

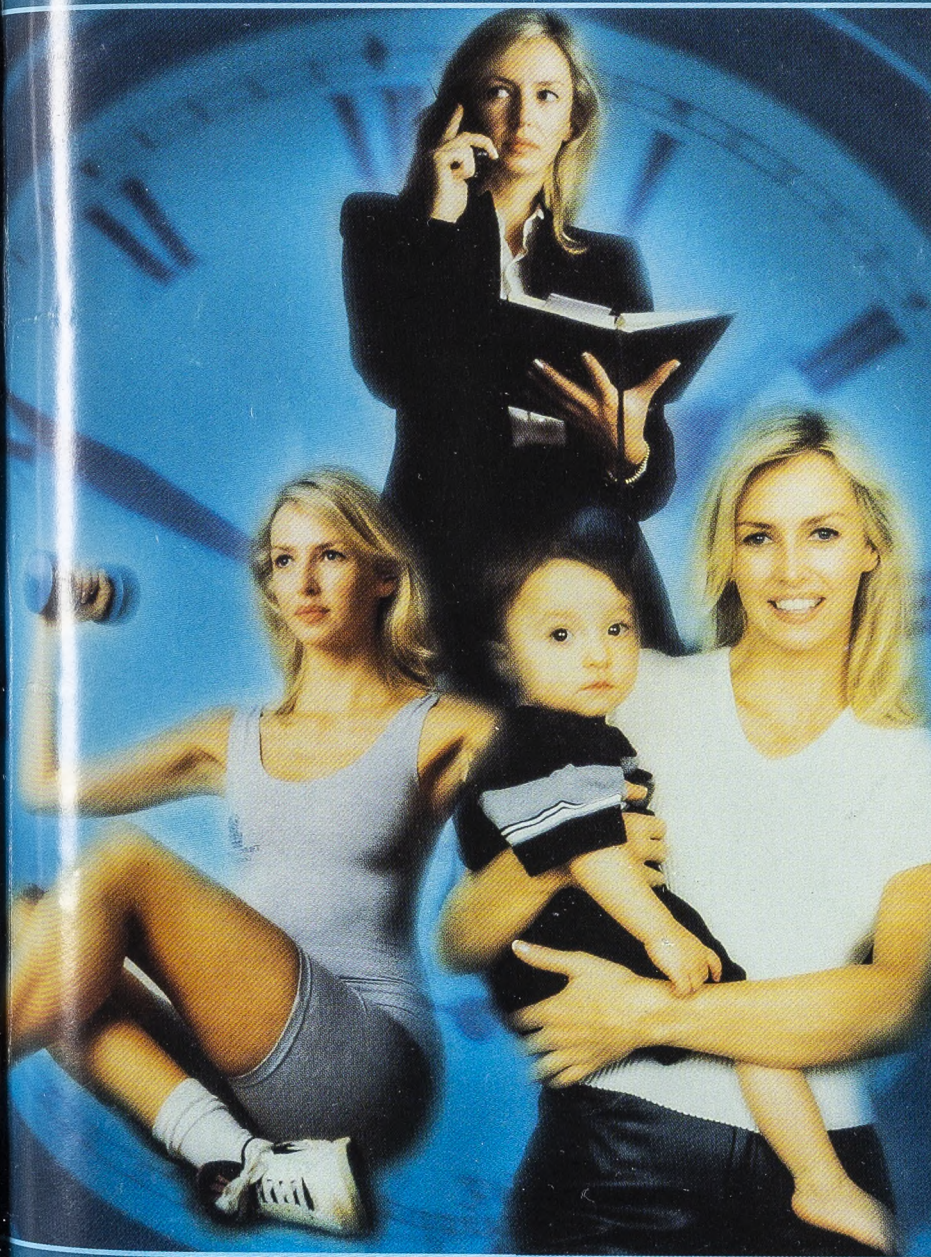
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March 1999

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Labour Market trends



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March 1999

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Statistical enquiries

A recorded announcement of key headline labour market statistics is available on 0171 533 6176. The ONS Labour Market Statistics Helpline is on 0171 533 6094 e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk. A fuller listing of statistical enquiry points is available on pS76.

Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 17 February 1999

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

Headlines

Rising employment indicated by October-December 1998 Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Falling unemployment at a lower rate than in the spring.

Economic activity in the labour market continues to rise, reflecting a further strong rise in employment and fall in inactivity. Latest trend estimates of ILO unemployment and claimant count data show small falls in recent months. Labour Force Survey data for October-December 1998 show that the employment rate rose to 73.8 per cent from 73.6 per cent in the preceding three months and 73.3 per cent a year ago. The ILO unemployment rate was 6.2 per cent, no change from the preceding three months and down from 6.6 per cent a year ago.

The claimant count fell by 5,700 in January 1999, and has showed an average monthly fall of 6,000 over the last three months and 5,000 over the last six months. Notified vacancies continue at historically high levels.

Trend estimates from the LFS are available on request from Philippe Ravalet at the Office for National Statistics, e-mail philippe.ravalet@ons.gov.uk, tel. 0171 533 6111.

New this month

October-December 1998: Latest three-month average Labour Force Survey results;

January data: Claimant count (including latest age and duration analysis), vacancies and placings;

December data: Manufacturing productivity, manufacturing employee jobs, labour disputes.

Figure 1 Employment rate

Sampling variability $\pm 0.3\%$

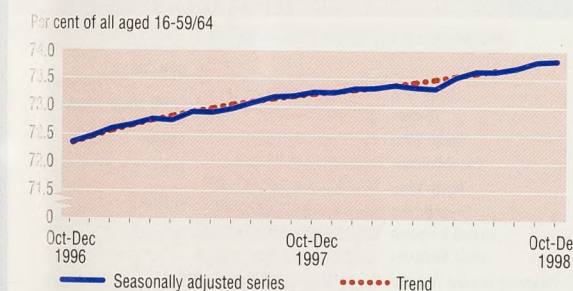
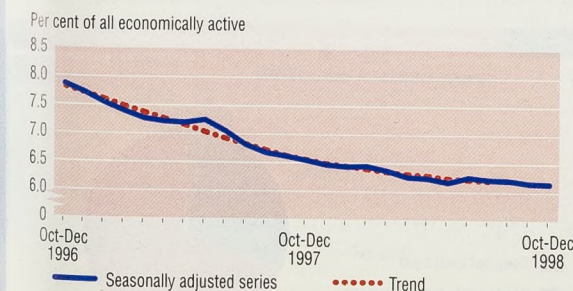


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

Sampling variability $\pm 0.2\%$



SUMMARY

- Employment rate** was 73.8 per cent among people of working age in October-December 1998 period, up from 73.6 per cent in July-September 1998 and up from 73.3 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- ILO unemployment rate** was 6.2 per cent in October-December 1998 period, unchanged from July-September 1998 rate and down from 6.6 per cent a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- Employment** was 27.29 million in October-December 1998, up 305,000 over the year (Table B.1).
- Workforce jobs** rose by 97,000 over the quarter to 27.56 million in September 1998, a rise of 253,000 over the year (Table B.11).
- ILO unemployment level** was 1.79 million in October-December 1998. This is 103,000 lower than a year ago (Table C.1).
- Claimant count** fell 5,700 in month to January 1999 to 1.31 million. Claimant count rate in January was 4.6 per cent, unchanged on the month (Table C.11).
- Economic activity rate** was 78.8 per cent among people of working age in October-December 1998, up from 78.6 per cent in July-September 1998 and up from 78.5 per cent on a year earlier (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate** was 21.2 per cent among people of working age in the October-December 1998 period, down from 21.4 per cent in July-September 1998 and down from 21.5 per cent on a year earlier (Table D.3).
- New vacancies** notified to Jobcentres up 9,300 in January 1999 to 229,900 (Table G.1).
- Stock of unfilled vacancies** down 2,200 in January 1999 to 306,800 (Table G.1).

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 52,000 since July-September 1998 to 15.06 million in October-December 1998, and women up 70,000 in the same period to 12.23 million (Figure 3 and 4, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 35,000 since July-September 1998 to 20.50 million in October-December 1998. People in part-time employment up 88,000 over the same period to 6.78 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 85,000 in the three months to December compared with the same three months a year ago, at 4.05 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 900 million during October-December 1998, up 0.6 per cent on October-December 1997. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.1 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.6 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months fell 29,000 over the year to 266,000 in October-December 1998 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 112,000 in year to stand at 506,000 in October-December 1998 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years remained unchanged over the year to at 453,000 in October-December 1998 (Figure 5, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK Government Office Regions (unadjusted) down in all regions over the year except the North East, North West, Merseyside, West Midlands, Wales and Scotland. Highest rate is in North East at 9.2 per cent and lowest is in the South East region at 3.8 per cent (Figure 6, Table C.11).
- Claimant count over 12 months (unadjusted) shows a fall of 54,100 over the year to 344,400 in January 1999 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (unadjusted) stood at 327,900 in January 1999, a fall of 47,300 over the year (Table C.12).
- Claimant count over 12 months aged 18 to 24 (unadjusted) stood at 24,700 in January 1999, a fall of 29,100 over the year (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (unadjusted):

	January 1999	Change on year
18-24, over six months	76,990	down 41,427
25 and over, more than two years	165,917	down 50,347
Total	242,907	down 91,774

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.08 million in October-December 1998. Of this total, 16.17 million were men and 12.90 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.60 million in October-December 1998. Of this total, 5.26 million people did not want a job and 2.12 million wanted a job, but had not actively looked for one (Figure 7, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that the net increase in the number in employment of 305,000 in the year to October-December 1998 period was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 103,000, a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 46,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 156,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men was 84.7 per cent of all persons of working age in October-December 1998, up from 84.5 per cent in July-September 1998, while the rate for women was 72.4 per cent for the same period, up from 72.2 per cent from July-September 1998 (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.3 per cent in October-December 1998, down from 15.5 per cent in July-September 1998, while the rate for women was 27.6 per cent for the same period, down from 27.8 per cent July-September 1998 (Table D.2).

Figure 3 Male employment

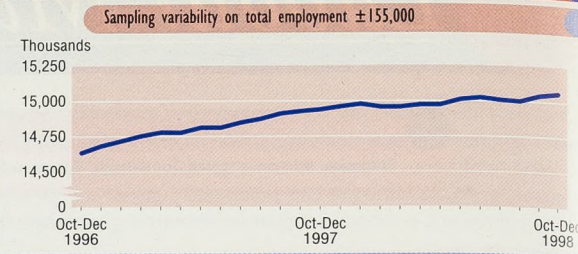


Figure 4 Female employment

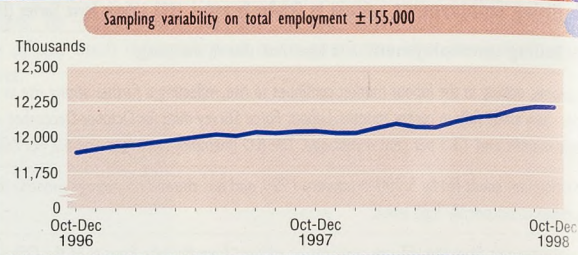


Figure 5 ILO unemployed for more than 12 months

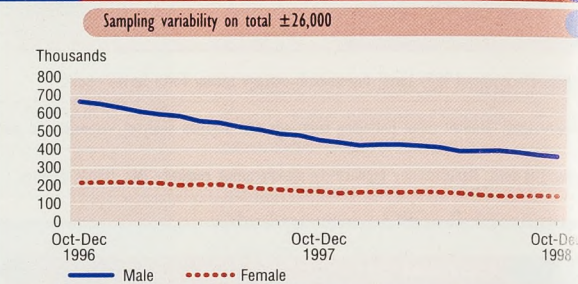


Figure 6 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

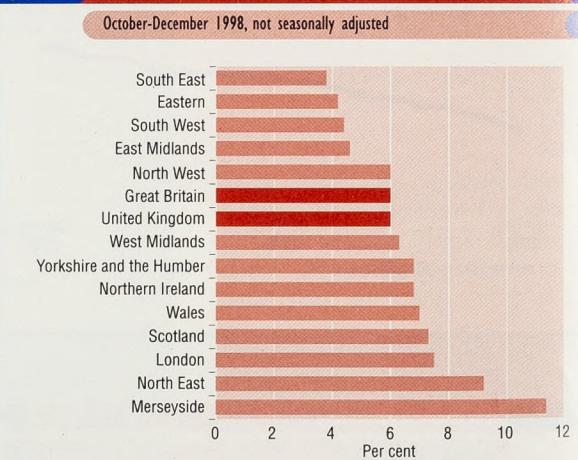
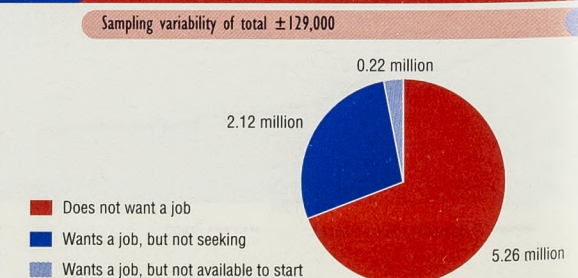


Figure 7 Economic inactivity (working age) October-December 1998



GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- The publication of the Average Earnings Index was suspended pending the investigations detailed in News Release ONS (98) 360 issued on 2 November 1998. The scheduled reinstatement on 2 March 1999 is after this issue has gone to press. Contact Press Office on 0171 533 5725 for further details.

Figure 8 Whole economy productivity

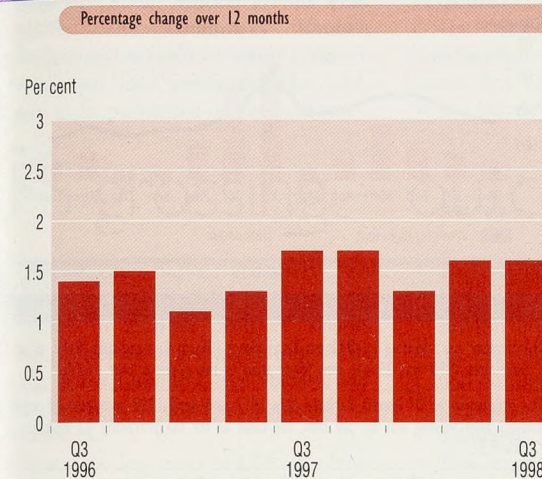
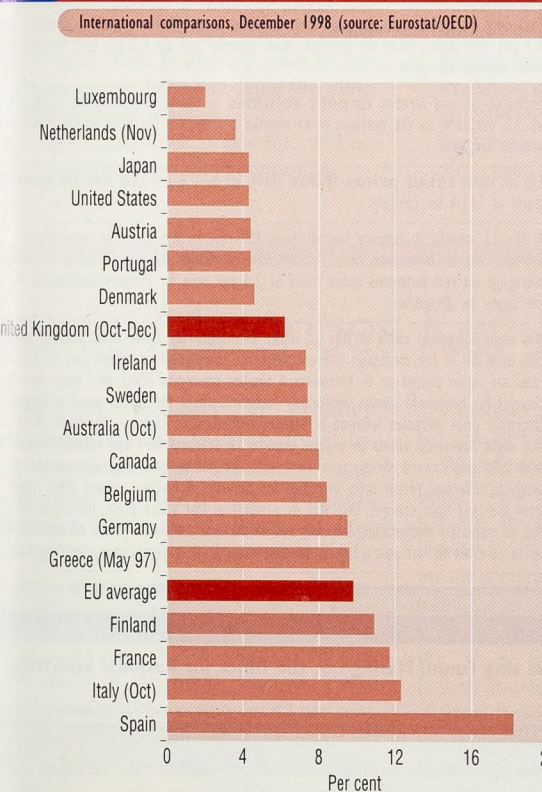


Figure 9 ILO unemployment rates



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 209,000 people made redundant in the period September-November 1998. This compares with 176,000 in the period September-November 1997 (Table C.41, February 1999).
- Results for the September-November 1998 period showed that 1.1 per cent of male employees and 0.7 per cent of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 44 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41, February 1999).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 0.6 per cent lower in the three months ending December 1998, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 1.2 per cent higher in the three months ending December 1998, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 1.6 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1998, compared with a year earlier (Figure 8, Table B.32).
- Publication of unit wage costs data has been suspended, please see note above.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in October-December 1998 was 6.2 per cent, below the EU average of 9.8 per cent in December 1998 and lower than all EU countries except the Netherlands, Portugal, Denmark, Luxembourg and Austria (Figure 9, Table C.15).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 13.7 per cent in October-December 1998 was lower than all EU countries except Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland, Austria, Portugal and the Netherlands.
- In EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 1.0 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to December, compared with 1.5 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 0.3 per cent and in Germany by 0.4 per cent. Outside the EU, consumer prices increased by 0.7 per cent in the USA for November and by 1.0 per cent in Canada for December. Prices fell by 0.3 per cent in Japan for September.

VACANCIES

- **New vacancies** notified to Jobcentres were 31,400 higher than the same month last year (Figure 10, Table G.1).
- **Stock of unfilled vacancies** at Jobcentres were 33,100 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- **Placings** by Jobcentres up 8,500 in January 1999 to stand at 126,300 (Table G.1).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of **working days lost** in the 12 months to December 1998 is provisionally estimated to be 277,000, from 155 stoppages. Some 50 per cent of the days lost were in the transport, storage and communication group, 11 per cent were in manufacturing, and 10 per cent were lost in other community, social and personal service activities.
- Number of working days lost in December 1998 is provisionally estimated to be 10,300, from 12 stoppages (Figure 11, Tables G.11 and G.12).

TRAINING (not seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated)

- Seasonally adjusted, 3.4 million (15 per cent) employees of working age received **job-related training** in the four weeks prior to interview during autumn 1998. This is 86,000 more than the previous quarter (Table B.41).
- The number participating in **Work-based training** for adults in England and Wales as at 1 November 1998 was 35 per cent lower than it was 12 months earlier (Table F.1).
- The proportion of leavers from Work-based training for adults between May 1997 and April 1998 who were in a job six months after leaving was 44 per cent; one percentage point less than a year earlier (Table F.3).
- The proportion who gained a full qualification in the same period was 38 per cent, the same as the previous year (Table F.4).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- **Gross domestic product (GDP)** at market prices in the fourth quarter of 1998 was 0.2 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **Retail sales volumes** in the three months to December were 0.2 per cent lower than in the previous three months but 1.4 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- **Manufacturing output** in the three months to December was 1.3 per cent less than in the previous three months and 0.6 per cent lower compared with the same period a year earlier.
- **Construction output** in the third quarter of 1998 was 0.6 per cent lower than the previous quarter and 0.4 per cent higher compared with the same period a year earlier.
- **Business investment** in the third quarter of 1998 is estimated to be 1.7 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 10.5 per cent higher than the third quarter of 1997.
- **Government consumption** in the third quarter of 1998 was up 0.2 per cent on the previous quarter and 2.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The **trade in goods balance** was down 5.4 per cent in the three months to October compared with the previous three months and down 4.9 per cent compared with the same period a year earlier.

Figure 10 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

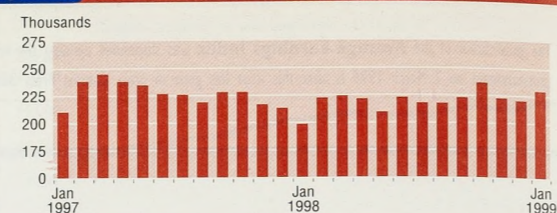
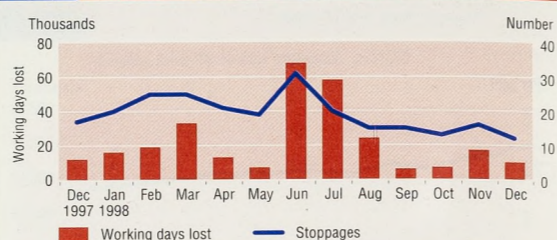


Figure 11 Working days lost due to labour disputes



- The number participating in **Other Training (OT)** in England and Wales as at 1 November 1998 was 25 per cent lower than in the previous year (Table F.1).
- The proportion of OT leavers between May 1997 and April 1998 who were in a job six months after leaving was 65 per cent; the same as for the preceding 12 months (Table F.3).
- The proportion of OT leavers who gained a full qualification in the same period was 1 percentage point higher than for leavers a year earlier (Table F.6).
- The number of people on **Modern Apprenticeships** in England and Wales was 133,300 as at 1 November 1998 (Table F.1).

- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to October were 0.2 per cent higher than the previous three months and up 1.2 per cent on the same three months last year.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to October were up 2.5 per cent on the previous three months and up 7.1 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items **retail prices index (RPI)** fell by 0.6 per cent over the month to stand at 163.4 for January.
- In the 12 months to January, the all items RPI rose by 2.4 per cent, down from 2.8 per cent for December. The 12-month rate of change for the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index stood at 2.6 per cent for January, unchanged from the figure for December.
- The main downward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from housing costs, due to a fall in the mortgage interest payments component as recent cuts in interest rates are again passed on to borrowers. A smaller downward effect also came from price changes for household goods, particularly furniture, where the recent trend of larger pre-Christmas price increases followed by steeper reductions in January continued. There were also slight downward effects from price changes for seasonal food and alcoholic drinks. The main offsetting upward effects came from prices for non-seasonal food, in particular potato products reflecting recent price increases for potatoes. A further upward effect came from fuel and light charges. This was as a result of last year's price reductions for gas, due to increased competition, dropping out of the index, and also crude oil prices firming up in contrast to last year's falls. A smaller upward effect came from motoring costs.

If you have any comments or suggestion on the Labour Market Update please ring Funmi Mashigo at the Office for National Statistics, e-mail funmi.mashigo@ons.gov.uk, 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 data**.

ONS to reinstate average earnings series

THE OFFICE for National Statistics was due to reinstate the Average Earnings Index (AEI) from 2 March 1999, after this issue of *Labour Market Trends* went to press. The *Chambers Report*, commissioned by ONS to quality assure the work put into producing the AEI, was due to be published on the same day,

as was the *Turnbull/King Report*, initiated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to review average earnings revisions.

The announcement of the AEI reinstatement was made on 26 February. It stated that figures up to December 1998 would be released in an ONS First Release,

which would also include backdata and an explanation of the methods used to construct the index. It would be available on the Staffax fax retrieval service from 10.30 a.m. on 2 March.

AEI data will reappear in the Labour Market Data section of the April issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

LFS grossing – outcome of consultation

AN ARTICLE "LFS grossing: the management of change" in the November 1998 issue of *Labour Market Trends* outlined a number of issues relating to the grossing of the Labour Force Survey, and sought the views of users on a number of specific users.

ONS and the key users of LFS data have now had an opportunity to consider responses to this article, and have decided upon a strategy. The key elements of this are:

- LFS data for periods back to autumn 1993 will be regressed using the most up-to-date population estimates available (population estimates for periods before 1993 have not been revised since the LFS grossing control totals were established, so no regressing prior to this is currently required) and using the same methodology as at present.
- As long a time series as possible will be made available for unitary authorities.

- The special LFS household databases – which are produced for spring and autumn quarters, each year, and which use the single household weight method – will be regressed to the same population figures as will be used for the main databases.

- The regressed LFS data will be made available from April 2000, or sooner. In advance of their release an article in *Labour Market Trends* about the key characteristics of the regressed data will be published, and a programme of seminars will be arranged to explain to LFS users why the changes are being introduced, and what the statistical implications are likely to be.

- Future grossing control totals will be modified using a 'wedging' process in order to minimise discrepancies between the most recent population estimates and those used for grossing purposes.

- It is likely, once the results of the 2001 Census of Population have been analysed, that population figures for the 1990s will be reviewed. If this is the case, ONS will undertake a subsequent LFS regrossing exercise in order to maintain consistency between population and labour market estimates. At this stage ONS will reconsider the merits of switching to the use of single household weights, and in the interim will explore ways of minimising the discontinuity which would otherwise arise in mid-1996 (further details included in the November 1998 article).

Further details are available from Richard Laux (Room B2/08, Office for National Statistics, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ, e-mail richard.laux@ons.gov.uk, tel. 0171 533 6133).

Ethnic Minorities Key Facts

A **CONCISE factsheet on Britain's ethnic minorities has been produced by the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE). It contains information on various aspects of life, including the geographical distribution of the ethnic minority population, unemployment and income.**

Nearly six out of ten ethnic minority people lived in the South East in 1991; Greater London alone contained 45 per cent of all the ethnic minority population of Great Britain. In 1994-95, more than 60 per cent of Pakistani/Bangladeshi households were in council estates and

low-income areas, compared with only 40 per cent of Black and Indian households.

Whites have higher employment rates and lower unemployment rates than ethnic minority groups, for both men and women. However, the variation in employment and unemployment rates among the various ethnic minority groups is greater than that between ethnic minorities as a whole and White rates. For 16 to 24-year-olds, unemployment is highest among the Black groups.

Ethnic minority graduates had to apply for a greater number of jobs, and took longer, to secure their first post. Graduate recruiters are tending to target a select number of universities, often the most

academic, which have low representation of ethnic minority graduates. Ethnic minority graduates are more likely to feel slightly underemployed in their current job, with 31 per cent of saying this, compared with only 18 per cent of White graduates.

The factsheet draws on a number of sources of information, including the 1991 Census, the Labour Force Survey, the Family Resources Survey and research commissioned by the DfEE.

- *Ethnic Minorities Key Facts*. Available free from EORPI, Room W601, Department for Education and Employment, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ.

Students and graduates

TWO NEW reports from Incomes Data Services (IDS) look separately at a marked slowdown in job prospects for graduates, and the large expansion in full-time students who are also in employment.

A survey of major employers of graduates found that after five years of high growth, in which they have regularly predicted percentage increases in double figures in their demand for graduates, employers expect to take on an extra 6.8 per cent in 1999.

Last year, employers recruited 4.7 per cent more graduates than in 1997, a relatively low figure and one that fell well short of predictions made 12 months earlier. Some 42 per cent of employers surveyed said they were unable to fill all their vacancies last year because of a shortage of good candidates and nearly half believed that the quality of graduates had declined. There was a particular shortage of quality candidates in technical areas such as engineering and IT.

The report shows that, while there was an overall increase in the demand for graduates in 1988, this was very uneven across different sectors. In the public sector and manufacturing the numbers recruited actually fell by 17.4 per cent and 1.2 per cent respectively. In contrast, finance organisations took on 14.3 per cent more graduates, and service companies reported an increase of 6.7 per cent. A similar uneven pattern is predicted for 1999: finance companies plan to take on 19.2 per cent more graduates than they did last year, while the public sector has predicted a rise of only 2.5 per cent.

An assessment of starting salaries for graduates found that there was a 'modest' median increase of 4.8 per cent in 1998, with

an even lower median increase - 3.1 per cent - predicted for this year. The median starting salary in 1998 was £16,500 compared with an expected £17,225 for this year. The highest paying sector last year was service industry, with a median starting salary of £17,000, but this is expected to be overtaken by manufacturing in 1999, where the median is predicted to be £17,500.

Other findings from the survey included:

- starting salaries for new graduates in 1998 ranged from £11,500 to £26,000;
- increasing competition and recognition of students' financial situation have led 31 companies to improve the overall remuneration package through measures such as joining bonuses;
- more than 25 per cent paid a premium for candidates with higher degrees or relevant experience;
- the median retention rate for graduates recruited in 1995 was 75 per cent with an average salary of £23,544;
- following an initial interview, nearly two-thirds of employers use an assessment centre and more than a third use psychometric testing;
- advertising in the national press is the most popular method for attracting graduate applicants, although the Internet is increasingly popular with 47 companies using it for recruitment purposes.

A total of 109 organisations responded to the survey, which was the thirteenth carried out by IDS on graduate recruitment, pay and progression.

The growth in the number of full-time students who are also in employment is analysed in a separate report. Using data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the report shows that the proportion of students (those aged 16 to 24 in full-time education) in Great Britain who were also in

employment rose from 23 per cent in 1984 to 38 per cent in 1998. During this period the student population rose by 72 per cent (from 1.37 million to 2.36 million) while the number who were also in employment increased by 180 per cent (from 319,000 to 893,000).

The report says that whereas student employment was once considered as casual labour it is now regarded as structural. The expansion of shopping hours into evenings and Sundays, along with more emphasis on fast food and late night catering, has resulted in the creation of huge numbers of part-time jobs that suit students.

According to the spring 1998 LFS, the retail sector employs more students than any other industry, with hotels and restaurants the next largest employer. The proportion of students employed by different retail companies, along with the pay and benefits they receive, is assessed by IDS. Sainsburys employs the highest number of students at 30,000, which accounts for 24.4 per cent of its supermarket workforce, while Pizza Hut employs the highest proportion, 60 per cent of its total workforce of 11,000.

Other notable employers of students looked at by the report include Tesco (16,000 students in total - 10.3 per cent of its workforce), Safeway (14,268 - 20.7 per cent); Kwik Save (8,330 - 40 per cent); Waitrose (7,000 - 35 per cent); and Morrisons (5,198 - 16.9 per cent). Several companies, particularly Asda and Pizza Hut, enable students to transfer to a store near their home during term breaks.

- *Pay and progression for graduates 1998/99*, £58. *IDS Report 776*, available as part of a three-month trial subscription, £30. IDS, 77 Bastwick Street, London EC1V 3TT, tel. 0171 250 3434.

Ethnic minority incomes

A REPORT from the Institute for Social and Economic Research looks at the incomes of people from ethnic minorities. This shows a considerable diversity among members of the ethnic minorities - on many measures, Chinese and Indian people were doing as well as White families, whereas considerable poverty was found among Pakistanis and Bangladeshis.

The report draws mainly on two statistical sources - the Fourth National Survey of Ethnic Minorities, conducted in 1994, and the 1994-95 and 1995-96 rounds of the Family Resources Survey (FRS), which between them sampled over 2,500 ethnic minority households.

The FRS data showed that average earnings of working families (those with anyone of working age in a job) were

highest among the Chinese (an average of £314 a week when the survey was conducted) and Indians (£305), and lowest among Pakistani/Bangladeshi families (£174). White families had average earnings of £298. Very few White, Chinese or Indian working families also claimed means-tested benefits, suggesting that their incomes were too high to make them eligible (fewer than 10 per cent claimed in each case). By contrast, many more working families from the Caribbean, African and Pakistani/Bangladeshi groups claimed - 16, 19 and 29 per cent respectively.

An important point to emerge from the analysis was the great variation across ethnic groups in the chances of having no-one in the family in work. After taking out teenagers, lone parents and the over-60s so

as to take out the effects of age and family structure, only 19 per cent of White families had no-one in work, compared with 47 per cent among Pakistanis/Bangladeshis and 49 per cent among Africans. The report concludes that "whatever the reasons for this lack of employment, some minority groups are likely to be poorer and more reliant on social security than others, even among the core group who would normally be expected to have a job."

- *The Incomes of Ethnic Minorities*. Institute for Social and Economic Research report 98-1. ISBN 1 85871 200 9. Available from the Publications Office, Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester CO4 3SQ, tel. 01206 873087, price £15.00 (inc. postage and packing) UK and Europe or £17.00 overseas.

LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE

Helpline: 0171 533 6094 Recorded headlines: 0171 533 6176

Fax: 0171 533 6183 E-mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk

TOPICS COVERED

EMPLOYMENT

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

ILO UNEMPLOYMENT

Age and duration; methods of seeking work; previous occupation/industry; reasons left last job; and redundancy.

CLAIMANT COUNT

Age and duration; occupation (sought and usual); and stocks (inflows and outflows).

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Domestic responsibilities; and reasons not looking for work.

EARNINGS

Earnings from second job; gross and net earnings; and hourly and weekly earnings.

OTHER TOPICS

Apprenticeships; change of employment status; change of occupation; current educational status; ethnicity and nationality; health and disability; household and family composition; job-related training; marital status; nature of health problems or disability; NVQs/SVQs; placements by Jobcentres; qualification obtained/being sought; usual method of travel to work; and vacancies.

NACETT - change of address

The National Advisory Council for Education and Training Targets has moved.

Its new address is:

Dunford Lodge, Storth Lane,
Ranmoor, Sheffield S10 3HN,
tel. 0114 259 7887, fax 0114 259 7580.

YOUR INSIGHT INTO THE LABOUR MARKET



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A supplement which provides many LFS series mainly for Great Britain back to 1984. **£25. To order or for more information contact: Barbara Louca (Tel 0171 533 6179)**

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HELPLINE

For further information about the LFS, **contact the LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE Tel 0171 533 6094**

RESEARCH USE OF LFS

For research users, copies of all LFS databases are available from the Data Archive. **For information Tel 01206 872001**

Labour market statistics quarterly update

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

Improvements introduced

December-February 1999

A new booklet, *What Exactly is the LFS?*, was published. The booklet provides an easily accessible and user-friendly explanation of the workings of the Labour Force Survey (LFS). It is available from the Labour Market Statistics helpline. *Contact: Labour Market Statistics Helpline, 0171 533 6094.*

Employee jobs and workforce jobs estimates drawing on the revised 1995 and 1996 Annual Employment Survey (AES) data, and including 1997 AES data for the first time, were published within the December 1998 integrated First Release. The data were subsequently published in the January 1999 *Labour Market Trends* data tables. The figures are approximately 400,000 higher than before, due to the inclusion of more small businesses. Users should note that this introduces a step in the employee jobs series at 1995. An article about this and other aspects of the AES appears in this edition of *Labour Market Trends*. It discusses the 1997 AES results in detail, presenting summary results by industry and by county. *Contact: James Partington, 01928 792545.*

Work in progress

ONS has been reviewing its national and regional labour market statistics First Releases. The consultation period ended in October 1998, by which time over 70 responses had been received. Work is now underway to revise the releases, and the new versions will be introduced in April. Changes to the *Labour Market Trends* data section resulting from changes in the national First Release will be introduced in the May edition. *Contact: Neil Dubé, 0171 533 6107.*

ONS is scheduled to reintroduce the Average Earnings Index on 2 March 1999 after this issue has gone to press (see news item on p91). *Contact: Derek Bird, 01928 792614.*

A decision will be taken in April on the replacement of the AES by the Annual Business Inquiry - for more details see the article on pp149-152 of this issue. *Contact: James Partington, 01928 792545.*

The full back revision of the employee jobs series on the new basis is under way - this will remove the step in 1995 referred to above. *Contact: James Partington, 01928 792545.*

ONS is working with the Local Government Management Board (LGMB) to put in place new arrangements for collecting employee information from local authorities. The old quarterly survey run by LGMB will be replaced by a new survey conducted by ONS. This will provide similar detail to the old survey, but will be more closely aligned with the other quarterly employee surveys underpinning the employee jobs estimates. The new collection arrangements will start in March. *Contact: James Partington, 01928 792545.*

New tables will be introduced in the data section of *Labour Market Trends* in April or May covering the New Deal. There will also be an article describing the source of the statistics. *Contact: Frances Sly, 0171 533 6141.*

A programme of research into the customer base for labour market statistics products started in January 1999 with the objective of informing a review during 1999 of all ONS labour market publications and the scope for new products. *Contact: Frances Sly, 0171 533 6141.*

A review of the derivation of redundancy statistics from the LFS is being undertaken with a view to improving the documentation on the quality of these statistics. An article will be published in *Labour Market Trends* in the near future. *Contact: Tim Thair, 0171 533 6142.*

Work is continuing on the production of a UK historical supplement to complement the *LFS Quarterly Supplement*. It will be published in two parts: the first will contain annual data (spring quarters), and will be published on 24 March 1999. Seasonally adjusted quarterly data back to 1992 will be published mid-year. *Contact: Lester Browne, 0171 533 6143.*

Work in progress – continued

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

An analysis of benefits data from the LFS is underway. Results of the analysis will be published in a *Labour Market Trends* article mid-year. Contact: Richard Laux, 0171 533 6133.

An analysis of data on owner-managers from the LFS is also underway. Results of the analysis will again be published in a *Labour Market Trends* article mid-year. Contact: Richard Laux, 0171 533 6133.

A *Guide to Regional and Local Labour Market Statistics* will be published in June. Contact: Ann Blake, 0171 533 6130.

ONS is working to make more core labour market data available electronically by mid-year. Contact: Frances Sly, 0171 533 6141.

Future developments

ONS is undertaking an evaluation of interviewing mode effects, and repeat interview effects, on LFS estimates. Results of the evaluation will be published in the latter part of 1999.

ONS is working on a number of improvements to the quality and range of data available for small areas. In the short term this will mean publishing claimant count rates for a wider range of geographies than at present. In the longer term it is expected to make LFS data available for a wider range of geographical areas, and improve the quality of unemployment rates for small areas based on internationally agreed definitions.

A new booklet, *How Exactly is Earnings Measured?*, is planned for release during 1999.

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

ONS is working on the methodological issues which need to be addressed in order to produce longitudinal datasets from the LFS.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline:
 0171 533 6094
 Fax: 0171 533 6183
 e-mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk

Prepared by the Government
 Statistical Service



Labour Market Spotlight

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

Contents for March 1999

- 1 Time taken to travel to work (LFS)
- 2 Job-related training (LFS)
- 3 Ethnic groups (LFS)
- 4 Disabled people and the labour market (LFS)
- 5 People with second jobs (LFS)
- 6 Homeworkers (LFS)

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

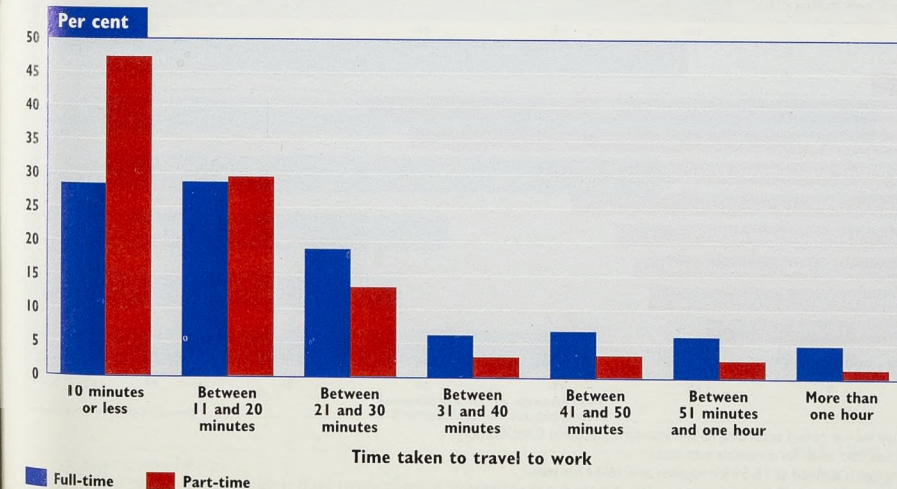
1 Time taken to travel to work

Table | Usual time taken to travel to work by employees and self-employed working at a place separate from their home; United Kingdom, autumn 1998, not seasonally adjusted

	Average time travelling (mins)		
	All ^a	Full-time	Part-time
All	24	27	18
Men	27	28	20
Women	21	25	17

^a Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time. Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure | Distribution of usual time taken to travel to work by employees and self-employed working at a place separate from home; United Kingdom, autumn 1998, not seasonally adjusted



In the autumn quarter the LFS asks those who work at places separate from their home how long (in total) it usually takes to travel to work. Underlying the overall average time taken to travel to work of 24 minutes is a wide range of journey times. Table 1 shows the average usual time taken to travel to work. Figure 1 shows the distribution of travel times by full- and part-time workers.

- Full-time workers took, on average, nearly ten minutes longer to reach their place of employment than part-time workers (27 minutes compared with 18 minutes).
- Men took on average six minutes longer to get to work than women did (27 and 21 minutes respectively). Half of this difference is explained by the fact that men are more likely to work full-time and full-timers tend to have longer journeys.
- The most frequent usual time taken to travel to work was ten minutes or less; a half of part-time, and over a quarter of full-time workers were in this time-band.
- Some 43 per cent of full-timers took more than 20 minutes to get to work, compared with 23 per cent of part-timers.
- The most significant regional variation in time taken to travel to work was among those who work in London. Employees and self-employed whose jobs were in central London took, on average, 55 minutes to get to work.

2 Job-related training

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

In autumn 1998, 3.5 million employees of working age - 14.9 per cent of all such employees - received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview (seasonally adjusted).

Figure 2 shows the proportion of working-age employees in receipt of job-related training by occupation and Figure 3 breaks the data down by industry.

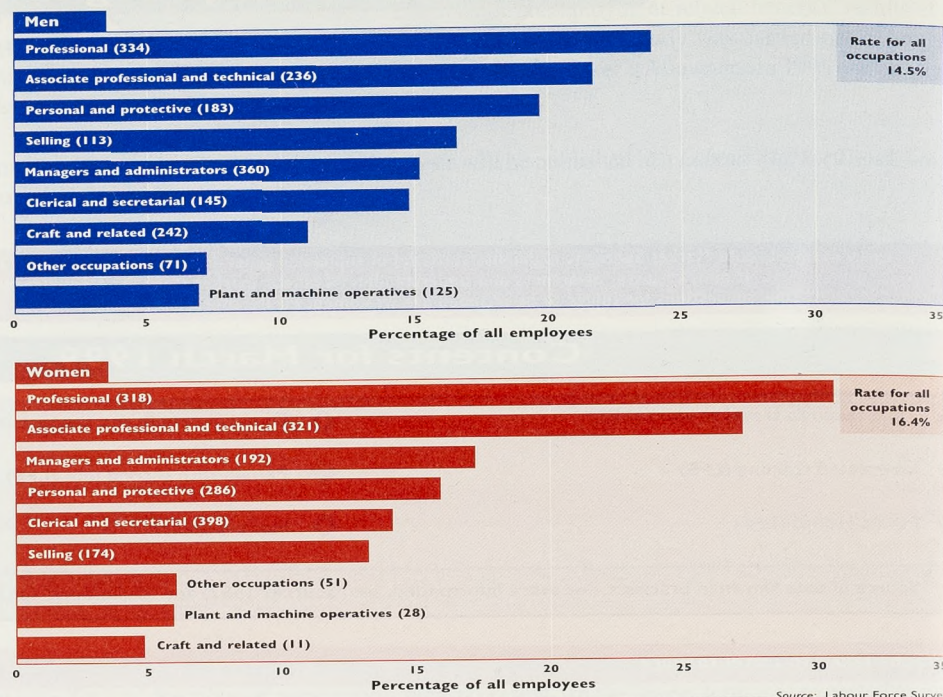
A higher proportion of female than male working-age employees had received job-related training in the UK during autumn 1998 - 16.4 per cent and 14.5 per cent respectively (not seasonally adjusted).

Among both men and women, employees in professional occupations were more likely than any other occupation group to have received job-related training (24 per cent and 31 per cent respectively). Craft and related was the occupation group with the greatest relative difference between the proportions of male and female employees receiving training (11 per cent for men and only 5 per cent for women). There is a great deal of 'occupational segregation' within this group with female employees being concentrated in occupations such as textile trades, where job-related training is generally less common.

The public administration, education and health industry sector experienced higher levels of job-related training than any other industry group. This was true for both men and women (24 and 22 per cent respectively).

Overall, employees in the agriculture and fishing industry group were least likely to receive job-related training (7 per cent).

Figure 2 Percentage of working-age^a employees receiving job-related training,^b by occupation; United Kingdom, autumn 1998, not seasonally adjusted



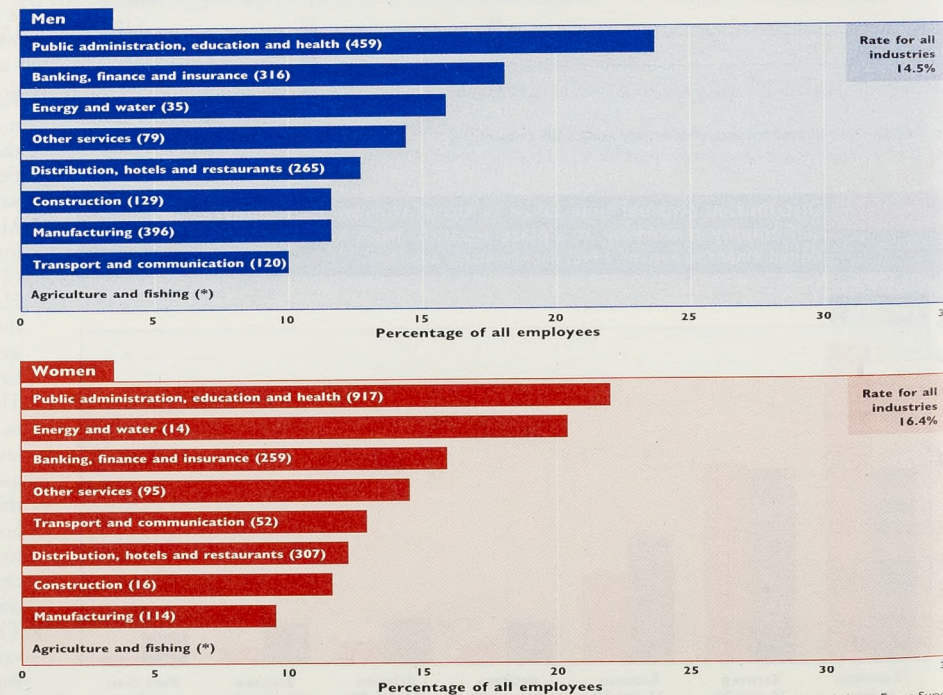
Note: Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.

^a Working age is defined as 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.

^b Includes both on- and off-the-job training received in the last four weeks.

() The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of employees receiving training in each occupation.

Figure 3 Percentage of working-age^a employees receiving job-related training,^b by industry; United Kingdom, autumn 1998, not seasonally adjusted



Note: Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

^a Working age is defined as 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.

^b Includes both on- and off-the-job training received in the last four weeks.

() The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) receiving job-related training in each industry group.

3 Ethnic groups

Table 2 Economic activity by ethnic group,^a Great Britain, autumn 1998, not seasonally adjusted

	In employment	ILO unemployed	Total economically active	All aged 16 and over	Economic activity rate (%) 16-59/64	Employment rate (%) 16-59/64	ILO unemployment rate (%) All 16+
All persons							
White	25,309	1,555	26,864	42,390	80.1	75.4	5.8
All ethnic minority groups	1,337	190	1,527	2,502	66	58	12
Black ^b	382	62	444	664	73	63	14
Indian	433	36	469	735	71	66	8
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	188	46	234	505	50	40	20
Chinese	73	*	80	144	60	54	*
Other origins ^c	262	38	300	453	69	60	13
Male							
White	13,926	954	14,880	20,661	85.5	79.9	6.4
All ethnic minority groups	761	114	876	1,233	76	66	13
Black ^b	197	37	234	324	78	66	16
Indian	258	21	279	376	80	74	7
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	138	33	171	260	69	56	19
Chinese	33	*	36	64	58	53	*
Other origins ^c	135	21	156	209	77	67	13
Female							
White	11,383	601	11,984	21,729	74.2	70.3	5.0
All ethnic minority groups	576	76	652	1,269	57	50	12
Black ^b	185	26	211	340	69	60	12
Indian	175	16	190	359	62	57	8
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	50	14	64	245	28	22	21
Chinese	40	*	44	80	61	55	*
Other origins ^c	126	17	143	244	62	54	12

Excludes those who did not state their ethnic group.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

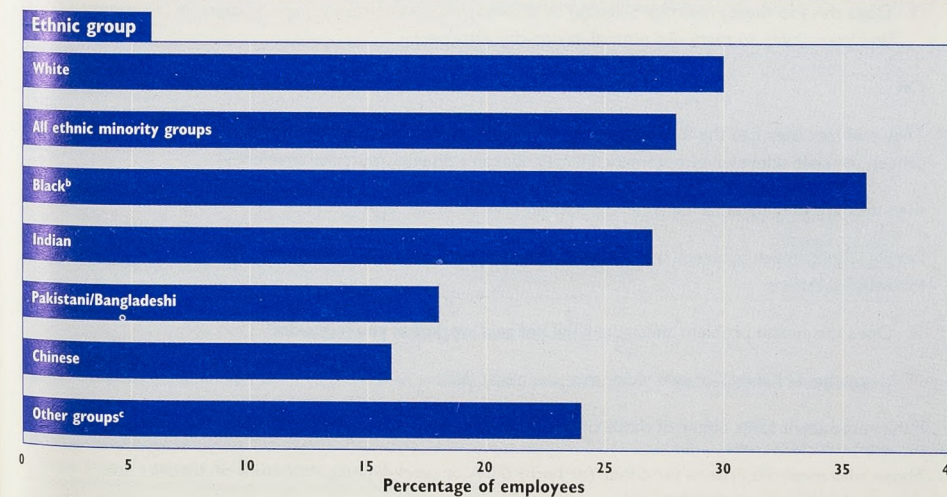
^a Sampling errors are proportionately greater the smaller the estimate, and fluctuations from quarter to quarter in estimates for smaller groups are to be expected. An estimate of 10,000 (the smallest released) has an approximate 95% confidence interval of +/- 4,000.

^b Includes Caribbean, African and other Black people of non-mixed origin.

^c Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 4 Percentage of employees^a belonging to a trade union or staff association, by ethnic group, Great Britain, autumn 1998, not seasonally adjusted



^a Excluding the armed forces.

^b Includes Caribbean, African and other Black people of non-mixed origin.

^c Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin.

Source: Labour Force Survey

The Labour Market Statistics Helpline receives many calls about the economic status of people in different ethnic groups. Some of the most commonly requested breakdowns are provided in Table 2.

According to the LFS, there were 2.5 million members of ethnic minority groups in Great Britain in spring 1998 over the age of 16, of whom 1.3 million were in employment.

Among the ethnic minority groups, Blacks had the highest working-age economic activity rate at 73 per cent, but the Indian grouping had the highest employment rate at 66 per cent.

The Pakistani/Bangladeshi group had the highest ILO unemployment rate, with one in five of the economically active unemployed (this compares with just over one in 20 economically active White people).

All ethnic groups had lower activity rates for women than for men. The largest difference was for the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group, where the rate for men was two-and-a-half times that for women.

Figure 4 shows the density of trade union membership among employees according to their ethnic group.

Black employees (who had the highest levels of unionisation) were approximately twice as likely as those of Pakistani/Bangladeshi or Chinese ethnic origin to be in a union (36 per cent, 18 per cent and 16 per cent respectively).

The low levels of union membership among Pakistani/Bangladeshi and Chinese are partly a reflection of the fact that large proportions of these groups are employed in the distribution, hotels and restaurants industries (which have below average levels of unionisation). By contrast, Black employees are far more likely than any other group to be employed in the public administration, education and health industries, which tend to be highly unionised.

Overall, employees from ethnic minorities were marginally less likely than their White counterparts to be members of a union (28 per cent compared with 30 per cent).

4 Disabled people and the labour market

A regular topic of interest among callers to the Labour Market Statistics Helpline is the labour market status of disabled people. It is possible to define disability/long-term health problems in a number of ways in the LFS and the number of disabled people varies with the definition used. In this feature, data is shown for three definitions: those with a disability/long-term health problem that limits the kind or amount of paid work that they can do (referred to as a work-limiting disability); those classified as currently disabled according to the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995; and all those who are long-term disabled on either definition (see red box). It is important that users should be aware of the different definitions in order to select the one most suitable for their needs. Table 3 gives economic activity, employment and unemployment rates for each of the definitions of disability.

In autumn 1998 there were 6.4 million people of working age with long-term disabilities in the UK, just over half of whom were men (53 per cent) – a similar ratio was evident among those with a current disability covered by the DDA and those who were work-limiting disabled (52 per cent and 54 per cent respectively).

Although the economic activity rate for those who were work-limiting disabled was similar to that for those who had a current disability covered by the DDA (44 per cent compared with 45 per cent), the activity rate for those who were both DDA and work-limiting disabled was much lower (34 per cent), while the average for all who are long-term disabled is higher (51 per cent).

People without long-term disabilities (on either definition) were twice as likely to be in employment (80 per cent) as those who have either a current disability covered by the DDA (40 per cent) or a work-limiting disability (38 per cent).

Among the economically active, people with work-limiting disabilities were the most likely to have been ILO unemployed (13 per cent compared with 6 per cent of those without disabilities).

More detailed analyses of disabilities data will appear in a future issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

Table 3 Economic activity of working-age^a people with disabilities,^b United Kingdom, autumn 1998, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent			
	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	All (000s)
(1) People with work-limiting disabilities				
All	43.7	37.9	13.1	5,347
Men	46.1	39.1	15.0	2,870
Women	40.9	36.6	10.7	2,477
(2) People who are DDA current disabled				
All	44.9	40.4	10.1	5,130
Men	45.9	40.5	11.9	2,682
Women	43.9	40.3	8.1	2,447
People who are long-term disabled [(1) or (2)]				
All	50.6	45.1	10.8	6,413
Men	53.0	46.4	12.4	3,390
Women	48.0	43.7	8.9	3,022
People who are not long-term disabled				
All	85.2	80.3	5.7	29,457
Men	91.7	86.0	6.2	15,388
Women	78.1	74.1	5.1	14,069

a Working age is defined as men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.

b See red box for definitions.

Source: Labour Force Survey

LFS definitions of disabilities

From spring 1997 the LFS asks all its working age respondents:

‘Do you have any health problems or disabilities that you expect will last more than a year?’

If they answer yes to this question, they are also asked to say what kind(s) of health problem or disability(ies) they have, based on a list read to them by the interviewer.

If they then answer yes to the following question:

‘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?’

OR

They said that they had the following health problems: ‘progressive illness not included elsewhere (e.g. cancer, multiple sclerosis, symptomatic HIV, Parkinson’s disease, muscular dystrophy)’

then they are defined as having a *current disability covered by the DDA*.

People whose health problem(s) or disability(ies) are expected to last more than a year are also asked the following questions:

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

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

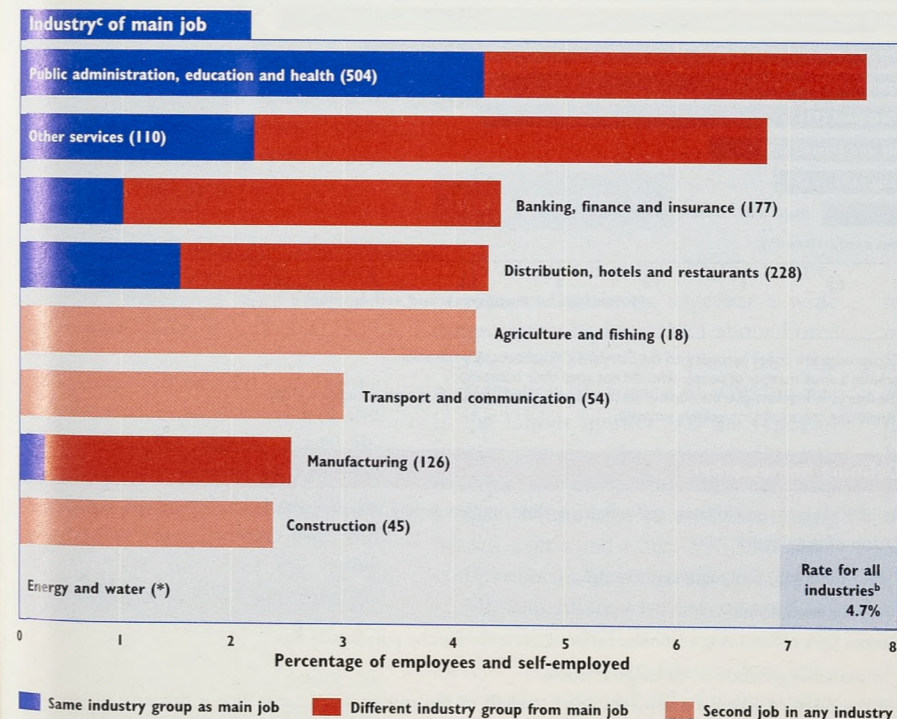
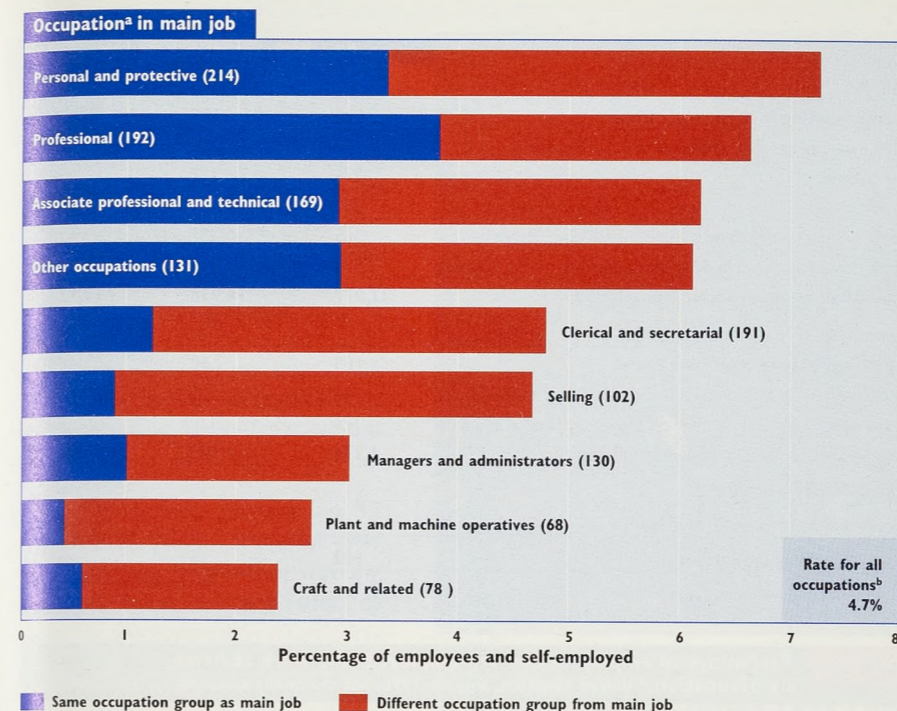
If the respondent fulfils either of these criteria, they are defined as having a *work-limiting disability*.

Those who meet the criteria for either (or both) DDA or work-limiting definitions of disability are described as long-term disabled.

For more information see ‘Disabilities data from the LFS’, *Labour Market Trends*, June 1998, pp321-35.

5 People with second jobs

Figure 5 Percentage of employees and self-employed who have second jobs, by occupation and industry in main job; United Kingdom, autumn 1998, not seasonally adjusted



* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

a Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.

b Includes a small number of people who did not state their occupation or industry (in main or second job).

c Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification.

d The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) who have a second job according to the occupation and industry of their main job.

Source: Labour Force Survey

The LFS collects a variety of data on the nature of second jobs and the people who hold them. Figure 5 shows the proportion of employees and self-employed who have second jobs according to their occupation and industry in their main job.

In autumn 1998 people who were employed in personal and protective occupations (in their main job) were the most likely to have a second job (7.3 per cent). This was more than three times the rate for people working in the craft and related occupations group (2.3 per cent).

There was a marked difference between those occupations in which relatively high proportions of people had a second job (personal and protective, professional, associate professional and technical, and ‘other’) and those where few did. In the former, approximately half of those working in a second job were doing so in the same occupation category as their main job; in the latter, only a quarter did so.

The above finding may be a reflection of the distribution of second jobs across occupation groups. Occupations with smaller proportions of employees and self-employed taking second jobs also had the smallest number of second jobs, i.e. plant and machine operatives (45,000 as second jobs), craft and related (49,000). This compares with 313,000 and 179,000 respectively for the personal and protective and professional occupation groups.

At a more detailed level, some of the most common occupations in which people had second jobs were teaching (114,000); cleaners and domestics (105,000); literary, artistic and sports professionals (82,000); bar staff (80,000); sales assistants (72,000); and childcare occupations (71,000).

The industry group with the highest proportion of employees and self-employed with second jobs was public administration, education and health (7.7 per cent) which had three times the rate for both construction and manufacturing.

The only industry group in which more than half of people with second jobs were working in the same industry as their main job was public administration, education and health. Again, this might reflect the availability of second jobs – more than one third of all second jobs were in this industry group.

6 Homeworkers

In the LFS homeworkers are defined as those who work mainly in their own home (see red box). **Table 4** gives the number of employee and self-employed homeworkers, those who worked in the same grounds or buildings as home, and those who used their home as a base, for autumn 1998.

There was a total of 625,000 people (2.3 per cent of all employees and self-employed) working as homeworkers in their main job in autumn 1998.

- 1 Of those who were homeworkers in their main job, 56 per cent worked part-time and 68 per cent were women.
- 2 In their main job, 7.3 per cent of all employees and self-employed people did paid work in different places using their home as a base and a further 1.3 per cent worked in the same grounds or buildings as home.
- 3 In their main job men were far more likely to be working in different places with their home as a base than were women (10.5 per cent compared with 3.5 per cent). This difference is largely explained by the fact that nearly one-third of all such jobs were in the construction industry, and men accounted for almost all of these.
- 4 There was a total of 168,000 people working as homeworkers in their second job in autumn 1998 (13.2 per cent of all employees and self-employed with a second job).
- 5 Of the 43,000 homeworkers doing unpaid work for a family-owned business, the majority were women (34,000).

Those who were homeworkers in their main job are shown according to their occupation in **Figure 6**.

- 1 Those working in the associate professional and technical occupation group were most likely to have been homeworkers (4 per cent), while very few plant and machine operatives came into this category (1 per cent).
- 2 Around two-thirds of professional homeworkers were men, but 19 out of 20 personal and protective homeworkers were women (84 per cent of all personal and protective homeworkers were women working in childcare and related occupations).

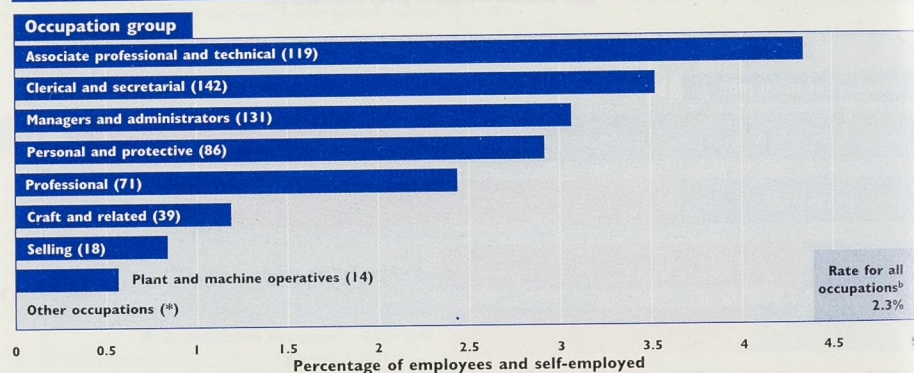
Table 4 Employees and self-employed working from home or using home as a base, United Kingdom, autumn 1998, not seasonally adjusted

Main job	Thousands		
	All	Men	Women
People working in their own home	625	199	426
As a percentage of all employees and self-employed	2.3	1.3	3.5
Full-time	275	137	138
Part-time	350	62	288
People working in the same grounds or buildings as home	365	237	128
People doing paid work in different places with home as a base	1,984	1,562	423
Base: All employees and self-employed	27,071	14,938	12,133
Second job			
People working in their own home	168	60	108
People working in the same grounds or buildings as home	21	15	*
People doing paid work in different places with home as a base	170	110	60
Base: All employees and self-employed	1,274	540	734
Unpaid family workers			
People working in their own home	43	*	34
Base: All unpaid family workers	102	35	68

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 6 Percentage of employees and self-employed who work at home, by occupation,^a United Kingdom, autumn 1998, not seasonally adjusted



a Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.

b Includes a small number of people who did not state their occupation.

() The figures in brackets give the number (in thousands) of homeworkers in each occupation group.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Defining homeworkers

The LFS asks all employees, self-employed and unpaid family workers the following question about the location of their work:

(In your main job) Do you work mainly....

1. In your own home
 - 1 often part of the living accommodation is set aside for the purpose of work.
2. In the same grounds or buildings as home
 - 1 if the place of work is a separate unit attached to the respondent's home (e.g. a doctor's surgery, or farmers who work in fields or buildings adjacent to their home). This aims to capture tied accommodation, rented or owned, with business premises attached.
3. In a different place using home as a base
 - 1 many self-employed people, such as builders, may use their home as a base (e.g. as an office) but mainly work elsewhere. This group also includes mobile workers (e.g. mobile hairdressers and mechanics).
4. Or somewhere quite separate from home?

Women in the labour market: results from the spring 1998 LFS

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

Key points

- Between 1988 and 1998 the economic activity rate for women of working age (16-59) increased from 70 per cent to 72 per cent; for those with children aged under five it rose from 45 per cent to 55 per cent. For men, it fell from 88 per cent to 84 per cent.

- In spring 1998, 44 per cent of all those of working age in employment were women, up from 42 per cent in spring 1988.

- In 1998 women represented 33 per cent of all those working full-time and 81 per cent of all those working part-time. Some 44 per cent of women in employment worked part-time (two percentage points higher than in 1988), compared with 8 per cent of men (up from 5 per cent).

- Some 53 per cent of all working-age women in employment worked in three major occupation groups - clerical/secretarial, personal and protective services, and sales. These occupations account for only 19 per cent of employed men.

- Around 86 per cent of employed women worked in the service industries, compared with 60 per cent of men.

- In spring 1998 women with higher qualifications (above A-level) had the highest economic activity rates, 86 per cent compared with 50 per cent for unqualified women. Among those with children aged under five, the rates were 76 per cent for highly qualified women and 27 per cent for those without qualifications.

- The percentage of women in employment in the top two social classes (professional and managerial/technical) rose from 24 per cent in 1984 to 34 per cent in 1998. The increase for men was from 32 to 40 per cent.

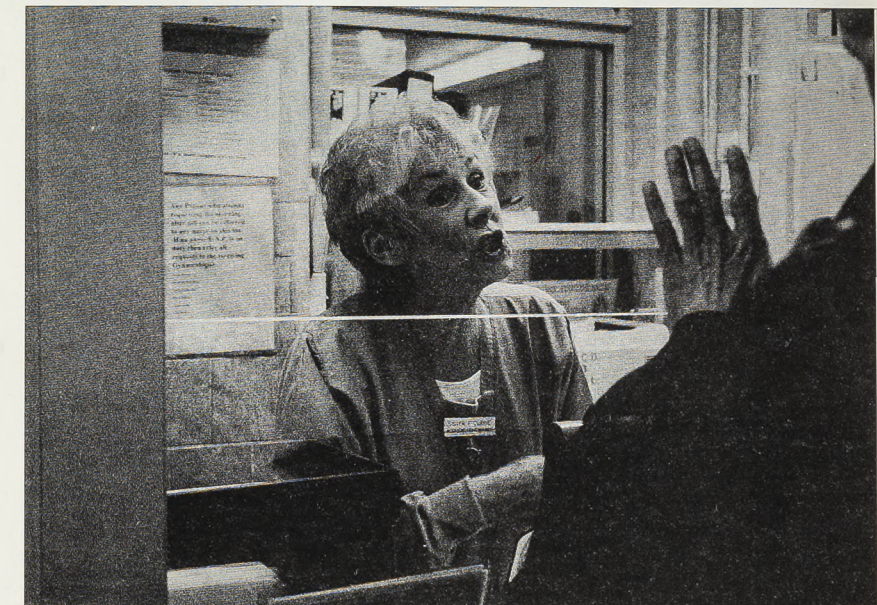


PHOTO: HARRETT LOGAN/NETWORK

This article presents a range of statistics for the United Kingdom from the spring 1998 Labour Force Survey dealing with the participation of women of working age in the labour market. It focuses on women's levels of economic activity, the types of jobs they do and how this relates to any family commitments they might have.

Introduction

THIS ARTICLE is the latest in a series of reports that bring together a wide range of results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to describe the participation of women of working age in the labour market and the types of work they do. Most of the data are derived from the spring 1998 quarterly survey, which was carried out during March, April and May 1998, but some comparisons over time are also given.

All data relate to those of working age: women aged 16-59 and men aged 16-64. None of the figures has been seasonally adjusted but, for maximum comparability, figures are only provided for the spring quarters. Summary tables (identified by numbers) and charts are included in the main body of the text and more detailed tables (identified by letters) appear after the *technical note*.

Further tables showing a range of LFS results for women and men aged 16 and over are published in the *LFS Quarterly Supplement* (QS). Key LFS tables also appear in *Labour Market Trends* each month, and a full set of LFS tables giving LFS estimates for time series back to 1984 where available, for most of the QS tables, are given in the *LFS Historical Supplement*. The trends for all those aged 16 and over are virtually identical to those for people of working age although, of course, economic activity rates are lower and the numbers in each category are higher for all those aged 16 and over.

Labour market participation

Over the last decade women have increased their share of the UK labour

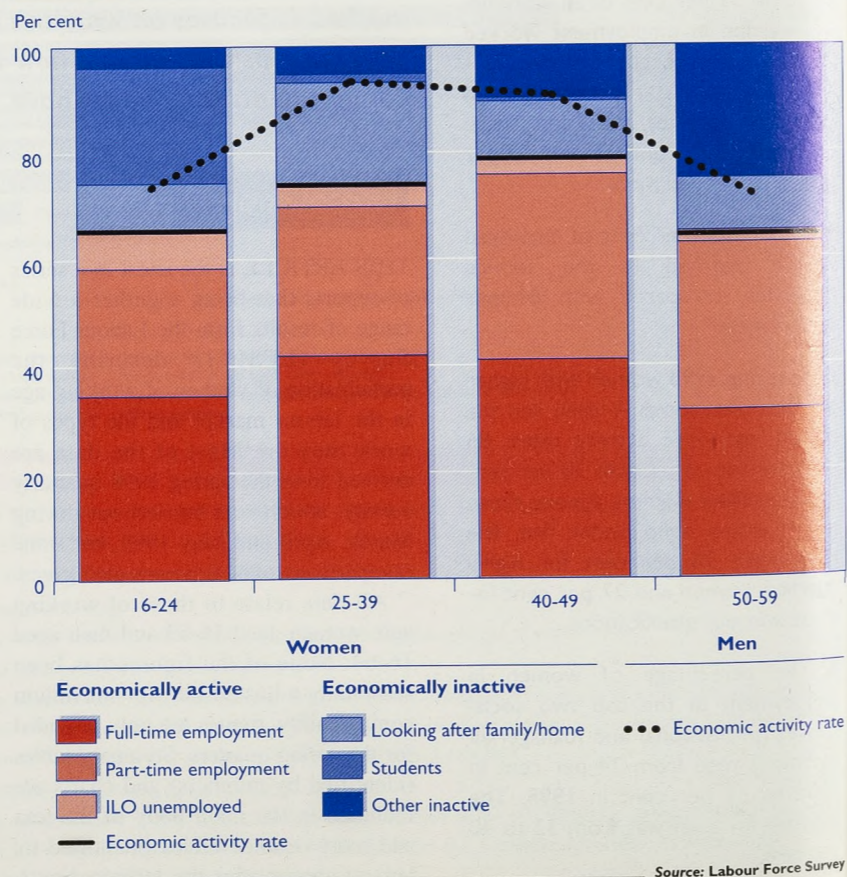
Table Economic status: women and men of working age (16-59/64); United Kingdom; 1988-1998 spring of each year (not seasonally adjusted)

	Thousands			Percentage change	
	1988	1993	1998	1988-1998	1993-1998
Women 16-59					
All	16,602	16,828	17,068	3	1
Economically active	11,600	11,887	12,206	5	3
Economic activity rate (per cent)	69.9	70.6	71.5		
In employment ^a	10,613	10,958	11,542	9	5
Full-time ^b	6,159	6,245	6,519	6	4
Part-time ^b	4,434	4,711	5,020	13	7
Employment rate (per cent)	63.9	65.1	67.6		
ILO unemployed	987	928	664	-33	-29
ILO unemployment rate (per cent)	8.5	7.8	5.4		
Economically inactive	5,002	4,941	4,862	-3	-2
Men 16-64					
All	18,169	18,414	18,738	3	2
Economically active	16,020	15,715	15,715	-2	0
Economic activity rate (per cent)	88.2	85.6	83.9		
In employment ^a	14,561	13,780	14,633	0	6
Full-time ^b	13,856	12,910	13,471	-3	4
Part-time ^b	675	867	1,159	72	34
Employment rate (per cent)	80.1	74.8	78.1		
ILO unemployed	1,458	1,974	1,082	-26	-45
ILO unemployment rate (per cent)	9.1	12.5	6.9		
Economically inactive	2,150	2,661	3,024	41	14

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Figure Economic status by age; United Kingdom; spring 1998 (not seasonally adjusted)



Source: Labour Force Survey

force, and by spring 1998 they represented 44 per cent of the total. Table 1 shows that the activity rate for women, at 72 per cent, was two percentage points higher in 1998 than in 1988, whereas the men's rate was four percentage points lower (84 per cent). The increase in women's participation is partly associated with an increase in part-time employment, which is discussed later in this article. More details of the trends in the economic status of women (and men) of working age appear in Table A.

Age

Economic activity rates for women in all age groups are lower than the corresponding rates for men (Figure 1). The greatest difference is for the 25-39 age group when the rate for men is highest at 93 per cent, compared with only 74 per cent for women. The difference reflects women who are at home, often looking after a family (see next section). Among the economically inactive, the proportion of women who said that the reason for their economic inactivity was that they were looking after home and/or family has steadily declined from 58 per cent in 1988 to 49 per cent in spring 1998.

Marital status

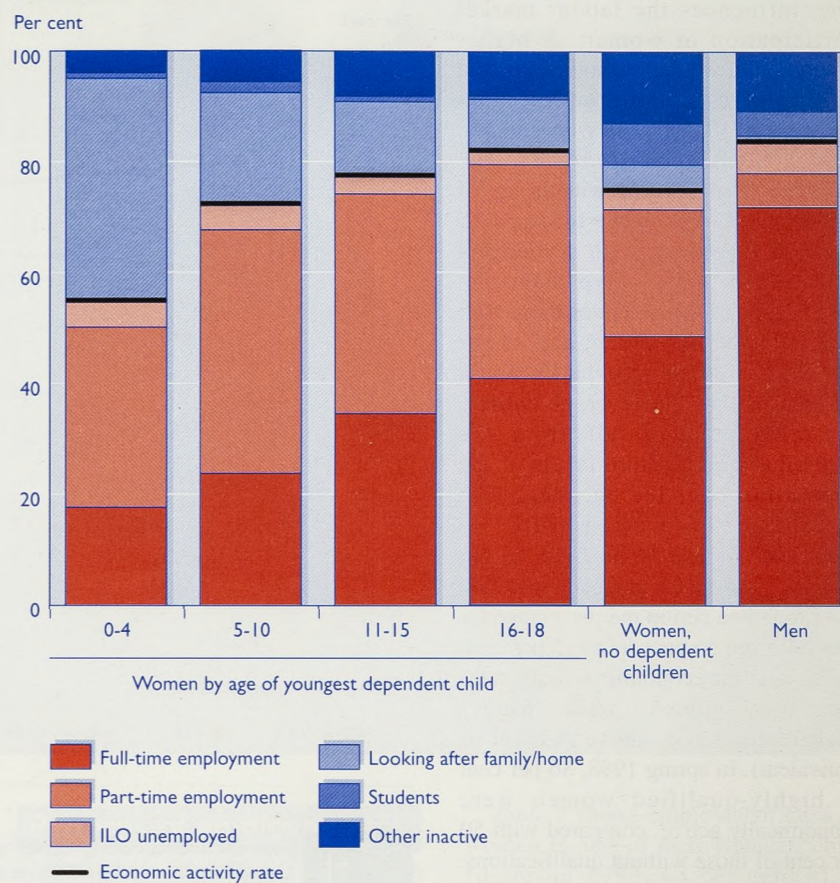
While marriage (here taken to include cohabitation) has a relatively small effect on the economic activity rate of women without dependent children (defined throughout this article as 16 to 18-year-olds in full-time education and all those aged 0-15), the rate for married women with dependent children is much higher, at 71 per cent, than that for non-married women with dependent children, at 53 per cent (see Table B). Lone mothers are, on average, younger than mothers living in couples, and they also have lower levels of qualifications.¹ Factors such as these may disadvantage lone mothers in the jobs market.² The LFS shows that the gap between lone mothers and mothers who live in a couple remains after age of mother and age of youngest dependent child (see next section) are taken into account.³ Two reasons usually put forward for the remaining discrepancy are the cost and availability of childcare and the disincentives of the benefit system. It is much easier for two working parents either to arrange their hours to ensure that at least one of them is supervising their children, or alternatively (or additionally) to pay for childcare. A study has shown that many lone parents cite the cost or availability of good-quality childcare as the main constraints on taking up work.⁴ There is, however, no clear evidence of the effects of the benefits system.

The economic activity rate for married women without dependent children is also higher (77 per cent) than for non-married women without dependent children (72 per cent). The latter includes most students, who have relatively low participation rates.

Women with dependent children

The presence of a dependent child in the family has a major effect on the economic activity of women, as Figure 2 shows. Some 43 per cent of women of working age had dependent children, and their overall activity rate was 67 per cent (compared with 75 per cent for women without dependent children). Of those with pre-school children (under

Figure 2 Economic status of women of working age by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1998 (not seasonally adjusted)



Source: Labour Force Survey

five years), only 55 per cent were economically active; the rate rose to 72 per cent for those with primary-school-age children (aged five to ten years), and 78 per cent for those with children aged 11-15. Mothers with dependent children aged 16-18 had the highest economic activity rate (82 per cent).

The economic activity rate of women with dependent children has risen from 61 per cent in 1988 to 67 per cent in 1998. The largest rise was for women whose youngest child was aged under five, to stand nearly ten percentage points above the 1988 figure of 45 per cent (see Figure 3). Women on maternity leave are still in employment and so this rise not only reflects a greater number of women returning to the labour market sooner after the birth of their children than previously, but also an increase in the number who may not leave the labour market at all while having their

children. The activity rate for women without dependent children is around the same level as in 1988 (75 per cent compared with 76 per cent).

The combined effects of a woman's age and the age of her youngest dependent child can be seen in Table D. The activity rates range from 35 per cent for mothers aged 16-24 with youngest child aged under five, to 85 per cent for mothers aged 40-49 with youngest dependent child aged 16-18. Activity rates for women with dependent children tend to be lower than for those without for each age group except for those aged 50-59.

Ethnic group

The activity rates for women from different ethnic groups vary considerably. In 1997 these ranged from around three-quarters for Black-Caribbean women down to one-fifth for Bangladeshi women.⁵

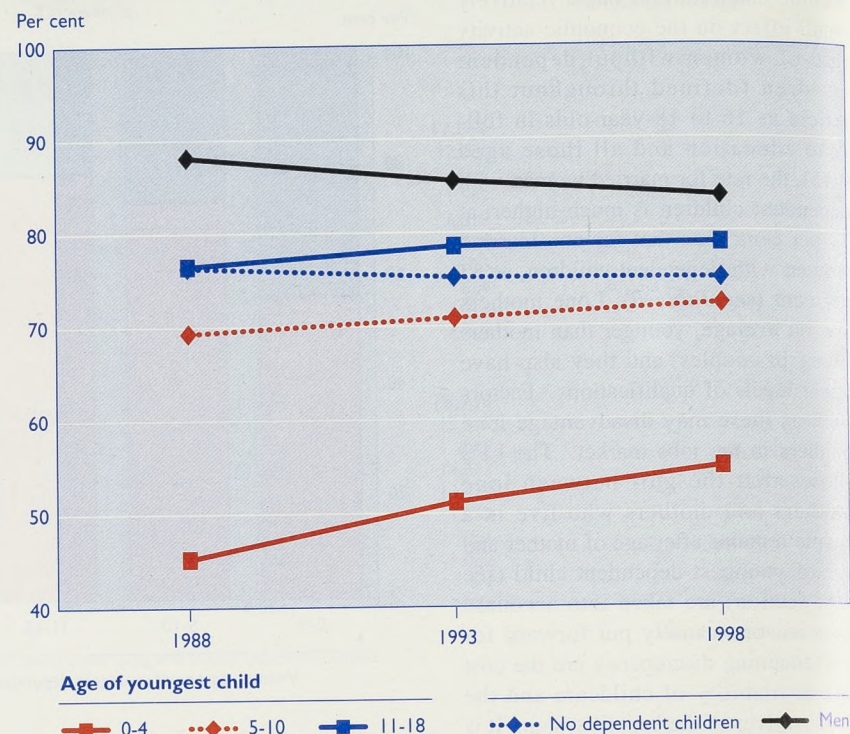
Qualifications

The level of qualifications obtained also influences the labour market participation of women. A higher proportion of women without dependent children have no formal qualifications (22 per cent) than those with children (19 per cent – see *Table E*). The proportion also increases with the age of the youngest child under 16: some 15 per cent of women with a youngest child aged under five have no qualifications; 20 per cent of those with children aged five to ten; and 24 per cent with children aged 11-15. These differences may, however, be entirely age-related and result from the increasing qualification levels of the population over the decades.⁶ The percentage of women with no qualifications has fallen from 46 per cent in 1984 to 21 per cent in 1998. Over the same period the percentage for men fell from 36 per cent to 15 per cent.

The highest economic activity rates are for women with higher qualifications (i.e. above A-level or equivalent). In spring 1998, 86 per cent of highly-qualified women were economically active, compared with 50 per cent of those without qualifications. This is a similar but more marked effect to that among men, where the economic activity rate falls from 92 per cent of those with higher qualifications to 66 per cent for unqualified men. While the average economic activity rate for women has risen slightly, for those with higher qualifications it has risen eight percentage points from 78 per cent in 1984, but for women with no qualifications it is now nearly nine percentage points lower, down from 59 per cent. Activity rates for men in general were lower in 1998 than 1984, but qualifications have a similar effect. Among men with higher qualifications the rate is only slightly lower, while for men with no qualifications the rate has fallen from 84 per cent in 1984 to 66 per cent in 1998.

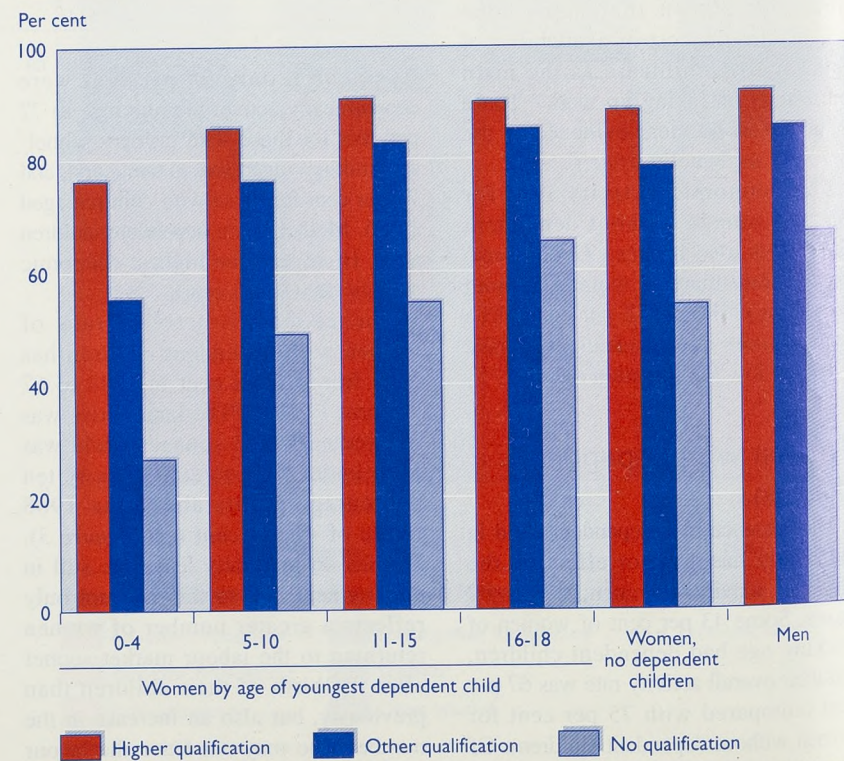
Figure 4 shows the combined effects of highest qualification and family status of women on economic activity rates. The effect of qualifications is most marked among women with pre-school-age children, where only 27 per cent of unqualified women were

Figure 3 Economic activity rates of women aged 16-59 by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1988, 1993 and 1998 (not seasonally adjusted)



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 4 Economic activity rates by highest qualification and age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1998 (not seasonally adjusted)



Source: Labour Force Survey

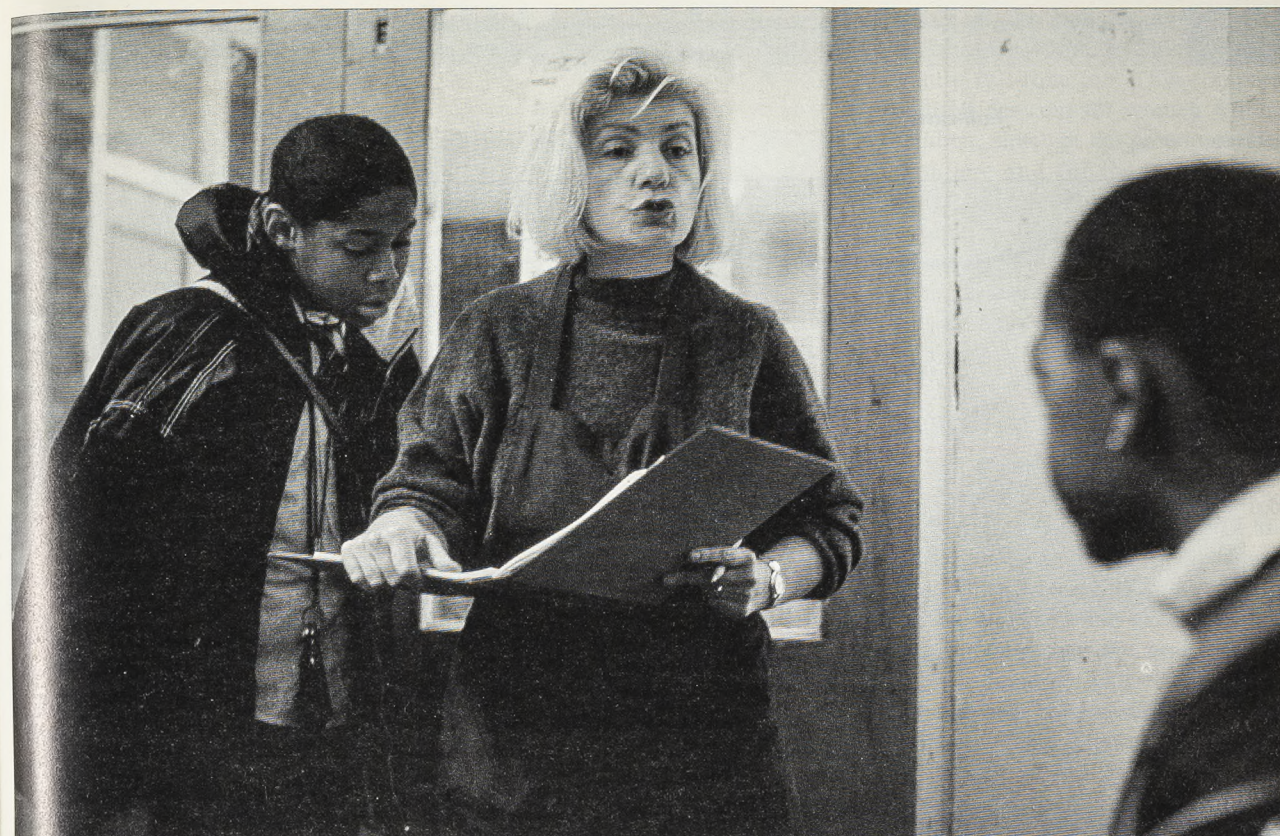


Photo: Roger Hitchens/Network

economically active compared with 76 per cent of highly-qualified women. This effect of qualifications is consistent with the increase over the decade in the participation rate of women with young children noted in the previous section. Well-qualified women also have higher employment rates and lower unemployment rates than the unqualified, as do their male counterparts (see *Table E*).

Patterns of employment

In spring 1998 there were 11.5 million working-age women in employment, 44 per cent of all workers below state pension age, compared with 42 per cent in 1988. The number of women in employment has risen by 900,000 since 1988, while the number of men in employment is only 71,000 higher (see *Table 1*).

Table 2 shows employment rates for women by age of their youngest child. In spring 1998, 68 per cent of all women of working age were in employment; however, this ranges from 50 per cent of women whose youngest child was aged under five to 80 per cent for women whose youngest dependent child was aged 16-18 (compared with 78 per cent for men of working age). The analysis by the age

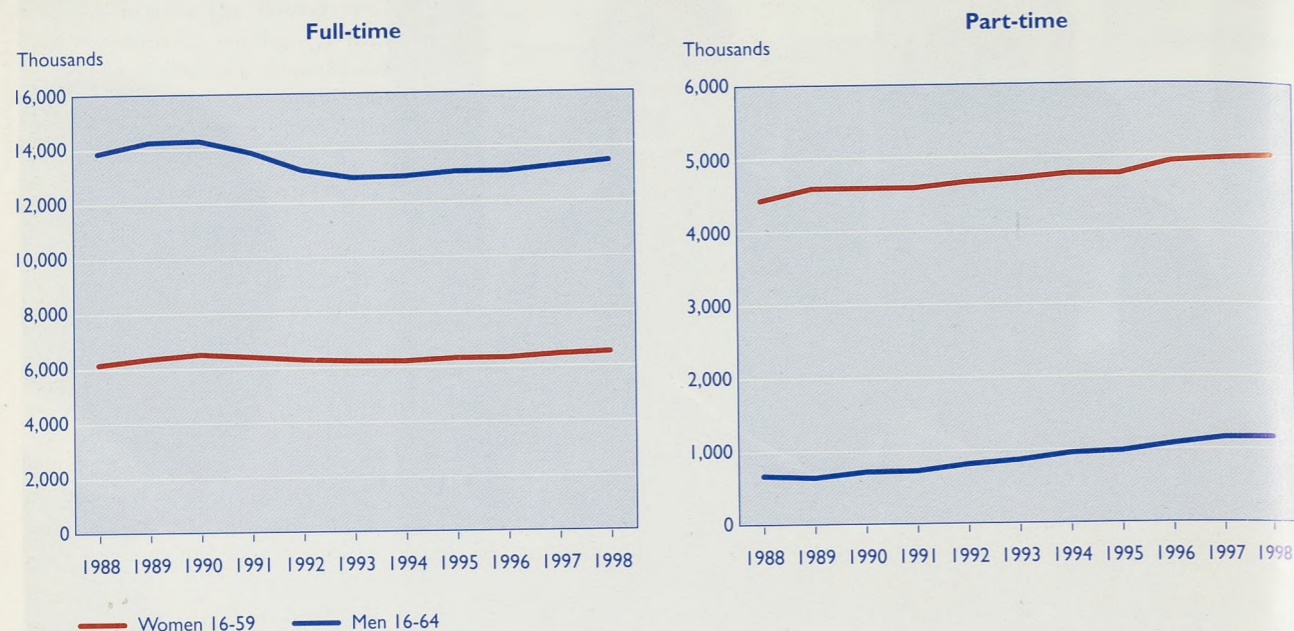
Table 2 Employment rates by age of youngest dependent child and age, people of working age; United Kingdom; spring 1998 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Women aged 16-59						Men aged 16-64	
	All	With youngest dependent child aged						Without dependent children
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		
All aged 16-59/64	68	63	50	68	74	80	71	78
People aged								
16-24	59	29	27	62	*	*	64	63
25-39	70	61	54	67	73	80	88	88
40-49	76	74	56	69	77	83	78	86
50-59/64	62	64	*	57	59	72	62	68

* Less than 10,000 in cell; sample size too small for reliable estimate. See Tables C and D.

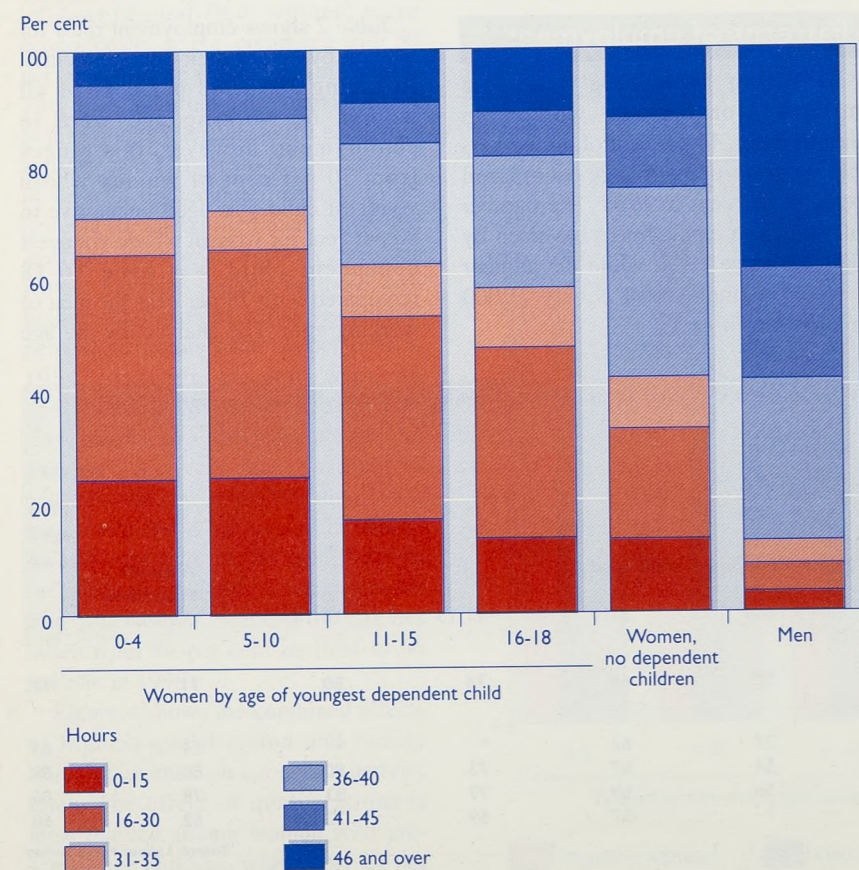
Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 5 Trends in full- and part-time employment for women and men of working age; United Kingdom; spring 1988-1998 (not seasonally adjusted)



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 6 Total usual weekly hours of work of women of working age in employment by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1998 (not seasonally adjusted)



Source: Labour Force Survey

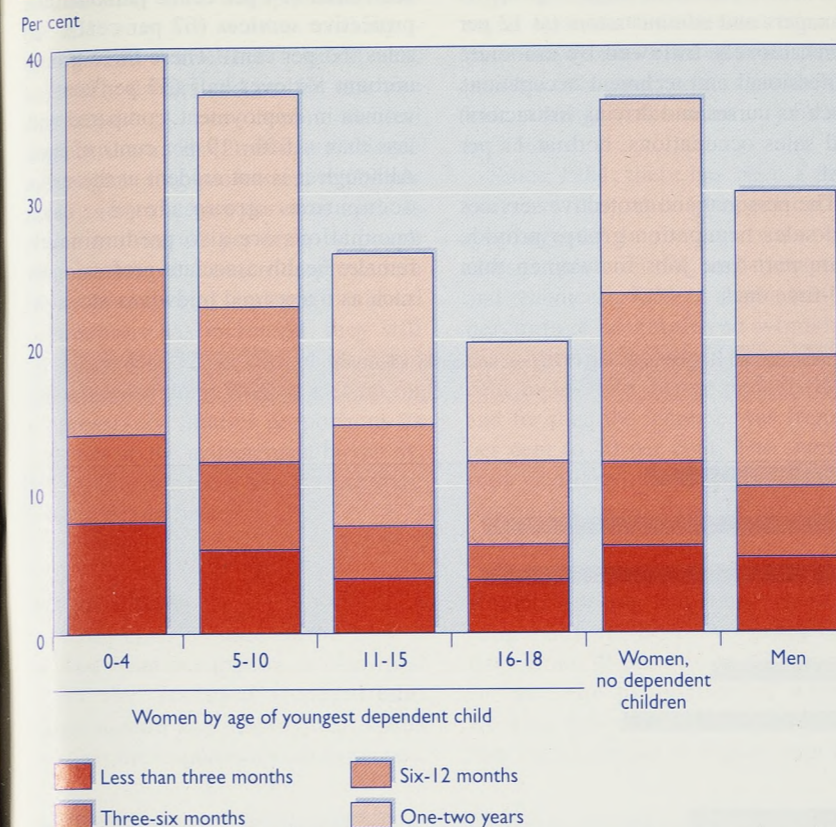
of women shows a very similar pattern to that for economic activity rates, which is described above.

Women are much less likely than men to take up self-employment.⁷ The self-employment rates (that is, the proportion of all those in employment who are self-employed) were 7 per cent for women and 16 per cent for men in spring 1998. The rate for women has been fairly stable over the last decade, while for men it has been falling in recent years (see Table A). On the other hand, women are more likely than men to be in temporary employment. The temporary employment rate was 8 per cent for women and 6 per cent for men in spring 1998.

Working time

In spring 1998, 81 per cent of all people of working age who worked part-time were women (see Table I). Some 44 per cent of women in employment worked part-time, a slightly higher proportion than in 1988 (42 per cent). While a very small proportion of men work part-time, the proportion has increased from 5 per cent in 1988 to 8 per cent in spring 1998, a rise of 484,000. The number of women

Figure 7 Length of time in current employment for women aged 16-59 by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1998 (not seasonally adjusted)



Source: Labour Force Survey

working part-time increased by 586,000 (13 per cent) and the number working full-time increased by 360,000 (6 per cent). Among men there was a fall of 384,000 working full-time. There has been an overall shift over this period from full-time to part-time employment coinciding with an increase in the number of women wishing to work (see Table I and Figure 5).

In spring 1998 three-fifths (60 per cent) of employed women with dependent children worked part-time, compared with one-third (32 per cent) of women without dependent children. As might be expected, women with younger children – those aged under 11 – are more likely to be in part-time employment than those with older children, 65 per cent compared with 52 per cent.

White women in employment are more likely to work part-time than women from ethnic minority groups.⁸

The distinction between full- and part-time working in the LFS is

based on respondents' own assessments. An analysis of the distribution of working hours is also very revealing (Figure 6 and Table F). One-third of women without dependent children work 'standard' hours, i.e. 36-40 hours a week. About 13 per cent work very short hours (up to 15) and a similar proportion – 12 per cent – work long hours (more than 45). For men, the proportion working standard hours is exceeded by the number working long hours (39 per cent work more than 45 hours), while only 4 per cent work very short hours. In contrast, 24 per cent of women whose youngest child was under 11 years of age worked up to 15 hours per week and 40 per cent worked 16-30 hours a week.

At first sight it may appear that a large number of women in employment are 'under-employed', but in fact 78 per cent of women working part-time in spring 1998 did not want a full-time job (Table H). This is particularly true

for those with children, more than 90 per cent of whom said they did not want a full-time job. This compares with 60 per cent for women without children, although the proportion rises with age and for those over 50 is almost as high (89 per cent) as that for women with children. For young women (and men) aged 16-24 the most common reason for working part-time was that they were students (68 per cent).

Length of time in job

The length of time men and women have worked for their current employer is shown in Figure 7 and Table G. Men tend to stay with the same employer for longer than women; in spring 1998, 36 per cent of men had been with their current employer for more than 10 years, compared with 23 per cent of women with children (28 per cent for women without children). Conversely, 30 per cent of men and 35 per cent of women had been with their employer for less than two years, with the proportion increasing to 38 per cent for women with children aged under 11.

Many women do not leave employment when they have a child, returning to work at the end of their maternity leave. Table G shows that more than 40 per cent of women in employment whose youngest child was aged under five had been in their current employment for more than five years.

The proportion of women who work during pregnancy and are back in work within nine to 11 months of the birth of their child has increased dramatically in recent years. According to research by the Policy Studies Institute for the Department of Social Security, in 1979 only 24 per cent of such women returned to work.⁹ By 1988 this had doubled to 45 per cent and by 1996 the figure was 67 per cent. The women most likely to return to work were those who were older, married, in high-income families, in higher-level occupations, receiving above-average pay. They were also more likely to be working for employers in the public sector or which were operating 'family-friendly' policies.

Occupation

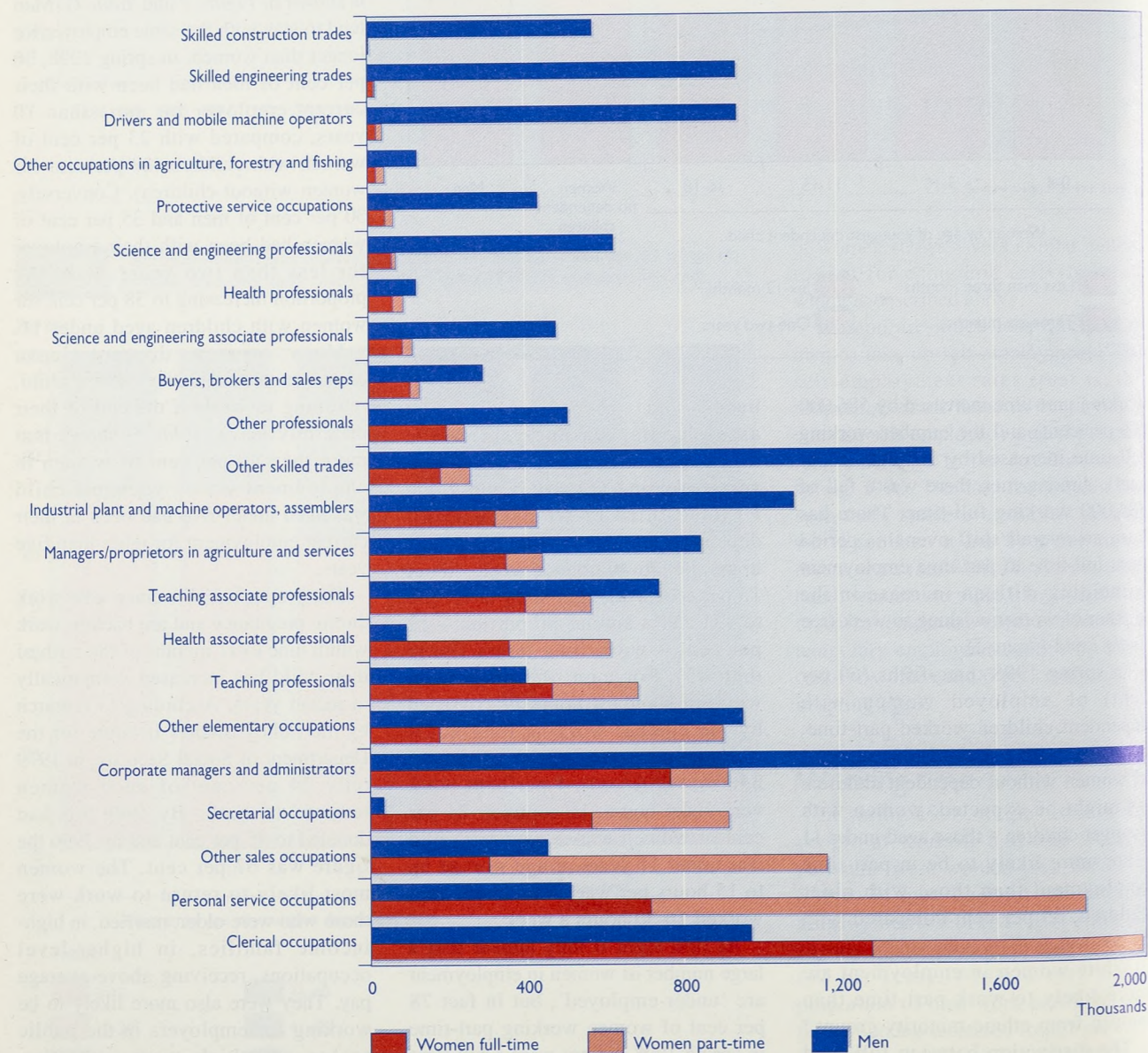
Figure 8 shows the differences between the occupations in which men and women tend to work, using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). In spring 1998 only just over half of men in employment worked in non-manual occupations (see Table I), compared with over 70 per cent of women in employment. The major occupation groups in which most women worked were clerical/secretarial (25 per cent), and personal and

protective services such as nursing/care assistants, catering and hairdressing (16 per cent). The next largest group is managers and administrators (at 12 per cent), closely followed by associate professional and technical occupations (such as nurses and driving instructors) and sales occupations, both at 11 per cent.

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

Women form the majority in three major occupational groups: clerical and secretarial (74 per cent); personal and protective services (67 per cent); and sales (63 per cent). These three groups account for over half (53 per cent) of women in employment, compared with less than a fifth (19 per cent) of men. Although it is not evident at the major occupation group level, other occupations are also predominantly female: health associate professionals, such as nurses and midwives etc, at 87

Figure 8 Occupations of women and men in employment; United Kingdom; spring 1998 (not seasonally adjusted)



Source: Labour Force Survey

per cent, and teaching at 63 per cent (Table I and Figure 8). In many traditionally male occupations, there are still very few women working – plant and machine operatives, especially drivers and mobile machine operators (4 per cent), skilled engineering trades (2 per cent), science and engineering professionals (10 per cent) and protective services such as police and fire (13 per cent). Although the number of women employed in many managerial and professional occupations has increased, they still only represent 32 per cent of managers and administrators. Women account for progressively smaller proportions as one goes up the management hierarchy, but at all levels these percentages have increased over time.¹⁰

Social class

Social class as used in the LFS is derived from occupation as classified under the Standard Occupational Classification and employment status (whether the respondent is an employee,

manager, 'foreman', self-employed with employees or without employees). The SOC was only introduced in 1991, but social class has been derived from the basic survey data to be as consistent as possible over time,¹¹ so it is used here to look at trends in the status of jobs held by women.

Since 1984, there has been a large increase in the proportion of employment in the top two social classes (professional, and managerial and technical). Table J shows that the percentage of employed women in these groups increased from 24 per cent in 1984 to 34 per cent in 1998, and for men the increase was from 32 per cent to 40 per cent. The share of jobs in these two groups taken by women increased from 34 per cent to 40 per cent.

The increase is greatest among women working full-time, where the proportion in these two groups has risen from 30 per cent to 43 per cent. In fact, the proportion of women working full-time who are in the top two social classes is higher than that

for men (41 per cent – see Figure 9). However, women still only account for just over one-third of all those employed full-time in the top two social classes.

Earnings

Women tend to earn less than men and this partly (but by no means wholly) explained by differences in occupation, age, length of time in employment and part-time employment rates.¹²

Industry

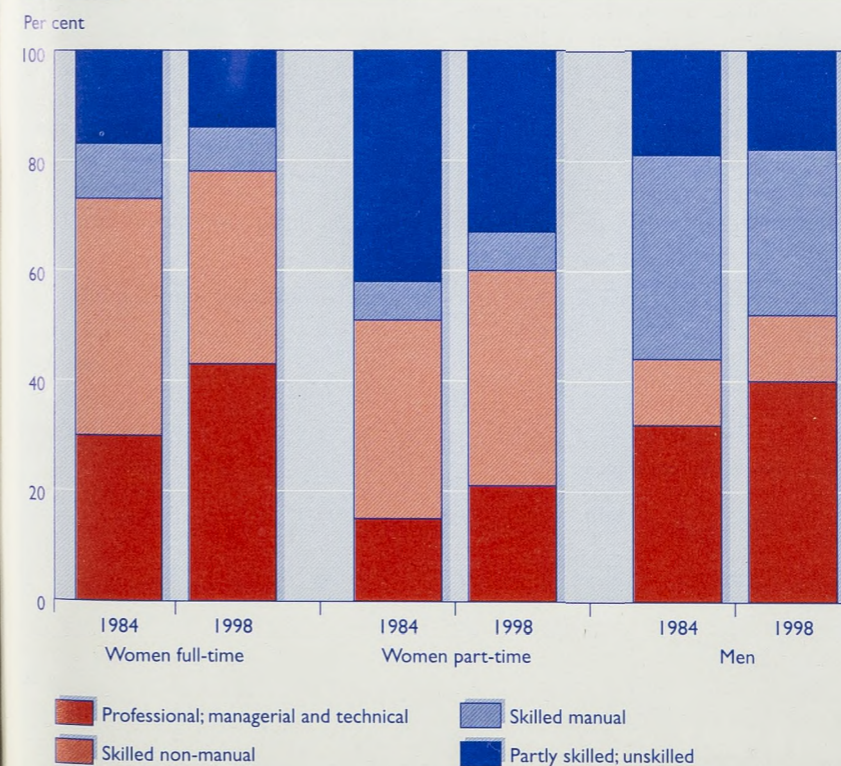
In spring 1998, 86 per cent of women were employed in service industries compared with only 60 per cent of men (see Table K). About 13 per cent of women worked in the manufacturing and construction industries compared with 37 per cent for men. A number of service industries employed more women than men – health and social work (80 per cent women), education (70 per cent), hotels and restaurants, and retail trade (60 per cent). There was also a predominance of women in clothing manufacture, where 70 per cent of workers were female.

The fact that women tend to work in service industries and that employment in services has increased greatly, combined with the fact that more women want to work, goes a long way to explaining why employment among women has increased.

Unemployment

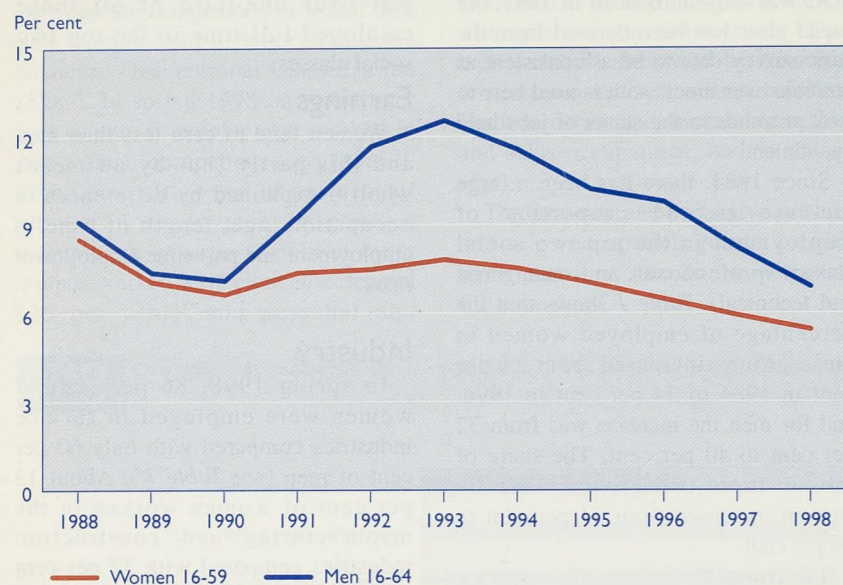
The unemployment rate (on the ILO definition) in spring 1998 was 5.4 per cent for women of working age; the equivalent rate for men was 6.9 per cent (see Table 1). During the last recession the unemployment rate rose less sharply for women than men, from 6.6 per cent in spring 1990 to 7.8 per cent in spring 1993 compared with a rise from 7.1 per cent to 12.5 per cent for men over the same period (see Figure 10). Unemployment rates have been falling over the last five years and the unemployment rates for both women and men are now at their lowest rates since the ILO measure was adopted in 1984.

Figure 9 Social class of women and men in employment; United Kingdom; spring 1984 and spring 1998



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 10 Trends in ILO unemployment rates, women and men of working age; United Kingdom; spring 1988-1998 (not seasonally adjusted)



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 3 shows that ILO unemployment rates for women fall as age increases, from 10 per cent for 16 to 24-year-old women to less than 4 per cent for those aged 40 and over. By comparison, men's unemployment rates ranged from 14 per cent for those aged 16-24 to a lowest rate of 5 per cent for the 40-49 age group. By age of youngest dependent child, women with children aged under five had the highest unemployment rate (9 per cent) and those with children aged 11-15 or 16-18 had the lowest rates (4 per cent and 3 per cent respectively). While this

is partly an age effect, among young women with children the unemployment rate rises to 24 per cent, more than double the rate for those without children.

Unemployment rates (as a percentage of economically active) can be calculated for married and non-married men (4 per cent and 13 per cent) and women (3 per cent and 9 per cent) from Table B. The rate for non-married women with dependent children (16 per cent) is higher than that for non-married women without dependent children (7 per cent). At

least some of these differences are due to the different age distributions of these categories.

One reason why women have lower unemployment rates than men is that they remain unemployed for shorter periods. Table L shows that 42 per cent of all women who were ILO unemployed in spring 1998 had been out of work and looking for a job for less than three months, compared with 29 per cent of men. Conversely, 24 per cent had been unemployed for one year or more, compared with 38 per cent of all men.

The routes into unemployment tend to differ between women and men. Only a third of unemployed women go straight from being employed to unemployed, compared with two-thirds of men. Women are much more likely than men to have been looking after their family/home before re-entering the labour market as unemployed.

In all, 59 per cent of unemployed women with dependent children were looking specifically for part-time work in spring 1998, compared with 32 per cent of women without dependent children and only 8 per cent of men (Table M).

Inactivity

Economic inactivity is defined as neither working nor ILO unemployed – those who are seeking work and are available to start (see technical note for full definition). Trends of economic inactivity rates mirror those

of activity rates. Just as the activity rates for women have risen fastest among women whose youngest dependent child is aged under five (see Table C and section above on labour market participation), so the inactivity rate has fallen furthest among this group.

Table N shows the reasons given by respondents for their not seeking or being available for work and whether they would like a job. Clearly, such questions (described in the technical note) are open to a variety of interpretations which affect the way they are answered. For example, a woman with a young child may take into account the difficulty of arranging

childcare in deciding whether to say that she would like to work and therefore say "no", but another in similar circumstances might ignore this possible problem and answer that she would like to work. Around a quarter of inactive women without children say they would like work compared with about one-third of women with dependent children and a similar proportion of inactive men. Of the remainder among women without dependent children, and men, the most common reason why respondents are inactive is that they are either students or long-term sick/disabled. Not surprisingly, the vast majority of women with dependent children who

do not want a job say this is because they are looking after their family or home. The age of youngest dependent child has little effect on the reasons given for different types of inactivity.

Conclusion

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



PHOTO: ROGER HUTCHINGS/NETWORK

Table 3 Unemployment rates by age of youngest dependent child and age, people of working age; United Kingdom; spring 1998 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Women aged 16-59						Men aged 16-64	
	All	With youngest dependent child aged						Without dependent children
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		
All aged 16-59/64	5	6	9	7	4	3	5	7
People aged								
16-24	10	24	25	*	*	*	9	14
25-39	5	7	7	7	7	*	3	6
40-49	4	4	*	6	3	*	3	5
50-59/64	3	5	*	*	*	*	3	6

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Less than 10,000: sample size too small for reliable estimate. See Tables C and D.

Notes

- 1 Emerging findings from a study for the Employment Service show that, in many respects, cohabiting mothers resemble lone mothers more closely than they do married mothers.
- 2 Research by Heather Joshi *et al.* into the experiences of women born in 1958 found that women who had been teenage mothers were less well educated and more likely to be lone parents. On the other hand, women who delayed their childbearing were generally better able to take advantage of improvements in employment conditions (ESRC 1998).
- 3 See *Social Trends 29*, Table 4.7, TSO, 1999 and for more analyses of the characteristics of lone mothers, see 'Lone parents and the labour market', *Employment Gazette*, November 1992; 'Working parents: trends in the 1980s', *Employment Gazette*, October 1994; 'Mothers in the labour market', *Employment Gazette*, November 1994.
- 4 Reuben Ford in *Childcare in the Balance*, Policy Studies Institute, 1996 found that more than one-third of out-of-work lone parents say that the cost of childcare constrains them from taking up work of 16 or more hours each week, and 13 per cent say it is not the cost but the availability of childcare that is the main problem.
- 5 See 'Labour Market Participation of Ethnic Groups', pp601-5, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1998.
- 6 See 'Qualifications data in the LFS', pp33-41, *Labour Market Trends*, January 1998.
- 7 See 'Self-employment in the 1990s', pp121-30, *Labour Market Trends*, March 1998.
- 8 See 'Labour Market Spotlight', p597, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1998.
- 9 See *Social Focus on Women and Men*, TSO, 1998, p38 and *Maternity Rights and Benefits in Great Britain*, TSO, 1996.
- 10 See *Social Focus on Women and Men*, p39.
- 11 See *Standard Occupational Classification*, Volume 3, p15, HMSO, 1991.
- 12 See *Social Focus on Women and Men*, pp44-6.
- 13 *Social Trends 29*, Table 4.25, TSO 1999.

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Technical note

The Labour Force Survey

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

The questionnaire covers a wide range of demographic and employment-related information. Questions about economic activity - paid work, job search, etc. - are asked of all people aged 16 or over, and relate to a specified reference period immediately prior to the interview (normally one week or four weeks, depending on the topic). If any household member is unavailable for interview, information for that person can be provided by a related adult member of the same household. Students living away from home in halls of residence are included.

Economic activity classification

People in *employment* are those aged 16 and over who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed), those who had a job from which they were temporarily away (on holiday, for example), those on government employment or training programmes and unpaid family workers.

Unemployed people (based on the internationally recognised ILO measure of unemployment, also used by the OECD) are those aged 16 and over without a paid job who said they were available to start work in the next two weeks and who either had looked for work at some time during the four weeks prior to the interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

The *economically active* population, or *labour force*, comprises people in employment together with unemployed people. The *economically inactive* population comprises people who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes all people aged under 16 together with those who are, for example, looking after a home or retired, and also *discouraged workers* who are not seeking work because they believe there are no jobs available.

There are several questions asked to determine whether a respondent is economically inactive and, if so, their main reason for inactivity.

If the respondent is not employed they are asked whether they were looking for work in the previous four weeks. If respondents answer "no" and also have not been seeking a place on a government scheme in the last four weeks they will be classified as economically inactive. They are then asked whether they would "like to have a regular paid job at the moment, either a full-time or part-time job?" If respondents answer that they would like a job, they are then asked to give the main reason why they had not looked for work (and the answer is recorded as their main reason for inactivity):

- 1 Waiting for the results of an application for a job/being assessed by a training agent
- 2 Student
- 3 Looking after the family/home
- 4 Temporarily sick or injured
- 5 Long-term sick or disabled
- 6 Believes no jobs available
- 7 Not yet started looking
- 8 Any other reason

Those who replied earlier that they did not want a job are asked the main reason that they did not want work (in the last four weeks) to record their main reason for inactivity:

- 1 Waiting for the results of an application for a job/being assessed by a training agent
- 2 Student
- 3 Looking after the family/home
- 4 Temporarily sick or injured
- 5 Long-term sick or disabled
- 6 Doesn't need employment
- 7 Retired from paid work
- 8 Any other reason

Those who had been looking for work (and those who have already been identified as inactive because they are not seeking work, but who would like a job) are asked a further question about their availability to start work:

"If a job or a place on a government scheme had been available in the week ending Sunday the [date], would you have been able to start within two weeks?"

Those who had been seeking work, but were not available to start work, are then defined as inactive. All those responding that they are unavailable to start work are then asked to state the main reason:

"Why would you not have been able to start within two weeks?"

- 1 Must complete education
- 2 Looking after family/home
- 3 Temporarily sick or injured
- 4 Long-term sick or disabled
- 5 Other reason

For those who had been seeking work the answer to this question is used as the main reason for their inactivity. The reason for inactivity for those who had not been seeking work is already defined by the answer to the question about why they were not seeking.

Results based on small samples

As with any sample survey, estimates are subject to sampling variability. In general, the larger the group, the more precise (proportionately) is the LFS estimate. Estimates of fewer than 10,000 people (after grossing up) are not shown in published analyses of LFS results since they are based on small samples (less than about 30 people) and therefore are likely to be unreliable.

Table A Economic activity of women and men of working age (16-59/64); United Kingdom; spring 1987-spring 1998 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Thousands											
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Women 16-59												
All	16,530	16,602	16,666	16,706	16,754	16,791	16,828	16,853	16,896	16,954	17,018	17,068
Economically active	11,388	11,600	11,811	11,912	11,897	11,863	11,887	11,904	11,928	12,048	12,149	12,206
In employment ^a	10,205	10,613	10,978	11,122	11,020	10,975	10,958	11,008	11,091	11,269	11,429	11,542
Full-time ^{b,c}	5,854	6,159	6,370	6,520	6,418	6,302	6,245	6,229	6,318	6,330	6,450	6,519
Part-time ^{b,c}	4,334	4,434	4,594	4,596	4,596	4,670	4,711	4,775	4,771	4,938	4,979	5,020
Employee ^d	9,320	9,683	10,029	10,160	10,085	10,018	10,023	10,072	10,182	10,361	10,497	10,637
Full-time ^c	5,380	5,650	5,841	5,981	5,894	5,818	5,782	5,761	5,861	5,868	5,992	6,078
Part-time ^c	3,933	4,030	4,186	4,178	4,191	4,199	4,241	4,306	4,319	4,493	4,505	4,556
Permanent	8,585	8,959	9,274	9,430	9,388	9,238	9,234	9,216	9,288	9,445	9,563	9,714
Temporary	703	682	727	698	684	673	681	754	793	835	872	872
Self-employed	694	722	763	791	755	720	716	736	728	744	782	785
On government-supported training and employment programmes	188	206	183	169	174	135	127	119	103	95	86	63
Unpaid family workers ^e	-	-	-	-	-	102	91	81	79	68	64	57
ILO unemployed	1,183	987	833	790	877	888	928	895	837	780	719	664
Inactive	5,142	5,002	4,855	4,794	4,857	4,928	4,941	4,949	4,968	4,906	4,870	4,862
Looking after family/home	3,013	2,903	2,853	2,744	2,788	2,823	2,727	2,706	2,603	2,508	2,382	2,376
Students	579	552	542	569	590	732	793	792	806	795	800	815
Other inactive	1,550	1,547	1,460	1,482	1,478	1,374	1,421	1,451	1,559	1,602	1,687	1,671
Men 16-64												
All	18,095	18,169	18,242	18,312	18,350	18,382	18,414	18,455	18,511	18,581	18,660	18,738
Economically active	15,851	16,020	16,117	16,175	16,099	15,871	15,754	15,722	15,686	15,716	15,743	15,715
In employment ^a	14,065	14,561	14,927	15,027	14,603	14,021	13,780	13,907	14,086	14,181	14,451	14,633
Full-time ^{b,c}	13,407	13,856	14,253	14,294	13,861	13,200	12,910	12,948	13,104	13,109	13,297	13,471
Part-time ^{b,c}	635	675	649	723	732	817	867	955	979	1,071	1,151	1,159
Employee ^d	11,546	11,879	12,031	12,112	11,835	11,405	11,223	11,279	11,450	11,642	11,926	12,224
Full-time ^c	11,138	11,435	11,609	11,650	11,324	10,860	10,644	10,625	10,743	10,841	11,027	11,319
Part-time ^c	401	444	421	461	509	543	578	653	706	800	898	904
Permanent	11,079	11,400	11,589	11,666	11,390	10,773	10,533	10,545	10,616	10,824	11,059	11,395
Temporary	432	437	421	417	429	497	542	603	699	687	756	722
Self-employed	2,193	2,344	2,577	2,610	2,496	2,326	2,288	2,367	2,417	2,351	2,356	2,272
On government-supported training and employment programmes	321	336	315	302	264	251	237	224	188	160	140	118
Unpaid family workers ^e	-	-	-	-	-	40	32	37	32	29	29	18
ILO unemployed	1,786	1,458	1,189	1,148	1,496	1,850	1,974	1,815	1,599	1,535	1,292	1,082
Inactive	2,244	2,150	2,126	2,136	2,251	2,611	2,661	2,734	2,825	2,865	2,917	3,024
Looking after family/home	66	85	74	77	79	80	110	122	133	168	157	178
Students	674	622	604	607	657	789	843	859	863	807	823	834
Other inactive	1,504	1,443	1,447	1,453	1,515	1,641	1,708	1,753	1,830	1,890	1,937	2,012
All persons 16-59/64												
All	34,625	34,772	34,908	35,018	35,103	35,173	35,242	35,308	35,407	35,535	35,678	35,807
Economically active	27,239	27,619	27,928	28,087	27,995	27,734	27,640	27,625	27,614	27,764	27,892	27,920
In employment ^a	24,270	25,174	25,905	26,149	25,622	24,996	24,738	24,915	25,178	25,450	25,880	26,175
Full-time ^{b,c}	19,261	20,015	20,623	20,814	20,279	19,502	19,155	19,177	19,423	19,439	19,746	19,991
Part-time ^{b,c}	4,969	5,109	5,243	5,318	5,328	5,487	5,578	5,730	5,751	6,009	6,130	6,179
Employee ^d	20,866	21,562	22,060	22,271	21,920	21,423	21,246	21,350	21,632	22,004	22,423	22,861
Full-time ^c	16,518	17,085	17,450	17,630	17,218	16,678	16,426	16,386	16,604	16,710	17,019	17,397
Part-time ^c	4,334	4,474	4,608	4,639	4,700	4,742	4,818	4,959	5,025	5,293	5,403	5,460
Permanent	19,664	20,359	20,864	21,096	20,778	20,010	19,766	19,761	19,904	20,269	20,622	21,109
Temporary	1,135	1,119	1,148	1,115	1,113	1,170	1,224	1,357	1,492	1,523	1,628	1,594
Self-employed	2,887	3,066	3,340	3,401	3,250	3,046	3,005	3,103	3,145	3,095	3,138	3,057
On government-supported training and employment programmes	509	542	498	471	437	386	364	343	291	254	226	181
Unpaid family workers ^e	-	-	-	-	-	142	123	118	110	97	93	75
ILO unemployed	2,969	2,445	2,022	1,939	2,373	2,738	2,902	2,710	2,436	2,314	2,012	1,746
Inactive	7,386	7,152	6,980	6,931	7,108	7,439	7,602	7,683	7,793	7,770	7,787	7,886
Looking after family/home	3,079	2,988	2,927	2,820	2,867	2,903	2,836	2,828	2,735	2,677	2,539	2,554
Students	1,253	1,174	1,146	1,176	1,247	1,521	1,637	1,651	1,670	1,602	1,623	1,649
Other inactive	3,055	2,991	2,908	2,935	2,994	3,016	3,129	3,204	3,388	3,492	3,624	3,683

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time. From 1989, this group included all those on government-supported training and employment programmes, while from 1985 to 1988 it involved those on the Youth Training Scheme at a college or training centre (or temporarily away), and from spring 1992 also includes unpaid family workers.
 b Includes respondents on government-supported training and employment programmes up to 1988 (but see also footnotes above for 1985-88).
 c Classification based on respondents' self-assessment.
 d Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time, permanent or temporary.
 e Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992; prior to this some may have been reported as employees or self-employed, others as unemployed or inactive.

Table B People of working age by sex, economic status and marital status; United Kingdom; spring 1998 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Women aged 16-59				Men aged 16-64			
	All		With dependent children		Without dependent children			
	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent
All persons								
All	17,068	100	7,423	100	9,646	100	18,738	100
Economically active	12,206	72	4,970	67	7,236	75	15,715	84
All in employment ^b	11,542	68	4,648	63	6,895	71	14,633	78
Full-time ^c	6,519	38	1,841	25	4,678	49	13,471	72
Part-time ^c	5,020	29	2,805	38	2,215	23	1,159	6
Employees ^d	10,637	62	4,217	57	6,420	67	12,224	65
Full-time ^c	6,078	36	1,677	23	4,402	46	11,319	60
Part-time ^c	4,556	27	2,539	34	2,017	21	904	5
Permanent	9,714	57	3,834	52	5,881	61	11,395	61
Temporary	872	5	361	5	511	5	722	4
Self-employed	785	5	391	5	395	4	2,272	12
On government-supported training and employment programme	63	0	10	0	53	1	118	1
Unpaid family worker	57	0	30	0	27	0	18	0
ILO unemployed	664	4	322	4	342	4	1,082	6
Inactive	4,862	28	2,453	33	2,409	25	3,024	16
Looking after family/home	2,376	14	1,937	26	439	5	1,781	1
Student	815	5	94	1	721	7	834	4
Other	1,671	10	422	6	1,249	13	2,012	11
Married/living together								
All	10,944	100	5,734	100	5,210	100	12,110	100
Economically active	8,103	74	4,080	71	4,023	77	10,649	88
All in employment ^b	7,822	71	3,902	68	3,919	75	10,220	84
Full-time ^c	4,103	37	1,526	27	2,577	49	9,746	80
Part-time ^c	3,717	34	2,375	41	1,342	26	472	4
Employees ^d	7,135	65	3,524	61	3,610	69	8,360	69
Full-time ^c	3,795	35	1,385	24	2,410	46	8,054	67
Part-time ^c	3,339	31	2,139	37	1,200	23	305	3
Permanent	6,596	60	3,197	56	3,399	65	7,931	65
Temporary	498	5	309	5	189	4	348	3
Self-employed	629	6	347	6	283	5	1,831	15
On government-supported training and employment programme	*	*	*	*	*	*	18	0
Unpaid family worker	49	0	27	0	21	0	10	0
ILO unemployed	282	3	178	3	104	2	429	4
Inactive	2,841	26	1,654	29	1,186	23	1,461	12
Looking after family/home	1,716	16	1,333	23	383	7	1,111	1
Student	87	1	45	1	42	1	53	0
Other	1,037	9	276	5	761	15	1,297	11
Not married/living together^a								
All	6,124	100	1,688	100	4,436	100	6,628	100
Economically active	4,103	67	890	53	3,213	72	5,066	76
All in employment ^b	3,721	61	745	44	2,975	67	4,413	67
Full-time ^c	2,416	39	315	19	2,102	47	3,725	56
Part-time ^c	1,303	21	430	25	873	20	686	10
Employees ^d	3,502	57	692	41	2,810	63	3,	

Table C Economic status by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1988, 1993, 1998 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Women aged 16-59							Men aged 16-64
	All	With youngest dependent child aged					Without dependent children	
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		
Spring 1988								
All persons	16,602	7,049	3,010	1,987	1,559	493	9,553	18,169
Economically active	11,600	4,309	1,362	1,378	1,187	382	7,291	16,020
In employment ^{a,b}	10,613	3,822	1,089	1,245	1,121	366	6,792	14,561
Full-time	6,159	1,333	346	366	448	173	4,826	13,856
Part-time	4,434	2,480	739	877	671	194	1,954	675
Employees	9,683	3,420	952	1,110	1,023	335	6,263	11,879
Self-employed	722	375	122	127	94	32	347	2,344
On government-supported training and employment programmes	206	27	15	*	*	*	179	336
ILO unemployed	987	488	273	133	67	15	499	1,458
Inactive	5,002	2,740	1,648	609	371	111	2,263	2,150
Looking after family/home	2,903	2,271	1,495	473	239	63	632	85
Spring 1993								
All persons	16,828	7,184	3,121	2,058	1,482	524	9,644	18,414
Economically active	11,887	4,634	1,599	1,460	1,163	412	7,253	15,754
In employment ^{a,b}	10,958	4,236	1,406	1,339	1,096	395	6,723	13,780
Full-time	6,245	1,627	488	450	496	193	4,618	12,910
Part-time	4,711	2,608	917	889	600	202	2,103	867
Employees	10,023	3,797	1,242	1,199	997	358	6,227	11,223
Self-employed	716	364	132	117	84	31	353	2,288
On government-supported training and employment programmes	127	19	*	*	*	*	108	237
Unpaid family workers ^c	91	56	24	15	12	*	35	32
ILO unemployed	928	398	194	121	67	17	530	1,974
Inactive	4,941	2,551	1,522	598	319	112	2,391	2,661
Looking after family/home	2,727	2,151	1,414	471	203	63	576	110
Spring 1998								
All persons	17,068	7,423	3,095	2,210	1,541	576	9,646	18,738
Economically active	12,206	4,970	1,702	1,600	1,195	473	7,236	15,715
In employment ^{a,b}	11,542	4,648	1,552	1,495	1,142	458	6,895	14,633
Full-time	6,519	1,841	547	526	533	235	4,678	13,471
Part-time	5,020	2,805	1,004	968	610	223	2,215	1,159
Employees	10,637	4,217	1,406	1,352	1,044	415	6,420	12,224
Self-employed	785	391	134	129	89	39	395	2,272
On government-supported training and employment programmes	63	10	*	*	*	*	53	118
Unpaid family workers ^c	57	30	*	11	*	*	27	18
ILO unemployed	664	322	150	105	52	15	342	1,082
Inactive	4,862	2,453	1,393	611	346	103	2,409	3,024
Looking after family/home	2,376	1,937	1,238	441	205	53	439	178

(continued on next page)

Table C Economic status by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1988, 1993, 1998 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Women aged 16-59						Men aged 16-64
	All	With youngest dependent child aged					
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	
Spring 1988							
All persons	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Economically active	69.9	61.1	45.3	69.4	76.2	77.4	88.2
In employment ^{a,b}	63.9	54.2	36.2	62.7	71.9	74.4	80.1
Full-time	37.1	18.9	11.5	18.4	28.8	35.0	76.3
Part-time	26.7	35.2	24.5	44.1	43.0	39.3	3.7
Employees	58.3	48.5	31.6	55.9	65.6	67.9	65.4
Self-employed	4.3	5.3	4.1	6.4	6.0	6.5	12.9
On government-supported training and employment programmes	1.2	0.4	0.5	*	*	*	1.8
ILO unemployed	5.9	6.9	9.1	6.7	4.3	3.1	8.0
Inactive	30.1	38.9	54.7	30.6	23.8	22.6	11.8
Looking after family/home	17.5	32.2	49.7	23.8	15.4	12.8	0.5
Spring 1993							
All persons	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Economically active	70.6	64.5	51.2	70.9	78.5	78.7	85.6
In employment ^{a,b}	65.1	59.0	45.0	65.1	74.0	75.5	74.8
Full-time	37.1	22.6	15.7	21.8	33.5	36.8	70.1
Part-time	28.0	36.3	29.4	43.2	40.5	38.6	4.7
Employees	59.6	52.8	39.8	58.3	67.3	68.5	60.9
Self-employed	4.3	5.1	4.2	5.7	5.7	5.9	12.4
On government-supported training and employment programmes	0.8	0.3	*	*	*	*	1.3
Unpaid family workers ^c	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	*	0.2
ILO unemployed	5.5	5.5	6.2	5.9	4.5	3.2	10.7
Inactive	29.4	35.5	48.8	29.1	21.5	21.3	14.4
Looking after family/home	16.2	29.9	45.3	22.9	13.7	12.0	0.6
Spring 1998							
All persons	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Economically active	71.5	67.0	55.0	72.4	77.5	82.1	83.9
In employment ^{a,b}	67.6	62.6	50.1	67.6	74.1	80	78
Full-time	38.2	24.8	17.7	23.8	34.6	40.8	71.9
Part-time	29.4	37.8	32.4	43.8	39.6	38.7	6.2
Employees	62.3	56.8	45.4	61.2	67.7	72.1	65.2
Self-employed	4.6	5.3	4.3	5.8	5.8	6.8	12.1
On government-supported training and employment programmes	0.4	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.6
Unpaid family workers ^c	0.3	0.4	*	0.5	*	*	0.1
ILO unemployed	3.9	4.3	4.8	4.7	3.4	2.6	5.8
Inactive	28.5	33.0	45.0	27.6	22.5	17.9	16.1
Looking after family/home	13.9	26.1	40.0	20.0	13.3	9.2	0.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

b Excludes most unpaid family workers prior to spring 1993 although some may have been reported as employees or self-employed.

c Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1993.

Table D Economic status by age and age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1998 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Women aged 16-59						Without dependent children	Men aged 16-64	Thousands
	All	With youngest dependent child aged							
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18			
16-24									
All persons	3,099	488	459	28	*	*	2,611	3,253	
Economically active	2,025	184	163	21	*	*	1,841	2,388	
In employment ^a	1,813	141	123	17	*	*	1,672	2,058	
Full-time	1,071	41	36	*	*	*	1,030	1,541	
Part-time	741	99	87	13	*	*	641	517	
Employees	1,729	134	117	17	*	*	1,595	1,898	
Self-employed	34	*	*	*	*	*	29	79	
On government-supported training and employment programmes	44	*	*	*	*	*	43	75	
Unpaid family workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
ILO unemployed	212	43	40	*	*	*	169	330	
Inactive	1,074	304	296	*	*	*	770	865	
Looking after family/home	283	269	262	*	*	*	15	*	
25-39									
All persons	6,649	4,434	2,448	1,493	448	45	2,215	6,862	
Economically active	4,915	2,895	1,428	1,078	352	37	2,020	6,401	
In employment ^a	4,648	2,692	1,324	1,005	327	36	1,956	6,011	
Full-time	2,787	1,020	472	355	167	26	1,767	5,789	
Part-time	1,861	1,672	852	650	160	10	189	220	
Employees	4,337	2,474	1,201	932	308	34	1,864	5,171	
Self-employed	281	196	114	62	19	*	85	812	
On government-supported training and employment programmes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24	
Unpaid family workers	21	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	
ILO unemployed	267	203	104	73	25	*	64	390	
Inactive	1,734	1,539	1,020	415	96	*	195	461	
Looking after family/home	1,287	1,263	909	293	58	*	24	62	
40-49									
All persons	3,861	2,130	186	653	928	363	1,731	3,853	
Economically active	3,039	1,638	110	480	738	311	1,401	3,493	
In employment ^a	2,930	1,576	104	452	718	301	1,354	3,331	
Full-time	1,585	687	38	157	332	160	898	3,210	
Part-time	1,344	888	66	294	386	141	456	121	
Employees	2,650	1,399	88	386	650	274	1,251	2,682	
Self-employed	261	164	16	63	61	24	97	633	
On government-supported training and employment programmes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	
Unpaid family workers	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
ILO unemployed	109	62	*	28	20	*	47	162	
Inactive	822	492	77	173	190	53	329	360	
Looking after family/home	422	330	67	130	108	24	93	48	
50-59/64									
All persons	3,460	371	*	36	164	168	3,089	4,771	
Economically active	2,226	252	*	21	104	125	1,974	3,433	
In employment ^a	2,151	239	*	21	97	121	1,912	3,233	
Full-time	1,076	92	*	*	33	49	984	2,931	
Part-time	1,074	146	*	12	63	71	928	302	
Employees	1,921	210	*	16	85	107	1,711	2,473	
Self-employed	210	25	*	*	33	12	184	747	
On government-supported training and employment programmes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Unpaid family workers	17	*	*	*	*	*	14	*	
ILO unemployed	75	13	*	*	*	*	62	200	
Inactive	1,233	118	*	15	60	42	1,115	1,338	
Looking after family/home	383	75	*	12	38	25	307	59	

(continued on next page)

Table D Economic status by age and age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1998 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Women aged 16-59						Without dependent children	Men aged 16-64	Per cent
	All	With youngest dependent child aged							
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18			
16-24									
All persons	100	100	100	100	*	*	100	100	
Economically active	65.4	37.8	35.5	73.6	*	*	70.5	73.4	
In employment ^a	58.5	28.9	26.8	61.7	*	*	64.0	63.3	
Full-time	34.6	8.5	7.8	*	*	*	39.4	47.4	
Part-time	23.9	20.3	18.8	45.1	*	*	24.6	15.9	
Employees	55.8	27.5	25.4	60.1	*	*	61.1	58.4	
Self-employed	1.1	*	*	*	*	*	1.1	2.4	
On government-supported training and employment programmes	1.4	*	*	*	*	*	1.6	2.3	
Unpaid family workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
ILO unemployed	6.8	8.9	8.7	*	*	*	6.5	10.1	
Inactive	34.6	62.2	64.5	*	*	*	29.5	26.6	
Looking after family/home	9.1	55.1	57.1	*	*	*	0.6	*	
25-39									
All persons	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Economically active	73.9	65.3	58.3	72.2	78.6	82.3	91.2	93.3	
In employment ^a	69.9	60.7	54.1	67.3	73.0	80.3	88.3	87.6	
Full-time	41.9	23.0	19.3	23.8	37.3	57.1	79.8	84.4	
Part-time	28.0	37.7	34.8	43.5	35.7	23.1	8.6	3.2	
Employees	65.2	55.8	49.0	62.4	68.7	74.6	84.1	75.4	
Self-employed	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.1	*	3.8	11.8	
On government-supported training and employment programmes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.4	
Unpaid family workers	0.3	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	
ILO unemployed	4.0	4.6	4.2	4.9	5.6	*	2.9	5.7	
Inactive	26.1	34.7	41.7	27.8	21.4	*	8.8	6.7	
Looking after family/home	19.4	28.5	37.1	19.6	13.0	*	1.1	0.9	
40-49									
All persons	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Economically active	78.7	76.9	58.9	73.5	79.5	85.5	81.0	90.7	
In employment ^a	75.9	74.0	56.0	69.2	77.4	82.9	78.3	86.4	
Full-time	41.1	32.2	20.6	24.0	35.8	44.0	51.9	83.3	
Part-time	34.8	41.7	35.4	45.1	41.6	38.9	26.4	3.1	
Employees	68.6	65.7	47.2	59.2	70.1	75.5	72.3	69.6	
Self-employed	6.8	7.7	8.4	9.6	6.6	6.7	5.6	16.4	
On government-supported training and employment programmes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	
Unpaid family workers	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
ILO unemployed	2.8	2.9	*	4.3	2.1	*	2.7	4.2	
Inactive	21.3	23.1	41.1	26.5	20.5	14.5	19.0	9.3	
Looking after family/home	10.9	15.5	35.8	20.0	11.6	6.7	5.4	1.3	
50-59/64									
All persons	100	100	*	100	100	100	100	100	
Economically active	64.3	68.1	*	59.0	63.4	74.8	63.9	72.0	
In employment ^a	62.2	64.5	*	56.7	58.8	72.1	61.9	67.8	
Full-time	31.1	24.9	*	*	20.2	29.4	31.8	61.4	
Part-time	31.1	39.5	*	31.6	38.6	42.6	30.0	6.3	
Employees	55.5	56.5	*	45.2	51.6	64.1	55.4	51.8	
Self-employed	6.1	6.8	*	*	7.4	6.0	6.0	15.7	
On government-supported training and employment programmes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Unpaid family workers	0.5	*	*	*	*	*	0.4	*	
ILO unemployed	2.2	3.6	*	*	*	*	2.0	4.2	
Inactive	35.7	31.9	*	41.0	36.6	25.2	36.1	28.0	
Looking after family/home	11.1	20.4	*	31.8	23.4	14.9	10.0	1.2	

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Women in the labour market: results from the spring 1998 LFS

Annual Digest of Statistics 1999
Women in the labour market: results from the spring 1998 LFS

Table E Economic status by highest qualification and age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1984-1998 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Level of highest qualification held ^a							
	All ^b		Higher ^c		Other ^d		None	
	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent
1984								
Women aged 16-59								
All	16,217	100.0	1,839	100.0	6,857	100.0	7,273	100.0
Economically active	10,713	66.1	1,440	78.3	4,840	70.6	4,279	58.8
In employment	9,450	58.3	1,346	73.2	4,266	62.2	3,697	50.8
ILO unemployed	1,263	7.8	94	5.1	573	8.4	582	8.0
Inactive	5,504	33.9	399	21.7	2,018	29.4	2,994	41.2
Men aged 16-64								
All	17,860	100.0	2,263	100.0	8,783	100.0	6,455	100.0
Economically active	15,721	88.0	2,124	93.9	7,904	90.0	5,397	83.6
1991								
Women aged 16-59								
All	16,754	100.0	2,245	100.0	8,680	100.0	5,725	100.0
Economically active	11,897	71.0	1,886	84.0	6,536	75.3	3,405	59.5
In employment	11,020	65.8	1,811	80.7	6,064	69.9	3,081	53.8
ILO unemployed	877	5.2	75	3.3	472	5.4	324	5.7
Inactive	4,857	29.0	359	16.0	2,144	24.7	2,321	40.5
Men aged 16-64								
All	18,350	100.0	2,827	100.0	10,430	100.0	4,930	100.0
Economically active	16,099	87.7	2,654	93.9	9,365	89.8	3,948	80.1
Spring 1998								
Women aged 16-59								
All	17,068	100.0	3,445	100.0	9,949	100.0	3,547	100.0
Economically active	12,206	71.5	2,972	86.3	7,362	74.0	1,782	50.2
In employment	11,542	67.6	2,890	83.9	6,940	69.8	1,627	45.9
ILO unemployed	664	3.9	82	2.4	422	4.2	156	4.4
Inactive	4,862	28.5	473	13.7	2,587	26.0	1,765	49.8
With youngest dependent child aged 0-18								
All	7,423	100.0	1,474	100.0	4,506	100.0	1,395	100.0
Economically active	4,970	67.0	1,228	83.4	3,091	68.6	623	44.6
In employment	4,648	62.6	1,195	81.1	2,877	63.9	549	39.4
ILO unemployed	322	4.3	33	2.3	214	4.8	74	5.3
Inactive	2,453	33.0	245	16.6	1,415	31.4	772	55.4
With youngest dependent child aged 0-4								
All	3,095	100.0	593	100.0	2,022	100.0	460	100.0
Economically active	1,702	55.0	452	76.2	1,118	55.3	124	26.9
In employment	1,552	50.1	436	73.5	1,007	49.8	101	21.9
ILO unemployed	150	4.8	16	2.7	110	5.5	23	5.0
Inactive	1,393	45.0	141	23.8	904	44.7	336	73.1
With youngest dependent child aged 5-10								
All	2,210	100.0	421	100.0	1,338	100.0	436	100.0
Economically active	1,600	72.4	360	85.5	1,017	76.0	213	48.9
In employment	1,495	67.6	351	83.3	948	70.8	188	43.1
ILO unemployed	105	4.7	*	*	70	5.2	26	5.9
Inactive	611	27.6	61	14.5	321	24.0	222	51.1
With youngest dependent child aged 11-15								
All	1,541	100.0	316	100.0	841	100.0	373	100.0
Economically active	1,195	77.5	287	90.7	696	82.8	204	54.6
In employment	1,142	74.1	281	88.7	670	79.6	185	49.5
ILO unemployed	52	3.4	*	*	27	3.2	19	5.0
Inactive	346	22.5	29	9.3	145	17.2	170	45.4
With youngest dependent child aged 16-18								
All	576	100.0	143	100.0	305	100.0	126	100.0
Economically active	473	82.1	129	90.2	260	85.2	82	65.2
In employment	458	79.5	127	89.1	253	82.9	76	60.4
ILO unemployed	15	2.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Inactive	103	17.9	14	9.8	45	14.8	44	34.8
Without dependent children								
All	9,646	100.0	1,971	100.0	5,443	100.0	2,152	100.0
Economically active	7,236	75.0	1,744	88.4	4,271	78.5	1,159	53.9
In employment	6,895	71.5	1,695	86.0	4,063	74.6	1,077	50.1
ILO unemployed	342	3.5	49	2.5	208	3.8	82	3.8
Inactive	2,409	25.0	228	11.6	1,172	21.5	993	46.1
Men aged 16-64								
All	18,738	100.0	4,134	100.0	11,558	100.0	2,875	100.0
Economically active	15,715	83.9	3,792	91.7	9,872	85.4	1,910	66.4
In employment	14,633	78.1	3,675	88.9	9,217	79.7	1,609	56.0
ILO unemployed	1,082	5.8	117	2.8	655	5.7	301	10.5
Inactive	3,024	16.1	342	8.3	1,686	14.6	965	33.6

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

a There are some small discontinuities in the classification between 'higher' and 'other' between 1991 and 1998; see note 1 in text.

b Includes those who did not state highest qualification.

c 'Higher' qualifications are those above GCE A-level or equivalent.

d 'Other' qualifications are those of GCE A-level or equivalent or lower and includes miscellaneous qualifications which cannot be classified.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table F Total usual hours worked by age of youngest child; United Kingdom; spring 1998 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Women aged 16-59							Men aged 16-64
	All	With youngest dependent child aged					Without dependent children	
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		
Thousands								
All in employment^a	11,542	4,648	1,552	1,495	1,142	458	6,895	14,633
0-5	332	188	73	75	34	*	144	91
6-15	1,530	794	298	287	155	54	736	415
16-30	3,110	1,780	616	602	409	153	1,331	705
31-35	981	358	101	104	105	48	624	589
36-40	3,154	866	275	241	244	106	2,288	4,121
41-45	1,144	289	90	81	82	36	856	2,832
46 and over	1,193	344	90	97	106	50	849	5,648
Per cent								
All in employment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-5	2.9	4.1	4.7	5.0	3.0	*	2.1	0.6
6-15	13.4	17.2	19.3	19.3	13.7	11.8	10.8	2.9
16-30	27.2	38.5	39.9	40.5	36.0	33.8	19.5	4.9
31-35	8.6	7.8	6.6	7.0	9.3	10.6	9.1	4.1
36-40	27.6	18.8	17.8	16.2	21.5	23.4	33.5	28.6
41-45	10.0	6.2	5.9	5.4	7.2	7.9	12.5	19.7
46 and over	10.4	7.4	5.8	6.6	9.4	11.1	12.4	39.2

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

a Includes those who did not state their usual hours.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table G Length of time in current employment by age of youngest dependent child, people of working age; United Kingdom; spring 1998 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Women aged 16-59							Men aged 16-64
	All	With youngest dependent child aged					Without dependent children	
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		
Thousands								
All in employment^a	11,542	4,648	1,552	1,495	1,142	458	6,895	14,633
Less than two years	4,037	1,542	607	549	295	90	2,495	4,376
Less than three months	667	262	117	86	42	16	405	744
Three months but less than six months	623	233	93	89	40	11	390	700
Six months but less than 12 months	1,228	437	174	159	78	26	790	1,302
One year but less than two years	1,519	609	222	216	134	37	910	1,630
Two years or more	7,471	3,093	942	942	843	366	4,377	10,181
Two years but less than five years	2,340	1,046	309	405	255	77	1,295	2,636
Five years but less than ten years	2,116	970	288	246	325	112	1,145	2,370
Ten years but less than 20 years	2,282	900	321	226	207	145	1,382	3,080
20 years or more	733	178	25	65	56	31	555	2,095
Per cent								
Less than two years	35.1	33.3	39.2	36.8	25.9	19.8	36.3	30.1
Less than three months	5.8	5.6	7.6	5.7	3.7	3.6	5.9	5.1
Three months but less than six months	5.4	5.0	6.0	6.0	3.6	2.4	5.7	4.8
Six months but less than 12 months	10.7	9.4	11.3	10.6	6.9	5.7	11.5	8.9
One year but less than two years	13.2	13.1	14.4	14.5	11.7	8.1	13.2	11.2
Two years or more	64.9	66.7	60.8	63.2	74.1	80.2	63.7	69.9
Two years but less than five years	20.3	22.6	19.9	27.1	22.4	16.9	18.8	18.1
Five years but less than ten years	18.4	20.9	18.6	16.5	28.5	24.6	16.7	16.3
Ten years but less than 20 years	19.8	19.4	20.7	15.2	18.2	31.8	20.1	21.2
20 years or more	6.4	3.8	1.6	4.4	4.9	6.9	8.1	14.4

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table H Part-time employment by reason working part-time,^a age of respondent and age of youngest dependent child, people of working age (16-59/64); United Kingdom; spring 1998 (not seasonally adjusted)

	All ^b in part-time employment		Student or at school		Ill or disabled		Could not find full-time job		Did not want full-time job	
	(000s)	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	
Women aged 16-59	5,020	564	11	63	1	455	9	3,909	78	
With youngest dependent child aged 0-18	2,805	31	1	19	1	156	6	2,585	93	
0-4	1,004	*	*	*	*	32	3	958	96	
5-10	968	15	2	*	*	45	5	894	93	
11-15	610	*	*	*	*	55	9	537	89	
16-18	223	*	*	*	*	24	11	195	88	
Without dependent children	2,215	533	24	44	2	299	14	1,324	60	
Men aged 16-64	1,159	449	40	42	4	297	27	331	30	
Women aged 16-24^c	741	501	68	*	*	96	13	134	18	
With youngest dependent child aged 0-18	99	*	*	*	*	*	*	93	93	
Without dependent children	641	501	79	*	*	91	14	41	6	
Men aged 16-24	517	407	81	*	*	67	13	25	5	
Women aged 25-39	1,861	54	3	13	1	126	7	1,658	90	
With youngest dependent child aged 0-18	1,672	23	1	*	*	70	4	1,566	94	
0-4	852	*	*	*	*	25	3	814	96	
5-10	650	12	2	*	*	28	4	603	93	
11-15	160	*	*	*	*	14	9	141	88	
16-18	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Without dependent children	189	30	16	*	*	56	30	93	49	
Men aged 25-39	220	39	19	11	5	101	49	54	27	
Women aged 40-49	1,344	*	*	25	2	135	10	1,168	87	
With youngest dependent child aged 0-18	888	*	*	12	1	67	8	798	90	
0-4	66	*	*	*	*	*	*	62	95	
5-10	294	*	*	*	*	15	5	271	93	
11-15	386	*	*	*	*	34	9	341	89	
16-18	141	*	*	*	*	15	11	124	88	
Without dependent children	456	*	*	13	3	68	15	371	82	
Men aged 40-49	121	*	*	10	9	51	45	49	44	
Women aged 50-59^c	1,074	*	*	21	2	98	9	948	89	
With youngest dependent child aged 0-18	146	*	*	*	*	14	10	129	89	
Without dependent children	928	*	*	20	2	84	9	819	89	
Men aged 50-64	302	*	*	18	6	78	26	202	68	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

Table I People of working age in employment by occupation,^a women in employment with or without children, and whether working full or part-time; United Kingdom; spring 1998 (not seasonally adjusted)

Major/sub-major occupation group	All persons	Thousands and per cent							
		Women aged 16-59			Full-time ^c	Part-time ^c	Men aged 16-64	Women as per cent of all in employment	
		All ^b	With children	Without children				1998	1991
All in employment	26,175	11,542	4,648	6,895	6,519	5,020	14,633	44.1	43.0
Managers and administrators	4,196	1,357	485	872	1,118	239	2,838	32.3	30.2
a) Corporate managers and administrators	2,904	915	331	584	768	146	1,990	31.5	28.3
b) Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	1,291	443	154	289	350	93	849	34.3	33.3
Professional occupations	2,751	1,091	478	612	790	301	1,660	39.6	38.1
a) Science and engineering professionals	699	70	23	48	60	10	629	10.1	10.6
b) Health professionals	212	90	36	54	63	27	122	42.2	35.0
c) Teaching professionals	1,085	686	341	345	467	219	399	63.2	60.0
d) Other professionals	754	245	78	166	200	45	510	32.4	33.0
Associate professional and technical occupations	2,610	1,294	540	754	843	451	1,316	49.6	48.8
a) Science and engineering associate professionals	593	113	42	71	88	25	481	19.0	23.1
b) Health associate professionals	709	615	291	324	357	258	94	86.7	86.7
c) Teaching associate professionals	1,308	566	206	360	399	168	741	43.3	40.6
Clerical and secretarial occupations	3,911	2,904	1,090	1,814	1,848	1,055	1,006	74.3	74.5
a) Clerical occupations	2,960	1,988	766	1,222	1,281	706	972	67.2	66.9
b) Secretarial occupations	951	916	324	592	567	349	34	96.4	96.2
Craft and related occupations	3,242	281	102	179	202	79	2,961	8.7	10.4
a) Skilled construction trades	580	*	*	*	*	*	577	*	1.7
b) Skilled engineering trades	964	20	*	13	17	*	944	2.0	3.1
c) Other skilled trades	1,698	258	95	163	183	75	1,440	15.2	17.9
Personal and protective service occupations	2,838	1,891	848	1,043	761	1,129	947	66.6	65.1
a) Protective service occupations	499	64	20	44	45	19	435	12.8	12.0
b) Personal service occupations	2,339	1,827	828	999	716	1,110	512	78.1	78.9
Sales occupations	2,045	1,298	502	795	411	886	748	63.4	61.3
a) Buyers, brokers and sales reps	425	130	45	86	107	23	295	30.7	24.5
b) Other sales occupations	1,620	1,167	457	710	304	862	453	72.0	74.2
Plant and machine operatives	2,499	465	163	302	345	120	2,033	18.6	21.6
a) Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	1,515	428	150	278	323	105	1,087	28.2	31.6
b) Drivers and mobile machine operators	983	37	13	24	22	15	946	3.8	4.7
Other occupations	2,025	946	433	512	199	746	1,080	46.7	50.0
a) Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing	169	43	14	29	21	21	126	25.3	25.5
b) Other elementary occupations	1,857	903	420	483	178	725	954	48.6	52.9
Manual	10,420	3,378	1,436	1,942	1,432	1,945	7,042	32.4	31.0
Non-manual	15,587	8,145	3,205	4,940	5,082	3,061	7,441	52.3	52.0
No answer/does not apply	58	16	*	10	*	14	42	27.2	36.5

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

a The occupation classification used in this article is the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).

b Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time.

c The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table J People of working age in employment by social class, sex and whether working full- or part-time; United Kingdom; spring 1984-spring 1998 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Total				Full-time				Part-time			
	1984	1990 ^a	1992 ^a	1998	1984	1990 ^a	1992 ^a	1998	1984	1990 ^a	1992 ^a	1998
Thousands												
Women 16-59												
All in employment^b	9,450	11,122	10,975	11,542	5,402	6,520	6,302	6,519	4,011	4,596	4,670	5,020
Professional	115	222	272	348	88	174	223	273	27	47	49	75
Managerial and technical	2,095	2,828	3,108	3,505	1,503	2,065	2,268	2,542	592	762	839	963
Skilled non-manual	3,774	4,514	4,057	4,182	2,335	2,710	2,303	2,248	1,437	1,802	1,753	1,932
Skilled manual	781	915	942	868	514	598	601	537	267	317	341	331
Partly skilled	1,967	2,000	1,655	1,971	864	889	743	813	1,102	1,111	910	1,157
Unskilled	658	581	736	592	78	73	102	92	580	507	633	500
Men 16-64												
All in employment^b	13,828	15,027	14,021	14,633	13,333	14,294	13,200	13,471	431	723	817	1,159
Professional	964	1,091	1,198	1,284	949	1,062	1,163	1,230	14	29	35	54
Managerial and technical	3,363	3,989	4,013	4,486	3,294	3,893	3,901	4,296	66	94	112	190
Skilled non-manual	1,594	1,906	1,635	1,690	1,501	1,750	1,474	1,408	91	156	161	282
Skilled manual	5,048	5,245	4,468	4,355	4,973	5,139	4,348	4,199	70	103	119	155
Partly skilled	1,914	1,964	1,835	2,043	1,803	1,804	1,670	1,761	110	159	162	283
Unskilled	702	580	539	606	625	497	437	465	76	82	101	141
All persons												
All in employment^b	23,278	26,149	24,996	26,175	18,736	20,814	19,502	19,991	4,442	5,318	5,487	6,17
Professional	1,079	1,313	1,471	1,632	1,037	1,237	1,386	1,503	41	76	84	128
Managerial and technical	5,458	6,817	7,121	7,991	4,797	5,958	6,169	6,838	658	855	951	1,153
Skilled non-manual	5,368	6,420	5,692	5,872	3,836	4,460	3,776	3,656	1,528	1,959	1,914	2,215
Skilled manual	5,829	6,161	5,411	5,222	5,487	5,737	4,949	4,735	338	420	460	486
Partly skilled	3,881	3,964	3,490	4,014	2,667	2,693	2,414	2,573	1,212	1,269	1,073	1,440
Unskilled	1,360	1,161	1,274	1,198	703	570	539	557	656	589	734	641
Per cent												
Women 16-59												
All in employment^b	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Professional	1	2	3	3	2	3	4	4	1	1	1	2
Managerial and technical	22	26	29	31	28	32	36	39	15	17	19	19
Skilled non-manual	40	41	38	36	43	42	37	35	36	40	39	39
Skilled manual	8	8	9	8	10	9	10	8	7	7	8	7
Partly skilled	21	18	15	17	16	14	12	12	28	24	20	23
Unskilled	7	5	7	5	1	1	2	1	14	11	14	10
Men 16-64												
All in employment^b	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Professional	7	7	9	9	7	8	9	9	3	5	5	5
Managerial and technical	25	27	29	31	25	28	30	32	15	15	16	17
Skilled non-manual	12	13	12	12	11	12	11	11	21	25	23	26
Skilled manual	37	35	33	30	38	36	33	31	16	17	17	14
Partly skilled	14	13	13	14	14	13	13	13	26	25	24	26
Unskilled	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	18	13	15	13
All persons												
All in employment^b	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Professional	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	8	1	1	2	2
Managerial and technical	24	26	29	31	26	29	32	34	15	17	18	19
Skilled non-manual	23	25	23	23	21	22	20	18	34	38	37	37
Skilled manual	25	24	22	20	30	28	26	24	8	8	9	8
Partly skilled	17	15	14	15	14	13	13	13	27	25	21	24
Unskilled	6	4	5	5	4	3	3	3	15	11	14	11

Source: Labour Force Survey

a The classification used for occupations changed in 1991 and therefore there may be some small discontinuities between earlier and later data, particularly between partly skilled and unskilled. See note 2 in text.
 b Includes those serving in the Armed Forces, those on college-based government employment and training programmes and those who did not state their social class, but percentages exclude them.

Table K People of working age in employment by industry, and women in employment with or without children, and whether working full or part-time; United Kingdom; spring 1998 (not seasonally adjusted)

Industry section/division	All persons	Women aged 16-59				Thousands and per cent		
		All ^b	With children	Without children	Full-time ^c	Part-time ^c	Men aged 16-64	Women as per cent of all in employment
All in employment	26,175	11,542	4,648	6,895	6,519	5,020	14,633	44.1
A-B Agriculture and fishing	421	95	39	56	50	45	326	22.5
01 Agriculture, hunting, etc	385	89	36	53	46	43	296	23.1
C, E Energy and water	276	54	17	37	44	10	222	19.5
D Manufacturing	4,910	1,290	446	844	1,002	287	3,621	26.3
15 Food, beverage manufacture	490	154	56	98	110	44	336	31.5
17 Textile manufacture	192	83	26	57	67	16	109	43.1
18 Clothing, fur manufacture	163	114	36	78	89	25	49	70.1
21 Pulp, paper, paper products manufacture	123	35	11	23	28	*	88	28.2
22 Printing, publishing, recorded media	405	144	52	92	105	40	261	35.6
24 Chemicals, chemical products manufacture	328	100	31	69	90	10	228	30.5
25 Rubber, plastic products manufacture	263	59	24	35	42	17	205	22.3
26 Other non-metallic products manufacture	174	39	14	25	30	10	134	22.6
28 Fabric-metal prod (not machinery, equipment) manufacture	449	73	26	46	53	20	377	16.2
29 Machinery, equipment manufacture	468	81	25	56	63	18	387	17.3
30 Office machinery, computer manufacture	131	33	13	20	28	*	98	25.2
31 Electrical machinery, equipment manufacture	257	82	32	50	64	18	175	31.9
32 Radio, TV, communication equipment manufacture	175	55	16	40	48	*	120	31.5
33 Medical, precision, optical equipment manufacture	158	45	15	31	36	*	113	28.7
34 Motor vehicle, trailer, etc manufacture	317	47	17	30	39	*	271	14.7
36 Furniture etc manufacture	226	53	19	34	39	14	174	23.3
F Construction	1,868	166	65	101	99	66	1,703	8.9
45 Construction	1,868	166	65	101	99	66	1,703	8.9
G-H Distribution, hotels and restaurants	5,185	2,633	997	1,636	1,076	1,556	2,552	50.8
50 Sales of motor vehicles, parts, fuel etc	571	107	42	66	63	45	464	18.8
51 Wholesale, commission trade (fee, contract)	776	235	80	156	165	71	540	30.3
52 Retail trade (not motor vehicle) repairs	2,641	1,575	617	958	571	1,003	1,066	59.6
55 Hotels, restaurants	1,197	716	259	457	277	438	481	59.8
I Transport and communication	1,729	422	147	275	292	130	1,307	24.4
60 Transport by land, pipeline	603	82	30	52	52	30	521	13.6
63 Aux transport activ., travel agents	512	170	53	117	125	45	342	33.2
64 Post, telecommunications	521	142	55	86	91	50	380	27.2
J-K Banking, finance and insurance, etc.	3,833	1,704	608	1,096	1,166	539	2,129	44.5
65 Financial intermed (not insur., pensions)	659	361	133	228	258	103	298	54.8
66 Insurance, pensions (not Social Security)	129	66	16	50	54	12	63	51.2
67 Other financial (not insur., pensions)	385	168	56	112	134	34	216	43.7
70 Real estate activities	332	169	59	111	116	54	163	51.0
71 Personal, hhd, mach, eqt rental (no op)	127	42	14	28	29	13	85	33.1
72 Computer, related activities	362	86	40	47	60	27	276	23.9
73 Research, development	104	36	12	24	29	*	68	34.3
74 Other business activities	1,736	776	278	498	486	290	960	44.7
L-N Public admin, education and health	6,356	4,347	2,038	2,310	2,393	1,954	2,009	68.4
75 Public admin, defence, social security	1,536	676	258	417	496	180	861	44.0
80 Education	1,975	1,391	734	657	735	656	584	70.4
85 Health, social work	2,845	2,281	1,046	1,235	1,162	1,118	564	80.2
O-Q Other services	1,525	813	286	527	395	418	711	53.3
91 Activities of membership organisations	209	105	41	64	48	57	104	50.3
92 Recreational, cultural, sporting activities	741	349	118	232	181	168	391	47.2
93 Other service activities	320	235	76	158	126	109	85	73.3
95 Private households with employed persons	125	97	35	62	24	73	28	77.3
G-Q Total services	18,627	9,919	4,075	5,844	5,321	4,597	8,708	53.3
Private^e	20,094	7,876	2,969	4,907	4,434	3,441	12,218	39.2
Public^e	5,959	3,619	1,665	1,954	2,072	1,546	2,340	60.7

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

b The industrial classification used in this article is the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC92), and is based on respondents' self-assessment.

c Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time.

d The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment.

e Excludes industry divisions containing fewer than 30,000 women.

f Public/private sector split is based largely on respondents' self-assessment.

Table L ILO unemployment by marital status and duration of unemployment, people of working age; United Kingdom; spring 1998 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Women				Men							
	All	Married/living together	Other marital status	All	Married/living together	Other marital status	All	Married/living together	Other marital status			
	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent		
All ILO unemployed (= 100 per cent)	664	100	282	100	382	100	1,082	100	429	100	653	100
Duration of unemployment ^a												
Less than three months	276	42	135	48	141	37	309	29	118	28	191	29
Three months but less than six months	135	20	54	19	81	21	189	17	71	16	118	18
Six months but less than 12 months	91	14	36	13	55	14	170	16	61	14	109	17
One year but less than two years	78	12	29	10	49	13	137	13	50	12	86	13
One year or more	160	24	56	20	104	27	414	38	179	42	235	36
Two years or more	83	12	27	10	55	15	277	26	129	30	149	23

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Table M ILO unemployed people of working age looking for full-time or part-time work^a, for women by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1998 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Women aged 16-59							Men aged 16-64
	All	With youngest dependent child aged					Without dependent children	
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		
All unemployed	664	322	150	105	52	15	342	1,082
Looking for:								
Full-time work	237	67	26	20	16	*	169	781
Part-time work	292	184	96	62	21	*	108	86
No preference	118	61	22	21	14	*	57	172

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

a As an employee.

Table N Reason for economic inactivity by availability and whether seeking work in last four weeks by sex and, for women, age of youngest dependent child, people of working age; United Kingdom; spring 1998 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Women aged 16-59							Men aged 16-64
	All	With youngest dependent child aged					Without dependent children	
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		
All economically inactive	4,862	2,453	1,393	611	346	103	2,409	3,024
All inactive who would like to work	1,418	854	469	235	121	29	564	1,004
Seeking work but not available to start in two weeks	130	51	32	12	*	*	80	129
Student	65	*	*	*	*	*	60	80
Other	66	46	31	10	*	*	20	50
Not seeking work but would like work ^a	1,288	803	438	223	115	28	484	875
Of whom:								
Available to start in next two weeks	444	285	126	98	51	11	159	260
Not available to start in next two weeks	843	518	312	125	64	17	325	615
Believes no jobs available (discouraged workers)	28	11	*	*	*	*	17	45
Long-term sick/disabled	279	82	20	23	28	11	197	469
Looking after family/home	658	597	375	156	56	10	61	74
Student	127	20	*	*	*	*	107	142
Other	196	93	34	31	23	*	102	146
Not seeking/does not want work	3,445	1,599	924	376	225	74	1,845	2,019
Does not want/need job	140	25	*	*	10	*	115	52
Long-term sick/disabled	664	142	35	45	45	17	522	792
Looking after family/home	1,681	1,306	837	279	147	43	375	99
Student	624	69	25	34	*	*	555	613
Other	335	57	26	13	14	*	278	463

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

a Includes those who did not state whether they were available to start work in the next two weeks.

Pay structures of the low-paid and the national minimum wage

By Geoff White, Low Pay Commission Secretariat¹

Key points

• The national minimum wage (NMW) includes only 'standard pay', defined as basic pay and any payments based on output, productivity or performance. All other premium payments, special allowances, pay supplements and benefits are excluded from the NMW (except in the case of free accommodation provided by the employer).

• A comparison of some other countries' minimum wage definitions shows that none use a total earnings approach - the composition of the wage varies according to each country's individual labour market conditions and pay practices.

• Research by the Low Pay Commission shows that while, in general, pay structures in the UK may be complex, for the low-paid they tend to be relatively simple.

• The most important addition to basic pay is overtime. But there are important differences in the composition of pay in different industries where the low-paid tend to be congregated. For example, in clothing and textiles individual piecework systems are important, while in hospitality and hairdressing tips and gratuities are significant.



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The national minimum wage comes into effect from April. A key aspect of the Low Pay Commission's deliberations concerned the definition of the wage, including which pay components should count towards compliance and which should not. This article explains the definition of the wage adopted and provides previously unpublished information on the structure of pay for low-paid workers.

Introduction

IN GENERAL, low-paid workers receive few additions, if any, to basic pay. In some business sectors, however, variable payments of a business-specific nature, premiums and benefits may form a significant part of a low-paid worker's wage. Hence, defining which components can count towards the national minimum wage (NMW) has important implications for both employers and workers in certain sectors. These implications include the number of workers who will be covered; the potential costs to employers; the ease with which the wage can be enforced; and the impact on an individual worker's overall earnings.

The Low Pay Commission (LPC) therefore considered the issue of what should count towards the NMW very carefully. The question of how a minimum wage should be defined was a major priority in its work, as it sought a definition which would be simple and fair, easily enforceable, and consistent with the needs of business and the low-paid. In broad terms, it recommended that, in whatever way workers' pay is defined or whatever hours they work, only 'standard' pay can count towards the NMW.² Any payment based on output, performance or productivity, including tips and gratuities paid through the payroll and piece rates, can count towards the wage but all other components, including benefits, are

excluded (except in the case of free accommodation).

The Government accepted the Commission's recommendations on the definition of the wage in full. Following consultation on the detail of implementation, the National Minimum Wage Regulations were laid in February 1999 and provide the specifics of how the NMW will operate and the requirements for employers. Detailed guidance on the law has also been published by the Department of Trade and Industry.

Defining the national minimum wage

The selection of which components should count for the NMW and which should not is by no means straightforward, and international practice varies. This section examines the definition of the national minimum wage adopted in the UK and the reasoning behind it. It also shows how the UK definition compares with international practice.

The UK definition

The definition adopted is set out in *Table 1*. In general terms, pay structures in the UK have become increasingly complex, and there are many elements to consider in defining the wage - a basic wage, bonuses, allowances and supplements, premium pay for working non-standard hours and profit-related pay, as well as a range of fringe benefits, including benefits-in-kind. Indeed, there is evidence that *some* employers are seeking to change the balance of guaranteed to variable pay, with increasing emphasis on 'at risk' pay-

ments based on different measures of performance - individual, group and organisational - instead of a basic wage.

Given the evidence presented and research on pay structures by the Commission, it seems that neither a basic rate nor total remuneration would be fair or workable. A definition based on a basic rate, as suggested by some employee organisations, would undermine many industries' existing remuneration practices, such as piecework in the clothing industry. On the other hand, total earnings would be unfair because workers might be forced, for example, to work long overtime hours or in abnormal and dangerous conditions to earn the basic minimum through premium pay or special allowances. A majority of those giving evidence suggested that overtime premiums should not be counted, while the Engineering Employers' Federation³ and the Business Services Association⁴ argued that shift premiums should also be excluded. The case for excluding 'non-standard' components is that such payments compensate for work in particular adverse conditions or are reimbursement for employee expenses and hence are designed to meet particular labour market needs.

The evidence to the Commission expressed a variety of views on tips and gratuities. The British Hospitality Association argued that "all payments made under service charge and *tronc*⁵... be treated in the same way as normal wages".⁶ The National Hairdressers' Federation stated that: "Gratuities, unless collected and distributed by the employer... should be excluded".⁷ The

GMB argued that tips paid directly or via the *tronc* system should not count towards the wage, but payments to workers in respect of a service charge added (voluntarily or not) by customers paying their restaurant bills by cheque or credit card could be counted.⁸ Under the Wages Councils, tips paid directly to a worker by a customer could not count towards the minimum rate, but tips added to the bill which were paid by cheque or credit card belonged to the employer and could be used towards meeting the wage. The Commission concluded that payments through the payroll should count towards the NMW, provided they are for standard work or hours.

A final element is the treatment of benefits, such as the provision of free accommodation, board and lodging, company discounts, subsidised meals, vouchers or employer contributions to occupational pension schemes. These are important to employees in certain industrial sectors. But it is difficult to estimate and monitor the value of many of these benefits. For example, the value of individual pension contributions cannot be calculated easily in each pay reference period and the attribution of individual contributions would be difficult to trace. In the case of other benefits, such as staff discounts on products or services, it is not clear whether an individual employee is or is not taking advantage of the offers. The criteria of simplicity and enforceability suggest that the value of benefits is generally not included within the definition of the national minimum wage.

The one exception to the exclusion of benefits is the inclusion of free accommodation, subject to a maximum offset (the regulations stipulate that a maximum of £19.95 per week is allowable against the weekly NMW - see *Table 1*). This recommendation was based on arguments from employers in the industry and the major union concerned. The GMB stated that: "In certain sectors, accommodation is an integral part of the employment relationship... If some allowance is not made for this in the national minimum wage legislation, GMB is concerned that some employers might introduce high rents." Despite this

exception to its overall view on benefits, however, the Commission stated that it believed "that workers should ideally be remunerated in money, not in kind, and should be able to earn enough to pay rent". For this reason, the Commission is particularly concerned to monitor the operation of this offset with a view to its phasing out in the longer term.

International practice

As demonstrated above, the definition of the NMW is a hybrid which includes some pay components but excludes others. While most economic studies of the effects of minimum wages in different countries assume that total earnings equate to the minimum wage, in fact virtually no country includes all remuneration components in the definition of what counts towards the minimum wage. As *Table 2* shows, most minimum wage systems studied by the LPC use a hybrid definition that includes some components but not others.

There are limitations to the lessons that may be drawn from other countries' definitions of the minimum wage.⁹ Pay systems and practices vary significantly between countries - for example, not all countries operate profit-related pay schemes or individual merit pay. In some countries incentive pay is common, while in others it is less significant. The employee benefits provided may also differ according to whether they are provided by the state or the employer. In some countries the detail of what pay components an employer must provide is laid down in law - for example, minimum overtime premiums may be stipulated, as well as a minimum wage (e.g. in France). In some countries there may be bargaining over what counts towards the minimum wage between employers and trade unions at sectoral or company level (e.g. in Canada, New Zealand and Belgium). Minimum wage systems are designed for different labour markets and employment conditions and so simple comparisons are difficult.

A general pattern can be discerned, nevertheless. Most countries have adopted a 'basic rate plus' definition which often includes incentive pay but excludes premium pay, supplements and allowances and most benefits. In Japan, however, bonuses are excluded and in Canada the minimum wage is defined as a basic rate of pay (but the definition may be varied at provincial level through negotiation). In France and the USA tips can be included, whereas in New Zealand they are specifically excluded. In Portugal, France, New Zealand and the USA the value of free accommodation and meals can be included.

Pay structures of the low-paid

The LPC carried out extensive research on pay systems and structures, both from a general perspective and from the particular perspective of low-paid workers. It considered the available statistical data on pay structures for the low-paid and also remuneration practices in particular sectors where the low-paid are congregated (e.g. hospitality, clothing manufacture, and retailing). The written evidence submitted to the Commission and the oral evidence sessions also gave it the opportunity to gain additional insights into the issues involved.

This section presents data on the components of low pay drawn from the latest New Earnings Survey (NES) from April 1998. The key points on the components of pay are the same as for the 1997 survey, which was the latest available NES at the time the Commission made its recommendations. The figures in this section are given for those with hourly earnings both above and below £3.50 - roughly the April 1998 equivalent of the recommended full NMW of £3.60 at April 1999.

The overall finding of this work was that, while pay structures in general can be complex and consist of many separate components, there are significant variations between industries and occupations. Some industries are noted

Table 2 Minimum wage definitions in other countries

Country	Definition of the national minimum wage
Belgium	Basic 'core minimum salary', excluding all other premiums, bonuses and allowances. Different arrangements can be negotiated at either sectoral or company level.
Canada	Basic wage. Varies according to province (legislation usually covers gratuities, call-in pay and deductions).
France	Earnings, including bonuses, tips and commission, and accommodation and meals but excluding profit sharing bonuses, overtime, weekend working, and night working premiums and other compensatory payments.
Greece	Minimum wage excludes overtime hours and commission.
Japan	Minimum wage excludes bonuses, overtime, holiday pay and night working payments.
Netherlands	Earnings, including holiday, meals and housing allowances, but excluding all additional overtime and shift premiums, bonuses and other compensatory payments.
New Zealand	Minimum rate can include piecework but not merit bonuses, tips or gratuities. The inclusion or exclusion of all other additional payments (such as premiums, allowances and supplements) within the minimum wage is decided by the parties to the employment contract. Deductions can be made for board or lodging up to a maximum figure.
Portugal	Minimum wage does not include any premiums, bonuses, or other allowances, except commission and specific gratuities. It can include the value of any food and lodging provided.
Spain	Basic amount, including piece work earnings, to which all other payments must be added. Overtime, shift and unsociable hours premiums, profit shares, and all allowances (except sick pay, holiday pay and maternity pay) are excluded.
USA	A specific hourly amount, including incentive pay, tips and accommodation and meals, but excluding overtime, shift or unsociable hours premiums, and all other allowances.

Note: These descriptions are simplified from often complex definitions and should be taken as illustrative.

Table 1 Components of the national minimum wage

Components included	Components excluded
Basic pay	All premium pay (e.g. overtime and shift premiums), special allowances and pay supplements.
All payments based on output, productivity and performance, including bonuses, PRP and tips and gratuities paid through the payroll.	All benefits, including benefits-in-kind, except accommodation (see left-hand column). Tips paid directly by customers to staff.
Accommodation up to a maximum of £19.95 per week. ^a	

a The amount that can be deducted is the lesser of either: (a) 50 pence for each hour worked reduced in proportion to the number of days for which living accommodation is provided; or (b) £2.85 for each day of living accommodation, i.e. £19.95 per week for seven days living accommodation.

for the complexity of their pay while others have relatively simple structures. Few of the low-paid, however, have elaborate pay structures and most receive little in the way of additional pay components on top of their basic pay. Moreover, female and part-time employees – the majority of those directly affected by the NMW – are less likely to have access to additional payments such as overtime and shift premiums, incentive bonus schemes and special work-related allowances (see Figure 1). In general, pay struc-

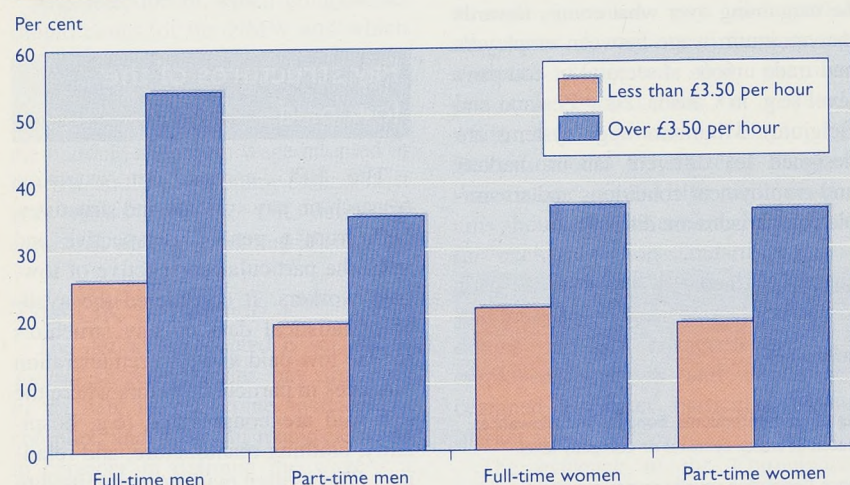
tures become more complex at higher levels of income or where collective agreements exist.

Such additions to basic pay can, however, be important for those low-paid workers actually receiving them. Figure 2 shows the proportion of low-paid employees receiving identifiable pay additions alongside the average contribution that each component makes to total earnings. As can be seen, overtime is by far the most important pay addition for the low-paid. This is not altogether surprising

as many low-paid workers will work additional hours in order to supplement their basic income. Of those earning less than £3.50 per hour in April 1998, around one in six received overtime pay.¹⁰ For those low-paid employees working paid overtime, earnings accumulated during these extra hours amount to over 30 per cent of total earnings among part-time employees and 16 per cent for those working full-time.

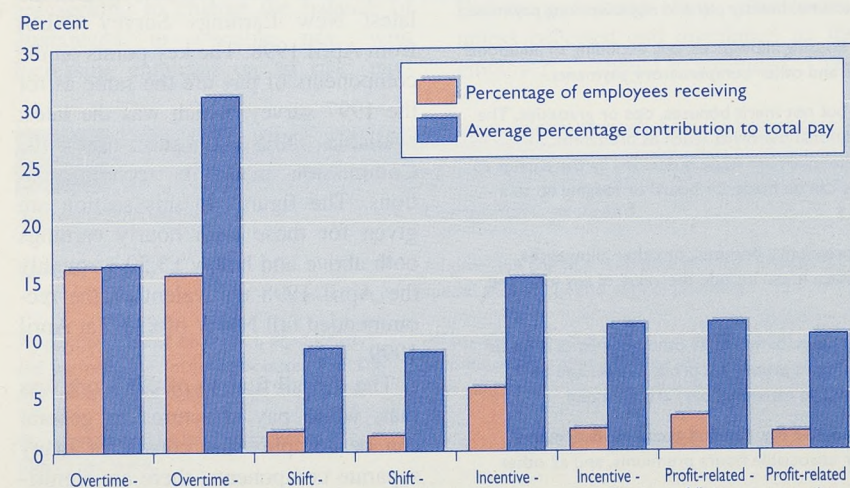
The proportion of low-paid employees in receipt of the other identifiable components – shift pay, profit-related pay and other incentive pay – is small. For those who do receive them, however, these components make up over 10 per cent of total earnings.

Figure 1 Employees above and below the NMW receiving additions to basic pay; Great Britain; April 1998



Source: New Earnings Survey

Figure 2 Average contribution of pay components to total pay for low-paid employees who receive them; Great Britain; April 1998



Source: New Earnings Survey

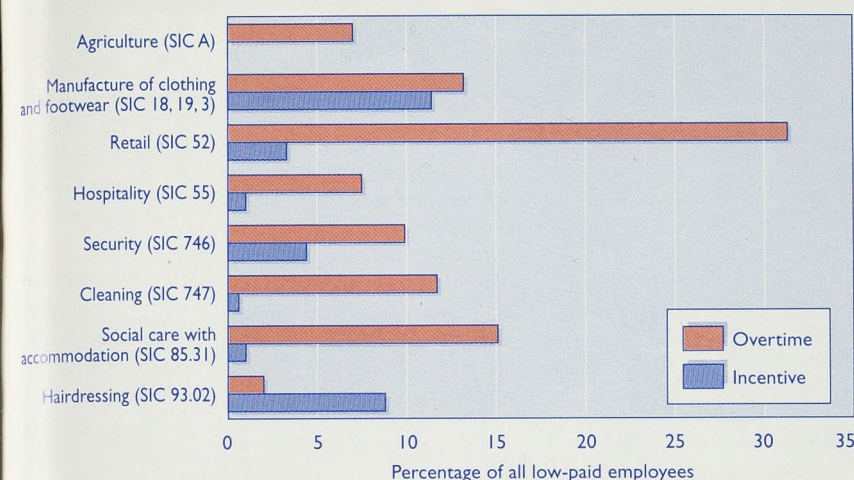
Variations by industry

The concentration of low-paid people in particular sectors of employment has an important influence upon the composition of pay for these workers; there are significant variations by industry in the composition of earnings (see Figure 3).

Around a third of low-paid employees in the retail industries receive overtime payments. Further analyses reveal that, on average, overtime pay makes up almost a third of total earnings for these employees. Incentive pay provides an important component in the clothing industry – payments by results are paid to more than 10 per cent of low-paid employees in clothing manufacture and such payments make up around a quarter of all earnings for those in receipt of them. Indeed, industry sources suggest that actual levels are even higher than the NES figures indicate, as most employees are working on piecework systems. Incentive pay is also important to hairdressers, which may be indicative of tips paid through the payroll or commission. Generally, shift pay and profit-related pay are less important in low-paying industries, but where they are paid they can be significant components in overall earnings.

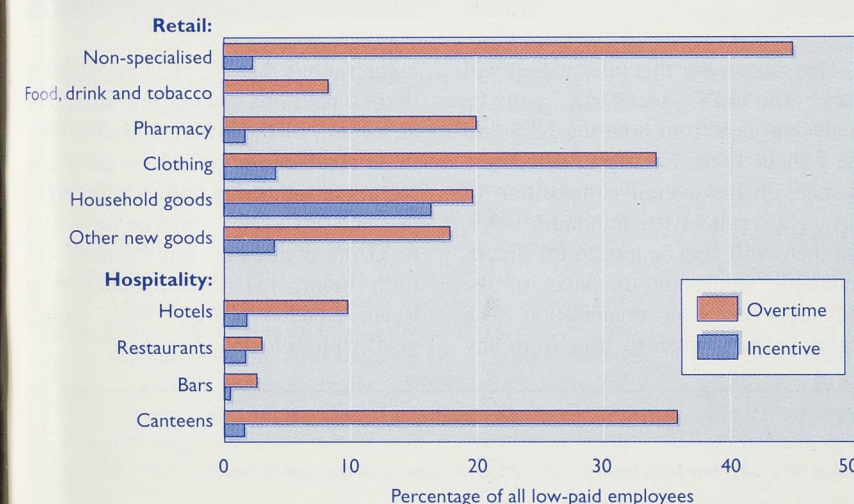
There is also a degree of variation within industries. Figure 4 shows that overtime is more common among low-paid employees in 'non-specialised stores' (such as supermarkets) than in other retailing. By contrast, incentive

Figure 3 Low-paid employees in receipt of overtime and incentive payments in selected industries; Great Britain; April 1998



Source: New Earnings Survey

Figure 4 Low-paid employees receiving additions to basic pay in retail and hospitality; Great Britain; April 1998



Source: New Earnings Survey

pay is most prevalent among employees selling household items, such as furniture and white goods. While overtime is important in canteens and catering, few employees in other branches of the hospitality industry receive such payments.

It is also important to note that the NES data, being a survey conducted in April, may miss seasonal fluctuations. For example, overtime payments in agriculture and hospitality are likely to increase in the summer.

Employee benefits

The NES provides valuable data on the composition of pay for the low-paid, but total remuneration consists of more than pay. It also includes other items (such as company transport, pension schemes, life assurance and private medical insurance) and benefits-in-kind (such as board and lodging, free meals and staff vouchers). The value of these benefits to the low-paid is difficult to measure by government statistics and there is little empirical

information on the spread of such items among the low-paid. Only in the case of pensions are there some statistics, which demonstrate the low prevalence of occupational pension schemes among low-paid workers.¹¹ It is known, however, that certain benefits are more common among the low-paid than others. For example, in the hospitality industry and the voluntary sector free meals and accommodation may be provided to employees. The Agriculture Wages Boards for England and Wales and Northern Ireland already set maximum deductions for accommodation, meals, and board and lodging.

Monitoring and evaluation

The definition is a significant element in the process of ensuring the NMW is paid. Employers and workers will need to be quite clear about what earnings can be included in the NMW and what cannot. Employers will also need to keep records to be able to demonstrate to workers that they have paid the minimum wage. Under the Act, employees have a right to access to these records. The National Minimum Wage Regulations and the Guidance produced by the DTI set down what is required in these areas.

The Government has asked the LPC to monitor and evaluate the introduction and impact of the NMW.¹² As part of that process it is keen to discover if there are any effects of its definition on existing pay structures.

In all sectors it is interested to know whether there is a shift in the balance of benefits to pay, or changes in overtime and shift premiums, as employers seek to pay the NMW by reprofiling the total reward package.

The LPC is also particularly keen to know what effects, if any, the definition will have in the hospitality industry, retail, the clothing and footwear industries, business services, health and social services, the voluntary sector and in hairdressing. In clothing and footwear, it is interested in whether there are changes in incentive payment systems as employers seek to accom-



Photo: Fitzcarrald Colour Library

moderate the new minimum wage level within the national agreements. In hospitality, it wants to see how the accommodation offset works and how employers treat the issue of tips and gratuities. In retail, it is interested to see whether there are changes in annual bonuses, profit-sharing schemes, commission and staff discounts as a result of the NMW.

The sources for this information will vary. The LPC secretariat will be analysing data from both the NES and the Labour Force Survey to detect any changes in the overall composition of pay as a result of the minimum wage, but there will also be a need for micro-economic studies at the level of the industrial sector or organisation. The Commission is keen to hear from any

organisations that are planning changes in their payment systems and structures as a result of the NMW and also from those conducting research on particular sectors or industries. Information about research on the NMW can be forwarded to: Geoff White, Low Pay Commission, Fifth Floor, 151 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 9SS, e-mail: geoff.white@lowpay.gov.uk.

Footnotes

- 1 Geoff White is seconded to the Low Pay Commission on a part-time basis from the University of Greenwich Business School.
- 2 'The National Minimum Wage: First report of the Low Pay Commission', June 1998, Cm 3976.
- 3 *The EEF's Evidence to the Low Pay Commission on the Impact of the Introduction of a National Minimum Wage on the Engineering Industry*, Engineering Employers' Federation, London, pp1-11.
- 4 *Submission to the Low Pay Commission on the National Minimum Wage by the Business Services Association*, Business Services Association, London, pp1-4.
- 5 'Tronc' is a system common in the hospitality industry by which tips to staff are collected centrally by a 'troncmaster' (e.g. head waiter) and distributed to the workers either in cash at the end of the shift or through the payroll at the end of the pay period. The amount received from the tronc may vary according to the grade or status of the worker.
- 6 *Evidence of the British Hospitality Association to the Low Pay Commission*, October 1997, pp1-8.
- 7 *Evidence of the National Hairdressers' Federation to the Low Pay Commission*, October 1997, pp1-18.
- 8 *GMB response to the Low Pay Commission consultation on the National Minimum Wage*, October 1997, pp1-16.
- 9 See Cash, T., 'Lessons from the international experience of statutory minimum wages', pp463-7, *Labour Market Trends*, September 1998.
- 10 In four-fifths of these cases, the hourly overtime pay was greater than the pay for basic hours of work, providing a strong indication that such payments included a premium element.
- 11 Lunnon, M., 1998, 'New Earnings Survey data on occupational pension provision', pp499-505, *Labour Market Trends*, October 1998.
- 12 Low Pay Commission, 'The national minimum wage: monitoring and evaluation', pp27-9, *Labour Market Trends*, January 1999.

Technical note

Data

The charts in this article use data from the 1998 New Earnings Survey (NES), which separates gross earnings into five principal components – overtime pay, earnings from Inland Revenue approved profit-sharing cash schemes, incentive payments, shift premium payments and the remainder. Incentive payments can include piecework, commission, productivity and other incentive bonuses.

The NES does not separately identify any other pay components, such as regional or standby and on-call allowances, which are to be excluded from the calculation of earnings for minimum wage purposes. Nor is it possible to disaggregate overtime pay into premium and non-premium elements. Some employees may in fact receive an overtime rate that is less than their basic rate. This has important implications for implementation of the minimum wage and will be examined in more detail in a forthcoming LPC research paper.

There is also some doubt as to what extent payroll records of components directly match those on the NES questionnaire. For example, the NES estimate of employees in receipt of incentive payments (including piecework) in the textile manufacturing industry is significantly below the industry's own figures for piecework.

In any case, the NES misses a large proportion of low-paid work through systematic undersampling of those earning below the PAYE tax threshold (see 'Towards reconciliation of NES and LFS earnings data', *Labour Market Trends*, May 1998, pp223-31). Such employees are almost solely part-time employees who are generally less likely to be in receipt of additions to basic pay. Hence the overall NES estimate of employees in receipt of all additions can be considered an upper bound.

For the purposes of this article employees are split into two groups: those with hourly earnings below £3.50 – the 1998 equivalent of the recommended full national minimum wage of £3.60 – and those above. All analyses in this article relate to employees on all rates of pay aged 16 or over. The minimum wage will not, however, apply to employees under 18 and there will be a development rate of £3.00 for those

aged 18-21. There will also be a development rate of £3.20 for employees aged 22 or over receiving accredited training in a new job with a new employer.

Numbers affected

Latest ONS estimates suggest that around 1.9 million employees earned less than the minimum wage at 1998 prices. However, this calculation is based on combining data from the NES and the Labour Force Survey which do not disaggregate earnings components. Hence, this method may understate the number of employees likely to be directly affected.

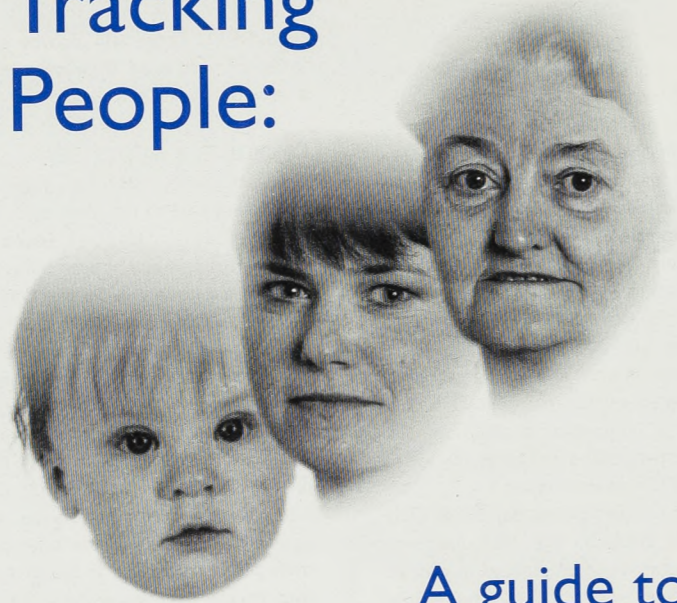
The extent to which the definition of the minimum wage will change the numbers directly affected by the legislation will depend on how far employers consolidate existing premiums and other additional payments into basic rates. A rough estimate of the effect can, however, be gauged by comparing two distributions from the NES: first, the distribution of total earnings comprising all components; and second, the distribution of earnings excluding overtime pay and shift premium. It is then possible to look at the proportion of employees whose total earnings fall below the recommended minimum wage and then determine the earnings level on the second distribution below which an identical proportion of employees fall.

This approach suggests that the monetary difference between the two distributions is no more than five pence. Even this can be considered high through exclusion of employees not in receipt of additional payments from the NES. Thus the earnings distribution can be considered a valid guide to the numbers directly affected by the minimum wage.

The NMW regulations

The regulations made under the National Minimum Wage Act 1998 prescribe the more detailed legislative requirements relating to the NMW. They set out what amounts or benefits can be included as part of a worker's remuneration for NMW purposes and those that must be excluded, as well as how deductions from pay, charges or expenses borne by the worker are to be treated – some may be counted towards the NMW.

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NEW!

Annual Employment Survey 1997

By James Partington and Charles Mayell, Earnings and Employment Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- The estimate of employee jobs in Great Britain for September 1997 is 22,846,200.
- Employee jobs rose by 577,500 between the 1996 and 1997 Annual Employment Survey (AES).
- In September 1997, 50.9 per cent of total employee jobs were held by men and 49.1 per cent by women.
- Some 45 per cent of employee jobs held by women were part-time, compared with 12 per cent of employee jobs held by men.
- Some 75 per cent of all employee jobs were in the service sector, 18 per cent were in manufacturing and 43 per cent in construction. The remainder were in the agriculture and energy sectors.
- The revision of AES 95 created a 'step' in the employee jobs time series which can be corrected using a set of scaling factors.
- The new Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) is being validated against a subset of AES 97, and a decision will be taken in April on whether the ABI will replace the AES for 1998.

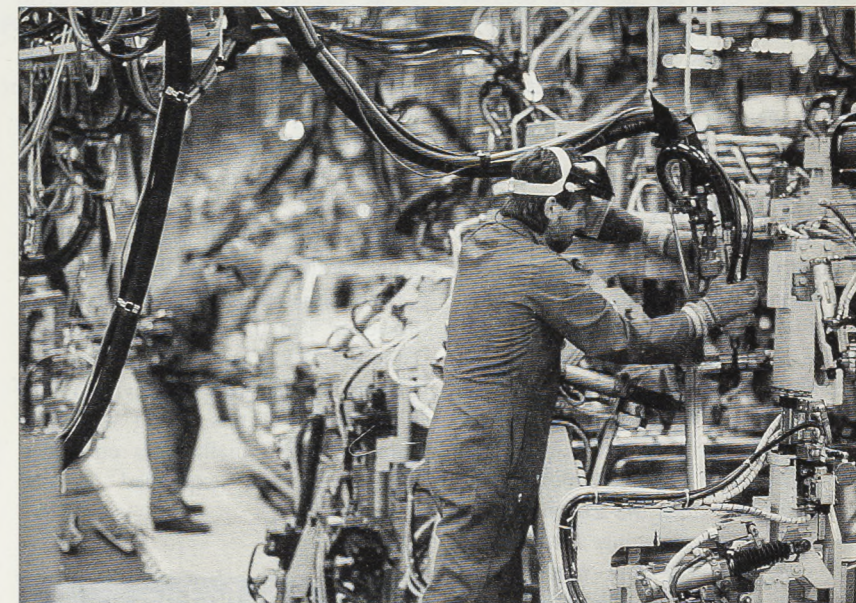


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This article presents the results of the Annual Employment Survey 1997 and considers some of the themes that have emerged since the first survey in 1995. A subset of the 1997 results is being used to validate the methodology for the new Annual Business Inquiry, which may supersede the AES in 1998. The AES survey style and estimation methodology is assessed here to allow a comparison with the ABI, which is explained in the accompanying technical report.

Introduction

THE Annual Employment Survey (AES), which began in 1995, replaced the Census of Employment, which was last carried out in 1993. A biennial Sample Census had run from 1987 until 1993. The AES uses a smaller sample size in order to be more cost-efficient and timely than the Sample Census. Data collected from the sampled workplaces via AES questionnaires are fed into an estimation process that enables results to be produced for the whole business population (for more details, see the *technical note*). The results take the form of aggregate statistics, analysed by geography and industry, but are also a rich dataset from which many other small area analyses, customised to need, can be derived. The dataset is available on-line

from Nomis® and the AES 97 data should be loaded by the end of April 1999.

The AES results are used as a benchmark for the smaller short-term employment series (known as employee jobs) which measures monthly/quarterly 'movements' (by region and industry) between the benchmark dates.

Growth in employee jobs over time

The AES was not designed as the main vehicle for measuring movements in employee jobs over time, but it is inevitable that users will compare the three surveys that have been conducted since 1995. When this is done the AES shows a rise of 403,300 between 1995 and 1996, and a further rise of 577,500 from 1996 to 1997.

The short-term employee jobs series is the principal source of data on movement over time because it measures monthly and quarterly changes in employee jobs via its own distinct sample of businesses. The short-term survey is, however, annually benchmarked against the September AES datum point. The September 1997 benchmark was published in the December 1998 labour market statistics First Release. Since then, data for the agriculture sector – which are not part of the AES but are provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) and the Scottish Office – have been reviewed. The techniques used to generate quarterly agriculture data from the single annual June snapshot provided by MAFF have been improved. Quarterly movements are now taken from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), replacing the factors that were derived from much older surveys. Users will therefore see revisions to the estimates for the agriculture sector (and also the whole economy).

One of the themes that has emerged since the birth of the AES in 1995 has been a growing concern to achieve a better reconciliation between the way that different statistical series measure the labour market. One aspect of this is the relationship between the statistical outputs of the LFS and the AES.¹ The

revisions to AES 95 and AES 96 (published in July 1998) made a significant contribution to the reconciliation project by bringing the two series into better alignment.² The methodological lessons learned in the redefinition of the AES total population in 1995/96 have been carried over into the AES 97 estimation process. As it now stands, the AES measures growth in 1996/97 as 577,500 compared with an LFS measure of 554,000 over the same period. This is well within the sampling variability of both these surveys.

The revision to AES 95 has also, however, had the effect of creating a 'step' in the time-series, i.e. between Census 93 and AES 95 (revised). The implications of this, along with how data users can maintain a consistent time-series, are explained in the *technical note*.

AES 97 key findings

Table 1 shows the number of employee jobs by industry held by men and women and whether the jobs were full-time or part-time. In September 1997 there were 22,846,200 employee jobs. Of these, only slightly more were held by men (50.9 per cent) than by women (49.1 per cent). However, Figure 1 shows the asymmetry in the sex profile of employee jobs when

analysed by full-time/part-time status. Some 55 per cent of employee jobs filled by women were full-time and 45 per cent were part-time. The profile for men is much more heavily weighted towards full-time jobs (88 per cent).

Table 1 analyses employee jobs in nine sectors called broad industry groups, using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Figure 2 shows that the single largest industry group is public administration, education and health. The 'service sector' as a whole accounts for 75 per cent of all employee jobs, compared with 18 per cent in the manufacturing industries. The energy and water supply industries are the smallest individual industry group.

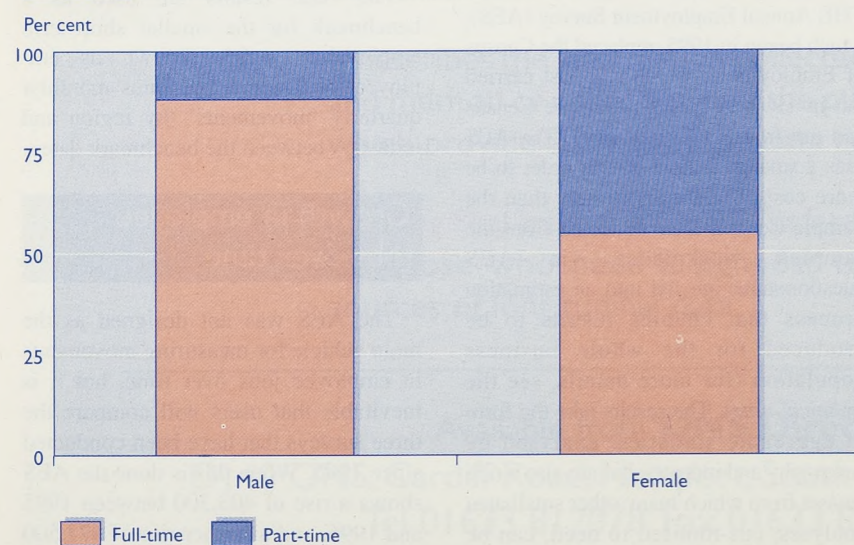
Table 2 shows where the employee jobs were located, according to Government Office Regions (GORs). London and the South East combined had 29 per cent of total employee jobs in Great Britain. These two regions had 33 per cent of total jobs in the service industry sector, as a whole, in Great Britain. The largest number of jobs in a single GOR in agriculture were in the South East, closely followed by Eastern and the South West. Scotland had 19 per cent of the jobs in the energy and water sector in Great Britain as a whole, followed by the South East, which had 12 per cent of Great Britain jobs in that industry. The West Midlands had the largest share of manufacturing jobs in Great Britain (13 per cent), with the North West as its closest rival (11.3 per cent). The South East had the largest absolute number of construction jobs, although this industry group was relatively evenly distributed across a number of other regions throughout Great Britain.

Employee jobs by industry 1995 to 1997

The majority of the agricultural data are not derived from the AES survey forms but from data provided by MAFF and Scottish Office and are not discussed here.

AES employee jobs in energy and water fell by 2.3 per cent between AES 95 and AES 96, and by a further 3.5

Figure 1 Employee jobs by sex; full-time and part-time; Great Britain; September 1997



Source: Annual Employment Survey 1997

Table 1 Employee jobs by industry; Great Britain; September 1997

	Male			Female			Thousands
	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	
All industries and services	10,246.8	1,387.9	11,634.7	6,131.3	5,080.2	11,211.5	22,846.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	218.4	46.7	265.1	75.7	42.5	118.2	383.2
Agriculture, hunting and related services	208.7	44.6	253.3	72.4	40.0	112.3	365.6
Forestry, logging and related services	6.7	1.1	7.8	1.9	1.5	3.4	11.2
Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and farms	3.0	1.0	4.0	1.4	1.1	2.5	6.5
Energy and water supply industries	168.3	2.4	170.7	35.8	8.2	44.0	214.7
Mining of coal and lignite; peat extraction	14.9	0.2	15.2	0.6	0.3	0.9	16.0
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	23.8	0.3	24.1	4.2	0.6	4.9	28.9
Mining of metal ores	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Other mining and quarrying	26.6	0.2	26.9	2.4	0.8	3.3	30.1
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	77.0	0.9	77.8	19.7	4.1	23.8	101.6
Collection, purification, distribution of water	25.7	0.7	26.5	8.8	2.4	11.1	37.6
Manufacturing industries	2,822.1	66.6	2,888.7	941.2	230.1	1,171.3	4,060.0
Food products and beverages	258.7	18.9	277.6	118.9	59.8	178.7	456.3
Tobacco products	3.4	0.2	3.6	2.0	0.3	2.2	5.8
Textiles	90.5	2.3	92.9	64.9	11.5	76.4	169.3
Wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	31.8	1.9	33.7	22.6	10.4	33.0	67.4
Tanning and dressing of leather; luggage etc	15.4	0.7	16.1	13.1	2.1	15.3	31.4
Wood and wood based products; articles of straw	65.6	1.4	67.0	8.7	6.8	15.5	82.5
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing	84.0	0.7	84.7	25.5	3.5	29.0	113.8
Publishing, printing and reproduction of records	197.3	9.4	206.7	115.9	30.4	146.3	353.0
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	23.5	0.1	23.7	4.2	0.7	4.9	28.5
Chemicals and chemical products	170.5	1.6	172.2	67.9	10.1	78.0	250.1
Rubber and plastic products	172.7	2.7	175.4	46.9	14.2	61.1	236.5
Other non-metallic mineral products	110.2	1.1	111.2	26.0	4.6	30.6	141.8
Basic metals	116.9	0.5	117.4	12.1	2.0	14.1	131.5
Fabricated metal products; except machinery	338.7	8.8	347.5	65.1	11.7	76.8	424.3
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	323.0	3.1	326.2	60.2	11.4	71.6	397.8
Office machinery and computers	32.9	0.4	33.3	12.3	1.8	14.1	47.4
Electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	121.7	2.1	123.8	49.8	6.8	56.7	180.4
Radio, television and communication equipment	84.1	1.5	85.6	38.3	3.8	42.1	127.7
Medical, precision and optical instruments; clocks	108.1	1.7	109.8	42.0	8.7	50.7	160.5
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	197.4	1.6	199.0	23.0	3.0	26.0	225.0
Other transport equipment	135.2	1.4	136.6	14.7	2.3	17.0	153.6
Furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	132.2	4.2	136.4	50.6	11.7	62.3	198.7
Recycling	8.3	0.1	8.5	1.2	0.3	1.5	9.9
Construction	795.5	27.4	822.9	111.9	53.0	164.9	987.8
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	1,881.3	501.0	2,382.3	1,117.8	1,632.3	2,750.1	5,132.4
Sale, maint and repair motor vehicles; sale of fuel	410.8	20.9	431.7	74.1	31.6	105.8	537.5
Wholesale trade except motor vehicles	707.7	33.8	741.5	239.5	90.4	329.9	1,071.4
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles; repair	486.9	258.3	745.2	518.7	982.6	1,501.3	2,246.5
Hotels and restaurants	275.8	188.1	463.8	285.4	527.7	813.1	1,276.9
Transport and communications	894.5	61.4	955.9	268.8	94.6	363.4	1,319.4
Land transport; transport via pipelines	355.5	22.3	377.8	54.5	23.7	78.2	455.9
Water transport	14.2	0.4	14.5	4.9	0.7	5.6	20.1
Air transport	39.9	0.8	40.7	26.4	6.4	32.8	73.5
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	188.3	11.2	199.5	106.4	32.3	138.6	338.2
Post and telecommunications	296.7	26.7	323.4	76.7	31.6	108.3	431.7
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	1,694.7	299.3	1,994.0	1,254.9	934.4	2,189.3	4,183.2
Financial intermediation, except insurance	213.6	5.4	219.0	247.5	97.1	344.6	563.6
Financial intermediation n.e.c.	110.7	2.0	112.7	94.6	14.8	109.3	222.0
Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	104.3	2.7	107.1	73.7	12.1	85.7	192.8
Real estate activities	108.0	15.9	123.9	97.2	56.7	153.9	277.9
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator	82.4	10.7	93.1	28.1	13.3	41.4	134.5
Computer and related activities	246.2	4.6	250.8	83.0	18.0	101.1	351.8
Research and development	54.4	1.3	55.8	29.0	5.6	34.6	90.4
Other business activities	775.0	256.7	1,031.7	601.7	716.9	1,318.6	2,350.3
Public administration, education and health	1,402.2	258.7	1,661.0	2,034.9	1,800.8	3,835.6	5,496.6
Public administration and defence; social security	628.9	38.1	667.1	448.3	171.4	619.7	1,286.8
Education	392.9	108.9	501.8	599.8	654.5	1,254.2	1,756.0
Health and social work	380.4	111.7	492.1	986.8	974.9	1,961.7	2,453.8
Other service industries	369.8	124.3	494.1	290.4	284.3	574.7	1,068.8
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation	60.1	1.5	61.7	9.6	3.8	13.4	75.1
Activities of membership organisations n.e.c.	50.9	32.2	83.1	55.3	59.3	114.6	197.7
Recreational, cultural and sporting activity	196.2	74.6	270.8	141.9	158.8	300.7	571.5
Other service activities	62.5	16.0	78.5	83.7	62.4	146.1	224.6

Source: Annual Employment Survey 1997

Table 2 Employee jobs by Government Office Region and industry; Great Britain; September 1997

	North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
All industries and services	904.3	2,155.3	443.5	1,947.4	1,654.9	2,135.7	2,059.0	3,476.2	3,202.3	1,888.2	987.4	1,991.8	22,846.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.7	29.8	1.3	29.5	37.2	34.1	54.1	4.5	64.2	52.6	27.4	39.8	383.2
Agriculture, hunting and related services	8.3	29.2	1.3	28.6	36.4	33.4	53.1	3.8	61.8	51.1	26.2	32.5	365.6
Forestry, logging and related services	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.8	1.0	1.0	3.9	11.2
Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	3.3	6.5
Energy and water supply industries	9.1	20.9	1.7	20.4	17.6	18.0	15.7	12.8	26.1	22.0	9.5	40.7	214.7
Mining of coal and lignite; peat extraction	1.4	0.2	0.0	5.4	3.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	16.0
Extraction of crude petroleum/natural gas	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	2.0	3.8	1.4	0.2	0.0	20.3	28.9
Mining of metal ores	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Other mining and quarrying	1.6	4.5	0.1	2.4	3.3	1.9	2.1	0.6	3.6	5.2	2.2	2.6	30.1
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	4.9	8.8	1.3	9.7	7.9	10.6	8.3	7.1	14.3	11.1	5.2	12.3	101.6
Collection, purification, distribution of water	0.9	7.2	0.2	2.7	2.2	4.1	3.2	1.3	6.8	5.2	0.1	3.6	37.6
Manufacturing industries	190.2	462.6	68.7	422.0	418.8	558.4	356.5	284.1	444.1	318.6	213.9	322.2	4,060.0
Food products and beverages	18.5	50.0	12.8	67.6	55.4	37.7	42.7	26.1	30.3	41.6	19.8	53.9	456.3
Tobacco products	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.0	5.8
Textiles	4.7	36.9	1.2	32.9	41.3	8.9	3.6	5.0	4.6	6.2	4.5	19.2	169.3
Wearing apparel; dressing/dyeing of fur	8.4	18.6	2.0	12.9	26.2	13.1	5.4	18.6	3.2	5.4	6.8	13.5	134.0
Tanning and dressing of leather	0.5	4.6	0.7	2.0	11.3	2.5	2.0	2.4	0.9	2.4	0.9	1.2	31.4
Wood and wood based products	4.4	8.0	1.1	10.2	8.5	8.8	7.7	4.6	7.9	7.3	4.3	9.8	82.5
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing	4.3	22.2	1.4	10.9	10.4	6.9	11.0	5.1	14.5	7.5	7.5	11.9	113.8
Publishing, printing and repro. of records	8.0	24.5	4.4	28.8	24.0	22.4	38.5	93.8	53.2	27.0	9.1	19.2	353.0
Coke, refined petrol products and nuclear	0.2	13.0	0.3	2.2	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	4.9	1.3	1.8	1.4	28.5
Chemicals and chemical products	20.2	51.2	6.0	28.2	21.7	12.9	21.1	14.9	35.7	11.0	11.2	16.2	250.1
Rubber and plastic products	13.1	28.1	3.0	19.8	24.5	38.8	22.3	11.1	23.3	22.4	14.3	16.0	236.5
Other non-metallic mineral products	5.6	11.1	3.9	15.1	16.6	41.9	9.6	4.2	10.0	8.5	6.9	8.5	141.6
Basic metals	9.9	7.4	1.0	26.1	12.7	31.1	4.0	3.1	6.4	4.0	21.0	4.9	131.5
Fabricated metal products; not machinery	20.7	40.2	7.0	50.0	36.5	99.9	31.7	18.3	39.5	29.5	19.6	31.3	424.3
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	23.4	36.9	7.2	41.8	43.2	64.2	45.2	14.4	49.4	34.4	11.7	26.0	397.8
Office machinery and computers	0.6	2.3	0.1	2.0	2.2	4.7	4.9	4.0	8.8	3.4	1.4	13.0	47.4
Electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	9.2	20.5	2.7	12.3	15.7	26.6	15.7	12.0	25.9	13.6	11.8	14.4	180.4
Radio, television and communication equipment	8.2	6.0	2.6	4.6	4.6	8.7	16.6	5.4	19.9	15.8	16.9	18.2	127.7
Medical, precision and optical instruments	3.5	10.7	2.4	6.9	7.8	13.7	23.6	9.6	42.0	18.7	8.1	13.5	160.5
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	11.5	20.8	5.1	15.6	14.7	76.1	19.0	11.9	17.9	13.2	14.7	4.5	225.0
Other transport equipment	4.7	25.4	1.4	7.2	18.1	12.9	10.5	2.7	19.3	29.1	5.7	16.6	153.6
Furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	9.4	21.8	2.2	23.5	21.1	24.0	19.3	15.0	24.6	15.0	14.7	8.1	198.7
Recycling	0.5	1.2	0.2	1.4	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.9	9.9
Construction	52.6	99.6	17.2	90.6	70.6	89.6	90.8	110.2	132.8	77.4	46.5	109.8	987.8
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	187.6	496.5	100.9	431.8	354.7	454.3	493.2	758.0	755.6	446.3	208.5	445.1	5,132.4
Sale, maintenance and repair motor vehicles	21.2	50.6	9.7	49.7	41.6	57.1	57.6	48.7	83.0	49.3	22.5	46.5	537.5
Wholesale trade except motor vehicles	28.1	106.0	17.1	88.8	87.7	111.7	106.6	171.1	176.1	78.4	31.4	68.3	1,071.4
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles	88.6	212.5	50.5	183.2	148.8	186.8	226.3	326.7	326.4	195.3	98.2	203.2	2,246.5
Hotels and restaurants	49.7	127.4	23.6	110.1	76.6	98.7	102.7	211.5	170.1	123.2	56.3	127.1	1,276.9
Transport and communications	45.1	119.7	22.9	112.6	81.1	100.7	129.3	287.9	181.8	91.5	42.6	104.3	1,319.4
Land transport; transport via pipelines	19.6	46.5	6.8	53.7	36.5	42.8	41.9	71.5	45.6	33.4	19.3	38.5	455.9
Water transport	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.3	1.5	4.3	7.2	1.3	0.2	2.2	20.1
Air transport	0.3	2.7	0.1	0.5	1.6	1.0	4.3	41.8	15.5	1.9	0.2	3.5	73.5
Supporting and aux. transport activities	9.8	35.1	7.9	24.7	19.5	21.0	37.5	77.1	50.4	20.4	7.9	27.0	338.2
Post and telecommunications	15.0	34.6	7.5	32.5	23.4	35.5	44.1	93.1	63.1	34.6	15.0	33.2	431.7
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	110.8	331.9	66.1	285.8	231.0	316.9	384.0	1,065.3	688.8	302.6	108.6	291.4	4,183.2
Financial intermediation, except insurance	12.3	39.2	10.7	49.8	26.1	40.2	31.9	185.1	65.6	42.6	16.7	43.5	563.6
Financial intermediation n.e.c.	3.8	18.9	2.8	14.5	4.7	13.5	31.6	37.7	45.6	19.0	5.7	24.2	222.0
Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	2.7	9.9	2.2	9.3	7.2	12.5	19.2	79.6	21.4	14.7	3.4	10.6	192.8
Real estate activities	7.8	22.2	4.4	19.3	16.6	22.4	24.7	70.5	42.8	22.9	7.9	16.4	277.9
Renting of machinery and equipment	5.3	14.0	2.5	10.8	8.8	13.2	13.1	18.1	19.8	11.9	5.4	11.6	134.5
Computer and related activities	6.6	24.0	4.0	15.3	18.0	25.7	39.3	79.7	94.1	24.0	5.3	15.7	351.8
Research and development	1.1	3.7	0.7	3.1	4.6	4.6	22.7	12.3	25.7	4.2	2.2	5.4	90.4
Other business activities	71.1	200.1	38.7	163.7	145.1	184.7	201.5	582.4	373.8	163.2	62.0	164.0	2,350.3
Public administration, education and health	255.6	507.5	140.5	470.8	378.1	479.6	445.4	730.5	765.7	498.2	282.7	542.0	5,496.6
Public admin. and defence; social security	62.7	115.6	35.8	94.0	74.0	104.4	93.5	211.9	173.5	124.6	70.9	126.0	1,286.8
Education	74.3	157.1	41.3	156.2	135.1	169.6	160.2	213.0	269.9	155.4	74.2	149.6	1,756.0
Health and social work	118.6	234.8	63.3	220.6	169.1	205.6	191.7	305.6	322.3	218.1	137.6	266.4	2,453.8
Other service industries	44.5	86.9	24.2	83.9	65.7	84.1	90.0	222.9	143.3	79.0	47.7	96.6	1,068.8
Sewage and refuse disposal; sanitation	3.7	6.9	1.9	7.9	5.1	6.5	6.7	9.0	8.4	6.1	4.2	8.8	75.1
Activities of membership organisations n.e.c.	12.3	15.6	4.4	15.1	11.6	16.5	15.6	42.0	24.6	12.3	10.0	17.6	197.7
Recreational, cultural and sporting activity	20.8	45.0	13.5	46.8	32.3	41.0	44.7	135.8	73.4	41.0	24.7	52.5	571.5
Other service activities	7.8	19.4	4.3	14.2	16.8	20.0	23.0	36.2	36.9	19.7	8.8	17.6	224.6

Source: Annual Employment Survey 1997

per cent between 1996 and 1997. This sector has become increasingly difficult to measure as the large utility companies merge their activities.

AES employee jobs in manufacturing rose by 65,400 (2 per cent) between AES 95 and AES 96 and remained more or less steady up to 1997. The big picture conceals some larger variations within the sector as a whole. The manufacture of textiles, for example, shows a rise of 3 per cent between AES 95 and AES 96 but a fall of 7 per cent between AES 96 and 97. The 1996-97 period also saw substantial percentage falls in tanning and dressing of leather (16.5 per cent) and coke, refined petroleum products etc (13 per cent). The manufacture of food products and beverages, which rose by 6 per cent (27,500 employees), and furniture and other manufacturing not elsewhere classified, which rose by 5 per cent (9,000 employees), were among the factors that held the sector back from an overall decline.

AES employee jobs in construction fell by 3 per cent between 1995 and 1996 but rose by 15 per cent between 1996 and 1997. Other sources confirm that after June 1997 the rise in construction employment coincided with a comparable fall in self-employment. The effect is more apparent than real and is due to revised guidance from the Inland Revenue on the status of subcontractors.

The distribution, hotels and restaurants and transport and communications groups, in tune with most of the service sector, have maintained rises over the three-year period. The distribution sector rose by 3 per cent in both 1995-96 and 1996-97; the transport sector maintained increases of 1 per cent over the same period.

The 6 per cent rise between 1996 and 1997 in the banking and finance sector equates to more than 250,000 employees but, while the service sector has been stronger than manufacturing in all sources, this change is not an entirely real effect. Much of the increase is within the recruitment agencies section (SIC 74500) and this is, in turn, due to a clarification of the guidance on how to collect these data. In general, recruitment agencies should

record their temporary employees at the base from which they are paid and not at the site at which they are working on the survey date. The clarification of this rule has exposed a number of cases where agencies did not report this way in earlier years. This helps to explain the larger than expected increase in this sector between 1996 and 1997.

More than half of the 102,000 rise in public administration, education and health between 1995 and 1996 was offset by the fall of 63,000 between 1996 and 1997. These changes reflect the difficulty that the AES has experienced in maintaining a consistent definition of the public sector in the face of the kind of structural changes that have taken place in the health service.

Other services saw a 6 per cent rise between 1995 and 1996 but a 1.5 per cent fall in the year to 1997.

Employee jobs by region

Table 2 shows the number of employee jobs for each industry by Government Office Region (GOR), and Table 3 breaks down the employee jobs into male/female/full-time/part-time employee jobs by county and unitary authority. All GORs in England

showed a rise in employee jobs between AES 96 and AES 97. The largest absolute rises were in London (up by 126,600), Eastern (97,300) and the South East (92,900). The largest percentage increases were in Eastern (up by 5 per cent) and the South West (4.3 per cent). These increases are largely explained by the buoyancy of business services as an industrial sector.

Employee jobs fell in Scotland by 20,400 (1 per cent) between 1996 and 1997 and by 1,100 (0.1 per cent) in Wales.

Integrating the agriculture data with the rest of the AES dataset has proved a recurring difficulty within AES since its inception in 1995. For example, the AES 95 and 96 datasets (as loaded on Nomis®) contain no agricultural data at district level, although it is present at higher levels of geographical aggregation. The difficulty has generally arisen from the way in which MAFF suppresses data in order to protect against the potential disclosure of the identity of particular businesses in this sector. In AES 97 similar problems have prevented the release of sub-regional agricultural data. Table 3, therefore, does not include agriculture data but the overall size of the agricultural sector in each GOR is given in Table 2. It is suggested that

Figure 2 Employee jobs by broad industry group; Great Britain; September 1997

Table 3 Employee jobs by county and unitary authority for all industries except agriculture, hunting and related services (SIC 01); Great Britain; September 1997

	Thousands					
	Male		Female		All	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
North East	399.1	48.0	447.2	235.4	213.6	448.9
Cleveland (former county)	88.7	10.2	98.9	46.9	49.2	96.0
Hartlepool	11.8	1.6	13.4	6.3	8.0	14.4
Middlesbrough	20.1	3.3	23.3	15.9	15.0	30.9
Redcar and Cleveland	23.1	1.5	24.6	8.9	9.3	18.1
Stockton-on-Tees	33.7	3.8	37.5	15.8	16.9	32.7
Darlington	18.3	2.2	20.5	11.1	10.5	21.6
Durham	67.0	6.9	73.8	38.9	31.6	70.5
Northumberland	36.9	5.6	42.5	23.4	24.1	47.5
Tyne and Wear	188.2	23.2	211.4	115.1	98.2	213.3
North West	963.7	117.7	1,081.5	570.0	474.7	1,044.7
Cumbria	77.0	10.2	87.3	41.9	43.4	85.3
Cheshire	195.9	22.9	218.8	105.1	90.8	196.0
Greater Manchester	455.1	55.6	510.6	280.2	228.0	508.2
Lancashire	235.7	29.0	264.7	142.8	112.5	255.3
Merseyside	183.2	26.0	209.3	119.9	112.9	232.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	865.8	112.7	978.5	483.7	456.6	940.3
Humberside (former county)	149.4	18.0	167.4	78.7	82.2	161.0
East Riding of Yorkshire	39.7	5.8	45.5	22.5	25.2	47.7
Kingston upon Hull	48.2	6.0	54.2	28.8	27.4	56.3
North East Lincolnshire	27.7	3.8	31.4	13.2	17.4	30.6
North Lincolnshire	33.8	2.5	36.3	14.1	12.3	26.4
North Yorkshire (former county)	122.0	20.2	142.2	67.4	73.1	140.5
York	37.8	7.1	44.9	21.2	21.2	42.3
Rest of North Yorkshire	84.2	13.1	97.3	46.2	51.9	98.1
South Yorkshire	204.7	26.5	231.2	110.9	102.9	213.7
West Yorkshire	389.7	48.0	437.7	226.7	198.4	425.1
East Midlands	731.0	93.9	824.9	416.1	377.4	793.6
Derbyshire (former county)	156.9	19.3	176.2	80.1	81.9	162.0
Derby	43.9	5.5	49.4	23.4	21.7	45.1
Rest of Derbyshire	113.0	13.8	126.8	56.7	60.2	117.0
Leicestershire (former county)	184.8	21.6	206.4	107.0	82.7	189.7
Leicester	65.8	8.6	74.4	45.7	30.8	76.5
Rutland	4.8	0.9	5.7	2.7	3.3	6.0
Rest of Leicestershire	114.2	12.1	126.3	58.6	48.6	107.2
Lincolnshire	89.1	13.2	102.3	53.0	54.1	107.0
Northamptonshire	123.4	15.2	138.7	69.5	60.5	130.0
Nottinghamshire	176.7	24.6	201.3	106.6	98.2	204.8
West Midlands	999.1	106.9	1,106.1	539.6	456.6	996.3
Staffordshire (former county)	174.3	19.8	194.1	101.5	82.7	184.2
Stoke-on-Trent	51.6	5.8	57.3	32.8	23.8	56.6
Rest of Staffordshire	122.7	14.1	136.8	68.6	58.9	127.5
Hereford and Worcester	111.8	14.8	126.5	64.8	66.2	131.0
Shropshire	76.9	7.9	84.8	41.2	34.3	75.4
Warwickshire	96.6	11.6	108.2	48.6	47.1	95.7
West Midlands	539.5	52.9	592.4	283.6	226.4	510.0
Eastern	895.7	127.1	1,022.8	519.7	463.5	983.1
Bedfordshire (former county)	95.1	11.7	106.8	52.7	44.0	96.7
Luton	35.7	3.8	39.4	18.9	13.5	32.4
Rest of Bedfordshire	59.4	7.9	67.3	33.8	30.5	64.2
Cambridgeshire	143.0	20.0	163.0	85.2	64.1	149.3
Norfolk	121.1	17.2	138.3	73.3	65.8	139.2
Hertfordshire	187.9	29.9	217.8	110.4	104.5	214.9
Essex	229.2	33.7	262.9	136.0	128.9	264.9
Suffolk	119.4	14.7	134.1	62.1	56.2	118.2
London	1,550.3	224.3	1,774.6	1,058.2	639.6	1,697.8
South East	1,371.0	212.3	1,583.3	840.0	717.3	1,557.3
Buckinghamshire (former county)	129.7	21.6	151.3	81.2	65.4	146.6
Milton Keynes	49.1	5.7	54.8	30.6	20.6	51.2
Rest of Buckinghamshire	80.6	16.0	96.6	50.6	44.9	95.4
East Sussex (former county)	90.5	17.7	108.2	65.3	61.2	126.5
Brighton and Hove	36.7	8.1	44.8	27.9	24.8	52.7
Rest of East Sussex	53.8	9.5	63.4	37.3	36.4	73.7
Hampshire (former county)	297.8	45.4	343.2	170.0	155.8	325.8
Southampton	47.6	6.8	54.4	29.0	23.4	52.4
Portsmouth	41.5	7.0	48.4	24.3	22.4	46.7
Rest of Hampshire	208.7	31.6	240.3	116.6	110.1	226.8
Berkshire	178.8	23.4	202.1	105.9	73.2	179.1
Isle of Wight	16.4	2.9	19.3	10.1	10.6	20.7
Kent	228.6	34.0	262.6	139.6	125.8	265.3
Oxfordshire	114.0	17.5	131.5	68.3	55.5	123.8
Surrey	187.4	29.4	216.8	117.0	98.6	215.6
West Sussex	127.8	20.5	148.3	82.6	71.1	153.8

(continued on following page)

Table 3 Employee jobs by county and unitary authority for all industries except agriculture, hunting and related services (SIC 01); Great Britain; September 1997

	Thousands					
	Male		Female		All	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
South West	795.7	120.5	916.2	471.0	450.0	921.0
Avon (former county)	192.0	27.7	219.7	112.3	101.9	214.2
Bath and North East Somerset	27.8	4.9	32.7	18.4	18.1	36.5
Bristol, City of	95.0	14.0	108.9	59.8	49.7	109.5
North Somerset	22.9	3.8	26.7	13.6	14.8	28.4
South Gloucestershire	46.4	5.0	51.4	20.6	19.2	39.8
Dorset (former county)	98.7	16.8	115.6	61.0	63.2	124.3
Bournemouth	20.5	4.9	25.4	17.6	17.0	34.6
Poole	25.4	3.6	29.0	15.0	13.6	28.6
Rest of Dorset	52.9	8.3	61.2	28.4	32.7	61.1
Wiltshire (former county)	118.5	13.9	132.4	66.3	55.7	122.0
Swindon	49.6	4.8	54.4	26.8	18.7	45.4
Rest of Wiltshire	68.9	9.1	78.0	39.6	37.0	76.6
Cornwall	57.6	10.9	68.6	37.8	40.0	77.8
Devon	154.9	27.2	182.1	93.5	96.9	190.4
Gloucestershire	99.0	13.5	112.5	57.6	50.1	107.6
Somerset	74.8	10.5	85.3	42.5	42.2	84.7
Wales	429.0	51.8	480.8	259.1	221.3	480.3
Isle of Anglesey	7.1	0.9	8.0	3.9	3.8	7.7
Gwynedd	15.1	2.6	17.6	11.4	9.9	21.3
Conwy	11.0	2.7	13.7	8.4	9.1	17.6
Denbighshire	12.6	1.8	14.4	8.7	7.0	15.7
Flintshire	29.7	2.3	32.0	13.7	10.2	23.8
Wrexham	23.2	2.2	25.5	13.8	9.4	23.2
Powys	15.4	2.5	17.9	10.9	9.7	20.6
Ceredigion	7.9	1.4	9.3	5.6	5.3	10.9
Pembrokeshire	11.1	1.6	12.8	7.5	7.2	14.7
Carmarthenshire	19.3	2.6	21.9	10.4	9.6	20.1
Swansea	31.1	4.8	36.0	22.6	21.5	44.1
Neath Port Talbot	22.1	1.7	23.8	9.5	7.7	17.2
Bridgend	18.4	1.8	20.2	11.7	9.5	21.2
The Vale of Glamorgan	21.4	2.2	23.6	12.3	10.9	23.2
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	29.8	3.1	32.9	18.8	14.4	33.2
Merthyr Tydfil	7.0	0.7	7.7	4.4	4.0	8.4
Caerphilly	19.8	1.7	21.6	12.0	9.0	21.0
Blaneau Gwent	9.4	0.6	10.0	4.2	4.3	8.5
Torfaen	16.1	1.4	17.6	8.8	7.8	16.6
Monmouthshire	11.3	1.9	13.2	7.0	7.6	14.7
Newport	28.4	2.4	30.9	13.6	11.8	25.4
Cardiff	61.7	8.6	70.3	39.7	31.4	71.1
Scotland	854.4	101.9	956.3	546.2	456.9	1,003.0
Aberdeen City	78.1	7.4	85.5	34.8	30.8	65.6
Aberdeenshire	27.0	3.7	30.7	15.1	18.0	33.1
Angus	13.3	1.7	15.0	8.1	8.8	16.9
Argyll and Bute	13.5	1.7	15.3	7.9	7.3	15.3
Clackmannanshire	5.9	0.4	6.3	3.4	2.7	6.1
Dumfries and Galloway	20.8	2.8	23.6	11.7	11.9	23.6
Dundee City	27.5	3.6	31.0	18.8	15.5	34.3
East Ayrshire	14.2	1.5	15.7	10.6	9.4	19.9
East Dunbartonshire	7.8	1.4	9.2	5.8	6.2	12.0
East Lothian	8.8	1.1	9.8	6.1	6.3	12.4
East Renfrewshire	5.3	1.0	6.2	3.7	4.3	8.0
Edinburgh, City of	102.2	14.7	116.8	75.9	56.4	132.3
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	3.4	0.5	3.9	2.3	2.8	5.1
Falkirk	22.5	2.2	24.7	12.9	11.3	24.2
Fife	53.5	5.2	58.7	32.6	25.8	58.4
Glasgow, City of	139.4	18.1	157.6	96.1	72.2	168.3
Highland	29.9	4.7	34.6	19.5	21.1	40.6
Inverclyde	13.7	1.3	15.0	9.8	7.1	16.9
Midlothian	8.4	1.1	9.5	5.0	5.4	10.4
Moray	11.8	1.4	13.2	7.5	7.4	14.9
North Ayrshire	18.4	1.6	20.0	11.3	9.2	20.5
North Lanarkshire	45.4	3.9	49.4	27.5	19.6	47.2
Orkney	2.8	0.4	3.2	1.7	1.8	3.5
Perth and Kinross	19.2	2.9	22.1	13.2	11.4	24.6
Renfrewshire	36.1	3.1	39.2	19.2	15.1	34.3
Scottish Borders	14.6	1.6	16.2	9.9	8.8	18.7
Shetland Islands	4.5	0.8	5.3	2.3	3.0	5.3
South Ayrshire	18.1	2.1	20.2	11.5	9.2	20.7
South Lanarkshire	39.0	4.2	43.2	26.9	21.6	48.4
Stirling	12.8	1.7	14.6	10.9	8.6	19.5
West Dunbartonshire	10.3	1.3	11.6	6.4	6.4	14.7
West Lothian	26.5	2.4	28.9	16.0	11.6	27.5

Source: Annual Employment Survey 1997

customers who seek greater definition of the sub-regional data for agriculture should approach either MAFF or the Scottish Office.

The future of the AES

The new Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) is being validated against a

subset of AES 97. The extent to which the 1997 ABI-derived data are judged to have passed various tests of statistical integrity will inform a decision on whether to publish the results derived via the AES 98 methodology or via ABI 98. That decision cannot be taken until April 1999 because the ABI 97 small area

results were not fully finalised until March. AES 98 is, therefore, being run in concert with the ABI to provide distinct (but partly overlapping) datasets which will be processed via the AES and ABI methodologies respectively. For more details, see the technical report on the ABI on pp149-52 of this issue.

Notes

1. See 'Comparison of sources of employment data', pp511-6, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1997, and 'Industry comparisons of employment estimates', pp519-26, *Labour Market Trends*, October 1998.
2. 'Revision of Annual Employment Survey results for 1995 and 1996,' *Labour Market Trends*, July 1998, pp387-97. 'The impact of Annual Employment Survey revisions on claimant count rates and other labour market indicators,' *Labour Market Trends*, August 1998, pp441-4.

Further information:

The AES 97 results are not being printed in booklet format but disseminated via electronic media or hard copy tables customised to users' needs. Please telephone your data requirement to the AES Helpline on 01928 792690.

Technical note

The survey Data collected

Employers in the sampled group were required to make a return for the number of employees in their employment on 12 September 1997. The return distinguishes between men and women and between full-time and part-time workers (the latter being defined as those normally employed for up to 30 hours a week).

The total number of employee jobs should include: those temporarily absent at the survey date because of sickness, holidays, short-time or other stoppages (regardless of whether the employees affected were being paid); employees who did not work on the survey date but who are regularly employed on other days (e.g. part-time and week-end workers); those employed away from the workplace (e.g. sales representatives, transport workers).

The total number should exclude: self-employed; working proprietors; partners; directors not under contract of service; people working in their own homes on piecework; domestic staff working in private households; members of the armed forces; employees still on the payroll as pensioners; trainees who do not have employee status; those employed by outside contractors or agencies; people under 16 years of age; workers covered by the Agricultural Census.

The business description is processed, using optical character recognition technology allied to a piece of software called Precision Data Coder, to provide an industrial classification of the business under SIC 92.

The postcode is the means by which the results process assigns employees in local units to wards. These ward totals are then aggregated to form all the various other geographies.

As the AES results are aggregated at ward level, employers are required to make their returns in respect of employees at each individual workplace (i.e. local unit). Where employers have more than one distinct business activity at a single location, the workplace should be classified to the principal activity taking place at the site.

Method

The AES is a statutory postal inquiry conducted in Great Britain under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. Section 1 of the Act creates an obligation on contributors to provide information 'necessary for the appreciation of economic trends and the provision of a statistical service for industry and for the discharge by government departments of their functions'.

Survey forms are sent to the address held on the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) which is identified as the address where an employer held pay details for a particular part of the business (known as the reporting unit). Where employers have supplied information, such as their business description, in an earlier survey, this information is pre-printed on their AES form. Non-response is followed up by reminder letters, which include information about possible enforcement action.

Each unit for which a separate return is made is known as a local unit (LU). Most LUs will represent an entire factory, office or shop and will include all employees working there. Occasionally there will be two or more LUs at the same address, reflecting either split PAYE arrangements (e.g. separate schemes for weekly and monthly paid staff) or that there is more than one

distinct business activity carried out at the same address. A helpline was in operation to assist employers in making the correct return.

The AES 97 response rate was 90.4 per cent, compared with a target response rate of 92 per cent.

Sample

The sample was drawn from the IDBR, which was created as a result of an agreement reached in 1992 between the former Central Statistical Office and Employment Department to create a register of businesses from VAT and PAYE administrative sources.

The AES 97 sample comprised 105,000 enterprises. An enterprise is roughly defined as a combination of local units (i.e. individual workplaces with PAYE schemes or registered for VAT) under common ownership. These enterprises covered roughly 0.5 million local units and 15.5 million employees (out of a total population of roughly 23 million employee jobs). The main sample for AES 97 was drawn in the July preceding the survey date in September 1997 and then topped up by a further sample of about 2,000 enterprises drawn in early October 1997. The primary intention of the 'top-up' is to survey a sample of enterprises operating on the survey date but not identified in administrative returns until after the main sample selection.

The frequency of inclusion in the sample for any enterprise is as follows:

- Multi-workplace enterprises with 25 or more employees – every year.
- Multi-workplace enterprises with fewer than 25 employees – once every four years.
- Single-workplace enterprises with 50 or more employees – every year.
- Single-workplace enterprises with between 25 and 49 employees – once every four years.
- Single-workplace enterprises with fewer than 25 employees – once every 25 years.

Methodology

The AES 97 collected employee jobs data for those enterprises in the sample, and estimates were derived for all enterprises not in the sample but present in the total population held on IDBR, and for enterprises that failed to respond to the survey questionnaire.

In general, a statistical technique known as linear regression was used in order to derive these estimates. This technique exploits the relationship between: (i) the employee jobs data collected for sampled enterprises in AES 97; and (ii) data from PAYE administrative sources, for those same enterprises, held on the IDBR. Values for (i) and (ii) were plotted for sampled enterprises of similar category and size-band. This plot allowed the construction of a line of best-fit which showed how surveyed employee jobs data related to PAYE-derived employment data for each category and size-band of enterprise. This relationship was expressed in co-efficients which were applied to the PAYE-derived data for each non-sampled and non-responding enterprise, to arrive at the required estimates.

In July 1998 the AES 95 and 96 results were revised in order to take account of new research on how to gross the sample-based results of the AES to the overall population of businesses.

Technical note

This research successfully challenged previous assumptions about the extent to which it was proper to include, in the total population, businesses on the IDBR that were registered only for VAT (as opposed to registered only for PAYE or registered for both VAT and PAYE). The effect of these changed assumptions on the original AES 96 results, for example, was to reduce the estimate of employee jobs in businesses registered only for PAYE by 0.2m; and to increase the estimate of employee jobs in businesses registered only for VAT by 0.6m. The methodology for grossing to the total population in AES 97 was consistent with that used for the revised AES 95 and 96 results.

The regression method of estimation could not be used for non-sampled/non-responding enterprises for which PAYE-derived data were not available. In these cases, therefore, each enterprise was given the average employment value of enterprises in the same category and size-band who had supplied an employment return to AES 97.

The local unit structure for non-sampled/non-respondent enterprises with multiple sites was assumed to be as held on the IDBR, as at March 1998. The variation between this date and the survey date was designed to compensate for time-lags in the process of up-dating the local unit structure on the IDBR.

The employment breakdown (i.e. male/female/full-time/part-time) across local units for non-sampled/non-responding enterprises was imputed via what are known as decomposition factors. These decomposition factors were derived from the sampled/responding units. Tests of statistical significance were used to validate which variables (e.g. level of geographical aggregation, level of definition within broad industry group) provided the most reliable means of deriving decomposition factors.

Continuity in the employee jobs series

The starkest manifestation of the step in the time-series caused by the revision to AES 95 is seen in the total number of local units (i.e. workplaces) that employ between one and ten employees. Census 93 ostensibly counted 0.9 million such small workplaces in Great Britain, whereas the AES 95 (revised) estimate is 1.6 million. This does not express a genuine increase in small businesses but an improved methodological assumption about how to estimate this sector.

In response to requests from data customers, who wish to maintain consistent time-series, ONS has developed a set of scaling factors (see Tables 4 and 5). These factors can be used for

Table 4 Scaling factors to adjust for revisions to AES methodology; Government Office Regions and Standard Statistical Regions

	Employee jobs		
	Pre-revision	Revised figures	Factor
Great Britain	21,438,269	21,865,416	1.0199
Government Office Region			
North East	871,681	876,058	1.0050
North West	2,057,920	2,077,767	1.0096
Merseyside	438,603	440,695	1.0048
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,874,432	1,880,398	1.0032
East Midlands	1,546,681	1,572,678	1.0168
West Midlands	2,018,412	2,061,772	1.0215
Eastern	1,890,982	1,938,680	1.0252
London	3,192,477	3,298,339	1.0332
South East	2,861,004	2,954,213	1.0326
South West	1,741,733	1,781,055	1.0226
Wales	945,707	964,313	1.0197
Scotland	1,998,637	2,019,448	1.0104
Standard Statistical Region			
North	1,046,453	1,052,871	1.0061
North West	2,321,751	2,341,649	1.0086
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,874,432	1,880,398	1.0032
East Midlands	1,546,681	1,572,678	1.0168
West Midlands	2,018,412	2,061,772	1.0215
East Anglia	794,577	810,804	1.0204
Rest of the South East	3,957,409	4,082,089	1.0315
South West	1,741,733	1,781,055	1.0226
Wales	945,707	964,313	1.0197
Scotland	1,998,637	2,019,448	1.0104

Note: All figures are based on the 1995 Annual Employment Survey.

Technical note

Table 5 Scaling factors; counties

	Employee jobs		
	Pre-revision	Revised figures	Factor
England			
Greater London	3,192,477	3,298,339	1.03316
Greater Manchester	982,105	992,282	1.01036
Merseyside	438,603	440,695	1.00477
South Yorkshire	424,848	426,338	1.00351
Tyne and Wear	406,455	408,198	1.00429
West Midlands	1,064,589	1,086,621	1.02070
West Yorkshire	860,445	855,617	0.99439
Avon	401,560	409,035	1.01861
Bedfordshire	200,403	205,231	1.02409
Berkshire	335,003	346,223	1.03349
Buckinghamshire	267,193	278,571	1.04258
Cambridgeshire	283,551	289,917	1.02245
Cheshire	386,223	390,872	1.01204
Cleveland	188,156	189,771	1.00858
Cornwall	138,791	141,615	1.02035
Cumbria	174,772	176,813	1.01168
Derbyshire	330,219	333,551	1.01009
Devon	360,984	370,591	1.02661
Dorset	225,195	230,139	1.02195
Durham	183,546	184,810	1.00689
East Sussex	222,486	228,441	1.02677
Essex	491,722	505,597	1.02822
Gloucestershire	205,284	211,493	1.03025
Hampshire	560,584	576,939	1.02917
Hereford/Worcester	252,472	256,336	1.01530
Hertfordshire	404,280	417,048	1.03158
Humberside	323,556	328,216	1.01440
Isle of Wight	36,875	37,187	1.00846
Kent	517,952	532,414	1.02792
Lancashire	514,820	517,800	1.00579
Leicestershire	389,135	395,195	1.01557
Lincolnshire	205,753	211,697	1.02889
Norfolk	265,089	270,366	1.01991
Northamptonshire	239,273	244,426	1.02154
Northumberland	93,524	93,279	0.99738
North Yorkshire	265,583	270,227	1.01749
Nottinghamshire	382,301	387,809	1.01441
Oxfordshire	248,743	256,038	1.02933
Shropshire	154,393	158,252	1.02499
Somerset	168,851	173,062	1.02494
Staffordshire	360,295	368,935	1.02398
Suffolk	245,937	250,521	1.01864
Surrey	387,432	405,808	1.04743
Warwickshire	186,663	191,628	1.02660
West Sussex	284,736	292,592	1.02759
Wiltshire	241,068	245,120	1.01681
Wales			
Clwyd	137,414	139,503	1.01520
Dyfed	96,199	98,633	1.02530
Gwent	148,162	153,923	1.03888
Gwynedd	71,204	72,244	1.01461
Mid Glamorgan	150,133	152,506	1.01581
Powys	40,150	40,996	1.02107
South Glamorgan	185,982	188,473	1.01339
West Glamorgan	116,463	118,035	1.01350
Scotland			
Borders	37,524	38,371	1.02257
Central	93,788	94,307	1.00553
Dumfries and Galloway	53,952	54,548	1.01105
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	8,548	8,710	1.01895
Fife	111,696	113,202	1.01348
Grampian	261,349	264,451	1.01187
Highland	78,491	80,002	1.01925
Lothian	346,683	351,835	1.01486
Orkney Islands	7,033	7,234	1.02858
Shetland Islands	10,421	10,596	1.01679
Strathclyde	841,414	846,945	1.00657
Tayside	147,738	149,247	1.01021

Note: All figures are based on the 1995 Annual Employment Survey.

each region, county and district (available on request) as multipliers for the corresponding level of aggregation for 1993 data. The scaling factors can be used against pre-1993 data although users should realise that their reliability will be progressively degraded as they are applied to earlier years.

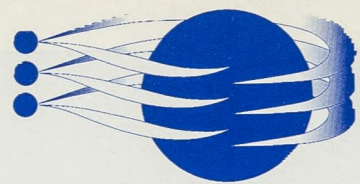
Readers will note that the scaling factors are quite small. This is a reflection of the fact that the large rise in the number of local units was not accompanied by a correspondingly large rise in the number of employee jobs.

As the short-term series is benchmarked on AES it follows that the step in the series mentioned above has introduced a similar discontinuity into the short-term employment series. This series traces comparable movements back to 1959. Consultation is currently in progress as how best to revise that series to remove the discontinuity.

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Technical report

Annual Business Inquiry 1998

By James Partington and Charles Mayell, Earnings and Employment Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- The Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) plans to achieve greater coherence between employment and productivity statistics and reduce the overall compliance costs for business.
- If the results of a parallel run are judged to be sound, the ABI results will be published instead of the Annual Employment Survey (AES) results for 1998. That decision will be taken in April 1999.
- As the decision cannot be taken until April 1999, it has been necessary to run AES 98 and ABI 98 as two overlapping business surveys in late 1998 and early 1999.
- ONS will establish a consultative group, including officials from the Department for Education and Employment, the Department of Trade and Industry and local government, to quality assure the initial statistical products derived from the ABI.
- Although the ABI and the AES differ in their sampling and estimation methods, the range of outputs (including small area results) will be at least as great under the ABI as under the AES.



PHOTO: NICK VERNON/TONY STONE IMAGES

This article introduces the planned Annual Business Inquiry and explains the steps being taken to protect the consistency of the employee jobs series when it supersedes the Annual Employment Survey.

Introduction

THE PLANNED change from the Annual Employment Survey (AES) to the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) seeks to realise a number of themes that are important to ONS and its customers. One of the big ideas behind the ABI is the achievement of greater coherence between employee, output data and other economic business data, by using the same statistical sample for each. This common sampling frame will supersede the independent samples used by the AES and the former Annual Census of Production and Construction (ACOP/C). The AES and the ACOP/C duplicated the collection of some employee data - the ABI will reconcile this on a single survey form, with obvious benefits in the

reduction of overall compliance costs for businesses. The standardisation of sampling and data collection will be accompanied by a common statistical methodology to govern the estimation processes.

The ABI will also gather, under the same banner, the financial data that has hitherto been collected by the ACOP/C and the Annual Distribution and Services Inquiries (DSI). The ABI will, therefore, be a two-part survey. The ABI/1 survey form will collect employment data, while the ABI/2 form will collect the other economic data; all businesses selected for ABI will receive parts 1 and 2. This article deals only with ABI/1, which covers employment.

AES/ABI parallel run

The move from the AES to the ABI will be achieved over a three-year period. From the users' point of view, the 1997 survey year looks no different. An accompanying article in this issue describes the results (pp137-47). But in fact the 1997 survey year will be used to provide a parallel run of the existing methods against the proposed methods for the ABI. It will happen as follows.

AES 97 ran with a sample size of about 105,000 businesses. The Great Britain results for September 1997 were published in *Labour Market Trends* in January 1999, with the small area statistics available from 1 March 1999. These results were processed according to: (a) the methodology described in the article on AES 97; (b) taking advantage of the revised assumptions about how to gross to the total population as described in the July 1998 edition of *Labour Market Trends*.¹

The ACOP/C 97 has been modified to collect data on the same basis as that which will be used for ABI. Those data can also be analysed via the ABI estimation methodology.

It follows, therefore, that a comparison of results from AES 97 and ACOP/C 97 can be used to simulate the outcome of a parallel run between the AES and the ABI, although not without some problems. Firstly, the simulation cannot extend to the 'whole economy' because of limitations in the scope of the ACOP/C. Secondly, an entirely level playing field would be one on which exactly the same businesses were captured within, for example, the manufacturing sector of AES 97 and the manufacturing sector of the ACOP/C survey. This will not be the case. Large businesses straddle even the broadest of industrial definitions and assigning SIC codes to such multi-dimensional businesses is always a compromise. The parallel run will, therefore, need to unpick and reassemble those businesses where the coding compromises have been made differently in the AES and the ACOP/C.

AES 98 v ABI 98

Various tests of statistical integrity have been devised. The extent to which the 1997 ABI-derived data, for given industrial sectors, are judged to have passed those tests will inform a decision on whether to publish the results derived via the AES 98 methodology or via ABI 98. That decision cannot be taken until April because the ABI 97 small area results were not fully finalised until March. Measures of the precision of the estimates, such as sampling errors, will accompany the published results.

AES 98 is, therefore, being run in concert with the ABI to provide distinct (but partly overlapping) datasets which will be processed via the AES and ABI methodologies respectively.

AES/ABI survey sample

The ABI sample will comprise about 78,000 enterprises (i.e. including both multiple-site organisations and single-unit businesses). These businesses were sent the new ABI survey form in respect of a survey date of December 11 1998. Included in this ABI survey are about 56,000 single-unit businesses (where there is no distinction between the enterprise and the local unit) for which the returned data will be held in common between ABI 98 and AES 98. In other words, these businesses will not receive an AES form but the data collected via ABI will be used to enhance the data

collected via AES 98. About 65,000 (single and multi-site) businesses have been sent AES 98 forms in respect of a September 1998 survey date. The discrepancy between the survey dates will be reconciled by means of adjusting one of the data-sets with a scaling factor (derived from data taken from the Short-Term Employment Survey).

Some large enterprises (both multi and single-site) will get both an AES form and an ABI form (albeit an abbreviated version).

Table 1 shows a brief comparison of data capture and survey methods for the two different surveys.

ABI estimation methodology

The ABI estimation methodology is different from the AES. Part of that difference arises from the fact that whereas the AES focused on the local unit, the ABI focuses on the enterprise (i.e. the business as a whole).

The returned data will be collated by SIC and size-band of the sampled enterprises: each such 'two-digit SIC x size-band' is regarded as a 'cell' for the purposes of the ABI estimation methodology at the enterprise level.

The basic formula for the process of creating estimates is that the total for any cell is the sum of the returned data multiplied by 'a' and 'g' weights:

- The 'a' weight gives a value to how representative the sampled businesses, in the cell, are of the total population of businesses, for that cell, on the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). For example, if the cell contained all of the businesses on the IDBR (i.e. it was full-cover) then the 'a' weight would be 'one'. If a cell contained one business out of ten businesses on the IDBR, the 'a' weight would be ten.
- The 'g' weight gives a value to how representative the employment size of the selected businesses, in the cell, are of the employment size of the total population of businesses, for the cell, on the IDBR. What this means, in effect, is that if the selected businesses are smaller than most of the businesses within the cell on the IDBR, then the 'g' weight will be greater than one. Conversely, larger than average businesses imply a 'g' weight of less than one.

The above process results in an estimate for each cell. Unlike the AES, the ABI does not result in an individual estimate for each non-surveyed or non-responding business. Instead, the returned data for each sampled/returned business is grossed up to produce a reliable aggregate result for the total population for each cell.

ABI small area estimation

By this stage in the process no account has been taken of the geographical distribution of the returned and/or estimated employment. The basic plan for achieving this is to use the distribution of the total population on the IDBR as a map. The employment values held for businesses on the IDBR (known as their 'registered' employment) are not always the same as the employment values derived from survey returns. But the assumption is that the IDBR will be a reasonable guide to apportioning surveyed returns. Thus, crudely, if 10 per cent of the total employment value of an enterprise is located in local units in Wales, according to the IDBR, then 10 per cent of the ABI-derived aggregate would be allocated to Wales.

The nature of the survey means that for some very small cells (e.g. wards by industry) the sample size is too small to support good-quality estimates. For that reason 'minimum domains' have been set up. These are the lowest level at which robust estimates can be made. Minimum domains are generally NUTS 3 areas² by size-band by two-digit Standard Industrial Classification, for example 'Cambridgeshire CC x SIC 45 (construction) x 100+ employee jobs.' This is not to say, however, that estimates will not be available below this level of aggregation: the IDBR will be used to spread the minimum domain estimates across the smaller cells which comprise the minimum domain.

The basic aim of the method is to spread the known employment for a multi-site enterprise (i.e. taken from its ABI return) across the local units for that enterprise (i.e. as known from the IDBR) within each minimum domain. However, the method requires further sophistication at this point in order to cope with a consequence of the fact that ABI is pitched at the enterprise level. As has been already mentioned, large businesses straddle even the broadest of industrial definitions. The ABI uses SIC codes that are derived at the enterprise level. What this means is that a multi-site enterprise-level SIC code may blanket local units that, if coded separately, would fall outside the range of the SIC code used for the parent enterprise. So to create an estimate for a given minimum domain (which is, after all, a patchwork of local units from various enterprises), one must first impute returns for the local units within the given domain. For the reasons given above, they cannot simply be decomposed from the enterprise-level estimates.

Imputed local unit returns

The route from the ABI's enterprise-level estimates to imputed returned data for local units is, again, via the IDBR. The IDBR holds a portrait of the geographical and industrial analysis of employment for each selected enterprise. To use a hypothetical example, it

is possible that 15 per cent of enterprise A's overall employment total on the IDBR lies within the research and development SIC at a plant in Liverpool. This same proportion can then be applied to the ABI-derived return for enterprise A to impute a returned value for that notional Liverpool local unit within the given minimum domain.

This mechanism will be flawed if the structures on the IDBR are out of date. One response to this threat will be via a planned new rolling survey called the Annual Register Inquiry, which will be used to refresh the IDBR information on business structures. But embedded in the ABI methodology itself is a way to measure local employment trends and use that information to improve the quality of local unit estimation. As was mentioned earlier, the ABI includes single-site businesses which are, in effect, local units. The local trend enhancement will highlight those single-site businesses that inhabit the same minimum domain, i.e. they fall within a NUTS 3 area and also share the same two-digit SIC and size-band. Trends in these businesses will be used to refine the weighting of estimation of all other local units that inhabit the same minimum domain as the highlighted group.

Final estimates for the minimum domains

The cell of estimation for small areas (i.e. the minimum domain) is a different cell from that which was used for the estimation process at the enterprise level. It follows that the estimation process must again go through the process of assigning 'a' and 'g' weights.

Each minimum domain will contain:

- actual returned data from single-unit enterprises which fall within the domain;
- imputed local unit returned data – derived as described above.

The fresh weights will inflate/deflate the sum of those returned/imputed data to take account of the local units for non-selected or non-responding enterprises which fall within the minimum domain.

The cells at the enterprise level will not sum to the same UK total, as the

Table 1 Comparison of date capture and survey methods

Annual Employment Survey	Annual Business Inquiry
Survey date in September	Survey date in December
Great Britain coverage	United Kingdom coverage
Collects data on employees	Collects data on employment, i.e. employees plus directors, working proprietors and other unpaid workers
Collects data at local unit level	Collects data at enterprise level
Collects data by male/female and full-time/part-time	Collects data by male/female and full-time/part-time (i.e. the same as AES)
Collects information on the business description of each local unit (for SIC coding)	Derives enterprise level SIC codes direct from Inter Departmental Business Register
Estimation by regression analysis based on PAYE data	Estimation by a new technique ^a that relies on the Inter Departmental Business Register

^a Described in detail in the article.

sum of the cells at the local unit level unless there is some final intervention. However, the returned data is common to both and so the UK totals will be broadly similar. The final reconciliation of the UK totals, via each route, is achieved by a constraining factor which is, in effect, a multiplier to scale each of the minimum domains.

Consultation

A small working group of officials from interested central government departments, as well as local government planners, will meet at the end of March to assess the quality of the early statistical products.

Notes

- 1 'Revision of Annual Employment Survey results for 1995 and 1996', pp387-97, *Labour Market Trends*, July 1998.
- 2 Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS). Level 3 are upper-tier authorities (counties) or groups of unitary authority authorities. In Northern Ireland they are groups of districts.

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C.14 Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	S34	H.1 Background economic indicators	S67
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Publication dates of main economic indicators March – May

Labour market statistics Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.	Retail prices index
March 17 Wednesday	March 23 Tuesday
April 21 Wednesday	April 20 Tuesday
May 19 Wednesday	May 18 Tuesday

Old subject, table names and numbers		New table names and numbers	
SUMMARY TABLES			
Labour Force Survey: UK	0.1	UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	A.1
Workforce: UK	0.2	Workforce jobs	B.11
Labour Force Survey: GB	0.3	Regional labour market summary	A.2
Workforce: GB	0.4	Workforce jobs	B.11
Background economic indicators	0.5	Background economic indicators	H.1
EMPLOYMENT			
Workforce	1.1	Workforce jobs	B.11
Employees in employment: industry time series	1.2	Employee jobs by industry	B.12
Employees in employment: industry: production industries	1.3	Employee jobs: industry: production industries	B.13
All industries: by division, class or group	1.4	Employee jobs: by division, class or group	B.14
Employees in employment by region and sector	1.5	Employee jobs by region	B.16
Output, employment and productivity	1.8	Output, employment and productivity	B.32
Selected countries: national definition	1.9	Employment: selected countries: national definitions	B.51
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	1.14	Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain	B.17
UNEMPLOYMENT			
Claimant count: UK summary	2.1	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count: GB summary	2.2	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count by region	2.3	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	2.4	Claimant count area statistics: Travel-to-Work Areas	C.21
Claimant count by age and duration	2.5	Claimant count by age and duration	C.12
Claimant count: regions: age and duration	2.6	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count by age: time series	2.7	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count by duration: time series	2.8	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count counties and local authority areas	2.9	Claimant count area statistics: counties and local authority districts	C.22
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	2.10	Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	C.23
Claimant count: rates by age	2.15	Discontinued (but see C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age)	C.2
Selected countries	2.18	Selected countries	C.51
Claimant count: UK flows	2.19	Claimant count flows	C.31
Claimant count: GB flows by age	2.20	Discontinued	
Claimant count: average duration	2.21	Average duration of claims by age	C.35
Claim history: number of previous claims	2.22	Claimant count: number of previous claims	C.32
Claim history: interval between claims	2.23	Claim history: interval between claims	C.33
By sought and usual occupation	2.24	Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	C.14
Claimant count: destination of leavers by duration	2.25	Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim	C.34
Redundancies in Great Britain	2.32	Redundancies in United Kingdom	C.41
Redundancies by region	2.33	Redundancies by region	C.42
Redundancies by age	2.34	Discontinued	
Redundancies by industry	2.35	Redundancies by industry	C.43
Redundancies by occupation	2.36	Discontinued	
VACANCIES			
UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	3.1	Vacancies at Jobcentres	G.1
Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	3.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: adjusted	G.2
Summary: regions	3.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: not adjusted	G.3
LABOUR DISPUTES			
Totals: industries; causes	4.1	Labour disputes: stoppages of work: summary	G.11
Stoppages of work: summary	4.2	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: by industry; causes	G.12
EARNINGS			
Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors	5.1	Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors	E.1
Average Earnings Index: all employees: by industry	5.3	Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry	E.3
Manual employees	5.4	Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employee jobs by industry group	E.12
Non-manual employees	5.5	Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employee jobs by industry group	E.13
All employees	5.6	Average earnings and hours of all full-time employee jobs by industry group	E.14
Unit wage costs: index for main industrial sectors	5.8	Unit wage costs: index for manufacturing and whole economy	E.21
Selected countries: index of wages per head	5.9	Selected countries: index of wages per head	E.31
RETAIL PRICES			
Summary of recent movements	6.1	Retail prices: summary of recent movements	H.11
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	6.2	Retail prices: detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	H.12
Average for selected items	6.3	Average retail prices of selected items	H.13
General index: time series	6.4	General index of retail prices	H.14
Changes on a year earlier: time series	6.5	General index of retail prices: changes on a year earlier	H.15
EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	6.8	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	H.21
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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
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Total hours worked per week	Statistical update	Total hours worked per week	B.33
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Statistical update	New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	E.11

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

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE				Earnings: international comparisons	M	Mar 99	E.31
UK summary	M	Mar 99	A.1	Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313
Regional labour market summary	M	Mar 99	A.2	GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	M	Mar 99	F.1
Employment by category	M	Mar 99	B.1	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	M	Mar 99	F.2
Employment by age	M	Mar 99	B.2	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	M	Mar 99	F.3
Employment by occupation	Q	Feb 99	B.3	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	M	Mar 99	F.4
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Mar 99	B.11	Other training: destination of leavers	M	Mar 99	F.5
Employee jobs by industry	M	Mar 99	B.12	Other training: qualifications of leavers	M	Mar 99	F.6
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Mar 99	B.13	TEC/CCTE performance tables	A	Dec 98	635
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Jan 99	B.14	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Jan 99	B.15	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Mar 99	G.1
Employee jobs by region	Q	Feb 99	B.16	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Mar 99	G.2
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	Feb 99	B.17	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Mar 99	G.3
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Mar 99	B.21	Labour disputes: summary	M	Mar 99	G.11
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Mar 99	B.22	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Mar 99	G.12
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed	M (Q)	Mar 99	B.32	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 98	299
Total hours worked per week	Q	Jan 99	B.33	International labour disputes	A	Apr 98	189
Job-related training	Q	Feb 99	B.41	Trade union membership	A	Jul 98	353
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	Feb 99	B.51	Labour market and educational status of young people	M	Mar 99	G.21
Annual Employment Survey	A	Mar 99	137	Economic activity of young people	Q	Feb 99	57
UNEMPLOYMENT				Jobseekers with disabilities (placed into employment)	M	Mar 99	G.22
ILO unemployment by age and duration	M	Mar 99	C.1	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Mar 99	99
ILO unemployment rates by age	M	Mar 99	C.2	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Dec 98	601
ILO unemployed looking for full-time/part-time work	M	Mar 99	C.3	Women in the labour market	Q	Feb 99	59
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Feb 99	C.4	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 99	103
Claimant count by region	M	Mar 99	C.11	Job-related training	Q	Mar 99	98
Claimant count by age and duration	Q	Mar 99	C.12	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jan 99	G.31
Claimant count by age and duration: reasons	Q	Mar 99	C.13	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Jan 99	G.32
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M	Mar 99	C.14	Sickness absence	Q	Feb 99	58
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Mar 99	C.21	Seasonal adjustment review	A	Jun 98	313
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Mar 99	C.22	Skill needs in Britain	A	Dec 97	517
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Mar 99	C.23	Labour force projections	A	Jun 98	281
Claimant count flows	M	Mar 99	C.31	Industrial and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics	A	Apr 97	151
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Feb 99	C.32	RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
Interval between claims	Q	Mar 99	C.33	Background economic indicators	M	Mar 99	H.1
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Mar 99	C.34	Retail prices: summary	M	Mar 99	H.11
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Jan 99	C.35	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Mar 99	H.12
Redundancies in UK	Q	Feb 99	C.41	Retail prices: selected items	M	Mar 99	H.13
Redundancies by region	Q	Feb 99	C.42	Retail prices: general index	M	Mar 99	H.14
Redundancies by industry	Q	Feb 99	C.43	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Mar 99	H.15
International comparisons	M	Mar 99	C.51	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices			
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY				Prices	M	Mar 99	H.21
Economic activity by age	M	Mar 99	D.1	Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs	M	Mar 99	H.22
Economic inactivity	M	Mar 99	D.2	Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different. A - Annual Q - Quarterly M - Monthly			
Economic inactivity by age	M	Mar 99	D.3	Discontinued tables may be found in the list opposite. Please refer to April 1998 <i>Labour Market Trends</i> , pS79, for tables not listed here.			
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS							
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M*	Nov 98	E.1				
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M*	Nov 98	E.3				
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q*	Nov 98	E.11				
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Dec 98	623				
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Feb 99	E.12				
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Feb 99	E.13				
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Feb 99	E.14				
Unit wage costs	M*	Nov 98	E.21				

* Publication of these tables is suspended; see pS54.

A.1 LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE

United Kingdom summary: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGSO	MGSR	MGSU	MGSX
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	79.8	58.0	72.7	8.8
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	80.4	59.6	74.5	7.3
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	80.6	59.9	75.0	6.9
1991	45,226	28,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	80.1	58.6	73.2	8.4
1992	45,310	28,691	25,861	2,830	16,619	79.2	57.1	71.3	9.9
1993	45,400	28,559	25,563	2,996	16,842	78.7	56.3	70.6	10.5
1994	45,465	28,549	25,753	2,796	16,917	78.6	56.6	70.9	9.8
1995	45,574	28,550	26,037	2,512	17,025	78.3	57.1	71.3	8.8
1996	45,725	28,679	26,292	2,388	17,045	78.5	57.5	71.8	8.3
1997	45,898	28,845	26,761	2,083	17,053	78.5	58.3	72.8	7.2
1998	46,056	28,850	27,044	1,807	17,205	78.4	58.7	73.4	6.3
3-month averages									
Oct-Dec 1996	45,827	28,795	26,529	2,266	17,032	78.7	57.9	72.4	7.9
Nov 96-Jan 97	45,842	28,830	26,601	2,229	17,011	78.7	58.0	72.5	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	45,857	28,836	26,657	2,180	17,021	78.6	58.1	72.6	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	45,866	28,836	26,702	2,134	17,030	78.6	58.2	72.7	7.4
Feb-Apr	45,879	28,846	26,747	2,099	17,033	78.6	58.3	72.8	7.3
Mar-May (Spr)	45,898	28,845	26,761	2,083	17,053	78.5	58.3	72.8	7.2
Apr-Jun	45,909	28,898	26,816	2,082	17,011	78.7	58.4	72.9	7.2
May-Jul	45,921	28,932	26,833	2,099	17,039	78.7	58.4	72.9	7.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45,939	28,900	26,859	2,042	17,039	78.6	58.5	73.0	7.1
Jul-Sep	45,948	28,883	26,911	1,971	17,065	78.6	58.6	73.1	6.8
Aug-Oct	45,960	28,872	26,941	1,930	17,089	78.5	58.6	73.2	6.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,978	28,879	26,966	1,913	17,098	78.5	58.7	73.2	6.6
Oct-Dec	45,991	28,874	26,982	1,893	17,116	78.5	58.7	73.3	6.6
Nov 97-Jan 98	46,004	28,858	26,989	1,870	17,145	78.4	58.7	73.3	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	46,017	28,868	27,007	1,861	17,148	78.5	58.7	73.3	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	46,030	28,884	27,020	1,864	17,145	78.5	58.7	73.3	6.5
Feb-Apr	46,043	28,890	27,050	1,840	17,152	78.5	58.7	73.4	6.4
Mar-May (Spr)	46,056	28,850	27,044	1,807	17,205	78.4	58.7	73.4	6.3
Apr-Jun	46,069	28,843	27,041	1,802	17,226	78.3	58.7	73.3	6.2
May-Jul	46,081	28,906	27,120	1,786	17,176	78.5	58.9	73.6	6.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,094	28,982	27,166	1,816	17,113	78.7	58.9	73.6	6.2
Jul-Sep	46,108	28,969	27,165	1,804	17,139	78.6	58.9	73.6	6.2
Aug-Oct	46,121	29,002	27,200	1,802	17,119	78.7	59.0	73.7	6.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,134	29,055	27,264	1,791	17,079	78.8	59.1	73.8	6.2
Oct-Dec	46,147	29,076	27,286	1,790	17,071	78.8	59.1	73.8	6.2
Changes									
Over last 3 months	39	107	122	-15	-68	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.1
Percent	0.1	0.4	0.4	-0.8	-0.4				
Over last 12 months	156	202	305	-103	-46	0.3	0.5	0.6	-0.4
Percent	0.3	0.7	1.1	-5.4	-0.3				
Male	MGSM	MGGG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGSP	MGSS	MGSV	MGSY
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	21,596	16,378	14,885	1,492	5,218	88.6	68.9	80.5	9.1
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	88.8	70.4	82.1	7.5
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	88.7	70.5	82.4	7.1
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	88.1	68.3	79.9	9.3
1992	21,924	16,261	14,365	1,896	5,663	86.7	65.5	76.5	11.7
1993	21,985	16,096	14,078	2,018	5,890	85.9	64.0	75.1	12.5
1994	22,050	16,072	14,215	1,857	5,978	85.6	64.5	75.6	11.6
1995	22,132	16,059	14,423	1,636	6,074	85.1	65.2	76.4	10.2
1996	22,232	16,069	14,498	1,570	6,163	85.0	65.2	76.6	9.8
1997	22,341	16,100	14,777	1,324	6,240	84.8	66.1	77.7	8.2
1998	22,441	16,078	14,973	1,105	6,363	84.3	66.7	78.4	6.9
3-month averages									
Oct-Dec 1996	22,297	16,076	14,634	1,442	6,221	84.8	65.6	77.1	9.0
Nov 96-Jan 97	22,305	16,094	14,683	1,411	6,211	84.9	65.8	77.3	8.8
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	22,315	16,097	14,717	1,380	6,218	84.8	66.0	77.5	8.6
Jan-Mar 1997	22,321	16,103	14,753	1,350	6,217	84.9	66.1	77.7	8.4
Feb-Apr	22,330	16,101	14,779	1,322	6,229	84.8	66.2	77.8	8.2
Mar-May (Spr)	22,341	16,100	14,777	1,324	6,240	84.8	66.1	77.7	8.2
Apr-Jun	22,348	16,118	14,812	1,306	6,230	84.9	66.3	77.9	8.1
May-Jul	22,356	16,127	14,812	1,314	6,229	84.8	66.3	77.9	8.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,367	16,115	14,848	1,267	6,252	84.7	66.4	78.0	7.9
Jul-Sep	22,372	16,103	14,874	1,228	6,270	84.6	66.5	78.1	7.6
Aug-Oct	22,381	16,112	14,911	1,200	6,269	84.7	66.6	78.3	7.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,392	16,115	14,927	1,188	6,277	84.7	66.7	78.3	7.4
Oct-Dec	22,400	16,114	14,939	1,175	6,286	84.7	66.7	78.4	7.3
Nov 97-Jan 98	22,408	16,116	14,960	1,156	6,292	84.6	66.8	78.5	7.2
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,416	16,120	14,978	1,141	6,297	84.6	66.8	78.6	7.1
Jan-Mar 1998	22,425	16,110	14,957	1,152	6,315	84.5	66.7	78.5	7.2
Feb-Apr	22,433	16,094	14,957	1,137	6,339	84.4	66.7	78.4	7.1
Mar-May (Spr)	22,441	16,078	14,973	1,105	6,363	84.3	66.7	78.4	6.9
Apr-Jun	22,450	16,072	14,973	1,099	6,378	84.2	66.7	78.4	6.8
May-Jul	22,458	16,093	15,011	1,082	6,365	84.3	66.8	78.6	6.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,466	16,130	15,025	1,105	6,336	84.5	66.9	78.7	6.9
Jul-Sep	22,475	16,124	15,009	1,115	6,350	84.5	66.8	78.6	6.9
Aug-Oct	22,483	16,117	15,002	1,115	6,366	84.5	66.7	78.6	6.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,491	16,152	15,042	1,110	6,340	84.6	66.9	78.7	6.9
Oct-Dec	22,500	16,172	15,061	1,110	6,328	84.7	66.9	78.8	6.9
Changes									
Over last 3 months	25	47	52	-4	-22	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Percent	0.1	0.3	0.3	-0.4	-0.4				
Over last 12 months	100	57	122	-65	43	0.0	0.2	0.4	-0.4
Percent	0.4	0.4	0.8	-5.5	0.7				

LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE

United Kingdom summary: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Female	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGSQ	MGST	MGSW	MGSZ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	23,201	12,109	11,084	1,025	11,092	70.3	47.8	64.2	8.5
1989	23,272	12,389	11,514	875	10,883	71.2	49.5	66.1	7.1
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	71.6	50.0	66.8	6.6
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	71.3	49.4	66.0	7.3
1992	23,386	12,430	11,497	934	10,956	70.9	49.2	65.5	7.5
1993	23,415	12,463	11,485	978	10,952	70.9	49.3	65.8	7.5
1994	23,416	12,477	11,538	938	10,939	70.9	49.5	65.8	7.0
1995	23,442	12,491	11,615	876	10,951	70.9	49.5	66.6	6.5
1996	23,493	12,611	11,793	817	10,882	71.4	50.2	67.3	6.0
1997	23,557	12,744	11,985	760	10,813	71.7	50.9	68.0	5.5
1998	23,614	12,772	12,070	702	10,842	71.9	51.1	67.8	5.5
3-month averages									
Oct-Dec 1996	23,531	12,719	11,895	824	10,812	71.9	50.6	67.1	6.5
Nov 96-Jan 97	23,537	12,736	11,919	818	10,800	71.9	50.6	67.1	6.4
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	23,542	12,740	11,940	800	10,803	71.9	50.7	67.3	6.3
Jan									

A.1 LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE

United Kingdom summary: not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All	MGTY	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV	MGUB	MGUE	MGUH	MGUK
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	44,797	28,345	25,860	2,485	16,453	79.4	57.7	72.4	8.8
1989	44,978	28,764	26,689	2,075	16,214	80.0	59.3	74.2	7.2
1990	45,107	28,909	26,935	1,974	16,198	80.2	59.7	74.7	6.8
1991	45,226	28,813	26,400	2,414	16,413	79.8	58.4	73.0	8.4
1992	45,310	28,582	25,812	2,769	16,729	78.8	57.0	71.1	9.7
1993	45,400	28,447	25,511	2,936	16,954	78.4	56.2	70.2	10.3
1994	45,465	28,433	25,697	2,736	17,033	78.2	56.5	70.6	9.6
1995	45,574	28,427	25,973	2,454	17,148	78.0	57.0	71.1	8.6
1996	45,725	28,552	26,219	2,334	17,172	78.1	57.3	71.6	8.2
1997	45,898	28,716	26,682	2,034	17,182	78.2	58.1	72.5	7.1
1998	46,056	28,713	26,947	1,766	17,343	78.0	58.5	73.1	6.1
3-month averages									
Oct-Dec 1996	45,827	28,793	26,582	2,212	17,034	78.6	58.0	72.5	7.7
Nov 96-Jan 97	45,842	28,745	26,584	2,161	17,097	78.4	58.0	72.4	7.5
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	45,857	28,690	26,556	2,134	17,167	78.3	57.9	72.3	7.4
Jan-Mar 1997	45,866	28,691	26,565	2,126	17,175	78.2	57.9	72.3	7.4
Feb-Apr	45,879	28,726	26,643	2,083	17,153	78.3	58.1	72.5	7.3
Mar-May (Spr)	45,898	28,716	26,682	2,034	17,182	78.2	58.1	72.5	7.1
Apr-Jun	45,909	28,834	26,772	2,062	17,074	78.5	58.3	72.8	7.2
May-Jul	45,921	28,987	26,844	2,143	16,934	78.9	58.5	72.9	7.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45,939	29,111	26,980	2,131	16,829	79.2	58.7	73.3	7.3
Jul-Sep	45,948	29,118	27,051	2,066	16,830	79.2	58.9	73.5	7.1
Aug-Oct	45,960	29,014	27,050	1,964	16,946	78.9	58.9	73.5	6.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,978	28,943	27,024	1,919	17,035	78.7	58.8	73.4	6.6
Oct-Dec	45,991	28,870	27,032	1,838	17,121	78.5	58.8	73.4	6.4
Nov 97-Jan 98	46,004	28,763	26,965	1,798	17,241	78.2	58.6	73.2	6.2
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	46,017	28,723	26,912	1,811	17,294	78.1	58.5	73.1	6.3
Jan-Mar 1998	46,030	28,735	26,887	1,849	17,295	78.1	58.4	73.0	6.4
Feb-Apr	46,043	28,767	26,945	1,822	17,275	78.1	58.5	73.1	6.3
Mar-May (Spr)	46,056	28,713	26,947	1,766	17,343	78.0	58.5	73.1	6.1
Apr-Jun	46,069	28,776	26,983	1,792	17,293	78.1	58.6	73.2	6.2
May-Jul	46,081	28,977	27,132	1,846	17,104	78.6	58.9	73.5	6.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,094	29,204	27,291	1,913	16,891	79.3	59.2	74.0	6.6
Jul-Sep	46,108	29,206	27,309	1,898	16,901	79.3	59.2	74.0	6.5
Aug-Oct	46,121	29,155	27,315	1,840	16,966	79.1	59.2	74.0	6.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,134	29,135	27,333	1,802	16,999	79.0	59.2	74.0	6.2
Oct-Dec	46,147	29,087	27,347	1,740	17,060	78.8	59.3	74.0	6.0
Changes Over last 3 months	39	-119	39	-158	158	-0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.5
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-8.3</i>	<i>0.9</i>				
Over last 12 months	156	217	315	-98	-61	0.3	0.5	0.6	-0.4
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-5.3</i>	<i>-0.4</i>				
Male	MGTZ	MGTT	MGTN	MGTO	MGTW	MGUC	MGUF	MGUI	MGUL
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	21,596	16,299	14,824	1,475	5,297	88.2	68.6	80.1	9.0
1989	21,706	16,434	15,219	1,215	5,272	88.3	70.1	81.8	7.4
1990	21,801	16,483	15,318	1,165	5,318	88.3	70.3	82.1	7.1
1991	21,871	16,401	14,887	1,514	5,470	87.7	68.1	79.6	9.2
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	86.3	65.3	76.3	11.5
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	85.6	63.8	74.8	12.4
1994	22,050	15,996	14,171	1,825	6,053	85.2	64.3	75.4	11.4
1995	22,132	15,982	14,374	1,608	6,151	84.7	64.9	76.1	10.1
1996	22,232	15,992	14,446	1,546	6,240	84.6	65.0	76.3	9.7
1997	22,341	16,023	14,720	1,304	6,317	84.4	65.9	77.4	8.1
1998	22,441	15,997	14,906	1,091	6,444	83.9	66.4	78.1	6.8
3-month averages									
Oct-Dec 1996	22,297	16,059	14,647	1,412	6,238	84.7	65.7	77.2	8.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	22,305	16,041	14,661	1,380	6,264	84.6	65.7	77.2	8.6
Dec 96-Feb 97 (Win)	22,315	16,003	14,639	1,363	6,312	84.3	65.6	77.1	8.5
Jan-Mar 1997	22,321	16,010	14,668	1,343	6,310	84.4	65.7	77.2	8.4
Feb-Apr	22,330	16,028	14,713	1,315	6,301	84.5	65.9	77.5	8.2
Mar-May (Spr)	22,341	16,023	14,720	1,304	6,317	84.4	65.9	77.4	8.1
Apr-Jun	22,348	16,080	14,780	1,300	6,268	84.6	66.1	77.7	8.1
May-Jul	22,356	16,170	14,826	1,344	6,185	85.1	66.3	77.9	8.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,367	16,264	14,941	1,323	6,103	85.5	66.8	78.5	8.1
Jul-Sep	22,372	16,259	14,983	1,276	6,113	85.5	67.0	78.7	7.8
Aug-Oct	22,381	16,202	14,997	1,205	6,178	85.1	67.0	78.7	7.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,392	16,129	14,955	1,174	6,262	84.7	66.8	78.5	7.3
Oct-Dec	22,400	16,092	14,949	1,143	6,308	84.5	66.7	78.4	7.1
Nov 97-Jan 98	22,408	16,055	14,935	1,121	6,353	84.3	66.6	78.4	7.0
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,416	16,026	14,905	1,121	6,391	84.1	66.5	78.2	7.0
Jan-Mar 1998	22,425	16,012	14,870	1,142	6,413	84.0	66.3	78.0	7.1
Feb-Apr	22,433	16,017	14,886	1,131	6,416	84.0	66.4	78.0	7.1
Mar-May (Spr)	22,441	15,997	14,906	1,091	6,444	83.9	66.4	78.1	6.8
Apr-Jun	22,450	16,034	14,935	1,098	6,416	84.0	66.5	78.2	6.9
May-Jul	22,458	16,145	15,021	1,123	6,313	84.5	66.9	78.6	7.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,466	16,284	15,117	1,167	6,182	85.3	67.3	79.2	7.2
Jul-Sep	22,475	16,281	15,114	1,167	6,193	85.3	67.3	79.2	7.2
Aug-Oct	22,483	16,209	15,080	1,129	6,274	84.9	67.1	79.0	7.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,491	16,174	15,072	1,102	6,317	84.7	67.0	78.9	6.8
Oct-Dec	22,500	16,159	15,077	1,082	6,341	84.6	67.0	78.9	6.7
Changes Over last 3 months	25	-123	-38	-85	148	-0.7	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-7.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>				
Over last 12 months	100	66	128	-62	34	0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.4
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-5.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>				

LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE

United Kingdom summary: not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (%)	Employment rate -all aged 16 and over (%)	Employment rate 16-59/64 (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Female	MGUA	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX	MGUD	MGUG	MGUJ	MGUM
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	23,201	12,046	11,036	1,010	11,155	69.9	47.6	63.9	8.4
1989	23,272	12,330	11,470	860	10,942	70.9	49.3	65.9	7.0
1990	23,307	12,427	11,617	809	10,880	71.3	49.8	66.6	6.5
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	10,942	71.0	49.3	65.8	7.2
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	70.6	49.1	65.4	7.3
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	949	10,989	70.6	49.0	65.1	7.6
1994	23,416	12,436	11,526	910	10,979	70.6	49.2	65.3	7.3
1995	23,442	12,445	11,599	846	10,997	70.6	49.5	65.6	6.8
1996	23,493	12,560	11,773	788	10,932	71.1	50.1	66.5	6.3
1997	23,557	12,692	11,962	731	10,865	71.4	50.8	67.2	5.8
1998	23,614	12,716	12,042	674	10,898	71.5	51.0	67.6	5.3
3-month averages									
Oct-Dec 1996	23,531	12,735	11,934	800	10,796	72.0	50.7	67.3	6

A.2 LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE Regional labour market summary

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (October 1998 to December 1998)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economic activity				Economically inactive				LFS employment				
	Total	Rate(%)*	Male	Female	Total	Rate(%)*	Male	Female	Total	Rate(%)*	Male	Female	Rate(%)*		
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
North East	2,040	1,172	73.3	651	521	867	26.7	339	528	1,065	66.4	581	69.3	484	63.2
North West	4,292	2,682	77.8	1,490	1,192	1,610	22.2	612	998	2,521	73.1	1,382	77.1	1,139	68.6
Merseyside	1,087	591	69.9	330	261	496	30.1	185	311	523	61.7	283	66.0	240	57.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,960	2,459	78.5	1,382	1,078	1,500	21.5	560	940	2,292	73.0	1,276	77.6	1,016	68.0
East Midlands	3,287	2,101	80.0	1,157	944	1,186	20.0	459	727	2,004	76.2	1,103	80.8	901	71.2
West Midlands	4,148	2,633	79.5	1,470	1,163	1,515	20.5	566	949	2,467	74.4	1,367	79.2	1,100	69.0
Eastern	4,202	2,742	81.5	1,550	1,192	1,460	18.5	521	939	2,627	78.0	1,484	84.7	1,142	70.4
London	5,499	3,571	77.7	1,986	1,585	1,928	22.3	686	1,242	3,303	71.8	1,826	77.7	1,477	65.4
South East	6,189	4,130	83.6	2,281	1,849	2,059	16.4	736	1,323	3,973	80.4	2,193	85.9	1,781	74.2
South West	3,880	2,456	81.8	1,353	1,103	1,423	18.2	538	886	2,348	78.1	1,285	82.5	1,063	73.3
England	38,583	24,538	79.5	13,650	10,887	14,046	20.5	5,201	8,844	23,123	74.8	12,779	79.8	10,344	69.3
Wales	2,304	1,324	73.9	738	586	960	26.1	380	601	1,231	68.7	678	72.9	553	64.0
Scotland	4,026	2,487	77.4	1,355	1,132	1,539	22.6	581	957	2,305	71.6	1,236	74.6	1,069	68.4
Great Britain	44,913	28,349	79.0	15,743	12,605	16,565	21.0	6,162	10,402	26,660	74.2	14,694	79.0	11,966	68.9
Northern Ireland	1,233	738	72.4	415	323	495	27.6	179	316	688	67.4	383	73.2	305	61.2
United Kingdom	46,147	29,087	78.8	16,159	12,928	17,060	21.2	6,341	10,719	27,347	74.0	15,077	78.9	12,271	68.7

	Employer surveys			Labour Force Survey						Benefits Agency administration system					
	Employee jobs (Sep 1998)			ILO unemployed (Oct 1998 to Dec 1998)						Claimant count (Jan 1999), seasonally adjusted					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
	Level	Level	Level	Level Rate(%)**	Level Rate(%)**	Level Rate(%)**	Level Rate(%)**	Level Rate(%)**	Level Rate(%)**	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	916	462	454	107	9.2	71	10.8	37	7.1	82.2	7.3	65.4	10.6	16.8	3.3
North West	2,632	1,336	1,296	161	6.0	109	7.3	53	4.4	109.3	4.2	85.5	6.0	23.8	2.0
Merseyside #				68	11.4	47	14.2	21	7.9	49.7	8.7	38.8	12.7	10.9	4.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,998	1,014	984	167	6.8	105	7.6	62	5.7	129.3	5.5	100.4	7.8	28.9	2.8
East Midlands	1,664	849	814	97	4.6	55	4.7	43	4.5	78.6	4.0	59.6	5.6	19.0	2.2
West Midlands	2,165	1,139	1,027	166	6.3	103	7.0	64	5.5	122.2	4.7	92.7	6.4	29.5	2.6
Eastern	2,079	1,072	1,007	115	4.2	66	4.2	49	4.1	79.8	3.2	59.1	4.3	20.7	1.9
London	3,563	1,823	1,740	268	7.5	160	8.0	108	6.8	215.4	5.2	158.5	6.9	56.9	3.1
South East	3,239	1,649	1,589	157	3.8	89	3.9	68	3.7	100.4	2.5	76.2	3.5	24.2	1.4
South West	1,919	968	952	108	4.4	68	5.1	40	3.6	79.5	3.3	58.6	4.3	20.9	2.0
England	20,175	10,312	9,863	1,414	5.8	871	6.4	543	5.0	1,046.2	4.3	794.7	6.0	251.5	2.3
Wales	998	495	503	93	7.0	60	8.1	33	5.6	67.7	5.4	52.3	7.6	15.4	2.7
Scotland	2,030	1,010	1,020	182	7.3	119	8.8	63	5.6	135.3	5.5	103.9	7.8	31.4	2.8
Great Britain	23,203	11,817	11,386	1,689	6.0	1,050	6.7	639	5.1	1,249.2	4.5	951.0	6.2	298.2	2.4
Northern Ireland	601	298	303	50	6.8	32	7.7	18	5.7	56.0	7.3	43.4	10.0	12.6	3.8
United Kingdom	23,804	12,115	11,689	1,740	6.0	1,082	6.7	658	5.1	1,305.3	4.6	994.4	6.3	310.9	2.4

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6064

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Information about the **Office for National Statistics**, its services and data, is available on the Internet. ONS's website can be found at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk>

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

labour.market@ons.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

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*	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training and employment programmes	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRU	MGRV							
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1993	25,563	21,870	3,186	151	356	19,466	6,091	16,658	5,210	2,605	580	1,043
1994	25,753	21,967	3,304	146	336	19,498	6,246	16,617	5,344	2,692	611	1,149
1995	26,037	22,253	3,360	140	285	19,741	6,293	16,828	5,423	2,730	629	1,292
1996	26,292	22,623	3,294	127	249	19,764	6,526	16,950	5,673	2,645	648	1,291
1997	26,761	23,077	3,346	118	221	20,084	6,672	17,271	5,804	2,652	691	1,251
1998	27,044	23,486	3,277	101	179	20,320	6,718	17,630	5,852	2,560	716	1,194
3-month averages												
Oct-Dec 1997	26,982	23,350	3,308	111	212	20,329	6,646	17,545	5,803	2,628	678	1,237
Nov 97-Jan 98	26,989	23,381	3,304	96	208	20,333	6,645	17,568	5,809	2,623	679	1,215
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	27,007	23,383	3,325	96	205	20,331	6,671	17,564	5,816	2,629	694	1,225
Jan-Mar 1998	27,020	23,423	3,297	95	205	20,333	6,682	17,586	5,835	2,600	695	1,230
Feb-Apr	27,050	23,462	3,295	99	193	20,337	6,708	17,613	5,846	2,585	709	1,230
Mar-May (Spr)	27,044	23,486	3,277	101	179	20,320	6,718	17,630	5,852	2,560	716	1,194
Apr-Jun	27,041	23,516	3,255	99	170	20,311	6,723	17,645	5,865	2,541	713	1,212
May-Jul	27,120	23,626	3,222	107	165	20,405	6,707	17,754	5,867	2,529	692	1,216
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,166	23,708	3,183	106	168	20,458	6,699	17,822	5,882	2,512	670	1,227
Jul-Sep	27,165	23,715	3,176	109	164	20,469	6,689	17,840	5,873	2,503	673	1,215
Aug-Oct	27,200	23,752	3,178	103	168	20,477	6,717	17,843	5,907	2,504	673	1,233
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,264	23,810	3,190	102	161	20,486	6,770	17,856	5,951	2,508	682	1,261
Oct-Dec	27,286	23,841	3,200	97	148	20,504	6,777	17,877	5,960	2,507	693	1,239
Changes												
Over last 3 months	122	126	24	-12	-16	35	88	37	87	4	20	25
Percent	0.4	0.5	0.8	-11.1	-9.7	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.5	0.2	3.0	2.1
Over last 12 months	305	491	-107	-14	-64	175	131	332	157	-120	15	2
Percent	1.1	2.1	-3.2	-12.7	-30.3	0.9	2.0	1.9	2.7	-4.6	2.2	0.2
	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX							
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1993	14,078	11,413	2,390	43	233	13,052	1,024	10,733	679	2,187	203	471
1994	14,215	11,458	2,487	49	220	13,110	1,101	10,720	737	2,270	216	510
1995	14,423	11,642	2,553	43	184	13,265	1,156	10,837	804	2,319	234	545
1996	14,498	11,827	2,473	41	156	13,266	1,232	10,936	891	2,233	240	549
1997	14,777	12,114	2,489	37	137	13,457	1,315	11,126	987	2,231	256	555
1998	14,973	12,415	2,413	28	117	13,646	1,325	11,423	990	2,143	270	529
3-month averages												
Oct-Dec 1997	14,939	12,336	2,433	39	132	13,649	1,287	11,374	961	2,187	245	528
Nov 97-Jan 98	14,960	12,359	2,434	33	134	13,661	1,293	11,393	965	2,184	248	523
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	14,978	12,373	2,438	32	135	13,673	1,302	11,403	969	2,185	251	524
Jan-Mar 1998	14,957	12,362	2,429	28	138	13,660	1,294	11,396	965	2,174	254	530
Feb-Apr	14,957	12,380	2,419	30	128	13,647	1,309	11,408	971	2,155	264	531
Mar-May (Spr)	14,973	12,415	2,413	28	117	13,646	1,325	11,423	990	2,143	270	529
Apr-Jun	14,973	12,433	2,399	29	112	13,637	1,333	11,436	995	2,123	274	529
May-Jul	15,011	12,497	2,373	35	105	13,677	1,329	11,488	1,008	2,113	259	530
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,025	12,538	2,345	35	106	13,709	1,310	11,535	1,001	2,099	246	527
Jul-Sep	15,009	12,541	2,334	34	101	13,691	1,314	11,526	1,014	2,088	246	527
Aug-Oct	15,002	12,537	2,329	32	103	13,686	1,311	11,518	1,018	2,086	242	526
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,042	12,572	2,333	35	102	13,715	1,322	11,545	1,026	2,090	243	531
Oct-Dec	15,061	12,587	2,344	35	95	13,726	1,333	11,551	1,034	2,096	248	526
Changes												
Over last 3 months	52	46	11	1	-5	35	19	25	20	8	3	-1
Percent	0.3	0.4	0.5	2.8	-5.4	0.3	1.5	0.2	2.0	0.4	1.2	-0.2
Over last 12 months	122	251	-89	-4	-37	76	46	177	73	-91	4	-2
Percent	0.8	2.0	-3.7	-9.3	-27.8	0.6	3.6	1.6	7.6	-4.2	1.6	-0.4
	MGSA	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY							
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1993	11,485	10,457	796	108	124	6,415	5,067	5,925	4,531	418	377	572
1994	11,538	10,509	817	97	116	6,388	5,145	5,897	4,607	421	395	639
1995	11,615	10,611	806	97	100	6,476	5,137	5,991	4,619	411	395	747
1996	11,793	10,795	820	85	92	6,499	5,294	6,014	4,782	412	408	742
1997	11,985	10,963	857	80	84	6,627	5,357	6,146	4,817	421	435	696
1998	12,070	11,071	864	74	62	6,674	5,393	6,206	4,862	417	446	666
3-month averages												
Oct-Dec 1997	12,042	11,015	874	73	80	6,680	5,359	6,171	4,841	441	433	710
Nov 97-Jan 98	12,029	11,022	870	64	74	6,672	5,352	6,176	4,844	439	430	682
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,029	11,010	887	63	69	6,658	5,368	6,161	4,847	443	443	701
Jan-Mar 1998	12,063	11,062	868	67	67	6,673	5,388	6,190	4,870	446	441	700
Feb-Apr	12,093	11,082	877	69	66	6,691	5,399	6,205	4,875	431	445	692
Mar-May (Spr)	12,070	11,071	864	74	62	6,674	5,393	6,206	4,862	417	446	666
Apr-Jun	12,068	11,083	857	70	58	6,674	5,390	6,209	4,871	418	438	683
May-Jul	12,109	11,129	850	72	59	6,728	5,378	6,267	4,859	416	434	686
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,141	11,169	838	71	63	6,749	5,389	6,287	4,880	414	424	700
Jul-Sep	12,155	11,174	842	75	63	6,778	5,375	6,314	4,860	415	427	688
Aug-Oct	12,199	11,215	848	71	64	6,791	5,406	6,325	4,889	417	431	707
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,222	11,238	857	68	59	6,771	5,448	6,312	4,925	417	439	730
Oct-Dec	12,225	11,254	856	62	53	6,778	5,444	6,326	4,926	411	444	714
Changes												
Over last 3 months	70	80	13	-13	-10	0	69	12	67	-4	17	26
Percent	0.6	0.7	1.6	-17.3	-16.4	0.0	1.3	0.2	1.4	-0.9	4.0	3.8
Over last 12 months	183	240	-18	-11	-28	99	85	155	85	-29	11	4
Percent	1.5	2.2	-2.1	-14.6	-34.4	1.5	1.6	2.5	1.7	-6.6	2.5	0.6

Relationship between columns: 1= 2+3+4+5. Each series is seasonally adjusted independently and therefore the sums of series will not necessarily equal the totals.
*Includes people who did not state whether they worked part-time or full-time.

EMPLOYMENT B.1

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)					Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part-time)									
	Total**	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total**	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school		
														13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
1993	1,355	6.2	568	42.0	359	81	345	5,793	787	13.6	4,222	84	587		
1994	1,480	6.8	628	42.1	400	99	363	5,956	835	14.0	4,329	87	673		
1995	1,623	7.3	702	43.3	453	92	375	6,052	827	13.7	4,373	89	737		
1996	1,660	7.3	680	41.0	466	86	427	6,318	806	12.8	4,543	82	859		
1997	1,777	7.7													

B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IN EMPLOYMENT								
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25,861	25,047	674	3,868	6,717	9,159	4,628	816
1993	25,563	24,869	577	3,633	6,885	9,201	4,573	773
1994	25,753	25,034	587	3,488	6,974	9,305	4,679	782
1995	26,037	25,247	611	3,386	7,008	9,451	4,791	795
1996	26,292	25,526	663	3,334	7,022	9,615	4,891	789
1997	26,761	25,961	703	3,284	7,156	9,682	5,137	802
1998	27,044	26,267	701	3,255	7,114	9,819	5,378	773
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 1997	26,982	26,198	729	3,278	7,144	9,768	5,280	782
Nov 97-Jan 98	26,989	26,205	716	3,272	7,123	9,732	5,302	789
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	27,007	26,236	714	3,264	7,137	9,794	5,328	769
Jan-Mar 1998	27,020	26,251	711	3,266	7,133	9,813	5,329	770
Feb-Apr	27,050	26,274	711	3,252	7,128	9,829	5,355	777
Mar-May (Spr)	27,044	26,267	701	3,255	7,114	9,819	5,378	773
Apr-Jun	27,041	26,266	694	3,259	7,093	9,832	5,388	778
May-Jul	27,120	26,349	698	3,293	7,099	9,833	5,425	783
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,166	26,395	701	3,303	7,065	9,872	5,454	775
Jul-Sep	27,165	26,403	703	3,301	7,062	9,870	5,467	766
Aug-Oct	27,200	26,430	703	3,285	7,055	9,887	5,500	779
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,264	26,478	706	3,269	7,064	9,911	5,529	781
Oct-Dec	27,286	26,493	705	3,260	7,055	9,926	5,547	789
Changes								
Over last 3 months	122	90	1	-41	-8	56	81	23
Percent	0.4	0.3	0.2	-1.2	-0.1	0.6	1.5	3.1
Over last 12 months	305	295	-25	-18	-89	159	268	8
Percent	1.1	1.1	-3.4	-0.6	-1.2	1.6	5.1	1.0
Male								
MGUO								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	14,365	14,065	347	2,030	3,846	4,976	2,866	300
1993	14,078	13,824	290	1,911	3,861	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
1998	14,973	14,695	350	1,755	4,028	5,329	3,233	273
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 1997	14,939	14,662	364	1,754	4,052	5,301	3,191	276
Nov 97-Jan 98	14,960	14,683	358	1,753	4,050	5,320	3,202	274
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	14,978	14,707	361	1,750	4,061	5,316	3,219	269
Jan-Mar 1998	14,957	14,694	358	1,749	4,048	5,326	3,212	267
Feb-Apr	14,957	14,683	356	1,743	4,042	5,326	3,217	274
Mar-May (Spr)	14,973	14,695	350	1,755	4,028	5,329	3,233	273
Apr-Jun	14,973	14,693	348	1,752	4,014	5,337	3,242	277
May-Jul	15,011	14,740	352	1,781	4,017	5,329	3,261	277
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,025	14,756	348	1,781	4,006	5,325	3,269	269
Jul-Sep	15,009	14,751	349	1,775	3,997	5,350	3,280	262
Aug-Oct	15,002	14,748	346	1,755	3,990	5,358	3,299	259
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,042	14,773	350	1,742	3,996	5,366	3,320	261
Oct-Dec	15,061	14,794	353	1,738	3,988	5,385	3,330	262
Changes								
Over last 3 months	52	43	4	-37	-9	35	51	0
Percent	0.3	0.3	1.0	-2.1	-0.2	0.6	1.6	-0.1
Over last 12 months	122	133	-11	-16	-64	84	139	-14
Percent	0.8	0.9	-3.0	-0.9	-1.6	1.6	4.4	-5.2
Female								
MGUP								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	11,497	10,982	328	1,839	2,871	4,183	1,762	515
1993	11,485	11,045	287	1,722	3,024	4,231	1,781	518
1994	11,538	11,082	287	1,633	3,049	4,269	1,843	518
1995	11,615	11,113	302	1,574	3,027	4,310	1,900	507
1996	11,793	11,294	327	1,564	3,048	4,425	1,931	504
1997	11,985	11,458	358	1,515	3,125	4,439	2,021	533
1998	12,070	11,573	351	1,500	3,086	4,490	2,145	500
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 1997	12,042	11,537	366	1,524	3,092	4,466	2,088	506
Nov 97-Jan 98	12,029	11,523	358	1,520	3,073	4,472	2,100	495
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,029	11,529	353	1,514	3,076	4,478	2,109	500
Jan-Mar 1998	12,063	11,557	352	1,517	3,084	4,486	2,117	503
Feb-Apr	12,093	11,591	355	1,509	3,086	4,503	2,138	503
Mar-May (Spr)	12,070	11,573	351	1,500	3,086	4,490	2,145	500
Apr-Jun	12,068	11,574	346	1,507	3,079	4,495	2,146	501
May-Jul	12,109	11,608	346	1,512	3,082	4,504	2,165	505
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,141	11,639	352	1,522	3,060	4,520	2,185	506
Jul-Sep	12,155	11,652	354	1,526	3,065	4,520	2,187	504
Aug-Oct	12,199	11,682	357	1,530	3,065	4,530	2,200	519
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,222	11,704	356	1,527	3,068	4,545	2,209	520
Oct-Dec	12,225	11,699	352	1,522	3,066	4,541	2,217	528
Changes								
Over last 3 months	70	47	-2	-4	1	22	30	24
Percent	0.6	0.4	-0.6	-0.3	0.0	0.5	1.4	4.7
Over last 12 months	183	163	-14	-2	-25	75	129	22
Percent	1.5	1.4	-3.7	-0.1	-0.8	1.7	6.2	4.3

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

EMPLOYMENT B.2 Employment by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EMPLOYMENT RATES*								
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	57.1	71.3	48.9	65.8	74.0	79.8	63.2	8.0
1993	56.3	70.6	43.6	63.9	74.9	79.2	61.8	7.6
1994	56.6	70.9	45.1	63.6	75.4	79.2	62.4	7.7
1995	57.1	71.3	45.3	64.2	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	57.5	71.8	46.5	65.7	75.9	79.7	63.4	7.5
1997	58.3	72.8	47.9	66.5	77.9	80.0	64.4	7.8
1998	58.7	73.4	48.0	66.6	78.6	80.6	65.4	7.5
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 1997	58.7	73.3	49.9	66.8	78.4	80.5	64.9	7.6
Nov 97-Jan 98	58.7	73.3	48.8	66.8	78.2	80.6	65.1	7.5
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	58.7	73.3	48.7	66.7	78.5	80.6	65.2	7.5
Jan-Mar 1998	58.7	73.3	48.5	66.7	78.5	80.7	65.1	7.5
Feb-Apr	58.7	73.4	48.6	66.5	78.6	80.8	65.2	7.6
Mar-May (Spr)	58.7	73.4	48.0	66.6	78.6	80.6	65.4	7.5
Apr-Jun	58.7	73.3	47.5	66.7	78.5	80.7	65.3	7.6
May-Jul	58.9	73.5	47.9	67.4	78.7	80.9	65.6	7.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	58.9	73.6	48.1	67.6	78.4	80.9	65.8	7.6
Jul-Sep	58.9	73.6	48.3	67.6	78.5	80.8	65.8	7.5
Aug-Oct	59.0	73.7	48.3	67.2	78.6	80.9	66.1	7.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.1	73.8	48.6	67.2	78.9	81.0	66.3	7.6
Oct-Dec	59.1	73.8	48.5	66.7	78.9	81.0	66.4	7.7
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.8	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2
Over last 12 months	0.5	0.6	-1.3	-0.1	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.1
Male								
MGUX								
MGVA								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	65.5	76.5	49.0	67.6	83.7	86.5	66.2	8.5
1993	64.0	75.1	42.7	65.8	83.0	85.3	64.1	7.1
1994	64.5	75.6	44.8	66.1	83.7	85.6	64.4	7.4
1995	65.2	76.4	44.5	67.1	84.5	86.3	64.9	7.9
1996	65.2	76.6	45.9	68.2	84.5	85.9	65.8	7.2
1997	66.1	77.7	45.9	69.9	86.3	86.4	67.2	7.3
1998	66.7	78.4	46.8	70.1	87.4	87.2	67.8	7.4
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 1997	66.7	78.4	48.5	69.8	87.4	87.1	67.7	7.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	66.8	78.5	47.6	69.8	87.4	87.3	67.7	7.4
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	66.8	78.6	48.1	69.8	87.7	87.2	67.9	7.3
Jan-Mar 1998	66.7	78.5	47.8	69.8	87.6	87.3	67.7	7.2
Feb-Apr	66.7	78.4	47.5	69.6	87.6	87.2	67.6	7.4
Mar-May (Spr)	66.7	78.4	46.8	70.1	87.4	87.2	67.8	7.4
Apr-Jun	66.7	78.4	46.6	70.0	87.2	87.3	67.8	7.5
May-Jul	66.8	78.6	47.2	71.2	87.5	87.1	68.0	7.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	66.9	78.7	46.7	71.2	87.4	87.4	68.0	7.3
Jul-Sep	66.8	78.6	46.9	70.9	87.3	87.3	68.2	7.1
Aug-Oct	66.7	78.6	46.4	70.2	87.3	87.3	68.5	7.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	66.9	78.7	47.0					

B.11 EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs*

		Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Government-supported trainees ++	Workforce jobs ##	
		Male		Female						All
		All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +					
UNITED KINGDOM										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1994	Dec	11,059	1,161	10,894	4,990	21,954	3,598	237	296	26,085
1995	Mar	11,011	1,152	10,794	4,908	21,805	3,594	233	270	25,903
	Jun	11,121	1,191	10,905	4,989	22,025	3,604	230	225	26,085
	Sep	11,360	1,259	11,079	5,043	22,439	3,646	228	222	26,534
	Dec	11,425	1,319	11,252	5,204	22,676	3,588	226	227	26,717
1996	Mar	11,279	1,305	11,190	5,198	22,469	3,581	225	214	26,490
	Jun	11,368	1,335	11,337	5,299	22,705	3,599	221	181	26,706
	Sep	11,480	1,353	11,368	5,288	22,848	3,665	218	189	26,920
	Dec	11,599	1,402	11,464	5,352	23,063	3,625	216	190	27,095
1997	Mar	11,623	1,369	11,327	5,195	22,950	3,606	214	175	26,944
	Jun	11,800	1,433	11,451	5,239	23,250	3,587	210	159	27,207
	Sep	11,874	1,420	11,482	5,204	23,356	3,620	210	171	27,357
	Dec	12,008	1,517	11,641	5,354	23,648	3,532	211	163	27,554
1998	Mar	11,947	1,480	11,597	5,327	23,544	3,539	211	153	27,447
	Jun	12,012	1,483	11,638	5,313	23,650	3,462	210	117	27,439
	Sep	12,115	1,499	11,689	5,328	23,804	3,475	209	124	27,612
UNITED KINGDOM										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1994	Dec	11,038	1,152	10,834	4,937	21,872	3,613	237	296	26,017
1995	Mar	11,077	1,164	10,844	4,929	21,921	3,601	233	270	26,025
	Jun	11,113	1,187	10,872	4,959	21,985	3,608	230	225	26,049
	Sep	11,323	1,268	11,106	5,087	22,429	3,612	228	222	26,491
	Dec	11,386	1,298	11,186	5,149	22,571	3,602	226	227	26,627
1996	Mar	11,336	1,316	11,242	5,222	22,577	3,588	225	214	26,605
	Jun	11,379	1,337	11,322	5,289	22,701	3,604	221	181	26,708
	Sep	11,445	1,362	11,390	5,327	22,835	3,631	218	189	26,873
	Dec	11,555	1,379	11,398	5,297	22,953	3,640	216	190	26,999
1997	Mar	11,681	1,380	11,378	5,217	23,059	3,613	214	175	27,061
	Jun	11,813	1,436	11,442	5,234	23,254	3,592	210	159	27,216
	Sep	11,840	1,431	11,500	5,239	23,340	3,585	210	171	27,307
	Dec	11,962	1,491	11,575	5,300	23,537	3,546	211	163	27,457
1998	Mar	12,004	1,491	11,647	5,347	23,651	3,554	211	153	27,568
	Jun	12,027	1,488	11,633	5,312	23,660	3,476	210	117	27,462
	Sep	12,083	1,512	11,704	5,360	23,788	3,439	209	124	27,559
GREAT BRITAIN										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1994	Dec	10,775	1,119	10,607	4,861	21,382	3,512	237	278	25,409
1995	Mar	10,730	1,110	10,508	4,780	21,238	3,509	233	252	25,232
	Jun	10,836	1,148	10,616	4,859	21,452	3,511	230	210	25,403
	Sep	11,074	1,217	10,792	4,914	21,866	3,553	228	205	25,852
	Dec	11,139	1,275	10,957	5,068	22,096	3,495	226	210	26,026
1996	Mar	10,995	1,261	10,897	5,063	21,892	3,488	225	197	25,803
	Jun	11,084	1,292	11,044	5,164	22,128	3,515	221	165	26,030
	Sep	11,194	1,309	11,074	5,153	22,269	3,580	218	170	26,237
	Dec	11,310	1,356	11,164	5,211	22,474	3,541	216	171	26,402
1997	Mar	11,336	1,323	11,029	5,056	22,364	3,521	214	158	26,257
	Jun	11,506	1,386	11,151	5,099	22,657	3,497	210	145	26,509
	Sep	11,578	1,373	11,181	5,063	22,759	3,529	210	154	26,652
	Dec	11,709	1,468	11,335	5,209	23,043	3,441	211	146	26,842
1998	Mar	11,650	1,432	11,294	5,184	22,944	3,449	211	136	26,740
	Jun	11,715	1,434	11,335	5,169	23,050	3,376	210	102	26,738
	Sep	11,817	1,451	11,386	5,186	23,203	3,389	209	109	26,910
GREAT BRITAIN										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1994	Dec	10,755	1,110	10,549	4,808	21,303	3,527	237	278	25,345
1995	Mar	10,794	1,123	10,558	4,801	21,353	3,515	233	252	25,353
	Jun	10,827	1,145	10,583	4,829	21,410	3,515	230	210	25,366
	Sep	11,038	1,226	10,817	4,958	21,855	3,519	228	205	25,808
	Dec	11,101	1,254	10,894	5,013	21,995	3,509	226	210	25,940
1996	Mar	11,050	1,272	10,949	5,087	21,999	3,495	225	197	25,917
	Jun	11,095	1,293	11,029	5,154	22,123	3,519	221	165	26,029
	Sep	11,159	1,318	11,095	5,192	22,254	3,546	218	170	26,189
	Dec	11,267	1,333	11,100	5,157	22,368	3,555	216	171	26,311
1997	Mar	11,393	1,335	11,079	5,078	22,472	3,528	214	158	26,372
	Jun	11,519	1,389	11,141	5,095	22,660	3,502	210	145	26,517
	Sep	11,544	1,383	11,198	5,099	22,741	3,495	210	154	26,600
	Dec	11,664	1,443	11,272	5,155	22,937	3,456	211	146	26,749
1998	Mar	11,706	1,443	11,343	5,204	23,049	3,464	211	136	26,859
	Jun	11,729	1,439	11,329	5,169	23,058	3,389	210	102	26,760
	Sep	11,786	1,464	11,400	5,218	23,186	3,353	209	109	26,856

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

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

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B.12 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
		YEHT		YEHW					
1986 Jun	21,385	21,375	4,867	4,881	5,375	5,390	6,402	6,419	
1987 Jun	21,582	21,574	4,799	4,815	5,268	5,285	6,317	6,335	
1988 Jun	22,256	22,253	4,839	4,858	5,283	5,305	6,374	6,395	
1989 Jun	22,659	22,658	4,828	4,851	5,254	5,279	6,383	6,408	
1990 Jun	22,918	22,907	4,709	4,733	5,113	5,139	6,256	6,285	
1991 Jun	22,268	22,248	4,299	4,319	4,678	4,700	5,731	5,756	
1992 Jun	21,329	21,902	4,084	4,096	4,425	4,440	5,376	5,396	
1993 Jun	21,611	21,586	3,906	3,913	4,203	4,213	5,068	5,082	
1994 Jun	21,698	21,661	3,923	3,928	4,185	4,192	5,049	5,060	
1995 Jun	22,025	21,985	4,021	4,026	4,259	4,266	5,097	5,108	
1996 Jun	22,705	22,701	4,105	4,109	4,333	4,338	5,215	5,227	
1996 Sep	22,848	22,835	4,157	4,144	4,386	4,373	5,267	5,253	
Oct			4,166	4,152	4,396	4,382			
Nov			4,161	4,143	4,389	4,371	5,302	5,268	
Dec	23,063	22,953	4,165	4,145	4,391	4,371			
1997 Jan			4,138	4,152	4,368	4,381			
Feb			4,124	4,140	4,352	4,367	5,259	5,281	
Mar	22,950	23,059	4,131	4,146	4,358	4,373			
Apr			4,131	4,151	4,358	4,379			
May			4,139	4,158	4,365	4,385	5,356	5,367	
Jun	23,250	23,254	4,161	4,165	4,388	4,393			
Jul			4,171	4,162	4,395	4,387			
Aug			4,168	4,154	4,392	4,378	5,403	5,391	
Sep	23,356	23,340	4,166	4,154	4,387	4,375			
Oct			4,181	4,168	4,400	4,388			
Nov			4,188	4,171	4,407	4,390	5,475	5,441	
Dec	23,648	23,537	4,174	4,155	4,393	4,374			
1998 Jan			4,169	4,181	4,387	4,399			
Feb			4,169	4,184	4,387	4,401	5,461	5,482	
Mar	23,544	23,651	4,159	4,173	4,377	4,391			
Apr			4,151	4,170	4,369	4,388			
May			4,139	4,157	4,356	4,375	5,450	5,462	
Jun	23,650	23,660	4,139	4,142	4,356	4,360			
Jul			4,140	4,131	4,356	4,349			
Aug			4,139	4,126	4,356	4,343	5,465	5,455	
Sep	23,804	23,788	4,134	4,123	4,350	4,339			
Oct P			4,113	4,101	4,330	4,318			
Nov P			4,100	4,083	4,316	4,300			
Dec P			4,072	4,055	4,289	4,272			

UNITED KINGDOM		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water	Food products beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing 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
1986 Jun	14,640	14,605	351	509	529	585	85	453	316	
1987 Jun	14,930	14,896	343	470	524	574	88	459	309	
1988 Jun	15,555	15,523	334	446	516	578	92	462	314	
1989 Jun	15,962	15,929	321	428	505	547	95	472	320	
1990 Jun	16,350	16,308	314	407	499	504	94	473	308	
1991 Jun	16,233	16,186	306	381	501	431	83	462	279	
1992 Jun	16,245	16,199	308	344	475	413	81	453	272	
1993 Jun	16,218	16,180	324	300	462	406	87	445	259	
1994 Jun	16,352	16,304	297	265	452	398	89	459	246	
1995 Jun	16,658	16,606	271	240	451	393	80	465	256	
1996 Jun	17,212	17,192	283	229	449	377	84	474	254	
1996 Sep	17,277	17,296	286	229	452	383	86	475	250	
Oct				230	451	383	89	475	248	
Nov				227	453	379	89	472	249	
Dec	17,437	17,357	328	225	457	376	88	474	250	
1997 Jan				229	459	382	88	475	251	
Feb				227	462	379	86	475	251	
Mar	17,383	17,462	316	227	466	375	86	475	250	
Apr				228	466	375	86	474	251	
May				227	472	372	87	474	252	
Jun	17,603	17,588	299	228	474	369	86	473	253	
Jul				225	474	365	85	474	253	
Aug				224	477	363	86	472	254	
Sep	17,641	17,654	295	221	479	359	85	473	254	
Oct				220	483	358	86	475	254	
Nov				219	482	357	86	477	253	
Dec	17,876	17,797	300	218	484	353	85	474	252	
1998 Jan				217	484	355	86	478	253	
Feb				217	486	352	86	477	253	
Mar	17,814	17,892	277	218	489	350	86	475	253	
Apr				218	487	349	85	476	253	
May				218	486	347	85	476	252	
Jun	17,931	17,922	276	217	487	343	85	478	252	
Jul				218	484	340	84	476	251	
Aug				217	483	338	85	475	250	
Sep	18,052	18,063	270	216	483	335	86	476	251	
Oct P				217	481	333	86	476	251	
Nov P				217	480	330	86	473	250	
Dec P				217	480	325	85	471	249	

EMPLOYMENT B.12 Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
1986 Jun	208	875	487	602	521	226	1,029	3,355	1,004	
1987 Jun	213	852	481	594	499	229	1,050	3,360	1,009	
1988 Jun	223	863	492	593	496	235	1,091	3,465	1,085	
1989 Jun	227	879	495	589	488	240	1,129	3,603	1,176	
1990 Jun	221	865	495	558	483	241	1,145	3,673	1,236	
1991 Jun	195	774	464	496	438	212	1,056	3,610	1,209	
1992 Jun P	190	731	429	454	411	206	955	3,600	1,182	
1993 Jun	194	689	387	432	365	206	869	3,666	1,168	
1994 Jun	203	699	384	447	339	210	867	3,718	1,230	
1995 Jun	225	700	398	486	359	223	842	3,829	1,250	
1996 Jun	231	713	403	510	388	228	889			
1996 Sep	232	724	399	518	389	236	880	3,852	1,254	
Oct	232	726	398	520	391	239				
Nov	233	724	395	519	391	238				
Dec	235	721	398	519	390	238	897	3,857	1,264	
1997 Jan	236	715	401	517	392	235				
Feb	237	712	398	515	389	235				
Mar	239	711	400	515	389	239	908	3,920	1,273	
Apr	240	713	401	516	389	240				
May	241	713	401	519	388	240				
Jun	242	714	402	519	389	243	975	3,947	1,277	
Jul	242	712	405	521	390	241				
Aug	243	706	403	521	390	241				
Sep	243	706	403	522	390	240	1,016	3,967	1,286	
Oct	244	706	404	528	391	239				
Nov	243	704	404	530	394	240				
Dec	241	704	404	527	395	239	1,067	4,008	1,317	
1998 Jan	243	709	402	536	396	240				
Feb	244	709	402	538	397	240				
Mar	243	706	401	536	395	239	1,091	4,022	1,319	
Apr	243	705	399	537	398	238				
May	243	701	397	534	398	237				
Jun	242	696	397	531	397	234	1,103	4,038	1,287	
Jul	241	695	395	532	397	235				
Aug	241	695	395	531	397	235				
Sep	242	696	395	528	396	235	1,116	4,114	1,301	
Oct P	241	690	391	525	394	233				
Nov P	240	687	389	522	394	233				
Dec P	240	678	389	514	391	233				

UNITED KINGDOM		Transport and storage	Post and telecommunication	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer and other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social and personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L+ 75	M 80	N 85	O - Q * 90-93
1986 Jun	857	443	893	159	1,795	1,474	1,675	2,087	862	
1987 Jun	844	444	933	167	1,865					

B.13 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section or group	September 1997			September 1998			1998					
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Jul All	Aug	Sep	Oct P	Nov P	Dec P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,137.6	1,249.4	4,387.0	3,118.8	1,231.0	4,349.8	4,356.5	4,356.1	4,349.8	4,329.5	4,316.4	4,289.2
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	68.1	9.3	77.3	65.7	8.8	74.5	75.1	75.0	74.5	74.4	74.3	74.3
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	39.4	5.7	45.2	36.9	5.9	42.8	43.3	43.1	42.8	43.1	42.6	42.5
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	28.7	3.5	32.2	28.8	2.9	31.8	31.8	31.9	31.8	31.3	31.7	31.8
MANUFACTURING	D	2,961.5	1,204.7	4,166.2	2,948.7	1,185.2	4,133.9	4,140.0	4,139.0	4,133.9	4,113.2	4,099.9	4,071.8
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	294.3	187.6	481.9	295.5	190.5	486.0	486.1	487.7	486.0	487.6	488.7	485.6
Manufacture of textiles and textile products of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	DB 17	135.9 99.5	191.0 80.5	326.9 180.0	131.3 97.9	174.0 71.3	305.3 169.2	312.4 171.7	309.5 170.7	305.3 169.2	303.2 168.1	300.6 167.5	297.1 166.2
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	16.3	15.5	31.8	14.8	14.3	29.2	29.1	29.0	29.2	29.2	29.1	28.1
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	69.7	15.9	85.5	70.9	15.3	86.2	85.1	84.5	86.2	85.8	85.4	84.9
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	295.6 86.4	177.6 29.7	473.2 116.1	295.0 84.5	180.7 29.0	475.6 113.4	476.2 114.1	476.0 114.0	475.6 113.4	476.1 112.3	474.2 112.0	472.1 110.9
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	209.2	147.9	357.1	210.5	151.7	362.2	362.1	362.0	362.2	363.8	362.2	361.2
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	23.7	4.9	28.6	22.2	4.4	26.6	27.0	26.9	26.6	26.3	26.5	26.8
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	175.0	78.8	253.8	173.9	77.3	251.2	252.8	252.3	251.2	251.2	249.5	248.5
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	181.1	62.3	243.4	178.9	63.4	242.4	241.3	242.3	242.4	242.1	241.2	240.6
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	115.3	31.2	146.5	116.1	31.6	147.8	148.0	148.7	147.8	145.9	145.9	144.7
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals of fabricated metal products, except machinery	DJ 27	469.7 117.7	91.5 14.2	561.3 131.9	460.1 110.7	90.1 12.7	550.2 123.5	549.9 125.8	550.5 124.9	550.2 123.5	543.6 122.8	539.9 122.3	534.3 121.6
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	332.0	72.5	404.6	326.2	70.1	396.4	395.1	396.4	396.4	393.0	392.1	390.1
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	DL 30 31 32 33	358.9 34.5 125.7 88.0 110.7	167.4 14.4 57.0 44.7 51.2	526.2 48.9 182.6 132.8 161.9	363.1 35.4 123.0 87.4 117.3	168.5 14.7 58.8 45.5 49.5	531.6 50.2 181.7 132.9 166.8	532.4 50.3 182.5 133.0 166.6	531.5 49.3 181.7 133.0 167.5	531.6 50.2 181.7 132.9 166.8	526.1 49.5 178.4 131.5 165.9	523.5 49.2 176.8 131.5 165.9	518.2 48.9 175.9 129.1 164.3
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM 34 35	346.3 202.5 143.8	44.1 26.6 17.6	390.4 229.1 161.4	352.0 204.2 147.9	43.7 25.6 18.1	395.8 229.7 166.0	396.6 231.7 164.9	395.0 229.7 164.1	395.8 229.7 166.0	394.8 227.5 167.3	394.2 225.5 167.2	392.1 225.5 166.6
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	147.7	64.4	212.2	148.5	61.1	209.6	208.1	208.7	209.6	208.4	209.1	208.8
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	108.1	35.4	143.5	104.4	37.0	141.3	141.4	142.0	141.3	142.0	142.2	143.1

P Provisional
R Revised

B.21 EMPLOYMENT

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Total weekly hours (millions)*	Average actual weekly hours of work			
		All workers**	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Second jobs
All					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	854	33.2	38.0	14.8	10.6
1993	844	33.2	38.1	14.7	9.9
1994	857	33.4	38.5	15.0	9.1
1995	871	33.6	38.8	15.1	9.2
1996	874	33.4	38.8	15.1	8.9
1997	887	33.2	38.6	15.1	9.4
1998	896	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.1
3-month averages					
Oct-Dec 1997	894	33.2	38.5	15.4	9.1
Nov 97-Jan 98	895	33.2	38.5	15.4	9.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	893	33.2	38.4	15.3	9.1
Jan-Mar 1998	901	33.4	38.7	15.4	9.1
Feb-Apr	900	33.3	38.7	15.3	9.1
Mar-May (Spr)	896	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.1
Apr-Jun	900	33.3	38.7	15.3	9.2
May-Jul	900	33.2	38.5	15.3	9.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	902	33.3	38.6	15.3	9.1
Jul-Sep	901	33.2	38.5	15.2	9.1
Aug-Oct	902	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	903	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.0
Oct-Dec	900	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.0
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
Percent	-0.2	-0.6	-0.5	0.3	-0.6
Over last 12 months	6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Percent	0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.6	-1.1
Male					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	552	38.7	39.9	14.3	12.2
1993	543	38.8	40.0	14.3	11.0
1994	552	39.0	40.5	14.9	9.9
1995	563	39.2	40.9	14.6	10.0
1996	563	39.0	40.8	14.8	9.7
1997	571	38.7	40.6	14.8	10.6
1998	578	38.7	40.5	15.0	9.7
3-month averages					
Oct-Dec 1997	575	38.6	40.4	15.3	10.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	576	38.6	40.4	15.4	10.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	576	38.6	40.4	15.2	10.3
Jan-Mar 1998	580	38.9	40.6	15.5	10.1
Feb-Apr	580	38.9	40.6	15.0	10.0
Mar-May (Spr)	578	38.7	40.5	15.0	9.7
Apr-Jun	580	38.8	40.7	14.9	9.7
May-Jul	579	38.6	40.5	15.0	9.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	581	38.7	40.6	14.8	9.4
Jul-Sep	580	38.7	40.6	14.9	9.3
Aug-Oct	579	38.7	40.6	14.8	9.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	580	38.6	40.6	14.9	9.6
Oct-Dec	577	38.4	40.3	15.1	9.8
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-3	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.5
Percent	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	1.5	5.3
Over last 12 months	2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4
Percent	0.3	-0.6	-0.4	-1.6	-3.8
Female					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	302	26.4	34.2	14.9	9.2
1993	301	26.3	34.3	14.8	8.9
1994	305	26.5	34.5	15.0	8.5
1995	307	26.5	34.4	15.2	8.5
1996	311	26.4	34.6	15.2	8.2
1997	316	26.4	34.6	15.2	8.3
1998	318	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.5
3-month averages					
Oct-Dec 1997	319	26.5	34.6	15.3	8.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	319	26.5	34.6	15.4	8.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	317	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.0
Jan-Mar 1998	321	26.6	34.8	15.6	8.1
Feb-Apr	320	26.5	34.6	15.3	8.3
Mar-May (Spr)	318	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.5
Apr-Jun	321	26.6	34.8	15.4	8.8
May-Jul	321	26.5	34.5	15.3	9.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	321	26.5	34.7	15.5	9.2
Jul-Sep	321	26.4	34.1	15.3	9.1
Aug-Oct	323	26.5	34.5	15.3	8.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	323	26.5	34.5	15.3	8.7
Oct-Dec	322	26.4	34.4	15.3	8.4
Changes					
Over last 3 months	2	0.0	0.3	0.0	-0.6
Percent	0.5	-0.1	1.0	-0.2	-7.1
Over last 12 months	4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
Percent	1.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4

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

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

B.22 EMPLOYMENT

Usual weekly hours of work

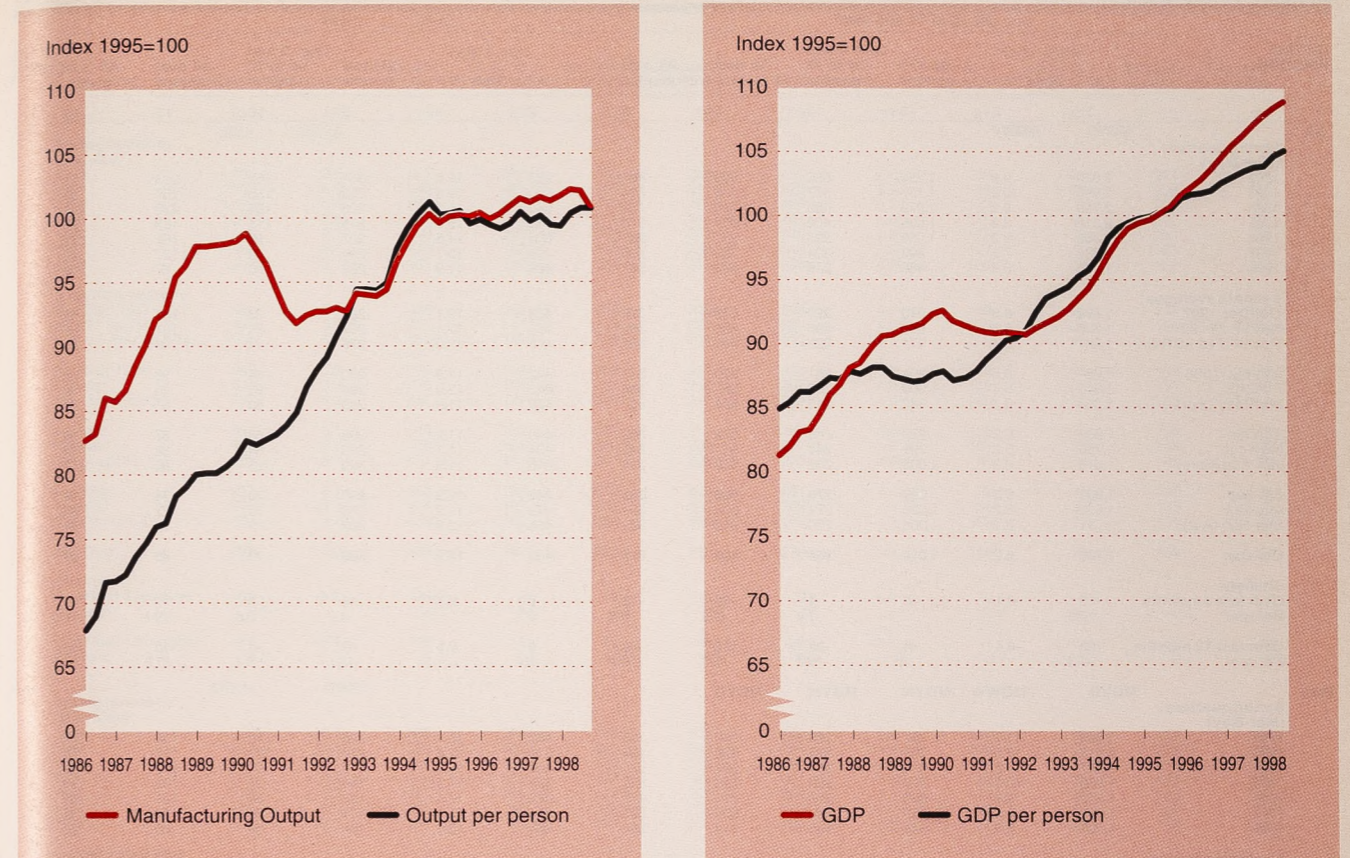
Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Less than 6 hours	6 up to 15 hours	16 up to 30 hours	31 up to 45 hours	Over 45 hours
All					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	476	2,057	3,420	13,302	6,179
1993	518	2,021	3,518	12,981	6,197
1994	498	2,089	3,604	12,794	6,444
1995	523	2,074	3,639	12,860	6,665
1996	529	2,117	3,851	12,692	6,797
1997	490	2,149	3,996	12,868	6,909
1998	489	2,130	4,087	13,088	6,895
3-month averages					
Oct-Dec 1997	496	2,079	4,034	13,013	6,969
Nov 97-Jan 98	481	2,073	4,061	13,032	6,939
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	502	2,090	4,050	13,077	6,916
Jan-Mar 1998	497	2,119	4,049	13,070	6,912
Feb-Apr	500	2,142	4,069	13,075	6,905
Mar-May (Spr)	489	2,130	4,087	13,088	6,895
Apr-Jun	490	2,115	4,109	13,096	6,897
May-Jul	489	2,102	4,109	13,161	6,935
Jun-Aug (Sum)	500	2,063	4,153	13,207	6,908
Jul-Sep	499	2,067	4,159	13,240	6,850
Aug-Oct	503	2,114	4,126	13,282	6,824
Sep-Nov (Aut)	501	2,159	4,113	13,359	6,766
Oct-Dec	494	2,162	4,149	13,390	6,721
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-5	95	-9	150	-129
<i>Percent</i>	-0.9	4.6	-0.2	1.1	-1.9
Over last 12 months	-2	83	115	377	-248
<i>Percent</i>	-0.5	4.0	2.9	2.9	-3.6
Male					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	108	336	570	7,903	5,148
1993	112	348	601	7,624	5,167
1994	118	382	635	7,534	5,330
1995	132	406	657	7,487	5,544
1996	127	424	725	7,406	5,612
1997	126	459	786	7,504	5,664
1998	113	464	800	7,692	5,669
3-month averages					
Oct-Dec 1997	122	428	782	7,596	5,731
Nov 97-Jan 98	113	426	797	7,636	5,700
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	121	433	794	7,673	5,680
Jan-Mar 1998	117	446	791	7,664	5,674
Feb-Apr	115	463	793	7,671	5,665
Mar-May (Spr)	113	464	800	7,692	5,669
Apr-Jun	116	467	799	7,701	5,663
May-Jul	123	461	796	7,706	5,700
Jun-Aug (Sum)	124	448	805	7,730	5,684
Jul-Sep	124	447	813	7,756	5,626
Aug-Oct	128	443	821	7,773	5,590
Sep-Nov (Aut)	139	451	811	7,846	5,538
Oct-Dec	137	454	838	7,874	5,496
Changes					
Over last 3 months	13	6	25	118	-130
<i>Percent</i>	10.1	1.4	3.1	1.5	-2.3
Over last 12 months	15	26	57	278	-235
<i>Percent</i>	12.3	6.0	7.3	3.7	-4.1
Female					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	369	1,721	2,850	5,399	1,030
1993	406	1,673	2,917	5,356	1,030
1994	380	1,707	2,969	5,261	1,113
1995	391	1,668	2,982	5,373	1,121
1996	402	1,692	3,126	5,285	1,184
1997	365	1,690	3,210	5,363	1,245
1998	376	1,666	3,287	5,397	1,226
3-month averages					
Oct-Dec 1997	374	1,651	3,253	5,417	1,238
Nov 97-Jan 98	367	1,646	3,263	5,395	1,239
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	380	1,658	3,256	5,404	1,236
Jan-Mar 1998	380	1,673	3,258	5,406	1,238
Feb-Apr	385	1,679	3,276	5,404	1,239
Mar-May (Spr)	376	1,666	3,287	5,397	1,226
Apr-Jun	374	1,648	3,309	5,395	1,234
May-Jul	366	1,641	3,313	5,455	1,232
Jun-Aug (Sum)	376	1,615	3,348	5,477	1,224
Jul-Sep	374	1,619	3,346	5,484	1,224
Aug-Oct	375	1,670	3,305	5,509	1,233
Sep-Nov (Aut)	362	1,708	3,302	5,512	1,229
Oct-Dec	357	1,708	3,311	5,516	1,225
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-17	89	-34	32	1
<i>Percent</i>	-4.6	5.5	-1.0	0.6	0.1
Over last 12 months	-17	57	59	99	-13
<i>Percent</i>	-4.6	3.5	1.8	1.8	-1.1

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

EMPLOYMENT B.32

Indices of employment and output per filled job



UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output *	Workforce jobs +	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs +	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs +	Output per filled job
S/Q 1992									
1991	90.9	102.2	88.9	94.5	112.2	84.3	92.8	109.9	84.5
1992	91.1	99.3	91.7	94.0	105.3	89.2	92.8	103.1	90.0
1993	93.2	98.4	94.7	94.9	100.8	94.2	94.1	99.7	94.4
1994	97.4	99.2	98.2	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.5	99.1	99.4
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	102.5	101.0	101.5	101.1	100.7	100.4	100.4	101.0	99.3
1997	105.8	102.7	103.0	101.9	101.1	100.8	101.4	101.6	99.8
1998	NA	NA	NA	101.9	101.2	100.7	101.7	101.5	100.1
1991 Q1	91.1	103.8	87.7	95.9	116.0	82.6	94.5	113.8	83.0
Q2	90.9	102.6	88.6	94.6	113.1	83.6	92.7	110.8	83.7
Q3	90.8	101.7	89.3	93.5	110.8	84.4	91.8	108.3	84.7
Q4	90.9	100.9	90.1	94.2	109.0	86.4	92.4	106.5	86.7
1992 Q1	90.8	100.5	90.3	94.0	107.7	87.3	92.7	105.3	88.0
Q2	90.7	99.9	90.9	93.5	106.4	87.9	92.7	104.1	89.0
Q3	91.2	98.8	92.3	94.2	104.6	90.0	93.0	102.5	90.7
Q4	91.6	98.1	93.4	94.1	102.5	91.8	92.7	100.6	92.2
1993 Q1	92.1	98.1	93.9	94.6	101.5	93.2	94.1	99.8	94.3
Q2	92.7	98.2	94.3	94.4	101.1	93.4	94.0	99.6	94.3
Q3	93.5	98.4	95.1	95.1	100.6	94.5	93.9	99.7	94.2
Q4	94.3	98.7	95.6	95.7	100.2	95.5	94.4	99.5	94.8
1994 Q1	95.5	98.8	96.6	96.3	99.9	96.5	96.5	99.0	97.5
Q2	96.9	98.8	98.1	98.1	99.7	98.4	98.0	99.0	99.0
Q3	98.1	99.3	98.9	98.9	99.6	99.3	99.3	99.2	100.1
Q4	99.0	99.7	99.3	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.3	99.3	101.1
1995 Q1	99.4	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.5	100.1
Q2	99.7	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.1	99.9	100.2
Q3	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.2	99.8	100.4	100.2	99.9	100.4
Q4	100.7	100.3	100.4	100.2	100.5	99.7	100.1	100.7	99.4
1996 Q1	101.6	100.4	101.2	101.0	100.9	100.1	100.4	100.7	99.7
Q2	102.2	100.7	101.5	100.8	100.5	100.4	99.9	100.7	99.3
Q3	102.8	101.2	101.6	101.2	100.7	100.5	100.3	101.4	99.0
Q4	103.6	101.7	101.8	101.5	100.9	100.6	100.9	101.5	99.4
1997 Q1	104.5	102.0	102.4	101.8	100.9	100.9	101.5	101.3	100.3
Q2	105.4	102.5	102.8	101.8	101.2	100.6	101.2	101.6	99.6
Q3	106.3	102.9	103.3	102.4	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.6	100.0
Q4	107.1	103.4	103.6	101.7	101.1	100.5	101.3	102.0	99.3
1998 Q1	107.8	103.9	103.7	101.7	101.6	100.2	101.7	102.5	99.2
Q2	108.4	103.7	104.5	103.1	101.3	101.8	102.2	102.0	100.2
Q3	108.9	103.9	104.9	103.1	100.7	102.4	102.1	101.4	100.6
Q4	NA	NA	NA	102.2	99.6	102.6	100.8	100.2	100.6

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

* Gross value added for whole economy.
+ The workforce jobs series comprises: employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and 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 1990=100 to 1995=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1990=100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, October 1998.

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over						18-24					
	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
	MGVC	MGVV										
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	690	16.3	308	134	238	121
1995	2,512	8.8	1,035	400	1,074	670	615	15.4	316	115	183	95
1996	2,388	8.3	1,059	397	931	587	566	14.5	307	95	162	77
1997	2,083	7.2	992	304	789	500	495	13.1	294	73	127	60
1998	1,807	6.3	983	246	584	367	439	11.9	289	60	87	38
3-month averages												
Oct-Dec 1997	1,893	6.6	970	296	618	377	453	12.1	261	83	107	42
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,870	6.5	966	296	596	369	450	12.1	264	85	101	42
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,861	6.4	971	295	583	355	446	12.0	276	74	98	41
Jan-Mar 1998	1,864	6.5	994	281	590	362	442	11.9	280	64	96	42
Feb-Apr	1,840	6.4	1,000	263	587	359	443	12.0	284	63	89	38
Mar-May (Spr)	1,807	6.3	983	246	584	367	439	11.9	289	60	87	38
Apr-Jun	1,802	6.2	977	248	572	363	440	11.9	295	58	87	39
May-Jul	1,786	6.2	996	244	547	346	434	11.7	299	54	82	34
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,816	6.3	1,008	268	539	339	446	11.9	300	66	80	37
Jul-Sep	1,804	6.2	999	270	536	333	445	11.9	295	75	74	34
Aug-Oct	1,802	6.2	1,006	272	526	331	443	11.9	293	79	72	34
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,791	6.2	1,005	270	516	322	455	12.2	302	79	72	31
Oct-Dec	1,790	6.2	1,014	266	506	315	453	12.2	309	78	66	27
Changes												
Over last 3 months	-15	-0.1	15	-4	-30	-18	8	0.3	14	3	-7	-7
Percent	-0.8		1.5	-1.4	-5.5	-3.3	1.7		4.6	3.8	-10.1	-19.6
Over last 12 months	-103	-0.4	44	-29	-112	-62	0	0.1	47	-5	-40	-15
Percent	-5.4		4.5	-10.0	-18.1	-16.3	0.1		18.1	-6.4	-37.9	-36.0
Male												
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	518	21.2	218	104	193	85
1994	1,857	11.6	616	301	937	575	446	19.4	178	89	179	93
1995	1,636	10.2	579	256	799	520	395	17.9	184	77	133	70
1996	1,570	9.8	605	255	710	475	372	17.4	183	68	121	61
1997	1,324	8.2	553	186	585	390	314	15.1	174	46	94	46
1998	1,105	6.9	528	160	419	281	268	13.2	164	44	60	28
3-month averages												
Oct-Dec 1997	1,175	7.3	535	186	451	290	279	13.7	148	53	77	31
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,156	7.2	530	184	438	285	275	13.6	149	56	71	30
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,141	7.1	533	182	422	272	268	13.3	152	50	66	30
Jan-Mar 1998	1,152	7.2	548	177	426	280	266	13.2	157	43	65	31
Feb-Apr	1,137	7.1	551	168	426	278	268	13.3	159	46	60	27
Mar-May (Spr)	1,105	6.9	528	160	419	281	268	13.2	164	44	60	28
Apr-Jun	1,099	6.8	520	161	411	278	269	13.3	166	42	61	31
May-Jul	1,082	6.7	544	148	390	265	264	12.9	170	36	59	27
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,105	6.9	548	162	391	262	275	13.4	174	45	56	28
Jul-Sep	1,115	6.9	555	169	393	277	277	13.5	174	51	51	24
Aug-Oct	1,115	6.9	561	176	384	256	280	13.8	173	55	52	25
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,110	6.9	564	179	371	247	289	14.2	179	56	52	23
Oct-Dec	1,110	6.9	572	175	363	241	283	14.0	181	55	48	21
Changes												
Over last 3 months	-4	0.0	17	6	-30	-17	6	0.5	7	4	-3	-3
Percent	-0.4		3.1	3.7	-7.7	-6.8	2.3		4.1	7.2	-6.1	-13.0
Over last 12 months	-65	-0.4	37	-11	-88	-49	4	0.3	33	2	-29	-10
Percent	-5.5		6.8	-5.8	-19.5	-16.8	1.5		22.4	3.0	-37.2	-32.2
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	28
1995	876	7.0	456	144	276	150	221	12.3	131	38	50	25
1996	817	6.5	454	142	222	112	194	11.0	124	27	41	17
1997	760	6.0	440	119	203	110	180	10.6	120	27	32	13
1998	702	5.5	455	86	165	86	171	10.2	126	16	27	10
3-month averages												
Oct-Dec 1997	718	5.6	435	110	167	87	174	10.2	114	30	30	11
Nov 97-Jan 98	714	5.6	436	112	157	84	175	10.3	115	29	31	12
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	720	5.6	438	113	162	84	178	10.6	124	24	31	11
Jan-Mar 1998	712	5.6	446	104	164	82	176	10.4	124	21	31	11
Feb-Apr	703	5.5	450	95	161	81	174	10.4	125	17	30	10
Mar-May (Spr)	702	5.5	455	86	165	86	171	10.2	126	16	27	10
Apr-Jun	703	5.5	457	87	162	86	170	10.1	129	16	26	*
May-Jul	703	5.5	453	96	157	81	171	10.2	129	18	23	*
Jun-Aug (Sum)	711	5.5	460	106	147	78	170	10.1	126	21	24	10
Jul-Sep	690	5.4	445	101	142	75	169	9.9	121	24	22	*
Aug-Oct	686	5.3	445	96	142	74	164	9.6	120	24	20	*
Sep-Nov (Aut)	681	5.3	441	92	145	75	167	9.8	123	24	20	*
Oct-Dec	679	5.3	442	91	143	75	170	10.0	128	23	18	*
Changes												
Over last 3 months	-10	-0.1	-2	-10	1	0	1	0.1	7	-1	-4	*
Percent	-1.5		-0.5	-9.8	0.4	-0.4	0.7		5.4	-3.4	-19.2	*
Over last 12 months	-39	-0.4	7	-19	-24	-13	-4	-0.2	14	-7	-12	*
Percent	-5.4		1.6	-17.0	-14.2	-14.7	2.2		12.4	-22.8	-39.5	*

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49						50 and over					
	All	Rate (%) ⁺	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
	MGVI	MGVB										
All												
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	1,499	8.6	623	312	560	263	458	7.8	139	96	221	129
1993	1,553	8.9	545	296	709	371	520	8.9	149	102	268	163
1994	1,479	8.4	524	241	710	425	490	8.2	127	77	286	188
1995	1,347	7.6	483	211	649	417	404	6.8	115	56	232	158
1996	1,280	7.1	498	223	556	361	379	6.3	118	58	203	148
1997	1,063	6.0	446	169	465	298	346	5.5	117	46	183	141
1998	917	5.1	457	137	334	215	295	4.6	106	34	155	114
3-month averages												
Oct-Dec 1997	969	5.4	460	150	350	226	299	4.7	109	41	147	108
Nov 97-Jan 98	943	5.3	457	147	344	221	287					

C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates by age#

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	Per cent, seasonally adjusted					50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
		16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49		
All	MGWV						MGXE	MGXH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	9.9	10.0	17.9	15.8	10.4	7.3	8.4	3.7
1993	10.5	10.6	19.0	17.8	10.4	7.6	9.6	4.1
1994	9.8	10.0	19.8	16.3	9.9	7.1	9.0	3.2
1995	8.8	9.0	19.2	15.4	9.0	6.5	7.5	2.1
1996	8.3	8.5	20.0	14.5	8.6	6.1	6.9	2.4
1997	7.2	7.4	19.2	13.1	7.0	5.3	5.9	2.7
1998	6.3	6.4	18.2	11.9	6.3	4.3	4.9	2.5
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 1997	6.6	6.7	18.6	12.1	6.4	4.7	5.0	2.3
Nov 97-Jan 98	6.5	6.5	19.5	12.1	6.4	4.4	4.8	2.6
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	6.4	6.5	20.0	12.0	6.5	4.4	4.9	2.5
Jan-Mar 1998	6.5	6.6	20.0	11.9	6.5	4.3	5.0	2.6
Feb-Apr	6.4	6.5	19.5	12.0	6.4	4.3	5.1	2.7
Mar-May (Spr)	6.3	6.4	18.2	11.9	6.3	4.3	4.9	2.5
Apr-Jun	6.2	6.3	19.5	11.9	6.3	4.2	4.7	2.7
May-Jul	6.2	6.3	20.0	11.7	6.2	4.3	4.5	2.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6.3	6.3	20.9	11.9	6.3	4.2	4.4	2.8
Jul-Sep	6.2	6.3	19.7	11.9	6.3	4.3	4.3	2.6
Aug-Oct	6.2	6.3	19.7	11.9	6.2	4.4	4.3	2.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6.2	6.3	19.5	12.2	6.0	4.4	4.4	2.3
Oct-Dec	6.2	6.3	20.1	12.2	5.7	4.4	4.4	1.9
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.3	-0.6	0.1	0.1	-0.7
Over last 12 months	-0.4	-0.4	1.5	0.1	-0.8	-0.3	-0.7	-0.4
Male	MGWW						MGXF	MGXI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	11.7	11.8	19.4	19.2	11.9	8.5	10.4	4.9
1993	12.5	12.7	20.5	21.3	12.1	9.2	11.9	4.6
1994	11.6	11.7	20.7	19.4	11.5	8.3	11.0	3.7
1995	10.2	10.3	20.9	17.9	10.1	7.4	9.2	2.7
1996	9.8	9.9	22.8	17.4	9.5	7.2	8.4	4.1
1997	8.2	8.3	21.0	15.1	7.8	6.1	6.9	4.0
1998	6.9	7.0	19.5	13.2	6.7	4.7	5.8	3.2
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 1997	7.3	7.4	20.3	13.7	6.9	5.1	6.2	3.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	7.2	7.2	21.5	13.6	6.8	4.9	5.8	3.4
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	7.1	7.1	21.8	13.3	6.6	4.9	5.9	3.6
Jan-Mar 1998	7.2	7.2	22.0	13.2	6.8	4.8	6.1	3.5
Feb-Apr	7.1	7.2	20.8	13.3	6.7	4.8	6.3	4.0
Mar-May (Spr)	6.9	7.0	19.5	13.2	6.7	4.7	5.8	3.9
Apr-Jun	6.8	6.9	20.9	13.3	6.6	4.5	5.6	4.2
May-Jul	6.7	6.8	21.7	12.9	6.5	4.6	5.2	4.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6.9	6.9	23.4	13.4	6.5	4.5	5.3	3.9
Jul-Sep	6.9	6.9	22.2	13.5	6.5	4.7	5.2	3.8
Aug-Oct	6.9	7.0	22.3	13.8	6.5	4.7	5.2	3.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6.9	7.0	22.5	14.2	6.1	4.9	5.1	3.2
Oct-Dec	6.9	6.9	23.1	14.0	5.9	4.9	5.2	2.9
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	-0.6	0.2	0.0	-0.9
Over last 12 months	-0.4	-0.5	2.8	0.3	-0.9	-0.2	-1.0	-0.3
Female	MGWX						MGXG	MGXJ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	7.5	7.7	16.2	11.7	8.4	5.8	5.0	3.1
1993	7.8	8.0	17.5	13.5	8.2	5.5	5.7	3.9
1994	7.5	7.7	19.0	12.6	7.7	5.7	5.8	2.9
1995	7.0	7.2	17.5	12.3	7.4	5.4	4.7	1.8
1996	6.5	6.7	16.9	11.0	7.4	4.7	4.3	1.5
1997	6.0	6.1	17.5	10.6	5.9	4.4	4.3	2.0
1998	5.5	5.6	16.9	10.2	5.9	3.7	3.4	2.0
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 1997	5.6	5.7	17.0	10.2	5.8	4.1	3.3	1.8
Nov 97-Jan 98	5.6	5.7	17.4	10.3	5.9	3.9	3.2	2.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	5.6	5.8	18.1	10.5	6.0	3.9	3.3	1.9
Jan-Mar 1998	5.6	5.7	18.0	10.4	6.1	3.8	3.3	2.2
Feb-Apr	5.5	5.6	18.1	10.4	6.1	3.6	3.2	2.0
Mar-May (Spr)	5.5	5.7	16.9	10.2	5.9	3.9	3.4	2.0
Apr-Jun	5.5	5.7	18.0	10.1	5.8	3.9	3.4	1.9
May-Jul	5.5	5.7	18.1	10.2	5.8	3.9	3.4	1.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.5	5.6	18.2	10.1	6.0	3.9	3.0	2.2
Jul-Sep	5.4	5.5	17.0	9.9	5.9	3.8	3.0	2.0
Aug-Oct	5.3	5.5	17.1	9.7	5.8	4.0	3.0	2.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.3	5.5	16.3	9.8	5.7	3.8	3.3	2.2
Oct-Dec	5.3	5.4	16.9	10.0	5.3	3.8	3.2	1.4
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.6	0.1	0.2	-0.5
Over last 12 months	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4

Denominator = All economically active for that age group.

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

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

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Looking for full-time work or no preference				Looking for part-time work only			
	All aged 16 & over	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All aged 16 & over	18-24	25-49	50 and over
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	2,342	641	1,220	371	384	60	215	62
1993	2,473	685	1,285	410	426	84	204	88
1994	2,258	581	1,194	392	436	77	225	74
1995	1,964	513	1,063	315	468	84	238	72
1996	1,859	467	1,013	284	445	82	215	66
1997	1,587	402	842	254	425	79	190	75
1998	1,352	347	704	218	399	81	180	57
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 1997	1,406	350	744	221	426	98	189	63
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,378	350	726	215	430	93	188	62
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	1,373	349	719	215	425	92	184	64
Jan-Mar 1998	1,397	351	727	227	405	86	175	64
Feb-Apr	1,375	346	714	230	407	88	178	58
Mar-May (Spr)	1,352	347	704	218	399	81	180	57
Apr-Jun	1,328	345	676	217	412	81	197	53
May-Jul	1,298	344	660	206	422	77	202	56
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,310	356	664	206	445	80	211	57
Jul-Sep	1,317	352	678	202	431	84	200	60
Aug-Oct	1,308	345	684	198	437	82	203	61
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,307	357	665	196	418	94	195	61
Oct-Dec	1,312	356	664	200	421	91	193	57
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-5	4	-14	-2	-10	7	-6	-2
Percent	-0.4	1.3	-2.1	-0.9	-2.4	8.9	-3.2	-3.6
Over last 12 months	-94	6	-81	-21	-5	-6	4	-6
Percent	-6.7	1.8	-10.8	-9.6	-1.2	-6.4	2.2	-9.3
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	1,733	450	913	304	67	16	11	22
1993	1,840	485	960	338	92	22	17	33
1994	1,678	406	901	317	92	27	17	25
1995	1,466	354	806	257	106	30	16	29
1996	1,384	333	761	238	121	32	20	30
1997	1,154	276	620	203	115	33	25	26
1998	971	236	506	176	98	28	16	19
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 1997	1,024	242	543	181	106	31	14	25
Nov 97-Jan 98	1,000	240	530	176	116	32	16	25
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	987	232	526	173	115	33	14	28
Jan-Mar 1998	1,002	235	527	182	109	29	14	27
Feb-Apr	994	235	519	186	104	29	15	25
Mar-May (Spr)	971	236	506	176	98	28	16	19
Apr-Jun	952	234	491	172	101	30	18	18
May-Jul	931	230	483	159	107	29	19	20
Jun-Aug (Sum)	945	241	482	163	116	30	20	23
Jul-Sep	959	239	498	159	117	33	19	27
Aug-Oct	958	240	502	157	120	34	21	25
Sep-Nov (Aut)								

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +				RATE *					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female		
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD				DPAD	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI	
1995	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	8.1	11.0	4.4	2,305.8				1,758.5	547.4	8.0	10.9	4.3	
1996 Annual	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.4	10.1	4.4	2,103.4				1,599.5	504.0	7.3	10.0	3.9	
1997 averages	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.6	7.8	2.9	1,586.1				1,215.8	370.4	5.5	7.7	2.6	
1998	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.8	6.6	2.5	1,346.8				1,028.4	318.4	4.7	6.5	2.5	
1997 Jan 9	1,907.8	1,463.5	444.3	6.7	9.3	3.5	1,819.3	-57.5	-65.7	1,388.8	430.5	6.4	8.8	3.3		
Feb 13	1,827.8	1,403.3	424.5	6.4	8.9	3.3	1,755.3	-64.0	-53.6	1,343.4	411.9	6.1	8.5	3.2		
Mar 13	1,745.3	1,342.4	402.9	6.1	8.5	3.1	1,713.1	-42.2	-54.6	1,310.6	402.5	6.0	8.3	3.1		
Apr 10	1,688.0	1,298.8	389.1	5.9	8.2	3.0	1,669.9	-43.2	-49.8	1,279.1	390.8	5.8	8.1	3.0		
May 8	1,620.5	1,249.9	370.6	5.7	7.9	2.9	1,635.3	-34.6	-40.0	1,252.3	383.0	5.7	7.9	3.0		
Jun 12	1,550.1	1,193.3	356.8	5.4	7.6	2.8	1,597.6	-37.7	-38.5	1,222.6	375.0	5.6	7.8	2.9		
Jul 10	1,585.3	1,201.3	384.0	5.5	7.6	3.0	1,550.0	-47.6	-40.0	1,193.8	356.2	5.4	7.6	2.8		
Aug 14	1,579.2	1,186.5	392.7	5.5	7.5	3.1	1,508.2	-41.8	-42.4	1,165.8	342.4	5.3	7.4	2.7		
Sep 11	1,513.5	1,142.2	371.4	5.3	7.2	2.9	1,479.6	-28.6	-39.3	1,138.3	341.3	5.2	7.2	2.7		
Oct 9	1,432.8	1,089.1	343.7	5.0	6.9	2.7	1,470.0	-9.6	-26.7	1,126.0	344.0	5.1	7.1	2.7		
Nov 13	1,387.6	1,060.4	327.2	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,432.2	-37.8	-25.3	1,096.8	335.4	4.9	7.0	2.6		
Dec 11	1,391.4	1,071.0	320.4	4.9	6.8	2.5	1,403.1	-29.1	-25.5	1,071.6	331.5	4.9	6.8	2.6		
1998 Jan 8	1,479.3	1,136.7	342.6	5.2	7.0	2.7	1,393.8	-9.3	-25.4	1,064.0	329.8	4.9	6.7	2.6		
Feb 12	1,451.2	1,109.8	341.4	5.1	7.0	2.7	1,382.1	-11.7	-16.7	1,052.6	329.5	4.8	6.7	2.6		
Mar 12	1,405.9	1,076.5	329.4	4.9	6.8	2.6	1,373.8	-8.3	-9.8	1,045.3	328.5	4.8	6.6	2.6		
Apr 9	1,389.9	1,061.5	328.4	4.9	6.7	2.6	1,362.6	-11.2	-10.4	1,037.7	324.9	4.8	6.6	2.5		
May 14	1,349.4	1,036.3	313.1	4.7	6.6	2.4	1,366.9	-4.3	-5.1	1,040.7	326.2	4.8	6.6	2.5		
Jun 11	1,322.8	1,013.4	309.3	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,361.1	-5.8	-4.2	1,037.9	323.2	4.8	6.6	2.5		
Jul 9	1,368.3	1,030.2	338.1	4.8	6.5	2.6	1,333.2	-27.9	-9.8	1,020.4	312.8	4.7	6.5	2.4		
Aug 13	1,383.2	1,030.3	352.9	4.8	6.5	2.7	1,316.7	-16.5	-16.7	1,010.0	306.7	4.6	6.4	2.4		
Sep 10	1,334.3	1,005.8	328.5	4.7	6.4	2.6	1,312.6	-4.1	-16.2	1,007.2	305.4	4.6	6.4	2.4		
Oct 8	1,296.4	976.1	310.3	4.5	6.2	2.4	1,323.3	10.7	-3.3	1,012.4	310.9	4.6	6.4	2.4		
Nov 12	1,283.9	980.4	303.5	4.5	6.2	2.4	1,324.8	1.5	2.7	1,012.9	311.9	4.6	6.4	2.4		
Dec 10 R	1,293.6	995.1	298.4	4.5	6.3	2.3	1,311.0	-13.8	-0.5	999.9	311.1	4.6	6.3	2.4		
1999 Jan 14 P	1,386.4	1,063.3	323.1	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,305.3	-5.7	-6.0	994.4	310.9	4.6	6.3	2.4		
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH			DPAG				DPAJ					
1995	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	8.0	10.9	4.3	2,217.8			1,689.9	527.9	7.9	10.8	4.3		
1996 Annual	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.3	10.0	3.9	2,019.5			1,534.5	484.9	7.2	9.9	3.6		
1997 averages	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.5	7.7	2.9	1,522.7			1,165.9	356.9	5.5	7.6	2.8		
1998	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.7	6.5	2.5	1,289.4			983.6	305.8	4.6	6.4	2.4		
1998 Jan 8	1,419.5	1,089.1	330.4	5.1	7.1	2.6	1,333.6	-9.7	-25.4	1,017.0	316.6	4.8	6.6	2.5		
Feb 12	1,392.1	1,062.8	329.3	5.0	6.9	2.6	1,322.1	-11.5	-16.7	1,005.9	316.2	4.7	6.6	2.5		
Mar 12	1,348.3	1,030.7	317.7	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,314.6	-7.5	-9.6	999.1	315.5	4.7	6.5	2.5		
Apr 9	1,332.9	1,016.2	316.7	4.8	6.6	2.5	1,304.0	-10.6	-9.9	992.0	312.0	4.7	6.5	2.5		
May 14	1,294.1	992.3	301.8	4.6	6.5	2.4	1,308.3	4.3	-4.6	995.0	313.3	4.7	6.5	2.5		
Jun 11	1,266.0	969.1	297.0	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,302.7	-5.6	-4.0	992.4	310.3	4.7	6.5	2.5		
Jul 9	1,307.6	984.9	322.8	4.7	6.4	2.6	1,276.5	-26.2	-9.2	976.3	300.2	4.6	6.4	2.4		
Aug 13	1,322.0	984.9	337.1	4.7	6.4	2.7	1,261.4	-15.1	-15.6	966.6	294.8	4.5	6.3	2.4		
Sep 10	1,276.0	961.3	314.8	4.6	6.3	2.5	1,258.1	-3.3	-14.9	964.2	293.9	4.5	6.3	2.4		
Oct 8	1,230.8	933.0	297.8	4.4	6.1	2.4	1,267.6	9.5	-3.0	968.9	298.7	4.5	6.3	2.4		
Nov 12	1,229.5	937.6	291.9	4.4	6.1	2.3	1,268.8	1.2	2.5	969.3	299.5	4.6	6.3	2.4		
Dec 10 R	1,239.6	952.4	287.2	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,254.9	-13.9	-1.1	956.3	298.6	4.5	6.2	2.4		
1999 Jan 14 P	1,330.4	1,019.1	311.3	4.8	6.6	2.5	1,249.2	-5.7	-6.1	951.0	298.2	4.5	6.2	2.4		
North East	DPCF		DPDA				DPDG				DPDM					
1995	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.4	16.5	5.1	129.6			103.8	25.7	11.3	16.4	5.1		
1996 Annual	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.5	15.2	4.8	117.2			93.3	23.9	10.4	15.1	4.7		
1997 averages	84.5	75.4	19.0	8.4	12.3	3.8	83.3			74.7	18.6	8.3	12.2	3.7		
1998	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.5	11.0	3.4	83.3			66.7	16.5	7.4	10.9	3.3		
1998 Jan 8	93.7	75.8	17.8	8.4	12.3	3.5	87.7	1.0	-0.9	70.6	17.1	7.8	11.5	3.4		
Feb 12	90.6	73.0	17.6	8.1	11.9	3.5	86.9	-0.8	-0.4	69.9	17.0	7.8	11.4	3.4		
Mar 12	88.1	71.1	17.1	7.9	11.6	3.4	86.0	-0.9	-0.2	69.2	16.8	7.7	11.3	3.3		
Apr 9	87.4	70.0	17.4	7.8	11.4	3.4	84.5	-1.5	-1.1	67.8	16.7	7.6	11.0	3.3		
May 14	83.0	66.6	16.4	7.4	10.8	3.2	83.5	-1.0	-1.1	66.8	16.7	7.5	10.9	3.3		
Jun 11	80.6	64.5	16.1	7.2	10.5	3.2	82.8	-0.7	-1.1	66.2	16.6	7.4	10.8	3.3		
Jul 9	82.9	65.3	17.6	7.4	10.6	3.5	81.5	-1.3	-1.0	65.2	16.3	7.3	10.6	3.3		
Aug 13	82.7	64.3	18.4	7.4	10.5	3.7	80.5	-1.0	-1.0	64.4	16.1	7.2	10.5	3.3		
Sep 10	80.8	63.6	17.2	7.2	10.4	3.4	80.6	0.1	-0.7	64.6	16.0	7.2	10.5	3.3		
Oct 8	79.7	63.2	16.5	7.1	10.3	3.3	81.6	1.0	0.0	65.3	16.3	7.3	10.6	3.3		
Nov 12	81.4	65.3	16.0	7.3	10.6	3.2	82.0	0.4	0.5	65.6	16.4	7.3	10.7	3.3		
Dec 10 R	81.9	66.2	15.7	7.3	10.8	3.1	81.7	-0.3	0.4	65.2	16.5	7.3	10.6	3.3		
1999 Jan 14 P	88.6	71.0	17.6	7.9	11.6	3.5	82.2	0.5	0.2	65.4	16.8	7.3	10.6	3.3		
North West	DPCG		DPDB				DPDH				DPDN					
1995	192.2	148.8	43.4	7.5	10.3	3.8	190.8			148.0	42.9	7.4	10.3	3.8		
1996 Annual	175.8	136.1	39.7	6.8	9.5	3.4	174.1			135.1	39.0	6.7	9.4	3.3		
1997 averages	132.9	103.8	29.2	5.1	7.3	2.5	131.2			102.8	28.5	5.0	7.2	2.4		
1998	113.2	88.4	24.9	4.3	6.2	2.1	111.7			87.4	24.3	4.3	6.1	2.1		
1998 Jan 8	124.1	97.4	26.7	4.7	6.8	2.3	114.8	-1.2	-2.2	89.8	25.0	4.4	6.3	2.1		
Feb 12	121.5	95.0	26.4	4.6	6.6	2.2	113.8	-1.0	-1.5	88.9	24.9	4.4	6.2	2.1		
Mar 12	117.5	92.1	25.4	4.5	6.4	2.1	113.1	-0.7	-1.0	88.2	24.9	4.3	6.2	2.1		
Apr 9	116.1	90.7	25.4	4.4	6.3	2.1	112.3	-0.8	-0.8	87.5	24.8	4.3	6.1	2.1		
May 14	112.2	88.3	23.9	4.3	6.2	2.0	112.8	0.5	-0.3	87.9	24.9	4.3	6.1	2.1		
Jun 11	109.0	85.8	23.3	4.2	6.0	2.0	112.6	-0.2	-0.2	88.2	24.4					

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Eastern	DPCI			DPDD			DPDJ					DPDP		
1995)	167.5	124.8	42.7	6.6	8.8	3.9	166.3			124.1	42.2	6.6	8.8	3.8
1996) Annual	148.7	110.6	38.1	6.0	7.9	3.5	147.4			109.8	37.5	5.9	7.9	3.4
1997) averages	105.5	79.0	26.5	4.2	5.7	2.4	104.5			78.5	26.1	4.2	5.7	2.3
1998)	85.0	63.1	22.0	3.4	4.6	2.0	84.1			62.5	21.6	3.4	4.5	1.9
1998 Jan 8	94.8	71.2	23.7	3.8	5.2	2.1	87.9	-1.9	-2.4	65.2	22.7	3.5	4.7	2.0
Feb 12	93.4	69.4	24.0	3.8	5.0	2.2	86.8	-1.1	-1.8	64.1	22.7	3.5	4.7	2.0
Mar 12	89.7	66.7	22.9	3.6	4.9	2.1	86.1	-0.7	-1.2	63.5	22.6	3.5	4.6	2.0
Apr 9	87.7	65.2	22.6	3.5	4.7	2.0	85.2	-0.9	-0.9	63.0	22.2	3.4	4.6	2.0
May 14	84.6	63.2	21.4	3.4	4.6	1.9	85.4	0.2	-0.5	63.2	22.2	3.4	4.6	2.0
Jun 11	81.7	60.9	20.8	3.3	4.4	1.9	85.1	-0.3	-0.3	63.0	22.1	3.4	4.6	2.0
Jul 9	83.6	61.5	22.0	3.4	4.5	2.0	82.8	-2.3	-0.8	61.9	20.9	3.3	4.5	1.9
Aug 13	84.4	61.6	22.8	3.4	4.5	2.0	81.7	-1.1	-1.2	61.3	20.4	3.3	4.5	1.8
Sep 10	82.2	60.2	22.0	3.3	4.4	2.0	82.0	0.3	-1.0	61.4	20.6	3.3	4.5	1.8
Oct 8	79.0	58.2	20.8	3.2	4.2	1.9	82.4	0.4	-0.1	61.6	20.8	3.3	4.5	1.9
Nov 12	79.3	58.8	20.5	3.2	4.3	1.8	82.7	0.3	0.3	61.7	21.0	3.3	4.5	1.9
Dec 10 R	80.1	60.0	20.1	3.2	4.4	1.8	81.1	-1.6	-0.3	60.2	20.9	3.3	4.4	1.9
1999 Jan 14 P	86.3	64.6	21.7	3.5	4.7	1.9	79.8	-1.3	-0.9	59.1	20.7	3.2	4.3	1.9
London	DPCJ			DPDE			DPDK					DPDQ		
1995)	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.5	12.5	5.6	392.7			291.1	101.6	9.4	12.5	5.6
1996) Annual	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.6	11.4	5.1	358.2			264.1	94.0	8.6	11.3	5.1
1997) averages	271.4	199.6	71.6	6.5	8.7	3.9	270.0			199.1	70.9	6.5	8.7	3.8
1998)	226.6	166.5	60.1	5.5	7.3	3.2	225.3			165.8	59.5	5.4	7.2	3.2
1998 Jan 8	236.6	174.8	61.9	5.7	7.6	3.3	233.9	-1.8	-4.6	171.8	62.1	5.6	7.5	3.3
Feb 12	234.4	172.6	61.7	5.7	7.5	3.3	232.3	-1.6	-2.6	170.3	62.0	5.6	7.4	3.3
Mar 12	231.0	170.2	60.8	5.6	7.4	3.3	231.4	-0.9	-1.4	169.4	62.0	5.6	7.4	3.3
Apr 9	230.6	169.6	61.0	5.6	7.4	3.3	229.6	-1.8	-1.4	168.5	61.1	5.5	7.4	3.3
May 14	228.7	168.8	59.8	5.5	7.3	3.2	229.6	0.0	-0.9	168.5	61.1	5.5	7.4	3.3
Jun 11	226.0	167.1	58.9	5.5	7.3	3.2	227.4	-2.2	-1.3	167.4	60.0	5.5	7.3	3.2
Jul 9	228.2	167.4	60.8	5.5	7.3	3.3	223.6	-3.8	-2.0	165.1	58.5	5.4	7.2	3.1
Aug 13	230.5	167.4	63.1	5.6	7.3	3.4	220.8	-2.8	-2.9	163.2	57.6	5.3	7.1	3.1
Sep 10	227.1	165.1	62.0	5.5	7.2	3.3	219.7	-1.1	-2.6	162.2	57.5	5.3	7.1	3.1
Oct 8	219.3	160.4	58.9	5.3	7.0	3.2	220.0	0.3	-1.2	162.2	57.8	5.3	7.1	3.1
Nov 12	214.4	157.4	57.1	5.2	6.9	3.1	219.0	-1.0	-0.6	161.4	57.6	5.3	7.1	3.1
Dec 10 R	212.7	157.0	55.7	5.1	6.9	3.0	216.5	-2.5	-1.1	159.3	57.2	5.2	7.0	3.1
1999 Jan 14 P	217.0	160.6	56.4	5.2	7.0	3.0	215.4	-1.1	-1.5	158.5	56.9	5.2	6.9	3.1
South East	DPCK			DPDF			DPDL					DPDR		
1995)	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.0	8.2	3.2	227.6			173.1	54.5	5.9	8.1	3.2
1996) Annual	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.1	7.0	2.8	198.6			150.4	48.2	5.0	6.9	2.7
1997) averages	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.5	4.8	1.8	135.0			103.0	32.0	3.4	4.8	1.8
1998)	107.0	81.3	25.7	2.7	3.8	1.4	106.0			80.7	25.3	2.7	3.7	1.4
1998 Jan 8	120.7	92.1	28.6	3.1	4.3	1.6	111.4	-2.0	-3.2	84.4	27.0	2.8	3.9	1.5
Feb 12	117.7	89.4	28.3	3.0	4.2	1.6	109.8	-1.6	-2.4	82.9	26.9	2.8	3.8	1.5
Mar 12	112.6	85.8	26.8	2.9	4.0	1.5	109.5	-0.3	-1.3	82.5	27.0	2.8	3.8	1.5
Apr 9	110.0	83.7	26.3	2.8	3.9	1.5	108.3	-1.2	-1.0	81.9	26.4	2.7	3.8	1.5
May 14	105.7	81.0	24.8	2.7	3.8	1.4	108.6	0.3	-0.4	82.2	26.4	2.8	3.8	1.5
Jun 11	102.3	78.4	23.9	2.6	3.6	1.3	108.1	-0.5	-0.5	82.1	26.0	2.7	3.8	1.5
Jul 9	104.7	79.4	25.3	2.7	3.7	1.4	103.9	-4.2	-1.5	79.6	24.3	2.6	3.7	1.4
Aug 13	105.9	79.3	26.6	2.7	3.7	1.5	101.9	-2.0	-2.2	78.4	23.5	2.6	3.6	1.3
Sep 10	103.4	77.9	25.6	2.6	3.6	1.4	101.8	-0.1	-2.1	78.3	23.5	2.6	3.6	1.3
Oct 8	99.6	75.4	24.2	2.5	3.5	1.4	103.0	1.2	-0.3	79.0	24.0	2.6	3.7	1.3
Nov 12	100.1	76.1	24.1	2.5	3.5	1.3	103.8	0.8	0.6	79.3	24.5	2.6	3.7	1.4
Dec 10 R	101.1	77.6	23.5	2.6	3.6	1.3	102.1	-1.7	0.1	77.7	24.4	2.6	3.6	1.4
1999 Jan 14 P	108.9	83.3	25.6	2.8	3.9	1.4	100.4	-1.7	-0.9	76.2	24.2	2.5	3.5	1.4
South West	BCKF			DPAQ			DPBM							
1995)	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.9	9.3	3.9	164.8			123.2	41.6	6.8	9.2	3.9
1996) Annual	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.2	8.3	3.5	146.9			109.5	37.4	6.1	8.3	3.5
1997) averages	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.4	5.9	2.5	104.4			78.4	26.0	4.3	5.8	2.4
1998)	84.8	63.0	21.8	3.5	4.7	2.1	83.8			62.4	21.5	3.5	4.6	2.0
1998 Jan 8	97.2	72.5	24.7	4.0	5.4	2.3	86.6	-1.7	-2.4	64.6	22.0	3.6	4.8	2.1
Feb 12	94.1	69.6	24.5	3.9	5.2	2.3	85.6	-1.0	-1.8	63.6	22.0	3.5	4.7	2.1
Mar 12	89.6	66.6	23.0	3.7	4.9	2.2	85.0	-0.6	-1.1	63.0	22.0	3.5	4.7	2.1
Apr 9	87.1	65.1	22.1	3.6	4.8	2.1	85.0	0.0	-0.5	63.0	22.0	3.5	4.7	2.1
May 14	83.0	62.2	20.8	3.4	4.6	2.0	85.8	0.8	0.1	63.5	22.3	3.6	4.7	2.1
Jun 11	79.7	59.8	20.0	3.3	4.4	1.9	86.0	0.2	0.3	63.6	22.4	3.6	4.7	2.1
Jul 9	82.1	60.9	21.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	84.0	-2.0	-0.3	62.6	21.4	3.5	4.6	2.0
Aug 13	83.2	61.1	22.1	3.4	4.5	2.1	82.4	-1.6	-1.1	61.6	20.8	3.4	4.6	2.0
Sep 10	80.9	59.8	21.2	3.4	4.4	2.0	81.9	-0.5	-1.4	61.2	20.7	3.4	4.5	1.9
Oct 8	79.0	58.4	20.7	3.3	4.3	1.9	82.1	0.2	-0.6	61.3	20.8	3.4	4.5	2.0
Nov 12	80.1	59.3	20.8	3.3	4.4	2.0	81.4	-0.7	-0.3	60.7	20.7	3.4	4.5	1.9
Dec 10 R	81.4	60.6	20.8	3.4	4.5	2.0	80.3	-1.1	-0.5	59.6	20.7	3.3	4.4	1.9
1999 Jan 14 P	88.9	65.6	23.3	3.7	4.9	2.2	79.5	-0.8	-0.9	58.6	20.9	3.3	4.3	2.0

UNEMPLOYMENT C.11 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
Wales	BCKI			DPAT			DPBE					DPBP		
1995)	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.6	11.9	4.4	106.8			82.8	24.0	8.5	11.8	4.3
1996) Annual	102.7	79.2	23.5	8.1	11.3	4.1	101.7			78.6	23.1	8.0	11.2	4.0
1997) averages	80.3	62.4	17.9	6.4	9.1	3.2	79.4			61.9	17.5	6.4	9.0	3.1
1998)	69.8	54.0	15.8	5.6	7.9</									

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	All ages												
	18-24					All ages							
	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													
1997	Jan	581.1	303.0	332.6	296.3	394.8	1907.8	185.2	96.4	92.4	68.1	37.8	479.9
	Apr	512.2	271.8	287.5	256.9	359.6	1688.0	160.1	83.1	87.7	57.7	33.0	421.7
	Jul	552.9	254.2	247.1	215.0	316.0	1585.3	199.1	73.5	72.6	49.2	28.4	422.9
	Oct	507.9	254.5	227.2	176.8	266.4	1432.8	171.9	77.4	59.8	39.5	22.8	371.3
1998	Jan	565.3	268.5	247.0	163.4	235.0	1479.3	175.3	81.5	64.7	35.0	18.8	375.2
	Apr	499.6	264.1	255.4	160.2	210.6	1389.9	149.4	76.5	69.9	33.8	16.2	345.9
	Jul	500.0	246.2	252.3	170.6	199.2	1368.3	174.5	68.1	66.9	35.2	14.7	359.3
	Oct	479.7	224.5	229.8	168.3	184.1	1286.4	161.3	65.9	49.7	27.7	10.6	315.2
1999	Jan	558.4	252.7	231.0	171.6	172.8	1386.4	178.1	72.9	52.3	17.8	6.9	327.9
Male													
1997	Jan	425.8	219.8	248.8	234.6	334.5	1463.5	128.1	65.9	64.9	50.3	29.4	338.6
	Apr	369.9	204.1	217.2	203.2	304.5	1298.8	110.4	59.3	61.3	42.5	25.5	299.0
	Jul	385.7	188.1	190.0	170.2	267.3	1201.3	128.6	51.8	52.0	35.7	21.8	289.9
	Oct	360.2	187.3	176.2	140.2	225.3	1089.1	114.3	43.4	28.6	17.4	11.4	256.8
1998	Jan	417.9	198.2	190.9	130.3	199.3	1136.7	122.8	56.7	46.3	25.6	14.4	266.0
	Apr	362.2	200.0	195.7	127.6	178.0	1061.5	103.3	54.8	49.7	24.8	12.4	245.0
	Jul	346.9	183.5	195.8	135.8	168.2	1090.2	113.6	48.0	48.2	25.6	11.2	246.6
	Oct	340.0	166.1	180.0	134.3	155.7	976.1	108.2	45.5	36.0	20.1	8.0	217.8
1999	Jan	411.3	186.8	179.8	138.7	146.6	1063.3	125.3	50.6	37.5	13.0	5.2	231.6
Female													
1997	Jan	155.3	83.2	83.7	61.8	60.2	444.3	57.2	30.4	27.5	17.8	8.4	141.3
	Apr	142.3	67.7	70.2	53.7	55.2	389.1	49.8	23.9	26.4	15.2	7.4	122.6
	Jul	167.2	66.1	57.1	44.8	48.7	384.0	70.5	21.7	20.6	13.5	6.6	132.9
	Oct	147.8	67.2	51.0	36.5	41.2	343.7	57.5	24.3	16.4	10.9	5.4	114.5
1998	Jan	147.3	70.3	56.1	33.1	35.8	342.6	52.5	24.8	18.4	9.4	4.3	109.3
	Apr	139.3	64.1	59.7	32.6	32.6	328.4	46.1	21.7	20.2	9.1	3.8	102.9
	Jul	153.1	62.6	56.4	34.9	31.1	338.1	60.9	20.0	18.7	9.6	3.5	112.7
	Oct	139.7	58.4	49.2	34.1	28.4	310.3	53.1	20.4	13.8	7.6	2.6	97.4
1999	Jan	147.1	65.8	51.2	32.9	26.1	323.1	52.8	22.3	14.8	4.8	1.7	96.3

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49												
	50 and over					All ages							
	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													
1997	Jan	308.7	160.6	186.7	179.5	265.9	1101.3	74.5	42.9	52.4	48.6	91.1	309.5
	Apr	270.1	147.6	158.6	155.3	241.8	973.3	67.7	38.1	40.2	43.7	84.9	274.6
	Jul	276.5	140.5	138.6	130.7	212.4	898.7	64.0	37.1	35.0	35.0	75.2	246.3
	Oct	261.2	139.4	131.5	107.2	175.9	815.2	62.9	35.1	34.9	30.0	67.7	230.7
1998	Jan	305.1	146.5	143.8	99.7	152.9	848.1	73.1	37.7	37.7	28.6	63.4	240.4
	Apr	269.6	148.5	146.4	97.9	134.4	796.9	67.7	36.8	38.2	28.3	60.0	231.1
	Jul	254.2	139.8	148.0	105.4	127.5	774.9	60.7	35.5	36.6	29.9	56.9	219.7
	Oct	247.1	125.3	143.4	109.4	119.3	744.5	60.8	31.4	35.8	31.2	54.2	213.4
1999	Jan	294.6	140.5	142.2	119.9	113.7	811.0	73.7	36.6	35.7	33.8	52.2	232.0
Male													
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
	Apr	202.3	115.0	125.6	127.8	210.6	781.3	48.9	28.1	29.8	32.8	68.3	207.9
	Jul	204.2	107.8	111.6	107.9	184.8	716.3	45.5	26.7	25.9	26.5	60.7	185.3
	Oct	194.4	107.6	106.7	88.7	153.1	650.4	44.8	25.1	25.6	22.9	54.8	173.2
1998	Jan	235.1	112.9	116.6	82.9	133.3	680.9	53.1	27.0	27.5	21.8	51.5	180.8
	Apr	201.6	117.2	117.9	81.4	116.9	635.0	48.0	26.7	27.6	21.4	48.7	172.3
	Jul	185.7	108.4	120.5	87.8	110.7	613.1	41.5	25.5	26.7	22.4	46.3	162.4
	Oct	183.1	97.3	117.4	91.0	103.6	582.4	42.8	22.2	26.2	23.1	44.1	158.5
1999	Jan	225.5	108.5	115.9	100.3	98.9	649.2	53.5	26.3	26.0	25.3	42.5	173.6
Female													
1997	Jan	73.4	40.0	42.1	31.8	34.0	221.3	19.4	11.3	13.7	12.1	17.9	74.5
	Apr	67.8	32.6	33.0	27.5	31.2	192.1	18.8	10.0	10.4	10.9	16.6	66.7
	Jul	72.4	32.7	27.0	22.8	27.6	182.4	18.6	10.4	9.1	8.5	14.5	61.0
	Oct	66.9	31.8	24.8	18.5	22.9	164.8	18.1	10.0	9.3	7.1	12.9	57.5
1998	Jan	70.0	33.6	27.1	16.9	19.6	167.2	20.0	10.7	10.2	6.8	11.9	59.6
	Apr	68.0	31.3	28.5	16.5	17.5	161.9	19.8	10.1	10.6	6.9	11.3	58.8
	Jul	68.4	31.4	27.5	17.7	16.9	161.9	19.2	10.0	9.9	7.5	10.6	57.3
	Oct	64.0	27.9	26.1	18.4	15.7	152.2	18.0	9.2	9.6	8.1	10.1	54.9
1999	Jan	69.1	32.0	26.3	19.6	14.8	161.9	20.3	10.4	9.7	8.5	9.6	58.5

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094.

C.13 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by age and duration: January 14 1999

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				
	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	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	
UNITED KINGDOM																			
13 or less	125,257	225,517	53,487	411,267	52,796	69,123	20,251	147,120	121,289	219,957	52,461	400,674	50,900	67,288	19,778	142,882			
Over 13 and up to 26	50,605	108,506	26,254	186,846	22,252	32,010	10,385	65,820	48,337	105,152	25,563	180,530	21,128	31,045	10,060	63,999			
26 and up to 52	37,480	115,939	25,980	179,826	14,837	26,293	9,736	51,170	35,813	112,129	25,159	173,524	14,137	25,525	9,431	49,996			
52 and up to 104	13,049	100,304	25,289	138,693	4,773	19,614	8,486	32,901	12,187	95,471	24,157	131,866	4,516	18,845	8,136	31,523			
Over 104	5,193	98,893	42,547	146,633	1,658	14,844	9,633	26,135	4,671	88,645	39,181	132,497	1,530	13,623	8,990	24,143			
All	231,584	649,159	173,557	1,063,265	96,316	161,884	58,491	323,146	222,297	621,354	166,521	1,019,091	92,211	156,326	56,395	311,343			
NORTH EAST																			
13 or less	8,664	14,938	3,769	27,936	3,191	3,576	1,031	8,154	7,707	15,057	4,243	27,393	3,467	4,797	1,832	10,416			
Over 13 and up to 26	3,736	7,016	1,875	12,759	1,442	1,571	494	3,590	2,813	6,651	1,972	11,523	1,285	2,101	850	4,304			
26 and up to 52	2,775	6,536	1,517	10,857	944	1,221	493	2,678	1,813	6,466	1,767	10,062	808	1,689	762	3,276			
52 and up to 104	885	6,227	1,547	8,671	254	962	441	1,659	579	5,428	1,705	7,714	209	1,171	660	2,042			
Over 104	342	7,299	3,157	10,798	93	884	518	1,495	223	5,076	2,640	7,939	83	862	726	1,671			
All	16,412	42,016	11,865	71,021	5,924	8,214	2,977	17,576	13,135	38,678	12,327	64,631	5,852	10,620	4,830	21,709			
NORTH WEST (GOR)																			
13 or less	13,681	22,724	5,054	42,224	5,189	6,119	1,760	13,600	12,084	29,694	5,065	47,265	6,327	10,865	2,268	19,823			
Over 13 and up to 26	4,592	9,837	2,182	16,760	1,802	2,314	769	4,991	6,618	18,038	3,139	27,923	3,798	6,720	1,479	12,122			
26 and up to 52	3,418	9,419	2,032	14,922	1,264	1,746	619	3,652	5,267	21,977	3,777	31,044	2,649	6,280	1,609	10,565			
52 and up to 104	1,153	7,117	1,782	10,055	371	1,134	434	1,941	2,342	19,818	3,925	26,090	1,107	5,070	1,575	7,756			
Over 104	337	6,052	2,494	8,883	89	734	432	1,255	1,107	20,111	7,047	28,							

C.14 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by sought and usual occupation

United Kingdom as at 14 January 1999

Description	SOC sub-minor groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		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	29.2	2.8	7.1	2.2	36.3	2.6	31.3	3.0	7.9	2.5	39.2	2.9
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	14.3	1.4	4.2	1.3	18.5	1.3	15.0	1.4	4.5	1.4	19.5	1.4
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	12.1	1.2	1.5	0.5	13.6	1.0	14.3	1.4	2.0	0.6	16.3	1.2
Health professionals	22	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	8.5	0.8	7.0	2.2	15.5	1.1	9.3	0.9	7.6	2.4	17.0	1.2
Other professional occupations	24-29	6.9	0.7	2.6	0.8	9.5	0.7	8.2	0.8	3.3	1.0	11.5	0.8
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	12.9	1.2	1.5	0.5	14.4	1.0	15.7	1.5	2.0	0.6	17.7	1.3
Health associate professionals	34	1.2	0.1	2.3	0.7	3.5	0.3	1.5	0.1	2.8	0.9	4.3	0.3
Other associate professional occupations	33&35-39	33.1	3.1	13.6	4.2	46.6	3.4	41.5	3.9	17.3	5.4	58.8	4.3
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	101.8	9.7	53.6	16.7	155.4	11.3	125.7	11.9	65.2	20.4	190.9	13.9
Secretarial occupations	45-46	1.6	0.2	14.8	4.6	16.4	1.2	1.8	0.2	16.5	5.2	18.4	1.3
Skilled construction trades	50	61.7	5.9	0.4	0.1	62.2	4.5	66.9	6.3	0.5	0.2	67.4	4.9
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	35.0	3.3	0.5	0.2	35.5	2.6	38.1	3.6	0.6	0.2	38.7	2.8
Other skilled trades	53-59	91.5	8.7	8.1	2.5	99.6	7.2	100.6	9.5	8.5	2.6	109.1	7.9
Protective service occupations	60-61	14.0	1.3	0.9	0.3	14.9	1.1	15.9	1.5	1.0	0.3	16.9	1.2
Personal service occupations	62-69	40.3	3.8	41.1	12.9	81.5	5.9	44.6	4.2	49.7	15.5	94.4	6.9
Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	70-71	11.0	1.0	1.9	0.6	12.9	0.9	12.0	1.1	2.0	0.6	14.0	1.0
Other sales occupations	72-73&79	39.5	3.7	44.2	13.8	83.7	6.1	48.8	4.6	58.5	18.3	107.3	7.8
Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	80-86&89	53.8	5.1	15.1	4.7	68.9	5.0	56.7	5.4	15.6	4.9	72.3	5.3
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	76.5	7.3	2.0	0.6	78.5	5.7	90.7	8.6	2.5	0.8	93.2	6.8
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing	90	11.8	1.1	2.0	0.6	13.8	1.0	12.6	1.2	2.6	0.8	15.2	1.1
Other elementary occupations	91-99	276.9	26.3	43.8	13.7	320.6	23.3	291.2	27.6	44.6	14.0	335.9	24.4
No previous occupation/ sought occupation unknown		120.5	11.4	51.5	16.1	172.0	12.5	11.5	1.1	4.2	1.3	15.7	1.1
Total		1,054.6		320.0		1,374.6		1,054.6		320.0		1,374.6	

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims. Not seasonally adjusted.

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6099

UNEMPLOYMENT C.21

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas* as at January 14 1999

Area	Male		Female		All		Rate #	
	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
	ENGLAND							
Altrincham and Amble	661	269	930	7.9	5.8			
Andover	555	249	804	2.2	1.8			
Appleby	79	49	128	3.2	2.4			
Ashted	1,259	362	1,621	4.0	3.3			
Ashminster	233	91	324	5.1	3.6			
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,850	862	3,712	2.1	1.7			
Banbury	706	224	930	2.1	1.7			
Barnard Castle	211	70	281	4.9	3.4			
Barnsley	5,881	1,481	7,362	9.7	8.0			
Barnstaple	876	308	1,184	4.9	4.0			
Barrow-in-Furness	2,103	534	2,637	8.2	7.2			
Basingstoke	1,042	363	1,405	1.6	1.3			
Bath	2,031	795	2,826	3.4	2.9			
Bedford	2,312	847	3,159	4.0	3.4			
Berwick-upon-Tweed	480	221	701	7.0	5.4			
Bideford	882	350	1,232	8.7	6.7			
Birmingham	42,051	12,762	54,813	6.8	6.1			
Bishop Auckland	3,842	1,086	4,928	7.9	6.8			
Blackburn	4,758	1,317	6,075	4.8	4.2			
Blackpool	5,297	1,353	6,650	5.7	4.8			
Bolton	5,056	1,288	6,344	4.5	3.9			
Boston	791	245	1,036	4.5	3.9			
Bournemouth	4,311	1,260	5,571	4.9	4.1			
Bouffay	12,519	3,220	15,739	7.0	6.1			
Bridgwater	1,235	403	1,638	5.2	4.1			
Bridlington and Driffield	1,396	490	1,886	9.7	8.3			
Bridport	333	143	476	6.2	4.7			
Brighton	7,877	2,639	10,516	6.7	5.5			
Bristol	9,966	3,165	13,131	3.5	3.1			
Buce	344	152	496	8.5	6.5			
Burnley	1,319	369	1,688	4.1	3.6			
Burton on Trent	2,464	781	3,245	4.5	4.0			
Bury St Edmunds	623	258	881	2.5	2.1			
Buxton	644	167	811	4.1	3.0			
Calderdale	3,675	1,039	4,714	6.0	5.4			
Cambridge	2,959	979	3,938	2.6	2.2			
Camelford	172	32	204	12.6	9.1			
Canterbury	2,217	646	2,863	4.7	3.8			
Carlisle	1,995	740	2,735	5.3	4.5			
Chard	225	105	330	3.5	2.9			
Cheltenham	1,910	549	2,459	3.3	2.7			
Chesterfield	4,090	1,138	5,228	8.4	7.4			
Chichester	1,874	604	2,478	3.1	2.5			
Chippingham	543	200	743	2.7	2.1			
Cinderford	830	389	1,219	6.6	4.8			
Cirencester	314	109	423	1.9	1.5			
Clacton	1,393	368	1,761	8.9	6.5			
Colchester	3,526	1,242	4,768	3.8	3.1			
Coventry	9,251	2,764	12,015	5.0	4.5			
Crawley	2,687	830	3,517	1.5	1.3			
Crews	3,021	975	3,996	4.6	4.1			
Cromer	906	260	1,166	7.0	5.2			
Darlington	2,557	639	3,196	7.4	6.7			
Dartmouth	158	45	203	6.8	4.9			
Derby	6,018	1,733	7,751	5.4	4.8			
Devizes	344	148	492	3.2	2.2			
Diss	394	179	573	3.4	2.7			
Doncaster	8,456	2,267	10,723	9.7	8.7			
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,414	513	1,927	4.5	3.3			
Dover	1,835	458	2,293	7.5	6.1			
Dudley and Sandwell	10,343	3,136	13,479	6.0	5.5			
Eastbourne	2,000	702	2,702	5.2	4.0			
Evesham	520	253	773	3.4	2.7			
Exeter	3,592	1,227	4,819	4.2	3.5			
Fakenham	420	150	570	5.6	4.2			
Falmouth	787	316	1,103	10.0	7.8			
Folkestone	2,008	490	2,498	7.2	6.1			
Gainsborough	798	242	1,040	8.2	6.9			
Gloucester	2,281	736	3,017	4.2	3.7			
Goole and Selby	1,672	582	2,254	7.6	6.3			
Grantham	770	282	1,052	4.2	3.7			
Great Yarmouth	3,209	1,107	4,316	11.3	10.1			
Grimsby	5,444	1,420	6,864	9.1	8.2			
Guildford and Aldershot	2,727	838	3,565	1.7	1.3			
Haltwhistle	139	75	214	7.9	5.8			
Harlow	2,336	885	3,221	2.6	2.2			
Harrogate and Ripon	1,268	444	1,712	2.6	2.1			
Hartlepool	3,626	942	4,568	13.1	11.8			
Harwich	429	134	563	9.9	7.2			
Hastings	3,142	804	3,946	8.0	6.6			
Haverhill and Sudbury	844	345	1,189	3.8	3.3			
Hawes and Leyburn	70	49	119	4.3	3.3			
Helston	502	276	778	11.4	7.7			
Hereford	1,407	510	1,917	3.9	3.1			
Hexham	385	120	505	3.9	2.9			
Holworthy	149	65	214	7.9	6.1			
Horncastle	210	77	287	4.3	3.3			
Huddersfield	4,215	1,275	5,490	6.3	5.4			
Hull	12,217	3,564	15,781	8.5	7.6			
Huntingdon	1,173	481	1,654	2.9	2.4			
Ilfracombe	492	205	697	9.8	7.9			
Ipswich	3,633	1,142	4,775	4.1	3.6			
Isle of Wight	3,314	1,202	4,516	9.8	8.4			
Keighley and Skipton	1,762	612	2,374	5.0	4.1			
Kendal	412	170	582	2.6	2.1			
Keewick	53	20	73	2.0	1.6			
Kettering and Corby	1,603	575	2,178	3.6	3.3			
Kidderminster	1,318	517	1,835	4.2	3.5			
King's Lynn	1,688	609	2,297	5.2	4.2			
Kingsbridge	207	96	302	5.2	3.8			
Lancaster and Morecambe	2,834	863	3,697	7.0	5.8			
Launceston	275	91	366	5.3	3.9			
Leeds	14,749	3,977	18,726	5.4	4.7			
Leek	426	167	593	3.5	2.7			
Leicester	9,372	3,052	12,424	4.5	4.0			
Leominster	288	109	397	5.0	4.0			
Lincoln	2,902	840	3,742	5.0	4.3			
Liskeard	564	257	821	7.6	4.8			
Liverpool	30,647	8,480	39,127	10.4	9.3			
London	159,823	55,890	215,713	5.8	5.			

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas* as at January 14 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate #	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen	3,510	934	4,444	2.3	2.1	
Annan	410	175	585	6.2	5.2	
Ayr	2,292	756	3,048	7.0	6.1	
Badenoch	211	105	316	7.0	5.9	
Banff	263	93	356	2.2	1.8	
Berwickshire	269	92	361	6.9	5.6	
Brechin and Montrose	696	254	950	6.9	5.4	
Campbeltown	313	98	411	12.2	8.6	
Crieff	254	89	343	6.1	5.0	
Dingwall	758	238	996	8.3	6.9	
Dufftown	140	67	207	5.9	4.2	
Dumbarton	2,056	634	2,690	10.3	8.4	
Dumfries	612	230	842	7.3	6.2	
Dunfermline	5,837	1,693	7,530	8.3	7.6	
Dunfermline	3,300	888	4,188	8.3	7.3	
Dunoon and Rothesay	630	189	819	11.9	8.4	
East Ayrshire	3,575	1,081	4,656	11.4	9.7	
Edinburgh	13,363	3,679	17,042	4.5	4.0	
Elgin and Forres	803	336	1,139	5.3	4.0	
Falkirk	3,512	995	4,507	8.4	7.4	
Forfar	687	278	965	6.6	5.2	
Fraserburgh	234	69	303	2.8	2.2	
Galashiels and Peebles	725	245	970	4.7	3.9	
Girvan	348	109	457	17.2	14.8	
Glasgow	35,786	9,460	45,246	7.7	7.1	
Greenock	2,105	547	2,652	7.6	7.1	
Hawick	463	154	617	7.7	6.4	
Huntly	137	50	187	7.0	5.7	
Inverness	1,776	542	2,318	5.6	4.6	
Islay and Mull	194	144	338	14.2	10.1	
Keith and Buckie	380	142	522	7.8	5.9	
Kelso and Jedburgh	188	77	265	4.4	3.6	
Kirkcaldy	4,923	1,475	6,398	9.5	8.4	
Kirkcudbright	227	116	343	6.9	5.8	
Lewis and Harris	716	162	878	11.1	9.2	
Lochaber	419	245	664	8.2	6.9	
Lochgilphead	117	59	176	5.4	3.9	
Motherwell and Lanark	7,488	1,998	9,486	8.9	7.8	
Newton Stewart	248	94	342	13.5	11.4	
North Ayrshire	3,973	1,295	5,268	11.5	10.4	
Oban	329	150	479	7.5	5.9	
Orkney Islands	250	103	353	4.7	3.6	
Perth	1,234	367	1,601	4.7	3.8	
Peterhead	452	165	617	4.6	3.7	
Pitlochry	103	68	171	5.7	4.6	
Shetland Isles	256	84	340	3.0	2.3	
Skye and Ullapool	500	293	793	12.3	10.4	
St. Andrews	628	261	889	5.7	5.0	
Stirling	2,685	820	3,505	7.0	6.3	
Stranraer	518	212	730	10.0	8.4	
Sutherland	379	194	573	13.3	11.2	
Thurso	338	84	422	7.7	6.4	
Uists and Barra	199	44	243	11.7	9.6	
Wick	385	102	487	11.5	9.7	
NORTHERN IRELAND						
Ballymena	1,675	552	2,227	7.4	6.0	
Belfast	20,543	5,613	26,156	7.3	6.0	
Coleraine	2,696	796	3,492	11.0	9.2	
Craigavon	3,158	997	4,155	7.1	6.0	
Derry	5,692	1,248	6,940	13.4	11.3	
Dungannon	1,327	365	1,692	10.2	8.2	
Enniskillen	1,862	536	2,398	11.2	9.7	
Mid-Ulster	1,495	416	1,911	9.4	7.7	
Newry	2,902	636	3,538	12.7	10.3	
Omagh	1,457	384	1,841	10.7	8.4	
Strabane	1,367	260	1,627	14.9	12.2	

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094

+ Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) are as defined in May 1998. A list of the ward composition of the TTWAs is available from the regional and local labour market statistics branch on 0171 533 6159.
Claimant count rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce jobs (the sum of employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees) plus claimants, and as a percentage of estimates of employee jobs and claimants only. All the TTWA rates shown are calculated using mid-1997 based denominators. Rates for the above TTWAs back to January 1997 and rates for the 1984 TTWAs are available from the Office for National Statistics Nomis® database. Data on claimant count for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Office for National Statistics Nomis® database. Claimant count rates are available only for those Assisted Areas which map precisely to 1984-based Travel-to-Work Areas.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at January 14 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Cleveland (former county)						
Hartlepool	3,626	842	4,468	13.1	11.8	
Middlesbrough	5,555	1,252	6,807	11.8	10.7	
Redcar and Cleveland	4,316	1,037	5,353	10.7	9.5	
Stockton-on-Tees	5,532	1,383	6,915	9.1	8.1	
Durham (former county)						
Darlington	2,554	639	3,193	7.4	6.8	
Rest of Durham	10,399	2,883	13,282	8.1	7.1	
Chaster-le-Street	1,103	280	1,383	12.5	10.0	
Derwentside	1,893	530	2,423	10.8	9.3	
Durham	1,518	461	1,979	5.0	4.7	
Eastlington	1,982	497	2,479	10.2	9.5	
Seaham	1,812	558	2,370	6.3	5.7	
Tyneside	346	118	464	6.6	4.6	
Wear Valley	1,745	439	2,184	9.8	7.9	
Northumberland	6,309	1,992	8,301	8.1	6.7	
Alnwick	521	216	737	7.8	5.6	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	533	251	784	7.2	5.6	
Blyth Valley	1,931	569	2,500	10.6	9.6	
Castle Morpeth	731	236	967	4.6	3.9	
Tynesdale	781	252	1,033	5.2	3.9	
Wansbeck	1,812	468	2,280	13.0	11.6	
Tyne and Wear	32,730	7,548	40,278	8.5	7.8	
Gateshead	4,696	1,037	5,733	6.8	6.1	
Newcastle upon Tyne	8,247	1,930	10,177	6.2	5.8	
North Tyneside	5,596	1,421	7,017	10.3	9.6	
South Tyneside	5,776	1,274	7,050	14.3	12.9	
Sunderland	8,415	1,886	10,301	9.3	8.5	
NORTH WEST (GOR)						
Cheshire (former county)						
Halon	3,263	878	4,141	8.1	7.5	
Warrington	2,571	765	3,336	3.5	3.2	
Rest of Cheshire	7,635	2,376	10,011	3.6	3.2	
Chester	1,448	395	1,843	3.1	2.7	
Conington	825	333	1,158	3.6	3.1	
Crewe and Nantwich	1,516	526	2,042	5.5	4.9	
Ellemere Port and Neston	1,281	361	1,642	4.4	4.1	
Macclesfield	1,231	369	1,600	2.2	1.9	
Valley Royal	1,337	392	1,729	4.6	4.0	
Cumbria	8,802	2,717	11,519	5.9	5.0	
Allerdale	2,180	575	2,755	8.5	7.0	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,815	458	2,273	9.0	8.2	
Carlisle	1,816	655	2,471	5.1	4.4	
Copeland	1,821	530	2,351	7.6	6.9	
Eden	314	164	478	2.7	2.1	
South Lakeland	866	335	1,191	3.0	2.4	
Greater Manchester	48,186	12,510	60,696	5.5	4.8	
Bolton	4,531	1,161	5,692	4.3	3.8	
Bury	2,136	587	2,723	4.6	3.8	
Manchester	13,758	3,463	17,221	6.4	6.0	
Oldham	4,014	1,068	5,082	6.5	5.8	
Rochdale	4,446	1,079	5,525	7.3	6.2	
Salford	4,088	973	5,061	4.8	4.4	
Stockport	3,379	836	4,215	3.8	3.2	
Tameside	3,526	1,008	4,534	6.3	5.4	
Trafford	2,881	721	3,602	3.3	2.9	
Wigan	5,427	1,614	7,041	7.1	6.2	
Lancashire (former county)						
Blackburn with Darwen	2,854	715	3,569	6.0	5.5	
Blackpool	3,686	952	4,638	8.0	6.7	
Rest of Lancashire	15,847	4,526	20,373	4.5	3.9	
Burnley	1,250	342	1,592	4.2	3.7	
Chorley	1,107	341	1,448	4.6	3.8	
Fylde	447	132	579	1.6	1.4	
Hyndburn	1,065	329	1,394	4.5	3.8	
Lancaster	2,784	835	3,619	7.6	6.3	
Pendle	1,214	382	1,656	5.1	4.4	
Preston	2,618	611	3,229	3.9	3.6	
Ribble Valley	317	100	417	2.0	1.6	
Rossendale	736	218	954	4.2	3.5	
South Ribble	881	281	1,162	3.2	2.7	
West Lancashire	2,139	663	2,802	6.7	5.5	
Wyre	1,229	292	1,521	5.5	4.6	
MERSEYSIDE						
Merseyside	40,632	11,237	51,869	10.3	9.1	
Knowsley	5,041	1,393	6,434	13.5	12.2	
Liverpool	16,957	4,601	21,558	10.7	9.8	
Sefton	6,579	1,852	8,431	8.9	7.7	
St Helens	3,931	1,090	5,021	8.9	7.8	
Wirral	8,124	2,301	10,425	10.0	8.6	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
Humber (former county)						
East Riding of Yorkshire	4,917	1,782	6,699	6.4	5.4	
Kingston-upon-Hull	9,797	2,600	12,397	9.9	9.2	
North East Lincolnshire	5,118	1,310	6,428	9.5	8.6	
North Lincolnshire	3,218	937	4,155	6.4	5.8	
North Yorkshire (former county)						
York	2,428	759	3,187	3.8	3.3	
Rest of North Yorkshire	6,563	2,471	9,034	4.5	3.4	
Craven	408	151	559	2.8	2.0	
Hambleton	756	295	1,051	3.1	2.3	
Harrogate	1,107	376	1,483	2.7	2.2	
Richmondshire	340	196	536	4.3	3.2	
Ryedale	449	193	642	3.2	2.4	
Scarborough	2,346	831	3,177	8.2	6.7	
Selby	1,157	429	1,586	7.4	5.8	
South Yorkshire						
Barnsley	5,304	1,358	6,662	9.3	7.6	
Doncaster	7,803	2,072	9,875	9.5	8.5	
Rotherham	6,491	1,634	8,125	9.9	8.4	
Sheffield	13,546	3,492	17,038	7.7	7.0	

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at January 14 1999

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
NORTH EAST				MERSEYSIDE			
Cleveland (former county)				Merseyside			
Hartlepool	3,626	842	4,468	Birkenhead	3,272	799	4,071
Middlesbrough	4,291	934	5,225	Bootle	3,060	714	3,774
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,497	678	3,175	Crosby	1,328	399	1,727
Redcar	3,083	677	3,760	Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,452	732	3,184
Stockton North	3,277	826	4,103	Knowsley South	3,141	865	4,006
Stockton South	2,255	557	2,812	Liverpool Garston	2,315	608	2,923
Durham				Liverpool Riverside	4,436	1,170	5,606
Bishop Auckland	1,898	528	2,426	Liverpool Walton	3,643	992	4,635
Darlington	2,418	601	3,019	Liverpool Wavertree	3,168	958	4,126
Durham, City of	1,518	461	1,979	Liverpool West Derby	3,395	873	4,268
Easington	1,772	443	2,215	Southport	1,639	535	2,174
North Durham	1,911	509	2,420	St Helens North	1,831	518	2,349
North West Durham	1,895	506	2,401	St Helens South	2,100	572	2,672
Sedgefield	1,541	474	2,015	Wallasey	2,568	740	3,308
Northumberland				Wirral South	1,076	374	1,450
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,386	556	1,942	Wirral West	1,208	388	1,596
Blyth Valley	1,931	569	2,500	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER			
Hexham	878	290	1,168	Humberside (former county)			
Wansbeck	2,114	577	2,691	Beverley and Holderness	1,490	607	2,097
Tyne and Wear				Brigg and Goole	1,646	483	2,129
Blaydon	1,667	403	2,070	Cleethorpes	2,148	673	2,821
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,809	453	2,262	East Yorkshire	1,558	549	2,107
Houghton and Washington East	2,138	554	2,692	Great Grimby	3,397	774	4,171
Jarrow	2,579	591	3,170	Halterprice and Howden	852	341	1,193
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,365	627	2,992	Kingston upon Hull East	3,194	793	3,987
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	3,022	704	3,726	Kingston upon Hull North	3,606	983	4,589
Newcastle upon Tyne North	2,644	627	3,271	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	3,230	892	4,122
North Tyneside	1,797	432	2,229	Scunthorpe	1,929	534	2,463
South Shields	2,644	627	3,271	North Yorkshire			
Sunderland North	3,404	727	4,131	Harrogate and Knaresborough	758	238	996
Sunderland South	2,627	516	3,143	Richmond	814	352	1,166
Tyne Bridge	3,003	612	3,615	Ryedale	774	317	1,091
Tynemouth	3,451	695	4,146	Scarborough and Whitby	2,162	760	2,922
NORTH WEST (GOR)				Selby	1,299	467	1,766
Cheshire				Skipton and Ripon	684	261	945
Chester, City of	1,248	326	1,574	Vale of York	608	242	850
Congleton	825	333	1,158	York, City of	1,892	593	2,485
Crooke and Nantwich	1,418	483	1,901	South Yorkshire			
Eddisbury	852	258	1,110	Barnsley Central	2,087	539	2,626
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,346	382	1,728	Barnsley East and Mexborough	2,230	541	2,771
Halton	2,155	554	2,709	Barnsley West and Penistone	1,712	474	2,186
Macclesfield	751	219	970	Don Valley	1,918	531	2,449
Tatton	648	202	850	Doncaster Central	2,813	773	3,586
Warrington North	1,476	422	1,898	Doncaster North	2,347	572	2,919
Warrington South	1,095	343	1,438	Rother Valley	1,825	576	2,401
Weaver Vale	1,655	497	2,152	Rotherham	2,421	565	2,986
Cumbria				Sheffield Attercliffe	2,019	511	2,530
Barrow and Furness	2,066	517	2,583	Sheffield Brightside	2,825	612	3,437
Carlisle	1,584	550	2,134	Sheffield Central	3,842	951	4,793
Copeland	1,821	530	2,351	Sheffield Hallam	829	280	1,109
Penrith and The Border	606	336	942	Sheffield Heeley	2,392	649	3,041
Westmorland and Lonsdale	276	881	1,157	Sheffield Hillsborough	1,639	489	2,128
Workington	2,027	508	2,535	Wentworth	2,245	493	2,738
Greater Manchester				West Yorkshire			
Altrincham and Sale West	955	209	1,164	Batley and Spennings	1,563	394	1,957
Ashton under Lyne	1,806	470	2,276	Bradford North	2,740	702	3,442
Bolton North East	1,766	413	2,179	Bradford South	2,171	565	2,736
Bolton South East	1,897	478	2,375	Bradford West	3,343	836	4,179
Bolton West	868	270	1,138	Calder Valley	1,380	443	1,823
Bury North	984	279	1,263	Colne Valley	1,410	457	1,867
Bury South	1,152	308	1,460	Dewsbury	1,568	410	1,978
Cheadle	599	156	755	Elmet	1,033	361	1,394
Denton and Reddish	1,362	388	1,750	Halifax	2,295	596	2,891
Eccles	1,447	334	1,781	Hemsworth	1,794	454	2,248
Hazel Grove	790	216	1,006	Huddersfield	2,362	673	3,035
Heywood and Middleton	1,949	469	2,418	Keighley	1,462	503	1,965
Leigh	1,615	458	2,073	Leeds Central	3,919	883	4,802
Makerfield	1,537	462	1,999	Leeds East	2,608	681	3,289
Manchester Blackley	2,568	553	3,121	Leeds North East	1,594	483	2,077
Manchester Central	4,158	1,043	5,201	Leeds North West	1,150	355	1,505
Manchester Gorton	2,985	786	3,771	Leeds West	2,010	522	2,532
Manchester Withington	2,119	651	2,770	Morley and Rothwell	1,330	391	1,721
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,562	451	2,013	Normanton	1,121	410	1,531
Oldham West and Royton	2,018	522	2,540	Pontefract and Castleford	1,877	610	2,487
Rochdale	2,363	561	2,924	Pudsey	1,002	296	1,298
Salford	1,884	431	2,315	Shipley	1,287	361	1,648
Stalybridge and Hyde	1,469	327	1,796	Wakefield	1,989	552	2,541
Stockport	1,447	327	1,774	EAST MIDLANDS			
Stretford and Urmston	1,751	438	2,189	Derbyshire			
Wigan	1,423	418	2,083	Amber Valley	1,355	513	1,868
Worsley	1,423	418	2,083	Bolsover	1,617	457	2,074
Wythenshawe and Sale East	2,203	504	2,707	Chesterfield	2,253	616	2,869
Lancashire				Derby North	1,793	475	2,268
Blackburn	2,311	544	2,855	Derby South	2,839	761	3,600
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,863	429	2,292	Erewash	1,650	542	2,192
Blackpool South	2,728	726	3,454	High Peak	1,073	277	1,350
Burnley	1,250	342	1,592	North East Derbyshire	1,626	473	2,099
Chorley	1,107	341	1,448	South Derbyshire	1,101	339	1,440
Fylde	661	188	849	West Derbyshire	754	329	1,083
Hyndburn	1,190	366	1,556	Leicestershire			
Lancaster and Wyre	1,169	383	1,552	Blaby	618	211	829
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,921	538	2,459	Bosworth	718	318	1,036
Pendle	1,274	382	1,656	Charnwood	675	303	978
Preston	2,347	532	2,879	Harborough	707	321	1,028
Ribble Valley	563	191	754	Leicester East	1,777	616	2,393
Rossendale and Darwen	1,154	352	1,506	Leicester South	2,633	725	3,358
South Ribble	853	262	1,115	Leicester West	2,387	652	3,039
West Lancashire	1,996	617	2,613	Loughborough	1,217	431	1,648
				North West Leicestershire	931	317	1,248
				Rutland and Melton	523	205	728

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at January 14 1999

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Lincolnshire				Cambridgeshire			
Boston and Skegness	1,499	502	2,001	Cambridge	1,413	417	1,830
Gainsborough	1,246	453	1,699	Huntingdon	944	358	1,342
Grantham and Stamford	998	382	1,350	North East Cambridgeshire	1,267	470	1,737
Lincoln	2,196	531	2,727	North West Cambridgeshire	892	306	1,198
South and Horncastle	1,461	494	1,955	Peterborough	1,684	478	2,162
Spaldord and North Hykeham	751	303	1,054	South Cambridgeshire	550	199	749
South Holland and The Deepings	687	273	960	South East Cambridgeshire	768	270	1,038
Northamptonshire				Essex			
Corby	1,031	381	1,412	Basildon	1,483	593	2,076
Daventry	705	278	983	Billerica	1,029	360	1,389
Kettering	889	336	1,225	Braintree	1,117	414	1,531
Northampton North	1,530	476	2,006	Brentwood and Ongar	553	187	740
Northampton South	1,353	422	1,775	Castle Point	917	347	1,264
Wellingborough	1,195	383	1,578	Colchester	1,280	439	1,719
Nottinghamshire				Epping Forest	1,024	380	1,404
Ashted	2,014	577	2,591	Harlow	1,265	472	1,737
Becolshaw	1,788	544	2,332	Harwich	1,743	478	2,221
Brodowe	1,117	412	1,529	Maldon and East Chelmsford	860	305	1,165
Getling	1,260	438	1,698	North Essex	697	209	906
Marsfield	1,819	471	2,290	Rayleigh	711	282	993
Newark	1,385	415	1,800	Rochford and Southend East	2,609	720	3,329
Nottingham East	3,629	927	4,556	Saffron Walden	621	273	894
Nottingham North	2,737	689	3,426	Southend West	1,471	409	1,880
Nottingham South	2,540	658	3,198	Thurrock	1,885	564	2,449
Rushcliffe	1,013	239	1,312	West Chelmsford	1,019	349	1,368
Shenwood	1,559	438	1,997	Hertfordshire			
WEST MIDLANDS				Broxbourne	847	290	1,137
Hertfordshire				Hemel Hempstead	746	224	970
Hertford	1,158	408	1,566	Hertford and Stortford	578	200	778
Leominster	806	303	1,109	Hertsmeare	627	221	848
Shropshire				Hitchin and Harpenden	655	187	842
Ludlow	733	250	983	North East Hertfordshire	591	207	798
North Shropshire	1,017	381	1,408	South West Hertfordshire	605	209	814
Shrewsbury and Atcham	989	333	1,322	St Albans	506	198	704
Telford	1,318	431	1,749	Stevenage	1,128	322	1,450
Wrotton, The	819	285	1,104	Watford	950	301	1,251
Staffordshire				Welwyn Hatfield	579	238	817
Burton	1,577	497	2,074	Norfolk			
Cannock Chase	1,451	473	1,924	Great Yarmouth	3,092	1,070	4,162
Lichfield	754	233	987	Mid Norfolk	1,069	360	1,429
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,216	335	1,551	North Norfolk	1		

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at January 14 1999

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Kensington and Chelsea	1,345	766	2,111	Oxfordshire			
Kingston and Surbiton	1,046	390	1,436	Banbury	651	203	854
Lewisham East	1,926	683	2,609	Henley	382	114	506
Lewisham West	2,507	843	3,350	Oxford East	1,373	425	1,798
Lewisham Deptford	3,495	1,221	4,716	Oxford West and Abingdon	594	218	812
Leyton and Wanstead	2,286	720	3,006	Wantage	490	183	673
Mitcham and Morden	1,725	572	2,297	Witney	394	151	545
North Southwark and Bermondsey	3,562	1,253	4,815	Surrey			
Old Bexley and Sidcup	785	298	1,083	East Surrey	491	174	665
Orpington	323	328	651	Epsom and Ewell	504	163	667
Poplar and Canning Town	4,189	1,138	5,327	South West Surrey	518	183	701
Putney	1,279	507	1,786	Esher and Walton	606	186	792
Regent's Park and Kensington North	3,502	1,462	4,964	Guildford	355	83	438
Richmond Park	993	412	1,405	Mole Valley	422	115	537
Romford	867	299	1,166	Reigate	489	182	671
Ruislip - Northwood	598	246	844	Runnymede and Weybridge	446	130	576
Streatham	3,653	1,361	5,014	South West Surrey	480	130	610
Sutton and Cheam	705	275	980	Surrey Heath	384	113	497
Tooting	2,061	735	2,796	Woking	445	98	543
Tottenham	5,782	1,816	7,598	West Sussex			
Twickenham	858	348	1,206	Arundel and South Downs	427	128	555
Upminster	852	290	1,142	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	959	311	1,270
Uxbridge	767	273	1,040	Chichester	769	249	1,017
Vauxhall	4,352	1,548	5,900	Crawley	847	257	1,104
Walthamstow	872	358	1,230	East Worthing and Shoreham	768	202	970
West Ham	3,642	1,060	4,702	Horsham	495	165	660
Wimbledon	869	339	1,208	Mid Sussex	394	112	506
				Worthing West	749	212	961
SOUTH EAST (GOR)				SOUTH WEST			
Berkshire (former county)				Avon (former county)			
Bracknell	687	192	879	Bath	1,204	438	1,642
Maidenhead	604	199	803	Bristol East	2,155	638	2,793
Newbury	523	159	682	Bristol North West	1,397	382	1,779
Reading East	995	261	1,256	Bristol South	2,181	555	2,736
Reading West	930	213	1,143	Bristol West	1,846	717	2,563
Slough	1,609	458	2,067	Bristol South West	930	274	1,204
Spelthorne	611	202	813	Kingswood	548	231	779
Windsor	615	192	807	Northavon	599	243	842
Wokingham	341	122	463	Wansdyke	1,131	404	1,535
				Weston-Super-Mare	561	224	785
Buckinghamshire				Cornwall			
Aylesbury	858	269	1,127	Falmouth and Camborne	2,145	779	2,924
Beaconsfield	465	183	648	North Cornwall	2,332	1,086	3,418
Buckingham	397	155	552	South East Cornwall	1,377	631	2,008
Chesham and Amersham	413	113	526	St Ives	2,290	1,077	3,367
Milton Keynes South West	1,113	345	1,458	Truro and St Austell	1,860	698	2,558
North East Milton Keynes	830	285	1,115				
Wycombe	1,052	271	1,323	Devon			
East Sussex				East Devon	891	318	1,209
Bexhill and Battle	825	249	1,074	Exeter	1,844	617	2,461
Brighton Kempston	2,233	663	2,896	North Devon	1,540	580	2,120
Brighton Pavilion	2,745	977	3,722	Plymouth, Devonport	2,040	655	2,695
Eastbourne	1,375	473	1,848	Plymouth, Sutton	2,837	898	3,735
Hastings and Rye	2,435	596	3,031	South West Devon	773	317	1,090
Hove	1,919	703	2,622	Teignbridge	1,396	497	1,893
Lewes	797	272	1,069	Tiverton and Honiton	965	365	1,330
Wealden	552	204	756	Torbay	2,480	749	3,229
				Torridge and West Devon	1,534	592	2,126
Hampshire				Totnes	1,378	579	1,957
Aldershot	721	255	976	Dorset			
Basingstoke	703	262	965	Bournemouth East	1,466	450	1,916
East Hampshire	818	225	1,043	Bournemouth West	1,722	456	2,178
Eastleigh	726	243	969	Christchurch	649	210	859
Fareham	559	175	734	Mid Dorset and North Poole	735	247	982
Gosport	1,208	363	1,571	North Dorset	538	192	730
Havant	1,474	404	1,878	Poole	982	292	1,274
New Forest East	493	227	720	South Dorset	1,248	443	1,691
New Forest West	693	222	915	West Dorset	754	300	1,054
North East Hampshire	455	129	584	Gloucestershire			
North West Hampshire	601	253	854	Cheltenham	1,351	345	1,696
Portsmouth North	1,235	355	1,590	Cotswold	461	162	623
Portsmouth South	2,274	615	2,889	Forest of Dean	980	445	1,425
Romsey	523	181	704	Gloucester	1,902	588	2,490
Southampton Itchen	2,197	577	2,774	Stroud	987	367	1,354
Southampton Test	2,132	510	2,642	Tewkesbury	711	270	981
Winchester	665	241	906	Somerset			
Isle of Wight				Bridgwater	1,532	534	2,066
Isle of Wight	3,314	1,202	4,516	Somerton and Frome	815	346	1,161
Kent				Taunton	1,298	385	1,683
Ashford	1,266	365	1,631	Wells	1,035	419	1,454
Canterbury	1,449	425	1,874	Yeovil	916	331	1,247
Chatham and Aylesford	1,360	438	1,798	Wiltshire			
Dartford	1,166	387	1,553	Devizes	826	357	1,183
Dover	1,905	486	2,391	North Swindon	791	280	1,071
Faversham and Mid Kent	974	311	1,285	North Wiltshire	649	259	908
Folkestone and Hythe	2,006	482	2,488	Salisbury	849	285	1,134
Gillingham	1,229	429	1,658	South Swindon	1,271	385	1,656
Gravesham	667	229	896	Westbury	901	421	1,322
Maidstone and The Weald	1,513	509	2,022				
Medway	934	299	1,233				
North Thanet	2,217	612	2,829				
Sevenoaks	638	251	889				
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,637	567	2,204				
South Thanet	1,929	523	2,452				
Tonbridge and Malling	732	235	967				
Tunbridge Wells	774	196	970				

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at January 14 1999

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
WALES				Paisley South	1,951	484	2,435
Aberavon	1,354	373	1,727	Perth	1,235	368	1,603
Alyn and Deeside	1,136	337	1,473	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,753	692	2,445
Blaenau Gwent	1,966	519	2,485	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	976	349	1,325
Brecon and Radnorshire	908	346	1,254	Stirling	1,311	422	1,733
Bridgend	1,396	454	1,850	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,240	332	1,572
Carmarfon	1,636	585	2,221	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	841	292	1,133
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	1,904	433	2,337	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	549	185	734
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	1,622	434	2,056	West Renfrewshire	1,069	275	1,344
Ceredigion	713	203	916	Western Isles	915	206	1,121
Ceredigion South	2,240	471	2,711	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Ceredigion West	1,914	451	2,365	Belfast East	1,923	521	2,444
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	973	372	1,345	Belfast North	3,134	581	3,715
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	1,768	563	2,331	Belfast South	2,033	747	2,780
Ceredigion	1,094	387	1,481	Belfast West	4,519	752	5,271
Clywd South	1,025	300	1,325	East Antrim	1,977	589	2,566
Clywd West	1,073	343	1,416	East Londonderry	2,532	727	3,259
Conwy	1,748	490	2,238	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,532	751	3,283
Cynon Valley	1,591	417	2,008	Foyle	4,526	1,008	5,534
Deln	980	291	1,271	Lagan Valley	1,421	502	1,923
Gower	1,143	313	1,456	Mid Ulster	2,120	564	2,684
Islwyn	1,041	339	1,380	Newry and Armagh	3,268	782	4,050
Llanelli	1,515	420	1,935	North Antrim	2,424	728	3,152
Melrose and Nant Conwy	966	415	1,381	North Down	1,475	549	2,024
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,865	428	2,293	South Antrim	1,552	549	2,101
Monmouth	1,002	352	1,354	South Down	2,361	708	3,069
Montgomeryshire	539	153	692	Strangford	1,453	498	1,951
Neath	1,485	478	1,963	Upper Bann	1,854	579	2,433
Newport East	1,490	434	1,924	West Tyrone	2,978	668	3,646
Newport West	1,823	432	2,255				
Ogmore	1,461	413	1,874				
Pontypridd	1,395	373	1,768				
Presell Pembrokeshire	1,720	484	2,204				
Rhondda	1,738	438	2,176				
Swansea East	1,773	394	2,167				
Swansea West	1,687	451	2,138				
Tafarwa	1,540	378	1,918				
Vale of Clwyd	1,391	434	1,825				
Vale of Glamorgan	1,564	425	1,989				
Wrexham	1,048	342	1,390				
Ynys-Mon	1,757	601	2,358				
SCOTLAND							
Aberdeen Central	1,244	314	1,558				
Aberdeen North	719	164	883				
Aberdeen South	870	235	1,105				
Aberdeen and Shotts	2,093	648	2,741				
Angus	1,448	543	1,991				
Argyll and Bute	1,583	640	2,223				
Ayr	1,632	519	2,151				
Baird and Buchan	875	294	1,169				
Canness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,391	462	1,853				
Canter, Galloway and Doon Valley	2,401	723	3,124				
Central Fife	2,269	658	2,927				
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,702	436	2,138				
Clydebank and Paisley	1,617	469	2,086				
Cambridge and Chryston	1,661	486	2,147				

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	
Month ending									
1998	Jan 8	281.2	201.0	80.3	263.4	-7.9	186.8	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	256.5	-8.9	181.1	75.4	
	May 14	227.6	164.1	63.5	261.3	4.8	183.6	77.7	
	Jun 11	234.1	164.5	69.6	256.2	-5.1	178.9	77.3	
	Jul 9	301.0	197.1	104.0	232.9	-23.3	165.4	67.5	
	Aug 13	273.4	180.1	93.3	246.7	13.8	174.3	72.4	
	Sep 10	252.9	172.7	80.2	246.0	-0.7	173.7	72.3	
	Oct 8	268.2	187.5	80.7	254.0	8.0	178.5	75.5	
	Nov 12	271.3	194.3	77.0	264.4	10.4	186.1	78.3	
	Dec 10 R	258.1	191.4	66.7	263.4	-1.0	185.0	78.4	
1999	Jan 14 P	274.0	193.8	80.1	256.9	-6.5	180.1	76.8	

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
		SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female	
Month ending									
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	272.1	-2.3	192.4	79.7	
	May 14	262.7	185.9	76.8	252.2	-19.9	177.2	75.0	
	Jun 11	262.9	189.3	73.6	262.5	10.3	183.2	79.3	
	Jul 9	251.7	178.9	72.8	262.5	0.0	182.7	79.8	
	Aug 13	260.5	180.1	80.4	267.4	4.9	186.7	80.7	
	Sep 10	305.9	199.2	106.7	259.5	-7.9	181.3	78.2	
	Oct 8	320.0	219.6	100.4	239.6	-19.9	172.1	67.5	
	Nov 12	273.5	190.6	82.9	255.3	15.7	181.2	74.1	
	Dec 10 R	247.6	175.3	72.2	261.8	26.5	200.9	80.9	
1999	Jan 14 P	193.5	134.8	58.7	268.7	-13.1	191.1	77.6	

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094

* The claimant count flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp351-8. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.
P The latest national seasonally-adjusted claimant count figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
R Revised.

CLAIMANT COUNT C.33

Claim history: interval between claims

Claims starting during the quarter ending October 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	33.8	89.9	123.7
Over 4 and up to 13	10	16	14	23.9	77.4	101.3
Over 13 and up to 26	8	13	11	17.8	62.9	80.8
Over 26 and up to 39	4	6	6	8.7	31.6	40.3
Over 39 and up to 52	5	5	5	11.3	24.0	35.3
Over 52 and up to 104	8	10	9	19.3	49.2	68.5
Over 104	15	14	14	35.6	80.3	104.0
No previous claims	35	18	24	80.3	91.1	171.4
Total	100	100	100	230.7	494.6	725.3

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
PER CENT													
4 or less	22	16	16	19	19	16	16	15	16	15	17	19	17
Over 4 and up to 13	16	14	16	15	14	13	12	14	12	13	16	15	14
Over 13 and up to 26	10	12	9	12	11	11	12	10	10	12	11	12	11
Over 26 and up to 39	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	6	5	6	6	6
Over 39 and up to 52	4	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	6	5
Over 52 and up to 104	10	11	10	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	9	9	9
Over 104	11	14	13	13	14	15	15	15	16	16	14	14	14
No previous claims	21	22	25	22	24	26	26	25	25	24	23	20	24
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
THOUSANDS													
4 or less	10.0	11.6	3.6	14.6	8.5	10.6	7.9	15.5	10.9	8.3	7.1	15.2	123.6
Over 4 and up to 13	7.3	10.2	3.5	11.3	6.3	8.8	6.0	14.3	8.4	7.0	6.5	11.8	101.3
Over 13 and up to 26	4.8	8.7	2.0	9.1	5.2	7.1	5.8	10.0	7.1	6.8	4.4	9.6	80.7
Over 26 and up to 39	2.9	3.8	1.2	4.1	2.4	3.4	3.1	4.0	3.2	2.6	2.6	4.6	40.3
Over 39 and up to 52	1.8	3.6	1.4	3.7	2.1	3.2	2.4	5.2	2.8	2.7	1.9	4.6	35.3
Over 52 and up to 104	4.4	7.6	2.2	7.1	4.0	6.1	4.6	9.6	6.6	5.3	3.6	7.5	68.5
Over 104	5.2	10.0	2.8	10.1	6.7	9.9	7.4	15.2	11.2	8.7	5.9	11.0	104.0
No previous claims	9.5	16.1	5.6	17.3	11.3	17.1	12.9	25.4	17.3	13.1	9.6	15.9	171.4
Total	45.9	71.4	22.2	77.3	46.6	66.2	50.2	100.2	68.3	55.1	41.6	80.3	725.1

Notes: 1: JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.
2: 'Latest' claims in this table started between 9 July 1998 and 8 October 1998 inclusive.
3: 'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 14 July 1988.
4: The widest 95% confidence interval for the regional percentages is +/- 2.6 percentage points (Merseyside).
5: The widest 95% confidence interval for the male/female percentages is +/- 0.9 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 10 December 1998 and 14 January 1999, unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	52-104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
Thousands						
Found work	71.6	14.7	8.3	3.7	1.9	100.2
Works on average 16+ hours per week	4.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	5.5
Gone abroad	3.5	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	6.2
Claimed Income Support	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	3.7
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.2	2.1	1.8	1.3	0.9	10.4
Claimed another benefit	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.4	3.8
Full-time education	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Approved training	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Government supported training	3.1	1.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	11.5
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Gone to prison	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0
Attending court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Ceased claiming	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	3.6
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	4.8	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	7.6
Failed to sign	37.8	10.2	6.8	3.3	1.7	59.8
New claim review	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.1
Total	137.6	34.1	25.1	13.4	7.6	218.5
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	75.4	64.5	47.7	38.1	33.9	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	4.5	2.6	1.7	2.1	1.8	
Gone abroad	3.7	5.3	4.6	4.1	3.6	
Claimed Income Support	1.3	3.5	4.6	4.1	7.1	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.4	9.2	10.3	13.4	16.1	
Claimed another benefit	1.5	3.9	4.0	5.2	7.1	
Full-time education	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Approved training	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Government supported training	3.3	4.8	19.5	25.8	0.0	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.0	25.0	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.8	
Gone to prison	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.8	
Attending court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	2.0	2.6	4.0	3.1	1.8	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Not known	5.1	4.8	5.2	4.1	5.4	
Failed to sign	39.8	44.7	39.1	34.0	30.4	
New claim review	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.0	

Note: Computerised claims only

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)	
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)												
1992)	9.2	6.9	10.1	10.7	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	12.3	10.4	6.6	
1993) Annual	10.7	7.2	10.4	11.0	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	17.2	11.7	7.9	
1994) averages	11.1	7.1	9.6	9.8	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	17.4	12.3	8.4	
1995)	10.7	6.8	8.7	8.6	3.9	9.9	9.7	7.2	16.2	11.7	8.2	
1996)	10.8	6.8	8.2	8.6	4.3	9.7	9.7	6.8	15.3	12.4	8.9	
1997 Dec	10.4	6.5	6.4	8.1	4.3	9.0	8.6	5.0	12.3	12.2	10.2	
1998 Jan	10.3	6.4	6.4	8.2	4.4	8.9	8.9	5.3	11.8	12.1	10.1	
Feb	10.3	6.5	6.5	8.1	4.4	9.0	8.6	4.9	12.3	12.1	10.0	
Mar	10.3	6.5	6.4	8.2	4.5	9.0	8.5	4.8	12.7	12.0	10.0	
Apr	10.2	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.4	8.9	8.4	4.7	12.6	11.9	10.0	
May	10.1	6.4	6.3	8.1	4.5	8.9	8.4	4.6	12.6	11.9	9.8	
Jun	10.0	6.5	6.2	8.2	4.5	8.8	8.4	4.5	12.4	11.8	9.7	
Jul	10.0	6.4	6.3	8.3	4.5	8.8	8.4	4.6	12.0	11.9	9.6	
Aug	10.0	6.5	6.2	8.1	4.5	8.9	8.3	5.1	11.4	11.9	9.6	
Sep	9.9	6.5	6.2	8.1	4.5	8.8	8.3	4.9	11.2	11.9	9.5	
Oct	9.8	6.4	6.2	7.6	4.4	8.6	8.1	4.8	11.0	11.8	9.4	
Nov	9.8	6.4	..	..	4.4	8.5	8.0	4.6	10.7	11.8	9.4
Dec	9.8	6.4	..	..	4.4	8.4	8.0	4.6	10.9	11.7	9.5
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1998 Jan	1,394	755	233	548	1,376	205	386	3,039	4,435			
Feb	1,382	751	240	559	1,338	198	385	3,031	4,418			
Mar	1,374	760	240	556	1,313	193	384	3,006	4,414			
Apr	1,363	737	237	552	1,305	190	382	2,995	4,398			
May	1,367	754	241	547	1,307	186	378	2,980	4,318			
Jun	1,361	768	244	542	1,302	182	374	2,952	4,261			
Jul	1,333	777	241	543	1,311	182	370	2,965	4,224			
Aug	1,317	761	239	555	1,299	178	368	2,998	4,194			
Sep	1,313	761	241	544	1,301	173	365	2,955	4,153			
Oct	1,323	720	236	522	1,265	168	362	2,946	4,109			
Nov	1,325	751	235	517	1,268	165	359	2,941	4,124			
Dec	1,311	707	231	..	1,273	..	355	..	4,158			
1999 Jan	1,305	703	..	..	1,248	..	..	..	4,092		
% rate: latest month	4.6	7.5	7.0	12.0	7.8	6.0	14.1	11.5	10.6			
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1			
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992)	2,779	925	193	473	1,640	315	328	2,818	2,993			
1993) Annual	2,919	939	222	550	1,649	345	441	2,999	3,443			
1994) averages	2,639	856	215	589	1,541	340	453	3,094	3,693			
1995)	2,326	766	216	597	1,422	285	427	2,976	3,622			
1996)	2,122	783	231	588	1,469	242	405	3,063	3,980			
1998 Jan	1,479	817	301	561	1,478	235	405	3,196	4,823			
Feb	1,451	843	296	554	1,422	207	396	3,141	4,819			
Mar	1,406	802	261	540	1,399	199	384	3,027	4,623			
Apr	1,390	737	241	526	1,329	190	375	2,920	4,421			
May	1,349	739	219	512	1,327	175	358	2,855	4,197			
Jun	1,323	736	202	505	1,280	164	382	2,783	4,075			
Jul	1,368	728	198	554	1,359	181	389	2,825	4,135			
Aug	1,383	728	199	584	1,298	186	362	2,948	4,095			
Sep	1,334	766	203	569	1,185	159	348	3,004	3,965			
Oct	1,286	686	200	540	1,166	155	346	3,018	3,892			
Nov	1,284	711	242	522	1,215	150	350	3,019	3,946			
Dec	1,294	707	271	..	1,202	..	376	..	4,197			
1999 Jan	1,386	759	..	..	1,345	..	..	..	4,455		
% rate: latest month	4.8	8.1	8.2	12.1	8.6	5.4	15.2	N/A	11.5			
Latest month: change on a year ago	-0.5	-0.8	0.0	-1.0	-1.1	-1.4	-1.1	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 the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries. The OECD is now using Eurostat unemployment rates for all EU countries. Rates for all other countries are calculated by the OECD.
The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.
+ Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)												
1992)	7.9	15.4	9.0	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.4	5.6	2.9	7.4
1993) Annual	8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.7	9.1	3.8	6.8
1994) averages	8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.4	3.6	6.1
1995)	9.2	12.3	11.9	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.3	5.6
1996)	9.6	11.6	12.0	3.4	3.3	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.1	9.6	..	5.4
1997 Dec	..	9.7	12.0	3.4	2.5	4.6	..	6.6	20.0	8.7	..	4.7
1998 Jan	..	9.7	12.0	3.5	2.3	4.6	..	6.6	19.7	9.1	..	4.7
Feb	..	9.5	12.1	3.6	2.3	4.7	3.3	6.6	19.5	8.7	..	4.6
Mar	..	9.4	12.2	3.8	2.2	4.6	..	6.5	19.2	8.3	..	4.7
Apr	..	9.3	12.4	4.1	2.3	4.3	..	6.5	19.0	8.9	..	4.3
May	..	9.2	12.3	4.3	2.2	4.2	3.5	4.8	19.0	8.8	..	4.4
Jun	..	9.2	12.3	4.3	2.2	3.9	..	4.7	19.0	8.0	..	4.5
Jul	..	7.7	12.3	4.1	2.2	3.8	..	4.6	18.7	8.2	..	4.5
Aug	..	7.7	12.3	4.3	2.2	3.7	3.2	4.6	18.7	8.2	..	4.5
Sep	..	7.5	12.3	4.3	2.2	3.7	..	4.6	18.6	7.6	..	4.5
Oct	..	7.4	12.3	4.2	2.3	3.6	..	4.5	18.5	7.5	..	4.5
Nov	..	7.3	..	4.5	2.1	3.6	..	4.4	18.3	7.6	..	4.4
Dec	..	7.3	..	4.0	2.0	..	..	4.4	18.2	7.4	..	4.3
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1998 Jan	226	242	2,790	2,380	5.8	332	61	..	2,032	..	172	6,409
Feb	235	238	..	2,440	5.7	330	61	..	1,992	..	167	6,393
Mar	268	235	..	2,640	5.5	310	59	..	1,981	..	160	6,529
Apr	271	233	2,871	2,810	5.5	297	56	..	1,942	..	152	5,859
May	310	232	..	2,820	5.6	288	56	..	1,915	..	144	5,910
Jun	333	230	..	2,890	5.4	285	52	..	1,889	..	136	6,237
Jul	332	227	2,833	2,780	5.6	279	52	..	1,861	..	130	6,230
Aug	358	225	..	2,950	5.5	270	54	..	1,863	..	127	6,217
Sep	358	220	..	2,920	5.5	268	54	..	1,826	..	123	6,263
Oct	306	217	..	2,890	5.6	263	55	..	1,804	..	119	6,258
Nov	..	214	..	3,020	5.2	260	56	..	1,782	..	119	6,080
Dec	..	213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,021
1999 Jan	..	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,950
% rate: latest month	N/A	N/A	12.4	4.3	N/A	..	2.3	..	11.1	..	3.3	4.3
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	12.4	0.1	N/A	..	0.1	..	-0.4	..	-0.4	-0.2
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992)	185	283	2,549	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	232	92	9,384
1993) Annual	176	294	2,335	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	356	163	8,734
1994) averages	180	282	2,561	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	340	171	7,997
1995)	184	278	2,724	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	332	153	7,404
1996)	185	279	2,763	2,250	5.7	441	91	468	2,275	346	169	7,236
1998 Jan	267	247	2,782	2,380	6.5	346	67	430	2,091	308	183	7,069
Feb	279	242	..	2,460	6.3	346	63	430	2,068	282	177	6,804
Mar	287	235	..	2,770	5.7	318	59	420	2,039	263	166	6,816
Apr	279	231	2,882	2,900	5.5	289	55	410	1,968	247	154	5,643
May	267	224	..	2,930	5.2	270	51	399	1,902	250	142	5,764
Jun	288	229	..	2,840	4.9	270	55	389	1,861	368	131	

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 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	MGSF							
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	28,691	27,818	819	4,597	7,504	9,844	5,054	847
1993	28,559	27,728	710	4,422	7,614	9,923	5,058	806
1994	28,549	27,729	731	4,171	7,684	10,000	5,142	807
1995	28,550	27,740	756	4,002	7,702	10,103	5,177	813
1996	28,679	27,893	828	3,901	7,683	10,232	5,249	788
1997	28,845	28,023	870	3,779	7,692	10,224	5,458	824
1998	28,850	28,061	858	3,696	7,596	10,261	5,651	793
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 1997	28,874	28,074	896	3,733	7,638	10,246	5,560	800
Nov 97-Jan 98	28,858	28,053	892	3,722	7,620	10,244	5,574	789
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	28,868	28,069	892	3,710	7,617	10,246	5,604	789
Jan-Mar 1998	28,884	28,090	890	3,708	7,623	10,259	5,610	790
Feb-Apr	28,890	28,089	882	3,693	7,613	10,266	5,634	799
Mar-May (Spr)	28,850	28,061	858	3,696	7,596	10,261	5,651	793
Apr-Jun	28,843	28,055	861	3,700	7,569	10,270	5,655	800
May-Jul	28,906	28,109	869	3,722	7,563	10,277	5,679	805
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,982	28,193	884	3,746	7,541	10,311	5,711	797
Jul-Sep	28,969	28,186	879	3,745	7,531	10,312	5,718	786
Aug-Oct	29,002	28,211	875	3,729	7,519	10,340	5,747	799
Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,055	28,259	877	3,727	7,509	10,366	5,779	799
Oct-Dec	29,076	28,277	881	3,714	7,489	10,392	5,802	805
Changes								
Over last 3 months	107	91	3	-32	-42	79	84	18
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>2.3</i>
Over last 12 months	202	203	-15	-19	-149	145	241	5
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>0.6</i>
Male	MGSG							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,261	15,945	428	2,515	4,368	5,435	3,199	316
1993	16,096	15,827	363	2,430	4,395	5,470	3,188	267
1994	16,072	15,795	377	2,304	4,439	5,490	3,186	274
1995	16,059	15,759	389	2,208	4,433	5,545	3,182	296
1996	16,069	15,788	435	2,143	4,391	5,587	3,232	276
1997	16,100	15,815	436	2,083	4,371	5,579	3,346	280
1998	16,078	15,795	435	2,026	4,316	5,587	3,431	283
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 1997	16,114	15,834	457	2,036	4,353	5,587	3,401	285
Nov 97-Jan 98	16,116	15,829	459	2,029	4,348	5,592	3,402	283
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	16,120	15,837	462	2,019	4,347	5,592	3,418	279
Jan-Mar 1998	16,110	15,825	458	2,015	4,338	5,595	3,420	277
Feb-Apr	16,094	15,805	450	2,010	4,328	5,592	3,425	285
Mar-May (Spr)	16,078	15,795	435	2,026	4,316	5,587	3,431	283
Apr-Jun	16,072	15,789	441	2,021	4,302	5,591	3,434	289
May-Jul	16,093	15,810	447	2,041	4,295	5,588	3,438	290
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,130	15,853	452	2,054	4,283	5,606	3,458	280
Jul-Sep	16,124	15,852	449	2,050	4,273	5,614	3,466	272
Aug-Oct	16,117	15,852	447	2,034	4,264	5,624	3,484	268
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,152	15,884	452	2,031	4,261	5,643	3,497	270
Oct-Dec	16,172	15,907	459	2,022	4,246	5,668	3,512	270
Changes								
Over last 3 months	47	56	10	-28	-27	54	47	-3
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>-1.0</i>
Over last 12 months	57	73	1	-14	-107	81	112	-16
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>-5.4</i>
Female	MGSH							
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	12,430	11,873	391	2,082	3,136	4,409	1,855	532
1993	12,463	11,901	347	1,992	3,219	4,452	1,890	539
1994	12,477	11,934	354	1,868	3,245	4,511	1,956	533
1995	12,491	11,981	366	1,794	3,269	4,557	1,995	517
1996	12,611	12,105	393	1,758	3,292	4,644	2,018	512
1997	12,744	12,208	434	1,696	3,321	4,645	2,112	544
1998	12,772	12,266	422	1,670	3,280	4,674	2,220	510
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 1997	12,760	12,239	439	1,697	3,285	4,659	2,160	515
Nov 97-Jan 98	12,743	12,224	434	1,693	3,272	4,653	2,172	506
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	12,749	12,232	430	1,691	3,270	4,655	2,186	510
Jan-Mar 1998	12,775	12,265	433	1,693	3,285	4,664	2,190	514
Feb-Apr	12,796	12,284	433	1,683	3,286	4,674	2,209	513
Mar-May (Spr)	12,772	12,266	422	1,670	3,280	4,674	2,220	510
Apr-Jun	12,771	12,266	420	1,678	3,267	4,679	2,221	511
May-Jul	12,813	12,300	422	1,681	3,268	4,688	2,241	514
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,852	12,340	433	1,692	3,258	4,705	2,253	517
Jul-Sep	12,845	12,334	430	1,695	3,258	4,699	2,252	514
Aug-Oct	12,885	12,359	429	1,695	3,255	4,716	2,264	531
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,903	12,375	425	1,696	3,249	4,724	2,282	529
Oct-Dec	12,905	12,370	423	1,691	3,243	4,724	2,289	535
Changes								
Over last 3 months	60	36	-7	-4	-15	25	37	21
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>4.1</i>
Over last 12 months	144	130	-16	-6	-42	65	130	20
<i>Percent</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-3.7</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>3.9</i>

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

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 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATES (%)	MGWG	MGSO					MGWP	MGWS
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.4	78.2	82.6	85.8	69.0	8.4
1993	62.9	78.7	53.7	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.8	78.6	56.1	76.1	83.1	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995	62.6	78.3	56.0	75.9	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996	62.7	78.5	58.0	76.9	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7
1997	62.8	78.5	59.3	76.5	83.7	84.4	68.4	8.1
1998	62.6	78.4	58.7	75.6	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 1997	62.8	78.5	61.3	76.1	83.8	84.4	68.4	7.8
Nov 97-Jan 98	62.7	78.4	60.9	75.9	83.7	84.3	68.4	7.7
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	62.7	78.5	60.8	75.8	83.8	84.3	68.6	7.7
Jan-Mar 1998	62.8	78.5	60.8	75.8	83.9	84.4	68.5	7.7
Feb-Apr	62.7	78.5	60.3	75.5	84.0	84.4	68.6	7.8
Mar-May (Spr)	62.6	78.4	58.7	75.6	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
Apr-Jun	62.6	78.3	59.0	75.7	83.7	84.3	68.6	7.8
May-Jul	62.7	78.5	59.6	76.1	83.8	84.5	68.7	7.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	62.9	78.7	60.7	76.7	83.7	84.3	68.9	7.8
Jul-Sep	62.8	78.6	60.4	76.6	83.7	84.5	68.8	7.7
Aug-Oct	62.9	78.7	60.2	76.3	83.8	84.6	69.1	7.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.0	78.8	60.4	76.3	83.8	84.7	69.3	7.8
Oct-Dec	63.0	78.8	60.7	76.0	83.8	84.8	69.5	7.8
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.7	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2
Over last 12 months	0.2	0.3	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0
Male	MGWH	MGSP					MGWQ	MGWT
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	74.2	86.7	60.5	83.8	95.0	94.5	73.9	8.9
1993	73.2	85.9	53.4	83.7	94.5	93.9	72.7	7.5
1994	72.9	85.6	56.3	82.1	94.6	93.3	72.3	7.6
1995	72.6	85.1	56.2</					

D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Aged 16-59/64														
	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			All	Students	Other		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MGSJ															
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
1993	16,842	7,486	5,355	2,142	1,867	868	996	143	413	738	211	343	276	117	159
1994	16,917	7,563	5,316	2,259	2,031	919	1,110	132	502	780	230	369	229	101	129
1995	17,025	7,668	5,406	2,274	2,038	922	1,115	105	522	763	240	393	238	119	118
1996	17,045	7,642	5,343	2,310	2,127	893	1,234	101	579	765	262	408	184	86	97
1997	17,053	7,656	5,281	2,385	2,180	778	1,403	88	690	733	269	390	206	92	112
1998	17,205	7,747	5,361	2,387	2,173	731	1,443	73	751	731	249	360	218	91	123
3-month averages															
Oct-Dec 1997	17,116	7,677	5,308	2,374	2,169	771	1,401	75	717	740	238	381	203	98	106
Nov 97-Jan 98	17,145	7,715	5,332	2,385	2,176	770	1,404	75	723	751	238	380	211	98	116
Dec-Feb 98 (Win)	17,148	7,707	5,316	2,394	2,187	763	1,421	80	750	758	245	369	209	94	115
Jan-Mar 1998	17,145	7,701	5,311	2,385	2,176	753	1,424	78	753	741	254	359	208	93	118
Feb-Apr	17,152	7,707	5,323	2,382	2,176	745	1,432	74	761	732	252	359	207	89	116
Mar-May (Spr)	17,205	7,747	5,361	2,387	2,173	731	1,443	73	751	731	249	360	218	91	123
Apr-Jun	17,226	7,763	5,385	2,378	2,152	719	1,434	70	759	717	246	355	222	93	133
May-Jul	17,176	7,720	5,343	2,376	2,149	697	1,450	68	770	724	236	343	224	90	135
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,113	7,647	5,294	2,355	2,141	697	1,443	67	772	743	225	342	214	88	128
Jul-Sep	17,139	7,666	5,296	2,363	2,152	697	1,453	67	776	742	235	341	215	82	128
Aug-Oct	17,119	7,649	5,256	2,393	2,167	708	1,459	67	782	719	250	350	223	87	135
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,079	7,611	5,244	2,363	2,139	696	1,450	63	754	689	251	356	222	83	139
Oct-Dec	17,071	7,604	5,263	2,341	2,124	698	1,428	65	750	684	244	364	216	87	130
Changes															
Over last 3 months	-68	-62	-33	-22	-27	1	-25	-2	-26	-57	9	23	1	5	2
Percent	-0.4	-0.8	-0.6	-0.9	-1.3	0.1	-1.7	-3.5	-3.4	-7.7	3.8	6.7	0.7	6.1	1.2
Over last 12 months	-46	-73	-45	-32	-44	-73	27	-10	33	-56	5	-17	13	-11	23
Percent	-0.3	-1.0	-0.9	-1.4	-2.0	-9.4	1.9	-13.1	4.6	-7.6	2.2	-4.5	6.3	-11.3	21.9
MGSJ															
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
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	88	141	164	97	53	44
1998	6,363	2,945	1,969	980	874	274	599	45	472	74	131	152	108	54	53
3-month averages															
Oct-Dec 1997	6,286	2,870	1,944	928	835	274	560	44	437	72	121	160	94	54	40
Nov 97-Jan 98	6,292	2,884	1,958	930	837	274	561	42	440	69	120	159	94	52	42
Dec-Feb 98 (Win)	6,297	2,882	1,951	933	843	277	565	45	444	73	123	159	91	51	40
Jan-Mar 1998	6,315	2,899	1,943	956	859	284	578	41	456	72	133	157	96	50	47
Feb-Apr	6,339	2,927	1,957	966	866	278	589	42	469	71	130	154	100	50	51
Mar-May (Spr)	6,363	2,945	1,969	980	874	274	599	45	472	74	131	152	108	54	53
Apr-Jun	6,378	2,956	1,984	975	862	270	592	44	475	73	125	148	110	58	55
May-Jul	6,365	2,942	1,972	971	860	261	598	45	482	80	114	140	109	55	55
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,336	2,906	1,946	958	861	264	596	43	487	77	112	141	98	50	50
Jul-Sep	6,350	2,915	1,949	959	866	261	605	43	486	78	115	142	97	44	49
Aug-Oct	6,366	2,919	1,944	976	879	269	611	41	487	73	125	152	94	45	49
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,340	2,894	1,936	958	861	261	602	35	473	68	123	158	95	45	51
Oct-Dec	6,328	2,878	1,932	945	855	265	590	35	464	70	123	164	90	46	44
Changes															
Over last 3 months	-22	-37	-17	-14	-11	4	-15	-9	-23	-8	8	23	-6	2	-5
Percent	-0.4	-1.3	-0.9	-1.4	-1.3	1.7	-2.5	-20.1	-4.7	-9.8	6.9	16.0	-6.4	4.7	-9.8
Over last 12 months	43	7	-11	17	20	-9	29	-10	27	-2	1	5	-3	-8	4
Percent	0.7	0.3	-0.6	1.8	2.4	-3.3	5.3	-21.8	6.2	-3.1	0.9	3.1	-3.5	-14.1	10.1
MGSJ															
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
1993	10,952	4,896	3,529	1,368	1,218	566	653	58	154	696	99	197	153	59	93
1994	10,939	4,901	3,490	1,414	1,300	598	703	53	179	733	109	216	117	43	73
1995	10,951	4,915	3,490	1,428	1,304	605	701	45	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
1998	10,842	4,802	3,392	1,407	1,299	457	844	28	279	658	118	208	110	38	70
3-month averages															
Oct-Dec 1997	10,831	4,807	3,364	1,445	1,333	497	841	30	280	668	117	222	110	44	66
Nov 97-Jan 98	10,853	4,831	3,374	1,455	1,339	496	843	33	283	682	118	221	117	46	74
Dec-Feb 98 (Win)	10,852	4,825	3,365	1,461	1,344	485	855	35	306	685	123	210	118	44	75
Jan-Mar 1998	10,830	4,802	3,369	1,429	1,317	470	846	37	296	669	120	203	112	43	72
Feb-Apr	10,814	4,780	3,366	1,416	1,310	467	844	32	292	661	122	205	107	39	65
Mar-May (Spr)	10,842	4,802	3,392	1,407	1,299	457	844	28	279	658	118	208	110	38	70
Apr-Jun	10,848	4,807	3,400	1,402	1,290	449	842	27	284	645	122	207	112	35	78
May-Jul	10,811	4,777	3,371	1,405	1,289	436	852	24	288	644	122	203	115	35	80
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,776	4,740	3,348	1,397	1,280	432	847	24	285	666	114	201	116	38	78
Jul-Sep	10,788	4,751	3,346	1,404	1,285	436	848	24	290	664	120	200	118	38	79
Aug-Oct	10,753	4,730	3,312	1,417	1,287	439	848	26	295	645	125	198	129	42	87
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,740	4,717	3,308	1,404	1,278	435	848	28	281	620	128	198	127	39	89
Oct-Dec	10,742	4,726	3,330	1,396	1,269	433	838	30	286	614	121	200	126	41	86
Changes															
Over last 3 months	-46	-24	-16	-8	-16	-3	-10	6	-3	-50	1	0	8	3	6
Percent	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-1.3	-0.8	-1.2	26.6	-1.2	-7.5	0.9	0.0	6.5	7.8	7.9
Over last 12 months	-88	-81	-34	-49	-64	-64	-3	0	6	-54	4	-22	16	-3	19
Percent	-0.8	-1.7	-1.0	-3.4	-4.8	-12.8	-0.3	-0.6	2.1	-8.0	3.6	-9.9	14.6	-7.8	28.9

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

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

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

Social Focus on Women and Men

How do the lives of men and women differ at work, in the home and at play?....

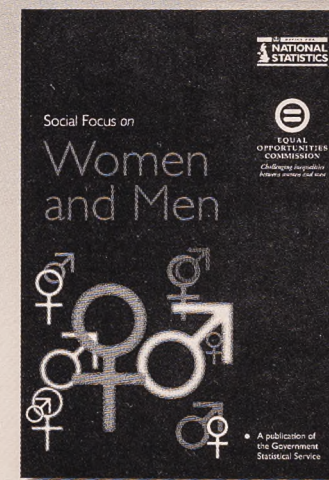
One of the most comprehensive studies yet undertaken of this key topic is now available. Compiled by the Office for National Statistics and the Equal Opportunities Commission, *Social Focus on Women and Men* examines the different life experiences of the two genders under 14 subject headings. Topics covered include:

- Population
- Households
- Families and homes
- Education and training
- Economic activity and unemployment
- Type of job
- Work and family

Social Focus on Women and Men brings together data from many sources in 80 pages of text, tables and charts. It also includes lists of references, further reading and useful contact points.

The *Focus* is an invaluable resource for anyone monitoring social change, including researchers, policy-makers, commentators, academics and students.

This is the sixth report in the *Social Focus* series; the other topics covered are women, children, ethnic minorities, families and the unemployed.



D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	MGSI						MGWA	MGWD
ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE								
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,619	7,324	560	1,282	1,579	1,629	2,274	9,289
1993	16,842	7,486	614	1,263	1,573	1,700	2,336	9,352
1994	16,917	7,563	571	1,313	1,567	1,752	2,361	9,350
1995	17,025	7,668	593	1,274	1,569	1,801	2,430	9,355
1996	17,045	7,642	599	1,170	1,574	1,836	2,463	9,402
1997	17,053	7,656	597	1,161	1,496	1,886	2,516	9,396
1998	17,205	7,747	603	1,194	1,458	1,915	2,578	9,456
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 1997	17,116	7,677	566	1,173	1,478	1,891	2,570	9,437
Nov 97-Jan 98	17,145	7,715	574	1,179	1,485	1,901	2,575	9,450
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	17,148	7,707	574	1,184	1,477	1,907	2,564	9,453
Jan-Mar 1998	17,145	7,701	574	1,185	1,463	1,902	2,578	9,454
Feb-Apr	17,152	7,707	580	1,197	1,454	1,902	2,574	9,448
Mar-May (Spr)	17,205	7,747	603	1,194	1,458	1,915	2,578	9,456
Apr-Jun	17,226	7,763	599	1,187	1,470	1,914	2,594	9,451
May-Jul	17,176	7,720	589	1,166	1,461	1,913	2,591	9,449
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,113	7,647	572	1,140	1,467	1,885	2,582	9,459
Jul-Sep	17,139	7,666	576	1,142	1,462	1,898	2,588	9,473
Aug-Oct	17,119	7,649	579	1,157	1,457	1,884	2,572	9,463
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,079	7,611	575	1,159	1,449	1,871	2,556	9,465
Oct-Dec	17,071	7,604	571	1,174	1,451	1,860	2,549	9,462
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-68	-62	-6	32	-11	-38	-39	-11
Percent	-0.4	-0.8	-0.1	2.8	-0.8	-2.0	-1.5	-0.1
Over last 12 months	-46	-73	4	1	-27	-31	-21	25
Percent	-0.3	-1.0	0.8	0.1	-1.8	-1.6	-0.8	0.3
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	5,663	2,440	280	486	230	316	1,129	3,226
1993	5,890	2,590	317	472	257	355	1,189	3,304
1994	5,978	2,662	292	502	253	395	1,220	3,320
1995	6,074	2,753	304	492	276	411	1,271	3,325
1996	6,163	2,792	297	454	314	457	1,271	3,376
1997	6,240	2,845	315	447	302	491	1,290	3,400
1998	6,363	2,945	312	480	292	522	1,339	3,420
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 1997	6,286	2,870	293	476	285	500	1,317	3,410
Nov 97-Jan 98	6,292	2,884	293	482	285	500	1,325	3,413
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	6,297	2,882	289	488	281	504	1,319	3,419
Jan-Mar 1998	6,315	2,899	292	491	284	505	1,328	3,423
Feb-Apr	6,339	2,927	300	494	288	512	1,334	3,416
Mar-May (Spr)	6,363	2,945	312	480	292	522	1,339	3,420
Apr-Jun	6,378	2,956	307	481	300	522	1,346	3,416
May-Jul	6,365	2,942	299	463	298	529	1,354	3,416
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,336	2,906	294	447	303	515	1,347	3,428
Jul-Sep	6,350	2,915	296	452	306	515	1,347	3,438
Aug-Oct	6,366	2,919	298	467	305	512	1,336	3,444
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,340	2,894	292	470	301	500	1,331	3,443
Oct-Dec	6,328	2,878	285	479	307	483	1,324	3,446
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-22	-37	-11	28	1	-32	-22	8
Percent	-0.4	-1.3	-3.7	6.1	0.2	-6.2	-1.7	0.2
Over last 12 months	43	7	-8	3	21	-17	7	36
Percent	0.7	0.3	-2.6	0.7	7.4	-3.4	0.6	1.1
Female								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	10,956	4,884	280	796	1,349	1,313	1,145	6,063
1993	10,952	4,896	297	791	1,316	1,345	1,147	6,048
1994	10,939	4,901	279	811	1,314	1,357	1,141	6,030
1995	10,951	4,915	290	782	1,294	1,390	1,160	6,030
1996	10,882	4,849	302	717	1,260	1,380	1,192	6,026
1997	10,813	4,811	282	714	1,194	1,395	1,226	5,995
1998	10,842	4,802	291	714	1,166	1,393	1,239	6,036
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 1997	10,831	4,807	273	697	1,192	1,392	1,253	6,027
Nov 97-Jan 98	10,853	4,831	281	698	1,200	1,402	1,251	6,037
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	10,852	4,825	285	696	1,196	1,403	1,244	6,034
Jan-Mar 1998	10,830	4,802	282	694	1,179	1,397	1,250	6,031
Feb-Apr	10,814	4,780	280	703	1,167	1,390	1,240	6,032
Mar-May (Spr)	10,842	4,802	291	714	1,166	1,393	1,239	6,036
Apr-Jun	10,848	4,807	292	706	1,170	1,391	1,247	6,036
May-Jul	10,811	4,777	290	703	1,162	1,385	1,237	6,033
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,776	4,740	278	693	1,164	1,370	1,234	6,031
Jul-Sep	10,788	4,751	280	690	1,156	1,383	1,241	6,035
Aug-Oct	10,753	4,730	281	690	1,151	1,372	1,236	6,019
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,740	4,717	284	689	1,148	1,371	1,225	6,022
Oct-Dec	10,742	4,726	285	695	1,144	1,378	1,225	6,017
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-46	-24	5	5	-12	-6	-17	-18
Percent	-0.4	-0.5	1.8	0.7	-1.0	-0.4	-1.4	-0.3
Over last 12 months	-88	-81	12	-2	-48	-14	-29	-11
Percent	-0.8	-1.7	4.4	-0.3	-4.0	-1.0	-2.3	-0.2

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
ECONOMIC INACTIVITY RATES (%)*								
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	36.7	20.8	40.6	21.8	17.4	14.2	31.0	91.6
1993	37.1	21.3	46.3	22.2	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1
1994	37.2	21.4	43.9	23.9	16.9	14.9	31.5	92.1
1995	37.4	21.7	44.0	24.1	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.0
1996	37.3	21.5	42.0	23.1	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3
1997	37.2	21.5	40.7	23.5	16.3	15.6	31.6	91.9
1998	37.4	21.6	41.3	24.4	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 1997	37.2	21.5	38.7	23.9	16.2	15.6	31.6	92.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	37.3	21.6	39.1	24.1	16.3	15.7	31.6	92.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	37.3	21.5	39.2	24.2	16.2	15.7	31.4	92.3
Jan-Mar 1998	37.2	21.5	39.2	24.2	16.1	15.6	31.5	92.3
Feb-Apr	37.3	21.5	39.7	24.5	16.0	15.6	31.4	92.2
Mar-May (Spr)	37.4	21.6	41.3	24.4	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3
Apr-Jun	37.4	21.7	41.0	24.3	16.3	15.7	31.4	92.2
May-Jul	37.3	21.5	40.4	23.9	16.2	15.7	31.3	92.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	37.1	21.3	39.3	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.1	92.2
Jul-Sep	37.2	21.4	39.6	23.4	16.3	15.5	31.2	92.3
Aug-Oct	37.1	21.3	39.8	23.7	16.2	15.4	30.9	92.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	37.0	21.2	39.6	23.7	16.2	15.3	30.7	92.2
Oct-Dec	37.0	21.2	39.3	24.0	16.2	15.2	30.5	92.2
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.7	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	-0.2
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	-0.4	-1.1	0.0
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25.8	13.3	39.5	16.2	5.0	5.5	26.1	91.1
1993	26.8	14.1	46.6	16.3	5.5	6.1	27.3	92.5
1994	27.1	14.4	43.7	17.9	5.4	6.7	27.7	92.4
1995	27.4	14.9	43.8	18.2	5.9	6.9	28.5	91.8
1996	27.7	15.0	40.6	17.5	6.7	7.6	28.2	92.4
1997	27.9	15.2	41.9	17.7	6.5	8.1	27.8	92.4
1998	28.4	15.7	41.8	19.1	6.3	8.5	28.1	92.4
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 1997	28.1	15.3	39.0	18.9	6.2	8.2	27.9	92.3
Nov 97-Jan 98	28.1	15.4	39.0	19.2	6.1	8.2	28.0	92.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	28.1	15.4	38.5	19.5	6.1	8.3	27.8	92.5
Jan-Mar 1998	28.2	15.5	38.9	19.6	6.1	8.3	28.0	92.5
Feb-Apr	28.3	15.6	40.0	19.7	6.2	8.4	28.0	92.3
Mar-May (Spr)	28.4	15.7	41.8	19.1	6.3	8.5	28.1	92.4
Apr-Jun	28.4	15.8	41.0	19.2	6.5	8.5	28.2	92.2
May-Jul	28.3	15.7	40.1	18.5	6.5	8.6	28.3	92.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.2	15.5	39.4	17.9	6.6	8.4	28.0	92.5
Jul-Sep	28.3	15.5	39.7	18.1	6.7	8.4	28.0	92.7
Aug-Oct	28.3	15.5	40.0	18.7	6.7	8.3	27.7	92.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28.2	15.4	39.2	18.8	6.6	8.1	27.6	92.7
Oct-Dec	28.1	15.3	38.3	19.2	6.7	7.8	27.4	92.7
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.2	-1.4	1.1	0.1			

Tables E.1, E.3, E.11 and E.21

The publication of the Average Earnings Index was suspended pending the investigations detailed in the News Release ONS (98) 360 issued on 2 November 1998. The scheduled reinstatement on 2 March 1999 is after this issue has gone to press. For further details, see news items on p591, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1998 and p91 of this issue, or contact ONS Press Office on 0171 533 5725.

AEI data will reappear in the Labour Market Data section of the April issue.

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8,11)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages														
1993	*	114.0	110.7	110.6	111.1	111.1	147.1	117.0	120.0	104.7	111.8	124.4	113.9	108.0
1994	*	117.0	112.4	113.4	113.4	115.1	166.0	118.4	123.9	106.9	113.9	130.0	118.6	111.0
1995	*	118.0	114.0	117.6	116.1	118.7	188.0	123.1	127.7	110.4	115.3	136.2	124.9	114.0
1996	*	120.0	117.6	122.1	119.0	122.7	204.0	126.4	131.7	113.1	117.5	143.5	133.1	118.0
1997	*	123.0	118.7	126.8	121.9	124.1	220.0	131.6	136.5	116.4	120.8	149.3	139.1	122.0
Quarterly averages														
1996 Q3	*	121.0	118.4	122.7	119.3	122.9	206.0	123.6	132.5	113.8	117.8	144.3	133.0	118.0
1996 Q4	*	121.0	119.9	123.7	119.8	123.2	210.0	126.4	133.2	113.6	118.6	145.8	134.8	120.0
1997 Q1	*	121.0	119.2	124.8	120.6	123.8	219.0	126.4	135.5	117.6	119.5	147.0	137.2	120.0
1997 Q2	*	122.0	118.9	126.4	121.3	123.5	221.0	127.3	135.8	116.3	120.3	148.8	139.9	121.0
1997 Q3	*	123.0	117.0	127.6	122.6	124.6	223.0	129.0	137.0	116.8	121.4	149.5	138.6	122.0
1997 Q4	*	124.0	119.8	128.6	123.2	124.4	217.0	131.6	137.6	115.4	121.9	151.4	140.7	123.0
1998 Q1	*	124.0	121.4	130.1	123.7	124.3	228.0	..	138.3	117.4	123.1	152.1	141.9	124.0
1998 Q2	*	125.0	122.2	131.7	124.2	126.1	..	..	140.0	116.1	123.9	153.3	144.7	124.0
1998 Q3	*	126.0	120.4	133.1	125.1	126.1	..	..	..	114.8	125.7	153.1	142.7	124.0
Monthly														
1996 Jul	*	..	117.2	..	119.3	..	..	..	130.9	112.6	117.4	..	134.3	118.0
1996 Aug	*	..	118.5	122.3	..	..	..	..	130.9	114.7	117.4	..	131.6	118.0
1996 Sep	*	121.0	119.5	..	..	..	..	..	130.9	114.0	117.4	..	133.2	119.0
1996 Oct	*	..	119.3	..	119.8	..	..	124.0	..	114.2	118.1	..	132.5	118.0
1996 Nov	*	..	120.5	122.7	..	..	..	..	..	113.6	118.2	..	134.6	119.0
1996 Dec	*	121.0	120.1	..	..	..	..	126.0	..	131.8	112.7	118.2	..	137.2
1997 Jan	*	..	118.7	..	120.6	..	..	..	133.8	121.6	119.2	..	135.8	120.0
1997 Feb	*	..	119.7	124.8	..	..	..	..	133.8	116.1	119.5	..	136.4	120.0
1997 Mar	*	121.0	119.2	..	..	..	..	126.4	134.0	115.8	119.5	..	139.5	121.0
1997 Apr	*	..	118.6	..	121.3	..	..	..	134.1	115.8	120.0	..	138.4	121.0
1997 May	*	..	120.2	126.4	..	..	..	..	134.1	116.0	120.1	..	141.8	121.0
1997 Jun	*	122.0	118.0	..	..	..	..	127.3	134.3	117.2	120.5	..	139.5	121.0
1997 Jul	*	..	117.1	..	122.6	..	..	..	135.4	116.8	121.4	..	138.9	121.0
1997 Aug	*	..	117.5	127.6	..	..	..	..	135.4	117.8	121.3	..	138.0	121.0
1997 Sep	*	123.0	116.5	..	..	..	..	129.0	135.4	115.9	121.3	..	138.8	122.0
1997 Oct	*	..	118.5	..	123.2	..	..	..	135.9	115.9	121.9	..	138.9	123.0
1997 Nov	*	..	119.3	128.6	..	..	..	..	136.0	115.9	121.9	..	140.6	123.0
1997 Dec	*	124.0	121.5	..	122.8	..	..	131.6	137.6	114.5	121.9	..	142.5	124.0
1998 Jan	*	..	121.5	..	123.7	124.0	..	..	137.6	120.3	122.9	..	142.4	124.0
1998 Feb	*	..	120.8	130.1	124.2	..	..	..	137.8	116.3	123.1	..	140.9	124.0
1998 Mar	*	124.0	121.9	..	124.4	..	..	..	139.4	115.6	123.2	..	142.4	124.0
1998 Apr	*	..	122.3	..	125.1	126.0	..	..	139.8	115.5	123.8	..	145.2	124.0
1998 May	*	..	121.5	131.7	125.4	..	..	..	140.0	115.9	123.9	..	144.9	124.0
1998 Jun	*	125.0	122.9	..	125.5	..	..	..	140.1	116.9	123.9	..	143.9	124.0
1998 Jul	*	..	121.0	..	125.5	126.0	..	..	140.4	114.1	125.7	..	142.2	123.0
1998 Aug	*	..	119.8	..	125.5	..	..	..	141.1	114.6	125.7	..	142.4	124.0
1998 Sep	*	126.0	120.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	115.8	125.7	..	143.6	126.0
1998 Oct	*	..	120.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	116.4	125.9	..	144.0	125.0
1998 Nov	*	116.8	125.8	..	..	126.0
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1994	*	3	2	3	2	4	13	1	3	2	2	5	4	3
1995	*	1	1	4	2	3	13	4	3	3	1	5	5	4
1996	*	2	3	4	2	3	9	3	3	2	2	5	7	4
1997	*	3	1	4	2	1	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3
Quarterly averages														
1996 Q3	*	3	4	4	3	3	8	3	2	5	2	5	6	3
1996 Q4	*	3	4	5	3	2	7	3	2	2	3	5	5	4
1997 Q1	*	1	3	4	3	2	11	3	4	5	3	5	6	3
1997 Q2	*	2	2	4	3	0	9	2	4	3	3	4	4	3
1997 Q3	*	2	-1	4	3	1	8	4	3	3	3	4	4	3
1997 Q4	*	2	0	4	3	1	3	4	3	2	3	4	4	3
1998 Q1	*	2	2	4	3	0	4	..	2	0	3	3	3	3
1998 Q2	*	2	3	4	2	2	..	..	3	0	3	3	3	2
1998 Q3	*	2	3	4	2	1	..	..	..	-2	4	2	3	2
Monthly														
1996 Jul	*	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	2	6	2	..	6	4
1996 Aug	*	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	2	8	2	..	6	4
1996 Sep	*	3	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	8	2	..	6	3
1996 Oct	*	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	4	3
1996 Nov	*	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	6	3
1996 Dec	*	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	6	4
1997 Jan	*	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	4	10	3	..	5	3
1997 Feb	*	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	5	3
1997 Mar	*	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	..	7	4
1997 Apr	*	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	4	3
1997 May	*	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	3	3
1997 Jun	*	2	-1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	4	3
1997 Jul	*	..	0	..	3	..	..	..	3	4	3	..	3	3
1997 Aug	*	..	-1	4	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	5	3
1997 Sep	*	2	-3	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	4	3
1997 Oct	*	..	-1	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	5	4
1997 Nov	*	..	-1	5	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	4	3
1997 Dec	*	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	..	4	2
1998 Jan	*	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	3	-1	3	..	5	3
1998 Feb	*	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	3	3
1998 Mar	*	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	3	..	2	3
1998 Apr	*	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	4	0	3	..	5	3
1998 May	*	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	4	0	3	..	2	3
1998 Jun	*	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	3	..	3	3
1998 Jul	*	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	4	-2	4	..	2	3
1998 Aug	*	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	-3	4	..	3	3
1998 Sep	*	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	4	..	3	3
1998 Oct	*	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	3	..	4	2
1998 Nov	*	1	3	..	..	2

Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees). 4 Hourly wage rates. 8 Hourly earnings.
 2 Seasonally adjusted. 5 Monthly earnings. 9 All industries.
 3 Males only. 6 Including mining. 10 Production workers.
 7 Including mining and transport. 11 Based on 1991=100.

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

F.1 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes

Thousands

ENGLAND AND WALES		Modern Apprenticeships ^f			National Traineeships ^g			Other training			Work-based training for young people		
Period ending		England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-91 ^a								193.2	16.4	209.5	193.2	16.4	209.5
1991-92 ^a								233.2	16.5	249.6	233.2	16.5	249.6
1992-93 ^b								231.8	15.1	246.9	231.8	15.1	246.9
1993-94 ^c								234.1	16.1	250.2	234.1	16.1	250.2
1994-95 ^c								224.2	15.3	239.5	224.2	15.3	239.5
1995-96 ^c		24.8	3.0	27.8				211.0	13.2	224.2	211.0	13.2	224.2
1996-97 ^d		75.8	6.1	81.9				189.1	14.8	203.9	189.1	14.8	203.9
1997-98 ^e		109.5	8.2	117.7	0.8		0.8	149.7	13.4	163.1	260.2	21.6	281.8
1996-97	23 Jun	31.1	4.0	35.0				198.0	12.8	210.8	229.1	16.7	245.8
	21 Jul	35.1	3.8	38.9				208.0	13.1	221.1	243.1	16.9	260.0
	18 Aug	39.1	4.0	43.1				209.6	13.6	223.2	248.7	17.6	266.3
	15 Sep	47.4	4.7	52.1				211.0	13.9	224.9	258.4	18.6	277.0
	13 Oct	53.7	5.3	59.0				212.4	14.4	226.8	266.1	19.7	285.8
	10 Nov	58.8	5.5	64.3				211.8	14.9	226.6	270.6	20.4	290.9
	08 Dec	63.3	5.8	69.1				210.5	15.2	225.7	273.9	21.0	294.9
	05 Jan	65.0	5.7	70.7				205.0	15.1	220.1	270.0	20.9	290.9
	02 Feb	68.4	6.1	74.5				203.3	15.1	218.3	271.7	21.2	292.8
	02 Mar	72.6	6.1	78.8				197.9	14.9	212.9	270.6	21.1	291.7
	30 Mar	75.8	6.1	81.9				189.1	14.8	203.9	264.9	20.9	285.8
1997-98	04 May	79.5	6.2	85.7				180.1	13.3	193.5	259.5	19.5	279.1
	01 Jun	80.6	6.3	87.0				175.9	13.2	189.0	256.4	19.5	275.9
	29 Jun	82.8	6.4	89.1				177.9	13.6	191.5	260.6	20.0	280.6
	03 Aug	87.6	6.6	94.2				182.0	14.1	196.1	269.5	20.7	290.2
	31 Aug	91.3	6.7	98.1				179.6	13.6	193.2	270.9	20.3	291.2
	28 Sep	101.0	7.5	108.5	0.0		0.0	181.0	14.0	195.0	282.0	21.5	303.5
	02 Nov	105.4	8.0	113.4	0.1		0.1	175.2	14.0	189.2	280.6	22.0	302.6
	30 Nov	106.4	8.2	114.6	0.1		0.1	174.3	14.2	188.5	280.8	22.4	303.1
	28 Dec	106.8	8.3	115.1	0.1		0.1	169.0	13.8	182.8	275.7	22.2	297.9
	01 Feb	107.8	8.5	116.3	0.3		0.3	164.3	13.3	177.6	272.5	21.8	294.4
	01 Mar	108.4	8.5	116.9	0.7		0.7	156.8	12.9	169.7	266.1	21.4	287.6
	29 Mar	109.5	8.2	117.7	0.8		0.8	149.7	13.4	163.1	260.2	21.6	281.8
1998-99	03 May	108.5	8.3	116.8	2.1	0.2	2.4	141.1	11.6	152.6	251.8	20.1	271.8
	31 May	108.2	8.3	116.5	3.1	0.4	3.5	135.7	11.1	146.9	247.0	19.8	266.8
	28 Jun	107.5	8.2	115.7	3.9	0.6	4.5	127.6	10.5	138.1	239.0	19.3	258.3
	02 Aug	110.0	8.2	118.2	8.7	1.0	9.7	134.7	11.3	146.0	253.3	20.5	273.8
	30 Aug	112.8	8.2	121.0	11.3	1.2	12.6	133.4	11.2	144.6	257.6	20.6	278.1
	27 Sep	120.3	8.8	129.1	15.2	1.6	16.8	133.4	11.2	144.7	268.9	21.7	290.6
	01 Nov	124.1	9.1	133.3	17.9	2.2	20.1	131.1	11.6	142.6	273.1	22.9	296.0

ENGLAND AND WALES		Pre-vocational training ^h			Occupational training ⁱ			Employed training ^j			Work-based training for adults		
Period ending		England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-91 ^a											114.7	10.3	124.9
1991-92 ^a											127.7	11.5	139.2
1992-93 ^b											133.4	11.8	145.2
1993-94 ^c											124.4	8.7	133.1
1994-95 ^c											94.9	8.6	103.4
1995-96 ^c											68.2	4.7	72.8
1996-97 ^d											53.4	3.8	57.1
1997-98 ^e											42.1	1.7	43.8
1996-97	23 Jun										60.4	4.0	64.4
	21 Jul										58.3	3.5	61.8
	18 Aug										56.0	3.4	59.4
	15 Sep										55.5	3.4	59.0
	13 Oct										57.6	3.8	61.3
	10 Nov										58.4	3.9	62.3
	08 Dec										58.8	3.9	62.7
	05 Jan										52.7	3.6	56.3
	02 Feb										56.6	3.8	60.4
	02 Mar										57.6	4.0	61.6
	30 Mar										53.4	3.8	57.1
1997-98	04 May										49.4	3.3	52.7
	01 Jun										48.6	3.0	51.6
	29 Jun										49.5	2.7	52.2
	03 Aug										47.2	2.4	49.6
	31 Aug										46.4	2.2	48.7
	28 Sep										48.3	2.7	51.0
	02 Nov										48.7	2.5	51.2
	30 Nov										43.2	2.0	45.2
	28 Dec										44.7	1.9	46.7
	01 Feb										45.2	2.0	47.1
	01 Mar										42.1	1.7	43.8
	29 Mar												
1998-99	03 May	7.6	0.1	7.7	25.0	1.2	26.2	2.3	0.2	2.5	34.9	1.5	36.4
	31 May	8.4	0.1	8.5	23.2	1.1	24.3	1.9	0.2	2.1	33.4	1.4	34.9
	28 Jun	8.6	0.2	8.8	21.5	0.9	22.4	1.9	0.2	2.1	32.0	1.3	33.3
	02 Aug	9.1	0.2	9.3	19.3	0.8	20.1	1.8	0.1	1.9	30.2	1.1	31.3
	30 Aug	9.4	0.2	9.5	18.2	0.9	19.1	1.8	0.1	1.9	29.4	1.2	30.5
	27 Sep	10.0	0.3	10.3	18.5	1.0	19.5	1.9	0.2	2.1	30.4	1.4	31.8
	01 Nov	10.9	0.3	11.2	18.5	1.1	19.6	2.1	0.1	2.2	31.6	1.5	33.1

Source: TEC management information, the Welsh Office

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

F.2 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes

Thousands

ENGLAND AND WALES		Modern Apprenticeships ^f			National Traineeships ^g			Other training			Work-based training for young people ^h		
Period ending		England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-91 ^a											225.9	18.2	244.1
1991-92 ^a											227.4	17.9	245.3
1992-93 ^b											236.4	15.3	251.7
1993-94 ^c											238.7	17.6	256.3
1994-95 ^c											251.8	16.7	268.5
1995-96 ^c		25.8	2.6	28.4							250.7	17.4	268.1
1996-97 ^d		70.1	5.3	75.4							235.4	21.5	256.9
1997-98 ^e		82.5	4.4	86.9	0.9		0.9				181.2	17.7	199.0
1996-97	23 Jun	2.8	0.2	3.0							16.7	1.2	17.9
	21 Jul	4.9	0.4	5.3							33.7	1.7	35.4
	18 Aug	5.1	0.4	5.5							22.5	1.7	24.3
	15 Sep	9.8	1.0	10.7							28.7	2.2	30.9
	13 Oct	8.1	0.8	9.0							24.5	2.1	26.7
	10 Nov	6.8	0.6	7.3							17.9	1.8	19.6
	08 Dec	6.4	0.4	6.7							15.6	1.6	17.2
	05 Jan	3.0	0.2	3.3							7.1	0.7	7.8
	02 Feb	5.5	0.3	5.8							15.2	1.2	16.4
	02 Mar	5.9	0.3	6.2							13.1	1.2	14.3
	30 Mar	5.9	0.3	6.2							13.4	1.5	14.9
1997-98	04 May	6.4	0.2	6.7							13.6	1.4	14.9
	01 Jun	3.8	0.2	4.0							10.1	1.1	11.2
	29 Jun	5.2	0.2	5.4							18.5	1.7	20.2
	03 Aug	9.2	0.4	9.6							29.6	2.4	32.0
	31 Aug	7.3	0.3	7.6							16.5	1.2	17.7
	28 Sep	14.6	1.1	15.7	0.0		0.0				25.6	2.4	28.0
	02 Nov	9.6	0.6	10.2	0.0		0.0				18.1	1.9	20.0
	30 Nov	6.2	0.4	6.6	0.0		0.0				12.5	1.5	14.1
	28 Dec	3.8	0.3	4.1	0.1		0.1				7.1	0.8	8.0
	01 Feb	5.5	0.3	5.8	0.1		0.1				10.7	1.2	11.9
	01 Mar	5.0	0.2	5.2	0.4		0.4				9.5	1.1	10.7
	29 Mar	5.9	0.2	6.1	0.2		0.2				9.4	0.9	10.3
1998-99	03 May	4.5	0.3	4.8	1.4	0.3	1.7				6.6	1.1	7.7
	31 May	3.5	0.2	3.7	1.0	0.2	1.2				4.4	0.7	5.1
	28 Jun	3.8	0.3	4.1	1.0</								

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

ENGLAND AND WALES		ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who were:				COMPLETERS Percentage of survey respondents who were:		
Month of survey ^a	Month of leaving ^b	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed	Completers ^d	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	33	36	53	48	37	40	48
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	31	36	55	54	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	60	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	69	41	46	45
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	45	49	42	71	46	51	41
Oct 97 to Sep 98	(1997-98)	44	49	45	71	46	50	43
1996 May	(Nov 95)	41	44	48	67	43	46	47
Jun	(Dec 95)	41	44	47	72	43	46	46
Jul	(Jan 96)	38	42	49	66	41	45	47
Aug	(Feb 96)	40	44	48	69	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	49	44
Dec	(Jun 96)	40	47	44	71	41	49	43
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	43	49	42	70	45	51	41
Feb	(Aug 96)	45	51	40	70	47	53	38
Mar	(Sep 96)	45	50	41	70	46	52	40
Apr	(Oct 96)	48	51	40	70	50	53	39
May	(Nov 96)	47	50	43	71	49	52	41
Jun	(Dec 96)	46	49	42	73	48	51	41
Jul	(Jan 97)	46	50	43	69	49	52	41
Aug	(Feb 97)	47	50	43	71	48	51	41
Sep	(Mar 97)	45	51	41	74	46	51	41
Oct	(Apr 97)	47	51	41	69	49	53	40
Nov	(May 97)	47	51	42	73	49	53	40
Dec	(Jun 97)	45	51	42	73	47	54	39
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	43	49	44	73	45	51	43
Feb	(Aug 97)	44	49	44	71	46	51	42
Mar	(Sep 97)	44	50	43	68	46	52	42
Apr	(Oct 97)	44	47	47	68	46	49	45
May	(Nov 97)	44	47	46	69	46	48	44
Jun	(Dec 97)	43	46	46	73	45	48	48
Jul	(Jan 98)	41	45	49	70	43	47	47
Aug	(Feb 98)	42	46	48	72	44	46	48
Sep	(Mar 98)	42	47	46	73	42	48	46
Oct	(Apr 98)	44	49	43	71	44	49	43
Current and previous year to date								
Nov 96 to Oct 97	(May 96 to Apr 97)	45	49	42	71	46	51	41
Nov 97 to Oct 98	(May 97 to Apr 98)	44	49	45	71	46	50	43

Source: WBTA follow-up survey

a Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.
 b Training for Work (TW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993.
 c 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.
 d 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.
 e In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.
 f Those who responded positively to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?' Note that many of those who did not complete their training nevertheless went into a job after leaving.

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

ENGLAND AND WALES		ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who:			COMPLETERS Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey ^a	Month of leaving ^b	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
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	47	29	29	55	44	44
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	51	34	28	56	48	41
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	55	39	33	60	53	47
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	61	41	35	64	57	51
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	61	45	39	65	58	52
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	63	48	42	67	60	54
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	59	44	38	62	54	49
Oct 97 to Sep 98	(1997-98)	59	44	38	62	54	48
1996 May	(Nov 95)	57	40	35	59	52	46
Jun	(Dec 95)	59	45	39	61	55	49
Jul	(Jan 96)	62	44	39	66	58	53
Aug	(Feb 96)	59	44	39	63	55	50
Sep	(Mar 96)	59	45	39	62	56	50
Oct	(Apr 96)	59	43	37	62	54	49
Nov	(May 96)	59	44	39	62	54	48
Dec	(Jun 96)	62	47	40	65	58	52
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	61	46	40	65	65	58
Feb	(Aug 96)	58	43	38	61	61	54
Mar	(Sep 96)	59	44	38	63	63	55
Apr	(Oct 96)	56	41	36	58	58	52
May	(Nov 96)	56	40	35	58	58	49
Jun	(Dec 96)	60	43	38	59	59	52
Jul	(Jan 97)	60	44	39	63	63	56
Aug	(Feb 97)	60	44	39	62	62	55
Sep	(Mar 97)	60	46	40	63	63	55
Oct	(Apr 97)	58	43	37	61	61	54
Nov	(May 97)	59	46	40	62	62	55
Dec	(Jun 97)	61	46	40	64	64	56
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	61	47	41	65	57	51
Feb	(Aug 97)	58	44	37	61	54	48
Mar	(Sep 97)	58	43	36	61	54	47
Apr	(Oct 97)	56	40	34	59	52	45
May	(Nov 97)	55	41	35	58	51	46
Jun	(Dec 97)	56	42	36	58	51	46
Jul	(Jan 98)	61	46	38	64	56	49
Aug	(Feb 98)	58	44	37	62	54	48
Sep	(Mar 98)	61	46	40	64	55	49
Oct	(Apr 98)	60	46	39	62	56	49
Current and previous year to date							
Nov 96 to Oct 97	(May 96 to Apr 97)	59	44	38	62	55	49
Nov 97 to Oct 98	(May 97 to Apr 98)	59	44	38	62	54	48

Source: WBTA follow-up survey

a Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.
 b Training for Work (TW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993.
 c 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.
 d 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.

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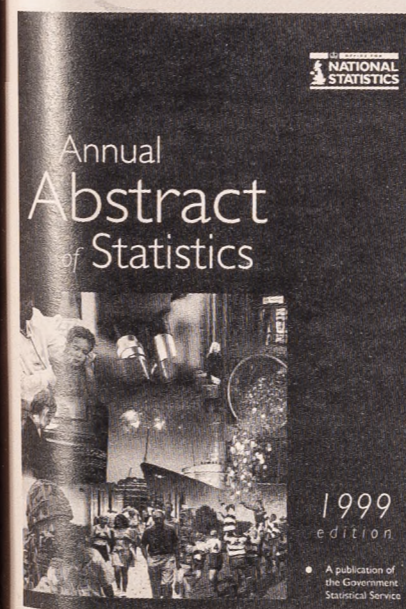


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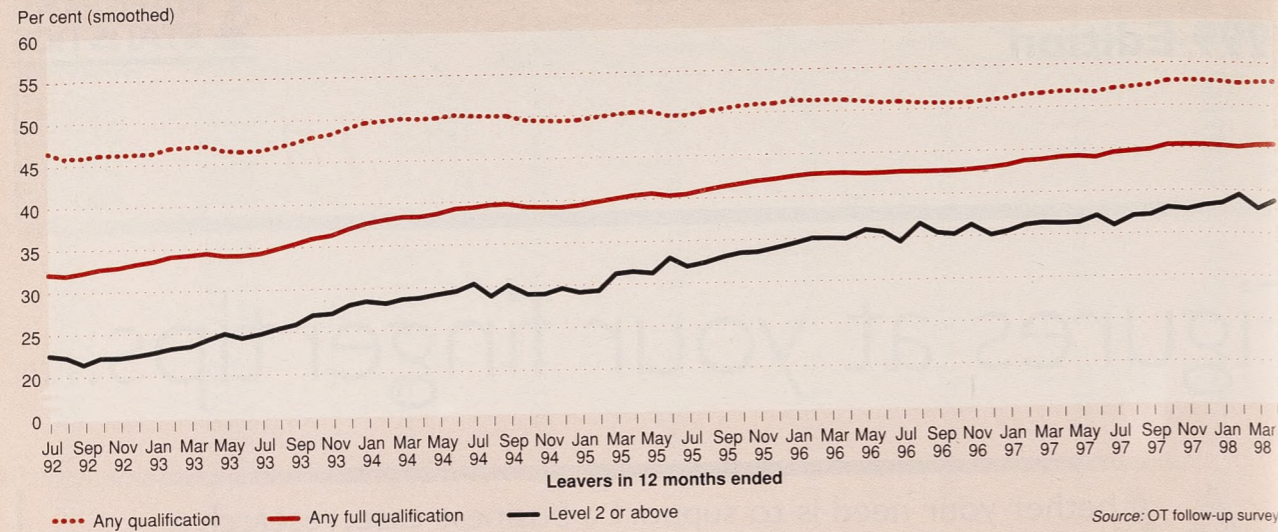
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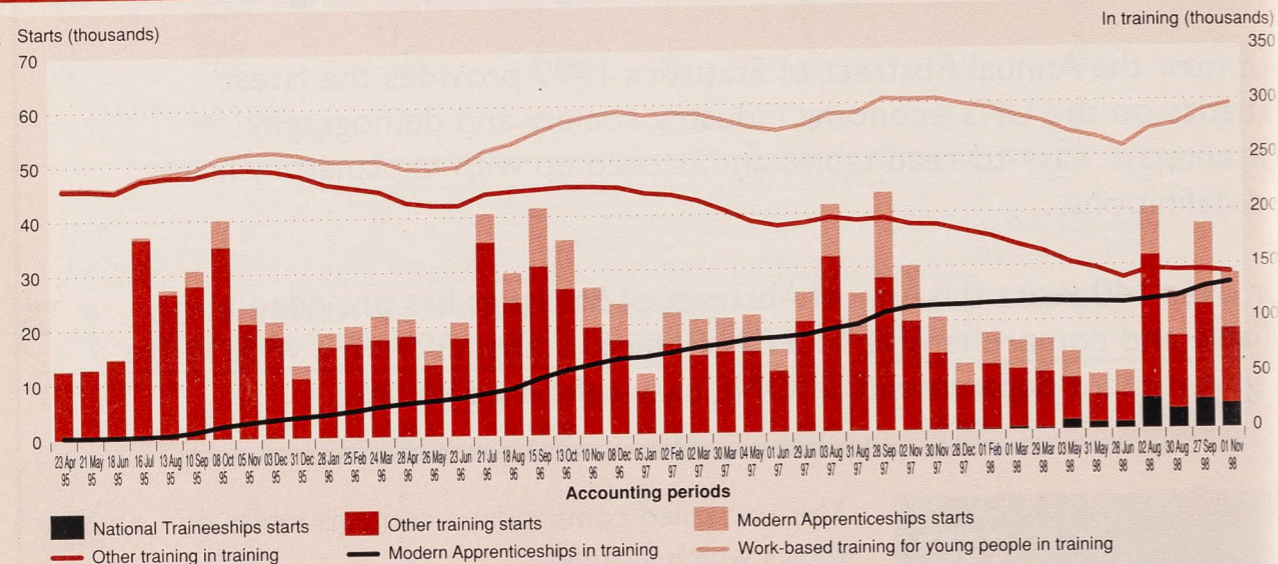
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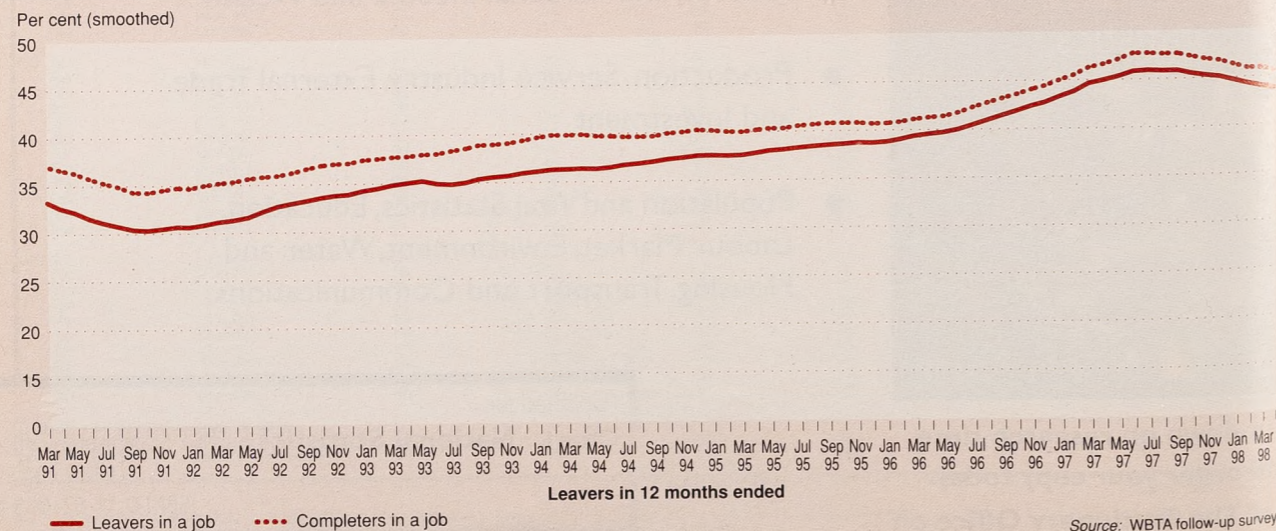
Source: OT follow-up survey

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



Source: TEC management information; the Welsh Office

Trends in TFW outcomes; England and Wales



Source: WBTA follow-up survey

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING F.5

Other training: destination of leavers

ENGLAND AND WALES		ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who were:				COMPLETERS Percentage of those who completed who were:		
Month of survey ^a	Month of leaving	In a job	In a positive outcome ^b	Unemployed	Completers ^c	In a job	In a positive outcome ^b	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	43	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	45	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	51	75	85	11
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	65	79	15	54	77	87	9
Oct 97 to Sep 98	(1997-98)	65	79	14	54	75	86	8
1996 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	53	79	85	11
Sep	(Mar 96)	68	79	15	56	79	86	9
Oct	(Apr 96)	65	77	16	48	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	57	74	85	11
Feb	(Aug 96)	59	81	13	53	71	88	8
Mar	(Sep 96)	59	81	13	54	71	89	7
Apr	(Oct 96)	65	77	17	48	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	51	79	86	10
Aug	(Feb 97)	69	79	16	56	81	88	8
Sep	(Mar 97)	71	82	13	60	81	88	8
Oct	(Apr 97)	65	79	16	50	76	86	9
Nov	(May 97)	67	78	15	52	76	85	10
Dec	(Jun 97)	69	80	13	60	79	87	8
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	62	79	14	57	73	87	8
Feb	(Aug 97)	60	82	12	58	70	88	7
Mar	(Sep 97)	61	81	12	54	72	87	8
Apr	(Oct 97)	65	77	16	47	75	85	10
May	(Nov 97)	66	76	16	47	78	84	10
Jun	(Dec 97)	68	78	14	53	80	86	8
Jul	(Jan 98)	65	75	16	49	77	83	11
Aug	(Feb 98)	67	78	15	53	78	85	10
Sep	(Mar 98)	69	80	11	59	78	86	8
Oct	(Apr 98)	61	75	15	49	73	83	9
Current and previous year to date								
Nov 96 to Oct 97	(May 96 to Apr 97)	65	79	15	54	77	87	9
Nov 97 to Oct 98	(May 97 to Apr 98)	65	79	14	54	75	86	8

Note: From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed slightly - see technical note to Statistical Bulletin No 4/97 for details.

a. Leavers surveyed six months after leaving.

b. In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government supported training.

c. 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 ^a	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 ^b	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above ^b
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91) ^c	57	51	39	21	73	73	62	38
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92) ^c	60	51	34	24	75	71	57	43
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	62	47	34	29	77	70	57	43
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	65	50	38	29	77	72	61	49
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	66	50	40	32	77	71	63	53
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96) ^d	67	51	43	36	76	70	63	55
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	67	52	44	37	75	70	64	56
Oct 97 to Sep 98	(1997-98)	67	53	45	38	75	70	65	56
1996 May	(Nov 95)	63	45	36	31	71	63	57	51
Jun	(Dec 95)	66	50	42	35	71	64	58	51
Jul	(Jan 96)	64	46	38	31	71	64	59	50
Aug	(Feb 96)	65	51	43	36	73	69	62	55
Sep	(Mar 96)	67	53	45	38	73	68	62	54
Oct	(Apr 96)	66	49	41	34	72	67	61	53
Nov	(May 96)	65	49	40	33	72	66	59	50
Dec	(Jun 96)	71	58	49	42	79	74	67	59
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	69	55	47	40	78	73	67	59
Feb	(Aug 96)	67	52	44	38	77	72	65	58
Mar	(Sep 96)	66	51	43	36	77	71	64	57
Apr	(Oct 96)	63	46	38	32	73	67	60	52
May	(Nov 96)	63	45	38	32	71	65	59	53
Jun	(Dec 96)	66	50	43	36	72	66	61	52
Jul	(Jan 97)	66	50	42	34	74	68	62	53
Aug	(Feb 97)	68	53	46	38	76	71	65	56
Sep	(Mar 97)	70	57	50	42	76	72	67	59
Oct	(Apr 97)	67	51	43	35	74	70	63	53
Nov	(May 97)	67	52	44	37	73	68	63	55
Dec	(Jun 97)	71	58	50	42	78	73	66	57
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	68	54	46	38	76	71	65	54
Feb	(Aug 97)	70	55	48	41	78	73	67	59
Mar	(Sep 97)	67	52	44	38	77	71	65	58
Apr	(Oct 97)	65	47	39	33	73	68	62	54
May	(Nov 97)	60	40	33	27	72	68	64	56
Jun	(Dec 97)	65	50	43	36	74	69	63	57
Jul	(Jan 98)	65	48	40	33	74	67	63	53
Aug	(Feb 98)	65	51	44	37	73	67	63	55
Sep	(Mar 98)	69	59	54	46	75	72	69	61
Oct	(Apr 98)	64	58	53	40	71	69	65	51
Current and previous year to date									
Nov 96 to Oct 97	(May 96 to Apr 97)	67	52	44	37	75	70	64	56
Nov 97 to Oct 98	(May 97 to Apr 98)	67	52	45	38	75	70	65	57

Source: OT follow-up survey

a. Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.

b. Information on levels of qualifications is not available for 1990-91 leavers.

c. The way that data on qualifications gained are collected was changed from August 1991. The effect appears to have been to decrease the proportion recorded as gaining full qualifications, but to increase by a similar amount the proportion gaining part qualifications. Data for 1990-1991 and 1991-92 leavers are not strictly comparable with those for later years.

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

G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands									
	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS		Average change over 3 months ended
	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	
1995) Annual	182.1			223.3		222.4		171.2		
1996) Annual	226.1			222.7		216.7		152.6		
1997) averages	283.6			227.0		226.3		138.8		
1998)	296.2			219.8		217.7		116.0		
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 P	273.7	-8.2	-10.5	198.5	-9.9	215.1	-2.3	121.9	0.5	
Feb	282.2	8.5	-0.8	222.4	1.9	215.6	-5.7	116.8	0.4	
Mar	284.2	2.0	0.8	224.3	3.7	218.9	-1.1	120.6	1.9	
Apr	286.9	2.7	4.4	221.5	7.7	217.5	0.8	117.5	-1.5	
May	295.9	9.0	4.6	209.4	-4.3	201.9	-4.6	109.1	-2.6	
Jun	297.6	1.7	4.5	222.9	-0.5	218.5	-0.1	112.9	-2.6	
Jul	298.4	0.8	3.8	217.8	-1.2	215.1	-0.8	110.4	-2.4	
Aug	297.5	-0.9	0.5	217.6	2.7	217.5	5.2	112.8	1.2	
Sep	301.6	4.1	1.3	223.0	0.0	218.8	0.1	117.4	1.5	
Oct	312.8	11.2	4.8	236.8	6.3	224.0	3.0	119.1	2.9	
Nov	314.1	1.3	5.5	222.7	1.1	220.7	1.7	115.4	0.9	
Dec R	309.0	-5.1	2.5	220.6	-0.8	228.8	3.3	117.8	0.1	
1999 Jan P	306.8	-2.2	-2.0	229.9	-2.3	233.6	3.2	126.3	2.4	

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 1/2 week month. Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see p143, *Employment Gazette*, October 1985. The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

* 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
1997 Jan	9.6	25.1	5.9	19.5	17.9	21.5	22.3	38.5	32.6	23.7	16.1	28.3	261.2	6.6	267.8
Feb	9.9	25.8	6.0	20.4	18.6	22.3	23.7	37.7	33.2	24.5	17.4	29.1	268.6	6.6	275.2
Mar	10.1	26.0	6.1	20.8	18.9	22.7	23.2	37.1	34.3	25.1	17.5	29.4	271.0	6.5	277.5
Apr	10.2	26.1	6.2	21.0	18.8	23.1	22.9	36.6	33.9	25.5	17.6	29.6	271.4	6.3	277.8
May	10.3	25.7	6.6	20.9	19.4	23.1	22.2	35.9	34.4	25.4	18.0	29.3	271.2	6.7	277.9
Jun	10.3	27.1	6.9	21.1	19.9	23.4	23.1	35.4	34.6	26.5	18.3	30.8	277.3	6.8	284.1
Jul	10.3	27.4	7.0	21.2	20.1	23.7	23.3	35.1	34.3	25.9	18.2	31.9	278.4	6.8	285.2
Aug	10.3	29.2	7.1	21.3	20.7	23.6	23.9	35.0	34.3	25.8	18.6	33.3	283.2	6.9	290.1
Sep	10.5	30.3	7.1	21.5	21.6	23.8	24.8	35.3	35.0	26.1	18.8	34.1	289.0	7.0	296.0
Oct	10.1	30.5	7.2	21.9	23.1	24.2	26.0	36.8	36.7	27.0	19.1	35.3	297.9	7.1	305.1
Nov	9.8	29.4	6.9	20.9	22.8	22.9	24.0	28.8	35.0	25.0	18.3	33.5	277.3	7.2	284.6
Dec	10.0	29.1	8.0	20.7	22.3	22.7	22.8	28.4	34.8	24.7	18.5	32.5	274.5	7.3	281.9
1998 Jan	9.6	28.1	7.9	19.9	22.0	22.2	22.1	26.7	34.2	24.3	18.1	31.2	266.2	7.5	273.7
Feb	10.0	29.8	8.1	20.5	21.4	23.2	22.3	28.9	35.3	25.3	18.2	31.5	274.5	7.7	282.2
Mar	10.4	30.7	8.0	20.6	20.3	23.3	22.8	28.9	35.1	26.0	18.0	32.4	276.5	7.7	284.2
Apr	10.9	31.7	7.0	20.8	19.8	24.2	23.2	28.9	35.5	27.0	17.9	31.9	278.7	8.3	286.9
May	11.5	32.7	7.3	22.8	20.2	26.0	23.4	29.1	35.6	28.7	18.4	31.4	287.2	8.7	295.9
Jun	12.0	33.5	7.7	23.1	20.5	28.0	23.9	28.5	35.0	27.4	18.4	30.8	288.7	8.9	297.6
Jul	12.0	34.1	8.1	23.4	20.4	29.9	24.3	27.6	34.7	26.2	18.1	30.2	289.1	9.3	296.4
Aug	11.3	34.2	8.5	23.5	20.1	32.1	23.9	26.8	34.2	25.5	17.6	30.3	288.1	9.4	297.5
Sep	11.4	35.2	8.6	23.6	20.3	35.0	24.1	27.1	33.6	25.2	17.5	30.2	292.0	9.6	301.6
Oct	11.6	36.5	8.8	24.1	21.4	38.6	25.6	28.1	34.4	25.9	17.6	30.6	303.0	9.8	312.8
Nov	11.0	35.0	8.4	24.1	20.6	40.3	26.8	29.0	35.1	26.1	17.4	30.4	304.2	9.9	314.1
Dec R	10.5	33.5	8.1	24.3	20.0	38.4	25.6	29.2	35.4	26.2	17.2	31.0	299.5	9.5	309.0
1999 Jan P	11.1	32.0	7.8	24.6	20.0	37.3	24.8	29.0	36.0	26.3	17.3	31.6	297.9	9.0	306.8

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

* Revised.

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+	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	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) averages	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) averages	11.0	33.0	8.0	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6
1998) Jan	8.5	25.0	7.4	17.5	20.1	19.7	19.2	24.3	29.3	20.1	16.0	27.5	234.7	7.2	241.9
Feb	8.9	27.4	7.7	18.7	20.3	21.3	20.1	26.3	31.6	22.5	16.6	28.2	249.5	7.4	256.9
Mar	9.6	28.7	7.6	19.4	18.9	21.7	21.3	26.9	33.3	25.0	17.4	30.3	260.0	7.4	267.4
Apr	10.4	30.1	6.7	20.3	18.6	23.6	22.1	27.3	35.2	27.5	17.6	30.6	270.1	7.9	278.0
May	11.2	31.8	7.1	22.4	18.9	25.7	22.9	28.2	35.8	29.9	18.6	30.7	283.2	8.5	291.7
Jun	12.3	34.0	7.7	23.4	19.8	28.8	24.3	28.9	36.6	30.2	19.4	31.1	296.5	9.0	305.5
Jul	12.6	34.1	8.1	23.8	19.7	31.0	24.5	27.6	35.0	27.3	18.7	30.2	292.5	9.2	301.7
Aug	11.7	35.1	8.7	24.0	19.0	32.6	24.1	26.1	34.4	25.5	17.9	31.4	290.6	9.3	299.9
Sep	12.5	38.0	9.2	26.0	21.4	37.2	26.5	29.4	36.1	27.1	19.0	34.0	316.5	10.2	326.6
Oct	13.2	42.0	9.6	27.7	25.2	43.0	29.2	32.5	38.6	28.1	19.5	34.9	343.6	10.6	354.2
Nov	11.8	38.0	8.7	25.3	24.0	43.5	29.3	31.9	37.6	26.4	18.0	32.8	327.4	10.6	338.0
Dec R	9.7	31.8	7.9	22.9	20.7	38.3	25.3	29.1	33.6	23.3	15.6	29.9	288.1	9.9	297.9
1999 Jan P	9.4	28.4	7.3	21.4	18.6	34.2	21.4	26.3	30.8	21.4	15.0	27.9	262.2	8.4	270.6
Vacancies at careers offices	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
1995) Annual	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.6	11.9	0.8	12.7
1996) 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
1997) averages	0.3	2.0	0.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	2.1	5.2	3.0	1.4	0.4	1.2	19.5	1.2	20.7
1998) Jan	0.2	1.4	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.6	5.0	2.3	1.2	0.2	0.7	15.8	1.0	16.8
Feb	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	5.0	2.4	1.1	0.3	0.7	15.4	0.9	16.3
Mar	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.7	5.1	2.5	1.1	0.3	0.9	16.1	0.9	17.0
Apr	0.2	2.1	0.4	0.9</											

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes¹

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 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	18	27	4.2	5.1	15.2	9.3
Apr	14	27	6.1	8.3	13.2	3.5
May	32	43	2.5	4.1	7.6	0.6
Jun	14	28	138.6	140.4	241.0	8.7
Jul	25	33	6.5	127.2	148.6	7.6
Aug	19	29	22.4	135.7	442.2	3.5
Sep	20	26	3.8	120.7	121.9	8.4
Oct	24	34	5.4	16.5	39.3	13.7
Nov	24	34	124.4	127.1	162.1	23.0
Dec	12	23	27.1	28.8	24.9	9.8
1997 Jan	21	31	19.4	20.7	24.7	11.4
Feb	12	28	5.8	8.1	14.4	4.1
Mar	23	36	25.7	32.1	36.4	4.4
Apr	26	36	13.4	14.9	47.7	27.5
May	20	32	9.4	14.1	35.9	19.2
Jun	19	25	3.8	5.3	13.4	6.5
Jul	15	18	9.5	10.4	10.9	4.7
Aug	12	16	4.4	6.0	5.8	2.0
Sep	7	9	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.4
Oct	21	25	16.1	16.3	18.6	3.7
Nov	16	21	7.7	12.2	14.0	0.3
Dec	14	17	12.2	12.5	11.8	1.4
1998 Jan	13	20	4.2	6.4	15.9	8.9
Feb	19	25	5.7	8.8	19.0	6.3
Mar	18	25	14.4	15.6	32.6	1.2
Apr	13	21	3.4	5.5	13.1	2.4
May	13	19	2.7	3.4	6.5	0.6
Jun	23	31	31.0	32.2	68.4	1.4
Jul	8	20	4.1	18.8	57.8	6.5
Aug	6	15	2.7	10.3	24.2	1.4
Sep	7	15	1.9	3.6	5.8	1.1
Oct	10	13	11.4	11.8	7.1	0.2
Nov	11R	16R	3.9R	4.8R	16.8R	1.4
Dec	7	12	2.5	3.3	10.3	-

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

UNITED KINGDOM	SIC 1992	Thousands										
		A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11	
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23	
1996	-	2	97	17	5	884	11	158	129	8	3	
1997	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	5	
1995 Dec	-	-	9.9	0.5	2.0	4.1	-	36.7	2.8	3.4	0.1	
1996 Jan	-	-	5.9	-	2.2	9.2	-	33.0	0.9	-	0.2	
Feb	0.1	-	2.7	5.2	2.2	2.8	0.2	21.8	0.4	0.1	0.5	
Mar	-	1.3	9.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	
Apr	-	-	3.5	2.5	-	1.8	-	3.7	1.1	0.5	-	
May	-	-	0.6	0.1	-	0.9	-	3.9	2.1	-	-	
Jun	-	-	8.7	0.2	-	0.9	-	8.1	2.9	-	0.2	
Jul	-	-	7.6	-	-	221.0	-	3.4	4.0	-	0.2	
Aug	-	-	3.5	-	-	135.7	-	4.0	1.1	-	-	
Sep	-	-	8.4	-	-	394.0	0.1	44.6	0.3	1.3	-	
Oct	-	0.3	13.7	0.1	-	98.9	-	13.0	0.3	0.5	-	
Nov	-	-	23.0	-	-	1.6	-	23.0	0.1	0.5	1.4	
Dec	-	0.2	9.8	-	-	16.1	-	0.6	117.1	3.8	-	
1997 Jan	-	-	11.4	-	-	1.5	10.0	0.1	1.5	1.7	-	
Feb	-	-	4.1	-	-	0.5	9.0	0.1	2.6	0.5	0.6	
Mar	-	-	4.4	-	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.7	4.5	2.8	
Apr	-	2.1	27.5	1.1	-	3.8	-	19.4	6.9	1.8	0.1	
May	-	-	19.2	1.6	-	4.4	-	4.0	8.0	0.5	-	
Jun	-	-	6.5	-	-	4.6	-	4.5	5.2	-	-	
Jul	-	-	4.7	-	-	5.4	-	0.1	3.8	-	-	
Aug	-	-	2.0	-	-	2.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	
Sep	-	-	0.4	-	-	5.4	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	
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	-	
Dec	-	-	1.4	2.7	-	3.2	4.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	
1998 Jan	-	-	8.9	1.5	-	1.6	2.5	-	1.2	-	1.2	
Feb	-	-	6.3	9.4	-	1.4	-	-	0.9	-	1.2	
Mar	-	-	1.2	1.0	-	26.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.8	
Apr	-	-	2.4	0.3	-	2.7	-	2.9	0.2	2.9	1.7	
May	-	-	0.6	0.1	-	0.4	-	0.9	0.8	2.9	0.9	
Jun	-	-	1.4	-	-	48.8	-	5.2	1.5	1.0	10.6	
Jul	-	-	6.5	-	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.5	
Aug	-	-	1.4	-	-	6.4	-	7.4	-	8.2	0.8	
Sep	-	-	1.1	-	-	0.3	-	3.6	0.1	0.6	5.3	
Oct	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.6	0.5	-	0.1	0.3	3.2	
Nov	-	-	1.4	0.4	2.2R	4.5R	5.0	-	-	0.1	-	
Dec	-	-	-	0.1	4.3	3.1	-	-	-	-	2.8	

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

Labour disputes

Stoppages in progress: industry

SIC 1992	12 months to December 1997			12 months to December 1998		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	1	400	2,100	-	-	-
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco	6	3,000	7,300	2	300	200
textiles and textile products	2	100	700	-	-	-
leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products	-	-	-	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products, printing and publishing	-	-	-	2	+	800
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels	1	3,000	9,000	-	-	-
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products	1	100	200	1	+	#
basic metals and fabricated metal products	4	1,300	7,300	1	1,000	1,000
machinery and equipment nec	5	400	2,700	5	900	1,000
electrical and optical equipment	7	600	3,700	3	1,400	1,600
transport equipment	6	1,000	3,300	1	1,000	500
manufacturing nec	19	18,400	51,100	15	8,200	25,900
Electricity, gas and water supply	2	600	400	1	+	#
Construction	11	12,600	16,900	13	2,400	12,800
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1	+	#	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	1	800	1,400	1	200	6,500
Transport, storage and communication	68	23,900	35,500	57	39,200	139,200
Financial intermediation	8	21,800	22,700	3	2,900	2,500
Real estate, renting and business activities	2	+	500	3	1,300	6,300
Public administration and defence	23	20,200	29,500	10	3,700	27,900
Education	36	15,400	27,900	18	3,500	5,800
Health and social work	7	5,100	7,400	6	2,400	16,300
Other community, social and personal service activities	8	1,200	5,100	13	21,500	29,100
All industries and services	216*	130,000	234,700	155*	90,000	277,500

* 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: December 1998

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	12	3,300	10,300
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	7	2,500*	2,100
Continuing from earlier months	5	900	8,200

* All directly involved

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to December 1998		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	54	38,100	142,800
extra wage and fringe benefits	12	6,100	19,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	5	1,400	2,200
Redundancy questions	19	19,900	54,500
Trade union matters	5	1,600	1,800
Working conditions and supervision	13	4,100	13,600
Manning and work allocation	28	6,200	15,600
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	19	12,600	28,000
All causes	155	90,000	277,500

Prominent stoppages in the 6-month period July 1 1998 to December 31 1998

Industry and location	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved*		Number of working days lost in period	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly		
Hotels and restaurants						
London	20.11.98	continuing	200	-	6,500	Over pay and conditions of employment.
Transport, storage and communication						
London	14.06.98	13.07.98	2,000	-	2,000	Over feared or alleged reductions in earnings. (Total days lost 6,400)
Various areas of UK	19.06.98	02.08.98	11,100	-	43,000	Over pay and working practices. (Total days lost 86,100)
Real estate, renting and business activities						
London	17.11.98	27.11.98	500	-	5,000	Over health and safety issues.
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security						
Essex	08.06.98	09.09.98	1,100	-	17,300	Over market testing, privatisation, cuts in services. (Total days lost 21,700)
Health and social work						
Strathclyde	03.08.98	10.08.98	1,700	-	7,800	Over disciplinary measures.
Other community, social and personal services activities						
Strathclyde	26.05.98	continuing	200	-	8,200	Over market testing, privatisation, cuts in services. (Total days lost 8,800)

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

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

October 1998 to December 1998

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted*

UNITED KINGDOM	Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive		
	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*	Total	Not in FTE*	In FTE*
LEVELS												
All persons	903	364	539	733	282	451	171	82	88	549	49	500
16-17	3,683	3,153	530	3,252	2,787	466	430	366	64	1,207	451	756
18-24	4,586	3,517	1,069	3,985	3,069	916	601	448	153	1,756	500	1,256
All under 25												
Male	468	232	236	367	178	189	101	54	47	276	17	259
16-17	1,999	1,745	255	1,730	1,511	219	269	233	36	504	99	405
18-24	2,467	1,977	491	2,097	1,689	408	370	287	83	780	117	664
All under 25												
Female	435	132	303	366	104	262	69	28	41	273	32	241
16-17	1,683	1,408	275	1,522	1,275	247	161	133	29	703	352	351
18-24	2,119	1,540	578	1,888	1,379	508	231	161	70	976	384	592
All under 25												
RATES (%)**												
All persons	62.2	88.1	51.9	50.5	68.2	43.4	18.9	22.6	16.4	37.8	11.9	48.1
16-17	75.3	87.5	41.2	66.5	77.3	36.2	11.7	11.6	12.2	24.7	12.5	58.8
18-24	72.3	87.5	46.0	62.8	76.4	39.4	13.1	12.7	14.3	27.7	12.5	54.0
All under 25												
Male	62.9	93.0	47.7	49.3	71.3	38.2	21.6	23.3	20.0	37.1	7.0	52.3
16-17	79.9	94.6	38.6	69.1	82.0	33.2	13.5	13.4	14.1	20.1	5.4	61.4
18-24	76.0	94.4	42.5	64.6	80.7	35.3	15.0	14.5	16.9	24.0	5.6	57.5
All under 25												
Female	61.5	80.7	55.7	51.7	63.5	48.1	15.9	21.3	13.6	38.5	19.3	44.3
16-17	70.5	80.0	43.9	63.8	72.5	39.4	9.6	9.4	10.4	29.5	20.0	56.1
18-24	68.5	80.1	49.4	61.0	71.7	43.4	10.9	10.5	12.1	31.5	19.9	50.6
All under 25												
CHANGES ON YEAR												
LEVELS												
All persons	-13	-21	8	-24	-30	7	11	9	2	-2	-18	16
16-17	-17	-77	60	-21	-78	57	4	1	3	2	-15	18
18-24	-30	-99	68	-45	-109	64	15	10	5	1	-33	34
All under 25												
Male	4	-4	8	-10	-13	4	14	9	4	-11	-13	2
16-17	-14	-52	37	-21	-52	31	7	0	7	5	-4	9
18-24	-10	-55	46	-31	-65	35	21	10	11	-6	-17	12
All under 25												
Female	-17	-17	0	-14	-17	3	-3	0	-3	9	-5	14
16-17	-3	-26	23	0	-26	26	-3	0	-4	-3	-11	8
18-24	-20	-43	23	-14	-43	29	-6	0	-6	7	-16	23
All under 25												
RATES (%)**												
All persons	-0.3	3.0	-0.5	-1.1	-0.8	-0.4	1.5	3.6	0.1	0.3	-3.0	0.5
16-17	-0.1	0.1	2.3	-0.2	-0.2	2.4	0.2	0.3	-0.9	0.1	-0.1	-2.3
18-24	-0.1	0.4	1.0	-0.4	-0.2	1.1	0.4	0.6	-0.5	0.1	-0.4	-1.0
All under 25												
Male	1.1	4.5	0.7	-0.9	-0.5	-0.1	2.8	4.4	1.3	-1.1	-4.5	-0.7
16-17	-0.3	0.1	3.2	-0.6	-0.3	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	-0.1	-3.2
18-24	0.1	0.6	1.9	-0.6	-0.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	-0.1	-0.6	-1.9
All under 25												
Female	-1.7	0.3	-1.5	-1.4	-1.6	-0.8	-0.1	2.3	-0.9	1.7	-0.3	1.5
16-17	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.0	2.4	-0.2	0.2	-2.3	0.0	-0.2	-1.5
18-24	-0.4	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.8	-0.2	0.3	-1.6	0.4	-0.2	0.0
All under 25												

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6034

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3; 4=5+6; 7=8+9; 10=11+12
 # This table is not seasonally adjusted because of the discontinuity between winter 1996/7 and spring 1997.
 * Full time education.
 ** Denominator= all persons in the relevant age group

G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by job centre advisory service, January 9 to February 5 1999

7,472*

* This figure includes non-job centre jobs from New Deal 25+ pilots.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS H.1

Background economic indicators: * seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Output						Income							
	GDP market prices 1995		GDP market prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries ¹		Real household disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies ⁴			
	1995=100	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1990=100	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	%	
	YBEZ	ABMI		CKYW		CKYY		OSXS		CAED				
1993	93.2	664.0	2.3	93.3	2.2	94.1	1.4	98.6	-0.7	96.2	3.0	102.1	9.0	
1994	97.3	693.2	4.4	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	103.1	4.6	97.4	1.2	117.4	15.0	
1995	100.0	712.5	2.8	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	106.8	3.6	100.0	2.7	126.3	7.6	
1996	102.6	730.8	2.6	101.1	1.1	100.4	0.4	109.5	2.5	102.2	2.2	134.8	6.0	
1997	106.1	756.1	3.5	101.9	0.8	101.4	1.0	109.4	-0.1	105.9	3.6	141.3	4.9	
1998	108.6	773.7	2.3	102.5	0.6	101.7	0.3	114.4	4.6	..	..	..	..
1997 Q4	107.6	191.6	4.0	101.7	0.2	101.3	0.4	118.0	4.8	106.7	3.8	36.0	5.8	
1998 Q1	108.0 r	192.3 r	3.2	101.7 r	-0.1	101.7 r	0.2	116.9	3.9	104.9	0.6	36.4	6.5	
Q2	108.5	193.3	2.7	103.1	1.3	102.2	1.0	116.8	2.1	107.1	0.6	35.5	2.6	
Q3	108.8	193.8	2.0	103.1	0.7	102.1	0.5	114.6	1.4	106.8	0.7	35.9	-2.0	
Q4	109.0	194.2	1.3	102.2	0.5	100.8	-0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998 June	..	..	..	103.6	1.3	102.4	1.0	115.1	2.9	..	..	..	..
Jul	..	..	..	103.6	0.8	102.6	0.8	119.1	1.9	..	..	..	..
Aug	..	..	..	103.3	0.9	102.1	0.6	116.0	1.0	..	..	..	..
Sep	..	..	..	102.5	0.7	101.5	0.4	117.1	0.9	..	..	..	..
Oct	..	..	..	102.5	0.9	101.0	0.1	120.6	-0.3	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	102.5	0.9	100.9	-0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	101.7	0.6	100.3	-0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Expenditure													
	Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volumes ¹		Fixed investments ⁵		General government final consumption expenditure at 1995 prices		Changes in inventories 1995 ⁷ prices		Base lending rates ⁸		Effective exchange rate ^{1,9}	
	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	%	1990=100	%	
	ABJR		EAPS		EQEB		INLN		NMRY		CAFU			
1993	420.1	2.5	95.3	3.1	83.8	-0.8	13.8	-5.4	136.4	-0.8	0.4	5.50	88.9	
1994	431.5	2.7	98.8	3.7	86.7	3.4	14.7	6.4	138.3	1.4	4.8	6.30	89.2	
1995	438.5	1.6	100.0	1.2	91.1	5.1	17.2	17.3	140.4	1.6	4.5	6.80	84.8	
1996	454.7	3.7	103.1	3.1	95.8	5.2	17.4	1.3	142.8	1.7	1.8	5.94	86.3	
1997	472.9	4.0	108.6	5.3	102.4	6.9	20.0	14.8	142.9	0.0	3.1	6.58	100.6	
1998	485.6	2.7	111.7	2.9	..	..	19.6	-2.1	145.1	1.5	4.3	7.21	103.9
1997 Q4	120.0	4.3	110.6	5.2	26.8	12.6	5.0	7.9	35.9	0.2	1.1	7.17	103.1	
1998 Q1	120.8 r	3.9	111.4	4.5	27.6	12.8	5.1 r	7.9	36.0 r	0.8	0.4 r	7.25	105.4	
Q2	121.3	2.9	111.7	3.1	27.6	8.4	5.1	-4.4	36.2	1.7	1.1	7.33	105.3	
Q3	121.5	2.5	112.3	3.0	28.0	8.9	4.8	-4.4	36.4	2.0	0.9	7.50	104.4	
Q4	122.0	1.6	112.2 R	1.4	..	..	4.6	-6.7	36.5	1.7	1.9	6.75	100.6
1998 Jul	..	..	112.2	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.50	105.3
Aug	..	..	112.5	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.50	104.6
Sep	..	..	112.2	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.50	103.3
Oct	..	..	111.8	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.25	100.7
Nov	..	..	112.9 r	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	100.6
Dec	..	..	112.0	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.25	100.4
1999 Jan	..	..	113.3	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	99.6
	Trade in goods						Balance of payments							
	Export volume ¹		Import volume ¹		Trade in goods balance		Current balance		Tax and price index ^{1,10}		Producer price index ^{1,3,10}			
	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%
	BQKU		BQKV </											

H.11 RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)		All items excluding		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1998	Jan	159.5	3.3	157.7	2.5	152.1	1.9	153.7	2.0
	Feb	160.3	3.4	158.5	2.6	153.0	2.1	154.6	2.2
	Mar	160.8	3.5	158.9	2.6	153.4	2.1	155.2	2.3
	Apr	162.6	4.0	160.4	3.0	154.1	2.2	155.9	2.4
	May	163.5	4.2	161.3	3.2	155.1	2.5	156.8	2.7
	Jun	163.4	3.7	161.1	2.8	154.9	2.0	156.6	2.4
	Jul	163.0	3.5	160.5	2.6	154.2	2.1	155.8	2.1
	Aug	163.7	3.3	161.1	2.5	155.0	2.1	156.4	1.9
	Sep	164.4	3.2	161.8	2.5	155.7	2.0	157.1	1.9
	Oct	164.5	3.1	161.9	2.5	155.6	1.8	157.1	1.9
	Nov	164.4	3.0	162.0	2.5	155.6	1.8	157.1	1.9
	Dec	164.4	2.8	162.4	2.6	155.8	2.0	157.6	2.0
1999	Jan	163.4	2.4	161.8	2.6	155.1	2.0	156.8	2.0

H.12 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for January 1999

UNITED KINGDOM		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over	
			1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	CHAW	163.4	-0.6	2.4	236.4	2.2	8.0
Food and catering	CHBS	156.1	0.4	3.1	240.7	8	8
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	198.2	1.4	5.1	198.6	5	5
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	165.9	-1.6	2.9			
Personal expenditure	CHBV	136.3	-4.0	1.0			
Travel and leisure	CHBW	162.8	0.5	0.9			
Consumer durables	CHBY	110.6	-6.3	-2.3			
Seasonal food	CHBP	133.1	-1.6	9.8			
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	147.9	0.7	1.6			
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	164.2	-0.6	2.4			
All items excluding food	CHAY	166.7	-0.8	2.4			
Other indices							
All items excluding:							
mortgage interest payments (RPIY)	CHMK	161.8	-0.4	2.6			
housing	CHAZ	156.8	-0.5	2.0			
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	CBZW	155.1	-0.4	2.0			
mortgage interest payments and council tax	DQAD	161.4	-0.4	2.4			
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	CHON	161.2	-0.4	2.4			
Food	CHBA	145.8	0.4	2.8			
Bread	DOAA	134.9	0	0			
Cereals	DOAB	141.3	0	0			
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	156.8	3	3			
Beef	DOAD	132.6	2	2			
Lamb	DOAE	139.3	-3	-3			
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	137.4	-3	-3			
Pork	DOAG	126.9	-11	-11			
Bacon	DOAH	147.6	-6	-6			
Poultry	DOAI	112.8	1	1			
Other meat	DOAJ	133.3	0	0			
Fish	DOAK	143.6	12	12			
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	142.9	9	9			
Butter	DOAM	170.3	2	2			
Oil and fats	DOAN	141.0	3	3			
Cheese	DOAO	160.3	-4	-4			
Eggs	DOAP	151.7	3	3			
Milk fresh	DOAQ	152.9	0	0			
Milk products	DOAR	140.9	-2	-2			
Tea	DOAS	169.7	9	9			
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	127.5	-4	-4			
Soft drinks	DOAU	186.7	3	3			
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	144.1	-4	-4			
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	153.9	3	3			
Potatoes	DOAX	170.3	29	29			
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	176.9	56	56			
Vegetables	DOAZ	126.4	5	5			
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	115.9	7	7			
Fruit	DOBB	133.1	2	2			
of which, fresh fruit	DOBC	129.7	1	1			
Other foods	DOBD	151.7	3	3			
Catering	CHBC	193.2	0.2	4.0			
Restaurant meals	DOBE	190.8	4	4			
Canteen meals	DOBF	212.9	5	5			
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	188.7	4	4			
Alcoholic drink	CHBD	182.9	1.0	3.6			
Beer	DOBH	195.5	4	4			
on sales	DOBI	202.4	4	4			
off sales	DOBJ	158.3	2	2			
Wines and spirits	DOBK	165.5	3	3			
on sales	DOBL	189.4	4	4			
off sales	DOBM	152.2	3	3			
Tobacco	CHBE	236.4	2.2	8.0			
Cigarettes	DOBN	240.7	8	8			
Tobacco	DOBO	198.6	5	5			
Housing	CHBF	195.1	-1.2	4.2			
Rent	DOBP	226.1	3	3			
Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	201.4	-1	-1			
Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	CHOO	124.3	9	9			
Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	167.6	9	9			
Water and other payments	DOBS	273.3	6	6			
Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	199.6	8	8			
Do-it yourself materials	DOBU	155.5	0	0			
Dwelling insurance & ground rent	DOBV	191.3	2	2			
Fuel and light	CHBG	124.3	0.1	-1.0			
Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	133.2	2	2			
Electricity	DOBX	132.5	-1	-1			
Gas	DOBY	118.8	0	0			
Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	94.7	-15	-15			
Household goods	CHBH	138.8	-4.7	1.4			
Furniture	DOCA	140.6	2	2			
Furnishings	DOCB	142.0	1	1			
Electrical appliances	DOCC	96.5	-2	-2			
Other household equipment	DOCD	140.4	0	0			
Household consumables	DOCE	161.4	3	3			
Pet care	DOCF	150.1	2	2			
Household services	CHBI	150.6	0.1	2.8			
Postage	DOCG	153.9	1	1			
Telephones, telemessages, etc	DOCH	101.6	-2	-2			
Domestic services	DOCI	195.1	4	4			
Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	177.7	5	5			
Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	113.1	-6.8	-1.9			
Men's outerwear	DOCK	112.5	-1	-1			
Women's outerwear	DOCL	94.1	-4	-4			
Children's outerwear	DOCM	112.8	-3	-3			
Other clothing	DOCN	155.5	2	2			
Footwear	DOCO	114.3	-2	-2			
Personal goods and services	CHBQ	181.2	-0.1	5.2			
Personal articles	DOCP	122.3	3	3			
Chemists goods	DOCQ	192.0	6	6			
Personal services	DOCR	245.1	7	7			
Motoring expenditure	CHBK	169.6	1.0	0.6			
Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	137.1	-3	-3			
Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	198.4	4	4			
Petrol and oil	DOCU	186.3	1	1			
Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCV	217.5	5	5			
Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	175.7	0.9	2.3			
Rail fares	DOCW	200.9	3	3			
Bus and coach fares	DOCX	192.0	3	3			
Other travel costs	DOCY	152.3	1	1			
Leisure goods	CHBL	119.1	-0.5	-2.9			
Audio-visual equipment	DOCZ	50.7	-18	-18			
Tapes and discs	DODA	119.6	1	1			
Toys, photographic and sport goods	DODB	117.3	-1	-1			
Books and newspapers	DODC	192.5	4	4			
Gardening products	DODD	147.3	1	1			
Leisure services	CHBM	193.6	0.1	3.6			
Television licences and rentals	DODE	129.1	1	1			
Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	239.2	5	5			
Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ	125.0	3	3			
UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	116.5	5	5			

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation. For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number.
 [1] The taxes excluded are council tax, VAT, duties, vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax.
 For general notes see Table H.13

RETAIL PRICES H.13

Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on January 19 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 January 19 1999

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)
Beef: home-killed, per kg				Margarine			
Best beef mince	CZPI	535	394	Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	DOIB	201	82 39-99
Topside	CZPH	543	656				
Brisket (without bone)	CZPG	427	406	Cheese, per kg			
Rump steak *	CZPF	542	861	Cheddar type	CZNV	226	494 328-649
Stewing steak	CZPE	552	469				
Lamb: home-killed, per kg				Eggs			
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	533	747	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	CZNV	205	157 128-198
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	441	296	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	200	136 92-199
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg				Milk			
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	126	513	Pasteurised, per pint+	CZNT	252	34 27-34
Leg (with bone)	CZOC	128	403				
Pork: home-killed, per kg				Tea			
Loin (with bone)	CZOX	531	405	Loose, per 125g	CZNR	195	77 62-99
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	514	284	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNQ	226	156 119-189
Bacon, per kg				Coffee			
Streaky *	CZOB	495	412	Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	225	201 185-239
Gammon *	CZOU	505	557	Ground (filter fine), 227g per 8oz	CZNO	200	205 135-249
Back *	DOIF	562	544				
Ham				Sugar			
Ham (not shoulder), 113g per 4oz	CZOR	592	86	Granulated, per kg	CZNN	211	61 55-79
Sauces, 454g per lb				Fresh vegetables			
Pork							

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

1996=100	European Union (15) ³	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
	CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA
Annual averages								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	101.7	101.8	101.2	101.5	101.9R	101.2	101.3	101.5
1998	103.1P	103.4	102.0P	102.4	103.3	102.6	102.0	102.2
Monthly								
1996								
Oct	100.5E	100.6R	100.1	100.6	100.8	100.2	100.4	100.2
Nov	100.5	100.7	100.4	100.6	100.9	100.0	100.3	100.1
Dec	100.7E	101.0	100.7	100.8	100.7	100.2	100.5	100.3
1997								
Jan	100.9	100.6	100.6	101.3	100.7	100.1	100.7	100.9
Feb	101.1	100.9	101.2	101.2	101.1	100.2	101.0	101.2
Mar	101.3	101.1	101.2	100.8	101.4	100.5	101.1	101.1
Apr	101.4	101.4	101.1	101.1	101.6	100.9	101.1	101.0
May	101.7	101.8	101.1	101.6	102.3	101.2	101.2	101.4
Jun	101.7	102.0	101.1	101.6	102.5	101.4	101.2	101.6
Jul	101.7	101.6	101.1	101.8	101.9	101.4	101.1	101.9
Aug	101.9	102.2	101.2	101.6	102.1	101.6	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	101.5	101.9	102.5	101.8	101.7	101.5
Dec	102.4	102.8	101.7	101.7	102.3R	101.8	101.7	101.7
1998								
Jan	102.2	102.1	101.8	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.3	101.7
Feb	102.5	102.4	101.8	102.0	102.8	101.9	101.7	102.0
Mar	102.6	102.7	102.2	101.8	103.0	102.1	101.9	101.7
Apr	103.0	103.3	102.3	102.4	103.2	102.6	102.1	102.0
May	103.3	103.8	102.1	102.9	103.7	102.8	102.2	102.5
Jun	103.3	103.7	101.9	102.8	103.0	102.3	102.3	102.6
Jul	103.2	103.1	101.9	103.0	103.3	102.5	101.9	102.8
Aug	103.2	103.5	101.9	102.6	103.2	102.7	102.0	102.7
Sep	103.3	104.0	101.7	102.5	103.6	103.1	102.1	102.3
Oct	103.3	103.9	101.9	102.5	103.5	103.0	102.0	102.2
Nov	103.3	104.0	102.0	102.5	103.6	102.7	101.9	102.1
Dec	103.4P	104.3	102.2P	102.4	103.4	102.6	102.0	102.1
Increases on a year earlier								
Annual averages								
1996	2.4E	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.1R	1.1	2.1	1.2
1997	1.7E	1.8R	1.2	1.5	1.9R	1.2	1.3	1.5
1998	1.3P	1.5	0.8P	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.7
Monthly								
1997								
Sep	1.8E	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6
Oct	1.7E	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	1.6E	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.4
1998								
Jan	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.5	1.7	1.8	0.6	0.8
Feb	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.8
Mar	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.6
Apr	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.0
May	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.1
Jun	1.6	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.0
Jul	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9
Aug	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.7
Sep	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.6
Oct	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.6
Nov	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.6
Dec	1.0P	1.5	0.5P	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.4

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

R Revised
P Provisional
E Estimate

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

1996=100	Greece	Irish Republic ²	Italy ³	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
	CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
Annual averages								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
1998	110.2	103.4	103.9	102.4	103.7P	104.2	103.7	102.9
Monthly								
1996								
Oct	102.1	100.7E	100.5	100.3	100.7	100.5	100.8	100.4
Nov	102.2	100.8	100.9	100.6	100.5	100.7	100.8	100.2
Dec	103.4	101.2E	101.0	100.6	100.4	100.7	101.1	100.2
1997								
Jan	102.7	100.3	101.2	100.7	100.4	101.1	101.3	100.4
Feb	102.3	100.9	101.3	101.0	100.6	101.2	101.2	100.4
Mar	104.7	101.0	101.5	100.9	101.6	101.3	101.3	101.0
Apr	105.6	101.1	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.4	101.3	101.7
May	106.1	101.1	101.9	101.0	101.9	102.1	101.4	101.8
Jun	106.5	101.4	101.9	101.1	101.3	101.8	101.4	101.8
Jul	104.3	101.2	101.9	101.3	101.4	101.8	101.6	101.6
Aug	104.5	100.9	101.9	101.5	101.8	102.3	102.1	101.7
Sep	106.3	101.4	102.0	101.8	102.9	102.2	102.6	103.0
Oct	106.8	101.5	102.4	102.0	103.0	102.1	102.6	103.1
Nov	107.3	101.9	102.7	102.1	103.0	102.6	102.7	102.9
Dec	108.1	102.2	102.8	102.1	102.6	102.8	103.0	102.9
1998								
Jan	107.1	101.5	103.1	102.2	102.0	102.7	103.2	102.5
Feb	106.5	102.0	103.4	102.1	102.7	102.5	102.9	102.4
Mar	109.2	102.5	103.6	102.2	103.8	102.8	103.0	102.7
Apr	111.0	103.1	103.8	102.0	104.2	103.6	103.2	103.1
May	111.4	103.5	103.9	102.3	104.0	104.3	103.4	103.4
Jun	111.7	104.0	104.0	102.3	103.5	104.5	103.4	103.2
Jul	109.3	103.7	104.0	102.5	103.2	104.7	103.9	102.9
Aug	109.4	103.9	104.1	102.5	103.2	104.6	104.2	102.3
Sep	111.6	104.2	104.1	102.5	104.2	104.4	104.2	102.9
Oct	111.6	104.1	104.3	102.5	104.5	104.7	104.2	103.2
Nov	111.5	104.1	104.4	102.6	104.5	105.3	104.1	103.0
Dec	112.1	104.4	104.5	102.5	104.1P	105.7	104.4	102.9
Increases on a year earlier								
Annual averages								
1996	7.9	2.2	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8
1997	5.4	1.2	1.9R	1.4R	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8R
1998	4.5	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.8P	2.2	1.8	1.0
Monthly								
1997								
Sep	4.9	0.6E	1.6	1.7	2.5	1.5	1.9	2.6
Oct	4.6	0.8E	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	1.0E	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.7
1998								
Jan	4.3	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.1
Feb	4.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.3	1.7	2.0
Mar	4.3	1.5	2.1	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.7
Apr	5.1	2.0	2.2	1.1	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.4
May	5.0	2.4	2.0	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.6
Jun	4.9	2.6	2.1	1.2	2.2	2.7	2.0	1.4
Jul	4.8	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.3
Aug	4.7	3.0	2.2	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.1	0.6
Sep	5.0	2.8	2.1	0.7	1.3	2.2	1.6	-0.1
Oct	4.5	2.6	1.9	0.5	1.5	2.5	1.6	0.1
Nov	3.9	2.2	1.7	0.5	1.5	2.6	1.4	0.1
Dec	3.7	2.2	1.7	0.4	1.5P	2.8	1.4	0.0

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

	United Kingdom ³	Germany (West) ³	France ³	Italy ³	United States	Japan	Canada
1990=100							
Annual averages							
1993	116.1	111.0	107.5	116.7	110.3	105.9	109.5
1994	118.8	113.9	109.2	121.4	112.9	106.3	109.6
1995	122.0	115.7 P	111.1	127.7	115.9	105.8	112.5
1996	125.3	117.1 P	113.3	132.6 P	119.2	105.8	114.9
1997	128.3	..	..	..	121.6	..	117.3
Monthly							
1997							
May	128.1	119.2 P	114.5	135.1 P	121.5	108.4	117.2
Jun	128.4	119.8 P	114.5	135.1 P	121.5	108.3	117.6
Jul	128.0	119.8 P	114.3	135.1 P	121.4	107.6	117.5
Aug	128.8	..	114.6	..	121.6	107.7	117.8
Sep	129.3	..	114.8	..	122.2	108.6	117.8
Oct	129.4	..	114.8	..	122.4	108.9	117.7
Nov	129.6	..	115.0	..	122.3	108.1	117.6
Dec	128.3	..	115.0	..	122.0	107.8	117.3
1998							
Jan	128.9	..	114.5	..	122.0	108.0	118.2
Feb	129.7	..	114.9	..	122.0	107.6	118.4
Mar	130.2	..	115.1	..	122.1	108.0	118.5
Apr	130.8	..	115.4	..	122.4	108.5	118.3
May	131.5	..	115.5	..	122.7	108.9	118.8
Jun	131.4	..	115.6	..	122.7	108.3 R	119.0
Jul	130.7	..	115.1	..	122.7	107.3 R	119.0
Aug	131.2	..	115.3	..	122.8	107.2	118.9
Sep	131.8	..	115.3	..	122.9	108.3	118.7
Oct	131.8	..	115.1	..	123.2	..	119.0
Nov	131.8	..	115.1	..	123.2	..	119.0
Dec	132.2	..	..	..	..	..	118.5
Increases on a year earlier							
Annual averages							
							Per cent
1993	3.0	3.6	2.2	4.4	3.0	1.0	2.0
1994	2.3	2.6	1.6	4.0	2.4	0.4	0.2
1995	2.7	1.6 P	1.7	5.2	2.6	-0.5	2.6
1996	2.7	1.2 P	2.0	3.8 P	2.8	0.0	2.1
1997	2.3	..	..	..	2.0	..	2.1
Monthly							
1997							
May	2.1	1.3 P	0.8	1.8 P	1.9	1.9	1.9
Jun	2.2	1.7 P	0.9	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.4
Jul	2.6	1.7 P	0.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2
Aug	2.5	..	1.4	..	2.0	2.1	2.4
Sep	2.4	..	1.2	..	2.0	2.5	2.3
Oct	2.5	..	1.0	..	1.8	2.6	2.0
Nov	2.3	..	1.1	..	1.4	2.2	1.2
Dec	2.3	..	1.1	..	1.1	1.8	0.9
1998							
Jan	2.0	..	0.4	..	0.9	2.0	1.5
Feb	2.2	..	0.6	..	0.7	2.0	1.4
Mar	2.3	..	0.7	..	0.6	2.3	1.2
Apr	2.4	..	1.0	..	0.7	0.3	1.1
May	2.7	..	0.9	..	1.0	0.5	1.4
Jun	2.4	..	1.0	..	1.0	0.0 R	1.3
Jul	2.1	..	0.7	..	1.1	-0.3 R	1.3
Aug	1.9	..	0.6	..	1.0	-0.5	1.0
Sep	1.9	..	0.4	..	0.6	-0.3	0.8
Oct	1.9	..	0.3	..	0.6	..	1.1
Nov	1.9	..	0.1	..	0.7	..	1.2
Dec	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	1.0

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.

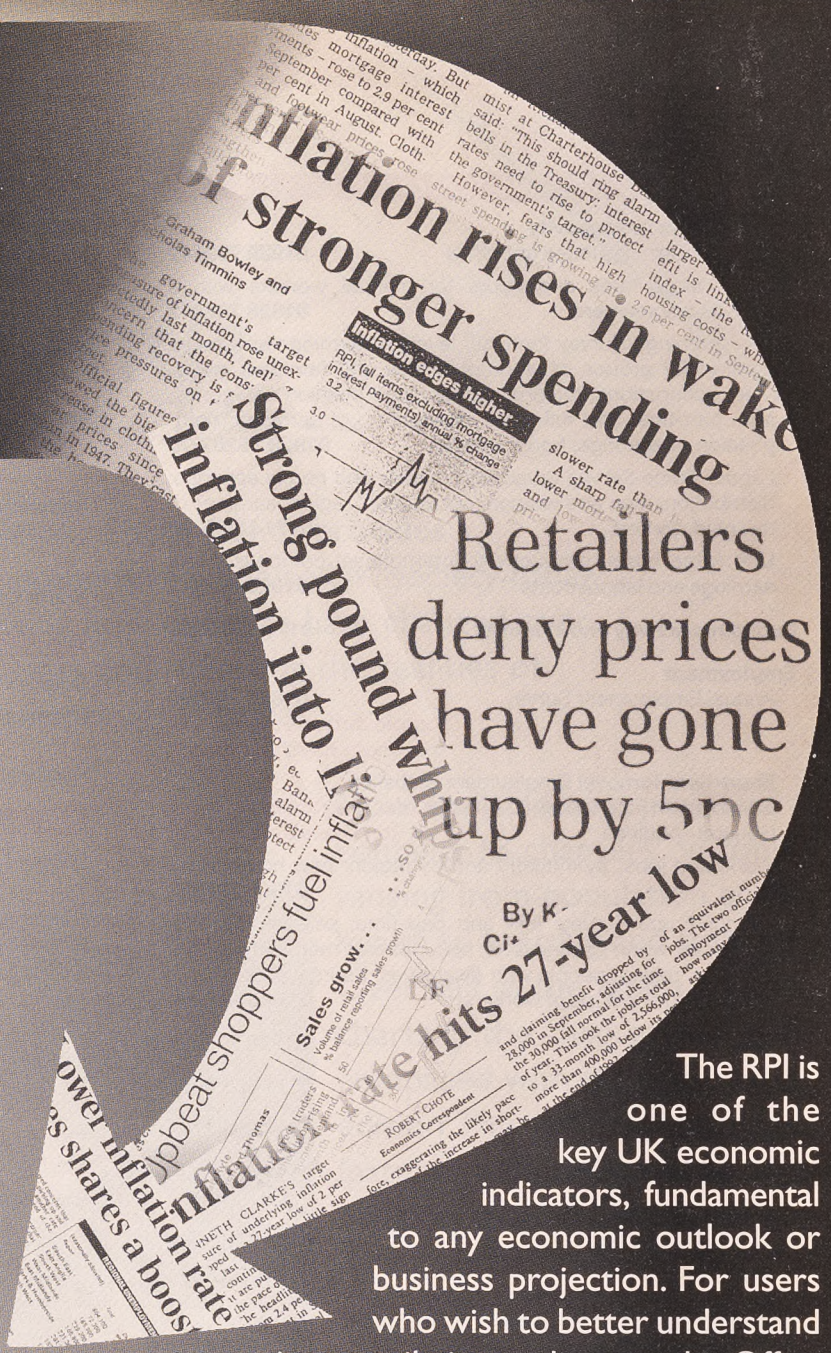
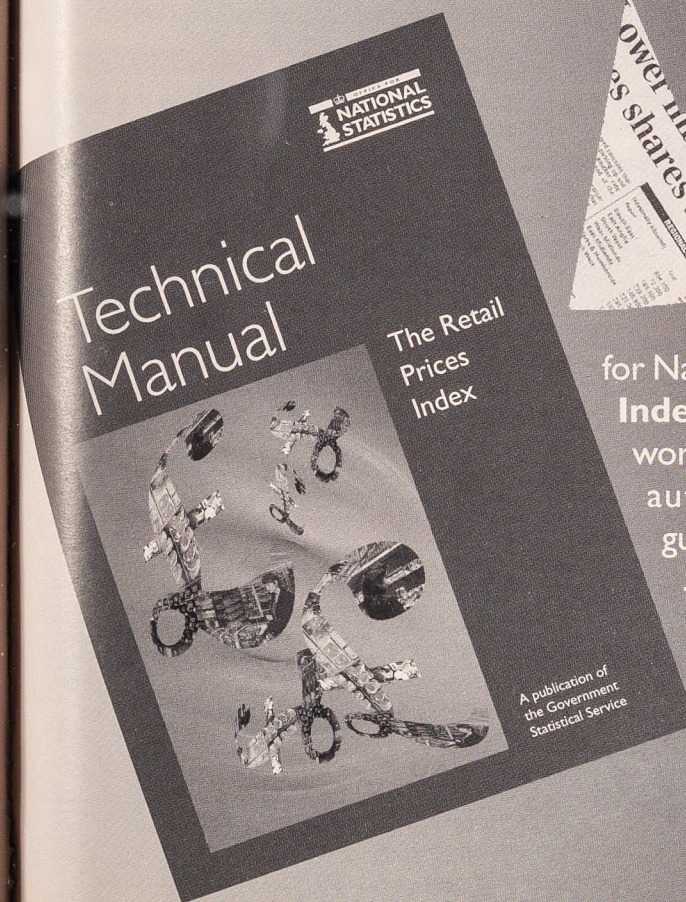
3 Figures for the four EU member states have been provided in this table for comparison with non-EU countries only. The best measure of comparison between these four countries are the Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices shown in Table H.21.

P Provisional
R Revised
E Estimate

From the April issue, this table will no longer appear. The data will be available by contacting Retail Prices, D2/13, Office for National Statistics, 1 Drummond Gate, London, SW1V 2QQ (tel: 0171 533 5853).

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	seth.kay@ons.gov.uk
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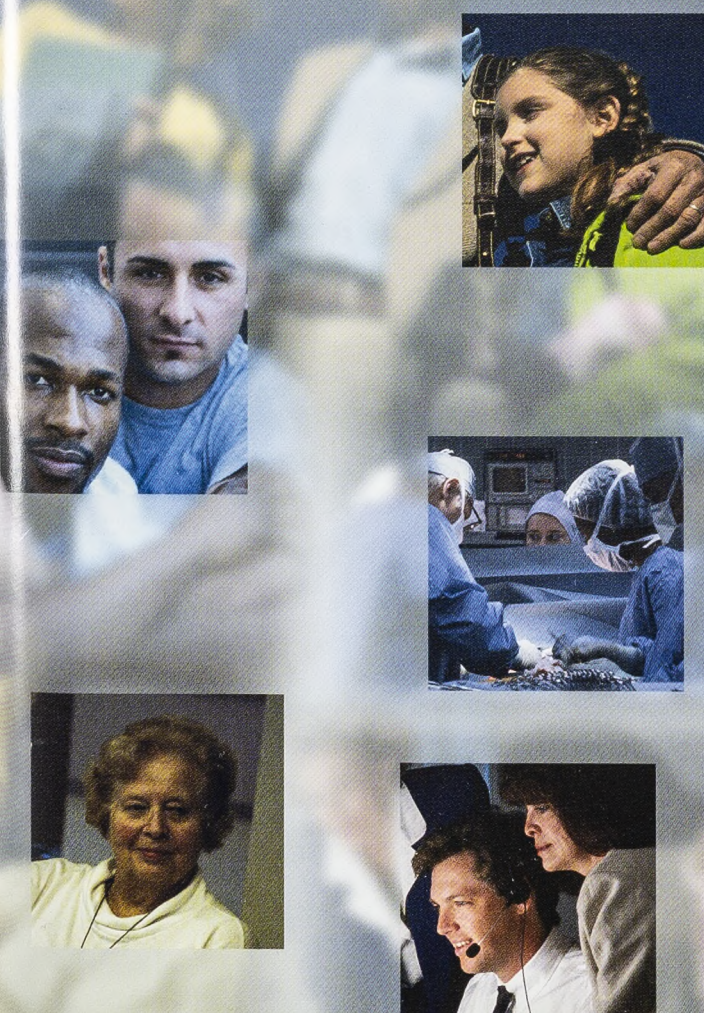
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