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December 1998

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Labour Market trends

incorporating **Employment** GAZETTE

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December 1998

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OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) works in partnership with the Government Statistical Service and others to provide Parliament, government and the wider community with the statistical information, analysis and advice needed to improve decision-making, stimulate research, and inform debate. It also registers key life events. It aims to provide an authoritative and impartial picture of society and a window on the work and performance of government, allowing the impact of government policies and actions to be assessed.

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Labour Market trends

Labour Market Update

Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

Data released on or before 11 November 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 July-September 1998 Labour Force Survey (LFS).
- **Falling unemployment** at a lower rate than in the spring.

There continues to be some further improvement in the labour market. LFS data for July-September 1998 indicate the employment rate rose to 73.6 per cent from 73.3 per cent in the preceding three months and 73.1 per cent a year ago. The ILO unemployment rate was 6.2 per cent, unchanged from the preceding three months and down from 6.8 per cent a year ago. Trend estimates of these series suggest employment growing and unemployment falling, with recent falls less than those estimated for spring 1998. There was a small rise in the claimant count, but the average monthly fall was 5,000 in the three months, and 7,000 in the six months, to October 1998. The number of job vacancies notified to Jobcentres rose over the month to October 1998.

Trend estimates from the LFS are available on request from Philippe Ravalet at the Office for National Statistics, tel. 0171 533 6111.

New this month

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

October data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings

September data: Manufacturing productivity, manufacturing employee jobs and labour disputes

Figure 1 Employment rate

Sampling variability ±0.3%

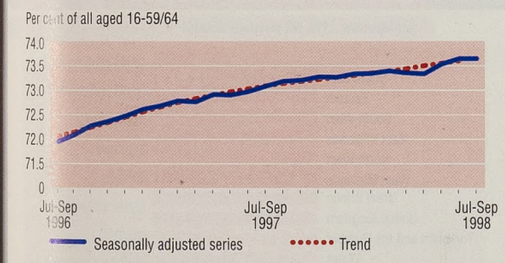
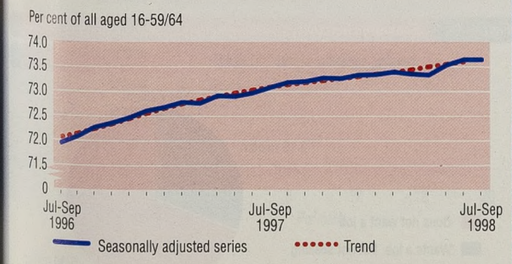


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

Sampling variability ±0.2%



SUMMARY

- **Employment rate** was 73.6 per cent among people of working age in July-September 1998 period, up from 73.3 per cent in April-June 1998 and up from 73.1 per cent a year earlier *(Figure 1, Table A.1)*.
- **ILO unemployment rate** was 6.2 per cent in July-September 1998 period, unchanged from the April-June 1998 rate and down from 6.8 per cent a year earlier *(Figure 2, Table A.1)*.
- **Employment** was 27.16 million in July-September 1998, up 253,000 over the year *(Table B.1)*.
- **Workforce jobs** fell 124,000 over the quarter to 27.02 million in June 1998, a rise of 254,000 over the year *(Table B.11)*.
- **ILO unemployment level** was 1.80 million in July-September 1998. This is 167,000 lower than a year ago *(Table C.1)*.
- **Claimant count** rose 6,800 in month to October to 1.32 million. Claimant count rate in September was 4.6 per cent, unchanged on the month *(Table C.11)*.
- **Economic activity rate** was 78.6 per cent among people of working age in July-September 1998, up from 78.3 per cent in April-June 1998 and unchanged on a year earlier *(Table D.1)*.
- **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.4 per cent among people of working age in the July-September 1998 period, down from 21.7 per cent in April-June 1998 and unchanged on a year earlier *(Table D.3)*.
- **New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** up 14,300 in October to 237,300 *(Table G.1)*.
- **Stock of unfilled vacancies** up 9,800 in October to 311,400 *(Table G.1)*.

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 36,000 since April-June 1998 to 15.01 million in July-September 1998, and women up 88,000 in the same period to 12.16 million. *(Figures 3 and 4, Table B.1).*
- People in **full-time employment** up 158,000 since April-June 1998 to 20.47 million in July-September 1998. People in part-time employment down 34,000 over the same period to 6.69 million *(Table B.1).*
- **Manufacturing employee jobs** down by 39,000 in the three months to September compared with the same three months a year ago, at 4.06 million *(Table B.12).*
- The LFS estimate of the total number of **actual hours worked** per week was 901 million during July-September 1998, up 0.9 per cent on July-September 1997. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.9 per cent over the year combined with an decrease of 0.1 per cent in average actual weekly hours *(Table B.21).*

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people **ILO unemployed** for between **six and 12 months** fell 23,000 over the year to 270,000 in July-September 1998 *(Table C.1).*
- **ILO unemployment over 12 months** fell 158,000 in year to stand at 536,000 in July-September 1998 *(Table C.1).*
- **ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years** fell 33,000 over the year to stand at 445,000 in July-September 1998 *(Figure 5, Table C.1).*
- **ILO unemployment rate for UK Government Office Regions** (unadjusted) down in all regions over the year except East Midlands (up 0.4 percentage points). Highest rate is in Merseyside at 11.5 per cent and lowest is in the South East region at 4.6 per cent *(Figure 6, Table C.11).*
- **Claimant count over 12 months** (unadjusted) shows a fall of 90,700 over the year to 352,500 in October 1998 *(Table C.12).*
- **Total claimants aged 18-24** (unadjusted) stood at 315,200 in October 1998, a fall of 56,100 over the year *(Table C.12).*
- **Claimant count over 12 months aged 18 to 24** (unadjusted) stood at 38,300 in October 1998, a fall of 24,000 over the year *(Table C.12).*
- **Number of people in categories affected by New Deal** (unadjusted):

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of **economically active people** was 28.97 million in July-September 1998. Of this total, 16.12 million were men and 12.84 million were women *(Table D.1).*
- Number of **economically inactive people of working age** was 7.67 million in July-September 1998. Of this total 5.30 million people did not want a job and 2.15 million wanted a job, but had not actively looked for one *(Figure 7, Table D.2).*
- The LFS shows that the net increase in the number in employment of 253,000 in the year to July-September 1998 period was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 167,000, an increase in the number of economically inactive of 74,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 160,000 *(Table A.1).*
- **Economic activity rate** for men was 84.5 per cent of all persons of working age in July-September 1998, up from 84.3 per cent in April-June 1998, while the rate for women was 72.2 per cent for the same period, up from 71.9 per cent from April-June 1998 *(Table D.1).*
- **Economic inactivity rate** for men of working age was 15.5 per cent in July-September 1998, down from 15.7 per cent in April-June 1998, while the rate for women was 27.8 per cent for the same period, down from 27.8 per cent April-June 1998 *(Table D.2).*

Figure 3 Male employment

Sampling variability on total employment ±155,000

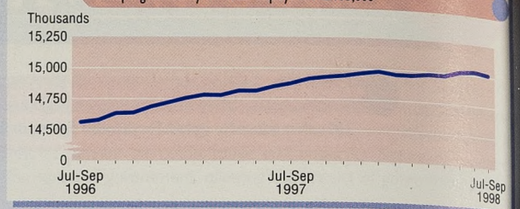


Figure 4 Female employment

Sampling variability on total employment ±155,000

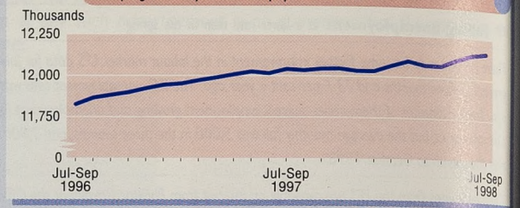


Figure 5 ILO unemployed aged 18-24

Sampling variability on total ±26,000

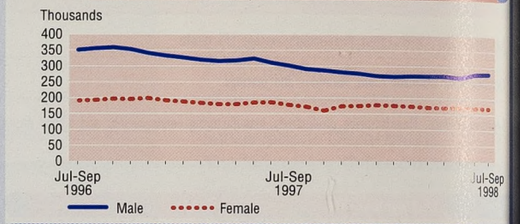
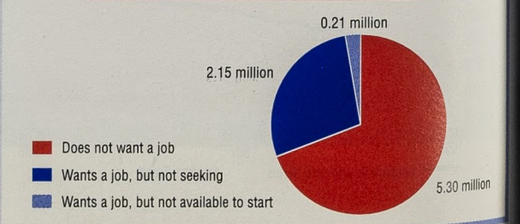


Figure 6 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

July-September 1998, not seasonally adjusted

Figure 7 Economic inactivity (working age) July-September 1998

Sampling variability of total ±128,000



GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- The publication of the Average Earnings Index has been suspended pending the investigations detailed in the News Release ONS (98) 360 issued on 2 November 1998. Contact the ONS Press Office on 0171 533 5725 for further details. The publication of unit wage cost data has also been suspended.

Figure 8 Whole economy productivity

Percentage change over 12 months

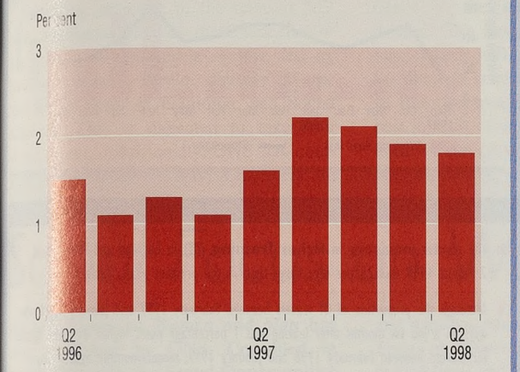
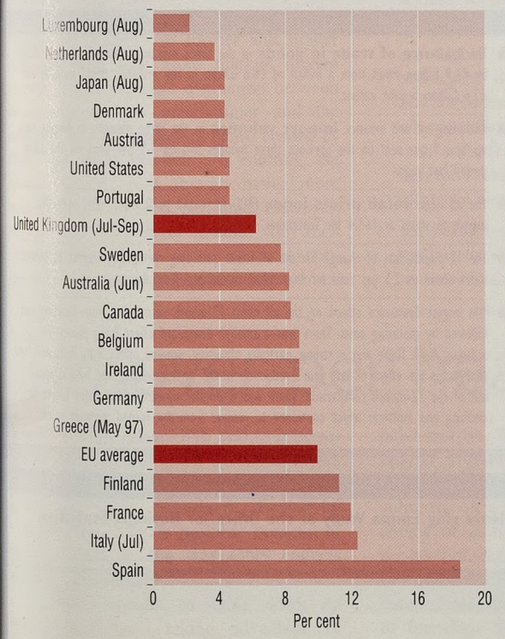


Figure 9 ILO unemployment rates

International comparisons, September 1998 (source: Eurostat/OECD)



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

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

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- **Manufacturing output** was 0.1 per cent higher in the three months ending September 1998, compared with a year earlier *(Table B.32).*
- **Manufacturing productivity** in terms of output per filled job was 0.7 per cent higher in the three months ending September 1998, compared with a year earlier *(Table B.32).*
- **Whole economy output per filled job** was 1.8 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1998, compared with a year earlier *(Figure 8, Table B.32).*
- Publication of **unit wage costs** data has been suspended, please see note at top left.

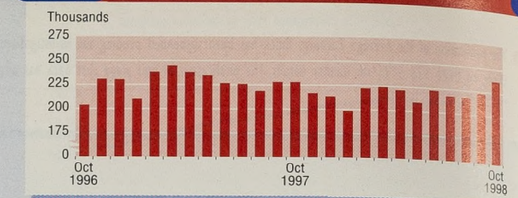
INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- **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 July-September 1998 was 6.2 per cent, below EU average of 9.9 per cent in September 1998 and lower than all EU countries except the Netherlands, Portugal, Denmark, Luxembourg and Austria *(Figure 9, Table C.15).*
- **UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s** at 13.4 per cent in July-September 1998 is lower than all EU countries except Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland, Austria, Portugal and the Netherlands.
- In EU countries there was an average rise in **consumer prices** of 1.3 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to August, compared with 1.3 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 0.6 per cent and in Germany by 0.7 per cent. Outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 1.0 per cent in the USA and by 1.0 per cent in Canada over the year to August. In Japan prices rose by 0.1 per cent over the year to June *(Table H.22).*

VACANCIES

- **New vacancies** notified to Jobcentres were 9,200 higher than the same month last year *(Figure 10, Table G.1)*.
- **Stock of unfilled vacancies** at Jobcentres 6,300 higher than the same month last year *(Table G.1)*.
- **Placings by Jobcentres** up 2,000 in October 1998 to stand at 119,400 *(Table G.1)*.

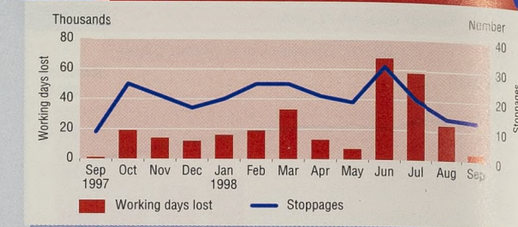
Figure 10 **Notified vacancies at Jobcentres**



LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of working days lost in the 12 months to September 1998 is provisionally estimated to be 287,000, from 174 stoppages. Some 48 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.
- Number of working days lost in September 1998 is provisionally estimated to be 5,400, from 13 stoppages *(Figure 11, Tables G.11 and G.12)*.

Figure 11 **Working days lost due to labour disputes**



TRAINING (not seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated)

- Seasonally adjusted, 3.3 million (14.6 per cent) employees of working age received **job-related training** in the four weeks prior to interview during spring 1998. This is 54,000 more than the previous quarter *(Table B.41)*.
- The number participating in **work-based training** for adults in England and Wales as at 2 August 1998 was 34 per cent lower than it was 12 months earlier *(Table F.1)*.
- Although the proportion of leavers from work-based training for adults between February 1997 and January 1998 who were in a job six months after leaving was 2 percentage points higher than the figures for leavers between February 1996 and January 1997, the latest monthly figures are lower than a year earlier *(Table F.3)*.
- The proportion who gained a full qualification in the same period was 38 per cent, the same as the previous year *(Table F.4)*.
- The number participating in **Other Training** (OT) in England and Wales as at 2 August 1998 was 25 per cent lower than in the previous year *(Table F.1)*.
- Although the proportion of OT leavers between February 1997 and January 1998 who were in a job six months after leaving was 1 percentage point higher than the figures for leavers between February 1996 and January 1997, recent monthly figures may suggest an end to the upward trend *(Table F.3)*.
- The proportion of OT leavers who gained a full qualification in the same period was 2 percentage points higher than for leavers a year earlier *(Table F.6)*.
- The number of people on **Modern Apprenticeships** in England and Wales was 111,400 as at 2 August 1998 *(Table F.1)*.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- **Gross domestic product** (GDP) in the third quarter of 1998 was 0.5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **Retail sales volumes** in the three months to September were 0.7 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 3.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **Manufacturing output** in the three months to September was 0.1 per cent lower compared with the previous three months and 0.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **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.
- **Business investment** in the second quarter of 1998 was 2.7 per cent lower than the previous quarter and 7.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **Government consumption** in the second quarter of 1998 was up 0.9 per cent on the previous quarter and 2.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to August was in deficit by £3.9 billion down from a deficit of £4.6 billion in the previous three months and £2.6 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to August were up by 2.7 per cent on the previous three months and up 7.5 per cent on the same period last year.
- The all items **retail prices index** (RPI) increased by 0.4 per cent over the month to stand at 164.4 for September.
- The 12-month rate of change for the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index stood at 2.5 per cent for September, unchanged from August.
- The largest downward effects on the all items 12-month rate came from housing costs followed by motoring costs. There was a smaller downward effect from prices for seasonal food. There was a strong, partially offsetting, upward effect from fuel and light charges as the effect of last year's reduction in VAT on household fuel bills dropped out of the 12-month comparison. There was a smaller upward effect from prices for clothing and footwear which continued to recover from the record summer sales.

If you have any comments or suggestions 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 **workforce jobs data.**

ONS NEWS

Suspension of average earnings series

ONS HAS suspended the Average Earnings Index (AEI) until it is satisfied with the quality of the series. The announcement was made on 2 November, too late for the November issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

Following criticism of the rebased AEI on its release in October, the Chancellor of the Exchequer initiated a review, led by Professor Martin Weale, director of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research. This is expected to take four to six weeks. Additionally, ONS has commissioned Professor Ray Chambers to quality-assure the work put into producing the AEI. Professor Chambers is a world-class expert on methodology, based at Southampton University.

Explaining the decision, Tim Holt, the Director of ONS, said that public confidence in the earnings series had been dented. "We have put substantial work in hand which will not be completed in time for the next scheduled release of the series. In the circumstances we judged it in the best interest of our users to halt publication until we can give the rebased series a clean bill of health, with defects corrected if any are found. Our primary concern is to restore confidence in the reliability of the average earnings series. Users need reassurance, and we would prefer to publish when we can respond to all the concerns they have expressed. We shall do that quickly as possible."

The decision to suspend the AEI means that Tables E.1, E.3 and E.21 do not appear in *Labour Market Trends* this month. Additionally, some of the earnings information usually summarised in the Labour Market Update (pp587-90) does not appear.

Social Focus on Women and Men

SOCIAL *Focus on Women and Men* has been published by ONS. Compiled in partnership with the Equal Opportunities Commission, it is a wide-ranging examination of the lives of men and women in the UK. A pilot for a new *Social Trends Quarterly* has also been launched.

Social Focus on Women and Men bears on the debate over the extent to which the relative positions of men and women in UK society have become more similar. For example, girls outperform boys at both GCSE and A-level, and the rise in the number of students in further and higher education has been more marked among women. The traditional distinction between the man's role as breadwinner and the woman's as homemaker is being eroded as more and more women are entering the labour market, even though many more women than men work part-time. However, occupational differences remain, with men outnumbering women in the labour market, and although the pay gap between women and men has narrowed, it still exists. *Social Focus on Women and Men* gives the figures behind these and other trends and also shows that:

- women outnumbered men by 1.3 million in 1997, when there were 24.1 million women aged 16 or over compared with 22.8 million men;
- nine out of ten male employees were working full-time in spring 1997, compared with fewer than six out of ten female employees;
- some sectors of Modern Apprenticeships are highly sex-stereotyped, with those dominated by women including health and social care, hairdressing and business administration, and those dominated by men including engineering manufacturing, the motor industry, construction, and electrical installation engineering; and
- the number of women employed during pregnancy who returned to work within nine to 11 months of the birth rose from 24 per cent in 1979 to 67 per cent in 1996.

A pilot issue of a new publication, *Social Trends Quarterly,* has also been launched. Designed to complement ONS's well-established annual publication (see p51, *Labour Market Trends*, February 1998), the first issue contains articles on the impact of the National Lottery; mental disorders in prison; and a picture of poverty and social exclusion. The pilot issue is being sent free to a wide range of opinion-formers. ONS will use the response to the pilot to assess interest in the publication overall, following which it is hoped to launch a full-scale journal into bookshops.

- *Social Focus on Women and Men.* ISBN 0 11 621069 9. The Stationery Office, £30. For further information on *Social Trends Quarterly,* please contact Magdalen Williams at ONS, e-mail magdalen.williams@ons.gov.uk, tel. 0171 533 5786.

Turnover per head analyses

A NEW service from ONS makes it possible for customers to order special analyses of turnover per head for almost any group in the Standard Industrial Classification. This is possible because of improvements in the way ONS collects business information.

The early results of ONS work on turnover per head taking advantage of the improved data collection methods were published in the January 1998 issue of *Labour Market Trends* - see pp43-8. Now the new service provides analyses which culminate in a chart showing, in the user's choice of increments, the annual turnover per head of all employees in the sector specified and the percentage of businesses in each band. Analyses can be performed down to four-digit SIC level, subject to higher levels of aggregation for very small industries. Using this chart it is easy to see how a business's own performance measures up to the industry average. The service costs £150 for each analysis and ONS can usually respond in a matter of days.

- For a free sample analysis, contact Ray Mullin on 01928 792552 or e-mail your request to ray.mullin@ons.gov.uk

DTI NEWS

Workplace Employee Relations Survey 1998

PRELIMINARY results of the 1998 Workplace Employee Relations Survey (WERS) have been published by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). The fourth in a series which began in 1980, it involved interviews with managers and worker representatives in over 3,000 workplaces. In addition, almost 30,000 employees in these workplaces completed a questionnaire about their work. This makes it the largest survey of its kind in the world.

This year, WERS has been redesigned better to capture the nature of contemporary employment relations by including new topic areas, such as flexibility, equal opportunities and 'family-friendly' working. Moreover, for the first time, employees have taken part in the survey. WERS is jointly sponsored by the DTI, the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, the Economic and Social Research Council and the Policy Studies Institute. Two further volumes will appear in 1999 - one will be the main sourcebook for WERS data and the other will focus on change from 1980 to 1998 by looking at evidence from all four surveys in the series.

Some of the key findings are as follows:

- The number of workplaces reporting greater use of contracting out, temporary agency workers, or fixed-term or part-time employees was far higher than those reporting less use - for example 40 per cent reported greater use of part-timers compared with only 7 per cent reporting less use.
- Around 90 per cent of workplaces made some use of independent contractors - the services most commonly contracted out included building maintenance (61 per cent), cleaning (59 per cent) and transporting documents or goods (39 per cent).
- Almost two-thirds of workplaces (64 per cent) were covered by formal written equal opportunities policies.
- In 47 per cent of workplaces there were no trade union members at all - a substantial change from 1990, when only 36 per cent of workplaces had no union members. Unions were recognised in 45 per cent of workplaces, down from 66 per cent in 1984 and 53 per cent in 1990.
- Across all employees, a third said they could work flexitime, 16 per cent that they could job-share if needed, and 9 per cent that they could work from or at home.
- 54 per cent of workers overall expressed themselves satisfied with their jobs. The lowest area of job satisfaction was with pay, where only a third of employees were satisfied and 41 per cent dissatisfied.
- The level of overt conflict was low, with strikes reported in only 1 per cent of workplaces. However, while 90 per cent of managers thought employee relations were good or very good, only 54 per cent of employees thought this.
- Small businesses were less likely to have formal consultative mechanisms or equal opportunities policies in place or to be unionised. They were more likely to have low-paid employees and to have been involved in industrial tribunal cases in the previous year. However, employees in small businesses had higher levels of job satisfaction.

- *The 1998 Workplace Employee Relations Survey: First Findings.* URN 98/934. Available free from the DTI publications order line, tel. 0870 1502500, or can be downloaded from the DTI employment relations research website (www.dti.gov.uk/emar).

NEW RESEARCH

Employee survey from the IPD

THE INSTITUTE of Personnel and Development (IPD) has published the findings of its latest employee attitude survey, showing that almost one in three employees regularly took work home, with about one in ten doing so every day. Two-thirds of employees felt they were generally treated fairly at work.

The survey, which has been carried out annually since 1995, interviewed 1,000 employees during July 1998. Telephone interviewing was carried out by the Harris Research Centre. The sample, which was randomly chosen but used quotas to ensure a good match by sex and age group to the total workforce, excluded the self-employed, as well as those working for organisations employing fewer than ten people. This year, it focused especially on fairness at work, picking up the theme of the Government's recent White Paper.

The survey found that, for a substantial number of employees, work tends to squeeze out home life. More than half worked longer than contracted hours, and over half of these did not get paid overtime. In all, 31 per cent of employees regularly took work home and 9 per cent did so every day - typically these were well-qualified senior managerial and professional staff. Some 40 per cent of respondents said that work demands often got in the way of non-work demands. Where choices had to be made, 43 per cent said that they would put work first, while 32 per cent said that they would give priority to life outside work. Despite this, the great majority of workers - some 73 per cent - said that they had the right balance between home and work. Part-timers were especially satisfied with the balance.

The IPD believes that this sense of having the right balance goes with a positive 'psychological contract'. It defines the psychological contract as the set of informal, unwritten assumptions and expectations held by employees about what their employers 'owe' them. This is assessed in the survey by asking individuals whether their employers have treated them fairly and kept their promises on issues such as job security. In all, 67 per cent said that promises on fair treatment were generally kept by management, and 66 per cent said that they were fairly rewarded for the amount of effort they put into their jobs. People who worked in organisations that had adopted a large number of progressive people management policies - such as equal opportunities policies, 'family-friendly' policies and keeping staff well-informed about the business - tended to have even higher perceptions of fairness. Trade union membership was not generally perceived as having much impact on fairness at work - only 26 per cent of members felt that union membership got them fairer treatment, while only 18 per cent of non-members felt that being in a union would get them fairer treatment.

- *Fairness at Work and the Psychological Contract 1998.* Available for £11.95 from Plymbridge, tel. 01752 202301.

Work and leisure time

A NEW report from Incomes Data Services (IDS) shows that in the early 1990s many employers cut basic working hours of manual staff from 39 to 37 a week, but that as the end of the decade approaches far fewer companies are reporting changes in working hours. Moreover, about a quarter of those that do report changes say that they are increasing basic hours for some employees - often to harmonise the working weeks of blue-collar and white-collar employees.

The 1998 study is based on analysis of basic working hours and holiday entitlements in more than 500 organisations. It shows that:

- although 39 hours is still the most common basic working week for manual employees, in about a third of organisations they have a basic week of 37 or 37½ hours;
- for white-collar staff the most common levels of basic working week were 35 or 37 hours;
- the most common basic holiday entitlement for both manual and non-manual workers is 25 days a year (not counting public holidays);
- holiday entitlements are continuing to improve slowly, with about one in ten organisations showing a change in entitlement in the past year; and
- in just over half the organisations surveyed employees can qualify for extra holiday based on length of service.

The report points out that the EC Working Time Regulations, which came into force in the UK in October 1998, will have a bearing on holiday entitlements; for the first time virtually all British employees are legally entitled to paid holidays. Using autumn 1997 Labour Force Survey data, IDS concludes that this requirement will not be a problem for most employers, especially with regard to permanent full-time staff, 85 per cent of whom already get 20 days or more a year.

- *Hours and Holidays 1998.* IDS Study 657. Available for £30 as part of a trial subscription to IDS studies from Incomes Data Services, 77 Bastwick Street, London EC1V 3TT, tel. 0171 250 3434.

LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE

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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.

Labour market statistics quarterly update

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

Improvements introduced

September-November 1998

A number of Labour Force Survey (LFS) time series have been available electronically through DataBank since June and some annual data (spring quarters) back to 1984 have been added recently. Identifiers for the series which are available are given in the labour market statistics First Release and *Labour Market Trends* labour market data section. *Contact for current LFS queries: Barbara Louca, 0171 533 6179 and for back data: Jon Lloyd, 0171 533 6171.*

Research has been done into Annual Employment Survey (AES) standard errors. An article appeared in the November edition of *Labour Market Trends. Contact: James Partington, 01928 792545.*

Analysis was published of work to reconcile differences between detailed industry estimates of employment in Great Britain in autumn 1996 from the AES and the LFS. Further details were given in 'Industry comparisons of employment estimates' pp519-26, *Labour Market Trends*, October 1998. *Contact: Nigel Stuttard, 0171 533 6167.*

Work in progress

ONS is reviewing the new integrated national First Release and regional releases that were introduced in April 1998. As soon as the new releases had been in place for six months, users were invited to send in their comments, with a deadline of October 1998. The resulting changes to the releases will be implemented in the New Year. *Contact: Neil Dubé, 0171 533 6107.*

Work is continuing on the production of a UK historical supplement to complement the *LFS Quarterly Supplement*. It will contain annual data (spring quarters) only. It should be available in early in 1999. *Contact: Lester Browne, 0171 533 6143.*

Tables containing international comparisons of labour market statistics are being reviewed. The aim is to ensure that they contain data that are both comparable and useful. *Contact: Graham Thompson, 0171 533 6118.*

Employee jobs and workforce jobs estimates drawing on the revised 1995 and 1996 AES data will first be published within the December integrated First Release. The data will subsequently be published in the January *Labour Market Trends* data tables. Users should note that the back series will be revised to reflect the revisions discussed in the July edition of *Labour Market Trends*, and that the revision will feed through into revisions to productivity and unit wage cost estimates. *Contact: James Partington, 01928 792545.*

ONS has conducted a second study linking LFS data and administrative records for people claiming unemployment related benefits. The results of the first study appeared in 'LFS estimates of claimants of unemployment-related benefits: results of an ONS record linkage study', pp455-60, *Labour Market Trends*, November 1997. The second study was carried out to produce information on the economic activity status of claimants after the introduction of the Jobseeker's Allowance in 1996 and an article is due to be published shortly. *Contact: Nigel Stuttard, 0171 533 6167.*

A new booklet, *What Exactly is the LFS?*, will provide an easily accessible and user-friendly explanation of the workings of the LFS. *Contact: Richard Laux, 0171 533 6133.*

Future developments

ONS is working on further improvements to the quality and range of data available for small areas, including producing unemployment rates to internationally agreed definitions during 1999.

A Guide to Regional and Local Labour Market Statistics is also being developed.

A new method is being considered for calculating productivity growth – the current denominator will change to reflect hours worked, which is a more refined measure than the headcount measure currently used.

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Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

Labour Market Spotlight

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

Contents for December 1998

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

1 Employment in information technology occupations

Table 1 Number of employees and self-employed in the main occupations most directly related to information technology; United Kingdom, spring 1998, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

Occupation	All	Men	Women
Computer systems and data processing managers	151	124	26
Computer analysts, programmers	250	196	53
Computer, data processing and other office machine operators	129	51	78
Computer engineers, installation and maintenance	53	50	*
Software engineers	132	125	*
Total	**714**	**546**	**168**
As a % of all employees and self-employed	2.7	3.7	1.4

Percentage

Percentage change since 1992			
Computer systems and data processing managers	+32	+27	+64
Computer analysts, programmers	+23	+22	+28
Computer, data processing and other office machine operators	-29	-10	-37
Computer engineers, installation and maintenance	+45	+41	*
Software engineers	+123	+140	*
Total	**+21**	**+36**	**-12**

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.
Note: There were a further 302,000 employees (69,000 men and 233,000 women) who were in the 'filing, computer and other records' occupation, and an additional 38,000 (almost all of whom were men) in the 'electronic engineer' occupation (both spring 1998). Although these occupations include many who work with computers, they also cover areas that are not specifically IT occupations, and so have not been included in the table.

One of the most requested data topics among callers to the Labour Market Statistics Helpline is people working in information technology (IT). It is not possible from the LFS to estimate the number of people using computers in their work, but the numbers employed in certain occupations most closely linked to IT can be measured.

Table 1 shows the numbers of employees and self-employed people working in IT-related occupations, and gives estimates of the total number of people working in these occupations for the spring 1998 quarter. It also displays the percentage change in the numbers employed in these occupations compared with the spring quarter of 1992.

- There were nearly three-quarters of a million people in IT-related occupations in spring 1998, which equates to 2.7 per cent of all employees and self-employed.
- Of the quarter of a million people in the computer analysts and programmers occupation group, four-fifths were men (which was approximately the rate for all IT-related occupations).
- Overall, the number of people employed in IT related occupations rose by a fifth (21 per cent) between 1992 and 1998.
- The greatest growth in employment was among software engineers. Their total more than doubled over the six year period, from 59,000 to 132,000.
- The only occupation group that registered a fall was the computer, data processing and other office machine operators group, with 37 per cent fewer women employed in this occupation in 1998 compared with 1992. It was the decline in this group that was responsible for the overall fall in the number of women in IT-related occupations (down 12 per cent).

2 Job-related training

Table 2 gives seasonally-adjusted and unadjusted figures for employees in receipt of job-related training for various quarters.

- In summer 1998, 14.4 per cent of employees had been in receipt of job-related training in the last four weeks compared with 14.6 per cent in spring 1998 (seasonally-adjusted figures).
- Seasonally adjusted, 3.4 million employees of working age had received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview during summer 1998.

Table 3 shows a breakdown of those employees in receipt of job-related training, by region. ***Table 4*** gives a similar breakdown using data for Great Britain, by ethnic origin which is based on a four quarter average (to increase sample sizes).

- During summer 1998 women were more likely to have received job-related training than men in nearly all regions (seasonally unadjusted figures). The South West and Wales were the only exceptions.
- The table also shows that the incidence of job-related training was highest in the North East, South East and London. Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales had the lowest incidence of job-related training.
- There were some interesting differences between ethnic groups ***(Table 4)***. Over the four quarters to summer 1998, employees from the Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi group were, overall, less likely to have received job-related training in the previous four weeks than White employees.
- Employees from the Black and 'All other' ethnic groups were more likely to have received training than their White counterparts.

Table 2 Working-age[a] employees receiving job-related training;[b] United Kingdom, various quarters

Thousands and per cent

	Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted	
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
Spring 1995	2,848	13.1	3,082	14.3
Spring 1996	3,027	13.7	3,257	14.9
Spring 1997	3,225	14.3	3,456	15.5
Summer 1997	3,187	14.1	2,851	12.7
Autumn 1997	3,372	14.8	3,468	15.3
Winter 1997/8	3,293	14.4	3,302	14.5
Spring 1998	3,347	14.6	3,577	15.7
Summer 1998	3,373	14.4	3,061	13.1

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Working age is defined as men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.
b Includes both on- and off-the-job-training received in the last four weeks.

Table 3 Working-age[a] employees receiving job-related training,[b] by region; United Kingdom, summer 1998, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands and per cent[c]

	All		Men		Women	
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
All employees	**3,061**	**13.1**	**1,569**	**12.6**	**1,492**	**13.8**
Government Office Region						
England	2,671	13.6	1,366	12.9	1,305	14.4
North East	152	16.2	73	14.4	79	18.3
North West and Merseyside	287	13.1	174	12.4	178	14.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	238	12.2	123	11.6	115	12.9
East Midlands	209	11.9	110	11.6	99	12.4
West Midlands	274	12.8	141	12.1	133	13.6
Eastern	279	12.6	141	11.5	138	13.8
London	386	14.2	188	13.1	198	15.5
South East	510	15.3	269	15.0	240	15.7
South West	270	13.8	146	14.0	124	13.6
Wales	119	11.4	66	12.1	52	10.7
Scotland	222	10.9	112	10.5	110	11.4
Northern Ireland	49	8.6	25	8.6	24	8.7

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Working age is defined as men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.
b Includes both on- and off-the-job-training received in the last four weeks.
c Percentages are expressed as proportions of the relevant population in each group.

Table 4 Working-age[a] employees receiving job-related training,[b] by ethnic origin; Great Britain, autumn 1997-summer 1998, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands and per cent[c]

	All		Men		Women	
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
Ethnic origin						
White	3,117	14.7	1,574	13.8	1,543	15.6
Black	60	17.1	28	16.2	32	18.1
Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi	57	11.8	36	12.1	22	11.3
All other origins[d]	45	17.1	23	17.3	22	16.8

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Working age is defined as men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.
b Includes both on- and off-the-job-training received in the last four weeks.
c Percentages are expressed as proportions of the relevant population in each group.
d Includes those of mixed origin.

3 Ethnic groups

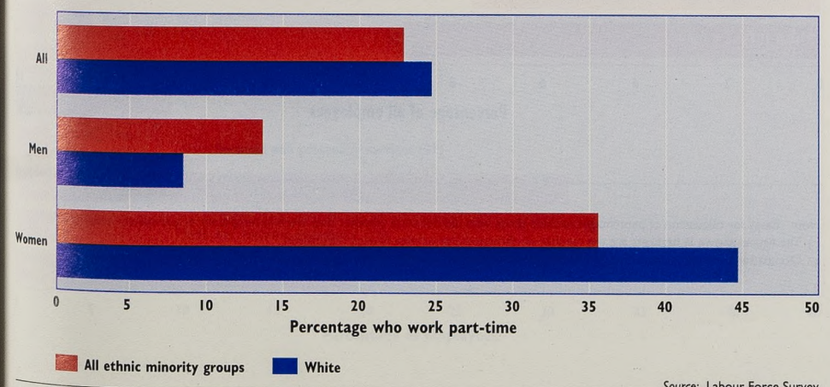
Table 5 Economic activity by ethnic group,[a] Great Britain, summer 1998, not seasonally adjusted

	In employment	ILO unemployed	Total economically active	All aged 16 and over	Economic activity rate (%) 16 - 59/64	Employment rate (%) 16 - 59/64	ILO unemployment rate (%) All 16+
All persons							
White	25,308	1,639	26,947	42,377	80.3	75.4	6.1
All ethnic minority groups	1,300	214	1,514	2,476	66	57	14
Black[b]	393	73	466	694	74	62	16
Indian	412	39	451	717	70	64	9
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	172	55	227	483	50	38	24
Chinese	82	*	89	145	67	62	*
Other origins[c]	241	40	281	437	67	58	14
Male							
White	13,987	997	14,984	20,639	86.1	80.3	6.7
All ethnic minority groups	750	131	882	1,230	77	65	15
Black[b]	204	40	243	331	80	67	16
Indian	246	23	270	370	79	72	9
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	130	41	171	252	72	54	24
Chinese	41	*	45	68	71	65	*
Other origins[c]	129	23	152	210	76	64	15
Female							
White	11,321	642	11,963	21,738	74.0	70.0	5.4
All ethnic minority groups	550	82	632	1,246	56	49	13
Black[b]	189	34	223	364	68	57	15
Indian	166	15	181	347	60	55	8
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	43	14	57	231	26	20	25
Chinese	40	*	43	77	63	59	*
Other origins[c]	111	17	128	228	60	52	13

Source: Labour Force Survey

Excludes those who did not state their ethnic group.
* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
a Sampling errors are proportionately greater the smaller the estimate, and fluctuations from quarter to quarter in estimates for smaller groups are to be expected. An estimate of 10,000 (the smallest released) has an approximate 95% confidence interval of +/- 4,000.
b Includes Caribbean, African and other Black people of non-mixed origin.
c Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin.

Figure 1 Proportion of all in employment working part-time,[a] Great Britain, summer 1998, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: Calculation of percentages excludes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time.
a Whether working full- or part-time is based on respondent's own assessment.

The Labour Market Statistics Helpline receives many calls about the economic status of people in ethnic groups. This information is collected in the Great Britain LFS (but not in Northern Ireland). Some of the most commonly requested breakdowns are provided in ***Table 5.***

- According to the LFS, there were 2.5 million members of ethnic minority groups in Great Britain in spring 1998 over the age of 16, of whom 1.3 million were in employment.
- Among the ethnic minorities, those classified as 'Black' had the highest economic activity rate at 74 per cent, but the Indian grouping had the highest employment rate at 64 per cent.
- The Pakistani/Bangladeshi group had the highest ILO unemployment rate, with one in four economically active members unemployed (this compares with just over one in 20 economically active white people).
- All ethnic groups had lower activity rates for women than for men. The largest difference was for the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group, where the rate for men was more than two-and-a-half times that for women.

There is a great deal of interest in the type of employment undertaken by people of different ethnicity. ***Figure 1*** gives the proportion of people in employment who work part-time, by sex for white and non-white groups.

- Men from ethnic minority groups were almost twice as likely to be working part-time as their White counterparts (14 per cent and 8 per cent respectively).
- By contrast, among women, those from ethnic minorities were less likely to work part-time than Whites (36 per cent compared with 45 per cent).
- South Asian women were more likely to work part-time than Black women (39 per cent compared with 32 per cent).

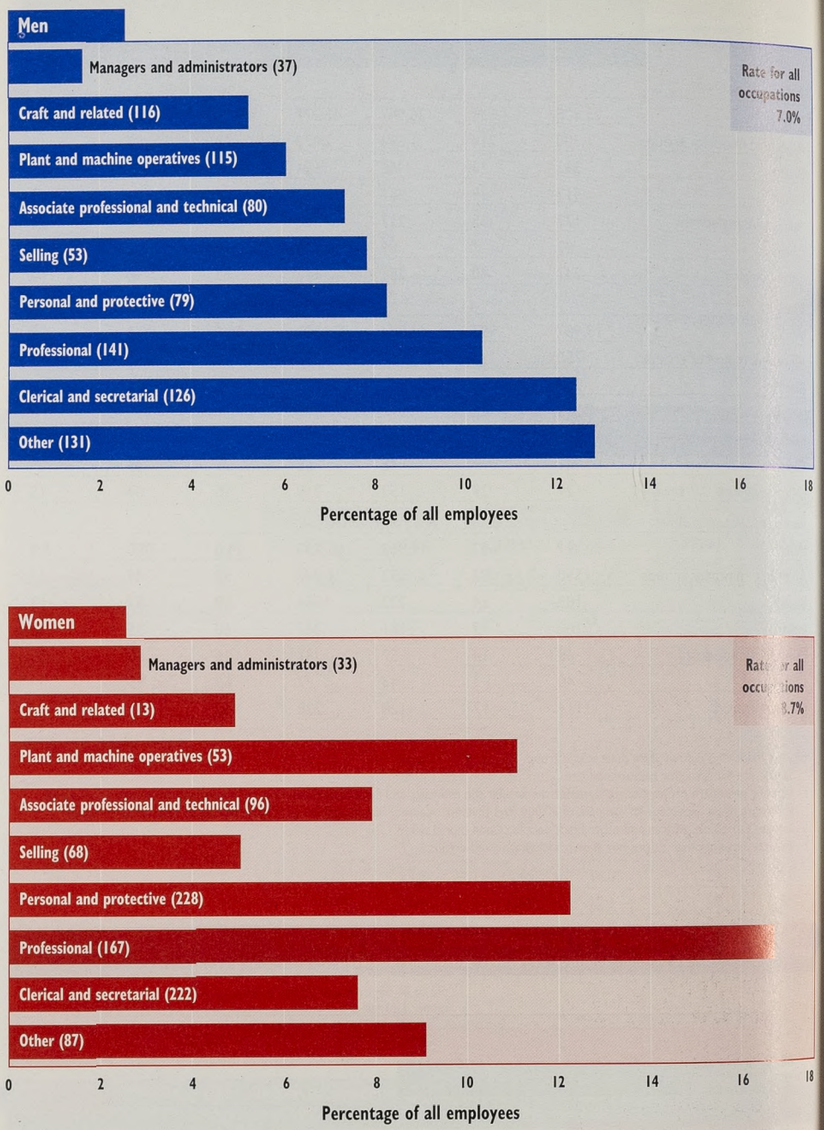
4 Temporary workers

The Labour Market Statistics Helpline receives calls enquiring about the type of jobs done by those on temporary contracts, casual staff, etc. Rates of temporary employment among employees in different occupation groups are displayed according to sex in ***Figure 2.***

- In summer 1998 there were 1.8 million temporary employees (880,000 men and 967,000 women) accounting for around 8 per cent of all employees (7.0 and 8.7 per cent for men and women respectively).
- Among men, those working in the 'other' and clerical and secretarial occupation groups were most likely to be employed in temporary positions (13 and 12 per cent respectively). The 'other' occupation category includes jobs such as farm workers, labourers, postal workers and couriers, porters, shelf-fillers, and cleaners.
- The professional occupation group had the highest temporary employment rate among women at 17 per cent. Temporary employment was also relatively high among men with 10 per cent in this group in temporary positions.
- For both men and women, managers and administrators had the lowest likelihood of being in temporary employment (2 and 3 per cent respectively).

For more detailed analysis of temporary workers see 'Temporary workers in Great Britain', *Labour Market Trends,* September 1997, pp347-54.

Figure 2 **Proportion of employees who are temporary, by occupation[a]**
United Kingdom, summer 1998, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

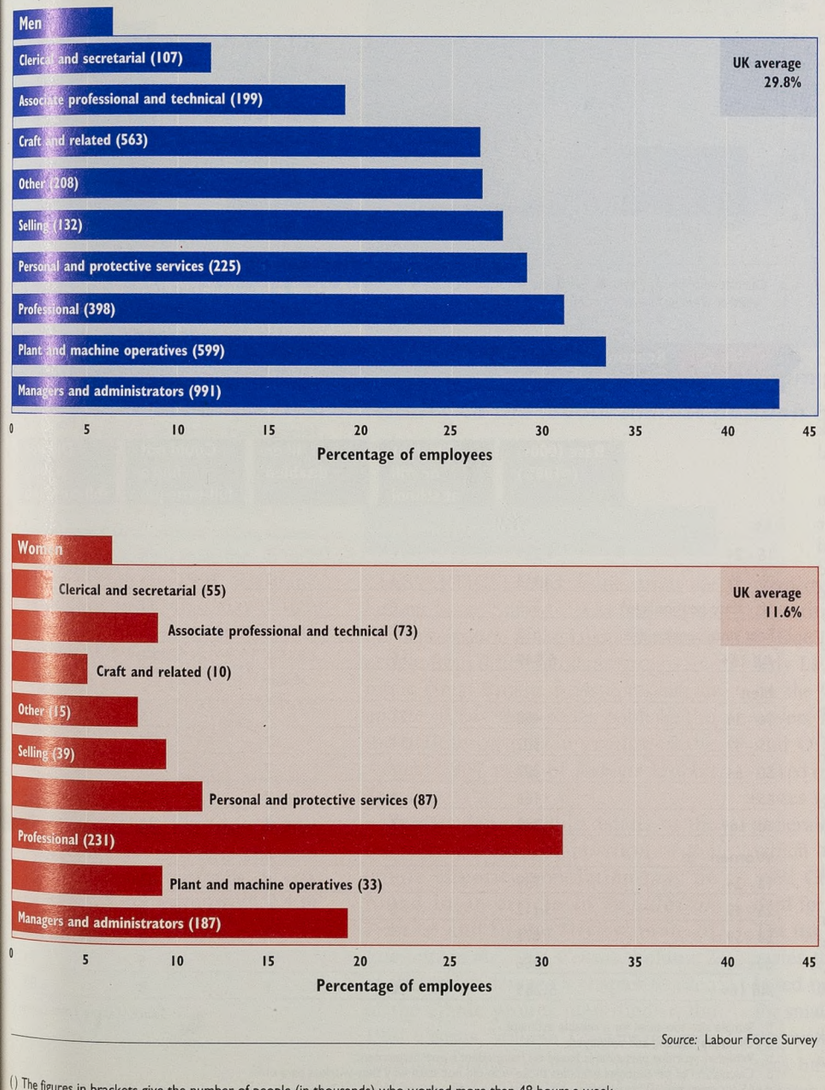
Note: Bases for calculation of percentages exclude those who did not state whether they were in temporary or permanent employment.
( ) The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of women in each occupation.
a Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.

5 Working more than 48 hours per week

Working hours in the LFS and the Working Time Regulations

Total usual working hours are calculated in the LFS by asking respondents how many hours a week they usually work, including paid and unpaid overtime, but excluding meal breaks. This is referred to as 'total usual hours', and is a very broad definition of working hours compared with that used in the Working Time Regulations. Under the Regulations, the number of hours worked is usually averaged over a 17 week period, but it can be up to 52 weeks. Furthermore, some employees will not be subject to the Regulations' 48 hour average limit either because they choose not to or because they are employed in one of the sectors that are exempt from the Regulations - these include transport, sea fishing, other work at sea, and doctors in training.

Figure 3 **Percentage of full-time employees who worked more than 48 hours a week, by occupation, United Kingdom, summer 1998, not seasonally adjusted**



Source: Labour Force Survey

( ) The figures in brackets give the number of people (in thousands) who worked more than 48 hours a week.

The recently introduced Working Time Regulations (see red box) are likely to have an impact on working arrangements and contracts of employment. In particular, many groups of workers will now only work more than an *average* of 48 hours per week if they agree to do so. While the LFS cannot provide estimates of how many workers this may affect, there is still a great deal of interest in analyses of those who work more than 48 hours per week. ***Figure 3*** breaks down the proportion of full-time employees who work more than 48 hours, by their occupation.

- In summer 1998, male full-time employees were considerably more likely to work over 48 hours per week than their female counterparts (30 per cent compared with 12 per cent).
- Across all occupations, male full-timers were more likely to work more than 60 hours per week than women (5 per cent and 2 per cent respectively).
- Female employees in the professional occupations group were far more likely to work longer than 48 hours than those in any other occupation. Professional women were also the most likely to work extremely long hours: 6 per cent said that they worked more than 60 hours per week.
- For men, managers and administrators was the occupation group with the highest proportion of employees working long hours (43 per cent).
- Male professionals also had a high rate, at 31 per cent - the same as for female professionals.
- However, unlike women, male plant and machine operatives were also likely to work long hours (one-third of all full-time employees).

6 Rates of part-time employment, by age

The tendency to work part-time varies greatly between age groups and sex. ***Figure 4*** provides information on the proportion of employees and self-employed men and women who work part-time according to age.

- Rates of part-time employment among women rise relatively gradually from a high starting point of four in ten of all employees and self-employed aged between 16 and 24, to three-quarters after the state pension age (60 for women).
- By comparison, the pattern among men is very different. Nearly one-quarter of younger men work part-time, but this falls to one in thirty between 25 and 49. After rising to nearly one in ten among men aged 50 to 64, the proportion is dramatically higher after state pension age at almost two-thirds (64 per cent).

More light can be cast on these figures by considering the reasons why people of different ages work part-time ***(Table 6).***

- The relatively high proportion of part-time working among men under 25 is explained by the fact that nearly eight out of ten of those who worked part-time did so because they were students or still at school. Very few men in this age group gave not wanting to work full-time as the reason they worked part-time.
- Almost half of the 302,000 men aged 25 to 49 working part-time said that the reason they worked part-time was because they could not find a full-time job (compared with only one-quarter for all men), although one-third said that they did not *want* full-time work.
- Between 50 and state pension age (65 for men) the balance changes towards men not wanting full-time work (seven out of ten) rather than not being able to find it (one-quarter). This change is completed post state pension age where almost all (95 per cent) men said that they did not want to work full-time.
- From the age of 25 onwards women predominantly (at least nine out of ten) said that they worked part-time because they did not want a full-time job. Relatively few women took part-time work because they were unable to get a full-time job (8 per cent overall).

Figure 4 **Percentage[a] of employees and self-employed who work part-time,[b] by age**
United Kingdom, spring 1998, not seasonally adjusted

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Calculation of percentages excludes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time.
b Whether working full- or part-time is based on respondent's own assessment.

Table 6 **Reasons[a] for working part-time,[b] by age; United Kingdom, summer 1998, not seasonally adjusted**

Per cent[c]

	Base (000s) (=100%)	Student or still at school	Ill or disabled	Could not find a full-time job	Did not want a full-time job
All					
16 - 24	1,229	71	*	14	14
25 - 49	3,414	3	2	11	85
50 - state pension age[d]	1,375	*	3	11	86
Post state pension age	532	*	*	5	94
All 16+	**6,549**	**15**	**2**	**11**	**72**
Men					
16 - 24	490	77	*	15	7
25 - 49	302	11	7	47	34
50 - 64	302	*	7	23	69
65+	166	*	*	*	95
All 16+	**1,260**	**33**	**4**	**24**	**40**
Women					
16 - 24	739	67	*	13	20
25 - 49	3,112	2	1	8	90
50 - 59	1,073	*	2	8	90
60+	366	*	*	5	94
All 16+	**5,289**	**10**	**1**	**8**	**80**

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.
a Of employees and self-employed.
b Whether working part-time is based on respondent's own assessment.
c Calculation of percentages excludes those who did not state why they worked part-time.
d 65 for men, and 60 for women.

Labour market participation of ethnic groups

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

Key points

- In 1997, 2.2 million people of working age in Great Britain belonged to ethnic minority groups (6.4 per cent of the total working-age population), half of them living in London.
- Black African men are most likely to have a higher qualification; Pakistani/Bangladeshi women tend to be the most poorly qualified.
- Economic activity rates for women vary widely between ethnic groups. In 1997, working-age Black Caribbean and White women had economic activity rates of around three-quarters compared with less than one-third for Pakistani/Bangladeshi women.
- Nearly half of Indian self-employed and employee men are in the top two social classes compared with only a quarter of Black Caribbean and Pakistani/Bangladeshi males. Black Caribbeans are the only group where women are more likely than men to be in the top two social classes.
- The unemployment rate for Black African men was more than three times (25 per cent) that for White men (7 per cent) in 1997. Pakistani/Bangladeshi men also have high rates. Black African and Pakistani women had unemployment rates (24 per cent and 23 per cent respectively) four times that of White women (5.4 per cent) in 1997.
- The ratio of the ethnic minority unemployment rate to the White unemployment rate has been higher in the 1990s than it was in the mid to late 1980s – for example, it was 1.7 in 1987-89 compared with 2.4 in spring 1998.

PHOTO: HOMER SYKES/NETWORK

This article presents key statistics from the Labour Force Survey relating to the labour market position of people from different ethnic groups.

Introduction

THIS ARTICLE uses results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to describe the participation in the labour market of people from different ethnic groups living in Great Britain. It also presents an update of key time series published in the article on ethnic groups in the August 1997 issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

Further demographic details of the number and age composition of the ethnic minority population may be found in an article in *Population Trends*[1] and in the first volume of *Ethnicity in the 1991 Census*. Volume 2 of this series devotes a chapter to each of the ethnic groups identified in the 1991 Census, Volume 3 covers the geographical spread of ethnic groups and Volume 4 deals with the education, employment and housing of ethnic minorities.[2]

Due to sample size restrictions, quarterly LFS estimates are usually presented for the 'Black' group as a whole, which covers Black Caribbean, Black African and Other Black groups (excluding mixed origins). In this article, annual estimates (spring 1997-winter 1997/8) are generally given for nine ethnic groups which closely match those used in the 1991 Census and recommended as standard for government household surveys[3]. The use of annual averages provides estimates that are more reliable than those based on one quarter's data, particularly for smaller groups. For some other tables the averages of the last three spring quarters have been used, providing still greater reliability (see *technical note*).

Ethnic minority population

National estimates

According to the LFS, in 1997, 2.4 million adults in Great Britain (5.4 per cent of the population aged 16 and over) identified themselves as members of ethnic minority populations. The percentage from ethnic minorities rose to 6.4 per cent of all people of working age (men 16-64; women 16-59) because of the younger age profile of most of the ethnic minority populations compared with the White population. To improve comparability, most of the analyses in this article are restricted to working age.

In total, there were some 2.2 million men and women of working age from ethnic minorities (*Table 1*), including around 610,000 of Indian origin, 350,000 Pakistanis, 340,000 of Black Caribbean origin, 230,000 Black Africans, 120,000 Chinese and 110,000 Bangladeshis. There is a smaller group who identify themselves as being of Other Black origins, including 'Black British' and a substantial group who have mixed or other ethnicity not separately identified in this article.

Regional distribution

As well as generally being younger than the White majority, ethnic minority populations also have different geographical distributions. *Table 1* shows the main areas of Britain where ethnic minorities were concentrated in 1997. Around 70 per cent of people from ethnic minorities lived in the largely urban areas shown separately, including about a half in Greater London. This general tendency to live in urban centres masks wide variations between ethnic minority groups. For example, well over half of Black Africans and two-fifths of Bangladeshis lived in Inner London compared with only one in 14 Pakistanis and one in ten Indians.

Qualifications

Before examining the labour market position of the different ethnic groups, we look briefly at qualifications, which can have an important bearing on labour market status and career progression. *Table 2* shows the working-age population by ethnic group and gender according to the level of their highest qualification. Among men, one in three Black Africans had a higher qualification (ie above 'A' level). This compares with only one in six for Black Caribbeans and Pakistanis. Above average proportions of Indian and Chinese men also had higher qualifications. White men on average were approximately equally likely to have a higher qualification as men overall from ethnic minorities. Pakistani/Bangladeshi men were the most likely to have no formal qualifications – 35 per cent compared with 16 per cent for White men and only 8 per cent for Black African men.

Among women, those of Chinese origin were most likely to have a higher qualification (29 per cent). For most other groups around 20 per cent had such a qualification. However, only 8 per cent of Pakistani/Bangladeshi women were so qualified and around half had no qualifications at all. Over a quarter of Indian women also had no qualifications.

It is interesting to note that while Black African men were more highly qualified than their Caribbean counterparts, Caribbean and African women were roughly equally well qualified. Black Caribbeans were the only large group

Table 1 **Ethnic origin of people of working age by area of residence; Great Britain; average 1997[a]**

Thousands and per cent

	Great Britain (000s) (= 100%)	Inner London	Outer London	West Midlands Metropolitan County	Greater Manchester	West Yorkshire	Rest of Great Britain
All ethnic groups[b]	34,740	5	8	4	5	4	74
White	32,518	4	7	4	5	4	78
All ethnic minority groups	2,212	24	26	11	5	5	28
All Black groups	644	43	25	9	3	2	17
Black Caribbean	339	34	23	16	4	3	21
Black African	231	57	28	*	*	*	11
Other Black[c]	74	44	29	*	*	*	18
Indian	609	10	35	15	4	4	31
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	455	15	14	15	11	14	31
Pakistani	346	7	15	16	11	16	34
Bangladeshi	109	41	*	*	*	*	22
All other groups	504	25	27	4	4	2	37
Chinese	117	15	21	*	*	*	51
None of the above[d]	387	28	29	4	4	*	33

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
a Spring 1997 to winter 1997/8.
b Includes those who did not state ethnic origin.
c Excludes Black-mixed.
d Includes all mixed origins.

Table 2 **Highest qualification of people of working age, by ethnic group and sex; Great Britain; average 1996-98;[a] not seasonally adjusted**

Thousands and per cent

	All people of working age (000s) (= 100%)	Higher qualification	Other qualification	No qualification
All				
All ethnic groups[b]	**34,692**	**21**	**60**	**19**
White	32,526	21	60	19
All ethnic minority groups	**2,158**	**20**	**57**	**23**
All Black groups	**616**	**21**	**61**	**17**
Black Caribbean	334	19	60	21
Black African	219	27	61	12
Other Black[c]	63	18	68	14
Indian	**601**	**23**	**55**	**22**
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	**440**	**10**	**48**	**42**
Pakistani	333	12	48	40
Bangladeshi	107	4	46	49
All other groups	**501**	**23**	**61**	**16**
Chinese	115	29	50	22
None of the above[d]	387	22	64	14
Men				
All ethnic groups[b]	**18,156**	**22**	**62**	**16**
White	17,057	22	62	16
All ethnic minority groups	**1,095**	**22**	**57**	**20**
All Black groups	**299**	**22**	**61**	**17**
Black Caribbean	155	15	61	23
Black African	112	33	59	8
Other Black[c]	32	16	68	16
Indian	**318**	**27**	**55**	**17**
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	**231**	**12**	**52**	**35**
Pakistani	174	15	52	34
Bangladeshi	57	*	53	41
All other groups	**247**	**25**	**60**	**15**
Chinese	60	29	50	21
None of the above[d]	187	24	63	13
Women				
All ethnic groups[b]	**16,536**	**20**	**58**	**22**
White	15,469	20	58	22
All ethnic minority groups	**1,063**	**18**	**56**	**26**
All Black groups	**317**	**21**	**61**	**18**
Black Caribbean	179	21	59	19
Black African	106	21	63	17
Other Black[c]	31	20	68	12
Indian	**283**	**17**	**55**	**27**
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	**209**	**8**	**43**	**49**
Pakistani	159	9	44	47
Bangladeshi	50	*	38	59
All other groups	**255**	**22**	**62**	**16**
Chinese	55	29	49	22
None of the above[d]	200	20	66	15

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
a Average of spring quarters.
b Includes those who did not state ethnic origin.
c Excludes Black-mixed.
d Includes all mixed origins.

Table 3 **Economic status by ethnic origin and sex; Great Britain; average 1997[a]**

Thousands and per cent

	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over	Economic activity rate (%)		Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	(000s)	(000s)	(000s)	(000s)	(000s)	16 and over	16-59/64	16-59/64	16 and over
All									
All ethnic groups[b]	26,217	1,912	28,129	16,604	44,733	62.9	78.7	73.2	6.8
White	24,941	1,692	26,633	15,676	42,309	62.9	79.5	74.4	6.4
All ethnic minority groups	1,271	220	1,491	923	2,414	62	67	57	15
All Black groups	391	92	483	235	718	67	74	59	19
Black Caribbean	232	40	272	129	401	68	78	66	15
Black African	117	38	156	85	240	65	66	50	25
Other Black[c]	42	13	55	22	77	72	75	57	24
Indian	402	36	439	233	672	65	71	65	8
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	186	49	235	252	487	48	51	41	21
Pakistani	146	37	183	189	372	49	53	42	20
Bangladeshi	40	12	52	63	115	45	47	36	23
All other groups	292	43	335	202	537	62	66	57	13
Chinese	72	6	78	49	127	61	66	61	8
None of the above[d]	220	37	257	153	410	63	66	56	14
Men									
All ethnic groups[b]	14,499	1,188	15,687	6,103	21,790	72.0	84.8	78.3	7.6
White	13,763	1,053	14,816	5,772	20,589	72.0	85.3	79.1	7.1
All ethnic minority groups	735	134	869	328	1,197	73	77	65	15
All Black groups	200	53	253	93	346	73	80	63	21
Black Caribbean	108	22	130	51	182	72	82	68	17
Black African	69	23	93	31	124	75	77	57	25
Other Black[c]	22	8	30	10	40	75	78	57	26
Indian	241	20	261	83	343	76	81	75	8
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	136	34	170	80	251	68	72	57	20
Pakistani	104	26	130	59	189	69	72	58	20
Bangladeshi	32	9	41	21	62	66	70	55	21
All other groups	158	26	185	72	257	72	75	64	14
Chinese	40	*	44	21	65	67	71	65	*
None of the above[d]	118	22	141	51	192	73	76	64	16
Women									
All ethnic groups[b]	11,718	725	12,443	10,501	22,944	54.2	72.0	67.7	5.8
White	11,178	639	11,817	9,904	21,721	54.4	73.2	69.1	5.4
All ethnic minority groups	536	86	622	595	1,217	51	56	48	14
All Black groups	191	38	229	143	372	62	68	56	17
Black Caribbean	123	18	141	78	219	65	75	65	13
Black African	48	15	63	53	116	54	56	42	24
Other Black[c]	20	*	25	12	37	68	71	56	*
Indian	162	16	178	151	329	54	61	55	9
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	50	14	64	172	236	27	29	23	23
Pakistani	42	11	53	130	183	29	32	25	22
Bangladeshi	8	*	11	42	54	21	21	15	*
All other groups	133	16	150	130	280	54	57	51	11
Chinese	32	*	34	28	62	55	60	56	*
None of the above[d]	102	14	116	102	218	53	56	50	12

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
a Spring 1997 to winter 1997/8.
b Includes those who did not state ethnic origin.
c Excludes Black-mixed.
d Includes all mixed origins.

where higher proportions of women than men had a higher qualification.

The pattern of differences in levels of qualifications between ethnic groups was fairly similar within broad age groups.

Economic activity and inactivity

Economic activity rates for women of working age vary considerably between ethnic groups (see *Table 3*). Black Caribbeans (75 per cent) and Whites (73 per cent) had the highest rates in 1997. On the other hand, the rate among Pakistani and Bangladeshi women was less than one-third. These extremely low figures partly reflect cultural tendencies within these two ethnic groups.

Among men of working age, activity rates were highest for Whites (85 per cent) followed by Black Caribbeans (82 per cent) and Indians (81 per cent). The rates for Pakistani, Chinese and Bangladeshi men were lowest at 70 per cent or a little above.

The younger age profiles of ethnic minority groups is one reason why they tend to have lower activity rates than Whites. Young people are much more likely to be in full-time education and therefore less likely to be economically active than those over 25, and young people from ethnic minorities tend to have particularly high participation rates in full-time education (see *Table 7*).

Of those who are not economically active, many may still want a job even though they either have not recently actively sought work or are not currently available to start work (the criteria for being counted as unemployed under the ILO definition). In 1997 more than two-fifths of economically inactive Black women of working age wanted to work compared with less than one-third of White women (who had the second highest proportion) and less than one-sixth of Pakistani/Bangladeshi women. These differences were clear across all age groups.[4]

Employment

Employment rates follow a similar pattern to economic activity rates, altered slightly by the different rates of unemployment in each ethnic group. Among women, the rate for Black Caribbean women in 1997 was close to that for Whites (65 per cent and 69 per cent respectively). Employment rates for women in the other ethnic groups were all well below 60 per cent. Pakistani/Bangladeshi women had the lowest rate (23 per cent) and this can be largely explained by the low economic activity of women in these groups (*Figure 1*).

Indian men had the highest employment rate (75 per cent) after White men (79 per cent), followed by Black Caribbean (68 per cent) and Chinese (65 per cent). The rates for the other groups were below 60 per cent.

Occupation, social class and industry

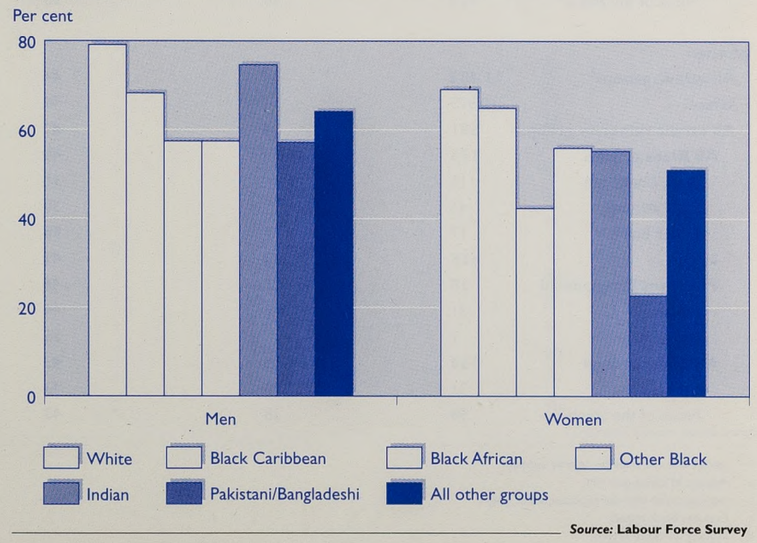
A useful measure of job status is social class (see *technical note*). In *Table 4*, due to small sample sizes, the usual six social classes have been reduced to three groups and the average of the last three spring quarters has been taken. Nearly half of Indian self-employed and employee men were in the top two social classes (professional and managerial and technical). The figures for Whites, Chinese and Black Africans were around two-fifths while only about a quarter of Black Caribbeans and Pakistani/Bangladeshi men were in the top two social classes.

For most large ethnic groups men were more likely than women to be in the top two social classes. However, there was little difference between the figures for men and women for the Pakistani/Bangladeshi and Chinese groups. Black Caribbeans were the only large group where women were more likely than men to be in the top two classes (one-third compared with one-quarter). This mirrors the statistics on qualifications.

Certain ethnic groups are concentrated in particular industries and occupations and are under-represented in others. *Table 5* shows the distribution between the major industry sectors for the average of the last three spring quarters. Ethnic minority men were under-represented in construction, agriculture, energy and water, but were more likely than White men to work in one of the service industries, which employed three-quarters of ethnic minority male employees and self-employed compared with around three-fifths of White men.

At a detailed industry level, the differences are striking. For example, over 60 per cent of male Bangladeshi

Figure 1 Employment rates for people of working age by sex and ethnic origin; Great Britain; average spring 1997 to winter 1997/8; not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 4 Employees and self-employed by sex, ethnic origin and social class; Great Britain; average 1996-98;[a] not seasonally adjusted

Thousands and per cent

	All employees and self-employed (000s) (= 100%)	Professional, managerial and technical (I and II)	Skilled manual and skilled non-manual (III and IV)	Partly skilled and unskilled (V and VI)
All persons				
All ethnic groups[b]	**25,644**	**37**	**43**	**20**
White	24,452	37	43	20
All ethnic minority groups	**1,188**	**37**	**41**	**23**
All Black groups	**363**	**32**	**43**	**25**
Black Caribbean	215	31	45	25
Black African	113	35	37	28
Other Black[c]	35	34	47	19
Indian	**383**	**42**	**36**	**22**
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	**163**	**25**	**47**	**28**
Pakistani	125	27	47	26
Bangladeshi	38	17	49	34
All other groups	**278**	**42**	**41**	**17**
Chinese	67	40	46	14
None of the above[d]	212	43	39	18
Men				
All ethnic groups[b]	**14,162**	**40**	**42**	**18**
White	13,473	40	42	18
All ethnic minority groups	**687**	**39**	**40**	**21**
All Black groups	**185**	**30**	**45**	**25**
Black Caribbean	100	25	49	26
Black African	67	37	38	25
Other Black[c]	18	30	49	21
Indian	**228**	**48**	**33**	**18**
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	**125**	**25**	**48**	**28**
Pakistani	94	28	48	25
Bangladeshi	31	16	48	36
All other groups	**149**	**46**	**39**	**15**
Chinese	35	40	49	11
None of the above[d]	113	48	36	17
Women				
All ethnic groups[b]	**11,482**	**34**	**44**	**23**
White	10,979	34	44	23
All ethnic minority groups	**501**	**34**	**41**	**24**
All Black groups	**178**	**35**	**40**	**25**
Black Caribbean	115	35	41	24
Black African	46	33	35	32
Other Black[c]	17	37	46	*
Indian	**155**	**32**	**41**	**27**
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	**38**	**26**	**46**	**29**
Pakistani	31	27	44	30
Bangladeshi	7	*	55	*
All other groups	**130**	**38**	**43**	**19**
Chinese	31	39	43	18
None of the above[d]	98	38	43	19

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
a Average of spring quarters.
b Includes those who did not state ethnic origin.
c Excludes Black-mixed.
d Includes all mixed origins.

Table 5 Industry sector of employees and self-employed by sex and ethnic origin; Great Britain; average 1996-98;[a] not seasonally adjusted

Thousands and per cent

	All (000s) (= 100%)	Agriculture and fishing, Energy and water, and construction (A, B, C, E, F)	Manufacturing (D)	Services (G-Q)
All persons				
All ethnic groups[b]	**25,644**	**10**	**19**	**71**
White	24,452	10	19	71
Ethnic minority groups	**1,188**	**4**	**17**	**79**
All Black groups	**363**	**4**	**12**	**83**
Black Caribbean	215	5	14	81
Black African	113	3	9	88
Other Black[c]	35	6	13	81
Indian	**383**	**4**	**23**	**73**
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	**163**	**2**	**21**	**77**
Pakistani	125	2	25	73
Bangladeshi	38	*	9	90
All other groups	**278**	**3**	**13**	**85**
Chinese	67	*	11	88
None of the above[d]	212	3	13	84
Men				
All ethnic groups[b]	**14,162**	**15**	**25**	**60**
White	13,473	16	25	59
Ethnic minority groups	**687**	**5**	**20**	**75**
All Black groups	**185**	**8**	**17**	**75**
Black Caribbean	100	10	22	69
Black African	67	4	11	85
Other Black[c]	18	10	19	71
Indian	**228**	**5**	**25**	**70**
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	**125**	**2**	**23**	**75**
Pakistani	94	3	28	70
Bangladeshi	31	*	8	91
All other groups	**149**	**4**	**16**	**80**
Chinese	35	*	11	87
None of the above[d]	113	4	17	78
Women				
All ethnic groups[b]	**11,482**	**3**	**11**	**86**
White	10,979	3	11	86
Ethnic minority groups	**501**	**1**	**13**	**86**
All Black groups	**178**	**1**	**7**	**92**
Black Caribbean	115	*	7	92
Black African	46	*	6	93
Other Black[c]	17	*	8	91
Indian	**155**	**2**	**21**	**77**
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	**38**	*****	**16**	**83**
Pakistani	31	*	17	82
Bangladeshi	7	*	*	86
All other groups	**130**	**1**	**9**	**90**
Chinese	31	*	11	89
None of the above[d]	98	2	9	90

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
a Average of spring quarters.
b Includes those who did not state ethnic origin.
c Excludes Black-mixed.
d Includes all mixed origins.

employees and self-employed worked in the restaurant industry. The figure for Chinese males was also high at over 40 per cent. This compares with only 2 per cent of Indians and 1 per cent of White men.

Of male Pakistani employees and self-employed, 1 in 8 was a cab driver or chauffeur compared with the average of 1 in 100. Some 6 per cent of Indian men were medical practitioners – ten times the national average.

Not surprisingly, given the above findings, nearly half of Bangladeshi men were cooks or waiters. Chinese men were more likely to be restaurant and catering managers than men from other ethnic groups.

Women were more likely to work in services than men for all ethnic groups except Bangladeshis, but the differential was widest for White, Black Caribbean and Black Other at around 20 percentage points. The difference was no more than about 10 percentage points for any of the other groups, although for a variety of reasons.

Indian and Pakistani women were nearly twice as likely as other women to work in a manufacturing industry. Nearly one in five were employed in such industries, particularly textiles. Similar proportions worked in the retail trade – again, well above the proportions for female employees and self-employed as a whole.

Around one-third of Black women worked in the health or social work industries compared with one-fifth for all women.

Self-employment

Around one-fifth of Indian, Pakistani/Bangladeshi and Chinese males in employment were self-employed in 1997 (see *Figure 2*). For the Pakistanis, around two-fifths of these were cab drivers and chauffeurs. For the Indians, more than one-third were service industry managers. Nearly one-third of self-employed White men worked in the construction industry. The self-employment rate for Black men was only around one in ten and there were no industries or occupations where they were particularly concentrated.

More than two-fifths of Indian self-employed men had employees compared with only one-quarter of their White counterparts.

Women had lower self-employment rates than men across all ethnic groups.

Unemployment

People from all ethnic minority groups (where the sample sizes are large enough to produce reasonably robust estimates) had higher unemployment rates than Whites in 1997 (see *Table 3*).

The unemployment rate for ethnic minority men was more than twice that for White men, but this masks wide variations between groups. The rate for Indian men was only slightly higher whereas that for Black African men was more than three times as high. Pakistani/Bangladeshi men also had very high rates.

The pattern was similar for women although the rates were lower than those for men except for Indians and Pakistani/Bangladeshis.

The fact that a high proportion of Pakistani/Bangladeshis have no qualifications is likely to contribute to their high unemployment rate. On the other hand, Black African males are well qualified and they also have a very high unemployment rate. One of the reasons why certain ethnic minority groups tend to have higher unemployment rates is their concentration in urban areas such as inner London, where unemployment rates are generally much higher than the national average (for Whites the unemployment rate is nearly half as high again in inner London compared with Great Britain as a whole). In 1997 over half of Black Africans lived in inner London. However, even within inner London the Black African unemployment rate was nearly three times that for Whites.

More detailed analyses of unemployment for the full ethnic group classification are not feasible given the small sample sizes involved. However, by combining groups and averaging over three spring quarters more characteristics can be examined.

Table 6 shows that unemployment rates for both men and women from ethnic minorities were roughly twice those for White people with the same broad level of qualifications and that the pattern was similar across age groups. Proportionally, the gap was smaller for men without qualifications (the rate for ethnic minority men is about one and a half times that for Whites). However, it does not appear that variation in age profiles and qualifications across ethnic groups explains much of the large overall differences in unemployment rates.

Figure 2 Self-employed as a percentage of all in employment by sex and ethnic origin; Great Britain; average spring 1997 to winter 1997/8; not seasonally adjusted

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

The unemployed can be assigned a social class based on their previous occupation (see *technical note*). *Figure 3* shows that the unemployment rates for people from ethnic minorities in the top four social classes were, on average, more than twice those for Whites. The differential was relatively smaller for the partly skilled and among the unskilled there was little difference between the White and ethnic minority unemployment rates.

Young people

People aged 16-24 from ethnic minorities were more likely than their White counterparts to be in full-time education and this was the biggest factor explaining their generally lower activity rates (see *Table 7*). In 1997 nearly three-quarters of young Chinese males were in full-time education compared with only one-third of White and Black Caribbean males. More than half of the young men from each of the other groups were in full-time education. Whites also had the lowest participation rate among young women (just over one-third) followed by Pakistani/Bangladeshis (just under two-fifths). While participation in education is traditionally particularly encouraged among some ethnic groups, the higher rates may also partly reflect a possibly greater recognition among young people from many ethnic minorities that it is increasingly difficult to get a job without qualifications.

The unemployment rate for young people from ethnic minorities was, on average, twice as high as that for Whites, the same ratio as that for the whole population. At around 40 per cent, the unemployment rate for young Black people was three times that for young Whites.

Table 6 ILO unemployment rates by highest qualification level, ethnic origin, age and sex; people of working age;[a] Great Britain; average 1996-98;[b] not seasonally adjusted

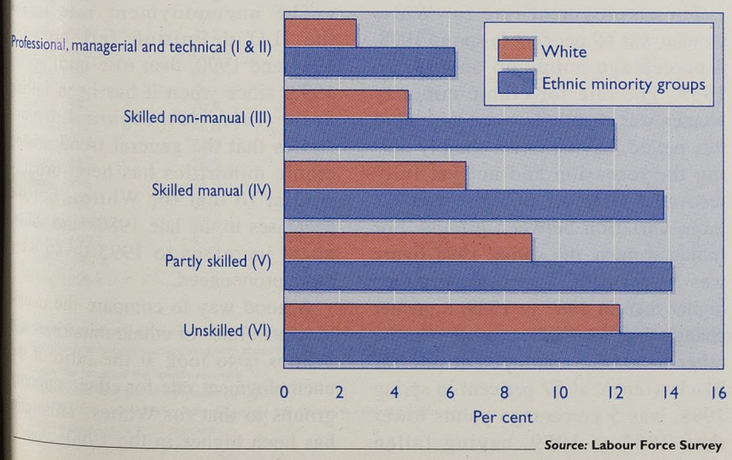
Per cent

Age group and level of highest qualification held[c]	Men		Women	
	White	Ethnic minority groups	White	Ethnic minority groups
All 16-59/64[d]	8	16	6	14
Higher qualifications	3	9	3	7
Other qualifications	7	17	6	16
No qualifications	17	25	9	19
All 16-24[d]	15	27	10	24
Higher qualifications	9	*	6	*
Other qualifications	13	26	9	24
No qualifications	32	43	24	49
All 25-34[d]	7	16	6	15
Higher qualifications	3	9	2	8
Other qualifications	7	17	6	17
No qualifications	22	27	15	27
All 35-59/64[d]	6	13	4	9
Higher qualifications	3	7	2	6
Other qualifications	6	13	4	10
No qualifications	12	20	6	12

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
a Men 16-64; women 16-59.
b Average of spring quarters.
c Higher qualifications are those above GCE A-level or equivalent; 'other' qualifications are those of GCE A-level or equivalent or lower.
d Includes those whose highest qualification level was not stated.

Figure 3 Unemployment rates by previous social class and ethnic origin; Great Britain; average spring 1996-98; not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Time series

The LFS has collected information on employment, unemployment and economic inactivity on the internationally standard International Labour Organisation (ILO) definitions since spring 1984. The classification of ethnic origins changed in spring 1992, but the discontinuity does not significantly affect the economic activity, employment and unemployment rates for the main ethnic groups (see *technical note*).

Economic activity rates

Table 8 shows economic activity rates for men and women of working age in the main ethnic groups. The overall economic activity rate has barely changed over the last ten years,

Table 7 Economic activity of 16-24-year-olds by sex and ethnic origin; Great Britain; average 1997[a]

Per cent

	All ethnic[b] groups	White	Ethnic minority groups					
			All	Black[c]	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Chinese	All other groups[d]
All persons								
Activity rate	72.8	74.7	52	60	54	48	43	51
Employment rate	62.7	65.0	38	37	44	34	38	39
ILO unemployment rate	13.9	13.0	27	39	18	29	*	24
Participation rate in full-time education	35.0	33.5	51	47	58	45	69	52
Men								
Activity rate	76.6	78.6	56	64	54	55	40	54
Employment rate	64.7	67.1	39	38	45	38	35	38
ILO unemployment rate	15.6	14.6	30	41	*	31	*	30
Participation rate in full-time education	34.1	32.3	54	41	59	52	74	60
Women								
Activity rate	68.8	70.6	49	55	53	40	48	49
Employment rate	60.5	62.8	37	35	43	30	*	40
ILO unemployment rate	12.0	11.1	25	36	19	26	*	*
Participation rate in full-time education	35.9	34.7	49	54	58	38	60	46

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
a Spring 1997 to winter 1997/8.
b Includes those who did not state ethnic origin.
c Excludes Black-mixed for all quarters.
d Includes all those of mixed origin.

rising a little up to 1990 and then dropping back slightly – a net fall of 1.4 percentage points comparing spring 1998 with the average of 1987 to 1989. However, the activity rate for ethnic minority men and women was 3 percentage points lower in spring 1998 compared with 1987 to 1989.

The economic activity rate for ethnic minority men in spring 1998 (75 per cent), was nearly 5 percentage points lower than in 1987 to 1989 (80 per cent). This is similar to the general trend for White men; the rate was 85 per cent in 1998, nearly 4 percentage points lower than 1987 to 1989 (89 per cent). Among ethnic minority women, the economic activity rate has changed little, varying around 55 per cent since 1984, while the rate for White women at 73 per cent is slightly higher than in 1987 to 1989.

Because of sampling variability, it is not possible to identify any patterns over time in economic activity rates for men and women in the different ethnic minority groups clearly, but they appear broadly to follow the overall pattern.

Employment rates

The employment rate for people of working age was also about the same in spring 1998 (73 per cent) as in 1987 to 1989 (*Table 9*). However, both White and ethnic minority groups show an increase up to 1990 and then a fall and subsequent recovery. This downturn in the early 1990s was greater for ethnic minority men and women and White men than for White women.

The employment rate for White women was 69 per cent in spring 1998, 4 percentage points up on 1987 to 1989. The rate for ethnic minority women was slightly lower at the end of this period, having fallen sharply during the recession and not yet fully recovered. However, this change masks large variation between groups. For Indian women, the spring 1998 figure was 57 per cent, 6 percentage points higher than in 1987 to 1989, a greater change than for White women. On the other hand, the employment rate for Black women, at 57 per cent in spring 1998, was 5 percentage points lower than 1987 to 1989, having fallen considerably between the end of the 1980s and spring 1993.

The employment rate for white men was 79 per cent in spring 1998, 2 percentage points down on 1987 to 1989. The rate for ethnic minority men has recovered even less, standing at 64 per cent in 1998, 4 percentage points below 1987 to 1989.

ILO unemployment rates

The unemployment rate under the ILO definition fell between 1984 and 1990, then rose until spring 1993, since when it has been falling again (*Table 10*). *Figure 4* demonstrates that the general trend among ethnic minorities has been broadly similar to that for Whites, but the decreases in the late 1980s and subsequent increases to 1993 or so were more pronounced.

A good way to compare the unemployment rates of ethnic minorities and Whites is to look at the ratio of the unemployment rate for ethnic minority groups to that for Whites. This ratio has been higher in the 1990s than it

Table 8 Economic activity rates of working age population, by sex and ethnic origin; Great Britain; spring 1984 to spring 1998; not seasonally adjusted

Per cent

	All ethnic[a] groups	White	Ethnic minority groups					
			All	Black[b, c]	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Chinese	Other[d]
All								
Spring 1984	77.8	78.2	69	75	72	53	69	67
Spring 1985	78.3	78.8	68	77	69	51	67	67
Spring 1986	78.4	79.0	67	76	71	50	59	65
Spring 1987	78.9	79.5	66	76	67	51	62	66
Spring 1988	79.6	80.2	69	76	74	52	64	70
Spring 1989	80.2	80.7	70	78	74	53	65	70
Spring 1990	80.4	81.0	69	75	73	52	64	73
Spring 1991	79.9	80.7	67	74	72	51	60	70
Spring 1992	79.0	79.8	66	72	72	47	64	69
Spring 1993	78.6	79.4	67	73	72	50	62	70
Spring 1994	78.5	79.3	65	73	71	52	61	61
Spring 1995	78.2	79.0	65	72	72	47	61	62
Spring 1996	78.3	79.2	65	73	70	47	59	66
Spring 1997	78.4	79.1	67	73	71	53	66	65
Summer 1997	*79.3*	*80.2*	*67*	*74*	*71*	*52*	*65*	*66*
Autumn 1997	*78.8*	*79.7*	*67*	*73*	*72*	*50*	*65*	*66*
Winter 1997-8	*78.2*	*79.0*	*66*	*73*	*71*	*50*	*67*	*66*
Spring 1998	78.1	79.0	65	73	73	48	65	63
Men								
Spring 1984	88.1	88.5	80	80	83	80	73	76
Spring 1985	88.3	88.6	81	84	84	79	73	75
Spring 1986	87.7	88.2	79	83	82	74	67	75
Spring 1987	87.7	88.2	77	81	80	77	69	71
Spring 1988	88.3	88.7	81	82	86	78	72	77
Spring 1989	88.5	88.9	81	82	85	78	76	78
Spring 1990	88.5	88.9	80	82	84	74	73	81
Spring 1991	87.8	88.4	78	78	84	74	69	77
Spring 1992	86.5	87.1	76	76	79	68	77	79
Spring 1993	85.6	86.1	78	81	81	73	72	77
Spring 1994	85.3	85.8	77	79	80	75	72	72
Spring 1995	84.9	85.4	75	78	82	67	70	71
Spring 1996	84.7	85.3	75	78	80	71	62	72
Spring 1997	84.5	84.9	78	79	79	77	74	74
Summer 1997	*85.6*	*86.1*	*78*	*79*	*81*	*73*	*73*	*77*
Autumn 1997	*84.7*	*85.3*	*77*	*80*	*81*	*69*	*67*	*76*
Winter 1997-8	*84.2*	*84.7*	*77*	*79*	*81*	*67*	*71*	*77*
Spring 1998	84.0	84.6	75	80	81	67	64	71
Women								
Spring 1984	66.3	66.8	56	69	60	18	64	55
Spring 1985	67.3	67.9	53	70	53	16	60	57
Spring 1986	68.2	68.9	55	69	59	21	50	53
Spring 1987	69.2	69.9	55	71	53	20	55	61
Spring 1988	70.1	70.9	57	70	61	22	55	62
Spring 1989	71.2	71.8	59	75	62	24	54	63
Spring 1990	71.6	72.4	56	69	60	27	55	64
Spring 1991	71.3	72.2	55	71	59	25	50	62
Spring 1992	70.9	71.8	57	68	65	22	53	58
Spring 1993	71.0	72.0	55	66	61	26	52	62
Spring 1994	71.0	72.1	54	67	62	28	51	51
Spring 1995	70.9	72.0	54	66	62	25	51	55
Spring 1996	71.3	72.4	54	69	60	19	56	59
Spring 1997	71.6	72.7	55	68	61	27	58	56
Summer 1997	*72.5*	*73.7*	*56*	*70*	*60*	*29*	*57*	*56*
Autumn 1997	*72.3*	*73.4*	*56*	*67*	*62*	*30*	*63*	*56*
Winter 1997-8	*71.7*	*72.8*	*56*	*67*	*60*	*31*	*62*	*57*
Spring 1998	71.8	72.9	55	66	63	27	66	55

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: There are methodological and quality differences between the 1984-91 series and those for 1992 onwards which may affect comparability. Because these figures are not seasonally adjusted, figures for the latest quarter should be compared with those for the same quarter a year ago.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
a Includes those who did not state ethnic origin.
b Until 1991 only covered West Indian/Guyanese and African, ie excluded Black-other.
c Excludes Black-mixed for all quarters.
d Includes all those of mixed origin.

Table 9 Employment rates of working age population, by sex and ethnic origin; Great Britain; spring 1984 to spring 1998; not seasonally adjusted

Per cent

	All ethnic[a] groups	White	Ethnic minority groups					
			All	Black[b, c]	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Chinese	Other[d]
All								
Spring 1984	68.6	69.3	54	56	61	35	63	53
Spring 1985	69.5	70.2	54	60	56	35	62	54
Spring 1986	69.6	70.4	53	58	59	36	51	54
Spring 1987	70.4	71.2	55	61	58	37	59	55
Spring 1988	72.7	73.4	60	65	65	39	61	61
Spring 1989	74.5	75.2	62	67	67	41	62	66
Spring 1990	75.0	75.7	61	66	66	43	58	66
Spring 1991	73.2	74.2	57	62	64	39	55	60
Spring 1992	71.3	72.3	55	56	63	35	60	58
Spring 1993	70.4	71.5	53	53	62	35	56	56
Spring 1994	70.8	72.0	51	54	61	37	54	48
Spring 1995	71.3	72.5	53	54	64	34	55	52
Spring 1996	71.8	73.0	54	58	62	35	53	56
Spring 1997	72.7	73.8	57	59	65	41	62	56
Summer 1997	*73.4*	*74.6*	*57*	*60*	*64*	*40*	*59*	*57*
Autumn 1997	*73.5*	*74.7*	*57*	*59*	*66*	*40*	*60*	*56*
Winter 1997-8	*73.3*	*74.4*	*57*	*60*	*66*	*41*	*62*	*56*
Spring 1998	73.3	74.4	57	62	66	37	58	54
Men								
Spring 1984	77.7	78.5	62	57	72	54	70	59
Spring 1985	78.1	78.8	63	63	68	57	66	61
Spring 1986	77.6	78.4	62	62	69	53	55	64
Spring 1987	78.0	78.7	64	63	72	54	65	60
Spring 1988	80.4	81.0	69	68	77	59	68	69
Spring 1989	82.1	82.7	71	69	76	61	70	73
Spring 1990	82.4	82.9	71	70	77	63	64	73
Spring 1991	79.8	80.7	66	63	74	56	63	66
Spring 1992	76.5	77.5	60	53	69	51	70	65
Spring 1993	75.0	75.9	60	53	69	50	67	62
Spring 1994	75.6	76.7	58	53	67	53	62	54
Spring 1995	76.3	77.3	60	57	72	49	63	58
Spring 1996	76.5	77.5	61	61	70	52	52	59
Spring 1997	77.6	78.4	65	62	73	60	67	63
Summer 1997	*78.6*	*79.5*	*66*	*64*	*74*	*57*	*66*	*65*
Autumn 1997	*78.6*	*79.5*	*64*	*62*	*76*	*55*	*62*	*63*
Winter 1997-8	*78.3*	*79.2*	*66*	*63*	*75*	*57*	*65*	*65*
Spring 1998	78.2	79.2	64	67	73	53	57	61
Women								
Spring 1984	58.5	59.2	44	55	48	11	57	45
Spring 1985	59.9	60.7	43	56	44	9	59	44
Spring 1986	60.8	61.7	44	56	48	13	46	42
Spring 1987	62.0	62.9	46	60	44	15	52	49
Spring 1988	64.2	65.0	50	62	53	17	53	53
Spring 1989	66.2	66.9	53	65	56	18	53	58
Spring 1990	66.8	67.8	50	62	54	20	53	58
Spring 1991	66.0	67.1	48	61	52	20	46	52
Spring 1992	65.6	66.7	49	58	57	17	51	50
Spring 1993	65.4	66.7	45	53	54	18	46	49
Spring 1994	65.6	66.9	45	55	55	21	47	42
Spring 1995	65.9	67.3	45	52	55	18	46	46
Spring 1996	66.7	68.0	46	56	53	15	53	53
Spring 1997	67.4	68.7	48	55	56	21	55	49
Summer 1997	*67.8*	*69.2*	*47*	*57*	*54*	*22*	*52*	*50*
Autumn 1997	*68.0*	*69.4*	*48*	*56*	*55*	*23*	*59*	*50*
Winter 1997-8	*67.7*	*69.1*	*48*	*57*	*55*	*24*	*58*	*49*
Spring 1998	67.8	69.2	48	57	57	21	59	48

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: There are methodological and quality differences between the 1984-91 series and those for 1992 onwards which may affect comparability. Because these figures are not seasonally adjusted, figures for the latest quarter should be compared with those for the same quarter a year ago.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
a Includes those who did not state ethnic origin.
b Until 1991 Black only covered West Indian/Guyanese and African, ie excluded Black-other.
c Excludes Black-mixed for all quarters.
d Includes all those of mixed origin.

Table 10 Unemployment rates of population 16 and over, by sex and ethnic origin; Great Britain; spring 1984 to spring 1998; not seasonally adjusted

Per cent

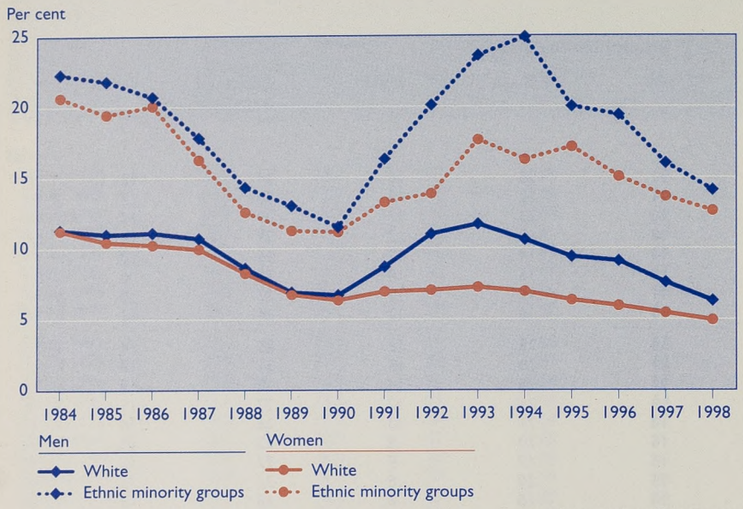
	All ethnic[a] groups	White	Ethnic minority groups				
			All	Black[b, c]	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Other[d]
All							
Spring 1984	11.7	11.2	22	25	16	34	18
Spring 1985	11.1	10.7	21	22	18	30	17
Spring 1986	11.1	10.7	20	23	17	29	17
Spring 1987	10.7	10.4	17	19	13	29	14
Spring 1988	8.6	8.4	14	14	12	24	10
Spring 1989	7.1	6.8	12	15	10	22	6
Spring 1990	6.7	6.5	11	12	10	17	9
Spring 1991	8.3	7.9	15	16	12	24	13
Spring 1992	9.6	9.2	18	23	13	25	14
Spring 1993	10.3	9.7	21	28	13	31	18
Spring 1994	9.6	9.0	21	26	14	28	19
Spring 1995	8.6	8.1	19	24	12	27	15
Spring 1996	8.1	7.7	18	21	13	26	14
Spring 1997	7.1	6.6	15	20	8	22	12
Summer 1997	*7.3*	*6.8*	*15*	*19*	*9*	*22*	*13*
Autumn 1997	*6.6*	*6.1*	*15*	*20*	*8*	*21*	*13*
Winter 1997-8	*6.3*	*5.8*	*14*	*18*	*8*	*18*	*13*
Spring 1998	6.1	5.7	13	15	9	22	13
Men							
Spring 1984	11.8	11.3	22	29	14	33	19
Spring 1985	11.4	11.0	22	25	19	28	17
Spring 1986	11.5	11.1	21	26	16	28	16
Spring 1987	11.0	10.7	18	22	10	30	13
Spring 1988	8.9	8.6	14	16	11	24	9
Spring 1989	7.2	6.9	13	16	10	22	*
Spring 1990	6.9	6.7	11	14	9	15	11
Spring 1991	9.1	8.7	16	18	12	25	13
Spring 1992	11.4	11.0	20	30	13	25	15
Spring 1993	12.3	11.7	24	34	14	31	17
Spring 1994	11.3	10.6	25	33	16	29	22
Spring 1995	10.0	9.4	20	27	13	27	16
Spring 1996	9.6	9.1	19	22	13	26	18
Spring 1997	8.1	7.6	16	22	7	22	14
Summer 1997	*8.1*	*7.6*	*16*	*19*	*9*	*21*	*15*
Autumn 1997	*7.2*	*6.7*	*16*	*23*	*7*	*21*	*15*
Winter 1997-8	*6.9*	*6.5*	*14*	*21*	*7*	*16*	*14*
Spring 1998	6.8	6.3	14	16	9	21	13
Women							
Spring 1984	11.5	11.2	21	21	20	*	16
Spring 1985	10.7	10.4	19	20	17	*	17
Spring 1986	10.6	10.2	20	20	19	*	19
Spring 1987	10.2	9.9	16	16	17	*	16
Spring 1988	8.4	8.2	13	11	13	*	11
Spring 1989	6.9	6.7	11	14	9	*	*
Spring 1990	6.5	6.3	11	10	11	25	8
Spring 1991	7.2	6.9	13	14	11	*	13
Spring 1992	7.3	7.0	14	15	12	*	12
Spring 1993	7.6	7.2	18	20	11	30	18
Spring 1994	7.3	6.9	16	18	12	24	16
Spring 1995	6.8	6.3	17	21	11	28	14
Spring 1996	6.3	5.9	15	19	12	*	10
Spring 1997	5.8	5.4	14	18	8	22	11
Summer 1997	*6.3*	*5.9*	*15*	*18*	*10*	*25*	*11*
Autumn 1997	*5.8*	*5.4*	*14*	*16*	*10*	*22*	*10*
Winter 1997-8	*5.4*	*5.0*	*13*	*15*	*8*	*21*	*12*
Spring 1998	5.3	4.9	13	13	9	23	12

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: There are methodological and quality differences between the 1984-91 series and those for 1992 onwards which may affect comparability. Because these figures are not seasonally adjusted, figures for the latest quarter should be compared with those for the same quarter a year ago.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
a Includes those who did not state ethnic origin.
b Until 1991 Black only covered West Indian/Guyanese and African, ie excluded Black-other.
c Excludes Black-mixed for all quarters.
d Includes all those of mixed origin.

Figure 4 ILO unemployment rates of people aged 16 and over, by ethnic group and sex; Great Britain; spring quarters 1984-1998; not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

was during the mid to late 1980s. Over the period covered by *Table 10* the ratio was lowest in 1987 to 1989 (1.7) and increased sharply during the early 1990s. It has remained well above 2 and was 2.4 in spring 1998. A contributory factor behind this increase is the fact that the unemployment rate in London in the late 1980s was well below the national average, but now it is much higher (for example, in spring 1998 the White rate, at 6.4 per cent, was 0.7 percentage points higher than the Great Britain average compared with 1.3 percentage points lower in 1987-1989). Nearly three-fifths of the unemployed from ethnic minorities live in London.

Conclusion

There is a great deal of diversity in the labour market situations of different ethnic groups, reflecting in part demographic, cultural and educational differences. This article has attempted to illustrate this complexity while also pointing out some broad overall differences between Whites and ethnic minorities in the labour market.

The most high-profile of these differences is the overall higher unemployment rate of ethnic minorities compared with Whites which in turn masks a wide variation between groups. The reasons for the differences between the unemployment rates for ethnic groups are complex. Some of the explanation may be found in the different age profiles, qualifications held and the occupational and geographical distributions of the ethnic groups, and these factors are often correlated. Nevertheless, there are differences which have not been accounted for and which further analysis of LFS data is unlikely to explain. This labour market 'disadvantage' or 'penalty' faced by ethnic minorities in this country has also been highlighted by reports based on other information such as the 1991 Census and the latest PSI study on ethnic minorities.[5]

Notes

1 Haskey, J: 'The ethnic minority populations of Great Britain: their estimated sizes and age profiles', *Population Trends*, 84, HMSO (London, 1996).

2 *Ethnicity in the 1991 Census Volume 1: Demographic characteristics of the ethnic minority populations*, Coleman, D and Salt, J (eds), HMSO (London 1996); *Volume 2: The ethnic minority populations of Great Britain*, Peach, C (ed), HMSO (London 1996); *Volume 3: Social geography and ethnicity in Britain: geographical spread, spatial concentration and internal migration*, Ratcliffe, P (ed) HMSO (London 1996); *Volume 4: Employment, education and housing among the ethnic minority populations of Britain*, Karn, V (ed), The Stationery Office (London 1997).

3 *Harmonised Concepts and Questions for Government Social Surveys*, 1996, pp34-35. The only exception to this standard is that in this article Black-mixed are classified under Other groups rather than in Other Black groups.

4 Labour Market Spotlight, *Labour Market Trends*, October 1998, p495.

5 Modood, T, Berthoud R and others, *Ethnic Minorities in Britain*, Policy Studies Institute, 1997.

Further information:

For more advice about the LFS, and how to access the results, telephone the Labour Market Enquiry Helpline on 0171 533 6094.

For enquiries specifically relating to this article, contact Andrew Risdon on 0171 533 6145.

Technical note

The Labour Force Survey

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

The questionnaire covers a wide range of demographic and employment-related information. Questions about economic activity – paid work, job search, etc. – are asked of all people aged 16 or over, and relate to a specified reference period (normally a period of one week or four weeks, depending on the topic) immediately prior to the interview.

The main definitions used are given on page S3 of the Labour Market Data Section and further details of methods and quality issues were given in 'The new presentation of labour market statistics: guidance for users about sources', *Labour Market Trends*, May 1998, pp249-58.

Ethnic origin

The ethnic origin question is identical to that used in the 1991 Population Census and is described in previous articles on this topic (eg *Employment Gazette*, May 1994, pp147-59. For publication purposes, two levels of aggregation are generally employed, corresponding to the two levels recommended in the Government Statistical Service's *Harmonised Concepts and Questions for Government Social Surveys*. However, in the LFS, Black people of mixed origin have been grouped with others of mixed origin in the Other Groups category, not in Other Black Groups.

Quality of data

Prior to spring 1992 the LFS question on ethnic origin used a different classification. As a result, the categories used from 1992 onwards are not all consistent with those used previously. At the same time as the new question was introduced, the LFS was enhanced, becoming a quarterly survey and for the first time using computer-assisted interviewing. This had the effect of creating a discontinuity in the series for ethnic minority groups, apparently increasing their numbers (see *Employment Gazette*, May 1994, pp147-59). Economic activity rates, employment rates and unemployment rates are less affected by these changes than are estimates of numbers of people, and the effects are minor.

As with any sample survey, estimates are subject to sampling variability. In general, the larger the group, the more precise (proportionately) is the LFS estimate. There is considerably greater quarterly variation in even broad aggregates, such as employment and unemployment, in the main ethnic minority groups than in the White group. This extends to estimates of population, indicating that the source of some of the variation is random sampling error.

Ethnic minority populations are relatively small in number and tend to be highly clustered both within particular geographical areas and within households. LFS survey design means that clustering in household results in higher than usual sampling errors for LFS estimates relating to ethnic group. It is therefore advisable to be cautious in the interpretation of small estimates. Furthermore, before spring 1992 the LFS sample design included a degree of clustering of selected addresses which magnified this effect. It was therefore considered necessary to base most published results for individual ethnic groups on averages from three years' surveys, with no reduction in the threshold.

The overall response rate for the LFS is around 80 per cent for the initial face-to-face interviews and around 95 per cent for the subsequent follow-up telephone interviews. However, the response rate is variable and is known to be relatively low in inner London and among young people. The grossing procedure gives greater weight to the responses from these groups to ensure that the overall totals are correct. However, whenever there is non-response this may introduce bias into any analysis. The fact that ethnic minorities tend to be concentrated in areas and age groups where the response rate is low, added to there being no independent robust estimates of ethnic group populations for use as control totals in the grossing methodology, increases the risk of bias in LFS estimates of ethnic minorities.

In order to reduce the sampling variation around small estimates it is preferable to pool samples from more than one quarter. Many of the tables in this article use averages for the period spring 1997 to winter 1997/8 and some others the averages of the last three.

Estimates of less than 10,000 people (after grossing up) are not shown in published analyses of LFS results for individual quarters since they are based on small samples (fewer than about 30 people) and therefore are likely to be unreliable. Due to the improvement in precision of estimates obtained by averaging data from four successive quarters of the LFS, this limit has been reduced to 6,000 for annual averages. By combining three spring quarters the limit is reduced further to 4,000.

Social class

Social class, called the 'Registrar General's Social Class' or 'social class based on occupation' is derived from the occupation unit group of the Standard Occupational Classification and employment status (i.e. whether the respondent is an employee, manager, foreman, self-employed with employees or self-employed without employees). The categories of social class are as follows:

I	Professional, etc occupations
II	Managerial and technical occupations (formerly known as Intermediate)
III(N)	Skilled non-manual occupations
III(M)	Skilled manual occupations
IV	Partly skilled occupations
V	Unskilled occupations

There are a further two categories (armed forces and occupation inadequately described or not stated) which are not normally given separately in LFS tables.

A social class can also be assigned to the ILO unemployed (and inactive) based on their previous occupation provided they have worked at some point in the last eight years. ILO unemployment rates for a social class can then be calculated by expressing the number of unemployed people whose last job was in that class as a percentage of the economically active in that social class.

Who are the low-paid?

By **David Wilkinson**, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- Some 1.9 to 2.4 million employees (8.4 to 10.4 per cent of employees) aged 18 and over earned below the national minimum wage (NMW) rates of £3.60 an hour (employees aged 22 and over) and £3.00 an hour (employees aged 18 to 21) in spring 1998.
- Some 1.7 to 2.1 million employees (7.4 to 9.1 per cent of employees) are likely to be affected by the introduction of the NMW in April 1999.
- Part-time workers are more likely to be low-paid than full-time workers. For part-time employees there is little difference between the percentage of low-paid men and women. For full-time employees, a higher percentage of women are low-paid than men.
- Over half of the employees earning below £3.60 an hour (aged 22 and over) and £3.00 an hour (aged 18 to 21) are women working part-time.
- The lowest proportion of low-paid employees is in London; in the North East, Wales and the North West the proportion of low-paid employees is above average.
- Personal and protective services occupations, sales and the 'other occupations' category have a considerably higher incidence of low pay than all other occupations.
- Hotels and restaurants have a much higher percentage of low-paid employees than all other industries. The largest number of low-paid employees work in wholesale and retail industries.

PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

Following recommendations from the Low Pay Commission, the Government is set to introduce a national minimum wage in April 1999. This article provides the latest ONS estimates of the number of employees earning below the national minimum wage rates in spring 1998 and provides an indication of the characteristics of low-paid employees and jobs where there is a high incidence of low pay.

Introduction

IN APRIL 1999 a national minimum wage (NMW) is to be introduced in the UK. The rate will be £3.00 an hour for 18 to 21-year-olds and £3.60 an hour for those aged 22 and over. However, there will be some exemptions.[1]

This article presents the latest ONS estimates of the number and percentage of employees in the UK earning below these NMW rates. The estimates are calculated using a methodology previously set out in the May 1998 edition of *Labour Market Trends*[2] and are updated here using the most recent data from the 1998 New Earnings Survey (NES – see pp623-34 for more details) and the spring 1998 Labour Force Survey (LFS). Adjustments are made to both

Box 1 The number and percentage of employees likely to be affected by the introduction of a national minimum wage

Following the recommendations from the Low Pay Commission, the Government is set to introduce the NMW in April 1999. The hourly rate will be £3.60 for employees aged 22 and over and £3.00 for employees aged 18 to 21. Analysing 1998 data gives a reasonable indication of the impact of the introduction of the NMW. However, the whole national earnings distribution changes over time. One cannot be certain about future movements in pay, although in general there is real earnings growth across the whole distribution. It is therefore reasonable to assume that low pay will grow at least as fast as inflation. The application of a forecast of inflation of around 2.5 per cent in the year to April 1999 to the initial NMW rates implies that the equivalent rates for spring 1998 are £3.50 and £3.00. Estimates of the number and percentage of employees earning below these rates in spring 1998 will provide the ONS best estimate of the likely impact of the NMW. *Table 1* provides estimates of the number and percentage of employees earning below these rates. These figures indicate that 7.4 to 9.1 per cent of employees aged 18 and over are likely to be affected by the NMW. This equates to 1.7 to 2.1 million employees.

Table 1 **Number and percentage of employees likely to be affected by the introduction of the national minimum wage;[a] adjusted estimates; United Kingdom; spring 1998**

Age band	Lower estimate		Central estimate		Upper estimate	
	Percentage	Thousands	Percentage	Thousands	Percentage	Thousands
18 to 21	12.8	201	14.0	221	15.3	241
22 and over	7.0	1,513	7.8	1,683	8.6	1,852
18 and over	7.4	1,714	8.3	1,903	9.1	2,093

Source: ONS

a Those aged 18-21 earning below £2.90 per hour or aged 22 and over earning below £3.50 per hour.

sources of data to take account of major differences between the surveys. Further details are given in the *technical note*. In addition to estimates at the UK aggregate level, the application of the methodology has been extended to produce estimates by sex, full-time/part-time status, region, major occupation group and industry division.

In the analysis that follows, a definition of low pay is used that covers employees earning below the NMW rates in spring 1998. No consideration is given to employees aged under 18. It is important to note that the NMW will not be introduced until April 1999 and these estimates relate to spring 1998. There will inevitably be changes in the interim period. *Box 1* gives current estimates of the number of employees likely to be affected by the introduction of the NMW.

Adjustments to earnings estimates

A number of important differences between the NES and LFS have been identified. Adjustments to both sources to correct for known biases in the data have been made in this analysis. These were described in detail in pp23-31 of *Labour Market Trends*, May 1998, and an outline of adjustments made to hourly earnings data is given in the *technical note*.

Low-pay estimates

Having made the adjustments described in the *technical note*, a range of estimates is produced for the numbers earning below low thresholds from both the NES and LFS. The lower range is taken from the lower range of estimates from the imputed NES data, while the upper range is taken from the upper range of adjusted LFS estimates. The incidence of low pay is assumed to lie between these two estimates. A simple method for determining a single earnings distribution is to take the mid-point of the range of estimates; this is given by the central estimate in *Tables 1* and *2*.

Table 2 gives estimates for the UK by age. For employees aged 18 and over, 8.4 to 10.4 per cent of employees (1.9 to 2.4 million employees) are low-paid. The vast majority of these employees are aged 22 and over. However, the percentage of employees aged 18 to 21 earning below £3.00 an hour is considerably higher (14.3 to 16.7 per cent) than the percentage of employees aged 22 and over earning below £3.60 an hour (8.0 to 10.0 per cent).

Table 2 **Number and percentage of low-paid[a] employees; adjusted estimates; United Kingdom; spring 1998**

Age band	Lower estimate		Central estimate		Upper estimate	
	Percentage	Thousands	Percentage	Thousands	Percentage	Thousands
18 to 21	14.3	225	15.5	244	16.7	263
22 and over	8.0	1,722	9.0	1,932	10.0	2,142
18 and over	8.4	1,947	9.4	2,176	10.4	2,405

Source: ONS

a Aged 18-21 earning below £3.00 per hour or aged 22 and over earning below £3.60 per hour.

Analysis by sex and full-time/part-time status

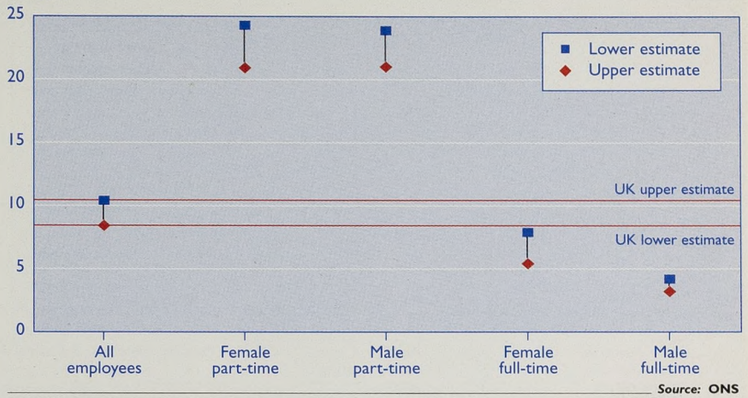
Figure 1 indicates that the percentage of part-time employees who are low-paid is significantly greater than the percentage of full-time employees, and more than double the percentage for all employees. For both men and women over a fifth of part-time employees are low-paid. For full-timers there is a distinction between men and women. For full-time women, 5 to 8 per cent of employees are low-paid. For full-time men, the figures are 3 to 4 per cent.

Figure 2 gives the composition of low-paid employees. Over a half of these employees are women in part-time jobs. A further 18 per cent are women in full-time employment. Less than a third are men. Low pay is predominantly a female and a part-time phenomenon.

Analysis by region

Figure 3 gives the range of estimates of the percentage of low-paid employees by region.[3] Variation by region is less stark than the other breakdowns considered here. London has a lower

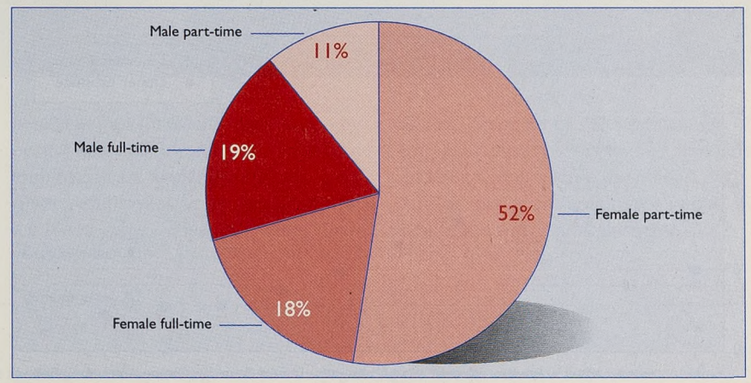
Figure 1 Percentage of low-paid[a] employees by sex and full-time/part-time status; adjusted estimates; United Kingdom; spring 1998



Source: ONS

a Aged 18 to 21 earning below £3.00 per hour or aged 22 and over earning below £3.60 an hour.

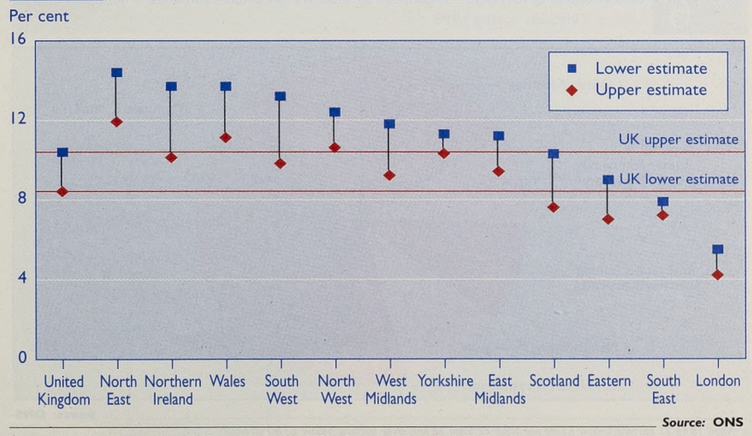
Figure 2 Composition of low-paid[a] employees by sex and full-time/part-time status; adjusted estimates;[b] United Kingdom; spring 1998



Source: ONS

a Aged 18 to 21 earning below £3.00 per hour or aged 22 and over earning below £3.60 an hour.
b Based on central estimate.

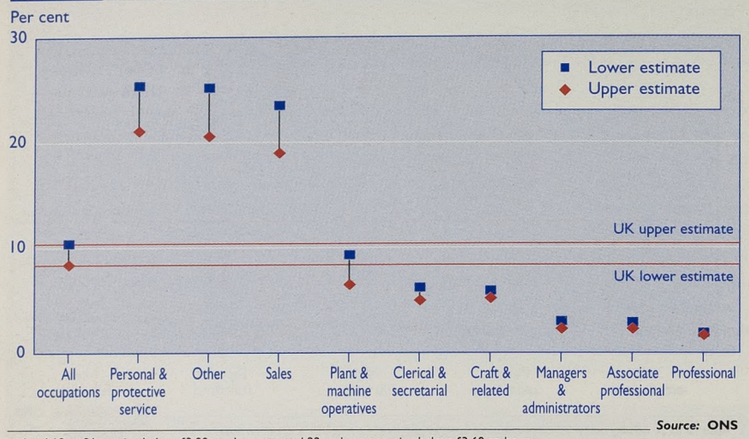
Figure 3 Percentage of low-paid[a] employees by region; adjusted estimates; United Kingdom; spring 1998



Source: ONS

a Aged 18 to 21 earning below £3.00 per hour or aged 22 and over earning below £3.60 an hour.

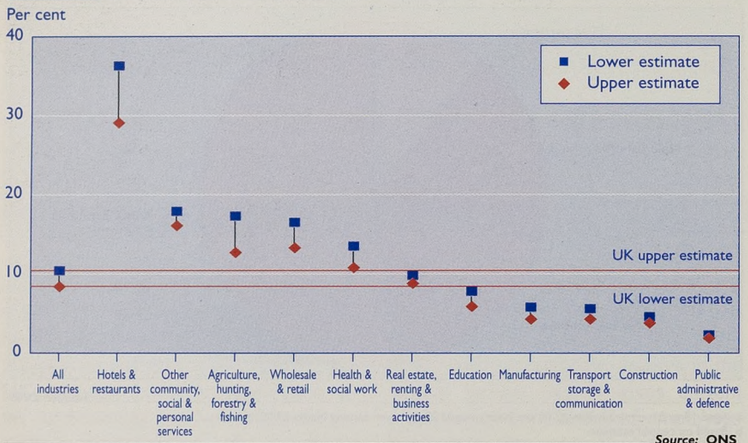
Figure 4 Percentage of low-paid[a] employees by occupation; adjusted estimates; United Kingdom; spring 1998



Source: ONS

a Aged 18 to 21 earning below £3.00 per hour or aged 22 and over earning below £3.60 an hour.

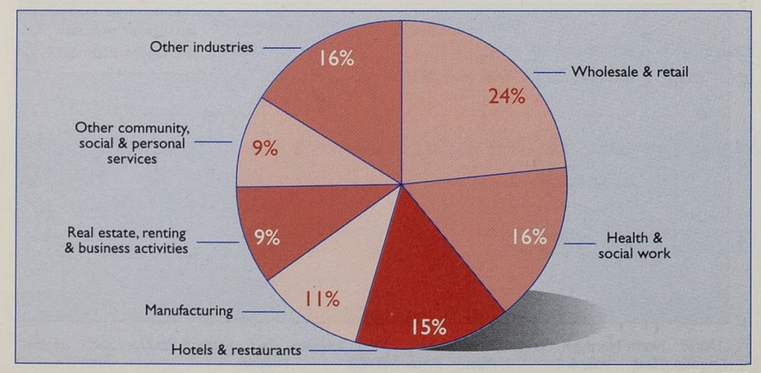
Figure 5 Percentage of low-paid[a] employees by industry;[b] adjusted estimates; United Kingdom; spring 1998



Source: ONS

a Aged 18 to 21 earning below £3.00 per hour or aged 22 and over earning below £3.60 an hour.
b Sample size too small for reliable estimates for mining and quarrying; electricity, gas and water supply; and financial intermediation.

Figure 6 Composition of low-paid[a] employees by industry; adjusted estimates;[b] United Kingdom; spring 1998



Source: ONS

a Aged 18 to 21 earning below £3.00 per hour or aged 22 and over earning below £3.60 an hour.
b Composition based on central estimate.

proportion of low-paid employees than any other region, and the range of estimates for the South East is also below the UK range. Only the North East, Wales and the North West have a range of estimates which is entirely above the UK range.

Analysis by occupation

There is far more variation when considering the incidence of low pay by major occupation group. *Figure 4* shows that three occupation groups stand out as having a very high incidence of low pay. Personal and protective services, sales and other occupations all have an estimate of the percentage of low-paid employees which is more than double the UK estimate. Roughly two-thirds of all low-paid employees work in these three occupations.

Analysis by industry

The industry pattern of low pay is also highly variable. *Figure 5* indicates that hotels and restaurants have by far the highest percentage of low-paid employees. The range of estimates is more than three times higher than the UK average. The range of estimates is also higher than average in other community, social and personal services; agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing; wholesale and retail; and health and social work.

There is still a large number of low-paid employees in industries where the percentage of low-paid employees is not above average. In manufacturing only 4 to 6 per cent of employees are low-paid, but this represents over 200,000 employees. *Figure 6* shows that the number of low-paid is highest in wholesale and retail industries, a little under a quarter of all the low-paid in the UK. There are also large numbers of low-paid employees in health and social work; hotels and restaurants; manufacturing; real estate, renting and business activities; and other community, social and personal services.

Conclusions

In spring 1998 1.9 to 2.4 million employees or 8.4 to 10.4 per cent of employees aged 18 or over in the UK were low-paid. Low pay is defined as

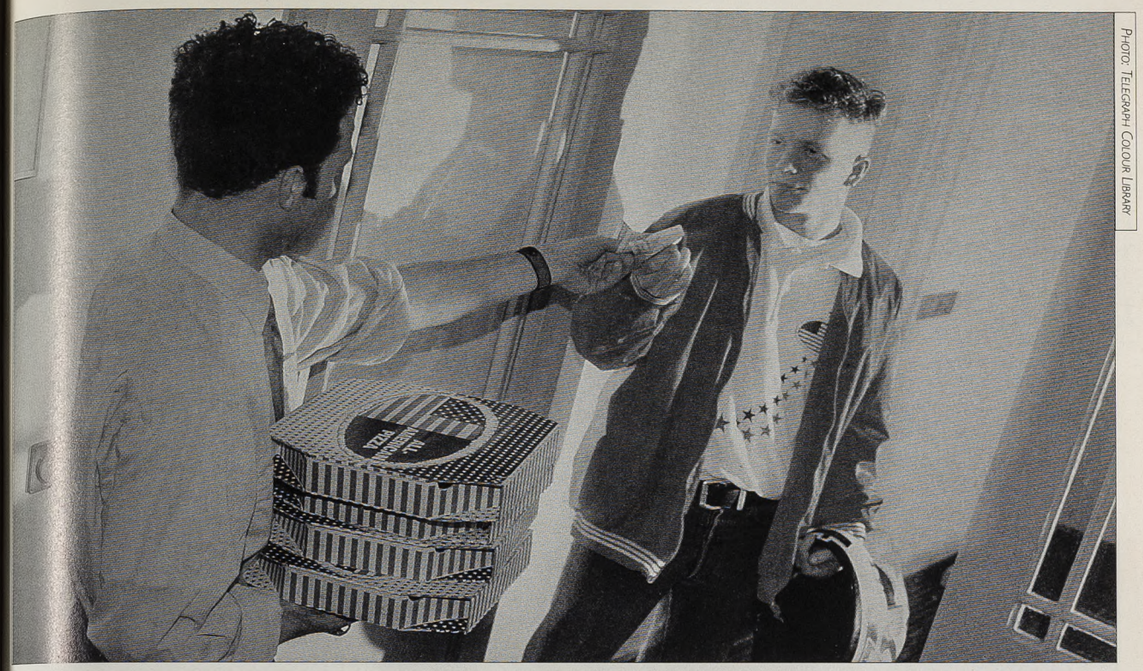


Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

earning below £3.60 an hour for employees aged 22 and over, and earning below £3.00 an hour for employees aged 18 to 21. The incidence of low pay varies considerably by sex, between full-time and part-time, by occupation and by industry. Low-paid employees are typically women, part-timers, employees in personal and protective service, sales and other low-skilled occupations. The percentage of low-paid employees is highest in hotels and restaurants, while the highest number of low-paid employees work in wholesale and retail industries.

Notes

1 An additional rate of £3.20 will apply to those aged over 21 years receiving accredited training during the first six months of employment. Workers aged 16 and 17 and all those on apprenticeships will be exempt. The NMW applies to workers; this is a broader definition than employees and is intended to cover all those who are not genuinely self-employed

2 Wilkinson, D. 'Towards reconciliation of NES and LFS earnings data', pp223-31, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1998.

3 Note that the LFS estimates relate to region of residence, while the NES estimates relate to region of workplace. There may be some differences due to employees commuting between regions. However, the effects on the percentage of low-paid employees are likely to be small.

Further information:

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Technical note

Adjustments to earnings estimates

An outline of adjustments made to hourly earnings data is given in *Table 3*, and a brief summary describing the adjustments is given here. In addition, an indication is given of where improvements and changes to the adjustments presented in May have been made.

Proxy response

Proxy respondents in the LFS tend to understate earnings relative to responses given by individuals about themselves. The effects of proxy responses on earnings have been re-examined. Improved estimates have been produced that are based on pooling data from all quarters of the LFS between spring 1997 and spring 1998. More precise estimates are derived for proxy respondent adjustments which now mean that for spouses, hourly earnings are increased by between 1 and 3 per cent. For responses given by another household member, hourly earnings are increased by between 10 and 13 per cent.

Weekly hours worked

Adjustments to usual weekly hours worked are made for all LFS respondents. These remain unchanged from those presented in May, and range from 0 to 4 per cent.

Multiple jobs

Estimates of the number of second jobs in the LFS show there are 785,000 employees in second jobs. In addition, the Family Resources Survey for 1996-97 indicates there are 80,000 employees with third or fourth jobs. This produces a total estimate of multiple jobs of 865,000.

NES coverage below the PAYE threshold

The NES indicates that 10.3 per cent of employees earn below the weekly PAYE threshold (£80.67 in April 1998). This compares with 16.8 per cent of employees in the LFS after the above adjustments have been made. The distribution of earnings of employees earning below the weekly PAYE threshold from the LFS is used to impute an earnings distribution for employees below PAYE in the NES. The imputed NES sample is then restricted so that 16.8 per cent of employees earn below the PAYE threshold.

Table 3 Source of discrepancy and hourly earnings adjustments

Discrepancy	Adjustment
LFS main jobs, NES all jobs	Include LFS estimates of earnings for second jobs applying the distribution of earnings to the estimated number of multiple jobs from the LFS and FRS
LFS spouse proxies	Lower adjustment: increase hourly earnings by 1 per cent
	Upper adjustment: increase hourly earnings by 3 per cent
LFS other proxies	Lower adjustment: increase hourly earnings by 10 per cent
	Upper adjustment: increase hourly earnings by 13 per cent
Hours worked	Lower: no adjustment
	Upper: lower LFS hours by 4 per cent
NES PAYE coverage	Impute earnings distribution for NES below PAYE from adjusted LFS data

Source: ONS

Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

Patterns of pay: results of the 1998 New Earnings Survey

By **Claire Nichol,** Earnings and Employment Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- Between April 1997 and April 1998 the average gross weekly pay of all full-time employees in Great Britain increased by 4.6 per cent to stand at £384.
- Full-time employees worked on average 40.2 hours per week compared with the average of 19.4 hours worked by part-time employees.
- Earnings of the highest paid employees increased faster than those of the lowest paid.
- Adjusted estimates based on the New Earnings Survey and Labour Force Survey show that between 1.7 and 2.1 million employees (7.4 to 9.1 per cent) – with a central estimate of 1.9 million employees (8.3 per cent) – will be affected by the national minimum wage.
- The industrial sector with the highest average earnings was financial intermediation (£510 per week); at 6.9 per cent, mining and quarrying had the largest increase in the year.
- Average private sector earnings increased at a faster rate than average public sector earnings (5.1 per cent compared with 3.6 per cent).
- Managers and administrators were the occupational major group with the highest average weekly earnings (£571); 'other' occupations (major group 9) had the highest increase in the year to April 1998 (5.4 per cent).
- Regionally, London has by far the highest average weekly earnings (£501) while the North East has the lowest (£339).
- Some 71.8 per cent of non-manual males enjoyed some form of pension coverage compared with just 40.1 per cent of manual females.

PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

The New Earnings Survey is the most comprehensive source of earnings information in Great Britain. This article describes some of the main findings of the 1998 survey.

Introduction

THE NEW Earnings Survey (NES) has been conducted each April since 1970, and is the most detailed and comprehensive source of national information on:

- the *levels* of earnings – separately for manual and non-manual workers and for men and women (the NES also gives information on the growth in earnings, which can be compared with other sources);
- the *make-up* of total earnings – split between basic pay and other components;
- the *distribution* of the earnings of individual employees – the extent to which they are dispersed around the average;
- averages and distributions of *hours worked* – in total and on overtime; and
- pension type – separately for manual and non-manual workers, for men and women and by industry, occupation and age-group.

The first few sections of this article present summary results of the 1998 NES which look at overall averages, make-up and distribution of earnings. While these figures are of interest, they can hide wide variations between different industries, occupations, regions and age groups, and the concluding sections of the article give summary analyses of each of these factors.

Full-time employees

Average gross weekly earnings (including overtime) of all full-time employees on adult rates working a full week in April 1998 were £384. The average working week, for those full-time employees for whom weekly hours were reported, was 40.2 hours, of which 2.3 consisted of paid overtime (see *Table 1*).

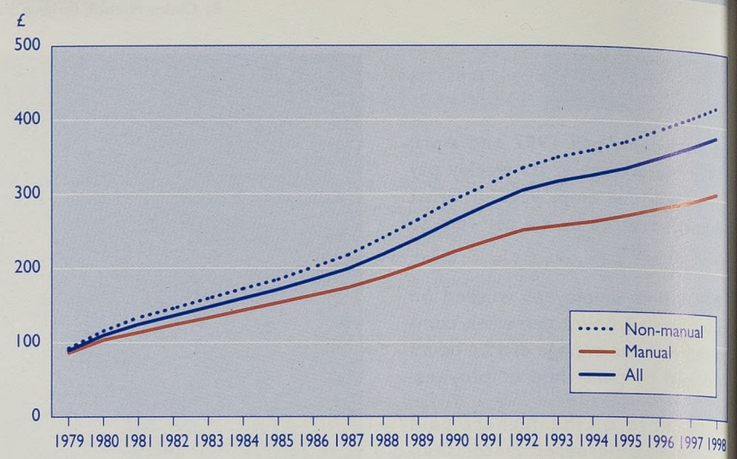
The gap between earnings in manual and non-manual occupations narrowed

slightly in 1998. Average manual earnings (£307 per week) were just over 72 per cent of non-manual (£425). At 44.1 hours, the average working week of manual employees was six hours longer than that of their non-manual counterparts, although almost two-thirds of this difference was due to overtime (see *Figure 1* and *Table 1*).

Average weekly earnings of full-time women were £310, over £115 less than for men. Women worked on average 37.6 hours per week, 4.2 hours less than men, and 52 per cent of this difference can be accounted for by overtime. A more detailed discussion of the relationship between men's and women's earnings is given in the *technical note*.

Average gross hourly earnings, excluding overtime, of all full-time employees were £9.54. Non-manual employees averaged £11.11 per hour, compared with £6.76 earned on average by manuals. Average hourly earnings for women at £8.22 were just over 80 per cent those of men (£10.26). This represents a slight widening of the differential in hourly earnings between the sexes. Overall average *hourly* earnings rose by 4.7 per cent including overtime and 4.6 per cent excluding overtime. *Figure 2* plots average gross hourly earnings (including overtime) from 1986 to 1996 for full-time and part-time men and women.

Figure 1 Average gross weekly earnings, full-time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; April 1979 - April 1998



Source: New Earnings Survey

At 4.2 per cent, women's weekly earnings increased one-third of a percentage point less than men's (4.5 per cent). The 5 per cent increase in average manual weekly earnings outstripped that of non-manual employees by half a percentage point.

The average full-time working week (including overtime), at 40.2 hours, was marginally shorter in April 1998 than in April 1997 (40.3 hours).

Summary of results for part-time employees

Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime, of part-time employees increased by 4.4 per cent between April 1997 and April 1998 to stand at £6.21. This represents a slightly smaller increase compared to full-timers. Earnings of part-time men rose by only 1.9 per cent over the year to stand at £7.11 per hour (compared with the increase of 4.8 per cent seen in the earnings of part-time women). This is not necessarily a result of lower pay but may be a compositional effect with more men working in lower paid industries or occupations. Part-time men's earnings are more likely to produce such compositional effects due to the relatively small number of part-time men in the NES sample.

Hourly earnings of part-time workers were just under two-thirds those of full-time workers. The differential was bigger for men (69 per cent) than for women (74 per cent).

The average number of hours worked by part-timers remained unchanged at 19.4 hours.

Average gross weekly earnings for part-time employees were £125, up 10 per cent on April 1997. Average part-time men's earnings increased by 13.1 per cent over the year to £150, while those of part-time women rose by 9.0 per cent to £120.

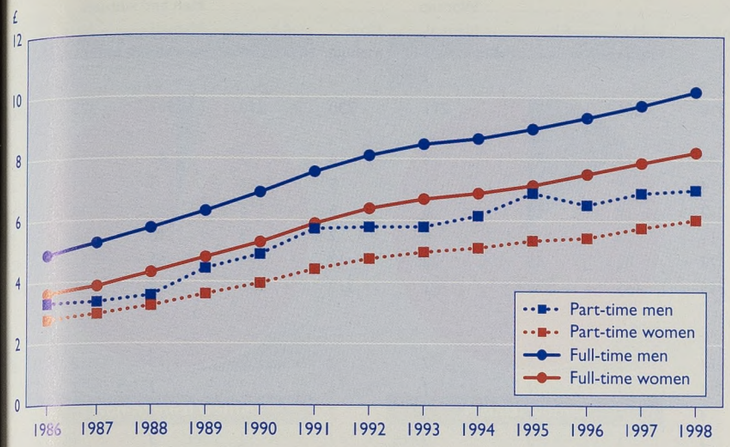
Table 1 shows the increases in full-time gross weekly and gross hourly earnings to be similar over the year to April 1998 (4.6 per cent and 4.7 per cent respectively). There is quite a discrepancy between the corresponding increases for part-time employees, where gross weekly earnings increased by 10 per cent compared with the 4.3 per cent increase seen in gross hourly earnings. Firstly, it should be recognised that weekly and hourly earnings estimates are based on two different samples of employees as hourly earnings can only be calculated for those employees with valid hours. Secondly, the percentage of full-time men with weekly pay is almost identical to that of full-time males with hourly pay for both 1997 and 1998. However, if we consider the part-time sample, we see that the proportion of men with gross weekly earnings increased by one percentage point more than the proportion of men with gross hourly earnings over the year to April 1998. As men have higher average gross earnings than women, this contributes to the higher increase in average weekly pay of part-timers than that in average hourly earnings.

Table 1 Levels of average pay and hours in April 1998 and increases since April 1997; Great Britain

Employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence	Full-time									Part-time
	Men			Women			Men and women			
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	All
Average gross weekly earnings (£)	328	506	427	211	330	310	307	425	384	125
Increase since April 1997 (per cent)	*4.6*	*4.7*	*4.5*	*5.1*	*3.9*	*4.2*	*5.0*	*4.5*	*4.6*	*10.0*
Average gross hourly earnings										
Including overtime pay and hours (£)	7.30	12.90	10.20	5.23	8.90	8.23	6.96	11.11	9.53	6.19
Increase since April 1997 (per cent)	*4.9*	*4.6*	*4.7*	*5.2*	*4.0*	*4.4*	*5.1*	*4.5*	*4.7*	*4.3*
Average gross hourly earnings										
Excluding overtime pay and hours (£)	7.10	12.94	10.26	5.14	8.89	8.22	6.76	11.11	9.54	6.21
Increase since April 1997 (per cent)	*4.7*	*4.5*	*4.5*	*5.2*	*3.9*	*4.4*	*5.0*	*4.4*	*4.6*	*4.4*
Average total weekly hours	45.0	39.1	41.7	40.2	37.0	37.6	44.1	38.1	40.2	19.4
Change since April 1997 (hours)	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average weekly overtime hours	5.3	1.2	3.0	2.1	0.6	0.9	4.7	0.9	2.3	1.2
Change since April 1997 (hours)	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0

Source: New Earnings Survey

Figure 2 Average gross hourly earnings, employees on adult rates; Great Britain; April 1986 - April 1998



Source: New Earnings Survey

Make-up of pay

The NES divides total gross earnings into five components: overtime, profit-related payments, other payments by results/incentive payments, premium payments for shift work, and the residual – which can be referred to in shorthand as basic pay. The first four elements vary by type of worker. For manual men they accounted for £73 (22.3 per cent) of the average gross earnings compared to just £17 (5.2 per cent) of non-manual women's average gross weekly pay. Overall, total additional payments fell slightly over the year from April 1997 to stand at 11 per cent of average gross weekly pay (see *Table 2* and *Figure 3*).

Almost half of all manual employees worked paid overtime compared with just over one-sixth of non-manual workers. Just under 9 per cent of all manual employees received profit-related payments – slightly lower than the corresponding proportion of non-manual employees. A little under a quarter of manual workers received other incentive payments compared with just over one-tenth of non-manual workers. Just over one in five manual workers received shift premia compared with just 6 per cent of non-manual workers.

Among the 28 per cent of workers who worked overtime the average weekly overtime payment was £73 and average weekly overtime hours were 7.9. The average profit-related payment (for those who received profit-related pay) was £41 per week.

A higher proportion of employees received regular rather than irregular profit-related payments (9 per cent and 2 per cent respectively) with regular payments marginally lower than irregular payments.

Just over 15 per cent of workers received other incentive payments, averaging £80 per week. Three times as many manual workers received regular as opposed to irregular incentive payments, while more non-manual employees received irregular incentive payments. The payments for all full-time workers were higher for irregular payments (£85) than for regular payments (£70).

Just under one-eighth of workers received some form of shift premium, averaging £46 per week (see *Table 2*).

Table 2 **Make-up of average gross weekly pay; April 1998; Great Britain**

Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence	Men			Women			Men and women		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Average gross weekly earnings (£)	328	506	427	211	330	310	307	425	384
of which:									
overtime payments (£)	47	14	28	14	6	7	41	10	21
profit-related payments (£)	4	5	5	2	3	3	3	4	4
other incentive etc. payments (£)	12	19	16	6	6	6	11	13	12
shift etc. premium payments (£)	11	3	7	6	2	3	10	3	5
all additions (£)	73	41	55	28	17	19	65	30	42
basic and all other payments (£)	255	465	372	182	313	290	242	395	342
As a percentage of average gross weekly earnings									
overtime payments	14	3	7	7	2	2	13	2	5
profit-related payments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
other incentive etc. payments	4	4	4	3	2	2	4	3	3
shift etc. premium payments	3	1	2	3	1	1	3	1	1
all additions	22	8	13	14	5	6	21	7	11
basic and all other payments	78	92	87	87	95	94	79	93	89
Percentage of employees who received									
overtime payments	53	19	34	31	15	18	49	17	28
profit-related payments	9	12	11	7	10	9	9	11	10
in each pay period	8	10	9	6	8	8	8	9	9
less often than each pay period	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
other incentive etc. payments	24	13	18	16	9	11	23	11	15
in each pay period	19	6	12	12	4	5	18	5	9
less often than each pay period	6	8	7	4	6	6	6	7	7
shift etc. premium payments	22	6	13	17	7	9	21	6	12
Average weekly payment (£) of those who received									
overtime payments	88	72	83	46	38	40	83	58	73
profit-related payments	39	46	43	28	36	35	37	42	41
in each pay period	39	42	41	29	35	34	38	39	39
less often than each pay period	28	51	43	20	38	35	27	46	40
other incentive etc. payments	50	145	88	39	58	53	49	112	80
in each pay period	50	131	72	41	74	60	49	112	70
less often than each pay period	39	148	105	25	47	44	37	106	85
shift etc. premium payments	50	51	50	35	35	35	48	43	46

Source: New Earnings Survey

Distribution of earnings

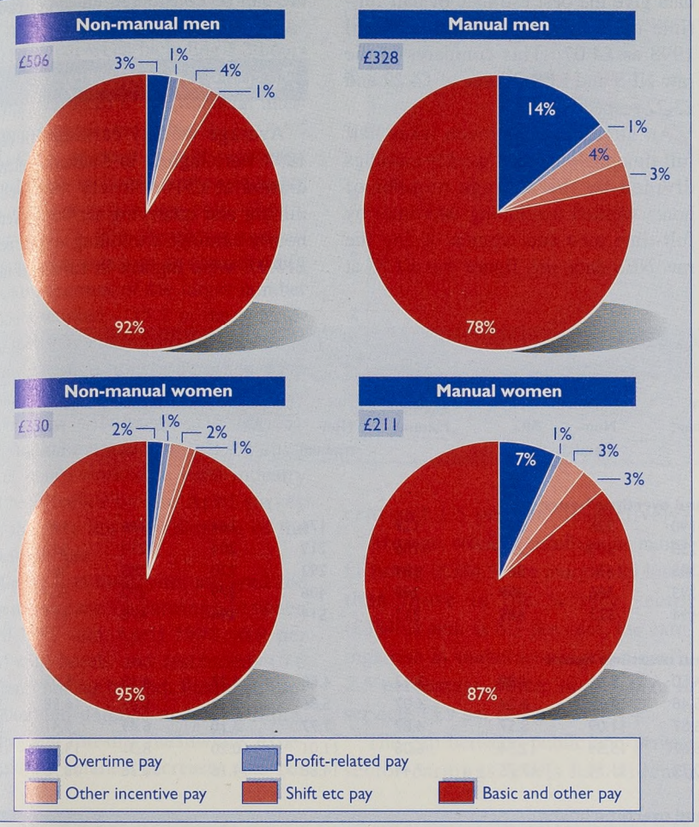
Figure 4 displays the distribution of gross weekly earnings among full-time employees in the NES sample.

The median level of earnings (the level above and below which 50 per cent of the sample fell) was £327 per week. This is lower than the average (or mean), since the latter is boosted by the relatively small number of people at the top end of the distribution with extremely high earnings. At the bottom of the distribution, one-tenth of employees earned less than £182 per week, whereas at the top, 10 per cent earned more than £618 (see *Table 3*).

The ratio between these two numbers – just under 3.4 in April 1998 – gives a measure of the dispersion of weekly earnings. The spread was greatest for non-manual males, where the top decile was 3.7 times the bottom decile, and smallest for manual females (2.4 times). For hourly earnings, the pattern is similar. The ratio of the highest to the lowest decile for all employees is 3.6 including overtime, again with non-manual males showing the greatest spread (the top decile was 3.9 times the bottom decile) and manual females showing the least spread (2.2 times).

In the year to April 1998, the dispersion of earnings widened as weekly earnings increased by 4.0 per cent at the bottom decile and by 4.8 per cent at the top. Earnings at the top end of the distribution increased in real terms and earnings of the lowest paid rose on a par with the Retail Prices Index (RPI). *Figure 5* shows the pattern of growth in earnings and the RPI since 1986.

Figure 3 Components of average gross weekly pay, full-time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; April 1998



Source: New Earnings Survey

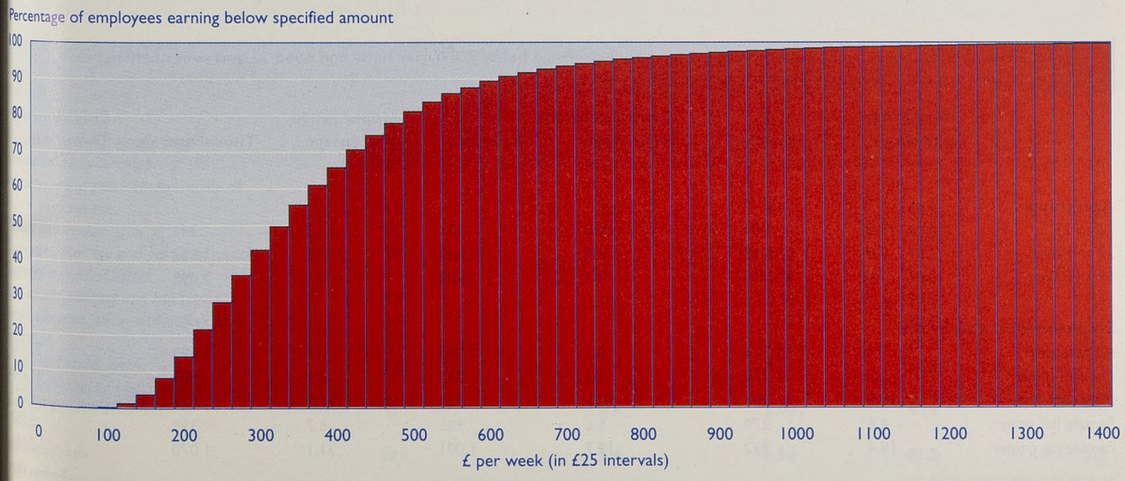
The NES can also be used to estimate the proportion of employees earning below specific amounts. Certain amounts are of interest because of their relationship to overall mean or median earnings. Such figures can be used, among other things, as useful indicators of the effect of the introduction of a minimum wage.

The national minimum wage

Following the publication of the first report by the Low Pay Commission, the national minimum wage will be set, in broad terms, at £3.60 for employees aged 22 or over and £3.00 for those aged 18 to 21.[1] Using published forecasts of inflation, we can deduce the 1998 equivalent of these values; at April 1998 prices these are £3.50 and £2.90 respectively.

An article in the May edition of *Labour Market Trends* ('Towards reconciliation of NES and LFS earnings data', pp223-31) sets out a methodology for adjusting the NES and the LFS data for known biases. Examples of these are the under-representation in the NES of those earning below the PAYE threshold and the bias caused by proxy respondents in the LFS. This method gives the best current estimate

Figure 4 Cumulative distribution of gross weekly earnings, full-time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; April 1998



Source: New Earnings Survey

of the number of employees likely to be affected by the minimum wage.

Table 4 shows that between 1.7 million and 2.1 million employees aged 18 or over (7.4 to 9.1 per cent) – with a central estimate of 1.9 million employees (8.3 per cent) – will be affected by the minimum wage. Of these, between 201,000 and 241,000 employees aged 18 to 21 (12.8 to 15.3 per cent) and between 1.5 million and 1.9 million aged 22 or over (7.0 to 8.6 per cent) will benefit.

Some proponents of a minimum wage have argued that it should be set at a level equivalent to half male median earnings. Adjusted NES and LFS data give the best estimate of half full-time male hourly earnings at April 1998 as £4.07.[2] This compares to the raw NES and LFS figures of £4.29 and £3.77 respectively.

An alternative approach takes half full-time male median weekly earnings divided by the average number of hours worked (excluding overtime) by full-time men and women. Using the raw NES data, this figure was £4.78 at April 1998. It is not possible to derive an estimate based on this formula using the new methodology but the NES figure can be considered an upper bound.

Results by industry

Average weekly earnings in April 1998 were highest in financial intermediation at £510, closely followed by mining and quarrying (£506). Average hourly earnings excluding overtime, at £13.97, were highest in financial intermediation with mining and quarrying (£11.52) almost £2.50 behind. The weekly earnings in mining are boosted by significantly longer hours as employees in this sector worked on average 45.2 hours per week including 5.3 hours overtime, compared with just 36.5 hours (1 hour overtime) in the financial intermediation sector (see *Table 5*).

At £255, average weekly earnings were lowest in hotels and restaurants with those in agriculture only slightly better at £275. The figure for agriculture, as with mining, is considerably raised on account of the larger number of hours worked – 45.2 in the agricultural sector as against 40.8 in the hotel sector. Average hourly earnings were actually lower in the agricultural sector (£5.93) than in the hotel sector (£6.23).

It should be noted here that the number of hours worked in each industry will be affected by the April survey date and may not be indicative of the annual average.

Mining and quarrying enjoyed the largest increase in earnings between April 1997 and April 1998 (6.9 per cent) with hotels and restaurants (6.8 per cent) not far behind. Public administration and defence and agriculture, hunting and forestry, meanwhile, experienced the smallest increases (0.5 per cent and 1.5 per cent respectively).

Average weekly earnings in manufacturing (£384.5) are marginally lower than those in the service sector (£384.6) and, at 6.3 per cent, the earnings rise in manufacturing was nearly 2.5 percentage points higher than in services (3.9 per cent).

The gap between public and private sector earnings levels has widened slightly in 1998. Public sector earnings stood at £379.4 compared with private sector earnings of £386.9 in April 1998. The private sector also fared better in the pay increase stakes, up 5.1 per cent compared with the average public sector increase of 3.6 per cent.

The broad industrial groupings described above can hide substantial variation within the sectors. The scale

Table 3 Distribution of pay; Great Britain; April 1998

Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence	Men			Women			Men and women		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Gross weekly earnings including overtime pay and overtime hours:									
10 per cent earned less than (£)	190	226	204	129	176	161	166	193	182
25 per cent earned less than (£)	238	309	265	156	219	204	214	252	236
50 per cent earned less than (£)	305	431	363	194	292	270	283	361	327
25 per cent earned more than (£)	393	586	499	249	406	379	372	502	456
10 per cent earned more than (£)	494	823	685	313	514	494	476	692	618
Gross hourly earnings including overtime pay and overtime hours:									
10 per cent earned less than (£)	4.50	5.62	4.88	3.43	4.68	4.22	4.13	5.02	4.58
25 per cent earned less than (£)	5.48	7.79	6.24	4.02	5.86	5.32	5.07	6.58	5.85
50 per cent earned less than (£)	6.87	11.09	8.57	4.87	7.77	7.10	6.49	9.41	8.00
25 per cent earned more than (£)	8.67	15.54	12.34	6.08	11.01	10.20	8.31	13.56	11.55
10 per cent earned more than (£)	10.72	21.74	17.75	7.44	14.88	14.16	10.36	18.76	16.38
Gross hourly earnings excluding overtime pay and overtime hours:									
10 per cent earned less than (£)	4.38	5.54	4.75	3.40	4.64	4.18	4.05	4.99	4.50
25 per cent earned less than (£)	5.31	7.71	6.10	4.00	5.83	5.27	4.96	6.53	5.76
50 per cent earned less than (£)	6.69	11.03	8.42	4.81	7.72	7.06	6.33	9.35	7.90
25 per cent earned more than (£)	8.46	15.48	12.27	5.99	10.98	10.15	8.13	13.49	11.50
10 per cent earned more than (£)	10.51	21.73	17.73	7.37	14.88	14.15	10.17	18.73	16.33

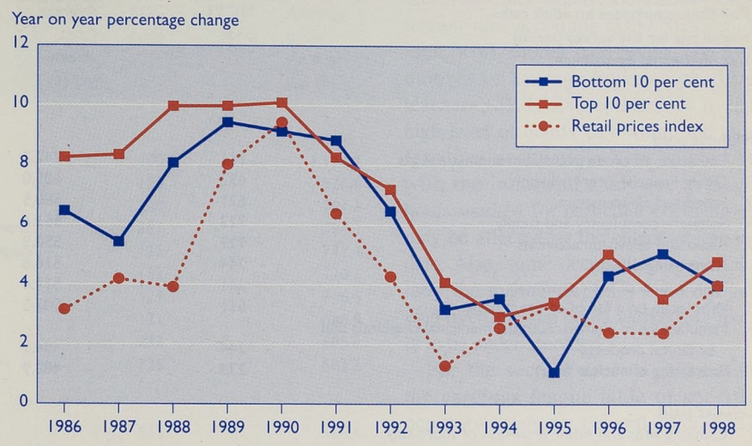
Source: New Earnings Survey

Table 4 Number and percentage of employees, aged 18-21 earning below £2.90 per hour and aged 22 and over earning below £3.50 per hour; United Kingdom; spring 1998

	Lower range		Central estimate		Upper range		Employment
	Percentage	Thousands	Percentage	Thousands	Percentage	Thousands	Thousands
Age-group							
18 to 21	12.8	201	14.0	221	15.3	241	1,575
22 and over	7.0	1,513	7.8	1,683	8.6	1,852	21,481
18 and over	7.4	1,714	8.3	1,903	9.1	2,093	23,056
Employment status by sex							
All persons	7.4	1,714	8.3	1,903	9.1	2,093	23,056
Male full-time	2.8	310	3.2	357	3.7	403	11,018
Male part-time	19.5	201	20.5	211	21.5	221	1,031
Female full-time	4.6	270	5.6	335	6.7	398	5,937
Female part-time	18.4	932	19.7	1,001	21.1	1,070	5,068

Source: ONS

Figure 5 Earnings growth in top and bottom deciles; Great Britain; 1986-1998



Source: New Earnings Survey

Table 5 Average gross weekly earnings by industrial sector; Great Britain; April 1998

Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence	Average gross weekly pay (£)	Percentage increase April 1997-April 1998	Average hourly pay excluding overtime (£)	Average total weekly hours	Average weekly overtime hours
Industry sector (SIC 92)					
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	275	1.5	5.93	45.2	4.7
Mining and quarrying	506	6.9	11.52	45.2	5.3
Manufacturing	384	6.3	9.10	41.8	3.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	463	1.7	11.42	40.0	2.9
Construction	372	3.1	8.33	44.6	4.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles etc.	338	5.4	8.29	40.9	1.8
Hotels and restaurants	255	6.8	6.23	40.8	1.2
Transport, storage and communication	383	3.6	8.52	44.5	4.9
Financial intermediation	510	3.2	13.97	36.5	1.0
Real estate, renting and business	437	6.1	10.96	39.9	1.4
Public administration and defence;	380	0.5	9.92	38.1	1.1
Education	387	2.4	11.00	35.2	0.5
Health and social work	338	3.4	8.77	38.4	1.1
Other community, social and personal service activities	365	6.6	8.99	40.3	1.6
All industries	**384**	**4.6**	**9.54**	**40.2**	**2.3**

Source: New Earnings Survey

Table 6 Highest and lowest paid industry groups; Great Britain; April 1998

Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence	SIC 92 code	Average gross weekly pay (£)
Highest paid		
1 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	111	742.7
2 Other financial intermediation	652	605.0
3 Scheduled air transport	621	580.5
4 Software consultancy and supply	722	551.6
5 Radio and television activities	922	550.9
6 Advertising	744	516.6
7 Manufacture of basic chemicals	241	511.4
8 Wholesale on a fee of contract basis	511	507.5
9 Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products	244	494.9
10 Processing of nuclear fuel	233	488.9
Lowest paid		
1 Camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation	552	228.6
2 Manufacture of other wearing apparel and accessories	182	231.9
3 Manufacture of footwear	193	239.5
4 Restaurants	553	240.8
5 Bars	554	248.7
6 Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	522	253.5
7 Hotels	551	257.2
8 Growing of crops combined with farming of animals (mixed farming)	013	262.4
9 Agricultural and animal husbandry service activities, except veterinary activities	014	266.1
10 Compulsory social security activities	753	273.4

Source: New Earnings Survey

of NES, however, allows more detailed industrial analyses. For example, it is possible to identify the highest and lowest paid industry groups (three digit SIC 92). Such analyses reveal that in addition to those employees in specific industries within mining and quarrying and financial intermediation, workers involved in scheduled air transport (£581 per week), software consultancy and supply (£552) and radio and television (£551 per week) were among the highest paid (see *Table 6*).

Various branches of the agricultural and hotel and restaurant sectors make up much of the bottom ten paid industries. Those workers employed on campsites and in other provision of short-stay accommodation were the lowest paid of all, earning on average £229 per week.

Results by occupation

As expected, the occupational major group with the highest average weekly earnings was managers and administrators (£571 per week), followed by professional occupations (£525 per week). Average hourly earnings were slightly higher in the latter group, £14.77 compared with £14.65, but weekly earnings of managers and administrators were boosted by their longer working week – 39 hours compared with 35.7 hours for those in professional occupations (see *Table 7*).

Average weekly and hourly earnings were lowest among 'other' occupations (major group 9), which are generally acknowledged to be low-paid. This group includes all non-managerial agricultural occupations along with similar occupations in industries such as mining, construction and transport. Within the service sector, relevant occupations are messengers, porters, cleaners, etc.

Average earnings were generally higher in the non-manual occupational groups, although the average for craft and related occupations (manual) at £349 per week exceeded by far the £266 earned by employees in the clerical and secretarial group and the £297 earned by those employed in sales occupations.

The largest increase in weekly pay (5.4 per cent) since 1997 was observed for those in the 'other' occupations; at the other end of the scale, at 3.8 per cent, sales occupations experienced the smallest average increase.

Table 7 Average gross weekly earnings by occupational major group; Great Britain; April 1998

Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence	Average gross weekly pay (£)	Percentage increase April 1997-April 1998	Average hourly pay excluding overtime (£)	Average total weekly hours	Average weekly overtime hours
Occupational group (SOC)					
Managers and administrators	571	5.2	14.65	39.0	0.5
Professional occupations	525	4.3	14.77	35.7	0.6
Associate professional and technical	457	4.2	11.78	38.2	1.0
Clerical and secretarial occupations	269	4.2	6.94	38.4	1.3
Craft and related occupations	349	4.8	7.70	43.8	4.7
Personal and protective service occupations	286	4.6	6.93	40.9	1.9
Sales occupations	291	3.8	7.38	39.2	1.0
Plant and machine operatives	315	5.2	6.81	45.1	5.5
Other occupations	263	5.4	5.82	44.0	4.9
All occupations	**384**	**4.6**	**9.54**	**40.2**	2.3

Source: New Earnings Survey

Table 8 Highest and lowest paid occupations; Great Britain; April 1998

Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence	SOC code	Average gross weekly pay (£)
Highest paid		
1 General administrators; national government	100	1,116.9
2 Treasurers and company financial managers	120	976.5
3 Medical practitioners	220	901.2
4 Underwriters, claims assessors, brokers, investment	361	794.3
5 Organisation and methods and work study managers	125	743.4
6 Police officers (inspector and above)	152	720.1
7 Advertising and public relations managers	123	716.6
8 Marketing and sales managers	121	686.9
9 Education officers, school inspectors	232	685.6
10 Computer systems and data processing managers	126	683.2
Lowest paid		
1 Kitchen porters, hands	952	166.8
2 Bar staff	622	175.7
3 Hairdressers, barbers	660	175.9
4 Retail cash desk and check-out operators	721	176.2
5 Petrol pump forecourt attendants	722	178.9
6 Waiters, waitresses	621	182.0
7 Counterhands, catering assistants	953	185.0
8 Launderers, dry cleaners, pressers	673	187.1
9 Other childcare and related occupations n.e.c.	659	190.9
10 Sewing machinists, menders, darners and embroiderers	553	195.2

Source: New Earnings Survey

The longest average working week was recorded among plant and machine operatives, who worked on average 45.1 hours per week including 5.5 hours overtime. Those in the professional occupations worked the shortest hours (35.7) with 0.6 hours paid overtime. However, this group does include the teaching profession who, according to the NES definition, work shorter paid hours. The low number of average hours worked by teachers (31.8) also contributes to the high level of hourly pay within the professional occupations as a whole. As with the industrial analyses, average hours worked for particular occupations may be affected by the choice of survey date. Also, some occupations – particularly the managerial ones – do not get paid overtime and hours worked are likely to be under-recorded.

For the second year in succession the earnings league table of specific occupations shows general administrators; national government (Assistant Secretary/ Grade 5 and above) to be at the top, earning £1,116.9 per week. Their nearest challengers, treasurers and company financial managers, earn on average £976.5 per week. It should be noted that there are higher paid occupations, but there were not enough employees in our sample to produce reliable results for these occupations. There are no surprises at the other end of the scale with kitchen porters (£166.8) and bar staff (£175.7) the lowest paid of all full-time adult employees (see *Table 8*).

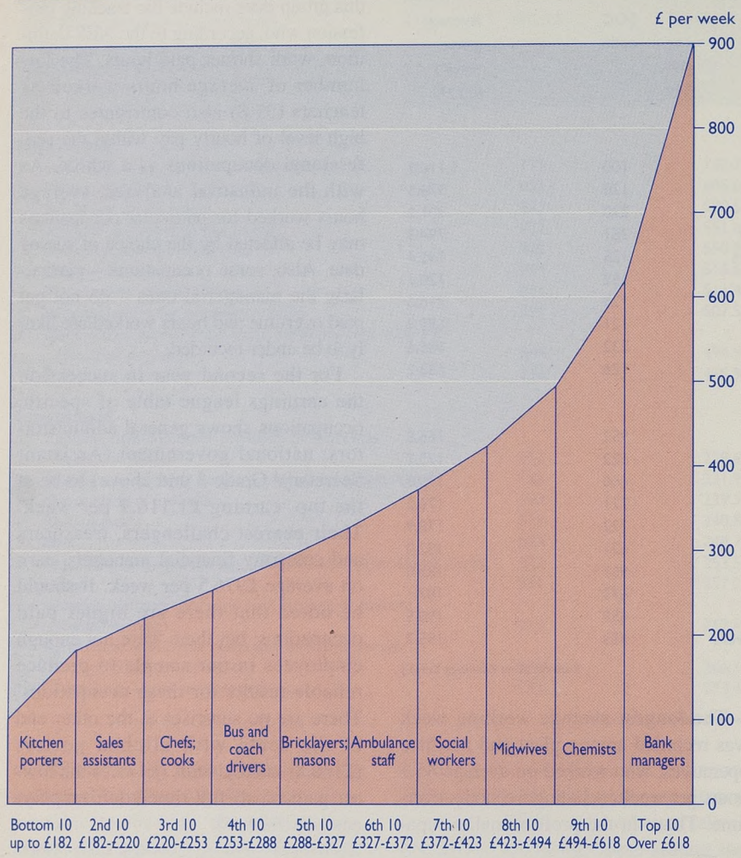
Table 9 Proportion of people in pension schemes by employment category; Great Britain; April 1998

Per cent

Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence	Contracted out			Not contracted out		Contracted out and not contracted out			Total in all listed pensions categories
	Salary-related pension scheme only	Money purchase pension scheme only	Group personal pension arrangement only	Occupational pension scheme only	Group personal pension arrangement only	Contracted out salary-related pension scheme and not contracted out occupational pension scheme	Contracted out money purchase pension scheme and not contracted out occupational pension scheme	Contracted out personal pension arrangement and not contracted out occupational pension scheme	
Non-manual males	49.5	6.5	2.8	6.1	5.2	0.6	0.7	0.3	*71.8*
Manual males	34.3	6.0	1.9	5.0	4.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	*53.1*
All males	42.8	6.3	2.4	5.6	4.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	*63.5*
Non-manual females	53.3	4.0	1.8	4.4	3.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	*68.3*
Manual females	25.9	4.1	1.6	4.4	2.8	0.4	0.7	0.2	*40.1*
All females	48.6	4.1	1.7	4.4	3.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	*63.4*
All non-manual	51.3	5.4	2.3	5.3	4.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	*70.2*
All manual	32.8	5.7	1.8	4.9	4.0	0.5	0.7	0.2	*50.8*
All	**44.9**	**5.5**	**2.2**	**5.2**	**4.3**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**0.3**	***63.5***

Source: New Earnings Survey

Figure 6 Typical occupations in each decile range of gross weekly earnings; Great Britain; April 1998



Source: New Earnings Survey

A useful picture of the entire occupational distribution of weekly earnings can be obtained by considering each decile range separately and selecting an occupation whose average earnings (for men and women together) fall within that range and who can be considered typical of that tenth of the earnings distribution (see *Figure 6*). The graph follows broadly the pattern of *Table 7* with those in managerial positions commanding higher salaries than those in professional occupations, etc.

Results by region

As might be expected, London topped the list in terms of regional average earnings with £501 in April 1998. This is largely due to the fact that a large proportion of London's labour force is employed in higher-paying industries and occupations and also because many employees are entitled to allowances for working in the capital. Outside the South East, the Eastern region, with average weekly earnings of £379, fared better than all other regions, where average earnings ranged from £339 to £362 (see *Figure 7*).

Employees in the West Midlands experienced the largest increases in average earnings (6.4 per cent), followed by the South East (6.0 per cent). The South West, on the other hand, experienced the smallest rise (3.3 per cent), followed by the North East's 3.6 per cent.

It should be noted here that earnings comparisons take no account of differing price levels between regions and therefore do not indicate differences in the standard of living. Neither do they take account of the different mix of occupations and therefore cannot be used to claim that pay for like work is different. A region could have a lower level of average earnings than another if it has a higher proportion of employees in industries or occupations with relatively lower earnings.[3]

Results by age group

As in previous years, average weekly earnings were observed to climb steadily with age to reach a maximum of £425.1 per week for 40 to 49-year-olds and decline thereafter. A similar pattern was observed for hourly earnings.

The largest increase between April 1997 and April 1998 was recorded among the 50 to 59-year-olds whose weekly earnings increased by 6.2 per cent to stand at £407.3. The smallest increase occurred in the 60 to 64 age group, where average earnings rose by 2.4 per cent to stand at £350.7 (see *Figure 8*).

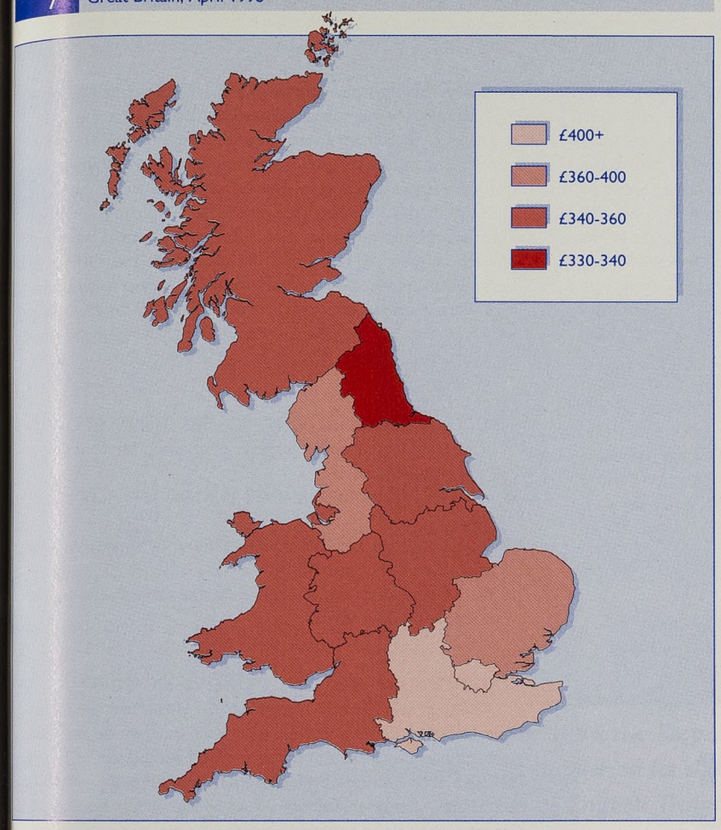
There was little difference in the hourly working patterns of the various age groups with the exception of those employees aged over 60, whose average working week was over 41 hours. The age groups 60 to 64 and 65 years and over, however, are primarily made up of men, who generally work longer hours than women.

It should be noted here that the number of young people in the NES has fallen over recent years, representing demographic decline, increasing proportions in education and non-inclusion of employees who do not appear in the tax records from which the sample is drawn as they earn less than the tax threshold.

Results by pension category

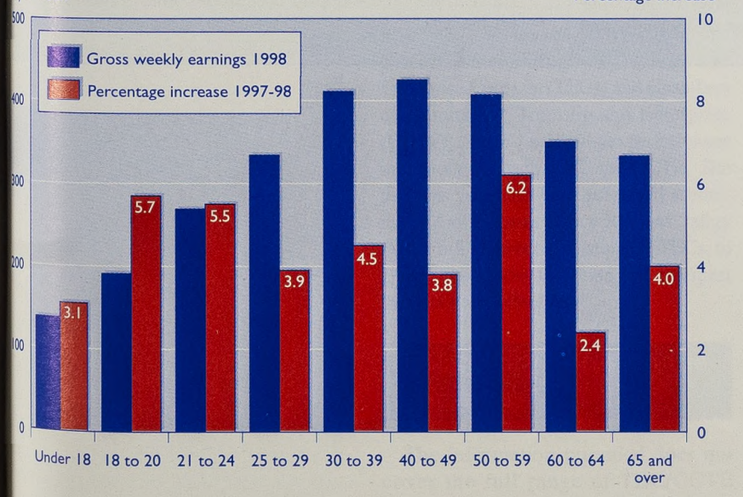
The NES also collects information on employees' pension type.[4] The most popular type of pension coverage was salary-related pension scheme only, with over half of non-manual employees contributing towards this type of pension. Overall, almost two-thirds of employees enjoy some sort of pension coverage. At one end of the scale, over 70 per cent of non-manual males contribute towards a pension, compared with just two-fifths of manual females (see *Table 9*).

Figure 7 Average gross weekly earnings by Government Office Region; Great Britain; April 1998



Source: New Earnings Survey

Figure 8 Average gross weekly earnings by age group; full-time employees; Great Britain; April 1998



Source: New Earnings Survey

Notes

1. In addition, a rate of £3.20 will apply to those aged over 21 years receiving accredited training during the first six months. Workers aged 16 and 17 and all those on apprenticeships will be exempt. The national minimum wage applies to workers, which is a broader definition than employees, and is intended to cover all those who are not genuinely self-employed.
2. Certain pay components such as shift and overtime premia are to be excluded from the calculation of the minimum wage; if calculated on an identical basis, this figure would be smaller.
3. To take account of local government re-organisation, analyses by unitary authority will be available in Parts A and E of the NES. Part E will also include analyses by TEC/LEC areas, Travel-to-Work Areas, parliamentary constituencies and local authorities.
4. An article in the October 1998 issue of *Labour Market Trends*, 'New Earnings Survey data on occupational pension provision', pp499-505, gives the results of the question in the 1997 NES about pension provision.

Further information:

The full results for Great Britain are being published in six parts, A to F, by ONS in *New Earnings Survey* 1998. In December 1998 a volume containing key UK results will also be published alongside volumes E and F. The figures generally relate to full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence (see *technical note*). Last year's results can be found in *Labour Market Trends*, November 1997, pp469-78.

Technical note

The New Earnings Survey 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. (A similar survey is carried out in Northern Ireland by the Department of Economic Development. Key UK results will be published on 17 December.) 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 is 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 that 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 £80.67 per week in April 1998) are excluded which covers mainly women with part-time jobs and a small proportion of young people. Details of the achieved sampling fractions, based on estimates of employee jobs at March 1998, are shown in *Table 10*.

Table 10 **Achieved NES sampling fractions based on estimates of employee jobs in March 1998; Great Britain**

		Number	Per cent
Male	Part-time	7,826	0.58
	Full-time	73,993	0.74
Female	Part-time	33,472	0.63
	Full-time	42,554	0.72

The survey does not cover the self-employed. In 1998, the information related to the pay period that included 22 April.

The earnings information collected relates to *gross pay* before tax, national insurance or other deductions, and generally excludes payments in kind. It is restricted to earnings relating to the survey pay period, and so excludes payments of arrears from another period made during the survey period; any payments due as a result of a pay settlement but not yet paid at the time of the survey will also be excluded.

Most of the NES analyses relate to employees on adult rates whose earnings for the survey pay period were not *affected by absence*. Thus, they do *not* include the earnings of those who did not work a full week, and those whose earnings were reduced because of sickness, short-time working, etc. Nor do they include the earnings of young people not on adult rates of pay).

Factors contributing to earnings growth

The increase in average earnings from one year to the next reflects several factors:

- pay settlements implemented between the April survey dates;
- changes in the amount of overtime and other payments relative to basic pay;
- the structural effects of changes in the composition of the employed labour force.

Earnings of women relative to men

Although average hourly earnings provide a useful comparison between men's and women's earnings, they do not indicate differences in rates of pay for comparable jobs. This is because such averages reflect the different employment characteristics of women and men, such as the proportions in different occupations and their length of time in jobs. The fact that women are more concentrated than men in non-manual occupations raises their overall average pay relative to men's; the average hourly earnings excluding overtime of non-manual women is higher than that of manual men. However, among both manual and non-manual workers women are concentrated in lower paid occupations which reduces their relative pay.

Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

TEC/CCTE performance indicators 1997-98

By the **Management Information and Systems Unit**, Department for Education and Employment

Key points

- For every 100 leavers from work-based training for young people, 62 NVQs were gained, compared with 57 last year.
- For every 100 leavers from work-based training for adults, 46 jobs were obtained compared with 45 the year before.
- The number of companies recognised as an 'Investor in People' continues to increase. Progress towards the year 2000 target for companies with 200 or more employees and companies with 50 or more employees is nearly at the halfway mark.
- The new equal opportunities indicators show very nearly parity for disadvantaged young people in achieving NVQs compared with those not disadvantaged. The situation for adults in gaining a job shows that there is still a small gap between the percentage of disadvantaged trainees who gain a job (42 per cent) and other trainees who gain a job (45 per cent).

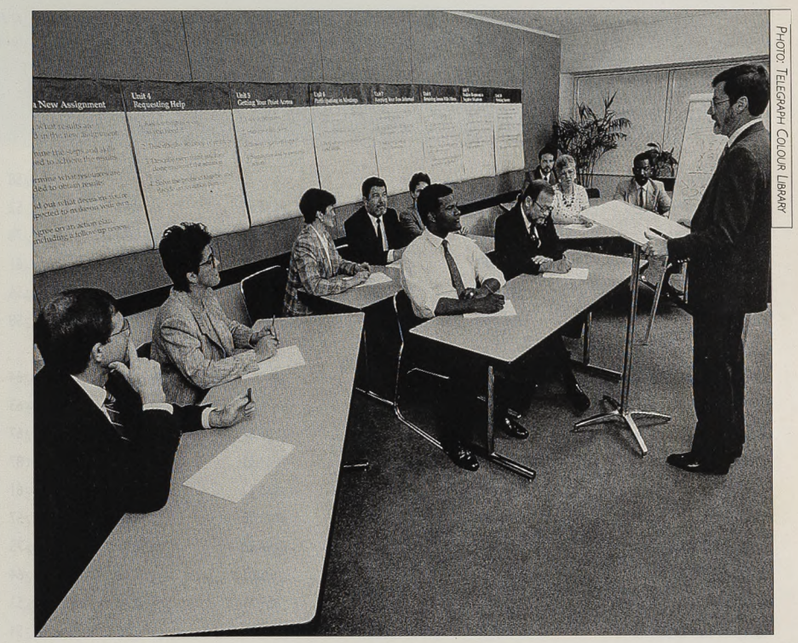


PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

On 6 October 1998 the Department for Education and Employment published its sixth annual booklet about the performance of English Training and Enterprise Councils and Chambers of Commerce, Training and Enterprise, measured on certain key indicators.

ON 6 October 1998 the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) published its sixth annual booklet about the performance of English Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) and Chambers of Commerce, Training and Enterprise (CCTEs). *Table 1* sets out the performance indicators for each TEC and CCTE. The data this year have been presented according to Government Office Regions, rather than a full alphabetical listing by TECs, to enable the reader to locate and interpret the data more effectively.

Explanatory notes on the indicators

The information provided does not cover the full range of TEC/CCTE activities. It is restricted to the following mainstream programmes which are funded by central government:

- work-based training for young people (Youth Training, Youth Credits, Modern Apprenticeships and National Traineeships);
- work-based training for adults; and
- Investors in People.

Performance indicators relating to work-based training for young people

NVQs per 100 leavers

This indicator shows the number of National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) achieved by trainees expressed as a percentage of leavers. The calculation is the total number of NVQs divided

Table 1 TEC/CCTE performance indicators; England; 1997-98

TEC/CCTE by Government Office Region	Key facts				Work-based training for young people (Modern Apprenticeships and other training opportunities)			Work-based training for adults			Investors in People – recognition as percentage of year 2000 target				TEC/CCTE by Government Office Region
	Working population	Annual average unemployment rate (%)	Participation in full-time education for 16-year-olds (%)	Ethnic minority groups as percentage of working population (%)	NVQs per 100 leavers	Change from 1996-97	Ratio of disadvantaged to non-disadvantaged leavers with one or more NVQs	Jobs per 100 leavers	Change from 1996-97	Ratio of disadvantaged to non-disadvantaged leavers who gained a job	Medium/large companies (with 50+ employees)	Increase over 1996-97	Large companies (with 200+ employees)	Increase over 1996-97	
North East					58	2	1.00:1	46	-3	0.85:1	59	15	47	11	**North East**
County Durham	303,200	7.83	58.51	0.62	52	-9	1.03:1	43	-1	0.89:1	53	0	54	0	County Durham
Northumberland	184,800	7.59	66.62	0.53	76	11	1.33:1	51	-4	0.70:1	62	6	41	3	Northumberland
Sunderland City	176,500	9.00	61.21	1.15	61	-5	1.12:1	47	-1	0.83:1	61	15	61	22	Sunderland City
Tees Valley	394,800	10.25	64.32	1.77	56	2	1.00:1	46	-3	0.84:1	66	20	51	12	Tees Valley
Tyneside	485,500	8.09	61.72	2.14	58	11	0.83:1	45	-4	0.93:1	57	27	38	17	Tyneside
North West					64	7	1.24:1	47	3	0.82:1	54	19	52	15	**North West**
Bolton Bury	265,700	4.05	71.34	6.03	63	9	1.24:1	50	0	0.98:1	35	18	41	23	Bolton Bury
Cumbria	293,600	6.14	67.68	0.48	67	8	0.88:1	53	-5	0.89:1	51	18	37	14	Cumbria
ELTEC	302,400	4.23	64.33	7.08	87	0	1.13:1	47	0	0.68:1	75	27	77	21	ELTEC
LAWTEC	523,500	5.15	65.22	2.27	61	5	1.39:1	44	4	0.86:1	59	25	58	15	LAWTEC
Manchester	631,100	5.85	63.05	7.26	57	8	0.97:1	51	9	0.88:1	53	17	50	14	Manchester
North and Mid Cheshire	261,000	5.07	78.28	0.99	75	22	1.23:1	42	0	0.75:1	45	15	53	11	North and Mid Cheshire
Oldham CCTE	130,100	6.10	62.63	7.10	64	8	0.73:1	45	2	0.63:1	61	29	52	17	Oldham CCTE
Rochdale	121,300	7.47	55.31	6.98	53	-2	1.48:1	44	8	0.73:1	42	12	41	10	Rochdale
South and East Cheshire	210,400	3.31	66.03	1.09	54	1	1.04:1	51	1	0.77:1	54	15	38	4	South and East Cheshire
Stockport and High Peak	228,200	4.11	67.68	2.03	60	16	1.46:1	43	0	0.80:1	57	13	67	14	Stockport and High Peak
Wigan CCTE	192,400	6.63	63.45	0.77	66	3	1.19:1	44	7	0.83:1	52	23	41	11	Wigan CCTE
Merseyside					59	7	0.78:1	43	5	0.91:1	62	13	42	5	**Merseyside**
CEWTEC	316,500	7.39	69.05	1.03	65	17	0.83:1	39	3	0.78:1	58	10	50	0	CEWTEC
Merseyside	532,500	11.43	65.75	2.42	55	2	0.79:1	44	5	1.00:1	63	14	32	5	Merseyside
St Helens CCTE	111,200	8.79	68.11	0.72	63	0	0.80:1	43	-1	0.64:1	69	16	73	18	St Helens CCTE
Yorkshire and the Humber					64	6	0.94:1	45	4	0.95:1	44	13	34	6	**Yorkshire and the Humber**
Barnsley and Doncaster	312,500	9.29	58.93	1.16	67	8	0.81:1	43	3	1.00:1	46	9	50	8	Barnsley and Doncaster
Bradford and District	270,000	6.91	62.15	14.26	69	13	1.08:1	38	9	1.16:1	40	15	22	5	Bradford and District
Calderdale and Kirklees	343,200	5.92	67.84	7.88	64	-1	1.05:1	47	6	1.03:1	39	17	24	11	Calderdale and Kirklees
Humberside	518,200	7.76	65.13	1.05	59	6	0.75:1	43	0	0.74:1	62	9	57	7	Humberside
Leeds	415,400	5.40	65.32	5.72	70	20	0.80:1	47	8	1.11:1	31	14	23	6	Leeds
North Yorkshire	426,500	4.23	75.30	0.76	64	8	0.80:1	48	8	0.90:1	35	12	35	7	North Yorkshire
Rotherham CCTE	155,800	10.46	65.05	1.78	79	12	0.93:1	57	15	0.81:1	67	20	40	-20	Rotherham CCTE
Sheffield	304,100	8.22	58.92	4.88	65	3	0.90:1	44	3	0.86:1	47	20	28	13	Sheffield
Wakefield	193,600	6.87	67.07	1.34	43	-16	0.86:1	44	-6	1.29:1	58	10	37	6	Wakefield
East Midlands					65	7	0.90:1	46	-3	0.85:1	48	16	46	15	**East Midlands**
Greater Nottingham	374,800	5.76	59.57	5.76	72	19	0.85:1	41	5	0.77:1	52	19	47	15	Greater Nottingham
Leicestershire	533,700	3.89	69.87	11.23	60	-2	0.76:1	43	-15	0.89:1	52	24	52	22	Leicestershire
Lincolnshire	320,400	5.19	66.10	0.81	59	5	0.93:1	47	-8	1.12:1	40	14	39	7	Lincolnshire
North Derbyshire	196,200	6.76	56.43	0.75	61	7	0.82:1	57	12	0.92:1	46	9	43	4	North Derbyshire
North Nottinghamshire	238,400	6.66	68.74	0.91	61	0	0.72:1	50	3	0.73:1	53	17	55	18	North Nottinghamshire
Northamptonshire CCTE	357,100	3.52	69.80	3.57	65	4	0.91:1	48	3	1.07:1	33	6	34	10	Northamptonshire CCTE
Southern Derbyshire CCTE	321,200	5.47	69.57	4.60	78	15	1.07:1	43	-9	0.71:1	61	20	49	19	Southern Derbyshire CCTE

Table (cont) | **TEC/CCTE performance indicators; England; 1997-98**

TEC/CCTE by Government Office Region	Key facts				Work-based training for young people (Modern Apprenticeships and other training opportunities)		
	Working population	Annual average unemployment rate (%)	Participation in full-time education for 16-year-olds (%)	Ethnic minority groups as percentage of working population (%)	NVQs per 100 leavers	Change from 1996-97	Ratio of disadvantaged to non-disadvantaged leavers with one or more NVQs
West Midlands					65	6	1.04:1
Birmingham and Solihull	693,700	7.19	68.43	17.68	66	2	0.96:1
Central England	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	58	5	0.68:1
Coventry and Warwickshire CCTE	478,200	4.50	68.24	6.76	66	5	0.98:1
Dudley	197,900	5.58	61.60	4.01	70	18	1.03:1
Hereford and Worcestershire CCTE	413,900	4.10	72.58	1.22	64	6	1.32:1
Sandwell	173,800	7.13	56.26	14.75	64	8	0.81:1
Shropshire CCTE	250,000	3.78	73.66	1.63	67	12	0.96:1
Staffordshire	611,400	4.48	65.35	1.73	72	9	0.81:1
Walsall	160,200	7.35	62.17	8.94	56	4	1.14:1
Wolverhampton CCTE	172,200	7.71	69.46	16.33	51	4	0.83:1
Eastern					61	2	1.18:1
Bedfordshire	331,300	4.62	72.77	9.30	60	-9	0.87:1
CambsTEC (Central and South Cambs)	255,500	2.71	66.34	2.90	51	-11	0.67:1
Essex	937,700	5.25	70.73	2.04	62	6	1.02:1
Greater Peterborough	176,900	4.32	72.97	4.22	77	16	1.47:1
Hertfordshire	614,200	2.58	89.52	4.10	52	-5	1.49:1
Norfolk and Waveney	503,900	6.30	68.81	0.94	57	7	0.92:1
Suffolk	319,400	3.94	75.67	2.59	77	1	1.15:1
London					58	-2	0.95:1
AZTEC	362,200	5.93	83.74	16.87	50	-7	0.88:1
Focus Central London	955,800	4.63	n/a	22.99	53	-2	1.03:1
London East	724,500	9.62	72.27	22.66	53	-2	0.73:1
North London	477,100	10.31	79.77	21.12	80	4	1.46:1
North West London	284,100	9.01	69.75	37.56	64	-2	1.43:1
SOLOTEC	892,300	8.75	n/a	12.50	60	1	0.98:1
West London	558,000	4.39	79.86	20.75	67	-7	0.77:1
South East					59	1	0.93:1
Hampshire	954,900	3.50	73.59	2.06	69	20	0.86:1
Heart of England	322,600	2.22	76.36	3.57	63	3	0.84:1
Kent	915,300	5.74	78.17	2.48	60	-3	1.08:1
Milton Keynes and N. Bucks CCTE	130,000	2.78	91.04	5.25	65	-10	1.07:1
Surrey	635,600	1.70	77.43	3.05	56	6	1.09:1
Sussex Enterprise	795,000	4.38	77.18	2.25	53	-4	0.97:1
Thames Valley Enterprise	770,000	2.16	73.15	6.38	51	-5	0.94:1
Wight Training and Enterprise	69,400	8.89	79.65	0.93	71	-13	n/a
South West					61	5	0.77:1
Dorset	366,300	4.34	80.55	1.07	70	9	0.57:1
Gloucestershire	320,200	3.86	78.95	1.93	50	-1	0.69:1
Prosper (Devon and Cornwall)	860,300	6.75	73.02	0.73	61	1	0.92:1
Somerset	270,900	4.59	74.11	0.58	58	-4	0.85:1
WESTEC	572,200	3.87	76.65	2.79	62	14	0.93:1
Wiltshire and Swindon	349,700	2.79	73.37	1.76	65	17	0.97:1
England					**62**	**5**	**0.98:1**

Work-based training for adults			Investors in People – recognition as percentage of year 2000 target				TEC/CCTE by Government Office Region
Jobs per 100 leavers	Change from 1996-97	Ratio of disadvantaged to non-disadvantaged leavers who gained a job	Medium/large companies (with 50+ employees)	Increase over 1996-97	Large companies (with 200+ employees)	Increase over 1996-97	
44	-1	1.02:1	54	17	53	14	**West Midlands**
40	-2	0.95:1	40	16	46	18	Birmingham and Solihull
27	-21	1.13:1	75	21	64	8	Central England
44	2	1.19:1	57	19	47	9	Coventry and Warwickshire CCTE
43	10	1.14:1	55	13	62	3	Dudley
56	9	0.86:1	68	17	65	9	Hereford and Worcestershire CCTE
46	-8	0.84:1	47	12	64	10	Sandwell
45	0	0.89:1	61	16	70	21	Shropshire CCTE
56	5	0.91:1	49	19	47	17	Staffordshire
37	-3	1.27:1	55	18	47	27	Walsall
45	-5	1.10:1	57	11	49	9	Wolverhampton CCTE
48	1	1.00:1	41	12	41	12	**Eastern**
64	5	1.25:1	49	13	55	8	Bedfordshire
22	-3	1.20:1	34	16	39	15	CambsTEC (Central and South Cambs)
55	-2	0.80:1	34	18	44	20	Essex
44	3	1.00:1	57	12	54	13	Greater Peterborough
49	-3	1.04:1	36	2	29	10	Hertfordshire
35	5	0.68:1	52	17	50	14	Norfolk and Waveney
50	-1	1.08:1	38	7	32	2	Suffolk
48	2	0.98:1	30	14	31	13	**London**
44	5	1.32:1	37	20	41	21	AZTEC
49	5	1.03:1	28	14	28	12	Focus Central London
44	2	0.91:1	20	10	18	5	London East
67	3	0.93:1	64	24	76	39	North London
50	2	0.91:1	43	19	34	16	North West London
43	-3	0.95:1	42	18	40	10	SOLOTEC
35	-8	1.44:1	16	8	20	10	West London
47	5	0.98:1	49	15	56	15	**South East**
50	4	1.10:1	60	22	53	11	Hampshire
42	-1	0.80:1	47	9	53	10	Heart of England
53	9	1.00:1	67	25	78	29	Kent
53	15	1.32:1	51	9	50	10	Milton Keynes and N Bucks CCTE
39	7	1.08:1	39	14	46	11	Surrey
42	-4	1.05:1	37	13	48	19	Sussex Enterprise
44	6	0.76:1	39	6	57	9	Thames Valley Enterprise
49	-2	1.34:1	50	22	25	0	Wight Training and Enterprise
48	5	0.91:1	49	12	48	9	**South West**
43	-2	1.07:1	61	11	68	17	Dorset
43	4	0.80:1	81	9	69	5	Gloucestershire
49	3	0.81:1	45	12	39	8	Prosper (Devon and Cornwall)
52	5	0.97:1	47	20	39	12	Somerset
52	11	1.07:1	39	10	49	14	WESTEC
38	2	0.90:1	39	13	41	6	Wiltshire and Swindon
46	**1**	**0.93:1**	**46**	**15**	**44**	**12**	**England**

Source: DfEE

by the total number of leavers from youth programmes. The data source for NVQs is the monthly invoice, supplemented by NVQs gained but not funded by DfEE. For leavers, the data source is the aggregate level management information return supplied by TECs/CCTEs each period.

The change in the indicator compared to the 1996-97 operational year is given for each TEC/CCTE and region. Note that in 1996-97 Modern Apprenticeships were excluded from the calculation. *Figure 1* shows the overall regional performances of TECs and CCTEs in the number of NVQs obtained by young people.

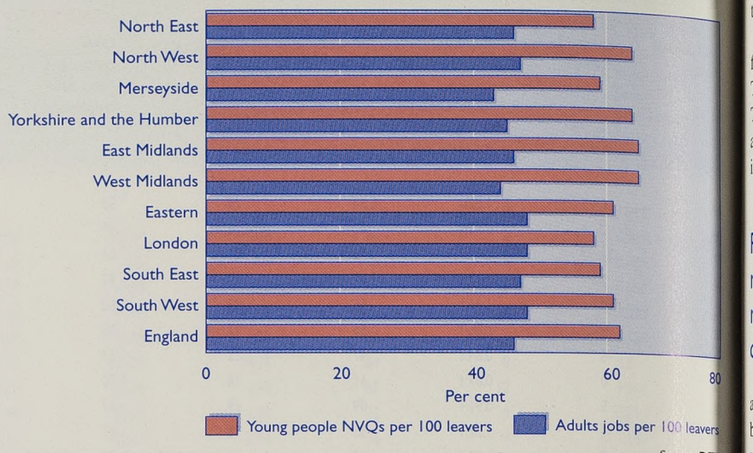
Ratio of disadvantaged to non-disadvantaged leavers with one or more NVQs

This indicator gives a comparison of the achievements of trainees from ethnic minorities or those who have a disability with those of the rest of the trainees in achieving a qualification, expressed as a ratio.

A ratio of 1:1 shows parity between advantaged and disadvantaged trainees; a ratio of less than 1:1 shows that disadvantaged trainees were not as successful in gaining a qualification as non-disadvantaged trainees; and an indicator of more than 1:1 shows that disadvantaged trainees were more successful in gaining qualifications than non-disadvantaged trainees.

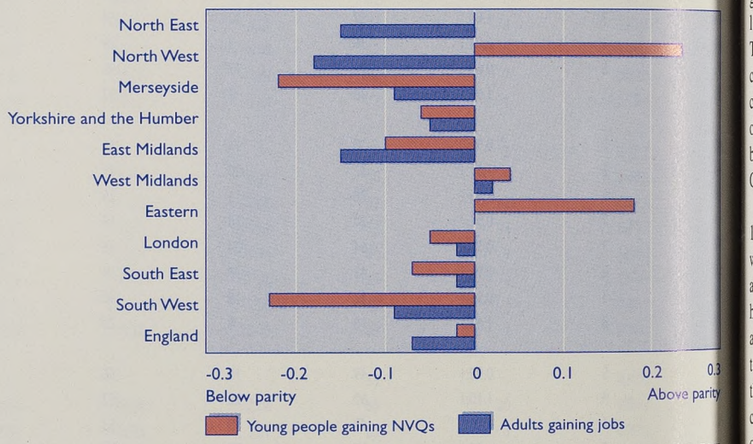
The data for this indicator is taken from individual records on the DfEE Trainee Database, updated from TEC/CCTE databases where appropriate. *Figure 2* shows the performance of TECs and CCTEs by region against this indicator. The data for Wight Training and Enterprise has been suppressed because of the small number of disadvantaged trainees in the TEC's area.

Figure 1 Outcomes per 100 leavers; England; 1997-98



Source: DfEE

Figure 2 Outcomes for disadvantaged trainees v non disadvantaged; England; 1997-98



Source: DfEE

Performance indicators relating to work-based training for adults

Jobs per 100 leavers

This indicator shows the number of jobs obtained by adults on work-based training (the programme was called Training for Work in 1997-98) expressed as a percentage of the number of leavers from the programmes. The calculation is the total number of jobs gained divided by the total number of leavers. The change in the indicator compared with 1996-97 is shown for each TEC and region.

The data source for jobs is the monthly invoice. For leavers, the data source is the aggregate level management information return supplied by TECs/CCTEs each period. Performance against this indicator is also shown in *Figure 1*.

Ratio of disadvantaged to non-disadvantaged leavers who gained a job

This indicator gives a comparison of the achievements of trainees from ethnic minorities or those who have a disability with those of the rest of the trainees in gaining a job, expressed as a ratio.

A ratio of 1:1 shows parity between advantaged and disadvantaged trainees; a ratio of less than 1:1 shows that disadvantaged trainees were not as successful in gaining a job as non-disadvantaged trainees; and an indicator of more than 1:1 shows that disadvantaged trainees were more successful in gaining jobs than non-disadvantaged trainees.

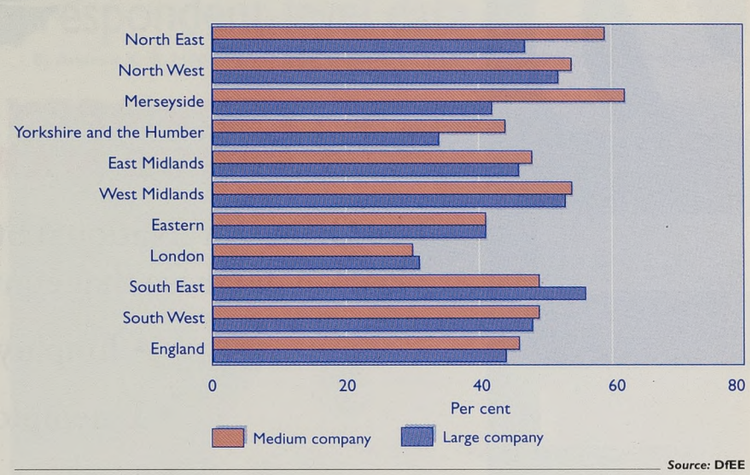
The data for this indicator is taken from individual records on the DfEE Trainee Database, updated from TEC/CCTE databases where appropriate. Performance against this indicator is also shown in *Figure 2*.

Performance indicators relating to Investors in People recognitions as a percentage of year 2000 target

The calculations for these indicators are the number of current recognitions by medium and large companies (those with 50 or more employees and 200 or more employees respectively) as at 31 March 1998 as a percentage of the TEC/CCTE year 2000 target (31 December 2000). The Year 2000 targets represent 35 per cent of the baseline number of companies in the TEC/CCTE area for medium/large companies and 70 per cent for large companies. Baselines are reviewed once or twice a year and agreed between the TEC/CCTE and the Government Office.

The calculation for this indicator for 1996-97 was different – the target used was the local target. In order to achieve a proper comparison, last year's data have been converted to be expressed as a percentage of the current year 2000 target and the result subtracted from this year's figure in order to show the change from 1996-97. The performance of TECs and CCTEs towards this target is shown by region in *Figure 3*.

Figure 3 Progress to year 2000 Investors in People recognitions targets; England; 1997-98



Source: DfEE

Key facts

For each TEC/CCTE, four key facts are shown to give readers a feel for the size and composition of the area covered by the TEC/CCTE. These are as follows.

Working population

This is the number of people of working age in the TEC/CCTE area. These data are taken from the 1991 Census.

Annual average unemployment rate

This is the average percentage rate for unemployment. Data shown are for August 1997 to July 1998.

Participation in full-time education for 16-year-olds

This is the participation rate for 16-year-olds in full-time education. Data shown are for 1995-96.

Ethnic minority groups as percentage of working population

This is the percentage of people from ethnic minorities as a percentage of the working-age population. Data shown are taken from the 1991 Census.

Changes to TECs

Focus Central London was created from a merger of CENTEC (Central London) and CILNTEC (City and Inner London North). The performance indicators published for 1996-97 showed these TECs separately. To provide year-on-year comparison, notional 1996-7 performance indicators have been derived for Focus Central London. The year-on-year comparison for this TEC should therefore be treated with caution.

Central England TEC ceased to exist from the start of 1998-99. Figures for this TEC have still been included so as not to distort the regional and England average figures.

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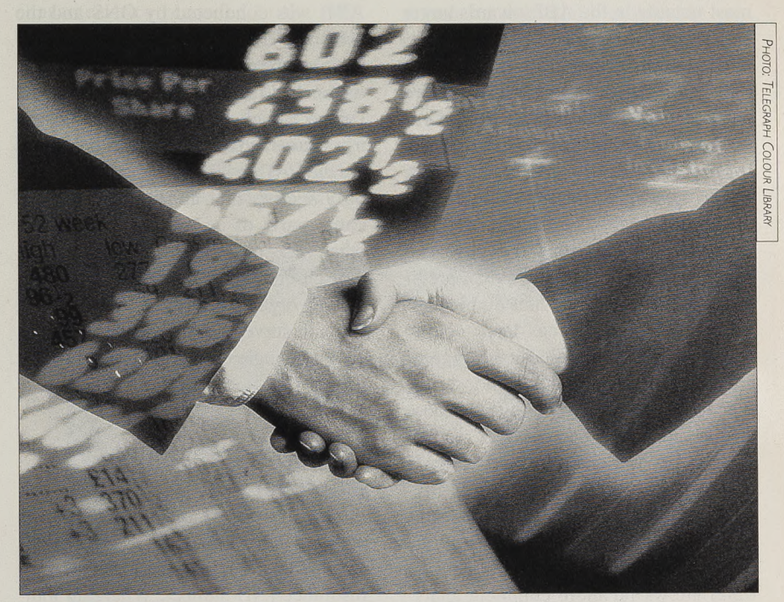
Understanding the labour market: matching workers and employers using respondent-level data

By **Andrew K. G. Hildreth**, University of Essex and **Stephen E. Pudney**, University of Leicester

Key points

- Restricting the dataset to individuals who appear in the New Earnings Survey (NES) and whose employers appear in the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) biases the sample towards large, high-wage employers, with some under-representation of female employees and those covered by collective bargaining agreements.
- High-wage individuals tend to work for large, relatively profitable, employers.
- High-wage individuals who were hired from the pool of unemployed, or who entered unemployment within 12 months of the NES response, are found to have relatively short unemployment spells on average.
- Linking the 1994 and 1995 matched datasets so that individuals and employers can be followed through time reveals that individuals who either retain high-wage status over time or who move from low- to high-wage status on average have larger, profitable employers with a high level of investment.
- The linked sample contains a set of workers who moved from one employer in 1994 to another in 1995, with an intervening spell of unemployment. For those who remain within the production sector, short unemployment durations tend to be associated with high-wage jobs in relatively high-performance firms.
- In contrast, for those who move from jobs in the production sector, through unemployment, to jobs in the non-production sector (mainly service industries), long unemployment durations are observed for individuals who eventually find high-wage jobs.



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This article describes the possibilities and problems raised by the development of a new individual-level dataset formed by matching employees covered by the New Earnings Survey to employers covered by the Annual Business Inquiry. Information from the Joint Unemployment and Vacancies Operating System on the claimant definition of unemployment is linked to this matched dataset. The resulting dataset relates to the production sectors only and to the years 1994 and 1995.

Introduction

LABOUR economists have long sought to link data on workers and their employers in order to provide a more complete picture of labour market outcomes at the level of the individual employer and employee. With such data, it becomes possible to understand the transitions that individuals make between employers, and the pattern of incidence and duration of unemployment spells involved in those transitions. One can also identify the factors that tend to be associated with a stable and productive worker-employer 'match', and this holds out the prospect of influencing the design of more suitable employment and job creation policies in the future. Work of this nature is at the forefront of applied economics.[1]

This technical note outlines the creation of a matched panel dataset of workers and employers at ONS using the New Earnings Survey (NES), Joint Unemployment and Vacancy Operating System (JUVOS), and the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI).[2] Links have successfully been created between individuals, their unemployment records[3] and their employers over the two years 1994 and 1995. Although the

matched data provides a unique resource to analyse the labour market in greater detail, actually implementing the match between the NES, JUVOS and ABI datasets does bias the distribution of some economic indicators, most notably in the ABI towards larger employers.

To demonstrate the importance of this type of data in providing a more comprehensive analysis of the labour market, this article presents some basic findings on the British labour market, covering wages, unemployment (for claimants only), and the role of employer characteristics. It is now possible to give a fuller picture than previously of the influence that employers' business circumstances have on the wages paid to individuals, the type of employers that individuals choose, the type of workers that employers choose and the influence of employer characteristics on the incidence and duration of individual episodes of unemployment. It is important to realise that this panel dataset (observations on the linked individual and employer over time) allows far more complete analysis than a set of unrelated cross-sections taken at different times. This is illustrated by the link between unemployment duration, the type of job previously held, and the type of job eventually obtained. The article also looks at the variation in the wages that individuals receive relative to what would appear to be their (competitive) market wage, and finds that much of this variation is related to the characteristics of their employers. Individuals being paid relatively high wages tend to work for more profitable, capital-intensive, large employers. These results are evident when one considers events in a single year (the cross-section) or over time (the panel or longitudinal element).

The NES-JUVOS-ABI matched data

The possibility of constructing a matched panel dataset comes from the development of the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) at ONS (Black, 1998). The IDBR was developed to improve the coherence of economic data series, by ensuring that output and employment figures are based on a common register and agreed industrial classification. Previously, the Annual Census of Production (the predecessor of the ABI) was conducted by ONS and the NES by the then Department of Employment, using two separately maintained registers of businesses in the United Kingdom. The main administrative sources that contribute to the IDBR are the VAT and PAYE tax registers. The only sectors that are not covered are some parts of agriculture, and some other very small businesses, for example the self-employed and some non-profit-making organisations. The statistical unit for both surveys is the enterprise, which can be a single entity or a group of legal units.

Linking workers and employers

The linking of individual records between NES and JUVOS is straightforward in terms of the National Insurance (NI) number. Where an individual does not have an unemployment record, the number of days spent unemployed in any quarter of the year is assumed to be zero.

Linking the NES and ABI datasets is more problematic, since the NES does not directly record the ABI reporting unit in which the employee is located. The link is made in two stages. First, the ABI respondents are linked to the IDBR, via the enterprise and reporting unit identifiers common to both. Second, the link to NES is made using the enterprise and PAYE reference codes, which are common to both IDBR and NES files. The result is a linked set of employees who are covered by the NES and employed by ABI-respondent employers. This matching process is not perfect and is rather more reliable for 1995 than 1994 (the first year for which the match is possible). In terms of matching the data to the ABI, the missing enterprise references (ENTREFs) hardly affect the potential number of production sector workers available to be matched. NES observations were deleted where there existed multiple entries for individuals with a common NI number. *Table 1* summarises the information loss from matching according to these criteria. Information from non-unique NI numbers in each wave contributes to only a 1-2 per cent loss of information. In the 1994 NES, a greater amount of information is lost from missing ENTREFs for a number of NES respondents. The 1995 NES is not affected by this problem. Roughly a third of ABI reporting units could be matched to NES respondents.

Table 1 **Loss of observations from the NES-JUVOS-ABI linking process; 1994 and 1995**

	NES 1994	NES 1995
Sample issued (all sectors)	209,900	213,500
Response	166,634	162,068
Observations lost from repeat NI number	(4,021)	(2,112)
Observations lost from missing ENTREF	(27,309)	(1,982)
Observations remaining	135,304	157,974
	ABI 1994	**ABI 1995**
Sample issued: total (excluding construction)	16,035	15,458
Sample issued: below 100 employment	8,496	9,140
Sample issued: 100+ employment	7,539	6,318
Response: total	13,013	12,596
Response: below 100 employment	6,644	7,131
Response: 100+ employment	6,369	5,465
Number of ABI reporting units matched to NES respondents	4,499	4,123
ABI matched to NES: below 100 employment	1,173	1,065
ABI matched to NES: 100+ employment	3,326	3,058
Number of NES respondents matched to ABI reporting units	14,658	15,986
NES matched to ABI: below 100 employment	1,557	1,409
NES matched to ABI: 100+ employment	13,101	14,577
Loss of observations through missing values for relevant variables	(257)	(482)
Remaining linked NES/ABI/JUVOS individuals	14,401	15,504

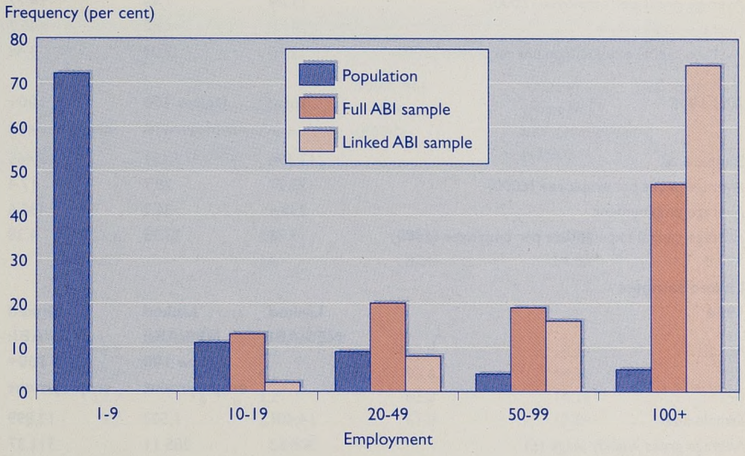
Sources: NES, JUVOS and ABI

The distribution of sampled workers per reporting unit is quite different from the distribution of firm sizes. About 50 per cent of sampled employees are with employers for whom two to ten of their employees are captured in the NES, and over 80 per cent are observed in reporting units where there is at least one other NES respondent. Conversely, around 50 per cent of the sampled ABI reporting units have only a single NES-sampled employee. There are slight differences between the two years. The largest number of sampled workers in a reporting unit was 200 in 1994, but 466 in 1995. Also for 1995, there was a slightly higher proportion of the distribution in the two to ten employees section, reflecting in part changes in the sampling structure of the ABI.

The observations available for analysis are summarised in the last part of *Table 1*. What is important to notice here is the change in the number of observations on reporting units once they have been matched to NES respondents. There are two factors that reduce the probability of observing smaller reporting units and their employees in the matched sample. One is the stratified sampling scheme that biases the ABI towards larger enterprises; the other is the fact that smaller firms necessarily have a lower probability of containing a worker with an NI number eligible for inclusion in the NES. About a quarter of the reporting units included in the linked sample were in the smaller size classes, but only 10 per cent or so of the matched NES respondents belonged to those units. Matching tends to over-represent large employers and their employees, and this can be an important distortion for certain types of analysis. A graphical representation of this is given in *Figures 1* and *2*.

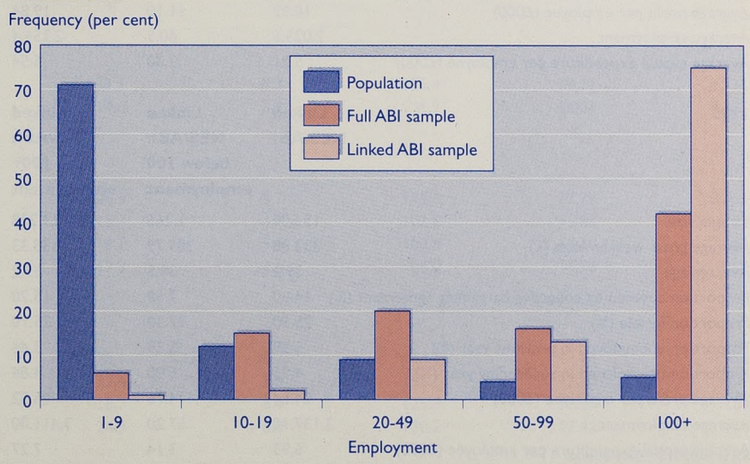
Table 2 shows how this matching process alters the distributions of certain key variables. Some individual characteristics recorded in the NES (such as age and experience of unemployment) are largely unaffected by restricting the NES sample to those for whom the ABI link can be made. However, after matching, the average wage rises and the sample contains lower proportions of women and of workers covered by a collective bargaining agreement. Matching also alters the sample distribution of employer characteristics. A comparison of the full ABI with the ABI subsample that can be matched to NES reveals a substantial bias towards larger employers, with the mean size of reporting unit increasing from 241 to 1,253 for 1994. A similar increase is evident for 1995. Matching also tends to bias the sample towards employers with relatively high levels of profit and capital investment per employee.

Figure 1 **Population and sample distributions of reporting unit size; 1994**



Sources: ABI and matched NES-ABI

Figure 2 **Population and sample distributions of reporting unit size; 1995**



Sources: ABI and matched NES-ABI

Table 2 **Sample statistics from separate and linked NES and ABI samples; 1994 and 1995**

Separate samples

	NES 1994	NES 1995
Sample size (all sectors)	135,304	157,974
Average gross weekly wage (£)	267.04	278.18
Average age	38.42	38.60
Proportion collective bargaining (%)	26.80	29.20
Proportion female (%)	46.40	47.60
Proportion unemployed in previous year (%)	5.36	4.87
Proportion unemployed in succeeding year (%)	5.51	5.08

ABI 1994	**Total**	**Below 100 employment**	**100+ employment**
Sample size	13,013	6,644	6,369
Average profit per employee (£000)	11.04	7.46	14.77
Average employment	241.0	43.8	446.7
Average capital expenditure per employee (£000)	2.75	2.04	3.48

ABI 1995	**Total**	**Below 100 employment**	**100+ employment**
Sample size	12,596	7,131	5,465
Average profit per employee (£000)	23.77	28.7	17.4
Average employment	232.4	36.2	488.6
Average capital expenditure per employee (£000)	9.78	13.95	4.38

Linked samples

1994	**Linked NES/ABI**	**Linked NES/ABI: below 100 employment**	**Linked NES/ABI: 100+ employment**
Sample size	14,401	1,502	12,899
Average gross weekly wage (£)	308.63	285.11	311.37
Average age	39.1	39.6	39.1
Proportion covered by collective bargaining agreement (%)	15.80	12.20	16.20
Proportion female (%)	27.50	27.60	27.40
Proportion unemployed in previous year (%)	4.00	5.86	3.78
Proportion unemployed in succeeding year (%)	4.95	4.66	4.98
Average profit per employee (£000)	18.92	11.10	19.84
Average employment	2,025.6	60.5	2,254.4
Average capital expenditure per employee (£000)	5.21	2.30	5.54

1995	**Linked NES/ABI**	**Linked NES/ABI: below 100 employment**	**Linked NES/ABI: 100+ employment**
Sample size	15,504	1,266	14,238
Average gross weekly wage (£)	333.88	283.79	338.33
Average age	39.2	39.5	39.2
Proportion covered by collective bargaining agreement (%)	14.60	7.50	15.20
Proportion female (%)	25.90	27.30	25.70
Proportion unemployed in previous year (%)	3.59	5.29	3.44
Proportion unemployed in succeeding year (%)	4.95	6.00	4.86
Average profit per employee (£000)	24.64	14.76	25.52
Average employment	3,137.10	57.20	3,411.00
Average capital expenditure per employee (£000)	6.93	3.14	7.27

Sources: NES and ABI

Linking workers and employers across time

The ability to link the worker-employer matched data across time should greatly increase our ability to understand the processes at work in the labour market. Linking the two waves of the matched cross-sections, so that individuals can be traced between different labour market states, is possible for two reasons. Firstly, the same set of NI numbers are used in NES and JUVOS every year, thus allowing the same set of individuals to be tracked over time. Secondly, the high probability of sampling for large firms in the ABI (with automatic inclusion over a certain size threshold) means that there is a core of firms that tend to remain in the ABI through time and are available for matching. Workers employed at sufficiently large reporting units in the production sector in 1994 and 1995 will automatically be observed, together with their employers. Other employer-employee matches will be subject to sampling uncertainties. For example, if an individual is with a large employer in 1994, and remains with that employer in 1995, it is possible that the employer drops out of the ABI in 1995 by falling below the size threshold for automatic inclusion (as a result either of contraction of the firm or revision of the threshold). Many other patterns are possible. The employee may move to a firm that is not sampled in the 1995 ABI, either because it is small and by chance not included in the sample, or because the size threshold changed for that industry. Workers may also move into employment outside the production sector, or into unemployment, or out of the labour force. Any move between jobs may or may not involve an intervening spell of unemployment. A framework has been developed for analysing the complex set of patterns that might be observed over time, taking into account the revision of the ABI sampling scheme between 1994 and 1995. This is described in Hildreth and Pudney (1998a, b).

Some basic findings

What does this kind of matched dataset offer over and above existing household or workplace surveys? The possibilities are illustrated with some basic statistics for the labour market in two particular areas: the characteristics of employers who tend to pay higher or lower than normal wages to their employees; and the relationship between the incidence and duration of unemployment and the characteristics of the employers involved in the pre- and post-unemployment jobs. To illustrate the difference between the matched data for a single year (a cross-section) and the matched data linked over time (a panel or longitudinal dataset) the analysis is divided into two respective parts.

Matched data for a single year

To classify individuals as high- and low-wage workers (and, by implication their employers as high- and low-wage firms), the observable aspects of the individual worker are taken into account. The NES is limited in the sense that the only variables that are available on an individual are age, sex, hours of work, coverage by collective bargaining agreement, occupation and location. The analysis conditioned on these variables to estimate a 'normal' wage for each individual. This is the hourly wage that an individual with his or her particular characteristics could expect to earn on average in the general labour market.[4] This calculated normal wage is then subtracted from the observed wage, to give the wage premium for the individual. Individuals for whom the premium is positive have a wage higher than one might expect; a negative premium means that the wage is lower than the norm. *Table 3* shows the relationship between the wage premium and a number of performance indicators for the reporting unit, including profit, gross capital formation and sales (all per employee), the average wage (defined as the wage bill divided by the number of employees),

Table 3 **Summary statistics on employers by type of wage earned and by pre- and post-unemployment spells; 1994 and 1995**

	Number of employees	Profit per employee (£000)	Capital expenditure per employee (£000)	Sales per employee (£000)	Annual wage bill per employee (£000)	Sample size
1994						
High-wage	1,272	24.6	6.5	141.5	17.38	7,086
Low-wage	967	13.9	3.6	82.6	14.62	6,599
Pre-match unemployment						
No unemployment	1,088	19.5	5.2	113.0	16.13	13,107
Unemployment < 3 months	578	12.4	4.1	93.6	14.30	352
Unemployment 3-6 months	728	13.9	3.2	83.8	14.26	154
Unemployment > 6 months	593	9.7	2.7	67.0	13.84	69
Post-match unemployment						
No unemployment	1,066	19.3	5.1	112.1	16.07	12,996
Unemployment < 3 months	951	16.3	5.6	98.9	15.52	352
Unemployment 3-6 months	1,062	16.7	4.3	94.3	15.03	159
Unemployment > 6 months	1,429	22.5	4.5	146.4	16.43	169
1995						
High-wage	3,970	31.1	8.3	175.4	19.21	8,333
Low-wage	2,346	17.8	5.2	108.2	16.01	7,398
Pre-match unemployment						
No unemployment	3,018	25.3	6.7	145.6	17.79	15,165
Unemployment < 3 months	1,218	15.3	4.7	102.6	15.83	351
Unemployment 3-6 months	1,195	16.1	5.5	109.8	15.18	142
Unemployment > 6 months	1,002	17.3	4.6	86.0	14.76	60
Post-match unemployment						
No unemployment	2,806	25.1	6.7	144.1	17.74	14,956
Unemployment < 3 months	5,715	22.4	5.9	155.1	17.00	407
Unemployment 3-6 months	7,180	18.7	6.4	125.9	17.25	186
Unemployment > 6 months	4,761	24.3	6.8	130.2	17.42	176

Sources: NES, JUVOS and ABI

Note: High-wage is determined as positive wage premium. Low-wage is determined as negative wage premium, using the wage premium as defined in the text.

and the size of the workforce. It reveals patterns that are perhaps not surprising, but nevertheless could not be seen without access to linked worker-employer data. Individuals with a higher than normal wage tend to work for large employers with higher than average levels of profitability, investment activity, and sales. These individuals also have a lower probability than others of having entered their current job from the stock of registered unemployed.

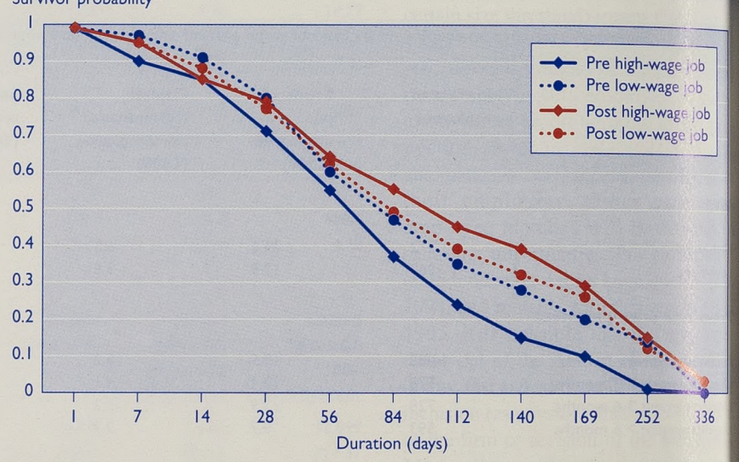
Table 3 also classifies NES subjects by unemployment duration for spells occurring before and after the current job. The definition of unemployment here is again the existence of a spell of registered unemployment immediately preceding or following the current job, within a period of 12 months of the NES survey date. The pattern that emerges from *Table 3* is that workers hired from the unemployment pool (irrespective of the duration of unemployment) tend to be hired by small employers with relatively low average wages, profitability and capital expenditure per employee. The employees of this type of firm are also more likely to enter unemployment within the following 12 months. For those who leave their jobs to become unemployed within 12 months of the NES date, the type of employer from which they enter unemployment affects the length of time they remain unemployed.

Although there is some divergence between the results for 1994 and 1995, there is weak evidence here that individuals who become unemployed for more than six months tend to come from slightly more prosperous employers. This suggests that such employers may have the effect of raising their employees' 'reservation wage',[5] and thus increasing expected unemployment duration in the event of job loss. As the analysis is averaging over different types of individuals' unemployment experience in this instance, it is possible to gain more insight on the effects of job type on unemployment duration using other techniques.

Unemployment durations are summarised in more detail in *Figures 3* and *4*, which show plots of estimated survivor probabilities. A survivor probability, S_t, is the probability of remaining in unemployment beyond a duration of t periods. Estimates of these probabilities are computed from the sample of workers who are in the matched NES-ABI dataset and who either left their current job to become unemployed or entered their current employment from registered unemployment. In each case, the sample is split into high- and low-wage jobs (defined in relation to the individual's 'normal' wage), giving four estimates of the survivor function for each year: two relating to spells of unemployment preceding the current job and the others to spells following the current job. Unemployment spells that end with a move into high-wage employment generally have lower survivor probabilities (and therefore shorter average durations) than spells ending in a move into low-wage employment. For individuals leaving a high-wage job, a similar pattern is observed.

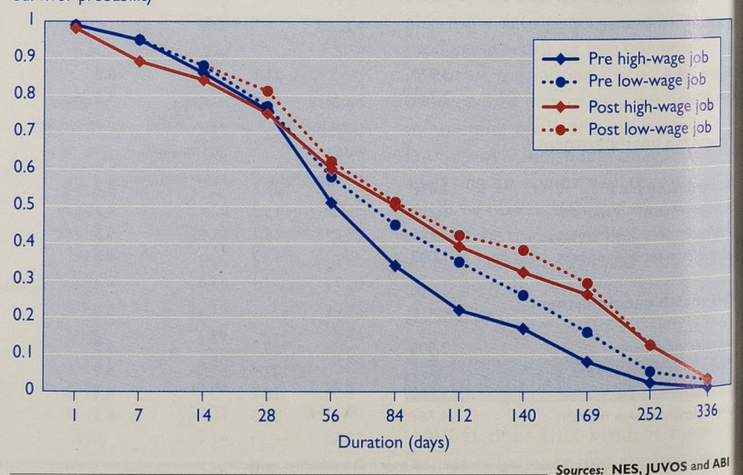
Although the results using the cross-section data are interesting, they are limited. To understand fully the nature of labour market transitions involving unemployment, one needs to observe individuals moving from work into unemployment and back into work again. *Table 3* only gives a partial picture, by summarising the characteristics of employers involved either in the pre-unemployment job or the post-unemployment job, not both. Like *Figures 3* and *4*, it does not take into account the fact that unemployment after an observed job in 1994 will be the unemployment before an observed job in 1995 for some of the same individuals. The article will now go on to consider what can be inferred from the matched samples linked across time.

Figure 3 Survivor probabilities for unemployment spells preceding and following jobs; classified by low-wage and high-wage status; 1994



Sources: NES, JUVOS and ABI

Figure 4 Survivor probabilities for unemployment spells preceding and following jobs; classified by low-wage and high-wage status; 1995



Sources: NES, JUVOS and ABI

Matched data linked across time

If one starts from the match of workers and employers in 1994 and examines the pattern of their subsequent transitions between jobs or across labour market states, this will provide some insight into the complications that arise in using this matched form of data. As the analysis is conditioning on the match in 1994, all of the individuals under consideration are initially employed and observed at an ABI reporting unit in 1994. *Figure 5* gives a graphical representation of the distribution of individuals classified by their outcome in 1995, and *Table 4* gives further detail. There are ten possible outcomes that could be observed for any individual, of which the following seven are the most frequently observed in the sample.

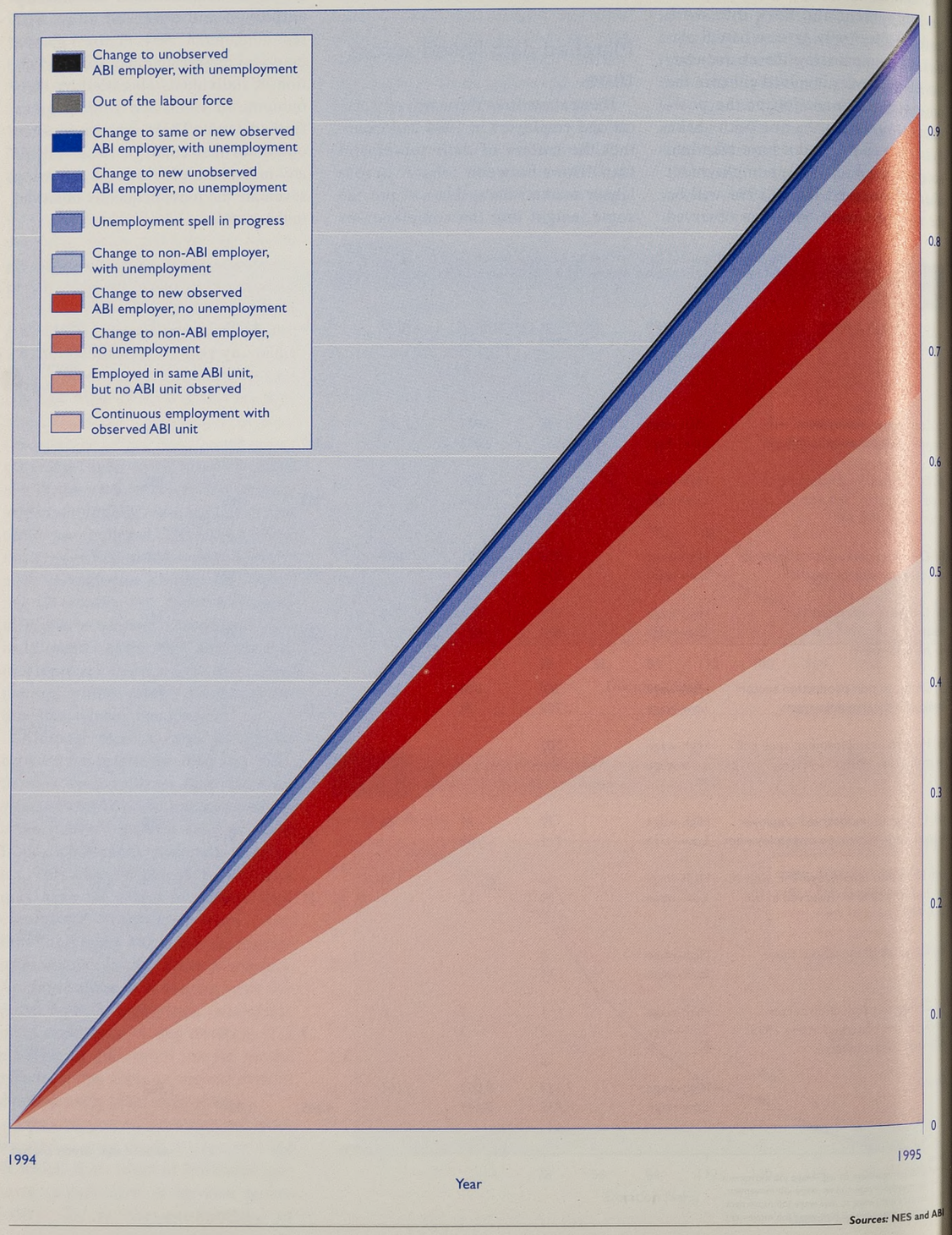
Table 4 Transitions between labour market states from the matched panel; 1994-95

Type of observation	Job type	Number in 1994	Number in 1995	H→H	L→L	H→L	L→H	Mean unemployment duration (days)
(i) Continuous employment, with the same ABI-observed employer	High-wage	3,953	3,972	3,362			610	
	Low-wage	3,052	3,033		2,442	591		
(ii) Continuous employment in production sector, but not observed in 1995 ABI	High-wage	920	936	754			182	
	Low-wage	1,130	1,114		948	166		
(iii) Change to non-production sector employer, no unemployment	High-wage	953	1,621	896			725	
	Low-wage	936	268		211	57		
(iv) Change to new employer observed in the 1995 ABI; no unemployment	High-wage	931	934	792			142	
	Low-wage	674	671		532	139		
(v) Change to non-production sector employer, with unemployment	High-wage	264	508	247			261	
	Low-wage	272	28		11	17		
								105.1
(vi) Move to unemployment; spell still in progress in 1995	High-wage	202						
	Low-wage	224						
(vii) Change to unobserved employer in production sector, no unemployment	High-wage	77	79	46			33	
	Low-wage	111	109		78	31		
(viii) Move into unemployment, with re-employment by firm observed in the 1995 ABI	High-wage	13	10	4			6	
	Low-wage	20	23		21	2		
								65.0
(ix) Move out of the labour force	High-wage	9						
	Low-wage	11						
(x) Change to production sector employer not observed in the 1995 ABI, with unemployment	High-wage	1	3	0			3	
	Low-wage	5	3		2	1		
								40.0
Overall	High-wage	7,323	8,063	6,101			1,962	
	Low-wage	6,435	5,249		4,245	1,004		
								102.2

Sources: NES, JUVOS and ABI

Notes
H→H denotes high-wage to high-wage job movement.
L→L denotes low-wage to low-wage job movement.
H→L denotes high-wage to low-wage job movement.
L→H denotes low-wage to high-wage job movement.

Figure 5 Frequencies of transition types between 1994 and 1995 matched samples



Sources: NES and ABI

i) The most common outcome is no change: just over 50 per cent of individuals remain employed at the same ABI reporting unit and are again observed in the NES/ABI data for 1995.

ii) The second most common outcome is also no change, but only partially observed, owing to the stratified sampling design of the ABI. In this case, the individual stays with the same employer (with no intervening unemployment), but the reporting unit is not sampled in the 1995 ABI. In some cases this was because the threshold for exhaustive sampling moved for that particular industrial sector, in others because the size of the reporting unit changed so that it moved below the newly defined threshold and was not captured by the sampling process. Nevertheless, although little is known about the destination job, one can observe the new wage (from the NES) and infer something about the typical characteristics of such individuals.

iii) The third most common outcome involves a change of job (without an intervening spell of unemployment) to a new employer outside the production sector, and therefore not eligible for the 1995 ABI. Again, this type of observation tells one little about the new employer, but it does allow one to learn something about the type of individuals that tend to make transitions to the growing service sectors, and the resulting wage change.

iv) The fourth most common outcome is again a move (without intervening unemployment) to a new employer which is in the production sector and, either by chance or for reason of size, is included in the 1995 ABI sample. This type of observation again says something about individuals' propensity to change jobs and the implications for wages, but also the tendency of different types of employer to hire from the stock of employed rather than unemployed people.

v) The fifth largest outcome involves a spell of unemployment. In this case the worker moves into registered unemployment and then to an employer operating in the non-production sector, and therefore not eligible for the 1995 ABI. These observations are informative about the processes of job loss, unemployment duration and sectoral transition, together with their implications for pay.

vi) The sixth most common outcome covers individuals who leave their jobs to start a spell of unemployment which is still in progress at the time of the 1995 NES. Thus the observed spell of unemployment is incomplete, but it nevertheless tells us something about the tendency of different types of individuals to experience job loss and about their subsequent experience of unemployment.

vii) The seventh largest outcome covers transitions (with no intervening unemployment) to an employer operating in the production sector, but not captured by the ABI sampling process in 1995.

For the remaining three possible outcomes, the numbers of sampled individuals are too small to provide meaningful results. Two of the categories involve the movement of individuals to another unit in the production sector (observed or not in the 1995 ABI), with an intervening spell of unemployment. The other is a move to the residual state of non-participation in the labour force.[6]

As before, individuals are divided into high- and low-wage groups. This is done separately for 1994 and 1995, and the pattern of wage transitions is then examined within each of the possible types of observational outcomes listed above. Some important patterns emerge from this basic exercise. First, if one simply compares the overall numbers (the final row of *Table 4*) for 1994 and 1995, we find that the proportion of individuals in high-wage jobs increased. The increase was due mainly to individuals moving from the production to the non-production sector, and it occurred irrespective of whether there was an intervening spell of unemployment. It is interesting to note that completed unemployment spells on average only lasted 3½ months, and more often than not ended with a move into a higher-wage job (relative to the individual's 'normal' wage). Unemployment spells ending in this way may not be a detrimental experience, but rather a necessary part of the sorting of workers into more productive jobs.

The second notable aspect of *Table 4* is that even in cases where the individual stays in the same job, there is still a great deal of movement in terms of the wage premium. For example, for category *i* (continuous employment with an ABI-observed employer), approximately 8-9 per cent of individuals move between high- and low-wage status, even though they have not moved job or had any period of recorded unemployment between the two years.[7]

Table 5 gives the average values of employer performance indicators for the observational outcomes listed as *i-vii* above. If one concentrates on the two categories with sufficient observations to give representative summary statistics (categories *i* and *iv*), it is seen that individuals retaining high-wage status tend to work for employers with better performance indicators in both years than other types of individual. For those who switch employers (without any intervening unemployment) there is a general tendency for pay to rise as a result of the job change, but the gain is particularly large for high-wage workers moving to a new high-wage job. *Table 6* presents ratios that illustrate the differences in employer characteristics associated with different patterns of wage change (defined in terms of the low/high-wage distinction).[8]

This reveals that the employers of people who stayed at one workplace and retained high-wage status through 1994 and 1995 were on average 34 per cent more profitable than the employers of otherwise similar people who moved from high- to low-wage status. The analogous comparison for group *iv* of people who changed employer gives a roughly similar difference of 26 per cent. For this group, the job change is generally associated with a switch to a larger employer.

There is an important difference

Table 5 Summary statistics on employers for transitions between labour market states from the matched panel; 1994-95

Type of transition	Wage status/ year	Number of employees	Profit per employee (£000)	Capital expenditure per employee (£000)	Sales per employee (£000)	Annual wage bill per employee (£000)
(i) Continuous employment, with the same ABI-observed employer	H→H					
	1994 employer	1,235	26.2	7.8	163.9	18.04
	1995 employer	1,219	28.5	8.2	179.3	18.90
	L→H					
	1994 employer	940	16.2	5.0	93.2	15.42
	1995 employer	950	18.9	5.5	100.9	16.14
	H→L					
	1994 employer	1,240	20.2	6.6	107.9	15.77
	1995 employer	1,228	20.7	6.6	116.3	16.52
	L→ L					
	1994 employer	1,031	13.4	3.7	78.5	14.21
	1995 employer	1,032	14.3	4.3	84.6	14.79
(ii) Continuous employment in production sector, but not observed in 1995 ABI	1994 employer (H)	388	14.8	3.5	85.5	16.52
	1994 employer (L)	225	8.5	1.9	56.7	13.21
(iii) Change to non-production sector employer, no unemployment	1994 employer (H)	1,136	22.6	6.8	138.9	17.37
	1994 employer (L)	838	15.2	3.5	86.4	14.38
(iv) Change to new employer observed in the 1995 ABI; no unemployment	H→H					
	1994 employer	1,939	22.5	6.4	120.5	17.77
	1995 employer	1,228	31.2	5.4	141.3	18.82
	L→H					
	1994 employer	1,524	14.7	3.6	98.9	16.51
	1995 employer	1,282	19.8	4.1	125.9	18.35
	H→L					
	1994 employer	1,768	18.0	4.6	113.9	17.23
	1995 employer	1,239	24.7	4.8	125.1	17.31
	L→L	1,316	13.2	3.9	85.4	15.36
	1994 employer	1,063	18.9	4.2	102.1	16.01
	1995 employer					
(v) Change to non-production sector employer, with unemployment	1994 employer (H)	1,142	19.0	6.9	161.0	17.20
	1994 employer (L)	850	12.4	2.6	81.7	14.56
(vi) Move to unemployment; spell still in progress in 1995	1994 employer (H)	1,044	17.8	5.6	111.4	15.47
	1994 employer (L)	1,080	22.3	10.6	86.0	15.54
(vii) Change to unobserved employer in production sector, no unemployment	1994 employer (H)	649	18.2	3.1	116.1	16.28
	1994 employer (L)	590	15.5	2.8	92.3	14.13

Sources: NES, JUVOS and ABI

Table 6 Relative differences in employer characteristics from worker transitions; 1994-95

Type of transition	Job type/year transition ratio	Number of employees	Profit per employee (£000)	Capital expenditure per employee (£000)	Sales per employee (£000)	Annual wage bill per employee (£000)
(i) Continuous employment, with the same ABI-observed employer	(H→H)/(H→L)	0.99	1.34	1.22	3.54	1.14
	(L→H)/(L→L)	0.92	1.27	1.30	1.19	1.09
(iv) Change to new employer observed in the 1995 ABI; no unemployment	(H→H)/(H→L)	1.05	1.26	1.25	1.10	1.04
	(L→H)/(L→L)	1.18	1.07	0.93	1.20	1.11

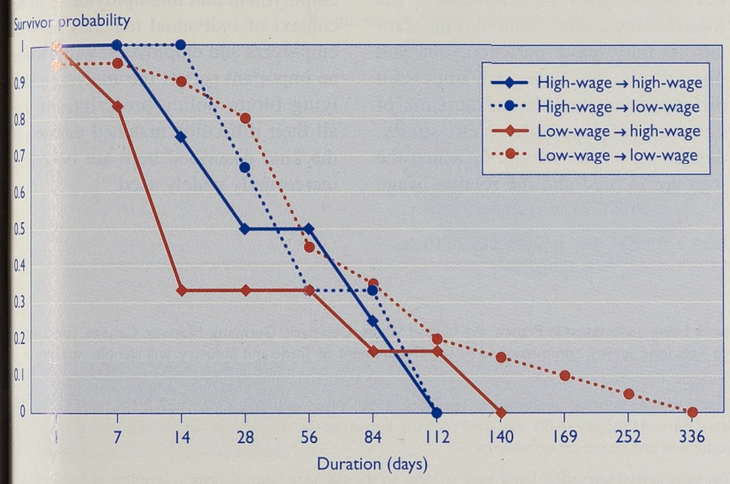
Sources: NES, JUVOS and ABI

between the cross-section and the panel when considering the effects of the type of job on unemployment. The NES/ABI cross-sections matched for one year give a sample that is restricted to employees who are currently in production sector jobs. For those who subsequently become unemployed, one cannot identify the type of job that terminates the unemployment spell unless one also links the NES over time. When the 1994 and 1995 waves of NES/ABI linked over time are used, it becomes possible to identify the sector into which an individual moves at the end of his or her unemployment spell, even if the new employer is not captured in the 1995 ABI. This enables important sectoral differences to be picked up, including moves from the production to non-production sector. These differences are shown in *Table 5* and *Figures 6* and *7*.

Overall, the pattern in *Table 5* shows that high-wage jobs are associated with better employer performance than low-wage jobs. This is true both as a pattern in the cross-section and dynamically for job movers. On average, if an individual changed employer and obtained a high-wage job, then he or she moved to a larger employer. However, the important difference in using data matched over time, rather than a cross-section, lies in the results that are possible on unemployment duration and the movement between types of job. *Figures 6* and *7* demonstrate, using survivor probabilities, that the time taken to move into a high-wage, rather than low-wage, job depends on the sector to which an individual moves. *Figure 6* suggests (in keeping with the previous results of *Figures 3* and *4*) that individuals moving into a high-wage job in the production sector, from either a low- or high-wage job, tend to leave unemployment more swiftly.[9] By comparison, *Figure 7* shows that, for transitions into the non-production sector, a move to a high-wage job tends to be associated with longer unemployment spells than a move to a low-wage job. For example, in *Figure 7*, individuals who eventually find a high-wage job are approximately 7 per cent less likely to have found a job within one month than those destined for low-wage jobs. At two months the difference is larger: 12 per cent compared with 25 per cent. There is some evidence here that individuals who 'hold out' for high wages (i.e. have a high reservation wage) tend to experience longer unemployment spells as a consequence, at least in the context of sectoral movers.

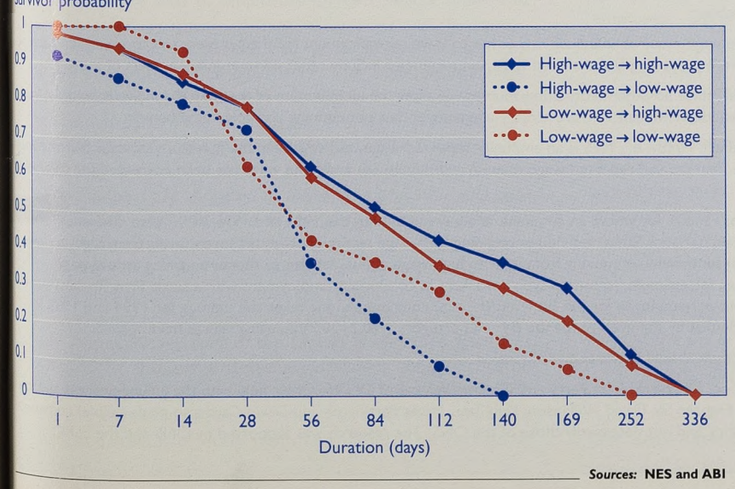
Viewed in the light of the simplest job search theory, the results for the cross-section and for movements between production sector jobs are surprising, since one might expect longer waiting times for those seeking better-paid jobs (i.e. with a high reservation wage). One would also expect those who previously had a well-paid job to have a high reservation wage. A natural interpretation of this finding is that it stems from unobservable worker-specific skills that are linked simultaneously to high pay and short unemployment duration. However, any such inference is dangerous unless it is made in the light of wage changes

Figure 6 Survivor probabilities for unemployment spells involved in transitions between jobs in the production sector



Sources: NES and ABI

Figure 7 Survivor probabilities for unemployment spells involved in transitions to jobs in the non-production sector



Sources: NES and ABI

occurring over time for those who experience no unemployment. Individuals can switch between high-wage and low-wage status from one year to the next without switching employer, as a result of seniority, promotion or variations in the employer's business performance. Wage changes may also reflect structural shifts: if an individual switches employers to obtain a high-wage job, then this often occurs as a move between industrial sectors (in most cases from production to non-production sectors). Linked datasets of the kind described here can give a fuller picture than surveys of the unemployed alone.

Conclusions

Matching employers to workers and the unemployment they experience gives a new perspective on understanding the labour market, and this first experiment with matching the NES, ABI and JUVOS datasets has generated some broad conclusions.

Firstly, employers' performance clearly does affect wage determination, so that the simplest model of pure competitive wage setting (implying wage rates that depend only on the worker's characteristics) is not tenable. High-wage jobs tend to be offered by employers that have a better business performance, in terms of profit, capital formation and sales per employee, than employers offering low-wage jobs.

Secondly, there is a complex link between employer performance, the jobs that individuals hold and the transitions they make between jobs and unemployment. There are important differences in the role and duration of between-job unemployment spells, depending on the sectors in which the jobs are located and the relative wage associated with each job. A possible implication is that there are non-transferable sector-specific skills, which tend to lengthen the period of job search for sectoral movers who aim to retain high-wage status.

Further research on the NES-JUVOS-ABI dataset will become possible as each successive wave of the respective datasets becomes available. While this new data resource raises new and difficult statistical problems for analysts, it nonetheless gives new evidence on existing problems in the labour market. It seems inevitable that a fuller knowledge of the nature of pay, employment and unemployment, in the context of individual matches between employers and employees, will become an important part of the analysis underlying future policy prescriptions. For all their difficulty, matched datasets of the kind described here are becoming increasingly widely used.[10]

Footnotes

1 Abowd and Kramarz (1998) provide details of work being undertaken in France, the United States, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Canada, Japan and Italy. The latest wave of the Workplace Employee Relations Survey, commissioned by the Department of Trade and Industry, will sample workers in each reporting unit included in the survey.

2 As more precise definitions of each of these datasets is given in other publications (see Black, 1998; Ward and Bird, 1995; NES, 1994, 1995) only a brief summary is given of each of them. The Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) was, until recently, known as the Annual Census of Production/Construction (ACOP/C). It only samples the production and construction sectors.

3 It is important to bear in mind throughout that the term unemployment is being used to refer to the claimant count definition (see the *technical note*).

4 The 'normal' wage is calculated in the following manner. We estimate the following regression equation for each year: $w_{it} = \boldsymbol{x}_{it}\beta + \epsilon_{it}$, where i and t index individuals and years (1994/5) respectively; w_{it} is the log hourly wage; $\boldsymbol{x}_{it}$ is a row vector of explanatory variables (age, occupation, etc), β is the vector of coefficients to be estimated; and ϵ_{it} is a random error term. The variables in such an equation explain approximately 35 per cent of an individual's wage in any year. The normal wage is calculated as: $w_{it} = \boldsymbol{x}_{it}\boldsymbol{b}$, where $\boldsymbol{b}$ is the vector of estimated coefficients. Age is the most important variable as, when represented as a 4th order polynomial, it approximates well the typical experience-earnings profile (Murphy and Welch, 1990). Sex, then occupation, were the next most important categories. Being covered by a collective bargaining agreement was relatively unimportant, possibly for reasons related to the definition of the variable.

5 An individual's reservation wage is defined as the wage required to induce him or her to leave unemployment (or their present employment), and accept a job offer. As such, an individual's reservation wage is not simply the offered wage, but might also include other non-pecuniary aspects of the job.

6 The non-participation state is defined as 'residual', since no other information sources will allow the identification of the state the individual may be in. As such, the definition of non-participation could include individuals who are actually unemployed, but not claiming unemployment benefit.

7 This was unlikely to be a measurement error effect. Firstly, the NES is an employer reported wage, and studies in the literature indicate that the wage as measured by the employer is more accurate than the self-reported wage given by individuals. Secondly, the wage has been corrected for differences in age, occupation, and location.

8 This is done separately for observational groups *i* and *iv*, for whom an employer is observed in both the 1994 and 1995 ABI. These differences are summarised by means of ratios of employer characteristics for: a) individuals retaining high-wage status, relative to those moving from high- to low-wage status [denoted (H → H)/(H → L)]; and b) for individuals moving from low- to high-wage status, relative to those remaining as low-wage employees [denoted (L → H)/(L → L)]. Consider, for example, transition type *i*: workers in continuous employment with a single firm. To calculate the relative employer performance in terms of profit-per-employee for the (H → H)/(H → L) comparison, one takes the average for 1994 and 1995 for the (H → H) category ((26.2+28.5)/2) and divide that by the average for the (H → L) category ((20.2+20.7)/2), using figures from *Table 5*.

9 The number of observations is small, and this result should be viewed with caution.

10 We are grateful to Claire Powell, Mike Prestwood, Ole Black, John Perry and Graeme Walker of ONS for their help with the linking process and for their comments on earlier drafts. Penny Innes, Frances Sly, David Wilkinson, Pam Tate, James Partington and David Card also made helpful comments. The views expressed in this paper are the authors' and not necessarily those of the ONS. The research was supported by ONS and the ESRC.

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Technical note

The New Earnings Survey

The NES is an annual sample survey of earnings in Great Britain of employees in employment. The survey is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees who are members of the PAYE tax scheme. Questionnaires relating to the selected employees are sent to employers for completion. Individuals are identified by means of their NI number and the sample selected is based on the last two digits. NI numbers are randomly allocated to individuals when they attain working age. All individuals with NI number ending with the digits 14 are selected as part of the NES sample. Although NI numbers are individual-specific, and might be deemed to be unique identifiers, they are not always so in practice. A very small number of NI numbers are allocated to more than one individual over time through administrative re-use of the same number, and some individuals with multiple jobs may be allocated more than one NI number. Nevertheless, for most statistical purposes, linking via the NI number is a reliable process.

Employees are identified in the survey by one of two methods. About 90 per cent of the sample is identified from lists supplied by the Inland Revenue containing the selected NI numbers and the names and addresses of the employers. To the employers, an enterprise reference (ENTREF) number is attached, taken directly from the IDBR. The remaining proportion of the NES sample is obtained directly from certain large organisations who supply information on all employees with the relevant NI number, regardless of whether or not their earnings exceed the PAYE threshold.

The information collected in the NES concerns earnings for a particular pay period (determined and reported by the employer). Other information collected is hours worked per week (basic and overtime), age, occupation, industry, collective agreement coverage and location. Note that collective bargaining agreements here refer only to large national agreements between unions and employers. Local bargaining agreements between firms and unions are excluded, since the NES does not ask for information on this type of agreement. The sex of respondents is not recorded as part of the NES, but is provided by the Inland Revenue as part of the initial sample check list. Where there is a missing record or an anomaly such as a change in recorded sex, the record is checked against a Department of Social Security file called 'Ledger 14'. Ledger 14 gives a complete listing of all NI numbers ending in 14 and the sex of the individual.

As the same set of NI numbers have been used for the NES since 1975, the same set of individuals should be in the sample from one year to the next (apart from new entrants and departures from the labour force). Non-response of an

Technical note *cont*

employer on behalf of an individual could occur for one of several possible reasons. Firstly, the individual may no longer be part of the labour force. He or she may have retired, been on maternity leave, or absent for other reasons. Secondly, the worker may have made a move to a new employer between the sample selection date and the actual survey date. Thirdly, he or she may be unemployed.

The Joint Unemployment and Vacancies Operating System

In the case of unemployment, provided the individual registers as unemployed for the purpose of claiming benefit, the unemployment episode is recorded against his or her NI number. These records are compiled on a daily basis by the Department for Education and Employment, and are used here to provide quarterly information on the occurrence and length of spells of registered unemployment. The spells relate to periods of claiming unemployment-related benefit rather than actual spells of unemployment. Please note that the term 'unemployment' as defined in JUVOS and used in this article is not the ILO definition of unemployment as used in the Labour Force Survey. This can be an important distinction, particularly in the case of women, who are known to be under-represented in the claimant count.

The unemployment records used here are taken from JUVOS (see Ward and Bird, 1995). The JUVOS cohort is a 5 per cent sample of all computerised claims for unemployment benefit in the first quarter of 1983, updated each quarter. The sample chosen is based on the last two digits of the NI number with 14, 24, 44, 64, and 84 as the selected numbers. Individuals whose NI number ends in 14 coincide with those included in the NES sample. The JUVOS records provide us with data on the number of unemployment spells in a quarter, the total number of days spent unemployed within the quarter and the NI number for each individual.

The Annual Business Inquiry

The ABI within the production industries, known previously as the Annual Census of Production, is also a sample survey. Each year, the ABI samples approximately 20,000 reporting units (16,000 in production sectors, 4,000 in construction) in the energy and utility, manufacturing, mining, and construction sectors. In the matching together of datasets (NES, JUVOS, and ABI), this analysis concentrates on the production sector, and construction is therefore excluded. It is well known that employment within construction is a special case, typified by seasonality in employment, a blurred distinction between employee/self-employed status, and a high rate of turnover between firms within the industry.

In both 1994 and 1995, stratified sampling schemes were used, with exhaustive sampling of firms over a threshold size (defined in employment terms), and further stratification below the threshold. The survey design was changed substantially between 1994 and 1995. In 1994, the exhaustive sampling threshold was an enterprise employment size of 100 across all industrial sectors, but the threshold was made sector-specific (at the four-digit SIC level) in 1995. These changes had a large impact on the sample structure: for example, in 'mining of clays and kaolin', the threshold declined in 1995 from an employment size of 100 to ten; in 'processing of fish products', the threshold increased to an employment size of 200. The 1995 *Business Monitor PA 1002* provides information on the change in the sampling scheme.

When a new enterprise first enters the IDBR, information is returned to indicate the number of operating sites (local units) within the enterprise. In the great majority of cases, information is supplied collectively for the whole enterprise, which therefore coincides with the reporting unit. However, in some cases, collective reporting is not possible and there are then a number of separate IDBR reporting units within the enterprise, each covering one or more of the local units. The analysis described in this article is based (with a few exceptions) on the set of enterprises containing only a single IDBR reporting unit. This is not so in every case, since there are a few enterprises, which are normally treated as a single enterprise, but for which (exceptionally) separate 'inquiry-specific reporting units' have to be used for ABI reporting. Information at the reporting unit level is collected on a number of variables, including employment, employment costs, total stocks and work in progress, and capital expenditure from which other variables such as value-added can be derived.

An article by Nicholas Oulton on pp46-57 of *Economic Trends*, November 1997, describes the ABI Respondents Database, a longitudinal database of individual returns to the ABI.

Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

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

Publication dates of main economic indicators December – February

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

December	16 Wednesday
January	11 Wednesday
February	17 Wednesday

Retail prices index

December	15 Tuesday
January	17 Tuesday
February	16 Tuesday

Sources of labour market statistics

MAIN SOURCES

Labour Force Survey

Much of the labour market data published are measured by the LFS. The concepts and definitions used in the LFS are agreed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), an agency of the United Nations. The definitions are used by European Union member countries and members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

The LFS is the largest regular household survey in the United Kingdom. In any three month period, a nationally representative sample of approximately 120,000 people aged 16 or over in around 61,000 households are interviewed. Each household is interviewed five times, once every three months. The initial interview is generally done face-to-face by an interviewer visiting the address. Further interviews are done by telephone wherever possible. The survey asks a series of questions about respondents' personal circumstances and their labour market activity, with most questions referring to activity in the week before the interview. The first and fifth interviews also ask about earnings. Interviews are carried out continuously throughout the year and key results are published every month for the latest available three month period. Other data are available once a quarter or once or twice a year.

The LFS was carried out every two years from 1973 to 1983. The ILO definition was first used in 1984. This was also the first year in which the survey was conducted on an annual basis with results available for every spring quarter (March to May). The survey moved to a continuous basis in spring 1992 in Great Britain and in winter 1994/5 in Northern Ireland, with results published four times a year. Since April 1998, results are published 12 times a year for an average of each three month period. LFS data are published around six weeks after the period to which they refer.

The LFS three-monthly results can be compared in various ways over time, shown by the chart below. The shaded areas show the periods for which LFS results are available. Comparisons over time should be made with the periods shaded in the same patterns, e.g. January to March 1999 should be compared with January to March 1998 or April to June 1998. Comparing estimates for overlapping three-month periods can produce more volatile results which can be difficult to interpret. In order to make three-month on three-month comparisons, it is important to use seasonally-adjusted data.

Employer surveys

The ONS conducts a range of employer surveys, collecting information on their turnover and profits, and also the number of filled jobs.

The **Annual Employment Survey** (AES) is conducted annually in September to measure the number of employee jobs. The survey samples around 450,000 local units covering one-third of the worksites in the United Kingdom.

Short-term Turnover Employer Surveys are smaller surveys which are conducted every three months. The surveys are used to provide estimates of quarterly changes in the number of jobs between the annual surveys. For production industries surveys are conducted monthly, allowing estimates to be produced for each month. Around 9,000 production enterprises are sampled each month.

Both the AES and the Short-term Turnover Employer Surveys take a sample of businesses from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The IDBR holds details of all businesses that run a PAYE tax system or register for VAT.

The **Monthly Wages and Salary Survey** covers a sample of firms in Great Britain. The survey obtains details of the gross wages and salaries paid to employees, in respect of the last pay week for the weekly paid, and for the calendar month for the monthly paid. The sample covers the wage bill for some 9 million employees. It is used to calculate the Average Earnings Index.

Administrative records

Labour market data on the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits and Jobcentre vacancies are derived from administrative records.

Claimant count data are provided by the Benefits Agency. Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA) replaced both Unemployment Benefit and unemployment-related Income Support on 7 October 1996. Up to 6 October the claimant count figures included those who claimed Unemployment Benefit, Income Support or National Insurance credits. A seasonally-adjusted consistent claimant count series is available from 1971. The claimant count records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits on one particular day each month. Claimant count figures are announced five weeks after the date to which they refer.

Data on **vacancies** are produced by the Employment Service (ES) as a by-product of their Labour Market System (LMS). LMS is the computer system that manages the currency of vacancies on display, controls their circulation around Jobcentres, and identifies those for liaison action with employers. A consistent vacancies series is available from 1985.

USING DATA SOURCES

Because the different sources of labour market data have different strengths and limitations, it follows that they are best used for different purposes. This section identifies the source of data that ONS recommends using for different types of analysis of three aspects of the labour market: employment, unemployment, and earnings.

Employment

The LFS provides a more complete measure of employment than the Workforce Jobs series, but the Workforce Jobs series probably provides a more accurate industrial breakdown than the LFS.

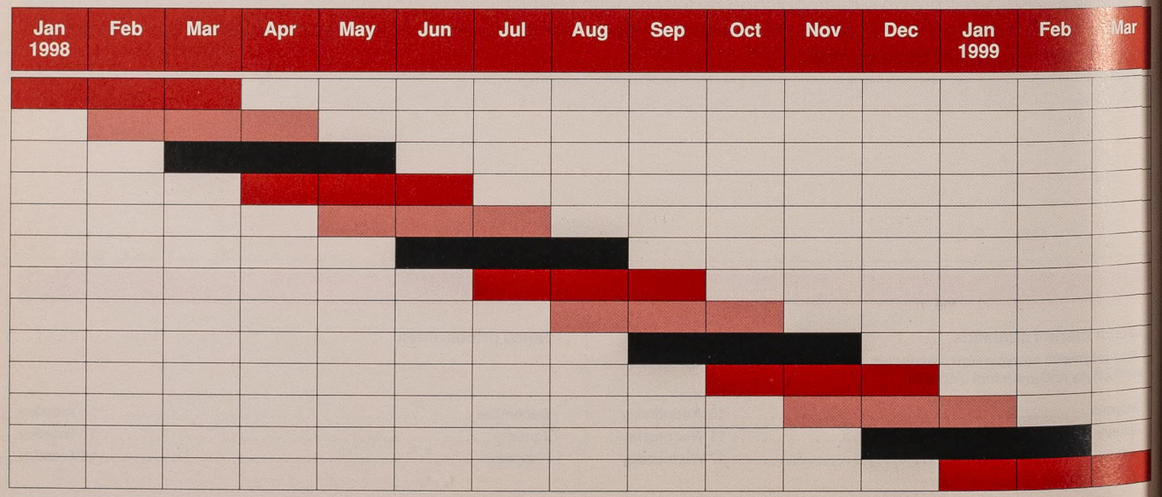
To gain an idea of the extent of work being performed in the UK, the LFS is preferred. The LFS is also the only source of detailed information about the characteristics (occupations, hours worked, work patterns and so on) of people's work – except for the industry in which people work, where the Workforce Jobs series is likely to be more accurate, and consistent with other national economic series.

Unemployment

The LFS provides a more complete measure of unemployment (under the ILO definition) than the claimant count (which measures benefit receipt), especially for women, and is better-suited to international comparisons. The claimant count is more useful as a way of assessing unemployment in small areas (below the level of regions); it is also useful as a timely indicator of up-to-date changes in unemployment.

Earnings

For monthly estimates of changes, the Average Earnings Index is most suitable. For annual changes, the New Earnings Survey should be used. For estimates of levels (amounts workers earn each week or each hour), the sources are the NES and LFS. The NES is preferred as a source of the earnings of full-time employees, and of the hourly earnings of all employees. The LFS is preferred as a source about the earnings of part-time employees. LFS earnings estimates are published in the LFS Quarterly Supplement.



Definitions

EMPLOYMENT

Employment

There are two ways of looking at employment: the number of people in employment or the number of jobs. These two concepts represent different things as one person can have more than one job (see 'Comparison of sources of employment data', *Labour Market Trends*, December 1997, pp511-16 for more details of differences between the two sources). People aged 16 or over are classed as employed by the LFS, if they have done at least one hour of work in the reference week or are temporarily away from a job (e.g. on holiday). People classify themselves into one of four categories in the Labour Force Survey (according to their main job if they have more than one): employees, self-employed, unpaid family worker (doing unpaid work for a family-run business) or participating in a government-supported training programme.

Workforce jobs

The number of jobs is mainly collected through postal employer surveys (see notes on sources). This gives the number of employee jobs (formerly known as Employees in Employment). The total number of workforce jobs (formerly known as Workforce in Employment) is calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the LFS, those in HM Forces and government-supported trainees. As the main part of the estimate is the employee jobs total, this classification represents the employers' perception of how many jobs there are. It excludes homeworkers and private domestic servants.

Self-employed people (LFS)

Those who, in their main job, work on their own account whether or not they have employees.

Self-employment jobs

Part of the total workforce jobs. Includes self-employed people in their main job and people who are employees in their main job who are self-employed in their second job (from the LFS).

Government-supported trainees

Those on government-supported training programmes are included in the employee jobs estimate if they have a contract of employment. If, however, they do not have a contract of employment they are included in the workforce jobs estimate as government-supported trainees.

Employment rate

Employment rates can be presented for any population group as the proportion of that group who are in employment. The main presentation of employment rates is the proportion of the population of working age (16-59 for females and 16-64 for males) who are in employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment covers people who are: out of work, want a job, have actively sought work in the previous four weeks and are available to start work within the next fortnight; or out of work and have accepted a job that they are waiting to start in the next fortnight.

Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits (claimant count)

The claimant count records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits. These are currently the Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits, claimed at Employment Service local offices. People claiming JSA must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which the claim is made. They enter into a Jobseeker's Agreement setting out the action they will take to find work and to improve their prospects of finding employment.

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

ILO unemployment rate

The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure. Can be calculated for any population group.

Claimant count rate

The number of claimants resident in an area expressed as a percentage of the sum of claimants and workforce jobs in the area.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Economically active

The economically active population are those who are either in employment or ILO unemployed.

Economic activity rate

The number of people who are in employment or unemployed as a percentage of the total population aged 16 and over. Can be calculated for any population group.

ECONOMIC INACTIVITY

Economically inactive

Economically inactive people are out of work, but do not satisfy all the criteria for ILO unemployment, such as those in retirement and those who are not actively seeking work.

Economic inactivity rate

The number of economically inactive people as a percentage of the total population aged 16 and over Can be calculated for any population group.

EARNINGS

Earnings

A measure of the gross remuneration people receive in return for work done. It includes salaries and bonuses but does not include non-monetary perks such as benefits in kind. This differs from income, which is the amount of money received from all sources. Income includes interest from building society and bank accounts, dividends from shares, benefit receipts, trust funds, etc.

Average Earnings Index

Average earnings are obtained by dividing the total paid by the total number of employees paid, including those on strike. The headline rate is the centred average of the annual change in the seasonally-adjusted series over the latest three months, and replaces the underlying rate of change (see 'Improvements in the Average Earnings Index,' *Labour Market Trends*, May 1998, pp259-63).

HOURS WORKED (New Earnings Survey)

Normal weekly hours

The time which an employee is expected to work in a normal week excluding all overtime and main meal breaks.

Weekly hours worked

The actual hours worked during the reference week and hours not worked but paid for under guarantee agreements.

HOURS WORKED (Labour Force Survey)

Respondents to the LFS are asked a series of questions enabling the identification of both their usual hours and their actual hours during the reference week, excluding meal breaks, but including paid and unpaid overtime.

OTHER DEFINITIONS

General index of retail prices

The Retail Prices Index measures the change in the prices of goods and services bought for the purpose of consumption by the vast majority of households in the UK. The general index includes virtually all types of household spending as detailed in *Table H.12.*

Labour disputes

Statistics cover disputes (strikes) connected with terms and conditions of employment. Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the disputes occurred.

Productivity

The number of units of output (measured by the Index of Production for the manufacturing sector and by Gross Domestic Product for the whole economy) produced by each filled job.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

The classification system used to provide a consistent industrial breakdown for UK official statistics. It was revised in 1968, 1980 and 1992. The SIC 1992 classification splits businesses into 17 sections, A-Q. The breakdown includes the following categories: **Production** industries – SIC 1992 Section E including **Manufacturing** (Section D); **Service** industries – SIC 1992 Sections G-Q.

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

The classification system used to provide a consistent occupational breakdown for UK official statistics. This system was introduced in 1991.

Unit Wage Costs

A measure of the cost of wages and salaries in producing a unit of output.

Jobcentre vacancies

A job opportunity notified by an employer to a Jobcentre or careers office (including 'self-employed' opportunities created by employers) which remained unfilled on the day of the count.

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

..	not available
–	nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
P	provisional
—	break in series
R	revised
r	series revised from indicated entry onwards
nes	not elsewhere specified
SIC	UK Standard Industrial Classification
EU	European Union

Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown. Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change etc by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated to this degree of precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers

Old subject, table names and numbers		New table names and numbers	
SUMMARY TABLES			
Labour Force Survey: UK	0.1	UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1
Workforce: UK	0.2	Workforce jobs	B.11
Labour Force Survey: GB	0.3	Regional labour market summary	A.2
Workforce: GB	0.4	Workforce jobs	B.11
Background economic indicators	0.5	Background economic indicators	H.1
EMPLOYMENT			
Workforce	1.1	Workforce jobs	B.11
Employees in employment: industry time series	1.2	Employee jobs by industry	B.12
Employees in employment: industry: production industries	1.3	Employee jobs: industry: production industries	B.13
All industries: by division, class or group	1.4	Employee jobs: by division, class or group	B.14
Employees in employment by region and sector	1.5	Employee jobs by region	B.16
Output, employment and productivity	1.8	Output, employment and productivity	B.32
Selected countries: national definition	1.9	Employment: selected countries: national definitions	B.51
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	1.14	Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain	B.17
UNEMPLOYMENT			
Claimant count: UK summary	2.1	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count: GB summary	2.2	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count by region	2.3	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	2.4	Claimant count area statistics: Travel-to-Work Areas	C.21
Claimant count by age and duration	2.5	Claimant count by age and duration	C.12
Claimant count: regions: age and duration	2.6	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count by age: time series	2.7	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count by duration: time series	2.8	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count counties and local authority areas	2.9	Claimant count area statistics: counties and local authority districts	C.22
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	2.10	Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	C.23
Claimant count: rates by age	2.15	Discontinued (but see C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age)	C.2
Selected countries	2.18	Selected countries	C.51
Claimant count: UK flows	2.19	Claimant count flows	C.31
Claimant count: GB flows by age	2.20	Discontinued	
Claimant count: average duration	2.21	Average duration of claims by age	C.35
Claim history: number of previous claims	2.22	Claimant count: number of previous claims	C.32
Claim history: interval between claims	2.23	Claim history: interval between claims	C.33
By sought and usual occupation	2.24	Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	C.14
Claimant count: destination of leavers by duration	2.25	Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim	C.34
Redundancies in Great Britain	2.32	Redundancies in United Kingdom	C.41
Redundancies by region	2.33	Redundancies by region	C.42
Redundancies by age	2.34	Discontinued	
Redundancies by industry	2.35	Redundancies by industry	C.43
Redundancies by occupation	2.36	Discontinued	
VACANCIES			
UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	3.1	Vacancies at Jobcentres	G.1
Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	3.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: adjusted	G.2
Summary: regions	3.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: not adjusted	G.3
LABOUR DISPUTES			
Totals; industries; causes	4.1	Labour disputes: stoppages of work: summary	G.11
Stoppages of work: summary	4.2	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: by industry; causes	G.12
EARNINGS			
Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors	5.1	Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors	E.1
Average Earnings Index: all employees: by industry	5.3	Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry	E.3
Manual employees	5.4	Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employee jobs by industry group	E.12
Non-manual employees	5.5	Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employee jobs by industry group	E.13
All employees	5.6	Average earnings and hours of all full-time employee jobs by industry group	E.14
Unit wage costs: index for main industrial sectors	5.8	Unit wage costs: index for manufacturing and whole economy	E.21
Selected countries: index of wages per head	5.9	Selected countries: index of wages per head	E.31
RETAIL PRICES			
Summary of recent movements	6.1	Retail prices: summary of recent movements	H.11
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	6.2	Retail prices: detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	H.12
Average for selected items	6.3	Average retail prices of selected items	H.13
General index: time series	6.4	General index of retail prices	H.14
Changes on a year earlier: time series	6.5	General index of retail prices: changes on a year earlier	H.15
EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	6.8	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	H.21
Selected countries	6.9	Selected countries	H.22
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY			
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	7.1	UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	7.2	UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1
Economic activity by age	7.3	Economic activity by age	D.1/B.2/D.2/D.3
Full-time and part-time workers	7.4	Employment by category	B.1
Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	7.5	Temporarily suspended	
Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonlly adjusted)	7.6	Temporarily suspended	
Job-related training received by employees	7.7	Job-related training received by employees	B.41
Average actual weekly hours by industry sector	7.8	Actual weekly hours of work	B.21
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	8.1	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	F.1
Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	8.2	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	F.2
Training for Work: destination of leavers	8.3	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	F.3
Training for Work: qualifications of leavers	8.4	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	F.4
Youth Training: destination of leavers	8.5	Other training: destination of leavers	F.5
Youth Training: qualifications of leavers	8.6	Other training: qualifications of leavers	F.6
OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES			
Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	A1	Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	G.22
Regional selective assistance by region	A2	Regional selective assistance by region	G.31
Regional selective assistance by region and company	A3	Regional selective assistance by region and company	G.32
Total hours worked per week	**Statistical update**	Total hours worked per week	B.33
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	**Statistical update**	New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	E.11

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

Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE			
UK summary for latest nine quarters	M	Dec 98	A.1
Regional labour market summary	M	Dec 98	A.2
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY			
Employment by category	M	Dec 98	B.1
Employment by age	M	Dec 98	B.2
Employment by occupation	Q	Nov 98	B.3
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Nov 98	B.11
Employee jobs by industry	M	Dec 98	B.12
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Dec 98	B.13
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Oct 98	B.14
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Oct 98	B.15
Employee jobs by region	Q	Nov 98	B.16
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	Nov 98	B.17
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Dec 98	B.21
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Dec 98	B.22
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed	M (Q)	Nov 98	B.32
Total hours worked per week	Q	Oct 98	B.33
Job-related training	Q	Nov 98	B.41
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	Nov 98	B.51
Annual Employment Survey	A	Nov 97	461
UNEMPLOYMENT			
ILO unemployment by age and duration	M	Dec 98	C.1
ILO unemployment rates by age	M	Dec 98	C.2
ILO unemployed looking for full-time/part-time work	M	Dec 98	C.3
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Nov 98	C.4
Claimant count by region	M	Dec 98	C.11
Claimant count by age and duration	Q	Dec 98	C.12
Claimant count by age and duration: reasons	Q	Dec 98	C.13
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M	Dec 98	C.14
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Dec 98	C.21
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Dec 98	C.22
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Dec 98	C.23
Claimant count flows	M	Dec 98	C.31
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Nov 98	C.32
Interval between claims	Q	Dec 98	C.33
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Dec 98	C.34
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Oct 98	C.35
Redundancies in UK	Q	Nov 98	C.41
Redundancies by region	Q	Nov 98	C.42
Redundancies by industry	Q	Nov 98	C.43
International comparisons	M	Dec 98	C.51
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY			
Economic activity by age	M	Dec 98	D.1
Economic inactivity	M	Dec 98	D.2
Economic inactivity by age	M	Dec 98	D.3
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS			
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M*	Nov 98	E.1
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M*	Nov 98	E.3
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Nov 98	E.11
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Dec 98	623
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Nov 98	E.12
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Nov 98	E.13
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Nov 98	E.14
Unit wage costs	M*	Nov 98	E.21
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Dec 98	E.31
Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	M	Dec 98	F.1
Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	M	Dec 98	F.2
Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	M	Dec 98	F.3
Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	M	Dec 98	F.4
Other training: destination of leavers	M	Dec 98	F.5
Other training: qualifications of leavers	M	Dec 98	F.6
TEC/CCTE performance tables	A	Dec 98	635
OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Dec 98	G.1
Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Dec 98	G.2
Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Dec 98	G.3
Labour disputes: summary	M	Dec 98	G.11
Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Dec 98	G.12
Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 98	299
International labour disputes	A	Apr 98	189
Trade union membership	A	Jul 98	353
Labour market and educational status of young people	M	Dec 98	G.21
Economic activity of young people	Q	Nov 98	543
Jobseekers with disabilities (placed into employment)	M	Dec 98	G.22
Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Dec 98	597
Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Dec 98	601
Women in the labour market	Q	Nov 98	545
Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 98	97
Job-related training	Q	Dec 98	596
Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Oct 98	G.31
Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Oct 98	G.32
Sickness absence	Q	Nov 98	544
Seasonal adjustment review	A	Jun 98	313
Skill needs in Britain	A	Dec 97	517
Labour force projections	A	Jun 98	281
Industrial and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics	A	Apr 97	151
RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
Background economic indicators	M	Dec 98	H.1
Retail prices: summary	M	Dec 98	H.11
Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Dec 98	H.12
Retail prices: selected items	M	Dec 98	H.13
Retail prices: general index	M	Dec 98	H.14
Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Dec 98	H.15
EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Dec 98	H.21
Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs	M	Dec 98	H.22

*Publication of these tables is suspended; see pS54.

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
All	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGSO	MGSR	MGSU	MGSX
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	79.8	58.0	72.7	8.8
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	80.4	59.6	74.5	7.3
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	80.6	59.9	75.0	6.9
1991	45,226	28,935	26,490	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	10.5
1994	45,465	28,549	25,753	2,796	16,917	78.6	56.6	70.9	9.8
1995	45,574	28,550	26,037	2,512	17,025	78.3	57.1	71.3	8.8
1996	45,725	28,679	26,292	2,388	17,045	78.5	57.5	71.8	8.3
1997	45,898	28,845	26,761	2,083	17,053	78.5	58.3	72.8	7.2
1998	46,056	28,850	27,044	1,807	17,205	78.4	58.7	73.4	6.3
3-month averages									
Jul-Sep 1996	**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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,094	28,982	27,166	1,816	17,113	78.7	58.9	73.6	6.3
Jul-Sep	**46,108**	**29,206**	**27,309**	**1,898**	**16,901**	**79.3**	**59.2**	**74.0**	6.5
Changes									
Over last 3 months	**39**	**430**	**325**	**105**	**-391**	**1.2**	**0.7**	**0.9**	0.3
Per cent	*0.1*	*1.5*	*1.2*	*5.9*	*-2.3*				
Over last 12 months	**160**	**89**	**257**	**-169**	**72**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.6**	0.6
Per cent	*0.3*	*0.3*	*1.0*	*-8.2*	*0.4*				
Male	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGSP	MGSS	MGSV	MGSY
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	21,596	16,378	14,885	1,492	5,218	88.6	68.9	80.5	9.1
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	88.8	70.4	82.1	7.5
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	88.7	70.5	82.4	7.1
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	88.1	68.3	79.9	9.3
1992	21,924	16,261	14,365	1,896	5,663	86.7	65.5	76.5	11.7
1993	21,985	16,096	14,078	2,018	5,890	85.9	64.0	75.1	12.5
1994	22,050	16,072	14,215	1,857	5,978	85.6	64.5	75.6	11.6
1995	22,132	16,059	14,423	1,636	6,074	85.1	65.2	76.4	10.2
1996	22,232	16,069	14,498	1,570	6,163	85.0	65.2	76.6	9.8
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
3-month averages									
Jul-Sep 1996	**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**	6.8
May-Jul	22,458	16,093	15,011	1,082	6,365	84.3	66.8	78.6	6.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,466	16,130	15,025	1,105	6,336	84.5	66.9	78.7	6.9
Jul-Sep	**22,475**	**16,281**	**15,114**	**1,167**	**6,193**	**85.3**	**67.3**	**79.2**	7.2
Changes									
Over last 3 months	**25**	**247**	**179**	**68**	**-223**	**1.3**	**0.7**	**1.0**	0.3
Per cent	*0.1*	*1.5*	*1.2*	*6.2*	*-3.5*				
Over last 12 months	**102**	**22**	**131**	**-109**	**80**	**-0.1**	**0.3**	**0.5**	-0.7
Per cent	*0.5*	*0.1*	*0.9*	*-8.6*	*1.3*				

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
Female	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGSQ	MGST	MGSW	MGSZ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	23,201	12,109	11,084	1,025	11,092	70.3	47.8	64.2	8.5
1989	23,272	12,389	11,514	875	10,883	71.2	49.5	66.1	7.1
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	71.6	50.0	66.8	6.6
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	71.3	49.4	66.0	7.3
1992	23,386	12,430	11,497	934	10,956	70.9	49.2	65.5	7.5
1993	23,415	12,463	11,485	978	10,952	70.9	49.0	65.8	7.8
1994	23,416	12,477	11,538	938	10,939	70.9	49.3	65.8	7.5
1995	23,442	12,491	11,615	876	10,951	70.9	49.5	65.8	7.0
1996	23,493	12,611	11,793	817	10,882	71.4	50.2	66.6	6.5
1997	23,557	12,744	11,985	760	10,813	71.7	50.9	67.3	6.0
1998	23,614	12,772	12,070	702	10,842	71.9	51.1	67.8	5.5
3-month averages									
Jul-Sep 1996	**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	6.4
Oct-Dec	23,531	12,719	11,895	824	10,812	71.9	50.6	67.1	6.5
Nov 96-Jan 97	23,537	12,736	11,919	818	10,800	71.9	50.6	67.1	6.4
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	23,542	12,740	11,940	800	10,803	71.9	50.7	67.3	6.3
Jan-Mar 1997	23,545	12,732	11,948	784	10,813	71.8	50.7	67.2	6.2
Feb-Apr	23,550	12,745	11,968	777	10,804	71.8	50.8	67.3	6.1
Mar-May (Spr)	23,557	12,744	11,985	760	10,813	71.7	50.9	67.3	6.0
Apr-Jun	23,561	12,780	12,004	776	10,781	71.9	51.0	67.4	6.1
May-Jul	23,565	12,805	12,021	784	10,760	72.0	51.0	67.5	6.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,572	12,785	12,011	774	10,787	72.0	51.0	67.5	6.1
Jul-Sep	**23,575**	**12,780**	**12,037**	**743**	**10,795**	**71.9**	**51.1**	**67.6**	**5.8**
Aug-Oct	23,580	12,760	12,030	730	10,819	71.8	51.0	67.6	5.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,586	12,765	12,040	725	10,822	71.8	51.0	67.6	5.7
Oct-Dec	23,591	12,760	12,042	718	10,831	71.8	51.0	67.7	5.6
Nov 97-Jan 98	23,596	12,743	12,029	714	10,853	71.7	51.0	67.6	5.6
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	23,600	12,749	12,029	720	10,852	71.7	51.0	67.6	5.6
Jan-Mar 1998	23,605	12,775	12,063	712	10,830	71.9	51.1	67.7	5.6
Feb-Apr	23,610	12,796	12,093	703	10,814	72.0	51.2	67.9	5.5
Mar-May (Spr)	23,614	12,772	12,070	702	10,842	71.9	51.1	67.8	5.5
Apr-Jun	**23,619**	**12,771**	**12,068**	**703**	**10,848**	**71.8**	**51.1**	**67.8**	**5.5**
May-Jul	23,624	12,813	12,109	703	10,811	72.0	51.3	68.0	5.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,628	12,852	12,141	711	10,776	72.2	51.4	68.1	5.5
Jul-Sep	**23,633**	**12,925**	**12,194**	**731**	**10,708**	**72.6**	**51.6**	**68.4**	**5.7**
Changes									
Over last 3 months	**14**	**183**	**146**	**37**	**-169**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**0.2**
Per cent	*0.1*	*1.4*	*1.2*	*5.3*	*-1.6*				
Over last 12 months	**58**	**66**	**126**	**-60**	**-9**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**-0.5**
Per cent	0.2	0.5	1.0	-7.5	-0.1				

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

Technical Note
COMPARISONS OF LFS DATA

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

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

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

	Level (000s)	Sample variability	Change on quarter	Sample variability	Change on year	Sample variability
In employment	27,165	±155	124	±113	253	±200
Employment rate	73.6%	±0.3%	0.3%	±0.2%	0.6	±0.3%
ILO unemployment	1,804	±56	3	±56	-167	±78
ILO unemployment rate	6.2%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.2%	-0.6	±0.3%
Economically active	28,969	±152	126	±111	86	±196
Economic activity rate	78.6%	±0.3%	0.3%	±0.2%	0.1	±0.4%

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
All	**MGTY**	**MGTS**	**MGTM**	**MGTP**	**MGTV**	**MGUB**	**MGUE**	**MGUH**	**MGUK**
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	44,797	28,345	25,860	2,485	16,453	79.4	57.7	72.4	8.8
1989	44,978	28,764	26,689	2,075	16,214	80.0	59.3	74.2	7.2
1990	45,107	28,909	26,935	1,974	16,198	80.2	59.7	74.7	6.8
1991	45,226	28,813	26,400	2,414	16,413	79.8	58.4	73.0	8.4
1992	45,310	28,582	25,812	2,769	16,729	78.8	57.0	71.1	9.7
1993	45,400	28,447	25,511	2,936	16,954	78.4	56.2	70.2	10.3
1994	45,465	28,433	25,697	2,736	17,033	78.2	56.5	70.6	9.6
1995	45,574	28,427	25,973	2,454	17,148	78.0	57.0	71.1	8.6
1996	45,725	28,552	26,219	2,334	17,172	78.1	57.3	71.6	8.2
1997	45,898	28,716	26,682	2,034	17,182	78.2	58.1	72.5	7.1
1998	46,056	28,713	26,947	1,766	17,343	78.0	58.5	73.1	6.1
3-month averages									
Jul-Sep 1996	**45,782**	**28,936**	**26,527**	**2,409**	**16,846**	**79.1**	**57.9**	**72.4**	8.3
Aug-Oct	45,798	28,905	26,552	2,353	16,893	78.9	58.0	72.4	8.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,816	28,866	26,568	2,298	16,950	78.8	58.0	72.5	8.0
Oct-Dec	45,827	28,793	26,582	2,212	17,034	78.6	58.0	72.5	7.7
Nov 96-Jan 97	45,842	28,745	26,584	2,161	17,097	78.4	58.0	72.4	7.5
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	45,857	28,690	26,556	2,134	17,167	78.3	57.9	72.3	7.4
Jan-Mar 1997	45,866	28,691	26,565	2,126	17,175	78.2	57.9	72.3	7.4
Feb-Apr	45,879	28,726	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	29,111	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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,094	29,204	27,291	1,913	16,891	79.3	59.2	74.0	6.6
Jul-Sep	**46,108**	**28,969**	**27,165**	**1,804**	**17,139**	**78.6**	**58.9**	**73.6**	6.2
Changes									
Over last 3 months	**39**	**126**	**124**	**3**	**-87**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.3**	0.0
Per cent	*0.1*	*0.4*	*0.5*	*0.1*	*-0.5*				
Over last 12 months	**160**	**86**	**253**	**-167**	**74**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.6**	-0.6
Per cent	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.9*	*-8.5*	*0.4*				
Male	**MGTZ**	**MGTT**	**MGTN**	**MGTQ**	**MGTW**	**MGUC**	**MGUF**	**MGUI**	**MGUL**
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	21,596	16,299	14,824	1,475	5,297	88.2	68.6	80.1	9.0
1989	21,706	16,434	15,219	1,215	5,272	88.3	70.1	81.8	7.4
1990	21,801	16,483	15,318	1,165	5,318	88.3	70.3	82.1	7.1
1991	21,871	16,401	14,887	1,514	5,470	87.7	68.1	79.6	9.2
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	86.3	65.3	76.3	11.5
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	85.6	63.8	74.8	12.4
1994	22,050	15,996	14,171	1,825	6,053	85.2	64.3	75.4	11.4
1995	22,132	15,982	14,374	1,608	6,151	84.7	64.9	76.1	10.1
1996	22,232	15,992	14,446	1,546	6,240	84.6	65.0	76.3	9.7
1997	22,341	16,023	14,720	1,304	6,317	84.4	65.9	77.4	8.1
1998	22,441	15,997	14,906	1,091	6,444	83.9	66.4	78.1	6.8
3-month averages									
Jul-Sep 1996	**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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,466	16,284	15,117	1,167	6,182	85.3	67.3	79.2	7.2
Jul-Sep	**22,475**	**16,124**	**15,009**	**1,115**	**6,350**	**84.5**	**66.8**	**78.6**	6.9
Changes									
Over last 3 months	**25**	**52**	**36**	**16**	**-27**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	0.1
Per cent	*0.1*	*0.3*	*0.2*	*1.5*	*-0.4*				
Over last 12 months	**102**	**22**	**135**	**-113**	**81**	**-0.2**	**0.3**	**0.5**	-0.7
Per cent	*0.5*	*0.1*	*0.9*	*-9.2*	*1.3*				

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

OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

20 January 1999

Dear subscriber,

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

I am writing to *Labour Market Trends* subscribers to let you know of an error that we have discovered in Table A.1 (labour market structure, UK summary) which affected both the December and January issues.

In the December issue, when inserting the most recent figures into the table (those from July to September), we inadvertently transposed the seasonally adjusted figures with the not seasonally adjusted figures which appear overleaf. The figures for changes over three and 12 months were also transposed. This error was not detected in time to correct the January edition, and so although the August to October figures were correctly inserted in that issue, and the change figures based on those months were therefore also correct, the line above on the table referring to July to September remained wrong. The correct version of the table will appear in the February edition; however, given the importance of that table we felt it necessary to alert users as soon as possible on discovering the problem.

ONS apologises unreservedly for this error. We are committed to providing users with a high-quality statistical service, and so we are very disappointed that these problems were not picked up beforehand. We are taking all the steps we can to ensure that similar do not occur in future.

If you have any queries, or would like to receive a copy of the corrected tables before the February issue is despatched, please call me on 0171 533 6126.

Yours sincerely,

David Bradbury

David Bradbury
Editor, *Labour Market Trends*

1 Drummond Gate, London, SW1V 2QQ
Switchboard (0171) 233 9233

LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE A.1
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
Female	MGUA	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX	MGUD	MGUG	MGUJ	MGUM
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	23,201	12,046	11,036	1,010	11,155	69.9	47.6	63.9	8.4
1989	23,272	12,330	11,470	860	10,942	70.9	49.3	65.9	7.0
1990	23,307	12,427	11,617	809	10,880	71.3	49.8	66.6	6.5
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	10,942	71.0	49.3	65.8	7.2
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	70.6	49.1	65.4	7.3
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	949	10,989	70.6	49.0	65.1	7.6
1994	23,416	12,436	11,526	910	10,979	70.6	49.2	65.3	7.3
1995	23,442	12,445	11,599	846	10,997	70.6	49.5	65.6	6.8
1996	23,493	12,560	11,773	788	10,932	71.1	50.1	66.5	6.3
1997	23,557	12,692	11,962	731	10,865	71.4	50.8	67.2	5.8
1998	23,614	12,716	12,042	674	10,898	71.5	51.0	67.6	5.3
3-month averages									
Jul-Sep 1996	**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	50.6	67.2	6.5
Oct-Dec	23,531	12,735	11,934	800	10,796	72.0	50.7	67.3	6.3
Nov 96-Jan 97	23,537	12,704	11,922	782	10,833	71.7	50.7	67.2	6.2
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	23,542	12,688	11,917	771	10,855	71.6	50.6	67.1	6.1
Jan-Mar 1997	23,545	12,681	11,897	783	10,865	71.4	50.5	66.9	6.2
Feb-Apr	23,550	12,698	11,930	768	10,852	71.5	50.7	67.0	6.0
Mar-May (Spr)	23,557	12,692	11,962	731	10,865	71.4	50.8	67.2	5.8
Apr-Jun	23,561	12,754	11,992	763	10,806	71.7	50.9	67.3	6.0
May-Jul	23,565	12,816	12,018	799	10,749	72.1	51.0	67.5	6.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,572	12,847	12,038	808	10,726	72.3	51.1	67.6	6.3
Jul-Sep	**23,575**	**12,858**	**12,068**	**790**	**10,717**	**72.3**	**51.2**	**67.8**	**6.1**
Aug-Oct	23,580	12,812	12,053	759	10,768	72.1	51.1	67.7	5.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,586	12,813	12,069	744	10,773	72.1	51.2	67.8	5.8
Oct-Dec	23,591	12,778	12,084	694	10,813	71.9	51.2	67.9	5.4
Nov 97-Jan 98	23,596	12,708	12,031	677	10,888	71.6	51.0	67.6	5.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	23,600	12,698	12,008	690	10,903	71.5	50.9	67.5	5.4
Jan-Mar 1998	23,605	12,723	12,017	707	10,882	71.6	50.9	67.5	5.6
Feb-Apr	23,610	12,750	12,059	692	10,859	71.7	51.1	67.7	5.4
Mar-May (Spr)	23,614	12,716	12,042	674	10,898	71.5	51.0	67.6	5.3
Apr-Jun	**23,619**	**12,742**	**12,048**	**694**	**10,877**	**71.6**	**51.0**	**67.6**	**5.4**
May-Jul	23,624	12,833	12,111	722	10,791	72.1	51.3	68.0	5.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,628	12,919	12,173	746	10,709	72.6	51.5	68.3	5.8
Jul-Sep	**23,633**	**12,845**	**12,155**	**690**	**10,788**	**72.2**	**51.4**	**68.2**	**5.4**
Changes									
Over last 3 months	**14**	**74**	**88**	**-13**	**-60**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**-0.1**
Per cent	*0.1*	*0.6*	*0.7*	*-1.9*	*-0.6*				
Over last 12 months	**58**	**65**	**118**	**-54**	**-7**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**-0.4**
Per cent	*0.2*	*0.5*	*1.0*	*-7.2*	*-0.1*				

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

Technical Note
COMPARISONS OF LFS DATA

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

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

Sampling variablity is similar to that as produced on *Table A.1*, S7. For more detailed analyses please see the *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Supplement.*

A.2 LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE
Regional labour market summary

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (July 1998 to September 1998)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over	Economic activity				Economically inactive				LFS employment					
		Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male		Female	
	Level	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Rate(%)*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
North East	2,038	1,169	73.0	652	517	869	27.0	336	534	1,068	66.7	587	70.6	481	62.3
North West	4,295	2,686	78.0	1,496	1,190	1,609	22.0	609	999	2,518	73.1	1,387	77.1	1,132	68.6
Merseyside	1,082	602	71.1	334	268	481	28.9	177	303	533	62.8	286	66.8	247	58.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,957	2,464	78.6	1,385	1,079	1,493	21.4	554	939	2,283	72.8	1,271	77.5	1,011	67.4
East Midlands	3,283	2,128	81.1	1,183	945	1,155	18.9	431	725	2,009	76.5	1,112	81.5	897	71.0
West Midlands	4,146	2,659	80.4	1,501	1,159	1,486	19.6	533	953	2,490	75.2	1,391	80.7	1,098	69.1
Eastern	4,190	2,760	82.5	1,557	1,203	1,430	17.5	505	925	2,630	78.5	1,484	84.9	1,147	71.3
London	5,496	3,546	77.4	1,981	1,565	1,950	22.6	689	1,261	3,255	71.0	1,799	76.8	1,456	64.7
South East	6,188	4,156	84.0	2,299	1,856	2,032	16.0	719	1,313	3,963	80.1	2,199	86.1	1,764	73.4
South West	3,874	2,488	83.1	1,380	1,108	1,385	16.9	507	878	2,364	78.9	1,300	83.5	1,064	73.8
England	38,547	24,657	80.0	13,769	10,888	13,890	20.0	5,060	8,830	23,114	74.9	12,816	80.2	10,298	69.1
Wales	2,302	1,328	74.3	739	590	974	25.7	378	596	1,226	68.5	678	72.8	549	63.7
Scotland	4,026	2,488	77.4	1,360	1,127	1,539	22.6	576	963	2,295	71.4	1,243	75.1	1,052	67.4
Great Britain	44,876	28,473	79.5	15,867	12,605	16,403	20.5	6,014	10,389	26,636	74.3	14,737	79.3	11,899	68.7
Northern Ireland	1,232	733	72.4	414	319	498	27.6	179	319	673	66.3	378	72.6	295	59.7
United Kingdom	**46,108**	**29,206**	**79.3**	**16,281**	**12,925**	**16,901**	**20.7**	**6,193**	**10,708**	**27,309**	**74.0**	**15,114**	**79.2**	**12,194**	**68.4**

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Labour Force Survey						Benefits Agency administration system					
	Employee jobs (June 1998)			ILO unemployed (July 1998 to September 1998)						Claimant count (October 1998), seasonally adjusted					
	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	907	456	451	100	8.6	65	10.0	35	6.8	81.2	7.3	64.9	10.6	16.3	3.2
North West	2,632	1,315	1,317	167	6.2	109	7.3	58	4.9	110.1	4.2	86.5	6.0	23.6	2.0
Merseyside #				69	11.5	48	14.3	21	8.0	50.8	8.9	39.9	13.1	10.9	4.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,906	966	940	181	7.4	114	8.2	67	6.2	130.5	5.6	101.3	7.9	29.2	2.8
East Midlands	1,621	820	801	118	5.6	71	6.0	47	5.0	79.8	4.1	60.8	5.7	19.0	2.2
West Midlands	2,160	1,113	1,046	169	6.4	109	7.3	60	5.2	120.8	4.7	92.0	6.3	28.8	2.5
Eastern	1,989	1,003	986	130	4.7	74	4.7	56	4.7	82.3	3.3	61.6	4.5	20.7	1.9
London	3,360	1,722	1,638	291	8.2	182	9.2	109	6.9	219.6	5.3	162.0	7.1	57.6	3.1
South East	3,168	1,573	1,595	193	4.6	100	4.4	92	5.0	102.2	2.6	78.4	3.6	23.8	1.3
South West	1,892	962	930	125	5.0	80	5.8	44	4.0	82.3	3.4	61.4	4.5	20.9	2.0
England	19,634	9,931	9,703	1,543	6.3	953	6.9	591	5.4	1,059.6	4.4	808.9	6.1	250.7	2.3
Wales	981	475	505	102	7.7	61	8.2	41	7.0	67.8	5.4	52.6	7.7	15.2	2.7
Scotland	2,026	991	1,035	192	7.7	117	8.6	75	6.7	136.5	5.6	105.1	7.9	31.4	2.8
Great Britain	22,641	11,397	11,244	1,837	6.5	1,131	7.1	707	5.6	1,263.9	4.5	966.6	6.3	297.3	2.4
Northern Ireland	596	296	300	60	8.2	36	8.8	24	7.5	55.4	7.2	43.3	10.0	12.1	3.7
United Kingdom	**23,237**	**11,693**	**11,544**	**1,898**	**6.5**	**1,167**	**7.2**	**731**	**5.7**	**1,319.4**	**4.6**	**1,009.9**	**6.4**	**309.5**	**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.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094

* 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.

B.1 EMPLOYMENT
Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed		
	Total workers*	Employees*	Self-employed*	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training and employment programmes	Full-time	Part-time+	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Workers with second jobs
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All	**MGRZ**	**MGRN**	**MGRQ**	**MGRT**	**MGRW**							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1993	25,563	21,870	3,186	151	356	19,466	6,091	16,658	5,210	2,605	580	1,043
1994	25,753	21,967	3,304	146	336	19,498	6,246	16,617	5,344	2,692	611	1,149
1995	26,037	22,253	3,360	140	285	19,741	6,293	16,828	5,423	2,730	629	1,292
1996	26,292	22,623	3,294	127	249	19,767	6,522	16,950	5,673	2,645	648	1,291
1997	26,761	23,077	3,346	118	221	20,086	6,670	17,271	5,804	2,652	691	1,251
1998	27,044	23,486	3,277	101	179	20,320	6,718	17,630	5,852	2,560	716	1,194
3-month averages												
Jul-Sep 1997	**26,911**	**23,242**	**3,325**	**125**	**219**	**20,200**	**6,707**	**17,420**	**5,822**	**2,625**	**698**	**1,268**
Aug-Oct	26,941	23,273	3,324	125	220	20,222	6,713	17,449	5,822	2,618	704	1,256
Sep-Nov (Aut)	26,966	23,320	3,317	115	214	20,275	6,683	17,495	5,822	2,625	690	1,255
Oct-Dec	26,982	23,350	3,308	111	212	20,331	6,645	17,545	5,803	2,628	678	1,237
Nov 97-Jan 98	26,989	23,381	3,304	96	208	20,333	6,645	17,568	5,809	2,623	679	1,234
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	27,007	23,383	3,325	95	205	20,331	6,671	17,564	5,816	2,629	694	1,223
Jan-Mar 1998	27,020	23,423	3,297	95	205	20,333	6,682	17,586	5,835	2,600	695	1,208
Feb-Apr	27,050	23,462	3,295	99	193	20,337	6,708	17,613	5,846	2,585	709	1,223
May-Mar (Spr)	27,044	23,486	3,277	101	179	20,320	6,718	17,630	5,852	2,560	716	1,194
Apr-Jun	**27,041**	**23,516**	**3,255**	**99**	**170**	**20,311**	**6,723**	**17,645**	**5,865**	**2,541**	**713**	**1,215**
May-Jul	27,120	23,626	3,222	107	165	20,405	6,707	17,754	5,867	2,529	692	1,232
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,166	23,708	3,183	106	168	20,458	6,699	17,822	5,882	2,512	670	1,232
Jul-Sep	**27,165**	**23,715**	**3,176**	**109**	**164**	**20,469**	**6,689**	**17,840**	**5,873**	**2,503**	**673**	**1,220**
Changes												
Over last 3 months	**124**	**199**	**-79**	**10**	**-6**	**158**	**-34**	**195**	**8**	**-39**	**-40**	
Per cent	*0.5*	*0.8*	*-2.4*	*10.2*	*-3.8*	*0.8*	*-0.5*	*1.1*	*0.1*	*-1.5*	*-5.6*	*0.2*
Over last 12 months	**253**	**473**	**-149**	**-15**	**-56**	**269**	**-18**	**420**	**52**	**-122**	**-26**	**-16**
Per cent	*0.9*	*2.0*	*-4.5*	*-12.3*	*-25.3*	*1.3*	*-0.3*	*2.4*	*0.9*	*-4.7*	*-3.7*	*-4.8*
Male	**MGSA**	**MGRO**	**MGRR**	**MGRU**	**MGRX**							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1993	14,078	11,413	2,390	43	233	13,052	1,024	10,733	679	2,187	203	477
1994	14,215	11,458	2,487	49	220	13,110	1,101	10,720	737	2,270	216	511
1995	14,423	11,642	2,553	43	184	13,265	1,156	10,837	804	2,319	234	544
1996	14,498	11,827	2,473	41	156	13,267	1,231	10,936	891	2,233	240	519
1997	14,777	12,114	2,489	37	137	13,458	1,314	11,126	987	2,231	256	532
1998	14,973	12,415	2,413	28	117	13,646	1,325	11,423	990	2,143	270	510
3-month averages												
Jul-Sep 1997	**14,874**	**12,246**	**2,448**	**40**	**139**	**13,563**	**1,308**	**11,277**	**969**	**2,193**	**255**	**516**
Aug-Oct	14,911	12,278	2,450	42	142	13,591	1,317	11,307	970	2,188	260	514
Sep-Nov (Aut)	14,927	12,308	2,444	39	135	13,619	1,303	11,338	970	2,190	252	516
Oct-Dec	14,939	12,336	2,433	39	132	13,650	1,287	11,374	961	2,187	245	510
Nov 97-Jan 98	14,960	12,359	2,434	33	134	13,661	1,293	11,393	965	2,184	248	513
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	14,978	12,373	2,438	32	135	13,673	1,302	11,403	969	2,185	251	514
Jan-Mar 1998	14,957	12,362	2,429	28	138	13,660	1,294	11,396	965	2,174	254	509
Feb-Apr	14,957	12,380	2,419	30	128	13,647	1,309	11,408	971	2,155	264	512
Mar-May (Spr)	14,973	12,415	2,413	28	117	13,646	1,325	11,423	990	2,143	270	510
Apr-Jun	**14,973**	**12,433**	**2,399**	**29**	**112**	**13,637**	**1,333**	**11,436**	**995**	**2,123**	**274**	**524**
May-Jul	15,011	12,497	2,373	35	105	13,677	1,329	11,488	1,008	2,113	259	521
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,025	12,538	2,345	35	106	13,709	1,310	11,535	1,001	2,099	246	527
Jul-Sep	**15,009**	**12,541**	**2,334**	**34**	**101**	**13,691**	**1,314**	**11,526**	**1,014**	**2,088**	**246**	**527**
Changes												
Over last 3 months	**36**	**107**	**-65**	**5**	**-11**	**54**	**-19**	**90**	**19**	**-36**	**-29**	**2**
Per cent	*0.2*	*0.9*	*-2.7*	*16.5*	*-10.2*	*0.4*	*-1.4*	*0.8*	*1.9*	*-1.7*	*-10.4*	*0.4*
Over last 12 months	**135**	**294**	**-115**	**-6**	**-39**	**128**	**6**	**249**	**45**	**-105**	**-9**	**-33**
Per cent	*0.9*	*2.4*	*-4.7*	*-15.5*	*-27.8*	*0.9*	*0.4*	*2.2*	*4.7*	*-4.8*	*-3.5*	*-5.9*
Female	**MGSB**	**MGRP**	**MGRS**	**MGRV**	**MGRY**							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1993	11,485	10,457	796	108	124	6,415	5,067	5,925	4,531	418	377	522
1994	11,538	10,509	817	97	116	6,388	5,145	5,897	4,607	421	395	638
1995	11,615	10,611	806	97	100	6,476	5,137	5,991	4,619	411	395	747
1996	11,793	10,795	820	85	92	6,501	5,292	6,014	4,782	412	408	742
1997	11,985	10,963	857	80	84	6,628	5,355	6,146	4,817	421	435	683
1998	12,070	11,071	864	74	62	6,674	5,393	6,206	4,862	417	446	656
3-month averages												
Jul-Sep 1997	**12,037**	**10,996**	**876**	**84**	**80**	**6,637**	**5,399**	**6,143**	**4,853**	**432**	**444**	**768**
Aug-Oct	12,030	10,995	874	82	78	6,631	5,397	6,142	4,852	430	443	767
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,040	11,011	873	76	79	6,656	5,380	6,157	4,852	435	438	745
Oct-Dec	12,042	11,015	874	73	80	6,681	5,358	6,171	4,841	441	433	730
Nov 97-Jan 98	12,029	11,022	870	64	74	6,672	5,352	6,176	4,844	439	431	692
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,029	11,010	887	63	69	6,658	5,368	6,161	4,847	443	443	701
Jan-Mar 1998	12,063	11,062	868	67	67	6,673	5,388	6,190	4,870	426	441	700
Feb-Apr	12,093	11,082	877	69	66	6,691	5,399	6,205	4,875	431	445	692
Mar-May (Spr)	12,070	11,071	864	74	62	6,674	5,393	6,206	4,862	417	446	666
Apr-Jun	**12,068**	**11,083**	**857**	**70**	**58**	**6,674**	**5,390**	**6,209**	**4,871**	**418**	**438**	**683**
May-Jul	12,109	11,129	850	72	59	6,728	5,378	6,267	4,859	416	434	686
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,141	11,169	838	71	63	6,749	5,389	6,287	4,880	414	424	700
Jul-Sep	**12,155**	**11,174**	**842**	**75**	**63**	**6,778**	**5,375**	**6,314**	**4,860**	**415**	**427**	**688**
Changes												
Over last 3 months	**88**	**92**	**-14**	**5**	**5**	**104**	**-15**	**105**	**-11**	**-3**	**-11**	**4**
Per cent	*0.7*	*0.8*	*-1.7*	*7.6*	*8.7*	*1.6*	*-0.3*	*1.7*	*-0.2*	*-0.7*	*-2.6*	*0.6*
Over last 12 months	**118**	**178**	**-34**	**-9**	**-17**	**141**	**-24**	**171**	**6**	**-17**	**-17**	**-20**
Per cent	*1.0*	*1.6*	*-3.9*	*-10.8*	*-21.0*	*2.1*	*-0.4*	*2.8*	*0.1*	*-4.0*	*-3.8*	*-2.8*

Relationship between columns: 1= 2+3+4+5. Each series is seasonally adjusted independently and therefore the sums of series will not necessarily equal the totals.
*Includes people who did not state whether they worked part-time or full-time.
+ Numbers of part-time workers have been revised since the October 1998 issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)							Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part-time)						
	Total**	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total**	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
All														**All**
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														**Spring quarters (Mar-May)**
1993	1,355	6.2	568	42.0	359	81	345	5,793	787	13.6	4,222	84	587	1993
1994	1,490	6.8	628	42.1	400	99	363	5,956	835	14.0	4,329	87	673	1994
1995	1,623	7.3	702	43.3	453	92	375	6,052	827	13.7	4,373	89	737	1995
1996	1,660	7.3	680	41.0	466	86	427	6,318	806	12.8	4,543	82	859	1996
1997	1,777	7.7	682	38.4	534	98	460	6,491	810	12.5	4,619	87	944	1997
1998	1,739	7.4	633	36.4	529	99	475	6,568	769	11.7	4,698	107	970	1998
3-month averages														**3-month averages**
Jul-Sep 1997	**1,779**	**7.7**	**669**	**37.6**	**515**	**103**	**487**	**6,515**	**796**	**12.2**	**4,649**	**100**	**945**	**Jul-Sep 1997**
Aug-Oct	1,793	7.7	672	37.5	525	109	485	6,525	786	12.0	4,669	98	949	Aug-Oct
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,800	7.7	674	37.4	533	111	482	6,516	781	12.0	4,659	93	957	Sep-Nov (Aut)
Oct-Dec	1,812	7.8	670	37.0	545	116	483	6,486	768	11.8	4,646	92	961	Oct-Dec
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,786	7.6	665	37.3	531	108	485	6,492	773	11.9	4,652	95	947	Nov 97-Jan 98
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,787	7.6	657	36.8	544	106	482	6,513	770	11.8	4,668	97	949	Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)
Jan-Mar 1998	1,769	7.6	657	37.1	536	99	478	6,524	764	11.7	4,677	99	960	Jan-Mar 1998
Feb-Apr	1,765	7.5	648	36.7	537	100	480	6,558	765	11.7	4,692	104	969	Feb-Apr
Mar-May (Spr)	1,739	7.4	633	36.4	529	99	475	6,568	769	11.7	4,698	107	970	Mar-May (Spr)
Apr-Jun	**1,726**	**7.3**	**611**	**35.4**	**543**	**96**	**470**	**6,581**	**771**	**11.7**	**4,705**	**112**	**972**	**Apr-Jun**
May-Jul	1,724	7.3	598	34.7	553	101	471	6,562	755	11.5	4,707	118	966	May-Jul
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,748	7.4	605	34.6	563	99	475	6,559	740	11.3	4,724	114	959	Jun-Aug (Sum)
Jul-Sep	**1,753**	**7.4**	**609**	**34.7**	**564**	**101**	**471**	**6,551**	**744**	**11.4**	**4,708**	**116**	**966**	**Jul-Sep**
Changes														**Changes**
Over last 3 months	**27**	**0.1**	**-2**	**-0.7**	**22**	**5**	**0**	**-30**	**-26**	**-0.3**	**4**	**4**	**-6**	**Over last 3 months**
Per cent	*1.6*		*-0.4*		*4.0*	*4.8*	*0.1*	*-0.5*	*-3.4*		*0.1*	*3.2*	*-0.6*	*Per cent*
Over last 12 months	**-26**	**-0.3**	**-61**	**-2.9**	**49**	**-2**	**-16**	**36**	**-52**	**-0.9**	**59**	**16**	**22**	**Over last 12 months**
Per cent	*-1.5*		*-9.1*		*9.5*	*-1.6*	*-3.4*	*0.6*	*-6.5*		*1.3*	*15.5*	*2.3*	*Per cent*
Male														**Male**
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														**Spring quarters (Mar-May)**
1993	605	5.3	294	48.5	110	44	159	880	259	29.4	329	29	245	1993
1994	664	5.8	321	48.4	130	46	168	951	264	27.7	349	31	302	1994
1995	760	6.5	381	50.1	153	56	169	1,036	284	27.4	387	32	330	1995
1996	747	6.3	355	47.5	156	51	186	1,128	290	25.7	420	29	385	1996
1997	822	6.8	360	43.8	199	56	206	1,239	300	24.2	477	41	413	1997
1998	785	6.3	334	42.5	191	55	206	1,261	295	23.4	493	44	425	1998
3-month averages														**3-month averages**
Jul-Sep 1997	**813**	**6.6**	**356**	**43.8**	**189**	**50**	**215**	**1,222**	**298**	**24.4**	**468**	**46**	**403**	**Jul-Sep 1997**
Aug-Oct	823	6.7	360	43.7	190	54	216	1,229	294	23.9	481	44	405	Aug-Oct
Sep-Nov (Aut)	829	6.7	361	43.5	196	54	216	1,223	296	24.2	471	38	410	Sep-Nov (Aut)
Oct-Dec	834	6.8	355	42.6	205	59	218	1,207	288	23.8	472	35	406	Oct-Dec
Nov 97-Jan 98	827	6.7	355	42.9	201	56	217	1,217	290	23.8	476	39	402	Nov 97-Jan 98
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	819	6.6	350	42.7	197	53	218	1,221	290	23.8	475	38	405	Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)
Jan-Mar 1998	808	6.5	350	43.3	196	52	211	1,218	283	23.2	474	37	415	Jan-Mar 1998
Feb-Apr	797	6.4	340	42.7	196	54	208	1,237	292	23.6	478	39	418	Feb-Apr
Mar-May (Spr)	785	6.3	334	42.5	191	55	206	1,261	295	23.4	493	44	425	Mar-May (Spr)
Apr-Jun	**787**	**6.3**	**330**	**41.9**	**197**	**55**	**204**	**1,270**	**302**	**23.8**	**495**	**47**	**423**	**Apr-Jun**
May-Jul	794	6.4	328	41.3	204	56	207	1,267	296	23.3	499	50	425	May-Jul
Jun-Aug (Sum)	809	6.5	329	40.7	212	59	208	1,250	296	23.7	490	48	416	Jun-Aug (Sum)
Jul-Sep	**820**	**6.5**	**337**	**41.1**	**207**	**61**	**210**	**1,260**	**290**	**23.0**	**496**	**47**	**425**	**Jul-Sep**
Changes														**Changes**
Over last 3 months	**33**	**0.2**	**7**	**-0.9**	**10**	**6**	**6**	**-10**	**-12**	**-0.8**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**Over last 3 months**
Per cent	*4.2*		*2.0*		*5.2*	*10.6*	*2.7*	*-0.8*	*-4.1*		*0.1*	*1.1*	*0.5*	*Per cent*
Over last 12 months	**7**	**-0.1**	**-19**	**-2.7**	**19**	**11**	**-6**	**39**	**-8**	**-1.4**	**28**	**1**	**22**	**Over last 12 months**
Per cent	*0.8*		*-5.3*		*9.8*	*21.2*	*-2.6*	*3.2*	*-2.7*		*6.0*	*3.3*	*5.4*	*Per cent*
Female														**Female**
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														**Spring quarters (Mar-May)**
1993	749	7.2	275	36.7	249	37	186	4,913	528	10.7	3,893	55	342	1993
1994	826	7.9	306	37.1	269	53	196	5,005	571	11.4	3,980	56	371	1994
1995	864	8.1	321	37.2	299	36	205	5,016	543	10.8	3,986	58	407	1995
1996	913	8.5	325	35.6	310	35	241	5,190	516	10.0	4,123	53	474	1996
1997	955	8.7	322	33.8	335	42	254	5,252	510	9.7	4,142	46	531	1997
1998	953	8.6	299	31.3	339	44	270	5,307	473	8.9	4,205	63	545	1998
3-month averages														**3-month averages**
Jul-Sep 1997	**966**	**8.8**	**314**	**32.5**	**327**	**53**	**272**	**5,293**	**498**	**9.4**	**4,181**	**54**	**542**	**Jul-Sep 1997**
Aug-Oct	970	8.8	312	32.2	335	56	269	5,296	492	9.3	4,188	55	544	Aug-Oct
Sep-Nov (Aut)	972	8.8	313	32.2	338	57	266	5,292	484	9.1	4,188	55	547	Sep-Nov (Aut)
Oct-Dec	979	8.9	315	32.2	341	58	265	5,279	481	9.1	4,173	57	554	Oct-Dec
Nov 97-Jan 98	960	8.7	311	32.4	330	53	268	5,275	483	9.2	4,176	56	544	Nov 97-Jan 98
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	969	8.8	308	31.7	347	53	264	5,292	480	9.1	4,193	59	544	Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)
Jan-Mar 1998	962	8.7	307	31.9	341	46	267	5,306	481	9.1	4,204	62	544	Jan-Mar 1998
Feb-Apr	968	8.7	308	31.8	341	46	271	5,321	473	8.9	4,215	65	550	Feb-Apr
Mar-May (Spr)	953	8.6	299	31.3	339	44	270	5,307	473	8.9	4,205	63	545	Mar-May (Spr)
Apr-Jun	**939**	**8.5**	**281**	**29.9**	**346**	**42**	**266**	**5,311**	**469**	**8.8**	**4,209**	**65**	**550**	**Apr-Jun**
May-Jul	930	8.4	270	29.1	349	44	263	5,295	459	8.7	4,208	67	542	May-Jul
Jun-Aug (Sum)	939	8.4	275	29.3	351	41	268	5,308	444	8.4	4,233	66	543	Jun-Aug (Sum)
Jul-Sep	**933**	**8.4**	**272**	**29.1**	**357**	**40**	**261**	**5,291**	**454**	**8.6**	**4,212**	**68**	**542**	**Jul-Sep**
Changes														**Changes**
Over last 3 months	**-6**	**-0.1**	**-9**	**-0.8**	**11**	**-1**	**-5**	**-20**	**-14**	**-0.2**	**3**	**3**	**-8**	**Over last 3 months**
Per cent	*-0.6*		*-3.3*		*3.3*	*-2.8*	*-1.9*	*-0.4*	*-3.0*		*0.1*	*4.8*	*-1.5*	*Per cent*
Over last 12 months	**-33**	**-0.4**	**-42**	**-3.3**	**30**	**-12**	**-11**	**-2**	**-44**	**-0.8**	**31**	**14**	**0**	**Over last 12 months**
Per cent	*-3.4*		*-13.3*		*9.3*	*-23.2*	*-4.0*	*0.0*	*-8.8*		*0.7*	*25.7*	*0.0*	*Per cent*

**Includes people who did not state their reason for temporary/part-time working.

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

B.2 EMPLOYMENT
Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (m) & 50-59 (f)	65+ (m) & 60+ (f)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IN EMPLOYMENT	**MGUN**						**MGUW**	**MGUZ**
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25,861	25,047	674	3,868	6,717	9,159	4,628	816
1993	25,563	24,869	577	3,633	6,885	9,201	4,573	773
1994	25,753	25,034	587	3,488	6,974	9,305	4,679	782
1995	26,037	25,247	611	3,386	7,008	9,451	4,791	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
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 1997	**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	784
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	27,007	26,236	714	3,264	7,137	9,794	5,328	771
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**	774
May-Jul	27,120	26,349	698	3,293	7,099	9,833	5,425	768
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,166	26,395	701	3,303	7,065	9,872	5,454	771
Jul-Sep	**27,165**	**26,403**	**703**	**3,301**	**7,062**	**9,870**	**5,467**	765
Changes								
Over last 3 months	**124**	**137**	**9**	**42**	**-31**	**38**	**79**	-9
Per cent	*0.5*	*0.5*	*1.3*	*1.3*	*-0.4*	*0.4*	*1.5*	-1.6
Over last 12 months	**253**	**299**	**-18**	**32**	**-77**	**118**	**243**	-46
Per cent	*0.9*	*1.1*	*-2.4*	*1.0*	*-1.1*	*1.2*	*4.7*	-5.4
Male	**MGUO**						**MGUX**	**MG**
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	14,365	14,065	347	2,030	3,846	4,976	2,866	3
1993	14,078	13,824	290	1,911	3,861	4,970	2,791	2
1994	14,215	13,952	300	1,856	3,926	5,036	2,836	2
1995	14,423	14,134	308	1,812	3,981	5,141	2,891	2
1996	14,498	14,232	336	1,771	3,974	5,190	2,961	2
1997	14,777	14,503	345	1,769	4,031	5,243	3,116	2
1998	14,973	14,695	350	1,755	4,028	5,329	3,233	2
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 1997	**14,874**	**14,592**	**361**	**1,747**	**4,036**	**5,285**	**3,163**	2
Aug-Oct	14,911	14,631	366	1,751	4,048	5,292	3,174	2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	14,927	14,639	365	1,754	4,038	5,302	3,180	2
Oct-Dec	14,939	14,662	364	1,754	4,052	5,301	3,191	2
Nov 97-Jan 98	14,960	14,683	358	1,753	4,050	5,320	3,202	2
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	14,978	14,707	361	1,750	4,061	5,316	3,219	2
Jan-Mar 1998	14,957	14,694	358	1,749	4,048	5,326	3,212	2
Feb-Apr	14,957	14,683	356	1,743	4,042	5,326	3,217	2
Mar-May (Spr)	14,973	14,695	350	1,755	4,028	5,329	3,233	2
Apr-Jun	**14,973**	**14,693**	**348**	**1,752**	**4,014**	**5,337**	**3,242**	2
May-Jul	15,011	14,740	352	1,781	4,017	5,329	3,261	2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,025	14,756	348	1,781	4,006	5,352	3,269	1
Jul-Sep	**15,009**	**14,751**	**349**	**1,775**	**3,997**	**5,350**	**3,280**	2
Changes								
Over last 3 months	**36**	**59**	**1**	**23**	**-17**	**14**	**38**	1
Per cent	*0.2*	*0.4*	*0.2*	*1.3*	*-0.4*	*0.3*	*1.2*	0.4
Over last 12 months	**135**	**159**	**-12**	**28**	**-38**	**65**	**116**	4
Per cent	*0.9*	*1.1*	*-3.2*	*1.6*	*-0.9*	*1.2*	*3.7*	3.4
Female	**MGUP**						**MGUY**	**MG**
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	11,497	10,982	328	1,839	2,871	4,183	1,762	5
1993	11,485	11,045	287	1,722	3,024	4,231	1,781	5
1994	11,538	11,082	287	1,633	3,049	4,269	1,843	5
1995	11,615	11,113	302	1,574	3,027	4,310	1,900	5
1996	11,793	11,294	327	1,564	3,048	4,425	1,931	5
1997	11,985	11,458	358	1,515	3,125	4,439	2,021	5
1998	12,070	11,573	351	1,500	3,086	4,490	2,145	5
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 1997	**12,037**	**11,512**	**360**	**1,522**	**3,104**	**4,467**	**2,060**	5
Aug-Oct	12,030	11,517	359	1,511	3,101	4,475	2,070	5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,040	11,522	364	1,528	3,090	4,471	2,069	5
Oct-Dec	12,042	11,537	366	1,524	3,092	4,466	2,088	5
Nov 97-Jan 98	12,029	11,523	358	1,520	3,073	4,472	2,100	4
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,029	11,529	353	1,514	3,076	4,478	2,109	5
Jan-Mar 1998	12,063	11,557	352	1,517	3,084	4,486	2,117	5
Feb-Apr	12,093	11,591	355	1,509	3,086	4,503	2,138	5
Mar-May (Spr)	12,070	11,573	351	1,500	3,086	4,490	2,145	5
Apr-Jun	**12,068**	**11,574**	**346**	**1,507**	**3,079**	**4,495**	**2,146**	5
May-Jul	12,109	11,608	346	1,512	3,082	4,504	2,165	5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,141	11,639	352	1,522	3,060	4,520	2,185	5
Jul-Sep	**12,155**	**11,652**	**354**	**1,526**	**3,065**	**4,520**	**2,187**	5
Changes								
Over last 3 months	**88**	**79**	**8**	**19**	**-14**	**25**	**41**	3
Per cent	*0.7*	*0.7*	*2.4*	*1.3*	*-0.5*	*0.6*	*1.9*	0.6
Over last 12 months	**118**	**140**	**-6**	**4**	**-39**	**53**	**127**	-19
Per cent	*1.0*	*1.2*	*-1.7*	*0.3*	*-1.2*	*1.2*	*6.2*	-3.7

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

EMPLOYMENT
Employment by age B.2

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (m) & 50-59 (f)	65+ (m) & 60+ (f)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EMPLOYMENT RATES*								
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	57.1	71.3	48.9	65.8	74.0	79.8	63.2	8.0
1993	56.3	70.6	43.6	63.9	74.9	79.2	61.8	7.6
1994	56.6	70.9	45.1	63.6	75.4	79.2	62.4	7.7
1995	57.1	71.3	45.3	64.2	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	57.5	71.8	46.5	65.7	75.9	79.7	63.4	7.5
1997	58.3	72.8	47.9	66.5	77.9	80.0	64.4	7.8
1998	58.7	73.4	48.0	66.6	78.6	80.6	65.4	7.5
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 1997	**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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	58.9	73.6	48.1	67.6	78.4	80.9	65.8	7.6
Jul-Sep	**58.9**	**73.6**	**48.3**	**67.6**	**78.5**	**80.8**	**65.8**	**7.5**
Changes								
Over last 3 months	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**-0.1**
Over last 12 months	**0.3**	**0.6**	**-0.9**	**1.1**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**1.1**	**-0.4**
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	65.5	76.5	49.0	67.6	83.7	86.5	66.2	8.5
1993	64.0	75.1	42.7	65.8	83.0	85.3	64.1	7.1
1994	64.5	75.6	44.8	66.1	83.7	85.6	64.4	7.4
1995	65.2	76.4	44.5	67.1	84.5	86.3	64.9	7.9
1996	65.2	76.6	45.9	68.2	84.5	85.9	65.8	7.2
1997	66.1	77.7	45.9	69.9	86.3	86.4	67.2	7.3
1998	66.7	78.4	46.8	70.1	87.4	87.2	67.8	7.4
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 1997	**66.5**	**78.1**	**47.7**	**69.5**	**86.7**	**87.0**	**67.5**	**7.8**
Aug-Oct	66.6	78.3	48.5	69.7	87.1	87.1	67.6	7.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	66.7	78.3	48.7	69.8	87.0	87.2	67.6	7.6
Oct-Dec	66.7	78.4	48.5	69.8	87.4	87.1	67.7	7.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	66.8	78.5	47.6	69.8	87.4	87.3	67.7	7.4
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	66.8	78.6	48.1	69.8	87.7	87.2	67.9	7.3
Jan-Mar 1998	66.7	78.5	47.8	69.8	87.6	87.3	67.7	7.2
Feb-Apr	66.7	78.4	47.5	69.6	87.6	87.2	67.6	7.4
Mar-May (Spr)	66.7	78.4	46.8	70.1	87.4	87.2	67.8	7.4
Apr-Jun	**66.7**	**78.4**	**46.6**	**70.0**	**87.2**	**87.3**	**67.8**	**7.5**
May-Jul	66.8	78.6	47.2	71.2	87.5	87.1	68.0	7.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	66.9	78.7	46.7	71.2	87.4	87.4	68.0	7.3
Jul-Sep	**66.8**	**78.6**	**46.9**	**70.9**	**87.3**	**87.3**	**68.2**	**7.1**
Changes								
Over last 3 months	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**1.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**-0.4**
Over last 12 months	**0.3**	**0.5**	**-0.9**	**1.4**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**-0.7**
Female								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	49.2	65.5	48.9	63.9	64.0	73.1	58.7	7.8
1993	49.0	65.8	44.6	61.9	66.7	73.0	58.6	7.9
1994	49.3	65.8	45.4	61.0	66.9	72.8	59.5	7.9
1995	49.5	65.8	46.1	61.1	66.3	72.5	60.2	7.7
1996	50.2	66.6	47.1	63.2	67.0	73.5	60.2	7.7
1997	50.9	67.3	50.1	62.9	69.2	73.5	60.5	8.1
1998	51.1	67.8	49.2	62.9	69.4	74.0	62.0	7.6
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 1997	**51.1**	**67.6**	**50.8**	**63.2**	**69.1**	**74.0**	**60.8**	**8.0**
Aug-Oct	51.0	67.6	50.5	63.0	69.1	74.1	60.9	7.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	51.0	67.6	50.8	63.8	68.9	74.0	60.8	7.9
Oct-Dec	51.0	67.7	51.3	63.7	69.1	73.8	61.2	7.7
Nov 97-Jan 98	51.0	67.6	50.0	63.5	68.7	73.9	61.4	7.6
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	51.0	67.6	49.3	63.4	68.9	73.9	61.5	7.6
Jan-Mar 1998	51.1	67.7	49.3	63.5	69.1	74.0	61.5	7.7
Feb-Apr	51.2	67.9	49.8	63.3	69.3	74.3	62.0	7.7
Mar-May (Spr)	51.1	67.8	49.2	62.9	69.4	74.0	62.0	7.6
Apr-Jun	**51.1**	**67.8**	**48.5**	**63.2**	**69.4**	**74.0**	**61.9**	**7.7**
May-Jul	51.3	68.0	48.6	63.4	69.6	74.2	62.2	7.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	51.4	68.1	49.6	63.8	69.2	74.4	62.6	7.7
Jul-Sep	**51.4**	**68.2**	**49.9**	**64.0**	**69.4**	**74.3**	**62.6**	**7.7**
Changes								
Over last 3 months	**0.3**	**0.4**	**1.3**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**0.0**
Over last 12 months	**0.4**	**0.6**	**-0.9**	**0.8**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**1.8**	**-0.3**

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

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

Thousands

		Employee jobs					Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Government-supported trainees ++	Workforce jobs ##
		Male		Female		All				
		All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +					
UNITED KINGDOM										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1994	Sep	11,079	1,148	10,759	4,858	21,838	3,602	246	289	25,975
	Dec	11,061	1,163	10,895	4,990	21,956	3,594	237	296	26,083
1995	Mar	11,013	1,153	10,794	4,908	21,807	3,591	233	270	25,901
	Jun	11,123	1,193	10,905	4,989	22,028	3,601	230	225	26,084
	Sep	11,158	1,179	10,855	4,895	22,013	3,643	228	222	26,105
	Dec	11,228	1,254	11,053	5,082	22,281	3,584	226	227	26,319
1996	Mar	11,095	1,248	10,992	5,080	22,088	3,578	225	214	26,105
	Jun	11,186	1,283	11,160	5,199	22,345	3,596	221	181	26,344
	Sep	11,284	1,305	11,230	5,217	22,513	3,662	218	189	26,582
	Dec	11,329	1,344	11,334	5,330	22,662	3,622	216	190	26,691
1997	Mar	11,364	1,312	11,217	5,226	22,581	3,603	214	175	26,572
	Jun	11,494	1,353	11,335	5,312	22,829	3,584	210	159	26,782
	Sep	11,572	1,355	11,360	5,322	22,932	3,616	210	172	26,930
	Dec	11,672	1,425	11,521	5,474	23,194	3,528	211	163	27,096
1998	Mar	11,637	1,388	11,483	5,438	23,120	3,536	211	153	27,019
	Jun	**11,693**	**1,395**	**11,544**	**5,447**	**23,237**	**3,463**	**210**	**118**	**27,028**
UNITED KINGDOM										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1994	Sep	11,034	1,160	10,793	4,912	21,828	3,569	246	289	25,931
	Dec	11,040	1,153	10,834	4,938	21,874	3,609	237	296	26,016
1995	Mar	11,079	1,166	10,844	4,929	21,923	3,598	233	270	26,024
	Jun	11,115	1,189	10,872	4,959	21,987	3,605	230	225	26,048
	Sep	11,110	1,188	10,889	4,943	21,999	3,609	228	222	26,058
	Dec	11,200	1,240	10,989	5,032	22,189	3,599	226	227	26,241
1996	Mar	11,157	1,260	11,053	5,110	22,210	3,585	225	214	26,235
	Jun	11,186	1,281	11,136	5,176	22,322	3,601	221	181	26,325
	Sep	11,236	1,308	11,248	5,258	22,484	3,628	218	189	26,518
	Dec	11,301	1,331	11,268	5,281	22,569	3,637	216	190	26,612
1997	Mar	11,428	1,325	11,281	5,258	22,709	3,610	214	175	26,708
	Jun	11,493	1,352	11,319	5,298	22,812	3,589	210	159	26,770
	Sep	11,538	1,363	11,377	5,357	22,915	3,582	210	172	26,879
	Dec	11,639	1,405	11,456	5,421	23,094	3,543	211	163	27,011
1998	Mar	11,698	1,402	11,536	5,463	23,234	3,551	211	153	27,149
	Jun	**11,692**	**1,397**	**11,528**	**5,438**	**23,220**	**3,477**	**210**	**118**	**27,025**
GREAT BRITAIN										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1994	Sep	10,797	1,107	10,479	4,736	21,276	3,520	246	270	25,312
	Dec	10,775	1,119	10,607	4,861	21,382	3,512	237	278	25,409
1995	Mar	10,730	1,110	10,508	4,780	21,238	3,509	233	252	25,232
	Jun	10,836	1,148	10,616	4,859	21,452	3,511	230	210	25,403
	Sep	10,870	1,135	10,567	4,766	21,437	3,553	228	205	25,424
	Dec	10,941	1,208	10,761	4,948	21,702	3,495	226	210	25,633
1996	Mar	10,810	1,203	10,702	4,947	21,512	3,488	225	197	25,424
	Jun	10,901	1,238	10,870	5,066	21,771	3,515	221	165	25,673
	Sep	10,998	1,260	10,939	5,084	21,937	3,580	218	170	25,905
	Dec	11,039	1,297	11,037	5,192	22,076	3,541	216	171	26,005
1997	Mar	11,076	1,265	10,923	5,091	21,999	3,521	214	158	25,893
	Jun	11,202	1,306	11,039	5,175	22,240	3,497	210	145	26,092
	Sep	11,277	1,309	11,062	5,185	22,339	3,529	210	154	26,233
	Dec	11,375	1,377	11,219	5,332	22,594	3,441	211	146	26,392
1998	Mar	11,341	1,340	11,183	5,298	22,524	3,449	211	137	26,320
	Jun	**11,397**	**1,347**	**11,244**	**5,306**	**22,641**	**3,376**	**210**	**104**	**26,331**
GREAT BRITAIN										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1994	Sep	10,752	1,118	10,512	4,790	21,265	3,487	246	270	25,267
	Dec	10,755	1,110	10,549	4,808	21,303	3,527	237	278	25,345
1995	Mar	10,794	1,123	10,558	4,801	21,353	3,515	233	252	25,353
	Jun	10,827	1,145	10,583	4,829	21,410	3,515	230	210	25,366
	Sep	10,822	1,144	10,600	4,814	21,422	3,519	228	205	25,375
	Dec	10,914	1,194	10,700	4,898	21,613	3,509	226	210	25,559
1996	Mar	10,871	1,215	10,763	4,977	21,634	3,495	225	197	25,552
	Jun	10,902	1,236	10,845	5,043	21,747	3,519	221	165	25,653
	Sep	10,951	1,263	10,955	5,125	21,906	3,546	218	170	25,840
	Dec	11,013	1,283	10,974	5,143	21,987	3,555	216	171	25,930
1997	Mar	11,140	1,279	10,987	5,122	22,127	3,528	214	158	26,027
	Jun	11,201	1,306	11,022	5,161	22,222	3,502	210	145	26,079
	Sep	11,244	1,317	11,078	5,219	22,322	3,495	210	154	26,181
	Dec	11,342	1,357	11,156	5,280	22,498	3,456	211	146	26,311
1998	Mar	11,401	1,354	11,236	5,322	22,637	3,464	211	137	26,448
	Jun	**11,395**	**1,349**	**11,228**	**5,297**	**22,623**	**3,389**	**210**	**104**	**26,326**

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

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found on page S3.
' Workforce jobs (formerly workforce in employment) are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the LFS, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.
HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
** Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.
++ Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employee jobs series). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
Employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.
+ Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

R Revised
PLEASE NOTE
With the concept of measuring 'jobs' rather than 'people' from the employer surveys, the workforce component (summing the claimant count and workforce in employment series - now called workforce jobs) will no longer appear in Table B.11. The workforce jobs series has been revised due to the addition of second self-employment jobs. The self-employment series now has a 'centred' reference point based on the LFS period Nov to Jan. For further information please phone 01928 792563.

B.12 EMPLOYMENT
Employee jobs by industry

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
		YEHT		YEHW				
1985 Jun	21,423	21,413	4,988	5,002	5,547	5,561	6,602	6,619
1986 Jun	21,387	21,377	4,867	4,881	5,375	5,390	6,402	6,419
1987 Jun	21,584	21,576	4,799	4,815	5,268	5,285	6,317	6,335
1988 Jun	22,258	22,255	4,839	4,858	5,283	5,304	6,374	6,395
1989 Jun	22,661	22,660	4,828	4,851	5,254	5,279	6,383	6,408
1990 Jun	22,920	22,909	4,709	4,733	5,113	5,139	6,256	6,285
1991 Jun	22,270	22,250	4,299	4,319	4,678	4,700	5,731	5,756
1992 Jun	21,931	21,904	4,084	4,096	4,425	4,440	5,376	5,395
1993 Jun	21,613	21,588	3,906	3,913	4,203	4,213	5,068	5,082
1994 Jun	21,700	21,663	3,923	3,928	4,185	4,192	5,049	5,060
1995 Jun	22,028	21,987	4,021	4,026	4,259	4,266	5,097	5,108
1996 May			4,044	4,067	4,267	4,290		
Jun	22,345	22,322	4,062	4,067	4,284	4,291	5,097	5,104
Jul			4,102	4,094	4,321	4,313		
Aug			4,113	4,094	4,331	4,313		
Sep	22,513	22,484	4,113	4,093	4,334	4,312	5,149	5,124
Oct			4,121	4,101	4,344	4,324		
Nov			4,115	4,093	4,336	4,314		
Dec	22,662	22,569	4,118	4,093	4,339	4,314	5,178	5,148
1997 Jan			4,089	4,106	4,315	4,330		
Feb			4,074	4,097	4,299	4,319		
Mar	22,581	22,709	4,080	4,100	4,304	4,323	5,130	5,158
Apr			4,079	4,105	4,304	4,331		
May			4,086	4,108	4,311	4,335		
Jun	22,829	22,812	4,107	4,112	4,334	4,339	5,222	5,229
Jul			4,116	4,105	4,340	4,331		
Aug			4,112	4,096	4,338	4,322		
Sep	22,932	22,915	4,109	4,092	4,332	4,316	5,264	5,245
Oct			4,121	4,101	4,343	4,324		
Nov			4,126	4,104	4,347	4,326		
Dec	23,194	23,094	4,113	4,092	4,334	4,313	5,324	5,289
1998 Jan			4,108	4,119	4,330	4,340		
Feb			4,108	4,125	4,330	4,346		
Mar	23,120	23,234	4,095	4,114	4,317	4,335	5,309	5,337
Apr			4,087	4,107	4,309	4,329		
May			4,075	4,095	4,298	4,317		
Jun	23,237	23,220	4,076	4,081	4,298	4,303	5,301	5,312
Jul P			4,072	4,067	4,294	4,290		
Aug P			4,069	4,058	4,291	4,280		
Sep P			**4,060**	**4,049**	**4,279**	**4,268**		

UNITED KINGDOM — SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

SIC 1992 Section subsection, group	Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing A,B 01-05	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41	Food products beverages and tobacco DA 15-16	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC 17-19	Wood and wood products DD 20	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media DE 21-22	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres DG 24
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted							
1985 Jun	14,464	14,428	366	560	547	581	82	463	32
1986 Jun	14,640	14,605	353	509	529	585	85	453	31
1987 Jun	14,930	14,897	345	470	524	574	88	459	30
1988 Jun	15,555	15,523	336	446	516	578	92	462	31
1989 Jun	15,962	15,929	323	428	505	547	95	472	32
1990 Jun	16,350	16,308	316	407	499	504	94	473	30
1991 Jun	16,233	16,187	308	381	501	431	83	462	27
1992 Jun	16,246	16,199	310	344	475	413	81	453	27
1993 Jun	16,219	16,180	326	299	462	406	87	445	25
1994 Jun	16,352	16,304	300	265	452	398	89	459	24
1995 Jun	16,658	16,606	273	240	451	383	80	465	25
1996 May				223	447	376	86	462	25
Jun	16,972	16,939	279	224	446	374	81	464	25
Jul				219	447	380	88	470	25
Aug				219	445	380	89	466	24
Sep	17,061	17,078	281	219	445	378	84	463	24
Oct				223	443	381	87	465	24
Nov				221	443	380	88	464	24
Dec	17,212	17,138	283	221	445	377	87	465	24
1997 Jan				224	444	387	88	468	24
Feb				223	445	386	87	467	24
Mar	17,149	17,241	310	224	448	385	87	467	24
Apr				226	445	387	87	466	24
May				227	448	386	88	468	24
Jun	17,333	17,306	277	227	449	386	87	467	24
Jul				226	444	383	87	467	24
Aug				226	444	383	88	466	24
Sep	17,366	17,390	280	224	444	380	88	467	24
Oct				223	447	378	88	470	24
Nov				222	446	378	89	472	24
Dec	17,601	17,527	279	221	448	374	88	469	24
1998 Jan				221	449	376	89	473	24
Feb				221	451	374	89	472	24
Mar	17,539	17,620	276	221	454	371	89	470	24
Apr				222	452	370	88	471	24
May				223	451	368	89	471	24
Jun	17,664	17,634	274	222	452	365	88	473	24
Jul P				222	448	360	87	472	24
Aug P				221	446	358	88	468	23
Sep P				**220**	**446**	**354**	**89**	**468**	**23**

B.12 EMPLOYMENT
Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Rubber and plastic products DH 25	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products DI/DJ 26-28	Machinery and equipment n.e.c. DK 29	Electrical and optical equipment DL 30-33	Transport equipment DM 34-35	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c. DF,DN 23,36-37	Construction F 45	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs G 50-52	Hotels and restaurants H 55
1985 Jun	207	921	499	619	537	222	1,058	3,355	1,004
1986 Jun	208	875	487	602	521	226	1,029	3,355	1,004
1987 Jun	213	852	481	594	499	229	1,050	3,360	1,009
1988 Jun	223	863	492	593	496	235	1,091	3,465	1,085
1989 Jun	227	879	495	589	488	240	1,129	3,603	1,176
1990 Jun	221	865	495	558	483	241	1,145	3,673	1,236
1991 Jun	195	774	464	496	438	212	1,056	3,610	1,209
1992 Jun	190	731	429	454	411	206	955	3,600	1,196
1993 Jun	194	689	387	432	365	206	869	3,580	1,162
1994 Jun	203	699	384	447	339	210	867	3,666	1,168
1995 Jun	225	700	398	486	359	223	842	3,718	1,230
1996 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	229	722	401	503	391	234	890	3,938	1,278
Jul	227	722	403	504	393	231			
Aug	227	717	402	501	394	231			
Sep	226	718	403	500	395	230	929	3,987	1,290
Oct	227	717	403	505	396	228			
Nov	226	716	402	507	398	229			
Dec	224	715	402	504	400	228	975	4,023	1,327
1998 Jan	226	721	401	513	401	230			
Feb	226	721	401	516	402	230			
Mar	226	720	400	514	400	229	1,002	4,034	1,328
Apr	226	716	397	513	403	227			
May	226	713	396	511	404	226			
Jun	225	708	395	509	402	224	1,009	4,043	1,295
Jul P	224	707	393	509	402	225			
Aug P	224	707	394	508	401	225			
Sep P	**225**	**706**	**394**	**502**	**400**	**225**			

UNITED KINGDOM

SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Transport and storage I 60-63	Post and telecomm-unication I 64	Financial intermediation J 65-67	Real estate K 70	Renting, research, computer and other business activities K 71-74	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security L+ 75	Education M 80	Health and social work activities N 85	Other community, social and personal activities O - Q * 90-93
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 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	843	482	1,029	286	2,650	1,368	1,872	2,573	986
Jul									
Aug									
Sep	837	493	1,039	282	2,654	1,359	1,874	2,575	999
Oct									
Nov									
Dec	842	505	1,044	287	2,687	1,352	1,872	2,578	1,013
1998 Jan									
Feb									
Mar	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									
Aug									
Sep									

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

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.

B.13 EMPLOYMENT
Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section or group	June 1997			June 1998			1998					
SIC 1992		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Apr All	May	Jun	Jul P	Aug P	Sep P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	**C-E**	**3,136.1**	**1,198.0**	**4,334.1**	**3,111.7**	**1,186.2**	**4,297.9**	**4,309.2**	**4,297.5**	**4,297.9**	**4,293.8**	**4,290.7**	4,279.0
MINING AND QUARRYING	**C**	**69.6**	**9.5**	**79.1**	**69.9**	**10.1**	**80.1**	**80.2**	**80.2**	**80.1**	**79.1**	**78.5**	77.8
Mining and quarrying of energy Producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.5	5.8	43.4	36.3	6.5	42.8	43.1	42.6	42.8	42.5	42.2	41.8
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	32.1	3.7	35.8	33.6	3.6	37.2	37.1	37.6	37.2	36.6	36.3	36.0
MANUFACTURING	**D**	**2,952.5**	**1,154.4**	**4,106.9**	**2,933.0**	**1,143.0**	**4,075.9**	**4,086.8**	**4,075.2**	**4,075.9**	**4,072.4**	**4,069.1**	4,059.6
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	284.2	159.6	443.8	280.3	167.9	448.3	445.7	445.5	448.3	450.0	450.7	448.8
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	145.4	201.6	347.0	140.7	190.2	330.9	336.1	332.7	330.9	327.3	325.8	322.6
of textiles	17	106.4	85.8	192.1	105.9	77.7	183.6	186.7	184.8	183.6	182.1	180.9	179.7
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	39.0	115.8	154.9	34.8	112.5	147.3	149.4	147.8	147.3	145.1	144.9	142.9
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	19.4	18.1	37.5	17.6	15.6	33.2	33.7	33.5	33.2	32.5	32.4	31.7
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	74.8	13.4	88.2	73.9	14.4	88.3	88.8	89.8	88.3	88.4	88.1	89.5
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE	291.9	175.1	467.0	292.6	180.3	472.9	468.5	469.3	472.9	471.5	469.4	468.0
of pulp, paper and paper products	21	89.9	33.5	123.5	89.3	33.0	122.4	123.0	122.7	122.4	122.3	121.6	120.6
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	201.9	141.6	343.5	203.3	147.2	350.5	345.5	346.6	350.5	349.2	347.8	347.3
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	30.5	5.7	36.2	26.5	4.8	31.3	31.1	31.0	31.3	31.4	31.3	30.8
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	173.4	70.6	244.0	171.2	69.8	241.0	241.4	240.8	241.0	241.6	241.2	239.5
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	171.7	56.4	228.1	166.0	58.9	224.9	224.9	224.3	224.9	224.3	225.3	225.2
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	117.2	31.1	148.3	114.4	31.1	145.4	146.5	145.3	145.4	145.9	146.1	145.0
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	488.6	86.5	575.1	482.3	81.9	564.1	568.6	565.9	564.1	563.4	562.5	562.0
of basic metals	27	121.4	12.9	134.2	118.6	11.9	130.5	132.0	130.9	130.5	130.0	128.8	127.5
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	367.2	73.6	440.8	363.7	70.0	433.7	436.6	435.0	433.7	433.4	433.7	434.5
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. nec	DK (29)	331.3	68.0	399.3	327.6	66.7	394.3	396.1	393.7	394.3	392.9	394.9	394.9
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	340.1	164.2	504.3	347.1	161.3	508.4	509.8	508.1	508.4	508.6	508.2	506.3
of office machinery and computers	30	34.2	13.3	47.5	35.3	13.1	48.4	49.6	48.8	48.4	49.0	48.1	48.3
of electrical machinery and apparatus nec	31	120.5	51.5	172.0	123.2	49.0	172.2	173.0	171.6	172.2	171.0	170.1	169.5
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	32	80.5	48.1	128.6	77.9	49.4	127.3	127.6	126.9	127.3	128.3	128.5	127.6
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	33	105.0	51.3	156.2	110.8	49.8	160.5	159.6	160.8	160.5	160.3	161.5	160.8
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	346.8	45.0	391.7	356.7	44.7	401.4	402.1	402.6	401.4	401.0	399.1	400.0
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	194.8	28.8	223.5	198.4	28.1	226.5	227.1	227.0	226.5	226.1	224.9	223.9
of other transport equipment	35	152.0	16.2	168.2	158.3	16.6	174.9	175.0	175.6	174.9	174.9	174.1	176.0
Manufacturing nec	DN	137.3	59.1	196.5	136.1	55.4	191.5	193.8	192.9	191.5	193.6	194.1	195.4
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	**E**	**114.1**	**34.1**	**148.2**	**108.9**	**33.1**	**142.0**	**142.2**	**142.1**	**142.0**	**142.2**	**143.1**	141.5

P Provisional
R Revised

EMPLOYMENT
Actual weekly hours of work B.21

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Total weekly hours (millions)*	Average actual weekly hours of work: All workers**	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Second jobs
All					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	854	33.2	38.0	14.8	10.6
1993	844	33.2	38.1	14.7	9.9
1994	857	33.4	38.5	15.0	9.1
1995	871	33.6	38.8	15.1	9.2
1996	874	33.4	38.8	15.1	8.9
1997	887	33.2	38.6	15.1	9.4
1998	896	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.1
3 month averages					
Jul-Sep 1997	**893**	**33.2**	**38.6**	**15.4**	**9.4**
Aug-Oct	897	33.3	38.7	15.5	9.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	900	33.4	38.8	15.4	9.2
Oct-Dec	894	33.2	38.5	15.4	9.1
Nov 97-Jan 98	895	33.2	38.5	15.4	9.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	893	33.2	38.4	15.3	9.1
Jan-Mar 1998	901	33.4	38.7	15.4	9.1
Feb-Apr	900	33.3	38.7	15.3	9.1
Mar-May (Spr)	896	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.1
Apr-Jun	**900**	**33.3**	**38.7**	**15.3**	**9.2**
May-Jul	900	33.2	38.5	15.3	9.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	902	33.3	38.6	15.3	9.1
Jul-Sep	**901**	**33.2**	**38.5**	**15.2**	**9.1**
Changes					
Over last 3 months	**1**	**-0.1**	**-0.2**	**0.0**	**-0.1**
Per cent	*0.1*	*-0.4*	*-0.5*	*-0.3*	*-1.3*
Over last 12 months	**8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-0.1**	**-0.3**
Per cent	*0.9*	*-0.1*	*-0.1*	*-0.9*	*-3.5*
Male					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	552	38.7	39.9	14.3	12.2
1993	543	38.8	40.0	14.3	11.0
1994	552	39.0	40.5	14.9	9.9
1995	563	39.2	40.9	14.6	10.0
1996	563	39.0	40.8	14.8	9.7
1997	571	38.7	40.6	14.8	10.6
1998	578	38.7	40.5	15.0	9.7
3 month averages					
Jul-Sep 1997	**574**	**38.7**	**40.5**	**15.2**	**10.5**
Aug-Oct	577	38.8	40.6	15.4	10.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	579	38.9	40.7	15.3	10.3
Oct-Dec	575	38.6	40.4	15.3	10.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	576	38.6	40.4	15.4	10.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	576	38.6	40.4	15.2	10.3
Jan-Mar 1998	580	38.9	40.6	15.5	10.1
Feb-Apr	580	38.9	40.6	15.0	10.0
Mar-May (Spr)	578	38.7	40.5	15.0	9.7
Apr-Jun	**580**	**38.8**	**40.7**	**14.9**	**9.7**
May-Jul	579	38.6	40.5	15.0	9.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	581	38.7	40.6	14.8	9.4
Jul-Sep	**580**	**38.7**	**40.6**	**14.9**	**9.3**
Changes					
Over last 3 months	**0**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**0.0**	**-0.4**
Per cent	*0.0*	*-0.3*	*-0.2*	*-0.1*	*-4.0*
Over last 12 months	**6**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**-0.3**	**-1.2**
Per cent	*1.0*	*-0.1*	*0.2*	*-2.0*	*-11.5*
Female					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	302	26.4	34.2	14.9	9.2
1993	301	26.3	34.3	14.8	8.9
1994	305	26.5	34.5	15.0	8.5
1995	307	26.5	34.4	15.2	8.5
1996	311	26.4	34.6	15.2	8.2
1997	316	26.4	34.6	15.2	8.3
1998	318	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.5
3 month averages					
Jul-Sep 1997	**318**	**26.5**	**34.6**	**15.4**	**8.6**
Aug-Oct	319	26.6	34.7	15.5	8.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	321	26.7	34.9	15.4	8.6
Oct-Dec	319	26.5	34.6	15.3	8.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	319	26.5	34.6	15.4	8.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	317	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.0
Jan-Mar 1998	321	26.6	34.8	15.6	8.1
Feb-Apr	320	26.5	34.6	15.3	8.3
Mar-May (Spr)	318	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.5
Apr-Jun	**321**	**26.6**	**34.8**	**15.4**	**8.8**
May-Jul	321	26.5	34.5	15.3	9.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	321	26.5	34.7	15.5	9.2
Jul-Sep	**321**	**26.4**	**34.1**	**15.3**	**9.1**
Changes					
Over last 3 months	**0**	**-0.2**	**-0.7**	**0.0**	**0.2**
Per cent	*0.1*	*-0.6*	*-1.9*	*-0.3*	*2.6*
Over last 12 months	**3**	**-0.1**	**-0.5**	**-0.1**	**0.4**
Per cent	*0.8*	*-0.2*	*-1.5*	*-0.7*	*5.1*

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

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

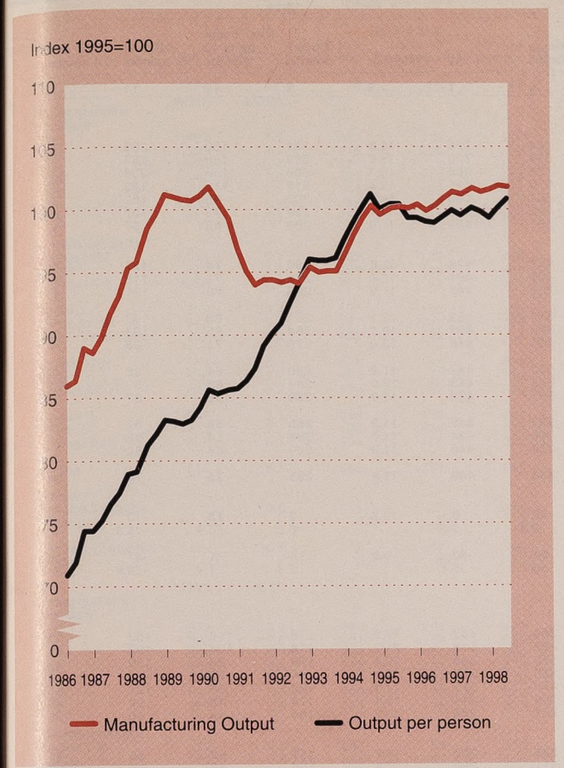
B.22 EMPLOYMENT
Usual weekly hours of work

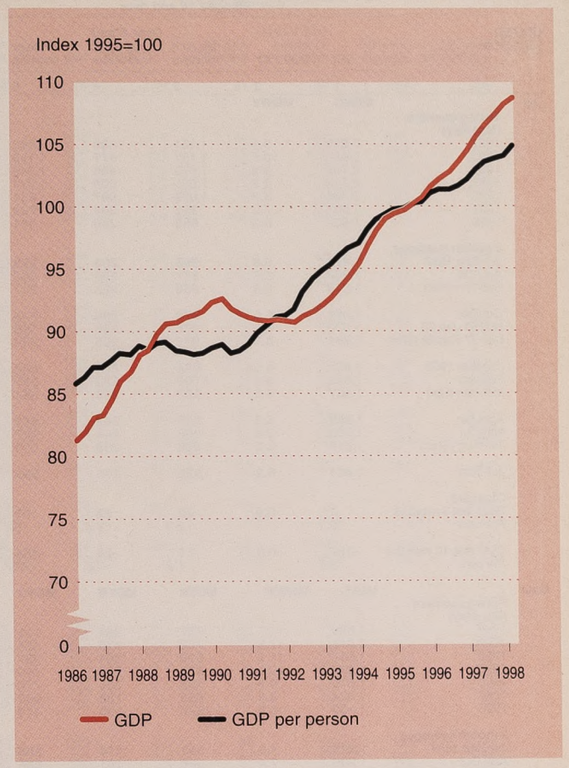
Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Less than 6 hours	6 up to 15 hours	16 up to 30 hours	31 up to 45 hours	Over 45 hours
All					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	476	2,057	3,420	13,302	6,179
1993	518	2,021	3,518	12,981	6,197
1994	498	2,089	3,604	12,794	6,444
1995	523	2,074	3,639	12,860	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
3 month averages					
Jul-Sep 1997	**500**	**2,116**	**4,054**	**12,903**	**6,979**
Aug-Oct	511	2,100	4,041	12,965	6,961
Sep-Nov (Aut)	495	2,096	4,050	12,955	6,972
Oct-Dec	496	2,079	4,034	13,013	6,969
Nov 97-Jan 98	481	2,073	4,061	13,032	6,939
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	502	2,090	4,050	13,077	6,916
Jan-Mar 1998	497	2,119	4,049	13,070	6,912
Feb-Apr	500	2,142	4,069	13,075	6,905
Mar-May (Spr)	489	2,130	4,087	13,088	6,895
Apr-Jun	**490**	**2,115**	**4,109**	**13,096**	**6,897**
May-Jul	489	2,102	4,109	13,161	6,933
Jun-Aug (Sum)	500	2,063	4,153	13,207	6,908
Jul-Sep	**499**	**2,067**	**4,159**	**13,240**	**6,856**
Changes					
Over last 3 months	**9**	**-48**	**50**	**144**	**-41**
Per cent	*1.8*	*-2.3*	*1.2*	*1.1*	*-0.6*
Over last 12 months	**-1**	**-49**	**105**	**337**	**-130**
Per cent	*-0.2*	*-2.3*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*-1.9*
Male					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	108	336	570	7,903	5,148
1993	112	348	601	7,624	5,167
1994	118	382	635	7,534	5,330
1995	132	406	657	7,487	5,545
1996	127	424	725	7,406	5,612
1997	126	459	786	7,504	5,664
1998	113	464	800	7,692	5,669
3 month averages					
Jul-Sep 1997	**120**	**442**	**790**	**7,556**	**5,721**
Aug-Oct	125	442	785	7,589	5,720
Sep-Nov (Aut)	121	437	790	7,560	5,735
Oct-Dec	122	428	782	7,596	5,731
Nov 97-Jan 98	113	426	797	7,636	5,700
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	121	433	794	7,673	5,680
Jan-Mar 1998	117	446	791	7,664	5,674
Feb-Apr	115	463	793	7,671	5,665
Mar-May (Spr)	113	464	800	7,692	5,669
Apr-Jun	**116**	**467**	**799**	**7,701**	**5,663**
May-Jul	123	461	796	7,706	5,700
Jun-Aug (Sum)	124	448	805	7,730	5,684
Jul-Sep	**124**	**447**	**813**	**7,756**	**5,626**
Changes					
Over last 3 months	**8**	**-20**	**14**	**55**	**-37**
Per cent	*6.9*	*-4.2*	*1.8*	*0.7*	*-0.6*
Over last 12 months	**4**	**5**	**23**	**200**	**-95**
Per cent	*3.3*	*1.2*	*3.0*	*2.6*	*-1.7*
Female					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	369	1,721	2,850	5,399	1,030
1993	406	1,673	2,917	5,356	1,030
1994	380	1,707	2,969	5,261	1,113
1995	391	1,668	2,982	5,373	1,121
1996	402	1,692	3,126	5,285	1,184
1997	365	1,690	3,210	5,363	1,245
1998	376	1,666	3,287	5,397	1,226
3 month averages					
Jul-Sep 1997	**379**	**1,674**	**3,265**	**5,347**	**1,259**
Aug-Oct	386	1,657	3,256	5,376	1,241
Sep-Nov (Aut)	373	1,658	3,260	5,395	1,237
Oct-Dec	374	1,651	3,253	5,417	1,238
Nov 97-Jan 98	367	1,646	3,263	5,395	1,239
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	380	1,658	3,256	5,404	1,236
Jan-Mar 1998	380	1,673	3,258	5,406	1,238
Feb-Apr	385	1,679	3,276	5,404	1,239
Mar-May (Spr)	376	1,666	3,287	5,397	1,226
Apr-Jun	**374**	**1,648**	**3,309**	**5,395**	**1,234**
May-Jul	366	1,641	3,313	5,455	1,232
Jun-Aug (Sum)	376	1,615	3,348	5,477	1,224
Jul-Sep	**374**	**1,619**	**3,346**	**5,484**	**1,224**
Changes					
Over last 3 months	**1**	**-28**	**36**	**88**	**-10**
Per cent	*0.2*	*-1.7*	*1.1*	*1.6*	*-0.8*
Over last 12 months	**-5**	**-55**	**81**	**137**	**-35**
Per cent	*-1.3*	*-3.3*	*2.5*	*2.6*	*-2.8*

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

EMPLOYMENT B.32
Indices of employment and output per filled job





Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 92		Whole economy: Output *	Whole economy: Workforce jobs +	Whole economy: Output per filled job	Production industries: Output	Production industries: Workforce jobs +	Production industries: Output per filled job	Manufacturing industries: Output	Manufacturing industries: Workforce jobs +	Manufacturing industries: Output per filled job
1991		90.9	101.0	90.0	94.5	112.2	84.3	95.1	109.2	87.1
1992		91.1	98.4	92.6	94.0	105.3	89.3	94.3	102.6	91.9
1993		93.2	97.4	95.7	94.9	100.8	94.2	95.1	99.1	96.0
1994		97.4	99.0	98.3	98.3	99.7	98.6	98.5	99.1	99.5
1995		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996		102.5	101.2	101.3	101.1	100.8	100.3	100.4	101.2	99.2
1997		106.0	102.8	103.1	101.9	101.1	100.8	101.4	101.6	99.8
1991	Q1	91.1	102.5	88.9	95.9	116.0	82.6	96.9	113.1	85.7
	Q2	90.9	101.3	89.8	94.6	113.1	83.6	95.1	110.1	86.3
	Q3	90.8	100.4	90.5	93.5	110.7	84.4	94.0	107.6	87.3
	Q4	90.9	99.8	91.1	94.2	109.0	86.4	94.4	106.0	89.1
1992	Q1	90.8	99.5	91.2	94.0	107.6	87.4	94.4	104.8	90.1
	Q2	90.7	99.0	91.7	93.5	106.4	87.9	94.2	103.7	90.9
	Q3	91.2	97.9	93.1	94.2	104.6	90.0	94.4	102.0	92.5
	Q4	91.6	97.3	94.2	94.1	102.5	91.8	94.1	100.1	94.0
1993	Q1	92.1	97.2	94.8	94.6	101.5	93.2	95.4	99.3	96.0
	Q2	92.7	97.3	95.3	94.4	101.1	93.4	95.0	99.1	95.9
	Q3	93.5	97.4	96.0	95.1	100.6	94.5	95.1	99.1	95.9
	Q4	94.3	97.6	96.6	95.7	100.1	95.5	95.1	99.0	96.1
1994	Q1	95.5	98.4	97.0	96.3	99.8	96.5	96.5	98.9	97.6
	Q2	96.9	98.8	98.1	98.1	99.7	98.4	98.0	99.1	98.9
	Q3	98.1	99.2	98.9	98.9	99.6	99.4	99.3	99.2	100.1
	Q4	99.0	99.7	99.3	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.3	99.2	101.2
1995	Q1	99.4	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.6	100.0
	Q2	99.7	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.1	99.7	100.4
	Q3	100.2	99.9	100.2	100.2	99.7	100.4	100.2	99.8	100.4
	Q4	100.7	100.4	100.3	100.2	100.6	99.6	100.1	100.8	99.3
1996	Q1	101.6	100.6	101.0	101.0	101.1	99.9	100.4	101.1	99.3
	Q2	102.2	100.8	101.3	100.8	100.6	100.2	99.9	100.9	99.0
	Q3	102.8	101.5	101.3	101.2	100.6	100.6	100.3	101.5	98.9
	Q4	103.6	101.9	101.6	101.5	100.8	100.7	100.9	101.5	99.4
1997	Q1	104.5	102.3	102.1	101.6	100.9	100.7	101.4	101.5	99.9
	Q2	105.6	102.6	102.9	101.7	101.2	100.5	101.2	101.7	99.5
	Q3	106.5	102.9	103.5	102.4	101.1	101.3	101.7	101.6	100.1
	Q4	107.4	103.4	103.8	101.8	101.0	100.8	101.4	101.6	99.8
1998	Q1	108.2	103.9	104.0	101.5	101.5	100.1	101.6	102.3	99.3
	Q2	108.7	103.8	104.8	102.7	101.2	101.5	101.9	101.9	100.1
	Q3	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**102.8**	**100.5**	**102.3**	**101.8**	**101.0**	**100.8**

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

* Gross value added for whole economy.

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

The indices have been rebased from 1990=100 to 1995=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1990=100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, October 1998.

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT
ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over: All	Rate (%)+	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months	18-24: All	Rate (%)+	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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												
Jul-Sep 1997	**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	39
Mar-May (Spr)	1,807	6.3	983	246	584	367	439	11.9	289	60	87	38
Apr-Jun	**1,802**	**6.2**	**977**	**248**	**572**	**363**	**440**	**11.9**	**295**	**58**	**87**	39
May-Jul	1,786	6.2	996	244	547	346	434	11.7	299	54	82	34
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,816	6.3	1,008	268	539	339	446	11.9	300	66	80	32
Jul-Sep	**1,804**	**6.2**	**999**	**270**	**536**	**333**	**445**	**11.9**	**295**	**75**	**74**	34
Changes												
Over last 3 months	**3**	**0.0**	**22**	**22**	**-37**	**-30**	**6**	**0.0**	**0**	**18**	**-13**	-5
Per cent	*0.1*		*2.3*	*8.8*	*-6.4*	*-8.3*	*1.3*		*0.0*	*30.8*	*-15.3*	-11.4
Over last 12 months	**-167**	**-0.6**	**11**	**-23**	**-158**	**-84**	**-33**	**-0.9**	**15**	**1**	**-47**	-14
Per cent	*-8.5*		*1.2*	*-7.8*	*-22.7*	*-20.1*	*-6.8*		*5.4*	*1.4*	*-38.8*	-31.7
Male	MGVD	MGWW	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	1,896	11.7	757	399	740	359	482	19.2	218	110	152	58
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	63
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												
Jul-Sep 1997	**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	38
Oct-Dec	1,175	7.3	535	186	451	290	279	13.7	148	53	77	33
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	28
Jan-Mar 1998	1,152	7.2	548	177	426	280	266	13.2	157	43	65	31
Feb-Apr	1,137	7.1	551	168	426	278	268	13.3	159	46	60	27
Mar-May (Spr)	1,105	6.9	528	160	419	281	268	13.2	164	44	60	28
Apr-Jun	**1,099**	**6.8**	**520**	**161**	**411**	**278**	**269**	**13.3**	**166**	**42**	**61**	31
May-Jul	1,082	6.7	544	148	390	265	264	12.9	170	36	59	27
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,105	6.9	548	162	391	262	275	13.4	174	45	56	28
Jul-Sep	**1,115**	**6.9**	**555**	**169**	**393**	**258**	**277**	**13.5**	**174**	**51**	**51**	24
Changes												
Over last 3 months	**16**	**0.1**	**35**	**8**	**-17**	**-19**	**7**	**0.2**	**8**	**9**	**-10**	-2
Per cent	*1.5*		*6.7*	*4.9*	*-4.2*	*-7.0*	*2.7*		*4.5*	*22.6*	*-16.4*	-21.4
Over last 12 months	**-113**	**-0.7**	**11**	**-9**	**-116**	**-67**	**-23**	**-1.2**	**16**	**-1**	**-39**	-16
Per cent	*-9.2*		*2.1*	*-5.2*	*-22.8*	*-20.7*	*-7.8*		*10.3*	*-1.5*	*-43.2*	-39.5
Female	MGVE	MGWX	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												
Jul-Sep 1997	**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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	711	5.5	460	106	147	78	170	10.1	126	21	24	10
Jul-Sep	**690**	**5.4**	**445**	**101**	**142**	**75**	**169**	**9.9**	**121**	**24**	**22**	9
Changes												
Over last 3 months	**-13**	**-0.1**	**-12**	**14**	**-19**	**-11**	**-2**	**-0.2**	**-8**	**8**	**-3**	1
Per cent	*-1.9*		*-2.7*	*16.0*	*-11.9*	*-12.5*	*-0.9*		*-5.9*	*52.4*	*-12.7*	13.4
Over last 12 months	**-53**	**-0.4**	**0**	**-14**	**-42**	**-17**	**-9**	**-0.5**	**-1**	**2**	**-8**	0
Per cent	*-7.2*		*0.0*	*-11.8*	*-22.7*	*-18.1*	*-5.2*		*-1.0*	*8.2*	*-26.0*	2.2

+ 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.

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49: All	Rate (%) +	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months	50 and over: All	Rate (%) +	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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												
Jul-Sep 1997	**1,013**	**5.7**	**462**	**149**	**396**	**253**	**318**	**5.0**	**114**	**46**	**161**	**115**
Aug-Oct	987	5.5	454	148	368	236	320	5.0	111	46	160	118
Sep-Nov (Aut)	996	5.6	472	151	364	237	317	5.0	117	42	153	116
Oct-Dec	969	5.4	460	150	350	226	299	4.7	109	41	147	108
Nov 97-Jan 98	943	5.3	457	147	344	221	287	4.5	103	39	144	104
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	937	5.2	462	149	339	215	292	4.6	106	46	138	100
Jan-Mar 1998	943	5.3	478	148	338	214	304	4.7	112	42	149	106
Feb-Apr R	926	5.2	473	143	331	210	307	4.8	115	36	151	110
Mar-May (Spr) R	927	5.2	457	137	334	215	295	4.6	106	34	155	114
Apr-Jun R	**913**	**5.1**	**448**	**130**	**327**	**211**	**290**	**4.5**	**102**	**36**	**150**	**113**
May-Jul R	912	5.1	450	131	318	208	268	4.1	101	35	144	104
Jun-Aug (Sum)	906	5.1	451	141	307	203	273	4.2	95	36	146	99
Jul-Sep	**913**	**5.1**	**463**	**137**	**312**	**206**	**267**	**4.1**	**98**	**33**	**137**	**94**
Changes												
Over last 3 months	**0**	**0.0**	**15**	**7**	**-16**	**-5**	**-22**	**-0.4**	**-4**	**-3**	**-13**	**-19**
Per cent	*0.0*		*3.2*	*5.4*	*-4.7*	*-2.6*	*-7.7*		*-3.9*	*-8.4*	*-8.8*	*-16.9*
Over last 12 months	**-100**	**-0.5**	**1**	**-12**	**-84**	**-47**	**-51**	**-0.9**	**-15**	**-13**	**-24**	**-21**
Per cent	*-9.9*		*0.2*	*-8.0*	*-21.3*	*-18.5*	*-16.1*		*-13.5*	*-28.2*	*-14.7*	*-18.1*
Male	MGVJ	MGXC										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	979	10.0	368	202	409	202	349	9.9	100	76	172	104
1993	1,033	10.5	321	182	529	283	391	11.4	108	75	207	129
1994	968	9.7	286	151	530	332	362	10.5	87	55	219	149
1995	859	8.6	248	131	479	324	301	8.6	81	38	181	126
1996	818	8.2	267	133	418	292	284	8.1	77	42	165	121
1997	681	6.8	236	99	346	232	243	6.7	72	32	139	112
1998	551	5.6	231	85	237	164	209	5.6	67	23	118	89
3-month averages												
Jul-Sep 1997	**612**	**6.2**	**237**	**83**	**284**	**195**	**222**	**6.0**	**68**	**32**	**124**	**91**
Aug-Oct	592	6.0	228	87	264	180	223	6.0	67	31	122	93
Sep-Nov (Aut)	593	6.0	233	88	261	181	226	6.1	73	29	118	94
Oct-Dec	585	5.9	238	88	254	173	218	5.9	74	30	112	85
Nov 97-Jan 98	569	5.7	238	84	255	171	208	5.6	68	29	110	83
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	562	5.7	239	84	248	165	210	5.7	72	33	103	77
Jan-Mar 1998	565	5.7	242	88	244	165	220	5.9	74	31	114	83
Feb-Apr	556	5.6	239	85	238	163	226	6.1	79	26	116	87
Mar-May (Spr)	551	5.6	231	85	237	164	209	5.6	67	23	118	89
Apr-Jun	**539**	**5.4**	**228**	**79**	**231**	**159**	**205**	**5.5**	**64**	**26**	**115**	**87**
May-Jul R	537	5.4	235	76	222	158	185	5.0	60	25	110	80
Jun-Aug (Sum)	528	5.3	231	76	219	155	194	5.2	58	27	114	79
Jul-Sep	**544**	**5.5**	**238**	**78**	**225**	**158**	**190**	**5.1**	**60**	**24**	**107**	**76**
Changes												
Over last 3 months	**5**	**0.1**	**10**	**-1**	**-5**	**-2**	**-15**	**-0.4**	**-4**	**-2**	**-7**	**-11**
Per cent	*0.9*		*4.4*	*-1.7*	*-2.3*	*-1.0*	*-7.2*		*-5.6*	*-6.7*	*-6.4*	*-12.7*
Over last 12 months	**-68**	**-0.7**	**1**	**-5**	**-59**	**-37**	**-32**	**-1.0**	**-8**	**-8**	**-16**	**-15**
Per cent	*-11.1*		*0.5*	*-6.1*	*-20.6*	*-18.9*	*-14.4*		*-12.2*	*-25.3*	*-13.3*	*-16.1*
Female	MGVK	MGXD										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	519	6.9	255	111	151	61	109	4.6	40	21	49	25
1993	520	6.8	224	113	180	87	129	5.3	41	27	61	34
1994	511	6.6	238	90	180	92	128	5.1	39	22	67	39
1995	488	6.2	235	79	170	93	104	4.1	34	18	51	32
1996	462	5.8	230	91	139	69	95	3.8	41	16	37	27
1997	402	5.0	210	70	119	66	103	3.9	45	14	44	30
1998	366	4.6	226	51	97	51	86	3.1	38	10	37	25
3-month averages												
Jul-Sep 1997	**402**	**5.0**	**225**	**66**	**112**	**58**	**96**	**3.6**	**45**	**14**	**37**	**24**
Aug-Oct	395	5.0	227	61	104	57	97	3.6	43	16	38	25
Sep-Nov (Aut)	404	5.1	239	63	103	56	91	3.4	44	13	34	23
Oct-Dec	384	4.8	221	61	96	53	81	3.0	35	11	35	23
Nov 97-Jan 98	374	4.7	219	63	89	50	79	3.0	35	11	33	21
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	376	4.7	222	64	91	50	82	3.0	34	13	35	23
Jan-Mar 1998	378	4.8	235	60	94	49	84	3.1	37	11	35	22
Feb-Apr R	370	4.6	234	59	94	47	81	3.0	36	10	35	23
Mar-May (Spr) R	375	4.7	226	51	97	51	86	3.1	38	10	37	25
Apr-Jun R	**374**	**4.7**	**220**	**51**	**97**	**52**	**85**	**3.1**	**39**	**10**	**36**	**26**
May-Jul R	375	4.7	215	55	96	50	83	3.0	41	10	34	24
Jun-Aug (Sum)	377	4.7	221	65	88	48	79	2.8	38	*	32	20
Jul-Sep	**370**	**4.6**	**225**	**59**	**86**	**48**	**77**	**2.8**	**38**	**9**	**30**	**18**
Changes												
Over last 3 months	**-5**	**-0.1**	**5**	**8**	**-10**	**-4**	**-8**	**-0.3**	**0**	**-1**	**-6**	**-8**
Per cent	*-1.3*		*2.1*	*16.3*	*-10.5*	*-7.5*	*-9.0*		*-1.0*	*-12.7*	*-16.5*	*-31.*
Over last 12 months	**-32**	**-0.4**	**0**	**-7**	**-26**	**-10**	**-19**	**-0.8**	**-7**	**-5**	**-7**	**-6**
Per cent	*-8.0*		*-0.1*	*-10.4*	*-22.8*	*-17.5*	*-19.9*		*-15.6*	*-34.9*	*-19.6*	*-25.8*

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

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate
R Revised

C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT
ILO unemployment rates by age#

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(m) 50-59(f)	65+(m) 60+(f)
	MGWV						MGXE	MGXH
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	9.9	10.0	17.9	15.8	10.4	7.3	8.4	3.7
1993	10.5	10.6	19.0	17.8	10.4	7.6	9.6	4.1
1994	9.8	10.0	19.8	16.3	9.9	7.1	9.0	3.2
1995	8.8	9.0	19.2	15.4	9.0	6.5	7.5	2.1
1996	8.3	8.5	20.0	14.5	8.6	6.1	6.9	2.4
1997	7.2	7.4	19.2	13.1	7.0	5.3	5.9	2.7
1998	6.3	6.4	18.2	11.9	6.3	4.3	4.9	2.5
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 1997	**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
Feb-Apr	6.4	6.5	19.5	12.0	6.4	4.3	5.1	2.7
Mar-May (Spr)	6.3	6.4	18.2	11.9	6.3	4.3	4.9	2.5
Apr-Jun	**6.2**	**6.3**	**19.5**	**11.9**	**6.3**	**4.2**	**4.7**	2.7
May-Jul	6.2	6.3	20.0	11.7	6.2	4.3	4.5	2.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6.3	6.3	20.9	11.9	6.3	4.2	4.4	2.8
Jul-Sep	**6.2**	**6.3**	**19.7**	**11.9**	**6.3**	**4.3**	**4.3**	2.6
Changes								
Over last 3 months	**0.0**	**-0.1**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-0.4**	-0.1
Over last 12 months	**-0.6**	**-0.6**	**1.6**	**-0.9**	**-0.5**	**-0.6**	**-1.1**	0.2
	MGWW						MGXF	MGXI
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	11.7	11.8	19.4	19.2	11.9	8.5	10.4	3.9
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	4.7
1995	10.2	10.3	20.9	17.9	10.1	7.4	9.2	3.7
1996	9.8	9.9	22.8	17.4	9.5	7.2	8.4	3.1
1997	8.2	8.3	21.0	15.1	7.8	6.1	6.9	3.0
1998	6.9	7.0	19.5	13.2	6.7	4.7	5.8	
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 1997	**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	
Oct-Dec	7.3	7.4	20.3	13.7	6.9	5.1	6.2	3.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	7.2	7.2	21.5	13.6	6.8	4.9	5.8	3.4
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	7.1	7.1	21.8	13.3	6.6	4.9	5.9	3.6
Jan-Mar 1998	7.2	7.2	22.0	13.2	6.8	4.8	6.1	3.5
Feb-Apr	7.1	7.2	20.8	13.3	6.7	4.8	6.3	3.0
Mar-May (Spr)	6.9	7.0	19.5	13.2	6.7	4.7	5.8	
Apr-Jun	**6.8**	**6.9**	**20.9**	**13.3**	**6.6**	**4.5**	**5.6**	3.2
May-Jul	6.7	6.8	21.7	12.9	6.5	4.6	5.2	3.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6.9	6.9	23.4	13.4	6.5	4.5	5.3	3.9
Jul-Sep	**6.9**	**6.9**	**22.2**	**13.5**	**6.5**	**4.7**	**5.2**	3.8
Changes								
Over last 3 months	**0.1**	**0.0**	**1.3**	**0.2**	**-0.1**	**0.2**	**-0.4**	0.4
Over last 12 months	**-0.7**	**-0.8**	**2.1**	**-1.2**	**-0.7**	**-0.6**	**-1.1**	0.1
	MGWX						MGXG	MGXJ
Female								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	7.5	7.7	16.2	11.7	8.4	5.8	5.0	3.1
1993	7.8	8.0	17.5	13.5	8.2	5.5	5.7	3.9
1994	7.5	7.7	19.0	12.6	7.7	5.7	5.8	3.9
1995	7.0	7.2	17.5	12.3	7.4	5.4	4.7	3.8
1996	6.5	6.7	16.9	11.0	7.4	4.7	4.3	3.5
1997	6.0	6.1	17.5	10.6	5.9	4.4	4.3	3.0
1998	5.5	5.6	16.9	10.2	5.9	3.7	3.4	3.0
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep	**5.8**	**6.0**	**15.9**	**10.5**	**6.1**	**4.3**	**3.9**	3.2
Aug-Oct	5.7	5.9	17.1	10.2	6.0	4.2	3.9	3.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.7	5.9	17.4	9.5	6.3	4.2	3.7	3.3
Oct-Dec	5.6	5.7	17.0	10.2	5.8	4.1	3.3	3.8
Nov 97-Jan 98	5.6	5.7	17.4	10.3	5.9	3.9	3.2	4.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	5.6	5.8	18.1	10.5	6.0	3.9	3.3	3.9
Jan-Mar 1998	5.6	5.7	18.0	10.4	6.1	3.8	3.3	3.2
Feb-Apr	5.5	5.6	18.1	10.4	6.1	3.6	3.2	3.0
Mar-May (Spr)	5.5	5.7	16.9	10.2	5.9	3.9	3.4	2.9
Apr-Jun	**5.5**	**5.7**	**18.0**	**10.1**	**5.8**	**3.9**	**3.4**	2.7
May-Jul	5.5	5.7	18.1	10.2	5.8	3.9	3.4	2.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.5	5.6	18.2	10.1	6.0	3.9	3.0	
Jul-Sep	**5.4**	**5.5**	**17.0**	**9.9**	**5.9**	**3.8**	**3.0**	2.0
Changes								
Over last 3 months	**-0.1**	**-0.2**	**-1.0**	**-0.2**	**0.1**	**-0.2**	**-0.4**	0.0
Over last 12 months	**-0.4**	**-0.5**	**1.1**	**-0.5**	**-0.2**	**-0.5**	**-1.0**	-0.3

Denominator = All economically active for that age group

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

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

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Looking for full-time work or no preference				Looking for part-time work only			
	All aged 16 & over	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All aged 16 & over	18-24	25-49	50 and over
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	2,342	641	1,220	371	384	60	215	62
1993	2,473	685	1,285	410	426	84	204	88
1994	2,258	581	1,194	392	436	77	225	74
1995	1,964	513	1,063	315	468	84	238	72
1996	1,859	467	1,013	294	445	82	216	66
1997	1,587	402	842	254	425	79	190	75
1998	1,352	347	704	218	399	81	180	57
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 1997	**1,478**	**380**	**775**	**241**	**437**	**92**	**204**	**67**
Aug-Oct	1,450	366	761	238	423	92	193	71
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,427	349	753	235	425	96	193	68
Oct-Dec	1,406	350	744	221	426	98	189	63
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,378	350	726	215	430	93	188	62
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,373	349	719	215	425	92	184	64
Jan-Mar 1998	1,397	351	727	227	405	86	175	64
Feb-Apr	1,375	346	714	230	407	88	178	58
Mar-May (Spr)	1,352	347	704	218	399	81	180	57
Apr-Jun	**1,328**	**345**	**676**	**217**	**412**	**81**	**197**	**53**
May-Jul	1,298	344	660	206	422	77	202	56
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,310	356	664	206	445	80	211	57
Jul-Sep	**1,317**	**352**	**678**	**202**	**431**	**84**	**200**	**60**
Changes								
Over last 3 months	**-11**	**7**	**1**	**-15**	**19**	**3**	**3**	**7**
Per cent	*-0.8*	*2.0*	*0.2*	*-6.7*	*4.7*	*3.6*	*1.5*	*12.7*
Over last 12 months	**-160**	**-28**	**-98**	**-40**	**-6**	**-8**	**-4**	**-7**
Per cent	*-10.9*	*-7.5*	*-12.6*	*-16.4*	*-1.3*	*-8.2*	*-2.0*	*-10.8*
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	1,733	450	913	304	67	16	11	22
1993	1,840	485	960	338	92	22	17	33
1994	1,678	406	901	317	92	27	17	25
1995	1,466	354	806	257	106	30	16	29
1996	1,384	333	761	238	121	32	20	30
1997	1,154	276	620	203	115	33	25	26
1998	971	236	506	176	98	28	16	19
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 1997	**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
Feb-Apr	994	235	519	186	104	29	15	25
Mar-May (Spr)	971	236	506	176	98	28	16	19
Apr-Jun	**952**	**234**	**491**	**172**	**101**	**30**	**18**	**18**
May-Jul	931	230	483	159	107	29	19	20
Jun-Aug (Sum)	945	241	482	163	116	30	20	23
Jul-Sep	**959**	**239**	**498**	**159**	**117**	**33**	**19**	**27**
Changes								
Over last 3 months	**7**	**5**	**7**	**-13**	**16**	**3**	**1**	**9**
Per cent	*0.8*	*2.1*	*1.4*	*-7.5*	*16.2*	*9.3*	*5.0*	*50.2*
Over last 12 months	**-119**	**-24**	**-70**	**-33**	**10**	**-1**	**3**	**5**
Per cent	-11.1	-9.0	-12.4	-17.1	9.6	-3.3	17.7	23.6
Female								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	609	191	307	68	317	44	205	40
1993	632	200	324	72	334	61	187	55
1994	580	176	293	75	345	50	208	49
1995	499	159	256	58	362	53	221	43
1996	475	135	252	56	324	50	197	36
1997	432	126	222	51	310	46	165	49
1998	381	110	198	43	301	52	164	38
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 1997	**399**	**118**	**207**	**50**	**330**	**58**	**187**	**45**
Aug-Oct	392	113	204	48	324	59	180	48
Sep-Nov (Aut)	385	101	203	46	323	64	180	44
Oct-Dec	383	108	201	40	320	67	175	38
Nov 97-Jan 98	378	110	196	39	314	62	172	37
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	386	116	193	42	311	60	170	37
Jan-Mar 1998	395	116	200	45	296	57	161	37
Feb-Apr	381	110	195	44	303	59	163	33
Mar-May (Spr)	381	110	198	43	301	52	164	38
Apr-Jun	**376**	**111**	**185**	**44**	**311**	**51**	**178**	**35**
May-Jul	367	114	177	46	315	48	183	35
Jun-Aug (Sum)	365	115	182	43	329	50	191	34
Jul-Sep	**358**	**113**	**180**	**43**	**314**	**52**	**180**	**33**
Changes								
Over last 3 months	**-18**	**2**	**-5**	**-2**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**-2**
Per cent	*-4.8*	*1.8*	*-2.8*	*-3.9*	*1.0*	*0.4*	*1.2*	*-6.5*
Over last 12 months	**-41**	**-5**	**-27**	**-7**	**-16**	**-6**	**-7**	**-12**
Per cent	*-10.3*	*-3.9*	*-13.1*	*-13.7*	*-4.8*	*-11.1*	*-3.7*	*-27.4*

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

Note: Each series is seasonally adjusted independently and therefore the sum of the series will not necessarily equal the total for 'all aged 16 and over'.

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT
Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions		UNADJUSTED CLAIMANT COUNT + All	Male	Female	RATE * All	Male	Female	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED CLAIMANT COUNT + All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	RATE* All	Male	Female
United Kingdom		**BCJA**	**DPAA**	**DPAB**	**BCJB**	**DPAC**	**DPAD**	**BCJD**			**DPAD**	**DPAF**	**BCJE**	**DPAH**	**DPAI**
1994)		2,636.5	2,014.4	622.1	9.4	12.7	5.1	2,619.3	. .	. .	2,004.8	614.6	9.3	12.7	5.0
1995)	Annual	2,325.6	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	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.
	Nov14	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
	Dec12	1,868.2	1,430.5	437.7	6.5	9.0	3.4	1,876.8	-39.4	-63.5	1,428.5	448.3	6.5	9.0	3.5
1997	Jan 9	1,907.8	1,463.5	444.3	6.7	9.3	3.5	1,819.3	-57.5	-65.7	1,388.8	430.5	6.4	8.8	3.3
	Feb13	1,827.8	1,403.3	424.5	6.4	8.9	3.3	1,755.3	-64.0	-53.6	1,343.4	411.9	6.1	8.5	3.2
	Mar13	1,745.3	1,342.4	402.9	6.1	8.5	3.1	1,713.1	-42.2	-54.6	1,310.6	402.5	6.0	8.3	3.1
	Apr 10	1,688.0	1,298.8	389.1	5.9	8.2	3.0	1,669.9	-43.2	-49.8	1,279.1	390.8	5.8	8.1	3.0
	May 8	1,620.5	1,249.9	370.6	5.7	7.9	2.9	1,635.3	-34.6	-40.0	1,252.3	383.0	5.7	7.9	3.0
	Jun12	1,550.1	1,193.3	356.8	5.4	7.6	2.8	1,597.6	-37.7	-38.5	1,222.6	375.0	5.6	7.8	2.9
	Jul 10	1,585.3	1,201.3	384.0	5.5	7.6	3.0	1,550.0	-47.6	-40.0	1,193.8	356.2	5.4	7.6	2.8
	Aug14	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
	Sep11	1,513.5	1,142.2	371.4	5.3	7.2	2.9	1,479.6	-28.6	-39.3	1,138.3	341.3	5.2	7.2	2.7
	Oct 9	1,432.8	1,089.1	343.7	5.0	6.9	2.7	1,470.0	-9.6	-26.7	1,126.0	344.0	5.1	7.1	2.7
	Nov13	1,387.6	1,060.4	327.2	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,432.2	-37.8	-25.3	1,096.8	335.4	5.0	7.0	2.6
	Dec11	1,391.4	1,071.0	320.4	4.9	6.8	2.5	1,403.1	-29.1	-25.5	1,071.6	331.5	4.9	6.8	2.6
1998	Jan 8	1,479.3	1,136.7	342.6	5.2	7.2	2.7	1,393.8	-9.3	-25.4	1,064.0	329.8	4.9	6.7	2.6
	Feb12	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
	Mar12	1,405.9	1,076.5	329.4	4.9	6.8	2.6	1,373.8	-8.3	-9.8	1,045.3	328.5	4.8	6.6	2.6
	Apr 9	1,389.9	1,061.5	328.4	4.9	6.7	2.6	1,362.6	-11.2	-10.4	1,037.7	324.9	4.8	6.6	2.5
	May14	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
	Jun11	1,322.8	1,013.4	309.3	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,361.1	-5.8	-4.2	1,037.9	323.2	4.8	6.6	2.5
	Jul 9	1,368.3	1,030.2	338.1	4.8	6.5	2.6	1,333.2	-27.9	-9.8	1,020.4	312.8	4.7	6.5	2.4
	Aug13	1,383.2	1,030.3	352.9	4.8	6.5	2.7	1,316.7	-16.5	-16.7	1,010.0	306.7	4.6	6.4	2.4
	Sep10 R	1,334.3	1,005.8	328.5	4.7	6.4	2.6	1,312.6	-4.1	-16.2	1,007.2	305.4	4.6	6.4	2.4
	Oct 8 P	**1,286.4**	**976.1**	**310.3**	**4.5**	**6.2**	**2.4**	**1,319.4**	**6.8**	**-4.6**	**1,009.9**	**309.5**	**4.6**	**6.4**	**2.4**
Great Britain		**BCJG**	**BCJI**	**BCJJ**	**BCJH**			**DPAG**					**DPAJ**		
1994)		2,539.2	1,939.1	600.1	9.3	12.6	5.0	2,522.3	. .	. .	1,929.5	592.8	9.2	12.6	4.9
1995)	Annual	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	8.0	10.9	4.3	2,217.8	. .	. .	1,689.9	527.9	7.9	10.8	4.3
1996)	averages	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.3	10.0	3.9	2,019.5	. .	. .	1,534.5	484.9	7.2	9.9	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	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
	Nov13	1,329.3	1,014.3	315.0	4.8	6.6	2.5	1,372.2	-37.5	-25.3	1,049.7	322.5	4.9	6.8	2.6
	Dec11	1,333.8	1,025.1	308.7	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,343.3	-28.9	-25.5	1,024.8	318.5	4.8	6.7	2.5
1998	Jan 8	1,419.5	1,089.1	330.4	5.1	7.1	2.6	1,333.6	-9.7	-25.4	1,017.0	316.6	4.8	6.6	2.5
	Feb12	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
	Mar12	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
	May14	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
	Jun11	1,266.0	969.1	297.0	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,302.7	-5.6	-4.0	992.4	310.3	4.7	6.5	2.5
	Jul 9	1,307.6	984.9	322.8	4.7	6.4	2.6	1,276.5	-26.2	-9.2	976.3	300.2	4.6	6.4	2.4
	Aug13	1,322.0	984.9	337.1	4.7	6.4	2.7	1,261.4	-15.1	-15.6	966.6	294.8	4.5	6.3	2.4
	Sep10 R	1,276.0	961.3	314.8	4.6	6.3	2.5	1,258.1	-3.3	-14.9	964.2	293.9	4.5	6.3	2.3
	Oct 8 P	**1,230.8**	**933.0**	**297.8**	**4.4**	**6.1**	**2.4**	**1,263.9**	**5.8**	**-4.2**	**966.6**	**297.3**	**4.5**	**6.3**	**2.4**
North East		**DPCF**			**DPDA**			**DPCG**					**DPDB**		
1994)		141.6	113.5	28.1	12.4	17.8	5.6	141.4	. .	. .	113.5	28.0	12.4	17.8	5.6
1995)	Annual	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.4	16.5	5.1	129.6	. .	. .	103.8	25.7	11.3	16.4	5.1
1996)	averages	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.5	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	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
	Nov13	86.8	69.9	17.0	7.8	11.4	3.4	88.1	-2.2	-1.0	70.8	17.3	7.9	11.5	3.4
	Dec11	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
	Feb12	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
	Mar12	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
	May14	83.0	66.6	16.4	7.4	10.8	3.2	83.5	-1.0	-1.1	66.8	16.7	7.5	10.9	3.3
	Jun11	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	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
	Aug13	82.7	64.3	18.4	7.4	10.5	3.7	80.5	-1.0	-1.0	64.4	16.1	7.2	10.5	3.2
	Sep10 R	80.8	63.6	17.2	7.2	10.4	3.4	80.6	0.1	-0.7	64.6	16.0	7.2	10.5	3.2
	Oct 8 P	**79.7**	**63.2**	**16.5**	**7.1**	**10.3**	**3.3**	**81.2**	**0.6**	**-0.1**	**64.9**	**16.3**	**7.3**	**10.6**	**3.2**
North West		**DPCG**			**DPDB**			**DPDH**					**DPDN**		
1994)		221.2	171.5	49.7	8.7	11.9	4.5	220.9	. .	. .	171.3	49.6	8.7	11.9	4.5
1995)	Annual	192.2	148.8	43.4	7.5	10.3	3.8	190.8	. .	. .	148.0	42.9	7.4	10.3	3.8
1996)	averages	175.8	136.1	39.7	6.8	9.5	3.4	174.1	. .	. .	135.1	39.0	6.7	9.4	3.3
1997)		132.9	103.8	29.2	5.1	7.3	2.5	131.2	. .	. .	102.8	28.5	5.0	7.2	2.4
1997	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
	Nov13	112.9	88.2	24.6	4.3	6.2	2.1	118.4	-3.0	-2.0	92.7	25.7	4.5	6.5	2.2
	Dec11	113.5	89.5	23.9	4.3	6.3	2.0	116.0	-2.4	-1.9	90.7	25.3	4.4	6.3	2.1
1998	Jan 8	124.1	97.4	26.7	4.7	6.8	2.3	114.8	-1.2	-2.2	89.8	25.0	4.4	6.3	2.1
	Feb12	121.5	95.0	26.4	4.6	6.6	2.2	113.8	-1.0	-1.5	88.9	24.9	4.4	6.2	2.1
	Mar12	117.5	92.1	25.4	4.5	6.4	2.1	113.1	-0.7	-1.0	88.2	24.9	4.3	6.2	2.1
	Apr 9	116.1	90.7	25.4	4.4	6.3	2.1	112.3	-0.8	-0.8	87.5	24.8	4.3	6.1	2.1
	May14	112.2	88.3	23.9	4.3	6.2	2.0	112.8	0.5	-0.3	87.9	24.9	4.3	6.1	2.1
	Jun11	109.0	85.8	23.3	4.2	6.0	2.0	112.6	-0.2	-0.2	88.2	24.4	4.3	6.2	2.1
	Jul 9	113.6	87.7	25.9	4.3	6.1	2.2	110.3	-2.3	-0.7	86.6	23.7	4.2	6.1	2.0
	Aug13	115.6	88.1	27.6	4.4	6.2	2.3	109.4	-0.9	-1.1	86.0	23.4	4.2	6.0	2.0
	Sep10 R	110.6	85.4	25.2	4.2	6.0	2.1	109.5	0.1	-1.0	86.1	23.4	4.2	6.0	2.0
	Oct 8 P	**105.3**	**82.1**	**23.2**	**4.0**	**5.7**	**2.0**	**110.1**	**0.6**	**-0.1**	**86.5**	**23.6**	**4.2**	**6.0**	**2.0**

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions		UNADJUSTED CLAIMANT COUNT + All	Male	Female	RATE * All	Male	Female	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED CLAIMANT COUNT + All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	RATE * All	Male	Female
Merseyside		**DPCH**			**DPDC**			**DPDI**					**DPDO**		
1994)		88.5	69.2	19.3	14.9	21.5	7.1	88.4	. .	. .	69.1	19.3	14.9	21.5	7.1
1995)	Annual	79.5	61.9	17.6	13.6	19.4	6.6	78.9	. .	. .	61.5	17.4	13.5	19.3	6.6
1996)	averages	74.9	58.3	16.5	13.1	18.6	6.4	74.2	. .	. .	57.9	16.3	13.0	18.5	6.3
1997)		61.4	48.3	13.1	10.8	15.8	5.0	60.9	. .	. .	47.9	12.9	10.7	15.7	4.9
1997	Oct 9	56.0	43.9	12.1	9.8	14.4	4.6	57.1	-0.7	-0.9	45.0	12.1	10.0	14.8	4.6
	Nov 13	54.1	42.7	11.4	9.5	14.0	4.3	55.9	-1.2	-1.0	44.1	11.8	9.8	14.5	4.5
	Dec 11	54.1	42.9	11.2	9.5	14.1	4.2	54.9	-1.0	-1.0	43.3	11.6	9.7	14.2	4.4
1998	Jan 8	57.2	45.1	12.1	10.1	14.8	4.6	54.9	0.0	-0.7	43.2	11.7	9.7	14.2	4.4
	Feb 12	55.7	43.8	11.9	9.8	14.4	4.5	53.9	-1.0	-0.7	42.3	11.6	9.5	13.9	4.4
	Mar 12	54.5	42.8	11.7	9.6	14.1	4.4	53.5	-0.4	-0.5	41.9	11.6	9.4	13.8	4.4
	Apr 9	54.5	42.7	11.9	9.6	14.0	4.5	53.3	-0.2	-0.5	41.7	11.6	9.4	13.7	4.4
	May 14	53.5	42.0	11.5	9.4	13.8	4.4	53.6	0.3	-0.1	41.9	11.7	9.4	13.7	4.4
	Jun 11	53.1	41.6	11.4	9.3	13.7	4.3	53.2	-0.4	-0.1	41.7	11.5	9.4	13.7	4.4
	Jul 9	53.9	41.9	12.0	9.5	13.8	4.5	52.4	-0.8	-0.3	41.2	11.2	9.2	13.5	4.2
	Aug 13	53.8	41.5	12.2	9.5	13.6	4.6	51.6	-0.8	-0.7	40.6	11.0	9.1	13.3	4.2
	Sep 10 R	52.1	40.5	11.6	9.2	13.3	4.4	50.9	-0.7	-0.8	40.1	10.8	9.0	13.2	4.1
	Oct 8 P	**49.6**	**38.8**	**10.8**	**8.7**	**12.7**	**4.1**	**50.8**	**-0.1**	**-0.5**	**39.9**	**10.9**	**8.9**	**13.1**	**4.1**
Yorks and the Humber		**BCKB**			**DPAM**			**DPAX**					**DPBI**		
1994)		226.4	175.2	51.2	9.7	13.5	5.0	224.8	. .	. .	174.3	50.5	9.6	13.4	4.9
1995)	Annual	207.9	160.6	47.3	8.7	12.0	4.5	206.0	. .	. .	159.5	46.5	8.6	11.9	4.4
1996)	averages	191.8	147.9	43.9	8.0	11.1	4.1	189.8	. .	. .	146.8	43.0	7.9	11.0	4.0
1997)		152.0	117.9	34.1	6.5	9.2	3.2	150.2	. .	. .	116.9	33.4	6.4	9.1	3.2
1997	Oct 9	138.4	106.9	31.5	5.9	8.3	3.0	142.6	-0.6	-1.8	110.9	31.7	6.1	8.7	3.0
	Nov 13	135.2	105.0	30.2	5.8	8.2	2.9	139.3	-3.3	-1.9	108.2	31.1	6.0	8.4	3.0
	Dec 11	137.5	107.6	29.9	5.9	8.4	2.8	137.5	-1.8	-1.9	106.7	30.8	5.9	8.3	2.9
1998	Jan 8	146.3	114.1	32.2	6.3	8.9	3.1	136.8	-0.7	-1.9	106.1	30.7	5.9	8.3	2.9
	Feb 12	143.7	111.8	31.9	6.2	8.7	3.0	135.9	-0.9	-1.1	105.3	30.6	5.8	8.2	2.9
	Mar 12	139.3	108.5	30.8	6.0	8.5	2.9	135.1	-0.8	-0.8	104.7	30.4	5.8	8.2	2.9
	Apr 9	138.2	106.8	31.4	5.9	8.3	3.0	134.1	-1.0	-0.9	103.7	30.4	5.8	8.1	2.9
	May 14	133.8	104.4	29.4	5.7	8.2	2.8	135.3	1.2	-0.2	104.9	30.4	5.8	8.2	2.9
	Jun 11	131.2	102.1	29.1	5.6	8.0	2.8	134.6	-0.7	-0.2	104.6	30.0	5.8	8.2	2.9
	Jul 9	135.2	103.9	31.3	5.8	8.1	3.0	132.6	-2.0	-0.5	103.3	29.3	5.7	8.1	2.8
	Aug 13	136.8	103.2	33.6	5.9	8.1	3.2	131.1	-1.5	-1.4	102.2	28.9	5.6	8.0	2.8
	Sep 10 R	131.7	100.9	30.8	5.6	7.9	2.9	130.0	-1.1	-1.5	101.5	28.5	5.6	7.9	2.7
	Oct 8 P	**126.9**	**97.7**	**29.2**	**5.4**	**7.6**	**2.8**	**130.5**	**0.5**	**-0.7**	**101.3**	**29.2**	**5.6**	**7.9**	**2.8**
East Midlands		**BCKC**			**DPAN**			**DPAY**					**DPBJ**		
1994)		168.8	128.7	40.1	8.8	11.7	4.9	167.6	. .	. .	128.0	39.6	8.7	11.6	4.8
1995)	Annual	148.3	112.5	35.7	7.5	10.2	4.1	147.1	. .	. .	111.9	35.3	7.4	10.1	4.1
1996)	averages	133.6	101.0	32.5	6.8	9.3	3.7	132.4	. .	. .	100.3	32.0	6.7	9.3	3.6
1997)		97.4	74.2	23.2	5.0	7.0	2.6	96.4	. .	. .	73.6	22.8	5.0	6.9	2.6
1997	Oct 9	84.0	63.1	20.8	4.3	5.9	2.4	88.1	-1.0	-2.2	67.0	21.1	4.5	6.3	2.4
	Nov 13	80.9	61.3	19.7	4.2	5.8	2.2	85.6	-2.5	-1.9	65.1	20.5	4.4	6.1	2.3
	Dec 11	81.9	62.7	19.2	4.2	5.9	2.2	83.5	-2.1	-1.9	63.3	20.2	4.3	6.0	2.3
1998	Jan 8	88.9	67.8	21.2	4.6	6.4	2.4	82.4	-1.1	-1.9	62.2	20.2	4.2	5.9	2.3
	Feb 12	87.5	66.4	21.1	4.5	6.2	2.4	81.4	-1.0	-1.4	61.3	20.1	4.2	5.8	2.3
	Mar 12	84.0	63.9	20.2	4.3	6.0	2.3	80.6	-0.8	-1.0	60.7	19.9	4.1	5.7	2.3
	Apr 9	82.4	62.5	19.9	4.2	5.9	2.3	79.7	-0.9	-0.9	60.2	19.5	4.1	5.7	2.2
	May 14	79.9	60.9	19.0	4.1	5.7	2.2	80.6	0.9	-0.3	60.7	19.9	4.1	5.7	2.3
	Jun 11	77.9	59.3	18.6	4.0	5.6	2.1	81.0	0.4	0.1	61.2	19.8	4.2	5.8	2.2
	Jul 9	81.0	60.7	20.4	4.2	5.7	2.3	79.1	-1.9	-0.2	60.3	18.8	4.1	5.7	2.1
	Aug 13	82.2	60.8	21.4	4.2	5.7	2.4	78.7	-0.4	-0.6	60.1	18.6	4.1	5.7	2.1
	Sep 10 R	79.7	59.6	20.2	4.1	5.6	2.3	79.0	0.3	-0.7	60.3	18.7	4.1	5.7	2.1
	Oct 8 P	**76.0**	**57.2**	**18.8**	**3.9**	**5.4**	**2.1**	**79.8**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**60.8**	**19.0**	**4.1**	**5.7**	**2.2**
West Midlands		**BCKG**			**DPAR**			**DPBC**					**DPBN**		
1994)		246.2	186.8	59.4	9.9	13.3	5.5	244.8	. .	. .	186.0	58.8	9.9	13.2	5.5
1995)	Annual	210.3	158.6	51.7	8.2	10.8	4.7	208.8	. .	. .	157.8	51.1	8.1	10.7	4.7
1996)	averages	188.6	142.0	46.6	7.3	9.7	4.1	187.4	. .	. .	141.3	46.1	7.2	9.6	4.1
1997)		142.3	108.2	34.1	5.5	7.4	3.0	141.2	. .	. .	107.6	33.6	5.4	7.4	3.0
1997	Oct 9	129.4	97.6	31.8	5.0	6.7	2.8	131.8	-0.6	-2.0	100.2	31.6	5.1	6.9	2.8
	Nov 13	124.1	94.2	30.0	4.8	6.5	2.6	129.2	-2.6	-1.8	98.3	30.9	5.0	6.8	2.7
	Dec 11	124.0	94.7	29.3	4.8	6.5	2.6	126.8	-2.4	-1.9	96.2	30.6	4.9	6.6	2.7
1998	Jan 8	131.3	99.9	31.4	5.1	6.9	2.8	125.8	-1.0	-2.0	95.1	30.7	4.9	6.5	2.7
	Feb 12	129.0	97.7	31.3	5.0	6.7	2.8	124.8	-1.0	-1.5	94.1	30.7	4.8	6.5	2.7
	Mar 12	125.1	94.7	30.3	4.8	6.5	2.7	124.0	-0.8	-0.9	93.4	30.6	4.8	6.4	2.7
	Apr 9	124.4	94.1	30.3	4.8	6.5	2.7	123.1	-0.9	-0.9	92.9	30.2	4.7	6.4	2.7
	May 14	122.0	93.0	29.0	4.7	6.4	2.5	123.4	0.3	-0.5	93.2	30.2	4.8	6.4	2.7
	Jun 11	120.0	91.4	28.6	4.6	6.3	2.5	122.5	-0.9	-0.5	92.7	29.8	4.7	6.4	2.6
	Jul 9	124.3	93.2	31.1	4.8	6.4	2.7	120.6	-1.9	-0.8	91.6	29.0	4.6	6.3	2.5
	Aug 13	127.1	94.3	32.8	4.9	6.5	2.9	119.4	-1.2	-1.3	90.9	28.5	4.6	6.2	2.5
	Sep 10 R	124.2	92.9	31.3	4.8	6.4	2.8	119.9	0.5	-0.9	91.4	28.5	4.6	6.3	2.5
	Oct 8 P	**118.6**	**89.5**	**29.1**	**4.6**	**6.1**	**2.6**	**120.8**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**92.0**	**28.8**	**4.7**	**6.3**	**2.5**

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT
Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED CLAIMANT COUNT + All	Male	Female	UNADJUSTED RATE * All	Male	Female	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED CLAIMANT COUNT + All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RATE * All	Male	Female
Eastern	**DPCI**			**DPDD**			**DPDJ**					**DPDP**		
1994)	195.1	146.3	48.8	8.1	10.9	4.6	194.8	. .	. .	146.1	48.7	8.1	10.9	4.6
1995) Annual	167.5	124.8	42.7	6.6	8.8	3.9	166.3	. .	. .	124.1	42.2	6.6	8.8	3.8
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 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
Nov13	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
Dec11	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
Feb12	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
Mar12	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
May14	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
Jun11	81.7	60.9	20.8	3.3	4.4	1.9	85.1	-0.3	-0.3	63.0	22.1	3.4	4.6	2.0
Jul 9	83.6	61.5	22.0	3.4	4.5	2.0	82.8	-2.3	-0.8	61.9	20.9	3.3	4.5	1.9
Aug13	84.4	61.6	22.8	3.4	4.5	2.0	81.7	-1.1	-1.2	61.3	20.4	3.3	4.5	1.8
Sep10 R	82.2	60.2	22.0	3.3	4.4	2.0	82.0	0.3	-1.0	61.4	20.6	3.3	4.5	1.8
Oct 8 P	**79.0**	**58.2**	**20.8**	**3.2**	**4.2**	**1.9**	**82.3**	**0.3**	**-0.2**	**61.6**	**20.7**	**3.3**	**4.5**	**1.9**
London	**DPCJ**			**DPDE**			**DPDK**					**DPDQ**		
1994)	434.6	322.7	111.9	10.7	14.1	6.3	432.8	. .	. .	321.8	111.0	10.7	14.1	6.3
1995) Annual	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.5	12.5	5.6	392.7	. .	. .	291.1	101.6	9.4	12.5	5.6
1996) averages	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.6	11.4	5.1	358.2	. .	. .	264.1	94.0	8.6	11.3	5.1
1997)	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.5	8.7	3.9	270.0	. .	. .	199.1	70.9	6.5	8.7	3.8
1997 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
Nov13	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
Dec11	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
Feb12	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
Mar12	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
May14	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
Jun11	226.0	167.1	58.9	5.5	7.3	3.2	227.4	-2.2	-1.3	167.4	60.0	5.5	7.3	3.2
Jul 9	228.2	167.4	60.8	5.5	7.3	3.3	223.6	-3.8	-2.0	165.1	58.5	5.4	7.2	3.1
Aug13	230.5	167.4	63.1	5.6	7.3	3.4	220.8	-2.8	-2.9	163.2	57.6	5.3	7.1	3.1
Sep10 R	227.1	165.1	62.0	5.5	7.2	3.3	219.7	-1.1	-2.6	162.2	57.5	5.3	7.1	3.1
Oct 8 P	**219.3**	**160.4**	**58.9**	**5.3**	**7.0**	**3.2**	**219.6**	**-0.1**	**-1.3**	**162.0**	**57.6**	**5.3**	**7.1**	**3.1**
South East	**DPCK**			**DPDF**			**DPDL**					**DPDR**		
1994)	272.8	208.5	64.3	7.3	10.1	3.9	272.5	. .	. .	208.3	64.1	7.3	10.1	3.8
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 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
Nov13	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
Dec11	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
Feb12	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
Mar12	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
May14	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
Jun11	102.3	78.4	23.9	2.6	3.6	1.3	108.1	-0.5	-0.5	82.1	26.0	2.7	3.8	1.5
Jul 9	104.7	79.4	25.3	2.7	3.7	1.4	103.9	-4.2	-1.5	79.6	24.3	2.6	3.7	1.4
Aug13	105.9	79.3	26.6	2.7	3.7	1.5	101.9	-2.0	-2.2	78.4	23.5	2.6	3.6	1.3
Sep10 R	103.4	77.9	25.6	2.6	3.6	1.4	101.8	-0.1	-2.1	78.3	23.5	2.6	3.6	1.3
Oct 8 P	**99.6**	**75.4**	**24.2**	**2.5**	**3.5**	**1.4**	**102.2**	**0.4**	**-0.6**	**78.4**	**23.8**	**2.6**	**3.6**	**1.3**
South West	**BCKF**			**DPAQ**			**DPBB**					**DPBM**		
1994)	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.2	10.9	4.6	190.4	. .	. .	143.2	47.2	8.1	10.9	4.6
1995) Annual	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.9	9.3	3.9	164.8	. .	. .	123.2	41.6	6.8	9.2	3.9
1996) averages	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.2	8.3	3.5	146.9	. .	. .	109.5	37.4	6.1	8.3	3.5
1997)	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.4	5.9	2.5	104.4	. .	. .	78.4	26.0	4.3	5.8	2.4
1997 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
Nov13	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
Dec11	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
Feb12	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
Mar12	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
May14	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
Jun11	79.7	59.8	20.0	3.3	4.4	1.9	86.0	0.2	0.3	63.6	22.4	3.6	4.7	2.1
Jul 9	82.1	60.9	21.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	84.0	-2.0	-0.3	62.6	21.4	3.5	4.6	2.0
Aug13	83.2	61.1	22.1	3.4	4.5	2.1	82.4	-1.6	-1.1	61.6	20.8	3.4	4.6	2.0
Sep10 R	80.9	59.8	21.2	3.4	4.4	2.0	81.9	-0.5	-1.4	61.2	20.7	3.4	4.5	1.9
Oct 8 P	**79.0**	**58.4**	**20.7**	**3.3**	**4.3**	**1.9**	**82.3**	**0.4**	**-0.6**	**61.4**	**20.9**	**3.4**	**4.5**	**2.0**

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED CLAIMANT COUNT + All	Male	Female	UNADJUSTED RATE * All	Male	Female	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED # CLAIMANT COUNT + All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED # RATE * All	Male	Female
Wales	BCKI			DPAT			DPDE					DPBP		
1994)	120.7	94.1	26.6	9.4	12.7	4.9	119.9	. .	. .	93.6	26.3	9.3	12.7	4.8
1995) Annual	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.6	11.9	4.4	106.8	. .	. .	82.8	24.0	8.5	11.8	4.3
1996) averages	102.7	79.2	23.5	8.1	11.3	4.1	101.7	. .	. .	78.6	23.1	8.0	11.2	4.0
1997)	80.3	62.4	17.9	6.4	9.1	3.2	79.4	. .	. .	61.9	17.5	6.4	9.0	3.1
1997 Oct 9	71.5	55.2	16.3	5.7	8.1	2.9	73.4	-0.9	-1.5	57.1	16.3	5.9	8.3	2.9
Nov13	70.3	54.6	15.7	5.6	8.0	2.8	72.0	-1.4	-1.3	55.9	16.1	5.8	8.2	2.9
Dec11	71.5	56.0	15.5	5.7	8.2	2.8	71.2	-0.8	-1.0	55.2	16.0	5.7	8.0	2.9
1998 Jan 8	76.5	59.6	16.9	6.1	8.7	3.0	70.6	-0.6	-0.9	54.6	16.0	5.7	8.0	2.8
Feb12	75.0	58.1	16.9	6.0	8.5	3.0	70.7	0.1	-0.4	54.6	16.1	5.7	8.0	2.9
Mar12	72.5	56.4	16.1	5.8	8.2	2.9	70.6	-0.1	-0.2	54.6	16.0	5.7	8.0	2.9
Apr 9	70.8	55.0	15.8	5.7	8.0	2.8	69.7	-0.9	-0.3	54.0	15.7	5.6	7.9	2.8
May14	68.0	53.2	14.7	5.5	7.8	2.6	69.8	0.1	-0.3	54.1	15.7	5.6	7.9	2.8
Jun11	66.5	52.0	14.5	5.3	7.6	2.6	69.7	-0.1	-0.3	54.1	15.6	5.6	7.9	2.8
Jul 9	69.4	53.3	16.1	5.6	7.8	2.9	68.1	-1.6	-0.5	53.1	15.0	5.5	7.7	2.7
Aug13	70.9	53.6	17.3	5.7	7.8	3.1	67.5	-0.6	-0.8	52.7	14.8	5.4	7.7	2.6
Sep10 R	67.8	51.9	15.9	5.4	7.6	2.8	66.8	-0.7	-1.0	52.1	14.7	5.4	7.6	2.6
Oct 8 P	**65.7**	**50.5**	**15.2**	**5.3**	**7.4**	**2.7**	**67.8**	**1.0**	**-0.1**	**52.6**	**15.2**	**5.4**	**7.7**	**2.7**
Scotland	BCKJ			DPAU			DPBF					DPBQ		
1994)	231.5	178.6	52.8	9.4	13.0	4.8	228.4	. .	. .	176.8	51.5	9.3	12.8	4.7
1995) Annual	203.5	156.3	47.2	8.1	11.3	4.1	200.1	. .	. .	154.3	45.8	7.9	11.2	4.0
1996) averages	195.1	149.3	45.7	7.8	11.1	4.0	191.9	. .	. .	147.5	44.4	7.7	11.03.9	
1997)	159.6	123.5	36.0	6.5	9.3	3.2	156.3	. .	. .	121.6	34.7	6.4	9.2	3.1
1997 Oct 9	142.1	110.3	31.8	5.8	8.3	2.8	147.1	-1.6	-1.8	114.1	33.0	6.0	8.62.9	
Nov13	138.7	108.0	30.7	5.6	8.1	2.7	143.4	-3.7	-2.0	111.4	32.0	5.8	8.4	2.8
Dec11	139.0	108.8	30.2	5.7	8.2	2.7	139.3	-4.1	-3.1	107.7	31.6	5.7	8.1	2.8
1998 Jan 8	152.2	118.8	33.4	6.2	9.0	2.9	141.0	1.7	-2.0	109.4	31.6	5.7	8.2	2.8
Feb12	149.5	115.9	33.6	6.1	8.7	3.0	140.2	-0.8	-1.1	108.5	31.7	5.7	8.2	2.8
Mar12	144.5	112.0	32.5	5.9	8.4	2.9	139.5	-0.7	0.1	107.9	31.6	5.7	8.1	2.8
Apr 9	143.4	110.8	32.7	5.8	8.4	2.9	139.4	-0.1	-0.5	107.9	31.5	5.7	8.1	2.8
May14	139.7	108.6	31.1	5.7	8.2	2.7	139.9	0.5	-0.1	108.1	31.8	5.7	8.2	2.8
Jun11	138.0	106.4	31.6	5.6	8.0	2.8	139.7	-0.2	0.1	107.5	32.2	5.7	8.1	2.8
Jul 9	148.7	109.8	39.0	6.0	8.3	3.4	137.5	-2.2	-0.6	105.8	31.7	5.6	8.0	2.8
Aug13	149.0	109.7	39.3	6.1	8.3	3.5	136.4	-1.1	-1.2	105.2	31.2	5.5	7.9	2.8
Sep10 R	135.4	103.5	31.9	5.5	7.8	2.8	135.9	-0.5	-1.3	104.9	31.0	5.5	7.9	2.7
Oct 8 P	**132.1**	**101.6**	**30.5**	**5.4**	**7.7**	**2.7**	**136.5**	**0.6**	**-0.3**	**105.1**	**31.4**	**5.6**	**7.9**	**2.8**
Northern Ireland	BCKK			DPAV			DPBG					DPBR		
1994)	97.3	75.3	21.9	12.7	16.6	6.9	97.1	. .	. .	75.2	21.8	12.6	16.6	6.9
1995) Annual	88.2	68.7	19.5	11.3	15.1	5.9	88.0	. .	. .	68.6	19.4	11.2	15.1	5.9
1996) averages	84.2	65.0	19.1	10.9	14.6	5.8	84.0	. .	. .	65.0	19.1	10.9	14.6	5.8
1997)	63.5	49.9	13.5	8.3	11.5	4.1	63.4	. .	. .	49.9	13.5	8.3	11.5	4.1
1997 Oct 9	60.4	47.2	13.2	7.9	10.9	4.0	60.3	0.6	-0.2	47.3	13.0	7.9	10.9	3.9
Nov13	58.3	46.1	12.2	7.6	10.6	3.7	60.0	-0.3	0.0	47.1	12.9	7.8	10.8	3.9
Dec11	57.5	45.9	11.7	7.5	10.6	3.5	59.8	-0.2	0.0	46.8	13.0	7.8	10.8	3.9
1998 Jan 8	59.8	47.5	12.2	7.8	10.9	3.7	60.1	0.3	-0.1	47.0	13.1	7.8	10.8	4.0
Feb12	59.2	47.0	12.2	7.7	10.8	3.7	60.0	-0.1	0.0	46.7	13.3	7.8	10.7	4.0
Mar12	57.6	45.9	11.7	7.5	10.6	3.5	59.3	-0.7	-0.2	46.2	13.1	7.7	10.6	3.9
Apr 9	57.1	45.3	11.8	7.5	10.4	3.6	58.6	-0.7	-0.5	45.7	12.9	7.7	10.5	3.9
May14	55.3	44.0	11.3	7.2	10.1	3.4	58.6	0.0	-0.5	45.7	12.9	7.7	10.5	3.9
Jun11	56.7	44.4	12.4	7.4	10.2	3.7	58.3	-0.3	-0.3	45.5	12.8	7.6	10.5	3.9
Jul 9	60.7	45.4	15.3	7.9	10.4	4.6	56.7	-1.6	-0.6	44.1	12.6	7.4	10.2	3.8
Aug13	61.2	45.4	15.8	8.0	10.4	4.8	55.3	-1.4	-1.1	43.4	11.9	7.2	10.0	3.6
Sep10 R	58.2	44.5	13.7	7.6	10.2	4.1	54.5	-0.8	-1.3	43.0	11.5	7.1	9.9	3.5
Oct 8 P	**55.6**	**43.2**	**12.5**	**7.3**	**9.9**	**3.8**	**55.4**	**0.9**	**-0.4**	**43.3**	**12.1**	**7.2**	**10.0**	**3.7**

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094.

The latest national and regional seasonally-adjusted claimant count figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month. Revised.

National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1996 for 1996 and 1997 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

The seasonally-adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage of the count (see *Employment Gazette*, December 1990, p608 for the list of discontinuities taken into account, and pS16 of the April 1994 issue). To maintain a consistent assessment, the seasonally-adjusted series relates only to claimants aged 18 and over.

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT
Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	All ages						18-24					
	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 weeks	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 weeks	All
All												
1996 Oct	548.4	319.7	366.6	319.7	422.7	1,977.2	189.6	106.6	94.0	76.3	42.0	508.5
1997 Jan	581.1	303.0	332.6	296.3	394.8	1,907.8	185.2	96.4	92.4	68.1	37.8	479.9
Apr	512.2	271.8	287.5	256.9	359.6	1,688.0	160.1	83.1	87.7	57.7	33.0	421.7
Jul	552.9	254.2	247.1	215.0	316.0	1,585.3	199.1	73.5	72.6	49.2	28.4	422.9
Oct	507.9	254.5	227.2	176.8	266.4	1,432.8	171.9	77.4	59.8	39.5	22.8	371.3
1998 Jan	565.3	268.5	247.0	163.4	235.0	1,479.3	175.3	81.5	64.7	35.0	18.8	375.2
Apr	499.6	264.1	255.4	160.2	210.6	1,389.9	149.4	76.5	69.9	33.8	16.2	345.8
Jul	500.0	246.2	252.3	170.6	199.2	1,368.3	174.5	68.1	66.9	35.2	14.7	359.3
Oct	**479.7**	**224.5**	**229.8**	**168.3**	**184.1**	**1,286.4**	**161.3**	**65.9**	**49.7**	**27.7**	**10.6**	**315.2**
Male												
1996 Oct	383.0	227.6	274.1	250.8	357.1	1,492.6	123.9	71.1	67.4	55.6	32.5	350.5
1997 Jan	425.8	219.8	248.8	234.6	334.5	1,463.5	128.1	65.9	64.9	50.3	29.4	338.6
Apr	369.9	204.1	217.2	203.2	304.5	1,298.8	110.4	59.3	61.3	42.5	25.5	299.0
Jul	385.7	188.1	190.0	170.2	267.3	1,201.3	128.6	51.8	52.0	35.7	21.8	289.9
Oct	360.2	187.3	176.2	140.2	225.3	1,089.1	114.3	53.1	43.4	28.6	17.4	256.8
1998 Jan	417.9	198.2	190.9	130.3	199.3	1,136.7	122.8	56.7	46.3	25.6	14.4	266.0
Apr	360.2	200.0	195.7	127.6	178.0	1,061.5	103.3	54.8	49.7	24.8	12.4	245.1
Jul	346.9	183.5	195.8	135.8	168.2	1,030.2	113.6	48.0	48.2	25.6	11.2	246.5
Oct	**340.0**	**166.1**	**180.0**	**134.3**	**155.7**	**976.1**	**108.2**	**45.5**	**36.0**	**20.1**	**8.0**	**217.8**
Female												
1996 Oct	165.4	92.1	92.6	68.9	65.5	484.6	65.7	35.6	26.6	20.7	9.4	157.7
1997 Jan	155.3	83.2	83.7	61.8	60.2	444.3	57.2	30.4	27.5	17.8	8.4	141.3
Apr	142.3	67.7	70.2	53.7	55.2	389.1	49.8	23.9	26.4	15.2	7.4	122.8
Jul	167.2	66.1	57.1	44.8	48.7	384.0	70.5	21.7	20.6	13.5	6.6	132.9
Oct	147.8	67.2	51.0	36.5	41.2	343.7	57.5	24.3	16.4	10.9	5.4	114.5
1998 Jan	147.3	70.3	56.1	33.1	35.8	342.6	52.5	24.8	18.4	9.4	4.3	109.3
Apr	139.3	64.1	59.7	32.6	32.6	328.4	46.1	21.7	20.2	9.1	3.8	100.9
Jul	153.1	62.6	56.4	34.9	31.1	338.1	60.9	20.0	18.7	9.6	3.5	112.7
Oct	**139.7**	**58.4**	**49.7**	**34.1**	**28.4**	**310.3**	**53.1**	**20.4**	**13.8**	**7.6**	**2.6**	**97.1**

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49						50 and over					
	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 weeks	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 weeks	All
All												
1996 Oct	278.2	167.8	209.0	192.3	284.0	1,131.2	68.9	42.3	62.4	50.9	96.7	321.2
1997 Jan	308.7	160.6	186.7	179.5	265.9	1,101.3	74.5	42.9	52.4	48.6	91.1	309.5
Apr	270.1	147.6	158.6	155.3	241.8	973.3	67.7	38.1	40.2	43.7	84.9	274.6
Jul	276.5	140.5	138.6	130.7	212.4	898.7	64.0	37.1	35.0	35.0	75.2	246.3
Oct	261.2	139.4	131.5	107.2	175.9	815.2	62.9	35.1	34.9	30.0	67.7	230.7
1998 Jan	305.1	146.5	143.8	99.7	152.9	848.1	73.1	37.7	37.7	28.6	63.4	240.5
Apr	269.6	148.5	146.4	97.9	134.4	796.9	67.7	36.8	38.2	28.3	60.0	231.1
Jul	254.2	139.8	148.0	105.4	127.5	774.9	60.7	35.5	36.6	29.9	56.9	219.7
Oct	**247.1**	**125.3**	**143.4**	**109.4**	**119.3**	**744.5**	**60.8**	**31.4**	**35.8**	**31.2**	**54.2**	**213.9**
Male												
1996 Oct	202.3	124.3	159.8	157.0	247.4	890.8	50.1	30.5	46.1	38.1	77.2	242.1
Jan	235.2	120.5	144.6	147.7	231.9	880.0	55.1	31.6	38.6	36.4	73.2	238.0
1997 Apr	202.3	115.0	125.6	127.8	210.6	781.3	48.9	28.1	29.8	32.8	68.3	207.9
Jul	204.2	107.8	111.6	107.9	184.8	716.3	45.5	26.7	25.9	26.5	60.7	185.3
Oct	194.4	107.6	106.7	88.7	153.1	650.4	44.8	25.1	25.6	22.9	54.8	173.2
1998 Jan	235.1	112.9	116.6	82.9	133.3	680.9	53.1	27.0	27.5	21.8	51.5	180.8
Apr	201.6	117.2	117.9	81.4	116.9	635.0	48.0	26.7	27.6	21.4	48.7	172.3
Jul	185.7	108.4	120.5	87.8	110.7	613.1	41.5	25.5	26.7	22.4	46.3	162.4
Oct	**183.1**	**97.3**	**117.4**	**91.0**	**103.6**	**592.4**	**42.8**	**22.2**	**26.2**	**23.1**	**44.1**	**158.5**
Female												
1996 Oct	75.9	43.5	49.2	35.3	36.6	240.5	18.7	11.8	16.3	12.8	19.5	79.1
1997 Jan	73.4	40.0	42.1	31.8	34.0	221.3	19.4	11.3	13.7	12.1	17.9	74.5
Apr	67.8	32.6	33.0	27.5	31.2	192.1	18.8	10.0	10.4	10.9	16.6	66.7
Jul	72.4	32.7	27.0	22.8	27.6	182.4	18.6	10.4	9.1	8.5	14.5	61.0
Oct	66.9	31.8	24.8	18.5	22.9	164.8	18.1	10.0	9.3	7.1	12.9	57.5
1998 Jan	70.0	33.6	27.1	16.9	19.6	167.2	20.0	10.7	10.2	6.8	11.9	59.6
Apr	68.0	31.3	28.5	16.5	17.5	161.9	19.8	10.1	10.6	6.9	11.3	58.8
Jul	68.4	31.4	27.5	17.7	16.9	161.9	19.2	10.0	9.9	7.5	10.6	57.3
Oct	**64.0**	**27.9**	**26.1**	**18.4**	**15.7**	**152.2**	**18.0**	**9.2**	**9.6**	**8.1**	**10.1**	**54.9**

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094

UNEMPLOYMENT C.13
Claimant count by age and duration: October 8 1998
Government Office Regions

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *
UNITED KINGDOM									**GREAT BRITAIN**							
13 or less	108,196	183,099	42,826	339,955	53,083	64,037	17,996	139,723	104,048	178,196	41,843	329,902	50,509	62,138	17,485	134,714
Over 13 and up to 26	45,477	97,319	22,194	166,097	20,407	27,946	9,184	58,381	43,495	94,417	21,605	160,615	19,311	26,955	8,909	56,014
26 and up to 52	35,976	117,364	26,197	180,041	13,764	26,070	9,563	49,742	34,422	113,429	25,389	173,744	13,283	25,302	9,278	48,206
52 and up to 104	20,120	91,000	23,128	134,293	7,566	18,394	8,055	34,050	18,974	86,613	22,133	127,765	7,155	17,688	7,729	32,606
Over 104	8,033	103,576	44,139	155,749	2,581	15,725	10,092	28,398	7,269	92,945	40,723	140,938	2,377	14,475	9,444	26,296
All	217,802	592,358	158,484	976,135	97,401	152,172	54,890	310,294	208,208	565,600	151,693	932,964	92,635	146,558	52,845	297,836
NORTH EAST									**EASTERN**							
13 or less	7,500	11,622	2,984	22,590	3,211	3,126	843	7,473	6,679	11,623	3,331	21,955	3,519	4,384	1,548	9,717
Over 13 and up to 26	3,188	5,391	1,256	9,935	1,225	1,314	467	3,073	2,425	5,874	1,650	9,986	1,187	1,860	786	3,881
26 and up to 52	2,526	6,525	1,439	10,525	811	1,312	440	2,580	1,792	6,573	1,812	10,195	756	1,693	722	3,184
52 and up to 104	1,519	5,690	1,473	8,685	435	854	433	1,724	985	4,990	1,639	7,618	376	1,162	623	2,163
Over 104	587	7,645	3,234	11,466	156	932	544	1,632	352	5,355	2,784	8,492	135	923	747	1,805
All	15,320	36,873	10,386	63,201	5,838	7,538	2,727	16,482	12,233	34,415	11,216	58,246	5,973	10,022	4,426	20,750
NORTH WEST (GOR)									**LONDON**							
13 or less	10,729	17,559	3,788	32,695	4,607	5,169	1,473	11,697	13,120	28,307	4,699	46,565	8,022	12,057	2,420	22,935
Over 13 and up to 26	4,450	8,622	1,828	15,015	1,766	2,096	674	4,610	6,009	17,405	2,852	26,362	3,218	5,818	1,337	10,459
26 and up to 52	3,314	9,641	2,144	15,147	1,135	1,675	586	3,432	5,258	22,389	3,945	31,634	2,700	6,293	1,693	10,719
52 and up to 104	1,749	6,502	1,570	9,822	578	1,038	449	2,065	3,289	18,467	3,650	25,410	1,716	4,892	1,501	8,111
Over 104	505	6,294	2,579	9,378	144	809	447	1,400	1,627	21,433	7,393	30,453	620	3,992	2,083	6,695
All	20,747	48,618	11,909	82,057	8,230	10,787	3,629	23,204	29,303	108,001	22,539	160,424	16,276	33,052	9,034	58,919
MERSEYSIDE									**SOUTH EAST (GOR)**							
13 or less	3,983	5,651	1,135	11,009	1,827	1,736	476	4,195	8,389	16,563	4,392	29,696	3,912	5,774	1,776	11,765
Over 13 and up to 26	2,017	3,498	702	6,259	821	912	278	2,040	2,901	7,699	2,073	12,718	1,194	2,113	843	4,189
26 and up to 52	1,833	4,613	872	7,344	677	912	305	1,903	2,106	9,046	2,414	13,583	781	2,008	888	3,689
52 and up to 104	1,227	4,039	778	6,045	417	705	269	1,392	1,081	6,392	2,036	9,510	391	1,430	731	2,554
Over 104	551	5,828	1,764	8,143	154	790	357	1,301	416	6,124	3,321	9,861	122	1,074	855	2,051
All	9,611	23,629	5,251	38,800	3,896	5,055	1,685	10,831	14,893	45,824	14,236	75,368	6,400	12,399	5,093	24,248
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER									**SOUTH WEST**							
13 or less	11,420	18,133	4,262	34,491	5,358	5,874	1,658	13,455	7,330	12,895	3,292	23,862	3,840	4,785	1,558	10,492
Over 13 and up to 26	5,061	9,952	2,330	17,447	2,190	2,532	913	5,724	2,449	5,672	1,574	9,733	1,049	1,824	661	3,556
26 and up to 52	3,698	11,656	2,578	17,991	1,393	2,244	878	4,563	1,656	6,636	1,846	10,155	654	1,624	722	3,015
52 and up to 104	2,053	9,399	2,376	13,833	723	1,678	767	3,175	765	4,562	1,492	6,821	278	1,023	560	1,862
Over 104	700	9,013	4,175	13,888	207	1,230	864	2,301	286	4,861	2,672	7,819	105	903	720	1,728
All	22,932	58,153	15,721	97,650	9,871	13,558	5,080	29,218	12,486	34,626	10,876	58,390	5,926	10,159	4,221	20,653
EAST MIDLANDS									**WALES**							
13 or less	6,762	11,053	2,908	21,037	3,410	3,947	1,246	8,884	6,835	9,503	2,379	19,065	3,049	3,254	1,009	7,590
Over 13 and up to 26	2,754	6,076	1,570	10,449	1,340	1,783	635	3,780	2,579	4,808	1,171	8,615	1,036	1,297	473	2,850
26 and up to 52	2,311	7,925	1,687	11,935	844	1,551	605	3,008	1,948	5,771	1,314	9,051	638	1,078	491	2,219
52 and up to 104	1,159	4,596	1,276	7,031	416	976	446	1,838	982	4,485	1,173	6,644	270	736	365	1,371
Over 104	362	3,961	2,392	6,715	112	643	535	1,290	380	4,749	2,038	7,167	99	596	441	1,136
All	13,348	33,611	9,833	57,167	6,122	8,900	3,467	18,800	12,724	29,316	8,075	50,542	5,092	6,961	2,779	15,166
WEST MIDLANDS									**SCOTLAND**							
13 or less	10,013	15,301	3,849	29,579	4,954	5,475	1,619	12,411	11,288	19,986	4,824	37,358	4,800	6,557	1,859	14,100
Over 13 and up to 26	4,332	8,540	2,112	15,066	2,089	2,499	836	5,494	5,330	10,880	2,487	19,030	2,196	2,907	1,006	6,358
26 and up to 52	3,703	10,594	2,442	16,772	1,559	2,429	935	4,946	4,277	12,060	2,896	19,412	1,335	2,483	1,013	4,948
52 and up to 104	2,065	8,867	2,226	13,161	905	1,672	824	3,404	2,100	8,624	2,444	13,185	650	1,522	761	2,947
Over 104	854	9,845	4,212	14,911	339	1,489	986	2,814	649	7,837	4,159	12,645	184	1,094	865	2,143
All	20,967	53,147	14,841	89,489	9,846	13,564	5,200	29,069	23,644	59,387	16,810	101,630	9,165	14,563	5,504	30,496
NORTHERN IRELAND																
13 or less	4,148	4,903	983	10,053	2,574	1,899	511	5,009								
Over 13 and up to 26	1,982	2,902	589	5,482	1,096	991	275	2,367								
26 and up to 52	1,554	3,935	808	6,297	481	768	285	1,536								
52 and up to 104	1,146	4,387	995	6,528	411	706	326	1,444								
Over 104	764	10,631	3,416	14,811	204	1,250	648	2,102								
All	9,594	26,758	6,791	43,171	4,766	5,614	2,045	12,458								

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094.

* Include some aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the change in benefit regulations for under 18-year-olds introduced in September 1988. See also note + to *Table C.11*.

C.14 UNEMPLOYMENT
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation

United Kingdom as at 8 October 1998

UNITED KINGDOM	SOC sub-minor groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All	
Description		Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	27.2	2.8	6.9	2.2	34.0	2.7	29.6	3.1	8.0	2.6	37.6	3.0
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	13.3	1.4	3.9	1.3	17.3	1.4	14.1	1.5	4.3	1.4	18.5	1.5
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	11.1	1.1	1.5	0.5	12.6	1.0	13.6	1.4	2.3	0.7	15.9	1.2
Health professionals	22	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	9.4	1.0	8.6	2.8	17.9	1.4	10.4	1.1	9.4	3.1	19.8	1.6
Other professional occupations	24-29	7.0	0.7	2.8	0.9	9.8	0.8	8.5	0.9	3.9	1.3	12.3	1.0
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	11.7	1.2	1.5	0.5	13.1	1.0	14.9	1.5	2.0	0.7	16.9	1.3
Health associate professionals	34	1.1	0.1	2.5	0.8	3.6	0.3	1.5	0.2	3.1	1.0	4.6	0.4
Other associate professional occupations	33&35-39	32.0	3.3	13.6	4.5	45.6	3.6	40.9	4.2	18.0	5.9	58.9	4.6
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	92.8	9.6	50.4	16.5	143.1	11.3	116.7	12.1	62.2	20.4	179.0	14.1
Secretarial occupations	45-46	1.5	0.2	13.5	4.4	15.0	1.2	1.7	0.2	15.3	5.0	17.0	1.3
Skilled construction trades	50	52.9	5.5	0.4	0.1	53.3	4.2	57.1	5.9	0.5	0.2	57.5	4.5
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	30.1	3.1	0.5	0.1	30.6	2.4	33.0	3.4	0.6	0.2	33.5	2.6
Other skilled trades	53-59	78.9	8.2	6.9	2.2	85.8	6.7	87.2	9.0	7.4	2.4	94.6	7.4
Protective service occupations	60-61	12.9	1.3	0.8	0.3	13.7	1.1	14.5	1.5	0.9	0.3	15.5	1.2
Personal service occupations	62-69	36.6	3.8	39.0	12.8	75.6	5.9	40.8	4.2	47.9	15.7	88.8	7.0
Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	70-71	10.2	1.1	1.8	0.6	12.0	0.9	11.2	1.2	1.9	0.6	13.1	1.0
Other sales occupations	72-73&79	37.0	3.8	40.4	13.2	77.4	6.1	46.3	4.8	54.4	17.8	100.7	7.9
Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	80-86&89	45.8	4.7	12.3	4.0	58.1	4.6	48.7	5.0	12.9	4.2	61.5	4.8
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	66.5	6.9	1.8	0.6	68.3	5.4	79.7	8.3	2.4	0.8	82.1	6.5
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing	90	9.9	1.0	1.7	0.6	11.6	0.9	10.7	1.1	2.3	0.8	13.0	1.0
Other elementary occupations	91-99	258.5	26.8	40.4	13.2	298.9	23.5	273.1	28.3	41.4	13.6	314.5	24.7
No previous occupation/ sought occupation unknown		119.1	12.3	54.5	17.8	173.6	13.6	11.2	1.2	4.3	1.4	15.5	1.2
Total		**966.0**		**305.8**		**1,271.8**		**966.0**		**305.8**		**1,271.8**	

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.
Not seasonally adjusted.

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 [illegible] 33 6094.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.21
Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at October 8 1998

	Male	Female	All	Rate #	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND					
Alnwick and Amble	589	223	812	6.9	5.1
Andover	497	204	701	1.9	1.6
Appleby	73	30	103	2.5	1.9
Ashford	1,109	361	1,470	3.7	3.0
Axminster	173	57	230	3.6	2.6
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,737	878	3,615	2.0	1.6
Banbury	674	219	893	2.0	1.6
Barnard Castle	185	68	253	4.4	3.1
Barnsley	5,249	1,351	6,600	8.7	7.1
Barnstaple	753	254	1,007	4.2	3.4
Barrow-in-Furness	1,994	474	2,468	7.6	6.8
Basingstoke	965	333	1,298	1.5	1.2
Bath	1,806	767	2,573	3.1	2.6
Bedford	2,121	814	2,935	3.7	3.1
Berwick-upon-Tweed	305	156	461	4.6	3.6
Bideford	739	266	1,005	7.1	5.5
Birmingham	39,693	12,620	52,313	6.5	5.9
Bishop Auckland	3,315	987	4,302	6.9	5.9
Blackburn	4,134	1,155	5,289	4.2	3.6
Blackpool	3,687	953	4,640	4.0	3.4
Bolton	4,401	1,168	5,569	3.9	3.5
Boston	467	202	669	2.9	2.5
Bournemouth	3,848	1,174	5,022	4.4	3.7
Bradford	11,574	3,191	14,765	6.5	5.7
Bridgwater	1,070	348	1,418	4.5	3.6
Bridlington and Driffield	1,204	391	1,595	8.2	7.0
Bridport	283	123	406	5.3	4.0
Brighton	7,495	2,660	10,155	6.5	5.3
Bristol	9,335	3,124	12,459	3.3	2.9
Bude	279	120	399	6.8	5.2
Burnley	1,076	316	1,392	3.4	3.0
Burton on Trent	2,142	734	2,876	3.9	3.6
Bury St Edmunds	543	250	793	2.2	1.9
Buxton	489	169	658	3.3	2.4
Calderdale	3,409	1,040	4,449	5.7	5.1
Cambridge	2,660	944	3,604	2.4	2.0
Camelford	127	56	183	8.7	6.3
Canterbury	2,009	628	2,637	4.3	3.5
Carlisle	1,534	492	2,026	3.9	3.4
Chard	200	77	277	3.0	2.4
Cheltenham	1,712	527	2,239	3.0	2.4
Chesterfield	3,657	1,037	4,694	7.5	6.6
Chichester	1,558	476	2,034	2.5	2.1
Chippenham	459	212	671	2.5	1.9
Cinderford	718	336	1,054	5.7	4.2
Cirencester	282	109	391	1.7	1.3
Clacton	1,301	394	1,695	8.6	6.3
Colchester	3,092	1,239	4,331	3.4	2.8
Coventry	8,506	2,720	11,226	4.7	4.2
Crawley	2,399	784	3,183	1.4	1.2
Crewe	2,746	895	3,641	4.2	3.7
Cromer	669	218	887	5.3	3.9
Darlington	2,333	630	2,963	6.9	6.2
Dartmouth	105	32	137	4.6	3.3
Derby	5,423	1,615	7,038	4.9	4.4
Devizes	277	117	394	2.5	1.7
Diss	335	160	495	3.0	2.3
Doncaster	7,573	2,073	9,646	8.8	7.9
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,271	390	1,661	3.9	2.9
Dover	1,701	448	2,149	7.1	5.8
Dudley and Sandwell	9,269	2,960	12,229	5.5	5.0
Eastbourne	1,739	565	2,304	4.4	3.4
Evesham	385	157	542	2.4	1.9
Exeter	3,182	1,157	4,339	3.8	3.2
Fakenham	316	122	438	4.3	3.3
Falmouth	723	241	964	8.7	6.8
Folkestone	1,850	470	2,320	6.6	5.7
Gainsborough	682	221	903	7.1	6.0
Gloucester	2,198	777	2,975	4.2	3.6
Goole and Selby	1,387	542	1,929	6.5	5.4
Grantham	622	266	888	3.6	3.1
Grimsby	4,595	1,341	5,936	7.9	7.1
Gt. Yarmouth	2,512	811	3,323	8.7	7.8
Guildford and Aldershot	2,328	782	3,110	1.4	1.2
Haltwhistle	111	47	158	5.8	4.3
Harlow	2,054	837	2,891	2.4	2.0
Harrogate and Ripon	1,109	455	1,564	2.4	1.9
Hartlepool	3,111	784	3,895	11.4	10.3
Harwich	403	123	526	9.3	6.7
Hastings	2,837	746	3,583	7.3	6.0
Haverhill and Sudbury	799	351	1,150	3.7	3.2
Hawes and Leyburn	50	35	85	3.1	1.6
Helston	482	213	695	10.2	6.9
Hereford	1,267	504	1,771	3.6	2.9
Hexham	338	111	449	3.4	2.6
Holsworthy	115	54	169	6.2	4.8
Horncastle	154	81	235	3.5	2.7
Huddersfield	3,913	1,291	5,204	6.0	5.1
Hull	11,078	3,394	14,472	7.8	7.0
Huntingdon	1,000	442	1,442	2.5	2.1
Ilfracombe	389	110	499	7.0	5.6
Ipswich	3,292	1,090	4,382	3.8	3.3
Isle of Wight	2,596	838	3,434	7.5	6.4
Keighley and Skipton	1,616	629	2,245	4.8	3.9
Kendal	342	140	482	2.2	1.8
Keswick	30	10	40	1.1	0.9
Kettering and Corby	1,440	545	1,985	3.3	3.0
Kidderminster	1,119	493	1,612	3.7	3.1
King's Lynn	1,375	574	1,949	4.4	3.6
Kingsbridge	161	75	236	4.1	2.9
Lancaster and Morecambe	2,614	801	3,415	6.5	5.4
Launceston	223	87	310	4.5	3.3
Leeds	13,791	3,943	17,734	5.1	4.4
Leek	332	124	456	2.7	2.1
Leicester	8,590	2,970	11,560	4.2	3.8
Leominster	263	109	372	4.7	3.8
Lincoln	2,690	849	3,539	4.7	4.1
Liskeard	446	225	671	6.2	3.9
Liverpool	29,870	8,366	38,236	10.2	9.1
London	159,071	58,328	217,399	5.9	5.1
Loughborough	1,277	500	1,777	3.4	2.8
Louth	452	195	647	5.7	4.3
Lowestoft and Beccles	2,385	801	3,186	7.9	7.3
Ludlow	314	114	428	4.4	2.8
Luton	4,290	1,440	5,730	4.6	4.0
Maidstone and North Kent	8,678	3,068	11,746	4.8	4.1
Malton	187	77	264	2.7	2.0
Malvern	597	218	815	3.6	2.9
Manchester	33,951	9,241	43,192	4.7	4.2
Mansfield	4,965	1,395	6,360	6.0	5.1
Matlock	442	170	612	1.9	1.5
Melton Mowbray	224	96	320	2.1	1.8
Middlesbrough and Stockton	14,218	3,654	17,872	9.5	8.5
Mildenhall	303	127	430	3.2	2.6
Milton Keynes	2,003	731	2,734	2.1	1.9
Minehead	398	128	526	7.4	5.5
Morpeth and Ashington	3,107	880	3,987	8.0	7.0
Nelson and Colne	954	284	1,238	4.0	3.5
Newark	689	204	893	4.0	3.5
Newbury	492	142	634	1.3	1.1
Newquay	688	265	953	9.4	7.3
Newton Abbot	761	313	1,074	4.2	3.3
Northallerton and Thirsk	398	200	598	2.4	1.8
Northampton	3,031	1,097	4,128	3.0	2.8
Norwich	5,276	1,713	6,989	4.5	3.9
Nottingham	14,115	4,263	18,378	5.4	4.9
Okehampton	254	97	351	4.5	3.4
Oswestry	540	242	782	5.1	4.2
Oxford	2,822	1,044	3,866	1.9	1.6
Paignton and Totnes	1,320	455	1,775	7.1	5.5
Penrith	149	65	214	1.7	1.3
Penwith and Isles of Scilly	1,527	578	2,105	9.3	7.2
Peterborough	2,376	845	3,221	3.4	3.0
Pickering	150	66	216	2.9	2.1
Plymouth	6,171	2,126	8,297	6.3	5.2
Poole	1,776	574	2,350	2.8	2.2
Portsmouth	6,699	2,024	8,723	4.3	3.5
Preston	4,158	1,174	5,332	3.4	3.0
Reading	3,470	1,065	4,535	1.8	1.5
Redruth and Camborne	1,140	355	1,495	8.6	5.7
Retford	620	233	853	5.8	5.1
Richmond	222	148	370	4.0	2.1
Rochdale	3,215	880	4,095	6.8	5.7
Rugby	782	315	1,097	2.7	2.2
Salisbury	809	275	1,084	2.3	1.6
Scarborough	1,623	501	2,124	6.4	5.2
Scunthorpe	2,513	899	3,412	5.6	5.1
Settle	101	54	155	2.9	2.1
Shaftesbury	381	147	528	2.6	1.8
Sheffield and Rotherham	18,111	5,116	23,227	7.5	6.6
Shrewsbury	1,322	464	1,786	3.1	2.5
Skegness and Mablethorpe	763	252	1,015	5.8	4.4
Sleaford	249	114	363	2.6	1.8
Slough and Woking	14,516	5,219	19,735	2.9	2.5
South Molton	104	45	149	4.0	3.2
Southampton and Winchester	6,432	1,912	8,344	3.0	2.6
Southend	9,632	3,206	12,838	5.9	4.9
Spalding and Holbeach	447	206	653	2.6	2.1
St Austell	962	332	1,294	5.7	4.3
Stafford	1,397	520	1,917	3.2	2.8

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT
Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at October 8 1998

	Male	Female	All	Rate #	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Stamford	374	202	576	2.2	1.8
Stevenage	2,564	931	3,495	2.3	2.0
Stoke	6,216	1,968	8,184	4.4	3.9
Stroud	745	305	1,050	3.2	2.4
Sunderland and Durham	10,719	2,676	13,395	7.7	7.0
Swindon	2,152	837	2,989	2.3	2.1
Taunton	1,296	399	1,695	3.7	2.9
Telford and Bridgnorth	2,304	783	3,087	3.5	3.1
Thanet	3,167	867	4,034	10.9	9.0
Thetford	468	217	685	3.1	2.5
Tiverton	383	163	546	3.6	2.7
Torquay	1,479	406	1,885	7.2	5.7
Trowbridge and Warminster	851	378	1,229	2.5	2.1
Truro	1,051	370	1,421	5.5	4.5
Tunbridge Wells	1,516	500	2,016	2.1	1.7
Tyneside	25,092	6,351	31,443	7.6	7.0
Wadebridge and Bodmin	548	198	746	5.1	3.7
Wakefield	5,900	1,863	7,763	6.5	5.7
Warrington	5,259	1,594	6,853	4.6	4.2
Warwick	1,730	558	2,288	2.3	1.9
Wellingborough	1,250	452	1,702	3.5	3.1
Wells	734	327	1,061	3.9	3.0
Weston-super-Mare	1,001	344	1,345	4.2	3.3
Whitby	373	142	515	7.5	6.2
Whitehaven	1,644	481	2,125	7.0	6.3
Wigan and St Helens	7,590	2,248	9,838	6.6	5.7
Windermere	79	44	123	1.3	1.1
Wirral and Chester	9,710	2,782	12,492	6.2	5.4
Wisbech	1,064	454	1,518	5.8	5.3
Wolverhampton and Walsall	11,281	3,541	14,822	7.0	6.1
Woodbridge	511	156	667	3.8	3.2
Worcester	1,545	551	2,096	3.0	2.6
Workington	1,792	471	2,263	8.8	7.2
Worksop	1,220	344	1,564	6.2	5.5
Worthing	1,178	346	1,524	2.5	2.1
Yeovil	855	333	1,188	2.8	2.3
York	2,284	753	3,037	3.1	2.5
WALES					
Aberystwyth	511	195	706	5.6	3.8
Bangor and Carnarfon	2,084	564	2,648	9.0	6.6
Betws-y-Coed	162	61	223	7.7	6.0
Brecon	206	89	295	3.3	2.4
Bridgend	2,321	772	3,093	6.0	5.4
Cardiff	8,750	2,421	11,171	5.3	4.8
Cardigan	337	120	457	7.2	5.0
Carmarthen	714	239	953	3.1	2.6
Colwyn and Conwy	1,268	340	1,608	5.9	4.6
Cwmbran and Monmouth	1,580	443	2,023	4.0	3.5
Dolgellau and Barmouth	261	81	342	10.4	7.6
Fishguard and St David's	197	60	257	7.8	5.8
Flint	1,643	544	2,187	3.9	3.5
Haverfordwest	1,296	438	1,734	10.0	7.4
Holyhead	543	159	702	12.8	9.5
Knighton and Radnor	80	39	119	5.3	3.9
Lampeter	346	105	451	8.0	5.4
Llandeilo	158	58	216	7.8	6.4
Llandrindod Wells	263	104	367	5.5	4.1
Llanelli	1,337	430	1,767	7.9	6.4
Llangefni and Amlwch	788	258	1,046	11.9	8.9
Machynlleth	193	70	263	9.2	6.8
Merthyr	1,458	376	1,834	9.1	8.0
Neath and Port Talbot	1,991	670	2,661	6.4	5.5
Newport	3,370	1,010	4,380	5.8	5.2
Newtown	155	67	222	2.1	1.6
Pembroke and Tenby	815	277	1,092	9.7	7.1
Pontypridd and Aberdare	4,412	1,236	5,648	7.8	6.7
Portmadoc and Ffestiniog	353	110	463	9.3	6.7
Pwllheli	269	104	373	9.3	6.8
Rhyl and Denbigh	1,546	429	1,975	7.0	5.7
Rhymney and Abergavenny	3,880	1,106	4,986	8.8	7.9
Ruthin and Bala	213	70	283	2.8	2.3
Swansea	5,047	1,447	6,494	6.6	5.8
Welshpool	235	111	346	4.3	3.2
Wrexham	1,760	563	2,323	4.4	3.9
SCOTLAND					
Aberdeen	2,908	942	3,850	2.0	1.8
Annan	302	124	426	4.5	3.8
Ayr	2,085	699	2,784	6.4	5.6
Badenoch	175	68	243	5.4	4.6
Banff	215	88	303	1.9	1.5
Berwickshire	175	87	262	5.0	4.1
Brechin and Montrose	650	269	919	6.7	5.2
Campbeltown	303	71	374	11.1	7.8
Crieff	182	77	259	4.6	3.7
Dingwall	659	166	825	6.9	5.7
Dufftown	80	25	105	3.0	2.1
Dumbarton	1,855	508	2,363	9.0	7.4
Dumfries	1,453	535	1,988	6.3	5.3
Dundee	5,441	1,714	7,155	7.9	7.2
Dunfermline	2,989	868	3,857	7.7	6.7
Dunoon and Rothesay	505	156	661	9.6	8.8
East Ayrshire	3,294	996	4,290	10.5	9.9
Edinburgh	12,290	3,551	15,841	4.1	3.7
Elgin and Forres	713	267	980	4.6	3.4
Falkirk	2,973	938	3,911	7.3	6.4
Forfar	553	240	793	5.4	4.3
Fraserburgh	204	72	276	2.5	2.0
Galasheils and Peebles	614	192	806	3.9	3.2
Girvan	307	99	406	15.2	12.2
Glasgow	33,509	9,133	42,642	7.3	6.7
Greenock	1,679	451	2,130	6.1	5.7
Hawick	378	135	513	6.4	5.3
Huntly	103	39	142	5.3	4.3
Inverness	1,503	507	2,010	4.8	4.0
Islay and Mull	164	68	232	9.8	8.9
Keith and Buckie	263	106	369	5.5	4.2
Kelso and Jedburgh	146	54	200	3.3	2.7
Kirkcaldy	4,301	1,389	5,690	8.5	7.4
Kirkcudbright	205	80	285	5.7	4.8
Lewis and Harris	602	167	769	9.7	8.0
Lochaber	290	73	363	4.5	3.8
Lochgilphead	114	45	159	4.9	3.5
Motherwell and Lanark	7,011	1,931	8,942	8.3	7.4
Newton Stewart	233	74	307	12.1	9.2
North Ayrshire	3,357	1,194	4,551	10.0	9.0
Oban	235	69	304	4.7	4.1
Orkney Islands	205	73	278	3.7	3.8
Perth	1,025	346	1,371	4.0	3.3
Peterhead	287	111	398	3.0	2.4
Pitlochry	57	27	84	2.8	2.3
Shetland Isles	202	83	285	2.5	1.9
Skye and Ullapool	321	135	456	7.1	6.0
St. Andrews	510	209	719	4.6	4.1
Stirling	2,380	761	3,141	6.3	5.7
Stranraer	434	157	591	8.1	7.8
Sutherland	316	134	450	10.5	8.8
Thurso	305	74	379	6.9	5.8
Uists and Barra	196	37	233	11.2	9.2
Wick	374	82	456	10.7	9.1
NORTHERN IRELAND					
Ballymena	1,586	580	2,166	7.2	5.8
Belfast	20,136	5,970	26,106	7.3	6.3
Coleraine	2,531	765	3,296	10.4	7.7
Craigavon	2,997	1,073	4,070	7.0	5.9
Derry	5,652	1,323	6,975	13.4	11.4
Dungannon	1,314	396	1,710	10.3	8.3
Enniskillen	1,889	518	2,407	11.2	9.7
Mid-Ulster	1,444	437	1,881	9.3	7.5
Newry	2,766	662	3,428	12.3	10.0
Omagh	1,474	442	1,916	11.1	9.8
Strabane	1,382	292	1,674	15.3	12.5

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094

\+ Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) are as defined in May 1998. A list of the ward composition of the TTWAs is available from the regional and local labour market statistics branch on 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 October 8 1998

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST					
Cleveland (former county)					
Hartlepool	3,111	784	3,895	11.4	10.3
Middlesborough	5,171	1,280	6,451	11.1	10.2
Redcar and Cleveland	4,003	954	4,957	9.9	8.8
Stockton-on-Tees	4,869	1,354	6,223	8.2	7.3
Durham (former county)					
Darlington	2,331	626	2,957	6.9	6.3
Rest of Durham	**9,148**	**2,607**	**11,755**	**7.2**	**6.3**
Chester-le-Street	992	255	1,247	11.3	9.0
Derwentside	1,616	419	2,035	9.0	7.8
Durham	1,364	476	1,840	4.7	4.3
Easington	1,794	450	2,244	9.3	8.6
Sedgefield	1,548	499	2,047	5.5	4.9
Teesdale	310	113	423	6.0	4.2
Wear Valley	1,524	395	1,919	8.7	6.9
Northumberland	**5,329**	**1,755**	**7,084**	**6.9**	**5.7**
Alnwick	476	194	670	7.1	5.0
Berwick-upon-Tweed	342	166	508	4.7	3.6
Blyth Valley	1,613	528	2,141	9.1	8.2
Castle Morpeth	653	227	880	4.2	3.6
Tynedale	643	217	860	4.3	3.3
Wansbeck	1,602	423	2,025	11.5	10.3
Tyne and Wear	**29,239**	**7,122**	**36,361**	**7.6**	**7.0**
Gateshead	4,247	1,012	5,259	6.2	5.6
Newcastle upon Tyne	7,739	1,920	9,659	5.9	5.5
North Tyneside	4,824	1,225	6,049	8.9	8.3
South Tyneside	4,896	1,207	6,103	12.4	11.2
Sunderland	7,533	1,758	9,291	8.4	7.7
NORTH WEST (GOR)					
Cheshire (former county)					
Halton	2,902	821	3,723	7.2	6.7
Warrington	2,231	729	2,960	3.1	2.9
Rest of Cheshire	**6,926**	**2,135**	**9,061**	**3.3**	**2.9**
Chester	1,374	379	1,753	3.0	2.5
Congleton	743	274	1,017	3.2	2.8
Crewe and Nantwich	1,389	482	1,871	5.0	4.5
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,131	347	1,478	4.0	3.6
Macclesfield	1,077	290	1,367	1.9	1.6
Vale Royal	1,212	363	1,575	4.1	3.6
Cumbria	**7,671**	**2,223**	**9,894**	**5.1**	**4.3**
Allerdale	1,856	514	2,370	7.3	6.0
Barrow-in-Furness	1,732	394	2,126	8.4	7.7
Carlisle	1,413	438	1,851	3.8	3.3
Copeland	1,728	500	2,228	7.2	6.5
Eden	256	109	365	2.1	1.6
South Lakeland	686	268	954	2.4	1.9
Greater Manchester	**43,712**	**11,962**	**55,674**	**5.0**	**4.4**
Bolton	3,914	1,056	4,970	3.8	3.3
Bury	1,775	588	2,363	4.0	3.3
Manchester	13,182	3,441	16,623	6.2	5.8
Oldham	3,589	926	4,515	5.8	5.1
Rochdale	4,100	1,085	5,185	6.9	5.8
Salford	3,677	892	4,569	4.3	4.0
Stockport	3,025	872	3,897	3.5	3.0
Tameside	3,078	901	3,979	5.5	4.7
Trafford	2,678	724	3,402	3.1	2.8
Wigan	4,694	1,477	6,171	6.3	5.5
Lancashire (former county)					
Blackburn with Darwen	2,581	690	3,271	5.5	5.0
Blackpool	2,464	603	3,067	5.3	4.4
Rest of Lancashire	**13,570**	**4,041**	**17,611**	**3.9**	**3.4**
Burnley	1,027	298	1,325	3.5	3.1
Chorley	945	316	1,261	4.0	3.3
Fylde	344	120	464	1.3	1.1
Hyndburn	908	248	1,156	3.7	3.1
Lancaster	2,557	781	3,338	7.0	5.8
Pendle	987	298	1,285	4.0	3.4
Preston	2,345	575	2,920	3.5	3.3
Ribble Valley	231	78	309	1.4	1.2
Rossendale	587	205	792	3.5	2.9
South Ribble	777	245	1,022	2.8	2.4
West Lancashire	1,917	623	2,540	6.1	4.9
Wyre	945	254	1,199	4.3	3.6
MERSEYSIDE					
Merseyside	**38,800**	**10,831**	**49,631**	**9.8**	**8.7**
Knowsley	4,946	1,297	6,243	13.1	11.9
Liverpool	16,753	4,621	21,374	10.6	9.7
Sefton	6,288	1,844	8,132	8.6	7.5
St Helens	3,608	1,013	4,621	8.2	7.2
Wirral	7,205	2,056	9,261	8.9	7.6
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER					
Humberside (former county)					
East Riding of Yorkshire	4,243	1,647	5,890	5.6	4.7
Kingston-upon-Hull	8,914	2,487	11,401	9.1	8.5
North East Lincolnshire	4,320	1,224	5,544	8.2	7.5
North Lincolnshire	2,644	941	3,585	5.5	5.0
North Yorkshire (former county)					
York	2,073	647	2,720	3.2	2.8
Rest of North Yorkshire	**5,581**	**2,216**	**7,797**	**3.9**	**2.9**
Craven	354	143	497	2.4	1.7
Hambleton	642	302	944	2.8	2.1
Harrogate	965	400	1,365	2.5	2.0
Richmondshire	288	190	478	3.8	2.0
Ryedale	373	156	529	2.6	1.9
Scarborough	1,969	634	2,603	6.7	5.5
Selby	990	391	1,381	6.5	5.0
South Yorkshire	**30,138**	**8,273**	**38,411**	**8.0**	**7.0**
Barnsley	4,737	1,224	5,961	8.4	6.8
Doncaster	7,053	1,912	8,965	8.6	7.7
Rotherham	5,817	1,610	7,427	9.0	7.6
Sheffield	12,531	3,527	16,058	7.3	6.6
West Yorkshire	**39,737**	**11,783**	**51,520**	**5.8**	**5.1**
Bradford	10,433	3,033	13,466	6.8	6.1
Calderdale	3,409	1,040	4,449	5.7	5.1
Kirklees	6,405	1,981	8,386	5.7	4.8
Leeds	13,732	3,915	17,647	5.0	4.4
Wakefield	5,758	1,814	7,572	6.5	5.7
EAST MIDLANDS					
Derbyshire (former county)					
Derby	4,531	1,259	5,790	5.6	5.0
Rest of Derbyshire	**9,571**	**3,040**	**12,611**	**5.0**	**4.2**
Amber Valley	1,194	454	1,648	3.5	3.2
Bolsover	1,262	350	1,612	9.9	7.7
Chesterfield	2,222	621	2,843	6.5	6.1
Derbyshire Dales	469	173	642	2.0	1.6
Erewash	1,358	453	1,811	4.9	4.4
High Peak	867	282	1,149	3.8	2.8
North East Derbyshire	1,468	455	1,923	7.9	6.2
South Derbyshire	731	252	983	4.5	3.8
Leicestershire (former county)					
Leicester	6,314	2,002	8,316	5.1	4.8
Rutland	91	52	143	1.3	0.9
Rest of Leicestershire	**4,514**	**1,924**	**6,438**	**2.8**	**2.4**
Blaby	607	228	835	2.8	2.4
Charnwood	1,459	625	2,084	3.6	3.0
Harborough	299	140	439	1.8	1.5
Hinckley and Bosworth	634	337	971	2.4	2.2
Melton	245	103	348	2.2	1.9
North West Leicestershire	792	290	1,082	2.7	2.4
Oadby and Wigston	478	201	679	3.5	3.0
Lincolnshire	**7,018**	**2,637**	**9,655**	**4.2**	**3.5**
Boston	435	186	621	2.8	2.4
East Lindsey	1,464	569	2,033	5.5	4.2
Lincoln	2,042	543	2,585	4.9	4.6
North Kesteven	625	273	898	3.4	2.3
South Holland	483	222	705	2.7	2.2
South Kesteven	950	434	1,384	3.3	2.8
West Lindsey	1,019	410	1,429	5.8	4.9
Northamptonshire	**5,921**	**2,193**	**8,114**	**3.1**	**2.8**
Corby	711	214	925	3.3	3.1
Daventry	351	163	514	2.0	1.7
East Northamptonshire	516	228	744	3.6	3.1
Kettering	693	321	1,014	3.2	2.9
Northampton	2,541	864	3,405	3.2	3.0
South Northamptonshire	334	163	497	2.4	2.0
Wellingborough	775	240	1,015	3.4	2.9
Nottinghamshire (former county)					
Nottingham	8,579	2,305	10,884	5.6	5.3
Rest of Nottinghamshire	**10,628**	**3,388**	**14,016**	**5.6**	**4.8**
Ashfield	2,034	554	2,588	6.1	5.3
Bassetlaw	1,891	603	2,494	5.9	5.2
Broxtowe	1,191	434	1,625	5.2	4.3
Gedling	1,438	548	1,986	6.0	4.9
Mansfield	1,871	532	2,403	7.0	5.9
Newark and Sherwood	1,284	378	1,662	5.0	4.3
Rushcliffe	919	339	1,258	3.8	3.1
WEST MIDLANDS					
Herefordshire	**1,663**	**673**	**2,336**	**3.7**	**3.0**
Shropshire (former county)					
Telford and Wrekin	1,868	605	2,473	3.4	3.1
Rest of Shropshire	**2,567**	**990**	**3,557**	**3.6**	**2.9**
Bridgnorth	411	166	577	3.7	3.0
North Shropshire	455	169	624	3.5	2.4
Oswestry	452	208	660	5.0	4.3
Shrewsbury and Atcham	892	317	1,209	3.0	2.7
South Shropshire	357	130	487	4.3	2.6
Staffordshire (former county)					
Stoke-on-Trent	4,165	1,234	5,399	4.6	4.2
Rest of Staffordshire	**8,444**	**3,220**	**11,664**	**3.9**	**3.3**
Cannock Chase	1,167	423	1,590	5.5	4.6
East Staffordshire	1,363	469	1,832	3.8	3.5
Lichfield	768	321	1,089	3.1	2.6
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,358	449	1,807	4.3	3.6
South Staffordshire	991	424	1,415	5.6	4.1
Stafford	1,150	463	1,613	2.4	2.1
Staffordshire Moorlands	770	297	1,067	3.9	3.1
Tamworth	877	374	1,251	4.9	4.5
Warwickshire	**4,821**	**1,768**	**6,589**	**3.1**	**2.5**
North Warwickshire	543	223	766	3.0	2.5
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,492	563	2,055	6.0	4.9
Rugby	826	323	1,149	2.6	2.1
Stratford-on-Avon	715	265	980	2.1	1.6
Warwick	1,245	394	1,639	2.6	2.3
West Midlands	**60,446**	**18,402**	**78,848**	**6.6**	**6.0**
Birmingham	28,979	8,565	37,544	7.6	7.0
Coventry	6,077	1,712	7,789	5.6	5.1
Dudley	5,046	1,686	6,732	5.5	4.9
Sandwell	6,976	2,159	9,135	6.8	6.3
Solihull	2,405	851	3,256	3.5	3.0
Walsall	5,394	1,706	7,100	6.5	5.7
Wolverhampton	5,569	1,723	7,292	7.3	6.6

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at October 8 1998

	Male	Female	All	Rate + Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Rate + Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Worcestershire	**5,515**	**2,177**	**7,692**	**3.5**	**3.0**
Bromsgrove	922	375	1,297	3.7	3.1
Malvern Hills	620	220	840	3.5	2.8
Redditch	1,093	434	1,527	4.2	3.8
Worcester	1,098	350	1,448	3.3	3.0
Wychavon	745	335	1,080	2.4	2.0
Wyre Forest	1,037	463	1,500	4.0	3.4
EASTERN					
Bedfordshire (former county)					
Luton	3,289	1,007	4,296	5.7	5.1
Rest of Bedfordshire	**3,315**	**1,329**	**4,644**	**3.4**	**2.8**
Mid Bedfordshire	586	308	894	2.6	2.0
North Bedfordshire	1,856	665	2,521	4.1	3.5
South Bedfordshire	873	356	1,229	3.0	2.4
Cambridgeshire (former county)					
Peterborough	2,136	722	2,858	3.5	3.1
Rest of Cambridgeshire	**4,590**	**1,797**	**6,387**	**2.7**	**2.3**
Cambridge	1,428	488	1,916	2.4	2.1
East Cambridgeshire	511	197	708	4.1	3.6
Fenland	949	405	1,354	4.9	4.5
Huntingdon	1,063	474	1,537	2.7	2.2
South Cambridgeshire	639	233	872	1.7	1.4
Essex (former county)					
Southend-on-Sea	3,732	1,006	4,738	8.4	6.9
Thurrock	1,965	643	2,608	5.3	4.5
Rest of Essex	**12,944**	**4,949**	**17,893**	**4.0**	**3.2**
Basildon	1,996	813	2,809	4.3	3.7
Braintree	1,220	534	1,754	4.1	3.2
Brentwood	444	160	604	2.3	1.8
Castle Point	849	300	1,149	6.6	4.9
Chelmsford	1,406	546	1,952	3.1	2.6
Colchester	1,446	555	2,001	3.0	2.5
Epping Forest	1,128	416	1,544	4.6	3.2
Harlow	1,026	399	1,425	3.7	3.3
Maldon	527	207	734	4.6	3.4
Rochford	684	273	957	4.9	3.7
Tendring	1,901	589	2,490	7.7	5.6
Uttlesford	317	157	474	1.8	1.4
Hertfordshire	**7,167**	**2,572**	**9,739**	**2.2**	**1.9**
Broxbourne	759	295	1,054	3.5	2.9
Dacorum	906	316	1,222	2.0	1.7
East Hertfordshire	607	260	867	1.7	1.4
Hertsmere	597	212	809	2.1	1.7
North Hertfordshire	870	284	1,154	2.5	2.1
St Albans	608	220	828	1.6	1.3
Stevenage	879	312	1,191	3.0	2.7
Three Rivers	544	190	734	3.1	2.2
Watford	829	259	1,088	2.2	1.9
Welwyn Hatfield	568	224	792	1.5	1.4
Norfolk	**11,121**	**3,920**	**15,041**	**5.0**	**4.2**
Breckland	1,078	445	1,523	4.3	3.5
Broadland	932	374	1,306	4.2	3.4
Great Yarmouth	2,428	775	3,203	8.8	7.9
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	1,516	651	2,167	4.6	3.7
North Norfolk	1,018	353	1,371	4.7	3.5
Norwich	3,241	938	4,179	4.6	4.3
South Norfolk	908	384	1,292	4.3	3.3
Suffolk	**7,987**	**2,805**	**10,792**	**4.0**	**3.5**
Babergh	728	283	1,011	3.6	3.1
Forest Heath	424	163	587	2.6	2.1
Ipswich	2,166	640	2,806	4.5	4.1
Mid Suffolk	574	261	835	3.0	2.4
St Edmundsbury	791	348	1,139	2.5	2.1
Suffolk Coastal	974	340	1,314	3.2	2.7
Waveney	2,330	770	3,100	7.6	7.1
LONDON					
Greater London	**160,424**	**58,919**	**219,343**	**6.0**	**5.3**
Barking and Dagenham	2,730	950	3,680	6.9	6.2
Barnet	4,441	1,794	6,235	6.0	4.6
Bexley	2,760	1,066	3,826	6.4	5.1
Brent	7,355	2,627	9,982	9.9	8.3
Bromley	3,392	1,245	4,637	5.1	4.3
Camden	5,814	2,454	8,268	3.9	3.6
City of London	51	33	84	0.0	0.0
City of Westminster	4,173	1,688	5,861	1.2	1.1
Croydon	5,857	2,059	7,916	6.1	5.3
Ealing	5,626	1,994	7,620	6.9	5.9
Enfield	5,428	1,885	7,313	8.1	6.8
Greenwich	6,298	2,246	8,544	13.0	11.3
Hackney	9,466	3,437	12,903	14.9	13.3
Hammersmith and Fulham	4,351	1,779	6,130	7.0	5.9
Haringey	8,896	3,116	12,012	18.3	15.3
Harrow	2,511	1,062	3,573	5.8	4.8
Havering	2,423	876	3,299	4.8	3.9
Hillingdon	2,464	946	3,410	2.4	2.2
Hounslow	2,826	1,054	3,880	3.4	3.0
Islington	6,989	2,796	9,785	7.3	6.5
Kensington and Chelsea	2,834	1,401	4,235	4.0	3.4
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,345	535	1,880	2.5	2.2
Lambeth	9,639	3,635	13,274	11.7	10.1
Lewisham	7,927	2,810	10,737	16.8	14.4
Merton	2,558	928	3,486	5.5	4.7
Newham	8,470	2,580	11,050	16.3	14.3
Redbridge	3,753	1,417	5,170	7.8	6.4
Richmond-upon-Thames	1,602	648	2,250	3.6	2.8
Southwark	8,572	3,093	11,665	8.2	7.6
Sutton	1,661	660	2,321	4.1	3.2
Tower Hamlets	7,216	2,133	9,349	8.2	7.7
Waltham Forest	5,663	1,926	7,589	13.1	10.6
Wandsworth	5,333	2,046	7,379	7.2	6.1

	Male	Female	All	Rate + Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Rate + Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
SOUTH EAST (GOR)					
Berkshire (former county)					
Bracknell Forest	619	186	805	1.6	1.4
Reading	1,546	405	1,951	2.3	2.1
Slough	1,673	487	2,160	3.0	2.7
West Berkshire	638	175	813	1.2	1.0
Windsor and Maidenhead	839	291	1,130	1.8	1.5
Wokingham	465	189	654	1.4	1.1
Buckinghamshire (former county)					
Milton Keynes	1,687	614	2,301	2.2	2.0
Rest of Buckinghamshire	**3,028**	**991**	**4,019**	**2.0**	**1.6**
Aylesbury Vale	1,077	350	1,427	2.2	1.8
Chiltern	414	140	554	1.9	1.5
South Buckinghamshire	327	134	461	1.7	1.5
Wycombe	1,210	367	1,577	2.0	1.6
East Sussex (former county)					
Brighton and Hove	6,367	2,297	8,664	8.5	7.0
Rest of East Sussex	**5,603**	**1,647**	**7,250**	**4.9**	**3.8**
Eastbourne	1,150	333	1,483	4.8	3.9
Hastings	2,031	497	2,528	8.3	7.3
Lewes	914	298	1,212	4.1	3.2
Rother	858	261	1,119	5.6	4.2
Wealden	650	258	908	2.5	1.7
Hampshire (former county)					
Portsmouth	3,366	995	4,361	4.7	3.8
Southampton	4,159	1,104	5,263	4.7	4.1
Rest of Hampshire	**8,402**	**2,812**	**11,214**	**2.3**	**1.9**
Basingstoke and Deane	813	322	1,135	1.7	1.5
East Hampshire	645	214	859	2.4	1.8
Eastleigh	693	247	940	2.1	1.8
Fareham	505	192	697	1.7	1.5
Gosport	960	310	1,270	5.7	4.3
Hart	262	80	342	1.4	1.0
Havant	1,651	447	2,098	5.2	4.7
New Forest	1,131	381	1,512	2.8	2.2
Rushmoor	524	172	696	1.8	1.5
Test Valley	620	231	851	1.8	1.5
Winchester	598	216	814	1.3	1.0
Isle of Wight	**2,596**	**838**	**3,434**	**7.5**	**6.4**
Kent (former county)					
Medway	3,570	1,262	4,832	6.4	5.3
Rest of Kent	**17,875**	**5,576**	**23,451**	**4.6**	**3.8**
Ashford	1,106	366	1,472	3.7	3.0
Canterbury	1,845	581	2,426	4.5	3.7
Dartford	1,022	354	1,376	4.1	3.5
Dover	1,883	503	2,386	6.2	5.1
Gravesham	1,590	545	2,135	7.6	6.3
Maidstone	1,233	463	1,696	2.5	2.1
Sevenoaks	811	296	1,107	3.0	2.2
Shepway	1,862	462	2,324	6.6	5.6
Swale	1,777	601	2,378	6.0	5.0
Thanet	3,167	867	4,034	10.9	9.0
Tonbridge and Malling	794	303	1,097	2.3	1.9
Tunbridge Wells	785	235	1,020	2.1	1.8
Oxfordshire	**3,624**	**1,307**	**4,931**	**1.8**	**1.5**
Cherwell	674	249	923	1.7	1.4
Oxford	1,620	524	2,144	2.4	2.2
South Oxfordshire	553	237	790	1.7	1.3
Vale of White Horse	431	161	592	1.2	1.0
West Oxfordshire	346	136	482	1.5	1.1
Surrey	**4,672**	**1,632**	**6,304**	**1.4**	**1.2**
Elmbridge	578	232	810	1.7	1.4
Epsom and Ewell	338	123	461	1.9	1.6
Guildford	634	203	837	1.4	1.1
Mole Valley	272	102	374	0.9	0.8
Reigate and Banstead	547	181	728	1.5	1.3
Runnymede	349	129	478	1.3	1.1
Spelthorne	511	174	685	1.7	1.5
Surrey Heath	240	86	326	0.8	0.7
Tandridge	342	126	468	1.8	1.4
Waverley	463	165	628	1.4	1.2
Woking	398	111	509	1.2	1.0
West Sussex	**4,639**	**1,440**	**6,079**	**2.0**	**1.7**
Adur	419	159	578	3.3	2.8
Arun	985	291	1,276	3.3	2.7
Chichester	700	224	924	2.0	1.6
Crawley	762	256	1,018	1.4	1.4
Horsham	505	160	665	1.5	1.2
Mid Sussex	486	142	628	1.2	1.0
Worthing	782	208	990	2.4	2.1
SOUTH WEST					
Avon (former county)					
Bath and North East Somerset	1,577	657	2,234	2.9	2.5
Bristol	7,190	2,298	9,488	4.3	3.9
North Somerset	1,495	530	2,025	3.4	2.7
South Gloucestershire	1,415	547	1,962	1.8	1.5
Cornwall	**8,589**	**3,222**	**11,811**	**7.1**	**5.2**
Caradon	904	439	1,343	6.4	4.0
Carrick	1,592	538	2,130	6.0	4.9
Isles of Scilly	6	2	8	0.9	0.9
Kerrier	1,835	659	2,494	9.5	6.3
North Cornwall	1,129	432	1,561	5.5	4.1
Penwith	1,521	576	2,097	9.6	7.4
Restormel	1,602	576	2,178	6.8	5.2

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at October 8 1998

	Male	Female	All	Rate + Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Rate + Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Devon (former county)					
Plymouth	5,222	1,730	6,952	6.7	5.9
Torbay	2,572	734	3,306	7.4	5.8
Rest of Devon	**7,918**	**2,969**	**10,887**	**4.3**	**3.4**
East Devon	952	353	1,305	3.7	2.6
Exeter	1,719	592	2,311	3.3	3.0
Mid Devon	622	262	884	4.2	3.2
North Devon	1,252	414	1,666	4.8	3.8
South Hams	766	337	1,103	4.2	3.0
Teignbridge	1,266	499	1,765	5.0	3.9
Torridge	886	341	1,227	7.0	5.4
West Devon	455	171	626	4.4	3.4
Dorset (former county)					
Bournemouth	2,929	834	3,763	5.7	4.9
Poole	1,261	382	1,643	2.8	2.4
Rest of Dorset	**2,939**	**1,057**	**3,996**	**3.2**	**2.4**
Christchurch	332	106	438	2.7	2.2
East Dorset	407	189	596	2.4	1.9
North Dorset	295	117	412	2.3	1.5
Purbeck	299	103	402	2.7	2.1
West Dorset	700	304	1,004	2.8	2.1
Weymouth and Portland	906	238	1,144	6.9	5.1
Gloucestershire	**5,792**	**2,072**	**7,864**	**3.5**	**2.8**
Cheltenham	1,308	371	1,679	3.2	2.7
Cotswold	356	124	480	1.8	1.4
Forest of Dean	831	378	1,209	5.5	4.0
Gloucester	1,806	626	2,432	4.1	3.8
Stroud	877	347	1,224	3.1	2.4
Tewkesbury	614	226	840	3.1	2.1
Somerset	**4,902**	**1,750**	**6,652**	**3.7**	**2.9**
Mendip	942	410	1,352	3.9	2.9
Sedgemoor	1,139	386	1,525	4.4	3.6
South Somerset	1,160	440	1,600	2.9	2.4
Taunton Deane	1,217	360	1,577	3.6	2.8
West Somerset	444	154	598	6.6	4.9
Wiltshire (former county)					
Swindon	1,770	636	2,406	2.3	2.1
Rest of Wiltshire	**2,819**	**1,235**	**4,054**	**2.5**	**1.9**
Kennet	465	221	686	2.6	1.8
North Wiltshire	716	364	1,080	2.5	1.9
Salisbury	783	267	1,050	2.4	1.6
West Wiltshire	855	383	1,238	2.5	2.1
WALES					
Blaenau Gwent	1,798	484	2,282	11.3	10.6
Bridgend	2,266	752	3,018	6.3	5.7
Caerphilly	3,013	894	3,907	8.2	7.4
Cardiff	6,029	1,583	7,612	4.8	4.4
Carmarthenshire	2,610	865	3,475	5.6	4.7
Ceredigion	1,009	358	1,367	6.2	4.1
Conwy	1,811	514	2,325	6.6	5.2
Denbighshire	1,409	399	1,808	5.5	4.5
Flintshire	1,744	562	2,306	4.0	3.6
Gwynedd	2,733	807	3,540	8.8	6.4
Isle of Anglesey	1,657	512	2,169	12.3	9.3
Merthyr Tydfil	1,334	337	1,671	8.8	7.7
Monmouthshire	983	385	1,368	4.5	3.8
Neath Port Talbot	2,403	800	3,203	7.0	5.9
Newport	2,708	738	3,446	5.8	5.4
Pembrokeshire	2,394	799	3,193	9.7	7.1
Powys	1,274	509	1,783	4.1	3.1
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	4,412	1,236	5,648	7.8	6.7
Swansea	4,128	1,163	5,291	6.3	5.6
The Vale of Glamorgan	1,732	561	2,293	6.0	4.9
Torfaen	1,443	379	1,822	4.2	3.7
Wrexham	1,652	529	2,181	4.3	3.8
SCOTLAND					
Aberdeen, City of	2,347	705	3,052	2.0	1.8
Aberdeenshire	1,485	612	2,097	2.5	2.0
Angus	1,731	724	2,455	6.9	5.3
Argyll and Bute	1,794	541	2,335	7.0	4.9
Clackmannanshire	1,094	345	1,439	10.2	9.4
Dumfries and Galloway	2,627	970	3,597	6.4	5.4
Dundee, City of	4,435	1,295	5,730	7.9	7.5
East Ayrshire	3,294	996	4,290	10.5	8.9
East Dunbartonshire	1,396	423	1,819	7.2	6.2
East Lothian	1,101	317	1,418	6.1	4.9
East Renfrewshire	1,001	345	1,346	8.2	6.4
Edinburgh, City of	7,869	2,322	10,191	3.7	3.4
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	798	204	1,002	10.0	8.3
Falkirk	2,973	938	3,911	7.3	6.4
Fife	7,796	2,466	10,262	7.8	6.8
Glasgow, City of	19,616	4,927	24,543	7.2	6.8
Highland	3,943	1,239	5,182	5.9	5.0
Inverclyde	1,679	451	2,130	6.1	5.7
Midlothian	951	259	1,210	5.6	4.6
Moray	1,056	398	1,454	4.6	3.4
North Ayrshire	3,357	1,194	4,551	10.0	9.0
North Lanarkshire	7,581	2,231	9,812	8.9	8.1
Orkney Islands	205	73	278	3.7	2.8
Perthshire and Kinross	1,631	589	2,220	4.3	3.4
Renfrewshire	3,800	1,079	4,879	6.1	5.7
Scottish Borders	1,325	475	1,800	4.5	3.7
Shetland Islands	202	83	285	2.5	1.9
South Ayrshire	2,392	798	3,190	6.9	6.0
South Lanarkshire	5,639	1,661	7,300	7.1	6.1
Stirling	1,360	457	1,817	4.8	4.3
West Dunbartonshire	2,795	733	3,528	11.7	10.9
West Lothian	2,357	646	3,003	4.9	4.5

	Male	Female	All	Rate + Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Rate + Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTHERN IRELAND	**43,171**	**12,458**	**55,629**	**8.6**	**7.3**
Antrim	761	289	1,050	5.2	4.5
Ards	1,248	419	1,667	8.4	7.2
Armagh	1,221	431	1,652	9.7	7.9
Ballymena	1,071	393	1,464	6.1	4.9
Ballymoney	653	179	832	10.1	8.1
Banbridge	489	202	691	7.1	5.8
Belfast	10,352	2,537	12,889	7.1	6.1
Carrickfergus	687	263	950	11.5	10.1
Castlereagh	829	254	1,083	4.8	4.1
Coleraine	1,515	514	2,029	9.5	8.1
Cookstown	728	212	940	10.9	8.6
Craigavon	1,481	489	1,970	5.8	5.0
Derry	4,518	1,070	5,588	13.2	11.3
Down	1,413	541	1,954	11.0	9.1
Dungannon	1,298	394	1,692	10.1	8.2
Fermanagh	1,770	482	2,252	11.1	8.7
Larne	538	188	726	7.9	6.5
Limavady	982	230	1,212	13.7	11.4
Lisburn	1,977	572	2,549	7.4	6.2
Magherafelt	813	263	1,076	8.7	7.2
Moyle	563	131	694	17.8	14.0
Newry and Mourne	2,766	662	3,428	12.3	10.0
Newtownabbey	1,252	481	1,733	6.7	5.7
North Down	1,216	495	1,711	8.5	7.4
Omagh	1,496	452	1,948	11.3	8.9
Strabane	1,534	315	1,849	16.0	12.9

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094.

+ Claimant count rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employee jobs, claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employee jobs and the claimants only. All the county rates shown are calculated using mid-1997 based denominators.

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT
Claimant count area statistics
Parliamentary constituencies as at October 8 1998

	Male	Female	All
NORTH EAST			
Cleveland (former county)			
Hartlepool	3,111	784	3,895
Middlesbrough	4,038	949	4,987
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,269	646	2,915
Redcar	2,867	639	3,506
Stockton North	2,839	772	3,611
Stockton South	2,030	582	2,612
Durham			
Bishop Auckland	1,663	482	2,145
Darlington	2,204	586	2,790
Durham, City of	1,364	476	1,840
Easington	1,616	398	2,014
North Durham	1,693	438	2,131
North West Durham	1,601	414	2,015
Sedgefield	1,338	439	1,777
Northumberland			
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,100	440	1,540
Blyth Valley	1,613	528	2,141
Hexham	739	255	994
Wansbeck	1,877	532	2,409
Tyne and Wear			
Blaydon	1,476	392	1,868
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,535	429	1,964
Houghton and Washington East	1,876	502	2,378
Jarrow	2,122	530	2,652
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,282	623	2,905
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	2,724	663	3,387
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,632	433	2,065
North Tyneside	2,236	554	2,790
South Shields	2,960	718	3,678
Sunderland North	2,314	475	2,789
Sunderland South	2,801	597	3,398
Tyne Bridge	3,334	683	4,017
Tynemouth	1,947	523	2,470
NORTH WEST (GOR)			
Cheshire			
Chester, City of	1,197	300	1,497
Congleton	743	274	1,017
Crewe and Nantwich	1,287	442	1,729
Eddisbury	777	261	1,038
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,195	375	1,570
Halton	1,878	514	2,392
Macclesfield	677	166	843
Tatton	560	176	736
Warrington North	1,283	397	1,680
Warrington South	948	332	1,280
Weaver Vale	1,514	448	1,962
Cumbria			
Barrow and Furness	1,960	460	2,420
Carlisle	1,223	359	1,582
Copeland	1,728	500	2,228
Penrith and The Border	551	231	782
Westmorland and Lonsdale	458	202	660
Workington	1,751	471	2,222
Greater Manchester			
Altrincham and Sale West	765	210	975
Ashton under Lyne	1,489	351	1,840
Bolton North East	1,551	402	1,953
Bolton South East	1,659	398	2,057
Bolton West	704	256	960
Bury North	818	283	1,101
Bury South	957	305	1,262
Cheadle	543	177	720
Denton and Reddish	1,182	382	1,564
Eccles	1,237	318	1,555
Hazel Grove	697	218	915
Heywood and Middleton	1,716	453	2,169
Leigh	1,344	432	1,776
Makerfield	1,362	406	1,768
Manchester Blackley	2,420	543	2,963
Manchester Central	4,021	1,059	5,080
Manchester Gorton	2,907	804	3,711
Manchester Withington	2,088	657	2,745
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,437	428	1,865
Oldham West and Royton	1,807	439	2,246
Rochdale	2,252	591	2,843
Salford	1,755	390	2,145
Stalybridge and Hyde	1,342	411	1,753
Stockport	1,327	334	1,661
Stretford and Urmston	1,685	444	2,129
Wigan	1,452	450	1,902
Worsley	1,221	373	1,594
Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,974	448	2,422
Lancashire			
Blackburn	2,130	536	2,666
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,361	337	1,698
Blackpool South	1,771	434	2,205
Burnley	1,027	298	1,325
Chorley	945	316	1,261
Fylde	525	180	705
Hyndburn	1,029	278	1,307
Lancaster and Wyre	1,092	374	1,466
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,726	484	2,210
Pendle	987	298	1,285
Preston	2,125	497	2,622
Ribble Valley	431	152	583
Rossendale and Darwen	917	329	1,246
South Ribble	732	239	971
West Lancashire	1,817	582	2,399

	Male	Female	All
MERSEYSIDE			
Merseyside			
Birkenhead	2,855	684	3,539
Bootle	2,939	733	3,672
Crosby	1,322	414	1,736
Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,428	687	3,115
Knowsley South	3,061	815	3,876
Liverpool Garston	2,341	610	2,951
Liverpool Riverside	4,476	1,262	5,738
Liverpool Walton	3,511	972	4,483
Liverpool Wavertree	3,135	919	4,054
Liverpool West Derby	3,290	858	4,148
Southport	1,484	492	1,976
St Helens North	1,617	454	2,071
St Helens South	1,991	559	2,550
Wallasey	2,274	624	2,898
Wirral South	973	348	1,321
Wirral West	1,103	400	1,503
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER			
Humberside (former county)			
Beverley and Holderness	1,340	580	1,920
Brigg and Goole	1,306	471	1,777
Cleethorpes	1,772	635	2,407
East Yorkshire	1,344	465	1,809
Great Grimsby	2,876	733	3,609
Haltemprice and Howden	748	333	1,081
Kingston upon Hull East	2,881	796	3,677
Kingston upon Hull North	3,320	950	4,270
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,894	799	3,693
Scunthorpe	1,640	537	2,177
North Yorkshire			
Harrogate and Knaresborough	656	258	914
Richmond	693	359	1,052
Ryedale	595	238	833
Scarborough and Whitby	1,848	592	2,440
Selby	1,114	439	1,553
Skipton and Ripon	583	255	838
Vale of York	523	229	752
York, City of	1,642	493	2,135
South Yorkshire			
Barnsley Central	1,916	456	2,372
Barnsley East and Mexborough	2,011	512	2,523
Barnsley West and Penistone	1,467	437	1,904
Don Valley	1,691	442	2,133
Doncaster Central	2,602	730	3,332
Doncaster North	2,103	559	2,662
Rother Valley	1,633	523	2,156
Rotherham	2,224	578	2,802
Sheffield Attercliffe	1,759	494	2,253
Sheffield Brightside	2,564	596	3,160
Sheffield Central	3,693	958	4,651
Sheffield Hallam	820	337	1,157
Sheffield Heeley	2,183	610	2,793
Sheffield Hillsborough	1,512	532	2,044
Wentworth	1,960	509	2,469
West Yorkshire			
Batley and Spen	1,311	370	1,681
Bradford North	2,633	664	3,297
Bradford South	2,013	560	2,573
Bradford West	3,270	903	4,173
Calder Valley	1,253	447	1,700
Colne Valley	1,272	464	1,736
Dewsbury	1,318	354	1,672
Elmet	937	300	1,237
Halifax	2,156	593	2,749
Hemsworth	1,527	444	1,971
Huddersfield	2,218	712	2,930
Keighley	1,351	532	1,883
Leeds Central	3,686	883	4,569
Leeds East	2,493	657	3,150
Leeds North East	1,598	520	2,118
Leeds North West	1,132	358	1,490
Leeds West	1,929	510	2,439
Morley and Rothwell	1,174	386	1,560
Normanton	1,120	403	1,523
Pontefract and Castleford	1,592	492	2,084
Pudsey	783	301	1,084
Shipley	1,166	374	1,540
Wakefield	1,805	556	2,361
EAST MIDLANDS			
Derbyshire			
Amber Valley	1,044	361	1,405
Bolsover	1,465	419	1,884
Chesterfield	2,023	572	2,595
Derby North	1,584	433	2,017
Derby South	2,702	742	3,444
Erewash	1,323	439	1,762
High Peak	901	294	1,195
North East Derbyshire	1,464	435	1,899
South Derbyshire	976	336	1,312
West Derbyshire	620	268	888
Leicestershire			
Blaby	548	209	757
Bosworth	566	310	876
Charnwood	620	306	926
Harborough	631	277	908
Leicester East	1,608	596	2,204
Leicester South	2,524	743	3,267
Leicester West	2,182	663	2,845
Loughborough	1,048	402	1,450
North West Leicestershire	792	290	1,082
Rutland and Melton	400	182	582

	Male	Female	All
Lincolnshire			
Boston and Skegness	822	321	1,143
Gainsborough	1,060	430	1,490
Grantham and Stamford	819	368	1,187
Lincoln	2,081	556	2,637
South and Horncastle	1,036	414	1,450
Sleaford and North Hykeham	650	293	943
South Holland and The Deepings	550	255	805
Northamptonshire			
Corby	938	311	1,249
Daventry	556	254	810
Kettering	770	355	1,125
Northampton North	1,405	479	1,884
Northampton South	1,188	423	1,611
Wellingborough	1,064	371	1,435
Nottinghamshire			
Ashfield	1,756	462	2,218
Bassetlaw	1,612	488	2,100
Broxtowe	994	369	1,363
Gedling	1,169	456	1,625
Mansfield	1,656	478	2,134
Newark	1,181	374	1,555
Nottingham East	3,512	979	4,491
Nottingham North	2,561	691	3,252
Nottingham South	2,506	635	3,141
Rushcliffe	919	339	1,258
Sherwood	1,341	422	1,763
WEST MIDLANDS			
Herefordshire			
Hereford	1,043	412	1,455
Leominster	702	287	989
Shropshire			
Ludlow	682	263	945
North Shropshire	907	377	1,284
Shrewsbury and Atcham	892	317	1,209
Telford	1,201	385	1,586
Wrekin, The	753	253	1,006
Staffordshire			
Burton	1,341	454	1,795
Cannock Chase	1,226	442	1,668
Lichfield	665	286	951
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,020	338	1,358
South Staffordshire	856	367	1,223
Stafford	943	352	1,295
Staffordshire Moorlands	855	290	1,145
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,707	460	2,167
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,142	357	1,499
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,352	435	1,787
Stone	500	249	749
Tamworth	1,002	424	1,426
Warwickshire			
North Warwickshire	960	387	1,347
Nuneaton	1,145	431	1,576
Rugby and Kenilworth	886	349	1,235
Stratford-on-Avon	673	243	916
Warwick and Leamington	1,157	358	1,515
West Midlands			
Aldridge-Brownhills	964	374	1,338
Birmingham Edgbaston	2,290	721	3,011
Birmingham Erdington	2,482	658	3,140
Birmingham Hall Green	1,659	516	2,175
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,712	701	3,413
Birmingham Ladywood	5,782	1,538	7,320
Birmingham Northfield	1,737	490	2,227
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,682	854	3,536
Birmingham Selly Oak	2,169	760	2,929
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	4,909	1,451	6,360
Birmingham Yardley	1,664	491	2,155
Coventry North East	2,471	662	3,133
Coventry North West	1,673	528	2,201
Coventry South	1,933	522	2,455
Dudley North	1,802	544	2,346
Dudley South	1,415	478	1,893
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,371	443	1,814
Meriden	1,591	527	2,118
Solihull	814	324	1,138
Stourbridge	1,233	438	1,671
Sutton Coldfield	893	385	1,278
Walsall North	2,188	627	2,815
Walsall South	2,242	705	2,947
Warley	2,004	645	2,649
West Bromwich East	1,947	594	2,541
West Bromwich West	2,250	703	2,953
Wolverhampton North East	1,905	569	2,474
Wolverhampton South East	1,875	564	2,439
Wolverhampton South West	1,789	590	2,379
Worcestershire			
Bromsgrove	922	375	1,297
Mid Worcestershire	626	284	910
Redditch	1,105	447	1,552
West Worcestershire	663	243	906
Worcester	1,098	350	1,448
Wyre Forest	1,019	452	1,471
EASTERN			
Bedfordshire			
Bedford	1,562	550	2,112
Luton North	1,361	464	1,825
Luton South	1,971	556	2,527
Mid Bedfordshire	452	218	670
North East Bedfordshire	514	241	755
South West Bedfordshire	744	307	1,051

	Male	Female	All
Cambridgeshire			
Cambridge	1,313	435	1,748
Huntingdon	813	375	1,188
North East Cambridgeshire	1,116	470	1,586
North West Cambridgeshire	798	288	1,086
Peterborough	1,534	519	2,053
South Cambridgeshire	513	202	715
South East Cambridgeshire	639	230	869
Essex			
Basildon	1,296	542	1,838
Billericay	968	379	1,347
Braintree	981	407	1,388
Brentwood and Ongar	542	192	734
Castle Point	849	300	1,149
Colchester	1,113	444	1,557
Epping Forest	955	364	1,319
Harlow	1,101	419	1,520
Harwich	1,631	491	2,122
Maldon and East Chelmsford	771	319	1,090
North Essex	603	209	812
Rayleigh	658	291	949
Rochford and Southend East	2,525	709	3,234
Saffron Walden	556	284	840
Southend West	1,414	365	1,779
Thurrock	1,697	535	2,232
West Chelmsford	981	348	1,329
Hertfordshire			
Broxbourne	780	305	1,085
Hemel Hempstead	721	236	957
Hertford and Stortford	501	199	700
Hertsmere	597	212	809
Hitchin and Harpenden	557	180	737
North East Hertfordshire	523	199	722
South West Hertfordshire	563	221	784
St Albans	462	171	633
Stevenage	939	333	1,272
Watford	977	302	1,279
Welwyn Hatfield	547	214	761
Norfolk			
Great Yarmouth	2,428	775	3,203
Mid Norfolk	943	346	1,289
North Norfolk	1,018	353	1,371
North West Norfolk	1,251	493	1,744
Norwich North	1,529	484	2,013
Norwich South	2,190	655	2,845
South Norfolk	855	361	1,216
South West Norfolk	907	453	1,360
Suffolk			
Bury St Edmunds	707	328	1,035
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	794	259	1,053
Ipswich	1,777	529	2,306
South Suffolk	752	295	1,047
Suffolk Coastal	960	319	1,279
Waveney	2,179	724	2,903
West Suffolk	818	351	1,169
LONDON			
Greater London			
Barking	1,408	510	1,918
Battersea	1,887	740	2,627
Beckenham	1,523	508	2,031
Bethnal Green and Bow	4,273	1,336	5,609
Bexleyheath and Crayford	877	369	1,246
Brent East	2,787	1,024	3,811
Brent North	1,318	533	1,851
Brent South	3,250	1,070	4,320
Brentford and Isleworth	1,468	606	2,074
Bromley and Chislehurst	930	380	1,310
Camberwell and Peckham	3,632	1,258	4,890
Carshalton and Wallington	999	361	1,360
Chingford and Woodford Green	1,082	384	1,466
Chipping Barnet	1,116	443	1,559
Cities of London and Westminster	2,158	859	3,017
Croydon Central	2,089	700	2,789
Croydon North	2,907	1,059	3,966
Croydon South	861	300	1,161
Dagenham	1,322	440	1,762
Dulwich and West Norwood	2,832	1,129	3,961
Ealing North	1,723	637	2,360
Ealing Southall	2,479	863	3,342
Ealing Acton and Shepherd's Bush	3,126	1,128	4,254
East Ham	3,498	1,007	4,505
Edmonton	2,303	719	3,022
Eltham	1,603	573	2,176
Enfield North	1,667	574	2,241
Enfield, Southgate	1,458	592	2,050
Erith and Thamesmead	2,607	926	3,533
Feltham and Heston	1,358	448	1,806
Finchley and Golders Green	1,447	643	2,090
Greenwich and Woolwich	3,204	1,132	4,336
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	4,628	1,770	6,398
Hackney South and Shoreditch	4,838	1,667	6,505
Hammersmith and Fulham	2,649	1,145	3,794
Hampstead and Highgate	2,389	1,086	3,475
Harrow East	1,413	633	2,046
Harrow West	1,098	429	1,527
Hayes and Harlington	1,118	396	1,514
Hendon	1,878	708	2,586
Holborn and St Pancras	3,425	1,368	4,793
Hornchurch	822	301	1,123
Hornsey and Wood Green	3,135	1,193	4,328
Ilford North	1,104	457	1,561
Ilford South	2,300	799	3,099
Islington North	3,990	1,621	5,611
Islington South and Finsbury	2,999	1,175	4,174

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT
Claimant count area statistics
Parliamentary constituencies as at October 8 1998

	Male	Female	All
Kensington and Chelsea	1,411	777	2,188
Kingston and Surbiton	1,053	412	1,465
Lewisham East	1,930	698	2,628
Lewisham West	2,448	862	3,310
Lewisham, Deptford	3,549	1,250	4,799
Leyton and Wanstead	2,312	749	3,061
Mitcham and Morden	1,700	558	2,258
North Southwark and Bermondsey	3,586	1,284	4,870
Old Bexley and Sidcup	767	312	1,079
Orpington	939	357	1,296
Poplar and Canning Town	4,220	1,201	5,421
Putney	1,286	521	1,807
Regent's Park and Kensington North	3,489	1,486	4,975
Richmond Park	1,004	422	1,426
Romford	817	320	1,137
Ruislip - Northwood	636	261	897
Streatham	3,708	1,414	5,122
Sutton and Cheam	662	299	961
Tooting	2,160	785	2,945
Tottenham	5,761	1,923	7,684
Twickenham	890	349	1,239
Upminster	784	255	1,039
Uxbridge	710	289	999
Vauxhall	4,453	1,643	6,096
Walthamstow	2,618	954	3,572
West Ham	3,695	1,169	4,864
Wimbledon	858	370	1,228
SOUTH EAST (GOR)			
Berkshire (former county)			
Bracknell	604	184	788
Maidenhead	553	169	722
Newbury	471	126	597
Reading East	894	275	1,169
Reading West	852	192	1,044
Slough	1,516	446	1,962
Spelthorne	529	183	712
Windsor	543	207	750
Wokingham	311	121	432
Buckinghamshire			
Aylesbury	841	280	1,121
Beaconsfield	468	176	644
Buckingham	345	130	475
Chesham and Amersham	409	130	539
Milton Keynes South West	914	328	1,242
North East Milton Keynes	773	286	1,059
Wycombe	983	279	1,262
East Sussex			
Bexhill and Battle	733	232	965
Brighton Kemptown	2,148	675	2,823
Brighton Pavilion	2,651	1,001	3,652
Eastbourne	1,177	348	1,525
Hastings and Rye	2,210	559	2,769
Hove	1,812	685	2,497
Lewes	741	263	1,004
Wealden	498	181	679
Hampshire			
Aldershot	592	206	798
Basingstoke	644	246	890
East Hampshire	747	211	958
Eastleigh	627	222	849
Fareham	459	170	629
Gosport	1,006	332	1,338
Havant	1,342	378	1,720
New Forest East	580	189	769
New Forest West	551	192	743
North East Hampshire	401	118	519
North West Hampshire	535	205	740
Portsmouth North	1,088	344	1,432
Portsmouth South	2,278	651	2,929
Romsey	484	182	666
Southampton Itchen	2,009	545	2,554
Southampton Test	1,986	504	2,490
Winchester	598	216	814
Isle of Wight			
Isle of Wight	2,596	838	3,434
Kent			
Ashford	1,106	366	1,472
Canterbury	1,325	429	1,754
Chatham and Aylesford	1,283	400	1,683
Dartford	1,101	384	1,485
Dover	1,749	470	2,219
Faversham and Mid Kent	820	296	1,116
Folkestone and Hythe	1,862	462	2,324
Gillingham	1,067	453	1,520
Gravesham	1,590	545	2,135
Maidstone and The Weald	818	293	1,111
Medway	1,445	508	1,953
North Thanet	2,064	558	2,622
Sevenoaks	617	235	852
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,470	508	1,978
South Thanet	1,757	494	2,251
Tonbridge and Malling	684	235	919
Tunbridge Wells	687	202	889

	Male	Female	All
Oxfordshire			
Banbury	583	214	797
Henley	344	127	471
Oxford East	1,366	438	1,804
Oxford West and Abingdon	539	182	721
Wantage	432	202	634
Witney	360	144	504
Surrey			
East Surrey	430	157	587
Epsom and Ewell	449	168	617
Esher and Walton	488	189	677
Guildford	514	169	683
Mole Valley	300	105	405
Reigate	383	123	506
Runnymede and Weybridge	439	172	611
South West Surrey	405	140	545
Surrey Heath	331	116	447
Woking	422	119	541
West Sussex			
Arundel and South Downs	361	115	476
Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	768	223	991
Chichester	670	212	882
Crawley	762	256	1,018
East Worthing and Shoreham	670	229	899
Horsham	431	138	569
Mid Sussex	363	101	464
Worthing West	614	166	780
SOUTH WEST			
Avon (former county)			
Bath	1,101	459	1,560
Bristol East	2,048	623	2,671
Bristol North West	1,275	390	1,665
Bristol South	2,009	588	2,597
Bristol West	1,900	735	2,635
Kingswood	844	240	1,084
Northavon	457	237	694
Wansdyke	548	230	778
Weston-Super-Mare	1,006	347	1,353
Woodspring	489	183	672
Cornwall			
Falmouth and Camborne	2,008	658	2,666
North Cornwall	1,767	671	2,438
South East Cornwall	1,164	527	1,691
St Ives	2,048	807	2,855
Truro and St Austell	1,602	559	2,161
Devon			
East Devon	708	259	967
Exeter	1,719	592	2,311
North Devon	1,303	424	1,727
Plymouth Devonport	1,967	610	2,577
Plymouth Sutton	2,817	919	3,736
South West Devon	725	311	1,036
Teignbridge	1,134	445	1,579
Tiverton and Honiton	815	346	1,161
Torbay	2,082	566	2,648
Torridge and West Devon	1,314	500	1,814
Totnes	1,128	461	1,589
Dorset			
Bournemouth East	1,357	421	1,778
Bournemouth West	1,572	413	1,985
Christchurch	538	205	743
Mid Dorset and North Poole	606	218	824
North Dorset	448	186	634
Poole	858	241	1,099
South Dorset	1,074	295	1,369
West Dorset	676	294	970
Gloucestershire			
Cheltenham	1,235	326	1,561
Cotswold	417	136	553
Forest of Dean	865	386	1,251
Gloucester	1,806	626	2,432
Stroud	816	335	1,151
Tewkesbury	653	263	916
Somerset			
Bridgwater	1,295	414	1,709
Somerton and Frome	693	295	988
Taunton	1,225	371	1,596
Wells	860	372	1,232
Yeovil	829	298	1,127
Wiltshire			
Devizes	670	302	972
North Swindon	708	268	976
North Wiltshire	591	292	883
Salisbury	757	254	1,011
South Swindon	1,083	383	1,466
Westbury	780	372	1,152

	Male	Female	All
WALES			
Aberavon	1,124	364	1,488
Alyn and Deeside	965	305	1,270
Blaenau Gwent	1,798	484	2,282
Brecon and Radnorshire	807	301	1,108
Bridgend	1,238	432	1,670
Caernarfon	1,361	392	1,753
Caerphilly	1,659	461	2,120
Cardiff Central	1,590	477	2,067
Cardiff North	666	231	897
Cardiff South and Penarth	2,108	496	2,604
Cardiff West	1,912	446	2,358
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	861	308	1,169
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	1,274	438	1,712
Ceredigion	1,009	358	1,367
Clwyd South	877	270	1,147
Clwyd West	939	266	1,205
Conwy	1,532	426	1,958
Cynon Valley	1,484	414	1,898
Delyn	779	257	1,036
Gower	1,004	333	1,337
Islwyn	920	340	1,260
Llanelli	1,360	428	1,788
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	802	268	1,070
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,768	430	2,198
Monmouth	920	337	1,257
Montgomeryshire	445	196	641
Neath	1,279	436	1,715
Newport East	1,289	372	1,661
Newport West	1,578	443	2,021
Ogmore	1,250	382	1,632
Pontypridd	1,239	390	1,629
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,509	490	1,999
Rhondda	1,546	397	1,943
Swansea East	1,556	373	1,929
Swansea West	1,568	457	2,025
Torfaen	1,347	350	1,697
Vale of Clwyd	1,195	327	1,522
Vale of Glamorgan	1,406	467	1,873
Wrexham	921	312	1,233
Ynys-Môn	1,657	512	2,169
SCOTLAND			
Aberdeen Central	1,098	307	1,405
Aberdeen North	557	182	739
Aberdeen South	692	216	908
Airdrie and Shotts	1,829	557	2,386
Angus	1,287	525	1,812
Argyll and Bute	1,321	409	1,730
Ayr	1,498	510	2,008
Banff and Buchan	657	240	897
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,268	353	1,621
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,194	613	2,807
Central Fife	1,956	609	2,565
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,613	409	2,022
Clydesdale	1,482	446	1,928
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,467	482	1,949
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,257	376	1,633
Cunninghame North	1,525	546	2,071
Cunninghame South	1,832	648	2,480
Dumbarton	1,855	508	2,363
Dumfries	1,377	503	1,880
Dundee East	2,425	711	3,136
Dundee West	2,010	584	2,594
Dunfermline East	1,648	441	2,089
Dunfermline West	1,396	410	1,806
East Kilbride	1,287	465	1,752
East Lothian	942	276	1,218
Eastwood	1,001	345	1,346
Edinburgh Central	1,537	502	2,039
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	1,303	316	1,619
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,941	593	2,534
Edinburgh Pentlands	1,136	324	1,460
Edinburgh South	1,146	357	1,503
Edinburgh West	965	271	1,236
Falkirk East	1,423	460	1,883
Falkirk West	1,550	478	2,028
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,250	467	1,717
Glasgow Anniesland	1,896	383	2,279
Glasgow Baillieston	2,037	525	2,562
Glasgow Cathcart	1,409	377	1,786
Glasgow Govan	2,213	595	2,808
Glasgow Kelvin	2,097	636	2,733
Glasgow Maryhill	2,669	740	3,409
Glasgow Pollok	2,149	496	2,645
Glasgow Rutherglen	1,379	356	1,735
Glasgow Shettleston	2,273	497	2,770
Glasgow Springburn	2,541	593	3,134
Gordon	461	209	670
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,199	344	1,543
Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,775	496	2,271
Hamilton South	1,341	358	1,699
Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,324	424	1,748
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,994	671	2,665
Kirkcaldy	1,977	647	2,624
Linlithgow	1,147	286	1,433
Livingston	1,210	360	1,570
Midlothian	787	202	989
Moray	968	364	1,332
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,787	465	2,252
North East Fife	819	359	1,178
North Tayside	885	376	1,261
Ochil	1,470	484	1,954
Orkney and Shetland	407	156	563
Paisley North	1,584	440	2,024
Paisley South	1,764	472	2,236
Perth	1,069	357	1,426
Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,351	462	1,813
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	737	301	1,038
Stirling	1,105	373	1,478
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,144	347	1,491
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	752	231	983
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	455	197	652
West Renfrewshire	932	274	1,206
Western Isles	798	204	1,002
NORTHERN IRELAND			
Belfast East	1,958	573	2,531
Belfast North	3,095	637	3,732
Belfast South	2,121	840	2,961
Belfast West	4,504	786	5,290
East Antrim	1,832	620	2,452
East Londonderry	2,497	744	3,241
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,542	751	3,293
Foyle	4,518	1,070	5,588
Lagan Valley	1,305	482	1,787
Mid Ulster	2,067	600	2,667
Newry and Armagh	3,121	823	3,944
North Antrim	2,287	703	2,990
North Down	1,448	577	2,025
South Antrim	1,406	601	2,007
South Down	2,216	764	2,980
Strangford	1,466	511	1,977
Upper Bann	1,758	609	2,367
West Tyrone	3,030	767	3,797

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT
Claimant count flows: standardised*

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM — INFLOW +	SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending							
1997 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
Aug13	273.4	180.1	93.3	246.7	13.8	174.3	72.4
Sep10 R	252.9	172.7	80.2	246.0	-0.7	173.7	72.3
Oct 8 P	**268.2**	**187.5**	**80.7**	**251.0**	**5.0**	**176.4**	74.6

UNITED KINGDOM — OUTFLOW +	SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending							
1997 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
Aug13	260.5	180.1	80.4	267.4	4.9	186.7	80.7
Sep10 R	305.9	199.2	106.7	259.5	-7.9	181.3	77.2
Oct 8 P	**320.0**	**219.6**	**100.4**	**239.9**	**-19.6**	**172.0**	67.9

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* The claimant count flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp351-8. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard $4^1/_3$ week month.

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

R Revised.

CLAIMANT COUNT
Claim history: interval between claims C.33

Claims starting during the quarter ending July 1998 by the interval between the latest and previous claim

Interval (weeks)	Onflows (per cent) Female	Male	All	Onflows (thousands) Female	Male	All
4 or less	14	19	17	30.5	88.2	118.7
over 4 and up to 13	11	17	16	24.2	82.1	106.3
over 13 and up to 26	7	11	10	15.4	50.4	65.8
over 26 and up to 39	5	7	6	11.5	31.5	43.0
over 39 and up to 52	5	5	5	11.4	25.1	36.4
over 52 and up to 104	8	10	9	16.8	47.2	64.1
over 104	16	14	15	34.4	66.4	100.8
No previous claims	32	17	22	68.2	81.8	150.0
Total	100	100	100	212.3	472.7	685.0

INFLOWS — GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGIONS	North East	North West	Merseyside	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Interval (weeks)													
PER CENT													
4 or less	20	17	17	20	18	16	19	15	17	17	18	17	17
over 4 and up to 13	17	17	16	17	15	15	14	16	15	16	14	15	16
over 13 and up to 26	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	10	9	10	9	10	10
over 26 and up to 39	6	6	7	7	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	6
over 39 and up to 52	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	10	5
over 52 and up to 104	9	9	8	9	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	9	9
over 104	14	16	15	14	15	15	16	15	16	14	15	13	15
No previous claims	18	21	21	21	23	24	23	23	23	22	22	21	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
THOUSANDS													
4 or less	8.6	11.3	3.7	13.8	8.6	10.1	9.0	13.5	10.1	8.2	7.0	14.8	118.7
over 4 and up to 13	7.1	11.4	3.5	11.8	6.8	9.1	6.9	14.4	9.2	7.6	5.5	12.9	106.3
over 13 and up to 26	4.7	6.8	2.2	6.2	4.4	5.5	4.2	9.3	5.8	4.7	3.6	8.4	65.8
over 26 and up to 39	2.6	4.2	1.5	4.8	2.3	3.8	2.8	5.7	3.7	3.1	2.5	5.9	43.0
over 39 and up to 52	1.8	2.9	1.1	3.3	2.2	3.0	2.2	4.8	2.6	2.1	1.9	8.5	36.4
over 52 and up to 104	3.6	6.0	1.8	6.1	4.6	6.0	4.5	8.5	5.8	4.8	4.0	8.3	64.1
over 104	5.9	10.8	3.2	9.6	7.0	9.4	7.6	13.7	9.9	6.9	5.6	11.2	100.8
No previous claims	7.7	14.5	4.6	14.9	10.6	14.5	10.9	20.8	13.9	10.7	8.3	18.5	150.0
Total	42.2	68.0	21.5	70.5	46.5	61.3	48.2	90.7	61.0	48.1	38.4	88.6	685.0

Notes: 1: NUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.
2: 'Latest' claims in this table started between 9 April 1998 and 9 July 1998 inclusive.
3: 'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 14 April 1988.
4: The widest 95% confidence interval for the regional percentages is +/- 2.3 percentage points (Merseyside).
5: The widest 95% confidence interval for the male/female percentages is +/-0.8 percentage points.
6: All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim C.34
Leavers between 11 September and 8 October 1998, unadjusted

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

Note: Computerised claims only

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)											
1992)	9.2	6.9	10.1	10.7	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	12.3	10.4	6.6
1993) Annual	10.7	7.2	10.4	11.0	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	17.2	11.7	7.9
1994) averages	11.1	7.1	9.6	9.8	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	17.4	12.3	8.4
1995)	10.7	6.8	8.7	8.6	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	16.2	11.7	8.2
1996)	10.8	6.8	8.2	8.6	4.4	9.7	9.7	6.8	15.3	12.4	8.9
1997 Sep	10.6	6.6	6.7	8.5	4.4	9.2	9.0	5.2	12.3	12.4	10.2
Oct	10.6	6.6	6.6	8.3	4.4	9.1	9.1	5.2	12.3	12.4	10.3
Nov	10.5	6.5	6.5	8.4	4.4	9.0	9.0	5.1	11.9	12.4	10.3
Dec	10.4	6.5	6.4	8.1	4.3	9.0	8.6	5.0	12.3	12.2	10.3
1998 Jan	10.3	6.4	6.4	8.2	4.4	8.9	8.9	5.3	11.8	12.1	10.1
Feb	10.3	6.5	6.5	8.1	4.4	9.0	8.6	4.9	12.3	12.1	10.0
Mar	10.2	6.5	6.4	8.2	4.5	9.0	8.5	4.8	12.7	12.0	10.0
Apr	10.2	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.4	8.9	8.4	4.7	12.6	11.9	10.0
May	10.1	6.4	6.3	8.1	4.5	8.9	8.4	4.6	12.6	11.9	9.9
Jun	10.0	6.5	6.2	8.2	4.5	8.8	8.4	4.5	12.4	11.8	9.9
Jul	10.0	6.4	6.3	..	4.5	8.8	8.4	4.6	12.0	11.9	9.8
Aug	10.0	6.5	6.2	..	4.5	8.9	8.3	4.6	11.4	11.9	9.8
Sep	9.9	..	..	..	4.5	8.8	8.3	4.3	11.2	11.9	9.8
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS(1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1997 Oct			1,470	774	236	559	1,403	212	393	3,102	4,51
Nov			1,432	779	235	558	1,383	208	389	3,091	4,52
Dec			1,403	762	228	556	1,321	206	385	3,051	4,54
1998 Jan			1,394	755	233	548	1,376	205	386	3,039	4,49
Feb			1,382	751	240	559	1,338	198	385	3,031	4,49
Mar			1,374	760	240	556	1,313	193	384	3,006	4,41
Apr			1,363	737	237	552	1,305	190	382	2,995	4,38
May			1,364	754	241	547	1,307	186	378	2,980	4,31
Jun			1,368	768	244	542	1,302	182	374	2,952	4,28
Jul			1,335	777	241	543	1,311	181	370	2,965	4,22
Aug			1,317	761	239	555	1,299	178	368	2,998	4,19
Sep			1,305	761	241	..	1,301	173	365	..	4,15
Oct			1,319	720	..	..	1,265	..	..	..	4,10
% rate: latest month			4.6	7.7	7.3	12.9	8.1	6.2	14.5	11.8	10
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months			-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS(1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1992)			2,779	925	193	473	1,640	315	328	2,818	2,99
1993) Annual			2,919	939	222	550	1,649	345	441	2,999	3,44
1994) averages			2,639	856	215	589	1,541	340	453	3,094	3,69
1995)			2,326	766	216	597	1,422	285	427	2,976	3,62
1996)			2,122	783	231	588	1,469	242	405	3,063	3,98
1997 Oct			1,433	736	219	578	1,300	195	378	3,180	4,29
Nov			1,388	737	241	563	1,323	189	377	3,182	4,32
Dec			1,391	764	269	566	1,240	192	407	3,132	4,52
1998 Jan			1,479	817	301	561	1,478	235	405	3,196	4,82
Feb			1,451	843	296	554	1,422	207	396	3,141	4,81
Mar			1,406	802	261	540	1,399	199	384	3,027	4,62
Apr			1,390	737	241	526	1,329	190	375	2,920	4,42
May			1,349	739	219	512	1,327	175	358	2,855	4,19
Jun			1,323	736	202	505	1,280	164	382	2,783	4,07
Jul			1,368	728	198	554	1,359	181	389	2,825	4,13
Aug			1,383	728	199	584	1,298	186	362	2,948	4,09
Sep			1,334	766	203	..	1,185	159	348	..	3,96
Oct			1,286	686	..	..	1,166	..	..	..	3,89
% rate: latest month			4.5	7.3	6.1	13.6	7.4	5.7	14.1	N/A	10
Latest month: change on a year ago			-0.6	-0.7	0.1	-0.5	-1.0	-1.4	-1.3	N/A	-1

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

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

Thousands and per cent

	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxem-bourg #	Nether-lands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzer-land ++	United States ##
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)												
1992)	7.9	15.4	9.0	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.4	5.6	2.9	7.4
1993) Annual	8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.7	9.1	3.8	6.9
1994) averages	8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.4	3.6	6.1
1995)	9.2	12.3	11.9	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.3	5.6
1996)	9.6	11.6	12.0	3.4	3.3	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.1	9.6	..	5.4
1997 Sep	..	9.9	12.1	3.4	2.6	4.9	..	6.8	20.5	9.5	..	4.9
Oct	..	9.9	12.1	3.4	2.5	4.7	..	6.7	20.4	9.5	..	4.8
Nov	..	9.8	12.1	3.5	2.5	4.6	3.7	6.6	20.3	8.9	..	4.6
Dec	..	9.7	12.0	3.4	2.5	4.6	..	6.6	20.0	8.7	..	4.7
1998 Jan	..	9.7	12.0	3.5	2.3	4.7	..	6.6	19.7	9.1	..	4.7
Feb	..	9.5	12.1	3.6	2.3	4.6	3.3	6.6	19.5	8.7	..	4.6
Mar	..	9.4	12.2	3.8	2.2	4.3	..	6.5	19.2	8.3	..	4.7
Apr	..	9.3	12.4	4.1	2.3	4.2	..	6.5	19.1	8.9	..	4.3
May	..	9.2	12.3	4.3	2.2	4.0	3.5	6.4	19.0	8.8	..	4.3
Jun	..	9.2	12.3	4.3	2.2	3.9	..	6.3	19.0	8.0	..	4.5
Jul	..	9.1	12.3	4.1	2.3	3.8	..	6.2	18.8	8.5	..	4.5
Aug	..	9.0	..	4.3	2.2	3.7	..	6.2	18.7	8.2	..	4.5
Sep	..	8.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.5	7.7	..	4.6
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1997 Oct	232	246	2784	2350	6.4	349	69	..	2069	..	179	6496
Nov	224	245	..	2360	6.2	336	65	..	2064	..	176	6289
Dec	217	241	..	2350	6.4	330	61	..	2068	..	177	6392
1998 Jan	226	238	2790	2380	5.8	332	61	..	2032	..	172	6409
Feb	235	234	..	2440	5.7	330	61	..	1992	..	167	6393
Mar	268	233	..	2640	5.5	310	59	..	1981	..	160	6529
Apr	271	233	2871	2810	5.5	297	56	..	1942	..	152	5859
May	310	232	..	2820	5.6	288	56	..	1915	..	144	5910
Jun	333	230	..	2890	5.5	285	52	..	1889	..	136	6237
Jul	332	227	..	2780	..	279	52	..	1861	..	130	6230
Aug	..	225	..	2950	..	270	..	..	..	..	..	6247
Sep	..	220	..	2920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6310
Oct	..	217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6299
% rate: latest months	N/A	N/A	12.4	4.3	N/A	..	2.2	..	11.6	..	3.5	4.6
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	12.4	0.1	N/A	..	-0.3	..	-0.5	..	-0.6	0.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992)	185	283	2,549	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	232	92	9,384
1993) Annual	176	294	2,335	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	356	163	8,734
1994) averages	180	282	2,561	1,920	4.6	485	110	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 Oct	220	244	2,845	2,360	6.5	349	62	423	2,073	286	174	5,995
Nov	245	240	..	2,280	6.5	336	57	424	2,094	274	176	5,914
Dec	253	248	..	2,180	6.6	340	57	421	2,076	326	181	5,957
1998 Jan	267	247	2,782	2,380	6.5	346	67	430	2,091	308	183	7,069
Feb	279	242	..	2,460	6.3	346	63	430	2,068	282	177	6,804
Mar	287	235	..	2,770	5.7	318	59	420	2,039	263	166	6,816
Apr	279	231	2,882	2,900	5.5	289	55	410	1,968	247	154	5,643
May	267	224	..	2,930	5.2	270	51	399	1,902	250	142	5,764
Jun	288	229	..	2,840	4.9	270	55	389	1,861	368	131	6,534
Jul	295	233	..	2,700	..	273	59	385	1,786	409	126	6,567
Aug	..	230	..	2,970	..	271	..	..	1,777	335	..	6,173
Sep	..	219	..	2,950	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	6,039
Oct	..	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,831
% rate: latest month	N/A	N/A	12.5	4.3	N/A	4.0	2.5	..	10.9	5.9	3.5	4.2
Latest month: change on a year ago	N/A	N/A	0.1	0.8	N/A	-1.4	-1.1	..	-2.4	5.9	-1.5	-0.2

\# Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
* The UK rate is an average for the three months centred on the middle month.
++ Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured labour force.
** Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total labour force.
Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.
NC No change.
N/A Not available.

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY
Economic activity by age

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE								
All	**MGSF**							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	28,691	27,818	819	4,597	7,504	9,844	5,054	847
1993	28,559	27,728	710	4,422	7,614	9,923	5,058	806
1994	28,549	27,729	731	4,171	7,684	10,000	5,142	807
1995	28,550	27,740	756	4,002	7,702	10,103	5,177	813
1996	28,679	27,893	828	3,901	7,683	10,232	5,249	788
1997	28,845	28,023	870	3,779	7,692	10,224	5,458	824
1998	28,850	28,061	858	3,696	7,596	10,261	5,651	793
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 1997	**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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,982	28,193	884	3,746	7,541	10,311	5,711	797
Jul-Sep	**28,969**	**28,186**	**879**	**3,745**	**7,531**	**10,312**	**5,718**	**786**
Changes								
Over last 3 months	**126**	**131**	**17**	**46**	**-38**	**43**	**63**	**-14**
Per cent	*0.4*	*0.5*	*2.0*	*1.2*	*-0.5*	*0.4*	*1.1*	*-1.7*
Over last 12 months	**86**	**128**	**-4**	**-1**	**-121**	**63**	**191**	**-43**
Per cent	*0.3*	*0.5*	*-0.5*	*0.0*	*-1.6*	*0.6*	*3.5*	*-5.2*
Male	**MGSG**							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,261	15,945	428	2,515	4,368	5,435	3,199	316
1993	16,096	15,827	363	2,430	4,395	5,470	3,168	267
1994	16,072	15,795	377	2,304	4,439	5,490	3,186	274
1995	16,059	15,759	389	2,208	4,433	5,545	3,182	296
1996	16,069	15,788	435	2,143	4,391	5,587	3,232	276
1997	16,100	15,815	436	2,083	4,371	5,579	3,346	280
1998	16,078	15,795	435	2,026	4,316	5,587	3,431	283
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 1997	**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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,130	15,853	452	2,054	4,283	5,606	3,458	280
Jul-Sep	**16,124**	**15,852**	**449**	**2,050**	**4,273**	**5,614**	**3,466**	**272**
Changes								
Over last 3 months	**52**	**63**	**8**	**29**	**-29**	**23**	**32**	**-17**
Per cent	*0.3*	*0.4*	*1.9*	*1.4*	*-0.7*	*0.4*	*0.9*	*-5.8*
Over last 12 months	**22**	**41**	**-4**	**3**	**-74**	**34**	**81**	**-22**
Per cent	*0.1*	*0.3*	*-0.8*	*0.2*	*-1.7*	*0.6*	*2.4*	*-7.4*
Female	**MGSH**							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	12,430	11,873	391	2,082	3,136	4,409	1,855	532
1993	12,463	11,901	347	1,992	3,219	4,452	1,890	539
1994	12,477	11,934	354	1,868	3,245	4,511	1,956	533
1995	12,491	11,981	366	1,794	3,269	4,557	1,995	517
1996	12,611	12,105	393	1,758	3,292	4,644	2,018	512
1997	12,744	12,208	434	1,696	3,321	4,645	2,112	544
1998	12,772	12,266	422	1,670	3,280	4,674	2,220	510
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 1997	**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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,852	12,340	433	1,692	3,258	4,705	2,253	517
Jul-Sep	**12,845**	**12,334**	**430**	**1,695**	**3,258**	**4,699**	**2,252**	**514**
Changes								
Over last 3 months	**74**	**68**	**9**	**17**	**-9**	**20**	**31**	**3**
Per cent	*0.6*	*0.6*	*2.2*	*1.0*	*-0.3*	*0.4*	*1.4*	*0.6*
Over last 12 months	**65**	**86**	**-1**	**-4**	**-47**	**29**	**109**	**-21**
Per cent	*0.5*	*0.7*	*-0.2*	*-0.3*	*-1.4*	*0.6*	*5.1*	*-3.9*

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.

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATES (%)*								
All	**MGWG**	**MGSO**					**MGWP**	**MGWS**
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.4	78.2	82.6	85.8	69.0	8.4
1993	62.9	78.7	53.7	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.8	78.6	56.1	76.1	83.1	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995	62.6	78.3	56.0	75.9	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996	62.7	78.5	58.0	76.9	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7
1997	62.8	78.5	59.3	76.5	83.7	84.4	68.4	8.1
1998	62.6	78.4	58.7	75.6	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 1997	**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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	62.9	78.7	60.7	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.9	7.8
Jul-Sep	**62.8**	**78.6**	**60.4**	**76.6**	**83.7**	**84.5**	**68.8**	**7.7**
Changes								
Over last 3 months	**0.2**	**0.3**	**1.4**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**-0.1**
Over last 12 months	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**-0.2**	**0.4**	**-0.4**
Male	**MGWH**	**MGSP**					**MGWQ**	**MGWT**
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	74.2	86.7	60.5	83.8	95.0	94.5	73.9	8.9
1993	73.2	85.9	53.4	83.7	94.5	93.9	72.7	7.5
1994	72.9	85.6	56.3	82.1	94.6	93.3	72.3	7.6
1995	72.6	85.1	56.2	81.8	94.1	93.1	71.5	8.2
1996	72.3	85.0	59.4	82.5	93.3	92.4	71.8	7.6
1997	72.1	84.8	58.1	82.3	93.5	91.9	72.2	7.6
1998	71.6	84.3	58.2	80.9	93.7	91.5	71.9	7.6
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 1997	**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
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	71.9	84.6	61.5	80.5	93.9	91.7	72.2	7.5
Jan-Mar 1998	71.8	84.5	61.1	80.4	93.9	91.7	72.0	7.5
Feb-Apr	71.7	84.4	60.0	80.3	93.8	91.6	72.0	7.7
Mar-May (Spr)	71.6	84.3	58.2	80.9	93.7	91.5	71.9	7.6
Apr-Jun	**71.6**	**84.2**	**59.0**	**80.8**	**93.5**	**91.5**	**71.8**	**7.8**
May-Jul	71.7	84.3	59.9	81.5	93.5	91.4	71.7	7.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	71.8	84.5	60.6	82.1	93.4	91.6	72.0	7.5
Jul-Sep	**71.7**	**84.5**	**60.3**	**81.9**	**93.3**	**91.6**	**72.0**	**7.3**
Changes								
Over last 3 months	**0.2**	**0.2**	**1.3**	**1.2**	**-0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**-0.5**
Over last 12 months	**-0.2**	**-0.2**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**-0.1**	**-0.3**	**-0.2**	**-0.6**
Female	**MGWI**	**MGSQ**					**MGWR**	**MGWU**
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	53.2	70.9	58.3	72.3	69.9	77.0	61.8	8.1
1993	53.2	70.9	53.9	71.6	71.0	76.8	62.2	8.2
1994	53.3	70.9	55.9	69.7	71.2	76.9	63.2	8.1
1995	53.3	70.9	55.9	69.6	71.6	76.6	63.2	7.9
1996	53.7	71.4	56.6	71.0	72.3	77.1	62.9	7.8
1997	54.1	71.7	60.6	70.4	73.6	77.0	63.3	8.3
1998	54.1	71.9	59.2	70.1	73.8	77.2	64.2	7.8
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 1997	**54.2**	**71.9**	**60.8**	**70.6**	**73.5**	**77.4**	**63.2**	**8.2**
Aug-Oct	54.1	71.8	60.6	70.2	73.5	77.4	63.3	8.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	54.1	71.8	61.8	70.7	73.3	77.3	63.0	8.1
Oct-Dec	54.1	71.8	61.6	70.9	73.4	77.1	63.3	7.9
Nov 97-Jan 98	54.0	71.7	60.7	70.8	73.2	77.0	63.5	7.7
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	54.0	71.7	60.2	70.8	73.2	77.0	63.7	7.8
Jan-Mar 1998	54.1	71.9	60.5	70.9	73.6	77.1	63.7	7.8
Feb-Apr	54.2	72.0	60.7	70.5	73.8	77.2	64.0	7.8
Mar-May (Spr)	54.1	71.9	59.2	70.1	73.8	77.2	64.2	7.8
Apr-Jun	**54.1**	**71.8**	**59.0**	**70.4**	**73.6**	**77.2**	**64.0**	**7.8**
May-Jul	54.2	72.0	59.3	70.5	73.8	77.3	64.4	7.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	54.4	72.2	60.9	70.9	73.7	77.6	64.6	7.9
Jul-Sep	**54.4**	**72.2**	**60.5**	**71.1**	**73.8**	**77.4**	**64.5**	**7.9**
Changes								
Over last 3 months	**0.3**	**0.3**	**1.5**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.0**
Over last 12 months	**0.1**	**0.3**	**-0.2**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**1.2**	**-0.3**

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

D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY
Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Total aged 16 and over	Aged 16-59/64														
		Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks								Wants job and seeking work but not available to start		
					Total	Available to start work in next 2 weeks		Reasons for not seeking							
						Available	Not available	Discouraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family /home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All	**MGSI**														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
1993	16,842	7,486	5,355	2,142	1,867	868	996	143	413	738	211	343	276	117	159
1994	16,917	7,563	5,316	2,259	2,031	919	1,110	132	502	780	230	369	229	101	129
1995	17,025	7,668	5,406	2,274	2,038	922	1,115	105	522	763	240	393	238	119	118
1996	17,045	7,642	5,343	2,310	2,127	893	1,234	101	579	765	262	408	184	86	97
1997	17,053	7,656	5,281	2,385	2,180	778	1,403	88	690	733	269	390	206	92	112
1998	17,205	7,747	5,361	2,387	2,173	731	1,443	73	751	731	249	360	218	91	123
3-month averages															
Jul-Sep 1997	**17,065**	**7,662**	**5,280**	**2,377**	**2,160**	**761**	**1,397**	**67**	**706**	**757**	**249**	**396**	**217**	**95**	118
Aug-Oct	17,089	7,674	5,297	2,368	2,161	763	1,398	69	704	751	255	388	207	97	108
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,098	7,677	5,319	2,353	2,147	761	1,387	70	710	715	247	384	208	99	109
Oct-Dec	17,116	7,677	5,308	2,374	2,169	771	1,401	75	717	740	238	381	203	98	106
Nov 97-Jan 98	17,145	7,715	5,332	2,385	2,176	770	1,404	75	723	751	238	380	211	98	116
Dec-Feb 98 (Win)	17,148	7,707	5,316	2,394	2,187	763	1,421	80	750	758	245	369	209	94	115
Jan-Mar 1998	17,145	7,701	5,311	2,385	2,176	753	1,424	78	753	741	254	359	208	93	115
Feb-Apr	17,152	7,707	5,323	2,382	2,176	745	1,432	74	761	732	252	359	207	89	118
Mar-May (Spr)	17,205	7,747	5,361	2,387	2,173	731	1,443	73	751	731	249	360	218	91	127
Apr-Jun	**17,226**	**7,763**	**5,385**	**2,378**	**2,152**	**719**	**1,434**	**70**	**759**	**717**	**246**	**355**	**222**	**93**	130
May-Jul	17,176	7,720	5,343	2,376	2,149	697	1,450	69	770	724	236	343	224	90	133
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,113	7,647	5,294	2,355	2,141	697	1,443	67	772	743	225	342	214	88	126
Jul-Sep	**17,139**	**7,666**	**5,296**	**2,363**	**2,152**	**697**	**1,453**	**67**	**776**	**742**	**235**	**341**	**215**	**82**	133
Changes															
Over last 3 months	**-87**	**-98**	**-89**	**-15**	**0**	**-21**	**19**	**-3**	**17**	**24**	**-12**	**-13**	**-7**	**-11**	-8
Per cent	-0.5	-1.3	-1.7	-0.6	0.0	-3.0	1.3	-4.3	2.2	3.4	-4.8	-3.8	-3.2	-11.8	-5.0
Over last 12 months	**74**	**4**	**15**	**-14**	**-9**	**-64**	**55**	**0**	**70**	**-15**	**-14**	**-55**	**-2**	**-13**	11
Per cent	*0.4*	*0.1*	*0.3*	*-0.6*	*-0.4*	*-8.4*	*4.0*	*-0.1*	*9.9*	*-2.0*	*-5.7*	*-13.8*	*-0.9*	*-13.9*	7.6
Male	**MGSJ**														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
1993	5,890	2,590	1,826	775	649	302	343	85	259	42	111	146	123	58	65
1994	5,978	2,662	1,826	845	731	320	407	79	323	47	121	154	113	58	55
1995	6,074	2,753	1,916	846	733	317	413	61	325	49	130	163	111	58	53
1996	6,163	2,792	1,897	902	814	338	473	59	361	68	142	179	87	42	45
1997	6,240	2,845	1,907	943	844	270	573	51	418	68	141	164	97	53	44
1998	6,363	2,945	1,969	980	874	274	599	45	472	74	131	152	108	54	53
3-month averages															
Jul-Sep 1997	**6,270**	**2,872**	**1,931**	**940**	**836**	**271**	**565**	**39**	**423**	**74**	**132**	**170**	**107**	**53**	43
Aug-Oct	6,269	2,868	1,926	935	837	272	566	38	424	71	139	167	98	54	42
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,277	2,870	1,936	933	835	271	564	40	430	70	130	163	98	56	43
Oct-Dec	6,286	2,870	1,944	928	835	274	560	44	437	72	121	160	94	54	41
Nov 97-Jan 98	6,292	2,884	1,958	930	837	274	561	42	440	69	120	159	94	52	43
Dec-Feb 98 (Win)	6,297	2,882	1,951	933	843	277	565	45	444	73	123	159	91	51	40
Jan-Mar 1998	6,315	2,899	1,943	956	859	284	578	41	456	72	133	157	96	50	47
Feb-Apr	6,339	2,927	1,957	966	866	278	589	42	469	71	130	154	100	50	51
Mar-May (Spr)	6,363	2,945	1,969	980	874	274	599	45	472	74	131	152	108	54	55
Apr-Jun	**6,378**	**2,956**	**1,984**	**975**	**862**	**270**	**592**	**44**	**475**	**73**	**125**	**148**	**110**	**58**	51
May-Jul	6,365	2,942	1,972	971	860	261	598	45	482	80	114	140	109	55	51
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,336	2,906	1,946	958	861	264	596	43	487	77	112	141	98	50	50
Jul-Sep	**6,350**	**2,915**	**1,949**	**959**	**866**	**261**	**605**	**43**	**486**	**78**	**115**	**142**	**97**	**44**	49
Changes															
Over last 3 months	**-27**	**-42**	**-35**	**-16**	**4**	**-9**	**13**	**0**	**11**	**5**	**-10**	**-6**	**-13**	**-13**	-7
Per cent	*-0.4*	*-1.4*	*-1.8*	*-1.7*	*0.5*	*-3.5*	*2.1*	*-0.9*	*2.4*	*6.8*	*-8.3*	*-4.2*	*-12.1*	*-22.9*	-12.2
Over last 12 months	**81**	**43**	**19**	**19**	**30**	**-10**	**40**	**4**	**63**	**4**	**-17**	**-28**	**-10**	**-9**	0
Per cent	*1.3*	*1.5*	*1.0*	*2.0*	*3.6*	*-3.7*	*7.1*	*11.3*	*14.9*	*4.7*	*-13.2*	*-16.4*	*-9.5*	*-16.9*	-0.6
Female	**MGSK**														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
1993	10,952	4,896	3,529	1,368	1,218	566	653	58	154	696	99	197	153	59	93
1994	10,939	4,901	3,490	1,414	1,300	598	703	53	179	733	109	216	117	43	73
1995	10,951	4,915	3,490	1,428	1,304	605	701	43	197	714	110	230	127	61	66
1996	10,882	4,849	3,446	1,408	1,314	555	760	42	218	697	119	229	97	44	53
1997	10,813	4,811	3,374	1,442	1,336	507	831	37	272	665	128	226	108	39	68
1998	10,842	4,802	3,392	1,407	1,299	457	844	28	279	658	118	208	110	38	72
3-month averages															
Jul-Sep 1997	**10,795**	**4,790**	**3,350**	**1,437**	**1,324**	**490**	**833**	**28**	**283**	**682**	**117**	**226**	**110**	**42**	66
Aug-Oct	10,819	4,807	3,371	1,433	1,324	492	832	30	280	680	116	221	109	43	65
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,822	4,808	3,383	1,420	1,312	490	824	29	280	645	117	221	110	44	67
Oct-Dec	10,831	4,807	3,364	1,445	1,333	497	841	30	280	668	117	222	110	44	66
Nov 97-Jan 98	10,853	4,831	3,374	1,455	1,339	496	843	33	283	682	118	221	117	46	74
Dec-Feb 98 (Win)	10,852	4,825	3,365	1,461	1,344	485	855	35	306	685	123	210	118	44	75
Jan-Mar 1998	10,830	4,802	3,369	1,429	1,317	470	846	37	296	669	120	203	112	43	72
Feb-Apr	10,814	4,780	3,366	1,416	1,310	467	844	32	292	661	122	205	107	39	65
Mar-May (Spr)	10,842	4,802	3,392	1,407	1,299	457	844	28	279	658	118	208	110	38	70
Apr-Jun	**10,848**	**4,807**	**3,400**	**1,402**	**1,290**	**449**	**842**	**27**	**284**	**645**	**122**	**207**	**112**	**35**	78
May-Jul	10,811	4,777	3,371	1,405	1,289	436	852	24	288	644	122	203	115	35	80
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,776	4,740	3,348	1,397	1,280	432	847	24	285	666	114	201	116	38	78
Jul-Sep	**10,788**	**4,751**	**3,346**	**1,404**	**1,285**	**436**	**848**	**24**	**290**	**664**	**120**	**200**	**118**	**38**	79
Changes															
Over last 3 months	**-60**	**-56**	**-54**	**2**	**-4**	**-12**	**6**	**-3**	**6**	**19**	**-1**	**-7**	**6**	**2**	1
Per cent	*-0.6*	*-1.2*	*-1.6*	*0.1*	*-0.3*	*-2.7*	*0.7*	*-9.8*	*2.0*	*3.0*	*-1.2*	*-3.5*	*5.4*	*6.5*	1.8
Over last 12 months	**-7**	**-39**	**-3**	**-33**	**-39**	**-54**	**15**	**-4**	**7**	**-18**	**3**	**-27**	**8**	**-4**	14
Per cent	*-0.1*	*-0.8*	*-0.1*	*-2.3*	*-2.9*	*-11.0*	*1.8*	*-15.8*	*2.4*	*-2.7*	*2.7*	*-11.8*	*7.3*	*-10.2*	20.7

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 609

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

Note: Due to a questionnaire routeing error only those aged 16-59 were asked their reasons for inactivity in 1992. Therefore 1992 figures are inaccurate. These figures were mistakenly included in this table in the May to July 1998 issues.

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY
Economic inactivity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)
	MGSI						MGWA	MGWD
ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE								
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,619	7,324	560	1,282	1,579	1,629	2,274	9,289
1993	16,842	7,486	614	1,263	1,573	1,700	2,336	9,352
1994	16,917	7,563	571	1,313	1,567	1,752	2,361	9,350
1995	17,025	7,668	593	1,274	1,569	1,801	2,430	9,355
1996	17,045	7,642	599	1,170	1,574	1,836	2,463	9,402
1997	17,053	7,656	597	1,161	1,496	1,886	2,516	9,396
1998	17,205	7,747	603	1,194	1,458	1,915	2,578	9,456
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 1997	**17,065**	**7,662**	**581**	**1,173**	**1,497**	**1,863**	**2,547**	**9,400**
Aug-Oct	17,089	7,674	581	1,187	1,487	1,868	2,552	9,410
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,098	7,677	569	1,175	1,488	1,874	2,571	9,418
Oct-Dec	17,116	7,677	566	1,173	1,478	1,891	2,570	9,437
Nov 97-Jan 98	17,145	7,715	574	1,179	1,485	1,901	2,575	9,450
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	17,148	7,707	574	1,184	1,477	1,907	2,564	9,453
Jan-Mar 1998	17,145	7,701	574	1,185	1,463	1,902	2,578	9,454
Feb-Apr	17,152	7,707	580	1,197	1,454	1,902	2,574	9,448
Mar-May (Spr)	17,205	7,747	603	1,194	1,458	1,915	2,578	9,456
Apr-Jun	**17,226**	**7,763**	**599**	**1,187**	**1,470**	**1,914**	**2,594**	**9,451**
May-Jul	17,176	7,720	589	1,166	1,461	1,913	2,591	9,449
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,113	7,647	572	1,140	1,467	1,885	2,582	9,459
Jul-Sep	**17,139**	**7,666**	**576**	**1,142**	**1,462**	**1,898**	**2,588**	**9,473**
Changes								
Over last 3 months	**-87**	**-98**	**-23**	**-46**	**-8**	**-16**	**-6**	**21**
Per cent	*-0.5*	*-1.3*	*-3.8*	*-3.8*	*-0.6*	*-0.8*	*-0.2*	*0.2*
Over last 12 months	**74**	**4**	**-5**	**-32**	**-35**	**35**	**41**	**73**
Per cent	*0.4*	*0.1*	*-0.8*	*-2.7*	*-2.3*	*1.9*	*1.6*	*0.8*
Male	MGSJ						MGWB	MGWE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	5,663	2,440	280	486	230	316	1,129	3,226
1993	5,890	2,590	317	472	257	355	1,189	3,304
1994	5,978	2,662	292	502	253	395	1,220	3,320
1995	6,074	2,753	304	492	276	411	1,271	3,325
1996	6,163	2,792	297	454	314	457	1,271	3,376
1997	6,240	2,845	315	447	302	491	1,290	3,400
1998	6,363	2,945	312	480	292	522	1,339	3,420
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 1997	**6,270**	**2,872**	**303**	**466**	**307**	**494**	**1,302**	**3,396**
Aug-Oct	6,269	2,868	300	470	297	494	1,306	3,397
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,277	2,870	296	474	293	495	1,313	3,403
Oct-Dec	6,286	2,870	293	476	285	500	1,317	3,410
Nov 97-Jan 98	6,292	2,884	293	482	285	500	1,325	3,413
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	6,297	2,882	289	488	281	504	1,319	3,419
Jan-Mar 1998	6,315	2,899	292	491	284	505	1,328	3,423
Feb-Apr	6,339	2,927	300	494	288	512	1,334	3,416
Mar-May (Spr)	6,363	2,945	312	480	292	522	1,339	3,420
Apr-Jun	**6,378**	**2,956**	**307**	**481**	**300**	**522**	**1,346**	**3,416**
May-Jul	6,365	2,942	299	463	298	529	1,354	3,416
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,336	2,906	294	447	303	515	1,347	3,428
Jul-Sep	**6,350**	**2,915**	**296**	**452**	**306**	**515**	**1,347**	**3,438**
Changes								
Over last 3 months	**-27**	**-42**	**-11**	**-30**	**6**	**-8**	**0**	**22**
Per cent	*-0.4*	*-1.4*	*-3.5*	*-6.2*	*2.0*	*-1.4*	*0.0*	*0.6*
Over last 12 months	**81**	**43**	**-7**	**-14**	**-1**	**21**	**44**	**42**
Per cent	*1.3*	*1.5*	*-2.3*	*-3.0*	*-0.4*	*4.3*	*3.4*	*1.2*
Female	MGSK						MGWC	MGWF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	10,956	4,884	280	796	1,349	1,313	1,145	6,063
1993	10,952	4,896	297	791	1,316	1,345	1,147	6,048
1994	10,939	4,901	279	811	1,314	1,357	1,141	6,030
1995	10,951	4,915	290	782	1,294	1,390	1,160	6,030
1996	10,882	4,849	302	717	1,260	1,380	1,192	6,026
1997	10,813	4,811	282	714	1,194	1,395	1,226	5,995
1998	10,842	4,802	291	714	1,166	1,393	1,239	6,036
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 1997	**10,795**	**4,790**	**278**	**708**	**1,189**	**1,370**	**1,245**	**6,005**
Aug-Oct	10,819	4,807	281	716	1,190	1,374	1,246	6,013
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,822	4,808	274	701	1,195	1,380	1,258	6,015
Oct-Dec	10,831	4,807	273	697	1,192	1,392	1,253	6,027
Nov 97-Jan 98	10,853	4,831	281	698	1,200	1,402	1,251	6,037
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	10,852	4,825	285	696	1,196	1,403	1,244	6,034
Jan-Mar 1998	10,830	4,802	282	694	1,179	1,397	1,250	6,031
Feb-Apr	10,814	4,780	280	703	1,167	1,390	1,240	6,032
Mar-May (Spr)	10,842	4,802	291	714	1,166	1,393	1,239	6,036
Apr-Jun	**10,848**	**4,807**	**292**	**706**	**1,170**	**1,391**	**1,247**	**6,036**
May-Jul	10,811	4,777	290	703	1,162	1,385	1,237	6,033
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,776	4,740	278	693	1,164	1,370	1,234	6,031
Jul-Sep	**10,788**	**4,751**	**280**	**690**	**1,156**	**1,383**	**1,241**	**6,035**
Changes								
Over last 3 months	**-60**	**-56**	**-12**	**-16**	**-14**	**-8**	**-6**	**-1**
Per cent	*-0.6*	*-1.2*	*-4.1*	*-2.2*	*-1.2*	*-0.6*	*-0.5*	*0.0*
Over last 12 months	**-7**	**-39**	**2**	**-18**	**-33**	**13**	**-4**	**30**
Per cent	*-0.1*	*-0.8*	*0.8*	*-2.5*	*-2.8*	*1.0*	*-0.3*	*0.5*

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

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)
ECONOMIC INACTIVITY RATES (%)*								
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	36.7	20.8	40.6	21.8	17.4	14.2	31.0	91.6
1993	37.1	21.3	46.3	22.2	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1
1994	37.2	21.4	43.9	23.9	16.9	14.9	31.5	92.1
1995	37.4	21.7	44.0	24.1	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.0
1996	37.3	21.5	42.0	23.1	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3
1997	37.2	21.5	40.7	23.5	16.3	15.6	31.6	91.9
1998	37.4	21.6	41.3	24.4	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 1997	**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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	37.1	21.3	39.3	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.1	92.2
Jul-Sep	**37.2**	**21.4**	**39.6**	**23.4**	**16.3**	**15.5**	**31.2**	**92.3**
Changes								
Over last 3 months	**-0.2**	**-0.3**	**-1.4**	**-0.9**	**0.0**	**-0.2**	**-0.3**	**0.1**
Over last 12 months	**0.0**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.5**	**-0.1**	**0.2**	**-0.4**	**0.4**
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25.8	13.3	39.5	16.2	5.0	5.5	26.1	91.1
1993	26.8	14.1	46.6	16.3	5.5	6.1	27.3	92.5
1994	27.1	14.4	43.7	17.9	5.4	6.7	27.7	92.4
1995	27.4	14.9	43.8	18.2	5.9	6.9	28.5	91.8
1996	27.7	15.0	40.6	17.5	6.7	7.6	28.2	92.4
1997	27.9	15.2	41.9	17.7	6.5	8.1	27.8	92.4
1998	28.4	15.7	41.8	19.1	6.3	8.5	28.1	92.4
3-month averages								
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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.2	15.5	39.4	17.9	6.6	8.4	28.0	92.5
Jul-Sep	**28.3**	**15.5**	**39.7**	**18.1**	**6.7**	**8.4**	**28.0**	**92.7**
Changes								
Over last 3 months	**-0.2**	**-0.2**	**-1.3**	**-1.2**	**0.2**	**-0.1**	**-0.2**	**0.5**
Over last 12 months	**0.2**	**0.2**	**-0.4**	**-0.5**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.6**
Female								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	46.8	29.1	41.7	27.7	30.1	23.0	38.2	91.9
1993	46.8	29.1	46.1	28.4	29.0	23.2	37.8	91.8
1994	46.7	29.1	44.1	30.3	28.8	23.1	36.8	91.9
1995	46.7	29.1	44.1	30.4	28.4	23.4	36.8	92.1
1996	46.3	28.6	43.4	29.0	27.7	22.9	37.1	92.2
1997	45.9	28.3	39.4	29.6	26.4	23.1	36.7	91.7
1998	45.9	28.1	40.8	29.9	26.2	23.0	35.8	92.2
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 1997	**45.8**	**28.1**	**39.2**	**29.4**	**26.5**	**22.7**	**36.8**	**91.8**
Aug-Oct	45.9	28.2	39.4	29.8	26.5	22.7	36.7	91.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45.9	28.2	38.2	29.3	26.7	22.8	37.0	91.9
Oct-Dec	45.9	28.2	38.4	29.1	26.6	23.0	36.7	92.1
Nov 97-Jan 98	46.0	28.3	39.3	29.2	26.8	23.1	36.5	92.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	46.0	28.3	39.8	29.2	26.8	23.2	36.3	92.2
Jan-Mar 1998	45.9	28.1	39.5	29.1	26.4	23.0	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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45.6	27.8	39.1	29.1	26.3	22.6	35.4	92.1
Jul-Sep	**45.6**	**27.8**	**39.5**	**28.9**	**26.2**	**22.7**	**35.5**	**92.1**
Changes								
Over last 3 months	**-0.3**	**-0.3**	**-1.5**	**-0.7**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**	**-0.4**	**0.0**
Over last 12 months	**-0.1**	**-0.3**	**0.2**	**-0.5**	**-0.3**	**0.1**	**-1.2**	**0.3**

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

*Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

E.1, E.3, E.21 AVERAGE EARNINGS INDEX AND UNIT WAGE COST TABLES

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

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

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

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

		Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (4)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Nether-lands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages															
1993		*	114.0	110.7	110.6	111.1	120.4	147.0	117.0	120.0	104.7	111.8	124.4	113.9	108.0
1994		*	117.0	112.5	113.2	113.4	123.9	166.0	118.4	124.0	106.9	114.0	130.1	118.6	111.0
1995		*	118.0	114.1	117.6	116.1	128.0	188.0	123.1	127.8	110.4	115.3	136.4	124.9	114.0
1996		*	120.0	117.7	122.1	119.0	134.7	204.0	126.4	130.1	113.1	117.5	143.6	133.1	118.0
1997		*	**123.0**	**118.7**	**126.8**	**121.9**	..	**222.0**	..	**134.8**	**116.4**	**120.8**	**149.4**	**139.1**	**122.0**
Quarterly averages															
1996	Q1	*	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
	Q2	*	120.0	116.9	121.4	118.1	134.7	202.0	124.3	129.3	113.3	117.1	143.0	135.1	118.0
	Q3	*	121.0	118.4	122.7	119.3	134.9	206.0	123.6	130.9	113.8	117.8	144.4	133.0	118.0
	Q4	*	121.0	120.0	123.7	119.8	135.2	210.0	126.4	131.6	113.6	118.6	145.9	134.8	120.0
1997	Q1	*	121.0	119.2	124.8	120.6	135.2	219.0	126.4	133.9	117.6	119.5	147.2	137.2	120.0
	Q2	*	122.0	118.9	126.4	121.3	136.7	221.0	127.3	134.2	116.3	120.3	149.0	139.9	121.0
	Q3	*	123.0	117.1	127.6	122.6	137.0	223.0	129.0	135.4	116.8	121.4	149.7	138.6	122.0
	Q4	*	124.0	119.8	128.6	123.2	..	226.0	..	136.0	115.4	121.9	151.5	140.7	123.0
1998	Q1	*	124.0	121.4	130.1	123.7	..	..	..	136.6	117.4	122.8	152.3	140.9	124.0
	Q2	*	**125.0**	**122.3**	..	**124.2**	..	..	..	..	**116.1**	**123.6**	..	**143.9**	**124.0**
Monthly															
1996	May	*	..	116.8	124.3	..	..	..	..	129.2	112.7	116.7	..	136.1	117.0
	Jun	*	120.0	118.7	..	..	..	..	124.0	129.5	114.2	116.8	..	134.7	118.0
	Jul	*	..	117.2	..	119.3	134.9	..	..	130.9	112.6	117.4	..	134.3	118.0
	Aug	*	..	118.5	122.3	..	..	..	..	130.9	114.7	117.4	..	131.6	118.0
	Sep	*	121.0	119.5	..	..	..	..	124.0	130.9	114.0	117.4	..	133.2	119.0
	Oct	*	..	119.3	..	119.8	135.2	..	..	131.4	114.2	118.1	..	132.5	118.0
	Nov	*	..	120.5	122.7	..	..	..	..	131.5	113.6	118.2	..	134.6	119.0
	Dec	*	121.0	120.1	..	..	..	..	126.0	131.8	112.7	118.2	..	137.2	121.0
1997	Jan	*	..	118.7	..	120.6	135.2	..	..	133.8	121.6	119.2	..	135.8	120.0
	Feb	*	..	119.7	124.8	..	..	..	..	133.8	116.1	119.5	..	136.4	120.0
	Mar	*	121.0	119.2	..	..	..	..	126.4	134.0	115.8	119.5	..	139.5	121.0
	Apr	*	..	118.6	..	121.3	136.7	..	..	134.1	115.8	120.0	..	138.4	121.0
	May	*	..	120.2	126.4	..	..	..	..	134.1	116.0	120.1	..	141.8	121.0
	Jun	*	122.0	118.0	..	..	..	..	127.3	134.3	117.2	120.5	..	139.5	121.0
	Jul	*	..	117.1	..	122.6	137.0	..	..	135.4	116.8	121.4	..	138.9	121.0
	Aug	*	..	117.5	127.6	..	..	..	..	135.4	117.8	121.3	..	138.0	121.0
	Sep	*	123.0	116.5	..	..	..	..	129.0	135.4	115.9	121.3	..	138.8	122.0
	Oct	*	..	118.5	..	123.2	..	..	..	135.9	115.9	121.9	..	138.9	123.0
	Nov	*	..	119.3	128.6	..	..	..	..	136.0	115.9	121.9	..	140.6	123.0
	Dec	*	124.0	121.6	..	..	..	..	..	136.0	114.5	121.9	..	142.5	124.0
1998	Jan	*	..	121.6	..	123.7	..	..	..	136.0	120.3	122.6	..	141.9	124.0
	Feb	*	..	120.8	130.1	..	..	..	..	136.1	116.3	122.8	..	140.3	124.0
	Mar	*	124.0	121.9	..	..	..	..	..	137.8	115.6	122.9	..	140.6	124.0
	Apr	*	..	122.3	..	124.2	..	..	..	138.2	115.5	123.5	..	143.0	124.0
	May	*	..	121.5	..	..	..	..	..	138.1	115.9	123.6	..	144.9	124.0
	Jun	*	125.0	123.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	116.9	123.6	..	143.9	124.0
	Jul	*	..	123.3	..	125.1	..	..	..	..	114.1	125.3	..	..	123.0
	Aug	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**111.1**	**125.3**	..	..	**124.0**
Increases on a year earlier															
Annual averages															
1994		*	3	2	2	2	3	13	1	3	2	2	5	4	3
1995		*	1	1	4	2	3	13	4	3	3	1	5	5	3
1996		*	2	3	4	2	5	9	3	2	2	2	5	7	4
1997		*	**3**	**1**	..	**2**	..	**9**	..	**4**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**3**
Quarterly averages															
1996	Q1	*	2	2	4	2	7	11	3	2	2	2	5	7	3
	Q2	*	2	3	2	2	7	9	4	2	2	2	6	9	4
	Q3	*	3	4	4	3	4	8	3	2	5	2	5	6	3
	Q4	*	3	4	5	3	3	7	3	2	2	3	5	5	4
1997	Q1	*	1	3	4	3	1	11	3	4	5	3	5	6	3
	Q2	*	2	2	4	3	1	9	2	4	3	3	4	4	3
	Q3	*	2	-1	4	3	2	8	..	3	3	3	4	4	3
	Q4	*	2	0	4	3	..	8	..	3	2	3	4	4	3
1998	Q1	*	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	2	0	3	3	3	3
	Q2	*	..	**3**	..	**2**	..	..	..	..	**0**	**3**	..	..	**2**
Monthly															
1996	May	*	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	11	4
	Jun	*	2	5	..	..	..	..	4	2	-2	1	..	8	4
	Jul	*	..	4	..	3	4	..	..	2	6	2	..	6	4
	Aug	*	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	2	8	2	..	6	4
	Sep	*	3	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	2	..	5	3
	Oct	*	..	4	..	3	3	..	..	2	3	2	..	4	3
	Nov	*	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	6	3
	Dec	*	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	6	4
1997	Jan	*	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	4	10	3	..	5	3
	Feb	*	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	5	3
	Mar	*	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	3	..	7	4
	Apr	*	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	4	3	3	..	3	3
	May	*	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	4	3
	Jun	*	2	-1	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	3	..	4	3
	Jul	*	..	0	..	3	2	..	..	3	4	3	..	3	3
	Aug	*	..	-1	4	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	5	3
	Sep	*	2	-3	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	4	3
	Oct	*	..	-1	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	5	4
	Nov	*	..	-1	5	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	4	3
	Dec	*	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	4	2
1998	Jan	*	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	2	-1	3	..	4	3
	Feb	*	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	3	..	3	3
	Mar	*	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	1	2
	Apr	*	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	3	2
	May	*	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	3	..	..	2
	Jun	*	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	3	..	..	2
	Jul	*	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	-2	3	..	..	2
	Aug	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**3**	..	..	**2**

Source: OECD - Main Economic Indicators. Employment and Earnings Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792442.

Notes:
1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).
2 Seasonally adjusted.
3 Males only.
4 Hourly wage rates.
5 Monthly earnings.
6 Including mining.
7 Including mining and transport.
8 Hourly earnings.
9 All industries.
10 Production workers.

* The publication of the Average Earnings Index has been suspended pending the investigations detailed in the News Release (ONS (98) 360) issued on November 2 1998. Contact ONS Press Office on 0171 533 5725 for further details.

Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes

Thousands

ENGLAND AND WALES		Modern Apprenticeships[f]			National Traineeships[g]			Other training			Work-based training for young people		
Period ending		England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-91[a]		.	.	.	.	.	.	193.2	16.4	209.5	193.2	16.4	209.5
1991-92[a]		.	.	.	.	.	.	233.2	16.5	249.6	233.2	16.5	249.6
1992-93[b]		.	.	.	.	.	.	231.8	15.1	246.9	231.8	15.1	246.9
1993-94[c]		.	.	.	.	.	.	234.1	16.1	250.2	234.1	16.1	250.2
1994-95[c]		.	.	.	.	.	.	224.2	15.3	239.5	224.2	15.3	239.5
1995-96[c]		24.8	3.0	27.8	.	.	.	211.0	13.2	224.2	235.8	16.2	252.0
1996-97[c]		75.8	6.1	81.9	.	.	.	189.1	14.8	203.9	264.9	20.9	285.8
1997-98[c]		109.6	8.2	117.8	.	.	.	149.7	13.4	163.1	260.2	21.6	281.8
1996-97	28 Apr	27.2	3.4	30.6	.	.	.	201.1	12.8	213.8	228.3	16.1	244.4
	26 May	29.0	3.5	32.6	.	.	.	198.1	12.9	211.0	227.2	16.4	243.5
	23 Jun	31.1	4.0	35.0	.	.	.	198.0	12.8	210.8	229.1	16.7	245.8
	21 Jul	35.1	3.8	38.9	.	.	.	208.0	13.1	221.1	243.1	16.9	260.0
	18 Aug	39.1	4.0	43.1	.	.	.	209.6	13.6	223.2	248.7	17.6	266.3
	15 Sep	47.4	4.7	52.1	.	.	.	211.0	13.9	224.9	258.4	18.6	277.0
	13 Oct	53.7	5.3	59.0	.	.	.	212.4	14.4	226.8	266.1	19.7	285.8
	10 Nov	58.8	5.5	64.3	.	.	.	211.8	14.9	226.6	270.6	20.4	290.9
	08 Dec	63.3	5.8	69.1	.	.	.	210.5	15.2	225.7	273.9	21.0	294.9
	05 Jan	65.0	5.7	70.7	.	.	.	205.0	15.1	220.1	270.0	20.9	290.9
	02 Feb	68.4	6.1	74.5	.	.	.	203.3	15.1	218.3	271.7	21.2	292.8
	02 Mar	72.6	6.1	78.8	.	.	.	197.9	14.9	212.9	270.6	21.1	291.7
	30 Mar	75.8	6.1	81.9	.	.	.	189.1	14.8	203.9	264.9	20.9	285.8
1997-98	04 May	79.5	6.2	85.7	.	.	.	180.1	13.3	193.5	259.6	19.5	279.1
	01 Jun	80.6	6.3	87.0	.	.	.	175.9	13.2	189.0	256.5	19.5	275.9
	29 Jun	82.8	6.4	89.1	.	.	.	177.9	13.6	191.5	260.7	20.0	280.6
	03 Aug	87.6	6.6	94.2	.	.	.	182.0	14.1	196.1	269.5	20.7	290.2
	31 Aug	91.3	6.7	98.1	.	.	.	179.6	13.6	193.2	270.9	20.3	291.2
	28 Sep	101.0	7.5	108.5	0.0	..	0.0	181.0	14.0	195.0	282.0	21.5	303.5
	02 Nov	105.4	8.0	113.4	0.1	..	0.1	175.2	14.0	189.2	280.7	22.0	302.6
	30 Nov	106.4	8.2	114.6	0.1	..	0.1	174.3	14.2	188.5	280.8	22.4	303.1
	28 Dec	106.8	8.3	115.1	0.1	..	0.1	169.0	13.8	182.8	275.9	22.2	297.9
	01 Feb	107.8	8.5	116.3	0.3	..	0.3	164.3	13.3	177.6	272.4	21.8	294.4
	01 Mar	108.4	8.5	116.9	0.7	..	0.7	156.8	12.9	169.7	265.9	21.4	287.6
	29 Mar	109.5	8.2	117.7	0.8	..	0.8	149.7	13.4	163.1	260.0	21.6	281.8
1998-99	03 May	109.1	8.0	117.1	2.1	0.2	2.3	142.6	11.3	153.9	253.8	19.6	273.3
	31 May	108.9	8.2	117.1	3.0	0.4	3.3	136.6	11.2	147.7	248.4	19.8	268.2
	28 Jun	108.1	8.2	116.4	3.8	0.5	4.3	129.5	10.8	140.3	241.5	19.6	261.1
	02 Aug	**110.1**	**8.2**	**118.4**	**8.0**	**1.0**	**8.9**	**135.9**	**11.1**	**147.0**	**254.0**	**20.3**	**274.3**

ENGLAND AND WALES		Pre-vocational training[h]			Occupational training[i]			Employed training[j]			Work-based training for adults		
Period ending		England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-91[a]		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	114.7	10.3	124.9
1991-92[a]		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	127.7	11.5	139.2
1992-93[b]		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	133.4	11.8	145.2
1993-94[c]		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	124.4	8.7	133.1
1994-95[c]		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	94.9	8.6	103.4
1995-96[c]		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68.2	4.7	72.8
1996-97[c]		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53.4	3.8	57.1
1997-98[c]		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42.1	1.7	43.8
1996-97	28 Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61.7	4.3	65.9
	26 May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61.4	4.1	65.5
	23 Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.4	4.0	64.4
	21 Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58.3	3.5	61.8
	18 Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56.0	3.4	59.4
	15 Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55.5	3.4	59.0
	13 Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57.6	3.8	61.3
	10 Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58.4	3.9	62.3
	08 Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58.8	3.9	62.7
	05-Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.7	3.6	56.3
	02 Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56.6	3.8	60.4
	02 Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57.6	4.0	61.6
	30 Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53.4	3.8	57.1
1997-98	04 May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49.4	3.3	52.7
	01 Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.6	3.0	51.6
	29 Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49.5	2.7	52.2
	03 Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.2	2.4	49.6
	31 Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46.4	2.2	48.7
	28 Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.3	2.7	51.0
	02 Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.7	2.5	51.2
	30 Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.1	2.5	50.6
	28 Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43.2	2.0	45.2
	01 Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.7	1.9	46.7
	01 Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45.2	2.0	47.1
	29 Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42.1	1.7	43.8
1998-99	03 May	7.9	0.1	8.0	25.9	1.2	27.1	2.5	0.1	2.6	36.2	1.4	37.6
	31 May	8.2	0.1	8.3	24.2	1.1	25.3	2.1	0.1	2.2	34.6	1.4	35.9
	28 Jun	8.7	0.2	8.9	22.8	0.9	23.8	2.2	0.1	2.4	33.8	1.2	35.0
	02 Aug	**9.1**	**0.2**	**9.3**	**20.2**	**0.9**	**21.0**	**2.3**	**0.1**	**2.4**	**31.6**	**1.2**	**32.8**

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

Source: TEC management information, the Welsh Office

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

Thousands

ENGLAND AND WALES		Modern Apprenticeships[f]			National Traineeships[g]			Other training			Work-based training for young people[h]		
Period ending		England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-91[a]		.	.	.	.	.	.	225.9	18.2	244.1	225.9	18.2	244.1
1991-92[a]		.	.	.	.	.	.	227.4	17.9	245.3	227.4	17.9	245.3
1992-93[b]		.	.	.	.	.	.	236.4	15.3	251.7	236.4	15.3	251.7
1993-94[c]		.	.	.	.	.	.	238.7	17.6	256.3	238.7	17.6	256.3
1994-95[c]		.	.	.	.	.	.	251.8	16.7	268.5	251.8	16.7	268.5
1995-96[c]		25.8	2.6	28.4	.	.	.	250.7	17.4	268.1	259.8	20.0	279.9
1996-97[d]		70.1	5.3	75.4	.	.	.	235.4	21.5	256.9	285.1	24.6	309.7
1997-98[e]		82.5	4.4	86.9	.	.	.	181.2	17.7	199.0	251.5	21.6	273.1
1996-97	28 Apr	2.9	0.3	3.2	.	.	.	15.0	3.3	18.4	16.7	2.4	19.1
	26 May	2.5	0.3	2.7	.	.	.	11.9	1.1	13.1	13.5	1.3	14.7
	23 Jun	2.8	0.2	3.0	.	.	.	16.7	1.2	17.9	17.8	1.4	19.1
	21 Jul	4.9	0.4	5.3	.	.	.	33.7	1.7	35.4	37.1	2.0	39.1
	18 Aug	5.1	0.4	5.5	.	.	.	22.5	1.7	24.3	26.2	2.0	28.2
	15 Sep	9.8	1.0	10.7	.	.	.	28.7	2.2	30.9	36.3	3.1	39.3
	13 Oct	8.1	0.8	9.0	.	.	.	24.5	2.1	26.7	30.9	2.8	33.8
	10 Nov	6.8	0.6	7.3	.	.	.	17.9	1.8	19.6	23.0	2.3	25.2
	08 Dec	6.4	0.4	6.7	.	.	.	15.6	1.6	17.2	20.2	1.9	22.1
	05 Jan	3.0	0.2	3.3	.	.	.	7.1	0.7	7.8	9.3	0.9	10.2
	02 Feb	5.5	0.3	5.8	.	.	.	15.2	1.2	16.4	19.2	1.5	20.7
	02 Mar	6.3	0.3	6.6	.	.	.	13.1	1.2	14.3	17.5	1.4	18.9
	30 Mar	5.9	0.3	6.2	.	.	.	13.4	1.5	14.9	17.5	1.7	19.2
1997-98	04 May	6.4	0.2	6.7	.	.	.	13.6	1.4	14.9	18.9	1.6	20.4
	01 Jun	3.8	0.2	4.0	.	.	.	10.1	1.1	11.2	13.2	1.3	14.4
	29 Jun	5.2	0.2	5.4	.	.	.	18.5	1.7	20.2	22.8	2.0	24.7
	03 Aug	9.2	0.4	9.6	.	.	.	29.6	2.4	32.0	37.5	2.8	40.3
	31 Aug	7.3	0.3	7.6	.	.	.	16.5	1.2	17.7	22.9	1.5	24.4
	28 Sep	14.6	1.1	15.7	0.0	..	0.0	25.6	2.4	28.0	38.5	3.4	42.0
	02 Nov	9.6	0.6	10.2	0.0	..	0.0	18.1	1.9	20.0	26.4	2.4	28.8
	30 Nov	6.2	0.4	6.6	0.0	..	0.0	12.5	1.5	14.1	17.8	1.9	19.7
	28 Dec	3.8	0.3	4.1	0.1	..	0.1	7.1	0.8	8.0	10.4	1.1	11.4
	01 Feb	5.5	0.3	5.8	0.1	..	0.1	10.7	1.2	11.9	15.3	1.4	16.6
	01 Mar	5.0	0.2	5.2	0.4	..	0.4	9.5	1.1	10.7	13.9	1.3	15.2
	29 Mar	5.9	0.2	6.1	0.2	..	0.2	9.4	0.9	10.3	13.9	1.1	14.9
1998-99	03 May	4.4	0.3	4.7	1.3	0.2	1.6	6.6	1.0	7.6	11.1	1.2	12.2
	31 May	3.5	0.2	3.7	1.0	0.2	1.1	4.5	0.7	5.2	7.9	1.0	8.9
	28 Jun	3.7	0.3	3.9	1.0	0.2	1.2	4.6	0.7	5.3	8.4	1.1	9.5
	02 Aug	**7.6**	**0.3**	**7.9**	**4.7**	**0.5**	**5.1**	**22.7**	**1.5**	**24.3**	**34.0**	**2.2**	**36.2**

ENGLAND AND WALES		Pre-vocational training[i]			Occupational training[j]			Employed training[k]			Work-based training for adults		
Period ending		England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-91[a]		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	280.2	24.4	304.6
1991-92[a]		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	253.2	24.0	277.2
1992-93[b]		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	291.2	27.2	318.4
1993-94[c]		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	290.7	19.1	309.8
1994-95[c]		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	269.8	19.3	289.1
1995-96[c]		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212.4	12.1	224.4
1996-97[d]		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216.3	12.5	228.6
1997-98[e]		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182.8	9.0	191.9
1996-97	28 Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.4	0.9	19.3
	26 May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.2	1.0	18.1
	23 Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.2	0.9	17.1
	21 Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.1	0.9	18.0
	18 Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.4	0.9	16.3
	15 Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.2	1.0	17.2
	13 Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.8	1.5	21.3
	10 Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.3	1.1	19.4
	08 Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.6	1.1	18.7
	05 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.1	0.4	7.5
	02 Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.9	1.1	19.0
	02 Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.7	1.2	19.9
	30 Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.5	0.6	17.1
1997-98	04 May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.3	1.1	19.4
	01 Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.1	0.7	14.8
	29 Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.2	0.8	17.0
	03 Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.4	0.9	19.3
	31 Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.7	0.6	14.4
	28 Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.6	1.2	18.9
	02 Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.7	0.9	20.6
	30 Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.9	0.8	15.7
	28 Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.7	0.2	9.0
	01 Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.9	0.7	15.6
	01 Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.3	0.6	15.0
	29 Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.9	0.5	12.4
1998-99	03 May	2.0	0.0	2.1	4.5	0.1	4.6	1.2	0.1	1.3	7.8	0.3	8.0
	31 May	2.1	0.1	2.2	3.9	0.1	4.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	7.0	0.3	7.3
	28 Jun	2.2	0.1	2.3	4.5	0.2	4.7	1.1	0.1	1.2	7.9	0.4	8.3
	02 Aug	**2.7**	**0.1**	**2.8**	**4.8**	**0.1**	**4.9**	**1.1**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**8.6**	**0.3**	**8.9**

Source: TEC management information, the Welsh Office

. Not applicable
.. Not available

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

F.3 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING
Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers

ENGLAND AND WALES		ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who were:				COMPLETERS Percentage of survey respondents 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)	33	36	53	49	37	40	48
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	31	36	55	55	35	41	51
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	35	41	52	60	38	44	48
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	36	43	48	61	40	47	45
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	38	42	48	66	40	45	46
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	39	44	47	70	41	46	45
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	45	49	42	71	46	51	41
1996 Feb	(Aug 95)	39	45	46	69	42	47	45
Mar	(Sep 95)	39	45	46	68	41	47	45
Apr	(Oct 95)	41	45	48	67	44	47	45
May	(Nov 95)	41	44	48	67	43	46	47
Jun	(Dec 95)	41	44	47	73	43	46	46
Jul	(Jan 96)	38	42	49	67	41	45	47
Aug	(Feb 96)	40	44	48	70	42	45	47
Sep	(Mar 96)	39	44	46	72	40	45	45
Oct	(Apr 96)	43	48	43	68	44	49	42
Nov	(May 96)	42	47	44	71	44	48	44
Dec	(Jun 96)	40	47	44	72	41	49	43
Jan	(Jul 96)	43	49	42	70	45	51	41
Feb	(Aug 96)	45	51	40	71	47	53	38
Mar	(Sep 96)	45	50	41	70	46	52	40
Apr	(Oct 96)	48	51	40	71	50	53	39
May	(Nov 96)	47	50	43	72	49	52	41
Jun	(Dec 96)	46	49	42	74	48	51	41
Jul	(Jan 97)	46	50	43	70	49	52	40
Aug	(Feb 97)	47	50	43	72	48	52	41
Sep	(Mar 97)	45	51	41	75	46	51	41
Oct	(Apr 97)	47	51	41	70	49	53	40
Nov	(May 97)	47	51	42	74	49	53	40
Dec	(Jun 97)	45	51	42	74	47	54	39
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	43	49	44	74	45	51	43
Feb	(Aug 97)	44	49	44	72	46	51	42
Mar	(Sep 97)	44	50	43	69	46	52	42
Apr	(Oct 97)	44	47	47	69	46	49	45
May	(Nov 97)	44	47	47	70	45	48	46
Jun	(Dec 97)	42	46	47	74	45	48	45
Jul	**(Jan 98)**	**41**	**44**	**49**	**71**	**43**	**46**	**48**
Current and previous year to date								
Aug 96 to July 97	**(Feb 96 to Jan 97)**	**43**	**48**	**43**	**71**	**45**	**50**	**42**
Aug 97 to July 98	**(Feb 97 to Jan 98)**	**45**	**49**	**44**	**72**	**46**	**51**	**42**

Source: WBTA follow-up survey

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

F.4 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING
Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers

ENGLAND AND WALES		ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who:			COMPLETERS Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving#	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification
July 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	47	29	29	55	44	44
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	51	34	28	56	48	41
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	55	39	33	60	53	47
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	58	41	35	64	57	51
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	61	45	39	64	58	52
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	63	48	41	66	60	54
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	59	44	38	61	55	49
1996 Feb	(Aug 95)	64	48	42	67	60	54
Mar	(Sep 95)	66	50	44	71	64	58
Apr	(Oct 95)	60	43	38	64	56	51
May	(Nov 95)	56	40	34	58	52	46
Jun	(Dec 95)	59	44	39	61	55	49
Jul	(Jan 96)	62	44	38	66	59	53
Aug	(Feb 96)	59	43	38	63	55	50
Sep	(Mar 96)	59	45	39	62	56	50
Oct	(Apr 96)	59	43	37	61	54	49
Nov	(May 96)	59	44	38	61	54	48
Dec	(Jun 96)	61	46	40	64	58	52
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	61	45	39	64	57	52
Feb	(Aug 96)	58	43	38	60	54	49
Mar	(Sep 96)	59	44	38	62	55	50
Apr	(Oct 96)	55	41	36	57	52	46
May	(Nov 96)	56	40	35	57	50	44
Jun	(Dec 96)	57	43	37	59	52	47
Jul	(Jan 97)	60	44	39	63	56	51
Aug	(Feb 97)	59	44	38	61	55	49
Sep	(Mar 97)	59	46	40	62	55	50
Oct	(Apr 97)	58	42	36	61	54	48
Nov	(May 97)	59	45	39	62	55	49
Dec	(Jun 97)	60	46	40	63	56	50
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	61	47	40	64	58	51
Feb	(Aug 97)	58	44	37	61	54	48
Mar	(Sep 97)	58	42	36	61	54	47
Apr	(Oct 97)	56	41	34	58	52	45
May	(Nov 97)	55	41	35	57	51	45
Jun	(Dec 97)	56	42	36	58	51	45
Jul	**(Jan 98)**	**61**	**46**	**39**	**64**	**57**	**50**
Current and previous year to date							
Aug 96 to Jul 97	**(Feb 96 to Jan 97)**	**59**	**44**	**38**	**61**	**55**	**49**
Aug 97 to Jul 98	**(Feb 97 to Jan 98)**	**58**	**44**	**38**	**61**	**54**	**48**

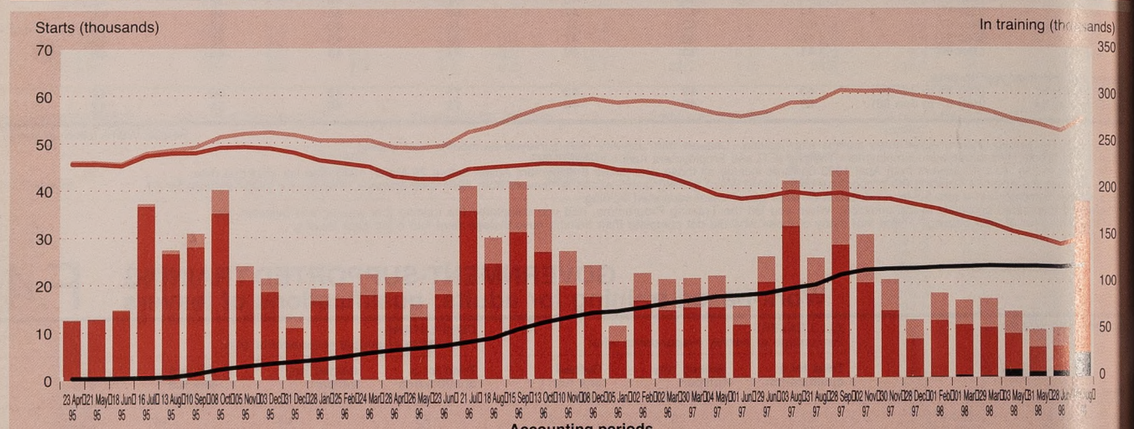
Source: WBTA follow-up survey

* Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.
# Training for Work (TfW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993.
The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29 March 1993, and left after that date.
This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. Figures for 1990-1993 are for ET.

Trends in Other Training qualifications; England and Wales

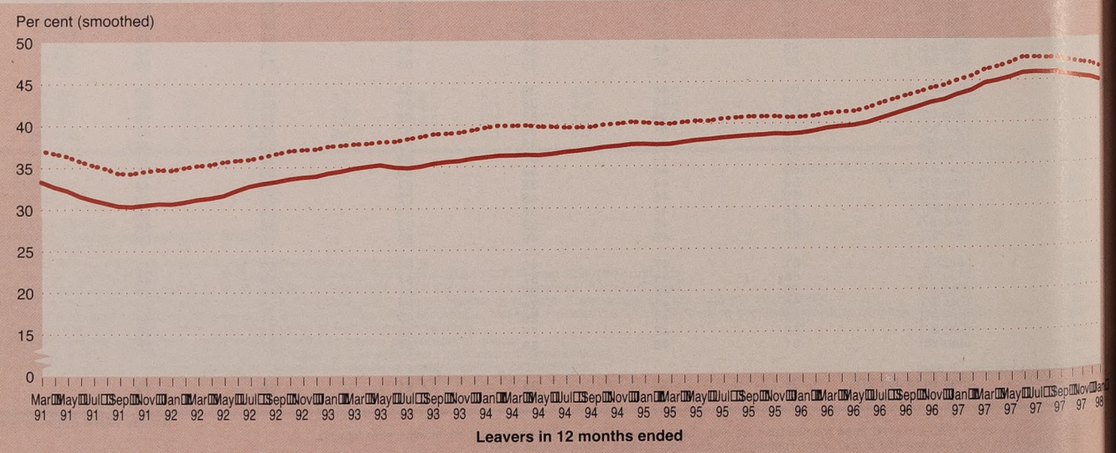
Source: OT follow-up survey

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
Other training: destination of leavers
F.5

ENGLAND AND WALES

Month of survey*	Month of leaving	ALL LEAVERS: In a job	ALL LEAVERS: In a positive outcome#	ALL LEAVERS: Unemployed	ALL LEAVERS: Completers+	COMPLETERS: In a job	COMPLETERS: In a positive outcome#	COMPLETERS: 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	79	15	56	79	86	9
Oct	(Apr 96)	65	77	16	49	77	85	10
Nov	(May 96)	65	77	17	48	77	85	11
Dec	(Jun 96)	68	80	15	60	79	87	9
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	63	78	16	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	77	17	52	79	86	10
Aug	(Feb 97)	69	79	16	56	81	88	8
Sep	(Mar 97)	71	82	13	61	81	88	8
Oct	(Apr 97)	65	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	77	16	48	75	85	10
May	(Nov 97)	66	76	16	48	78	84	9
Jun	(Dec 97)	68	77	15	53	80	86	8
Jul	**(Jan 98)**	**64**	**75**	**17**	**48**	**77**	**84**	**11**
Current and previous year to date								
Aug 96 to Jul 97	**(Feb 96 to Jan 97)**	**65**	**78**	**16**	**54**	**76**	**86**	**9**
Aug 97 to Jul 98	**(Feb 97 to Jan 98)**	**66**	**79**	**14**	**55**	**76**	**87**	**8**

Source: OT follow-up survey

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".

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

ENGLAND AND WALES

Month of survey*	Month of leaving	ALL LEAVERS: Tried for a qualification	ALL LEAVERS: Gained any full/part qualification	ALL LEAVERS: Gained any full qualification	ALL LEAVERS: Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above	COMPLETERS: Tried for a qualification	COMPLETERS: Gained any full/part qualification	COMPLETERS: Gained any full qualification	COMPLETERS: 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 Oct 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	50
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)	70	57	49	40	76	72	66	55
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	66	54	46	36	74	71	65	52
Feb	(Aug 97)	68	55	47	40	77	73	66	58
Mar	(Sep 97)	65	52	44	37	74	72	65	56
Apr	(Oct 97)	63	47	39	32	71	68	62	52
May	(Nov 97)	61	46	38	32	70	67	61	53
Jun	(Dec 97)	63	50	42	36	71	69	63	56
Jul	**(Jan 98)**	**63**	**49**	**44**	**37**	**71**	**68**	**63**	**55**
Current and previous to date									
Aug 96 to Jul 97	**(Feb 96 to Jan 97)**	**65**	**51**	**43**	**35**	**73**	**69**	**63**	**53**
Aug 97 to Jul 98	**(Feb 97 to Jan 98)**	**66**	**53**	**45**	**37**	**74**	**71**	**65**	**55**

Source: OT follow-up survey

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.

G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS
UK vacancies at Jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1994)	158.0			211.4		208.1		160.6	
1995) Annual	182.1			223.3		222.4		171.2	
1996) averages	226.1			222.7		216.7		152.6	
1997)	283.6			227.0		226.3		138.8	
1996 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	-5.9
Aug	290.1	4.9	4.1	218.8	-5.3	214.1	-6.4	124.0	-5.9
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	-4.3
Dec	281.9	-2.7	-4.7	213.2	-5.0	222.3	1.7	114.8	-2.8
1998 Jan	273.7	-8.2	-10.5	198.5	-9.9	215.1	-2.3	121.9	-3.5
Feb	282.2	8.5	-0.8	222.4	1.9	215.6	-5.7	116.8	-3.4
Mar	284.2	2.0	0.8	224.3	3.7	218.9	-1.1	120.6	-2.9
Apr	286.9	2.7	4.4	221.5	7.7	217.5	0.8	117.5	-3.5
May	295.9	9.0	4.6	209.4	-4.3	201.9	-4.6	109.1	-3.6
Jun	297.6	1.7	4.5	222.9	-0.5	218.5	-0.1	112.9	-3.8
Jul	298.4	0.8	3.8	217.8	-1.2	215.1	-0.8	110.4	-3.4
Aug	297.5	-0.9	0.5	217.6	2.7	217.5	5.2	112.8	-2.2
Sep R	301.6	4.1	1.3	223.0	0.0	218.8	0.1	117.4	-1.5
Oct P	**311.4**	**9.8**	**4.3**	**237.3**	**6.5**	**224.5**	**3.1**	**119.4**	**-1.0**

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard $4^1/_3$ week month.

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

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

R Revised.

G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS
Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

Thousands

	North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1996 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	12.0	34.1	8.1	23.4	20.4	29.9	24.3	27.6	34.7	26.2	18.1	30.2	289.1	9.3	298.4
Aug	11.3	34.2	8.5	23.5	20.1	32.1	23.9	26.8	34.2	25.5	17.6	30.3	288.1	9.4	297.5
Sep R	11.4	35.2	8.6	23.6	20.3	35.0	24.1	27.1	33.6	25.2	17.5	30.2	292.0	9.6	301.6
Oct P	**11.7**	**36.7**	**8.9**	**24.3**	**21.1**	**38.3**	**25.0**	**27.8**	**33.8**	**25.9**	**17.7**	**30.4**	**301.6**	**9.8**	**311.4**

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094.

* 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.

G.3 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS
Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres and careers offices: not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

	North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at jobcentres: total+															
1994)	5.6	16.8	3.6	11.8	10.9	12.3	13.0	13.1	20.8	12.5	11.2	19.9	151.4	6.5	157.9
1995) Annual	6.4	18.7	4.0	13.3	12.8	15.3	14.8	16.5	22.8	14.4	13.3	23.2	175.4	7.5	182.8
1996) averages	8.1	22.0	4.9	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	19.2	14.5	25.5	219.6	7.0	226.5
1997)	10.1	27.7	6.7	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9
1997 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	12.6	34.1	8.1	23.8	19.7	31.0	24.5	27.6	35.0	27.3	18.7	30.2	292.5	9.2	301.7
Aug	11.7	35.1	8.7	24.0	19.0	32.6	24.1	26.1	34.4	25.5	17.9	31.4	290.6	9.3	299.9
Sep R	12.5	38.0	9.2	26.0	21.4	37.2	26.5	29.4	36.1	27.1	19.0	34.0	316.5	10.2	326.6
Oct P	**13.2**	**42.0**	**9.6**	**27.7**	**25.2**	**43.0**	**29.2**	**32.5**	**38.6**	**28.1**	**19.5**	**34.9**	**343.6**	**10.6**	**354.2**
Vacancies at careers offices															
1994)	..	..	..	0.3	0.3	0.8	..	1.4	..	0.7	0.1	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.2
1995) Annual	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	0.6	..	0.8	..	0.8	0.2	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
1996) averages	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.6	11.9	0.8	12.7
1997)	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.7	2.5	1.3	0.3	0.9	15.8	0.9	16.8
1997 Oct	0.3	1.9	0.2	2.3	0.7	0.8	2.0	5.5	3.0	1.3	0.3	0.9	19.2	1.1	20.3
Nov	0.2	1.7	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.8	1.8	5.9	2.7	1.5	0.3	0.9	18.4	1.2	19.5
Dec	0.2	1.3	0.3	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.5	4.7	2.5	1.3	0.3	0.7	15.7	1.1	16.8
1998 Jan	0.2	1.4	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.6	5.0	2.3	1.2	0.2	0.7	15.8	1.0	16.8
Feb	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	5.0	2.4	1.1	0.3	0.7	15.4	0.9	16.3
Mar	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.7	5.1	2.5	1.1	0.3	0.9	16.1	0.9	17.0
Apr	0.2	2.1	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.4	1.6	5.0	2.7	1.2	0.3	1.2	17.4	1.0	18.4
May	0.3	2.2	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.7	2.3	5.5	3.0	1.4	0.4	1.3	20.4	1.1	21.4
Jun	0.4	2.5	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.9	2.5	5.6	3.4	1.3	0.5	1.5	22.4	1.3	23.8
Jul	0.4	2.6	0.4	1.6	1.0	2.0	2.7	5.6	3.7	1.7	0.6	1.6	24.0	1.3	25.3
Aug	0.4	2.5	0.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	2.7	5.5	3.8	1.7	0.5	1.4	22.6	1.3	23.9
Sep R	0.4	2.3	0.3	1.5	1.0	1.2	2.7	5.1	3.4	1.6	0.7	1.5	21.6	1.5	23.0
Oct P	**0.3**	**2.0**	**0.3**	**1.3**	**0.9**	**1.8**	**2.2**	**5.3**	**3.3**	**1.8**	**0.5**	**1.3**	**20.9**	**1.5**	**22.4**

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094.

Note: About one third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication and also due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together.
Annual averages for vacancies at careers offices for GORs are unavailable prior to 1996.

\+ See footnote * to *Table G.1.*

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progess 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 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	13	20	4.2	6.4	15.9	8.9
Feb	19	25	5.7	8.8	19.0	6.3
Mar	18	25	14.4	15.6	32.6	1.2
Apr	13	21	3.4	6.5	13.1	2.4
May	13	19	2.7	3.4	6.5	0.6
Jun	23	31	31.0	32.2	68.4	1.4
Jul	8R	20R	4.1R	18.8R	57.8R	6.5R
Aug	6	14R	2.7R	10.3R	24.2	1.4
Sep	**6**	**13**	**1.6**	**3.2**	**5.4**	**0.8**

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

Thousands

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	1
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	2
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	
1997	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	
1995 Sep	-	0.1	1.6	0.3	-	4.4	0.1	8.0	5.5	4.4	0.1
Oct	-	-	7.3	-	1.3	7.8	0.1	9.0	1.6	3.7	
Nov	-	-	13.5	2.4	2.2	27.9	-	26.4	4.3	0.1	0.4
Dec	-	-	9.9	0.5	2.0	4.1	-	36.7	2.8	3.4	0.1
1996 Jan	-	-	5.9	-	2.2	9.2	-	33.0	0.9	-	0.2
Feb	0.1	-	2.7	5.2	2.2	2.8	0.2	21.8	0.4	0.1	0.5
Mar	-	1.3	9.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.5
Apr	-	-	3.5	2.5	-	1.8	-	3.7	1.1	0.5	
May	-	-	0.6	0.1	-	0.9	-	3.9	2.1	-	
Jun	-	-	8.7	0.2	-	221.0	-	8.1	2.9	-	0.2
Jul	-	-	7.6	-	-	135.7	-	4.0	1.1	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	3.5	-	-	394.0	0.1	44.6	-	-	
Sep	-	-	8.4	-	-	98.9	-	13.0	0.3	1.3	
Oct	-	0.3	13.7	0.1	-	1.6	-	23.0	0.1	0.5	
Nov	-	-	23.0	-	-	16.1	-	0.6	117.1	3.8	0.4
Dec	-	0.2	9.8	-	-	1.5	10.0	0.1	1.5	1.7	
1997 Jan	-	-	11.4	-	-	0.5	9.0	0.1	2.6	0.5	0.6
Feb	-	-	4.1	-	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.7	4.5	0.8
Mar	-	-	4.4	-	-	3.8	-	19.4	6.9	1.8	0.1
Apr	-	2.1	27.5	1.1	-	4.6	-	4.0	8.0	0.5	
May	-	-	19.2	1.6	-	5.4	-	4.5	5.2	-	
Jun	-	-	6.5	-	-	2.9	0.1	0.1	3.8	-	
Jul	-	-	4.7	-	-	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	2.0	-	-	3.5	0.1	-	-	-	0.2
Sep	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	-	
Oct	-	-	3.7	5.3	-	1.0	7.4	0.2	-	-	0.9
Nov	-	-	0.3	6.3	1.4	2.6	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
Dec	-	-	1.4	2.7	-	3.2	4.1	0.2	0.1	-	
1998 Jan	-	-	8.9	1.5	-	1.6	2.5	-	1.2	-	0.2
Feb	-	-	6.3	9.4	-	1.4	-	-	0.9	-	1.2
Mar	-	-	1.2	1.0	-	26.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.8
Apr	-	-	2.4	0.3	-	2.7	-	2.9	0.2	2.9	1.7
May	-	-	0.6	0.1	-	0.4	-	0.9	0.8	2.9	0.9
Jun	-	-	1.4	-	-	48.8	-	5.2	1.5	1.0	10.6
Jul	-	-	6.5R	-	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.5
Aug	-	-	1.4	-	-	6.4	-	7.4	-	8.2	0.8
Sep	**-**	**-**	**0.8**	**-**	**-**	**0.3**	**-**	**3.5**	**-**	**0.7**	0.1

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

Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to September 1997			12 months to September 1998		
SIC 1992	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	3	900	2,600	-	-	-
Manufacturing of:						
food,beverages and tobacco;	6	3,000	7,300	1	200	100
textiles and textile products;	1	100	700	1	+	#
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	-	-	-	2	+	700
coke,refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	1	3,000	9,000	-	-	-
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics;	1	100	200	1	+	#
other non-metallic mineral products;	4	1,300	7,300	1	1,000	1,000
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	3	200	3,100	7	800	1,200
machinery and equipment nec;	8	700	7,600	2	1,300	1,500
electrical and optical equipment;	6	800	3,600	2	1,400	900
transport equipment;	24	19,900	76,200	18	11,700	29,300
manufacturing nec.	4	1,400	11,700	-	-	-
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	66	23,400	47,900	57	39,100	137,800
Financial intermediation	3	30,100	19,100	7	13,800	16,100
Real estate, renting and business activities	2	+	400	2	300	1,000
Public administration and defence	21	31,200	52,400	15	4,800	28,600
Education	42	133,400	146,100	19	3,600	6,100
Health and social work	9	7,600	13,300	7	2,500	16,100
Other community,social and personal service activities	10	1,600	5,500	14	11,900	18,800
All industries and services	**217** *	**260,700**	**416,600**	**174** *	**105,800**	**287,200**

* 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 then 50 working days lost.

Stoppages: September 1998

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	13	3,200	5,400
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	6	1,500*	2,200
Continuing from earlier months	7	1,700	3,200

* All directly involved

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to September 1998		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	57	43,100	156,400
extra wage and fringe benefits	13	10,500	21,700
Duration and pattern of hours worked	4	400	1,200
Redundancy questions	23	22,700	48,600
Trade union matters	4	900	1,200
Working conditions and supervision	14	6,400	12,200
Manning and work allocation	40	10,300	20,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	19	11,500	26,000
All causes	**174**	**105,800**	**287,200**

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY
Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people
July 1998 to September 1998

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted#

UNITED KINGDOM		Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive		
		Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*
LEVELS													
All persons	16-17	934	390	545	726	289	436	209	100	109	520	65	455
	18-24	3,932	3,285	648	3,431	2,865	566	501	420	81	954	492	461
	All under 25	4,867	3,674	1,193	4,157	3,154	1,003	710	520	190	1,474	557	916
Male	16-17	480	243	237	359	174	185	121	69	52	266	32	234
	18-24	2,159	1,832	326	1,851	1,570	281	308	262	46	343	105	238
	All under 25	2,638	2,075	563	2,210	1,744	465	429	331	98	609	137	472
Female	16-17	455	147	308	366	115	252	88	32	57	255	33	221
	18-24	1,774	1,453	321	1,581	1,295	286	193	158	36	611	387	223
	All under 25	2,229	1,599	630	1,947	1,410	537	282	189	92	865	421	445
RATES(%)**													
All persons	16-17	64.2	85.7	54.5	49.9	63.7	43.6	22.4	25.7	20.0	35.8	14.3	45.5
	18-24	80.5	87.0	58.4	70.2	75.8	51.1	12.7	12.8	12.5	19.5	13.0	41.6
	All under 25	76.8	86.8	56.5	65.6	74.5	47.5	14.6	14.2	15.9	23.2	13.2	43.5
Male	16-17	64.4	88.4	50.3	48.2	63.4	39.3	25.1	28.2	22.0	35.6	11.6	49.7
	18-24	86.3	94.6	57.8	74.0	81.0	49.7	14.3	14.3	14.0	13.7	5.4	42.2
	All under 25	81.3	93.8	54.4	68.1	78.9	45.0	16.2	16.0	17.3	18.7	6.2	45.6
Female	16-17	64.1	81.6	58.2	51.7	64.0	47.5	19.4	21.6	18.4	35.9	18.4	41.8
	18-24	74.4	78.9	59.0	66.3	70.4	52.5	10.9	10.9	11.1	25.6	21.1	41.0
	All under 25	72.0	79.2	58.6	62.9	69.8	50.0	12.6	11.8	14.7	28.0	20.8	41.4
CHANGES ON YEAR LEVELS													
All persons	16-17	-10	-32	22	-20	-27	8	10	-4	14	-6	-5	-1
	18-24	8	-47	55	40	-8	48	-32	-39	7	-33	-44	11
	All under 25	-2	-79	77	20	-36	56	-22	-43	21	-39	-50	11
Male	16-17	-2	-14	12	-11	-18	7	9	4	5	-6	-1	-5
	18-24	4	-36	40	27	-6	34	-23	-30	7	-18	-16	11
	All under 25	2	-50	53	17	-24	41	-14	-26	11	-24	-16	8
Female	16-17	-8	-18	10	-9	-9	0	1	-8	10	-1	-5	-6
	18-24	4	-11	15	12	-2	15	-9	-9	0	-15	-29	3
	All under 25	-4	-28	25	3	-12	15	-7	-17	10	-16	-33	12
RATES(%)**													
All	16-17	0.0	0.0	1.1	-0.8	-0.8	-0.2	1.3	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	18-24	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.4	-0.8	-1.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.8	0.6
	All under 25	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.7	1.4	0.7	-0.4	-0.8	0.8	-0.5	-0.8	0.5
Male	16-17	0.4	-0.4	1.8	-0.9	-3.0	1.0	1.9	3.1	0.9	-0.4	0.4	-0.9
	18-24	0.6	0.6	3.5	1.5	1.8	2.8	-1.1	-1.3	0.4	-0.6	-0.6	0.6
	All under 25	0.6	0.5	2.8	1.0	1.2	2.1	-0.6	-0.8	0.5	-0.6	-0.5	0.5
Female	16-17	-0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.7	2.5	-1.2	0.6	-2.7	2.6	0.3	-0.4	0.8
	18-24	0.5	1.1	-0.4	0.8	1.4	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-1.1	0.4
	All under 25	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	-0.6	-0.3	-0.8	1.0	-0.3	-1.0	0.7

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 [illegible] 6094.

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 winter1996/7 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.

G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS
Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

	Great Britain
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, October 3 to November 6+	10,593

+ Not including placings through displayed vacancies.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS H.1
Background economic indicators:* seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Output: GDP Market prices		GDP 1995 Market prices		Index of output UK: Production industries 1,2		Index of output UK: Manufacturing industries 1,3		Index of production OECD countries 1		Income: Real household disposable income		Income: Gross trading profits of companies 4	
		1995=100		£ billion	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1990=100	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	%
		YBEZ		ABMI		CKYW		CKYY				OSXS		CAED	
1992		91.1		649.0	0.1	94.0	-0.5	94.3	-0.8	99.3	-0.3	93.4	3.7	93.6	-1.4
1993		93.2		664.0	2.3	94.9	1.0	95.1	0.8	98.7	-0.6	96.2	3.0	102.1	9.0
1994		97.3		693.2	4.4	98.3	3.6	98.5	3.6	103.2	4.6	97.4	1.2	117.4	15.0
1995		100.0		712.5	2.8	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	106.9	3.6	100.0	2.7	126.3	7.6
1996		102.6		730.8	2.6	101.1	1.1	100.4	0.4	109.1	2.1	102.2	2.2	134.8	6.7
1997		**106.1**		**756.1**	**3.5**	**101.9**	**0.8**	**101.4**	**1.0**	**113.9**	**4.4**	**105.7**	**3.4**	**143.1**	**6.2**
1997	Q3	106.8		190.2	3.9	102.4	1.2	101.7	1.4	114.8	4.6	105.5	3.5	37.4	9.1
	Q4	107.5		191.6	4.0	101.8	0.3	101.4	0.5	115.6	4.5	107.6	4.7	36.1	6.1
1998	Q1	108.3		193.0	3.7	101.5	-0.1	101.6	0.2	115.9	-3.3	105.4	1.6	35.6	3.4
	Q2	108.9		193.9	3.0	102.7	1.0	101.9	0.7	115.6	2.0	107.5	1.2	35.7	1.6
	Q3	**109.3**		**194.6**	**2.3**	**102.8**	**0.4**	**101.8**	**0.1**	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998	Mar	..		..	..	102.0	-0.1	101.8	0.2	115.8	3.6	..	..	..	..
	Apr	..		..	..	103.1	0.8	102.0	0.6	115.7	3.0	..	..	..	..
	May	..		..	..	102.0	1.1	101.6	0.8	115.8	2.6	..	..	..	..
	June	..		..	..	103.2	1.0	102.1	0.7	115.4	2.0	..	..	..	..
	Jul	..		..	..	103.3	0.5	102.3	0.5	115.9	1.5	..	..	..	..
	Aug	..		..	..	102.9	0.6	101.8	0.3	115.8	1.2	..	..	..	..
	Sep	..		..	..	**102.2**	**0.4**	**101.3**	**0.1**	..	..	..	..	..	..

UNITED KINGDOM		Expenditure: Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volumes 1		Fixed investments 5: All industries 1995 prices 6		Fixed investments 5: Manufacturing industries 1995 prices 3,6,11		General government final consumption expenditure at 1995 prices		Changes in inventories 1995 7 prices	Base lending rates + 8	Effective exchange rate + 1,9	
		£ billion	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%
		ABJR		EAPS		EQEB		INLN		NMRY		CAFU			
1992		410.0	0.4	92.4	0.7	84.5	-1.0	11.8	-7.6	137.6	0.5	-2.0	7.0	96.9	-3.8
1993		420.1	2.5	95.3	3.1	83.8	-0.8	9.8	-17.6	136.4	-0.8	0.4	5.5	88.9	-8.3
1994		431.5	2.7	98.8	3.7	86.7	3.4	14.4	47.6	138.3	1.4	4.8	6.3	89.2	0.3
1995		438.5	1.6	100.0	1.2	91.1	5.1	17.2	19.6	140.4	1.6	4.5	6.8	84.8	-4.9
1996		454.7	3.7	103.1	3.1	95.8	5.2	17.4	1.3	142.8	1.7	1.8	5.9	86.3	1.8
1997		**474.5**	**4.4**	**108.6**	**5.3**	**101.8**	**6.2**	**20.0**	**14.9**	**142.9**	**0.0**	**3.1**	**6.6**	**100.6**	**16.6**
1997	Q3	118.9	4.4	109.0	5.2	25.7	6.8	5.0	14.1	35.7	-0.2	1.0	6.9	102.5	19.8
	Q4	120.7	4.9	110.4	5.0	26.3	10.3	5.0	7.9	35.8	0.1	1.1	7.2	103.1	12.8
1998	Q1	121.3	4.2	111.4	4.5	27.4	12.2	5.2	9.9	36.2	1.3	1.1	7.3	105.4	8.8
	Q2	121.8	2.8	111.7	3.1	26.9	6.2	5.1	-3.3	36.5	2.5	1.6	7.3	105.3	5.7
	Q3	**122.2**	**2.8**	**112.3 R**	**3.0**	..	..	..	..	**36.7**	**2.9**	**1.7**	**7.5**	**103.5**	**1.0**
1998	Apr	..	..	111.0	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.3	107.1	8.3
	May	..	..	113.2	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.3	103.4	7.2
	Jun	..	..	111.0	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.5	105.4	5.7
	Jul	..	..	112.2	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.5	105.3	3.4
	Aug	..	..	112.5r	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.5	104.6	2.6
	Sep	..	..	112.1	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.5	103.3	1.9
	Oct	..	..	**111.7**	**2.4**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**7.3**	**100.7**	**1.5**

		Trade in goods: Export volume 1		Import volume 1		Balance of payments: Trade in goods balance	Balance of payments: Current balance	Prices: Tax and price index + 1,10		Producer price index + 1,3,10: Materials and fuels		Producer price index + 1,3,10: Home sales	
		1995=100	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%
		BQKU		BQKV		BOKI	HBOP	DQAB		PLKW		PLLU	
1992		79.9	2.4	87.3	6.6	-13.1	-10.1	129.8	2.9	86.3	-0.3	90.2	3.2
1993		82.8	3.6	90.6	3.8	-13.3	-10.6	131.4	1.2	90.2	4.5	93.8	4.0
1994		91.3	10.3	94.6	4.4	-11.1	-1.5	135.2	2.9	91.9	1.9	96.1	2.5
1995		100.0	9.5	100.0	5.7	-11.7	-3.7	140.4	3.8	100.0	8.8	100.0	4.1
1996		107.7	7.7	109.1	9.1	-13.1	-0.6	142.4	1.4	98.8	-1.2	102.6	2.6
1997		**116.5**	**8.2**	**119.0**	**9.1**	**-11.8**	**8.0**	**145.4**	**2.1**	**90.6**	**-8.3**	**103.6**	**1.0**
1997	Q3	118.2	8.6	119.7	8.6	-2.7	2.1	146.0	2.7	89.2	-7.9	103.8	1.1
	Q4	118.6	7.3	123.6	11.2	-4.0	2.0	147.3	2.9	88.3	-8.8	103.9	0.7
1998	Q1	116.6	3.0	123.3	9.0	-4.5	-0.5	147.8	2.6	85.3	-11.6	104.0	0.6
	Q2	118.3	1.8	125.3	5.0	-4.3	0.6	150.3	4.1	83.2	-7.9	104.4	1.0
	Q3	..	..	..	..	..	..	**150.8**	**3.3**	**81.1 R**	**-9.1**	**104.3**	**0.5**
1998	Apr	117.4	3.3	123.0	8.4	-1.2	..	149.7	3.1	82.9	-9.0	104.4	0.8
	May	116.6	3.0	125.9	7.5	-1.8	..	150.6	3.7	84.0	-8.4	104.5	0.9
	Jun	120.8	1.8	127.0	5.0	-1.3	..	150.5	4.1	82.7	-7.9	104.4	1.0
	Jul	119.1 R	1.4	128.1 R	6.5	-1.4	..	150.1	3.9	81.6 r	-8.1	104.4	0.9
	Aug	119.6	1.6	128.0	6.7	-1.2	..	150.8	3.5	81.1	-8.7	104.3	0.8
	Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	151.5	3.3	80.6	-9.1	104.2	0.5
	Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	**151.6**	**3.2**	**80.2**	**-9.6**	**104.0**	**0.3**

P = Provisional
R = Revised
r = 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) including inventory holding gains.
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.

Note: Figures have been, or will shortly be, rebased to 1995=100. For more information please see p491, *Labour Market Trends*, October 1998.

H.11 RETAIL PRICES
Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)		All items excluding					
				Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
		CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	CHAZ	CZBI
1997	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
	Sep	164.4	3.2	161.8	2.5	155.7	2.0	157.1	1.9
	Oct	**164.5**	**3.1**	**161.9**	**2.5**	**155.7**	**1.8**	**157.1**	**1.9**

H.12 RETAIL PRICES
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for October 20 1998

UNITED KINGDOM		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over 1 month	Percentage change over 12 months
ALL ITEMS	**CHAW**	**164.5**	**0.1**	**3.1**
Food and catering	**CHBS**	**154.7**	**0.3**	**2.2**
Alcohol and tobacco	**CHBT**	**193.9**	**0.2**	**4.6**
Housing and household expenditure	**CHBU**	**168.8**	**0.2**	**4.8**
Personal expenditure	**CHBV**	**141.7**	**-0.4**	**1.4**
Travel and leisure	**CHBW**	**163.2**	**-0.2**	**1.4**
Consumer durables	**CHBY**	**115.6**	**-1.0**	**-2.0**
Seasonal food	**CHBP**	**126.6**	**1.9**	**6.7**
Food excluding seasonal	**CHBB**	**147.5**	**-0.1**	**0.6**
All items excluding seasonal food	**CHAX**	**165.5**	**0.1**	**3.1**
All items excluding food	**CHAY**	**168.3**	**0.1**	**3.4**
Other indices				
All items excluding:				
mortgage interest payments(RPIX) housing	**CHMK CHAZ**	**161.9 157.1**	**0.1 0.0**	**2.5 1.9**
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	**CBZW**	**155.7**	**0.0**	**1.8**
mortgage interest payments and council tax	**DQAD**	**161.5**	**0.0**	**2.3**
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	**CHON**	**161.3**	**-0.1**	**2.2**
Food	**CHBA**	**144.4**	**0.2**	**1.5**
Bread	DOAA	137.6		1
Cereals	DOAB	140.6		0
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	157.0		1
Beef	DOAD	129.6		-2
Lamb	DOAE	140.8		-5
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	143.4		-2
Pork	DOAG	128.2		-16
Bacon	DOAH	149.0		-7
Poultry	DOAI	110.3		-1
Other meat	DOAJ	133.8		-1
Fish	DOAK	144.0		12
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	144.8		10
Butter	DOAM	170.3		2
Oil and fats	DOAN	140.8		0
Cheese	DOAO	160.3		-5
Eggs	DOAP	149.0		3
Milk fresh	DOAQ	154.2		1
Milk products	DOAR	143.9		-1
Tea	DOAS	170.2		10
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	126.5		-6
Soft drinks	DOAU	187.4		3
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	149.0		-4
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	154.4		3
Potatoes	DOAX	158.8		19
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	167.6		42
Vegetables	DOAZ	117.1		4
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	103.6		6
Fruit	DOBB	129.8		-4
of which, fresh fruit	DOBC	125.9		-5
Other foods	DOBD	150.6		1
Catering	**CHBC**	**191.7**	**0.3**	**4.1**
Restaurant meals	DOBE	189.4		4
Canteen meals	DOBF	211.9		5
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	186.9		4
Alcoholic drink	**CHBD**	**181.6**	**0.2**	**3.3**
Beer	DOBH	193.5		4
on sales	DOBI	200.0		4
off sales	DOBJ	157.5		2
Wines and spirits	DOBK	165.0		3
on sales	DOBL	187.5		4
off sales	DOBM	152.3		2
Tobacco	**CHBE**	**224.5**	**0.1**	**7.7**
Cigarettes	DOBN	228.1		8
Tobacco	DOBO	194.0		4
Housing	**CHBF**	**200.6**	**0.4**	**8.4**
Rent	DOBP	225.5		3
Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	230.5		17
Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)	CHOO	123.1		9
Community charge and rates/council	DOBR	167.4		8
Water and other payments	DOBS	273.3		6
Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	195.8		8
Do-it yourself materials	DOBU	155.7		1
Dwelling insurance & ground rent	DOBV	191.1		2
Fuel and light	**CHBG**	**124.5**	**0.2**	**-2.4**
Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	133.1		2
Electricity	DOBX	132.5		-3
Gas	DOBY	118.8		-2
Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	101.2		-15
Household goods	**CHBH**	**140.5**	**-0.6**	**0.9**
Furniture	DOCA	143.9		1
Furnishings	DOCB	144.0		0
Electrical appliances	DOCC	98.1		-3
Other household equipment	DOCD	143.9		1
Household consumables	DOCE	160.9		2
Pet care	DOCF	149.4		2
Household services	**CHBI**	**150.4**	**1.0**	**2.9**
Postage	DOCG	153.9		1
Telephones, telemessages, etc	DOCH	101.5		-3
Domestic services	DOCI	192.3		5
Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	178.0		6
Clothing and footwear	**CHBJ**	**121.4**	**-0.9**	**-1.1**
Men's outerwear	DOCK	119.6		-2
Women's outerwear	DOCL	106.1		-2
Children's outerwear	DOCM	119.5		-3
Other clothing	DOCN	159.3		2
Footwear	DOCO	120.1		-2
Personal goods and services	**CHBQ**	**180.5**	**0.4**	**5.2**
Personal articles	DOCP	122.7		2
Chemists goods	DOCQ	191.1		6
Personal services	DOCR	242.3		7
Motoring expenditure	**CHBK**	**170.6**	**-0.5**	**1.7**
Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	137.9		-2
Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	197.0		4
Petrol and oil	DOCU	192.2		3
Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCV	211.3		7
Fares and other travel costs	**CHBR**	**173.7**	**-0.3**	**1.5**
Rail fares	DOCW	195.7		4
Bus and coach fares	DOCX	190.0		2
Other travel costs	DOCY	151.3		0
Leisure goods	**CHBL**	**119.7**	**-0.2**	**-3.0**
Audio-visual equipment	DOCZ	53.1		-17
Tapes and discs	DODA	120.7		2
Toys, photographic and sport goods	DODB	118.6		-1
Books and newspapers	DODC	191.1		4
Gardening products	DODD	141.9		-1
Leisure services	**CHBM**	**193.2**	**0.4**	**3.8**
Television licences and rentals	DODE	130.7		3
Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	238.3		5
Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	CHMQ	124.2		3
UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	CHMS	116.2		5

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

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

For general notes see *Table H.13*

H.13 RETAIL PRICES
Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on October 20 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 October 20 1998

Item		Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
Beef: home-killed, per kg				
Best beef mince	CZPI	534	395	262-558
Topside	CZPH	536	630	469-719
Brisket (without bone)	CZPG	411	399	306-485
Rump steak *	CZPF	562	820	659-915
Stewing steak	CZPE	545	465	289-658
Lamb: home-killed, per kg				
Leg (with bone)	CZPD	535	780	617-1049
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	450	308	239-379
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg				
Leg (with bone)	CZPA	128	522	359-678
Leg (with bone)	CZOZ	134	385	277-499
Pork: home-killed, per kg				
Leg (with bone)	CZOX	573	415	269-547
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	460	281	141-399
Bacon: per kg				
Streaky *	CZOB	487	416	262-636
Gammon *	CZOU	500	551	373-705
Back *	DOIF	562	554	398-898
Ham				
Ham (not shoulder), 113g/per 4oz	CZOR	536	86	57-115
Sausages, 454g/per lb				
Pork	CZOQ	532	136	99-180
Canned meats				
Corned beef, 340g	CZOO	205	99	79-115
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg				
Frozen	CZON	164	169	130-198
Fresh or chilled	CZOM	574	233	174-264
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg				
Cod fillets	CZOL	328	709	529-899
Rainbow trout	CZOK	283	508	306-619
Bread				
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH	215	52	35-80
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG	169	72	59-90
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE	181	53	39-62
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD	153	73	59-92
Flour				
Self raising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	200	60	39-80
Butter				
Home produced, per 250g	CZOB	192	86	79-95
Imported, per 250g	DOHX	198	88	85-99
Margarine				
Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	DOIB	204	81	41-99
Cheese, per kg				
Cheddar type	CZNW	227	497	328-681
Eggs				
Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	CZNV	204	155	128-199
Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	191	132	75-158
Milk				
Pasteurised, per pint +	CZNT	255	34	27-39
Tea				
Loose, per 125g	CZNR	193	77	62-95
Tea bags, per 250g	CZNQ	224	156	119-193
Coffee				
Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	225	200	185-245
Ground(filter fine),227g/per 8oz	CZNO	204	209	135-259
Sugar				
Granulated, per kg	CZNN	207	67	55-79
Fresh vegetables				
Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per lb	CZNM	397	32	16-42
Potatoes, new loose, 454g/per lb	CZNK	385	26	17-48
Tomatoes, 454g/per lb	CZNJ	497	62	55-79
Cabbage, hearted, 454g/per lb	CZNH	475	28	15-39
Cauliflower, each	CZNG	489	57	45-69
Brussels sprouts, 454g/per lb	CZNF	457	54	39-69
Carrots, 454g/per lb	CZNE	497	20	18-25
Onions, 454g/per lb	CZND	498	22	18-30
Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz	CZNC	496	32	29-40
Cucumber, each	CZNB	492	66	59-80
Lettuce - iceberg, each	CZNA	487	59	49-69
Leeks, 454g/per lb	DOHJ	490	59	49-79
Fresh fruit				
Apples, cooking, 454g/per lb	CZMZ	470	48	39-59
Apples, dessert, 454g/per lb	CZMY	493	47	38-59
Pears, dessert, 454g/per lb	CZMX	475	48	39-59
Oranges, each	CZMW	497	21	15-25
Bananas, 454g/per lb	CZMV	497	48	39-52
Grapes, 454g/per lb	CZMU	479	131	69-149
Avocado pear, each	DOHT	310	53	35-75
Grapefruit, each	DOHN	477	25	12-39
Items other than food				
Draught bitter, per pint	CZMT	552	171	148-200
Draught lager, per pint	CZMS	556	191	170-220
Whisky per nip	CZMR	562	135	115-155
Cigarettes 20 king size filter	CZMP	722	321	269-356
Coal, per 50kg	CZMO	127	735	630-965
Smokeless fuel per 50kg	CZMN	256	1,019	810-1270
4-star petrol, per litre	CZMM	567	72	70-75
Derv per litre	CZML	562	67	64-69
Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	CZMK	566	66	64-68

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

General Notes - Retail Prices

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

Structure

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

Definitions

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

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

H.14 RETAIL PRICES
General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987 = 100		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National-ised industries**	Consumer durables	Food				Catering	Alcoholic drink
									All	Seasonal +	Non seasonal +			
Weights		**CZGU**	**CZGV**	**CZGW**	**CZGX**	**CZGY**		**CBWA**	**CZGZ**	**CZHA**	**CZHB**	**CZHC**	**CZHD**	
1987		1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76	
1988		1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78	
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83	
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	77	
1991		1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77	
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47	80	
1993		1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123	45	79	
1994		1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122	45	76	
1995		1,000	861	978	813	958	—	123	139	22	117	45	77	
1996		1,000	857	978	810	958	—	116	143	22	121	48	78	
1997		1,000	864	981	814	961	—	122	136	19	117	49	80	
1998		1,000	870	982	803	955	—	121	130	18	112	48	71	
Annual averages		**CHAW**	**CHAY**	**CHAX**	**CHAZ**	**CHMK**		**CHBY**	**CHBA**	**CHBP**	**CHBB**	**CHBC**	**CHBD**	
1987		101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7	
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9	
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9	
1990		126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8	
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.2	
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1	
1993		140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7	
1994		144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	—	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.5	
1995		149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	—	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.5	
1996		152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	—	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	169.2	
1997		157.5	160.5	158.5	152.9	156.5	—	117.3	141.5	118.5	145.7	182.3	173.9	
1987	Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7	
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9	
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3	
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7	
1992	Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9	
1993	Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0	
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9	
1995	Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	—	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3	
1996	Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	—	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0	
	Oct 15	153.8	156.4	154.8	150.5	153.6	—	118.1	140.3	114.4	145.0	177.9	171.0	
	Nov 12	153.9	156.6	154.9	150.6	153.7	—	119.3	139.7	113.7	144.5	178.3	170.7	
	Dec 16	154.4	157.2	155.4	151.1	154.2	—	120.0	139.9	116.0	144.2	178.8	170.1	
1997	Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	—	114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7	179.2	171.1	
	Feb 11	155.0	157.7	156.0	151.3	154.5	—	115.5	140.8	116.9	145.1	179.7	172.2	
	Mar 11	155.4	158.4	156.5	151.7	154.9	—	117.9	140.0	113.9	144.7	180.0	172.1	
	Apr 15	156.3	159.3	157.4	152.2	155.8	—	117.8	140.4	114.4	145.2	181.2	172.7	
	May13	156.9	159.8	157.9	152.7	156.3	—	118.3	141.5	117.0	146.0	181.7	173.8	
	Jun 10	157.5	160.3	158.4	153.0	156.7	—	117.9	142.8	122.9	146.3	182.2	174.1	
	Jul 15	157.5	160.4	158.4	152.6	156.4	—	114.4	142.2	119.3	146.3	182.7	175.0	
	Aug 12	158.5	161.5	159.4	153.5	157.1	—	116.1	142.3	120.0	146.3	183.0	175.2	
	Sep 09	159.3	162.5	160.3	154.1	157.8	—	118.4	142.1	118.0	146.4	183.6	175.4	
	Oct 14	159.5	162.8	160.5	154.2	157.9	—	117.9	142.3	118.7	146.6	184.1	175.8	
	Nov 11	159.6	163.0	160.6	154.2	158.0	—	119.0	141.6	119.3	145.6	184.9	175.1	
	Dec 09	160.0	163.5	161.0	154.5	158.3	—	119.7	141.6	121.7	145.2	185.1	174.4	
1998	Jan 13	159.5	162.8	160.4	153.7	157.7	—	113.2	141.8	121.2	145.5	185.8	176.5	
	Feb 10	160.3	163.8	161.4	154.6	158.5	—	115.2	141.9	120.1	145.8	186.3	177.9	
	Mar 17	160.8	164.4	161.8	155.2	158.9	—	117.3	141.6	119.6	145.6	186.7	178.6	
	Apr 21	162.6	166.4	163.7	155.9	160.4	—	116.5	142.0	120.1	145.9	187.7	178.7	
	May 19	163.5	167.2	164.4	156.8	161.3	—	117.7	144.1	130.1	146.5	188.5	180.0	
	Jun 16	163.4	167.1	164.3	158.6	161.1	—	117.0	143.5	125.9	146.6	188.9	179.9	
	Jul 21	163.0	166.7	164.1	155.8	160.5	—	113.1	143.1	120.6	147.1	189.6	180.7	
	Aug 18	163.7	167.3	164.6	156.4	161.1	—	114.2	144.6	129.4	147.2	190.6	181.0	
	Sep 15	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.1	161.8	—	116.8	144.1	124.3	147.6	191.1	181.2	
	Oct 20	**164.5**	**168.3**	**165.5**	**157.1**	**161.9**	**—**	**115.6**	**144.4**	**126.6**	**147.5**	**191.7**	**181.6**	

\+ For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure.

** The nationalised industries index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under *Table H.13*.

Note: The structures of the published components of the index were recast in February 1987, (see General Notes under *Table H.13*).

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	
CZHE	CZHF	CZHG	CZHH	CZHI	CZHJ	CZHK	CZHL	CZHM	CZHN	CZHQ	**Weights**
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988
36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989
34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990
32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991
36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992
35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62	1993
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71	1994
34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	66	1995
35	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	65	1996
34	186	41	72	52	56	40	128	20	47	59	1997
34	197	36	72	54	55	40	136	20	46	61	1998
00.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987
03.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1988
06.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989
13.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990
19.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991
24.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992
26.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993
28.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994
29.5	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	167.7	1995
31.5	168.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	164.1	157.0	164.1	123.6	173.8	1996
35.6	179.6	130.6	139.1	144.3	120.6	170.0	165.3	169.6	123.9	182.3	1997
CHE	**CHBF**	**CHBG**	**CHBH**	**CHBI**	**CHBJ**	**CHBQ**	**CHBK**	**CHBR**	**CHBL**	**CHBM**	**Annual averages**
00.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987 Jan 13
01.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988 Jan 12
05.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989 Jan 17
08.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990 Jan 16
08.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991 Jan 15
07.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992 Jan 14
00.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993 Jan 12
06.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994 Jan 18
15.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0	1995 Jan 17
28.1	166.4	134.9	133.3	141.6	116.3	159.9	154.0	161.1	122.4	171.0	1996 Jan 16
32.7	169.5	134.8	137.8	141.9	122.3	166.3	160.7	165.7	123.5	175.9	Oct 15
32.4	169.9	134.1	139.2	141.9	123.7	166.6	160.0	165.4	124.2	176.3	Nov 12
36.2	170.1	133.9	140.6	142.1	123.5	167.2	161.5	165.4	124.1	177.2	Dec 16
00.1	172.1	133.2	135.6	142.7	116.3	166.7	162.9	166.6	123.7	177.8	1997 Jan 14
00.9	172.8	133.2	136.7	143.0	118.0	167.0	163.7	167.3	124.2	178.1	Feb 11
01.5	172.9	133.2	140.1	142.8	120.4	168.2	163.6	167.6	124.3	178.4	Mar 11
03.9	176.1	132.8	139.0	143.4	121.6	169.6	163.3	168.6	124.2	180.2	Apr 15
04.7	176.7	132.3	139.6	143.6	122.1	169.8	163.4	169.5	124.3	180.9	May 13
05.0	178.9	131.7	139.4	143.5	121.6	169.7	164.2	170.1	124.2	181.6	Jun 10
05.2	180.9	131.2	137.3	143.8	115.9	169.8	165.9	170.9	123.9	182.5	Jul 15
07.8	182.6	131.2	138.9	144.1	118.2	170.8	167.1	171.0	123.9	184.0	Aug 12
08.2	184.4	127.6	139.6	145.9	123.0	171.5	167.7	170.9	123.6	185.3	Sep 09
08.5	185.1	127.6	139.3	146.2	122.8	171.5	167.8	171.1	123.4	186.1	Oct 14
08.6	185.6	127.1	140.7	146.3	124.0	172.3	167.3	170.7	123.3	186.3	Nov 11
13.1	186.9	126.5	142.5	146.3	123.5	172.9	167.2	170.5	123.4	186.5	Dec 09
18.9	187.3	125.5	136.9	146.5	115.3	172.2	168.6	171.8	122.7	186.8	1998 Jan 13
19.1	187.9	125.9	139.1	146.7	118.0	175.4	169.0	172.0	123.0	187.1	Feb 10
19.2	188.1	126.2	141.8	146.9	120.5	175.8	168.7	172.0	122.5	187.3	Mar 17
22.7	194.9	126.2	140.2	147.5	121.0	176.6	172.1	172.4	122.0	188.7	Apr 21
23.4	195.9	125.4	141.7	147.6	122.4	177.3	172.4	173.4	121.8	189.6	May 19
23.7	196.2	124.6	141.0	147.6	122.0	178.2	172.0	173.8	121.2	190.2	Jun 16
24.0	198.2	124.2	139.5	147.6	114.7	178.4	171.7	174.1	120.7	190.7	Jul 21
24.2	199.1	124.2	140.2	147.2	117.2	179.4	171.7	174.3	120.3	191.2	Aug 18
24.2	199.9	124.3	141.3	148.9	122.5	179.8	171.5	174.3	119.9	192.5	Sep 15
24.5	**200.6**	**124.5**	**140.5**	**150.4**	**121.4**	**180.5**	**170.6**	**173.7**	**119.7**	**193.2**	**Oct 20**

	All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	House-hold goods	House-hold services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi-ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
	CZBH	**CCYY**	**CZCB**	**CZCF**	**CZCM**	**CZCP**	**CZCX**	**CZDC**	**CZDJ**	**CZDO**	**CZDU**	**CZDY**	**CZED**	**CZEH**	**CZEN**
1988 Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1989 Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1990 Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1991 Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
1992 Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
1993 Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
1994 Jan 18	2.5	0.9	4.9	3.9	11.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	1.9	1.1	3.3	3.0	3.6	0.8	4.2
1995 Jan 17	3.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	1.7	-0.4	0.8	3.6	2.3	2.3	-0.9	3.1
1996 Jan 16	2.9	4.1	4.1	2.9	7.1	3.6	0.6	3.9	-0.2	-0.1	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	3.6
Oct 15	2.7	2.0	4.0	2.5	7.1	1.5	0.1	2.3	1.0	-0.1	3.6	6.4	3.8	1.1	3.5
Nov 12	2.7	1.5	4.0	2.9	6.9	1.6	-0.4	2.5	0.9	0.6	3.5	6.8	3.5	1.7	3.6
Dec 16	2.5	0.8	4.0	3.3	6.4	1.7	-0.7	2.3	1.1	0.2	3.8	5.6	3.6	1.1	3.9
1997 Jan 14	2.8	1.0	3.9	3.1	6.4	3.4	-1.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	4.3	5.8	3.4	1.1	4.0
Feb 11	2.7	-0.2	3.9	3.1	6.4	3.9	-1.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	3.3	6.4	3.7	0.9	4.1
Mar 11	2.6	-1.6	3.9	2.8	6.6	4.0	-1.3	1.7	0.7	1.1	3.8	6.2	3.8	0.6	4.1
Apr 15	2.4	-1.3	4.1	2.8	7.0	3.8	-1.7	1.4	1.5	1.1	3.5	5.2	3.1	0.1	4.3
May 13	2.6	-1.3	4.1	3.1	6.7	4.6	-1.9	1.2	1.6	1.2	3.5	4.9	2.9	0.2	4.3
Jun 10	2.9	-0.3	3.8	2.6	6.7	6.0	-2.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	3.5	5.4	3.3	0.3	4.6
Jul 15	3.3	0.6	3.6	2.6	7.0	6.8	-3.0	0.9	1.6	1.1	3.2	6.4	3.8	0.3	4.9
Aug 12	3.5	-0.4	3.4	2.8	8.2	7.8	-2.8	0.9	1.7	1.6	4.0	6.2	3.4	0.2	5.6
Sep 9	3.6	0.5	3.4	2.8	8.2	9.0	-5.5	0.9	2.3	0.6	3.8	5.0	3.1	-0.1	5.8
Oct 14	3.7	1.4	3.5	2.8	8.2	9.2	-5.3	1.1	3.0	0.4	3.1	4.4	3.3	-0.1	5.8
Nov 11	3.7	1.4	3.7	2.6	8.4	9.2	-5.2	1.1	3.1	0.2	3.4	4.6	3.2	-0.7	5.7
Dec 9	3.6	1.2	3.5	2.5	8.6	9.9	-5.5	1.4	3.0	0.0	3.4	3.5	3.1	-0.6	5.2
1998 Jan 13	3.3	0.6	3.7	3.2	9.4	8.8	-5.8	1.0	2.7	-0.9	3.3	3.5	3.1	-0.8	5.1
Feb 10	3.4	0.8	3.7	3.3	9.1	8.7	-5.5	1.8	2.6	0.0	5.0	3.2	2.8	-1.0	5.1
Mar 17	3.5	1.1	3.7	3.8	8.8	8.8	-5.3	1.2	2.9	0.1	4.5	3.1	2.6	-1.4	5.0
Apr 21	4.0	1.1	3.6	3.5	9.2	10.7	-5.0	0.9	2.9	-0.5	4.1	5.4	2.3	-1.8	4.7
May 19	4.2	1.8	3.7	3.6	9.1	10.9	-5.2	1.5	2.8	0.2	4.4	5.5	2.3	-2.0	4.8
Jun 16	3.7	0.5	3.7	3.3	9.1	9.7	-5.4	1.1	2.9	0.3	5.0	4.8	2.2	-2.4	4.7
Jul 21	3.5	0.6	3.8	3.3	9.2	9.6	-5.3	1.6	2.6	-1.0	5.1	3.5	1.9	-2.6	4.5
Aug 18	3.3	1.6	4.2	3.3	7.9	9.0	-5.3	0.9	2.2	-0.8	5.0	2.8	1.9	-2.9	3.9
Sep 15	3.2	1.4	4.1	3.3	7.7	8.4	-2.6	1.2	2.1	-0.4	4.8	2.3	2.0	-3.0	3.9
Oct 20	**3.1**	**1.5**	**4.1**	**3.3**	**7.7**	**8.4**	**-2.4**	**0.9**	**2.9**	**-1.1**	**5.2**	**1.7**	**1.5**	**-3.0**	**3.8**

Note: See notes under *Table H.13*.

H.21 RETAIL PRICES
EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)[1]

1996=100		European Union (15)[3]	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
		CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA
Annual averages									
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
Monthly									
1996	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	103.1	101.9	103.0	103.3	102.5	101.9	102.8
	Aug	103.2	103.5	101.9	102.6	103.2	102.7	102.0	102.7
	Sep	**103.3 p**	**104.0**	**101.7 p**	**102.5**	**103.6**	**103.1**	**102.1**	**102.3**

Increases on a year earlier		CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	Per cent CLNQ
Annual averages									
1996		2.4 e	2.5 e	1.8	2.1	2.1 r	1.1	2.1	1.2
1997		1.7 e	1.9	1.2	1.5	2.0 r	1.2	1.3	1.5
Monthly									
1997	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	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9
	Aug	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.7
	Sep	**1.2 p**	**1.5**	**0.6 p**	**0.8**	**1.1**	**1.4**	**0.5**	**0.6**

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

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1996=100		Greece	Irish Republic[2]	Italy[3]	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
		CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
Annual averages									
1996		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997		105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
Monthly									
1996	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	104.7	103.9	102.9
	Aug	109.4	103.9	104.1	102.5	103.2	104.6	104.2	102.3
	Sep	**111.6**	**104.2**	**104.1**	**102.5**	**104.2 p**	**104.4**	**104.2**	**102.9**

Per cent		CLNR	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLOA
Annual averages									
1996		7.9	2.2 e	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8
1997		5.4	1.2 e	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Monthly									
1997	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	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.3
	Aug	4.7	3.0	2.2	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.1	0.6
	Sep	**5.0**	**2.8**	**2.1**	**0.7**	**1.3 p**	**2.2**	**1.6**	**-0.1**

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

H.22 RETAIL PRICES
Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs[1,2,3]

1990=100	United Kingdom[3]	Germany (West)[3]	France[3]	Italy[3]	United States	Japan	Canada
Annual averages							
1993	116.1	111.0	107.5	116.7	110.3	105.9	109.5
1994	118.8	113.9	109.2	121.4	112.9	106.3	109.6
1995	122.0	115.7 P	111.1	127.7	115.9	105.8	112.5
1996	125.3	117.1 P	113.3	132.6 P	119.2	105.8	114.9
1997	128.3	..	..	..	121.6	..	117.3
Monthly							
1997 Mar	127.3	118.5 P	114.3	133.9 P	121.1	105.6	117.0
Apr	127.7	118.7 P	114.3	134.8 P	121.5	108.2	117.0
May	128.1	119.2 P	114.5	135.1 P	121.5	108.4	117.2
Jun	128.4	119.8 P	114.5	135.1 P	121.5	108.3	117.6
Jul	128.0	119.8 P	114.3	135.1 P	121.4	107.6	117.5
Aug	128.8	..	114.6	..	121.6	107.7	117.8
Sep	129.3	..	114.8	..	122.2	108.6	117.8
Oct	129.4	..	114.8	..	122.4	108.9	117.7
Nov	129.6	..	115.0	..	122.3	108.1	117.6
Dec	128.3	..	115.0	..	122.0	107.8	117.3
1998 Jan	128.9	..	114.5	..	122.0	108.0	118.2
Feb	129.7	..	114.9	..	122.0	107.6	118.4
Mar	130.2	..	115.1	..	122.1	108.0	118.5
Apr	130.8	..	115.4	..	122.4	108.5	118.3
May	131.5	..	115.5	..	122.7	108.9	118.8
Jun	131.4	..	115.6	..	122.7	108.4	119.0
Jul	130.7	..	115.1	..	122.7	107.5	119.0
Aug	131.2	..	115.3	..	122.8	..	118.9
Sep	131.8	..	115.3	..	122.9	..	118.7
Oct	**131.8**	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier							
Annual averages							**Per cent**
1993	3.0	3.6	2.2	4.4	3.0	1.0	2.0
1994	2.3	2.6	1.6	4.0	2.4	0.4	0.2
1995	2.7	1.6 P	1.7	5.2	2.6	-0.5	2.6
1996	2.7	1.2 P	2.0	3.8 P	2.8	0.0	2.1
1997	2.3	..	..	..	2.0	..	2.1
Monthly							
1997 Mar	2.2	1.6 P	1.0 P	1.8 P	2.6 r	0.2	2.4
Apr	2.1	1.3 P	0.8 P	2.0 P	2.2	1.9	2.1
May	2.1	1.3 P	0.8 P	1.8 P	1.9	1.9	1.9
Jun	2.2	1.7 P	0.9 P	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.4
Jul	2.6	1.7 P	0.9 P	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2
Aug	2.5	..	1.4 P	..	2.0	2.1	2.4
Sep	2.4	..	1.2 P	..	2.0	2.5	2.3
Oct	2.5	..	1.0 P	..	1.8	2.6	2.0
Nov	2.3	..	1.1 P	..	1.4	2.2	1.2
Dec	2.3	..	1.1 P	..	1.1	1.8	0.9
1998 Jan	2.0	..	0.4 P	..	0.9	2.0	1.5
Feb	2.2	..	0.6 P	..	0.7	2.0	1.4
Mar	2.3	..	0.7 P	..	0.6	2.3	1.2
Apr	2.4	..	1.0 P	..	0.7	0.3	1.1
May	2.7	..	0.9 P	..	1.0	0.5	1.4
Jun	2.4	..	1.0 P	..	1.0	0.1	1.3
Jul	2.1	..	0.7	..	1.1	-0.1	1.3
Aug	1.9	..	0.6	..	1.0	..	1.0
Sep	1.9	..	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.8
Oct	**1.9**	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

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

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

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FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings and productivity
- Average Earnings Index (monthly) **01928 792442**
- Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement **01928 792442**
- New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, regions, agreements, pension categories, age, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked **01928 792077/8**
- Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region; earnings of low paid workers **0171 533 6094**
- Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs **01928 792442**

Economic activity and inactivity **0171 533 6094**

Employment
- Annual Employment Survey **01928 792690**
  carole.sutton@ons.gov.uk
  seth.kay@ons.gov.uk
- Short-term Turnover Employment Statistics
  Employment jobs tables **duncan.macgregor@ons.gov.uk**
  General enquiries **jon.reese@ons.gov.uk**
- Workforce jobs, by industry and by region; new hours index **01928 792563**
- Labour Force Survey: full- and part-time; self-employment; temporary work; second jobs; occupations; men and women; ethnicity; region; people with disabilities; hours worked (usual and actual for groups of workers) **0171 533 6094**

Labour disputes **01928 792825**

Labour Force Survey **0171 533 6094**

Qualifications **0114 259 3787**

Redundancy statistics **0171 533 6094**

Retail Prices Index
- Ansafone service **0171 533 5866**
- Enquiries **0171 533 5874**

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

Small firms (DTI) **0114 259 7538**

Trade unions **0171 215 5999**

Training
- 'Training for Work', 'Youth Training' and 'Modern Apprenticeships' **0114 259 3310**
- Workforce training **0114 259 3489**

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs)
- Composition and review of **0171 533 6168**

Unemployment
- ILO unemployment (LFS) and claimant count **0171 533 6094**

Vacancies
- Notified to Jobcentres and their stocks of unfilled vacancies **0171 533 6094**

Youth Cohort Study **0114 259 4218**

FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics **0171 533 6094**

Reconciliation of different sources of labour market data **0171 533 6167**

Regional and local labour market statistics **0171 533 6113**

FOR DETAILED INFORMATION

Labour Market Statistics Helpline **0171 533 6094**
labour.market@ons.gov.uk

Recorded announcement of headline statistics on economic activity, inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacancies, earnings, productivity and unit wage costs **0171 533 6176**

Skills and Enterprise Network **0114 259 4075**

RPI data can be found in ONS Business Monitor MM 23

HISTORICAL DATA

The following are in addition to the series on the National Statistics Databank:

Claimant count data from 1971 are on Nomis®

Employment statistics (workforce jobs) from employer surveys, from June 1959, are available on disc as the Historical Supplement from 01928 792563

LFS data from 1984 (some from 1979) are in the LFS Historical Supplement. Available from 0171 533 6179 or barbara.louca@ons.gov.uk

For enquiries see numbers listed above

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Information about ONS, its services and data is available on the World Wide Web at: **http://www.ons.gov.uk**
For more information see pS11.

Nomis® (the Office for National Statistics' on-line labour market statistics database). See advert on p642. **0191 374 2468**

National Statistics Databank provides macro and micro economic time series in an electronic format. Each time series has a four-letter identifying code, known as a CDID, which is shown at the top of each column of data that is available on the databank. The datasets are available either on diskette or on-line via the Internet. **0171 533 5678/5675**
c.bird.ons.ggs@gtnet.gov.uk

SPSS MR (formerly Quantime; on-line and other access to Labour Force Survey data) **0171 625 7222**

ONS STATFAX gives anyone with a fax machine instant access to the latest labour market statistics. The first two pages of the latest monthly LMS National Press Notice are available within moments of the official release time of 9.30am. The number to ring is **0336 416036**. Calls are charged at 50p per minute. Contact ONS on 0171 533 6363 if you have any problems.

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