4	511.6	511.8	509.8	508.0	508.4	508.6
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM 34 35	34.2	13.3	47.5	35.3	13.1	48.4	50.1	49.0	49.6	48.8	48.4	49.0
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and other transport equipment	34 35	120.5	51.5	172.0	123.2	49.0	172.2	175.1	175.0	172.9	171.5	172.2	171.0
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	80.5	48.1	128.6	77.9	49.4	127.3	127.5	127.8	127.6	126.9	127.3	128.3
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	105.0	51.3	156.2	110.8	49.8	160.5	158.8	159.9	159.6	160.8	160.5	160.3
Provisional		346.8	45.0	391.7	356.7	44.7	401.4	402.4	400.2	402.0	402.0	401.4	401.0
Revised		194.8	28.8	223.5	198.4	28.1	226.5	226.7	226.4	227.0	226.9	226.5	226.1
		152.0	16.2	168.2	158.3	16.6	174.9	175.7	173.8	175.0	175.5	174.9	174.9
		137.3	59.1	196.5	136.1	55.4	191.5	196.7	195.7	193.7	192.9	191.5	193.6
		114.1	34.1	148.2	108.9	33.1	142.0	143.3	142.2	142.2	142.0	142.0	142.2

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Thousands

Section sub-section group or class	June 1997 R				March 1998 R			June 1998					
	Male		Female		All	Male		Female		All			
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time				
<b>ALL SECTIONS</b>	<b>10,141.3</b>	<b>1,352.6</b>	<b>6,022.5</b>	<b>5,312.3</b>	<b>22,828.7</b>	<b>11,637.0</b>	<b>11,482.6</b>	<b>23,119.6</b>	<b>10,298.3</b>	<b>1,394.9</b>	<b>6,096.6</b>	<b>5,446.9</b>	<b>23,236.7</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>165.0</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>268.6</b>	<b>212.5</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>265.3</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>266.0</b>
01	158.0	40.6	32.6	27.7	258.9	205.2	50.3	255.6	155.9	40.5	32.4	27.4	256.2
<b>MINING</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>80.1</b>
CA (10-12)	37.2	0.4	4.9	0.9	43.4	36.3	6.6	42.9	36.1	0.2	5.4	1.1	42.8
CB (13/14)	31.9	0.2	3.0	0.6	35.8	32.9	3.7	36.6	33.6	0.1	3.1	0.5	37.2
<b>ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>182.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>227.3</b>	<b>178.9</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>221.7</b>	<b>177.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>222.0</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>2,888.7</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>947.7</b>	<b>206.7</b>	<b>4,106.9</b>	<b>2,945.3</b>	<b>1,149.6</b>	<b>4,095.0</b>	<b>2,873.7</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>941.5</b>	<b>201.5</b>	<b>4,075.9</b>
DA	274.0	10.2	114.8	44.8	443.8	279.7	166.6	446.4	269.4	10.9	122.8	45.1	448.3
DB	139.2	6.2	176.1	25.5	347.0	141.9	194.6	336.5	134.7	5.9	166.1	24.1	330.9
17	103.1	3.3	71.7	14.1	192.1	105.1	81.0	186.1	103.5	2.4	64.8	12.9	183.6
18	36.1	2.9	104.4	11.4	154.9	36.8	113.6	150.4	31.3	3.5	101.3	11.2	147.3
DC	18.8	0.6	14.9	3.2	37.5	18.0	16.0	34.0	17.3	0.3	12.9	2.7	33.2
DD (20)	73.3	1.5	8.8	4.5	88.2	73.5	14.8	88.3	73.0	0.9	9.7	4.7	88.3
DE	280.3	11.5	139.1	36.0	467.0	292.5	176.8	469.3	281.6	11.0	143.2	37.0	472.9
21	89.4	0.5	29.5	4.1	123.5	90.2	33.7	124.0	88.8	0.6	28.7	4.4	122.4
22	190.9	11.0	109.6	32.0	343.5	202.3	143.1	345.4	192.9	10.4	114.6	32.7	350.5
DF (23)	30.3	0.2	5.1	0.6	36.2	26.5	5.0	31.6	26.0	0.5	4.1	0.7	31.3
DG (24)	171.0	2.5	61.3	9.2	244.0	171.2	70.2	241.4	169.1	2.2	60.4	9.4	241.0
DH (25)	167.9	3.7	43.4	13.1	228.1	168.4	56.8	225.1	162.8	3.2	44.4	14.5	224.9
DI (26)	115.9	1.3	27.3	3.8	148.3	116.4	30.8	147.2	113.0	1.4	26.9	4.1	145.4
DJ	480.5	8.1	66.7	19.8	575.1	485.9	83.4	569.3	474.7	7.5	65.2	16.7	564.1
27	120.7	0.6	11.3	1.6	134.2	120.2	11.9	132.1	118.1	0.5	10.6	1.3	130.5
28	359.7	7.5	55.4	18.2	440.8	365.7	71.6	437.3	356.6	7.1	54.6	15.3	433.7
DK (29)	329.4	1.9	59.3	8.7	399.3	329.2	68.8	398.0	325.7	1.9	58.4	8.3	394.3
DL	335.6	4.4	142.9	21.3	504.3	348.4	163.5	511.8	343.6	3.5	141.3	20.0	508.4
30	33.7	0.5	12.2	1.1	47.5	35.5	13.5	49.0	35.0	0.3	11.9	1.2	48.4
31	118.6	1.8	44.3	7.2	172.0	125.4	49.6	175.0	121.8	1.4	42.1	6.9	172.2
32	79.8	0.6	43.5	4.6	128.6	77.1	50.7	127.8	77.3	0.6	44.9	4.5	127.3
33	103.5	1.5	42.9	8.4	156.2	110.4	49.6	159.9	109.6	1.2	42.4	7.4	160.5
DM	341.9	4.8	39.3	5.7	397.7	355.1	45.1	400.2	352.3	4.4	40.3	4.4	401.4
34	193.5	1.3	25.6	3.2	223.5	197.8	28.5	226.4	197.1	1.3	25.5	2.6	226.5
35	148.4	3.6	13.7	2.5	168.2	157.2	16.6	173.8	155.2	3.1	14.8	1.8	174.9
DN	130.4	6.9	48.7	10.4	196.5	138.6	57.1	195.7	130.4	5.7	45.7	9.8	191.5
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>148.2</b>	<b>109.7</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>142.2</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>142.0</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>761.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>887.7</b>	<b>865.1</b>	<b>127.5</b>	<b>992.6</b>	<b>866.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>1,003.1</b>
<b>SERVICE INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>6,140.5</b>	<b>1,235.0</b>	<b>4,922.1</b>	<b>5,035.0</b>	<b>17,332.6</b>	<b>7,431.2</b>	<b>10,108.1</b>	<b>17,539.3</b>	<b>6,214.0</b>	<b>1,282.3</b>	<b>4,992.5</b>	<b>5,175.2</b>	<b>17,664.1</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b>	<b>1,568.6</b>	<b>323.1</b>	<b>852.4</b>	<b>1,186.5</b>	<b>3,930.7</b>	<b>1,893.3</b>	<b>2,112.9</b>	<b>4,006.2</b>	<b>1,571.3</b>	<b>337.3</b>	<b>868.0</b>	<b>1,260.2</b>	<b>4,036.7</b>
50	406.7	25.2	90.6	42.5	565.0	431.5	130.9	562.4	412.7	27.2	93.1	38.4	571.4
51	666.5	40.2	219.6	75.6	1,001.9	716.3	300.6	1,017.0	671.3	44.3	220.6	79.1	1,015.3
52	495.5	257.7	542.2	1,068.4	2,363.8	745.5	1,681.3	2,426.8	487.3	265.8	554.3	1,142.7	2,450.0
<b>HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS</b>	<b>250.5</b>	<b>191.9</b>	<b>276.5</b>	<b>588.2</b>	<b>1,307.1</b>	<b>427.6</b>	<b>869.8</b>	<b>1,297.4</b>	<b>244.9</b>	<b>194.6</b>	<b>285.8</b>	<b>590.7</b>	<b>1,315.9</b>
<b>TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION</b>	<b>913.9</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>262.7</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>1,331.9</b>	<b>1,011.4</b>	<b>351.9</b>	<b>1,363.2</b>	<b>953.8</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>278.0</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>1,388.9</b>
60	357.3	14.9	46.8	18.3	437.3	376.9	59.1	435.9	372.0	14.8	46.4	15.1	448.3
61	14.5	1.6	4.8	2.1	23.0	14.9	6.2	21.0	14.0	0.9	4.6	1.5	21.0
62	33.8	0.8	26.0	4.1	64.7	34.0	31.8	65.9	34.5	0.9	28.3	5.4	69.0
63	182.5	21.3	95.5	22.6	321.9	209.7	117.0	326.7	187.9	19.6	102.9	19.5	330.0
64	325.8	31.0	89.6	38.7	485.0	375.9	137.8	513.7	345.5	34.3	95.8	45.1	520.6
<b>FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION</b>	<b>452.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>431.1</b>	<b>135.2</b>	<b>1,028.2</b>	<b>474.2</b>	<b>585.6</b>	<b>1,059.9</b>	<b>461.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>437.5</b>	<b>152.4</b>	<b>1,063.6</b>
65	234.2	5.9	268.2	111.0	619.4	249.1	393.9	642.9	241.8	7.1	269.7	125.9	644.6
66	119.9	2.1	95.8	15.3	233.0	123.4	111.0	234.5	120.1	3.3	96.4	16.9	236.6
67	98.3	1.6	67.2	8.9	175.9	101.7	80.7	182.4	99.2	2.1	71.4	9.6	182.4
<b>REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>1,156.4</b>	<b>229.8</b>	<b>752.7</b>	<b>790.9</b>	<b>2,929.8</b>	<b>1,393.9</b>	<b>1,571.5</b>	<b>2,965.4</b>	<b>1,173.0</b>	<b>246.2</b>	<b>759.9</b>	<b>827.8</b>	<b>3,006.9</b>
70	111.2	16.6	103.2	58.3	289.4	123.9	158.2	282.1	107.1	15.9	104.2	55.4	282.6
71	80.8	6.4	27.7	10.5	125.4	81.3	35.3	116.6	79.5	6.5	24.8	10.9	121.7
72	201.6	4.5	79.8	10.4	296.4	222.1	97.2	319.2	219.6	7.7	88.4	15.1	330.9
73	52.2	4.3	32.1	9.0	97.6	56.6	39.1	95.7	53.1	4.3	33.2	8.3	98.8
74	710.5	198.0	509.8	702.7	2,121.0	910.0	1,241.7	2,151.7	713.8	211.8	509.3	738.0	2,172.9
<b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY</b>	<b>647.6</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>473.0</b>	<b>197.0</b>	<b>1,363.2</b>	<b>685.2</b>	<b>666.8</b>	<b>1,352.1</b>	<b>638.3</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>468.6</b>	<b>198.0</b>	<b>1,349.9</b>
<b>EDUCATION</b>	<b>411.4</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>616.2</b>	<b>722.8</b>	<b>1,880.0</b>	<b>545.5</b>	<b>1,357.1</b>	<b>1,902.5</b>	<b>407.7</b>	<b>134.4</b>	<b>611.7</b>	<b>741.8</b>	<b>1,895.6</b>
<b>HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK</b>	<b>402.4</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>1,005.1</b>	<b>1,041.4</b>	<b>2,568.9</b>	<b>535.6</b>	<b>2,048.1</b>	<b>2,583.7</b>	<b>408.5</b>	<b>126.3</b>	<b>1,014.9</b>	<b>1,032.8</b>	<b>2,582.4</b>
<b>OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>337.4</b>	<b>115.8</b>	<b>252.3</b>	<b>287.2</b>	<b>992.7</b>	<b>464.5</b>	<b>544.4</b>	<b>1,008.9</b>	<b>355.3</b>	<b>115.8</b>	<b>268.1</b>	<b>284.9</b>	<b>1,024.1</b>
90	66.8	2.3	11.5	7.0	87.6	72.9	20.0	92.9	69.4	2.3	12.4	7.4	91.5
91	45.3	27.8	53.1	63.7	189.9	80.6	116.9	197.6	54.1	29.1	54.6	65.2	203.0
92	177.6	70.5	126.5	152.8	527.4	252.3	274.6	526.9	181.8	73.5	130.2	149.9	535.4
93/95/99	47.7	15.2	61.2	63.7	187.9	58.7	132.9	191.6	50.0	10.9	70.8	62.4	

# B.15 EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs: unadjusted: June 1998

# EMPLOYMENT B.15

## Employee jobs: unadjusted: June 1998

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	June 1997 R				March 1998 R				June 1998				Thousands
		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
<b>ALL SECTIONS</b>	<b>A-Q</b>	<b>9,895.3</b>	<b>1,306.4</b>	<b>5,863.3</b>	<b>5,175.3</b>	<b>22,240.3</b>	<b>11,340.9</b>	<b>11,183.0</b>	<b>22,523.9</b>	<b>10,050.3</b>	<b>1,346.8</b>	<b>5,937.7</b>	<b>5,305.0</b>	<b>22,640.9</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>161.8</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>252.4</b>	<b>198.3</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>249.0</b>	<b>159.7</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>249.7</b>
FISHING	B	3.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	5.5	3.8	1.7	5.5	3.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	5.5
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>78.2</b>
<b>ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C,E</b>	<b>176.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>221.1</b>	<b>173.5</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>215.7</b>	<b>172.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>216.0</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,818.6</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>919.1</b>	<b>201.9</b>	<b>4,001.3</b>	<b>2,872.5</b>	<b>1,117.0</b>	<b>3,989.4</b>	<b>2,803.1</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>913.7</b>	<b>196.6</b>	<b>3,970.4</b>
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco of food	DA	261.8	9.3	110.1	43.0	424.2	266.9	160.2	427.1	257.6	10.0	118.1	48.3	429.0
Manufacture of beverages and tobacco	15.1-15.8	227.9	8.9	94.5	40.3	371.6	232.7	138.5	371.2	224.7	9.7	98.7	40.8	374.0
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	130.3	5.7	163.1	24.2	323.4	132.8	181.1	313.9	126.2	5.5	154.0	22.9	308.6
Manufacture of leather and leather goods	DC	18.6	0.6	14.7	3.2	37.1	17.8	15.8	33.6	17.1	0.3	12.7	2.7	32.4
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD(20)	70.6	1.4	8.5	4.4	85.0	70.9	14.4	85.3	70.4	0.9	9.4	4.6	80.3
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE	276.3	11.4	137.2	35.7	460.6	288.4	174.5	462.9	277.5	10.8	141.3	39.6	466.3
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI(26)	112.1	1.2	26.8	3.7	143.7	112.3	30.2	142.5	109.0	1.3	26.5	4.0	140.9
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	475.8	8.1	66.2	19.6	569.7	481.3	82.8	564.1	470.3	7.5	64.8	16.5	559.0
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	DK(29)	323.6	1.9	58.5	8.5	392.5	323.5	67.9	391.4	320.1	1.8	57.7	16.1	387.7
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	329.5	4.4	139.2	21.1	494.1	342.0	159.7	501.7	337.2	3.4	137.9	19.7	496.2
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	331.3	4.8	38.3	5.6	380.0	344.1	44.0	388.1	341.1	4.4	39.2	4.3	388.1
Manufacture of other transport equipment	35	141.2	3.6	13.2	2.4	160.4	149.8	16.0	165.8	147.6	3.1	14.2	1.8	166.6
Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft	35.3	85.7	0.4	9.4	0.7	96.1	90.5	10.8	101.3	90.6	0.3	10.2	0.7	101.3
Manufacture of furniture	DN	127.8	6.8	48.3	10.3	193.2	135.7	56.5	192.2	127.6	5.6	45.2	9.6	188.0
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>143.8</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>138.0</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>137.9</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>737.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>860.4</b>	<b>840.0</b>	<b>124.5</b>	<b>964.5</b>	<b>842.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>974.3</b>
<b>SERVICE INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>G-Q</b>	<b>5,997.2</b>	<b>1,202.6</b>	<b>4,794.3</b>	<b>4,905.6</b>	<b>16,899.7</b>	<b>7,252.8</b>	<b>9,846.9</b>	<b>17,099.7</b>	<b>6,069.9</b>	<b>1,248.3</b>	<b>4,864.3</b>	<b>5,042.0</b>	<b>17,224.5</b>
<b>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>1,534.3</b>	<b>313.9</b>	<b>832.4</b>	<b>1,157.9</b>	<b>3,838.4</b>	<b>1,847.1</b>	<b>2,062.5</b>	<b>3,909.6</b>	<b>1,536.0</b>	<b>327.2</b>	<b>848.0</b>	<b>1,230.3</b>	<b>3,941.5</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	50	399.0	24.0	88.8	40.8	552.7	422.0	127.1	549.1	404.5	25.9	91.1	39.6	514.4
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel and motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3/5	226.3	12.7	55.6	20.6	315.2	237.4	75.0	312.3	225.5	13.8	55.9	19.1	314.4
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	50.2	140.4	6.0	21.0	11.7	179.1	149.2	30.8	180.0	148.3	7.1	22.8	9.9	188.0
Sale of automotive fuel	50.5	32.3	5.3	12.2	8.5	58.4	35.5	21.4	56.8	30.7	5.0	12.5	7.6	53.9
Wholesale and commission trade (except motor vehicles) on fee or contract basis	51	652.1	39.2	215.5	74.1	980.9	699.9	294.7	994.6	656.2	43.4	216.3	77.6	993.4
Wholesale and commission trade of agricultural materials and animals	51.2	24.0	0.8	8.2	1.1	34.2	25.4	9.9	35.3	24.4	1.6	8.2	2.0	36.1
	51.2	12.3	1.5	6.1	2.6	22.5	16.1	9.0	25.1	13.8	1.7	6.6	2.7	24.8

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

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

# B.21 EMPLOYMENT

## Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Average actual weekly hours of work				
	Total weekly hours (millions)*	All workers**	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Second jobs
<b>All</b>					
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
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
<b>3 month averages</b>					
<b>May-Jul 1997</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	892	33.2	38.6	15.3	9.4
Jul-Sep	893	33.2	38.6	15.4	9.4
Aug-Oct	897	33.3	38.7	15.5	9.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	900	33.4	38.8	15.4	9.2
Oct-Dec	894	33.2	38.5	15.4	9.1
Nov 97-Jan 98	895	33.2	38.5	15.4	9.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	893	33.2	38.4	15.3	9.1
Jan-Mar 1998	901	33.4	38.7	15.4	9.1
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	896	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.1
Apr-Jun	900	33.3	38.7	15.3	9.2
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>Changes</b>					
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Per cent	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	0.2	0.6
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Per cent	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	-3.7
<b>Male</b>					
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
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
<b>3 month averages</b>					
<b>May-Jul 1997</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	574	38.8	40.7	15.0	10.5
Jul-Sep	574	38.7	40.5	15.2	10.5
Aug-Oct	577	38.8	40.6	15.4	10.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	579	38.9	40.7	15.3	10.3
Oct-Dec	575	38.6	40.4	15.3	10.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	576	38.6	40.4	15.4	10.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	576	38.6	40.4	15.2	10.3
Jan-Mar 1998	580	38.9	40.6	15.5	10.1
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	578	38.7	40.5	15.0	9.7
Apr-Jun	580	38.8	40.7	14.9	9.7
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>
<b>Changes</b>					
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Per cent	-0.2	-0.7	-0.3	0.0	-5.7
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
Per cent	1.1	-0.3	0.0	0.2	-12.1
<b>Female</b>					
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
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
<b>3 month averages</b>					
<b>May-Jul 1997</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	318	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.8
Jul-Sep	318	26.5	34.6	15.4	8.6
Aug-Oct	319	26.6	34.7	15.5	8.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	321	26.7	34.9	15.4	8.6
Oct-Dec	319	26.5	34.6	15.3	8.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	319	26.5	34.6	15.4	8.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	317	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.0
Jan-Mar 1998	321	26.6	34.8	15.6	8.1
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	318	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.5
Apr-Jun	321	26.6	34.8	15.4	8.8
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>Changes</b>					
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Per cent	0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.2	8.8
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Per cent	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	5.5

\* 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

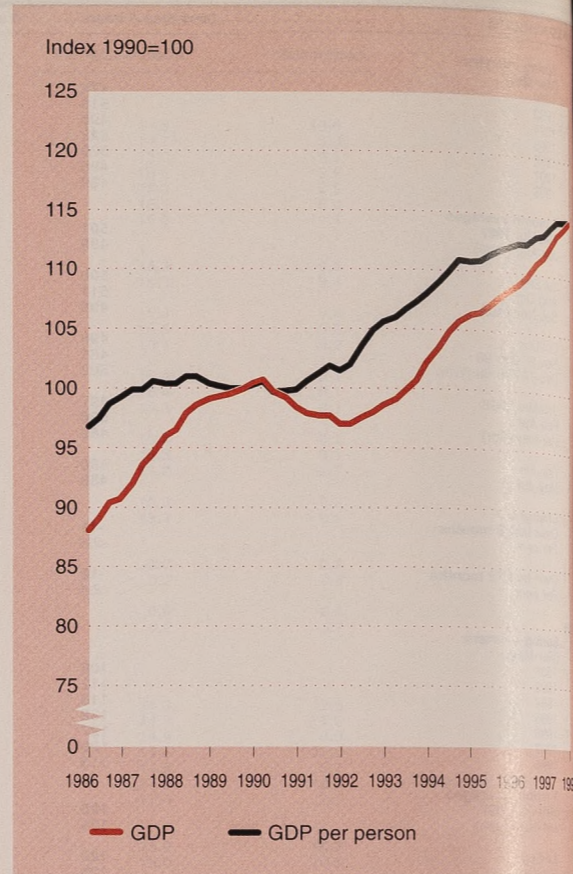
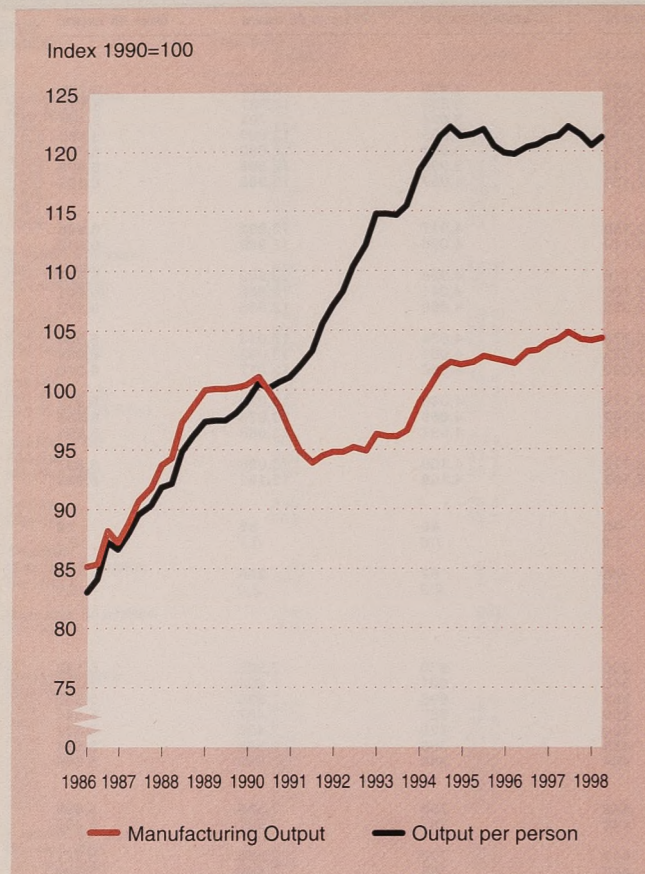
Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Less than 6 hours	6 up to 15 hours	16 up to 30 hours	31 up to 45 hours	Over 45 hours
<b>All</b>					
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
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	12,860	6,665
1996	529	2,117	3,851	12,692	6,797
1997	490	2,149	3,996	12,868	6,909
1998	489	2,130	4,087	13,088	6,895
<b>3 month averages</b>					
<b>May-Jul 1997</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>4,017</b>	<b>12,901</b>	<b>6,938</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	499	2,119	4,026	12,926	6,942
Jul-Sep	500	2,116	4,054	12,903	6,979
Aug-Oct	511	2,100	4,041	12,965	6,961
Sep-Nov (Aut)	495	2,096	4,050	12,955	6,972
Oct-Dec	496	2,079	4,034	13,013	6,969
Nov 97-Jan 98	481	2,073	4,061	13,032	6,939
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	502	2,090	4,050	13,077	6,916
Jan-Mar 1998	497	2,119	4,049	13,070	6,912
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,142</b>	<b>4,069</b>	<b>13,075</b>	<b>6,905</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	489	2,130	4,087	13,088	6,895
Apr-Jun	490	2,115	4,109	13,096	6,897
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>2,102</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>13,161</b>	<b>6,933</b>
<b>Changes</b>					
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>28</b>
Per cent	-2.3	-1.9	1.0	0.7	0.4
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>-6</b>
Per cent	-2.4	-1.3	2.3	2.0	-0.1
<b>Male</b>					
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
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
<b>3 month averages</b>					
<b>May-Jul 1997</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>7,525</b>	<b>5,690</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	124	448	787	7,547	5,705
Jul-Sep	120	442	790	7,556	5,721
Aug-Oct	125	442	785	7,589	5,720
Sep-Nov (Aut)	121	437	790	7,560	5,735
Oct-Dec	122	428	782	7,596	5,731
Nov 97-Jan 98	113	426	797	7,636	5,700
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	121	433	794	7,673	5,680
Jan-Mar 1998	117	446	791	7,664	5,674
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>7,671</b>	<b>5,665</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	113	464	800	7,692	5,669
Apr-Jun	116	467	799	7,701	5,663
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>7,706</b>	<b>5,700</b>
<b>Changes</b>					
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>
Per cent	7.1	-0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>11</b>
Per cent	-1.9	2.7	0.7	2.4	0.2
<b>Female</b>					
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
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
<b>3 month averages</b>					
<b>May-Jul 1997</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>3,227</b>	<b>5,376</b>	<b>1,249</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	375	1,671	3,239	5,380	1,238
Jul-Sep	379	1,674	3,265	5,347	1,259
Aug-Oct	386	1,657	3,256	5,376	1,241
Sep-Nov (Aut)	373	1,658	3,260	5,395	1,237
Oct-Dec	374	1,651	3,253	5,417	1,238
Nov 97-Jan 98	367	1,646	3,263	5,395	1,239
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	380	1,658	3,256	5,404	1,236
Jan-Mar 1998	380	1,673	3,258	5,406	1,238
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>3,276</b>	<b>5,404</b>	<b>1,239</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	376	1,666	3,287	5,397	1,226
Apr-Jun	374	1,648	3,309	5,395	1,234
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>3,313</b>	<b>5,455</b>	<b>1,232</b>
<b>Changes</b>					
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-38</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>-7</b>
Per cent	-5.1	-2.3	1.1	0.9	-0.6
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>-16</b>
Per cent	-2.6	-2.4	2.7	1.5	-1.3

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

# B.32 EMPLOYMENT

Indices of employment and output per filled job



Seasonally adjusted (1990=100)									
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
1991	97.9	97.1	100.8	96.6	92.5	104.6	95.0	92.3	102.9
1992	97.4	94.6	102.9	97.0	86.8	111.8	94.9	86.8	103.3
1993	99.6	93.6	106.3	99.1	83.1	119.3	96.3	83.8	114.9
1994	104.0	95.2	109.2	104.4	82.2	127.1	100.8	83.8	120.3
1995	106.9	96.2	111.2	106.7	82.4	129.4	102.5	84.6	121.2
1996	109.5	97.3	112.5	107.9	83.0	129.9	102.8	85.6	120.1
1997	112.9	98.9	114.2	109.4	83.3	131.3	104.3	85.9	121.4
1990 Q4	99.2	99.5	99.7	98.8	98.0	100.9	98.6	98.0	100.6
1991 Q1	98.4	98.5	99.8	97.7	95.6	102.1	96.6	95.6	101.0
1991 Q2	97.9	97.4	100.5	96.5	93.2	103.6	94.9	93.1	101.9
1991 Q3	97.7	96.6	101.2	95.7	91.3	104.8	93.9	91.0	103.2
1991 Q4	97.7	95.9	101.8	96.7	89.8	107.6	94.5	89.6	105.5
1992 Q1	97.0	95.7	101.4	96.7	88.7	109.0	94.8	88.6	107.0
1992 Q2	97.0	95.2	101.9	96.2	87.7	109.7	94.8	87.6	108.2
1992 Q3	97.6	94.2	103.6	97.2	86.2	112.8	95.2	86.3	110.3
1992 Q4	98.0	93.5	104.8	97.7	84.5	115.7	94.9	84.6	112.1
1993 Q1	98.6	93.5	105.5	98.0	83.7	117.2	96.3	84.0	114.7
1993 Q2	99.1	93.5	105.9	98.3	83.3	118.1	96.1	83.8	114.7
1993 Q3	99.9	93.7	106.6	99.4	82.9	119.9	96.1	83.8	114.6
1993 Q4	100.7	93.9	107.2	100.7	82.5	122.0	96.6	83.7	115.4
1994 Q1	102.2	94.6	107.9	102.3	82.3	124.3	99.0	83.6	118.4
1994 Q2	103.5	95.0	109.0	104.1	82.1	126.8	100.3	83.8	119.7
1994 Q3	104.8	95.4	109.8	105.6	82.1	128.7	101.7	83.9	121.2
1994 Q4	105.7	95.9	110.2	105.7	82.1	128.6	102.3	83.8	122.0
1995 Q1	106.3	96.0	110.7	106.2	82.2	129.2	102.1	84.2	121.2
1995 Q2	106.5	96.0	110.9	106.3	82.3	129.1	102.3	84.3	121.4
1995 Q3	107.1	96.1	111.4	107.1	82.2	130.3	102.8	84.4	121.8
1995 Q4	107.8	96.6	111.6	107.0	82.9	129.1	102.6	85.2	120.4
1996 Q1	108.5	96.8	112.1	107.2	83.3	128.7	102.4	85.5	119.8
1996 Q2	109.0	97.0	112.4	107.5	82.9	129.7	102.2	85.3	119.7
1996 Q3	109.7	97.6	112.4	108.2	82.9	130.5	103.2	85.8	120.3
1996 Q4	110.9	98.0	113.1	108.6	83.1	130.8	103.3	85.8	120.5
1997 Q1	111.5	98.4	113.3	108.7	83.2	130.7	103.9	85.8	121.0
1997 Q2	112.5	98.7	114.0	109.2	83.4	130.9	104.2	86.0	121.2
1997 Q3	113.5	99.0	114.6	110.3	83.3	132.4	104.8	85.9	122.0
1997 Q4	114.2	99.5	114.8	109.3	83.2	131.3	104.2	85.9	121.3
1998 Q1	114.8	100.0	114.8	109.0	83.6	130.4	104.1	86.5	120.4
1998 Q2	NA	99.8	NA	110.3	83.4	132.2	104.3	86.1	121.1

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

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

# EMPLOYMENT B.33

Total hours worked per week

Millions

UNITED KINGDOM	Employees			Self-employed			HMF GSTP UPFW*	Total		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All				
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	All				
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1992 Jun	417	14	269	70	686	107	25	132	24	842
1992 Sep	405	14	260	67	665	107	25	132	24	821
1992 Dec	421	15	274	73	695	106	24	130	24	849
1993 Mar	394	14	262	69	656	96	21	117	23	796
1993 Jun	412	14	271	71	683	104	24	128	22	833
1993 Sep	399	15	259	68	658	106	23	129	22	808
1993 Dec	416	15	275	74	691	108	23	131	21	844
1994 Mar	393	15	264	71	657	100	22	123	21	800
1994 Jun	414	15	275	73	689	109	24	134	20	843
1994 Sep	404	16	260	68	664	111	23	134	20	819
1994 Dec	424	16	281	75	704	114	24	139	20	864
1995 Mar	401	15	268	71	669	104	22	126	19	814
1995 Jun	423	16	278	74	701	113	24	137	18	857
1995 Sep	407	16	263	68	670	111	23	134	18	822
1995 Dec	431	17	284	76	715	113	24	137	18	869
1996 Mar	402	16	269	73	671	100	22	122	17	810
1996 Jun	424	17	284	76	708	108	24	132	17	857
1996 Sep	412	19	276	74	687	111	24	135	16	838
1996 Dec	436	19	296	82	732	113	25	137	17	886
1997 Mar	408	18	276	76	684	100	22	123	16	822
1997 Jun	429	19	287	79	717	108	25	133	16	865
1997 Sep	422	20	280	78	701	106	25	131	16	849
1997 Dec	454	21	306	86	760	109	25	135	16	910
1998 Mar	418	19	283	81	701	97	23	121	14	837
1998 Jun	438	20	293	82	732	102	24	126	14	872
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1992 Jun	410	14	264	69	674	106	24	130	24	828
1992 Sep	412	14	268	70	680	105	25	130	24	834
1992 Dec	408	14	265	70	674	103	23	126	24	824
1993 Mar	407	14	267	70	673	103	23	125	23	822
1993 Jun	404	14	266	70	671	103	23	126	22	819
1993 Sep	405	15	268	71	673	104	23	127	22	821
1993 Dec	404	15	267	71	670	104	23	127	21	819
1994 Mar	406	15	268	72	675	107	24	131	21	826
1994 Jun	407	15	270	72	677	108	24	132	21	829
1994 Sep	411	15	268	71	679	109	23	133	20	832
1994 Dec	411	16	272	72	683	111	24	135	20	838
1995 Mar	414	16	273	72	687	111	23	134	19	840
1995 Jun	416	16	273	73	689	112	24	135	19	843
1995 Sep	413	16	272	71	685	109	23	132	18	835
1995 Dec	417	17	274	73	691	109	23	133	18	841
1996 Mar	416	17	275	74	691	107	23	131	17	839
1996 Jun	418	17	279	75	697	107	23	130	17	844
1996 Sep	418	18	284	78	702	109	24	133	16	852
1996 Dec	421	19	285	78	707	109	24	133	16	855
1997 Mar	422	19	283	77	705	108	24	131	16	852
1997 Jun	423	19	284	78	707	107	24	131	16	854
1997 Sep	430	20	288	81	718	104	25	129	16	863
1997 Dec	438	21	293	82	730	105	25	130	15	876
1998 Mar	434	20	291	82	724	104	25	128	15	867
1998 Jun	433	20	291	82	724	101	24	125	15	863
Changes Latest quarter										
Year	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-1	-4	0	-4
Year	10	1	7	4	17	-6	-1	-6	-1	9

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

\* HMF - Her Majesty's Forces; GSTP - 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 jobs 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 p46 *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	SIC 92								Additivity adjustments
	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing		Production industries	Construction	Other services	Public admin, defence, education health and social work		L-N	
	Male	Female	All	A/B	C-E	F	G-K/O-P		
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
<b>South East</b>									
1997 Sep	178.1	104.6	282.7	4.1	37.6	20.4	172.0	48.6	0.1
Dec	190.3	113.1	303.5	3.3	40.2	22.3	181.5	55.9	0.3
1998 Mar	174.9	106.0	281.0	2.9	37.2	19.2	169.6	52.0	0.0
Jun	180.3	107.9	288.3	3.5	38.9	20.6	174.1	51.4	-0.2
<b>East Anglia</b>									
1997 Sep	20.1	10.6	30.7	1.5	6.4	2.3	15.2	5.3	0.0
Dec	21.6	11.4	32.9	1.5	6.8	2.6	15.7	6.3	0.0
1998 Mar	18.5	10.0	28.5	1.1	5.9	1.9	14.0	5.3	0.3
Jun	20.0	10.8	30.8	1.4	6.3	2.3	15.0	5.7	0.1
<b>South West</b>									
1997 Sep	45.6	24.4	70.0	4.0	13.7	6.0	33.3	12.8	0.2
Dec	48.1	26.1	74.2	3.7	14.1	6.4	35.5	14.4	0.1
1998 Mar	43.6	23.9	67.5	3.6	12.5	5.8	32.7	12.8	0.1
Jun	45.8	25.1	70.8	3.4	13.5	6.1	34.7	13.2	-0.1
<b>West Midlands</b>									
1997 Sep	48.7	27.0	75.7	1.9	21.4	5.6	34.0	12.8	0.1
Dec	52.9	29.4	82.3	1.9	23.5	6.0	36.2	14.7	0.1
1998 Mar	47.9	27.2	75.1	1.6	20.0	5.6	34.3	13.7	-0.2
Jun	51.0	28.3	79.3	1.7	22.1	6.1	35.7	13.7	0.0
<b>East Midlands</b>									
1997 Sep	37.0	20.5	57.5	2.2	16.2	4.8	24.8	9.8	-0.2
Dec	39.3	22.4	61.8	1.9	18.1	5.1	25.6	11.5	-0.5
1998 Mar	35.5	20.9	56.4	1.5	16.0	4.8	23.9	10.5	-0.4
Jun	37.3	21.7	59.0	1.8	16.8	5.4	24.6	10.9	-0.5
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>									
1997 Sep	41.9	23.4	65.3	2.0	16.2	5.2	30.1	12.1	-0.3
Dec	44.8	26.1	70.9	1.6	17.6	5.3	32.1	14.5	-0.2
1998 Mar	41.4	24.4	65.8	1.5	15.5	4.3	31.1	13.5	-0.1
Jun	44.0	24.6	68.7	1.6	17.0	5.1	31.9	13.0	0.0
<b>North West</b>									
1997 Sep	52.6	32.6	85.2	1.4	17.9	6.7	42.0	17.2	0.0
Dec	56.6	34.9	91.5	1.2	19.2	7.0	44.8	19.2	0.1
1998 Mar	52.4	31.7	84.1	1.0	17.2	6.1	41.4	18.3	0.1
Jun	54.3	32.8	87.1	1.0	18.5	6.1	42.7	18.3	0.4
<b>North</b>									
1997 Sep	23.6	14.0	37.7	1.4	9.3	3.2	15.8	8.2	-0.2
Dec	24.7	15.0	39.6	1.2	10.0	3.7	16.1	8.7	-0.1
1998 Mar	22.6	14.0	36.6	1.0	8.6	3.3	15.4	8.2	0.1
Jun	23.9	14.2	38.1	0.9	9.3	3.3	16.0	8.6	0.0
<b>Wales</b>									
1997 Sep	23.2	13.1	36.3	2.2	8.3	3.1	14.5	8.3	0.0
Dec	24.4	14.6	39.1	2.5	8.9	3.2	15.1	9.5	0.0
1998 Mar	22.4	13.6	36.0	2.3	8.4	2.7	13.8	9.0	-0.1
Jun	23.4	14.1	37.5	2.5	8.7	2.9	14.4	9.0	-0.1
<b>Scotland</b>									
1997 Sep	43.4	26.9	70.3	2.8	13.3	5.8	33.1	15.0	0.3
Dec	46.2	28.8	75.0	2.9	14.2	6.3	34.4	17.0	0.2
1998 Mar	42.5	26.8	69.3	2.3	12.7	5.7	32.0	16.4	0.2
Jun	45.5	29.1	74.6	2.8	13.6	6.0	34.4	17.6	0.2
<b>Great Britain</b>									
1997 Sep	514.3	297.1	811.5	23.4	160.3	62.8	414.9	150.0	0.0
Dec	548.9	321.9	870.8	21.8	172.5	67.8	436.9	171.9	-0.1
1998 Mar	501.7	298.4	800.1	18.9	154.1	59.3	408.1	159.6	0.0
Jun	525.5	308.7	834.2	20.5	164.8	63.9	423.6	161.6	-0.1
<b>Northern Ireland<sup>b</sup></b>									
1997 Sep	13.5	7.5	21.0	2.0	4.1	1.6	7.6	5.6	0.0
Dec	14.8	8.9	23.7	2.0	4.4	1.7	8.5	7.0	0.1
1998 Mar	13.8	8.2	22.0	2.0	4.1	1.4	8.3	6.3	0.0
Jun	14.6	8.7	23.3	1.9	4.4	1.6	8.6	6.6	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 jobs 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 p46 *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995.

# EMPLOYMENT B.33

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

SIC 1992	Section sub-section group or class	June 1998				March 1998			June 1997			All		
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female			
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time	Full-time		Part-time	
Unadjusted for seasonal variation														
All sections (excluding Q)	A-P	508.8	25.4	226.0	88.3	848.5	537.3	315.3	852.6	505.7	24.2	223.2	84.6	837.8
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and	A/B	17.9	1.2	2.4	0.7	22.3	19.8	3.3	23.0	19.4	1.0	2.4	0.7	23.5
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C-E	127.7	1.4	33.6	3.9	166.6	129.0	37.3	166.3	127.4	1.5	33.2	4.0	166.1
Construction	F	60.7	0.7	3.0	0.5	65.0	62.0	3.4	65.4	59.9	0.6	2.7	0.6	63.8
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels transport, financial, real estate, employed persons in private households	G-K/O-P	243.9	17.5	114.8	52.5	428.7	263.4	167.2	430.6	241.0	16.8	112.4	48.8	419.0
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L-N	58.6	4.6	72.2	30.7	166.0	63.1	104.1	167.2	57.9	4.4	72.5	30.6	165.3
Unadjusted for seasonal variation														
All sections (excluding Q)	A-P	515.1	25.1	229.0	88.4	857.5	515.5	306.7	822.1	513.0	24.1	226.9	85.3	849.3
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	18.0	1.2	2.6	0.7	22.5	18.0	2.9	20.9	19.7	0.9	2.7	0.8	24.0
Mining and quarrying	C	2.9	*	0.3	*	3.3	2.9	0.3	3.2	3.3	*	0.3	*	3.6
Manufacturing	D	122.6	1.4	32.7	3.8	160.4	115.5	34.3	149.8	122.4	1.4	32.3	3.9	160.0
Manufacture of:														
food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	11.4	0.2	4.4	0.8	16.9	11.1	4.6	15.7	11.6	0.2	3.8	0.9	16.5
textiles and textile products	DB	5.6	*	5.8	0.6	12.1	5.4	6.2	11.6	5.6	*	6.1	0.6	12.4
leather and leather products	DC	0.8	*	0.5	*	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.8	*	0.5	*	1.3
wood and wood products	DD	3.4	*	0.4	*	3.9	3.3	0.4	3.7	3.5	*	0.3	*	4.0
pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	11.8	0.2	4.9	0.7	17.6	11.4	5.1	16.6	11.9	0.2	5.0	0.6	17.7
coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuels	DF	1.0	*	0.2	*	1.2	1.0	*	1.1	1.2	*	*	*	1.4
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG	6.6	*	2.2	*	9.0	6.3	2.1	8.4	6.9	*	2.0	0.2	9.2
rubber and plastic products	DH	6.8	*	1.6	0.2	8.7	6.6	1.7	8.2	7.2	*	1.6	0.2	9.1
other non-metallic mineral products	DI	5.1	*	0.9	*	6.2	4.7	0.9	5.6	5.1	*	1.0	*	6.2
basic metals	DJ	21.0	0.2	2.2	0.3	23.6	18.9	2.4	21.3	20.9	0.2	2.2	0.3	23.6
machinery and equipment NEC	DK	13.8	*	1.9	*	15.8	12.6	2.0	14.7	13.8	*	1.9	*	15.8
electrical and optical equipment	DL	14.4	*	4.8	0.3	19.7	13.8	5.0	18.8	14.0	*	4.9	0.4	19.5
transport equipment	DM	14.4	*	1.4	*	15.9	13.4	1.4	14.9	13.8	*	1.4	*	15.4
Manufacturing NEC	DN	6.6	0.2	1.6	0.3	8.6	6.2	1.8	8.0	6.1	0.2	1.6	0.2	8.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	4.4	*	0.9	*	5.5	4.2	1.0	5.2	4.4	*	0.9	*	5.4
Construction	F	61.2	0.8	3.0	0.5	65.5	57.5	3.2	60.7	60.5	0.7	2.7	0.6	64.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	79.4	5.3	33.4	19.9	138.1	83.3	52.3	135.6	79.5	5.0	32.8	18.1	135.4
Hotels and restaurants	H	15.7	3.0	13.3	7.9	39.9	18.2	20.4	38.5	16.6	2.8	13.8	7.8	41.0
Transport, storage and communication	I	47.8	1.7	9.8	1.6	60.8	47.4	10.5	57.9	45.9	1.8	9.1	1.5	58.2
Financial intermediation	J	19.0	0.3	14.7	2.7	36.7	18.7	16.8	35.5	18.6	0.2	14.2	2.4	35.4
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	64.4	4.9	31.9	14.2	115.4	66.1	43.4	109.5	63.6	4.8	30.9	13.4	112.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	L	22.8	0.5	15.1	3.3	41.6	23.1	18.0	41.1	23.1	0.5	15.5	3.1	42.2
Education	M	17.2	1.8	21.3	9.4	49.7	18.2	30.4	48.6	16.5	1.7	21.5	9.2	48.9
Health and social work	N	19.2	2.2	36.9	18.5	76.8	21.0	55.2	76.2	19.2	2.2	37.0	19.1	77.5
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households	O-P	20.5	2.1	13.0	5.7	41.3	21.5	17.9	39.4	19.6	2.2	13.1	5.5	40.4

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

Source: 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 jobs 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 p46 *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 (%) <sup>+</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>+</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	MGVC	MGWV										
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	95
1996	2,388	8.3	1,059	397	931	587	566	14.5	307	95	162	77
1997	2,083	7.2	992	304	789	500	495	13.1	294	73	127	60
1998	1,807	6.3	983	246	584	367	439	11.9	289	60	87	38
3-month averages												
May-Jul 1997	2,099	7.3	1,052	294	754	470	508	13.4	316	72	121	52
Jun-Aug (Sum)	2,042	7.1	1,027	292	721	435	494	13.1	300	73	123	50
Jul-Sep	1,971	6.8	988	293	693	417	478	12.8	280	74	121	49
Aug-Oct	1,930	6.7	977	290	662	403	461	12.4	275	71	116	48
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,913	6.6	968	295	647	399	445	11.9	253	78	111	45
Oct-Dec	1,893	6.6	970	296	618	377	453	12.1	261	83	107	42
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,870	6.5	966	296	596	369	450	12.1	264	85	101	42
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,861	6.4	971	295	583	355	446	12.0	276	74	98	41
Jan-Mar 1998	1,864	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
Changes												
Over last 3 months	-55	-0.2	-4	-19	-40	-12	-8	-0.3	14	-10	-8	-4
Per cent	-3.0		-0.4	-7.4	-6.8	-3.5	-1.9		5.1	-15.0	-8.7	-11.0
Over last 12 months	-313	-1.1	-56	-51	-207	-124	-73	-1.8	-17	-18	-39	-18
Per cent	-14.9		-5.3	-17.2	-27.5	-26.3	-14.4		-5.5	-24.9	-32.4	-35.2
Male	MGVD	MGWV	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	1,896	11.7	757	399	740	359	482	19.2	218	110	152	53
1993	2,018	12.5	703	375	938	499	516	21.2	218	104	193	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												
May-Jul 1997	1,314	8.2	585	180	548	364	322	15.6	187	49	88	41
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,267	7.9	557	179	525	337	309	15.0	169	51	91	39
Jul-Sep	1,228	7.6	543	178	509	326	300	14.7	157	52	90	40
Aug-Oct	1,200	7.4	536	181	486	311	289	14.2	155	49	86	38
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,188	7.4	529	184	477	310	285	14.0	146	52	84	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
Changes												
Over last 3 months	-55	-0.3	-7	-20	-35	-13	-5	-0.4	11	-10	-1	0
Per cent	-4.8		-1.2	-11.9	-8.3	-4.6	-1.8		7.1	-21.6	-1.9	-1.3
Over last 12 months	-232	-1.4	-41	-32	-157	-99	-59	-2.7	-17	-13	-30	-14
Per cent	-17.6		-7.0	-18.0	-28.7	-27.1	-18.3		-9.2	-26.8	-33.7	-33.4
Female	MGVE	MGWV	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP							
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												
May-Jul 1997	784	6.1	467	114	206	106	185	10.8	129	22	33	11
Jun-Aug (Sum)	774	6.1	470	113	196	98	186	10.9	132	22	32	11
Jul-Sep	743	5.8	445	115	184	91	178	10.5	123	22	30	9
Aug-Oct	730	5.7	442	109	177	92	172	10.2	120	22	29	11
Sep-Nov (Aut)	725	5.7	439	111	170	89	160	9.4	107	26	28	10
Oct-Dec	718	5.6	435	110	167	87	174	10.2	114	30	30	11
Nov 97-Jan 98	714	5.6	436	112	157	84	175	10.3	115	29	31	12
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	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
Changes												
Over last 3 months	0	0.0	3	1	-4	0	-4	-0.2	3	0	-7	4
Per cent	0.0		0.6	0.7	-2.8	0.5	-2.0		2.6	2.3	-22.2	-37.1
Over last 12 months	-81	-0.6	-15	-18	-50	-25	-14	-0.7	0	-5	-9	-5
Per cent	-10.3		-3.2	-16.0	-24.1	-23.6	-7.6		0.0	-21.0	-28.8	-41.7

+ 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 (%) <sup>+</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>+</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	MGVI	MGXB										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	1,499	8.6	623	312	560	263	458	7.8	139	96	221	129
1993	1,553	8.9	545	296	709	371	520	8.9	149	102	268	163
1994	1,479	8.4	524	241	710	425	490	8.2	127	77	286	188
1995	1,347	7.6	483	211	649	417	404	6.8	115	56	232	158
1996	1,280	7.1	498	223	556	361	379	6.3	118	58	203	148
1997	1,083	6.0	446	169	465	298	346	5.5	117	46	183	141
1998	917	5.1	457	137	334	215	295	4.6	106	34	155	114
3-month averages												
May-Jul 1997	1,069	6.0	457	155	442	288	341	5.4	121	44	179	130
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,035	5.8	461	149	418	268	322	5.1	113	45	169	116
Jul-Sep	1,013	5.7	462	149	396	253	318	5.0	114	46	161	115
Aug-Oct	9											

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

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

# ILO UNEMPLOYED C.3 Looking for full and part-time work as employees (by age group)

Thousands, 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)
<b>All</b>	<b>MGVV</b>						<b>MGXE</b>	<b>MGXH</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
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
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>May-Jul 1997</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	7.1	7.2	19.9	13.1	6.8	5.0	5.5	2.3
Jul-Sep	6.8	6.9	18.1	12.8	6.7	4.9	5.4	2.4
Aug-Oct	6.7	6.8	18.1	12.4	6.5	4.8	5.4	2.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6.6	6.8	18.5	11.9	6.7	4.7	5.3	2.5
Oct-Dec	6.6	6.7	18.6	12.1	6.4	4.7	5.0	2.3
Nov 97-Jan 98	6.5	6.5	19.5	12.1	6.4	4.4	4.8	2.6
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
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>
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
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGVW</b>						<b>MGXF</b>	<b>MGXI</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
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	3.3
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>May-Jul 1997</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	7.9	7.9	21.6	15.0	7.4	5.5	6.5	3.3
Jul-Sep	7.6	7.7	20.2	14.7	7.2	5.3	6.3	2.7
Aug-Oct	7.4	7.5	19.0	14.2	6.9	5.2	6.3	2.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	7.4	7.5	19.5	14.0	7.1	5.1	6.4	3.0
Oct-Dec	7.3	7.4	20.3	13.7	6.9	5.1	6.2	3.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	7.2	7.2	21.5	13.6	6.8	4.9	5.8	3.4
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	7.1	7.1	21.8	13.3	6.6	4.9	5.9	3.6
Jan-Mar 1998	7.2	7.2	22.0	13.2	6.8	4.8	6.1	3.5
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	6.9	7.0	19.5	13.2	6.7	4.7	5.8	3.3
Apr-Jun	6.8	6.9	20.9	13.3	6.6	4.5	5.6	4.2
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGWX</b>						<b>MGXG</b>	<b>MGXJ</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
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
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>May-Jul 1997</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6.1	6.2	18.0	10.9	5.9	4.5	3.9	1.8
Jul-Sep	5.8	6.0	15.9	10.5	6.1	4.3	3.9	2.2
Aug-Oct	5.7	5.9	17.1	10.2	6.0	4.2	3.9	2.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.7	5.9	17.4	9.5	6.3	4.2	3.7	2.3
Oct-Dec	5.6	5.7	17.0	10.2	5.8	4.1	3.3	1.8
Nov 97-Jan 98	5.6	5.7	17.4	10.3	5.9	3.9	3.2	2.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	5.6	5.8	18.1	10.5	6.0	3.9	3.3	1.9
Jan-Mar 1998	5.6	5.7	18.0	10.4	6.1	3.8	3.3	2.2
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
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
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-0.3</b>

\* Denominator = All economically active for that age group

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

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	
<b>All</b>									
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1992	2,342	641	1,220	371	384	60	215	62	
1993	2,473	685	1,285	410	426	84	204	88	
1994	2,258	581	1,194	392	436	77	225	74	
1995	1,964	513	1,063	315	468	84	238	72	
1996	1,859	467	1,013	294	445	82	216	66	
1997	1,587	402	842	254	425	79	190	75	
1998	1,352	347	704	218	399	81	180	57	
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>May-Jul 1997</b>	<b>1,576</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>71</b>	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,531	398	796	248	442	89	213	61	
Jul-Sep	1,478	380	775	241	437	92	204	67	
Aug-Oct	1,450	366	761	238	423	92	193	71	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,427	349	753	235	425	96	193	68	
Oct-Dec	1,406	350	744	221	426	98	189	63	
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,378	350	726	215	430	98	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	
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>58</b>	
Mar-May (Spr)	1,352	347	704	218	399	81	180	57	
Apr-Jun	1,328	345	676	217	412	81	197	53	
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>56</b>	
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-77</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-54</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-2</b>	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-279</b>	<b>-62</b>	<b>-153</b>	<b>-47</b>	<b>-38</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-15</b>	
<b>Per cent</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-7.6</b>	<b>-10.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>-12.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	
<b>Male</b>									
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1992	1,733	450	913	304	67	16	11	22	
1993	1,840	485	960	338	92	22	17	33	
1994	1,678	406	901	317	92	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	
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>May-Jul 1997</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,111	271	584	197	109	33	19	22	
Jul-Sep	1,078	263	568	192	107	34	16	22	
Aug-Oct	1,058	252	557	191	100	33	13	23	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,042	248	550	189	101	32	13	24	
Oct-Dec	1,024	242	543	181	106	31	14	25	
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,000	240	530	176	116	32	16	25	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	987	232	526	173	115	33	14	28	
Jan-Mar 1998	1,002	235	527	182	109	29	14	27	
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>	
Mar-May (Spr)	971	236	506	176	98	28	16	19	
Apr-Jun	952	234	491	172	101	30	18		

# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD				DPAD	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAN
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	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	8.1	11.0	4.4	2,305.8	..	..	..	1,758.5	547.4	8.0	10.9	4.3
1996 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 Aug 8	2,176.4	1,614.1	562.4	7.6	10.1	4.4	2,104.4	-18.2	-20.1	1,594.2	510.2	7.3	10.0	4.0	3.9
Sep 12	2,103.7	1,572.4	531.4	7.3	9.9	4.1	2,067.3	-37.1	-26.2	1,567.5	499.8	7.2	9.8	3.8	3.6
Oct 10	1,977.2	1,492.6	484.6	6.9	9.4	3.8	2,016.3	-51.0	-35.4	1,531.0	485.3	7.0	9.6	3.8	3.5
Nov 13	1,871.4	1,424.1	447.3	6.5	8.9	3.5	1,916.2	-100.1	-62.7	1,460.7	455.5	6.7	9.2	3.5	3.5
Dec 12	1,868.2	1,430.5	437.7	6.5	9.0	3.4	1,876.8	-39.4	-63.5	1,428.5	448.3	6.5	9.0	3.5	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	3.2
Feb 13	1,827.8	1,403.3	424.5	6.4	8.9	3.3	1,755.3	-64.0	-53.6	1,343.4	411.9	6.1	8.5	3.2	3.1
Mar 13	1,745.3	1,342.4	402.9	6.1	8.5	3.1	1,713.1	-42.2	-54.6	1,310.6	402.5	6.0	8.3	3.1	3.0
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	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	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	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	2.8
Aug 14	1,579.2	1,186.5	392.7	5.5	7.5	3.1	1,508.2	-41.8	-42.4	1,165.8	342.4	5.3	7.4	2.7	2.7
Sep 11	1,513.5	1,142.2	371.4	5.3	7.2	2.9	1,479.6	-28.6	-39.3	1,138.3	341.3	5.2	7.2	2.7	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	2.7
Nov 13	1,387.6	1,060.4	327.2	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,432.2	-37.8	-25.3	1,096.8	335.4	5.0	7.0	2.6	2.6
Dec 11	1,391.4	1,071.0	320.4	4.9	6.8	2.5	1,403.1	-29.1	-25.5	1,071.6	331.5	4.9	6.8	2.6	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	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	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	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	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	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	2.5
Jul 9 R	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	2.4
Aug 13 P	1,383.2	1,030.3	352.9	4.8	6.5	2.7	1,316.8	-16.4	-16.7	1,009.4	307.4	4.6	6.4	2.4	2.4
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJH	BCJI	BCJH	BCJH	BCJH	BCJH				DPAG	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG
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	536.0	8.0	10.9	4.3	2,217.8	..	..	1,689.9	527.9	7.9	10.8	4.3	
1996 averages	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.3	10.0	3.9	2,019.5	..	..	1,534.5	484.9	7.2	9.9	3.9	
1997	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.5	7.7	2.9	1,522.7	..	..	1,165.9	356.9	5.5	7.6	2.8	
1997 Aug 14	1,513.5	1,136.5	377.0	5.4	7.4	3.0	1,448.2	-41.0	-40.9	1,117.9	330.3	5.2	7.3	2.6	
Sep 11	1,449.3	1,092.9	356.4	5.2	7.1	2.8	1,419.9	-28.3	-38.3	1,091.0	328.9	5.1	7.1	2.6	
Oct 9	1,372.4	1,041.9	330.5	4.9	6.8	2.6	1,409.7	-10.2	-26.5	1,078.7	331.0	5.1	7.0	2.6	
Nov 13	1,329.3	1,014.3	315.0	4.8	6.6	2.5	1,372.2	-37.5	-25.3	1,049.7	322.5	4.9	6.8	2.6	
Dec 11	1,333.8	1,025.1	308.7	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,343.3	-28.9	-25.5	1,024.8	318.5	4.8	6.7	2.5	
1998 Jan 8	1,419.5	1,089.1	330.4	5.1	7.1	2.6	1,333.6	-9.7	-25.4	1,017.0	316.6	4.8	6.6	2.5	
Feb 12	1,392.1	1,062.8	329.3	5.0	6.9	2.6	1,322.1	-11.5	-16.7	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	6.5	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 R	1,307.6	984.9	322.8	4.7	6.4	2.7	1,276.5	-26.2	-9.2	976.3	300.2	4.6	6.4	2.4	
Aug 13 P	1,322.0	984.9	337.1	4.7	6.4	2.7	1,260.9	-15.6	-15.8	965.9	295.0	4.5	6.3	2.4	
North East	DPCF	DPDB	DPDB	DPDB	DPDB	DPDB	DPDB				DPDB	DPDB	DPDB	DPDB	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	15.2	4.8	117.2	..	..	93.3	23.9	10.4	15.1	4.7	
1997	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.4	12.3	3.8	93.3	..	..	74.7	18.6	8.3	12.2	3.7	
1997 Aug 14	93.6	73.6	20.0	8.4	12.0	4.0	91.0	-1.2	-1.2	73.4	17.6	8.1	11.9	3.5	
Sep 11	90.8	71.7	19.1	8.1	11.7	3.8	89.5	-1.5	-1.3	72.0	17.5	8.0	11.7	3.5	
Oct 9	88.5	70.7	17.8	7.9	11.5	3.5	90.3	0.8	-0.6	72.6	17.7	8.1	11.8	3.5	
Nov 13	86.8	69.9	17.0	7.8	11.4	3.4	88.1	-2.2	-1.0	70.8	17.3	7.9	11.5	3.4	
Dec 11	87.2	70.7	16.4	7.8	11.5	3.3	86.7	-1.4	-0.9	69.6	17.1	7.8	11.3	3.4	
1998 Jan 8	93.7	75.8	17.8	8.4	12.3	3.5	87.7	1.0	-0.9	70.6	17.1	7.8	11.5	3.4	
Feb 12	90.6	73.0	17.6	8.1	11.9	3.5	86.9	-0.8	-0.4	69.9	17.0	7.8	11.4	3.4	
Mar 12	88.1	71.1	17.1	7.9	11.6	3.4	86.0	-0.9	-0.2	69.2	16.8	7.7	11.3	3.3	
Apr 9	87.4	70.0	17.4	7.8	11.4	3.4	84.5	-1.5	-1.1	67.8	16.7	7.6	11.0	3.3	
May 14	83.0	66.6	16.4	7.4	10.8	3.2	83.5	-1.0	-1.1	66.8	16.7	7.5	10.8	3.3	
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	3.3	
Jul 9 R	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	3.2	
Aug 13 P	82.7	64.3	18.4	7.4	10.5	3.7	80.5	-1.0	-1.0	64.3	16.2	7.2	10.5	3.2	
North West	DPCG	DPDB	DPDB	DPDB	DPDB	DPDB	DPDB				DPDB	DPDB	DPDB	DPDB	DPDB
1994	221.2	171.5	49.7	8.7	11.9	4.5	220.9	..	..	171.3	49.6	8.7	11.9	4.5	
1995 Annual	192.2	148.8	43.4	7.5	10.3	3.8	190.8	..	..	148.0	42.9	7.4	10.3	3.8	
1996 averages	136.1	103.8	32.3	6.8	9.5	3.4	136.1	..	..	103.1	32.3	6.7	9.4	3.3	
1997	132.9	103.8	29.2	5.1	7.3	2.5	131.2	..	..	102.8	28.5	5.0	7.2	2.4	
1997 Aug 14	131.1	100.3	30.8	5.0	7.0	2.6	124.4	-4.0	-3.6	98.2	26.2	4.8	6.9	2.2	
Sep 11	124.0	95.6	28.4	4.7	6.7	2.4	121.6	-2.8	-3.4	95.6	26.0	4.6	6.7	2.2	
Oct 9	116.0	90.1	25.9	4.4	6.3	2.2	121.4	-0.2	-2.3	95.0	26.4	4.6	6.6	2.2	
Nov 13	112.9	88.2	24.6	4.3	6.2	2.1	118.4	-3.0	-2.0						

# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count by region

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						Thousands and per cent					
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			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	All	Male	Female	
<b>Eastern</b>	<b>DPDI</b>			<b>DPDD</b>			<b>DPDJ</b>				<b>DPDP</b>							
1994 ) Annual	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	3.8				
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 Aug 14	101.8	74.8	26.9	4.1	5.4	2.4	98.5	-3.6	-3.2	74.5	24.0	4.0	5.4	2.2				
Sep 11	97.0	71.4	25.6	3.9	5.2	2.3	96.0	-2.5	-3.2	72.3	23.7	3.9	5.3	2.1				
Oct 9	91.2	67.5	23.8	3.7	4.9	2.1	95.2	-0.8	-2.3	71.4	23.8	3.8	5.2	2.1				
Nov 13	88.4	65.7	22.7	3.6	4.8	2.0	92.2	-3.0	-2.1	69.0	23.2	3.7	5.0	2.1				
Dec 11	88.6	66.5	22.1	3.6	4.8	2.0	89.8	-2.4	-2.1	66.8	23.0	3.6	4.9	2.1				
1998 Jan 8	94.8	71.2	23.7	3.8	5.2	2.1	87.9	-1.9	-2.4	65.2	22.7	3.5	4.7	2.0				
Feb 12	93.4	69.4	24.0	3.8	5.0	2.2	86.8	-1.1	-1.8	64.1	22.7	3.5	4.7	2.0				
Mar 12	89.7	66.7	22.9	3.6	4.9	2.1	86.1	-0.7	-1.2	63.5	22.6	3.5	4.6	2.0				
Apr 9	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 R	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 P	84.4	61.6	22.8	3.4	4.5	2.0	81.5	-1.3	-1.3	61.2	20.3	3.3	4.4	1.8				
<b>London</b>	<b>DPDJ</b>			<b>DPDE</b>			<b>DPDK</b>				<b>DPDP</b>							
1994 ) Annual	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	3.8				
1997 Aug 14	266.5	193.6	72.9	6.4	8.5	3.9	256.2	-7.7	-7.9	189.5	66.7	6.2	8.3	3.6				
Sep 11	259.1	188.5	70.6	6.2	8.2	3.8	250.1	-6.1	-7.3	184.8	65.3	6.0	8.1	3.5				
Oct 9	247.3	180.6	66.7	6.0	7.9	3.6	247.8	-2.3	-5.4	182.5	65.3	6.0	8.0	3.5				
Nov 13	235.6	172.7	62.9	5.7	7.5	3.4	240.0	-7.8	-5.4	176.7	63.3	5.8	7.7	3.4				
Dec 11	233.9	172.3	61.7	5.6	7.5	3.3	235.7	-4.3	-4.8	173.1	62.6	5.7	7.6	3.4				
1998 Jan 8	236.6	174.8	61.9	5.7	7.6	3.3	233.9	-1.8	-4.6	171.8	62.1	5.6	7.5	3.3				
Feb 12	234.4	172.6	61.7	5.7	7.5	3.3	232.3	-1.6	-2.6	170.3	62.0	5.6	7.4	3.3				
Mar 12	231.0	170.2	60.8	5.6	7.4	3.3	231.4	-0.9	-1.4	169.4	62.0	5.6	7.4	3.3				
Apr 9	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	59.8	5.5	7.4	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 R	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 P	230.5	167.4	63.1	5.6	7.3	3.4	220.7	-2.9	-3.0	163.2	57.5	5.3	7.1	3.1				
<b>South East</b>	<b>DPCK</b>			<b>DPDF</b>			<b>DPDL</b>				<b>DPDR</b>							
1994 ) Annual	272.8	208.5	64.3	7.3	10.1	3.9	272.5	..	..	208.3	64.1	7.3	10.1	3.8				
1995 ) Annual	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.0	8.2	3.2	227.6	..	..	173.1	54.5	5.9	8.1	3.2				
1996 ) averages	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.1	7.0	2.8	198.6	..	..	150.4	48.2	5.0	6.9	2.7				
1997 )	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.5	4.8	1.8	135.0	..	..	103.0	32.0	3.4	4.8	1.8				
1997 Aug 14	130.5	97.8	32.8	3.3	4.5	1.8	125.2	-5.4	-5.1	96.5	28.7	3.2	4.5	1.6				
Sep 11	125.0	93.6	31.4	3.2	4.3	1.8	122.1	-3.1	-4.7	93.7	28.4	3.1	4.4	1.6				
Oct 9	117.9	88.8	29.0	3.0	4.1	1.6	121.1	-1.0	-3.2	92.5	28.6	3.1	4.3	1.6				
Nov 13	112.8	85.5	27.3	2.9	4.0	1.5	117.0	-4.1	-2.7	89.2	27.8	3.0	4.1	1.6				
Dec 11	112.6	86.1	26.6	2.9	4.0	1.5	113.4	-3.6	-2.9	86.1	27.3	2.9	4.0	1.5				
1998 Jan 8	120.7	92.1	28.6	3.1	4.3	1.6	111.4	-2.0	-3.2	84.4	27.0	2.8	3.9	1.5				
Feb 12	117.7	89.4	28.3	3.0	4.2	1.6	109.8	-1.6	-2.4	82.9	26.9	2.8	3.8	1.5				
Mar 12	112.6	85.8	26.8	2.9	4.0	1.5	109.5	-0.3	-1.3	82.5	27.0	2.8	3.8	1.5				
Apr 9	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 R	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 P	105.9	79.3	26.6	2.7	3.7	1.5	101.2	-2.7	-2.5	77.9	23.3	2.6	3.6	1.3				
<b>South West</b>	<b>BCKF</b>			<b>DPAQ</b>			<b>DPBB</b>				<b>DPBM</b>							
1994 ) Annual	151.7	143.9	47.8	8.2	10.9	4.6	150.4	..	..	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 Aug 14	98.8	73.2	25.6	4.1	5.4	2.4	97.7	-3.4	-3.7	73.9	23.8	4.0	5.5	2.2				
Sep 11	95.0	70.6	24.4	3.9	5.2	2.3	95.2	-2.5	-3.4	71.7	23.5	3.9	5.3	2.2				
Oct 9	90.3	67.2	23.1	3.7	5.0	2.2	93.9	-1.3	-2.4	70.4	23.5	3.9	5.2	2.2				
Nov 13	89.5	66.5	23.0	3.7	4.9	2.2	91.0	-2.9	-2.2	68.3	22.7	3.8	5.1	2.1				
Dec 11	90.0	67.4	22.7	3.7	5.0	2.1	88.3	-2.7	-2.3	66.0	22.3	3.7	4.9	2.1				
1998 Jan 8	97.2	72.5	24.7	4.0	5.4	2.3	86.6	-1.7	-2.4	64.6	22.0	3.6	4.8	2.1				
Feb 12	94.1	69.6	24.5	3.9	5.2	2.3	85.6	-1.0	-1.8	63.6	22.0	3.5	4.7	2.1				
Mar 12	89.6	66.6	23.0	3.7	4.9	2.2	85.0	-0.6	-1.1	63.0	22.0	3.5	4.7	2.1				
Apr 9	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 R	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 P	83.2	61.1	22.1	3.4	4.5	2.1	82.3	-1.7	-1.2	61.6	20.7	3.4	4.6	1.9				

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.11

## Claimant count by region

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #						Thousands and per cent					
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *														

# C.14 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count by sought and usual occupation

United Kingdom as at 13 August 1998

Description	SOC sub-minor groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Men		Women		All		Men		Women		All	
		Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	28.1	2.7	7.7	2.2	35.8	2.6	30.9	3.0	9.3	2.6	40.2	2.9
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	13.9	1.4	4.3	1.2	18.2	1.3	14.9	1.5	4.9	1.4	19.8	1.4
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	11.5	1.1	1.6	0.5	13.1	1.0	14.4	1.4	2.5	0.7	16.9	1.2
Health professionals	22	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	11.9	1.2	12.5	3.6	24.4	1.8	13.3	1.3	14.0	4.0	27.3	2.0
Other professional occupations	24-29	7.5	0.7	3.2	0.9	10.6	0.8	9.4	0.9	4.6	1.3	14.0	1.0
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	12.5	1.2	2.0	0.6	14.5	1.1	16.3	1.6	2.7	0.8	19.0	1.4
Health associate professionals	34	1.2	0.1	2.6	0.7	3.8	0.3	1.6	0.2	3.3	0.9	4.9	0.4
Other associate professional occupations	33&35-39	33.8	3.3	15.3	4.4	49.1	3.6	43.9	4.3	20.7	5.9	64.6	4.7
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	100.6	9.8	58.7	16.8	159.4	11.6	127.1	12.4	72.7	20.8	199.8	14.5
Secretarial occupations	45-46	1.6	0.2	14.8	4.2	16.4	1.2	1.8	0.2	16.7	4.8	18.6	1.4
Skilled construction trades	50	54.9	5.4	0.4	0.1	55.3	4.0	59.1	5.8	0.5	0.1	59.6	4.3
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	31.0	3.0	0.5	0.1	31.5	2.3	34.0	3.3	0.6	0.2	34.6	2.5
Other skilled trades	53-59	81.0	7.9	7.6	2.2	88.6	6.4	89.8	8.8	8.1	2.3	97.9	7.1
Protective service occupations	60-61	13.4	1.3	0.8	0.2	14.2	1.0	15.1	1.5	1.0	0.3	16.0	1.2
Personal service occupations	62-69	38.8	3.8	46.0	13.1	84.8	6.2	43.4	4.2	55.3	15.8	98.7	7.2
Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	70-71	10.8	1.1	1.9	0.5	12.6	0.9	11.8	1.1	2.1	0.6	13.9	1.0
Other sales occupations	72-73&79	40.4	3.9	44.4	12.7	84.9	6.2	50.5	4.9	59.7	17.1	110.2	8.0
Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	80-86&89	49.1	4.8	13.9	4.0	63.0	4.6	52.1	5.1	14.5	4.1	66.6	4.8
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	68.9	6.7	1.9	0.5	70.8	5.2	82.5	8.1	2.5	0.7	85.0	6.2
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing	90	10.2	1.0	1.9	0.5	12.1	0.9	11.1	1.1	2.6	0.7	13.7	1.0
Other elementary occupations	91-99	273.5	26.7	45.8	13.1	319.3	23.2	288.7	28.2	46.7	13.3	335.4	24.4
No previous occupation/ sought occupation unknown		129.4	12.6	62.0	17.7	191.4	13.9	122	1.2	4.7	1.3	126.7	9.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,024.5</b>		<b>350.2</b>		<b>1,374.7</b>		<b>1,024.5</b>		<b>350.2</b>		<b>1,374.7</b>	

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims. Not seasonally adjusted.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.21

## Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas\* as at August 13 1998

Area	Male	Female	All	Rate #	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	Male			Female			All					
							Rate #		Per cent employee jobs and claimants		Per cent workforce jobs and claimants		Rate #		Per cent employee jobs and claimants		Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
							Rate #	Per cent	Rate #	Per cent	Rate #	Per cent	Rate #	Per cent	Rate #	Per cent	Rate #	Per cent
<b>ENGLAND</b>																		
Armitage and Amble	632	235	867	7.4	5.4	Halsbury and Wycombe	2,840	968	3,808	2.1	1.7	Ilfracombe	339	81	420	5.9	4.7	
Andover	446	192	638	1.8	1.4	Barnbury	716	278	994	2.3	1.8	Isleworth	3,559	1,206	4,765	4.1	3.6	
Appleby	62	37	99	2.4	1.9	Barnard Castle	193	76	269	4.7	3.3	Isle of Wight	2,436	792	3,228	7.2	6.1	
Ashford	1,192	412	1,604	4.0	3.3	Barnsley	5,548	1,752	7,300	9.6	7.9	Keighley and Skipton	1,705	712	2,417	5.1	4.2	
Avonmouth	166	59	225	3.5	2.5	Barnstaple	779	280	1,059	4.4	3.6	Kendal	357	155	512	2.3	1.9	
Barnstaple	2,030	491	2,521	7.8	6.9	Barrow-in-Furness	1,040	402	1,442	1.6	1.4	Keswick	39	14	53	1.4	1.2	
Barnwell	2,055	886	2,941	3.6	3.0	Basingstoke	2,055	886	2,941	3.6	3.0	Kettering and Corby	1,577	556	2,133	3.5	3.2	
Barnwell	2,265	919	3,184	4.0	3.4	Bath	2,265	919	3,184	4.0	3.4	Kidderminster	1,252	561	1,813	4.2	3.5	
Barnwell	304	110	414	4.1	3.2	Bedford	2,265	919	3,184	4.0	3.4	King's Lynn	1,526	629	2,155	4.8	3.9	
Barnwell	823	275	1,098	7.8	6.0	Bedford	304	110	414	4.1	3.2	Kingsbridge	157	77	234	4.0	2.9	
Barnwell	41,313	13,994	55,307	6.8	6.2	Bedford	823	275	1,098	7.8	6.0	Lancaster and Morecambe	2,650	886	3,536	6.7	5.6	
Barnwell	3,543	1,129	4,672	7.5	6.4	Birmingham	41,313	13,994	55,307	6.8	6.2	Launceston	228	96	324	4.7	3.5	
Barnwell	4,724	1,440	6,164	4.9	4.2	Blackburn	4,724	1,440	6,164	4.9	4.2	Leeds	14,542	4,430	18,972	5.4	4.8	
Barnwell	3,907	1,072	4,979	4.3	3.6	Blackburn	3,907	1,072	4,979	4.3	3.6	Leek	382	148	530	3.1	2.4	
Barnwell	4,654	1,388	6,042	4.3	3.8	Blackburn	3,907	1,072	4,979	4.3	3.6	Leicester	8,956	3,371	12,327	4.5	4.0	
Barnwell	496	237	733	3.2	2.8	Blackburn	3,907	1,072	4,979	4.3	3.6	Leominster	259	108	367	4.6	3.7	
Barnwell	4,012	1,215	5,227	4.6	3.8	Blackburn	4,012	1,215	5,227	4.6	3.8	Lincoln	2,915	999	3,914	5.2	4.5	
Barnwell	12,235	4,052	16,287	7.2	6.3	Blackburn	4,012	1,215	5,227	4.6	3.8	Liskeard	403	199	602	5.6	3.5	
Barnwell	1,183	396	1,579	5.0	4.0	Blackburn	12,235	4,052	16,287	7.2	6.3	Liverpool	31,810	9,332	41,142	10.9	9.7	
Barnwell	1,221	407	1,628	8.4	7.1	Blackburn	1,183	396	1,579	5.0	4.0	London	165,971	62,447	228,418	6.2	5.4	
Barnwell	266	138	404	5.3	4.0	Blackburn	1,221	407	1,628	8.4	7.1	Loughborough	1,357	604	1,961	3.8	3.1	
Barnwell	7,767	2,816	10,583	6.8	5.5	Blackburn	266	138	404	5.3	4.0	Louth	445	229	674	5.9	4.4	
Barnwell	9,947	3,468	13,415	3.6	3.2	Blackburn	7,767	2,816	10,583	6.8	5.5	Lowestoft and Beccles	2,400	864	3,264	8.1	7.5	
Barnwell	277	108	385	6.6	5.0	Blackburn	9,947	3,468	13,415	3.6	3.2	Ludlow	342	117	459	4.7	3.0	
Barnwell	1,205	386	1,591	3.9	3.4	Blackburn	277	108	385	6.6	5.0	Luton	4,565	1,580	6,145	5.0	4.3	
Barnwell	2,247	867	3,114	4.3	3.9	Blackburn	1,205	386	1,591	3.9	3.4	Maidstone and North Kent	9,259	3,319	12,578	5.2	4.3	
Barnwell	612	300	912	2.6	2.2	Blackburn	2,247	867	3,114	4.3	3.9	Malton	190	74	264	2.7	2.0	
Barnwell	569	235	804	4.1	3.0	Blackburn	612	300	912	2.6	2.2	Malvern	626	221	847	3.7	3.0	
Barnwell	3,629	1,163	4,792	6.1	5.5	Blackburn	569	235	804	4.1	3.0	Manchester	36,384	11,283	47,667	5.2	4.6	
Barnwell	2,898	1,039	3,937	2.6	2.2	Blackburn	3,629	1,163	4,792	6.1	5.5	Mansfield	5,353	1,609	6,962	6.6	5.6	
Barnwell	113	41	154	7.3	5.3	Blackburn	2,898	1,039	3,937	2.6	2.2	Matlock	535	217	752	2.3	1.9	
Barnwell	2,094	660	2,754	4.5	3.7	Blackburn	113	41	154	7.3	5.3	Melton Mowbray	265	145	410	2.7	2.3	
Barnwell	1,752	602	2,354	4.5	3.9	Blackburn	2,094	660	2,754	4.5	3.7	Middlesbrough and Stockton	14,425	3,979	18,404	9.7	8.7	
Barnwell	235	108	343	3.7	3.0	Blackburn	1,752	602	2,354	4.5	3.9	Mildenhall	315	139	454	3.4	2.8	
Barnwell	1,870	641	2,511	3.4	2.7	Blackburn	235	108	343	3.7	3.0	Milton Keynes	2,174	855	3,029	2.4	2.1	
Barnwell	3,855	1,190	5,045	8.1	7.1	Blackburn	1,870	641	2,511	3.4	2.7	Minehead	366	125	491	6.9	5.1	
Barnwell	1,603	540	2,143	2.7	2.2	Blackburn	3,855	1,190	5,045	8.1	7.1	Morpeth and Ashington	3,143	965	4,108	8.2	7.3	
Barnwell	473	212	685	2.5	1.9	Blackburn	1,603	540	2,143	2.7	2.2	Nelson and Colne	1,134	338	1,472	4.8	4.1	
Barnwell	680	324	1,004	5.4	4.0	Blackburn	473	212	685	2.5	1.9	Newark	765	271	1,036	4.6	4.0	
Barnwell	313	124	437	1.9	1.5	Blackburn	680	324	1,004	5.4	4.0	Newbury	485	155	640	1.3	1.1	
Barnwell	1,315	396	1,711	8.7	6.4	Blackburn	313	124	437	1.9	1.5	Newquay	484	187	671	6.6	5.1	
Barnwell	3,367	1,357	4,724	3.8	3.0	Blackburn	1,315	396	1,711	8.7	6.4	Newton Abbot	816	327	1,143	4.5	3.5	
Barnwell	9,127	3,160	12,287	5.2	4.6	Blackburn	3,367	1,357	4,724	3.8	3.0	Northallerton and Thirsk	400	231	631	2.5	1.9	
Barnwell	2,540	913	3,453	1.5	1.3	Blackburn	9,127	3,160	12,287	5.2	4.6	Northampton	3,298	1,264	4,562	3.3	3.1	
Barnwell	2,972	971	3,943	4.6	4.0	Blackburn	2,540	913	3,453	1.5	1.3	Norwich	5,573	1,955	7,528	4.9	4.2	
Barnwell	664	225																

# C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at August 13 1998

	Male	Female	All	Rate #		Male	Female	All	Rate #	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>ENGLAND</b>										
Stamford	412	195	607	2.4	1.9					
Stevenage	2,718	1,073	3,791	2.5	2.2					
Stoke	6,443	2,272	8,715	4.7	4.1					
Stroud	779	339	1,118	3.4	2.6					
Sunderland and Durham	10,926	3,113	14,039	8.0	7.4					
Swindon	2,484	958	3,442	2.7	2.4					
Taunton	1,351	460	1,811	3.9	3.1					
Telford and Bridgnorth	2,468	880	3,348	3.8	3.3					
Thanet	3,312	911	4,223	11.4	9.4					
Thetford	497	245	742	3.3	2.7					
Tiverton	417	183	600	4.0	3.0					
Torquay	1,550	409	1,959	7.5	6.0					
Trowbridge and Warminster	944	416	1,360	2.8	2.3					
Truro	1,001	390	1,391	5.4	4.4					
Tunbridge Wells	1,627	583	2,210	2.3	1.8					
Tyneside	25,220	7,142	32,362	7.8	7.2					
Wadebridge and Bodmin	528	195	723	5.0	3.6					
Wakefield	6,211	2,209	8,420	7.0	6.2					
Warrington	5,498	1,762	7,260	4.8	4.4					
Warwick	1,806	682	2,488	2.5	2.1					
Wellingborough	1,344	500	1,844	3.8	3.3					
Wells	807	364	1,171	4.3	3.3					
Weston-super-Mare	1,075	380	1,455	4.5	3.6					
Whitby	348	141	489	7.1	5.9					
Whitehaven	1,845	515	2,360	7.7	7.0					
Wigan and St Helens	8,153	2,695	10,848	7.2	6.3					
Windermere	90	40	130	1.4	1.1					
Wirral and Chester	10,557	3,219	13,776	6.9	6.0					
Wisbech	1,187	491	1,678	6.4	5.9					
Wolverhampton and Walsall	12,102	4,062	16,164	7.6	6.6					
Woodbridge	548	173	721	4.1	3.5					
Worcester	1,696	640	2,336	3.3	2.9					
Workington	1,950	511	2,461	9.5	7.8					
Worsop	1,311	380	1,691	6.8	6.0					
Worthing	1,282	401	1,683	2.8	2.4					
Yeovil	942	356	1,298	3.1	2.5					
York	2,489	855	3,344	3.4	2.8					
<b>WALES</b>										
Aberystwyth	534	224	758	6.1	4.1					
Bangor and Carnarfon	2,211	676	2,887	9.8	7.2					
Betws-y-Coed	159	60	219	7.6	5.8					
Brecon	213	119	332	2.7	2.7					
Bridgend	2,362	784	3,146	6.1	5.5					
Cardiff	9,400	2,777	12,177	5.8	5.2					
Cardigan	324	134	458	7.2	5.0					
Cardiff Bay	751	270	1,021	3.4	2.8					
Colwyn and Conwy	1,336	367	1,703	6.3	4.9					
Cwmbran and Monmouth	1,743	573	2,316	4.5	4.0					
Dolgellau and Barmouth	223	66	289	8.8	6.4					
Fishguard and St David's	180	72	252	7.7	5.7					
Flint	1,790	647	2,437	4.4	3.9					
Haverfordwest	1,383	506	1,889	10.9	8.0					
Holyhead	578	166	744	13.6	10.1					
Knighton and Radnor	87	32	119	5.3	3.9					
Lampeter	358	113	471	8.3	5.7					
Llandello	165	67	232	8.4	6.8					
Llandrindod Wells	281	127	408	6.1	4.6					
Llanelli	1,438	474	1,912	8.5	7.0					
Llangefni and Amlwch	813	287	1,100	12.5	9.4					
Machynlleth	183	81	264	9.2	6.8					
Merthyr	1,559	435	1,994	9.9	8.7					
Neath and Port Talbot	2,061	712	2,773	6.7	5.7					
Newport	3,721	1,193	4,914	6.5	5.9					
Newtown	182	80	262	2.5	1.8					
Pembroke and Tenby	862	271	1,133	10.0	7.3					
Pontypridd and Aberdare	4,679	1,426	6,105	8.5	7.3					
Portmadoc and Ffestiniog	348	125	473	9.5	6.8					
Pwllheli	266	95	361	9.0	6.6					
Rhyl and Denbigh	1,502	431	1,933	6.9	5.6					
Rhymney and Abergavenny	4,150	1,270	5,420	9.5	8.6					
Ruthin and Bala	207	99	306	3.0	2.5					
Swansea	5,340	1,690	7,030	7.2	6.3					
Welsphool	243	140	383	4.8	3.6					
Wrexham	1,960	685	2,645	5.0	4.5					

+ 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.

# UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics C.22

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at August 13 1998

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>NORTH EAST</b>										
Cleveland (former county)	3,270	902	4,172	12.3	11.0					
Hartlepool	5,202	1,375	6,577	11.4	10.4					
Middlesbrough	3,920	1,065	4,985	9.9	8.9					
Redcar and Cleveland	5,107	1,460	6,567	8.6	7.7					
Stockton-on-Tees										
Durham (former county)	2,416	712	3,128	7.3	6.6					
Darlington										
Rest of Durham	9,622	3,020	12,642	7.7	6.7					
Chester-le-Street	1,006	311	1,317	11.9	9.6					
Denwickside	1,776	483	2,259	10.0	8.6					
Durham	1,374	569	1,943	4.9	4.6					
Easington	1,853	496	2,349	9.7	9.0					
Sedgefield	1,699	595	2,294	6.1	5.5					
Teesdale	330	125	455	6.5	4.5					
Wear Valley	1,584	441	2,025	9.1	7.3					
Northumbria	5,413	1,883	7,296	7.1	5.9					
Alnwick	516	199	715	7.6	5.4					
Berwick-upon-Tweed	331	116	447	4.1	3.2					
Blyth Valley	1,627	568	2,195	9.3	8.4					
Castle Moragh	704	264	968	4.6	3.9					
Tyneside	641	252	893	4.5	3.4					
Wansbeck	1,594	484	2,078	11.9	10.6					
Tyne and Wear	29,327	8,032	37,359	7.8	7.2					
Gateshead	4,360	1,201	5,561	6.6	6.0					
Newcastle upon Tyne	7,985	2,142	10,127	6.2	5.8					
North Tyneside	4,681	1,351	6,032	8.9	8.3					
South Tyneside	4,622	1,300	5,922	12.0	10.9					
Sunderland	7,679	2,038	9,717	8.8	8.0					
<b>NORTH WEST (GOR)</b>										
Cheshire (former county)	3,082	920	4,002	7.8	7.2					
Haltwhistle	2,278	795	3,073	3.2	3.0					
Warrington										
Rest of Cheshire	7,514	2,414	9,928	3.6	3.1					
Chester	1,506	470	1,976	3.4	2.9					
Congleton	808	309	1,117	3.5	3.0					
Crewe and Nantwich	1,495	496	1,991	5.3	4.8					
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,241	359	1,600	4.3	4.8					
Macclesfield	1,142	365	1,507	2.1	1.8					
Vale Royal	1,322	415	1,737	4.6	4.0					
Cumbria	8,313	2,461	10,774	5.6	4.7					
Allerdale	2,034	579	2,613	8.1	6.7					
Barrow-in-Furness	1,763	407	2,170	8.6	7.8					
Carlisle	1,619	530	2,149	4.4	3.8					
Copeland	1,929	530	2,459	7.9	7.2					
Eden	251	131	382	2.2	1.7					
South Lakeland	717	284	1,001	2.5	2.0					
Greater Manchester	46,635	14,553	61,188	5.5	4.9					
Bolton	4,146	1,255	5,401	4.1	3.6					
Bury	1,943	743	2,686	4.6	3.8					
Manchester	14,016	4,031	18,047	6.8	6.3					
Oldham	3,797	1,147	4,944	6.3	5.6					
Rochdale	4,327	1,334	5,661	7.5	6.3					
Salford	4,035	1,167	5,202	4.9	4.5					
Stockport	3,272	1,141	4,413	4.0	3.4					
Tameside	3,290	1,091	4,381	6.1	5.2					
Trafford										

# C.22 CLAIMANT COUNT

## Area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at August 13 1998

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>Worcestershire</b>	5,889	2,470	8,359	3.8	3.2	
Bromsgrove	940	428	1,368	3.9	3.3	
Malvern Hills	638	228	866	3.7	2.9	
Redditch	1,153	496	1,649	4.5	4.1	
Worcester	1,226	412	1,638	3.8	3.4	
Wyche	771	387	1,158	2.6	2.1	
Wyre Forest	1,161	519	1,680	4.5	3.8	
<b>EASTERN</b>						
<b>Bedfordshire (former county)</b>						
Luton	3,463	1,117	4,580	6.1	5.4	
<b>Rest of Bedfordshire</b>	3,553	1,508	5,061	3.7	3.0	
Mid Bedfordshire	633	342	975	2.9	2.2	
North Bedfordshire	1,975	750	2,725	4.4	3.8	
South Bedfordshire	945	416	1,361	3.3	2.7	
<b>Cambridgeshire (former county)</b>						
Peterborough	2,268	788	3,056	3.7	3.3	
<b>Rest of Cambridgeshire</b>	5,026	1,954	6,980	3.0	2.6	
Cambridge	1,588	522	2,110	2.7	2.4	
East Cambridgeshire	534	220	754	4.4	3.8	
Fenland	1,059	434	1,493	5.4	5.0	
Huntingdon	1,145	496	1,641	2.8	2.4	
South Cambridgeshire	700	282	982	1.9	1.6	
<b>Essex (former county)</b>						
Southend-on-Sea	3,923	1,139	5,062	9.0	7.4	
Thurrock	2,167	739	2,906	5.9	5.1	
<b>Rest of Essex</b>	13,751	5,323	19,074	4.3	3.4	
Basilston	2,175	840	3,015	4.6	4.0	
Braintree	1,341	580	1,921	4.4	3.5	
Brentwood	467	194	661	2.5	2.0	
Castle Point	376	348	724	7.0	5.2	
Chelmsford	1,496	599	2,095	3.4	2.8	
Colchester	1,566	611	2,177	3.3	2.7	
Epping Forest	1,149	474	1,623	4.9	3.4	
Harlow	1,075	417	1,492	3.8	3.4	
Maldon	586	234	820	5.1	3.8	
Rochford	718	267	985	5.1	3.8	
Tendring	1,948	588	2,536	7.9	5.8	
Uttlesford	354	171	525	2.0	1.5	
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	7,677	2,943	10,620	2.4	2.0	
Broxbourne	775	328	1,103	3.7	3.1	
Dacorum	970	351	1,321	2.1	1.8	
East Hertfordshire	2,885	286	3,171	1.7	1.5	
Hertsmere	698	236	934	2.4	2.0	
North Hertfordshire	964	373	1,337	2.9	2.4	
St Albans	665	267	932	1.8	1.5	
Stevenage	887	336	1,223	3.1	2.5	
Three Rivers	604	232	836	3.6	2.8	
Watford	892	320	1,212	2.4	2.2	
Welwyn Hatfield	617	234	851	1.6	1.5	
<b>Norfolk</b>	11,400	4,186	15,586	5.2	4.4	
Breckland	1,127	500	1,627	4.6	3.7	
Broadland	1,033	431	1,464	4.7	3.8	
Great Yarmouth	2,152	669	2,821	7.7	7.0	
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	1,689	714	2,403	5.1	4.1	
North Norfolk	1,045	363	1,408	4.8	3.6	
Norwich	3,406	1,056	4,462	4.9	4.6	
South Norfolk	948	453	1,401	4.7	3.6	
<b>Suffolk</b>	8,408	3,099	11,507	4.3	3.7	
Babergh	751	355	1,106	3.9	3.4	
Forest Heath	442	168	610	2.7	2.2	
Ipswich	2,305	668	2,973	4.8	4.3	
Mid Suffolk	642	289	931	3.3	2.7	
St Edmundsbury	844	408	1,252	2.7	2.3	
Suffolk Coastal	1,063	371	1,434	3.5	3.0	
Waveney	2,361	840	3,201	7.9	7.3	
<b>LONDON</b>						
<b>Greater London</b>	167,438	63,055	230,493	6.3	5.6	
Barking and Dagenham	2,924	1,032	3,956	7.4	6.7	
Barnet	4,632	1,945	6,577	6.3	4.9	
Bexley	2,927	1,228	4,155	6.9	5.5	
Brent	7,700	2,815	10,515	10.4	8.7	
Bromley	3,595	1,354	4,949	5.5	4.5	
Camden	5,937	2,512	8,449	4.0	3.7	
City of London	67	41	108	0.0	0.0	
City of Westminster	4,274	1,786	6,060	1.2	1.1	
Croydon	6,171	2,169	8,340	6.4	5.6	
Ealing	5,849	2,129	7,978	7.2	6.2	
Enfield	5,613	2,170	7,783	8.6	7.2	
Greenwich	6,534	2,428	8,962	13.6	11.8	
Hackney	9,738	3,620	13,358	15.4	13.7	
Hammersmith and Fulham	4,508	1,860	6,368	7.2	6.2	
Haringey	9,305	3,211	12,516	19.1	15.9	
Harrow	2,613	1,212	3,825	6.2	5.1	
Havering	2,587	972	3,559	5.2	4.2	
Hillingdon	2,667	1,036	3,703	2.6	2.4	
Hounslow	3,189	1,206	4,395	3.8	3.4	
Islington	7,169	2,935	10,104	7.5	6.7	
Kensington and Chelsea	3,019	1,438	4,457	4.2	3.5	
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,354	561	1,915	2.5	2.2	
Lambeth	10,015	3,801	13,816	12.2	10.5	
Lewisham	8,322	2,978	11,300	17.7	15.2	
Merton	2,586	1,037	3,623	5.9	5.0	
Newham	8,714	2,727	11,441	16.8	14.8	
Redbridge	4,052	1,588	5,640	8.5	7.0	
Richmond-upon-Thames	1,633	715	2,348	3.8	2.9	
Southwark	8,743	3,279	12,022	8.5	7.9	
Sutton	1,757	674	2,431	4.3	3.4	
Tower Hamlets	7,613	2,212	9,825	8.6	8.0	
Waltham Forest	5,836	2,161	7,997	13.8	11.1	
Wandsworth	5,695	2,224	7,919	7.7	6.6	
<b>SOUTH EAST (GOR)</b>						
<b>Berkshire (former county)</b>						
Bracknell Forest	676	183	859	1.7	1.5	
Reading	1,608	477	2,085	2.4	2.2	
Slough	1,866	583	2,449	3.4	3.0	
West Berkshire	636	193	829	1.2	1.0	
Windsor and Maidenhead	941	308	1,249	1.9	1.8	
Wokingham	502	206	708	1.5	1.2	
<b>Buckinghamshire (former county)</b>						
Milton Keynes	1,842	694	2,536	2.5	2.2	
<b>Rest of Buckinghamshire</b>	3,134	1,086	4,220	2.1	1.7	
Aylesbury Vale	1,135	383	1,518	2.4	1.9	
Chiltern	415	159	574	2.0	1.5	
South Buckinghamshire	328	135	463	1.7	1.5	
Wycombe	1,256	409	1,665	2.1	1.7	
<b>East Sussex (former county)</b>						
Brighton and Hove	6,593	2,408	9,001	8.6	7.2	
<b>Rest of East Sussex</b>	5,715	1,737	7,452	5.0	3.9	
Eastbourne	1,089	355	1,444	4.7	3.8	
Hastings	2,114	496	2,610	8.5	7.5	
Lewes	958	328	1,286	4.4	3.3	
Rother	869	282	1,151	5.8	4.3	
Wealden	685	276	961	2.6	1.8	
<b>Hampshire (former county)</b>						
Portsmouth	3,546	1,120	4,666	5.0	4.1	
Southampton	4,211	1,169	5,380	4.6	4.2	
<b>Rest of Hampshire</b>	8,948	3,206	12,154	2.5	2.1	
Basingstoke and Deane	888	360	1,248	1.9	1.6	
East Hampshire	692	260	952	2.6	2.0	
Eastleigh	740	277	1,017	2.2	1.9	
Fareham	556	226	782	1.9	1.7	
Gosport	1,032	357	1,389	6.3	4.8	
Hart	280	98	378	1.5	1.1	
Havant	1,696	512	2,208	5.5	4.9	
New Forest	1,272	431	1,703	3.1	2.5	
Rushmoor	578	204	782	2.0	1.7	
Test Valley	571	246	817	1.6	1.4	
Winchester	643	235	878	1.4	1.1	
<b>Isle of Wight</b>	2,496	792	3,288	7.2	6.1	
<b>Kent (former county)</b>						
Medway	3,807	1,360	5,167	6.9	5.6	
<b>Rest of Kent</b>	19,030	6,091	25,121	5.0	4.1	
Ashford	1,199	414	1,613	4.0	3.3	
Canterbury	1,938	612	2,550	4.8	3.9	
Dartford	1,104	386	1,490	4.5	3.8	
Dover	2,007	526	2,533	6.6	5.4	
Gravesend	1,655	615	2,270	8.0	6.7	
Maidstone	1,344	493	1,837	2.8	2.3	
Sevenoaks	839	356	1,195	3.2	2.4	
Shepway	2,007	511	2,518	7.1	6.1	
Swale	1,923	647	2,570	6.4	5.5	
Thanet	3,312	911	4,223	11.4	9.4	
Tonbridge and Malling	838	318	1,156	2.4	2.0	
Tunbridge Wells	864	302	1,166	2.4	2.1	
<b>Oxfordshire</b>	3,888	1,443	5,331	2.0	1.6	
Cherwell	726	279	1,005	1.9	1.5	
Oxford	1,717	582	2,299	2.6	2.3	
South Oxfordshire	609	252	861	1.9	1.5	
Vale of White Horse	465	176	641	1.3	1.1	
West Oxfordshire	371	154	525	1.7	1.1	
<b>Surrey</b>	4,977	1,875	6,852	1.5	1.3	
Elmbridge	579	235	814	1.7	1.4	
Epsom and Ewell	379	136	515	2.2	1.7	
Guildford	687	226	913	1.6	1.2	
Mole Valley	299	120	419	1.1	0.9	
Reigate and Banstead	576	215	791	1.6	1.4	
Runnymede	354	151	505	1.3	1.1	
Spelthorne	550	201	751	1.9	1.7	
Surrey Heath	262	113	375	0.9	0.8	
Tandridge	367	136	503	2.0	1.5	
Waverley	496	196	692	1.6	1.3	
Woking	428	146	574	1.4	1.2	
<b>West Sussex</b>	4,866	1,670	6,536	2.1	1.8	
Adur	447	170	617	3.6	2.9	
Arundel	978	308	1,286	3.3	2.7	
Chichester	750	281	1,031	2.2	1.8	
Crawley	808	277	1,085	1.5	1.4	
Horsham	487	203	690	1.5	1.3	
Mid Sussex	518	192	710	1.4	1.2	

# C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at August 13 1998

	Male	Female	All
<b>NORTH EAST</b>			
<b>Cleveland (former county)</b>			
Hartlepool	3,270	902	4,172
Middlesbrough	4,043	1,019	5,062
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,325	705	3,030
Redcar	2,754	716	3,470
Stockton North	2,997	805	3,802
Stockton South	2,110	655	2,765
<b>Durham</b>			
Bishop Auckland	1,823	553	2,376
Darlington	2,296	669	2,965
Durham, City of	1,374	569	1,943
Easington	1,646	441	2,087
North Durham	1,745	497	2,242
North West Durham	1,743	502	2,245
Sedgefield	1,411	501	1,912
<b>Northumberland</b>			
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,141	406	1,547
Blyth Valley	1,627	2,195	3,822
Hexham	755	307	1,062
Wansbeck	1,890	602	2,492
<b>Tyne and Wear</b>			
Blaydon	1,542	478	2,020
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,586	522	2,108
Houghton and Washington East	1,802	554	2,356
Jarrow	1,999	569	2,568
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,424	707	3,131
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	2,699	730	3,429
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,702	481	2,183
North Tyneside	2,181	600	2,781
South Shields	778	278	1,056
Sunderland North	2,409	577	2,986
Sunderland South	2,912	684	3,596
Tyne Bridge	3,381	759	4,140
Tynemouth	1,894	593	2,487
<b>NORTH WEST (GOR)</b>			
<b>Cheshire</b>			
Chester, City of	1,320	384	1,704
Congleton	808	309	1,117
Crewe and Nantwich	1,386	454	1,840
Eddisbury	880	297	1,177
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,300	386	1,686
Halton	1,999	581	2,580
Macclesfield	707	218	925
Tatton	601	209	810
Warrington North	1,321	425	1,746
Warrington South	957	370	1,327
Weaver Vale	1,595	496	2,091
<b>Cumbria</b>			
Barrow and Furness	1,999	474	2,473
Carlisle	1,397	434	1,831
Copeland	1,929	530	2,459
Penrith and The Border	592	286	878
Westmorland and Lonsdale	481	217	698
Workington	1,915	520	2,435
<b>Greater Manchester</b>			
Altrincham and Sale West	829	259	1,088
Ashton under Lyne	1,635	499	2,134
Bolton North East	1,628	500	2,128
Bolton South East	1,745	456	2,201
Bolton West	773	299	1,072
Bury North	900	351	1,251
Bury South	1,043	392	1,435
Cheadle	604	274	878
Denton and Reddish	1,262	454	1,716
Eccles	1,424	450	1,874
Hazel Grove	735	292	1,027
Heywood and Middleton	1,794	585	2,379
Leigh	1,394	495	1,889
Makerfield	1,389	522	1,911
Manchester Blackley	2,584	660	3,244
Manchester Central	4,223	1,203	5,426
Manchester Gorton	3,111	922	4,033
Manchester Withington	2,273	799	3,072
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,512	507	2,019
Oldham West and Royton	1,894	528	2,422
Rochdale	2,386	699	3,085
Salford	1,893	494	2,387
Stalybridge and Hyde	1,423	452	1,875
Stockport	1,441	420	1,861
Stretford and Urmston	1,772	544	2,316
Wigan	1,605	511	2,116
Worsley	1,283	427	1,710
Wythenshawe and Sale East	2,080	556	2,636
<b>Lancashire</b>			
Blackburn	2,407	602	3,009
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,442	380	1,822
Blackpool South	1,897	477	2,374
Burnley	1,142	362	1,504
Chorley	1,037	415	1,452
Fylde	549	216	765
Hyndburn	1,193	389	1,582
Lancaster and Wyre	1,119	426	1,545
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,755	530	2,285
Pendle	1,183	350	1,533
Preston	2,243	610	2,853
Ribble Valley	502	216	718
Rossendale and Darwen	1,052	428	1,480
South Ribble	764	326	1,090
West Lancashire	1,967	686	2,653
<b>MERSEYSIDE</b>			
<b>Merseyside</b>			
Birkenhead	3,188	813	4,001
Bootle	3,063	763	3,826
Crosby	1,412	448	1,860
Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,594	787	3,381
Knowsley South	3,266	898	4,164
Liverpool Garston	2,540	737	3,277
Liverpool Riverside	4,712	1,416	6,128
Liverpool Walton	3,746	1,070	4,816
Liverpool Wavertree	3,373	1,077	4,450
Liverpool West Derby	3,514	935	4,449
Southport	1,543	500	2,043
St Helens North	1,812	599	2,411
St Helens South	2,149	622	2,771
Wallasey	2,417	735	3,152
Wirral South	1,034	384	1,418
Wirral West	1,171	458	1,629
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>			
<b>Humberside (former county)</b>			
Beverley and Holderness	1,391	586	1,977
Brigg and Goole	1,347	487	1,834
Cleethorpes	1,944	670	2,614
East Yorkshire	1,380	487	1,867
Great Grimsby	3,143	805	3,948
Haltemprice and Howden	755	405	1,160
Kingston upon Hull East	2,960	848	3,808
Kingston upon Hull North	3,131	1,023	4,154
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	3,026	849	3,875
Scunthorpe	1,685	553	2,238
<b>North Yorkshire</b>			
Harrogate and Knaresborough	726	309	1,035
Richmond	743	380	1,123
Ryedale	614	254	868
Scarborough and Whitby	1,827	607	2,434
Selby	1,124	493	1,617
Skipton and Ripon	599	275	874
Vale of York	563	265	828
York, City of	1,791	556	2,347
<b>South Yorkshire</b>			
Barnsley Central	2,055	602	2,657
Barnsley East and Mexborough	2,142	633	2,775
Barnsley West and Penistone	1,541	579	2,120
Don Valley	1,752	574	2,326
Doncaster Central	2,753	845	3,598
Doncaster North	2,225	627	2,852
Rother Valley	1,756	611	2,367
Rotherham	2,434	665	3,099
Sheffield, Attercliffe	1,835	561	2,396
Sheffield, Brightside	2,724	664	3,388
Sheffield, Central	3,954	1,105	5,059
Sheffield, Hallam	887	416	1,303
Sheffield, Hallam	2,335	700	3,035
Sheffield, Heeley	1,831	581	2,412
Sheffield, Hillsborough	1,541	581	2,122
Wentworth	2,074	650	2,724
<b>West Yorkshire</b>			
Batley and Spen	1,431	446	1,877
Bradford North	2,792	859	3,651
Bradford South	2,059	761	2,820
Bradford West	3,498	1,142	4,640
Calder Valley	1,368	515	1,883
Colne Valley	1,373	562	1,935
Dewsbury	1,365	378	1,743
Elmet	948	349	1,297
Halifax	2,261	648	2,909
Hemsworth	1,559	531	2,090
Huddersfield	2,403	840	3,243
Keighley	1,439	595	2,034
Leeds Central	3,874	948	4,822
Leeds East	2,624	706	3,330
Leeds North East	1,689	592	2,281
Leeds North West	1,216	439	1,655
Leeds West	2,074	557	2,631
Morley and Rothwell	1,281	460	1,741
Normanton	1,113	502	1,615
Pontefract and Castleford	1,732	562	2,294
Pudsey	808	352	1,160
Shipley	1,242	506	1,748
Wakefield	1,869	704	2,573
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>			
<b>Derbyshire</b>			
Amber Valley	1,160	396	1,556
Bolsover	1,573	463	2,036
Chesterfield	2,117	660	2,777
Derby North	1,732	540	2,272
Derby South	2,899	823	3,722
Erewash	1,361	466	1,827
High Peak	995	385	1,380
North East Derbyshire	1,502	487	1,989
South Derbyshire	1,018	398	1,416
West Derbyshire	771	329	1,100
<b>Leicestershire</b>			
Blaby	538	244	782
Bosworth	569	316	885
Charnwood	652	348	1,000
Harborough	670	312	982
Leicester East	1,654	700	2,354
Leicester South	2,611	845	3,456
Leicester West	2,315	720	3,035
Loughborough	1,112	488	1,600
North West Leicestershire	816	341	1,157
Rutland and Melton	470	246	716

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at August 13 1998

	Male	Female	All
<b>Lincolnshire</b>			
Boston and Skegness	792	305	1,097
Gainsborough	1,104	475	1,579
Grantham and Stamford	882	365	1,247
Lincoln	2,257	626	2,883
Louth and Horncastle	960	422	1,382
Spalding and North Hykeham	676	346	1,022
South Holland and The Deepings	537	294	831
<b>Northamptonshire</b>			
Corby	1,022	351	1,373
Dunstable	628	317	945
Kettering	872	350	1,222
Northampton North	1,480	556	2,036
Northampton South	1,310	444	1,754
Wellingborough	1,134	413	1,547
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>			
Ashfield	1,827	536	2,363
Bassettlaw	1,729	539	2,268
Broxtowe	1,095	455	1,550
Gedling	1,235	524	1,759
Mansfield	1,842	580	2,422
Newark	1,277	490	1,767
Nottingham East	3,748	1,082	4,830
Nottingham North	2,731	767	3,498
Nottingham South	1,005	392	1,397
Rushcliffe	1,491	492	1,983
Sherwood			
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>			
<b>Herefordshire</b>			
Hereford	1,169	467	1,636
Leominster	748	339	1,087
<b>Shropshire</b>			
Ludlow	729	291	1,020
North Shropshire	942	417	1,359
Shrewsbury and Atcham	990	356	1,346
Telford	1,310	427	1,737
Wekiv, Trew	781	292	1,073
<b>Staffordshire</b>			
Burton	1,427	514	1,941
Cannock Chase	1,278	493	1,771
Lichfield	728	339	1,067
Newcastle-under-Lyme	959	393	1,352
South Staffordshire	957	432	1,389
Stafford	1,027	367	1,394
Staffordshire Moorlands	930	325	1,255
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,848	534	2,382
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,179	368	1,547
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,382	533	1,915
Stone	289	833	1,122
Tamworth	1,066	476	1,542
<b>Warwickshire</b>			
North Warwickshire	1,036	435	1,471
Nuneaton	1,250	479	1,729
Rugby and Kenilworth	969	380	1,349
Stratford-on-Avon	707	299	1,006
Warwick and Leamington	1,191	411	1,602
<b>West Midlands</b>			
<b>Aldridge - Brownhills</b>			
Birmingham Edgbaston	1,057	473	1,530
Birmingham Erdington	2,431	786	3,217
Birmingham Hall Green	2,596	668	3,264
Birmingham Lodge Hill	1,714	593	2,307
Birmingham Ladywood	2,745	752	3,497
Birmingham Northfield	5,939	1,712	7,651
Birmingham Northfield	1,731	551	2,282
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,803	935	3,738
Birmingham Selly Oak	2,225	823	3,048
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	5,070	1,564	6,634
Birmingham Yardley	1,706	530	2,23



**C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Claimant count area statistics**  
 Parliamentary constituencies as at August 13 1998

	Male	Female	All
Kensington and Chelsea	1,532	804	2,336
Kingston and Surbiton	1,060	429	1,489
Lewisham East	2,013	746	2,759
Lewisham West	2,625	900	3,525
Lewisham, Deptford	3,684	1,332	5,016
Leyton and Wanstead	2,392	839	3,231
Mitcham and Morden	1,748	629	2,377
North Southwark and Bermondsey	3,679	1,342	5,021
Old Bexley and Sidcup	809	349	1,158
Orpington	989	398	1,387
Poplar and Canning Town	4,365	1,278	5,643
Putney	1,341	547	1,888
Regent's Park and Kensington North	3,596	1,554	5,150
Richmond Park	1,017	448	1,465
Romford	901	324	1,225
Ruislip - Northwood	655	288	943
Streatham	3,854	1,475	5,329
Sutton and Cheam	705	321	1,026
Tooting	2,285	855	3,140
Tottenham	5,990	1,949	7,939
Twickenham	910	399	1,309
Upminster	825	292	1,117
Uxbridge	788	322	1,110
Vauxhall	4,581	1,691	6,272
Walthamstow	2,755	1,047	3,802
West Ham	3,814	1,219	5,033
Wimbledon	938	408	1,346
<b>SOUTH EAST (GOR)</b>			
<b>Berkshire (former county)</b>			
Bracknell	655	178	833
Maidenhead	635	197	832
Newbury	470	138	608
Reading East	946	302	1,248
Reading West	878	248	1,126
Slough	1,687	529	2,216
Windsor	584	210	794
Wokingham	325	133	458
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>			
Aylesbury	883	309	1,192
Beaconsfield	470	191	661
Buckingham	371	138	509
Chesham and Amersham	402	154	556
Milton Keynes South West	1,013	365	1,378
North East Milton Keynes	829	329	1,158
Wycombe	1,032	298	1,330
<b>East Sussex</b>			
Bexhill and Battle	766	254	1,020
Brighton, Kemptown	2,175	700	2,875
Brighton, Pavilion	2,771	1,063	3,834
Eastbourne	1,119	364	1,483
Hastings and Rye	2,277	564	2,841
Hove	1,896	717	2,613
Lewes	771	291	1,062
Wealden	533	192	725
<b>Hampshire</b>			
Aldershot	655	236	891
Basingstoke	712	284	996
East Hampshire	776	278	1,054
Eastleigh	677	240	917
Fareham	505	204	709
Gosport	1,083	379	1,462
Havant	1,378	418	1,796
New Forest East	646	230	876
New Forest West	626	201	827
North East Hampshire	437	142	579
North West Hampshire	495	209	704
Portsmouth North	1,181	388	1,569
Portsmouth South	2,365	732	3,097
Romsey	498	204	702
Southampton, Itchen	2,018	586	2,604
Southampton, Test	2,010	529	2,539
Winchester	643	235	878
<b>Isle of Wight</b>			
Isle of Wight	2,496	792	3,288
<b>Kent</b>			
Ashford	1,199	414	1,613
Canterbury	1,401	444	1,845
Chatham and Aylesford	1,332	428	1,760
Dartford	1,199	423	1,622
Dover	1,879	493	2,372
Faversham and Mid Kent	899	335	1,234
Folkestone and Hythe	2,007	511	2,518
Gillingham	1,182	484	1,666
Gravesham	1,655	615	2,270
Maidstone and The Weald	889	304	1,193
Medway	1,534	545	2,079
North Thanet	2,143	594	2,737
Sevenoaks	631	276	907
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,575	538	2,113
South Thanet	1,834	518	2,352
Tonbridge and Malling	710	264	974
Tunbridge Wells	768	265	1,033

	Male	Female	All
<b>Oxfordshire</b>			
Banbury	634	251	885
Henley	356	147	503
Oxford East	1,463	470	1,933
Oxford West and Abingdon	549	210	759
Wantage	484	202	686
Witney	392	163	555
<b>Surrey</b>			
East Surrey	461	173	634
Epsom and Ewell	505	193	698
Esher and Walton	483	196	679
Guildford	560	198	758
Mole Valley	326	119	445
Reigate	401	146	547
Runnymede and Weybridge	450	190	640
South West Surrey	429	164	593
Spelthorne	575	212	787
Surrey Heath	361	140	501
Woking	451	155	606
<b>West Sussex</b>			
Arundel and South Downs	348	128	476
Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	748	238	986
Chichester	717	269	986
Crawley	808	277	1,085
East Worthing and Shoreham	726	241	967
Horsham	442	166	608
Mid Sussex	384	150	534
Worthing West	693	201	894
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>			
<b>Avon (former county)</b>			
Bath	1,261	536	1,797
Bristol East	2,182	672	2,854
Bristol North West	1,318	402	1,720
Bristol South	2,150	648	2,798
Bristol West	2,074	833	2,907
Kingswood	853	300	1,153
Northavon	505	257	762
Wansdyke	623	268	891
Weston-Super-Mare	1,084	381	1,465
Woodspring	537	218	755
<b>Cornwall</b>			
Falmouth and Camborne	2,064	691	2,755
North Cornwall	1,545	585	2,130
South East Cornwall	1,167	537	1,704
St Ives	1,914	797	2,711
Truro and St Austell	1,594	624	2,218
<b>Devon</b>			
East Devon	689	238	927
Exeter	1,812	621	2,433
North Devon	1,277	418	1,695
Plymouth, Devonport	2,088	640	2,728
Plymouth, Sutton	3,143	1,004	4,147
South West Devon	832	359	1,191
Teignbridge	1,194	460	1,654
Tiverton and Honiton	849	360	1,209
Torbay	2,130	571	2,701
Torrington and West Devon	1,400	539	1,939
Totnes	1,127	460	1,587
<b>Dorset</b>			
Bournemouth East	1,398	439	1,837
Bournemouth West	1,621	448	2,069
Christchurch	549	199	748
Mid Dorset and North Poole	614	242	856
North Dorset	467	210	677
Poole	886	293	1,179
South Dorset	1,104	283	1,387
West Dorset	679	329	1,008
<b>Gloucestershire</b>			
Cheltenham	1,382	398	1,780
Cotswold	436	155	591
Forest of Dean	827	372	1,199
Gloucester	1,837	599	2,436
Stroud	852	370	1,222
Tewkesbury	654	303	957
<b>Somerset</b>			
Bridgwater	1,380	452	1,832
Somerton and Frome	744	321	1,065
Taunton	1,295	427	1,722
Wells	923	424	1,347
Yeovil	926	347	1,273
<b>Wiltshire</b>			
Devizes	733	353	1,086
North Swindon	820	305	1,125
North Wiltshire	599	303	902
Salisbury	778	274	1,052
South Swindon	1,277	442	1,719
Westbury	869	397	1,266

**UNEMPLOYMENT C.23**  
**Claimant count area statistics**  
 Parliamentary constituencies as at August 13 1998

	Male	Female	All
<b>WALES</b>			
Aberavon	1,190	375	1,565
Alyn and Deeside	1,055	372	1,427
Blaenau Gwent	1,895	517	2,412
Brecon and Radnorshire	864	358	1,222
Bridgend	1,253	451	1,704
Carmarfon	1,388	425	1,813
Carmarthen	1,835	546	2,381
Cardiff Central	1,735	584	2,319
Cardiff North	726	257	983
Cardiff South and Penarth	2,211	541	2,752
Cardiff West	2,027	512	2,539
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	895	365	1,260
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	1,352	441	1,793
Ceredigion	1,021	397	1,418
Clwyd South	977	343	1,320
Clwyd West	992	308	1,300
Cynon Valley	1,626	479	2,105
Delyn	1,505	453	1,958
Gwent	842	311	1,153
Gower	1,051	406	1,457
Islwyn	965	400	1,365
Llanelli	1,454	476	1,930
Melnydd and Conwy	759	268	1,027
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,879	484	2,363
Monmouth	984	378	1,362
Montgomeryshire	468	247	715
Newport East	1,280	480	1,760
Newport West	1,465	432	1,897
Ogmore	1,734	566	2,300
Portlloyd	1,298	374	1,672
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,363	485	1,848
Rhondda	1,574	569	2,143
Swansea East	1,647	460	2,107
Swansea West	1,686	440	2,126
Torfaen	1,672	524	2,196
Vale of Glamorgan	1,496	460	1,956
Vale of Glamorgan	1,137	324	1,461
Wrexham	1,534	538	2,072
Ynys-Mon	1,019	358	1,377
Ynys-Mon	1,738	570	2,308
<b>SCOTLAND</b>			
Aberdeen Central	1,212	386	1,598
Aberdeen North	691	239	930
Aberdeen South	2,130	748	2,878
Aberdeen South	2,057	787	2,844
Aberdeen South	1,488	726	2,214
Angus	1,342	439	1,781
Argyll and Bute	1,588	649	2,237
Ayr	650	272	922
Barry and Bannan	1,419	414	1,833
Calness, Kintyre and Easter Ross	2,228	778	3,006
Canter, Collieston and Doon Valley	2,119	878	2,997
Central Fife	1,773	596	2,369
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,600	571	2,171
Clydebank	1,666	684	2,350
Collieston and Chryston	1,413	538	1,951
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,689	667	2,356
Cunningham North	2,100	812	2,912
Cunningham South	1,990	657	2,647
Dumfries	1,562	665	2,227
Dumfries	2,536	881	3,417
Dumfries	2,227	698	2,925
Dumfries East	1,718	647	2,365
Dumfries West	1,480	576	2,056
East Kilbride	1,442	663	2,105
East Lothian	982	343	1,325
Eastwood	1,080	558	1,638
Edinburgh Central	1,663	595	2,258
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	1,306	348	1,654
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,933	633	2,566
Edinburgh Pentlands	1,215	375	1,590
Edinburgh South	1,214	417	1,631
Edinburgh West	1,025	318	1,343
Falkirk East	1,491	520	2,011
Falkirk West	1,636	611	2,247
Gallop and Upper Nithsdale	1,389	557	1,946
Glasgow Anniesland	1,963	524	2,487
Glasgow Ballieston	2,139	672	2,811
Glasgow Cathcart	1,529	506	2,035
Glasgow Govan	2,408	691	3,099
Glasgow Kelvin	2,255	822	3,077
Glasgow Maryhill	2,833	911	3,744
Glasgow Pollok	2,282	682	2,964
Glasgow Rutherglen	1,494	466	1,960
Glasgow Shettleston	2,351	596	2,947
Glasgow Springburn	2,648	796	3,444
Gordon	504	277	781
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,466	518	1,984
Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,970	677	2,647
Hamilton South	1,464	485	1,949
Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,325	449	1,774
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,190	861	3,051
Linlithgow	2,130	850	2,980
Livingston	1,211	361	1,572
Midlothian	1,356	435	1,791
Midlothian	810	261	1,071
Morey	1,113	523	1,636
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,857	652	2,509
North East Fife	864	467	1,331
North Tayside	1,034	446	1,480
Ochil	1,567	614	2,181
Orkney and Shetland	463	163	626
Paisley North	1,747	588	2,335

	Male	Female	All
Paisley South	1,957	629	2,586
Perth	1,243	459	1,702
Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,450	505	1,955
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	828	340	1,168
Stirling	1,200	450	1,650
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,259	551	1,810
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	686	275	961
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	485	227	712
West Renfrewshire	1,108	457	1,565
Western Isles	876	308	1,184
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>			
Belfast East	1,962	657	2,619
Belfast North	3,179	764	3,943
Belfast South	2,312	1,077	3,389
Belfast West	4,574	846	5,420
East Antrim	1,898	716	2,614
East Londonderry	2,579	860	3,439
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,670	1,045	3,715
Foyle	4,730	1,365	6,095
Lagan Valley	1,391	660	2,051
Mid Ulster	2,237	856	3,093

# C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count flows: standardised\*

UNITED KINGDOM	INFLOW +			thousands				
	SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female	
<b>Month ending</b>								
1997 Aug14	289.6	194.3	95.3	260.9	-0.4	186.9	74.0	
Sep11	279.8	190.6	89.2	267.3	6.4	188.5	78.8	
Oct 9	280.6	196.6	84.0	264.4	-2.9	185.7	78.7	
Nov13	269.3	192.8	76.5	264.1	-0.3	186.3	77.8	
Dec11	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	
Feb12	282.4	199.2	83.2	268.0	4.6	187.6	80.4	
Mar12	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	
May14	227.6	164.1	63.5	261.3	4.8	183.6	77.7	
Jun11	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	
<b>Aug13</b>	<b>273.4</b>	<b>180.1</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>246.1</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>173.9</b>	<b>72.2</b>	

UNITED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW +			thousands				
	SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female	
<b>Month ending</b>								
1997 Aug14	294.9	207.1	87.7	301.6	-7.0	213.0	88.6	
Sep11	350.9	238.5	112.4	307.4	5.8	223.2	84.2	
Oct 9	368.0	254.0	113.9	276.2	-31.2	199.8	76.4	
Nov13	308.5	217.7	90.7	287.0	10.8	206.8	80.2	
Dec11	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	
Feb12	306.7	222.5	84.2	278.7	11.8	198.6	80.1	
Mar12	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	
May14	262.7	185.9	76.8	252.2	-19.9	177.2	75.0	
Jun11	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	
<b>Aug13</b>	<b>260.5</b>	<b>180.1</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>267.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>186.7</b>	<b>80.9</b>	

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.34

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim  
Leavers between 10 July and 13 August 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		
<b>THOUSANDS</b>							
Found work	94.0	23.3	19.6	7.9	3.9	148.6	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	5.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	6.9	
Gone abroad	12.5	3.4	2.9	1.2	0.7	20.6	
Claimed Income Support	2.2	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	5.7	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	5.3	3.0	3.1	1.9	1.4	14.7	
Claimed an old age benefit	1.8	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.6	5.5	
Full-time education	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	
Approved training	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	
Government supported training	2.5	1.2	4.5	2.6	1.5	12.2	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	
Automatic credits	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	
Gone to prison	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.2	
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	
Defective claim	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	
Ceased claiming	2.9	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.2	5.8	
Decceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Not known	6.2	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.5	10.3	
Failed to sign	39.9	9.3	7.8	3.3	1.8	62.2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>176.9</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>299.1</b>	
<b>As a percentage of those with a known destination</b>							
Found work	71.9	65.4	56.2	49.7	41.9		
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.9	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.2		
Gone abroad	9.6	9.6	8.3	7.5	7.5		
Claimed Income Support	1.7	3.1	3.2	3.8	6.5		
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.1	8.4	8.9	11.9	15.1		
Claimed an old age benefit	1.4	3.4	3.4	4.4	6.5		
Full-time education	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Approved training	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0		
Government supported training	1.9	3.4	12.9	16.4	16.1		
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.1		
Automatic credits	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.1		
Gone to prison	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0		
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Defective claim	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Ceased claiming	2.2	2.8	3.7	2.5	2.2		
Decceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		

Note: Compensated claims only.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094

# C.35 CLAIMANT COUNT

Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending July 1998

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
<b>United Kingdom</b>									
16-17	8.0	11.0	19.0	8	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	27.7	48.5	76.1	15	15	15	9	9	9
20-24	48.1	111.2	159.3	18	21	20	8	10	10
25-29	31.5	91.7	123.2	19	25	24	9	11	11
30-34	21.0	71.3	92.3	21	31	28	9	12	11
35-39	17.3	54.7	72.0	19	33	29	8	12	11
40-44	17.3	42.2	59.5	19	33	29	7	12	10
45-49	18.2	37.8	56.0	21	34	30	8	11	10
50-54	18.1	37.1	55.2	23	34	30	9	11	10
55-59	12.3	29.0	41.3	35	44	41	13	14	14
60 & over	0.5	11.3	11.8	132	46	50	13	13	14
<b>All ages</b>	<b>220.1</b>	<b>545.6</b>	<b>765.7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>North East</b>									
16-17	0.6	1.0	1.6	9	9	9	7	6	7
18-19	1.8	3.5	5.3	16	19	18	10	12	11
20-24	2.6	7.1	9.7	18	24	23	8	13	11
25-29	1.4	5.5	6.9	20	27	25	8	12	11
30-34	1.0	4.4	5.4	19	33	30	7	12	11
35-39	0.9	3.8	4.7	17	33	28	5	10	9
40-44	0.9	3.1	4.1	18	32	28	6	10	9
45-49	1.0	2.8	3.7	24	34	32	8	10	9
50-54	1.0	2.7	3.7	23	32	30	8	11	10
55-59	0.6	2.1	2.7	38	48	46	16	13	14
60 & over	0.0	0.7	0.7	174	54	60	83	12	12
<b>All ages</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>North West (GOR)</b>									
16-17	0.8	1.2	2.0	8	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	2.8	5.2	8.0	13	14	14	7	9	8
20-24	4.5	11.7	16.2	15	18	17	8	9	9
25-29	2.7	9.5	12.2	16	23	20	8	11	10
30-34	1.8	7.0	8.8	14	27	25	7	11	10
35-39	1.6	5.2	6.8	15	29	25	6	11	10
40-44	1.6	3.9	5.4	16	30	26	7	10	9
45-49	1.6	3.6	5.3	19	27	24	9	10	10
50-54	1.6	3.5	5.1	19	27	24	9	10	10
55-59	1.1	2.6	3.7	27	39	36	12	12	12
60 & over	0.0	1.0	1.0	88	37	39	33	12	12
<b>All ages</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Merseyside</b>									
16-17	0.3	0.4	0.7	8	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	1.0	1.7	2.7	18	19	19	11	13	12
20-24	1.7	3.8	5.5	23	30	28	10	16	14
25-29	0.9	2.9	3.7	27	34	32	11	14	13
30-34	0.5	2.2	2.7	31	43	41	12	16	15
35-39	0.4	1.7	2.2	23	48	43	10	17	15
40-44	0.5	1.3	1.7	25	45	40	10	14	13
45-49	0.5	1.1	1.6	25	45	39	9	12	11
50-54	0.5	1.0	1.5	36	47	44	13	13	13
55-59	0.3	0.8	1.2	55	69	65	19	16	17
60 & over	0.0	0.3	0.3	89	76	77	30	16	16
<b>All ages</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>									
16-17	1.0	1.2	2.2	8	8	8	6	5	5
18-19	2.8	5.0	7.8	16	16	16	11	9	10
20-24	4.7	11.7	16.4	20	22	21	8	11	10
25-29	2.8	9.5	12.3	19	26	24	9	12	11
30-34	1.8	7.1	8.9	18	30	27	8	12	11
35-39	1.7	5.5	7.2	20	31	29	6	11	10
40-44	1.9	4.3	6.1	16	30	25	6	11	9
45-49	1.9	4.0	5.9	19	28	25	7	10	9
50-54	1.8	3.8	5.6	21	31	28	8	11	10
55-59	1.2	3.1	4.2	38	43	42	14	14	14
60 & over	0.0	1.1	1.1	172	50	55	61	12	12
<b>All ages</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>East Midlands</b>									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	9	8	8	8	6	7
18-19	1.9	3.2	5.1	14	14	14	9	8	8
20-24	3.1	7.3	10.5	17	18	18	8	10	9
25-29	2.0	5.9	7.9	18	23	21	9	11	10
30-34	1.3	4.4	5.7	19	25	24	9	10	10
35-39	1.1	3.4	4.5	17	27	24	7	11	10
40-44	1.1	2.6	3.8	17	26	24	8	10	9
45-49	1.3	2.4	3.8	18	27	24	8	10	10
50-54	1.2	2.6	3.8	21	30	27	9	10	10
55-59	0.8	1.9	2.8	33	42	39	13	13	13
60 & over	0.0	0.8	0.8	120	42	45	60	13	13
<b>All ages</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>West Midlands</b>									
16-17	0.6	0.8	1.4	9	8	8	7	6	6
18-19	2.6	4.4	7.0	15	14	14	8	9	9
20-24	4.2	9.6	13.8	20	21	21	9	11	10
25-29	2.6	7.5	10.1	21	26	25	10	11	11
30-34	1.7	5.5	7.2	22	33	30	10	13	12
35-39	1.5	4.2	5.7	19	36	32	8	13	13
40-44	1.4	3.3	4.7	20	36	31	7	11	11
45-49	1.6	3.0	4.6	22	35	30	8	11	10
50-54	1.5	3.0	4.5	22	35	31	8	11	10
55-59	1.2	2.4	3.6	37	46	43	13	14	14
60 & over	0.1	1.0	1.1	155	56	61	67	13	13
<b>All ages</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Eastern</b>									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.2	8	8	8	6	5	6
18-19	2.1	3.4	5.5	13	13	13	8	8	8
20-24	3.5	7.7	11.2	17	18	18	8	9	9
25-29	2.2	6.1	8.3	15	23	21	8	11	11
30-34	1.5	4.9	6.3	18	28	25	9	11	11
35-39	1.2	3.7	4.9	19	31	28	8	12	10
40-44	1.3	3.0	4.3	18	27	25	7	11	9
45-49	1.4	2.9	4.3	21	32	28	8	10	10
50-54	1.6	3.0	4.6	22	30	27	9	11	12
55-59	1.1	2.3	3.4	33	38	36	13	12	13
60 & over	0.1	1.1	1.1	135	31	36	102	11	9
<b>All ages</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>

# CLAIMANT COUNT C.35

Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending July 1998

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
<b>London</b>									
16-17	0.6	0.8	1.4	9	9	9	7	7	7
18-19	3.0	4.4	7.4	16	16	16	10	9	10
20-24	6.6	12.1	18.8	23	25	24	11	13	12
25-29	6.0	12.8	18.8	23	30	28	11	13	12
30-34	4.0	10.6	14.7	27	39	36	11	16	15
35-39	2.8	7.7	10.4	26	43	39	11	18	15
40-44	2.4	5.1	7.5	30	44	38	10	17	15
45-49	2.2	4.0	6.2	30	45	40	10	16	14
50-54	2.0	3.6	5.7	30	48	41	11	15	13
55-59	1.5	2.9	4.3	40	52	48	14	18	16
60 & over	0.1	1.3	1.4	159	58	65	87	21	23
<b>All ages</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>South East (GOR)</b>									
16-17	0.6	0.8	1.3	8	7	7	6	5	5
18-19	2.3	4.0	6.3	13	13	13	8	8	8
20-24	3.9	9.4	13.3	17	17	17	7	8	8
25-29	2.8	8.1	10.9	17	22	21	9	10	9
30-34	1.8	6.6	8.5	19	25	24	8	10	10
35-39	1.6	5.0	6.6	19	26	24	8	10	10
40-44	1.5	4.1	5.7	17	28	25	7	11	10
45-49	1.8	3.9	5.7	17	27	24	7	10	9
50-54	2.0	3.9	5.9	23	30	28			

# 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)	
<b>STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>												
1992) Annual	9.2	6.9	9.9	10.7	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	12.4	10.4	6.6	
1993) averages	10.7	7.2	10.5	10.8	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	16.9	11.7	7.9	
1994)	11.1	7.1	9.8	9.8	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	17.4	12.3	8.4	
1995)	10.7	6.8	8.8	8.6	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	16.3	11.7	8.2	
1996)	10.9	6.8	8.3	8.6	4.4	9.8	9.7	6.9	15.4	12.4	8.9	
1997 Jul	10.6	6.7	7.1	8.7	4.4	9.6	9.0	6.1	12.5	12.6	9.7	
Aug	10.6	6.6	6.8	8.7	4.5	9.6	9.0	6.2	12.6	12.6	9.9	
Sep	10.6	6.6	6.7	8.5	4.5	9.2	9.0	5.8	13.1	12.5	10.0	
Oct	10.5	6.6	6.6	8.3	4.5	9.1	9.1	5.8	13.0	12.4	10.0	
Nov	10.5	6.6	6.5	8.4	4.4	9.0	9.0	5.1	12.7	12.4	10.3	
Dec	10.4	6.5	6.4	8.1	4.3	9.0	8.6	5.0	12.6	12.2	10.3	
1998 Jan	10.3	6.5	6.4	8.2	4.4	8.9	8.9	5.3	11.7	12.1	10.1	
Feb	10.3	6.4	6.5	8.1	4.4	9.0	8.6	4.9	12.3	12.1	10.0	
Mar	10.2	6.4	6.4	8.2	4.5	9.0	8.5	4.8	12.7	12.0	10.0	
Apr	10.2	6.5	6.3	..	4.4	8.9	8.4	4.7	12.6	11.9	10.0	
May	10.2	6.4	6.2	..	4.5	8.9	8.4	4.6	12.6	11.9	9.8	
Jun	10.1	6.4	..	..	4.5	8.8	8.4	4.5	12.4	11.8	9.7	
Jul	10.1	6.5	..	..	4.5	8.8	8.4	4.6	12.1	11.8	9.6	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1997 Aug		1,508	798	237	577	1,388	220	402	3,133	4,456		
Sep		1,480	787	237	573	1,385	214	397	3,128	4,497		
Oct		1,470	774	236	559	1,409	212	393	3,124	4,515		
Nov		1,432	779	235	558	1,394	208	389	3,115	4,526		
Dec		1,403	762	228	556	1,321	206	385	3,028	4,547		
1998 Jan		1,394	755	233	548	1,376	205	386	3,034	4,435		
Feb		1,382	751	240	559	1,338	198	385	3,026	4,418		
Mar		1,374	760	240	556	1,313	193	384	2,990	4,414		
Apr		1,363	737	237	552	1,305	190	382	2,977	4,388		
May		1,364	754	245	547	1,307	186	378	2,980	4,318		
Jun		1,368	768	248	542	1,302	182	374	2,952	4,261		
Jul		1,335	777	..	4,224	1,359	181	369	..	4,224		
Aug		1,317	761	..	4,197	1,299	..	..	..	4,197		
% rate: latest month		4.6	8.1	7.4	12.6	8.3	6.5	14.6	11.8	10.9		
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months		-0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.1	N/C	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4		
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1992) Annual	2,779	925	193	473	1,640	315	328	2,818	2,993			
1993) averages	2,919	939	222	550	1,649	345	441	2,999	3,443			
1994)	2,639	856	215	589	1,541	340	453	3,094	3,693			
1995)	2,326	766	216	597	1,422	285	427	2,976	3,622			
1996)	2,122	783	231	588	1,469	242	405	3,063	3,980			
1997 Aug	1,579	765	195	607	1,394	222	381	3,075	4,372			
Sep	1,514	793	197	599	1,258	197	378	3,158	4,308			
Oct	1,433	736	219	578	1,300	195	377	3,180	4,291			
Nov	1,388	737	241	563	1,323	189	407	3,182	4,322			
Dec	1,391	764	269	566	1,240	192	405	3,132	4,522			
1998 Jan	1,479	817	301	561	1,478	235	396	3,196	4,823			
Feb	1,451	843	296	554	1,422	207	384	3,141	4,819			
Mar	1,406	802	261	540	1,399	199	384	3,027	4,623			
Apr	1,390	737	241	526	1,329	190	375	2,920	4,421			
May	1,349	739	219	512	1,327	175	358	2,855	4,197			
Jun	1,323	736	202	505	1,280	164	382	2,783	4,075			
Jul	1,368	728	..	1,311	181	389	..	4,135	..			
Aug	1,383	728	..	1,298	..	..	..	4,095	..			
% rate: latest month	4.8	7.9	6.1	11.7	8.1	6.6	14.8	N/A	10.6			
Latest month: change on a year ago	-0.8	-0.5	0.2	-0.9	-0.7	-1.4	-1.4	N/A	-0.8			

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 possible 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.  
 ++ Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.  
 # Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total labour force.  
 ## Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.  
 .. No change.  
 N/A Not available.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
<b>STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>												
1992) Annual	7.9	15.4	9.0	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.5	5.8	2.9	7.4
1993) averages	8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.8	9.5	3.8	6.8
1994)	8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.8	3.6	6.1
1995)	9.2	12.3	11.9	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	9.2	3.3	5.6
1996)	9.6	11.8	12.0	3.4	3.3	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.1	10.0	..	5.4
1997 Jul	..	10.2	12.1	3.4	3.8	5.5	..	7.0	20.6	10.5	..	4.9
Aug	..	10.1	12.1	3.4	3.7	5.4	4.4	6.8	20.5	9.8	..	4.9
Sep	..	10.0	12.1	3.4	3.7	4.9	..	6.8	20.6	9.8	..	4.9
Oct	..	9.9	12.1	3.4	3.7	4.7	..	6.7	20.2	9.7	..	4.8
Nov	..	9.8	12.1	3.4	2.5	4.6	4.1	6.6	20.3	8.9	..	4.6
Dec	..	9.7	12.0	3.5	2.5	4.6	..	6.6	20.0	8.7	..	4.7
1998 Jan	..	9.7	12.0	3.5	2.3	4.7	..	6.6	19.7	9.0	..	4.7
Feb	..	9.5	12.0	3.6	2.3	4.6	3.7	6.6	19.5	8.7	..	4.6
Mar	..	9.4	12.2	3.8	2.2	4.4	..	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	..	4.3	2.2	4.0	3.3	6.4	19.0	8.9	..	4.3
Jun	..	9.1	..	4.3	2.2	3.9	..	6.3	18.8	8.0	..	4.5
Jul	..	9.1	..	4.1	2.3	..	..	6.2	18.6	8.6	..	4.5
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1997 Aug	226	251	..	2,300	..	372	73	..	2,075	..	188	6,657
Sep	227	250	..	2,330	..	353	75	..	2,075	..	185	6,678
Oct	232	246	2,790	2,350	..	350	69	..	2,069	..	179	6,496
Nov	224	245	..	2,360	..	333	65	..	2,064	..	176	6,289
Dec	217	241	..	2,350	..	329	61	..	2,068	..	177	6,392
1998 Jan	226	238	2,871	2,380	..	333	61	..	2,032	..	172	6,409
Feb	235	234	..	2,440	..	329	61	..	1,992	..	167	6,393
Mar	268	233	..	2,640	..	308	59	..	1,981	..	160	6,529
Apr	271	233	..	2,810	..	297	56	..	1,942	..	152	5,859
May	..	232	..	2,820	..	288	56	..	1,915	..	144	5,910
Jun	..	230	..	2,890	..	285	52	..	..	..	..	6,237
Jul	..	227	..	2,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,230
Aug	..	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,247
% rate: latest month	N/A	N/A	12.4	4.1	N/A	..	2.2	..	12.0	..	4.0	4.5
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	12.4	0.3	N/A	..	-0.3	..	-0.5	..	-0.5	0.1
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1992) Annual	185	283	2,549	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	232	92	9,384
1993) averages	176	294	2,335	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	356	163	8,734
1994)	180	282	2,561	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	340	171	7,997
1995)	184	278	2,724	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	332	153	7,404
1996)	185	279	2,763	2,250	5.7	441	91	468	2,275	346	169	7,236
1997 Aug	193	259	..	2,310	5.9	372	79	421	1,989	427	177	6,594
Sep	193	249	..	2,360	6.4	351	71	419	2,040	326	174	6,403
Oct	220	244	2,845	2,360	6.5	349	62	423	2,073	286	176	5,995
Nov	245	240	..	2,280	6.5	336	57	424	2,094	274	181	5,914
Dec	253	248	..	2,180	6.6	340	57	421	2,076	326	183	5,957
1998 Jan	267	247	2,782									

# 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)
<b>ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE</b>								
All	<b>MGSF</b>							
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
<b>3-month averages</b>								
May-Jul 1997	28,932	28,093	899	3,777	7,691	10,233	5,494	833
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,900	28,084	892	3,761	7,681	10,241	5,509	829
Jul-Sep	28,883	28,058	883	3,747	7,653	10,249	5,527	829
Aug-Oct	28,872	28,056	886	3,725	7,650	10,252	5,542	821
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,879	28,061	899	3,732	7,638	10,252	5,540	816
Oct-Dec	28,874	28,074	896	3,733	7,638	10,246	5,560	800
Nov 97-Jan 98	28,858	28,053	892	3,722	7,620	10,244	5,574	789
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	28,868	28,069	892	3,710	7,617	10,246	5,604	789
Jan-Mar 1998	28,884	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
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	16	20	-13	29	-51	10	44	6
Per cent	0.1	0.1	-1.5	0.8	-0.7	0.1	0.8	0.8
Over last 12 months	-26	16	-30	-55	-128	44	185	-28
Per cent	-0.1	0.1	-3.3	-1.5	-1.7	0.4	3.4	-3.3
Male	<b>MGSG</b>							
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	283
<b>3-month averages</b>								
May-Jul 1997	16,127	15,839	454	2,072	4,369	5,576	3,368	289
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,115	15,827	455	2,057	4,360	5,581	3,375	293
Jul-Sep	16,103	15,811	453	2,047	4,347	5,580	3,384	294
Aug-Oct	16,112	15,822	455	2,042	4,351	5,583	3,391	294
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,115	15,826	455	2,039	4,350	5,587	3,395	289
Oct-Dec	16,114	15,834	457	2,036	4,353	5,587	3,401	285
Nov 97-Jan 98	16,116	15,829	459	2,029	4,348	5,592	3,402	283
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	16,120	15,837	462	2,019	4,347	5,592	3,418	279
Jan-Mar 1998	16,110	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	16,078	15,795	435	2,026	4,316	5,587	3,431	283
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
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	-1	4	-2	31	-33	-4	13	5
Per cent	0.0	0.0	-0.6	1.5	-0.8	-0.1	0.4	1.7
Over last 12 months	-33	-29	-7	-31	-74	12	70	2
Per cent	-0.2	-0.2	-1.4	-1.5	-1.7	0.2	2.1	0.6
Female	<b>MGSH</b>							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	12,430	11,873	391	2,082	3,136	4,409	1,855	532
1993	12,463	11,901	347	1,992	3,219	4,452	1,890	539
1994	12,477	11,934	354	1,868	3,245	4,511	1,956	533
1995	12,491	11,981	366	1,794	3,269	4,557	1,995	517
1996	12,611	12,105	393	1,758	3,292	4,644	2,018	512
1997	12,744	12,208	434	1,696	3,321	4,645	2,112	544
1998	12,772	12,266	422	1,670	3,280	4,674	2,220	510
<b>3-month averages</b>								
May-Jul 1997	12,805	12,254	445	1,705	3,321	4,657	2,126	544
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,785	12,257	437	1,705	3,321	4,660	2,134	536
Jul-Sep	12,780	12,248	431	1,700	3,305	4,670	2,142	535
Aug-Oct	12,760	12,234	432	1,683	3,299	4,669	2,151	527
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,765	12,235	443	1,693	3,288	4,665	2,146	527
Oct-Dec	12,760	12,239	439	1,697	3,285	4,659	2,160	515
Nov 97-Jan 98	12,743	12,224	434	1,693	3,272	4,653	2,172	506
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,749	12,232	430	1,691	3,270	4,655	2,186	510
Jan-Mar 1998	12,775	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
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	17	16	-11	-2	-18	14	31	1
Per cent	0.1	0.1	-2.5	-0.1	-0.5	0.3	1.4	0.2
Over last 12 months	8	46	-23	-24	-53	32	115	-29
Per cent	0.1	0.4	-5.2	-1.4	-1.6	0.7	5.4	-5.4

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

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

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

Please note: This table corrects the versions that appeared in previous issues, where there were errors in the numbers of all economically active for spring 1997.

# 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)
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATES (%)*</b>								
All	<b>MGWG MGSO</b>							
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
<b>3-month averages</b>								
May-Jul 1997	63.0	78.7	60.9	76.8	83.9	84.5	68.4	8.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	62.9	78.6	60.7	76.4	83.9	84.6	68.4	8.1
Jul-Sep	62.9	78.6	60.3	76.2	83.6	84.6	68.5	8.1
Aug-Oct	62.8	78.5	60.4	75.8	83.7	84.6	68.5	8.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	62.8	78.5	61.2	76.1	83.7	84.5	68.3	8.0
Oct-Dec	62.8	78.5	61.3	76.1	83.8	84.4	68.4	7.8
Nov 97-Jan 98	62.7	78.4	60.9	75.9	83.7	84.3	68.4	7.7
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	62.7	78.5	60.8	75.8	83.8	84.3	68.6	7.7
Jan-Mar 1998	62.8	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
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.6	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Over last 12 months	-0.3	-0.2	-1.2	-0.7	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.3
Male	<b>MGWH MGSP</b>							
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
<b>3-month averages</b>								
May-Jul 1997	72.1	84.8	59.8	82.3	93.7	91.9	72.2	7.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	72.0	84.7	60.4	81.6	93.6	91.9	72.1	7.9
Jul-Sep	72.0	84.6	59.9	81.5	93.4	91.9	72.2	8.0
Aug-Oct	72.0	84.7	60.2	81.3	93.6	91.9	72.2	8.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	72.0	84.7	60.6	81.2	93.7	91.9	72.1	7.8
Oct-Dec	71.9	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



# D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity by age

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)
<b>ECONOMIC INACTIVITY RATES (%)*</b>								
<b>All</b>								
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	31.5	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
<b>3-month averages</b>								
May-Jul 1997	37.0	21.3	39.1	23.2	16.1	15.5	31.6	91.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	37.1	21.4	39.3	23.6	16.1	15.4	31.6	91.9
Jul-Sep	37.1	21.4	39.7	23.8	16.4	15.4	31.5	91.9
Aug-Oct	37.2	21.5	39.6	24.2	16.3	15.4	31.5	92.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	37.2	21.5	38.8	23.9	16.3	15.5	31.7	92.0
Oct-Dec	37.2	21.5	38.7	23.9	16.2	15.6	31.6	92.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	37.3	21.6	39.1	24.1	16.3	15.7	31.6	92.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	37.3	21.5	39.2	24.2	16.2	15.7	31.4	92.3
Jan-Mar 1998	37.2	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
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	0.7	-0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Over last 12 months	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.3
<b>Male</b>								
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
<b>3-month averages</b>								
May-Jul 1997	27.9	15.2	40.2	17.7	6.3	8.1	27.8	92.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.0	15.3	39.6	18.4	6.4	8.1	27.9	92.1
Jul-Sep	28.0	15.4	40.1	18.5	6.6	8.1	27.8	92.0
Aug-Oct	28.0	15.3	39.8	18.7	6.4	8.1	27.8	92.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28.0	15.3	39.4	18.8	6.3	8.1	27.9	92.2
Oct-Dec	28.1	15.3	39.0	18.9	6.2	8.2	27.9	92.3
Nov 97-Jan 98	28.1	15.4	39.0	19.2	6.1	8.2	28.0	92.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	28.1	15.4	38.5	19.5	6.1	8.3	27.8	92.5
Jan-Mar 1998	28.2	15.5	38.9	19.6	6.1	8.3	28.0	92.5
Feb-Apr	28.3	15.6	40.0	19.7	6.2	8.4	28.0	92.3
Mar-May (Spr)	28.4	15.7	41.8	19.1	6.3	8.5	28.1	92.4
Apr-Jun	28.4	15.8	41.0	19.2	6.5	8.5	28.2	92.2
May-Jul	28.3	15.7	40.1	18.5	6.5	8.6	28.3	92.2
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	0.1	-1.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	-0.1
Over last 12 months	0.5	0.5	-0.1	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0
<b>Female</b>								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	46.8	29.1	41.7	27.7	30.1	23.0	38.2	91.9
1993	46.8	29.1	46.1	28.4	29.0	23.2	37.8	91.8
1994	46.7	29.1	44.1	30.3	28.8	23.1	36.8	91.9
1995	46.7	29.1	44.1	30.4	28.4	23.4	36.8	92.1
1996	46.3	28.6	43.4	29.0	27.7	22.9	37.1	92.2
1997	45.9	28.3	39.4	26.4	26.4	23.1	36.7	91.7
1998	45.9	28.1	40.8	29.9	26.2	23.0	35.8	92.2
<b>3-month averages</b>								
May-Jul 1997	45.7	28.0	38.0	29.0	26.3	22.9	36.8	91.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45.8	28.0	39.1	29.0	26.2	22.8	36.8	91.8
Jul-Sep	45.8	28.1	39.2	29.4	26.5	22.7	36.8	91.8
Aug-Oct	45.9	28.2	39.4	29.8	26.5	22.7	36.7	91.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45.9	28.2	38.2	29.3	26.7	22.8	37.0	91.9
Oct-Dec	45.9	28.2	38.4	29.1	26.6	23.0	36.7	92.1
Nov 97-Jan 98	46.0	28.3	39.3	29.2	26.8	23.1	36.5	92.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	46.0	28.3	39.3	29.2	26.8	23.2	36.8	92.2
Jan-Mar 1998	45.9	28.1	39.5	29.1	26.4	23.0	36.3	92.2
Feb-Apr	45.8	28.0	39.3	29.5	26.2	22.9	36.0	92.2
Mar-May (Spr)	45.9	28.1	40.8	29.9	26.2	23.0	35.8	92.2
Apr-Jun	45.9	28.2	41.0	29.6	26.4	22.9	36.0	92.2
May-Jul	45.8	28.0	40.7	29.5	26.2	22.8	35.6	92.1
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.0
Over last 12 months	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.5	0.0	-0.1	-1.3	0.5

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 888

# EARNINGS E.1

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector				Private sector			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
			Monthly rate	Headline rate*			Monthly rate	Headline rate*			Monthly rate	Headline rate*
1990=100	DNHO	DNHS	DNHW	LMBO	LMBU	LMBV	LMBW	LMBQ	LMBX	LMBY	LMBZ	LMBP
1993	118.5				119.8				118.1			
1994	123.2				123.8				123.1			
1995	127.4				126.4				127.7			
1996	132.3				129.9				133.1			
1997	138.2				133.6				134.9			
1996	131.9	134.2	3.9	4.1	130.7	131.6	2.6	3.0	132.3	135.0	4.3	4.4
1996	133.5	134.7	4.1	4.3	131.6	131.8	3.2	3.0	134.1	135.6	4.4	4.6
1996	137.1	135.6	4.8	4.6	132.4	132.0	3.1	3.1	138.6	136.7	5.3	5.0
1997	135.2	136.2	4.8	4.6	131.9	132.4	2.9	2.8	136.2	137.2	5.4	5.1
1997	136.3	136.2	4.3	4.5	132.0	132.3	2.5	2.5	137.7	137.4	4.7	5.1
1997	141.7	137.0	4.5	4.3	131.8	132.3	2.2	2.4	144.9	138.7	5.2	4.8
1997	136.9	137.1	4.1	4.3	132.6	133.2	2.4	2.3	138.3	138.3	4.5	4.8
1997	136.4	137.4	4.2	4.2	132.6	133.1	2.3	2.5	137.6	138.7	4.7	4.6
1997	137.0	138.0	4.3	4.3	132.3	133.5	2.9	2.9	138.6	139.3	4.6	4.7
1997	138.8	138.6	4.4	4.4	134.2	134.2	3.4	3.1	140.3	139.9	4.6	4.7
1997	137.3	139.1	4.5	4.3	135.0	134.2	3.0	3.0	138.1	140.6	4.8	4.7
1997	137.4	139.6	4.2	4.4	134.9	134.5	2.5	2.6	138.2	141.1	4.6	4.8
1997	137.7	140.2	4.5	4.4	134.2	134.6	2.3	2.6	138.9	141.9	5.1	5.0
1997	139.7	141.0	4.7	4.6	135.0	135.6	2.9	2.7	141.2	142.7	5.3	5.1
1997	143.4	141.7	4.5	4.5	136.2	135.7	2.8	2.6	145.7	143.6	5.0	5.1
1998	140.9	142.0	4.3	4.6	134.5	135.3	2.2	2.6	143.0	144.1	5.0	5.2
1998	142.9	143.0	5.0	5.0	135.3	135.8	2.6	2.6	145.4	145.2	5.7	5.7
1998	149.7	144.7	5.6	5.3	135.2	136.1	2.8	2.6	154.4	147.6	6.4	6.1
1998	144.1	144.4	5.3	5.4	135.5	136.4	2.4	2.8	147.0	147.0	6.3	6.2
1998	143.6	144.7	5.3	5.0	135.0	135.5	3.3	3.3	145.8	146.9	5.9	5.9
1998	143.5	144.2	4.5	4.7 P	137.5	138.7	3.9	3.2 P	145.5	146.0	4.8	5.2 P
1998	144.3	144.6	4.3	..	137.3	137.6	2.5	..	146.6	146.9	4.9	..
<b>PRIOR ADJUSTMENTS</b>												
1998	99.7				99.5				99.8			
1998	99.5				99.5				99.8			
1998	99.8				99.6				99.9			
1998	100.0				99.7				100.1			
1998	99.5				99.7				99.4			
SIC 1992	Service industries (Divisions 50-93)				Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37)				Production industries (Divisions 10-41)			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
			Monthly rate	Headline rate*			Monthly rate	Headline rate*			Monthly rate	Headline rate*
1990=100	DNHR	DNHV	DNHZ	LMBT	DNHP	DNHT	DNHX	LMBS	DNHQ	DNHU	DNHY	LMBR
1993	117.5				120.5				121.0			
1994	121.7				126.2				126.9			
1995	125.1				131.9				132.4			
1996	129.7				137.8				138.1			
1997	135.5				143.8				143.9			
1996	129.0	131.7	3.9	4.0	137.6	139.5	4.2	4.5	138.0	140.0	4.0	4.3
1996	130.4	132.2	3.9	4.1	139.5	140.2	4.7	4.6	139.9	140.6	4.5	

# E.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'g n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products (24)	Rubber and plastic products (25)	Other non-metallic mineral products (26)	Basic metals (27)	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery) (28)	Machinery and equipment n.e.c. (29)
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993 )	DNGO	DNGP	DNGQ	DNGR	DNGS	DNGT	DNGU	DNGV	DNGW	DNGX	DNGY	DNGZ	DNHA
1994 ) Annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	121.7
1995 ) averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2
1996 )	126.4	139.0	136.2	132.7	129.3	123.9	128.5	131.7	133.7	124.8	131.8	133.4	134.3
1997 )	133.7	142.2	140.9	138.8	134.1	131.2	133.9	137.1	137.7	128.7	137.8	139.0	139.8
1993 Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
1993 Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5
1993 Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
1993 Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0
1993 May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	119.2	121.5
1993 Jun	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5
1993 Jul	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
1993 Aug	134.7	123.2	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	121.1
1993 Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6
1993 Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6
1993 Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	123.6
1993 Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994 Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
1994 Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	126.7
1994 Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.3
1994 Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7
1994 May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3
1994 Jun	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.1
1994 Jul	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.9
1994 Aug	134.9	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	126.3
1994 Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	126.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8
1994 Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0
1994 Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.3
1994 Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2
1995 Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9
1995 Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7
1995 Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	122.7	129.3	141.8	135.0	125.0	128.0	137.0	135.2
1995 Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7
1995 May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	126.6	133.6	133.0
1995 Jun	120.7	144.3	134.3	134.1	128.8	122.4	131.4	131.5	133.5	125.6	127.2	133.6	134.8
1995 Jul	123.0	134.5	136.1	133.4	127.8	123.7	128.9	129.7	135.4	127.5	148.7	134.0	136.2
1995 Aug	141.0	135.8	135.8	132.3	128.6	122.8	127.2	123.4	132.0	123.0	124.4	131.4	133.0
1995 Sep	143.5	138.2	133.8	131.5	129.5	123.0	129.5	128.0	133.4	124.0	125.3	133.6	134.6
1995 Oct	135.1	140.9	134.0	132.6	129.7	123.9	129.2	128.2	133.5	124.7	143.2	134.1	136.5
1995 Nov	122.9	141.0	140.6	134.1	130.9	125.9	128.8	131.1	134.6	124.9	126.7	135.8	136.6
1995 Dec	121.2	137.1	142.7	135.2	132.3	132.1	129.8	141.9	136.8	127.5	133.4	135.0	138.8
1996 Jan	116.0	142.1	136.5	132.5	131.6	126.8	129.8	133.2	133.5	125.1	137.2	134.7	136.2
1996 Feb	123.1	144.8	137.0	133.9	134.8	132.4	131.3	134.5	137.8	126.9	133.1	137.3	140.8
1996 Mar	133.1	148.9	145.9	136.9	134.3	129.7	135.9	149.2	139.1	129.3	132.8	142.3	142.1
1996 Apr	129.6	144.2	138.0	135.7	132.9	128.9	132.0	135.8	136.9	129.8	146.0	137.8	138.8
1996 May	133.8	140.5	139.6	137.9	133.3	131.5	132.6	134.4	137.1	128.8	132.5	136.6	139.0
1996 Jun	126.8	136.5	139.0	144.1	134.9	131.1	136.7	136.7	138.0	128.6	132.8	138.6	139.5
1996 Jul	134.1	139.3	142.9	140.3	133.6	131.7	133.2	136.8	137.4	131.1	151.8	138.6	141.1
1996 Aug	151.4	134.4	140.3	138.3	132.8	128.4	133.1	133.0	136.7	127.7	132.9	138.1	137.8
1996 Sep	153.1	140.4	138.9	139.2	135.1	130.7	134.6	134.2	137.4	138.6	133.6	140.1	138.7
1996 Oct	136.4	140.8	138.3	141.7	135.1	131.5	134.4	134.3	137.9	128.8	144.3	139.9	138.7
1996 Nov	130.5	146.3	146.9	141.7	134.9	132.3	135.2	137.2	139.5	129.9	135.7	142.1	141.8
1996 Dec	135.9	148.4	147.4	143.8	136.4	138.8	137.9	145.6	141.3	130.8	141.3	142.4	143.1
1997 Jan	123.1	147.6	140.2	139.9	137.1	132.0	136.4	138.0	139.7	129.2	144.8	140.6	139.5
1997 Feb	128.6	147.1	142.7	141.1	141.8	138.9	137.3	141.2	141.9	130.4	137.0	144.2	145.0
1997 Mar	137.7	152.6	155.4	143.5	143.2	137.4	140.3	155.4	145.2	133.8	141.4	148.3	145.1
1997 Apr	136.0	150.7	146.0	142.1	140.1	133.7	138.3	140.8	140.5	133.1	147.1	142.3	143.6
1997 May	136.4	149.5	144.4	142.5	138.9	138.8	139.6	142.2	140.1	133.2	140.1	142.6	143.8
1997 Jun	129.5	143.2	143.6	145.3	140.8	138.0	140.7	143.3	142.5	135.2	137.1	142.8	145.9
1997 Jul	141.6	151.6	148.1	144.5	139.8	136.8	139.1	141.3	144.0	134.4	151.7	145.0	146.0
1997 Aug	156.5	141.3	145.9	145.1	138.2	133.6	140.3	139.3	142.2	133.4	135.8	143.7	143.3
1997 Sep	150.7	141.5	143.0	145.1	140.5	136.9	141.2	139.7	143.7	134.4	139.6	145.3	142.2
1997 Oct	145.1	142.2	144.0	146.7	140.5	137.9	141.3	140.6	143.1	134.4	148.1	146.2	144.4
1997 Nov	137.2	148.7	150.5	150.0	140.4	141.7	141.6	144.2	145.5	135.6	148.2	148.0	149.0
1997 Dec	130.2	153.8	153.5	150.2	142.9	143.3	142.2	154.2	147.6	140.0	145.0	150.3	150.7
1998 Jan	129.2	146.2	146.9	144.6	142.2	139.6	140.6	146.0	148.2	136.7	148.0	146.7	148.5
1998 Feb	128.6	149.9	148.2	147.2	144.0	146.9	141.9	149.9	152.6	140.2	142.6	151.0	153.6
1998 Mar	128.6	154.0	161.8	150.6	149.2	147.2	146.6	169.8	153.3	140.9	146.8	153.3	156.7
1998 Apr	127.2	155.1	150.2	148.4	144.6	140.9	144.4	150.9	152.8	139.5	156.6	149.0	150.3
1998 May	129.9	149.4	154.4	148.3	143.2	143.2	143.5	147.9	150.6	139.5	147.9	149.5	151.0
1998 Jun	133.8	147.9	151.4	152.9	145.4	143.2	145.2	152.0	156.9	140.1	146.0	149.1	152.5
1998 Jul P	135.2	143.0	153.4	150.2	146.5	144.2	144.4	151.0	149.7	140.9	160.4	151.5	153.8

Notes: 1 Figures for the years 1985 to 1989 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette* in October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.  
 2 Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette* in September 1993.  
 3 The index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on an SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995.  
 4 Industrial groupings which have not changed are: agriculture and forestry, chemical and man-made fibres (now called chemicals and chemical products); mechanical engineering (machinery and equipment n.e.s.); electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (electrical and optical equipment); food, drink and tobacco (food products, beverages and tobacco); paper products, printing and publishing (pulp, paper products, printing and publishing); construction; hotels and catering (hotels and restaurants); transport and communication (transport, storage and communication); public administration; education and health services (education, health and social work).



# E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS\*

All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1990=100	DMGH	Per cent change from a year earlier	DJDO	Per cent change from a year earlier	
1989	93.8	4.8	90.6	10.2	
1990	100.0	6.6	100.0	10.4	
1991	105.2	5.2	106.8	6.8	
1992	105.9	0.4	110.4	3.4	
1993	105.2	-0.4	110.2	-0.1	
1994	105.2	0.0	110.5	0.2	
1995	109.1	3.7	112.4	1.7	
1996	115.0	5.4	114.6	2.0	
1997	118.7	3.3	118.4	3.3	
1994 Q2	105.0	0.2	110.1	-0.2	
1994 Q3	105.0	-1.2	110.1	-0.4	
1994 Q4	105.8	-0.5	110.7	0.3	
1995 Q1	107.5	2.5	111.5	0.6	
1995 Q2	108.5	3.3	112.0	1.7	
1995 Q3	109.0	3.3	112.3	2.0	
1995 Q4	111.4	5.9	113.6	2.7	
1996 Q1	113.3	5.4	113.7	1.9	
1996 Q2	114.6	5.7	114.1	1.8	
1996 Q3	115.5	5.9	115.0	2.4	
1996 Q4	116.5	4.6	115.5	1.6	
1997 Q1	117.2	3.4	117.5	3.4	
1997 Q2	118.1	3.0	117.6	3.1	
1997 Q3	118.6	3.7	118.6	3.1	
1997 Q4	121.1	3.9	119.6	3.6	
1998 Q1	124.1	5.9	121.2	3.1	
1998 Q2	124.1	5.1	N/A	N/A	
1996 Feb	113.3	6.0	..	..	
1996 Mar	113.8	5.3	..	..	
1996 Apr	114.9	5.9	..	..	
1996 May	114.3	5.5	..	..	
1996 Jun	114.6	5.6	..	..	
1996 Jul	114.9	5.7	..	..	
1996 Aug	115.7	6.7	..	..	
1996 Sep	115.7	5.8	..	..	
1996 Oct	116.8	4.9	..	..	
1996 Nov	116.6	5.1	..	..	
1996 Dec	117.2	3.9	..	..	
1997 Jan	117.2	3.9	..	..	
1997 Feb	116.9	3.1	..	..	
1997 Mar	117.3	3.3	..	..	
1997 Apr	117.0	1.9	..	..	
1997 May	118.6	3.7	..	..	
1997 Jun	118.6	3.5	..	..	
1997 Jul	118.1	2.8	..	..	
1997 Aug	118.9	2.7	..	..	
1997 Sep	118.9	2.7	..	..	
1997 Oct	120.1	5.7	..	..	
1997 Nov	121.2	4.0	..	..	
1997 Dec	121.9	4.0	..	..	
1998 Jan	123.0	5.0	..	..	
1998 Feb	123.9	6.0	..	..	
1998 Mar	125.5	6.8	..	..	
1998 Apr	124.3	6.2	..	..	
1998 May	124.5	5.0	..	..	
1998 Jun	123.6	4.3	..	..	
1998 Jul P	124.0	5.0	..	..	
Three months ending 1996 Feb	113.0	5.5	..	..	
1996 Mar	113.3	5.4	..	..	
1996 Apr	114.0	5.7	..	..	
1996 May	114.3	5.6	..	..	
1996 Jun	114.6	5.7	..	..	
1996 Jul	114.6	5.3	..	..	
1996 Aug	115.1	5.7	..	..	
1996 Sep	115.5	5.9	..	..	
1996 Oct	115.7	5.8	..	..	
1996 Nov	116.0	5.3	..	..	
1996 Dec	116.5	4.6	..	..	
1997 Jan	117.0	4.3	..	..	
1997 Feb	117.1	3.6	..	..	
1997 Mar	117.2	3.4	..	..	
1997 Apr	117.1	2.7	..	..	
1997 May	117.7	2.9	..	..	
1997 Jun	118.1	3.0	..	..	
1997 Jul	118.4	3.3	..	..	
1997 Aug	118.5	3.0	..	..	
1997 Sep	118.6	2.7	..	..	
1997 Oct	119.3	5.1	..	..	
1997 Nov	120.1	3.5	..	..	
1997 Dec	121.1	3.9	..	..	
1998 Jan	122.0	4.3	..	..	
1998 Feb	122.9	5.0	..	..	
1998 Mar	124.1	5.9	..	..	
1998 Apr	124.5	6.3	..	..	
1998 May	124.8	6.0	..	..	
1998 Jun	124.1	5.1	..	..	
1998 Jul P	124.1	4.7	..	..	

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

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

2 The indices have been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1985=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.

\* Wages and salaries per unit of output.

# EARNINGS E.31

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

1990=100	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (4)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages														
1993	120.8	114.0	110.7	110.6	111.1	120.4	147.0	117.0	120.0	104.7	111.8	124.4	113.9	108.0
1994	126.5	117.0	112.5	113.2	113.4	123.9	166.0	118.4	124.0	106.9	113.7	130.1	118.6	111.0
1995	132.2	118.0	114.1	117.6	116.1	128.0	188.0	123.1	127.8	110.4	115.0	136.4	124.9	114.0
1996	138.0	120.0	117.7	122.1	119.0	134.7	204.0	126.4	130.1	113.1	117.2	143.6	133.1	118.0
1997	144.1	123.0	118.7	126.8	121.9	..	..	..	134.8	116.4	120.7	149.4	139.1	122.0
Quarterly averages														
1996 Q1	135.7	120.0	115.4	120.4	117.1	134.1	198.0	122.5	128.8	111.9	116.3	140.7	129.6	116.0
1996 Q2	137.2	120.0	116.9	121.4	118.1	134.7	202.0	124.3	129.3	113.3	116.8	143.0	135.1	118.0
1996 Q3	138.9	121.0	118.4	122.7	119.3	134.9	206.0	123.6	130.9	113.8	117.4	144.4	133.0	118.0
1996 Q4	140.3	121.0	120.0	123.7	119.8	135.2	210.0	126.4	131.6	113.6	118.2	145.9	134.8	120.0
1997 Q1	141.8	121.0	119.2	124.8	120.6	135.2	219.0	126.4	133.9	117.6	119.4	147.2	137.2	120.0
1997 Q2	143.1	122.0	118.9	126.4	121.3	136.7	221.0	127.3	134.2	116.3	120.2	149.0	139.9	121.0
1997 Q3	144.7	123.0	117.1	127.6	122.6	137.0	..	..	135.4	116.8	121.3	149.7	138.6	122.0
1997 Q4	146.8	124.0	119.8	128.6	123.2	..	..	..	136.0	115.4	121.8	151.5	140.5	123.0
1998 Q1	149.4	..	121.4	..	123.7	..	..	..	136.6	117.4	122.4	152.3	140.9	124.0
1998 Q2	150.4	..	..	..	124.2	..	..	..	..	115.4	..	..	..	124.0
Monthly														
1996 Apr	136.9	..	115.2	..	118.1	134.7	..	..	129.1	112.8	116.7	..	134.5	118.0
1996 May	137.0	..	116.8	124.3	..	..	..	..	129.2	112.7	116.7	..	136.1	117.0
1996 Jun	137.7	120.0	118.7	..	..	..	..	124.0	129.5	114.2	116.8	..	134.7	118.0
1996 Jul	138.3	..	117.2	..	119.3	134.9	..	..	130.9	112.6	117.4	..	134.3	118.0
1996 Aug	138.8	..	118.5	122.3	..	..	..	..	130.9	114.7	117.4	..	131.6	118.0
1996 Sep	139.5	121.0	119.5	..	..	..	..	124.0	130.9	114.0	117.4	..	133.2	119.0
1996 Oct	140.2	..	119.3	..	119.8	135.2	..	..	131.4	114.2	118.1	..	132.5	118.0
1996 Nov	140.2	..	120.5	122.7	..	..	..	..	131.5	113.6	118.2	..	134.6	119.0
1996 Dec	141.3	121.0	120.1	..	..	..	..	126.0	131.8	112.7	118.2	..	137.2	121.0
1997 Jan	141.2	..	118.7	..	120.6	135.2	..	..	133.8	121.6	119.2	..	135.8	120.0
1997 Feb	141.9	..	119.7	124.8	..	..	..	..	133.8	116.1	119.5	..	136.4	120.0
1997 Mar	142.3	121.0	119.2	..	..	..	..	126.4	134.0	115.8	119.5	..	139.5	121.0
1997 Apr	142.5	..	118.6	..	121.3	136.7	..	..	134.1	115.8	120.0	..	138.4	121.0
1997 May	143.1	..	118.2	126.4	..	..	..	..	134.1	116.0	120.1	..	141.8	121.0
1997 Jun	143.7	122.0	118.0	..	..	..	..	..	134.3	117.2	120.5	..	139.5	121.0
1997 Jul	144.1	..	117.1	..	122.6	137.0	..	127.3	135.4	116.8	121.4	..	138.9	121.0
1997 Aug	144.9	..	117.5	127.6	..	..	..	..	135.4	117.8	121.3	..	138.0	121.0
1997 Sep	145.1	123.0	116.5	..	..	..	..	..	135.4	115.9	121.3	..	138.8	122.0
1997 Oct	146.0	..	118.5	..	123.2	..	..	..	135.9	115.9	121.8	..	138.9	123.0
1997 Nov	146.9	..	119.3	128.6	..	..	..	..	136.0	115.9	121.8	..	140.3	123.0
1997 Dec	147.6	124.0	121.6	..	..	..	..	..	136.0	114.5	121.8	..	142.2	124.0
1998 Jan	147.8	..	121.6	..	123.7	..	..	..	136.0	120.3	122.3	..	141.9	124.0
1998 Feb	149.0	..	120.8	..	..	..	..	..	136.1	116.3	122.4	..	140.3	124.0
1998 Mar	151.4	..	121.9	..	..	..	..	..	137.8	115.6	122.5	..	140.6	124.0
1998 Apr	150.5	..	122.3	..	124.2	..	..	..	138.2	115.5	..	..	143.0	124.0
1998 May	150.7	..	121.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	115.9	..	..	..	124.0
1998 Jun	150.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114.9	..	..	..	124.0
1998 Jul P	151.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1994	5	3	2	2	2	3	13	1	3	2	2	5	4	3
1995	5	1	1	4	2	3	13	4	3	3	1	5	5	3
1996	4	2	3	4	2	5	9	3	2	2	2	5	7	4
1997	4	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	3	3	4	5	3
Quarterly averages														
1996 Q1	4	2	2	4	2	7	11	3	2	2	2	5	7	3
1996 Q2	4	2	3	2	2	7	9	4	2	2	2	6	9	4
1996 Q3	5	3	4	4	3	4	8	3	2	5	2	5	6	3
1996 Q4	5	3	4	5	3	3	7	3	2	2	3	5	5	4
1997 Q1	4	1	3	4	3	1								

# F.1 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

## Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes

Thousands

ENGLAND AND WALES	Modern Apprenticeships <sup>a</sup>			National Traineeships <sup>a</sup>			Other training			Work-based training for young people			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	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-91 <sup>a</sup>							193.2	16.4	209.5				114.7	10.3	124.9
1991-92 <sup>a</sup>							233.2	16.5	249.6				127.7	11.5	139.2
1992-93 <sup>b</sup>							231.8	15.1	246.9				133.4	11.8	145.2
1993-94 <sup>c</sup>							234.1	16.1	250.2				124.4	8.7	133.1
1994-95 <sup>c</sup>							224.2	15.3	239.5				94.9	8.6	103.4
1995-96 <sup>c</sup>	24.8	3.0	27.8				211.0	13.2	224.2	235.8	16.2	252.0	68.2	4.7	72.8
1996-97 <sup>d</sup>	75.8	6.1	81.9				189.1	14.8	203.9	264.9	20.9	285.8	53.4	3.8	57.1
1997-98 <sup>e</sup>	109.6	8.2	117.8				149.8	13.4	163.2	260.2	21.6	281.8	42.7	1.7	44.4
1996-97	28 Apr	27.2	3.4	30.6			201.1	12.8	213.8	228.3	16.1	244.4	61.7	4.3	65.9
	26 May	29.0	3.5	32.6			198.0	12.9	211.0	227.2	16.4	243.5	61.4	4.1	65.5
	23 Jun	31.1	4.0	35.0			198.0	12.8	210.8	229.1	16.7	245.8	60.4	4.0	64.4
	21 Jul	35.1	3.8	38.9			208.0	13.1	221.1	243.1	16.9	260.0	58.3	3.5	61.8
	18 Aug	39.1	4.0	43.1			209.6	13.6	223.2	248.7	17.6	266.3	56.0	3.4	59.4
	15 Sep	47.4	4.7	52.1			211.0	13.9	224.9	258.4	18.6	277.0	55.5	3.4	59.0
	13 Oct	53.7	5.3	59.0			212.4	14.4	226.8	266.1	19.7	285.8	57.6	3.8	61.3
	10 Nov	58.8	5.5	64.3			211.8	14.9	226.6	270.6	20.4	290.9	58.4	3.9	62.3
	08 Dec	63.3	5.8	69.1			210.5	15.2	225.7	273.9	21.0	294.9	58.8	3.9	62.7
	05 Jan	65.0	5.7	70.7			205.0	15.1	220.1	270.0	20.9	290.9	52.7	3.6	56.3
	02 Feb	68.4	6.1	74.5			203.3	15.1	218.3	271.7	21.2	292.8	56.6	3.8	60.4
	02 Mar	72.6	6.1	78.8			197.9	14.9	212.9	270.6	21.1	291.7	57.6	4.0	61.6
	30 Mar	75.8	6.1	81.9			189.1	14.8	203.9	264.9	20.9	285.8	53.4	3.8	57.1
1997-98	04 May	79.5	6.2	85.7			180.1	13.3	193.4	259.5	19.5	279.1	49.5	3.3	52.8
	01 Jun	80.6	6.3	87.0			175.8	13.2	188.9	256.4	19.5	275.9	48.8	3.0	51.8
	29 Jun	82.7	6.4	89.1			177.9	13.6	191.4	260.6	20.0	280.6	49.6	2.7	52.3
	03 Aug	87.6	6.6	94.2			181.9	14.1	196.0	269.5	20.7	290.2	47.5	2.4	49.9
	31 Aug	91.4	6.7	98.1			179.5	13.6	193.1	270.9	20.3	291.2	46.8	2.2	49.0
	28 Sep	101.0	7.5	108.5	0.0	0.0	181.0	14.0	194.9	282.0	21.5	303.5	48.7	2.7	51.3
	02 Nov	105.5	8.0	113.4	0.0	0.0	175.1	14.0	189.1	280.6	22.0	302.6	49.1	2.5	51.6
	30 Nov	106.4	8.2	114.6	0.1	0.1	174.3	14.2	188.4	280.8	22.4	303.1	48.5	2.5	51.0
	28 Dec	106.8	8.3	115.2	0.1	0.1	168.8	13.8	182.6	275.7	22.2	297.9	43.6	2.0	45.6
	01 Feb	107.9	8.5	116.5	0.2	0.2	164.4	13.3	177.7	272.5	21.8	294.4	45.1	1.9	47.1
	01 Mar	108.6	8.5	117.1	0.6	0.6	156.9	12.9	169.8	266.1	21.4	287.6	45.8	2.0	47.8
	29 Mar	109.6	8.2	117.8	0.8	0.8	149.8	13.4	163.2	260.2	21.6	281.8	42.7	1.7	44.4
1998-99	03 May	108.8	8.0	116.7	2.1	0.2	140.6	11.7	152.2	251.4	19.9	271.3	37.0	1.6	38.6
	31 May	108.4	8.2	116.6	2.8	0.3	134.4	11.6	146.0	245.6	20.2	265.8	35.1	1.6	36.7
	28 Jun	107.6	8.2	115.8	3.5	0.5	128.0	11.5	139.5	239.1	20.2	259.3	33.1	1.5	34.6

Source: TEC management information, the Welsh Office

- 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).

# F.2 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

## Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes

Thousands

ENGLAND AND WALES	Modern Apprenticeships <sup>a</sup>			National Traineeships <sup>a</sup>			Other training			Work-based training for young people <sup>h</sup>			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	England	Wales	England and Wales	
1990-91 <sup>a</sup>							225.9	18.2	244.1	193.2	16.4	209.5	280.2	24.4	304.6	
1991-92 <sup>a</sup>							227.4	17.9	245.3	233.2	16.5	249.6	253.2	24.0	277.2	
1992-93 <sup>b</sup>							236.4	15.3	251.7	231.8	15.1	246.9	291.2	27.2	318.4	
1993-94 <sup>c</sup>							238.7	17.6	256.3	234.1	16.1	250.2	290.7	19.1	309.8	
1994-95 <sup>c</sup>							251.8	16.7	268.5	224.2	15.3	239.5	269.8	19.3	289.1	
1995-96 <sup>c</sup>	25.8	2.6	28.4				250.7	17.4	268.1	259.8	20.0	279.9	212.4	12.1	224.4	
1996-97 <sup>d</sup>	70.1	5.3	75.4				235.4	21.5	256.9	285.1	24.6	309.7	216.3	12.5	228.8	
1997-98 <sup>e</sup>	82.2	4.4	86.6				181.1	17.7	198.8	251.1	21.6	272.7	182.9	9.0	191.9	
1996-97	28 Apr	2.9	0.3	3.2			15.0	3.3	18.4	16.7	2.4	19.1	18.4	0.9	19.3	
	26 May	2.5	0.3	2.7			11.9	1.1	13.1	13.5	1.3	14.7	17.2	1.0	18.1	
	23 Jun	4.9	0.4	5.3			16.7	1.2	17.9	17.8	1.4	19.1	16.2	0.9	17.1	
	21 Jul	4.9	0.4	5.3			33.7	1.7	35.4	37.1	2.0	39.1	17.1	0.9	18.0	
	18 Aug	5.1	0.4	5.5			22.5	1.7	24.3	26.2	2.0	28.2	15.4	0.9	16.3	
	15 Sep	9.8	1.0	10.7			28.7	2.2	30.9	36.3	3.1	39.3	16.2	1.0	17.2	
	13 Oct	8.1	0.8	9.0			24.5	2.1	26.7	30.9	2.8	33.8	19.8	1.5	21.3	
	10 Nov	6.8	0.6	7.3			17.9	1.8	19.6	23.0	2.3	25.2	18.3	1.1	19.4	
	08 Dec	6.4	0.4	6.7			15.6	1.6	17.2	20.2	1.9	22.1	17.6	1.1	18.7	
	05 Jan	3.0	0.2	3.3			7.1	0.7	7.8	9.3	0.9	10.2	7.1	0.4	7.5	
	02 Feb	5.5	0.3	5.8			15.2	1.2	16.4	19.2	1.5	20.7	17.9	1.1	19.0	
	02 Mar	6.3	0.3	6.6			13.1	1.2	14.3	17.5	1.4	18.9	18.7	1.2	19.9	
	30 Mar	5.9	0.3	6.2			13.4	1.5	14.9	17.5	1.7	19.2	16.5	0.6	17.1	
1997-98	04 May	6.4	0.2	6.7			13.6	1.4	15.0	18.9	1.6	20.5	18.4	1.1	19.5	
	01 Jun	3.8	0.2	4.0			10.1	1.1	11.2	13.2	1.3	14.4	14.2	0.7	14.8	
	29 Jun	5.2	0.2	5.4			18.5	1.7	20.2	22.8	2.0	24.7	16.2	0.8	17.0	
	03 Aug	9.2	0.4	9.6			29.6	2.4	32.0	37.5	2.8	40.3	18.5	0.9	19.3	
	31 Aug	7.3	0.3	7.6			16.5	1.2	17.7	22.9	1.5	24.4	13.8	0.6	14.4	
	28 Sep	14.6	1.1	15.7	0.0	0.0	25.6	2.4	28.0	38.6	3.4	42.0	17.7	1.2	18.9	
	02 Nov	9.6	0.6	10.2	0.0	0.0	18.1	1.9	20.0	26.5	2.4	28.9	19.7	0.9	20.6	
	30 Nov	6.1	0.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	12.5	1.5	14.1	17.8	1.9	19.7	14.9	0.8	15.7	
	28 Dec	3.8	0.3	4.1	0.1	0.1	7.1	0.8	7.9	10.3	1.1	11.4	8.7	0.2	8.9	
	01 Feb	5.4	0.3	5.7	0.1	0.1	10.7	1.2	11.9	15.2	1.4	16.7	14.8	0.7	15.5	
	01 Mar	4.9	0.2	5.2	0.4	0.4	9.5	1.1	10.6	13.8	1.3	15.1	14.4	0.6	15.0	
	29 Mar	5.7	0.2	5.9	0.2	0.2	9.2	0.9	10.2	13.7	1.1	14.7	11.8	0.5	12.3	
1998-99	03 May	4.4	0.3	4.7	1.3	2.0	1.6	7.1	0.9	7.9	11.4	1.3	12.7	7.3	0.3	7.6
	31 May	3.1	0.2	3.4	0.9	1.0	1.0	4.1	0.6	4.7	7.3	0.9	8.2	6.9	0.3	7.1
	28 Jun	2.9	0.2	3.1	0.8	2.0	1.0	3.6	0.6	4.2	6.7	0.9	7.6	6.8	0.4	7.1

Source: TEC management information, the Welsh Office

- 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.

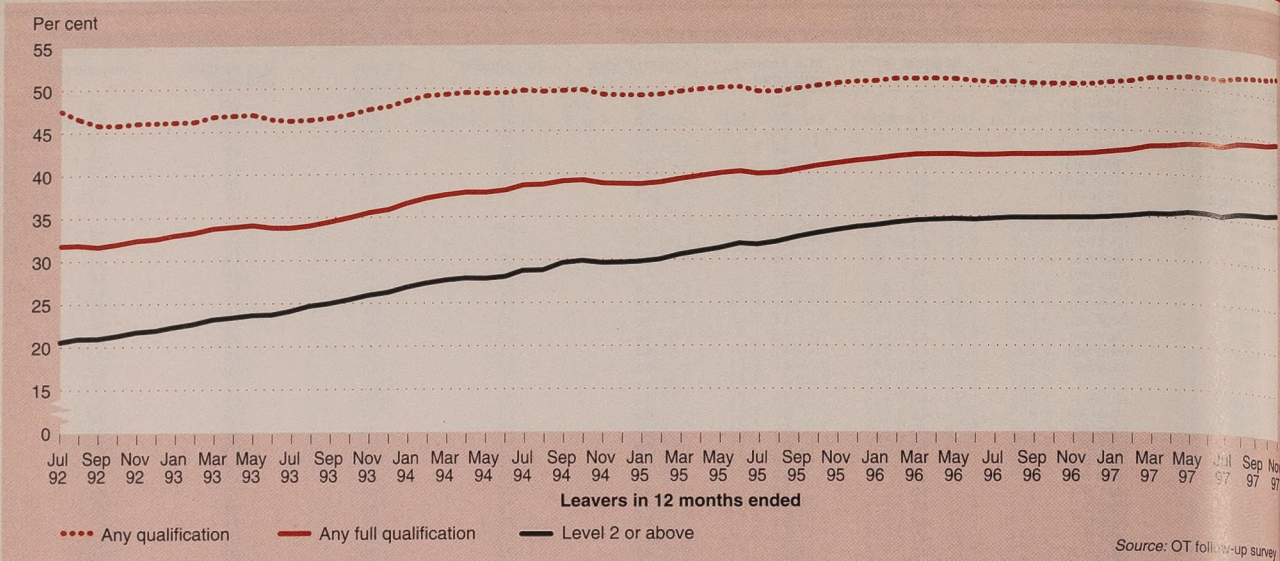
# GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

## Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers

F.3

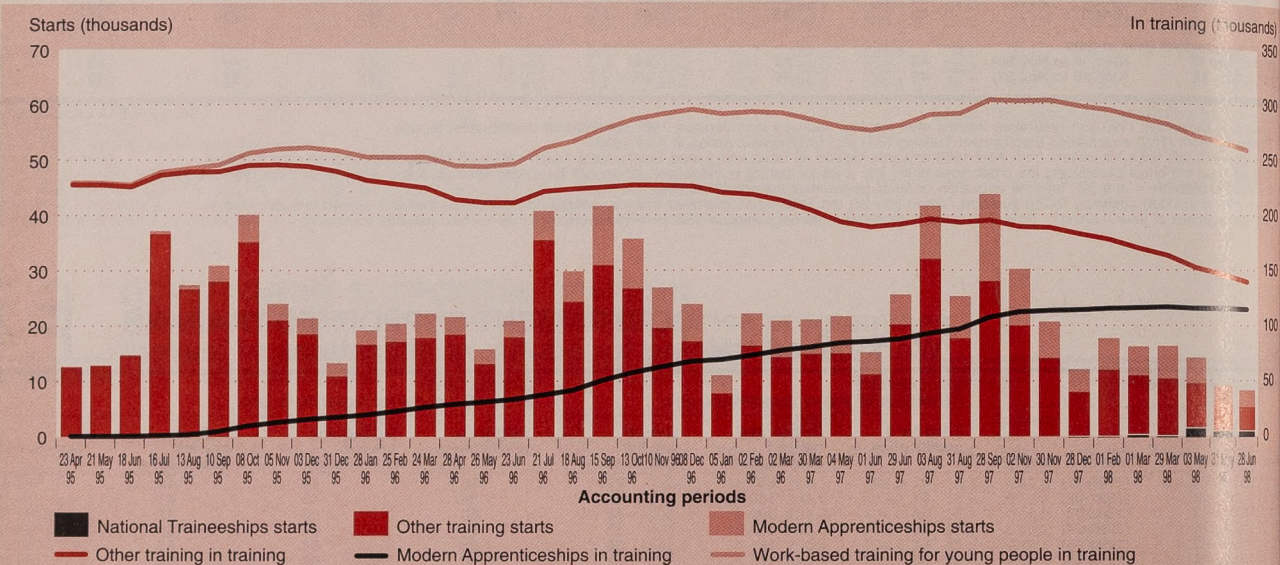
ENGLAND AND WALES	Month of survey <sup>a</sup>	Month of leaving <sup>b</sup>	ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who were:				COMPLETERS Percentage of survey respondents who were:		
			In a job	In a positive outcome <sup>c</sup>	Unemployed	Completers <sup>**</sup>	In a job	In a positive outcome <sup>c</sup>	Unemployed
	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	4				

### Trends in Other Training qualifications; England and Wales



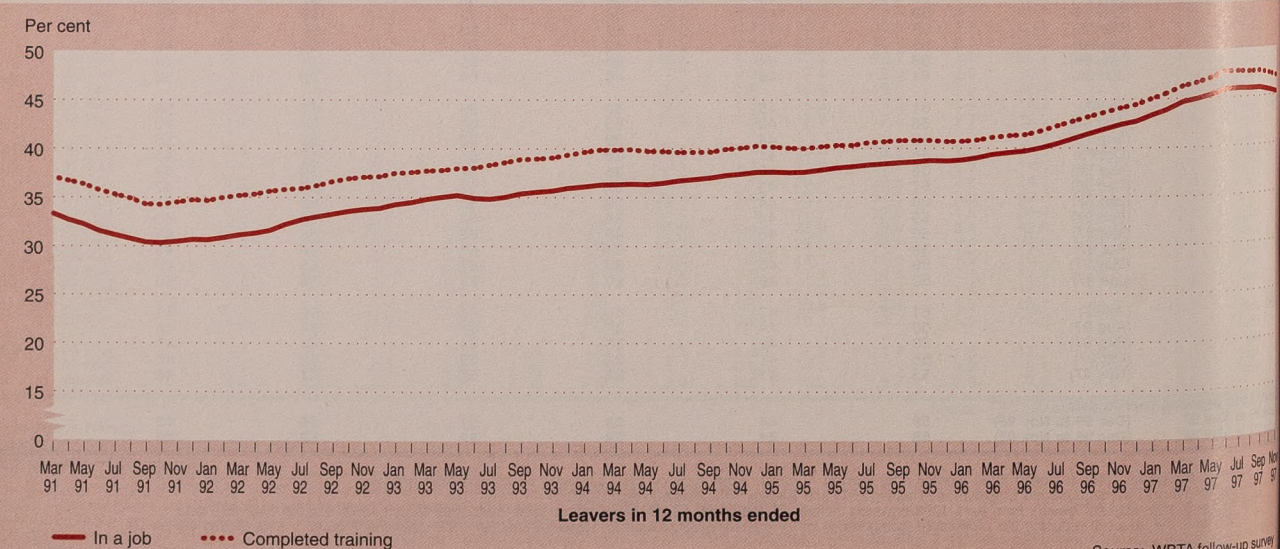
Source: OT follow-up survey

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



Source: TEC management information; the Welsh Office

### Trends in TfW outcomes; England and Wales



Source: WBTA follow-up survey

## GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING F.5

### Other training: destination of leavers

ENGLAND AND WALES		ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who were:				COMPLETERS Percentage of those who completed who were:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed	Completers+	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	58	74	20	37	75	83	14
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	51	67	25	44	69	77	17
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	50	67	28	43	67	76	20
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	53	70	25	46	68	78	18
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	58	72	22	46	72	81	14
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	63	76	18	52	75	85	11
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	65	79	15	54	77	87	9
1996 Feb	(Aug 95)	57	76	17	50	70	85	10
Mar	(Sep 95)	57	79	15	53	70	85	10
Apr	(Oct 95)	63	75	19	46	80	86	9
May	(Nov 95)	64	75	19	48	78	85	10
Jun	(Dec 95)	68	77	16	57	79	85	10
Jul	(Jan 96)	64	75	20	49	78	85	11
Aug	(Feb 96)	67	76	18	54	79	85	11
Sep	(Mar 96)	68	77	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	58	74	85	11
Feb	(Aug 96)	59	81	13	54	71	88	8
Mar	(Sep 96)	59	81	13	54	71	88	7
Apr	(Oct 96)	64	77	17	49	77	86	9
May	(Nov 96)	66	76	17	49	79	86	9
Jun	(Dec 96)	71	79	16	57	81	86	9
Jul	(Jan 97)	68	79	17	52	79	86	10
Aug	(Feb 97)	69	79	16	56	81	88	8
Sep	(Mar 97)	71	82	13	61	81	88	8
Oct	(Apr 97)	65	79	16	51	76	86	9
Nov	(May 97)	67	78	15	52	76	85	10
Dec	(Jun 97)	69	80	13	61	79	87	8
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	62	79	14	58	73	87	8
Feb	(Aug 97)	60	82	12	58	70	88	7
Mar	(Sep 97)	61	81	12	55	72	87	8
Apr	(Oct 97)	65	78	16	47	75	85	10
May	(Nov 97)	65	76	16	48	78	84	9
Current and previous year to date								
Jun 96 to May 97	(Dec 95 to Nov 96)	64	78	16	54	76	86	9
Jun 97 to May 98	(Dec 96 to Nov 97)	66	79	14	55	76	87	8

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

Source: OT follow-up survey

## GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING F.6

### Other training: qualifications of leavers

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

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

Leavers surveyed six months after leaving.

Source: OT follow-up survey

# G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## UK vacancies at Jobcentres:\* seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS		Thousands
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	
1994 )	158.0			211.4		208.1		160.6		
1995 )	182.1			223.3		222.4		171.2		
1996 )	226.1			222.7		216.7		152.6		
1997 )	283.6			227.0		226.3		138.8		
1996 Aug	234.8	3.3	7.8	222.5	0.8	218.6	3.1	152.5		0.8
Sep	244.8	10.0	7.9	222.0	0.6	214.5	1.2	148.7		0.6
Oct	253.6	8.8	7.4	203.9	-7.1	197.4	-5.2	134.3		-4.7
Nov	263.9	10.3	9.7	230.9	2.8	219.7	0.4	150.4		-0.7
Dec	266.2	2.3	7.1	230.5	2.8	233.2	6.2	161.6		4.3
1997 Jan	267.8	1.6	4.7	210.3	2.1	215.0	5.9	147.1		4.3
Feb	275.2	7.4	3.8	238.3	2.5	234.0	4.8	157.4		2.3
Mar	277.5	2.3	3.8	244.9	4.8	248.3	5.0	166.7		1.7
Apr	277.8	0.3	3.3	238.1	9.3	234.2	6.4	165.8		6.2
May	277.9	0.1	0.9	234.8	-1.2	233.2	-0.3	150.6		-2.3
Jun	284.1	6.2	2.2	226.7	-6.1	219.8	-9.5	141.4		-8.4
Jul	285.2	1.1	2.5	225.8	-4.1	223.1	-3.7	136.0		-9.9
Aug	290.1	4.9	4.1	218.8	-5.3	214.1	-6.4	124.0		-8.9
Sep	296.0	5.9	4.0	228.1	0.5	217.1	-0.9	126.1		-5.1
Oct	305.1	9.1	6.6	228.1	0.8	222.1	-0.3	120.5		-5.2
Nov	284.6	-20.5	-1.8	216.6	-0.7	232.6	6.2	115.5		-2.8
Dec	281.9	-2.7	-4.7	213.2	-5.0	222.3	1.7	114.8		-3.8
1998 Jan	273.7	-8.2	-10.5	198.5	-9.9	215.1	-2.3	121.9		0.5
Feb	282.2	8.5	-0.8	222.4	1.9	215.6	-5.7	116.8		0.4
Mar	284.2	2.0	0.8	224.3	3.7	218.9	-1.1	120.6		1.9
Apr	286.9	2.7	4.4	221.5	7.7	217.5	0.8	117.5		-1.5
May	295.9	9.0	4.6	209.4	-4.3	201.9	-4.6	109.1		-2.6
Jun	297.6	1.7	4.5	222.9	-0.5	218.5	-0.1	112.9		-2.6
Jul R	298.4	0.8	3.8	217.8	-1.2	215.1	-0.8	110.4		-2.4
Aug P	298.0	-0.4	0.7	217.1	2.6	217.2	5.1	111.9		0.9

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres, and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/2 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 1998.

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

R Revised.

# G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

		North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1996 Aug	8.7	22.3	5.0	17.6	15.2	19.5	18.6	31.4	29.7	20.0	14.8	25.4	228.3	6.5	234.8	
Sep	9.2	23.1	5.2	18.3	16.3	20.1	19.2	33.0	30.8	21.0	15.3	26.4	237.9	6.9	244.8	
Oct	9.5	24.0	5.3	18.9	16.6	20.8	20.1	35.7	31.4	21.6	15.6	27.3	246.8	6.8	253.6	
Nov	9.7	24.6	5.9	19.8	17.2	21.4	20.7	38.7	32.2	22.9	15.7	27.7	256.5	7.4	263.9	
Dec	9.5	25.0	5.8	19.1	17.9	22.0	21.9	38.4	32.5	23.4	15.8	28.1	259.3	6.9	266.2	
1997 Jan	9.6	25.1	5.9	19.5	17.9	21.5	22.3	38.5	32.6	23.7	16.1	28.3	261.2	6.6	267.8	
Feb	9.9	25.8	6.0	20.4	18.6	22.3	23.7	37.7	33.2	24.5	17.4	29.1	268.6	6.6	275.2	
Mar	10.1	26.0	6.1	20.8	18.9	22.7	23.2	37.1	34.3	25.1	17.5	29.4	271.0	6.5	277.5	
Apr	10.2	26.1	6.2	21.0	18.8	23.1	22.9	36.6	33.9	25.5	17.6	29.6	271.4	6.3	277.8	
May	10.3	25.7	6.6	20.9	19.4	23.1	22.2	35.9	34.4	25.4	18.0	29.3	271.2	6.7	277.9	
Jun	10.3	27.1	6.9	21.1	19.9	23.4	23.1	35.4	34.6	26.5	18.3	30.8	277.3	6.8	284.1	
Jul	10.3	27.4	7.0	21.2	20.1	23.7	23.3	35.1	34.3	25.9	18.2	31.9	278.4	6.8	285.2	
Aug	10.3	29.2	7.1	21.3	20.7	23.6	23.9	35.0	34.3	25.8	18.6	33.3	283.2	6.9	290.1	
Sep	10.5	30.3	7.1	21.5	21.6	23.8	24.8	35.3	35.0	26.1	18.8	34.1	289.0	7.0	296.0	
Oct	10.1	30.5	7.2	21.9	23.1	24.2	26.0	36.8	36.7	27.0	19.1	35.3	297.9	7.1	305.1	
Nov	9.8	29.4	6.9	20.9	22.8	22.9	24.0	28.8	35.0	25.0	18.3	33.5	277.3	7.2	284.6	
Dec	10.0	29.1	8.0	20.7	22.3	22.7	22.8	28.4	34.8	24.7	18.5	32.5	274.5	7.3	281.9	
1998 Jan	9.6	28.1	7.9	19.9	22.0	22.2	22.1	26.7	34.2	24.3	18.1	31.2	266.2	7.5	273.7	
Feb	10.0	29.8	8.1	20.5	21.4	23.2	22.3	28.9	35.3	25.3	18.2	31.5	274.5	7.7	282.2	
Mar	10.4	30.7	8.0	20.6	20.3	23.3	22.8	28.9	35.1	26.0	18.0	32.4	276.5	7.7	284.2	
Apr	10.9	31.7	7.0	20.8	19.8	24.2	23.2	28.9	35.5	27.0	17.9	31.9	278.7	8.3	286.9	
May	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 R	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 P	11.3	34.4	8.5	23.3	20.1	31.9	24.1	26.6	34.9	25.7	17.6	30.2	288.6	9.4	298.0	

\* 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

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

		North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +	1994	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	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	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 Aug	10.6	29.5	7.2	21.8	20.0	23.5	23.9	34.6	34.2	26.0	19.0	34.5	284.6	6.6	291.3	
Sep	11.7	33.6	7.7	23.9	23.0	25.6	27.4	37.9	38.0	28.6	20.4	37.8	315.6	7.5	323.1	
Oct	11.7	35.0	7.8	25.0	26.5	27.6	29.5	41.0	41.4	29.3	20.9	39.3	335.1	7.9	343.0	
Nov	10.5	32.0	7.2	22.1	25.3	24.5	26.0	31.6	37.3	25.2	18.8	35.9	296.3	7.8	304.2	
Dec	9.5	28.1	7.7	19.6	22.6	21.5	22.1	28.4	33.1	22.5	17.2	31.4	263.6	7.6	271.2	
1998 Jan	8.5	25.0	7.4	17.5	20.1	19.7	19.2	24.3	29.3	20.1	16.0	27.5	234.7	7.2	241.9	
Feb	8.9	27.4	7.7	18.7	20.3	21.3	20.1	26.3	31.6	22.5	16.6	28.2	249.5	7.4	256.9	
Mar	9.6	28.7	7.6	19.4	18.9	21.7	21.3	26.9	33.3	25.0	17.4	30.3	260.0	7.4	267.4	
Apr	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 R	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 P	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	
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	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	0.6	..	0.8	..	0.8	0.2	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5	
1996	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	0.9	15.8	0.9	16.8	
1997 Aug	0.3	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.8	2.2	5.7	3.7	1.7	0.3	1.2	20.7	0.9	21.5	
Sep	0.2	1.8	0.3	1.9	0.6	1.1	1.8	3.0	2.3	1.3	0.4	1.1	15.7	1.0	16.7	
Oct	0.3	1.9	0.2	2.3	0.7	0.8	2.0	5.5	3.0	1.3	0.3	0.9	19.2	1.1		

# G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Labour disputes<sup>\*</sup>

### Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000)		
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries	
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58	
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65	
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97	
1997	206	216	129	130	235	86	
1995	Jul	25	29	16.5	16.9	32.2	1.6
	Aug	24	31	9.9	10.5	18.5	3.0
	Sep	24	35	4.7	13.4	24.5	1.6
	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	127.2	148.6	7.6
	Aug	25	33	22.4	135.7	442.2	3.5
	Sep	19	29	5.4	120.7	121.9	8.4
	Oct	20	26	3.8	16.5	39.3	13.7
	Nov	24	34	124.4	127.1	162.1	23.0
	Dec	12	23	27.1	28.8	24.9	9.8
1997	Jan	21	31	19.4	20.7	24.7	11.4
	Feb	12	28	5.8	8.1	14.4	4.1
	Mar	23	36	25.7	32.1	36.4	4.4
	Apr	26	36	13.4	14.9	47.7	27.5
	May	20	32	9.4	14.1	35.9	19.2
	Jun	19	25	3.8	5.3	13.4	6.5
	Jul	15	18	9.5	10.4	10.9	4.7
	Aug	12	16	4.4	6.0	5.8	2.0
	Sep	7	9	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.4
	Oct	21	25	16.1	16.3	18.6	3.7
	Nov	16	21	7.7	12.2	14.0	0.3
	Dec	14	17	12.2	12.5	11.8	1.4
1998	Jan	13R	20R	4.2	6.4	15.9	8.9
	Feb	19R	25R	5.7R	8.8R	19.0R	6.3R
	Mar	18	25R	14.4R	15.6	32.6	1.2
	Apr	13R	21R	3.4	6.5	13.1	2.4R
	May	12	18	2.6	3.3	6.5	0.6
	Jun	22R	30R	30.7R	31.9R	68.2R	1.4R
	Jul	7	18	1.8	17.8	53.4	2.0

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1997	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	5
1995	Jul	-	1.6	0.1	-	18.5	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.1	9.1
	Aug	-	3.0	-	-	4.9	-	7.7	-	2.6	0.1
	Sep	-	0.1	1.6	0.3	-	4.4	0.1	8.0	5.5	4.4
	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
	Dec	-	-	9.9	0.5	2.0	4.1	-	36.7	2.8	3.4
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	0.3	0.2	-	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.5
	Apr	-	-	3.5	2.5	1.8	-	3.7	1.1	0.5	-
	May	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.9	-	3.9	2.1	-	-
	Jun	-	-	8.7	0.2	-	221.0	8.1	2.9	-	0.2
	Jul	-	-	7.6	-	-	135.7	4.0	1.1	-	0.2
	Aug	-	-	3.5	-	394.0	0.1	44.6	-	-	-
	Sep	-	-	8.4	-	98.9	-	13.0	0.3	1.3	-
	Oct	-	0.3	13.7	0.1	-	1.6	23.0	0.1	0.5	-
	Nov	-	-	23.0	-	-	16.1	0.6	117.1	3.8	1.4
	Dec	-	0.2	9.8	-	-	1.5	0.1	1.5	1.7	-
1997	Jan	-	11.4	-	-	0.5	9.0	0.1	2.6	0.5	0.6
	Feb	-	4.1	-	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.7	4.5	2.8
	Mar	-	4.4	-	-	3.8	-	19.4	6.9	1.8	0.1
	Apr	-	2.1	27.5	1.1	4.6	-	4.0	8.0	0.5	-
	May	-	-	19.2	1.6	5.4	-	4.5	5.2	-	-
	Jun	-	-	6.5	-	-	0.1	0.1	3.8	-	-
	Jul	-	-	4.7	-	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
	Aug	-	-	2.0	-	5.4	0.1	-	-	-	0.2
	Sep	-	-	0.4	-	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
	Oct	-	-	3.7	5.3	1.0	7.4	0.2	-	-	0.9
	Nov	-	-	0.3	6.3	1.4	2.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
	Dec	-	-	1.4	2.7	-	3.2	4.1	0.2	-	-
1998	Jan	-	8.9	1.5	-	1.6	2.5	-	1.2	-	0.2
	Feb	-	6.3R	9.4R	-	1.4R	-	-	0.9	-	1.8R
	Mar	-	1.2	1.0	-	26.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.7
	Apr	-	2.4R	0.3	-	2.7	-	2.9	0.2	2.9	0.9R
	May	-	0.6	0.1	-	0.3	-	0.9	0.8	2.9	10.4R
	Jun	-	1.4R	-	-	48.8	-	5.2	1.5R	1.0	0.5
	Jul	-	2.0	-	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2	-

\* 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

SIC 1992	12 months to July 1997			12 months to July 1998		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	4	900	2,600	-	-	-
Manufacturing, of:						
Food, beverages and tobacco	7	3,000	7,300	1	200	100
Textiles and textile products	3	300	900	1	+	#
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood and wood products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	-	-	-	2	+	600
Coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels	1	3,000	9,000	-	-	-
Chemical products and man-made fibres	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber, plastic and other non-metallic mineral products	1	100	200	1	+	#
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	6	500	3,900	6	600	1,000
Machinery and equipment nec	8	700	7,600	2	1,300	1,500
Electrical and optical equipment	7	900	3,600	2	1,400	900
Transport equipment	26	19,600	75,300	17	10,400	25,000
Manufacturing nec.	4	1,600	21,400	-	-	-
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	4	1,900	2,800	17	12,600	26,400
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1	+	#	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	-	-	-	1	800	1,400
Transport, storage and communication	76	137,600	536,600	67	44,100	135,300
Financial intermediation	3	30,100	19,100	7	13,800	16,100
Real estate, renting and business activities	5	200	400	2	300	1,100
Public administration and defence	24	38,400	109,900	16	4,200	17,700
Education	43	133,500	146,400	19	3,200	6,100
Health and social work	11	8,900	14,600	4	500	7,300
Other community, social and personal service activities	9	1,500	5,300	11	11,500	17,900
All industries and services	244*	383,500	973,700	178*	106,000	260,000

\* 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: July 1998

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	18	17,800	53,400
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	7	1,700*	3,600
Continuing from earlier months	11	16,100**	49,800

\* All directly involved

\*\*includes 200 involved for the first time in the month.

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

### Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to July 1998		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	58	42,500	148,300
extra wage and fringe benefits	13	9,800	17,500
Duration and pattern of hours worked	4	300	700
Redundancy questions	22	22,200	38,100
Trade union matters	4	800	800
Working conditions and supervision	14	6,300	13,300
Manning and work allocation	43	14,100	22,900
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	20	10,100	18,400
All causes	178	106,000	260,000

# G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

May 1998 to July 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*
<b>LEVELS</b>												
<b>All</b>												
16-17	876	369	507	684	277	407	192	92	101	580	60	520
18-24	3,764	3,151	613	3,301	2,774	527	463	377	86	1,123	504	619
All under 25	4,641	3,520	1,120	3,985	3,052	933	655	468	187	1,704	564	1,139
<b>Male</b>												
16-17	455	226	229	344	164	180	111	62	49	291	25	266
18-24	2,063	1,755	308	1,782	1,522	260	280	233	48	440	113	327
All under 25	2,518	1,981	537	2,126	1,686	440	392	294	97	731	139	592
<b>Female</b>												
16-17	421	143	278	340	113	227	81	30	51	289	35	255
18-24	1,702	1,396	306	1,519	1,252	267	183	144	39	683	391	292
All under 25	2,123	1,539	583	1,859	1,365	493	264	174	90	973	426	547
<b>RATES (%)**</b>												
<b>All</b>												
16-17	60.2	86.0	49.4	47.0	64.6	39.6	21.9	24.8	19.8	39.8	14.0	50.6
18-24	77.0	86.2	49.8	67.5	75.9	42.8	12.3	12.0	14.1	23.0	13.8	50.2
All under 25	73.1	86.2	49.6	62.8	74.7	41.3	14.1	13.3	16.7	26.9	13.8	50.4
<b>Male</b>												
16-17	61.0	89.9	46.3	46.1	65.3	36.3	24.4	27.3	21.6	39.0	10.1	53.7
18-24	82.4	93.9	48.5	71.2	81.5	41.0	13.6	13.3	15.5	17.6	6.1	51.5
All under 25	77.5	93.5	47.5	65.4	79.6	38.9	15.6	14.9	18.1	22.5	6.5	52.5
<b>Female</b>												
16-17	59.3	80.5	52.2	47.9	63.7	42.6	19.3	20.9	18.4	40.7	19.5	47.8
18-24	71.4	78.1	51.1	63.7	70.1	44.6	10.7	10.3	12.7	28.6	21.9	48.9
All under 25	68.6	78.3	51.6	60.1	69.5	43.7	12.4	11.3	15.4	31.4	21.7	48.4
<b>CHANGES ON YEAR LEVELS</b>												
<b>All</b>												
16-17	-27	-18	-9	-18	-9	-9	-9	-9	0	14	-21	35
18-24	-54	-95	42	18	-35	52	-71	-61	-11	18	-10	28
All under 25	-81	-113	33	-1	-44	43	-80	-70	-11	32	-31	64
<b>Male</b>												
16-17	-2	-4	2	-1	-4	3	-1	0	-1	-4	-14	10
18-24	-30	-59	29	27	-9	37	-58	-50	-8	11	-1	12
All under 25	-32	-63	31	26	-13	40	-59	-50	-9	6	-15	22
<b>Female</b>												
16-17	-25	-14	-11	-17	-5	-12	-8	-9	1	19	-7	25
18-24	-23	-36	13	-10	-25	16	-14	-11	-3	7	-9	17
All under 25	-48	-50	1	-27	-30	3	-21	-20	-2	26	-16	42
<b>RATES (%)**</b>												
<b>All</b>												
16-17	-1.3	3.4	-2.2	-0.8	3.5	-2.0	-0.3	-1.1	0.4	1.3	-3.4	2.2
18-24	-0.5	-0.1	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.9	-1.7	-1.5	-2.9	0.5	0.1	-0.6
All under 25	-0.7	0.3	-0.7	0.5	1.5	0.2	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	0.7	-0.3	0.7
<b>Male</b>												
16-17	0.3	4.7	-0.7	0.3	3.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.5	-0.7	-0.3	-4.7	0.7
18-24	-0.6	-0.1	1.6	1.6	2.1	3.4	-2.6	-2.3	-4.4	0.6	0.1	-1.6
All under 25	-0.4	0.5	0.6	1.3	2.2	1.8	-2.1	-2.0	-2.8	0.4	-0.5	-0.6
<b>Female</b>												
16-17	-3.0	1.4	-3.6	-2.0	4.1	-3.5	-0.7	-3.8	1.1	3.0	-1.4	3.6
18-24	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-1.6	0.5	0.0	0.4
All under 25	-1.1	0.1	-1.9	-0.4	0.8	-1.4	-0.7	-0.9	-0.4	1.1	-0.1	1.9

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 6098

# OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES G.22

## Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 8 August to 4 September 1998+

7,456

Not including placings through displayed vacancies.

# OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES G.31

## Regional Selective Assistance: April - June 1998\*

	Eastern	East Midlands	London	Mersey-side	North East	North West (GOR)	South East (GOR)	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and the Humber	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of offers	4	16	6	14	38	26	6	8	19	34	171	33	25	229
Value of offers (£,000)	75	2,644	428	1,434	4,139	2,048	189	1,815	1,509	2,949	17,230	13,691	7,346	38,267

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: April - June 1998\*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>				
Bryan Donoh RMG Gas Controls Ltd	Chesterfield	600,000	B	Plumbing
L J Specifications Ltd	Chesterfield	100,000	B	Wholesale of chemical products
Wedco Technology UK Ltd	Gainsborough	100,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
RVP Foods Ltd	Grimsby	210,000	A	Processing/preserving fruit and vegetables n.e.c
Encsson MAC Ltd	Worksop	950,000	A	Installation of electrical wiring and fittings
Pandrol UK Ltd	Worksop	325,000	B	Manufacture of basic iron/steel/ferro-alloys
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,285,000</b>		
<b>LONDON</b>				
European Toughened Glass (UK) Ltd	London	75,000	A	Wholesale of machine tools
Rensow Patisserie Ltd	London	75,000	A	Manufacture of bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
<b>Total</b>		<b>150,000</b>		
<b>MERSEYSIDE</b>				
Classic Confectionery Ltd	Liverpool	240,000	B	Manufacture of confectionery
McIntyre and King Ltd	Liverpool	500,000	A	Retail sale via mail order houses
Fayre Gases Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	90,000	A	Production and preserving poultry meat
Shawton Eng Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	200,000	A	Manufacture of other fabricated metal prods
Tomcat (UK) Ltd	Wirral and Chester	150,000	A	Other business activities n.e.c
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,180,000</b>		
<b>NORTH EAST</b>				
Talent Eng Ltd	Bishop Auckland	800,000	A	Forging/pressing metal, powder met
Triple T Eng Ltd	Bishop Auckland	75,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Appleyards Plastics Ltd	Middlesbrough	180,000	A	Manufacture of plastic plates, sheets, tubes
Caterpillar Skinninggrove Ltd	Middlesbrough	411,000	A	Manufacture of mch mining/earth-moving/roadworks
Ferroglyph Ltd	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	90,000	A	Manufacture of television, radio, video, assoc
Kelly Packaging Ltd	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	150,000	A	Manufacture of corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Miller Welding Eng Ltd	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	180,000	A	Manufacture of mch mining/earth-moving/roadworks
Charles W Taylor and Son Ltd	South Tyneside	100,000	B	Forging/pressing metal, powder met
RUI Eng Services Ltd	South Tyneside	85,000	A	Architectural and engineering acts
Drivlink (UK) Ltd	Sunderland	75,000	A	Manufacture of bearings/gears/driving elements
Grundfos Manuf Ltd	Sunderland	350,000	A	Manufacture of pumps and compressors
Hydro Aluminium Century Ltd	Sunderland	950,000	B	Aluminium production
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,446,000</b>		
<b>NORTH WEST (GOR)</b>				
Welltonhurst Ltd	Blackburn	240,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Vale Mill (Rochdale) Ltd	Rochdale	220,000	B	Manufacture of furns, sacks, household textiles
Albright and Wilson UK Ltd	Whitehaven	668,000	B	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c
Thompson and Capper Ltd	Widnes and Runcorn	75,000	B	Manufacture of medicaments and non-medicaments
Volex Group Plc	Wigan and St Helens	395,000	B	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,598,000</b>		
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>				
Bot Ltd	Bude	350,000	B	Manufacture of other fabricated metal prods
Lewis and Sons (1997) Ltd	Falmouth	90,000	A	Manufacture of jewellery and related arts n.e.c
Seaquest Ltd	Falmouth	90,000	A	Buildg/repairing pleasure/sport boats
Straffors Plc	Falmouth	750,000	B	Manufacture of computers and other inf proc equip
Davin Optical Components Ltd	Newquay	350,000	A	Manufacture of specs/optical instruments/photo equipment
Morris Eng	Plymouth	160,000	A	Manufacture of machine tools
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,790,000</b>		
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>				
GPM Eng Systems (1982) Ltd	Birmingham	85,000	A	Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment
RDC Office Furniture Ltd	Birmingham	75,000	A	Manufacture of chairs and seats
GBS Tooling Ltd	Coventry and Hinckley	80,000	A	Manufacture of machine tools
Senior Tube Ltd	Dudley and Sandwell	650,000	B	Manufacture of steel tubes
Hul UK Ltd	Dudley and Sandwell	150,000	B	Manufacture of parts/accessories for motor vehicles
Keeling Rubber and Plastics Ltd	Wolverhampton	75,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,115,000</b>		

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>				
Koyo Bearings (Europe) Ltd	Barnsley	900,000	A	Manufacture of bearings/gears/driving elements
Sematic UK Ltd	Barnsley	400,000	A	Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment
Triton International Ltd	Barnsley	300,000	B	Treatment and coatings of metals
Schott Fibre Optics (UK) Ltd	Doncaster	150,000	A	Manufacture of specs/optical instruments/photo equipment
Seachill Ltd	Grimby	350,000	A	Fish freezing, processing, preserving
LCT (GB) Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough	75,000	A	Manufacture of tools
Sanderson Electronics Plc	Rotherham and Mexborough	125,000	A	Software consultancy and supply
Total		2,300,000		
<b>SCOTLAND</b>				
Dickie's Forge	Ayr	140,000	B	Forging/pressing metal, powder metal
Blaze Imaging Ltd	Bathgate	120,000	A	Business and management consultancy
Caledonian Alloys Ltd	Bathgate	130,000	A	Recycling of metal waste and scrap
Euro Environmental Contracts Ltd	Bathgate	350,000	A	Other constrn involving spec trades
Rochester Instrument Systems Ltd	Dunfermline	200,000	B	Manufacture of elec/motors/generators/transformers
Carron Phoenix Ltd	Falkirk	250,000	B	Manufacture of other fabricated metal prods
A MacGregor T A Strathaven Brewery	Glasgow	85,000	A	Manufacture of beer
Avex Electronics Ltd	Glasgow	990,000	B	Manufacture of electrical valves, tubes, others
Clydesdale Bank Plc	Glasgow	200,000	A	Central banking
Jacobs and Turner Ltd	Glasgow	875,000	B	Manufacture of workwear
Valve Components Ltd	Glasgow	800,000	A	Manufacture of taps and valves
Egger (UK) Holdings Ltd	Irvine	1,600,000	A	Manufacture of veneer, plywood, boards
Flow Connection Ltd	Irvine	85,000	A	Manufacture of other fabricated metal prods
SCI Holdings Inc	Irvine	4,800,000	A	Manufacture of computers and other inf proc equip
William McCrindle and Son Ltd	Kilmarnock	435,000	B	Manufacture of machinery for metallurgy
Anderson Precision Gears Ltd	Lanarkshire	350,000	A	Manufacture of bearings/gears/driving elements
Atlas Hydraulic Loaders Ltd	Lanarkshire	600,000	B	Manufacture of lifting and handling equip
Dawnfresh Seafoods Ltd	Lanarkshire	500,000	A	Fish freezing, processing, preserving
James Cowie and Co Ltd	Lanarkshire	300,000	A	General construction, civil engineering
KRG Precision Ltd	Lanarkshire	380,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Rosti (Scotland) Ltd	Lanarkshire	184,000	A	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms
Total		13,374,000		
<b>WALES</b>				
Roberts of Port Dinorwic Ltd	Bangor and Caernarfon	100,000	A	Bacon and ham production
Bertrand Faure Seating Ltd	Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny	4,500,000	A	Manufacture of chairs and seats
Coils (UK) Ltd	Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny	150,000	B	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Termadvance Ltd	Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny	80,000	A	Software consultancy and supply
Cambrian Pet Foods Ltd	Cardigan	100,000	A	Manufacture of prepared pet foods
Codan Rubber Ltd	Merthyr and Rhymney	375,000	A	Manufacture of other rubber products
Tomoe Tritac Ltd	Newport	600,000	A	Manufacture of taps and valves
Gate UK Ltd	Pontypridd and Rhondda	230,000	A	Manufacture of bodies for motor vehicles, trailers
Lenson Heath - Triax Ltd	Pontypridd and Rhondda	200,000	A	Manufacture of television, radio, video, assoc
Ford Motor Co Ltd	Swansea	354,000	A	Manufacture of motor vehicles
Momo Equipment Ltd	Swansea	100,000	A	Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage, tobacco
Springdew Ltd	Swansea	90,000	A	Manufacture of plastic packing goods
Protective Coatings (Technology)	Wrexham	78,000	A	Manufacture of glues and gelatine
Total		6,957,000		

\* 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. The amounts quoted are in £.

+ 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		GDP 1990 prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries 1		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies 4			
	1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%			
	<b>FNAO</b>	<b>CAOP</b>		<b>DVZI</b>		<b>DVZK</b>		<b>CECR</b>		<b>CIOU</b>				
1992	97.5	466.5	-0.5	97.0	0.4	94.9	-0.1	99.3	-0.3	101.9	2.0	69.0	0.5	
1993	99.5	476.8	2.2	99.1	2.2	96.3	1.5	98.7	-0.6	103.9	2.0	76.3	10.5	
1994	103.8	498.2	4.5	104.4	5.3	100.8	4.7	103.2	4.6	105.5	1.5	87.3	14.4	
1995	106.7	511.9	2.8	106.7	2.2	102.5	1.7	106.9r	3.6	108.9	3.2	92.8	6.3	
1996	109.0	524.5	2.5	107.9	1.1	102.8	0.3	109.2	2.2	112.5	3.3	103.7	11.8	
1997	112.7	540.6	3.1	109.4	1.4	104.3	1.5	114.0	4.4	117.1	4.1	109.3	5.4	
1997 Q2	112.4	134.6	3.1	109.2	1.6	104.2	2.0	113.4	4.4	119.0	6.3	27.8	9.4	
1997 Q3	113.3	135.8	3.4	110.3	1.9	104.8	1.6	114.9	4.7	117.3	3.9	27.6	7.7	
1997 Q4	113.9	136.7	2.9	109.3	0.6	104.2	0.9	115.6	4.4	118.1	4.1	27.4	-0.2	
1998 Q1	114.8	137.4	3.0	109.0	0.3	104.1	0.2	116.0	3.6	117.8	3.4	27.2	2.6	
1998 Q2	115.4	138.1	2.6	110.3R	1.0	104.3R	0.1	115.7	..	..	..	..	..	
1998 Jan	..	..	..	108.9	0.2	103.9	0.6	116.3	4.1	..	..	..	..	
1998 Feb	..	..	..	108.6	0.0	104.1	0.3	115.8	4.0	..	..	..	..	
1998 Mar	..	..	..	109.5	0.3	104.3	0.2	115.9	3.5	..	..	..	..	
1998 Apr	..	..	..	110.9	0.9	104.6	0.2	115.8	3.0	..	..	..	..	
1998 May	..	..	..	109.6	1.3	104.2	0.3	115.8	2.6	..	..	..	..	
1998 Jun	..	..	..	110.4	1.0	104.2	0.2	115.4	2.0	..	..	..	..	
1998 Jul	..	..	..	110.8	0.5	104.3	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Expenditure</b>														
	Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes 1		Fixed investments 5		General government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock changes 1990 prices 7		Base lending rates + 8		Effective exchange rate + 1,9	
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%
	<b>AIK</b>		<b>EAPS</b>		<b>DDFJ</b>		<b>INLN</b>		<b>DJ CZ</b>					
1992	339.7	-0.1	99.4	0.7	74.1	-1.8	..	..	115.7	-0.1	-1.70r	7.00	96.9	-3.8
1993	348.2	2.5	102.4	3.0	73.1	-1.2	..	..	115.5	-0.2	0.31	5.50	88.9	-8.3
1994	357.8	2.8	106.2	3.7	76.4	4.4	14.4r	..	118.1	2.2	2.89	6.30	89.2	0.3
1995	364.0	1.7	107.5	1.2	78.2	2.4	17.2	19.4	119.6	1.3	4.12	6.80	84.8	-4.9
1996	377.2	3.6	110.6	2.9	79.9	2.2	17.4	1.4	121.0	1.2	2.68	5.94	86.3	1.8
1997	394.5	4.6	116.6	5.4	83.7R	4.7	20.0	14.9	121.3R	0.2	2.23	6.58	100.6	16.6
1997 Q2	98.4	4.9	116.0	5.5	21.0	3.8	5.3	30.7	30.0	-0.7	0.72	6.25	99.6	15.9
1997 Q3	99.1	4.8	116.7	5.1	21.1	4.9	5.0	14.1	30.5	1.1	0.33	6.92	102.5	19.8
1997 Q4	100.5	5.1	118.5	5.6	21.2	7.2	5.0	7.9	30.5	0.2	0.61	7.17	103.1	12.8
1998 Q1	101.4	4.9	119.6	5.1	22.2	8.4	5.2	9.9	30.4	0.2	0.9	7.25	105.4	8.8
1998 Q2	..	..	119.9R	3.4	..	..	5.1	-3.3	..	..	..	7.33	105.3	5.7
1998 Jan	..	..	120.5	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.25	104.7	11.1
1998 Feb	..	..	119.1	5.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.25	104.7	9.3
1998 Mar	..	..	119.4	5.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.25	106.8	8.8
1998 Apr	..	..	119.1	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.25	107.1	8.3
1998 May	..	..	121.4r	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.25	103.4	7.2
1998 Jun	..	..	119.5	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.50	105.4	5.7
1998 Jul	..	..	120.7	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105.3	3.4
<b>Trade in goods</b>														
	Export volume 1		Import volume 1		Balance of payments		Prices							
	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	Trade in goods balance	Current balance	Tax and price index + 1,10		Producer price index + 1,3,10					
	<b>CGTR</b>		<b>CGTS</b>		<b>AIMA</b>	<b>AIMF</b>			<b>Materials and fuels</b>		<b>Home sales</b>			
					£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100		1990=100		1990=100		1990=100	
1992	103.7	2.5	100.9	6.5	-13.1	-10.1	129.8 2.9		<b>PLKW</b>		<b>PLLU</b>			
1993	107.4	3.6	104.8	3.9	-13.5	-10.8	131.4 1.2		97.4 -0.5		108.7 3.1			
1994	118.5	10.3	109.4	4.4	-11.1	-1.7	135.2 2.9		101.8 4.5		112.9 3.9			
1995	127.7	7.8	114.3	4.5	-11.6	-3.7	140.4 3.8		104.4 2.6		115.8 2.6			
1996	136.8	7.1	124.5	8.9	-12.7	-1.8	142.4 1.4		114.4 9.6		120.6 4.1			
1997	147.7	8.0	135.6	8.9	-13.0	4.5	145.5 2.2		103.5 -8.5		125.2 1.1			
1997 Q2	147.9	8.5	136.2	9.9	-3.1	1.7	144.4 1.7		103.8 -9.6		125.1 1.0			
1997 Q3	150.5	9.7	137.1	9.7	-2.8	1.4	146.0 2.6		101.8 -8.5		125.3 1.3			
1997 Q4	149.6	6.9	140.0	10.7	-4.2	0.0	147.3 2.8		100.5 -8.9		125.6 1.0			
1998 Q1	146.4	2.6	137.9	6.8	-4.7	-3.2	147.8 3.0		97.1 -10.0		125.9 0.8			
1998 Q2	148.0	0.1	140.9	3.5	-4.7	..	150.3 4.1		94.5 -8.9		126.1 0.9			
1998 Jan	146.1	5.3	132	7.4	-1.0	..	147.1 2.7		98.4 -9.2		125.8 0.8			
1998 Feb	145.5	4.3	141.3	7.5	-2.1	..	147.9 2.6		97.3 -9.7		125.8 0.8			
1998 Mar	147.5	2.5	140.4	6.8	-1.5	..	148.4 2.5		95.7 -10.0		126.0 0.8			
1998 Apr	147.5R	1.7	138.5R	6.1	-1.3	..	149.7 3.1		94.5 -9.6		126.1 0.9			
1998 May	146.2	1.3	140.7R	5.5	-1.9	..	150.6 3.7		95.4 -9.3		126.2 0.9			
1998 Jun	150.4	0.1	143.4	3.4	-1.4	..	150.5 4.1		93.7R -8.9		126.1R 0.9			
1998 Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	150.1 2.5		92.7P -7.9		126.1P 0.8			

Note: Figures have been, or will shortly be, rebased to 1995=100. For more information please see p491.

- P = Provisional  
R = Revised  
1 = Series revised from indicated entry onwards.  
Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded.  
For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.  
+ Not seasonally adjusted.  
1 The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.  
2 Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.  
3 Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.  
4 Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation.  
5 Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment.  
6 Including leased assets.  
7 Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.  
8 Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.  
9 Average of daily rates.  
10 Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.  
11 Figures are for the private sector only. They are exclusive of expenditure on dwellings.

# H.11 RETAIL PRICES

## Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (RPI)		All items excluding					
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
	CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	CHAZ	CZBI
1997 Aug	158.5	3.5	157.1	2.8	151.8	2.1	153.5	2.5
Sep	159.3	3.6	157.8	2.7	152.6	2.0	154.1	2.4
Oct	159.5	3.7	157.9	2.8	152.9	2.2	154.2	2.5
Nov	159.6	3.7	158.0	2.8	152.9	2.1	154.2	2.4
Dec	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

# H.12 RETAIL PRICES

## Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for August 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			
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	CHAW	163.7	0.4	3.3	<b>Tobacco</b>	CHBE	224.2	0.1	7.9
Food and catering	CHBS	154.6	0.9	2.3	Cigarettes	DOBN	227.8		8
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	193.4	0.2	4.7	Tobacco	DOBO	193.9		5
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	167.5	0.3	4.8	<b>Housing</b>	CHBF	199.1	0.5	9
Personal expenditure	CHBV	138.5	1.4	1.5	Rent	DOBP	224.3		3
Travel and leisure	CHBW	163.5	0.0	1.9	Mortgage interest payments	DOBO	227.5		20
Consumer durables	CHBY	114.2	1.0	-1.6	Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)	CHOO	121.3		0
Seasonal food	CHBP	129.4	7.3	7.8	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	167.4		8
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	147.2	0.1	0.6	Water and other payments	DOBS	273.3		6
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	164.6	0.3	3.3	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	193.4		1
All items excluding food	CHAY	167.3	0.4	3.6	Do-it yourself materials	DOBU	156.2		2
Other indices					Dwelling insurance & ground rent	DOBV	190.5		2
All items excluding:					<b>Fuel and light</b>	CHBG	124.2	0.0	5.3
mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	CHMK	161.1	0.4	2.5	Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	127.8		2
housing	CHAZ	156.4	0.4	1.9	Electricity	DOBX	132.5		6
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	CBZW	155.0	0.5	2.1	Gas	DOBY	118.8		4
mortgage interest payments and council tax	DQAD	160.8	0.4	2.4	Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	96.5		8
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	CHON	160.7	0.4	2.3	<b>Household goods</b>	CHBH	140.2	0.5	0.9
<b>Food</b>	CHBA	144.6	1.0	1.6	Furniture	DOCA	143.3		1
Bread	DOAA	136.1		-2	Furnishings	DOCB	144.9		1
Cereals	DOAB	142.7		1	Electrical appliances	DOCC	97.7		2
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	155.9		1	Other household equipment	DOCD	144.9		3
Beef	DOAD	130.4		1	Household consumables	DOCE	159.6		1
Lamb	DOAE	145.1		-4	Pet care	DOCF	149.1		2
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	155.2		5	<b>Household services</b>	CHBI	147.2	-0.3	2.2
Pork	DOAG	123.9		-16	Postage	DOCG	153.9		1
Bacon	DOAH	149.2		-9	Telephones, telemessages, etc	DOCH	101.7		2
Poultry	DOAI	113.7		-1	Domestic services	DOCI	190.9		4
Other meat	DOAJ	133.5		0	Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	171.0		4
Fish	DOAK	137.8		10	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	CHBJ	117.2	2.2	0.8
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	136.8		5	Men's outerwear	DOCK	114.8		-1
Butter	DOAM	170.7		3	Women's outerwear	DOCL	100.1		-1
Oil and fats	DOAN	140.8		1	Children's outerwear	DOCM	119.2		-3
Cheese	DOAO	160.3		-5	Other clothing	DOCN	156.6		2
Eggs	DOAP	142.9		-1	Footwear	DOCO	117.3		2
Milk fresh	DOAQ	153.9		1	<b>Personal goods and services</b>	CHBQ	179.4	0.6	5
Milk products	DOAR	144.0		0	Personal articles	DOCP	122.2		1
Tea	DOAS	170.0		12	Chemists goods	DOCQ	190.7		6
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	128.5		-4	Personal services	DOCR	238.8		7
Soft drinks	DOAU	186.3		4	<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	CHBK	171.7	0.0	2.8
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	148.9		-5	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	139.1		-2
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	153.4		3	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	196.4		4
Potatoes	DOAX	162.2		15	Petrol and oil	DOCU	193.7		4
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	177.8		22	Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCV	213.3		12
Vegetables	DOAZ	116.3		4	<b>Fares and other travel costs</b>	CHBR	174.3	0.1	1.9
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	102.4		5	Rail fares	DOCW	196.2		5
Fruit	DOBB	136.7		1	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	191.2		4
of which, fresh fruit	DOBC	134.1		1	Other travel costs	DOCY	151.7		0
Other foods	DOBD	150.1		2	<b>Leisure goods</b>	CHBL	120.3	-0.3	-2.9
<b>Catering</b>	CHBC	190.6	0.5	4.2	Audio-visual equipment	DOCD	55.2		-15
Restaurant meals	DOBE	188.0		4	Tapes and discs	DODA	121.4		1
Canteen meals	DOBF	210.7		5	Toys, photographic and sport goods	DODB	118.8		-1
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	186.0		4	Books and newspapers	DODC	188.1		3
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	CHBD	181.0	0.2	3.3	Gardening products	DODD	142.4		-1
Beer	DOBH	192.9		4	<b>Leisure services</b>	CHBM	191.2	0.3	3.9
on sales	DOBI	199.3		4	Television licences and rentals	DODE	130.1		4
off sales	DOBJ	157.3		3	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	233.8		5
Wines and spirits	DOBK	164.5		2	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	CHMQ	123.3		3
on sales	DOBL	187.1		4	UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	CHMS	115.2		5
off sales	DOBM	151.8		2					

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 August 18 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 August 18 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)
<b>Beef: home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Margarine</b>			
Best beef, brace	CZPI	497	392	Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	DOIB	207	81
Topside	CZPH	516	599				
Brisket (with bone)	CZPG	399	396				
Rump steak	CZPF	577	868				
Stewing steak	CZPE	562	465				
<b>Lamb: home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Cheese, per kg</b>			
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	487	845	Cheddar type	CZNV	224	497
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	432	333				
<b>Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg</b>				<b>Eggs</b>			
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	125	506	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	CZNU	212	147
Loin (without bone)	CZPO	132	377	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	206	130
<b>Pork: home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Milk</b>			
Loin (with bone)	CZOX	576	404	Pasteurised, per pint +	CZNT	250	34
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	462	269				
<b>Bacon, per kg</b>				<b>Tea</b>			
Streaky	CZOB	515	424	Loose, per 125g	CZNR	193	77
Gammon	CZOU	512	567	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNO	220	156
Back	DOIF	545	546				
<b>Ham</b>				<b>Coffee</b>			
Ham (no shoulder), 113g/pe 4oz	CZOR	587	87	Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	223	202
<b>Sausages, 454g/pe lb</b>				Ground (filter fine), 227g/pe 8oz	CZNO	208	217
Pork	CZOQ	579	137				
<b>Canned meats</b>				<b>Sugar</b>			
Comed beef, 340g	CZOO	215	96	Granulated, per kg	CZNN	212	67
<b>Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg</b>				<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
Frozen	CZON	158	176	Potatoes, old loose, 454g/pe lb	CZNM	312	34
Fresh chilled	CZOM	583	224	Potatoes, new loose, 454g/pe lb	CZNK	433	28
<b>Fresh and smoked fish, per kg</b>				Tomatoes, 454g/pe lb	CZNJ	500	53
Cod fillet	CZOL	317	664	Cabbage, hearted, 454g/pe lb	CZNH	448	29
Rainbow trout	CZOK	286	490	Cauliflower, each	CZNG	481	58
<b>Bread</b>				Brussels sprouts, 454g/pe lb	CZNF		
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH	216	51	Carrots, 454g/pe lb	CZNE	500	26
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG	168	71	Onions, 454g/pe lb	CZND	472	31
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE	183	51	Mushrooms, 113g/pe 4oz	CZNC	494	34
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD	160	73	Cucumber, each	CZNB	493	49
<b>Flour</b>				Lettuce - iceberg, each	CZNA	494	52
Self raising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	195	62	Leeks, 454g/pe lb	DOHJ	437	76
<b>Butter</b>				<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Home produced, per 250g	CZOB	175	86	Apples, cooking, 454g/pe lb	CZMZ	420	63
Imported, per 250g	DOHX	203	88	Apples, dessert, 454g/pe lb	CZMY	500	53
				Pears, dessert, 454g/pe lb	CZMX	466	59
				Oranges, each	CZMW	496	22
				Bananas, 454g/pe lb	CZMV	502	49
				Grapes, 454g/pe lb	CZMU	491	114
				Avocado pear, each	DOHT	278	51
				Grapes, each	DOHN	485	28
				<b>Items other than food</b>			
				Draught bitter, per pint	CZMT	545	171
				Draught lager, per pint	CZMS	558	190
				Whisky per nip	CZMR	554	134
				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	CZMP	707	321
				Coal, per 50kg	CZMO	130	706
				Smokeless fuel per 50kg	CZMN	267	981
				4-star petrol, per litre	CZMM	565	72
				Derv per litre	CZML	561	67
				Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	CZMK	564	66

Or Scottish equivalent.

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

### General Notes - Retail Prices

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





# H.21 RETAIL PRICES

## EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)<sup>1</sup>

# RETAIL PRICES H.21

## EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)<sup>1</sup>

1996=100	European Union (15) <sup>3</sup>	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
	CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	101.7	101.8 r	101.2	101.5	102.0 r	101.2	101.3	101.5
<b>Monthly</b>								
1996								
May	100.1	100.2	99.8	100.2 r	100.1	100.3	100.3	100.0
Jun	100.2 e	100.3	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.2	100.1
Jul	100.0 e	99.6 r	100.2	99.9	99.9	100.3 r	100.0	100.4
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 r	100.1	100.6	100.8	100.2 r	100.4	100.2
Nov	100.5	100.7	100.4	100.6	100.9 r	100.0 r	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 r	100.1 r	100.7	100.9
Feb	101.1	100.9	101.1	101.2	101.1 r	100.2	101.0	101.2
Mar	101.3	101.1	101.2	100.8	101.4 r	100.5 r	101.1	101.1
Apr	101.4	101.4 r	101.1	101.1	101.6 r	100.9	101.1	101.0
May	101.7 r	101.8	101.1	101.6	102.3 r	101.2	101.2	101.4
Jun	101.7	102.0	101.1	101.6	102.5 r	101.4	101.2	101.6
Jul	101.7	101.6 r	101.1	101.8	101.9 r	101.4 r	101.1	101.9
Aug	101.9	102.2	101.2	101.6	102.1	101.6 r	101.4	102.0
Sep	102.1	102.5	101.1	101.7	102.5	101.7	101.6	101.7
Oct	102.2	102.6	101.2	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.5	101.6
Nov	102.3	102.6 r	101.5	101.9	102.5	101.8	101.7	101.5
Dec	102.4	102.8	101.7	101.7	102.3 r	101.8	101.7	101.7
1998								
Jan	102.2	102.1	101.8	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.3	101.7
Feb	102.5	102.4	102.1	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 p	103.1	101.9 p	103.0	103.3	102.5	101.9	102.8
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>								
<b>Annual averages</b>	<b>CLNX</b>	<b>CJYR</b>	<b>CLNL</b>	<b>CLNM</b>	<b>CLNN</b>	<b>CLNO</b>	<b>CLNP</b>	<b>Per cent CLNQ</b>
1996	2.4 e	2.5 e	1.8	2.1	2.1 r	1.1	2.1	1.2
1997	1.7 e	1.9	1.2	1.5	2.0 r	1.2	1.3	1.5
<b>Monthly</b>								
1997								
Apr	1.5 e	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.2
May	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.2	0.9	0.9	1.4
Jun	1.6 e	1.7	1.0	1.6	2.4	1.1	1.0	1.5
Jul	1.6 e	2.0	0.9	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.5
Aug	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7
Sep	1.8 e	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6
Oct	1.7 e	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.4
Nov	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.4
Dec	1.6 e	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.4
1998								
Jan	1.3	1.5	1.2	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	1.5 p	1.5	0.8 p	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9

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 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

1996=100	Greece	Irish Republic <sup>2</sup>	Italy <sup>3</sup>	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
	CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
<b>Monthly</b>								
1996								
May	100.7	99.7	100.1	99.9	100.3	100.2	100.1	100.5
Jun	100.9	99.9 e	100.3	99.9	99.8	100.2	100.0	100.1
Jul	99.1	99.7 e	100.2	100.0	99.5	100.4	100.1	99.9
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	102.3	100.9	101.3	101.0	100.6	101.2	101.2	100.4
Mar	104.7	101.0	101.5	100.9	101.6	101.3	101.3	101.0
Apr	105.6	101.1	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.4	101.3	101.7
May	106.1	101.1	101.9 r	101.0	101.9	102.1	101.4	101.8
Jun	106.5	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	106.8	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	109.3	103.7	104.0	102.5	103.2 p	104.7	103.9	102.9
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>								
<b>Annual averages</b>	<b>CLNR</b>	<b>CLNT</b>	<b>CLNU</b>	<b>CLNV</b>	<b>CLNW</b>	<b>CLNY</b>	<b>CLNZ</b>	<b>CLOA</b>
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
<b>Monthly</b>								
1997								
Apr	5.7	1.6 e	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.3
May	5.4	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.3
Jun	5.6	1.5 e	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7
Jul	5.2	1.5 e	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.7
Aug	5.6	0.6	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.6	1.7	2.1
Sep	4.9	0.6 e	1.6	1.7	2.5	1.5	1.9	2.6
Oct	4.6	0.8 e	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.7
Nov	5.0	1.1	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.7
Dec	4.5	1.0 e	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.7
1998								
Jan	4.3	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.1
Feb	4.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.3	1.7	2.0
Mar	4.3	1.5	2.1	1.3	2.2	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	1.5 p	2.8	2.3	1.3

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

1990=100	United Kingdom <sup>3</sup>	Germany (West) <sup>3</sup>	France <sup>3</sup>	Italy <sup>3</sup>	United States	Japan	Canada
<b>Annual averages</b>							
1993	116.1	111.0	107.5	116.7	110.3	105.9	109.5
1994	118.8	113.9	109.2	121.4	112.9	106.3	109.6
1995	122.0	115.7 P	111.1	127.7	115.9	105.8	112.5
1996	125.3	117.1 P	113.3 P	132.6 P	119.2	105.8	114.9
1997	128.3	..	..	..	121.6	..	117.3
<b>Monthly</b>							
1997 Jan	126.4	118.4 P	114.0 P	133.9 P	120.9	105.8 P	116.5
Feb	126.9	118.4 P	114.2 P	133.9 P	121.1	105.5 P	116.7
Mar	127.3	118.5 P	114.3 P	133.9 P	121.1	105.6 P	117.0
Apr	127.7	118.7 P	114.3 P	134.8 P	121.5	108.2 P	117.0
May	128.1	119.2 P	114.5 P	135.1 P	121.5	108.4 P	117.2
Jun	128.4	119.8 P	114.5 P	135.1 P	121.5	108.3 P	117.6
Jul	128.0	119.8 P	114.3	135.1 P	121.4	107.6 P	117.5
Aug	128.8	..	114.6	..	121.6	107.7 P	117.8
Sep	129.3	..	114.8	..	122.2	108.6 P	117.8
Oct	129.4	..	114.8	..	122.4	108.9 P	117.7
Nov	129.6	..	115.0	..	122.3	108.1 P	117.6
Dec	128.3	..	115.0	..	122.0	107.8 P	117.3
1998 Jan	128.9	..	114.5	..	122.0	108.0 P	..
Feb	129.7	..	114.9	..	122.0	107.6 P	..
Mar	130.2	..	115.1	..	122.1	108.0 P	..
Apr	130.8	..	115.4	..	122.4	108.5 P	..
May	131.5	..	115.5	..	122.7	108.9 P	..
Jun	131.4	..	115.6	..	122.7	..	..
Jul	130.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	131.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>							
<b>Annual averages</b>							
1993	3.0	3.6	2.2	4.4	3.0	1.0	2.0
1994	2.3	2.6	1.6	4.0	2.4	0.4	0.2
1995	2.7	1.6 P	1.7	5.2	2.6	-0.5	2.6
1996	2.7	1.2 P	2.0	3.8 P	2.8	0.0	2.1
1997	2.3	..	..	..	2.0	..	2.1
<b>Monthly</b>							
1997 Jan	2.7	1.9 P	1.7 P	2.4 P	3.1	0.4 P	2.9
Feb	2.5	1.7 P	1.5 P	2.1 P	3.0	0.3 P	2.9
Mar	2.2	1.6 P	1.0 P	1.8 P	2.6	0.2 P	2.4
Apr	2.1	1.3 P	0.8 P	2.0 P	2.2	1.9 P	2.1
May	2.1	1.3 P	0.8 P	1.8 P	1.9	1.9 P	1.9
Jun	2.2	1.7 P	0.9 P	1.6	1.9	2.3 P	2.4
Jul	2.6	1.7 P	0.9 P	1.7	1.8	1.9 P	2.2
Aug	2.5	..	1.4 P	..	2.0	2.1 P	2.4
Sep	2.4	..	1.2 P	..	2.0	2.5 P	2.3
Oct	2.5	..	1.0 P	..	1.8	2.6 P	2.0
Nov	2.3	..	1.1 P	..	1.4	2.2 P	1.2
Dec	2.3	..	1.1 P	..	1.1	1.8 P	0.9
1998 Jan	2.0	..	0.4 P	..	0.9	2.0 P	..
Feb	2.2	..	0.6 P	..	0.7	2.0 P	..
Mar	2.3	..	0.7 P	..	0.6	2.3 P	..
Apr	2.4	..	1.0 P	..	0.7	0.3 P	..
May	2.7	..	0.9 P	..	1.0	0.5 P	..
Jun	2.4	..	1.0 P	..	1.0	..	..
Jul	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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 19th 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.

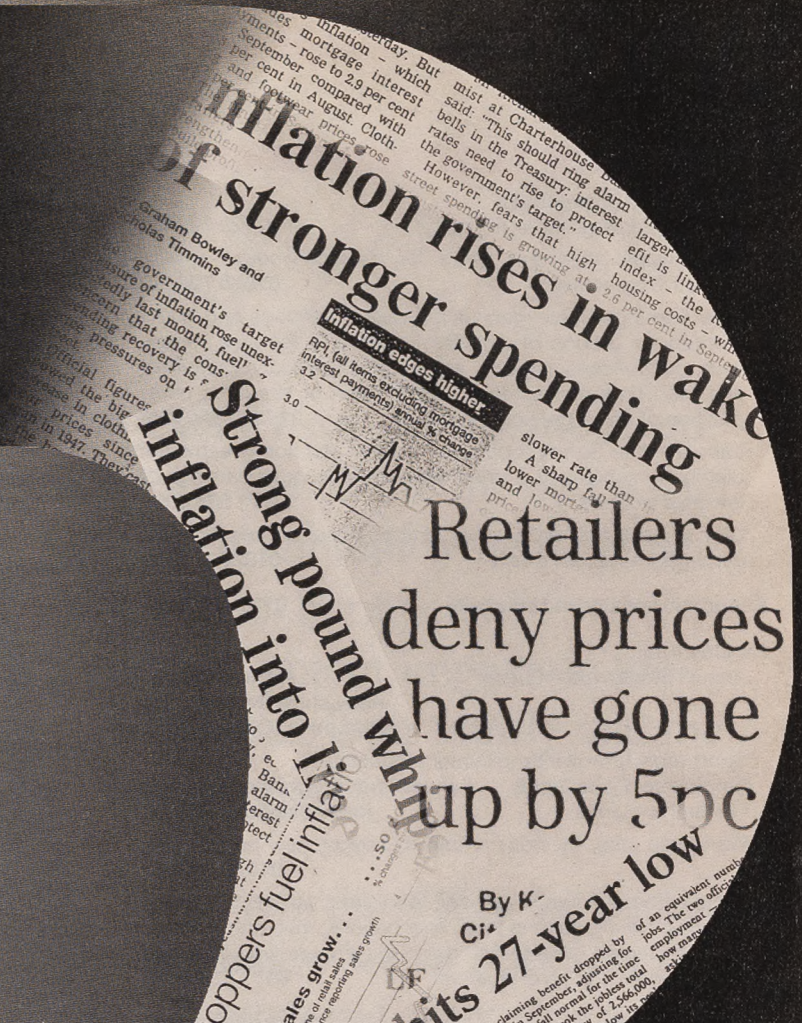
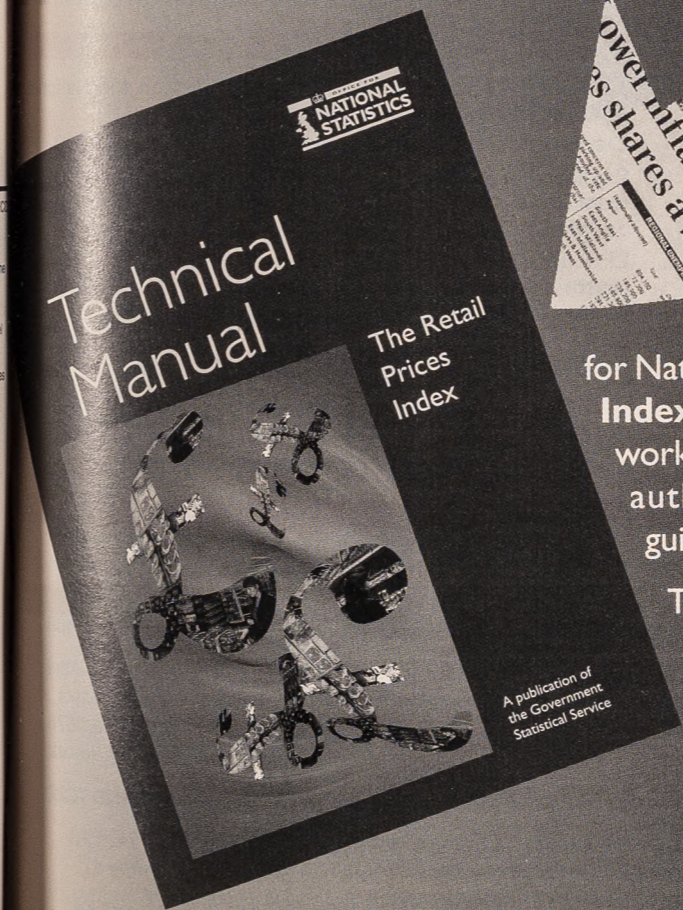
2 The definition of housing costs varies between countries. The figures shown for most countries exclude owner-occupiers' costs, rents, repairs and maintenance. For Canada, fuel and lighting are also excluded.

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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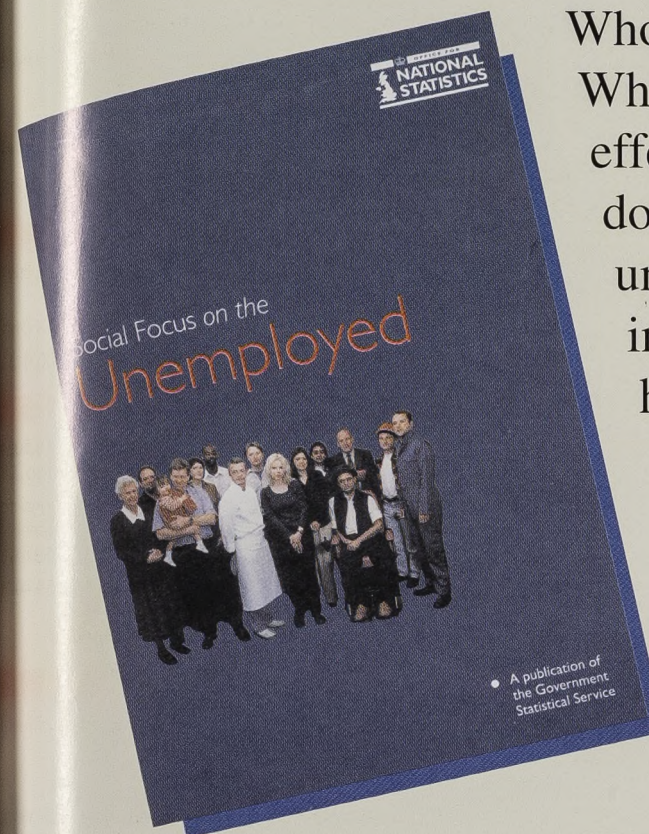
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