

# Labour Market trends



## THIS MONTH...

- British labour force projections 1998-2011

## PLUS...

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

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# Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 13 May 1998

All figures are seasonally adjusted and for UK unless otherwise stated. For detailed figures, definitions and concepts see the Labour Market Data section.

### Headlines

- 1 **Rising employment** indicated by January-March 1998 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results and December workforce jobs data
- 1 **Falling unemployment** indicated by January-March 1998 LFS confirmed by April claimant count.
- 1 **Headline average earnings** growth in February 1998 up from revised January rate.

There 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 from 72.7 per cent a year ago. The ILO unemployment rate was 6.4 per cent, compared with 6.6 per cent in the preceding three months and 7.4 per cent a year ago. LFS trend estimates and claimant count data suggest some slowing in the rate of change. The average monthly fall in the claimant count was 13,000 in the three months and 19,000 in the six months to April 1998. Annual average earnings growth has risen.

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

### New this month

January-March 1998: Latest LFS three-month average results

April data: Claimant count and vacancies

March data: Productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing employment, labour disputes

February data: Earnings

### SUMMARY

- 1 **Employment rate** was 73.3 per cent among people of working age in January-March 1998 period, unchanged from October-December 1997 and up from 72.7 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- 1 **ILO unemployment rate** was 6.4 per cent in January-March 1998 period, down from 6.6 per cent in October-December 1997 and down from 7.4 per cent a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- 1 **Employment** was 27.02 million in January-March 1998, up 319,000 over the year (Table B.1).
- 1 **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.1.1).
- 1 **ILO unemployment level** was 1.86 million in January-March 1998. This is 275,000 lower than a year ago (Table C.1).
- 1 **Claimant count** fell by 17,700 in month to April to 1.36 million. Claimant count rate in April was 4.8 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point on month (Table C.1.2).
- 1 **Economic activity rate** was 78.5 per cent among people of working age in January-March 1998, unchanged from October-December 1997 and down from 78.6 per cent a year earlier (Table D.1).
- 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).
- 1 **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).
- 1 **New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** down 1,500 in April to 222,800 (Table G.1).
- 1 **Stock of unfilled vacancies** rose 1,500 in April to 285,700 (Table G.1).

Figure 1 Employment rate

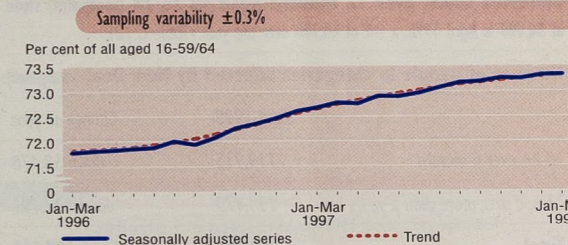


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

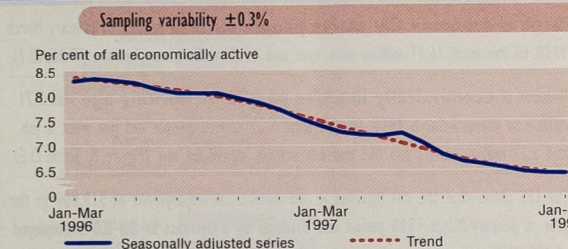
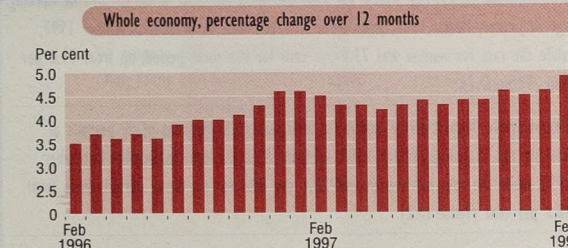


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



## 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 January-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
18-24, over 6 months	119,915	down 58,478
25 and over, more than 2 years	194,479	down 132,191
<b>Total</b>	<b>314,394</b>	<b>down 190,669</b>

## 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).

Figure 4 Male employment

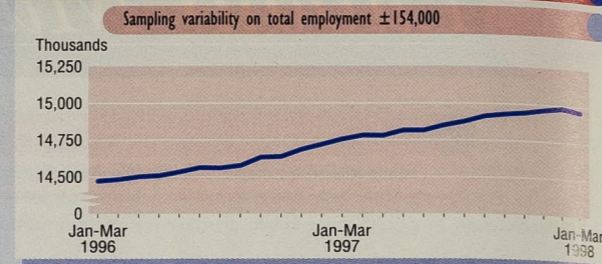


Figure 5 Female employment

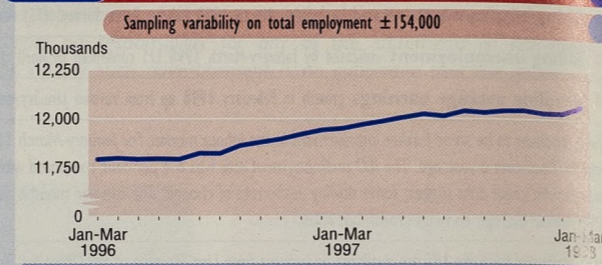


Figure 6 ILO unemployed aged 18-24

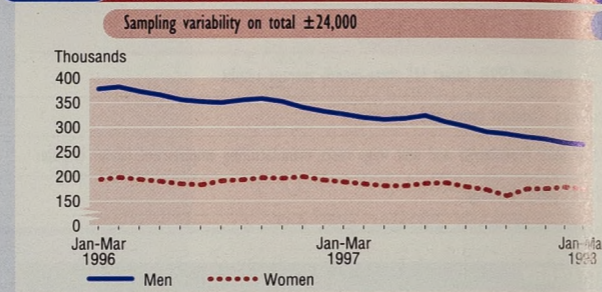


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

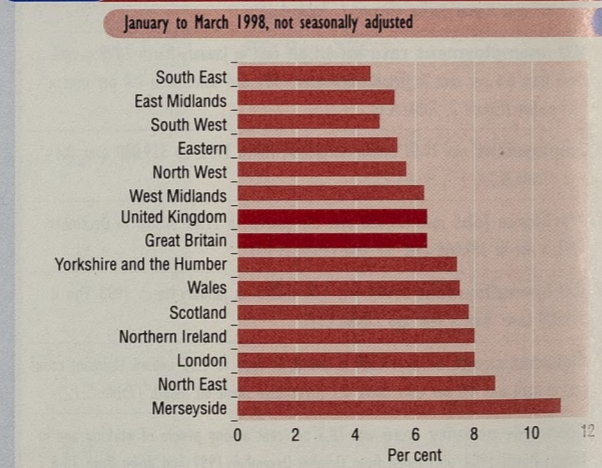
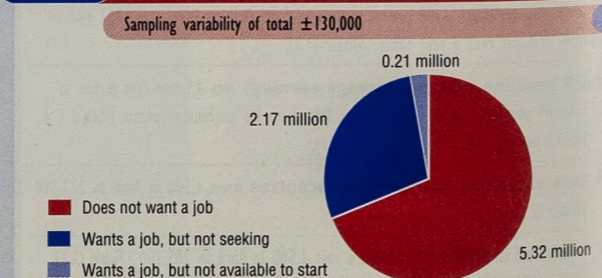


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) Jan to Mar 1998



## REDUNDANCIES

- There were 196,000 people made redundant in the period December 1997-February 1998. This compares with 189,000 in the period December 1996-February 1997 (Table C.41).
- Results for the December 1997-February 1998 period showed that 1.2 per cent of male 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 back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41).

## GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline rate of increase** in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to February 1998 was provisionally estimated to be 4.9 per cent, an increase of 0.3 percentage points from the revised January figure (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **actual increase in whole economy** average earnings in the year to March 1998 was 5.6 per cent (Table E.2).
- In the **manufacturing industries**, the headline increase for February was 3.3 per cent, an increase of 0.6 percentage points from the January rate (Figure 9, Table E.2).
- The **production industries** increase was 4.9 per cent for February, an increase of 0.6 percentage points from the January figure (Figure 9, Table E.2).
- In the **service industries** the increase was 5.0 per cent in February, an increase of 0.2 percentage points from the January rate (Figure 9, Table E.2).
- Private sector headline** average earnings were 5.6 per cent higher in February compared with a year earlier, up 0.4 percentage point from the January rate (Table E.2).
- Public sector headline** average earnings were 2.6 per cent in the same period, unchanged from the January rate (Table E.2).

## PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output** was 0.3 per cent higher in the three months ending March 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 months 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

- UK 1996 **percentage in employment** (70 per cent) is higher than all EU countries except Denmark (76 per cent), Sweden (75 per cent) and Austria (70 per cent).
- UK **ILO unemployment rate** in 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 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).

Figure 9 Underlying average earnings index: Great Britain

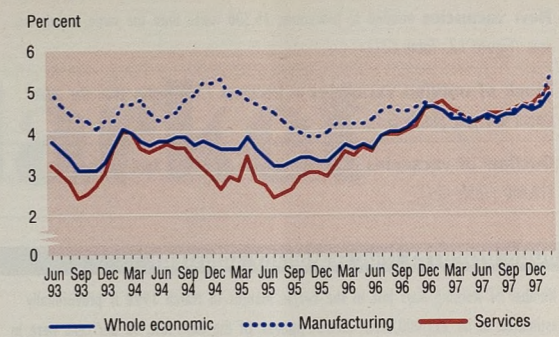


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

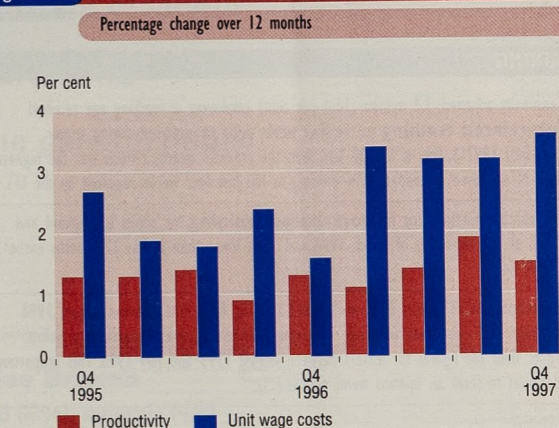
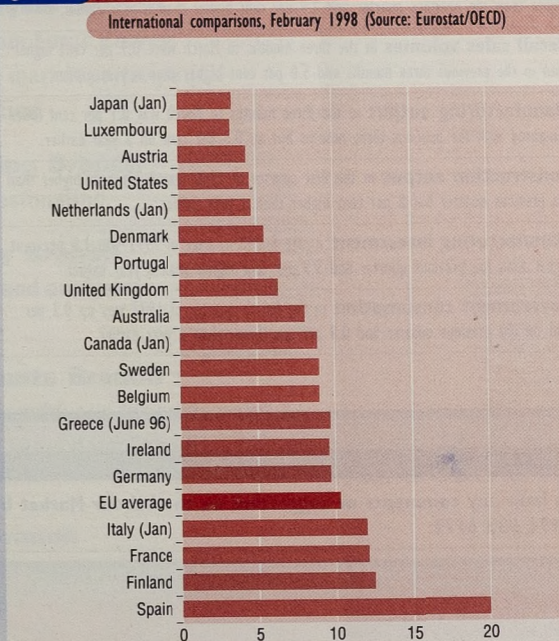


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



## 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.1).
- **Outflow of vacancies** in Jobcentres down by 300 in April to stand at 218,600 (Table G.1).

## 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).

## 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.

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**.

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

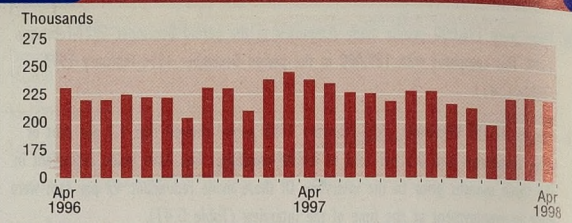
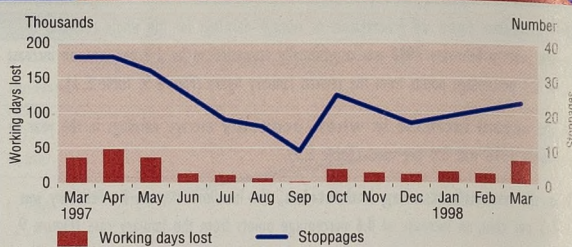


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



- The proportion who gained a full qualification in the same period was 1 percentage point lower than for leavers a year earlier (Table F.3).
- The number of **Other Training (OT)** participants in England and Wales at the beginning of March 1998 was 18 per cent lower than in the previous year (Table F.1).
- The proportion of OT leavers between August 1996 and July 1997 who were in a job six months after leaving was 2 percentage points higher than the figures for leavers 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 was 117,200 at the beginning of March 1998 (Table F.6).

- 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 were 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.

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## Variations in unemployment

UNEMPLOYMENT is only part of non-employment, with economic inactivity being the other part. Research supported by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation indicates a more pronounced local and regional pattern of non-employment than of unemployment, which could have important policy implications.

In particular the research, carried out by Anne Green and David Owen of the University of Warwick, found that the rate of non-employment in inner city and industrial and mining areas relative to the rest of the country was greater than that suggested by the unemployment figures alone. The study analysed information from a range of data sources, especially from the Census of Population but also including the LFS and the JUVOS cohort.

Classifying data at a district level, the study found that between 1981 and 1991 in inner London an increase in unemployment contributed to the increase in non-employment but in mining and industrial areas the entire growth in non-employment is accounted for by the growth in inactivity. When 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.

## On-line historical database

A LARGE database of geographically-located 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.

## 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 'normal' 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 from over 20 major pensions schemes, including both public and private sector schemes, 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.

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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## Labour Market Spotlight

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

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

### 1 Looking after the family or home

There is currently considerable interest in people who choose not to work in order to look after their family. The LFS can identify those people whose main reason for being economically inactive was to look after their family or home, by whether they want to work.

There were 2.5 million economically inactive people of working age looking after the family or home, including just 170,000 men (Table 1).

The proportion of economically inactive people looking after the family or home was similar for both 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 quarter, 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.

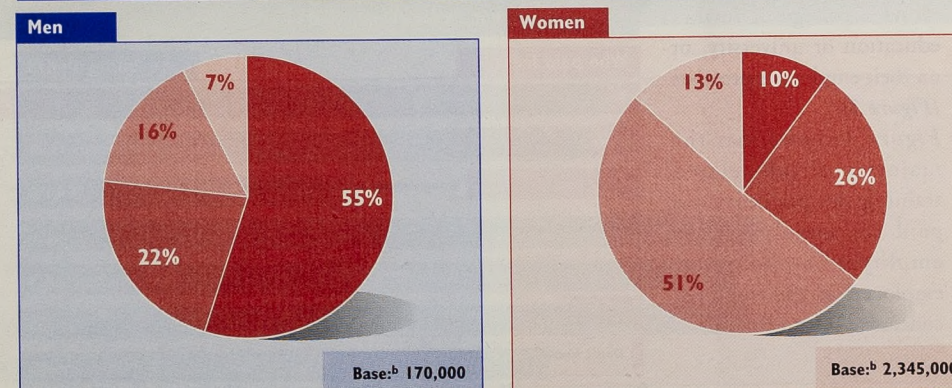
Table Economically inactive<sup>a</sup> people looking after family or home, United Kingdom, autumn 1997, not seasonally adjusted

	All	Men	Women
Inactive, would like a job	2,287	908	1,380
of whom: looking after family or home	773	76	697
Inactive, do not want work	5,330	1,951	3,379
of whom: looking after family or home	1,741	94	1,648
All inactive	7,617	2,859	4,758
of whom: looking after family or home	2,515	170	2,345

a Of working age.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure Reason for looking after the family or home<sup>a</sup>, United Kingdom, autumn 1997, not seasonally adjusted



■ Caring for dependent adult relative ■ Caring for one or more schoolchildren  
■ Caring for one or more children under school age ■ Some other reason

a Economically inactive people of working age.

b Base figure includes those who did not answer the question on who they care for, but percentages calculated excluding these.

Source: Labour Force Survey

## 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).

1 In winter 1997/8, 3.2 million employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview, 14.4 per cent of all such employees in the UK (seasonally adjusted). This percentage was the same for Great Britain.

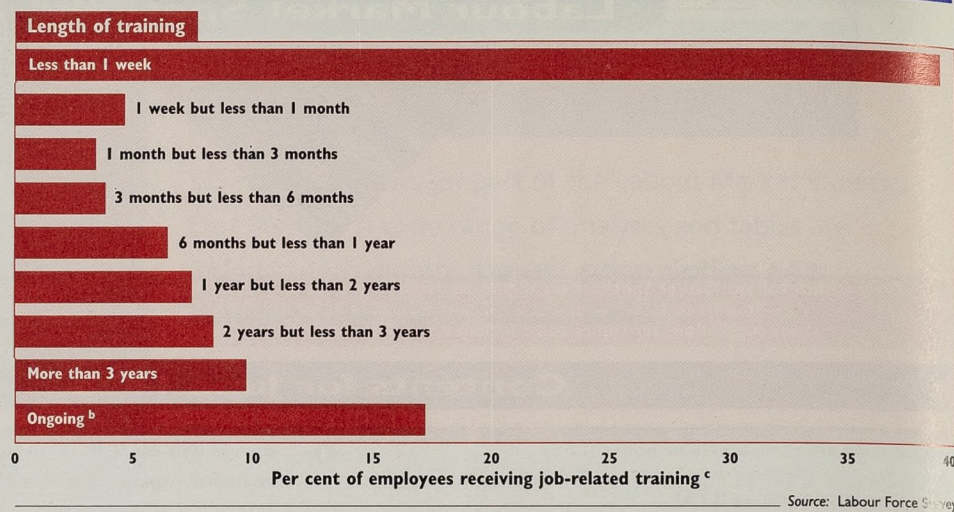
2 A higher proportion of women than men employees of working age had received job-related training in the past four weeks - 15.3 and 13.8 per cent respectively (not seasonally adjusted). These percentages were the same for Great Britain.

3 Nearly two in five employees in the UK who received job-related training were on courses lasting less than one week (Figure 2).

4 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).

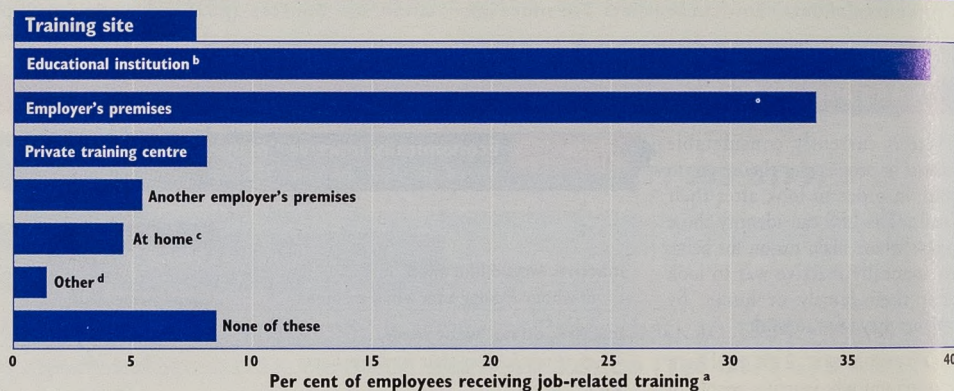
5 Figure 4 shows that the majority of job-related training (65 per cent) was paid for mainly by the employer (or potential employer) of the employee concerned (Great Britain).

Figure 2 Length of job-related training<sup>a</sup>, United Kingdom, winter 1997/8, not seasonally adjusted



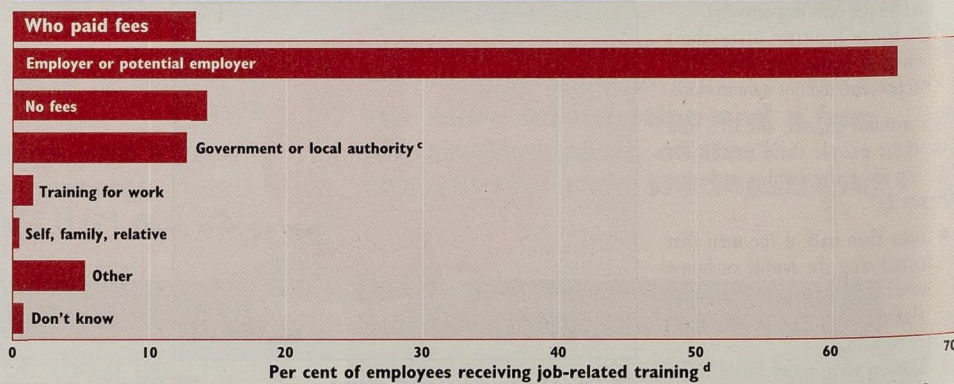
a Includes all types of job-related training received in the last four weeks.  
b Includes training with no definite limit.  
c Base for calculation of percentages excludes those who did not state how long their training lasted.

Figure 3 Site of job-related training<sup>a</sup>, Great Britain, winter 1997/8, not seasonally adjusted



Note: Base for calculation excludes those who did not state where their training occurred.  
a Off-the-job, or a combination of on- and off-the-job training, received in the last four weeks.  
b Mainly Further Education colleges and universities, but also including open colleges and other educational institutions.  
c Open University, open technical college, or correspondence course.  
d Includes employment rehabilitation centres, community projects, government or local authority training workshops, and information technology centres.

Figure 4 Payment of fees<sup>a</sup> for job-related training<sup>b</sup>, Great Britain, winter 1997/8, not seasonally adjusted



a Main source of payment  
b Off-the-job, or a combination of on- and off-the-job training, received in the last four weeks.  
c Other than the 'Training for Work' scheme.  
d Base for calculation of percentages excludes those who did not state who paid for their training.

## 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 Great Britain LFS (but not in Northern Ireland). Some of the most commonly requested breakdowns are provided in Table 2.

1 According to the LFS, there were 2.4 million members of ethnic minority groups in Great Britain in winter 1997/8 over the age of 16, of whom 1.3 million were in employment.

2 Amongst the ethnic minorities, those classified as Black had the highest economic activity rate at 73 per cent, but the Indian grouping had the highest employment rate at 66 per cent.

3 The Black group had the highest ILO unemployment rate, with nearly one in five economically active members unemployed (this compares with just over one in 20 economically active white people).

4 All ethnic groups had lower activity rates for women than for men. The largest difference was for the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group, where the rate for men was more than twice that for women.

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.

1 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.

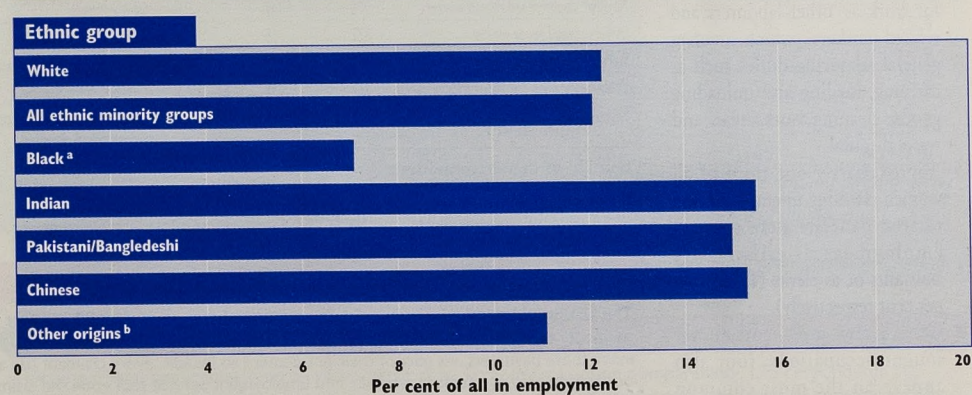
2 The Black ethnic group had the lowest proportion of self-employed people (7 per cent).

Table 2 Economic activity by ethnic group<sup>a</sup>, Great Britain, winter 1997/8, not seasonally adjusted

	In employment (All 16+)	ILO unemployed (All 16+)	Economically inactive (All 16+)	Total (All 16+)	Economic activity rate (%) (16-59/64)	Employment rate (%) (16-59/64)	ILO unemployment rate (All 16+)
<b>All persons</b>							
White	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 <sup>b</sup>	396	87	237	719	73.2	60.0	17.9
Indian	413	35	242	690	71.2	65.6	7.9
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	186	40	262	487	49.5	40.8	17.7
Chinese	74	*	51	131	66.6	61.7	*
Other origins <sup>c</sup>	218	37	156	411	66.1	56.4	14.5
<b>Men</b>							
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 <sup>b</sup>	201	52	93	346	79.4	63.1	20.7
Indian	249	20	86	355	81.2	75.1	7.4
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	132	25	91	248	67.4	56.5	16.0
Chinese	39	*	22	65	71.0	64.8	*
Other origins <sup>c</sup>	119	21	52	192	76.5	64.9	15.0
<b>Women</b>							
White	11,160	588	9,977	21,725	72.8	69.1	5.0
All ethnic minority groups	546	82	604	1,233	55.8	48.5	13.1
Black <sup>b</sup>	195	34	144	373	67.2	57.0	14.9
Indian	164	15	156	335	60.1	55.0	8.5
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	54	15	171	239	30.7	24.1	21.4
Chinese	34	*	30	66	62.0	58.3	*
Other origins <sup>c</sup>	100	16	104	219	56.7	48.7	13.9

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.  
b Includes Caribbean, African and other Black people of non-mixed origin.  
c Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin.

Figure 5 Proportion of all in employment who are self-employed, by ethnic origin, Great Britain, winter 1997/8, not seasonally adjusted



Note: Excludes those who did not state their ethnic group.  
a Includes Caribbean, African and other Black people of non-mixed origin.  
b Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin.



#### 4 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).

1 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).

2 Around 65 per cent of unemployed claimants were seeking employment in the same occupational group as their usual occupation.

3 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.

4 More than one in five women who were claiming unemployment-related benefits in March 1998 were usually employed in the clerical and secretarial occupations (Figure 7).

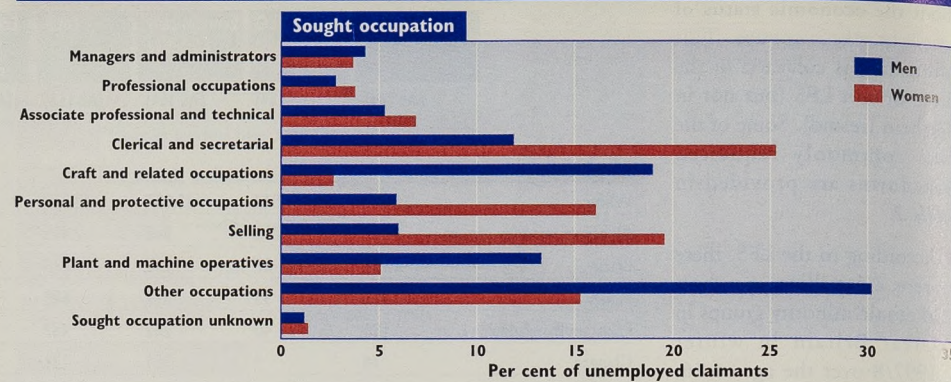
The claimant count can also be used to see how many people claiming unemployment-related benefits are seeking employment in, or are usually employed in, more specific occupations. Table 3 shows the five most commonly sought after occupations in March 1998 for both men and women.

1 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.

2 Approximately one third of all women claiming unemployment-related benefits were seeking employment as either sales assistants or as clerks (18 and 16 per cent respectively).

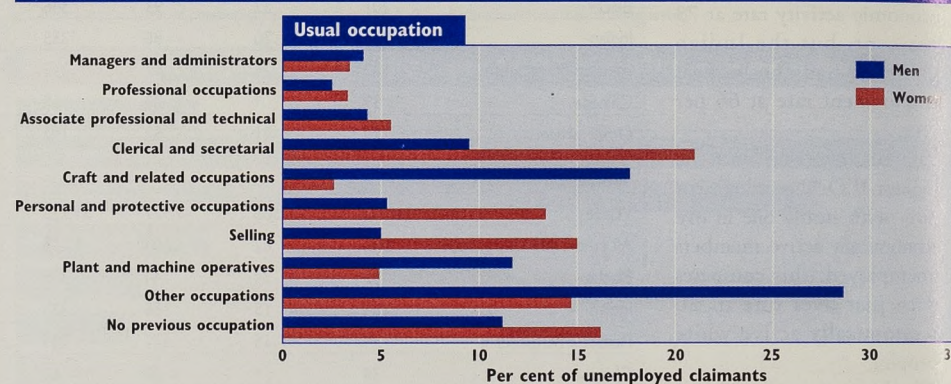
3 Of the five most commonly sought occupations, four also appear on the most common usual occupations list (albeit in a slightly different order); for both men and women.

Figure 6 Distribution of occupations sought by unemployed claimants, United Kingdom, as at 12 March 1998, not seasonally adjusted



Note: Excludes clerically operated claims. Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification. Source: Claimant count

Figure 7 Distribution of usual occupations of unemployed claimants, United Kingdom, as at 12 March 1998, not seasonally adjusted



Note: Excludes clerically operated claims. Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification. Source: Claimant count

Table 3 Most commonly sought occupations of unemployed claimants, United Kingdom, as at 12 March 1998, not seasonally adjusted

Occupation	Men			Women			
	SOC code <sup>a</sup>	Number of claimants (thousands)	Per cent of all men claimants <sup>b</sup>	SOC code <sup>a</sup>	Number of claimants (thousands)	Per cent of all women claimants <sup>b</sup>	
All other labourers and related workers	990	117	11	Sales assistants	720	59	18
Drivers of road goods vehicles	872	65	6	Clerks	430	52	16
Storekeepers and warehousemen	441	59	6	Care assistants and attendants	644	18	5
Other building and civil engineering labourers	929	55	5	Cleaners, domestics	958	16	5
Sales assistants	720	48	5	Other labourers in manufacturing and processing industries	919	10	3

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. Source: Claimant count

#### 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.

#### 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 on a variety of different aspects of this issue, such as the proportion of women with managerial responsibility (see red box) compared with that of men. Figure 8 shows the proportion of male and female employees within each age group reporting that they had managerial responsibility in winter 1997/8.

1 Men were more likely to be in management positions than were women (23 and 13 per cent respectively), except in the 16 to 24 age group (6 per cent of both men and women in this age group were managers).

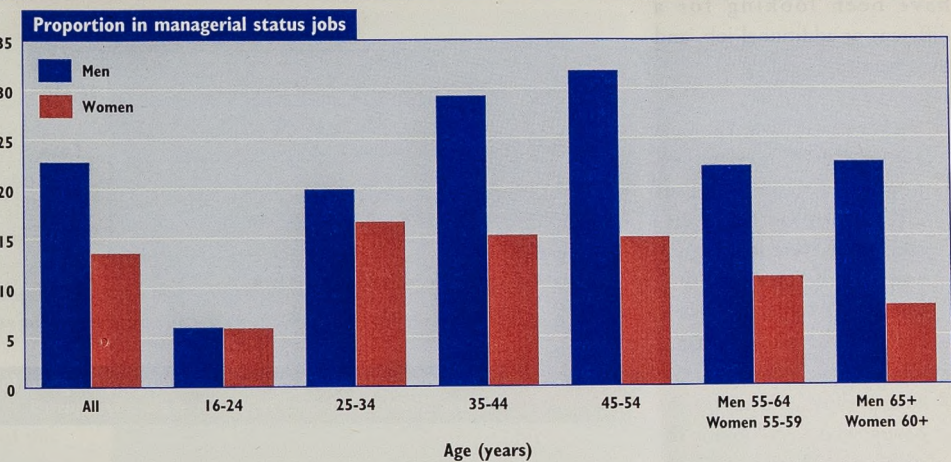
2 For the 25 to 34 age group the proportions of managers were similar for men and women (20 compared with 17 per cent). But while the proportion of managers peaked for men among 45 to 54-year-olds at 32 per cent, for women the proportion was lower, at 15 per cent.

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

1 Within each specific qualification level, the proportion of men employees that were managers was highest for the 45 to 54 age group.

2 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.

Figure 8 Proportion of employees who are managers by age and sex, United Kingdom, winter 1997/8, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 4 Proportion of employees that were managers by qualification level and age, United Kingdom, winter 1997/8, not seasonally adjusted

Age	Per cent			
	Higher Education qualification <sup>a</sup>	Other qualification	No qualifications	All employees <sup>b</sup>
<b>Men</b>				
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
<b>Women</b>				
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

Source: Labour Force Survey

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.  
 a Includes first, higher or other degree, NVQ level 4 or 5, HNC or HND, higher level BTEC or SCOTVEC, RSA higher diploma, nursing or teaching qualifications.  
 b Includes those people whose qualification level could not be classified and those who gave no answer to the 'highest qualification' question.

#### Managerial responsibility in the LFS

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

## 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 self-employed) 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

	All	Men	Thousands Women
Total number of employees and self-employed	26,610	14,735	11,876
of whom			
are looking for a different/additional job <sup>a</sup>	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

Source: Labour Force Survey

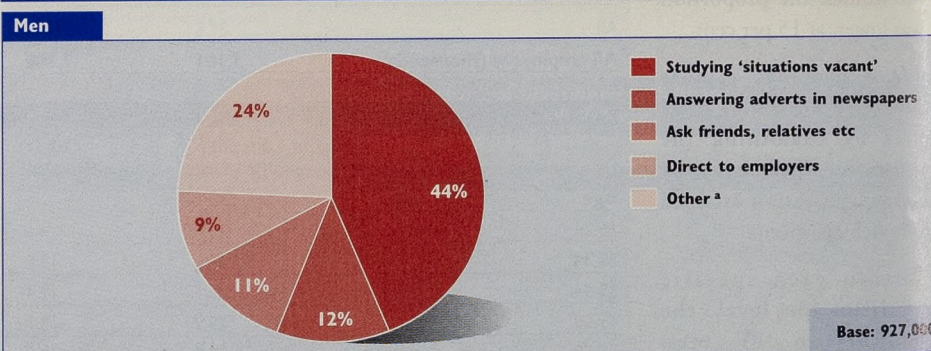
<sup>a</sup> includes a small number of people who did not state whether the job they were seeking was different or additional

Table 6 Main reason employees and self-employed gave for looking for a different job, United Kingdom, winter 1997/8, not seasonally adjusted

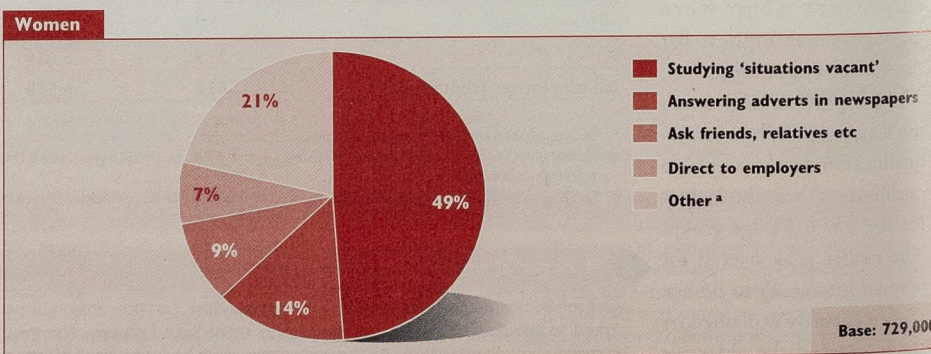
	All	Men	Per cent Women
Reasons for looking for a different job			
Pay unsatisfactory in present job	27	29	23
Other aspects of present job unsatisfactory	21	22	21
Present job may come to an end	14	14	14
Present job to fill time before finding another	10	10	11
Wants longer hours than in present job	6	4	9
Journey unsatisfactory in present job	4	3	4
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

Figure 9 Main method of looking for a different or additional job, United Kingdom, winter 1997/98, not seasonally adjusted



Base: 927,000



Base: 729,000

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> '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

By Bob Armitage, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics and Mark Scott, Economy and Labour Market Division, Department for Education and Employment

## Key points

The labour force of Great Britain was estimated to have risen by about 100,000 to 28.0 million in the year to spring 1997. This is the second year of increase following five years of decline from the all-time peak of 28.2 million in 1993.

The labour force is projected to increase slowly in the future, reaching 29.8 million by spring 2011. Much of this increase (55 per cent) is attributable to projected demographic changes.

Of the expected rise of 1.7 million, women account for 1.3 million. As a result, women are projected to make up 46.1 per cent of the total labour force in 2011, compared with 44.2 per cent in 1997.

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

The increase in the Great Britain household population of working age between 1997 and 2011 will be 1.4 million, according to figures based on the Government Actuary's Department 1996-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-year-olds. Even though numbers in full-time education are growing, economic activity among students is expected to increase.

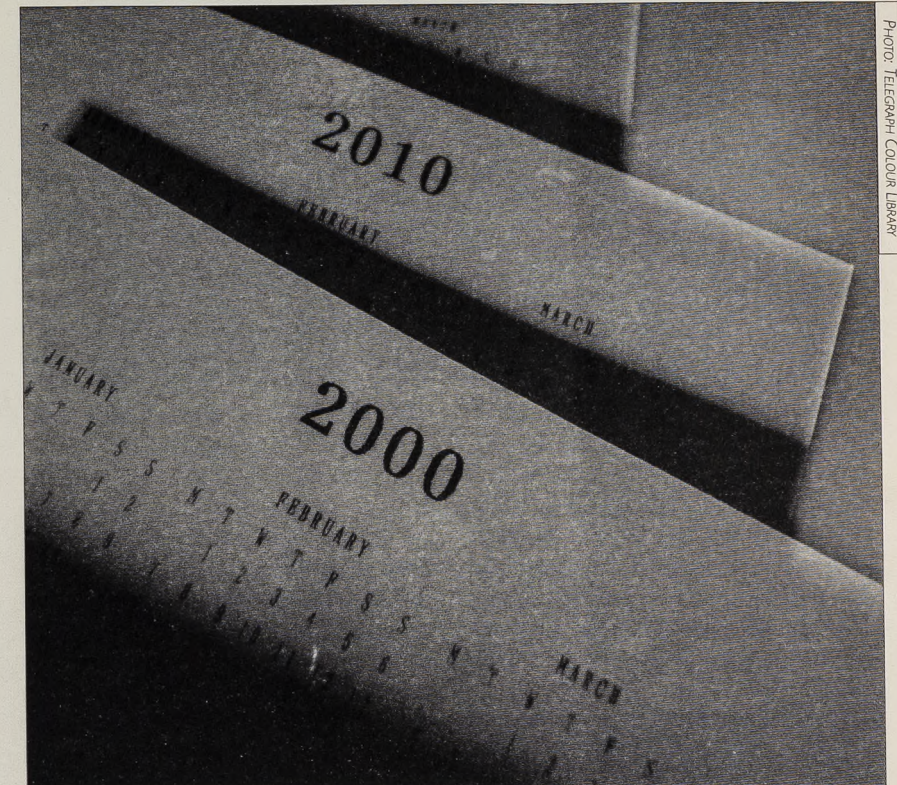


PHOTO: TELEGRAPH/COLOUR LIBRARY

The future size and composition of the labour force is important for policy makers, business people and others who make long-term 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

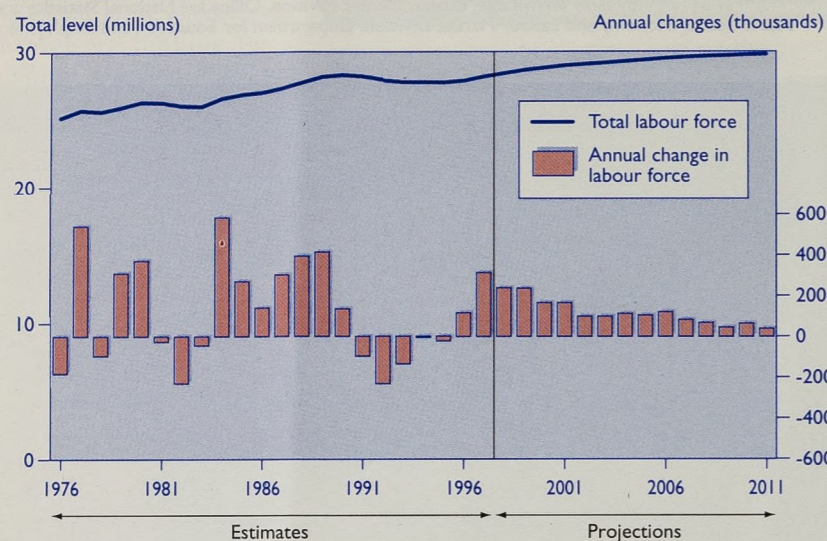
THE MAIN section of this article provides projections of the labour force in Great Britain up to the year 2011. These incorporate information from the spring (March-May) 1997 Labour Force Survey (LFS) and from the 1996-based national population projections. The working age population is subdivided by 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.

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

Figure 1 Estimates and projections of the total level and annual changes<sup>a</sup> in the labour force,<sup>b</sup> Great Britain; 1976-2011



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 series<sup>1</sup> 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 all-time 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 aged 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 34-year-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 baby-boom 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 Trends*.<sup>2</sup> Estimates of the institutional population (excluding those in student halls 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 estimates of household population for 1984-1997 (but not those for 1976-83) also exclude this small institutional population.

Estimates and projections of the small institutional population have been based on information from the 1981 and 1991 Censuses. The institutional proportion of the population in each age group by sex was interpolated between 1981 and 1991, and it has been 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, it 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 over time because of three factors: fertility, 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 two-thirds 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

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 full-time 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. Non-students 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 non-students are shown in *Table B*.

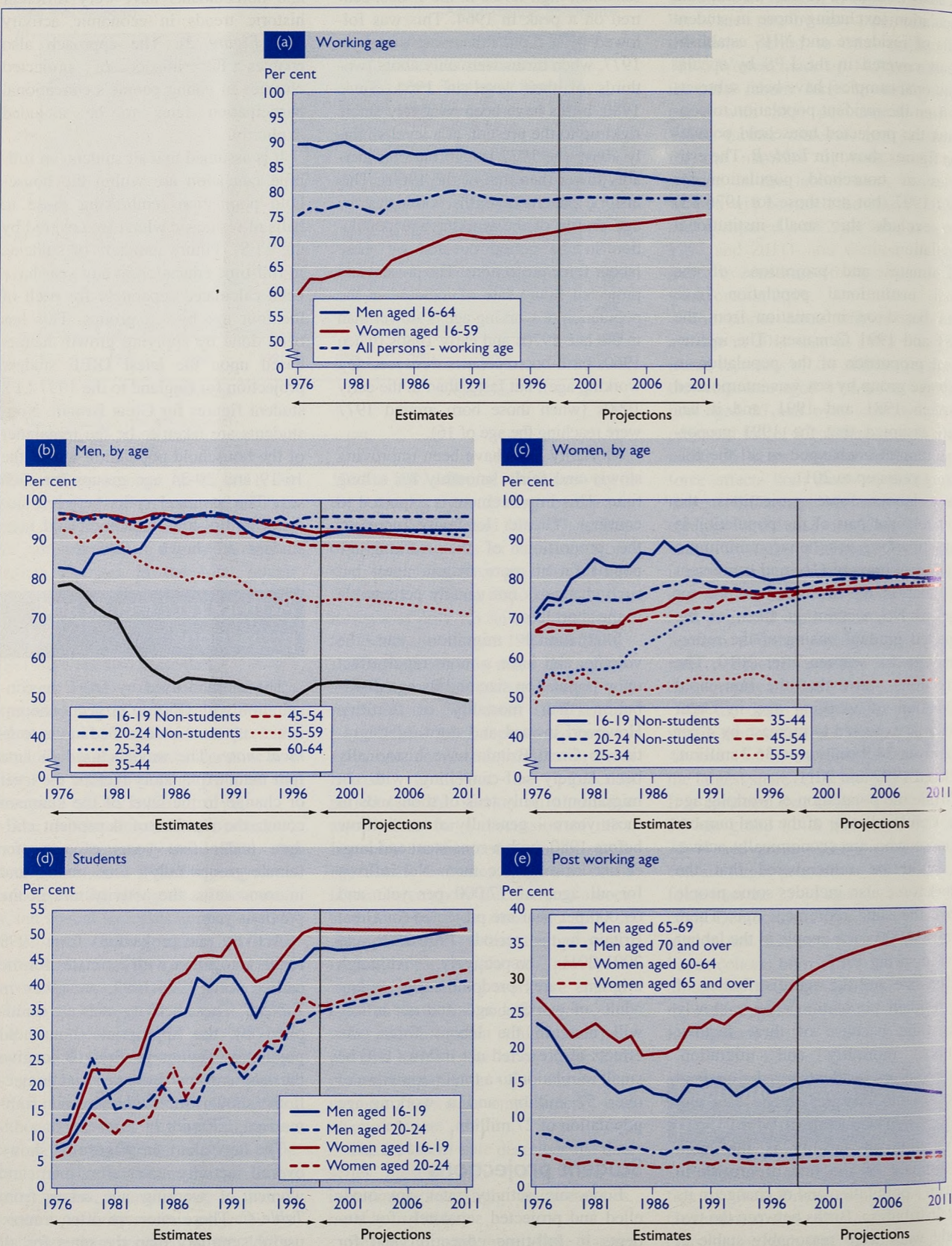
### Activity rate trends and projections

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

Figure 2 Estimates and projections of activity rates;<sup>a</sup> Great Britain; 1976-2011



<sup>a</sup> ILO definition from 1984, GB definition of civilian labour force up to 1984.

British labour force projections: 1998-2011

British labour force projections: 1998-2011

remembered that overall summary rates partially reflect demographic shifts from one age group to another, as well as changes in their projected activity. For example, if the population increases in an age group with a relatively high activity rate the overall activity rate will rise, even if all individual age-specific rates remain constant. Readers should also be aware of the discontinuities in the data series recorded in the *technical note*, which may result in figures for different years not being entirely comparable.

During the period between 1976 and 1997 the rise in the proportion of the female household population of working age within the labour force more than offset the fall in the corresponding proportion for males, resulting in a small increase in the overall working-age activity rate for all people. The econometric models project a continuation of this trend until 2001, with stability (or even a very slight reduction) in the overall working-age activity rate between 2001 and 2011.

The projections indicate that the economic activity rate for men will remain higher than that for women until 2011, although the gap between the two rates then will be considerably smaller than in 1997.

The remaining charts in *Figure 2* partition the overall activity rates as follows:

- (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. These are discussed in turn below.

**Men**

Trends in activity rates for male non-students 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

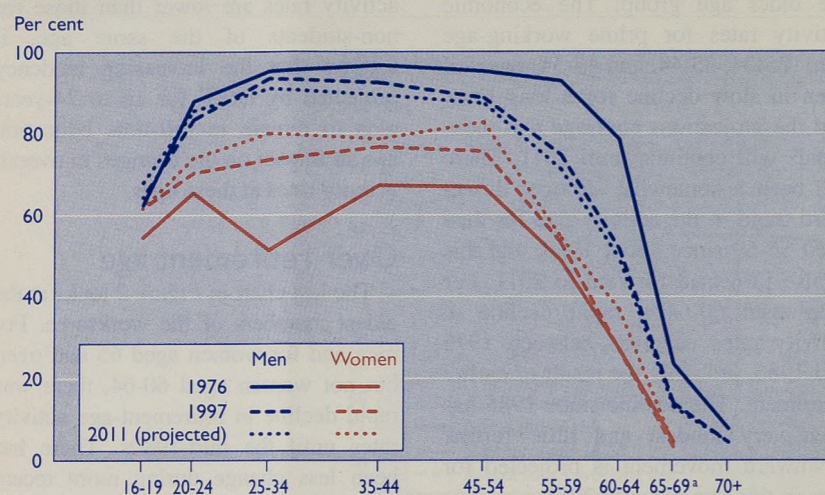
maintenance. These trends are projected to continue in the future. As student activity rates are lower than those for non-students of the same age, it follows that the increasing tendency projected by DfEE for 16 to 24-year-olds to remain in full-time education has an impact on the changes in overall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

Figure 3 Economic activity rates by sex and age group; Great Britain; 1976-2011



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.

Figure 4 Components of change in the labour force; Great Britain; 1976-2011

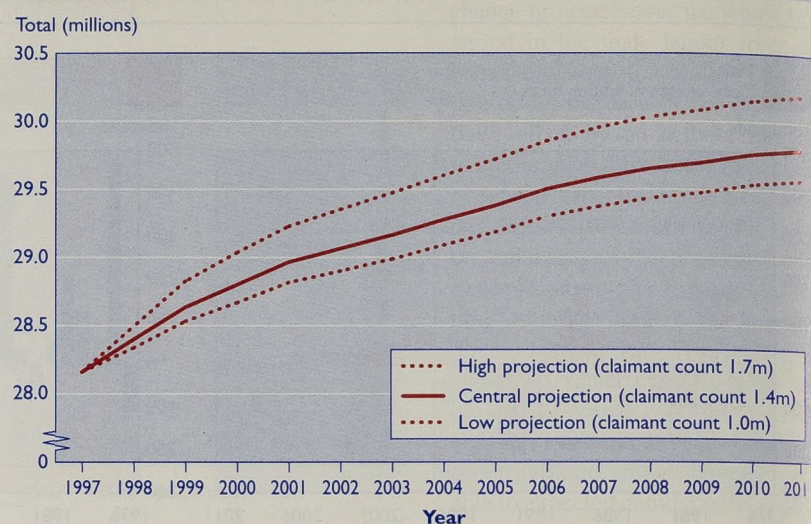


a ILO definition from 1984, GB definition of civilian labour force up to 1984.  
 b The change in the labour force that would have occurred in any year had the activity rates for each age group remained at their values in the preceding year.  
 c The residual change, that is the total change less the population effect.

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

Figure 5 Projected labour force: upper and lower estimates using different unemployment assumptions; Great Britain; 1998-2011



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

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 revision 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 1996-based 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

Table 1 Activity rate projections under differing claimant count assumptions

Claimant count level (millions)	Per cent					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011
<b>Male activity rates – all ages (16 and over)</b>						
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	68.1
<b>Female activity rates – all ages (16 and over)</b>						
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
1.7	54.5	55.0	55.3	55.6	56.3	56.7
<b>All persons activity rates – all ages (16 and over)</b>						
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

claimant count, not all of which was associated 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 claimant count would remain continuously at 2.0 million (the level at August 1996) throughout the projection period to 2006. The labour force for 2006 projected on this basis was 29.2 million people. The principal projection made this year, based upon the lower assumed claimant count level of 1.4 million experienced towards the end of 1997, gives a slightly higher total labour force of 29.5 million as expected. Lower levels of unemployment generally encourage additional people to actively seek and/or obtain work.

The higher and lower 1996-based variant projections made last year assumed claimant count levels of 1.7 million and 2.3 million respectively throughout the projection period to 2006. As described in the section above, the present higher and lower variant labour force projections assume continuous claimant count levels of 1.0 million 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

Table 2 Comparison of low variant 1997-based projection with high variant 1996-based projection; Great Britain<sup>a</sup>

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

<sup>a</sup> 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;

- 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,<sup>3</sup> 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,<sup>4</sup> and the Institute for Employment Research at the University of Warwick.<sup>5</sup>

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

### Footnotes

- 1 'British labour force projections: 1997-2006', *Labour Market Trends*, February 1997, pp51-67.
- 2 '1996-based national population projections for the UK and constituent countries', *Population Trends* No 91, Spring 1998.
- 3 The last set of sub-national labour force projections for standard statistical regions was published in *Employment Gazette*, August 1995, pp303-14.
- 4 Business Strategies Ltd, 192 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SW1V 1DX, tel. 0171 630 5959.
- 5 Institute for Employment Research, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, tel. 01203 523523.

## 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 then Department of Education and Science, and the Scottish Office Education Department on the numbers of students in full-time education at end-June, 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 resident population of Great Britain produced by the Office of 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 interpolated data for the early years. Using a variety of other sources, it suggested some improvements.

The explanatory variables of the number of dependent children per woman are calculated from two inputs: population and fertility. In this round both inputs for 1997-2011 are based on the 1996-based population projections, while the figures for 1996 and earlier are estimates. Figures for years back to 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 to *sampling and other errors*. Although labour force figures are shown in the article to the nearest thousand, they should not necessarily be treated as accurate to this level. Further guidance can be found in the *LFS Quarterly Supplement*.

An adjusted set of household population and labour force estimates is presented for 1997 (in the second column for that year in *Tables A to C*) for comparison with the projections 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 existing run of estimates from earlier years. Differences between the two sets of population projections may be judged by comparing 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 that attempt to explain past movements in activity rates in terms 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 values to the models, projections for the activity rates themselves are produced; plausibility checks and any necessary adjustments are then made.

## Activity rate models

The models currently used to project activity rates are based on the models originally developed for the 1987-based projections, which were described in the March 1988 *Employment Gazette* article. They use four types of explanatory factors:

- 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 from 1961 to 1997 (1975 to 1997 for the student groups) as described above. As in last year's projections, the discontinuity at 1984 is overcome by including a dummy variable to model change in the level between the series before and after that date.

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

$$LAR_{jt} = \text{Logistic}(AR_{jt}) = \text{Ln} [AR_{jt} / (1 - AR_{jt})]$$

This is conventional practice for modelling dependent variables 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.

- 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 dependent children.
- The equation should generate a sensible forecast profile.

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: assumptions

The assumptions made about the future paths of the explanatory factors are:

- 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 sensitivity analysis.
- 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 1996-based 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 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.

- A more detailed note on the DfEE methodology of projecting activity rates, including the models used, is available from: Mark Scott, DfEE, Level 1D, Caxton House, 6-12 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.









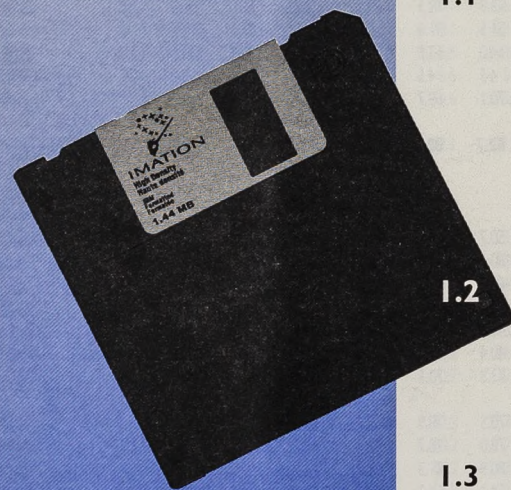
# Employment statistics from Employer Surveys

## Historical Supplement <sup>No.5</sup>

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

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

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



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

☎ 01928 792563

## Labour disputes in 1997

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 – substantially less than the 1996 total of 1.3 million, and the lowest calendar year total since records began in 1891.
- There were 216 stoppages of work because of labour disputes – fewer than the 1996 and 1995 totals of 244 and 235 respectively; less than half the annual average of 465 for the ten-year period 1987 to 1996; and approximately one-fifth the annual average of 1,040 for the 20-year period 1977 to 1996.
- The working days lost through strikes accounted for just one in every 20,000 potential working days in the year.
- Of the working days lost, 22 per cent were from 19 stoppages in the transport manufacturing industry, and 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.

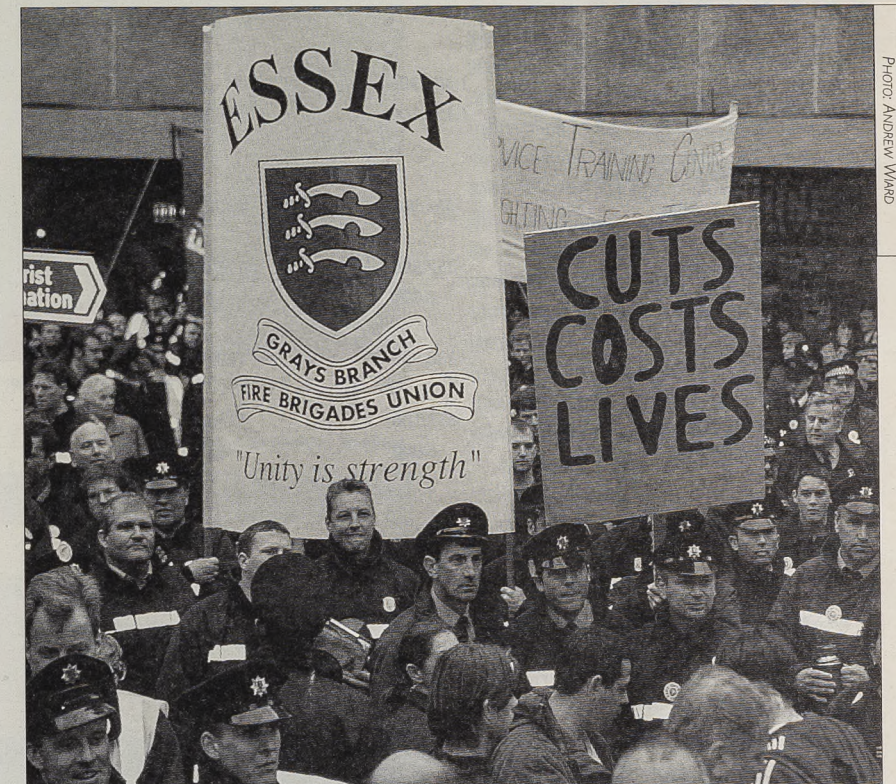


Photo: ANDREW WARD

**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

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.

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

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

**Table 2** Stoppages in progress; United Kingdom; 1977-1997

Year	Working days lost (000s)	Working days lost per 1,000 employees <sup>a</sup>	Workers involved (000s)	Stoppages	Stoppages involving the loss of 100,000 working days or more
1977	10,142	448	1,166	2,737	12
1978	9,405	413	1,041	2,498	7
1979	29,474	1,272	4,608	2,125	15
1980	11,964	520	834	1,348	5
1981	4,266	195	1,513	1,344	7
1982	5,313	248	2,103	1,538	7
1983	3,754	178	574	1,364	6
1984	27,135	1,278	1,464	1,221	11
1985	6,402	299	791	903	4
1986	1,920	90	720	1,074	2
1987	3,546	164	887	1,016	3
1988	3,702	166	790	781	8
1989	4,128	182	727	701	6
1990	1,903	83	298	630	3
1991	761	34	176	369	1
1992	528	24	148	253	-
1993	649	30	385	211	2
1994	278	13	107	205	-
1995	415	19	174	235	-
1996	1,303	58	364	244	2
1997	235	10	130	216	-

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

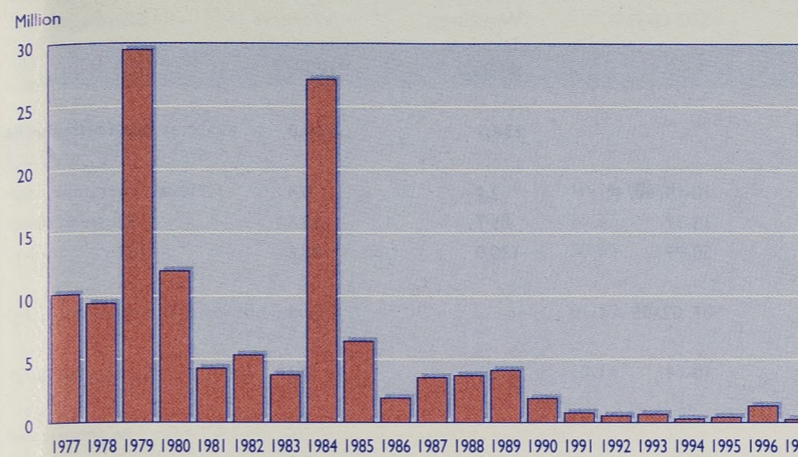
There were 130,000 workers involved in labour disputes during 1997, approximately one-third of the figure for 1996.

### 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 days lost over the year.

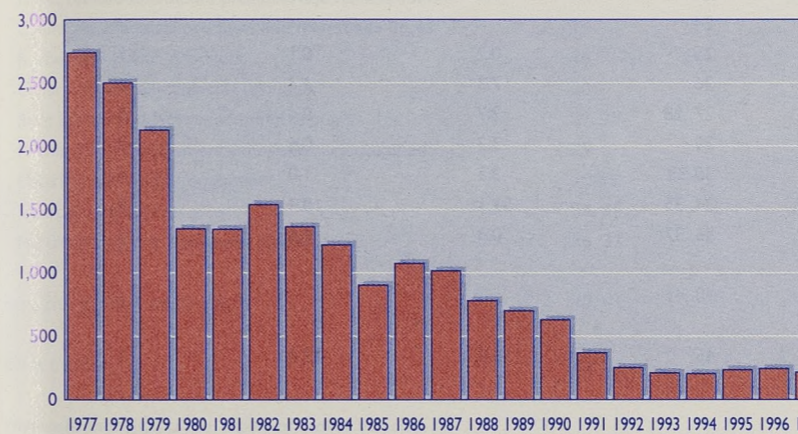
Both Figures 1 and 2 show a substantial decline in strike activity in the 1990s and Figure 2 in particular shows that the number of strikes have been on a general downward trend throughout the last 20 years.

**Figure 1** Working days lost; United Kingdom; 1977-97



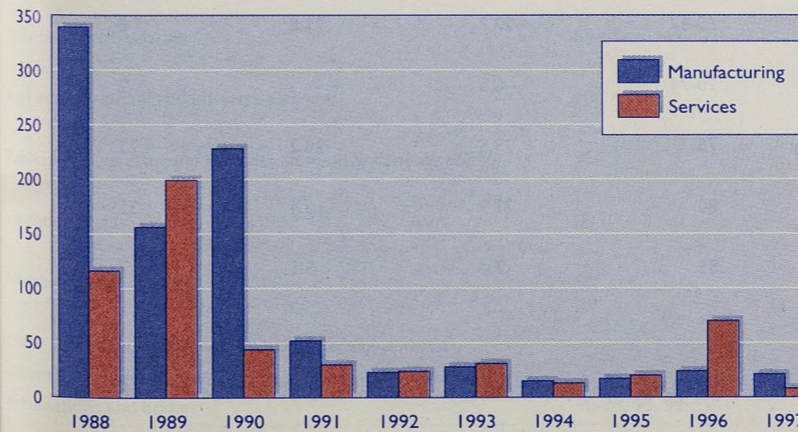
Source: Office for National Statistics

**Figure 2** Stoppages in progress; United Kingdom; 1977-97



Source: Office for National Statistics

**Figure 3** Working days lost per 1,000 employees, by manufacturing and service sectors; United Kingdom; 1988-97



Source: Office for National Statistics

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.<sup>1</sup> 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.

Table 3 Stoppages in progress by industry; United Kingdom; 1997

Industry group (SIC 1992)	SIC class	Working days lost (000s) <sup>a</sup>	Workers involved (000s) <sup>a</sup>	Stoppages
<b>All industries and services<sup>b</sup></b>		<b>234.7</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>216</b>
Mining, energy and water	10-14, 40, 41	2.1	0.4	1
Manufacturing	15-37	85.7	28.4	53
Services	50-99	130.0	88.6	151
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	01, 02, 05	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	10-14	2.1	0.4	1
Manufacturing 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	-	-	-
Wood and wood products	20	-	-	-
Pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	21, 22	-	-	-
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuels	23	9.0	3.0	1
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	24	-	-	-
Rubber and plastic products	25	0.2	0.1	1
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
Electricity, gas and water supply	40, 41	-	-	-
Construction	45	16.9	12.6	11
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	50-52	-	-	1
Hotels and restaurants	55	1.4	0.8	1
Transport, storage and communication	60-64	35.5	23.9	68
Financial intermediation	65-67	22.7	21.8	8
Real estate, renting and business activities	70-74	0.5	-	2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	75	29.5	20.2	23
Education	80	27.9	15.4	35
Health and social work	85	7.4	5.1	7
Other community, social and personal service activities, private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies	90-93, 95, 99	5.1	1.2	8

- Nil or negligible.

a 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.

b 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 4 Working days lost per 1,000 employees; United Kingdom; 1996 and 1997

Industry group (SIC 1992)	SIC class	Working days lost per 1,000 employees <sup>a</sup>	
		1996	1997
<b>All industries and services</b>		<b>58</b>	<b>10</b>
Mining, energy and water	10-14, 40, 41	8	9
Manufacturing	15-37	24	21
Services	50-99	70	8
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	01, 02, 05	-	-
Mining and quarrying	10-14	25	26
Manufacturing of:			
Food products, beverages and tobacco	15, 16	6	16
Textiles and textile products	17, 18	8	2
Leather and leather products	19	-	-
Wood and wood products	20	-	-
Pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	21, 22	10	-
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuels	23	257	249
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	24	2	-
Rubber and plastic products	25	4	1
Other non-metallic mineral products	26	-	49
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	27, 28	6	5
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	29	20	9
Electrical and optical equipment	30-33	3	6
Transport equipment	34, 35	114	130
Manufacturing not elsewhere classified	36, 37	114	2
Electricity, gas and water supply	40, 41	-	-
Construction	45	10	19
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	50-52	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	55	4	1
Transport, storage and communication	60-64	679	27
Financial intermediation	65-67	10	22
Real estate, renting and business activities	70-74	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	75	113	22
Education	80	69	15
Health and social work	85	3	3
Other community, social and personal service activities, private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies	90-93, 95, 99	3	5

- Nil or negligible.

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

Table 5 Working days lost per 1,000 employees,<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom; 1977-1997<sup>b</sup>

	Mining, energy and water	Manufacturing	Services	All industries and services
1977	251	1,101	124	448
1978	372	1,135	77	413
1979	232	3,347	422	1,272
1980	259	1,691	42	520
1981	374	396	117	195
1982	649	352	211	248
1983	2,212	345	39	178
1984	38,425	529	114	1,278
1985	7,518	183	86	299
1986	293	220	46	90
1987	482	124	181	164
1988	536	339	116	166
1989	165	156	199	182
1990	245	228	44	83
1991	87	52	30	34
1992	97	23	24	24
1993	91	28	31	30
1994	2	15	13	13
1995	6	17	20	19
1996	8	24	70	58
1997	9	21	8	10

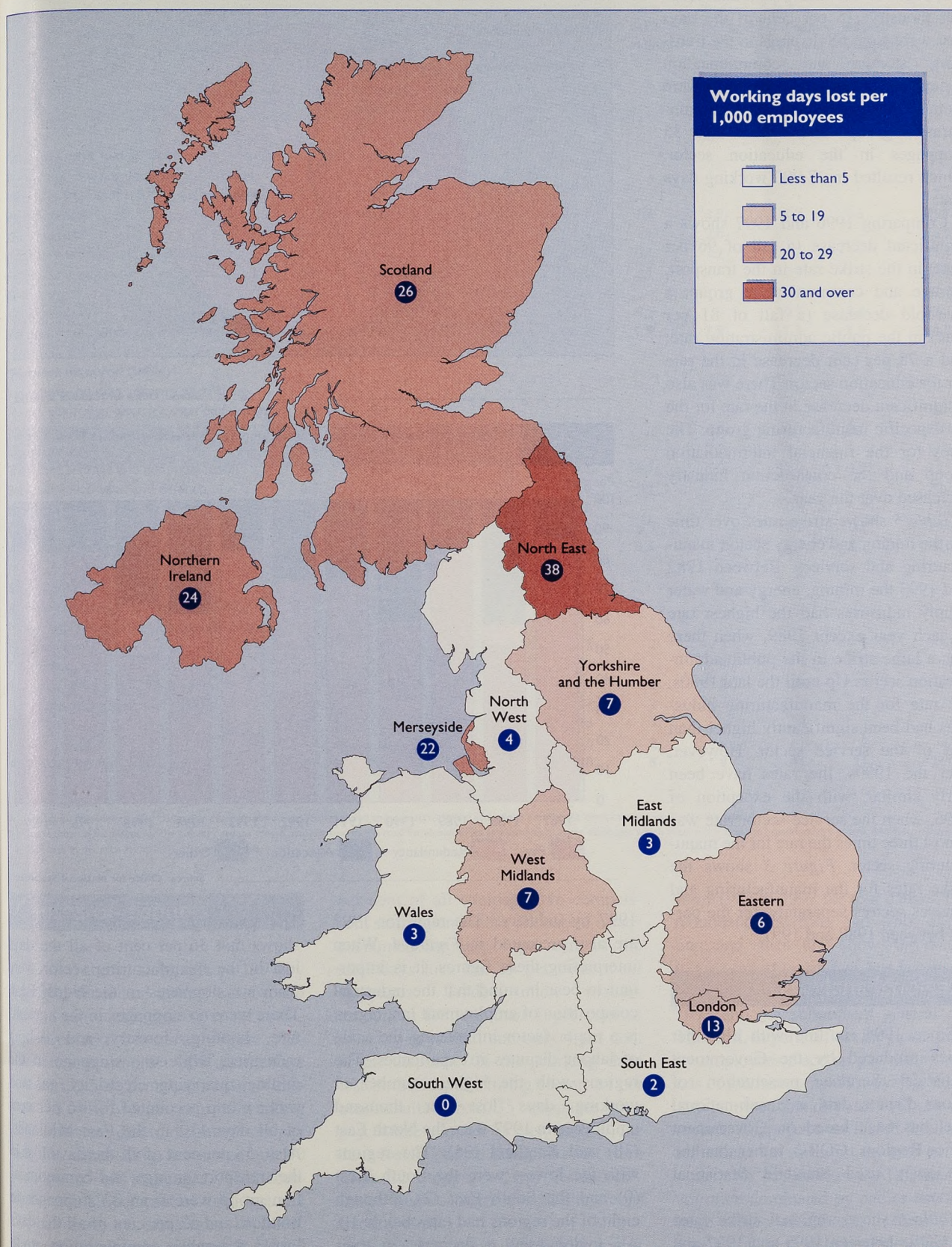
a Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimates of employee jobs.  
b Figures for 1977-1993 are classified according to SIC 80 whereas figures for 1994-1997 are classified to SIC 92.

Table 6 Stoppages in progress by Government Office Region and industry group; 1997

Industry group (SIC 1992)	North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	South West	Eastern	London	South East	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK <sup>b</sup>
<b>Days lost per 1,000 employee jobs - all industries and services</b>														
1995	27	11	150	17	9	24	6	3	17	2	15	36	9	19
1996	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
<b>Working days lost (000s)<sup>c</sup> 1997</b>														
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1
Manufacturing	30.9	3.1	5.2	9.7	0.2	15.1	0.1	1.0	4.6	1.6	1.2	3.8	9.3	85.7
Construction	2.7	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	0.2	1.9	2.2	16.9
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	-	35.5
Public administration and defence	-	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.3	-	-	7.4	0.9	0.2	0.5	18.2	0.2	29.5
Education	-	1.5	-	1.2	0.1	-	0.1	0.4	14.8	-	0.3	7.6	2.1	27.9
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	-	37.1
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>234.7</b>
<b>Workers involved (000s)<sup>c</sup> 1997</b>														
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	28.4
Construction	0.4	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	0.1	3.6	0.6	12.6
Transport, storage and communication	0.2	2.3	1.2	0.5	-	0.6	0.3	1.9	12.0	1.5	0.1	0.5	-	23.9
Public administration and defence	-	-	-	1.9	0.6	-	-	1.4	0.7	0.4	-	14.5	0.5	20.2
Education	-	0.3	-	0.9	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	2.1	-	0.3	7.4	4.1	15.4
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
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>130.0</b>
<b>Stoppages 1997</b>														
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manufacturing	6	9	3	3	1	8	1	3	3	5	2	6	3	53
Construction	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	11
Transport, storage and communication	2	11	11	3	1	2	2	7	22	5	1	6	-	68
Public administration and defence	-	1	1	3	1	1	-	2	6	3	1	5	1	23
Education	-	5	-	2	1	1	1	2	15	-	2	6	2	35
All other services	2	4	2	2	3	2	2	1	9	1	1	8	-	27
<b>All industries and services<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>13</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>216</b>

- Nil or negligible.  
a 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.  
b 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.  
c 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.

Figure 4 Working days lost per 1,000 employees in 1997; all industries and services



Source: Office for National Statistics

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.

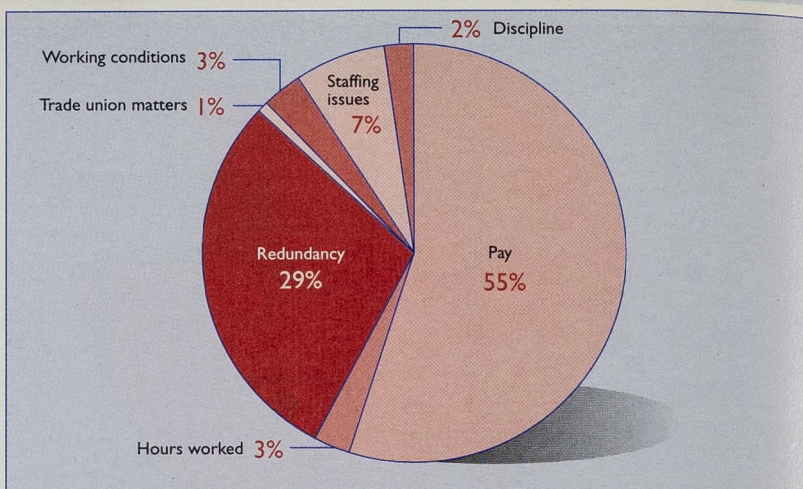
Table 5 shows strike rates over time for the mining and energy sector, manufacturing and services. Between 1982 and 1993 the mining, energy and water supply industries had the highest rate in each year except 1989, when there was a large strike in the public administration sector. Up until the late 1980s, 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.

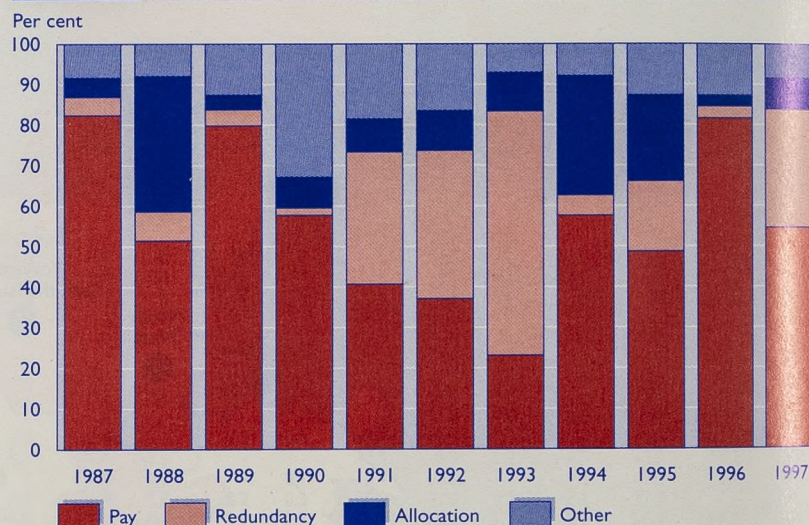
Table 6 shows regional strike rates for GORs between 1995 and 1997 and a further breakdown of the data for

Figure 5(a) Working days lost by principal cause of dispute; United Kingdom; 1997



Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 5(b) Working days lost by principal cause of dispute; United Kingdom; 1987-97



Source: Office for National Statistics

1997 by industry.<sup>2</sup> The rates for 1997 are also presented in Figure 4. When interpreting these figures, it is important 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 cause and broad industry group,<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom; 1997

Industry group (SIC 1992)	Pay		Duration and pattern of hours worked	Redundancy questions	Trade union matters	Working conditions and supervision	Staffing and work allocation	Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	All causes
	All	Of which:							
		Wage rates and earnings levels							
<b>Working days lost (000s)<sup>a</sup></b>									
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	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	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	-	-	1.5	27.9
Other services	24.5	12.8	11.7	0.6	11.0	0.5	-	0.2	37.1
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>234.7</b>
<b>Workers involved (000s)<sup>a</sup></b>									
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	28.4
Construction	10.4	6.8	3.6	-	-	-	2.2	-	12.6
Transport, storage and communication	6.4	6.4	-	2.6	0.3	0.1	1.2	11.2	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	29.0
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>130.0</b>
<b>Stoppages<sup>b</sup></b>									
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manufacturing	35	30	5	3	3	2	3	5	53
Construction	6	4	2	1	1	-	3	-	11
Transport, storage and communication	14	14	-	4	2	2	2	27	68
Public administration and defence	4	2	2	1	12	2	-	4	23
Education	12	10	2	1	18	-	-	4	35
Other services	14	10	4	2	6	2	-	1	27
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>216</b>

- Nil or negligible.

<sup>a</sup> The 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.

<sup>b</sup> The 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

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.

**Table 8** Working days lost by main cause; all industries and services; United Kingdom; 1987-1997

Year	Pay		Duration and pattern of hours worked	Redundancy questions	Trade union matters	Working conditions and supervision	Staffing and work allocation	Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	All causes <sup>a</sup>	
	All	Of which:								
		Wage rates and earnings levels								Extra wage and fringe benefits
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
1989	3,290	3,254	36	333	164	100	61	148	31	4,128
1990	1,098	1,084	14	483	35	32	59	144	50	1,903
1991	309	306	3	16	248	4	66	62	56	761
1992	196	182	14	3	193	10	49	52	24	528
1993	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

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

**Table 9** Stoppages in progress in 1997; by duration in working days; United Kingdom

Days <sup>a</sup>	Working days lost (000s) <sup>a, b, c</sup>	Per cent of all working days lost	Workers involved (000s) <sup>b</sup>	Per cent of all workers	Stoppages in progress	Per cent of all stoppages
1	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
4	18.8	8.0	9.1	7.0	13	6.0
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
<b>All stoppages</b>	<b>234.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>100</b>

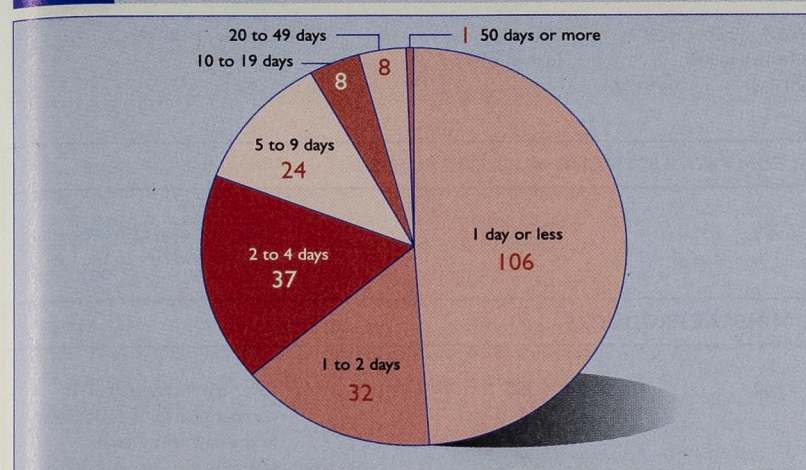
- Nil or negligible.  
<sup>a</sup> Classification by size is based on the full duration of stoppages, but the figure for days lost include only those days lost in 1997.  
<sup>b</sup> The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.  
<sup>c</sup> 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 dispute - see technical note.

**Table 10** Stoppages in progress, by size of dispute; United Kingdom; 1997

	Working days lost (000s) <sup>a</sup>	Per cent of all working days lost	Workers involved (000s) <sup>a</sup>	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	1	0.5
<b>All stoppages</b>	<b>234.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>100</b>

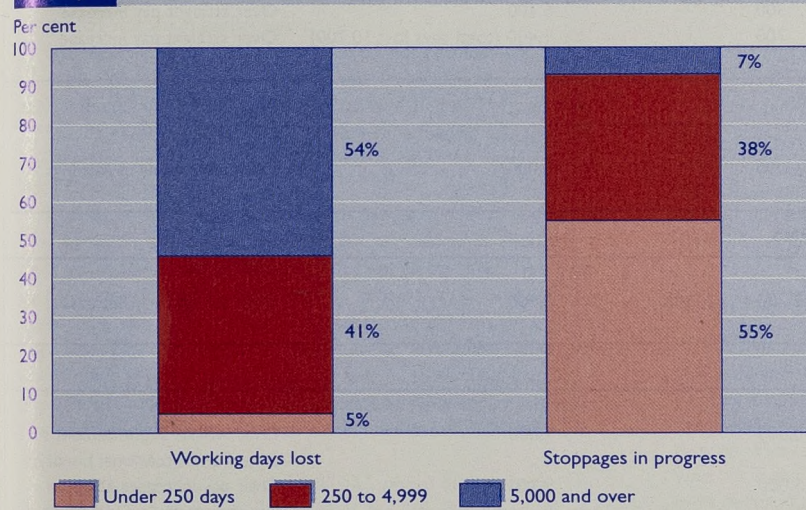
<sup>a</sup> The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree with the totals.

**Figure 6** Stoppages in progress by duration in working days; United Kingdom; 1997



Source: Office for National Statistics

**Figure 7** Stoppages in progress by number of days lost; United Kingdom; 1997



Source: Office for National Statistics

**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.

**Footnotes**

- 1 Labour Market Trends, April 1998, pp173-5.
- 2 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

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 ONS, Room 250,  
 East Lane House,  
 East Lane,  
 Runcorn WA7 2GJ,  
 tel. 01928 792825.



Table 1 | Stoppages in 1997 resulting in a loss of 5,000 or more working days

Industry and county	Date began	Date ended	Workers involved in whole period		Working days lost in 1997	Cause or object
			Direct	Indirect		
<b>MANUFACTURING OF COKE, REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND NUCLEAR FUELS</b>						
Humberside	16.05.97	18.05.97	3,000		9,000	Over personal cash allowances that are ancillary to the job
<b>MANUFACTURING OF OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS</b>						
Staffordshire	03.01.97	28.02.97	700		6,300	Over pay increases to compensate for a basic change in the payment system
<b>MANUFACTURING OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT</b>						
Tyne and Wear	01.04.97	08.05.97	2,400		26,200	Over straight pay increase
Metropolitan County	09.04.97	23.06.97	300		6,400	Over straight pay increase
Northern Ireland	19.12.97	02.02.98	700		1,400 (total days lost 10,700)	Over straight pay increase
Strathclyde						
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>						
Various areas UK	29.10.97	13.11.97	6,000		8,000	Over reductions in earnings
<b>TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS</b>						
Various areas UK	05.03.97	24.04.97	2,700	400	5,900	Over straight pay increase
<b>FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION</b>						
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
<b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE</b>						
Essex	19.04.97	06.05.97	1,000		6,800	Over market testing, privatisation and cuts in service
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
Various areas GB	28.11.96	27.03.97	4,600		800 (total days lost 5,400)	Over introduction of new contracts
Strathclyde	05.03.97	05.03.97	5,000		5,000	Over market testing, privatisation, cuts in service
London	13.03.97	16.05.97	200		5,800	Over threat of redundancy
London	22.04.97	22.06.97	100		6,700	Over threat of redundancy
<b>OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES</b>						
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 ONS 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 press reports. Up until September 1996, this information was collected by the Employment Service local office network on behalf 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 Data section of *Labour Market Trends*.

## Definition of stoppages

The statistics cover stoppages of work in progress in the UK during a year caused by labour disputes between employers and workers, or between workers and other workers, connected with terms and conditions of employment. A distinction can be drawn between stoppages that started in the current year and those that started in earlier years.

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

Stoppages over issues not directly linked to *terms and conditions* between workers and employers are omitted, although in most years this is not significant. For example, in 1986 one stoppage was considered to be political (a protest in the coal industry against the visit of an MP) and it was excluded from the figures. The total working days lost amounted to less than 1,000. The next known dispute to be excluded was in 1991. This involved a boycott by self-employed market traders who, after increased rent and changes to the market rules, kept their stalls closed for about 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 'lock-out' 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.

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## Technical report

### 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

#### Key points

- ONS has conducted its annual review of seasonal adjustments to the LFS, the claimant count and the Jobcentre vacancies series.
- LFS estimates have been revised back to winter 1994/5 and the claimant count and Jobcentre vacancies series back to March 1995.
- Revisions to the LFS series have generally been small, with the largest being a reduction of 18,000 in the summer 1997 ILO unemployment series.
- There is a more marked drop in the claimant count between October and November 1996 at the time of the introduction of JSA, now assessed at 100,100; previously rather more of the drop had been assumed as a seasonal fall.
- ONS has now determined appropriate 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.

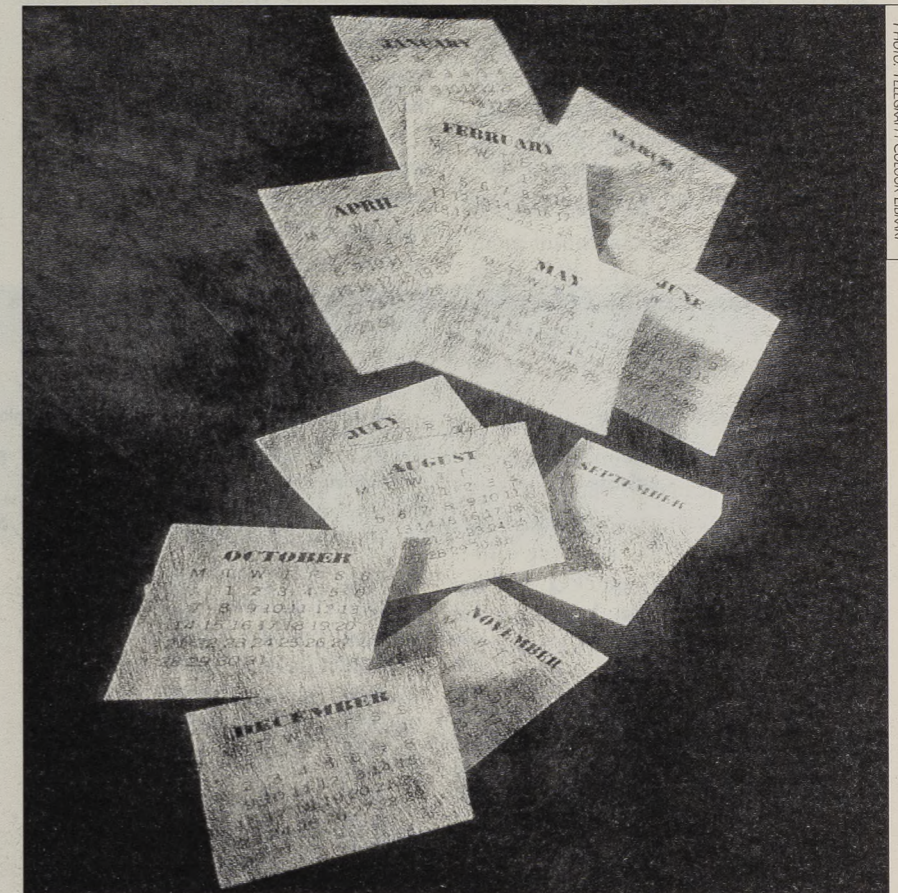


Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

**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.**

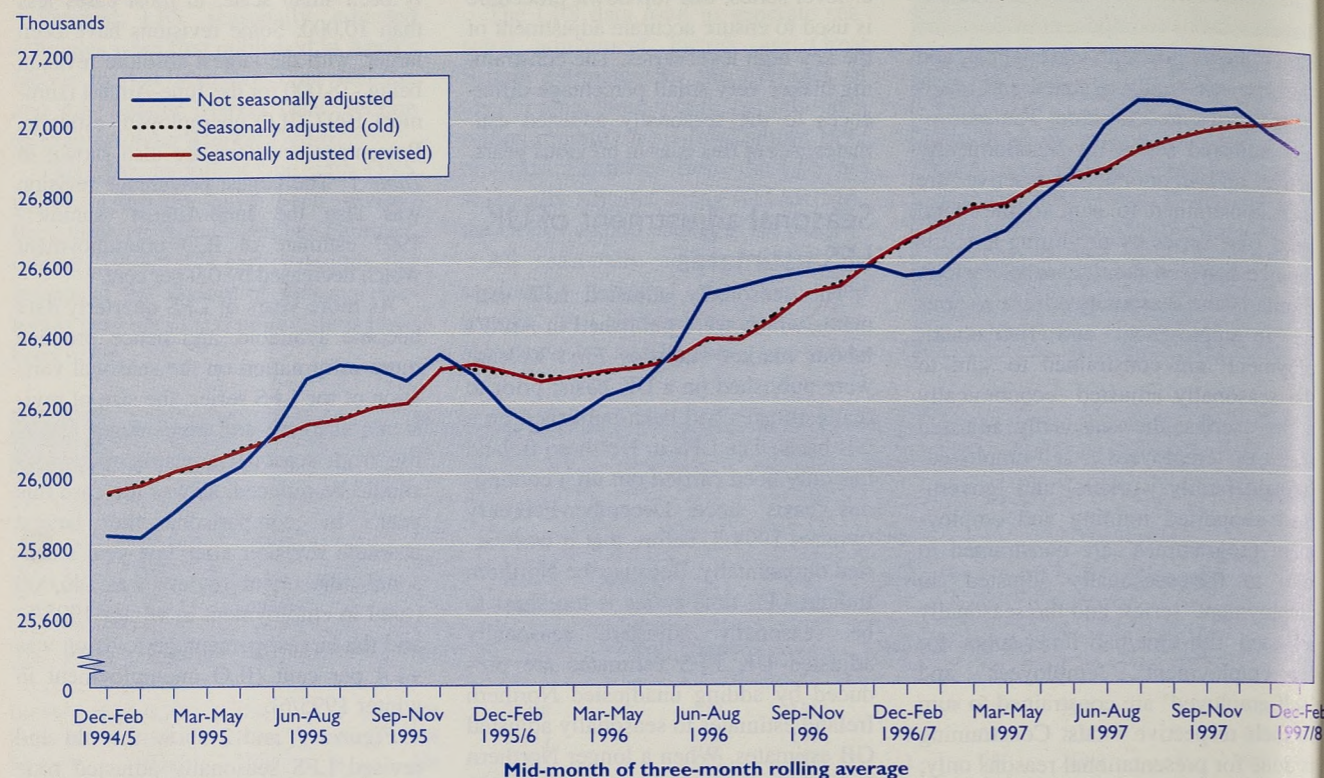
#### Introduction

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.

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.

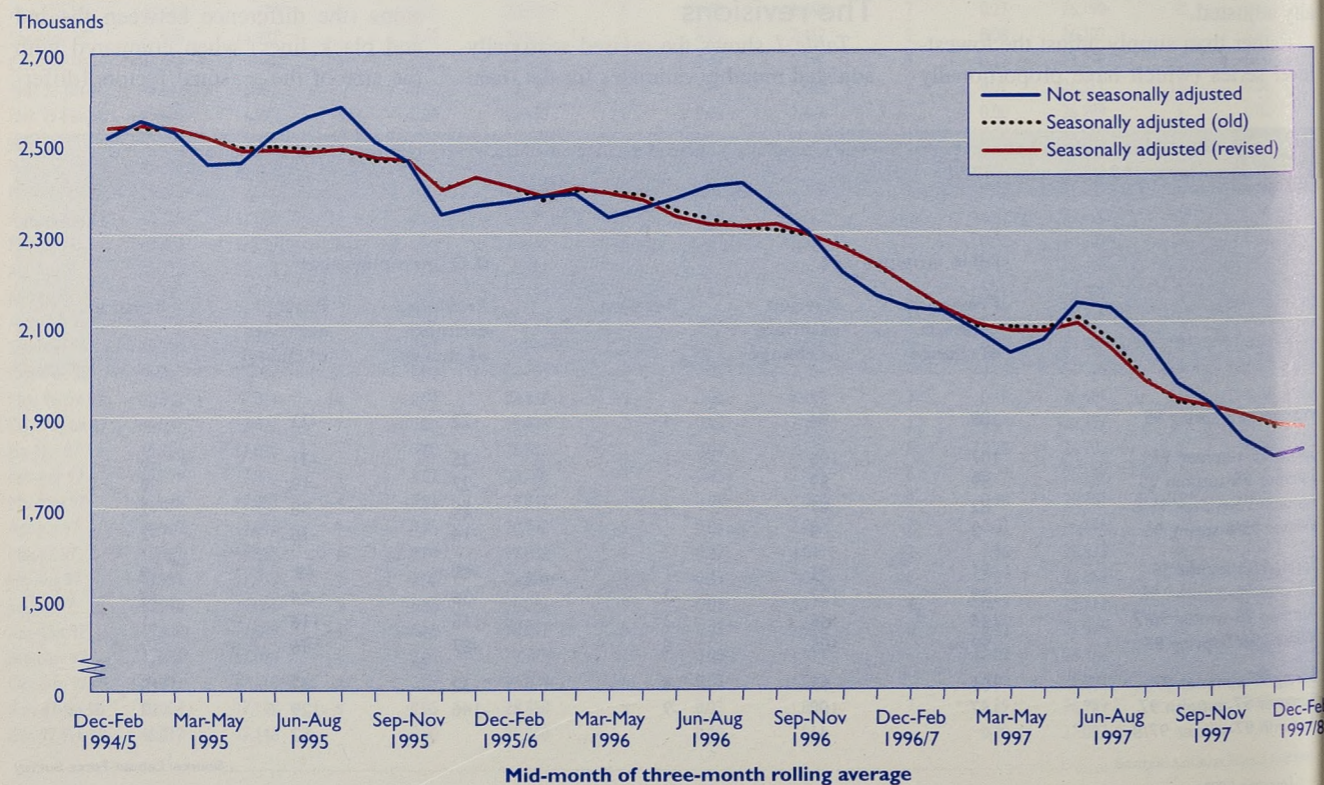


Figure 1 All in employment ; United Kingdom; winter 1994/5 - 1997/8



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 ILO unemployment ; United Kingdom; winter 1994/5 - 1997/8



Source: Labour Force Survey

ence between the blue and red lines). In previous years revisions have tended to be highest for winter quarters but that has not been the case this year. Percentage revisions have tended to be highest for May-July and June-August (summer) for ILO unemployed.

Table 2 shows how the seasonal adjustment review has affected the LFS estimates of quarterly (non-overlapping) change to total employment and ILO unemployment. The magnitude of the revisions to the changes has been much smaller than in previous years' seasonal adjustment reviews, and the pattern of rises and falls in the estimates has remained the same in all cases.

### More seasonally adjusted series

When the new labour market statistics First Release was introduced in April of this year, it contained a much larger number of seasonally adjusted LFS series than had previously been published. More details about the seasonal adjustment methodology will be published in the next edition of the *LFS User Guide* volume 1 (scheduled for later this summer).

Whereas 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 contract 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 footnotes or technical notes that series do not sum to the total.

### Monthly claimant count and Jobcentre vacancies

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 JSA

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

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 seasonally-adjusted 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 seasonally-adjusted series for the claimant count. Figure 3 shows the new and previously published seasonally adjusted level of

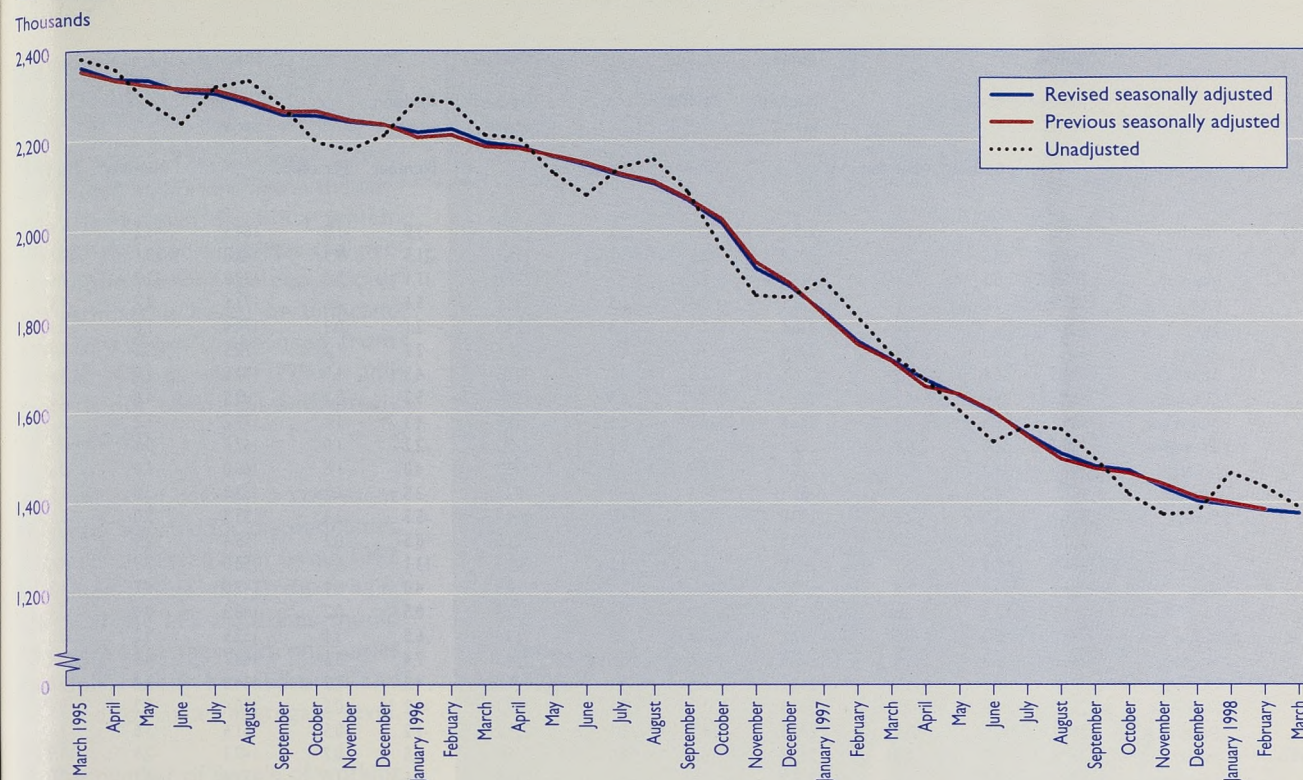
the claimant count plotted against the unadjusted series. A notable revision is to November 1996, where taking account of the introduction of JSA has the effect of showing more clearly the real drop between October and November, which has been revised up from 95,400 to 100,100. Another marked revision 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

Table 3 Revisions to seasonally adjusted claimant count series; United Kingdom; 1995-98

	Level	Inflows						Outflows						
		Revised series		Revision		Revised series		Revision		Revised series		Revision		
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
1995	March	2,360.9	9.1	0.39	302.3	-4.5	-1.47	326.8	-0.5	-0.15				
	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	2,303.2	-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				
1996	January	2,218.4	11.6	0.53	305.9	1.2	0.39	314.8	-4.9	-1.53				
	February	2,225.8	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				
	April	2,186.3	3.9	0.18	288.7	-5.5	-1.87	300.9	-2.4	-0.79				
	May	2,164.6	-1.7	-0.08	291.5	-3.8	-1.29	318.3	1.7	0.54				
	June	2,145.8	-4.5	-0.21	287.6	-7.0	-2.38	301.6	-2.1	-0.69				
	July	2,122.6	-3.4	-0.16	288.6	3.3	1.16	307.5	5.1	1.69				
	August	2,104.4	-4.3	-0.20	280.3	4.9	1.78	296.0	5.4	1.86				
	September	2,067.3	-3.5	-0.17	270.0	3.6	1.35	302.8	4.4	1.47				
	October	2,016.3	-8.9	-0.44	262.0	8.2	3.23	323.0	9.1	2.90				
	November	1,916.2	-13.6	-0.70	262.0	7.2	2.83	340.3	5.3	1.58				
	December	1,876.8	-6.3	-0.33	266.9	2.6	0.98	307.2	-3.4	-1.09				
1997	January	1,819.3	4.8	0.26	286.1	4.5	1.60	341.6	-0.4	-0.12				
	February	1,755.3	7.2	0.41	278.9	-3.4	-1.20	333.7	-5.4	-1.59				
	March	1,713.1	2.3	0.13	280.7	-1.8	-0.64	328.7	-2.2	-0.66				
	April	1,669.9	15.5	0.94	276.8	7.1	2.63	328.6	-3.9	-1.17				
	May	1,635.3	-2.0	-0.12	281.2	-12.3	-4.19	314.0	0.8	0.26				
	June	1,597.6	-2.2	-0.14	289.3	-2.4	-0.82	321.7	-1.2	-0.37				
	July	1,550.0	4.8	0.31	261.3	4.5	1.75	308.6	0.7	0.23				
	August	1,508.2	12.8	0.86	260.9	4.3	1.68	301.6	0.2	0.07				
	September	1,479.6	5.8	0.39	267.3	2.3	0.87	307.4	1.3	0.42				
	October	1,470.0	6.8	0.46	264.4	1.9	0.72	276.2	2.1	0.77				
	November	1,432.2	-7.7	-0.53	264.1	0.5	0.19	287.0	-1.6	-0.55				
	December	1,403.1	-7.7	-0.55	271.3	0.4	0.15	302.4	2.2	0.73				
1998	January	1,393.8	-3.7	-0.26	263.4	2.9	1.11	266.9	3.0	1.14				
	February	1,382.1	-1.7	-0.12	268.0	0.5	0.19	278.7	-1.2	-0.43				
	March	1,373.8			265.4			274.4						

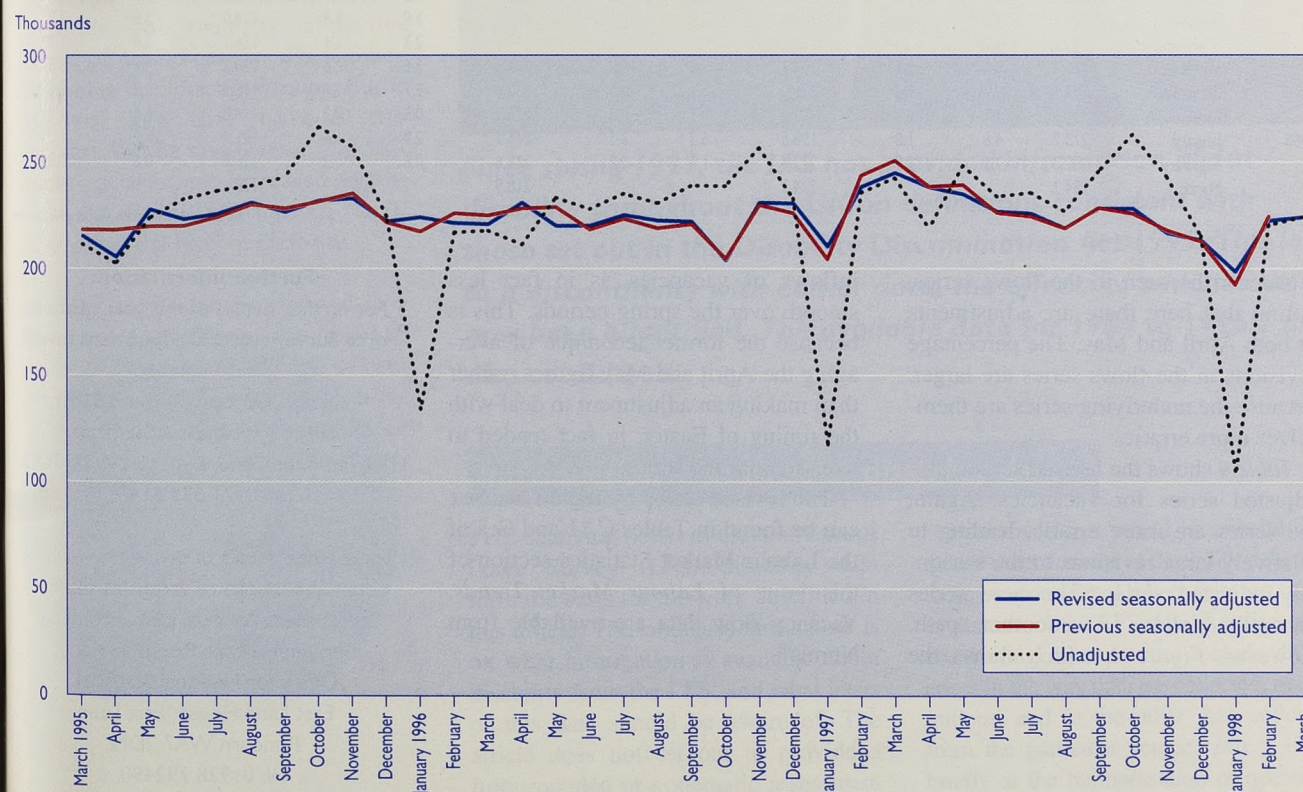
Source: claimant count

Figure 3 Claimant count levels, United Kingdom



Source: Claimant count

Figure 4 Jobcentre vacancy inflows, United Kingdom



Source: Jobcentre vacancy series

Table 4 Revisions to seasonally adjusted Jobcentre vacancies series; United Kingdom; 1995-98

		Stocks		Inflows				Outflows				Placings			
		Revised series		Revised series		Revised series		Revised series		Revised series		Revised series		Revised series	
		Revision		Revision		Revision		Revision		Revision		Revision		Revision	
		Number		Per cent		Number		Per cent		Number		Per cent		Number	
		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent	
1995	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		
	June	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		
1996	January	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		
1997	January	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	1.3	238.3	-5.1	-2.1	234.0	-2.6	-1.1	157.4	-3.2	-2.0		
	March	277.5	2.2	0.8	244.9	-5.5	-2.2	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	1.3	234.8	-4.2	-1.8	233.2	-5.8	-2.4	150.6	-12.6	-7.7		
	June	284.1	1.2	0.4	226.7	0.8	0.4	219.8	2.1	1.0	141.4	0.3	0.2		
	July	285.2	0.1	0.0	225.8	1.6	0.7	223.1	-1.5	-0.7	136.0	-1.5	-1.1		
	August	290.1	-2.0	-0.7	218.8	0.2	0.1	214.1	3.9	1.9	124.0	3.8	3.2		
	September	296.0	-4.2	-1.4	228.1	-0.1	0.0	217.1	2.3	1.1	126.1	1.4	1.1		
	October	305.1	-6.4	-2.1	228.1	2.6	1.2	222.1	5.6	2.6	120.5	4.1	3.5		
	November	284.6	-4.7	-1.6	216.6	-1.1	-0.5	232.6	-2.7	-1.1	115.5	2.9	2.6		
	December	281.9	1.1	0.4	213.2	0.7	0.3	222.3	0.5	0.2	114.8	1.6	1.4		
1998	January	273.7	4.8	1.8	198.5	6.3	3.3	215.1	2.9	1.4	121.9	1.2	1.0		
	February	282.2	2.5	0.9	222.4	-1.8	-0.8	215.6	0.6	0.3	116.8	0.6	0.5		
	March	284.2			224.3			218.9			120.6				

Source: Jobcentre vacancies series

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 seasonally-adjusted 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:**

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

By Chris Cousins, James Jenkins and Richard Laux, Office for National Statistics

## Key points

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

- A series of data on a consistent definition adjusted for discontinuities has been calculated from spring 1992 to winter 1996/7, for Great Britain. Users of the LFS databases should be aware that these discontinuities can only readily be measured and adjusted for at an aggregate level.

- The number of people of working age in Great Britain reporting a health problem or disability has increased 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.



Photo: TELEGRAPH Colour Library

**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 Force Survey (LFS) disability data form the basis for the work described in this article. The emphasis throughout is on what information is available about disability from the LFS, and what users of this data should be aware of. The article does not set out to provide a fully-rounded or systematic assessment of the extent of disability today.

Nevertheless, it would be unhelpful to ignore other sources of disability data, and these are considered where relevant to the evaluation of the LFS data. Key issues in considering other sources include differences in the way data are collected, in definitions, and in the other data collected from the particular source. Box 1 looks briefly at the harmonisation of questions about disability across different sources.

### Box 1 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.

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.<sup>1</sup> 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 definitions of disability

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

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

The next section quantifies the discontinuity in the statistics available on

### 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 question – (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

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 December 1997 issue of *Labour Market Trends*, pp494-5, explained how the new disability questions, introduced in the spring 1997 LFS, led to different conclusions about the number of disabled people and their economic activity. In

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

- people who have a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities (the key terms in this definition are themselves defined in further 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.

Table 1 Summary of changes to the collection of disability data on the LFS

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

Table 2 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 <sup>a</sup>	Winter 97/8 <sup>b</sup>	Winter 96/7 <sup>a</sup>	Winter 97/8 <sup>b</sup>
<b>All</b>				
All disabled of working age <sup>c</sup>	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
<b>Male</b>				
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	11
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
<b>Female</b>				
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	7
ILO unemployed	137	101	18	15
Inactive	1,484	1,472	31	30

Source: Labour Force Survey

- <sup>a</sup> Collected using old questions.  
<sup>b</sup> Collected using new disability module.  
<sup>c</sup> Working age includes men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.

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 disability<sup>2</sup> in winter 1996/7 and 1997/8 for a number of groups, to illustrate the impact of the new questionnaire.

Table 3 Comparison of disability prevalence rates from the LFS, GHS and Health Survey for England

	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
<b>All</b>				
All disabled of working age <sup>a</sup>	13	13	12	20
16-59	13	12		
16-24	7	6	5	11
25-34	8	8	7	14
35-44	11	11	10	19
45-54	17	17	15	26
55-59	28	28		
55-59/64	30	34	24	38
<b>Male</b>				
16-64 (working age)	14	13	12	20
16-59	12	11		
16-24	7	6	5	10
25-34	8	7	6	14
35-44	11	10	10	18
45-54	16	16	16	24
55-59	27	26		
60-64	35	34	27 <sup>c</sup>	39 <sup>c</sup>
<b>Female</b>				
16-59	13	13	11	21
16-24	7	6	5	12
25-34	9	8	7	15
35-44	12	12	10	20
45-54	18	19	15	28
55-59/64	29 <sup>b</sup>	30 <sup>b</sup>	21 <sup>c</sup>	37 <sup>b</sup>

Sources: Labour Force Survey, Health Survey for England and General Household Survey

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

shown in Table 3, and the fact that 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 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 34-year-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 54-year-old (a prevalence rate of 15 per cent). Under the LFS disabled definition, the probability for a 16 to 24-year-old is 7 per cent, and this prevalence rate increases by 1 percentage point for 25 to 34-year-olds, a further 3 percent-

age points for 35 to 44-year-olds, and 6 percentage points for those aged 45-54, to a prevalence rate of 17 per cent.

These comparisons – particularly the similarity between the LFS and Health Survey results, and the differences between 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 results from old and new disability modules. Table 4 shows the main health problems of LFS disabled people. Although the overall number of LFS disabled is smaller under the new questions, the distribution 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 depression/bad nerves/anxiety, which is likely to be because the 'anxiety' part of the question was not in the previous questionnaire, and back/neck problems. The latter is now the main health

Table 4 LFS disabled people by main health problem; United Kingdom; winter 1996/7 to winter 1997/8

Main health problem	Thousands		Percentage of all disabled	
	Winter 96/7 <sup>a</sup>	Winter 97/8 <sup>b</sup>	Winter 96/7 <sup>a</sup>	Winter 97/8 <sup>b</sup>
Arms, hands	554	416	10	8
Legs, feet	670	607	12	12
Back, neck	1,125	1,138	20	23
Seeing <sup>c</sup>	167	109	3	2
Hearing	169	100	3	2
Speech impediment <sup>d</sup>	n/a	13	n/a	0
Skin, allergies <sup>c</sup>	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 <sup>c</sup>	238	286	4	6
Epilepsy	114	109	2	2
Learning difficulties	141	120	3	2
Mental illness	184	168	3	3
Progressive illness <sup>d</sup>	n/a	172	n/a	3
Other problems	372	276	7	6
No answer	11	13	0	0
Total	5,526	5,017	100	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Collected using old questions.  
 b Collected using new disability module.  
 c Precise wording of category has changed.  
 d Category not available in winter 96/7.

Table 5 Economic activity rates for LFS disabled by main health problem; United Kingdom; winter 1996/7 to winter 1997/8

Main health problem	Per cent				
	Winter 96/7 <sup>c</sup>	Spring 97	Summer 97	Autumn 97	Winter 97/8
Mental illness	16	13	11	13	14
Depression, nerves <sup>a</sup>	18	17	18	18	17
Learning difficulties	35	27	31	30	24
Progressive illness <sup>b</sup>	n/a	28	26	24	22
Heart, blood pressure	38	29	30	30	31
Legs, feet	41	34	38	38	38
Arms, hands	39	35	39	41	42
Stomach, digestion	42	40	39	42	43
Back, neck	47	40	42	44	44
Other problems	45	43	39	39	39
Epilepsy	46	45	47	42	45
Seeing <sup>a</sup>	61	49	49	51	51
Diabetes	66	50	53	51	53
Chest, breathing	60	51	53	53	53
Hearing	69	63	68	69	72
Skin, allergies <sup>a</sup>	69	65	70	68	70
Speech impediment <sup>b</sup>	n/a	*	*	*	*
All LFS disabled	46	38	40	40	40
All people of working age	78	78	79	79	79

Source: Labour Force Survey

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimates.  
 a Precise wording of category changed from spring 1997.  
 b Category not available in winter 96/7.  
 c Collected using old questions.

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



disabilities substantially limited day-to-day 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) long-term health problems (not already mentioned), what they were and whether they had substantially limited day-to-day 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

**Table 6** Long-term disabled people in the labour market; United Kingdom; winter 1997/8, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent			
	Long-term disabled <sup>a</sup> a) or b)	a) DDA-current disability	b) Work-limiting disability	Not long-term disabled
<b>All people of working age<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>6,061</b>	<b>4,785</b>	<b>5,155</b>	<b>29,714</b>
per cent from ethnic minorities	17%	13%	14%	83%
	6	6	6	6
<b>In employment</b>	<b>2,525</b>	<b>1,734</b>	<b>1,805</b>	<b>23,618</b>
per cent of population	42	36	35	79
per 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
<b>ILO unemployed</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>1,427</b>
per cent of population	6	5	6	5
<b>ILO unemployment rate</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>
Per cent long-term ILO unemployed <sup>c</sup>	44	46	44	29
<b>Economically inactive</b>	<b>3,172</b>	<b>2,813</b>	<b>3,029</b>	<b>4,668</b>
per 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

Source: Labour Force Survey/DfEE

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 severe disfigurements who feel that these do not limit their work or have a substantial adverse impact on their day-to-day activities.  
 b 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.

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 questions were changed in order to monitor the DDA. But there is a demand for historical data on disabilities, both in general and in order to put any post-DDA changes in the context of long-term trends.

As explained above, the main definition used in recent years has been 'LFS disabled'. However, the usefulness of historical data based on this definition is limited, since data are only available between winter 1993/4 and winter 1996/7 (see *Table 1*). Before winter 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 suggests 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 provide 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)

The evidence suggests that the changes in the frequency of LFS disability questions (to half-yearly in spring 1993 and back to quarterly in spring 1996) did lead to discontinuities in the data. *Figure 1* shows that the time series of disabled people since 1993 can be divided into four periods:

- the consistent time series using quarterly questions (spring 1992 to winter 1992/3);
- the internally consistent time series using 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 effects of half-yearly questioning were still present (spring 1996 to autumn 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 lower during half-yearly questioning. This resulted from the way in which the LFS is designed, with people interviewed five times at quarterly intervals. Further details are given in the *technical note*.

In order to produce a consistent time series of disabled people, it is necessary to estimate what the reported level of disability might have been had the questions been asked each quarter. ONS has done this by looking at the differences 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 model 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

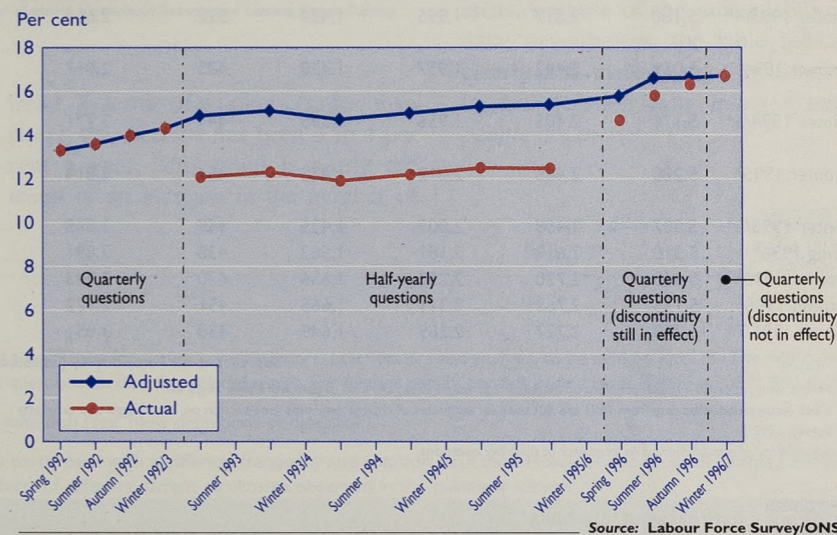
These discontinuities can only be readily measured and adjusted for in terms of aggregates, and no attempt has been made to adjust the databases. The same approach to modelling continuous estimates for 1993-1995 can be applied to subgroups of disabled people. The accuracy of such estimates is affected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

### 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.<sup>3</sup>

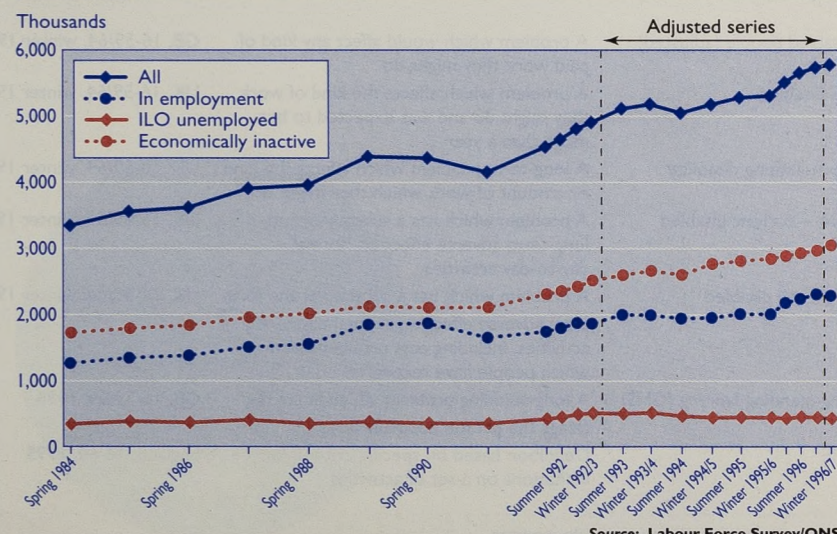
There was a substantial increase in the proportion of disabled people

**Figure 1** Proportion of disabled people: reported and adjusted series; Great Britain; seasonally adjusted; spring 1992 - winter 1996/7



Source: Labour Force Survey/ONS

**Figure 2** Economic activity of disabled people adjusted for question frequency; Great Britain; 1984 - 1996



Source: Labour Force Survey/ONS

**Table 7** Number of disabled people<sup>a</sup>; Great Britain; 1984 to 1996/7, adjusted for frequency of questions, not seasonally adjusted

	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 <sup>b</sup>	4,163	2,039	1,667	1,231	372	2,124
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

Source: Labour Force Survey (adjusted)

<sup>a</sup> People who reported a health problem or disability that would affect any kind of paid work they might do.  
<sup>b</sup> 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').  
<sup>\*</sup> adjusted for effects of changes in frequency of disability questions.

**Table 8** 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.

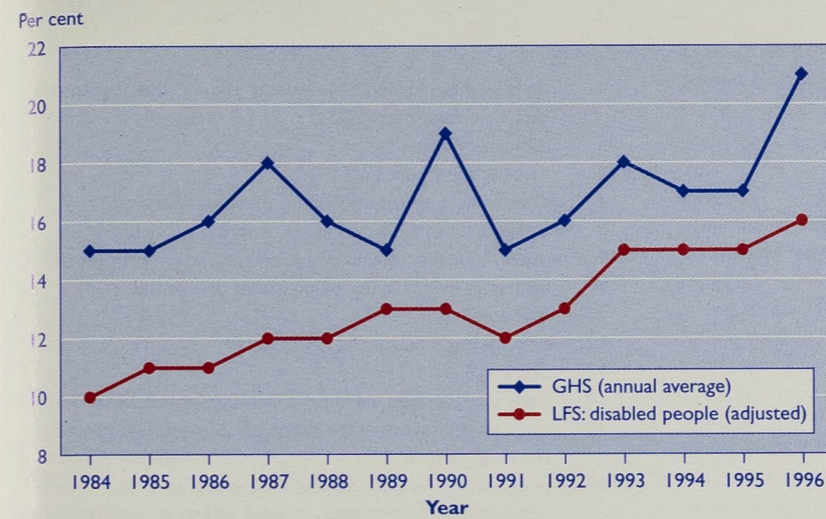
between 1991 and 1992, but this appears to be largely related to the unusually low proportion in 1991, as *Figure 2* shows. The reasons for this are not known,<sup>4</sup> but due to the uncertainty surrounding LFS estimates of disabled people in 1991, ONS recommends that 1991 data are not used as the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

The proportion of disabled people increased between 1990 and 1992, after remaining stable over the previous year. However, this increase is 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 full adjusted time series of disabled people in Great Britain from spring 1984 to winter 1996/7, including data on those in employment, in full-time employment, ILO unemployed and economically active. These series are shown for Great Britain only because the Northern Ireland survey did not become quarterly until winter 1994/5.

*Figure 3* shows the main disabled people prevalence series over this period from the LFS (adjusted for the discontinuities in 1993-96), and for comparative purposes shows the GHS prevalence rates for long-standing

**Figure 3** Comparison of disability rates from the LFS and GHS; Great Britain; 1984-96



Sources: General Household Survey and Labour Force Survey

See technical note for definition of disability in the GHS

limiting health problems. Although the disabled people prevalence rates are lower, and the GHS series is more volatile, 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

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?*

**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:**  
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Technical note

LFS questions on disability (spring 1997 onwards)

**LNGLIM EQ - 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?

- 1 yes
- 2 no

**LIMITK EQ - UK**

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

Does this health problem affect the KIND of paid work that you might do?

- 1 yes
- 2 no

**LIMITA EQ - UK**

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

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

- 1 yes
- 2 no

**HEAL EQ - UK**

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

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

Do you have ...

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

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

- 4 do you have difficulty in seeing (while wearing spectacles or contact lenses)?
- 5 difficulty in hearing?
- 6 a speech impediment?
- 7 severe disfigurement, skin conditions, allergies?
- 8 chest or breathing problems, asthma, bronchitis?
- 9 heart, blood pressure or blood circulation problems?
- 10 stomach, liver, kidney or digestive problems?
- 11 diabetes?
- 12 depression, bad nerves or anxiety?
- 13 epilepsy?
- 14 severe or specific learning difficulties (mental handicap)?
- 15 mental illness or suffer from phobias, panics or other nervous disorders?
- 16 progressive illness not included elsewhere (e.g. cancer 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), (when taken singly or together) substantially limit your ability to carry out normal day to day activities?

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

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 3 don't know

**HEALYR EQ - UK first interview, personal responses only**

APPLIES TO MEN AGED 16-64, WOMEN AGED 16-59

Have you EVER had any health problems or disabilities (apart from those you have already told me about) that have lasted for longer than one year?

- 1 yes
- 2 no

**HEALPB EQ - UK first interview, personal responses only**

APPLIES IF HEALYR=1 (long-term health problem/disability in the past)

... and what were these health problems or disabilities?

PROBE FOR ALL HEALTH PROBLEMS AND DISABILITIES THAT HAVE AFFECTED RESPONDENT IN THE PAST

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

Technical note

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

**HEALYL EQ - UK first interview, personal responses only**

APPLIES IF HEALYR=1 (has had long-term health problems in the past)

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

If you were receiving medication or treatment, please consider what the situation would be without the medication or treatment.

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 3 don't know

Monitoring the DDA

In 1996, the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE), with co-funding from the Employment Service, commissioned the Institute of Employment Studies to carry out a major baseline survey of disabled people in the UK, prior to the implementation of the DDA. The survey collected detailed information about people's working lives (characteristics of employment, employment status, qualifications and training, income and benefits, and attitudes and experiences in the labour market) and the nature and severity of disabilities (including the use of equipment, aids and adaptations). Face-to-face interviews were carried out with 2,015 disabled people in summer/autumn 1996.

The main purpose of the survey was to collect detailed information on a wide range of topics. This data will be considered to provide a 'baseline' of disability at this point in time. DfEE will use LFS data over a period of time, in relation to the baseline survey, to assess the effects of the employment provisions of the DDA.

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

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 day-to-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.

HEALYL and HEALPB are asked only at first interview (wave 1), 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 1 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*.

Table 9 Estimation of numbers of people DDA disabled; United Kingdom; spring 1997-winter 1997/8

	HEALYL/ HEALPB group	Adjusted for wave 1	Adjusted for proxies	Current DDA disabled	Total DDA disabled Thousands
Spring 1997	174	870	1,192	3,943	5,135
Summer 1997	311	778	1,081	4,520	5,601
Autumn 1997	418	697	982	4,675	5,657
Winter 1997/8	516	645	908	4,785	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 questions:

- 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 quarter 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 quarterly basis.

The nature of the time series

The most useful way to look at the time series is to divide it into 'waves'. 'Wave 1' 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 quarterly questioning. The differences between waves 2-5 are relatively small. Furthermore, the number of people with disabilities in wave 1 appears to be unaffected by the frequency of questions. This follows intuitively from the possible causes of the discontinuity outlined above: wave 1 respondents are being asked about disability for the first time and face-to-face, whether under quarterly or half-yearly questioning.

Potential models – considered but rejected

Several models for adjusting the time series have been 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.

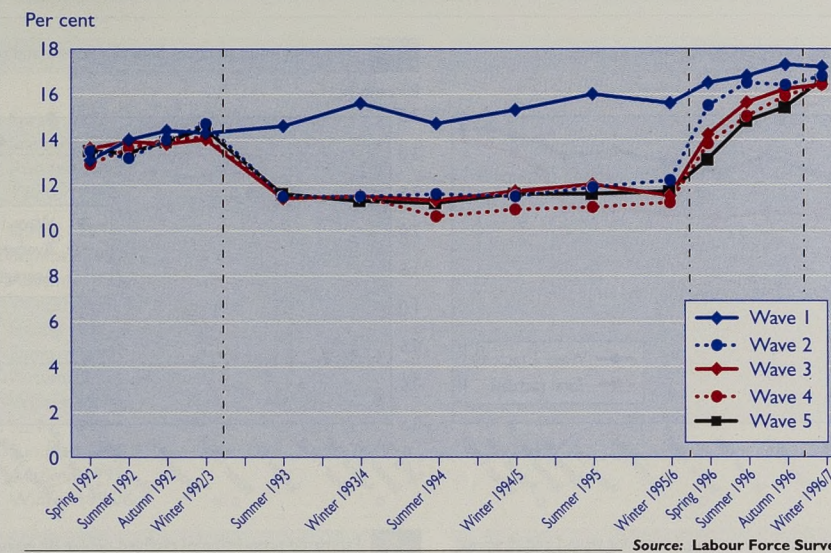
A second method is to use raw data from wave 1 of the survey, which is unaffected by the frequency of questions, and independently to gross the figures up to population levels. This would require more resources than modelling at the aggregate level, but would enable users to conduct their own analyses 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 1 than other waves, so grossed wave 1 people with disabilities will be higher than for all-waves 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 1 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 1 responses are unaffected by the frequency of questions. It has been observed that the difference between reporting of disability in wave 1 and in other waves is larger under half-yearly

Technical note

Figure 4 Proportion of disabled people by wave: Great Britain; spring 1992 - winter 1996/7



questioning (Figure 4). The underlying difference is assumed to be constant under quarterly questioning and a larger constant under half-yearly questioning. The quarterly constant is then applied to the half-yearly period, allowing any 'one-off' effects in particular quarters to be retained. In general terms, therefore, the final adjustment-model combines information about the level of disabilities from wave 1 responses and information about quarterly fluctuations from all-wave responses.

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

Basic model

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

Step 1: Estimate differences between wave 1 and total

The proportions of people with disabilities in the population are obtained separately for wave 1 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:

- The 'total' series is considerably lower than the 'wave 1' series during half-yearly questions (and the transition period) since wave 1 is not affected by the discontinuity.
- The wave 1 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 face-to-face interviews of wave 1 than in the subsequent telephone interviews included in the total series.

c) In addition, there are random fluctuations due to sampling variation. The wave 1 series is more variable since it is based on a smaller sample size.

Step 2: Estimate the separate effects

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).

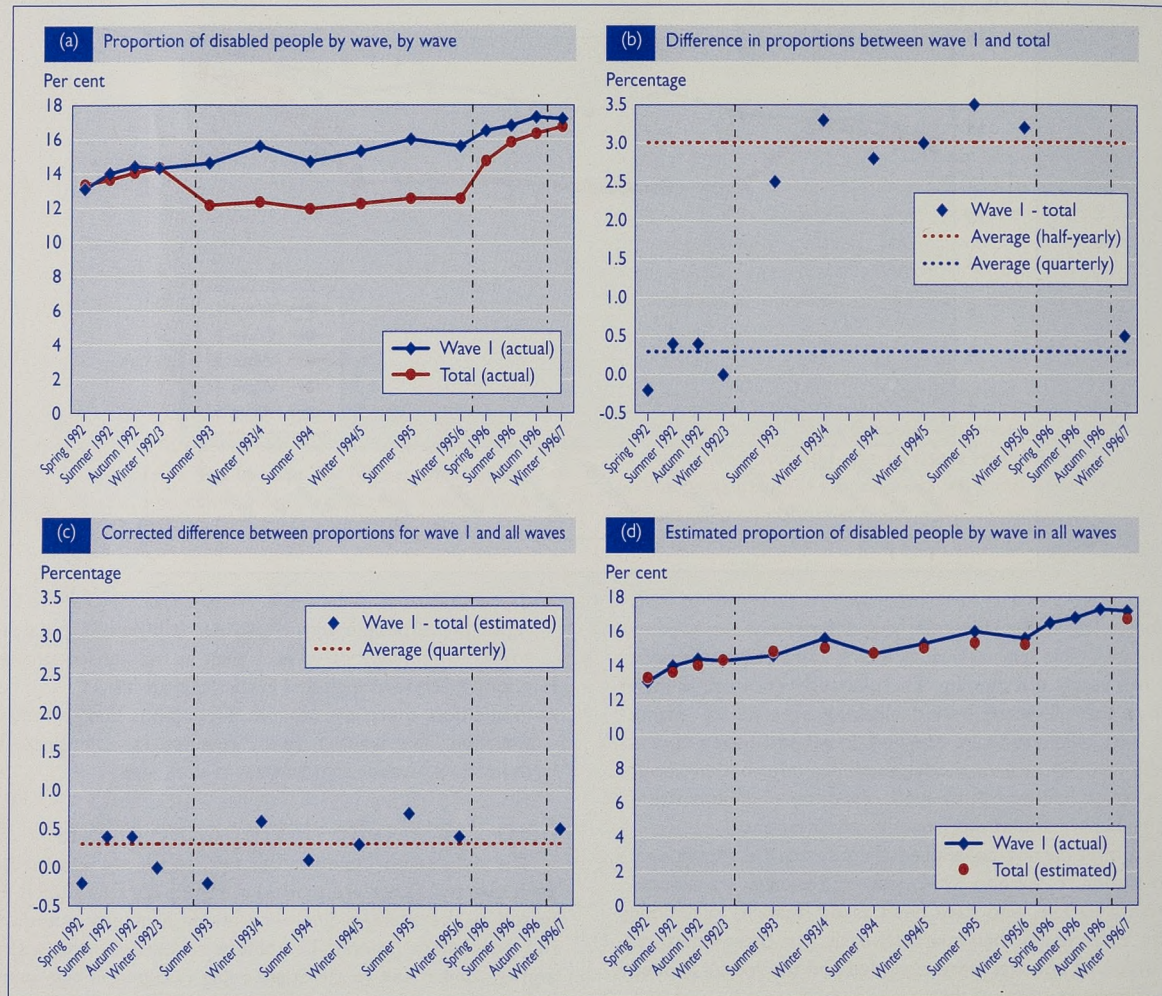
Step 3: Apply correction for effect (a) to half-yearly data

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 note

Figure 5 Basic model step-by-step



Source: Labour Force Survey

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 1 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 quarters includes a cohort which has been asked on both a half-yearly and a quarterly 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 1 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 it is 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 1 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 1 and waves 1-4 averages 0.4 under quarterly

Technical note

Table 10 Wave structure for asking of disability questions; spring 1992-winter 1996/7

		Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5
Quarterly questioning	Spring 1992	x/o	x	x	x	x
	Summer 1992	x/o	x	x	x	x
	Autumn 1992	x/o	x	x	x	x
	Winter 1992/3	x/o	x	x	x	x
Half-yearly questioning	Spring 1993				*	*
	Summer 1993	x/o	o	o		
	Autumn 1993				o	o
	Winter 1993/4	x/o	o	o	o	o
	Spring 1994				o	o
	Summer 1994	x/o	o	o	o	o
	Autumn 1994				o	o
	Winter 1994/5	x/o	o	o	o	o
	Spring 1995				o	o
	Summer 1995	x/o	o	o	o	o
Transition period	Autumn 1995				o	o
	Winter 1995/6	x/o	o	o	o	o
	Spring 1996	x/o	x	*	*	*
	Summer 1996	x/o	x	x	*	*
Quarterly questioning	Autumn 1996	x/o	x	x	x	*
	Winter 1996/7	x/o	x	x	x	x

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

questioning and 2.9 under half-yearly questioning; in autumn 1996, the difference was 0.9 percentage points. Therefore, using 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) =  $0.9 - 0.4 = 0.4$ , 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 1 people with disabilities in autumn 1996 to give an estimate of all-waves people with disabilities (steps 3 and 4).

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 1 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 adjustment model was applied.

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 1 and other waves is not the same as for other quarters. For this reason, spring 1992 data were excluded from the calculations in the final model.

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Technical report

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

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

### Key points

- A revised question in the LFS from spring 1997 provides better coverage of students but at the cost of a discontinuity.
- The size of the discontinuity between 1996 and 1997 varies between quarters – it is larger for the summer and autumn quarter results, when more people are caught by the new category for 'waiting for term to (re)start'.
- The discontinuity ranges from 0-60,000 in spring and winter to 300-400,000 in summer.
- It will be possible to make more accurate estimates of the discontinuities when administrative data for 1997 are available.
- In time series tables of full-time students, a discontinuity at spring 1997 should be indicated, and the discontinuity 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

### Box 1

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 . . .

- 1 still attending
- 2 waiting for term to (re)start
- 3 or have you stopped going

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.

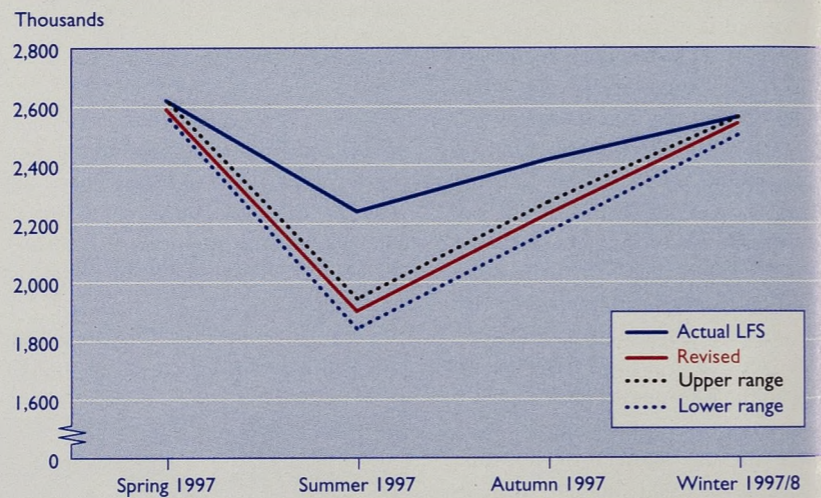
### Conclusions

Table 4 provides a summary of the overall analysis. Figure 1 shows the ranges for the revised estimates of full-time 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.

Table 4 Discontinuity in number of full-time students; Great Britain; 1997

	Actual LFS	Revised estimate	Annual changes		Range of discontinuity	Thousands Of which 16 to 19-year-olds
			Unadjusted	Revised		
			Spring 1996	2,479		
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

Figure 1 Revised estimates of full-time students; Great Britain; spring 1997 to winter 1997/8



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

#### Publication dates of main economic indicators June – August

##### Labour market statistics

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

June	17 Wednesday
July	15 Wednesday
August	12 Wednesday

##### Retail prices index

June	16 Tuesday
July	21 Tuesday
August	18 Tuesday

**MAIN SOURCES****Labour Force Survey**

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

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

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

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

Jan 1998	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan 1999	Feb	Mar

**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 work-sites 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 - except for the industry in which people work, where the Workforce Jobs series is likely to be more accurate, and consistent with other national economic series.

**Unemployment**

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

**Earnings**

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

**EMPLOYMENT****Employment**

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

**Workforce jobs**

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

**Self-employed people (LFS)**

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

**Self-employment jobs**

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

**Government-supported trainees**

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

**Employment rate**

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

**UNEMPLOYMENT****ILO unemployment**

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

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

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

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

**ILO unemployment rate**

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

**Claimant count rate**

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

**ECONOMIC ACTIVITY****Economically active**

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

**Economic activity rate**

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

**ECONOMIC INACTIVITY****Economically inactive**

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

**Economic inactivity rate**

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

**EARNINGS****Earnings**

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

**CONVENTIONS**

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

**Average Earnings Index**

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

**HOURS WORKED (New Earnings Survey)****Normal weekly hours**

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

**Weekly hours worked**

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

**HOURS WORKED (Labour Force Survey)**

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

**OTHER DEFINITIONS****General index of retail prices**

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

**Labour disputes**

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

**Productivity**

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

**Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)**

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

**Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)**

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

**Unit Wage Costs**

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

**Jobcentre vacancies**

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



# Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers

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

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

# Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
<b>LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE</b>							
UK summary for latest nine quarters	M	Jun 98	A.1	Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	May 98	E.14
Regional labour market summary	M	Jun 98	A.2	Unit wage costs	M	Jun 98	E.21
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY</b>							
Employment by category	M	Jun 98	B.1	Earnings: international comparisons	M	Jun 98	E.31
Employment by age	M	Jun 98	B.2	Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313
Employment by occupation	Q	May 98	B.3	<b>GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING</b>			
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Jun 98	B.11	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	M	Jun 98	F.1
Employee jobs by industry	M (Q)	Jun 98	B.12	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	M	Jun 98	F.2
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M (Q)	Jun 98	B.13	Work based training for adults: destination of leavers	M	Jun 98	F.3
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	M (Q)	Jun 98	B.14	Work based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	M	Jun 98	F.4
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	M (Q)	Jun 98	B.15	Other training: destination of leavers	M	Jun 98	F.5
Employee jobs by region	Q	May 98	B.16	Other training: qualifications of leavers	M	Jun 98	F.6
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	May 98	B.17	TEC/CCTE performance tables	A	Nov 97	479
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Jun 98	B.21	<b>OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS</b>			
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Jun 98	B.22	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Jun 98	G.1
Hours worked: quarterly update	Q	Apr 98	173	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Jun 98	G.2
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed	M	Jun 98	B.32	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Jun 98	G.3
Job-related training	Q	May 98	B.41	Labour disputes: summary	M	Jun 98	G.11
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	May 98	B.51	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Jun 98	G.12
Annual Employment Survey	A	Nov 97	461	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 97	217
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>							
ILO unemployment by age and duration	M	Jun 98	C.1	International labour disputes	A	Apr 98	189
ILO unemployment rates by age	M	Jun 98	C.2	Trade union membership	A	Jun 97	231
ILO unemployed looking for full-time/part-time work	M	Jun 98	C.3	Labour market and educational status of young people	M (Q)	Jun 98	G.21
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	May 98	C.4	Economic activity of young people	Q	May 98	217
Claimant count by region	M	Jun 98	C.11	Jobseekers with disabilities (placed into employment)	M	Jun 98	G.22
Claimant count by age and duration	Q	Jun 98	C.12	Ethnic groups in the labour market	A	Aug 97	295
Claimant count by age and duration: reasons	Q	Jun 98	C.13	Women in the labour market	Q	May 98	219
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M	Jun 98	C.14	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 98	97
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Jun 98	C.21	Sickness absence	Q	May 98	218
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Jun 98	C.22	Seasonal adjustment review	A	May 97	175
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Jun 98	C.23	Skill needs in Britain	A	Dec 97	517
Claimant count flows	M	Jun 98	C.31	Labour force projections	A	Feb 97	51
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	May 98	C.32	Industrial and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics	A	Apr 97	151
Interval between claims	Q	Jun 98	C.33	<b>RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>			
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Jun 98	C.34	Background economic indicators	M	Jun 98	H.1
Redundancies in UK	Q	May 98	C.41	Retail prices: summary	M	Jun 98	H.11
Redundancies by region	Q	May 98	C.42	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Jun 98	H.12
Redundancies by industry	Q	May 98	C.43	Retail prices: selected items	M	Jun 98	H.13
International comparisons	M	Jun 98	C.51	Retail prices: general index	M	Jun 98	H.14
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY</b>							
Economic activity by age	M	Jun 98	D.1	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Jun 98	H.15
Economic inactivity	M	Jun 98	D.2	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Jun 98	H.21
Economic inactivity by age	M	Jun 98	D.3	Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs	M	Jun 98	H.22
<b>EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS</b>							
Adjustments to Average Earnings Index	Q	May 98	259	Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different. A - Annual Q - Quarterly M - Monthly			
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Jun 98	E.1	Recently discontinued tables may be found in the list opposite. Please refer to April Labour Market Trends, pS79, for tables not listed here.			
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Jun 98	E.3				
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	May 98	E.11				
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Nov 97	469				
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	May 98	E.12				
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	May 98	E.13				

# A.1 LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE United Kingdom summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGSO	MGSR	MGSU	MGSX
<b>All Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1987	44,615	28,098	25,051	3,046	16,517	79.1	56.2	70.4	10.8
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	79.8	58.0	72.7	8.8
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	80.4	59.6	74.5	7.3
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	80.6	59.9	75.0	6.9
1991	45,226	28,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	80.1	58.6	73.2	8.4
1992	45,310	28,691	25,861	2,830	16,619	79.2	57.1	71.3	9.9
1993	45,400	28,559	25,563	2,996	16,842	78.7	56.3	70.6	10.5
1994	45,465	28,549	25,753	2,796	16,917	78.6	56.6	70.9	9.8
1995	45,574	28,550	26,037	2,512	17,025	78.3	57.1	71.3	8.8
1996	45,725	28,679	26,292	2,388	17,045	78.5	57.5	71.8	8.3
1997	45,898	28,845	26,761	2,083	17,053	78.5	58.3	72.8	7.2
<b>3 month averages</b>									
Jan-Mar 1996	45,695	28,645	26,262	2,383	17,051	78.5	57.5	71.8	8.3
Feb-Apr	45,706	28,676	26,277	2,399	17,030	78.5	57.5	71.8	8.4
Mar-May (Spr)	45,725	28,679	26,292	2,388	17,045	78.5	57.5	71.8	8.3
Apr-Jun	45,739	28,673	26,300	2,373	17,066	78.5	57.5	71.9	8.3
May-Jul	45,756	28,659	26,323	2,336	17,097	78.4	57.5	71.9	8.2
Jun-Aug (Aut)	45,775	28,701	26,382	2,319	17,074	78.5	57.6	72.0	8.1
Jul-Sep	45,782	28,694	26,379	2,315	17,088	78.4	57.6	71.9	8.1
Aug-Oct	45,798	28,754	26,436	2,319	17,044	78.5	57.7	72.1	8.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,816	28,804	26,509	2,295	17,012	78.7	57.9	72.3	8.0
Oct-Dec	45,827	28,795	26,529	2,266	17,032	78.7	57.9	72.4	7.9
Nov 1996-Jan 1997	45,842	28,830	26,601	2,229	17,011	78.7	58.0	72.5	7.7
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Win)	45,857	28,836	26,657	2,180	17,021	78.6	58.1	72.6	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	45,866	28,836	26,702	2,134	17,030	78.6	58.2	72.7	7.4
Feb-Apr	45,879	28,846	26,747	2,099	17,033	78.6	58.3	72.8	7.3
Mar-May (Spr)	45,898	28,845	26,761	2,083	17,053	78.5	58.3	72.8	7.2
Apr-Jun	45,909	28,898	26,816	2,082	17,011	78.7	58.4	72.9	7.2
May-Jul	45,921	28,932	26,833	2,099	16,989	78.7	58.4	72.9	7.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45,939	28,900	26,859	2,042	17,039	78.6	58.5	73.0	7.1
Jul-Sep	45,948	28,883	26,911	1,971	17,065	78.6	58.6	73.1	6.8
Aug-Oct	45,960	28,872	26,911	1,930	17,089	78.5	58.6	73.2	6.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,978	28,879	26,966	1,913	17,098	78.5	58.7	73.2	6.6
Oct-Dec	45,991	28,874	26,982	1,893	17,116	78.5	58.7	73.3	6.6
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	46,004	28,858	26,989	1,870	17,145	78.4	58.7	73.3	6.5
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Win)	46,017	28,868	27,007	1,861	17,148	78.5	58.7	73.3	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	46,030	28,880	27,020	1,860	17,150	78.5	58.7	73.3	6.4
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	39	6	39	-33	33	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Per cent	0.1	0.0	0.1	-1.7	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Over last 12 months	164	44	319	-275	119	-0.2	0.5	0.7	-1.0
Per cent	0.4	0.2	1.2	-12.9	0.7	-0.2	0.5	0.7	-1.0
<b>Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1987	21,487	16,204	14,377	1,827	5,283	88.1	66.9	78.1	11.7
1988	21,596	16,378	14,885	1,492	5,218	88.6	68.9	80.5	9.2
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	88.8	70.4	82.1	7.8
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	88.7	70.5	82.4	7.7
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	88.1	68.3	79.9	9.0
1992	21,924	16,261	14,365	1,935	5,663	86.7	65.0	76.5	11.2
1993	21,985	16,096	14,078	2,018	5,890	85.9	64.0	75.1	12.5
1994	22,050	16,072	14,215	1,857	5,978	85.6	64.5	75.6	11.8
1995	22,132	16,059	14,423	1,636	6,074	85.1	65.2	76.4	10.7
1996	22,232	16,069	14,498	1,570	6,163	85.0	65.2	76.6	9.8
1997	22,341	16,100	14,777	1,324	6,240	84.8	66.1	77.7	8.8
<b>3 month averages</b>									
Jan-Mar 1996	22,213	16,061	14,469	1,591	6,152	85.0	65.1	76.5	9.9
Feb-Apr	22,220	16,075	14,480	1,595	6,146	85.0	65.2	76.5	9.8
Mar-May (Spr)	22,232	16,069	14,498	1,570	6,163	85.0	65.2	76.6	9.8
Apr-Jun	22,241	16,065	14,505	1,560	6,176	85.0	65.2	76.6	9.7
May-Jul	22,251	16,057	14,530	1,527	6,194	84.9	65.3	76.7	9.5
Jun-Aug (Aut)	22,262	16,074	14,559	1,515	6,188	84.9	65.4	76.8	9.4
Jul-Sep	22,269	16,069	14,557	1,512	6,200	84.8	65.4	76.8	9.4
Aug-Oct	22,279	16,084	14,574	1,510	6,196	84.9	65.4	76.8	9.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,288	16,111	14,630	1,480	6,178	85.0	65.6	77.1	9.2
Oct-Dec	22,297	16,076	14,634	1,442	6,221	84.8	65.6	77.1	9.0
Nov 1996-Jan 1997	22,305	16,094	14,683	1,411	6,211	84.9	65.8	77.3	8.8
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Win)	22,315	16,097	14,717	1,380	6,218	84.8	66.0	77.5	8.6
Jan-Mar 1997	22,321	16,103	14,753	1,350	6,217	84.9	66.1	77.7	8.4
Feb-Apr	22,330	16,101	14,779	1,322	6,229	84.8	66.2	77.8	8.2
Mar-May (Spr)	22,341	16,100	14,777	1,324	6,240	84.8	66.1	77.7	8.2
Apr-Jun	22,348	16,118	14,812	1,306	6,230	84.9	66.3	77.9	8.1
May-Jul	22,356	16,127	14,812	1,314	6,229	84.8	66.3	77.9	8.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,367	16,115	14,848	1,267	6,252	84.7	66.4	78.0	7.9
Jul-Sep	22,372	16,103	14,874	1,228	6,270	84.6	66.5	78.1	7.6
Aug-Oct	22,381	16,112	14,911	1,200	6,269	84.7	66.6	78.3	7.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,392	16,115	14,927	1,188	6,277	84.7	66.7	78.3	7.4
Oct-Dec	22,400	16,114	14,939	1,175	6,286	84.7	66.7	78.4	7.3
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	22,408	16,116	14,960	1,156	6,292	84.6	66.8	78.5	7.2
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Win)	22,416	16,120	14,978	1,141	6,297	84.6	66.8	78.6	7.1
Jan-Mar 1998	22,425	16,106	14,957	1,149	6,318	84.5	66.7	78.5	7.1
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	25	-8	18	-26	33	-0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.2
Per cent	0.1	0.0	0.1	-2.2	0.5	-0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.2
Over last 12 months	104	3	204	-201	101	-0.4	0.6	0.8	-1.3
Per cent	0.5	0.0	1.4	-14.9	1.6	-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 Survey

# LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE United Kingdom Summary A.1

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGSO	MGSR	MGSU	MGSX
<b>Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1987	23,128	11,893	10,674	1,219	11,235	69.3	46.2	62.1	10.3
1988	23,201	12,109	11,084	1,025	11,092	70.3	47.8	64.2	8.5
1989	23,272	12,389	11,514	875	10,883	71.2	49.5	66.1	7.1
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	71.6	50.0	66.8	6.6
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	71.3	49.4	66.0	7.3
1992	23,386	12,430	11,497	934	10,956	70.9	49.2	65.5	7.5
1993	23,415	12,463	11,485	928	10,952	70.9	49.0	65.8	7.8
1994	23,416	12,477	11,538	938	10,939	70.9	49.3	65.8	7.5
1995	23,442	12,491	11,615	876	10,951	70.9	49.5	65.8	7.0
1996	23,493	12,611	11,793	817	10,882	71.4	50.2	66.6	6.5
1997	23,557	12,744	11,985	760	10,813	71.7	50.9	67.3	6.0
<b>3 month averages</b>									
Jan-Mar 1996	23,482	12,584	11,793	791	10,898	71.3	50.2	66.6	6.3
Feb-Apr	23,486	12,602	11,798	804	10,884	71.3	50.2	66.7	6.4
Mar-May (Spr)	23,493	12,611	11,793	817	10,882	71.4	50.2	66.6	6.5
Apr-Jun	23,497	12,608	11,795	813	10,890	71.4	50.2	66.7	6.4
May-Jul	23,504	12,602	11,793	809	10,902	71.2	50.2	66.6	6.4
Jun-Aug (Aut)	23,512	12,627	11,823	803	10,886	71.4	50.3	66.7	6.4
Jul-Sep	23,514	12,626	11,822	804	10,888	71.3	50.3	66.6	6.4
Aug-Oct	23,519	12,671	11,862	809	10,848	71.5	50.4	66.9	6.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,527	12,693	11,879	815	10,834	71.7	50.5	67.0	6.4
Oct-Dec	23,531	12,719	11,895	824	10,812	71.9	50.6	67.1	6.5
Nov 1996-Jan 1997	23,537	12,736	11,919	818	10,800	71.9	50.6	67.1	6.4
Dec 1996-Feb 1997 (Win)	23,542	12,740	11,940	800	10,803	71.9	50.7	67.3	6.3
Jan-Mar 1997	23,545	12,732	11,948	784	10,813	71.8	50.7	67.2	6.2
Feb-Apr	23,550	12,745	11,967	777	10,804	71.8	50.8	67.3	6.1
Mar-May (Spr)	23,557	12,744	11,985	760	10,813	71.7	50.9	67.3	6.0
Apr-Jun	23,561	12,780	12,004	776	10,781	71.9	51.0	67.4	6.1
May-Jul	23,565	12,805	12,021	784	10,760	72.0	51.0	67.5	6.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,572	12,785	12,011	774	10,787	72.0	51.0	67.5	6.1
Jul-Sep	23,575	12,780	12,037	743	10,795	71.9	51.1	67.6	5.8
Aug-Oct	23,580	12,760	12,030	730	10,819	71.8	51.0	67.6	5.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,586	12,765							

# A.1 LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE

United Kingdom summary

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MGLH	MGLB	MGKV	MGKY	MGLE	MGLK	MGLN	MGLQ	MGLT
<b>All</b>									
<b>Spring quarters</b>									
<b>(Mar-May)</b>									
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	44,078	28,121	25,792	2,329	15,957	79.8	58.4	73.0	8.4
1992	45,310	28,562	25,812	2,769	16,729	78.9	57.0	71.1	9.7
1993	45,400	28,447	25,511	3,173	16,954	78.4	56.2	70.2	11.2
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
<b>3 month averages</b>									
<b>Jan-Mar 1996</b>	45,695	28,506	26,125	2,381	17,189	78.1	57.2	71.4	8.4
Feb-Apr	45,706	28,543	26,157	2,386	17,164	78.1	57.2	71.5	8.4
Mar-May (Spr)	45,725	28,552	26,219	2,334	17,172	78.1	57.3	71.6	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	72.4	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
<b>Jan-Mar 1997</b>	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	79.9	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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	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
<b>Jan-Mar 1998</b>	46,030	28,731	26,887	1,844	17,299	78.1	58.4	73.0	6.4
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	39	-139	-146	7	178	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	0.1
Per cent	0.1	-0.5	-0.5	0.4	1.0				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	164	40	322	-281	123	-0.1	0.5	0.7	-1.0
Per cent	0.4	0.1	1.2	-13.2	0.7				
<b>Male</b>									
<b>Spring quarters</b>									
<b>(Mar-May)</b>									
1987	20,945	15,720	13,984	1,736	5,225	87.6	66.6	77.7	11.2
1988	21,052	15,899	14,491	1,408	5,153	88.2	68.6	80.1	9.0
1989	21,158	16,026	14,870	1,156	5,132	88.3	70.1	81.8	7.4
1990	21,249	16,077	14,971	1,106	5,172	89.3	70.3	82.1	7.1
1991	21,318	15,995	14,541	1,454	5,324	87.7	68.1	79.6	9.2
1992	21,324	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	86.3	65.3	76.3	11.5
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	85.6	63.8	74.8	12.4
1994	22,050	15,996	14,171	1,825	6,053	85.2	64.3	75.4	11.4
1995	22,132	15,982	14,374	1,608	6,151	84.7	64.9	76.1	10.1
1996	22,232	15,992	14,446	1,546	6,240	84.6	65.0	76.3	9.7
1997	22,341	16,023	14,720	1,304	6,317	84.4	65.9	77.4	8.1
<b>3 month averages</b>									
<b>Jan-Mar 1996</b>	22,213	15,971	14,379	1,591	6,242	84.6	64.7	76.1	10.0
Feb-Apr	22,220	15,995	14,404	1,592	6,225	84.7	64.8	76.2	10.0
Mar-May (Spr)	22,232	15,992	14,446	1,546	6,240	84.6	65.0	76.3	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	8.8
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	22,315	16,003	14,639	1,363	6,312	84.3	65.6	77.1	8.5
<b>Jan-Mar 1997</b>	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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	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
<b>Jan-Mar 1998</b>	22,425	16,009	14,870	1,139	6,416	84.0	66.3	78.0	7.1
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	25	-83	-79	-5	108	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	0.0
Per cent	0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	1.7				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	104	-1	202	-204	106	-0.4	0.6	0.7	-1.3
Per cent	0.5	0.0	1.4	-15.2	1.7				

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

# LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE

United Kingdom Summary

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MGLH	MGLB	MGKV	MGKY	MGLE	MGLK	MGLN	MGLQ	MGLT
<b>Female</b>									
<b>Spring quarters</b>									
<b>(Mar-May)</b>									
1987	22,543	11,560	10,394	1,176	10,983	68.9	45.9	61.7	10.2
1988	22,613	11,772	10,788	984	10,841	69.9	47.6	63.9	8.4
1989	22,681	12,057	11,224	833	10,624	70.9	49.3	65.9	7.0
1990	22,713	12,141	11,353	787	10,572	71.3	49.8	66.6	6.5
1991	22,760	12,127	11,251	875	10,633	71.0	49.3	65.8	7.2
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	70.6	49.1	65.4	7.3
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	1,166	10,989	70.6	49.0	65.1	9.5
1994	23,416	12,436	11,526	910	10,979	70.6	49.2	65.3	7.3
1995	23,442	12,445	11,599	846	10,997	70.6	49.5	65.6	6.8
1996	23,493	12,560	11,773	788	10,932	71.1	50.1	66.5	5.8
1997	23,557	12,692	11,962	731	10,865	71.4	50.8	67.2	6.3
<b>3 month averages</b>									
<b>Jan-Mar 1996</b>	23,482	12,536	11,746	790	10,947	71.0	50.0	66.4	6.3
Feb-Apr	23,486	12,							

## A.2 LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE Regional labour market summary

THOUSANDS

Labour Force Survey (Jan 1998 to Mar 1998) Unadjusted

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economic activity				Economically inactive				LFS Employment				
	Total		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	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 Humber	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	70.2
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	66.7
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	70.1
London	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	64.2
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	72.2
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	72.2
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	67.9
Wales	2,298	1,298	72.8	714	584	1,000	27.2	401	600	1,201	67.4	654	70.6	548	63.8
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	68.0
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	67.7
Northern Ireland	1,228	734	72.3	421	313	494	27.7	170	324	675	66.4	380	72.8	295	59.6
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	67.5

	Employer surveys			Labour Force Survey						Benefits Agency administration system					
	Employee jobs (Dec 1997)			ILO unemployed (Jan 1998 to Mar 1998)						Claimant count (Apr 1998), seasonally adjusted					
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women			
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)**	Level	Rate(%)**	Level	Rate(%)**	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Rate(%)*	Level	Rate(%)*
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
North East	903	447	455	101	8.7	69	10.4	33	6.5	84.5	7.6	67.9	11.1	16.6	3.9
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	2.2
Merseyside #				66	11.0	45	13.7	21	7.7	53.0	9.3	41.5	13.4	11.5	4.4
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	2.9
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	2.3
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	2.7
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	2.1
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	3.4
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	1.6
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	2.1
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	2.5
Wales	986	488	497	97	7.5	60	8.5	37	6.3	69.5	5.6	53.8	7.8	15.7	2.8
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	2.8
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	2.6
Northern Ireland	595	295	300	59	8.0	42	9.9	17	5.6	58.4	7.6	45.6	10.3	12.8	3.9
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	2.6

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

\* Denominator = all persons of working age.

\*\* Denominator = Total economically active.

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

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

Note: Northern Ireland LFS data are for seasonal quarters, and not on a rolling average basis.

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# B.1 EMPLOYMENT

## Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment											Total workers	Employees		Self-employed		Workers with second jobs								
	Total workers*	Employees*	Self employed*	Government supported training and employment programmes			Full-time		Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		12							
				Unpaid family workers	MGRT	MGRW	6	7	8	9									10	11					
																					All in employment				
																					4	5			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12														
MGRZ MGRN MGRQ MGRT MGRW																									
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)																									
1992	25,861	22,076	3,227	181	377	19,838	6,012	16,923	5,149	2,682	545	974													
1993	25,583	21,870	3,186	151	356	19,466	6,086	16,658	5,210	2,605	580	1,043													
1994	25,753	21,967	3,304	146	336	19,498	6,240	16,617	5,344	2,692	611	1,149													
1995	26,037	22,253	3,360	140	285	19,741	6,290	16,828	5,423	2,730	629	1,292													
1996	26,292	22,623	3,294	127	249	19,767	6,518	16,950	5,673	2,645	648	1,291													
1997	26,761	23,077	3,346	118	221	20,086	6,668	17,271	5,804	2,652	691	1,251													
<b>3 month averages</b>																									
Jan-Mar 1997	26,702	23,011	3,354	113	223	20,066	6,631	17,216	5,793	2,683	670	1,256													
Feb-Apr	26,747	23,058	3,349	118	222	20,082	6,660	17,243	5,813	2,674	673	1,251													
Mar-May (Spr)	26,761	23,077	3,346	118	221	20,086	6,668	17,271	5,804	2,652	691	1,251													
Apr-Jun	26,816	23,138	3,342	115	222	20,129	6,680	17,326	5,810	2,646	694	1,250													
May-Jul	26,833	23,154	3,339	121	219	20,146	6,679	17,345	5,807	2,645	693	1,248													
Jun-Aug (Sum)	26,859	23,181	3,332	124	222	20,168	6,684	17,373	5,806	2,635	696	1,247													
Jul-Sep	26,911	23,242	3,325	125	219	20,200	6,703	17,420	5,822	2,625	698	1,268													
Aug-Oct	26,941	23,273	3,324	125	220	20,222	6,709	17,449	5,822	2,618	704	1,256													
Sep-Nov (Aut)	26,966	23,320	3,317	115	214	20,275	6,678	17,495	5,822	2,625	690	1,255													
Oct-Dec	26,982	23,350	3,308	111	212	20,331	6,640	17,545	5,803	2,628	678	1,237													
Nov-Jan	26,989	23,381	3,304	96	208	20,333	6,640	17,568	5,809	2,623	679	1,215													
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	27,007	23,383	3,325	95	205	20,331	6,666	17,564	5,816	2,629	694	1,225													
<b>Jan-Mar 1998</b>	<b>27,020</b>	<b>23,423</b>	<b>3,297</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>20,333</b>	<b>6,678</b>	<b>17,586</b>	<b>5,835</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>1,230</b>													
<b>Changes</b>																									
Over last 3 months	39	73	-11	-16	-7	1	38	40	32	-28	18	-7													
Per cent	0.1	0.3	-0.3	-14.7	-3.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.6	-1.1	2.6	-0.6													
Over last 12 months	319	413	-57	-18	-18	267	46	370	42	-83	26	-27													
Per cent	1.2	1.8	-1.7	-16.2	-8.2	1.3	0.7	2.1	0.7	-3.1	3.8	-2.1													
<b>Male</b>																									
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>																									
1992	14,365	11,621	2,443	55	246	13,366	992	10,959	659	2,262	181	445													
1993	14,078	11,413	2,390	43	233	13,052	1,022	10,733	679	2,187	203	471													
1994	14,215	11,458	2,487	49	220	13,110	1,097	10,720	737	2,270	216	510													
1995	14,423	11,642	2,553	43	184	13,265	1,153	10,837	804	2,319	234	545													
1996	14,498	11,827	2,473	41	156	13,267	1,228	10,936	891	2,233	240	549													
1997	14,777	12,114	2,489	37	137	13,458	1,313	11,126	987	2,231	256	555													
<b>3 month averages</b>																									
Jan-Mar 1997	14,753	12,074	2,506	40	133	13,433	1,317	11,074	998	2,260	246	558													
Feb-Apr	14,779	12,108	2,498	39	134	13,453	1,321	11,103	1,004	2,254	243	559													
Mar-May (Spr)	14,777	12,114	2,489	37	137	13,458	1,313	11,126	987	2,231	256	555													
Apr-Jun	14,812	12,157	2,481	36	138	13,494	1,313	11,173	983	2,227	253	549													
May-Jul	14,812	12,166	2,469	40	137	13,500	1,307	11,190	976	2,215	253	547													
Jun-Aug (Sum)	14,848	12,203	2,463	42	139	13,533	1,309	11,232	972	2,206	256	546													
Jul-Sep	14,874	12,246	2,448	40	139	13,563	1,305	11,277	969	2,193	255	560													
Aug-Oct	14,911	12,278	2,450	42	142	13,591	1,313	11,307	970	2,188	260	549													
Sep-Nov	14,927	12,308	2,444	39	135	13,619	1,299	11,338	970	2,190	252	540													
Oct-Dec	14,939	12,336	2,433	39	132	13,650	1,283	11,374	961	2,187	245	528													
Nov-Jan	14,960	12,359	2,434	33	134	13,661	1,289	11,393	965	2,184	248	523													
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	14,978	12,373	2,438	32	135	13,673	1,299	11,403	969	2,185	251	524													
<b>Jan-Mar 1998</b>	<b>14,957</b>	<b>12,362</b>	<b>2,429</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>13,660</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>11,396</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>530</b>													
<b>Changes</b>																									
Over last 3 months	18	26	-4	-10	6	10	8	22	4	-13	10	2													
Per cent	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-26.8	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	-0.6	4.0	0.4													
Over last 12 months	204	288	-77	-12	5	227	-26	322	-34	-86	9	-29													
Per cent	1.4	2.4	-3.1	-29.1	3.9	1.7	-2.0	2.9	-3.4	-3.8	3.5	-5.1													
<b>Female</b>																									
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>																									
1992	11,497	10,455	785	126	131	6,472	5,020	5,964	4,490	420	365	530													
1993	11,485	10,457	796	108	124	6,415	5,065	5,925	4,531	418	377	572													
1994	11,538	10,509	817	97	116	6,388	5,144	5,897	4,607	421	395	639													
1995	11,615	10,611	806	97	100	6,476	5,136	5,991	4,619	411	395	747													
1996	11,793	10,795	820	85	92	6,501	5,290	6,014	4,782	412	408	742													
1997	11,985	10,963	857	80	84	6,628	5,355	6,146	4,817	421	435	696													
<b>3 month averages</b>																									
Jan-Mar 1997	11,948	10,937	848	74	90	6,633	5,314	6,142	4,794	423	424	698													
Feb-Apr	11,968	10,950	851	79	88	6,629	5,339	6,141	4,809	420	430	705													
Mar-May (Spr)	11,985	10,963	857	80	84	6,628	5,355	6,146	4,817	421	435	696													
Apr-Jun	12,004	10,981	861	79	84	6,635	5,367	6,152	4,826	419	442	701													
May-Jul	12,021	10,987	870	80	83	6,646	5,372	6,155	4,831	429	440	701													
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,011	10,977	869	82	82	6,635	5,374	6,142	4,835	428	440	701													
Jul-Sep	12,037	10,996	876	84	80	6,637	5,399	6,143	4,853	432	444	708													
Aug-Oct	12,030	10,995	874	82	78	6,631	5,396	6,142	4,852	430	443	707													
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,040	11,011	873	76	79	6,656	5,379	6,157	4,852	435	438	715													
Oct-Dec	12,042	11,015	874	73	80	6,681	5,357	6,171	4,841	441	433	710													
Nov-Jan	12,029	11,022	870	64	74	6,672	5,351	6,176	4,844	439	431	692													
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,029	11,010	887	63	69	6,658	5,367	6,161	4,847	443	443	701													
<b>Jan-Mar 1998</b>	<b>12,063</b>	<b>11,062</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>6,673</b>	<b>5,387</b>	<b>6,190</b>	<b>4,870</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>700</b>													
<b>Changes</b>																									
Over last 3 months	21	47	-7	-6	-14	-8	30	19	29	-15	8	-9													
Per cent	0.2	0.4	-0.8	-8.3	-17.1	-0.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	-3.3	1.9	-1.3													
Over last 12 months	115</																								

# B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (m) & 50-59 (f)	65+ (m) & 60+ (f)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	MGSL						MGUW	MGUZ
<b>EMPLOYED</b>								
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	25,861	25,047	674	3,868	6,717	9,159	4,628	816
1993	25,563	24,869	577	3,633	6,885	9,201	4,573	773
1994	25,753	25,034	587	3,488	6,974	9,305	4,679	782
1995	26,037	25,247	611	3,386	7,008	9,451	4,791	795
1996	26,292	25,526	663	3,334	7,022	9,615	4,891	769
1997	26,761	25,961	703	3,284	7,156	9,682	5,137	802
<b>3 month averages</b>								
Jan-Mar 1997	26,702	25,913	690	3,297	7,149	9,667	5,110	783
Feb-Apr	26,747	25,955	711	3,289	7,164	9,669	5,122	789
Mar-May (Spr)	26,761	25,961	703	3,284	7,156	9,682	5,137	802
Apr-Jun	26,816	26,016	707	3,284	7,164	9,695	5,166	809
May-Jul	26,833	26,026	716	3,275	7,151	9,708	5,176	812
Jun-Aug (Sum)	26,859	26,062	717	3,271	7,156	9,720	5,199	810
Jul-Sep	26,911	26,104	721	3,269	7,139	9,752	5,223	809
Aug-Oct	26,941	26,147	726	3,262	7,149	9,767	5,244	800
Sep-Nov (Aut)	26,966	26,161	729	3,282	7,128	9,773	5,249	795
Oct-Dec	26,982	26,198	729	3,278	7,144	9,768	5,280	782
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	26,989	26,205	716	3,272	7,123	9,792	5,302	769
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Win)	27,007	26,236	714	3,264	7,137	9,794	5,328	769
Jan-Mar 1998	27,020	26,251	711	3,266	7,133	9,813	5,329	770
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	39	53	-18	-13	-11	45	49	-12
Per cent	0.1	0.2	-2.5	-0.4	-0.1	0.5	0.9	-1.6
Over last 12 months	319	338	21	-31	-16	146	219	-14
Per cent	1.2	1.3	3.0	-0.9	-0.2	1.5	4.3	-1.7
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	14,365	14,065	347	2,030	3,846	4,976	2,866	300
1993	14,078	13,824	290	1,911	3,861	4,970	2,791	255
1994	14,215	13,952	300	1,856	3,926	5,036	2,836	264
1995	14,423	14,134	308	1,812	3,981	5,141	2,891	288
1996	14,498	14,232	336	1,771	3,974	5,190	2,961	265
1997	14,777	14,503	345	1,769	4,031	5,243	3,116	269
<b>3 month averages</b>								
Jan-Mar 1997	14,753	14,488	339	1,774	4,041	5,234	3,101	265
Feb-Apr	14,779	14,511	350	1,772	4,041	5,242	3,105	264
Mar-May (Spr)	14,777	14,503	345	1,769	4,031	5,243	3,116	269
Apr-Jun	14,812	14,541	348	1,766	4,039	5,255	3,134	272
May-Jul	14,812	14,539	354	1,752	4,031	5,263	3,139	279
Jun-Aug (Sum)	14,848	14,571	358	1,752	4,037	5,274	3,150	283
Jul-Sep	14,874	14,592	361	1,747	4,036	5,285	3,163	286
Aug-Oct	14,911	14,631	366	1,751	4,048	5,292	3,174	286
Sep-Nov (Aut)	14,927	14,639	365	1,754	4,038	5,302	3,180	281
Oct-Dec	14,939	14,662	364	1,754	4,052	5,301	3,191	276
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	14,960	14,683	358	1,753	4,050	5,320	3,202	274
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Win)	14,978	14,707	361	1,750	4,061	5,316	3,219	269
Jan-Mar 1998	14,957	14,694	358	1,749	4,048	5,326	3,212	267
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	18	33	-5	-5	-3	25	21	-9
Per cent	0.1	0.2	-1.5	-0.3	-0.1	0.5	0.7	-3.3
Over last 12 months	204	206	20	-25	7	93	112	2
Per cent	1.4	1.4	5.8	-1.4	0.2	1.8	3.6	0.8
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	11,497	10,982	328	1,839	2,871	4,183	1,762	515
1993	11,485	11,045	287	1,722	3,024	4,231	1,781	518
1994	11,538	11,082	287	1,633	3,049	4,269	1,843	518
1995	11,615	11,113	302	1,574	3,027	4,310	1,900	507
1996	11,793	11,294	327	1,564	3,048	4,425	1,931	504
1997	11,985	11,458	358	1,515	3,125	4,439	2,021	533
<b>3 month averages</b>								
Jan-Mar 1997	11,948	11,425	351	1,523	3,108	4,434	2,009	518
Feb-Apr	11,968	11,444	361	1,517	3,123	4,427	2,016	525
Mar-May (Spr)	11,985	11,458	358	1,515	3,125	4,439	2,021	533
Apr-Jun	12,004	11,476	359	1,519	3,125	4,440	2,032	537
May-Jul	12,021	11,487	362	1,523	3,120	4,446	2,037	533
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,011	11,491	359	1,519	3,119	4,445	2,049	527
Jul-Sep	12,037	11,512	360	1,522	3,104	4,467	2,060	523
Aug-Oct	12,030	11,517	359	1,511	3,101	4,475	2,070	514
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,040	11,522	364	1,528	3,090	4,471	2,069	514
Oct-Dec	12,042	11,537	366	1,524	3,092	4,466	2,088	506
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	12,029	11,523	358	1,520	3,073	4,472	2,100	495
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Win)	12,029	11,529	353	1,514	3,076	4,478	2,109	500
Jan-Mar 1998	12,063	11,557	352	1,517	3,084	4,486	2,117	503
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	21	20	-13	-8	-7	20	28	-3
Per cent	0.2	0.2	-3.6	-0.5	-0.2	0.4	1.4	-0.6
Over last 12 months	115	132	1	-6	-23	53	107	-16
Per cent	1.0	1.2	0.3	-0.4	-0.8	1.2	5.3	-3.0

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# EMPLOYMENT Employment by age B.2

Seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (m) & 50-59 (f)	65+ (m) & 60+ (f)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	MGSL						MGUW	MGUZ
<b>EMPLOYMENT RATES (%)*</b>								
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	57.1	71.3	48.9	65.8	74.0	79.8	63.2	8.0
1993	56.3	70.6	43.6	63.9	74.9	79.2	61.8	7.6
1994	56.6	70.9	45.1	63.6	75.4	79.2	62.4	7.7
1995	57.1	71.3	45.3	64.2	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	57.5	71.8	46.5	65.7	75.9	79.7	63.4	7.5
1997	58.3	72.8	47.9	66.5	77.9	80.0	64.4	7.8
<b>3 month averages</b>								
Jan-Mar 1997	58.2	72.7	47.3	66.5	77.7	79.8	64.5	7.7
Feb-Apr	58.3	72.8	48.4	66.6	77.9	79.8	64.5	7.7
Mar-May (Spr)	58.3	72.8	47.9	66.5	77.9	80.0	64.4	7.8
Apr-Jun	58.4	72.9	48.1	66.6	78.1	80.1	64.6	7.9
May-Jul	58.4	72.9	48.5	66.6	78.0	80.2	64.5	7.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	58.5	73.0	48.7	66.5	78.1	80.3	64.5	7.9
Jul-Sep	58.6	73.1	49.2	66.5	78.0	80.5	64.7	7.9
Aug-Oct	58.6	73.2	49.5	66.4	78.2	80.6	64.8	7.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	58.7	73.2	49.7	66.9	78.1	80.6	64.7	7.8
Oct-Dec	58.7	73.3	49.9	66.8	78.4	80.5	64.9	7.6
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	58.7	73.3	48.8	66.8	78.2	80.6	65.1	7.5
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Win)	58.7	73.3	48.7	66.7	78.5	80.6	65.2	7.5
Jan-Mar 1998	58.7	73.3	48.5	66.7	78.5	80.7	65.1	7.5
<b>Changes</b>								
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
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	65.5	76.5	49.0	67.6	83.7	86.5	66.2	8.5
1993	64.0	75.1	42.7	65.8	83.0	85.3	64.1	7.1
1994	64.5	75.6	44.8	66.1	83.7	85.6	64.4	7.4
1995	65.2	76.4	44.5	67.1	84.5	86.3	64.9	7.9
1996	65.2	76.6	45.9	68.2	84.5	85.9	65.8	7.2
1997	66.1	77.7	45.9	69.9	86.3	86.4	67.2	7.3
<b>3 month averages</b>								
Jan-Mar 1997	66.1	77.7	45.4	69.8	86.3	86.2	67.3	7.2
Feb-Apr	66.2	77.8	46.5	70.0	86.4	86.4	67.2	7.2
Mar-May (Spr)	66.1	77.7	45.9	69.9	86.3	86.4	67.2	7.3
Apr-Jun	66.3	77.9	46.4	69.8	86.5	86.6	67.4	7.4
May-Jul	66.3	77.9	46.7	69.6	86.4	86.7	67.3	7.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	66.4	78.0	47.5	69.5	86.7	86.9	67.3	7.7
Jul-Sep	66.5	78.1	47.7	69.5	86.7	87.0	67.5	7.8
Aug-Oct	66.6	78.3	48.5	69.7	87.1	87.1	67.6	7.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	66.7	78.3	48.7	69.8	87.0	87.2	67.6	7.6
Oct-Dec	66.7	78.4	48.5	69.8	87.4	87.1	67.7	7.5
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	66.8	78.5	47.6	69.8	87.4	87.3	67.7	7.4
Dec 1997-Feb 1998 (Win)	66.8	78.6	48.1	69.8	87.7	87.2	67.9	7.3
Jan-Mar 1998	66.7	78.5	47.8	69.8	87.6	87.3	67.7	7.2
<b>Changes</b>								
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
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	49.2	65.5	48.9	63.9	64.0	73.1	58.7	7.8
1993	49.0	65.8	44.6	61.9	66.7	73.0	58.6	7.9
1994	49.3	65.8	45.4	61.0	66.9	72.8	59.5	7.9
1995	49.5	65.8	46.1	61.1	66.3	72.5	60.2	7.7
1996	50.2	66.6	47.1	63.2	67.0	73.5	60.2	7.7
1997	50.9	67.3	50.1	62.9	69.2	73.5	60.5	8.1
<b>3 month averages</b>								
Jan-Mar 1997	50.7	67.2	49.2	63.1	68.7	73.4	60.7	7.9
Feb-Apr	50.8	67.3	50.4	63.0	69.1	73.3	60.6	8.0
Mar-May (Spr)	50.9	67.3	50.1	62.9	69.2	73.5	60.5	8.1
Apr-Jun	51.0	67.4	49.9	63.3	69.3	73.5	60.6	8.2
May-Jul	51.0	67.5	50.4	63.5	69.2	73.6	60.5	8.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	51.0	67.5	50.0	63.2	69.3	73.6	60.6	8.1
Jul-Sep	51.1	67.6	50.8	63.2	69.1	74.0	60.8	8.0
Aug-Oct	51.0	67.6	50.5	63.0	69.1	74.1	60.9	7.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	51.0	67.6	50.8	63.8	68.9	74.0	60.8	7.9
Oct								

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## EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs\* B.11

THOUSANDS

	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Government-supported trainees **	Workforce jobs ##	
	Male		Female						
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +					
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1994 Mar	10,884	1,109	10,669	4,852	21,553	3,513	254	323	25,643
Jun	10,947	1,127	10,754	4,896	21,700	3,544	250	302	25,796
Sep	11,079	1,148	10,759	4,858	21,838	3,605	246	289	25,977
Dec	11,061	1,163	10,895	4,990	21,956	3,596	237	296	26,085
1995 Mar	11,013	1,153	10,794	4,908	21,807	3,596	233	270	25,907
Jun	11,123	1,193	10,905	4,989	22,028	3,603	230	225	26,086
Sep	11,158	1,179	10,855	4,895	22,013	3,646	228	222	26,109
Dec	11,228	1,254	11,053	5,082	22,281	3,580	226	227	26,315
1996 Mar	11,095	1,248	10,992	5,080	22,088	3,574	225	214	26,101
Jun	11,186	1,283	11,160	5,199	22,345	3,600	221	181	26,348
Sep	11,284	1,305	11,230	5,217	22,513	3,669	218	189	26,590
Dec	11,329	1,344	11,334	5,330	22,662	3,636	216	190	26,705
1997 Mar	11,351	1,310	11,208	5,222	22,559	3,611	214	175	26,559
Jun	11,493	1,354	11,325	5,305	22,818	3,590	210	163	26,781
Sep	11,567	1,356	11,360	5,322	22,927	3,620	210	176	26,932
Dec	11,671	1,423	11,518	5,470	23,189	3,536	211	169	27,105
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1994 Mar	10,943	1,119	10,714	4,871	21,656	3,525	254	323	25,759
Jun	10,941	1,125	10,723	4,868	21,663	3,553	250	302	25,768
Sep	11,034	1,160	10,793	4,912	21,828	3,577	246	289	25,939
Dec	11,040	1,153	10,834	4,938	21,874	3,599	237	296	26,005
1995 Mar	11,079	1,166	10,844	4,929	21,923	3,613	233	270	26,039
Jun	11,115	1,189	10,872	4,959	21,987	3,613	230	225	26,056
Sep	11,110	1,188	10,889	4,943	21,999	3,617	228	222	26,066
Dec	11,200	1,240	10,989	5,032	22,189	3,586	226	227	26,228
1996 Mar	11,157	1,260	11,053	5,110	22,210	3,586	225	214	26,236
Jun	11,186	1,281	11,136	5,176	22,322	3,610	221	181	26,335
Sep	11,236	1,308	11,248	5,258	22,484	3,637	218	189	26,528
Dec	11,301	1,331	11,268	5,281	22,569	3,641	216	190	26,616
1997 Mar	11,415	1,323	11,272	5,254	22,687	3,622	214	175	26,698
Jun	11,492	1,353	11,309	5,290	22,801	3,600	210	163	26,775
Sep	11,533	1,364	11,378	5,357	22,911	3,586	210	176	26,883
Dec	11,634	1,401	11,448	5,414	23,082	3,543	211	169	27,005
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1994 Mar	10,605	1,068	10,392	4,732	20,997	3,436	254	305	24,993
Jun	10,666	1,086	10,475	4,774	21,141	3,459	250	286	25,137
Sep	10,797	1,107	10,479	4,736	21,276	3,520	246	270	25,312
Dec	10,775	1,119	10,607	4,861	21,382	3,512	237	278	25,409
1995 Mar	10,730	1,110	10,508	4,780	21,238	3,509	233	252	25,232
Jun	10,836	1,148	10,616	4,859	21,452	3,514	230	210	25,406
Sep	10,870	1,135	10,567	4,766	21,437	3,555	228	205	25,426
Dec	10,941	1,208	10,761	4,948	21,702	3,492	226	210	25,629
1996 Mar	10,810	1,203	10,702	4,947	21,512	3,489	225	197	25,424
Jun	10,901	1,238	10,870	5,066	21,771	3,515	221	165	25,673
Sep	10,998	1,260	10,939	5,084	21,937	3,579	218	170	25,904
Dec	11,039	1,297	11,037	5,192	22,076	3,542	216	171	26,006
1997 Mar	11,064	1,263	10,914	5,087	21,978	3,523	214	158	25,872
Jun	11,203	1,306	11,030	5,169	22,234	3,499	210	149	26,092
Sep	11,275	1,309	11,066	5,187	22,341	3,527	210	158	26,236
Dec	11,376	1,373	11,218	5,329	22,593	3,445	211	152	26,401
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1994 Mar	10,663	1,079	10,436	4,751	21,099	3,443	254	305	25,102
Jun	10,660	1,083	10,443	4,745	21,103	3,463	250	286	25,102
Sep	10,752	1,118	10,512	4,790	21,265	3,487	246	270	25,267
Dec	10,755	1,110	10,549	4,808	21,303	3,527	237	278	25,345
1995 Mar	10,794	1,123	10,558	4,801	21,353	3,516	233	252	25,353
Jun	10,827	1,145	10,583	4,829	21,410	3,518	230	210	25,368
Sep	10,822	1,144	10,600	4,814	21,422	3,521	228	205	25,377
Dec	10,914	1,194	10,700	4,898	21,613	3,506	226	210	25,555
1996 Mar	10,871	1,215	10,763	4,977	21,634	3,496	225	197	25,553
Jun	10,902	1,236	10,845	5,043	21,747	3,520	221	165	25,653
Sep	10,951	1,263	10,955	5,125	21,906	3,545	218	170	25,839
Dec	11,013	1,283	10,974	5,143	21,987	3,556	216	171	25,930
1997 Mar	11,127	1,276	10,977	5,119	22,105	3,530	214	158	26,006
Jun	11,202	1,306	11,014	5,154	22,216	3,504	210	149	26,079
Sep	11,242	1,317	11,082	5,221	22,324	3,492	210	158	26,184
Dec	11,341	1,352	11,151	5,273	22,491	3,460	211	152	26,314

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found on page S3.

\* Workforce jobs (formerly workforce in employment) are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the LFS, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.

# HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

\*\* Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.

++ Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employees in employment series). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

## Employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

+ Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

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.

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

# B.12 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry

THOUSANDS

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1985 Jun	21,423	21,413	4,988	5,002	5,547	5,561	6,602	6,619
1986 Jun	21,387	21,377	4,867	4,881	5,375	5,390	6,402	6,419
1987 Jun	21,584	21,576	4,799	4,815	5,268	5,285	6,317	6,335
1988 Jun	22,258	22,255	4,839	4,858	5,283	5,304	6,374	6,395
1989 Jun	22,661	22,660	4,828	4,851	5,254	5,279	6,383	6,408
1990 Jun	22,920	22,909	4,709	4,733	5,113	5,139	6,256	6,285
1991 Jun	22,270	22,250	4,299	4,319	4,678	4,700	5,731	5,756
1992 Jun	21,931	21,904	4,084	4,096	4,425	4,440	5,376	5,395
1993 Jun	21,613	21,588	3,906	3,913	4,203	4,213	5,068	5,082
1994 Jun	21,700	21,663	3,923	3,928	4,185	4,192	5,049	5,060
1995 Jun	22,028	21,987	4,021	4,026	4,259	4,266	5,097	5,108
1995 Nov	22,281	22,189	4,079	4,057	4,313	4,291	5,168	5,139
1995 Dec			4,101	4,079	4,339	4,316		
1996 Jan			4,039	4,056	4,273	4,289		
1996 Feb			4,046	4,068	4,282	4,303		
1996 Mar	22,088	22,210	4,069	4,088	4,298	4,317	5,104	5,131
1996 Apr			4,042	4,068	4,266	4,293		
1996 May			4,044	4,067	4,267	4,290		
1996 Jun	22,345	22,322	4,062	4,067	4,284	4,291	5,097	5,104
1996 Jul			4,102	4,094	4,321	4,313		
1996 Aug			4,113	4,084	4,331	4,312		
1996 Sep	22,513	22,484	4,113	4,093	4,334	4,312	5,149	5,124
1996 Oct			4,121	4,101	4,344	4,324		
1996 Nov			4,115	4,093	4,336	4,314		
1996 Dec	22,662	22,569	4,118	4,093	4,339	4,314	5,178	5,148
1997 Jan			4,089	4,106	4,330	4,330		
1997 Feb			4,074	4,097	4,299	4,319		
1997 Mar	22,559	22,687	4,080	4,099	4,304	4,323	5,130	5,158
1997 Apr			4,078	4,105	4,304	4,331		
1997 May			4,086	4,108	4,311	4,335		
1997 Jun	22,818	22,801	4,106	4,111	4,334	4,338	5,218	5,225
1997 Jul			4,115	4,104	4,340	4,330		
1997 Aug			4,111	4,095	4,337	4,321		
1997 Sep	22,927	22,911	4,108	4,091	4,332	4,315	5,260	5,242
1997 Oct			4,120	4,100	4,342	4,324		
1997 Nov			4,125	4,103	4,347	4,325		
1997 Dec	23,189	23,082	4,112	4,091	4,334	4,313	5,320	5,285
1998 Jan P			4,101	4,113	4,323	4,333		
1998 Feb P			4,099	4,119	4,320	4,338		
1998 Mar P			4,086	4,104	4,307	4,325		

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992 Section subsection, group	Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water	Food products beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A,B 01-05	C,E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	DE 21-22	DG 24
1985 Jun	14,464	14,428	366	560	547	581	82	463	325
1986 Jun	14,640	14,605	353	509	529	585	85	453	316
1987 Jun	14,930	14,897	345	470	524	574	88	459	309
1988 Jun	15,555	15,523	336	446	516	578	92	462	314
1989 Jun	15,962	15,929	323	428	505	547	95	472	320
1990 Jun	16,350	16,308	316	407	499	504	94	473	308
1991 Jun	16,233	16,187	308	381	501	431	83	462	279
1992 Jun	16,246	16,199	310	344	475	413	81	453	272
1993 Jun	16,219	16,180	326	299	462	406	87	445	259
1994 Jun	16,352	16,304	300	265	452	398	89	459	248
1995 Jun	16,658	16,606	273	240	451	383	80	465	256
1995 Nov	16,843	16,769	282	233	458	378	80	465	255
1995 Dec			237	237	457	379	89	464	254
1996 Jan			233	233	448	377	78	459	252
1996 Feb			235	235	451	374	78	462	252
1996 Mar	16,709	16,795	284	229	448	374	91	463	253
1996 Apr			226	226	449	375	86	461	252
1996 May			223	223	447	376	86	462	252
1996 Jun	16,972	16,939	279	224	446	374	81	464	253
1996 Jul			219	219	447	380	88	470	250
1996 Aug			219	219	445	380	89	466	247
1996 Sep	17,061	17,078	281	219	445	378	84	463	248
1996 Oct			223	223	443	381	87	465	246
1996 Nov			221	221	443	380	88	464	246
1996 Dec	17,212	17,138	283	221	445	377	87	465	245
1997 Jan			224	224	444	387	88	468	246
1997 Feb			223	223	445	386	87	467	245
1997 Mar	17,150	17,242	287	224	448	385	87	467	244
1997 Apr			226	226	445	387	87	466	244
1997 May			227	227	448	386	88	467	243
1997 Jun	17,321	17,295	282	227	449	386	87	467	244
1997 Jul			226	226	444	383	87	467	243
1997 Aug			226	226	444	383	88	466	242
1997 Sep	17,361	17,386	284	224	443	380	88	467	242
1997 Oct			223	223	447	378	88	470	242
1997 Nov			222	222	446	378	89	472	242
1997 Dec	17,587	17,505	292	221	448	374	88	469	240
1998 Jan P			220	220	447	375	89	473	241
1998 Feb P			220	220	450	372	90	472	242
1998 Mar P			221	221	455	369	89	470	242

# EMPLOYMENT B.12 Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal products	Machinery and equipment nec	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
1985 Jun	207	921	499	619	537	222	1,058	3,355	1,004
1986 Jun	208	875	487	602	521	226	1,029	3,355	1,004
1987 Jun	213	852	481	594	499	229	1,050	3,360	1,009
1988 Jun	223	863	492	593	496	235	1,091	3,465	1,085
1989 Jun	227	879	495	589	488	240	1,129	3,603	1,178
1990 Jun	221	865	495	558	483	241	1,145	3,673	1,236
1991 Jun	195	774	464	496	438	212	1,056	3,610	1,209
1992 Jun	190	731	429	454	411	206	955	3,600	1,196
1993 Jun	194	689	387	432	365	206	869	3,580	1,182
1994 Jun	203	699	384	447	339	210	867	3,666	1,168
1995 Jun	225	700	398	486	359	223	842	3,718	1,230
1995 Nov	230	705	405	493	370	218			
1995 Dec	228	707	405	496	374	224	823	3,760	1,224
1996 Jan	228	709	407	500	375	223			
1996 Feb	228	715	408	502	375	224			
1996 Mar	228	712	403	513	375	228	814	3,748	1,233
1996 Apr	229	712	401	509	375	218			
1996 May	228	712	400	511	375	218			
1996 Jun	230	709	401	510	380	220	813	3,776	1,268
1996 Jul	226	717	397	517	379	224			
1996 Aug	229	720	397	517	381	223			
1996 Sep	230	719	397	516	383	228	812	3,810	1,267
1996 Oct	229	722	396	517	385	230			
1996 Nov	229	721	393	515	386	229			
1996 Dec	229	720	397	513	387	229	834	3,829	1,284
1997 Jan	229	717	399	511	389	227			
1997 Feb	229	716	396	509	388	227			
1997 Mar	229	715	399	506	389	230	835	3,901	1,293
1997 Apr	229	719	399	506	391	232			
1997 May	229	720	399	507	390	231			
1997 Jun	229	721	401	503	391	233	867	3,938	1,278
1997 Jul	227	721	403	503	393	231			
1997 Aug	227	717	402	501	394	231			
1997 Sep	226	718	403	500	395	230	926	3,986	1,290
1997 Oct	226	717	403	505	396	228			
1997 Nov	226	715	402	507	398	229			
1997 Dec	224	715	402	504	400	228	973	4,021	1,326
1998 Jan P	226	722	399	513	399	230			
1998 Feb P	226	722	400	516	400	229			
1998 Mar P	226	719	399	511	396	229			

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Transport & storage	Post and telecom- munication	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer and other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social and personal activities
	I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L+ 75	M 80	N 85	O - Q * 90-93
1985 Jun	879	450	870	154	1,736	1,479	1,629	2,021	851
1986 Jun	857	443	893	159	1,795	1,474	1,675	2,087	862
1987 Jun	844	444	933	167	1,865	1,492	1,736	2,172	874
1988 Jun	861	462	1,009	178	1,984	1,476	1,799	2,307	897
1989 Jun	891	471							



THOUSANDS

Table with columns: UNITED KINGDOM, Section sub-section or group, December 1996, December 1997, 1997, 1998, and rows for various industries like PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES, MINING AND QUARRYING, etc.

P Provisional R Revised

Table with columns: UNITED KINGDOM, Section sub-section or group, December 1996, September 1997, and December 1997, and rows for various industries like AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FISHERY, MINING AND QUARRYING, etc.

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

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

# B.15 EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs: unadjusted: December 1997

THOUSANDS

SIC 1992	Section sub-section group or class	December 1996				September 1997			December 1997										
		Male		Female		All	Male		Female		All	Male		Female		All			
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time				
<b>ALL SECTIONS</b>	<b>A-Q</b>	<b>9,742.3</b>	<b>1,297.1</b>	<b>5,844.6</b>	<b>5,192.1</b>	<b>22,076.2</b>	<b>11,275.2</b>	<b>11,066.0</b>	<b>22,341.2</b>	<b>10,002.7</b>	<b>1,373.1</b>	<b>5,888.8</b>	<b>5,328.9</b>	<b>22,593.5</b>					
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>157.9</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>247.6</b>	<b>214.5</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>281.5</b>	<b>164.7</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>257.4</b>					
Agriculture, Hunting and related service activities	01	151.3	32.6	28.9	25.6	238.4	207.7	64.6	272.3	158.2	30.5	32.7	26.8	248.2					
<b>FISHING</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>					
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>76.0</b>					
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	41.9					
Oil and natural gas extraction	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					
Mining and quarrying except of 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					
<b>ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C,E</b>	<b>171.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>214.2</b>	<b>176.1</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>217.3</b>	<b>173.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>215.2</b>					
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,821.0</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>929.2</b>	<b>204.1</b>	<b>4,013.5</b>	<b>2,878.1</b>	<b>1,124.7</b>	<b>4,002.8</b>	<b>2,828.3</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>921.1</b>	<b>197.8</b>	<b>4,006.2</b>					
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	263.5	9.7	111.0	46.2	430.5	269.9	157.9	427.8	265.1	10.3	115.2	44.0	434.7					
of food	15.1-15.8	226.4	9.2	97.9	42.9	376.4	236.1	138.5	374.6	231.7	10.0	97.3	41.1	380.1					
of beverages and tobacco	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					
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	128.8	5.2	158.3	26.8	319.2	135.9	185.2	321.0	128.1	5.9	157.8	24.1	315.8					
of textiles	17	97.3	2.8	67.6	13.4	181.1	99.4	81.7	181.1	96.2	2.6	66.6	13.5	179.9					
of made-up textile articles	17.4	16.2	0.6	16.5	3.6	36.9	16.4	20.1	36.5	15.9	0.2	15.8	4.0	39.0					
of textiles, excl. made-up textiles	Rest of 17	81.1	2.1	51.1	9.8	144.1	83.0	81.6	144.6	80.3	2.3	50.8	9.5	162.9					
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	18	31.5	2.5	90.8	13.4	138.1	36.5	103.5	139.9	31.9	3.3	91.1	10.6	167.0					
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods	DC	17.5	0.8	14.5	3.5	36.2	18.3	17.5	35.8	17.9	0.3	13.8	3.0	35.0					
of footwear	19.1/19.2	6.8	0.3	4.7	2.2	14.1	6.7	6.9	13.6	6.7	0.1	4.8	1.9	13.4					
of leather and leather goods	19.3	10.6	0.4	9.8	1.3	22.1	11.6	10.6	22.2	11.1	0.2	9.1	1.1	21.5					
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD(20)	68.4	1.3	10.6	3.6	83.9	72.0	13.3	85.3	69.6	1.6	8.5	4.7	84.4					
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE	273.8	11.7	140.1	34.8	460.3	285.4	176.4	461.8	278.0	10.2	140.6	35.1	463.9					
of pulp, paper and paper products	21	87.5	0.6	28.5	4.6	121.2	88.8	33.6	122.4	88.4	0.6	28.2	4.1	121.2					
of corrugated paper and paperboard, sacks and bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers	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	42.6					
of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec	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					
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	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					
printing and service activities related to printing	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	194.5					
publishing and reproduction of recorded media	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	148.2					
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF(23)	27.4	0.1	4.8	0.6	33.0	27.9	5.4	33.2	26.5	0.3	4.5	0.8	32.1					
of refined petroleum products	23.2	16.2	0.1	2.7	0.4	19.4	16.9	3.0	20.0	15.7	0.3	2.4	0.6	19.0					
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	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	207.3					
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	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	141.1					
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	472.6	6.3	71.4	17.6	567.9	487.4	82.4	569.9	474.9	8.0	67.5	15.6	566.0					
of basic metals	27	121.3	0.5	11.0	2.0	134.8	123.2	12.5	135.7	121.1	0.5	10.6	1.5	133.8					
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	351.3	5.8	60.4	15.6	433.0	364.2	70.0	434.2	353.8	7.5	56.8	14.1	423.3					
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. nec	DK(29)	323.2	2.2	56.6	8.4	390.5	328.7	68.3	397.0	326.8	2.1	59.1	8.6	386.6					
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	488.8					
of office machinery and computers	30	34.8	0.7	12.6	1.4	49.6	34.1	13.2	47.3	35.8	0.3	12.2	1.1	48.4					
of electrical machinery n.e.c.	31	117.9	2.4	47.5	7.8	175.6	120.4	49.3	169.7	119.3	1.4	42.6	6.1	169.5					
of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting equipment, and electrical eqpt. n.e.c.	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					
of radio, TV and communication eqpt.	31.4-31.6	47.8	0.4	23.0	3.7	74.9	45.6	24.4	69.9	47.2	0.2	21.0	2.7	71.0					
of electronic components	32	82.9	0.8	40.4	4.2	128.5	78.2	45.5	123.7	74.7	0.6	43.6	4.6	123.4					
of radio, TV and telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc.	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					
of medical, precision and optical equipment and watches	33	105.3	1.6	40.8	7.5	155.2	103.6	51.5	155.1	105.3	1.3	40.9	9.0	166.5					
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	329.4	4.7	37.6	4.4	376.1	338.9	44.8	383.6	341.6	4.3	38.8	5.0	389.7					
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	194.0	1.6	24.4	2.7	222.6	192.6	29.0	219.7	192.6	1.3	24.9	3.0	221.7					
of other transport eqpt.	35	135.5	3.1	13.2	1.6	153.5	148.1	15.8	163.9	149.0	3.0	14.0	2.0	166.0					
of aircraft and spacecraft	35.3	81.6	0.5	9.1	0.6	91.9	88.7	10.2	99.0	90.4	0.3	9.8	0.6	101.1					
of other transport equipment except aircraft and spacecraft	Rest of 35	53.8	2.6	4.2	1.0	61.6	59.4	5.6	65.0	58.7	2.7	4.1	1.4	68.9					
Manufacture of furniture	DN	128.0	6.2	49.0	12.6	195.8	136.0	58.1	194.0	132.4	5.7	47.1	10.0	195.1					
of furniture	36.1	82.4	3.9	25.8	4.6	116.8	85.8	29.3	115.1	83.1	2.7	24.7	4.7	115.3					
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>107.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>139.7</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>139.2</b>					
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	75.9	0.9	18.5	3.9	99.2	76.9	21.8	98.7	76.4	0.5	18.6	3.5	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					
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>681.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>817.0</b>	<b>785.1</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>903.8</b>	<b>823.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>961.2</b>					
<b>SERVICE INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>G-Q</b>	<b>5,907.8</b>	<b>1,192.9</b>	<b>4,756.9</b>	<b>4,920.8</b>	<b>16,778.3</b>	<b>7,217.5</b>	<b>9,712.8</b>	<b>16,930.3</b>	<b>6,010.0</b>	<b>1,271.3</b>	<b>4,803.4</b>	<b>5,063.3</b>	<b>17,148.0</b>					
<b>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>1,486.7</b>	<b>328.4</b>	<b>797.7</b>	<b>1,175.9</b>	<b>3,788.8</b>	<b>1,852.2</b>	<b>2,015.6</b>	<b>3,867.8</b>	<b>1,538.9</b>	<b>341.1</b>	<b>840.5</b>	<b>1,259.4</b>	<b>3,979.8</b>					
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	562.8					
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									

# B.21 EMPLOYMENT Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Average actual weekly hours of work				
	Total weekly hours (millions)*	All workers**	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Second jobs
<b>All</b>					
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
1992	854	33.2	38.0	14.8	10.6
1993	844	33.2	38.1	14.7	9.9
1994	857	33.4	38.5	15.0	9.1
1995	871	33.6	38.8	15.1	9.2
1996	874	33.4	38.8	15.1	8.9
1997	887	33.2	38.6	15.1	9.4
<b>3 month averages</b>					
Jan-Mar 1997	882	33.1	38.4	15.1	9.4
Feb-Apr	893	33.4	38.8	15.2	9.4
Mar-May (Spr)	887	33.2	38.6	15.1	9.4
Apr-Jun	887	33.2	38.5	15.2	9.4
May-Jul	889	33.2	38.5	15.3	9.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	892	33.2	38.6	15.3	9.4
Jul-Sep	893	33.2	38.6	15.4	9.4
Aug-Oct	897	33.3	38.7	15.5	9.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	900	33.4	38.8	15.4	9.2
Oct-Dec	894	33.2	38.5	15.4	9.1
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	895	33.2	38.5	15.4	9.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	893	33.2	38.4	15.3	9.1
Jan-Mar 1998	901	33.4	38.7	15.4	9.1
<b>Changes</b>					
Over last 3 months	7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Per cent	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	-0.3
Over last 12 months	19	0.3	0.2	0.3	-0.3
Per cent	2.1	0.9	0.6	2.2	-3.3
<b>Male</b>					
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
1992	552	38.7	39.9	14.3	12.2
1993	543	38.8	40.0	14.3	11.0
1994	552	39.0	40.5	14.9	9.9
1995	563	39.2	40.9	14.6	10.0
1996	563	39.0	40.8	14.8	9.7
1997	571	38.7	40.6	14.8	10.6
<b>3 month averages</b>					
Jan-Mar 1997	568	38.6	40.4	14.8	10.5
Feb-Apr	573	38.9	40.7	14.9	10.4
Mar-May (Spr)	571	38.7	40.6	14.8	10.6
Apr-Jun	571	38.6	40.5	15.0	10.7
May-Jul	572	38.7	40.5	15.0	10.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	574	38.8	40.7	15.0	10.5
Jul-Sep	574	38.7	40.5	15.2	10.5
Aug-Oct	577	38.8	40.6	15.4	10.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	579	38.9	40.7	15.3	10.3
Oct-Dec	575	38.6	40.4	15.3	10.2
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	576	38.6	40.4	15.4	10.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	576	38.6	40.4	15.2	10.3
Jan-Mar 1998	580	38.9	40.6	15.5	10.1
<b>Changes</b>					
Over last 3 months	5	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Per cent	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	-1.1
Over last 12 months	12	0.3	0.2	0.7	-0.4
Per cent	2.1	0.7	0.4	4.5	-3.9
<b>Female</b>					
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
1992	302	26.4	34.2	14.9	9.2
1993	301	26.3	34.3	14.8	8.9
1994	305	26.5	34.5	15.0	8.5
1995	307	26.5	34.4	15.2	8.5
1996	311	26.4	34.6	15.2	8.2
1997	316	26.4	34.6	15.2	8.3
<b>3 month averages</b>					
Jan-Mar 1997	314	26.3	34.4	15.2	8.3
Feb-Apr	320	26.8	34.8	15.3	8.4
Mar-May (Spr)	316	26.4	34.6	15.2	8.3
Apr-Jun	316	26.4	34.5	15.4	8.6
May-Jul	317	26.4	34.5	15.3	8.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	318	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.8
Jul-Sep	318	26.5	34.6	15.4	8.6
Aug-Oct	319	26.6	34.7	15.5	8.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	321	26.7	34.9	15.4	8.6
Oct-Dec	319	26.5	34.6	15.3	8.5
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	319	26.5	34.6	15.4	8.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	317	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.0
Jan-Mar 1998	321	26.6	34.8	15.6	8.1
<b>Changes</b>					
Over last 3 months	2	0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.4
Per cent	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.7	-4.3
Over last 12 months	7	0.3	0.4	0.4	-0.2
Per cent	2.2	1.1	1.2	2.9	-1.8

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

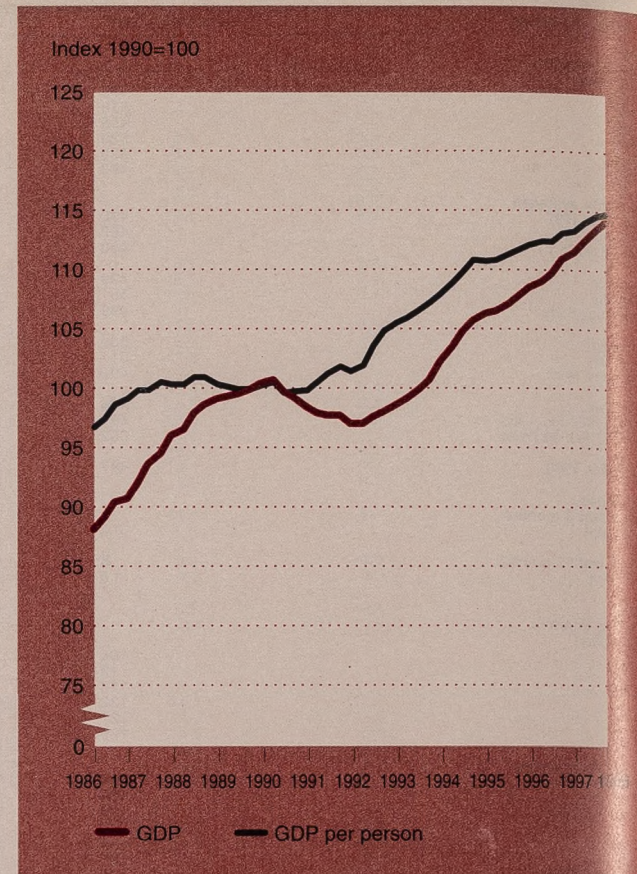
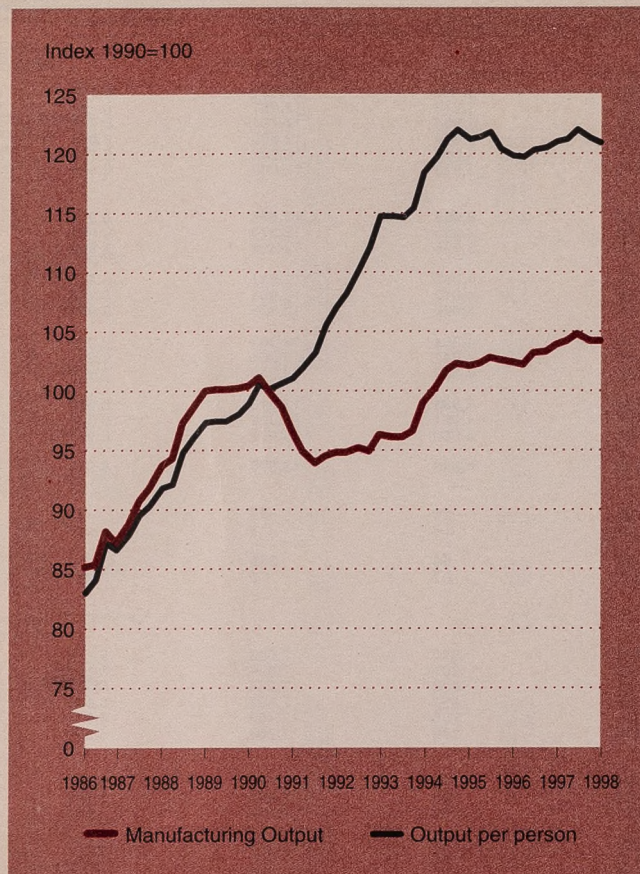
Source: Labour Force Survey

# EMPLOYMENT Usual weekly hours of work B.22

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Less than 6 hours	6 up to 15 hours	16 up to 30 hours	31 up to 45 hours	Over 45 hours
<b>All</b>					
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
1992	476	2,057	3,420	13,302	6,179
1993	518	2,021	3,518	12,981	6,197
1994	498	2,089	3,604	12,794	6,444
1995	523	2,074	3,639	12,860	6,665
1996	529	2,117	3,851	12,692	6,797
1997	490	2,149	3,996	12,868	6,909
<b>3 month averages</b>					
Jan-Mar 1997	490	2,139	3,983	12,835	6,917
Feb-Apr	489	2,159	3,984	12,870	6,894
Mar-May (Spr)	490	2,149	3,996	12,868	6,909
Apr-Jun	499	2,138	4,007	12,911	6,915
May-Jul	501	2,130	4,017	12,901	6,938
Jun-Aug (Sum)	499	2,119	4,026	12,926	6,942
Jul-Sep	500	2,116	4,054	12,903	6,979
Aug-Oct	511	2,100	4,041	12,965	6,961
Sep-Nov (Aut)	495	2,096	4,050	12,955	6,972
Oct-Dec	496	2,079	4,034	13,013	6,969
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	481	2,073	4,061	13,032	6,939
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	502	2,090	4,050	13,077	6,916
Jan-Mar 1998	497	2,119	4,049	13,070	6,912
<b>Changes</b>					
Over last 3 months	1	40	15	57	-57
Per cent	0.2	1.9	0.4	0.4	-0.8
Over last 12 months	8	-20	66	235	-4
Per cent	1.5	-0.9	1.7	1.8	-0.1
<b>Male</b>					
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
1992	108	336	570	7,903	5,148
1993	112	348	601	7,624	5,167
1994	118	382	635	7,534	5,330
1995	132	406	657	7,487	5,544
1996	127	424	725	7,406	5,612
1997	126	459	786	7,504	5,664
<b>3 month averages</b>					
Jan-Mar 1997	128	464	789	7,475	5,673
Feb-Apr	128	465	785	7,497	5,668
Mar-May (Spr)	126	459	786	7,504	5,664
Apr-Jun	129	452	790	7,522	5,682
May-Jul	125	449	790	7,525	5,690
Jun-Aug (Sum)	124	448	787	7,547	5,705
Jul-Sep	120	442	790	7,556	5,721
Aug-Oct	125	442	785	7,589	5,720
Sep-Nov (Aut)	121	437	790	7,560	5,735
Oct-Dec	122	428	782	7,596	5,731
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	113	426	797	7,636	5,700
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	121	433	794	7,673	5,680
Jan-Mar 1998	117	446	791	7,664	5,674
<b>Changes</b>					
Over last 3 months	-5	19	9	68	-57
Per cent	-3.8	4.3	1.2	0.9	-1.0
Over last 12 months	-11	-17	2	190	1
Per cent	-8.4	-3.8	0.3	2.5	0.0
<b>Female</b>					
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
1992	369	1,721	2,850	5,399	1,030
1993	406	1,673	2,917	5,356	1,030
1994	380	1,707	2,969	5,261	1,113
1995	391	1,668	2,982	5,373	1,121
1996	402	1,692	3,126	5,285	1,184
1997	365	1,690	3,210	5,363	1,245
<b>3 month averages</b>					
Jan-Mar 1997	362	1,675	3,194	5,360	1,244
Feb-Apr	361	1,694	3,198	5,373	1,227
Mar-May (Spr)	365	1,690	3,210	5,363	1,245
Apr-Jun	370	1,685	3,218	5,389	1,233
May-Jul	375	1,681	3,227	5,376	1,249
Jun-Aug (Sum)	375	1,671	3,239	5,380	1,238
Jul-Sep	379	1,674	3,265	5,347	1,259
Aug-Oct	386	1,657	3,256	5,376	1,241
Sep-Nov (Aut)	373	1,658	3,260	5,395	1,237
Oct-Dec	374	1,651	3,253	5,417	1,238
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	367	1,646	3,263	5,395	1,239
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	380	1,658	3,256	5,404	1,236
Jan-Mar 1998	380	1,673	3,258	5,406	1,238
<b>Changes</b>					
Over last 3 months	6	22	5	-11	0
Per cent	1.5	1.3	0.2	-0.2	0.0
Over last 12 months	18	-3	64	46	-6
Per cent	5.1	-0.2	2.0	0.9	-0.4

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



		Seasonally adjusted (1990=100)								
UNITED KINGDOM		Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
SIC 1992		Output*	Workforce jobs +	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs +	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs +	Output per filled job
		97.9	97.1	100.8	96.6	92.5	104.6	95.0	92.3	102.9
1991	Q3	97.4	94.6	102.9	97.0	97.0	111.8	94.9	86.8	109.4
1992	Q1	99.6	93.6	106.3	99.1	119.3	96.3	83.8	83.8	114.9
1993	Q1	104.0	95.2	109.2	104.4	82.2	127.1	100.8	83.8	120.3
1994	Q1	106.9	96.2	111.1	106.7	82.4	129.4	102.5	84.6	121.2
1995	Q1	109.5	97.4	112.5	107.9	83.0	129.9	102.8	85.6	120.1
1996	Q1	112.9	98.9	114.2	109.4	83.3	131.4	104.3	85.9	121.4
		99.7	100.1	99.6	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.1
1990	Q4	99.2	99.5	99.7	98.8	98.0	100.9	98.6	98.0	100.6
		98.4	98.5	99.8	97.7	95.6	102.1	96.6	95.6	101.0
1991	Q2	97.9	97.4	100.5	96.5	93.2	103.6	94.9	93.1	101.9
1992	Q3	97.7	96.6	101.2	95.7	91.3	104.8	93.9	91.0	103.2
1993	Q4	97.7	95.9	101.8	96.7	89.8	107.6	94.5	89.6	105.5
		97.0	95.7	101.4	96.7	88.7	109.0	94.8	88.6	107.0
1992	Q2	97.0	95.2	101.9	96.2	87.7	109.7	94.8	87.6	108.2
1993	Q3	97.6	94.2	103.6	97.2	86.2	112.8	95.2	86.3	110.3
1994	Q4	98.0	93.5	104.8	97.7	84.5	115.7	94.9	84.6	112.1
		98.6	93.5	105.5	98.0	83.7	117.2	96.3	84.0	114.7
1993	Q1	99.1	93.5	105.9	98.3	83.3	118.1	96.1	83.8	114.7
1994	Q2	99.9	93.7	106.6	99.4	82.9	119.9	96.1	83.8	114.6
1995	Q3	100.7	93.9	107.2	100.7	82.5	122.0	96.6	83.7	115.4
		102.2	94.6	107.9	102.3	82.3	124.3	99.0	83.6	118.4
1994	Q1	103.5	95.0	108.9	104.1	82.1	126.8	100.3	83.8	119.7
1995	Q2	104.8	95.5	109.8	105.6	82.1	128.7	101.7	83.9	121.2
1996	Q3	105.7	95.8	110.2	105.7	82.1	128.6	102.3	83.8	122.0
		106.3	96.0	110.7	106.2	82.2	129.2	102.1	84.2	121.2
1995	Q1	106.5	96.1	110.8	106.3	82.3	129.1	102.3	84.3	121.4
1996	Q2	107.1	96.1	111.4	107.1	82.2	130.3	102.8	84.4	121.8
1997	Q3	107.8	96.5	111.7	107.0	82.9	129.1	102.6	85.2	120.4
		108.5	96.8	112.1	107.2	83.3	128.7	102.4	85.5	119.8
1996	Q1	109.0	97.0	112.4	107.5	82.9	129.7	102.2	85.3	119.7
1997	Q2	109.7	97.6	112.4	108.2	82.9	130.5	103.2	85.8	120.3
1998	Q3	110.9	98.1	113.1	108.6	83.1	130.8	103.3	85.8	120.5
		111.5	98.4	113.3	108.7	83.2	130.7	103.9	85.8	121.0
1997	Q1	112.4	98.7	114.0	109.2	83.4	131.0	104.2	86.0	121.2
1998	Q2	113.4	99.0	114.6	110.3	83.3	132.4	104.8	85.9	122.0
1999	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

\* Gross domestic product for whole economy.  
+ The workforce jobs comprises: employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees. This series is used as a denominator for the productivity calculations for the reasons explained on page S6 of the August 1998 issue of *Employment Gazette*.  
The indices have been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.  
Source: Earnings and Employment Division, ONS. Customer Helpline: 01928 792442.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.1 ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over						18-24					
	All	Rate (%) <sup>+</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>+</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	MGSC	MGSX										
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	2,830	9.9	1,251	586	993	464	725	15.8	361	160	203	71
1993	2,996	10.5	1,157	577	1,148	614	700	15.8	359	158	267	97
1994	2,796	9.8	1,079	466	1,249	735	680	16.3	308	134	238	121
1995	2,512	8.8	1,035	400	1,074	670	615	15.4	316	115	183	95
1996	2,388	8.3	1,059	397	931	587	566	14.5	307	95	162	77
1997	2,083	7.2	992	304	789	500	495	13.1	294	73	127	60
3 month averages												
Jan-Mar 1997	2,134	7.4	982	325	827	509	513	13.5	289	82	141	67
Feb-Apr	2,099	7.3	981	316	810	506	502	13.3	285	78	133	65
Mar-May (Spr)	2,083	7.2	992	304	789	500	495	13.1	294	73	127	60
Apr-Jun	2,082	7.2	1,022	296	763	484	497	13.1	315	68	117	52
May-Jul	2,099	7.3	1,052	294	754	470	508	13.4	316	72	121	52
Jun-Aug (Sum)	2,042	7.1	1,027	292	721	435	494	13.1	300	73	123	50
Jul-Sep	1,971	6.8	988	293	693	417	478	12.8	280	74	121	49
Aug-Oct	1,930	6.7	977	290	662	403	461	12.4	275	71	116	48
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,913	6.6	968	295	647	399	445	11.9	253	78	111	45
Oct-Dec	1,893	6.6	970	296	618	377	453	12.1	261	83	107	42
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	1,870	6.5	966	296	596	369	450	12.1	264	85	101	42
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,861	6.4	971	295	583	355	446	12.0	276	74	98	41
Jan-Mar 1998	1,860	6.4	991	280	589	362	440	11.9	279	64	96	42
Changes												
Over last 3 months	-33	-0.1	21	-16	-28	-15	-12	-0.2	18	-19	-11	0
Per cent	-1.7		2.2	-5.4	-4.6	-4.0	-2.7		6.8	-23.1	-10.1	-0.3
Over last 12 months	-275	-1.0	10	-45	-238	-147	-73	-1.6	-10	-18	-45	-25
Per cent	-12.9		1.0	-13.9	-28.7	-29.0	-14.2		-3.6	-21.9	-31.7	-37.5
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	1,896	11.7	757	399	740	359	482	19.2	218	110	152	53
1993	2,018	12.5	703	375	938	499	516	21.2	218	104	193	85
1994	1,857	11.6	616	301	937	575	446	19.4	178	89	179	93
1995	1,636	10.2	579	256	799	520	395	17.9	184	77	133	70
1996	1,570	9.8	605	255	710	475	372	17.4	183	68	121	61
1997	1,324	8.2	553	186	585	390	314	15.1	174	46	94	46
3 month averages												
Jan-Mar 1997	1,350	8.4	542	196	610	399	325	15.5	166	50	108	55
Feb-Apr	1,322	8.2	540	191	595	392	318	15.2	163	47	103	54
Mar-May (Spr)	1,324	8.2	553	186	585	390	314	15.1	174	46	94	46
Apr-Jun	1,306	8.1	562	181	557	372	316	15.2	188	44	86	41
May-Jul	1,314	8.2	585	180	548	364	322	15.6	187	49	88	41
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,267	7.9	557	179	525	337	309	15.0	169	51	91	39
Jul-Sep	1,228	7.6	543	178	509	326	300	14.7	157	52	90	40
Aug-Oct	1,200	7.4	536	181	486	311	289	14.2	155	49	86	38
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,188	7.4	529	184	477	310	285	14.0	146	52	84	35
Oct-Dec	1,175	7.3	535	186	451	290	279	13.7	148	53	77	31
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	1,156	7.2	530	184	438	285	275	13.6	149	56	71	30
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,141	7.1	533	182	422	272	268	13.3	152	50	66	30
Jan-Mar 1998	1,149	7.1	546	176	426	280	265	13.2	156	43	65	31
Changes												
Over last 3 months	-26	-0.2	11	-10	-25	-10	-14	-0.5	8	-10	-11	0
Per cent	-2.2		2.1	-5.2	-5.6	-3.4	-5.0		5.5	-18.3	-15.0	-0.6
Over last 12 months	-201	-1.3	5	-20	-184	-119	-60	-2.3	-10	-7	-42	-24
Per cent	-14.9		0.9	-10.4	-30.2	-29.9	-18.5		-6.1	-14.0	-39.3	-44.3
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	934	7.5	494	187	254	105	243	11.7	142	50	51	19
1993	978	7.8	454	202	210	115	184	10.8	141	54	74	12
1994	938	7.5	464	165	312	160	234	12.5	131	45	59	2

## C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49						50 and over					
	All	Rate (%) +	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) +	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	All over 24 months
<b>All</b>												
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>												
1992	1,499	8.6	623	312	560	263	458	7.8	139	96	221	129
1993	1,553	8.9	545	296	709	371	520	8.9	149	102	268	163
1994	1,479	8.4	524	241	710	425	490	8.2	127	77	286	188
1995	1,347	7.6	483	211	649	417	404	6.8	115	56	232	158
1996	1,280	7.1	498	223	556	361	379	6.3	118	58	203	148
1997	1,083	6.0	446	169	465	298	346	5.5	117	46	183	141
<b>3 month averages</b>												
<b>Jan-Mar 1997</b>	1,112	6.2	473	175	485	302	347	5.6	117	43	188	140
Feb-Apr	1,094	6.1	472	169	476	299	349	5.6	116	47	182	140
Mar-May (Spr)	1,083	6.0	446	169	465	298	346	5.5	117	46	183	141
Apr-Jun	1,071	6.0	450	158	454	294	342	5.4	117	45	181	137
May-Jul	1,069	6.0	457	155	442	288	341	5.4	121	44	179	130
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,035	5.8	461	149	418	268	322	5.1	113	45	169	116
Jul-Sep	1,013	5.7	462	149	396	253	318	5.0	114	46	161	115
Aug-Oct	987	5.5	454	148	368	236	320	5.0	111	46	160	118
Sep-Nov (Aut)	996	5.6	472	151	364	237	317	5.0	117	42	153	116
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	969	5.4	460	150	350	226	299	4.7	109	41	147	108
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	943	5.3	457	147	344	221	287	4.5	103	39	144	104
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	937	5.2	462	149	339	215	292	4.6	106	46	138	100
<b>Jan-Mar 1998</b>	941	5.3	477	148	337	214	304	4.7	112	42	149	106
<b>Changes</b>												
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	-28	-0.2	17	-2	-13	-12	5	0.0	2	1	2	-2
<i>Per cent</i>	-2.9		3.7	-1.5	-3.8	-5.5	1.5		2.2	2.5	1.2	-2.1
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	-171	-0.9	3	-27	-148	-88	-43	-0.8	-5	-1	-39	-34
<i>Per cent</i>	-15.4		0.7	-15.6	-30.5	-29.2	-12.5		-4.6	-1.6	-20.7	-24.6
<b>Male</b>												
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>												
1992	979	10.0	368	202	409	202	349	9.9	100	76	172	104
1993	1,033	10.5	321	182	529	283	391	11.4	108	75	207	129
1994	968	9.7	286	151	530	332	362	10.5	87	55	219	149
1995	859	8.6	248	131	479	301	324	8.6	81	38	181	126
1996	818	8.2	267	133	418	292	284	8.1	77	42	165	121
1997	681	6.8	236	99	346	232	243	6.7	72	32	139	112
<b>3 month averages</b>												
<b>Jan-Mar 1997</b>	684	6.9	244	101	350	232	247	6.8	72	31	145	112
Feb-Apr	673	6.8	241	97	340	226	250	6.9	73	34	140	112
Mar-May (Spr)	681	6.8	236	99	346	232	243	6.7	72	32	139	112
Apr-Jun	659	6.6	237	90	330	221	241	6.6	72	31	138	109
May-Jul	651	6.6	239	87	319	220	240	6.6	75	34	136	103
Jun-Aug (Sum)	628	6.3	241	83	299	205	228	6.2	69	34	131	93
Jul-Sep	612	6.2	237	83	284	195	222	6.0	68	32	124	91
Aug-Oct	592	6.0	228	87	264	180	223	6.0	67	31	122	93
Sep-Nov (Aut)	593	6.0	233	88	261	181	226	6.1	73	29	118	94
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	585	5.9	238	88	254	173	218	5.9	74	30	112	85
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	569	5.7	238	84	255	171	208	5.6	68	29	110	83
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	562	5.7	239	84	248	165	210	5.7	72	33	103	77
<b>Jan-Mar 1998</b>	563	5.7	242	88	243	165	219	5.9	74	31	114	83
<b>Changes</b>												
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	-21	-0.2	3	0	-11	-9	1	0.0	0	0	1	-1
<i>Per cent</i>	-3.7		1.3	-0.4	-4.3	-4.9	0.4		0.2	0.7	1.1	-1.2
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	-120	-1.2	-3	-13	-107	-67	-28	-0.9	-2	-1	-31	-28
<i>Per cent</i>	-17.6		-1.2	-12.8	-30.5	-29.0	-11.2		-13.3	-2.3	-21.6	-25.2
<b>Female</b>												
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>												
1992	519	6.9	255	111	151	61	109	4.6	40	21	49	25
1993	520	6.8	224	113	180	87	129	5.3	41	27	61	34
1994	511	6.6	238	90	180	92	128	5.1	39	22	67	39
1995	488	6.2	235	79	170	93	104	4.1	34	18	51	32
1996	462	5.8	230	91	139	69	95	3.8	41	16	37	27
1997	402	5.0	210	70	119	66	103	3.9	45	14	44	30
<b>3 month averages</b>												
<b>Jan-Mar 1997</b>	428	5.4	229	74	136	69	100	3.8	45	11	43	28
Feb-Apr	421	5.3	231	72	136	72	99	3.8	43	13	43	29
Mar-May (Spr)	402	5.0	210	70	119	66	103	3.9	45	14	44	30
Apr-Jun	412	5.2	213	68	124	74	101	3.8	45	13	43	27
May-Jul	418	5.2	218	67	122	68	101	3.8	46	11	44	27
Jun-Aug (Sum)	407	5.1	221	65	119	63	94	3.5	44	11	38	24
Jul-Sep	402	5.0	225	66	112	58	96	3.6	45	14	37	24
Aug-Oct	395	5.0	227	61	104	57	97	3.6	43	16	38	25
Sep-Nov (Aut)	404	5.1	239	63	103	56	91	3.4	44	13	34	23
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	384	4.8	221	61	96	53	81	3.0	35	11	35	23
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	374	4.7	219	63	89	50	79	3.0	35	11	33	21
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	376	4.7	222	64	91	50	82	3.0	34	13	35	23
<b>Jan-Mar 1998</b>	378	4.8	235	60	94	49	84	3.1	37	11	35	22
<b>Changes</b>												
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	-6	-0.1	14	-2	-4	-4	4	0.1	2	1	1	-1
<i>Per cent</i>	-1.7		6.2	-3.0	-2.3	-7.3	4.5		6.1	7.7	1.5	-5.4
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	-51	-0.6	6	-14	-41	-21	-16	-0.7	-8	-8	-6	-22.2
<i>Per cent</i>	-11.8		2.6	-19.4	-30.5	-29.6	-15.6		-17.3	0.4	-17.9	-22.2

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	Per cent, seasonally adjusted							
		16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(m) 50-59(f)	65+(m) 60+(f)	
<b>All</b>									
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1992	9.9	10.0	17.9	15.8	10.4	7.3	8.4	3.7	
1993	10.5	10.6	19.0	17.8	10.4	7.6	9.6	4.1	
1994	9.8	10.0	19.8	16.3	9.9	7.1	9.0	3.2	
1995	8.8	9.0	19.2	15.4	9.0	6.5	7.5	2.1	
1996	8.3	8.5	20.0	14.5	8.6	6.1	6.9	2.4	
1997	7.2	7.4	19.2	13.1	7.0	5.3	5.9	2.7	
<b>3 month averages</b>									
<b>Jan-Mar 1997</b>	7.4	7.5	19.8	13.5	7.2	5.5	5.9	3.4	
Feb-Apr	7.3	7.4	18.7	13.3	7.1	5.4	6.0	3.0	
Mar-May (Spr)	7.2	7.4	19.2	13.1	7.0	5.3	5.9	2.7	
Apr-Jun	7.2	7.4	19.9	13.1	7.0	5.2	5.9	2.3	
May-Jul	7.3	7.4	20.7	13.4	7.1	5.1	5.8	2.5	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	7.1	7.2	19.9	13.1	6.8	5.0	5.5	2.3	
Jul-Sep	6.8	6.9	18.1	12.8	6.7	4.9	5.4	2.4	
Aug-Oct	6.7	6.8	18.1	12.4	6.5	4.8	5.4	2.6	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6.6	6.8	18.5	11.9	6.7	4.7	5.3	2.5	
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	6.6	6.7	18.6	12.1	6.4	4.7	5.0	2.3	
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	6.5	6.5	19.5	12.1	6.4	4.4	4.8	2.6	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	6.4	6.5	20.0	12.0	6.3	4.4	4.9	2.5	
<b>Jan-Mar 1998</b>	6.4	6.6	20.0	11.9	6.5	4.3	5.0	2.6	
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	-0.1	-0.1	1.4	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.3	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	-1.0	-1.0							

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

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Looking for full-time work or no preference*				Looking for part-time work only*			
	All aged 16 & over	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All aged 16 & over	18-24	25-49	50 and over
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	2,342	641	1,220	371	384	60	215	62
1993	2,473	685	1,285	410	426	84	204	88
1994	2,258	581	1,194	392	436	77	225	74
1995	1,964	513	1,063	315	468	84	238	72
1996	1,859	467	1,013	294	445	82	215	66
1997	1,587	402	842	254	425	79	190	75
<b>3 month averages</b>								
Jan-Mar 1997	1,599	412	853	249	454	92	209	80
Feb-Apr	1,578	404	840	251	443	88	209	78
Mar-May (Spr)	1,587	402	842	254	425	79	190	75
Apr-Jun	1,569	403	818	255	440	81	202	70
May-Jul	1,576	406	813	253	460	91	208	71
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,531	398	796	248	442	89	213	61
Jul-Sep	1,478	380	775	241	437	92	204	67
Aug-Oct	1,450	366	761	238	423	92	193	71
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,427	349	753	235	425	96	193	68
Oct-Dec	1,406	350	744	221	426	98	189	63
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	1,378	350	726	215	430	93	188	62
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,373	349	719	215	425	92	184	64
Jan-Mar 1998	1,394	350	726	227	404	85	175	64
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	-13	0	-19	6	-22	-12	-14	0
Per cent	-0.9	-0.1	-2.5	2.5	-5.1	-12.6	-7.5	0.3
Over last 12 months	-205	-62	-128	-22	-50	-7	-34	-17
Per cent	-12.8	-15.1	-15.0	-8.8	-11.0	-7.6	-16.4	-21.0
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	1,733	450	913	304	67	16	11	22
1993	1,840	485	960	338	92	22	17	33
1994	1,678	406	901	317	92	27	17	25
1995	1,466	354	806	257	106	30	16	29
1996	1,384	333	761	238	121	32	20	30
1997	1,154	276	620	203	115	33	25	26
<b>3 month averages</b>								
Jan-Mar 1997	1,165	284	628	202	123	33	23	29
Feb-Apr	1,146	278	614	203	116	33	26	29
Mar-May (Spr)	1,154	276	620	203	115	33	25	26
Apr-Jun	1,137	278	601	202	115	33	23	26
May-Jul	1,146	281	598	200	130	38	24	27
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,111	271	584	197	109	33	19	22
Jul-Sep	1,078	263	568	192	107	34	16	22
Aug-Oct	1,058	252	557	191	100	33	13	23
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,042	248	550	189	101	32	13	24
Oct-Dec	1,024	242	543	181	106	31	14	25
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	1,000	240	530	175	116	32	16	25
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	987	232	526	173	115	33	14	28
Jan-Mar 1998	999	234	526	182	109	29	14	27
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	-24	-8	-18	1	3	-2	0	2
Per cent	-2.4	-3.4	-3.3	0.6	3.0	-6.3	0.5	7.2
Over last 12 months	-166	-50	-102	-20	-14	-4	-9	-2
Per cent	-14.2	-17.7	-16.3	-9.9	-11.4	-13.5	-39.4	-7.0
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	609	191	307	68	317	44	205	40
1993	632	200	324	72	334	61	187	55
1994	580	176	293	75	345	50	208	49
1995	499	159	256	58	362	53	221	43
1996	475	135	252	56	324	50	197	36
1997	432	126	222	51	310	46	165	49
<b>3 month averages</b>								
Jan-Mar 1997	433	128	225	47	332	59	186	52
Feb-Apr	432	126	226	48	328	55	183	50
Mar-May (Spr)	432	126	222	51	310	46	165	49
Apr-Jun	432	125	218	53	325	48	179	44
May-Jul	430	125	215	53	330	53	184	43
Jun-Aug (Sum)	419	127	212	52	333	56	194	38
Jul-Sep	399	118	207	50	330	58	187	45
Aug-Oct	392	113	204	48	324	59	180	48
Sep-Nov (Aut)	385	101	203	46	323	64	180	44
Oct-Dec	383	108	201	40	320	67	175	38
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	378	110	196	39	314	62	172	37
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	386	116	193	42	311	60	170	37
Jan-Mar 1998	394	116	200	45	295	57	161	37
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	12	8	-1	5	-25	-10	-14	-2
Per cent	3.1	7.5	-0.5	11.2	-7.7	-15.6	-8.1	-4.1
Over last 12 months	-39	-12	-25	-2	-36	-2	-25	-15
Per cent	-9.0	-9.2	-11.2	-4.1	-10.9	-4.2	-13.5	-28.8

Source: Labour Force Survey

\* Main job only  
Each series is seasonally adjusted independently and therefore the sum of the series will not necessarily equal the total for 'all aged 16 and over'.

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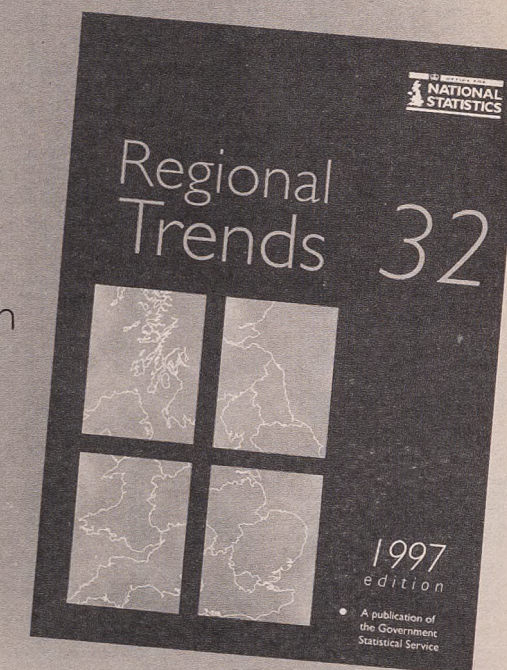
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# 11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>														
1994 ) Annual	2,636.5	2,014.4	622.1	9.4	12.7	5.1	2,619.3	...	...	2,004.8	614.6	9.3	12.7	5.0
1995 ) Annual	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	8.3	11.2	4.5	2,305.8	...	...	1,758.5	547.4	8.2	11.2	4.4
1996 ) Annual	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.6	10.3	4.1	2,103.4	...	...	1,599.5	504.0	7.5	10.2	4.1
1997 ) Annual	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.7	7.8	3.0	1,586.1	...	...	1,215.8	370.4	5.6	7.8	3.0
1996 Apr 11	2,223.9	1,695.5	528.5	7.9	10.8	4.3	2,186.3	-10.3	-10.7	1,664.1	522.2	7.8	10.6	4.2
May 9	2,147.4	1,643.9	503.5	7.6	10.5	4.1	2,164.6	-21.7	-20.4	1,647.6	517.0	7.7	10.5	4.2
Jun 13	2,096.3	1,599.5	496.8	7.5	10.2	4.0	2,145.8	-18.8	-16.9	1,629.8	516.0	7.6	10.4	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
1997 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	1,698.0	1,298.8	399.1	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	3.1
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	-40.0	1,193.8	356.2	5.5	7.6	2.9
Aug 14	1,865.5	1,386.5	479.0	5.6	7.6	3.2	1,508.2	-41.8	-42.4	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	-39.3	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
1998 Jan 8	1,479.3	1,136.7	342.6	5.3	7.3	2.8	1,393.8	-9.3	-25.4	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	-16.7	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	-9.8	1,045.3	328.5	4.9	6.7	2.6
Apr 9 P	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
<b>Great Britain</b>														
1994 ) Annual	2,539.2	1,939.1	600.1	9.3	12.6	5.0	2,522.3	...	...	1,929.5	592.8	9.2	12.6	4.9
1995 ) Annual	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.0	8.2	11.1	4.5	2,217.8	...	...	1,689.9	527.9	8.1	11.1	4.4
1996 ) Annual	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.5	10.1	4.1	2,019.5	...	...	1,534.5	484.9	7.4	10.1	4.0
1997 ) Annual	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.6	7.7	3.0	1,522.7	...	...	1,165.9	356.9	5.6	7.7	2.9
1997 Apr 10	1,624.1	1,247.7	376.4	5.9	8.2	3.1	1,604.2	-41.3	-48.0	1,227.4	376.8	5.9	8.1	3.1
May 8	1,559.2	1,200.7	358.5	5.7	7.9	3.0	1,570.8	-33.4	-38.7	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	-36.9	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	-38.3	1,145.2	344.0	5.4	7.5	2.8
Aug 14	1,513.5	1,136.5	377.0	5.5	7.5	3.1	1,448.2	-41.0	-40.9	1,117.9	330.3	5.3	7.3	2.7
Sep 11	1,449.3	1,082.9	366.4	5.3	7.2	2.9	1,419.9	-28.3	-38.3	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	-26.5	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	-25.3	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	-25.5	1,024.8	318.5	4.9	6.7	2.6
1998 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	2.6
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	2.6
Apr 9 P	1,332.9	1,016.2	316.7	4.9	6.7	2.6	1,297.7	-16.9	-12.0	987.0	310.7	4.7	6.5	2.6
<b>North East</b>														
1994 ) Annual	141.6	113.5	28.1	12.4	17.8	5.6	141.4	...	...	113.5	28.0	12.4	17.8	5.6
1995 ) Annual	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.6	16.5	5.2	129.6	...	...	103.8	25.7	11.5	16.4	5.2
1996 ) Annual	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.6	15.3	4.8	117.2	...	...	93.3	23.9	10.5	15.2	4.8
1997 ) Annual	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.5	12.3	3.8	93.3	...	...	74.7	18.6	8.4	12.2	3.7
1997 Apr 10	97.8	78.2	19.6	8.8	12.8	3.9	95.9	-1.7	-1.9	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	-1.5	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	-1.4	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	18.8	8.3	12.1	3.8
Aug 14	93.6	73.6	20.0	8.4	12.0	4.0	91.0	-1.2	-1.2	73.4	17.6	8.1	12.0	3.5
Sep 11	90.8	71.7	19.1	8.1	11.7	3.8	89.5	-1.5	-1.3	72.0	17.5	8.0	11.7	3.5
Oct 9	88.5	70.7	17.8	7.9	11.5	3.5	90.3	0.8	-0.6	72.6	17.7	8.1	11.8	3.5
Nov 13	86.8	69.9	17.0	7.8	11.4	3.4	88.1	-2.2	-1.0	70.8	17.3	7.9	11.5	3.4
Dec 11	87.2	70.7	16.4	7.8	11.5	3.3	86.7	-1.4	-0.9	69.6	17.1	7.8	11.4	3.4
1998 Jan 8	93.7	75.8	17.9	8.4	12.4	3.5	87.7	1.0	-0.9	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	-0.4	69.9	17.0	7.8	11.4	3.4
Mar 12 R	88.1	71.1	17.0	7.9	11.6	3.4	86.0	-0.9	-0.2	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	-1.1	67.9	16.6	7.6	11.1	3.3
<b>North West</b>														
1994 ) Annual	221.2	171.5	49.7	8.7	11.9	4.5	220.9	...	...	171.3	49.6	8.7	11.9	4.5
1995 ) Annual	192.2	148.8	43.4	7.6	10.5	3.9	190.8	...	...	148.0	42.9	7.5	10.4	3.8
1996 ) Annual	175.8	136.1	39.7	6.9	9.5	3.5	174.1	...	...	135.1	39.0	6.8	9.4	3.4
1997 ) Annual	132.9	103.8	29.2	5.2	7.3	2.6	131.2	...	...	102.8	28.5	5.1	7.2	2.5
1997 Apr 10	141.7	111.3	30.4	5.5	7.8	2.7	138.3	-3.8	-4.3	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	-3.6	105.9	29.4	5.3	7.4	2.5
Jun 12	127.6	100.3	27.3	5.0	7.0	2.4	131.8	-3.5	-3.4	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	-3.3	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	-3.6	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	-3.4	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	-2.3	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	-2.0	92.7	25.7	4.6	6.5</	

# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
<b>Eastern</b>																		
1994	195.1	146.3	48.8	8.1	10.9	4.6	194.8	..	..	146.1	48.7	8.1	10.9	4.6	..	..	..	
1995 Annual	167.5	124.8	42.7	6.9	9.1	4.0	166.3	..	..	124.1	42.2	6.8	9.1	3.9	..	..	..	
1996 averages	148.7	110.6	38.1	6.1	8.1	3.6	147.4	..	..	109.8	37.5	6.1	8.1	3.5	..	..	..	
1997	105.5	79.0	26.5	4.3	5.8	2.5	104.5	..	..	78.5	26.1	4.3	5.8	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	2.3	..	..	..	
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	..	..	..	
<b>London</b>																		
1994	434.6	322.7	111.9	10.7	14.1	6.3	432.8	..	..	321.8	111.0	10.7	14.1	6.3	..	..	..	
1995 Annual	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.8	12.9	5.8	392.7	..	..	291.1	101.6	9.7	12.8	5.8	..	..	..	
1996 averages	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.9	11.7	5.3	358.2	..	..	264.1	94.0	8.9	11.7	5.3	..	..	..	
1997	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.7	8.8	4.0	270.0	..	..	199.1	70.9	6.7	8.8	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	206.7	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	3.4	..	..	..	
<b>South East</b>																		
1994	272.8	208.5	64.3	7.3	10.1	3.9	272.5	..	..	208.3	64.1	7.3	10.1	3.9	..	..	..	
1995 Annual	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.2	8.4	3.4	227.6	..	..	173.1	54.5	6.1	8.4	3.4	..	..	..	
1996 averages	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.4	7.4	3.0	198.6	..	..	150.4	48.2	5.4	7.3	2.9	..	..	..	
1997	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.7	5.0	2.0	135.0	..	..	103.0	32.0	3.7	5.0	2.0	..	..	..	
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	2.1	..	..	..	
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	2.0	..	..	..	
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	2.0	..	..	..	
Jul 10	131.0	99.3	31.7	3.5	4.8	1.9	130.6	-5.6	-4.8	100.1	30.5	3.5	4.9	1.9	..	..	..	
Aug 14	130.5	97.8	32.8	3.5	4.7	2.0	125.2	-5.4	-5.1	96.5	28.7	3.4	4.7	1.9	..	..	..	
Sep 11	125.0	93.6	31.4	3.4	4.5	1.9	122.1	-3.1	-4.7	93.7	28.4	3.3	4.6	1.9	..	..	..	
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	1.9	..	..	..	
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	1.8	..	..	..	
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	1.7	..	..	..	
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	1.7	..	..	..	
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	1.6	..	..	..	
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	1.6	..	..	..	
<b>South West</b>																		
1994	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.2	10.9	4.6	190.4	..	..	143.2	47.2	8.1	10.9	4.6	..	..	..	
1995 Annual	166.3	124.1	42.3	7.1	9.5	4.1	164.8	..	..	123.2	41.6	7.0	9.4	4.0	..	..	..	
1996 averages	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.3	8.4	3.6	146.9	..	..	109.5	37.4	6.2	8.3	3.6	..	..	..	
1997	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.5	6.0	2.5	104.4	..	..	78.4	26.0	4.4	6.0	2.5	..	..	..	
1997 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	2.6	..	..	..	
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	..	..	..	
1998 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	..	..	..	

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.11

## Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #											
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
<b>Wales</b>																		
1994	120.7	94.1	26.6	9.4	12.7	4.9	119.9	..	..	93.6	26.3	9.3	12.7	4.8	..	..	..	
1995 Annual	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.8	12.2	4.5	106.8	..	..	82.8	24.0	8.7	12.1	4.4	..	..	..	
1996 averages	102.7	79.2	23.5	8.2	11.4	4.3	101.7	..	..	78.6	23.1	8.2	11.3	4.2	..	..	..	
1997	80.3	62.4	17.9	6.4	9.0	3.2	79.4	..	..	61.9	17.5	6.4	8.9	3.2	..	..	..	
1997 Apr 10	83.6	65.6	18.0	6.7	9.5	3.3	83.0	-2.3	-2.4	65.0	18.0	6.7	9.4	3.3	..	..	..	
May 8	80.3	63.1	17.2	6.4														



# C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count by age and duration

THOUSANDS

UNITED KINGDOM	All ages						18-24					
	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 weeks	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 weeks	All
All												
1996 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	185.6
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	122.6
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

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49						50 and over					
	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 weeks	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 weeks	All
All												
1996 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	326.4
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	43.0	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 Oct	66.9	31.8	24.8	18.5	22.9	164.8	18.1	10.0	9.3	7.1	12.9	57.5
1998 Jan	70.0	33.6	27.1	16.9	19.6	167.2	20.0	10.7	10.2	6.8	11.9	59.6
1998 Apr	68.0	31.3	28.5	16.5	17.5	161.9	19.8	10.1	10.6	6.9	11.3	58.8

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.13

## Claimant count by age and duration: April 1998+ Government Office Regions

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *
UNITED KINGDOM																
13 or less	103,318	201,613	47,971	360,209	46,126	68,019	19,777	139,349	99,886	196,657	46,993	350,822	44,543	66,146	19,313	135,397
Over 13 and up to 26	54,791	117,211	26,660	199,881	21,735	31,287	10,138	64,136	52,850	113,754	25,957	193,871	20,963	30,425	9,863	62,225
Over 26 and up to 52	49,733	117,906	27,595	195,738	20,183	28,507	10,612	59,708	47,485	113,511	26,617	188,115	19,201	27,600	10,237	57,437
Over 52 and up to 104	24,774	81,375	21,374	127,571	9,064	16,540	6,930	32,583	23,460	77,880	20,603	121,991	8,627	15,932	6,675	31,283
Over 104	12,369	116,902	48,728	177,999	3,792	17,545	11,304	32,641	11,193	105,057	45,155	161,405	3,501	16,214	10,595	30,310
All	244,985	635,007	172,328	1,061,498	100,900	161,898	58,761	328,417	234,874	606,859	165,325	1,016,204	96,835	156,317	56,683	316,652
NORTH EAST																
13 or less	6,397	11,765	3,073	21,839	2,505	3,294	937	7,154	5,980	12,949	3,743	23,666	3,255	4,868	1,666	10,094
Over 13 and up to 26	4,025	7,250	1,678	13,067	1,355	1,502	472	3,394	3,183	7,293	2,100	12,631	1,393	2,091	861	4,414
Over 26 and up to 52	3,987	7,472	1,831	13,329	1,241	1,387	579	3,237	2,646	6,849	2,002	11,520	1,106	1,857	855	3,844
Over 52 and up to 104	2,017	5,155	1,328	8,502	544	794	385	1,723	1,230	4,630	1,520	7,382	510	1,056	559	2,125
Over 104	977	8,767	3,544	13,288	228	1,027	588	1,843	571	6,274	3,109	9,954	219	1,063	823	2,105
All	17,403	40,409	11,454	70,025	5,873	8,004	2,961	17,351	14,221	37,995	12,474	65,153	6,483	10,935	4,764	22,582
NORTH WEST (GOR)																
13 or less	10,941	19,470	4,508	35,667	4,488	5,709	1,704	12,397	12,387	31,592	5,529	50,092	6,957	12,357	2,653	22,490
Over 13 and up to 26</																

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

Description	SOC Sub-minor groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Men		Women		All		Men		Women		All	
		Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	28.7	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 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	13.8
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 representatives	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
Other sales occupations	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
Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	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
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	74.0	7.0	1.9	0.6	75.9	5.5	88.4	8.4	2.8	0.8	91.0	6.6
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry&fishing	90	11.7	1.1	2.0	0.6	13.7	1.0	12.4	1.2	2.6	0.8	15.0	1.1
Other elementary occupations	91-99	290.0	27.5	45.8	14.0	335.8	24.3	305.4	28.9	47.2	14.5	352.7	25.5
No previous occupation/ sought occupation unknown		118.5	11.2	51.8	15.9	170.3	12.3	127.7	1.2	4.4	1.4	171.1	1.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,056.4</b>		<b>326.0</b>		<b>1,382.2</b>		<b>1,056.2</b>		<b>326.2</b>		<b>1,382.4</b>	

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.  
Not seasonally adjusted.

**UNEMPLOYMENT** **C.21**  
Claimant count area statistics  
Travel-to-Work Areas\* as at April 9 1998

Area	Male		Female		All		Rate #	
	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs
	<b>England</b>							
Accrington and Rossendale	1,612	4.5	495	2,107	4.5	3.8		
Alfreton and Ashfield	2,627	5.5	686	3,313	5.5	4.9		
Altwick and Amble	710	8.1	226	936	8.1	6.5		
Andover	457	2.0	184	641	2.0	1.7		
Ashted	1,154	4.0	345	1,499	4.0	3.3		
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,845	8.54	854	3,699	2.2	1.8		
Banbury	558	2.14	214	772	2.5	2.1		
Barnsley	4,694	1,286	5,980	9.0	7.9			
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	1,154	363	1,517	5.4	4.1			
Barrow-in-Furness	2,221	456	2,677	8.1	6.9			
Basingstoke and Alton	1,095	381	1,476	2.0	1.7			
Bath	1,595	615	2,210	3.2	2.7			
Battles and Halesworth	663	268	931	6.1	4.6			
Bedford	2,037	764	2,801	4.0	3.5			
Bedwick-on-Tweed	381	113	494	5.0	4.2			
Bicester	228	87	315	1.5	1.2			
Bileford	722	252	974	9.9	7.4			
Birmingham	36,572	11,480	48,052	6.7	6.1			
Binhop Auckland	2,465	712	3,177	7.7	6.8			
Blackburn	2,696	725	3,421	5.0	4.4			
Blackpool	4,838	1,261	6,099	5.2	4.3			
Blythford	161	71	232	2.3	1.8			
Bolton and Liskeard	1,159	451	1,610	6.9	4.9			
Bolton and Bury	6,455	1,703	8,158	4.8	4.2			
Boston	685	240	925	4.6	3.5			
Bournemouth	3,935	1,139	5,074	4.8	3.8			
Bradford	9,976	3,129	13,105	6.3	5.6			
Bridgwater	1,235	414	1,649	5.4	4.3			
Bridlington and Driffield	1,449	436	1,885	9.6	7.6			
Bridport	354	137	491	6.4	4.3			
Brighton	7,976	2,804	10,780	6.8	5.6			
Bristol	9,808	3,009	12,817	3.9	3.4			
Bude	422	180	602	9.6	6.2			
Burnley	1,150	343	1,493	3.9	3.4			
Burton-on-Trent	2,287	719	3,006	5.1	4.5			
Bury St. Edmunds	620	253	873	2.4	2.1			
Euxton	559	208	767	3.9	3.0			
Calderdale	3,662	1,086	4,748	5.7	5.0			
Cambridge	2,906	997	3,903	2.6	2.2			
Canterbury	2,060	644	2,704	5.2	4.4			
Carlisle	2,025	648	2,673	5.0	4.3			
Castleford and Pontefract	2,914	994	3,908	7.0	6.2			
Chard	257	99	356	4.0	3.1			
Chelmsford and Braintree	2,892	1,159	4,051	3.9	3.2			
Cheltenham	1,941	585	2,526	3.5	3.0			
Chesterfield	3,853	1,065	4,918	7.3	6.3			
Chichester	1,257	414	1,671	2.8	2.3			
Chippingham	557	257	814	2.4	1.9			
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	841	362	1,203	4.7	3.7			
Cirencester	233	69	302	2.2	1.8			
Clacton	1,499	423	1,922	9.8	7.5			
Clitheroe	151	42	193	1.8	1.5			
Colchester	2,135	791	2,926	3.5	3.0			
Conry	929	282	1,211	4.2	3.7			
Coventry and Hinckley	8,985	2,739	11,724	5.1	4.6			
Crawley	2,620	868	3,488	1.7	1.4			
Crewe	1,535	452	1,987	4.4	3.9			
Comer and North Walsham	881	306	1,187	6.7	5.0			
Darlington	2,781	742	3,523	6.8	6.0			
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	298	121	419	5.5	3.4			
Derby	5,875	1,818	7,693	5.2	4.6			
Devizes	279	114	393	2.9	2.3			
Diss	375	172	547	4.0	2.9			
Doncaster	6,927	1,853	8,780	9.2	8.1			
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,429	401	1,830	4.9	4.1			
Dover and Deal	2,403	643	3,046	8.5	7.1			
Dudley and Sandwell	12,063	3,963	16,026	6.0	5.5			
Durham	2,913	896	3,809	6.4	5.8			
Eastbourne	1,699	555	2,254	3.9	3.2			
Evesham	602	243	845	2.9	2.2			
Exeter	3,080	1,099	4,179	4.2	3.5			
Fakenham	497	139	636	5.9	4.3			
Falmouth	993	304	1,297	12.5	9.3			
Folkestone	2,148	575	2,723	8.0	6.7			
Gainsborough	701	208	909	7.8	6.3			
Gloucester	2,141	680	2,821	3.9	3.4			
Goole and Selby	1,629	575	2,204	8.7	7.2			
Gosport and Fareham	1,634	552	2,186	4.3	3.6			
Grantham	680	310	990	4.1	3.4			
Great Yarmouth	2,874	937	3,811	10.7	8.5			
Grimsby	5,041	1,404	6,445	8.8	7.6			
Guildford and Aldershot	2,574	872	3,446	2.0	1.6			
Harrogate	857	296	1,153	2.8	2.2			
Hartlepool	3,776	899	4,675	13.2	12.0			
Harwich	476	151	627	11.0	9.0			
Hastings	3,025	860	3,885	7.9	6.1			
Haverhill	354	158	512	4.0	3.3			
Heathrow	17,302	6,296	23,598	3.4	2.9			
Helston	461	204	665	10.7	7.2			
Hereford and Leominster	1,508	560	2,068	4.5	3.6			
Hertford and Harlow	4,529	1,688	6,217	2.7	2.4			
Hexham	535	167	702	4.8	3.6			
Hitchin and Letchworth	1,290	486	1,776	3.3	2.8			
Honiton and Axminster	444	164	608	3.9	2.6			
Horncastle and Market Rasen	447	188	635	6.2	4.3			
Huddersfield	4,075	1,363	5,438	5.0	4.4			
Hull	11,876	3,374	15,250	8.2	7.3			
Huntingdon and St. Neots	1,072	435	1,507	2.8	2.4			
Ipswich	3,564	1,095	4,659	4.4	3.9			
Isle of Wight	2,928	976	3,904	9.3	8.0			
Keighley	1,386	531	1,917	6.5	5.5			
Kendal	423	150	573	2.6	2.1			
Keswick	69	21	90	2.4	1.7			
Kettering and Market Harborough	913	352	1,265	3.1	2.7			
Kidderminster	1,289	468	1,757	4.3	3.7			
King's Lynn and Hunstanton	1,674	615	2,289	5.7	4.7			
Lancaster and Morecambe	2,586	800	3,386	7.4	6.3			
Launceston	301	114	415	6.6	4.0			
Leeds	14,758	4,077	18,835	5.1	4.6			
Leek	317	91	408	3.				



# C.22 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at April 9 1998

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs		Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs	
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>62,982</b>	<b>19,174</b>	<b>82,156</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>		<b>SOUTH EAST (GOR)</b>							
Birmingham	29,652	8,787	38,439				Berkshire	6,254	1,873	8,127	2.3	2.0		
Coventry	4,868	1,664	6,532				Bracknell	672	204	876				
Dudley	7,280	2,326	9,606				Newbury	653	210	863				
Sandwell	2,600	903	3,503				Reading	1,664	455	2,119				
Solihull	5,986	1,978	7,964				Slough	1,831	517	2,348				
Wolverhampton	6,035	1,699	7,734				Windsor and Maidenhead	934	295	1,229				
							Wokingham	500	192	692				
<b>EASTERN</b>							<b>Buckinghamshire (former county)</b>							
<b>Bedfordshire (former county)</b>							Milton Keynes	2,111	700	2,811	2.8	2.5		
Luton	3,540	1,077	4,617	5.8	5.1		<b>Rest of Buckinghamshire</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>4,140</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>		
<b>Rest of Bedfordshire</b>	<b>3,552</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>4,940</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>		Aylesbury Vale	1,144	374	1,518				
Mid Bedfordshire	672	303	975				Chiltern	435	134	569				
North Bedfordshire	1,909	697	2,606				South Buckinghamshire	353	126	479				
South Bedfordshire	971	388	1,359				Wycombe	1,218	356	1,574				
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>7,439</b>	<b>2,639</b>	<b>10,078</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>		<b>East Sussex (former county)</b>							
Cambridge	1,586	500	2,086				Brighton and Hove	6,480	2,273	8,753	8.3	7.0		
East Cambridgeshire	529	232	761				<b>Rest of East Sussex</b>	<b>6,016</b>	<b>1,839</b>	<b>7,855</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>		
Fenland	1,147	451	1,598				Eastbourne	1,177	359	1,536				
Huntingdon	1,139	467	1,606				Hastings	2,182	574	2,756				
Peterborough	2,321	749	3,070				Lewes	1,022	348	1,370				
South Cambridgeshire	717	240	957				Rother	891	302	1,193				
							Wealden	744	256	1,000				
<b>Essex</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>7,213</b>	<b>28,213</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>		<b>Hampshire (former county)</b>							
Basildon	2,408	791	3,199				Portsmouth	3,917	1,099	5,016	5.9	5.2		
Braintree	1,373	589	1,962				Southampton	4,570	1,089	5,659	5.2	4.8		
Brentwood	518	180	698				<b>Rest of Hampshire</b>	<b>9,476</b>	<b>3,023</b>	<b>12,499</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>		
Castle Point	987	356	1,343				Basingstoke and Deane	953	334	1,287				
Chelmsford	1,616	598	2,214				East Hampshire	775	233	1,008				
Colchester	1,619	599	2,218				Eastleigh	774	246	1,020				
Epping Forest	1,185	442	1,627				Fareham	637	219	856				
Harlow	1,077	407	1,484				Gosport	1,062	350	1,412				
Maldon	589	218	807				Hart	285	96	381				
Rochford	769	281	1,050				Havant	1,816	504	2,320				
Southend-on-Sea	4,087	1,198	5,285				New Forest	1,328	408	1,736				
Tendring	2,175	645	2,820				Rushmoor	619	200	819				
Thurrock	2,240	742	2,982				Test Valley	608	224	832				
Uttlesford	357	167	524				Winchester	619	209	828				
							<b>Isle of Wight</b>	<b>2,928</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>3,904</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>		
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	<b>8,128</b>	<b>2,819</b>	<b>10,947</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>		<b>Kent</b>	<b>24,371</b>	<b>7,634</b>	<b>32,005</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>		
Broxbourne	754	296	1,050				Ashford	1,191	348	1,539				
Dacorum	1,064	364	1,428				Canterbury	2,060	644	2,704				
East Hertfordshire	660	252	912				Dartford	1,263	396	1,659				
Hertsmere	730	232	962				Dover	2,403	643	3,046				
North Hertfordshire	1,014	338	1,352				Gillingham	1,194	463	1,657				
St Albans	708	254	962				Gravesham	1,704	590	2,294				
Stevenage	1,050	356	1,406				Maidstone	1,425	532	1,957				
Three Rivers	615	196	811				Rochester-upon-Medway	2,703	855	3,558				
Watford	919	275	1,194				Sevenoaks	931	350	1,281				
Welwyn Hatfield	614	216	830				Shepway	2,148	575	2,723				
							Swale	2,063	696	2,759				
<b>Norfolk</b>	<b>12,525</b>	<b>4,360</b>	<b>16,885</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>		Thanet	3,484	955	4,439				
Breckland	1,275	505	1,780				Tonbridge and Malling	877	307	1,184				
Broadland	1,012	428	1,440				Tunbridge Wells	925	280	1,205				
Great Yarmouth	2,658	875	3,533				<b>Oxfordshire</b>	<b>3,937</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>5,289</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>		
North Norfolk	1,216	393	1,609				Cherwell	738	261	999				
Norwich	3,438	1,005	4,443				Oxford	1,733	549	2,282				
South Norfolk	1,042	440	1,482				South Oxfordshire	639	235	874				
West Norfolk	1,884	714	2,598				Vale of White Horse	471	171	642				
							West Oxfordshire	356	136	492				
<b>Suffolk</b>	<b>8,969</b>	<b>3,086</b>	<b>12,055</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>		<b>Surrey</b>	<b>5,313</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>7,111</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>		
Babergh	843	294	1,137				Elmbridge	596	225	821				
Forest Heath	515	181	696				Epsom and Ewell	380	126	506				
Ipswich	2,455	653	3,108				Guildford	680	237	917				
Mid Suffolk	585	253	838				Mole Valley	336	104	440				
St Edmundsbury	886	370	1,256				Reigate and Banstead	696	204	900				
Suffolk Coastal	1,112	410	1,522				Runnymede	433	132	565				
Waveney	2,573	925	3,498				Spelthorne	596	215	811				
							Surrey Heath	291	102	393				
<b>LONDON</b>							Tandridge	394	127	521				
<b>Greater London</b>	<b>169,635</b>	<b>61,011</b>	<b>230,646</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>		Waverley	504	185	689				
Barking and Dagenham	2,863	950	3,813				Woking	407	141	548				
Barnet	4,649	1,858	6,507				<b>West Sussex</b>	<b>5,149</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>6,817</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>		
Bexley	3,054	1,149	4,203				Adur	430	175	605				
Brent	7,876	2,737	10,613				Arun	955	299	1,254				
Bromley	3,738	1,247	4,985				Chichester	765	269	1,034				
Camden	5,966	2,494	8,460				Crawley	945	292	1,237				
City of London	73	28	101				Horsham	534	195	729				
City of Westminster	4,322	1,789	6,111				Mid Sussex	587	210	797				
Croydon	6,490	2,169	8,659				Worthing	933	228	1,161				
Ealing	5,775	2,053	7,828				<b>SOUTH WEST</b>							
Enfield	5,749	2,188	7,937				<b>Avon (former county)</b>							
Grenwich	6,642	2,315	8,957				Bath and North East Somerset	1,688	643	2,331	3.1	2.7		
Hackney	9,723	3,579	13,302				Bristol	2,397	10,322	12,719	4.6	4.2		
Hammersmith and Fulham	4,709	1,864	6,573				North Somerset	1,644	602	2,246	4.0	3.3		
Haringey	9,397	3,217	12,614				South Gloucestershire	1,481	485	1,966	2.2	1.9		
Harrow	2,550	1,040	3,590				<b>Cornwall</b>	<b>9,636</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>13,196</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>		
Havering	2,605	877	3,482				Caradon	1,036	417	1,453				
Hillingdon	2,704	979	3,683				Carrick	1,890	641	2,531				
Hounslow	3,196	1,166	4,362				Isles of Scilly	6	8	14				
Islington	7,225	2,901	10,126				Kerrier	1,985	677	2,662				
Kensington and Chelsea	3,071	1,436	4,507				North Cornwall	1,240	475	1,715				
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,409	550	1,959				Penwith	1,690	639	2,329				
Lambeth	10,526	3,869	14,395				Restormel	1,789	703	2,492				
Lewisham	8,610	2,856	11,466											
Merton	2,724	939	3,663											
Newham	8,447	2,614	11,061											
Redbridge	3,919	1,551	5,470											
Richmond-upon-Thames	1,666	671	2,337											
Southwark	8,902	3,161	12,063											
Sutton	1,788	598	2,386											
Tower Hamlets	7,446	2,014	9,460											
Waltham Forest	5,766	1,945	7,711											
Wandsworth	6,055	2,207	8,262											

# CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics C.22

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at April 9 1998

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs		Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs	
<b>Avon</b>	<b>17,997</b>	<b>6,021</b>	<b>24,018</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>		<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	<b>45,294</b>	<b>11,765</b>	<b>57,059</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>		
East Devon	1,052	377	1,429				Antrim	803	250	1,053				
Exeter	1,922	691	2,613				Ards	1,360	442	1,802				
Mid Devon	647	255	902				Armagh	1,298	372	1,670				
North Devon	1,332	450	1,782				Ballymena	1,094	359	1,453				
Plymouth	6,294	1,935	8,229				Ballymoney	654	152	806				
South Hams	911	342	1,253				Banbridge	504	181	685				
Taignton	1,416	544	1,960				Belfast	10,699	2,497	13,196				
Torbay	2,908	860	3,768				Carrickfergus	734	250	984				
Torridge	992	376	1,368				Castlereagh	974						

**C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT**  
 Claimant count area statistics  
 Parliamentary constituencies as at April 9 1998

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>NORTH EAST</b>				<b>MERSEYSIDE</b>			
<b>Cleveland (former county)</b>				<b>Merseyside</b>			
Hartlepool	3,597	835	4,432	Birkenhead	3,379	862	4,241
Middlesbrough	4,430	963	5,393	Bootle	3,231	767	4,000
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,568	649	3,217	Crosby	1,423	436	1,859
Redcar	3,092	671	3,763	Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,662	777	3,439
Stockton North	3,375	790	4,165	Knowsley South	3,408	915	4,323
Stockton South	2,217	560	2,777	Liverpool Garston	2,488	657	3,145
				Liverpool Riverside	4,753	1,332	6,085
<b>Durham</b>				Liverpool Walton	3,842	1,034	4,876
Bishop Auckland	1,902	521	2,423	Liverpool Wavertree	3,426	952	4,378
Darlington	2,412	603	3,015	Liverpool West Derby	3,794	937	4,731
Durham, City of	1,375	501	1,876	Southport	1,538	517	2,055
Easington	1,720	411	2,131	St Helens North	2,167	534	2,701
North Durham	1,846	446	2,292	St Helens South	2,084	551	2,635
North West Durham	1,795	468	2,263	Wallasey	2,620	748	3,368
Sedgefield	1,442	468	1,910	Wirral South	1,106	395	1,501
				Wirral West	1,255	447	1,702
<b>Northumberland</b>				<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>			
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,297	389	1,686	<b>Humberstone (Former County)</b>			
Blyth Valley	1,776	548	2,324	Beverley and Holderness	1,485	527	2,012
Hexham	811	247	1,058	Brigg and Goole	1,523	457	1,980
Wansbeck	2,024	547	2,571	Cleethorpes	2,031	653	2,684
				East Yorkshire	1,613	509	2,122
<b>Tyne and Wear</b>				Great Grimsby	3,123	802	3,925
Blaydon	1,696	406	2,102	Haltwhistle and Howden	798	325	1,123
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,796	465	2,261	Kingston upon Hull East	3,092	793	3,885
Houghton and Washington East	1,897	543	2,440	Kingston upon Hull North	3,551	919	4,470
Jarrow	2,287	568	2,855	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	3,061	866	3,927
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,528	659	3,187	Scunthorpe	1,750	541	2,291
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	3,165	748	3,913				
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,973	467	2,440	<b>North Yorkshire</b>			
North Tyneside	2,515	613	3,128	Harrogate and Knaresborough	765	271	1,036
South Shields	3,000	772	3,772	Ricmond	3,125	812	3,937
Sunderland North	2,574	551	3,125	Ryedale	774	353	1,127
Sunderland South	3,134	678	3,812	Scarborough and Whitby	2,034	656	2,690
Tyne Bridge	1,762	497	2,259	Selby	1,172	429	1,601
Tynemouth	2,049	497	2,546	Skipton and Ripon	668	238	906
				Vale of York	544	249	793
<b>NORTH WEST (GOR)</b>				York, City of	2,081	605	2,686
<b>Cheshire</b>				<b>South Yorkshire</b>			
Chester, City of	1,331	341	1,672	Barnsley Central	2,120	559	2,679
Congleton	710	239	949	Barnsley East and Mexborough	2,341	629	2,970
Crewe and Nantwich	1,278	385	1,663	Barnsley West and Penistone	1,645	486	2,131
Edisbury	868	281	1,149	Don Valley	1,899	505	2,404
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,338	347	1,685	Doncaster Central	2,942	791	3,733
Halton	2,138	609	2,747	Doncaster North	2,346	568	2,914
Macclesfield	798	205	1,003	Rother Valley	1,875	549	2,424
Tatton	606	203	809	Rotherham	2,570	634	3,204
Warrington North	1,401	403	1,804	Sheffield Attercliffe	1,965	545	2,510
Warrington South	1,010	339	1,349	Sheffield Brightside	2,966	682	3,648
Weaver Vale	1,644	490	2,134	Sheffield Central	4,052	1,100	5,152
				Sheffield Hallam	890	331	1,221
<b>Cumbria</b>				Sheffield Hillsborough	2,496	679	3,175
Barrow and Furness	2,190	442	2,632	Sheffield Hillsborough	1,688	572	2,260
Carlisle	1,620	488	2,108	Wentworth	2,338	598	2,936
Copeland	2,132	573	2,705				
Cumbria and The Border	692	277	969	<b>West Yorkshire</b>			
Westmorland and Lonsdale	551	203	754	Batley and Spennings	1,401	393	1,794
Workington	2,172	554	2,726	Bradford North	2,629	778	3,407
				Bradford South	1,939	644	2,583
<b>Greater Manchester</b>				Bradford West	3,087	919	4,006
Altrincham and Sale West	845	241	1,086	Calder Valley	1,347	471	1,818
Ashton under Lyne	1,693	477	2,170	Colne Valley	1,318	472	1,790
Bolton North East	1,587	364	1,951	Dewsbury	1,366	340	1,706
Bolton South East	1,659	403	2,062	Elmet	1,014	333	1,347
Bolton West	759	228	987	Hallifax	2,315	615	2,930
Bury North	914	257	1,171	Hemsworth	1,785	522	2,307
Bury South	1,042	320	1,362	Huddersfield	2,353	754	3,107
Cheadle	595	184	779	Keighley	1,402	534	1,936
Denton and Reddish	1,303	374	1,677	Leeds Central	4,041	959	5,000
Eccles	1,626	415	2,041	Leeds East	2,719	734	3,453
Hazel Grove	771	233	1,004	Leeds North East	1,749	554	2,303
Heywood and Middleton	2,007	563	2,570	Leeds North West	1,231	364	1,595
Leigh	1,415	455	1,870	Leeds West	2,164	531	2,695
Makerfield	1,424	447	1,871	Morley and Rothwell	1,328	412	1,740
Manchester Blackley	2,672	593	3,265	Normanton	1,174	465	1,639
Manchester Central	4,223	1,148	5,371	Pontefract and Castleford	1,811	610	2,421
Manchester Gorton	3,186	861	4,047	Pudsey	764	293	1,057
Manchester Withington	2,369	786	3,155	Shipley	1,151	421	1,572
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,501	443	1,944	Wakefield	1,914	601	2,515
Oldham West and Royton	1,856	493	2,349				
Rochdale	2,388	591	2,979	<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>			
Salford	1,914	450	2,364	<b>Derbyshire</b>			
Stalybridge and Hyde	1,437	423	1,860	Amber Valley	1,202	390	1,592
Stockport	1,460	358	1,818	Bolsover	1,673	421	2,094
Stretford and Urmston	1,765	486	2,251	Chesterfield	2,152	609	2,761
Wigan	1,609	483	2,092	Derby North	1,736	543	2,279
Worsley	1,291	357	1,648	Derby South	2,921	818	3,739
Wythenshawe and Sale East	2,182	528	2,710	Erewash	1,386	442	1,828
				High Peak	1,002	332	1,334
<b>Lancashire</b>				North East Derbyshire	1,559	435	1,994
Blackburn	2,137	529	2,666	South Derbyshire	1,185	387	1,572
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,782	437	2,219	West Derbyshire	736	281	1,017
Blackpool South	2,427	596	3,023				
Burnley	1,120	339	1,459	<b>Leicestershire</b>			
Chorley	1,056	348	1,404	Blaby	556	235	791
Fylde	604	196	800	Bosworth	634	280	914
Hyndburn	1,194	342	1,536	Charnwood	643	237	880
Lancaster and Wyre	1,112	412	1,524	Harborough	684	281	965
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,803	519	2,322	Leicester East	1,589	625	2,214
Pendle	1,095	321	1,416	Leicester South	2,480	684	3,164
Preston	2,303	621	2,924	Leicester West	2,268	650	2,918
Ribble Valley	522	176	698	Loughborough	1,083	414	1,497
Rossendale and Darwen	996	347	1,343	North West Leicestershire	873	310	1,183
South Ribbles	780	297	1,077	Rutland and Melton	484	220	704
West Lancashire	1,846	566	2,412				

**UNEMPLOYMENT C.23**  
 Claimant count area statistics  
 Parliamentary constituencies as at April 9 1998

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>Lincolnshire</b>				<b>Cambridgeshire</b>			
Boston and Skegness	1,124	376	1,500	Cambridge	1,466	449	1,915
Gainsborough	1,164	422	1,586	Huntingdon	825	351	1,176
Grantham and Stamford	921	401	1,322	North East Cambridgeshire	1,313	532	1,845
Lincoln	2,319	658	2,977	North West Cambridgeshire	801	337	1,238
Louth and Horncastle	1,201	443	1,644	Peterborough	1,680	505	2,185
Sleaford and North Hykeham	797	310	1,107	South Cambridgeshire	552	188	740
South Holland and The Deepings	550	262	812	South East Cambridgeshire	702	277	979
				<b>Essex</b>			
<b>Northamptonshire</b>				Basildon	1,566	542	2,108
Corby	1,141	377	1,518	Billerica	1,170	370	1,540
Deventry	654	267	921	Braintree	1,103	469	1,572
Kettering	904	339	1,243	Brentwood and Ongar	624	222	846
Northampton North	1,472	523	1,995	Castle Point	987	356	1,343
Northampton South	1,355	417	1,772	Colchester	1,279	457	1,736
Wellingborough	1,190	372	1,562	Epping Forest	989	384	1,373
				Harlow	1,167	423	1,590
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>				Harwich	1,863	542	2,405
Astfield	1,950	516	2,466	Maldon and East Chelmsford	901	335	1,236
Bassetlaw	1,797	500	2,297	North Essex	652	245	897
Bloxhew	1,050	356	1,406	Rayleigh	766	292	1,058
Giddling	1,274	473	1,747	Rochford and Southend East	2,755	809	3,564
Mansfield	1,925	566	2,491	Satton Walden	627	277	904
Newark	1,419	483	1,902	Southend West	1,560	467	2,027
North Nottingham East	3,631	931	4,562	Thurrock	1,912	621	2,533
North Nottingham North	2,806	793	3,599	West Chelmsford	1,079	392	1,471
North Nottingham South	2,466	676	3,142				
Rushcliffe	1,014	330	1,344	<b>Hertfordshire</b>			
Sherwood	1,516	491	2,007	Broxbourne	778	302	1,080
				Hemel Hempstead	847	283	1,130
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>				Hertford and Stortford	544	227	771
<b>Hereford and Worcester</b>				Hertsmer	730	232	962
Barnsley	983	413	1,396	Hitchin and Harpenden	656	217	873
Hereford	1,198	458	1,656	North East Hertfordshire	615	221	836
Luton	799	310	1,109	South West Hertfordshire	664	202	866
North Worcestershire	656	307	963	St Albans	534	198	732
Peddiford	1,195	486	1,681	Stevenage	1,109	386	1,495
West Worcestershire	710	232	942	Watford	1,061	341	1,402
Worcester	1,279	400	1,679	Welwyn Hatfield	590	210	800
Wyre Forest	1,197	432	1,629				

# C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at April 9 1998

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Kensington and Chelsea	1,583	834	2,417	<b>Oxfordshire</b>			
Kingston and Surbiton	1,112	431	1,543	Banbury	645	234	879
Lewisham East	2,107	729	2,836	Henley	373	135	508
Lewisham West	2,724	836	3,560	Oxford East	1,476	443	1,919
Lewisham, Deptford	3,779	1,291	5,070	Oxford West and Abingdon	568	208	776
Leyton and Wanstead	2,298	772	3,070	Wantage	506	191	697
Mitcham and Morden	1,757	565	2,322	Witney	369	141	510
North Southwark and Bermondsey	3,719	1,305	5,024				
Old Bexley and Sidcup	809	326	1,135	<b>Surrey</b>			
Orpington	996	365	1,361	East Surrey	497	166	663
Poplar and Canning Town	4,129	1,193	5,322	Epsom and Ewell	525	166	691
Putney	1,418	534	1,952	Esher and Walton	498	188	686
Regent'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
Romford	904	288	1,192	Reigate	490	139	629
Ruislip - Northwood	703	258	961	Runnymede and Weybridge	531	169	700
Streatham	4,034	1,490	5,524	South West Surrey	440	148	588
Sutton and Cheam	726	287	993	Spelthorne	596	215	811
Tooling	2,466	848	3,314	Surrey Heath	399	141	540
Tottenham	6,120	1,976	8,096	Woking	427	150	577
Twickenham	951	352	1,303				
Upminster	844	252	1,096	<b>West Sussex</b>			
Uxbridge	791	299	1,090	Arundel and South Downs	371	126	497
Vauxhall	4,889	1,761	6,650	Bognor Regis and Littleham	734	233	967
Walthamstow	2,735	949	3,684	Chichester	731	256	987
West Ham	3,701	1,133	4,834	Crawley	292	103	395
Wimbledon	967	374	1,341	East Worthing and Shoreham	701	248	949
				Horsham	474	163	637
				Mid Sussex	441	161	602
				Worthing West	752	189	941
				<b>SOUTH WEST</b>			
				<b>Avon (former county)</b>			
<b>SOUTH EAST (GOR)</b>				Bath	1,198	443	1,641
<b>Berkshire</b>				Bristol East	2,299	645	2,944
Bracknell	649	194	843	Bristol North West	1,373	353	1,726
Maidenhead	603	185	788	Bristol South	2,180	625	2,805
Newbury	478	146	624	Bristol West	2,016	752	2,768
Reading East	968	284	1,252	Kingswood	978	305	1,283
Reading West	900	252	1,152	Northavon	507	177	684
Slough	1,710	484	2,194	Wansdyke	543	225	768
Windsor	606	198	804	Weston-Super-Mare	1,141	434	1,575
Wokingham	340	130	470	Woodspring	503	168	671
				<b>Cornwall</b>			
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>				Falmouth and Camborne	2,401	723	3,124
Aylesbury	870	267	1,137	North Cornwall	1,950	792	2,742
Beaconsfield	464	168	632	South East Cornwall	1,323	514	1,837
Buckingham	381	155	536	St Ives	2,202	869	3,071
Chesham and Amersham	436	136	572	Truro and St Austell	1,760	662	2,422
Milton Keynes South West	1,191	382	1,573				
North East Milton Keynes	920	318	1,238	<b>Devon</b>			
Wycombe	999	264	1,263	East Devon	738	276	1,014
				Exeter	1,922	691	2,613
				North Devon	1,376	465	1,841
<b>East Sussex</b>				Plymouth Devonport	2,414	675	3,089
Bexhill and Battle	781	258	1,039	Plymouth Sutton	3,374	1,020	4,394
Brighton, Kemptown	2,244	711	2,955	South West Devon	863	351	1,214
Brighton, Pavilion	2,712	978	3,690	Teignbridge	1,289	485	1,774
Eastbourne	1,205	374	1,579	Tiverton and Honiton	917	341	1,258
Hastings and Rye	2,362	645	3,007	Torbay	2,387	680	3,067
Hove	1,817	661	2,478	Torridge and West Devon	1,488	555	2,043
Lewes	785	302	1,087	Totnes	1,229	482	1,711
Wealden	590	183	773				
				<b>Dorset</b>			
<b>Hampshire</b>				Bournemouth East	1,422	450	1,872
Aldershot	713	231	944	Bournemouth West	1,714	451	2,165
Basingstoke	762	262	1,024	Christchurch	591	172	763
East Hampshire	850	247	1,097	Mid Dorset and North Poole	657	222	879
Eastleigh	706	222	928	North Dorset	472	188	660
Fareham	574	203	777	Poole	1,047	277	1,324
Gosport	1,125	366	1,491	South Dorset	1,306	329	1,635
Havant	1,478	414	1,892	West Dorset	761	308	1,069
New Forest East	670	199	869				
New Forest West	658	209	867	<b>Gloucestershire</b>			
North East Hampshire	454	141	595	Cheltenham	1,435	384	1,819
North West Hampshire	513	199	712	Cotswold	478	161	639
Portsmouth North	1,365	398	1,763	Forest of Dean	770	315	1,085
Portsmouth South	2,552	701	3,253	Gloucester	1,754	537	2,291
Romsey	535	174	709	Stroud	921	383	1,304
Southampton Itchen	2,214	505	2,719	Tewkesbury	685	266	951
Southampton Test	2,175	531	2,706				
Winchester	619	209	828	<b>Somerset</b>			
				Bridgwater	1,502	477	1,979
<b>Isle of Wight</b>				Somerton and Frome	765	303	1,068
Isle of Wight	2,928	976	3,904	Taunton	1,378	461	1,839
				Wells	889	395	1,284
				Yeovil	958	345	1,303
<b>Kent</b>							
Ashford	1,191	348	1,539	<b>Wiltshire</b>			
Canterbury	1,480	463	1,943	Devizes	698	296	994
Chatham and Aylesford	1,383	429	1,812	North Swindon	817	283	1,100
Dartford	1,363	428	1,791	North Wiltshire	616	287	903
Dover	2,243	601	2,844	Salisbury	843	283	1,126
Faversham and Mid Kent	1,026	365	1,391	South Swindon	1,284	396	1,680
Folkestone and Hythe	2,148	575	2,723	Westbury	952	386	1,338
Gillingham	1,194	463	1,657				
Gravesham	1,704	590	2,294				
Maidstone and The Weald	930	325	1,255				
Medway	1,555	529	2,084				
North Thanet	2,253	657	2,910				
Sevenoaks	710	274	984				
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,649	568	2,217				
South Thanet	1,971	521	2,492				
Tonbridge and Malling	763	248	1,011				
Tunbridge Wells	808	250	1,058				

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.23 Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at April 9 1998

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>WALES</b>				Paisley South	1,943	514	2,457
Aberavon	1,246	321	1,567	Perth	1,290	373	1,663
Alyn and Deeside	1,051	405	1,456	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,717	619	2,336
Blaenau Gwent	1,999	492	2,491	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	852	325	1,177
Blacon and Radnorshire	850	340	1,190	Stirling	1,210	405	1,615
Bridgend	1,295	436	1,731	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,302	408	1,710
Carmarthen	1,545	426	1,971	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	716	218	934
Cearphilly	1,875	513	2,388	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	466	187	653
Cardiff Central	1,746	453	2,199	West Renfrewshire	1,063	298	1,361
Cardiff North	736	222	958	Western Isles	879	213	1,092
Cardiff South and Penarth	2,239	497	2,736				
Cardiff West	1,962	456	2,418	<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>			
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	864	295	1,159	Belfast East	1,990	549	2,539
Carmarthen West and South Pembroke	1,603	483	2,086	Belfast North	3,157	680	3,837
Ceredigion	1,007	332	1,339	Belfast South	2,343	842	3,185
Cwyd South	966	305	1,271	Belfast West	4,645	719	5,364
Cwyd West	1,033	291	1,324	East Antrim	1,899	559	2,458
Conwy	1,697	461	2,158	East Londonderry	2,630	694	3,324
Coventry	1,565	373	1,938	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,688	748	3,436
Croydon Valley	870	290	1,160	Foyle	4,769	1,021	5,790
Delyn	1,029	313	1,342	Lagan Valley	1,395	507	1,902
Eishy	900	315	1,215	Mid Ulster	2,207	531	2,738
Llanelli	1,537	430	1,967	Newry and Armagh	3,324	766	4,090
Merionnydd Nant Conwy	865	309	1,174	North Antrim	2,333	625	2,958
Methy Tydfil and Rhymney	1,237	443	1,680	North Down	1,487	569	2,056
Monmouth	977	359	1,336	South Antrim	1,500	540	2,040
Montgomeryshire	529	225	754	South Down	2,460	734	3,194
Neath	1,284	388	1,672	Strangford	1,625	520	2,145
Newport East	1,559	436	1,995	Upper Bann	1,821	520	2,341
Newport West	1,813	536	2,349	West Tyrone	3,021	641	3,662
Onmore	1,303	372	1,675				
Penthyrd	1,463	416	1,879				
Pemsel Pembrokehire	1,711	501	2,212				
Rhondda	1,694	474	2,168				
Swansea East	1,669	375	2,044				
Swansea West	1,573	432	2,005				
Tafarn	1,463	414	1,877				
Valle of Clwyd	1,210	296	1,506				
Valle of Glamorgan	1,632	518	2,150				
Wrexham	981	316	1,297				
Ynys Mon	1,797	526	2,323				
<b>SCOTLAND</b>							
Aberdeen Central	1,165	303	1,468				
Aberdeen North	682	186	868				
Aberdeen South	786	254	1,040				
Andrie and Shotts	1,979	618	2,597				
Angus	1,466	620	2,086				
Argyll and Bute	1,406	445	1,851				
Argyll	1,657	469	2,126				
Barr and Buchan	831	279	1,110				
Bathness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,468	454	1,922				
Cairn, Garmoch and Doon Valley	2,194	579	2,773				
Central Fife	2,110	663	2,773				
Cardenbank and Milngavie	1,815	411	2,226				
Cydesdale	1,574	438	2,012				
Crathie and Chryston	1,629	529	2,158				
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,408	413	1,821				
Cunninghame North	1,682	532	2,214				
Cunninghame South	2,068	697	2,765				
Dumfries	2,180	607	2,787				
Dumfries and Galloway	1,540	562	2,102				
Dumfries and Galloway	2,515	732	3,247				
Dumfries	2,227	619	2,846				
Dumfries	1,650	465	2,115				
Dumfries	1,448	467	1,915				
Dumfries	1,434	492	1,926				
Dumfries	1,029	256	1,285				
Dumfries	1,033	350	1,383				
Dumfries	1,541	494	2,035				
Dumfries	1,335	325	1,660				
Dumfries	1,904	542	2,446				
Dumfries	1,227	343	1,570				
Dumfries	1,174	358	1,532				
Dumfries	976	260	1,236				
Dumfries	1,641	477	2,118				
Dumfries	1,798	548	2,346				
Dumfries	1,370	468	1,838				
Dumfries	1,949	423	2,372				
Dumfries	2,267	557	2,824				
Dumfries	1,482	354	1,836				

# C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count flows: standardised\*

THOUSANDS

UNITED KINGDOM	INFLOW +			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
	SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
<b>Month ending</b>							
1997 Apr 10	270.4	190.2	80.2	276.8	-3.9	194.9	81.9
May 8	257.0	185.0	71.9	281.2	4.4	197.8	83.4
Jun 12	261.9	186.6	75.3	289.3	8.1	204.1	85.2
Jul 10	338.0	223.7	114.3	261.3	-28.0	186.6	74.7
Aug 14	289.6	194.3	95.3	260.9	-0.4	186.9	74.0
Sep 11	279.8	190.6	89.2	267.3	6.4	188.5	78.8
Oct 9	280.6	196.6	84.0	264.4	-2.9	185.7	78.7
Nov 13	269.3	192.8	76.5	264.1	-0.3	186.3	77.8
Dec 11	262.4	194.5	67.9	271.3	7.2	190.5	80.8
1998 Jan 8	281.2	201.0	80.3	263.4	-7.9	186.6	76.6
Feb 12	282.4	199.2	83.2	268.0	4.6	187.6	80.4
Mar 12	250.1	179.5	70.6	265.4	-2.6	186.9	78.5
Apr 9	258.5	183.1	75.4	256.8	-8.6	181.4	75.4

UNITED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW +			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
	SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
<b>Month ending</b>							
1997 Apr 10	332.5	237.4	95.1	328.6	-0.1	232.4	96.2
May 8	330.0	238.1	92.0	314.0	-14.6	223.2	90.8
Jun 12	322.9	235.6	87.3	321.7	7.7	228.8	92.9
Jul 10	299.9	215.0	84.9	308.6	-13.1	216.3	92.3
Aug 14	294.9	207.1	87.7	301.6	-7.0	213.0	88.6
Sep 11	350.9	236.5	112.4	307.4	5.8	223.2	84.2
Oct 9	368.0	254.0	113.9	276.2	-31.2	199.8	76.4
Nov 13	308.5	217.7	90.7	287.0	10.8	206.8	80.2
Dec 11	258.4	183.0	75.4	302.4	15.4	215.8	86.6
1998 Jan 8	186.0	129.8	56.2	266.9	-35.5	190.3	76.6
Feb 12	306.7	222.5	84.2	278.7	11.8	198.6	80.1
Mar 12	299.2	215.6	83.6	274.4	-4.3	194.1	80.3
Apr 9	275.8	199.4	76.4	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 in the table are converted to a standard 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> week month.

# CLAIMANT COUNT C.33

## Claim history: interval between claims

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

Interval (weeks)	Onflows (per cent)			Onflows (thousands)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
4 or less	15	18	17	31.6	94.9	126.4
Over 4 and up to 13	15	20	19	30.9	108.5	139.4
Over 13 and up to 26	10	13	12	20.1	69.5	89.6
Over 26 and up to 39	7	9	9	15.0	49.5	64.4
Over 39 and up to 52	4	5	5	9.0	27.6	36.6
Over 52 and up to 104	8	9	9	15.9	50.4	66.3
Over 104	14	12	12	28.5	63.7	92.2
No previous claims	27	14	17	56.1	72.7	128.7
Total	100	100	100	207.0	536.7	743.7

Interval (weeks)	GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGIONS												
	North East	North West	Merseyside	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
4 or less	20	17	17	19	16	17	17	16	18	18	16	17	17
Over 4 and up to 13	20	20	20	19	21	18	18	19	16	17	19	19	19
Over 13 and up to 26	14	13	12	13	12	11	11	11	12	11	12	13	12
Over 26 and up to 39	8	8	9	9	8	9	9	7	9	10	9	10	9
Over 39 and up to 52	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	6	5
Over 52 and up to 104	11	9	6	8	9	9	10	9	10	8	9	8	9
Over 104	10	13	12	12	13	13	12	14	14	13	12	11	12
No previous claims	13	16	18	15	17	20	20	20	19	17	16	16	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Interval (weeks)	GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGIONS												
	North East	North West	Merseyside	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
4 or less	9.3	12.5	4.0	13.8	8.4	10.5	9.0	15.2	11.1	10.8	7.3	14.5	126.4
Over 4 and up to 13	9.5	15.0	4.8	14.5	11.1	11.7	9.5	16.9	11.2	10.6	7.5	17.1	139.4
Over 13 and up to 26	6.4	9.9	2.9	9.9	6.3	7.1	5.8	9.8	8.2	7.0	4.9	11.5	89.6
Over 26 and up to 39	3.7	6.1	2.1	6.4	4.5	5.6	4.7	6.1	6.2	6.3	3.8	8.9	64.4
Over 39 and up to 52	2.2	3.8	1.3	3.6	2.6	3.1	2.5	3.7	3.7	2.9	2.0	5.3	36.6
Over 52 and up to 104	5.0	6.5	1.4	6.1	4.7	5.6	5.2	8.5	7.3	5.2	3.4	7.4	66.3
Over 104	4.9	9.5	2.8	8.9	6.7	8.4	6.4	12.2	9.6	7.9	4.9	10.1	92.2
No previous claims	6.3	12.5	4.1	11.5	9.0	12.8	10.6	18.3	13.2	10.4	6.2	13.8	128.7
Total	47.2	75.9	23.5	74.6	53.1	65.0	53.6	90.6	70.6	61.0	40.0	86.6	743.7

Notes 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/female percentages is +/- 0.8 percentage points.

6: All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.34

## Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim

Leavers between 13 March and 9 April 1998, unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	52-104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
<b>THOUSANDS</b>						
Found work	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
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.2	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.1	10.9
Claimed another benefit	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.6	4.5
Full-time education	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Approved training	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Government supported training	2.7	1.0	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	0.0	0.1	0.5
Gone to prison	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Ceased claiming	2.1	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.3	4.6
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
<b>As a percentage of those with a known destination</b>						
Found work	78.1	77.4	61.9	56.8	46.5	
Works 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	
Full-time education	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Approved training	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Government supported training	2.6	2.5	10.4	12.6	16.3	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.2	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.2	
Gone 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	

Note: Computerised claims only

# C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

THOUSANDS

	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
<b>STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>											
<b>Spring quarters</b>											
1992	9.2	6.9	9.9	10.7	-	7.3	11.2	9.2	12.4	10.4	6.6
1993	10.7	7.2	10.5	10.8	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	16.9	11.7	7.9
1994	11.1	7.1	9.8	9.8	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	17.4	12.3	8.4
1995	10.7	6.8	8.8	8.6	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	16.3	11.7	8.2
1996	10.9	6.8	8.3	8.6	4.4	9.8	9.7	6.9	15.4	12.4	8.9
1997 Feb	10.7	6.7	7.4	8.8	4.4	9.5	9.7	6.7	15.1	12.5	9.4
1997 Mar	10.8	6.7	7.3	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.3	6.4	15.1	12.5	9.5
1997 Apr	10.8	6.6	7.2	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.6	6.3	15.3	12.5	9.5
1997 May	10.7	6.6	7.2	8.8	4.5	9.6	9.5	6.3	16.3	12.6	9.6
1997 Jun	10.7	6.7	7.3	8.5	4.5	9.6	9.1	6.3	14.3	12.6	9.7
1997 Jul	10.6	6.6	7.1	8.7	4.5	9.6	9.0	6.1	12.5	12.6	9.7
1997 Aug	10.6	6.6	6.8	8.7	4.5	9.6	9.0	6.2	12.6	12.6	9.9
1997 Sep	10.6	6.6	6.7	8.5	4.5	9.2	9.0	5.8	13.1	12.5	10.0
1997 Oct	10.5	6.5	6.6	8.3	4.5	9.1	9.0	5.8	13.0	12.4	10.0
1997 Nov	10.5	6.5	6.6	8.4	4.4	9.0	9.0	5.7	12.7	12.4	10.0
1997 Dec	10.4	6.4	6.5	8.1	4.3	9.0	8.6	5.7	12.6	12.2	10.0
1998 Jan	10.4	6.4	6.4	8.2	4.4	8.9	8.9	5.9	12.5	12.1	9.8
1998 Feb	10.3	6.4	6.4	8.1	4.4	9	8.6	5.5	12.5	12.1	9.7
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>											
1997 Apr			800		232	579	1464	223	420	3081	4302
1997 May			1635	808	236	574	1453	224	416	3114	4363
1997 Jun			1598	783	238	580	1396	223	412	3131	4379
1997 Jul			1550	800	240	576	1384	226	407	3113	4407
1997 Aug			1508	798	237	577	1388	220	402	3133	4456
1997 Sep			1480	787	237	573	1385	214	397	3128	4497
1997 Oct			1470	774	236	559	1409	212	393	3124	4515
1997 Nov			1432	779	235	558	1394	208	389	3115	4526
1997 Dec			1403	762	228	556	1321	206	385	3028	4547
1998 Jan			1394	755	230	548	1376	205	386	3034	4435
1998 Feb			1382	751	238	559	1338	198	386	3026	4418
1998 Mar			1376	750	238	559	1313	384	384	3026	4414
1998 Apr			1356	737	238	559	1305	384	384	3026	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
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>											
<b>Spring quarters</b>											
1992	2779	925	193	473	1640	315	328	2818	2993		
1993	2919	939	222	550	1649	345	441	2999	3443		
1994	2639	856	215	589	1541	340	453	3094	3693		
1995	2326	766	216	597	1422	285	427	2976	3622		
1996	2122	783	231	588	1469	242	405	3063	3980		
1997 Apr	1688	800	236	551	1493	227	410	3020	4347		
1997 May	1621	792	211	537	1469	211	395	2982	4256		
1997 Jun	1550	751	194	541	1378	203	421	2947	4222		
1997 Jul	1585	751	193	588	1431	221	428	2964	4354		
1997 Aug	1579	765	195	607	1394	222	396	3075	4372		
1997 Sep	1514	793	197	599	1258	197	381	3158	4308		
1997 Oct	1433	736	219	578	1300	195	378	3180	4291		
1997 Nov	1388	737	241	563	1323	189	377	3182	4322		
1997 Dec	1391	764	269	566	1240	192	407	3132	4522		
1998 Jan	1479	817	301	561	1478	235	405	3196	4823		
1998 Feb	1451	843	296	554	1422	207	396	3141	4819		
1998 Mar	1406	802	296	554	1399	384	396	3141	4623		
1998 Apr	1390	737	296	554	1329	384	396	3141	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 ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries. The OECD are now using Eurostat unemployment rates for all EU countries. Rates for all other countries are calculated by the OECD.  
The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions:  
+ Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

THOUSANDS

	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
<b>STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>												
<b>Spring quarters</b>												
1992	7.9	15.4	9.0	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.5	5.8	2.9	7.4
1993	8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.8	9.5	3.8	6.8
1994	8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.8	3.6	6.1
1995	9.2	12.3	11.9	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	9.2	3.3	5.6
1996	9.6	11.8	12.0	3.4	3.3	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.1	10.0	3.3	5.4
1997 Feb	10.6	10.6	12.2	3.3	3.6	5.7	4.8	7.1	21.2	10.9	3.3	5.2
1997 Mar	10.6	10.6	12.2	3.2	3.6	5.5	4.8	7.0	21.3	10.8	3.3	4.9
1997 Apr	10.3	10.3	12.2	3.3	3.7	5.5	4.7	6.6	21.2	10.7	3.3	4.8
1997 May	10.2	10.2	12.2	3.6	3.7	5.5	4.2	6.5	21.1	10.8	3.3	5.0
1997 Jun	10.2	10.2	12.1	3.5	3.7	5.6	4.2	6.8	21.0	10.8	3.3	4.8
1997 Jul	10.2	10.2	12.1	3.4	3.8	5.5	4.2	7.0	20.6	10.5	3.3	4.9
1997 Aug	10.1	10.1	12.1	3.4	3.7	5.4	4.5	6.8	20.5	9.8	3.3	4.9
1997 Sep	10.0	10.0	12.1	3.4	3.7	4.9	4.5	6.8	20.6	9.8	3.3	4.8
1997 Oct	9.9	9.9	12.1	3.4	3.7	4.7	4.5	6.7	20.2	9.7	3.3	4.6
1997 Nov	9.8	9.8	12.1	3.5	3.6	4.5	4.1	6.6	20.2	9.2	3.3	4.7
1997 Dec	9.8	9.8	12.0	3.4	3.6	4.6	4.1	6.6	20.4	9.1	3.3	4.7
1998 Jan	9.7	9.7	12.0	3.5	3.4	4.7	4.1	6.6	20.2	9.4	3.3	4.6
1998 Feb	9.6	9.6	12.0	3.5	3.4	4.7	4.1	6.6	20.0	9.0	3.3	4.7
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1997 Apr	204	257	2864	2240	..	386	..	..	2160	..	195	6768
1997 May	212	256	..	2350	..	395	..	..	2124	..	194	6566
1997 Jun	221	256	..	2330	..	395	..	..	2123	..	192	6814
1997 Jul	222	255	2731	2310	..	387	..	..	2085	..	189	6633
1997 Aug	226	254	..	2300	..	372	..	..	2075	..	188	6657
1997 Sep	227	251	..	233	..	353	..	..	2075	..	185	6678
1997 Oct	232	250	2784	2350	..	350	..	..	2069	..	179	6496
1997 Nov	224	246	..	2360	..	333	..	..	2064	..	176	6289
1997 Dec	..	245	..	2350	..	329	..	..	2068	..	177	6392
1998 Jan	..	241	..	2380	..	333	..	..	2032	..	172	6409
1998 Feb	..	238	..	2440	..	329	..	..	1992	..	167	6393
1998 Mar	..	234	..	2640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6529
1998 Apr	..	233	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5859
% rate: latest month	N/A	N/A	12.1	3.9	N/A	..	2.6	..	12.4	..	4.6	4.3
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	-0.3	0.2	N/A	..	-0.4	..	-0.2	..	-0.3	-0.1
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
<b>Spring quarters</b>												
1992	185	283	2549	1421	2.7	337	114	317	2260	232	92	9384
1993	176	294	2335	1656	3.5	417	118	347	2538	356	163	8734
1994	180	282	2561	1920	4.6	485	110	396	2647	340	171	7997
1995	184	278	2724	2098	5.1	462	102	430	2449	332	153	7404
1996	185	279	2763	2250	5.7	441	91	468	2275	346	169	7236
1997 Apr	211	256	2875	2310	6.4	381	..	467	2182	318	198	6551
1997 May	182	248	..	2440	6.1	376	..	452	2124	321	192	6398
1997 Jun	192	255	..	2290	5.8	378	..	435	2092	413	185	7094
1997 Jul	197	259	2668	2240	5.9	379	..	429	2009	486	183	6981
1997 Aug	193	259	..	2310	5.9	372						



# D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic activity by age

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)
	MGLB							
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	28,691	27,818	819	4,597	7,504	9,844	5,054	847
1993	28,559	27,728	710	4,422	7,614	9,923	5,058	806
1994	28,549	27,729	731	4,171	7,684	10,000	5,142	807
1995	28,550	27,740	756	4,002	7,702	10,103	5,177	813
1996	28,679	27,893	828	3,901	7,683	10,232	5,249	788
1997	28,836	28,031	866	3,819	7,710	10,234	5,402	797
<b>3 month averages</b>								
<b>Jan-Mar 1997</b>	<b>28,836</b>	<b>28,032</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>3,811</b>	<b>7,703</b>	<b>10,227</b>	<b>5,427</b>	<b>811</b>
Feb-Apr	28,846	28,030	871	3,792	7,704	10,222	5,441	814
Mar-May (Spr)	28,845	28,023	870	3,779	7,692	10,224	5,458	824
Apr-Jun	28,898	28,077	880	3,782	7,703	10,227	5,486	828
May-Jul	28,932	28,093	899	3,777	7,691	10,233	5,494	833
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,900	28,084	892	3,761	7,681	10,241	5,509	829
Jul-Sep	28,883	28,058	883	3,747	7,653	10,249	5,527	829
Aug-Oct	28,872	28,056	886	3,725	7,650	10,252	5,542	821
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,879	28,061	899	3,732	7,638	10,252	5,540	816
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>28,874</b>	<b>28,074</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>3,733</b>	<b>7,638</b>	<b>10,246</b>	<b>5,560</b>	<b>800</b>
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	28,858	28,053	892	3,722	7,620	10,244	5,574	789
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	28,868	28,069	892	3,710	7,617	10,246	5,604	789
<b>Jan-Mar 1998</b>	<b>28,880</b>	<b>28,086</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>3,706</b>	<b>7,622</b>	<b>10,258</b>	<b>5,609</b>	<b>790</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>-10</b>
Per cent	0.0	0.0	-0.7	-0.7	-0.2	0.1	0.9	-1.2
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-104</b>	<b>-81</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>-21</b>
Per cent	0.2	0.2	3.1	-2.7	-1.1	0.3	3.4	-2.5
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	16,261	15,945	428	2,515	4,368	5,435	3,199	316
1993	16,096	15,827	363	2,430	4,395	5,470	3,168	267
1994	16,072	15,795	377	2,304	4,439	5,490	3,186	274
1995	16,059	15,759	389	2,208	4,433	5,545	3,182	276
1996	16,069	15,788	435	2,143	4,391	5,587	3,232	276
1997	16,100	15,815	436	2,083	4,371	5,579	3,346	280
<b>3 month averages</b>								
<b>Jan-Mar 1997</b>	<b>16,103</b>	<b>15,823</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>4,374</b>	<b>5,583</b>	<b>3,332</b>	<b>279</b>
Feb-Apr	16,101	15,819	438	2,090	4,372	5,581	3,337	277
Mar-May (Spr)	16,100	15,815	436	2,083	4,371	5,579	3,346	280
Apr-Jun	16,118	15,839	439	2,083	4,377	5,577	3,362	281
May-Jul	16,127	15,839	454	2,072	4,369	5,576	3,368	289
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,115	15,827	455	2,057	4,360	5,581	3,375	293
Jul-Sep	16,103	15,811	453	2,047	4,347	5,580	3,384	294
Aug-Oct	16,112	15,822	455	2,042	4,351	5,583	3,391	294
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,115	15,826	455	2,039	4,350	5,587	3,395	289
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>16,114</b>	<b>15,834</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>4,353</b>	<b>5,587</b>	<b>3,401</b>	<b>285</b>
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	16,116	15,829	459	2,029	4,348	5,592	3,402	283
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	16,120	15,837	462	2,019	4,347	5,592	3,418	279
<b>Jan-Mar 1998</b>	<b>16,106</b>	<b>15,822</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>4,337</b>	<b>5,595</b>	<b>3,419</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-8</b>
Per cent	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-1.1	-0.4	0.1	0.5	-3.0
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-86</b>	<b>-37</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>-2</b>
Per cent	0.0	0.0	5.4	-4.1	-0.8	0.2	2.6	-0.9
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	12,430	11,873	391	2,082	3,136	4,409	1,855	532
1993	12,463	11,901	347	1,992	3,219	4,452	1,890	539
1994	12,477	11,934	354	1,868	3,245	4,511	1,956	533
1995	12,491	11,981	366	1,794	3,269	4,557	1,995	517
1996	12,611	12,105	393	1,758	3,292	4,644	2,018	512
1997	12,744	12,208	434	1,696	3,321	4,645	2,112	544
<b>3 month averages</b>								
<b>Jan-Mar 1997</b>	<b>12,732</b>	<b>12,209</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>3,329</b>	<b>4,645</b>	<b>2,096</b>	<b>532</b>
Feb-Apr	12,745	12,211	433	1,702	3,332	4,641	2,104	537
Mar-May (Spr)	12,744	12,208	434	1,696	3,321	4,645	2,112	544
Apr-Jun	12,780	12,238	440	1,699	3,326	4,649	2,123	547
May-Jul	12,805	12,254	445	1,705	3,321	4,657	2,126	544
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,785	12,257	437	1,705	3,321	4,660	2,134	536
Jul-Sep	12,780	12,248	431	1,700	3,305	4,670	2,142	535
Aug-Oct	12,760	12,234	432	1,683	3,299	4,669	2,151	527
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,765	12,235	443	1,693	3,288	4,665	2,146	527
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>12,760</b>	<b>12,239</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>3,285</b>	<b>4,659</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>515</b>
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	12,743	12,224	434	1,693	3,272	4,653	2,172	506
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,749	12,232	430	1,691	3,270	4,655	2,186	510
<b>Jan-Mar 1998</b>	<b>12,774</b>	<b>12,264</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>3,285</b>	<b>4,664</b>	<b>2,190</b>	<b>514</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-1</b>
Per cent	0.1	0.2	-1.5	-0.3	0.0	0.1	1.4	-0.3
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>-44</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>-18</b>
Per cent	0.3	0.4	0.7	-1.1	-1.3	0.4	4.5	-3.4

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic activity by age

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (W)	65+ (M) 60+ (W)
	BCJD	AEDP	AFGD	ABEB	ABEG	ABFG	BCNC	ABCD
<b>Economic activity rates (%)*</b>								
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.4	78.2	82.6	85.8	69.0	8.4
1993	62.9	78.7	53.7	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.8	78.6	56.1	76.1	83.1	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995	62.6	78.3	56.0	75.9	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996	62.7	78.5	58.0	76.9	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7
1997	62.8	78.5	59.3	76.5	83.7	84.4	68.4	8.1
<b>3 month averages</b>								
<b>Jan-Mar 1997</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Feb-Apr	62.9	78.6	59.3	76.7	83.8	84.4	68.5	8.0
Mar-May (Spr)	62.8	78.5	59.3	76.5	83.7	84.4	68.4	8.1
Apr-Jun	62.9	78.7	59.9	76.7	83.9	84.5	68.6	8.1
May-Jul	63.0	78.7	60.9	76.8	83.9	84.5	68.4	8.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	62.9	78.6	60.7	76.4	83.9	84.6	68.4	8.1
Jul-Sep	62.9	78.6	60.3	76.2	83.6	84.6	68.5	8.1
Aug-Oct	62.8	78.5	60.4	75.8	83.7	84.6	68.5	8.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	62.8	78.5	61.2	76.1	83.7	84.5	68.3	8.0
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	62.7	78.4	60.9	75.9	83.8	84.3	68.4	7.7
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	62.7	78.5	60.8	75.8	83.8	84.3	68.6	7.7
<b>Jan-Mar 1998</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	74.2	86.7	60.5	83.8	95.0	94.5	73.9	8.9
1993	73.2	85.9	53.4	83.7	94.5	93.9	72.7	7.5
1994	72.9	85.6	56.3	82.1	94.6	93.3	72.3	7.6
1995	72.6	85.1	56.2	81.8	94.1	93.1	71.5	8.2
1996	72.3	85.0	59.4	82.5	93.3	92.4	71.8	7.6
1997	72.1	84.8	58.1	82.3	93.5	91.9	72.2	7.6
<b>3 month averages</b>								
<b>Jan-Mar 1997</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Feb-Apr	72.1	84.8	58.1	82.3	93.5	91.9	72.2	7.6
Mar-May (Spr)	72.1	84.8	58.1	82.3	93.5	91.9	72.2	7.6
Apr-Jun	72.1	84.9	58.6	82.4	93.8	91.9	72.3	7.6
May-Jul	72.1	84.8	59.8	82.3	93.7	91.9	72.2	7.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	72.0	84.7	60.4	81.6	93.6	91.9	72.1	7.9
Jul-Sep	72.0	84.6	59.9	81.5	93.4	91.9	72.2	8.0
Aug-Oct	72.0	84.7	60.2	81.3	93.6	91.9	72.2	8.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	72.0	84.7	60.6	81.2	93.7	91.9	72.1	7.8
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>

# D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Aged 16-59/64

UNITED KINGDOM	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks								Wants job and seeking work but not available to start						
					Available to start work in next 2 weeks				Reasons for not seeking										
					Total		Available	Not available	Discouraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other	All	Students	Other
					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	
All																			
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																			
1992	16,619	7,324	5,326	2,010	1,738	801	933	104	309	754	196	355	273	108	165				
1993	16,842	7,486	5,355	2,142	1,867	868	996	143	413	738	211	343	276	117	159				
1994	16,917	7,563	5,316	2,259	2,031	919	1,110	132	502	780	230	369	229	101	129				
1995	17,025	7,668	5,406	2,274	2,038	922	1,115	105	522	763	240	393	238	119	118				
1996	17,045	7,642	5,343	2,310	2,127	893	1,234	101	579	765	262	408	184	86	97				
1997	17,053	7,656	5,281	2,385	2,180	778	1,403	88	690	733	269	390	206	92	112				
3 month averages																			
Jan-Mar 1997	17,030	7,621	5,224	2,399	2,202	786	1,418	89	698	771	259	394	198	92	108				
Feb-Apr	17,033	7,631	5,241	2,387	2,188	781	1,410	88	698	759	260	390	198	93	104				
Mar-May (Spr)	17,053	7,656	5,281	2,385	2,180	778	1,403	88	690	733	269	390	206	92	112				
Apr-Jun																			
1997	17,065	7,662	5,280	2,377	2,160	761	1,397	67	706	757	249	396	217	95	115				
1998	17,089	7,674	5,297	2,368	2,161	763	1,398	69	704	751	255	388	207	97	108				
1999	17,098	7,677	5,319	2,353	2,147	761	1,387	70	710	715	247	384	208	99	109				
Oct-Dec																			
1997	17,116	7,677	5,308	2,374	2,169	771	1,401	75	717	740	238	381	203	98	106				
1998	17,145	7,715	5,332	2,385	2,176	770	1,404	75	723	751	238	380	211	98	116				
1999	17,148	7,707	5,316	2,394	2,187	763	1,421	80	750	758	245	369	209	94	115				
Jan-Mar 1998																			
1998	17,150	7,705	5,318	2,382	2,174	752	1,422	78	752	739	253	359	208	93	118				
Changes																			
Over last 3 months	33	28	10	9	5	-19	21	3	35	-1	15	-22	5	-5	12				
Per cent	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	-2.4	1.5	4.7	4.9	-0.1	6.2	-5.8	2.3	-5.6	11.3				
Over last 12 months	119	84	94	-16	-28	-33	4	-11	54	-32	-6	-35	10	1	11				
Per cent	0.7	1.1	1.8	-0.7	-1.3	-4.2	0.3	-12.7	7.7	-4.1	-2.2	-8.8	5.2	0.9	9.9				
Male																			
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																			
1992	5,663	2,440	1,830	620	490	228	257	44	177	37	101	126	128	59	70				
1993	5,890	2,590	1,826	775	649	302	343	85	259	42	111	146	123	58	66				
1994	5,978	2,662	1,826	845	731	320	407	79	323	47	121	154	113	58	56				
1995	6,074	2,753	1,916	846	733	317	413	61	325	49	130	163	111	58	53				
1996	6,163	2,792	1,897	902	814	338	473	59	361	68	142	179	87	42	46				
1997	6,240	2,845	1,907	943	844	270	573	51	418	68	141	164	97	53	44				
3 month averages																			
Jan-Mar 1997	6,217	2,824	1,872	949	848	274	579	48	431	72	135	165	100	55	44				
Feb-Apr	6,229	2,834	1,883	945	844	273	573	51	429	72	134	161	101	55	46				
Mar-May (Spr)	6,240	2,845	1,907	943	844	270	573	51	418	68	141	164	97	53	44				
Apr-Jun																			
1997	6,230	2,825	1,890	938	846	276	570	54	425	64	140	165	88	48	44				
1998	6,229	2,832	1,903	930	838	272	566	47	426	64	137	166	91	45	47				
1999	6,252	2,854	1,917	937	837	274	561	46	423	69	131	167	101	50	50				
Jul-Sep																			
1997	6,270	2,872	1,931	940	836	271	565	39	423	74	132	170	107	53	49				
1998	6,269	2,868	1,926	935	837	272	566	38	424	71	139	167	98	54	43				
1999	6,277	2,870	1,936	933	835	271	564	40	430	70	130	163	98	56	43				
Oct-Dec																			
1997	6,286	2,870	1,944	928	835	274	560	44	437	72	121	160	94	54	40				
1998	6,292	2,884	1,958	930	837	274	561	42	440	69	120	159	94	52	42				
1999	6,297	2,882	1,951	933	843	277	565	45	444	73	123	159	91	51	40				
Jan-Mar 1998																			
1998	6,318	2,902	1,947	955	858	283	577	41	456	72	133	156	96	50	47				
Changes																			
Over last 3 months	33	32	3	27	23	9	16	-3	19	0	12	-3	2	-4	7				
Per cent	0.5	1.1	0.2	2.9	2.7	3.3	2.9	-6.7	4.3	-0.2	9.6	-1.9	2.4	-7.5	17.2				
Over last 12 months	101	79	75	6	10	10	-2	-6	25	0	-2	-9	-4	-5	2				
Per cent	1.6	2.8	4.0	0.7	1.1	3.6	-0.4	-13.5	5.7	-0.2	-1.4	-5.2	-3.9	-9.7	5.2				
Female																			
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																			
1992	10,956	4,884	3,495	1,389	1,248	573	675	60	132	717	95	229	145	50	95				
1993	10,952	4,896	3,529	1,368	1,218	566	653	58	154	696	99	197	153	59	93				
1994	10,939	4,901	3,490	1,414	1,300	598	703	53	179	733	109	216	117	43	73				
1995	10,951	4,915	3,490	1,428	1,304	605	701	43	197	714	110	230	127	61	64				
1996	10,882	4,849	3,446	1,408	1,314	555	760	42	218	697	119	229	97	44	51				
1997	10,813	4,811	3,374	1,442	1,336	507	831	37	272	665	128	226	108	39	68				
3 month averages																			
Jan-Mar 1997	10,813	4,798	3,352	1,450	1,353	512	839	42	267	699	124	229	98	36	63				
Feb-Apr	10,804	4,798	3,359	1,441	1,344	508	837	37	270	687	126	229	97	37	58				
Mar-May (Spr)	10,813	4,811	3,374	1,442	1,336	507	831	37	272	665	128	226	108	39	68				
Apr-Jun																			
1997	10,781	4,781	3,334	1,442	1,334	503	832	38	268	675	128	222	108	37	72				
1998	10,760	4,771	3,327	1,441	1,331	497	833	36	258	677	127	227	110	35	73				
1999	10,787	4,778	3,332	1,452	1,339	494	845	33	269	699	124	225	110	43	68				
Jul-Sep																			
1997	10,795	4,790	3,350	1,437	1,324	490	833	28	283	682	117	226	110	42	66				
1998	10,819	4,807	3,371	1,433	1,324	492	832	30	280	680	116	221	109	43	65				
1999	10,822	4,808	3,383	1,420	1,312	490	824	29	280	645	117	221	110	44	67				
Oct-Dec																			
1997	10,831	4,807	3,364	1,445	1,333	497	841	30	280	668	117	222	110	44	66				
1998	10,853	4,831	3,374	1,455	1,339	496	843	33	283	682	118	221	117	46	74				
1999	10,852	4,825	3,365	1,461	1,344	485	855	35	306	685	123	210	118	44	75				
Jan-Mar 1998																			
1998	10,831	4,803	3,371	1,427	1,316	469	845	37	296	667	120	203	112	43	72				
Changes																			
Over last 3 months	1	-4	7	-18	-18	-28	5	6	16	-1	3	-19	2	-1	5				
Per cent	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-1.2	-1.3	-5.6	0.5	21.1	5.7	-0.1	2.7	-8.6	2.2	-3.2	7.8				
Over last 12 months	18	5	19	-23	-37	-43	6	-5	29	-32	-4	-26	14	6	8				
Per cent	0.2	0.1	0.6	-1.6	-2.8	-8.4	0.7	-11.7	10.9	-4.5	-3.2	-11.5	14.6	17.0	13.2				

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity by age D.3

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-59 (W)	60+ (W)	MGSI		MGWA		MGWD	
									Economically inactive					
All														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	16,619	7,324	560	1,282	1,579	1,629	2,274	9,289						
1993	16,842	7,486	571	1,263	1,573	1,700	2,336	9,352						
1994	16,917	7,563	571	1,313	1,567	1,752	2,361	9,350						
1995	17,025	7,668	593	1,274										

# D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

# EARNINGS E.1

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)		Public sector				Private sector					
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
			Monthly rate	Headline rate*			Monthly rate	Headline rate*			Monthly rate	Headline rate*
1990=100												
1993 } Annual averages	118.5	123.2	4.0	4.0	119.8	123.2	2.3	2.5	118.1	123.1	4.4	4.5
1994 } Annual averages	123.2	127.4	4.1	4.3	123.8	127.7	3.0	3.0	123.1	127.7	4.4	4.4
1995 } Annual averages	127.4	132.3	4.1	4.6	126.4	131.8	3.0	3.1	127.7	133.1	4.4	4.6
1996 } Annual averages	132.3	137.2	4.1	4.6	129.9	133.6	3.1	3.1	133.1	139.6	5.3	5.0
1997 } Annual averages	137.2	141.7	4.2	4.5	133.6	138.2	3.0	3.0	139.6	144.9	4.4	4.4
Aug	131.3	133.2	3.9	4.0	130.0	130.2	3.0	2.5	131.8	134.1	4.4	4.4
Sep	131.9	134.0	4.2	4.0	131.0	131.2	3.0	2.7	132.2	134.8	4.6	4.4
Oct	131.9	134.2	3.9	4.1	130.7	131.6	2.6	3.0	132.3	135.0	4.3	4.4
Nov	133.5	134.7	4.1	4.3	131.6	131.8	2.5	3.0	134.1	135.6	4.4	4.6
Dec	137.1	135.6	4.6	4.6	132.4	132.0	3.1	3.1	136.6	136.7	5.3	5.0
1997 Jan	135.2	136.2	4.8	4.6	131.9	132.4	2.9	2.8	136.2	137.2	5.4	5.1
Feb	136.3	136.2	4.3	4.6	132.6	132.3	2.2	2.4	137.7	137.4	4.7	5.1
Mar	141.7	137.0	4.5	4.3	131.8	132.3	2.2	2.4	144.9	138.7	5.2	4.8
Apr	136.9	137.1	4.1	4.3	132.6	133.2	2.4	2.3	138.3	138.3	4.5	4.8
May	136.4	137.4	4.3	4.3	132.6	133.2	2.4	2.3	138.3	138.7	4.7	4.6
Jun	137.0	138.0	4.3	4.3	132.3	133.5	2.9	2.9	138.6	139.3	4.6	4.7
Jul	138.8	138.6	4.4	4.4	134.2	134.2	3.0	3.0	140.3	139.9	4.6	4.7
Aug	137.3	139.1	4.5	4.4	132.0	134.2	3.0	3.0	138.1	140.6	4.8	4.8
Sep	137.4	139.6	4.5	4.4	134.9	134.5	2.5	2.6	138.2	141.1	4.6	4.7
Oct	137.7	140.2	4.5	4.4	134.2	134.6	2.3	2.6	138.9	141.9	5.1	5.0
Nov	139.9	141.0	4.7	4.6	136.2	135.7	2.8	2.6	141.2	142.7	5.3	5.1
Dec	143.4	141.0	4.5	4.5	136.2	135.7	2.8	2.6	145.7	143.6	5.0	5.1
1998 Jan	140.9	142.0	4.3	4.6	134.5	135.3	2.2	2.6	143.0	144.1	5.0	5.2
Feb	142.9	143.0	5.0	4.9	135.3	136.1	2.8	2.6	145.4	145.2	5.7	5.6
Mar P	149.6	144.4	5.4	..	135.3	136.1	2.8	..	154.3	147.0	6.0	..

SIC 1992	Service industries (Divisions 50-93)				Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37)				Production industries (Divisions 10-41)			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
			Monthly rate	Headline rate*			Monthly rate	Headline rate*			Monthly rate	Headline rate*
1990=100												
1993 } Annual averages	117.5	121.7	4.3	4.3	120.5</							

# E.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'g n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publish- ing (21,22)	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)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
	DNGO	DNGP	DNGQ	DNGR	DNGS	DNGT	DNGU	DNGV	DNGW	DNGX	DNGY	DNGZ	DNHA
1993 ) Annual 1994 ) averages 1995 ) 1996 ) 1997 )	117.7 121.5 126.4 133.7	126.1 136.2 139.0 147.5	125.0 130.6 136.2 146.4	123.2 128.7 132.7 144.7	117.7 123.6 129.3 140.4	114.5 120.0 123.9 137.4	118.9 123.6 128.5 139.9	121.2 125.6 131.7 143.1	122.6 128.4 133.7 143.2	115.3 120.6 124.8 133.9	115.6 123.7 131.8 142.2	119.2 127.4 133.4 145.0	122.7 128.2 134.3 144.9
1993 Jan 1993 Feb 1993 Mar	109.7 108.9 113.0	122.5 122.2 125.9	120.4 123.9 129.2	119.0 119.3 121.2	115.2 117.1 116.0	110.7 114.0 114.9	114.5 115.4 118.8	119.4 119.2 130.4	118.1 120.8 124.1	112.2 114.3 114.1	117.8 108.9 111.0	114.9 115.6 118.3	120.3 121.5 124.5
Apr May June	114.4 114.7 118.6	126.3 125.0 126.1	123.3 125.9 123.7	121.5 123.4 125.8	116.9 117.1 116.7	112.2 116.6 114.2	117.3 118.5 119.5	118.6 118.9 120.9	120.2 122.5 123.8	114.2 114.8 117.4	116.0 113.5 112.4	120.3 120.1 120.4	121.0 121.5 123.5
July Aug Sep	124.1 134.7 126.0	128.1 123.2 125.3	123.9 123.5 123.2	123.8 124.0 124.4	120.5 117.4 118.8	115.5 113.2 114.4	119.0 119.4 120.8	120.2 118.5 118.6	124.0 120.9 123.3	115.9 115.9 115.8	123.8 110.5 114.8	120.3 119.1 118.9	124.0 121.1 122.6
Oct Nov Dec	121.2 117.8 108.7	126.8 128.5 133.5	123.6 129.0 130.3	125.4 125.3 125.4	118.0 117.5 119.1	114.2 116.1 118.3	120.6 121.1 122.1	119.2 124.4 126.5	123.4 123.3 126.2	115.3 116.0 118.1	124.4 113.8 117.8	120.0 120.9 121.1	123.6 124.9 124.4
1994 Jan 1994 Feb 1994 Mar	112.6 112.5 121.6	131.5 129.4 132.2	126.0 126.2 137.4	124.8 125.4 129.0	119.6 122.9 125.4	114.9 120.4 118.9	120.2 119.9 124.5	123.2 124.1 134.4	124.4 125.0 129.4	116.9 118.4 120.2	122.4 114.8 118.9	121.4 125.3 126.5	125.2 126.7 130.3
Apr May June	117.1 119.4 121.3	132.9 189.4 131.1	127.8 129.6 129.3	127.1 127.8 130.7	123.8 123.1 123.5	116.6 121.1 118.4	120.8 123.4 125.0	123.1 130.0 126.4	126.4 130.2 128.9	120.6 121.2 122.5	126.8 119.4 118.2	124.0 126.9 128.3	127.7 128.3 127.1
July Aug Sep	127.7 134.9 130.6	133.2 126.9 129.4	129.9 130.1 129.1	130.9 128.1 128.2	121.8 122.3 123.3	119.5 120.2 119.5	122.9 123.3 125.2	123.8 122.0 123.7	129.8 126.6 126.6	123.1 119.5 120.0	138.7 120.5 121.2	127.3 126.3 129.0	127.9 126.3 127.8
Oct Nov Dec	124.7 119.4 115.9	129.6 131.1 137.5	129.7 135.7 136.5	130.2 130.3 132.2	124.9 124.7 128.0	119.7 123.9 127.1	124.8 125.9 127.1	123.7 126.7 133.6	129.3 130.7 131.6	120.4 121.3 123.6	133.1 122.6 128.1	130.3 131.1 132.4	129.0 130.3 131.2
1995 Jan 1995 Feb 1995 Mar	118.1 114.7 122.4	139.7 142.2 141.0	132.7 132.4 142.7	129.3 131.0 134.0	126.8 128.2 130.9	119.1 124.5 122.7	124.7 125.8 129.3	128.5 134.0 141.8	130.3 132.2 135.0	121.5 124.3 125.0	133.8 132.3 128.0	128.4 132.3 137.0	129.9 131.7 135.2
Apr May June	129.5 124.9 120.7	135.7 137.6 144.3	133.3 135.4 134.3	130.7 133.6 134.1	128.0 129.5 128.8	121.6 124.6 122.4	128.6 127.9 131.4	129.4 134.5 133.5	132.8 124.6 125.6	139.9 126.6 127.2	132.4 133.6 133.6	131.7 133.0 134.8	131.7 133.0 134.8
July Aug Sep	123.0 141.0 143.5	134.5 135.8 138.2	136.1 135.8 133.8	133.4 132.3 131.5	127.8 128.6 129.5	123.7 122.8 123.0	128.9 127.5 129.5	129.7 127.2 128.0	135.4 132.4 133.4	127.5 124.4 125.3	148.7 124.4 125.3	134.0 131.4 133.6	136.2 133.0 134.6
Oct Nov Dec	135.1 122.9 121.2	140.9 141.0 137.1	134.0 140.6 142.7	132.6 134.1 135.2	129.7 130.9 132.3	123.9 125.9 132.1	129.2 128.8 129.8	128.2 131.1 141.9	133.5 134.6 136.8	124.7 124.9 127.5	143.2 126.7 133.4	134.1 135.8 135.0	136.5 136.6 138.8
1996 Jan 1996 Feb 1996 Mar	116.0 123.1 133.1	142.1 144.8 148.9	136.5 137.0 145.9	132.5 133.9 136.9	131.6 134.8 134.3	126.8 132.4 129.7	129.8 131.3 135.9	133.2 134.5 149.2	133.5 137.8 139.1	125.1 126.9 129.3	137.2 133.1 132.8	134.7 137.3 142.3	136.2 140.6 142.1
Apr May June	129.6 133.8 126.8	144.2 140.5 136.5	138.0 139.6 139.0	135.7 137.9 144.1	132.9 133.3 134.9	128.9 131.5 131.1	132.0 132.6 136.7	135.8 134.4 136.7	136.9 137.1 138.0	129.8 128.8 128.6	146.0 132.5 132.8	137.8 136.6 138.6	138.8 139.0 139.5
July Aug Sep	134.1 151.4 153.1	139.3 134.4 140.4	142.9 140.3 138.9	140.3 138.3 139.2	133.6 132.8 135.1	131.7 128.4 130.7	133.2 133.1 134.6	136.8 136.7 137.4	137.4 132.7 137.4	131.1 127.7 128.1	151.8 132.9 133.6	138.6 138.1 140.1	141.1 137.8 138.7
Oct Nov Dec	136.4 130.5 135.9	140.8 146.3 148.4	138.3 146.9 147.4	141.7 141.7 143.8	135.1 134.9 136.4	131.5 132.3 138.8	134.4 135.2 137.9	134.3 139.5 145.6	137.9 139.5 141.3	128.8 135.7 130.8	144.3 142.1 141.3	139.9 142.1 142.4	138.7 141.8 143.1
1997 Jan 1997 Feb 1997 Mar	123.1 128.6 137.7	147.6 147.1 152.6	140.2 142.7 155.4	139.9 141.1 143.5	137.1 141.8 143.2	132.0 138.9 137.4	136.4 137.3 140.3	138.0 141.2 155.4	139.7 141.9 145.2	129.2 130.4 133.8	144.8 144.2 141.4	140.6 144.2 148.3	139.5 145.0 145.1
Apr May June	136.0 136.4 129.5	150.7 149.5 143.2	146.0 144.4 143.6	142.1 142.5 145.3	140.1 138.9 140.8	133.7 139.6 138.0	138.3 139.6 140.7	140.8 139.6 143.3	140.5 142.2 142.5	133.1 133.2 135.2	147.1 140.1 137.1	142.3 142.6 142.8	143.6 143.8 145.9
July Aug Sep	141.6 156.5 150.7	151.6 141.3 141.5	148.1 145.9 143.0	144.5 145.1 145.1	139.8 138.2 140.5	136.8 133.6 136.9	139.1 140.3 141.2	141.3 139.3 139.7	144.0 142.2 143.7	134.4 133.4 134.4	151.7 135.8 139.6	145.0 143.7 145.3	146.0 143.3 142.2
Oct Nov Dec	145.1 137.2 130.2	142.2 148.7 153.8	144.0 150.5 153.5	146.7 150.0 150.2	140.5 140.4 142.9	137.9 141.7 143.3	141.3 141.6 142.2	140.6 144.2 154.2	143.1 145.5 147.6	134.4 135.6 140.0	148.1 138.5 145.0	146.2 148.2 150.7	144.4 149.0 150.7
1998 Jan 1998 Feb 1998 Mar P	129.2 126.8 128.6	146.2 149.9 154.0	146.9 148.2 161.8	144.6 147.2 150.6	142.2 144.0 148.6	139.6 146.9 147.1	140.6 141.9 146.5	146.0 152.6 170.0	145.2 153.2	136.7 140.2 140.7	148.0 142.6 144.7	146.7 151.0 153.2	146.5 153.6 156.6

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

# EARNINGS E.3

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

Electrical and optical equip- ment	Trans- port equipment	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Const- ruction	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 BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
DNHB	DNHC	DNHD	DNHE	DNHF	DNHG	DNHH	DNHI	DNHJ	DNHK	DNHL	DNHM	DNHN	
121.7 127.2 132.9 140.2 147.9	119.2 126.4 133.2 140.4 146.6	123.1 127.1 133.6 138.7 142.2	116.5 120.0 123.5 127.8 133.7	114.9 119.1 124.4 130.2 136.3	112.3 115.9 118.3 123.2 128.2	118.0 119.9 122.3 125.3 130.7	119.9 124.3 128.2 132.5 140.8	119.1 128.1 133.4 140.5 150.8	113.2 115.8 119.3 124.3 131.7	119.3 123.5 126.0 128.7 132.1	120.2 122.9 124.6 128.5 131.8	117.3 122.5 129.5 136.1 147.9	1993 ) Annual 1994 ) averages 1995 ) 1996 ) 1997 )
117.8 119.1 122.7	114.9 117.3 120.4	120.5 121.1 121.9	114.9 114.6 119.0	113.5 114.3 117.4	110.9 110.4 113.8	115.7 117.4 117.7	119.1 116.7 118.7	113.8 119.1 127.6	111.0 111.2 116.6	117.2 118.4 117.8	118.7 118.5 118.7	118.6 118.1 117.8	1993 Jan 1993 Feb 1993 Mar
120.1 123.4 122.2	117.7 118.4 120.7	122.9 121.7 121.5	116.5 115.9 119.0	115.9 113.3 112.8	111.6 111.2 113.8	116.8 117.5 118.1	117.5 118.3 120.6	117.5 118.3 116.5	114.6 112.7 111.2	117.6 119.5 120.1	118.5 119.3 119.7	118.5 118.1 114.3	Apr May June
122.8 120.9 120.5	122.1 118.8 118.6	125.2 122.7 122.5	116.5 115.2 114.9	119.6 113.6 111.5	113.2 111.3 112.3	117.3 117.2 119.6	120.9 118.2 118.7	118.5 116.5 117.3	112.8 112.3 110.8	119.5 120.3 119.5	122.3 124.4 121.8	114.4 114.1 114.9	July Aug Sept
122.5 123.7 124.1	119.9 120.5 121.2	124.1 127.3 125.2	115.3 117.3 118.8	113.4 115.2 117.8	111.8 111.6 115.5	116.4 116.8 124.4	119.3 122.1 127.2	117.5 124.0 123.1	112.6 113.7 118.5	120.2 121.1 120.4	120.2 119.9 120.2	115.8 119.5 123.9	Oct Nov Dec
124.2 124.6 130.1	121.6 122.5 126.7	124.4 124.9 125.0	116.9 117.9 120.6	115.4 118.5 124.2	115.1 115.1 117.7	116.1 117.4 119.6	123.5 143.8 144.8	123.5 114.2 115.5	113.9 114.2 115.5	120.6 123.1 123.3	120.1 119.7 120.2	121.5 119.7 121.6	1994 Jan 1994 Feb 1994 Mar
124.9 127.1 127.9	124.6 125.2 127.3	125.6 124.4 125.3	118.2 119.0 122.2	119.9 119.0 117.7	116.5 115.8 118.1	118.8 120.9 119.5	123.1 122.7 122.0	123.9 126.6 126.2	115.6 115.5 116.1	121.5 123.2 122.9	120.8 121.8 123.6	119.3 121.4 121.7	Apr May June
128.0 126.7 126.1	127.6 125.4 125.4	126.3 131.9 129.7	121.5 119.2 119.9	120.3 118.2 117.5	116.7 115.9 115.5	120.0 119.2 119.2	128.1 122.8 124.1	125.3 122.0 120.8	116.9 116.2 114.7	122.9 124.3 124.5			

# E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS\*

All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1990=100	DMGH	Per cent change from a year earlier	DJDO	Per cent change from a year earlier	
1989	93.8	4.8	90.6	10.2	
1990	100.0	6.6	100.0	10.4	
1991	105.2	5.2	106.8	6.8	
1992	105.6	0.4	110.4	3.4	
1993	105.2	-0.4	110.2	-0.1	
1994	105.2	0.0	110.5	0.2	
1995	109.1	3.7	112.4	1.7	
1996	115.0	5.4	114.6	2.0	
1997	118.7	3.3	118.4	3.3	
1992 Q3	105.6	-0.3	110.4	2.6	
1992 Q4	105.1	-0.5	110.1	1.3	
1993 Q1	103.4	-2.2	107.6	-0.5	
1993 Q2	104.9	-1.0	110.4	-0.6	
1993 Q3	106.2	0.6	110.6	0.2	
1993 Q4	106.3	1.2	110.3	0.3	
1994 Q1	104.9	1.4	110.9	1.2	
1994 Q2	105.0	0.2	110.1	-0.2	
1994 Q3	105.0	-1.2	110.2	-0.4	
1994 Q4	105.8	-0.5	110.7	0.3	
1995 Q1	107.5	2.5	111.6	0.6	
1995 Q2	108.5	3.3	112.0	1.7	
1995 Q3	109.0	3.9	112.3	2.0	
1995 Q4	111.4	5.3	113.6	2.7	
1996 Q1	113.3	5.4	113.7	1.9	
1996 Q2	114.6	5.7	114.1	1.8	
1996 Q3	115.5	5.9	115.0	2.4	
1996 Q4	116.5	4.6	115.5	1.7	
1997 Q1	117.2	3.4	117.6	3.4	
1997 Q2	117.1	3.0	117.7	3.2	
1997 Q3	118.6	2.7	118.6	3.1	
1997 Q4	121.1	3.9	119.7	3.6	
1998 Q1	123.5	5.4	N/A	N/A	
1995 Jul	109.4	4.6	..	..	
1995 Aug	108.5	3.5	..	..	
1995 Sep	109.3	3.6	..	..	
1995 Oct	110.4	4.9	..	..	
1995 Nov	110.9	5.2	..	..	
1995 Dec	112.8	5.7	..	..	
1996 Jan	112.8	4.9	..	..	
1996 Feb	113.3	6.0	..	..	
1996 Mar	113.8	5.3	..	..	
1996 Apr	114.9	5.9	..	..	
1996 May	114.3	5.5	..	..	
1996 Jun	114.6	5.6	..	..	
1996 Jul	114.9	5.1	..	..	
1996 Aug	115.7	6.7	..	..	
1996 Sep	115.7	5.8	..	..	
1996 Oct	115.8	4.9	..	..	
1996 Nov	116.6	5.1	..	..	
1996 Dec	117.2	3.9	..	..	
1997 Jan	117.1	3.9	..	..	
1997 Feb	116.9	3.1	..	..	
1997 Mar	117.5	3.2	..	..	
1997 Apr	117.0	1.8	..	..	
1997 May	118.6	3.7	..	..	
1997 Jun	118.6	3.4	..	..	
1997 Jul	118.1	2.7	..	..	
1997 Aug	118.9	2.7	..	..	
1997 Sep	118.9	2.7	..	..	
1997 Oct	120.1	3.7	..	..	
1997 Nov	121.2	4.0	..	..	
1997 Dec	121.9	4.0	..	..	
1998 Jan	122.4	4.5	..	..	
1998 Feb	123.4	5.6	..	..	
1998 Mar P	124.7	6.1	..	..	
Three months ending					
1995 Sep	109.0	3.9	..	..	
1995 Oct	109.4	4.0	..	..	
1995 Nov	110.2	4.6	..	..	
1995 Dec	111.4	5.3	..	..	
1996 Jan	112.2	5.3	..	..	
1996 Feb	113.0	5.5	..	..	
1996 Mar	113.3	5.4	..	..	
1996 Apr	114.0	5.7	..	..	
1996 May	114.3	5.6	..	..	
1996 Jun	114.6	5.7	..	..	
1996 Jul	114.6	5.3	..	..	
1996 Aug	115.1	5.7	..	..	
1996 Sep	115.5	5.9	..	..	
1996 Oct	115.7	5.8	..	..	
1996 Nov	116.0	5.3	..	..	
1996 Dec	116.5	4.6	..	..	
1997 Jan	117.0	4.3	..	..	
1997 Feb	117.1	3.6	..	..	
1997 Mar	117.2	3.4	..	..	
1997 Apr	117.1	2.7	..	..	
1997 May	117.7	2.9	..	..	
1997 Jun	118.1	3.0	..	..	
1997 Jul	118.4	3.3	..	..	
1997 Aug	118.5	3.0	..	..	
1997 Sep	118.6	2.7	..	..	
1997 Oct	119.3	3.1	..	..	
1997 Nov	120.0	3.5	..	..	
1997 Dec	121.1	3.9	..	..	
1998 Jan	121.8	4.1	..	..	
1998 Feb	122.5	4.7	..	..	
1998 Mar P	123.5	5.4	..	..	

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

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

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

\* Wages and salaries per unit of output.

# EARNINGS E.31

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

1990=100	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (4)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
<b>Annual averages</b>														
1993	120.8	114	110.7	110.6	111.1	120.4	147	117.0	120.0	104.7	111.8	124.4	113.9	108.0
1994	126.5	117	112.5	113.2	113.4	123.9	166	118.4	124.0	106.9	113.7	130.1	118.6	111.0
1995	132.2	118	114.1	117.6	116.1	128.0	188	123.1	127.8	110.4	115.0	138.4	124.9	114.0
1996	138.0	120	117.7	122.1	119.0	134.7	204	126.4	130.1	113.1	117.2	143.6	133.1	118.0
1997	144.1	123	118.7	..	121.9	..	..	..	134.8	116.4	120.7	149.4	138.9	122.0
<b>Quarterly averages</b>														
1995 Q4														
1996 Q1	135.7	120.0	115.4	120.4	117.1	134.1	198.0	122.5	128.8	111.9	116.3	140.7	129.6	116.0
1996 Q2	137.2	120.0	116.9	121.4	118.1	134.7	202.0	124.3	129.3	113.3	116.8	143.0	135.1	118.0
1996 Q3	138.9	121.0	118.4	122.7	119.3	134.9	206.0	123.6	130.9	113.8	117.4	144.4	133.0	118.0
1996 Q4	140.3	121.0	120.0	123.7	119.8	135.2	210.0	126.4	131.6	113.6	118.2	145.9	134.8	120.0
1997 Q1														
1997 Q2	141.8	121.0	119.2	124.8	120.6	135.2	219.0	126.4	133.9	117.6	119.4	147.2	137.2	120.0
1997 Q3	143.1	122.0	118.9	126.4	121.3	136.7	221.0	..	134.2	116.3	120.2	149.0	139.9	121.0
1997 Q4	144.7	123.0	117.1	..	122.6	137.0	..	..	135.4	116.8	121.3	149.7	137.9	122.0
1998 Q1	146.8	124.0	119.8	..	123.2	..	..	..	136.0	115.4	121.8	151.5	140.4	124.0
<b>Monthly</b>														
1995 Dec														
1996 Jan	135.3	..	115.2	..	117.1	134.1	..	..	128.8	110.2	116.2	..	129.3	117.0
1996 Feb	135.8	..	115.7	120.4	..	..	..	..	128.8	112.9	116.4	..	129.3	116.0
1996 Mar	136.1	120.0	115.4	..	..	..	..	..	128.8	113.0	116.4	..	130.4	116.0
1996 Apr	136.9	..	115.2	..	118.1	134.7	..	..	129.1	112.8	116.7	..	134.5	118.0
1996 May	137.0	..	116.8	124.3	..	..	..	..	129.2	112.7	116.7	..	136.1	117.0
1996 Jun	137.7	120.0	118.7	..	..	..	..	..	129.5	114.2	116.8	..	134.7	118.0
1996 Jul	138.3	..	117.2	..	119.3	134.9	..	..	130.9	112.6	117.4	..	134.3	118.0
1996 Aug	138.8	..	118.5	122.3	..	..	..	..	130.9	114.7	117.4	..	131.6	118.0
1996 Sep	139.5	121.0	119.5	..	119.8	135.2	..	..	134.1	115.8	117.4	..	133.2	119.0
1996 Oct	139.5	..	119.3	..	119.8	135.2	..	..	134.1	114.2	118.1	..	132.5	118.0
1996 Nov	140.2	..	120.5	122.7	..	..	..	..	131.5	113.6	118.2	..	134.6	119.0
1996 Dec	141.3	121.0	120.1	..	..	..	..	126.0	131.8	112.7	118.2	..	137.2	121.0
1997 Jan														
1997 Feb	141.2	..	118.7	..	120.6	135.2	..	..	133.8	121.6	119.2	..	135.8	120.0
1997 Mar	141.9	..	119.7	124.8	..	..	..	..	133.8	116.1	119.5	..	136.4	120.0
1997 Apr	142.3	121.0	119.2	..	..	..	..	126.4	134.0	115.8	119.5	..	139.5	121.0
1997 May	142.5	..	118.6	..	121.3	136.7	..	..	134.1	116.8	120.0	..	138.4	121.0
1997 Jun	143.1	..	120.2	126.4	..	..	..	..	134.1	116.0	120.1	..	141.8	121.0
1997 Jul	143.7	122.0	118.0	..	..	..	..	..	134.3	117.2	120.5	..	139.5	121.0
1997 Aug	144.1	..	117.1	..	122.6	137.0	..	..	135.4	116.8	121.4	..	138.0	121.0
1997 Sep	144.9	..	117.5	..	..	..	..	..	135.4	117.8	121.3	..	137.5	121.0
1997 Oct	145.1	123.0	116.5	..	..	..	..	..	135.4	115.9	121.3	..	138.4	122.0
1997 Nov	146.0	..	118.5	..	123.2	..	..	..	135.9	115.9	121.8	..	138.7	123.0
1997 Dec	146.9	..	119.3	..	..	..	..	..	136.0	115.9	121.8	..	140.3	123.0
1998 Jan	147.6	124.0	121.6	..	..	..	..	..	136.0	114.5	121.8	..	142.2	124.0
1998 Feb														
1998 Mar	147.8	..	121.0	..	123.7	..	..	..	136.0	120.3	122.2	..	..	124.0
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>														
<b>Annual averages</b>														
1994	5	3	2	2	3	3	13	1	3	2	2	5	4	3
1995	5	1	3	4	3	5	13	4	3	2	2	5	5	3
1996	4	2	3	4	2	5	9	3	2	2	2	5	7	4
1997	4	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	3	3	4	4	3
<b>Quarterly averages</b>														
1996 Q1														
1996 Q2	4	2	2	4	2	7	11	3	2	2	2	5	7	3
1996 Q3	4	2	3	4	3	7	9	4	2	2	2	5	6	3
1996 Q4	5	3	4	5	3	8	7	3	2	2	3	5	5	4
1997 Q1														
1997 Q2	4	1	3	4	3	1	11	3	4	5	3	5	6	3
1997 Q3	4	2	2	4	3	1	..	..	3	3	3	4	4	3
1997 Q4	4	2	-1	..	3	2	..	..	3	3	3	4	4	3
1998 Q1														
<b>Monthly</b>														
1995 Dec														

# F.1 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

## Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes

THOUSANDS

ENGLAND and WALES	Work-based training for adults			Other training		Modern Apprenticeships**				
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	
1990-91*	114.7	10.3	124.9	193.2	16.4	209.5				
1991-92*	127.7	11.5	139.2	233.2	16.5	249.6				
1992-93*	133.4	11.8	145.2	231.8	15.1	246.9				
1993-94*	124.4	8.7	133.1	234.1	16.1	250.2				
1994-95*	94.9	8.6	103.4	224.2	15.3	239.5				
1995-96*	68.2	4.7	72.8	211.0	13.2	224.2				
1996-97**	53.4	3.8	57.1	189.1	14.8	203.9	24.8	3.0	27.8	
1995-96	21 May	72.9	6.3	79.2	212.4	15.1	227.5	1.4	0.4	1.7
	18 Jun	69.7	6.1	75.8	210.7	15.1	225.8	1.5	0.3	1.8
	16 Jul	63.3	5.0	68.3	220.9	15.5	236.3	2.1	0.3	2.4
	13 Aug	60.1	4.7	64.9	223.5	15.5	239.0	2.8	0.4	3.2
	10 Sep	58.4	4.5	62.9	223.8	15.5	239.3	5.6	0.5	6.1
	08 Oct	61.6	4.8	66.4	229.0	16.0	244.9	9.7	1.4	11.1
	05 Nov	63.5	5.0	68.5	229.4	16.0	245.4	12.3	1.8	14.2
	03 Dec	65.3	5.0	70.3	228.1	15.9	243.9	14.9	2.0	16.9
	31 Dec	60.7	4.8	65.5	223.7	15.5	239.2	16.8	2.1	18.9
	28 Jan	63.9	4.8	68.7	216.6	14.6	231.2	18.9	2.1	21.0
	25 Feb	66.9	4.9	71.8	214.5	13.3	227.8	21.4	2.7	24.1
	24 Mar	68.2	4.7	72.8	211.0	13.2	224.2	24.8	3.0	27.8
1996-97	28 Apr	61.7	4.3	65.9	201.1	12.8	213.8	27.2	3.4	30.6
	26 May	61.4	4.1	65.5	198.1	12.9	211.0	29.0	3.5	32.6
	23 Jun	60.4	4.0	64.4	198.0	12.8	210.8	31.1	4.0	35.0
	21 Jul	58.3	3.5	61.8	208.0	13.1	221.1	35.1	3.8	38.9
	18 Aug	56.0	3.4	59.4	209.6	13.6	223.2	39.1	4.0	43.1
	15 Sep	55.5	3.4	59.0	211.0	13.9	224.9	47.4	4.7	52.1
	13 Oct	57.6	3.8	61.3	212.4	14.4	226.8	53.7	5.3	59.0
	10 Nov	58.4	3.9	62.3	211.8	14.9	226.6	58.8	5.5	64.3
	08 Dec	58.8	3.9	62.7	210.5	15.2	225.7	63.3	5.8	69.1
	05 Jan	52.7	3.6	56.3	205.0	15.1	220.1	65.0	5.7	70.7
	02 Nov	49.1	2.6	51.6	178.6	14.0	195.2	101.2	7.5	108.7
	30 Nov	48.8	2.3	51.1	175.9	14.1	192.6	105.7	8.0	113.6
	28 Dec	44.0	1.9	45.8	170.9	13.9	184.8	107.2	8.4	115.6
	01 Feb	45.2	1.9	47.1	166.6	13.4	180.0	108.1	8.5	116.6
	01 Mar	45.8	1.9	47.7	162.2	13.0	175.1	108.6	8.5	117.2

Source: TEC Management Information, the Welsh Office

\* 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.

# F.2 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

## Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes

THOUSANDS

ENGLAND and WALES	Work-based training for adults			Other training		Modern Apprenticeships**				
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	
1990-91*	280.2	24.4	304.6	225.9	18.2	244.1				
1991-92*	253.2	24.0	277.2	227.4	17.9	245.3				
1992-93*	291.2	27.2	318.4	236.4	15.3	251.7				
1993-94*	290.7	19.1	309.8	238.7	17.6	256.3				
1994-95*	269.8	19.3	289.1	251.8	16.7	268.5				
1995-96*	212.4	12.1	224.4	250.7	17.4	268.1	25.8	2.6	28.4	
1996-97**	216.3	12.5	228.8	235.4	21.5	256.9	70.1	5.3	75.4	
1997-98##	168.8	8.4	177.2	171.1	16.7	187.8	74.3	4.2	78.5	
1995-96	10 Sep	14.5	0.8	15.2	26.1	1.9	28.0	2.8	0.1	2.9
	08 Oct	20.3	1.5	21.8	32.9	2.3	35.1	4.3	0.7	5.0
	05 Nov	18.2	1.2	19.4	19.4	1.6	21.0	2.8	0.3	3.0
	03 Dec	18.5	1.0	19.5	17.2	1.3	18.5	2.7	0.2	2.9
	31 Dec	10.2	0.6	10.8	10.2	0.7	10.9	2.2	0.2	2.4
	28 Jan	17.6	1.0	18.6	15.6	1.0	16.6	2.4	0.2	2.6
	25 Feb	20.6	0.9	21.5	16.2	0.9	17.1	2.9	0.4	3.3
	24 Mar	22.7	0.9	23.7	16.8	1.0	17.8	4.0	0.4	4.4
1996-97	28 Apr	18.4	0.9	19.3	15.0	3.3	18.4	2.9	0.3	3.2
	26 May	17.2	1.0	18.1	11.9	1.1	13.1	2.5	0.3	2.7
	23 Jun	16.2	0.9	17.1	16.7	1.2	17.9	2.8	0.2	3.0
	21 Jul	17.1	0.9	18.0	33.7	1.7	35.4	4.9	0.4	5.3
	18 Aug	15.4	0.9	16.3	22.5	1.7	24.3	5.1	0.4	5.5
	15 Sep	16.2	1.0	17.2	28.7	2.2	30.9	9.8	1.0	10.7
	13 Oct	19.8	1.5	21.3	24.5	2.1	26.7	8.1	0.8	9.0
	10 Nov	18.3	1.1	19.4	17.9	1.8	19.6	6.8	0.6	7.3
	08 Dec	17.6	1.1	18.7	15.6	1.6	17.2	6.4	0.4	6.7
	05 Jan	7.1	0.4	7.5	7.1	0.7	7.8	3.0	0.2	3.3
	02 Feb	17.9	1.1	19.0	15.2	1.2	16.4	5.5	0.3	5.8
	02 Mar	18.7	1.2	19.9	13.1	1.2	14.3	6.3	0.3	6.6
	30 Mar	16.5	0.6	17.1	13.4	1.5	14.9	5.9	0.3	6.2
1997-98	04 May	18.4	1.1	19.5	13.8	1.4	15.2	6.5	0.2	6.7
	01 Jun	14.2	0.7	14.9	10.2	1.1	11.3	3.8	0.2	4.0
	29 Jun	16.2	0.8	17.0	18.5	1.7	20.3	5.2	0.2	5.4
	03 Aug	18.5	0.9	19.3	29.7	2.4	32.1	9.2	0.4	9.6
	31 Aug	13.7	0.6	14.4	16.5	1.2	17.7	7.3	0.3	7.6
	28 Sep	17.7	1.2	18.8	25.5	2.4	27.9	14.5	1.1	15.6
	02 Nov	19.6	1.0	20.5	18.4	2.0	20.4	9.5	0.7	10.1
	30 Nov	14.6	0.6	15.2	12.4	1.4	13.8	5.9	0.4	6.3
	28 Dec	8.5	0.2	8.8	7.1	0.8	8.0	3.6	0.3	3.9
	01 Feb	14.3	0.7	15.0	10.4	1.2	11.6	5.0	0.3	5.3
	01 Mar	13.1	0.6	13.7	8.5	1.1	9.6	3.9	0.2	4.1

Source: TEC Management Information, the Welsh Office

\* 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.

# GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

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

F.3

ENGLAND and WALES		All leavers Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Completers Percentage of survey respondents who were:			
Month of survey*	Month of leaving#	In a job	In a positive outcome*	Unemployed	Completers**	In a job	In a positive outcome*	Unemployed
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	33	36	53	49	37	40	48
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	31	36	55	55	35	41	51
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	35	41	52	60	38	44	48
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	36	43	48	61	40	47	45
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	38	42	48	66	40	45	46
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	39	44	47	70	41	46	45
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	45	49	42	71	46	51	41
1995 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
1996 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	47
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	45
Oct	(Apr 96)	43	48	43	68	44	49	42
Nov	(May 96)	42	47	44	71	44	48	44
Dec	(Jun 96)	40	47	44	72	41	49	43
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	43	49	42	71	45	51	41
Feb	(Aug 96)	45	51	40	71	47	53	38
Mar	(Sep 96)	45	50	41	70	46	52	40
Apr	(Oct 96)	48	51	40	71	50	53	39
May	(Nov 96)	47	50	43	72	49	52	41
Jun	(Dec 96)	46	49	42	74	48	51	41
Jul	(Jan 97)	46	50	43	72	48	52	41
Sep	(Mar 97)	46	51	41	75	46	51	41
Oct	(Apr 97)	47	51	41	70	49	53	40
Nov	(May 97)	47	51	42	74	49	53	40
Dec	(Jun 97)	45	51	42	74	47	54	39
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	43	49	44	74	45	51	43
Current and previous year to date								
Feb 96 to Jan 97	(Aug 95 to Jul 96)	40	45	46	70	42	47	45
Feb 97 to Jan 97	(Aug 96 to Jul 97)	46	50	42	72	48	52	40

Source: WBTA follow-up survey

\* Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.  
 # Training for Work (TiW) 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.

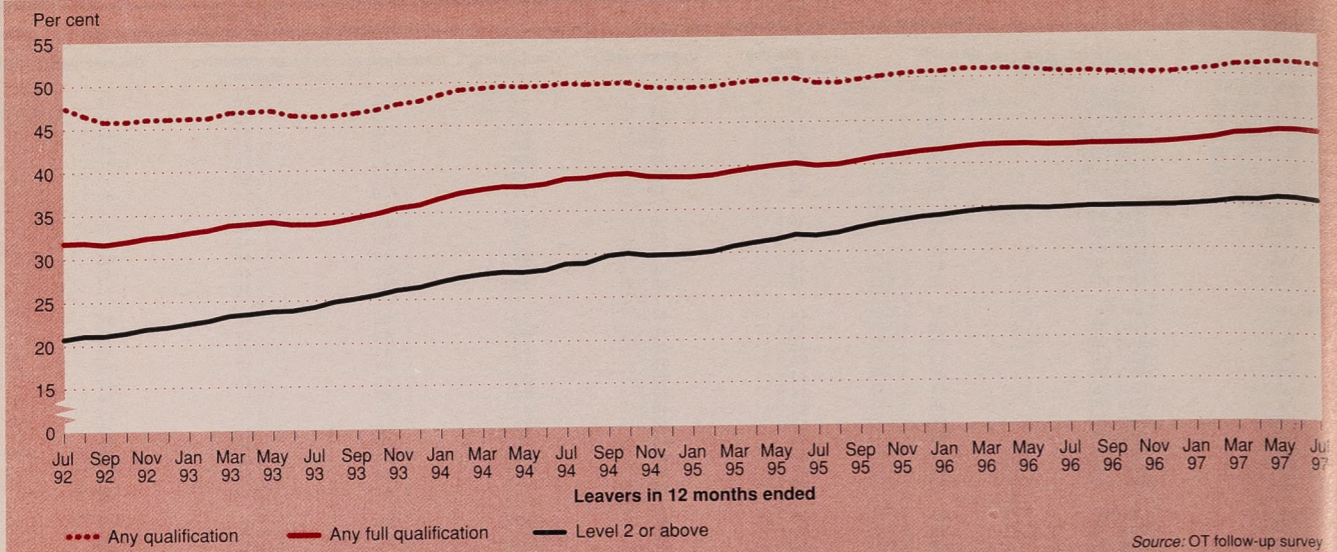
# GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

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

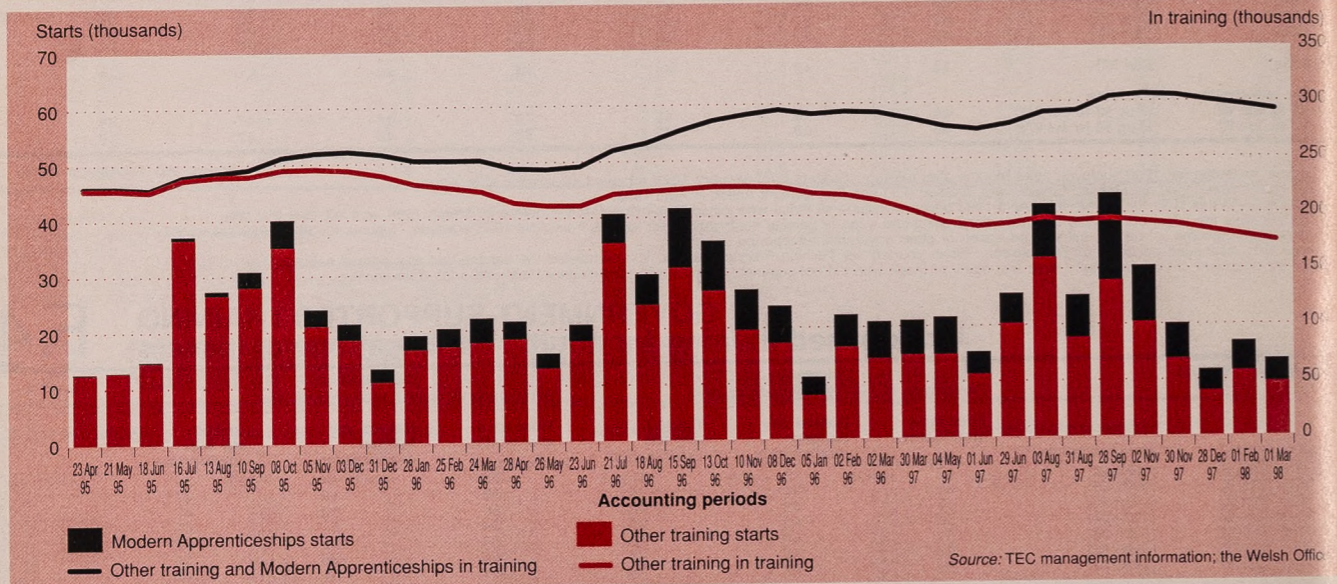
F.4

ENGLAND and WALES		All leavers Percentage of survey respondents who:			Completers Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving#	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification
July 90 to Sept 91	(1990-91)	47	29	29	55	44	44
Oct 91 to Sept 92	(1991-92)	51	34	28	56	48	41
Oct 92 to Sept 93	(1992-93)	55	39	33	60	53	47
Oct 93 to Sept 94	(1993-94)	58	41	35	64	57	51
Oct 94 to Sept 95	(1994-95)	61	45	39	64	58	52
Oct 95 to Sept 96	(1995-96)	63	48	41	66	60	54
Oct 96 to Sept 97	(1996-97)	59	44	38	61	55	49
1995 Aug	(Feb 95)	63	46	39	66	60	54
Sep	(Mar 95)	64	49	42	66	61	54
Oct	(Apr 95)	65	50	43</			

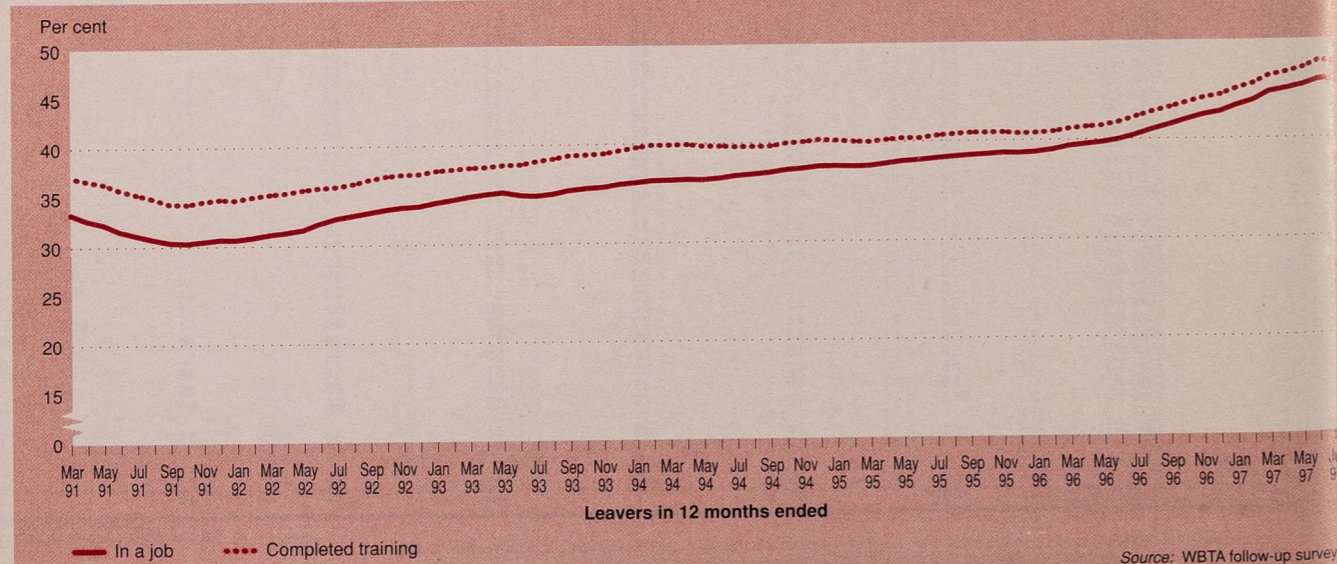
### Trends in Other Training qualifications; England and Wales



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



### Trends in TfW outcomes; England and Wales



## GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING F.5

### Other training: destination of leavers

ENGLAND and WALES		All leavers Percentage of survey respondents who were:				Completers Percentage of those who completed who were:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed	Completers*	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	58	74	20	37	75	83	14
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	51	67	25	44	69	77	17
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	50	67	28	43	67	76	20
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	53	70	25	46	68	78	18
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	58	72	22	46	72	81	14
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	63	76	18	52	75	85	11
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	65	79	15	54	77	87	9
1995 Aug	(Feb 95)	59	70	23	43	74	80	15
Sep	(Mar 95)	64	75	20	51	78	84	12
Oct	(Apr 95)	59	71	22	43	70	78	16
Nov	(May 95)	60	72	22	42	72	80	15
Dec	(Jun 95)	65	76	19	58	76	84	12
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	61	76	18	55	72	84	12
Feb	(Aug 95)	57	76	17	50	70	85	10
Mar	(Sep 95)	57	79	15	53	70	85	10
Apr	(Oct 95)	63	75	19	46	80	86	9
May	(Nov 95)	64	75	19	48	78	85	10
Jun	(Dec 95)	68	77	16	57	79	85	10
Jul	(Jan 96)	64	75	20	49	78	85	11
Aug	(Feb 96)	67	76	18	54	79	85	11
Sep	(Mar 96)	68	79	15	56	79	86	9
Oct	(Apr 96)	65	77	16	49	77	85	10
Nov	(May 96)	65	77	17	48	77	85	11
Dec	(Jun 96)	68	80	15	60	79	87	9
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	63	78	16	58	74	85	11
Feb	(Aug 96)	59	81	13	54	71	88	8
Mar	(Sep 96)	59	81	13	54	71	88	7
Apr	(Oct 96)	64	77	17	49	77	86	9
May	(Nov 96)	66	76	17	49	79	86	9
Jun	(Dec 96)	71	79	16	57	81	86	9
Jul	(Jan 97)	68	77	17	52	79	86	10
Aug	(Feb 97)	69	79	16	56	81	88	8
Sep	(Mar 97)	71	82	13	61	81	88	8
Oct	(Apr 97)	65	78	16	51	76	86	9
Nov	(May 97)	67	78	15	52	76	85	10
Dec	(Jun 97)	69	80	13	61	79	87	8
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	63	79	14	58	73	87	8
Current and previous year to date								
Feb 96 to Jan 97	(Aug 95 to Jul 96)	64	77	17	53	76	85	10
Feb 97 to Jan 98	(Aug 96 to Jul 97)	66	79	15	55	77	87	9

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

Source: OT follow-up survey

## GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING F.6

### Other training: qualifications of leavers

ENGLAND and WALES		All leavers Percentage of survey respondents who:				Completers Percentage of those who completed who:			
Month of survey*	Month of leaving	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	54	49	39	20	70	70	62	37
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	58	49	34	20	73	71	57	42
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	62	47	34	23	76	70	57	42
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	64	49	38	28	76	71	61	47
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	65	50	39	31	76	71	63	52
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	66	51	42	35	74	70	63	53
Oct 96 to Oct 97	(1996-97)	65	51	43	36	73	70	63	54
1995 Aug	(Feb 95)	62	46	37	30	72	69	63	53
Sep	(Mar 95)	66	53	43	35	72	69	62	52
Oct	(Apr 95)	65	48	39	30	73	68	63	52
Nov	(May 95)	65	49	39	30	73	68	61	51
Dec	(Jun 95)	71	59	49	41	78	74	66	56
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	70	56	46	38	78	74	66	55
Feb	(Aug 95)	66	51	43	36	77	74	67	59
Mar	(Sep 95)	66	52	43	35	77	73	65	56
Apr	(Oct 95)	63	46	37	30	73	68	61	52
May	(Nov 95)	62	44	36	30	69	63	57	49
Jun	(Dec 95)	64	49	41	34	69	64	58	49
Jul	(Jan 96)	63	46	38	31	69	64	58	49
Aug	(Feb 96)	65	50	42	35	71	68	61	53
Sep	(Mar 96)	66	53	45	37	71	68	62	53
Oct	(Apr 96)	64	49	40	33	70	67	60	51
Nov	(May 96)	64	48	40	32	70	66	58	49
Dec	(Jun 96)	69	58	49	41	77	73	67	58
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	67	55	47	39	76	73	67	57
Feb	(Aug 96)	66	52	43	37	76	72	65	56
Mar	(Sep 96)	65	50	43	35	75	71	64	55
Apr	(Oct 96)	62	45	38	31	71	67	60	51
May	(Nov 96)	62	45	37	31	69	65	59	51
Jun	(Dec 96)	63	49	43	34	69	66	60	49
Jul	(Jan 97)	65	49	41	33	72	68	62	51
Aug	(Feb 97)	67	53	45	37	74	70	64	54
Sep	(Mar 97)	69	57	50	40	74	72	67	55
Oct	(Apr 97)	65	51	42	33	73	70	63	50
Nov	(May 97)	65	52	44	36	71	68	63	54
Dec	(Jun 97)	69	57	49	40	76	72	66	55
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	66	54	46	36	74	71	65	52
Current and previous year to date									
Feb 96 to Jan 97	(Aug 95 to Jul 96)	65	51	42	35	73	69	63	54
Feb 97 to Jan 98	(Aug 96 to Jul 97)	66	51	44	36	73	70	63	53

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

Source: OT follow-up survey

# G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## UK vacancies at Jobcentres:\* seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES		INFLOW			OUTFLOW			of which PLACINGS		THOUSANDS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level		Average change over 3 months ended
1994	158.0			211.4		208.1		160.6				
1995 Annual averages	182.1			223.3		222.4		171.2				
1996 Annual averages	226.1			222.7		216.7		152.6				
1997 Annual averages	283.6			227.0		226.3		138.8				
1996 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			
1997 Jan	267.8	1.6	4.7	210.3	2.1	215.0	5.9	147.1	4.3			
Feb	275.2	7.4	3.8	238.3	2.5	234.0	4.8	157.4	2.3			
Mar	277.5	2.3	3.8	244.9	4.8	248.3	5.0	166.7	1.7			
Apr	277.8	0.3	3.3	238.1	9.3	234.2	6.4	165.8	6.2			
May	277.9	0.1	0.9	234.8	-1.2	233.2	-0.3	150.6	-2.3			
Jun	284.1	6.2	2.2	226.7	-6.1	219.8	-9.5	141.4	-8.4			
Jul	285.2	1.1	2.5	225.8	-4.1	223.1	-3.7	136.0	-9.9			
Aug	290.1	4.9	4.1	218.8	-5.3	214.1	-6.4	124.0	-8.9			
Sep	296.0	5.9	4.0	228.1	0.5	217.1	-0.9	126.1	-5.1			
Oct	305.1	9.1	6.6	228.1	0.8	222.1	-0.3	120.5	-5.2			
Nov	284.6	-20.5	-1.8	216.6	-0.7	232.6	6.2	115.5	-2.8			
Dec	281.9	-2.7	-4.7	213.2	-5.0	222.3	1.7	114.8	-3.8			
1998 Jan	273.7	-8.2	-10.5	198.5	-9.9	215.1	-2.3	121.9	0.5			
Feb	282.2	8.5	-0.8	222.4	1.9	215.6	-5.7	116.8	0.4			
Mar 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 all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

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

R Revised.

# G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

	THOUSANDS														
	North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1996 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.

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

R Revised.

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

# OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

	THOUSANDS														
	North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total+	5.6	16.8	3.6	11.8	10.9	12.3	13.0	13.1	20.8	12.5	11.2	19.9	151.4	6.5	157.9
1994	6.4	18.7	4.0	13.3	12.8	15.3	14.8	16.5	22.8	14.4	13.3	23.2	175.4	7.5	182.8
1995 Annual averages	8.1	22.0	4.9	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	19.2	14.5	25.5	219.6	7.0	226.5
1996	10.1	27.7	6.7	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9
1997	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
Apr	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
May	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
Jun	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
Jul	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
Aug	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
Sep	11.7	33.6	7.7	23.9	23.0	25.6	27.4	37.9	38.0	28.6	20.4	37.8	315.6	7.5	323.1
Oct	11.7	35.0	7.8	25.0	26.5	27.6	29.5	41.0	41.4	29.3	20.9	39.3	335.1	7.9	343.0
Nov	10.5	32.0	7.2	22.1	25.3	24.5	26.0	31.6	37.3	25.2	18.8	35.9	296.3	7.8	304.2
Dec	9.5	28.1	7.7	19.6	22.6	21.5	22.1	28.4	33.1	22.5	17.2	31.4	263.6	7.6	271.2
1998 Jan	8.5	25.0	7.4	17.5	20.1	19.7	19.2	24.3	29.3	20.1	16.0	27.5	234.7	7.2	241.9
Feb	8.9	27.4	7.7	18.7	20.3	21.3	20.1	26.3	31.6	22.5	16.6	28.2	249.5	7.4	256.9
Mar	9.6	28.7	7.6	19.4	18.9	21.7	21.3	26.9	33.3	25.0	17.4	30.3	260.0	7.4	267.4
Apr	10.4	30.1	6.7	20.3	18.6	23.6	22.1	27.3	35.2	27.5	17.6	30.6	270.1	7.9	278.0
Vacancies at careers offices	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.2	
1994	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
1995 Annual averages	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.7	2.5	1.3	0.3	0.9	15.8	0.9	16.8
1996	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.



# G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Labour disputes

### Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997	206	216	129	130	235	86
1995	Mar 16	17	7.0	19.0	28.3	1.3
	Apr 22	26	18.1	20.4	33.9	5.4
	May 24	29	26.1	29.8	51.3	11.1
	Jun 16	23	2.5	4.3	16.0	5.4
	Jul 25	29	16.5	16.9	32.2	1.6
	Aug 24	31	9.9	10.5	18.5	3.0
	Sep 24	35	4.7	13.4	24.5	1.6
	Oct 13	25	4.0	10.4	30.6	7.3
	Nov 21	34	21.7	30.4	77.2	13.5
	Dec 19	32	24.4	29.0	59.6	9.9
1996	Jan 10	24	5.6	17.1	51.3	5.9
	Feb 26	36	6.3	9.8	36.0	2.7
	Mar 16	27	4.2	5.1	15.2	9.3
	Apr 18	27	6.1	8.3	13.2	3.5
	May 14	23	2.5	4.1	7.6	0.6
	Jun 32	43	138.6	140.4	241.0	8.7
	Jul 14	28	6.5	127.2	148.6	7.6
	Aug 25	33	22.4	135.7	442.2	3.5
	Sep 19	29	5.4	120.7	121.9	8.4
	Oct 20	26	3.8	16.5	39.3	13.7
	Nov 24	34	124.4	127.1	162.1	23.0
	Dec 12	23	27.1	28.8	24.9	9.8
1997	Jan 21	31	19.4	20.7	24.7	11.4
	Feb 12	28	5.8	8.1	14.4r	4.1r
	Mar 23	36	25.7	32.1	36.4	4.4
	Apr 26	36	13.4	14.9	47.7	27.5
	May 20	32	9.4	14.1	35.9	19.2
	Jun 19	25	3.8	5.3	13.4	6.5
	Jul 15	16	9.5	10.4	10.9	4.7
	Aug 12	16	4.4	6.0	5.8	2.0
	Sep 7	9	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.4
	Oct 21	25	16.1r	16.3r	18.6r	3.7
	Nov 16	21	7.7	12.2	14.0	0.3
	Dec 14	17	12.2	12.5	11.8r	1.4
1998	Jan 12r	19r	3.6r	5.7	15.6r	8.6
	Feb 15	21	3.6r	6.8r	13.6r	5.2r
	Mar 17	23	15.1	15.9	32.9	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	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community social and personal service activities
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	11	11	67	16	23
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1997	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	5
1995	Mar	0.1	1.3	5.0	-	1.7	-	-	20.1	-	0.2
	Apr	-	5.4	0.9	0.2	11.8	-	0.6	13.9	0.3	0.8
	May	1.0	11.1	0.2	0.1	24.0	6.5	2.8	4.5	0.9	0.1
	Jun	-	5.4	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	6.4
	Jul	-	1.6	0.1	-	18.5	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.1	9.1
	Aug	-	3.0	-	-	4.9	-	7.7	-	2.6	0.1
	Sep	0.1	1.6	0.3	-	4.4	0.1	8.0	5.5	4.4	0.1
	Oct	-	7.3	-	1.3	7.8	0.1	9.0	1.6	3.7	-
	Nov	-	13.5	2.4	2.2	27.9	-	26.4	4.3	0.1	0.4
	Dec	-	9.9	0.5	2.0	4.1	-	36.7	2.8	3.4	0.1
1996	Jan	-	5.9	-	2.2	9.2	-	33.0	0.9	-	0.2
	Feb	0.1	2.7	5.2	2.2	2.8	0.2	21.8	0.4	0.1	0.5
	Mar	-	9.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.5	-
	Apr	-	3.5	2.5	-	1.8	-	3.7	1.1	0.5	-
	May	-	0.6	0.1	-	0.9	-	3.9	2.1	-	-
	Jun	-	8.7	0.2	-	221.0	-	8.1	2.9	-	0.2
	Jul	-	7.6	-	-	135.7	-	4.0	1.1	-	0.2
	Aug	-	3.5	-	-	394.0	0.1	44.6	-	-	-
	Sep	-	8.4	-	-	98.9	-	13.0	0.3	1.3	-
	Oct	-	0.3	13.7	0.1	1.6	-	23.0	0.1	0.5	-
	Nov	-	23.0	-	-	16.1	-	0.6	117.1	3.8	1.4
	Dec	-	9.8	-	-	1.5	10.0	0.1	1.5	1.7	-
1997	Jan	-	11.4	-	-	0.5	9.0	0.1	2.6	0.5	0.6
	Feb	-	4.1	-	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.7	4.5	2.8
	Mar	-	4.4	-	-	3.8	-	19.4	6.9	1.8	0.1
	Apr	-	27.5	1.1	-	4.6	-	4.0	8.0	0.5	-
	May	2.1	19.2	1.6	-	5.4	-	4.5	5.2	-	-
	Jun	-	6.5	-	-	2.9	0.1	0.1	3.8	-	-
	Jul	-	4.7	-	-	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
	Aug	-	2.0	-	-	3.5	0.1	-	-	-	0.2
	Sep	-	0.4	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
	Oct	-	3.7	5.3	-	1.0	7.4	0.2	-	-	0.9
	Nov	-	0.3	6.3	1.4	2.6	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
	Dec	-	1.4	2.7	-	3.2	4.1	0.2	0.1	-	-
1998	Jan	-	8.6	1.5	-	1.6	2.5	-	1.2	-	0.2
	Feb	-	5.2r	5.5	-	1.2r	-	-	0.9	-	0.9
	Mar	-	1.2	1.0	-	26.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.8

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

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# OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

## Labour disputes

### Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to March 1997			12 months to March 1998		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1992						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	4	600	500	1	400	2,100
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	3	100	700	1	2,900	7,100
textiles and textile products;	7	2,000	2,900	-	+	#
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	1	100	4,500	1	+	#
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	1	2,000	1,000	1	3,000	9,000
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	2	200	400	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	3	100	400	1	100	#
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	1	700	6,300	3	600	1,000
machinery and equipment nec; electrical and optical equipment;	6	400	4,000	5	400	1,300
transport equipment; manufacturing nec.	6	1,300	3,500	6	2,000	1,900
Electricity, gas and water supply	23	19,800	43,000	20	14,300	59,000
Construction	5	1,800	21,600	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	5	800	2,900	17	14,100	24,900
Hotels and restaurants	-	-	-	1	+	#
Transport, storage and communication	-	-	-	1	800	1,400
Financial intermediation	71	143,100	877,700	67	34,400	59,100
Real estate, renting and business activities	2	30,000	19,000	8	13,800	16,200
Public administration and defence	3	100	#	3	300	1,300
Education	30	44,600	120,900	16	3,900	9,700
Health and social work	41	129,100	136,400	32	8,300	20,300
Other community, social and personal service activities	11	8,900	14,600	4	900	1,200
All industries and services	10	1,900	5,300	9	1,000	4,400
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>243 *</b>	<b>390,000</b>	<b>1,276,300</b>	<b>204 *</b>	<b>101,600</b>	<b>221,300</b>

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

### Stoppages: March 1998

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	23	15,900	32,900
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	17	15,100 *	29,200
Continuing from earlier months	6	800	3,600

\* All directly involved.

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

### Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to March 1998		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	72	38,100	108,500
extra wage and fringe benefits	16	14,500	24,100
Duration and pattern of hours worked	8	3,000	5,600
Redundancy questions	32	13,500	30,200
Trade union matters	5	400	600
Working conditions and supervision	10	7,000	7,800
Manning and work allocation	40	15,300	26,200
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	21	9,700	18,300
<b>All causes</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>101,600</b>	<b>221,300</b>

# G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

December 1997 to February 1998

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive		
	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*
	ERTY	ABCD	FGHI	LMNO	TUVW	ASDF	ASDF	ASDF	ASDF	ASDF	ASDF	ASDF
<b>Levels</b>												
People												
16-17	869	358	511	713	281	432	156	77	79	594	65	529
18-24	3,632	3,145	486	3,210	2,773	437	422	373	49	1,268	474	794
All under 25	4,501	3,504	997	3,923	3,054	869	578	450	128	1,863	539	1,323
Men												
16-17	446	218	228	359	173	186	87	45	42	303	26	277
18-24	1,972	1,748	225	1,717	1,517	200	255	230	25	537	104	433
All under 25	2,419	1,966	452	2,076	1,690	386	342	276	66	840	130	710
Women												
16-17	423	140	283	354	108	246	69	32	37	291	39	252
18-24	1,660	1,398	262	1,493	1,255	237	167	142	24	731	370	361
All under 25	2,082	1,538	545	1,847	1,363	483	236	174	62	1,022	409	613
<b>Rates(%)**</b>												
People												
16-17	59.4	84.6	49.1	48.7	66.4	41.5	18.0	21.5	15.5	40.6	15.4	50.9
18-24	74.1	86.9	38.0	65.5	76.6	34.1	11.6	11.9	10.1	25.9	13.1	62.0
All under 25	70.7	86.7	43.0	61.6	75.5	37.4	12.8	12.8	12.9	29.3	13.3	57.0
Men												
16-17	59.5	89.3	45.1	47.9	70.8	36.9	19.5	20.7	18.3	40.5	10.7	54.9
18-24	78.6	94.4	34.1	68.4	81.9	30.4	12.9	13.2	11.0	21.4	5.6	65.9
All under 25	74.2	93.8	38.9	63.7	80.6	33.2	14.1	14.0	14.7	25.8	6.2	61.1
Women												
16-17	59.2	78.1	52.9	49.5	60.4	45.9	16.3	22.7	13.2	40.8	21.9	47.1
18-24	69.4	79.1	42.0	62.5	71.0	38.1	10.0	10.2	9.3	30.6	20.9	58.0
All under 25	67.1	79.0	47.1	59.5	70.0	41.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	32.9	21.0	52.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3; 4=5+6; 7=8+9; 10=11+12  
 # This table is not seasonally adjusted because of the discontinuity between winter 1996/97 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

# G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 7 March to 3 April 1998 +	5,828
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+ Not including placements 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).

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

## Background economic indicators\* seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Output						Income							
	GDP		GDP 1990 prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries <sup>1</sup>		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies <sup>4</sup>			
	1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%			
<b>Output</b>														
GDP														
Production industries <sup>1,2</sup>														
Manufacturing industries <sup>1,3</sup>														
1992	97.5	466.5	-0.5	97.0	0.4	94.9	-0.1	99.3	-0.3	101.9	2.0	69.0	0.5	
1993	99.5	478.8	2.2	99.1	2.2	96.3	1.5	98.7	-0.6	103.9	2.0	76.3	10.5	
1994	103.8	498.2	4.5	104.4	5.3	100.8	4.7	103.2	4.6	105.9	1.5	87.3	14.4	
1995	106.7	511.9	2.8	106.7	2.2	102.5	1.7	107.0	3.7	108.9	3.2	92.8	6.3	
1996	109.0	525.1	2.6	107.9	1.1	102.8	0.3	109.4	2.2	112.5	3.3	103.7	11.8	
1997	112.6	540.5	2.9	109.4	1.4	104.3	1.5	114.3	4.5	117.2	4.2	109.3	5.4	
1997 Q1	111.3	133.5	2.7	108.7	1.4	103.9	1.5	112.4	4.2	114.2	2.3	26.5	5.1	
Q2	112.3	134.6	3.0	109.2	1.6	104.2	2.0	113.8	4.6	119.2	6.4	27.8	9.5	
Q3	113.1	135.8	3.4	110.3	1.9	104.8	1.6	115.2	4.7	116.4	3.1	27.5	7.3	
Q4	113.5	136.6	2.9	109.3	0.6	104.2	0.9	115.9R	4.4	119.0	4.9	27.5	-0.1	
1998 Q1	..	..	..	109.0	0.3	104.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1997 Sep	..	..	..	109.9	1.9	104.8	1.5	115.2	4.7	..	..	..	..	
Oct	..	..	..	109.6	1.7	104.6	1.4	116.2	4.7	..	..	..	..	
Nov	..	..	..	109.1	1.1	104.3	1.2	115.5R	4.5	..	..	..	..	
Dec	..	..	..	109.2	0.6	103.9	0.9	116.0	4.4	..	..	..	..	
1998 Jan	..	..	..	109.0	0.2	104.1	0.7	116.4	3.9	..	..	..	..	
Feb	..	..	..	108.7R	0.0	104.2	0.4	115.8	3.7	..	..	..	..	
Mar	..	..	..	109.4	0.3	104.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Expenditure</b>														
Consumer expenditure 1990 prices														
Retail sales volumes <sup>1</sup>														
Fixed investments <sup>5</sup>														
All industries 1990 prices <sup>6</sup>														
Manufacturing industries 1990 prices <sup>3,6</sup>														
General government consumption at 1990 prices														
Stock changes 1990 prices <sup>7</sup>														
Base lending rates + 8														
Effective exchange rate + 1,9														
1992	339.7	-0.1	99.4	0.7	74.1	-1.8	11.8	-7.6	115.7	-0.1	-0.97	7.00	96.9	-3.8
1993	348.2	2.5	102.4	3.0	73.1	-1.2	11.2	-5.1	115.5	-0.2	-0.88	5.50	88.9	-8.3
1994	357.8	2.8	106.2	3.7	76.4	4.4	12.0	6.8	118.1	2.2	3.12	6.30	89.2	0.3
1995	364.0	1.7	107.5	1.2	78.2	2.4	13.2	9.9	119.6	1.3	3.73	6.80	84.8	-4.9
1996	377.2	3.6	110.6	2.9	79.9	2.2	12.4	-5.6	121.0	1.2	1.01	5.94	86.3	1.8
1997	394.5	4.6	116.6	5.4	83.6	4.5	14.2	14.4	120.5	-0.5	2.39	6.58	100.6	16.6
1997 Q1	96.6	3.7	113.8	4.8	20.4	2.9	3.3	-4.0	30.3	0.5	1.24	6.00	96.9	16.0
Q2	98.4	4.9	115.8	5.3	21.0	3.8	3.8	31.3	29.8	-1.4	0.81	6.25	99.6	15.8
Q3	99.1	4.8	116.7	5.1	21.0	4.7	3.6	20.9	30.1	-0.2	0.28	6.92	102.5	19.9
Q4	100.5	5.1	118.5	5.6	21.1	6.8	3.5	13.0	30.2	-0.8	0.05	7.17	103.1	12.8
1998 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.25	105.4	8.8
1997 Sep	..	..	115.6	5.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.00	100.4	19.8
Oct	..	..	118.8	5.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.00	101.1	17.3
Nov	..	..	118.4	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.25	103.8	14.6
Dec	..	..	118.2	5.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.25	104.4	12.8
1998 Jan	..	..	120.5	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.25	104.7	11.1
Feb	..	..	119.0	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.25	104.7	9.3
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.25	106.8	8.8
<b>Trade in goods</b>														
Export volume <sup>1</sup>														
Import volume <sup>1</sup>														
Trade in goods balance														
Current balance														
1992	103.7	2.5	100.9	6.5	-13.1	-10.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993	107.4	3.6	104.8	3.9	-13.5	-10.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994	118.5	10.3	109.4	4.4	-11.1	-1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995	127.7	7.8	114.3	4.5	-11.6	-3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996	136.8	7.1	124.5	8.9	-12.7	-1.8R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1997	147.7	8.0	135.6	8.9	-13.0	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Q1	142.7	6.7	129.1	5.4	-2.8	1.3R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Q2	147.9	8.5	136.2	9.9	-3.1	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Q3	150.5	9.7	137.1	9.7	-2.8	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Q4	149.6	6.9	140.0	10.7	-4.2	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Sep	148.5	9.7	137.4	9.7	-1.3	..	..	..	146.9	2.6	101.8	-8.5	125.5	1.3
Oct	148.4	6.9	139.7	10.0	-1.3	..	..	..	147.1	2.8	101.2	-8.5	125.6	1.2
Nov	145.1	5.7	137.5	9.6	-1.6	..	..	..	147.2	2.8	100.2	-8.6	125.4	1.1
Dec	155.4	6.9	142.7	10.6	-1.3	..	..	..	147.6	2.8	100.1	-8.9	125.9	1.0
1998 Jan	146.8	5.4	133.2R	7.7	-1.1	..	..	..	147.1	2.7	98.4	-9.2	125.8	0.8
Feb	146.9	4.8	142.2	8.0	-2.2	..	..	..	147.9	2.6	97.3	-9.7	125.8	0.8
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148.4	2.5	95.7P	-10.0	126.2P	0.8
<b>Prices</b>														
Tax and price index + 1,10														
Producer price index + 1,3,10														
Materials and fuels														
Home sales														
1992	129.8	2.9	97.4	-0.5	108.7	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993	131.4	1.2	101.8	4.5	112.9	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994	135.2	2.9	104.4	2.6	115.8	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995	140.4	3.8	114.4	9.6	120.6	4.1	..							

# H.11 RETAIL PRICES

## Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (RPI)		All items excluding					
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Mortgage interest payments (RPIIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
			Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	CHAZ	CZBI	
1997 Apr	156.3	2.4	155.8	2.5	150.8	2.0	152.2	2.1
May	156.9	2.6	156.3	2.5	151.3	2.0	152.7	2.1
Jun	157.5	2.9	156.7	2.7	151.8	2.2	153.0	2.2
Jul	157.5	3.3	156.4	3.0	151.0	2.2	152.6	2.6
Aug	158.5	3.5	157.1	2.8	151.8	2.1	153.5	2.5
Sep	159.3	3.6	157.8	2.7	152.6	2.0	154.1	2.4
Oct	159.5	3.7	157.9	2.8	152.9	2.2	154.2	2.4
Nov	159.6	3.7	158.0	2.8	152.9	2.1	154.2	2.4
Dec	160.0	3.6	158.3	2.7	152.8	2.2	154.5	2.3
1998 Jan	159.5	3.3	157.7	2.5	152.1	1.9	153.7	2.0
Feb	160.3	3.4	158.5	2.6	153.0	2.1	154.6	2.2
Mar	160.8	3.5	158.9	2.6	153.4	2.1	155.2	2.3
Apr	162.6	4.0	160.4	3.0	154.1	2.2	155.9	2.4

# H.12 RETAIL PRICES

## Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for April 21 1998

UNITED KINGDOM	Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	162.6	1.1	4.0	<b>CHAW</b>	162.6	1.1
<b>Food and catering</b>	151.9	0.3	1.7	<b>CHBS</b>	151.9	0.3
<b>Alcohol and tobacco</b>	191.4	0.6	5.2	<b>CHBT</b>	191.4	0.6
<b>Housing and household expenditure</b>	165.9	1.8	5.7	<b>CHBU</b>	165.9	1.8
<b>Personal expenditure</b>	140.2	0.4	1.4	<b>CHBV</b>	140.2	0.4
<b>Travel and leisure</b>	163.5	1.2	3.7	<b>CHBW</b>	163.5	1.2
<b>Consumer durables</b>	116.5	-0.7	-1.1	<b>CHBY</b>	116.5	-0.7
<b>Seasonal food</b>	120.1	0.4	5.0	<b>CHBP</b>	120.1	0.4
<b>Food excluding seasonal</b>	145.9	0.2	0.5	<b>CHBB</b>	145.9	0.2
<b>All items excluding seasonal food</b>	163.7	1.2	4.0	<b>CHAB</b>	163.7	1.2
<b>All items excluding food</b>	166.4	1.2	4.5	<b>CHAY</b>	166.4	1.2
<b>Other indices</b>						
<b>All items excluding:</b>						
<b>mortgage interest payments (RPIIX)</b>	160.4	0.9	3.0	<b>CHMK</b>	160.4	0.9
<b>housing</b>	155.9	0.5	2.4	<b>CHAZ</b>	155.9	0.5
<b>mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]</b>	154.1	0.5	2.2	<b>CBZW</b>	154.1	0.5
<b>mortgage interest payments and council tax</b>	160.0	0.7	2.8	<b>DQAD</b>	160.0	0.7
<b>mortgage interest payments and depreciation</b>	160.2	0.9	2.8	<b>CHON</b>	160.2	0.9
<b>Food</b>	142.0	0.3	1.1	<b>CHBA</b>	142.0	0.3
Bread	133.9	0	-1	DOAA	133.9	0
Cereals	141.9	0	0	DOAB	141.9	0
Biscuits and cakes	151.7	0	0	DOAC	151.7	0
Beef	128.6	-4	-4	DOAD	128.6	-4
Lamb	147.2	-8	-13	DOAE	147.2	-8
of which, home-killed lamb	146.3	-8	-13	DOAF	146.3	-8
Pork	135.9	-11	-11	DOAG	135.9	-11
Bacon	150.2	-6	-6	DOAH	150.2	-6
Poultry	110.5	-2	-2	DOAI	110.5	-2
Other meat	133.6	0	0	DOAJ	133.6	0
Fish	129.8	6	6	DOAK	129.8	6
of which, fresh fish	131.3	8	8	DOAL	131.3	8
Butter	170.0	4	4	DOAM	170.0	4
Oil and fats	138.3	-2	-2	DOAN	138.3	-2
Cheese	161.0	-3	-3	DOAO	161.0	-3
Eggs	143.2	-6	-6	DOAP	143.2	-6
Milk fresh	153.5	0	0	DOAQ	153.5	0
Milk products	143.7	1	1	DOAR	143.7	1
Tea	169.2	13	13	DOAS	169.2	13
Coffee and other hot drinks	131.8	2	2	DOAT	131.8	2
Soft drinks	184.7	5	5	DOAU	184.7	5
Sugar and preserves	149.0	-5	-5	DOAV	149.0	-5
Sweets and chocolates	148.5	1	1	DOAW	148.5	1
Potatoes	133.8	5	5	DOAX	133.8	5
of which, unprocessed	105.4	12	12	DOAY	105.4	12
Vegetables	118.3	7	7	DOAZ	118.3	7
of which, other fresh vegetables	106.4	11	11	DOBA	106.4	11
Fruit	133.2	4	4	DOBB	133.2	4
of which, fresh fruit	130.2	4	4	DOBC	130.2	4
Other foods	150.4	3	3	DOBD	150.4	3
<b>Catering</b>	187.7	0.5	3.6	<b>CHBC</b>	187.7	0.5
Restaurant meals	185.0	3	3	DOBE	185.0	3
Canteen meals	207.0	5	5	DOBF	207.0	5
Take-aways and snacks	183.6	3	3	DOBG	183.6	3
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	178.7	0.1	3.5	<b>CHBD</b>	178.7	0.1
Beer	190.2	4	4	DOBH	190.2	4
on sales	195.7	5	5	DOBI	195.7	5
off sales	157.2	2	2	DOBJ	157.2	2
Wines and spirits	162.8	2	2	DOBK	162.8	2
on sales	184.4	4	4	DOBL	184.4	4
off sales	150.5	2	2	DOBM	150.5	2
<b>Tobacco</b>	222.7	1.6	9.2	<b>CHBE</b>	222.7	1.6
Cigarettes	226.2	10	10	DOBN	226.2	10
Tobacco	193.6	6	6	DOBO	193.6	6
<b>Housing</b>	194.9	3.6	10.7	<b>CHBF</b>	194.9	3.6
Rent	222.7	3	3	DOBP	222.7	3
Mortgage interest payments	217.6	31	31	DOBQ	217.6	31
Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)	115.5	9	9	CHOO	115.5	9
Community charge and rates/council tax	167.4	8	8	DOBR	167.4	8
Water and other payments	273.3	6	6	DOBS	273.3	6
Repairs and maintenance charges	189.7	7	7	DOBT	189.7	7
Do-it yourself materials	156.8	2	2	DOBU	156.8	2
Dwelling insurance & ground rent	188.4	1	1	DOBV	188.4	1
<b>Fuel and light</b>	126.2	0.0	-5	<b>CHBG</b>	126.2	0.0
Coal and solid fuels	130.1	0	0	DOBW	130.1	0
Electricity	136.0	-5	-5	DOBX	136.0	-5
Gas	119.0	-4	-4	DOBY	119.0	-4
Oil and other fuels	102.0	-14	-14	DOBZ	102.0	-14
<b>Household goods</b>	140.2	-1.1	0.9	<b>CHBH</b>	140.2	-1.1
Furniture	143.2	1	1	DOCA	143.2	1
Furnishings	145.3	2	2	DOCB	145.3	2
Electrical appliances	100.0	-2	-2	DOCC	100.0	-2
Other household equipment	143.1	0	0	DOCD	143.1	0
Household consumables	158.7	1	1	DOCE	158.7	1
Pet care	148.3	2	2	DOCF	148.3	2
<b>Household services</b>	147.5	0.4	2.9	<b>CHBI</b>	147.5	0.4
Postage	153.9	1	1	DOCG	153.9	1
Telephones, telemessages, etc	103.4	0	0	DOCH	103.4	0
Domestic services	188.4	4	4	DOCI	188.4	4
Fees and subscriptions	170.6	4	4	DOCJ	170.6	4
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	121.0	0.4	-0.5	<b>CHBJ</b>	121.0	0.4
Men's outerwear	119.0	0	0	DOCK	119.0	0
Women's outerwear	105.8	-1	-1	DOCL	105.8	-1
Children's outerwear	121.6	-3	-3	DOCM	121.6	-3
Other clothing	157.5	1	1	DOCN	157.5	1
Footwear	119.2	-1	-1	DOCO	119.2	-1
<b>Personal goods and services</b>	176.6	0.5	4.1	<b>CHBQ</b>	176.6	0.5
Personal articles	121.1	0	0	DOCP	121.1	0
Chemists goods	187.2	5	5	DOCQ	187.2	5
Personal services	234.5	7	7	DOCR	234.5	7
<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	172.1	2.0	5.4	<b>CHBK</b>	172.1	2.0
Purchase of motor vehicles	141.8	0	0	DOCS	141.8	0
Maintenance of motor vehicles	192.6	4	4	DOCT	192.6	4
Petrol and oil	192.8	11	11	DOCU	192.8	11
Vehicles tax and insurance	213.3	10	10	DOCV	213.3	10
<b>Fares and other travel costs</b>	172.4	0.2	2.3	<b>CHBR</b>	172.4	0.2
Rail fares	194.4	4	4	DOCW	194.4	4
Bus and coach fares	187.9	3	3	DOCX	187.9	3
Other travel costs	150.4	1	1	DOCY	150.4	1
<b>Leisure goods</b>	122.0	-0.4	-1.8	<b>CHBL</b>	122.0	-0.4
Audio-visual equipment	58.7	-10	-10	DOCZ	58.7	-10
Tapes and discs	120.8	1	1	DODA	120.8	1
Toys, photographic and sport goods	119.2	-2	-2	DODB	119.2	-2
Books and newspapers	187.7	3	3	DODC	187.7	3
Gardening products	144.4	-2	-2	DODD	144.4	-2
<b>Leisure services</b>	188.7	0.7	4.7	<b>CHBM</b>	188.7	0.7
Television licences and rentals	130.6	3	3	DODE	130.6	3
Entertainment and other recreation	230.3	5	5	DODF	230.3	5
Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	122.1	6	6	CHMQ	122.1	6
UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	110.8	3	3	CHMS	110.8	3

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation.

For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number.

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

For general notes see Table H.13

# RETAIL PRICES H.13

## Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on 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.

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets.

The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of which is given in the ranges within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell, given in the final column below.

### Average prices on April 21 1998

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
<b>Beef: home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Margarine</b>			
Best beef mince	CZPI 545	395	278-596	Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	DOIB 206	80	41-99
Topside	CZPH 536	615	439-899				
Brisket (without bone)	CZPG 394	402	328-507	<b>Cheese, per kg</b>			
Rump steak *	CZPF 545	811	568-1129	Cheddar type	CZNW 207	499	378-659
Stewing steak	CZPE 572	466	299-681				
<b>Lamb: home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Eggs</b>			
Loin (with bone)	CZPD 498	792	617-999	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	CZNV 199	150	125-178
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC 428	316	239-437	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNU 206	125	88-158
<b>Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg</b>				<b>Milk</b>			
Loin (with bone)	CZPA 133	525	359-627	Pasteurised, per pint +	CZNT 254	34	28-34
Leg (with bone)	CZOL 127	429	326-505				
<b>Pork: home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Tea</b>			
Loin (with bone)	CZOX 571	440	328-591	Loose, per 125g	CZNR 201	76	62-86
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN 482	297	179-399	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNQ 221	156	119-189
<b>Bacon, per kg</b>				<b>Coffee</b>			

# H.14 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	Nationalised industries**	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink	
								All	Seasonal +	Non-seasonal +			
													Weights
	CZGU	CZGV	CZGW	CZGX	CZGY		CBWA	CZGZ	CZHA	CZHB	CZHC	CZHD	
1987	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76	
1988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78	
1989	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83	
1990	1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	77	
1991	1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77	
1992	1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47	80	
1993	1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123	45	78	
1994	1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122	45	76	
1995	1,000	861	978	813	958	—	123	139	22	117	45	77	
1996	1,000	857	978	810	958	—	116	143	22	121	48	78	
1997	1,000	864	981	814	961	—	122	136	19	117	49	80	
1998	1,000	870	982	803	955	—	121	130	18	112	48	71	
Annual averages													
1987	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7	
1988	106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9	
1989	115.2	115.5	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	105.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9	
1990	126.1	127.4	128.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8	
1991	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3	
1992	138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1	
1993	140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7	
1994	144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	—	115.5	131.9	117.7	131.7	162.1	158.5	
1995	149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	—	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.5	
1996	152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	—	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	169.2	
1997	157.5	160.5	158.5	152.9	156.5	—	117.3	141.5	118.5	145.7	182.3	173.9	
1987 Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1988 Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7	
1989 Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9	
1990 Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	116.3	116.3	
1991 Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7	
1992 Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9	
1993 Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0	
1994 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9	
1995 Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	—	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3	
1996 Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	—	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0	
Apr 16	152.6	154.6	153.0	149.0	152.0	—	117.5	142.3	132.3	143.8	174.0	168.0	
May 14	152.9	154.8	153.3	149.5	152.5	—	118.0	143.3	134.9	144.5	174.6	168.6	
Jun 11	153.0	154.9	153.5	149.7	152.6	—	118.0	143.2	132.1	144.9	175.5	169.7	
Jul 16	152.4	154.5	153.2	148.8	151.9	—	114.1	141.3	120.1	148.5	176.3	170.5	
Aug 13	153.1	155.1	153.7	149.7	152.8	—	115.6	142.9	126.5	148.8	176.9	170.5	
Sep 10	153.8	156.2	154.7	150.5	153.6	—	118.5	141.4	119.2	145.5	177.5	170.7	
Oct 15	153.8	156.4	154.8	150.5	153.6	—	118.1	140.3	114.4	145.0	177.9	171.0	
Nov 12	153.9	156.6	154.9	150.6	153.7	—	119.3	139.7	113.7	144.5	178.3	170.7	
Dec 16	154.4	157.2	155.4	151.1	154.2	—	120.0	139.9	116.0	144.2	178.8	170.1	
1997 Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	—	114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7	179.2	171.1	
Feb 11	155.0	157.7	156.0	151.3	154.5	—	115.5	140.8	116.9	145.1	179.7	172.2	
Mar 11	155.4	158.4	156.5	151.7	154.9	—	117.9	140.0	113.9	144.7	180.0	172.1	
Apr 15	156.3	159.3	157.4	152.2	155.8	—	117.8	140.4	114.4	145.2	181.2	172.7	
May 13	156.9	159.8	157.9	152.7	156.3	—	118.3	141.5	117.0	146.0	181.7	173.8	
Jun 10	157.5	160.3	158.4	153.0	156.7	—	117.9	142.8	122.9	146.3	182.2	174.1	
Jul 15	157.5	160.4	158.4	152.6	156.4	—	114.4	142.2	119.3	146.3	182.7	175.0	
Aug 12	158.5	161.5	159.4	153.5	157.1	—	116.1	142.3	120.0	146.3	183.0	175.2	
Sep 09	159.3	162.5	160.3	154.1	157.8	—	118.4	142.1	118.0	146.4	183.6	175.4	
Oct 14	159.5	162.8	160.5	154.2	157.9	—	117.9	142.3	118.7	146.6	184.1	175.8	
Nov 11	159.6	163.0	160.6	154.2	158.0	—	119.0	141.6	119.3	145.6	184.9	175.1	
Dec 09	160.0	163.5	161.0	154.5	158.3	—	119.7	141.6	121.7	145.2	185.1	174.4	
1998 Jan 13	159.5	162.8	160.4	153.7	157.7	—	113.2	141.8	121.2	145.5	185.8	176.5	
Feb 10	160.3	163.8	161.4	154.6	158.5	—	115.2	141.9	120.1	145.8	186.3	177.9	
Mar 17	160.8	164.4	161.8	155.2	158.9	—	117.3	141.6	119.6	145.6	186.7	178.6	
Apr 21	162.6	166.4	163.7	155.9	160.4	—	116.5	142.0	120.1	145.9	187.7	178.7	

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

# RETAIL PRICES H.14

## General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	Weights											
												CZHE	CZHF	CZHG	CZHH	CZHI	CZHJ	CZHK	CZHL	CZHM	CZHN	CZHQ
1987	38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987										
1988	36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988										
1989	36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989										
1990	34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990										
1991	32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991										
1992	36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992										
1993	35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	32	1993										
1994	35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	31	1994										
1995	34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	66	1995										
1996	35	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	65	1996										
1997	34	186	41	72	52	56	40	128	20	47	59	1997										
1998	34	197	36	72	54	55	40	136	20	46	61	1998										
Annual averages																						
1987	100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987										
1988	103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	107.4	108.1	1988										
1989	106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	104.2	115.1	1989										
1990	113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990										
1991	129.9	160.8	125.1	125.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991										
1992	144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992										
1993	156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993										
1994	168.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994										
1995	179.5	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	167.7	1995										
1996	191.5	166.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	164.1	157.0	164.1	123.6	173.8	1996										
1997	205.6	179.6	130.6	139.1	144.3	120.6	170.0	165.3	169.6	123.9	182.3	1997										
1987 Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987										
1988 Jan 12	101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988										
1989 Jan 17	105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989										
1990 Jan 16	108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	116.6	1990										
1991 Jan 15	118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	122.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991										
1992 Jan 14	137.4	156.0	127.7	129.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992										
1993 Jan 12	150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993										
1994 Jan 18	166																					

# H.21 RETAIL PRICES

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

1996=100	European Union (15) <sup>3</sup>	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
	CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	CLNQ
<b>Annual averages</b>								
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
<b>Monthly</b>								
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	100.1	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
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>								
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1996	2.4 e	2.5 e	1.8	2.1	2.1 r	1.1	2.1	1.2
1997	1.7 e	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.5
<b>Monthly</b>								
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 only available on a quarterly basis.  
 3 Percentage change figures 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).

# RETAIL PRICES H.21

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

1996=100	Greece	Irish Republic <sup>2</sup>	Italy <sup>3</sup>	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
	CLNR	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLOA
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1995	92.7	97.9 e	96.2	98.8	98.6	97.2	96.6	99.2
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
<b>Monthly</b>								
1995 Dec	96.7	N/A	98.2 e	99.3 p	98.5	97.9	97.9	99.7
1996 Jan	96.3	N/A	98.6	99.4	98.7	98.3	98.5	99.1
Feb	96.1	99.1	99.0	99.5	99.2	98.8	98.7	99.3
Mar	98.9	N/A	99.3	99.6	100.4	99.0	99.1	100.0
Apr	99.9	N/A	99.7	99.8	100.7	99.8	99.7	100.4
May	100.7	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.3	100.2	100.1	100.5
Jun	100.9	N/A	100.3	99.9	99.8	100.2	100.0	100.1
Jul	99.1	N/A	100.2	100.0	99.5	100.4	100.1	99.9
Aug	99.0	100.2	100.3	100.1	99.3	100.7	100.4	99.6
Sep	101.3	N/A	100.4	100.1	100.4	100.7	100.7	100.4
Oct	102.1	N/A	100.5	100.3	100.7	100.5	100.8	100.4
Nov	102.2	100.7	100.9	100.6	100.5	100.7	100.8	100.2
Dec	103.4	N/A	101.0	100.6	100.4	100.7	101.1	100.2
1997 Jan	102.7	100.3	101.2	100.7	100.4	101.1	101.3	100.4
Feb	102.3	100.9	101.3	101.0	100.6	101.2	101.2	100.4
Mar	104.7	101.0	101.5	100.9	101.6	101.3	101.3	101.0
Apr	105.6	101.0	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.4	101.3	101.7
May	106.1	101.1	101.9 r	101.0	101.9	101.4	101.4	101.8
Jun	106.5	101.4	101.9	101.1	101.3	101.8	101.4	101.8
Jul	104.3	101.2	101.9	101.3	101.4	101.8	101.6	101.6
Aug	104.5	100.9	101.9	101.5	101.8	102.3	102.1	101.7
Sep	106.3	101.4	102.0	101.8	102.9	102.2	102.6	103.0
Oct	106.8	101.5	102.4	102.0	103.0	102.1	102.6	103.1
Nov	107.3	101.9	102.7	102.1	103.0	102.6	102.6	102.9
Dec	108.1	102.2	102.8	102.1	102.6	102.8	103.0	102.9
1998 Jan	107.1	101.5	103.1	102.2	102.0	102.7	103.2	102.5
Feb	106.5	102.0	103.4	102.1	102.7 p	102.5	102.9	102.4
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>								
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1996	7.9	2.2 e	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8
1997	5.4	1.2 e	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
<b>Monthly</b>								
1996 Dec	6.9	2.4 e	2.9	1.3	1.9	2.9	3.3	0.5
1997 Jan	6.6	1.8 e	2.6	1.3	1.7	2.8	2.8	1.3
Feb	6.5	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.4	2.4	2.5	1.1
Mar	5.9	1.3 e	2.2	1.3	1.2	2.3	2.2	1.0
Apr	5.7	1.6 e	1.9	1.1	1	1.6	1.6	1.3
May	5.4	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.3
Jun	5.6	1.5 e	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7
Jul	5.2	1.5 e	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.7
Aug	5.6	0.6	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.6	1.7	2.1
Sep	4.9	0.6 e	1.6	1.7	2.5	1.5	1.9	2.6
Oct	4.6	0.8 e	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.7
Nov	5.0	1.1	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.7
Dec	4.5	1.0 e	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.7
1998 Jan	4.3	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.1
Feb	4.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	2.1 p	1.3	1.7	2.0

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

# H.22

## RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs<sup>1,2,3</sup>

1990=100	United Kingdom <sup>3</sup>	Germany (West) <sup>3</sup>	France <sup>3</sup>	Italy <sup>3</sup>	United States	Japan	Canada
	CZBI	CEZK	CEZJ	CEZW	CEZS	CEZT	CEZU
<b>Annual averages</b>							
1993	116.1	111.0	107.5	116.7	110.3	105.9	109.5
1994	118.8	113.9	109.2	121.4	112.9	106.3	109.6
1995	122.0	115.7 P	111.1	127.7	115.9	105.8	112.5
1996	125.3	117.1 P	113.3 P	132.6 P	119.2	105.8	114.9
1997	128.3	...	...	...	121.6	...	117.3
<b>Monthly</b>							
1996 Sep	126.3	117.1 P	113.4	133.3 P	119.8	105.9	115.2
Oct	126.3	117.2 P	113.7	133.4 P	120.3	106.1	115.4
Nov	126.3	117.1 P	113.7 P	133.8 P	120.6	105.8	116.3
Dec	126.8	117.2 P	113.7 P	133.9 P	120.7	105.9	116.2
1997 Jan	126.4	118.4 P	113.7 P	133.9 P	120.9	105.8 P,R	116.5
Feb	126.9	118.4 P	113.7 P	133.9 P	121.1	105.5 P,R	116.7
Mar	127.3	118.5 P	113.9 P	133.9 P	121.1	105.6 P,R	117.0
Apr	127.7	118.7 P	114.4 P	134.8 P	121.5	108.2 P,R	117.0
May	128.1	119.2 P	114.6 P	135.1 P	121.5	108.4 P,R	117.2
Jun	128.4	119.8 P	114.6 P	135.1 P	121.5	108.3 P	117.6
Jul	128.0	119.8 P	...	135.1 P	121.4	107.6 P	117.5
Aug	128.8	...	...	...	121.6	107.7 P	117.8
Sep	129.3	...	...	...	122.2	108.6 P	117.8
Oct	129.4	...	...	...	122.4	108.9 P	117.7
Nov	129.6	...	...	...	122.3	108.1 P	117.6
Dec	128.3	...	...	...	122.0	107.8 P	117.3
1998 Jan	128.9	...	...	...	122.0	108.0 P	...
Feb	129.7	...	...	...	122.0	...	...
Mar	130.2	...	...	...	122.1	...	...
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>							
<b>Annual averages</b>							
1993	3.0	3.6	2.2	4.4	3.0	1.0	2.0
1994	2.3	2.6	1.6	4.0	2.4	0.4	0.2
1995	2.7	1.6 P	1.7	5.2	2.6	-0.5	2.6
1996	2.7	1.2 P	2.0	3.8 P	2.8	0.0	2.1
1997	2.3	...	...	...	2.0	...	2.1
<b>Monthly</b>							
1996 Sep	2.6	1.4 P	1.6	3.4 P	2.8	0.0	1.9
Oct	2.9	1.5 P	1.8	3.1 P	2.9	0.5	2.3
Nov	3.0	1.5 P	1.7 P	2.7 P	3.3	0.5	2.8
Dec	2.6	1.4 P	1.6 P	2.6 P	3.4	0.6	3.1
1997 Jan	2.7	1.9 P	1.4 P	2.4 P	3.1	0.4 P	2.9
Feb	2.5	1.7 P	1.1 P	2.1 P	3.0	0.3 P	2.9
Mar	2.2	1.6 P	0.6 P	1.8 P	2.6	0.2 P	2.4
Apr	2.1	1.3 P	0.9 P	2.0 P	2.2	1.9 P	2.1
May	2.1	1.3 P	0.9 P	1.8 P	1.9	1.9 P	1.9
Jun	2.2	1.7 P	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.3 P	2.4
Jul	2.6	1.7 P	...	1.7	1.8	1.9 P	2.2
Aug	2.5	...	...	...	2.0	2.1 P	2.4
Sep	2.4	...	...	...	2.0	2.5 P	2.3
Oct	2.5	...	...	...	1.8	2.6 P	2.0
Nov	2.3	...	...	...	1.4	2.2 P	1.2
Dec	2.3	...	...	...	1.1	1.8 P	0.9
1998 Jan	2.0	...	...	...	0.9	2.0 P	...
Feb	2.2	...	...	...	0.7	...	...
Mar	2.3	...	...	...	0.6	...	...

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

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

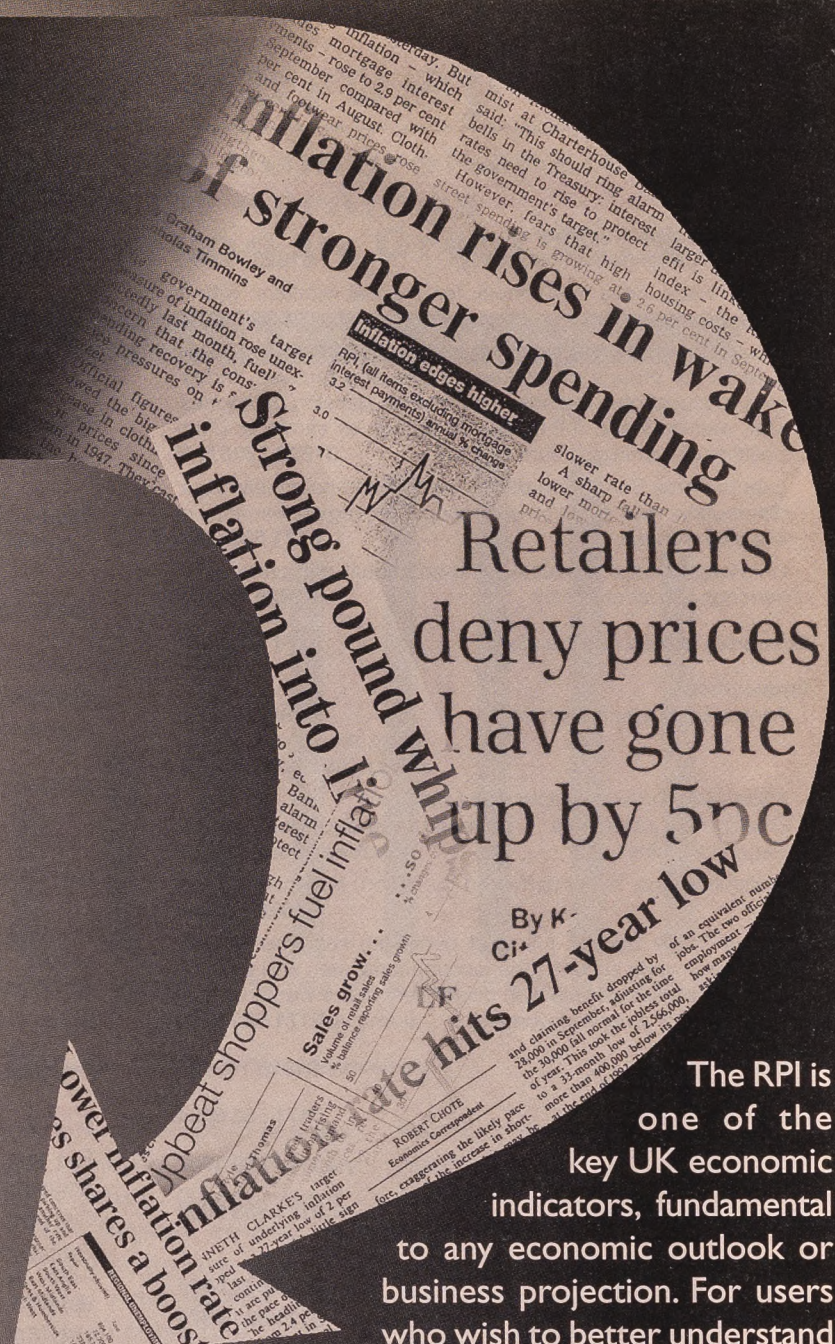
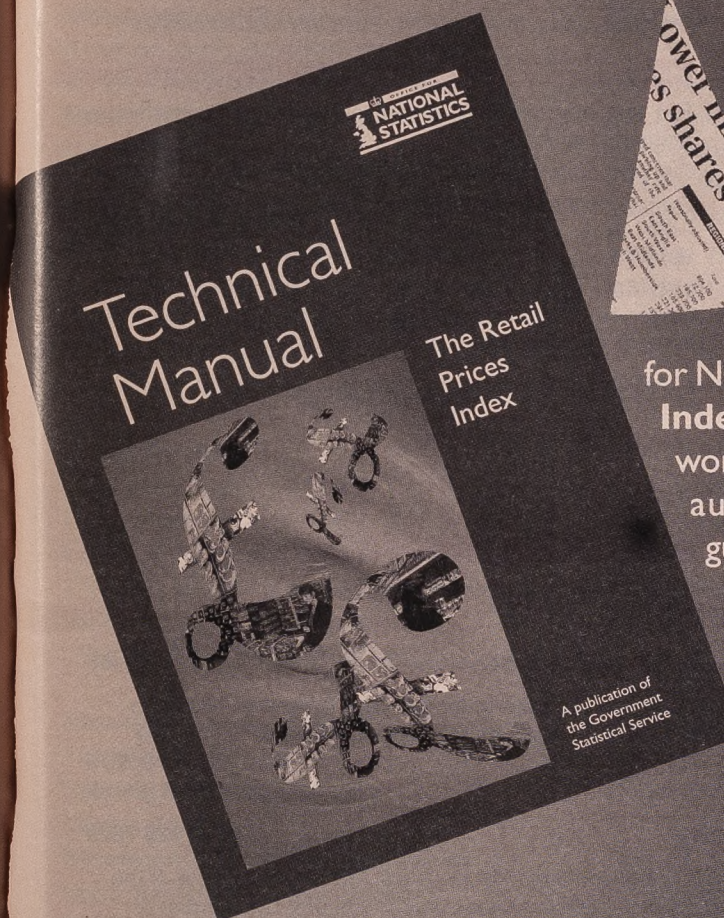
2 The definition of housing costs varies between countries. The figures shown for most countries exclude owner-occupiers' costs, rents, repairs and maintenance. For Canada, fuel and lighting are also excluded.

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

P Provisional  
R Revised  
E Estimate

# The Retail Prices Index Technical Manual

The RPI: widely used but not always fully understood...



The RPI is 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 guidance.

### Topics covered include:

- scope and coverage of the index
- sampling of locations and outlets where prices are collected
- choice of items to be priced
- instructions given to price collectors
- validation and error checking of individual prices
- calculation of weights.

**FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:**

<b>Earnings and productivity</b>	
Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01928 792442
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement	01928 792442
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, regions, agreements, pension categories, age, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked	01928 792077/8
Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region; earnings of low paid workers	0171 533 6094
Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs	01928 792442
<b>Economic activity and inactivity</b>	
	0171 533 6094
<b>Employment</b>	
Annual Employment Survey	01928 792690
	vicky.shaw@ons.gov.uk
	anita.millea@ons.gov.uk
Short-term Turnover Employment Statistics	
Employment jobs tables	duncan.macgregor@ons.gov.uk
General enquiries	jon.reese@ons.gov.uk
Workforce jobs, by industry and by region; new hours index	01928 792563
Labour Force Survey: full- and part-time; self-employment; temporary work; second jobs; occupations; men and women; ethnicity; region; people with disabilities; hours worked (usual and actual for groups of workers)	0171 533 6094
<b>Labour disputes</b>	
	01928 792825
<b>Labour Force Survey</b>	
	0171 533 6094
<b>Qualifications</b>	
	0114 259 3787
<b>Redundancy statistics</b>	
	0171 533 6094
<b>Retail Prices Index</b>	
Ansafone service	0171 533 5866
Enquiries	0171 533 5874
<b>Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages</b>	
	0114 259 4350
<b>Small firms (DTI)</b>	
	0114 259 7538

<b>Trade unions</b>	0171 215 5999
<b>Training</b>	
'Training for Work', 'Youth Training' and 'Modern Apprenticeships'	0114 259 3310
Workforce training	0114 259 3489
<b>Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs)</b>	
Composition and review of	0171 533 6168
<b>Unemployment</b>	
ILO unemployment (LFS) and claimant count	0171 533 6094
<b>Vacancies</b>	
Notified to Jobcentres and their stocks of unfilled vacancies	0171 533 6094
<b>Youth Cohort Study</b>	
	0114 259 4218

**FOR ADVICE ON:**

Sources of labour market statistics	0171 533 6094
Reconciliation of different sources of labour market data	0171 533 6167
Regional and local labour market statistics	0171 533 6113

**FOR DETAILED INFORMATION**

Labour Market Statistics Helpline	0171 533 6094
	labour.market@ons.gov.uk
Recorded announcement of headline statistics on economic activity, inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacancies, earnings, productivity and unit wage costs	0171 533 6176
Skills and Enterprise Network	0114 259 4075

RPI data can be found in ONS Business Monitor MM 23

**HISTORICAL DATA**

The following are in addition to the series on the National Statistics Databank:  
 Claimant count data from 1971 are on Nomis®  
 Employment statistics (workforce jobs) from employer surveys, from June 1959, are available on disc as the Historical Supplement from 01928 792563  
 LFS data from 1984 (some from 1979) are in the LFS Historical Supplement. Available from 0171 533 6179 or barbara.louca@ons.gov.uk

For enquiries see numbers listed above

**ON-LINE**

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

Nomis® (the Office for National Statistics' on-line labour market statistics database). See advert on p.312. 0191 374 2468

National Statistics Databank, providing macro and micro economic time series in an electronic format. Each time series has a four letter identifying code, known as a CDID, which is shown at the top of each column of data that is available on the databank. The datasets are available either on diskette or on-line via the Internet  
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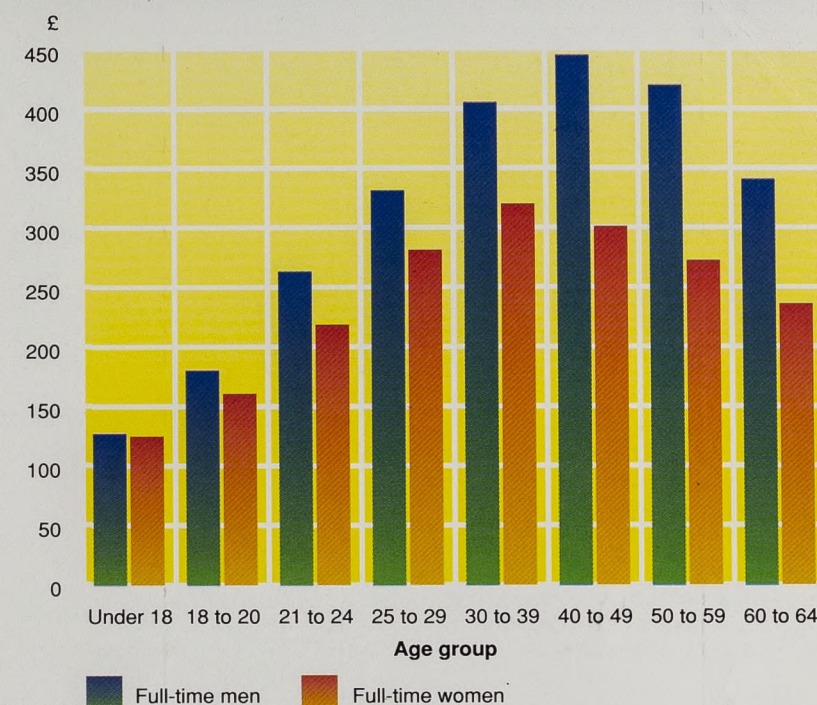
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