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- Labour disputes in 1997
- The annual seasonal adjustment reviews
- Disability data from the LFS
- Discontinuity in on education

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June 1998 contents Volume 106 Number 6 Pages 265-340

News

Labour Market Update 267

News and research 273

275 Labour Market Spotlight qualifications; and looking for a different or additional job.

Features

- British labour force projections: 1998-2011 281 The future size and composition of the labour force. Bob Armitage, Office for National Statistics and Mark Scott, Department for Education and Employment
- Labour disputes in 1997 299 The latest annual figures for working days lost through disputes. Jackie Davies, Office for National Statistics

Technical reports

- 313 The annual seasonal adjustment reviews Revisions to LFS estimates, the claimant count and Jobcentre vacancy series. Sheena Gordon and Jenny Myall, Office for National Statistics
- 321 from 1984 to 1996/7. Chris Cousins, James Jenkins and Richard Laux, Office for National Statistics
- Discontinuity in LFS data on education courses 337 Quantifying a discontinuity in LFS data on full-time students. James Jenkins, Office for National Statistics

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Items on a report on regional and local patterns of economic inactivity; a report on early retirement; and a new on-line historical database from the ESRC Data Archive.

This month's topics include: looking after the family or home; job-related training; ethnic groups; sought and usual occupations of claimants; managers by age and highest

Disability data from the LFS: comparing 1997-98 with the past New LFS data compatible with Disability Discrimination Act definitions and time series



Labour Market

trends

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

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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 13 May 1998 unless otherwise stated. For detailed figures, definitions and concepts see the Labour Market Data section.

eadlines

I Fising employment indicated by January-March 1998 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results and December workforce jobs data

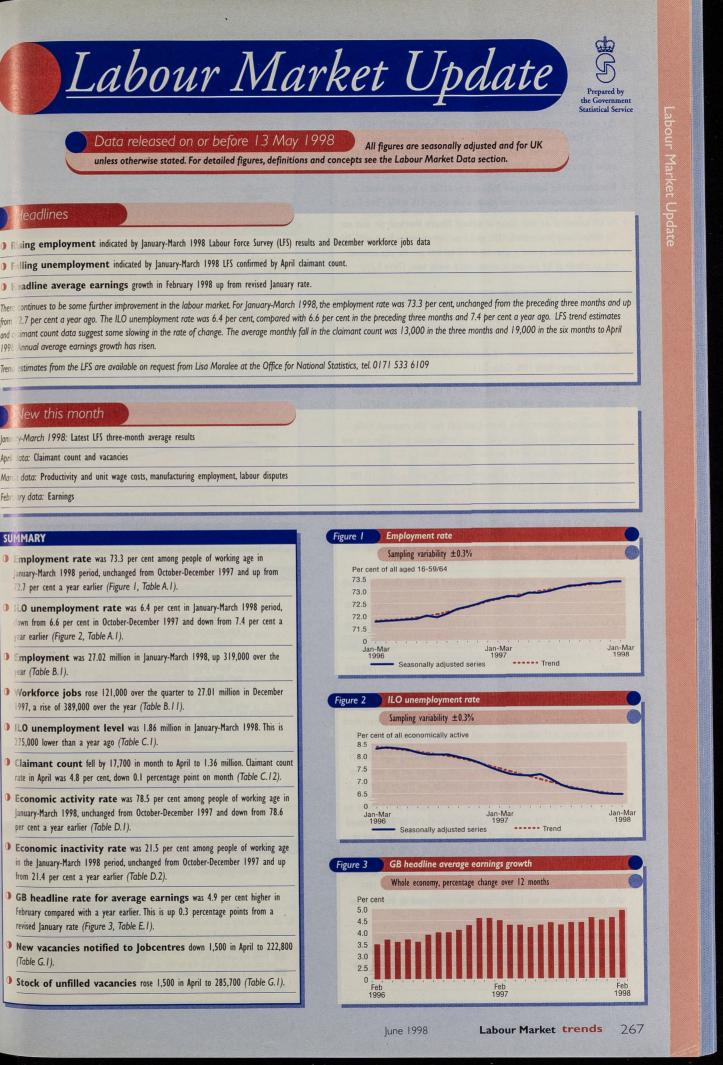
- Falling unemployment indicated by January-March 1998 LFS confirmed by April claimant count.
- Badline average earnings growth in February 1998 up from revised January rate.
- continues to be some further improvement in the labour market. For January-March 1998, the employment rate was 73.3 per cent, unchanged from the preceding three months and up
- 1998 Annual average earnings growth has risen.
- rencestimates from the LFS are available on request from Lisa Moralee at the Office for National Statistics, tel. 0171 533 6109

w this month

- v-March 1998: Latest LFS three-month average results
- Abril lata: Claimant count and vacancies
- data: Productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing employment, labour disputes
- Februry data: Earnings

SUMMARY

- mployment rate was 73.3 per cent among people of working age in anuary-March 1998 period, unchanged from October-December 1997 and up from 12.7 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- 10 unemployment rate was 6.4 per cent in January-March 1998 period, own from 6.6 per cent in October-December 1997 and down from 7.4 per cent a ear earlier (Figure 2, Table A. I).
- Employment was 27.02 million in January-March 1998, up 319,000 over the Par (Table B I)
- Workforce jobs rose 121,000 over the quarter to 27.01 million in December 1997, a rise of 389,000 over the year (Table B.11).
- 1.0 unemployment level was 1.86 million in January-March 1998. This is 275,000 lower than a year ago (Table C.1).
- Claimant count fell by 17,700 in month to April to 1.36 million. Claimant coun rate in April was 4.8 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point on month (Table C.12).
- Economic activity rate was 78.5 per cent among people of working age in anuary-March 1998, unchanged from October-December 1997 and down from 78.6 per cent a year earlier (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate was 21.5 per cent among people of working age in the January-March 1998 period, unchanged from October-December 1997 and up from 21.4 per cent a year earlier (Table D.2).
- GB headline rate for average earnings was 4.9 per cent higher in February compared with a year earlier. This is up 0.3 percentage points from a revised January rate (Figure 3, Table E.1).
- New vacancies notified to Jobcentres down 1,500 in April to 222,800 (Table G.I).
- Stock of unfilled vacancies rose 1,500 in April to 285,700 (Table G.1).



EMPLOYMENT

- People in full-time employment up 1,000 since October-December 1997 to 20.33 million in January-March 1998 (Table B.1).
- Men in full-time employment up 10.000 since October-December 1997 to 13.66 million in January-March 1998, and women down 8,000 in the same period to 6.67 million. People in part-time employment up 38,000 over the same period to 6.68 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs rose by 11,000 in the three months to March compared with the same three months a year ago to 4.10 million (Table B.12.).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 901 million during lanuary-March 1998, up 2.1 per cent on January-March 1997. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.2 per cent over the year combined with an increase of 0.9 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

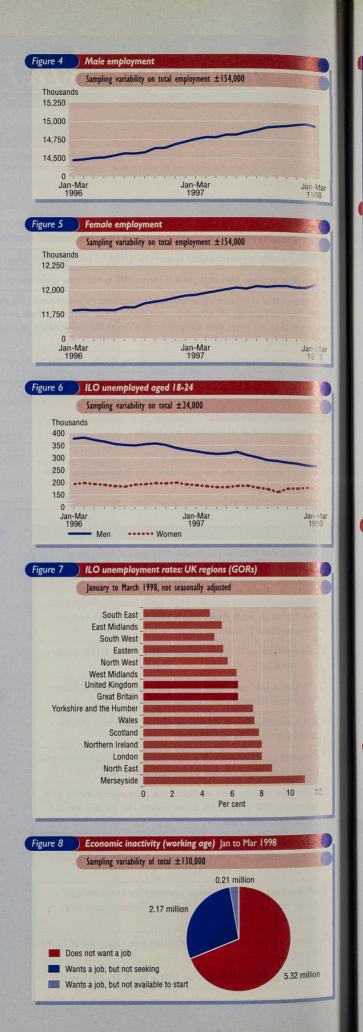
- Number of people ILO unemployed for between 6 and 12 months down 45,000 over the year to 280,000 in January-March 1998 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 238,000 in year to stand at 589,000 in January-March 1998 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 73,000 over the year to stand at 440,000 in January-March 1998 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate (unadjusted) for UK regions (GORs) down in all regions over the year. Highest rate is in Merseyside at 11.0 per cent and lowest is in the South East at 4.5 per cent. (Figure 7, Table C.11).
- Claimant count over 12 months (unadjusted) shows a fall of 245.700 over the year to 370,800 in April 1998 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18 to 24 (unadjusted) stood at 345,900 in April 1998, a fall of 75,800 over the year (Table C.12).
- Claimant count over 12 months aged 18 to 24 (unadjusted) stood at 50,000 in April 1998, a fall of 40,700 over the year (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (unadjusted):

April 1998	Change on year
119,915	down 58,478
194,479	down 132,191
314,394	down 190,669
	119,915 194,479

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 28.88 million in January-March 1998. Of this total, 16.11 million were men and 12.77 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.71 million in January-March 1998. Of this total 5.32 million people did not want a job and 2.17 million want a job, but had not actively looked for one (Figure 8, Table D.2)
- The LFS shows that the net increase in the number in employment of 319,000 in the year to January-March 1998 period was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 275,000, an increase in the number of economically inactive of 119,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 164,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men was 84.5 per cent of all persons of working age in January-March 1998, down from 84.7 per cent in October-December 1997, while the rate for women was 71.9 per cent for the same period, up from 71.8 per cent (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate for men was 15.5 per cent of all persons of working age in January-March 1998, up from 15.3 per cent in October-December 1997, while the rate for women was 28.1 per cent for the same period, down from 28.2 per cent (Table D.2).





REDUNDANCIES There were 196,000 people made redundant in the period December 1997-February Per cent 1998 This compares with 189,000 in the period December 1996-February 1997 Table C.41). esults for the December 1997-February 1998 period showed that 1.2 per cent of ale employees and 0.5 per cent of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 42 per cent were ck in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41). GB AVERAGE EARNINGS adline rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in year to February 1998 was provisionally estimated to be 4.9 per cent, an increase 0.3 percentage points from the revised January figure (Figure 9, Table E.I). e actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to arch 1998 was 5.6 per cent (Table E.2). the manufacturing industries, the headline increase for February was per cent, an increase of 0.6 percentage points from the January rate (Figure 9, ble E.2). he production industries increase was 4.9 per cent for February, an crease of 0.6 percentage points from the January figure (Figure 9, Table E.2). Per cent the service industries the increase was 5.0 per cent in February, an crease of 0.2 percentage points from the January rate (Figure 9, Table E.2) rivate sector headline average earnings were 5.6 per cent higher in ebruary compared with a year earlier, up 0.4 percentage point from the January ate (Table E.2). ublic sector headline average earnings were 2.6 per cent in the same eriod, unchanged from the January rate (Table E.2). PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS fanufacturing output was 0.3 per cent higher in the three months ending arch 1998, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21). Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 0.1 per cent lower in the three months ending March 1998, compared with a year earlier Table E.21). Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 5.4 per cent in the three nonths ending March 1998, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21) Whole economy output per filled job was 1.5 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1997, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32). Whole economy unit wage costs were 3.6 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1997, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21). INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS Netherlands (Jan) 9 UK 1996 percentage in employment (70 per cent) is higher than all EU countries except Denmark (76 per cent), Sweden (75 per cent) and Austria (70 per cent) United Kingdom UK ILO unemployment rate in January-March 1998 was 6.4 per cent, below EU average of 10.3 per cent and lower than all EU countries except the Netherlands, Denmark, Luxembourg and Austria (Figure 11, Table C.15) UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 12.0 per cent is Greece (June 96) lower than all EU countries except Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Austria and the Netherlands In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 1.4 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to February, compared with 1.5 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 0.7 per cent and in Germany by 0.8 per cent. Outside the EU, the rate of consumer price increases fell to 0.6 per cent in the USA for March. The rate fell to 0.9 per cent in Canada for December and 2.0 for Japan for January (Table H.22).



VACANCIES

- New vacancies notified to Jobcentres 15,300 lower than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- Stock of unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres 7,900 higher than the same month last year (Table G. I).
- Outflow of vacancies in Jobcentres down by 300 in April to stand at 218.600 (Table G. I).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of working days lost in the twelve months to March 1998 is provisionally estimated to be 221,000, from 204 stoppages. Of the days lost, 36 per cent were in manufacturing, 27 per cent were in the transport, storage and communication group, and 11 per cent were lost in construction.
- It is provisionally estimated that the number of working days lost to labour disputes in March 1998 is 32,900 resulting from 23 stoppages of work (Figure 13, Table G. 11).

TRAINING

- Seasonally adjusted, 3.2 million (14.4 per cent) employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview during winter (Dec-Feb) 1997/8. This is 83,000 less than the previous quarter, which was the highest level of employee participation in training in the last four weeks reported by the LFS.
- The number participating in work-based training for adults in England and Wales at the beginning of March 1998 was 23% lower than it was 12 months earlier (Table F.1).
- The proportion of leavers from work-based training for adults between August 1996 and July 1997 who were in a job 6 months after leaving, was 6 percentage points higher than the figures for leavers between August 1995 and July 1996. This proportion continues to show an upward trend (*Table F.3*).

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres



- The proportion who gained a full qualification in the same period was I percenta point lower than for leavers a year earlier (Table F.3).
- The number of Other Training (0T) participants in England and Wales at the beginning of March 1998 was 18 per cent lower than in the previous year (Table 6)
- The proportion of OT leavers between August 1996 and July 1997 who were in a just months after leaving was 2 percentage points higher than the figures for leaver between August 1995 and July 1996 (Table F.6).
- The proportion of OT leavers who gained a full qualification in the same period was 2 percentage points higher than for leavers a year earlier (Table F.6).
- The number of people on Modern Apprenticeships in England and Wales A 117,200 at the beginning of March 1998 (Table F.6).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross domestic product (GDP) in the first quarter of 1998 was 0.4 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas, GDP in the first quarter of 1998 was 0.5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail sales volumes in the three months to March were 0.9 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 5.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to March was 0.1 per cent lower compared with the previous three months but up 0.3 per cent on a year earlier.
- Construction output in the first quarter of 1998 was 3 per cent higher than the previous quarter but 8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing investment in the fourth quarter of 1997 was 1.0 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 5.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Government consumption in the fourth quarter of 1997 was up 0.2 per cent on the previous quarter and 0.8 per cent lower than a year earlier.

- The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to February was in deficit by £4.6 billion up from a deficit of £4.2 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £2.7 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to February water 1.7 per cent higher than the previous three months and 6.7 per cent higher than the same period last year.
- Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to February were up by 0.2 per cent on the previous three months and 7.0 per cent on the same period last year.
- The all-items retail price index (RPI) rose by 1.1 per cent over the month to stand at 162.6 for April.
- There were large upward effects on the all-items 12-month rate from increased housing and motoring costs. There were, however, some downward effects from price changes for clothing and footwear, alcoholic drinks and household goods.
- The 12-month rate of change for the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index stood at 3.0 per cent for April, up from 2.6 per cent for March.

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

Next month

The next Labour Market Update, as well as containing the usual monthly labour market statistics, will also include the latest workforce jobs estimate.

lune 1998

STATISTICS

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Labour Market Division exists to provide a coherent picture of the labour market and to deliver a high quality statistical service to a very wide range of users of labour market statistics in central and local government, business, the research community and the general public. The division has seven branches:

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For more information on the contents of AES, call the Office for National Statistics Employment Helpline on 01928 792690.

Variations in unemployment

NEXPLOYMENT is only part of non-employment, with economic inactivity being the ther part. Research supported by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation indicates a more rone anced local and regional pattern of non-employment than of unemployment, which uld have important policy implications.

articular the research, carried out by Anne Green and David Owen of the University of Warwick, found that the rate employment in inner city and indusad mining areas relative to the rest of the country was greater than that suggested unemployment figures alone. The study analysed information from a range of ources, especially from the Census of tion but also including the LFS and VOS cohort. the J

Classifying data at a district level, the study found that between 1981 and 1991 in nner London an increase in unemployment buted to the increase in non-employbut in mining and industrial areas the entir growth in non-employment is acco ated for by the growth in inactivity. Whe examined at a ward level, geographical variations in the experience of unemployment and inactivity are even more

pronounced, with the largest increases in unemployment, and especially in inactivity and non-employment, in those wards where the initial incidence was highest, especially in inner city areas and in concentrations of public sector housing. Unemployed people in large urban areas are relatively more likely to become inactive than return to work, compared with people elsewhere. For men, both unemployment and inactivity rates have risen, while those for women have fallen. However, the fall for women has been less pronounced in large urban areas.

The report points to possible policy implications of these findings, and also to areas for possible further research.

• Where are the Jobless? Changing Unemployment and Non-Employment in Cities and Regions, by Anne Green and David Owen. The Policy Press, £11.95. ISBN 1 86134 100 8.

Early retirement

THE TREND towards early retirement appears to be intensifying, despite the buoyant state of the labour market, according to a new report from Incomes Data Services. Of employees retiring from a cross-section of 'blue chip' employers, some 80 per cent did so before the 'mormal' retirement age.

The findings come from a survey of early retirement published in the IDS Pensions Bulletin, which examines the ages that 55,000 employees started to draw benefits rom over 20 major pensions schemes, ncluding both public and private sector chemes, in the most recent 12-month period for which data are available. This shows that: organisations are continuing to operate a notional 'normal' retirement age of 60 or 65 for their employees but in reality this

- age is no longer the norm for retirement;
- of those retiring in the 12 months studied, 80 per cent did so before their employer's theoretical normal retiring age, and 70 per cent did so before reaching the age of 60;
- in some companies most employees retired at or before the age of 54; and
- the proportion of retirements ascribed to ill-health varied from zero up to 40 per cent in the schemes studied.

Send your news releases to: Labour Market Trends newsdesk **Room B3/04 Office for National Statistics** I Drummond Gate, London SWIV 2QQ Fax: 0171 533 6186 E-mail: david.bradbury@ons.gov.uk

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Annual Employment Survey 1996

News and research

On-line historical database

A LARGE database of geographicallylocated 19th and 20th century aggregate statistics for Great Britain is now available on-line from the ESRC Data Archive at Essex University.

This database contains:

- employment and demographic statistics from the 1841-1931 censuses;
- mortality and marriage statistics from the Registrar-General's reports (1861-1920 and 1841-1871 respectively);
- trade union statistics for the Amalgamated Society of Engineers 1851-1918;
- official Poor Law statistics 1859-1915 and 1919-1939; and
- small debt statistics from county courts 1847-1913.

The database has been created to assist historians with localised interests. Thus a user may obtain data for one standard region; or one or more counties within a standard region; or up to four coterminous counties.

• For more information, see the History Data Service website at http//hds.essex.ac.uk/ gbh.stm, or contact Oscar Struijve on 01206 873226.

There was an increase in early retirement from the previous year, when two-thirds of people had retired by the age of 60. The main reason for this was felt to be a considerable increase in the number of teachers retiring - up 3,000 on the previous year.

• IDS Pensions Service Bulletin no. 115, May 1998. Annual subscription £138 a year, from IDS Ltd., 77 Bastwick Street, London EC1V 3TT, tel. 0171 250 3434



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RESEARCH USE OF LFS

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For information Tel 01206 872001

Fax: 0171 533 6183 mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk 4 Looking after the family or home (LFS) ob-related training (LFS) 6 Ethnic groups (LFS) Source of data shown in brackets. For more information, see 'Sources' (pS2) and 'Definitions' (pS3). ooking after the family or home re is currently considerable est in people who choose not to k in order to look after their ly. The LFS can identify those ole whose main reason for being nomically inactive was to look

- er their family or home, by
- ther they want to work.

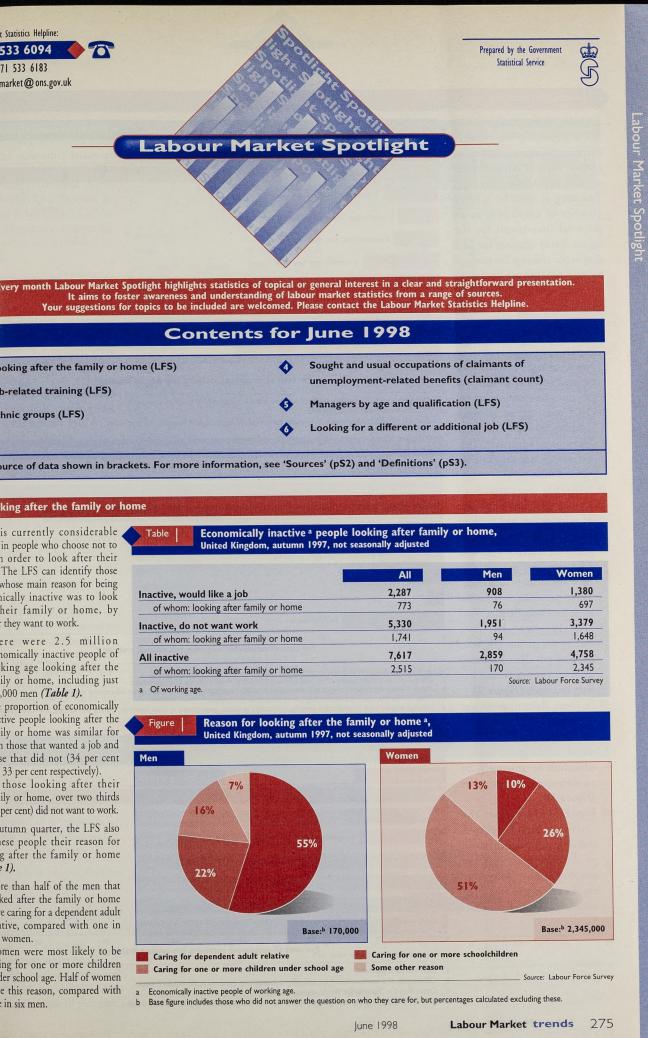
Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094

- There were 2.5 million conomically inactive people of working age looking after the amily or home, including just 70,000 men (Table 1).
- The proportion of economically nactive people looking after the family or home was similar for ooth those that wanted a job and those that did not (34 per cent and 33 per cent respectively).
- Of those looking after their family or home, over two thirds (69 per cent) did not want to work.

Each autumn guarter, the LFS also asks these people their reason for looking after the family or home (Figure 1).

- More than half of the men that looked after the family or home were caring for a dependent adult relative, compared with one in ten women.
- Women were most likely to be caring for one or more children under school age. Half of women gave this reason, compared with one in six men.

United Kingdom, autumn 1997, not seasonally			
Inactive, would like a job	2,2		
of whom: looking after family or home	7		
Inactive, do not want work	5,3		
of whom: looking after family or home	1,7		
All inactive	7,6		
of whom: looking after family or home	2,5		
a Of working age.			

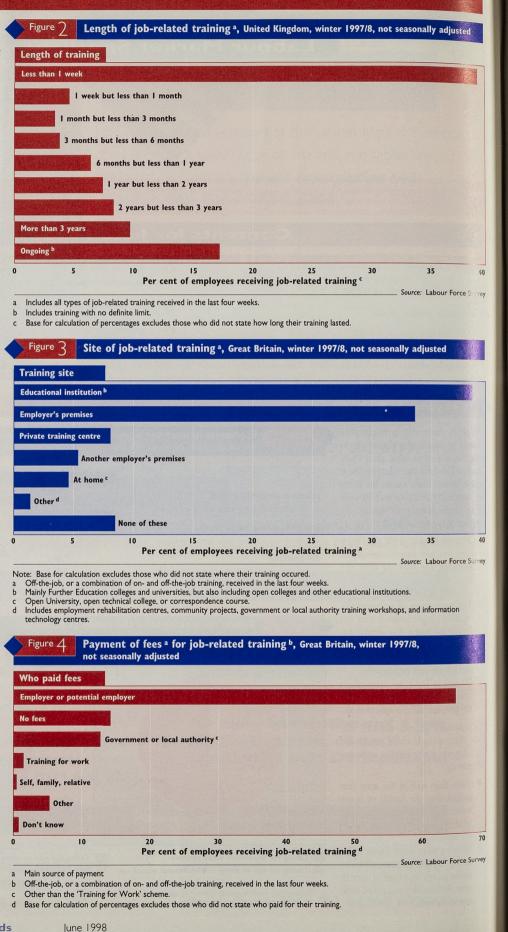


a

2 Job-related training

Learning throughout working life is becoming increasingly necessary because of the pace of change in skill requirements within the labour market. Training is seen by a large number of employees as an essential investment for the future. Many requests for LFS data about training are received by the workforce training enquiry point (0114 259 3489).

- In winter 1997/8, 3.2 million employees of working age received jobrelated training in the four weeks prior to interview, a 14.4 per cent of all such employees in the UK (seasonally adjusted). This percentage was the same for Great Britain.
- A higher proportion of women than men employees of working age had received job-related training in the past four weeks - 15.3 and 13.8 per cent respectively (not seasonally adjusted). These percentages were the same for Great Britain.
- Nearly two in five employees in the UK who received job-related training were on courses lasting less than one week (Figure 2).
- In Great Britain, seven out of ten employees undergoing job-related training did so at either a college of further education or university, or on their employer's premises (Figure 3).
- Figure 4 shows that the majority of job-related training (65 per cent) was paid for mainly by the employer (or potential employer) of the employee concerned (Great Britain).



3 Ethnic groups

The Labour Market Statistics Helpline receives many calls about the economic status of people in ethnic groups. This information is collected in the Britain LFS (but not in Gre Nothern Ireland). Some of the most commonly requested breakdowns are provided in Tat e 2.

- cording to the LFS, there ere 2.4 million members ethnic minority groups in reat Britain in winter 997/8 over the age of 16, whom 1.3 million were employment.
- mongst the ethnic inorities, those classified Black had the highest onomic activity rate at 73 er cent, but the Indian ouping had the highest mployment rate at 66 per
- "he Black group had the ighest ILO unemployment ate, with nearly one in five conomically active members nemployed (this compares ith just over one in 20 conomically active white eople).
- Il ethnic groups had lower ctivity rates for women han for men. The largest ifference was for the akistani/Bangladeshi group, where the rate for men was more than twice that for vomen

Just as there were considerable differences between the ethnic groups in terms of economic status, there were also differences in the types of employment undertaken. Figure 5 shows the proportion of all in employment who were self-employed within the various ethnic groups.

- The highest proportions of self-employed people occurred in the Indian, Chinese and Pakistani/Bangladeshi groups (at around 15 per cent), which compares with 12 per cent among white people.
- The Black ethnic group had the lowest proportion of selfemployed people (7 per cent).

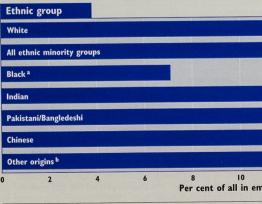
In em	ployment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Total	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate
	(All 16+)	(All 16+)	(All 16+)	(All 16+)	(16-59/64)	(16-59/64)	(All 16 +)
All persons							
Vhite	24,939	1,544	15,857	42,339	79.0	74.4	5.8
All ethnic minority groups	1,287	205	948	2,439	66.2	57.1	13.7
Black ^b	396	87	237	719	73.2	60.0	17.9
ndian	413	35	242	690	71.2	65.6	7.9
akistani/Bangladeshi	186	40	262	487	49.5	40.8	17.7
Chinese	74	*	51	131	66.6	61.7	*
Other origins ^c	218	37	156	411	66.1	56.4	14.5
Men	lene artigetet.	S Distantial and		an faritair	0000	All and and	
White	13,779	956	5,880	20,614	84.7	79.2	6.5
All ethnic minority groups	741	122	343	1,206	76.5	65.7	14.2
Black ^b	201	52	93	346	79.4	63.1	20.7
ndian	249	20		355	81.2	75.1	7.
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	132	25		248	67.4	56.5	16.0
Chinese	39	*	22	65	71.0	64.8	
Other origins ^c	119	21	52	192	76.5	64.9	15.
Women			dente a la la				
White	11,160	588	9,977	21,725	72.8	69.1	5.
All ethnic minority groups	546	82	604	1,233	55.8	48.5	13.
Black ^b	195	34	144	373	67.2	57.0	14.
Indian	164	19	5 156	335	60.1	55.0	8.
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	54	1!	5 171	239	30.7	24.1	
Chinese	34	:	* 30	66	62.0	58.3	
Other origins ^c	100	10	5 104	219	56.7	48.7	/ 13.

Excludes those who did not state their ethnic group. * Sample size too small for a reliable estimate

- a Note that while these estimates are shown to the nearest thousand or 0.1 per cent, those for ethnic minorities are subject to
- considerable relative sampling variability, particularly the smaller estimates
- Includes Caribbean, African and other Black people of non-mixed origin. c Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin.

Proportion of all in employment who are self-employed, by ethnic origin, Great Britain, winter 1997/8, not seasonally adjusted Figure 5 14 16 18 20 12 Per cent of all in employment Source: Labour Force Survey

June 1998



Note: Excludes those who did not state their ethnic group. Includes those of other origins not shown, including group.

276 Labour Market trends

Labour Market trends 277

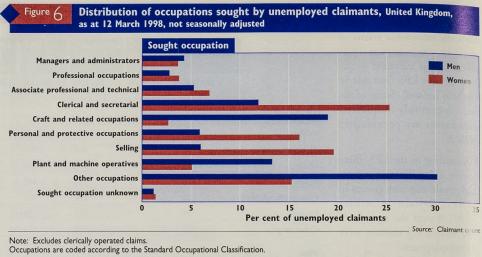
A Sought and usual occupations of claimants of unemployment-related benefits

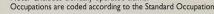
Besides the main 'claimant count' total of people claiming unemployment-related benefits, the data collected by the Benefits Agency about jobseekers includes the occupation in which they are seeking employment, and the occupation in which they are usually employed, for both men and women (Figure 6 and Figure 7).

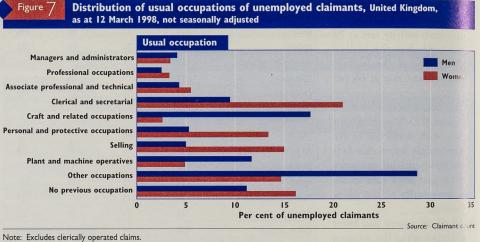
- The distribution of usual occupations follows a very similar pattern to that of sought occupations (other than the considerable number of people with no previous occupation).
- Around 65 per cent of unemployed claimants were seeking employment in the same occupational group as their usual occupation.
- The most commonly sought after occupation among men claiming unemployment benefits (Figure 6) was the 'other' category, which includes jobs involving mostly manual work such as farm and postal workers, porters, cleaners and domestics, and various types of labourers.
- 1 More than one in five women who were claiming unemploymentrelated benefits in March 1998 were usually employed in the clerical and secretarial occupations (Figure 7).

The claimant count can also be used to see how many people claiming unemployment-related benefits are seeking employment in, or are usually employed in, more specific occupations. Table 3 shows the five most commonly sought after occupations in March 1998 for both men and women

- By far the highest proportion of men (11 per cent) were looking for work as 'other labourers and related workers', which involves general labouring duties such as carrying, loading and unloading goods, cleaning work areas, and waste disposal.
- Approximately one third of all women claiming unemploymentrelated benefits were seeking employment as either sales assistants or as clerks (18 and 16 per cent respectively).
- Of the five most commonly sought occupations, four also appear on the most common usual occupations list (albeit in a slightly different order); for both men and women.







ons are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification Occ

Most commonly sought occupations of unemployed claimants, United Kingdom, as at 12 March 1998, not seasonally adjusted

			Women					
SOC code ^a	Number of claimants (thousands)	Per cent of all men claimants ^b		SOC code ^a	Number of claimants (thousands)	Per cent of all women claimant		
Occupation				Occupation				
rs 990	7		Sales assistants	720	59	18		
872	65	6	Clerks	430	52	16		
441	59	6	Care assistants and attendants	644	18	5		
ourers 929	55	5	Cleaners, domestics	958	16	5		
720	48	5	Other labourers in manufacturing and processing industries	919	10	3		
	rs 990 872 441 ourers 929	SOC codea claimants (thousands) rs 990 117 872 65 441 59 ourers 929 55	SOC code ^a claimants (thousands) all men claimants ^b rs 990 117 11 872 65 6 441 59 6 ourers 929 55 5	Number of claimants Per cent of all men claimants ^b Occupation 's 990 117 11 Sales assistants 872 65 6 Clerks 441 59 6 Care assistants and attendants ourers 929 55 5 Cleaners, domestics 720 48 5 Other labourers in manufacturing and	Number of claimants Per cent of all men claimants ³ SOC code ^a 's 990 117 11 Sales assistants 720 872 65 6 Clerks 430 441 59 6 Care assistants and attendants 644 ourers 929 55 5 Cleaners, domestics 958 720 48 5 Other labourers in manufacturing and 56	SOC codeNumber of claimants (thousands)Per cent of all men claimants*Per cent of all men claimants*Number of claimants (thousands)'s99011711Sales assistants72059872656Clerks43052441596Care assistants and attendants64418ourers929555Cleaners, domestics95816720485Other labourers in manufacturing and5		

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.
 a Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.
 b Base for calculation of percentages includes those that did not state a sought occupation.

Occupation data from the claimant count

The National Unemployment Benefits System administers more than 99 per cent of unemployment-related benefit payments to claimants. Statistics about unemployed claimants are based on the administrative details used to assess and make these payments. As part of their entitlement to benefit, every claimant has a mandatory obligation to specify the occupation they are seeking work in, and Employment Service staff code the claimants sought occupation according to the 1992 Standard Occupational Classification. There is no such obligation to provide information about the occupation in which the claimant usually works. Other information which is available via this system includes the age of claimants. their marital status, what type of benefits they are claiming, and the number of weeks that they have been on the unemployment register. Tables covering many of these aspects appear in the Labour Market Data section regularly.

278 Labour Market trends

June 1998

5 Managers by age and qualification

Equality of opportunity is an important issue in the workplace. The LFS can be used to provide pertinent data variety of different aspects his issue, such as the preportion of women with 25 managerial responsibility (see red box) compared with that 20 of men. Figure 8 shows the pro-ortion of male and female em loyees within each age p reporting that they had mas agerial responsibility in win er 1997/8.

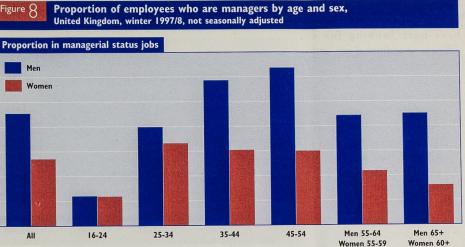
Men were more likely to be management positions an were women (23 and 3 per cent respectively), cept in the 16 to 24 age oup (6 per cent of both nen and women in this age oup were managers).

Table arDelta

or the 25 to 34 age group ne proportions of managers ere similar for men and omen (20 compared with per cent). But while the roportion of managers eaked for men among 45 to 4-year-olds at 32 per cent, or women the proportion as lower, at 15 per cent.

Table 4 provides a more detailed breakdown of these figures by examining the proportions of managers by highest qualification attained within each age group.

- Within each specific qualification level, the proportion of men employees that were managers was highest for the 45 to 54 age group.
- The proportion of women managers within each qualification level (except 'no qualification') was also highest for the 45 to 54 age group. The earlier peak overall for women (at the 25 to 34 age group) is partly explained by the women in the older age groups being less likely to have higher qualifications.



Age (years)

Proportion of employees that were managers by qualification level and age, United Kingdom, winter 1997/8, not seasonally adjusted

Men							
	Higher Education qualification ^a	Other qualification	No qualifications	All employees ^b			
Age							
16-24	11.6	5.4	*	6.0			
25-34	28.4	17.3	7.0	19.9			
35-44	45.4	24.9	8.4	29.3			
45-54	49.1	27.6	14.8	31.8			
55-64	42.3	20.5	10.0	22.1			
65+	*	24.6	*	22.5			
All	37.5	19.2	9.5	22.7			
All employees (thousands)	3,101	7,786	1,307	12,314			

Women Higher Education Other No						
	Higher Education qualification ^a	Other qualification	qualifications	All employees ^b		
Age			Contraction of the	on by Rest allows		
16-24	14.4	4.6	*	5.9		
25-34	26.6	13.0	*	16.6		
35-44	27.1	12.4	3.6	15.2		
45-54	29.9	13.2	4.5	15.0		
55-59	23.0	10.9	4.9	10.9		
60+	16.9	10.3	*	8.0		
All	25.9	10.9	4.0	13.5		
All employees (thousands)	2,651	6,558	1,705	10,998		

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate

teaching qualifications

Includes those people whose qualification level could not be classified and those who gave no answer to the 'highest qualification' question. b

Managerial responsibility in the LFS

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Includes first, higher or other degree, NVQ level 4 or 5, HNC or HND, higher level BTEC or SCOTVEC, RSA higher diploma, nursing or

Labour Market trends 279

Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

6 Looking for a different or additional job

The LFS asks people who are in employment whether they have been looking for a different or additional job, and their reasons for doing so.

- Table 5 shows that in winter 1997/8, 1.4 million people (5.4 per cent of all employees and selfemployed) were looking for a different job and 0.2 million (0.8 per cent) were looking for an additional job.
- More than a quarter of people who were looking for a different job said that their main reason for doing so was that their pay was unsatisfactory (*Table 6*).
- The distribution of reasons for looking for a different job has changed little since winter 1994/5 (the first year for which UK data is available from the LFS in the winter quarter).

The LFS also asks what people who are looking for a different or additional job consider to be their main method of seeking such employment. *Figure 9* shows the answers that were given in winter 1997/8.

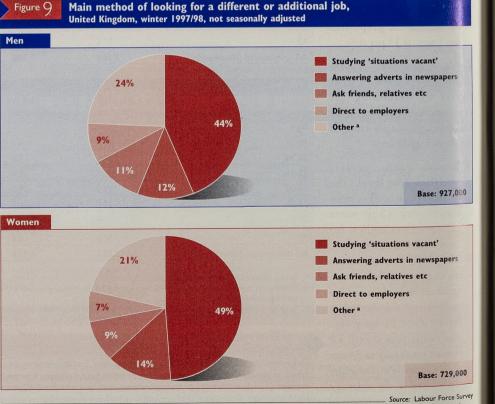
- For both men and women, nearly half of people looking for a new or additional job said that their main method was to study the 'situations vacant' columns.
- Among the 'other' methods given, 7 per cent of men and 6 per cent of women gave being on the books of a private agency as their main method, while for 6 per cent of men and women a Jobcentre was the main method.

Table 5 Employees and self-employed looking for a different or additional job, United Kingdom, winter 1997/8, not seasonally adjusted

			Thousand
	All	Men	Women
Total number of employees and self-employed	26,610	14,735	11,876
of whom			
are looking for a different/additional job ^a	1,656	927	729
-different job	1,450	831	619
as a percentage of all employees and self-employed	5.4	5.6	5.2
-additional job	202	94	108
as a percentage of all employees and self-employed	0.8	0.6	0.9

Table 6 Main reason employees and self-employed gave for looking for a different job, United Kingdom, winter 1997/8, not seasonally adjusted					
Reasons for looking for a different job	All	Men	Per cess Women		
Pay unsatisfactory in present job	27	29	23		
Other aspects of present job unsatisfactory	21	22	21		
Present job may come to an end	14	14			
Present job to fill time before finding another	10	10	H		
Wants longer hours than in present job	6	4	. 9		
Journey unsatisfactory in present job	4	3	k,		
Wants shorter hours than in present job	3	4	3		
Other reasons	15	14	16		
Base: All employees and self-employed looking for a different job (thousands) (=100%)	1,450	831	619		

Source: Labour Force Survey



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

British labour force projections: 1998-2011

rojections: 1998-2011 By **Bob Armitage**, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics and **Mark Scott**, Economy and Labour Market Division, Department for Education and Employment

(ey points

• he labour force of Great Britain was estil ated to have risen by about 100 00 to 28.0 million in the year to spril g 1997. This is the second year of incr ase following five years of decline from the all-time peak of 28.2 million in 199

• he labour force is projected to incr ase slowly in the future, reaching 29.8 million by spring 2011. Much of this incr ase (55 per cent) is attributable to pro cted demographic changes.

• If the expected rise of 1.7 million, wolven account for 1.3 million. As a res t, women are projected to make up 46. per cent of the total labour force in 201, compared with 44.2 per cent in 195.

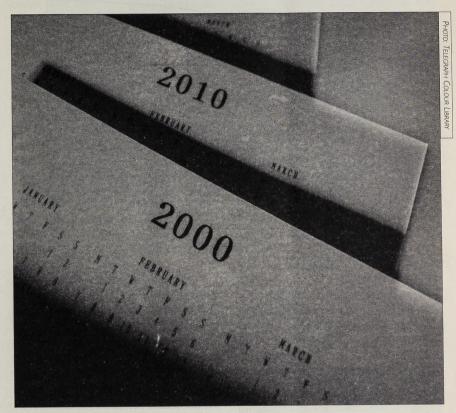
• The labour force will be a little older on average in 2011 than in 1997. The prejected rise of 2.4 million people in the abour force aged 35 and over contraits with a projected fall of 0.7 million pecole aged under 35.

• he increase in the Great Britain howehold population of working age between 1997 and 2011 will be 1.4 million according to figures based on the Government Actuary's Department 19%5-based projections.

• The overall activity rate for those of working age is projected to increase slightly (from 78.4 per cent to 78.8 per cent) between spring 1997 and 2011.

• Economic activity rates for women are projected to increase at all ages above 20 between 1997 and 2011. Slight falls are projected over the same period in activity rates for men at ages over 25. Activity rates projected for men remain higher than those for women at all working ages.

• Slight increases in overall activity rates are projected for 16 to 24-yearolds. Even though numbers in full-time education are growing, economic activity among students is expected to increase.



The future size and composition of the labour force is important for policy makers, business people and others who make longterm economic and societal plans. This article updates the projections made in the February 1997 issue of Labour Market Trends, and explains the calculations that have been made.

Introduction

THE MAIN section of this article provides projections of the labour force in Great Britain up to the year 2011. These incorporate information from the spring (March-May) 1997 Labour Force Survey (LFS) and from the 1996-based national population projections. The working age population is subdivided by broad age band and by gender. Projections are made about the involvement of each of these groups in the labour market. Factors affecting trends in the population, and their impact on the future labour force, are also assessed. The new projections are compared with those published previously, and alternative ones based upon different sets of assumptions are made.

June 1998

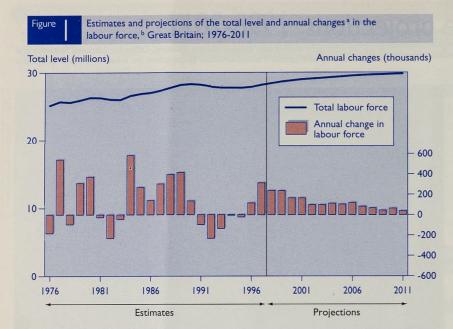
Feature

The *technical note* briefly discusses the methodology of the process used by the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE), in consultation with ONS, to project future economic activity rates. Readers with an interest in this topic can obtain a more detailed note of the methodology from the contact address at the end of this article.

Labour force estimates and projections

Table A, which follows the technical note, gives details of the size of the labour force in each year from 1976 to





a Annual changes from 1976-1977 to 2010-2011. b ILO definition from 1984, GB definition of civilian labour force up to 1984.

1997 and projections up to 2011, for men and for women separately subdivided by age group. The total numbers are summarised in Figure 1, which depicts changes in the total labour force over the whole of this period. In the last article in this series¹ estimates of the labour force in the earlier period 1971-76 were also presented.

Figure 1 shows that the labour force is estimated at 28.0 million in 1997, an increase of 0.15 million from the 1996 level. This is the second successive rise after five years of decline from an alltime peak of 28.2 million in 1990.

The labour force is projected to increase continuously until 2011. An increase of about 200,000 per year is expected in the last years of this century, but annual increases are projected to be smaller (falling almost to zero) towards 2011. The rate of increase expected in the near future is modest in relation to changes in the past. In the five years between 1984 and 1989 the economically active population grew by 1.5 million, compared with the growth of 0.9 million projected for 1997-2002. Although increases in the total population of working age are expected to be similar in the near future to that in the earlier period, a smaller rise in overall economic activity rates is projected for the future than occurred in the 1980s. The high growth in activity rates from

1984 to 1989 reflected a long upswing in the economic cycle. During the last two decades, 1977-87 and 1987-97, in both of which there was an economic recession, the labour force grew by 1.9 million and 1.4 million respectively, but an increase of only 1.3 million is projected for the decade between 1997 and 2007.

These projections make the stylised assumption that unemployment will remain at the September 1997 seasonally-adjusted level, represented here by a claimant count of 1.4 million in Great Britain, throughout the projection period (see the section on alternative assumptions for a discussion of this). In contrast to this assumption of stability, historic estimates of the size of the labour force show fluctuations, associated in part with rises and falls in unemployment - when unemployment is low some people not previously working or seeking work are encouraged to look for and find jobs, and when unemployment is high more people tend to leave the labour force altogether when losing a job rather than moving between employment and unemployment.

The technical note describes the data series presented in Tables A to C, including some slight discontinuities, notably in 1984.

Bearing in mind these slight discontinuities, Table A estimates that the number of women in the labour force rose by 27 per cent from 9.7 million in 1976 to 12.4 million in 1997. The number of men rose by only 1 per cent over the same period to 15.6 million in 1997. Women made up 44.2 per cent of the total labour force in 1997, compared with 38.6 per cent in 1976 While further increases are projected for the numbers of both men and women in the labour force, that for women will be much the larger (10 per cent compared with 2 per cent between 1997 and 2011), and women are projected to constitute 46.1 per cent of the workforce in 2011

The labour force will be older on average in 2011 than in 1997. The projected increases of 1.4 million people in the workforce aged 35-54 and 1.0 million aged 55 and over contrast with a projected fall of 0.7 million people ged under 35 years. Ageing of the labour force affects both sexes similarly. The largest difference between projected changes for the sexes is among 25 to 34year-olds: a strong demographic decline is projected in the numbers of both men and women, but while this is reinforced by a projected slight fall in activity rates for men, a further rise in female activity rates is expected partially to offset the demographic change for women.

Of the three main broad age bands within the labour force (ages 25-34, 35-44 and 45-54), the youngest band had the largest share (26.7 per cent) in 1997 It is projected that in 2011 both the 45-54 age group (24.8 per cent), and the 35-44 age group (23.1 per cent), will contain larger proportions of the labour force than the 25-34 age group (20.8 per cent). Demographic changes in the population age distribution, with the babyboom cohorts born in the 1960s having all left the 25-34 group before 2011, are the main explanatory factor (see the following section).

Population estimates and projections

Projections of the resident population of Great Britain are made by the Government Actuary's Department, in consultation with ONS and the General Register Office for Scotland. The latest

1996-based projections were published in the spring 1998 issue of Population ands.² Estimates of the institutional onulation (excluding those in student alls of residence and NHS establishments covered in the LFS by special additional samples) have been subtracted from the resident population to construct the projected household population figures shown in Table B. The estiof household population for 1984-1997 (but not those for 1976-83) also exclude this small institutional opulation.

Estimates and projections of the institutional population have based on information from the 1981 and 1991 Censuses. The instituproportion of the population in each age group by sex was interpolated hetween 1981 and 1991, and it has heen assumed that the 1991 proportions remain unchanged in all the following years up to 2011.

For labour force projections, the most relevant part of the population is that of working age: between minimum school-leaving age (16) and retirement age, that is 65 for men and 60 for women. No account is taken of the expected gradual raising of the retirement age for women after 2010. The projections show that the household population of working age in Great Britain is expected to increase by 4 per cent, from 34.9 million to 36.3 million, between 1997 and 2011.

While the population of working age is a useful indicator of the total number of those who are economically active, t should be remembered that the labour force also includes some people above the state retirement age. There were 804,000 such people in the labour force at spring 1997.

The size and the age distribution of the resident population change slowly ver time because of three factors: ertility, mortality and migration. Variations in resident population feed through into changes in the size and composition of the labour force.

Variation in fertility is the main determinant of the rate of growth in Britain's population and of change in its age distribution. Births between the two world wars were reasonably stable at moderately low levels. After falling back from the sharp peak immediately after World War II, births then rose to sustained high levels in the 1960s, centred on a peak in 1964. This was followed by a rapid fall to the trough in 1977, when births were only about twothirds of their level in 1964. Since 1980, births have been relatively stable right up to the present, at a level slightly above the 1977 trough but considerably lower than that of the 1960s. This historic pattern of births dominates the age profile of the working-age population in the period covered by these labour force projections. The present and projected future rate of increase in the population of working age is slower than in the late 1970s and early 1980s (when 1960s birth-boom cohorts were reaching working age), but faster than in the early 1990s (when those born around 1977 were reaching the age of 16).

Mortality rates have been improving slowly and fairly smoothly for a long time. This improvement is expected to continue. Greater longevity increases the proportions of the working-age population at more mature ages, but such change is not usually perceptible in the short term

International migration can be volatile, and have a more rapid effect upon population size and its age distribution than mortality or fertility. However, inward and outward migration to Great Britain have historically been largely self-cancelling, with net migration of only tens of thousands in most years - generally a net outflow before 1980, with a consistent and larger net inflow since then. Net inflows for all ages of 77,000 per year and 69,000 per year are projected for Great Britain in the periods 1996-2001 and 2001-2011 respectively. Although migrants are predominantly young adults of working age, and net inflow will increase the labour force, the effects of projected net inflows will be small in relation to a total population of over 57 million and a working-age population of 27 million.

Student projections

Economic activity rates are modelled and projected separately for students in full-time education and for non-students of each sex within the Feature

British labo

two younger working-age groups (16-19 and 20-24). This is because students and non-students have very different historic trends in economic activity (see Figure 2). The approach also enables the impact of projected changes in young people's educational participation rates to be included explicitly.

It is assumed that all students in fulltime education are within the household population (embracing those in halls of residence which are covered by the LFS). Future numbers of students in full-time education in any year have been calculated separately for each of the four age by sex groups. This has been done by applying growth factors based upon the latest DfEE student projection for England to the 1997 LFS student figures for Great Britain. Nonstudents are taken to be the remainder of the household population within the 16-19 and 20-24 age groups for each sex. The assumed splits between students in full-time education and nonstudents are shown in Table B.

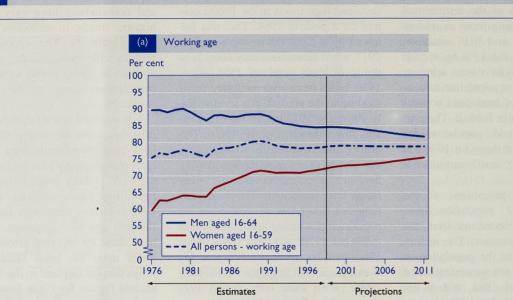
Activity rate trends and projections

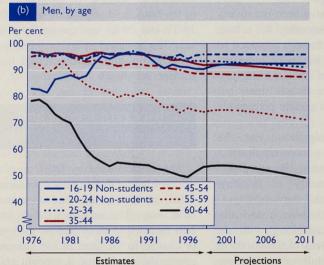
The method used by DfEE in consultation with ONS to project economic activity rates is described in the technical note. The models used include four main explanatory factors: the level or change in the level of the claimant count; the number of dependent children under five years of age (for female groups only); time trends; and in some cases the activity rate in the previous year.

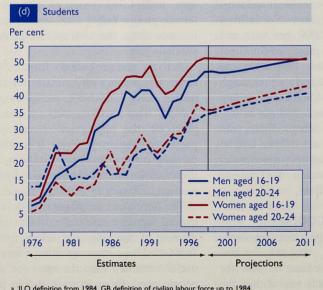
Activity rate projections from 1998 to 2011, together with estimates for the earlier years 1976-1997, are given in Table C. These activity rates are multiplied by the appropriate household population figures in Table B to give the labour force estimates and projections shown in Table A and summarised in Figure 1.

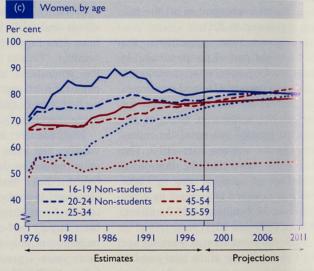
The top chart in Figure 2 shows overall activity rates for men and women of working age taken from Table C. These rates are often a more useful summary than the rates for all people aged 16 or over. It should be

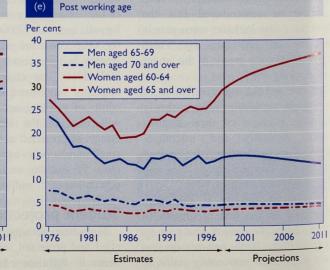
stimates and projections of activity rates; a Great Britain; 1976-2011











emembered that overall summary partially reflect demographic from one age group to another, as as changes in their projected activity. For example, if the population ses in an age group with a relahigh activity rate the overall ctivity rate will rise, even if all indiage-specific rates remain con-Readers should also be aware of scontinuities in the data series ed in the technical note, which esult in figures for different years ing entirely comparable.

During the period between 1976 and 1997 the rise in the proportion of the e household population of worke within the labour force more ffset the fall in the corresponding tion for males, resulting in a increase in the overall workingctivity rate for all people. The metric models project a continuaof this trend until 2001, with sta-(or even a very slight reduction) overall working-age activity rate in the hetw en 2001 and 2011.

The projections indicate that the ecoactivity rate for men will remain than that for women until 2011. igh the gap between the two rates hen will be considerably smaller than in 1997.

The remaining charts in Figure 2 partition the overall activity rates as ollows.

(b): men by broad age group (other than students at ages 16-24);

(c): women by broad age group (other than students at ages 16-24); (d): students aged 16-19 and 20-24 by sex;

(e): men and women over retirement age (65 for men and 60 for women respectively) by broad age group. hese are discussed in turn below.

Men

Trends in activity rates for male nontudents aged 16-19 and 20-24 are not very clear. No account has been taken of the New Deal, which also affects women and people of other working ages (some effects of the New Deal were considered in 'New Deal and its effect on labour market statistics', Labour Market Trends, May 1998, pp237-42). A modest increase from the

current rate of activity for those aged 16-19 is projected, but no change for the older age group. The economic activity rates for prime working-age men (25-34, 35-44, and 45-54) have all been in slow decline for a long time, and the projections envisage that these trends will continue until 2011. There has been a somewhat stronger downward trend in the activity rate for men aged 55-59 since about 1980, and this is also projected forward to 2011. For men aged 60-64 a rapid decline in activity rates occurred between 1976 and 1986, probably the result of earlier retirement. The decline since 1985 has been very modest and little further

downward movement is projected for

men in this age group to 2011.

Women

Activity rates for 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-year-old non-student women have been fairly flat in recent years, following an upward trend in rates for the older group until the late 1980s. Stable rates are projected for the 16-19 group, with a slight increase in the near future for those aged 20-24. The trends for these and other women reflect a number of economic and social factors, including an increasing long-term propensity for women in successive generations to work, and increasing availability of part-time or shared jobs. In the past women throughout the age range 25-55 have experienced strong upward trends in their activity rates. These trends are expected to continue until 2011. In the case of those aged 35-44 the projected increase is not as strong as that which occurred before 1990, reflecting the current tendency towards later childbearing. The large projected increases in economic activity rates for women aged 60-64 follow strong increases from 1984 to 1997 (after some decline during the late 1970s).

Students in full-time education

Economic activity rates among students have generally been increasing as more of them have taken part-time work to supplement grants, loans and parental contributions towards their Feature

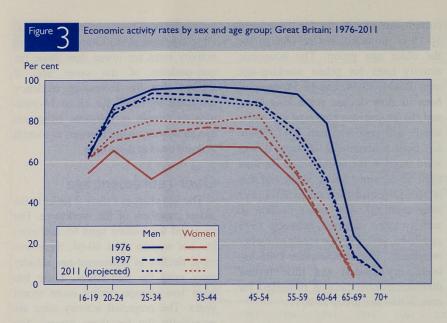
maintenance. These trends are projected to continue in the future. As student activity rates are lower than those for non-students of the same age, it follows that the increasing tendency projected by DfEE for 16 to 24-yearolds to remain in full-time education has an impact on the changes in overall activity rates at these ages.

Over retirement age

The last chart in Figure 2 looks at the oldest members of the workforce. For men and for women aged 65 and over, but not women aged 60-64, there was rapid decline in retirement-age activity rates until the mid-1980s. There has been less change during more recent years. The projected activity rates are essentially flat for these groups. For women aged 60-64 there was more modest decline in the activity rate between 1976 and 1985, followed by slow growth since then. This growth is projected to continue. A phased raising of the statutory retirement age for women, from 60 to 65, is to be introduced during the second decade of the next century. This is likely to cause some increase in the activity rate for women aged 60-64 at the very end of the projection period. However, it is too early to quantify the likely effect of this change, and it has not been allowed for explicitly in the modelling of projected rates for the group.

Figure 3 summarises how the estimated and projected activity rates by sex and age fit together. Looking at the estimates for 1976 and 1997, together with projections for 2011, it illustrates changes in the age profiles for men and for women over time. It shows a narrowing gap between male and female rates for each age group, arising from falling activity for men with rising activity among women. A feature of the rates for women is the slight dip in activity projected for the 35-44 age group in 2011, compared with the rates for adjacent ages 25-34 and 45-54. This results from the increase projected in childbearing at these ages. In 1976 there was a much more pronounced dip for women in the earlier age group 25-34. The effects of childbearing on female activity are diminishing and occurring at later ages.





a Economic activity rate for 65 and over for women.

Population and activity rate effects

The patterns of change in the labour market can be divided into two components: 'population effects', which are the changes that would occur if activity rates remained stable and only the size and age distribution of the population varied; and 'activity rate effects', the difference between total labour force change and the population effect change in the labour force.

The *population effect* of change in the labour force, for any age group, is defined as the difference between its population in the previous and the current year multiplied by the activity rate for the group in the previous year. Total population effects in any year are calculated by summing the population effects for individual age groups in that year.

The *activity rate* effect of change in the labour force for an age group is defined as the difference between the group activity rate in the previous and the current year, multiplied by the current group population. It therefore includes the effect of changing rates of participation in education and any interaction between changes in the population and activity rates. Total activity rate effects for each year are again obtained by summing the effects over age groups.

The population effect and the activity rate effect for any year sum to give total change in the labour force over that year. Figure 4 shows recent and projected total annual changes in the labour force, for men and women separately, and partitions these into the population and the activity rate effects. It can be seen that demographic factors exerted a fairly smooth and consistently small upward effect upon numbers of both men and women in the labour market in recent years. The positive population effects have been, and are expected to remain, a little higher for men than for women (simply because activity rates are higher for men than

for women at all ages). Annual changes in activity rates, reflecting in part the upswings and downswings of the economic cycle, have had a more erratic influence upon the size of the labour force in the period since 1976. In general, there has been a tendency for activity rates for men to decline, and the effects of this have broadly offset the positive population effects upon the male labour force. For women, there has been a strong positive activity rate effect in most years which, compounded with the smaller population effect, has produced large increases in the female labour force.

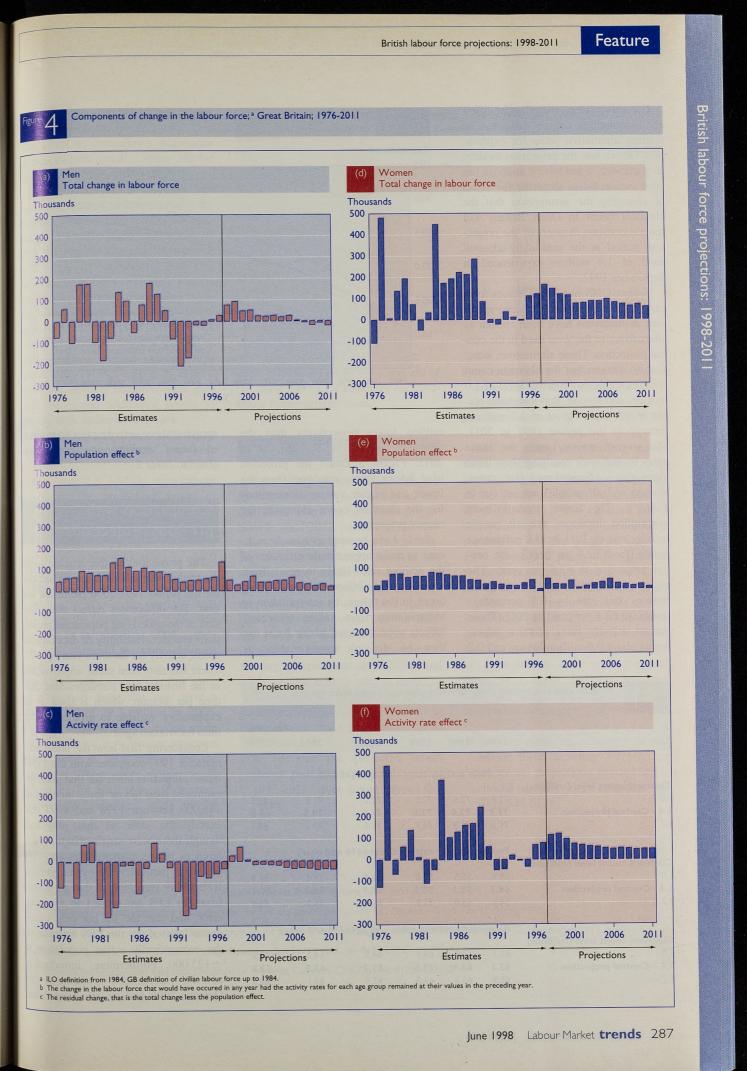
These general trends are expected to continue over the projection period from 1997 to 2011. Small increases

(reducing to zero before 2011) are expected in the male labour force. The change projected over the whole of this period in the male labour force is an increase of only 0.3 million (a population effect increase of 0.6 million partially offset by an activity rate effect reduction of 0.2 million). In contrast, it is expected that strong positive activity rate effects (0.9 million) will enhance the smaller positive population effects (0.4 million) to give growth of 1.6 million (or almost 100,000 per year) in the female labour force. For the two sexes combined, rather more than half of the projected growth in the workforce between 1997 and 2011 (0.9 million out of 1.6 million) will be directly attributable to expected demographic change

Alternative assumptions

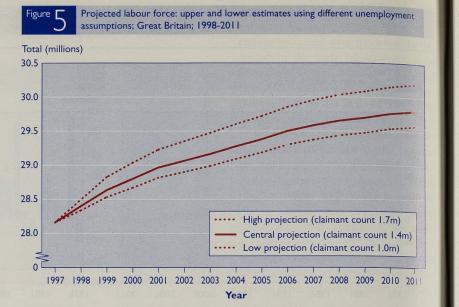
The labour force projections in this article, as any projections, are based upon a particular set of assumptions. It is most unlikely that any set of assumptions chosen will be realised exactly and it is therefore sensible to assess the sensitivity of the projections to variation in the most important of these assumptions.

In thinking about the demographic assumptions incorporated into the projections of future population of working age, it should be remembered that all of the people who will become 16 years of age in the period up to 2011 have already been born. Uncertainty about future fertility therefore does not affect numbers reaching working age in this set of labour force projections up to that date. The very modest projected change in fertility to 2011, reflected in numbers of young dependent children, may of course have a small effect upon activity rates and the size of the female labour force in age groups between 20 and 45. Higher fertility will be associated with a lower labour force. Mortality rates, which mainly affect people after retirement from the labour force, tend to improve very slowly and can therefore be predicted relatively accurately. Future levels of migration are less certain, but the net effect of errors in the assumptions about this factor of change upon the national population level is also likely to be slight in the period to 2011.



For activity rates, the effect of different assumptions can be estimated by feeding alternative paths for explanatory factors into the projection models. In particular, a sensitivity analysis has been conducted to illustrate the effect of changing the assumption that the claimant count in Great Britain will remain constant throughout the projection period at the seasonally-adjusted level of 1.4 million experienced in September 1997.

Neither ONS nor DfEE makes forecasts of unemployment, so some specimen assumptions have been chosen as alternatives to the level used in the central projection. These alternatives were: first, to assume that the claimant count remains stable at the lower level of 1.0 million, and second, that it remains stable at the higher level of 1.7 million, throughout the period 1997 to 2011. The overall activity rates for those aged 16 and over resulting from these alternative assumptions (for men, women and all people) are set out in Table 1. The lower unemployment assumption increases the all people activity rate in 2011 by 0.8 percentage points (from 62.8 per cent in the central projection to 63.6 per cent). The higher unemployment assumption reduces this rate by 0.5 percentage points (to 62.3 per cent) in 2011. These variant activity rates produce labour forces about 0.4 million higher and 0.2



million lower respectively than the central projection of 29.8 million in 2011. Figure 5 charts the projected total labour forces resulting from the lower and higher variant assumptions for the claimant count alongside the central projection.

Table 1 can be used as a ready reckoner to make approximate estimates of the activity rates likely to result from various levels of Great Britain claimant count in the future, by interpolation or extrapolation from values presented. Effects upon the total labour force can then be derived approximately by

						Per cent
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011
	Ma	ale activi	ity rates -	all ages (10	and over)	
Claimant count level (millions)						
1.0	72.2	72.5	72.5	72.5	71.3	69.5
1.4 - Central projection	71.9	72.0	72.0	71.9	70.5	68.6
1.7	71.8	71.8	71.7	71.5	70.1	68.
	Femal	e activit	y rates - :	all ages (16	and over)	
Claimant count level (millions)						
1.0	54.9	55.5	56.0	56.4	57.4	57.9
1.4 - Central projection	54.7	55.1	55.5	55.9	56.7	57.
1.7	54.5	55.0	55.3	55.6	56.3	56.7
	All pe	rsons ac	tivity rate	s – all ages	(16 and ove	er)
Claimant count level (millions)						
1.0	63.3	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.2	63.6
1.4 – Central projection	63.1	63.4	63.6	63.7	63.5	62.8
1.7	62.9	63.2	63.3	63.4	63.1	62.3

applying these activity rates to projected future working age populations given in Table B.

Comparison with previous projections

The projections in this article can be compared with labour force projections for the period 1997-2006 published last year. The differences reflect both evision of the underlying population projections and the availability of data on economic activity for the extra year of 1997. There has also been some improvement in the historic data for dependent children per woman, which is used as an explanatory variable to project activity rates for women aged 25-44.

Considering first how the latest estimate for 1997 compares with the 1996based projection made for that year, the estimated total labour force increase of 145,000 between 1996 and 1997 was exactly the same as that projected, though there were small offsetting differences between projections and estimates for particular age by sex groups. It should be remembered that all figures from the LFS are subject to sampling error, and that the 95 per cent confidence interval for the LFS estimate of the economically active population is $\pm 125,000$. Furthermore, introduction of the Jobseeker's Allowance in October 1996 had an effect upon the

claimant count, not all of which was ssociated with the labour market (see The effect of Jobseeker's Allowance on the claimant count', Labour Market Trends, April 1998, pp195-203).

Last year's principal projections made the stylised assumption that the clain ant count would remain continupusly at 2.0 million (the level at August 1996) throughout the projection period 2006. The labour force for 2006 proiected on this basis was 29.2 million e. The principal projection made year, based upon the lower assumed claimant count level of 1.4 million experienced towards the end of gives a slightly higher total 1997 labour force of 29.5 million as expected. Lower levels of unemployment generally encourage additional people to actively seek and/or obtain work.

Te higher and lower 1996-based variant projections made last year assu ned claimant count levels of 1.7 million and 2.3 million respectively thro ghout the projection period to 200. As described in the section abo e, the present higher and lower vari nt labour force projections assume continuous claimant count levels of 1.0 mill on and 1.7 million respectively. It is therefore possible to compare results from last year's higher variant with those from the lower variant projection this year as far ahead as 2006 – they have both assumed the same claimant count level of 1.7 million. Table 2 shows this comparison. The low variant projection made this year gave a labour force of 29.3 million in 2006, while the high variant projection made last year gave a very similar projected labour force of 29.4 million for the same year. There were similar small differences for both men and women, which reflect changes made in the

able 2	Comparison of low variant 1997-based projection; Great Britain ^a	projection with high variant
		Million
	Projected labour force	
	1996-based high variant	1997-based low variant
100		
ales	15.95	15.91
males	12.83	12.91
otal	28.78	28.82
006		
ales	16.08	16.00
males	13.35	13.30
otal	29.43	29.30

		Million
	Projected labour force	
	1996-based high variant	1997-based low variant
2001		
Males	15.95	15.91
Females	12.83	12.91
Total	28.78	28.82
2006		
Males	16.08	16.00
Females	13.35	13.30
Total	29.43	29.30

a Both assumed a claimant count level of 1.7 million.

latest population projections and use of the latest 1997 LFS estimates for modelling future activity rates.

Further projections

Users of this series occasionally ask for labour force projections further into the future. There are no official projections beyond 2011, because of the considerable uncertainty involved in making them so far ahead. However, the recommended method to obtain very approximate projected labour force figures for later years would be to use the latest population projections for each age group by sex used in this article (available from the Government Actuary's Department up to 2036), and apply suitable activity rates to them.

Three possible approaches to projecting activity rates further forward, in keeping with these projections up to 2011, would be:

a) to continue the projected trends shown in this article for the period 1997-2011 (up or down) beyond that period;

Footnotes

- 'British labour force projections: 1997-2006', Labour Market Trends, February 1997, pp51-67.
- '1996-based national population projections for the UK and constituent countries', Population Trends No 91, Spring 1998.
- The last set of sub-national labour force projections for standard statistical regions was published in Employment Gazette, August 1995, pp303-14.
- Business Strategies Ltd, 192 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SWIV IDX, tel. 0171 630 5959.
- Institute for Employment Research, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, tel. 01203 523523.

Feature

b) to hold activity rates at the levels projected in this article for 2011 beyond that year; or

c) to use some rates between (a) and (b).

The next annual set of national labour force projections will be prepared early in 1999. It is hoped that these will relate to the United Kingdom rather than to Great Britain. It is also expected that a consistent set of regional labour force projections will be prepared later in 1999. These will relate to Government Office Regions, rather than standard statistical regions,³ for the first time.

Some users require forecasts of the labour force for industrial or occupational groupings. While none of these are made by the Government, there are a number of organisations who have prepared them, for example, Business Strategies Ltd,⁴ and the Institute for Employment Research at the University of Warwick.5

• Anyone requiring estimates of the labour force covering 1971-76 or advice on projections beyond 2011, should contact Bob Armitage on 0171 533 6131.

Technical note

Definitions

For 1984 and later years the labour force includes people aged 16 or over who are either in employment (whether as an employee, self-employed, on work-related government employment and training programmes or, from spring 1992, unpaid family workers), or ILO unemployed. This definition is used in the main results of the LFS (see Labour Market Data section, and the LFS Quarterly Supplement). For 1971 to 1984, members of HM Armed Forces were excluded to give the civilian labour force.

The current definition reflects the International Labour Office (ILO) guidelines and is also used by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to calculate standardised unemployment rates. The ILO unemployment definition refers to people without a job who were available to start work within two weeks and had either looked for work in the previous four weeks or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained. Estimates on this basis are not available before 1984, as the LFS did not then collect information on job search over a four-week period.

The former Great Britain labour force unemployment definition counts people not in employment who were seeking work in a reference week (or prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or holiday, or waiting for the results of a job application, or waiting to start a job they had already obtained), whether or not they were available to start (except students not able to start because they had to complete their education). It has been used in labour force estimates and projections articles published before 1989, and in this article for the 1976-84 estimates. The difference between the two measures is small.

Unpaid family workers are people doing unpaid work for a business they or a relative owns. In the LFS before 1992, such people would have been included as doing paid work in the reference week if: respondents had queried whether such work should be included; and if the work was done for themselves or for another related member of the same household. Respondents may also have simply stated that they were doing paid work.

ONS estimates that about 160,000 unpaid family workers were identified from spring 1992 onwards who had not previously been recorded as being in employment.

Fuller details of this and other discontinuities in the LFS may be found in 'Assessing the effect of moving from an annual to a quarterly LFS on estimates of employment and ILO unemployment,' annex to the LFS Historical Supplement, 1997, ONS, December 1997; and the LFS User Guide Volume 1 (1997): Background and Methodology, ONS, September 1997.

Measurement

Estimates of the labour force at end-June each year from 1984 until 1997 are regular LFS estimates, as re-weighted up to 1995 to take account of revised population estimates back to 1982 following evaluation of results from the 1991 Census and to weight all women with given age details irrespective of marital status. Re-weighted figures for spring 1992 onwards

were presented in 'Revisions to the quarterly Labour Force Survey: re-weighting and seasonal adjustment review' Employment Gazette, May 1995. Earlier years are covered by 'Re-weighting of the annual Labour Force Survey results: 1984-1991', Labour Market Trends, December 1995.

For the years to 1984, estimates of the civilian labour force are based on data from the 1971 Census of Population and the 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983 and 1984 Labour Force Surveys. supplemented by data from the 1971 and 1981 Censuses of Population on the economic activity of those not in private households, from the Ministry of Defence and from the the Department of Education and Science, and the Scottish Office Education Department on the numbers of students in full-time education at end-lune, to give mid-year labour force estimates

Estimates of the civilian labour force at end-June in 1982 1983 and 1984 were produced by combining the activity rate estimates with recently revised mid-year estimates of the resi dent population of Great Britain produced by the Office c Population Censuses and Surveys and the General Register Office for Scotland following the 1991 Census.

In 1989 the Institute for Employment Research at the University of Warwick was asked to study the interpolate data for the early years. Using a variety of other sources, suggested some improvements.

The explanatory variables of the number of dependent ch dren per woman are calculated from two inputs: population and fertility. In this round both inputs for 1997-2011 are base on the 1996-based population projections, while the figure for 1996 and earlier are estimates. Figures for years back 1982 reflect the rebasing of population estimates following evaluation of the 1991 Census. The calculation method for these variables was revised at the previous projection round

All the estimates presented in this article are subject sampling and other errors. Although labour force figures a shown in the article to the nearest thousand, they should ne necessarily be treated as accurate to this level. Further guid ance can be found in the LFS Quarterly Supplement.

An adjusted set of household population and labour for estimates is presented for 1997 (in the second column t that year in Tables A to C) for comparison with the proje tions presented for later years. Like them, they reflect the 1996-based population projections. The straight LFS estimates for 1997 (in the first column) were weighted using the 1992 based population projections to be consistent with the exist ing run of estimates from earlier years. Differences between the two sets of population projections may be judged by com paring the two columns for 1997 in Table B. Comparisons in the text between 1997 and earlier years use the unadjusted LFS estimates (the first column).

Projecting activity rates

Projections of activity rates, or the percentages of the population of different age/sex groups in the labour force (that is, either in employment or actively seeking work), are modelled by DfEE in consultation with ONS. They reflect some of the economic, demographic and social factors that influence activity rates.

Technical note

There are three stages to this calculation. First, models at attempt to explain past movements in activity rates in erms of some of these factors are constructed. In the second stage, assumptions are made about the future paths of these explanatory factors. Third, by applying these assumed future dues to the models, projections for the activity rates themlves are produced; plausibility checks and any necessary justments are then made.

ctivity rate models

- The models currently used to project activity rates are sed on the models originally developed for the 1987-based ojections, which were described in the March 1988 ployment Gazette article. They use four types of explanatofactors:
- The level of, or change in, the claimant count, which represents the pressure of demand in the labour market. This appears in every model.
- The number of dependent children under five years old per woman appear in three models (females aged 20-24, 25-34 and 35-44). The model for activity rates of females aged 25-34 also includes the number of dependent children aged 10-14 per woman as an explanatory variable.
- Time trends, which represent a combination of other structural factors, appear in many of the models and are specified in a variety of ways.
- Lagged dependent variables (that is, the previous year's activity rates).

The models are estimated using annual activity rate data om 1961 to 1997 (1975 to 1997 for the student groups) as escribed above. As in last year's projections, the discontinuy at 1984 is overcome by including a dummy variable to odel change in the level between the series before and after at date.

The models use as their dependent variable a logistic transrmation of the activity rate, as follows:

 $LAR_{it} = Logistic(AR_{it}) = Ln [AR_{it} / (1 - Ar_{it})]$

This is conventional practice for modelling dependent varibles that are constrained to lie between 0 and 1. On a practical level, this ensures that the models never forecast more than 100 per cent participation.

The methodology involved estimation of an equation containing the above four types of variables (three in the case of males, as there were no dependent children variables), including a number of lags of unemployment. A specific equation was derived by eliminating variables with little or no explanatory power. Dummy variables were sometimes included for one or a few years to ensure that the initial model specification had residuals that were normally distributed, serially uncorrelated and homoscedastic.

The best specific equation was chosen on the following criteria:

• The equation should fit the data well - that is, explain past movements in the series.

dependent children.

None of these criteria was overriding: for example, if the coefficient on a particular variable was statistically insignificant at the 5 per cent level, but the presence of that variable made economic sense and/or improved the other statistical properties of the equation, then the variable could be retained in the final specification.

The activity rates for the oldest age groups were altered for modelling and projection purposes. The total number of economically active men aged 70 and over was divided by the male population aged 70-74 to form a hybrid activity rate. Similarly, economically active women aged 65 and over were divided by the female population aged 65-69. The reason is that few men aged 75 and over, or women aged 70 and over, are in the labour force, and there is a danger that the burgeoning numbers above these ages, reflecting the post World War I baby boom, will distort the historical and projected activity rate trends if they are included. However, the simple activity rates are presented in the tables.

explanatory factors are:

- the sensitivity analysis.
- declining rate over time.

Projections of activity rates were generated by substituting these assumed values for the independent variables into the equations for all projection years. Plausibility checks were then made, and in some cases this meant trying an alternative equation specification.

British labour force projections: 1998-2011

Feature

British labour force projections: 1998-2011

• The coefficients on the independent variables should be significant and of the expected sign. For example, other things being equal, a rise in unemployment should lead to a fall in activity rates, as should a rise in the number of

• The equation should generate a sensible forecast profile.

Explanatory factors: assumptions

The assumptions made about the future paths of the

• The claimant count level in Great Britain is assumed to remain constant at its seasonally-adjusted October 1997 level of 1.41 million. This is a stylised assumption: DfEE does not forecast either employment or unemployment. Alternative levels of unemployment are also tried as part of

• The numbers of dependent children aged 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 per woman are projected into the future using fertility assumptions produced by ONS (these underlie the 1996based population projections discussed in the text).

• Other relevant economic and social factors, as captured by the trends or lagged dependent variables, are assumed to change in the same way in the future as in the past. For example, a factor may have shown a rising trend but at a

• A more detailed note on the DfEE methodology of projecting activity rates, including the models used, is available from: Mark Scott, DfEE, Level ID, Caxton House, 6-12 Tothill Street, London SWIH 9NF.

British labour force projections: 1998-2011

Λ	Estimates and	projections of	the labour	force in	Great Britain
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	GB la	bour fe	orce de	finition	s ^a					ILO d	efinitio	ns ^a								ILO d	efiniti	ions ^a																		Thousand
	Estim	ates								Estim	ates													Projec	tions														Change	
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ^e	1997 ^f	1998	1999 2	2000	2001	2002 2	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 2	2008	2009 7	2010 2	2011	1997 ^f -201	1
nts tudents	35 999 1,033	40 1,019 1,059	58 1,036 1,095	77 1,139 1,216	85 1,189 1,274	98 1,208 1,306	7 ,173 ,290	126 1,163 1,289	60 , 45 ,305	171 1,162 1,333	187 1,144 1,331	200 1,097 1,297	215 1,061 1,277	254 1,044 1,298	232 1,012 1,244	251 938 1,189	260 826 1,086	264 689 953	233 609 842	283 546 829	299 517 816	338 536 874	355 543 898	355 543 898	378 574 952	379 587 966	385 564 949	392 561 952	401 562 963	410 569 979	418 590 1,008	429 588 1,017	437 591 1,029	444 602 1,046	451 596 1,048	457 586 1,043	456 588 1,044	455 570 1,024	100 27 127	Stud Non-stud
nts tudents	27 1,658 1,685	28 1,669 1,697	42 1,671 1,713	55 1,721 1,776	44 1,765 1,809	33 1,797 1,830	36 1,826 1,862	35 1,871 1,905	40 1,952 1,993	24 1,983 2,007	31 2,040 2,071	31 2,036 2,067	31 2,049 2,080	31 2,034 2,064	40 2,019 2,059	46 1,956 2,002	56 1,871 1,927	61 1,775 1,837	64 1,735 1,800	90 1,615 1,704	90 1,543 1,633	103 1,453 1,556	112 1,368 1,480	112 1,368 1,480	116 1,300 1,416		19 ,317 ,436		123 1,383 1,506	126 1,415 1,540	128 1,416 1,545	131 1,419 1,550	33 ,428 ,56	136 1,443 1,578	138 1,468 1,607			144 1,522 1,666	32 154 186	Stud Non-stud
over	3,692 3,028 3,075 1,371 1,123 294 138 15,440	3,740 3,026 3,049 1,413 1,095 280 139 15,498	3,738 3,038 3,006 1,427 1,008 246 127 15,398	3,762 3,120 2,953 1,504 913 214 114 15,572	3,781 3,164 2,963 1,493 926 216 123 15,749	3,759 3,193 2,891 1,394 943 204 132 15,651	3,648 3,295 2,852 1,320 905 177 121 15,470	3,564 3,399 2,825 1,268 879 152 112 15,393	3,585 3,466 2,817 1,225 868 150 120 15,530	3,625 3,479 2,811 1,219 856 149 118 15,596	3,680 3,546 2,788 1,204 801 161 112 15,694	3,742 3,591 2,748 1,180 760 155 103 15,642	3,845 3,626 2,724 1,147 763 159 99 15,720	3,929 3,660 2,773 1,151 750 155 117 15,899	4,026 3,675 2,841 1,132 740 192 118 16,026	4,156 3,674 2,880 1,143 734 183 116 16,077	4,230 3,689 2,910 1,130 727 189 107 15,995	4,250 3,618 3,017 1,097 707 181 127 15,786	4,278 3,573 3,098 1,071 694 158 101 15,615	3,163 1,088 676 169 97	4,317 3,594 3,211 1,063 659 181 104 15,579	4,275 3,634 3,250 1,081 649 161 105 15,585	4,250 3,687 3,279 1,070 677 166 105 15,613	4,288 3,732 3,293 1,072 679 166 105 15,713	4,215 3,809 3,315 1,086 712 175 109 15,789	3,326 1,126 728 178 113	3,335 1,161 735 179 115	3,349 1,209 729 180 117	3,288 1,313 730 180 117	3,602 4,229 3,273 1,366 741 181 117 16,030	3,513 4,256 3,291 1,387 759 182 117 16,057	3,447 4,256 3,333 1,399 775 181 118 16,076	4,238 3,401 1,401 800 177 118	4,189 3,487 1,326 862 175 118	4,107 3,576 1,285 891 176 119	3,672 1,263 898 178 119	3,865 3,772 1,248 900 180 120	3,331 3,735 3,854 1,246 895 184 119 16,056	-957 3 561 174 216 18 15 343	70 and A
ng age ^b	15,008	15,080	15,025	15,244	15,410	15,315	15,172	15,128	15,259	15,329	15,421	15,384	15,462	15,626	15,716	15,778	15,699	15,478	15,356	15,331	5,293	15,319 1	15,341	15,442	15,505 I	5,591 1	5,635	5,686 1	5,710 1	5,731 1	5,757	5,778	5,807	5,813 1	5,807 I	15,786 1	5,776	5,752	310	Workin
n Its tudents Its tudents	39 825 864 8 1,203	46 894 940 10 1,273	78 910 988 15 1,293	111 996 1,107 20 1,341	115 1,040 1,156 18 1,377	124 1,075 1,199 15 1,435	152 1,016 1,168 20 1,459	161 991 1,152 20 1,494	194 985 1,178 27 1,559	185 990 1,175 13 1,552	235 952 1,187 24 1,594	250 926 1,176 30 1,634	264 927 1,191 26 1,638	278 877 1,155 32 1,627	273 855 1,128 36 1,628	282 757 1,039 47 1,569	303 686 989 43 1,512	303 548 851 52 1,440	284 485 769 59 1,390	302 441 743 79 1,283	331 418 749 84 1,207	373 401 774 97 1,154	411 406 816 116 1,073	411 406 816 116 1,073	424 440 864 110 1,032	423 450 873 109 1,043	433 427 860 111 1,071	439 422 861 113 1,106	447 421 867 116 1,141	452 427 878 118 1,170	457 442 899 121 1,174	465 438 903 124 1,179	469 441 910 126 1,185	472 449 922 129 1,199	477 444 921 132 1,221	479 436 914 134 1,241	473 437 910 136 1,251	467 421 888 138 1,269	56 15 72 22 196	Sti Non-sti Sti Non-st
over	1,211 1,946 2,061 2,201 781 442 221 9,726	1,283 2,164 2,111 2,158 935 403 212 10,206	1,308 2,173 2,128 2,134 944 353 185 10,212	1,362 2,186 2,173 2,098 956 306 158 10,346	1,395 2,214 2,205 2,114 954 331 173 10,540	1,450 2,209 2,234 2,092 882 358 187 10,612	1,479 2,169 2,316 2,078 835 346 173 10,564	1,514 2,160 2,394 2,077 798 340 163 10,598	1,586 2,295 2,553 2,109 802 368 154 11,045	1,565 2,288 2,544 2,095 795 363 149 10,975	1,618 2,374 2,632 2,088 796 303 147 11,146	1,664 2,483 2,699 2,098 785 297 135 11,337	1,664 2,600 2,769 2,115 794 291 135 11,560	1,659 2,740 2,863 2,136 782 296 141 11,772	1,663 2,868 2,867 2,229 792 337 172 12,057	1,616 2,970 2,935 2,287 791 334 170 12,141	1,555 3,018 2,956 2,324 779 348 158 12,127	1,492 3,059 2,931 2,468 783 336 184 12,104	1,449 3,139 2,901 2,567 788 352 176 12,141	3,159 2,900 2,649 814 360 165	1,292 3,181 2,902 2,696 823 347 158 12,147	1,251 3,199 2,955 2,777 800 346 155 12,257	1,189 3,225 3,024 2,810 780 370 163 12,376	1,189 3,250 3,050 2,824 781 370 162 12,443	3,237 3,129 2,858 795 406 169	3,190 3,211 2,903 819 428 174	1,182 3,122 3,298 2,937 845 446 178 12,867	2,971 882 454 181	1,257 2,959 3,424 2,938 960 467 183 13,055	1,289 2,888 3,461 2,942 1,004 485 185 13,132	1,296 2,841 3,489 2,973 1,025 508 186 13,217	1,303 2,819 3,499 3,020 1,041 530 187 13,302	1,311 2,791 3,498 3,092 1,048 559 187 13,397	3,469 3,178 1,001 615 188	1,353 2,775 3,416 3,269 976 649 190 13,549	2,791 3,338 3,367 966 668 192	3,470 960 684 194	1,407 2,873 3,159 3,558 966 694 197 13,742	218 -377 109 735 185 323 35 1,299	65
ng age ^c	9,063	9,591	9,674	9,882	10,036	10,067	10,045	10,095	10,523	10,462	10,695	10,905	11,134	11,335	11,548	11,637	11,620	11,584	11,612	11,627	1,643	11,756	11,843	11,910	12,026	12,147 1	2,244	12,346 1	2,405	2,462	12,523	12,585	12,650	12,673 1	2,710	12,751 1	2,805	12,852	941	Work
sons ts tudents	74 1,824 1,897	86 1,913 1,999	136 1,947 2,083	189 2,135 2,324	200 2,230 2,430	222 2,283 2,505	269 2,189 2,458	287 2,154 2,441	354 2,130 2,483	356 2,152 2,508	422 2,096 2,518	450 2,024 2,474	480 1,988 2,468	533 1,921 2,454	504 1,867 2,372	534 1,695 2,228	563 1,512 2,075	568 1,237 1,804	517 1,094 1,611	585 987 1,572	630 935 1,565	711 938 1,648	765 949 1,714	765 949 1,714	802 1,014 1,816	802 1,036 1,839	818 991 1,809	831 983 1,814	848 982 1,831	861 996 1,857	876 1,031 1,907	895 1,026 1,921	907 1,032 1,939	916 1,051 1,967	928 1,040 1,969		928 1,025 1,953	922 991 1,912	156 42 198	All S Non-s
ts cudents	35 2,860 2,896	38 2,942 2,980	57 2,964 3,020	75 3,063 3,138	62 3,142 3,204	48 3,232 3,280	56 3,285 3,340	55 3,364 3,419	67 3,512 3,578	37 3,535 3,572	55 3,633 3,689	61 3,670 3,731	57 3,687 3,744	62 3,660 3,723	75 3,647 3,722	93 3,525 3,618	99 3,383 3,482		3,125		2,750	199 2,607 2,806				227 2,338 2,566				244 2,585 2,829			260 2,612 2,872					282 2,792 3,073	54 350 404	Non
ver	5,638 5,089 5,276 2,151 1,565 653 25,166	5,904 5,138 5,207 2,348 1,498 631 25,705	5,911 5,166 5,140 2,371 1,361 558 25,610	5,948 5,293 5,051 2,460 1,219 487 25,919	5,995 5,368 5,076 2,446 1,257 512 26,289	5,968 5,427 4,984 2,276 1,301 524 26,263	5,817 5,612 4,930 2,156 1,251 471 26,034	5,723 5,793 4,902 2,066 1,219 427 25,990	425	5,913 6,023 4,906 2,014 1,219 417 26,571	1,104 420	6,226 6,289 4,846 1,965 1,056 393 26,979	6,445 6,395 4,839 1,941 1,054 393 27,280	6,670 6,522 4,908 1,933 1,047 413 27671	6,894 6,542 5,070 1,925 1,076 482 28,083	1,934 1,068 469	6,645 5,234 1,909 1,075 454	1,879 1,043 491	436	6,450 5,811 1,902 1,036 431	6,496 5,907 1,887 1,006 444	995 422	6,711 6,088 1,850 1,046 434	6,782 6,117 1,854 1,049 433	6,938 6,173 1,881 1,118 454	7,133 6,229 1,945 1,156 465	6,271 2,006 1,180 473	7,492 6,320 2,091 1,183 477	7,613 6,226 2,273 1,197 481	6,215 2,370 1,226 484	2,412 1,267 486	6,353 2,440 1,305 485	7,735 6,493 2,449 1,359 482	7,658 6,665 2,327 1,477 481	6,845 2,260 1,540 484	7,330 7,038 2,229 1,566	7,242 2,208 1,584 494	6,894 7,413 2,213 1,589 501	-1,334 112 1,296 359 540 67 1,642	

a For details of definitions please see *technical note*.
b Men aged 16 to 64 years.
c Women aged 16 to 59 years.
d Men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59 years.
e Standard LFS figures; consistent with preceding years; based on 1992-based population projections (see *technical note*).
f Consistent with following years; based on 1996-based population projections and standard LFS activity rates (see *technical note*).

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292 Labour Market trends June 1998

British labour force projections: 1998-2011

Feature

British labour force projections: 1998-2011

British labour force projections: 1998-2011

	Estim	ates																						Proje	ctions									
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997ª	1997 ^f	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	200
en - 19 tudents Ion-students II -24	452 1,203 1,655	466 1,233 1,699	471 1,271 1,742	476 1,317 1,793	481 1,364 1,845	511 1,371 1,882	556 1,351 1,907	587 1,324 1,911	568 1,300 1,868	575 1,258 1,834	598 1,201 1,799	598 1,164 1,762	625 1,110 1,735	615 1,082 1,697	586 1,054 1,639	602 973 1,575	625 871 1,496	692 746 I,438	697 672 1,369	739 593 1,332	764 567 1,330	766 589 1,355	794 601 1,395	794 601 1,395	803 635 1,439	803 642 I,445	823 614 1,437	836 609 I,444	851 609 1,460	861 617 1,478	871 639 1,510		893 641 1,534	652
tudents lon-students II	206 1,712 1,918	214 1,729 1,943	215 1,753 1,968	215 1,786 2,001	215 1,838 2,053	216 1,891 2,107	221 1,927 2,148	223 1,987 2,210	227 2,064 2,291	136 2,081 2,217	157 2,121 2,278	183 2,119 2,302	184 2,127 2,311	184 2,107 2,292	180 2,078 2,259	191 2,028 2,219	230 1,954 2,184	285 1,865 2,151	269 1,829 2,098	323 1,702 2,026	339 1,609 1,948	318 1,543 1,861	342 1,433 1,775	342 1,433 1,775	338 1,356 1,694	337 1,352 1,689	334 1,374 1,709	334 1,406 1,740	337 1,443 1,780	339 1,476 1,815	342 1,478 1,819		346 1,490 1,836	
-34 -44 -54 -59 -64 -69 and over ages	3,879 3,133 3,231 1,478 1,432 1,248 1,793 19,766	3,919 3,132 3,178 1,536 1,387 1,251 1,840 19,885	3,936 3,171 3,136 1,602 1,310 1,252 1,886 20,004	3,944 3,236 3,099 1,657 1,244 1,253 1,933 20,158	3,940 3,285 3,072 1,596 1,297 1,251 1,981 20,319	3,934 3,322 3,047 1,555 1,345 1,233 2,020 20,444	3,827 3,460 3,033 1,521 1,401 1,194 2,057 20,548	3,797 3,556 3,032 1,500 1,463 1,129 2,096 20,696	3,826 3,636 3,030 1,484 1,515 1,076 2,138 20,864	3,774 3,601 3,001 1,468 1,498 1,062 2,064 20,519	3,826 3,668 2,998 1,458 1,447 1,112 2,095 20,681	3,901 3,742 2,973 1,448 1,414 1,158 2,107 20,806	3,996 3,786 2,975 1,438 1,385 1,210 2,109 20,945	4,090 3,808 3,017 1,426 1,369 1,266 2,088 21,052	4,201 3,820 3,078 1,413 1,358 1,312 2,078 21,158	4,322 3,834 3,127 1,406 1,352 1,270 2,145 21,249	4,415 3,854 3,178 1,399 1,345 1,246 2,202 21,318	4,476 3,804 3,291 1,401 1,340 1,230 2,238 21,369	4,533 3,775 3,410 1,413 1,331 1,216 2,275 21,420	4,572 3,787 3,497 1,430 1,320 1,207 2,308 21,479	4,588 3,828 3,569 1,440 1,314 1,203 2,338 21,559	4,583 3,898 3,645 1,432 1,309 1,200 2,371 21,654	4,550 3,991 3,699 1,434 1,311 1,198 2,400 21,753	4,590 4,040 3,715 1,437 1,315 1,198 2,394 21,859	4,517 4,148 3,744 1,465 1,334 1,193 2,414 21,949	4,403 4,263 3,758 1,509 1,354 1,188 2,435 22,045	4,275 4,385 3,772 1,552 1,363 1,188 2,455 22,137	4,145 4,485 3,793 1,616 1,352 1,189 2,479 22,243	4,007 4,563 3,729 1,758 1,360 1,197 2,499 22,353	3,887 4,617 3,716 1,835 1,388 1,217 2,514 22,467	3,799 4,657 3,740 1,870 1,432 1,237 2,529 22,593	4,669 3,793 1,896 1,474 1,248	3,669 4,662 3,875 1,909 1,536 1,240 2,577 22,837	4,622 3,978 1,817 1,673 1,248 2,606
orking age ^b	16,724	16,795	16,865	16,973	17,087	17,192	17,297	17,470	17,650	17,393	17,474	17,541	17,626	17,698	17,768	17,834	17,871	17,901	17,929	17,964	8,017	18,083	18,155	18,266	18,341	18,422	18,493	18,575	18,656	18,736	18,827	18,916	19,020	19,112
omen -19 tudents Ion-students II -24	435 1,152 1,587	452 1,183 1,635	466 1,217 1,683	480 1,245 1,725	497 1,272 1,769	537 1,260 1,797	592 1,216 1,808	615 1,191 1,806	594 1,178 1,772	563 1,189 1,752	623 1,097 1,720	609 1,074 1,683	624 1,033 1,657	610 1,006 1,617	594 965 1,559	619 875 1,494	620 799 1,419 173	700 666 1,366	701 601 1,301	724 539 1,263 277	741 519 1,260 292	781 503 1,284 296	819 507 1,326	819 507 1,326	829 546 1,375	829 555 1,384	849 526 1,375	862 520 1,382	878 518 1,397	889 526 1,415	900 545 1,446	916 542 1,458	925 546 1,471	93 557 1,489
tudents Ion-students II	138 1,714 1,852	142 1,730 1,872	140 1,761 1,901	140 1,793 1,933	141 1,848 1,989	145 1,907 2,052	153 1,949 2,102	159 1,999 2,158	167 2,050 2,217	94 2,074 2,168	122 2,096 2,218	129 2,111 2,240	145 2,094 2,239	149 2,067 2,216	147 2,037 2,184	164 1,971 2,136	1,932 2,105	225 1,849 2,074	225 1,790 2,015	1,663 1,939	1,571 1,863	1,481	310 1,383 1,693	310 1,383 1,693	307 1,330 1,637	306 1,328 1,634	304 1,353 1,657	303 1,388 1,691	306 1,427 1,733	308 1,461 1,768	310 1,465 1,775	312 1,469 1,781	314- 1,475 1,790	316 1,492 1,808
-34 -44 -54 -59 -64 and over ages	3,792 3,066 3,296 1,599 1,627 4,781 21,600	3,840 3,068 3,233 1,657 1,581 4,837 21,722	3,861 3,110 3,181 1,721 1,498 4,900 21,855	3,868 3,174 3,131 1,774 1,421 4,953 21,978	3,872 3,226 3,098 1,699 1,470 5,011 22,134	3,877 3,277 3,070 1,641 1,522 5,036 22,272	3,780 3,420 3,051 1,598 1,576 5,039 22,374	3,741 3,524 3,043 1,569 1,639 5,018 22,498	3,756 3,602 3,037 1,548 1,688 5,008 22,628	3,725 3,580 3,016 1,537 1,675 4,747 22,200	3,769 3,653 3,005 1,526 1,606 4,833 22,330	3,846 3,730 2,979 1,514 1,556 4,892 22,440	3,935 3,779 2,981 1,499 1,516 4,936 22,543	4,021 3,805 3,023 1,480 1,490 4,962 22,613	4,119 3,817 3,085 1,459 1,471 4,987 22,681	4,223 3,830 3,138 1,439 1,461 4,991 22,713	4,313 3,850 3,193 1,427 1,450 5,003 22,760	4,367 3,801 3,308 1,428 1,439 5,007 22,790	4,411 3,428 1,440 1,422 5,010 22,797		4,438 3,809 3,587 1,471 1,383 5,011 22,822		4,388 3,947 3,719 1,465 1,371 5,013 22,923	4,422 3,981 3,738 1,469 1,374 4,991 22,994	4,348 4,073 3,766 1,498 1,390 4,976 23,064	4,241 4,171 3,780 1,542 1,411 4,960 23,121	4,120 4,276 3,790 1,587 1,421 4,940 23,168	3,997 4,362 3,808 1,652 1,410 4,929 23,231	3,867 4,426 3,741 1,794 1,418 4,923 23,298	3,755 4,466 3,723 1,872 1,447 4,925 23,372	3,675 4,494 3,741 1,907 1,490 4,931 23,458	3,627 4,498 3,778 1,932 1,533 4,935 23,543	3,573 4,489 3,845 1,941 1,597 4,925 23,630	1,850 1,734 4,930
orking age ^c	15,192	15,305	15,458	15,604	15,653	15,714	15,758	15,841	15,932	15,778	15,892	15,992	16,091	16,161	16,223	16,261	16,307	16,344	16,365	16,387	6,428	6,483	16,539	6,629	16,698	16,751	16,807	16,892	16,957	17,000	17,038	17,075	17,109	17,05
l persons 19 cudents Ion-students II	887 2,355 3,242	918 2,416 3,334	937 2,488 3,425	956 2,561 3,517	978 2,635 3,613	1,048 2,631 3,679	1,148 2,567 3,715	1,202 2,515 3,717	1,162 2,478 3,640	1,138 2,447 3,586	1,221 2,298 3,519	1,207 2,238 3,445	1,249 2,143 3,392	1,225 2,088 3,314	1,180 2,019 3,198	1,221 1,848 3,069		1,412	1,397 1,273 2,670	1,132	1,085		1,108	1,108	1,632 1,182 2,814	1,632 1,197 2,829	1,673 1,140 2,812	1,698 1,129 2,827	1,729 1,128 2,857	1,750 1,143 2,893	1,771 1,184 2,955	1,802 1,179 2,980	1,818 1,186 3,005	1,20
-24 tudents Ion-students II	344 3,425 3,769	356 3,459 3,815	355 3,514 3,869	355 3,579 3,934	356 3,686 4,042	361 3,798 4,159	374 3,876 4,250	382 3,986 4,368	394 4,114 4,508	230 4,155 4,385	279 4,217 4,496	312 4,230 4,542	330 4,221 4,550	333 4,174 4,507	327 4,116 4,443					600 3,365 3,965	631 3,180 3,812	614 3,024 3,638	652 2,816 3,468	652 2,816 3,468	645 2,686 3,331	643 2,680 3,323	638 2,728 3,366	637 2,794 3,431	642 2,870 3,512	647 2,937 3,583	652 2,943 3,595	656 2,950 3,607	660 2,965 3,625	
34 44 54 59 64 and over ages	7,671 6,199 6,527 3,077 3,059 7,822 41,366	7,759 6,200 6,412 3,193 2,968 7,927 41,607	7,797 6,282 6,318 3,323 2,807 8,039 41,859	7,812 6,410 6,230 3,431 2,665 8,138 42,136	7,813 6,510 6,170 3,295 2,767 8,243 42,453	7,810 6,599 6,117 3,196 2,867 8,288 42,716	7,608 6,880 6,084 3,118 2,977 8,290 42,922	7,539 7,080 6,075 3,070 3,102 8,244 43,194	7,582 7,238 6,067 3,032 3,203 8,221 43,491	7,499 7,181 6,017 3,005 3,173 7,873 42,720	7,595 7,321 6,003 2,985 3,053 8,040 43,011	7,747 7,472 5,952 2,961 2,970 8,158 43,246	7,931 7,565 5,957 2,937 2,901 8,255 43,487	8,111 7,613 6,040 2,906 2,859 8,316 43,665		7,664 6,265 2,845 2,813 8,407	7,704 6,371 2,827 2,795	7,605 6,599 2,829 2,780 8,474	7,544 6,838 2,853 2,753 8,501	7,564 7,011 2,889 2,722 8,524	7,637 7,157 2,911 2,696 8,553	2,896 2,680 8,585	7,938 7,418 2,899 2,682 8,612	8,021 7,453 2,905 2,689 8,583	8,865 8,221 7,510 2,963 2,725 8,584 45,014	8,644 8,435 7,538 3,051 2,765 8,583 45,167	8,662 7,562 3,139 2,784 8,584	8,141 8,847 7,601 3,268 2,763 8,596 45,474	7,875 8,989 7,470 3,552 2,778 8,620 45,651	9,083 7,440 3,707 2,835 8,656	7,474 9,151 7,481 3,778 2,921 8,697 46,052	7,363 9,168 7,570 3,829 3,007 8,733 46,257	9,152 7,720 3,850 3,132 8,741	9,00 7,90 3,60 3,40 8,79

a 1976-1984 (first column) total resident population; 1984 (second column) – 2011 population in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.
 b Men aged 16 to 64 years.
 c Women aged 16 to 55 years.
 d Men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59 years.
 e Standard LFS figures; consistent with preceding years; based on 1992-based population projections (see *technical note*).
 f Consistent with following years; based on 1996-based population projections and standard LFS activity rates (see *technical note*).

British labour force projections: 1998-2011

Feature

British labour force projections: 1998-2011

					Thousands
				Change	
2008	2009	2010	2011	1997 ^f -20)11
					Men
906	910	900	892	97	16-19 Students
646	635	637	617	16	Non-students
1,552	1,545	1,537	1,509	114	All
					20-24
351	353	355	354	13	Students
1,533	1,557	1,570	1,589	156	Non-students
1,883	1,910	1,924	1,944	169	All
3,594	3,593	3,619	3,661	-929	25-34
4,545	4,432	4,306	4,176	136	35-44
4,083	4,197	4,317	4,416	701	45-54
1,771	1,753	1,743	1,752	316	55-59
1,747	1,782	1,807	1,819	504	60-64
1,276	1,319	1,359	1,417	219	65-69
2,640	2,675	2,706	2,724	330	70 and over
3,093	23,205	23,318	23,417	1,558	All ages
9,177	19,212	19,253	19,276	1,010	Working age ^b
					Women
					16-19
940	944	932	921	103	Students
552	542	545	526	19	Non-students
1,492	1,486	1,477	1,447	121	All
					20-24
319	320	322	322	12	Students
1,518	1,543	1,556	1,578	195	Non-students
1,837	1,863	1,878	1,900	207	All
3,518	3,522	3,552	3,594	-828	25-34
4,370	4,263	4,143	4,020	39	35-44
4,020	4,116	4,220	4,304	565	45-54
1,800	1,779	1,765	1,773	304	55-59
1,810	1,845	1,870	1,879	506	60-64
4,979	5,035	5,090	5,151	160	65 and over
3,825	23,910	23,994	24,067	1,074	All ages
7,037	17,029	17,034	17,037	408	Working age ^c
					All persons
					16-19
1,847	1,854	1,832	1,813	200	Students
1,198	1,177	1,182		35	Non-students
3,044	3,031	3,014	2,955	235	All
170	/72		171	24	20-24
670	673	677	676	24	Students
3,051 3,721	3,101 3,774	3,126 3,802	3,167 3,844	351	Non-students
5,721	3,774	3,002	3,044	376	All
7,112	7,115	7,170	7,255	-1,758	25-34
8,915	8,695	8,449	8,196	175	35-44
8,103	8,314	8,537	8,719	1,266	45-54
3,571	3,532	3,507	3,525	620	55-59
3,557	3,627	3,677	3,699	1,009	60-64
8,895	9,029	9,156	9,292	709	65 and over
6,919	47,115	47,312	47,484	2,632	All ages
5,214	36,242	36,287	36,313	1,418	Working age ^d

Table C Estimates and projections of activity rates in Great Britain

| labo | our foi | rce de | finitior | ıs ^a | | | | | ILO d | definiti | ons ^a |
 |

 | |

 | | |
 | ILO | definit | ions ^a | | |

 |

 | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | Per cent
 |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|--
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---|---
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---|---|---|---|---|--
--|--
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---|--
--|--|---|--|---|---|---
---|--|--|--|---|
| mate | es | | | | | | | | Estin | nates |
 |

 | |

 | | |
 | | | | | Proje | ctions

 |

 | | | | | |
 | | | | | | Change |
 |
| 6 19 | 977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986
 1987 | 1988

 | 1989 | 1990

 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993
 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999

 | 2000

 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006
 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 1997-201 |
 |
| 82 | 2.7 | | 16.2
86.5
67.8 | 17.7
87.2
69.1 | 19.2
88.1
69.4 | 21.0
86.8
67.6 | 21.4
87.8
67.4 | 28.2
88.1
69.9 | 29.7
92.3
72.7 | 31.3
95.3
74.0 | 33.5
94.3
73.6
 34.5
95.6
73.6 | 41.3
96.5
76.5

 | 39.5
96.1
75.9 | 41.7
96.4
75.5

 | 41.6
94.8
72.6 | 92.3 | 90.6
 | 38.3
92.0
62.2 | 39.1
91.2
61.3 | 44.1
91.0
64.5 | 44.6
90.4
64.4 | 47.1
90.3
64.4 | 47.2
91.4
66.2

 | 46.8
91.9
66.8

 | 46.9
92.1
66.0 | 47.2
92.2
65.9 | 47.6
92.3
66.0 | 48.0
92.3
66.2 | 48.5
92.3
66.8 | 48.9
92.3
66.8
 | 49.4
92.3
67.1 | 49.8
92.3
67.4 | 50.2
92.3
67.5 | 50.6
92.3
67.5 | 51.0
92.3
67.9 | 6.3
1.9
3.6 | Me
I6-I
Students
Non-students
All
20-2
 |
| 96 | 6.5 | 95.3 | 25.5
96.4
88.8 | 20.4
96.1
88.1 | 15.3
95.0
86.8 | 16.1
94.7
86.6 | 15.5
94.2
86.2 | 17.7
94.6
87.0 | 17.3
95.3
90.5 | 20.0
96.2
90.9 | 16.7
96.1
89.8
 17.1
96.3
90.0 | 16.7
96.5
90.1

 | 22.1
97.1
91.2 | 24.0
96.5
90.2

 | 24.5
95.7
88.2 | | 23.9
94.9
85.8
 | 27.8
94.8
84.1 | 26.6
95.9
83.8 | 32.3
94.2
83.6 | 32.6
95.5
83.4 | 34.3
95.9
83.4 | 34.9
95.9
83.6

 | 35.5
95.9
83.7

 | 36.1
95.8
84.0 | 36.6
95.8
84.4 | 37.1
95.8
84.6 | 37.6
95.8
84.9 | 38.1
95.8
84.9 | 38.6
95.8
84.9
 | 39.0
95.8
85.0 | 39.4
95.8
85.1 | 39.8
95.8
85.3 | 40.2
95.8
85.5 | 40.6
95.8
85.6 | 8.0
0.3
2.2 | Students
Non-students
All
 |
| 96
95
92
79
22
7 | 6.6
5.9
2.0
9.0
2.4
7.6 | 95.8
95.8
89.1
77.0
19.7
6.7 | 95.4
96.4
95.3
90.7
73.4
17.1
5.9
77.2 | 96.0
96.3
96.4
93.5
71.4
17.3
6.2
77.5 | 95.6
96.1
94.9
89.7
70.1
16.6
6.6
76.6 | 95.3
95.3
94.0
86.8
64.6
14.8
5.9
75.3 | 93.8
95.6
93.2
84.5
60.1
13.5
5.3
74.4 | 93.7
95.3
93.0
82.6
57.3
14.0
5.6
74.4 | 96.0
96.6
93.7
83.0
57.1
14.0
5.7
76.0 | 96.2
96.7
93.0
82.6
55.3
14.4
5.4
75.9 | 95.9
96.0
92.4
81.5
53.7
13.4
4.9
75.2
 96.2
95.8
91.5
79.8
55.1
13.1
4.7
75.1 | 96.1
96.1
91.9
80.7
54.8
12.3
5.6
75.5

 | 95.8
96.2
92.3
80.1
54.5
14.6
5.7
75.7 | 96.2
95.8
92.1
81.3
54.3
14.4
5.4
75.7

 | 95.8
95.7
91.6
80.7
54.0
15.1
4.9
75.0 | 94.9
95.1
91.7
78.3
52.8
14.7
5.7
73.9 | 94,4
94,6
90,9
75,8
52,2
13,0
4,5
72,9
 | 94.5
93.7
90.4
76.1
51.2
14.0
4.2
72.6 | 94.1
93.9
90.0
73.9
50.2
15.1
4.5
72.3 | 93.3
93.2
89.2
75.5
49.6
13.4
4.4
72.0 | 93.4
92.4
88.6
74.6
51.6
13.9
4.4
71.8 | 93.3
91.8
88.5
74.1
53.4
14.7
4.5
71.9 | 93.3
92.0
88.5
74.6
53.8
15.0
4.6
72.0

 | 93.2
92.0
88.4
74.8
53.9
15.1
4.7
72.0

 | 93.0
91.9
88.3
74.8
53.9
15.1
4.7
71.9 | 92.8
91.8
88.2
74.7
53.7
15.0
4.7
71.6 | 92.7
91.6
88.1
74.4
53.4
14.9
4.7
71.3 | 92.5
91.4
88.0
74.1
53.0
14.7
4.6
71.1 | 92.3
91.1
87.9
73.8
52.6
14.5
4.6
70.8 | 92.1
90.9
87.8
73.4
52.1
14.3
4.6
70.5
 | 91.9
90.6
87.7
73.0
51.5
14.0
4.5
70.1 | 91.7
90.3
87.6
72.5
51.0
13.8
4.5
69.7 | 91.4
90.1
87.5
72.1
50.4
13.5
4.5
69.3 | 91.2
89.8
87.4
71.6
49.8
13.3
4.4
68.9 | 91.0
89.4
87.3
71.1
49.2
13.0
4.4
68.6 | -2.4
-2.9
-1.4
-3.5
-2.4
-0.9
0.0
-3.2 | 25-3
35-4
45-5
55-5
60-6
65-6
70 and ove
All age
 |
| 89 | 9.8 | 89.1 | 89.8 | 90.2 | 89.1 | 87.7 | 86.6 | 86.5 | 88.1 | 88.3 | 87.7
 87.7 | 88.3

 | 88.5 | 88.5

 | 87.8 | 86.5 | 85.6
 | 85.3 | 84.9 | 84.7 | 84.5 | 84.5 | 84.6

 | 84.5

 | 84.4 | 84.2 | 84.0 | 83.7 | 83.4 | 83.1
 | 82.7 | 82.4 | 82.2 | 81.9 | 81.7 | -2.8 | Working age
 |
| 75
57
6
73 | 5.5
7.5
6.9
3.6 | 58.7
10.7
73.4 | 23.2
80.0
64.2
14.5
74.8
70.4 | 23.2
81.8
65.3
12.5
74.5
70.1 | 23.1
85.3
66.7
10.5
75.2
70.7 | 25.7
83.6
64.6
13.1
74.9
70.4 | 26.2
83.2
63.8
12.6
74.7
70.2 | 32.6
83.6
66.5
15.9
76.1
71.5 | 32.9
83.2
67.1
14.0
74.9
72.2 | 37.7
86.7
69.0
19.6
76.0
72.9 | 41.0
86.2
69.9
23.6
77.4
74.3
 42.4
89.7
71.9
17.6
78.2
74.3 | 45.6
87.1
71.5
21.3
78.7
74.9

 | 45.9
88.6
72.3
24.3
79.9
76.1 | 45.6
86.5
69.5
28.4
79.6
75.7

 | 48.8
85.9
69.7
24.6
78.3
73.9 | 43.3
82.3
62.3
23.3
77.9
72.0 | 40.5
90.7
59.1
26.1
77.7
71.9
 | 41.7
82.0
58.8
28.7
77.1
70.2 | 44.7
80.6
59.5
28.9
76.8
69.3 | 47.7
79.7
60.2
32.7
77.9
70.4 | 50.2
80.0
61.6
37.4
77.6
70.2 | 51.2
80.6
61.6
36.0
77.6
70.2 | 51.0
81.1
62.9
35.8
78.5
69.8

 | 51.0
81.2
63.1
36.5
79.2
70.5

 | 50.9
81.2
62.5
37.2
79.7
71.3 | 50.9
81.2
62.3
37.8
80.0
72.0 | 50.8
81.1
62.1
38.5
80.1
72.5 | 50.8
81.0
62.1
39.1
80.2
72.9 | 50.8
80.9
62.2
39.7
80.3
73.0 | 50.7
80.7
61.9
40.2
80.3
73.1
 | 50.7
80.6
61.9
40.8
80.4
73.3 | 50.7
80.5
61.9
41.3
80.4
73.5 | 50.7
80.3
61.7
41.8
80.4
73.6 | 50.7
80.2
61.5
42.3
80.4
73.8 | 50.7
80.1
61.6
42.8
80.4
73.9 | 0.5
0.1
0.0
5.4
2.8
3.6 | Wome
I6-
Students
Non-students
All
20-7
Students
Non-students
Al
 |
| 68
66
56
25
4 | 8.8
6.7
6.4
5.5
4.4 | 68.4
67.1
54.8
23.6
3.8 | 56.5
68.5
67.0
53.9
21.5
3.2
47.1 | 57.2
68.3
68.2
56.1
22.5
3.5
47.6 | 57.0
68.2
68.2
53.8
23.5
3.7
47.6 | 57.4
67.7
68.1
52.3
22.0
3.4
47.2 | 57.7
68.0
68.2
50.9
20.8
3.2
47.1 | 61.1
70.9
69.5
51.8
21.8
3.1
48.8 | 61.4
71.0
69.5
51.7
21.7
3.1
49.4 | 63.0
72.1
69.5
52.1
18.9
3.0
49.9 | 64.6
72.3
70.4
51.9
19.1
2.8
50.5
 66.1
73.3
70.9
53.0
19.2
2.7
51.3 | 68.1
75.2
70.7
52.8
19.9
2.8
52.1

 | 69.6
75.1
72.3
54.3
22.9
3.5
53.2 | 70.3
76.6
72.9
55.0
22.8
3.4
53.5

 | 70.0
76.8
72.8
54.6
24.0
3.2
53.3 | 70.0
77.1
74.6
54.8
23.4
3.7
53.1 | 71.2
77.0
74.9
54.7
24.8
3.5
53.3
 | 71.2
76.8
75.4
55.8
25.7
3.3
53.3 | 71.7
76.2
75.1
56.0
25.1
3.2
53.2 | 72.3
76.4
75.8
54.7
25.3
3.1
53.6 | 73.5
76.6
75.5
53.2
27.0
3.2
54.0 | 74.4
76.8
75.9
53.1
29.2
3.4
54.7 | 75.2
77.0
76.8
53.1
30.4
3.5
55.1

 | 75.8
77.1
77.5
53.3
31.4
3.6
55.5

 | 76.2
77.2
78.0
53.4
32.2
3.7
55.9 | 76.5
77.4
78.5
53.5
32.9
3.7
56.0 | 76.9
77.5
79.0
53.6
33.5
3.8
56.2 | 77.3
77.6
79.5
53.7
34.1
3.8
56.3 | 77.7
77.8
79.9
53.9
34.6
3.8
56.5 | 78.1
77.9
80.4
54.0
35.0
3.8
56.7
 | 78.5
78.0
80.9
54.1
35.5
3.8
56.8 | 78.9
78.2
81.3
54.2
35.8
3.8
56.9 | 79.2
78.3
81.8
54.3
36.2
3.8
56.9 | 79.6
78.5
82.2
54.4
36.6
3.8
57.0 | 79.9
78.6
82.7
54.5
36.9
3.8
57.1 | 6.5
2.0
7.1
1.3
9.9
0.6
3.1 | 25-
35-
45-
55-
60-
65 and ov
All ag
 |
| 62 | 2.7 | 62.6 | 63.3 | 64.1 | 64.1 | 63.7 | 63.7 | 66.1 | 66.3 | 67.3 | 68.2
 69.2 | 70.1

 | 71.2 | 71.6

 | 71.3 | 70.9 | 71.0
 | 71.0 | 70.9 | 71.3 | 71.6 | 72.0 | 72.5

 | 72.9

 | 73.1 | 73.2 | 73.3 | 73.5 | 73.7 | 73.9
 | 74.3 | 74.6 | 74.9 | 75.2 | 75.4 | 3.8 | Working ag
 |
| 79
60
10 | 9.2
0.0
0.7 | 78.2
60.8
16.0 | 19.7
83.4
66.1
21.2
85.6 | 20.5
84.6
67.3
17.3
85.2 | 21.2
86.7
68.1
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a For details of definitions please see technical note.
b Men aged 16 to 64 years.
c Women aged 16 to 59 years.
d Men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59 years.

British labour force projections: 1998-2011

Feature

British labour force projections: 1998-2011



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 / parttime / all), Self-employed, HM Forces, WRGTS, Workforce i employment, Workforce (male / female / all); unadjusted / seasonally adjusted - Great Britain / United Kingdom;

June 1959 - June 1977 (annually) June 1978 - December 1996 (quarterly)

- 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)
- Employees in Employment only:
 C E, Section / Sub-section, Groups in some cases (male / female / all); unadjusted - Great Britain;
 September 1984 - March 1997 (monthly)
- I.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)
- 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)
- I.6 Self-employed only: A - Q section, (male / female / all); unadjusted - Great Britain; June 1978 - December 1996 (quarterly)

Labour disputes in 1997

Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

By Jackie Davies, Earnings and Employment Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

In the calendar year 1997:

• Some 235,000 working days were lost through labour disputes – substaticially less than the 1996 total of 1.3 million, and the lowest calendar year total since records began in 1851.

here were 216 stoppages of two k because of labour disputes – awar than the 1996 and 1995 totals if 244 and 235 respectively; less has half the annual average of 465 or the ten-year period 1987 to 9 6; and approximately one-fifth he annual average of 1,040 for the 0 year period 1977 to 1996.

• The working days lost through atrikes accounted for just one in every 20,000 potential working days in the year.

• Of the working days lost, 22 per cert were from 19 stoppages in the transport manufacturing industry, an 15 per cent were from 68 stoppages in the transport, storage and communications industry group.

• The regions with the highest number of days lost per 1,000 employees were the North East and Scotland; the regions with the lowest were the South West and the South East.

• Stoppages over pay accounted for 55 per cent of the working days lost in 1997.

• Some 49 per cent of all stoppages lasted not more than one working day.

• In all, 15 stoppages involved the loss of more than 5,000 working days and accounted for 54 per cent of the total number of working days lost



In 1997, 235,000 working days were lost in the UK as a result of labour disputes – the lowest number since records began. This article presents detailed analyses of the disputes and compares the 1997 data with previous years.

Introduction

IN 1997, 216 stoppages of work arising from labour disputes resulted in fewer than 235,000 working days lost in the UK – the lowest figure for a calendar year since records began over 100 years ago in 1891. This article analyses the disputes by industry, region, cause, size and duration, and also compares the 1997 figures with previous years.

Annual changes

Statistics on labour disputes in 1996 and 1997 are shown in *Table 1*. There are three core components to the data: the number of stoppages, the number of workers involved in those stoppages and the number of working days lost

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

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Feature

through stoppages. A distinction is made in the table between disputes which were in progress at some point during the year and those that began in the year.

Working days lost are defined as the number of days not worked by people involved in a dispute at their place of work. Workers who are both directly and indirectly involved in the dispute are counted in the statistics (see *technical note* for definitions). However, as can be seen from *Table 1*, the vast majority of workers are directly involved in the stoppage. Workers who are indirectly affected at other establishments (because of a shortage of material from a supplier who is in dispute, for example) are not included in the statistics.

Feature Labour disputes in 1997

Table

1	Stoppages, workers involved and working days lost;
	United Kingdom; 1996 and 1997

	1996	1997
Working days lost through stoppa		
In progress in year ^a	1,303,300	234,700
Beginning in year ^b	1,155,100	230,500
Workers involved in stoppages		
In progress in year	364,300	130,000
Of which:		
directly involved	357,500	125,000
indirectly involved	6,800	5,000
Beginning in year	338,900	128,600
Of which:		
directly involved	332,100	123,600
indirectly involved	6,800	5,000
Stoppages		
In progress in year	244	216
Beginning in year	230	206

a Stoppages that began in 1996 and continued into 1997 accounted for 4,200 days lost in 1997, of which 3,500 occurred in the first two months of 1997. Stoppages that began in 1995 and continued into 1996 accounted for 144,400 of the days lost in 1996

b In addition, stoppages beginning in 1997 and continuing into 1998 resulted in a loss of 17,000 days in the first two months of 1998.

In 1997 a total of 234,700 working days were lost through labour disputes - more than a million days fewer than the 1996 total of 1.3 million. It is approximately three times lower than the average number of working days lost per year in the 1990s to date (759,000), and is considerably lower than the average for both the 1980s (7.2 million) and the 1970s (12.9 million). Stoppages that began in 1996 and continued into 1997 accounted for just 4,200 of the 234,700 working days lost. Stoppages that remained unresolved at the end of 1997 and continued into 1998 resulted in the loss of 17,000 days in the first two months of 1998.

The 216 stoppages in 1997 was lower than 1996 and 1995 totals of 244 and 235 respectively. Of the 1997 total, ten started in 1996 and continued into 1997. This decrease in the number of stoppages was far less marked than the decrease in working days lost. However, the number of stoppages has fallen significantly since the 1980s when the average annual number was 1,129 – the average number in the 1990s to date is 295.

a Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimates of employee jobs

There were 130,000 workers involved in labour disputes during 1997, approximately one-third of the figure for 1996.

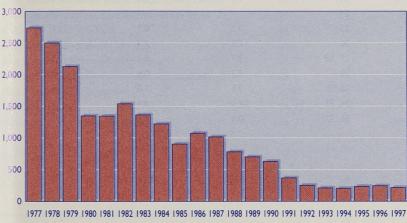
Review of 1977-97

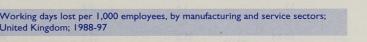
Table 2 presents labour dispute data over the last 20 years and Figures 1 and 2 illustrate working days lost and the number of stoppages. The unusually high number of days lost in 1979 and 1984 were due to very large individual stoppages, which shows the impact that large disputes can have on the statistics. This was also evident in 1997 when two disputes accounted for more than 20 per cent of the total ays lost over the year.

Both Figures 1 and 2 show a ubstantial decline in strike activity i the 1990s and Figure 2 in particular slows that the number of strikes have been on a general downward trend throughout the last 20 years.

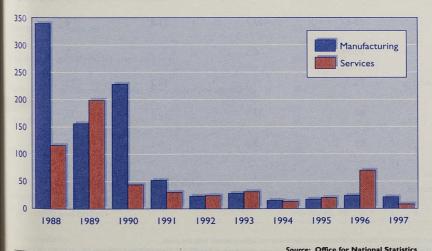
Year	Working days lost (000s)	Working days lost per 1,000 employees ^a	Workers involved (000s)	Stoppages	Stoppages involving the loss of 100,600 working days or more
977	10,142	448	1,166	2,737	12
978	9,405	413	1,100	2,498	7
979	29,474	1,272	4,608	2,125	15
980	11,964	520	834	1,348	5
981	4,266	195	1,513	1,344	7
982	5,313	248	2,103	1,538	7
983	3,754	178	574	1,364	6
984	27,135	1,278	1,464	1,221	П
985	6,402	299	791	903	4
986	1,920	90	720	1,074	2
987	3,546	164	887	1,016	3
988	3,702	166	790	781	8
989	4,128	182	727	701	6
990	1,903	83	298	630	3
991	761	34	176	369	1
992	528	24	148	253	-
993	649	30	385	211	2
994	278	13	107	205	
995	415	19	174	235	-
996	1,303	58	364	244	2
997	235	10	130	216	-

Working days lost; United Kingdom; 1977-97 Million 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 ce: Office for National Statisti Stoppages in progress; United Kingdom; 1977-97





Source: Office for National Stati



3

United Kingdom; 1988-97

Labour disputes in 1997

Feature

Labour disputes in 1997

The second column of Table 2 shows working days lost per 1,000 employees for each year from 1977 to 1997. This is the standard method that has been used to convert working days lost into a strike rate that takes account of the size of the labour force. This also enables comparisons to be made across industries and regions that differ in size. Since the number of employee jobs has not changed dramatically over the last 20 years, the rates for the UK as a whole show the same pattern of general decline and occasional peaks that can be seen in the working days lost series. The 234,700 working days lost in 1997 is equivalent to 10 days lost per 1,000 employees - the lowest annual strike rate on record.

An alternative way of putting the strike statistics into a wider context is to consider working time lost through strikes as a proportion of time actually worked. In 1997 an estimated 37,000 million hours were worked in the UK.1 Comparing this to 1.8 million hours lost through strikes shows that approximately one in every 20,000 potential working days was lost through strikes in 1997. The equivalent figure for 1996 was one in every 4,000.

Industrial analyses

Historically, certain industries have been more prone to strike than others and breaking the strike statistics down into separate industries can reveal some interesting patterns and shifts over time. However, it should be noted that comparisons between industries can also be affected by the methodology that is used for compiling the data. For example, because small stoppages are excluded from the figures, it is much more likely that industry groups with large firms will have disputes included in the statistics. Similarly, better reporting arrangements exist for some industries than others.

Table 3 shows labour dispute statistics for 1997 broken down into 27 industrial groups (classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992) and Table 4 shows working days lost per 1,000 employees in 1996 and 1997 for the same industries.

Feature Labour disputes in 1997

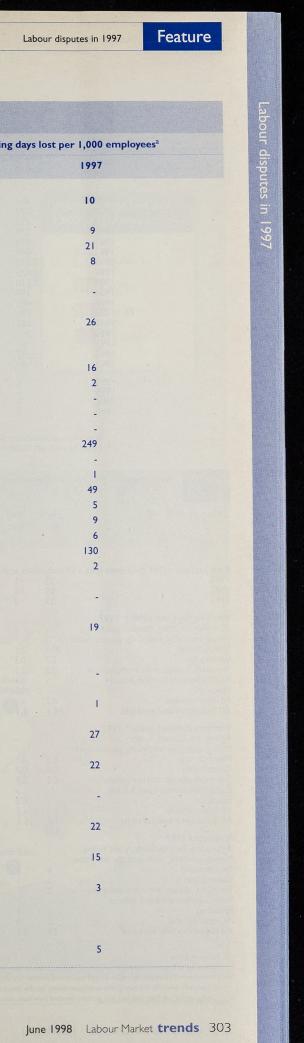
 Table O
 Stoppages in progress by industry; United Kingdom; 1997

Industry group (SIC 1992)	SIC class	Working days lost (000s) ^a	Workers involved (000s) ^a	Stoppages
All industries and services ^b		234.7	130.0	216
fining, energy and water	10-14, 40, 41	2.1	0.4	T
1anufacturing	15-37	85.7	28.4	53
ervices	50-99	130.0	88.6	151
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	01, 02, 05	-		-
1ining and quarrying	10-14	2.1	0.4	I
1anufacturing of:				
Food products, beverages and tobacco	15, 16	7.3	3.0	6
Textiles and textile products	17, 18	0.7	0.1	2
Leather and leather products	19	-	noie than to per	ere to grante
Wood and wood products	20	Sector VIII and Sector	and the second	
Pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	21, 22	-	Statistics of the second	-
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuels	23 .	9.0	3.0	1.1
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	24		all the state of the second	- Hereiter Barrister
Rubber and plastic products	25	0.2	0.1	I
Other non-metallic mineral products	26	7.3	1.3	4
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	27, 28	2.7	0.4	5
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	29	3.7	0.6	7
Electrical and optical equipment	30-33	3.3	1.0	6
Transport equipment	34, 35	51.1	18.4	19
Manufacturing not elsewhere classified	36, 37	0.4	0.6	2
ectricity, gas and water supply	40, 41	-	-	-
onstruction	45	16.9	12.6	Ш
/holesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles,				
otorcycles and personal and household goods	50-52	- 141	15/8	T
otels and restaurants	55	1.4	0.8	-1
ansport, storage and communication	60-64	35.5	23.9	68
nancial intermediation	65-67	22.7	21.8	8
al estate, renting and business activities	70-74	0.5	-	2
blic administration and defence; compulsory social security	75	29.5	20.2	23
ucation	80	27.9	15.4	35
ealth and social work	85	7.4	5.1	7
her community, social and personal service activities,				
vate households with employed persons, extra-territorial				
ganisations and bodies	90-93, 95, 99	5.1	1.2	8

Nil or negligible.
 The figures for working days lost and workers have been rounded and consequently the sums of constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.
 Some stoppages involved workers in more than one of the above industry groups, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the totals for all industries and services.

Table / Working days lost per 1,000 employees; Unite	d Kingdom; 1996 and	1 1997
Industry group (SIC 1992)	SIC class	Workin
Industry Broth (ore 1772)	STC Class	1996
All industries and services		58
Mining, energy and water	10-14, 40, 41	8
Manufacturing	15-37	24
jervices	50-99	70
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	01, 02, 05	-
Mining and quarrying	10-14	25
Manufacturing of:		
Food products, beverages and tobacco	15, 16	6
Textiles and textile products	17, 18	8
Leather and leather products	19	-
Wood and wood products	20	1
Pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	21, 22	10
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuels	23	257
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	24	2
Rubber and plastic products	25	4
Other non-metallic mineral products	26	
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	27, 28	6
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	29	20
	30-33	3
Electrical and optical equipment		114
Transport equipment	34, 35	
Manufacturing not elsewhere classified	36, 37	114
lectricity, gas and water supply	40, 41	-
Construction	45	10
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles,		
notorcycles and personal and household goods	50-52	25
notorcycles and personal and nousenoid goods	50-52	
Hotels and restaurants	55	4
Transport, storage and communication	60-64	679
Financial intermediation	65-67	10
Real estate, renting and business activities	70-74	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	75	113
Education	80	69
	05	
Health and social work	85	3
Other community, social and personal service activities,		
Private households with employed persons, extra-territorial		
organisations and bodies	90-93, 95, 99	3

Nil or negligible. Based on the latest mid-year (June) estimates of employee jobs.



Labour disputes in 1997

	Mining, energy and water	Manufacturing	Services	All industries and services
977	251	1,101	124	448
978	372	1,135	77	413
979	232	3,347	422	1,272
980	259	1,691	42	520
981	374	396	117	195
982	649	352	211	248
983	2,212	345	39	178
984	38,425	529	114	1,278
985	7,518	183	86	299
986	293	220	46	90
987	482	124	181	164
988	536	339	116	166
989	165	156	199	182
990	245	228	44	83
991	87	52	30	34
992	97	23	24	24
993	91	28	31	30
994	2	15	13	13
995	6	17	20	19
996	8	24	70	58
997	9	21	8	10

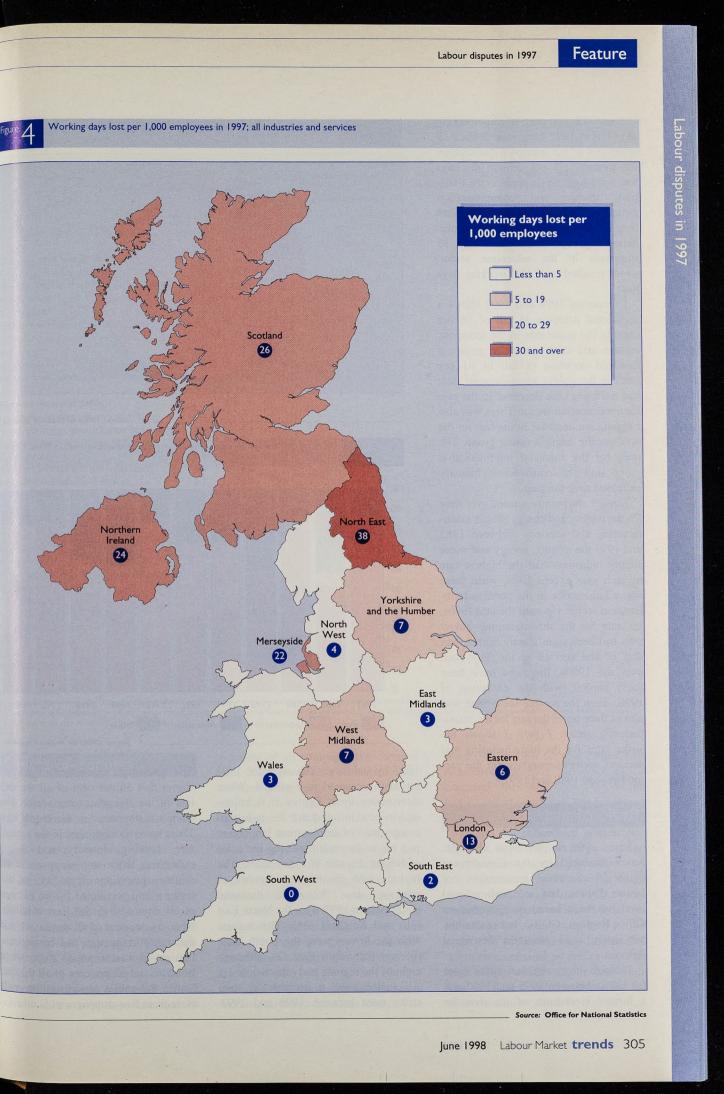
Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimates of employee jobs.
 Figures for 1977-1993 are classified according to SIC 80 whereas figures for 1994-1997 are classified to SIC 92.

Industry group (SIC 1992)	North East	North West	Mersey- side	Yorkshire and the Humber		West Midlands	South West	Eastern	London	South East	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	OKep
Days lost per 1,000 employee jobs – al	l industr	ies and s	services											
1995	27	11	150	17	9	24	6	3	17	2	15	36	9	19
1996 1997	89	53	61	47	44	56	54	48	87	41	62	60	35	58
1997	38	4	22	7	3	7	-	6	13	2	3	26	24	10
Working days lost (000s) ^c 1997														
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	1-	-	-	-	-	-	12000	
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water			-	9.7	2.1		-	-			-	-		2.
Manufacturing Construction	30.9 2.7	3.1 0.3	5.2	9.7	0.2	15.1	0.1	1.0	4.6	1.6 1.6	1.2 0.2	3.8 1.9	9.3 2.2	85.
Transport, storage and communication	0.3	2.1	2.5	0.4		0.5	0.3	1.7	20.5	2.0	0.1	2.5	<i>L.L</i>	35.
Public administration and defence	-	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.3	-	-	7.4	0.9	0.2	0.5	18.2	0.2	29.
Education	-	1.5	-	1.2	0.1	-	0.1	0.4	14.8	-	0.3	7.6	2.1	27.
All other services	0.2	1.2	1.7	0.9	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.8	3.6	0.3	1.1	17.8	1000	37.
All industries and services	34.1	8.1	9.5	13.8	4.6	15.9	0.9	11.2	44.3	5.7	3.2	51.9	13.8	234.7
Workers involved (000s) ^c 1997														
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 00	-	102 000	-	
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water		-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-		-	-		-	0.4
Manufacturing	6.4	2.2	4.8	3.2	-	3.1	-	0.4	3.5	0.8	-	2.9	0.8	28.
Construction Transport, storage and communication	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.5	-	0.6	0.3	1.9	12.0	1.6 1.5	0.1	3.6 0.5	0.6	23.
Public administration and defence	0.2	2.5	1.2	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	14.5	0.5	20.
Education	-	0.3		0.9	0.1	1	0.1	0.2	2.1	-	0.3	7.4	4.1	15.
All other services	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.7	15.9	-	29.0
All industries and services	7.8	6.1	7.1	6.7	2.2	3.9	0.6	4.4	19.6	4.5	1.2	44.9	6.0	130.0
Stoppages 1997														
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-		-		-	-	-5-0	-	-	-	
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	-	-	No	-	1	1. 1. 1 <u>.</u> 1	-	-	- 1	-	-	-	-	
1anufacturing	6	9	3	3	1	8	1	3	3	5	2	6	3	5.
Construction	3			-	-		-	-	-	ļ		2		1
Fransport, storage and communication Public administration and defence	2	Ц	ļ	3		2	2	7	22	5 3		6	-	2
ducation		5	1	3			ī	2	15	3	2	5	2	3
All other services	2	4	2	2	3	2	2	Í	9	ada lai	í	8	-	2
All industries and services ^b	13	31	17	13	8	15	6	15	55	15	8	31	7	21

Nil or negligible.

Figures for widespread stoppages that cannot be disaggregated down to Government Office Region level are included in the UK total. This accounts for 17,800 days lost in 1997.
 The number of stoppages by region do not sum to the total for the UK all industries and services, as some disputes that affect more than one region have been counted only once in the total for all industries and services. Similarly, the sum of the constituent items for the broad industry groups do not sum to the total for all industries as some stoppages affect more than one industry in the group shown.
 The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.

304 Labour Market trends June 1998



Feature Labour disputes in 1997

Some 22 per cent of the working days lost in 1997 were as a result of 19 stoppages in the transport manufacturing industry; 15 per cent of the days lost were from 68 disputes in the transport, storage and communication group; and a further 13 per cent were from 23 stoppages in the public administration group. There were also 35 stoppages in the education sector, which resulted in 27,900 working days lost.

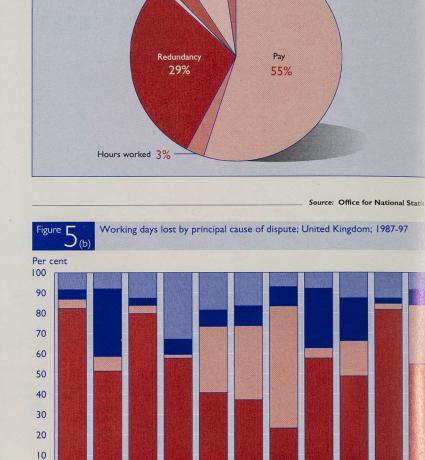
Comparing 1996 and 1997 shows a significant decrease (a fall of 96 per cent) in the strike rate in the transport, storage and communication group; a five-fold decrease (a fall of 81 per cent) in the public administration rate; and a 78 per cent decrease in the rate for the education sector. There was also a significant decrease in the rate for the non-specific manufacturing group. The rates for the financial intermediation group and the construction industry increased over the year.

Table 5 shows strike rates over time for the mining and energy sector, manufacturing and services. Between 1982 and 1993 the mining, energy and water supply industries had the highest rate in each year except 1989, when there was a large strike in the public administration sector. Up until the late 1980s, the rate for the manufacturing industries had been significantly higher than that of the service sector. However, over the 1990s, the rates have been fairly similar, with the exception of 1996, when the service sector rate was almost three times the rate for the manufacturing sector. Figure 3 shows the strike rates for the manufacturing and services sectors separately, for the period between 1988 and 1997.

Regional analyses

Since 1996, in line with all other series produced by the Government Statistical Service, presentation of labour dispute data at a sub-national level has been based on Government Office Regions (GORs), rather than the previously used Standard Statistical Regions.

Table 6 shows regional strike rates for GORs between 1995 and 1997 and a further breakdown of the data for



Working conditions 3% -

Trade union matters 1%

Working days lost by principal cause of dispute; United Kingdom; 1997

Staffing issues

- 2% Discipline

1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 Pay Redundancy Allocation Other Source: Office for National Statistics 1997 by industry.² The rates for 1997 are also presented in Figure 4. When interpreting these figures, it is impor-

tant to bear in mind that the industrial composition of employment in a region is a major factor influencing the scale of labour disputes it experiences. The regions with the highest number of working days lost per thousand employees in 1997 were the North East (38) and Scotland (26). The regions with the lowest were the South West (0) and the South East (2), although eight of the regions had rates below 10. All regions saw a decrease in their strike rates between 1996 and 1997.

The industry breakdown for 1997 shows that 36 per cent of all the days lost in the manufacturing sector were from six stoppages in the North East. There were no stoppages in the agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing industries, while one stoppage in the mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water group accounted for 46 per cent of all days lost in the East Midlands. Also, 58 per cent of all the days lost in the transport, storage and communication group were from 22 stoppages in London, and 62 per cent of all the days lost in the public administration group were from five stoppages in Scotland.

Table 7 Stoppages in progress, by	main cau	se and broa	d industr	y group; ^a U	nited King	gdom; 19	97			
Industry group (SIC 1992)	Pay			Duration	Redundancy		Working	Staffing	Dismissal	All causes
	All	Of which:		and pattern of	questions	union matters	conditions and	and work allocation	and other disciplinary	
		Wage rates and earnings levels		hours worked	1		supervision		measures	
Working days lost (000s) ^a										
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	2.1	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1
Manufacturing	72.3	60.8	11.5	1.3	5.4	1.2	3.9	1.2	0.5	85.7
Construction	12.4	10.4	1.9	1.8	-	-	2.8	-	-	16.9
Transport, storage and communication	12.7	12.7	-	2.7	1.3	0.1	1.2	14.3	3.1	35.5
Public administration and defence	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	28.0	0.1		0.4		29.5
Education	3.3	3.1	0.2	0.1	23.1	5 -		1.5		27.9
Other services	24.5	12.8	11.7	0.6	11.0	0.5	-	0.2	0.4	37.1
All industries and services	128.2	102.6	25.6	6.5	68.8	1.9	7.8	17.5	3.9	234.7
Workers involved (000s) ^a										
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-		_	-	_	_	_	_		-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	0.4	0.4		-	_	-	-	_	-	0.4
Manufacturing	18.3	13.6	4.7	0.3	4.9	-	3.8	0.9	0.1	28.4
Construction	10.4	6.8	3.6	-	1	-	2.2			12.6
Transport, storage and communication	6.4	6.4	-	2.6	0.3	0.1	1.2	11.2	1.9	23.9
Public administration and defence	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	19.0	0.1	-	0.6	-	20.2
Education	3.0	2.7	0.2	0.1	11.6	-	-	0.8	-	15.4
Other services	21.2	8.1	13.1	-	7.2	0.3	-	0.2	0.2	29.0
All industries and services	60.2	38.5	21.7	3.2	43.0	0.5	7.2	13.7	2.2	130.0
Stoppages ^b										
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing		_	_		_	1.00	_	_	-	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	T	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manufacturing	35	30	5	3	3	2	3	5	2	53
Construction	6	4	2	1	1	-	3	-	-	11
Transport, storage and communication	14	14	-	4	2	2	2	27	17	68
Public administration and defence	4	2	2	1	12	2		4		23
Education	12	10	2	1	18	-	2.90	4	1.1.1.1.1.1.	35
Other services	14	10	4	2	6	2	-	I	2	27
All industries and services	86	71	15	12	40	8	8	41	21	216

e figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree with the totals. number of stoppages for the industry groups shown may not sum to the total for all industries and services as some stoppages which affect more than the broad industry groups have been counted

once only in the total for all industries and services

Causes of disputes

Table 7 shows stoppages in 1997 by principal cause and industry group and Table 8 provides a time-series of working days lost by cause. Figure 5(a)illustrates the number of working days lost in 1997 by principal cause of dispute. In 1997, 55 per cent of working days lost were due to disputes over pay but this cause only accounted for 40 per cent of all stoppages. This compares with 82 per cent of days lost and ³⁶ per cent of stoppages in 1996. Redundancy issues accounted for 29 per cent of the total days lost, and 19

per cent of all stoppages. In comparison, staffing and work allocation issues accounted for only 7 per cent of the total days lost, but 19 per cent of all stoppages. Trade union matters accounted for less than 1 per cent of working days lost, and only 4 per cent of all disputes. Of the working days lost in the manufacturing sector, 84 per cent resulted from 35 stoppages over pay, while almost 95 per cent of the days lost in public administration were from 12 stoppages over redundancy issues (such as market testing and contracting out).

Figure 5(b) shows the distribution of working days lost by cause in each year Labour disputes in 1997

Feature

om			

from 1987 to 1997 for four causes: pay; redundancy; staffing and work allocation; and other. This shows the decline in the proportion of days lost because of disputes over pay between 1989 and 1993 and the subsequent general rise. This will, in part, reflect the lower priority employees place on pay during periods of job insecurity. However, it should also be noted that disputes over pay also include stoppages over feared or alleged reductions in earnings as well as disputes over pay increases. Also, the data are often dominated by one or two very large strikes which will, in turn, dominate all of the detailed analyses and can make comparisons over time difficult.

Feature Labour disputes in 1997

Table O Working days lost by main cause; all industries and services; United Kingdom; 1987-1997

										Thousand
Year	Pay				Redundancy guestions	Trade union	Working conditions	Staffing and work	Dismissal and other	All causes ^a
	All	Of which:		pattern of		matters	and	allocation	disciplinary	
		Wage rates and earnings levels	Extra wage and fringe benefits	hours worked			supervision		measures	
1987	2,919	2,807	112	57	161	31	63	168	146	3,546
1988	1,903	1,126	777	17	266	143	44	1,236	93	3,702
989	3,290	3,254	36	333	164	100	61	148	31	4,128
990	1,098	1,084	14	483	35	32	59	144	50	1,903
991	309	306	3	16	248	4	66	62	56	761
992	196	182	14 -	3	193	10	49	52	24	528
993	150	145	5	34	391	4	3	62	6	649
1994	160	154	6	8	14	1	2	82	12	278
1995	202	119	83	30	72	3	1	88	18	415
1996	1,063	1,028	34	52	39	6	91	35	18	1,303
1997	128	103	26	7	69	2	8	18	4	235

a The figures for working days lost have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree with the totals.

Days ^a	Working days lost (000s) ^{a, b, c}	Per cent of all working days lost	Workers involved (000s) ^b	Per cent of all workers	Stoppages in progress	Per cent of all stoppages
I Contraction	56.6	24.1	67.0	51.5	106	49.1
2	19.5	8.3	16.0	12.3	32	14.8
3	29.9	12.8	15.0	11.6	24	11.1
	18.8	8.0	9.1	7.0	13	6.0
4 5	5.6	2.4	1.2	0.9	9	4.2
6-10	51.0	21.7	6.7	5.2	15	6.9
11-15	26.8	11.4	13.4	10.3	6	2.8
16-20	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	2	0.9
21-30	6.4	2.7	0.3	0.2	2	0.9
31-50	17.6	7.5	0.7	0.5	6	2.8
Over 50	0.5	0.2	-		1	0.5
All stoppages	234.7	100	130.0	100	216	100

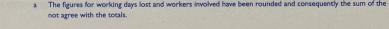
Nil or negligible.

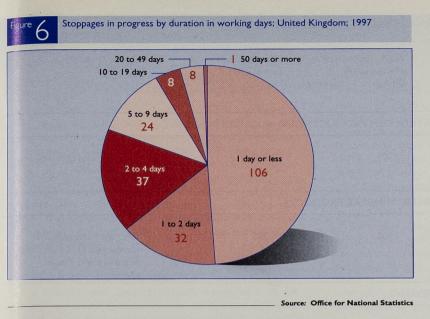
a Classification by size is based on the full duration of stoppages, but the figure for days lost include only those days lost in 1997.

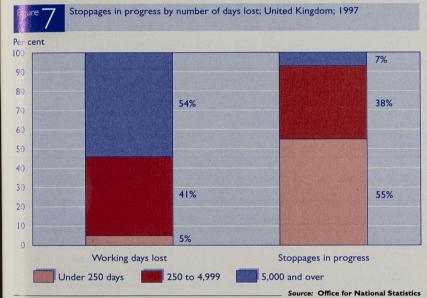
b The figures for working days lost and workets involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may

not agree precisely with the totals. c The working days lost figures are in general less than the product of the duration of each stoppage and the number of workers involved, because some workers would not have been involved throughout the dsipute – see technical note.

	Working days lost (000s) ^a	Per cent of all working days lost	Workers involved (000s) ^a	Per cent of all workers	Stoppages in progress	Per cent of all stoppages
Under 250 days	12.4	5.3	12.1	9.3	119	55.1
250 and under 500	6.1	2.6	6.5	5.0	19	8.8
500 and under 1,000	16.8	7.1	9.8	7.5	26	12.0
1.000 and under 5.000	72.4	30.9	50.9	39.2	37	17.1
5.000 and under 25.000	100.8	42.9	48.1	37.0	14	6.5
25,000 and under 50,000	26.2	11.2	2.4	1.9	al lough 150	0.5
All stoppages	234.7	100	130.0	100	216	100







Footnotes

Labour Market Trends, April 1998, pp173-5.

There were 17,800 working days lost in 1997 resulting from stoppages that were widespread and cannot be disaggregated to Government Office Region level.

Further information: Any inquiries relating to labour dispute statistics should be directed to Jackie Davies, ONS, Room 250, East Lane House, East Lane, Runcorn WA7 2GJ, tel. 01928 792825.

Labour disputes in 1997

Labour disputes in 1997

Disputes by duration

Table 9 shows the duration of the stoppages in progress in 1997 and this information is displayed in *Figure 6*. Almost half (49 per cent) of the stoppages lasted just one day, involved 67,000 workers and accounted for 24 per cent of the total working days lost. Only one stoppage lasted more than 50 days, and this involved less than 50 workers and accounted for a mere 0.2 per cent of the total working days lost. Some 75 per cent of all stoppages in 1997 lasted not more than three days, involved 98,000 workers and accounted for 45 per cent of the total working days lost.

Disputes by size

Table 10 shows disputes in 1997 by size and *Figure 7* illustrates the main finding, which is that the majority of days lost result from large stoppages but that very few stoppages are large. The chart shows that 54 per cent of working days lost in 1997 resulted from stoppages where more than 5,000 days were lost in total, but that only 7 per cent of stoppages were that large. By contrast, 55 per cent of stoppages involved the loss of less than 250 days, but only 5 per cent of all days lost came from stoppages of this size.

Table 11 shows the main details of the 15 stoppages in progress in 1997 that resulted in the loss of more than 5,000 days. There were 22 such stoppages in 1996 and 20 in 1995.

Feature Labour disputes in 1997

able Stoppag	es in traine	surring in a r	oss of 5,000 or more work		
ndustry and county	Date began	Date ended	Workers involved in whole period Direct Indirect	Working days lost in 1997	Cause or object
MANUFACTURING	OF COKE, R	EFINED PET	ROLEUM PRODUCTS A	ND NUCLEAR FUELS	
Humberside	16.05.97	18.05.97	3,000	9,000	Over personal cash allowances that are ancillary to the job
MANUFACTURING	OF OTHER I	NON-METAI	LIC MINERAL PRODUC	TS	
Staffordshire	03.01.97	28.02.97	700	6,300	Over pay increases to compensate for a basic change in the payment system
MANUFACTURING	OF TRANSP	ORT EQUIP	MENT	•	
Tyne and Wear Metropolitan County Northern Ireland	01.04.97 09.04.97	08.05.97 23.06.97	2,400 300	26,200 6,400	Over straight pay increase Over straight pay increase
Strathclyde	19.12.97	02.02.98	700	1,400 (total days lost 10,700)	Over straight pay increase
CONSTRUCTION	111 8888 3 111 8888 3	adi sini ana Ang sini ang			
Various areas UK	29.10.97	13.11.97	6.000	8,000	Over reductions in earnings
TRANSPORT, STORA	GE AND C	OMMUNICA	TIONS		
Various areas UK	05.03.97	24.04.97	2,700 400	5,900	Over straight pay increase
FINANCIAL INTERM	EDIATION	d antes			
Scotland	02.01.97	02.01.97	10,000	9,000	Over workers' entitlement to annual and occasional holidays
Various areas UK	17.10.97	07.11.97	5,000	9,200	Over pay increases allied to improvements in productivity
PUBLIC ADMINISTR		DEFENCE			
Essex	19.04.97	06.05.97	1,000	6,800	Over market testing, privatisation and cuts in servic
EDUCATION					in the second second second second
Various areas GB	28.11.96	27.03.97	4,600	800 (total days lost 5,400)	Over introduction of new
Strathclyde	05.03.97	05.03.97	5,000	5,000	contracts Over market testing,
London	13.03.97	16.05.97	200	5,800	privatisation, cuts in service Over threat of redundancy
London	22.04.97	22.06.97	100	6,700	Over threat of redundancy
OTHER COMMUNIT	Y, SOCIAL	AND PERSO	NAL SERVICE ACTIVITI	ES	
Strathclyde	30.01.97	07.03.97	12,200	20,500	Over market testing, privatisation, cuts in service

Technical note

Coverage

INFORMATION about labour disputes in the UK is collected by CNS from a number of sources. Certain major industries and public bodies provide regular centralised returns but more often the information is collected directly from the employer or trade union involved after ONS have been notified of a dispute from priss reports. Up until September 1996, this information was collected by the Employment Service local office network on benalf of ONS. ONS publishes data on labour disputes each month. They appear in the Labour Market Statistics first release and are published in Tables G.11 and G.12 in the Labour Market D ta section of *Labour Market Trends*.

Definition of stoppages

The statistics cover stoppages of work in progress in the UK d ring a year caused by labour disputes between employers and v arkers, or between workers and other workers, connected v th terms and conditions of employment. A distinction can be d awn between stoppages that started in the current year and t ose that started in earlier years.

The statistics exclude disputes that do not result in a stoppage o work, for example *work-to-rules* and *go-slows*; this is because their effects are not quantifiable to any degree of certainty. S oppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one d y are also excluded unless the total number of working days lest in the dispute is 100 or more.

Stoppages over issues not directly linked to *terms and condi*t *ns* between workers and employers are omitted, although in nost years this is not significant. For example, in 1986 one stoppige was considered to be political (a protest in the coal industry a ainst the visit of an MP) and it was excluded from the figures. The total working days lost amounted to less than 1,000. The nixt known dispute to be excluded was in 1991. This involved a bigcott by self-employed market traders who, after increased rint and changes to the market rules, kept their stalls closed for all out 20 weeks.

The statistics include 'lock-outs', i.e. where an employer prevents their employees from working by refusing entry to the place of work, and 'unlawful', i.e. unlawfully organised strikes. However, no distinction is made between a 'strike' and a 'lockout' or between 'lawful' and 'unlawful' stoppages. This is principally because of the practical difficulty in deciding which category a particular stoppage falls into. It was for similar reasons that a distinction between 'official' and 'unofficial' disputes was no longer made after 1981.

Working days lost

In measuring the number of working days lost, account is taken only of the time lost in the *basic working week*. Overtime work is excluded, as is weekend working where it is not a regular practice. Where an establishment is open every day, and runs two or more shifts, the statistics will record the number of working days lost for each shift. In recording the number of days lost, allowance is made for public and known annual holidays, such as factory fortnights, occurring within the strike's duration. No allowance is made for absence from work for such reasons as sickness and unauthorised leave.

Where strikes last less than the basic working day, the hours lost are converted to full-day equivalents. Similarly, days lost by

part-time workers are converted to full-day equivalents. The number of working days lost in a stoppage reflects the actual number of workers involved at each point in the stoppage. This is generally less than the total derived by multiplying the duration of the stoppage by the total number of workers involved at any time during the stoppage, because some workers would not have been involved throughout.

In disputes where employers dismiss their employees and subsequently reinstate them, the working days lost figure includes those days lost by workers during the period of dismissal.

For disputes where employers dismiss their employees and replace them with another workforce the statistics cannot assume that working days lost by the sacked workers continue indefinitely. In such cases the statistics measure the number of days lost in terms of the size of the replacement workforce. For example, where an employer initially recruits 100 workers and wishes to build up to 300, the number of working days lost on day one will be 200 and will then progressively reduce on subsequent days, eventually to zero when the new workforce reaches the target of 300.

Number of stoppages

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular for short disputes lasting only a day or so, or involving only a few workers. Because of this recording difficulty and the cut-off applied, the number of working days lost is considered to be a better indicator of the impact of labour disputes than the number of recorded stoppages.

Workers involved

The figures for workers involved are for workers both *directly* and *indirectly involved* at the establishment where the dispute occurred. Workers indirectly involved are those who are not themselves parties to the dispute but are laid off because of the dispute. However, the statistics exclude workers at other sites who are indirectly affected. This is partially because of the difficulty in deciding to what extent a particular firm's production problems are due to the effects of a strike elsewhere or some other cause. Workers involved in more than one stoppage during the year are counted in the statistics for each stoppage in which they take part. Part-time workers are counted as whole units.

The statistics try to record the number of workers that are involved at any time in the stoppage. For example, consider a three-day strike where there were 200 workers involved on the first day; 300 on the second day, of whom 100 were involved for the first time; and 200 on the third day, of whom 50 were involved for the first time. The total number of workers involved in the dispute is 350 - the sum of all those involved on the first day, and those joining for the first time on subsequent days. However, the number of workers taking strike action for the first time during a dispute cannot always be easily ascertained. In such cases the statistics record the highest number involved at any one time (300 in the above example). Take another example, where there are 200 workers involved in a stoppage on each of days one, two and three. It may be necessary to assume that there was a total of 200 workers involved, although it is possible, but unlikely, that as many as 600 workers could have been involved. For this reason, the statistics may under-estimate the number of workers involved in a dispute. However, the estimate of the number of working days lost is unaffected by this consideration.

Labour disputes in 1997

Feature





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The annual seasonal adjustment reviews: revisions to LFS estimates, the claimant count and Jobcentre vacancy series By Sheena Gordon and Jenny Myall, Office for National Statistics

ey points

ONS has conducted its annual ew of seasonal adjustments to LFS, the claimant count and the entre vacancies series.

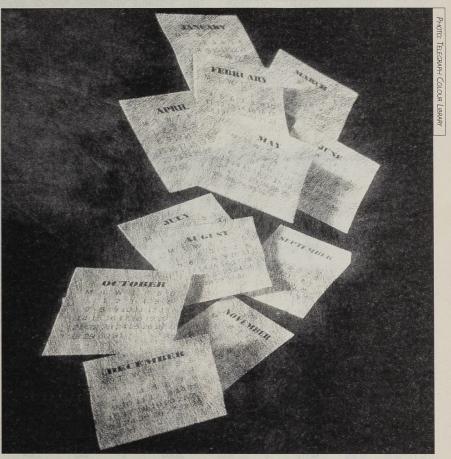
Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

FS estimates have been revised k to winter 1994/5 and the mant count and Jobcentre vacanseries back to March 1995.

Revisions to the LFS series have erally been small, with the largest ng a reduction of 18,000 in the summer 1997 ILO unemployment ies.

There is a more marked drop in claimant count between O tober and November 1996 at the time of the introduction of ISA, now assessed at 100,100; previously ra her more of the drop had been as umed as a seasonal fall.

ONS has now determined approprate adjustments to the claimant count to take account of the effects of Easter falling early or late, which increases the figure for April 1997 by 15.000.



This technical report explains revisions to the seasonally adjusted LFS estimates, the claimant count and Jobcentre vacancies series arising from the annual seasonal adjustment reviews. It also describes the methodological approach to seasonal adjustment of these series and recent improvements which have been made.

Introduction

THE Labour Force Survey (LFS), claimant count and Jobcentre vacancy series, like many other time series, are difficult to analyse using raw time series data because short-term effects associated with the time of year obscure other movements. So these data (in line with other labour market figures) are seasonally adjusted by identifying and removing the seasonal component from a time series.

Technical report

Each year the seasonal adjustment of the LFS estimates, the claimant count and the job centre vacancy series are reviewed, taking account of extra information about seasonal patterns provided by the previous year's data. Seasonal factors are recalculated and revisions made to seasonally adjusted series accordingly. None of the unadjusted series are affected by this process.

Technical report

The annual seasonal adjustment reviews

Labour Force Survey

Revised LFS seasonally adjusted estimates were first published in April's labour market statistics First Release and the 'Labour Market Data' section of May's Labour Market Trends.

This year, to fall in line with ONS policy, estimates have been revised back three years to December-February (winter) 1994/5. For earlier periods, the impact of the review of seasonal factors is very small and no revisions have been made.

Seasonal adjustment methodology

The LFS data used to generate seasonal adjustment factors are Great Britain estimates for the averages of overlapping three-month periods on a rolling monthly basis from spring 1992 onwards. Estimates from the LFS are seasonally adjusted using X11ARIMA, the ONS standard package (see Box 1).

All seasonally adjusted series are separately adjusted for men and women. 'All persons' series are then calculated by adding these two series

Box I ARIMA modelling

In ONS it is now generally preferred that XIIARIMA is used. The addition of ARIMA modelling, which involves estimating the likely future path of a series, leads to more stable estimates of the seasonal factor at the end of the series, and therefore smaller revisions as new data points are added. ARIMA models have been used for all the LFS, claimant count and vacancies series.

													Thousand
	All aged	Inactive			Active			ILO unem	ployed		In employ	ment	
	16+	New estimate	Revision ^a		New estimate	Revision ^a		New estimate	Revision ^a		New estimate	Revision ^a	
			Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
Dec 94-Feb 95	45,543	17,055	-6	-0.04	28,488	6	0.02	2,535		-0.01	25,954	6	0.03
an-Mar 95	45,554	17,041	1	0.00	28,513	-1	0.00	2,540	7	0.26	25,973	-7	-0.03
Feb-Apr 95	45,564	17,019	-6	-0.04	28,545	6	0.02	2,533	2	0.07	26,012	5	0.02
Mar-May 95	45,574	17,025	-3	-0.02	28,550	3	0.01	2,512	- 000	0.00	26,037	3	0.01
Apr-Jun 95	45,585	17,032	13	0.08	28,553	-13	-0.04	2,484	-7	-0.26	26,070	-6	-0.02
May-Jul 95	45,595	17,006	6	0.04	28,589	-6	-0.02	2,486	-7	-0.30	26,103	- 1	0.01
un-Aug 95	45,606	16,981	5	0.03	28,624	-5	-0.02	2,481	-6	-0.25	26,143	1	0.00
ul-Sep 95	45,619	16,975	-	0.00	28,644		0.00	2,487	2	0.07	26,157	-1	-0.01
Aug-Oct 95	45,632	16.974	-5	-0.03	28,658	5	0.02	2,468	7	0.27	26,190	-2	-0.01
Sep-Nov 95	45.645	16,981	-3	-0.02	28,664	3	0.01	2,462	2	0.08	26,202	1	0.00
Oct-Dec 95	45,659	16,965	4	0.02	28,693	-4	-0.01	2,396	-3	-0.12	26,298	-	0.00
Nov 95-Jan 96	45,672	16,937	-16	-0.10	28,734	16	0.06	2,424	-	0.01	26,311	16	0.06
Dec 95-Feb 96	45,685	16,992	-6	-0.03	28,693	6	0.02	2,404		0.00	26,289	6	0.02
an-Mar 96	45.695	17.051	4	0.02	28,645	-4	-0.01	2,383	П	0.44	26,262	-15	-0.06
Feb-Apr 96	45,706	17.030	-12	-0.07	28,676	12	0.04	2,399	5	0.22	26,277	6	0.02
Mar-May 96	45,725	17,045	-3	-0.02	28,679	3	0.01	2,388	-2	-0.09	26,292	6	0.02
Apr-Jun 96	45,739	17,066	18	0.10	28,673	-18	-0.06	2,373	-10	-0.42	26,300	-8	-0.03
May-Jul 96	45,756	17,097	15	0.09	28,659	-15	-0.05	2,336	-12	-0.53	26,323	-3	-0.01
un-Aug 96	45,775	17,074	6	0.04	28,701	-6	-0.02	2,319	-11	-0.47	26,382	5	0.02
ul-Sep 96	45,782	17,088	-2	-0.01	28,694	-2	-0.01	2,315	4	0.15	26.379	-5	-0.02
Aug-Oct 96	45,798	17,044	-4	-0.02	28,754	2	0.01	2,319	13	0.58	26,436	-12	-0.04
Sep-Nov 96	45,816	17,012	-5	-0.02	28,804	5	0.02	2,295	2	0.08	26,509	3	0.01
Oct-Dec 96	45,827	17,012	13	0.08	28,795	-13	-0.05	2,266	-4	-0.16	26,529	-9	-0.04
Nov 96-Jan 97	45.842	17,011	-10	-0.06	28,830	10	0.03	2,229	3	0.16	26,601	6	0.02
Dec 96-Feb 97	45,857	17,021	-7	-0.04	28,836	7	0.03	2,180	Ĩ	0.04	26.657	6	0.02
an-Mar 97	45,866	17,021	-/	0.00	28,836	-	0.00	2,134	5	0.22	26,702	-5	-0.02
	45,879	17,030	4	0.00	28,846	-4	-0.01	2,099	6	0.29	26,747	-10	-0.04
Feb-Apr 97	45,898	17,053	-4	-0.03	28,845	4	0.02	2,083	-8	-0.38	26,761	12	0.05
Mar-May 97	45,909	17,033	9	0.05	28,898	-9	-0.03	2,082	-7	-0.31	26,816	-2	-0.01
Apr-Jun 97		A state of the state of the	2		28,932	-6	-0.03	2,092	-12	-0.56	26,833	6	0.02
May-Jul 97	45,921	16,989	6 9	0.04	28,932 28,900	-0 -9	-0.02	2,077	-12	-0.38	26,859	9	0.02
un-Aug 97	45,939	17,039	9	0.05		-9	-0.03	1,971	-10	-0.19	26,911	-5	-0.02
ul-Sep 97	45,948	17,065		0.05	28,883	-9			-4	0.42	26,911	-5	-0.02
Aug-Oct 97	45,960	17,089	-3	-0.02	28,872		0.01	1,930	8	-0.02	26,941	-5 -	0.00
Sep-Nov 97	45,978	17,098	1	0.01	28,879	-	0.00	1,913			26,982	-1 -6	-0.02
Oct-Dec 97 Nov 97-Jan 98	45,991	17,116	6	0.03	28,874	-6	-0.02	1,893		-0.02		-0 2	0.01
	46,004	17,145	-9	-0.05	28,858	9	0.03	1,870	7	0.39	26,989	4	0.01

a The difference between the previous estimate and the new estimate

series have a hierarchical structure. The 'total aged 16+' series is taken to have a seasonal component of zero (the series shows no clear seasonality), and thus the seasonally adjusted and unadinsted series are the same. The seasonally adjusted series for 'economically active' and 'economically inactive' are then constrained to sum to the 'total aged 16+' series by pro-rating any difference between their seasonal factors. Sim arly the seasonally adjusted series for in employment' and 'ILO unemployment' are constrained to sum to the easonally adjusted 'economically active' series; the seasonally adjusted series of 'employees', 'self-employed' 'un aid family workers' and 'governmer -supported training and employmer programmes' are constrained to sum to the seasonally adjusted 'in employment' series; and the seasonally adjusted full-time/part-time splits for in employment', 'employees' and 'sel-employed' are constrained to sum to their respective totals. Constraining is done for presentational reasons only; there is no statistical reason why subseries which are independently seasonally adjusted should sum to the total of the series which has itself been seasonally adjusted.

together. The seasonally adjusted key

Father than simply adjust the lowestevel series (which have proportionally

larger sampling variation) and sum these to obtain seasonally adjusted higher level series, this top-down procedure is used to ensure accurate adjustment of the key high level series. The constraining makes very small percentage differences to the seasonally adjusted estimates. All of this is as in previous years.

Seasonal adjustment of UK LFS estimates

The seasonally adjusted LFS estimates which were published in April's labour market statistics First Release were published on a UK basis; prior to that estimates had been published on a GB basis. The LFS in Northern Ireland has only been carried out on a continuous basis since December-February (winter) 1994/5, before that it was carried out annually. Because the Northern Ireland LFS time series is too short to be seasonally adjusted, seasonally adjusted UK LFS estimates are produced by adding unadjusted Northern Ireland estimates to seasonally adjusted GB estimates. When a longer Northern Ireland time series is available, ONS will review its methodology for seasonal adjustment of UK LFS estimates.

The revisions

Table 1 shows the revised seasonally adjusted monthly estimates for the main

						Thousands
	All in employ	ment		ILO unemplo	yment	
	Previous estimate of change	Revised estimate of change	Revision	Previous estimate of change	Revised estimate of change	Revision
Winter 94/5-spring 95	88	84	-4	-22	-22	-
Spring 95-summer 95	107	106	-1	-25	-31	-6
Summer 95-autumn 95	59	59	-	-27	-19	8
Autumn 95-winter 95/6	82	87	4	-56	-58	-2
Winter 95/6-spring 96	3	3	-	-14	-16	-2
Spring 96-summer 96	91	91	-1	-60	-69	-9
Summer 96-autumn 96	129	127	-2	-36	-24	13
Autumn 96-winter 96/7	144	148	3	-115	-116	-1
Winter 96/7-spring 97	99	105	6	-87	-96	-9
Spring 97-summer 97	101	97	-4	-32	-42	-10
Summer 97-autumn 97	117	108	-9	-146	-129	17
Autumn 97-winter 97/8		41			-52	

Less than 1,000.

Source: Labour Force Survey

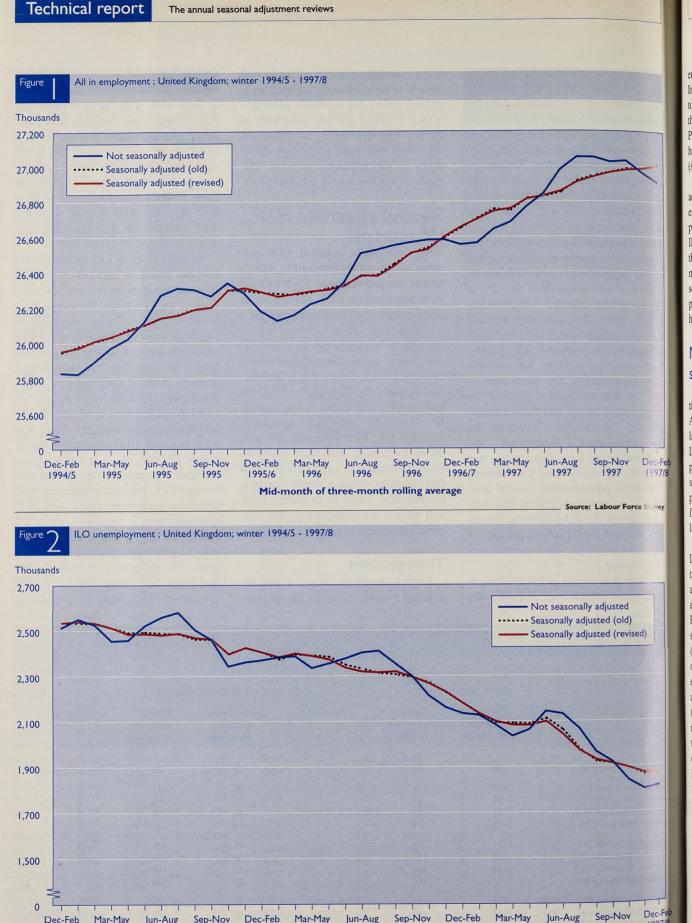
Technical report

LFS series, together with the revisions themselves. The revisions have generally been small scale, in most cases less than 10,000. Some revisions have been larger, with the largest absolute revision being -18,000 for the June-August (summer) 1997 'ILO unemployed' estimate. Percentage revisions are also shown in Table 1. The largest percentage revision was also the June-August (summer) 1997 estimate of ILO unemployment which decreased by 0.9 per cent.

The annual seasonal adjustment revi

As more years of LFS quarterly data become available, and hence produce more information on the seasonal variation of the LFS series, the size of revisions, absolute and percentage, resulting from seasonal adjustment reviews should be reduced, as was the case this year. In comparison, the largest absolute revision after last year's seasonal adjustment review was -46,000 (total in employment in winter 1995/6) and the largest percentage revision was +1.4 per cent (ILO unemployment in winter 1995/6).

Figures 1 and 2 show the old and revised LFS seasonally adjusted time series for 'total employment' and 'ILO unemployment', together with the unadjusted series. The graphs emphasise the generally small size of the revisions (the difference between the red and black lines) when compared with the size of the seasonal factors (differ-



nce between the blue and red lines). previous years revisions have tended he highest for winter quarters but hat has not been the case this year. Percentage revisions have tended to be highest for May-July and June-August mer) for ILO unemployed.

Table 2 shows how the seasonal distment review has affected the LFS tir ates of quarterly (non-overlapchange to total employment and 1.0 unemployment. The magnitude of evisions to the changes has been smaller than in previous years' eas nal adjustment reviews, and the attern of rises and falls in the estimates as emained the same in all cases.

More seasonally adjusted series

When the new labour market statiscs First Release was introduced in Apr of this year, it contained a much arg r number of seasonally adjusted LFS series than had previously been pub shed. More details about the season adjustment methodology will be pub ished in the next edition of the LFS Ise Guide volume 1 (scheduled for late this summer).

V hereas all previously published LFS series were constrained, and continue to be so for ease of presentation, as described above, the newly seasonally adjusted series are not constrained. For instance, the seasonally adjusted series of temporary male employees (Table 2 of the First Release, Table B.1 of Labour Market Trends) will not necessarily equal the sum of the seasonally adjusted component parts of that series 'could not find permanent job', 'did not want permanent job', 'had a conract with period of training' and 'some other reason'). The US Bureau of Labour, the Australian Bureau of Statistics and Statistics Canada all adopt similar approaches to seasonal adjustment of sub-series, stating in botnotes or technical notes that series to not sum to the total.

Monthly claimant count and obcentre vacancies

1997

Labour Force Survey

1996/7

1997

In this year's review of the seasonal adjustment the opportunity has been taken to make several methodological improvements. First, in line with ONS general policy, seasonal adjustment has been carried out using X11 ARIMA in place of the standard X11 package (see Box 1). Other improvements are described below. The claimant count and Jobcentre vacancy series have all been revised back three years to March 1995. There will be revisions further back later this year when ONS is in a position to recast the historical claimant count series to take account of the benefit rule changes due to the introduction of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA).

Methodological improvements Adjustments for the introduction of ISA As the claimant count series is a by-

product of the administrative system used for paying benefits, its coverage depends on the conditions affecting eligibility and propensity of individuals to claim. This means that the coverage can change when there are changes to the benefit system. In order to allow users to make meaningful comparisons with the past, changes in the rules affecting eligibility without affecting a claimant's labour market status have been taken into account in the consistent seasonally adjusted series of the claimant count. An assessment is to be made of the effect of the introduction of JSA in this way, and a revised consistent seasonally adjusted series will be published later this year (see the article 'The effect of the Jobseeker's Allowance on the claimant count', Labour Market Trends, pp195-203, April 1998). JSA had an effect not only on eligibility but on behaviour. The latter effect is a real effect in the labour market and will be retained in the revised series. These two combined effects led to a sharp fall in the claimant count in November 1996, and it is important to take account of such a trend break when seasonally adjusting the series to prevent it being wrongly interpreted as a change in the seasonal pattern. Therefore temporary prior adjustments were made to the series up to and including October 1996. The effect has been to show more sharply

1995

1994/5

1995

1995/6

Mid-month of three-month rolling average

1995

Technical report

the drop at November 1996, some of which was previously being treated as seasonal.

Easter adjustments

The timing of Easter has an effect on the claimant count level and flows, and on the vacancy flows and placings. The effects on the claimant count occur because of a lull in the inflows around the Easter holiday period (when Easter is early a number of people do not sign on in time to be included in the April count). There are also some extra outflows from the count around Easter. An early Easter (e.g. 1991, 1994, 1997) thus tends to depress the stock count in April while a later Easter (e.g. 1990, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1996 and 1998) tends to raise it. The effects on claimant flows for April and May offset each other and the effect on the stocks thus unwinds by May. There are similar effects on the flows of notified vacancies reflecting quieter business around the holiday period. There is no significant Easter effect on the stocks of vacancies.

It has never been possible to make use of standard Easter adjustments available using the X11 seasonal adjustment program as the data do not relate to calendar months in a conventional way. Until now there have been no adjustments made to the claimant series. For the seasonally-adjusted vacancy flows and placings series it has been the practice to publish a provisional April figure and then to average the April and May unadjusted figures prior to seasonal adjustment once the May figure is available.

Following recent research, ONS has now determined appropriate adjustments in the seasonal adjustment process for the April claimant count. If Easter is relatively late (coming after the April count date or in the week immediately before it), the April figure tends to be high and a downward adjustment is made to compensate. Likewise when Easter is early, the April count is depressed and needs to be adjusted upwards. These upward and downward adjustments tend to balance each other out and do not affect the general level of the series. For the flows (both claimant count and vacancies) the adjustments are more straightforward with equal and

opposite prior adjustments being made for April and May where appropriate.

UK and regional adjustments

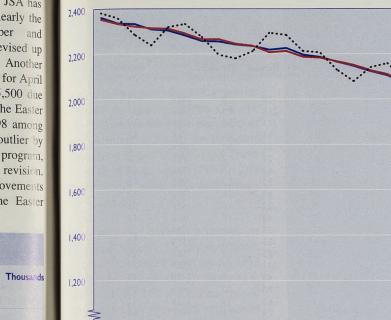
Seasonal adjustments of the stocks are now made independently in each Government Office region and the official UK and GB figures derived simply as the sum of these separate seasonally adjusted series. The fact that the claimant count and vacancies series are administrative data, and therefore have no sampling error, makes this appropriate. Previously the GB series were seasonally adjusted in aggregate and the figures for GB regions then scaled after seasonal adjustment to agree with the appropriate GB aggregate. Claimant count flows figures were previously adjusted only at the GB level (and for Northern Ireland), and these seasonallyadjusted series are being published by region for the first time.

The major part of the revisions stems from the regular updating of the seasonal adjustments.

Effect of revisions

Table 3 shows the revised seasonallyadjusted series for the claimant count. *Figure 3* shows the new and previously published seasonally adjusted level of the claimant count plotted against the unadjusted series. A notable revision is to November 1996, where taking account of the introduction of JSA has the effect of showing more clearly the real drop between October and November, which has been revised up from 95,400 to 100,100. Another marked revision is to the level for April 1997, which is revised up 15,500 due to the improved treatment of the Easter effect. A drop in August 1998 among women is now treated as an outlier by the seasonal adjustment program. resulting in an upward revision. Similar smoothing and improvements due to taking account of the Easter

										Thou
		Level			Inflows			Outflows		
		Revised series	Revision		Revised series	Revision		Revised series	Revision	
			Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
995	March	2,360.9	9.1	0.39	302.3	-4.5	-1.47	326.8	-0.5	-0.15
115	April	2.334.8	3.0	0.13	301.7	-4.4	-1.44	328.2	0.2	0.06
	May	2,322.1	1.8	0.08	292.8	-3.7	-1.25	313.1	-3.3	-1.04
	June	2,308.2	-4.9	-0.21	300.0	-7.3	-2.38	318.2	1.5	0.47
	July	2,308.2	-7.8	-0.34	301.4	2.4	0.80	315.7	3.3	1.06
	August	2,280.9	-9.1	-0.40	305.9	5.5	1.83	325.4	5.3	1.66
	September	2,256.8	-7.2	-0.32	307.3	3.5	1.15	328.5	4.0	1.23
	October	2,254.9	-9.7	-0.43	299.4	12.7	4.43	311.5	9.1	3.01
	November	2,241.4	-3.2	-0.14	302.8	8.9	3.03	311.6	-2.2	-0.70
	December	2,234.6	-0.9	-0.04	298.5	1.7	0.57	307.2	1.5	0.49
996	anuary	2,218.4	11.6	0.53	305.9	1.2	0.39	314.8	-4.9	-1.53
770	February	2,215.4	13.5	0.61	298.5	-4.7	-1.55	291.0	-5.4	-1.82
	March	2,196.6	9.9	0.45	288.6	-4.1	-1.40	309.0	-0.2	-0.06
		2,196.3	3.9	0.18	288.7	-5.5	-1.87	300.9	-2.4	-0.79
	April May	2,164.6	-1.7	-0.08	291.5	-3.8	-1.29	318.3	1.7	0.54
		2,145.8	-4.5	-0.21	287.6	-7.0	-2.38	301.6	-2.1	-0.69
	June	2,143.6	-3.4	-0.16	288.6	3.3	1.16	307.5	5.1	1.69
	July	2,122.8	-4.3	-0.20	280.3	4.9	1.78	296.0	5.4	1.86
	August	2,067.3	-3.5	-0.17	270.0	3.6	1.35	302.8	4.4	1.47
	September	2,067.3	-3.5	-0.44	262.0	8.2	3.23	323.0	9.1	2.90
	October		-0.7	-0.70	262.0	7.2	2.83	340.3	5.3	1.58
	November	1,916.2 1,876.8	-13.6	-0.33	266.9	2.6	0.98	307.2	-3.4	-1.09
	December		-6.5	0.26	286.1	4.5	1.60	341.6	-0.4	-0.12
997	January	1,819.3		0.28	278.9	-3.4	-1.20	333.7	-5.4	-1.59
	February	1,755.3	7.2	0.41	278.7	-3.4	-0.64	328.7	-2.2	-0.66
	March	1,713.1	2.3	0.13	276.8	7.1	2.63	328.6	-3.9	-1.17
	April	1,669.9	15.5		278.8	-12.3	-4.19	314.0	0.8	0.26
	May	1,635.3	-2.0	-0.12		-12.3	-0.82	321.7	-1.2	-0.37
	June	1,597.6	-2.2	-0.14	289.3 261.3	4.5	1.75	308.6	0.7	0.23
	July	1,550.0	4.8	0.31			1.75	308.8	0.2	0.07
	August	1,508.2	12.8	0.86	260.9	4.3		301.6	1.3	0.42
	September	1,479.6	5.8	0.39	267.3	2.3	0.87		2.1	0.77
	October	1,470.0	6.8	0.46	264.4	1.9	0.72	276.2		-0.55
	November	1,432.2	-7.7	-0.53	264.1	0.5	0.19	287.0	-1.6	0.53
	December	1,403.1	-7.7	-0.55	271.3	0.4	0.15	302.4	2.2	1.14
1998	January	1,393.8	-3.7	-0.26	263.4	2.9	1.11	266.9	3.0	-0.43
	February	1,382.1	-1.7	-0.12	268.0	0.5	0.19	278.7	-1.2	-0.45
	March	1,373.8			265.4			274.4		

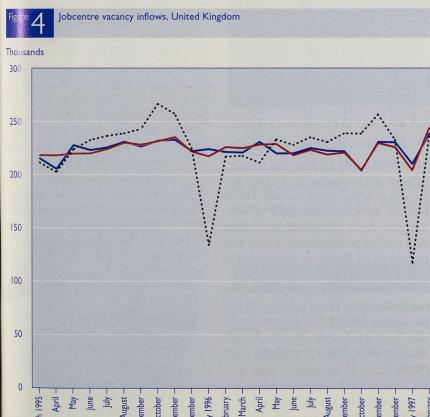


April May June July

Claimant count levels, United Kingdom

Figure 3

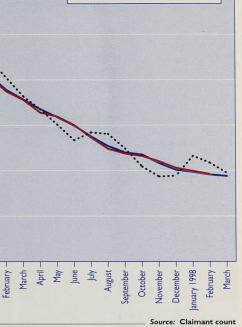
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The annual seasonal adjustment reviews

Technical report

Revised seasonally adjusted
 Previous seasonally adjusted
 Unadjusted



 Revised seasonally adjusted

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Technical report

Revisions to seasonally adjusted Jobcentre vacancies series; United Kingdom; 1995-98

												Thousand
	Stocks			Inflows			Outflows			Placings		
	Revised series	Revision		Revised series	Revision		Revised series	Revision		Revised series	Revision	
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cen
March	177.5	2.9	1.7	215.2	-2.8	-1.3	214.1	-3.9	-1.8	164.6	-3.2	-1.9
April	186.0	4.0	2.2	205.4	-12.5	-5.7	195.1	-21.5	-9.9	145.8	-20.1	-12.1
May	185.4	5.5	3.1	227.7	8.1	3.7	229.0	11.1	5.1	179.8	12.7	7.6
lune	182.9	2.8	1.6	223.1	3.4	1.5	225.0	5.6	2.6	173.6	2.7	1.6
July	181.8	1.0	0.6	225.6	1.7	0.8	224.6	2.1	0.9	174.4	1.6	0.9
August	181.7	-1.3	-0.7	230.9	1.1	0.5	230.4	2.7	1.2	178.5	2.2	1.2
September	184.5	-8.6	-4.5	226.5	-1.5	-0.7	225.5	4.3	1.9	172.5	2.7	1.6
October	181.7	-9.0	-4.7	231.9	0.7	0.3	237.1	5.2	2.2	183.5	4.6	2.6
November	185.2	-6.8	-3.5	232.9	-2.2	-0.9	229.7	-4.3	-1.8	179.7	1.2	0.7
December	186.7	-1.6	-0.8	222.1	0.7	0.3	219.2	-2.2	-1.0	167.4	0.1	0.1
anuary	191.5	4.2	2.2	224.0	6.9	3.2	223.3	4.0	1.8	166.0	-1.0	-0.6
February	191.9	4.0	2.1	221.3	-4.4	-1.9	222.6	-2.8	-1.2	163.8	-3.0	-1.8
March	199.1	4.0	2.1	220.8	-3.9	-1.7	214.4	-5.3	-2.4	153.5	-5.0	-3.2
April	202.7	5.7	2.9	230.9	2.9	1.3	223.2	0.5	0.2	155.4	-2.4	-1.5
May	211.5	6.4	3.1	220.0	-8.6	-3.8	209.3	-13.1	-5.9	150.0	-7.3	-4.6
June	221.2	2.4	1.1	220.1	2.0	0.9	210.9	4.0	1.9	147.0	1.7	1.2
July	231.5	1.4	0.6	225.1	2.0	0.9	212.9	0.5	0.2	148.3	0.6	0.4
August	234.8	-2.2	-0.9	222.5	3.8	1.7	218.6	6.5	3.1	152.5	5.2	3.5
September	244.8	-8.8	-3.5	222.0	1.4	0.6	214.5	7.4	3.6	148.7	4.9	3.4
October	253.6	-9.3	-3.5	203.9	-0.5	-0.2	197.4	4.3	2.2	134.3	3.7	2.8
November	263.9	-4.8	-1.8	230.9	1.3	0.6	219.7	-1.2	-0.5	150.4	5.2	3.6
December	266.2	-0.1	0.0	230.5	4.8	2.1	233.2	-1.2	-0.5	161.6	1.6	1.0
anuary	267.8	4.7	1.8	210.3	6.2	3.0	215.0	1.5	0.7	147.1	-2.9	-1.9
February	275.2	3.6	1.0	238.3	-5.1	-2.1	234.0	-2.6	-1.1	157.4	-3.2	-2.0
March	275.2	2.2	0.8	238.5	-5.5	-2.1	248.3	-7.3	-2.9	166.7	-6.4	-3.7
April	277.8	3.2	1.2	238.1	-0.1	0.0	234.2	-6.1	-2.5	165.8	2.1	1.3
May	277.9	3.6	1.2	234.8	-4.2	-1.8	233.2	-5.8	-2.4	150.6	-12.6	-7.7
	277.9	1.2	0.4	234.6	0.8	0.4	219.8	2.1	1.0	141.4	0.3	0.2
June	285.2	0.1	0.4	225.8	1.6	0.4	217.0	-1.5	-0.7	136.0	-1.5	-1.1
July	285.2	-2.0	-0.7	218.8	0.2	0.7	214.1	3.9	-0.7	124.0	3.8	3.2
August		-4.2	-0.7	218.0	-0.1	0.0	214.1	2.3	1.7	124.0	1.4	J.2 .
September	296.0		-1.4	228.1	-0.1	1.2	217.1	5.6	2.6	120.1	4.1	3.5
October	305.1	-6.4				-0.5	232.6	-2.7	-1.1	120.5	2.9	2.6
November	284.6	-4.7	-1.6	216.6	-1.1							1.4
												1.4
												0.5
and the second second second second second		2.5	0.9		-1.8	-0.8		0.6	0.3		0.6	0.5
December January February March	r	r 281.9 273.7 282.2 284.2	273.7 4.8 282.2 2.5	273.7 4.8 1.8 282.2 2.5 0.9	273.74.81.8198.5282.22.50.9222.4	273.7 4.8 1.8 198.5 6.3 282.2 2.5 0.9 222.4 -1.8	273.7 4.8 1.8 198.5 6.3 3.3 282.2 2.5 0.9 222.4 -1.8 -0.8	273.7 4.8 1.8 198.5 6.3 3.3 215.1 282.2 2.5 0.9 222.4 -1.8 -0.8 215.6	273.7 4.8 1.8 198.5 6.3 3.3 215.1 2.9 282.2 2.5 0.9 222.4 -1.8 -0.8 215.6 0.6	273.7 4.8 1.8 198.5 6.3 3.3 215.1 2.9 1.4 282.2 2.5 0.9 222.4 -1.8 -0.8 215.6 0.6 0.3	273.7 4.8 1.8 198.5 6.3 3.3 215.1 2.9 1.4 121.9 282.2 2.5 0.9 222.4 -1.8 -0.8 215.6 0.6 0.3 116.8	273.7 4.8 1.8 198.5 6.3 3.3 215.1 2.9 1.4 121.9 1.2 282.2 2.5 0.9 222.4 -1.8 -0.8 215.6 0.6 0.3 116.8 0.6

effect can be seen in the flows series, noting that here there are adjustments to both April and May. The percentage revisions in the flows series are larger, because the underlying series are themselves more erratic.

Table 4 shows the revised seasonallyadjusted series for vacancies. Again, the series are more erratic, leading to relatively large revisions to the seasonally adjusted series. The new series generally follow a smoother path. However, *Figure 4*, which shows the inflows of vacancies, is in fact less smooth over the spring periods. This is because the former technique of averaging the April and May figures, rather than making an adjustment to deal with the timing of Easter, in fact tended to over-smooth the series.

The revised series by region and sex can be found in Tables C.11 and G.2 of the Labour Market Statistics section of this issue of *Labour Market Trends*. Vacancy flow data are available from Nomis[®].

Further information: For further details of this year's Labour

Source: Jobcentre vacancies serie

Force Survey seasonal adjustment review, please contact: Sheena Gordon, Room B2/09, Office for National Statistics, I Drummond Gate, London SWIV 2QQ, tel. 0171 533 6140.

For further details of this year's claimant count and Jobcentre vacancies seasonal adjustment reviews, please contact. Jenny Myall, Room 433, Office for National Statistics, East Lane House, East Lane, Runcorn WA7 2DN, tel. 01928 792490.

Disability data from the LFS: comparing 1997-98 with the past By Chris Cousins, James Jenkins and Richard Laux, Office for National Statistics

ey points

• In autumn 1997, just over 5 millior people of working age in the UK had a long-term disability which affected their working lives (14 per cert of the working-age population); this estimate is based on different quistions from those used from summer 1993 to winter 1996/7, and hence is not consistent with previour estimates.

Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

• A series of data on a consistent de inition adjusted for discontinuities ha been calculated from spring 1992 to winter 1996/7, for Great Britain. U ers of the LFS databases should be aware that these discontinuities cal only readily be measured and ac usted for at an aggregate level.

• The number of people of working age in Great Britain reporting a health problem or disability has in reased by about 4 per cent a year since 1984, taking account of discontinuities. This trend is partly the result of an increase in the number of people in older age-groups. But it is also likely that more of the increase will be due to changing attitudes towards, and increased awareness of disability, than to 'real' changes in the level of disability.

• 'Disability' can be defined in a number of ways from the new LFS questions, leading to a range of estimates of the prevalence of disability. The definition used in any tables or analysis should therefore be clearly stated.



Since spring 1997, the LFS has provided information about disability throughout the UK on definitions consistent with those set out in the Disability Discrimination Act 1995. This led to a discontinuity with earlier data, the effects of which have now been quantified. The available data for 1984 to 1996/7 are also considered.

Introduction – sources of disability data

THE changing needs of users of Labour Nevertheless, it would be unhelpful to ignore other sources of disability data, and Force Survey (LFS) disability data these are considered where relevant to the form the basis for the work described in evaluation of the LFS data. Key issues in this article. The emphasis throughout is on what information is available about considering other sources include differdisability from the LFS, and what users ences in the way data are collected, in defof this data should be aware of. The initions, and in the other data collected article does not set out to provide a from the particular source. Box 1 looks briefly at the harmonisation of questions fully-rounded or systematic assessment about disability across different sources. of the extent of disability today.

Technical report

Disability data from the LFS: comparing 1997-98 with the past

Technical report Disability data from the LFS: comparing 1997-98 with the past

Box I The complexity of disabled questions

The topic of 'disability' is difficult to measure using personal surveys, not just because some people are unwilling to talk about their health problems - or about specific illnesses - but because of the difficulty of defining 'disability'. There are a range of issues in any such definition, such as:

- whether the effect of the disability is on work and/or other activities:
- whether the effect is long-term or not;
- whether any treatment or medication which controls a disability should be considered: and
- the individual's own assessment of how serious the health problem is.

LFS definitions of disability

There have been a number of changes to the questions asked in the

Reflecting this definitional complexity, most surveys with an interest in measuring disability use a range of questions to explore the different dimensions. However, the Government Statistical Service has recently promulgated the single 'catch-all' question used on the Family Resources Survey and the General Household Survey, as part of its work on harmonisation of survey concepts and questions.' Although the benefits of harmonisation are clear - enabling comparability between sources, a 'read-across' between different survey data, and so on - the needs of users may be such that different surveys have to use different definitions, and hence different questions.

LFS and the definitions of disability available. These are described in Box 2

The next section quantifies the discontinuity in the statistics available on disabled people which resulted from the introduction in spring 1997 of questions designed to monitor the impact of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (DDA). Additional definitions of disabilities available from these questions are then described Changes to the frequency with which the questions were asked in the early 1990s (see Table 1 and Box 2) also affected the continuity of the data. This is picked up subsequently.

What is the effect of the new questions introduced in spring 1997?

A special report in the Decemb 1997 issue of Labour Market Trend pp494-5, explained how the new d ability questions, introduced in spring 1997 LFS, led to different coclusions about the number of disable people and their economic activity.

Box 2 What have been the changes in the way disability has been measured on the LFS

There have been a number of changes. It is important to consider individually two related issues: (i) the definition of disability, and (ii) the way in which the data are collected - the questions asked, for example. Inevitably these issues are linked, because appropriate questions are asked in order to collect data to satisfy a particular definition. The questions and definitions are described below and summarised in Table 1. Details of the questions are given in the technical note.

- From spring 1984 to summer 1993, the standard definition in the LFS was based on a single question - (a) in Table 1 - which asked respondents if they had health problems which would affect any kind of paid work they might do. In this article, such people are referred to as 'disabled people'.
- From winter 1993/4 to winter 1996/7 the LFS contained an additional guestion - (b) in Table 1 - asking if the health problem would be expected to last more than a year. Thus, by combining these two questions, the LFS definition of a disabled person was

someone with a health problem or disability which affected the kind of paid work they might do and was expected to last more than a year. In this article, such people are referred to as 'LFS disabled'. This was used as the standard definition of disability in the LFS since it was believed to give a more accurate reflection of levels of disability.

• From spring 1997, respondents have been asked first if they have a health problem or disability which is expected to last more than a year, then if the health problem affects the kind of work they might do. Combining responses to these questions enables ONS to define disability in the same terms as in previous quarters, although there is a clear discontinuity in the resulting estimates.

As well as these questions to measure 'LFS disability', from spring 1997 the LFS has also included a question asking whether the person's health problem or disability affects the amount of paid work they can do. This information is to be used in support of a new definition of 'work-limiting disability' a long-term problem which affects the kind

or amount of work which the person c do. It also included a more detailed set questions intended to produce data which can be used to monitor the effects of th DDA (see the technical note). The DD definition of disability includes:

- people who have a physical or ment impairment which has a substantia and long-term adverse effect on these ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities (the key terms in this definit tion are themselves defined in furthe detail by the DDA);
- people with a progressive condition (e.g. cancer, multiple sclerosis) from the moment any impairment resulting from it first has some effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities; and
- people who have had a disability within the DDA definition in the past, even if they have since recovered.

Most attention is likely to be paid to a version of the DDA definition which covers only the first two groups. This will be referred to as the DDA-current definition of disability.

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	Defection	Oursetien(c)	Engeneration
Period	Definition	Question(s)	Frequency
1984 to 1991	Disabled people	Single (a)	Annual
Spring 1992 to winter 1992/3	Disabled people	Single (a)	Quarterly
Summer 1993	Disabled people	Single (a)	Half-yearly
Winter 1993/4 to winter 1995/6	LFS disabled	(a) and (b)	Half-yearly
Spring 1996 to winter 1996/7	LFS disabled	(a) and (b)	Quarterly
Spring 1997 onwards	Work-limiting DDA – all DDA – current	Module	Quarterly

LFS disabled people by sex, age and economic activity; United Kingdom; winter 1996/7 to winter 1997/8

	Thousands		Percentage of	total population
	Winter 96/7 ^a	Winter 97/8 ^b	Winter 96/7 ^a	Winter 97/8 ^b
All				
All disabled of working age ^c	5,526	5,017	16	14
16-24	613	467	10	7
25-34	882	788	10	9
35-44	1,068	978	13	12
45-54	1,497	1,392	20	18
55-59	927	882	31	29
In employment	2,116	1,705	8	7
ILO unemployed	413	314	20	18
Inactive	2,997	2,999	39	38
Male				
16-64 (working age)	3,047	2,689	16	14
16-24	322	245	10	8
25-34	482	387	10	8
35-44	540	480	13	64 (milite the
45-54	722	649	19	17
55-59	441	418	30	28
60-64	540	509	40	38
In employment	1,258	949	9	6
ILO unemployed	277	213	20	19
Inactive	1,513	1,527	52	51
Female				
16-59 (working age)	2,479	2,328	15	14
16-24	290	222	9	7
25-34	400	402	9	9
35-44	528	498	13	12
45-54	775	743	20	19
55-59	485	464	32	31
In employment	858	756	8	end <mark>y</mark> roettob da
LO unemployed	137	101	18	15
Inactive	1,484	1,472	31	30
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Collected using old questions.

Collected using new disability module. Working age includes men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.

Technical report

particular, the new module identified 24 per cent fewer respondents in the UK with a long-term disability which affected the kind of work they might do (LFS disabled - see Box 2) than were identified in the previous quarter, and of those it did identify, a greater proportion were economically inactive than had been the case before. The report concluded that the slight change of questionnaire wording (see *Box 2*) reduced the propensity of respondents to give hypothetical answers about their ability to do jobs they were unlikely to consider, for reasons other than any possible disability.

There was an apparent increase from 4.2 million LFS disabled people in spring 1997, to 5.0 million in winter an apparent 16 per cent increase in about a year. In fact, data for spring 1997 to winter 1997/8 should not be taken to show a real change in the number of LFS disabled. Higher levels of disability are also shown in summer and autumn 1997 than in spring. This is a reflection of the fact that in the spring quarter it was not possible to rotate data forward for non-responders - the usual LFS imputation practice because the disability questions were new (see the technical note).

ONS considers that data for summer and autumn 1997 and winter 1997/8 are of better quality than those for spring 1997 because it has been possible to impute for non-response. The total number of LFS disabled in summer – 4.7 million – is 14 per cent lower than the number identified using the previous set of disability questions in winter 1996/7. The total number in autumn is 11 per cent lower than in winter 1996/7, and 9 per cent lower in winter 1997/8 than winter 1996/7. Hence ONS estimates that the introduction of the new questions in spring 1997 reduced reported levels of disability by about 10 per cent, after a larger initial drop (of 24 per cent) in spring. It is not (yet) possible to adjust for the discontinuity.

Table 2 shows estimates of the prevalence of LFS disability² in winter 1996/7 and 1997/8 for a number of groups, to illustrate the impact of the new questionnaire.

Disability data from the LFS: comparing 1997-98 with the past

All All disable of working age ^a 13 13 12 20 $16-59$ 13 12 0 14 0 19 0 14 0 19 0 0 0 19 0 0 19 0 0 19 0 0 19 0 0 19 0 0 19 0 0 19 0 0 19 0 0 19 0 0 19 0 0 19 0 0 19 0 0 19 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 <		LFS winter 1997/8 (England) LFS disabled	LFS winter 1997/8 (England) DDA current disabled	Health Survey for England 1995 All with at least one disability	GHS 1996 (England) All with longstanding illness
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a Working age includes men aged 16-64 and women aged 15-59. The Health Survey figures include women aged 16-64.

b 55-59 c 55-64.

How do the LFS figures compare with other sources?

Table 3 shows a comparison with results from the 1995 Health Survey for England (HSfE). The definition of disability used on the Health Survey is taken from World Health Organisation guidelines, being "the physical or mental limitations imposed on a person having a particular disease or condition". The prevalence estimates from the Health Survey are derived from questions that set specific criteria for limitations on each of a series of specific activities.

Although the Health Survey definition of disability is in different terms to that of LFS disability and DDA current disability, the results are similar. Setting aside the different time periods

HSfE shows figures for women aged 60-64 (unlike the LFS and GHS), it is clear that prevalence rates are lowest for the HSfE definition, a percentage point or two higher across the age distribution for both men and women for the DDA (current) disabled, and another percentage point or two for the LFS disabled definition. This pattern reflects the relative 'restrictiveness' of each of

shown in Table 3, and the fact that

the definitions. The GHS prevalence rates are considerably higher than those from either the LFS (LFS disabled or DDA disabled) or the Health Survey of England. This is because the GHS questions which collect these data are more general than those providing the other data - they relate to limiting long-standing health problems affecting any activities in any way (see the technical note for question wording). Not only are the

rates from the GHS higher overall, but the difference between the GHS prevalences, and those from the LFS and HSfE, tend to increase with age.

The pattern of increasing prevalence rates across the age distribution is observed under each definition - as is the fact that the difference in prevalence rates between different age groups increases relatively faster with increasing age. For example, the probability of a 16 to 24-year-old being disabled in the HSfE was 5 per cent, that of a 25 to 34year-old was 2 percentage points higher, then a further 3 percentage points higher for a 35 to 44-year-old, and then 5 percentage points higher for a 45 to 54year-old (a prevalence rate of 15 per cent). Under the LFS disabled definition, the probability for a 16 to 24-yearold is 7 per cent, and this prevalence rate increases by 1 percentage point for 25 to 34-year-olds, a further 3 percentare points for 35 to 44-year-olds, and 6 nercentage points for those aged 45-54, a prevalence rate of 17 per cent.

These comparisons - particularly the imi arity between the LFS and Health survey results, and the differences hety een the LFS and GHS results help to reinforce confidence in the new LFS disability data.

Effect of the discontinuity on other key results

Tables 4 and 5 contain other key resu is from old and new disability modules Table 4 shows the main health problem of LFS disabled people. Although the overall number of LFS disabled is smaller under the new questions, the distrib tion among the different types of problem is similar. The main health problems where numbers have increased from winter 1996/7 to winter 1997/8 are dep ession/bad nerves/anxiety, which is like y to be because the 'anxiety' part of the question was not in the previous que tionnaire, and back/neck problems. The latter is now the main health



Economic activity rates for LFS disabled by main health problem United Kingdom; winter 1996/7 t

Winter 96/7° Spring 97

Main health problem		
Mental illness	16	13
Depression, nerves ^a	18	17
Learning difficulties	35	27
Progressive illness ^b	n/a	28
Heart, blood pressure	38	29
Legs, feet	41	34
Arms, hands	39	35
Stomach, digestion	42	40
Back, neck	47	40
Other problems	45	43
Epilepsy	46	45
Seeing ^a	61	49
Diabetes	66	50
Chest, breathing	60	51
Hearing	69	63
Skin, allergies ^a	69	65
Speech impediment ^b	n/a	*
All LFS disabled	46	38
All people of working age	78	78

Sample size too small for reliable estimate Precise wording of category changed from spring 1997

Category not available in winter 96/7. Collected using old questions

LFS disabled people by main health problem; United Kingdom; winter 1996/7 to winter 1997/8

	Thousands		Percentage of	all disable	ed
a standard .	Winter 96/7 ^a	Winter 97/8 ^b	Winter 96/7 ^a	Winter	97/8 ^b
Main health problem					
Arms, hands	554	416	10	8	
Legs, feet	670	607	12	12	
Back, neck	1,125	1,138	20	23	
Seeing ^c	167	109	3	2	
Hearing	169	100	3	2	
Speech impediment ^d	n/a	13	n/a	0	
Skin, allergies ^c	123	89	2	2	
Chest, breathing	798	602	14	12	
Heart, blood pressure	489	479	9	10	
Stomach, digestion	194	188	4	4	
Diabetes	177	131	3	3	
Depression, nerves ^c	238	286	4	6	
Epilepsy	114	109	2	2	
Learning difficulties	141	120	3	2	
Mental illness	184	168	3	3	
Progressive illness ^d	n/a	172	n/a	3	
Other problems	372	276	7	6	
No answer	II	13	0	0	
Total	5,526	5,017	100	100	
			So	urce: Labour	Force Surve

Collected using old questions.

Collected using new disability module.

Precise working of category has changed Category not available in winter 96/7.

Technical report

		Per cent
Summer 97	Autumn 97	Winter 97/8
11	13	14
18	18	17
31	30	24
26	24	22
30	30	31
38	38	38
39	41	42
39	42	43
42	44	44
39	39	39
47	42	45
49	51	51
53	51	53
53	53	53
68	69	72
70	68	70
*	*	*
40	40	40
79	79	79

problem for almost a quarter of LFS disabled people.

Table 5 is arranged in ascending order of activity rates, ranked according to spring 1997. The intervening quarters are included to show the variability of estimates based on different samples. The lowest activity rates are associated with people whose main health problem is mental illness. For most other health problems, the activity rates under the new disability module are lower than before. The largest differences (over 10 percentage points) occur for diabetes and difficulty in seeing. There are some types of health problem - allergies, difficulty in hearing, stomach-related, problems with arms and hands - for which the economic activity rates show no clear change.

New definitions of disability

In order to facilitate the monitoring of the employment provisions of the DDA, the LFS also asked whether the reported

Disability data from the LFS: comparing 1997-98 with the past

disabilities substantially limited day-today activities. This is to be used as a component of the 'DDA-current' definition of disability (see Box 2). The LFS also included three questions about past disabilities. These ask whether respondents had ever had any (other) longterm health problems (not already mentioned), what they were and whether they had substantially limited day-today activities. Such questions are not asked of proxy respondents because it seems unlikely that they would know this sort of information. Additionally, these questions are asked only at the respondent's first interview because the

information will not change. Therefore, the data for the past disabilities questions will be incomplete until the questions have been asked for five quarters. By spring 1998 a full set of data for past disabilities will be available.

The problem of not having information from proxy respondents will always remain. The simplest way of adjusting

estimates to account for this will involve looking at the equivalent questions for current disabilities. The technical note provides more information, and an estimate of the number of DDA-disabled people which incorporates these data (see Box 2).

A new question on limitations to the 'amount' of paid work that can be done was also introduced in spring 1997. This is to be used as a component of the definition of a work-limiting disability (see Box 2).

For analyses of topics related to the labour market. ONS recommends using the work-limiting disability definition. For analyses relating to service provision and for general equal opportunities analyses, ONS recommends the use of the DDA-current definition of disability. Most important, the definition used in any table or analysis should be clearly stated.

Table 6 shows, for winter 1997/8, the numbers and characteristics of

			Thousand	is and per cent
	Long-term disabled ^a a) or b)	a) DDA- current disability	b) Work- limiting disability	Not long-term disabled
All people of working age ^b	6,061	4,785	5,155	29,714
	17%	13%	14%	83%
per cent from ethnic minorities	6	6	6	6
In employment	2,525	1,734	1,805	23,618
per cent of population	42	36	35	79
ber cent of all in employment:				
self-employed	14	14	15	12
working part-time	29	30	31	23
average number of years in				
continuous employment	8.8	9.2	8.6	7.7
per cent of employees:				
in a permanent job	92	92	92	93
average gross hourly wage (£)	7.01	6.99	6.69	7.79
ILO unemployed	364	237	320	1,427
ber cent of population	6	5	6	5
ILO unemployment rate	13	12	15	6
Per cent long-term ILO unemployed ^c	44	46	44	29
Economically inactive	3,172	2,813	3,029	4,668
ber cent of population	52	59	59	16
of whom: would like to work	1,107	984	1,059	1,328
per cent of all inactive	35	35	35	28

a This category includes those with a disability which limits kind or amount of work or has a substantial adverse impact on their day to-day activities and those known to have a progressive condition. It may exclude some people with progressive conditions and t limit their work or have a substantial adverse impact on their day-to-day activitie evere disfigurements who feel that these do Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.

c Percentage of all ILO unemployed who had been ILO unemployed for one year or more

326 Labour Market trends June 1998

people who are disabled under these two definitions. The prevalence of work-limiting disability is lowest among the employed population (7 per cent), more than twice as high for ILO unemployed (18 per cent) and twice as high again for the economically inactive (39 per cent).

What LFS data are available for the early 1990s

The previous section has shown that pre-1997 data on disabilities from the LFS are not consistent with data from spring 1997 onwards, when the ques tions were changed in order to monior the DDA. But there is a demand or historical data on disabilities, both in general and in order to put any post DDA changes in the context of lo term trends.

As explained above, the main defa tion used in recent years has been '1995 disabled'. However, the usefulness of historical data based on this definion is limited, since data are only avail ble between winter 1993/4 and witer 1996/7 (see Table 1). Before witer 1993/4, the standard definition in the LFS did not take account of the length of the disability. Estimates on this disabled people' definition - which auggests levels of disability typically 9 per cent higher than 'LFS disability' - are available from as early as spring 1984. Therefore, while this simpler definition may not give the most accurate estimates of levels of disability, it can pro vide valuable estimates of changes over this period. A long time series is also available from the GHS.

This section examines in more detail the comparability over time of estimates of disability on this 'disabled people' definition. Because of the amount of data available, ONS has been able not only to identify discontinuities but also to estimate a consistent time series. It has not been possible to extend this beyond winter 1996/7 because there is not yet sufficient data.

Discontinuities

It is known from experience that changes in the frequency with which

the disabilities questions are asked can affect levels of reporting in the LFS. There have been three such changes between 1984 and 1996 (see Table 1). The effects of these changes are considered in turn.

The change to half-yearly questions and back (1993-1996)

T e evidence suggests that the charges in the frequency of LFS disabily questions (to half-yearly in spring 1993 and back to quarterly in spring 1996) did lead to discontinuities n the data. Figure 1 shows that the time series of disabled people since 199 can be divided into four periods: • the consistent time series using quarterly questions (spring 1992 to win-

- 1992/3); • the internally consistent time series
- u ing half-yearly questions (summer 1993 to winter 1995/6);

•the transitional period where questions were asked quarterly but, due to the structure of the sample, some e fects of half-yearly questioning were still present (spring 1996 to a tumn 1996 – each quarter during this period is not consistent with any other quarter in the time series); and the latest period (winter 1996/7), where quarterly questions lead to estimates consistent with the first period.

Reporting of disabilities was much ower during half-yearly questioning. This resulted from the way in which the LFS is designed, with people interiewed five times at quarterly interals. Further details are given in the hnical note.

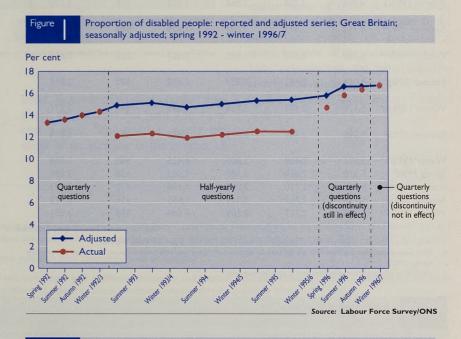
In order to produce a consistent time eries of disabled people, it is necessary to estimate what the reported level f disability might have been had the uestions been asked each quarter. ONS has done this by looking at the ifferences between levels of disability under quarterly and half-yearly questioning to 'model' a consistent time series. Details of the modelling process are given in the technical note.

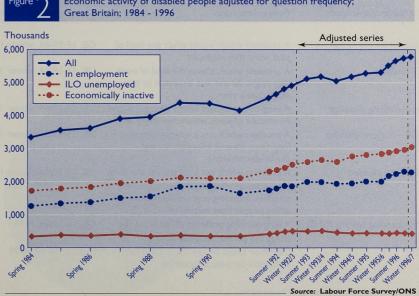
The time series produced using this nodel is also shown in Figure 1. Next year, when sufficient data are available,

ONS will seek to extend the consistent time series to the present day.

Subgroups of disabled people

These discontinuities can only be readily measured and adjusted for in terms of aggregates, and no attempt has been made to adjust the databases. The same approach to modelling continuous estimates for 1993-1995 can be applied to subgroups of disabled people. The accuracy of such estimates is affected by the size of the sub-group, so only relatively large groups of disabled people can be modelled in this way (see Figure 2).





Technical report

The change to a quarterly survey in 1992

Given that changes in the frequency of questions have been shown to affect the level of reporting of disability in the LFS, one might expect a discontinuity when the survey changed from annual to quarterly in spring 1992. However, it is not possible to estimate whether there was a discontinuity between 1991 and 1992, since information on what part of the sample respondents come from is less detailed in the annual survey than in the quarterly survey.³

There was a substantial increase in the proportion of disabled people

Economic activity of disabled people adjusted for question frequency;

hel	
from	
data	

	All	Economically active	in employment	of which full-time	ILO unemployed	Thousands Economically inactive
Spring 1984	3,343	1,616	1,266	956	350	1,727
Spring 1985	3,569	1,764	1,360	1,000	405	1,805
Spring 1986	3,628	1,778	1,394	1,042	384	1,850
Spring 1987	3,916	1,946	1,522	1,103	424	1,970
Spring 1988	3,968	1,937	1,569	1,151	368	2,031
Spring 1989	4,397	2,259	1,862	1,403	397	2,138
Spring 1990	4,376	2,258	1,883	1,427	375	2,118
Spring 1991 ^b	4,163	2,039	1,667	1,427	372	2,110
-Fo	.,					in the the
Spring 1992	4,557	2,221	1,769	1,282	453	2,336
Summer 1992	4,665	2,289	1,816	1,320	473	2,376
Autumn 1992	4,808	2,379	1,879	1,332	500	2,428
Winter 1992/3	4,906	2,386	1,868	1,322	518	2,520
Summer 1993*	5,112	2,511	2,001	1,429	509	2,601
Winter 1993/4*	5,180	2,517	1,995	1,434	522	2,664
Summer 1994*	5,059	2,442	1,957	1,420	485	2,617
Winter 1994/5*	5,176	2,405	1,956	1,395	449	2,771
Summer 1995*	5,280	2,466	2,012	1,423	454	2,814
Winter 1995/6*	5,307	2,458	2,009	1,425	449	2,848
Spring 1996*	5,510	2,619	2,181	1,562	438	2,891
Summer 1996*	5,663	2,720	2,250	1,636	470	2,943
Autumn 1996*	5,735	2,763	2,311	1,665	451	2,972
Winter 1996/7*	5,778	2,727	2,289	1,649	438	3,051

Table 7 Number of disabled people³; Great Britain; 1984 to 1996/7, adjusted for

Source: Labour Force Survey (adjusted) a People who reported a health problem or disability that would affect any kind of paid work they might do.

b ONS recommends that data from 1991 are not used for estimates of change over time (see section on 'the change to a quarterly survey, 1992').

* adjusted for effects of changes in frequency of disability questions

Estimates of 'disability'

Definition/reference	Fuller definition	Coverage, age, period	Prevalence estimate	Total estimate
Disabled people (adjusted)	A problem which would affect any kind of paid work they might do	GB, 16-59/64, winter 1996/7	17%	5.8 million
LFS disabled	A problem which affects the kind of work they might do and was expected to last more than a year	UK, 16-59/64, winter 1997/8	14%	5.0 million
Work-limiting disability	A long-term problem which affects the kind or amount of work which they might do	UK, 16-59/64, winter 1997/8	14%	5.2 million
DDA – current disabled	A problem which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on normal day-to-day activities	UK, 16-59/64, winter 1997/8	13%	4.8 million
DDA – all disabled	A problem which has a substantial and long- term adverse effect on normal day-to-day activities, including past problems from which people have recovered	UK, 16-59/64, winter 1997/8	16%	5.6 million
Long-standing limiting (GHS)	A long-standing problem which limits the things the person normally does	GB, 16-59/64, 1996	20%	n/a
HSfE	Definition based on specific criteria for limitations on a set of activities	England, 16-64, 1995	12%	n/a

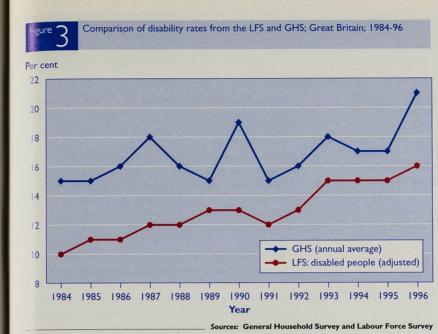
n/a: survey estimates are not grossed up to the population.

between 1991 and 1992, but this appears to be largely related to the unusually low proportion in 1991 as Figure 2 shows. The reasons for this are not known,4 but due to the uncertainty surrounding LFS estimates of disabled people in 1991, ONS recommends that 1991 data are not used as the basis of estimates of change.

The proportion of disabled people increased between 1990 and 1992 after remaining stable over the previ ous year. However, this increase i no larger than the 1984-1996 average so it does not constitute evidence of a discontinuity. Therefore, ONS does not propose to make any adjustments to disability data from the annual survey.

Table 7 and Figure 2 give the adjusted time series of disabled people in Great Britain from spring 1984 winter 1996/7, including data on these in employment, in full-time emp ment, ILO unemployed and econo cally active. These series are shown Great Britain only because Northern Ireland survey did become quarterly until winter 1994 Figure 3 shows the main dis olec

people prevalence series over this period from the LFS (adjusted for the discontinuties in 1993-96), and for comparative purposes shows the prevalence rates for long-star ing



e technical note for definition of disability in the GHS

lin iting health problems. Although the dis bled people prevalence rates are lover, and the GHS series is more vo tile, both series show an upward

trend. In terms of numbers (rather than rates), the increase has been 3 to 4 per cent a year. This trend is partly the result of an increase in the number of

Footnotes

The Government Statistical Service has arranged a workshop for survey commissioners, practitioners and analysts, to be held on June 15. This will look at a number of different aspects of using harmonised questions on disability-related topics. For further details, contact Joanne Noel (ONS) on 0171 533 6123.

Note that LFS disabled is not ONS' preferred definition (see 'New definitions of disability').

The annual LFS sample can be divided into two parts, each with a different frequency and rotation structure. However, the levels of disabled people in these samples were not consistent with the effects of different sample structures observed in the quarterly survey.

Some of the difference between estimates in different periods is likely to be the result of sampling error (that is to say, the survey picked up fewer disabled people by chance). Figure 2 shows that there were considerable fluctuations in the estimated level of disabled people over this period. It is also possible that the 1991 Census had some effect on people's perceptions of disability. The Census question asked people whether they had a long-term disability. This may have led some people with shorter-term disabilities to consider themselves as 'not disabled' when answering LFS questions.

> Further information: For further information, contact: Richard Laux, Room B2/08, Office for National Statistics, I Drummond Gate, London SWIV 2QQ, tel. 0171 533 6133.

Disability data from the LFS: comparing 1997-98 with the past

Technical report

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people in older age-groups. But it is also likely that more of the increase will be due to changing attitudes towards, and increased awareness of, disability than to 'real' changes in the level of disability

Different definitions, different estimates

As mentioned above, there is a wide range of definitions of disability available from the LFS and other sources. Clearly estimates of the extent of 'disability' will vary according to the definition used. Table 8 attempts to summarise some of these estimates. Note that not all of the estimates relate to the same time periods or geographical areas, because of the unavailability of data: nevertheless, the table indicates clearly that there is no simple answer to the question how many disabled people are there?

Technical note

LFS questions on disability (spring 1997 onwards)

LNGLIM EO-UK

APPLIES TO MEN AGED 16-64, WOMEN AGED 16-59 Do you have any health problems or disabilities that you expect will last for more than a year?

- yes
- 2 no

LIMITK EO-UK

APPLIES IF LNGLIM=1 (long-term health problem) Does this health problem affect the KIND of paid work that you might do?

- yes
- 2 no

LIMITA EO-UK

APPLIES IF LNGLIM=1 (long-term health problem)

... or the AMOUNT of paid work that you might do?

- I yes
- 2 no
- EO UK HEAL

APPLIES IF LNGLIM=1 (has long-term health problem) CODE ALL THAT APPLY

Do you have . . .

- problems or disabilities (including arthritis or rheumatism) connected with your arms or hands?
- ... legs or feet?
- ... back or neck? 3
- do you have difficulty in seeing (while wearing specta-4 cles or contact lenses)?
- difficulty in hearing?
- 6 a speech impediment?
- severe disfigurement, skin conditions, allergies?
- chest or breathing problems, asthma, bronchitis? 8
- heart, blood pressure or blood circulation problems?
- stomach, liver, kidney or digestive problems? 10
- diabetes? 11
- depression, bad nerves or anxiety? 12
- 13 epilepsy?
- severe or specific learning difficulties (mental handicap)? 14
- mental illness or suffer from phobias, panics or other 15 nervous disorders?
- progressive illness not included elsewhere (e.g. cancer 16 not included elsewhere, multiple sclerosis, symptomatic HIV, Parkinson's disease, muscular dystrophy)?
- 17 other health problems or disabilities?

HEALTH EQ - UK

APPLIES IF LNGLIM=1 (has long-term health problem) Which of these is your main health problem/disability?

- problems or disabilities (including arthritis or rheumatism) connected with your arms or hands?
- ... legs or feet? 2
- ... back or neck?

330 Labour Market trends June 1998

- do you have difficulty in seeing (while wearing spectacles or contact lenses)?
- difficulty in hearing?
- a speech impediment?
- severe disfigurement, skin conditions, allergies?
- chest or breathing problems, asthma, bronchitis?
- heart, blood pressure or blood circulation problems?
- stomach, liver, kidney or digestive problems? 10
- diabetes? 11
- 12 depression, bad nerves or anxiety?
- 13
- epilepsy?
- severe or specific learning difficulties (mental handicap)? 14 mental illness or suffer from phobias, panics or other 15
- nervous disorders?
- progressive illness not included elsewhere (e.g. cancer 16 not included elsewhere, multiple sclerosis, symptomatic HIV, Parkinson's disease, muscular dystrophy)?
- 17 other health problems or disabilities?

HEALIM EQ-UK

APPLIES IF LNGLIM=1 (has long-term health problem) Does this (do these) health problem(s) or disability(ies), (where taken singly or together) substantially limit your ability to carry our normal day to day activities?

If you are receiving medication or treatment, please consider who the situation would be without the medication or treatment.

- yes
- 2 no
- 3 don't know

HEALYR EQ - UK first interview, personal responses on APPLIES TO MEN AGED 16-64, WOMEN AGED 16-59 Have you EVER had any health problems or disabilities (apa from those you have already told me about) that have lasted for longer than one year?

yes

2 no

HEALPB EQ - UK first interview, personal responses only APPLIES IF HEALYR=1 (long-term health problem/disability i the past)

... and what were these health problems or disabilities? PROBE FOR ALL HEALTH PROBLEMS AND DISABILITIES THAT HAVE AFFECTED RESPONDENT IN THE PAST

- problems or disabilities (including arthritis or rheumatism) connected with your arms or hands?
- ... legs or feet?
- ... back or neck?
- do you have difficulty in seeing (while wearing spectacles or contact lenses)?
- difficulty in hearing?
- a speech impediment?
- severe disfigurement, skin conditions, allergies?
- chest or breathing problems, asthma, bronchitis?
- heart, blood pressure or blood circulation problems?
- stomach, liver, kidney or digestive problems? 10
- 11 diabetes?
- depression, bad nerves or anxiety? 12

Technical note

- epilepsy?
- severe or specific learning difficulties (mental handicap)?
- mental illness or suffer from phobias, panics or other nervous disorders?
- progressive illness not included elsewhere (e.g. cancer not included elsewhere, multiple sclerosis, symptomatic HIV, Parkinson's disease, muscular dystrophy)?
- other health problems or disabilities?

EALYL EQ – UK first interview, personal responses only PPLIES IF HEALYR=1 (has had long-term health problems in ie past)

id this (did these) health problem(s) or disability(ies), when taken ngly or together substantially limit your ability to carry out normal ay to day activities?

you were receiving medication or treatment, blease consider hat the situation would be without the medication or treatment.

yes

able 🔿

Spring 1997

Summer 1997

Autumn 1997

Winter 1997/8

no

don't know

Monitoring the DDA

In 1996, the Department for Education and Employment DfEE), with co-funding from the Employment Service, commisoned the Institute of Employment Studies to carry out a major aseline survey of disabled people in the UK, prior to the implenentation of the DDA. The survey collected detailed informaon about people's working lives (characteristics of employnent, employment status, qualifications and training, income and enefits, and attitudes and experiences in the labour market) nd the nature and severity of disabilities (including the use of quipment, aids and adaptations). Face-to-face interviews were arried out with 2,015 disabled people in summer/autumn 1996. The main purpose of the survey was to collect detailed formation on a wide range of topics. This data will be condered to provide a 'baseline' of disability at this point in ime. DfEE will use LFS data over a period of time, in relation to the baseline survey, to assess the effects of the employ-

ent provisions of the DDA. It is hoped to present further details of the baseline survey an Labour Market Trends article later in the year.

HEALYL/

174

311

418

516

HEALPB group

Estimation of numbers of people DDA disabled; United Kingdom; spr

Adjusted for

wave I

870

778

697

645

Adjusted for

proxies

1.192

1081

982

908

Cu

dis

3.9

4.5

4.6

Estimating DDA disability The derivation of the number of DDA disabled from LFS variables uses the following filter:

HEALIM = "yes" [health problem significantly limits day-to-day activities] or HEAL(01-17) = "progressive illness" or HEALYL = "yes" [past health problem significantly limited dayto-day activities] or HEALPB(01-17) = "progressive illness"

To be routed to these questions, respondents must be of working age and their disabilities expected to last (or have lasted in the case of past disabilities) longer than one year. The variables HEAL and HEALPB each have 17 versions in which all the long-term health problems which respondents might have or have had can be coded. It is unlikely that all 17 versions of HEAL and HEALPB will contain data, and users may wish to restrict the filter accordingly in order to reduce the laborious task of entering all 17 versions of HEAL and HEALPB in the filter.

Technical report

HEALYL and HEALPB are asked only at first interview (wave I), with the information retained in the four subsequent waves, so a full set of data will not be available until spring 1998. Also, these questions do not include any proxy response, so users will need to make an adjustment to account for this.

Before spring 1998 results become available (in July 1998), a simple pro rata adjustment can be made - to multiply data for spring 1997 by 5, data for summer 1997 by 5/2, autumn by 5/3, and winter by 5/4.

To take account of the absence of proxy data, a suggested method is to apply the same proportion of proxy response in wave I at HEALIM to HEALYL. Thus for HEALIM the level of proxy response was 27 per cent (in spring 1997), so the adjustment made to HEALYL is to multiply data from it by 100/73.

The group that these adjustments need to be applied to consists of people who answered 'yes' to HEALYL (past disability significantly limited activity) or who have reported a progressive illness in response to HEALPB (past disability), but do not currently have an activity limiting disability or progressive illness. The results of making these adjustments are shown in Table 9.

ing 1997-wint	
	Thousands
rrent DDA abled	Total DDA disabled
43	5,135
20	5,601
75	5,657
85	5,693

Technical note

Note that in spring 1997 no imputation could be performed, because the questions were being asked for the first time. ONS would recommend that greater credence is given to the most up-to-date estimates.

GHS questions on disability

The GHS data in Table 3 are based on the following two auestions:

- Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By longstanding I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you over a period of time?
- Does this/do these illness or disability limit your activities in any way?
- A third question is also asked in the GHS:
- Now, I'd like you to think about the two weeks ending yesterday. During those two weeks, did you have to cut down on any of the things you usually do (about the house/at work or in your free time) because of [condition] or some other illness or injury?

Possible explanations for lower reporting of disability under half-yearly questioning

Imputation

Where a respondent cannot be interviewed in a given quarter, his/her responses from the previous guarter are carried forward (for a single quarter only). For questions not asked in the previous quarter, a response of 'did not answer' is carried forward. Such respondents have been treated as not disabled in analyses by ONS.

Dependent interviewing

For certain questions, interviewers have the responses to the previous quarter's questions available for them to ask "Last time you said X, is this still the case?" This technique is not possible when questions are not asked every quarter.

The modal effect

It is thought that respondents are less likely to report disabilities in telephone interviews than in the initial face-to-face interview (referred to as different modes of interviewing). This effect is thought to be more significant when questions are asked half-yearly.

Modelling to produce a consistent time series (1992-1996)

The aim of the model is to produce estimates of what the level of disability would have been between 1993 and 1996 had the questions continued on a guarterly basis.

explored. One method was to use a regression model based on the proportion of respondents who were people with disabilities in each cohort at each wave. In essence, known patterns of response during quarterly questioning are applied to periods of half-yearly questioning. This method enables the model to be linked, via the predictive variables, to the possible causes of the discontinuity. Unfortunately, the number of data points was not high enough to produce an accurate predictive model

The nature of the time series

The most useful way to look at the time series is to divide

it into 'waves'. 'Wave I' refers to the first time a respondent

was included in the survey and 'wave 5' refers to the fifth and

final time. Figure 4 shows the proportion of people in each

wave who reported a disability, for each quarter. It is clear

that the proportions of people with disabilities in waves 2-5

are much lower during half-yearly questioning than in guarter-

ly questioning. The differences between waves 2-5 are rela-

tively small. Furthermore, the number of people with disabili-

ties in wave I appears to be unaffected by the frequency of

questions. This follows intuitively from the possible causes of

the discontinuity outlined above: wave I respondents are

being asked about disability for the first time and face-to-face,

Potential models – considered but rejected

Several models for adjusting the time series have been

whether under quarterly or half-yearly questioning.

A second method is to use raw data from wave I of the survey, which is unaffected by the frequency of questions, and independently to gross the figures up to population levels. This would require more resources than modelling at the aggregate level, but would enable users to conduct their own analyses of the data. However, the grossed figures would not be representative of what would have happened under quarterly questioning and so would not form a consistent time series. Firstly, the number of people with disabilities is known to be generally higher in wave I than other waves, so grossed wave I people with disabilities will be higher than for allwaves under quarterly questioning. This could be adjusted for at the aggregate level, but the advantage to users of conducting their own analyses would be lost. Secondly, grossed wave I figures will fluctuate more from quarter to quarter, since the estimates are based on one fifth of the usual sample so sampling variability increases. The fluctuations could be smoothed by averaging across quarters, but there is no evidence that this would be more accurate than the (less resource-intensive) chosen model.

The chosen model

The chosen model also used the fact that wave I responses are unaffected by the frequency of questions. It has been observed that the difference between reporting of disability in wave I and in other waves is larger under half-yearly

Technical note



uestioning (Figure 4). The underlying difference is assumed to e constant under quarterly questioning and a larger constant nder half-yearly questioning. The quarterly constant is then pplied to the half-yearly period, allowing any 'one-off' effects particular quarters to be retained. In general terms, thereore, the final adjustment-model combines information about e level of disabilities from wave I responses and information bout guarterly fluctuations from all-wave responses.

This model cannot be applied directly to the transitional eriod (spring to autumn 1996) since it contains 'transitional ohorts' of people who have been asked disability questions on both a half-yearly then quarterly basis. For these quarters, he transitional cohorts were excluded and the model applied the remaining waves of data.

Basic model

A step-by-step description of the model is given below.

Step 1: Estimate differences between

wave I and total

The proportions of people with disabilities in the population are obtained separately for wave I and for all waves. These two time series are shown in Figure 5a. The differences between the two series are consistent with what one would expect, with the causes falling into three broad categories:

- a) The 'total' series is considerably lower than the 'wave I' series during half-yearly questions (and the transition period) since wave I is not affected by the discontinuity.
- b) The wave I series is generally slightly higher than the total series, even during quarterly questions. This is because

reporting of people with disabilities is higher in initial faceto-face interviews of wave I than in the subsequent telephone interviews included in the total series. c) In addition, there are random fluctuations due to sampling

The differences between the two series are obtained for each quarter. These are plotted in Figure 5b. Effect (b) is estimated as the average difference under quarterly questioning (0.3 percentage points). The difference between this and the average under half-yearly questioning (3.0 percentage points) is taken as an estimate of effect (a) (2.7 percentage points). The fluctuations about the average in each quarter are estimates of effect (c).

Step 3: Apply correction for effect (a) to half-yearly data

The basis of this method is to 'correct' for effect (a), which is a direct result of the discontinuity, while leaving effects (b) and (c) intact. This enables us to estimate what the figures would have been under quarterly questioning.

The data in Figure 5b are 'corrected' by reducing the half-yearly data by 2.7 points. Figure 5c shows the data after it has been adjusted in this way. Effect (b) is still in place since the average difference is the same (0.3 percentage points). Effect (c) is still in place since the fluctuations about the average are retained. The data during the transition period are modelled separately (see below) since there is no average level for these quarters.

Technical report

Disability data from the LFS

variation. The wave I series is more variable since it is based on a smaller sample size.

Step 2: Estimate the separate effects

Technical note

Disability data from the LFS: comparing 1997-



Step 4: Correct 'total' series

The proportion of people with disabilities in the total sample is estimated by subtracting the 'corrected' differences from the wave I proportion. This final series is plotted in Figure 5d.

Applying the model to the transition period

The basic model does not cover the transition period (spring, summer and autumn 1996), which arises because each of these guarters includes a cohort which has been asked on both a half-yearly and a guarterly basis. This is demonstrated by Table 10, which shows the wave structure of LFS disability questions. There already is an estimate of effect (b) for transitional quarters - that the average difference between the proportion of people with disabilities in wave and that in all waves is 0.3 percentage points. However, due to the unique mixture of cohorts in each transition quarter, it is not possible to separate effect (a) (which it is wished to correct for) from effect (c) (which is it wished to retain).

Nevertheless, effect (c) can be estimated separately for each transitional quarter by excluding transitional cohorts. For example, an estimate of effect (c) in autumn 1996 can be made using waves 1-4 only, since the only transitional cohort occurs in wave 5 (Table 10). Steps I and 2 of the basic model are applied to all quarters (except spring and summer 1996). The difference in the proportion of people with disabilities between wave I and waves I-4 averages 0.4 under quarterly

Table 10	Wave structure for	asking of disabili				
		asking of disabili	ity questions; spri	ng 1992-winter I	996/7	
and the second						
		Wave I	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5
						*
Quarterly	Spring 1992	x/o	×	×	×	X
luestioning	Summer 1992	x/o	×	×	x	×
	Autumn 1992	x/o	×	×	×	×
	Winter 1992/3	x/o	X	X	X	×
alf-yearly	Spring 1993					
uestioning	Summer 1993	x/o	0	0	*	*
	Autumn 1993					
	Winter 1993/4	x/o	0	0	0	0
	Spring 1994					
	Summer 1994	x/o	0	0	0	0
	Autumn 1994					
	Winter 1994/5	x/o	0	0	0	0
	Spring 1995					
	Summer 1995	x/o	0	0	0	0
	Autumn 1995					
	Winter 1995/6	x/o	0	0	0	0
	Spring 1994	×lo	×	*	*	*
					*	*
eriod					×	*
	Autumn 1996	X/0	X	*	^	
Quarterly	Winter 1996/7	x/o	×	×	×	×
Fransition beriod Quarterly questioning	Spring 1996 Summer 1996 Autumn 1996 Winter 1996/7	x/o x/o x/o x/o	x x x x	x x	* X	*

o Normal cohort under half-yearly questioning. x/o Normal cohort under quarterly and/or half-yearly questioning

Transition cohort.

uestioning and 2.9 under half-yearly questioning; in autumn 996, the difference was 0.9 percentage points. Therefore, sing waves 1-4, ONS estimates that: effect (b) is equal to 0.4 percentage points;

effect (a) is equal to 2.9-0.4 = 2.5 percentage points under half-yearly questioning, and zero under quarterly questioning (including autumn 1996 when looking at waves 1-4);

the remainder in autumn 1996 is the random variation (effect (c) = 0.9-0-0.4 = 0.4, allowing for rounding).

These estimates will not be as exact as using the basic model because they assume that waves 1-4 are representative of waves 1-5. ONS already has a wave 1-5 estimate of effect (b), so this should be used in preference. However, there is only a waves 1-4 estimate of effect (c) for autumn 1996 quarter. This estimate of effect (c) for autumn 1996 is then combined with the existing waves 1-5 estimate of effect (b) and subtracted from wave I people with disabilities in autumn 1996 to give an estimate of all-waves people with disabilities (steps 3 and 4).

adjustment model was applied.

tions in the final model.

98 with the past	98	with	the	past
------------------	----	------	-----	------

Technical report

This process can be repeated using waves 1-3, for all quarters except spring 1996, to estimate summer 1996 people with disabilities. Likewise, waves 1-2 for all quarters can be used to estimate spring 1996 people with disabilities.

Adjustment for outliers

Examination of the raw data revealed an unusually high proportion of people with disabilities among wave I proxy respondents in winter 1995/6. This is believed to be an 'outlier' due to sampling variation, rather than a reflection of the true level of disability. The outlier was replaced with an average based on data from surrounding quarters, before the

A second 'outlier' occurred in spring 1992. This was the first quarter of the quarterly LFS. Despite a build-up of respondents prior to this quarter, the balance between wave I and other waves is not the same as for other quarters. For this reason, spring 1992 data were excluded from the calcula-

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Discontinuity in LFS data on education courses (including full-time students)

Key points

revised question in the LFS spring 1997 provides better rage of students but at the cost discontinuity.

size of the discontinuity 1996 and 1997 varies een quarters - it is larger for summer and autumn guarter res its, when more people are caught by the new category for we king for term to (re)start'.

he discontinuity ranges from ,000 in spring and winter to 400.000 in summer.

will be possible to make more rate estimates of the discontinuwhen administrative data for are available.

In time series tables of full-time stulents, a discontinuity at spring 19.7 should be indicated, and the is ontinuity ranges quoted.



From spring 1997, a change to the LFS questionnaire led to more people on education courses being identified, creating a discontinuity in the full-time students series. This report explains the problem and the variables affected, then suggests how the size of the discontinuity can be estimated.

Background

FULL-TIME STUDENTS are identified in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) by means of questions asking about enrolment and attendance at school/college and type of course and educational institution. The question about attendance, called ATTEND (see Box 1), was changed in spring 1997 when a new response category, 'waiting for term to (re)start', was introduced. Previously there were just the other two categories, and interviewers were instructed that anyone who said that they were waiting

Technical report

By James Jenkins, Socio-Economic Division, Office for National Statistics

Discontinuity in LFS

Box I The question ATTEND in the LFS is as

follows Applies if ENROLL = 1 (currently at school or enrolled on a FT/PT course) And are you . . still attending 125 waiting for term to (re)start 2 or have you stopped going

Technical report

Discontinuity in LFS data on education courses (including full-time students)

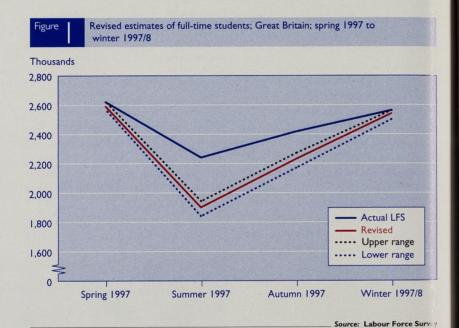
the 25 and over age group shows no clear pattern and no attempt is made here to estimate the size of the discontinuity for this age group.

This leaves the 16 to 19-year-old age group. The increase in the year to spring 1997, although slightly larger in real terms than any increase in 1996, does not appear to be particularly out of the ordinary. A discontinuity in the region of 0-30,000 seems likely. The change between summer 1996 and summer 1997, on the other hand, shows a particularly large increase, of which 200-250,000 could be attributed to the discontinuity. The increase in student numbers in autumn 1997 is also very large, and suggests a discontinuity in the range of 100-150,000. Finally, the annual increase to winter 1997/8 is the smallest in actual and percentage terms since spring 1996. So, while it is known that there is a discontinuity effect, it will be relatively small, probably of a similar magnitude to spring 1997.

Conclusions

Table 4 provides a summary of the overall analysis. Figure 1 shows the ranges for the revised estimates of fulltime students in 1997. It shows that in summer and autumn, when the discontinuity is greatest, even though the range of the revised estimate seems large, it is relatively small compared to the size of the discontinuity.

	Actual Revised Annual changes LFS estimate Unadjusted Re		Annual changes		Range of discontinuity	Thousands Of which 16 to 19-year-old
		Revised				
Spring 1996	2,479	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Summer	1,852	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Autumn	2,169	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Winter 1996/7	2,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Spring 1997	2,621	2,590	142	111	0-60	0-30
Summer	2,241	1,900	389	48	300-400	200-250
Autumn	2,418	2,230	249	61	150-250	100-150
Winter 1997/8	2,562	2,540	62	40	0-60	0-30



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London SWIV 2QQ,
tel 0171 533 5262.

ACES OF LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS S2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY D.1 Economic activity by age NITIONS S3 D.2 Economic inactivity PARISONS OF OLD AND NEW TABLE NUMBERS S4 EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS JLARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS S5 E.1 Average Earnings Index: industrial sectors E.3 Average Earnings Index: industries E.21 Unit wage costs Summary for latest nine quarters S6 E.31 Earnings: international comparisons	S52 S54 S55 S57 S58 S60
NITIONSS3D.2Economic inactivity D.3Economic inactivity by agePARISONS OF OLD AND NEW TABLE NUMBERSS4JLARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICSS5E.1Average Earnings Index: industrial sectors E.3OUR MARKET STRUCTUREE.21Unit wage costs	S54 S55 S57 S58
D.3 Economic inactivity by age PARISONS OF OLD AND NEW TABLE NUMBERS S4 JLARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS S5 E.1 Average Earnings Index: industrial sectors E.3 Average Earnings Index: industries E.1 Unit wage costs	S55 S57 S58
PARISONS OF OLD AND NEW TABLE NUMBERS S4 JLARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS S5 E.1 Average Earnings Index: industrial sectors E.3 Average Earnings Index: industries BULK MARKET STRUCTURE E.21	S57 S58
JLARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS S5 E.1 Average Earnings Index: industrial sectors BUL MARKET STRUCTURE E.21 Unit wage costs	S58
E.3 Average Earnings Index: industries DUR MARKET STRUCTURE E.21 Unit wage costs	S58
UR MARKET STRUCTURE E.21 Unit wage costs	
	032
Summary for latest nine quarters S6 F.31 Faminos: international comparisons	300
ourning for acost nine quarters	S61
Regional labour market summary S10	
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING	
OYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY F.1 Number of people participating in the progra	ammes S62
Employment by category S12 F.2 Number of starts on the programmes	S62
Employment by age S14 F.3 Work-based training for adults: destination of	
Workforce jobs S17 F.4 Work-based training for adults: qualification	ns of leavers S63
Employee jobs by industry S18 F.5 Other training: destination of leavers	S65
Employee jobs: production industries S20 F.6 Other training: qualifications of leavers	S65
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK S21	
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB S22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	
Actual weekly hours of work S24 G.1 Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	S66
Usual weekly hours of work S25 G.2 Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	S66
Output, employment and productivity S26 G.3 Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers office:	
G.11 Labour disputes: summary	S68
MPLOYMENT G.12 Labour disputes: stoppages in progress	S69
ILO unemployment by age and duration S27 G.21 Labour market and educational status of your	
ILO unemployment rates by age S29 G.22 Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	ployment S70
Looking for full and part-time work as employees S30	
Claimant count by region S32 RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATOR	
Claimant count by age and duration S36 H.1 Background economic indicators	S71
Claimant count by age and duration: regions S37 H.11 Retail prices: summary	S72
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation S38 H.12 Retail prices: detailed indices	S72
Claimant count Travel-to-Work Areas S39 H.13 Retail prices: selected items	S73
Claimant count: counties/local authorities S41 H.14 Retail prices: general index	S74
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies S44 H.15 Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	S75
Claimant count flows S48 H.21 EU countries: comparisons	S76
Interval between claims S49 H.22 Selected countries: all items excluding hou	sing costs S78
Destination of leavers from claimant count S49	
International comparisons S50 STATISTICAL ENQUIRY POINTS	S80

Labour Market Data

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

	Publication dates of main ecor	nomic indicators Jur
Labour market statistics		Retail prices index
Unemployment, employment, vacand productivity and industrial disputes.	ies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs,	
June	17 Wednesday	June
L.I.	15 Wednesday	July
July		

SOUR

DEFIN

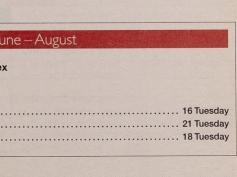
COMP

REGU

C.3

C.5





Sources of labour market statistics

MAIN SOURCES

Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

Labour Market trends June 1998

Employer surveys

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

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

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

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

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

Administrative records

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

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

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

USING DATA SOURCES

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

Employment

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

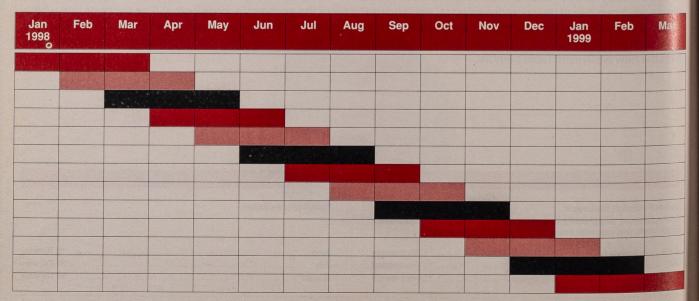
To gain an idea of the extent of work being performed in the UK, the LFS is preferred. The LFS is also the only source of detailed information about the characteristics (occupations, homeworking work patterns and so on) of people's work – ex-ep for the industry in which people work, where the Workforce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

Unemployment

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

Earnings

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



EMPLOYMENT Employment

- ere are two ways of looking at employment: the
- mber of people in employment or the number of jobs.
- erson can have more than one job (see 'Comparison of
- rces of employment data', Labour Market Trends,
- ember 1997, pp511-16 for more details of rences between the two sources). People aged 16
- ver are classed as employed by the LFS, if they
- one at least one hour of work in the reference
- or are temporarily away from a job (e.g. on
- y). People classify themselves into one of four ries in the Labour Force Survey (according to
- in main job if they have more than one): employees,
- elf-e-aployed, unpaid family worker (doing unpaid
- ork or a family-run business) or participating in a
- erament-supported training programme.

Workforce jobs

- number of jobs is mainly collected through postal
- (ver surveys (see notes on sources). This gives the
- or of employee jobs (formerly known as vees in Employment). The total number of
- rce jobs (formerly known as Workforce in
- ment) is calculated by summing employee jobs,
- employment jobs from the LFS, those in HM Forces
- covernment-supported trainees. As the main part
- the estimate is the employee jobs total, this
- scication represents the employers' perception of
- ow many jobs there are. It excludes homeworkers and two e domestic servants.
- Sel-employed people (LFS) Those who, in their main job, work on their own
- account, whether or not they have employees.

Sel-employment jobs

- Part of the total workforce jobs. Includes self-employed
- their main job who are self-employed in their second job
- n the LFS).

Government-supported trainees

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

Employment rate

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Count of claimants of unemploymentrelated benefits (claimant count)

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

Definitions

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

ILO unemployment rate

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

Claimant count rate

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

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

Economic activity rate

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

ECONOMIC INACTIVITY

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

Economic inactivity rate

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

EARNINGS

Earnings

A measure of the gross remuneration people receive in return for work done. It includes salaries and bonuses but does not include non-monetary perks such as benefits in kind. This differs from income, which is the amount of

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

SIC

r series revised from indicated entry onwards nes not elsewhere specified

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

UK Standard Industrial

Classification

EU European Union

sampling and other errors.

money received from all sources. Income includes interest from building society and bank accounts, dividends from shares, benefit receipts, trust funds, etc.

Average Earnings Index

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

HOURS WORKED (New Earnings Survey) Normal weekly hours

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

Weekly hours worked

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

HOURS WORKED (Labour Force Survey)

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

OTHER DEFINITIONS

General index of retail prices

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

Labour disputes

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

Productivity

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

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

The classification system used to provide a consistent industrial breakdown for UK official statistics. It was revised in 1968, 1980 and 1992. The SIC 1992 classification splits businesses into 17 sections, A-0. The breakdown includes the following categories: **Production** industries – SIC 1992 Section E including **Manufacturing** (Section D); **Service** industries – SIC 1992 Sections G-0.

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

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

Unit Wage Costs

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

Jobcentre vacancies

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

June 1998 Labour Market trends S3

Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers

Did subject, table names and numbers		New table names and numbers	
UMMARY TABLES			
abour Force Survey: UK Vorkforce: UK	0.1 0.2	UK summary for latest nine quarters Workforce jobs	A.1 B.11
abour Force Survey: GB /orkforce: GB	0.3 0.4	Regional labour market summary Workforce jobs	A.2 B.11
ackground economic indicators	0.5	Background economic indicators	H.1
MPLOYMENT			10
/orkforce mployees in employment: industry time series	1.1 1.2	Workforce jobs Employee jobs by industry	B.11 B.12
mployees in employment: industry: production industries	1.3	Employee jobs: industry: production industries	B.13
II industries: by division, class or group mployees in employment by region and sector	1.4 1.5	Employee jobs: by division, class or group Employee jobs by region	B.14 B.16
utput, employment and productivity	1.8	Output, employment and productivity	B.32
elected countries: national definition purism-related industries in Great Britain	1.9 1.14	Employment: selected countries: national definitions Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain	B.51 B.17
NEMPLOYMENT			
aimant count: UK summary aimant count: GB summary	2.1 2.2	Claimant count by region	C.11
aimant count by region	2.3	Claimant count by region Claimant count by region	C.11 C.11
nimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	2.4 2.5	Claimant count area statistics: Travel-to-Work Areas Claimant count by age and duration	C.21 C.12
imant count: regions: age and duration	2.6	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
imant count by age: time series imant count by duration: time series	2.7 2.8	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
imant count by duration: time series imant count counties and local authority areas	2.9	Claimant count by age and duration: regions Claimant count area statistics: counties and local authority districts	C.13 C.22
imant count: Parliamentary constituencies	2.10	Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	C.23
imant count: rates by age ected countries	2.15 2.18	Discontinued (but see C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age) Selected countries	C.2 C.51
mant count: UK flows	2.19	Claimant count flows	C.31
mant count: GB flows by age mant count: average duration	2.20 2.21	Discontinued Average duration of claims by age	C.35
m history: number of previous claims	2.22	Claimant count: number of previous claims	C.32
m history: interval between claims sought and usual occupation	2.23 2.24	Claim history: interval between claims Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	C.33
mant count: destination of leavers by duration	2.25	Claimant count by sought and usual occupation Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim	C.14 C.34
undancies in Great Britain	2.32	Redundancies in United Kingdom	C.41
lundancies by region lundancies by age	2.33 2.34	Redundancies by region Discontinued	C.42
lundancies by industry	2.35	Redundancies by industry	C.43
undancies by occupation	2.36	Discontinued	
CANCIES summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	3.1	Vacancies at Jobcentres	G.1
nmary: seasonally adjusted: regions	3.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: adjusted	G.2
nmary: regions	3.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: not adjusted	G.3
BOUR DISPUTES als: industries: causes	11	the standard of work summary	0.11
als; industries; causes ppages of work: summary	4.1 4.2	Labour disputes: stoppages of work: summary Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: by industry; causes	G.11 G.12
ININGS			
rage Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors rage Earnings Index: all employees: by industry	5.1 5.3	Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry	E.1 E.3
ual employees	5.4	Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employee jobs by industry group	E.3 E.12
-manual employees	5.5	Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employee jobs by industry group	E.13
mployees wage costs: index for main industrial sectors	5.6 5.8	Average earnings and hours of all full-time employee jobs by industry group Unit wage costs: index for manufacturing and whole economy	E.14 E.21
cted countries: index of wages per head	5.9	Selected countries: index of wages per head	E.31
AIL PRICES			
mary of recent movements iled figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	6.1 6.2	Retail prices: summary of recent movements Retail prices: detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	H.11 H.12
age for selected items	6.3	Average retail prices of selected items	H.13
eral index: time series Iges on a year earlier: time series	6.4 6.5	General index of retail prices General index of retail prices: changes on a year earlier	H.14 H.15
ountries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	6.8	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	H.21
cted countries	6.9	Selected countries	H.22
OUR FORCE SURVEY			
nomic activity: seasonally adjusted	7.1 7.2	UK summary for latest nine quarters UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1 A.1
	1.6		D.1/B.2/C.2
omic activity: not seasonally adjusted omic activity by age	7.3	Economic activity by age	DI
iomic activity: not seasonally adjusted iomic activity by age time and part-time workers	7.3 7.4	Employment by category	B.1
iomic activity: not seasonally adjusted iomic activity by age time and part-time workers native measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted) native measures of unemployment (not seasonlly adjusted)	7.3 7.4 7.5 7.6	Employment by category Temporarily suspended Temporarily suspended	
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nomic activity: not seasonally adjusted nomic activity by age time and part-time workers native measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted) native measures of unemployment (not seasonlly adjusted) related training received by employees age actual weekly hours by industry sector	7.3 7.4 7.5 7.6	Employment by category Temporarily suspended Temporarily suspended	
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nomic activity: not seasonally adjusted nomic activity by age time and part-time workers native measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted) native measures of unemployment (not seasonlly adjusted) related training received by employees age actual weekly hours by industry sector ERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING uber of people participating in training and enterprise programmes ber of starts on training and enterprise programmes	7.3 7.4 7.5 7.6 7.7 7.8 8.1 8.2	Employment by category Temporarily suspended Job-related training received by employees Actual weekly hours of work Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	B.41 B.21 F.1 F.2
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Frequency Latest Table number issue or page LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE Average earnings and I IK summary for latest nine quarters M Jun 98 A 1 Unit wage costs Regional labour market summary M A.2 Jun 98 Earnings: internationa Labour costs 1992 Qu EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY Jun 98 B.1 oyment by category M GOVERNMENT-SUPP М Jun 98 B.2 mr ovment by age Number of people part Q May 98 B.3 mployment by occupation enterprise program M (Q) Jun 98 B.11 lor orce jobs Number of starts on tra Jun 98 B.12 mployee jobs by industry M (Q) programmes Jun 98 B.13 ovee jobs: production industries: UK M (Q) Work based training for B.14 ovee jobs: division, class or group: UK M (Q) Jun 98 leavers M (Q) B.15 ovee jobs: division, class or group: GB Jun 98 Work based training fo Q May 98 B.16 ovee jobs by region leavers Q B.17 ovment in tourism-related industries May 98 Other training: destinat B.21 М Jun 98 cti weekly hours of work Other training: qualification М Jun 98 B.22 weekly hours of work TEC/CCTE performance Q Apr 98 173 worked: quarterly update dices of output, employment and output per OTHER LABOUR MAI М Jun 98 B.32 Vacancies at Jobcent erson employed Q May 98 B.41 Vacancies at Jobcentr ob elated training May 98 B.51 elected countries: national definitions Q Vacancies at Jobcentr А Nov 97 461 Annual Employment Survey by region Labour disputes: sum **MPLOYMENT** Labour disputes: stop nemployment by age and duration M Jun 98 C.1 Labour disputes: annu nemployment rates by age М Jun 98 C.2 International labour dis nemployed looking for full-time/part-time work M Jun 98 C.3 Trade union members nemployment rates by previous occupation Q May 98 C.4 Labour market and edu Claimant count by region M Claimant count by age and duration Q Jun 98 C.11 people Jun 98 C.12 Economic activity of y Claimant count by age and duration: reasons Q Jun 98 C.13 Jobseekers with disab Claimant count by sought and usual occupation M Jun 98 C.14 employment) Clainant count: Travel-to-Work Areas M Clainant count: counties/local authorities M Jun 98 C.21 Ethnic groups in the la Jun 98 C.22 Women in the labour n Malmant count: Parliamentary constituencies M Jun 98 C.23 Women in the labour r М Jun 98 C.31 Claimant count flows Sickness absence Claimant count: number of previous claims Q May 98 C.32 Seasonal adjustment Q Jun 98 C.33 te val between claims Skill needs in Britain Destination of leavers from claimant count M Jun 98 C.34 Labour force projectio lecundancies in UK Q May 98 C.41 Industrial and Employm May 98 C.42 Q Recundancies by region Q May 98 C.43 lec indancies by industry RETAIL PRICES AND М Jun 98 C.51 enational comparisons Background economi Retail prices: summar ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Retail prices: detailed М Jun 98 D.1 conomic activity by age Retail prices: selected М Jun 98 conomic inactivity D.2 Retail prices: general i М D.3 Economic inactivity by age Jun 98 Retail prices: changes EU countries: Harmo EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS Prices Adjustments to Average Earnings Index Q May 98 259 Selected countries: al Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors M Jun 98 E.1 costs М Jun 98 E.3 rage Earnings Index: by industry Earnings Survey: quarterly projections Q May 98 E.11 Nov 97 469 w Earnings Survey: report A erage earnings and hours: manual employees Q(A) May 98 E.12

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employees

Regularly published statistic

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S4 Labour Market trends June 1998

	Frequency	Contraction of the	CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER.
		Latest issue	Table number or page
hours: all employees	Q (A)	May 98	E.14
comparisons	M	Jun 98 Jun 98	E.21 E.31
adrennial	IVI	Sep 94	313
PORTED TRAINING			
icipating in training and		lup 00	E 1
nmes aining and enterprise	М	Jun 98	F.1
and enterprise	М	Jun 98	F.2
r adults: destination of			
	M	Jun 98	F.3
r adults: qualifications of	М	Jun 98	F.4
tion of leavers	M	Jun 98 Jun 98	F.4 F.5
ations of leavers	M	Jun 98	F.6
ce tables	A	Nov 97	479
RKET STATISTICS es: UK summary	М	Jun 98	G.1
es by region	M	Jun 98	G.2
es and careers offices		00,100	G.L
	M	Jun 98	G.3
mary	М	Jun 98	G.11
pages in progress: industry	M	Jun 98	G.12
ial report	A	Jun 97	217 189
sputes hip	A A	Apr 98 Jun 97	231
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oung people	Q	May 98	217
pilities (placed into		h	0.00
bourmarket	M	Jun 98 Aug 97	G.22 295
bour market narket	Q	May 98	295
narket: annual report	A	Mar 98	97
	Q	May 98	218
review	А	May 97	175
	A	Dec 97	517
ons	A	Feb 97	. 51
ent Appeal Tribunal statistics	A	Apr 97	151
ECONOMIC INDICATOR	s		
c indicators	М	Jun 98	H.1
у	М	Jun 98	H.11
indices	M	Jun 98	H.12
l items	M	Jun 98	H.13 H.14
index s on a year earlier	M M	Jun 98 Jun 98	H.14 H.15
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hised Indices of Consumer	М	Jun 98	H.21

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

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

LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE United Kingdom summary A.1

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1 MGSL	2 MGSF	3 MGRZ	4 MGSC	5 MGSI	6 MGSO	7 MGSR	8 MGSU	9 MGSX
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	44 615	00.000	05.051	0.040	10.517			in the second	
1987 1988 1989 1990	44,615 44,797 44,978 45,107 45,226	28,098 28,487 28,897 29,038	25,051 25,969 26,791 27,033	3,046 2,518 2,106 2,005 2,445	16,517 16,310 16,081 16,070	79.1 79.8 80.4 80.6	56.2 58.0 59.6 59.9	70.4 72.7 74.5 75.0	10.8 8.8 7.3 6.9
1991 1992 1993 1994	45,226 45,310 45,400 45,465	28,935 28,691 28,559 28,559 28,549	26,490 25,861 25,563 25,753	2,445 2,830 2,996 2,796	16,291 16,619 16,842 16,917	80.1 79.2 78.7 78.6	58.6 57.1 56.3 56.6	73.2 71.3 70.6 70.9	8.4 9.9 10.5
1995 1996 1997	45,574 45,725 45,898	28,550 28,679 28,845	26,037 26,292 26,761	2,512 2,388 2,083	17,025 17,045 17,053	78.3 78.5 78.5	57.1 57.5 58.3	70.9 71.3 71.8 72.8	9.8 8.8 8.3 7.2
3 month averages Jan-Mar 1996 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	45,695 45,706 45,725	28,645 28,676 28,679	26,262 26,277 26,292	2,383 2,399 2,388	17,051 17,030 17,045	78.5 78.5 78.5	57.5 57.5 57.5	71.8 71.8 71.8	8.3 8.4 8.3
Apr-Jun May-Jul	45,739 45,756	28,673 28,659	26,300 26,323	2,373 2,336	17,066 17,097	78.5 78.4	57.5 57.5	71.9 71.9	8.3 8.2
Jun-Aug (Aut) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	45,775 45,782 45,798	28,701 28,694 28,754	26,382 26,379 26,436	2,319 2,315 2,319	17,074 17,088 17,044	78.5 78.4 78.5	57.6 57.6 57.7	72.0 71.9 72.1	8.1 8.1 8.1
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 1996-Jan 1997	45,816 45,827 45,842	28,804 28,795 28,830	26,509 26,529 26,601	2,295 2,266 2,229	17,012 17,032 17,011	78.7 78.7 78.7	57.9 57.9 58.0	72.3 72.4 72.5	8 .0 7 .9
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Win) Jan-Mar 1997	45,857 45,866	28,836 28,836	26,657 26,702	2,180 2,134 2,099	17,021 17,030	78.6 78.6	58.1 58.2	72.6 72.7	7.7 7.6 7.4
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	45,879 45,898 45,909	28,846 28,845 28,898	26,747 26,761 26,816	2,099 2,083 2,082	17,033 17,053 17,011	78.6 78.5 78.7	58.3 58.3	72.8 72.8 72.9	7.4 7.3 7.2
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	45,921 45,939	28,932 28,900	26,833 26,859	2,099 2,042	16,989 17,039	78.7 78.6	58.4 58.4 58.5	72.9 72.9 73.0	7.2 7.3 7.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,948 45,960 45,978	28,883 28,872 28,879	26,911 26,941 26,966	1,971 1,930 1,913	17,065 17,089 17,098	78.6 78.5 78.5	58.6 58.6 58.7	73.1 73.2 73.2	6.8 6.7 6.6
Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 1997-Feb 98 (Win)	45,991 46,004 46,017	28,874 28,858 28,868	26,982 26,989 27,007	1,893 1,870 1,861	17,116 17,145 17,148	78.5 78.4 78.5	58.7 58.7 58.7	73.3 73.3 73.3	6.6 6.5 6.4
Jan-Mar 1998 Changes	46,030	28,880	27,020	1,860	17,150	78.5	58.7	73.3	6.4
Over last 3 months Per cent	39 0.1	6 0.0	39 0.1	-33 -1.7			0.0	0.1	-0.1
Over last 12 months Per cent Male	164 0.4	44 0.2	319 1.2	-275 -12.9	9 119 0.7	-0.2	0.5	0.7	-1.0
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1987 1988	21,487	16,204	14,377	1,827	5,283	88.1	66.9	78.1 80.5	11.3
1989 1990 1991	21,596 21,706 21,801 21,871	16,378 16,508 16,556 16,474	14,885 15,277 15,376 14,945	1,492 1,231 1,180 1,530	5,218 5,198 5,245 5,397	88.6 88.8 88.7 88.1	68.9 70.4 70.5 68.3	80.5 82.1 82.4 79.9	9.1 7.5 7.3 9.3
1992 1993 1994 1995	21,871 21,924 21,985 22,050 22,132	16,261 16,096 16,072	14,365 14,078 14,215	1,896 2,018 1,857	5,663 5,890 5,978	86.7 85.9 85.6	65.5 64.0 64.5	76.5 75.1 75.6	11.7 12.5 11.6
1995 1996 1997	22,132 22,232 22,341	16,059 16,069 16,100	14,423 14,498 14,777	1,636 1,570 1,324	6,074 6,163 6,240	85.1 85.0 84.8	65.2 65.2 66.1	76.4 76.6 77.7	10.2 9.8 8.2
3 month averages Jan-Mar 1996 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	22,213 22,220 22,232	16,061 16,075 16,069	14,469 14,480 14,498	1,591 1,595 1,570	6,152 6,146 6,163	85.0 85.0 85.0	65.1 65.2 65.2	76.5 76.5 76.6	9.9 9.9 9.8
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Aut)	22,241 22,251 22,262	16,065 16,057 16,074	14,505 14,530 14,559	1,560 1,527 1,515	6,176 6,194 6,188	85.0 84.9 84.9	65.2 65.3 65.4	76.6 76.7 76.8	9.7 9.5 9.4
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,269 22,279 22,288	16,069 16,084 16,111	14,557 14,574 14,630	1,512 1,510 1,480	6,200 6,196 6,178	84.8 `84.9 85.0	65.4 65.4 65.6	76.8 76.8 77.1	9.4 9.4 9.2
Oct-Dec Nov 1996-Jan 1997 Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Win)	22,297 22,305 22,315	16,076 16,094 16,097	14,634 14,683 14,717	1,442 1,411 1,380	6,221 6,211 6,218	84.8 84.9 84.8	65.6 65.8 66.0	77.1 77.3 77.5	9.0 8.8 8.6
Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	22,321 22,330 22,341	16,103 16,101 16,100	14,753 14,779 14,777	1,350 1,322 1,324	6,217 6,229 6,240	84.9 84.8 84.8	66.1 66.2 66.1	77.7 77.8 77.7	8.4 8.2 8.2
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,348 22,356 22,367	16,118 16,127 16,115	14,812 14,812 14,848	1,306 1,314 1,267	6,230 6,229 6,252	84.9 84.8 84.7	66.3 66.3 66.4	77.9 77.9 78.0	8.1 8.2 7.9
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,372 22,381 22,392	16,103 16,112 16,115	14,874 14,911 14,927	1,228 1,200 1,188	6,270 6,269 6,277	84.6 84.7 84.7	66.5 66.6 66.7	78.1 78.3 78.3	7.6 7.4 7.4
Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Win)	22,400 22,408 22,416	16,114 16,116 16,120	14,939 14,960 14,978	1,175 1,156 1,141	6,286 6,292 6,297	84.7 84.6 84.6	66.7 66.8 66.8	78.4 78.5 78.6	7.3 7.2 7.1
Jan-Mar 1998	22,425	16,106	14,957	1,149	6,318	84.5	66.7	78.5	7.1
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	25 0.1	-8 0.0	18 0.1	-26 -2.2	33 0.5	-0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.2
Over last 12 months Per cent	104 0.5	3 0.0	204 1.4	-201 -14.9	101 <i>1.6</i>	-0.4	0.6	0.8	-1.3

Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 9=4/2

Source: Labour Force Su

Thousands, seasonally a

and the second second	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1	2	3	4_	5	6	7	8	9
	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGSO	MGSR	MGSU	MGSX
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1987 1983 1983 1983 1990 1991 1993 1993 1993 1995 1995 1995 1995	23,128 23,201 23,272 23,354 23,386 23,415 23,416 23,442 23,442 23,443 23,557	11,893 12,109 12,389 12,482 12,461 12,430 12,463 12,477 12,491 12,611 12,744	10,674 11,084 11,514 11,657 11,546 11,497 11,485 11,538 11,615 11,793 11,985	1,219 1,025 875 915 934 978 978 876 817 760	11,235 11,092 10,883 10,825 10,893 10,956 10,952 10,939 10,951 10,882 10,813	69.3 70.3 71.2 71.6 71.3 70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 71.4 71.7	46.2 47.8 49.5 50.0 49.4 49.0 49.2 49.0 49.3 49.5 50.2 50.9	$\begin{array}{c} 62.1\\ 64.2\\ 66.1\\ 66.8\\ 66.0\\ 65.5\\ 65.8\\ 65.8\\ 65.8\\ 65.8\\ 65.8\\ 65.8\\ 66.6\\ 67.3\end{array}$	10.3 8.5 7.1 6.6 7.3 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 6.5 6.5
3 month averages Jan-Mar 1996 Feb: Apr Mar May (Spr)	23,482 23,486 23,493	12,584 12,602 12,611	11,793 11,798 11,793	791 804 817	10,898 10,884 10,882	71.3 71.3 71.4	50.2 50.2 50.2	66.6 66.7 66.6	6.3 6.4 6.5
Aprilun May Jul Jun-Aug (Aut)	23,497 23,504 23,512	12,608 12,602 12,627	11,795 11,793 11,823	813 809 803	10,890 10,902 10,886	71.4 71.2 71.4	50.2 50.2 50.3	66.7 66.6 66.7	6.4 6.4 6.4
Jul Sep Aug Oct Sep Nov (Aut)	23,514 23,519 23,527	12,626 12,671 12,693	11,822 11,862 11,879	804 809 815	10,888 10,848 10,834	71.3 71.5 71.7	50.3 50.4 50.5	66.6 66.9 67.0	6.4 6.4 6.4
Oct Dec No. 1996-Jan 1997 Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Win)	23,531 23,537 23,542	12,719 12,736 12,740	11,895 11,919 11,940	824 818 800	10,812 10,800 10,803	71.9 71.9 71.9	50.6 50.6 50.7	67.1 67.1 67.3	6.5 6.4 6.3
Jan M ar 1997 Fet Apr Mai May (Spr)	23,545 23,550 23,557	12,732 12,745 12,744	11,948 11,968 11,985	784 777 760	10,813 10,804 10,813	71.8 71.8 71.7	50.7 50.8 50.9	67.2 67.3 67.3	6.1
Api-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,561 23,565 23,572	12,780 12,805 12,785	12,004 12,021 12,011	776 784 774	10,781 10,760 10,787	71.9 72.0 72.0	51.0 51.0 51.0	67.4 67.5 67.5	6.1 6.1 6.1
Jul-Sep Au Oct Se Nov (Aut)	23,575 23,580 23,586	12,780 12,760 12,765	12,037 12,030 12,040	743 730 725	10,795 10,819 10,822	71.9 71.8 71.8	51.1 51.0 51.0	67.6 67.6 67.6	5.7
Oc Dec No 1997-Jan 1998 De 1997-Feb 1998 (Win)	23,591 23,596 23,600	12,760 12,743 12,749	12,042 12,029 12,029	718 714 719	10,831 10,853 10,852	71.8 71.7 71.7	51.0 51.0 51.0	67.7 67.6 67.6	5.6
JarMar 1998	23,605	12,774	12,063	711	10,831	71.9	51.1	67.7	5.6
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	14 0.	1 13 1 0.1	21 0.2	- 7 -1.	0 1 0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Over last 12 months	60	41 3 0.3	3 115	- 73	4 0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	-0.6

Technical Note COMPARISONS OF LFS DATA

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

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

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

Level (000s)	Sample variability	Change on quarter	Sample variability	Change on year	. \
27,020	±154	39	±112	319	-
73.4%	<u>+0</u> .3%	0.1%	<u>+</u> 0.2%	0.7	
1,860	<u>+</u> 55	-33	+57	-275	
6.4%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±0.2%	-1.0	
28,880	±152	6	±110	44	
78.5%	<u>+</u> 0.3%	-0.1%	±0.2%	-0.2	
7,705	±130	28	±92	84	
21.5%	<u>+</u> 0.3%	0.1%	±0.2%	. 0.2	
5,318	± 60	10	±42	94	
2,382	<u>+</u> 60	9	<u>+</u> 42	-16	
	(000s) 27,020 73.4% 1,860 6.4% 28,880 78.5% 7,705 21.5% 5,318	$\begin{array}{c c} (000s) & \\ \hline variability \\ \hline 27,020 & \\ \pm 154 \\ \hline 73.4\% & \pm 0.3\% \\ \hline 1,860 & \pm 55 \\ \hline 6.4\% & \pm 0.2\% \\ \hline 28,880 & \pm 152 \\ \hline 78.5\% & \pm 0.3\% \\ \hline 7,705 & \pm 130 \\ \hline 21.5\% & \pm 0.3\% \\ \hline 5,318 & \pm 60 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c cccc} (000s) & variability & on quarter \\ \hline 27,020 & \pm 154 & 39 \\ \hline 73.4\% & \pm 0.3\% & 0.1\% \\ \hline 1,860 & \pm 55 & -33 \\ \hline 6.4\% & \pm 0.2\% & -0.1\% \\ \hline 28,880 & \pm 152 & 6 \\ \hline 78.5\% & \pm 0.3\% & -0.1\% \\ \hline 7,705 & \pm 130 & 28 \\ \hline 21.5\% & \pm 0.3\% & 0.1\% \\ \hline 5,318 & \pm 60 & 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE A.1 Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Sample variability
±198
<u>+</u> 0.4%
<u>+</u> 77
<u>+</u> 0.3%
<u>+</u> 194
±0.4%
±166
±0.4%
±74
<u>+</u> 74

S7

LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE United Kingdom summary A.1

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate (%)	-all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MGLH	MGLB			MGLE	MGLK	MGLN	MGLQ	MGLT
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	40.497	07.090	04.269	2.012	16 008	79.7	55.0	70.1	
1987	43,487	27,280	24,368	2,912	16,208	78.7	55.9	70.1	10.8
1988	43,665	27,671	25,279	2,392	15,994	79.4	57.7	72.4	8.8
1989	43,839	28,083	26,093	1,989	15,757	80.0	59.3	74.2	7.2
1990	43,962	28,218	26,324	1,894	15,745	80.2	59.7	74.7	6.8
1991 1992 1993	44,078 45,310 45,400	28,218 28,121 28,582 28,447	26,324 25,792 25,812 25,511	2,329 2,769 3,173	15,745 15,957 16,729 16,954	79.8 78.8 78.4	58.4 57.0 56.2	73.0 71.1 70.2	8.4 9.7 11.2 9.6 8.6
1994	45,465	28,433	25,697	2,736	17,033	78.2	56.5	70.6	9.6
1995	45,574	28,427	25,973	2,454	17,147	78.0	57.0	71.1	8.6
1996	45,725	28,552	26,219	2,334	17,172	78.1	57.3	71.6	8.2
1997	45,898	28,716	26,682	2,034	17,182	78.2	58.1	72.5	7.1
3 month averages Jan-Mar 1996 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	45,695 45,706 45,725	28,506 28,543 28,552	26,125 26,157 26,219	2,381 2,386 2,334	17,189 17,164 17,172	78.1 78.1 78.1	57.2 57.2 57.3	71.4 71.5 71.6	8.4 8.4 8.2
Apr-Jun	45,739	28,604	26,251	2,354	17,134	78.3	57.4	71.7	8.2
May-Jul	45,756	28,718	26,342	2,376	17,038	78.5	57.6	71.9	8.3
Jun-Aug (Aut)	45,775	28,909	26,507	2,402	16,866	79.0	57.9	72.3	8.3
Jul-Sep	45,782	28,936	26,527	2,409	16,846	79.1	57.9	72.4	8.3
Aug-Oct	45,798	28,905	26,552	2,353	16,893	78.9	58.0	72.4	8.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,816	28,866	26,568	2,298	16,950	78.8	58.0	72.5	8.0
Oct-Dec	45,827	28,793	26,582	2,212	17,034	78.6	58.0	72.5	7.7
Nov 1996-Jan 1997	45,842	28,745	26,584	2,161	17,097	78.4	58.0	72.4	7.5
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	45,857	28,690	26,556	2,134	17,167	78.3	57.9	72.3	7.4
Jan-Mar 1997	45,866	28,691	26,565	2,126	17,175	78.2	57.9	72.3	7.4
Feb-Apr	45,879	28,726	26,643	2,083	17,153	78.3	58.1	72.5	7.3
Mar-May (Spr)	45,898	28,716	26,682	2,034	17,182	78.2	58.1	72.5	7.1
Apr-Jun	45,909	28,834	26,772	2,062	17,074	78.5	58.3	72.8	7.2
May-Jul	45,921	28,987	26,844	2,143	16,934	78.9	58.5	72.9	7.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45,939	29,111	26,980	2,131	16,829	79.2	58.7	73.3	7.3
Jul-Sep	45,948	29,118	27,051	2,066	16,830	79.2	58.9	73.5	7.1
Aug-Oct	45,960	29,014	27,050	1,964	16,946	78.9	58.9	73.5	6.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,978	28,943	27,024	1,919	17,035	78.7	58.8	73.4	6.6
Oct-Dec	45,991	28,870	27,032	1,838	17,121	78.5	58.8	73.4	6.4
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	46,004	28,763	26,965	1,798	17,241	78.2	58.6	73.2	6.2
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	46,017	28,723	26,912	1,811	17,294	78.1	58.5	73.1	6.3
Jan-Mar 1998	46,030	28,731	26,887	1,844	17,299	78.1	58.4	73.0	6.4
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	39 0.1	-139 -0.5	-146 -0.5	7 0	4 178 1.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	0.1
Over last 12 months Per cent	164 0.4	40 0.1	322 1.2	-281 -13.	2 123 0.7	-0.1	0.5	0.7	-1.0
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1987	20,945	15,720	13,984	1,736	5,225	87.6	66.6	77.7	11.2
1988 1989 1990	21,052 21,158 21,249	15,899 16,026 16,077	14,491 14,870 14,971	1,408 1,156 1,106	5,153 5,132 5,172	88.2 88.3 88.3 87.7	68.6 70.1 70.3	80.1 81.8 82.1	9.0 7.4 7.1
1991 1992 1993	21,318 21,924 21,985 22,050	15,995 16,187 16,021	14,541 14,322 14,035 14,171	1,454 1,865 1,986	5,324 5,737 5.964	85.6	68.1 65.3 63.8 64.3	79.6 76.3 74.8 75.4	9.2 11.5 12.4 11.4
1994 1995 1996 1997	22,050 22,132 22,232 22,341	15,996 15,982 15,992 16,023	14,171 14,374 14,446 14,720	1,825 1,608 1,546 1,304	6,053 6,151 6,240 6,317	85.2 84.7 84.6 84.4	64.3 64.9 65.0 65.9	75.4 76.1 76.3 77.4	10.1 9.7 8.1
3 month averages Jan-Mar 1996 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	22,213 22,220 22,232	15,971 15,995 15,992	14,379 14,404 14,446	1,591 1,592 1,546	6,242 6,225 6,240	84.6 84.7 84.6	64.7 64.8 65.0	76.1 76.2 76.3	10. 0 10.0 9.7
Apr-Jun	22,241	16,027	14,472	1,555	6,214	84.7	65.1	76.4	9.7
May-Jul	22,251	16,101	14,547	1,554	6,150	85.1	65.4	76.8	9.7
Jun-Aug (Aut)	22,262	16,222	14,656	1,566	6,040	85.7	65.8	77.3	9.7
Jul-Sep	22,269	16,226	14,667	1,559	6,043	85.7	65.9	77.4	9.6
Aug-Oct	22,279	16,177	14,661	1,516	6,102	85.4	65.8	77.3	9.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,288	16,125	14,660	1,464	6,164	85.1	65.8	77.3	9.1
Oct-Dec	22,297	16,059	14,647	1,412	6,238	84.7	65.7	77.2	8.8
Nov 1996-Jan 1997	22,305	16,041	14,661	1,380	6,264	84.6	65.7	77.2	8.6
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	22,315	16,003	14,639	1,363	6,312	84.3	65.6	77.1	8.5
Jan-Mar 1997	22,321	16,010	14,668	1,343	6,310	84.4	65.7	77.2	8.4
Feb-Apr	22,330	16,028	14,713	1,315	6,301	84.5	65.9	77.5	8.2
Mar-May (Spr)	22,341	16,023	14,720	1,304	6,317	84.4	65.9	77.4	8.1
Apr-Jun	22,348	16,080	14,780	1,300	6,268	84.6	66.1	77.7	8.1
May-Jul	22,356	16,170	14,826	1,344	6,185	85.1	66.3	77.9	8.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,367	16,264	14,941	1,323	6,103	85.5	66.8	78.5	8.1
Jul-Sep	22,372	16,259	14,983	1,276	6,113	85.5	67.0	78.7	7.8
Aug-Oct	22,381	16,202	14,997	1,205	6,178	85.1	67.0	78.7	7.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,392	16,129	14,955	1,174	6,262	84.7	66.8	78.5	7.3
Oct-Dec	22,400	16,092	14,949	1,143	6,308	84.5	66.7	78.4	7.1
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	22,408	16,055	14,935	1,121	6,353	84.3	66.6	78.4	7.0
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,416	16,026	14,905	1,121	6,391	84.1	66.5	78.2	7.0
Jan-Mar 1998	22,410	16,009	14,803	1,139	6,416	84.0	66.3	78.0	7.1
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	25 0.1	-83 -0.5	-79 -0.5	-5 -0.4	108 1.7	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	0.0
Over last 12 months Per cent	104 0.5	-1 0.0	202 1.4	-204 -15.2	2 106 1.7	-0.4	0.6	0.7	-1.3

Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 9=4/2

Source: Labour Force Surve

Thousands, not seasonally

Employment

ILO yment te (%)		All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive
9		1	2	3	4	5
MGLT	Fernale	MGLH	MGLB	MGKV	MGKY	MGLE
10.8 8.8 7.2 6.8 8.4 9.7 11.2 9.6 8.6 8.2 7.1	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1937 1938 1939 1939 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1936 1937	22,543 22,613 22,681 22,713 22,760 23,386 23,416 23,442 23,442 23,493 23,557	11,560 11,772 12,057 12,141 12,127 12,395 12,426 12,436 12,436 12,445 12,560 12,692	10,384 10,788 11,224 11,353 11,251 11,491 11,476 11,526 11,599 11,773 11,962	1,176 984 833 787 904 1,186 910 846 788 731	10,983 10,841 10,624 10,572 10,633 10,992 10,989 10,979 10,979 10,997 10,932 10,865
8.4 8.4 8.2	3 month averages Jatt-Mar 1996 Felt-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,482 23,486 23,493	12,536 12,547 12,560	11,746 11,753 11,773	790 794 788	10,947 10,939 10,932
8.2	ApJun	23,497	12,577	11,779	798	10,920
8.3	May-Jul	23,504	12,617	11,795	822	10,888
8.3	Jur:-Aug (Aut)	23,512	12,687	11,851	836	10,825
8.3	Jul Sep	23,514	12,711	11,860	851	10,803
8.1	Au⊜-Oct	23,519	12,728	11,890	837	10,792
8.0	Se⊱Nov (Aut)	23,527	12,741	11,907	834	10,787
7.7	Ocl-Dec	23,531	12,735	11,934	800	10,796
7.5	Nct 1996-Jan 1997	23,537	12,704	11,922	782	10,833
7.4	De: 96-Feb 97 (Win)	23,542	12,688	11,917	771	10,855
7.4	Jan-Mar 1997	23,545	12,681	11,897	783	10,865
7.3	Fell-Apr	23,550	12,698	11,930	768	10,852
7.1	Mar-May (Spr)	23,557	12,692	11,962	731	10,865
7.2	Arc:-Jun	23,561	12,754	11,992	763	10,806
7.4	May-Jul	23,565	12,816	12,018	799	10,749
7.3	Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,572	12,847	12,038	808	10,726
7.1	Jui Sep	23,575	12,858	12,068	790	10,717
6.8	Aug-Oct	23,580	12,812	12,053	759	10,768
6.6	Seo-Nov (Aut)	23,586	12,813	12,069	744	10,773
6.4	Oct-Dec	23,591	12,778	12,084	694	10,813
6.2	Nov 1997-Jan 1998	23,596	12,708	12,031	677	10,888
6.3	Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	23,600	12,698	12,008	690	10,903
6.4	Jaa-Mar 1998	23,605	12,722	12,017	706	10,883
0.1	Clanges Over last 3 months Per cent	14 0.	- 56 1 -0.4	-67 -0.6	11 1.	6 70 0.6
-1.0	Oser last 12 months	60	3 42	119	-78	9 18
	P∈r cent	<i>0</i> .	0.3	1.0	-9.	0.2
11.2 9.0 7.4	Tochnical Note COMPARISONS OF	LFSDATA				

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

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

LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE A.1

Activity rate (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
6	7	8	9
MGLK	MGLN	MGLQ	MGLT
68.9 69.9 70.9 71.3 71.0 70.6 70.6 70.6 70.6 71.1	45.9 47.6 49.3 49.8 49.3 49.1 49.0 49.0 49.2 49.5 50.1	61.7 63.9 65.9 65.6 65.8 65.4 65.3 65.3 65.6 65.3	10.2 8.4 7.0 6.5 7.2 7.3 9.5 7.3 6.3
71.4	50.8	67.2	5.8
71.0 71.0 71.1	50.0 50.0 50.1	66.4 66.4 66.5	6.3 6.3 6.3
71.2	50.1 50.2	66.5	6.3
71.4 71.7	50.2 50.4	66.6 66.9	6.5 6.6
71.8 71.9 72.0	50.4 50.6 50.6	66.9 67.0 67.2	6.7 6.6 6.5
72.0	50.7	67.3 67.2	6.3 6.2
71.7 71.6	50.7 50.6	67.1	6.1
71.4 71.5 71.4	50.5 50.7 50.8	66.9 67.0 67.2	6.2 6.0 5.8
71.7 72.1 72.3	50.9 51.0 51.1	67.3 67.5 67.6	6.0 6.2 6.3
72.3	51.2	67.8	6.1
72.1 72.1 72.1	51.2 51.1 51.2	67.7 67.8	5.9 5.8
71.9 71.6 71.5	51.2 51.0 50.9	67.6 67.5	5.4 5.3 5.4
71.6	50.9	67.5	5.5
-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	0.1
0.1	0.4	0.6	-0.6

Source: Labour Force Survey

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S9

LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE Regional labour market summary

			142	L	abour For	ce Survey	(Jan 1998	to Mar 19	998) Unadj	usted					
11	Total aged 6 and over	E	conomic	activity		E	Economical	ly inactiv	re		L	FS Employ	yment	and the second	
Government	Total	Тс	otal	Male	Female	Т	otal	Male	Female	Т	otal	N	lale	Fem	ale
Office	Level	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Rate(%)*
	1	. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
North East	2,038	1,168	73.3	663	505	869	26.7	327	542	1,067	66.8	594	71.3	473	61.9
North West	4,297	2,604	75.7	1,454	1,150	1,693	24.3	653	1,039	2,455	71.3	1,363	75.8	1,091	66.2
Merseyside	1,074	599	71.0	329	270	475	29.0	174	303	533	63.1	284	67.0	249	59.0
Yorkshire and the Humb	ber 3,952	2,421	77.1	1,351	1,070	1,531	22.9	584	956	2,243	71.3	1,231	75.0	1,011	67.2
East Midlands	3,274	2,100	80.2	1,168	932	1,174	19.8	441	733	1,989	75.9	1,101	80.9	888	70.
West Midlands	4,141	2,604	78.7	1,479	1,124	1,538	21.4	552	986	2,439	73.7	1,380	80.0	1,058	66.
Eastern	4,179	2,735	81.5	1,546	1,189	1,445	18.5	523	922	2,587	77.1	1,463	83.4	1,124	70.
ondon	5,489	3,496	76.4	1,945	1,551	1,993	23.6	721	1,272	3,217	70.2	1,776	75.8	1,442	64.
South East	6,172	4,038	82.3	2,236	1,803	2,133	17.7	760	1,373	3,857	78.5	2,130	84.2	1,727	72.
South West	3,862	2,438	81.6	1,343	1,095	1,424	18.4	537	887	2,321	77.6	1,278	82.5	1,044	72.
England	38,477	24,203	78.6	13,514	10,689	14,274	21.4	5,270	9,004	22,708	73.7	12,600	78.9	10,108	67.
Wales	2,298	1,298	72.8	714	584	1,000	27.2	401	600	1,201	67.4	654	70.6	548	63.
Scotland	4,026	2,496	77.5	1,360	1,136	1,531	22.5	576	955	2,302	71.4	1,237	74.6	1,065	68.
Great Britain	44,802	27,997	78.2	15,587	12,410	16,805	21.8	6,246	10,558	26,212	73.2	14,490	78.1	11,721	67.
Northern Ireland	1,228	734	72.3	421	313	494	27.7	170	324	675	66.4	380	72.8	295	59.
United Kingdom	46,030	28,731	78.1	16,009	12,722	17,299	21.9	6,416	10,883	26,887	73.0	14,870	78.0	12,017	67.

	Emp	loyer surv	eys		, La	bour Force	e Survey			Benefits Agency administration system					
	Employee	jobs (Dec	: 1997)	ILC) unemple	oyed (Jan	1998 to M	ar 1998)		Claima	ant coun	t (Apr 1998)	, seasona	lly adjust	ed
	Total	Men	Women	То	tal	Me	n	Wome	n	Total		Mer	<u> </u>	Won	nen
	Level	Level	Level	Level Ra	ate(%)**	Level R	ate(%)**	Level Ra	ate(%)**	Level R	ate(%)+	Level F	Rate(%)+	Level	Rate(%)
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	3
North East	903	447	455	101	8.7	69	10.4	33	6.5	84.5	7.6	67.9	11.1	16.6	3.
North West	2,634	1,300	1,334	150	5.7	91	6.3	58	5.1	111.6	4.4	87.0	6.1	24.6	2.
Merseyside #				66	11.0	45	13.7	21	7.7	53.0	9.3	41.5	13.4	11.5	4.
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,886	948	938	178	7.4	120	8.9	58	5.4	133.7	5.6	103.4	7.7	30.3	2.
East Midlands	1,609	813	796	111	5.3	67	5.8	43	4.7	79.2	4.1	59.7	5.6	19.5	2.
West Midlands	2,155	1,114	1,041	165	6.3	99	6.7	66	5.9	122.4	4.8	92.3	6.4	30.1	2.
Eastern	1,992	1,010	982	147	5.4	83	5.4	64	5.4	84.6	3.5	62.5	4.6	22.1	2.
London	3,363	1,723	1,640	279	8.0	169	8.7	110	7.1	228.5	5.6	167.7	7.4	60.8	3.
South East	3,178	1,587	1,591	182	4.5	106	4.7	76	4.2	107.9	2.9	81.4	4.0	26.5	1.
South West	1,870	956	914	116	4.8	65	4.9	51	4.7	84.2	3.6	62.5	4.8	21.7	2.
England	19,590	9,898	9,693	1,495	6.2	914	6.8	581	5.4	1089.6	4.6	825.9	6.3	236.7	2.
Wales	986	488	497	97	7.5	60	8.5	37	6.3	69.5	5.6	53.8	7.8	15.7	2.
Scotland	2,017	990	1,028	194	7.8	123	9.0	71	6.2	138.6	5.7	107.3	8.1	31.3	2.
Great Britain	22,593	11,376	11,218	1,785	6.4	1,097	7.0	688	. 5.5	1,297.7	4.7	987.0	6.5	310.7	2.
Northern Ireland	595	295	300	59	8.0	42	9.9	17	5.6	58.4	7.6	45.6	10.3	12.8	3.
United Kingdom	23,189	11,671	11,518	1,844	6.4	1,139	7.1	706	5.5	1,356.1	4.8	1,032.6	6.6	323.5	2.

onship between columns: 1=2+6; 2=4+5=10+19; 6=8+9; 10=12+14; 16=17+18; 19=21+23; 25=27+29. nominator = all persons of working age. nominator = Total economically active. nominator = employee jobs + self-employment jobs + HM Forces + Government-supported trainees + claimants of unemployment related benefits. ployee jobs for Merseyside are included in the North West region. Northern Ireland LFS data are for seasonal quarters, and not on a rolling average basis.

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http://www.ons.gov.uk

(incorporating the former ONS SESAG website)

labour.marketCons.gov.uk

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

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

B **EMPLOYMENT** Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted All in employment Total workers Employees Self-employed Govern Unpaid training and family employment workers programmes Workers with second jobs Total Self workers* Employees* employed* employment Full-time Part-time Full-time Part-time Full-time Part-time 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 MGRZ MGRN MGRQ MGRT MGRW All Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 22,076 21,870 21,967 22,253 22,623 23,077 19,838 19,466 19,498 19,741 19,767 20,086 25,861 25,563 25,753 26,037 3,227 3,186 3,304 3,360 3,294 3,346 181 151 146 140 127 118 377 356 336 285 249 221 6,012 6,086 6,240 6,290 6,518 6,668 5,149 5,210 5,344 5,423 5,673 5,804 2,682 2,605 2,692 2,730 2,645 2,652 974 1,043 1,149 1,292 1,291 1,251 16,923 16,658 16,617 16,828 545 580 611 629 648 691 26,292 26,761 16,950 3 month averag Jan-Mar 1997 **26,702** 26,747 26,761 **23,011** 23,058 23,077 **6,631** 6,660 6,668 **17,216** 17,243 17,271 **113** 118 118 **5,793** 5,813 5,804 **2,683** 2,674 2,652 **1,256** 1,264 1,251 3.354 223 20.066 **670** 673 691 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 3,349 3,346 222 20,082 20,086 26,816 26,833 26,859 23,138 23,154 23,181 3,342 3,339 3,332 115 121 124 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 222 219 222 20,129 20,146 20,168 6,680 6,679 6,684 17,326 17,345 17,373 5,810 5,807 5,806 2,646 2,645 2,635 694 693 696 1,250 1,248 1,247 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 26,911 26,941 26,966 23,242 23,273 23,320 3,325 3,324 3,317 125 125 115 219 220 214 20,200 20,222 20,275 6,703 6,709 6,678 17,420 17,449 17,495 5,822 5,822 5,822 2,625 2,618 2,625 1,268 1,256 1,255 698 704 690 **23,350** 23,381 23,383 **3,308** 3,304 3,325 111 96 95 **6,640** 6,640 6,666 **17,545** 17,568 17,564 **5,803** 5,809 5,816 **2,628** 2,623 2,629 Oct-Dec 26,982 212 20,331 **1,237** 1,215 1,225 **678** 679 694 Nov-Jan Dec97-Feb 98(Win) 26,989 27,007 208 205 20,333 20,331 Jan-Mar 1998 27,020 23,423 3,297 95 205 20.333 6.678 17.586 5.835 2.600 695 1,230 Changes Over last 3 months **39** 0.1 -11 -0.3 **-16** -14.7 **73** 0.3 -7 -3.4 **38** 0.6 **40** 0.2 **32** 0.6 -28 18 2.6 -7 -0.6 0.0 Per cent Over last 12 months Per cent **319** 1.2 **413** *1.8* -57 -18 -18 267 **46** 0.7 370 **42** 0.7 -83 **26** 3.8 -27 Male
 Male

 Spring quarters

 (Mar-May)

 1992

 1993

 1994

 1995

 1996

 1997
 14,365 14,078 14,215 14,423 14,498 14,777 11,621 11,413 11,458 11,642 11,827 12,114 2,443 2,390 2,487 2,553 2,473 2,489 13,366 13,052 13,110 13,265 13,267 13,458 992 1,022 1,097 1,153 1,228 1,313 10,959 10,733 10,720 10,837 10,936 11,126 246 233 220 184 156 137 659 679 737 804 891 987 2,262 2,187 2,270 2,319 2,233 2,231 445 471 510 545 549 555 181 203 216 234 240 256 55 43 49 43 41 37 3 month average Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) **14,753** 14,779 14,777 **2,506** 2,498 2,489 12,074 **40** 39 37 **133** 134 137 **1,317** 1,321 1,313 **11,074** 11,103 11,126 **2,260** 2,254 2,231 13,433 **998** 1,004 987 **558** 559 555 246 12,108 12,114 13,453 13,458 243 256 14,812 14,812 14,848 12,157 12,166 12,203 2,481 2,469 2,463 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 36 40 42 13,494 13,500 13,533 1,313 1,307 1,309 11,173 11,190 11,232 2,227 2,215 2,206 138 137 139 983 976 972 253 253 256 549 547 546 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov 14,874 14,911 14,927 12,246 12,278 12,308 2,448 2,450 2,444 40 42 39 139 142 135 13,563 13,591 13,619 1,305 1,313 1,299 11,277 11,307 11,338 969 970 970 2,193 2,188 2,190 255 260 252 560 549 540 Oct-Dec Nov-Jan Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win) **14,939** 14,960 14,978 **12,336** 12,359 12,373 **2,433** 2,434 2,438 **39** 33 32 **13,650** 13,661 13,673 **11,374** 11,393 11,403 **2,187** 2,184 2,185 **132** 134 135 **1,283** 1,289 1,299 **961** 965 969 **245** 248 251 **528** 523 524 14,957 Jan-Mar 1998 12.362 2.429 28 138 13,660 1,291 965 2,174 530 11.396 254 Changes Over last 3 months **18** 0.1 **26** 0.2 -10 -26.8 **10** 0.1 **22** 0.2 **4** 0.4 -13 **10** 4.0 **2** 0.4 -4 **8** 0.6 **6** 4.9 Per cent Over last 12 months Per cent 204 288 -77 **-12** -29.1 **5** 3.9 227 -26 322 -34 -86 9 3.5 -29 Female Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 11,497 11,485 11,538 11,615 11,793 11,985 10,455 10,457 10,509 10,611 10,795 10,963 6,472 6,415 6,388 6,476 6,501 6,628 5,020 5,065 5,144 5,136 5,290 5,355 5,964 5,925 5,897 5,991 6,014 6,146 4,490 4,531 4,607 4,619 4,782 4,817 785 796 817 806 820 857 126 108 97 97 85 80 131 124 116 100 92 84 420 418 421 411 412 421 530 572 639 747 742 696 365 377 395 395 408 435 3 month averages Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) **5,314** 5,339 5,355 **6,142** 6,141 6,146 **4,794** 4,809 4,817 11,948 10,937 848 74 **90** 88 84 6.633 423 424 698 11,968 10,950 10,963 851 857 79 80 6,629 420 421 430 435 705 696 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 12,004 12,021 12,011 10,981 10,987 10,977 79 80 82 6,635 6,646 6,635 5,367 5,372 5,374 6,152 6,155 6,142 4,826 4,831 4,835 442 440 440 701 701 701 861 870 869 84 83 82 419 429 428 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 12,037 12,030 12,040 708 707 715 10,996 10,995 11,011 6,637 6,631 6,656 5,399 5,396 5,379 6,143 6,142 6,157 4,853 4,852 4,852 876 874 873 84 82 76 80 78 79 432 430 435 444 443 438 **11,015** 11,022 11,010 **874** 870 887 **73** 64 63 **80** 74 69 **6,681** 6,672 6,658 **5,357** 5,351 5,367 **6,171** 6,176 6,161 **710** 692 701 Oct-Dec 12,042 **4,841** 4,844 4,847 441 **433** 431 443 Nov-Jan Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win) 12,029 12,029 439 443 Jan-Mar 1998 12.063 11,062 868 67 67 6.673 5.387 4.870 700 6.190 426 441 Changes Over last 3 months **21** 0.2 **47** 0.4 -6 -14 **30** 0.6 **19** 0.3 **29** 0.6 -15 -3.3 -9 -7 -8 -0.1 1.9 Per cen Over last 12 months 115 125 20 -7 -23 -26.0 **39** 0.6 73 **48** 0.8 **76** 1.6 3 0.7 17 4.0 2 0.3

UNITED Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working) Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part-time) Had a contract with period of training % tha could notfind manent job Could not find Did Total as % of all employees notwant ermanent job Some other reason anent job ne DE Total* To 13 15 17 14 16 19 18 g quarters May) 1,301 1,355 1,490 1,623 1,660 1,777 5.9 6.2 6.8 7.3 7.3 7.7 466 568 628 702 680 682 35.8 42.0 42.1 43.3 41.0 38.4 368 359 400 453 466 534 396 345 363 375 427 460 70 81 99 92 86 98 a month average Ian-Bar 1997 **1,760** 1,782 1,777 7.6 **688** 686 682 **39.1** 38.5 38.4 **525** 535 534 **105** 101 98 **447** 458 460 av (Spr) 1,800 1,794 1,781 7.8 7.7 7.7 687 683 668 38.2 38.0 37.5 540 534 529 473 479 483 95 94 96 g (Sum) 1,779 1,793 1,800 7.7 7.7 7.7 103 109 111 669 672 674 37.6 37.5 37.4 515 525 533 487 485 482 ov (Aut) **1,812** 1,786 1,787 **7.8** 7.6 7.6 670 665 657 **37.0** 37.3 36.8 **545** 531 544 **116** 108 106 **483** 485 482 Oct--Feb 98 (Win) 1 769 7.6 lan ar 1998 657 37.1 536 99 478 jes ast 3 months -43 -0.2 0.2 -13 -9 -1.6 **-17** -14.9 -5 Over ast 12 months 9 0.5 -0.1 -31 -1.9 11 -6 -5.4 **31** 7.0 quarters lay) 560 605 664 760 747 822 4.8 5.3 5.8 6.5 6.3 6.8 238 294 321 381 355 360 42.5 48.5 48.4 50.1 47.5 43.8 180 159 168 169 186 206 108 110 130 153 156 199 36 44 46 56 51 th average ar 1997 **814** 828 822 **6.7** 6.8 6.8 **363** 362 360 **44.6** 43.7 43.8 **197** 202 199 **59** 61 56 **196** 203 206 ay (Spr) 832 823 825 6.8 6.8 6.8 363 360 359 43.7 43.8 43.5 200 200 200 55 52 51 211 210 212 ug (Sum) 813 823 829 6.6 6.7 6.7 356 360 361 43.8 43.7 43.5 189 190 196 50 54 54 215 216 216 Oct lov (Aut) **59** 56 53 **834** 827 819 **6.8** 6.7 6.6 **355** 355 350 **42.6** 42.9 42.7 205 218 an eb (Win) 201 197 217 218 Jan-Mar 1998 808 6.5 350 43.3 196 52 211 ges last 3 months -26 -0.2 0.7 -**6** -1.6 -9 -4.3 -**6** -10.5 -7 -3.3 over last 12 months -7 -0.8 -0.2 -13 -1.3 -**1** -0.4 -7 -11.0 14 g quarters May) 741 749 826 864 913 955 228 275 306 321 325 322 30.8 36.7 37.1 37.2 35.6 33.8 259 249 269 299 310 335 34 37 53 36 35 42 217 186 196 205 241 254 7.1 7.2 7.9 8.1 8.5 8.7 Mar 1997 946 **8.6** 8.7 8.7 **325** 324 322 **34.3** 34.0 33.8 329 **46** 40 42 **250** 255 254 954 955 333 335 -May (Spr) 968 971 956 323 322 309 33.4 33.2 32.3 40 42 46 8.8 8.8 8.7 339 334 328 263 269 271 y-Jul I-Aug (Sum) 966 970 972 8.8 8.8 8.8 314 312 313 32.5 32.2 32.2 327 335 338 53 56 57 272 269 266 -Oct -Nov (Aut) **341** 330 347 t-Dec 979 **8.9** 8.7 8.8 **315** 311 308 **32.2** 32.4 31.7 **58** 53 53 **265** 268 264 960 969 97-Feb 98 (Win) an-Mar 1998 962 8.7 307 31.9 341 267 46 langes /er last 3 months -17 -0.2 -8 -2.4 -0.2 **-11** -19.3 **2** 0.7 0.0 er last 12 months 16 0.0 -17 -2.4 12 17

onship between columns: 1= 2+3+4+5. des people who did not state whether they worked part-time or full-time. ides people who did not state their reason for temporary/part-time work

^{udes} people who did not state their reason for temporary/part-time working. ^{Series} is seasonally adjusted independently and therefore the sums of series will not necessarily equal the totals

B **EMPLOYMENT** Full-time, part-time and temporary workers sonally adjusted

	Could notfind full-time	% that could notfind full-time	Did not want full-time	Ill or	Student
tal**	job 21	job 	job 23	disabled	school 25
699	640	11.2	4,339	88	619
793	787	13.6		84	587
956 052 318	835 827 806	14.0 13.7 12.8	4,339 4,222 4,329 4,373 4,543	87 89 82	673 737 859
,491	810	12.5	4,619	87	944
460	827	12.8	4,580	92	947
486	817	12.6	4,610	84	952
491	810	12.5	4,619	87	944
504	806	12.4	4,620	93	957
496	811	12.5	4,617	95	949
508	797 796	12.3	4,623	102 100	949 945
515 525 516	786 781	12.0 12.0	4,669 4,659	98 93	949 957
486	768	11.8	4,646	92	961
492	773	11.9	4,652	95	947
513	770	11.8	4,668	97	949
524	764	11.7	4,677	99	960
38	-5	-0.1	32	8	-1
0.6	-0.6		0.7	8.2	-0.1
64	-63	-1.1	98	8	13
1.0	-7.7		2.1	8.4	1.4
839	191	22.7	352	26	267
880	259	29.4	329	29	245
951	264	27.7	349	31	302
036	284	27.4	387	32	330
128	290	25.7	420	29	385
,239	300	24.2	477	41	413
243	316	25.4	451	39	431
245	309	24.8	468	39	423
239	300	24.2	477	41	413
238 229 230	303 304 298	24.5 24.8 24.2	470 464 470	43 44 48	412 413
222	298 294	24.2 24.4 23.9	468 481	46 46 44	406 403 405
229 223 207	296 288	24.2 23.8	471 472	38 35	410
,217	290	23.8	476	39	402
	290	23.8	475	38	405
,218	283	23.2	474	37	415
11	-5	-0.6	2	3	9
0.9	-1.6	0.3		8.1	2.3
-25	-33	-2.2	22	-2	-16
-2.0	-10.5		5.0	-4.3	-3.7
,859	450	9.3	3,987	63	352
,913	528	10.7	3,893	55	342
,005	571	11.4	3,980	56	371
016	543	10.8	3,986	58	407
190	516	10.0	4,123	53	474
252	510	9.7	4,142	46	531
016	511	9.8	4,128	52	516
,241	508	9.7	4,142	45	529
,252	510	9.7	4,142	46	531
,267	503	9.5	4,151	50	545
,267	507	9.6	4,153	51	536
,278	499	9.5	4,153	54	543
,293	498	9.4	4,181	54	· 542
	492	9.3	4,188	55	544
292 279 275	484 481	9.1 9.1	4,188 4,173	55 57	547 554
,292	483	9.2	4,176	56	544
	480	9.1	4,193	59	544
,306	481	9.1	4,204	62	544
27 0.5	0.0	0.0	30 0.7	5 8.2	-10 -1.8
90	-30	-0.7	75	9	29
1.7	-5.9		1.8	17.9	5.6

Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour Market trends

S13

B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Thousands, seasonally adjusted UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (m) & 50-59 (f)	65+ (m) & 60+ (f)
	1 MGSL	2	3	4	5	6	7 MGUW	8 MGUZ
EMPLOYED All Spring guarters								
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	25,861 25,563 25,753 26,037 26,292 26,761	25,047 24,869 25,034 25,247 25,26 25,961	674 577 587 611 663 703	3,868 3,633 3,488 3,386 3,334 3,284	6,717 6,885 6,974 7,008 7,022 7,156	9,159 9,201 9,305 9,451 9,615 9,682	4,628 4,573 4,679 4,791 4,891 5,137	816 773 782 795 769 802
3 month averages Jan-Mar 1997		25,913	690		7,149	9,667		783
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	26,702 26,747 26,761	25,955 25,961	711 703	3,297 3,289 3,284	7,164 7,156	9,669 9,682	5,110 5,122 5,137	789 802
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	26,816 26,833 26,859	26,016 26,026 26,062	707 716 717	3,284 3,275 3,271	7,164 7,151 7,156	9,695 9,708 9,720	5,166 5,176 5,199	809 812 810
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	26,911 26,941 26,966	26,104 26,147 26,161	721 726 729	3,269 3,262 3,282	7,139 7,149 7,128	9,752 9,767 9,773	5,223 5,244 5,249	809 800 795
Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Win)	26,982 26,989 27,007	26,198 26,205 26,236	729 716 714	3,278 3,272 3,264	7,144 7,123 7,137	9,768 9,792 9,794	5,280 5,302 5,328	782 769 769
Jan-Mar 1998	27,020	26,251	711	3,266	7,133	9,813	5,329	770
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	39 <i>0.1</i>	53 0.2	-18 -2.5	-13 -0.4	-11 -0.1	45 0.5	49 0.9	-12 -1.6
Over last 12 months Per cent	319 1.2	338 1.3	21 <i>3.0</i>	-31 -0.9	-16 -0.2	146 1.5	219 <i>4.3</i>	-14 -1.7
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
(war-way) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	14,365 14,078 14,215 14,423 14,498 14,777	14,065 13,824 13,952 14,134 14,232 14,503	347 290 300 308 336 345	2,030 1,911 1,856 1,812 1,771 1,769	3,846 3,861 3,926 3,981 3,974 4,031	4,976 4,970 5,036 5,141 5,190 5,243	2,866 2,791 2,836 2,891 2,961 3,116	300 255 264 288 265 269
3 month averages Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	14,753 14,779 14,777	14,488 14,511 14,503	339 350 345	1,774 1,772 1,769	4,041 4,041 4,031	5,234 5,242 5,243	3,101 3,105 3,116	265 264 269
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	14,812 14,812 14,848	14,541 14,539 14,571	348 354 358	1,766 1,752 1,752	4,039 4,031 4,037	5,255 5,263 5,274	3,134 3,139 3,150	272 279 283
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	14,874 14,911 14,927	14,592 14,631 14,639	361 366 365	1,747 1,751 1,754	4,036 4,048 4,038	5,285 5,292 5,302	3,163 3,174 3,180	286 286 281
Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Win)	14,939 14,960 14,978	14,662 14,683 14,707	364 358 361	1,754 1,753 1,750	4,052 4,050 4,061	5,301 5,320 5,316	3,191 3,202 3,219	276 274 269
Jan-Mar 1998	14,957	14,694	358	1,749	4,048	5,326	3,212	267
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	18 0.1	33 0.2	-5 -1.5	-5 -0.3	-3 -0.1	25 0.5	21 0.7	-9 -3.3
Over last 12 months Per cent	204 1.4	206 1.4	20 5.8	-25 -1.4	7 0.2	93 1.8	112 3.6	2 0.8
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992								Arthurstein
(Marway) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	11,497 11,485 11,538 11,615 11,793 11,985	10,982 11,045 11,082 11,113 11,294 11,458	328 287 287 302 327 358	1,839 1,722 1,633 1,574 1,564 1,515	2,871 3,024 3,049 3,027 3,048 3,125	4,183 4,231 4,269 4,310 4,425 4,439	1,762 1,781 1,843 1,900 1,931 2,021	515 518 518 507 504 533
3 month averages Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	11,948 11,968 11,985	11,425 11,444 11,458	351 361 358	1,523 1,517 1,515	3,108 3,123 3,125	4,434 4,427 4,439	2,009 2,016 2,021	518 525 533
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,004 12,021 12,011	11,476 11,487 11,491	359 362 359	1,519 1,523 1,519	3,125 3,120 3,119	4,440 4,446 4,445	2,032 2,037 2,049	537 533 527
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,037 12,030 12,040	11,512 11,517 11,522	360 359 364	1,522 1,511 1,528	3,104 3,101 3,090	4,467 4,475 4,471	2,060 2,070 2,069	523 514 514
Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Win)	12,042 12,029 12,029	11,527 11,523 11,529	366 358 353	1,524 1,520 1,514	3,092 3,073 3,076	4,466 4,472 4,478	2,088 2,100 2,109	506 495 500
Jan-Mar 1998	12,029	11,557	352	1,517	3,084	4,486	2,117	503
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	21 0.2	20 0.2	-13 <i>-3.6</i>	-8 -0.5	-7 -0.2	20 0.4	28 1.4	-3 -0.6
Over last 12 months Per cent	115 1.0	132 1.2	1 0.3	-6 -0.4	-23 -0.8	53 1.2	107 5.3	-16 <i>-3.0</i>

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

					E	mployme	ent by age	LD.C.
UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (m) & 50-59 (f)	65+ (m) & 60+ (f)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EMPLOYMENT RATES (%)*	MGSL						MGUW	MGUZ
All Spring quarters (Mar May) 1992								
1992 1993	57.1 56.3 56.6	71.3 70.6 70.9 71.3 71.8	48.9 43.6 45.1 45.3	65.8 63.9	74.0 74.9	79.8 79.2 79.2 79.4	63.2 61.8	8.0 7.6
993 994 995 996	57.1 57.5	70.9 71.3 71.8	45.1 45.3 46.5 47.9	63.9 63.6 64.2 65.7 66.5	74.0 74.9 75.4 75.6 75.9 77.9	79.7	62.4 63.0 63.4	8.0 7.6 7.7 7.8 7.5 7.8
997 month averages	58.3	72.8				80.0	64.4	
Ba n-Mar 1997 Beb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	58.2 58.3 58.3	72.7 72.8 72.8	47.3 48.4 47.9	66.5 66.6 66.5	77.7 77.9 77.9	79.8 79.8 80.0	64.5 64.5 64.4	7.7 7.7 7.8
pr-Jun Jay-Jul	58.4 58.4	72.9 72.9	48.1 48.5	66.6 66.6	78.1	80.1 80.2	64.6 64.5	7.9
un-Aug (Sum) ul-Sep	58.5	73.0 73.1	48.7 49.2	66.5 66.5	78.0 78.1 78.0	80.3 80.5	64.5 64.7	7.9 7.9 7.9
lug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	58.6 58.7	73.2 73.2	49.5 49.7	66.4 66.9	78.2 78.1	80.6 80.6	64.8 64.7	7.8 7.8 7.8
oct-Dec lov 1997-Jan 1998	58.7 58.7	73.3 73.3	49.9 48.8	66.8 66.8	78.4 78.2	80.5 80.6	64.9 65.1	7.6 7.5 7.5
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Win) an-Mar 1998	58.7 58.7	73.3 73.3	48.7 48.5	66.7 66.7	78.5 78.5	80.6 80.7	65.2 65.1	7.5 7.5
Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.1	-1.3	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1
over last 12 months	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.6	-0.2
Ma Spring quarters Mar-May)								
992 993 994	65.5 64.0	76.5 75.1	49.0 42.7 44.8	67.6 65.8	83.7 83.0	86.5 85.3	66.2 64.1	8.5 7.1
995	65.5 64.0 64.5 65.2 65.2	76.5 75.1 75.6 76.4 76.6 77.7	44.8 44.5 45.9 45.9	65.8 66.1 67.1 68.2 69.9	83.7 83.0 83.7 84.5 84.5	85.6 86.3 85.9	64.4 64.9 65.8 67.2	8.5 7.1 7.4 7.9 7.2 7.3
1997 3 month averages	66.1				86.3	86.4		
la n-Mar 1997 Peb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	66.1 66.2 66.1	77.7 77.8 77.7	45.4 46.5 45.9	69.8 70.0 69.9	86.3 86.4 86.3	86.2 86.4 86.4	67.3 67.2 67.2	7.2 7.2 7.3
Apr-Jun May-Jul	66.3 66.3	77.9 77.9	46.4	69.8 69.6	86.5 86.4	86.6 86.7	67.4 67.3	7.4
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	66.4 66.5	78.0	46.7 47.5 47.7	69.5 69.5	86.7 86.7	86.9 87.0	67.3 67.5	7.6 7.7
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	66.6 66.7	78.3 78.3	48.5 48.7	69.5 69.8	87.1 87.0	87.0 87.1 87.2	67.6 67.6 67.6	7.8 7.7 7.6
Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998	66.7 66.8	78.4 78.5	48.5 47.6	69.8 69.8	87.4 87.4	87.1 87.3 87.2	67.7 67.7	7.5 7.4
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Win) Jan-Mar 1998	66.8 66.7	78.6 78.5	48.1 47.8	69.8 69.8	87.7 87.6	87.2 87.3	67.9 67.7	7.3 7.2
Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.1	-0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.3
Over last 12 months	0.6	0.8	2.4	0.0	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.0
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)					•			
(M ar-Maý) 1992 1993 1994	49.2 49.0	65.5 65.8	48.9 44.6	63.9 61.9	64.0 66.7	73.1 73.0	58.7 58.6	7.8 7.9
1995 1996	49.2 49.0 49.3 49.5 50.2 50.9	65.8 65.8 65.8 65.8 66.6 67.3	45.4 46.1 47.1	61.0 61.1 63.2	66.9 66.3 67.0	73.1 73.0 72.8 72.5 73.5 73.5 73.5	59.5 60.2 60.2	7.8 7.9 7.9 7.7 7.7 8.1
1997 3 month averages			50.1	62.9	69.2		60.5	8.1
3 month averages Ja n-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	50.7 50.8 50.9	67.2 67.3 67.3	49.2 50.4 50.1	63.1 63.0 62.9	68.7 69.1 69.2	73.4 73.3 73.5	60.7 60.6 60.5	7.9 8.0 8.1
Apr-Jun May-Jul	51.0 51.0		49.9 50.4	63.3 63.5		73.5 73.6	60.6	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	51.0	67.4 67.5 67.5	50.0	63.2	69.3 69.2 69.3	73.6	60.5 60.6	8.2 8.1 8.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov. (Aut)	51.1 51.0 51.0	67.6 67.6 67.6	50.8 50.5 50.8	63.2 63.0 63.8	69.1 69.1 68.9	74.0 74.1 74.0	60.8 60.9 60.8	8.0 7.9 7.9
Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998	51.0 51.0 51.0	67.7 67.6	51.3 50.0	63.7	69.1 68.7	73.8	61.2	7.7
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Win) Jan-Mar 1998	51.0 51.1	67.6 67.7	49.3 49.3	63.5 63.4 63.5	68.9 69.1	73.9 73.9 74.0	61.4 61.5 61.5	7.6 7.6 7.7
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1							
Over last 12 months	0.1	0.0 0.5	-2.0 0.1	-0.2 0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3 0.9	-0.1 -0.2

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

EMPLOYMENT Employment by age B.2

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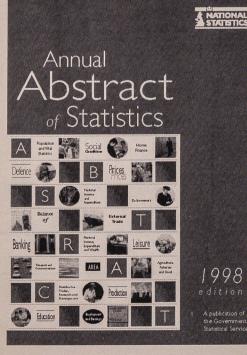


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	Employee jo	bs			- North States
	Male		Female		AII
UNITED KINGDOM	<u>All</u>	Part-time +		Part-time +	
Unadjusted for season 1994 Mar Jun Sep Dec	nal variation 10,884 10,947 11,079 11,061	1,109 1,127 1,148 1,163	10,669 10,754 10,759 10,895	4,852 4,896 4,858 4,990	21,553 21,700 21,838 21,956
1995 Mar	11,013	1,153	10,794	4,908	21,807
Jun	11,123	1,193	10,905	4,989	22,028
Sep	11,158	1,179	10,855	4,895	22,013
Dec	11,228	1,254	11,053	5,082	22,281
1996 Mar	11,095	1,248	10,992	5,080	22,088
Jun	11,186	1,283	11,160	5,199	22,345
Sep	11,284	1,305	11,230	5,217	22,513
Dec	11,329	1,344	11,334	5,330	22,662
1997 Mar	11,351	1,310	11,208	5,222	22,559
Jun	11,493	1,354	11,325	5,305	22,818
Sep	11,567	1,356	11,360	5,322	22,927
Dec	11,671	1,423	11,518	5,470	23,189
UNITED KINGDOM A lusted for seasona	I variation				
1934 Mar	10,943	1,119	10,714	4,871	21,656
Jun	10,941	1,125	10,723	4,868	21,663
Sep	11,034	1,160	10,793	4,912	21,828
Dec	11,040	1,153	10,834	4,938	21,874
1995 Mar	11,079	1,166	10,844	4,929	21,923
Jun	11,115	1,189	10,872	4,959	21,987
Sep	11,110	1,188	10,889	4,943	21,999
Dec	11,200	1,240	10,989	5,032	22,189
1096 Mar	11,157	1,260	11,053	5,110	22,210
Jun	11,186	1,281	11,136	5,176	22,322
Sep	11,236	1,308	11,248	5,258	22,484
Dec	11,301	1,331	11,268	5,281	22,569
1997 Mar	11,415	1,323	11,272	5,254	22,687
Jun	11,492	1,353	11,309	5,290	22,801
Sep	11,533	1,364	11,378	5,357	22,911
Dec	11,634	1,401	11,448	5,414	23,082
GREAT BRITAIN Unadjusted for seaso	nal variation				
1994 Mar	10,605	1,068	10,392	4,732	20,997
Jun	10,666	1,086	10,475	4,774	21,141
Sep	10,797	1,107	10,479	4,736	21,276
Dec	10,775	1,119	10,607	4,861	21,382
1995 Mar	10,730	1,110	10,508	4,780	21,238
Jun	10,836	1,148	10,616	4,859	21,452
Sep	10,870	1,135	10,567	4,766	21,437
Dec	10,941	1,208	10,761	4,948	21,702
1996 Mar	10,810	1,203	10,702	4,947	21,512
Jun	10,901	1,238	10,870	5,066	21,771
Sep	10,998	1,260	10,939	5,084	21,937
Dec	11,039	1,297	11,037	5,192	22,076
1997 Mar	11,064	1,263	10,914	5,087	21,978
Jun	11,203	1,306	11,030	5,169	22,234
Sep	11,275	1,309	11,066	5,187	22,341
Dec	11,376	1,373	11,218	5,329	22,593
CREAT BRITAIN Adjusted for seasona	l variation				
1994 Mar	10,663	1,079	10,436	4,751	21,099
Jun	10,660	1,083	10,443	4,745	21,103
Sep	10,752	1,118	10,512	4,790	21,265
Dec	10,755	1,110	10,549	4,808	21,303
1995 Mar	10,794	1,123	10,558	4,801	21,353
Jun	10,827	1,145	10,583	4,829	21,410
Sep	10,822	1,144	10,600	4,814	21,422
Dec	10,914	1,194	10,700	4,898	21,613
1996 Mar	10,871	1,215	10,763	4,977	21,634
Jun	10,902	1,236	10,845	5,043	21,747
Sep	10,951	1,263	10,955	5,125	21,906
Dec	11,013	1,283	10,974	5,143	21,987
1997 Mar	11,127	1,276	10,977	5,119	22,105
Jun	11,202	1,306	11,014	5,154	22,216
Sep	11,242	1,317	11,082	5,221	22,324
Dec	11,341	1,352	11,151	5,273	22,491

Source: Earnings and Employment Division, ONS. Customer heipline: 01926 79266 Source: Earnings and Employment Division, ONS. Customer heipline: 01926 79266 Workforce jobs (formerly workforce in employment) are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the LFS, HM Forces and government-supported trainees. HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment. Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted. Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employees in employment series). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment. Employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.

Employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees. Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasor

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

EMPLOYMENT Workforce iobs*

В

			THOUSANDS
elf- nployment bs vith or without nployees) **	HM Forces #	Government- supported trainees ++	Workforce jobs ##
3,513	254	323	25,643
3,544	250	302	25,796
3,605	246	289	25,977
3,596	237	296	26,085
3,596	233	270	25,907
3,603	230	225	26,086
3,646	228	222	26,109
3,580	226	227	26,315
3,574	225	214	26,101
3,600	221	181	26,348
3,669	218	189	26,590
3,636	216	190	26,705
3,611	214	175	26,559
3,590	210	163	26,781
3,620	210	176	26,932
3,536	211	169	27,105
3,525	254	323	25,759
3,553	250	302	25,768
3,577	246	289	25,939
3,599	237	296	26,005
3,613	233	270	26,039
3,613	230	225	26,056
3,617	228	222	26,066
3,586	226	227	26,228
3,586	225	214	26,236
3,610	221	181	26,335
3,637	218	189	26,528
3,641	216	190	26,616
3,622	214	175	26,698
3,600	210	163	26,775
3,586	210	176	26,883
3,543	211	169	27,005
3,436	254	305	24,993
3,459	250	286	25,137
3,520	246	270	25,312
3,512	237	278	25,409
3,509	233	252	25,232
3,514	230	210	25,406
3,555	228	205	25,426
3,492	226	210	25,629
3,489	225	197	25,424
3,515	221	165	25,673
3,579	218	170	25,904
3,542	216	171	26,006
3,523	214	158	25,872
3,499	210	149	26,092
3,527	210	158	26,236
3,445	211	152	26,401
3,443	254	305	25,102
3,463	250	286	25,102
3,487	246	270	25,267
3,527	237	278	25,345
3,516	233	252	25,353
3,518	230	210	25,368
3,521	228	205	25,377
3,506	226	210	25,555
3,496	225	197	25,553
3,520	221	165	25,653
3,545	218	170	25,839
3,556	216	171	25,930
3,530	214	158	26,006
3,504	210	149	26,079
3,492	210	158	26,184
3,460	211	152	26,314

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

B.12 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry

UNITED KINGDOM

SIC 1992 Section subsection, group

1985 Jun 1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1988 Jun 1989 Jun 1990 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun 1993 Jun 1994 Jun 1995 Jun

1995 Nov Dec

1996 Jan Feb Mar

Apr May Jun

Jul Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec

Apr May Jun

Jul Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec

1998 Jan P Feb P Mar P

1997 Jan Feb Mar Service industries G-Q All employees unadjusted

14,464 14,640 14,930 15,555 15,962 16,350 16,233 16,246 16,219 16,352 16,658

16,843

16,709

16,972

17,061

17,212

17,150

17,321

17,361

17,587

Seasonally adjusted

14,428 14,605 14,897 15,523 15,929 16,308 16,187 16,199 16,180 16,304 16,606

16,769

16,795

16,939

17,078

17,138

17.242

17,295

17,386

17,505

UNITED KINGDOM	All industries an A-Q	nd services	Manufacturing ir	ndustries	Production indus	stries	Production and o industries C-F	THOUSA
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	A-Q All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1985 Jun 1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1988 Jun 1989 Jun 1990 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun 1992 Jun 1994 Jun 1995 Jun	21,423 21,387 21,584 22,258 22,661 22,920 22,270 21,931 21,613 21,700 22,028	21,413 21,377 21,576 22,255 22,660 22,909 22,250 21,904 21,588 21,663 21,987	4,988 4,867 4,799 4,828 4,709 4,828 4,709 4,084 3,906 3,923 4,021	5,002 4,881 4,8815 4,855 4,855 4,733 4,733 4,096 3,913 3,928 4,026	5,547 5,375 5,268 5,254 5,113 4,678 4,425 4,203 4,185 4,259	5,561 5,390 5,285 5,304 5,139 4,700 4,440 4,213 4,192 4,266	6,602 6,402 6,317 6,374 6,383 6,256 5,731 5,376 5,068 5,049 5,097	6,619 6,419 6,335 6,395 6,408 6,285 5,756 5,395 5,082 5,060 5,108
995 Nov Dec	22,281	22,189	4,079 4,101	4,057 4,079	4,313 4,339	4,291 4,316	5,168	5,139
996 Jan Feb Mar	22,088	22,210	4,039 4,046 4,069	4,056 4,068 4,088	4,273 4,282 4,298	4,289 4,303 4,317	5,104	5,131
Apr May Jun	22,345	22,322	4,042 4,044 4,062	4,068 4,067 4,067	4,266 4,267 4,284	4,293 4,290 4,291	5,097	5,104
Jul Aug Sep	22,513	22,484	4,102 4,113 4,113	4,094 4,094 4,093	4,321 4,331 4,334	4,313 4,313 4,312	5,149	5,124
Oct Nov Dec	22,662	22,569	4,121 4,115 4,118	4,101 4,093 4,093	4,344 4,336 4,339	4,324 4,314 4,314	5,178	5,148
997 Jan Feb Mar	. 22,559	22,687	4,089 4,074 4,080	4,106 4,097 4,099	4,315 4,299 4,304	4,330 4,319 4,323	5,130	5,158
Apr May Jun	22,818	22,801	4,078 4,086 4,106	4,105 4,108 4,111	4,304 4,311 4,334	4,331 4,335 4,338	5,218	5,225
Jul Aug Sep	22,927	22,911	4,115 4,111 4,108	4,104 4,095 4,091	4,340 4,337 4,332	4,330 4,321 4,315	5,260	5,242
Oct Nov Dec	23,189	23,082	4,120 4,125 4,112	4,100 4,103 4,091	4,342 4,347 4,334	4,324 4,325 4,313	5,320	5,285
998 Jan P Feb P Mar P			4,101 4,099 4,086	4,113 4,119 4,104	4,323 4,320 4,307	4,333 4,338 4,325		

Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC 17-19

378 379

377 374 374

375 376 374

380 380 378

381 380 377

387 386 385

387 386 386

383 383 380

378 378 374

375 372 **369**

Wood and wood products

80 89

78 78 91

86 86 81

88 89 84

87 88 87

88 87 87

87 88 87

87 88 88

88 89 88

89 90 **89**

DD 20

Paper, pulp, printing, publishing ar recording media DE 21-22

465 464

459 462 463

461 462 464

470 466 463

465 464 465

468 467 467

466 467 467

467 466 467

470 472 469

473 472 **470**

Chemicals, chemical products an man-made fibres DG 24

255 254

252 252 253

252 252 253

250 247 248

246 246 245

246 245 244

244 243 244

243 242 242

242 242 240

241 242 **242**

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing

A,B 01-05

282

284

279

281

283

287

282

284

292

Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41

233 237

233 235 229

226 223 224

219 219 219

223 221 221

224 223 224

226 227 227

226 226 224

223 222 221

220 220 **221**

Food products beverages and tobacco

DA 15-16

458 457

448 451 448

449 447 446

447 445 445

443 443 445

444 445 448

445 448 449

444 444 443

447 446 448

447 450 **455**

A Selected States	and the second second second second second			THOUSAN
D KINGDOM	cts products, nec metal & metal products DI/DJ DK	uipment and optical equipment equipment DL DM	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c DF,DN F	Wholesale Hotels and and retail trade, restaurants and repairs G H
ction, group	26-28 29	30-33 34-35	23,36-37 45	50-52 55
Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	7 921 499 875 487 487 863 452 481 863 492 495 1 865 495 5 774 464 0 731 429 3 699 384 5 700 398	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	222 1.058 2226 1.029 229 1.050 235 1.091 240 1.129 241 1.145 206 9559 206 8697 210 867 223 847	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Nov	0 705 405	493 370	218	3,760 1,224
Dec	8 707 405	496 374	224 823	
Jan Feb Mar	8 709 407 8 715 408 8 712 403	502 375	223 224 228 814	3,748 1,233
Apr	9 712 401	509 375	218	3,776 1,268
May	8 712 400	511 375	218	
Jun	0 709 401	510 380	220 813	
Jul	6 717 397	517 379	224	3,810 1,267
Aug	9 720 397	517 381	223	
Sep	0 719 397	516 383	228 812	
Oct	9 722 396	517 385	230	3,829 1,284
Nov	9 721 393	515 386	229	
Dec	9 720 397	513 387	229 834	
Jan	9 717 399	511 389	227	3,901 1,293
Feb	9 716 398	509 388	227	
Mar	9 715 399	506 389	230 835	
Apr	9 719 399	9 506 391	232	3,938 1,278
May	9 720 399	507 390	231	
Jun	9 721 401	503 391	233 887	
Jul	7 721 403	503 393	231	3,986 1,290
Aug	7 717 402	501 394	231	
Sep	6 718 403	500 395	230 926	
Oct Nov Dec	6 717 403 6 715 402 4 715 402	505 396 507 398 504 400	228 229 228 973	4,021 1,326
Jan P	6 722 399	513 399	230	
Feb P	6 722 400	516 400	229	
Mar P	6 719 399	511 396	229	
Jan P Feb P	6 722 399			4,021

SIC	ED KINGDOM	Transport & storage	Post and telecomm- unication	Financial intermediation J 65-67	Real estate K 70	Renting, research, computer and other business activities K 71-74	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security L+ 75	Education M 80	Health and social work activities N 85	Other community, social and personal activities O - Q * 90-93
1985 1987 1988 1987 1988 1987 1988 1988 1989 1999 199		879 * 857 844 891 923 910 900 886 880 871	450 443 444 462 471 470 463 454 454 428 430 430	870 893 933 1,009 1,051 1,060 1,038 1,005 973 980 999	154 159 167 185 192 188 207 239 252 263	1,736 1,795 1,865 1,984 2,104 2,226 2,192 2,184 2,235 2,235 2,235 2,376	1,479 1,474 1,492 1,476 1,398 1,440 1,461 1,464 1,461 1,464 1,461 1,407	1,629 1,675 1,736 1,799 1,841 1,863 1,852 1,832 1,811 1,833 1,843	2,021 2,087 2,172 2,307 2,300 2,320 2,375 2,375 2,375 2,375 2,375 2,444 2,455 2,470 2,513	851 862 874 908 904 920 949 949 955
1995	Nov	855	437	1.009	262	2,495	1,402	1.841	2,530	954
1996		846	432	986	266	2,529	1,401	1,844	2,533	976
	Apr May Jun	858	439	971	267	2,586	1,397	1,849	2,543	984
	Jul Aug Sep	860	444	975	267	2,614	1,400	1,877	2,558	1,005
	Oct Nov Dec	865	449	978	270	2,645	1,381	1,865	2,575	1,001
1997	7 Jan Feb Mar	862/	481	1,000	286	2,636	1,372	1,868	2,561	981
	Apr May Jun	840	482	1,029	286	2,649	1,367	1,866	2,573	985
	Jul Aug Sep	836	493	1,039	282	2,652	1,358	1,874	2,575	999
	Oct Nov Dec	838	504	1,042	289	2,686	1,351	1,868	2,572	1,012
1998	Jan Feb									

Source: Earnings and Employment Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792563. ^{ote:} Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1978 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, please see Tables B.13 and B14. These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Excludes private domestic service.

EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted



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

UNITED KINGDOM	Section,	December	r 1996		Decembe	er 1997		1997			1998	•	THOUSANDS
SIC 1992	sub- section or group	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Oct All	Nov	Dec	Jan P	Feb P	Mar P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,129.6	1,209.0	4,338.6	3,140.2	1,193.5	4,333.7	4,332.3	4,333.0	4,333.7	4,334.5	4,335.2	4,335.9
MINING AND QUARRYING	с	66.0	9.6	75.6	68.7	9.2	77.9	79.0	78.5	77.9	77.3	76.8	76.2
Mining and quarrying of energy Producing materials	CA (10-12)) 35.1	5.8	40.9	36.2	5.9	42.1	43.0	42.6	42.1	41.6	41.1	40.7
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)) 30.9	3.8	34.7	32.5	3.3	35.8	36.0	35.9	35.8	35.7	35.6	35.6
MANUFACTURING	D	2,951.1	1,166.8	4,117.9	2,960.1	1,152.3	4,112.4	4,109.4	4,110.9	4,112.4	4,113.9	4,115.4	4,116.9
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	286.2	163.8	450.0	288.4	165.8	454.3	449.7	452.0	454.3	456.6	458.9	461.2
Manufacture of textiles and textile products of textiles	DB 17	143.2 106.5	199.7 85.2	342.9 191.7	143.3 105.3	195.9 84.1	339.3 189.4	342.7 191.1	341.0 190.2	339.3 189.4	337.5 188.6	335.8 187.8	334.0 187.0
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	36.7	114.5	151.2	38.0	111.8	149.8	151.7	150.8	149.8	148.9	147.9	147.0
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	18.5	18.2	36.8	18.5	17.0	35.5	36.0	35.7	35.5	35.2	34.9	34.7
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	72.5	14.6	87.1	73.9	13.5	87.4	88.1	87.8	87.4	87.1	86.7	86.4
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	289.4 89.8	177.0 33.7	466.4 123.5	292.3 90.6	177.9 32.9	470.2 123.6	468.8 124.4	469.5 124.0	470.2 123.6	470.9 123.2	471.6 122.8	47 2 3 12 2 4
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	199.6	143.3	342.9	201.7	144.9	346.6	344.4	345.5	346.6	347.7	348.8	34 9.9
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	27.6	5.5	33.1	26.8	5.3	32.2	32.9	32.5	32.2	31.8	31.4	31.1
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	173.4	72.2	245.6	169.2	70.9	240.1	241.4	240.7	240.1	239.4	238.7	238 0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	173.6	56.7	230.3	168.2	56.1	224.3	225.6	224.9	224.3	223.6	223.0	22 2,3
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	117.7	32.1	149.8	114.5	30.8	145.3	144.7	145.0	145.3	145.6	145.9	146/2
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ 27	483.5 122.1	89.6 13.1	573.1 135.2	487.6 122.0	83.7 12.2	571.3 134.1	574.0 135.4	572.7 134.8	571.3 134.1	570.0 133.5	568.7 132.8	567.3 132.2
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	361.4	76.6	438.0	365.6	71.5	437.2	438.6	437.9	437.2	436.5	435.8	435.1
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. nec	DK (29)	331.3	66.0	397.3	334.7	68.6	403.3	403.6	403.4	403.3	403.2	403.1	40 2.9
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers	DL 30	352.3 36.3	166.3 14.2	518.6 50.5	345.0 37.0	164.0 13.5	509.0 50.6	506.7 49.1	507.8 49.8	509.0 50.6	510.1 51.3	511.3 52.0	510.4 52.7
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	31	122.3	56.1	178.3	122.7	49.1	171.8	171.9	171.8	171.8	171.8	171.7	17 7
of radio, television and communication equipment.	32	86.0	47.2	133.2	77.8	50.9	128.7	128.7	128.7	128.7	128.7	128.7	12 <u>8</u> ,7
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	; 33	107.7	48.8	156.5	107.5	50.5	157.9	157.0	157.5	157.9	158.4	158.9	159.3
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM 34 35	345.1 199.0 146.1	43.1 27.6 15.5	388.2 226.6 161.6	356.9 197.4 159.5	45.0 28.4 16.6	401.8 225.8 176.0	397.5 224.4 173.2	399.7 225.1 174.6	401.8 225.8 176.0	404.0 226.5 177.5	406.1 227.2 178.9	40° 3 227 9 180.4
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	136.7	62.2	198.9	140.9	57.7	198.5	197.7	198.1	198.5	198.9	199.3	199.8
ELECTRICITY, GAS	F	112.5	32.6	145.0	111.3	32.1	143.4	143.8	143.6	143.4	143.2	143.0	142.8

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					Embi	oyee	jobs:	unac	ijuste	ea: De	cemb	ber 19	97 1	U.	DUSANDS
UNITE	DKINGDOM	Section sub-	Decembe	r 1996				Septemb	er 1997		Decembe	r 1997			
		section group or	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC		class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		-	-		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Second and
1000000000	ECTIONS	A-Q	9,984.3	1,344.4	6,003.7	5,329.9	22,662.3	11,566.6	11,360.4	22,927.1	10,248.0	1,422.7	6,048.0	5,469.9	23,188.6
AND .	ORESTRY	A	161.5	45.5	30.9	28.3	266.2	230.7	69.2	299.9	167.9	43.8	34.6	29.6	275.8
Ac	service activities	01	154.4	45.2	29.3	27.4	256.4	223.5	66.7	290.2	160.9	43.5	33.0	28.7	266.1
FISH	NG	В	3.5	0.5	1.0	0.7	5.7	4.0	1.7	5.7	3.5	0.5	1.0	0.7	5.7
MINIA	G AND QUARRYING and quarrying of energy	С	65.6	0.4	8.0	1.6	75.6	69.5	10.1	79.6	68.2	0.5	7.6	1.6	77.9
produ	and guarrying except of	CA (10-12)	34.8	0.2	5.0	0.8	40.9	37.3	6.2	43.5	35.7	0.4	4.9	1.0	42.1
energ	producing materials	CB (13/14)	30.8	0.2	3.0	0.8	34.7	32.2	3.9	36.1	32.4	0.1	2.7	0.6	35.8
ENE	GY AND WATER	C,E	177.0	1.4	35.0	7.2	220.6	181.7	41.9	223.6	178.9	1.1	34.6	6.7	221.3
	FACTURING acture of food products;	D	2,889.9	61.2	958.0	208.8	4,117.9	2,950.1	1,157.8	4,107.9	2,898.8	61.3	949.6	202.6	4,112.4
Manu bever Manu	ges and tobacco acture of textiles and	DA	275.6	10.6	115.7	48.0	450.0	282.9	164.4	447.4	277.3	11.2	119.9	45.9	454.3
textile	oroducts textiles	DB 17	137.6 103.4	5.6 3.1 2.5	171.6 70.9	28.1 14.3	342.9 191.7	145.2 106.0	199.3 85.9 113.5	344.5 191.9	137.0 102.3	6.3 3.0	170.6 69.9	25.4 14.2	339.3 189.4
of Manu	vearing apparel; dressing of fur acture of leather and	18	34.2		100.7	13.9	151.2	39.2		152.6	34.7	3.3	100.7	11.1	149.8
leath Manu	products including footwear cture of wood and wood products	DC DD (20)	17.8 71.1	0.8 1.3	14.7 10.9	3.5 3.7	36.8 87.1	18.6 74.8	17.7 13.7	36.3 88.4	18.2 72.2	0.3 1.7	14.0 8.8	3.0 4.7	35.5 87.4
produ	acture of pulp, paper and paper is; publishing and printing oulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	277.6 89.1	11.8 0.6	141.9 29.0	35.1 4.7	466.4 123.5	289.4 90.5	178.7 34.3	468.1 124.8	282.0 90.1	10.4 0.6	142.4 28.8	35.4 4.1	470.2 123.6
Publis	ning, printing and reproduction of	22	188.5	11.2	112.8	30.5	342.9	198.9	144.4	343.3	191.9	9.8	113.6	31.3	346.6
Manua	acture of coke, refined um products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	27.5	0.1	4.9	0.6	33.1	27.9	5.4	33.3	26.5	0.3	4.5	0.8	32.2
Manuprodu	acture of chemicals, chemical its and man-made fibres	DG (24)	171.5	1.9	62.7	9.5	245.6	171.6	70.4	242.1	166.7	2.5	60.9	10.0	240.1
Manuplast	acture of rubber and products acture of other non-metallic	DH (25)	170.8	2.8	45.3	11.4	230.3	168.9	57.3	226.2	165.2	3.0	43.7	12.4	224.3
Manu mineu Manu	acture of other non-metallic al products acture of basic metals and	DI (26)	116.8	1.0	28.0	4.1.	149.8	113.4	31.0	144.4	112.8	1.6	26.8	4.1	145.3
	actine of basic metals and ated metal products oasic metals	DJ 27	477.1 121.6	6.4 0.5	71.9 11.1	17.7 2.0	573.1 135.2	492.2 123.5	83.1 12.5	575.3 136.1	479.6 121.5	8.1 0.5	67.9 10.7	15.8 1.5	571.3 134.1
O	abricated metal products, except machinery	28	355.6	5.9 2.3	60.8	15.7	438.0	368.7	70.6	439.3	358.1	7.6	57.3	14.3	437.2
Manu	acture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c. acture of electrical	DK (29)	329.0		57.4	8.6	397.3	334.5	69.2	403.7	332.5	2.2	59.8	8.8	403.3
and of	office machinery and computers	DL 30 31	346.7 35.6 119.9	5.6 0.7	145.1 12.8	21.2 1.4	518.6 50.5	342.4 35.0 122.3	163.1 13.4	505.6 48.4 171.9	341.3 36.7	3.7 0.3 1.4	142.8 12.4 42.9	21.1	509.0 50.6 171.8
01	electrical machinery nec radio, TV and communication eqpt. medical, precision and optical	32	85.1	2.4 0.9	48.2 42.8	7.8 4.4	178.3 133.2	80.6	49.6 48.1	128.7	121.3 77.2	0.6	42.9	6.2 4.7	128.7
1.50	equipment and watches acture of transport equipment	33 DM	106.1 340.4	1.6 4.7	41.3 38.6	7.5 4.4	156.5 388.2	104.5 349.5	52.1 45.9	156.5 395.4	106.1 352.6	1.4 4.3	41.4 39.9	9.1 5.1	157.9 401.8
0	other transport equipment	34 35 DN	197.4 143.0	1.6 3.2 6.2	24.8 13.8	2.8	226.6 161.6	194.2 155.3	29.5 16.4	223.7 171.7	196.1 156.5	1.3 3.0	25.4 14.5	5.1 3.0 2.1	225.8 176.0
Manus	acturing n.e.c.	DŇ	130.5	6.2	49.5	1.7 12.7	198.9	138.6	58.7	197.3	135.1	5.8	47.6	10.1	198.5
AND	TRICITY, GAS VATER SUPPLY	Е	111.5	1.0	27.0	5.6	145.0	112.2	31.8	144.0	110.7	0.6	27.0	5.0	143.4
CONS	TRUCTION	F	701.1	10.8	94.3	33.7	839.9	807.4	121.3	928.7	845.0	10.9	96.7	33.8	986.3
SER	ICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	6,051.2	1,225.1	4,884.4	5,051.1	17,211.9	7,392.7	9,968.5	17,361.2	6,154.0	1,305.1	4,931.5	5,196.5	17,587.1
REP	ESALE AND RETAIL TRADE;														
MOTO	ONAL and HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,520.9	338.3	817.6	1,206.5	3,883.3	1,896.4	2,064.4	3,960.8	1,574.7	351.4	861.1	1,290.5	4,077.6
vehici	naintenance and repair of motor es; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	386.9	22.5	82.1	39.9	531.4	438.1	129.6	567.8	406.9	27.5	92.4	38.5	565.3
	sale and Commission Trade cept motor vehicles)	51	657.0	45.2	200.3	79.6	982.1	710.3	296.4	1,006.7	674.4	43.4	217.8	78.5	1,014.1
Retail	trade, except motor vehicles and cycles, repair of personal goods	52	477.0	270.6	535.2	1,087.0	2,369.8	748.0	1,638.3	2,386.3	493.4	280.5	550.8	1,173.5	2,498.2
1.1537	LSANDRESTAURANTS	н	241.2	189.9	272.3	564.0	1,267.4	438.5	872.2	1,310.6	240.8	196.8	279.1	598.9	1,315.6
TRAN	SPORT, STORAGE														
Land	COMMUNICATION	1 60	921.0 370.6	64.0 14.0	247.2 47.2	80.7 18.0	1,312.9 449.8	988.5 372.5 15.6	343.0 62.1	1,331.5 434.6	928.8 358.8	71.7 15.3	257.6 42.5 4.3	83.7 16.2 1.9	1,341.8 432.7 21.3
Air tra	transport nsport prting and auxiliary transport	61 62	15.3 33.9	1.0 0.8	5.1 23.1	0.9 3.9	22.3 61.6	15.6 34.3	6.9 30.0	22.5 64.3	13.9 32.7	1.1 0.7	4.3 23.9	1.9 4.6	61.8
activiti	es;activities of travel agencies	63 64	191.0 310.3	19.5 28.8	95.9 75.9	25.2 32.7	331.6 447.6	203.4 362.7	114.3 129.8	317.6 492.5	187.3 336.1	21.0 33.6	94.9 92.0	19.7 41.3	322.9 503.0
FINA		J	423.7	9.5	420.0	126.7	979.9	462.9	573.6	1,036.6	454.6	11.2	436.8	141.8	1,044.4
Finan	cial intermediation, except	65	216.4	5.1	255.7	100.3	577.5	242.4	387.7	630.1	237.9	6.6	272.4	117.4	634.2
compi	ince and pension funding, except	66	111.2	2.4	87.7	13.9	215.2	121.7	107.9	229.6	122.3	3.0	96.7	15.5	237.5
KATE SAN	ary to financial intermediation	67	96.0	2.1	76.6	12.5	187.2	98.9	78.0	176.8	94.5	1.6	67.7	8.9	172.7
AND	ESTATE, RENTING BUSINESS ACTIVITIES estate activities	К 70	1,125.2 101.3	220.4 15.2	743.3 95.7	831.2 54.8	2,920.2 267.1	1,396.9 123.3	1,551.9 158.4	2,948.8 281.7	1,155.0 107.8	252.8 16.8	746.9 105.1	826.7 55.5	2,981.4 285.2
Rentin	ig of machinery and equipment with	out	69.3	5.6	26.9	8.9	110.6	86.7	36.5	123.3	78.9	5.7	26.0	9.8	120.5
Resea	uter and related activities arch and development	72 73	190.4 59.0	4.2 2.7	69.5 31.2	12.6 6.1	276.6 99.1	211.2 58.6	92.1 40.0	303.3 98.6	213.7 53.5	5.5 4.3	82.0 31.1	12.8 8.8	314.1 97.7
Uther	business activities	74	705.3	192.8	520.0	748.8	2,166.8	917.1	1,224.8	2,141.9	701.0	220.4	502.7	739.8	2,163.9
COWI	IC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFEND	CE; L	659.3	44.9	480.7	196.6	1,381.6	690.3	669.1	1,359.4	640.3	45.1	468.8	196.8	1,351.0
EDUC	ATION	м	418.5	131.3	620.4	717.5	1,887.7	528.4	1,297.3	1,825.7	407.5	134.4	615.2	729.1	1,886.2
HEAL	TH AND SOCIAL WORK	N	402.6	112.8	1,022.2	1,043.7	2,581.4	526.4	2,051.1	2,577.5	406.0	125.3	1,007.8	1,038.1	2,577.2
SERV	RCOMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PER	SONAL O,P,Q	338.8	114.0	260.7	284.2	997.6	464.5	545.9		346.2	116.4	258.2	291.0	1,011.8
Servs	of membership organisations NEC	90 91	65.0 50.8	1.8 29.1	11.4 54.7	5.9 65.7	84.1 200.3	70.9 75.9	19.3 114.7	90.2 190.6	68.4 48.8	2.8 28.7	12.1 53.6	7.5 65.6	90.8 196.7
necre	ational, cultural and sporting servs. ther service activities n.e.c.	92 93/95/99	180.7 42.2	73.1 10.0	131.0 63.5	155.9 56.7	540.8 172.4	252.6 65.1	280.4 131.5		178.0 51.1	71.7 13.3	127.3 65.2	150.3 67.5	527.3 197.0
1000															

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

EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs: unadjusted: December 1997

B.14

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

B.15 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs: unadjusted: December 1997

							September 1997 December 1997					THOUSANDS			
GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-	Decembe	r 1996				1			The second	r 1997	Famala			
010 1000	section group or	Male	Dert t	Female	Do-t dia	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Dort time	Female	Dort tim	Ali	
SIC 1992 ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	9.742.3	Part-time 1,297.1	5,844.6	Part-time 5,192.1		11,275.2	11,066.0	22,341.2	Full-time 10,002.7	Part-time 1,373.1	Full-time 5,888.8	Part-time 5,328.9	22,593.5	
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING															
AND FORESTRY Agriculture, Hunting and related	A	157.9	32.8	30.5	26.5	247.6	214.5	66.9	281.5	164.7	30.7	34.2	27.7	257.4	
service activities	01 B	151.3	32.6	28.9	25.6	238.4 5.5	207.7 3.8	64.6 1.7	272.3 5.5	158.2 3.3	30.5 0.5	32.7 1.0	26.8 0.7	248.2	
FISHING MINING AND QUARRYING	С	3.3 63.9	0.5 0.4	1.0 7.9	0.7 1.6	5.5 73.7	67.7	9.9	5.5 77.6	66.5	0.5	7.4	1.6	5.5	
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	34.7	0.2	5.0	0.8	40.7	37.1	6.2	43.3	35.6	0.4	4.9	1.0	76.0 41.9	
Oil and natural gas extraction Mining and quarrying except of	11	26.0	0.2	4.5	0.7	31.3	28.1	5.6	33.7	26.7	0.3	4.4	0.9	32.3	
energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	29.2	0.2	2.9	0.7	33.0	30.6	3.7	34.3	30.9	0.1	2.5	0.6	34.1	
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	171.3	1.4	34.4	7.1	214.2	176.1	41.3	217.3	173.4	1.1	34.1	6.6	215.2	
MANUFACTURING Manufacture of food products;	D	2,821.0	59.2	929.2	204.1	4,013.5	2,878.1	1,124.7	4,002.8	2,828.3	59.1	921.1	197.8	4,006.2	
beverages and tobacco of food	DA 15.1-15.8	263.5 226.4	9.7 9.2	111.0 97.9	46.2 42.9	430.5 376.4	269.9 236.1	157.9 138.5	427.8 374.6	265.1 231.7	10.3 10.0	115.2 97.3	44.0 41.1	434.7 380.1	
of beverages and tobacco Manufacture of textiles and	15.9/16	37.1	0.4	13.2	3.3	54.0	33.7	19.5	53.2	33.4	0.3	18.0	2.9	54.5	
textile products of textiles	DB 17	128.8 97.3	5.2 2.8	158.3 67.6	26.8 13.4	319.2 181.1	135.9 99.4	185.2	321.0 181.1	128.1 96.2	5.9 2.6	157.8 66.6	24.1 13.5	315.8 178.9	
of made-up textile articles of textiles, excl. made-up textiles	17.4 Rest of 17	16.2 81.1	0.6 2.1	16.5 51.1	3.6 9.8	36.9 144.1	16.4 83.0	20.1	36.5 144.6	15.9 80.3	2.6 0.2 2.3 3.3	15.8 50.8	4.0 9.5	06.0 1-2.9	
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur Manufacture of leather and	18 DC	31.5	2.5 0.8	90.8	13.4 3.5	138.1 36.2	36.5 18.3	103.5 17.5	139.9 35.8	31.9 17.9	3.3 0.3	91.1 13.8	10.6 3.0	197.0	
leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods	DC 19.1/19.2 19.3	17.5 6.8 10.6	0.8 0.3 0.4	14.5 4.7 9.8	3.5 2.2 1.3	36.2 14.1 22.1	18.3 6.7 11.6	17.5 6.9 10.6	35.8 13.6 22.2	6.7 11.1	0.3 0.1 0.2	4.8 9.1	1.9	35.0 13.4 21.5	
of footwear Manufacture of wood and wood products Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper	DD (20)	68.4	1.3	10.6	3.6	83.9	72.0	13.3	85.3	69.6	1.6	8.5	1.1 4.7	81.5 84.4	
products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products of corrugated paper and paperboard,	DE 21 .	273.8 87.5	11.7 0.6	140.1 28.5	34.8 4.6	460.3 121.2	285.4 88.8	176.4 33.6	461.8 122.4	278.0 88.4	10.2 0.6	140.6 28.2	35.1 4.1	463.9 121.2	
sacks and bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationeny, wallnaper and	21.21	32.8	0.1	9.0	1.4	43.3	32.8	9.8	42.6	32.2	0.3	8.8	1.3	<2.6	
stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec Publishing, printing and reproduction of	Rest of 21	54.8	0.5	19.4	3.2	77.9	56.0	23.8	79.8	56.2	0.3	19.4	2.8	. 73.6	
recorded media printing and service activities related	22	186.3	11.1	111.6	30.2	339.1	196.5	142.8	339.4	189.7	9.7	112.4	31.0	342.7	
to printing publishing and reproduction of	22.2	118.4	4.5	55.0	15.2	193.1	119.5	73.3	192.8	116.7	4.3	57.6	15.9	104.5	
recorded media Manufacture of coke, refined	Rest of 22	67.9	6.6	56.6	14.9	146.1	77.1	69.5	146.6	72.9	5.4	54.7	15.1	1-3.2	
petroleum products and nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23) 23.2	27.4 16.2	0.1 0.1	4.8 2.7	0.6 0.4	33.0 19.4	27.9 16.9	5.4 3.0	33.2 20.0	26.5 15.7	0.3 0.3	4.5 2.4	0.8 0.6	\$2.1 \$9.0	
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	168.7	1.9	61.9	9.5	241.9	168.6	69.4	238.0	163.4	2.5	59.9	9.9	205.7	
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products Manufacture of other non-metallic	DH (25)	165.5	2.7	44.4	11.2	223.8	163.3	56.2	219.5	159.7	2.8	42.8	12.1	237.3	
mineral products Manufacture of basic metals and	DI (26)	113.2	0.9	27.5	4.0	145.7	109.7	30.4	140.1	109.2	1.5	26.3	4.0	\$ \$1. 1	
fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ 27	472.6 121.3	6.3 0.5	71.4 11.0	17.6 2.0	567.9 134.8	487.4 123.2	82.4 12.5	569.9 135.7	474.9 121.1	8.0 . 0.5	67.5 10.6	15.6 1.5	536.0 133.8	
of fabricated metal products, except machinery Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. nec	28 DK (29)	351.3 323.2	5.8 2.2	60.4 56.6	15.6 8.4	433.0 390.5	364.2 328.7	70.0 68.3	434.2 397.0	353.8 326.8	7.5 2.1	56.8 59.1	14.1 8.6	632.3 996.6	
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	340.9	5.6	141.4	21.0	508.8	336.3	159.5	495.7	335.0	3.7	139.3	20.9	698.8	
of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery n.e.c.	30 31	34.8 117.9	0.7 2.4	12.6 47.5	1.4 7.8	49.6 175.6	34.1 120.4	13.2 49.3	47.3 169.7	35.8 119.3	0.3 1.4	12.2 42.6	1.1 6.1	49.4 189.5	
of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting equipment	31.1-31.3	70.1	2.0	24.6	4.1	100.7	74.8	24.9	99.7	72.2	1.3	21.6	3.4	98.4	
batteries, lighting equipment., and electrical eqpt. n.e.c. of radio, TV and communication eqpt.	31.4-31.6 32	47.8 82.9	0.4 0.8	23.0 40.4	3.7 4.2	74.9 128.5	45.6 78.2	24.4 45.5	69.9 123.7	47.2 74.7	0.2 0.6	21.0 43.6	2.7 4.6	71.0 123.4	
of electronic components of radio, TV and telephone apparatus;	32.1	34.0	0.3	17.4	2.3	54.0	33.9	20.5	54.4	32.6	0.1	18.6	2.4	53.7	
sound and video recorders etc. of medical, precision and optical	32.2-32.3	48.9	0.5	23.0	2.0	. 74.5	44.3	25.0	69.2	42.1	0.4	25.0	2.2	69.7	
equipment and watches Manufacture of transport equipment	33 DM	105.3 329.4	1.6 4.7	40.8 37.6	7.5	155.2 376.1	103.6 338.9	51.5 44.8	155.1 383.6	105.3 341.6 192.6	1.3 4.3	40.9 38.8 24.9	9.0 5.0 3.0	166.5 339.7 221.7	
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt. of aircraft and spacecraft	34 35 35.3	194.0 135.5 81.6	1.6 3.1 0.5	24.4 13.2 9.1	4.4 2.7 1.6 0.6	222.6 153.5 91.9	190.7 148.1 88.7	29.0 15.8 10.2	219.7 163.9 99.0	192.6 149.0 90.4	4.3 1.3 3.0 0.3	24.9 14.0 9.8	3.0 2.0 0.6	188.0	
of aircraft and spacecraft of other transport equipment except aircraft and spacecraft	Rest of 35	53.8	2.6	9.1 4.2	1.0	61.6	59.4	5.6	65.0	58.7	2.7	4.1	1.4	STATES STATES	
Manufacturing n.e.c. of furniture	DN 36.1	128.0 82.4	6.2 3.9	49.0 25.8	12.6 4.6	195.8 116.8	136.0 85.8	58.1 29.3	194.0 115.1	132.4 83.1	5.7 2.7	47.1 24.7	10.0 4.7	66.9 195.1 115.3	
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply Collection overfices and hot water supply	E 40	107.4 75.9	1.0 0.9	26.6 18.5	5.5 3.9	140.5 99.2	108.4 76.9	31.3 21.8	139.7 98.7	106.9 76.4	0.6 0.5	26.7 18.8	5.0 3.5	13 9.2 99.2	
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	31.5	0.1	8.1	1.6	41.4	31.5	9.6	41.1	30.5	0.1	7.8	1.5	40.0	
CONSTRUCTION	F	681.1	10.3	92.6	33.0	817.0	785.1	118.7	903.8	823.0	10.3	94.9	33.0	961.2	
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	5,907.8	1,192.9	4,756.9	4,920.8	16,778.3	7,217.5	9,712.8	16,930.3	6,010.0	1,271.3	4,803.4	5,063.3	17,148.0	
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES,															
REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,486.7	328.4	797.7	1,175.9	3,788.8	1,852.2	2,015.6	3,867.8	1,538.9	341.1	840.5	1,259.4	3,979.8	
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	379.5	21.3	80.4	38.2	519.4	429.3	126.2	555.4	399.1	26.2	90.6	36.8	552.8	
Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel; and motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3/5	215.3	12.2	51.0	21.1	299.6	241.2	74.3	315.5	223.7	13.5	55.6	19.0	311.8	
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	50.2	131.7	5.3	19.8	10.3	167.1	149.7	31.6	181.3	144.4	7.7 5.1	22.6 12.5	10.0 7.8	184.6 56.4	
Sale of automotive fuel Wholesale and commission trade	50.5	32.4	3.8	9.7	6.8	52.7	38.4	20.2	58.6	31.1		12.5 213.5	7.8	992.1	
(except motor vehicles) on fee or contract basis	51 51.1	642.5 24.4	44.3 1.7	196.2	78.1	961.2 35.8	694.7 25.1 13.7	290.8 9.5 8.3	985.5 34.6 22.0	659.3 25.3 13.2	42.4 1.2 1.5	213.5 8.4 5.7	1.8 2.3	36.7 22.8	
of agricultural materials and animals	51.2	12.5	0.7	3.9	1.8	19.0	13.7	8.3	22.0	13.2	1.5	5.7	2.0		

Section sub-section group or class December 1996 Male Full-time Part-tim GREAT BRITAIN September 1997 Female All Male SIC 1992 Full-time Part-time Full-time Part-time Image: Class Full-time of food, beverages and tobacco 51.3 121.7 of nousehold goods 51.4 136.1 of non-agricultural intermediate 51.5 162.5 products, waste and scrap 51.6 145.7 Other wholesale 51.7 39.5 Coller verspecialised stores selling 52.1 125.2 Mainly food, drink and tobacco 52.1 125.2 Other wholesale 52.1 125.2 Other wholesale 52.1 125.2 Sale of fruit and veg, meat and meat 52.21-52.24 31.5 products, fish and bread, cakes, etc 52.27 32.4 Beverages and tobacco products 52.21-52.24 31.4 Pharmaceutical goods and toiletries 52.3 14.5 Textlies, furniture, lighting eqpt, and bread, cakes, etc 52.27 32.4 Beverages and tobacco products 52.41.52.44 and househoid goods nec 52.42-52.43 Textlies, furniture, lighting eqpt, and heather goods 52.47-52.48 Books, newspapers and stationery; other specialised retail shops 52.47-52.48 Second hand stores and sales not in stores 52.5-52.6 Repair of personal and h'hold goods 52.5-52.6 11.4 9.3 38.0 54.2 20.4 20.7 191.6 220.3 141.9 149.8 12.5 6.0 2.8 41.5 40.9 10.1 231.4 205.8 57.2 171.7 151.2 41.3 14.9 13.2 4.9 262.8 521.1 1.059.6 2,308.1 728.3 1,598.6 111.7 114.0 53.7 348.0 116.0 698.9 226.1 225.4 50.6 10.9 3.6 7.5 34.8 5.6 40.6 73.9 15.4 69.0 152.0 30.0 131.6 47.5 8.4 22.8 20.4 32.3 65.5 64.4 119.9 103.6 237.2 281.1 58.7 105.2 37.0 110.4 155.2 165.2 414.0 52.5-52.6 52.7 25.5 6.8 13.5 1.0 27.7 4.3 52.9 5.7 119.5 17.8 in stores Repair of personal and h'hold goods 33.8 10.7 H 55.1 55.2 55.3 55.4 55.5 **235.7** 72.8 9.7 65.4 54.0 33.8 **184.3** 34.7 3.7 50.2 80.6 15.1 **266.1** 72.1 9.6 70.5 56.8 57.0 **552.5** 94.4 10.0 146.7 199.1 102.4 **1,238.6** 274.0 33.0 332.9 390.5 208.3 **427.1** 118.6 11.0 124.4 118.0 55.2 TELS AND RESTAURANTS Campsites, short-stay accom. Restaurants Bars Canteens and catering ANSPORT, STORAGE D COMMUNICATION d transport; transport via pipelines Transport via railways Other land tranport, and via pipelines tor transport. **905.6** 362.8 55.4 307.4 15.0 33.6 I 60 60.1 60.2/60.3 61 62 62.3 13.4 1.3 12.1 1.0 0.8 **78.9** 17.5 1.7 15.7 0.9 3.8 **1,290.4** 440.1 67.9 372.1 21.8 61.0 **971.1** 364.1 55.7 308.3 15.3 34.1 243.6 46.5 9.5 36.9 5.0 22.8 ransport porting and auxiliary transport itiles;activities of travel agencies ravel agencies and tour operators Supporting and auxiliary transport act. and telecommunications Valoricity test activities 63 63.3 Rest of 63 64 64.11 64.12 64.20 188.9 25.7 163.2 305.3 144.1 33.7 127.5 19.1 2.9 16.1 28.1 20.7 4.8 2.6 327.5 83.3 244.2 440.0 206.9 51.7 181.3 94.6 44.2 50.4 74,7 24.1 24.9 10.4 14.5 31.9 18.1 200.8 26.7 174.0 357.0 170.6 Courier activities Telecommunications 9.0 41.6 4.3 9.6 40.9 145.4 ANCIALINTERMEDIATION J 418.5 9.4 413.7 124.6 966.2 457.7 Incial intermediation, except rance and pension funding Central banking and other banks 65 65.1 65.122 65.2 213.3 164.0 22.6 49.3 568.6 448.1 96.3 120.5 5.0 4.2 1.0 0.8 251.6 197.5 48.0 54.1 98.7 82.5 24.7 16.2 239.1 173.2 16.3 66.0 Building societies 55.12 Other financial intermediation 55.12 Jurance and pension funding, except 66 rescept insurance and pension funding 67.1 67 Aux. to insurance and pension funding 67.2 67 109.9 95.3 29.0 66.4 212.5 185.0 48.6 136.4 2.3 2.0 0.5 1.6 86.7 75.4 17.4 58.0 13.7 12.2 1.7 10.5 120.4 98.2 34.6 63.6 Aux. to insurance and pension funding 67.2 Charles Construction Charles Construction **218.4** 15.0 9.6 5.5 **733.3** 94.7 53.0 41.7 822.3 54.3 31.1 23.3 **2,886.0** 264.2 149.2 115.0 **1,112.0** 100.1 55.5 44.6 1,381.2 121.9 69.4 52.6 68.4 25.7 42.7 189.4 58.0 696.0 48.0 53.8 31.3 5.4 1.1 4.4 2.7 191.1 10.0 7.7 17.0 26.5 6.4 20.1 69.1 30.9 512.2 84.0 49.3 25.3 8.7 2.1 6.6 12.5 6.1 740.7 44.1 43.9 104.5 109.0 35.3 73.8 275.1 97.7 2,140.0 186.1 154.7 178.1 85.7 32.4 53.3 210.0 57.6 906.0 56.5 55.5 63.8 35.9 8.5 27.5 91.5 39.6 1,208.7 117.6 79.6 124.6 34.8 9.5 24.7 15.7 84.7 38.6 74.2-74.3 74.4 154.1 25.5 17.9 7.1 60.7 22.2 318.8 79.5 86.1 24.8 189.4 28.5 Advertising 74.4 Labour recruitment and provision of personnel 74.5 Investigation and security activities Industrial cleaning 74.7 Miscellaneous business activities n.e.c. 74.8 149.5 66.0 60.2 72.9 99.1 12.3 232.3 78.0 131.2 10.3 45.2 59.2 415.1 103.3 390.9 228.7 193.8 66.5 120.2 93.4 35.3 14.7 53.2 18.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY L 626.5 42.3 461.2 192.2 1,322.3 655.2 EDUCATION М 404.2 128.1 599.0 694.1 1,825.5 511.9 1.255.6 ALTH AND SOCIAL WORK Human health and veterinary services 85.1/85.2 Social work activities 85.3 with accommodation 85.31 without accommodation 85.32 HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK **1,974.1** 1,192.5 781.6 377.7 404.0 388.9 238.0 150.9 61.7 89.2 **110.1** 67.1 43.0 20.9 22.1 **987.2** 610.9 376.2 172.5 203.8 **1,002.5** 584.0 418.5 211.5 207.0 **2,488.6** 1,500.0 988.6 466.5 522.1 **510.4** 313.7 196.7 81.4 115.3 without accommodation 85.32 OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES 0,P,Q Servacion membership organisations NEC 91 Servacion membership organisations NEC 91 Recreational, cultural and sporting servs. 92 Motion picture and video production 92.11 Motion picture projection 92.212-92 Radio, TV and news agency activities 92.23 Ubrary museums and cultural services 92.6 Other service activities nec 93.01/95/95 Other service activities nec 93.01/95/95 Other service activities nec 93.01/95/95 Other service activities 93.02/95/95 **329.7** 63.0 48.4 176.8 5.4 109.6 255.1 277.6 972.1 450.6 11.3 53.4 128.5 4.0 81.7 192.0 529.1 11.4 68.7 71.4 246.2 4.5 1.7 27.0 71.1 0.9 5.8 63.2 152.7 1.2 92.12-92.13 92.2/92.4 92.3 92.5 92.6-92.7 93/95/99 93.01 4.7 2.1 6.7 5.6 51.0 9.9 2.3 18.9 56.8 56.5 74.0 311.5 169.3 44.1 4.4 30.8 19.6 20.2 96.5 41.6 11.7 3.219.3 15.9 22.3 63.9 61.9 14.8 6.7 4.6 14.3 25.9 100.1 56.0 15.3 12.0 30.6 31.9 26.2 141.1 64.3 17.8

Members of HM Forces are excluded. Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.

4.5

30.0

25.4

93.02/93.04 16.1

24.7

76.0

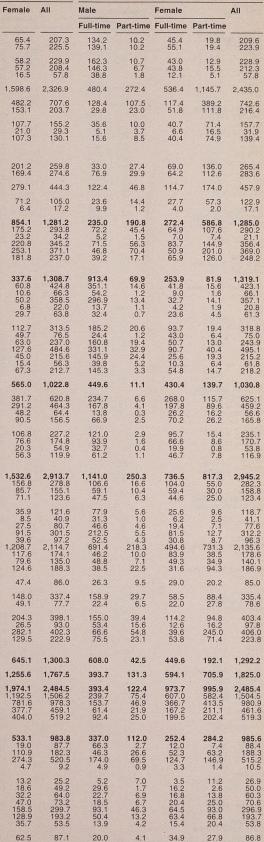
Employee jobs: unadjusted: December 1997

EMPLOYMENT

December 1997

B.15

THOUSANDS



Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals. Source: Earnings and Employment Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792563.

June 1998

B.21 EMPLOYMENT Actual weekly hours of work

lly adjusted

UNITED	and the second	ge actual weekly hour	s of work			
INGDOM	Total weekly hours (millions)*	All workers*	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Secondjobs	
II pring quarters Mar-May) 992 993 994 995 996	854 844 857 871 874	33.2 33.2 33.4 33.6 33.4	38.0 38.1 38.5 38.8 38.8 38.8	14.8 14.7 15.0 15.1 15.1	10.6 9.9 9.1 9.2 8.9	
997 month averages	887	33.2	38.6	15.1	9.4	
an-Mar 1997 eb-Apr lar-May (Spr)	882 893 887	33.1 33.4 33.2	38.4 38.8 38.6	15.1 15.2 15.1	9.4 9.4 9.4	
pr-Jun lay-Jul un-Aug (Sum)	887 889 892	33.2 33.2 33.2	38.5 38.5 38.6	15.2 15.3 15.3	9.4 9.5 9.4	
ul-Sep ug-Oct ep-Nov (Aut)	893 . 897 900	33.2 33.3 33.4	38.6 38.7 38.8	15.4 15.5 15.4	9.4 9.3 9.2	
ov 1997-Jan 1998 ec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	894 895 893	33.2 33.2 33.2	38.5 38.5 38.4	15.4 15.4 15.3	9.1 9.1 9.1	
an-Mar 1998	901	33.4	38.7	15.4	9.1	
hanges over last 3 months er cent	7 0.8	0.2 0.5	0.2 0.4	0.1 0.5	0.0 -0.3	
Over last 12 months Per cent	19 2.1	0.3 0.9	0.2 0.6	0.3 2.2	-0.3 -3.3	
fale spring quarters Mar-May) 992 993 994 995 996 996 997	552 543 552 563 563 571	38.7 38.8 39.0 39.2 39.0 38.7	39.9 40.0 40.5 40.9 40.8 40.8	14.3 14.3 14.9 14.6 14.8 14.8	12.2 11.0 9.9 10.0 9.7 10.6	
month averages an-Mar 1997 eb-Apr lar-May (Spr)	568 573 571	38.6 38.9 38.7	40.4 40.7 40.6	14.8 14.9 14.8	10.5 10.4 10.6	
pr-Jun lay-Jul un-Aug (Sum)	571 572 574	38.6 38.7 38.8	40.5 40.5 40.7	15.0 15.0 15.0	10.7 10.8 10.5	
ul-Sep ug-Oct ep-Nov (Aut)	574 577 579	38.7 38.8 38.9	40.5 40.6 40.7	15.2 15.4 15.3	10.5 10.4 10.3	
ct-Dec ov 1997-Jan 1998 ec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	575 576 576	38.6 38.6 38.6	40.4 40.4 40.4	15.3 15.4 15.2	10.2 10.1 10.3	
an-Mar 1998	580	38.9	40.6	15.5	10.1	
hanges ver last 3 months er cent	5 0.8	0.3 0.7	0.2 0.5	0.1 <i>0.8</i>	- 0.1 -1.1	
ver last 12 months er cent	12 2.1	0.3 0.7	0.2 0.4	0.7 <i>4.5</i>	-0.4 <i>-3.9</i>	
emale pring quarters War-May) 992 993 994 995 996 997	302 301 305 307 311 316	26.4 26.3 26.5 26.5 26.4 26.4	34.2 34.3 34.5 34.4 34.6 34.6 34.6	14.9 14.8 15.0 15.2 15.2 15.2	9.2 8.9 8.5 8.5 8.2 8.3	
month averages an-Mar 1997 eb-Apr far-May (Spr)	314 320 316	26.3 26.8 26.4	34.4 34.8 34.6	15.2 15.3 15.2	8.3 8.4 8.3	
pr-Jun lay-Jul un-Aug (Sum)	316 317 318	26.4 26.4 26.5	34.5 34.5 34.5	15.4 15.3 15.4	8.6 8.6 8.8	
ul-Sep ug-Oct ep-Nov (Aut)	318 319 321	26.5 26.6 26.7	34.6 34.7 34.9	15.4 15.5 15.4	8.6 8.6 8.6	
ov 1997-Jan 1998 ec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	319 319 317	26.5 26.5 26.4	34.6 34.6 34.5	15.3 15.4 15.2	8.5 8.3 8.0	
an-Mar 1998	321	26.6	34.8	15.6	8.1	
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	2 0.7	0.1 0.4	0.2 0.6	0.3 1.7	-0.4 -4.3	
Over last 12 months	7 2.2	0.3 1.1	0.4 1.2	0.4 2.9	-0.2 -1.8	

All Spring quarters Mar-May) 1992	476 518 498	2,057	
1992 1993	518	2,057	
1993 1994		2,021 2,089	
1995	523	2,074	
1996	529	2,117	
1997	490	2,149	
₃ month averages	490	2,139	
Jan-Mar 1997	489	2,159	
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	490	2,149 2,138	
Apr-Tun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	501 499	2,130 2,119	
Jul-Sap	500	2,116	
Aug-Oct	511	2,100	
Sep:Nov (Aut)	495	2,096	
Oct-3ec	496	2,079	
Nov 1997- Jan 1998	481	2,073	
Dec ∀7-Feb 98 (Win)	502	2,090	
Jan-Mar 1998	497	2,119	
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	1 0.2	40 1.9	
Over last 12 months	<mark>8</mark>	-20	
Per cent	1.5	-0.9	
Mala Sprag quarters			
(Mar-May) 1992 1993 1993	108 112 118	336 348 382	
1963	132	406	
1963	127	424	
1967	126	459	
3 nonth averages	128	464	
Jan-Mar 1997	128	465	
Feb-Apr Ma:-May (Spr)	126	459	
Api-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	125 124	449 448	
Jul Sep	120	442	
Au⊕Oct	125	442	
Se⊱Nov (Aut)	121	437	
Oc-Dec	122	428	
Nov 1997- Jan 1998	113	426	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	121	433	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win) Jan-Mar 1998	117	446	
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	-5 -3.8	19 4.3	
Over last 12 months	-11	-17	
Per cent	-8.4	-3.8	
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)			
1992	369	1,721	
1993	406	1,673	
1994	380	1,707	
1995	391	1,668	
1996	402	1,692	
1997	365	1,690	
3 month averages Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar Mar (San)	362 361 365	1,675 1,694 1,690	
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	370 375	1,685 1,681	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	375	1,671	
Jul-Sep	379	1,674	
Aug-Oct	386	1,657	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	373	1,658	
Oct-Dec	374	1,651	
Nov 1997- Jan 1998	367	1,646	·
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	380	1,658	
Jan-Mar 1998 Changes	380	1,673	
Over last 3 months	6	22	
Per cent	1.5	1.3	
Over last 12 months	18	- 3	
Per cent	5.1	-0.2	

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

Usual

weekly	EMPLOYMENT hours of work	B.22 s, seasonally adjusted
hours	31 up to 45 hours O	ver 45 hours
3,420	13,302	6,179
3,518	12,981	6,197
3,604	12,794	6,444
3,639	12,680	6,665
3,851	12,692	6,797
3,996	12,868	6,909
3,983	12,835	6,917
3,984	12,870	6,894
3,996	12,868	6,909
4,007	12,911	6,915
4,017	12,901	6,938
4,026	12,926	6,942
4,054	12,903	6,979
4,041	12,965	6,961
4,050	12,955	6,972
4,034	13,013	6,969
4,061	13,032	6,939
4,050	13,077	6,916
4,030	13,070	6,912
15	57	-57
0.4	0.4	-0.8
66	235	- 4
1.7	1.8	-0.1
570	7,903	5,148
601	7,624	5,167
635	7,534	5,330
657	7,487	5,544
725	7,406	5,612
786	7,504	5,664
789	7,475	5,673
785	7,497	5,668
786	7,504	5,664
790	7,522	5,682
790	7,525	5,690
787	7,547	5,705
790	7,556	5,721
785	7,589	5,720
790	7,560	5,735
782	7,596	5,731
797	7,636	5,700
794	7,673	5,680
791	7,664	5,674
9	68	-57
1.2	0.9	-1.0
2	190	1
0.3	2.5	0.0
2,850	5,399	1,030
2,917	5,356	1,030
2,969	5,261	1,113
2,982	5,373	1,121
3,126	5,285	1,184
3,210	5,363	1,245
3,194	5,360	1,244
3,198	5,373	1,227
3,210	5,363	1,245
3,218	5,389	1,233
3,227	5,376	1,249
3,239	5,380	1,238
3,265	5,347	1,259
3,256	5,376	1,241
3,260	5,395	1,237
3,253	5,417	1,238
3,263	5,395	1,239
3,256	5,404	1,236
3,258	5,406	1,238
5	-11	0
0.2	-0.2	0.0
64	46	-6
2.0	0.9	-0.4

Labour Market trends

S25

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





								Seasonally	adjusted (199
UNITED KINGDOM	Whole econo	omy		Production in	ndustries		Manufacturir	ig industries	
SIC 1992	Output *	Workforce jobs +	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs +	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs +	Output per filled job
1991	97.9	97.1	100.8	96.6	92.5	104.6	95.0	92.3	102.9
1992	97.4	94.6	102.9	97.0	86.8	111.8	94.9	86.8	109.4
1993	99.6	93.6	106.3	99.1	83.1	119.3	96.3	83.8	114.9
1994	104.0	95.2	109.2	104.4	82.2	127.1	100.8	83.8	120.3
1995	106.9	96.2	111.1	106.7	82.4	129.4	102.5	84.6	121.2
1996	109.5	97.4	112.5	107.9	83.0	129.9	102.8	85.6	120.1
1997	112.9	98.9	114.2	109.4	83.3	131.4	104.3	85.9	121.4
1990 Q3	99.7	100.1	99.6	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.1
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	94.6	107.9	102.3	82.3	124.3	99.0	83.6	118.4
Q2	103.5	95.0	108.9	104.1	82.1	126.8	100.3	83.8	119.7
Q3	104.8	95.5	109.8	105.6	82.1	128.7	101.7	83.9	121.2
Q4	105.7	95.8	110.2	105.7	82.1	128.6	102.3	83.8	122.0
1995 Q1	106.3	96.0	110.7	106.2	82.2	129.2	102.1	84.2	121.2
Q2	106.5	96.1	110.8	106.3	82.3	129.1	102.3	84.3	121.4
Q3	107.1	96.1	111.4	107.1	82.2	130.3	102.8	84.4	121.8
Q4	107.8	96.5	111.7	107.0	82.9	129.1	102.6	85.2	120.4
1996 Q1	108.5	96.8	112.1	107.2	83.3	128.7	102.4	85.5	119.8
Q2	109.0	97.0	112.4	107.5	82.9	129.7	102.2	85.3	119.7
Q3	109.7	97.6	112.4	108.2	82.9	130.5	103.2	85.8	120.3
Q4	110.9	98.1	113.1	108.6	83.1	130.8	103.3	85.8	120.5
1997 Q1	111.5	98.4	113.3	108.7	83.2	130.7	103.9	85.8	121.0
Q2	112.4	98.7	114.0	109.2	83.4	131.0	104.2	86.0	121.2
Q3	113.4	99.0	114.6	110.3	83.3	132.4	104.8	85.9	122.0
Q4	114.1	99.5	114.8	109.3	83.2	131.4	104.2	85.9	121.3
1998 Q1	N/A	N/A	N/A	109.0	83.3	130.8	104.2	86.1	120.9

Source: Earnings and Employment Division, ONS. Customer Helpline: 01928 79244

Gross domestic product for whole economy.
 Source: Earnings and Employment Division, ONS: Customer Helpline: Order the
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 source: Earnings an

housands, seasonally		All	aged 16 an	d over					18-24	4		
NITED INGDOM		Rate (%)+	Up to 6 months		All over 12 months		All	Rate (%)+	Up to 6 months 9	Over 6 and up to 12 months 10	All over 12 months	All over 24 months 12
1.	MGSC	2 MGSX	3	4	5	6	7	8 -	<u>9</u>		11	
ar-May) 92	2,830	9.9	1,251	586	993	464	725	15.8	361	160	203	71
93 94 95	2,996 2,796 2,512	10.5 9.8 8.8	1,157 1,079 1,035	577 466 400	1,148 1,249 1,074	614 735 670	700 680 615	15.8 16.3 15.4	359 308 316	158 134 115	267 238 183	97 121 95
996 997	2,388 2,083	8.3 7.2	1,059 992	397 304	931 789	587 500	566 495	14.5 13.1	307 294	95 73	162 127	77 60
month averages n-Mar 1997 b-Apr	2,134 2,099	7.4 7.3	982 981	325 316	827 810	509 506	513 502	13.5 13.3	289 285	82 78	141 133	67 65
ar-May (Spr) pr-Jun	2,083	7.2	992 1,022	304 296	789 763	500 484	495 497	13.1 13.1	294 315	73 68	127 117	60 52
ay-Jul n-Aug (Sum)	2,099 2,042	7.3 7.1	1,052 1,027	294 292	754 721	470 435	508 494	13.4 13.1	316 300	72 73	121 123	52 50
d-Sep ag-Oct p-Nov (Aut)	1,971 1,930 1,913	6.8 6.7 6.6	988 977 968	293 290 295	693 662 647	417 403 399	478 461 445	12.8 12.4 11.9	280 275 253	74 71 78	121 116 111	49 48 45
ot-Dec by 1997-Jan 1998	1,893 1,870	6.6 6.5	970 966	296 296	618 596	377 369	453 450	12.1 12.1	261 264	83 85	107 101	42 42
ac 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,861 1,860	6.4 6.4	971 991	295 280	583 589	355 362	446 440	12.0 11.9	276 279	74 64	98 96	41 42
anges er last 3 months	-33	-0.1	21	-16	-28	-15	-12	-0.2	. 18	-19	-11	. 0
er cent	-1.7 -275	-1.0	2 10	-45	-238	-147	-2.7 -73	-1.6	6. -10 -3.1	-18	-45	-25
ar cent	-12.9		1.	0 -13.5	9 -28.	7 -29.0	-14.2		-3.1	5 -21.	9 -01.	/ -0/
oring quarters ar-May) 992	1,896	11.7	757	399	740	359 499	482 516	19.2 21.2	218 218	110 104	152 193	53 85
93 94 95	2,018 1,857 1,636	12.5 11.6 10.2	703 616 579	375 301 256	938 937 799	575 520	446 395	19.4 17.9	178 184 183	89 77 68	179 133 121	93 70 61
996 997	1,570 1,324	9.8 8.2	605 553	255 186	710 585	475 390	372 314	17.4 15.1	174	46	94	46
nonth averages n-Mar 1997 ab-Apr	1,350 1,322	8.4 8.2 8.2	542 540	196 191 186	610 595 585	399 392 390	325 318 314	15.5 15.2 15.1	166 163 174	50 47 46	108 103 94	54
ar-May (Spr) or-Jun	1,324 1,306	8.1 8.2	553 562 585	181 180	557 548	372 364	316 322	15.2 15.6	188 187	44 49	86	4
ay-Jul Jn-Aug (Sum) Jl-Sep	1,314 1,267 1,228	7.9 7.6	557 543	179 178	525 509	337	309	15.0	169 157	51	91	39
ug-Oct ep-Nov (Aut)	1,200 1,188	7.4 7.4 7.4	536 529	181 184	486 477		289 285	14.2 14.0	155 146	49 52	86	38
ct-Dec ov 1997-Jan 1998 ec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,175 1,156 1,141	7.3 7.2 7.1	535 530 533	186 184 182	451 438 422	285	279 275 268	13.7 13.6 13.3	148 149 152	53 56 50	71	30
an-Mar 1998	1,149	7.1	546	176	426		265	13.2	156	43	65	3
hanges ver last 3 months er cent	-26 -2.2	-0.2	11 2.	- 10 1 -5.	- 25 2 -5		-14 -5.	- 0.5	8 5	- 10 .5 -18		
ver last 12 months	-201 -14.9	-1.3	5 <i>0</i> .	.9 -10.	- 184 4 -30	- 119 .2 -29.9	-60 -18.	- 2.3	-10 -6	-7 .1 -14		-2 9.3 -4
emale pring quarters												
Ma r-May) 1992	934 978	7.5 7.8	494 454	187 202	254 210	115	243 184	11.7 10.8	142 141	54	74	
993 1994 1995 1996	938 876 817	7.5 7.0 6.5	464 456 454	165 144 142	312 276 222	150 112	234 221 194	12.5 12.3 11.0	131 131 124	45 38 27	50 4) 2 I 1
1997 3 month averages	760	6.0	440	119	203		180	10.6	120			
Ja n-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	784 777 760	6.2 6.1 6.0	440 440 440	129 125 119	217 214 203	114	188 184 180	11.0 10.8 10.6	124 122 120	31	30) 1
Apr-Jun May-Jul	776 784	6.1 6.1	460 467	114	206	5 106	180 185	10.6 10.8	127	22		3 1
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	774 743	6.1 5.8	470 445	115	184	9 1	186 178	10.9 10.5	132 123 120	22	2 30	D
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	730 725	5.7 5.7	442 439	111	17() 89	172 160	10.2 9.4	107	26	6 21	в 1
Oc t-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	718 714 719	5.6 5.6 5.6	435 436 438	112	157	7 84	174 175 178	10.2 10.3 10.6	115 124	5 29	9 3	1 1
Jan-Mar 1998	711	5.6	445	104	164	4 82	175	10.4	123	3 2	1 3	1 1
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	-7 -1.0	- 0.1	10 2	-6 .3 -5		3 -5 1.8 -6.1	2	.0 0.1	9			1 2.5
Over last 12 months Per cent	-73 -9.	- 0.6	5 1	- 25 .1 -19		3 -28 4.6 -25.4	-13 -6	- 0.6	-11 -(1 -:).2 -3	2 - 4.4 -	1 6.7

UNEMPLOYMENT C. 1

UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration C.1

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

			25-4	9					50 and	over		seasonally ad
UNITED KINGDOM	All	Rate (%) +	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) +	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24 11011115
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	1,499	8.6	623	312	560	263	458	7.8	139	96	221	129
1993 1994 1995	1,553 1,479 1,347	8.9 8.4 7.6	545 524 483	296 241 211	709 710	371 425 417	520 490	8.9 8.2	149 127	102	268 286	163 188
1995 1996 1997	1,347 1,280 1,083	7.6 7.1 6.0	483 498 446	211 223 169	649 556 465	417 361 298	404 379 346	6.8 6.3 5.5	115 118 117	56 58 46	232 203	158 148
3 month averages			110		100	200	040	0.0		40	183	141
Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr	1,112 1,094	6.2 6.1	473 472	175 169	485 476	302 299	347 349	5.6 5.6	117 116	43 47	188 182	140 140
Mar-May (Spr)	1,083	6.0	446	169	465	298	346	5.5	117	46	183	140
Apr-Jun May-Jul	1,071	6.0 6.0	450 457	158 155	454 442	294 288	342 341	5.4 5.4	117 121	45 44	181 179	137 130
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	1,035	5.8	461 462	149 149	418	268	322	5.1	113	45	169	116
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,013 987 996	5.7 5.5 5.6	462 454 472	149 148 151	396 368 364	253 236 237	318 320 317	5.0 5.0 5.0	114 111 117	46 46	161 160	115 118
Oct-Dec	996 969	5.6	472	151	364 350	237	317 299	5.0 4.7	117 109	42 41	153	116
Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	943 937	5.3 5.2	460 457 462	147 149	344 339	220 221 215	299 287 292	4.7 4.5 4.6	109 103 106	41 39 46	147 144 138	108 104
Jan-Mar 1998	941	5.3	402	143	337	213	304	4.0	112	40	138	100 106
Changes												100
Over last 3 months Per cent	-28 -2.9	-0.2	17 3.7	-2 -1.5	-13 -3.8	-12 -5.5	5 1.5	0.0	2 2.2	1 2.5	5 2 1.2	-2 -2.1
Over last 12 months	-171	-0.9	3	-27	-148	-88	-43	-0.8	-5	-1	-39	-34
Per cent	-15.4		0.7	-15.6	-30.5	-29.2	-12.5		-4.6	-1.6	-20.7	
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
(Mar-May) 1992 1993	979 1,033	10.0 10.5	368 321	202 182	409 529	202 283	349	9.9	100	76	172	104
1995 1994 1995	968 859	9.7 8.6	286 248	151 131	530	332	391 362	11.4 10.5	108 87	75 55	207 219	129 149
1996 1997	818 681	8.2 6.8	267 236	133	479 418 346	324 292 232	301 284 243	8.6 8.1 6.7	81 77 72	38 42 32	181 165 139	126 121
3 month averages	001	0.0	200	00	040	202	243	0.7	12	32	139	112
Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr	684 673	6.9 6.8	244 241	101 97	350 340	232 226	247 250	6.8 6.9	72 73	31 34	145 140	112 112
Mar-May (Spr)	681	6.8	236	99	346	232	243	6.7	72	32	139	112
Apr-Jun May-Jul	659 651	6.6 6.6	237 239	90 87	330 319	221 220	241 240	6.6 6.6	72 75	31 34	138 136	109 103
Jun-Aug (Sum)	628	6.3	241	83	299	205	228	6.2	69	34	131	93
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	612 592 593	6.2 6.0	237 228	83 87	284 264	195 180	222 223	6.0 6.0	68 67	32 31	124 122	91 93
Oct-Dec	593	6.0 5.9	233 238	88 88	261 254	181 173	226 218	6.1 5.9	73 74	29 30	118 112	. 94 85
Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	569 562	5.7 5.7	238 239	84 84	255 248	171 165	208 210	5.6 5.7	68 72	29 33	110 103	83 77
Jan-Mar 1998	563	5.7	242	88	243	165	219	5.9	74	31	114	83
Changes												
Over last 3 months Per cent	-21 <i>-3.7</i>	-0.2	3 1.3	0 -0.4	-11 -4.3	-9 -4,9	1 0.4	0.0	0 0.2	0 0.7	· 1.1	-1 -1.2
Over last 12 months	-120	-1.2	-3	-13	-107	-67	-28	-0.9	2	-1	-31	-28
Female	-17.6		-1.2	-12.8	-30.5	-29.0	-11.2		-13.3	-2.3	-21.6	-25.2
Spring quarters Mar-May)												
992 993	519 520	6.9 6.8	255 224	111 113	151 180	61 87	109 129	4.6 5.3	40 41	21 27	49 61	25 34
994 995	511 488	6.6 6.2	238 235	90 79	180 170	92 93	128 104	5.1 4.1	39 34	22 18	67 51	39 32
996 997	462 402	5.8 5.0	230 210	91 70	139 119	69 66	95 103	3.8 3.9	41 45	16 14	37 44	27 30
month averages												
lan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr	428 421	5.4 5.3	229 231	74 72	136 136	69 72	100 99	3.8 3.8	45 43	11 13	43 43	28 29
Mar-May (Spr)	402	5.0	210	70	119	66	103	3.9	45	14	44	30
(pr-Jun Nay-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	412 418 407	5.2 5.2 5.1	213 218	68 67	124 122	74 68	101 101	3.8 3.8	45 46	13 11	43 44	27 27
un-Aug (Sum) ul-Sep	407 402	5.1	221	65	119	63	94	3.5	44	11	38	24
ul-Sep lug-Oct iep-Nov (Aut)	402 395 404	5.0 5.0 5.1	225 227 239	66 61 63	112 104 103	58 57 56	96 97 91	3.6 3.6	45 43 44	14 16	37 38	24 25 23
Oct-Dec	404 384	5.1 4.8	239	63 61	103 96	56 53	91 81	3.4 3.0	44 35	13	34 35	23 23
lov 1997-Jan 1998 loc 97-Feb 98 (Win)	374 376	4.0 4.7 4.7	219 222	63 64	89 91	50 50	79 82	3.0 3.0 3.0	35 35 34	11 11 13	35 33 35	23 21 23
an-Mar 1998	378	4.7	235	60	91	50 49	84	3.0	34	13	35	23
hanges							100		31		00	
ver last 3 months er cent	-6 -1.7	-0.1	14 6.2	-2 -3.0	-2 -2.3	-4 -7.3	4 4.5	0.1	2 6.1	1 7.7	1 1.5	-1 -5.4
ver last 12 months	-51	-0.6	6	-14	-41	-21	-16	-0.7	-8	-8	-6	
er cent	-11.8	or that age gr	2.6	-19.4	-30.5	29.6	-15.6	Martin Contraction	-17.3	0.4	-17.9	-22.2 abour Force Si

		and a start of the		Second Second			Per cent, s	easonally adjusted
UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(m) 50-59(f)	65+(m) 60+(f)
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992 1993	9.9 10.5	10.0 10.6	17.9 19.0	15.8 17.8	10.4 10.4	7.3 7.6	8.4 9.6 9.0 7.5	3.7 4.1
1994 1995 1996	9.8 8.8 8.3 7.2	10.0 9.0 8.5	19.8 19.2 20.0	16.3 15.4 14.5	10.4 9.9 9.0 8.6	7.3 7.6 7.1 6.5 6.1	6.9	3.7 4.1 3.2 2.1 2.4 2.7
1997 a month averages	7.2	7.4	19.2	13.1	7.0	5.3	5.9	2.7
Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	7.4 7.3 7.2	7.5 7.4 7.4	19.8 18.7 19.2	13.5 13.3 13.1	7.2 7.1 7.0	5.5 5.4 5.3	5.9 6.0 5.9	3.4 3.0 2.7
Apr⊸lun May-Jul Jun⇒Aug (Sum)	7.2 7.3 7.1	7.4 7.4 7.2	19.9 20.7 19.9	13.1 13.4 13.1	7.0 7.1 6.8	5.2 5.1 5.0	5.9 5.8 5.5	2.3 2.5 2.3
Jul-Sep Aug Oct Sep Nov (Aut)	6.8 6.7 6.6	6.9 6.8 6.8	18.1 18.1 18.5	12.8 12.4 11.9	6.7 6.5 6.7	4.9 4.8 4.7	5.4 5.4 5.3	2.4 2.6 2.5
Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	6.6 6.5 6.4	6.7 6.5 6.5	18.6 19.5 20.0	12.1 12.1 12.0	6.4 6.4 6.3	4.7 4.4 4.4	5.0 4.8 4.9	2.3 2.6 2.5
Jan Mar 1998	6.4	6.6	20.0	11.9	6.5	4.3	5.0	2.6
Charges Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	1.4	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.3
Over last 12 months	-1.0	-1.0	0.2	-1.6	-0.7	-1.1	-0.8	-0.8
Ma Spring quarters (Mar-May)							10.1	10
1992 1993 1994	11.7 12.5 11.6	11.8 12.7 11.7	19.4 20.5 20.7 20.9	19.2 21.3 19.4 17.9	11.9 12.1 11.5	8.5 9.2 8.3	10.4 11.9 11.0	4.9 4.6 3.7 2.7 4.1
1995 1996 1997	10.2 9.8 8.2	10.3 9.9 8.3	20.9 22.8 21.0	17.9 17.4 15.1	10.1 9.5 7.8	7.4 7.2 6.1	9.2 8.4 6.9	2.7 4.1 4.0
3 man th averages Jan M ar 1997 Feb Apr Mar May (Spr)	8.4 8.2 8.2	8.5 8.3 8.3	22.0 20.3 21.0	15.5 15.2 15.1	7.7 7.6 7.8	6.2 6.1 6.1	7.0 7.1 6.9	5.1 4.8 4.0
Apr Jun May Jul Jun Aug (Sum)	8.1 8.2 7.9	8.2 8.2 7.9	21.1 22.3 21.6	15.2 15.5 15.0	7.7 7.8 7.4	5.8 5.6 5.5	6.9 6.8 6.5	3.3 3.5 3.3
Jul-Sep Aug Oct Sep Nov (Aut)	7.6 7.4 7.4	7.7 7.5 7.5	20.2 19.0 19.5	14.7 14.2 14.0	7.2 6.9 7.1	5.3 5.2 5.1	6.3 6.3 6.4	2.7 2.7 3.0
Oc Dec No 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	7.3 7.2 7.1	7.4 7.2 7.1	20.3 21.5 21.8	13.7 13.6 13.3	6.9 6.8 6.6	5.1 4.9 4.9	6.2 5.8 5.9	3.2 3.4 3.6
Jan-Mar 1998	7.1	7.2	21.9	13.2	6.8	4.8	- 6.1	3.5
Changes Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.2	1.6	-0.6	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.3
Over last 12 months	-1.3	-1.3	-0.1	-2.3	-0.9	-1.5	-0.9	-1.6
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	7.5	7.7	16.2	11.7	8.4	5.8	5.0 5.7	3.1
1903 1994 1955	7.5 7.8 7.5 7.0 6.5	7.7 8.0 7.7 7.2 6.7	16.2 17.5 19.0 17.5	13.5 12.6 12.3	8.2 7.7 7.4	5.8 5.5 5.7 5.4 4.7	5.8 4.7	3.1 3.9 2.9 1.8 1.5
1996 1997	6.5 6.0	6.7 6.1	16.9 17.5	11.0 10.6	7.4 5.9	4.7 4.4	4.3 4.3	1.5 2.0
3 mo nth averages Jan-M ar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	6.2 6.1 6.0	6.4 6.3 6.1	17.6 17.2 17.5	11.0 10.8 10.6	6.5 6.3 5.9	4.6 4.6 4.4	4.1 4.2 4.3	2.6 2.1 2.0
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	6.1 6.1 6.1	6.3 6.3 6.2	18.7 19.0 18.0	10.6 10.8 10.9	6.2 6.2 5.9	4.5 4.5 4.5	4.3 4.2 3.9	1.8 2.0 1.8
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.8 5.7 5.7	6.0 5.9 5.9	15.9 17.1 17.4	10.5 10.2 9.5	6.1 6.0 6.3	4.3 4.2 4.2	3.9 3.9 3.7	2.2 2.5 2.3
Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	5.6 5.6 5.6	5.7 5.8	17.0 17.4 18.1	10.2 10.3 10.5	5.8 5.9 6.0	4.1 3.9 3.9	3.3 3.2 3.3	1.8 2.1 1.9
Jan-Mar 1998	5.6	5.7	18.0	10.4	6.1	3.8	3.3	2.2
Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.4
Over last 12 months	-0.6	-0.6	0.4	-0.6	-0.4	-0.7	-0.8	-0.4
							Source	: Labour Force Survey

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.2

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

	Looki	ng for full-time wo	Looking for full-time work or no preference Looking for part-time work only									
UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 & over	. 18-24	25-49	50 and over	All aged 16 & over	18-24	25-49	50 and over				
All Spring quarters Mar-May)												
992 993	2,342 2,473	641 685	1,220 1,285	371 410	384 426	60 84	215 204	62 88 74				
994 995	2,258 1,964	581 513	1,194 1,063	392 315	436 468	84 77 84	225 238	12				
996 997	1,859 1,587	467 402	1,013 842	294 254	445 425	82 79	216 190	66 75				
month averages an-Mar 1997	1,599	412	853	249	454	92	209	80				
eb-Apr ar-May (Spr)	1,578 1,587	404 402	840 842	251 254	443 425	88 79	209 190	78 75				
or-Jun ay-Jul	1,569 1,576	403 406	818 813	255 253	440 460	81 91	202 208	70 71				
ın-Aug (Sum) ıl-Sep	1,531 1,478	398 380	796 775	248 241	442 437		213 204	61 67				
ug-Oct ep-Nov (Aut)	1,450 1,427	366 349	761 753	238 235	423 425	92 96	193 193	71 68				
ct-Dec ov 1997-Jan 1998	1,406 1,378	350 350	744 726	221 215	426 430	98 93 92	189 188	63 62				
ec 97-Feb 98 (Win) In-Mar 1998	1,373 1,394	349 350	719. 726	215 227	425 404	92 85	184 175	64 64				
nanges												
ver last 3 months er cent	-13 -0.9	0 -0.1	- 19 -2.5	6 2.5	-22 -5.1	-12 -12.6	-14 -7.5	0 0.3				
ver last 12 months er cent	-205 -12.8	-62 -15.1	-128 -15.0	-22 -8.8	-50 -11.0	-7 -7.6	-34 -16.4	-17 -21.0				
ale pring quarters /lar-May)												
1ar-Maý) 992 993	1,733	450	913	304	67	16	11	22				
995 995	1,840 1,678 1,466	485 406 354	960 901 806	338 317 257	92 92 106	22 27 30	17 17 16	22 33 25 29 30				
96 97	1,384 1,154	333 276	761 620	238 203	121 115	32 33	20 25	30 26				
month averages n-Mar 1997	1,165	284	628	202	123	33	23	29				
eb-Apr ar-May (Spr)	1,146 1,154	278 276	614 620	203 203	116 115	33 33 33	23 26 25	29 26				
pr-Jun ay-Jul	1,137 1,146	278 281	601 598	202 200	115 130	33 38	23 24	26 27				
n-Aug (Sum) I-Sep	1,111	271 263	584 568	197 192	109 107	33 34	19 . 16	22 22				
ig-Oct ip-Nov (Aut)	1,058 1,042	252 248	557 550	191 189	100 101	33 32	13 13	23 24				
ct-Dec ov 1997-Jan 1998	1,024 1,000	242 240	543 530	181 176	106 116	31 32	14 16	25 25				
ec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	987	232	526	173	115	33	14	28				
n-Mar 1998 nanges	999	234	526	182	109	29	14	27				
rer last 3 months	-24 -2.4	-8 -3.4	-18 -3.3	1 0.6	3 3.0	-2 -6.3	0 0.5	2 7.2				
er last 12 months	-166 -14.2	-50 -17.7	-102 <i>-16.3</i>	-20 <i>-9.9</i>	-14 -11.4	-4 -13.5	-9 -39.4	-2 -7.0				
male ring quarters												
ring quarters ar-May) 92	609 632	191	307	68	317 334	44	205 187	40				
93 94 95	580	200 176	324 293 256 252	72 75	345	61 50	208	55 49 43 36				
96 97	499 475 432	159 135 126	252 222	68 72 75 58 56 51	362 324 310	.53 50 46	221 197 165	43 36 49				
nonth averages n-Mar 1997	433	128	225	47	332	59	186	52				
p-Apr r-May (Spr)	433 432 432	126 126	225 226 222	48 51	332 328 310	55 46	183 165	50 49				
r-Jun y-Jul	432 430	125 125	218 215	53 53 52	325 330	48 53	179 184	44 43				
i-Aug (Sum)	419	127.	212		333	56	194	38				
-Sep g-Oct p-Nov (Aut)	399 392 385	118 113 101	207 204 203	50 48 46	330 324 323	58 59 64	187 180 180	45 48 44				
t-Dec	383	108	201	40	320	67	175	38				
v 1997-Jan 1998 c 97-Feb 98 (Win)	378 386	110 116	196 193	39 42	314 311	62 60	172 170	37 37				
-Mar 1998	394	116	200	45	295	57	161	37				
anges Over last 3 months	12 3.1	8 7.5	- 1 -0.5	5 11.2	-25 -7.7	-10 -15.6	-14 -8.1	-2 -4.1				
er last 12 months	-39 -9.0	-12 -9.2	-25 -11.2	-2 -4.1	-36 -10.9	-2 -4.2	-25 -13.5	-15 -28.8				

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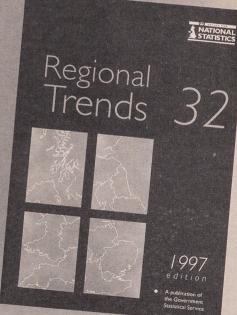
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		A STATISTICS		RATE *	A Reader		SEASONA CLAIMANT	LLY ADJUS	TED			RATE*		
overnment ffice egions			and a state of the	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	and and the second	Nale	Female
NITED KINGDOM 994) 995) Annual 996) averages 997)	1 2,636.5 2,325.6 2,122.2 1,602.4	2,014.4 1,770.0 1,610.3 1,225.1	622.1 555.6 511.9 377.3	9.4 8.3 7.6 5.7		5.1 4.5 4.1 3.0	2,619.3 2,305.8 2,103.4 1,586.1	···	•	2,004.8 1,758.5 1,599.5 1,215.8	614.6 547.4 504.0 370.4	9.3 8.2 7.5 5.6	12.7 11.2 10.2 7.8	5.0 4.4 4.1 3.0
996 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	2,223.9 2,147.4 2,096.3	1,695.5 1,643.9 1,599.5	528.5 503.5 496.8	7.9 7.6 7.5	10.8 10.5	4.3 4.1 4.0	2,186.3 2,164.6 2,145.8	-10.3 -21.7 -18.8	-20.4	1,664.1 1,647.6 1,629.8	522.2 517.0 516.0	7.8 7.7 7.6	10.6 10.5 10.4	4.2 4.2 4.2
Jul 11	2,158.1	1,616.5	541.6	7.7	10.3	4.4	2,122.6	-23.2	-21.2	1,609.5	513.1	7.6	10.3	4.1
Aug 8	2,176.4	1,614.1	562.4	7.7	10.3	4.5	2,104.4	-18.2	-20.1	1,594.2	510.2	7.5	10.2	4.1
Sep 12	2,103.7	1,572.4	531.4	7.5	10.0	4.3	2,067.3	-37.1	-26.2	1,567.5	499.8	7.4	10.0	4.0
Oct 10	1,977.2	1,492.6	484.6	7.0	9.5	3.9	2,016.3	-51.0	-35.4	1,531.0	485.3	7.2	9.8	3.9
Nov 14	1,871.4	1,424.1	447.3	6.7	9.1	3.6	1,916.2	-100.1	-62.7	1,460.7	455.5	6.8	9.3	3.7
Dec 12	1,868.2	1,430.5	437.7	6.6	9.1	3.5	1,876.8	-39.4	-63.5	1,428.5	448.3	6.7	9.1	3.6
997 Jan 9	1,907.8	1,463.5	444.3	6.8	9.3	3.6	1,819.3	-57.5	-65.7	1,388.8	430.5	6.5	8.9	3.5
Feb 13	1,827.8	1,403.3	424.5	6.5	9.0	3.4	1,755.3	-64.0	-53.6	1,343.4	411.9	6.2	8.6	3.3
Mar 13	1,745.3	1,342.4	402.9	6.2	8.6	3.2	1,713.1	-42.2	-54.6	1,310.6	402.5	6.1	8.4	3.2
Apr 10	1,688.0	1,298.8	389.1	6.0	8.3	3.1	1,669.9	-43.2	-49.8	1,279.1	390.8	5.9	8.2	3.1
May 8	1,620.5	1,249.9	370.6	5.8	8.0	3.0	1,635.3	-34.6	-40.0	1,252.3	383.0	5.8	8.0	8.1
Jun 12	1,550.1	1,193.3	356.8	5.5	7.6	2.9	1,597.6	-37.7	-38.5	1,222.6	375.0	5.7	7.8	3.0
Jul 10	1,585.3	1,201.3	384.0	5.6	7.7	3.1	1,550.0	-47.6	-42.4	1,193.8	356.2	5.5	7.6	2.9
Aug 14	1,579.2	1,186.5	392.7	5.6	7.6	3.2	1,508.2	-41.8		1,165.8	342.4	5.4	7.4	2.8
Sep 11	1,513.5	1,142.2	371.4	5.4	7.3	3.0	1,479.6	-28.6		1,138.3	341.3	5.3	7.3	2.7
Oct 9	1,432.8	1,089.1	343.7	5.1	7.0	2.8	1,470.0	-9.6	-26.7	1,126.0	344.0	5.2	7.2	2.8
Nov 13	1,387.6	1,060.4	327.2	4.9	6.8	2.6	1,432.2	-37.8	-25.3	1,096.8	335.4	5.1	7.0	2.7
Dec 11	1,391.4	1,071.0	320.4	5.0	6.8	2.6	1,403.1	-29.1	-25.5	1,071.6	331.5	5.0	6.8	2.7
998 Jan 8	1,479.3	1,136.7	342.6	5.3	7.3	2.8	1,393.8	-9.3		1,064.0	329.8	5.0	6.8	2.7
Feb 12	1,451.2	1,109.8	341.4	5.2	7.1	2.7	1,382.1	-11.7		1,052.6	329.5	4.9	6.7	2.7
Mar 12 R	1,405.9	1,076.5	329.4	5.0	6.9	2.6	1,373.8	-8.3		1,045.3	328.5	4.9	6.7	2.6
Apr 9 P reat Britain	1,389.9	1,061.5	328.4	4.9	6.8	2.6	1,356.1	-17.7	-12.6	1,032.6	323.5	4.8	6.6	2.6
994) 995) Annual 996) averages 997)	2,539.2 2,237.4 2,038.1 1,539.0	1,939.1 1,701.4 1,545.3 1,175.2	600.1 536.1 492.8 363.8	9.3 8.2 7.5 5.6	12.6 11.1 10.1 7.7	5.0 4.5 4.1 3.0	2,522.3 2,217.8 2,019.5 1,522.7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· ···	1,929.5 1,689.9 1,534.5 1,165.9	592.8 527.9 484.9 356.9	9.2 8.1 7.4 5.6	12.6 11.1 10.1 7.7	.9 .4 .0 .9
997 Apr 10	1,624.1	1,247.7	376.4	5.9	8.2	3.1	1,604.2	-41.3	-38.7	1,227.4	376.8	5.9	8.1	8.1
May 8	1,559.2	1,200.7	358.5	5.7	7.9	3.0	1,570.8	-33.4		1,201.6	369.2	5.7	7.9	3.1
Jun 12	1,489.3	1,145.1	344.2	5.4	7.5	2.8	1,534.8	-36.0		1,173.1	361.7	5.6	7.7	3.0
Jul 10	1,520.1	1,151.4	368.7	5.6	7.6	3.0	1,489.2	-45.6	-40.9	1,145.2	344.0	5.4	7.5	8.8
Aug 14	1,513.5	1,136.5	377.0	5.5	7.5	3.1	1,448.2	-41.0		1,117.9	330.3	5.3	7.3	2.7
Sep 11	1,449.3	1,092.9	356.4	5.3	7.2	2.9	1,419.9	-28.3		1,091.0	328.9	5.2	7.2	2.7
Oct 9	1,372.4	1,041.9	330.5	5.0	6.8	2.7	1,409.7	-10.2	-25.3	1,078.7	331.0	5.2	7.1	2.7
Nov 13	1,329.3	1,014.3	315.0	4.9	6.7	2.6	1,372.2	-37.5		1,049.7	322.5	5.0	6.9	2.7
Dec 11	1,333.8	1,025.1	308.7	4.9	6.7	2.6	1,343.3	-28.9		1,024.8	318.5	4.9	6.7	2.6
998 Jan 8	1,419.5	1,089.1	330.4	5.2	7.2	2.7	1,333.6	-9.7	-25.4	1,017.0	316.6	4.9	6.7	2.6
Feb 12	1,392.1	1,062.8	329.3	5.1	7.0	2.7	1,322.1	-11.5	-16.7	1,005.9	316.2	4.8	6.6	
Mar 12 R	1,348.3	1,030.7	317.7	4.9	6.8	2.6	1,314.6	-7.5	-9.6	999.1	315.5	4.8	6.6	
Apr 9 P orth East	1,332.9	1,016.2	316.7	4.9	6.7	2.6	1,297.7	-16.9	-12.0	987.0 113.5	310.7 28.0	4.7	6.5 17.8	2.6 5.6
994) 995) Annual 996) averages 997)	141.6 130.5 118.4 94.5	113.5 104.4 94.0 75.4	28.1 26.1 24.4 19.0	12.4 11.6 10.6 8.5	17.8 16.5 15.3 12.3	5.6 5.2 4.8 3.8	141.4 129.6 117.2 93.3	· · · · · ·	· · · · ·	103.8 93.3 74.7	25.7 23.9 18.6	12.4 11.5 10.5 8.4	16.4 15.2 12.2	5.2 4.8 3.7
997 Apr 10	97.8	78.2	19.6	8.8	12.8	3.9	95.9	-1.7	-1.5	76.6	19.3	8.6	12.5	3.8
May 8	94.4	75.7	18.8	8.5	12.3	3.7	94.5	-1.4		75.5	19.0	8.5	12.3	3.8
Jun 12	91.2	73.0	18.1	8.2	11.9	3.6	93.5	-1.0		74.7	18.8	8.4	12.2	3.7
Jul 10	93.9	74.2	19.7	8.4	12.1	3.9	92.2	-1.3	-1.2	74.0	18.2	8.3	12.1	3.6
Aug 14	93.6	73.6	20.0	8.4	12.0	4.0	91.0	-1.2		73.4	17.6	8.1	12.0	3.5
Sep 11	90.8	71.7	19.1	8.1	11.7	3.8	89.5	-1.5		72.0	17.5	8.0	11.7	3.5
Oct 9	88.5	70.7	17.8	7.9	11.5	3.5	90.3	0.8	-1.0	72.6	17.7	8.1	11.8	3.5
Nov 13	86.8	69.9	17.0	7.8	11.4	3.4	88.1	-2.2		70.8	17.3	7.9	11.5	3.4
Dec 11	87.2	70.7	16.4	7.8	11.5	3.3	86.7	-1.4		69.6	17.1	7.8	11.4	3.4
998 Jan 8	93.7	75.8	17.8	8.4	12.4	3.5	87.7	1.0	-0.4	70.6	17.1	7.9	11.5	3.4
Feb 12	90.6	73.0	17.6	8.1	11.9	3.5	86.9	-0.8		69.9	17.0	7.8	11.4	3.4
Mar 12 R	88.1	71.1	17.1	7.9	11.6	3.4	86.0	-0.9		69.2	16.8	7.7	11.3	3.3
Apr 9 P	87.4	70.0	17.4	7.8	11.4	3.4	84.5	-1.5		67.9 49.6	16.6 8.7	7.6 11.9	11.1 4.5	3.3
194) 195) Annual 196) averages 197)	221.2 192.2 175.8 132.9	171.5 148.8 136.1 103.8	49.7 43.4 39.7 29.2	8.7 7.6 6.9 5.2	11.9 10.5 9.5 7.3	4.5 3.9 3.5 2.6	220.9. 190.8. 174.1. 131.2.		148.0 135.1	49.6 42.9 39.0 28.5	8.7 7.5 6.8 5.1	10.4 9.4 7.2	4.5 3.8 3.4 2.5	
97 Apr 10	141.7	111.3	30.4	5.5	7.8	2.7	138.3	-3.8	-3.6	108.3	30.0	5.4	7.6	2.6
May 8	135.2	106.7	28.5	5.3	7.5	2.5	135.3	-3.0		105.9	29.4	5.3	7.4	2.6
Jun 12	127.6	100.3	27.3	5.0	7.0	2.4	131.8	-3.5		102.9	28.9	5.1	7.2	2.5
Jul 10	131.9	101.8	30.1	5.1	7.1	2.7	128.4	-3.4	-3.6	100.8	27.6	5.0	7.0	2.4
Aug 14	131.1	100.3	30.8	5.1	7.0	2.7	124.4	-4.0		98.2	26.2	4.9	6.9	2.3
Sep 11	124.0	95.6	28.4	4.8	6.7	2.5	121.6	-2.8		95.6	26.0	4.7	6.7	2.3
Oct 9	116.0	90.1	25.9	4.5	6.3	2.3	121.4	-0.2	-2.0	95.0	26.4	4.7	6.6	2.3
Nov 13	112.9	88.2	24.6	4.4	6.2	2.2	118.4	-3.0		92.7	25.7	4.6	6.5	2.3
Dec 11	113.5	89.5	23.9	4.4	6.3	2.1	116.0	-2.4		90.7	25.3	4.5	6.3	2.2
98 Jan 8	124.1	97.4	26.7	4.8	6.8	2.4	114.8	-1.2	-2.2	89.8	25.0	4.5	6.3	2.2
Feb 12	121.5	95.0	26.4	4.7	6.6	2.3	113.8	-1.0	-1.5	88.9	24.9	4.4	6.2	2.2
Mar 12 R	117.5	92.1	25.4	4.6	6.4	2.2	113.1	-0.7	-1.0	88.2	24.9	4.4	6.2	2.2
Apr 9 P	116.1	90.7	25.4	4.5	6.3	2.2	111.6	-1.5		87.0	24.6	4.4	6.1	2.2

	UNADJUS CLAIMAN	T COUNT +		RATE *			Constant of the second	ALLY ADJU T COUNT +	OTED			RATE *		
Government Office Regions	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Merseyside 1994) 1995) Annual 1996) Averages 1997)	88.5 79.5 74.9 61.4	69.2 61.9 58.3 48.3	19.3 17.6 16.5 13.1	14.9 13.7 13.1 10.7	21.5 19.5 18.8 15.5	7.1 6.7 6.3 5.0	88.4 78.9 74.2 60.9	··· ·· ··	··· ··· ··	69.1 61.5 57.9 47.9	19.3 17.4 16.3 12.9	14.9 13.6 12.9 10.6	21.5 19.4 18.6 15.4	7.1 6.6 6.2 4.9
997 Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	64.4 62.4 60.6	50.8 49.3 47.9	13.6 13.0 12.8	11.2 10.9 10.6	16.4 15.9 15.4	5.2 5.0 4.9	63.7 62.4 61.1	-1.3 -1.3 -1.3	-1.2 -1.3 -1.3	50.1 49.1 48.1	13.6 13.3 13.0	11.1 10.9 10.7	16.1 15.8 15.5	5.2 5.1 4.9
Jul 10	61.5	48.0	13.5	10.7	15.4	5.2	59.9	-1.2	-1.3	47.3	12.6	10.5	15.2	4.8
Aug 14	61.1	47.4	13.7	10.7	15.3	5.2	58.9	-1.0	-1.2	46.6	12.3	10.3	15.0	4.7
Sep 11	59.2	46.2	13.0	10.3	14.9	4.9	57.8	-1.1	-1.1	45.7	12.1	10.1	14.7	4.6
Oct 9	56.0	43.9	12.1	9.8	14.1	4.6	57.1	-0.7	-0.9	45.0	12.1	10.0	14.5	4.6
Nov 13	54.1	42.7	11.4	9.4	13.7	4.3	55.9	-1.2	-1.0	44.1	11.8	9.7	14.2	4.5
Dec 11	54.1	42.9	11.2	9.4	13.8	4.3	54.9	-1.0	-1.0	43.3	11.6	9.6	13.9	4.4
9-8 Jan 8	57.2	45.1	12.1	10.0	14.5	4.6	54.9	0.0	-0.7	43.2	11.7	9.6	13.9	4.4
Feb 12	55.7	43.8	11.9	9.7	14.1	4.5	53.9	-1.0	-0.7	42.3	11.6	9.4	13.6	4.4
Mar 12 R	54.5	42.8	11.7	9.5	13.8	4.5	53.5	-0.4	-0.5	41.9	11.6	9.3	13.5	4.4
Apr 9 P	54.5	42.7	11.9	9.5	13.7	4.5	53.0	-0.5	-0.6	41.5	11.5	9.3	13.4	4.4
Yc (shire and th 1964) 1965) Annual 1963) Averages 1967)	226.4 207.9	175.2 160.6 147.9 117.9	51.2 47.3 43.9 34.1	9.7 8.7 8.0 6.4	13.5 12.0 11.0 8.8	5.0 4.5 4.2 3.3	224.8 206.0 189.8 150.2	:	··· ··· ···	174.3 159.5 146.8 116.9	50.5 46.5 43.0 33.4	9.6 8.7 8.0 6.3	13.4 11.9 10.9 8.7	4.9 4.5 4.1 3.2
1897 Apr 10	158.3	123.5	34.9	6.6	9.2	3.4	155.3	-3.4	-3.9	120.8	34.5	6.5	9.0	3.3
May 8	152.0	118.6	33.4	6.4	8.8	3.2	153.4	-1.9	-2.8	119.1	34.3	6.4	8.8	3.3
Jun 12	146.1	113.9	32.3	6.1	8.5	3.1	150.5	-2.9	-2.7	117.0	33.5	6.3	8.7	3.2
Jul 10	150.7	115.8	34.8	6.3	8.6	3.3	148.1	-2.4	-2.4	115.6	32.5	6.2	8.6	3.1
Aug 14	150.7	114.8	35.8	6.3	8.5	3.4	145.0	-3.1	-2.8	113.9	31.1	6.1	8.5	3.0
Sep 11	145.8	111.6	34.3	6.1	8.3	3.3	143.2	-1.8	-2.4	111.7	31.5	6.0	8.3	3.0
Oct 9	138.4	106.9	31.5	5.8	7.9	3.0	142.6	-0.6	-1.8	110.9	31.7	6.0	8.2	3.0
Nov 13	135.2	105.0	30.2	5.7	7.8	2.9	139.3	-3.3	-1.9	108.2	31.1	5.8	8.0	3.0
Dec 11	137.5	107.6	29.9	5.8	8.0	2.9	137.5	-1.8	-1.9	106.7	30.8	5.8	7.9	3.0
1998 Jan 8	146.3	114.1	32.2	6.1	8.5	3.1	136.8	-0.7	-1.9	106.1	30.7		7.9	3.0
Feb 12	143.7	111.8	31.9	6.0	8.3	3.1	135.9	-0.9	-1.1	105.3	30.6		7.8	2.9
Mar 12 R	139.3	108.5	30.8	5.8	8.1	3.0	135.1	-0.8	-0.8	104.7	30.4		7.8	2.9
Apr 9 P	138.2	106.8	31.4	5.8	7.9	3.0	133.7	-1.4	-1.0	103.4	30.3	5.6	7.7	2.9
Eat Midlands 114) 115) Annual 196) averages 1977)	168.8 148.3 133.6 97.4	128.7 112.5 101.0 74.2	40.1 35.7 32.5 23.2	8.8 7.7 6.9 5.0	11.7 10.3 9.4 6.9	4.9 4.2 3.8 2.7	167.6 147.1 132.4 96.4	 	··· ·· ··	128.0 111.9 100.3 73.6	39.6 35.3 32.0 22.8	7.6 6.8	11.6 10.3 9.3 6.9	4.8 4.2 3.7 2.6
1 37. Apr 10	104.8	80.5	24.3	5.4	7.5	2.8	102.5	-2.5	-3.2	78.2	24.3	5.2	7.3	2.8
May 8	99.7	76.8	22.9	5.1	7.2	2.7	100.0	-2.5	-2.4	76.3	23.7		7.1	2.7
Jun 12	94.2	72.4	21.8	4.9	6.7	2.5	97.7	-2.3	-2.4	74.5	23.2		6.9	2.7
Jul 10	96.6	72.8	23.8	5.0	6.8	2.8	94.6	-3.1	-2.6	72.6	22.0	4.7	6.8	2.6
Aug 14	95.2	70.9	24.3	4.9	6.6	2.8	91.2	-3.4	-2.9	70.2	21.0		6.5	2.4
Sep 11	90.4	67.6	22.8	4.7	6.3	2.6	89.1	-2.1	-2.9	68.3	20.8		6.4	2.4
Oct 9	84.0	63.1	20.8	4.3	5.9	2.4	88.1	-1.0	-2.2	67.0	21.1	4.4	6.2	2.4
Nov 13	80.9	61.3	19.7	4.2	5.7	2.3	85.6	-2.5	-1.9	65.1	20.5		6.1	2.4
Dec 11	81.9	62.7	19.2	4.2	5.8	2.2	83.5	-2.1	-1.9	63.3	20.2		5.9	2.3
1998 Jan 8	88.9	67.8	21.2	4.6	6.3	2.5	82.4	-1.1	-1.9	62.2	20.2	4.2	5.8	2.3
Feb 12	87.5	66.4	21.1	4.5	6.2	2.4	81.4	-1.0	-1.4	61.3	20.1		5.7	2.3
Mar 12 R	84.0	63.9	20.2	4.3	5.9	2.3	80.6	-0.8	-1.0	60.7	19.9		5.7	2.3
Apr 9 P	82.4	62.5	19.9	4.3	5.8	2.3	79.2	-1.4	-1.1	59.7	19.5	4.1	5.6	2.3
West Midlands 1994) 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997)	246.2 210.3 188.6 142.3	186.8 158.6 142.0 108.2	59.4 51.7 46.6 34.1	9.9 8.4 7.4 5.6	13.3 11.0 9.8 7.5	5.5 4.8 4.3 3.1	244.8 208.8 187.4 141.2	 	··· ··· ··	186.0 157.8 141.3 107.6	58.8 51.1 46.1 33.6	8.3 7.4	13.2 11.0 9.8 7.5	5.5 4.8 4.2 3.1
1997 Apr 10	148.5	113.7	34.8	5.9	7.9	3.2	148.0	-3.3	-4.1	112.7	35.3	5.7	7.8	3.2
May 8	143.9	110.5	33.4	5.7	7.7	3.1	145.3	-2.7	-3.2	110.7	34.6		7.7	3.2
Jun 12	138.4	106.3	32.2	5.5	7.4	2.9	141.7	-3.6	-3.2	108.0	33.7		7.5	3.1
Jul 10	141.6	107.0	34.6	5.6	7.4	3.2	137.8	-3.9	-3.4	105.5	32.3	5.3	7.3	2.9
Aug 14	143.1	107.2	35.8	5.6	7.4	3.3	134.6	-3.2	-3.6	103.6	31.0		7.2	2.8
Sep 11	137.8	103.2	34.6	5.4	7.2	3.2	132.4	-2.2	-3.1	101.3	31.1		7.0	2.8
Oct 9	129.4	97.6	31.8	5.1	6.8	2.9	131.8	-0.6	-2.0	100.2	31.6	5.1	6.9	2.9
Nov 13	124.1	94.2	30.0	4.9	6.5	2.7	129.2	-2.6	-1.8	98.3	30.9		6.8	2.8
Dec 11	124.0	94.7	29.3	4.9	6.6	2.7	126.8	-2.4	-1.9	96.2	30.6		6.7	2.8
1998 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 R	131.3 129.0	99.9 97.7 94.7	31.4 31.3 30.3	5.2 5.1 4.9	6.9 6.8 6.6	2.9 2.9 2.8	125.8 124.8 124.0	-1.0 -1.0 -0.8	-2.0 -1.5 -0.9	95.1 94.1 93.4	30.7 30.7 30.6	4.9	6.6 6.5 6.5	2.8 2.8 2.8
Apr 9 P	124.4	94.1	30.3	4.9	6.5	2.8	122.4	-1.6	-1.1	92.3	30.1	4.8	6.4	2.7

June 1998

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region C.11

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region UNEMPLOYMENT

-	UNADJUSTED						SEASON	ALLY ADJUS	TED				nousands an	d per cent
	CLAIMA	NT COUNT +		RATE *		and <u>and and an</u> and an	A. Contractor and	NT COUNT +				RATE *	and and	
Government Office Regions	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	female
Eastern 1994) 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997)	195.1 167.5 148.7 105.5	146.3 124.8 110.6 79.0	48.8 42.7 38.1 26.5	8.1 6.9 6.1 4.3	10.9 9.1 8.1 5.8	4.6 4.0 3.6 2.5	194.8 166.3 147.4 104.5	 	 	146.1 124.1 109.8 78.5	48.7 42.2 37.5 26.1	8.1 6.8 6.1 4.3	10.9 9.1 8.1 5.8	4.6 3.9 3.5 2.4
1997 Apr 10	113.1	85.4	27.8	4.7	6.3	2.6	110.9	-3.4	-4.2	83.2	27.7	4.6	6.1	2.6
May 8	107.8	81.7	26.2	4.4	6.0	2.4	108.2	-2.7	-3.3	81.4	26.8	4.5	6.0	2.5
Jun 12	101.6	76.8	24.8	4.2	5.6	2.3	105.5	-2.7	-2.9	79.3	26.2	4.3	5.8	2.5
Jul 10	102.7	76.4	26.3	4.2	5.6	2.5	102.1	-3.4	-2.9	77.0	25.1	4.2	5.7	2.3
Aug 14	101.8	74.8	26.9	4.2	5.5	2.5	98.5	-3.6	-3.2	74.5	24.0	4.1	5.5	2.2
Sep 11	97.0	71.4	25.6	4.0	5.3	2.4	96.0	-2.5	-3.2	72.3	23.7	4.0	5.3	2.2
Oct 9	91.2	67.5	23.8	3.8	5.0	2.2	95.2	-0.8	-2.3	71.4	23.8	3.9	5.2	2.2
Nov 13	88.4	65.7	22.7	3.6	4.8	2.1	92.2	-3.0	-2.1	69.0	23.2	3.8	5.1	2.2
Dec 11	88.6	66.5	22.1	3.6	4.9	2.1	89.8	-2.4	-2.1	66.8	23.0	3.7	4.9	2.2
1998 Jan 8	94.8	71.2	23.7	3.9	5.2	2.2	87.9	-1.9	-2.4	65.2	22.7	3.6	4.8	2.1
Feb 12	93.4	69.4	24.0	3.8	5.1	2.2	86.8	-1.1	-1.8	64.1	22.7	3.6	4.7	2.1
Mar 12 R	89.7	66.7	22.9	3.7	4.9	2.1	86.1	-0.7	-1.2	63.5	22.6	3.5	4.7	2.1
Apr 9 P	87.7	65.2	22.6	3.6	4.8	2.1	84.6	-1.5	-1.1	62.5	22.1	3.5	4.6	2.1
London 1994) 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997)	434.6 394.7 360.1 271.4	322.7 292.1 265.2 199.8	111.9 102.6 95.0 71.6	10.7 9.8 8.9 6.7	14.1 12.9 11.7 8.8	6.3 5.8 5.3 4.0	432.8 392.7 358.2 270.0	 	 	321.8 291.1 264.1 199.1	111.0 101.6 94.0 70.9	10.7 9.7 8.9 6.7	14.1 12.8 11.7 8.8	6.3 5.8 5.3 4.0
1997 Apr 10	285.2	211.0	74.1	7.1	9.3	4.2	286.0	-7.7	-8.9	210.7	75.3	7.1	9.3	4.2
May 8	278.7	206.4	72.3	6.9	9.1	4.1	279.9	-6.1	-7.3	206.2	73.7	6.9	9.1	4.1
Jun 12	269.4	199.3	70.1	6.7	8.8	3.9	272.1	-7.8	-7.2	200.4	71.7	6.7	8.8	4.0
Jul 10	268.2	196.7	71.5	6.6	8.7	4.0	263.9	-8.2	-7.4	194.8	69.1	6.5	8.6	3.9
Aug 14	266.5	193.6	72.9	6.6	8.5	4.1	256.2	-7.7	-7.9	189.5	66.7	6.3	8.4	3.7
Sep 11	259.1	188.5	70.6	6.4	8.3	4.0	250.1	-6.1	-7.3	184.8	65.3	6.2	8.2	3.7
Oct 9	247.3	180.6	66.7	6.1	8.0	3.7	247.8	-2.3	-5.4	182.5	65.3	6.1	8.1	3.7
Nov 13	235.6	172.7	62.9	5.8	7.6	3.5	240.0	-7.8	-5.4	176.7	63.3	5.9	7.8	3.6
Dec 11	233.9	172.3	61.7	5.8	7.6	3.5	235.7	-4.3	-4.8	173.1	62.6	5.8	7.6	3.5
1998 Jan 8	236.6	174.8	61.9	5.9	7.7	3.5	233.9	-1.8	-4.6	171.8	62.1	5.8	7.6	3.5
Feb 12	234.4	172.6	61.7	5.8	7.6	3.5	232.3	-1.6	-2.6	170.3	62.0	5.7	7.5	3.5
Mar 12 R	231.0	170.2	60.8	5.7	7.5	3.4	231.4	-0.9	-1.4	169.4	62.0	5.7	7.5	3.5
Apr 9 P	230.6	169.6	61.0	5.7	7.5	3.4	228.5.	-2.9	-1.8	167.7	60.8	5.6	7.4	3 .đ
South East 1994) 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997)	272.8 229.0 200.2 136.2	208.5 173.8 151.3 103.7	64.3 55.1 48.9 32.5	7.3 6.2 5.4 3.7	10.1 8.4 7.4 5.0	3.9 3.4 3.0 2.0	272.5 227.6 198.6 135.0	··· ·· ··	··· ·· ··	208.3 173.1 150.4 103.0	64.1 54.5 48.2 32.0	7.3 6.1 5.4 3.7	10.1 8.4 7.3 5.0	3.8 3.3 2.8 2.1
1997 Apr 10	146.2	112.1	34.1	4.0	5.4	2.1	145.0	-5.2	-6.1	110.5	34.5	3.9	5.4	2.
May 8	138.1	106.2	32.0	3.7	5.2	2.0	140.6	-4.4	-4.7	107.1	33.5	3.8	5.2	2.
Jun 12	129.4	99.5	30.0	3.5	4.8	1.8	136.2	-4.4	-4.7	103.7	32.5	3.7	5.0	2.
Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	131.0 130.5 125.0	99.3 97.8 93.6	31.7 32.8 31.4	3.5 3.5 3.4	4.8 4.7 4.5	1.9 2.0 1.9	130.6 125.2 122.1	-5.6 -5.4 -3.1	-4.8 -5.1 -4.7	100.1 96.5 93.7	30.5 28.7 28.4	3.5 3.4 3.3	4.9 4.7 4.6	1.5 1.0 1.0 1.0
Oct 9	117.9	88.8	29.0	3.2	4.3	1.8	121.1	-1.0	-3.2	92.5	28.6	3.3	4.5	1.2
Nov 13	112.8	85.5	27.3	3.1	4.2	1.7	117.0	-4.1	-2.7	89.2	27.8	3.2	4.3	1.2
Dec 11	112.6	86.1	26.6	3.0	4.2	1.6	113.4	-3.6	-2.9	86.1	27.3	3.1	4.2	1.7
1998 Jan 8	120.7	92.1	28.6	3.3	4.5	1.7	111.4	-2.0	-3.2	84.4	27.0	3.0	4.1	17
Feb 12	117.7	89.4	28.3	3.2	4.3	1.7	109.8	-1.6	-2.4	82.9	26.9	3.0	4.0	1.5
Mar 12 R	112.6	85.8	26.8	3.0	4.2	1.6	109.5	-0.3	-1.3	82.5	27.0	3.0	4.0	1.5
Apr 9 P	110.0	83.7	26.3	3.0	4.1	1.6	107.9	-1.6	-1.2	81.4	26.5	2.9	4.0	1.0
South West 1994) 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997)	191.7 166.3 148.2 105.4	143.9 124.1 110.3 79.0	47.8 42.3 38.0 26.4	8.2 7.1 6.3 4.5	10.9 9.5 8.4 6.0	4.6 4.1 3.6 2.5	190.4 164.8 146.9 104.4	··· ·· ··	 	143.2 123.2 109.5 78.4	47.2 41.6 37.4 26.0	8.1 7.0 6.2 4.4	10.9 9.4 8.3 6.0	4.6 4.0 3.6 2.5
997 Apr 10	114.0	86.2	27.8	4.8	6.6	2.7	112.3	-3.0	-4.2	84.3	28.0	4.8	6.4	2.7
May 8	106.2	80.6	25.6	4.5	6.1	2.4	108.8	-3.5	-3.6	81.7	27.1	4.6	6.2	2.6
Jun 12	98.2	74.7	23.5	4.2	5.7	2.2	105.3	-3.5	-3.3	79.1	26.2	4.5	6.0	2.5
Jul 10	98.7	74.0	24.7	4.2	5.6	2.4	101.1	-4.2	-3.7	76.3	24.8	4.3	5.8	2.4
Aug 14	98.8	73.2	25.6	4.2	5.6	2.4	97.7	-3.4	-3.7	73.9	23.8	4.1	5.6	2.3
Sep 11	95.0	70.6	24.4	4.0	5.4	2.3	95.2	-2.5	-3.4	71.7	23.5	4.0	5.5	2.2
Oct 9	90.3	67.2	23.1	3.8	5.1	2.2	93.9	-1.3	-2.4	70.4	23.5	4.0	5.4	2.2
Nov 13	89.5	66.5	23.0	3.8	5.1	2.2	91.0	-2.9	-2.2	68.3	22.7	3.9	5.2	2.2
Dec 11	90.0	67.4	22.7	3.8	5.1	2.2	88.3	-2.7	-2.3	66.0	22.3	3.7	5.0	2.1
998 Jan 8	97.2	72.5	24.7	4.1	5.5	2.4	86.6	-1.7	-2.4	64.6	22.0	3.7	4.9	2.1
Feb 12	94.1	69.6	24.5	4.0	5.3	2.3	85.6	-1.0	-1.8	63.6	22.0	3.6	4.8	2.1
Mar 12 R	89.6	66.6	23.0	3.8	5.1	2.2	85.0	-0.6	-1.1	63.0	22.0	3.6	4.8	2.1
Apr 9 P	87.1	65.1	22.1	3.7	5.0	2.1	84.2	-0.8	-0.8	62.5	21.7	3.6	4.8	2.1

SEASONALLY ADJUSTE UNADJUSTED CLAIMANT COUNT + RATE * CLAIMANT COUNT + All All All Change since previous month Female Government Office Regions Male Female Male Av chi ove mo en Wales 1991) 1995) 1990) 1990) 119.9 106.8 101.7 79.4 94.1 83.4 79.2 62.4 120.7 107.8 102.7 80.3 26.6 24.4 23.5 17.9 9.4 8.8 8.2 6.4 12.7 12.2 11.4 9.0 4.9 4.5 4.3 3.2 Annual averages 65.6 63.1 60.0 83.0 81.8 80.1 Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 83.6 80.3 76.4 18.0 17.2 16.4 6.7 6.4 6.1 9.5 9.1 8.7 3.3 3.1 3.0 -2.3 -1.2 -1.7 77.8 76.0 74.3 Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11 79.5 79.3 76.2 61.2 60.3 58.2 18.3 19.0 18.0 6.4 6.4 6.1 8.8 8.7 8.4 3.3 3.4 3.3 -2.3 -1.8 -1.7 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 71.5 70.3 71.5 5.7 5.6 5.7 73.4 72.0 71.2 -0.9 -1.4 -0.8 55.2 54.6 56.0 16.3 15.7 15.5 8.0 7.9 8.1 2.9 2.8 2.8 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 R 76.5 75.0 72.5 3.1 3.1 2.9 -0.6 0.1 -0.1 59.6 58.1 56.4 16.9 16.9 16.1 6.1 6.0 5.8 8.6 8.4 8.1 70.6 70.7 70.6 -1.1 Apr 9 P 70.8 55.0 15.8 5.7 7.9 2.9 69.5 and 228.4 200.1 191.9 156.3 231.5 203.5 195.1 159.6 178.6 156.3 149.3 123.5 13.0 11.6 11.3 9.4 4.8 4.2 4.1 3.2 52.8 47.2 45.7 36.0 9.4 8.2 8.0 6.5 Annual averages 166.2 160.3 156.2 129.4 125.1 121.2 163.4 160.8 159.4 -3.7 -2.6 -1.4 Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 36.8 35.3 35.0 6.8 6.6 6.4 9.8 9.5 9.2 3.3 3.1 3.1 Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11 164.0 161.9 148.9 124.3 122.5 114.7 39.7 39.5 34.2 6.7 6.6 6.1 9.4 9.3 8.7 3.5 3.5 3.0 152.6 149.5 148.7 -6.8 -3.1 -0.8 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 142.1 138.7 139.0 110.3 108.0 108.8 31.8 30.7 30.2 5.8 5.7 5.7 8.4 8.2 8.3 2.8 2.7 2.7 147.1 143.4 139.3 -1.6 -3.7 -4.1 152.2 149.5 144.5 33.4 33.6 32.5 141.0 140.2 139.5 1.7 -0.8 -0.7 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 R 118.8 115.9 112.0 6.2 6.1 5.9 9.0 8.8 8.5 3.0 3.0 2.9 -0.9 32.7 5.9 8.4 2.9 138.6 Apr 9 P 143.4 110.8 ern Ireland 97.3 88.2 84.2 63.5 97.1 88.0 84.0 63.4 75.3 68.7 65.0 49.9 12.7 11.4 10.9 8.3 16.6 15.3 14.7 11.3 6.9 6.0 5.8 4.1 21.9 19.5 19.1 13.5 Annual averages 63.9 61.3 60.8 51.1 49.2 48.2 12.8 12.1 12.6 65.8 64.4 62.8 Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 8.3 8.0 7.9 11.6 11.1 10.9 3.9 3.7 3.8 -1.8 -1.4 -1.6 60.8 60.1 59.7 Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11 65.1 65.7 64.3 49.9 50.0 49.3 15.2 15.7 15.0 8.5 8.6 8.4 11.3 11.3 11.2 4.7 4.8 4.6 -2.0 -0.7 -0.4

Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11

Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 R

Apr 9 P

60.4 58.3 57.5

59.8 59.2 57.6

. 57.1

47.2 46.1 45.9

47.5 47.0 45.9

45.3

13.2 12.2 11.7

12.2 12.2 11.7

11.8

7.9 7.6 7.5

7.8 7.7 7.5

7.4

10.7 10.4 10.4

10.8 10.6 10.4

10.3

The latest national and regional seasonally-adjusted claimant count figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month. 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 nent, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1996 for 1996 and 1997 figures and at the

60.3 60.0 59.8

60.1 60.0 59.3

58.4

0.6 -0.3 -0.2

0.3 -0.1 -0.7

-0.9

4.0 3.7 3.6

3.7 3.7 3.6

3.6

The seasonally-adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage of the count (see Employment Gazette, December 1990, p 608 for the list of discontinuities taken into account, and p S16 of the April 1994 issue). To maintain a consistent assessment, the seasonally-adjusted series relates only to claimants aged 18

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

C. Thousands and per cent

11

D #					12
			RATE *		
verage ange er 3 onths ided	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
 	93.6 82.8 78.6 61.9	26.3 24.0 23.1 17.5	9.3 8.7 8.2 6.4	12.7 12.1 11.3 8.9	4.8 4.4 4.2 3.2
-2.4	65.0	18.0	6.7	9.4	3.3
-1.9	63.8	18.0	6.6	9.2	3.2
-1.7	62.4	17.7	6.4	9.0	3.2
-1.7	60.9	16.9	6.3	8.8	3.1
-1.9	59.5	16.5	6.1	8.6	3.0
-1.9	58.0	16.3	6.0	8.4	3.0
-1.5	57.1	16.3	5.9	8.2	3.0
-1.3	55.9	16.1	5.8	8.1	2.9
-1.0	55.2	16.0	5.7	8.0	2.9
-0.9	54.6	16.0	5.7	7.9	2.9
-0.4	54.6	16.1	5.7	7.9	2.9
-0.2	54.6	16.0	5.7	7.9	2.9
-0.4	53.8	15.7	5.6	7.8	2.8
 	176.8 154.3 147.5 121.6	51.5 45.8 44.4 34.7	9.3 8.1 7.8 6.4	12.8 11.4 11.2 9.2	4.7 4.1 3.9 3.1
-3.6	127.1	36.3	6.7	9.6	3.2
-3.1	124.8	36.0	6.6	9.5	3.2
-2.6	123.0	36.4	6.5	9.3	3.2
-3.6	120.3	32.3	6.2	9.1	2.9
-3.8	118.1	31.4	6.1	9.0	2.8
-3.6	116.0	32.7	6.1	8.8	2.9
-1.8	114.1	33.0	6.0	8.7	2.9
-2.0	111.4	32.0	5.9	8.4	2.8
-3.1	107.7	31.6	5.7	8.2	2.8
-2.0	109.4	31.6	5.8	8.3	2.8
-1.1	108.5	31.7	5.7	8.2	2.8
0.1	107.9	31.6	5.7	8.2	2.8
-0.8	107.3	31.3	5.7	8.1	2.8
 	75.2 68.6 65.0 49.9	21.8 19.4 19.1 13.5	12.6 11.4 10.9 8.2	16.6 15.3 14.7 11.3	6.9 6.0 5.8 4.1
-1.8	51.8	14.0	8.6	11.7	4.3
-1.3	50.7	13.7	8.4	11.5	4.2
-1.6	49.5	13.3	8.2	11.2	4.1
-1.7	48.6	12.2	7.9	11.0	3.7
-1.4	48.0	12.1	7.8	10.9	3.7
-1.0	47.3	12.4	7.8	10.7	3.8
-0.2	47.3	13.0	7.8	10.7	4.0
0.0	47.1	12.9	7.8	10.7	3.9
0.0	46.8	13.0	7.8	10.6	4.0
-0.1	47.0	13.1	7.8	10.6	4.0
0.0	46.7	13.3	7.8	10.6	4.1
-0.2	46.2	13.1	7.7	10.5	4.0
-0.6	45.6	12.8	7.6	10.3	3.9

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration

JNITED			Allages						18-24		43,2007 A.2.0	
KINGDOM -	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 weeks	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 weeks	All
All												
1996 Apr	596.4	375.7	445.5	348.3	458.1	2,223.9	177.6	114.8	135.9	82.6	47.4	558.3
1996 Jul	625.1	335.5	418.5	336.5	442.5	2,158.1	236.2	95.1	120.7	82.0	45.3	579.4
1996 Oct	548.4	319.7	366.6	319.7	422.7	1,977.2	189.6	106.6	94.0	76.3	42.0	508.5
1997 Jan	581.1	303.0	332.6	296.3	394.8	1,907.8	185.2	96.4	92.4	68.1	37.8	479.9
1997 Apr	512.2	271.8	287.5	256.9	359.6	1,688.0	160.1	83.1	87.7	57.7	33.0	421.7
1997 Jul	552.9	254.2	247.1	215.0	316.0	1,585.3	199.1	73.5	72.6	49.2	28.4	422.9
1997 Oct	507.9	254.5	227.2	176.8	266.4	1,432.8	171.9	77.4	59.8	39.5	22.8	371.3
1998 Jan	565.3	268.5	247.0	163.4	235.0	1,479.3	175.3	81.5	64.7	35.0	18.8	375.2
1998 Apr	499.6	264.1	255.4	160.2	210.6	1,389.9	149.4	76.5	69.9	33.8	16.2	345.9
Male												
1996 Apr	422.4	279.7	329.9	274.9	388.6	1,695.5	119.9	80.8	94.6	60.8	37.2	393.3
1996 Jul	421.2	243.8	312.6	264.2	374.7	1,616.5	147.3	66.0	85.6	59.6	35.2	393.8
1996 Oct	383.0	227.6	274.1	250.8	357.1	1,492.6	123.9	71.1	67.4	55.6	32.5	350.5
1997 Jan	425.8	219.8	248.8	234.6	334.5	1,463.5	128.1	65.9	64.9	50.3	29.4	338.6
1997 Apr	369.9	204.1	217.2	203.2	304.5	1,298.8	110.4	59.3	61.3	42.5	25.5	299.0
1997 Jul	385.7	188.1	190.0	170.2	267.3	1,201.3	128.6	51.8	52.0	35.7	21.8	289.9
1997 Oct	360.2	187.3	176.2	140.2	225.3	1,089.1	114.3	53.1	43.4	28.6	17.4	256.8
1998 Jan	417.9	198.2	190.9	130.3	199.3	1,136.7	122.8	56.7	46.3	25.6	14.4	266.0
1998 Apr	360.2	200.0	195.7	127.6	178.0	1,061.5	103.3	54.8	49.7	24.8	12.4	245.0
Female												
1996 Apr	174.0	96.0	115.6	73.4	69.4	528.5	57.7	34.0	41.3	21.8	10.2	165.0
1996 Jul	203.8	91.8	105.9	72.3	67.8	541.6	88.9	29.1	35.1	22.4	10.1	185.0
1996 Oct	165.4	92.1	92.6	68.9	65.5	484.6	65.7	35.6	26.6	20.7	9.4	157.9
1997 Jan	155.3	83.2	83.7	61.8	60.2	444.3	57.2	30.4	27.5	17.8	8.4	141.3
1997 Apr	142.3	67.7	70.2	53.7	55.2	389.1	49.8	23.9	26.4	15.2	7.4	122.0
1997 Jul	167.2	66.1	57.1	44.8	48.7	384.0	70.5	21.7	20.6	13.5	6.6	132.9
1997 Oct	147.8	67.2	51.0	36.5	41.2	343.7	57.5	24.3	16.4	10.9	5.4	114.5
1998 Jan	147.3	70.3	56.1	33.1	35.8	342.6	52.5	24.8	18.4	9.4	4.3	109.3
1998 Apr	139.3	64.1	59.7	32.6	32.6	328.4	46.1	21.7	20.2	9.1	3.8	100. 9

THOUSANDS

UNITED			25-49						50 an	d over		
KINGDOM -	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 weeks	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 weeks	Ali
All												
1996 Apr	320.1	205.2	245.4	209.5	304.4	1,284.6	85.8	52.5	62.4	56.0	106.2	363.0
1996 Jul	305.9	184.1	234.8	202.3	297.1	1,224.1	70.1	52.8	61.4	52.0	100.2	336.4
1996 Oct	278.2	167.8	209.0	192.3	284.0	1,131.2	68.9	42.3	62.4	50.9	96.7	321.2
1997 Jan	308.7	160.6	186.7	179.5	265.9	1,101.3	74.5	42.9	52.4	48.6	91.1	309.5
1997 Apr	270.1	147.6	158.6	155.3	241.8	973.3	67.7	38.1	40.2	43.7	84.9	274.6
1997 Jul	276.5	140.5	138.6	130.7	212.4	898.7	64.0	37.1	35.0	35.0	75.2	246.3
1997 Oct	261.2	139.4	131.5	107.2	175.9	815.2	62.9	35.1	34.9	30.0	67.7	230.7
1998 Jan	305.1	146.5	143.8	99.7	152.9	848.1	73.1	37.7	37.7	28.6	63.4	240.4
1998 Apr	269.6	148.5	146.4	97.9	134.4	796.9	67.7	36.8	38.2	28.3	60.0	231. 1
Male												
1996 Apr	232.3	157.5	188.0	171.6	266.4	1,015.7	62.7	39.5	46.3	42.4	85.0	276.0
1996 Jul	216.6	136.9	180.5	165.4	259.3	958.8	49.9	38.8	45.5	39.0	80.2	253.5
1996 Oct	202.3	124.3	159.8	157.0	247.4	890.8	50.1	30.5	46.1	38.1	77.2	242.1
1997 Jan	235.2	120.5	144.6	147.7	231.9	880.0	55.1	31.6	38.6	36.4	73.2	235.0
1997 Apr	202.3	115.0	125.6	127.8	210.6	781.3	48.9	28.1	29.8	32.8	68.3	207.9
1997 Jul	204.2	107.8	111.6	107.9	184.8	716.3	45.5	26.7	25.9	26.5	60.7	185.3
1997 Oct	194.4	107.6	106.7	88.7	153.1	650.4	44.8	25.1	25.6	22.9	54.8	173.2
1998 Jan	235.1	112.9	116.6	82.9	133.3	680.9	53.1	27.0	27.5	21.8	51.5	180.8
1998 Apr	201.6	117.2	117.9	81.4	116.9	635.0	48.0	26.7	27.6	21.4	48.7	172. 3
Female												
1996 Apr	87.8	47.7	57.5	37.9	38.0	268.9	23.1	13.0	16.1	13.6	21.2	87.0
1996 Jul	89.2	47.1	54.3	36.9	37.8	265.2	20.2	14.0	15.8	12.9	20.0	82.9
1996 Oct	75.9	43.5	49.2	35.3	36.6	240.5	18.7	11.8	16.3	12.8	19.5	79.1
1997 Jan	73.4	40.0	42.1	31.8	34.0	221.3	19.4	11.3	13.7	12.1	17.9	74.5
1997 Apr	67.8	32.6	33.0	27.5	31.2	192.1	18.8	10.0	10.4	10.9	16.6	66.7
1997 Jul	72.4	32.7	27.0	22.8	27.6	182.4	18.6	10.4	9.1	8.5	14.5	61.0
1997 Jul 1997 Oct 1998 Jan 1998 Apr	66.9 70.0 68.0	31.8 33.6 31.3	24.8 27.1 28.5	18.5 16.9 16.5	22.9 19.6 17.5	164.8 167.2 161.9	18.1 20.0 19.8	10.0 10.7 10.1	9.3 10.2 10.6	7.1 6.8 6.9	12.9 11.9 11.3	57.5 59.6 58.8

	Santa	G	0	V	e	r
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								- (Gove	rnme	nt Of	fice F	legio	ns		
Duration of	Male				Female		-		Male				Female			Service and
claims in weeks	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 *
UNI TED KINGDOM 13 or less Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 All	54,791 49,733 24,774 12,369	201,613 117,211 117,906 81,375 116,902 635,007	47,971 26,660 27,595 21,374 48,728 172,3281	360,209 199,981 195,738 127,571 177,999 ,061,498	46,126 21,735 20,183 9,064 3,792 100,900	68,019 31,287 28,507 16,540 17,545 161,898	19,777 10,138 10,612 6,930 11,304 58,761	139,349 64,136 59,708 32,583 32,641	99,886 52,850 47,485 23,460 11,193	BRITAIN 196,657 113,754 113,511 77,880 105,057 606,859	25,957 26,617 20,603 45,155	350,822 193,871 188,115 121,991 161,405 ,016,204	44,543 20,963 19,201 8,627 3,501 96,835	66,146 30,425 27,600 15,932 16,214 156,317	19,313 9,863 10,237 6,675 10,595	135,397 62,225 57,437 31,283 30,310 316,652
NCRTH EAST 13 or less Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 All	6,397 4,025 3,987 2,017 977 17,403	11,765 7,250 7,472 5,155 8,767 40,409	3,073 1,678 1,831 1,328 3,544 11,454	21,839 13,067 13,329 8,502 13,288 70,025	2,505 1,355 1,241 544 228 5,873	3,294 1,502 1,387 794 1,027 8,004	937 472 579 385 588 2,961	7,154 3,394 3,237 1,723 1,843 17,351	EASTE 6,591 3,183 2,646 1,230 571 14,221	RN 12,949 7,293 6,849 4,630 6,274 37,995	3,743 2,100 2,002 1,520 3,109 12,474	23,666 12,631 11,520 7,382 9,954 65,153	3,255 1,393 1,106 510 219 6,483	4,868 2,091 1,857 1,056 1,063 10,935	1,666 861 855 559 823 4,764	10,094 4,414 3,844 2,125 2,105 22,582
NCATH WEST (GOR) 13 or less Own 13 and up to 26 Own 26 and up to 52 Own 52 and up to 104 Own 104 Al	10,941 5,469 4,263 1,925 801 23,399	19,470 10,923 9,481 5,913 7,278 53,065	4,508 2,373 2,053 1,524 2,918 13,376	35,667 18,877 15,843 9,365 10,997 90,749	4,488 1,906 1,570 597 196 8,757	5,709 2,449 1,849 994 874 11,875	1,704 753 718 425 527 4,127	12,397 5,193 4,159 2,020 1,597 25,366	LONDC 12,387 6,340 6,890 3,745 2,230 31,592	31,592 18,817 22,297 16,183 24,208	5,529 3,219 3,903 3,333 8,193 24,177	50,092 28,501 33,143 23,268 34,631 169,635	6,957 3,247 3,855 1,901 865 16,825	12,357 5,933 7,023 4,366 4,536 34,215	2,653 1,382 1,743 1,241 2,271 9,290	22,490 10,652 12,677 7,520 7,672 61,011
ME (SEYSIDE 13 riless 0, r 13 and up to 26 0, r 26 and up to 52 0, 52 and up to 104 0, r 104 Al	3,835 2,328 2,649 1,525 925 11,262	6,474 4,038 4,615 3,749 6,499 25,375	1,430 710 875 748 1,935 5,698	12,006 7,132 8,156 6,023 9,359 42,676	1,718 942 1,017 525 231 4,433	1,913 968 970 695 876 5,422	525 273 324 237 427 1,786	4,334 2,211 2,325 1,457 1,534 11,861	SOUTH 8,217 3,697 3,127 1,354 675 17,070	I EAST (G 18,178 9,762 9,134 5,829 7,258 50,161	2,633 2,514 1,838 3,880 15,846	31,869 16,172 14,796 9,022 11,813 83,672	3,521 1,522 1,165 498 226 6,932	5,992 2,623 2,278 1,250 1,191 13,334	2,061 972 974 632 981 5,620	4,439 2,384 2,398
YC R KSHIRE AND THE H 13 ar less Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 All	UMBER 10,718 5,964 5,482 2,846 1,157 26,167	20,302 11,733 12,059 8,403 10,053 62,550	4,840 2,629 2,809 2,273 4,559 17,110	36,677 20,458 20,417 13,527 15,769 106,848	4,481 2,343 2,084 954 343 10,205	6,531 2,897 2,566 1,462 1,371 14,827	1,915 938 1,008 660 1,004 5,525	13,598 6,286 5,706 3,080 2,718 31,388	SOUTH 6,693 3,308 2,747 1,077 536 14,361	13,687 7,567 6,856 4,308 5,664 38,082	3,768 2,077 1,895 1,411 2,994 12,145	24,557 13,023 11,516 6,796 9,194 65,086	3,162 1,415 1,072 420 181 6,250	4,776 2,297 1,857 940 1,039 10,909	1,561 843 779 514 825 4,522	3,729 1,874 2,045
EAST MIDLANDS 13 or less Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 Al	6,972 3,668 2,904 1,414 509 15,467	13,276 7,798 6,172 4,258 4,389 35,893	3,228 1,851 1,606 1,223 2,735 10,643	23,880 13,376 10,701 6,896 7,633 62,486	3,087 1,401 1,208 510 153 6,359	4,430 2,010 1,514 912 718 9,584	1,330 709 622 338 606 3,605	9,176 4,168 3,360 1,762 1,477 19,943	WALE 5,974 3,387 2,962 1,366 670 14,359	10,098 5,984 5,956 4,126 5,269	2,501 1,336 1,542 1,109 2,177 8,665	19,027 10,773 10,490 6,602 8,116 55,008	2,396 1,159 1,039 399 144 5,137	3,188 1,519 1,261 650 707 7,325	1,093 563 542 314 470 2,982	3,283 2,852 1,364 1,321
WEST MIDLANDS 13 or less Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 All	9,333 4,909 4,639 2,514 1,211 22,606	16,594 9,681 10,539 7,581 10,827 55,222	4,121 2,300 2,483 2,057 4,639 15,600	30,575 16,988 17,705 12,154 16,677 94,099	4,294 2,040 2,169 1,117 483 10,103	5,778 2,812 2,461 1,456 1,648 14,155	1,699 967 1,039 660 1,149 5,514	3,238 3,280	SCOTL 11,828 6,572 5,189 2,447 931 26,967	22,272 12,908 12,081 7,745 8,571	3,051 3,104		4,679 2,240 1,675 652 232 9,478	7,310 3,324 2,577 1,357 1,164 15,732	1,130 1,054 710 924	6,947 5,396 2,736 2,320
NC ATHERN IRELAND 13 or less Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 All	3,432 1,941 2,248 1,314 1,176 10,111	4,956 3,457 4,395 3,495 11,845 28,148	978 703 978 771 3,573 7,003	9,387 6,110 7,623 5,580 16,594 45,294	1,583 772 982 437 291 4,065	1,873 862 907 608 1,331 5,581	464 275 375 255 709 2,078	2,271 1,300 2,331								

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.13 Claimant count by age and duration: April 9 1998+ C.13

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system Enquiry Helpline: 0171-533 6094

June 1998

C.14 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by sought and usual occupation United Kingdom as at April 9 1998

UNITED KINGDOM	SOC	Usual occu	pation					Sought oc	cupation				
	Sub- minor	Men		Women		All		Men		Women	1.100	All	
Description	groups	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	28.7	2.7	6.9	2.1	35.6	2.6	30.3	2.9	7.5	2.3	37.8	2.7
Managers/proprietors in agriculture							a series	15.0				10.0	
and services	16-17	14.9	1.4	4.3	1.3	19.1	1.4	15.3	1.5	4.5	1.4	19.8	1.4
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	11.0	1.0	1.4	0.4	12.4	0.9	12.6	1.2	1.8	0.6	14.5	1.0
Health professionals	22	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	9.1	0.9	7.6	2.3	16.7	1.2	9.8	0.9	8.0	2.5	17.8	1.3
Other professional occupations	24-29	7.1	0.7	2.6	0.8	9.7	0.7	8.1	0.8	3.2	1.0	11.3	0.8
Science and engineering													
associate professionals	30-32	11.4	1.1	1.5	0.4	12.9	0.9	14.0	1.3	1.8	0.6	15.8	1.1
Health associate professionals	34	1.2	0.1	2.5	0.8	3.6	0.3	1.4	0.1	2.9	0.9	4.3	0.3
Other associate professional													
occupations	33&35-39	32.9	3.1	14.0	4.3	46.8	3.4	40.8	3.9	17.8	5.4	58.5	4.2
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	100.7	9.5	55.2	16.9	155.9	11.3	125.8	11.9	67.0	20.5	192.7	13.9
Secretarial occupations	45-46	1.6	0.2	14.7	4.5	16.3	1.2	1.8	0.2	16.5	5.1	18.3	1.3
Skilled construction trades	50	62.9	6.0	0.4	0.1	63.4	4.6	67.1	6.4	0.6	0.2	67.6	4.9
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	33.5	3.2	0.5	0.2	34.0	2.5	36.0	3.4	0.6	0.2	36.6	2.6
Other skilled trades	53-59	89.4	8.5	7.5	2.3	96.8	7.0	97.4	9.2	7.8	2.4	105.2	7.6
Protective service occupations	60-61	14.3	1.4	0.8	0.3	15.1	1.1	15.9	1.5	1.0	0.3	16.9	1.2
Personal service occupations	62-69	40.3	3.8	42.8	13.1	83.1	6.0	44.5	4.2	51.3	15.7	95.8	6.9
Buyers, brokers and sales	02-03	40.0	0.0	TL.U	10.1	00.1	0.0						0.0
	70-71	. 11.1	1.1	1.8	0.6	13.0	0.9	12.0	1.1	2.0	0.6	14.0	1.0
representatives	72-73&79	41.6	3.9	45.5	13.9	87.1	6.3	51.6	4.9	60.3	18.5	111.9	8.1
Other sales occupations	12-13019	41.0	0.9	40.0	10.0	07.1	0.0	01.0		00.0	1010		0.1
Industrial plant and machine operators,	80-86&89	50.0	4.7	14.3	4.4	64.3	4.7	52.4	5.0	14.5	4.5	66.9	4.8
assemblers		50.0 74.0	7.0	14.3	0.6	75.9	5.5	88.4	8.4	2.8	0.8	91.0	6.6
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	74.0	7.0	1.9	0.0	15.5	5.5	00.4	0.4	2.0	0.0	01.0	0.0
Other occupations in agriculture,	00	117	1.1	2.0	0.6	13.7	1.0	12.4	1.2	2.6	0.8	15.0	1.1
forestry&fishing	90	11.7		45.8	14.0	335.8	24.3	305.4	28.9	47.2	14.5	352.7	25.5
Other elementary occupations	91-99	290.0	27.5	45.8	14.0	000.0	24.0	000.4	20.9	47.2	14.5	002.1	20.0
No previous occupation/		1105	110	51.0	15.9	170.3	12.3	12.7	1.2	4.4	1.4	17.1	1.2
sought occupation unknown		118.5	11.2	51.8	15.9		12.3	1.056.2	1.2	326.2	1.4	1,382.4	1.2
Total		1,056.4	North States	326.0	and a later of the	1,382.2	a ser to the	1,030.2	and the states	320.2	A REPARATION	1,002.4	Calcon and

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims. Not seasonally adjusted.

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rate #	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs				-	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs
land						Hastings Haverhill	3,025 354	860 158	3,885 512	7.9 4.0	6.1 3.3
rington and Rossendale eton and Ashfield vick and Amble	1,612 2,627 710 457	495 686 226 184	2,107 3,313 936 641	4.5 5.5 8.1 2.0	3.8 4.9 6.5 1.7	Heathrow Helston Hereford and Leominster	17,302 461 1,508	6,296 204 560	23,598 665 2,068	4.0 3.4 10.7 4.5	3.3 2.9 7.2 3.6
over ford sbury and Wycombe	1,154 2,845	345 854	1,499 3,699	4.0 2.2	3.3 1.8	Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth	4,529 535 1,290	1,688 167 486	6,217 702 1,776	2.7 4.8 3.3	2.4 3.6 2.8
bury Isley Istaple and Ilfracombe ow-in-Furness	558 4,694 1,154 2,221	214 1,286 363 456	772 5,980 1,517 2,677	2.5 9.0 5.4 8.1	2.1 7.9 4.1 6.9	Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Rasen Huddersfield	4,075	164 188 1,363	608 635 5,438	3.9 6.2 5.0	2.6 4.3 4.4
ngstoke and Alton	1,095 1,595 663	381 615 268	1,476 2,210 931	2.0 3.2 6.1	1.7 2.7 4.6	Hull Huntingdon and St. Neots Ipswich Isle of Wight	11,876 1,072 3,564 2,928	3,374 435 1,095 976	15,250 1,507 4,659 3,904	8.2 2.8 4.4 9.3	7.3 2.4 3.9 8.0
ford vick-on-Tweed	2,037 381	764 113	2,801 494	4.0 5.0	3.5 4.2	Keighley Kendal	1,386	531 150	1,917 573	6.5 2.6	5.5 2.1
ester eford hingham	228 722 36,572	87 252 11,480	315 974 48,052	1.5 9.9 6.7	1.2 7.4 6.1	Keswick Kettering and Market Harboro Kidderminster	69	21 352 468	90 1,265 1,757	2.4 3.1 4.3	1.7 2.7 3.7
pop Auckland skburn	2,465 2,696	712 725	3,177 3,421	7.7 5.0	6.8 4.4	King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster and Morecambe	1,674 2,586	615 800	2,289 3,386	5.7 7.4	4.7
skpool ndford Imin and Liskeard on and Bury	4,838 161 1,159 6,455	1,261 71 451 1,703	6,099 232 1,610 8,158	5.2 2.3 6.9 4.8	4.3 1.8 4.9 4.2	Launceston Leeds Leek	301 14,758 317	114 4,077 91	415 18,835 408	6.6 5.1 3.4	4.0 4.6 2.8
ton rnemouth	685 3,935	240 1,139	925 5,074	4.6 4.8	3.5 3.8 5.6	Leicester Lincoln Liverpool London	8,296 2,938 32,507 158,162	2,734 916 8,918 56,754	11,030 3,854 41,425 214,916	4.2 5.3 10.6 6.7	3.7 4.6 9.5 5.8
dford gwater lington and Driffield	9,976 1,235 1,449	3,129 414 436	13,105 1,649 1,885	6.3 5.4 9.6	4.3 7.6	Loughborough and Coalville	1,756	647	2,403	3.5	3.1
port hton tol	354 7,976 9,808	137 2,804 3,009	491 10,780 12,817	6.4 6.8 3.9	4.3 5.6 3.4	Louth and Mablethorpe Lowestoft Ludlow Macclesfield	755 2,159 378 1,109	260 759 134 336	2,918 512 1,445	9.9 5.1 2.4	8.4 3.4 2.0
e nley on-on-Trent	422 1,150 2,287	180 343 719	602 1,493 3,006	9.6 3.9 5.1	6.2 3.4 4.5	Malton Malvern and Ledbury	192 655	220	269 875	2.8 4.2	2.:
St. Edmunds	620 559	253 208	873 767	2.4 3.9	2.1 3.0	Manchester Mansfield Matlock	29,952 3,253 389	8,091 922 130	38,043 4,175 519	5.3 8.9 2.4	4.: 7.: 2.:
lerdale bridge terbury	3,662 2,906 2,060	1,086 997 644	4,748 3,903 2,704	5.7 2.6 5.2	5.0 2.2 4.4	Medway and Maidstone Melton Mowbray Middlesbrough	7,833 378 10,278	2,721 170 2,345	10,554 548 12,623	5.2 2.3 10.9	4. 1. 10.
isle tleford and Pontefract rd	2,025 2,914 257	648 994 99	2,673 3,908 356	5.0 7.0 4.0	4.3 6.2 3.1	Milton Keynes Minehead Morpeth and Ashington	2,306 452 3,347	803 148 877	3,109 600 4,224	2.8 6.9 9.2	2. 4. 8.
Imsford and Braintree Itenham	2,892 1,941	1,159 585	4,051 2,526	3.9 3.5	3.2 3.0	Newark Newbury	876 478	287 146	1,163 624	5.2 1.4	4. 1.
sterfield hester openham	3,853 1,257 557	1,065 414 257	4,918 1,671 814	7.3 2.8 2.4 4.7	6.3 2.3 1.9 3.7	Newcastle-upon-Tyne Newmarket Newquay	21,423 729 683	5,123 270 309	26,546 999 992	7.7 3.9 10.4	7. 3. 7.
derford and Ross-on-Wye ncester	841 233	362 69	1,203 302	4.7 2.2 9.8	3.7 1.8 7.5	Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton	1,032 308 3,058	398 122 1,049	1,430 430 4,107	5.6 2.4 3.4	4. 1. 3.
eroe eroe ehester	1,499 151 2,135	423 42 791	1,922 193 2,926	1.8 3.5	1.5 3.0	Northwich	1,434 5,245	461 1,742	1,895 6,987	3.4 4.9	2.
by entry and Hinckley wley	929 8,985 2,620	282 2,739 868	1,211 11,724 3,488	4.2 5.1 1.7	3.7 4.6 1.4	Nottingham Okehampton	14,959 179	4,523 81 960	19,482 260 4,443	5.9 5.5 5.7	5. 3. 5.
ve ner and North Walsham ington mouth and Kingsbridge	1,535 881 2,781 298	452 306 742 121	1,987 1,187 3,523 419	4.4 6.7 6.8 5.5	3.9 5.0 6.0 3.4	Oldham Oswestry Oxford	3,483 573 3,047	237 1,029	810 4,076	6.0 2.1	4 1
by izes	5,875 279	1,818	7,693	5.2 2.9	4.6 2.3	Pendle Penrith Penzance and St. Ives	1,095 250 1,362	321 105 520	1,416 355 1,882	4.4 2.4 11.3	
caster chester and Weymouth	375 6,927 1,429	172 1,853 401	547 8,780 1,830	4.0 9.2 4.9	2.9 8.1 4.1	Peterborough Pickering and Helmsley	3,002 158	1,049 65	4,051 223	4.0 3.5 7.2	2
er and Deal lley and Sandwell	2,403 12,063	643 3,963	3,046 16,026	8.5 6.0	7.1	Plymouth Poole Portsmouth	7,405 1,723 6,214	2,314 497 1,760	9,719 2,220 7,974 5,977	7.3 2.9 6.1 3.8	2 5
nam tbourne sham	2,913 1,699 602	896 555 243	3,809 2,254 845	6.4 3.9 2.9	5.8 3.2 2.2	Preston Reading Redruth and Camborne	4,567 2,439 1,688	1,410 753 538	3,192 2,226	2.1 11.1	3 1 8
ter enham nouth	3,080 497 993	1,099 139 304	4,179 636 1,297	4.2 5.9 12.5	3.5 4.3 9.3	Retford Richmondshire Ripon	971 326 241	331 198 101	1,302 524 342	7.2 4.5 3.4	6 3 2
kestone nsborough	2,148 701	575 208	2,723 909	8.0 7.8	6.7 6.3	Rochdale Rotherham and Mexborough	3,522 n 8,042	920 2,079	4,442	7.5	10
ucester le and Selby port and Fareham ntham	2,141 1,629 1,634 680	680 575 552 310	2,821 2,204 2,186 990	3.9 8.7 4.3 4.1	3.4 7.2 3.6 3.4	Rugby and Daventry Salisbury Scarborough and Filey Scunthorpe	1,248 908 1,796 2,785	437 307 553 893	1,685 1,215 2,349 3,678	2.9 2.7 7.1 5.8	2 5
at Yarmouth	2,874 5,041	937 1,404	3,811 6,445	10.7 8.8	8.5 7.6	Settle Shaftesbury	139 334	49 133	188	3.4 3.3	3 2
ldford and Aldershot rogate tlepool	2,574 857 3,776	872 296 899	3,446 1,153 4,675	2.0 2.8 13.2	1.6 2.2 12.0	Sheffield Shrewsbury Sittingbourne and Sheernes	15,076 1,028 s 2,063	4,217 357 696	19,293 1,385 2,759	7.6 3.2 7.0	2 2 5 5
wich	476	151	627	11.0	9.0	Skegness Skipton Sleaford Slough	530 227 317 3,709	171 80 112 1,104	429		1 2

S38 Labour Market trends June 1998

UNEMPLOYMENT C.21

June 1998

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

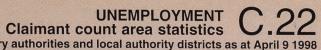
Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at April 9 1998

Travel-to-work Area	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rate #	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs
South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding and Holbeach St. Austell	5,092 6,258 11,478 457 1,155	1,311 1,623 3,721 211 418	6,403 7,881 15,199 668 1,573	13.4 4.4 6.2 3.3 6.8	12.1 3.7 5.2 2.4 5.2	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham Scotland	1,186 4,934 213 1,928	376 1,302 106 622	1,562 6,236 319 2,550	12.9 6.5 4.8 4.9	9.7 5.8 3.2 4.3
Stafford	1,578	604	2,182	3.6	3.1	Aberdeen	3,198	962	4,160	2.0	1.8
Stamford	359	159	518	3.0	2.4	Alloa	1,319	426	1,745	11.9	10.4
Stockton-on-Tees	5,592	1,350	6,942	9.1	8.5	Annan	334	138	472	5.9	4.8
Stoke	6,431	2,088	8,519	4.7	4.2	Arbroath	734	324	1,058	12.6	10.2
Stroud	997	411	1,408	4.0	3.1	Ayr	2,384	696	3,080	6.7	5.9
Sudbury	572	217	789	4.5	3.5	Badenoch	236	77	313	7.6	5.9
Sunderland	10,967	2,675	13,642	8.9	8.1	Banff	263	97	360	3.6	2.8
Swindon	2,495	855	3,350	2.8	2.3	Bathgate	2,503	677	3,180	6.0	5.5
Taunton	1,411	474	1,885	4.0	3.3	Berwickshire	252	102	354	7.7	5.6
Telford and Bridgnorth	2,247	707	2,954	3.5	3.1	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	444	132	576	5.9	4.5
Thanet	3,484	955	4,439	11.8	9.3	Brechin and Montrose	701	272	973	8.7	6.6
Thetford	660	291	951	4.7	3.8	Buckie	255	94	349	8.3	6.9
Thirsk	102	50	152	2.6	2.0	Campbeltown	358	76	434	13.0	9.3
Tiverton	334	134	468	4.7	3.4	Crieff	167	50	217	5.3	4.2
Torbay	2,986	902	3,888	7.8	5.9	Cumnock and Sanguhar	1,366	312	1,678	14.8	12.2
Torrington	216	101	317	7.2	4.4	Dumbarton	2,180	607	2,787	9.4	8.4
Totnes	356	156	512	6.7	4.6	Dumfries	1,139	383	1,522	5.5	4.9
Trowbridge and Frome	1,217	459	1,676	3.5	2.9	Dundee	5,184	1,530	6,714	7.6	6.9
Truro	1,031	382	1,413	5.6	4.4	Dunfermline	2,918	893	3,811	8.3	7.2
Tunbridge Wells	1,839	574	2,413	2.5	2.0	Dunoon and Bute	568	193	761	9.7	7.0
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	228	99	327	2.5	2.1	Edinburgh	9,846	2,747	12,593	4.1	3.7
Wakefield and Dewsbury	5,541	1,654	7,195	6.7	6.0	Eileanan an Iar (Western Isle		213	1,092	11.2	7.9
Walsall	7,467	2,529	9,996	6.9	6.2	Eilgin		288	952	5.3	4.6
Wareham and Swanage	235	86	321	2.8	2.2	Falkirk		1,066	4,614	8.0	7.2
Warminster	169	77	246	3.0	2.4	Forfar		198	617	5.4	4.6
Warrington	2,411	742	3,153	3.5	3.2	Forres	242	94	336	9.9	8.0
Warwick	1,697	591	2,288	2.7	2.3	Fraserburgh	202	68	270	4.4	3.4
Watford and Luton	8,414	2,725	11,139	3.4	2.9	Galashiels	425	128	553	3.5	3.0
Wellingborough and Rushde	n 1,430	476	1,906	4.0	3.4	Girvan	271	96	367	13.1	9.9
Wells	721	299	1,020	4.1	3.2	Glasgow	33,316	8,862	42,178	7.2	6.6
Weston-super-Mare	1,392	539	1,931	4.8	3.9	Greenock	2,154	588	2,742	. 7.6	6.9
Whitby	404	151	555	8.5	5.5	Haddington	374	108	482	4.4	3.6
Whitchurch and Market Dray	ton 336	130	466	3.2	2.4	Hawick	389	137	526	6.7	5.9
Whitehaven	2,047	543	2,590	9.3	8.3	Huntly	152	56	208	4.4	3.6
Widnes and Runcorn	3,365	962	4,327	7.5	6.9	Invergordon and Dingwall	772	261	1,033	8.9	7.7
Wigan and St. Helens	8,645	2,590	11,235	7.2	6.3	Invergencen and Dingwan	1,882	578	2,460	5.9	5.2
Winchester and Eastleigh	974	299	1,273	1.7	1.4	Invine	3,737	1,212	4,949	10.4	9.2
Windermere	96	37	133	1.6	1.2	Islay/Mid Argyll	245	87	332	7.2	6.0
Wirral and Chester	11,122	3,185	14,307	7.3	6.5	Keith	229	91	320	5.5	4.5
Wisbech	886	342	1,228	8.7	6.4	Keiso and Jedburgh	166	67	233	4.2	3.5
Wolverhampton	6,774	1,983	8,757	7.0	6.3	Kilmarnock	2,173	705	2,878	9.6	8.5
Woodbridge and Leiston	580	193	773	3.6	2.9	Kilkcaldy	4,412	1,384	5,796	9.1	8.0
Worcester	1,674	591	2,265	3.5	3.1	Lanarkshire	9,757	2,786	12,543	8.9	7.9
Workington	2,176	555	2,731	10.9	9.0	Lochaber	308	151	459	6.0	5.0
Worksop	1,300	340	1,640	6.9	6.3	Lockerbie	169	106	275	7.6	5.7
Worthing Yeovil York Wales	1,640 1,036 2,892	472 390 926	2,112 1,426 3,818	2.9 3.2 3.7	2.4 2.5 3.2	Newton Stewart North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands	269 660 304 238	85 274 120 74	354 934 424 312	14.9 5.6 5.8 4.3	9.6 4.5 4.2 3.4 4.0
Aberdare Aberystwyth Bangor and Caernarfon Blaenau, Gwent & Abergave Brecon	1,347 483 2,127 mny2,507 233	320 177 554 684 118	1,667 660 2,681 3,191 351	12.2 6.7 8.8 9.6 4.2	10.2 5.2 7.6 8.3 3.1	Peebles Perth Peterhead Shetland Islands Skye and Wester Ross	164 1,208 428 352 454	49 366 142 137 188	213 1,574 570 489 642	4.9 5.2 4.3 4.6 8.7 6.6	4.6 3.6 4.0 7.0 4.7
Bridgend Cardiff Cardigan Carmarthen Conwy and Colwyn	2,678 9,212 425 561 1,809	884 2,331 146 157 499	3,562 11,543 571 718 2,308	6.3 5.4 7.8 3.7 7.9	5.6 4.9 5.0 2.9 6.1	Stewartry Stirling Stranraer Sutherland Thurso	297 1,481 532 374 387	113 488 149 165 92	410 1,969 681 539 479	6.6 5.4 9.6 14.5 7.9	4.7 4.8 7.9 11.0 6.6 9.0
Denbigh Dolgellau and Barmouth Fishguard Haverfordwest Holyhead	366 252 171 1,444 1,501	118 89 38 425 451	484 341 209 1,869 1,952	5.7 7.7 8.5 12.2 13.4	3.9 5.7 4.7 9.4 10.6	Wick Northern Ireland Ballymena Belfast	385 1,094 21,319	97 359 5,888	482 1,453 27,207	6.0 7.4 10.5	9.0 5.1 6.5 8.8
Lampeter and Aberaeron Llandeilo Llandrindod Wells Llanelli Machynlleth	342 130 363 1,912 262	98 54 141 555 115	440 184 504 2,467 377	9.0 6.5 6.4 8.3 12.0	5.6 3.7 4.2 7.1 7.8	Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Dungannon Enniskillen	2,805 767 3,344 1,387 1,857	779 200 969 405 460	3,584 967 4,313 1,792 2,317	10.6 7.0 10.3 11.3	8.5 5.9 8.5 9.1
Merthyr and Rhymney	3,256	884	4,140	9.1	8.1	Londonderry	5,833	1,202	7,035	13.4	11.6
Monmouth	154	59	213	5.5	3.8	Magherafelt	884	214	1,098	8.5	7.1
Neath and Port Talbot	2,125	595	2,720	7.0	6.4	Newry	2,983	648	3,631	12.4	10.4
Newport	3,913	1,152	5,065	6.5	5.9	Omagh	1,480	366	1,846	10.5	8.6
Newtown	226	71	297	2.9	2.2	Strabane	1,541	275	1,816	15.3	12.5
Pontypool and Cwmbran Pontypridd and Rhondda Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog Pwllheli Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	1,602 3,486 409 363 3,088	464 975 143 112 970	2,066 4,461 552 475 4,058	5.2 7.4 9.0 8.2 5.2	4.6 6.6 7.0 5.9 4.5						

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues. Claimant count rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce jobs (the sum of employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees) plus claimants, and as a percentage of estimates of employee jobs and claimants only. Data on claimant count for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Office for National Statistics Nomis® database. Claimant count rates are available only for those Assisted Areas which map precisely to Travel-to-Work Areas. All the TTWA rates shown are calculated using mid-1996 based denominators. + #

				Co	unties, un	itary authorities and			and the second se	as at Apr	il 9 1998
	Male	Female	All	Rate +			Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs
NORTH EAST Cleveland (former county)						South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster	34,123 5,332 7,961	9,228 1,474 2,064	43,351 6,806 10,025	8.9	7.8
Hartlepool	3,597 5,768	835 1,271	4,432 7,039	13.0 10.9	11.7 10.3	Rotherham Sheffield	6,783 14,047	1,781 3,909	8,564 17,956		
Redcar and Cleveland Stockton-on-Tees	4,322 5,592	1,012 1,350	5,334 6,942	11.2 9.1	9.9 8.2	West Yorkshire Bradford	42,002 10,208	12,719 3,296	54,721 13,504	5.8	5.1
Durham (former county) Darlington	2,537	657	3,194	6.8	6.4	Calderdale Kirklees Leeds	3,662 6,713 15,010	1,086 2,070 4,180	4,748 8,783 19,190		
Rest of Durham Chaster-le-Street	9,955 1,097	2,761 282	12,716 1,379	7.8	7.0	Wakefield	6,409	2,087	8,496		
Derwentside Dumam Easington	1,819 1,375 1,945	436 501 468	2,255 1,876 2,413			EAST MIDLANDS Derbyshire (former county)					
Sergefield Teosdale Wear Valley	1,713 366 1,640	517 134 423	2,230 500 2,063			Derby Rest of Derbyshire	4,938 10,614	1,442 3,216	6,380 13,830	6.1 5.3	5.6 4.5
Northumberland	5,908	1,731	7,639	7.1	6.2	Amber Valley Bolsover	1,380 1,445	468 357	1,848 1,802	5.5	4.5
Almaick Be vick-upon-Tweed Bly Valley	568 421 1,776	190 123 548	758 544 2,324			Chesterfield Derbyshire Dales Erewash	2,361 544 1,435	665 197 464	3,026 741 1,899		
Castle Morpeth Tyr adale Wassbeck	721 713 1,709	217 201 452	938 914 2,161			High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	967 1,578 904	316 443 306	1,283 2,021 1,210		
Tyce and Wear	32,346	7,734	40,080	8.5	7.8	Leicestershire (former cour	nty)				
Galashead Neocastle-upon-Tyne Noch Tyneside	4,849 8,926 5,288	1,067 2,109 1,275	5,916 11,035 6,563			Leicester Rutland	6,337 116	1,959 51	8,296 167	4.8 1.5	4.5 1.1
South Tyneside Sunderland	5,092 8,191	1,311 1,972	6,403 10,163			Rest of Leicestershire Blaby Charnwood	4,841 594 1,519	1,926 239 579	6,767 833 2,098	2.9	2.5
NCATH WEST (GOR)						Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth	332 699	143 306	475 1,005		
Chishire Chister Congleton	13,122 1,519 710	3,842 426 239	16,964 1,945 949	4.1	3.6	Melton North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston	309 873 515	151 310 198	460 1,183 713		
Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,383 1,276 3,229	411 320 922	1,794 1,596 4,151			Lincolnshire Boston	8,076 638	2,872 212	10,948 850	4.9	3.9
Maoclesfield Vale Royal	1,231 1,363	362 420	1,593 1,783			East Lindsey Lincoln	1,730 2,279	625 639	2,355 2,918		
Warrington Cumbria	2,411 9,357	742 2,537	3,153 11,894	6.1	5.1	North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven	761 474 1,073	295 222 475	1,056 696 1,548		
Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness	2,333 1,932	606 388 586	2,939 2,320			West Lindsey Northamptonshire	1,121 6,716	404 2,295	1,525 9,011	3.5	3.0
Carlisle Copeland Econ	1,849 2,132 302	573 127	2,435 2,705 429			Corby Daventry	860 458	264 189	1,124 647	3.5	3.0
Scath Lakeland	809 47,493	257 12,941	1,066 60,434	5.9	5.2	East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton	612 811 2,762	212 288 910	824 1,099 3,672		
Beiton Bury	4,005 1,956	995 577	5,000 2,533			South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	354 859	159 273	513 .1,132		
Manchester Oldham Rochdale	14,352 3,777 4,538	3,808 1,073 1,187	18,160 4,850 5,725			Nottinghamshire Ashfield	20,848 2,253	6,182 629	27,030 2,882	6.3	5.7
Salford Stockport Tameside	4,244 3,338 3,358	1,047 905 974	5,291 4,243 4,332			Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling	2,111 1,293 1,567	636 437 565	2,747 1,730 2,132		
Trefford Wigan	2,890 5,035	815 1,560	3,705 6,595			Mansfield Newark and Sherwood	2,198 1,509	644 474	2,842 1,983		
Lascashire *	20,777 2,614	6,046 680	26,823 3,294	4.4	3.9	Nottingham Rushcliffe	8,903 1,014	2,467 330	11,370 1,344		
Blackpool Bumley Chorley	3,387 1,120 1,056	840 339 348	4,227 1,459 1,404			WEST MIDLANDS Hereford and Worcester	8,017	3,038	11,055	4.0	3.4
Fyide Hyndburn	399 1,055	133 307	532 1,362			Bromsgrove Hereford	983 821	413 290	1,396 1,111		
Lancaster Pendle Preston	2,603 1,095 2,589	803 321 699	3,406 1,416 3,288			Leominster Malvern Hills Redditch	440 825 1,179	154 289 473	594 1,114 1,652		
Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble	276 658 825	92 231 327	368 889 1,152			South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon	487 1,279 788	216 400 359	703 1,679 1,147		
West Lancashire Wyre	1,954 1,146	600 326	2,554 1,472			Wyre Forest	1,215	444	1,659	3.6	2.9
MERSEYSIDE						Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire	4,468 426 427	1,535 168 158	6,003 594 585	3.0	2.9
Mers eyside Knowsley Liverpool	42,676 5,484 18,303	11,861 1,480 4,912	54,537 6,964 23,215	10.6	9.5	Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire	485 909 370	214 311 127	699 1,220 497		
Sefton St Helens	6,778 3,751	1,932 1,085	23,215 8,710 4,836			The Wrekin	1,851	557	2,408		
Wirral YORKSHIRE AND THE HUN	8,360 IBER	2,452	10,812			Staffordshire (former count Stoke-on-Trent	4,355	1,351	5,706	5.0	4.5
Humberside (former count East Riding of Yorkshire		1,678	6,507	6,4	5.4	Rest of Staffordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire	9,145 1,320 1,505	3,374 510 494	12,519 1,830 1,999	4.5	3.8
Kingston-upon-Hull North East Lincolnshire	9,540 4,764	2,493 1,307	12,033 6,071	9.4 9.0	8.8 8.2	Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme	838 1,317	351 459	1,189 1,776		
North Lincolnshire	2,894	914	3,808	5.6	4.9	South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands	1,143 1,206 838	454 444 286	1,597 1,650 1,124		
York	2,537	786	3,323	3.7 4.3	3.2 3.3	Tamworth Warwickshire	978 5,132	376 1,859	1,354 6,991	3.5	3.0
Rest of North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton	6,159 402 677	2,263 143 264	8,422 545 941	4.3	3.3	North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth	582 1,533	241 564	823 2,097	0.0	0.0
Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale	1,127 330 406	412 202 158	1,539 532 564			Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	989 723 1,305	340 293 421	1,329 1,016 1,726		
Scarborough Selby	2,168 1,049	697 387	2,865 1,436				and the second				

June 1998



Labour Market trends

S41

C.22 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at April 9 1998

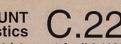
oounties, unitary	Male	Female	All	Rate +		N	lale	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs
West Midlands Birmingham	62,982 29,652	19,174 8,787	82,156 38,439	6.8	6.3	SOUTH EAST (GOR) Berkshire	6,254	1,873	8,127	2.3	
Coventry Dudley	6,561 4,868	1,817 1,664	8,378 6,532			Bracknell	672	204	876	2.3	2.0
Sandwell Solihull	7,280 2,600	2,326 903	9,606 3,503			Newbury Reading	653 1,664	210 455	863 2,119		
Valsall Volverhampton	5,986 6,035	1,978 1,699	7,964 7,734			Slough Windsor and Maidenhead	1,831 934	517 295	2,348 1,229		
ASTERN	0,000	.,				Wokingham	500	192	692		
edfordshire (former cou	nty)	4	4.047	5.0	5.1	Buckinghamshire (former count Milton Keynes	y) 2,111	700	2,811	2.8	2.5
uton	3,540	1,077	4,617	5.8	5.1	Rest of Buckinghamshire	3,150	990	4,140	2.3	1.8
Rest of Bedfordshire Mid Bedfordshire	3,552 672	1,388 303	4,940 975	3.6	3.0	Aylesbury Vale Chiltern	1,144 435	374 134	1,518 569		
Iorth Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	1,909 971	697 388	2,606 1,359			South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	353 1,218	126 356	479 1,574		
Cambridgeshire Cambridge	7,439 1,586	2,639 500	10,078 2,086	3.3	2.8	East Sussex (former county) Brighton and Hove	6,480	2,273	8,753	8.3	7.0
ast Cambridgeshire enland	529 1,147	232 451	761 1,598			Rest of East Sussex	6,016	1,839	7,855	5.4	4.1
luntingdon	1,139 2,321	467 749	1,606 3,070			Eastbourne Hastings	1,177 2,182	359 574	1,536 2,756		
eterborough outh Cambridgeshire	717	240	957			Lewes Rother	1,022 891	348 302	1,370 1,193		
ssex	21,000 2,408	7,213 791	28,213 3,199	5.2	4.3	Wealden	744	256	1,000		
Basildon Braintree	1,373	589 180	1,962 698			Hampshire (former county) Portsmouth	3,917	1,099	5.016	5.9	5.2
Brentwood Castle Point	518 987	356 598	1,343 2,214			Southampton	4,570	1,089	5,659	5.2	4.5
helmsford olchester	1,616 1,619	599	2,218			Rest of Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane	9,476 953	3,023 334	12,499 1,287	3.0	2.4
pping Forest arlow	1,185 1,077	442 407	1,627 1,484			East Hampshire	775	334 233 246	1,008		
laldon lochford	589 769	218 281	807 1,050			Eastleigh Fareham	774 637	219	856		
outhend-on-Sea endring	4,087 2,175	1,198 645	5,285 2,820			Gosport Hart	1,062 285	350 96	1,412 381		
hurrock Ittlesford	2,240 357	742 167	2,982 524			Havant New Forest	1,816 1,328	504 408	2,320 1,736		
ertfordshire	8,128	2,819	10,947	2.5	2.2	Rushmoor Test Valley	619 608	200 224	819 832		
roxbourne acorum	754 1,064	296 364	1,050 1,428			Winchester	619	209	828		
ast Hertfordshire lertsmere	660 730	292 232	952 962			Isle of Wight	2,928	976	3,904	9.3	8.0
orth Hertfordshire	1,014	338	1,352 962			Kent Ashford	24,371 1,191	7,634 348	32,005 1,539	5.6	4.7
Albans evenage	708 1,050	254 356	1,406			Canterbury Dartford	2,060 1,263	644 396	2,704 1,659		
nree Rivers atford	615 919	196 275	811 1,194			Dover	2,403	643	3,046		
elwyn Hatfield	614	216	830			Gillingham Gravesham	1,194 1,704	463 590	1,657 2,294		
rfolk eckland	12,525 1,275	4,360 505	16,885 1,780	5.8	4.7	Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medway	1,425 2,703	532 855	1,957 3,558		
roadland reat Yarmouth	1,012 2,658	428 875	1,440 3,533			Sevenoaks Shepway	931 2,148	350 575	1,281 2,723		
orth Norfolk orwich	1,216 3,438	393 1,005	1,609 4,443			Swale Thanet	2,063 3,484	696 955	2,759 4,439		
outh Norfolk Vest Norfolk	1,042 1,884	440 714	1,482 2,598			Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	877 925	307 280	1,184 1,205		
uffolk	8,969	3,086	12,055	4.5	3.9	Oxfordshire	3,937	1,352	5.289	2.0	1.7
abergh orest Heath	843 515	294 181	1,137 696			Cherwell Oxford	738 1,733	261 549	999 2,282		
swich	2,455	653 253	3,108 838			South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse	639 471	235 171	874 642		
lid Suffolk t Edmundsbury	886	370	1,256 1,522			West Oxfordshire	356	136	492		
uffolk Coastal /aveney	1,112 2,573	410 925	3,498			Surrey Elmbridge	5,313 596	1,798 225	7,111 821	1.8	1.4
NDON						Epsom and Ewell Guildford	380 680	126 237	821 506 917		
reater London	169,635	61,011	230,646	6.5	5.7	Mole Valley	336 696	104 204	440 900		
arking and Dagenham arnet	2,863 4,649	950 1,858	3,813 6,507			Reigate and Banstead Runnymede	433	132	565		
exley rent	3,054 7,876	1,149 2,737	4,203 10,613			Spelthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge	596 291	215 102	811 393		
romley amden	3,738 5,966	1,247 2,494	4,985 8,460			Waverley	394 504	127 185	521 689		
ity of London ity of Westminster	73 4,322	28 1,789	101 6,111			Woking	407	141	548		0.0
aling	6,490 5,775	2,169 2,053	8,659 7,828			West Sussex Adur	5,149 430	1,668 175	6,817 605	2.3	2.0
nfield reenwich	5,749 6,642	2,188 2,315	7,937 8,957			Arun Chichester	955 765	299 269	1,254 1,034		
lackney	9,723	3,579	13,302			Crawley Horsham	945 534	292 195	1,237 729		
ammersmith and Fulham aringey	4,709 9,397	1,864 3,217	6,573 12,614			Mid Sussex Worthing	587 933	210 228	797 1,161		
arrow avering	2,550 2,605	1,040 877	3,590 3,482			SOUTH WEST	000	220	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
lillingdon lounslow	2,704 3,196	979 1,166	3,683 4,362								
lington ensington and Chelsea	7,225 3,071	2,901 1,436	10,126 4,507			Avon (former county) Bath and North East Somerse	et 1,688	643	2,331 10,322	3.1 4.6	2.7 4.2
ingston-upon-Thames ambeth	1,409 10,526	550 3,869	1,959 14,395			Bristol North Somerset	7,925	2,397 602	2,246	4.0	2.7 4.2 3.3 1.9
wisham erton	8,610 2,724	2,856 939	11,466 3,663			South Gloucestershire	1,481	485	. 1,966	2.2	6.2
wham dbridge	8,447 3,919	2,614 1,551	11,061 5,470			Cornwall Caradon	9,636 1,036	3,560 417	13,196 1,453	8.3	0.2
ichmond-upon-Thames outhwark	1,666 8,902	671 3,161	2,337 12,063			Carrick Isles of Scilly	1,890	641 8	2,531 14		
Sutton	1,788	598 2,014	2,386			Kerrier North Cornwall	1,985 1,240	677 475	2,662 1,715		
Fower Hamlets Waltham Forest	7,446 5,766	1,945	9,460 7,711			Penwith Restormel	1,690 1,789	639 703	2,329 2,492		
Wandsworth	6,055	2,207	8,262			Hestorner	1,703	100	2,402		

				Co	unties, ur	itary authorities a	CLAIMA Area				
	Male	Female	All	Rate +	unnico, un	inter y dutification		Female	All	Rate +	1 9 1 9 9 9 9
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	jobs
ast Devon ast Devon xeter fid Devon orth Devon lymouth bouth Hams aighbridge orbay orridge vast Devon	17,997 1,052 1,922 647 1,332 6,294 911 1,416 2,908 992 523	6,021 377 691 255 450 1,935 342 544 860 376 191	24,018 1,429 2,613 902 1,782 8,229 1,253 1,960 3,768 1,368 714	5.9	4.8	NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim Ards Armagh Ballymoney Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine	45,294 803 1,360 1,298 1,094 654 504 10,699 734 974 1,566	11,765 250 442 372 359 152 181 2,497 250 286 513	57,059 1,053 1,802 1,670 1,453 806 685 13,196 984 1,260 2,079	8.7	7.4
orset (former county) ournemouth oole	3,136 1,495	901 417	4,037 1,912	5.9 3.2	4.9 2.6	Cookstown Craigavon Derry	767 1,542 4,769	200 416 1,021	967 1,958 5,790		
est of Dorset mistchurch ast Dorset orth Dorset urbeck /est Dorset /eymouth and Portland	3,339 370 453 283 321 796 1,116	1,079 99 158 127 109 319 267	4,418 469 611 410 430 1,115 1,383	3.7	2.8	Down Dungannon Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisburn Magherafelt Moyle	1,550 1,387 1,857 568 1,064 2,105 884 585	505 405 460 155 181 574 214 114	2,055 1,792 2,317 723 1,245 2,679 1,098 699		
loucestershire Cheltenham orest of Dean Cloucester Stroud ewkesbury	6,043 1,547 414 740 1,754 985 603	2,046 428 141 307 537 403 230	8,089 1,975 555 1,047 2,291 1,388 833	3.6	3.0	Newry and Mourne Newrtownabbey North Down Omagh Strabane	2,983 1,294 1,232 1,480 1,541	648 444 485 366 275	3,631 1,738 1,717 1,846 1,816		
omerset lendip edgemoor outh Somerset aunton Deane lest Somerset	5,492 1,039 1,321 1,281 1,364 487	1,981 412 461 491 446 171	7,473 1,451 1,782 1,772 1,810 658	4.0	3.2						
/iltshire (former county) windon	2,077	665	2,742	2.7	2.3						
est of Wiltshire ennet orth Wiltshire alisbury /est Wiltshire	3,133 503 734 883 1,013	1,266 215 347 300 404	4,399 718 1,081 1,183 1,417	2.8	2.2						
VALES laenau Gwent ridgend aerphilly ardiff aramarthenshire aredigion onwy Denbighshire intshire wynedd sie of Anglesey Aerthyr Tydfil Aonmouthshire eath Port Talbot lewport embrokeshire owys hondda, Cynon, Taff wansea De Vale of Glamorgan orfaen Vaka Markowski State internet and the state orfaen Vrexham	1,999 2,333 3,258 6,414 4,2,818 1,007 1,999 1,461 3,027 1,387 1,921 3,027 1,387 1,925 3,187 4,874 4,271 2,014 4,271 2,014 4,271 2,014 4,271 2,014 4,271 2,014 4,271 2,014 4,271 2,014 4,271 2,014 4,271 2,014 4,271 2,014 2,014 1,007 1,00	492 713 919 1,552 332 3559 526 3653 890 526 355 709 912 877 575 1,313 1,120 639 438 562	2,491 3,046 4,177 7,966 3,650 1,339 2,558 1,844 2,616 3,917 2,323 1,739 1,462 3,239 4,099 3,774 1,980 6,187 5,391 2,653 1,996 2,346	11.8 8.6 4.6 6.6 7.0 5.9 4.6 8.5 12.7 8.7 5.1 7.4 6.6 12.0 4.9 8.2 6.1 5.3 5.3 4.7	$\begin{array}{c} 10.4\\ 7.5\\ 4.3\\ 5.4\\ 4.9\\ 6.0\\ 5.1\\ 4.1\\ 6.6\\ 9.8\\ 7.4\\ 4.4\\ 6.5\\ 6.0\\ 8.4\\ 3.6\\ 7.1\\ 5.5\\ 4.6\\ 4.1\\ \end{array}$						
SCOTLAND											
Aberdeen, City of Aberdeenshire Angus Argyll and Bute Clackmannanshire Clackmannanshire Clackmannanshire Clackmannanshire East Dunbartonshire East Lothian East Lothian East Renfrewshire Edinburgh, City of Eliean Siar (Western Isles) Fakirk File Giasgow, City of Highland Inverclyde Midlothian Moray North Ayrshire North Ayrshire North Lanarkshire Sottish Borders Shetland Islands South Ayrshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire South Ayrshire	2,633 1,728 2,052 2,910 4,742 3,484 1,547 1,200 1,203 7,986 8,79 3,429 8,121 20,571 4,798 8,121 20,571 1,034 1,390 3,750 8,095 2,388 1,940 1,396 4,244 1,396 2,540 6,107 1,507	743 642 864 591 3780 1,351 984 496 2977 350 2,281 213 1,025 2,609 5,195 5,195 1,609 5,5195 1,609 2,381 1,602 2,381 1,602 2,381 1,602 2,381 1,602 2,381 1,602 2,381 1,602 2,381 1,602 2,77 5,67 1,229 2,381 1,720 5,769 1,720 5,67 7,69 1,720 5,67 7,69 1,720 5,67 7,69 1,720 5,67 7,69 1,720 5,67 7,69 1,720 5,67 7,69 1,720 5,76 7,769 1,769 5,707 7,769 1,769 1,769 5,707 7,769 1,769 5,707 7,769 1,769 7,769 1,769 7,769 1,769 7,769 1,769 7,769	3,376 2,370 2,916 2,508 1,571 3,940 6,093 4,468 2,043 1,497 1,383 10,267 1,383 10,267 1,092 4,454 10,730 25,766 6,407 4,979 1,311 1,957 4,979 10,476 0,312 2,527 4,489 3,309 7,827 2,014	2.0 3.4 8.8 7.8 7.1 1.1 1.5 6.8 5 3.8 11.2 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 7.5 8.1 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 5.0 6.9 4.3 5.4 5.0 7.4 5.0 7.4 5.0 7.5 7.5 8.5 8.5 7.5 7.5 8.5 7.5 7.5 8.5 7.5 7.5 8.5 7.5 7.5 8.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 8.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7	1.8 3.0 7.7 6.0 7.8 5.2 9.3 5.2 9.3 5.2 9.3 5.2 9.3 7.9 7.1 7.1 6.5 5.4 4.5 8.4 4.5 6.4 4.5 8.4 4.5 6.4 4.5 8.4 4.5 6.4 4.5 8.4 4.5 8.4 4.5 8.4 4.5 8.4 4.5 8.4 4.5 8.4 4.5 8.5 8.4 4.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8						

Claimant count rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employee jobs, claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government-training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employee jobs and the unemployed only. All the county rates shown are calculated using mid-1996 based denominators.

S42

June 1998



C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

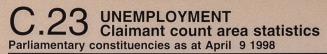
	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
NORTH EAST				MERSEYSIDE			
Cleveland (former county)				Merseyside			
Hartlepool	3,597	835	4,432	Birkenhead	3,379	862	4
Middlesbrough Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	4,430 2,568	963 649	5,393 3,217	Bootle Crosby	3,231 1,423	767 436	3
Redcar	3,092	671	3,763	Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,662	777	3
Stockton North	3,375	790 560	4,165	Knowsley South Liverpool Garston	3,408 2,488	915 657	4
Stockton South	2,217	000	2,777	Liverpool Riverside	4,753	1,332	3
Durham				Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Walton Liverpool Wavertree	3,842	1,034	4
Bishop Auckland Darlington	1,902 2,412	521 603	2,423 3,015	Liverpool Wavertree Liverpool West Derby	3,426 3,794	952 937	4 4
Durham, City of	1,375	501	1,876	Southport	1,538	517	2
Easington	1,720	411	2,131 2,292	St Helens North St Helens South	1,667 2,084	534 551	2
North Durham North West Durham	1,846 1,795	446 468	2,292	Wallasey	2,620	748	2 3
Sedgefield	1,442	468	1,910	Wirral South	1,106	395	1
Northumberland				Wirral West	1,255	447	1
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,297	389	1,686	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER			
Blyth Valley	1,776 811	548 247	2,324 1,058	Humberside (Former County)			
Héxham Wansbeck	2,024	547	2,571	Beverley and Holderness	1,485	527	2
				Brigg and Goole	1,523	457	1
Tyne and Wear Blaydon	1,696	406	2,102	Cleethorpes East Yorkshire	2,031 1,613	653 509	22
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,796	465	2,261	Great Grimsby	3,123	802	3
Houghton and Washington East	1,897	543	2,440	Haltemprice and Howden	798 3,092	325 793	1
Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,287 2,528	568 659	2,855 3,187	Kingston upon Hull East Kingston upon Hull North	3,551	919	3 4
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	3,165	748	3,913	Kingston upon Hull North Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	3,061	866	3
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,973 2,515	467 613	2,440 3,128	Scunthorpe	1,750	541	2
North Tyneside South Shields	3,000	772	3,772	North Yorkshire			
Sunderland North	2,574	551	3,125	Harrogate and Knaresborough	765	271	1
Sunderland South Tyne Bridge	3,104 3,762	678 767	3,782 4,529	Richmond Ryedale	774 658	353 248	1
Tynemouth	2,049	497	2,546	Scarborough and Whitby	2,034	656	2
				Selby Skipton and Ripon	1,172 668	429 238	1
NORTH WEST (GOR)				Vale of York	544	249	
Cheshire	1.001		4 070	York, City of	2,081	605	2
Chester, City of Congleton	1,331 710	341 239	1,672 949	South Yorkshire			
Crewe and Nantwich	1,278	385	1,663	Barnsley Central	2,120	559	2
Eddisbury	868	281	1,149	Barnsley East and Mexborough Barnsley West and Penistone	2,341 1,645	629 486	2
Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton	1,338 2,138	347 609	1,685 2,747	Don Valley	1,899	505	2
Macclesfield	798	205	1,003	Doncaster Central	2,942	791	3
Tatton	606 1,401	203 403	809 1,804	Doncaster North Rother Valley	2,346 1,875	568 549	22
Warrington North Warrington South	1,010	339	1,349	Rotherham	2,570	634	3
Weaver Vale	1,644	490	2,134	Sheffield Attercliffe	1,965	545	2
Cumbria				Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Central	2,966 4,052	682 1,100	35
Barrow and Furness	2,190	442	2,632	Sheffield Hallam	880	331	1
Carlisle	1,620	488	2,108	Sheffield Heeley	2,496 1,688	679 572	3
Copeland Penrith and The Border	2,132 692	573 277	2,705 969	Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth	2,338	598	2
Westmorland and Lonsdale	551	203	754				
Workington	2,172	554	2,726	West Yorkshire Batley and Spen	1,401	393	1
Greater Manchester				Bradford North	2,629	778	3
Altrincham and Sale West	845	241	1,086	Bradford South Bradford West	1,939 3,087	644 919	2
Ashton under Lyne Bolton North East	1,693 1,587	477 364	2,170 1,951	Calder Valley	1,347	471	(notesta)
Bolton South East	1,659	403	2,062	Colne Valley	1,318	472	1
Bolton West	759 914	228 257	987 1,171	Dewsbury Elmet	1,366 1,014	340 333	1
Bury North Bury South	1,042	320	1,362	Halifax	2,315	615	2
Cheadle	595	184	779	Hemsworth	1,785	522	4
Denton and Reddish Eccles	1,303 1,626	374 415	1,677 2,041	Huddersfield Keighley	2,353 1,402	754 534	
Hazel Grove	771	233	1,004	Leeds Central	4,041	959	
Heywood and Middleton	2,007	563	2,570	Leeds East	2,719 1,749	734 554	
_eigh Makerfield	1,415 1,424	455 447	1,870 1,871	Leeds North East Leeds North West	1,231	364	21 22 22 22
Manchester Blackley	2,672	593	3,265	Leeds West	2,164	531	2
Manchester Central	4,223	1,148 861	5,371 4,047	Morley and Rothwell Normanton	1,328 1,174	412 465	
Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington	3,186 2,369	766	3,135	Pontefract and Castleford	1,811	610	4
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,501	443	1,944	Pudsey	764	293	
Oldham West and Royton	1,856	493 591	2,349 2,979	Shipley Wakefield	1,151. 1,914	421 601	1
Rochdale Salford	2,388 1,914	450	2,364		1,014		
Stalybridge and Hyde	1,437	423	1,860	EAST MIDLANDS			
Stockport Stretford and Urmston	1,460 1,765	358 486	1,818 2,251	Derbyshire			
Nigan	1,609	483	2,092	Amber Valley	1,202	390	1
Norsley	1,291	357 528	1,648 2,710	Bolsover Chesterfield	1,673 2,152	421 609	1
Nythenshawe and Sale East	2,182	528	2,710	Derby North	1,736 2,921	543	223
ancashire				Derby South	2,921	818	3
Blackburn Blackpool North and Fleetwood	2,137 1,782	529 437	2,666 2,219	Erewash High Peak	1,386 1,002	442 332	1
Blackpool North and Fleetwood Blackpool South	2,427	596	3,023	North East Derbyshire	1,559	435	1
Burnley	1,120	339	1,459	South Derbyshire	1,185	387 281	1
	1,056 604	348 196	1,404 800	West Derbyshire	736	281	
Eylde Hyndburn	1,194	342	1,536	Leicestershire			
ancaster and Wyre	1,112	412	1,524	Blaby	556 634	235 280	
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,803 1,095	519 321	2,322 1,416	Bosworth Charnwood	634 643	280 237	
Pendle Preston	2,303	621	2,924	Harborough	684	281	
Ribble Valley	522	176	698	Harborough Leicester East	1,589	625 684	23
Rossendale and Darwen	996 780	347 297	1,343 1,077	Leicester South Leicester West	2,480 2,268	684 650	2
							in the second
South Ribble Vest Lancashire	1,846	566	2,412	Loughborough North West Leicestershire	1,083 873	414 310	

				UNEI Claimant count a	MPLOYMEI rea statisti		.23
	Mala	Family		Parliamentary	constituencies	s as at Apr	il 9 1998
LincoInshire Easton and Skegness Cainsborough Grantham and Stamford Locoin Louth and Horncastie Seaford and North Hykeham South Holland and The Deepings	Male 1,124 1,164 921 2,319 1,201 797 550	Female 376 422 401 658 443 310 262	All 1,500 1,586 1,322 2,977 1,644 1,107 812	Cambridgeshire Cambridge Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire North West Cambridgeshire Peterborough South Cambridgeshire South East Cambridgeshire	Male Fe 1,466 825 1,313 901 1,680 552 702	emale A 449 - 351 - 532 - 337 - 505 188 277 -	1,915 1,176 1,845 1,238 2,185 740 979
Northamptonshire Corby Deventry Kottering Northampton North Northampton South Wollingborough	1,141 654 904 1,472 1,355 1,190	377 267 339 523 417 372	1,518 921 1,243 1,995 1,772 1,562	Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Colchester Epping Forest	1,566 1,170 1,103 624 987 1,279 989	542 370 469 222 356 457 384	2,108 1,540 1,572 846 1,343 1,736 1,373
N titinghamshire A mfield Ensetlaw Enstowe C dling N msfield N wark N tingham East N tingham North N tingham South P sholiffe	1,950 1,797 1,050 1,274 1,925 1,419 3,631 2,806 2,466 1,014 1,516	516 500 356 473 566 483 998 793 676 330 491	2,466 2,297 1,406 1,747 2,491 1,902 4,629 3,599 3,142 1,344 2,007	Hairiow Harwich Maldon and East Chelmsford North Essex Rayleigh Rochford and Southend East Saffron Walden Southend West Thurrock West Chelmsford Hertfordshire	1,167 1,863 901 652 766 2,755 627 1,560 1,912 1,079	423 542 335 245 292 809 287 467 621 392	1,590 2,405 1,236 897 1,058 3,564 914 2,027 2,533 1,471
Sterwood V ST MIDLANDS Preford and Worcester Diminister Cominister Of Worcestershire Coditch St Worcestershire Codestershire Corestershire Cor	983 1,198 799 656 1,195 710 1,279 1,197	413 458 310 307 486 232 400 432	1,396 1,656 1,656 1,109 963 1,681 942 1,679 1,629	Broxbourne Hemel Hempstead Hertford and Stortford Hertsmere Hitchin and Harpenden North East Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage Watford Welwyn Hatfield	778 847 544 730 656 615 664 534 1,109 1,061 590	302 283 227 232 217 221 202 198 386 341 210	1,080 1,130 771 962 873 836 866 732 1,495 1,495 1,402 800
S ropshire L dow N th Shropshire S rewsbury and Atcham Taford V ekin, The S affordshire	699 912 909 1,171 777	266 372 311 350 236	965 1,284 1,220 1,521 1,013	Norfolk Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk North Norfolk North West Norfolk Norwich North Norwich South South Norfolk South West Norfolk	2,658 1,052 1,216 1,525 1,619 2,342 981 1,132	875 386 393 536 528 710 417 515	3,533 1,438 1,609 2,061 2,147 3,052 1,398 1,647
rton nnock Chase thfield wcastle-under-Lyme uth Staffordshire affordshire Moorlands oke-on-Trent Central oke-on-Trent North oke-on-Trent South one urworth	1,482 1,394 735 991 973 985 864 1,796 1,195 1,407 574 1,104	484 525 292 331 386 351 285 492 370 512 252 445	1,966 1,919 1,027 1,322 1,359 1,336 1,149 2,288 1,565 1,919 826 1,549	Suffolk Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk and North Ipswich Ipswich South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal Waveney West Suffolk LONDON	764 906 2,004 871 1,067 2,419 938	323 290 536 305 401 864 367	1,087 1,196 2,540 1,176 1,468 3,283 1,305
A anwickshire Aoth Warwickshire Auneaton Bugby and Kenilworth Synatford-on-Avon Varwick and Learnington Vest Midlands	975 1,206 1,064 682 1,205	399 433 356 275 396	1,374 1,639 1,420 957 1,601	Greater London Barking Battersea Beckenham Bethnal Green and Bow Bexleyheath and Crayford Brent East Brent North Brent South	1,474 2,171 1,653 4,559 1,001 3,061 1,349 3,466	488 825 517 1,267 405 1,085 524 1,128	1,962 2,996 2,170 5,826 1,406 4,146 1,873 4,594
A dridge - Brownhills E-mingham Edgbaston E-mingham Edgbaston E-mingham Hodge Hill E-mingham Hodge Hill E-mingham Northfield B-mingham Northfield B-mingham Northfield B-mingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath E-mingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath B-mingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath E-mingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath B-mingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath B-mingham Yardley Coventry North Cast Coventry North West Coventry North West Dudley South Hallesowen and Rowley Regis Meriden Solthull Soutbridge Sutton Coldfield Walsall North Walsall South Warley West Bromwich East Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West EASTERN Bedfordshire	1,049 2,403 2,687 1,778 2,631 5,976 1,725 2,761 2,187 4,896 1,750 2,705 1,815 2,041 1,797 1,333 1,399 1,749 851 1,184 858 2,498 2,439 2,157 2,023 2,255 2,077 2,048 1,910	443 734 654 575 717 1.645 528 839 742 1.453 516 730 535 552 569 464 443 578 325 410 384 777 798 704 676 724 577 562 560	1,492 3,137 3,341 2,353 3,600 2,929 6,349 2,266 3,435 2,350 2,593 2,350 1,797 1,842 2,327 1,767 1,594 1,242 3,235 3,237 2,861 2,659 3,237 2,654 2,650 2,470	Brentford and Isleworth Brombey and Chislehurst Carshaiton and Wallington Chingford and Woodford Green Chipping Barnet Crites of London and Westminster Croydon Central Croydon North Croydon South Dagenham Dulwich and West Norwood Ealing North Ealing Southall Ealing Southall Ealing Acton and Shepherd's Bush East Ham Edmonton Eitham Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield North Enfield Southgate Erith and Thamesmead Feitham and Heston Finchley and Golders Green Greenwich and Woolwich Hackney North and Shoke Newington Hackney North and Shoke Newington Hackney North and Shoreditch Hammersmith and Fulham Hampstead and Highgate Harrow East Harrow West Hayes and Harlington Hendon Holbom and St Pancras	1,611 1,069 3,794 1,062 1,084 1,146 2,280 2,349 3,170 971 1,389 2,992 1,840 2,457 3,270 3,504 2,468 1,736 1,519 3,293 4,754 4,969 2,917 2,496 2,496 1,453 1,097 1,210 1,987	639 365 1,308 331 395 468 917 721 1,135 313 462 1,166 656 917 1,150 1,035 860 571 693 635 1,002 577 6,77 6,781 1,168 1,848 1,731 1,149 620 420 422 713 1,345	2,250 1,454 5,102 1,393 1,489 1,614 3,197 3,007 4,305 1,284 1,851 1,284 1,851 1,284 1,851 4,158 2,490 3,328 2,307 2,450 2,159 3,859 2,112 2,196 4,453 6,602 6,700 4,111 3,645 2,073 1,517 1,632 2,697 4,815
Bedford Luton North Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire	1,602 1,521 2,071 503 577 818	565 500 592 211 260 337	2,167 2,021 2,663 714 837 1,155	Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green Ilford North Islington North Islington North Islington South and Finsbury	857 3,277 1,134 2,424 4,027 3,198	337 1,241 515 865 1,662 1,239	1,194 4,518 1,649 3,289 5,689 4,437

June 1998

Labour Market trends

S45



ensington and Chelsea lingston and Surbiton ewisham East ewisham West	1,583		and the second se		and the second	and the state of the second second second	
ewisham East ewisham West		834	2,417	Oxfordshire			is Markets
ewisham West	1,112 2,107	431 729	1,543 2,836	Banbury Henley	645 373	234 135	879
	2,724	836	3,560	Oxford East	1,476	443	508 1,919
ewisham, Deptford	3,779	1,291	5,070	Oxford West and Abingdon	568	208	776
eyton and Wanstead Mitcham and Morden	2,298 1,757	772 565	3,070 2,322	Wantage Witney	506 369	191 141	697
lorth Southwark and Bermondsey	3,719	1,305	5,024	Withey	309	141	510
Id Bexley and Sidcup	809	326	1,135	Surrey			
Orpington Poplar and Canning Town	996 4,129	365 1,193	1,361 5,322	East Surrey Epsom and Ewell	497 525	166	663
Putney	1,418	534	1,952	Esher and Walton	498	166 188	691 686
legent's Park and Kensington	3,603	1,502	5,105	Guildford	545	197	742
Richmond Park	1,012	438	1,450	Mole Valley	365	119	484
iomford Ruislip - Northwood	904 703	288 258	1,192 961	Reigate Runnymede and Weybridge	490 531	139 169	629 700
streatham	4,034	1,490	5,524	South West Surrey	440	148	588
utton and Cheam	726	267	993	Spelthorne	596	215	811
ooting ottenham	2,466 6,120	848 1,976	3,314 8,096	Surrey Heath Woking	399 427	141	540
wickenham	951	352	1,303	WORING	421	150	577
Ipminster	844	252	1,096	West Sussex			
xbridge	791	299	1,090	Arundel and South Downs	371	126	497
auxhall Valthamstow	4,889 2,735	1,761 949	6,650 3,684	Bognor Regis and Littleham Chichester	734 731	233 256	967
Vest Ham	3,701	1,133	4,834	Crawley	945	292	987 1,237
Vimbledon	967	374	1,341	East Worthing and Shoreham	701	248	949
OUTH FAST (COP)				Horsham	474	163	637
OUTH EAST (GOR)				Mid Sussex Worthing West	441 752	161 189	602 941
erkshire					102	100	541
racknell	649	194	843	SOUTH WEST			
aidenhead ewbury	603 478	185 146	788 624	Avon (former county)			
eading East	968	284	1,252	Bath	1,198	443	1,641
eading West	900	252	1,152	Bristol East	2,299	645	2,944
lough	1,710	484	2,194	Bristol North West	1,373	353	1,726
'indsor 'okingham	606 340	198 130	804 470	Bristol South Bristol West	2,180 -2,016	625 752	2,805 2,768
	040	100	470	Kingswood	978	305	1,283
uckinghamshire				Northavon	507	177	684
/lesbury eaconsfield	870	267	1,137	Wansdyke Waston Super Mare	543	225	768
eaconstield uckingham	464 381	168 155	632 536	Weston-Super-Mare Woodspring	1,141 503	434 168	1,575 671
hesham and Amersham	436	136	572		000	100	0/1
lilton Keynes South West	1,191	382	1,573	Cornwall		and the second	and produce
orth East Milton Keynes	920 999	318 264	1,238 1,263	Falmouth and Camborne North Cornwall	2,401 1,950	723 792	3,124
lycombe	999	204	1,200	South East Cornwall	1,323	792 514	2,742 1,837
ast Sussex				St lves	2,202	869	3,071
exhill and Battle	781	258	1,039	Truro and St Austell	1,760	662	2,422
righton, Kemptown righton, Pavilion	2,244 2,712	711 978	2,955 3,690	Devon			
astbourne	1,205	374	1,579	East Devon	738	276	1,014
astings and Rye	2,362	645	3,007	Exeter	1,922	691	2,613
ove	1,817	661	2,478	North Devon	1,376	465	1,841
ewes /ealden	785 590	302 183	1,087 773	Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Sutton	2,414 3,374	675 1,020	3,089 4,394
ouldon	000	100	110	South West Devon	863	351	1,214
ampshire				Teignbridge	1,289	485	1,774
dershot asingstoke	713 762	231 262	944 1,024	Tiverton and Honiton	917 2,387	341 680	1,258 3,067
ast Hampshire	850	247	1,024	Torbay Torridge and West Devon	1,488	555	2,043
astleigh	706	222	928	Totnes	1,229	482	1,711
ireham	574	203	777	Derest			
osport avant	1,125 1,478	366 414	1,491 1,892	Dorset Bournemouth East	1,422	450	1,872
ew Forest East	670	199	869	Bournemouth West	1,422	450	2,165
w Forest West	658	209	867	Christchurch	591	172	763
orth East Hampshire	454	141	595 712	Mid Dorset and North Poole	657 472	222	879 660
orth West Hampshire	513 1,365	199 398	712 1,763	North Dorset Poole	472 1,047	188 277	1,324
ortsmouth South	2,552	701	3,253	South Dorset	1,306	329	1,635
msey	535	174	3,253 709	West Dorset	761	308	1,069
uthampton Itchen uthampton Test	2,214 2,175	505 531	2,719 2,706	Gloucestershire			
nchester	619	209	828	Cheltenham	1,435	384	1,819
			State State State	Cotswold	478	161	639
e of Wight	0.000	070	0.004	Forest of Dean	770	315	1,085 2,291
e of Wight	2,928	976	3,904	Gloucester Stroud	1,754 921	537 383	1,304
nt				Tewkesbury	685	266	951
hford	1,191	348	1,539				
nterbury atham and Avlasford	1,480	463	1,943 1,812	Somerset Bridgwater	1,502	477	1,979
atham and Aylesford	1,383 1,363	429 428	1,812	Somerton and Frome	765	303	1,068
ver	2,243	601	2,844	Taunton	1,378	461	1,839
	1,026	365 575	1,391	Wells	889	395	1,284
	2,148		2,723	Yeovil	958	345	1,303
versham and Mid Kent Ikestone and Hythe	1,194 1,704	463 590	1,657 2,294	Wiltshire			
Ikestone and Hythe Ilingham		325	1,255	Devizes	698	296	994
Ikestone and Hythe	930						
lkestone and Hythe lingham avesham idstone and The Weald dway	930 1,555	529	2,084	North Swindon	817	283	1,100
kestone and Hythe lingham avesham idstone and The Weald dway dt Thanet	930 1,555 2,253	. 529 657	2,910	North Wiltshire	616	287	903
kestone and Hythe ingham ivesham idstone and The Weald dway th Thanet venoaks	930 1,555 2,253 710	529 657 274	2,910 984	North Wiltshire Salisbury	616 843	287 283	903 1,126
kestone and Hythe ingham vesham dstone and The Weald dway th Thanet renoaks ingbourne and Sheppey th Thanet	930 1,555 2,253	529 657 274 568 521	2,910 984 2,217 2,492	North Wiltshire	616	287	903
kestone and Hythe ingham yvesham idstone and The Weald dway th Thanet	930 1,555 2,253 710 1,649	. 529 657 274 568	2,910 984 2,217	North Wiltshire Salisbury South Swindon	616 843 1,284	287 283 396	903 1,126 1,680

				Claimant Par
	Male	Female	All	
VALES beravon in and Deeside beravon in and Deeside beravon and Radnorshire regen amphilly and the Central and the	$\begin{array}{c} 1.246\\ 1.051\\ 1.999\\ 850\\ 1.295\\ 1.545\\ 1.875\\ 1.746\\ 736\\ 2.239\\ 1.962\\ 864\\ 1.603\\ 1.962\\ 864\\ 1.603\\ 1.966\\ 1.033\\ 1.697\\ 1.565\\ 870\\ 1.029\\ 900\\ 1.537\\ 865\\ 1.870\\ 977\\ 5.299\\ 1.284\\ 1.559\\ 1.813\\ 1.303\\ 1.463\\ 1.711\\ 1.694\\ 1.669\\ 1.573\\ 1.463\\ 1.210\\ 1.632\\ 981\\ 1.277\end{array}$	321 405 492 340 436 513 453 222 497 456 295 295 291 461 373 290 313 315 430 309 229 313 315 430 309 225 238 843 430 309 225 241 443 443 443 359 225 388 436 536 536 537 225 518 518 518 518 516 526	$\begin{array}{c} 1.567\\ 1.456\\ 2.491\\ 1.190\\ 1.731\\ 1.971\\ 2.388\\ 2.736\\ 2.418\\ 1.159\\ 9.688\\ 2.736\\ 2.418\\ 1.159\\ 2.086\\ 1.339\\ 1.271\\ 1.324\\ 2.158\\ 1.938\\ 1.160\\ 1.342\\ 1.215\\ 1.967\\ 1.374\\ 1.602\\ 1.342\\ 1.215\\ 1.967\\ 1.174\\ 2.313\\ 1.336\\ 754\\ 1.675\\ 1.995\\ 2.249\\ 1.675\\ 1.879\\ 2.212\\ 2.168\\ 2.044\\ 2.005\\ 1.879\\ 2.212\\ 2.168\\ 2.044\\ 2.005\\ 1.877\\ 1.506\\ 2.150\\ 1.297\\ 2.233\end{array}$	Paisley South Perth Ross, Skye and Inverne Roxburgh and Berwicks Stirling Strathkelvin and Bears West Renfrewshire an West Renfrewshire Western Isles NORTHERN IRELAND Belfast East Belfast North Belfast South Belfast West East Antrim East Londonderry Fermanagh and South Foyle Lagan Valley Mid Ulster Newry and Armagh North Antrim South Down South Down Strangford Upper Bann West Tyrone
s OTLAND vardeen Central vardeen North vardeen South varde	1,165 682 786 1,979 1,466 1,406 1,657 831 1,468 2,194 2,110 1,815 1,574 1,629 1,408 2,068 2,180 1,540 2,515 2,227 1,650 1,448 1,682 2,068 2,180 1,540 2,515 2,227 1,650 1,448 1,033 1,541 1,227 1,788 1,394 2,267 1,482 2,270 2,658 5,488 1,370 2,658 5,488 1,452 1,586 2,376 2,376 2,658 5,488 1,452 1,586 2,376 2,658 5,488 1,452 1,586 2,376 2,658 5,488 1,452 1,586 2,376 2,658 5,488 1,452 1,586 2,376 2,658 5,488 1,452 1,586 2,376 2,658 5,488 1,452 1,586 2,376 2,658 5,488 1,452 1,586 2,376 2,658 5,488 1,452 1,586 2,376 2,658 5,488 1,452 1,273 2,067 1,228 1,394 4,862 1,273 2,067 1,228 1,394 1,590	303 303 186 254 618 620 445 459 279 663 411 438 529 413 529 607 607 607 607 607 607 607 607	1,468 868 1,040 2,597 2,086 1,851 2,126 1,110 1,922 2,773 2,276 2,216 2,012 2,158 1,821 2,214 2,214 2,214 2,214 2,214 2,214 2,214 2,214 2,214 2,214 2,214 2,214 2,214 2,214 2,214 2,195 1,926 1,383 2,035 1,660 2,446 1,570 1,532 1,266 2,316 2,336 1,838 2,372 2,846 2,317 3,365 2,834 1,982 2,837 2,767 3,565 2,834 1,982 2,834 1,982 2,837 2,777 3,565 2,834 1,982 2,834 1,982 2,834 1,982 2,834 1,982 2,834 1,982 2,834 1,982 2,834 1,982 2,834 1,982 2,834 1,982 2,834 1,982 2,834 1,982 2,834 1,982 2,834 1,982 2,834 1,982 2,834 1,982 2,834 1,982 2,834 1,772 2,876 2,834 1,982 2,834 1,772 2,876 2,834 1,982 2,834 1,772 2,876 2,834 1,982 2,834 1,982 2,877 2,765 2,834 1,982 2,834 1,772 2,876 2,877 2,777 3,565 2,834 1,982 2,877 2,777 3,565 2,834 1,772 2,140 2,777 3,775 2,876 2,834 1,982 2,837 2,777 3,775 2,877 2,777 3,775 2,877 2,777 3,755 2,834 1,777 2,777 3,775 2,877 2,777 3,775 2,877 2,777 3,775 2,877 2,777 3,775 2,877 2,777 3,775 2,877 2,777 3,775 2,877 2,777 3,775 2,877 2,777 3,775 2,877 2,777 3,777 3,777 2,777 3,777 2,777 3,777 3,777 3,777 2,777 3,777 2,777 3,777 2,777 3,777 2,7777 2,777 2,777 2,777 2,777 2,777 2,777 2,777 2,777 2,777 2	

June 1998

UNEN	APLOYM		00
t count and rliamentary of	rea statis	tics U	oril 9 1998
	Male	Female	All
ness West kshire sden d Lauderdale and Kincardine	1,943 1,290 1,717 852 1,210 1,302 716 466 1,063 879	514 373 619 325 405 408 218 187 298 213	2,457 1,663 2,336 1,177 1,615 1,710 934 653 1,361 1,092
D			
1 Tyrone	1,990 3,157 2,343 4,645 1,899 2,630 2,688 4,769 1,395 2,207 3,324 2,333 1,487 1,500 2,460 1,625 1,821 3,021	549 680 842 719 559 694 748 1,021 507 531 766 625 569 540 734 520 641	$\begin{array}{c} 2,539\\ 3,837\\ 3,185\\ 5,364\\ 2,458\\ 3,324\\ 3,436\\ 5,790\\ 1,902\\ 2,738\\ 4,090\\ 2,958\\ 2,056\\ 2,040\\ 3,194\\ 2,145\\ 2,341\\ 3,662\end{array}$

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count flows: standardised*

JNITED KINGDOM	INFLOW +						
	SEASONALLY UN	IADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTE	D		Carl Standard
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
fonth ending 997 Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	270.4 257.0 261.9	190.2 185.0 186.6	80.2 71.9 75.3	276.8 281.2 289.3	-3.9 4.4 8.1	194.9 197.8 204.1	81.9 83.4 85.2
Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	338.0 289.6 279.8	223.7 194.3 190.6	114.3 95.3 89.2	261.3 260.9 267.3	-28.0 -0.4 6.4	186.6 186.9 188.5	74.7 74.0 78.8
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	280.6 269.3 262.4	196.6 192.8 194.5	84.0 76.5 67.9	264.4 264.1 271.3	-2.9 -0.3 7.2	185.7 186.3 190.5	78.7 77.8 80.8
1998 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	281.2 282.4 250.1	201.0 199.2 179.5	80.3 83.2 70.6	263.4 268.0 265.4	-7.9 4.6 -2.6	186.8 187.6 186.9	76.6 80.4 78.5
Apr 9	258.5	183.1	75.4	256.8	-8.6	181.4	75.4

UNITED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW +				State of the second		S. C. A. Bally to			
	SEASONALLY UN	ADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTE)					
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female			
Month ending 1997 Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	332.5 330.0 322.9	237.4 238.1 235.6	95.1 92.0 87.3	328.6 314.0 321.7	-0.1 -14.6 7.7	232.4 223.2 228.8	96.2 90.8 92.9			
Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	299.9 294.9 350.9	215.0 207.1 238.5	84.9 87.7 112.4	308.6 301.6 307.4	-13.1 -7.0 5.8	216.3 213.0 223.2	92.3 88.6 84.2			
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	368.0 308.5 258.4	254.0 217.7 183.0	113.9 90.7 75.4	276.2 287.0 302.4	-31.2 10.8 15.4	199.8 206.8 215.8	76.4 80.2 86.6			
1998 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	186.0 306.7 299.2	129.8 222.5 215.6	56.2 84.2 83.6	266.9 278.7 274.4	-35.5 11.8 -4.3	190.3 198.6 194.1	76.6 80.1 80.3			
Apr 9	275.8	199.4	76.4	274.7	0.3	194.4	80.3			

The claimant count flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures table are converted to a standard 41/3 week month.

	Onflow	s (per cent)					. (Onflows (thousa	ands)				
Interval (weeks)	Female		Male		All Fen		Female Male			All			
for less 15 yer 4 and up to 13 15 yer 13 and up to 26 10 yer 26 and up to 39 7 yer 32 and up to 52 4 yer 52 and up to 52 4 yer 52 and up to 104 8 yer 104 14 yer projous claims 27 Total 100		18 20 13 9 5 9 12 14 100			17 19 12 9 5 9 12 12 17 100		31.6 30.9 20.1 15.0 9.0 15.9 28.5 56.1 207.0		94.9 108.5 69.5 27.6 50.4 63.7 72.7 536.7		126.4 139.4 89.6 64.4 36.6 66.3 92.2 128.7 743.7		
NELOWS	GOVERN	MENT OFFIC	E REGIONS										
ntorval (weeks)	North East	North West	Merseysi	Yorkshire and the de Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Easterr	n London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britai
1 less Over 4 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 Ko previous claims Total	20 20 14 8 5 11 10 13 100	17 20 13 8 5 9 13 16 100	17 20 12 9 6 6 12 18 100	19 19 13 9 5 8 12 15 100	16 21 12 8 5 9 13 17 100	16 18 11 9 5 9 13 20 100	17 18 11 9 5 10 12 20 100	17 19 11 7 4 9 14 20 100	16 16 12 9 5 10 14 19 100	18 17 11 5 8 13 17 100	18 19 12 9 5 9 12 16 100	16 19 13 10 6 8 11 16 100	17 19 12 9 5 9 12 17 100
OUSANDS													
the less Der 4 and up to 13 Der 13 and up to 26 Der 26 and up to 39 Der 39 and up to 52 Der 52 and up to 104 Der 104 Ve previous claims feal	9.3 9.5 6.4 3.7 2.2 5.0 4.9 6.3 47.2	12.5 15.0 9.9 6.1 3.8 6.5 9.5 12.5 75.9	4.0 4.8 2.9 2.1 1.3 1.4 2.8 4.1 23.5	13.8 14.5 9.9 6.4 3.6 6.1 8.9 11.5 74.6	8.4 11.1 6.3 4.5 2.6 4.7 6.7 9.0 53.1	10.5 11.7 7.1 5.6 3.1 5.6 8.4 12.8 65.0	9.0 9.5 5.8 4.7 2.5 5.2 6.4 10.6 53.6	15.2 16.9 9.8 6.1 3.7 8.5 12.2 18.3 90.6	11.1 11.2 8.2 6.2 3.7 7.3 9.6 13.2 70.6	10.8 10.6 7.0 6.3 2.9 5.2 7.9 10.4 61.0	7.3 7.5 4.9 3.8 2.0 3.4 4.9 6.2 40.0	14.5 17.1 11.5 8.9 5.3 7.4 10.1 13.8 88.6	126.4 139.4 89.6 64.4 36.6 66.3 92.2 128.7 743.7

1:JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.
2: 'Latest' claims in this table started between 9 October 1997 and 8 January 1998 inclusive.
3: 'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 8 October 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/temate percentage sis +/- 0.8 percentage points.
6: All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

UNEMPLOYMENT Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim Leavers between 13 March and 9 April 1998, unadjusted

TED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					
	Less than 13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	52-104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	Total
THOUSANDS						
Found work	80.5	30.9	16.1	6.3	4.0	137.9
Works on average 16+ hours per week	4.0	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	5.9
Gone abroad	3.5	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.3	7.3
Claimed Income Support	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	3.7
laimed Incapacity Benefit	4.2	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.1	10.9
aimed another benefit	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.6	4.5
ul-time education	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6
Approved training	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2.7	1.0				
Government supported training			2.7	1.4	1.4	9.3
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.2	00	0.1	0.5
Gone to prison	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.
Defective claim	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Ceased claiming	2.1	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.3	4.0
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	4.2	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5	7.6
Failed to sign	30.5	9.5	6.9	2.9	2.0	51.9
Total	137.8	50.6	34.0	14.5	11.1	248.4
As a percentage of those with a known of	destination					
Found work	78.1	77.4	61.9	56.8	46.5	
Vorks on average 16+ hours per week	3.9	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.3	
Gone abroad	3.4	4.3	5.0	4.5	3.5	
Claimed Income Support	1.5	1.8	2.7	3.6	5.8	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.1	5.8	8.1	10.8	12.8	
Claimed another benefit	1.6	2.5	3.5	4.5	7.0	
ull-time education	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Approved training	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	
opproved training	2.6	2.5	10.4	12.6	16.3	
overnment supported training					1.2	
etirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.2	
utomatic credits	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.2	
Sone to prison	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	
Attending court	- 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	2.0	2.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

THOUSANDO

CLAIMANT COUNT C. 22

Labour Market trends

S49

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

	A Martines	San Presenter	State Street State		Patter participant	and the second		and the second		THOUSANDS
EU averag	e Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED (2)		A CONTRACTOR							A STATISTICS
Spring quarters 1992 9.2 1993 10.7 1994 11.1 1995 10.7 1996 10.9	6.9 7.2 7.1 6.8 6.8	9.9 10.5 9.8 8.8 8.3	10.7 10.8 9.8 8.6 8.6	4.0 3.8 3.9 4.4	7.3 8.9 10.0 9.9 9.8	11.2 11.2 10.4 9.5 9.7	9.2 10.1 8.2 7.2 6.9	12.4 16.9 17.4 16.3 15.4	10.4 11.7 12.3 11.7 12.4	6.6 7.9 8.4 8.2 8.9
1997 Feb 10.7 Mar 10.8 Apr 10.8 May 10.7 Jun 10.7 Jul 10.6 Aeg 10.6 Oct 10.6 Oct 10.5 Dec 10.4 Feb 10.3	$\begin{array}{c} 6.7 \\ 6.6 \\ 6.6 \\ 6.7 \\ 6.6 \\ 6.6 \\ 6.5 \\ 6.5 \\ 6.5 \\ 6.4 \\ 6.4 \\ 6.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7.4 \\ 7.3 \\ 7.2 \\ 7.2 \\ 7.3 \\ 7.1 \\ 6.8 \\ 6.7 \\ 6.6 \\ 6.6 \\ 6.6 \\ 6.5 \\ 6.4 \\ 6.4 \\ 6.4 \end{array}$	8.8 8.8 8.8 8.7 8.7 8.5 8.3 8.4 8.1 8.2 8.1	4.4 4.4 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5	9.5 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.2 9.1 9.0 8.9 9	9.7 9.3 9.6 9.5 9.1 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 8.6 8.9 8.6	6.7 6.4 6.3 6.3 6.1 6.2 5.8 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.9 5.5	$15.1 \\ 15.3 \\ 16.3 \\ 12.5 \\ 12.6 \\ 13.1 \\ 13.0 \\ 12.6 \\ 12.6 \\ 12.5 \\ $	12.5 12.5 12.5 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.5 12.4 12.4 12.4 12.4 12.2 12.1	9.4 9.5 9.5 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 9.8 9.7
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONA 1997 Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 1998 Jan Feb Mar Apr	L DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONAL 1670 1635 1598 1550 1508 1480 1470 1432 1403 1394 1376 1356	LY ADJUSTED 800 808 783 800 798 787 774 779 762 755 751 760 737	232 236 238 240 237 237 236 236 235 228 230 238	579 574 580 576 577 573 559 558 556 558 556 548 548 559	1464 1453 1396 1384 1388 1385 1409 1394 1321 1376 1338 1313 1305	223 224 223 226 220 214 212 208 206 205 198 384	420 416 412 407 402 397 393 389 385 386 386 386 	3081 3114 3131 3133 3133 3128 3124 3125 3028 3034 3026 	4302 4363 4379 4407 4456 4497 4515 4526 4547 4435 4418 4414 4388
% rate: latest month		4.8	7.9	7.2	13.0	8.4	7.1	15.2	12.1	11.4
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months		-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.0
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONA	L DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASO	DNALLY ADJU	STED						
Spring quarters 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996		2779 2919 2639 2326 2122	925 939 856 766 783	193 222 215 216 231	473 550 589 597 588	1640 1649 1541 1422 1469	315 345 340 285 242	328 441 453 427 405	2818 2999 3094 2976 3063	2993 3443 3693 3622 3980
1997 Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Dec Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr		1688 1621 1550 1585 1579 1514 1433 1388 1391 1479 1451 1406 1390	800 792 751 755 793 736 737 764 817 843 802 737	236 211 194 195 197 219 241 269 301 296 	551 537 541 588 607 579 578 563 566 561 554 	1493 1469 1378 1431 1258 1300 1323 1240 1478 1422 1399 1329	227 211 203 221 197 195 189 192 235 207 384	410 395 421 428 396 381 378 377 407 405 396 	3020 2982 2947 2964 3075 3158 3180 3182 3132 3196 3141 	4347 4256 4222 4354 4372 4308 4291 4322 4522 4522 4522 4823 4819 4623 4421
% rate: latest month		4.9	7.9	9.0	12.9	8.6	7.5	15.5	N/A	11.4
Latest month: change on a year ago		-1.1	-0.8	0.2	-0.5	-1.3	-1.2	-1.4	· N/A	-0.3

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

	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxem- bourg #	Nether- lands ++	Norway -
ANDARDISED RAT	E: SEASONA	LLY ADJUST	ED (2)				New York
oring quarters	7.9	15.4	9.0	2.2	21	5.6	5.9
992 993	8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.1 2.7	6.6	6.0
994	8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5
995	9.2 9.6	12.3	11.9	3.1	2.9 3.3	6.9	5.0
996	9.0	11.8	12.0	3.4	3.3	6.3	4.9
997 Feb	2.2	10.6	12.2	3.3	3.6	5.7	4.8
Mar		10.6	12.2	3.2	3.6	5.5	
Apr May		10.3 10.2	12.2 12.2	3.3 3.6	3.7 3.7	5.5 5.5	4.2
Jun		10.2	12.1	3.5	3.7	5.6	
Jul		10.2	12.1	3.4	3.8	5.5	
Aug Sep		10.1 10.0	12.1 12.1	3.4 3.4	3.7 3.7	5.4 4.9	4.5
Oct		9.9	12.1	3.4	3.7	4.7	
Nov	,.	9.8	12.1	3.5	3.6	4.5	4.1
Dec		9.8 9.7	12.0 12.0	3.4	3.6 3.4	4.6	
98 Jan Feb		9.7	12.0	3.5	3.4 3.4	4.7	3.8
							0.0
MBERS UNEMPLC	204	257	2864	2240	JUSTED	386	
May	212	256		2350		395	
Jun	221 222	256	0701	2330	••••	395	
Jul Aug	222	255 254	2731	2310 2300		387 372	
Sep	227	251		233		353	
Oct	232	250	2784	2350		350	
Nov Dec	224	246 245		2360 2350		333 329	
98 Jan		245		2380		333	
Feb		238		2440	· · · ·	329	
Mar		234		2640		a start .	· · · ·
Apr		233					
rate: latest month test 3 months: change	N/A	N/A	12.1	3.9	N/A		2.6
previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	-0.3	0.2	N/A		-0.4
IMBERS UNEMPLO	OYED, NATIO	NAL DEFINITI	ONS (1) NOT	SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED		
92	185	283	2549	1421	2.7	337	114
93	176	294	2335	1656	3.5	417	118
94	180 184	282 278	2561 2724	1920 2098	4.6 5.1	485 462	110 102
196	185	279	2763	2250	5.7	441	91
	211	256	0075	2310	6.4	381	
97 Apr May	182	256	2875	2310	6.1	376	
Jun	192	255	1912	2290	5.8	378	
Jul	197	259	2668	2240	5.9	379	· · · ·
Aug Sep	193 193	259 249		2310 2360	5.9 6.4	372 351	
Oct	220	244	2845	2360	6.5	349	
Nov	245	240		2280	6.5	336	
Dec 198 Jan		248 247		2180 2380	6.6 6.5	340 346	
Feb		247		2360	6.3	346	
Mar	The second	235	· · · · ·	2770		· · · · · ·	
Apr		231					
rate: latest month	N/A	N/A	12.4	4.1	N/A	5.1	2.9
	N/A	N/A	0.7	0.6	N/A	-1.0	-1.2
rate: latest month atest month: change n a year ago Numbers regist The UK rate is Insured unempl Labour force sa	N/A ered at emplo an average fo loyed. Rates a	N/A yment offices. r the three mor are calculated a	0.7 Rates are cal oths centred o as percentage	0.6 culated as pero n the middle m s of total insure	N/A centages of to onth. ed labour force	-1.0 al employees.	

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

				THOUSANDS
Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzer- land ++	United States ##
	- 200			
4.2 5.7 7.0	18.5 22.8	5.8 9.5	2.9 3.8	7.4 6.8
7.0 7.3 7.3	24.1 22.9 22.1	9.8 9.2 10.0	3.6 3.3	6.1 5.6 5.4
7.1		10.9		5.2
7.0 6.6	21.2 21.3 21.2	10.8 10.7		4.9 4.8
6.5 6.8 7.0	21.1 21.0 20.6	10.8 10.8 10.5	 	5.0 4.8 4.9
6.8 6.8	20.5 20.6	9.8 9.8	 	4.9 4.8
6.7 6.6	20.2 20.2	9.7 9.2		4.6 4.7
6.6 6.6 6.6	20.4 20.2 20.0	9.1 9.4 9.0	 	4.7 4.6 4.7
0.0	20.0	3.0		т.,
 	2160 2124		195 194	6768 6566
 	2123 2085 2075		192 189 188	6814 6633 6657
	2075 2069		185 179	6678 6496
	2064 2068	 	176 177	6289 6392
 	2032 1992	 	172 167	6409 6393 6529
 		 		5859
	12.4		4.6	4.3
	-0.2	-	-0.3	-0.1
317	2260	232	92	9384
347 396	2538 2647	356 340	163 171	8734 7997
430 468	2449 2275	332 346	153 169	7404 7236
467 452	2182 2124	318 321	198 192	6551 6398
435 429 421	* 2092 2009 1989	413 486 427	185 183 181	7094 6981 6594
419 423	2040 2073	326 286	177 174	6403 5995
424 421	2094 2076	274 326	176 181	5914 5957
430 430	2091 2068 2039	308 282	183 177	7069 6804
	12.6	6.8	4.9	5.0
	-1.2	-2.2	-0.4	-0.7

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic activity by age D.1

	nomic acti							and per cent, seasonally a
INITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)
<u> </u>	MGLB							
pring quarters Mar-May) 992	28,691	27,818	819	4,597	7,504	9,844 9,923	5,054 5,058	847 806
993 994 995	28,559 28,549 28,550	27,728 27,729 27,740	710 731 756	4,422 4,171 4,002	7,614 7,684 7,702 7,683	9,923 10,000 10,103 10,232	5,142 5,177	807 813
996 997	28,679 28,836	27,893 28,031	828 866	3,901 3,819	7,683 7,710	10,232 10,234	5,249 5,402	788 797
month averages an-Mar 1997 eb-Apr	28,836 28,846	28,032 28,030	863 871	3,811 3,792	7,703 7,704 7,692	10,227 10,222	5,427 5,441	811 814 824
tar-May (Spr) .pr-Jun lay-Jul	28,845 28,898	28,023 28,077	870 880	3,779 3,782	7,703	10,224 10,227	5,458 5,486 5,494	824 828 833
un-Aug (Sum)	28,932 28,900	28,093 28,084	899 892	3,777 3,761	7,691 7,681 7,653	10,233 10,241 10,249	5,494 5,509 5,527	829 829
ul-Sep ug-Oct ep-Nov (Aut)	28,883 28,872 28,879	28,058 28,056 28,061	883 886 899	3,747 3,725 3,732	7,653 7,650 7,638	10,249 10,252 10,252	5,527 5,542 5,540	821 816
ov 1997-Jan 1998	28,874 28,858 28,868	28,074 28,053 28,069	896 892 892	3,733 3,722 3,710	7,638 7,620 7,617	10,246 10,244 10,246	5,560 5,574 5,604	800 789 789
ec 97-Feb 98 (Win) an-Mar 1998	28,868 28,880	28,089 28,086	892 890	3,706	7,622	10,258	5,609	790
hanges ver last 3 months er cent	6 0.0	13 0.0	-6 -0.7	-27 -0.7	-16 -0.2	12 0.1	49 0.9	-10 -1.2
over last 12 months	44 0.2	54 0.2	27 3.1	-104 -2.7	-81 -1.1	31 0.3	182 3.4	-21 -2.5
ale	0.2	5.2	2					
pring quarters Mar-May) 992 993	16,261 16,096	15,945 15,827	428 363	2,515 2,430	4,368 4,395	5,435 5,470	3,199 3,168	316 267 274
994 995 996	16,072 16,059 16,069	15,795 15,759 15,788	377 389 435	2,304 2,208 2,143	4,439 4,433 4,391	5,490 5,545 5,587	3,186 3,182 3,232	296 276
month averages	16,100	15,815	436	2,083	4,371	5,579	3,346	280
eb-Apr lar-May (Spr)	16,103 16,101 16,100	15,823 15,819 15,815	434 438 436	2,100 2,090 2,083	4,374 4,372 4,371	5,583 5,581 5,579	3,332 3,337 3,346	279 277 280
pr-Jun lay-Jul	16,118 16,127	15,839 15,839	439 454	2,083 2,072	4,377 4,369	5,577 5,576	3,362 3,368	281 289 293
un-Aug (Sum) ul-Sep	16,115 16,103	15,827 15,811	455 453	2,057 2,047 2,042	4,360 4,347 4,351	5,581 5,580 5,583	3,375 3,384 3,391	293 294 294
ug-Oct ep-Nov (Aut)	16,112 16,115	15,822 15,826	455 455	2,042 2,039	4,351 4,350 4,353	5,587	3,391 3,395 3,401	294 289 285
ct-Dec ov 1997-Jan 1998 ec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	16,114 16,116 16,120	15,834 15,829 15,837	457 459 462	2,036 2,029 2,019	4,353 4,348 4,347	5,587 5,592 5,592	3,401 3,402 3,418	283 279
an-Mar 1998	16,106	15,822	458	2,014	4,337	5,595	3,419	277
hanges ver last 3 months er cent	-8 0.0	-12 -0.1	0 0.0	-22 -1.1	-16 -0.4	7 0.1	19 0.5	- 8 -3.0
ver last 12 months	3 0.0	0 0.0	24 5.4	-86 -4.1	-37 -0.8	12 0.2	88 2.6	-2 -0.9
emale pring quarters /ar-May)								
Mar-May) 992 993 994	12,430 12,463 12,477	11,873 11,901 11,934	391 347 354	2,082 1,992 1,868	3,136 3,219 3,245	4,409 4,452 4,511	1,855 1,890 1,956	532 539 533
994 995 996 997	12,477 12,491 12,611 12,744	11,981 12,105 12,208	366 393 434	1,794 1,758 1,696	3,269 3,292 3,321	4,557 4,644 4,645	1,995 2,018 2,112	517 512 544
month averages an-Mar 1997	12,744	12,200	429	1,711		4,645	2,096	532
eb-Apr ar-May (Spr)	12,745 12,744	12,211 12,208	433 434	1,702 1,696	3,329 3,332 3,321	4,641 4,645	2,104 2,112	537 544
pr-Jun ay-Jul ın-Aug (Sum)	12,780 12,805 12,785	12,238 12,254 12,257	440 445 437	1,699 1,705 1,705	3,326 3,321 3,321	4,649 4,657 4,660	2,123 2,126 2,134	547 544 536
Il-Sep ug-Oct	12,780 12,760	12,248 12,234 12,235	431 432	1,700 1,683	3,305 3,299	4,670 4,669	2,142 2,151	535 527
ep-Nov (Aut) ct-Dec	12,765 12,760		443 439	1,693 1,697	3,288 3,285	4,665 4,659	2,146 2,160	527 515
ov 1997-Jan 1998 ec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,743 12,749	12,239 12,224 12,232	434 430	1,693 1,691	3,272 3,270	4,653 4,655	2,172 2,186	506 510
n-Mar 1998 nanges	12,774	12,264	432	1,693	3,285	4,664	2,190	514
ver last 3 months er cent	13 0.1	24 0.2	-7 -1.5	-4 -0.3	0 0.0	5 0.1	30 1.4	-1 -0.3
ver last 12 months er cent	41 0.3	54 0.4	3 0.7	-18 -1.1	-44 -1.3	19 0.4	94 4.5	-18 -3.4

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY D. 1

					E.	cononin	Thousands		seasonally adjusted
	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)	
	BCJD	AEDP	AFGD	ABEB	ABEG	ABFG	BCNC	ABCD	
Economic activity rate	es (%)^								
All Spring quarters (War-May) 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1936	63.3 62.9	79.2 78.7	59.4 53.7 56.1	78.2 77.8	82.6 82.9	85.8 85.4	69.0 68.4	8.4 7.9	
1994 1995 1996	62.8 62.6 62.7	78.6 78.3 78.5	56.1 56.0 58.0	76.1 75.9 76.9	83.1 83.1 83.0	85.1 84.9 84.8	68.5 68.1 68.1	7.9 8.0 7.7	
1997 3 nonth averages	62.8	78.5	59.3	76.5	83.7	84.4	68.4	8.1	
Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	62.9 62.9 62.8	78.6 78.6 78.5	59.2 59.3 59.3	76.9 76.7 76.5	83.7 83.8 83.7	84.5 84.4 84.4	68.5 68.5 68.4	7.9 8.0 8.1	
Ap-Jun May-Jul	62.9 63.0	78.7 78.7	59.9 60.9	76.7 76.8	83.9 83.9	84.5 84.5	68.6 68.4	8.1 8.1	
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	62.9 62.9	78.6 78.6	60.7 60.3	76.4 76.2	83.9 83.6	84.6 84.6	68.4 68.5	8.1 8.1	
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	62.8 62.8	78.5 78.5	60.4 61.2	76.2 75.8 76.1	83.7 83.7	84.6 84.5	68.5 68.3	8.0 8.0	
OcDec Nc/ 1997-Jan 1998 D∈∋ 97-Feb 98 (Win)	62.8 62.7 62.7	78.5 78.4 78.5	61.3 60.9 60.8	76.1 75.9 75.8	83.8 83.7 83.8	84.4 84.3 84.3	68.4 68.4 68.6	7.8 7.7 7.7	
Jan-Mar 1998	62.7	78.5	60.8	75.8	83.9	84.4	68.5	7.7	
Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	
Or er last 12 months	-0.1	-0.2	1.6	-1.1	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	
Mole Sping quarters (Nar-May)	74.0	96.7	60.5	92.9	95.0	94.5	73.0	8.0	
S; ing quarters (Nar-May) 1932 1933 1934 1935	74.2 73.2 72.9 72.6 72.3	86.7 85.9 85.6	60.5 53.4 56.3	83.8 83.7 82.1	94.5 94.6	94.5 93.9 93.3	73.9 72.7 72.3	8.9 7.5 7.6	
1995 - 1996 1997	72.6 72.3 72.1	85.1 85.0 84.8	56.2 59.4 58.1	81.8 82.5 82.3	94.1 93.3 93.5	93.1 92.4 91.9	71.5 71.8 72.2	8.2 7.6 7.6	
3 nonth averages Jan-Mar 1997	72.1	84.9	58.2	82.6	93.5	92.0	72.3	7.6	
Feo-Apr Mor-May (Spr)	72.1 72.1	84.8 84.8	58.2 58.1	82.5 82.3	93.5 93.5	92.0 91.9	72.2 72.2	7.5 7.6	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	72.1 72.1 72.0	84.9 84.8 84.7	58.6 59.8 60.4	82.4 82.3 81.6	93.8 93.7 93.6	91.9 91.9 91.9	72.3 72.2 72.1	7.6 7.8 7.9	
Ju-Sep Alg-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	72.0 72.0 72.0	84.6 84.7 84.7	59.9 60.2 60.6	81.5 81.3 81.2	93.4 93.6 93.7	91.9 91.9 91.9	72.2 72.2 72.1	8.0 8.0 7.8	
Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998	71.9 71.9	84.7 84.6	61.0 61.0	81.1 80.8	93.8 93.9	91.8 91.8	72.1 72.0	7.7 7.7	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win) Jan-Mar 1998	71.9 71.8	84.6 84.5	61.5 61.0	80.5 80.4	93.9 93.8	91.7 91.7	72.2 72.0	7.5 7.5	
Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.7	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	
0 er last 12 months	-0.3	-0.4	2.8	-2.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	53.2 53.2	70.9 70.9 70.9	58.3 53.9 55.9	72.3 71.6	69.9 71.0	77.0 76.8	61.8 62.2	8.1 8.2	
1994 1995 1996 1997	53.2 53.3 53.3 53.7 54.1	70.9 70.9 71.4 71.7	55.9 55.9 56.6 60.6	69.7 69.6 71.0	71.2 71.6 72.3	76.9 76.6 77.1	62.2 63.2 63.2 62.9 63.3	8.2 8.1 7.9 7.8	
3 month averages				70.4	73.6	77.0		8.3	
Jan- Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	54.1 54.1 54.1	71.8 71.8 71.7	60.1 60.4 60.6	70.8 70.7 70.4	73.6 73.7 73.6	77.0 76.9 77.0	63.3 63.3 63.3	8.1 8.2 8.3	
Apr-Jun May-Jul	54.2 54.3	71.9 72.0	61.2 62.0	70.8 71.0	73.8 73.7	77.1	63.4 63.2	8.4 8.3	
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	54.2 54.2	72.0 71.9	60.9 60.8	71.0 70.6	73.8 73.5	77.3 77.4	63.2 63.2	8.2 8.2	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	54.1 54.1	71.8 71.8	60.6 61.8	70.2 70.7	73.5 73.3	77.4 77.3	63.3 63.0	8.1 8.1	
Oct-Dec Nov 1997-Jan 1998 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	54.1 54.0 54.0	71.8 71.7 71.7	61.6 60.7 60.2	70.9 70.8 70.8	73.4 73.2 73.2	77.1 77.0 77.0	63.3 63.5 63.7	7.9 7.7 7.8	
Jan-Mar 1998	54.1	71.9	60.5	70.9	73.6	77.1	63.7	7.8	
Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.1	-1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	
Over last 12 months	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	-0.3	
								Source	e: Labour Force Surve

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

D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Aged 16-59/64															
a	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	and the second	W	ants job bu	it not seeking	in last 4 we	eks		Wa	nts job and not availa	seeking wor ble to start	k but
-					Av	ailable to s next 2 w	tart work in eeks	۱ 	Reasons for		king				
UNITED KINGDOM						Available	Not available	Dis- couraged workers	Long- term sick	Looking after family /home	Students	Other	All St	udents	Other
	1	2	3	4	5	6	. 7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSI														
1992 1993	16,619	7,324 7,486 7,563 7,668	5,326 5,355 5,316	2,010 2,142 2,259 2,274 2,310	1,738 1,867 2,031	801 868 919	933 996 1,110	104 143 132	309 413 502 522	754 738 780 763	196 211 230	355 343 369	273 276 229	108 117 101	165 159 129 118
1994 1995 1996 1997	16,917 17,025 17,045 17,053	7,668 7,642 7,656	5,406 5,343 5,281	2,274 2,310 2,385	2,031 2,038 2,127 2,180	922 893 778	1,115 1,234 1,403	105 101 88	522 579 690	763 765 733	240 262 269	393 408 390	238 184 206	119 86 92	97 112
3 month averag Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr		7,621 7,631	5,224 5,241	2,399 2,387 2,385	2,202 2,188 2,180	786 781	1,418 1,410	89 88	698 698	771 759	259 260	394 390 390	198 198 206	92 93 92	108 104 112
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	17,053 17,011	7,656 7,606	5,281	2,380	2,180 2,180 2,169	778	1,403 1,401 1,399	88 92 83	690 693 684	733 739 741	269 268 264	387 393	197 201	85 80	116 120
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,989 17,039	7,603 7,632 7,662	5,230 5,249 5,280	2,372 2,389 2,377	2,176	768 769 761	1,406	79 .67	693 706	768 757	255 249	392 396	211 217	93 95	118 115
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,065 17,089 17,098	7,674 7,677	5,297 5,319	2,377 2,368 2,353	2,160 2,161 2,147	763 761	1,397 1,398 1,387	69 70	704 710	751 715 740	255 247 238	388 384 381	207 208 203	97 99 98	108 109 106
Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec-Feb 98(Win	17,116 17,145 1)17,148	7,677 7,715 7,707	5,308 5,332 5,316	2,374 2,385 2,394	2,169 2,176 2,187	771 770 763	1,401 1,404 1,421	75 75 80	717 723 750	751 758	238 245	380 369	211 209	98 94	116 115
Jan-Mar 1998 Changes	17,150	7,705	5,318	2,382	2,174	752	1,422	78	752	739	253	359	208 5	93 -5	118
Over last 3 mor Per cent	0.2	28 0.4	10 0.2	9 0.4	5 0.2 -28	-19 -2.4 -33	21 1. 4	5 4.7 -11	35 4.9 54	-1 -0.1 -32	15 6.2 -6	-5.8 -35	2.3 10	-5.6 1	11.3 11
Over last 12 mo Per cent	0.7	84 1.1	94 1.8	-16 -0.7	-1.3	-4.2			7.7	-4.1	1 -2.2	-8.8	5.2	0.9	9.9
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	s 5.663	2,440	1,830	620	490	228	257	44	177	37	101	126 146	128 123 113	59 58	70 66
1993 1994 1995	5,663 5,890 5,978 6,074	2,590 2,662 2,753 2,792	1,826 1,826 1,916	775 845 846	649 731 733 814	302 320 317 338	343 407 413 473	85 79 61 59	259 323 325 361	42 47 49 68	111 121 130 142	154 163 179	111 87	58 58 42	56 53 46
1996 1997 3 month averag	6,163 6,240	2,792 2,845	1,897 1,907	902 943	844	270	573	51	418	68	141	164	97	53	44 44
Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	6,217 6,229 6,240	2,824 2,834 2,845	1,872 1,883 1,907	949 945 943	848 844 844	274 273 270	579 573 573	48 51 51	431 429 418	72 72 68	135 134 141	165 161 164	100 101 97	55 55 53	46 44
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,230 6,229 6,252	2,825 2,832 2,854	1,890 1,903 1,917	938 930 937	846 838 837	276 272 274	570 566 561	54 47 46	425 426 423	64 64 69	140 137 131	165 166 167	88 91 101	48 45 50	44 47 50
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	6,270 6,269	2,872 2,868	1,931 1,926	940 935	836 837 835	271 272 271	565 566 564	39 38 40	423 424 430	74 71 70	132 139 130	170 167 163	107 98 98	53 54 56	49 43 43
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98	6,277 6,286 6,292	2,870 2,870 2,884	1,936 1,944 1,958	933 928 930	835 835 837	274 274	560 561	44 42	437 440	72 69	121 120	160 159	94 94	54 52 51	40 42 40
Dec-Feb 98(Wir Jan-Mar 1998	6,297 6,318	2,882 2,902	1,951 1,947	933 955	843 858	277 283	565 577	45 41	444 456	73 72	123 133	159 156	91 96	50	40
Changes Over last 3 mol	nths 33	32	3 0.2	27 - 2.9	23 2.7	9 3.3	3 16	.9 -6.7	19 4.3	0 -0.	2 12 9.6	-3 -1.9	2 2.4	- 4 -7.5	7 17.2
Per cent Over last 12 m Per cent	onths101 1.6	79 2.8	75	6 0.7	10 1.1	10	-2 6 -0		25 5.7	0 -0.	2 -1.4	-9 -5.2	-4 -3.9	-5 -9.7	2 5.2
Female Spring quarter (Mar-May)															
(Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994	10,956 10,952 10,939	4,884 4,896 4,901	3,495 3,529 3,490	1,389 1,368 1,414	1,248 1,218 1,300	573 566 598	675 653 703	60 58 53 43	132 154 179	717 696 733 714	95 99 109	229 197 216	145 153 117	50 59 43	95 93 73 64
1994 1995 1996 1997	10,951 10,882 10,813	4,915 4,849 4,811	3,490 3,446 3,374	1,428 1,408 1,442	1,304 1,314 1,336	605 555 507	701 760 831	43 42 37	197 218 272	714 697 665	110 119 128	230 229 226	127 97 108	61 44 39	51 68
3 month avera Jan-Mar 1997	ges 10,813	4,798 4,798	3,352 3,359 3,374	1,450 1,441	1,353 1,344	512 508	839 837	37	267 270	699 687	124 126	229 229	98 97	36 37	63 58
Feb-Apr Mar-May(Spr) Apr-Jun	10,804 10,813 10,781	4,798 4,811 4,781		1,442	1,336	507 503	831 832	37 38	272 268	665 675	128 128 127 124	226 222 227	108 108 110	39 37 35	68 72 73
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,760 10,787	4,771 4,778	3,334 3,327 3,332	1,441 1,452	1,331 1,339	497 494 490	833 845 833	33	258 269 283	677 699 682	127 124 117	225 226	110 110	43 42	68 66
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,795 10,819 10,822	4,790 4,807 4,808	3,350 3,371 3,383	1,437 1,433 1,420	1,324 1,324 1,312	492 490	832 824	30 29	280 280	680 645	116 117	221 221	109 110	43 44 44	65 67 66
Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec-Feb 98(Wii	10,831 10,853 n) 10,852	4,807 4,831 4,825	3,364 3,374 3,365	1,445 1,455 1,461	1,333 1,339 1,344	497 496 485	841 843 855	33	280 283 306	668 682 685	117 118 123	222 221 210	110 117 118	46 44	74 75
Jan-Mar 1998	10,831	4,803	3,371	1,427	1,316	. 469	845		296	667	120	203	112	43	72
Changes Over last 3 mo Per cent	onths 1 0.0	- 4 -0.1		-18 -1.2	-18 -1.3			0.5 21.1				-19 -8.6 -26	2 2.2 14	-1 -3.2 6	5 7.8 8
Over last 12 m Per cent	onths 18 0.2	5 0.1	19 0.6	-23 -1.6	-37 -2.8	- 43 3 -8.	4 (-5).7 -11.7	7 29 10.9	-32	.5 -3.2	-11.5	14.6	17.0 urce: Labou	13.2

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

	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34
	MGSI				
conomically inactive					
S <mark>oring quarters</mark> Mar-May) 992	16,619	7,324	560	1 000	1 570
1992 1993 1994	16,842 16,917	7,486 7,563	560 614 571	1,282 1,263 1,313 1,274	1,579 1,573 1,567
1995 1996	17,025 17,045 17,053	7,668 7,642	593 599	1,170	1,569 1,574
997 month average	17,053	7,656	597	1,161	1,496
lan-Mar 1997 Seb-Apr	17,030 17,033	7,621 7,631	596 598	1,146 1,150	1,502 1,491
√ar-May (Spr) A∋r-Jun	17,053	7,656 7,606	597 590	1,161 1,147	1,496
(ay-Jul n-Aug (Sum)	16,989 17,039	7,603 7,632	578 579	1,140 1,160	1,478 1,478
Jal-Sep	17,065 17,089 17,098	7,662 7,674	581 581	1,173 1,187	1,497 1,487
s p̃-Nov (Aut) 0⊴t- Dec	17,098	7,677 7,677	569 566	1,175 1,173	1,488 1,478
v-Jan c-Feb (Win)	17,145 17,148	7,715 7,707	574 574	1,179 1,184	1,485 1,477
Jan-Mar 1998	17,150	7,705	574	1,186	1,464
Canges Car last 3 months	33 0.2	28 0.4	8 1.4	14 1.2	-14 -0.9
er last 12 months	119	84	-22	40	-38
er cent Ale	0.7	1.1	-3.6	3.5	-2.5
ing quarters	5,663	2,440	290	400	000
92 93 94	5,890 5,978	2,590 2,662	280 317 292	486 472 502	230 257 253
95 96 97	6,074 6,163 6,240	2,753 2,792 2,845	304 297 315	492 454 447	276 314 302
nonth average					
on- Mar 1997 To-Apr Ar-May (Spr)	6,229 6,240	2,824 2,834 2,845	311 314 315	442 443 447	306 304 302
r-Jun	6.230	2,825	310	446	290
Aug (Sum)	6,229 6,252	2,832 2,854	305 298	445 463	294 299
-Sep g-Oct p-Nov (Aut)	6,270 6,269 6,277	2,872 2,868 2,870	303 300 296	466 470 474	307 297 293
t-Dec	6,286	2.870	293	476	285
ov-Jan 98 9c-Feb 98 (Win)	6,292 6,297	2,884 2,882	293 289	482 488	285 281
n-Mar 1998 Nanges	6,318	2,902	292	492	285
er last 3 months	33 0.5	32 1.1	-1 -0.2	16 3.3	6 -0.2
er last 12 months	101 1.6	79 2.8	-19 -6.2	50 11.2	-21 -7.0
enale oring quarters					,
(ar-May) 92 93	10,956	4,884	280	796	1,349
995 994 995	10,952 10,939 10,951	4,896 4,901 4,915	297 279 290	791 811 782	1,349 1,316 1,314 1,294 1,260
\$96 \$97	10,956 10,952 10,939 10,951 10,882 10,813	4,849 4,811	302 282	717 714	1,260 1,194
anonth average an-Mar 1997	10,813	4,798	285	704	1,196
eb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	10,813 10,804 10,813	4,798 4,798 4,811	284 282	706 714	1,187 1,194
pr-Jun lay-Jul	10,781 10,760 10,787	4,781 4,771	279 273	701 695	1,184 1,184
un-Aug (Sum) ul-Sep	10,787 10,795	4,778 4,790	280 278	697 708	1,179
lug-Oct lep-Nov (Aut)	10,819 10,822	4,807 4,808	281 274	716 701	1,189 1,190 1,195
lov-Jan 98	10,831 10,853	4,807 4,831	273 281	697 698	1,192 1,200
ec-Feb 98 (Win) an-Mar 1998	10,852	4,825	285	696	1,196
hanges	10,831	4,803	282	695	1,179
ver last 3 months	1 0.0	-4 -0.1	9 3.2	-2 -0.3	-13 -1.1
Ver last 12 months	18 0.2	5 0.1	-2 -0.8	-9 -1.3	-17 -1.4

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity by age

D.3

		, ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., .,	
35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)	
	MGWA	MGWD	
1,629	2,274 2.336	9,289 9.352	
1,629 1,700 1,752 1,801 1,836 1,886	2,274 2,336 2,361 2,430 2,463 2,516	9,289 9,352 9,350 9,355 9,402 9,396	
1,886	2,516	9,396	
1,883 1,888 1,886	2,494 2,505 2,516	9,404 9,404 9,396	
1,881 1,873 1,866	2,514 2,534 2,549	9,394 9,392 9,398	
1,863 1,868 1,874	2,547 2,552 2,571	9,400 9,410 9,418	
1,891 1,901 1,907	2,570 2,575 2,564	9,437 9,450 9,453	
1,907 1,903	2,564 2,578	9,453 9,454	
11	8	17	
0.6 19	0.3 84	0.2 50	
1.0	3.4	0.5	
010	1.100	0.000	
316 355 395 411 457	1,129 1,189 1,220	3,226 3,304 3,320	
411 457 491	1,129 1,189 1,220 1,271 1,271 1,290	3,226 3,304 3,320 3,325 3,376 3,400	
486			
488 491	1,277 1,284 1,290	3,397 3,401 3,400	
492 493 489	1,287 1,295 1,305	3,402 3,397 3,395	
494 494	1,302 1,306 1,313	3,396 3,397 3,403	
495 500			
500 504	1,317 1,325 1,319	3,410 3,413 3,419	
505	1,328	3,423	
12 1.2	14 0.9	0.4	
19 3.9	51 4.0	26 0.8	
1,313 1,345	1,145 1,147	6,063 6,048	
1,313 1,345 1,357 1,390 1,380 1,395	1,145 1,147 1,141 1,160 1,192 1,226	6,030 6,030 6,026 5,995	
1,395	1,226	5,995	
1,397 1,400 1,395	1,217 1,221 1,226	6,007 6,002 5,995	
1,389 1,380 1,377	1,228 1,239 1,245	5,992 5,995 6,003	
1,370 1,374 1,380	1,245 1,246 1,258	6,005 6,013 6,015	
1,392 1,402 1,403	1,253 1,251 1,244	6,027 6,037 6,034	
1,403 1,397	1,244 1,250	6,034 6,031	
6	-3	4	
0.4	-0.3 33 2.7	0.1 24	
0.0	2.7	0.4	

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity by age

					and the second states	a and the state of the	aceda a series and	Per cent, se	easonally adjusted
UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over MGSI	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W) MGWA	65+ (M) 60+ (W) MGWD	111 24
Economically inactive	rates (%)"								
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996 1997	36.7 37.1 37.2 37.4 37.3 37.2	20.8 21.3 21.4 21.7 21.5 21.5	40.6 46.3 43.9 44.0 42.0 40.7	21.8 22.2 23.9 24.1 23.1 23.5	17.4 17.1 16.9 16.9 17.0 16.3	14.2 14.6 14.9 15.1 15.2 15.6	31.0 31.6 31.5 31.9 31.9 31.6	91.6 92.1 92.0 92.3 91.9	
3 month average Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	37.1 37.1 37.2	21.4 21.4 21.5	40.8 40.7 40.7	23.1 23.3 23.5	16.3 16.2 16.3	15.5 15.6 15.6	31.5 31.5 31.6	92.1 92.0 91.9	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	37.1 37.0 37.1	21.3 21.3 21.4	40.1 39.1 39.3	23.3 23.2 23.6	16.1 16.1 16.1	15.5 15.5 15.4	31.4 31.6 31.6	91.9 91.9 91.9	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	37.1 37.2 37.2	21.4 21.5 21.5	39.7 39.6 38.8	23.8 24.2 23.9	16.4 16.3 16.3	15.4 15.4 15.5	31.5 31.5 31.7	91.9 92.0 92.0	
Oct-Dec Nov-Jan Dec-Feb 1998 (Win)	37.2 37.3 37.3	21.5 21.6 21.5	38.7 39.1 39.2	23.9 24.1 24.2	16.2 16.3 16.2	15.6 15.7 15.7	31.6 31.6 31.4	92.2 92.3 92.3	
Jan-Mar 1998	37.3	21.5	39.2	24.2	16.1	15.6	31.5	92.3	
Changes Over last 3 months Over last 12 months	0.0 0.1	0.1 0.2	0.5 -1.6	0.3 1.1	-0.1 -0.2	0.1 0.1	-0.1 0.0	0.1 0.2	
Male Spring quarters									
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	25.8 26.8 27.1 27.4 27.7 27.9	13.3 14.1 14.4 14.9 15.0 15.2	39.5 46.6 43.7 43.8 40.6 41.9	16.2 16.3 17.9 18.2 17.5 17.7	5.0 5.5 5.4 5.9 6.7 6.5	5.5 6.1 6.7 6.9 7.6 8.1	26.1 27.3 27.7 28.5 28.2 27.8	91.1 92.5 92.4 91.8 92.4 92.4 92.4	
3 month average Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	27.9 27.9 27.9	15.1 15.2 15.2	41.8 41.8 41.9	17.4 17.5 17.7	6.5 6.5 6.5	8.0 8.0 8.1	27.7 27.8 27.8	92.4 92.5 92.4	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	27.9 27.9 28.0	15.1 15.2 15.3	41.4 40.2 39.6	17.6 17.7 18.4	6.2 6.3 6.4	8.1 8.1 8.1	27.7 27.8 27.9	92.4 92.2 92.1	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	28.0 28.0 28.0	15.4 15.3 15.3	40.1 39.8 39.4	18.5 18.7 18.8	6.6 6.4 6.3	8.1 8.1 8.1	27.8 27.8 27.9	92.0 92.0 92.2	
Oct-Dec Nov-Jan Dec-Feb 1998 (Win)	28.1 28.1 28.1	15.3 15.4 15.4	39.0 39.0 38.5	18.9 19.2 19.5	6.2 6.1 6.1	8.2 8.2 8.3	27.9 28.0 27.8	92.3 92.3 92.5	
Jan-Mar 1998	28.2	15.5	39.0	19.6	6.2	8.3	28.0	92.5	
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Over last 12 months Female Spring guarters	0.3	0.4	-2.8	2.2	-0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996 1997	46.8 46.8 46.7 46.7 46.3 45.9	29.1 29.1 29.1 29.1 28.6 28.3	41.7 46.1 44.1 44.1 43.4 39.4	27.7 28.4 30.3 30.4 29.0 29.6	30.1 29.0 28.8 28.4 27.7 26.4	23.0 23.2 23.1 23.4 22.9 23.1	38.2 37.8 36.8 36.8 37.1 36.7	91.9 91.8 91.9 92.1 92.2 91.7	
3 month average Jan-Mar 1997 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	45.9 45.9 45.9	28.2 28.2 28.3	39.9 39.6 39.4	29.2 29.3 29.6	26.4 26.3 26.4	23.1 23.2 23.1	36.7 36.7 36.7	91.9 91.8 91.7	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	45.8 45.7 . 45.8	28.1 28.0 28.0	38.8 38.0 39.1	29.2 29.0 29.0	26.2 26.3 26.2	23.0 22.9 22.8	36.6 36.8 36.8	91.6 91.7 91.8	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	45.8 45.9 45.9	28.1 28.2 28.2	39.2 39.4 38.2	29.4 29.8 29.3	26.5 26.5 26.7	22.7 22.7 22.8	36.8 36.7 37.0	91.8 91.9 91.9	
Oct-Dec Nov-Jan Dec-Feb 1998 (Win)	45.9 46.0 46.0	28.2 28.3 28.3	38.4 39.3 39.8	29.1 29.2 29.2	26.6 26.8 26.8	23.0 23.1 23.2	36.7 36.5 36.3	92.1 92.3 92.2	
Jan-Mar 1998	45.9	28.1	39.5	29.1	26.4	23.1	36.3	92.2	
Changes Over last 3 months Over last 12 months	0.0 0.0	-0.1 -0.1	1.1 -0.4	0.0 -0.1	-0.2 0.0	0.1 -0.1	-0.4 -0.4	0.0 0.3	

*Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

REA C 1	T BRITAIN	Whole (Divisio)	economy ns 01-93)			Public	sector			Private	sector		
0		Actual	Seasonally adju	isted		Actual	Seasonally adju	sted		Actual	Seasonally ad	justed	
			1000	Per cent c over previ 12 months	hange ous			Per cent c over previ- 12 months	ous			Per cent over pre 12 month	change vious is
990=	100			Monthly	Headline rate*			Monthly rate	Headline rate*			Monthly rate	Headline rate*
990-		DNHO	DNHS	DNHW	LMBO	LMBU	LMBV	LMBW	LMBQ	LMBX	LMBY	LMBZ	LMBP
993 994 995 996 9 97	Annual averages	118.5 123.2 127.4 132.3 138.2				119.8 123.8 126.4 129.9 133.6				118.1 123.1 127.7 133.1 139.6			
,,,,,	Aug Sep	131.3 131.9	133.2 134.0	3.9 4.2	4.0 4.0	130.0 131.0	130.2 131.2	2.3 3.0	2.5 2.7	131.8 132.2	134.1 134.8	4.4 4.6	4.5 4.4
	Oct Nov Dec	131.9 133.5 137.1	134.2 134.7 135.6	3.9 4.1 4.8	4.1 4.3 4.6	130.7 131.6 132.4	131.6 131.8 132.0	2.6 3.2 3.1	3.0 3.0 3.1	132.3 134.1 138.6	135.0 135.6 136.7	4.3 4.4 5.3	4.4 4.6 5.0
997	Jan Feb Mar	135.2 136.3 141.7	136.2 136.2 137.0	4.8 4.3 4.5	4.6 4.5 4.3	131.9 132.0 131.8	132.4 132.3 132.3	2.9 2.5 2.2	2.8 2.5 2.4	136.2 137.7 144.9	137.2 137.4 138.7	5.4 4.7 5.2	5.1 5.1 4.8
	Apr May Jun	136.9 136.4 137.0	137.1 137.4 138.0	4.1 4.2 4.3	4.3 4.2 4.3	132.6 132.6 132.3	133.2 133.1 133.5	2.4 2.3 2.9	2.3 2.5 2.9	138.3 137.6 138.6	138.3 138.7 139.3	4.5 4.7 4.6	4.8 4.6 4.7
	Jul Aug Sep	138.8 137.3 137.4	138.6 139.1 139.6	4.4 4.5 4.2	4.4 4.3 4.4	134.2 135.0 134.9	134.2 134.2 134.5	3.4 3.0 2.5	3.1 3.0 2.6	140.3 138.1 138.2	139.9 140.6 141.1	4.6 4.8 4.6	4.7 4.7 4.8
	Oct Nov Dec	137.7 139.7 143.4	140.2 141.0 141.7	4.5 4.7 4.5	4.4 4.6 4.5	134.2 135.0 136.2	134.6 135.6 135.7	2.3 2.9 2.8	2.6 2.7 2.6	138.9 141.2 145.7	141.9 142.7 143.6	5.1 5.3 5.0	5.0 5.1 5.1
998	Jan Feb Mar P	140.9 142.9 149.6	142.0 143.0 144.4	4.3 5.0 5.4	4.6 4.9	134.5 135.3 135.3	135.3 135.8 136.1	2.2 2.6 2.8	2.6 2.6	143.0 145.4 154.3	144.1 145.2 147.0	5.0 5.7 6.0	5.2 5.6

SIC 1	002	Service in (Divisions	dustries			Maunufact (Divisions	uring industrie 15-37)	s		Production (Division	on industries s 10-41)		
510 1.	55 2	Actual	Seasonally	adjusted		Actual	Seasonally	adjusted		Actual	Seasonally	adjusted	
		, V		Per cent c over previ 12 months	ous			Per cent c over previ 12 months	hange ous			Per cent over prev 12 month	vious
1990=	-100			Monthly	Headline rate*			Monthly	Headline rate*			Monthly	Headline rate*
1990-	-100	DNHR	DNHV	DNHZ	LMBT	DNHP	DNHT	DNHX	LMBS	DNHQ	DNHU	DNHY	LMBR
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	Annual averages	117.5 121.7 125.1 129.7 135.5				120.5 126.2 131.9 137.8 143.8				121.0 126.9 132.4 138.1 143.9			
	Aug Sep	128.8 129.0	130.6 131.3	3.7 4.1	3.9 3.9	136.1 136.6	138.8 139.5	4.7 4.7	4.6 4.5	136.3 137.0	139.1 139.7	4.3 4.4	4.3 4.2
	Oct Nov Dec	129.0 130.4 134.2	131.7 132.2 132.8	3.9 3.9 4.5	4.0 4.1 4.5	137.6 139.5 143.1	139.5 140.2 141.3	- 4.2 4.7 5.0	4.5 4.6 4.7	138.0 139.9 143.4	140.0 140.6 141.5	4.0 4.5 5.1	4.3 4.5 4.7
1997	Jan Feb Mar	133.6 133.6 140.1	134.1 133.6 134.7	5.1 4.3 4.8	4.6 4.7 4.5	139.2 142.9 146.7	141.2 141.9 142.3	4.4 4.5 4.6	4.6 4.5 4.4	139.8 142.9 146.5	141.6 142.0 142.5	4.5 4.3 4.3	4.6 4.4 4.2
	Apr May Jun	134.6 133.3 134.1	134.6 134.7 135.4	4.3 4.2 4.2	4.4 4.2 4.2	142.2 142.3 143.5	142.5 143.1 143.7	4.1 4.4 4.3	4.4 4.3 4.3	142.7 142.9 143.4	142.9 143.3 143.8	4.0 4.3 4.3	4.2 4.2 4.3
	Jul Aug Sep	135.9 134.9 134.7	135.9 136.5 137.0	4.3 4.5 4.4	4.4 4.4 4.4	144.5 142.1 142.1	144.1 144.9 145.1	4.2 4.4 4.1	4.3 4.2 4.4	144.9 142.0 142.0	144.5 144.8 144.9	4.3 4.1 3.7	4.2 4.0 4.0
	Oct Nov Dec	134.7 136.1 140.9	137.5 138.2 139.3	4.4 4.6 4.9	4.5 4.6 4.6	143.9 146.3 149.5	146.0 146.9 147.6	4.6 4.8 4.4	4.5 4.6 4.6	143.7 146.5 149.4	145.9 146.9 147.3	4.2 4.5 4.1	4.1 4.3 4.2
	Jan Feb Mar P	139.3 140.4 148.0	139.8 140.7 141.9	4.3 5.3 5.4	4.8 5.0	145.6 150.0 155.9	147.8 149.0 151.1	4.7 5.0 6.1	4.7 5.3	145.3 149.6 155.3	147.3 148.7 150.9	4.0 4.7 5.9	4.3 4.9

Notes: 1 Figures for years 1984-89 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette*, October 1989. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993. 2 Figures on an SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995.

The headline rate is the average annual change in the seasonally adjusted series over the last three months and replaces the underlying rate of change. For further information please see the article on pp 259-63 of Labour Market Trends, May 1998.

Source: Labour Force Survey

EARNINGS Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

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

EARNINGS Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted) E.3

GREA SIC 1	AT BRITAIN 992	Agricul- ture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing	Pulp, paper products printing and publish-	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non- metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machin- ery)	Machinery and equip- ment n.e.c.
1990=	:100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	ing (21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993)Annual	DNGO 117.7	DNGP 126.1	DNGQ 125.0	DNGR 123.2	DNGS 117.7	DNGT 114.5	DNGU 118.9	DNGV 121.2	DNGW 122.6	DNGX 115.3	DNGY 115.6	DNGZ 119.2	DNHA 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		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		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
1997		137.7	147.5	146.4	144.7	140.4	137.4	139.9	143.1	143.2	133.9	142.2	145.0	144.9
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	126.7
	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	128.3	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	129.0	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	126.6	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	132.3	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	138.0	139.7	129.2	144.8	140.6	139.5
	Feb	128.6	147.1	142.7	141.1	141.8	138.9	137.3	141.2	141.9	130.4	137.0	144.2	145.0
	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	130.2	153.8	153.5	150.2	142.9	143.3	142.2	154.2	147.6	140.0	145.0	150.3	150.7
1998	Jan	129.2	146.2	146.9	144.6	142.2	139.6	140.6	146.0	148.2	136.7	148.0	146.7	146.5
	Feb	126.8	149.9	148.2	147.2	144.0	146.9	141.9	149.9	152.6	140.2	142.6	151.0	153.6
	Mar P	128.6	154.0	161.8	150.6	148.6	147.1	146.5	170.0	153.2	140.7	144.7	153.2	156.6

Electr- cal and optical equip- ment	Trans- port equipment	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and rest- aurants	Trans- port, storage and communi- cation +	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Real estate renting and business activities	Public adminis- tration services	Education health and social work	Other services #	GREAT I	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)	1	990=100
NHB	DNHC	DNHD	DNHE	DNHF	DNHG	DNHH	DNHI	DNHJ	DNHK	DNHL	DNHM	DNHN		
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) Ani	
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) ave	
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)	
147.9	146.6	142.2	133.7	136.3	128.2	130.7	138.4	150.8	131.7	132.1	131.8	147.9	1997)	
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		an
119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1		eb
122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8		Iar
120.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	.115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	.118.5	M	pr
123.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	119.3	118.1		lay
122.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3		une
122.8	122.1	125.2	116.5	119.6	113.2	117.3	120.9	118.5	112.8	119.5	122.3	114.4	A	uly
120.9	118.8	122.7	115.2	113.6	111.3	117.2	118.2	116.5	112.3	120.3	124.4	114.1		ug
120.5	118.6	122.5	114.9	111.5	112.3	119.6	118.7	117.3	110.8	119.5	121.8	114.9		ept
122.5	119.9	124.1	115.3	113.4	111.8	116.4	119.3	117.5	112.6	120.2	120.2	115.8	N	oct
123.7	120.5	127.3	117.3	115.2	111.6	116.8	122.1	124.0	113.7	121.1	120.4	119.5		lov
124.1	121.2	125.2	118.8	117.8	115.5	124.4	127.2	123.1	118.5	120.4	119.9	123.9		lec
124.2	121.6	124.4	116.9	115.4	115.1	116.1	123.5	123.5	113.9	120.6	120.1	121.5	F	an
124.6	122.5	124.9	117.9	118.5	115.1	117.4	120.7	143.8	114.2	123.1	119.7	119.7		eb
130.1	126.7	125.0	120.6	124.2	117.7	119.6	124.3	144.8	115.5	123.3	120.2	121.6		Mar
124.9	124.6	125.6	118.2	119.9	116.5	118.8	123.1	123.9	115.6	121.5	120.8	119.3	N	Apr
127.1	125.2	124.4	119.0	119.0	115.8	120.9	122.7	126.6	115.5	123.2	121.8	121.4		May
127.9	127.3	125.3	122.2	117.7	118.1	119.5	122.0	126.2	116.1	122.9	123.6	121.7		June
128.0	127.6	126.3	121.5	120.3	116.7	120.0	128.1	125.3	116.9	122.9	125.4	122.0	F	luly
126.7	125.4	131.9	119.2	118.2	115.9	119.2	122.8	122.0	116.2	124.3	126.2	122.0		Aug
126.1	125.4	129.7	119.9	117.5	115.5	119.2	124.1	120.8	114.7	124.5	124.9	121.6		Sept
127.4	129.1	128.9	119.3	118.1	113.7	119.0	124.9	123.0	115.2	123.5	123.3	124.2	1	Dct
128.8	129.5	128.5	122.1	118.3	113.8	122.2	125.2	127.3	115.4	125.9	121.7	126.8		Nov
131.0	131.9	130.5	122.8	122.2	117.1	127.0	130.6	129.7	120.7	126.8	127.1	128.3		Dec
129.6	129.7	129.8	120.7	119.2	117.5	121.0	126.3	131.4	117.7	125.3	121.8	126.7	f	Jan
133.6	131.8	130.1	120.8	121.8	115.6	123.5	124.5	137.3	118.0	126.9	121.9	125.3		Feb
135.7	136.7	130.6	123.7	129.3	121.2	119.7	129.5	163.4	120.4	127.5	121.5	126.0		Mar
131.3	135.4	132.6	122.0	123.7	116.6	123.7	127.8	129.9	119.6	124.3	123.3	126.0		Apr
133.3	131.8	132.1	122.9	122.0	118.2	122.8	126.2	129.9	119.0	124.7	122.9	155.4		May
132.4	133.3	133.3	126.4	124.3	119.3	119.9	126.3	130.3	118.5	125.5	124.1	123.2		June
133.8	133.7	138.4	125.6	124.1	118.3	121.8	130.9	131.3	118.3	125.7	126.8	127.1	Serie School	July
131.8	131.1	135.8	122.1	125.1	119.4	121.7	127.1	126.1	117.6	125.5	128.0	126.9		Aug
131.0	130.9	134.8	123.6	122.8	117.8	120.8	127.5	125.5	117.0	126.9	126.4	127.8		Sept
132.1	133.5	134.0	123.2	122.8	117.1	121.6	128.8	128.1	119.2	126.7	125.7	127.6		Oct
134.2	134.4	134.7	125.4	127.5	117.9	121.8	130.3	131.8	120.1	126.1	126.3	131.7		Nov
136.5	135.7	136.8	126.1	130.1	120.7	128.7	133.5	136.0	125.9	126.5	126.4	130.8		Dec
136.0	133.8	134.2	124.6	126.7	119.5	122.5	130.4	137.4	121.7	126.7	125.6	132.2		Jan
141.9	136.5	134.6	125.8	129.8	119.1	124.6	129.2	141.5	124.3	127.8	127.4	131.8		Feb
140.6	149.2	135.4	129.7	134.8	125.7	123.8	132.5	172.9	125.3	129.0	125.5	131.1		Mar
138.5 139.3 138.7	139.2 138.2 140.4	137.3 139.2 140.6	126.4 126.1 128.5	127.8 128.7 129.6	122.3 122.2 125.5	122.8 124.8 123.7	131.3 130.9 131.4	143.1 133.9 135.2	125.1 123.5 124.6		126.9 128.5 128.5	134.5 135.8 132.9		Apr May June
140.1 138.9 138.8	141.9 139.4 138.1	141.4 141.2 138.9	128.3 125.3 128.4	130.6 129.4 127.4	125.5 122.9 124.1	126.6 125.1 123.3	130.3	137.5 132.1 131.6	124.0 123.8 121.3	128.3	130.3 131.5 130.6			July Aug Sep
138.9 141.0 149.1		140.2 138.9 142.4	130.5	129.3 130.0 137.9	123.2	125.3 126.3 134.4	135.4	138.1	124.2	130.7	128.9 128.5 129.7	137.9 140.8 142.4		Oct Nov Dec
142.5 151.0 149.9	145.2	141.2 138.8 138.0	130.1	133.6 136.0 140.5	123.8	129.4	133.8	152.6	129.7	131.3	130.1	143.4	1997	Jan Feb Mar
145.1 146.2 148.0	144.9	141.9 145.7 143.0	132.2		127.3	130.1	136.8	140.0	130.8	130.9	131.2	147.0		Apr May Jun
149.2 146.2 144.8	145.4	143.4 140.4 140.5	132.6	135.1	128.3	131.0	136.2	141.4	131.1	133.5	134.8	149.7		Jul Aug Sep
147.1 149.9 154.9	149.6	142.8 146.9 144.0	138.8	138.3	128.7	132.8	139.3	145.2	2 131.8	3 135.1	131.1	154.8		Oct Nov Dec
148.2 158.3 162.2	153.0	141.0 143.4 147.1	136.6	143.6	129.1	134.6	5 140.2	167.2	2 139.2	4 132.6 2 135.1 5 135. 3	132.1 131.7 131.5	159.4	1998	Jan Feb Mar P

Feb Mar P

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

Excluding sea transport. Excluding private domestic and personal services.



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

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

E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS* All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy

JNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole econom	
SIC 1992 1990=100			Per cent change from a year earlier		Per cent change from a year earlier
	A STANDA	DMGH		DJDO	
	1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	93.8 100.0 105.2 105.6 105.2 105.2 105.2 109.1 115.0 118.7	4.8 6.6 5.2 0.4 -0.4 0.0 3.7 5.4 3.3	90.6 100.0 106.8 110.4 110.2 110.5 112.4 114.6 118.4	10.2 10.4 6.8 3.4 -0.1 0.2 1.7 2.0 3.3
	1992 03 1993 01 1993 02 03 1994 01 1995 01 1995 01 1996 01 1996 01 1997 01 02 03 04 1997 01 1998 01	105.6 105.1 103.4 104.9 106.3 104.9 105.0 105.0 105.0 105.8 107.5 108.5 108.5 108.5 108.5 108.5 108.5 114.6 115.5 116.5 117.2 118.1 118.6 121.1 123.5	-0.3 -0.5 -2.2 -1.0 0.2 1.4 0.2 -1.2 -1.2 -1.2 -1.2 -2.5 3.9 5.4 5.9 4.6 3.4 3.0 2.7 3.9 5.4	110.4 1109.6 1109.6 110.6 110.0 110.9 110.1 110.2 110.2 110.7 111.6 112.3 113.6 113.7 114.1 115.5 117.6 117.7 118.6 119.7 N/A	2.6 1.3 -0.5 -0.6 0.3 -0.2 -0.4 -0.4 -0.3 0.6 0.3 0.6 0.3 -0.2 -0.4 -0.3 0.6 0.3 0.3 -0.2 -0.4 -0.4 -0.4 -0.5 -0.6 2.7 1.9 1.8 2.4 -0.5 -0.6 No.5 -0.6 No.5 -0.6 No.5 -0.6 No.5 -0.6 No.5 -0.6 No.5 -0.6 No.5 -0.6 No.5 -0.6 No.5 -0.6 No.5 -0.6 No.5 -0.6 No.5 -0.6 No.5 -0.6 No.5 No.6 No.5 No.6 No.5 No.6 No.6 No.6 No.6 No.6 No.6 No.6 No.6
	1995 Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	109.4 108.5 109.3 110.4 110.9 112.8	4.6 3.5 3.6 4.9 5.2 5.7	··· ·· ·· ··	
	1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	112.8 113.3 113.8 114.9 114.9 114.6 114.9 115.7 115.7 115.7 115.7 115.8 116.6 117.2	4.9 6.0 5.3 5.5 5.6 5.6 6.7 6.7 5.8 4.9 5.9 5.9	······································	
	1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	117.1 116.9 117.5 117.0 118.6 118.1 118.9 120.1 121.2 121.9	3.9 3.1 3.2 1.8 3.7 3.4 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 4.0		
	1998 Jan Feb Mar	122.4 123.4	4.5 5.6 6.1	···	
hree months ending.	1995 Sep Oct Nov Dec	109.0 109.4 110.2 111.4	3.9 4.0 4.6 5.3	···	··· ··· ···
	1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	112.2 113.0 113.3 114.0 114.3 114.6 114.6 115.1 115.5 115.5 115.5 115.5 115.5	5.3 5.5.4 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.4	······································	
	1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	117.0 117.1 117.2 117.1 117.7 118.1 118.4 118.4 118.5 118.6 119.3 120.0 121.1	4.3 3.6 3.4 2.7 2.9 3.0 3.0 3.0 2.7 3.5 3.9		
	1998 Jan Feb Mar I	121.8 122.5	4.1 4.7 5.4		

90=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)	Nether- lands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
nual average: 93 94 95 96 97	s 120.8 126.5 132.2 138.0 144.1	114 117 118 120 123	110.7 112.5 114.1 117.7 118.7	110.6 113.2 117.6 122.1	111.1 113.4 116.1 119.0 121.9	120.4 123.9 128.0 134.7	147 166 188 204	117.0 118.4 123.1 126.4	120.0 124.0 127.8 130.1 134.8	104.7 106.9 110.4 113.1 116.4	111.8 113.7 115.0 117.2 120.7	124.4 130.1 136.4 143.6 149.4	113.9 118.6 124.9 133.1 138.9	108.0 111.0 114.0 118.0 122.0
arterly avera		118.0	115.3	118.2	116.8	131.4	196.0	123.1	129.5	111.1	115.3	139.2	127.9	115.0
96 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	135.7 137.2 138.9 140.3	120.0 120.0 121.0 121.0	115.4 116.9 118.4 120.0	120.4 121.4 122.7 123.7	117.1 118.1 119.3 119.8	134.1 134.7 134.9 135.2	198.0 202.0 206.0 210.0	122.5 124.3 123.6 126.4	128.8 129.3 130.9 131.6	111.9 113.3 113.8 113.6	116.3 116.8 117.4 118.2	140.7 143.0 144.4 145.9	129.6 135.1 133.0 134.8	116.0 118.0 118.0 120.0
97 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	141.8 143.1 144.7 146.8	121.0 122.0 123.0 124.0	119.2 118.9 117.1 119.8	124.8 126.4	120.6 121.3 122.6 123.2	135.2 136.7 137.0	219.0 221.0 	126.4 	133.9 134.2 135.4 136.0	117.6 116.3 116.8 115.4	119.4 120.2 121.3 121.8		137.2 139.9 137.9 140.4	120.0 121.0 122.0 124.0
98 Q1	149.3				••									
95 Dec	134.5	118.0	116.3					123.0	129.5	110.5	115.5		129.7	116.
96 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Jul Sep	135.3 135.8 136.1 136.9 137.0 137.7 138.3 138.3 138.8 139.5	120.0 120.0 120.0	115.2 115.7 115.4 115.2 116.8 118.7 117.2 118.5 119.5	120.4 124.3 122.3	117.1 118.1 119.3	134.1 134.7 134.9	··· ··· ··· ···	122.0 124.0 124.0	129.1 129.2 129.5 130.9 130.9	112.8 112.7 114.2 112.6 114.7 114.7 114.0	116.4 116.4 116.7 116.7 116.8 117.4 117.4 117.4	··· ··· ··· ···	129.3 129.3 130.4 134.5 136.1 134.7 134.3 131.6 133.2	116.0 118.0 117.0 118.0 118.0 118.0 118.0 119.0
Oct Nov Dec	139.5 140.2 141.3	121.0	119.3 120.5 120.1	122.7	119.8	135.2	··· ···	126.0	131.4 131.5 131.8	113.6	118.2		132.5 134.6 137.2	119.
97 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	141.2 141.9 142.3 142.5 143.1 143.7	121.0 122.0	118.7 119.7 119.2 118.6 120.2 118.0	124.8 126.4	120.6 121.3 122.6	135.2 136.7 137.0	··· ··· ··· ···	126.4 	133.8 133.8 134.0 134.1 134.1 134.3 135.4	116.1 115.8 115.8 116.0 117.2	119.5 119.5 120.0 120.1 120.1		135.8 136.4 139.5 138.4 141.8 139.5 138.0	120. 121. 121. 121. 121. 121.
Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	144.1 144.9 145.1 146.0 146.9 147.6	123.0	118.5 119.3	··· ·· ··	122.0			··· ··· ···	135.4 135.4 135.9 136.0 136.0	117.8 115.9 115.9 115.9	121.3 121.3 121.8 121.8	··· ··· ···	137.5 138.4 138.7 140.3 142.2	121. 122. 123. 123.
98 Jan Feb Mar	147.8 149.0 151.1		121.0 	 	123.7	:: :: ::	··· ··	::	136.0 136.1			2 	 	124 124
creases on a nnual average 994 995 996 997		3 1 2 3	2 1 3 1	2 4 4	· 2 2 2 2	3 3 5	13 13 9	1 4 3	3 3 2 4	2 3 2 3	2 1 2 3	5 5 5 4	4 5 7 4	3 3 4 3
uarterly avera	ages											and a second	-	
996 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	4 4 5 5	2 2 3 3	- 2 3 4 4	4 2 4 5	2 2 3 3	7 7 4 3	11 9 8 7	3 4 3 3	2 2 2 2	2 2 5 2	2 2 2 3	5 6 5 5	7 9 6 5	3 4 3 4
997 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	4 4 4 5	1 2 2 2	3 2 -1 0	4 4 	3 3 3 3	1 1 2 	11 	3 	4 4 3 3	5 3 3 2	3 3 3 3	5 4 4 4	6 4 4 4	3 3 3 3
998 Q1	5													
onthly 995 Dec	4		2					4	4	5 -1	1		7 7	3
996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	4 4 4 4 4 4 4	··· ··· ··· 2	1 2 2 2 3 5 4	4 5 	2 2 3	7 7 4	··· ··· ··· ···	3	222222222222	-1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 6	1 1 1 1 1 2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7 7 8 11 8	3 3 4 4 4 4
Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	4 5 5 4 5 5 5	··· 3 ··· 3	4 4 4 5 3	4	3	3		3	21222	8 3 3 3 2	22222	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6 5 4 6	4
997 Jan Feb Mar Apr	4 4 5 4	 1 	3 3 3 3	4 2	3 3	1 1	· · · · · · ·	 4 	4 4 4 4 4	10 3 2 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	 	573	33
May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	4 4 4 4 5 5	2 2	3 -1 -1 -3 -1	··· ·· ···	 3 3	2	· · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · ·	4333333	3 4 3 2 1 2	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		4 3 4 4 5	
Nov Dec	5 4	2	-1 1	··· ··		··· ··			3	2 -1	3	•		
998 Jan Feb Mar	5 5 6		2	··· ··	3		·· · ·	· · · ·	2	Ó				

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

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

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

* Wages and salaries per unit of output.

F.1

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes

ENGLANE	and WALES	Work-based	training for adults		Other training	9	and the second	Modern Appr	enticeships++	State Company
Period end	ding	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
	1990-91* 1991-92* 1992-93# 1993-94+ 1994-95+ 1995-96+ 1996-97**	114.7 127.7 133.4 124.4 94.9 68.2 53.4	10.3 11.5 11.8 8.7 8.6 4.7 3.8	124.9 139.2 145.2 133.1 103.4 72.8 57.1	193.2 233.2 231.8 234.1 224.2 211.0 189.1	16.4 16.5 15.1 16.1 15.3 13.2 14.8	209.5 249.6 246.9 250.2 239.5 224.2 203.9	24.8 75.8	3.0 6.1	27.8 81.9
1995-96	21 May 18 Jun 16 Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 08 Oct 05 Nov 03 Dec 31 Dec 28 Jan 25 Feb 24 Mar	$\begin{array}{c} 72.9\\ 69.7\\ 63.3\\ 60.1\\ 58.4\\ 61.6\\ 63.5\\ 65.3\\ 60.7\\ 63.9\\ 66.9\\ 68.2\end{array}$	6.3 6.1 5.0 4.7 4.5 4.8 5.0 5.0 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.7	79.2 75.8 68.3 64.9 66.4 68.5 70.3 65.5 68.7 71.8 72.8	212.4 210.7 220.9 223.5 223.8 229.0 229.4 228.1 223.7 216.6 214.5 211.0	$\begin{array}{c} 15.1\\ 15.5\\ 15.5\\ 15.5\\ 16.0\\ 16.0\\ 15.9\\ 15.5\\ 14.6\\ 13.3\\ 13.2\end{array}$	227.5 225.8 236.3 239.0 245.4 245.4 239.2 239.2 239.2 239.2 227.8 224.2	1.4 1.5 2.1 2.8 5.6 9.7 12.3 14.9 16.8 18.9 21.4 24.8	0.4 0.3 0.3 0.4 0.5 1.4 1.8 2.0 2.1 2.1 2.7 3.0	1.7 1.8 2.4 3.2 6.1 11.1 14.2 16.9 18.9 21.0 24.1 27.8
1996-97	28 Apr 26 May 23 Jun 21 Jul 15 Sep 13 Oct 10 Nov 08 Dec 05 Jan 02 Feb 02 Mar 30 Mar	61.7 61.4 60.4 58.3 56.0 55.5 57.6 58.4 58.8 52.7 56.6 57.6 57.6 57.6	$\begin{array}{c} 4.3\\ 4.1\\ 4.0\\ 3.5\\ 3.4\\ 3.8\\ 3.9\\ 3.9\\ 3.6\\ 3.8\\ 4.0\\ 3.8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 65.9\\ 65.5\\ 64.4\\ 61.8\\ 59.4\\ 59.0\\ 61.3\\ 62.3\\ 62.3\\ 56.3\\ 60.4\\ 61.6\\ 57.1 \end{array}$	201.1 198.1 198.0 209.6 211.0 212.4 211.8 210.5 205.0 203.3 197.9 189.1	12.8 12.9 12.8 13.1 13.6 13.9 14.4 14.9 15.2 15.1 15.1 15.1 14.9 14.8	213.8 211.0 210.8 221.1 223.2 224.9 226.8 226.6 225.7 220.1 218.3 212.9 203.9	$\begin{array}{c} 27.2\\ 29.0\\ 31.1\\ 35.1\\ 39.1\\ 47.4\\ 53.7\\ 58.8\\ 63.3\\ 65.0\\ 68.4\\ 72.6\\ 75.8\end{array}$	3.4 3.5 4.0 3.8 4.0 4.7 5.3 5.5 5.8 5.7 6.1 6.1	30.6 32.6 35.0 38.9 43.1 52.1 59.0 64.3 69.1 70.7 74.5 78.8 81.9
1997-98 ^{##}	04 May 01 Jun 29 Jun 03 Aug 31 Aug 28 Sep 02 Nov 30 Nov 28 Dec 01 Feb 01 Mar	49.7 48.9 49.8 47.7 46.8 48.8 49.1 48.8 44.0 45.2 45.2 45.8	3.3 3.0 2.7 2.4 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.3 1.9 1.9 1.9	53.0 51.9 52.6 50.1 49.0 51.5 51.6 51.1 45.8 47.1 47.7	180.0 175.9 178.2 182.2 179.8 181.3 178.6 175.9 170.9 166.6 162.2	13.3 13.2 13.6 14.1 13.7 14.0 14.1 14.1 14.1 13.9 13.4 13.0	193.3 189.1 191.7 196.4 193.5 195.2 192.6 190.0 184.8 180.0 175.1	79.4 80.7 82.9 87.7 91.6 101.2 105.7 106.8 107.2 108.1 108.6	6.2 6.4 6.6 6.7 7.5 8.0 8.2 8.4 8.5 8.5	85.7 87.0 89.3 94.3 98.3 108.7 113.6 115.1 115.6 116.6 116.6

Source: TEC Management Information, the Welsh Office

Source: TEC Management Information, the Welsh Office

THOUSAND

THOUSANDS

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

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

ENGLAND	and WALES	Work-based	training for adults	5	Other training	g		Modern Appr	enticeships++	
Period en	ding	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
990-91* 991-92* 992-93# 993-94+ 994-95+ 995-96+		280.2 253.2 291.2 290.7 269.8 212.4	24.4 24.0 27.2 19.1 19.3 12.1	304.6 277.2 318.4 309.8 289.1 224.4	225.9 227.4 236.4 238.7 251.8 250.7	18.2 17.9 15.3 17.6 16.7 17.4	244.1 245.3 251.7 256.3 268.5 268.1	25.8	2.6	28.4
996-97** 997-98##		216.3 168.8	12.5 8.4	228.8 177.2	235.4 171.1	21.5 16.7	256.9 187.8	70.1 74.3	5.3 4.2	75.4 78.5
1995-96	10 Sep 08 Oct 05 Nov	14.5 20.3 18.2	0.8 1.5 1.2	15.2 21.8 19.4	26.1 32.9 19.4	1.9 2.3 1.6	28.0 35.1 21.0	2.8 4.3 2.8	0.1 0.7 0.3	2.9 5.0 3.0
	03 Dec 31 Dec 28 Jan 25 Feb	18.5 10.2 17.6 20.6	1.0 0.6 1.0 0.9	19.5 10.8 18.6 21.5	17.2 10.2 15.6 16.2	1.3 0.7 1.0 0.9	18.5 10.9 16.6 17.1	2.7 2.2 2.4 2.9	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.4	2.9 2.4 2.6 3.3
	24 Mar	22.7	0.9	23.7	16.8	1.0	17.8	4.0	0.4	4.4
996-97	28 Apr 26 May 23 Jun 21 Jul 18 Aug 15 Sep 13 Oct 10 Nov 08 Dec 05 Jan	18.4 17.2 16.2 17.1 15.4 16.2 19.8 18.3 17.6 7.1	0.9 1.0 0.9 0.9 1.0 1.5 1.1 1.1 0.4	19.3 18.1 17.1 18.0 16.3 17.2 21.3 19.4 18.7 7.5	15.0 11.9 16.7 33.7 22.5 28.7 24.5 17.9 15.6 .7.1	3.3 1.1 1.2 1.7 2.2 2.1 1.8 1.6 0.7	18.4 13.1 17.9 35.4 24.3 30.9 26.7 19.6 17.2 7.8	2.9 2.5 2.8 4.9 5.1 9.8 8.1 6.8 6.4 3.0	0.3 0.3 0.2 0.4 0.4 1.0 0.8 0.6 0.6 0.4 0.2 0.3	3.2 2.7 3.0 5.3 5.5 10.7 9.0 7.3 6.7 3.3 5.8
	02 Feb 02 Mar 30 Mar	17.9 18.7 16.5	1.1 1.2 0.6	19.0 19.9 17.1	15.2 13.1 13.4	1.2 1.2 1.5	16.4 14.3 14.9	5.5 6.3 5.9	0.3 0.3	6.6 6.2
997-98	04 May 01 Jun 29 Jun 03 Aug 31 Aug 28 Sep 02 Nov 30 Nov	18.4 14.2 16.2 18.5 13.7 17.7 19.6 14.6	1.1 0.7 0.8 0.9 0.6 1.2 1.0	19.5 14.9 17.0 19.3 14.4 18.8 20.5 15.2	13.8 10.2 18.5 29.7 16.5 25.5 18.4 12.4	1.4 1.1 1.7 2.4 1.2 2.4 2.0 1.4	15.2 11.3 20.3 32.1 17.7 27.9 20.4 13.8	6.5 3.8 5.2 9.2 7.3 14.5 9.5 5.9	0.2 0.2 0.4 0.3 1.1 0.7 0.4	6.7 4.0 5.4 9.6 7.6 15.6 10.1 6.3
	30 Nov 28 Dec 01 Feb 01 Mar	14.6 8.5 14.3 13.1	0.6 0.2 0.7 0.6	8.8 15.0 13.7	7.1 10.4 8.5	0.8 1.2 1.1	8.0 11.6 9.6	3.6 5.0 3.9	0.4 0.3 0.3 0.2	3.8 5.3 4.1

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

June 1998

S62 Labour Market trends

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

NGLAND and WALE	S	Percentage o	All leavers f survey respondents	s who were:		Percentage o	Completers of survey respondent	s 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
1 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	33	36	53	49	37	40	48
ot 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	31	36	55	55	35	41	51
ct 92 to Sep 93	1992-93)	35	41	52	60	38	44	48
ct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	36	43	48	61	40	47	45
ct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	38	42	48	66	40	45	46
ot 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	39	44	47	70	41	46	45
ot 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	45	49	42	71	46	51	41
95 Aug	(Feb 95)	37	40	50	65	40	42	48
Sep	(Mar 95)	37	41	49	70	39	43	48
Oct	(Apr 95)	40	44	46	68	42	46	45
Nov	(May 95)	41	45	46	69	42	46	45
Dec	(Jun 95)	38	45	45	72	38	46	• 44
96 Jan	(Jul 95)	37	44	47	72	39	46	45
Feb	(Aug 95)	39	45	46	69	42	47	45
Mar	(Sep 95)	39	45	46	68	41	47	45
Apr	(Oct 95)	41	45	48	67	44	47	45
May	(Nov 95)	40	44	48	67	43	46	47
Jun	(Dec 95)	41	44	47	73	43	46	46
Jul	(Jan 96)	38	42	49	67	41	45	47
Aug	(Feb 96)	40	44	48	70	42	45	47
Sep	(Mar 96)	39	44	46	72	40	45 49	45 42
Oct	(Apr 96)	43	48	43	68	44		42
Nov	(May 96)	42	47	44	71	44	48	44 43
Dec	(Jun 96)	40	47	44	72	41		
97 Jan	(Jul 96)	43	49	42	71	45	51	41
Feb	(Aug 96)	45	51	40	71	47	53	38
Mar	(Sep 96)	45	50	41	70	46	52	40 39
Apr	(Oct 96)	48	51	40	71	50	53	
May	(Nov 96)	47	50	43	72	49	52	41
Jun	(Dec 96)	46	49	42	74	48	51 52	41 41
Jul	(Jan 97)	46	50	43	70	49	52	41
Aug	(Feb 97)	47	50	43	72	48	52	41
Sep	(Mar 97)	46	51	41	75	46		41 40
Oct	(Apr 97)	47	51	41	70	49	53	40
Nov	(May 97)	47	51	42	74	49	53 54	39
Dec	(Jun 97)	45	51	42	74	47		
98 Jan	(Jul 97)	43	49	44	74	45	51	43
arrent and previous	year to date							15
ab 96 to Jan 97	(Aug 95 to Jul 96)	40	45	46	70	42	47	45
b 97 to Jan 97	(Aug 96 to Jul 97)	46	50	42	72	48	52	40

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

NGLAND and WALES	3	Percentage of s	All leavers survey respondents	who:	Percentage of s	Completers survey respondents v	vho:	
onth of survey*	Month of leaving#	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part gualification	Gained any full qualification	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	
uly 90 to Sept 91	(1990-91)	47	29	29	55		44	
ct 91 to Sept 92	(1991-92)	51	34	28	56	48	41	
ct 92 to Sept 93	(1992-93)	55	39	33	60	53	47	
ct 93 to Sept 94	(1993-94)	58	41	35	64	57	51	
ct 94 to Sept 95	(1994-95)	61	45	39	64	58	52	
ct 95 to Sept 96	(1995-96)	63	48	41	66	60	54	
ct 96 to Sept 97	(1996-97)	59	44	38	61	55	49	
995 Aug	(Feb 95)	63	46	39	66	60	54	
Sep	(Mar 95)	64	49	42	66	61	54	
Oct	(Apr 95)	65	50	43	68	62	55	
Nov	(May 95)	66	50	42	68	61	54	
Dec	(Jun 95)	71	57	49	75	69	62	
996 Jan	(Jul 95)	67	53	46	71	65	59	
Feb	(Aug 95)	64	48	42	67	60	54	
Mar	(Sep 95)	66	50	44	71	64	58	
Apr	(Oct 95)	60	43	38	64	56	51	
May	(Nov 95)	56	40	34	58	52	46	
Jun	(Dec 95)	59	44	39	61	55	49	
Jul	(Jan 96)	62	44	38	66	59	53	
Aug	(Feb 96)	59	43	38	63	55	50	
Aug	(Mar 96)	59	45	39	62	56	50	
Sep	(Apr 96)	59	45 43	39	61	50	49	
Oct			43			54	49	
Nov Dec	(May 96) (Jun 96)	59 61	44 46	38 40	61 64	58	40 52	
007 100	(141.00)	61	45	20	64	57	52	
997 Jan Feb	(Jul 96)	61 58	45 43	39 38	60	57	49	
	(Aug 96) (Sep 96)	58	43	38	62	54	49 50	
Mar		59			57	55	46	
Apr	(Oct 96)		41	36	57	52	40 44	
May	(Nov 96)	56	40	35	57			
Jun	(Dec 96)	57	43	37	59	52	47	
Jul	(Jan 97)	60	44	39	63	56	51	
Aug	(Feb 97)	59	44	38	61	55	49	
Sep	(Mar 97)	59	46	40	62	55	50	
Oct	(Apr 97)	58	42	36	61	54	48	
Nov Dec	(May 97) (Jun 97)	59 60	45 46	39 40	62 63	55 56	49 50	
1998 Jan	and the second second	61	40	40	64	58	51	
Jaouan	(Jul 97)	61	47	40	64	58	51	
Current and previous Feb 96 to Jan 97	year to date (Aug 95 to Jul 96)	60	45	39	63	57	51	
Feb 97 to Jan 98	(Aug 96 to Jul 97)	58	45	39	61	54	49	
eb 97 to Jan 98	(Aug 96 to Jul 97)	58	44	38	01	54	49	

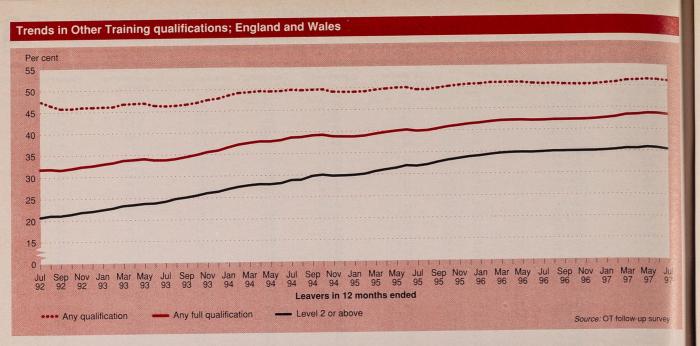
Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. Training for Work (TfW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who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

Source: WBTA follow-up survey

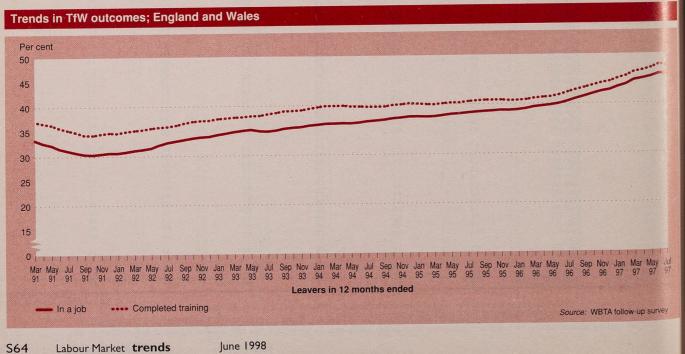
F.3

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

Source: WBTA follow-up survey



Work-based training for young people - volumes; England and Wales In training (thousands Starts (thousands) 70 60 50 40 30 10 95 95 95 96 96 96 96 96 Other training starts Modern Apprenticeships starts Source: TEC management information; the Welsh Office - Other training and Modern Apprenticeships in training - Other training in training



IGLAND and WALES		Percentage	All leav of survey respond			Percentage	Completers of those who con	npleted who were	
onth of survey	Month of leaving	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed	Completers+	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed	
90 to Sep 91 tt 91 to Sep 92 tt 92 to Sep 93 tt 93 to Sep 94 tt 94 to Sep 95 tt 95 to Sep 96 tt 96 to Sep 97	(1990-91) (1991-92) (1992-93) (1993-94) (1994-95) (1995-96) (1996-97)	58 51 50 53 58 63 65	74 67 70 72 76 79	20 25 28 25 22 18 15	37 44 43 46 46 52 54	75 69 67 68 72 75 77	83 77 76 78 81 85 87	14 17 20 18 14 11 9	
95 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Feb 95) (Mar 95) (Apr 95) (May 95) (Jun 95)	59 64 59 60 65	70 75 71 72 76	23 20 22 22 19	43 51 43 42 58	74 78 70 72 76	80 84 78 80 84	15 12 16 15 12	
96 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 95) (Aug 95) (Sep 95) (Oct 95) (Dec 95) (Jan 96) (Feb 96) (Mar 96) (Mar 96) (May 96) (Jan 96)	61 57 53 64 64 68 64 67 68 65 65 65	76 76 75 75 75 77 75 76 79 77 80	18 17 19 16 20 18 15 16 16 17 15	55 50 53 46 48 57 49 54 56 49 49 48 60	72 70 70 78 79 79 79 79 77 77 77	84 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 87	12 10 9 10 10 11 11 9 10 11 9	
97 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 96) (Aug 96) (Sep 96) (Oct 96) (Dec 96) (Jan 97) (Feb 97) (Mar 97) (Mar 97) (Jun 97)	63 59 64 66 71 68 69 71 65 67 69	78 81 81 77 79 77 79 82 82 78 82 80	16 13 17 17 16 17 16 13 16 15 13	58 54 49 57 52 56 61 51 52 61	74 71 77 79 81 79 81 81 81 76 76 79	85 88 86 86 86 88 88 88 88 88 88 85 87	11 8 7 9 9 10 8 8 8 9 10 8 8	
98 Jan	(Jul 97)	63	79	14	58	73	87	8	
rrent and previous y b 96 to Jan 97 b 97 to Jan 98	ear to date (Aug 95 to Jul 96) (Aug 96 to Jul 97)	64 66	77 79	17 15	53 55	76 77	85 87	10 9	

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Other training: destination of leavers

Source: OT follow-up survey

F.5

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

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

UNITE	D KINGDOM	UNFILLED VAC	CANCIES	IN	FLOW	OUTF	LOW		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) 1996) 1997)	Annual averages	158.0 182.1 226.1 283.6		-	211.4 223.3 222.7 227.0		208.1 222.4 216.7 226.3		160.6 171.2 152.6 138.8	
	Apr	202.7	3.6	3.7	230.9	2.3	223.2	0.0	155.4	-3.5
	May	211.5	8.8	6.5	220.0	-0.4	209.3	-4.4	150.0	-4.6
	Jun	221.2	9.7	7.4	220.1	-0.2	210.9	-1.2	147.0	-2.2
	Jul	231.5	10.3	9.6	225.1	-1.9	212.9	-3.4	148.3	-2.4
	Aug	234.8	3.3	7.8	222.5	0.8	218.6	3.1	152.5	0.8
	Sep	244.8	10.0	7.9	222.0	0.6	214.5	1.2	148.7	0.6
	Oct	253.6	8.8	7.4	203.9	-7.1	197.4	-5.2	134.3	-4.7
	Nov	263.9	10.3	9.7	230.9	2.8	219.7	0.4	150.4	-0.7
	Dec	266.2	2.3	7.1	230.5	2.8	233.2	6.2	161.6	4.3
	Jan	267.8	1.6	4.7	210.3	2.1	215.0	5.9	147.1	4.3
	Feb	275.2	7.4	3.8	238.3	2.5	234.0	4.8	157.4	2.3
	Mar	277.5	2.3	3.8	244.9	4.8	248.3	5.0	166.7	1.7
	Apr	277.8	0.3	3.3	238.1	9.3	234.2	6.4	165.8	6.2
	May	277.9	0.1	0.9	234.8	-1.2	233.2	-0.3	150.6	-2.3
	Jun	284.1	6.2	2.2	226.7	-6.1	219.8	-9.5	141.4	-8.4
	Jul	285.2	1.1	2.5	225.8	-4.1	223.1	-3.7	136.0	-9.9
	Aug	290.1	4.9	4.1	218.8	-5.3	214.1	-6.4	124.0	-8.9
	Sep	296.0	5.9	4.0	228.1	0.5	217.1	-0.9	126.1	-5.1
	Oct	305.1	9.1	6.6	228.1	0.8	222.1	-0.3	120.5	-5.2
	Nov	284.6	-20.5	-1.8	216.6	-0.7	232.6	6.2	115.5	-2.8
	Dec	281.9	-2.7	-4.7	213.2	-5.0	222.3	1.7	114.8	-3.8
	Jan	273.7	-8.2	-10.5	198.5	-9.9	215.1	-2.3	121.9	0.5
	Feb	282.2	8.5	-0.8	222.4	1.9	215.6	-5.7	116.8	0.4
	Mar R	284.2	2.0	0.8	224.3	3.7	218.9	-1.1	120.6	1.9
	Apr P	285.7	1.5	4.0	222.8	8.1	218.6	1.2	118.7	-1.1

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-weeperiods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 ¹/₉ week month.
 Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northerm Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, p 143, October 1985.
 P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

PR Revised.

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

		North East	North West	Mersey- side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdo
1996	Apr	7.0	20.0	4.8	15.2	13.3	17.0	15.3	22.4	26.3	17.1	13.6	23.7	195.6	7.1	202.7
	May	7.3	21.0	4.6	15.7	13.7	17.7	16.7	25.9	26.2	17.7	13.7	24.4	204.7	6.9	211.5
	Jun	7.9	21.8	4.4	16.2	14.2	18.5	17.6	28.5	27.5	18.6	14.1	25.0	214.3	6.9	221.2
	Jul	8.4	23.5	4.7	16.8	14.9	19.0	18.3	30.1	28.9	19.3	14.7	26.0	224.6	6.9	231.5
	Aug	8.7	22.3	5.0	17.6	15.2	19.5	18.6	31.4	29.7	20.0	14.8	25.4	228.3	6.5	234.8
	Sep	9.2	23.1	5.2	18.3	16.3	20.1	19.2	33.0	30.8	21.0	15.3	26.4	237.9	6.9	244.8
	Oct	9.5	24.0	5.3	18.9	16.6	20.8	20.1	35.7	31.4	21.6	15.6	27.3	246.8	6.8	253.6
	Nov	9.7	24.6	5.9	19.8	17.2	21.4	20.7	38.7	32.2	22.9	15.7	27.7	256.5	7.4	263.9
	Dec	9.5	25.0	5.8	19.1	17.9	22.0	21.9	38.4	32.5	23.4	15.8	28.1	259.3	6.9	266.2
1997	Jan	9.6	25.1	5.9	19.5	17.9	21.5	22.3	38.5	32.6	23.7	16.1	28.3	261.2	6.6	267.8
	Feb	9.9	25.8	6.0	20.4	18.6	22.3	23.7	37.7	33.2	24.5	17.4	29.1	268.6	6.6	275.2
	Mar	10.1	26.0	6.1	20.8	18.9	22.7	23.2	37.1	34.3	25.1	17.5	29.4	271.0	6.5	277.5
	Apr	10.2	26.1	6.2	21.0	18.8	23.1	22.9	36.6	33.9	25.5	17.6	29.6	271.4	6.3	277.8
	May	10.3	25.7	6.6	20.9	19.4	23.1	22.2	35.9	34.4	25.4	18.0	29.3	271.2	6.7	277.9
	Jun	10.3	27.1	6.9	21.1	19.9	23.4	23.1	35.4	34.6	26.5	18.3	30.8	277.3	6.8	284.1
	Jul	10.3	27.4	7.0	21.2	20.1	23.7	23.3	35.1	34.3	25.9	18.2	31.9	278.4	6.8	285.2
	Aug	10.3	29.2	7.1	21.3	20.7	23.6	23.9	35.0	34.3	25.8	18.6	33.3	283.2	6.9	290.1
	Sep	10.5	30.3	7.1	21.5	21.6	23.8	24.8	35.3	35.0	26.1	18.8	34.1	289.0	7.0	296.0
	Oct	10.1	30.5	7.2	21.9	23.1	24.2	26.0	36.8	36.7	27.0	19.1	35.3	297.9	7.1	305.1
	Nov	9.8	29.4	6.9	20.9	22.8	22.9	24.0	28.8	35.0	25.0	18.3	33.5	277.3	7.2	284.6
	Dec	10.0	29.1	8.0	20.7	22.3	22.7	22.8	28.4	34.8	24.7	18.5	32.5	274.5	7.3	281.9
1998	Jan	9.6	28.1	7.9	19.9	22.0	22.2	22.1	26.7	34.2	24.3	18.1	31.2	266.2	7.5	273.7
	Feb	10.0	29.8	8.1	20.5	21.4	23.2	22.3	28.9	35.3	25.3	18.2	31.5	274.5	7.7	282.2
	Mar R	10.4	30.7	8.0	20.6	20.3	23.3	22.8	28.9	35.1	26.0	18.0	32.4	276.5	7.7	284.2
	Apr P	10.9	31.7	7.0	20.6	19.7	24.1	23.1	28.9	35.2	26.7	17.7	31.9	277.5	8.1	285.7

See footnote to Table G.1. The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

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

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

		North East	North West	Mersey- side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdon
994) 995)	cies at Job Annual averages	centres: to 5.6 6.4 8.1 10.1	otal+ 16.8 18.7 22.0 27.7	3.6 4.0 4.9 6.7	11.8 13.3 16.7 21.0	10.9 12.8 14.9 20.4	12.3 15.3 18.9 23.1	13.0 14.8 17.8 23.6	13.1 16.5 28.9 35.1	20.8 22.8 28.2 34.4	12.5 14.4 19.2 25.4	11.2 13.3 14.5 18.1	19.9 23.2 25.5 31.5	151.4 175.4 219.6 277.0	7.5 7.0	157.9 182.8 226.5 283.9
	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	6.0	271.9
	May	10.0	24.8	6.6	20.4	18.7	23.0	21.8	34.9	34.2	25.9	18.2	28.7	267.2	6.4	273.6
	Jun	10.4	27.6	7.0	21.1	19.7	23.8	23.7	35.6	36.2	28.8	19.2	31.4	284.5	6.8	291.3
	Jul	10.5	26.9	7.0	21.3	19.4	24.3	23.2	34.9	35.0	27.0	· 18.5	32.1	280.1	6.5	286.7
	Aug	10.6	29.5	7.2	21.8	20.0	23.5	23.9	34.6	34.2	26.0	19.0	34.5	284.6	6.6	291.3
	Sep	11.7	33.6	7.7	23.9	23.0	25.6	27.4	37.9	38.0	28.6	20.4	37.8	315.6	7.5	323.1
	Oct	11.7	35.0	7.8	25.0	26.5	27.6	29.5	41.0	41.4	29.3	20.9	39.3	335.1	7.9	343.0
	Nov	10.5	32.0	7.2	22.1	25.3	24.5	26.0	31.6	37.3	25.2	18.8	35.9	296.3	7.8	304.2
	Dec	9.5	28.1	7.7	19.6	22.6	21.5	22.1	28.4	33.1	22.5	17.2	31.4	263.6	7.6	271.2
	Jan.	8.5	25.0	7.4	17.5	20.1	19.7	19.2	24.3	29.3	20.1	16.0	27.5	234.7	7.2	241.9
	Feb	8.9	27.4	7.7	18.7	20.3	21.3	20.1	26.3	31.6	22.5	16.6	28.2	249.5	7.4	256.9
	Mar	9.6	28.7	7.6	19.4	18.9	21.7	21.3	26.9	33.3	25.0	17.4	30.3	260.0	7.4	267.4
	Apr	10.4	30.1	6.7	20.3	18.6	23.6	22.1	27.3	35.2	27.5	17.6	30.6	270.1	7.9	278.0
94) 95)	cies at care Annual averages	eers office 0.2 0.2	s 1.0 1.7	0.1 0.2	0.3 0.4 1.3 1.7	0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6	0.8 0.6 1.4 1.0	 1.4 1.7	1.4 0.8 2.0 3.7	2.3 2.5	0.7 0.8 0.8 1.3	0.1 0.2 0.2 0.3	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.9	6.5 6.8 11.9 15.8	0.8 0.7 0.8 0.9	7.2 7.5 12.7 16.8
	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	1.7	4.4	3.8	1.7	0.4	1.0	19.7	0.9	20.6
	Aug	0.3	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.8	2.2	5.7	3.7	1.7	0.3	1.2	20.7	0.9	21.5
	Sep	0.2	1.8	0.3	1.9	0.6	1.1	1.8	3.0	2.3	1.3	0.4	1.1	15.7	1.0	16.7
	Oct	0.3	1.9	0.2	2.3	0.7	0.8	2.0	5.5	3.0	1.3	0.3	0.9	19.2	1.1	20.3
	Nov	0.2	1.7	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.8	1.8	5.9	2.7	1.5	0.3	0.9	18.4	1.2	19.5
	Dec	0.2	1.3	0.3	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.5	4.7	2.5	1.3	0.3	0.7	15.7	1.1	16.8
	Jan	0.2	1.4	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.6	5.0	2.3	1.2	0.2	0.7	15.8	1.0	16.8
	Feb	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	5.0	2.4	1.1	0.3	0.7	15.4	0.9	16.3
	Mar	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.7	5.1	2.5	1.1	0.3	0.9	16.1	0.9	17.0
	Apr	0.2	2.1	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.4	1.6	5.0	2.7	1.2	0.3	1.2	17.4	1.0	18.4

 a About one third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication and also due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together.
 Data for standard statistical regions have been withdrawn from this table. Figures for specific regions are available on request from the Labour Market Statistics Helpline on 0171 533 6094.
 Annual averages for vacancies at careers offices for GORs are unavailable prior to 1996. See footnote * to *Table G.1.* ote: 1

THOUSANDS

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Labour disputes' Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in a period (000)	all stoppages in progess in
	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 1995 1996 1997	203 232 230 206	205 235 244 216	107 170 353 129	107 174 364 130	278 415 1303 235	58 65 97 86
1995 Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	16 22 24 16 25 24 24 24 13 21 19	17 26 29 23 29 31 35 25 25 34 32	7.0 18.1 26.1 2.5 16.5 9.9 4.7 4.0 21.7 24.4	19.0 20.4 29.8 4.3 16.9 10.5 13.4 10.4 30.4 29.0	28.3 33.9 51.3 16.0 32.2 18.5 24.5 30.6 77.2 59.6	1.3 5.4 11.1 5.4 1.6 3.0 1.6 7.3 13.5 9.9
1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	10 26 16 18 14 32 14 25 19 20 24 12	24 36 27 27 23 43 28 33 29 26 34 23	5.6 6.3 4.2 6.1 2.5 138.6 6.5 22.4 5.4 3.8 124.4 27.1	17.1 9.8 5.1 8.3 4.1 140.4 127.2 135.7 120.7 16.5 127.1 28.8	51.3 36.0 15.2 7.6 241.0 148.6 442.2 121.9 39.3 162.1 24.9	5.9 2.7 9.3 3.5 0.6 8.7 7.6 3.5 8.4 13.7 23.0 9.8
1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	21 12 23 26 20 19 15 12 7 21 16 14	31 28 36 32 25 18 16 9 25 21 17	19.4 5.8 25.7 13.4 9.4 3.8 9.5 4.4 1.1 16.1r 7.7 7.7 12.2	20.7 8.1 32.1 14.9 14.1 5.3 10.4 6.0 1.2 16.3r 12.2 12.5	24.7 14.4r 36.4 47.7 10.9 5.8 1.2 18.6r 14.0 11.8r	11.4 4.1r 4.4 27.5 19.2 6.5 4.7 2.0 0.4 3.7 0.3 1.4
1998 Jan Feb Mar	12r 15 17	19r 21 23	3.6r 3.6r 15.1	5.7 6.8r 15.9	15.6r 13.6r 32.9	8.6 5.2r 1.2

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & commun- ication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administrat- ion and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community social and personal service activities
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I.	J,K	L	M	<u>N</u>	O,P,Q
1994 1995 1996 1997	:	1 1 2 2	58 65 97 86	5 10 8 17	1 6 5 1	110 120 884 36	7 10 11 23	11 95 158 29	70 67 129 28	5 16 8 7	11 23 3 5
1995 Mar Apr May Jun Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	- - - - - - - - -	0.1 - - 0.2 0.1 - -	1.3 5.4 11.1 5.4 1.6 3.0 1.6 7.3 13.5 9.9	5.0 0.9 0.2 0.7 0.1 - - - 2.4 0.5	0.2 0.1 0.1 - - 1.3 2.2 2.0	1.7 11.8 24.0 0.8 18.5 4.9 4.4 7.8 27.9 4.1	- 6.5 0.1 0.7 - 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.6 2.8 1.1 0.6 7.7 8.0 9.0 26.4 36.7	20.1 13.9 4.5 0.6 1.5 5.5 1.6 4.3 2.8	0.3 0.9 0.8 0.1 2.6 4.4 3.7 0.1 3.4	0.2 0.8 0.1 6.4 9.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 - 0.4 0.1
1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	0.1	- 1.3 - - - 0.3 0.2	5.9 2.7 9.3 3.5 0.6 8.7 7.6 3.5 8.4 13.7 23.0 9.8	5.2 0.1 2.5 0.1 0.2 - - 0.1	2.2 2.2 0.3 - - - - - - - - -	9.2 2.8 0.2 1.8 0.9 221.0 135.7 394.0 98.9 1.6 16.1 1.5	0.2 0.2 - - - 0.1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	33.0 21.8 1.8 3.7 3.9 8.1 4.0 44.6 13.0 23.0 0.6 0.1	0.9 0.4 1.0 1.1 2.9 1.1 0.3 0.1 117.1 1.5	0.1 0.5 0.5 - - 1.3 0.5 3.8 1.7	0.2 0.5 0.2 0.2 - 1.4
1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		2.1	11.44.14.427.519.26.54.72.00.43.70.31.4	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1.4	0.5 1.9 3.8 4.6 5.4 2.9 5.4 3.5 0.6 1.0. 2.6 3.2	9.0 - - 0.1 0.2 0.1 7.4 2.3 4.1	0.1 0.3 19.4 4.0 4.5 0.1 0.2 - 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.2	2.6 0.7 6.9 8.0 5.2 3.8 0.2 - - 0.5 0.1	0.5 4.5 1.8 0.5 - - - - 0.1	0.6 2.8 0.1 - 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2
1998 Jan Feb Mar	-	Ē	8.6 5.2r 1.2	1.5 5.5 1.0	i	1.6 1.2r 26.9	2.5 - 0.8	- - 0.1	1.2 0.9 0.5	- 0.6	0.2 0.9 1.8

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

r Revised.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months	s to March	1997	12 months	s to March 1	998	Stoppages: March
	Stop- pages	Workers	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers	Working days lost	United Kingdom
Agriculture, hunting,		-			-	-	Stoppages in progr
forestry and fishing Mining and quarrying Manufacturing of: food,beverages and	4	600	500	1	400	2,100	of which, stoppage Beginning i Continuing
tobacco;	3	100	700	1	2,900	7,100	* All directly involve
textiles and textile products; leather and leather	7	2,000	2,900	-	+	#	All directly involve
products; wood and wood	-	-	the -	-	-	-	
products; pulp, paper and paper products; printing		-	-	-	•	 -	
and publishing; coke,refined petroleu	l Jm	100	4,500	1	+	#	
products, nuclea fuels; chemicals, chemical products and ma	1	2,000	1,000	1	3,000	9,000	The monthly normally upv
made fibres; rubber and plastics;	2 3	200 100	400 400	- 1	100	- #	information re see Definition
other non-metallic mineral products basic metals and	; 1	700	6,300	3	600	1,000	see Deminior
fabricated metal products; machinery and	6	400	4,000	5	400	1,300	
equipment nec; electrical and	10	2,400	10,400	3	400	800	
optical equipment transport equipment; manufacturing nec.		1,300 19,800 1,800	3,500 43,000 21,600	6 20 -	2,000 14,300	1,900 59,000 -	
Electricity, gas and water supply	- 5	800	2 000	17	14 100	24,900	
Construction Wholesale and retail	5	000	2,900		14,100		Stoppages in
trade; repairs Hotels and restaurants Transport, storage and	-	-	-	1 1	800	# 1,400	United Kingdom
communication Financial intermediation		143,100 30,000	877,700 19,000	67 8	34,400 13,800	59,100 16,200	
Real estate, renting and business activities	3	100	#	3	300	1,300	Pay: wage-rates an extra wage an
defence Education	30 41	44,600 129,100	120,900 136,400	16 32	3,900 8,300	9,700 20,300	Duration and pattern Redundancy question
Health and social work Other community, social personal service	and 11	8,900	14,600	. 4	900	1,200	Trade union matters Working conditions an Manning and work all
activities All industries	10	1,900	5,300	9	1,000	4,400	Dismissal and other of
and services	243 *	390,000	1,276,300	204 *	101,600	221,300	All causes

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

Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	
23	15,900	32,900	
17 6	15,100 * 800	29,200 3,600	
	- stoppages 23 17	- stoppages involved 23 15,900 17 15,100 *	stoppages involved days lost 23 15,900 32,900 17 15,100 * 29,200

nthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, upwards, to take account of additional or revised ion received after going to press. For notes on coverage, nitions on page S3. The figures for 1998 are provisional.

s in progress: cause

	12 months to	March 1998	
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
and earnings levels	72	38,100	108.500
and fringe benefits	16	14,500	24,100
n of hours worked	8	3.000	5,600
ons	32	13,500	30,200
5	5	400	600
and supervision	10	7.000	7.800
allocation	40	15,300	26,200
r disciplinary measures	21	9,700	18,300
	204	101,600	221,300

1

G.21

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Educational status, economic activity & inactivity of young people# December 1997 to February 1998 Thousands and pernds and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED		Ec	onomically acti	ve	Tota	al in employr	nent	ILO unemployed			Economically inactive		
KINGDO			Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total No	ot in FTE*	In FTE*	Total N	ot in FTE*	In FTE*	Total N	lot in FTE*	In FTE*
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	the second second	ERTY	ABCD	FGHI	LMNO	TUVW	ASDF	ASDF	ASDF	ASDF	ASDF	ASDF	ASDF
Levels						Construction of the						1	
People	16-17 18-24 All under 25	869 3,632 4,501	358 3,145 3,504	511 486 997	713 3,210 3,923	281 2,773 3,054	432 437 869	156 422 578	77 373 450	79 49 128	594 1,268 1,863	65 474 539	529 794 1,323
vlen	16-17 18-24 All under 25	446 1,972 2,419	218 1,748 1,966	228 225 452	359 1,717 2,076	173 1,517 1,690	186 200 386	87 255 342	45 230 276	42 25 66	303 537 840	26 104 130	277 433 710
Nomen	16-17 18-24 All under 25	423 1,660 2,082	140 1,398 1,538	283 262 545	354 1,493 1,847	108 1,255 1,363	246 237 483	69 167 236	32 142 174	37 24 62	291 731 1,022	39 370 409	252 361 613
Rates	(%) **												
People	16-17 18-24 All under 25	59. 74. 70.	1 86.9	49.1 38.0 43.0	48.7 65.5 61.6	66.4 76.6 75.5	41.5 34.1 37.4	18.0 11.6 12.8	21.5 11.9 12.8	15.5 10.1 12.9	40.6 25.9 29.3	15.4 13.1 13.3	50.9 62.0 57.0
Men	16-17 18-24 All under 25	59. 78. 74.	6 94.4	45.1 34.1 38.9	47.9 68.4 63.7	70.8 81.9 80.6	36.9 30.4 33.2	19.5 12.9 14.1	20.7 13.2 14.0	18.3 11.0 14.7	40.5 21.4 25.8	10.7 5.6 6.2	54.9 65.9 61.1
Women	16-17 18-24 All under 25	59. 69. 67.	4 79.1	52.9 42.0 47.1	49.5 62.5 59.5	60.4 71.0 70.0	45.9 38.1 41.7	16.3 10.0 11.3	22.7 10.2 11.3	13.2 9.3 11.3	40.8 30.6 32.9	20.9	47. 58.0 52.3

Source:Labour Force Sun

Great Britain

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3; 4=5+6; 7=8+9; 10=11+12 # This table is not seasonally adjusted because of the discontinuity between winter1996/97 and spring 1997. Changes on year will be presented when the data for spring 1998 becomes available in July *Full time education. ** Denominator= all persons in the relevant age group

22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment 5

5.828 Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 7 March to 3 April 1998 +

+ Not including placings through displayed vacancies. Please note: Due to production difficulties, this table does not include data for April to May 1998. For the latest data please contact the Employment Service (tel: 0114 259 6386).

Background economic indicators:* seasonally adjusted

	Output									Income				
NITED	GDP	GDP 1990 prices		Index of outp	ut UK			Index of production			d	Gross tradir	ng	
INGDOM		1990 prices		Production industries ^{1,2}		Manufacturing industries ^{1,3}		OECD countries ¹		disposable income		profits of companies ⁴		
	1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	
	FNAO	CAOP		DVZI		DVZK		A STATE OF A		CECR		CIOU		
992 993 994 995 996 9 97	97.5 99.5 103.8 106.7 109.0 112.6	466.5 476.8 498.2 511.9 525.1 540.5	-0.5 2.2 4.5 2.8 2.6 2.9	97.0 99.1 104.4 106.7 107.9 109.4	0.4 2.2 5.3 2.2 1.1 1.4	94.9 96.3 100.8 102.5 102.8 104.3	-0.1 1.5 4.7 1.7 0.3 1.5	99.3 98.7 103.2 107.0 109.4 114.3	-0.3 -0.6 4.6 3.7 2.2 4.5	101.9 103.9 105.5 108.9 112.5 117.2	2.0 2.0 1.5 3.2 3.3 4.2	69.0 76.3 87.3 92.8 103.7 109.3	0. 10 14 6 11 5	
997 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	111.3 112.3 113.1 113.5	133.5 134.6 135.8 136.6	2.7 3.0 3.4 2.9	108.7 109.2 110.3 109.3	1.4 1.6 1.9 0.6	103.9 104.2 104.8 104.2	1.5 2.0 1.6 0.9	112.4 113.8 115.2 115.9R	4.2 4.6 4.7 4.4	114.2 119.2 116.4 119.0	2.3 6.4 3.1 4.9	26.5 27.8 27.5 27.5	5 9 7 -0	
98 Q1				109.0	0.3	104.2	0.3							
97 Sep				109.9	1.9	104.8	1.5	115.2	4.7	and a second				
Oct Nov Dec	···	··· ··	 	109.6 109.1 109.2	1.7 1.1 0.6	104.6 104.3 103.9	1.4 1.2 0.9	116.2 115.5R 116.0	4.7 4.5 4.4	 	 	 	•	
98 Jan Feb Mar	for fired 21	Shottone h		109.0 108.7R 109.4	0.2 0.0 0.3	104.1 104.2 104.2	0.7 0.4 0.3	116.4 115.8	3.9 3.7				and	

		Expenditure											Base	Effective	
		Consumer expenditure		Retail sales		Fixed investr	nents 5			General		Stock changes	lending rates + ⁸	exchange rate + ^{1,9}	
		1990 prices		Volumes		All industries 1990 prices	3	Manufacturin industries 1990 prices 3		consumption at 1990 price	s	1990 prices 7			
		£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%
	distant se	AllK		EAPS		DDFJ		DECV		DJCZ	Mar and			and the second	
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 19 97		339.7 348.2 357.8 364.0 377.2 394.5	-0.1 2.5 2.8 1.7 3.6 4.6	99.4 102.4 106.2 107.5 110.6 116.6	0.7 3.0 3.7 1.2 2.9 5.4	74.1 73.1 76.4 78.2 79.9 83.6	-1.8 -1.2 4.4 2.4 2.2 4.5	11.8 11.2 12.0 13.2 12.4 14.2	-7.6 -5.1 6.8 9.9 -5.6 14.4	115.7 115.5 118.1 119.6 121.0 120.5	-0.1 -0.2 2.2 1.3 1.2 -0.5	-0.97 -0.88 3.12 3.73 1.01 2.39	7.00 5.50 6.30 6.80 5.94 6.58	96.9 88.9 89.2 84.8 86.3 100.6	-3.8 -8.3 0.3 -4.9 1.8 16.6
1997	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	96.6 98.4 99.1 100.5	3.7 4.9 4.8 5.1	113.8 115.8 116.7 118.5	4.8 5.3 5.1 5.6	20.4 21.0 21.0 21.1	2.9 3.8 4.7 6.8	3.3 3.8 3.6 3.5	-4.0 31.3 20.9 13.0	30.3 29.8 30.1 30.2	0.5 -1.4 -0.2 -0.8	1.24 0.81 0.28 0.05	6.00 6.25 6.92 7.17	96.9 99.6 102.5 103.1	16.0 15.8 19.9 12.8
1998	Q1			1									7.25	105.4	8.8
1997	Sep			115.6	5.2								7.00	100.4	19.8
	Oct Nov Dec	··· ··	 	118.8 118.4 118.2	5.2 5.1 5.6	··· ··	 	··· ··· ··	 	··· ·· ··	· · · · ·	 	7.00 7.25 7.25	101.1 103.8 104.4	17.3 14.6 12.8
1998	Jan Feb Mar		 	120.5 119.0 	5.7 5.5		··· ··· ··	 	 	··· ··	· · · · ·	 	7.25 7.25 7.25	104.7 104.7 106.8	11.1 9.3 8.8

		Trade in goo	ds			Balance o	of payments	
		Export volun	1e ¹	Import volume	e 1	Trade in goods balance	Current balance	
	,	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	
		CGTR		CGTS	1	AIMA	AIMF	
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997		103.7 107.4 118.5 127.7 136.8 147.7	2.5 3.6 10.3 7.8 7.1 8.0	100.9 104.8 109.4 114.3 124.5 135.6	6.5 3.9 4.4 4.5 8.9 8.9	-13.1 -13.5 -11.1 -11.6 -12.7 -13.0	-10.1 -10.8 -1.7 -3.7 -1.8R 4.5	
19 97	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	142.7 147.9 150.5 149.6	6.7 8.5 9.7 6.9	129.1 136.2 137.1 140.0	5.4 9.9 9.7 10.7	-2.8 -3.1 -2.8 -4.2	1.3r 1.7 1.4 0.1	
1998	Q1							
1997	Sep	148.5	9.7	137.4	9.7	-1.3		
	Oct Nov Dec	148.4 145.1 155.4	6.9 5.7 6.9	139.7 137.5 142.7	10.0 9.6 10.6	-1.3 -1.6 -1.3	 	
1998	Jan Feb Mar	146.8 146.9	5.4 4.8	133.2R 142.2	7.7 8.0	-1.1 -2.2 		

Provisional
 Revised
 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.
 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.
 Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
 Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.

S70 Labour Market trends June 1998

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

P	rı	С	e	s	

Tax and price		Producer price	e index	+ 1,3,10			
index + 1,10		Materials and	fuels	Home sales			
Jan 1987=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%		
	12 miles	PLKW		PLLU			
129.8 131.4 135.2 140.4 142.4 145.5	2.9 1.2 2.9 3.8 1.4 2.2	97.4 101.8 104.4 114.4 113.1 103.5	-0.5 4.5 2.6 9.6 -1.1 -8.5	108.7 112.9 115.8 120.6 123.8 125.2	3.1 3.9 2.6 4.1 2.7 1.1		
143.4 144.4 146.0 147.3	0.8 1.7 2.6 2.8	107.9 103.8 101.8 100.5	-7.1 -9.6 -8.5 -8.9	124.9 125.1 125.3 125.6	1.2 1.0 1.3 1.0		
146.9	2.6	101.8	-8.5	125.5	1.3		
147.1 147.2 147.6	2.8 2.8 2.8	101.2 100.2 100.1	-8.5 -8.6 -8.9	125.6 125.4 125.9	1.2 1.1 1.0		
147.1 147.9 148.4	2.7 2.6 2.5	98.4 97.3 95.7P	-9.2 -9.7 -10.0	125.8 125.8 126.2P	0.8 0.8 0.8		

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

RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements H.11

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (RPI)		All items exclu	ding				
		and the second	Mortgage inter payments (RPI	est X)	Mortgage inter and indirect ta	rest payments xes (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
and the second se	CHAW	CZBH	СНМК	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	CHAZ	CZBI
1997 Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	156.3 156.9 157.5 157.5 158.5 159.3 159.5 159.6 160.0	2.4 2.6 2.9 3.3 3.5 3.6 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.6	155.8 156.3 156.7 156.4 157.1 157.8 157.9 158.0 158.0	2.5 2.5 2.7 3.0 2.8 2.7 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.7	150.8 151.3 151.8 151.0 151.8 152.6 152.9 152.9 152.8	2.0 2.0 2.2 2.2 2.1 2.0 2.2 2.1 2.2 2.1 2.2	152.2 152.7 153.0 152.6 153.5 154.1 154.2 154.2 154.2	2.1 2.2 2.6 2.5 2.4 2.5 2.4 2.5 2.4 2.3
1998 Jan Feb Mar Apr	159.5 160.3 160.8 162.6	3.3 3.4 3.5 4.0	157.7 158.5 158.9 160.4	2.5 2.6 2.6 3.0	152.1 153.0 153.4 154.1	1.9 2.1 2.1 2.2	153.7 154.6 155.2 155.9	2.0 2.2 2.3 2.4

RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for April 21 1998 H.12

INITED KINGDOM		Index	Percentag	e change over		•	Index	Percenta	age change ov
		Jan 1987 =100		12 months			Jan 1987 =100	1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	CHAW	162.6	1.1	4.0	Торассо	CHBE	222.7	1.6	9.2
ALLITEMS	OnAn	TOLIO			Cigarettes	DOBN	226.2		10
Food and catering	CHBS	151.9	0.3	1.7	Tobacco	DOBO	193.6		6
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	191.4	0.6	5.2		CHBF	194.9	3.6	10.7
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	165.9	1.8	5.7 1.4	Housing	DOBP	222.7	0.0	3
Personal expenditure	CHBV	140.2	0.4 1.2	3.7	Rent Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	. 217.6		31
Travel and leisure	CHBW	163.5	1.2	5.7	Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)	CHOO	115.5		9
a distribution	СНВҮ	116.5	-0.7	-1.1	Community charge and rates/council tax		167.4		8
Consumer durables	CHDT	110.5	011		Water and other payments	DOBS	273.3		6
Seasonal food	CHBP	120.1	0.4	5.0	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	189.7		7
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	145.9	0.2	0.5	Do-it yourself materials	DOBU	156.8		2
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	163.7	1.2	4.0	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	DOBV	188.4		1
All items excluding food	CHAY	166.4	1.2	4.5		01100	126.2	0.0	-5
					Fuel and light	CHBG	130.1	0.0	-5
Other indices					Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	130.1		-5
All items excluding:	1			3.0	Electricity	DOBX DOBY	119.0		-4
mortgage interest payments(RPIX)	CHMK	160.4	0.9	3.0	Gas Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	102.0		-14
housing	CHAZ	155.9	0.5	2.4	Oil and other fuels	DODZ	102.0		
mortgage interest payments and	00714	154.1	0.5	2.2	Heurschold goods	СНВН	140.2	-1.1	0.9
indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	CBZW	154.1	0.5	2.2	Household goods Furniture	DOCA	143.2		1
mortgage interest payments and	DOAD	160.0	0.7	2.8	Furnishings	DOCB	145.3		2
council tax	DQAD	100.0	0.7	2.0	Electrical appliances	DOCC	100.0		-2
mortgage interest payments and	CHON	160.2	0.9	2.8	Other household equipment	DOCD	143.1		0
depreciation	CHON	100.2	0.0		Household consumables	DOCE	158.7		1
Food	CHBA	142.0	0.3	1.1	Pet care	DOCF	148.3		2
Food Bread	DOAA	133.9		-1			New York State		~ ~
Cereals	DOAB	141.9		0	Household services	CHBI	147.5	0.4	2.9
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	151.7		0	Postage	DOCG	153.9		0
Beef	DOAD	128.6		-4	Telephones, telemessages, etc	DOCH	103.4		4
Lamb	DOAE	147.2		-8	Domestic services	DOCI	188.4 170.6		4
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	146.3		-13	Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	170.0		-
Pork	DOAG	135.9		-11		CHBJ	121.0	0.4	-0.5
Bacon	DOAH	150.2		-6 -2	Clothing and footwear	DOCK	119.0		0
Poultry	DOAI	110.5		-2 0	Men's outerwear Women's outerwear	DOCL	105.8		-1
Other meat	DOAJ	133.6 129.8		6	Children's outerwear	DOCM	121.6		-3
Fish	DOAK DOAL	129.0		8	Other clothing	DOCN	157.5		1
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	170.0		4	Footwear	DOCO	119.2		-1
Butter	DOAN	138.3		-2	1 ootmodi				
Oil and fats	DOAO	161.0		-3	Personal goods and services	CHBQ	176.6	0.5	4.1
Cheese	DOAP	143.2		-6	Personal articles	DOCP	121.1		0
Eggs Milk fresh	DOAQ	153.5		0	Chemists goods	DOCQ	187.2		5
Milk products	DOAR	143.7		1	Personal services	DOCR	234.5		7
Tea	DOAS	169.2		13			170.1	2.0	5.4
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	131.8		5	Motoring expenditure	CHBK DOCS	172.1 141.8	2.0	0
Soft drinks	DOAU	184.7		2	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	192.6		4
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	149.0		-5 1	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCU	192.8		11
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	148.5		5	Petrol and oil	DOCU	213.3		10
Potatoes	DOAX	133.8		12	Vehicles tax and insurance	DOOV	210.0		
of which, unprocessed	DOAY	105.4		7	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	172.4	0.2	2.3
Vegetables	DOAZ	118.3 106.4		11	Rail fares	DOCW		Constant State	4
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA DOBB	106.4		4	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	187.9		3
Fruit	DOBD	130.2		4	Other travel costs	DOCY	150.4		1
of which, fresh fruit	DOBD	150.2		3				A Street Land	
Other foods	DODD	100.4			Leisure goods	CHBL	122.0	-0.4	-1.8
Catering	CHBC	187.7	0.5	3.6	Audio-visual equipment	DOCZ	58.7		-10
Restaurant meals	DOBE	185.0		3	Tapes and discs	DODA	120.8		1
Canteen meals	DOBF	207.0		5'	Toys, photographic and sport goods	DODB	119.2		-2 3
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	183.6		3	Books and newspapers	DODC	187.7		-2
raite anayo and onderte				A STANDARD STAND	Gardening products	DODD	144.4		-2
Alcoholic drink	CHBD	178.7	0.1	3.5		OUDI	188.7	0.7	4.7
Beer	DOBH	190.2		4	Leisure services	DODE		0.7	3
on sales	DOBI	195.7		5	Television licences and rentals	DODE	230.3		5
off sales	DOBJ	157.2		2	Entertainment and other recreation	CHMC			6
	DOBK	162.8		2	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	CHMS			3
Wines and spirits on sales	DOBL	184.4		4	UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)				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.
For general notes see *Table H.13*

Average retail prices on April 21 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.

em		Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item		Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
Beef: home-killed, per kg Best beef mince Topside	CZPI CZPH	545 536 394	395 615 402	278-596 439-699 328-507	Margarine Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	DOIB	206	80	41- 99
Brisket (without bone) Rump steak * Stewing steak	CZPG CZPF CZPE	545 572	402 811 466	568-1129 299-681	Cheese, per kg Cheddar type	CZNW	207	499	378-65
amb: home-killed, per kg Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone)	CZPD CZPC	498 428	792 316	617-999 239-437	Eggs Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNV CZNU	199 206	150 125	125-178 88-158
amb: imported (frozen), per kg Loin (with bone) Leg (with bone)	CZPA CZOZ	133 127	525 429	359-627 326-505	Milk Pasteurised, per pint +	CZNT	254	34	28- 3
Pork: home-killed, per kg Loin (with bone) Shoulder (without bone)	CZOX DOLN	571 482	440 297	328-591 179-399	Tea Loose, per 125g Tea bags, per 250g	CZNR CZNQ	201 221	76 156	62-8 119-18
acon, per kg Streaky *	CZOB CZOU	489 501	436 545	306-676 399-665	Coffee Pure, instant, per 100g Ground(filter fine),227g/per 8oz	CZNP CZNO	219 208	212 212	195-25 139-25
Gammon * Back *	DOIF	542	560	398-820	Sugar Granulated, per kg	CZNN	211	68	62-7
Ham Ham (not shoulder), 113g/per 4oz	CZOR	590	87	45-115	Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per lb Potatoes, new loose, 454g/per lb Tomatoes, 454g/per lb	CZNM CZNK CZNJ	388 381 498	24 39 65	12-2 25-5 53-7
Sausages, 454g/per Ib Pork	CZOQ	580	133	99-160	Cabbage, hearted, 454g/per lb Cauliflower, each Brussels sprouts, 454g/per lb	CZNH CZNG CZNF	476 479	32 54	19-4 39-6
Canned meats Corned beef, 340g	czoo	223	98	75-115	Carrots, 454g/per lb Onions, 454g/per lb Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz	CZNE CZND CZNC	485 487 496	26 31 34	20- : 26- : 28- :
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, p Frozen Fresh or chilled	CZON CZOM	168 577	173 223	124-198 166-265	Cucumber, each Lettuce - iceberg, each Leeks, 454g/per lb	CZNB CZNA DOHJ	491 483 476	55 49 62	49- 6 39- 5 49- 6
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg Cod fillets Rainbow trout	CZOL CZOK	303 293	617 507	439-772 342-605	Fresh fruit Apples, cooking, 454g/per lb Apples, dessert, 454g/per lb Pears, dessert, 454g/per lb	CZMZ CZMY CZMX	461 496 452	63 50 54	49- 38- 46-
Bread White loaf, sliced, 800g White loaf, unwrapped, 800g Brown loaf, sliced, 400g Brown loaf, unsticed, 900g	CZOH CZOG CZOE CZOD	216 172 188 160	50 70 49 74	33-80 50-90 39-61 59-91	Oranges, each Bananas, 454g/per lb Grapes, 454g/per lb Avocado pear, each	CZMW CZMV CZMU DOHT	481 499 482 279	21 48 112 54	15-2 39-2 79-1 40-
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g Flour Self raising, per 1.5kg	CZOD	196	61	39-76	Grapefruit, each Items other than food	DOHN	483	30	20-
Butter Home produced, per 250g Imported, per 250g	CZOB DOHX	200 188	86 88	78-99 85-89	Draught bitter, per pint Draught lager, per pint Whisky per nip Cigarettes 20 king size filter Coal, per 50kg Smokeless fuel per 50kg 4-star petrol, per litre Derv per litre	CZMT CZMS CZMR CZMP CZMO CZMN CZMM CZML	551 555 558 715 131 269 569 565	167 187 132 318 718 1,002 72 67	144-1 166-2 115-1 258-3 640-9 820-,12 70- 65-

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

General Notes - Retail Prices

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

Structure

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

Definitions

RETAIL PRICES Average retail prices of selected items

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets.

The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indica-tion of which is given in the ranges within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell, given in the final

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

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

H.14 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UNIT	ED KINGDOM ary 13 1987 = 100	ALL	All items except	All items except	All items except	All items except	National- ised	Consumer durables	Food		Catering	Alcoholic	
Janu	ary 13 1307 – 100		food	seasonal food +	housing	mortgage interest	industries**	uurusico	All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal +	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Weig 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1993 1995 1996 1997 1998	hts	CZGU 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	CZGV 833 837 846 849 848 858 858 861 857 864 870	CZGW 974 975 977 976 976 978 978 979 980 978 978 978 978 978 978	CZGX 843 840 825 815 808 828 836 842 813 810 814 803	CZGY 956 958 940 925 924 952 956 958 958 958 961 955	57 54 46 	CBWA 139 141 135 132 128 127 127 127 123 116 122 121	CZGZ 167 163 154 158 151 152 144 142 139 143 136 130	CZHA 26 25 23 24 24 22 21 20 22 22 22 22 19 18	CZHB 141 138 131 127 130 123 123 122 117 121 117 112	CZHC 46 50 47 47 47 45 45 45 45 45 48 49 48	CZHD 76 78 83 77 77 80 77 80 76 77 78 80 71
Annu 1987 1988 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	al averages	CHAW 101.9 106.9 115.2 126.1 133.5 138.5 140.7 144.1 149.1 152.7 157.5	CHAY 102.0 107.3 116.1 127.4 135.1 140.5 142.6 146.5 151.4 154.9 160.5	CHAX 101.9 107.0 115.5 126.4 133.8 139.1 141.4 144.8 149.6 153.4 158.5	CHAZ 101.6 105.8 111.5 119.2 128.3 134.3 134.3 138.4 141.6 145.4 149.3 152.9	CHMK 101.9 106.6 112.9 122.1 130.3 136.4 140.5 143.8 147.9 152.3 156.5	100.9 106.7 	CHBY 101.2 103.7 107.2 111.3 114.8 115.5 115.5 115.5 116.2 117.1 117.3	CHBA 101.1 104.6 110.5 119.4 125.6 128.3 130.6 131.9 137.0 141.4 141.5	CHBP 101.6 102.4 105.0 116.4 121.6 114.7 111.4 117.7 127.2 125.4 118.5	CHBB 101.0 105.0 111.6 119.9 126.3 130.6 134.0 134.3 138.5 144.2 145.7	CHBC 102.8 109.6 116.5 126.4 139.1 147.9 155.6 162.1 169.0 175.7 182.3	CHBD 101.7 106.9 112.9 123.8 139.2 148.1 154.7 158.5 164.5 164.5 169.2 173.9
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996	Jan 13 Jan 12 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 15 Jan 14 Jan 12 Jan 18 Jan 17 Jan 16	100.0 103.3 111.0 119.5 130.2 135.6 137.9 141.3 146.0 150.2	100.0 103.4 111.7 120.2 131.6 137.1 139.7 143.5 148.3 152.3	100.0 103.3 111.2 119.6 130.4 135.9 138.6 142.1 146.5 150.7	100.0 103.2 108.5 114.6 122.7 131.6 135.0 139.3 142.9 146.8	100.0 103.7 109.4 116.1 126.0 133.1 137.4 141.3 145.2 149.3	100.0 102.8 110.9 	100.0 101.2 104.5 108.0 110.7 113.2 112.8 113.0 113.2 113.8	100.0 102.9 107.4 116.0 122.9 128.4 128.8 130.0 134.1 139.6	100.0 103.7 103.2 116.3 121.2 125.2 112.2 110.3 126.3 128.5	100.0 102.7 108.2 116.0 123.1 129.0 131.7 133.5 135.3 141.4	100.0 106.4 113.1 121.2 132.2 144.3 151.7 159.1 165.7 172.5	100.0 103.7 109.9 116.3 129.7 143.9 151.0 156.9 161.3 166.0
	Apr 16 May 14 Jun 11	152.6 152.9 153.0	154.6 154.8 154.9	153.0 153.3 153.5	149.0 149.5 149.7	152.0 152.5 152.6	Ξ	117.5 118.0 118.0	142.3 143.3 143.2	132.3 134.9 132.1	143.8 144.5 144.9	174.0 174.6 175.5	168.0 168.6 169.7
	Jul 16 Aug 13 Sep 10	152.4 153.1 153.8	154.5 155.1 156.2	153.2 153.7 154.7	148.8 149.7 150.5	151.9 152.8 153.6	Ξ	114.1 115.6 118.5	141.3 142.9 141.4	120.1 126.5 119.2	145.0 145.8 145.5	176.3 176.9 177.5	170.5 170.5 170.7
	Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 16	153.8 153.9 154.4	156.4 156.6 157.2	154.8 154.9 155.4	150.5 150.6 151.1	153.6 153.7 154.2	Ξ	118.1 119.3 120.0	140.3 139.7 139.9	114.4 113.7 116.0	145.0 144.5 144.2	177.9 178.3 178.8	171.0 170.7 170.1
1997	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	154.4 155.0 155.4	157.0 157.7 158.4	155.3 156.0 156.5	150.7 151.3 151.7	153.9 154.5 154.9	Ξ	114.2 115.5 117.9	141.0 140.8 140.0	120.3 116.9 113.9	144.7 145.1 144.7	179.2 179.7 180.0	171.1 172.2 172.1
	Apr 15 May 13 Jun 10	156.3 156.9 157.5	159.3 159.8 160.3	157.4 157.9 158.4	152.2 152.7 153.0	155.8 156.3 156.7	Ξ	117.8 118.3 117.9	140.4 141.5 142.8	114.4 117.0 122.9	145.2 146.0 146.3	181.2 181.7 182.2	172.7 173.8 174.1
	Jul 15 Aug 12 Sep 09	157.5 158.5 159.3	160.4 161.5 162.5	158.4 159.4 160.3	152.6 153.5 154.1	156.4 157.1 157.8	Ξ	114.4 116.1 118.4	142.2 142.3 142.1	119.3 120.0 118.0	146.3 146.3 146.4	182.7 183.0 183.6	175.0 175.2 175.4
	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 09	159.5 159.6 160.0	162.8 163.0 163.5	160.5 160.6 161.0	154.2 154.2 154.5	157.9 158.0 158.3	Ξ	117.9 119.0 119.7	142.3 141.6 141.6	118.7 119.3 121.7	146.6 145.6 145.2	184.1 184.9 185.1	175.8 175.1 174.4
1998	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 17	159.5 160.3 160.8	162.8 163.8 164.4	160.4 161.4 161.8	153.7 154.6 155.2	157.7 158.5 158.9	Ξ	113.2 115.2 117.3	141.8 141.9 141.6	121.2 120.1 119.6	145.5 145.8 145.6	185.8 186.3 186.7	176.5 177.9 178.6
1	Apr 21	162.6	166.4	163.7	155.9	160.4	ilen - M	116.5	142.0	120.1	145.9	187.7	178.7

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) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure.
 The nationalised industries index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under *Table H.13*.
 Note: The structures of the published components of the index were recast in February 1987. (See General Notes under *Table H.13*).

S74	Labour Market trends	June 1998

Fobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goodsand services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services		
CZHE	CZHF	CZHG	СZНН	CZHI	CZHJ	СТНК	CZHL	СZHM	CZHN	CZHQ		
38 36 34 32 35 35 34 35 34 35 34 334	157 160 175 185 192 164 158 187 190 186 197	61 55 54 50 46 47 46 45 45 43 41 36	73 74 71 70 77 79 76 77 72 72 72	44 41 40 45 48 47 47 47 47 47 48 52 54	74 72 73 69 63 58 58 58 58 54 54 54 55	38 37 39 38 40 39 37 39 38 40 40	127 132 131 141 143 136 142 125 124 128 136	22 23 21 20 21 20 21 20 19 17 20 20	47 50 47 48 48 47 46 45 47 46	30 29 30 30 32 71 66 65 59 61	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	Weights
CHBE 100.1 103.4 113.6 129.9 144.2 156.4 168.2 179.5 191.5 2005.6	CHBF 103.3 112.5 135.3 163.7 160.8 159.6 151.0 156.0 166.4 168.6 179.6	CHBG 99.1 101.6 107.3 115.9 125.1 127.8 126.2 131.7 134.5 134.8 130.6	CHBH 102.1 105.9 110.1 115.4 122.5 126.5 128.0 128.4 133.1 137.5 139.1	CHBI 101.9 106.8 112.5 137.0 141.9 142.0 141.6 141.7 144.3	CHBJ 101.1 104.4 109.9 115.0 118.5 118.8 119.8 120.4 120.6	CHBQ 101.9 106.8 114.1 122.7 133.4 142.2 147.9 153.3 158.2 164.1 170.0	CHBK 103.4 108.1 114.0 120.9 129.9 138.7 144.7 149.7 149.7 157.0 165.3	CHBR 101.5 107.5 115.2 123.4 135.5 143.9 151.4 155.4 159.3 164.1 169.6	CHBL 101.6 104.2 107.4 112.4 117.7 120.8 122.5 121.8 121.8 121.7 123.6 123.9	CHBM 101.6 108.1 115.1 124.5 138.8 150.0 156.7 162.5 167.7 173.8 182.3	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	Annual averages
100.0 101.4 105.6 108.3 118.2 137.4 150.0 166.5 175.6 188.1	100.0 103.9 124.6 145.8 170.6 156.0 151.6 150.2 160.6 166.4	100.0 98.3 104.2 110.6 121.6 127.7 127.1 125.4 134.1 134.9	100.0 103.3 107.5 112.0 116.7 123.9 125.8 126.1 128.3 133.3	100.0 105.0 110.3 125.5 135.3 139.8 142.4 141.9 141.6	100.0 101.1 105.9 110.8 114.2 115.7 114.9 116.2 117.1 116.3	100.0 104.3 110.4 118.6 127.2 138.4 144.7 149.5 154.9 159.9	100.0 105.1 110.6 115.0 122.8 134.0 137.9 147.5 150.9 154.0	100.0 105.1 112.9 117.5 130.8 140.9 148.6 154.0 157.5 161.1	100.0 102.8 105.1 110.1 114.9 119.3 121.3 122.3 122.2 122.4	100.0 103.6 112.1 119.6 130.7 145.5 153.6 160.1 165.0 171.0	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996	Jan 13 Jan 12 Jan 16 Jan 16 Jan 15 Jan 14 Jan 12 Jan 18 Jan 17 Jan 16
190.6	169.6	135.1	137.1	141.3	120.3	163.8	155.3	163.5	124.1	172.7		Apr 16
191.9	168.9	134.9	138.0	141.4	120.6	164.0	155.7	164.7	124.0	173.4		May 14
192.1	168.8	135.1	138.2	141.5	120.5	163.9	155.8	164.7	123.8	173.6		Jun 11
191.8	169.4	135.2	136.1	141.5	114.6	164.5	155.9	164.7	123.5	174.0		Jul 16
192.1	169.4	135.0	137.6	141.7	116.3	164.3	157.4	165.4	123.7	174.3		Aug 13
192.5	169.2	135.0	138.3	142.6	122.3	165.2	159.7	165.8	123.7	175.2		Sep 10
192.7	169.5	134.8	137.8	141.9	122.3	166.3	160.7	165.7	123.5	175.9		Oct 15
192.4	169.9	134.1	139.2	141.9	123.7	166.6	160.0	165.4	124.2	176.3		Nov 12
196.2	170.1	133.9	140.6	142.1	123.5	167.2	161.5	165.4	124.1	177.2		Dec 16
200.1	172.1	133.2	135.6	142.7	116.3	166.7	162.9	166.6	123.7	177.8	1997	Jan 14
200.9	172.8	133.2	136.7	143.0	118.0	167.0	163.7	167.3	124.2	178.1		Feb 11
201.5	172.9	133.2	140.1	142.8	120.4	168.2	163.6	167.6	124.3	178.4		Mar 11
203.9	176.1	132.8	139.0	143.4	121.6	169.6	163.3	168.6	124.2	180.2		Apr 15
204.7	176.7	132.3	139.6	143.6	122.1	169.8	163.4	169.5	124.3	180.9		May 13
205.0	178.9	131.7	139.4	143.5	121.6	169.7	164.2	170.1	124.2	181.6		Jun 10
205.2	180.9	131.2	137.3	143.8	115.9	169.8	165.9	170.9	123.9	182.5		Jul 15
207.8	182.6	131.2	138.9	144.1	118.2	170.8	167.1	171.0	123.9	184.0		Aug 12
208.2	184.4	127.6	139.6	145.9	123.0	171.5	167.7	170.9	123.6	185.3		Sep 09
208.5	185.1	127.6	139.3	146.2	122.8	171.5	167.8	171.1	123.4	186.1		Oct 14
208.6	185.6	127.1	140.7	146.3	124.0	172.3	167.3	170.7	123.3	186.3		Nov 11
213.1	186.9	126.5	142.5	146.3	123.5	172.9	167.2	170.5	123.4	186.5		Dec 09
218.9	187.3	125.5	136.9	146.5	115.3	172.2	168.6	171.8	122.7	186.8	1998	Jan 13
219.1	187.9	125.9	139.1	146.7	118.0	175.4	169.0	172.0	123.0	187.1		Feb 10
219.2	188.1	126.2	141.8	146.9	120.5	175.8	168.7	172.0	122.5	187.3		Mar 17
222.7	194.9	126.2	140.2	147.5	121.0	176.6	172.1	172.4	122.0	188.7		Apr 21

General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier H.15

3.3 7.5 7.7 9.0 4.1 1.7 2.5 3.3 2.9 2.4 2.2 2.1	4.4 8.0 5.9 4.5 0.3 0.9 3.2 4.1 4.8 3.8	6.4 3.7 5.3 6.0 7.2 5.8 9.1 11.5 9.2 10.8 5.1 4.9 4.9 3.8 4.1 2.8	4.1 2.6 9.1 16.2 9.2 11.0 5.5	CZCP 3.9 19.9 17.0 17.0 -8.6 -2.8 -0.9 -0.9	CZCX -1.7 6.0 6.1 9.9 5.0 -0.5	CZDC 3.3 4.1 4.2 4.2 4.2	CZDJ 5.0 5.0 5.4 7.9	CZDO 1.1 4.7 4.6	CZDU 4.3 5.8 7.4	CZDY 5.1 5.2	CZED 5.1 7.4	CZEH 2.8 2.2	CZEN 3.6 8.2
7.5 7.7 9.0 4.1 1.7 2.5 3.3 2.9 2.4 2.2 2.1	4.4 8.0 5.9 4.5 0.3 0.9 3.2 4.1 4.8 3.8	6.3 6.0 7.2 5.8 9.1 11.5 9.2 10.9 5.1 4.5 4.9 3.9 4.1 2.8 4.1 2.9	4.1 2.6 9.1 16.2 9.2 11.0 5.5	19.9 17.0 17.0 -8.6 -2.8 -0.9	6.0 6.1 9.9 5.0	4.1 4.2 4.2	5.0 5.4	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
2.2 2.1	3.8			6.9 3.6	-0.5 -1.3 6.9 0.6	6.2 1.5 0.2 1.7 3.9	7.9 7.8 3.3 1.9 -0.4 -0.2	3.1 1.3 -0.7 1.1 0.8 -0.1	7.3 8.8 4.6 3.3 3.6 3.2	4.0 6.8 9.1 2.9 7.0 2.3 2.1	4.1 11.3 7.7 5.5 3.6 2.3 2.3	4.8 4.4 3.8 1.7 0.8 -0.9 1.0	6.7 9.3 11.3 5.6 4.2 3.1 3.6
	4.5	3.7 2.9 3.6 2.7 4.0 3.0	6.6	0.9 0.7 0.0	0.3 0.4 0.6	3.8 3.4 3.6	-1.1 -1.0 -0.8	-1.2 -1.2 -1.1	4.5 3.8 3.9	1.6 1.7 1.2	2.9 3.5 3.4	2.1 2.2 1.8	4.0 4.1 3.8
2.2 2.1 2.1	3.0	4.2 3.0 4.2 3.0 4.2 2.8	6.7	0.7 0.4 0.1	0.6 0.4 0.2	3.1 3.1 2.5	0.6 0.6 1.2	-1.4 -1.4 -0.2	3.9 3.3 3.3	1.3 2.6 4.4	3.0 3.2 3.6	1.8 1.7 1.6	3.6 3.3 3.0
2.7 2.7 2.5	1.5	4.0 2.5 4.0 2.5 4.0 3.5	6.9	1.5 1.6 1.7	0.1 -0.4 -0.7	2.3 2.5 2.3	1.0 0.9 1.1	-0.1 0.6 0.2	3.6 3.5 3.8	6.4 6.8 5.6	3.8 3.5 3.6	1.1 1.7 1.1	3.5 3.6 3.9
2.8 2.7 2.6	-0.2	3.9 3.1	6.4	3.4 3.9 4.0	-1.3 -1.3 -1.3	1.7 0.9 1.7	0.8 0.9 0.7	0.0 0.5 1.1	4.3 3.3 3.8	5.8 6.4 6.2	3.4 3.7 3.8	1.1 0.9 0.6	4.0 4.1 4.1
2.4 2.6 2.9		4.1 3.	6.7	3.8 4.6 6.0	-1.7 -1.9 -2.5	1.4 1.2 0.9	1.5 1.6 1.4	1.1 1.2 0.9	3.5 3.5 3.5	5.2 4.9 5.4	3.1 2.9 3.3	0.1 0.2 0.3	4.3 4.3 4.6
3.3 3.5 3.6	0.6 -0.4 0.5	3.4 2.1	8.2	6.8 7.8 9.0	-3.0 -2.8 -5.5	0.9 0.9 0.9	1.6 1.7 2.3	1.1 1.6 0.6	3.2 4.0 3.8	6.4 6.2 5.0	3.8 3.4 3.1	0.3 0.2 -0.1	4.9 5.6 5.8
3.7 3.7 3.6	1.4 1.4 1.2	3.7 2.	6 8.4	9.2 9.2 9.9	-5.3 -5.2 -5.5	1.1 1.1 1.4	3.0 3.1 3.0	0.4 0.2 0.0	3.1 3.4 3.4	4.4 4.6 3.5	3.3 3.2 3.1	-0.1 -0.7 -0.6	5.8 5.7 5.2
3.3 3.4 3.5	0.6 0.8 1.1	3.7 3.	3 9.1	8.8 8.7 8.8	-5.8 -5.5 -5.3	1.0 1.8 1.2	2.7 2.6 2.9	-0.9 0.0 0.1	3.3 5.0 4.5	3.5 3.2 3.1	3.1 2.8 2.6	-0.8 -1.0 -1.4	5.1 5.1 5.0
4.0	1.1	3.6 3.	5 9.2	10.7	-5.0	0.9	2.9	-0.5	4.1	5.4	2.3	-1.8	4.7
	2.8 2.7 2.6 2.4 2.9 3.3 3.5 3.6 3.7 3.6 3.3 3.6 3.3 3.4 3.5	2.8 1.0 2.7 -0.2 2.6 -1.6 2.6 -1.3 2.9 -0.3 3.3 0.6 3.5 -0.4 3.6 0.5 3.7 1.4 3.6 1.2 3.3 0.6 3.4 0.8 3.5 1.1	2.8 1.0 3.9 3.1 2.7 -0.2 3.9 3.1 2.6 -1.6 3.9 2.6 2.4 -1.3 4.1 2.6 2.6 -1.3 4.1 2.6 2.6 -1.3 4.1 2.6 2.9 -0.3 3.8 2.6 3.3 0.6 3.6 2.6 3.7 1.4 3.5 2.1 3.7 1.4 3.5 2.4 3.7 1.4 3.5 2.4 3.7 1.4 3.7 2.4 3.6 1.2 3.5 2.5 3.3 0.6 3.7 3.3 3.4 0.8 3.7 3.3 4.0 1.1 3.6 3.4	2.8 1.0 3.9 3.1 6.4 2.7 -0.2 3.9 3.1 6.4 2.6 -1.6 3.9 2.8 6.6 2.4 -1.3 4.1 2.8 7.0 2.6 -1.3 4.1 2.8 7.0 2.6 -1.3 4.1 3.1 6.7 3.3 0.6 3.6 2.6 7.0 3.5 -0.4 3.4 2.8 8.2 3.6 0.5 3.4 2.8 8.2 3.7 1.4 3.5 2.8 8.2 3.7 1.4 3.5 2.5 8.6 3.3 0.6 3.7 3.2 9.4 3.6 1.2 3.5 2.5 8.6 3.3 0.6 3.7 3.2 9.4 3.4 0.8 3.7 3.9 1 3.4 0.8 3.7 3.8 8.8 /td> 4.0 1.1	2.8 1.0 3.9 3.1 6.4 3.4 2.7 -0.2 3.9 3.1 6.4 3.9 2.6 -1.6 3.9 2.8 6.6 4.0 2.4 -1.3 4.1 2.8 7.0 3.8 2.6 -1.3 4.1 2.8 7.0 3.8 2.6 -1.3 4.1 3.1 6.7 6.0 3.3 0.6 3.6 2.6 7.0 6.8 3.5 -0.4 3.4 2.8 8.2 7.8 3.6 0.5 3.4 2.8 8.2 9.0 3.7 1.4 3.5 2.8 8.2 9.2 3.7 1.4 3.5 2.8 8.2 9.2 3.6 0.5 3.4 2.8 8.2 9.2 3.6 1.2 3.5 2.5 8.6 9.9 3.3 0.6 3.7 3.2 9.4 8.8	2.8 1.0 3.9 3.1 6.4 3.4 -1.3 2.7 -0.2 3.9 3.1 6.4 3.9 -1.3 2.6 -1.6 3.9 2.8 6.6 4.0 -1.3 2.4 -1.3 4.1 2.8 7.0 3.8 -1.7 2.6 -1.3 4.1 2.8 7.0 3.8 -1.7 2.6 -1.3 4.1 3.1 6.7 4.6 -1.9 2.9 -0.3 3.8 2.6 6.7 6.0 -2.5 3.3 0.6 3.6 2.6 7.0 6.8 -3.0 3.5 -0.4 3.4 2.8 8.2 7.8 -2.8 3.6 0.5 3.4 2.8 8.2 9.2 -5.3 3.7 1.4 3.5 2.8 8.2 9.2 -5.3 3.6 1.2 3.5 2.5 8.6 9.9 -5.5 3.3 0.6 3.7 3.2 9.4 8.8 -5.8 3.4	2.8 1.0 3.9 3.1 6.4 3.4 -1.3 1.7 2.7 -0.2 3.9 3.1 6.4 3.9 -1.3 0.9 2.6 -1.6 3.9 2.8 6.6 4.0 -1.3 0.7 2.4 -1.3 4.1 2.8 7.0 3.8 -1.7 1.4 2.6 -1.3 4.1 3.1 6.7 4.6 -1.9 1.2 2.9 -0.3 3.8 2.6 6.7 6.0 -2.5 0.9 3.3 0.6 3.6 2.6 7.0 6.8 -3.0 0.9 3.5 -0.4 3.4 2.8 8.2 7.8 -2.8 0.9 3.6 0.5 3.4 2.8 8.2 9.2 -5.5 0.9 3.7 1.4 3.5 2.8 8.2 9.2 -5.3 1.1 3.7 1.4 3.5 2.8 8.2 9.2 -5.3 1.4 3.6 0.5 3.7 3.2 9.4 8.8 -5.	2.8 1.0 3.9 3.1 6.4 3.4 -1.3 1.7 0.8 2.7 -0.2 3.9 3.1 6.4 3.9 -1.3 0.9 0.9 2.6 -1.6 3.9 2.8 6.6 4.0 -1.3 1.7 0.7 2.4 -1.3 4.1 2.8 7.0 3.8 -1.7 1.4 1.5 2.6 -1.3 4.1 3.1 6.7 4.6 -1.9 1.2 1.6 2.9 -0.3 3.8 2.6 6.7 6.0 -2.5 0.9 1.4 3.3 0.6 3.6 2.6 7.0 6.8 -3.0 0.9 1.6 3.5 -0.4 3.4 2.8 8.2 7.8 -2.8 0.9 1.7 3.6 0.5 3.4 2.8 8.2 9.2 -5.3 1.1 3.0 3.7 1.4 3.5 2.8 8.2 9.2 -5.5 1.4 3.0 3.7 1.4 3.7 2.6 8.4 9.2	2.8 1.0 3.9 3.1 6.4 3.4 -1.3 1.7 0.8 0.0 2.7 -0.2 3.9 3.1 6.4 3.9 -1.3 0.9 0.9 0.5 2.6 -1.6 3.9 2.8 6.6 4.0 -1.3 1.7 0.7 1.1 2.4 -1.3 4.1 2.8 7.0 3.8 -1.7 1.4 1.5 1.1 2.6 -1.3 4.1 3.1 6.7 4.6 -1.9 1.2 1.6 1.2 2.9 -0.3 3.8 2.6 6.7 6.0 -2.5 0.9 1.4 0.9 3.3 0.6 3.6 2.6 7.0 6.8 -3.0 0.9 1.6 1.1 3.5 -0.4 3.4 2.8 8.2 9.0 -5.5 0.9 2.3 0.6 3.7 1.4 3.5 2.8 8.2 9.2 -5.3 1.1 3.0 0.4 3.6 1.2 3.5 2.5 8.6 9.9 -5.5	2.8 1.0 3.9 3.1 6.4 3.4 -1.3 1.7 0.8 0.0 4.3 2.7 -0.2 3.9 3.1 6.4 3.9 -1.3 0.9 0.9 0.5 3.3 2.6 -1.6 3.9 2.8 6.6 4.0 -1.3 1.7 0.7 1.1 3.8 2.4 -1.3 4.1 2.8 7.0 3.8 -1.7 1.4 1.5 1.1 3.5 2.6 -1.3 4.1 3.1 6.7 4.6 -1.9 1.2 1.6 1.2 3.5 2.9 -0.3 3.8 2.6 6.7 6.0 -2.5 0.9 1.4 0.9 3.5 3.3 0.6 3.6 2.6 7.0 6.8 -3.0 0.9 1.6 1.1 3.2 3.5 -0.4 3.4 2.8 8.2 7.8 -2.8 0.9 1.7 1.6 4.0 3.6 0.5 3.4 2.8 8.2 9.2 -5.5 0.9 2.3 0.6 </td <td>2.8 1.0 3.9 3.1 6.4 3.4 -1.3 1.7 0.8 0.0 4.3 5.8 2.7 -0.2 3.9 3.1 6.4 3.9 -1.3 0.9 0.9 0.5 3.3 6.4 2.6 -1.6 3.9 2.8 6.6 4.0 -1.3 1.7 0.7 1.1 3.8 6.2 2.4 -1.3 4.1 2.8 7.0 3.8 -1.7 1.4 1.5 1.1 3.5 5.2 2.6 -1.3 4.1 3.1 6.7 4.6 -1.9 1.2 1.6 1.2 3.5 4.9 2.9 -0.3 3.8 2.6 6.7 6.0 -2.5 0.9 1.4 0.9 3.5 5.4 3.3 0.6 3.6 2.6 7.0 6.8 -3.0 0.9 1.6 1.1 3.2 6.4 3.5 -0.4 3.4 2.8 8.2 7.8 -2.8 0.9 1.7 1.6 4.0 6.2 3.6 0.5<td>2.3 0.0 1.0 3.9 3.1 6.4 3.4 -1.3 0.0 0.0 4.3 5.8 3.4 2.8 1.0 3.9 3.1 6.4 3.4 -1.3 0.9 0.9 0.5 3.3 6.4 3.7 2.6 -1.6 3.9 2.8 6.6 4.0 -1.3 0.9 0.9 0.5 3.3 6.4 3.7 2.6 -1.6 3.9 2.8 6.6 4.0 -1.3 1.7 0.8 0.0 4.3 5.8 3.4 2.6 -1.6 3.9 2.8 6.6 4.0 -1.3 1.7 0.7 1.1 3.8 6.2 3.8 2.4 -1.3 4.1 2.8 7.0 3.8 -1.7 1.4 1.5 1.1 3.5 5.2 3.1 2.6 -1.3 4.1 3.1 6.7 6.0 -2.5 0.9 1.4 0.9 3.5 5.4 3.3 3.3 0.6 3.6 2.6 7.0 6.8 -3.0 0.9<td>2.3 0.3 4.0 0.3 0.4 1.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 1.0 1.1 1</td></td></td>	2.8 1.0 3.9 3.1 6.4 3.4 -1.3 1.7 0.8 0.0 4.3 5.8 2.7 -0.2 3.9 3.1 6.4 3.9 -1.3 0.9 0.9 0.5 3.3 6.4 2.6 -1.6 3.9 2.8 6.6 4.0 -1.3 1.7 0.7 1.1 3.8 6.2 2.4 -1.3 4.1 2.8 7.0 3.8 -1.7 1.4 1.5 1.1 3.5 5.2 2.6 -1.3 4.1 3.1 6.7 4.6 -1.9 1.2 1.6 1.2 3.5 4.9 2.9 -0.3 3.8 2.6 6.7 6.0 -2.5 0.9 1.4 0.9 3.5 5.4 3.3 0.6 3.6 2.6 7.0 6.8 -3.0 0.9 1.6 1.1 3.2 6.4 3.5 -0.4 3.4 2.8 8.2 7.8 -2.8 0.9 1.7 1.6 4.0 6.2 3.6 0.5 <td>2.3 0.0 1.0 3.9 3.1 6.4 3.4 -1.3 0.0 0.0 4.3 5.8 3.4 2.8 1.0 3.9 3.1 6.4 3.4 -1.3 0.9 0.9 0.5 3.3 6.4 3.7 2.6 -1.6 3.9 2.8 6.6 4.0 -1.3 0.9 0.9 0.5 3.3 6.4 3.7 2.6 -1.6 3.9 2.8 6.6 4.0 -1.3 1.7 0.8 0.0 4.3 5.8 3.4 2.6 -1.6 3.9 2.8 6.6 4.0 -1.3 1.7 0.7 1.1 3.8 6.2 3.8 2.4 -1.3 4.1 2.8 7.0 3.8 -1.7 1.4 1.5 1.1 3.5 5.2 3.1 2.6 -1.3 4.1 3.1 6.7 6.0 -2.5 0.9 1.4 0.9 3.5 5.4 3.3 3.3 0.6 3.6 2.6 7.0 6.8 -3.0 0.9<td>2.3 0.3 4.0 0.3 0.4 1.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 1.0 1.1 1</td></td>	2.3 0.0 1.0 3.9 3.1 6.4 3.4 -1.3 0.0 0.0 4.3 5.8 3.4 2.8 1.0 3.9 3.1 6.4 3.4 -1.3 0.9 0.9 0.5 3.3 6.4 3.7 2.6 -1.6 3.9 2.8 6.6 4.0 -1.3 0.9 0.9 0.5 3.3 6.4 3.7 2.6 -1.6 3.9 2.8 6.6 4.0 -1.3 1.7 0.8 0.0 4.3 5.8 3.4 2.6 -1.6 3.9 2.8 6.6 4.0 -1.3 1.7 0.7 1.1 3.8 6.2 3.8 2.4 -1.3 4.1 2.8 7.0 3.8 -1.7 1.4 1.5 1.1 3.5 5.2 3.1 2.6 -1.3 4.1 3.1 6.7 6.0 -2.5 0.9 1.4 0.9 3.5 5.4 3.3 3.3 0.6 3.6 2.6 7.0 6.8 -3.0 0.9 <td>2.3 0.3 4.0 0.3 0.4 1.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 1.0 1.1 1</td>	2.3 0.3 4.0 0.3 0.4 1.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 1.0 1.1 1

RETAIL PRICES H.14 General index of retail prices

H.21

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

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

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 estimated.

Please note: Due to production difficulties, this table does not include data for March 1998. For the latest data please contact Consumer Prices and General Information Division (tel: 0171-533 5853).

21	$Ps)^1$ H .	RETAIL PRICE umer Prices (HICPs	of Consu	Indices	nised	Harmo	Intries -	EU cou		
1996=100			Sweden	Spain	Portugal	Netherlands	Luxembourg	Italy ³	lrish Republic ²	Greece
ual averages	Ann		CLOA	CLNZ	CLNY	CLNW	CLNV	CLNU	CLNT	LNR
uui uveruges	1995 1996 1997		99.2 100.0 101.9	96.6 100.0 101.9	97.2 100.0 101.9	98.6 100.0 101.9	98.8 100.0 101.4	96.2 100.0 101.9	97.9 e 100.0 101.2	92.7 100.0 105.4
Monthly Dec			99.7	97.9	97.9	98.5	99.3 p	98.2 e	N/A	96.7
Jan Feb Mar			99.1 99.3 100.0	98.5 98.7 99.1	98.3 98.8 99.0	98.7 99.2 100.4	99.4 99.5 99.6	98.6 99.0 99.3	N/A 99.1 N/A	96.3 96.1 98.9
Apr May Jun			100.4 100.5 100.1	99.7 100.1 100.0	99.8 100.2 100.2	100.7 100.3 99.8	99.8 99.9 99.9	99.7 100.1 100.3	N/A 100.0 N/A	99.9 100.7 100.9
Jul Aug Sep			99.9 99.6 100.4	100.1 100.4 100.7	100.4 100.7 100.7	99.5 99.3 100.4	100.0 100.1 100.1	100.2 100.3 100.4	N/A 100.2 N/A	99.1 99.0 101.3
Oct Nov Dec			100.4 100.2 100.2	100.8 100.8 101.1	100.5 100.7 100.7	100.7 100.5 100.4	100.3 100.6 100.6	100.5 100.9 101.0	N/A 100.7 N/A	102.1 102.2 103.4
Jan Feb Mar	1997		100.4 100.4 101.0	101.3 101.2 101.3	101.1 101.2 101.3	100.4 100.6 101.6	100.7 101.0 100.9	101.2 101.3 101.5	100.3 100.9 101.0	102.7 102.3 104.7
Apr May Jun			101.7 101.8 101.8	101.3 101.4 101.4	101.4 102.1 101.8	101.7 101.9 101.3	100.9 101.0 101.1	101.6 101.9 r 101.9	101.0 101.1 101.4	105.6 106.1 106.5
Jul Aug Sep			101.6 101.7 103.0	101.6 102.1 102.6	101.8 102.3 102.2	101.4 101.8 102.9	101.3 101.5 101.8	101.9 101.9 102.0	101.2 100.9 101.4	104.3 104.5 106.3
Oct Nov Dec			103.1 102.9 102.9	102.6 102.7 103.0	102.1 102.6 102.8	103.0 103.0 102.6	102.0 102.1 102.1	102.4 102.7 102.8	101.5 101.9 102.2	106.8 107.3 108.1
Jan Feb	1998		102.5 102.4	103.2 102.9	102.7 102.5	102.0 102.7 p	102.2 102.1	103.1 103.4	101.5 102.0	107.1 106.5
a year earlien nual averages	Increases on Anr									Per cent
	1996 1997		0.8 1.8	3.6 1.9	2.9 1.9	1.4 1.9	. 1.2 1.4	4.0 1.9	2.2 e 1.2 e	7.9 5.4
Monthly		•	0.5	3.3	2.9	1.9	1.3	2.9	2.4 e	Monthly 6.9
Jan Feb Mar	1997		1.3 1.1 1.0	2.8 2.5 2.2	2.8 2.4 2.3	1.7 1.4 1.2	1.3 1.5 1.3	2.6 2.3 2.2	1.8 e 1.7 1.3 e	6.6 6.5 5.9
Apr May Jun			1.3 1.3 1.7	1.6 1.3 1.4	1.6 1.9 1.6	1 1.6 1.5	1.1 1.1 1.2	1.9 1.8 1.6	1.6 e 1.4 1.5 e	5.7 5.4 5.6
Jul Aug Sep			1.7 2.1 2.6	1.5 1.7 1.9	1.4 1.6 1.5	1.9 2.5 2.5	1.3 1.4 1.7	1.7 1.6 1.6	1.5 e 0.6 0.6 e	5.2 5.6 4.9
Oct Nov Dec			2.7 2.7 2.7	1.8 1.9 1.9	1.6 1.9 2.1	2.3 2.5 2.2	1.7 1.5 1.5	1.9 1.8 1.8	0.8 e 1.1 1.0 e	4.6 5.0 4.5
Jan Feb	1998		2.1 2.0	1.9 1.7	1.6 1.3	1.6 2.1 p	1.5 1.1	1.9 2.1	1.2 1.1	4.3 4.1

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

H.22

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

1990=100	United Kingdom ³	Germany (West) ³	France ³	Italy ³	United States	Japan	Canada	
and the second	CZBI	CEZK	CEZJ	CEZW	CEZS	CEZT	CEZU	
Annual averages 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	116.1 118.8 122.0 125.3 128.3	111.0 113.9 115.7 P 117.1 P	107.5 109.2 111.1 113.3 P	116.7 121.4 127.7 132.6 P	110.3 112.9 115.9 119.2 121.6	105.9 106.3 105.8 105.8	109.5 109.6 112.5 114.9 117.3	
Monthly 1996 Sep	126.3	117.1 P	113.4	133.3 P	119.8	105.9	115.2	
Oct Nov Dec	126.3 126.3 126.8	117.2 P 117.1 P 117.2 P	113.7 113.7 P 113.7 P	133.4 P 133.8 P 133.9 P	120.3 120.6 120.7	106.1 105.8 105.9	115.4 116.3 116.2	
1997 Jan Feb Mar	126.4 126.9 127.3	118.4 P 118.4 P 118.5 P	113.7 P 113.7 P 113.9 P	133.9 P 133.9 P 133.9 P	120.9 121.1 121.1	105.8 P,R 105.5 P,R 105.6 P,R	116.5 116.7 117.0	
Apr May Jun	127.7 128.1 128.4	118.7 P 119.2 P 119.8 P	114.4 P 114.6 P 114.6 P	134.8 P 135.1 P 135.1 P	121.5 121.5 121.5	108.2 P,R 108.4 P,R 108.3 P	117.0 117.2 117.6	
Jul Aug Sep	128.0 128.8 129.3	119.8 P	 	135.1 P	121.4 121.6 122.2	107.6 P 107.7 P 108.6 P	117.5 117.8 117.8	
Oct Nov Dec	129.4 129.6 128.3	··· ··· ···	··· ·· ··	:: :: ::	122.4 122.3 122.0	108.9 P 108.1 P 107.8 P	117.7 117.6 117.3	
998 Jan Feb Mar	128.9 129.7 130.2		··· ···		122.0 122.0 122.1	108.0 P		
ncreases on a year ea innual averages 993 994 995 996 997	rlier 3.0 2.3 2.7 2.7 2.3	3.6 2.6 1.6 P 1.2 P	2.2 1.6 1.7 2.0	4.4 4.0 5.2 3.8 P	3.0 2.4 2.6 2.8 2.0	1.0 0.4 -0.5 0.0	Per cent 2.0 0.2 2.6 2.1 2.1	
lonthly 996 Sep	2.6	1.4 P	1.6	3.4 P	2.8	0.0	1.9	
Oct Nov Dec	2.9 3.0 2.6	1.5 P 1.5 P 1.4 P	1.8 1.7 P 1.6 P	3.1 P 2.7 P 2.6 P	2.9 3.3 3.4	0.5 0.5 0.6	2.3 2.8 3.1	
997 Jan Feb Mar	2.7 2.5 2.2	1.9 P 1.7 P 1.6 P	1.4 P 1.1 P 0.6 P	2.4 P 2.1 P 1.8 P	3.1 3.0 2.6 r	0.4 P 0.3 P 0.2 P	2.9 2.9 2.4	
Apr May Jun	2.1 2.1 2.2	1.3 P 1.3 P 1.7 P	0.9 P 0.9 P 1.0	2.0 P 1.8 P 1.6	2.2 1.9 1.9	1.9 P 1.9 P 2.3 P	2.1 1.9 2.4	
Jul Aug Sep	2.6 2.5 2.4	1.7 P 	··· ·· ··	1.7 	1.8 2.0 2.0	1.9 P 2.1 P 2.5 P	2.2 2.4 2.3	
Oct Nov Dec	2.5 2.3 2.3	··· ··· ···	··· ··· ···	··· · ··	1.8 1.4 1.1	2.6 P 2.2 P 1.8 P	2.0 1.2 0.9	
998 Jan Feb	2.0 2.2				0.9 0.7	2.0 P	:	

Comparisons of consumer price indices are affected by differences in national concepts and definitions especially in the excluding housing costs are therefore given as the best available basis for comparison for non-EU countries. This is in international Conference of Labour Statisticians that countries should "provide for the dissemination at the international ultitems index." Figures are given for each country on the nearest basis to the UK series "All items excluding housing." istimated by the ONS using data kindly supplied by other countries.

en countries. The figures shown for most count

for the four EU member states have been provided in this table for comparison with non-EU countries only. Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices shown in Table H.21.

The Retail Prices Index Technical Manual

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

Technical Manual

The Retail

Prices

Index

guidance.

23

Strong pound Retailers deny prices have gone

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inflation into

Poppers fuel inference THE SOL STREET one of the key UK economic indicators, fundamental to any economic outlook or business projection. For users who wish to better understand its compilation and scope, the Office for National Statistics has produced the Retail Prices Index Technical Manual. The most comprehensive work of its kind produced by any country, it provides authoritative and up-to-date methodological

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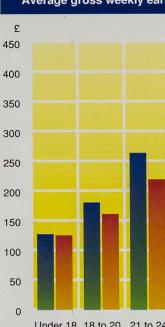
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