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Labour Market Trends

incorporating **Employment GAZETTE**

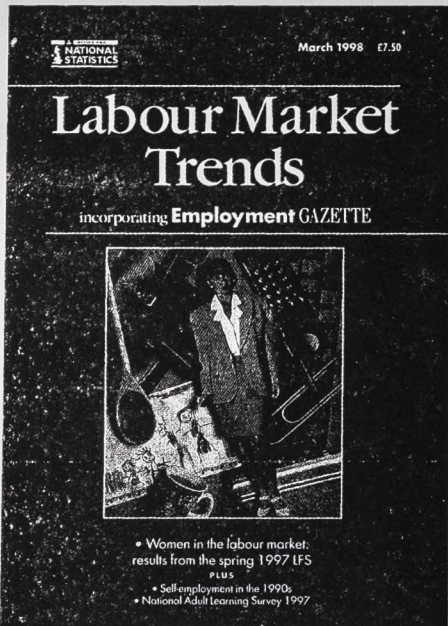


- Women in the labour market:
results from the spring 1997 LFS

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- Self-employment in the 1990s
- National Adult Learning Survey 1997

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Labour Market Trends

incorporating **Employment GAZETTE**

Labour Market Trends,
 Office for National Statistics, B3/04,
 1 Drummond Gate,
 London SW1V 2QQ.

Editorial office 0171 533 6126
 Fax 0171 533 6186
 E-mail david.bradbury@ons.gov.uk

Managing Editor Frances Sly
Editor David Bradbury
Assistant Editor Annelise Jespersen
Design Zeta Image to Print
 Geoff Francis

Labour Market Data José Tomás
 Sue Lower
LFS Help-Line Daniel Collins
Statistics enquiries See page S76

Advertising
 Nigel Stephens
 Tel: 01162 417300
 Fax: 01162 416906



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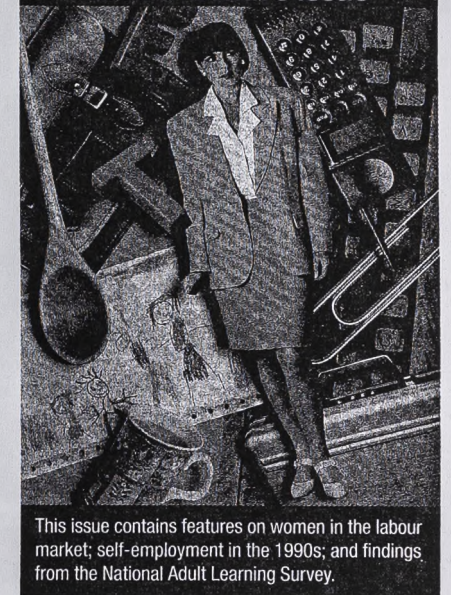
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Image: Telegraph Colour Library

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YOUR INSIGHT INTO THE LABOUR MARKET

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THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

LFS FIRST RELEASE AND LFS QUARTERLY BULLETIN

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

Further LFS analyses are included in the 60-page full colour publication LFS Quarterly Bulletin together with explanatory charts and text (autumn 1997 issue, published March 1998).

LFS USER GUIDE

The LFS User Guide consists of seven volumes - 1) Background & Methodology, 2) LFS Questionnaire, 3) Details of LFS Variables, 4) LFS Standard & Eurostat Derived Variables, 5) LFS Classifications, 6) LFS Local Area Data and 7) 100 Most Used Variables 1984-91. **Volumes 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7 cost £5 each. Volumes 3 and 4 cost £10 each. Complete LFS User Guide is £40.**

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News and research

DSS news

Retirement survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- *The Dynamics of Retirement*, Richard Disney, Emily Grundy and Paul Johnson (eds). Department of Social Security research report no. 72. ISBN 0 11 762571 X. £36. Published by The Stationery Office.

ESRC news

Employment after childbearing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- *Business Connect: a Brief Guide to ESRC Business Research*. Economic and Social Research Council, Polaris House, North Star Avenue, Swindon SN2 1UJ. ISBN 0 86226 259 3, £30. For women in the labour force, see also pp97-119.

Other research

Women in management

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

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

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

The report cites statistics from a number of different countries, including the UK. A 1996 survey of 300 British enterprises found that only 3 per cent of board members were women, while another survey of the FTSE 100 companies found that women accounted for only 4 per cent of directorships and 2 per cent of executive directorships. In Germany in 1995, a survey of the largest 70,000 companies found that women held between 1 and 3 per cent of the top executive and board positions. In the United States women accounted for 46 per cent of the managerial workforce, and in Canada for 42 per cent, but a 1996 survey of Fortune 500 companies showed that women held only 2.4 per cent of the highest management jobs.

The report finds that the proportion of women in professional and

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

The ILO argues that even where women's progress has been greatest, they still generally fare best in industries employing large numbers of women, such as health and community services and the hotel and catering industry. Women in management tend to be clustered in certain areas, to the point where certain professions are almost feminised. In the US, for example, the increase in the number of women personnel and labour relations managers was higher than in other areas - from 21 per cent in 1970 to 58

per cent in 1991. In Finland, women went from holding 17 per cent of personnel manager posts in 1970 to 70 per cent in 1990. Even in countries such as Finland with strong records of government support for sex equality, the pattern of occupational segregation prevails - only 20 per cent of women there work in occupations that show a balanced male-female employment ratio (i.e. where 40-60 per cent of employees are of one sex).

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

• *Breaking Through the Glass Ceiling: Women in Management*. International Labour Office, ISBN 92.9.110642.X. For women in the UK labour force, see also pp97-119.

BURISA conference

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Defining urban centres - Mike Batty (University College London)

TTWAs and small area unemployment rates - David Webster (Glasgow City Housing)

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Booking or more information: contact Anne Humphries, BURISA, Sunnymead, Station Road, Alvechurch, Birmingham B48 7SE, tel 0121 445 5955.

Performance pay

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

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

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

Some 43 per cent of organisations replied that they currently operated at least one form of performance pay scheme. However, contrary to the popular belief that organisations are becoming disillusioned with performance pay, and IPRP schemes in particular, the results suggest that the use of all forms of performance pay is growing. For example, 59 per cent of IPRP schemes had been

introduced within the previous five years, while relatively few of the organisations without schemes had discontinued them recently. Fewer than one in ten organisations intended to discontinue their IPRP scheme within the next two years.

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

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

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

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

Expert help on the labour market is just a phone call away

Employment (see Tables 1.1-1.5 and 1.9-1.13)

Annual Employment Survey	01928 792690
Employment and hours	01928 792563
Workforce in employment	01928 792563

Labour force, unemployment and vacancies (see Tables 2.1-2.24, 3.1-3.3 and 7.1-7.24)

Claimant count, vacancies notified to Jobcentres, and Labour Force Survey	0171 533 6094
	e-mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk

Redundancy (see Tables 2.32-2.36)

Redundancy statistics	0171 533 6086
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Recorded announcement of headline statistics

Economic activity, employment, unemployment, vacancies, earnings, and productivity and unit costs	0171 533 6176
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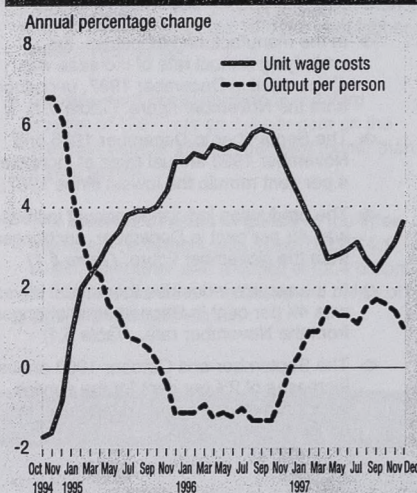
LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

Figure 6
Tables 1.8, 5.8

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

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



LABOUR DISPUTES

Figure 7
Tables 4.1-4.2

- The number of working days lost in 1997 is provisionally estimated to be 231,000 - equivalent to 10 days lost per 1,000 employees. The 1997 total is less than one fifth that for the corresponding period a year ago (1.3 million), and is the lowest calendar year total since records began in 1891.
- In all, 36 per cent of the 231,000 days lost in 1997 were in manufacturing (84,000), 15 per cent were lost in the transport, storage and communication group (36,000), thirteen per cent were lost in public administration (30,000), and 12 per cent were lost in education (28,000).

TRAINING

Tables 7.7, 8.1-8.6

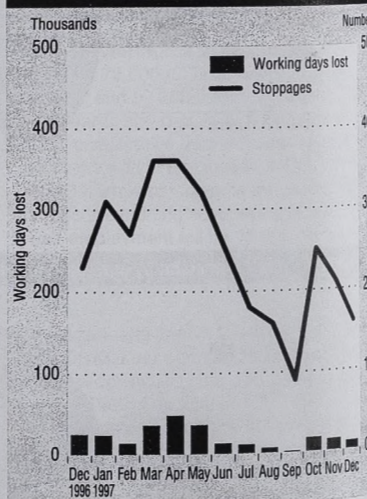
- Seasonally adjusted, 3.1 million (14.2 per cent) of employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to LFS interview during summer 1997. This suggests a very slight decrease on spring 1997. (Table 7.7)
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) in England and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

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Tables 2.18, 5.9, 6.8-6.9

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

Figure 7 Working days lost due to labour disputes; United Kingdom; December 1996-December 1997



0171 533 6094

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY HELP-LINE

Prepared by
the Government
Statistical Service

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

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

1 Number of hours usually worked

- Among full-time workers there was an average increase of 0.7 hours in the working week for both men and women between summer 1992 and summer 1997.

2 Economic status of people with work-limiting health problems or disabilities

- In summer 1997 there were 4.7 million people of working age with long-term health problems or disabilities that affected the kind or amount of work they might do.

3 Methods of job search

- Nearly two-thirds of all ILO unemployed people used a Jobcentre as a method of seeking work.

4 Unpaid family workers

- Of the average 117,000 people who worked unpaid for a family business, over autumn 1995 through to summer 1997, 82 per cent worked part-time.

5 Employment of young people in full-time education - correction

1 NUMBER OF HOURS USUALLY WORKED

The LFS can be used to show how the structure of the labour market is changing over time. Table 1 gives the average number of hours that people usually worked per week (including paid and unpaid overtime) in the summer quarters of 1992 and 1997. Overall, there was a slightly longer working week in 1997 (37.7 hours per week compared with 37.4 hours in 1992), which may be related to economic growth over this period. The average summarises the wide range of working hours found in the labour market. The greatest average increase in hours was among men working part-time (up 1.4 hours per week). At 0.8 hours, the increase was smaller for women working part-time, although their average hours remained higher than for part-

time men. Among full-time workers there was an increase of 0.7 hours per week for both men and women. Despite the significant rises in both full- and part-time hours for men, the overall rise

in average hours worked by men over this period was only 0.1 hours. This was due to an increase over the period in the proportion of male employees who work part-time. Since part-time employees work fewer

hours, this reduces the overall average number of hours, offsetting the increases within both the full- and part-time groups. A similar, though less marked, pattern emerged among female workers.

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

	Summer 1992	Summer 1997	Weekly hours Change
All employees	37.4	37.7	0.3
Men	43.5	43.6	0.1
Women	30.5	31.1	0.5
Full-time	43.4	44.1	0.7
Men	45.2	45.8	0.7
Women	40.2	40.9	0.7
Part-time	17.6	18.4	0.8
Men	16.2	17.6	1.4
Women	17.8	18.6	0.8

^a Average weekly hours usually worked including paid and unpaid overtime. Averages are based on those who gave a valid response to the hours questions.

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

FOR DETAILED FIGURES SEE THE LABOUR MARKET DATA SECTION

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

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

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

While disabled people were considerably less likely than those without disabilities to be in employment (34 per cent and 80 per cent respectively), there was far less difference between the two groups in their type of

employment. Figure 1 shows the type of employment undertaken by employees with and without disabilities. The likelihood of working in a temporary job was very similar for both groups (9 per cent for those with disabilities, 8 per cent for those without). Moreover, the proportion of employees with disabilities in full-

time permanent jobs was only a little lower than for those with no disability (64 per cent compared with 72 per cent).

One factor affecting the labour market behaviour of disabled people is the different age distribution in their group compared with the population as a whole. Figure 2 displays the

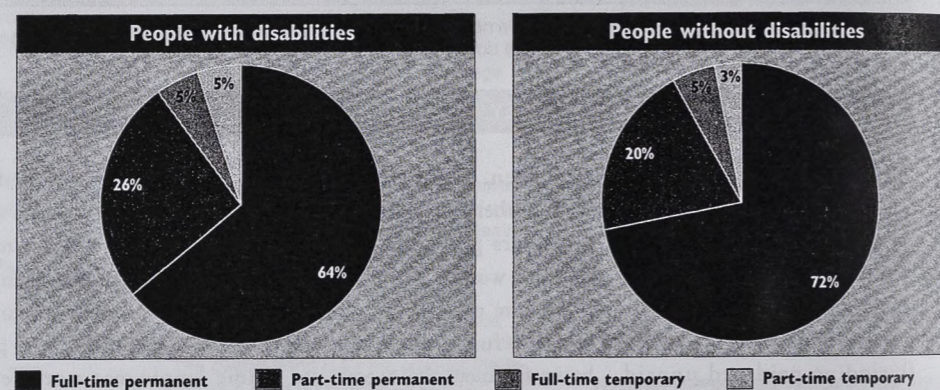
percentages of people (both economically active and inactive) who were disabled on this definition, in different age groups. Disability rates generally rose with age, with the increase steeper for those people aged over 40. From the age of 35, women were more likely than men to have a disability.

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

	People with disabilities			People without disabilities		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
Economic activity rate	40.9	44.2	37.1	85.4	92.3	77.9
Employment rate	34.2	35.9	32.2	79.6	85.5	73.2
ILO unemployment rate	16.5	18.9	13.2	6.8	7.3	6.0
Base (thousands)	4,712	2,524	2,188	30,014	15,648	14,365

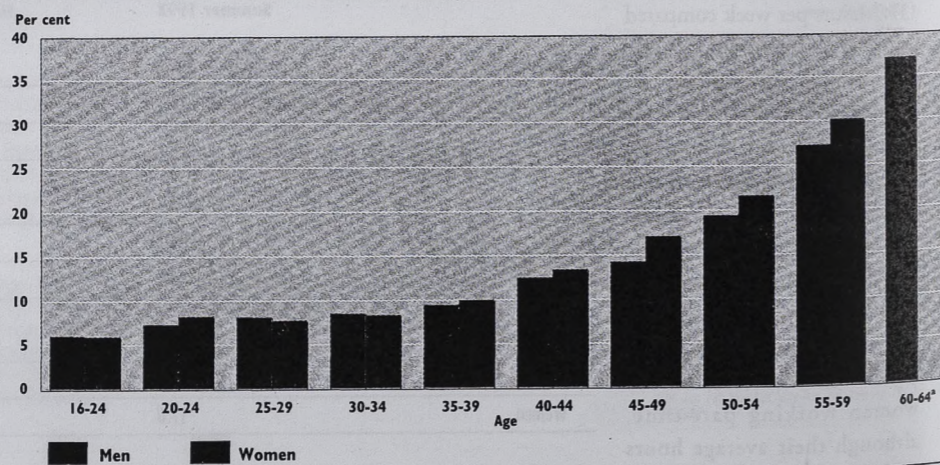
^a People of working age.
^b See definition in red box.

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



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

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



^a Only working-age respondents are asked LFS disabilities questions (women aged 16-59; men aged 16-64).

3 METHODS OF JOB SEARCH

(a) JOB SEARCH METHODS OF ILO UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

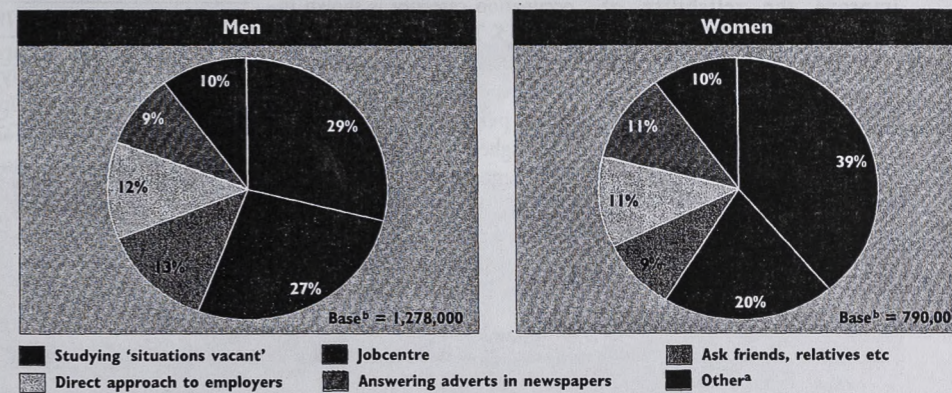
The role of Jobcentres is underestimated by concentrating on people's main job search method. For example, someone who visited a Jobcentre and read the 'situations vacant' column in one of the newspapers provided there, might give the latter as

their main job search method. Table 3 shows the proportion of ILO unemployed people that visited a Jobcentre, regardless of

whether or not it was their main method. Nearly two-thirds of all ILO unemployed people used a Jobcentre as a method of seeking

work. Men remained more likely than women to make use of a Jobcentre (69 per cent compared with 53 per cent).

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



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

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

	Thousands and per cent		
	All	Men	Women
Number of ILO unemployed	2,068	1,278	790
Number of ILO unemployed whose main search method was visiting the Jobcentre	493	340	152
Number of ILO unemployed whose main search method was not through the Jobcentre, but nonetheless visited one	813	544	268
Total number of ILO unemployed who visited a Jobcentre	1,306	885	421
Percentage of all ILO unemployed who visited a Jobcentre	63	69	53

(b) HOW EMPLOYEES OBTAINED THEIR CURRENT JOB

The LFS can identify how employees who had been with their employer for three months or less at the time of interview obtained their current job.

In summer 1997, for both men and women, the most successful ways of obtaining a job were hearing from someone who worked there or replying to an advertisement (Figure 4). Almost a third of male and female employees obtained their job using the former method. Women were more likely to obtain a job through replying to an advertisement than men (28 per cent compared with 22 per cent). It should be noted that the categorisation of methods of gaining a job used here are not the same as those used in part (a) of this article.

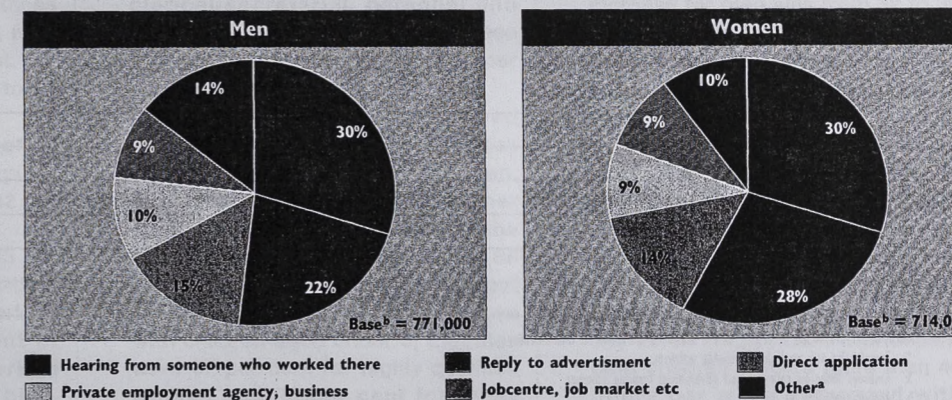
Once again, the figures are

likely to understate the proportion of jobs that are obtained through Jobcentres. Earlier comparisons between surveys of individuals and other measures of different

recruitment channels suggest that people tend to understate the role of Jobcentres in helping them find jobs. The LFS also omits many temporary and short-term

engagements. Jobs which a respondent had started during the three months before interview but had left by the time of their survey interview are not included.

Figure 4 How employees obtained their current job (within the last three months) (Great Britain, summer 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



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

4 UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS

Unpaid family workers are people who work in an unpaid capacity for a business that either they or a relative own. Since they are a very small group in the labour market, in order to examine their characteristics it is necessary to improve the reliability of estimates by combining LFS samples over several quarters. Averaging LFS estimates over eight quarters reduces the minimum publication threshold to 4,000 (see red box). **Table 4** gives the average number of unpaid family workers during the two year period autumn 1995 to summer 1997. Of the average

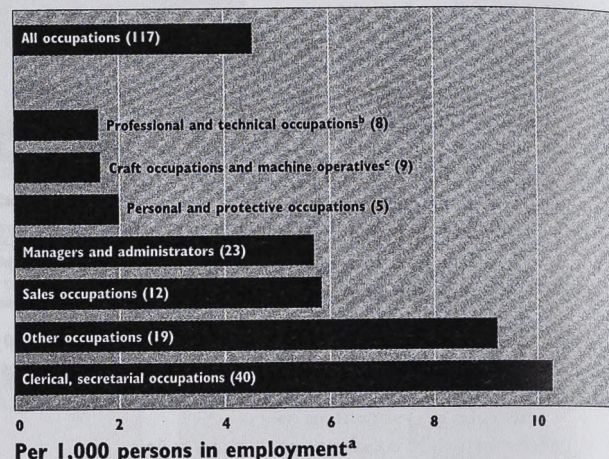
117,000 people who fell into this category, 68 per cent were women, while 82 per cent worked part-time.

The proportion of unpaid family workers out of all people in employment in each major occupation category is shown in **Figure 5**. The highest rates occur in the clerical and secretarial, and 'other' occupation groups (10 and 9 per 1,000 respectively). The highest numbers of unpaid family workers occurred in the clerical and secretarial and managers and administrators groups, which together accounted for more than half the total.

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

	All	Full-time	Thousands Part-time
All	117	22	95
Men	39	9	30
Women	79	14	65

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



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

Publication thresholds in the LFS	
Number of quarters in average	Thresholds below which LFS estimates are not published*
1	10,000
4	6,000
8	4,000
12	3,000
16	2,000

* Thresholds below which relative error of LFS estimate is greater than 20 per cent.
It should be noted that the publication thresholds have changed since the 'Annual Averages' Help-Line item in February 1997. For more information see 'Averaging Labour Force Survey data over several quarters', *Labour Market Trends*, January 1998, pp17-22.

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

Last month's LFS Help-Line contained a table showing the occupations of young people in full-time education and

employment. Unfortunately, the figures shown for those aged 16-19 were based on respondents' age at the time of interview, rather

than their 'academic age' (their age at the preceding 31 August). The revised table, based on academic age, is published in full

below. The broad conclusions presented in the text of this item last month are not affected by the revision.

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

	Academic age 16-19 ^b			Academic age 20-24 ^b			Per cent
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	
Managers, professional and technical ^c	3	4	*	17	24	10	
Clerical and secretarial	7	7	7	12	*	14	
Craft occupations and machine operatives ^d	4	7	*	*	*	*	
Personal and protective services	22	17	26	28	20	35	
Selling	45	38	51	28	23	33	
Other	19	27	13	10	13	*	
Base (thousands) (=100%) ^e	606	277	329	159	75	84	

Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.
* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.
a Excludes those on college-based government training schemes.
b Age at preceding 31 August.
c The 'professional, managers and administrators,' and 'associate professional and technical' SOC groups.
d The 'craft and related occupations,' and 'plant and machine operatives' SOC groups.
e Includes some people who were in full-time education and in employment but did not specify what type of work they did.

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

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

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

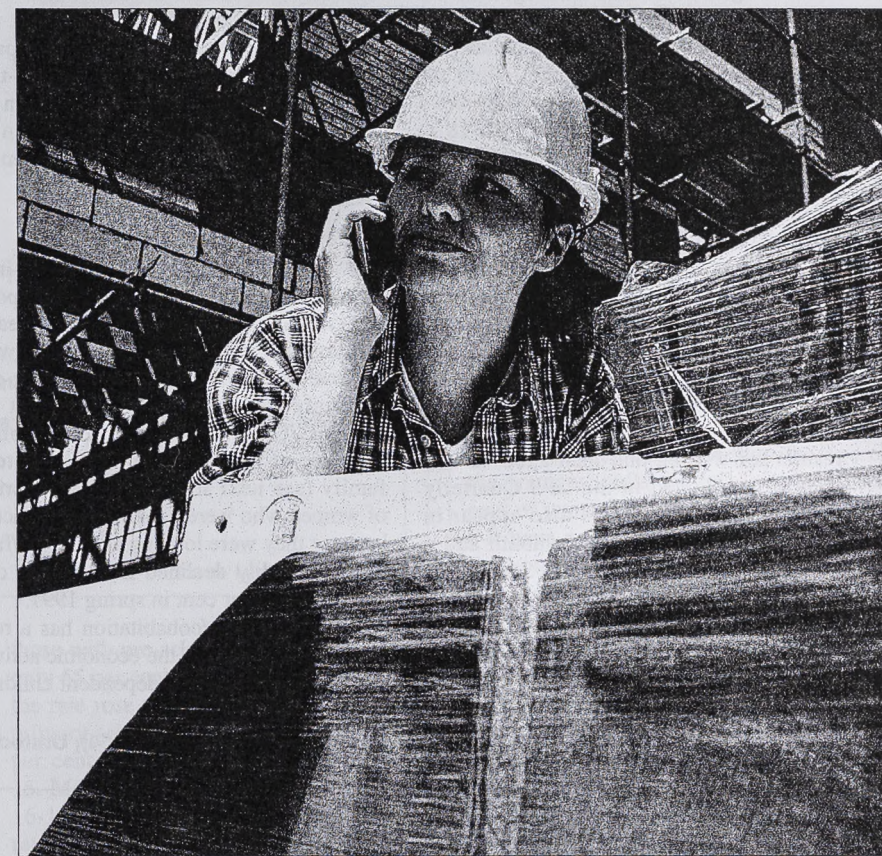


Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

Key findings

- Between 1987 and 1997 the economic activity rate for women of working age (16-59) increased from 69 per cent to 71 per cent; for those with children aged under 5 it rose from 42 per cent to 55 per cent. For men, it fell from 87 per cent to 84 per cent.
- In spring 1997, 44 per cent of all those of working age in employment were women, up from 42 per cent in spring 1987.
- In 1997 women represented 33 per cent of all those working full-time and 81 per cent of all those working part-time. Some 44 per cent of women in employment worked part-time (1 percentage point higher than in 1986) compared with 8 per cent of men (up from 5 per cent).
- Some 53 per cent of all working age women in employment worked in three major occupation groups - clerical/secretarial, personal and protective services, and sales. These occupations account for only 19 per cent of employed men.
- Around 86 per cent of employed women worked in the service industries compared with 59 per cent of men.
- In spring 1997 women with higher qualifications (above A level) had the highest economic activity rates, 86 per cent compared with 52 per cent for unqualified women. Among those with children aged under 5, the rates were 77 per cent for highly qualified women and 26 per cent for those without qualifications.
- The percentage of women in employment in the top two social classes (professional and managerial/technical) rose from 24 per cent in 1984 to 34 per cent in 1997. The increase for men was from 32 to 39 per cent.
- Some 25 per cent of women whose youngest child was less than 11 years of age worked up to 15 hours per week compared with only 15 per cent for mothers whose youngest dependent child was aged 11-18; 13 per cent for women without dependent children; and only 4 per cent for men. At the other extreme, only 7 per cent of women in employment with dependent children worked more than 45 hours per week compared with 13 per cent of women without dependent children and 40 per cent of men.

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

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

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

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

Labour market participation

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

Age and marital status

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

While marriage/cohabitation has a relatively small effect on the economic activity rate of women without dependent children,

that for married (or cohabiting) women with dependent children is much higher, at 71 per cent, than that for single women with dependent children at 51 per cent (see Table B). Lone mothers are, on average, younger than married/cohabiting mothers and therefore have less work experience; they also have lower levels of qualifications. Factors such as these may disadvantage lone mothers in the jobs market. The LFS shows that the gulf between lone mothers and married mothers remains after age of mother and age of youngest dependent child (see next section) are taken into account. Two reasons usually put forward for the remaining discrepancy are the cost and availability of childcare and the disincentives of the benefit system. It is much easier for two working parents to either arrange their hours to ensure that at least one of them is supervising their children, or alternatively (or additionally) to pay for childcare. A study has shown that many lone parents cite the cost or availability of childcare as the main constraints on taking up work. There is, however, no clear evidence of the effects of the benefits system.

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

Women with dependent children

The presence of a dependent child (defined throughout this article as 16-18 year-olds in full-time education and all

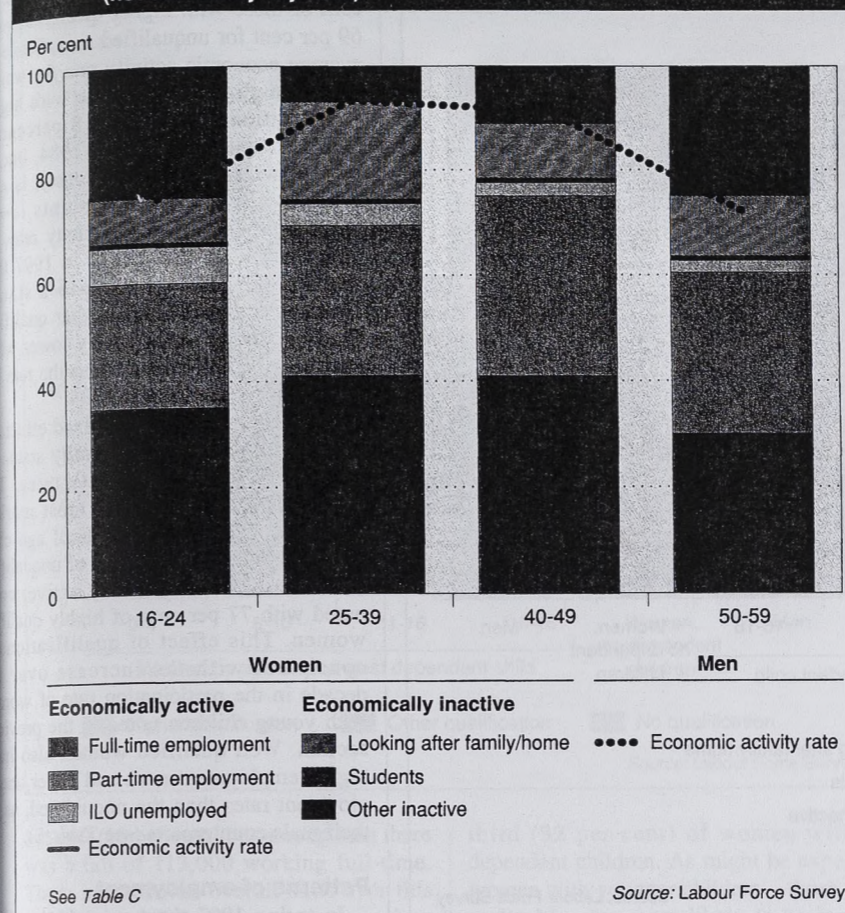
Table 1 Economic activity: women and men of working age (16-59/64); United Kingdom; 1987-1997 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Spring 1987 (000s)	Spring 1992 (000s)	Spring 1997 (000s)	Percentage change	
				1987-1997	1992-1997
Women 16-59					
All	16,530	16,791	17,018	3	1
Economically active	11,388	11,863	12,149	7	2
Economic activity rate (per cent)	68.9	70.6	71.4		
In employment ^a	10,205	10,975	11,429	12	4
Full-time ^b	5,854	6,301	6,449	10	2
Part-time ^b	4,334	4,668	4,977	15	7
Employment rate	61.7	65.4	67.2		
ILO unemployed	1,183	888	719	-39	-19
ILO unemployment rate (per cent)	10.4	7.5	5.9		
Economically inactive	5,142	4,928	4,870	-5	-1
Men 16-64					
All	18,095	18,382	18,660	3	2
Economically active	15,851	15,871	15,743	-1	-1
Economic activity rate (per cent)	87.6	86.3	84.4		
In employment ^a	14,065	14,021	14,451	3	3
Full-time ^b	13,407	13,197	13,294	-1	1
Part-time ^b	635	816	1,150	81	41
Employment rate	77.7	76.3	77.4		
ILO unemployed	1,786	1,850	1,292	-28	-30
ILO unemployment rate (per cent)	11.3	11.7	8.2		
Economically inactive	2,244	2,511	2,917	30	16

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 1 Economic activity by age; United Kingdom; spring 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)



See Table C

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Economic activity rates for women by age of youngest dependent child are compared in Figure 2. Some 43 per cent of women of working age had dependent children and their overall activity rate was 67 per cent (compared with 75 per cent for women without dependent children). Of

those with pre-school children (0-4 years), only 55 per cent were economically active; the rate rose to 71 per cent for those with primary school age (5-10) children, and 78 per cent for those with children aged 11-15. Mothers with dependent children aged 16-18 had the highest economic activity rate (81 per cent).

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

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

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

Qualifications

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

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

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

	Women (16-59)						Men (16-64)
	All	With youngest dependent child aged					
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	
All aged 16-59/64	67	62	51	66	74	78	71
People aged							
16-24	59	30	29	41	*	*	64
25-39	70	61	55	66	74	74	87
40-49	75	74	57	68	77	82	86
50-59/64	61	62	*	39	62	67	61

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 Economic status of women of working age by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)

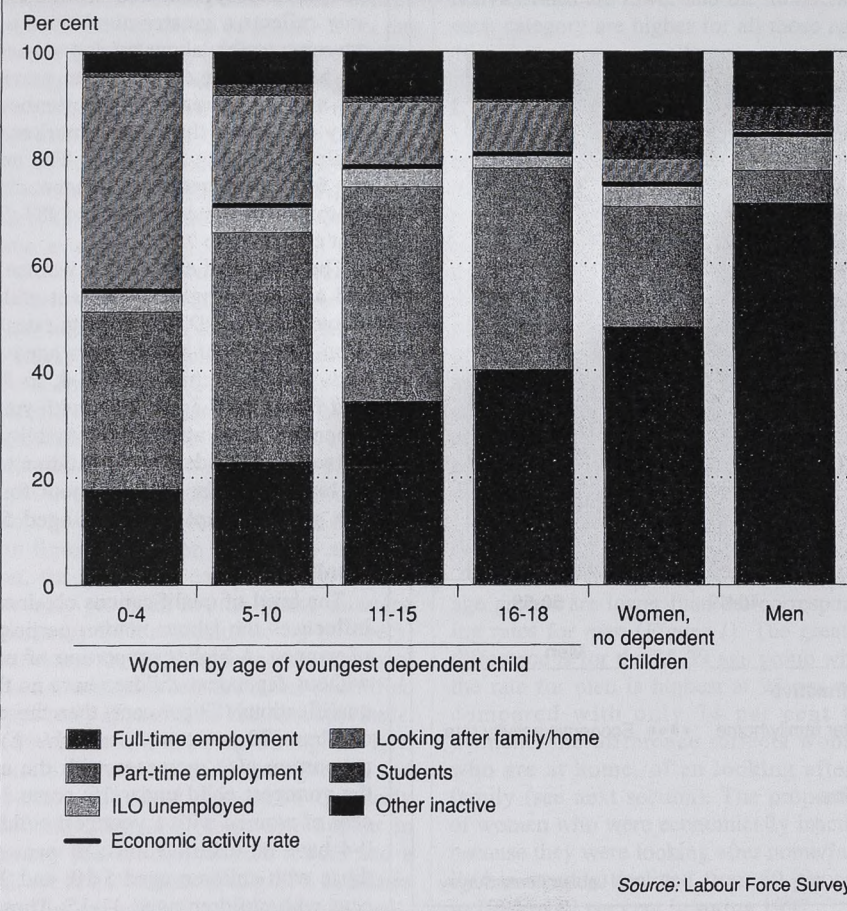
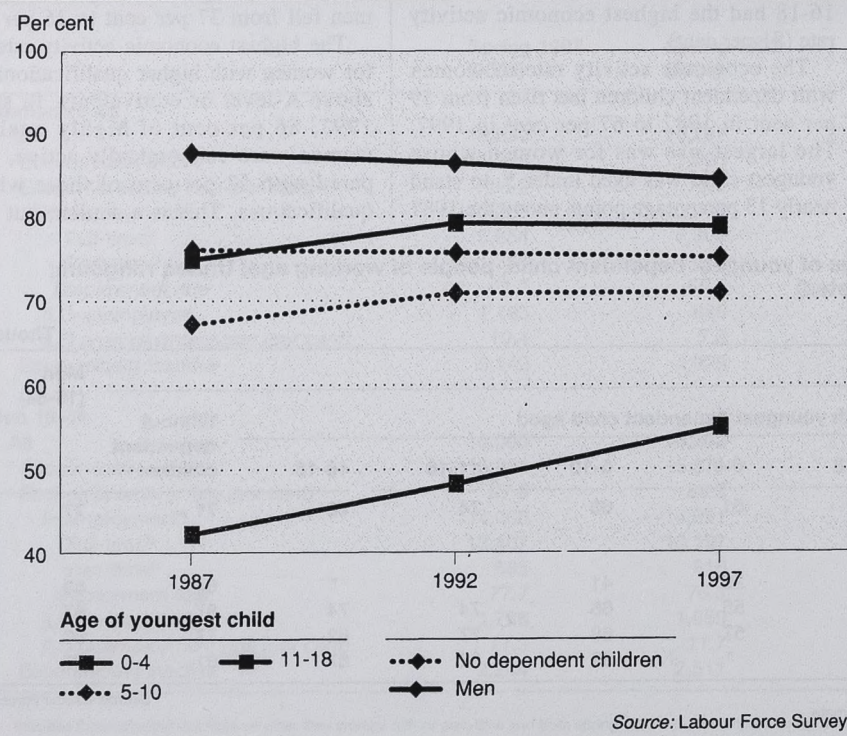


Figure 3 Economic activity rates of women aged 16-59 by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1987, 1992 and 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)



marked, effect to that among men where the economic activity rate falls from 92 per cent of those with higher qualifications to 69 per cent for unqualified men. While the average economic activity rate for women has risen slightly, for those with higher qualifications it has risen 8 percentage points from 78 per cent in 1984, but for women with no qualifications it is now nearly seven percentage points lower down from 59 per cent. Activity rates for men in general were lower in 1997 than 1984 but qualifications have a similar effect. Among men with higher qualifications the rate is only slightly lower while for men with no qualifications the rate has fallen from 84 per cent in 1984.

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

Patterns of employment

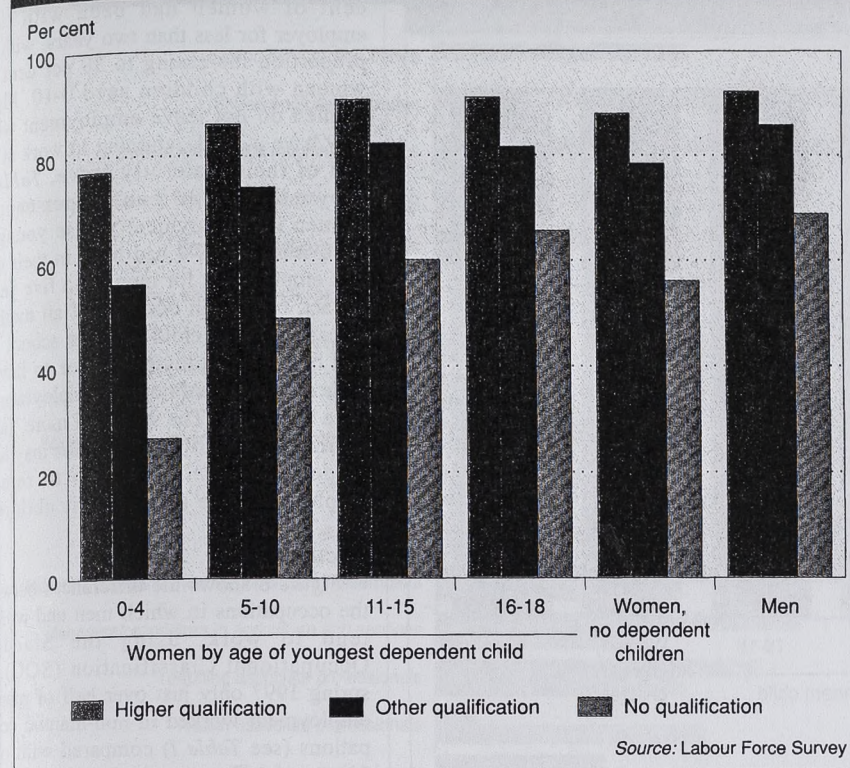
In spring 1997 there were 11.4 million working-age women in employment, 44 per cent of all workers below state pension age, compared with 42 per cent in 1987. The number of women in employment has risen by 1.2 million since 1987 while the number of men in employment is 0.4 million higher (see Table I).

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

Working time

In spring 1997, 81 per cent of all people of working age who worked part-time were women (see Table I). Some 44 per cent of women in employment worked part-time, a slightly higher proportion than in 1987 (43 per cent). While a very small proportion of men work part-time, the proportion has increased from 5 per cent in 1987 to 8 per cent in spring 1997, a rise of 515,000. The number of women working part-time increased by 643,000 (15 per cent) and the number working full-time increased by

Figure 4 Economic activity rates by highest qualification and age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)



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

In spring 1997 three-fifths (61 per cent) of employed women with dependent children worked part-time compared with one-

third (32 per cent) of women without dependent children. As might be expected, women with younger children – those aged under 11 – are more likely to be in part-time employment than those with older children, 65 per cent compared with 53 per cent.

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

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

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

Length of time in job

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

Figure 5 Trends in full- and part-time employment; women and men of working age, United Kingdom; spring of each year 1987-1997 (not seasonally adjusted)

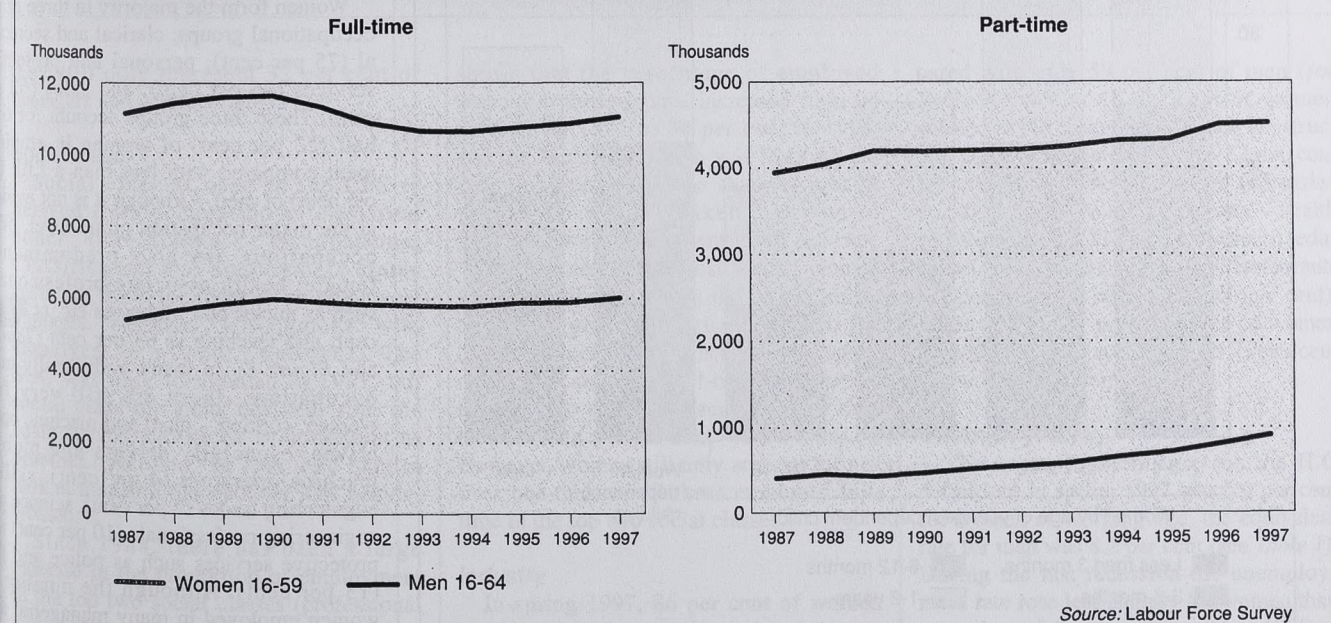


Figure 6 Total usual weekly hours of work of women of working age in employment, by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)

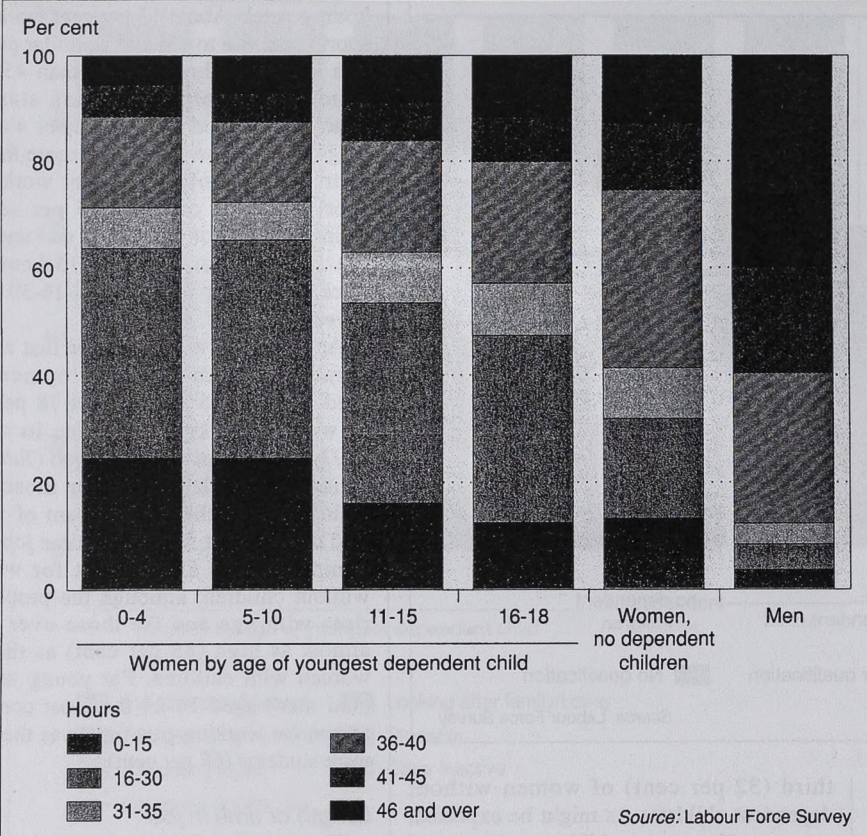
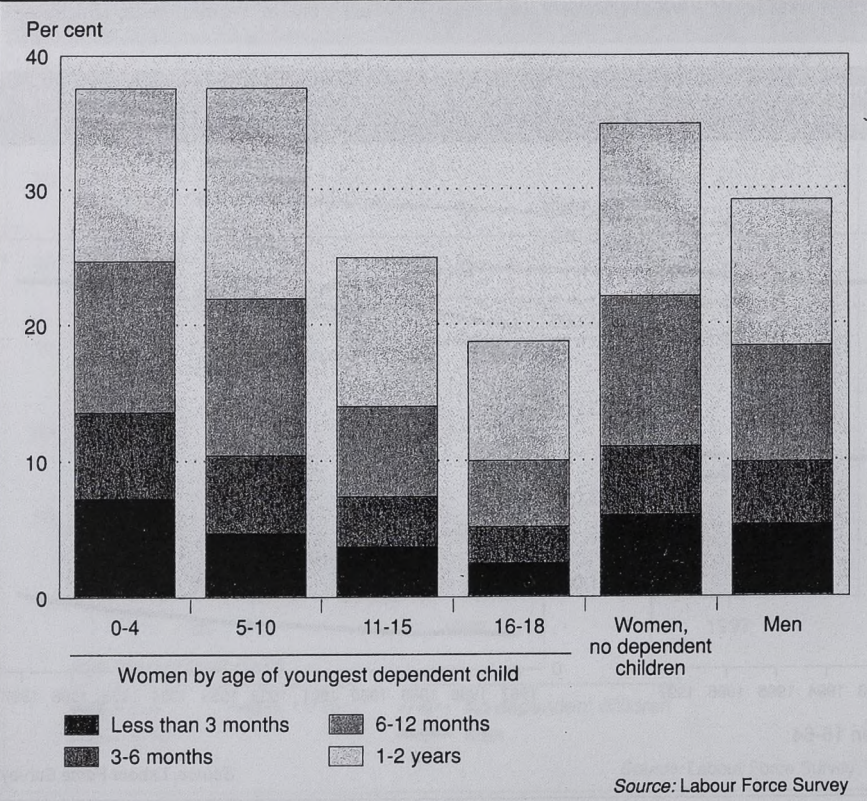


Figure 7 Length of time in current employment, for women of working age, by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)



cent for women without children). Conversely, 29 per cent of men and 34 per cent of women had been with their employer for less than two years, with the proportion increasing to 38 per cent for women with children aged 0-10. Many women do not leave employment when they have a child, returning to work at the end of their maternity leave. Table G shows that more than 40 per cent of women in employment whose youngest child was aged 0-4 had been in their current employment for more than five years. In fact, more than one-fifth of all mothers whose youngest child is under school age had been in employment prior to having their child and had not left employment to have their child. The spread of more 'family friendly' employment policies may have made it easier for women to remain employed while raising their children.

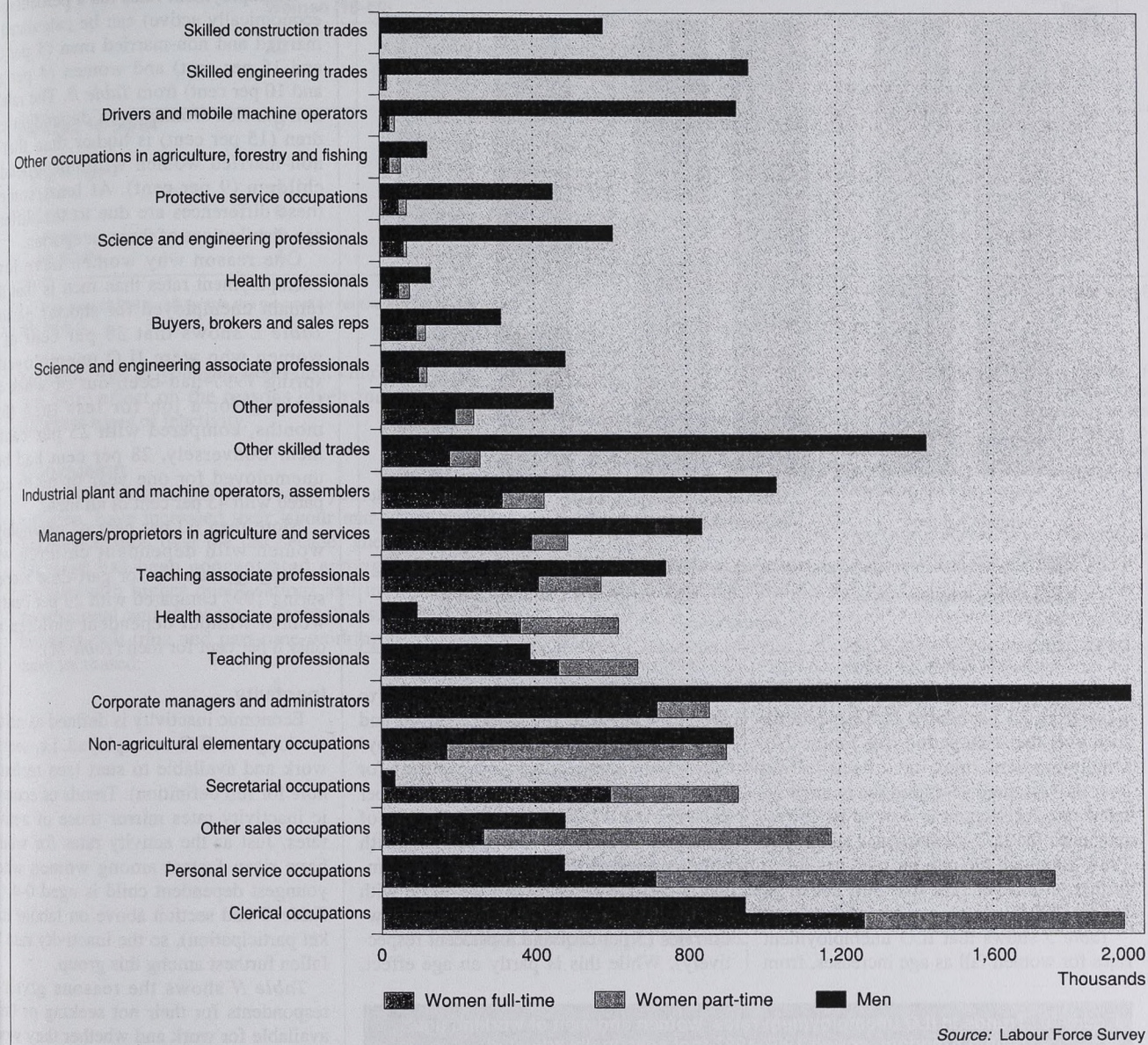
Occupation

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

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

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

Figure 8 Occupations of women and men of working age in employment; United Kingdom; spring 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)



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

Social class

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

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

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

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

Industry

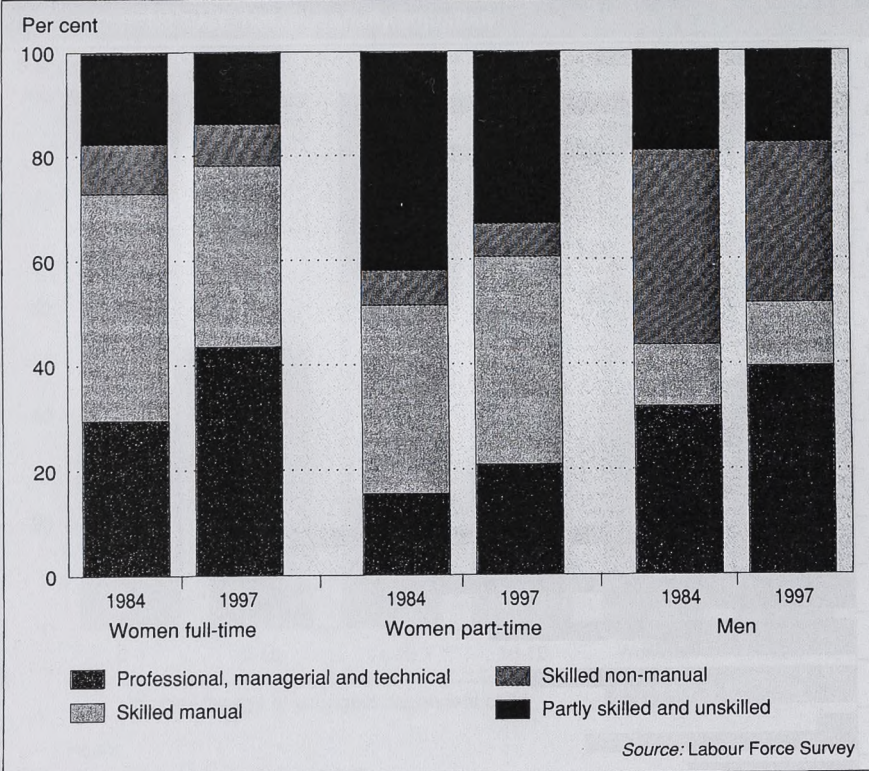
In spring 1997, 86 per cent of women were employed in service industries com-

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

Unemployment

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

Figure 9 Social class of women and men in employment; United Kingdom; spring 1984 and spring 1997

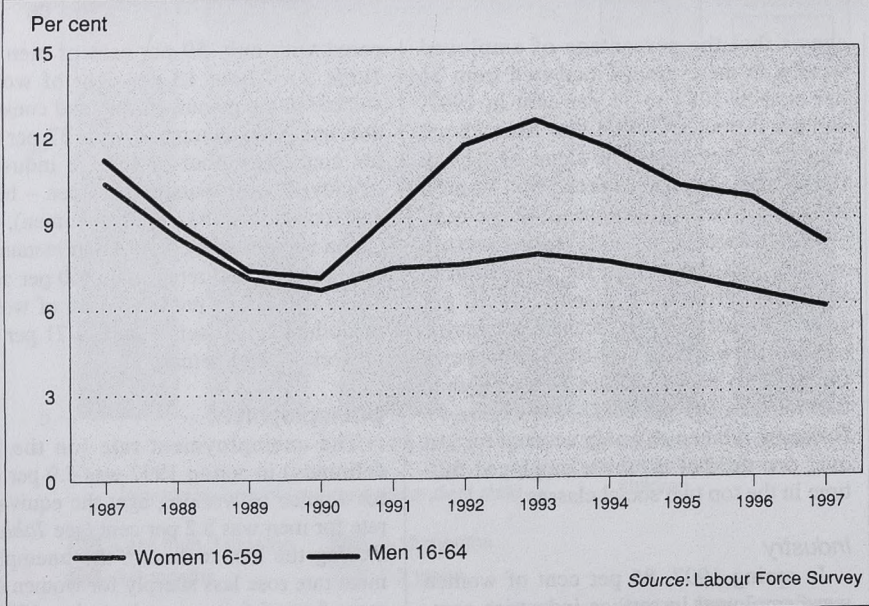


7.8 per cent in spring 1993 compared with a rise from 7.1 per cent to 12.5 per cent for men over the same period (see Figure 10). Unemployment rates have been falling over the last three years and the unemployment rate for women is now at its lowest rate since the ILO measure was adopted in 1984. Although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

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

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

Figure 10 Trends in ILO unemployment rates, women and men of working age; United Kingdom; spring 1987-1997 (not seasonally adjusted)



among young women with children the unemployment rate rises to 21 per cent, double the rate for those without children. Unemployment rates (as a percentage of economically active) can be calculated for married and non-married men (5 per cent and 15 per cent) and women (4 per cent and 10 per cent) from Table B. The rate for non-married women with dependent children (15 per cent) is higher than that for non-married women without dependent children (9 per cent). At least some of these differences are due to the different age distributions of these categories.

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

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

Inactivity

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

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

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

	Thousands							
	Women (16-59)						Men (16-64)	
	All	With youngest dependent child aged					Without dependent children	
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		
All aged 16-59/64	6	6	7	7	5	3	6	8
People aged								
16-24	11	21	20	*	*	*	10	16
25-39	6	7	6	8	7	*	4	7
40-49	4	4	*	5	4	*	4	6
50-59/64	4	5	*	*	*	*	4	7

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Conclusion

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

Notes

- 1 Research by Heather Joshi et al into the experiences of women born in 1958 found that women who delayed their childbearing were less well educated and more likely to be lone parents and that they were generally better able to take advantage of improvements in employment conditions. See p87.
- 2 For more analyses of the characteristics of lone mothers, see 'Lone parents and the labour market', *Employment Gazette*, November 1992; 'Working parents: trends in the 1980s', *Employment Gazette*, October 1994; 'Mothers in the labour market', *Employment Gazette*, November 1994.

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

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

5 See also research reported on p88.

6 See 'Standard Occupational Classification Volume 3', HMSO, 1991, p15.

Further information:

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

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

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

	Women (16-59)							Men (16-64)
	All	With youngest dependent child aged					Without dependent children	
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		
Spring 1987								
All persons	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Economically active	68.9	59.3	42.4	67.2	74.8	75.4	76.1	87.6
In employment ^{a,b}	61.7	51.6	32.3	59.8	70.0	71.1	69.3	77.7
Full-time	35.4	17.1	10.0	16.2	25.9	33.2	49.1	74.1
Part-time	26.2	34.4	22.3	43.5	43.9	37.8	20.1	3.5
Employees	56.4	46.3	28.2	53.6	63.4	66.2	64.0	63.8
Self-employed	4.2	5.1	4.0	5.9	6.3	4.9	3.5	12.1
On Government-supported training and employment programmes	1.1	0.2	*	*	*	*	1.8	1.8
ILO unemployed	7.2	7.7	10.0	7.4	4.8	4.2	6.8	9.9
Inactive	31.1	40.7	57.6	32.8	25.2	24.6	23.9	12.4
Looking after family/home	18.2	27.1	36.9	25.5	16.1	12.8	11.6	0.4
Spring 1992								
All persons	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Economically active	70.6	63.4	48.4	70.9	79.1	79.6	75.7	86.3
In employment ^{a,b}	65.4	58.0	42.4	64.7	75.2	75.8	70.5	76.3
Full-time	37.5	21.7	13.5	21.4	33.4	37.9	48.6	71.8
Part-time	27.8	36.3	28.9	43.2	41.8	37.9	21.9	4.4
Employees	59.7	51.9	37.4	57.9	68.6	67.6	65.1	62.0
Self-employed	4.3	5.0	3.9	5.8	5.4	6.9	3.8	12.7
On Government-supported training and employment programmes	0.8	0.2	*	*	*	*	1.2	1.4
Unpaid family workers ^c	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	*	0.4	0.2
ILO unemployed	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.2	3.9	3.8	5.2	10.1
Inactive	29.4	36.6	51.6	29.1	20.9	20.4	24.3	13.7
Looking after family/home	16.8	30.8	47.7	22.7	13.6	11.5	7.0	0.4
Spring 1997								
All persons	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Economically active	71.4	66.5	55.0	70.9	78.1	80.6	75.1	84.4
In employment ^{a,b}	67.2	62.4	51.1	65.9	74.2	77.9	70.7	77.4
Full-time	37.9	24.4	17.9	22.8	34.1	40.0	48.1	71.2
Part-time	29.2	38.0	33.2	43.0	40.1	37.8	22.7	6.2
Employees	61.7	56.3	45.8	58.9	67.8	71.5	65.8	63.9
Self-employed	4.6	5.4	4.6	6.1	5.8	5.8	4.0	12.6
On Government-supported training and employment programmes	0.5	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.7	0.7
Unpaid family workers ^c	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	*	*	0.3	0.2
ILO unemployed	4.2	4.1	3.9	5.0	3.9	2.7	4.3	6.9
Inactive	28.6	33.5	45.0	29.1	21.9	19.4	24.9	15.6
Looking after family/home	14.0	26.3	40.3	20.8	12.4	9.8	4.7	0.8

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

	Women (16-59)						Men (16-64)	
	All	With youngest dependent child aged						Without dependent children
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		
People aged								
16-24								
All persons	3,125	482	450	32	*	*	2,643	3,282
Economically active	2,065	183	166	17	*	*	1,882	2,449
In employment ^a	1,838	145	132	13	*	*	1,693	2,068
Full-time	1,099	49	45	*	*	*	1,049	1,560
Part-time	738	96	87	*	*	*	642	506
Employees	1,741	139	126	13	*	*	1,602	1,865
Self-employed	29	*	*	*	*	*	24	101
On Government-supported training and employment programmes	60	*	*	*	*	*	60	93
Unpaid family workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ILO unemployed	227	38	33	*	*	*	189	381
Inactive	1,060	299	284	15	*	*	761	833
Looking after family/home	278	263	253	10	*	*	15	*
25-39								
All persons	6,665	4,401	2,413	1,503	443	42	2,263	6,862
Economically active	4,920	2,862	1,403	1,075	351	33	2,058	6,403
In employment ^a	4,639	2,671	1,320	993	326	31	1,967	5,940
Full-time	2,743	983	454	341	168	20	1,760	5,713
Part-time	1,894	1,687	865	652	158	11	207	225
Employees	4,288	2,419	1,184	900	304	30	1,869	5,060
Self-employed	311	218	117	80	20	*	93	848
On Government-supported training and employment programmes	15	11	*	*	*	*	*	27
Unpaid family workers	26	24	14	*	*	*	*	*
ILO unemployed	281	191	82	82	25	*	91	463
Inactive	1,745	1,539	1,010	427	92	10	205	459
Looking after family/home	1,289	1,265	910	301	51	*	24	55
40-49								
All persons	3,890	2,102	177	634	906	386	1,788	3,881
Economically active	3,047	1,609	104	455	723	327	1,438	3,543
In employment ^a	2,928	1,546	102	431	695	318	1,381	3,327
Full-time	1,601	683	44	152	312	175	918	3,210
Part-time	1,326	862	58	279	383	143	463	115
Employees	2,651	1,382	83	374	634	292	1,269	2,651
Self-employed	256	151	18	53	56	24	105	662
On Government-supported training and employment programmes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unpaid family workers	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ILO unemployed	120	63	*	23	28	*	57	217
Inactive	843	494	73	179	183	59	349	337
Looking after family/home	420	325	62	131	101	31	95	49
50-59/64								
All persons	3,339	344	*	32	160	150	2,995	4,636
Economically active	2,117	223	*	13	104	107	1,893	3,348
In employment ^a	2,025	212	*	12	99	101	1,813	3,116
Full-time	1,005	75	*	*	34	37	930	2,811
Part-time	1,020	137	*	*	64	65	882	304
Employees	1,817	187	*	10	85	91	1,631	2,351
Self-employed	186	23	*	*	12	*	163	744
On Government-supported training and employment programmes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Unpaid family workers	17	*	*	*	*	*	15	11
ILO unemployed	92	11	*	*	*	*	81	232
Inactive	1,222	121	*	19	56	44	1,101	1,288
Looking after family/home	396	74	*	14	35	23	321	48

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

^a Includes those who did not state if they worked full- or part-time, or their employment status. Classifications are based on respondents' self-assessment.

Continued on next page ▶

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

Total usual hours worked	Thousands and per cent							
	Women (16-59)							Men (16-64)
	All	With youngest dependent child aged					Without dependent children	
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		
<i>Thousands</i>								
All in employment	11,429	4,575	1,554	1,450	1,120	451	6,854	14,451
0-5	313	169	69	61	30	*	145	105
6-15	1,554	799	311	292	149	47	755	413
16-30	3,026	1,768	607	589	416	156	1,258	690
31-35	1,016	372	119	103	106	44	645	558
36-40	3,074	814	264	217	233	102	2,260	3,982
41-45	1,135	287	92	77	80	37	849	2,813
46 and over	1,215	339	85	103	99	52	876	5,659
<i>Per cent</i>								
All in employment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-5	2.8	3.7	4.5	4.2	2.7	*	2.1	0.7
6-15	13.7	17.6	20.1	20.3	13.4	10.6	11.1	2.9
16-30	26.7	38.9	39.3	40.8	37.4	34.9	18.5	4.9
31-35	9.0	8.2	7.7	7.1	9.5	9.8	9.5	3.9
36-40	27.1	17.9	17.0	15.0	20.9	22.8	33.3	28.0
41-45	10.0	6.3	6.0	5.4	7.2	8.3	12.5	19.8
46 and over	10.7	7.5	5.5	7.1	8.9	11.7	12.9	39.8

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table H Part-time employment by reason working part-time, age of respondent and age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Thousands and per cent								
	All ^b in part-time employment	Student or at school		Ill or disabled		Could not find full-time job		Did not want full-time job	
		(000s)	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent
Women aged 16-59	4,977	550	11.1	46	0.9	491	9.9	3,852	78.0
With youngest dependent child aged									
0-18	2,782	21	0.8	12	0.4	171	6.2	2,558	92.6
0-4	1,010	*	*	*	*	39	3.9	958	95.3
5-10	947	10	1.1	*	*	46	4.9	882	93.8
11-15	606	*	*	*	*	59	9.9	531	88.5
16-18	219	*	*	*	*	27	12.3	187	86.5
Without dependent children	2,195	529	24.3	34	1.6	321	14.7	1,294	59.4
Men aged 16-64	1,150	440	39.8	44	4.0	307	27.8	313	28.4
Women aged 16-24^c	738	498	68.5	*	*	102	14.1	123	16.9
With youngest dependent child aged									
0-18	96	*	*	*	*	*	*	87	91.6
Without dependent children	642	496	78.6	*	*	96	15.2	36	5.7
Men aged 16-24	506	393	80.7	*	*	70	14.4	21	4.3
Women aged 25-39	1,894	45	2.4	10	0.5	147	7.8	1,680	89.3
With youngest dependent child aged									
0-18	1,687	16	1.0	*	*	79	4.7	1,574	94.0
0-4	865	*	*	*	*	31	3.6	823	95.7
5-10	652	10	1.5	*	*	28	4.4	606	93.8
11-15	158	*	*	*	*	18	11.5	136	86.5
16-18	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Without dependent children	207	29	14.0	*	*	68	32.7	105	51.1
Men aged 25-39	225	43	20.4	13	6.3	96	45.8	58	27.6
Women aged 40-49	1,326	*	*	18	1.4	140	10.7	1,152	87.5
With youngest dependent child aged									
0-18	862	*	*	*	*	71	8.3	776	90.6
0-4	58	*	*	*	*	*	*	55	95.0
5-10	279	*	*	*	*	16	5.8	260	94.0
11-15	383	*	*	*	*	36	9.5	338	88.9
16-18	143	*	*	*	*	16	11.4	123	86.9
Without dependent children	463	*	*	12	2.7	69	15.1	376	81.7
Men aged 40-49	115	*	*	11	10.4	48	44.3	47	42.8
Women aged 50-59^c	1,020	*	*	14	1.4	102	10.0	898	88.4
With youngest dependent child aged									
0-18	137	*	*	*	*	14	10.1	121	89.4
Without dependent children	882	*	*	13	1.5	88	10.0	776	88.3
Men aged 50-64	304	*	*	17	5.6	92	31.0	188	63.2

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

a Full-/part-time classification is based on respondents' self assessment.

b Includes those who did not state reason for working part-time and those on government training and employment programmes but breakdown by reason and percentages exclude them.

c Insufficient part-time employed women with dependent children in these groups to break down by age of child.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Major/sub-major occupation group	United Kingdom, thousands and per cent										
	All persons	Women aged 16-59					Men aged 16-64	Women as per cent of all in employment			
		All ^b	With children	Without children	Full-time ^c	Part-time ^c		1997	1991		
All in employment	25,880	11,429	4,575	6,854	6,449	4,977	14,451	44.2	43.0		
1 Managers and administrators	4,150	1,345	464	881	1,113	231	2,805	32.4	30.2		
a Corporate managers and administrators	2,825	859	293	566	721	137	1,966	30.4	28.3		
b Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	1,325	486	171	315	392	94	839	36.7	33.3		
2 Professional occupations	2,632	1,055	453	602	762	293	1,578	40.1	38.1		
a Science and engineering professionals	679	69	19	50	60	*	610	10.1	10.6		
b Health professionals	205	75	28	47	47	28	130	36.5	35.0		
c Teaching professionals	1,058	671	322	349	463	207	387	63.4	60.0		
d Other professionals	691	241	85	156	193	48	450	34.9	33.0		
3 Associate professional and technical occupations	2,629	1,312	549	763	869	442	1,317	49.9	48.8		
a Science and engineering associate professionals	600	119	39	80	97	21	482	19.8	23.1		
b Health associate professionals	711	620	303	316	362	257	92	87.1	86.7		
c Teaching associate professionals	1,317	574	207	367	409	164	744	43.6	40.6		
4 Clerical and secretarial occupations	3,856	2,876	1,069	1,806	1,857	1,019	980	74.6	74.5		
a Clerical occupations	2,891	1,944	736	1,208	1,260	684	948	67.2	66.9		
b Secretarial occupations	965	932	334	598	597	335	33	96.6	96.2		
5 Craft and related occupations	3,263	277	102	175	196	81	2,985	8.5	10.4		
a Skilled construction trades	589	*	*	*	*	*	586	*	1.7		
b Skilled engineering trades	987	17	*	10	16	*	970	1.8	3.1		
c Other skilled trades	1,686	256	94	162	177	79	1,429	15.2	17.9		
6 Personal and protective service occupations	2,759	1,831	826	1,006	761	1,069	927	66.4	65.1		
a Protective service occupations	521	68	24	45	47	21	453	13.1	12.0		
b Personal service occupations	2,238	1,763	802	961	714	1,048	475	78.8	78.9		
7 Sales occupations	2,081	1,291	491	799	356	935	791	62.0	61.3		
a Buyers, brokers and sales reps	429	115	41	75	92	24	313	26.9	24.5		
b Other sales occupations	1,652	1,175	450	725	264	911	477	71.1	74.2		
8 Plant and machine operatives	2,434	462	170	291	338	123	1,972	19.0	21.6		
a Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	1,459	424	155	270	314	110	1,035	29.1	31.6		
b Drivers and mobile machine operators	975	38	16	22	24	13	937	3.8	4.7		
9 Other occupations	1,999	956	440	516	194	762	1,043	47.8	50.0		
a Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing	176	53	21	32	24	29	123	30.3	25.5		
b Other elementary occupations	1,823	902	418	484	170	732	920	49.5	52.9		
Manual	10,212	3,287	1,416	1,870	1,391	1,894	6,925	32.2	31.0		
Non-manual	15,472	8,111	3,146	4,965	5,050	3,060	7,361	52.4	52.0		
No answer/does not apply	78	26	11	15	*	22	52	33.1	36.5		

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

Occupation group	Thousands and per cent											
	All in employment ^a				Full-time				Part-time			
	1984	1990 ^b	1992 ^b	1997	1984	1990 ^b	1992 ^b	1997	1984	1990 ^b	1992 ^b	1997
<i>Thousands</i>												
Women 16-59												
All in employment^c	9,450	11,122	10,975	11,429	5,402	6,520	6,301	6,449	4,011	4,596	4,668	4,977
Professional	115	222	272	316	88	174	223	247	27	47	49	69
Managerial and technical	2,095	2,828	3,108	3,502	1,503	2,065	2,268	2,551	592	762	839	950
Skilled non-manual	3,774	4,514	4,057	4,169	2,335	2,710	2,303	2,226	1,437	1,802	1,753	1,942
Skilled manual	781	915	942	827	514	598	601	514	267	317	341	313
Partly skilled	1,967	2,000	1,655	1,915	864	889	743	813	1,102	1,111	910	1,100
Unskilled	658	581	736	604	78	73	102	81	580	507	633	523
Men 16-64												
All in employment^c	13,828	15,027	14,021	14,451	13,333	14,294	13,197	13,294	431	723	816	1,150
Professional	964	1,091	1,198	1,217	949	1,062	1,163	1,168	14	29	35	49
Managerial and technical	3,363	3,989	4,013	4,407	3,294	3,893	3,901	4,228	66	94	112	178
Skilled non-manual	1,594	1,906	1,635	1,723	1,501	1,750	1,474	1,441	91	156	161	281
Skilled manual	5,048	5,245	4,468	4,376	4,973	5,139	4,348	4,210	70	103	119	163
Partly skilled	1,914	1,964	1,835	1,961	1,803	1,804	1,670	1,687	110	159	162	274
Unskilled	702	580	539	572	625	497	437	431	76	82	101	140
All persons												
All in employment^c	23,278	26,149	24,996	25,880	18,736	20,814	19,498	19,743	4,442	5,318	5,484	6,127
Professional	1,079	1,313	1,471	1,533	1,037	1,237	1,386	1,414	41	76	84	118
Managerial and technical	5,458	6,817	7,121	7,909	4,797	5,958	6,169	6,779	658	855	951	1,128
Skilled non-manual	5,368	6,420	5,692	5,893	3,836	4,460	3,776	3,667	1,528	1,959	1,914	2,223
Skilled manual	5,829	6,161	5,411	5,202	5,487	5,737	4,949	4,724	338	420	460	476
Partly skilled	3,881	3,964	3,490	3,875	2,667	2,693	2,414	2,500	1,212	1,269	1,073	1,374
Unskilled	1,360	1,161	1,274	1,175	703	570	539	512	656	589	734	663
<i>Per cent</i>												
Women 16-59												
All in employment^c	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Professional	1	2	3	3	2	3	4	4	1	1	1	1
Managerial and technical	22	26	29	31	28	32	36	40	15	17	19	19
Skilled non-manual	40	41	38	37	43	42	37	35	36	40	39	40
Skilled manual	8	8	9	7	10	9	10	8	7	7	8	6
Partly skilled	21	18	15	17	16	14	12	13	28	24	20	22
Unskilled	7	5	7	5	1	1	2	1	14	11	14	11
Men 16-64												
All in employment^c	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Professional	7	7	9	9	7	8	9	9	3	5	5	5
Managerial and technical	25	27	29	31	25	28	30	32	15	15	16	16
Skilled non-manual	12	13	12	12	11	12	11	11	21	25	23	26
Skilled manual	37	35	33	31	38	36	33	32	16	17	17	15
Partly skilled	14	13	13	14	14	13	13	13	26	25	24	25
Unskilled	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	18	13	15	13
All persons												
All in employment^c	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Professional	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	1	1	2	2
Managerial and technical	24	26	29	31	26	29	32	35	15	17	18	19
Skilled non-manual	23	25	23	23	21	22	20	19	34	38	37	37
Skilled manual	25	24	22	20	30	28	26	24	8	8	9	8
Partly skilled	17	15	14	15	14	13	13	13	27	25	21	23
Unskilled	6	4	5	5	4	3	3	3	15	11	14	11

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Table K Women in employment by industry^{a,d} with or without children, and whether working full- or part-time; United Kingdom; spring 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)

Industry	Thousands and per cent							
	All persons	Women aged 16-59					Men aged 16-64	Women as per cent of all in employment
		All ^b	With children	Without children	Full-time ^c	Part-time ^c		
All in employment	25,880	11,429	4,575	6,854	6,449	4,977	14,451	44.2
A-B Agriculture and fishing	444	107	46	61	56	51	337	24.1
01 Agriculture, hunting, etc	412	104	45	59	54	50	308	25.3
C, E Energy and water	281	51	20	31	40	11	230	18.2
D Manufacturing	4,916	1,316	443	873	995	321	3,600	26.8
15 Food, beverage manufacture	483	152	61	90	101	51	331	31.4
17 Textile manufacture	207	94	29	65	72	22	113	45.4
18 Clothing, fur manufacture	176	125	48	77	95	30	50	71.3
21 Pulp, paper, paper products manufacture	144	40	14	26	32	*	104	27.7
22 Printing, publishing, recorded media	406	149	47	102	103	46	257	36.6
24 Chemicals, chemical products manufacture	344	109	31	79	91	18	234	31.8
25 Rubber, plastic products manufacture	279	66	20	46	49	17	213	23.6
26 Other non-metallic products manufacture	172	45	16	29	33	11	127	26.0
28 Fabric-metal prod (not machinery, equipment) manufacture	424	70	19	52	50	21	354	16.6
29 Machinery, equipment manufacture	468	78	31	47	64	14	391	16.6
30 Office machinery, computer manufacture	138	34	11	22	29	*	105	24.2
31 Electrical machinery, equipment manufacture	230	70	25	45	56	14	161	30.2
32 Radio, TV, communication equipment manufacture	162	54	14	40	47	*	108	33.5
33 Medical, precision, optical equipment manufacture	145	40	12	28	28	11	105	27.4
34 Motor vehicle, trailer, etc manufacture	304	40	14	26	32	*	265	13.0
36 Furniture etc manufacture	240	59	23	36	39	20	181	24.5
F Construction	1,841	156	62	93	89	67	1,685	8.5
45 Construction	1,841	156	62	93	89	67	1,685	8.5
G-H Distribution, hotels and restaurants	5,206	2,643	998	1,645	1,052	1,591	2,563	50.8
50 Sales of motor vehicles, parts, fuel etc	553	108	40	68	66	42	445	19.6
51 Wholesale, commission trade (fee, contract)	760	214	78	136	145	69	546	28.2
52 Retail trade (not motor vehicle) repairs	2,695	1,616	623	993	563	1,053	1,078	60.0
55 Hotels, restaurants	1,198	704	256	448	277	426	494	58.8
I Transport and communication	1,685	401	135	266	285	116	1,284	23.8
60 Transport by land, pipeline	614	70	24	46	46	24	544	11.4
63 Auxiliary transport activity, travel agents	432	150	47	103	113	37	282	34.7
64 Post, telecommunications	545	157	60	97	104	52	389	28.7
J-K Banking, finance and insurance, etc.	3,693	1,661	599	1,062	1,132	529	2,032	45.0
65 Financial intermed (not insurance, pensions)	650	366	146	219	258	107	285	56.2
66 Insurance, pensions (not Social Security)	119	58	17	41	49	*	61	48.5
67 Other financial (not insurance, pensions)	395	186	55	131	151	34	209	47.0
70 Real estate activities	332	170	71	99	105	65	162	51.3
71 Personal, household, machinery, equipment rental (no operator)	118	38	14	24	25	13	80	32.1
72 Computer, related activities	301	76	31	45	54	22	225	25.4
73 Research, development	92	34	10	24	28	*	59	36.5
74 Other business activities	1,685	734	255	478	462	272	951	43.5
L-N Public administration, education and health	6,262	4,281	1,984	2,296	2,398	1,880	1,981	68.4
75 Public administration, defence, social security	1,546	688	259	430	510	178	858	44.5
80 Education	1,912	1,318	677	641	720	597	594	68.9
85 Health, social work	2,804	2,274	1,049	1,226	1,169	1,105	529	81.1
O-Q Other services	1,461	785	277	508	398	386	676	53.7
91 Activities of membership organisations	203	106	46	60	44	62	97	52.2
92 Recreational, cultural, sporting activities	688	325	112	213	167	157	364	47.2
93 Other service activities	310	229	77	152	137	92	81	73.8
95 Private households with employed persons	133	97	31	65	29	68	37	72.5
G-Q Total services	18,307	9,771	3,993	5,778	5,266	4,502	8,536	53.4
Private sector	19,792	7,761	2,934	4,826	4,349	3,412	12,032	39.2
Public sector	5,935	3,606	1,619	1,987	2,082	1,524	2,329	60.8

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

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

	Thousands							
	Women (16-59)						Men (16-64)	
	All	With youngest dependent child aged					Without dependent children	
	0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18			
All unemployed	719	302	118	110	58	16	417	1,292
Looking for work as an employee:								
Full-time	267	62	24	17	14	*	206	931
Part-time	299	180	73	71	31	*	119	101
No preference	136	51	18	17	12	*	85	207

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

	Thousands							
	Women (16-59)						Men (16-64)	
	All	With youngest dependent child aged					Without dependent children	
	0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18			
All economically inactive	4,870	2,453	1,369	641	331	112	2,417	2,917
All inactive who would like to work	1,451	857	447	261	116	33	594	954
Seeking work but not available to start in 2 weeks	130	50	29	14	*	*	79	118
Student	66	*	*	*	*	*	59	79
Other	64	44	27	12	*	*	21	40
Not seeking work but would like work (available and not available)	1,321	807	418	247	110	31	515	836
Of which:								
Available to start in next 2 weeks	496	316	136	115	53	13	180	253
Not available to start in next 2 weeks	825	490	282	132	58	18	335	583
Believes no jobs available (discouraged workers)	37	12	*	*	*	*	25	51
Long-term sick/disabled	272	72	13	25	24	11	200	410
Looking after family/home	662	602	364	173	53	11	60	67
Student	137	21	*	11	*	*	116	149
Other	212	99	33	33	26	*	113	158
Not seeking/does not want work	3,414	1,593	920	378	215	79	1,821	1,959
Does not want/need job	120	12	*	*	*	*	109	46
Long-term sick/disabled	674	151	34	47	52	18	523	791
Looking after family/home	1,680	1,288	837	275	131	45	392	84
Student	597	68	21	34	11	*	528	595
Other	344	74	27	22	15	10	269	444

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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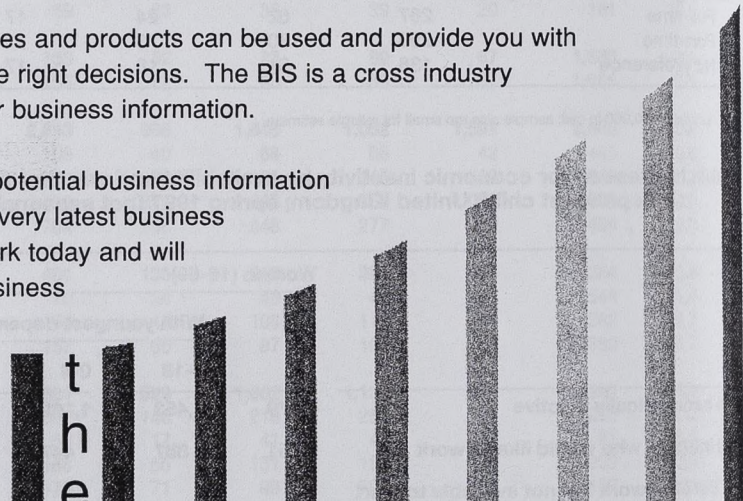
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Self-employment in the 1990s

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

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



Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

Introduction

AN ARTICLE in the June 1992 edition of *Employment Gazette*¹ analysed changes in self-employment in Great Britain to 1991. The growth in self-employment was one of the most significant changes to the labour market during the 1980s. Following this growth

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

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

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

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

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

Key findings

- Both employees and the number of self-employed reached a peak in spring 1990 having increased through the 1980s. After falling in the early 1990s, then rising in more recent years, the number of employees was greater in spring 1997 than the spring 1990 peak. The number of self-employed, however, was 0.2 million (7 per cent) lower than in spring 1990 at a total of 3.3 million.
- Self-employment accounted for 13 per cent of all in employment in spring 1997. The self-employment rate has remained steady at 13 per cent during the 1990s.
- Men accounted for 74 per cent of the self-employed in spring 1997 compared with 76 per cent in spring 1990. The number of self-employed men was 9 per cent lower in spring 1997 than in spring 1990, whereas the number of self-employed women was at the same level.
- In spring 1997, the number of part-time self-employed stood at 687,000, 22 per cent higher than in spring 1990. The number of full-time self-employed stood at 2,646,000 in spring 1997, 12 per cent lower than in spring 1990.
- The number of self-employed with no employees was 7 per cent higher in spring 1997 than in spring 1992 whereas the number of self-employed with employees was 6 per cent lower.

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

Trends in self-employment in the 1990s

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

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

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

Self-employment in the UK for spring quarters has been analysed in this article for comparability. However, looking at seasonally adjusted LFS data for all quarters is useful to show the recent trends in self-employment. Self-employment in Great Britain has shown falls in ten out of the 11 most recent quarters to autumn 1997, whereas all in employment has shown 17 consecutive quarterly increases

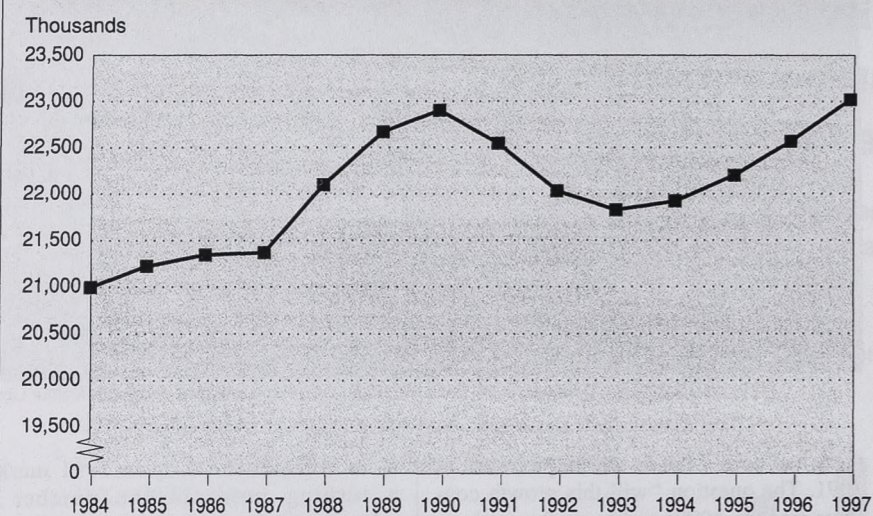
Table 1 Self employment rate,^a United Kingdom; 1984-97

Year	Per cent
1984	11.3
1985	11.4
1986	11.4
1987	11.4
1988	12.3
1989	12.5
1990	13.2
1991	13.3
1992	12.9
1993	12.7
1994	12.6
1995	13.0
1996	13.0
1997	12.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, spring quarters

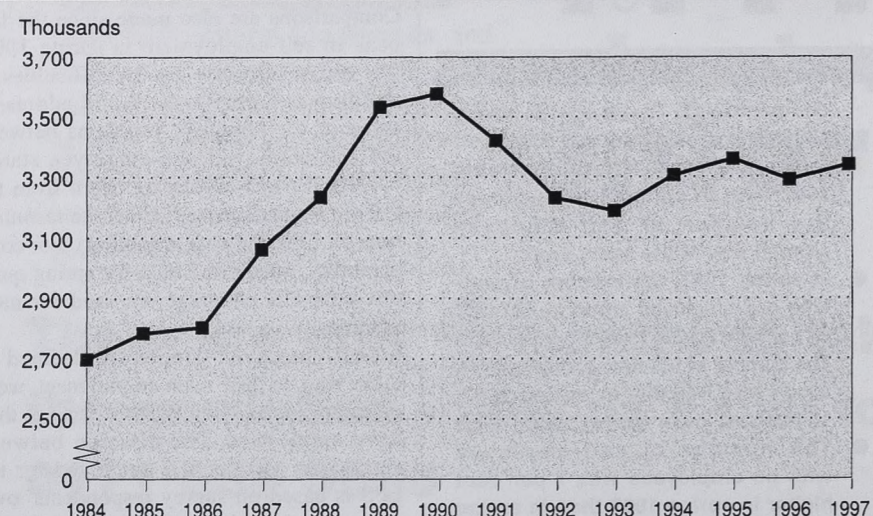
^a Percentage of all in employment who are self-employed.

Figure 1 Employees; United Kingdom; 1984-97



Source: Labour Force Survey, spring quarters

Figure 2 Self-employed; United Kingdom; 1984-97



Source: Labour Force Survey, spring quarters

between autumn 1993 and autumn 1997.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Boundary problems

The genuinely self-employed are defined as those who are either:

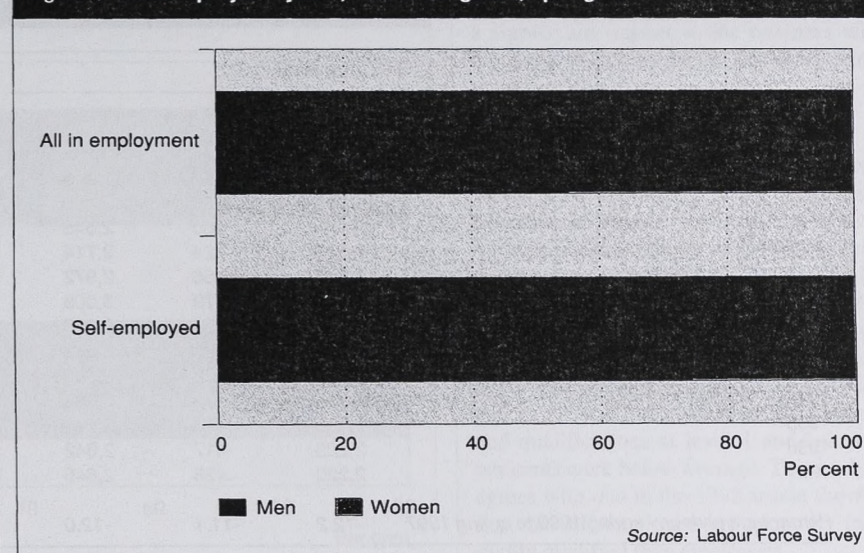
- working under a contract for services, through a business of their own on which they are economically dependent;
- contracting to supply an end product without contracting to supply their own personal services or labour; or
- providing personal services if the other party can be regarded as a professional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

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

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

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

Figure 3 Self-employed by sex; United Kingdom; spring 1997



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Personal characteristics of the self-employed

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

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

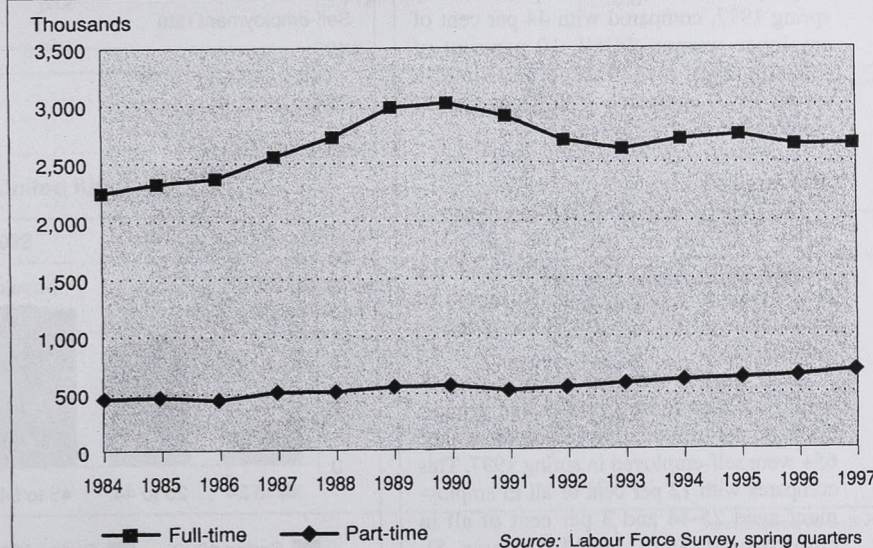
The sex ratio of the self-employed has changed slightly since spring 1990, when men accounted for 76 per cent of the

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

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

Self-employed men are more likely to

Figure 4 Self-employed by full/part-time status; United Kingdom; 1984-97



Source: Labour Force Survey, spring quarters

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

	Full-time			Part-time			All self-employed ^a
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1984	1,909	326	2,235	137	320	457	2,692
1985	1,956	357	2,313	132	336	468	2,781
1986	1,990	366	2,356	122	321	443	2,799
1987	2,145	400	2,545	154	358	512	3,057
1988	2,290	424	2,714	147	367	514	3,228
1989	2,516	456	2,972	178	376	554	3,526
1990	2,529	479	3,008	185	379	564	3,572
1991	2,437	459	2,896	161	358	519	3,415
1992	2,260	423	2,683	179	365	544	3,227
1993	2,184	422	2,606	200	378	578	3,184
1994	2,267	425	2,692	213	395	608	3,300
1995	2,313	416	2,729	231	395	626	3,355
1996	2,225	417	2,642	236	408	644	3,286
1997	2,220	426	2,646	252	435	687	3,333
Percentage change - spring 1990 to spring 1997	-12.2	-11.1	-12.0	36.2	14.8	21.8	-6.7

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

Source: Labour Force Survey, spring quarters

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey, spring quarters

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

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

Age analysis

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

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

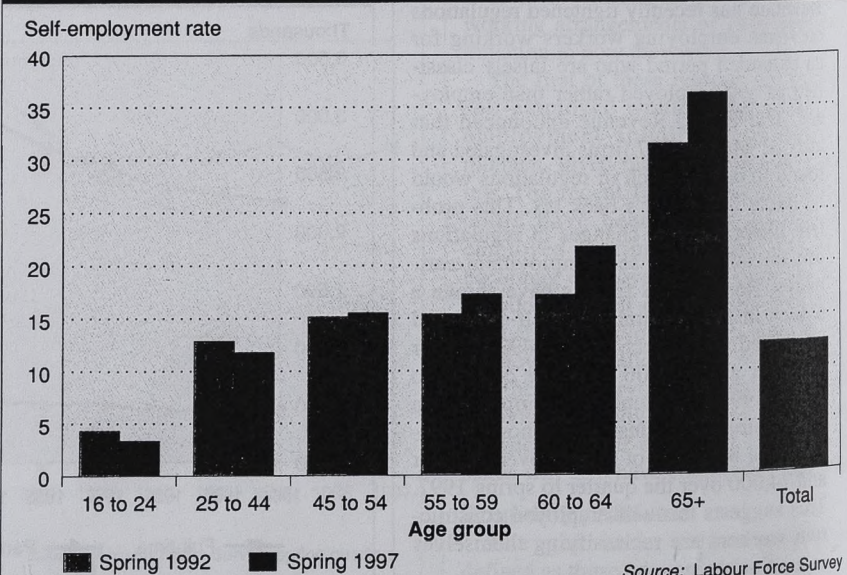
workers aged 65+ is relatively small, only accounting for 5 per cent of all self-employed in spring 1997.

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

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

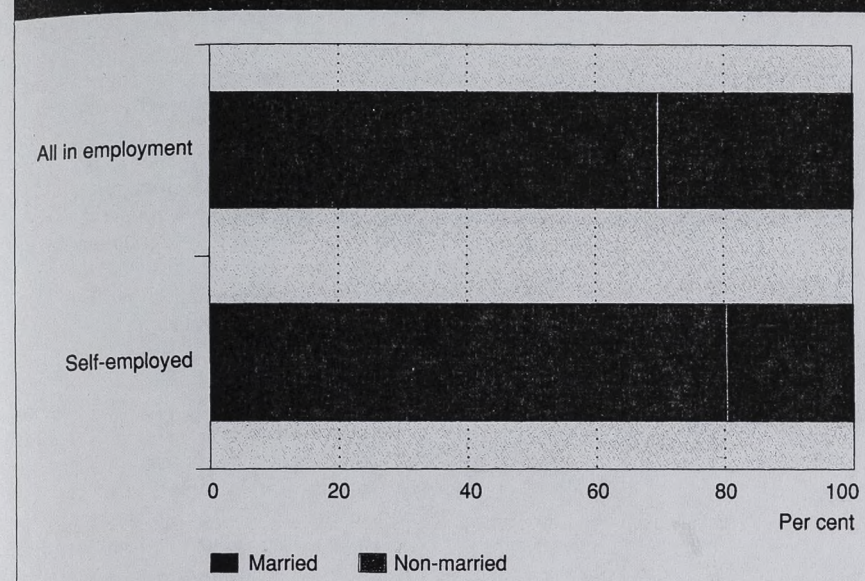
High self-employment rates for older workers suggest that the self-employed are less likely than employees to retire early. They may also suggest that employees switch to self-employment at, or as they approach, the normal state retirement age.

Figure 5 Self-employed by age group; United Kingdom



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 6 Marital status; United Kingdom; 1997



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Marital status

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

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

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

Qualifications

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

Ethnicity

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

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

	Self-employed (thousands)	All in employment (thousands)	Self-employment rate ^a (per cent)
Higher education	752	6,442	11.7
GCE A-level or equivalent	438	3,651	12.0
Recognised trade apprenticeship	652	2,830	23.0
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	535	6,005	8.9
Qualifications at level 1 and below	125	1,654	7.6
Other qualifications	297	2,199	13.5
No qualifications	512	3,712	13.8
Total ^b	3,311	26,493	12.5

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

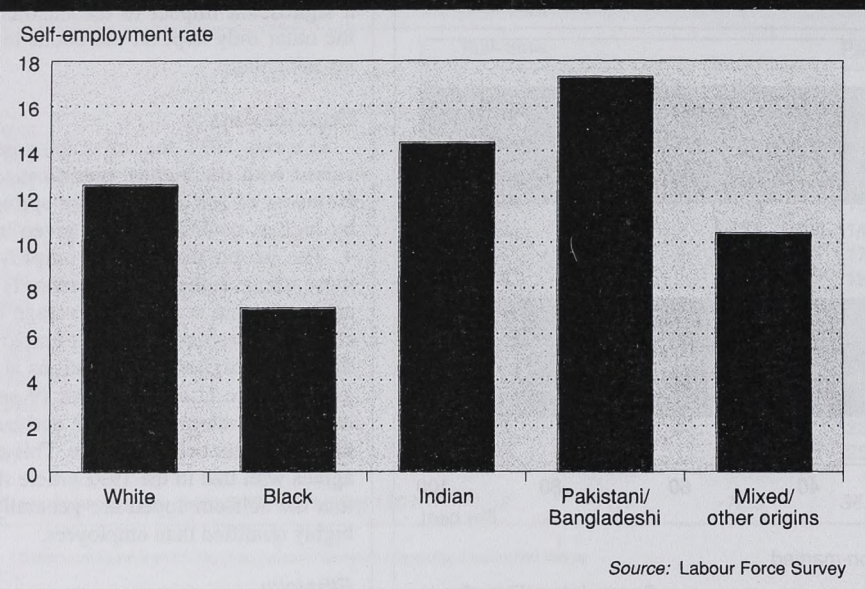
Table 5 Self-employed by ethnic origin; United Kingdom

	Spring 1992	Spring 1997	
	Self-employed (thousands)	Self-employed (thousands)	Self-employment rate ^a (per cent)
White	2,933	3,188	12.5
Black	20	27	7.1
Indian	70	57	14.4
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	31	32	17.3
Mixed/other origins	31	30	10.4
Total ^b	3,085	3,334	12.5

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Figure 7 Self-employed by ethnic origin; United Kingdom; spring 1997



Working patterns of the self-employed
Hours worked

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

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

Duration of self-employment

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

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

Industry analysis

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

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

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

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

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

a Percentage of all in employment who are self-employed.
b Excludes those who did not state their usual hours.

Source: Labour Force Survey, spring quarters

Table 7 Self-employed by industry; United Kingdom

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

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
a Percentage of all in employment who are self-employed.
b Excludes people who did not state their industry.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Occupation analysis

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

The largest percentage decrease in the number of self-employed from spring 1992 to spring 1997 was in the selling occupation (down 17 per cent). There were large

percentage increases over the corresponding period in the personal and protective services (up 29 per cent) and associate professional (up 25 per cent) occupations. Numbers of self-employed in the craft and related and managerial and administration occupations were relatively unchanged since spring 1992.

Homeworking and home-based working

The self-employed are much more likely than employees to work in their own home. A total of 13 per cent of self-employed people were homeworkers in spring 1997. This compares with 3 per cent of all in employment. These figures are relatively unchanged from spring 1992. The numbers of self-employed working from home in spring 1997 are given in Table 9. Of all in employment working from home in their main job, 63 per cent were self-employed. Teleworkers, defined as those who work mainly in their own home and who could not work at home without using both a

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

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

The self-employed with employees

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

Table 8 Self-employed by occupation; United Kingdom

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 9 Homeworkers; United Kingdom; spring 1997

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 10 Self-employed with employees; United Kingdom

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

By duration

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

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

By industry

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

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

Some industries showed very different changes in the number of self-employed with and without employees between spring 1992 and spring 1997. The construction industry showed a 13 per cent

increase in the number of self-employed without employees. This compares with a 7 per cent fall in the number of self-employed with employees. The banking, finance and insurance industry showed a 21 per cent rise in the number of self-employed without employees, compared with a 5 per cent fall in the number with employees.

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

By occupation

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

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

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

Table 11 Self-employed by region; spring 1997

	Thousands/per cent	
	Self-employed (thousands)	Self-employment rate ^a (per cent)
North East	95	8.9
North West and Merseyside	335	11.2
North West	290	11.9
Merseyside	45	8.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	252	11.4
East Midlands	211	10.8
West Midlands	277	11.5
Eastern	342	13.5
London	430	13.4
South East	560	14.7
South West	361	15.7
England	2,863	12.7
Wales	153	12.6
Scotland	231	10.1
Great Britain	3,247	12.5
Northern Ireland	88	13.0
United Kingdom	3,335	12.5

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Geographical analyses of the self-employed

Regional analysis

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

International comparisons

Trends in self-employment varied by EU country during the 1990s. Latest Eurostat figures are for 1996, when the UK self-employment rate of 13 per cent came close to the EU total rate of 15 per cent. The self-employment rate for the EU has remained steady during the 1990s since falling one percentage point in 1991. Self-employment rates in 1996 varied from 8 per cent in Denmark to 34 per cent in Greece (Figure 9).

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

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

Entering and leaving self-employment

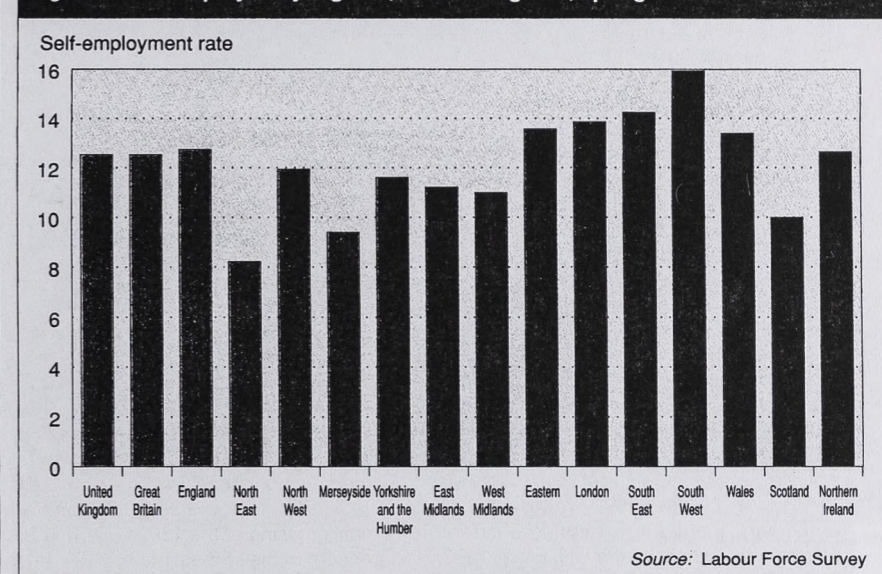
Preferred type of work looked for

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

Method of seeking self-employment

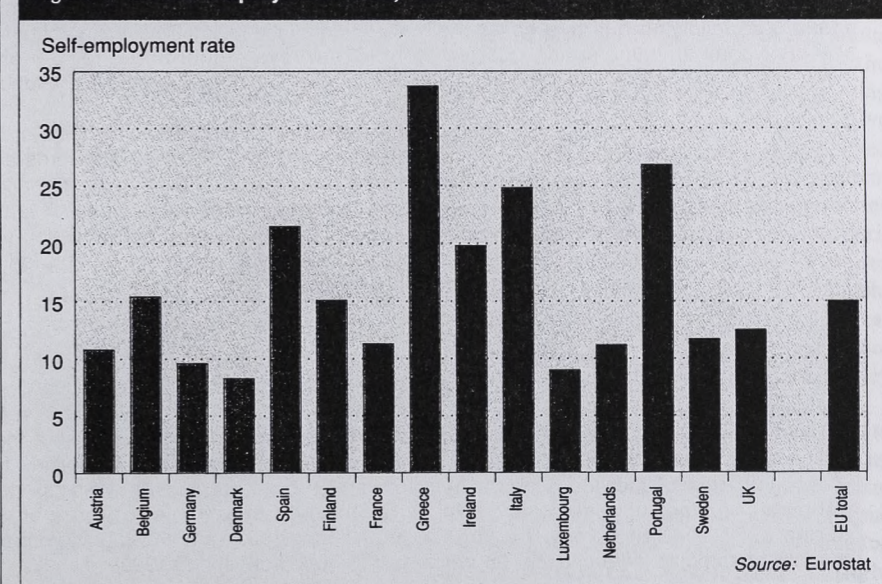
In spring 1997, 9 per cent of the 159,000 people looking for self-employment in the

Figure 8 Self-employed by regions; United Kingdom; spring 1997



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 9 EU self-employment rates; 1996



Source: Eurostat

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

Reasons for leaving self-employment

In winter 1994/5, when LFS respondents

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

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

Note

¹ 'Self-employment: into the 1990s', by M. Campbell and M. Daly, *Employment Gazette*, June 1992, pp269-92.

Further information:

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

Technical note

Unless otherwise stated:

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

Labour Force Survey

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

Reliability of LFS data

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

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

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

Sampling variability of LFS estimates – spring 1997

Self-employed in UK (unadjusted)		Thousands
LFS estimate	Lower limit	Upper limit
3,340	3,260	3,410

Discontinuities in the LFS

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

Other sources of self-employment data

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

Homeworker – those who in their main job work mainly in their own home.

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

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

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

Part-time – see full-time.

Self-employed – see employees.

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

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

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

Special feature

National Adult Learning Survey 1997: learners and non-learners – the evidence

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

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

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

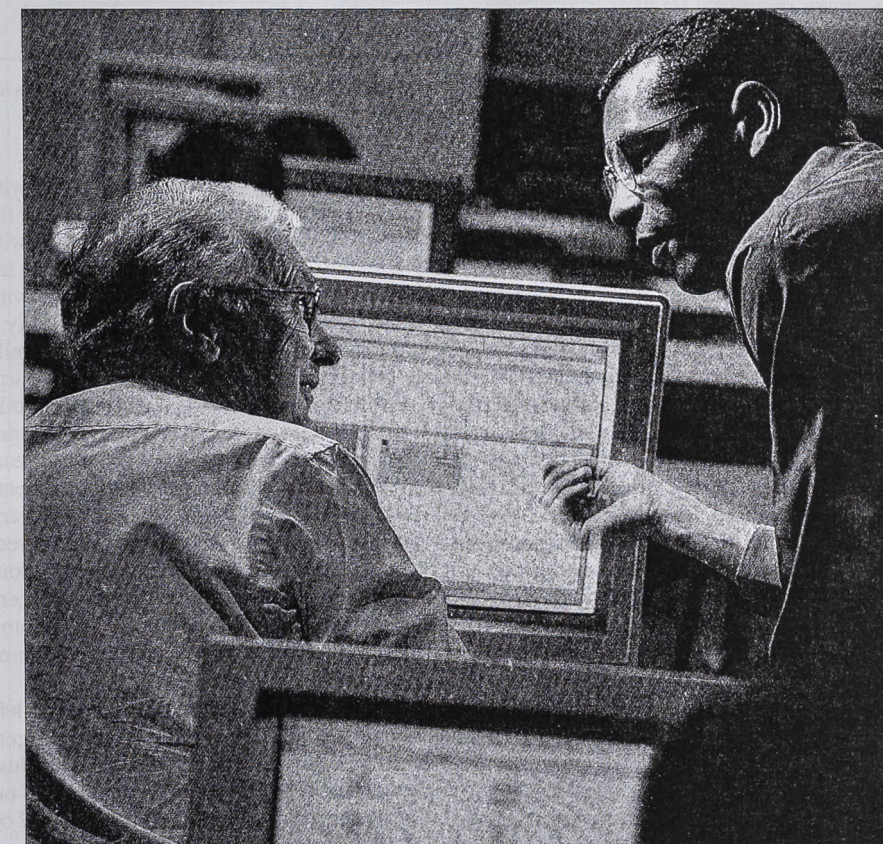


Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

Key findings

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

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

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

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

Introduction

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

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

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

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

Who is learning, and who is not?

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

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

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

Table 1 Percentage of recent learners; by region; 1997

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

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

Source: National Adult Learning Survey 1997.

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

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

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

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

Regional variation

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

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

What learning is being done?

Types of learning

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 1 Learning in past three years; England and Wales; 1997

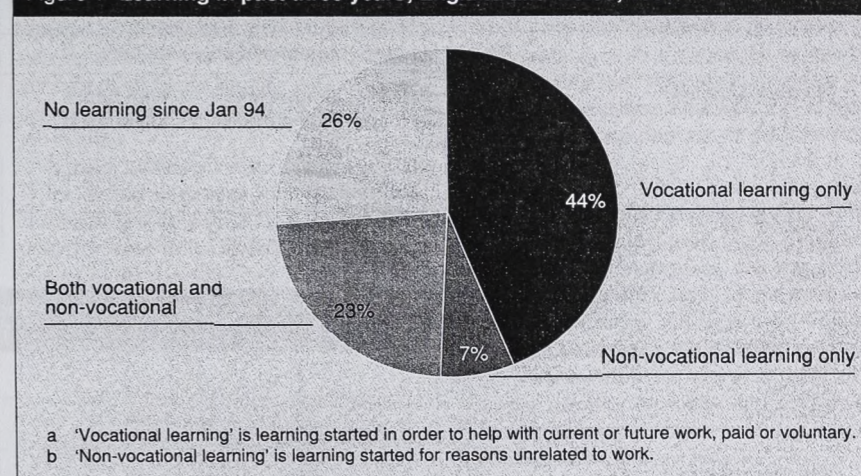


Table 3 Self-taught learning, by subject; England and Wales; 1997

Subject	Per cent
Training for particular professions or trades	26
Engineering	3
Finance and accountancy	2
Teaching/education	2
Building and decorating	2
Care and social services	1
Legal training	1
Nursing	1
Medical/paramedical	1
Hotel and catering	1
Retail	1
Counselling	-
Security trades	-
Other	11
Leisure activities	26
Handicrafts/arts	9
Music/drama	4
Sport/physical activity	2
Other leisure skills or activities	12
Keyboard and computing skills; IT	25
Keyboard packages	14
Computer	2
Use of the Internet	1
Other computing	9
Academic	11
Foreign languages	5
History/geography/humanities	2
Social sciences	1
English literature/arts	1
Sciences	1
Maths and arithmetic	-
Other academic subjects	2
Administration and management	5
Office skills	2
Management and administration	3
Training as a result of official guidelines	1
Health and safety courses	1
First aid	-
Other official regulations	1
Basic skills	1
Use of specific equipment	1
English language/writing skills	1
Other subject	4
Unclear	1
All self-taught learning episodes (=100%)	1,531

- Less than 0.5 per cent.

Source: National Adult Learning Survey 1997.

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

Subject	Taught learning						Per cent
	All taught learning episodes	Connected with current job	With future job in mind	With voluntary work in mind	Initially not work-related but potential impact on working life	No current or future work connection	
Training for particular professions or trades	32	43	30	27	8	4	
Keyboard and computing skills, IT	14	17	18	3	6	3	
Leisure activities	13	1	7	26	32	55	
Training as a result of official guidelines	10	14	3	16	6	2	
Administration and management	9	11	9	6	1	1	
Academic	8	2	14	3	18	18	
Driving lessons	5	1	8	4	21	8	
Communication skills	3	4	1	1	-	1	
Use of specific equipment	2	3	2	1	1	-	
Self-development	1	1	1	0	1	1	
Basic skills	1	-	3	1	0	1	
English language/writing skills	1	-	2	0	-	1	
Other subject	4	3	5	15	5	3	
All taught learning episodes (100%) ^a	5,577	3,257	975	142	269	934	

a Weighted base - see *technical note*.
- Less than 0.5 per cent.

Source: National Adult Learning Survey 1997.

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

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

a Weighted base – see technical note.
- Less than 0.5 per cent.

Source: National Adult Learning Survey 1997

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

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

reported this kind of learning.

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

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

learning episodes (see Table 3).

Studying for a qualification without taking part in a taught course: a very small number of respondents (1 per cent) had undertaken this type of learning.

Length of taught learning episodes

The survey collected details of the number of hours tuition for each reported taught learning episode (see Table 4). This information shows quite clearly that most of the taught learning picked up by the survey is of a substantial nature. Seven in ten episodes involved over 10 hours face-to-face tuition. Further breakdown of this figure shows that:

- three in ten episodes had 10-29 hours tuition (equivalent to between one and four working days);
- nearly two in ten episodes had 30-69 hours tuition (about five to ten working days);
- over two in ten episodes had over 70 hours tuition (equivalent to more than ten working days).

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

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

How much are individuals paying for their learning?

The survey collected data on various aspects of the cost of taught learning to individuals, including the actual sums paid out by individuals in fees (see Figures 2, 3 and 4).

As might be expected, employers paid the fees for most learning connected with

current job, but individuals paid for nearly one in ten cases of such learning, with a median fee payment of £98.34. For long courses (more than 50 hours tuition) the median fee was much higher at £233.92.

At the other end of the spectrum, the fees paid for taught learning unconnected with current or future paid work are lower, but not insubstantial: they range from a median of £33.60 for courses under 20 hours tuition to £82.15 for courses with

over 50 hours tuition.

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

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

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

Where is taught learning being done?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attitudes to learning

Obstacles to learning

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

Figure 2 Median fees for completed episodes involving fewer than 20 hours' tuition; England and Wales; 1997

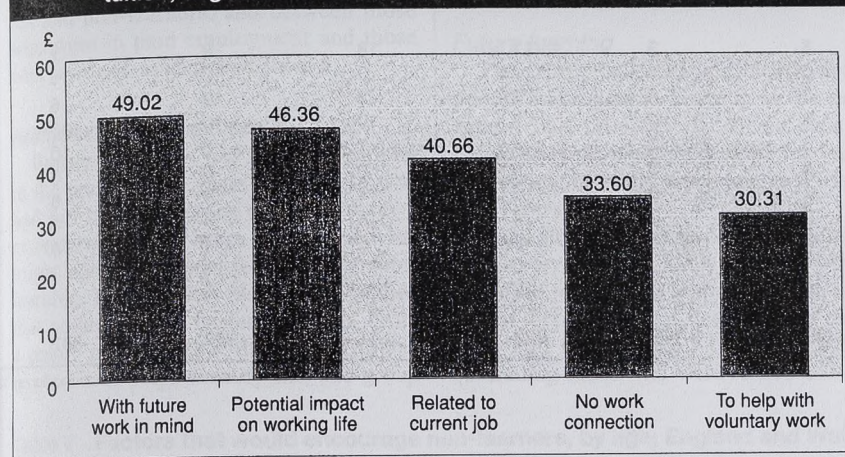


Figure 3 Median fees for completed episodes involving 20-49 hours' tuition; England and Wales; 1997

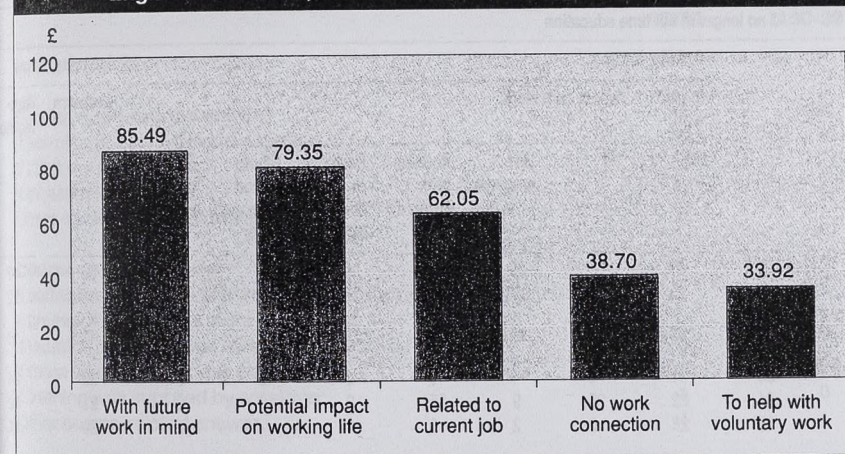


Figure 4 Median fees for completed episodes involving 50 or more hours' tuition; England and Wales; 1997

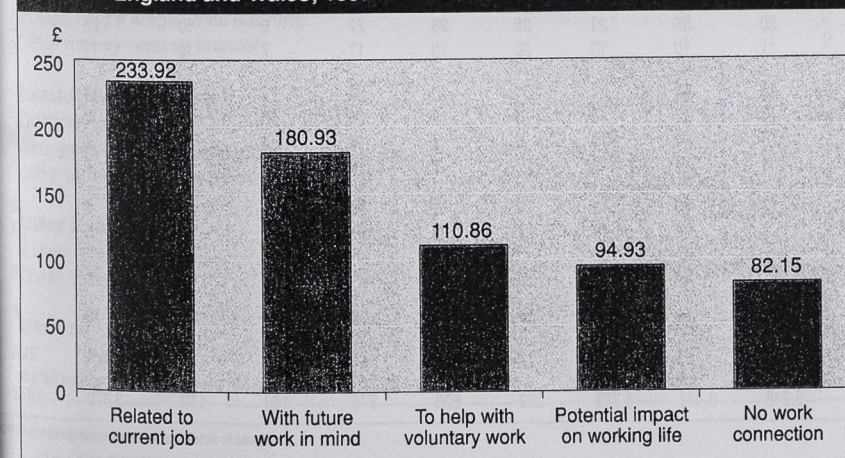


Photo: Jenny Matthews/Network

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

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

a Weighted base - see technical note.
- Less than 0.5 per cent.

Source: National Adult Learning Survey 1997.

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

	Per cent									
	All no longer in full-time education									
	All	Activity status							Learning status	
		In paid work			Not in paid work				Learners	Non-learners
All	All	Un-employed	Looking after family or home	Incapable of work due to illness etc.	Wholly retired from paid work	Others not in paid work				
I prefer to spend my free time doing things other than learning	39	41	35	29	37	26	46	19	36	47
I'm not interested in doing any learning, training or education	16	13	24	17	23	27	32	6	11	32
I don't need to do any learning for the sort of work I want to do	15	16	11	18	10	13	9	5	13	19
I'm so busy with work, I don't have time to spend learning	29	41	6	4	10	2	5	9	32	24
I haven't got time because of my family	24	22	26	9	55	9	12	9	21	32
It is hard to get time off work to do any learning for my job	18	26	2	2	2	1	-	5	20	11
It is hard for me to pay the fees they charge for courses	21	19	25	43	27	26	11	29	22	19
I am only willing to do learning if the fees are paid by someone else	11	11	13	25	12	15	5	20	12	10
My benefits would be cut if I did a training course	5	2	12	17	11	24	3	5	4	8
I know very little about the learning opportunities around here	20	20	21	28	25	27	9	10	20	22
I want to do some learning, but can't find any opportunities locally	11	10	13	20	13	17	7	18	11	9
I don't have the qualifications you need to get on to most courses	15	13	21	31	23	22	13	16	14	21
I would be worried about keeping up with the other people on the course	13	12	16	15	19	24	10	7	12	17
I have difficulties with reading or writing	5	4	8	9	7	14	4	8	4	8
I have difficulties with English	4	4	5	7	7	8	2	3	4	6
I feel that I'm too old to learn	13	10	19	13	18	24	25	3	8	26
My health problems or disability make it difficult for me to do any learning	7	2	18	7	8	64	14	2	5	14
I did not enjoy learning at school	17	17	18	21	18	21	12	23	17	18
(None of the statements applied)	13	14	12	11	8	4	20	22	16	6
Took part in a learning activity in three years prior to survey	N/A	85	52	72	47	41	43	93	N/A	N/A
All no longer in full-time education ^a	5,245	3,462	1,783	289	626	276	480	110	3,870	1,375

a Weighted base - see technical note.
- Less than 0.5 per cent.

Source: National Adult Learning Survey 1997.

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

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

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

Attitudes of non-learners

Respondents who had done no learning in the previous ten years (i.e. people who had not had experience of learning for a considerable time) were also asked what might encourage them to undertake some learning. Half of these respondents replied that nothing would encourage them. From a policy point of view, this finding is bad news, but it helps identify this sub-group

as a hard core of resistance to learning.

The other respondents indicated that changes in their employment situation, the availability of suitable courses, or changes in money or family matters might encourage them to learn. Answers varied considerably between men and women, and particularly between different age groups. For example, among non-learners, women were less likely than men, and younger respondents were less likely than older ones, to say that nothing would encourage them to do any learning (for details, see Table 7).

Future learning

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

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

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

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

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

Advice and guidance

Respondents who had completed full-time education were asked a number of

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

	Per cent				
	Age				
	16-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69
Nothing would encourage me	20	32	43	54	70
Employment-related answer	22	20	17	12	2
If learning or training led to a (better) job	17	9	8	4	1
If I lost my job	0	4	4	3	1
If or when I retire	0	-	0	1	0
Other employment-related answer	5	7	6	5	1
Course-related answer	18	12	10	12	11
If suitable course was available/if there was a course to interest me	11	7	6	7	7
If timing of course was more convenient	3	2	2	-	1
If location of course was more convenient	3	1	2	1	2
If there were smaller class sizes	0	0	1	0	0
If training was supplied by employer	1	0	0	0	0
Other course-related answer	4	1	2	4	1
Money-related answer	10	11	8	8	2
If course was free or cheaper/if fees were paid by someone else	5	5	2	5	1
If I had more money	2	2	1	1	-
If I was paid a wage while learning	3	2	2	2	1
Other money-related answer	1	2	3	-	1
Family-related answer	18	16	4	4	2
Childcare provision	9	5	1	-	0
Change in family commitments	7	7	2	2	1
Other family-related answer	2	4	2	2	1
Other answer	13	10	17	13	9
If I had more free time	6	5	7	4	2
Other answer	7	5	9	9	7
Unclear	10	9	6	5	5
All who had done no learning in previous ten years ^a	162	160	214	237	398

a Weighted base - see technical note.
- Less than 0.5 per cent.

Source: National Adult Learning Survey 1997.

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

	Per cent			
	All	Learners	Non-learners	Still in full-time education
Very likely	33	40	7	58
Fairly likely	21	24	12	23
Not very likely	19	19	23	13
Not at all likely	26	17	57	5
Unclear	1	1	1	1
All ^a	5,653	3,870	1,375	1,375

Source: National Adult Learning Survey 1997.

^a Weighted base - see technical note.

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

	Per cent			
	All	Learners	Non-learners	Still in full-time education
Very likely	15	18	4	25
Fairly likely	23	27	12	29
Not very likely	33	34	31	31
Not at all likely	28	21	52	14
Unclear	1	1	1	1
All ^a	5,653	3,870	1,375	1,375

Source: National Adult Learning Survey 1997.

^a Weighted base - see technical note.

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

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

Motivation

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

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

Outcomes

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

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

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

Key characteristics in predicting participation in learning

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

The four key factors governing the statistical probability of someone being a vocational learner were:

- whether a person's socio-economic group was non-manual or manual;
- whether or not any qualifications had been obtained by the time of leaving full-time education;
- current activity status (employee, unemployed, retired, looking after family etc.);
- whether or not a person had started a new job recently (within the previous four years).

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

Table 10 Job-related reasons for starting non-compulsory learning episodes; England and Wales; 1997

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

Source: National Adult Learning Survey 1997.

^a Weighted base - see technical note.

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

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

Source: National Adult Learning Survey 1997.

^a Weighted base - see technical note.

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

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

Source: National Adult Learning Survey 1997.

^a Weighted base - see technical note.

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

Reason	Taught learning started to help with current or future work - completed episodes only			Per cent
	All completed episodes started for work reasons	Connected with current job	With future job in mind	
I learned new skills for my job	46	56	10	
I was able to do my job better	42	50	9	
Either learned new skills or able to do job better	60	72	15	
I got more work satisfaction	25	30	9	
I changed to different type of work	7	6	12	
I got a new job	6	4	17	
I got a pay-rise	6	7	1	
I got a promotion	4	5	1	
Other job-related outcome	3	2	3	
All completed episodes ^a	3,612	2,865	748	

Source: National Adult Learning Survey 1997.

^a Weighted base - see technical note.

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

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

standing illness or disability;

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

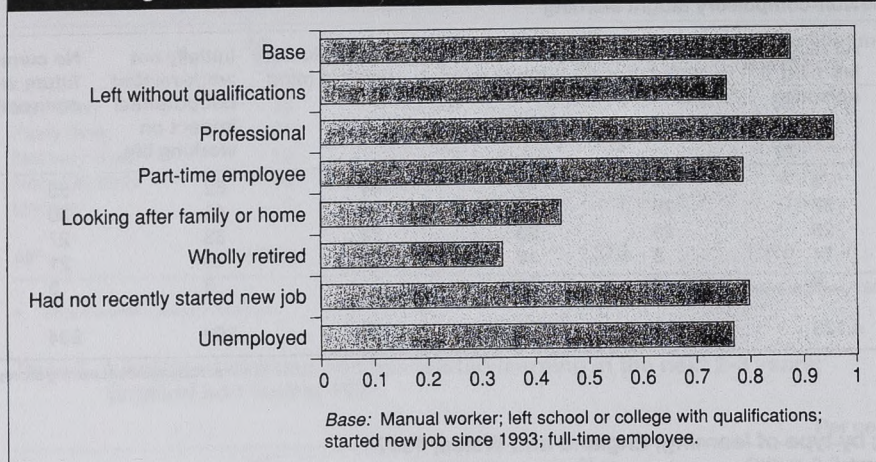
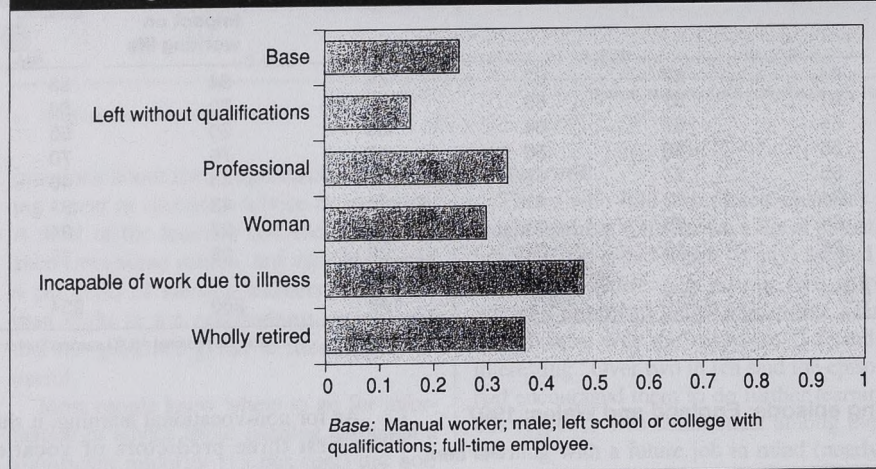
As for non-vocational learning, it shared the first three predictors of vocational learning (socio-economic group, qualifications obtained on leaving full-time education, and current activity status). But the fourth factor governing this kind of learning was gender. Figure 6 uses a 'base' respondent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

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

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

Conclusion

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

Figure 5 Estimated probability of being a vocational learner; England and Wales; 1997

Figure 6 Estimated probability of being a non-vocational learner; England and Wales; 1997

Technical note

The National Adult Learning Survey was carried out by Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR) in March and April 1997. Face to face interviews were carried out with a representative sample of 5,653 individuals aged between 16 and 69 after extensive pilot and development work. Interviewers approached 7,144 addresses obtained from the Postcode Address File for England and Wales. Computer-assisted interviews were attempted with up to two randomly selected adults within the age range at each address. The survey was commissioned by the DfEE. The SCPR researchers were Sarah Beinart and Patten Smith.

Definitions
Taught learning

- any taught courses that were meant to lead to qualifications;
- any taught courses designed to help you develop skills that you might use in a job;

- any courses, instruction or tuition in driving, in playing a musical instrument, in an art or craft, in a sport or in any practical skill;
- evening classes;
- learning which has involved working on your own from a package of materials provided by an employer, college, commercial organisation or other training provider;
- any other taught course, instruction or tuition.

Non-taught learning

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

the extent and character of learning taking place in the adult population. The data cited in this article represent only a small fraction of what is now available, as a glance at the 263 page published report quickly shows. The data are being put in the public domain in order to encourage further secondary analysis by research bodies. The DfEE itself intends to undertake further secondary analysis of particular sub-groups in order to focus future lifelong learning policy options. Consideration will be given to repeating the survey in order to monitor changes in the population's learning patterns.

Notes

- The difference between earlier figures and the NALS figure may be accounted for by three factors: the fuller, more in-depth form of questioning; differing definitions of 'learning'; and the different sampling frame.
- Discussion of taught and non-taught learning in this article excludes any learning done as part of the respondents' initial full-time continuous education.

Further information:

The full report (ref. NALS97) and the Summary (ref. NALS97S) may be obtained free of charge from
DfEE Publications
PO.Box 5050
Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6ZQ.
DfEE Publications
Order Line: 0845 6022260
Fax: 0845 6033360
Email: dfee@prologcs.demon.co.uk

To enquire about the data files, contact the Data Archive at the University of Essex:
Tel 01206-872001
Fax 01206-872003
Email archive@essex.ac.uk

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Publication dates of main economic indicators March - May
Labour market statistics

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

March	18 Wednesday
April	22 Wednesday
May	13 Wednesday

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March	17 Tuesday
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NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

The Office for National Statistics publishes two regular and complementary measures of both employment and unemployment. One series is based on results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which is a sample survey of households in the United Kingdom; the other uses employment information collected from employers and information on unemployment from the count of people claiming unemployment-related benefits before October 1996 and the number claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) thereafter. The quarterly series of LFS data has been available for Great Britain since spring 1992; prior to this an annual LFS was conducted in the spring of each year. Quarterly information for the United Kingdom is only available from winter 1994/5 when the first quarterly LFS was conducted in Northern Ireland; prior to this the LFS in Northern Ireland (and therefore the United Kingdom) was conducted annually.

In the following summary tables the LFS and Workforce series have been used to give, as far as possible, separate overall pictures of the labour force; the construction of the 'economically active' in the LFS table and the total 'workforce' in the Workforce table represent different approaches to estimating the total number either in employment or seeking employment.

EMPLOYMENT

The two measures of employment are compiled on very different bases. The LFS classifies people according to their main job; those in employment are people who did at least one hour's work in the reference week (or had a job they were temporarily away from). In contrast, the Workforce in Employment (WiE) counts jobs which contribute to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Further, all LFS estimates come from a single source and are necessarily consistent. This is not the case with the WiE estimates, which depend on several sources - estimates for employees and for the Armed Forces are based on data from employers; figures for the self-employed are taken from the LFS; and estimates of those on work-related government training schemes are obtained from administrative sources. Additionally, the LFS is based on an average over 13 weeks, while the WiE is a point-in-time estimate.

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

Both the LFS and WiE series have separate

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

STRENGTHS

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

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

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

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

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

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

0.1 SUMMARY TABLE

The Labour Force Survey in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

		In employment								
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 and over
All										
1993	Spr	21,871	3,186	356	151	25,564	2,998	28,561	18,838	45,400
1994	Spr	21,968	3,304	336	146	25,754	2,797	28,551	16,913	45,465
1995	Spr	22,251	3,361	284	140	26,036	2,514	28,549	17,024	45,574
1996	Sum	22,641	3,369	247	118	26,374	2,327	28,702	17,074	45,775
1996	Aut	22,787	3,372	223	122	26,505	2,293	28,798	17,019	45,816
1996/7	Win	22,949	3,366	223	114	26,653	2,180	28,833	17,024	45,857
1997	Spr	23,065	3,348	219	118	26,751	2,093	28,844	17,054	45,898
1997	Sum	23,166	3,333	224	124	26,847	2,057	28,904	17,036	45,939
Changes										
Spr97-Sum97		101	-15	5	7	96	-36	61	-19	41
Sum96-Sum97		525	-35	-23	6	473	-270	203	-38	165
Males										
1993	Spr	11,414	2,390	232	43	14,079	2,019	16,098	5,888	21,985
1994	Spr	11,459	2,487	220	49	14,216	1,858	16,074	5,976	22,050
1995	Spr	11,639	2,554	184	43	14,420	1,640	16,060	6,072	22,132
1996	Sum	11,821	2,534	156	38	14,549	1,521	16,070	6,193	22,262
1996	Aut	11,915	2,532	136	41	14,824	1,481	16,105	6,183	22,288
1996/7	Win	12,024	2,525	134	39	14,722	1,375	16,097	6,218	22,315
1997	Spr	12,103	2,493	136	37	14,768	1,334	16,102	6,239	22,341
1997	Sum	12,187	2,466	141	42	14,835	1,277	16,112	6,255	22,367
Changes										
Spr97-Sum97		84	-27	5	4	66	-56	10	16	26
Sum96-Sum97		365	-68	-15	4	286	-244	43	62	105
Females										
1993	Spr	10,457	796	123	108	11,485	979	12,464	10,951	23,415
1994	Spr	10,509	817	116	97	11,539	939	12,478	10,938	23,416
1995	Spr	10,612	807	100	97	11,616	874	12,490	10,952	23,442
1996	Sum	10,820	835	91	81	11,825	806	12,632	10,881	23,512
1996	Aut	10,872	840	87	81	11,881	812	12,692	10,835	23,527
1996/7	Win	10,925	841	89	76	11,931	805	12,736	10,806	23,542
1997	Spr	10,962	856	84	80	11,982	759	12,742	10,816	23,557
1997	Sum	10,979	867	83	82	12,012	780	12,792	10,781	23,572
Changes										
Spr97-Sum97		17	12	0	2	30	21	50	-35	15
Sum96-Sum97		159	33	-7	2	187	-26	160	-100	60

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

0.2 SUMMARY TABLE

The Workforce in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

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

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

SUMMARY TABLE

The Labour Force Survey in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

0.3

THOUSANDS

		In employment								
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 and over
All										
1996	Aut	22,252	3,283	200	115	25,851	2,221	28,072	16,527	44,599
1996/7	Win	22,401	3,277	199	108	25,985	2,111	28,096	16,542	44,838
1997	Spr	22,507	3,260	197	111	26,076	2,037	28,113	16,564	44,877
1997	Sum	22,597	3,245	202	119	26,162	1,997	28,159	16,556	44,715
1997	Aut	22,749	3,230	190	110	26,279	1,847	28,126	16,627	44,752
Changes										
Sum97-Aut97		152	-15	-12	-9	117	-150	-33	70	37
Aut96-Aut97		497	-53	-11	-5	428	-374	54	100	154
Males										
1996	Aut	11,637	2,459	122	40	14,258	1,432	15,690	6,014	21,703
1996/7	Win	11,743	2,454	119	37	14,353	1,326	15,679	6,050	21,728
1997	Spr	11,817	2,421	121	37	14,395	1,294	15,689	6,064	21,753
1997	Sum	11,893	2,394	127	41	14,455	1,235	15,680	6,089	21,778
1997	Aut	12,008	2,373	117	38	14,535	1,145	15,680	6,122	21,802
Changes										
Sum97-Aut97		115	-22	-10	-3	80	-90	-10	34	24
Aut96-Aut97		371	-86	-5	-2	277	-287	-10	109	99
Females										
1996	Aut	10,615	824	79	75	11,593	789	12,382	10,513	22,895
1996/7	Win	10,658	824	79	71	11,632	785	12,417	10,492	22,909
1997	Spr	10,690	840	76	75	11,681	743	12,424	10,500	22,923
1997	Sum	10,703	851	75	78	11,707	762	12,470	10,468	22,937
1997	Aut	10,740	858	73	73	11,744	702	12,446	10,505	22,950
Changes										
Sum97-Aut97		37	7	-2	-6	36	-60	-24	37	13
Aut96-Aut97		126	34	-6	-3	151	-87	64	-9	55

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

SUMMARY TABLE

The Workforce in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

0.4

THOUSANDS

		Workforce in employment						
		Employees in employment	Self-employed	Work-related government-supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimants	Workforce
All								
1996	Jun	21,747	3,213	165	221	25,347	2,064	27,411
1996	Sep	21,906	3,289	170	218	25,583	1,985	27,568
1996	Dec	21,985	3,283	171	216	25,655	1,809	27,464
1997	Mar	22,105	3,277	158	214	25,754	1,644	27,398
1997	Jun	22,218	3,260	153	210	25,841	1,537	27,379
1997	Sep	22,296	3,245	159	210	25,910	1,414	27,325
Changes								
Jun 97 - Sep 97		79	-15	6	0	69	-123	-54
Sep 96 - Sep 97		390	-44	-11	-8	328	-571	-243
Males								
1996	Jun	10,902	2,403	103	206	13,613	1,565	15,178
1996	Sep	10,951	2,466	103	203	13,722	1,506	15,229
1996	Dec	11,012	2,459	104	201	13,776	1,375	15,151
1997	Mar	11,127	2,454	97	199	13,877	1,255	15,132
1997	Jun	11,200	2,421	94	195	13,910	1,173	15,083
1997	Sep	11,231	2,394	98	195	13,918	1,091	15,009
Changes								
Jun 97 - Sep 97		31	-26	4	0	8	-82	-74
Sep 96 - Sep 97		280	-71	-6	-8	196	-415	-220
Females								
1996	Jun	10,845	810	63	16	11,734	499	12,233
1996	Sep	10,955	823	66	15	11,860	479	12,339
1996	Dec	10,973	824	67	15	11,879	434	12,313
1997	Mar	10,977	824	61	15	11,877	389	12,266
1997	Jun	11,017	840	60	15	11,932	364	12,296
1997	Sep	11,065	851	61	15	11,992	324	12,316
Changes								
Jun 97 - Sep 97		48	11	1	0	61	-41	20
Sep 96 - Sep 97		110	27	-5	0	132	-155	-24

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

Seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM

	Output										Income											
	GDP		GDP 1990 prices		Index of output UK				Index of production OECD countries ¹		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies ⁴									
	1990=100	£ billion	%	Production Industries ^{1,2}		Manufacturing Industries ^{1,3}		1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%							
				1990=100	%	1990=100	%									1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	
1991	98.0	468.9	-2.1	96.6	-3.4	95.0	-5.0	99.6	-0.4	99.9	-0.1	68.7	0.1									
1992	97.5	466.5	-0.5	97.0	0.4	94.9	-0.1	99.3	-0.3	101.9	2.0	69.0	0.5									
1993	99.5	476.8	2.2	99.1	2.2	96.3	1.5	98.7	-0.6	103.9	2.0	76.3	10.5									
1994	103.8	498.2	4.5	104.4	5.3	100.8	4.7	103.2	4.6	105.5	1.5	87.3	14.4									
1995	106.7	511.9	2.8	106.7	2.2	102.5	1.7	107.0	3.7	108.9	3.2	92.8	6.3									
1996	109.2	525.1	2.6	107.9	1.1	102.8	0.3	109.4	2.2	112.3	3.1	103.7	11.8									
1996 Q3	109.3	131.5	2.6	108.2	1.0	103.2	0.4	110.0	2.6	113.0	3.9	25.9	11.0									
1996 Q4	110.5	132.9	3.0	108.6	1.5	103.3	0.7	111.0	3.2	113.2	2.1	27.4	13.1									
1997 Q1	111.7	133.8	2.9	108.6r	1.3	103.9r	1.5	112.3	4.1	113.7	1.9	26.9	8.0									
1997 Q2	112.6	135.3	3.5	109.2	1.6	104.3	2.1	113.9R	4.7	118.5	6.3	28.1	10.3									
1997 Q3	113.7	136.4	3.7	110.6	2.2	104.9	1.6	115.2	4.7	119.9	3.5	29.0	12.2									
1997 May	..	..	..	108.3r	0.8	103.8r	1.9	113.9	4.5	..	..	..	..					
1997 Jun	..	..	..	110.1	1.6	104.3	2.1	114.0	4.6	..	..	..	..					
1997 Jul	..	..	..	111.3	1.7	105.0	1.6	115.7	4.7	..	..	..	..					
1997 Aug	..	..	..	110.3	2.5	104.7	1.7	114.8r	4.8	..	..	..	..					
1997 Sep	..	..	..	110.1	2.2	104.9	1.6	115.2	4.7	..	..	..	..					
1997 Oct	..	..	..	109.8	1.8	104.8	1.5	116.2	4.7	..	..	..	..					
1997 Nov	..	..	..	109.2	1.2	104.5	1.4	115.3	4.4	..	..	..	..					
Expenditure																						
	Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes ¹		Fixed Investments ⁵				General government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock changes 1990 prices ⁷		Base lending rates ⁸		Effective exchange rate ^{1,9}							
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%
1991	340.0	-2.2	98.7	-1.3	75.4	-7.9	12.8	-10.0	115.8	2.6	-4.21	10.50	100.7	0.7	10.50	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7
1992	339.7	-0.1	99.4	0.7	74.1	-1.8	11.8	-7.6	115.7	-0.1	-0.97	7.00	96.9	-3.8	10.50	96.9	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
1993	348.2	2.5	102.4	3.0	73.1	-1.2	11.2	-5.1	115.5	-0.2	-0.85	5.50	88.9	0.3	10.50	88.9	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
1994	357.8	2.8	106.2	3.7	76.4	4.4	12.0	6.8	118.1	2.2	3.12	6.30	89.2	0.3	10.50	89.2	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
1995	364.0	1.7	107.5	1.2	78.2	2.4	13.2	9.9	119.6	1.3	3.73	6.80	84.8	-4.9	10.50	84.8	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
1996	377.2	3.6	110.6	2.9	80.0	2.3	12.4	-5.6	121.9R	2.0	1.01	5.94	86.3	1.8	10.50	86.3	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
1996 Q3	94.6	3.8	111.0	3.4	20.0	1.7	3.0	-11.5	30.4	1.4	-0.63	5.75	85.5	1.4	10.50	85.5	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
1996 Q4	95.6	4.3	112.2	3.7	19.8	1.6	3.1	-6.1	30.8	2.5	1.76	5.92	91.4	9.5	10.50	91.4	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
1997 Q1	96.5	3.6	113.8	4.8	20.2	1.4	3.3	-4.4	30.8	1.1	1.41	6.00	96.9R	16.0	10.50	96.9	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
1997 Q2	98.0	4.5	115.8	5.3	20.7	1.9	3.8	31.3	31.0	2.5	0.97	6.25	99.6	17.5	10.50	99.6	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
1997 Q3	98.7	4.3	116.7	5.1	20.5	2.5	3.6	19.8	31.4	3.3	0.35	6.92	102.5	19.9	10.50	102.5	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
1997 May	..	..	116.0	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.25	99.0	17.5	10.50	99.0	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
1997 Jun	..	..	116.8	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.50	100.4	17.5	10.50	100.4	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
1997 Jul	..	..	117.2	5.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	104.5	18.6	10.50	104.5	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
1997 Aug	..	..	117.6	5.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.00	102.5	19.9	10.50	102.5	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
1997 Sep	..	..	115.6	5.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.00	100.4	19.8	10.50	100.4	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
1997 Oct	..	..	118.8	5.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.00	101.1	17.3	10.50	101.1	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
1997 Nov	..	..	118.2	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.25	103.8	14.6	10.50	103.8	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Trade in goods																						
	Export volume ¹		Import volume ¹		Balance of payments																	
	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%
1991	101.2	1.2	94.7	-5.3	-10.3	-8.0	126.2	5.4	97.9	-2.1	105.4	5.4	105.4	5.4	105.4	5.4	105.4	5.4	105.4	5.4	105.4	5.4
1992	103.7	2.5	110.9	6.5	-13.1	-10.1	129.8	2.9	97.4	-0.5	108.7	3.1	108.7	3.1	108.7	3.1	108.7	3.1	108.7	3.1	108.7	3.1
1993	107.4	3.6	104.8	3.9	-13.5	-10.8	131.4	1.2	101.8	4.5	112.9	3.9	112.9	3.9	112.9	3.9	112.9	3.9	112.9	3.9	112.9	3.9
1994	118.5	10.3	109.4	4.4	-11.1r	-1.7	135.2	2.9	104.4	2.6	115.8	2.6	115.8	2.6	115.8	2.6	115.8	2.6	115.8	2.6	115.8	2.6
1995	127.7	7.8	114.3	4.5	-11.6	-3.7	140.4	3.8	114.4	9.6	120.6	4.1	120.6	4.1	120.6	4.1	120.6	4.1	120.6	4.1	120.6	4.1
1996	136.8	7.1	124.5	8.9	-12.7	-1.9R	142.4	1.4	113.1	-1.1	123.8	2.7	123.8	2.7	123.8	2.7	123.8	2.7	123.8	2.7	123.8	2.7
1996 Q3	137.2	6.0	125.0	7.3	-3.2r	-0.6	142.2	0.7	111.2	-2.7	123.7	2.1	123.7	2.1	123.7	2.1	123.7	2.1	123.7	2.1	123.7	2.1
1996 Q4	140.0	6.9	126.5	7.8	-2.6	0.3	143.2	1.2	110.3	-4.6	124.4	2.0	124.4	2.0	124.4	2.0	124.4	2.0	124.4	2.0	124.4	2.0
1997 Q1	143.0r	7.0	128.4r	4.8	-2.5	1.6r	143.4	0.8	107.9	-7.1	124.9	1.2	124.9	1.2	124.9	1.2	124.9	1.2	124.9	1.2	124.9	1.2
1997 Q2	148.3	8.8	135.0	9.0	-3.0	1.5	144.4	1.7	103.8	-9.6	125.1	1.0	125.1	1.0	125.1	1.0	125.1	1.0	125.1	1.0	125.1	1.0
1997 Q3	150.6	9.8	136.3	9.0	-2.7	0.4	146.0	2.6	101.8	-8.5	125.3	1.3	125.3	1.3	125.3	1.3	125.3	1.3	125.3	1.3	125.3	1.3
1997 May	146.0r	7.6	130.4r	5.9	-0.8r	..	144.4	1.4	104.5	-9.4	125.2	0.9	125.2	0.9	125.2	0.9	125.2	0.9	125.2	0.9	125.2	0.9
1997 Jun	147.8	8.9	136.5	9.0	-1.1	..	145.0	1.7	103.0	-9.6	125.0	1.0	125.0	1.0	125.0	1.0	125.0	1.0	125.0	1.0	125.0	1.0
1997 Jul	154.4	9.0	138.1	8.4	-0.6	..	145.0	2.1	101.7	-8.9	125.1	1.1	125.1	1.1	125.1	1.1	125.1	1.1	125.1	1.1	125.1	1.1
1997 Aug	150.4	10.1	134.1	9.8	-0.7	..	146.0	2.4	101.9	-8.5	125.3	1.2	125.3	1.2	125.3	1.2	125.3	1.2	125.3	1.2	125.3	1.2
1997 Sep	147.0	9.8	136.6	9.0	-1.4	..	146.9	2.6	101.8R	-8.5	125.5	1.3	125.5	1.3	125.5	1.3	125.5	1.3	125.5	1.3	125.5	1.3
1997 Oct	150.0	7.4	139.2	9.5	-1.3	..	147.1	2.8	100.9R	-8.6	125.6	1.2	125.6	1.2	125.6	1.2	125.6	1.2	125.6	1.2	125.6	1.2
1997 Nov	145.3	5.8	136.0	8.9	-1.5	..	147.2	2.8	99.8	-8.8	125.4	1.1	125.4	1.1	125.4	1.1	125.4	1.1	125.4	1.1	125.4	1.1

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) net of stock appreciation.
5 Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment.
6 Including leased assets.
7 Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
8 Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
9 Average of daily rates.
10 Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.

THOUSANDS

	Employees in employment						Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government-supported training programmes ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce *
	Male		Female		All						
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +	All	All					

1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in United Kingdom

GREAT BRITAIN		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
1984 Jun	20,741	20,735	4,928	4,946	5,504	5,524	6,542	6,564	
1985 Jun	20,920	20,909	4,882	4,895	5,431	5,446	6,457	6,474	
1986 Jun	20,886	20,874	4,763	4,777	5,282	5,277	6,263	6,280	
1987 Jun	21,080	21,071	4,697	4,713	5,157	5,174	6,179	6,197	
1988 Jun	21,740	21,736	4,735	4,754	5,170	5,192	6,233	6,254	
1989 Jun	22,134	22,133	4,723	4,747	5,140	5,166	6,242	6,267	
1990 Jun	22,382	22,370	4,605	4,628	5,000	5,026	6,114	6,142	
1991 Jun	21,728	21,707	4,196	4,215	4,586	4,588	5,592	5,616	
1992 Jun	21,387	21,359	3,983	3,995	4,316	4,331	5,242	5,260	
1993 Jun	21,066	21,039	3,808	3,814	4,097	4,106	4,937	4,950	
1994 Jun	21,141	21,103	3,823	3,827	4,078	4,084	4,917	4,928	
1995 Jun	21,452	21,410	3,918	3,922	4,149	4,155	4,963	4,973	
1995 Aug			3,943	3,924	4,171	4,152			
1995 Sep	21,437	21,422	3,945	3,919	4,173	4,146	4,982	4,948	
1995 Oct			3,960	3,942	4,187	4,168			
1995 Nov			3,975	3,954	4,203	4,180			
1995 Dec	21,702	21,613	3,998	3,975	4,228	4,206	5,034	5,006	
1996 Jan			3,935	3,952	4,163	4,178			
1996 Feb			3,943	3,964	4,172	4,193			
1996 Mar	21,512	21,634	3,965	3,984	4,188	4,206	4,971	4,997	
1996 Apr			3,938	3,964	4,156	4,183			
1996 May			3,941	3,964	4,157	4,180			
1996 Jun	21,771	21,747	3,959	3,964	4,174	4,181	4,965	4,972	
1996 Jul			3,999	3,991	4,211	4,204			
1996 Aug			4,010	3,991	4,221	4,203			
1996 Sep	21,937	21,906	4,009	3,989	4,224	4,202	5,016	4,992	
1996 Oct			4,017	3,997	4,234	4,214			
1996 Nov			4,011	3,989	4,226	4,203			
1996 Dec	22,074	21,985	4,013	3,989	4,226	4,201	5,043	5,012	
1997 Jan			3,985	4,001	4,204	4,219			
1997 Feb			3,970	3,992	4,189	4,209			
1997 Mar	21,978	22,105	3,976	3,995	4,194	4,213	4,998	5,024	
1997 Apr			3,974	4,001	4,194	4,221			
1997 May			3,981	4,004	4,200	4,224			
1997 Jun	22,236	22,218	4,001	4,006	4,222	4,227	5,083	5,089	
1997 Jul			4,010	3,999	4,228	4,219			
1997 Aug			4,006	3,990	4,226	4,210			
1997 Sep	22,345	22,296	4,003	3,986	4,220	4,204	5,124	5,099	
1997 Oct			4,012	3,991	4,228	4,208			
1997 Nov			4,017	3,995	4,232	4,210			
1997 Dec			4,003	3,977	4,218	4,193			

GREAT BRITAIN		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Service Industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water	Food products beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing & recording media	Chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A, B 01-05	C, E 10-14, 40-41	DA 15-16	DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	DE 21-22	DG 24
1984 Jun	13,863	13,825	346	577	531	549	78	455	326
1985 Jun	14,126	14,089	346	550	525	552	80	458	322
1986 Jun	14,297	14,261	334	500	508	557	83	448	313
1987 Jun	14,584	14,549	325	461	504	546	85	454	306
1988 Jun	15,198	15,166	317	437	495	549	89	457	311
1989 Jun	15,596	15,563	303	419	485	519	92	466	317
1990 Jun	15,974	15,931	297	398	479	476	91	467	305
1991 Jun	15,849	15,802	289	373	481	404	80	456	276
1992 Jun	15,855	15,808	291	336	388	78	78	447	268
1993 Jun	15,822	15,783	307	292	442	382	84	439	255
1994 Jun	15,944	15,894	281	258	432	373	86	453	244
1995 Jun	16,236	16,184	253	233	431	358	77	459	252
1995 Aug				229	436	357	77	453	254
1995 Sep	16,175	16,219	255	227	432	354	77	450	253
1995 Oct				226	438	352	78	454	253
1995 Nov				227	438	353	77	459	251
1995 Dec	16,417	16,346	262	230	437	354	77	458	251
1996 Jan				226	429	352	75	453	248
1996 Feb				229	431	349	75	455	248
1996 Mar	16,286	16,372	265	222	429	349	88	456	249
1996 Apr				219	430	351	83	455	248
1996 May				216	428	350	83	456	249
1996 Jun	16,549	16,515	260	217	427	352	78	458	249
1996 Jul				213	427	356	84	464	247
1996 Aug				212	426	356	86	460	243
1996 Sep	16,636	16,652	262	213	426	354	81	457	245
1996 Oct				217	423	357	84	459	242
1996 Nov				214	423	356	85	458	242
1996 Dec	16,779	16,708	264	212	425	352	84	458	241
1997 Jan				218	425	363	85	462	242
1997 Feb				216	426	362	83	461	241
1997 Mar	16,720	16,812	268	217	428	361	84	461	240
1997 Apr				220	426	363	84	460	240
1997 May				220	429	362	85	461	239
1997 Jun	16,893	16,865	263	221	429	362	84	461	240
1997 Jul				220	425	359	84	461	239
1997 Aug				220	424	359	85	459	238
1997 Sep	16,936	16,934	263	218	424	356	85	461	238
1997 Oct				217	425	356	86	461	238
1997 Nov				215	425	355	87	464	238
1997 Dec				215	428	349	85	460	235

EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment in United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal products	Machinery and equipment nec	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing nec	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55	
1984 Jun	201	925	491	615	540	217	1,040	3,268	959	
1985 Jun	202	911	492	613	523	219	1,029	3,287	989	
1986 Jun	203	866	480	598	506	223	1,002	3,287	988	
1987 Jun	208	844	475	588	485	226	1,022	3,291	993	
1988 Jun	218	854	485	586	482	232	1,063	3,395	1,068	
1989 Jun	216	870	489	582	474	238	1,101	3,530	1,158	
1990 Jun	216	856	488	550	470	238	1,116	3,597	1,216	
1991 Jun	190	765	457	488	425	209	1,028	3,532	1,188	
1992 Jun	185	722	422	447	398	203	929	3,521	1,174	
1993 Jun	188	681	381	425	353	203	844	3,500	1,139	
1994 Jun	198	690	377	440	328	207	844	3,583	1,143	
1995 Jun	218	690	391	477	348	220	818	3,631	1,204	
1995 Aug		688	395	476	352	217				
1995 Sep	219	691	395	481	353	214	802	3,621	1,202	
1995 Oct		694	396	482	355	217				
1995 Nov		696	398	484	358	215				
1995 Dec	222	698	398	487	363	221	800	3,669	1,196	
1996 Jan		700	400	490	363	220				
1996 Feb		706	401	492	363	221				
1996 Mar	221	703	396	503	363	225	791	3,659	1,205	
1996 Apr		703	394	500	364	215				
1996 May		703	393	501	363	215				
1996 Jun	222	700	394	500	368	217	791	3,688	1,240	
1996 Jul		708	390	507	367	221				
1996 Aug		711	390	507	369	220				
1996 Sep	223	709	390	507	372	225	790	3,722	1,238	
1996 Oct		713	389	507	374	227				
1996 Nov		711	386	505	375	226				
1996 Dec	223	711	390	504	375	226	811	3,735	1,256	
1997 Jan		707	392	501	378	224				
1997 Feb		706	391	499	377	224				
1997 Mar	223	706	392	496	377	227	812	3,810	1,264	
1997 Apr		709	393	496	379	228				
1997 May		710	392	497	379	228				
1997 Jun	222	712	394	493	379	230	862	3,846	1,249	
1997 Jul		712	396	493	382	228				
1997 Aug		707	395	491	382	228				
1997 Sep	221	708	396	490	383	226	895	3,885	1,251	
1997 Oct		707	396	494	383	225				
1997 Nov		704	395	496	386	226				
1997 Dec	219	705	395	493	388	225				

GREAT BRITAIN		Transport & storage	Post and telecommunication	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer & other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health activities	Social work activities	Other community, social & personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L+ 75	M 80	N 85.1-85.2	N 85.3	N 90-93	
1984 Jun	876	447	837	147	1,643	1,453	1,544	1,250	613	787	
1985 Jun	868	442	858	152	1,719	1,424	1,570	1,296	654	831	
1986 Jun	846	435	881	157	1,777	1,418	1,617	1,307	707	841	
1987 Jun	832	438	920	165	1,846	1,436	1,680	1,332	767	852	
1988 Jun	849	453	996	176	1,964	1,419	1,742	1,381	848	874	
1989 Jun	878	463	1,038	183	2,083	1,341	1,784	1,409	812	884	
1990 Jun	910	462	1,047	190	2,202	1,383	1,805	1,445	794	880	
1991 Jun	897	455	1,024	186	2,167	1,403	1,791	1,493	800	865	
1992 Jun	887	446									

1.3 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: industry: production industries: unadjusted

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	Section, sub-section or group	September 1996			September 1997			1996					
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Jul All	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,045.0	1,178.8	4,223.7	3,054.2	1,165.9	4,220.1	4,211.2	4,221.5	4,223.7	4,233.8	4,225.5	4,225.5
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	64.9	8.6	73.5	67.7	9.9	77.6	71.3	72.1	73.5	73.7	74.0	71.5
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	36.0	5.3	41.3	37.1	6.2	43.3	37.7	38.8	41.3	41.1	41.1	38.5
Mining	10/12	9.9	0.6	10.5	9.0	0.6	9.6	11.1	11.1	10.5	9.9	9.9	7.2
Oil & natural gas extraction and incidental services	11	26.1	4.8	30.8	28.1	5.6	33.7	26.7	27.7	30.8	31.2	31.2	31.3
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	28.9	3.3	32.2	30.6	3.7	34.3	33.6	33.3	32.2	32.6	32.8	33.0
MANUFACTURING	D	2,872.3	1,137.1	4,009.4	2,878.1	1,124.7	4,002.8	3,999.2	4,009.6	4,009.4	4,017.5	4,011.1	4,013.5
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco of food of beverages and tobacco	DA	273.9	156.7	430.6	269.9	157.9	427.8	430.3	431.5	430.6	431.2	434.1	430.5
	15.1-15.8	235.0	140.9	376.0	236.1	138.4	374.6	375.4	376.3	376.0	375.8	379.7	376.4
	15.9/16	38.8	15.8	54.6	33.7	19.5	53.2	55.0	55.3	54.6	55.4	54.5	54.0
Manufacture of textiles and textile products of textiles of made-up textile articles, except apparel	DB	135.3	182.8	318.1	135.9	185.2	321.0	317.6	317.9	318.1	320.7	319.8	319.2
	17	100.4	79.5	179.8	99.4	81.7	181.1	179.3	179.8	179.8	180.5	180.2	181.1
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	Rest of 17	17.4	16.2	33.6	16.4	20.1	36.5	38.6	38.5	36.1	37.2	36.7	36.9
	18	84.1	59.6	143.7	83.0	61.6	144.6	140.7	141.3	143.7	143.3	143.5	144.1
	18	35.0	103.3	138.3	36.5	103.5	139.9	138.3	138.1	138.3	140.2	139.6	138.1
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC	18.5	18.7	37.3	18.3	17.5	35.8	38.4	38.4	37.3	36.9	36.7	36.2
	19.1/19.2	6.9	6.8	13.7	6.7	6.9	13.6	14.4	14.1	13.7	14.0	14.4	14.1
	19.3	11.7	11.9	23.6	11.6	10.6	22.2	24.0	24.3	23.6	22.9	22.2	22.1
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	67.1	13.6	80.6	72.0	13.3	85.3	86.0	86.2	80.6	83.5	84.1	83.9
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper & paper products of corrugated paper & paperboard, sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products n.e.c.	DE	283.7	175.4	459.1	285.4	176.4	461.8	463.4	462.6	459.1	459.2	457.6	460.3
	21	87.9	33.1	121.0	88.8	33.6	122.4	121.3	121.6	121.0	120.6	121.4	121.2
	21.21	30.6	11.1	41.8	32.8	9.8	42.6	42.0	42.0	41.8	42.2	43.1	43.3
	Rest of 21	57.3	22.0	79.3	56.0	23.8	79.8	79.4	79.6	79.3	78.4	77.9	77.9
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media printing & service activities related to printing publishing and reproduction of recorded media	22	195.8	142.3	338.1	196.5	142.8	339.4	342.1	340.9	338.1	338.6	336.2	339.1
	22.2	123.6	72.1	195.7	119.5	73.3	192.8	199.7	197.8	195.7	195.2	192.9	193.1
	Rest of 22	72.2	70.2	142.4	77.1	69.5	146.6	142.3	143.1	142.4	143.4	143.3	146.1
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23)	28.1	5.5	33.6	27.9	5.4	33.2	32.8	33.3	33.6	33.6	32.7	33.0
	23.2	16.9	3.1	20.0	16.9	3.0	20.0	19.6	19.9	20.0	20.1	19.2	19.4
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	170.9	73.9	244.8	168.6	69.4	238.0	247.5	246.3	244.8	242.4	242.0	241.9
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	167.9	56.8	224.7	163.3	56.2	219.5	220.2	223.7	224.7	223.5	223.2	223.8
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	112.6	31.9	144.5	109.7	30.4	140.1	144.7	145.1	144.5	145.0	145.8	145.7
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals of fabricated metal products, except machinery	DJ	479.3	87.5	566.7	487.4	82.4	569.9	565.4	569.4	566.7	569.3	567.2	567.9
	27	121.5	13.4	134.9	123.2	12.5	135.7	134.7	135.0	134.9	133.8	134.3	134.8
	28	357.7	74.1	431.8	364.2	70.0	434.2	430.7	434.3	431.8	435.4	432.9	433.0
Manufacture of machinery and equipment, n.e.c.	DK (29)	324.6	66.8	391.4	328.7	68.3	397.0	391.0	391.1	391.4	390.9	387.7	390.5
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of electric motors, etc; control apparatus and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps and electrical eqpt. n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of electronic components of radio and TV and telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc. of medical, precision & optical eqpt; watches	DL	350.6	162.8	513.4	336.3	159.5	495.7	507.2	509.3	513.4	510.8	508.4	508.8
	30	33.9	15.4	49.3	34.1	13.2	47.3	49.6	49.2	49.3	48.9	48.7	49.6
	31	122.3	54.5	176.8	120.4	49.3	169.7	173.5	173.2	176.8	175.7	175.8	175.6
	31.1-31.3	73.8	28.5	102.3	74.8	24.9	99.7	99.5	99.1	102.3	101.3	100.7	100.7
	31.4-31.6	48.5	26.0	74.6	45.6	24.4	69.9	74.0	74.1	74.6	74.4	75.1	74.9
	32	86.6	44.2	130.8	78.2	45.5	123.7	130.2	131.0	130.8	132.1	130.0	128.5
	32.1	34.4	20.1	54.5	33.9	20.5	54.4	54.2	54.2	54.5	55.2	54.0	54.0
	32.2-32.3	52.1	24.1	76.2	44.3	25.0	69.2	75.8	76.8	76.2	76.9	76.0	74.5
	33	107.9	48.7	156.6	103.6	51.5	155.1	153.9	155.9	156.6	154.0	154.0	155.2
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment of aircraft and spacecraft of other transport equipment except aircraft and spacecraft	DM	329.4	42.9	372.3	338.9	44.8	383.6	366.6	367.6	372.3	375.2	375.3	376.1
	34	194.0	27.8	221.8	190.7	29.0	219.7	221.5	219.4	221.8	222.5	221.9	222.6
	35	135.4	15.1	150.5	148.1	15.8	163.9	145.1	148.2	150.5	152.7	153.3	153.5
	35.3	77.8	9.6	87.4	88.7	10.2	99.0	87.8	88.0	87.4	90.3	90.6	91.9
	Rest of 35	57.7	5.4	63.1	59.4	5.6	65.0	57.4	60.2	63.1	62.4	62.7	61.6
Manufacturing n.e.c. of furniture	DN	130.4	61.8	192.1	136.0	58.1	194.0	188.0	187.2	192.1	195.4	196.3	195.8
	36.1	81.5	31.1	112.6	85.8	29.3	115.1	109.5	108.7	112.6	114.7	115.5	116.8
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	107.8	33.0	140.8	108.4	31.3	139.7	140.7	139.9	140.8	142.6	140.5	140.5
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	76.9	22.9	99.8	76.9	21.8	98.7	99.2	98.5	99.8	101.0	99.1	99.2
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	30.9	10.1	41.1	31.5	9.6	41.1	41.5	41.4	41.1	41.6	41.3	41.4

P Provisional
R Revised

EMPLOYMENT 1.3

Employees in employment: industry: production industries: unadjusted

THOUSANDS

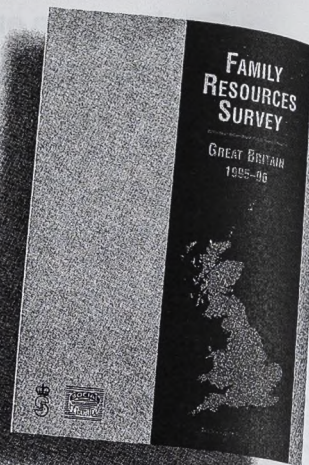
GREAT BRITAIN	Section, sub-section or group	1997											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct P	Nov P	Dec P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	4,203.9	4,188.6	4,194.0	4,193.6	4,200.2	4,222.4	4,228.5	4,225.6	4,220.1	4,227.9	4,232.4	4,218.0
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	74.8	73.6	73.4	75.1	75.9	77.3	76.4	76.4	77.6	77.1	76.5	76.2
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	42.4	41.6	42.3	43.5	44.0	43.2	42.9	42.6	43.3	42.7	42.3	42.3
Mining	10/12	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6
Oil & natural gas extraction and incidental services	11	33.1	32.2	32.7	33.6	34.2	33.2	33.2	32.8	33.7	33.2	32.8	32.7
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	32.3	32.0	31.1	31.5	31.9	34.2	33.5	33.8	34.3	34.4	34.2	33.9
MANUFACTURING	D	3,984.8	3,970.0	3,976.2	3,974.2	3,981.0	4,001.3	4,010.2	4,006.1	4,002.8	4,011.5	4,017.0	4,002.7
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco of food of beverages and tobacco	DA	422.5	420.6	418.9	418.5	421.4	424.2	428.0	429.9	427.8	432.9	435.8	433.2
	15.1-15.8	369.2	367.5	367.1	366.2	368.8	371.6	373.5	375.9	374.6	378.8	381.4	379.1
	15.9/16	53.3	53.1	51.8	52.2	52.6	52.6	53.9	53.2	53.2	54.1	54.3	54.1
Manufacture of textiles and textile products of textiles of made-up textile articles, except apparel	DB	325.2	324.4	322.7	324.8	322.6	323.4	323.4	323.5	321.0	320.1	320.3	316.1
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	Rest of 17	184.7	183.3	181.7	182.7	181.3	181.3	181.8	182.3	181.1	180.6	180.8	179.3
	17.4	38.8	37.7	35.5	34.6	33.7	35.7	35.5	35.9	36.5	36.9	36.6	36.7
	18	145.9	145.5	146.2	148.1	147.7	145.6	146.4	146.3	144.6	143.7	144.2	142.7
	18	140.5	141.1	141.0	142.1	141.3	142.1	141.5	141.2	139.9	139.5	139.5	136.8
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC	36.9	36.5	37.9	36.9	36.5	37.1	36.7	36.3	35.8	35.9	35.7	35.6
	19.1/19.2	13.7	13.5	14.0	12.7	12.7	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.6	14.3	14.2	13.8
	19.3	23.2	22.9	24.0	24.2	23.8	24.0	23.5	23.1	22.2	21.6	21.5	21.8
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	83.7	81.7	83.3									

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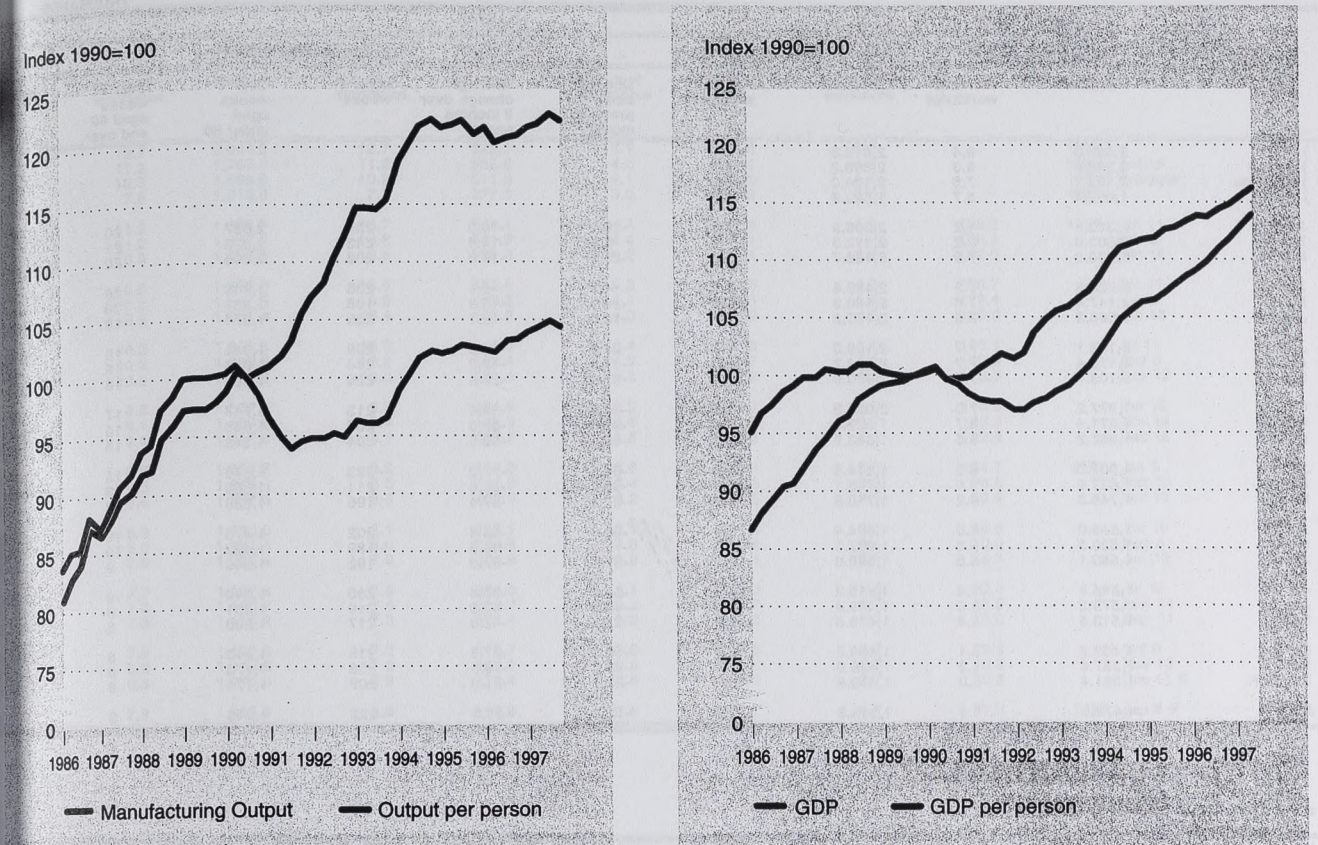
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Seasonally adjusted (1990=100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output *	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed
SIC 1992									
1991	97.9	97.1	100.8	96.6	92.5	104.6	95.0	92.3	102.9
1992	97.4	94.6	102.9	97.0	86.8	111.8	94.9	86.8	109.4
1993	99.6	93.6	106.3	99.1	83.1	119.3	96.3	83.8	114.9
1994	104.0	94.4	110.2	104.4	82.2	127.1	100.8	83.4	120.8
1995	106.9	95.2	112.3	106.7	82.4	129.4	102.5	84.2	121.8
1996	109.6	96.3	113.9	107.9	83.0	129.9	102.8	85.1	120.7
1997	..	..	..	109.4	83.2	131.5	104.4	85.4	122.2
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.2	100.0	101.6	98.4	100.4	101.5	98.9
Q2	100.7	100.3	100.5	101.4	100.7	100.7	101.1	100.6	100.5
Q3	99.7	100.1	99.6	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.1
Q4	99.2	99.5	99.7	98.8	98.0	100.9	98.6	98.0	100.6
1991 Q1	98.4	98.5	99.8	97.7	95.6	102.1	96.6	95.6	101.0
Q2	97.9	97.4	100.5	96.5	93.2	103.6	94.9	93.1	101.9
Q3	97.7	96.6	101.2	95.7	91.3	104.8	93.9	91.0	103.2
Q4	97.7	95.9	101.8	96.7	89.8	107.6	94.5	89.6	105.5
1992 Q1	97.0	95.7	101.4	96.7	88.7	109.0	94.8	88.6	107.0
Q2	97.0	95.2	101.9	96.2	87.7	109.7	94.8	87.6	108.2
Q3	97.6	94.2	103.6	97.2	86.2	112.8	95.2	86.3	110.3
Q4	98.0	93.5	104.8	97.7	84.5	115.7	94.9	84.6	112.1
1993 Q1	98.6	93.5	105.5	98.0	83.7	117.2	96.3	84.0	114.7
Q2	99.1	93.5	105.9	98.3	83.3	118.1	96.1	83.8	114.7
Q3	99.9	93.7	106.6	99.4	82.9	119.9	96.1	83.8	114.6
Q4	100.7	93.9	107.2	100.7	82.5	122.0	96.6	83.7	115.4
1994 Q1	102.2	94.0	108.6	102.3	82.3	124.3	99.0	83.3	118.8
Q2	103.5	94.1	110.0	104.1	82.1	126.8	100.3	83.4	120.3
Q3	104.8	94.5	111.0	105.6	82.1	128.7	101.7	83.5	121.8
Q4	105.7	94.9	111.4	105.7	82.1	128.6	102.3	83.5	122.4
1995 Q1	106.3	95.1	111.7	106.2	82.2	129.2	102.1	83.9	121.7
Q2	106.5	95.2	111.9	106.3	82.3	129.1	102.3	84.0	121.9
Q3	107.1	95.1	112.6	107.1	82.2	130.3	102.8	84.0	122.3
Q4	107.8	95.5	112.8	107.0	82.9	129.1	102.6	84.8	121.1
1996 Q1	108.6	95.7	113.4	107.2	83.2	128.9	102.4	84.9	120.7
Q2	109.1	95.9	113.8	107.5	82.9	129.7	102.2	84.8	120.4
Q3	109.8	96.5	113.7	108.2	83.0	130.3	103.2	85.4	120.8
Q4	111.0	97.0	114.4	108.6	83.1	130.7	103.3	85.4	121.0
1997 Q1	111.8	97.4	114.8	108.6	83.1	130.6	103.9	85.4	121.7
Q2	113.0	97.7	115.6	109.2	83.4	130.9	104.3	85.5	122.0
Q3	113.9	98.0	116.2	110.6	83.3	132.8	104.9	85.4	122.3
Q4	..	..	..	109.3	83.0	131.7	104.4	85.4	122.3

* Gross domestic product for whole economy.
+ The workforce in employment comprises: employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government-supported training and employment programmes.
+ This series is used as a denominator for the productivity calculations for the reasons explained on page S6 of the August 1998 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
The indices have been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.

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

2.1 CLAIMANT COUNT UK summary

THOUSANDS

MALE AND FEMALE									
CLAIMANTS		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				CLAIMANTS BY DURATION			
Year	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1994)	2,636.5	9.4	2,619.3	9.3					
1995) Annual	2,325.6	8.3	2,308.2	8.2					
1996) averages	2,122.2	7.6	2,104.0	7.5					
1997)	1,602.4	5.7	1,582.8	5.6					
1996 Jan 11	2,310.5	8.2	2,206.8	7.9	-28.7	-19.3	252	2,037	20
Feb 8	2,303.0	8.2	2,212.3	7.9	5.5	-10.8	243	2,039	21
Mar 14	2,230.8	7.9	2,186.7	7.8	-25.6	-16.3	206	2,005	20
Apr 11	2,223.9	7.9	2,182.4	7.8	-4.3	-8.1	236	1,968	20
May 9	2,147.4	7.6	2,166.3	7.7	-16.1	-15.3	196	1,931	20
Jun 13	2,096.3	7.5	2,150.3	7.7	-16.0	-12.1	203	1,874	19
Jul 11	2,158.1	7.7	2,126.0	7.6	-24.3	-18.8	299	1,841	19
Aug 8	2,176.4	7.7	2,108.7	7.5	-17.3	-19.2	244	1,914	19
Sep 12	2,103.7	7.5	2,070.8	7.4	-37.9	-26.5	226	1,860	18
Oct 10	1,977.2	7.0	2,025.2	7.2	-45.6	-33.6	213	1,747	17
Nov 14	1,871.4	6.7	1,929.8	6.9	-95.4	-59.6	208	1,648	15
Dec 12	1,868.2	6.6	1,883.1	6.7	-46.7	-62.6	204	1,649	15
1997 Jan 9	1,907.8	6.8	1,814.5	6.5	-68.6	-70.2	223	1,670	15
Feb 13	1,827.8	6.5	1,748.1	6.2	-66.4	-60.6	211	1,603	13
Mar 13	1,745.3	6.2	1,710.8	6.1	-37.3	-57.4	196	1,538	12
Apr 10	1,688.0	6.0	1,654.4	5.9	-56.4	-53.4	202	1,476	10
May 8	1,620.5	5.8	1,637.3	5.8	-17.1	-36.9	189	1,422	10
Jun 12	1,550.1	5.5	1,599.8	5.7	-37.5	-37.0	192	1,349	9
Jul 10	1,585.3	5.6	1,545.2	5.5	-54.6	-36.4	260	1,316	9
Aug 14	1,579.2	5.6	1,495.4	5.3	-49.8	-47.3	219	1,351	9
Sep 11	1,513.5	5.4	1,473.8	5.2	-21.6	-42.0	217	1,288	8
Oct 9	1,432.8	5.1	1,463.2	5.2	-10.6	-27.3	215	1,210	8
Nov 13	1,387.6	4.9	1,439.9	5.1	-23.3	-18.5	208	1,172	8
Dec 11 R	1,391.4	5.0	1,410.8	5.0	-29.1	-21.0	209	1,174	8
1998 Jan 8 P	1,479.3	5.3	1,398.5	5.0	-12.3	-21.6	222	1,248	9

2.2 CLAIMANT COUNT GB summary

Year	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1994)	2,539.2	9.3	2,522.3	9.2					
1995) Annual	2,237.4	8.2	2,220.1	8.1					
1996) averages	2,038.1	7.5	2,020.0	7.4					
1997)	1,539.0	5.6	1,519.6	5.6					
1996 Jan 11	2,224.2	8.1	2,121.0	7.8	-28.2	-19.1	246	1,958	20
Feb 8	2,217.2	8.1	2,126.5	7.8	5.5	-10.6	237	1,960	20
Mar 14	2,146.4	7.9	2,101.4	7.7	-25.1	-15.9	200	1,926	20
Apr 11	2,138.4	7.8	2,096.4	7.7	-5.0	-8.2	230	1,889	19
May 9	2,064.7	7.6	2,080.6	7.6	-15.8	-15.3	191	1,854	19
Jun 11	2,011.7	7.4	2,063.6	7.6	-17.0	-12.6	195	1,799	19
Jul 11	2,067.3	7.6	2,039.3	7.5	-24.3	-19.0	288	1,762	18
Aug 8	2,083.9	7.6	2,021.3	7.4	-18.0	-19.8	238	1,828	18
Sep 12	2,014.1	7.4	1,985.0	7.3	-36.3	-26.2	218	1,778	17
Oct 10	1,895.7	6.9	1,942.8	7.1	-42.2	-32.2	207	1,672	16
Nov 14	1,797.5	6.6	1,853.8	6.8	-89.0	-55.8	203	1,580	15
Dec 12	1,796.3	6.6	1,808.8	6.6	-45.0	-44.7	218	1,604	15
1997 Jan 9	1,836.9	6.7	1,743.5	6.4	-65.3	-36.8	218	1,604	15
Feb 13	1,760.2	6.4	1,679.9	6.1	-63.6	-43.0	206	1,541	13
Mar 13	1,679.5	6.1	1,643.8	6.0	-36.1	-55.0	191	1,477	12
Apr 10	1,624.1	5.9	1,589.6	5.8	-54.2	-51.3	197	1,417	10
May 8	1,559.2	5.7	1,573.1	5.8	-16.5	-35.6	184	1,365	9
Jun 12	1,489.3	5.4	1,537.2	5.6	-35.9	-35.5	185	1,295	9
Jul 10	1,520.1	5.6	1,484.6	5.4	-52.6	-35.0	251	1,261	8
Aug 14	1,513.5	5.5	1,435.7	5.3	-48.9	-45.8	213	1,292	8
Sep 11	1,449.3	5.3	1,414.2	5.2	-21.5	-41.0	209	1,232	8
Oct 9	1,372.4	5.0	1,402.9	5.1	-11.3	-27.2	208	1,157	8
Nov 13	1,329.3	4.9	1,379.7	5.0	-23.2	-18.7	202	1,119	8
Dec 11 R	1,333.8	4.9	1,350.6	4.9	-29.1	-21.2	204	1,122	8
1998 Jan 8 P	1,419.5	5.2	1,337.9	4.9	-12.7	-21.7	216	1,194	9

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

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.1 UK summary THOUSANDS

MALE		FEMALE							
CLAIMANTS		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		CLAIMANTS		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		MARRIED	
Year	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number
1994)	2,014.4	12.7	2,004.8	12.7	622.1	5.1	614.6	5.0	
1995) Annual	1,770.0	11.2	1,760.2	11.2	555.6	4.5	548.1	4.4	
1996) averages	1,610.3	10.3	1,599.9	10.2	511.9	4.1	504.1	4.1	
1997)	1,225.1	7.8	1,213.9	7.7	377.3	3.0	368.9	3.0	
1996 Jan 11	1,766.4	11.3	1,680.9	10.7	544.1	4.4	525.9	4.2	138.2
Feb 8	1,781.0	11.2	1,687.2	10.8	541.9	4.4	525.1	4.2	136.6
Mar 14	1,707.2	10.9	1,666.3	10.6	523.6	4.2	520.4	4.2	132.0
Apr 11	1,695.5	10.8	1,659.9	10.6	528.5	4.3	522.5	4.2	138.7
May 9	1,643.9	10.5	1,647.5	10.5	503.5	4.1	518.8	4.2	128.4
Jun 13	1,599.5	10.2	1,631.4	10.4	496.8	4.0	518.9	4.2	125.0
Jul 11	1,616.5	10.3	1,613.5	10.3	541.6	4.4	512.5	4.1	133.1
Aug 8	1,614.1	10.3	1,600.0	10.2	562.4	4.5	508.7	4.1	142.9
Sep 12	1,572.4	10.0	1,572.0	10.0	531.4	4.3	498.8	4.0	128.5
Oct 10	1,492.6	9.5	1,537.5	9.8	484.6	3.9	487.7	3.9	116.5
Nov 14	1,424.1	9.1	1,469.9	9.4	447.3	3.6	459.9	3.7	105.5
Dec 12	1,430.5	9.1	1,432.9	9.1	437.7	3.5	450.2	3.6	102.5
1997 Jan 9	1,463.5	9.3	1,384.7	8.8	444.3	3.6	429.8	3.5	104.7
Feb 13	1,403.3	9.0	1,335.8	8.5	424.5	3.4	412.3	3.3	96.5
Mar 13	1,342.4	8.6	1,307.5	8.3	402.9	3.2	403.3	3.2	89.9
Apr 10	1,299.8	8.3	1,270.0	8.1	389.1	3.1	384.4	3.1	86.6
May 8	1,249.9	8.0	1,251.4	8.0	370.6	3.0	385.9	3.1	80.9
Jun 12	1,193.3	7.6	1,222.4	7.8	356.8	2.9	377.4	3.0	76.8
Jul 10	1,201.3	7.7	1,192.2	7.6	384.0	3.1	353.0	2.8	80.4
Aug 14	1,186.5	7.6	1,160.7	7.4	392.7	3.2	334.7	2.7	83.9
Sep 11	1,142.2	7.3	1,138.2	7.3	371.4	3.0	335.6	2.7	78.0
Oct 9	1,088.1	7.0	1,123.6	7.2	343.7	2.8	339.6	2.7	73.5
Nov 13	1,080.4	6.8	1,103.3	7.0	327.2	2.6	336.6	2.7	70.9
Dec 11 R	1,071.0	6.8	1,076.8	6.9	320.4	2.6	334.0	2.7	70.5
1998 Jan 8 P	1,136.7	7.3	1,065.8	6.8	342.6	2.8	332.7	2.7	77.3

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.2 GB summary

Year	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number
1994)	1,939.1	12.6	1,929.5	12.6	600.1	5.0	592.8	4.9	
1995) Annual	1,701.4	11.1	1,691.5	11.1	536.1	4.5	528.6	4.4	
1996) averages	1,545.3	10.1	1,535.0	10.1	492.8	4.1	485.1	4.0	
1997)	1,175.2	7.7	1,164.1	7.6	363.8	3.0	355.5	2.9	
1996 Jan 11	1,698.4	11.2	1,614.0	10.6	525.9	4.3	507.0	4.2	132.9
Feb 8	1,693.3	11.1	1,620.3	10.6	524.0	4.3	506.2	4.2	131.3
Mar 14	1,640.5	10.8	1,599.9	10.5	505.8	4.2	501.5	4.1	126.7
Apr 11	1,628.6	10.7	1,593.3	10.5	509.7	4.2	503.1	4.2	132.6
May 9	1,578.7	10.4	1,581.0	10.4	486.0	4.0	499.6	4.1	123.1
Jun 13	1,534.0	10.1	1,564.6	10.3	477.7	3.9	499.0	4.1	119.6
Jul 11	1,549.0	10.2	1,547.0	10.2	518.3	4.3	492.3	4.1	125.9
Aug 8	1,545.8	10.2	1,533.2	10.1	538.1	4.4	488.1	4.0	135.3
Sep 12	1,505.0	9.9	1,506.1	9.9	509.1	4.2	478.9	4.0	122.2
Oct 10	1,429.8	9.4	1,455.1	9.7	465.8	3.8	487.7	3.9	111.1
Nov 14	1,366.3	9.0	1,410.9	9.3	431.2	3.6	442.9	3.7	100.9
Dec 12	1,373.9	9.0	1,375.3	9.0					

2.3 CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions

THOUSANDS

	CLAIMANTS			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH EAST												
1994 } Annual	141.6	113.5	28.1	12.4	17.8	5.6	141.4	12.4			113.5	28.0
1995 } Annual	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.5	16.5	5.2	130.5	11.6			104.4	26.1
1996 } average	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.6	15.3	4.8	118.4	10.6			94.0	24.4
1997 } average	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.5	12.3	3.8	93.2	8.3			74.6	18.5
1997 Jan 9	107.3	85.9	21.4	9.6	14.0	4.3	101.7	9.1	-3.9	-3.5	80.9	20.8
Feb 13	102.6	81.9	20.7	9.2	13.4	4.1	98.5	8.8	-3.2	-3.0	78.4	20.1
Mar 13	99.4	79.5	19.9	8.9	13.0	3.9	97.4	8.7	-1.1	-2.7	77.7	19.7
Apr 10	97.8	78.2	19.6	8.8	12.8	3.9	94.8	8.5	-2.6	-2.3	76.1	18.7
May 8	94.4	75.7	18.8	8.5	12.3	3.7	94.6	8.5	-0.2	-1.3	75.4	19.2
Jun 12	91.2	73.0	18.1	8.2	11.9	3.6	93.6	8.4	-1.0	-1.3	74.6	19.0
Jul 10	93.9	74.2	19.7	8.4	12.1	3.9	92.3	8.3	-1.3	-0.8	74.0	18.3
Aug 14	93.6	73.6	20.0	8.4	12.0	4.0	90.6	8.1	-1.7	-1.3	73.2	17.4
Sep 11	90.8	71.7	19.1	8.1	11.7	3.8	89.3	8.0	-1.3	-1.4	72.0	17.3
Oct 9	88.5	70.7	17.8	7.9	11.5	3.5	90.0	8.1	0.7	-0.8	72.5	17.5
Nov 13	86.8	69.9	17.0	7.8	11.4	3.4	87.9	7.9	-2.1	-0.9	70.9	17.0
Dec 11 R	87.2	70.7	16.4	7.8	11.5	3.3	87.1	7.8	-0.8	-0.7	69.8	17.3
1998 Jan 8 P	93.7	75.8	17.8	8.4	12.4	3.5	88.6	7.9	1.5	-0.5	71.1	17.5
NORTH WEST												
1994 } Annual	221.2	171.5	49.7	8.7	11.9	4.5	220.9	8.7			171.3	49.6
1995 } Annual	192.2	148.8	43.4	7.6	10.5	3.9	192.2	7.6			148.8	43.4
1996 } average	175.8	136.1	39.7	6.9	9.5	3.5	175.8	6.9			136.2	39.7
1997 } average	132.9	103.8	29.2	5.2	7.3	2.6	131.0	5.1			102.7	28.3
1997 Jan 9	160.9	125.7	35.2	6.3	8.8	3.1	151.6	5.9	-6.6	-5.8	118.0	33.6
Feb 13	154.0	120.6	33.4	6.0	8.4	2.9	145.8	5.7	-5.8	-5.9	114.0	31.8
Mar 13	146.6	115.0	31.5	5.7	8.0	2.8	142.2	5.5	-3.6	-5.4	111.0	31.2
Apr 10	141.7	111.3	30.4	5.5	7.8	2.7	137.2	5.4	-5.0	-4.7	107.6	29.6
May 8	135.2	106.7	28.5	5.3	7.5	2.5	135.6	5.3	-1.6	-2.4	106.0	29.6
Jun 12	127.6	100.3	27.3	5.0	7.0	2.4	132.0	5.1	-3.6	-3.1	102.9	29.1
Jul 10	131.9	101.8	30.1	5.1	7.1	2.7	128.0	5.0	-4.0	-3.1	100.7	27.3
Aug 14	131.1	100.3	30.8	5.1	7.0	2.7	122.9	4.8	-5.1	-4.2	97.7	25.2
Sep 11	124.0	95.6	28.4	4.8	6.7	2.5	121.1	4.7	-1.8	-3.6	95.6	25.5
Oct 9	116.0	90.1	25.9	4.5	6.3	2.3	120.7	4.7	-0.4	-2.4	94.7	26.0
Nov 13	112.9	88.2	24.6	4.4	6.2	2.2	118.8	4.6	-1.9	-1.4	93.0	25.8
Dec 11 R	113.5	89.5	23.9	4.4	6.3	2.1	116.2	4.5	-2.6	-1.6	90.8	25.4
1998 Jan 8 P	124.1	97.4	26.7	4.8	6.8	2.4	115.2	4.5	-1.0	-1.8	89.9	25.3
MERSEYSIDE												
1994 } Annual	88.5	69.2	19.3	14.9	21.5	7.1	88.4	14.9			69.1	19.3
1995 } Annual	79.5	61.9	17.6	13.7	19.5	6.7	79.5	13.7			61.9	17.6
1996 } average	74.9	58.3	16.5	13.1	18.8	6.3	74.9	13.1			58.3	16.5
1997 } average	61.4	48.3	13.1	10.7	15.5	5.0	60.8	10.6			47.9	12.9
1997 Jan 9	69.7	54.7	15.0	12.2	17.6	5.7	67.6	11.8	-1.9	-1.8	52.9	14.7
Feb 13	68.1	53.5	14.6	11.9	17.2	5.6	66.4	11.6	-1.2	-1.5	52.1	14.3
Mar 13	66.0	52.0	14.0	11.5	16.7	5.3	65.2	11.4	-1.2	-1.4	51.2	14.0
Apr 10	64.4	50.8	13.6	11.2	16.4	5.2	63.4	11.1	-1.8	-1.4	49.8	13.6
May 8	62.4	49.3	13.0	10.9	15.9	5.0	62.5	10.9	-0.9	-1.1	49.1	13.4
Jun 12	60.6	47.9	12.8	10.6	15.4	4.9	61.1	10.7	-1.4	-1.4	48.1	13.0
Jul 10	61.5	48.0	13.5	10.7	15.4	5.2	59.8	10.4	-1.3	-1.2	47.2	12.6
Aug 14	61.1	47.4	13.7	10.7	15.3	5.2	58.6	10.2	-1.2	-1.3	46.5	12.1
Sep 11	59.2	46.2	13.0	10.3	14.9	4.9	57.3	10.0	-1.3	-1.3	45.6	11.7
Oct 9	56.0	43.9	12.1	9.8	14.1	4.6	56.9	9.9	-0.4	-1.0	44.8	12.1
Nov 13	54.1	42.7	11.4	9.4	13.7	4.3	55.9	9.7	-1.0	-0.9	44.1	11.8
Dec 11 R	54.1	42.9	11.2	9.4	13.8	4.3	55.2	9.6	-0.7	-0.7	43.5	11.7
1998 Jan 8 P	57.2	45.1	12.1	10.0	14.5	4.6	55.2	9.6	0.0	-0.6	43.4	11.8
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER												
1994 } Annual	226.4	175.2	51.2	9.7	13.5	5.0	224.8	9.6			174.3	50.5
1995 } Annual	207.9	160.6	47.3	8.7	12.0	4.5	206.1	8.7			159.6	46.5
1996 } average	191.8	147.9	43.9	8.0	11.0	4.2	190.0	8.0			146.9	43.1
1997 } average	152.0	117.9	34.1	6.4	8.8	3.3	149.9	6.3			116.7	33.2
1997 Jan 9	176.6	137.5	39.1	7.4	10.2	3.8	166.7	7.0	-6.1	-5.5	129.1	37.6
Feb 13	169.9	132.3	37.6	7.1	9.8	3.6	161.2	6.8	-5.5	-4.8	124.9	36.3
Mar 13	162.7	126.8	35.9	6.8	9.4	3.4	158.1	6.6	-3.1	-4.9	122.6	35.5
Apr 10	158.3	123.4	34.9	6.6	9.2	3.4	153.7	6.4	-4.4	-4.3	119.8	33.9
May 8	152.0	118.6	33.4	6.4	8.8	3.2	153.3	6.4	-0.4	-2.6	118.7	34.6
Jun 12	146.1	113.9	32.3	6.1	8.5	3.1	150.7	6.3	-2.6	-2.5	116.9	33.8
Jul 10	150.7	115.8	34.8	6.3	8.6	3.3	147.8	6.2	-2.9	-2.0	115.7	32.1
Aug 14	150.7	114.8	35.6	6.3	8.5	3.4	144.6	6.1	-3.2	-2.9	113.9	30.7
Sep 11	145.8	111.6	34.3	6.1	8.3	3.3	142.7	6.0	-1.9	-2.7	111.8	30.9
Oct 9	138.4	106.9	31.5	5.8	7.9	3.0	141.9	5.9	-0.8	-2.0	110.6	31.3
Nov 13	135.2	105.0	30.2	5.7	7.8	2.9	140.1	5.9	-1.8	-1.5	109.0	31.1
Dec 11 R	137.5	107.6	29.9	5.8	8.0	2.9	137.9	5.8	-2.2	-1.6	106.9	31.0
1998 Jan 8 P	146.3	114.1	32.2	6.1	8.5	3.1	137.1	5.7	-0.8	-1.6	106.1	31.0

CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions 2.3

THOUSANDS

	CLAIMANTS			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
EAST MIDLANDS												
1994 } Annual	168.8	128.7	40.1	8.8	11.7	4.9	167.6	8.7			128.0	39.6
1995 } Annual	148.3	112.5	35.7	7.7	10.3	4.2	147.2	7.6			111.9	35.3
1996 } average	133.6	101.0	32.5	6.9	9.4	3.8	132.5	6.8			100.4	32.1
1997 } average	97.4	74.2	23.2	5.0	6.9	2.7	96.2	5.0			73.5	22.7
1997 Jan 9	118.8	91.2	27.7	6.1	8.5	3.2	111.4	5.8	-4.8	-5.0	84.9	26.5
Feb 13	113.8	87.5	26.3	5.9	8.1	3.0	106.5	5.5	-4.9	-4.5	81.3	25.2
Mar 13	108.7	83.5	25.2	5.6	7.8	2.9	104.9	5.4	-1.6	-3.7	79.9	25.0
Apr 10	104.8	80.5	24.3	5.4	7.5	2.8	101.7	5.3	-3.2	-3.2	77.7	24.0
May 8	99.7	76.8	22.9	5.1	7.2	2.7	100.2	5.2	-1.5	-2.1	76.4	23.8
Jun 12	94.2	72.4	21.8	4.9	6.7	2.5	98.0	5.1	-2.2	-2.3	74.6	23.4
Jul 10	96.6	72.8	23.8	5.0	6.8	2.8	94.6	4.9	-3.4	-2.4	72.7	21.9
Aug 14	95.2	70.9	24.3	4.9	6.6	2.8	90.2	4.7	-4.4	-3.3	69.8	20.4
Sep 11	90.4	67.6	22.8	4.7	6.3	2.6	88.7	4.6	-1.5	-3.1	68.2	20.5
Oct 9	84.0	63.1	20.8	4.3	5.9	2.4	87.7	4.5	-1.0	-2.3	66.8	20.9
Nov 13	80.9	61.3	19.7	4.2	5.7	2.3	86.2	4.5	-1.5	-1.3	65.6	20.6
Dec 11 R	81.9	62.7	19.2	4.2	5.8	2.2	83.9	4.3	-2.3	-1.6	63.6	20.3
1998 Jan 8 P	88.9	67.8	21.2	4.6	6.3	2.5	82.5	4.3	-1.4	-1.7	62.2	20.3
WEST MIDLANDS												
1994 } Annual	246.2	186.8	59.4	9.9	13.3	5.5	244.8	9.9			186.0	58.8
1995 } Annual	210.3	158.6	51.7	8.4	11.0	4.8	209.0	8.3			158.0	51.1
1996 } average	188.6	142.0	46.6	7.4	9.8	4.3	187.4	7.4				

THOUSANDS

	CLAIMANTS			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST												
1994)	272.8	208.5	64.3	7.3	10.1	3.9	272.5	7.3			208.3	64.1
1995) Annual	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.2	8.4	3.4	228.8	6.2			173.8	55.1
1996) average	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.4	7.4	3.0	200.2	5.4			151.3	48.9
1997)	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.7	5.0	2.0	134.7	3.6			102.8	31.8
1997 Jan 9	173.2	132.3	40.9	4.7	6.4	2.5	163.8	4.4	-8.1	-8.4	124.4	39.4
Feb 13	163.5	125.2	38.4	4.4	6.1	2.3	154.0	4.2	-9.8	-8.2	117.1	36.9
Mar 13	153.7	117.9	35.9	4.2	5.7	2.2	149.6	4.1	-4.4	-7.4	113.8	35.8
Apr 10	146.2	112.1	34.1	4.0	5.4	2.1	143.4	3.9	-6.2	-6.8	109.4	34.0
May 8	138.1	106.2	32.0	3.7	5.2	2.0	140.2	3.8	-3.2	-4.6	106.6	33.6
Jun 12	129.4	99.5	30.0	3.5	4.8	1.8	136.3	3.7	-3.9	-4.4	103.6	32.7
Jul 10	131.0	99.3	31.7	3.5	4.8	1.9	129.9	3.5	-6.4	-4.5	99.9	30.0
Aug 14	130.5	97.8	32.8	3.5	4.7	2.0	124.1	3.4	-5.8	-5.4	95.1	28.0
Sep 11	125.0	93.6	31.4	3.4	4.5	1.9	121.4	3.3	-2.7	-5.0	93.7	27.7
Oct 9	117.9	88.8	29.0	3.2	4.3	1.8	120.1	3.3	-1.3	-3.3	92.0	28.1
Nov 13	112.8	85.5	27.3	3.1	4.2	1.7	118.8	3.2	-1.3	-1.8	90.6	28.2
Dec 11 R	112.6	86.1	26.6	3.0	4.2	1.6	114.4	3.1	-4.4	-2.3	86.9	27.5
1998 Jan 8 P	120.7	92.1	28.6	3.3	4.5	1.7	112.3	3.0	-2.1	-2.6	84.8	27.5
SOUTH WEST												
1994)	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.2	10.9	4.6	190.4	8.1			143.2	47.2
1995) Annual	166.3	124.1	42.3	7.1	9.5	4.1	164.9	7.0			123.3	41.6
1996) average	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.3	8.4	3.6	146.9	6.2			109.5	37.4
1997)	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.5	6.0	2.5	104.2	4.4			78.3	25.9
1997 Jan 9	135.8	101.4	34.4	5.8	7.7	3.3	124.4	5.3	-5.0	-5.1	93.0	31.4
Feb 13	128.4	96.1	32.3	5.4	7.3	3.1	118.5	5.0	-5.9	-4.9	88.8	29.7
Mar 13	120.0	90.2	29.8	5.1	6.9	2.8	115.0	4.9	-3.5	-4.8	86.1	28.9
Apr 10	114.0	86.2	27.8	4.8	6.6	2.7	111.6	4.7	-3.4	-4.3	83.9	27.7
May 8	106.2	80.6	25.6	4.5	6.1	2.4	108.9	4.6	-2.7	-3.2	81.7	27.2
Jun 12	98.2	74.7	23.5	4.2	5.7	2.2	105.6	4.5	-3.3	-3.2	79.2	26.4
Jul 10	98.7	74.0	24.7	4.2	5.6	2.4	101.1	4.3	-4.5	-3.5	76.3	24.8
Aug 14	98.8	73.2	25.6	4.2	5.6	2.4	96.9	4.1	-4.2	-4.0	73.6	23.3
Sep 11	95.0	70.6	24.4	4.0	5.4	2.3	94.8	4.0	-2.1	-3.6	71.7	23.1
Oct 9	90.3	67.2	23.1	3.8	5.1	2.2	93.5	4.0	-1.3	-2.5	70.4	23.1
Nov 13	89.5	66.5	23.0	3.8	5.1	2.2	91.4	3.9	-2.1	-1.8	68.6	22.8
Dec 11 R	90.0	67.4	22.7	3.8	5.1	2.2	88.8	3.8	-2.6	-2.0	66.4	22.4
1998 Jan 8 P	97.2	72.5	24.7	4.1	5.5	2.4	86.9	3.7	-1.9	-2.2	64.9	22.0
WALES												
1994)	120.7	94.1	26.6	9.4	12.7	4.9	119.9	9.3			93.6	26.3
1995) Annual	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.8	12.2	4.5	106.9	8.7			82.9	24.0
1996) average	102.7	79.2	23.5	8.2	11.4	4.3	101.7	8.2			78.6	23.1
1997)	80.3	62.4	17.9	6.4	9.0	3.2	79.3	6.4			61.8	17.4
1997 Jan 9	96.4	75.3	21.1	7.7	10.9	3.8	90.0	7.2	-2.8	-3.1	70.0	20.0
Feb 13	91.8	71.7	20.1	7.4	10.3	3.6	86.9	7.0	-3.1	-2.7	67.6	19.3
Mar 13	87.0	68.1	18.9	7.0	9.8	3.4	85.0	6.8	-1.9	-2.6	66.2	18.8
Apr 10	83.6	65.6	18.0	6.7	9.5	3.3	82.4	6.6	-2.6	-2.5	64.7	17.7
May 8	80.3	63.1	17.2	6.4	9.1	3.1	82.1	6.6	-0.3	-1.6	64.0	18.1
Jun 12	76.4	60.0	16.4	6.1	8.7	3.0	80.4	6.5	-1.7	-1.5	62.5	17.9
Jul 10	79.5	61.2	18.3	6.4	8.8	3.3	77.9	6.3	-2.5	-1.5	61.1	16.8
Aug 14	79.3	60.3	19.0	6.4	8.7	3.4	75.2	6.0	-2.7	-2.3	59.2	16.0
Sep 11	76.2	58.2	18.0	6.1	8.4	3.3	73.8	5.9	-1.4	-2.2	57.7	16.1
Oct 9	71.5	55.2	16.3	5.7	8.0	2.9	73.4	5.9	-0.4	-1.5	57.2	16.2
Nov 13	70.3	54.6	15.7	5.6	7.9	2.8	72.4	5.8	-1.0	-0.9	56.3	16.1
Dec 11 R	71.5	56.0	15.5	5.7	8.1	2.8	71.6	5.7	-0.8	-0.7	55.5	16.1
1998 Jan 8 P	76.5	59.6	16.9	6.1	8.6	3.1	70.7	5.7	-0.9	-0.9	54.6	16.1
SCOTLAND												
1994)	231.5	178.6	52.8	9.4	13.0	4.8	228.4	9.3			176.8	51.5
1995) Annual	203.5	156.3	47.2	8.2	11.6	4.2	200.3	8.1			154.5	45.9
1996) average	195.1	149.3	45.7	8.0	11.3	4.1	191.9	7.9			147.5	44.4
1997)	159.6	123.5	36.0	6.5	9.4	3.2	156.1	6.4			121.5	34.5
1997 Jan 9	185.6	144.5	41.1	7.6	11.0	3.6	173.3	7.1	-5.4	-5.2	134.5	38.8
Feb 13	179.6	139.6	39.9	7.3	10.6	3.5	169.7	6.9	-3.6	-3.9	132.0	37.7
Mar 13	172.1	134.1	38.0	7.0	10.2	3.4	167.5	6.9	-2.2	-3.7	130.3	37.2
Apr 10	166.2	129.4	36.8	6.8	9.8	3.3	162.5	6.6	-5.0	-3.6	126.6	35.9
May 8	160.3	125.1	35.3	6.6	9.5	3.1	161.6	6.6	-0.9	-2.7	125.0	36.6
Jun 12	156.2	121.2	35.0	6.4	9.2	3.1	160.1	6.6	-1.5	-2.5	123.3	36.8
Jul 10	164.0	124.3	39.7	6.7	9.4	3.5	151.7	6.2	-8.4	-3.6	120.1	31.6
Aug 14	161.9	122.5	39.5	6.6	9.3	3.5	148.2	6.1	-3.5	-4.5	117.3	30.9
Sep 11	148.9	114.7	34.2	6.1	8.7	3.0	147.9	6.1	-0.3	-4.1	115.6	32.3
Oct 9	142.1	110.3	31.8	5.8	8.4	2.8	146.2	6.0	-1.7	-1.8	113.6	32.6
Nov 13	138.7	108.0	30.7	5.7	8.2	2.7	144.1	5.9	-2.1	-1.4	111.8	32.3
Dec 11 R	139.0	108.8	30.2	5.7	8.3	2.7	139.9	5.7	-4.2	-2.7	108.2	31.7
1998 Jan 8 P	152.2	118.8	33.4	6.2	9.0	3.0	141.1	5.8	1.2	-1.7	109.4	31.7

	CLAIMANTS			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTHERN IRELAND												
1994)	97.3	75.3	21.9	12.7	16.6	6.9	97.1	12.6			75.2	21.8
1995) Annual	88.2	68.7	19.5	11.4	15.3	6.0	88.1	11.4			68.6	19.5
1996) average	84.2	65.0	19.1	10.9	14.7	5.8	84.0	10.9			65.0	19.0
1997)	58.7	46.1	12.5	7.6	10.4	3.8	63.2	8.2			49.8	13.4
1997 Jan 9	70.8	56.0	14.8	9.2	12.7	4.5	71.0	9.2	-3.3	-3.8	55.2	15.8
Feb 13	67.5	53.8	13.8	8.8	12.2	4.2	68.2	8.9	-2.8	-2.6	53.2	15.0
Mar 13	65.7	52.5	13.2	8.6	11.9	4.0	67.0	8.7	-1.2	-2.4	52.4	14.6
Apr 10	63.9	51.1	12.8	8.3	11.6	3.9	64.8	8.4	-2.2	-2.1	51.3	13.5
May 8	61.3	49.2	12.1	8.0	11.1	3.7	64.2	8.4	-0.6	-1.3	50.5	13.7
Jun 12	60.8	48.2	12.6	7.9	10.9	3.8	62.6	8.1	-1.6	-1.5	49.3	13.3
Jul 10	65.1	49.9	15.2	8.5	11.3	4.7	60.6	7.9	-2.0	-1.4	48.5	12.1
Aug 14	65.7	50.0	15.7	8.6	11.3	4.8	59.7	7.8	-0.9	-1.5	47.9	11.8
Sep 11	64.3	49.3	15.0	8.4	11.2	4.6	59.6	7.8	-0.1	-1.0	47.5	12.1
Oct 9	60.4	47.2	13.2	7.9	10.7	4.0	60.3	7.8	0.7	-0.1	47.5	12.8
Nov 13	58.3	46.1	12.2	7.6	10.4	3.7	60.2	7.8	-0.1	0.2	47.2	13.0
Dec 11 R	57.5	45.9	11.7	7.5	10.4	3.6	60.2	7.8	0.0	0.2	47.0	13.2
1998 Jan 8 P	59.8	47.5	12.2	7.8	10.8	3.7	60.6	7.9	0.4	0.1	47.2	13.4

* See footnotes to Tables 2.1 and 2.2.
 † Data for standard statistical regions have been withdrawn from this table but are available on request from the Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171-533 6094.

2.4 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rate #	
				Per cent employees	Per cent workforce and claimants					Per cent employees	Per cent workforce and claimants
TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS											
England											
Accrington and Rossendale	1,585	463	2,048	4.4	3.7	Hastings	3,331	935	4,266	8.6	6.7
Alfreton and Ashfield	2,801	699	3,500	5.8	5.2	Haverhill	420	189	589	4.6	3.8
Ainwick and Amble	824	267	1,091	9.4	7.6	Heathrow	18,424	6,485	24,909	3.6	3.1
Andover	452	204	656	2.1	1.7	Helston	580	287	867	13.9	9.3
Ashford	1,318	352	1,670	4.5	3.7	Hereford and Leominster	1,706	635	2,341	5.1	4.1
Aylesbury and Wycombe	3,015	921	3,936	2.3	1.9	Hertford and Harlow	5,141	1,809	6,950	3.0	2.6
Barnsley	686	242	928	3.0	2.5	Hexham	586	214	800	5.4	4.1
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	4,875	1,168	6,043	9.1	7.9	Hitchin and Letchworth	1,386	531	1,917	3.6	3.1
Barrow-in-Furness	1,304	452	1,756	6.2	4.8	Honiton and Axminster	575	207	782	5.0	3.4
	2,230	498	2,728	8.2	7.0	Horncastle and Market Rasen	499	212	711	6.9	4.8
Basingstoke and Alton	1,236	391	1,627	2.2	1.8	Huddersfield	4,233	1,388	5,621	5.1	4.5
Bath	1,771	620	2,391	3.4	3.0	Hull	12,312	3,528	15,840	8.5	7.8
Beccles and Halesworth	763	271	1,034	6.7	5.1	Huntingdon and St.Neots	1,180	483	1,663	3.0	2.6
Bedford	2,133	731	2,864	4.1	3.6	Ipswich	3,680	1,112	4,792	4.6	4.0
Berwick-on-Tweed	517	163	680	6.9	5.8	Isle of Wight	3,707	1,298	5,005	11.9	10.3
Bicester	272	123	395	1.9	1.6	Keighley	1,440	509	1,949	6.6	5.6
Bideford	814	296	1,110	11.3	8.5	Kendal	495	189	684	3.1	2.5
Birmingham	37,999	11,756	49,755	7.0	6.3	Kewick	101	55	156	4.2	2.9
Bishop Auckland	2,630	679	3,309	8.0	7.1	Kettering & Market Harborough	1,010	366	1,376	3.4	2.9
Blackburn	2,668	661	3,329	4.9	4.3	Kidderminster	1,305	494	1,799	4.4	3.7
Blackpool	5,706	1,494	7,200	6.1	5.0	King's Lynn and Hunstanton	1,824	599	2,423	6.1	5.0
Blandford	185	82	267	2.6	2.0	Lancaster and Morecambe	2,885	854	3,739	8.2	6.9
Bodmin and Liskeard	1,504	614	2,118	9.1	6.5	Launceston	305	128	433	6.8	4.2
Bolton and Bury	6,995	1,784	8,779	5.2	4.5	Leeds	15,788	4,260	20,048	5.5	4.9
Boston	906	260	1,166	5.7	4.4	Leek	348	127	475	4.0	3.3
Bournemouth	4,398	1,204	5,602	5.3	4.2	Leicester	8,411	2,670	11,081	4.3	3.8
Bridgwater	10,622	3,020	13,642	6.6	5.8	Lincoln	3,244	968	4,212	5.8	5.0
Bridlington and Driffield	1,477	470	1,947	6.3	5.1	Liverpool	34,163	9,023	43,186	11.0	9.9
Bridport	395	166	561	7.4	5.0	London	162,861	57,600	220,461	6.8	6.0
Brighton	8,433	2,987	11,420	7.2	5.9	Loughborough and Coalville	1,900	688	2,588	3.8	3.4
Bristol	10,696	3,381	14,077	4.2	3.8	Louth and Mablethorpe	926	311	1,237	9.7	7.1
Bude	464	214	678	10.8	7.0	Lowestoft	2,446	863	3,309	11.3	9.6
Burnley	1,147	297	1,444	3.7	3.3	Ludlow	433	150	583	5.9	3.9
Burton-on-Trent	2,589	782	3,371	5.7	5.0	Macclesfield	1,289	322	1,611	2.6	2.2
Bury St.Edmunds	662	272	934	2.6	2.2	Malton	240	86	326	3.4	2.7
Buxton	610	198	808	4.1	3.1	Malvern and Ledbury	722	236	958	4.6	3.5
Calderdale	3,652	1,074	4,726	5.7	5.0	Manchester	32,351	8,572	40,923	5.8	5.2
Cambridge	3,034	1,104	4,138	2.7	2.3	Mansfield	3,540	916	4,456	9.5	8.2
Canterbury	2,240	701	2,941	5.7	4.8	Matlock	474	157	631	3.0	2.5
Carlisle	2,115	679	2,794	5.3	4.5	Medway and Maidstone	8,769	2,964	11,733	5.8	4.9
Castleford and Pontefract	3,095	939	4,034	7.2	6.4	Melton Mowbray	484	190	674	2.8	2.3
Chard	304	107	411	4.6	3.6	Middlesbrough	11,214	2,407	13,621	11.8	10.8
Chelmsford and Braintree	3,094	1,097	4,191	4.0	3.3	Milton Keynes	2,395	821	3,216	2.9	2.6
Cheltenham	2,054	663	2,717	3.8	3.2	Minehead	582	251	833	9.5	6.9
Chesterfield	4,115	1,102	5,217	7.7	6.7	Morpeth and Ashington	3,567	912	4,479	9.8	8.6
Chichester	1,486	480	1,966	3.3	2.7	Newark	952	298	1,250	5.6	4.6
Chippenhams	628	252	880	2.6	2.0	Newbury	532	158	690	1.5	1.3
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	1,042	422	1,464	5.7	4.5	Newcastle upon Tyne	22,878	5,353	28,231	8.2	7.5
Cirencester	255	64	319	2.3	1.9	Newmarket	801	265	1,066	4.1	3.3
Clacton	1,647	433	2,080	10.6	8.1	Newquay	945	482	1,427	14.9	10.9
Clitheroe	134	41	175	1.7	1.4	Newton Abbot	1,210	416	1,626	6.3	4.9
Colchester	2,283	759	3,042	3.6	3.1	Northallerton	370	151	521	2.9	2.3
Corby	975	338	1,313	4.5	4.0	Northampton	3,395	1,119	4,514	3.7	3.3
Coventry and Hinckley	9,409	2,831	12,240	5.3	4.8	Northwich	1,550	506	2,056	3.7	3.2
Crawley	2,831	922	3,753	1.8	1.6	Norwich	5,692	1,753	7,445	5.2	4.5
Crewe	1,823	486	2,309	4.7	4.1	Nottingham	15,691	4,733	20,424	6.2	5.5
Cromer and North Walsham	1,039	353	1,392	7.8	5.9	Okehampton	199	75	274	5.8	3.8
Darlington	2,957	766	3,723	7.2	6.3	Oldham	3,621	989	4,610	6.9	6.2
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	364	139	503	6.6	4.1	Oldham	644	252	896	6.7	5.3
Derby	6,416	1,931	8,347	5.6	5.0	Oswestry	3,395	1,165	4,560	2.4	2.0
Devizes	303	125	428	2.2	1.8	Oxford	1,147	341	1,488	4.7	4.0
Diss	408	190	598	4.4	3.2	Penrith	310	122	432	2.9	2.2
Doncaster	7,456	1,863	9,319	9.8	8.6	Penzance and St.Ives	1,538	713	2,251	13.5	9.5
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,542	487	2,029	5.5	4.5	Peterborough	3,485	1,114	4,599	4.6	4.0
Dover and Deal	2,445	620	3,065	8.5	7.1	Pickersley and Helmsley	190	78	268	4.2	2.8
Dudley and Sandwell	12,814	4,025	16,839	6.3	5.7	Plymouth	8,030	2,461	10,491	7.9	6.7
Durham	3,255	900	4,155	7.0	6.3	Poole	1,967	550	2,517	3.2	2.7
Eastbourne	1,980	624	2,604	4.6	3.7	Portsmouth	6,571	1,785	8,356	6.4	5.3
Evesham	709	279	988	3.4	2.6	Preston	4,911	1,460	6,371	4.1	3.6
Exeter	3,374	1,155	4,529	4.6	3.8	Reading	2,686	749	3,435	2.3	1.9
Fakenham	574	203	777	7.2	5.3	Redruth and Camborne	1,819	585	2,404	12.0	9.4
Falmouth	958	344	1,302	12.5	9.4	Retford	1,056	362	1,418	7.9	6.5
Folkestone	2,389	617	3,006	8.9	7.3	Richmondshire	366	199	565	4.9	3.5
Gainsborough	769	230	999	8.5	6.9	Ripon	259	118	377	3.8	2.7
Gloucester	2,409	715	3,124	4.3	3.8	Rochdale	3,525	933	4,458	7.6	6.6
Goole and Selby	1,818	578	2,396	9.4	7.8	Rotherham and Mexborough	8,700	2,115	10,815	12.3	10.9
Gosport and Fareham	1,814	586	2,400	4.7	3.9	Rugby and Daventry	1,408	503	1,911	3.3	2.9
Grantham	798	314	1,112	4.6	3.8	Salisbury	1,011	318	1,329	2.9	2.3
Great Yarmouth	3,292	1,152	4,444	12.5	10.0	Scarborough and Filey	2,033	668	2,701	8.2	6.5
Grimsby	5,693	1,458	7,151	9.7	8.5	Scunthorpe	3,145	915	4,060	6.4	5.6
Guildford and Aldershot	2,953	972	3,925	2.2	1.8	Settle	161	68	229	4.2	2.6
Harrogate	920	308	1,228	3.0	2.4	Shafesbury	397	135	532	3.7	2.5
Hartlepool	3,936	864	4,800	13.5	12.3	Sheffield	15,956	4,504	20,460	8.0	7.2
Harwich	515	146	661	11.6	9.5	Shrewsbury	1,164	386	1,550	3.6	3.0
						Sittingbourne and Sheerness	2,354	789	3,143	8.0	6.8
						Skegness	917	371	1,288	11.3	8.5
						Skipton	264	76	340	2.6	2.0
						Sleaford	360	147	507	4.0	3.2
						Slough	3,997	1,121	5,118	2.8	2.4
						South Molton	168	77	245	6.7	3.8

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.4 Area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rate #							
				Per cent employees	Per cent workforce and claimants					Per cent employees	Per cent workforce and claimants						
South Tyneside	5,622	1,376	6,998	14.7	13.2	South Pembrokeshire	1,513	492	2,005	16.5	12.4						
Southampton	6,941	1,809	8,750	4.9	4.1	Swansea	5,167	1,346	6,513	6.8	6.0						
Southend	12,467	3,837	16,304	6.7	5.5	Welshpool	236	94	330	5.0	3.3						
Spalding and Holbeach	537	260	797	4.0	2.9	Wrexham	2,174	637	2,811	5.4	4.7						
SLAustell	1,360	519	1,879	8.2	6.2	Scotland											
Stefford	1,737	629	2,366	3.9	3.4	Aberdeen	3,564	1,029	4,593	2.2	2.0						
Stamford	394	183	577	3.4	2.7	Alloa	1,410	365	1,805	12.3	10.7						
Stock																	

2.5 CLAIMANT COUNT Age and duration

UNITED KINGDOM	18-24				25-49				50 and over				All ages *				THOUSANDS
	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	
MALE AND FEMALE																	
1996 Jan	346.0	120.6	135.6	602.1	571.9	236.6	518.4	1326.9	139.0	62.9	161.8	363.6	1072.9	421.6	816.0	2310.5	
1996 Apr	292.4	135.9	130.0	558.3	525.3	245.4	513.9	1284.6	138.3	62.4	162.2	363.0	972.1	445.5	806.3	2223.9	
1996 Jul	331.3	120.7	127.3	579.4	489.9	234.8	499.3	1224.1	122.9	61.4	152.1	336.4	960.6	418.5	779.0	2158.1	
1996 Oct	296.2	94.0	118.3	508.5	446.0	209.0	476.3	1131.2	111.2	62.4	147.6	321.2	868.1	366.6	742.4	1977.2	
1997 Jan	281.6	92.4	105.9	479.9	469.2	186.7	445.4	1101.3	117.5	52.4	139.7	309.5	884.1	332.6	691.1	1907.8	
1997 Apr	243.3	87.7	90.7	421.7	417.7	158.6	397.1	973.3	105.8	40.2	128.6	274.6	784.0	287.5	618.5	1688.0	
1997 Jul	272.7	72.6	77.6	422.9	417.0	138.6	343.0	898.7	101.1	35.0	110.2	246.3	807.1	247.1	531.0	1585.3	
1997 Oct	249.2	59.8	62.3	371.3	400.6	131.5	283.1	815.2	98.1	34.9	97.7	230.7	762.5	227.2	443.2	1432.8	
1998 Jan	256.8	64.7	53.8	375.2	451.7	143.8	252.6	848.1	110.8	37.7	91.9	240.4	833.8	247.0	398.5	1478.3	
MALE																	
1996 Jan	235.5	84.7	102.1	422.3	430.9	192.2	442.6	1055.6	104.2	47.0	127.0	278.2	779.8	314.8	671.9	1766.4	
1996 Apr	200.7	94.6	98.0	393.3	389.7	188.0	438.0	1015.7	102.3	46.3	127.4	276.0	702.1	329.9	663.5	1685.5	
1996 Jul	213.3	85.6	94.8	393.8	353.6	180.5	424.7	958.8	88.7	45.5	119.2	253.5	665.0	312.6	638.9	1616.5	
1996 Oct	195.0	67.4	88.1	350.5	326.6	159.8	404.4	890.8	80.7	46.1	115.3	242.1	610.6	274.1	607.9	1492.6	
1997 Jan	194.0	64.9	79.7	338.6	355.7	144.6	379.6	880.0	86.7	38.6	109.7	235.0	645.5	248.8	569.1	1463.5	
1997 Apr	169.6	61.3	68.1	299.0	317.3	125.6	338.4	781.3	77.0	29.8	101.1	207.9	573.9	217.2	507.6	1288.9	
1997 Jul	180.4	52.0	57.5	289.9	312.0	111.6	292.7	716.3	72.2	25.9	87.2	185.3	573.8	190.0	437.5	1201.3	
1997 Oct	167.5	43.4	46.0	256.8	301.9	106.7	241.8	650.4	69.9	25.6	77.7	173.2	547.5	176.2	365.5	1086.1	
1998 Jan	179.6	46.3	40.1	266.0	348.0	116.6	216.2	680.9	80.1	27.5	73.3	180.8	616.1	190.9	329.6	1138.7	
FEMALE																	
1996 Jan	110.5	35.9	33.5	179.8	141.0	54.4	75.8	271.2	34.8	15.8	34.7	85.4	293.1	106.8	144.2	544.1	
1996 Apr	91.7	41.3	32.0	165.0	135.6	57.5	75.9	268.9	36.1	16.1	34.9	87.0	270.0	115.6	142.8	528.5	
1996 Jul	118.0	35.1	32.5	185.6	136.4	54.3	74.6	265.2	34.2	15.8	32.9	82.9	295.6	105.9	140.1	541.6	
1996 Oct	101.2	26.6	30.1	157.9	119.3	49.2	71.9	240.5	30.5	16.3	32.3	79.1	257.6	92.6	134.5	484.6	
1997 Jan	87.6	27.5	26.2	141.3	113.5	42.1	65.7	221.3	30.7	13.7	30.0	74.5	238.6	83.7	122.0	444.3	
1997 Apr	73.6	26.4	22.6	122.6	100.4	33.0	58.7	192.1	28.8	10.4	27.5	66.7	210.0	70.2	108.9	388.1	
1997 Jul	92.2	20.6	20.2	132.9	105.1	27.0	50.4	182.4	28.9	9.1	23.0	61.0	233.3	57.1	93.5	384.0	
1997 Oct	81.8	16.4	16.3	114.5	98.7	24.8	41.3	164.8	28.1	9.3	20.1	57.5	215.0	51.0	77.7	343.7	
1998 Jan	77.2	18.4	13.7	109.3	103.6	27.1	36.4	167.2	30.7	10.2	18.7	59.6	217.7	56.1	68.9	342.6	

See footnotes to Tables 2.1 and 2.2.
* Including some aged under 18.

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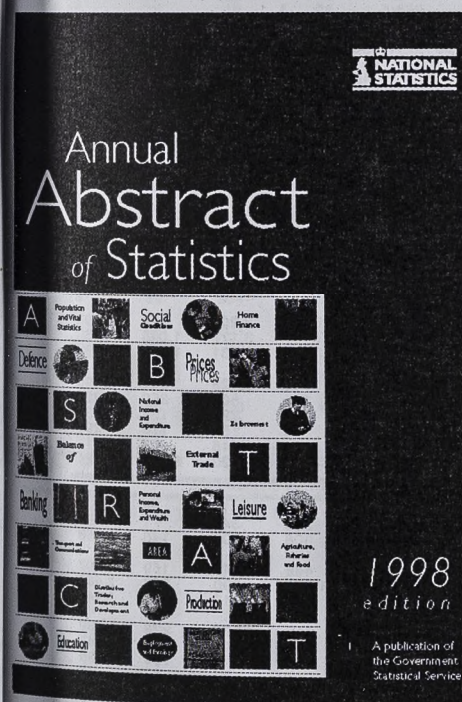
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2.6

CLAIMANT COUNT Age and duration: January 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*	
NORTH EAST																	
2 or less	1,592	2,673	620	5,095	820	747	163	1,862	1,831	3,048	931	5,914	1,125	1,292	410	2,916	
Over 2	1,432	3,289	771	5,565	556	623	136	1,360	1,377	2,859	732	5,028	578	811	283	1,714	
Over 4	2,611	4,895	1,061	8,760	812	961	261	2,132	2,685	5,150	1,933	9,300	1,024	1,448	528	3,090	
8	13	2,396	4,296	1,071	7,876	797	961	297	2,139	4,617	1,319	8,145	992	1,434	560	3,062	
13	26	4,117	7,003	1,773	13,018	1,482	1,536	560	3,680	3,262	7,016	2,100	2,421	902	4,950		
26	52	3,627	7,104	1,803	12,555	1,108	1,332	575	3,057	6,762	1,986	11,271	1,042	1,701	808	3,572	
52	104	2,006	5,098	1,291	8,396	561	749	368	1,681	1,330	4,889	1,582	7,806	540	1,075	534	2,151
104	156	636	2,476	768	3,880	152	351	167	670	385	2,439	916	3,740	154	454	254	862
156	208	245	1,657	567	2,489	60	192	95	347	137	1,360	558	2,055	52	240	168	460
208	260	140	1,165	426	1,731	27	136	71	234	79	871	420	1,370	27	160	126	313
Over 260	117	4,443	1,907	6,487	16	444	278	738	83	2,597	1,393	4,073	23	353	317	693	
All	18,915	44,099	12,058	75,812	6,391	8,032	2,971	17,848	15,815	41,608	13,270	71,164	7,007	11,389	4,890	23,683	
NORTH WEST																	
2 or less	2,978	4,579	969	8,753	1,498	1,520	363	3,534	2,573	5,847	1,065	9,606	1,530	2,373	472	4,476	
Over 2	2,422	4,395	936	7,867	959	1,242	318	2,577	1,733	5,037	822	7,666	941	1,755	333	3,077	
Over 4	4,354	7,466	1,575	13,610	1,483	1,688	476	3,808	3,906	10,763	1,681	16,513	2,008	3,605	784	6,548	
8	13	3,570	6,784	1,558	12,059	1,243	1,620	529	3,499	3,989	10,021	1,724	15,867	2,120	3,642	6,629	
13	26	5,246	9,864	2,171	17,434	2,058	2,471	789	5,433	7,512	19,457	3,278	30,387	4,420	7,211	15,556	
26	52	3,944	9,364	2,088	15,449	1,422	1,817	693	3,962	6,352	22,045	3,990	32,440	3,420	6,536	11,673	
52	104	2,055	6,238	1,599	9,897	650	1,034	410	2,098	3,875	16,206	3,434	23,525	2,005	4,449	1,271	7,732
104	156	530	2,563	745	3,838	131	330	178	639	1,447	8,638	2,024	12,109	601	1,985	721	3,307
156	208	198	1,442	454	2,094	54	186	105	345	609	5,319	1,537	7,465	244	1,161	456	1,661
208	260	97	948	320	1,365	17	122	50	189	346	3,817	1,113	5,276	76	660	317	1,053
Over 260	76	3,438	1,559	5,073	16	340	211	567	235	9,769	3,912	13,916	66	1,256	849	2,171	
All	25,470	57,081	13,974	97,439	9,531	12,370	4,122	26,651	32,577	116,919	24,580	174,770	17,431	34,633	9,139	61,867	
MERSEYSIDE																	
2 or less	925	1,322	243	2,568	535	474	101	1,163	2,482	4,564	1,279	8,470	1,305	1,643	532	3,569	
Over 2	762	1,471	237	2,514	328	403	81	833	1,566	3,977	994	6,602	688	1,105	355	2,202	
Over 4	1,403	2,178	414	4,097	507	535	142	1,233	3,257	7,039	1,682	12,115	1,256	1,916	598	3,882	
8	13	1,344	2,207	441	4,034	502	502	152	1,184	2,650	6,113	1,705	10,565	1,098	1,810	691	3,671
13	26	2,608	3,876	829	7,363	1,028	992	288	2,345	4,085	9,752	2,676	16,600	1,715	2,954	990	5,746
26	52	2,373	4,638	870	7,897	918	958	321	2,207	2,963	9,176	2,470	14,631	1,156	2,156	956	4,287
52	104	1,598	3,847	785	6,233	523	708	238	1,470	1,463	6,041	1,836	9,342	535	1,284	634	2,455
104	156	511	1,912	421	2,844	160	308	109	577	492	2,980	1,210	4,682	168	562	346	1,076
156	208	220	1,086	244	1,550	52	144	82	278	157	1,601	751	2,509	52	253	226	531
208	260	164	771	184	1,119	22	142	45	191	98	1,020	545	1,663	32	172	145	349
Over 260	135	3,536	1,227	4,898	24	375	209	608	77	3,045	1,780	4,902	15	409	362	786	
All	12,043	26,844	5,895	45,117	4,599	5,523	1,768	12,089	19,290	55,308	16,928	92,081	8,020	14,264	5,835	28,574	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER																	
2 or less	2,643	4,287	1,000	8,181	1,340	1,460	355	3,337	2,157	3,504	897	6,679	1,207	1,383	388	3,089	
Over 2	2,250	4,485	992	7,847	826	1,272	353	2,531	1,535	3,184	847	5,639	707	1,008	315	2,052	
Over 4	4,365	7,893	1,631	14,166	1,538	1,872	538	4,137	2,788	5,428	1,276	9,653	1,173	1,678	574	3,532	
8	13	3,736	6,895	1,704	12,512	1,396	1,772	532	3,825	2,434	4,945	1,377	8,862	1,122	1,753	636	3,597
13	26	6,232	11,156	2,771	20,343	2,589	2,947	985	6,659	3,697	7,538	2,086	13,403	1,582	2,478	853	4,995
26	52	5,080	12,111	2,891	20,133	1,995	2,522	1,026	5,582	2,328	6,459	1,772	10,585	887	1,558	659	3,114
52	104	2,745	8,262	2,272	13,283	961	1,490	652	3,111	1,224	4,621	1,533	7,380	475	1,036	524	2,036
104	156	821	3,732	1,169	5,722	236	519	331	1,086	402	2,229	933	3,564	119	467	303	889
156	208	273	1,865	718	2,856	92	276	173	541	131	1,160	575	1,866	57	205	168	430
208	260	143	1,149	506	1,798	48	159	123	330	64	703	356	1,123	21	136	98	255
Over 260	144	4,801	2,360	7,305	33	541	464	1,038	69	2,306	1,381	3,746	14	351	306	671	
All	28,432	66,636	18,014	114,146	11,054	14,830	5,532	32,177	16,819	42,077	13,033	72,500	7,364	12,053	4,824	24,660	
EAST MIDLANDS																	
2 or less	1,815	3,243	781	5,997	1,019	1,182	323	2,608	1,587	2,345	504	4,579	824	850	216	1,967	
Over 2	1,503	2,999	679	5,260	603	934	265	1,847	1,215	2,046	474	3,812	497	630	177	1,338	
Over 4	2,837	5,352	1,183	9,495	1,012	1,375	427	2,900	2,460	4,000	851	7,454	854	1,009	318	2,266	
8	13	2,308	4,506	1,159	8,060	904	1,282	455	2,736	2,245	3,797	913	7,045	777	1,030	391	2,271
13	26	3,404	6,461	1,657	11,603	1,480	1,983	677	4,223	3,501	5,752	1,601	10,952	1,389	1,669	634	3,732
26	52	2,782	6,271	1,629	10,708	1,126	1,592	628	3,364	2,688	5,791	1,415	9,915	852	1,167	460	2,494
52	104	1,535	4,590	1,255	7,380	505	925	341	1,778	1,440	4,280	1,144	6,864	406	675	310	1,393
104	156	366	1,926	716	3,008	125	323	216	664	473	2,092	677	3,242	115	265	144	524
156	208	130	865	456	1,451	38	142	98	278	161	915	321	1,397	39	150	74	263
208	260	65	579	329	973	15	94	79	188	86	604	247	937	18	92	58	168
Over 260	61	2,289	1,477	3,827	6	294	272	572	71	2,325	987	3,383	11	274	201	486	
All	16,806	39,081	11,321	67,762	6,835	10,126	3,781	21,156	15,927	33,947	9,134	59,580	5,762	7,811	2,983	16,902	
WEST MIDLANDS																	
2 or less	2,335	3,554	824	6,838	1,273	1,368	369	3,126	3,192	5,075	1,123	9,814	1,473	1,807	428	3,996	
Over 2	1,784	3,415	773	6,037	814	1,057	279	2,195	2,723	5,549	1,190	9,659	950	1,475	342	2,882	
Over 4	3,561	6,237	1,384	11,363	1,378	1,767	575	3,835	4,460	8,502	1,908	15,305	1,565	2,230	675	4,750	
8	13	3,095	5,644	1,380	10,225	1,260	1,701	587	3,644	3,946	7,705	1,932	13,904	1,436	2,209	748	4,593
13	26	5,178	9,496	2,265	17,065	2,438	2,843	1,01									

2.9 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics

Claimant count in counties and local authority districts as at January 8 1998

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		
				Rate +	Per cent employees and claimants				Per cent employees and claimants	Rate +	Per cent employees and claimants
Devon	19,921	6,663	26,584	6.6	5.3						
East Devon	1,298	454	1,752			Chesterfield	2,496	670	3,166		
Exeter	2,031	679	2,710			Derbyshire Dales	633	224	857		
Mild Devon	710	292	1,002			Erewash	1,710	540	2,250		
North Devon	1,528	557	2,085			High Peak	1,086	325	1,411		
Plymouth	6,775	2,034	8,809			North East Derbyshire	1,673	491	2,164		
South Hams	1,068	432	1,500			South Derbyshire	1,043	337	1,380		
Teignbridge	1,646	569	2,215			Leicestershire (former county)	6,404	1,851	8,255	4.8	
Torbay	3,213	1,030	4,243			Leicester	158	58	216	2.0 4.5	
Torridge	1,088	414	1,502			Rutland				1.4	
West Devon	564	202	766			Rest of Leicestershire	5,201	2,028	7,229	3.1	
Dorset (former county)						Blaby	615	258	873	2.7	
Bournemouth	3,404	923	4,327	6.3	5.3	Charnwood	1,565	613	2,178		
Poole	1,706	463	2,169	3.6	2.9	Harborough	380	139	519		
Rest of Dorset	3,768	1,285	5,053	4.2	3.2	Hinckley and Bosworth	735	303	1,038		
Christchurch	448	121	569			Melton	391	170	561		
East Dorset	536	176	712			North West Leicestershire	1,006	345	1,351		
North Dorset	328	137	465			Oadby and Wigston	509	200	709		
Purbeck	395	145	540			Lincolnshire	9,581	3,346	12,927	5.8	
West Dorset	854	355	1,209			Boston	843	234	1,077	4.6	
Weymouth and Portland	1,207	351	1,558			East Lindsey	2,370	897	3,267		
Gloucestershire	6,743	2,229	8,972	4.0	3.3	Lincoln	2,506	659	3,165		
Cheltenham	1,647	487	2,134			North Kesteven	874	354	1,228		
Cotswold	452	149	601			South Holland	560	270	830		
Forest of Dean	927	363	1,290			South Kesteven	1,225	499	1,724		
Gloucester	1,968	572	2,540			West Lindsey	1,203	433	1,636		
Stroud	1,089	412	1,501			Northamptonshire	7,407	2,520	9,927	3.9	
Tewkesbury	660	246	906			Corby	909	316	1,225	3.3	
Wiltshire (former county)						Daventry	539	230	769		
Thamesdown	2,055	648	2,703	2.6	2.3	East Northamptonshire	640	232	872		
Rest of Wiltshire	3,544	1,323	4,867	3.1	2.4	Kettering	895	318	1,213		
Kennet	546	236	782			Northampton	3,055	971	4,026		
North Wiltshire	811	327	1,138			South Northamptonshire	412	171	583		
Salisbury	986	302	1,288			Wellingborough	957	282	1,239		
West Wiltshire	1,201	458	1,659			Nottinghamshire	21,889	6,377	28,266	6.6	
Somerset	6,354	2,151	8,505	4.6	3.7	Ashfield	2,412	656	3,068	6.0	
Mendip	1,242	425	1,667			Bassetlaw	2,308	685	2,993		
Sedgemoor	1,589	504	2,093			Broxtowe	1,451	518	1,969		
South Somerset	1,439	504	1,943			Gedling	1,645	553	2,198		
Taunton Deane	1,460	448	1,908			Mansfield	2,381	634	3,015		
West Somerset	624	270	894			Newark and Sherwood	1,948	497	2,445		
						Nottingham	8,970	2,478	11,448		
						Rushcliffe	1,074	356	1,430		
WEST MIDLANDS						YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER					
Hereford and Worcester	8,696	3,309	12,005	4.4	3.7	Humberside (former county)					
Bromsgrove	1,018	463	1,481			East Riding of Yorkshire	5,253	1,737	6,990	6.9 5.8	
Hereford	919	298	1,217			Kingston-upon-Hull	9,830	2,805	12,635	9.8 9.1	
Leominster	495	180	675			North East Lincolnshire	5,389	1,355	6,744	10.0 9.1	
Malvern Hills	907	320	1,227			North Lincolnshire	3,253	939	4,192	6.2 5.4	
Redditch	1,300	534	1,834			North Yorkshire (former county)					
South Herefordshire	562	266	828			York	2,694	856	3,550	4.0 3.4	
Worcester	1,349	375	1,724			Rest of North Yorkshire	7,083	2,590	9,673	4.9	
Wychavon	922	412	1,334			Craven	489	146	635		
Wyre Forest	1,224	461	1,685			Hambleton	638	332	970		
Shropshire	4,989	1,662	6,651	4.0	3.3	Harmoby	1,209	444	1,653		
Bridgnorth	461	180	641			Richmondshire	375	202	577		
North Shropshire	467	182	649			Ryedale	500	186	686		
Oswesty	563	223	786			Scarborough	2,529	879	3,408		
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,017	321	1,338			Selby	1,163	401	1,564		
South Shropshire	426	143	569			South Yorkshire	36,345	9,423	45,768	9.4	
The Wrekin	2,055	613	2,668			Barnsley	5,542	1,347	6,889	8.3	
Staffordshire (former county)						Doncaster	9,517	2,081	11,598	6.0 5.3	
Stoke-on-Trent	4,724	1,343	6,067	5.3	4.8	Rotherham	7,420	1,827	9,247		
Rest of Staffordshire	10,210	3,678	13,888	5.0	4.2	Sheffield	14,866	4,168	19,034		
Cannock Chase	1,466	533	1,999			West Yorkshire	44,299	12,672	56,971	6.0	
East Staffordshire	1,715	555	2,270			Bradford	10,805	3,164	13,969		
Lichfield	958	401	1,359			Calderdale	3,652	1,074	4,726		
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,463	474	1,937			Kirklees	7,036	2,121	9,157		
South Staffordshire	1,276	456	1,732			Leeds	16,101	4,332	20,433		
Stafford	1,285	452	1,737			Wakefield	6,705	1,981	8,686		
Staffordshire Moorlands	951	420	1,371			NORTH WEST					
Tamworth	1,096	387	1,483			Cheshire	14,333	4,124	18,457	4.5	
Warwickshire	5,665	1,923	7,588	3.8	3.2	Chester	1,709	450	2,159		
North Warwickshire	649	252	901			Congleton	764	287	1,051		
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,695	576	2,271			Crewe and Nantwich	1,487	430	1,917		
Rugby	1,045	368	1,413			Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,409	385	1,794		
Stratford-on-Avon	870	320	1,190			Halton	3,514	989	4,503		
Warwick	1,406	407	1,813			Macclesfield	1,398	361	1,759		
West Midlands	65,636	19,441	85,077	7.1	6.5	Vale Royal	1,481	461	1,942		
Birmingham	30,536	8,857	39,393			Warrington	2,571	781	3,352		
Coventry	6,759	1,882	8,641			Cumbria	9,917	2,769	12,686	6.5	
Dudley	5,374	1,701	7,075			Allerdale	2,543	694	3,237	5.4	
Sandwell	7,528	2,348	9,876			Barrow-in-Furness	1,899	407	2,306		
Solihull	2,707	972	3,679			Carlisle	1,923	599	2,522		
Walsall	6,482	1,968	8,450			Copeland	2,214	560	2,774		
Wolverhampton	6,250	1,713	7,963			Eden	364	160	524		
						South Lakeland	974	349	1,323		
EAST MIDLANDS						Greater Manchester	50,692	13,483	64,175	6.3	
Derbyshire (former county)						Bolton	4,406	1,047	5,453		
Derby	5,344	1,529	6,873	6.5	6.1	Bury	2,056	605	2,661		
Rest of Derbyshire	11,778	3,447	15,225	5.9	5.0	Manchester	15,316	4,046	19,362		
Amber Valley	1,556	506	2,062			Oldham	3,952	1,093	5,045		
Bolsover	1,581	354	1,935								

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.9 Area statistics

Claimant count in counties and local authority districts as at January 8 1998

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		
				Rate +	Per cent employees and claimants				Rate +	Per cent employees and claimants	
											Rate +	Per cent workforce	Rate +	Per cent workforce
Devon	19,921	6,663	26,584	6.6	5.3						
East Devon	1,298	454	1,752			Edinburgh, City of	8,626	2,443	11,069	4.1	3.9
Exeter	2,031	679	2,710			Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	1,109	275	1,384	14.2	10.0
Mild Devon	710	292	1,002			Falkirk	3,507	962	4,469	8.4	7.1
North Devon	1,528	557	2,085			Fife	8,599	2,494	11,093	8.9	7.4
Plymouth	6,775	2,034	8,809			Glasgow, City of	21,685	5,211	26,896	7.6	7.4
South Hams	1,068	432	1,500			Highland	5,843	2,043	7,886	9.3	8.0
Teignbridge	1,646	569	2,215			Inverclyde	2,010	457	2,467	7.7	7.2
Torbay	3,213	1,030	4,243			Midlothian	1,320	317	1,637	8.0	6.7
Torridge	1,088	414	1,502			Moray	1,581	590	2,171	7.1	6.0
West Devon	564	202	766			North Ayrshire	3,852	1,199	5,051	10.7	9.6
Dorset (former county)						North Lanarkshire	8,458	2,215	10,673	9.6	8.6
Bournemouth	3,404	923	4,327	6.3	5.3	Orkney Islands	267	98	365	5.0	4.0
Poole	1,706	463	2,169	3.6	2.9	Perthshire & Kinross	2,164	648	2,812	6.1	5.0
Rest of Dorset	3,768	1,285	5,053	4.2							

2.10 CLAIMANT COUNT

Area statistics

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at January 8 1998

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST				Beckenham	1,690	506	2,196
Berkshire				Bethnal Green and Bow	4,715	1,286	6,001
Bracknell	714	188	902	Bexleyheath and Crayford	1,102	436	1,538
Maidenhead	646	172	818	Brent East	3,241	1,148	4,389
Newbury	534	159	693	Brent North	1,425	571	1,996
Reading East	1,081	292	1,373	Brent South	3,700	1,197	4,897
Reading West	957	255	1,212	Brentford and Isleworth	1,704	679	2,383
Slough	1,792	476	2,268	Bromley and Chislehurst	1,151	357	1,508
Windsor	679	231	910	Camberwell and Peckham	3,698	1,312	5,010
Wokingham	395	112	507	Chipping Barnet	1,191	521	1,712
				Chingford and Woodford Green	1,078	410	1,488
Isle of Wight				Cities of London and Westminster	2,211	912	3,123
Isle of Wight	3,707	1,298	5,005	Croydon Central	2,427	716	3,143
				Croydon North	3,325	1,099	4,424
Kent				Croydon South	1,010	331	1,341
Ashford	1,360	358	1,718	Dagenham	1,439	455	1,894
Canterbury	1,587	501	2,088	Dulwich and West Norwood	3,081	1,225	4,306
Chatham and Aylesford	1,480	457	1,937	Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	3,420	1,228	4,648
Dartford	1,550	477	2,027	Ealing North	1,924	666	2,590
Dover	2,277	573	2,850	Ealing Southall	2,484	883	3,367
Faversham and Mid Kent	1,136	388	1,524	East Ham	3,516	1,053	4,569
Folkestone and Hythe	2,389	617	3,006	Edmonton	2,424	803	3,227
Gillingham	1,415	511	1,926	Eltham	1,796	562	2,358
Gravesend	1,866	659	2,525	Enfield North	1,824	598	2,422
Maidstone and The Weald	1,080	336	1,416	Enfield, Southgate	1,565	596	2,161
Medway	1,731	601	2,332	Erith and Thamesmead	2,906	989	3,895
North Thanet	2,441	695	3,136	Feltham and Heston	1,661	502	2,163
Sevenoaks	776	301	1,077	Finchley and Golders Green	1,668	687	2,355
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,889	645	2,534	Greenwich and Woolwich	3,348	1,125	4,473
South Thanet	2,045	541	2,586	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	4,921	1,987	6,908
Tonbridge and Malling	834	274	1,108	Hackney South and Shoreditch	5,057	1,718	6,775
Tunbridge Wells	844	271	1,115	Hammersmith and Fulham	2,904	1,178	4,082
				Hampstead and Highgate	2,572	1,161	3,733
Oxfordshire				Harrow East	1,543	602	2,145
Banbury	803	294	1,097	Harrow West	1,141	485	1,626
Henley	436	159	595	Hayes and Harlington	1,296	434	1,730
Oxford East	1,551	498	2,049	Hendon	2,019	718	2,737
Oxford West and Abingdon	639	222	861	Holborn and St Pancras	3,583	1,306	4,889
Wantage	581	199	780	Hornchurch	890	294	1,184
Witney	469	194	663	Horsley and Wood Green	3,420	1,292	4,712
				Ilford North	1,239	528	1,767
Buckinghamshire				Ilford South	2,551	871	3,422
Aylesbury	953	292	1,245	Islington North	4,116	1,714	5,830
Beaconsfield	538	175	713	Islington South and Finsbury	3,312	1,349	4,661
Buckingham	404	147	551	Kensington and Chelsea	1,593	888	2,481
Chesham and Amersham	443	138	581	Kingston and Surbiton	1,187	465	1,652
Milton Keynes South West	1,228	398	1,626	Lewisham, Deptford	3,703	1,226	4,929
North East Milton Keynes	958	334	1,292	Lewisham East	2,196	716	2,912
Wycombe	1,023	279	1,302	Lewisham West	2,814	967	3,681
				Leyton and Wanstead	2,475	837	3,312
East Sussex				Mitcham and Morden	1,893	613	2,506
Bexhill and Battle	872	282	1,154	North Southwark and Bermondsey	3,822	1,318	5,140
Brighton Kempdown	2,321	761	3,082	Old Bexley and Sidcup	914	380	1,294
Brighton Pavilion	2,891	1,032	3,923	Orpington	1,072	375	1,447
Eastbourne	1,445	433	1,878	Poplar and Canning Town	4,192	1,163	5,355
Hastings and Rye	2,582	700	3,282	Putney	1,499	560	2,059
Hove	1,901	742	2,643	Regent's Park and Kensington North	3,648	1,537	5,185
Lewes	870	299	1,169	Richmond Park	1,117	459	1,576
Wealden	611	198	809	Romford	891	279	1,170
				Ruislip - Northwood	771	228	999
Hampshire				Streatham	4,024	1,544	5,568
Aldershot	793	263	1,056	Sutton and Cheam	804	254	1,058
Basingstoke	860	267	1,127	Tooting	2,565	884	3,449
East Hampshire	942	228	1,170	Tottenham	5,933	1,949	7,882
Eastleigh	748	248	996	Twickenham	993	361	1,354
Fareham	649	195	844	Upminster	894	274	1,168
Gosport	1,245	411	1,656	Uxbridge	928	331	1,259
Havant	1,586	415	2,001	Vauxhall	5,129	1,784	6,913
New Forest East	823	283	1,106	Walthamstow	2,702	907	3,609
New Forest West	772	231	1,003	West Ham	3,631	1,133	4,764
North East Hampshire	504	167	671	Wimbledon	999	419	1,418
Portsmouth North	525	224	749				
Portsmouth South	1,404	396	1,800	EASTERN			
Romsey	2,651	732	3,383	Cambridgeshire			
Southampton Itchen	619	196	815	Cambridge	1,485	492	1,977
Southampton Test	2,403	529	2,932	Huntingdon	924	379	1,303
Winchester	2,366	573	2,939	North East Cambridgeshire	1,471	505	1,976
				North West Cambridgeshire	1,003	361	1,364
Surrey				Peterborough	1,936	557	2,493
East Surrey	566	190	756	South Cambridgeshire	609	243	852
Epsom and Ewell	619	180	799	South East Cambridgeshire	749	292	1,041
Esher and Walton	589	216	805				
Guildford	628	223	851	Essex			
Mole Valley	407	115	522	Basilidon	1,718	569	2,287
Reigate	547	156	703	Billericay	1,191	413	1,604
Runnymede and Weybridge	572	195	767	Braintree	1,238	447	1,685
South West Surrey	510	161	671	Brentwood and Ongar	667	246	913
Spelthorne	634	211	845	Castle Point	1,103	374	1,477
Surrey Heath	481	158	639	Colchester	1,311	438	1,749
Woking	486	170	656	Epping Forest	1,081	425	1,506
				Harlow	1,336	466	1,802
West Sussex				Harlow	2,034	539	2,573
Arundel and South Downs	444	129	573	Heavenly and East Chelmsford	935	301	1,236
Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	916	274	1,190	North Essex	750	259	1,009
Chichester	856	294	1,150	Rayleigh	865	301	1,166
Crawley	963	290	1,253	Royston and South East	3,022	808	3,830
East Worthing and Shoreham	791	276	1,067	Saffron Walden	711	306	1,017
Horsham	487	172	659	Southend West	1,715	516	2,231
Mid Sussex	493	191	684	Thurrock	2,040	575	2,615
Worthing West	812	215	1,027	West Chelmsford	1,103	364	1,467
				Hertfordshire			
LONDON				Broxbourne	875	305	1,180
Barking	1,614	495	2,109	Hemel Hempstead	889	270	1,159
Battersea	2,269	846	3,115	Hertford and Stortford	626	224	850

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.10

Area statistics

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at January 8 1998

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Hertsmere	796	272	1,068	Hereford	1,360	497	1,857
Leominster	682	247	929	Leominster	905	345	1,250
Hitchin and Harpenden	697	221	918	Mid Worcestershire	767	353	1,120
North East Hertfordshire	684	221	905	Redditch	1,318	546	1,864
South West Hertfordshire	637	200	837	West Worcestershire	772	281	1,053
St Albans	1,276	418	1,694	Worcester	1,349	375	1,724
Sievanage	1,119	349	1,468	Wyre Forest	1,207	449	1,656
Watford	665	213	878				
Welwyn Hatfield				Staffordshire			
				Burton	1,693	536	2,229
Norfolk				Canmock Chase	1,551	551	2,102
Great Yarmouth	3,048	1,063	4,111	Lichfield	847	347	1,194
Mid Norfolk	1,140	395	1,535	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,079	323	1,402
North Norfolk	1,447	504	1,951	South Staffordshire	1,087	378	1,465
North West Norfolk	1,664	532	2,196	Stafford	1,074	355	1,429
Norwich North	1,751	525	2,276	Staffordshire Moorlands	972	356	1,328
Norwich South	2,558	744	3,302	Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,970	520	2,490
South Norfolk	1,067	421	1,488	Stoke-on-Trent North	1,260	356	1,616
South West Norfolk	1,227	532	1,759	Stoke-on-Trent South	1,533	487	2,020
				Stone	638	352	991
Bedfordshire				Tamworth	1,229	480	1,689
Bedford	1,624	544	2,168				
Luton North	1,587	530	2,117	Shropshire			
Luton South	2,196	611	2,807	Ludlow	768	280	1,048
Mid Bedfordshire	546	243	789	North Shropshire	1,030	405	1,435
North East Bedfordshire	642	261	903	Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,017	321	1,338
South West Bedfordshire	875	365	1,240	Telford	1,334	389	1,723
				The Wrekin	840	267	1,107
Suffolk							
Bury St Edmunds	828	339	1,167	Warwickshire			
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	965	327	1,292	North Warwickshire	1,121	434	1,555
Ipswich	2,030	502	2,532	Nuneaton	1,298	421	1,719
South Suffolk	951	328	1,279	Rugby and Kenilworth	1,151	391	1,542
Suffolk Coastal	1,316	473	1,789	Stratford-on-Avon	830	302	1,132
Waveney	2,724	956	3,680	Warwick and Leamington	1,265	375	1,640
West Suffolk	1,035	372	1,407				
				West Midlands			
SOUTH WEST				Aldridge - Brownhills	1,212	444	1,656
Avon (former county)				Birmingham Edgbaston	2,458	704	3,162
Bath	1,329	456	1,785	Birmingham Erdington	2,894	727	3,621
Bristol East	2,355	727	3,082	Birmingham Hall Green	1,862	599	2,461
Bristol North West	1,500	421	1,921	Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,666		

2.10 CLAIMANT COUNT

Area statistics

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at January 8 1998

	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
North East Derbyshire	1,650	483	2,133	Ashton under Lyne	1,859	489	2,348
South Derbyshire	1,333	431	1,764	Bolton North East	1,770	384	2,154
West Derbyshire	830	304	1,134	Bolton South East	1,762	426	2,188
Leicestershire				Bolton West	874	237	1,111
Blaby	589	248	837	Bury North	941	262	1,203
Bosworth	668	276	944	Bury South	1,115	343	1,458
Charnwood	666	272	938	Cheadle	634	207	841
Harborough	700	277	977	Denton and Reddish	1,458	411	1,869
Leicester East	1,632	578	2,210	Eccles	1,865	418	2,283
Leicester South	2,504	648	3,152	Hazel Grove	879	256	1,135
Leicester West	2,268	625	2,893	Heywood and Middleton	2,085	582	2,667
Loughborough	1,124	417	1,541	Leigh	1,490	435	1,925
North West Leicestershire	1,006	345	1,351	Makerfield	1,455	433	1,888
Rutland and Melton	606	251	857	Manchester Blackley	2,807	603	3,410
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER				Manchester Central	4,486	1,209	5,695
Humberside (former county)				Manchester Gorton	3,426	901	4,327
Beverly and Holderness	1,511	542	2,053	Manchester Withington	2,540	842	3,382
Brigg and Goole	1,686	459	2,145	Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,572	413	1,985
Cleethorpes	2,281	667	2,948	Oldham West and Royton	1,905	546	2,451
East Yorkshire	1,770	537	2,307	Rochdale	2,376	598	2,974
Great Grimsby	3,538	825	4,363	Salford	2,093	439	2,532
Haltemprice and Howden	926	364	1,290	Stalybridge and Hyde	1,554	476	2,030
Kingston upon Hull East	3,172	776	3,948	Stockport	1,665	389	2,054
Kingston upon Hull North	3,639	1,030	4,669	Stretford and Urmston	1,843	494	2,337
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	3,225	885	4,110	Wigan	1,706	494	2,200
Scunthorpe	1,977	551	2,528	Worsley	1,390	355	1,745
North Yorkshire				Wythenshawe and Sale East	2,359	576	2,935
Harrogate and Knaresborough	822	276	1,098	Lancashire			
Richmond	926	378	1,304	Blackburn	2,125	497	2,622
Ryedale	829	325	1,154	Blackpool North and Fleetwood	2,084	523	2,607
Scarborough and Whitby	2,332	801	3,133	Blackpool South	2,833	751	3,584
Selby	1,308	455	1,763	Burnley	1,119	295	1,414
Skipton and Ripon	748	268	1,016	Chorley	1,168	364	1,532
Vale of York	607	295	902	Fyfe	726	204	930
York, City of	2,205	648	2,853	Hyndburn	1,202	331	1,533
South Yorkshire				Lancaster and Wyre	1,283	397	1,680
Barnsley Central	2,196	504	2,700	Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,995	597	2,592
Barnsley East and Mexborough	2,441	627	3,068	Pendle	1,147	341	1,488
Barnsley West and Penistone	1,717	421	2,138	Preston	2,469	613	3,082
Don Valley	2,055	505	2,560	Ribble Valley	514	168	682
Doncaster Central	3,132	792	3,924	Rossendale and Darwen	952	296	1,248
Doncaster North	2,518	579	3,097	South Ribble	839	334	1,173
Rother Valley	2,106	578	2,684	West Lancashire	2,041	564	2,605
Rotherham	2,806	670	3,476	MERSEYSIDE			
Sheffield Attercliffe	2,051	610	2,661	Merseyside			
Sheffield Brightside	3,164	718	3,882	Birkenhead	3,587	890	4,477
Sheffield Central	4,253	1,155	5,408	Bootle	3,330	720	4,050
Sheffield Hallam	935	388	1,323	Crosby	1,440	455	1,895
Sheffield Heeley	2,608	711	3,319	Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,849	808	3,657
Sheffield Hillsborough	1,855	586	2,441	Knowsley South	3,542	894	4,436
Wentworth	2,508	579	3,087	Liverpool Garston	2,628	684	3,312
West Yorkshire				Liverpool Riverside	4,946	1,376	6,322
Batley and Span	1,527	420	1,947	Liverpool Walton	3,957	1,017	4,974
Bradford North	2,799	742	3,541	Liverpool Wavertree	3,635	956	4,591
Bradford South	2,099	579	2,678	Liverpool West Derby	3,937	961	4,898
Bradford West	3,231	901	4,132	Southport	1,733	539	2,272
Calder Valley	1,362	479	1,841	St Helens North	1,792	547	2,339
Cole Valley	1,370	505	1,875	St Helens South	2,313	585	2,898
Dewsbury	1,418	346	1,764	Wallasey	2,812	743	3,555
Elmet	1,134	372	1,506	Wirral South	1,262	432	1,694
Halifax	2,290	595	2,885	Wirral West	1,354	482	1,836
Hemsworth	1,802	489	2,291	NORTH EAST			
Huddersfield	2,414	748	3,162	Cleveland (former county)			
Keighley	1,455	526	1,981	Hartlepool	3,757	815	4,572
Leeds Central	4,216	978	5,194	Middlesbrough	4,786	991	5,777
Leeds East	3,003	703	3,706	Middlesbrough South and East	2,864	657	3,521
Leeds North East	1,798	578	2,376	Redcar	3,325	683	4,008
Leeds North West	1,304	439	1,743	Stockton North	3,691	871	4,562
Leeds West	2,333	589	2,922	Stockton South	2,535	619	3,154
Morley and Rothwell	1,446	411	1,857	Northumberland			
Normanton	1,307	436	1,743	Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,565	495	2,060
Pontefract and Castleford	1,895	560	2,455	Blyth Valley	1,862	557	2,419
Pudsey	867	262	1,129	Hexham	882	301	1,183
Shipley	1,221	416	1,637	Wansbeck	2,197	554	2,751
Wakefield	2,008	598	2,606	Durham			
NORTH WEST				Bishop Auckland	1,947	498	2,445
Cheshire				Darlington	2,580	619	3,199
Chester, City of	1,489	381	1,870	Durham City of	1,640	512	2,152
Congleton	764	267	1,031	Easington	1,835	411	2,246
Crewe and Nantwich	1,379	390	1,769	North Durham	2,059	492	2,551
Eddisbury	923	285	1,208	North West Durham	1,943	474	2,417
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,486	405	1,891	Sedgefield	1,584	450	2,034
Halton	2,300	637	2,937	Tyne and Wear			
Macclesfield	922	209	1,131	Blaydon	1,862	423	2,285
Tatton	671	222	893	Gateshead East and Washington West	1,939	426	2,365
Warrington North	1,475	414	1,889	Houghton and Washington East	2,176	516	2,692
Warrington South	1,096	367	1,463	Jarrow	2,554	576	3,130
Weaver Vale	1,828	547	2,375	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,674	693	3,367
Cumbria				Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsen	3,223	751	3,974
Barrow and Furness	2,188	480	2,668	Newcastle upon Tyne North	2,217	494	2,711
Carlisle	1,689	493	2,182	North Tyneside	2,662	657	3,319
Copeland	2,214	560	2,774	South Shields	3,306	833	4,139
Penrith and The Border	774	333	1,107	Sunderland North	2,717	511	3,228
Westmorland and Lonsdale	685	276	961	Sunderland South	3,332	657	3,989
Workington	2,367	627	2,994	Sunderland Tyneside	3,937	803	4,740
Greater Manchester				Tyne Bridge	3,937	803	4,740
Altrincham and Sale West	963	267	1,230	Tynemouth	2,161	509	2,670

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.10

Area statistics

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at January 8 1998

	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
WALES							
Aberavon	1,281	377	1,658	Paisley South	2,093	503	2,596
Alyn and Deeside	1,173	359	1,532	Perth	1,419	408	1,827
Blanaau Gwent	1,946	496	2,442	Ross Skye and Inverness West	2,098	766	2,864
Bracon and Radnorshire	920	334	1,254	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	983	320	1,313
Brigend	1,377	485	1,862	Stirling	1,331	388	1,719
Caernarfon	1,872	559	2,431	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,422	399	1,821
Caerphilly	2,012	552	2,564	Tweeddale Ettrick and Lauderdale	779	237	1,016
Cardiff Central	1,855	530	2,385	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	562	254	816
Cardiff North	826	256	1,082	West Renfrewshire	1,057	264	1,321
Cardiff South and Penarth	2,435	515	2,950	Western Isles	1,109	275	1,384
Cardiff West	1,925	492	2,417	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Cardiff West and South	1,033	315	1,348	Belfast East	2,112	549	2,661
Carmanthen East and Dinefwr	1,999	612	2,611	Belfast North	3,246	662	3,908
Carmanthen West and South	1,162	409	1,571	Belfast South	2,567	929	3,496
Ceredigion	1,077	324	1,401	Belfast West	4,761	727	5,488
Clwyd South	1,103	341	1,444	East Antrim	2,010	591	2,601
Clwyd West	1,874	513	2,387	East Londonderry	2,907	687	3,494
Conwy	1,560	383	1,943	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,751	783	3,534
Cynon Valley	992	265	1,257	Foyle	4,813	1,070	5,883
Delyn	1,094	335	1,429	Lagan Valley	1,487	520	2,007
Gower	946	330	1,276	Mid Ulster	2,368	561	2,929
Islwyn	1,635	435	2,070	Newry and Armagh	3,493	830	4,323
Llanelli	1,076	411	1,487	North Antrim	2,474	635	3,109
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,845	455	2,300	North Down	1,568	565	2,133
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,020	381	1,401	South Antrim	1,656	548	2,204
Monmouth	562	210	772	South Down	2,608	765	3,373
Montgomeryshire	1,374	404	1,778	Strangford	1,709	559	2,268
Neath	1,549	459	2,008	Upper Bann	1,932	547	2,479
Newport East	1,898	524	2,422	West Tyrone	3,186	686	3,872
Newport West	1,420	373	1,793				
Ogmore	1,556	424	1,980				
Pontypridd	1,966	562	2,528				
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,721	425	2,146				
Rhondda	1,700	393	2,093				
Swansea East	1,658	437	2,095				
Swansea West	1,536	439	1,975				
Torfaen	1,363	325	1,688				
Vale of Clwyd	1,855	555	2,410				
Vale of Glamorgan	1,114	323	1,437				
Wrexham	2,000	585	2,585				
Ynys-Mon							
SCOTLAND							
Aberdeen Central	1,243	332	1,575	Aberdeen Central	1,243	332	1,575
Aberdeen North	759	198	957	Aberdeen North	759	198	957
Aberdeen South	846	228	1,074	Aberdeen South	846	228	1,074
Airdrie and Shotts	2,121	573	2,694	Airdrie and Shotts	2,121	573	2,694
Angus	1,660	649	2,309	Angus	1,660	649	2,309
Argyll and Bute	1,598	630	2,228	Argyll and Bute	1,598	630	2,228
Ayr	1,804	521	2,325	Ayr	1,804	521	2,325
Banff and Buchan	937	267	1,204	Banff and Buchan	937	267	1,204
Caithness Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,755	552	2,307	Caithness Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,755	552	2,307
Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,320	618	2,938	Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,320	618	2,938
Central Fife	2,208	642	2,850	Central Fife	2,208	642	2,850
Cyberbank and Milngavie	1,891	416	2,307	Cyberbank and Milngavie	1,891	416	2,307
Clydesdale	1,675	467	2,142	Clydesdale	1,675	467	2,142
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,743	497	2,240	Coatbridge and Chryston	1,743	497	2,240
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,379	393	1,772	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,379	393	1,772
Cunninghame North	1,786	554	2,340	Cunninghame North	1,786	554	2,340
Cunninghame South	2,066	645	2,711	Cunninghame South	2,066	645	2,711
Dumfries	2,271	651	2,922	Dumfries	2,271	651	2,922
Dumfries	1,790	582	2,372	Dumfries	1,790	582	2,372
Dumfries and Galloway	2,640	726	3,366	Dumfries and Galloway	2,640	726	3,366
Dumfries West	2,245	590	2,835	Dumfries West	2,245	590	2,835
Dunfermline East	1,720	444	2,164	Dunfermline East	1,720	444	2,164
Dunfermline West	1,462	387	1,849	Dunfermline West	1,462	387	1,849
East Kilbride	1,490	464	1,954	East Kilbride	1,490	464	1,95

2.15 CLAIMANT COUNT Rates by age

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

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

Employment statistics from Employer Surveys Historical Supplement No. 5

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

Data available are: (references refer to pink pages of *Labour Market Trends*):

- 1.1 Employees in Employment (male / female / full-time / part-time / all), Self-employed, HM Forces, WRGTS, Workforce in employment, Workforce (male / female / all); unadjusted / seasonally adjusted - Great Britain / United Kingdom;
June 1959 - June 1977 (annually)
June 1978 - December 1996 (quarterly)
- 1.2 Employees in Employment only:
A-Q, Section/Sub-section, Divisions in some cases (totals only); unadjusted / seasonally adjusted - Great Britain;
June 1978 - December 1996 (quarterly)
- 1.3 Employees in Employment only:
C - E, Section / Sub-section, Groups in some cases (male / female / all); unadjusted - Great Britain;
September 1984 - March 1997 (monthly)
- 1.4 Employees in Employment only:
A - Q, Section / Sub-section, groups / classes in some cases (male / female, full-time / part-time / all); unadjusted - Great Britain;
June 1978 - December 1996 (quarterly)
- 1.5 Employees in Employment, Self-employed, WRGTS, Civilian workforce in employment; Employees in Employment A - Q (male / female / all) section - by region; unadjusted / seasonally adjusted (A - Q only);
September 1981 - December 1996 (quarterly)
- 1.6 Self-employed only:
A - Q section, (male / female / all); unadjusted - Great Britain;
June 1978 - December 1996 (quarterly)

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

☎ 01928 792563

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

THOUSANDS

	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)											
1992	9.2	6.9	10.1	10.7	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	12.4	10.4	6.6
1993	10.7	7.2	10.4	10.8	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	16.9	11.7	7.9
1994	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	16.3	11.7	8.2
1996	10.9	6.8	8.2	8.6	4.4	9.8	9.7	6.9	15.4	12.4	8.9
1996 Dec	10.8	6.8	7.7	8.6	4.3	9.5	9.7	6.3	14.7	12.5	9.2
1997 Jan	10.8	6.8	7.6	8.6	4.4	9.5	9.7	6.3	15.2	12.5	9.4
Feb	10.8	6.8	7.4	8.8	4.4	9.5	9.7	6.7	15.1	12.5	9.4
Mar	10.8	6.7	7.5	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.3	6.4	15.1	12.5	9.5
Apr	10.7	6.6	7.3	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.6	6.3	15.3	12.5	9.5
May	10.8	6.6	7.1	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.5	6.3	16.3	12.6	9.6
Jun	10.7	6.7	7.3	8.5	4.5	9.6	9.1	6.3	14.3	12.6	9.7
Jul	10.7	6.6	7.2	8.7	4.5	9.6	9.0	6.1	12.5	12.6	9.7
Aug	10.7	6.6	7.0	8.7	4.5	9.6	9.0	6.2	12.6	12.6	9.9
Sep	10.6	6.7	6.8	8.5	4.5	9.5	9.0	5.8	13.1	12.6	10.0
Oct	10.6	6.6	6.7	8.3	4.5	9.4	9.1	5.8	13.0	12.6	10.0
Nov	10.6	6.5	6.6	8.4	4.5	9.3	9.0	5.7	12.7	12.5	10.0
Dec	10.5	6.5	6.6	8.1	4.4	9.3	8.6	5.6	12.6	12.3	10.0
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1997 Jan		1815	791	231	565	1481	232	435	3100	4311	4313
Feb		1748	811	232	576	1477	226	430	3092	4313	4313
Mar		1711	803	227	577	1418	223	425	3088	4291	4291
Apr		1654	802	232	579	1464	223	420	3081	4302	4302
May		1637	810	236	574	1453	224	416	3114	4363	4363
Jun		1600	778	238	580	1396	223	413	3131	4379	4379
Jul		1545	801	240	576	1384	226	408	3113	4407	4407
Aug		1495	799	237	577	1388	220	403	3133	4456	4456
Sep		1474	792	237	573	1385	214	398	3128	4497	4497
Oct		1463	773	236	559	1409	212	393	3124	4515	4515
Nov		1440	779	235	558	1394	208	389	3115	4526	4526
Dec		1411	753	..	..	1240	..	..	3028	4547	4547
1998 Jan		1399	756	..	..	..	..	..	..	4465	4465
% rate: latest month		5.0	8.2	7.0	13.0	8.1	7.5	15.4	12.2	11.6	..
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months		-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	0.1	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1992		2779	925	193	473	1640	315	328	2818	2993	2993
1993		2919	939	222	550	1649	345	441	2999	3443	3443
1994		2639	856	215	589	1541	340	453	3094	3693	3693
1995		2326	766	216	597	1422	285	427	2976	3622	3622
1996		2122	783	231	588	1469	242	405	3063	3980	3980
1997 Jan		1908	854	302	579	1578	259	453	3264	4658	4658
Feb		1828	908	289	572	1566	245	438	3205	4672	4672
Mar		1745	845	252	560	1530	237	424	3120	4477	4477
Apr		1688	800	236	551	1493	227	410	3020	4347	4347
May		1621	792	211	537	1469	211	395	2982	4256	4256
Jun		1550	751	194	541	1378	203	421	2947	4222	4222
Jul		1585	751	193	588	1431	221	428	2964	4354	4354
Aug		1579	765	195	607	1394	222	396	3075	4372	4372
Sep		1514	793	197	599	1258	197	381	3158	4308	4308
Oct		1433	736	219	578	1300	195	378	3180	4291	4291
Nov		1388	737	241	563	1323	189	377	3182	4322	4322
Dec		1391	764	..	..	1321	..	..	..	4522	4522
1998 Jan		1479	817	..	..	..	..	..	..	4823	4823
% rate: latest month		5.3	8.9	7.3	13.1	8.6	6.8	15.3	N/A	12.6	..
Latest month: change on a year ago		-1.5	-0.4	0.1	-0.4	-0.8	-0.8	-1.9	N/A	0.4	..

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

THOUSANDS

	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)												
1992	7.9	15.4	9.0	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.5	5.8	2.9	7.4
1993	8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.8	9.5	3.8	6.8
1994	8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.8	3.6	6.1
1995	9.2	12.3	11.9	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	9.2	3.3	5.6
1996	9.6	11.8	12.0	3.4	3.3	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.1	10.0	..	5.4
1996 Dec	..	10.9	12.1	3.3	3.6	6.1	..	7.1	21.4	10.6	..	5.3
1997 Jan	..	10.7	12.1	3.3	3.6	5.9	..	7.0	21.2	10.4	..	5.4
Feb	..	10.6	12.2	3.3	3.6	5.7	4.2	7.1	21.2	10.9	..	5.3
Mar	..	10.6	12.2	3.2	3.6	5.5	..	7.0	21.1	10.8	..	5.2
Apr	..	10.3	12.2	3.3	3.7	5.5	..	6.6	21.0	10.7	..	4.9
May	..	10.2	12.2	3.6	3.7	5.5	4.5	6.5	20.9	10.8	..	4.8
Jun	..	10.2	12.1	3.5	3.7	5.6	..	6.4	20.2	10.8	..	5.0
Jul	..	10.2	12.1	3.4	3.8	5.5	..	6.3	20.6	10.5	..	4.8
Aug	..	10.1	12.1	3.4	3.7	5.4	4.1	6.2	20.6	9.8	..	4.9
Sep	..	10.0	12.1	3.4	3.7	5.1	..	6.1	20.7	9.8	..	4.9
Oct	..	9.9	12.1	3.4	3.7	4.9	..	6.0	20.8	9.8	..	4.7
Nov	..	9.8	..	3.5	3.6	4.7	..	5.9	20.8	9.2	..	4.6
Dec	..	9.8	..	3.4	3.6	..	..	5.9	21.0	9.1	..	4.7
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1997 Jan	191	264	2817	2220	6.2	416	82	..	2198	..	194	7268
Feb	191	260	..	2280	6.2	398	81	..	2190	..	195	7205
Mar	212	261	..	2190	6.1	389	81	..	2167	..	196	7144
Apr	204	257	2864	2280	6.4	386	78	..	2160	..	195	6714
May	212	256	..	2380	6.5	395	78	..	2124	..	194	6534
Jun	221	256	..	2360	6.4	395	72	..	2123	..	192	6836
Jul	222	255	2731	2320	6.5	387	71	..	2085	..	189	6583
Aug	226	254	..	2290	6.5	372	75	..	2075	..	188	6877
Sep	227	251	..	2330	6.5	353	75	..	2075	..	185	6752
Oct	222	246	..	2360	6.2	333	65	..	2069	..	179	6467
Nov	..	245	..	2330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6289
Dec	..	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6392
1998 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6409
% rate: latest month	N/A	N/A	12.1	3.4	N/A	4.9	2.7	..	N/A	..	4.9	4.7
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	-0.3	0.1	N/A	0.0	-0.1	..	N/A	..	-0.2	-0.2
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992	185	283	2549	1421	2.7	337	114	317	2260	232	92	9384
1993	176	294	2335	1656	3.5	417	118	347	2538	356	163	8734
1994	180	282	2561	1920	4.6	485	110	396	2647	340	171	7997
1995	184	278	2724	2098	5.1	462	102	430	2449	332	153	7404
1996	185	279	2763	2250	5.7	441	91	468	2275	346	169	7236
1997 Jan	226	269	2809	2220	6.9	429	90	471	2257	383	206	7933
Feb	226	264	..	2300	6.8	415	84	481	2263	357	206	7647
Mar	227	262	..	2340	6.4	399	81	472	2228	339	202	7399
Apr	211	256	2875	2310	6.4	381	76	467	2182	318	198	6551
May	182	248	..	2440	6.1	376	72	452	2124	321	192	6398
Jun	192	255	..	2290	5.8	378	76	435	2092	413	185	

2.19 CLAIMANT COUNT

Flows standardised, not seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +						
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1997	Jan 9	303.3	-18.9	215.0	-8.6	88.3	-10.4	25.3
	Feb 13	292.3	-16.9	206.6	-13.1	85.7	-3.8	23.0
	Mar 13	263.4	-6.1	188.2	-1.9	75.1	-4.3	21.4
	Apr 10	270.4	-21.0	190.2	-10.4	80.2	-10.6	25.2
	May 8	257.0	3.9	185.0	5.7	71.9	-1.8	20.8
	Jun 12	261.9	6.4	186.6	9.0	75.3	-2.7	20.5
	Jul 10	338.0	-26.4	223.7	-9.2	114.3	-17.1	26.3
	Aug 14	289.6	-19.1	194.3	-5.6	95.3	-13.6	25.1
	Sep 11	279.8	-0.9	190.6	1.6	89.2	-2.5	22.7
	Oct 9	280.6	1.5	196.6	1.9	84.0	-0.3	22.5
Nov 13	269.3	0.6	192.8	2.5	76.5	-1.8	21.3	
Dec 11	262.4	4.8	194.5	4.6	67.9	0.2	18.9	
1998	Jan 8	281.2	-22.1	201.0	-14.1	80.3	-8.1	23.3

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW +						
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1997	Jan 9	260.5	27.3	179.4	19.9	81.1	7.4	23.0
	Feb 13	361.6	44.3	258.8	33.3	102.8	11.0	30.1
	Mar 13	352.8	20.7	254.2	17.4	98.5	3.3	28.5
	Apr 10	332.5	33.7	237.4	24.1	95.1	9.6	28.5
	May 8	330.0	-5.9	238.1	2.9	92.0	-8.8	26.9
	Jun 12	322.9	23.1	235.6	19.6	87.3	3.5	24.0
	Jul 10	299.9	2.5	215.0	0.5	84.9	2.0	22.3
	Aug 14	294.9	6.0	207.1	4.7	87.7	1.4	22.1
	Sep 11	350.9	7.2	238.5	13.5	112.4	-6.2	29.1
	Oct 9	368.0	-48.1	254.0	-27.1	113.9	-21.0	27.3
Nov 13	308.5	-51.9	217.7	-32.0	90.7	-19.9	23.6	
Dec 11	258.4	-2.8	183.0	0.1	75.4	-2.9	19.3	
1998	Jan 8	186.0	-74.5	129.8	-49.5	56.2	-24.9	15.9

* The claimant count flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp351-58. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.
 + The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in Table 2.20. While Table 2.20 relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.20

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

THOUSANDS

INFLOW		Age group									
Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
1997	MALE Aug 14	4.8	19.5	45.5	31.4	23.5	30.8	23.3	7.9	2.4	189.1
	Sep 11	4.7	22.1	40.4	30.6	22.9	30.3	23.3	8.0	2.3	184.5
	Oct 9	4.6	19.5	41.4	32.4	23.8	32.1	25.3	9.0	2.8	190.9
	Nov 13	4.2	18.2	38.6	31.8	24.4	32.9	25.8	9.1	2.9	187.8
Dec 11	4.3	18.7	38.3	32.4	25.5	34.4	25.1	8.4	2.6	189.8	
1998	Jan 8	4.0	17.9	38.9	33.1	26.2	36.1	27.7	9.1	3.1	196.1
1997	FEMALE Aug 14	3.5	12.7	25.6	12.8	7.7	13.0	13.1	3.7	0.0	92.0
	Sep 11	3.7	14.9	20.4	11.7	7.4	11.7	11.9	3.4	0.0	85.2
	Oct 9	3.6	12.2	19.1	11.6	7.3	11.3	11.9	3.6	0.0	80.8
	Nov 13	3.1	10.2	16.7	10.9	6.8	10.9	11.9	3.7	0.0	74.1
Dec 11	2.9	9.4	14.0	9.3	6.1	10.1	10.9	3.3	0.0	66.1	
1998	Jan 8	2.7	10.5	17.4	11.4	7.3	12.1	12.8	3.6	0.0	77.8
Changes on a year earlier											
1997	MALE Aug 14	0.9	-0.1	-3.0	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-1.3	-0.6	-0.7	-6.1
	Sep 11	1.1	0.8	-1.5	0.3	0.6	1.1	-0.8	-0.3	-0.6	0.8
	Oct 9	0.7	0.9	-0.9	0.6	0.7	1.7	-1.2	-0.4	-0.5	1.6
	Nov 13	0.2	1.8	-1.0	0.5	0.7	1.2	-0.2	-1.0	-0.4	2.0
Dec 11	0.1	2.0	-0.8	0.8	1.0	1.6	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	4.2	
1998	Jan 8	0.1	-0.1	-4.4	-2.7	-2.2	-1.0	-2.5	-1.1	-0.5	-14.3
1997	FEMALE Aug 14	0.4	-0.5	-3.7	-1.3	-1.6	-3.5	-3.2	-0.5	0.0	-13.8
	Sep 11	0.8	0.3	-2.3	-0.9	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-2.8
	Oct 9	0.6	0.3	-1.6	-0.6	-0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.6
	Nov 13	0.1	0.5	-1.2	-0.4	0.0	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-1.9
Dec 11	0.1	0.4	-0.8	-0.3	-0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	
1998	Jan 8	-0.1	-0.3	-3.1	-1.5	-0.8	-0.9	-0.8	-0.3	0.0	-7.9

OUTFLOW		Age group									
Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
1997	MALE Aug 14	3.8	15.3	44.8	33.1	25.7	34.2	26.2	9.5	3.2	195.9
	Sep 11	4.6	19.6	52.4	38.4	29.4	38.4	29.0	10.0	3.5	225.4
	Oct 9	4.6	23.1	56.4	40.9	30.8	40.3	30.2	10.6	3.6	240.7
	Nov 13	4.0	17.6	44.8	35.4	27.1	36.7	27.9	9.9	3.4	206.9
Dec 11	3.4	14.6	36.9	29.5	23.0	30.8	23.6	8.7	3.2	173.6	
1998	Jan 8	2.8	10.1	24.6	20.7	16.5	22.2	17.0	6.1	2.5	122.5
1997	FEMALE Aug 14	2.8	9.6	23.8	11.7	7.4	11.4	11.7	3.7	0.1	82.2
	Sep 11	3.7	12.7	30.1	15.3	9.4	14.8	14.7	4.4	0.1	105.3
	Oct 9	3.6	15.1	29.3	15.2	9.5	14.3	14.9	4.7	0.1	106.8
	Nov 13	3.1	11.3	21.7	12.7	7.8	12.1	12.9	4.2	0.1	85.9
Dec 11	2.6	9.3	17.8	10.7	6.5	9.9	11.0	3.4	0.1	71.2	
1998	Jan 8	2.1	6.1	11.9	8.0	5.3	8.1	8.5	2.6	0.2	52.8
Changes on a year earlier											
1997	MALE Aug 14	1.1	1.4	-1.6	-0.6	-0.1	0.3	-0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-1.8
	Sep 11	1.3	2.3	-0.4	1.2	1.4	2.2	0.7	-0.2	-0.9	7.5
	Oct 9	0.5	-1.6	-11.0	-4.2	-2.9	-2.3	-2.6	-1.0	-1.2	-26.0
	Nov 13	0.4	0.3	-7.1	-4.8	-3.5	-3.2	-4.0	-2.0	-1.4	-25.2
Dec 11	1.0	2.2	-0.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	-1.2	-0.5	-0.9	2.3	
1998	Jan 8	-0.1	-1.2	-9.1	-7.2	-5.2	-6.8	-7.0	-2.8	-1.4	-40.9
1997	FEMALE Aug 14	0.7	0.2	-2.4	-0.6	-0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	-0.1	-1.4
	Sep 11	1.1	1.2	-2.1	-0.8	-1.0	-2.8	-2.7	-0.3	-0.1	-7.4
	Oct 9	0.4	-2.0	-8.4	-3.2	-2.2	-2.2	-1.2	-0.1	-0.1	-18.9
	Nov 13	0.3	-0.6	-5.3	-2.8	-2.1	-2.2	-2.2	-0.8	-0.1	-15.8
Dec 11	0.8	1.1	-0.9	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-1.5	
1998	Jan 8	-0.2	-1.2	-5.3	-3.7	-2.3	-2.9	-3.1	-1.1	-0.1	-19.8

* Flows figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.
 + The outflows, for older age groups in particular, are affected by the exclusion of non-computerised records from this table. Those who attend ES local offices only quarterly, who are mainly aged 50 and over, cease to be part of the computerised records.

2.23 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claim history: interval between claims

Claims starting during the quarter ending October 1997 by the interval between the latest and previous claim

Interval (weeks)	Onflows (per cent)			Onflows (thousands)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
4 or less	15	19	18	36.9	100.4	137.3
Over 4 and up to 13	11	17	15	25.9	89.1	115.0
Over 13 and up to 26	9	13	12	20.7	69.6	90.4
Over 26 and up to 39	5	7	6	11.4	34.0	45.4
Over 39 and up to 52	5	5	5	13.2	26.5	39.7
Over 52 and up to 104	8	9	8	18.3	44.9	63.2
Over 104	14	12	13	34.7	63.3	98.0
No previous claims	34	17	22	81.3	89.7	171.0
Total	100	100	100	242.4	517.6	760.0

Interval (weeks)	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
4 or less	21	19	19	20	18	16	16	17	15	17	20	20	18
Over 4 and up to 13	17	16	15	16	15	13	14	16	15	14	16	15	15
Over 13 and up to 26	13	13	12	12	11	12	11	11	11	14	11	13	12
Over 26 and up to 39	6	6	5	7	6	5	5	5	4	5	5	7	6
Over 39 and up to 52	8	8	6	7	6	5	5	5	4	5	5	7	5
Over 52 and up to 104	8	8	8	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	7	8	8
Over 104	11	13	13	12	14	13	13	13	14	14	11	13	13
No previous Claims	18	21	23	22	23	25	26	23	25	22	24	19	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Interval (weeks)	THOUSANDS												
	North East	North West	Merseyside	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
4 or less	9.7	14.4	4.7	15.2	9.0	11.1	8.9	18.0	11.8	9.8	8.7	16.1	137.3
Over 4 and up to 13	7.8	11.8	3.6	12.2	7.5	9.1	7.3	17.0	11.4	8.4	6.8	12.4	115.0
Over 13 and up to 26	6.2	9.5	2.8	9.0	5.8	8.0	6.1	11.0	8.7	7.9	4.8	10.5	90.4
Over 26 and up to 39	2.8	4.8	1.3	5.1	2.8	4.7	3.1	6.1	4.4	3.5	2.3	4.8	45.4
Over 39 and up to 52	2.7	3.8	1.4	3.3	2.6	3.7	2.9	5.2	3.4	3.1	2.1	5.5	39.7
Over 52 and up to 104	3.9	5.7	1.9	6.0	4.4	5.7	4.7	8.9	7.0	4.9	3.2	6.9	63.2
Over 104	5.1	9.6	3.1	9.1	7.0	9.0	7.2	13.8	10.7	7.9	4.9	10.5	98.0
No previous Claims	8.4	16.2	5.5	16.6	11.9	16.9	13.9	24.3	19.0	12.6	10.1	15.6	171.0
Total	46.6	75.7	24.3	76.4	50.9	68.2	54.0	104.3	76.5	58.3	42.7	82.2	760.0

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

2.24 CLAIMANT COUNT

By sought and usual occupation

United Kingdom as at January 8 1998

Description	SOC Sub-major groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Men		Women		All		Men		Women		All	
		Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	30.0	2.7	7.5	2.2	37.5	2.6	32.0	2.8	8.3	2.5	40.4	2.7
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	15.9	1.4	4.6	1.3	20.5	1.4	16.2	1.4	4.9	1.4	21.1	1.4
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	12.0	1.1	1.6	0.5	13.6	0.9	14.1	1.2	2.2	0.7	16.3	1.1
Health professionals	22	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	9.9	0.9	8.5	2.5	18.5	1.3	10.7	0.9	9.1	2.7	19.8	1.3
Other professional occupations	24-29	7.7	0.7	2.9	0.8	10.5	0.7	9.0	0.8	3.7	1.1	12.7	0.9
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	11.9	1.1	1.5	0.4	13.4	0.9	14.7	1.3	1.9	0.6	16.6	1.1
Health associate professionals	34	1.2	0.1	2.6	0.8	3.8	0.3	1.4	0.1	3.0	0.9	4.5	0.3
Other associate professional occupations	33&35-39	34.6	3.1	14.8	4.4	49.4	3.4	43.0	3.8	19.2	5.6	62.2	4.2
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	102.8	9.1	56.6	16.7	159.4	10.8	128.5	11.4	68.5	20.2	197.0	13.4
Secretarial occupations	45-46	1.6	0.1	15.4	4.5	17.0	1.2	1.7	0.2	17.3	5.1	19.1	1.3
Skilled construction trades	50	71.8	6.4	0.5	0.1	72.3	4.9	76.0	6.7	0.6	0.2	76.5	5.2
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	36.4	3.2	0.5	0.2	36.9	2.5	38.9	3.4	0.6	0.2	39.5	2.7
Other skilled trades	53-59	99.5	8.8	7.8	2.3	107.3	7.3	107.5	9.5	8.1	2.4	115.6	7.9
Protective service occupations	60-61	14.9	1.3	0.9	0.3	15.8	1.1	16.2	1.4	1.1	0.3	17.3	1.2
Personal service occupations	62-69	43.7	3.9	44.3	13.0	87.9	6.0	47.5	4.2	53.1	15.6	100.6	6.8
Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	70-71	11.8	1.0	2.1	0.6	13.9	0.9	12.8	1.1	2.2	0.6	14.9	1.0
Other sales occupations	72-73&79	42.4	3.8	46.2	13.6	88.5	6.0	52.2	4.6	60.8	17.9	113.0	7.7
Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	80-86&89	52.3	4.6	14.7	4.3	66.9	4.6	54.3	4.8	14.9	4.4	69.2	4.7
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	79.9	7.1	2.0	0.6	81.8	5.6	95.2	8.4	2.6	0.8	97.8	6.7
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing	90	13.4	1.2	2.2	0.7	15.6	1.1	14.2	1.3	2.8	0.8	17.0	1.2
Other elementary occupations	91-99	313.5	27.7	49.0	14.4	362.5	24.7	328.8	29.1	49.8	14.7	378.6	25.8
No previous occupation/ sought occupation unknown		122.0	10.8	53.4	15.7	175.4	11.9	13.9	1.2	4.8	1.4	18.6	1.3
Total		1,129.6		339.7		1,469.4		1,129.6		339.7		1,469.4	

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.
 Not seasonally adjusted.

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.25

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim

Leavers between 11 December 1997 and 8 January 1998, unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	52-104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
THOUSANDS						
Found work	51.1	11.2	6.7	3.0	2.5	74.5
Works on average 16+ hours per week	4.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	5.5
Went abroad	2.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	4.3
Claimed Income Support	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	2.9
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	2.9	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.1	7.7
Claimed another benefit	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	3.6
Full-time education	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Approved training	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Government-supported training	1.6	0.8	1.4	0.9	2.1	6.7
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Automatic credits	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6
Went to prison	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Attending court	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Defective claim	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.8
Ceased claiming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Deceased	4.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	6.3
Not known	29.0	8.5	6.0	3.0	2.4	48.8
Failed to sign	102.0	26.3	19.1	9.6	10.0	167.0
Total						
As a percentage of those with a known destination	74.3	65.9	54.0	47.6	34.2	
Found work	6.3	3.5	2.4	3.2	1.4	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.3	5.3	4.8	4.8	2.7	
Went abroad	1.7	3.5	4.0	3.2	5.5	
Claimed Income Support	4.2	8.2	11.3	14.3	15.1	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	1.9	4.7	4.8	6.3	6.8	
Claimed another benefit	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	
Full-time education	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Approved training	2.3	3.5	11.3	14.3	28.8	
Government-supported training	0.1	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.4	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.4	
Automatic credits	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.0	
Went to prison	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Attending court	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	2.2	2.9	4.0	3.2	2.7	
Ceased claiming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Deceased						

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

2.32 REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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

Note: Figures are based on estimates from the Labour Force Survey, and show the numbers of people who were made redundant in the three months prior to their interview.

2.33 REDUNDANCIES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION

	Great Britain	North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)													
All													
Summer 1996	208	12	22		19	17	19	21	16	27	16	13	23
Autumn 1996	185		16		20	15	15	13	21	30	15		22
Winter 1996	186		23		13	18	19	21	15	27	12		23
Spring 1997	206	13	23		20	18	18	18	21	28	13	11	18
Summer 1997	187		21		16	15	22	20	20	23	13		19
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)													
All													
Summer 1996	9	12	10		10	10	9	10	6	8	9	13	11
Autumn 1996	8		8		11	9	7	6	8	9	8		11
Winter 1996	8		11		7	10	9	10	6	8	6		11
Spring 1997	9	13	11		11	10	9	8	8	9	7	11	9
Summer 1997	8		10		8	9	10	9	7	7	7		9

* Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown.

2.34 REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

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

2.35 REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

SIC 1992 #	Agriculture & fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance & insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education & health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
Summer 1996	.	.	64	20	43	12	31	20	11
Autumn 1996	.	.	44	20	44	12	28	19	.
Winter 1996	.	.	56	23	37	15	26	17	.
Spring 1997	.	.	61	25	43	17	28	19	.
Summer 1997	.	.	54	21	34	12	30	21	.
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Summer 1996	.	.	14	21	10	8	10	3	10
Autumn 1996	.	.	9	20	10	8	9	3	.
Winter 1996	.	.	12	23	8	10	8	3	.
Spring 1997	.	.	13	26	9	12	9	3	.
Summer 1997	.	.	12	20	8	8	9	4	.

Note: Table 2.35 assumes that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant.
* Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown.

2.36 REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

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

Note: Table 2.36 assumes that people do not change occupation when starting employment after having been made redundant.
* Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown.

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3.1 VACANCIES UK vacancies at Jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

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

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

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

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

P Revised.

3.2 VACANCIES 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 Jan	6.4	18.9	4.1	13.8	12.5	16.0	14.5	18.4	23.7	15.5	13.4	23.5	180.1	7.2	187.3
Feb	6.6	18.7	4.0	13.9	12.7	16.0	14.6	19.5	24.1	15.4	13.2	23.5	180.9	7.0	187.9
Mar	6.8	19.4	4.5	14.6	13.0	16.5	15.3	21.0	24.8	16.6	13.5	23.1	187.9	7.2	195.1
Apr	6.6	19.0	4.8	15.0	13.0	16.5	14.6	21.6	26.4	17.0	13.3	22.9	190.0	7.0	197.0
May	7.2	20.2	4.7	15.3	13.1	17.4	16.3	25.1	25.7	17.3	13.4	23.4	196.3	6.8	205.1
Jun	7.9	21.5	4.6	15.7	13.7	18.5	17.3	28.3	27.7	18.9	14.0	24.4	212.0	6.8	218.8
Jul	8.4	23.3	4.7	16.6	14.4	19.5	17.9	30.1	28.9	19.4	14.6	25.8	223.4	6.7	230.1
Aug	8.8	22.7	5.0	17.9	14.9	19.8	18.6	31.8	29.5	20.0	15.1	26.0	230.5	6.5	237.0
Sep	9.5	23.8	5.2	19.4	16.5	20.6	19.6	34.5	30.7	21.6	15.7	27.6	246.8	6.8	253.6
Oct	9.9	25.3	5.3	19.6	17.4	21.5	21.1	37.0	32.2	22.0	16.0	28.6	255.8	6.8	262.6
Nov	9.7	25.4	5.9	19.8	18.1	21.6	21.5	39.5	32.4	22.9	15.7	28.7	261.1	7.6	268.7
Dec	9.6	25.1	5.7	19.0	18.4	21.7	22.2	38.6	32.3	23.0	15.7	28.2	259.2	7.1	266.3
1997 Jan	9.3	24.5	5.8	19.1	17.9	21.2	22.0	38.0	31.6	23.0	15.8	28.0	256.5	6.6	263.1
Feb	9.8	25.7	6.0	20.3	18.6	21.9	23.9	36.9	33.0	24.1	17.1	28.5	265.0	6.6	271.6
Mar	10.0	25.5	6.1	20.8	18.7	22.5	23.1	36.0	35.2	25.1	17.3	28.7	268.8	6.5	275.3
Apr	9.9	25.1	6.2	20.9	18.7	23.1	22.1	35.9	34.1	25.8	17.6	28.8	268.3	6.3	274.6
May	10.2	24.6	6.7	20.8	19.0	23.1	21.5	35.5	34.5	25.1	17.9	28.7	267.7	6.6	274.3
Jun	10.3	26.7	6.9	20.9	19.4	23.5	22.8	35.5	34.7	27.0	18.2	30.2	276.1	6.8	282.9
Jul	10.4	27.3	7.1	21.2	19.7	24.0	23.0	35.5	34.3	26.1	18.3	31.6	278.4	6.7	285.1
Aug	10.5	29.8	7.1	21.4	20.3	23.9	24.0	35.8	34.1	25.8	18.8	33.8	285.3	6.8	292.1
Sep	10.6	31.0	7.1	21.9	21.4	24.2	25.3	36.5	34.8	26.7	19.0	34.8	293.2	7.0	300.2
Oct	10.4	31.4	7.1	22.4	23.8	24.5	27.0	37.3	37.4	27.3	19.5	36.4	304.4	7.1	311.5
Nov	10.0	30.0	6.8	21.0	23.4	22.9	24.8	29.4	35.1	25.3	18.5	34.7	281.9	7.4	289.3
Dec R	10.0	29.1	8.0	20.7	22.8	22.3	22.9	27.5	34.7	24.3	18.6	32.6	273.4	7.4	280.8
1998 Jan P	9.3	27.5	7.9	19.4	21.9	21.7	21.7	25.8	33.6	23.7	17.7	30.9	261.0	7.4	268.4

* See footnote to Table 3.1.

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

R Revised.

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

VACANCIES 3.3 Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres and careers offices: not seasonally adjusted THOUSANDS

	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 +	5.6	16.8	3.6	11.8	10.8	12.2	13.0	13.1	20.8	12.4	11.2	19.8	150.3	5.0	155.4
1994 } 1995 } Annual 1996 } averages 1997 }	6.4 8.1 10.1	18.7 22.0 27.7	4.0 4.9 6.7	13.5 16.7 21.0	12.8 14.9 20.4	15.3 18.9 23.1	14.8 17.8 23.6	16.5 28.9 35.1	22.8 28.2 34.4	14.4 19.2 25.4	13.3 14.5 18.1	23.2 25.6 31.5	175.6 219.6 277.0	5.8 5.6 6.0	181.2 225.1 283.0
1997 Jan	8.6	22.3	5.3	17.3	16.2	19.3	19.6	36.5	28.0	19.9	14.2	24.9	232.1	5.4	237.5
Feb	9.0	23.5	5.6	18.7	17.1	20.3	21.7	35.1	29.3	21.9	15.9	25.9	244.1	5.5	249.5
Mar	9.4	24.2	5.7	19.6	17.7	21.4	21.7	35.0	32.5	24.1	16.8	27.2	255.3	5.6	260.8
Apr	9.6	24.6	6.1	20.8	18.3	22.6	22.0	35.4	34.0	26.3	17.6	28.7	265.9	5.4	271.3
May	10.0	24.8	6.6	20.4	18.7	23.0	21.8	34.9	34.2	25.9	18.2	28.7	267.2	5.7	272.9
Jun	10.4	27.6	7.0	21.1	19.7	23.8	23.7	35.6	36.2	28.8	19.2	31.4	284.5	5.9	290.4
Jul	10.5	26.9	7.0	21.3	19.4	24.3	23.2	34.9	35.0	27.0	18.5	32.1	280.1	5.6	285.8
Aug	10.6	29.5	7.2	21.8	20.0	23.5	23.9	34.6	34.2	26.0	19.0	34.5	284.6	5.6	290.3
Sep	11.7	33.6	7.7	23.9	23.0	25.6	27.4	37.9	38.0	28.6	20.4	37.8	315.6	6.4	322.0
Oct	11.7	35.0	7.8	25.0	26.5	27.6	29.5	41.0	41.4	29.3	20.9	39.3	335.1	6.9	342.0
Nov	10.5	32.0	7.2	22.1	25.3	24.5	26.0	31.6	37.3	25.2	18.8	35.9	296.3	7.0	303.3
Dec	9.5	28.1	7.7	19.6	22.6	21.5	22.1	28.4	33.1	22.5	17.2	31.4	263.6	6.7	270.3
1998 Jan	8.5	25.0	7.4	17.5	20.1	19.7	19.2	24.3	29.3	20.1	16.0	27.5	234.7	6.3	241.0
Vacancies at careers offices				0.3	0.3	0.8		1.4		0.7	0.1	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.2
1994 } 1995 } Annual 1996 } averages 1997 }	0.2 0.2	1.0 1.7	0.1 0.2	1.3 1.7	0.5 0.6	1.4 1.0	1.4 1.7	2.0 3.7	2.3 2.5	0.9 1.3	0.2 0.3	0.6 0.9	11.9 15.8	0.8 1.0	12.7 16.8
1997 Jan	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.5	1.9	0.9	0.2	0.5	9.4	0.9	10.2
Feb	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.5	0.6	1.1	1.4	3.1	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.6	13.1	0.9	14.0
Mar	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.7	0.6	1.3	1.2	3.2	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.7	12.8	0.9	13.6
Apr	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.7	3.0	2.8	1.2	0.3	0.7	15.9	0.8	16.7
May	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.7	3.0	2.1	1.2	0.3	0.7	15.2	0.9	16.0
Jun	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.7	2.6	2.2	1.1	0.4	1.1	14.1	0.9	15.0
Jul	0.3	2.0	0.4	1.6	1.0	1.4									

4.1 LABOUR DISPUTES

Stoppages of work

Stoppages in progress: industry

SIC 1992	12 months to December 1996			12 months to December 1997(P)		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1	100	100	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	6	900	1,800	1	400	2,100
Manufacturing of: food, beverages and tobacco;	2	100	2,500	6	3,000	7,300
textiles and textile products;	7	2,000	2,500	2	100	700
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	1	100	4,500	-	-	-
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	2	2,500	8,400	1	3,000	9,000
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	2	200	400	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	3	200	1,000	1	100	200
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	-	-	-	4	1,300	7,300
machinery and equipment nec;	10	700	3,300	6	400	3,200
electrical and optical equipment;	10	2,900	7,800	7	600	3,700
transport equipment; manufacturing nec.	4	1,100	1,600	6	1,000	3,300
Electricity, gas and water supply	22	22,300	43,400	18	17,700	48,700
Construction	4	1,500	21,200	2	600	400
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	11	3,100	8,100	11	12,100	14,800
Hotels and restaurants	3	100	4,600	1	800	1,400
Transport, storage and communication	72	145,700	883,700	68	23,900	35,500
Financial intermediation	2	20,100	10,100	8	21,800	22,800
Real estate, renting and business activities	5	300	500	2	+	500
Public administration and defence	22	32,100	157,700	23	21,800	30,200
Education	35	121,700	128,500	35	15,400	27,900
Health and social work	9	4,700	8,400	7	4,900	7,100
Other community, social and personal service activities	12	1,900	3,000	8	1,200	5,200
All Industries and services	244*	364,300	1,303,300	215*	130,100	231,400

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

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

Industry and location	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved*		Number of working days lost in period	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly		
Construction						
Various areas of GB	29.10.97	13.11.97	6,000	-	8,000	Over feared or alleged reductions in earnings
Financial Intermediation						
Various areas of GB	17.10.97	cont'g	5,000	-	9,400	Over pay increases allied to improvements in productivity

* The figures shown are the highest number of workers involved during the six month period.
+ Less than 50 workers involved.

Stoppages: December 1997 (P)

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

* All directly involved

** Includes 1,100 involved for the first time in the month.

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to December 1997		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	69	36,300	97,800
extra wage and fringe benefits	16	22,500	26,300
Duration and pattern of hours worked	12	3,200	6,500
Redundancy questions	40	44,500	69,700
Trade union matters	8	500	1,900
Working conditions and supervision	8	7,200	7,800
Manning and work allocation	41	13,700	17,500
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	21	2,200	3,900
All causes	215	130,100	231,400

LABOUR DISPUTES * 4.2

Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1994 Dec	15	21	8.4	10.4	22.6	4.8
1995 Jan	12	15	14.7	17.9	24.3	4.5
Feb	16	19	20.9	22.1	18.0	0.3
Mar	22	26	18.1	20.4	28.3	1.3
Apr	24	29	26.1	29.8	33.9	5.4
May	16	23	2.5	4.3	16.0	5.4
Jun	25	29	16.5	16.9	32.2	1.6
Jul	24	31	9.9	10.5	18.5	3.0
Aug	24	35	4.7	13.4	24.5	1.6
Sep	13	25	4.0	10.4	30.6	7.3
Oct	21	34	21.7	30.4	77.2	13.5
Nov	19	32	24.4	29.0	59.6	9.9
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	21r	31r	19.2	20.5	24.5r	11.4
Feb	12	27	5.8	8.1	13.9	3.7
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	19.2	19.2
Jun	19	25	3.3	5.3	13.4	6.5
Jul	12	16	9.5r	10.4r	10.9r	4.7r
Aug	7	9	4.4	6.0	5.8	2.0
Sep	7	9	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.4
Oct	21r	25r	17.2r	17.3r	17.4r	3.7r
Nov	16r	21r	7.6r	12.0r	14.1r	0.3
Dec	13	16	11.5	11.8	10.3	-

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

United Kingdom	SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	Other community, social and personal service activities O,P,Q
1994	-	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995	-	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1994 Dec	-	-	0.3	4.8	-	-	6.4	-	0.1	9.8	0.5	1.0
1995 Jan	-	-	-	4.5	-	-	13.6	-	1.0	5.3	-	-
Feb	-	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	1.0	2.5	0.9	6.9	-	6.2
Mar	-	-	-	1.3	5.0	-	1.7	-	-	20.1	-	0.2
Apr	-	-	-	5.4	0.9	0.2	11.8	-	0.6	13.9	0.3	0.8
May	-	-	1.0	11.1	0.2	0.1	24.0	6.5	2.8	4.5	0.9	0.1
Jun	-	-	-	5.4	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	6.4
Jul	-	-	-	1.6	0.1	-	18.5	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.1	9.1
Aug	-	-	0.2	3.0	-	-	4.9	-	7.7	-	2.6	0.1
Sep	-	-	0.1	1.6	0.3	-	4.4	0.1	8.0	5.5	4.4	0.1
Oct	-	-	-	7.3	-	1.3	7.8	0.1	9.0	1.6	3.7	-
Nov	-	-	-	13.5	2.4	2.2	27.9	-	26.4	4.3	0.1	0.4
Dec	-	-	-	9.9	0.5	2.0	4.1	-	36.7	2.8	3.4	0.1
1996 Jan	-	-	-	5.9	-	2.2	9.2	-	33.0	0.9	-	0.2
Feb	0.1	-	-	2.7	5.2	2.2	2.8	0.2	21.8	0.4	0.1	0.5
Mar	-	-	1.3	9.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.5
Apr	-	-	-	3.5	2.5	-	1.8	-	3.7	1.1	0.5	-
May	-	-	-	0.6	0.1	-	0.9	-	3.9	2.1	-	-
Jun	-	-	-	8.7	0.2	-	-	-	8.1	2.9	-	0.2
Jul	-	-	-	7.6	-	-	221.0	-	4.0	1.1	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	-	3.5	-	-	135.7	-	8.1	-	-	-
Sep	-	-	-	8.4	-	-	394.0	0.1	44.6	-	-	-
Oct	-	-	-	8.4	-	-	98.9	-	13.0	0.3	1.3	-
Nov	-	-	0.3	13.7	0.1	-	1.6	-	23.0	0.1	0.5	-
Dec	-	-	0.2	23.0	-	-	16.1	-	0.6	117.1	3.8	1.4
1997 Jan	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	1.5	10.0	0.1	1.5	1.7	-
Feb	-	-	-	11.4	-	-	0.5	9.0	0.1r	2.6	0.3	0.6
Mar	-	-	-	3.7	-	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.7	4.5	2.8
Apr	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	3.8	-	19.4	6.9	1.8	0.1
May	-	-	2.1	27.5	1.1	-	4.6	-	4.0	8.0	0.5	-
Jun	-	-	-	19.2	1.6	-	5.4	-	4.5	5.2	-	-
Jul	-	-	-	6.5	-	-	2.9	0.1	0.1	3.8	-	-
Aug	-	-	-	4.7r	-	-	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
Sep	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	3.5	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Oct	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Nov	-	-	-	3.7r	3.2	r	1.0	7.4	1.0	-	-	1.0
Dec	-	-	-	0.3	6.3	1.4r	2.6r	2.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
					2.7	-	3.2	4.1	0.2	0.1	-	-

See *Definitions* page at the end of *Labour Market Data* section for notes of coverage. The figures for 1996 are provisional.

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

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Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors 5.1

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)		Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37)		Production industries (Divisions 10-41)		Service industries (Divisions 50-93)									
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted								
	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months									
		Under-lying *	Under-lying *	Under-lying *	Under-lying *	Under-lying *	Under-lying *									
1990=100																
1993 Annual averages	118.5			120.5			117.5									
1994 Annual averages	123.2			126.2			121.7									
1995 Annual averages	127.4			131.9			125.1									
1996 Annual averages	132.3			137.8			129.7									
1993 Jan	116.1	117.0	4.5	4 3/4	117.1	118.2	4.9	5 1/4	117.6	118.6	4.9	5 1/4	115.6	116.3	4.3	4 1/2
1993 Feb	116.7	117.2	4.0	4 1/2	118.3	118.7	4.9	5	118.7	119.1	4.8	5	116.1	116.5	3.7	4 1/4
1993 Mar	119.6	117.2	2.8	4	121.9	118.8	3.9	5	122.1	119.5	3.8	5	118.5	115.8	2.4	3 3/4
1993 Apr	117.5	117.6	4.0	4	119.0	119.2	5.4	5	119.7	119.5	5.3	5	116.5	116.8	3.3	3 1/4
1993 May	118.0	117.9	3.5	3 3/4	120.4	120.1	4.9	5	120.8	120.4	4.8	5	116.9	116.9	3.1	3
1993 Jun	118.5	118.3	3.6	3 3/4	120.9	120.4	5.0	5	121.3	120.7	4.8	5	117.0	117.2	3.0	2 3/4
1993 Jul	119.5	118.8	3.8	3 1/2	121.8	121.0	4.9	4 3/4	122.4	121.6	5.0	4 3/4	118.3	117.7	3.3	2 3/4
1993 Aug	118.2	118.9	3.3	3 1/4	119.5	121.2	3.8	4 1/2	119.9	121.5	4.0	4 1/2	117.3	117.7	2.8	2 3/4
1993 Sep	118.0	119.2	3.1	3	120.1	121.9	4.6	4 1/4	120.6	122.3	4.8	4 1/2	116.8	118.0	2.4	2 1/4
1993 Oct	118.4	119.7	2.1	3	121.3	122.1	3.8	4 1/4	121.7	122.6	3.8	4 1/4	118.9	118.5	1.4	2 1/4
1993 Nov	120.0	120.4	3.3	3	122.4	122.6	4.1	4	123.1	123.3	4.3	4 1/4	118.7	119.0	2.6	2 1/2
1993 Dec	121.6	120.5	3.2	3 1/4	123.5	122.5	3.9	4 1/4	124.1	123.3	4.0	4 1/4	120.8	119.5	2.9	2 3/4
1994 Jan	120.3	121.2	3.6	3 3/4	122.6	123.7	4.7	4 1/2	123.3	124.3	4.8	4 1/2	119.2	119.8	3.1	3 1/4
1994 Feb	122.0	122.2	4.3	3 3/4	123.5	123.6	4.2	4 3/4	123.9	124.1	4.2	4 3/4	121.7	121.8	4.6	3 1/2
1994 Mar	124.9	121.8	3.9	4	128.4	124.7	5.0	4 3/4	128.4	125.2	4.8	4 3/4	123.6	120.4	3.9	4
1994 Apr	121.6	121.7	3.5	3 3/4	124.6	124.7	4.6	4 3/4	125.1	124.9	4.5	4 3/4	120.3	120.6	3.2	3 1/2
1994 May	123.5	123.3	4.6	4	125.6	125.4	4.4	4 1/2	129.3	129.0	7.2	4 1/2	120.9	120.9	3.4	3 3/4
1994 Jun	123.0	123.0	3.9	3 3/4	126.2	125.8	4.5	4 1/4	126.4	125.9	4.3	4 1/4	121.3	121.6	3.8	3 1/2
1994 Jul	124.0	123.3	3.8	3 3/4	126.9	126.1	4.2	4 1/4	127.3	126.5	4.0	4 1/4	122.5	121.9	3.6	3 1/2
1994 Aug	122.8	123.7	4.1	3 3/4	125.0	126.9	4.8	4 1/2	125.5	127.4	4.9	4 1/4	121.4	122.1	3.7	3 1/2
1994 Sep	122.7	124.1	4.1	3 3/4	125.6	127.6	4.7	4 3/4	126.1	128.1	4.7	4 1/2	121.0	122.4	3.7	3 1/2
1994 Oct	122.9	124.4	3.9	3 3/4	127.2	128.2	5.0	4 3/4	127.5	128.6	4.9	4 1/2	120.9	122.6	3.5	3 1/4
1994 Nov	124.0	124.6	3.5	3 3/4	128.5	128.9	5.1	5	128.7	129.1	4.7	4 3/4	121.8	122.3	2.7	3
1994 Dec	127.0	125.8	4.4	3 3/4	130.8	129.5	5.7	5	131.2	130.1	5.5	5	125.5	124.2	3.9	2 3/4
1995 Jan	124.8	125.7	3.8	3 3/4	128.4	129.6	4.8	5 1/4	129.2	130.3	4.8	5 1/4	123.1	123.7	3.2	2 3/4
1995 Feb	125.9	125.9	3.0	3 1/2	130.4	130.2	5.3	5	131.1	130.9	5.5	5	123.8	123.8	1.6	2 3/4
1995 Mar	130.3	126.5	3.8	3 1/2	134.5	130.4	4.5	5 1/4	134.6	130.9	4.5	5 1/4	128.9	125.2	4.0	2 3/4
1995 Apr	126.2	126.3	3.8	3 3/4	131.1	131.1	5.1	4 3/4	131.4	131.2	5.0	4 3/4	123.8	124.0	2.8	3
1995 May	127.0	126.8	2.8	3 1/2	131.1	131.2	4.6	4 3/4	131.6	131.5	2.0	4 3/4	125.0	124.8	3.2	2 3/4
1995 Jun	128.1	127.0	3.2	3 1/2	131.8	131.5	4.5	4 1/2	132.6	132.2	5.0	4 3/4	123.9	124.4	2.3	2 3/4
1995 Jul	127.9	127.2	3.2	3 1/4	133.2	132.2	4.9	4 1/2	133.6	132.7	4.9	4 3/4	125.3	124.7	2.3	2 1/2
1995 Aug	126.6	127.8	3.3	3 1/4	130.2	132.4	4.3	4 1/2	130.8	133.0	4.4	4 1/2	124.5	125.4	2.7	2 1/2
1995 Sep	126.6	128.1	3.2	3 1/4	130.5	132.7	4.0	4	131.3	133.4	4.2	4 1/2	124.0	125.5	2.6	2 1/2
1995 Oct	127.2	128.8	3.6	3 1/4	132.3	133.6	4.2	4	132.9	134.2	4.4	4 1/4	124.4	126.2	2.9	2 3/4
1995 Nov	128.3	129.0	3.6	3 1/4	133.2	133.7	3.8	4	133.7	134.2	4.0	4	125.9	126.5	3.5	2 3/4
1995 Dec	130.6	129.4	2.8	3 1/4	136.1	134.6	3.9	4	136.2	135.0	3.7	4	128.3	127.0	2.2	3
1996 Jan	128.9	129.9	3.3	3 1/2	133.6	134.9	4.1	4 1/4	134.1	135.3	3.8	4	126.9	127.5	3.1	3
1996 Feb	130.8	130.6	3.7	3 3/4	136.4	135.8	4.4	4 1/4	136.8	136.2	4.1	4	128.2	128.1	3.5	3 1/2
1996 Mar	135.5	131.1	3.7	3 3/4	140.7	136.2	4.4	4 1/4	140.9	136.7	4.5	4 1/4	133.3	129.2	3.2	3 1/2
1996 Apr	131.4	131.6	4.1	3 3/4	136.7	136.5	4.2	4 1/4	137.2	136.9	4.4	4 1/4	128.9	129.0	4.0	3 1/2
1996 May	131.0	130.8	3.2	3 3/4	136.4	136.7	4.2	4 1/4	136.8	137.0	4.1	4	128.3	128.1	2.6	3 1/2
1996 Jun	131.6	131.9	3.9	3 3/4	137.5	137.3	4.4	4 1/4	137.7	137.4	4.0	4	128.7	129.4	4.0	3 1/2
1996 Jul	133.1	132.4	4.1	4	139.0	137.9	4.3	4 1/2	139.2	138.2	4.2	4	130.3	129.8	4.0	3 3/4
1996 Aug	131.3	132.7	3.9	4	136.1	138.4	4.6	4 1/2	136.3	138.6	4.2	4 1/4	128.8	129.9	3.6	3 3/4
1996 Sep	131.9	133.4	4.2	4	136.6	139.0	4.7	4 1/2	137.0	139.2	4.4	4 1/4	129.0	130.6	4.0	3 3/4
1996 Oct	131.9	133.6	3.7	4	137.6	139.2	4.2	4 1/2	138.0	139.5	3.9	4 1/4	129.0	130.9	3.7	4
1996 Nov	133.5	134.2	4.0	4 1/4	139.5	139.9	4.7	4 3/4	139.9	140.3	4.5	4 1/2	130.4	131.1	3.6	4
1996 Dec	137.1	135.7	4.9	4 3/4	143.1	141.3	5.0	4 3/4	143.4	142.0	5.2	4 3/4	134.2	132.9	4.6	4 1/2
1997 Jan	135.2	136.3	4.9	4 3/4	139.2	140.6	4.2	4 3/4	139.8	141.1	4.3	4 3/4	133.6	134.1	5.2	4 3/4
1997 Feb	136.3	136.0	4.1	4 1/2	142.9	142.0	4.6	4 1/2	142.9	142.0	4.3	4 1/4	133.6	133.5	4.2	5
1997 Mar	141.7	136.9	4.4	4 1/2	146.7	141.9	4.2	4 1/2	146.5	142.0	3.9	4 1/4	140.1	135.6	5.0	4 3/4
1997 Apr	136.9	137.0	4.2	4 1/2	142.2	141.9	4.0	4 1/4	142.7	142.4	4.0	4 1/4	134.6	134.6	4.3	4 3/4
1997 May	136.4	136.3	4.2	4 1/4	142.3	142.7	4.4	4 1/4	142.9	143.2	4.5	4	133.3	133.0	3.9	4 1/2
1997 Jun	137.0	137.4	4.2	4 1/4	143.5	143.4	4.4	4 1/4	143.4	143.3	4.2	4 1/4	134.1	134.9	4.3	4 1/2
1997 Jul	138.8	138.1	4.3	4 1/2	144.5	143.4	3.9	4 1/4	144.9	143.8	4.0	4 1/4	135.9	135.4	4.3	4 1/2
1997 Aug	137.3	138.8	4.6	4 1/4	142.1	144.6	4.4	4 1/4	142.0	144.6	4.3	4	134.9	136.1	4.8	4 1/2
1997 Sep	137.4	138.9	4.1	4 1/4	142.1	144.6	4.0	4 1/4</								

5.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manuf'n g n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery)	Machinery and equip-ment n.e.c.
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993 } annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7
1994 } averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2
1995 } annual	126.4	139.0	136.2	132.7	129.3	123.9	128.5	131.7	133.7	124.8	131.8	133.4	134.3
1996 } annual	133.7	142.2	140.9	138.8	134.1	131.2	133.9	137.1	137.7	128.7	137.8	139.0	139.8
1993 Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5
Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0
May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5
June	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5
July	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
Aug	134.7	123.2	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	121.1
Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6
Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6
Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9
Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994 Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	128.7
Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.3
Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7
May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3
June	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	126.3	127.1
July	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.9
Aug	134.9	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	126.3
Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	128.6	120.0	121.2	126.0	127.8
Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0
Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.3
Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2
1995 Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9
Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7
Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	122.7	129.3	141.8	135.0	125.0	128.0	137.0	135.2
Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7
May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	129.6	133.6	133.0
June	120.7	144.3	134.3	134.1	128.8	122.4	131.4	131.5	133.5	125.6	127.2	133.6	134.8
July	123.0	134.5	136.1	133.4	127.8	123.7	128.9	129.7	135.4	127.5	148.7	134.0	136.2
Aug	141.0	135.8	135.8	132.3	128.6	122.8	127.5	127.2	132.4	123.0	124.4	131.4	133.0
Sep	143.5	138.2	133.8	131.5	129.5	123.0	129.5	128.0	133.4	124.0	125.3	133.6	134.6
Oct	135.1	140.9	134.0	132.6	129.7	123.9	129.2	128.2	133.5	124.7	143.2	134.1	136.5
Nov	122.9	141.0	140.6	134.1	130.9	125.9	128.8	131.1	134.6	124.9	126.7	135.8	136.6
Dec	121.2	137.1	142.7	135.2	132.3	132.1	129.8	141.9	136.8	127.5	133.4	135.0	138.8
1996 Jan	116.0	142.1	136.5	132.5	131.6	126.8	129.8	133.2	133.5	125.1	137.2	134.7	136.2
Feb	123.1	144.8	137.0	133.9	134.8	132.4	131.3	134.5	137.8	126.9	133.1	137.3	140.6
Mar	133.1	148.9	145.9	136.9	134.3	129.7	135.9	149.2	139.1	129.3	132.8	142.3	142.1
Apr	129.6	144.2	138.0	135.7	132.9	128.9	132.0	135.8	136.9	129.8	146.0	137.8	138.8
May	133.8	140.5	139.6	137.9	133.3	131.5	132.6	134.4	137.1	128.8	132.5	136.6	139.0
June	126.8	136.5	139.0	144.1	134.9	131.1	136.7	136.7	138.0	128.6	132.8	138.6	139.5
July	134.1	139.3	142.9	140.3	133.6	131.7	133.2	136.8	137.4	131.1	151.8	138.6	141.1
Aug	151.4	134.4	140.3	138.3	132.8	128.4	133.1	133.0	136.7	127.7	132.9	138.1	137.8
Sep	153.1	140.4	138.9	139.2	135.1	130.7	134.6	134.2	137.4	128.1	133.6	140.1	138.7
Oct	136.4	140.8	138.3	141.7	135.1	131.5	134.4	134.3	137.9	128.8	144.3	139.9	138.7
Nov	130.5	146.3	146.9	141.7	134.9	133.3	135.2	137.2	139.5	129.9	135.7	142.1	141.8
Dec	135.9	148.4	147.4	143.8	136.4	138.8	137.9	145.6	141.3	130.8	141.3	142.4	143.1
1997 Jan	123.1	147.6	140.2	139.9	137.1	132.0	136.4	139.0	139.7	129.2	144.8	140.6	139.5
Feb	128.6	147.1	142.7	141.1	141.8	136.9	137.3	141.2	141.9	130.4	137.0	144.2	145.0
Mar	137.7	152.6	155.4	143.5	143.2	137.4	140.3	155.4	145.2	133.8	141.4	148.3	145.1
Apr	136.0	150.7	146.0	142.1	140.1	133.7	138.3	140.8	140.5	133.1	147.1	142.3	143.6
May	136.4	149.5	144.4	142.5	138.9	138.8	139.6	139.6	142.2	133.2	140.1	142.6	143.8
Jun	129.5	143.2	143.6	145.3	140.8	138.0	140.7	143.3	142.5	135.2	137.1	142.8	145.9
Jul	141.6	151.6	148.1	144.5	139.8	136.8	139.1	141.3	144.0	134.4	151.7	145.0	146.0
Aug	156.5	141.3	145.9	145.1	138.2	133.6	140.3	139.3	142.2	133.4	135.8	143.7	143.3
Sep	150.7	141.5	143.0	145.1	140.5	136.9	141.2	139.7	143.7	134.4	139.6	145.3	142.2
Oct	145.1	142.2	144.0	146.7	140.5	137.9	141.3	140.6	143.1	134.4	148.1	146.2	144.4
Nov	137.2	148.7	150.5	150.0	140.4	141.7	141.6	144.2	145.5	135.6	138.5	148.2	149.0
Dec P	141.9	153.8	153.5	150.2	142.9	143.2	142.7	154.0	147.9	139.9	145.1	150.2	150.8

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

EARNINGS 5.3

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

Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication +	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work	Other services #	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
121.7	119.2	123.1	116.5	114.9	112.3	118.0	119.9	119.1	113.2	119.3	120.2	117.3	1993 Annual
127.2	126.4	127.1	120.0	119.1	115.9	119.9	124.3	128.1	115.8	123.5	122.9	122.5	1994 Averages
132.9	133.2	133.6	123.5	124.4	118.3	122.3	128.2	133.4	119.3	126.0	124.6	129.5	1995
140.2	140.4	138.7	127.8	130.2	123.2	125.3	132.5	140.5	124.3	128.7	128.5	136.1	1996
117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993 Jan
118.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	1993 Feb
122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6				

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Manufacturing		Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole economy	
	Per cent change from a year earlier					Per cent change from a year earlier	
SIC 1992 1990=100							
1987	87.4	2.1	84.9	79.4	71.7	76.7	5.1
1988	89.5	2.4	95.2	84.6	77.6	82.3	7.2
1989	93.8	4.8	96.2	93.7	90.7	90.6	10.2
1990	100.0	6.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10.4
1991	105.2	5.2	111.3	101.3	107.7	106.8	6.8
1992	105.5	0.3	113.0	105.2	104.1	110.4	3.4
1993	105.0	-0.5	105.6	103.8	99.2	110.2	-0.1
1994	104.5	-0.4	97.8	100.6	98.9	109.5	-0.7
1995	108.4	3.7	..	..	..	111.3	1.6
1996	114.1	5.3	..	..	..	113.2	1.8
1997	117.7	3.1	..	..	..	NA	NA
1992 Q3	105.4	-0.6	..	..	..	110.4	2.6
Q4	105.0	-0.5	..	..	..	110.1	1.3
1993 Q1	103.4	-2.4	..	..	..	109.6	-0.5
Q2	104.5	-1.0	..	..	..	110.4	-0.5
Q3	105.9	0.5	..	..	..	110.6	0.2
Q4	106.1	1.0	..	..	..	110.3	0.3
1994 Q1	104.4	1.0	..	..	..	110.2	0.5
Q2	104.2	-0.3	..	..	..	109.1	-1.2
Q3	104.2	-1.6	..	..	..	109.0	-1.4
Q4	105.3	-0.8	..	..	..	109.6	-0.7
1995 Q1	106.8	2.3	..	..	..	110.5	0.3
Q2	107.7	3.4	..	..	..	111.0	1.7
Q3	108.3	3.9	..	..	..	111.1	1.9
Q4	110.7	5.1	..	..	..	112.4	2.6
1996 Q1	112.4	5.2	..	..	..	112.4	1.7
Q2	113.7	5.5	..	..	..	112.6	1.5
Q3	114.6	5.9	..	..	..	113.7	2.3
Q4	115.8	4.7	..	..	..	114.2	1.5
1997 Q1	116.2	3.4	..	..	..	115.8	3.0
Q2	117.0	2.9	..	..	..	116.0	3.0
Q3	117.4	2.4	..	..	..	116.7	2.6
Q4	120.0	3.6	..	..	..	NA	NA
1995 May	107.6	3.5	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	107.8	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	108.6	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	107.8	3.7	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	108.4	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	109.6	4.8	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	110.1	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	112.2	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jan	111.7	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	112.5	5.8	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	112.9	5.2	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	113.8	5.6	..	..	..	..	..
May	113.4	5.4	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	113.8	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	114.1	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	114.9	6.6	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	114.8	5.9	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	115.0	4.9	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	115.8	5.2	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	116.6	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jan	116.0	3.8	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	116.3	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	116.4	3.1	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	115.8	1.8	..	..	..	..	..
May	117.5	3.6	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	117.6	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	116.8	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	117.8	2.6	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	117.6	2.4	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	118.7	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	120.2	3.8	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	121.1	3.8	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending. 1995 Jun	107.7	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	108.0	3.8	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	108.1	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	108.3	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	108.6	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	109.4	4.4	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	110.7	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jan	111.4	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	112.2	5.3	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	112.4	5.2	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	113.1	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
May	113.4	5.4	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	113.7	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	113.8	5.3	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	114.3	5.7	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	114.6	5.9	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	114.9	5.8	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	115.2	5.3	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	115.8	4.7	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jan	116.2	4.3	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	116.3	3.7	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	116.2	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	116.2	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
May	116.6	2.8	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	117.0	2.9	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	117.3	3.1	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	117.4	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	117.4	2.4	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	118.0	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	118.8	3.1	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	120.0	3.6	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

EARNINGS 5.9 Selected countries: index of wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)

1990=100	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (4)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages														
1991	108.2	105	104.8	104.5	104.6	106.6	117	105	109.8	103.5	104.0	108.2	105.5	103.0
1992	115.4	110	108.4	107.9	108.7	114.2	133	110	115.7	104.6	108.3	116.5	110.3	106.0
1993	120.5	114	110.7	110.6	111.1	120.4	147	117	120.0	104.7	111.8	124.4	113.9	108.0
1994	126.2	117	112.5	113.2	113.4	123.9	166	118	124.0	106.9	113.7	130.1	116.8	111.0
1995	131.9	118	114.1	117.6	116.1	128.0	188	123	127.8	110.4	115.0	138.4	124.9	114.0
1996	137.8	120	117.7	122.1	119.0	134.7	204	126	130.1	113.1	117.2	143.6	133.1	118.0
Quarterly averages														
1995 Q3	132.4	118.0	114.1	117.6	116.3	129.3	190.0	120.0	128.7	108.5	115.3	137.0	126.0	115.0
Q4	134.0	118.0	115.3	118.2	116.8	131.4	196.0	123.0	129.5	111.0	115.3	139.2	127.9	115.0
1996 Q1	135.6	120.0	115.4	120.4	117.1	134.1	198.0	122.0	128.8	112.2	116.3	140.7	129.6	116.0
Q2	136.8	120.0	116.9	121.4	118.1	134.7	202.0	124.0	129.3	113.2	116.7	143.0	135.1	118.0
Q3	138.4	121.0	118.4	122.7	119.3	134.9	206.0	124.0	130.9	113.8	117.4	144.4	133.0	118.0
Q4	140.1	121.0	120.0	123.7	119.8	135.2	210.0	126.0	131.6	113.5	118.2	145.9	134.8	120.0
1997 Q1	141.5	121.0	119.2	124.8	120.6	135.2	219.0	..	133.9	118.0	119.5	147.2	137.2	120.0
Q2	142.7	..	118.9	126.4	121.3	136.7	..	..	134.2	116.3	120.3	149.0	139.2	121.0
Q3	144.2	..	117.1	..	122.6	137.0	..	..	135.4	116.7	121.6	149.7	137.9	122.0
Q4	146.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly														
1995 Jun	131.5	118.0	113.5	..	..	129.3	..	119.0	126.7	116.8	115.1	..	125.1	114.0
Jul	132.2	..	113.0	..	116.3	..	..	..	128.5	106.1	115.5	..	127.2	114.0
Aug	132.4	..	114.3	117.6	..	..	..	..	128.5	106.2	115.5	..	123.8	114.0
Sep	132.7	118.0	114.7	..	..	..	120.0	..	129.2	111.0	115.5	..	126.8	115.0
Oct	133.6	..	114.8	..	116.8	131.4	..	..	129.4	111.4	115.5	..	126.8	115.0
Nov	133.7	..	114.9	118.2	..	..	..	..	129.5	110.8	115.4	..	127.1	115.0
Dec	134.6	118.0	116.3	..	..	..	..	123.0	129.5	110.5	115.5	..	129.7	116.0
1996 Jan	134.9	..	115.2	..	117.1	134.1	..	..	128.8	110.2	116.2	..	129.3	117.0
Feb	135.8	..	115.7	120.4	..	..	..	..	128.8	112.9	116.4	..	129.3	116.0
Mar	136.2	120.0	115.4	..	..	..	..	122.0	128.8	113.0	116.4	..	130.4	116.0
Apr	136.5	..	115.2	..	118.1	134.7	..	..	129.1	112.8	116.7	..	134.5	118.0
May	136.7	..	116.8	124.3	..	..	..	..	129.2	112.7	116.7			

6.1 RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements

		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	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1997	Jan	154.4	2.8	153.9	3.1	149.3	2.8	150.7	2.7	151.3	2.5
	Feb	155.0	2.7	154.5	2.9	149.9	2.5	151.3	2.5	151.7	2.2
	Mar	155.4	2.6	154.9	2.7	150.3	2.3	151.7	2.2	151.7	2.2
	Apr	156.3	2.4	155.8	2.5	150.8	2.0	152.2	2.1	152.2	2.1
	May	156.9	2.6	156.3	2.5	151.3	2.0	152.7	2.1	152.7	2.1
	Jun	157.5	2.9	156.7	2.7	151.8	2.2	153.0	2.2	153.0	2.2
	Jul	157.5	3.3	156.4	3.0	151.0	2.2	152.6	2.6	152.6	2.6
	Aug	158.5	3.5	157.1	2.8	151.8	2.1	153.5	2.5	153.5	2.5
	Sep	159.3	3.6	157.8	2.7	152.6	2.0	154.1	2.4	154.1	2.4
	Oct	159.5	3.7	157.9	2.8	152.9	2.2	154.2	2.5	154.2	2.5
	Nov	159.6	3.7	158.0	2.8	152.9	2.1	154.2	2.4	154.2	2.4
	Dec	160.0	3.6	158.3	2.7	152.8	2.2	154.5	2.3	154.5	2.3
1998	Jan	159.5	3.3	157.7	2.5	152.1	1.9	153.7	2.0	153.7	2.0

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

		Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987=100		Percentage change over	
			1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months	
ALL ITEMS		159.5	-0.3	3.3	218.9	2.7	9.4	
Food and catering		151.4	0.2	1.4	222.4		10	
Alcohol and tobacco		188.6	1.6	5.0	189.6		5	
Housing and household expenditure		161.2	-0.7	4.6	Housing	187.3	0.2	
Personal expenditure		134.9	-4.1	0.9	Rent	219.2	3	
Travel and leisure		161.4	0.4	3.0	Mortgage interest payments	203.5	24	
Consumer durables		113.2	-5.4	-0.9	Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	113.7	7	
Seasonal food		121.2	-0.4	0.7	Community charge and rates/council	154.4	7	
Food excluding seasonal		145.5	0.2	0.6	Water and other payments	257.8	5	
All items excluding seasonal food		160.4	-0.4	3.3	Repairs and maintenance charges	184.4	5	
All items excluding food		162.8	-0.4	3.7	Do-it yourself materials	155.1	2	
Other indices					Dwelling insurance & ground rent	187.6	1	
All items excluding:					Fuel and light	125.5	-0.8	
mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		157.7	-0.4	2.5	Coal and solid fuels	130.1	-1	
housing		153.7	-0.5	2.0	Electricity	133.7	-6	
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]		152.1	-0.5	1.9	Gas	119.3	-4	
mortgage interest payments and council tax		157.6	-0.4	2.3	Oil and other fuels	111.0	-18	
mortgage interest payments and depreciation		157.4	-0.4	2.3	Household goods	136.9	-3.9	
Food		141.8	0.1	0.6	Furniture	137.4	1	
Bread		135.3	-2		Furnishings	140.5	2	
Cereals		141.1	1		Electrical appliances	98.6	-2	
Biscuits and cakes		152.4	1		Other household equipment	139.9	0	
Beef		130.2	-2		Household consumables	157.4	1	
Lamb		143.8	-10		Pet care	146.8	2	
of which, home-killed		143.0	-14		Household services	146.5	0.1	
Pork		143.0	-5		Postage	153.0	2.7	
Bacon		156.8	-2		Telephones, telemessages, etc	103.8	0	
Poultry		112.2	-2		Domestic services	187.0	-1	
Other meat		133.6	0		Fees and subscriptions	168.5	5	
Fish		128.6	5		Clothing and footwear	115.3	-6.6	
of which, fresh fish		131.6	6		Men's outerwear	113.4	-1	
Butter		167.5	0		Women's outerwear	98.3	-2	
Oil and fats		137.5	-1		Children's outerwear	116.7	0	
Cheese		166.5	1		Other clothing	152.7	2	
Eggs		147.7	-3		Footwear	116.4	-3	
Milk fresh		153.4	-1		Personal goods and services	172.2	-0.4	
Milk products		144.4	0		Personal articles	118.3	-1	
Tea		155.1	5		Chemists goods	181.9	4	
Coffee and other hot drinks		133.2	12		Personal services	229.9	7	
Soft drinks		180.7	3		Motoring expenditure	168.6	0.8	
Sugar and preserves		150.1	-5		Purchase of motor vehicles	140.9	1	
Sweets and chocolates		148.8	0		Maintenance of motor vehicles	191.0	4	
Potatoes		132.1	0		Petrol and oil	184.9	4	
of which, unprocessed		113.7	15		Vehicles tax and insurance	206.4	7	
Vegetables		120.7	-1		Fares and other travel costs	171.8	0.8	
of which, other fresh		108.7	-3		Rail fares	194.2	5	
Fruit		130.5	3		Bus and coach fares	186.2	3	
of which, fresh fruit		127.8	4		Other travel costs	150.1	3	
Other foods		147.7	1		Leisure goods	122.7	-0.6	
Catering		185.8	0.4	3.7	Audio-visual equipment	61.5	-7	
Restaurant meals		183.3	4		Tapes and discs	118.9	1	
Canteen meals		203.4	4		Toys, photographic and sports goods	119.0	-1	
Take-aways and snacks		182.0	3		Books and newspapers	185.5	3	
Alcoholic drink		176.5	1.2	3.2	Gardening products	145.6	0	
Beer		188.0	4		Leisure services	186.8	0.2	
on sales		193.7	5		Television licences and rentals	127.2	2	
off sales		154.7	3		Entertainment and other recreation	227.6	7	
Wines and spirits		160.4	1		Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	121.5	7	
on sales		182.5	4		UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	110.6	4	
off sales		148.0	0					

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

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.3 Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on January 13 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.

Average prices on January 13 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	682	387	277-556
Topside	644	601	469-699
Brisket (without bone)	494	410	328-505
Rump steak *	670	842	649-999
Stewing steak	648	455	299-695
Lamb: home-killed, per kg			
Loin (with bone)	555	839	519-1039
Shoulder (with bone)	491	319	249-395
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg			
Loin (with bone)	153	514	352-625
Leg (with bone)	155	414	328-499
Pork: home-killed, per kg			
Loin (with bone)	655	498	328-629
Shoulder (without bone)	524	307	229-399
Bacon, per kg			
Streaky *	567	446	328-621
Gammon *	596	593	439-737
Back *	625	568	438-860
Ham			
Ham (not shoulder), 113g/per 4oz	580	89	49-112
Sausages, 454g/per lb			
Pork	599	138	110-185
Canned meats			
Corned beef, 340g	250	93	65-115
Chicken: roasting, oven ready,			
Frozen	194	174	129-215
Fresh or chilled	648	231	166-250
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg			
Cod fillets	413	592	479-794
Rainbow trout	393	508	372-586
Bread			
White loaf, sliced, 800g	237	51	37-80
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	208	69	55-89
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	228	53	39-69
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	222	72	55-91
Flour			
Self raising, per 1.5kg	236	59	39-79
Butter			
Home produced, per 250g	237	84	78-94
Imported, per 250g	229	86	82-89
Margarine			
Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	243	71	39-99
Cheese, per kg			
Cheddar type	238	521	378-695
Eggs			
Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	231	157	125-189
Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	230	143	92-198
Milk			
Pasteurised, per pint +	284	35	27-35
Tea			
Loose, per 125g	243	67	55-79
Tea bags, per 250g	252	137	105-169
Coffee			
Pure, instant, per 100g	274	210	195-255
Ground (filter line), 227g/Boz	243	237	155-299
Sugar			
Granulated, per kg	258	72	62-79
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old loose, 454g	450	20	10-25
Potatoes, new loose, 454g	437	40	29-55
Tomatoes, 454g/per lb	621	55	39-79
Cauliflower, each	611	29	19-39
Cabbage, hearted, 454g/per lb	606	76	60-89
Brussels sprouts, 454g/per lb	600	40	30-49
Carrots, 454g/per lb	622	22	18-27
Onions, 454g/per lb	623	28	22-34
Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz	617	35	29-42
Cucumber, each	616	67	49-80
Lettuce - iceberg, each	622	57	49-69
Leeks, 454g/per lb	607	56	45-69
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking, 454g/per	600	58	49-65
Apples, dessert, 454g/per	616	46	39-59
Pears, dessert, 454g/per	612	48	39-69
Oranges, each	597	21	16-29
Bananas, 454g/per lb	620	48	39-49
Grapes, 454g/per lb	589	144	99-199
Avocado pear, each	488	58	39-75
Grapefruit, each	608	27	19-35
Items other than food			
Draught bitter, per pint	561	167	144-194
Draught lager, per pint	564	186	165-210
Whisky per nip	566	132	115-150
Cigarettes 20 king size filter	835	313	259-343
Coal, per 50kg	230	673	550-935
Smokeless fuel per 50kg	271	964	825-1270
4-star petrol, per litre	561	69	67-71
Derv per litre	558	64	62-65
Unleaded petrol ord. per	558	64	62-66

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 being 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.

6.4 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	Nationalised industries**	Consumer durables	Food	Catering		Alcoholic drink	
									All	Seasonal +	Non-seasonal +		
1987	Weights	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	849	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	78
1994		1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122	45	78
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
1987	Annual averages	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	107.2	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	155.8	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
1987	Jan 13	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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
1996	Feb 13	150.9	152.8	151.3	147.6	150.2	—	115.5	141.1	131.8	142.5	172.9	167.1
1996	Mar 12	151.5	153.3	151.9	148.4	150.9	—	117.4	142.3	134.9	143.3	173.3	167.4
1996	Apr 16	152.6	154.6	153.0	149.0	152.0	—	117.5	142.3	132.3	143.8	174.0	168.0
1996	May 14	152.9	154.8	153.3	149.5	152.5	—	118.0	143.3	134.9	144.5	174.6	168.6
1996	Jun 11	153.0	154.9	153.5	149.7	152.6	—	118.0	143.2	132.1	144.9	175.5	169.7
1996	Jul 16	152.4	154.5	153.2	148.8	151.9	—	114.1	141.3	120.1	145.0	176.3	170.5
1996	Aug 13	153.1	155.1	153.7	149.7	152.8	—	115.6	142.9	126.5	145.8	176.9	170.5
1996	Sep 10	153.8	156.2	154.7	150.5	153.6	—	118.5	141.4	129.2	145.5	177.5	170.7
1996	Oct 15	153.8	156.4	154.8	150.5	153.6	—	118.1	140.3	114.4	145.0	177.9	171.0
1996	Nov 12	153.9	156.6	154.9	150.6	153.7	—	119.3	139.7	113.7	144.5	178.3	170.7
1996	Dec 16	154.4	157.2	155.4	150.1	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
1997	Feb 11	155.0	157.7	156.0	151.3	154.5	—	115.5	140.8	118.9	145.1	179.7	172.2
1997	Mar 11	155.4	158.4	156.5	151.7	154.9	—	117.9	140.0	113.9	144.7	180.0	172.1
1997	Apr 15	156.3	159.3	157.4	152.2	155.8	—	117.8	140.4	114.4	145.2	181.2	172.7
1997	May 13	156.9	159.8	157.9	152.7	156.3	—	118.3	141.5	117.0	146.0	181.7	173.8
1997	Jun 10	157.5	160.3	158.4	153.0	156.7	—	117.9	142.8	122.9	146.3	182.2	174.1
1997	Jul 15	157.5	160.4	158.4	152.6	156.4	—	114.4	142.2	119.3	146.3	182.7	175.0
1997	Aug 12	158.5	161.5	159.4	153.5	157.1	—	116.1	142.3	120.0	146.3	183.0	175.2
1997	Sep 09	159.3	162.5	160.3	154.1	157.8	—	118.4	142.1	118.0	146.4	183.6	175.4
1997	Oct 14	159.5	162.8	160.5	154.2	157.9	—	117.9	142.3	118.7	146.6	184.1	175.8
1997	Nov 11	159.6	163.0	160.6	154.2	158.0	—	119.0	141.6	119.3	145.6	184.9	175.1
1997	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

+ 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 6.3.

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services				
1987	Weights	38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987	Weights
1988		36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988	
1989		34	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989	
1990		36	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990	
1991		34	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991	
1992		32	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992	
1993		36	174	48	79	47	58	39	136	21	48	32	1993	
1994		35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	32	1994	
1995		35	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	30	1995	
1996		35	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	29	1996	
1997		34	186	41	72	52	56	40	128	20	47	29	1997	
1987	Annual averages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1987	Annual averages
1988		103.4	103.3	101.6	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1988	
1989		112.5	112.5	105.9	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1989	
1990		129.9	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1990	
1991		133.5	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	122.7	129.9	123.4	124.5	1991	
1992		138.5	168.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1992	
1993		140.7	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	150.8	150.0	1993	
1994		144.1	144.2	128.0	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1994	
1995		149.1	151.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1995	
1996		152.7	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	167.7	1996	
1997		159.5	168.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	164.1	157.0	164.1	123.6	173.8	1997	
1987	Jan 13	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1987	Jan 13
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988	Jan 12
1989	Jan 17	111.0	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	1						

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

1996=100	European Comm (15) ²	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
Annual averages								
1995	97.7 e	97.6 e	98.3	98.3	98.1	98.9 r	98.0	98.8
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	101.7 p	101.9	101.2 p	101.5	102.0	101.2	101.3	101.5
Monthly								
1995								
Oct	98.3 e	N/A	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.8	98.6	98.9
Nov	98.4 e	N/A	98.4	98.5	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.8
Dec	98.6 e	N/A	98.4	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.8	99.1
1996								
Jan	98.8 e	98.5	99.1	99.1	98.4	99.2	98.9	99.2
Feb	99.2	98.9	99.4	99.2	99.0	99.5	99.3	99.7
Mar	99.6 e	99.3	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.7	100.0	99.8
Apr	99.9 e	99.9	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.1	99.8
May	100.1	100.2	99.5	100.1	100.1	100.3	100.3	100.0
Jun	100.2 e	100.3	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.2	100.1
Jul	100.1 e	99.7	100.3	99.9	99.9	100.3 r	100.0	100.4
Aug	100.1	100.2	100.3	99.9	100.1	99.9	99.8	100.3
Sep	100.4 e	100.7	100.5	100.1	100.6	100.2	100.1	100.1
Oct	100.5 e	100.7	100.5	100.6	100.8	100.2 r	100.4	100.1
Nov	100.5 e	100.7	100.6	100.6	100.8	100.0 r	100.3	100.1
Dec	100.7 e	101.0	100.6	100.8	100.7	100.2	100.5	100.3
1997								
Jan	100.9	100.6	100.7	101.3	100.9	100.1 r	100.7	100.9
Feb	101.1	100.9	100.9	101.2	101.2	100.2	101.0	101.3
Mar	101.3	101.1	100.8	100.8	101.5	100.5 r	101.1	101.1
Apr	101.4	101.5	101.1	101.1	101.8	100.9	101.1	101.0
May	101.6	101.8	101.1	101.6	102.4	101.2	101.2	101.4
Jun	101.7	102.0	101.1	101.6	102.6	101.4	101.2	101.6
Jul	101.7	101.7	101.1	101.8	102.0	101.4 r	101.1	102.2
Aug	101.9	102.2	101.2	101.6	102.1	101.6 r	101.4	102.0
Sep	102.1	102.5	101.1	101.7	102.5	101.7	101.6	101.7
Oct	102.2	102.6	101.2	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.5	101.6
Nov	102.3	102.7	101.5	101.9	102.5	101.8	101.7	101.5
Dec	102.4 p	102.8	101.7 p	101.7	102.4	101.8	101.7	101.7
Increases on a year earlier Annual averages								
1996	2.4 e	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.1 r	2.1	1.2
1997	1.7 p	1.9	1.2 p	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.5
Monthly								
1996								
Oct	2.3 e	N/A	1.7	2.2	2.3	1.3 r	1.8	1.2
Nov	2.2 e	N/A	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.4 r	1.6	1.3
Dec	2.1 e	N/A	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.7 r	1.7	1.2
1997								
Jan	2.2 e	2.1	1.2	2.2	2.5	0.9 r	1.8	1.7
Feb	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.0	2.2	0.6	1.6	1.3
Mar	1.7 e	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.9	0.7 r	1.1	1.3
Apr	1.5 e	1.6	1.2	1.1 r	1.9	0.9	1.0	1.2
May	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	2.3	0.9	0.9	1.4
Jun	1.6 e	1.7	1.0	1.6	2.5	1.1	1.0	1.5
Jul	1.6 r	2.0	0.9	1.9	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.5
Aug	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.7 r	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	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.7 r	1.1	1.4
Nov	1.7 r	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.8 r	1.4	1.4
Dec	1.6 p	1.8	1.0 p	0.9	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.4

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.

RETAIL PRICES
EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)¹ **6.8**

1996=100	Greece	Irish Republic ²	Italy ³	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
Annual averages								
1995	92.7	97.9 e	96.2 e	98.8 p	96.6	97.2	96.6	99.2
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9 p	101.9	101.9	101.9
Monthly								
1995								
Oct	94.8	N/A	97.5 e	99.1 p	99.0	97.8	97.3	100.0
Nov	95.2	98.4	98.1 e	99.2 p	99.0	97.9	97.6	100.0
Dec	96.7	N/A	98.2 e	99.3 p	98.5	97.9	97.9	99.7
1996								
Jan	96.3	N/A	98.6	99.4	99.7 r	98.3	98.5	99.1
Feb	96.1	99.1	99.0	99.5	99.2 r	98.8	98.7	99.3
Mar	98.9	N/A	99.3	99.6	100.4 r	99.0	99.1	100.0
Apr	99.9	N/A	99.7	99.8	100.7 r	99.8	99.7	100.4
May	100.7	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.3 r	100.2	100.1	100.5
Jun	100.9	N/A	100.3	99.9	99.8 r	100.2	100.0	100.1
Jul	99.1	N/A	100.2	100.0	99.5	100.4	100.1	99.9
Aug	99.0	100.2	100.3	100.1	99.3 r	100.7	100.4	99.6
Sep	101.3	N/A	100.4	100.1	100.4	100.7	100.7	100.4
Oct	102.1	N/A	100.5	100.3	100.7 r	100.5	100.8	100.4
Nov	102.2	100.7	100.9	100.6	100.5 r	100.7	100.8	100.2
Dec	103.4	N/A	101.0	100.6	100.4 r	100.7	101.1	100.2
1997								
Jan	102.7	100.3	101.2	100.7	100.4 r	101.1	101.3	100.4
Feb	102.3	100.9	101.3	101.0	100.6 r	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	101.0	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.4	101.3	101.7
May	108.1	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 r	101.8	101.4	101.8
Jul	104.3	101.2	101.9	101.3	101.4 r	101.8	101.6	101.6
Aug	104.5	100.9	101.9	101.5	101.8 r	102.3	102.1	101.7
Sep	106.3	101.4	102.0	101.8	102.9 r	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 r	102.6	102.7	102.9
Dec	108.1	102.2	102.8	102.1	102.6 p	102.8	103.0	102.9
Increases on a year earlier Annual averages								
1996	7.9	2.2 e	4.0	1.2	1.4 r	2.9	3.6	0.8
1997	5.4	1.2 e	1.9	1.4	1.9 p	1.9	1.9	1.9
Monthly								
1995								
Oct	7.7	2.2 e	3.1	1.2	1.7 r	2.8	3.6	0.4
Nov	7.4	2.1	2.9	1.4	1.5 r	2.9	3.3	0.2
Dec	6.9	2.4 e	2.9	1.3	1.9 r	2.9	3.3	0.5
1996								
Jan	6.6	1.8 e	2.6	1.3	1.7 r	2.8	2.8	1.3
Feb	6.5	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.4 r	2.4	2.5	1.1
Mar	5.9	1.3 e	2.2	1.3	1.2 r	2.3	2.2	1.0
Apr	5.7	1.6 e	1.9	1.1	1.0 r	1.6	1.6	1.3
May	5.4	1.4	1.8 r	1.1	1.6 r	1.9	1.3	1.3
Jun	5.6	1.5 e	1.6	1.2	1.5 r	1.6	1.4	1.7
Jul	5.2	1.5 e	1.7	1.3	1.9 r	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 r	1.5	1.9	2.6
Oct	4.6	0.8 e	1.9	1.7	2.3 r	1.6	1.8	2.7
Nov	5.0	1.1	1.8	1.5	2.5 r	1.9	1.9	2.7
Dec	4.5	1.0 e	1.8	1.5	2.2 p	2.1	1.9	2.7

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

6.9 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 P	132.6 P	119.2	105.8	114.9
Monthly							
1996 Jun	125.6	117.8 P	113.5	133.0 P	119.2	105.9	114.9
Jul	124.8	117.8 P	113.3	132.8 P	119.2	105.6	114.9
Aug	125.6	117.1 P	113.0	132.9 P	119.3	105.5	115.0
Sep	126.3	117.1 P	113.4	133.3 P	119.8	105.9	115.2
Oct	126.3	117.2 P	113.7	133.4 P	120.3	106.1	115.4
Nov	128.3	117.1 P	113.7 P	133.8 P	120.6	105.8	116.3
Dec	126.8	117.2 P	113.7 P	133.9 P	120.7	105.9	116.2
1997 Jan	126.4	118.4 P	113.7 P	133.9 P	120.9	105.8 P,R	116.5
Feb	126.9	118.4 P	113.7 P	133.9 P	121.1	105.5 P,R	116.7
Mar	127.3	118.5 P	113.9 P	133.9 P	121.1	105.6 P,R	117.0
Apr	127.7	114.4 P	114.4 P	134.8 P	121.5	108.2 P,R	117.0
May	128.1	119.2 P	114.6 P	135.1 P	121.5	108.4 P,R	117.2
Jun	128.4	119.8 P	114.6 P	135.1 P	121.5	108.3 P	117.6
Jul	128.0	119.8 P	..	135.1 P	121.4	107.6 P	117.5
Aug	128.8	..	..	..	121.6	107.7 P	117.8
Sep	129.3	..	..	..	122.2	108.6 P	117.8
Oct	129.4	..	..	..	122.4	108.9 P	117.7
Nov	129.4	..	..	..	122.3	..	117.6
Dec	129.6	..	..	..	122.0	..	117.3
Increases on a year earlier							
Annual averages							
1993	3.0	3.6	2.2	4.4	3.0	1.0	2.0
1994	2.3	2.6	1.6	4.0	2.4	0.4	0.2
1995	2.7	1.6 P	1.7	5.2	2.8	-0.5	2.6
1996	2.7	1.2 P	2.0	3.8 P	2.8	0.0	2.1
Monthly							
1996 Jun	2.7	1.2 P	2.3	3.9 P	2.7	-0.3	1.9
Jul	2.6	1.3 P	2.3	3.6 P	2.8	0.3	1.7
Aug	2.6	1.4 P	1.6	3.4 P	2.7	0.2	2.0
Sep	2.6	1.4 P	1.6	3.4 P	2.8	0.0	1.9
Oct	2.9	1.5 P	1.8	3.1 P	2.9	0.5	2.3
Nov	3.0	1.5 P	1.7 P	2.7 P	3.3	0.5	2.8
Dec	2.6	1.4 P	1.6 P	2.6 P	3.4	0.6	3.1
1997 Jan	2.7	1.9 P	1.4 P	2.4 P	3.1	0.4 P	2.9
Feb	2.5	1.7 P	1.1 P	2.1 P	3.0	0.3 P	2.9
Mar	2.2	1.6 P	0.6 P	1.8 P	2.4	0.2 P	2.4
Apr	2.1	1.3 P	0.9 P	2.0 P	2.2	1.9 P	2.1
May	2.1	1.3 P	0.9 P	1.8 P	1.9	1.9 P	1.9
Jun	2.2	1.7 P	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.3 P	2.4
Jul	2.6	1.7 P	..	1.7	1.8	1.9 P	2.2
Aug	2.5	..	..	..	2.0	2.1 P	2.4
Sep	2.4	..	..	..	2.0	2.5 P	2.3
Oct	2.5	..	..	..	1.8	2.6 P	2.0
Nov	2.4	..	..	..	1.4	..	1.2
Dec	2.3	..	..	..	1.1	..	0.9

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 6.8.

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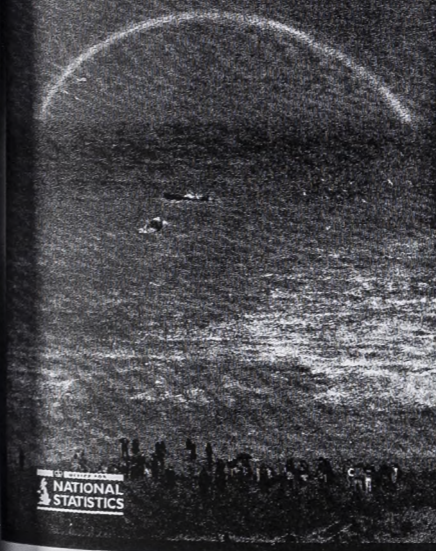
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7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity, seasonally adjusted §§

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #				ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over	
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes \$	Unpaid family workers **					
ALL									
Spr 1979	22,600	1,769	..	..	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X	41,146
Spr 1981	21,574	2,191	..	..	23,765	2,521 X	26,286 X	15,654 X	41,940
Spr 1983	20,446	2,292	366	..	23,103	2,891 X	25,994 X	16,399 X	42,394
Spr 1984	20,673	2,606	321	..	23,626	2,984 X	26,610 X	16,130 X	42,720
Spr 1985	20,890	2,703	402	..	23,995	3,143 X	27,138 X	16,420 X	43,011
Spr 1986	20,982	2,718	414	..	24,117	3,031	27,148	16,100	43,246
Spr 1987	21,010	2,957	513	..	24,489	2,946	27,435	16,053	43,487
Spr 1988	21,708	3,136	541	..	25,389	2,424	27,813	15,852	43,665
Spr 1989	21,429	3,429	515	140	26,195	2,021	28,216	15,623	43,839
Spr 1990	22,488	3,471	458	..	26,421	1,925	28,346	15,616	43,962
Spr 1991	22,132	3,318	418	..	25,883	2,361	28,243	15,835	44,078
Spr 1992	21,577	3,147	356	176	25,255	2,745	28,000	16,159	44,159
Spr 1993	21,371	3,109	333	145	24,959	2,909	27,868	16,349	44,217
Win 1993/4	21,404	3,193	323	135	25,055	2,798	27,853	16,409	44,262
Spr 1994	21,475	3,219	315	140	25,161	2,716	27,877	16,415	44,293
Sum 1994	21,557	3,220	296	138	25,211	2,667	27,878	16,415	44,293
Aut 1994	21,597	3,263	291	142	25,293	2,523	27,816	16,507	44,322
Win 1994/5	21,644	3,289	277	128	25,338	2,457	27,795	16,527	44,352
Spr 1995	21,737	3,274	267	133	25,412	2,435	27,846	16,534	44,381
Sum 1995	21,894	3,242	254	125	25,510	2,408	27,923	16,487	44,410
Aut 1995	21,945	3,238	245	131	25,569	2,383	27,952	16,504	44,447
Win 1995/6	22,062	3,219	235	118	25,634	2,334	27,968	16,517	44,485
Spr 1996	22,085	3,213	225	122	25,645	2,321	27,966	16,556	44,522
Sum 1996	22,096	3,289	225	114	25,724	2,255	27,978	16,582	44,560
Aut 1996	22,252	3,283	200	115	25,851	2,221	28,072	16,527	44,599
Win 1996/7	22,401	3,270	199	108	25,985	2,111	28,096	16,542	44,638
Spr 1997	22,507	3,260	187	111	26,076	2,037	28,113	16,564	44,677
Sum 1997	22,597	3,245	189	119	26,282	1,907	28,199	16,566	44,715
Aut 1997	22,749	3,230	190	110	26,279	1,847	28,126	16,627	44,752
Changes									
Sum 97 - Aut 97	152	-15	-12	-9	117	-150	-33	70	37
Per cent	0.7	-0.5	-6.0	-7.3	0.4	-7.5	-0.1	0.4	0.1
MEN									
Spr 1979	13,381	1,449	..	..	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X	19,684
Spr 1981	12,427	1,753	..	..	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X	20,087
Spr 1983	11,672	1,759	221	..	13,651	1,838 X	15,490 X	4,842 X	20,332
Spr 1984	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,845	1,802 X	15,647 X	4,872 X	20,519
Spr 1985	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,845	1,802 X	15,647 X	4,872 X	20,519
Spr 1986	11,683	2,039	255	..	13,977	1,818	15,795	4,886	20,681
Spr 1987	11,583	2,057	278	..	13,920	1,817	15,736	5,071	20,806
Spr 1988	11,487	2,231	329	..	14,052	1,755	15,807	5,138	20,945
Spr 1989	11,836	2,375	339	..	14,552	1,425	15,978	5,074	21,052
Spr 1990	11,984	2,626	313	..	14,928	1,173	16,101	5,058	21,158
Spr 1991	12,082	2,647	296	..	15,029	1,122	16,150	5,059	21,249
Spr 1992	11,803	2,535	252	..	14,598	1,470	16,068	5,251	21,318
Spr 1993	11,363	2,324	234	54	14,025	1,835	15,860	5,509	21,369
Spr 1994	11,189	2,383	218	41	13,735	1,955	15,690	5,730	21,420
Spr 1995	11,209	2,414	207	37	13,826	1,837	15,663	5,801	21,464
Sum 1995	11,252	2,425	194	49	13,920	1,774	15,693	5,806	21,495
Aut 1995	11,313	2,458	192	44	14,007	1,664	15,670	5,846	21,529
Win 1995/6	11,317	2,478	187	41	14,022	1,611	15,633	5,904	21,537
Spr 1996	11,380	2,480	173	40	14,073	1,582	15,655	5,904	21,559
Sum 1996	11,447	2,447	160	44	14,098	1,566	15,664	5,916	21,580
Aut 1996	11,469	2,448	158	42	14,117	1,542	15,660	5,945	21,604
Win 1996/7	11,523	2,419	148	35	14,125	1,539	15,664	5,965	21,629
Spr 1997	11,551	2,403	142	40	14,137	1,525	15,662	5,992	21,654
Sum 1997	11,542	2,486	143	37	14,187	1,472	15,659	6,019	21,678
Aut 1997	11,637	2,459	122	40	14,258	1,432	15,690	6,014	21,703
Win 1997/8	11,743	2,454	119	37	14,353	1,326	15,679	6,050	21,728
Spr 1997	11,817	2,421	121	37	14,395	1,294	15,689	6,064	21,753
Sum 1997	11,893	2,394	127	41	14,455	1,235	15,690	6,089	21,778
Aut 1997	12,008	2,373	117	38	14,535	1,145	15,680	6,122	21,802
Changes									
Sum 97 - Aut 97	115	-22	-10	-3	80	-90	-10	34	24
Per cent	1.0	-0.9	-7.8	-7.8	0.6	-7.3	-0.1	0.6	0.1
WOMEN									
Spr 1979	9,220	319	..	..	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X	21,462
Spr 1981	9,147	438	..	..	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,330 X	21,852
Spr 1983	8,774	533	145	..	9,452	1,053 X	10,505 X	11,557 X	22,062
Spr 1984	9,030	619	120	..	9,780	1,162 X	10,943 X	11,258 X	22,200
Spr 1985	9,030	619	120	..	9,780	1,282	11,062	11,138	22,200
Spr 1986	9,207	664	147	..	10,018	1,208	11,226	11,104	22,300
Spr 1987	9,399	661	136	..	10,197	1,214	11,411	11,029	22,440
Spr 1988	9,522	727	182	..	10,437	1,191	11,628	10,915	22,543
Spr 1989	9,872	761	202	..	10,836	999	11,835	10,778	22,613
Spr 1990	10,285	803	177	..	11,267	848	12,116	10,565	22,681
Spr 1991	10,406	824	162	..	11,393	803	12,196	10,517	22,713
Spr 1992	10,329	784	166	..	11,285	891	12,176	10,584	22,760
Spr 1993	10,214	773	122	122	11,230	910	12,140	10,650	22,790
Win 1993/4	10,216	788	114	104	11,224	954	12,178	10,619	22,797
Spr 1994	10,216	810	105	98	11,229	961	12,190	10,608	22,798
Sum 1994	10,265	806	108	93	11,273	919	12,192	10,606	22,798
Aut 1994	10,305	794	93	89	11,291	893	12,185	10,613	22,798
Win 1994/5	10,284	805	99	98	11,266	859	12,146	10,661	22,814
Spr 1995	10,327	810	90	88	11,316	845	12,161	10,653	22,814
Sum 1995	10,357	795	93	93	11,339	853	12,191	10,631	22,822
Aut 1995	10,447	795	84	81	11,417	841	12,284	10,559	22,843
Win 1995/6	10,476	789	89	88	11,443	841	12,284	10,559	22,843
Spr 1996	10,539	810	87	83	11,509	796	12,305	10,551	22,866
Sum 1996	10,534	810	83	82	11,509	796	12,305	10,564	22,869
Aut 1996	10,554	823	82	77	11,537	782	12,319	10,562	22,869
Win 1996/7	10,615	824	79	75	11,593	789	12,382	10,513	22,895
Spr 1997	10,658	824	79	71	11,632	785	12,417	10,492	22,895
Sum 1997	10,690	840	76	75	11,681	743	12,424	10,500	22,923
Aut 1997	10,703	851	75	78	11,707	762	12,470	10,468	22,937
Changes									
Sum 97 - Aut 97	37	7	-2	-6	36	-60	-24	37	13
Per cent	0.3	0.8	-2.9	-7.1	0.3	-7.9	-0.2	0.4	0.1

+ Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see 'The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new dimension to labour market statistics', Employment Gazette, October 1992, pp 483-90.

People in full-time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.

\$ Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Some of those on government-supported training programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government-supported training programmes is in Table 8.1.

X The Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these years. LF unemployment is based on a one week job search period, rather than four weeks with the ILO definition.

** Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.

++ Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.

§§ Revised April 1997.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #				ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over	
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes \$	Unpaid family workers**					
ALL									
Spr 1979	22,432	1,778	..	..	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spr 1981	21,405	2,201	..	..	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spr 1983	20,288	2,301	355	..	22,589	2,853 X	25,442 X	16,596 X	42,394
Spr 1984	20,515	2,616	311	..	23,467	2,926 X	26,393 X	16,327 X	42,720
S									

7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity,* by age

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED \$§			NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
	All aged 16 and over			Age groups								
	All	Men	Women	All	16-17	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men)	65 & over (W)	
	All	Men	Women	All	16-17	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59 (Women)	60 & over (W)	
In employment*												
Apr 1984	3,845	1,819	1,986	3,845	819	1,956	942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Apr 1985	3,845	1,819	1,986	3,845	819	1,956	942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Apr 1986	3,845	1,819	1,986	3,845	819	1,956	942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Apr 1987	3,845	1,819	1,986	3,845	819	1,956	942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Apr 1988	3,845	1,819	1,986	3,845	819	1,956	942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Apr 1989	3,845	1,819	1,986	3,845	819	1,956	942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Apr 1990	3,845	1,819	1,986	3,845	819	1,956	942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Apr 1991	3,845	1,819	1,986	3,845	819	1,956	942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Apr 1992	3,845	1,819	1,986	3,845	819	1,956	942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Apr 1993	3,845	1,819	1,986	3,845	819	1,956	942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Apr 1994	3,845	1,819	1,986	3,845	819	1,956	942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Apr 1995	3,845	1,819	1,986	3,845	819	1,956	942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Apr 1996	3,845	1,819	1,986	3,845	819	1,956	942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Apr 1997	3,845	1,819	1,986	3,845	819	1,956	942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Aut 1997	3,845	1,819	1,986	3,845	819	1,956	942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
ILO unemployed*												
Apr 1984	143	1,861	1,282	103	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Apr 1985	143	1,861	1,282	103	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Apr 1986	143	1,861	1,282	103	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Apr 1987	143	1,861	1,282	103	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Apr 1988	143	1,861	1,282	103	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Apr 1989	143	1,861	1,282	103	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Apr 1990	143	1,861	1,282	103	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Apr 1991	143	1,861	1,282	103	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Apr 1992	143	1,861	1,282	103	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Apr 1993	143	1,861	1,282	103	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Apr 1994	143	1,861	1,282	103	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Apr 1995	143	1,861	1,282	103	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Apr 1996	143	1,861	1,282	103	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Apr 1997	143	1,861	1,282	103	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Aut 1997	143	1,861	1,282	103	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Economically inactive												
Apr 1984	951	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	8,768	
Apr 1985	951	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	8,768	
Apr 1986	951	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	8,768	
Apr 1987	951	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	8,768	
Apr 1988	951	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	8,768	
Apr 1989	951	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	8,768	
Apr 1990	951	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	8,768	
Apr 1991	951	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	8,768	
Apr 1992	951	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	8,768	
Apr 1993	951	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	8,768	
Apr 1994	951	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	8,768	
Apr 1995	951	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	8,768	
Apr 1996	951	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	8,768	
Apr 1997	951	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	8,768	
Aut 1997	951	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	8,768	
Economic activity rate + per cent												
Apr 1984	76.5	49.9	62.2	62.2	69.9	69.9	81.5	79.8	83.8	89.9	8.2	
Apr 1985	76.5	49.9	62.2	62.2	69.9	69.9	81.5	79.8	83.8	89.9	8.2	
Apr 1986	76.5	49.9	62.2	62.2	69.9	69.9	81.5	79.8	83.8	89.9	8.2	
Apr 1987	76.5	49.9	62.2	62.2	69.9	69.9	81.5	79.8	83.8	89.9	8.2	
Apr 1988	76.5	49.9	62.2	62.2	69.9	69.9	81.5	79.8	83.8	89.9	8.2	
Apr 1989	76.5	49.9	62.2	62.2	69.9	69.9	81.5	79.8	83.8	89.9	8.2	
Apr 1990	76.5	49.9	62.2	62.2	69.9	69.9	81.5	79.8	83.8	89.9	8.2	
Apr 1991	76.5	49.9	62.2	62.2	69.9	69.9	81.5	79.8	83.8	89.9	8.2	
Apr 1992	76.5	49.9	62.2	62.2	69.9	69.9	81.5	79.8	83.8	89.9	8.2	
Apr 1993	76.5	49.9	62.2	62.2	69.9	69.9	81.5	79.8	83.8	89.9	8.2	
Apr 1994	76.5	49.9	62.2	62.2	69.9	69.9	81.5	79.8	83.8	89.9	8.2	
Apr 1995	76.5	49.9	62.2	62.2	69.9	69.9	81.5	79.8	83.8	89.9	8.2	
Apr 1996	76.5	49.9	62.2	62.2	69.9	69.9	81.5	79.8	83.8	89.9	8.2	
Apr 1997	76.5	49.9	62.2	62.2	69.9	69.9	81.5	79.8	83.8	89.9	8.2	
Aut 1997	76.5	49.9	62.2	62.2	69.9	69.9	81.5	79.8	83.8	89.9	8.2	
ILO unemployment rate # per cent												
Apr 1984	11.7	11.8	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5		
Apr 1985	11.7	11.8	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5		
Apr 1986	11.7	11.8	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5		
Apr 1987	11.7	11.8	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5		
Apr 1988	11.7	11.8	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5		
Apr 1989	11.7	11.8	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5		
Apr 1990	11.7	11.8	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5		
Apr 1991	11.7	11.8	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5		
Apr 1992	11.7	11.8	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5		
Apr 1993	11.7	11.8	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5		
Apr 1994	11.7	11.8	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5		
Apr 1995	11.7	11.8	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5		
Apr 1996	11.7	11.8	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5		
Apr 1997	11.7	11.8	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5		
Aut 1997	11.7	11.8	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5		

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.4

Full-time/part-time workers and second jobs (all in employment)

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	All full-time +			All part-time in main job +			All persons with second job #		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
All - Seasonally adjusted									
Apr 1984	18,657	13,222	5,435	4,872	562	4,310			
Apr 1985	18,657	13,222	5,435	4,872	562	4,310			
Apr 1986	18,657	13,222	5,435	4,872	562	4,310			
Apr 1987	18,657	13,222	5,435	4,872	562	4,310			
Apr 1988	18,657	13,222	5,435	4,872	562	4,310			
Apr 1989	18,657	13,222	5,435	4,872	562	4,310			
Apr 1990	18,657	13,222	5,435	4,872	562	4,310			
Apr 1991	18,657	13,222	5,435	4,872	562	4,310			
Apr 1992	18,657	13,222	5,435	4,872	562	4,310			
Apr 1993	18,657	13,222	5,435	4,872	562	4,310			
Apr 1994	18,657	13,222	5,435	4,872	562	4,310			
Apr 1995	18,657	13,222	5,435	4,872	562	4,310			
Apr 1996	18,657	13,222	5,435	4,872	562	4,310			
Apr 1997	18,657	13,222	5,435	4,872	562	4,310			

7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment

GREAT BRITAIN		ILO unemployment measure		Claimant unemployment measure						THOUSANDS
		Seasonally adjusted								
				Not ILO unemployed						
		Claimants *	Non claimants *	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed *	Economically inactive **	In employment **	Total **
ALL										
Spr 1984				3,143	369	2,774				
Spr 1985				3,026	115	2,911				
Spr 1986				3,031	38	2,993				
Spr 1987				2,946	147	2,799				
Spr 1988				2,424	154	2,270				
Spr 1989				2,021	279	1,742				
Spr 1990				1,925	422	1,502				
Spr 1991				2,361	294	2,067				
Spr 1992	1,963	782	2,745	157	2,588	1,963	354	271	625	
Aut 1992	2,059	798	2,857	94	2,763	2,059	405	299	704	
Win 1992/3	2,140	825	2,965	104	2,861	2,140	418	303	721	
Spr 1993	2,147	762	2,909	72	2,837	2,147	393	307	690	
Sum 1993	2,057	822	2,879	72	2,807	2,057	468	282	750	
Aut 1993	2,021	830	2,851	104	2,747	2,021	433	293	726	
Win 1993/4	1,976	822	2,798	123	2,675	1,976	412	287	698	
Spr 1994	1,922	794	2,716	119	2,597	1,922	380	294	674	
Sum 1994	1,841	826	2,667	150	2,518	1,841	405	272	677	
Aut 1994	1,740	783	2,523	105	2,417	1,740	392	285	677	
Win 1994/5	1,667	790	2,457	149	2,307	1,667	388	251	640	
Spr 1995	1,650	785	2,435	189	2,246	1,650	330	265	595	
Sum 1995	1,581	827	2,408	191	2,217	1,581	374	262	636	
Aut 1995	1,564	819	2,383	212	2,171	1,564	373	235	608	
Win 1995/6	1,550	784	2,334	202	2,132	1,550	338	244	582	
Spr 1996	1,540	781	2,321	229	2,093	1,540	282	271	553	
Sum 1996	1,466	789	2,255	213	2,041	1,466	297	279	576	
Aut 1996			2,221	293	1,928					
Win 1996/7			2,111	367	1,744					
Spr 1997			2,037	435	1,602					
Sum 1997			1,997	509	1,487					
Aut 1997			1,847	448	1,399					
Changes										
Sum 97 - Aut 97			-150		-89					
Aut 96 - Aut 97			-374		-529					
MEN										
Spr 1984			1,861	-95	1,956					
Spr 1985			1,818	-208	2,026					
Spr 1986			1,817	-251	2,067					
Spr 1987			1,755	-188	1,943					
Spr 1988			1,425	-150	1,575					
Spr 1989			1,173	-62	1,234					
Spr 1990			1,122	22	1,100					
Spr 1991			1,470	-92	1,562					
Spr 1992	1,560	275	1,835	-146	1,981	1,560	231	190	421	
Aut 1992	1,655	264	1,919	-202	2,120	1,655	246	219	466	
Win 1992/3	1,716	267	1,983	-212	2,195	1,716	258	222	479	
Spr 1993	1,708	247	1,955	-221	2,176	1,708	239	228	468	
Sum 1993	1,653	254	1,907	-247	2,154	1,653	282	219	501	
Aut 1993	1,624	258	1,882	-224	2,106	1,624	254	227	482	
Win 1993/4	1,589	249	1,837	-217	2,053	1,589	246	219	465	
Spr 1994	1,533	264	1,797	-194	1,990	1,533	233	224	457	
Sum 1994	1,481	293	1,774	-149	1,923	1,481	232	211	443	
Aut 1994	1,407	257	1,664	-182	1,846	1,407	227	212	439	
Win 1994/5	1,343	268	1,611	-149	1,761	1,343	226	192	418	
Spr 1995	1,320	262	1,582	-131	1,712	1,320	199	193	392	
Sum 1995	1,266	300	1,566	-122	1,688	1,266	223	199	422	
Aut 1995	1,255	287	1,542	-110	1,653	1,255	218	179	397	
Win 1995/6	1,258	281	1,539	-85	1,624	1,258	191	174	365	
Spr 1996	1,213	312	1,525	-66	1,591	1,213	196	183	378	
Sum 1996	1,163	309	1,472	-76	1,548	1,163	199	187	386	
Aut 1996			1,432	-32	1,464					
Win 1996/7			1,326	-4	1,329					
Spr 1997			1,294	69	1,225					
Sum 1997			1,235	91	1,144					
Aut 1997			1,145	70	1,074					
Changes										
Sum 97 - Aut 97			-90		-69					
Aut 96 - Aut 97			-267		-390					
WOMEN										
Spr 1984			1,282	464	817					
Spr 1985			1,208	323	885					
Spr 1986			1,214	288	926					
Spr 1987			1,191	335	856					
Spr 1988			999	304	695					
Spr 1989			848	340	508					
Spr 1990			803	401	402					
Spr 1991			891	386	505					
Spr 1992	403	507	910	303	607	403	123	81	204	
Aut 1992	404	534	938	295	643	404	159	80	238	
Win 1992/3	424	558	982	316	665	424	160	81	241	
Spr 1993	438	516	954	294	661	438	144	79	249	
Sum 1993	404	568	972	319	653	404	186	63	244	
Aut 1993	396	573	969	328	641	396	179	66	233	
Win 1993/4	388	573	961	340	621	388	166	67	218	
Spr 1994	389	530	919	313	607	389	147	70	218	
Sum 1994	360	593	953	299	595	360	173	61	234	
Aut 1994	333	526	859	287	572	333	165	73	238	
Win 1994/5	325	520	845	299	547	325	163	59	222	
Spr 1995	330	523	853	319	533	330	131	72	203	
Sum 1995	315	527	842	313	529	315	150	64	214	
Aut 1995	308	533	841	322	519	308	154	56	210	
Win 1995/6	292	504	796	287	509	292	147	70	174	
Spr 1996	327	469	796	295	501	327	86	89	174	
Sum 1996	303	479	782	289	493	303	98	92	190	
Aut 1996			789	326	464					
Win 1996/7			765	370	415					
Spr 1997			743	365	377					
Sum 1997			762	418	344					
Aut 1997			702	377	325					
Changes										
Sum 97 - Aut 97			-60		-19					
Aut 96 - Aut 97			-87		-139					

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

* The claimant count figures shown are the averages of the published figures for the months of each LFS quarter.

** Economically inactive and employed claimant count series have not been separately seasonally adjusted but are derived as residuals.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.6 Alternative measures of unemployment THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN		ILO unemployment measure		Claimant unemployment measure						THOUSANDS
		Not seasonally adjusted								
				Not ILO unemployed						
		Claimants *	Non claimants *	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed *	Economically inactive **	In employment **	Total **
ALL										
Spr 1984				3,105	114	2,991				
Spr 1985				2,990	-149	3,139				
Spr 1986				2,996	-186	3,181				
Spr 1987				2,912	-41	2,952				
Spr 1988				2,392	-10	2,401				
Spr 1989				1,989	214	1,775				
Spr 1990				1,894	373	1,520				
Spr 1991				2,329	243	2,086				
Spr 1992	1,955	729	2,684	71	2,613	1,955	375	283	658	
Aut 1992	1,973	873	2,846	189	2,657	1,973	438	247	684	
Win 1992/3	2,037	810	2,847	113	2,735	2,037	402	296	698	
Spr 1993	2,173	784	2,957	45	2,922	2,173	436	314	750	
Sum 1993	2,138	711	2,849	-18	2,867	2,138	407	322	728	
Aut 1993	2,057	885	2,942	131	2,811	2,057	471	283	754	
Win 1993/4	1,998	844	2,842	120	2,721	1,998	432	292	724	
Spr 1994	2,005	785	2,790	53	2,737	2,005	433	299	732	
Sum 1994	1,913	743	2,656	32	2,624	1,913	403	307	711	
Aut 1994	1,842	892	2,734	212	2,523	1,842	408	273	681	
Win 1994/5	1,715	802	2,517	125	2,392	1,715	392	285	677	
Spr 1995	1,693	742	2,435	68	2,369	1,693	352	278	630	
Sum 1995	1,641	735	2,376	105	2,271	1,641	352	278	630	
Aut 1995	1,584	895	2,479	255	2,224	1,584	377	263	640	
Win 1995/6	1,537	845	2,382	235	2,147	1,537	375	235	610	
Spr 1996	1,572	727	2,299	104	2,195	1,572	364	260	623	
Sum 1996	1,531	734	2,265	149	2,116	1,531	301	284	585	
Aut 1996	1,469	858	2,327	273	2,054	1,469	303	282	585	
Win 1996/7			2,226	323	1,902					
Spr 1997			2,066	269	1,798					
Sum 1997			1,980	359	1,621					
Aut 1997			1,852	468	1,384					
MEN										
Spr 1984			1,838	-257	2,094					
Spr 1985			1,796	-377	2,173					
Spr 1986			1,796	-392	2,188					
Spr 1987			1,736	-311	2,047					

7.7 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Job-related training received by employees

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN		All who received job-related training in the last four weeks					
		Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted			
		Age groups					
All of working age +		16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	
ALL							
Spr 1985	1,951	2,128	410	464	559	546	148
Spr 1986	1,936	2,130	374	470	613	594	159
Spr 1987	1,936	2,130	363	470	694	594	175
Spr 1988	1,936	2,130	411	565	793	849	215
Spr 1989	1,905	2,136	407	594	881	983	272
Spr 1990	1,931	2,134	421	614	1,051	1,067	305
Spr 1991	1,931	2,134	364	529	960	1,051	275
Spr 1992	1,826	2,064	296	504	918	1,060	286
Spr 1993	1,826	2,064	258	456	940	1,089	275
Spr 1994	1,826	2,064	267	500	1,051	1,137	311
Spr 1995	1,826	2,064	267	500	1,051	1,137	311
Win 1995/6 \$	1,826	2,064	275	444	980	1,081	302
Spr 1996	1,826	2,064	266	463	1,024	1,136	300
Spr 1997	1,826	2,064	226	386	879	958	278
Aut 1996	1,826	2,064	255	416	1,013	1,094	308
Win 1996/7 \$	1,826	2,064	310	428	978	1,101	321
Spr 1997	1,826	2,064	356	463	1,056	1,160	348
Sum 1997 \$	1,826	2,064	240	370	900	973	322
Men							
Spr 1985	1,151	1,293	251	277	356	324	86
Spr 1986	1,170	1,308	224	267	374	344	94
Spr 1987	1,225	1,373	212	267	415	368	96
Spr 1988	1,417	1,569	236	312	455	448	118
Spr 1989	1,459	1,611	253	320	517	441	141
Spr 1990	1,459	1,611	253	320	517	441	141
Spr 1991	1,459	1,611	253	320	517	441	141
Spr 1992	1,459	1,611	253	320	517	441	141
Spr 1993	1,459	1,611	253	320	517	441	141
Spr 1994	1,459	1,611	253	320	517	441	141
Spr 1995	1,459	1,611	253	320	517	441	141
Win 1995/6 \$	1,459	1,611	253	320	517	441	141
Spr 1996	1,459	1,611	253	320	517	441	141
Spr 1997	1,459	1,611	253	320	517	441	141
Aut 1996	1,459	1,611	253	320	517	441	141
Win 1996/7 \$	1,459	1,611	253	320	517	441	141
Spr 1997	1,459	1,611	253	320	517	441	141
Sum 1997 \$	1,459	1,611	253	320	517	441	141
Women							
Spr 1985	800	835	159	188	203	222	63
Spr 1986	763	806	150	202	239	249	65
Spr 1987	771	807	150	222	279	326	78
Spr 1988	1,168	1,253	176	222	338	401	96
Spr 1989	1,249	1,340	177	279	364	439	134
Spr 1990	1,249	1,340	177	279	364	439	134
Spr 1991	1,249	1,340	177	279	364	439	134
Spr 1992	1,249	1,340	177	279	364	439	134
Spr 1993	1,249	1,340	177	279	364	439	134
Spr 1994	1,249	1,340	177	279	364	439	134
Spr 1995	1,249	1,340	177	279	364	439	134
Win 1995/6 \$	1,249	1,340	177	279	364	439	134
Spr 1996	1,249	1,340	177	279	364	439	134
Spr 1997	1,249	1,340	177	279	364	439	134
Aut 1996	1,249	1,340	177	279	364	439	134
Win 1996/7 \$	1,249	1,340	177	279	364	439	134
Spr 1997	1,249	1,340	177	279	364	439	134
Sum 1997 \$	1,249	1,340	177	279	364	439	134

% of all employees #

GREAT BRITAIN		All who received job-related training in the last four weeks					
		Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted			
		Age groups					
All of working age +		16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	PER CENT
ALL							
Spr 1985	9.6	10.5	24.2	16.1	11.9	7.9	3.6
Spr 1986	9.9	10.9	22.2	16.3	12.0	8.0	3.6
Spr 1987	10.7	11.9	22.2	16.3	12.0	8.0	3.6
Spr 1988	13.4	14.5	23.3	18.9	13.1	8.8	4.4
Spr 1989	14.5	15.5	23.3	19.4	13.3	7.5	3.3
Spr 1990	14.3	15.5	23.3	19.4	13.3	7.5	3.3
Spr 1991	13.7	14.6	23.4	18.7	14.0	8.4	4.0
Spr 1992	13.6	14.6	23.4	18.7	14.0	8.4	4.0
Spr 1993	14.7	15.6	23.4	19.6	14.0	8.4	4.0
Spr 1994	14.5	15.7	23.4	19.6	14.0	8.4	4.0
Spr 1995	13.2	14.3	23.2	18.2	13.8	8.4	4.0
Win 1995/6 \$	13.8	14.9	23.2	19.1	13.8	8.8	3.8
Spr 1996	13.9	14.9	23.2	19.3	14.2	8.8	3.8
Spr 1997	14.1	15.0	23.2	20.3	14.2	8.8	3.8
Aut 1996	14.0	15.0	23.2	20.3	14.2	8.8	3.8
Win 1996/7 \$	14.3	15.3	23.2	20.8	14.4	9.0	4.1
Spr 1997	14.4	15.5	23.2	20.8	14.4	9.0	4.1
Sum 1997 \$	14.2	15.5	23.2	20.8	14.4	9.0	4.1
Men							
Spr 1985	10.0	11.3	29.5	17.9	12.6	8.7	3.4
Spr 1986	10.2	11.5	29.5	18.2	12.7	9.3	3.4
Spr 1987	12.1	13.4	29.5	19.0	14.4	10.8	4.8
Spr 1988	13.2	14.5	29.6	19.9	15.1	11.8	5.6
Spr 1989	14.0	15.4	29.6	20.8	16.7	13.6	6.8
Spr 1990	13.7	14.6	29.6	20.8	16.7	13.6	6.8
Spr 1991	13.3	14.4	29.6	20.3	16.2	13.6	6.8
Spr 1992	13.2	14.3	29.3	20.1	15.8	13.5	7.0
Spr 1993	13.9	14.9	29.3	21.9	17.4	15.3	7.3
Spr 1994	13.5	14.6	29.3	21.9	17.4	15.3	7.3
Spr 1995	13.2	14.3	29.3	21.9	17.4	15.3	7.3
Win 1995/6 \$	13.5	14.6	29.3	21.9	17.4	15.3	7.3
Spr 1996	13.2	14.3	29.3	21.9	17.4	15.3	7.3
Spr 1997	13.5	14.6	29.3	21.9	17.4	15.3	7.3
Aut 1996	13.1	14.2	29.0	20.3	16.6	15.7	7.1
Win 1996/7 \$	13.2	14.3	29.0	20.8	16.9	15.8	7.4
Spr 1997	13.3	14.4	29.0	20.8	16.9	15.8	7.4
Sum 1997 \$	13.3	14.4	29.0	20.8	16.9	15.8	7.4
Women							
Spr 1985	9.1	9.5	18.9	13.9	10.8	7.1	4.1
Spr 1986	9.6	10.1	17.8	14.7	11.9	7.7	4.3
Spr 1987	10.6	11.6	19.0	15.0	13.4	10.0	5.2
Spr 1988	12.3	13.4	20.2	18.4	15.0	11.8	6.4
Spr 1989	13.7	14.6	20.0	18.8	15.2	13.9	8.3
Spr 1990	14.7	15.7	20.6	20.4	16.4	14.8	8.4
Spr 1991	13.9	15.1	20.9	19.7	17.7	16.3	8.4
Spr 1992	13.7	14.9	20.9	19.0	16.9	15.9	8.1
Spr 1993	13.0	14.2	20.6	19.0	16.4	15.1	8.1
Spr 1994	13.2	14.4	20.6	19.0	16.4	15.1	8.1
Spr 1995	13.9	15.1	20.6	19.4	17.4	15.6	8.3
Win 1995/6 \$	14.5	15.7	21.1	20.2	18.1	16.6	9.0
Spr 1996	14.7	15.8	21.1	20.2	18.1	16.6	9.0
Spr 1997	14.8	16.0	21.1	20.2	18.1	16.6	9.0
Aut 1996	15.1	16.3	21.4	21.8	19.9	17.4	9.6
Win 1996/7 \$	15.5	16.6	21.8	21.8	20.9	18.1	9.6
Spr 1997	15.6	16.7	21.8	21.8	20.9	18.1	9.6
Sum 1997 \$	15.2	16.3	21.8	21.8	20.9	18.1	9.6

+ Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.
 # Employees receiving job-related training as a percentage of employees in the relevant age group.
 \$ Data for summer 1994 onwards are not comparable with earlier periods.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.8

Average actual weekly hours⁺ of work by industry sector

HOURS

GREAT BRITAIN		SIC 92 (Standard Industrial Classification)																							
		Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted		Agriculture and fishing		Energy and water		Manufacturing		Construction		Distribution & catering		Transport & comms		Banking, finance & insurance etc		Public admin education & health L-N		Other services		Total services	
		Total (millions) #	Average	Total (millions) #	Average	A-B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	O,Q	G-Q										
ALL		782	33.1	790	33.7	47.7	28.2	36.3	38.2	32.5	37.8	34.5	29.1	30.2	31.7										
Spr 1984		810	33.8	818	34.4	47.1	35.0	37.1	38.2	33.1	38.6	33.6	29.8	30.1	32.3										
Spr 1985		814	33.8	823	34.4	47.4	36.9	37.2	38.3	33.2	38.9	33.9	29.2	30.6	32.3										
Spr 1986		821	33.6	830	34.1	47.4	36.2	37.1	38.3	32.8	39.0	33.1	28.9	31.4	32.1										
Spr 1987		872	34.4	882	34.9	47.7	37.0	38.1	39.8	33.2	39.4	34.4	29.7	31.4	32.7										
Spr 1988		894	34.2	905	34.7	49.0	37.4	37.6	39.3	33.1	39.7	34.0	29.3	31.5	32.6										
Spr 1989		894	33.9	905	34.4	47.5	37.2	37.5	39.4	32.7	38.4	33.9	29.0												

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

Period ending	THOUSANDS									
	Training for Work			Youth Training (Including credits)			Modern Apprenticeships			
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	
1990-91*	114.7	10.3	124.9	193.2	16.4	209.5				
1991-92*	127.7	11.5	139.2	233.2	16.5	249.6				
1992-93#	133.4	11.8	145.2	231.8	15.1	246.9				
1993-94	124.4	8.7	133.1	234.1	16.1	250.2				
1994-95	94.9	8.6	103.4	224.2	15.3	239.5				
1995-96	68.2	4.7	72.8	211.0	13.2	224.2	24.8	3.0	27.8	
1996-97+	53.4	3.8	57.2	189.1	14.8	203.9	75.8	6.1	81.9	
1995-96	23 Apr	75.4	6.6	82.0	213.0	14.6	227.6	1.3	0.4	1.7
	21 May	72.9	6.3	79.2	212.4	15.1	227.5	1.4	0.4	1.7
	18 Jun	69.7	6.1	75.8	210.7	15.1	225.8	1.5	0.3	1.8
	16 Jul	63.3	5.0	68.3	220.9	15.5	236.3	2.1	0.3	2.4
	13 Aug	60.1	4.7	64.9	223.5	15.5	239.0	2.8	0.4	3.2
	10 Sep	58.4	4.5	62.9	223.8	15.5	239.3	5.6	0.5	6.1
	08 Oct	61.6	4.8	66.4	229.0	16.0	244.9	9.7	1.4	11.1
	05 Nov	63.5	5.0	68.5	228.4	16.0	245.4	12.3	1.8	14.2
	03 Dec	65.3	5.0	70.3	228.1	15.9	243.9	14.9	2.0	16.9
	31 Dec	60.7	4.8	65.5	223.7	15.5	239.2	16.8	2.1	18.9
	28 Jan	63.9	4.8	68.7	216.6	14.6	231.2	18.9	2.1	21.0
	25 Feb	66.9	4.9	71.8	214.5	13.3	227.8	21.4	2.7	24.1
	24 Mar	68.2	4.7	72.8	211.0	13.2	224.2	24.8	3.0	27.8
1996-97	28 Apr	61.7	4.3	65.9	201.1	12.8	213.8	27.2	3.4	30.6
	26 May	61.4	4.1	65.6	198.0	12.9	211.0	29.0	3.5	32.6
	23 Jun	60.4	4.0	64.4	198.0	12.8	210.8	31.1	4.0	35.0
	21 Jul	58.3	3.5	61.8	208.0	13.1	221.1	35.1	3.8	38.9
	18 Aug	56.0	3.4	59.4	208.6	13.6	223.2	39.1	4.0	43.1
	15 Sep	55.5	3.4	58.9	211.0	13.9	224.9	47.4	4.7	52.1
	13 Oct	57.6	3.8	61.3	212.4	14.4	226.8	53.7	5.3	59.0
	10 Nov	58.4	3.9	62.3	211.8	14.9	226.6	58.8	5.5	64.3
	08 Dec	58.8	3.9	62.7	210.5	15.2	225.7	63.3	5.8	69.1
	05 Jan	52.8	3.6	56.3	205.0	15.1	220.1	65.0	5.7	70.7
	02 Feb	56.6	3.8	60.4	203.3	15.1	218.4	68.4	6.1	74.5
	02 Mar	57.7	4.0	61.6	197.9	14.9	212.9	72.7	6.1	78.8
	30 Mar	53.4	3.8	57.2	189.1	14.8	203.9	75.8	6.1	81.9
1997-98	04 May	50.0	2.5	52.5	180.5	13.5	194.0	79.2	6.3	85.5
	01 Jun	49.2	2.3	51.5	176.5	13.2	189.7	80.5	6.3	86.8
	29 Jun	50.1	2.1	52.2	179.0	13.6	192.7	82.8	6.4	89.2
	27 Jul	48.0	2.0	50.1	183.8	14.2	198.0	87.6	6.6	94.2
	31 Aug	47.1	2.1	49.3	181.1	15.0	196.0	91.5	6.9	98.4
	28 Sep	49.2	2.1	51.3	182.4	14.1	196.6	100.8	7.4	108.1
	02 Nov	49.3	2.1	51.4	179.6	13.6	193.1	104.2	7.6	111.8
	30 Nov	48.8	1.9	50.7	177.6	14.1	191.7	106.1	7.8	113.9

Source: TEC management information, the Welsh Office

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

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

8.2 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes

Period ending	THOUSANDS									
	Training for Work**			Youth Training (Including credits)			Modern Apprenticeships			
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	
1990-91*	280.2	24.4	304.6	225.9	18.2	244.1				
1991-92*	253.2	24.0	277.2	227.4	17.9	245.3				
1992-93#	291.2	27.2	318.4	236.4	15.3	251.7				
1993-94	290.7	19.1	309.8	238.7	17.6	256.3				
1994-95	269.8	19.3	289.1	251.8	16.7	268.5				
1995-96	212.4	12.1	224.4	250.7	17.4	268.1	25.8	2.6	28.4	
1996-97+	216.3	12.5	228.8	235.4	21.5	256.9	70.1	5.3	75.5	
1995-96	23 Apr	11.2	0.7	12.0	11.5	1.0	12.5	0.2	0.0	0.1
	21 May	14.9	0.8	15.7	11.7	1.1	12.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
	18 Jun	14.6	0.9	15.4	13.6	1.0	14.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
	16 Jul	15.2	0.9	16.1	14.7	1.0	15.7	0.6	0.0	0.6
	13 Aug	13.9	0.8	14.7	15.0	1.0	16.0	0.8	0.0	0.8
	10 Sep	14.5	0.8	15.2	16.1	1.0	17.1	0.8	0.1	0.9
	08 Oct	20.3	1.5	21.8	18.9	1.3	20.2	1.0	0.1	1.1
	05 Nov	18.2	1.2	19.4	19.4	1.6	21.0	0.8	0.3	1.1
	03 Dec	18.5	1.0	19.5	17.2	1.3	18.5	0.7	0.2	0.9
	31 Dec	10.2	0.6	10.8	10.2	0.7	10.9	0.2	0.2	0.4
	28 Jan	17.6	1.0	18.6	15.6	1.0	16.6	0.4	0.2	0.6
	25 Feb	20.6	0.9	21.5	16.2	0.9	17.1	0.4	0.4	0.8
	24 Mar	22.7	0.9	23.7	16.8	1.0	17.8	4.0	0.4	4.4
1996-97	28 Apr	18.4	0.9	19.3	15.0	3.3	18.4	3.0	0.3	3.3
	26 May	17.2	1.0	18.1	11.9	1.1	13.1	2.5	0.3	2.8
	23 Jun	16.2	0.9	17.1	16.7	1.2	17.9	2.8	0.2	3.0
	21 Jul	17.1	0.9	18.0	33.7	1.7	35.4	4.9	0.4	5.3
	18 Aug	15.4	0.9	16.3	22.5	1.7	24.3	5.1	0.4	5.5
	15 Sep	16.2	1.0	17.2	28.7	2.2	30.9	9.8	1.0	10.7
	13 Oct	19.8	1.5	21.3	24.5	2.1	26.7	8.1	0.8	9.0
	10 Nov	18.3	1.1	19.4	17.9	1.8	19.6	6.8	0.6	7.3
	08 Dec	17.6	1.1	18.7	15.6	1.6	17.2	6.4	0.4	6.8
	05 Jan	7.1	0.4	7.5	7.1	0.7	7.8	3.0	0.3	3.3
	02 Feb	17.9	1.1	19.0	15.2	1.2	16.4	5.5	0.2	5.7
	02 Mar	18.7	1.2	19.9	13.1	1.2	14.3	6.3	0.3	6.6
	30 Mar	16.5	0.6	17.1	13.4	1.5	14.9	5.9	0.3	6.2
1997-98	04 May	19.2	0.9	20.0	13.5	1.3	14.9	6.0	0.2	6.3
	01 Jun	14.1	0.5	14.7	10.3	1.1	11.4	3.8	0.2	4.0
	29 Jun	16.2	0.7	16.8	18.5	1.7	20.2	5.1	0.2	5.4
	27 Jul	18.4	0.7	19.1	29.2	2.4	31.7	9.0	0.4	9.3
	31 Aug	13.7	0.6	14.3	16.4	1.3	17.7	7.2	0.3	7.5
	28 Sep	17.4	0.9	18.3	25.0	2.2	27.1	13.8	0.9	14.7
	02 Nov	18.7	0.8	19.4	17.3	1.8	19.0	8.1	0.6	8.6
	30 Nov	12.5	0.4	12.9	10.5	1.2	11.7	4.6	0.3	4.9

Source: TEC management information, the Welsh Office

Note: See Table 8.1 note.

* 1990-91 and 1991-92 Employment Training; 1992-93 Employment Training Action.

1996-97 in training includes Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).

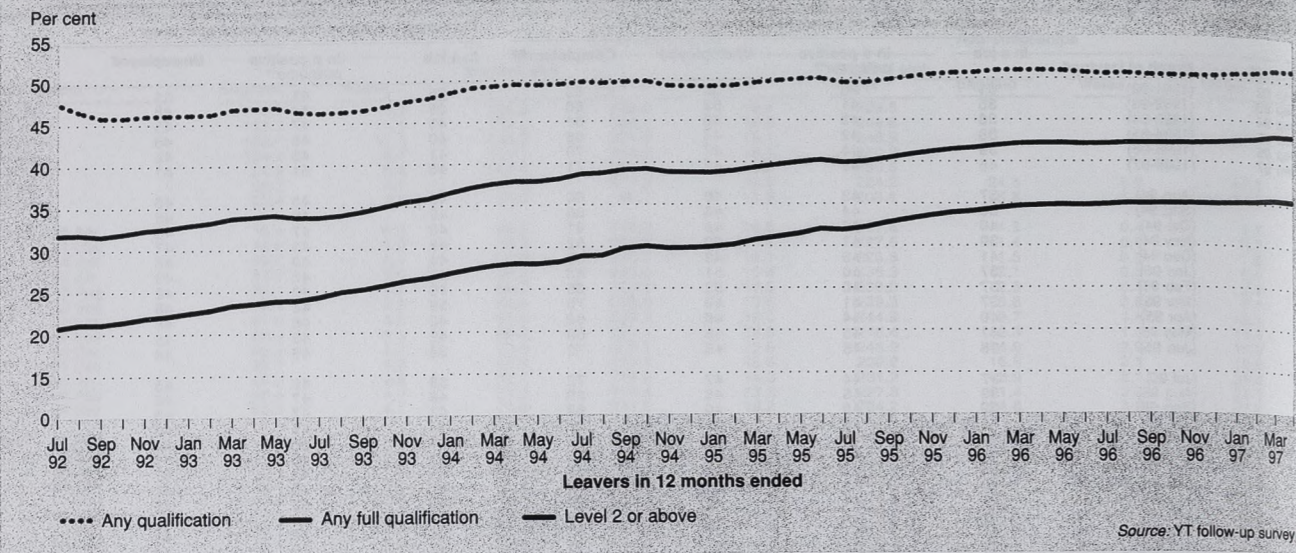
+ 1996-97 starts and in training figures include Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).

Pre-Vocational Training (PVT) is part of mainstream TW from April 1997 onwards.

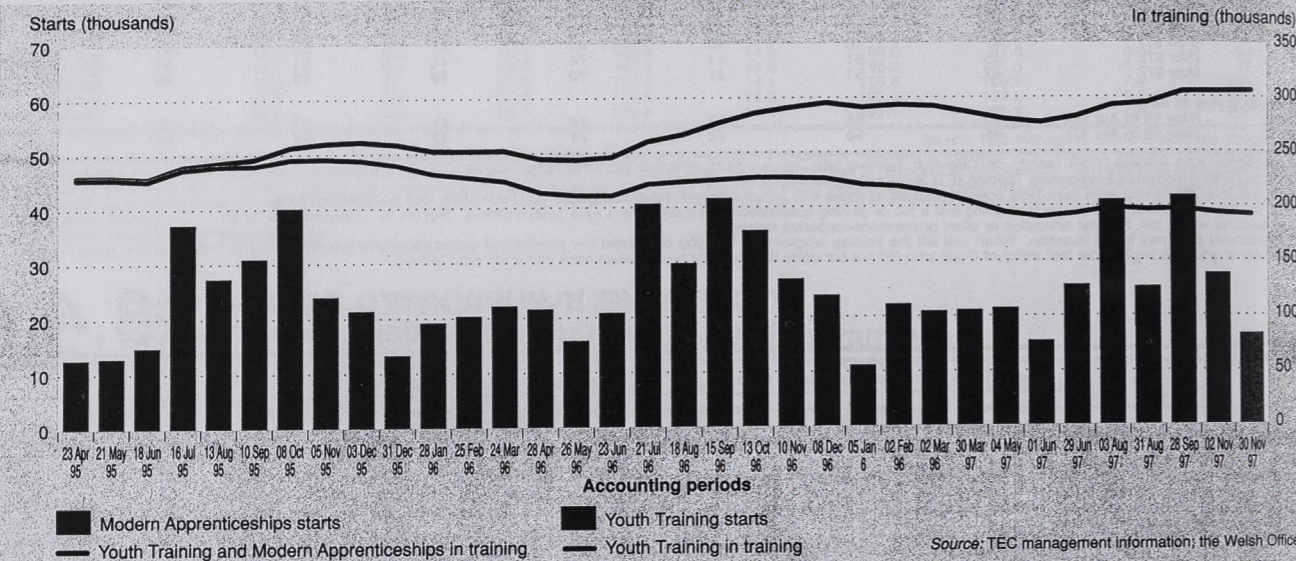
8.3 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Training for Work: destination of leavers

Month of survey*	Month of leaving#	All leavers			Completers		
		Percentage of survey respondents who were:					
		In a job	In a positive outcome**	Unemployed	Completers##	In a job	In a positive outcome**	Unemployed
ENGLAND and WALES							
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	31	36	55	55	35	41
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	35	41	52	60	38	44
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	36	43	48	61	40	47
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	38	42	48	66	40	45
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	39	44	47	70	41	46
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	45	49	42	71	46	51
1995 Feb	(Aug 94)	37	43	48	66	40	46
Mar	(Sep 94)	38	44	46	65	40	46
Apr	(Oct 94)	40	43	48	61	43	47
May	(Nov 94)	39	41	50	62	42	45
Jun	(Dec 94)	41	43	48	69	44	46
Jul	(Jan 95)	37	40	51	63	40	43
Aug	(Feb 95)	37	40	50	65	40	42
Sep	(Mar 95)	37	41	49	70	39	43
Oct	(Apr 95)	40	41	46	68	42	46
Nov	(May 95)	41	45	46	69	42	46
Dec	(Jun 95)	38	45	45	72	38	44
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	37	44	47	72	39	46
Feb	(Aug 95)	39	45	46	69	42	47
Mar	(Sep 95)	39	45	46	68	41	47
Apr	(Oct 95)	41	45	48	67	44	47
May	(Nov 95)	40	44	48	67	43	46
Jun	(Dec 95)	41	44	47	73	43	46
Jul	(Jan 96)	38	42	49	67	41	45
Aug	(Feb 96)	40	44	48	70	42	47
Sep	(Mar 96)	43	48	43	68	44	49
Oct	(Apr 96)	42	47	44	71	44	48
Nov	(May 96)	40					

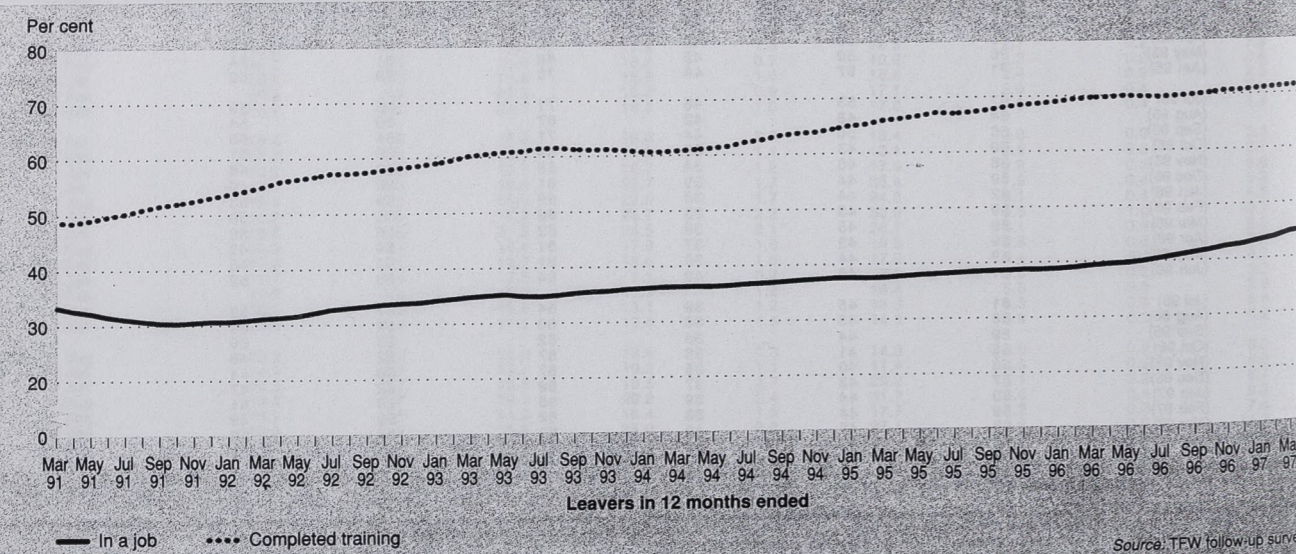
YT leavers gaining qualifications (smoothed); England and Wales



Participation in youth programmes; England and Wales



Outcomes achieved by TFW leavers (smoothed); England and Wales



GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Youth Training: destination of leavers 8.5

ENGLAND and WALES		All leavers Percentage of survey respondents who were:				Completers Percentage of those who completed who were:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed	Completers**	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	58	72	22	46	72	81	14
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	63	76	18	52	75	85	11
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	65	79	15	54	77	87	9
1995 Feb	(Aug 94)	53	74	21	47	68	81	14
Mar	(Sep 94)	54	76	17	48	69	83	13
Apr	(Oct 94)	55	69	25	37	71	79	16
May	(Nov 94)	56	68	25	37	73	80	16
Jun	(Dec 94)	60	70	23	45	76	81	14
Jul	(Jan 95)	57	68	26	40	74	80	15
Aug	(Feb 95)	59	70	23	43	74	80	15
Sep	(Mar 95)	64	75	20	51	78	84	12
Oct	(Apr 95)	59	71	22	43	70	78	16
Nov	(May 95)	60	72	22	42	72	80	15
Dec	(Jun 95)	65	76	19	58	76	84	12
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	61	76	18	55	72	84	12
Feb	(Aug 95)	57	76	17	50	70	85	10
Mar	(Sep 95)	57	79	15	53	70	85	10
Apr	(Oct 95)	63	75	19	46	80	86	9
May	(Nov 95)	64	75	19	48	78	85	10
Jun	(Dec 95)	68	77	16	57	79	85	10
Jul	(Jan 96)	64	75	20	49	78	85	11
Aug	(Feb 96)	67	76	18	54	79	85	11
Sep	(Mar 96)	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	7
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	60	81	88	8
Oct	(Apr 97)	65	78	16	51	76	86	9
Current and previous year to date								
Nov 95 to Oct 96	(May 95 to Apr 96)	63	77	18	52	75	85	11
Nov 96 to Oct 97	(May 96 to Apr 97)	65	79	15	54	77	87	9

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 their 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.

** Those whose response to the question, "Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?" was "No".

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Youth Training: qualifications of leavers 8.6

ENGLAND and WALES		All Leavers Percentage of survey respondents who:				Completers Percentage of those who completed who:			
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above
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
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	72	59	48	38	82	78	68	55
Feb	(Aug 94)	66	52	42	33	76	77	67	55
Mar	(Sep 94)	64	49	40	32	77	74	65	54
Apr	(Oct 94)	60	40	31	24	72	66	58	48
May	(Nov 94)	59	38	30	23	70	65	58	48
Jun	(Dec 94)	62	46	36	28	70	65	57	47
Jul	(Jan 95)	61	43	33	26	71	66	59	49
Aug	(Feb 95)	62	46	37	30	72	69	63	53
Sep	(Mar 95)	66	53	43	35	72	69	62	52
Oct	(Apr 95)	65	48	39	30	73	68	63	52
Nov	(May 95)	65	49	39	30	73	68	61	51
Dec	(Jun 95)	71	59	49	41	78	74	66	56
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	70	56	46	38	78	74	66	55
Feb	(Aug 95)	66	51	43	36	77	74	67	59
Mar	(Sep 95)	66	52	43	35	77	73	65	56
Apr	(Oct 95)	63	46	37	30	73	68	61	52
May	(Nov 95)	62	44	36	30	69	63	57	49
Jun	(Dec 95)	64	49	41	34	69	64	58	49
Jul	(Jan 96)	63	46	38	31	69	64	58	49
Aug	(Feb 96)	65	50	42	35	71	68	61	53
Sep	(Mar 96)	66	53	45	37	71	68	62	53
Oct	(Apr 96)	64	49	40	33	70	67	60	51
Nov	(May 96)	64	48	40	32	70	66	58	49
Dec	(Jun 96)	69	58	49	41	77	74	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	70	65	59	51
Jun	(Dec 96)	63	49	43	34	69	66	60	49
Jul	(Jan 97)	65	49	41	33	72	68	62	51
Aug	(Feb 97)	67	53	45	37	74	70	64	54
Sep	(Mar 97)	69	57	50	40	74	72	67	55
Oct	(Apr 97)	65	50	50	39	72	69	66	53
Current and previous year to date									
Nov 95 to Oct 96	(May 95 to Apr 96)	66	51	42	34	74	70	63	53
Nov 96 to Oct 97	(May 96 to Apr 97)	66	51	44	35	74	70	64	54

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

A.1 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment

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

6,809

+ Not including placings through displayed vacancies.

DEFINITIONS

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

The claimant count consists of all those people who are claiming unemployment-related benefits at Employment Service local offices and who have declared that they are unemployed, capable of, available for, and actively seeking work during the week in which their claim is made. All people claiming unemployment-related benefits are included in the claimant count. (Students claiming benefit during a vacation and who intend to return to full-time education are excluded.)

EARNINGS

Total gross remuneration which employees receive from their employers in the form of money. Income in kind and employers' contributions to National Insurance and pension funds are excluded.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

In Tables 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.5 and 7.6 (Labour Force Survey) people aged 16 and over who are in employment (as employees, self-employed, on government-supported employment and training programmes, or from 1992, as unpaid family workers) together with those who are ILO unemployed.

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

In Tables 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.5 and 7.6 (Labour Force Survey) people aged 16 and over who are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed; this group includes people who are, for example, retired or looking after their home/family.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

A count of civilian jobs of employees paid by employers who run a PAYE scheme. Participants in government employment and training schemes are included if they have a contract of employment. HM Forces, homeworkers and private domestic servants are excluded. As the estimates of employees in employment are derived from employers' reports of the number of people they employ, individuals holding two jobs with different employers will be counted twice.

FULL-TIME WORKERS

People normally working for more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

The general index covers almost all goods and services purchased by most households, excluding only those for which the income of the household is in the top 4 per cent and those one and two-person pensioner households (covered by separate indices) who depend mainly on state benefits, i.e. more than three-quarters of their income is from state benefits.

H.M. FORCES

All UK service personnel of HM Regular Forces, wherever serving, including those on release leave.

I.L.O. UNEMPLOYED

In Tables 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.5 and 7.6 (Labour Force Survey) people without a paid job in the reference week who were available to start work in the next fortnight and who either looked for work at some time in the last four weeks or were waiting to start a job already obtained.

LABOUR DISPUTES

Statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relate only to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than ten workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the

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

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

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

Employees other than those in administrative, professional, technical and clerical occupations.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Section D.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

- .. not available
- nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- 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.

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections C-E.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections G-Q.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

The classification system used to provide a consistent industrial breakdown for UK official statistics. It was revised in 1968, 1980 and 1992.

TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
SUMMARY TABLES							
Labour Force Survey: UK	M(Q)	Mar 98	0.1				
Workforce: UK	M(Q)	Mar 98	0.2				
Labour Force Survey: GB	M(Q)	Mar 98	0.3				
Workforce: GB	M(Q)	Mar 98	0.4				
BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS							
	M	Mar 98	0.5				
EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE							
Workforce: UK and GB							
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Mar 98	1.1				
Labour force estimates, projections		Feb 97	51				
Employees in employment industry: GB							
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Feb 98	1.4				
: time series, by order group	M	Mar 98	1.2				
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Mar 98	1.3				
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	D	Dec 94	1.10				
Local authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7				
Employees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	Feb 98	1.5				
Annual Employment Survey	A	Nov 97	461				
International comparisons	Q	Feb 98	1.9				
Registered disabled in the public sector	D	Sep 97	355				
Trade union membership	A	Jun 97	231				
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	Feb 98	1.14				
Women in the labour market	A	Mar 98	97				
CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES							
Claimant unemployment							
Summary: UK	M	Mar 98	2.1				
: GB	M	Mar 98	2.2				
Age and duration: UK	Q	Mar 98	2.5				
Broad category: UK	M	Mar 98	2.1				
Detailed category: GB	M	Mar 98	2.2				
Region: summary	Q	Mar 98	2.6				
Age: time series UK	Q	Mar 98	2.7				
: estimated rates	Q	Mar 98	2.15				
Duration: time series UK	Q	Mar 98	2.8				
Region and area							
Time series summary: by region	M	Mar 98	2.3				
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Mar 98	2.4				
: counties, local areas	M	Mar 98	2.9				
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Mar 98	2.10				
Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 98	2.6				
Flows							
UK, time series	M	Mar 98	2.19				
Age time series	M	Mar 98	2.20				
Mean duration	Q	Jan 98	2.21				
Claim history: number of previous claims	Q	Feb 98	2.22				
Claim history: interval between claims	Q	Mar 98	2.23				
By sought and usual occupation	M	Mar 98	2.24				
Destination of leavers by duration	M	Mar 98	2.25				
Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13				
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Mar 98	A.1				
International comparisons	M	Mar 98	2.18				
Ethnic origin	A	Aug 97	295				
Temporarily stopped							
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14				
VACANCIES							
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Feb 98	3.1				
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Feb 98	3.2				
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Feb 98	3.3				
REDUNDANCIES							
In Great Britain	M	Mar 98	2.32				
by region	M	Mar 98	2.33				
by age	M	Mar 98	2.34				
by industry	M	Mar 98	2.35				
by occupation	M	Mar 98	2.36				
EARNINGS AND HOURS							
Average earnings (index)							
Whole economy	M	Mar 98	5.1				
Main industrial sectors	M	Mar 98	5.3				
Industries	M	Mar 98	5.3				
Underlying trends	Q	Feb 98	76				
Levels of earnings and hours for main industrial sectors and industries							
Manual employees	Q(A)	Feb 98	5.4				
Non manual employees	Q(A)	Feb 98	5.5				
All employees	Q(A)	Feb 98	5.6				
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q	Feb 98	77				
International comparisons (index)							
Manufacturing	M	Mar 98	5.9				
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing							
Latest figures: industry	D	Dec 96	1.11				
Regions: summary	D	Dec 96	1.13				
Hours of work: manufacturing	D	Sep 95	1.12				
OUTPUT PER HEAD							
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Mar 98	1.8				
Wages and salaries per unit of output							
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Mar 98	5.8				
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Mar 98	5.8				
LABOUR COSTS							
Survey results 1992 Quadrennial Annual update					Sep 94	313	
	A				Feb 96	5.7	
RETAIL PRICES							
General index (RPI)							
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Mar 98	6.2				
: percentage changes	M	Mar 98	6.2				
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Mar 98	6.1				
Main components: time series and weights	M	Mar 98	6.4				
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Mar 98	6.5				
Food prices	M	Mar 98	6.3				
INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS							
Selected countries (national definitions)	D	Mar 97	6.8				
Harmonised indices of consumer prices	M	Mar 98	6.8				
All items excluding housing costs	M	Mar 98	6.9				
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY							
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M(Q)	Mar 98	7.1				
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M(Q)	Mar 98	7.2				
Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M(Q)	Mar 98	7.3				
Full-time and part-time workers	M(Q)	Mar 98	7.4				
Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	M(Q)	Mar 98	7.5				
Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)	M(Q)	Mar 98	7.6				
Job-related training received by employees	M(Q)	Mar 98	7.7				
Average actual weekly hours of work by industry sector	M(Q)	Mar 98	7.8				
Additional Labour Force Survey tables	D	Dec 95	7.6-7.23				
Labour market and educational status of young people	D	Mar 96	7.24				
LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK							
Summary: latest figures	M	Mar 98	4.1				
: time series	M	Mar 98	4.2				
Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 97	217				
INDUSTRY							
Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Mar 98	4.1				
Annual: detailed	A	Jun 97	217				
: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 97	217				
Main causes of stoppage							
Cumulative	M	Mar 98	4.1				
Latest year for main industries	A	Jun 97	217				
Size of stoppages	A	Jun 97	217				
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Jun 97	217				
International comparisons	A	Apr 97	129				
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING							
Participants in the programmes	M	Mar 98	8.1				
Number of starts on the programmes	M	Mar 98	8.2				
Training for work: destination of leavers	M	Mar 98	8.3				
Training for work: qualifications of leavers	M	Mar 98	8.4				
Youth training: destination of leavers	M	Mar 98	8.5				
Youth training: qualifications of leavers	M	Mar 98	8.6				

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

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings (Tables 5.1-5.9)

Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01928 792442
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement	01928 792442
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked	01928 792077/8
Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs	01928 792442

Employment (Tables 1.1-1.5 and 1.9-1.13)

Annual Employment Survey	01928 792690
Employment and hours	01928 792563
Workforce in employment	01928 792563

Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2)

01928 792825

Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1-7.8)

0171 533 6094

Qualifications

0114 259 3787

Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.32-2.36)

0171 533 6086

Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6.9)

Ansafo service	0171 533 5866
Enquiries	0171 533 5874

Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages

0114 259 4350

Small firms (DTI)

0114 259 7538

Trade unions 0171 215 5999

Training (Tables 8.1-8.6)
'Training for Work', 'Youth Training' and 'Modern Apprenticeships'
Workforce training 0114 259 3310
0114 259 3489

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs),
composition and review of 0171 533 6113

Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.24)
(claimant count) 0171 533 6094

Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3)
notified to Jobcentres 0171 533 6094

Youth Cohort Study 0114 259 4218

(Note: The table numbers quoted relate to tables on the preceding pages)

FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics
0171 533 6107

FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:

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

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

Quantime Ltd (on-line and other access of Labour Force Survey data) 0171 625 7222

Skills and Enterprise Network 0114 259 4075

ONS WEBSITES

Information about ONS, its services and data is available on the World Wide Web at:

<http://www.emap.com/ons/>

ONS's Socio-Economic Statistics and Analysis Group has a separate site at:

<http://www.open.gov.uk/lmsd/lmsdhome.htm>

For more information on ONS websites, see pS2.

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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 for the service are charged at 50p per minute. Contact ONS on 0171 533 6363 if you have any problems.

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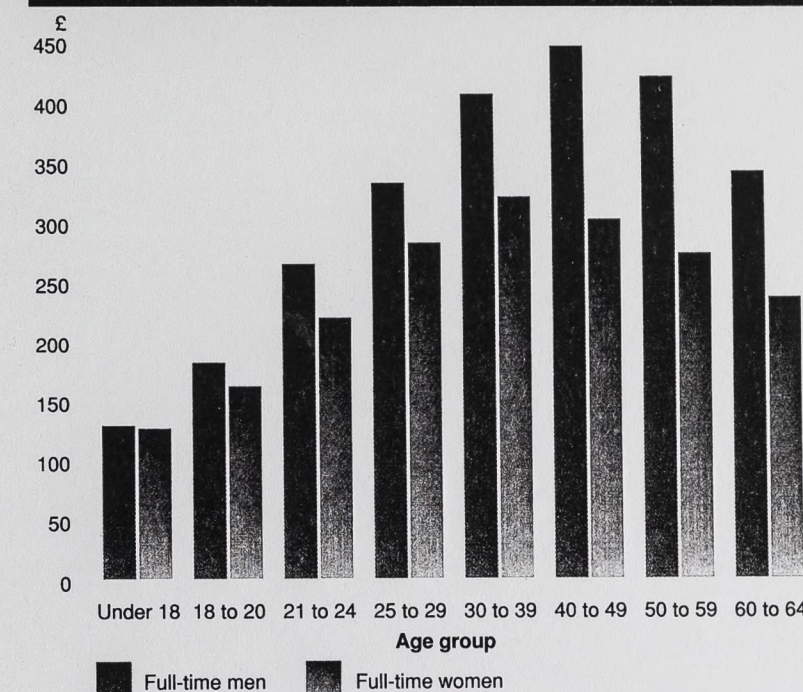
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