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Labour Market Trends

incorporating **Employment GAZETTE**



- Labour market participation of ethnic groups 1984-1996

PLUS

- Department for Education and Employment research programme

ONS news

1997 edition of *Regional Trends* published

REGIONAL TRENDS 32, the 1997 edition of the well-established ONS compendium of regional statistics, was published on 10 July. It presents a wide range of material in tables, charts and maps to paint a comprehensive picture of the regions of the UK.

Regional Trends 32 provides a valuable reference source for both social and economic data to enable comparison of individual regions with the UK as a whole, comparisons across regions and with regions elsewhere in Europe. This is the first edition of *Regional Trends* to present data using the Government Office Region (GOR) classification within England, rather than the Standard Statistical Regions (SSRs) - see *Labour Market Trends*, June 1997, pp 205-7. Wherever possible, data are given separately for Merseyside although it is not treated as a region in its own right for statistical purposes.

Regional Trends 32 shows that elements of the traditional north-south divide remain, with average gross household incomes in London

and the South East around £100 a week more than those in Northern Ireland, Scotland, the North East and Yorkshire and the Humber. But the reality is that Britain displays a complex range of regional contrasts in its environment and in its people. For example, the report shows that average household expenditure is highest in London; the South East has the lowest unemployment rate; Wales has one of the highest levels of gross value-added per employee in manufacturing; and Northern Ireland lost the fewest working days per employee due to labour disputes in 1996. Chapter 4 deals with education and training, while Chapter 5 covers the labour market.

Tables in Chapter 4 include the regional differences in participation rates of 16-year-olds in education and government-supported training; progress towards achieving the National Targets for Education and Training; employees receiving job-related training; government-supported training programme trainees; and outcomes for Training for Work and Youth Training leavers. Among the findings is that, among

non-manual employees, those in Yorkshire and the Humber were the most likely to receive job-related training in spring 1996 and those in Northern Ireland the least likely. More than two-thirds of those leaving Youth Training in the South East in 1995-96 were in work six months later, compared with half in Merseyside.

Chapter 5, looking at the labour market, uses as its main sources of data the Labour Force Survey, the Short-Term Turnover and Employment Survey, the New Earnings Survey and the claimant unemployment count. Topics featured include economic activity; the labour force; projections of the labour force; part-time and temporary employees; employees in employment by industry; trade union membership; average weekly hours of work; average weekly earnings; claimant and ILO unemployment rates; and duration of unemployment. Maps show claimant unemployment rates by sub-region and percentage point change from the previous year. For example, figures show the South East and Merseyside as having

respectively the highest and lowest economic activity rates (66 per cent and 56 per cent in spring 1996). The proportion of male employees in the West Midlands working in manufacturing is three-and-a-half times that in London (38 per cent compared with 11 per cent). Weekend working is most frequent in Wales and least frequent in London.

As in previous years, *Regional Trends 32* opens with a series of regional profiles. Other chapters cover EU regional statistics; population and households; housing; health; lifestyles; crime and justice; transport; the environment; regional accounts; and industry and agriculture. The four final chapters present sub-regional data in turn for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Copies of *Regional Trends 32* can be obtained from the ONS sales desk, tel 0171 533 5678. For enquiries about regional statistics or any aspects of *Regional Trends*, please contact the ONS Regional Reporting branch, tel 0171 533 5796 or 5797.

Regional Trends 32: 1997 edition, edited by J. Pullinger. The Stationery Office. ISBN 0 11 620837 6. £37.50

Harmonisation of survey concepts

THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE aims to improve the coherence of its products in order to present clearer information. Harmonising key elements in major regular social surveys is an important element of this work, allowing customers to use and interpret data more easily and to plan their data collection and analyses more effectively. The results of the work in this area to date were published last December in the booklet *Harmonised Concepts and Questions for Government Social Surveys*. ONS is now consulting on a further set of harmonised concepts.

The surveys that are covered by the harmonisation work so far include the Family Expenditure Survey, the General Household Survey, the Labour Force Survey and several others. The work consists not solely of developing harmonised questions ('inputs'), but also in drawing up standard formats for data to be presented ('outputs'), although it is recognised that, owing to constraints such as sample size it may be necessary to aggregate certain groups in some surveys. Areas where harmonised inputs and outputs have already been drawn up include:

- household composition and relationships (output categories for marital status only);
- ethnic origin;
- economic status;
- industry, occupation, employment

- status and socio-economic classifications;
- self-assessed full-time or part-time work;
- social security benefits;
- consumer durables;
- tenure and accommodation type;
- housing costs and benefits; and
- long-standing illness.

During 1997, further proposals for harmonisation have been drawn up and are being circulated to a range of customers, producers and users of official social statistics for their comments over the summer. The aim is to publish further harmonised concepts and questions by the end of 1997, and for the new questions and concepts to be incorporated in 1998/99 surveys where appropriate. The topics covered in this year's consultation pack are:

- reference period;
- geography;
- sex;
- age;
- income;
- qualifications;
- length of time since last job;
- length of time in present job;
- usual hours worked; and
- disability-related issues.

For full details of the new proposals please contact Magdalen Williams, Office for National Statistics, B2/11, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ, tel: 0171 533 5786, e-mail: magdalen.williams@ons.gov.uk

Harmonised Concepts and Questions for Government Social Surveys. ISBN 1 85774 233 8. £10. Available from ONS on 0171 533 5678.

New research

New Earnings Survey data

DATA FROM THE New Earnings Survey (NES) are now available, classified to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 1992), back to 1986. Summary data going back to 1986 are contained in new versions of Tables 5.4-5.6 in the Labour Market Data section elsewhere in this edition, which replace the earlier versions of these tables showing a mix of SIC 1980 and SIC 1992.

These new series will be reproduced quarterly as before and updated when information from the 1997 NES becomes available. ONS is also investigating the possibility of extending the process used to generate quarterly projections of the NES to allow these tables to be updated on a quarterly basis.

Up to 1996, industry description was captured by the NES survey form and coded to SIC 1980. Since 1994, however, data have been re-classified to SIC 1992 by matching employer references and postcodes from the

original NES survey forms to the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). Where data were not available for any individual in a particular year, but where that individual was identified as being in the same job in the subsequent year (from the survey form) and SIC 1992 information was available for the later year, the new industry code was carried backwards. For those individuals still without a SIC 1992 code, a transformation matrix was used to convert the SIC 1980 code from the survey form to a SIC 1992 equivalent. The backcast and transformation processes were repeated for all data from 1986 to 1993. From 1997, all NES data will be assigned a SIC 1992 industry code automatically from IDBR.

Further information regarding NES industry coding and more detailed time series are available on request to the New Earnings Surveys Enquiry Section, Room 249, East Lane House, Runcorn WA7 2GJ, tel 01928 792077 or 792078.

Travel-to-Work Area review

FOLLOWING AN EXTENSIVE public consultation, ONS is updating the Travel-to-Work Area¹ (TTWA) map. The majority of the 260 respondents to the review felt that TTWAs were useful and that the boundaries should be updated.

The current TTWA map is based on commuting patterns measured by the 1981 Census of Population. ONS commissioned the University of Newcastle to redraw this map using the results from the 1991 Census (details of this work were included in January's *Labour Market Trends*, pp 9-12). In July, local authorities and other users of local labour market statistics were sent a draft version of the 1991-based map for comment.

Users have been asked to send their views on the updated TTWA

map to ONS by the end of August. This is the final stage in the process of drawing up the TTWA map and is designed to ensure that local knowledge and any changes that have occurred since the 1991 Census which may affect commuting patterns are fully considered. The finalised version of the TTWA boundaries will then be published in October.

If you would like a copy of the draft 1991-based map or ONS's summary report on the consultation, please contact Steve Hickman, tel 0171 533 6113. Large-scale versions of the map, and other mapping services, can be obtained from Annette McArthur, ONS Titchfield, tel 01329 813467.

¹ TTWAs are approximations to self-contained labour markets and cover the whole of the UK.

Young people's circumstances and attitudes

THE GAP between 'haves' and 'have-nots' among young people in their 20s is widening, according to the summary report of a new study, published by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). The report was presented at ESRC's first social science conference 'Future Britain: revitalising policy through research' held in London on 18 June. It found that, while there had been a loosening-up of employment structures which gave many young people opportunities that they might not have had in the past, taking advantage of this mostly depended upon educational qualifications.

The research, which was funded by ESRC, was carried out by the Social Statistics Research Unit of City University. The full report is due for publication in September. The study is based on the 1970 British Birth Cohort Study, a longitudinal study of all those born in Britain in a single week in 1970. It follows on from the National Child Development Study, a similar study carried out on those born in 1958. The most recent fieldwork for the 1970 cohort was carried out in April 1996, at the time of their 26th birthdays. Of a cohort of 16,000, addresses were available for 13,500 people, and 9,000 responded.

The report categorises the main life experiences of young people in their 20s as 'getting on', 'getting by' or 'getting nowhere' - in other words, some people were taking advantage of the new career opportunities of the 1990s with great success, others were in more ordinary jobs which would do well when the economy was expanding but lose out when the economy was in recession, while others again were unemployed, in intermittent casual work or lone mothers out of work.

The survey found that social class was very important to success, with the children of the professional and

managerial groups being better off, while those from disadvantaged backgrounds appeared trapped in a cycle of deprivation. There was a strong link between social origin and wages: children of professional fathers earned on average 13 per cent more than others. Likewise, there was a tenfold difference in the chances of being a high earner between children of those in social class one and those in social class five. Those whose parents came from social class five had the highest unemployment, including a very high proportion of those who had never worked.

The report found that the 1970 cohort was much better qualified than the 1958 group. Their unemployment rate was below the national average, and employment rates rose as qualifications increased. High academic qualifications tended to count more with employers than did vocational qualifications.

There had been a radical shift in opportunities for women, both at school and at work, compared with the previous generation. Middle-class women had benefited the most, being as likely to go to university as their male peers and get good, well-paid jobs afterwards. Those from less favoured backgrounds were more inclined to choose skills traditionally thought more suitable for women, such as clerical skills. This more equal standing in terms of achievement came across in the way women viewed themselves - they were far more confident than 33-year-old women in the cohort born in 1958. When women had children, more traditional roles seemed to emerge, with one in five couples having a sole male breadwinner. The better their educational qualifications, however, the more likely it was that mothers would stay in full-time employment.

Twenty-something in the 1990s: getting on, getting by, getting nowhere, ESRC Research Briefing. Available from ESRC, Polaris House, North Star Avenue, Swindon SN2 1UJ.

A selection of recent Parliamentary Questions concerning labour market statistics answered in letters from Dr Tim Holt, Director General of the Office for National Statistics. The date on which the answer was given is at the end of each PQ.

Unemployment figures

SIR RICHARD BODY (Boston and Skegness) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what assessment he has made as to whether the unemployment figures published by his Department accurately reflect the number of people unemployed.

TIM HOLT: I am responsible for deciding the form, coverage and timing of release of statistics issued by ONS, taking into account the views of customers. ONS consulted customers on the future presentation of labour market statistics; the consultation exercise was launched through an article in the Labour Market Trends published on 8 May. These proposals included the possibility of producing a monthly report from the LFS. Comments on the proposals should have been sent to ONS by 14 June.

The proposals set out for consultation reflect the House of Commons Employment Select Committee recommendation that more prominence should be given to the measure of unemployment which is based on the internationally agreed ILO definition.

ONS will publicly make available a response commanding wide support. The Government is committed to ensuring the widest possible acceptability of these statistics.

(27 June)

Young people

DAVID WILLETTS (Havant) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many people aged 18 to 24 years have come off unemployment benefits in each of the past five years; and what were the alternative activities to which they moved.

TIM HOLT: Total numbers leaving the claimant count from 1992 to 1996 are shown in Tables 1 to 3, but information on the destination of leavers from the claimant count is not available for 1992 to 1994.

For 1995 and 1996, numbers of leavers from the claimant count are shown in Tables 2 and 3 according to the claim end reason categories identified in those years. The percentages shown in these tables are expressed in terms of leavers with a known destination.

Table 1 Total number of leavers from the claimant count aged 18-24 years; United Kingdom; 1992 to 1994

Year	Total leavers
1992	1,407,400
1993	1,423,200
1994	1,390,500

Source: Nomis®

Table 2 Reasons for claim termination for claimants aged 18-24 years; United Kingdom; 1995

Reasons for leaving	Leavers	As a percentage of those with known destinations
Ceased claiming	27,100	3.0
Found work	687,500	75.0
Gone abroad	24,100	2.6
Claimed another benefit	24,600	2.7
Full-time education	35,900	3.9
Claimant deceased	200	0.0
Approved training	2,800	0.3
Claimed sickness benefit	48,700	5.3
Transferred to government-supported training	65,400	7.1
Total known destination	916,400	100.0
Not known	9,600	--
Failed to attend	387,400	--
Total leavers	1,313,500	--

Source: JUVOS Leaving Marker

Table 3 Reasons for claim termination for claimants aged 18-24 years; United Kingdom; 1996

Reasons for leaving	Leavers	As a percentage of those with known destinations
Ceased claiming	24,500	2.9
Found work	637,100	76.0
Gone abroad	19,600	2.3
Claimed another benefit	23,500	2.8
Full-time education	28,900	3.5
Claimant deceased	200	0.0
Approved training	1,200	0.1
Claimed sickness benefit	42,500	5.1
Transferred to government-supported training	55,500	6.6
Working on average 16+ hours	3,400	0.4
Claimed incapacity support	800	0.1
Claimed income support	200	0.0
Defective claim	400	0.1
Claimant in prison	100	0.0
Total known destination	838,100	100.0
Not known	12,800	--
Failed to attend	359,000	--
Total leavers	1,209,900	--

Source: JUVOS Leaving Marker
(25 June)

Average earnings

RUTH KELLY (Bolton West) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what assessment he has made (a) of the contributions of wage drift to the recent increase in average earnings and (b) of the current methods employed by the ONS in its seasonal adjustments.

TIM HOLT: It is difficult to decompose reliably whole economy average earnings into wage drift and settlements because we do not have adequate information on whole economy settlements. Consequently, ONS does not estimate the contribution wage drift makes to increases in average earnings. We monitor the general level of settlements in the economy, which have been relatively stable over the last year or so. This suggests that recent increases in average earnings have been, in part, due to wage drift and particularly larger bonus payments, especially in the financial services sector.

The ONS currently publishes a seasonally adjusted series of average earnings growth and an underlying rate, which attempts to adjust for temporary influences such as arrears of pay and variations in the timing of bonus payments. A recent review of the monthly wages and salaries survey, from which earnings statistics are derived, recommended that ONS should consider moving to X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment software for earnings data; this is currently being evaluated. X-11 ARIMA is the ONS' standard method of seasonally adjusting economic time series.

(19 June)

International unemployment

ANDREW LANSLEY (South Cambridgeshire) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he will make a statement on the relative rates of unemployment in (a) the United Kingdom, (b) France, (c) Germany, (d) Italy and (e) Spain.

TIM HOLT: The measure of unemployment, derived from the quarterly Labour Force Survey, is defined on a consistent and internationally-recognised basis set out by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and counts as unemployed people who are: a) without a paid job; b) available to start work within the next two weeks and c) have either looked for work in the last four weeks or are waiting to start a job already obtained.

The latest available ILO unemployment rates published by the Statistical Office of the European Community (SOEC), for March 1997, were 7.3% for the UK, 12.5% for France, 9.7% for Germany, 12.2% for Italy (for January 1997) and 21.4% for Spain.

(18 June)

LABOUR MARKET UPDATE



Prepared by
the Government
Statistical Service

The Office for National Statistics
overview and update of trends in the
labour market, drawn from the Labour
Market Data section's detailed tables.

LABOUR MARKET OVERVIEW

The latest statistics confirm continuing growth in the labour market, with employment rising by around 25-40,000 a month, and unemployment falling by around 20-35,000 a month. The claimant count showed higher falls in the period October to April due to the introduction of Jobseeker's Allowance, and so Labour Force Survey figures give a better indication of movements in that period - however, recent claimant count figures are not inconsistent with the range stated above.

Falling unemployment was indicated by both the spring 1997 LFS and the most recent claimant count figures. Levels and rates on both measures were the lowest since 1990. Seasonally-adjusted unemployment in Great Britain on the ILO measure fell by 74,000 in the quarter, and 285,000 over the year to spring 1997, to a level of 2,037,000. The number of claimants in the UK (seasonally adjusted) fell by 36,500 in June to 1,600,800, an annual decrease of 549,500.

The ILO unemployment rate in Great Britain (seasonally adjusted) was 7.2 per cent in spring 1997, down 0.3 percentage points over the quarter and 1.1 points over the year. The UK claimant count rate was 5.7 per cent in June, 0.1 percentage points lower than in May, and 2.0 points lower than in June 1996.

The number of long-term unemployed (more than one year) in Great Britain on the ILO measure fell by 135,000 in the year to spring 1997 to stand at 758,000. The UK long-term claimant count fell by 74,600 over the quarter to April to 616,500.

Rising employment levels were confirmed by the latest LFS results. In the quarter to spring 1997, the seasonally-adjusted Great Britain total in employment rose by 91,000 to 26,076,000. This represented an increase over the year of 431,000, and was the highest level since spring 1990. UK Workforce in Employment estimates (seasonally adjusted) showed an increase of 86,000 in the quarter ending March to a level of 26,209,000 - the highest since September 1991 - resulting in an annual rise of 359,000.

The seasonally-adjusted number of employees in manufacturing industries in Great Britain was 3,941,000 in May, a decrease of 1,000 over the month but a rise of 16,000 over the year.

The underlying annual growth in average earnings for the whole economy has remained stable in recent months. In the year to May, the underlying increase was 4.25 per cent (seasonally adjusted), down 0.25 percentage points from the April rate.

The number of new vacancies notified to UK Jobcentres fell by 14,300 in June to 224,700 (seasonally adjusted). This represented an increase of 6,600 since June 1996. The stock of unfilled vacancies in the UK in June was, at 282,400 (seasonally adjusted), at its highest level since the series began in 1980, after an increase of 8,100 over the month and 63,600 over the year. The seasonally-adjusted number of placings by the Employment Service was 141,100 in June, down 22,100 over the month and 4,000 since June 1996.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

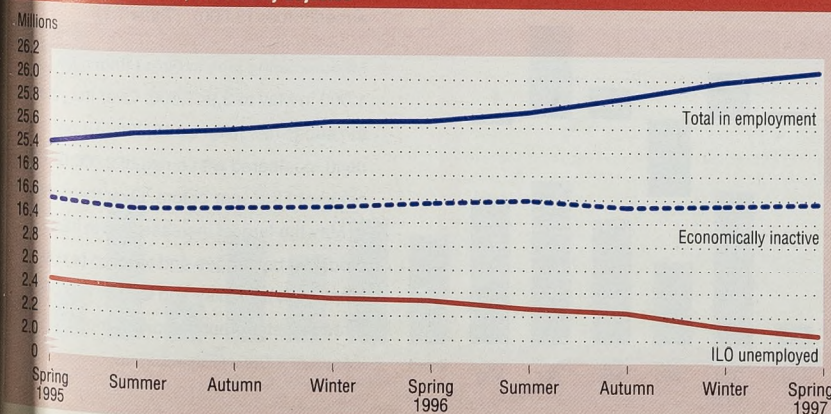
Figure 1 Tables 7.1-7.3

The economic activity rate for all people in Great Britain aged 16 and over from the spring (March to May) 1997 LFS (seasonally adjusted) stood at 62.9 per cent, the same rate as in winter 1996/7 and 0.1 percentage points higher than spring 1996.

The spring 1997 LFS recorded 84.9 per cent of men of working age as economically active compared with 71.9 per cent of women (seasonally adjusted). The difference between the rates for men and women has decreased over the year to spring 1997. The rate for men did not change over the quarter but fell 0.2 percentage points over the year, while the rate for women fell by 0.2 percentage points over the quarter but rose 0.3 points over the year.

The LFS shows that the net increase in the number in employment of 431,000 in the year to spring 1997 was balanced by a decrease in ILO unemployed of 285,000, an increase in the number of economically inactive of 8,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 154,000 (all seasonally adjusted).

Figure 1 Changes in economic activity between spring 1995 and spring 1997; age 16+; Great Britain; seasonally adjusted



HOURS OF WORK

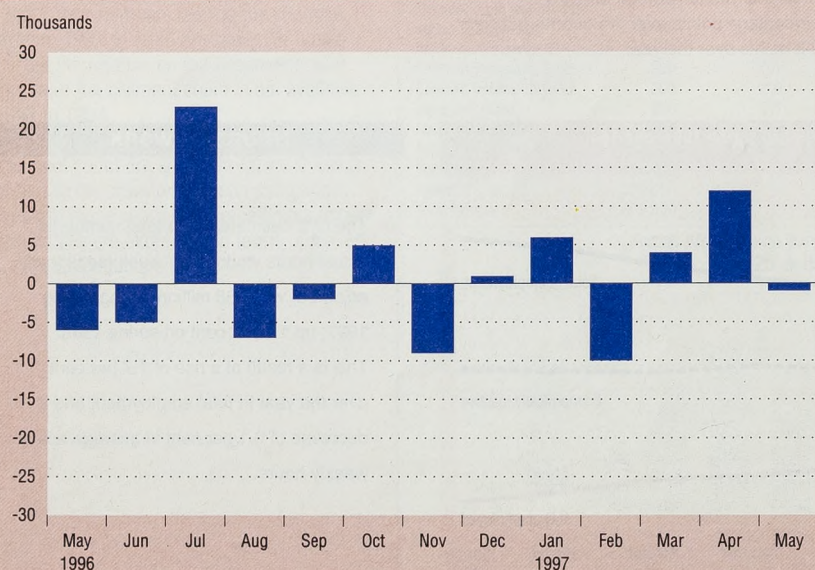
The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week (seasonally adjusted) was 866 million during spring 1997, up 1.7 per cent on spring 1996. This is a result of a rise of 1.7 per cent over the year in total employment and a decrease of 0.1 per cent in average actual weekly hours.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Tables 0.5, 6.1-6.5

- ◆ Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the first quarter of 1997 was 0.9 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 3.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and gas, GDP in the first quarter of 1997 was 1.0 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Retail sales volumes in the three months to May were 1.8 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 4.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Manufacturing output in the three months to May was 0.2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 1.7 per cent up on a year earlier.
- ◆ Construction output in the first quarter of 1997 was 1.1 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Manufacturing investment in the first quarter of 1997 was 6.4 per cent higher than the previous quarter but was 4.5 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- ◆ Government consumption in the first quarter of 1997 was 0.4 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 1.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ The balance of trade in goods in the three months to April was in deficit by £2.4 billion, down from a deficit of £2.5 billion in the previous three months and from £3.8 billion a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to April were 2.9 per cent up on the previous three months and 6.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to April were 1.9 per cent up on the previous three months and 5.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ The increase over the 12 months to June in the 'all items' RPI was 2.9 per cent, up from 2.6 per cent for May. The increase in the all items 12-month rate was largely due to rises in housing costs, while other significant upward effects came from seasonal food prices and motoring costs. There were, however, some significant downward effects on the 12-month rate from alcoholic drink prices and fuel and light prices. Smaller downward effects also came from prices for household goods and clothing and footwear.
- ◆ The 'all items' RPI increased by 0.4 per cent over the month, compared with a rise of 0.1 per cent between May and June last year.
- ◆ Excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX), the 12-month rate of price increases was 2.7 per cent for June, up from 2.5 per cent for May.
- ◆ The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (also known as RPIY) showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 2.2 per cent, up from 2.0 per cent for the 12 months to May.
- ◆ The 12-month rate of increase in the output price index for home sales of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 1.1 per cent in June, compared with 1.0 per cent (provisional) in May. The input price index for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry provisionally decreased by 8.6 per cent over the year to June, compared with a provisional decrease of 9.3 per cent for May.

Figure 2 Monthly changes in manufacturing employees; May 1996 to May 1997; Great Britain; seasonally adjusted



EMPLOYMENT

Figure 2. Tables 0.1-0.4, 1.1-1.5, 7.1-7.4

- ◆ New results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for Great Britain, carried out in spring (March to May) 1997, showed that total employment (seasonally adjusted) stood at 26,076,000, a rise of 91,000 since winter (December to February) 1996/7, and a rise of 431,000 since spring 1996. Both male and female employment increased. The number of men in employment was up over the quarter by 42,000, and over the year by 259,000, reaching 14,395,000. The number of women in employment rose by 49,000 over the quarter, and 172,000 over the year to 11,681,000. (Table 7.1)
- ◆ According to the LFS, the number of employees in Great Britain rose by 422,000 to 22,507,000 (seasonally adjusted) between spring 1996 and spring 1997, while the number of self-employed was 47,000 higher at 3,260,000. Over the quarter to spring 1997, the number of employees rose by 106,000 but the number of self-employed fell by 17,000.
- ◆ The LFS also showed that the numbers of both full-time and part-time employees rose over the quarter (by 99,000 and 8,000 respectively) and over the year (283,000 and 139,000) to spring 1997. (Table 7.4)

- ◆ The UK Workforce in Employment (unchanged from figures published last month) rose by 86,000 (0.3 per cent) over the quarter to March, and by 359,000 over the year, to 26,209,000. This is the fourth consecutive quarterly rise, and was entirely in male employment. The increase was all in employees (104,000), while there were falls in participants in work-related government-supported training schemes (10,000), the self-employed (6,000) and armed forces (3,000). (Table 1.1)
- ◆ Manufacturing jobs in Great Britain fell by 1,000 in May to 3,941,000. Over the year the series has risen by 16,000 (0.4 per cent), compared with a rise of 2,000 (0.1 per cent) the year before. Over the month to May the largest increase was in food products, beverages and tobacco (4,000 employees). Textiles and leather was one of three industry groups showing monthly losses of 2,000. (Table 1.2)

UNEMPLOYMENT

Figure 3. Tables 0.1-0.4, 2.1-2.24 (except 2.18), 7.1-7.6 (except 7.4)

- ◆ On the ILO basis, the LFS recorded that the seasonally-adjusted number of unemployed in Great Britain in spring 1997 stood at 2,037,000, falling 74,000 over the quarter and 285,000 over the year. (Table 7.1)
- ◆ The seasonally-adjusted ILO unemployment rate fell over both the quarter and the year to spring 1997, by 0.3 and 1.1 percentage points respectively, to 7.2 per cent. (Table 7.3)
- ◆ The LFS also shows that 1,294,000 men and 743,000 women (seasonally adjusted) were ILO unemployed in spring 1997 - down 32,000 for men and 42,000 for women since winter 1996/7, and down 231,000 and 53,000 respectively since spring 1996. (Table 7.1)
- ◆ The LFS reports a fall in the number of long-term (more than one year) ILO unemployed people over the year to spring 1997, both in total (by 135,000 to 758,000) and as a proportion of all ILO unemployed people (by 1.1 percentage points to 38.3 per cent).
- ◆ Seasonally-adjusted unemployment in Great Britain on the ILO basis (at spring 1997) was 435,000 higher than the Great Britain claimant count for the same period. (Table 7.5)
- ◆ Claimant count unemployment statistics are no longer affected by changes in the benefit regime. However, it is possible that labour market behaviour will continue to be influenced to some extent for some time to come. The recorded claimant unemployment falls sustained over the last six months suggest that the rate of fall in unemployment is now higher than it was in mid-1996.
- ◆ The UK seasonally-adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 36,500 in June 1997 to stand at 1,600,800. (Table 2.1)
- ◆ The claimant unemployment level is 6,900 higher than at the last trough in the series, in April 1990, but 1,380,300 (46 per cent) lower than the peak in December 1992.
- ◆ The seasonally-adjusted rate of claimant unemployment, at 5.7 per cent of the workforce, is down 0.1 percentage points over the previous month. This is the lowest rate since July 1990. (Table 2.1)
- ◆ The UK claimant unemployment rate is 2.0 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women. (Tables 2.1 and 2.3)
- ◆ Between May and June 1997 the total level of seasonally-adjusted claimant unemployment fell in every region. The largest regional percentage falls were in the South West, London, North West (GOR) and the South East (GOR). Over the month the rate of seasonally-adjusted unemployment fell in every region apart from Scotland, where it remained the same. (Table 2.3)
- ◆ The UK unadjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 546,185 over the year to stand at 1,550,141, or 5.5 per cent of the workforce, down 2.0 percentage points over the year. (Table 2.1)

Figure 3 Claimant count levels; June 1995-June 1997; United Kingdom; seasonally adjusted

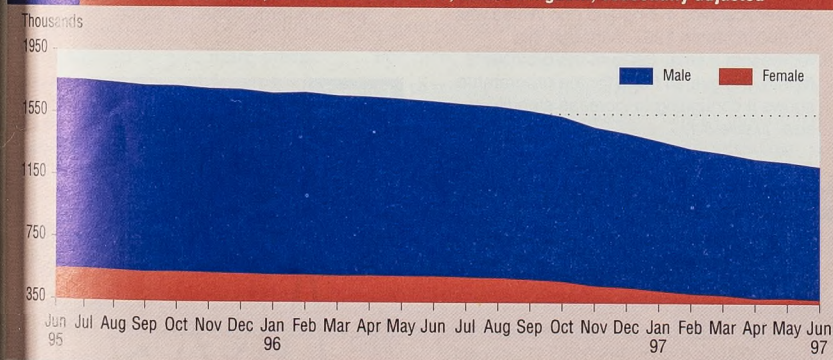
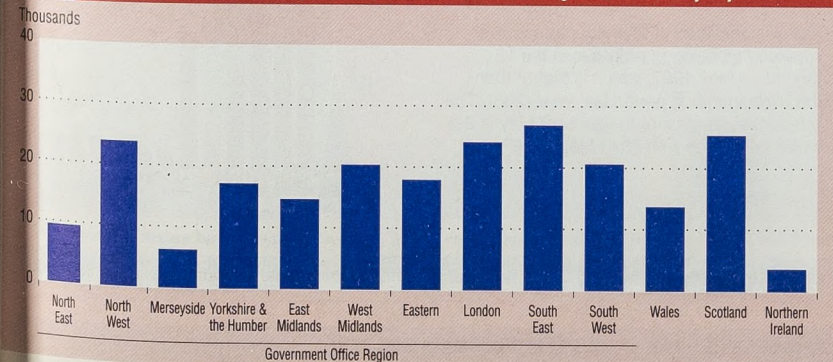


Figure 4 Regional Jobcentre vacancy inflows; June 1997; United Kingdom; seasonally adjusted



JOBCENTRE VACANCIES

Figure 4. Tables 3.1-3.3

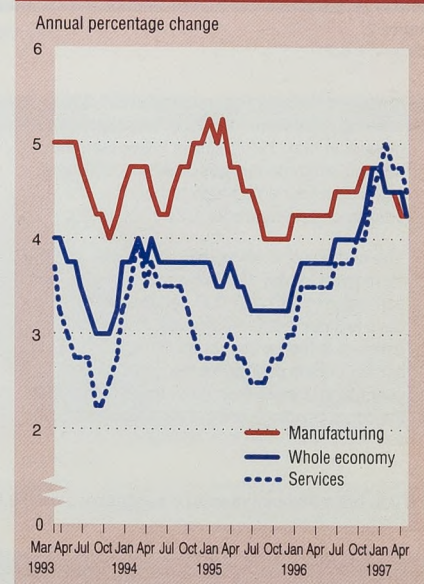
- ◆ The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK, seasonally adjusted) rose by 8,100 to 282,400. (Table 3.1)
- ◆ The seasonally-adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres fell by 14,300 to 224,700. (Table 3.1)
- ◆ On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service fell by 22,100 to 141,100. (Table 3.1)

AVERAGE EARNINGS

Figure 5. Tables 5.1, 5.3

- ◆ The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to May 1997 was provisionally estimated to be 4% per cent, a quarter point lower than the April figure. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ The actual increase in whole economy average earnings over the same period was 4.2 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ In the manufacturing industries, the underlying increase was 4% per cent which was unchanged from the April figure. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ The November 1993 and September to December 1995 rates were the lowest since 1967.
- ◆ The production industries increase was 4% per cent. This is unchanged from the April figure and is the fourth successive month at 4%. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ In the service industries the increase was 4% per cent, a quarter point lower than the April rate. (Table 5.1)

Figure 5 Underlying average earnings index; March 1993-May 1997; Great Britain



PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

Figure 6. Tables 1.8, 5.8

- Manufacturing output was 1.7 per cent higher in the three months ending May 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head was 1.7 per cent higher in the three months ending May 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 2.4 per cent in the three months ending May 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 1.9 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 2.8 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

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



LABOUR DISPUTES

Figure 7. Tables 4.1-4.2

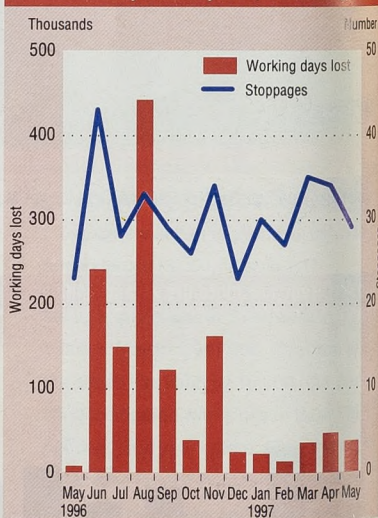
- It was provisionally estimated that 37,000 working days were lost because of stoppages of work in May 1997. This is lower than the revised estimate for April 1997 (47,000) and more than four times higher than the corresponding figure for May 1996 (8,000).
- The number of working days lost in the 12 months to May 1997 was provisionally estimated to be 1,337,000 - equivalent to 60 days lost per 1,000 employees. The latest estimate is higher than each of the corresponding periods for the previous six years, and is more than three times higher than the corresponding period a year ago (382,000).
- Some 66 per cent of the 1,337,000 days were lost in the transport, storage and communication group (885,000), 11 per cent were lost in education (146,000), and a further 9 per cent were lost in public administration (122,000).
- A provisional total of 254 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in the 12 months to May 1997, which is higher than the corresponding period last year (233). The provisional single month figure for May is 29, which compares with 23 in May 1996.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Tables 2.18, 5.9, 6.8-6.9

- Among our EU partners the internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK is lower than in Spain, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, Belgium, Germany and Portugal. (Table 2.18)
- The UK ILO unemployment rate is higher than in the Netherlands, Denmark, Austria and Luxembourg. (Table 2.18)
- The UK rate is below the EU average using the latest available data (6.9 per cent for the UK in May 1997 compared with 10.8 per cent for the EU as a whole).
- The manufacturing average earnings increase was higher for Great Britain than in six OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- 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. Eurostat published HICPs for the 15 European Union member states on 7 March 1997. To coincide with the transmission of UK HICP indices to Eurostat, UK HICP figures were released by ONS on 26 February in First Release ONS (97) 50. A more detailed breakdown of the UK HICP is given in the RPI Business Monitor MM23. For non-EU countries, consumer price indices excluding housing costs remain the best available basis of comparison. The RPI remains the best indicator of UK consumer price inflation.
- In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 1.5 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to May, compared with an increase of 1.6 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 0.9 per cent and in Germany by 1.4 per cent. Outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 1.9 per cent in the USA, by 1.9 per cent in Canada, and by 1.1 per cent (provisional) in Japan.

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



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

FOR DETAILED FIGURES SEE THE LABOUR MARKET DATA SECTION



0171 533 6176

HELP-LINE



Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a sample survey, conducted by the Social Survey Division of ONS, of around 60,000 households each quarter which provides a wide range of information about the labour force using internationally standard definitions. This feature presents some analyses carried out in response to enquiries on the Office for National Statistics' Labour Market Enquiry Helpline (incorporating the LFS Helpline).

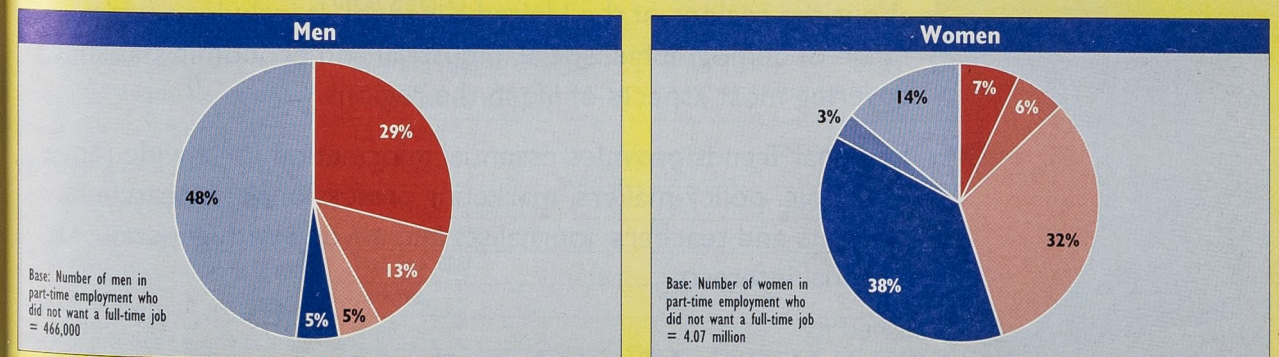
CONTENTS FOR AUGUST 1997 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM WINTER (DECEMBER TO FEBRUARY) 1996/7 LFS

- Reasons given by part-time workers for not wanting a full-time job
 - For women, the most common reasons were spending more time with the family and domestic commitments. Around one in 30 women gave insufficient childcare facilities as their reason.
- Regional data from the LFS
 - For both men and women, the region with the highest proportion of people working at or in the same grounds or buildings as home was the South West.
- Self-employment
 - For both men and women, the region with the highest proportion of self-employed was the South West.
- People working in their own home or the same grounds or buildings as home
 - For both men and women, the region with the highest proportion of people working at or in the same grounds or buildings as home was the South West.
- Second jobs
 - The South West was the region with the highest proportion of people with a second job.
- People who have never had a paid job since leaving school
 - Around one in five men and women aged 16 to 19 not in full-time education had never had a paid job.

REASONS GIVEN BY PART-TIME WORKERS FOR NOT WANTING A FULL-TIME JOB

The Labour Force Survey sometimes adds new categories to existing questions, often because of growing interest in a previously unspecified area of a question. This improves the quality of LFS data by enabling respondents to give more precise answers. An example of this is the 'reason for not wanting a full-time job' question, available in the autumn quarters. A new category, 'insufficient childcare facilities available,' was added in autumn 1996. In this quarter, around seven out of ten people in part-time employment did not want a full-time job - the reasons they gave are shown in Figure 1. For men, around three in ten stated that they were financially secure but wanted to work, compared with around one in 14 women. Nearly half of men in part-time employment gave 'another reason' for not wanting to work full-time; the majority of these men were aged 50 or over. Around one in 30 women (and hardly any men) gave insufficient childcare facilities as their reason. Comparison with the reasons given in autumn 1995, when this response was not available, suggests that generally these people would previously have cited domestic commitments as the reason.

Figure 1 People in part-time employment, by reason for not wanting a full-time job (Great Britain, autumn 1996, not seasonally adjusted)



Financially secure but want to work, Earn enough working part-time, Domestic commitments, Spend more time with family, Insufficient childcare facilities available*, Another reason

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate for men

2 REGIONAL DATA FROM THE LFS

The Helpline receives many calls for LFS data at the regional level. A number of regional analyses using the LFS can be found in the ONS publication *Regional Trends* 32, published on 10 July 1997. Analyses at a more detailed geographical level can be found in the Regional Focus series (including

Focus on the South East, available from 4 September 1997). The 'Spotlight on the Regions' series of articles in *Labour Market Trends* also indicates the broad range of labour market data available at regional/sub-regional level.

The analyses below complement *Regional Trends* by showing the

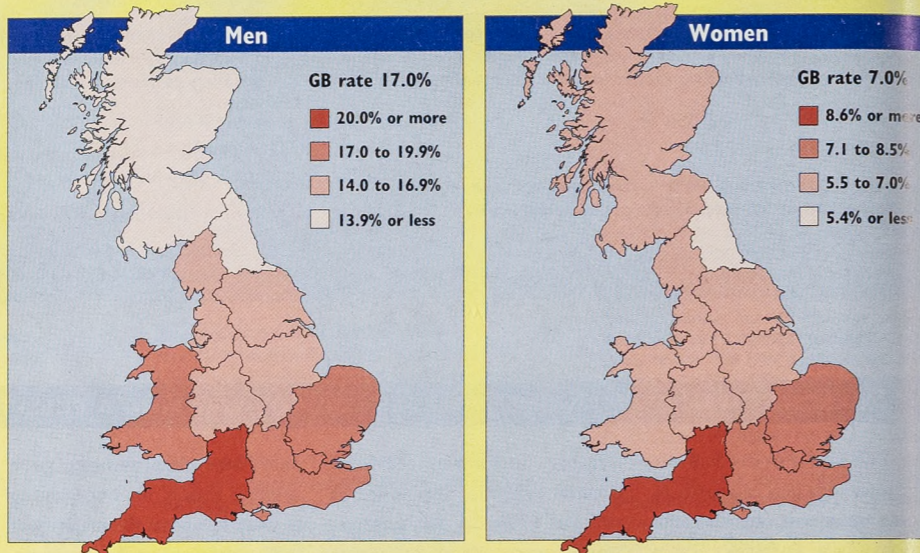
incidence of some non-standard forms of employment by region. The analyses below and in these publications are based on Government Office Regions (GORs), which were introduced on 1 April 1994 and became the primary classification for the presentation of GSS regional

statistics from April 1997. First results on the GOR basis from the LFS appeared in the spring 1997 First Release, published on 16 July. For more details, see 'Labour Force Survey data: the move to Government Office Regions', *Labour Market Trends*, July 1997, p253.

(a) SELF-EMPLOYMENT

Figure 2 gives the numbers of self-employed people in winter 1996/7 as a percentage of all in employment, by GOR. A greater proportion of men (around one in six) than women (around one in 14) were self-employed. For both men and women, the region with the highest proportion of self-employed was the South West, where around one in five men and almost one in 11 women were self-employed. This may be explained partly by the unusual nature of the labour market in the South West, which also has a lower proportion of full-time workers than any other region. For more detail on the labour force in the South West, see 'Spotlight on the South West', *Labour Market Trends*, January 1997, p15.

Figure 2 Self-employed people as a percentage of all in employment, by Government Office Region (Great Britain, winter 1996/7, not seasonally adjusted)



(b) PEOPLE WORKING IN THEIR OWN HOME OR SAME GROUNDS OR BUILDINGS AS HOME

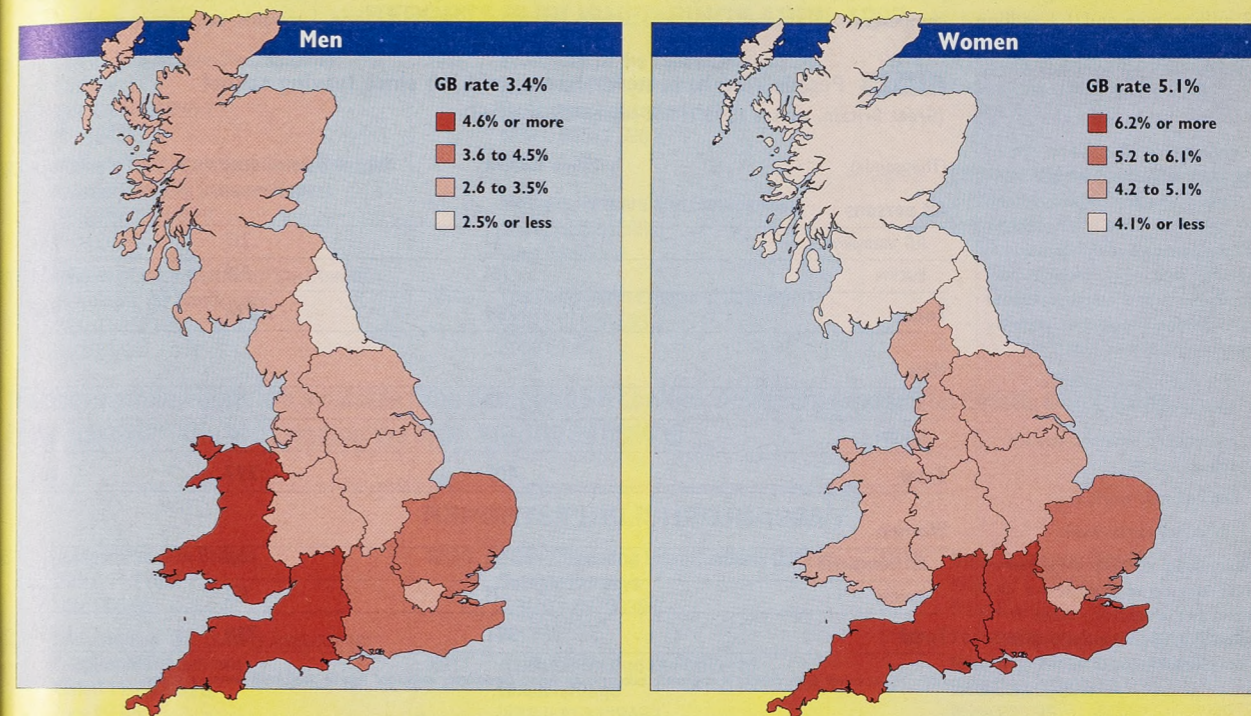
In the spring and autumn quarters, the LFS asks respondents whether they work at home or in the same grounds or buildings as home. Figure 3 gives these data for autumn 1996, by Government Office Region. Overall, a greater proportion of women than men

worked 'at home', the proportions being around one in 20 and one in 30 respectively. For both men and women, the region with the highest proportion of people working 'at home' was the South West, the proportions in this region being around one in 18

men and around one in 15 women. This may be explained partly by the unusual nature of the labour market in the South West, which has a higher proportion of self-employed people and a lower proportion of full-time workers than any other

region. The North East and Scotland had the lowest proportions of people working in their own home or the same grounds or buildings as home for both men and women.

Figure 3 Employees and self-employed working at home or in the same grounds or buildings as home,^a by Government Office Region (Great Britain, autumn 1996, not seasonally adjusted)



Note: Those people who were non-contactable in the autumn 1996 quarter have been allocated pro-rata according to those who responded to the homeworking question. ^a This is a wider definition than that usually used to define homeworkers in the LFS (which excludes those working in the same grounds or buildings as home). It includes more farm workers, for example, than the narrower definition.

(c) SECOND JOBS

Table 1 gives the proportions of people in employment with a second job in winter 1996/7, by Government Office Region. As well as having the greatest proportion of self-employed people, the South West was the region with the highest proportion of people with a second job, at around one in 16. This can be partly explained by the fact that the South West also has the highest proportion of people working part-time; nearly half of all people with a second job work part-time in their main job.

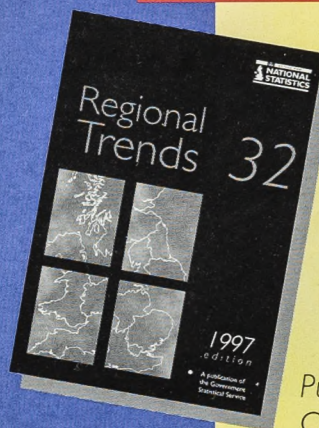
Table 1 People in employment^a with a second job, by Government Office Region (Great Britain, winter 1996/7, not seasonally adjusted)

Per cent	All	Men	Women
Great Britain	4.7	3.8	5.9
North East	4.2	3.3	5.3
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	4.1	3.0	5.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	5.0	4.0	6.3
East Midlands	4.2	2.7	6.1
West Midlands	4.7	4.0	5.7
Eastern	5.0	4.0	6.3
Greater London	4.3	3.8	5.0
South East (GOR)	5.3	4.5	6.2
South West	6.2	4.6	8.2
Wales	4.7	4.7	4.7
Scotland	3.9	3.0	5.0

Note: Bases for calculating percentages exclude those who did not state whether they had a second job. ^a Excludes unpaid family workers (who are not asked whether they had a second job in the reference week).



Regional Trends 32



This is the most comprehensive source of official statistics about the regions of the United Kingdom. It includes a wide range of demographic, social, industrial and economic statistics, covering most aspects of life in the regions.

Regional Trends provides essential information for a wide range of people: policy-makers, marketing professionals, researchers, students and teachers, journalists and anyone with general regional interests.

Published for
Office for **National Statistics** by The Stationery Office
Price £37.50
ISBN 0 11 620837 6

3 PEOPLE WHO HAVE NEVER HAD A PAID JOB SINCE LEAVING SCHOOL

In addition to answering public enquiries on the Helpline, the LFS is used to answer many Parliamentary Questions. One reply gave the numbers of people who had never had a paid job since leaving school. Figures for winter 1996/7 are given in Table 2. In total, 1.8 million people had not had paid work (apart from casual work) since leaving school: 0.7 million men and 1.1 million

women. Of the 0.7 million men, more than half were both economically inactive and full-time students. The highest proportion of women who had never worked since leaving school occurred in the group who were economically inactive but not full-time students. Around three out of five women who had never had a paid job were in this category, compared with around a quarter

of men. In winter 1996/7 there were more than 1.0 million people not in full-time education who had not had a paid job since leaving school, representing 2.5 per cent of all people not in full-time education. Figure 4 gives the corresponding proportions for each age group. The proportions of men and women aged 16 to 19 were similar (around one

in five) and the proportions decreased with age, though less rapidly for women. Around one in 25 women over retirement age had never had a paid job since leaving school, compared to less than one in 100 men. It should be noted that rates for different ages not only reflect how long people have been of working age, but also historical changes in attitudes towards, say, women working.

Never worked since leaving school

Respondents who were not in employment in the reference week are asked whether they have done any paid work since leaving school. For the purposes of this question in the LFS, 'paid work' includes self-employment and employer-based government-supported training programmes, but excludes:

- jobs that respondents are waiting to start;
- government schemes that are college-based;
- unpaid family work; and
- any purely casual work.

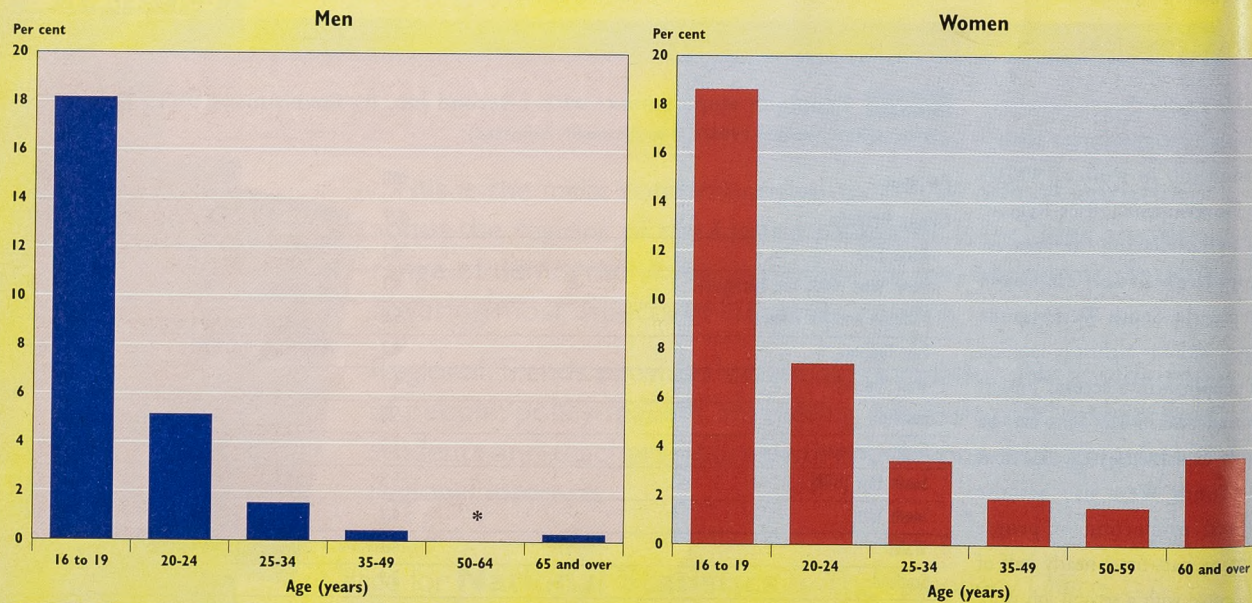
Respondents currently employed in these last three groups are not asked the question, since it is focused on the long-term skills of those currently out of work.

Table 2 People who have never had a paid job since leaving school (Great Britain, winter 1996/7, not seasonally adjusted)

(Thousands)	Full-time student	Not full-time student	Total
All persons			
ILO unemployed	54	217	271
Inactive	704	819	1,524
Total	759	1,036	1,795
Men			
ILO unemployed	28	130	158
Inactive	379	168	547
Total	407	297	704
Women			
ILO unemployed	26	87	113
Inactive	325	652	977
Total	351	739	1,090

Note: Figures exclude people currently in employment, including casual workers, unpaid family workers and those on college-based government schemes.

Figure 4 Percentage of people not in full-time education in each age group who had never had a paid job since leaving school (Great Britain, winter 1996/7, not seasonally adjusted)



Note: Figures exclude people currently in employment, including casual workers, unpaid family workers and those on college-based schemes. * Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Research programme quarterly update

Research Programme Quarterly Update provides a report on the progress of projects in the research programmes of the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE), the Employment Service (ES) and the Industrial Relations Division of the Department of Trade and Industry.

DfEE

No further projects have been started or completed since the last Update.

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EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

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Pay in Private Sector Industries

Development work for the 1997 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey

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Effect of Workplace Procedures on Industrial Tribunal Claims

Changing Nature of Employment Contracts
Working Lives Survey: Secondary Analysis

Assessment of the Impact and Operation of New Regulations on Collective Redundancies and Transfer of Undertakings

1997 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey

For further information on any of these projects contact Mark Cully, telephone 0171 215 3847.

Research brief

What impact has the Modern Apprenticeship initiative had on young people's take-up of work-based learning? This article summarises the findings of a study carried out for the Department for Education and Employment.

By **Lesley Saunders** with
Anne Lines, Annette MacDonald and
Ian Schagen, National
Foundation for Educational
Research

Modern Apprenticeships: survey of young people: a comparison of Modern Apprentices and young people in full-time education

IN 1994, A NEW apprenticeship initiative for young people - called Modern Apprenticeships - was established in order to help enhance the skills of the UK workforce. Although Modern Apprenticeships were introduced by government, their 'ownership' lies with employers and employer-led organisations. This means that there is no one standard model of apprenticeship, although a number of key features are common to all apprenticeships:

- Modern Apprenticeships are standards-based, not time-constrained;
- all apprentices work towards Level 3 or above in the National Vocational Qualifications (NVQ) framework; and
- as far as possible, apprentices have employed status.

Much information has been gathered about the initiative while it has developed. As the new apprenticeships became fully operational, it was thought important to assess their general impact on young people's take-up of work-based learning.

The evaluation project

The DfEE accordingly commissioned research from the National Foundation for Educational Research in order to assess how far, and for what reasons, Modern Apprenticeships make a difference to young people's propensity to take up work-based training. Comparisons were made between Modern Apprentices and young people following other post-16 routes, either an academic (GCE A-level) or a broad vocational (Advanced GNVQ) pathway.

Undertaken between November 1995 and November 1996 (that is to say, at a relatively early stage of the initiative), the study comprised:

- an initial qualitative phase using discussion groups to inform the main phase of data collection;

- a large-scale survey collecting extensive quantitative information from the respondents in their first year of training/full-time course. The data was collected by postal questionnaires administered in summer 1996. Responses were received from 3,072 Modern Apprentices and 1,968 young people in full-time education.

For the analysis of the Modern Apprentices survey, the sectors were grouped into three sectors: 'traditional' (those with a previous history of providing apprenticeships), 'new' (those without such a history), and a small group of 'intermediate' (those with a history of training but not of apprenticeships as such).

Key findings

Background characteristics

The majority of Modern Apprentices were male (70 per cent compared with 30 per cent females). The comparison group was more equally divided, with a slight bias towards females (54 per cent). The Modern Apprentice respondents were overwhelmingly white European (92 per cent), whilst the comparison group was 70 per cent white European.

Prior experience and qualifications

For each group, the commonest route into their current course/training was directly from GCSE examinations. This was much more likely to be the case for A-level/GNVQ students (79 per cent of respondents) than for the apprentices group (46 per cent of respondents). About one-fifth of the apprentices had taken another full-time post-16 course prior to their apprenticeship, whilst most of the rest were already in the labour market.

Forty-five per cent of apprentices stated that they had gained five or more A-C grades at GCSE, compared with 93 per cent of the comparison group - although

this still means that nearly half of the apprentices had a level of qualification which would have ensured them a place in full-time education.

Previous intentions

Respondents were asked about their previous vocational intentions.¹ The apprentices expressed clear preferences for training when they were still in Year 11: two-thirds (66 per cent) said they had 'most wanted training'. In the comparison group, the overwhelming majority (91 per cent) said they had 'most wanted full-time education'. Apprentices rated themselves more highly in terms of awareness of 'vocational' - as distinct from 'academic' - options when they were at school than did the full-time student group. Forty-three per cent of apprentices said they had known a 'lot' or 'quite a lot' about different kinds of training courses, compared with 36 per cent of full-time students. Over half (54 per cent) the apprentices reported having known a 'lot' or 'quite a lot' about jobs, compared with 43 per cent of full-time students. By contrast, levels of awareness about the 'academic' options - post-16 courses at school or college - were higher amongst the full-time students.

Overall, the career intentions of full-time students appeared relatively indeterminate. By contrast, the evidence from the apprentices' responses seemed to tally with a picture of many of these young people already having a personal vocational direction combined with a sense of occupational context.

Perceptions of Modern Apprenticeships

Apprentices themselves perceived apprenticeships as good for 'learning real skills in the workplace', career prospects and good quality training. An 'important reason' for starting a Modern Apprenticeship - according to 87 per cent of respondents - was that it would give them 'better job opportunities'. Next came the belief that it would lead to a 'better paid job'.

When the comparison group was asked to define a Modern Apprenticeship, 55 per cent at that time (i.e. spring 1996) said they did not know what it was. The main reasons full-time students gave for not taking up an apprenticeship included the wish to stay on in full-time education (56 per cent) and to keep their options open (53 per cent).

Value of current training/course

Over one-third (37 per cent) of apprentices said they were 'very satisfied' with what they were currently doing, compared with one-quarter (24 per cent) of the comparison group. Perhaps understandably, 69 per cent of apprentices, compared with 11 per cent of full-time students, said that what they were doing was helping them 'a lot' to find out what working life was like. But it may be surprising that only 49 per cent of full-time students said that their course was helping them 'a lot' to gain entry to their chosen

career. Furthermore, four-fifths of apprentices (81 per cent) said that what they were doing was helping them 'a lot' to obtain the skills and qualifications needed for the future, compared with two-thirds (66 per cent) of the full-time students.

Future plans

Over half the apprentices (58 per cent) reported that they intended to stay with their present employer after finishing their training, with a further 15 per cent intending to remain in the same kind of job with a different employer. By contrast, but not unexpectedly, two-thirds of the comparison group (67 per cent) said they hoped to be at university.

In five years' time, the majority of apprentices (82 per cent) envisaged themselves being in a full-time job, and one-third of them (34 per cent) thought they would be improving their work-related qualifications. A similar proportion (35 per cent) believed they would be getting promotion. Over one-quarter (28 per cent) thought they would be in some kind of managerial or supervisory position, and just under one-quarter (23 per cent) thought they would be employed in a specialist or technical post. Apprentices generally saw the relevance of the qualification(s) they were undertaking. Around three-quarters of them in each case said that the qualification was 'providing work-related skills and experience', 'giving a well-recognised qualification' and 'giving better career opportunities'. Over half of them considered they were 'gaining skills which can be applied to any situation'.

Whilst the majority of the comparison group also thought they would be working full-time in five years' time, the proportion stating this was under three-quarters (70 per cent). Two-fifths thought they might still be at university full-time. Since it is not possible to be both working full-time and studying full-time, the evident overlap between these two options seems to indicate a continuing lack of certainty about the future. Even more conspicuously, far lower proportions of full-time students could imagine themselves in managerial/specialist positions, improving their work-related qualifications or getting promotion. Moreover, only one-third of full-time students thought they were acquiring transferable skills - 'useful skills which can be applied to any situation'.

In terms of a general intention to 'stay in learning', two-fifths of apprentices (40 per cent) said they wanted to acquire further qualifications, in the form of a higher level NVQ; one-quarter were considering the possibility of becoming graduates, especially those with good qualifications at GCSE. Apprentices in the 'traditional' sectors, it seems, stood most chance of staying in learning even at university level, perhaps because the progression routes (via higher diplomas, for example) are more clearly mapped out in these sectors.

Over three-quarters of full-time students (76 per cent) were intending to go on to

university. Under one-third (29 per cent) were expecting to have on-the-job training, at least two-fifths of full-time students thought they would be involved in learning in five years' time, on a full-time basis at university or college. More than twice as many apprentices as full-time students believed they had no need of further education/training (11 per cent compared with 4 per cent).

What conclusions can be drawn from the research?

The impact of Modern Apprenticeships on young people's take-up of work-based learning

Evidence about Modern Apprenticeships from this survey can be summarised as follows:

- Many apprentices seem to have had a developed sense of vocational direction by the age of 16. Apprentices said they had been attracted to this route because it offered occupational benefits such as 'learning real skills in the workplace', career prospects and good quality training.
- The overwhelming majority of apprentices reported themselves 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with their apprenticeship, although this applied particularly to males and apprentices in the more traditional sectors. Most apprentices intended to complete their training and were finding it helpful in 'finding out what working life is like' and 'getting the skills and qualifications needed for the future'.
- Many apprentices were planning to stay in the same occupational area as their apprenticeship. In the longer-term, they envisaged themselves being in a full-time job; about one-third of them thought they would be improving their work-related qualifications and/or getting promotion.

The study suggested that the apprentices differed from the full-time students group in their overall 'vocational decidedness', which could well have been evident before the end of compulsory education. On one hand, therefore, it could be argued that young people who wish to defer their decisions, as well as those with clear academic aspirations, will continue to opt for GCE A-levels/Advanced GNVQs. On the other, apprenticeships seem to constitute a successful way of 'reconstructing the work-based route' for young people who already demonstrate certain propensities and aspirations. Modern Apprenticeships could thus be typified as the 'right opportunity at the right time' for these young people.

Further issues for consideration

The survey also suggested some general issues for further consideration. First, there was evidence of minority findings suggesting dissatisfaction, especially amongst females in the 'new' sectors. It

may therefore be necessary to undertake further improvements to Modern Apprenticeships at local level. Secondly, some indicative messages about the marketing and publicity of Modern Apprenticeships emerged:

- Over half the comparison group in full-time education felt unable to give a definition of Modern Apprenticeships (it must be remembered that the initiative was relatively new at the time of the research, however).
- Apprentices themselves had used a variety of sources in finding out about Modern Apprenticeships. These were both formal - notably the Careers Service and their own school - and also informal, including 'through work or employer'. Traditional channels of vocational information should therefore continue to be well-maintained in respect of Modern Apprenticeships; and in particular the value of a visiting

speaker at school for both apprentices and full-time students noted.

Thirdly, the strength of the appeal of Modern Apprenticeships can be characterised as:

- the possibility of learning real skills in the workplace;
- good career prospects;
- good quality training;
- help with finding out what working life is like;
- help with gaining entry to their chosen career;
- help with obtaining skills/qualifications needed for the future;
- providing work-related skills and experience;
- providing a well-recognised qualification;
- providing skills which can be applied to any situation;
- leading towards managerial and/or specialist posts.

As well as suggesting an empirical framework for 'effectiveness' in apprenticeship training, these messages also provide material for a more detailed 'branding' of the initiative. In sum, this study has enabled some up-to-date and largely positive evidence about Modern Apprenticeships to be assembled. It has also brought into focus some important areas for further development by policy-makers and local providers. ■

Footnote

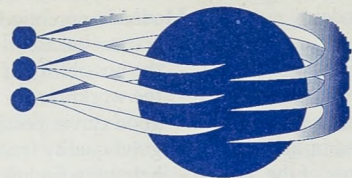
- 1 Because the survey was conducted at a single point in time, it is possible that some of the contrasts observed were an effect of 'selective memory' relating to past experiences.

Modern Apprenticeships: survey of young people, DfEE research report RS51, is available from The Stationery Office, price £25.95, ISBN 0 11 271000 X.

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Research brief

A survey of employers suggests that Modern Apprenticeships have successfully increased the supply of training places and spread intermediate skills training to areas of the economy where it was not previously prevalent.

By **Chris Hasluck, Terence Hogarth, Malcolm Maguire** and **Jane Pitcher**, Institute for Employment Research.

Modern Apprenticeships: a survey of employers

MODERN APPRENTICESHIPS were introduced nationally in September 1995, the aim being to provide employer-based learning to young people leading to National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) level 3 or above, thereby improving the supply of skills at an intermediate (craft, technician and supervisory) level. The Exchequer, through Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs), partly funds the initiative alongside employers.

Although Industry Training Organisations have developed, in their respective sectors, the frameworks which structure Modern Apprenticeship training, each framework must incorporate job specific skills, key skill development, and broad occupational knowledge. As such, Modern Apprenticeships is an important initiative which seeks to reconcile the needs of the Modern Apprentice and the employer. For Modern Apprentices, their skills base needs to be sufficiently developed to afford them the capacity, if need be, to transfer between employers and industries at an intermediate skill level. For employers, the provision of training has to be flexible enough to meet their business needs. Government funding essentially lowers the risk to Modern Apprentices and employers of undertaking training.

The study

Research undertaken by the Institute for Employment Research at the University of Warwick on behalf of the Department for Education and Employment sought to evaluate the Modern Apprenticeships initiative in its first full year of operation. In particular, the research aimed to:

- assess what difference Modern Apprenticeships have made to the extent and the quality of work-based training for young people;
 - analyse the value for money of Modern Apprenticeships;
 - gather qualitatively rich and quantitatively reliable evidence on the operation of Modern Apprenticeships from employers across all sectors involved in its first full year of operation;
 - produce conclusions and recommendations on how high quality training provision can be best developed and maintained in Modern Apprenticeships.
- Overall, the study provides a detailed

assessment of the impact of Modern Apprenticeships on employers' training practices to date.

The approach

Information was collected through a questionnaire survey using face-to-face interviews with 500 employers in establishments known to have taken on Modern Apprentices. The principal management respondent to the questionnaire was the individual in the establishment with responsibility for Modern Apprentices. The TECs in England and Wales provided names and addresses of employers and from this a random sample of establishments was then drawn.

In addition to the questionnaire survey, the perceptions of sectoral representatives were gathered to obtain some detailed views about the operation of Modern Apprenticeships at a sectoral level.

Key findings

Business environment and training

The survey, which relates to establishments with Modern Apprenticeships in place at December 1995, took place during relatively buoyant economic conditions: output and employment were on an upward trend and the level of training in the economy had settled at an historically high level. Establishments in the survey reported a positive business environment, an increase in the number of employees, and growth in the number of trainees. The majority of establishments surveyed were heavily dependent upon intermediate skills and Modern Apprenticeships had come to dominate the provision of such training.

Distribution of Modern Apprentices

The most common type of Modern Apprenticeship framework was that of engineering which alone accounted for 38 per cent of all Modern Apprentices. The next most numerous types of Modern Apprenticeship were business services (17 per cent), retail and hospitality (15 per cent) and construction (13 per cent). The survey evidence unequivocally points to Modern Apprenticeship training spreading to sectors of the economy - mainly the service sector - which have had no tradition of 'apprenticeship' style training.

The majority of Modern Apprentices (58 per cent) were recruited to small

establishments employing less than 25 employees. On the other hand, large establishments tended to recruit larger numbers of Modern Apprentices. On average, each establishment had taken on 2.4 Modern Apprentices. Establishments containing more than two apprentices tended to be medium to large in size with the number of apprentices tending to increase with establishment size.

Training volume

As a new training initiative, a key issue is what do Modern Apprenticeships bring to employers' intermediate skills training over and above what would have been undertaken in the absence of the initiative?

As Modern Apprenticeships have been introduced into many sectors which already have well developed training systems (notably in engineering), it would be unrealistic to expect a major increase in the volume of training. Nonetheless, there is strong evidence of additional training places being created as a result of the Modern Apprenticeships initiative. Around 16 per cent of establishments reported that additional intermediate level training places had been created as a result of Modern Apprenticeships. This increase is broadly consistent with the figure of 18 per cent of establishments which reported that Modern Apprenticeship funding had allowed an increase in the number of intermediate level trainees. Overall, the level of intermediate skill training is estimated to have increased nationally by at least 1,600 extra trainees by the end of the first four months of the initiative.

Given that Modern Apprenticeships have been introduced into many sectors which already had established intermediate level training programmes, the number of additional training places and trainees brought about by the initiative is relatively high. Although many establishments would have trained with or without Modern Apprenticeships, this cannot be counted as deadweight. Many of these organisations had established programmes funded through Youth Training or Youth Credits, and it is likely that in the absence of Modern Apprenticeships they would have continued to use these or other government and TEC-funded initiatives.

The largest relative net gains in the number of intermediate trainees as a result of Modern Apprenticeships were found in industrial sectors and occupations where the notion of intermediate skill training has been least well developed in the past, such as business services. The lowest net gains were in areas such as engineering which have traditionally maintained an apprentice type training system. Additional trainees are least

likely in small, independent businesses and very large establishments. The increase in training volume is greatest in the small establishments of larger organisations and medium sized enterprises. The relative impact of Modern Apprenticeships appears greatest in establishments which are faced with decreases in their levels of activity.

Recruitment of Modern Apprentices

The majority of establishments (80 per cent) were satisfied with the age of recruits to Modern Apprenticeships and a further 16 per cent expressed no preference for the age at which to recruit. Over 95 per cent of Modern Apprentices had employee status and where this was not the case the employer indicated that the trainee would be given employee status after some period of time. In addition, approximately 18 per cent of establishments reported that they obtained a higher quality applicant compared to previous training programmes.

There was a surprising diversity of methods by which establishments obtained their recruits to Modern Apprenticeships. The most frequently cited source was that of local training providers, which were the main method for around 20 per cent of establishments. Conventional methods of selection, such as completion of application forms and interviews, appeared to be little used in the process of recruitment of Modern Apprentices. As far as selection procedures were concerned, the most frequently used were aptitude tests which were cited by 23 per cent of establishments. Tests for key skills, such as numeracy and literacy, and of attitudes/personality were also frequently cited. Employers appeared to be clear about the qualities they were seeking in Modern Apprentices, these being personal qualities relating to enthusiasm and the 'right attitude'.

Training content

Not only have Modern Apprenticeships increased the volume of training, but there is strong evidence that establishments recognised an improvement in the structure of the training provided under the initiative. In addition, the initiative has substantially increased the take-up of NVQs in the survey establishments: nearly 41 per cent of establishments reported that their training had not previously incorporated NVQs.

Four-fifths of establishments reported no difficulties in introducing Modern Apprenticeships. Of the one fifth of establishments which reported that they had experienced difficulties in introducing Modern Apprenticeships, these related in the main to:

- college courses which were considered unsuitable;
 - the bureaucracy associated with Modern Apprenticeships;
 - the lack of communication between organisations responsible for the initiative.
- Most establishments reported no problems with the content of training. Where problems were reported, in the main these referred to the relevance of some aspects of the training to be delivered. Most establishments thought that the balance between on-the-job and off-the-job training in Modern Apprenticeships was about right.

Exchequer funding

Approximately 60 per cent of establishments were satisfied with the funding arrangements. Where dissatisfaction was expressed, the most frequent complaints were with respect to the level of funding and the amount of bureaucracy associated with claiming it.

Employer satisfaction

Overall, the survey suggests that Modern Apprenticeships have been able to successfully increase the supply of training places, and there is substantial evidence to suggest that it has been able to spread intermediate skills training to areas of the economy where it was not previously prevalent.

A majority of respondents agreed that Modern Apprenticeships had:

- improved training by building upon established training programmes;
- provided more flexible training provisions and mechanisms;
- provided training tailored to the organisation's needs;
- delivered training based on attainment rather than time-serving;
- raised skill levels;
- provided better qualified staff;
- enhanced the general skills of the workforce.

There was little apparent desire to change the Modern Apprenticeship frameworks, a finding that reinforces earlier observations that the content of training under the Modern Apprenticeships initiative has been well received.

Further information about the study can be obtained from the DfEE, or from the authors Chris Hasluck and Terence Hogarth at the Institute for Employment Research (tel 01203 524127; fax 01203 524241).

Modern Apprenticeships: A Survey of Employers, DfEE research report RS53, is available from The Stationery Office, price £25.95. ISBN 0 11 27100034.

In recognition of the many difficulties lone parents face in securing work, the National Council for One Parent Families has been running a series of initiatives aimed at increasing both motivation and access to paid employment.

Funded primarily by the Department for Education and Employment, the scheme was found to have a marked effect, resulting in employment for some lone parents, while others sought training or skills in preparation for future work - but for some lone parents insurmountable barriers remain.

By Gillian Elam and Andrew Thomas, Social and Community Planning Research.

Evaluation of lone parent employment strategy

LONE PARENTS wishing to find part- or full-time work are likely to experience a number of barriers. These may be structural, reflecting the way in which the benefits system works, for example, or personal, including low confidence levels, outdated skills, and childcare costs that are prohibitively expensive.

In recognition of the difficulties that lone parents face in securing work, the National Council for One Parent Families (NCOPF) has been running a 'Lone Parents into Employment' initiative, the aim of which is to increase motivation and access to paid employment through a comprehensive, integrated, multi-agency approach to providing practical advice and support, sustainable in the long term. The initiative is funded primarily by the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) and has been evaluated by NCOPF itself.¹ The current evaluation has been carried out by Social and Community Planning Research, an independent institute for social policy research.

NCOPF focuses the Lone Parents into Employment initiative on the major cities and at the time of the evaluation the initiative had been operating in Sheffield, Newcastle and London. The initiative revolves around an Options Fair, which has two primary aims. First, it is designed to bring together local agencies, service providers and employers in order to provide a co-ordinated focus on lone parents' needs and to identify gaps in local provision. Second, the Options Fair provides lone parents with a wide range of relevant information and advice, some of it general, some tailored to individual circumstances. Lone parents can also attend a number of workshops that deal with issues such as benefits, planning for the future, and interview techniques.

In addition to a wide range of advice and guidance, lone parents are also given access to a mentoring scheme, work placements and training that is geared towards their needs.

The Options Fairs are co-ordinated by a steering group made up of local agencies (such as TECs, Employment Service, Benefits Agency), training and education providers, employers, and lone parent groups.

The end of the initiative is marked by an 'exit strategy' whereby NCOPF tries to ensure that its short-term involvement in

the area is sustained, in the longer term, by the steering group.

It is important to recognise when evaluating an initiative such as this that lone parents are not an homogeneous group. While some may be 'work-ready', for others the prospect of work may be many years ahead. This might be because they are still suffering the effects of a separation or divorce, their confidence to participate in the world of work may be low, or their skills may have become very outdated. Consequently, there may be a range of positive outcomes - not just employment - from the NCOPF initiative, including raised confidence, increased motivation to find work, a shortening of time scales to find work, and the take-up of educational and training courses.

Overall, there was a general sense that the lone parents who had participated in the Options Fairs, and one or more of the subsequent activities, had become more motivated to participate in the labour market and were actively taking steps to reach their goal sooner than they might otherwise have intended.

It is important to note, however, that despite the increased motivation and desire to move towards employment, for some lone parents there remained insurmountable barriers. Two key barriers were: the absence of high quality, but affordable, childcare facilities; and, for people with mortgages, the absence of any help with the payment of their mortgage interest.

From the perspective of the lone parents, the NCOPF initiative was felt to have been highly worthwhile. In addition to providing a wide range of useful information and advice in a setting that was conducive to thinking about one's future (free childcare facilities were provided at the Options Fairs), lone parents felt that their needs were, at last, being recognised. At the Options Fairs lone parents found the NCOPF staff to have generally struck the right balance between being friendly and professional - they were considered to be approachable, knowledgeable and good communicators.

Participation in the Options Fairs, the workshops, mentoring scheme, and work placements were all highly regarded. Confidence was increased, lone parents were better able to start planning for their working future, and there was evidence of lone parents signing up for a range of

skills, training and educational courses.

Criticism of the initiative generally focused on the inaccessibility and poor quality of some of the venues used, the poor quality of the creche facilities at some of the Options Fairs, and a lack of sign-posting inside the venues.

From the perspective of the steering groups, NCOPF was felt to have had a very professional approach to the co-ordination and running of the initiative. Praised for the way in which it brought together the steering groups, the clarity with which it communicated the objectives of the initiative and the day-to-day management of the project, NCOPF was generally highly regarded by all the participants.

However, negative comments were also made about NCOPF's involvement. In general, these were centred around professional rivalries, with some local groups being resentful of NCOPF's presence. These could be minimised in future initiatives by allowing a greater period of time in which to prepare the

groundwork at a local level. The exit strategy also came in for criticism. However, this was less to do with NCOPF's involvement and more to do with the unwillingness of local organisations to provide resources to sustain the steering group in the longer term. Additional support for NCOPF to lengthen the exit strategy would help to ensure that its work is not wasted.

A number of issues for the future were raised, of which some, it is recognised, may be less within the control of NCOPF than others. The major issues were:

- the need for better quality and less imposing venues;
- higher quality childcare facilities;
- Options Fairs to run workshops that focus on 'lone parent role models';
- greater support for mentors;
- work placements to be more sensitive to lone parents' childcare needs;
- an exit strategy that is started earlier and is given greater time and resources to ensure that the initiative is sustained in the long term.

Taking the initiative as a whole, NCOPF's involvement had a marked effect on the work-related activities of lone parents. For some, the positive outcome was full- or part-time employment. For others, training and skills-related activities were being sought in the short to medium term as a way of bringing themselves to a point where they would be ready for work. Overall, there was a general sense that lone parents had become more motivated to participate in the labour market and were actively taking steps to reach their goal sooner than they might otherwise have intended.

Footnotes

1 *Lone Parents into Employment - Good Practice, Sound Policy*, available from NCOPF, 255 Kentish Town Road, London NW5 2LX, tel 0171 267 1361, price £15.

Evaluation of Lone Parent Employment Strategy, DfEE research report RS49, is available from The Stationery Office, price £25.95. ISBN 0 11 270997 4.

This article summarises relevant projects in the 1997-98 labour market research programme of the Department for Education and Employment. For completeness research by the DfEE relating to schools is also listed.

Work may have already started on some projects (shown by ~).

Department for Education and Employment research programme

The projects listed below, by key policy area, are likely to feature in the programme. Research and evaluation projects are normally contracted out to independent research organisations, academics and consultancies following competitive tendering.

Information for potential contractors

The Department has a database of contractors and is keen to widen the base of contractors commissioned to undertake research. If you would like to be added to the database, please ask for a registration form by phoning:

Social Analysis and Research
Department for Education and Employment
Room W601
Moorfoot
Sheffield S1 4PQ
Tel: 0114 2593232

Employment and lifelong learning

Ref 138/97 Benefits to business of race equality ~

Information central to the project is: (a) projections of the ethnic minority population; (b) evidence of successful race equality initiatives implemented by employers, and the effects successful initiatives have on the local economies; and (c) tracking companies which have identified a business case and a strategy for action and are in the process of implementing race equality initiatives. The findings will provide reliable estimates of the growing ethnic minority population in the UK and so will be used to demonstrate to employers the importance of considering race equality issues. The results will also provide an essential understanding of what motivates employers to take action on race equality issues.

Ref 139/97 Barriers to the provision of childcare ~

There are substantial gaps in the availability of childcare, such that it is an obstacle to many women who wish to work. DfEE therefore needs to establish if there are barriers to the provision of childcare services so as to help create the right conditions for the supply of such services.

Ref 140/97 The impact of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995: the employers' response

The employment provisions of the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) came into force in December 1996. DfEE wishes to evaluate the impact of the Act to be able to take its successes and failures into account with a view to developing policy on disability legislation. The prototype multi-purpose survey of employers undertaken in 1996 will provide baseline information on employers' awareness of the DDA and attitudes and policies towards disabled people. The proposed survey will update this data by looking in detail at how employers' practices may have changed since the implementation of the Act. The survey will complement current research involving 40 case studies which explore issues around adjustments under the Act.

Ref 141/97 Employment of people with disabilities: assessing the extent of participation follow-up work

The employment provisions of the DDA came into force in December 1996. DfEE will wish to evaluate the impact of the Act to be able to take its successes and failures into account with a view to developing policy on

disability legislation. The current project 'Employment of people with disabilities: assessing the extent of participation' will provide baseline information on disabled people's labour market participation against which changes can be monitored.

Ref 143/97 Evaluation of TEC-delivered National Training Awards competition

A review of the National Training Awards (NTA) competition took place in 1996-97 which has resulted in a significantly revised format for the 1997-98 competition. DfEE needs to know how well the new arrangements work in practice. Information is needed on the degree of TEC involvement in the marketing and delivery of the competition at local/regional level. DfEE also needs to study the impact of the new arrangements on the PR/media outcomes of NTA. The information is needed to ensure that, in delegating much of the NTA process to TECs, the profile of the competition and the prestige of the awards is maintained. DfEE also needs information to assess whether there are still more cost-effective ways of running the competition and, in particular, of choosing the winners.

Ref 127/97 Helping unemployed people into self-employment ~

The range of help for unemployed people (particularly those who are long-term unemployed) who might use self-employment as a route out of unemployment has become somewhat fragmented and difficult for unemployed people to access. The study is a stocktake of evaluation findings to inform future policy development: a systematic review of all current support for unemployed people to enter self-employment, including the interaction between the social security regime and active measures to encourage use of this route. Initial work would be desk research and this would be used to draw up a matrix giving appropriate measures for desired outcomes and identifying possible barriers to success. Any necessary further research should also be identified.

Ref 128/97 A study of outcomes of pre-vocational training and critical success factors ~

Pre-vocational training is provision for clients who are eligible for Training for Work (TfW) but need help with more than one disadvantage (such as difficulties with basic skills and motivation) before they can benefit from TfW. This is an area which has been receiving

increased emphasis: provision for pre-vocational training was tripled in size and integrated into TfW from April 1997. The key questions now are (a) how far does pre-vocational training ultimately lead to jobs; and (b) what are the success factors which need to be generally applied. This information will establish the value for money offered by pre-vocational training and identify how it can be improved.

Ref 159/97 Evaluation of the Learning Line

The Learning Line will be a national high-quality, easily accessible, free telephone information service. It will be supported by a national database providing good-quality information about advice and guidance services and providers of education and training. Its aims are to increase and improve both the demand for, and supply of, information to adults and thereby increase effective adult participation and investment in learning. The objectives of the initiative, which need to be evaluated, are: to produce 250,000 calls per year for the Learning Line by the end of the year 2000, to provide a single source of comprehensive, unbiased, and high-quality information about advice, guidance, and training providers; to increase the take-up of advice and guidance services by those who otherwise would not have used them.

Ref 142/97 Evaluation of Technologies for Training Ltd ~

Technologies for Training Ltd is to be established and operated in 1997-99 by a specialised contractor to DfEE to deliver impartial advice on learning technologies through a network of intermediaries. The aim of the study will be to evaluate the efficiency of the network and the effectiveness of the advice it gives to employers.

Ref 160/97 Evaluation of the impact of Career Development Loans ~

This is part of a regular three-yearly evaluation exercise. This project is an extensive survey of people who have used Career Development Loans (CDLs) to finance their education and training. The survey will give DfEE valuable information on what types of individuals take out CDLs, what courses CDLs are used to finance, and how CDL trainees fare in the labour market after completing their course. This is one of a series of surveys DfEE has carried out to measure how CDLs are perceived, the value for money they offer, and views on changes to the scheme. The last major survey was in 1994.

Ref 161/97 Career Development Loans: CDL+ pilot evaluation: the effects of an extended deferred payment ~

1997/98 is the final year of the CDL+ pilot in the South West region and South Wales. This pilot scheme extended the 'repayment holiday' for individuals who did not find work after completing their course. Evidence is needed on whether the pilot measures lead to an increase in take-up (particularly among the unemployed) and how much it stops default. Further information is sought on amount of use, usefulness, weaknesses and scope for improvement to inform policy development.

Ref 125/97 Skill needs in Britain 1998

To provide the only consistent source of data on: the level of and nature of recruitment difficulties and skill shortages; changing skill requirements and nature of skill deficiencies; measures of employers' commitment to training; and measures of awareness of, and participation in, various DfEE/TEC programmes and initiatives. Covers medium and large firms only; currently an annual survey.

Ref 126/97 Approaches to developing employability

There is a lot of policy interest in how best to develop 'employability'. But there is little evidence readily available about which approaches work best in developing it. This bid therefore comprises two parts: (a) a literature review on what the components of employability are and what evidence there is on these constituent elements in terms of their importance and how they are acquired; and (b) case studies to investigate best practice for programmes and initiatives which are explicitly targeted at employability.

Ref 176/97 Workskill pilots: initial research into the effects of implementation

Workskill pilots test alternative arrangements under which jobseekers can take education and training courses whilst receiving JSA. Eligible jobseekers in the four pilot areas will be able to shape their availability for work around their education and training commitments. The pilots will be limited to jobseekers who have been receiving JSA for six months or more, and will run between April 1997 and March 1998. The aim of this research is to understand how the pilots are working out in practice: how jobseekers, training providers and ES staff have adapted to the new arrangements. The research will have two main uses: to measure the

immediate impact of the pilots on the people and institutions involved; and to contribute to and complement the longer-term evaluation of the pilots. The final evaluation results will not be available for some time, so this research will provide a useful interim report.

Further and higher education and youth training

Ref 145/97 Follow-up evaluation on the impact of enhanced careers education and guidance on young people in years 9 and 10

A feature of the recent expansion in Careers Service provision has been enhanced services to those in years 9 and 10 (13 to 14-year-olds). The aim of enhanced provision is better to assist young people with their choices on entry to key stage 4 and better to prepare them for the guidance they receive in year 11. A baseline study of provision to 13 to 14-year-olds was carried out in 1993. DfEE now needs to follow this up to assess what improvements have been made in provision for these young people and in particular to assess what impact this has had on them.

Ref 146/97 Impact of enhanced careers education and guidance on transition at 16

More information is needed on the specific impact of careers education and guidance on young people ending key stage 4. This is where the bulk of the £200 million Careers Service budget is spent, and DfEE needs to be able to demonstrate that this budget provides value for money. A baseline study of young people in years 9 and 10 was carried out in 1995. This project will build on that study by following up these year 9 students in autumn 1997 when they will be in year 12 or the labour market. The aim will be to look at the impact of years 9/10 and year 11 guidance on their choices and decision-making at 18 and after. The study will also act as a baseline to measure further enhancements to careers education and guidance which may be introduced through Target 2000.

Ref 150/97 Evaluation of Modern Apprenticeships: survey of employers

This project will evaluate the impact of Modern Apprenticeships (MAs) on employers, including the effect of their recruitment and training practices and their views on the operation of MAs. A similar survey was undertaken early in the life of MAs; a new survey is

required to examine the impact on employers once MAs have been extended to new sectors and bedded down.

Ref 136/97 Evaluation of key stage 4 vocational and work-related demonstration projects ~

Around 25 demonstration projects will be developed by TECs and local education authorities (LEAs) in partnership with schools, further education colleges, training providers and local agencies, building upon and/or adding to existing partnership arrangements. The projects will seek to improve young people's motivation and attainment and better prepare them for working life by promoting key skills and providing further opportunities for work-related learning, through better school, college and employer links. The research is intended to evaluate this initiative. This will require collation of data on student performance and management information and detailed case studies amongst participating TECs, LEAs, schools, employers, colleges and other agencies. Results will be utilised to inform further policy development, identify and disseminate key aspects of effective approaches.

Ref 137/97 Evaluation of teaching and learning frameworks and use of employers ~

This project will assess the impact of the LEntA and MELSO teaching and learning frameworks. It will look in detail at six schools which have been using the frameworks for the past two years and consider the way the teaching and learning frameworks have been introduced and developed in schools, the ways in which employers are used in the curriculum and the impact this has on young people. The research will build on existing evaluations, but look in more detail at the specific aims which individual schools have set for themselves, and evaluate the extent to which those aims have been achieved. The study will involve more detailed fieldwork with teachers and students to assess what benefits they see (in terms of better teaching and learning) are apparent through the frameworks. The research will also investigate the views of employers involved with the schools.

Ref 152/97 Evaluation of projects to encourage young people to be more responsive to the labour market

DfEE is funding a new development project aimed at ensuring young people (and those who influence them) are more aware of labour market developments when making career

choices. The projects aim to help young people make better choices by improving the flow of information from the labour market to inform young people's choices and planning. This research will focus on about four of these projects to evaluate the impact it has on young people (and those who influence them). It is likely that the research will focus on projects which, as well as helping young people, also focus on providing better information to teachers and parents. These are two areas where DfEE is least well informed about how teachers and parents influence young people. The evaluation projects will be linked to local evaluations carried out by the projects themselves.

Ref 153/97 Graduate earnings 1971-1995

It is important to assess how effectively the economy will make use of increasing numbers of graduates following the doubling of participation by young people in higher education (HE) since the late 1980s. The graduate earnings premium - the difference between the earnings of graduates and non-graduates - is one proxy for graduates' higher productivity. This study will use evidence on earnings by qualification since the early 1970s to examine how far graduates' earnings have responded to previous increases in graduate supply, most notably after the Robbins expansion.

Ref 154/97 Supply and demand issues for engineering, science and maths graduates

Information is needed on the supply of, and demand for, graduates in engineering, science and maths. There is concern that the 'best' undergraduates do not enter degree courses in these subjects, that such courses do not attract sufficient female entrants and that even those people who do graduate and enter the professions tend not to remain there. At the same time, despite employers' complaints concerning the quality of graduate skills available to them, little hard information is available on what their needs are at different levels (e.g. technician, graduate, 'high flier').

Ref 155/97 Performance indicators in higher education

Information is needed on institutional performance indicators for teaching (e.g. student progression, exit qualifications, employment destinations) to provide data for employers and prospective students on the comparative performance of different courses at different HE institutions. The work will involve the identification of student

and institutional characteristics which have an impact on institutional performance and the development of a range of benchmarked statistics which take account of these factors.

Ref 156/97 Assessing the size and nature of the demand for higher education in England ~

DfEE needs to understand more about the factors which relate to the demand for HE. These might include personal, social, geographical, financial, academic and employment variables. In particular, DfEE needs to understand the effects of any changes in funding arrangements on both take-up and retention rates for different sub-groups of potential students, including access to HE by different social groups.

Ref 158/97 Assessing the impact of higher education on regional economies

How far the benefits from HE extend beyond its recipients is a potentially important consideration in assessing its value to the economy. This study will examine critically the existing evidence in this area, supplemented by further analysis of existing datasets, to assess the implications for local labour markets of significant levels of graduate skills.

Ref 182/97 Evaluation of Modern Apprenticeships: survey of apprentices

The project will survey Modern Apprentices to examine their views on MAs, their experiences of MAs and, for those who have left, their reasons for leaving and destinations.

Operations

Ref 173/97 Employers' views of TECs and their services

A good working relationship with local employers is vital if TECs are successfully to develop strategies to meet local needs. Thus a major component of DfEE evaluation of TECs as a delivery mechanism is regular review of employers' awareness, views and use of TECs and the services they provide. DfEE needs to know employers' key needs from TECs and how far they think these are met, as well as views on likely requirements for services in the near future. Information from TEC users on the impact of TEC services on the company is also needed.

Ref 110/97 Research on support for business start-up activities under the SRB ~

The impact of the introduction of the Single Regeneration Budget (SRB)

Challenge Fund (which subsumed the Business Start-Up budget) on support for business start-ups is not well understood. Information is needed on the amount and pattern of BSU activity being supported under the SRB, what level of priority is given to business start-ups by local partnerships when making SRB bids (and why), on the nature of the supported activities and on how successful they have been. The information is needed for briefing and to answer questions about levels of support for business start-ups. Good practice material is needed for wide dissemination to encourage consideration of start-up provision and promote successful approaches.

Ref 111/97 Evaluation of the NTO network

A national training organisations (NTO) network of sectoral training support bodies is being introduced to replace existing industry training organisations, lead bodies and occupation standards councils. Evaluation is needed to assess the effectiveness of recognised NTOs against the criteria for their recognition, DfEE's priorities in the 1997/98 planning guidance and against NTOs' own three-year plans. To assess progress, baseline information is required on current employer coverage, strategic planning and relationships with stakeholders. This will be followed in early 1998/99 by a review of the newly established NTOs, monitoring of progress throughout 1998/99, and a final review in 1999/2000. Tracking views of employers over time will be an essential part of the process.

Schools

Ref 112/97 Costs and outcomes for pupils with moderate learning difficulties in special and mainstream schools ~

DfEE seeks to obtain robust cost data on variations in the cost of educating children with moderate learning difficulties (MLD), to understand what might underlie these variations, and to identify possible methods for identifying whether different ways of providing for children with MLD can be linked to different educational outcomes. The project will provide a starting point for assessing whether scope exists to improve value for money in educating children with MLD.

Ref 113/97 Supplementary TDDP GEST programme: pupil behaviour and discipline projects 1996-2000

Since September 1996 DfEE has supported, under the Grants for

Education Support and Training (GEST) programme, 63 developmental projects in 44 LEAs worth about £18 million over three years, to identify and promote best practice in managing poor pupil behaviour. The research would examine the effectiveness of these interventions; their value for money; identify and provide information for disseminating models of good practice; and inform DfEE's knowledge of the area and future funding decisions. It would particularly look for evidence that the costs of the projects were outweighed by savings in terms of keeping pupils in school rather than having to provide education otherwise than at school.

Ref 116/97 Research to inform the evaluation of the literacy and numeracy centres

Research is required to evaluate the effectiveness of the literacy and numeracy project. The project would involve desk research and case study interviews with teachers, head teachers, LEAs, project consultants and other partners. This information would be evaluated to identify which aspects of the project are most effective and easiest to implement. Consideration would be given to how these findings might be disseminated more widely. The project would also seek to evaluate the impact of the project on pupil performance by analysing test data from participating schools and a control group of similar schools. This would involve identifying and administering the tests in a sample of control schools.

Ref 118/97 Extending specialist teaching in years 5 and 6

This project will examine the impact on schools, staff and pupils of the use of specialist teachers to teach mathematics to pupils in years 5 and 6 of primary schools. The project will involve 20 schools identified by the Office for Standards in Education (OFSTED). The project will lead to a published report and, if the findings justify it, the commissioning of a good practice guide based on the experiences of the project schools.

Ref 119/97 Minor but urgent research projects

The development of school effectiveness policy is particularly rapid. There is a need to move quickly from evidence presented by OFSTED, the School Curriculum and Assessment Authority or academic institutions to policy and implementation. The timescale for response may be only a few weeks or months. This funding will

help to meet two new legislative requirements: target setting; and OFSTED inspection of LEAs.

Strategy, international and analytical services

Ref 120/97 Education and Employment Economics Group

This project enables DfEE to keep in touch directly with the academic community on a variety of policy-relevant issues within the broad area of the economics of education and employment. It provides a useful forum allowing academics to disseminate current thinking and research findings and encouraging civil servants to consider the implications for policy development. The project comprises a series of four half-day seminars and a

two/three day workshop. It will include civil servants from DfEE, as well as other government departments, notably the Treasury. Papers are also widely circulated in DfEE and other departments.

Ref 163/97 ESF 1997 participant follow-up survey ~

The UK has recently negotiated the terms of a new Single Programme for 1997-1999. This project is required to evaluate the effectiveness of European Social Fund-supported training, wage subsidy and enterprise support projects outside the government sector during the first year (1997) of the new Single Programme period (SPD) by surveying 6,000 leavers and collecting information on characteristics, type of training received, and

education and labour market outcomes. The information is needed to meet European Commission evaluation requirements, to inform policy development within the UK led by the DfEE European Social Fund Unit, and to ensure that the programme is being effectively targeted and provides value for money.

Ref 167/97 Overview of educational research

A project will examine what information currently exists on educational research, whether this is of newly commissioned, current/ongoing or recently completed research projects. The precise focus of the project will be defined in the light of a number of analyses which are currently being undertaken.

CHANGES IN AVERAGE EARNINGS - FIRST QUARTER 1997

THE AVERAGE earnings index is a monthly indicator of earnings growth across a range of industrial sectors in Great Britain. The index compares current levels of earnings with those for 1990, the base year, and is published in Tables 5.1 and 5.3 of the Labour Market Data section.

The index is based on a sample of 8,000 firms which provide details of the paybill and the actual number of employees on the payroll. Earnings growth can be

affected by pay arrears, by changes to the dates bonuses and pay awards are implemented, and by other seasonal factors; calculation of the underlying earnings growth removes these effects.

In the first quarter of 1997, the underlying growth in average earnings for the whole economy was 4½ per cent. This is ½ point higher than the figure for the fourth quarter of 1996 and is the third successive increase. Through 1996 the whole economy underlying rate

rose from the 1995 level of 3½ per cent, reaching a 4½ per cent high during the fourth quarter. Growth in underlying average earnings has been between 3 and 4½ per cent since December 1993.

Underlying average earnings have been increasing faster than the Retail Prices Index, leading to a rise in average earnings of around 11 per cent in real terms since 1990.

In manufacturing industries, the underlying annual increase in

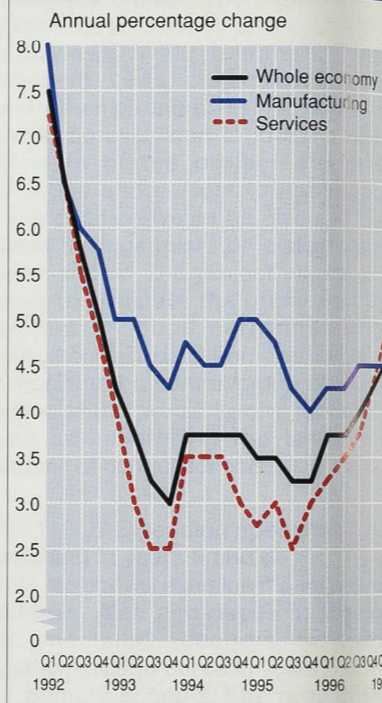
average earnings was 4½ per cent in Quarter 1 of 1997. This is unchanged from the previous two quarters and remains the highest rate since Quarter 2 of 1995.

For services the underlying annual rate rose by ½ point on the figure for the previous quarter, to 4½ per cent. This is the sixth successive rise in this rate from the record low seen in the third quarter of 1995 when it was 2½ per cent (the rate was also at 2½ per cent in the third and fourth quarters of 1995).

Table 1 Whole economy average earnings index: 'underlying' series (1990=100)

Date	3 month moving average	Further adjustments (index points)		Underlying index	Underlying increase over last 12 months (%)
		Arrears	Timing etc		
Jan-93	116.9	0.4	-0.3	117.1	4%
Feb	117.5	0.4	-0.8	117.1	4½
Mar	117.9	0.4	-0.6	117.7	4
Apr	118.4	0.4	-1.0	117.7	4
May	118.0	0.4	-0.3	118.0	3%
Jun	118.7	0.4	-0.5	118.5	3%
Jul	118.7	0.3	-0.5	118.6	3½
Aug	118.6	0.3	0.4	119.3	3½
Sep	118.2	0.4	1.0	119.5	3
Oct	118.8	0.4	1.5	120.7	3
Nov	120.0	0.4	-0.2	120.2	3
Dec	120.6	0.3	-0.4	120.5	3½
Jan-94	121.3	0.4	-0.4	121.3	3%
Feb	122.4	0.4	-1.1	121.7	3%
Mar	122.8	0.4	-0.7	122.6	4
Apr	123.3	0.1	-1.2	122.2	3%
May	122.7	0.1	-0.2	122.6	4
Jun	123.5	0.0	-0.6	122.9	3%
Jul	123.3	0.3	-0.6	123.0	3%
Aug	123.2	0.3	0.4	123.9	3%
Sep	122.8	0.3	1.0	124.2	3%
Oct	123.2	0.3	1.7	125.2	3%
Nov	124.6	0.2	-0.2	124.6	3%
Dec	125.3	0.1	-0.5	124.9	3%
Jan-95	125.9	0.2	-0.4	125.7	3%
Feb	127.0	0.3	-1.4	125.9	3%
Mar	127.5	0.4	-1.0	126.9	3½
Apr	127.8	0.4	-1.6	126.7	3%
May	126.7	0.4	-0.1	127.0	3½
Jun	127.2	0.4	-0.5	127.2	3½
Jul	127.1	0.4	-0.4	127.0	3%
Aug	127.0	0.3	0.5	127.9	3%
Sep	126.8	0.3	1.2	128.2	3%
Oct	127.4	0.2	1.8	129.4	3%
Nov	128.7	0.3	-0.3	128.7	3%
Dec	129.3	0.3	-0.5	129.0	3%
Jan-96	130.1	0.3	-0.4	130.0	3½
Feb	131.7	0.3	-1.4	130.6	3%
Mar	132.6	0.3	-1.1	131.8	3%
Apr	132.6	0.4	-1.6	131.4	3%
May	131.3	0.4	0.0	131.7	3%
Jun	131.9	0.3	-0.3	131.9	3%
Jul	132.0	0.3	-0.3	132.0	4
Aug	132.1	0.3	0.6	133.0	4
Sep	131.7	0.4	1.2	133.3	4
Oct	132.4	0.3	1.9	134.6	4
Nov	134.2	0.3	-0.3	134.2	4½
Dec	135.3	0.3	-0.5	135.0	4%
Jan-97	136.2	0.4	-0.5	136.1	4%
Feb	137.7	0.3	-1.4	136.6	4%
Mar (prov)	138.3	0.5	-1.3	137.5	4%

Figure 1 Underlying earnings growth



The adjustments applied between January 1990 and December 1991 were published on page 50 of the February 1994 issue of *Employment Gazette*. A longer run of the underlying index on a consistent basis was given in the December 1989 issue of *Employment Gazette*, page 674. Information on the Retail Prices Index is published each month in Tables 6.1-6.8 of the 'Labour Market Data' section in *Labour Market Trends*.

The next statistical update in this series will cover average earnings for Quarter 2 1997 and will appear in November 1997.

QUARTERLY PROJECTIONS OF THE NEW EARNINGS SURVEY - APRIL 1997

This article presents the results of projecting the April 1996 New Earnings Survey to April 1997.

Estimated average earnings in April 1997
It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in April 1997 were £367.00. Tables 1, 2 and 3 show the detailed figures for nine occupation groups (and manual/non-manual), selected industry groups, and Government Office Regions.

For categories not shown in Tables 1-3, users can construct their own April projections by applying the appropriate multiplier from Box 1 to the NES estimates for April 1996.

The multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent 3 x 3 table of annual increases in weekly earnings obtained from the 1995 and 1996 New Earnings Surveys so that the overall increase (which was 4.1 per cent) equals the 4.4 per cent increase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI) between April 1996 and April 1997. The AEI used is an unpublished series which excludes arrears of pay.

Statistical updates in this series appear quarterly in the November, February, May and August issues of *Labour Market Trends*.

Table 1 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, April 1997

Occupation	All employees on adult rates			
	Major group	Men	Women	All
Managers and administrators	1	594.9	408.6	541.7
Professional occupations	2	544.1	441.9	503.6
Associate professional and technical occupations	3	484.4	367.2	433.9
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	287.3	250.9	262.3
Craft and related occupations	5	344.1	208.1	331.4
Personal and protective service occupations	6	330.8	217.0	279.4
Sales occupations	7	336.4	218.8	284.5
Plant and machine operatives	8	315.2	217.1	297.9
Other occupations	9	263.1	181.4	245.5
All non-manual occupations		484.9	317.3	407.3
All manual occupations		312.6	203.3	291.6
All occupations	1-9	408.1	296.7	367.0

Table 2 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, April 1997

Industry	SIC code	Men			Women			All		
		Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	A	250.3	377.6	275.5	185.0	*	211.0	243.6	342.3	266.6
Mining and quarrying	C	381.6	*	517.7	*	*	*	*	600.2	495.8
Manufacturing	D	335.9	501.2	396.3	213.1	303.3	258.6	312.1	444.0	364.7
Manufacture of food products	DA	327.2	561.0	402.2	227.2	312.5	260.5	302.2	486.2	364.5
Manufacture of textile and textile products	DB	276.9	420.8	323.0	180.6	255.5	198.1	224.2	350.9	258.7
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE	375.4	538.2	450.2	237.3	340.1	314.0	351.4	455.1	408.3
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	317.5	487.0	402.2	215.7	300.0	252.4	284.8	438.7	358.6
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	376.5	515.1	422.6	267.7	308.0	292.3	369.8	481.2	410.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	414.7	562.8	487.2	*	361.7	359.8	413.5	492.8	460.7
Construction	F	319.8	465.9	373.7	*	265.6	262.1	318.6	421.4	362.7
Wholesale and retail trade	G	274.0	400.5	355.2	192.8	253.1	246.8	263.0	337.0	317.1
Hotels and restaurants	H	210.9	373.9	268.1	162.9	253.3	200.0	189.2	312.7	235.8
Transport, storage and communication	I	326.7	481.9	383.7	298.1	317.9	313.6	324.2	423.1	369.2
Financial intermediation	J	387.9	619.2	609.5	*	336.8	335.6	362.8	476.2	472.7
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	286.0	533.7	466.3	207.5	321.2	314.0	276.2	445.1	405.4
Public administration and defence	L	285.8	439.2	416.4	223.1	310.4	306.5	274.6	380.3	369.0
Education	M	252.7	477.9	446.5	173.9	378.9	370.1	228.2	416.3	400.5
Health and social work	N	250.4	483.6	404.3	182.5	325.1	295.3	209.0	359.5	326.4
Other community, social and personal service activities	O	274.3	428.5	362.6	173.2	319.5	289.0	250.9	378.2	334.4
All industries and services	A-Q	312.6	484.9	408.1	203.0	317.3	296.7	291.6	407.3	367.0

* Not available.

Table 3 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, April 1997

Government Office Region	Men			Women			All		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
North East	309.6	424.3	362.6	192.1	283.5	264.6	289.2	355.8	327.9
North West	311.5	453.2	384.9	199.3	293.5	275.1	290.5	378.2	345.1
Merseyside	319.9	428.1	377.2	191.7	298.1	284.4	300.1	359.4	339.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	303.8	428.5	365.7	189.8	283.8	264.7	283.5	361.2	330.3
East Midlands	305.2	431.7	368.1	189.0	284.5	260.7	281.8	367.6	331.8
West Midlands	308.2	444.1	375.6	199.1	290.1	269.4	287.0	374.0	338.5
Eastern	320.3	462.6	398.8	204.9	311.3	293.4	300.4	393.2	360.9
London	349.4	614.8	538.3	249.0	398.5	382.8	329.6	515.6	475.5
South East	319.2	499.4	430.4	212.1	324.8	306.8	297.6	420.3	383.6
South West	293.4	450.9	380.4	192.8	290.7	273.7	274.7	376.0	340.9
England	314.2	490.1	413.3	204.3	320.7	300.5	293.4	412.0	371.7
Wales	305.9	424.7	360.9	192.9	283.2	262.3	285.1	358.3	326.8
Scotland	301.9	453.6	379.2	197.2	296.8	274.7	279.0	377.4	339.2
Great Britain	312.6	484.9	408.1	203.0	317.3	296.7	291.6	407.3	367.0

Box 1 Multipliers used for ratio projection

	Men	Women	All
Manual	1.0376	1.0397	1.0376
Non-manual	1.0451	1.0494	1.0462
All	1.0430	1.0483	1.0440

New Earnings Survey 1997

The New Earnings Survey 1997 will soon be published. A summary First Release and Part A come out on 25 September, with parts B-F published at regular intervals throughout October and November.

This year's New Earnings Survey reports include a number of new features:

- additional analyses reflecting extra questions, for example on pension arrangements and profit-related pay
- revamped analyses on collective agreements to reflect the move to decentralised pay bargaining
- data on annual, as well as weekly and hourly, earnings
- results published by Government Office Region, plus new, more detailed analyses by local authority, parliamentary constituency and travel-to-work areas
- analysis of part-time earnings extended to cover male employees
- a more user-friendly index in each of the volumes

For more information on the New Earnings Survey, telephone 01928 792077/8.

Trends in labour market participation of ethnic groups: 1984-1996

This article presents the latest key statistics from the Labour Force Survey relating to the labour market position of people from the main ethnic minority groups. It examines time series data from 1984 for economic activity rates, employment rates and unemployment rates.

By Frances Sly, Alistair Price and Andrew Risdon, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics.



Photo: Denis Doran/Network

Key findings

- In 1996, 2.1 million people of working age (6.0 per cent) belonged to ethnic minority groups; a further 0.2 million were older than working age.
- Economic activity rates vary widely between ethnic groups; these variations are greatest among women. In 1996, working age White and Black-Caribbean women had economic activity rates of 73 per cent compared with 22-24 per cent for Bangladeshi and Pakistani women (who also had the lowest employment rates at 17 per cent).
- The White population has higher employment rates than ethnic minority groups and lower unemployment rates for both men and women but the variation between rates for minority groups is greater than that between White rates and the closest minority groups.
- The unemployment rates for Black-African (28 per cent) and Pakistani men (27 per cent) were three times that for White men (9 per cent) in 1996. Black-African (24 per cent) and Pakistani (30 per cent) women had unemployment rates four times that of White women (6 per cent) in 1996.
- The employment and unemployment rates for ethnic minority groups have tended to rise and fall more strongly with the economic cycle than those for Whites except during the economic recovery since spring 1993.
- Of all the ethnic/gender groups, only White women have remained virtually unaffected by changes in the economic cycle, to the extent that their activity and employment rates have shown an almost continuous increase since 1984. In the early 1990s the economic activity and employment rates of White men and ethnic minority men and women fell further than those for White women and their unemployment rates rose more.
- The ratio of the ethnic minority unemployment rate to the White unemployment rate has been higher in the 1990s than it was in the mid to late 1980s - for example, it was 1.7 in 1987-1991 compared with 2.3 in spring 1996.

Introduction

THIS ARTICLE uses results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to describe the participation in the labour market of people from different ethnic groups. It presents an update of key time series published in the article on ethnic groups in the June 1996 issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

An ONS publication, *Social Focus on Ethnic Minorities*, published in August 1996,¹ contains a range of information from the LFS, including a number of the analyses in previous *Employment Gazette* articles,² as well as data from other sources, not only on education and employment, but also income, housing, family life, geographical distribution, health, crime and lifestyle.

Further demographic details of the number and age composition of the ethnic minority population may be found in an article in *Population Trends*³ and in the first volume of *Ethnicity in the 1991 Census*.⁴ Volume 2 devotes a chapter to each of the ethnic groups identified in the 1991 Census and Volume 3 covers the geographical spread of ethnic groups. The fourth volume in this series, recently published, contains analyses of Census data on

the education, employment and housing of ethnic minorities.⁵

Latest estimates (averages for winter 1995/6 to autumn 1996)

Due to sample size restrictions, quarterly LFS estimates are usually presented for the 'Black' group as a whole, which covers Black-Caribbean, Black-African and Other Black groups (excluding mixed origins). In this article, annual estimates (Table 1) are given for nine ethnic groups which closely match those recently recommended as standard for government household surveys.⁶ The only exception to this standard is that in this article Black-mixed are classified under Other/mixed rather than in Other Black groups. The use of annual averages provides estimates which are more reliable than those based on one quarter's data, particularly for smaller groups (see *technical note*).

The ethnic minority population

According to the LFS, in 1996, 2.2 million adults in Great Britain (5.0 per cent of the population aged 16 and over) identified themselves as members of ethnic minority populations. The proportion from ethnic minorities rises to 6.0 per cent of all people

of working age (men 16-64; women 16-59) because of the younger age profile of most of the ethnic minority populations compared with the White population.

In total, there were some 2.1 million men and women of working age from ethnic minorities, including around 590,000 of Indian origin, 330,000 Pakistanis, 320,000 of Black-Caribbean origin, 200,000 Black-Africans, 110,000 Bangladeshis and 100,000 Chinese. There is a smaller group who identify themselves as being of Other Black origins, including 'Black British' and a substantial group who have mixed or other ethnicity not separately identified in this article.

Economic activity

Economic activity rates vary considerably between ethnic groups. Among men of working age, activity rates are equal for Black-Caribbean and Indian men at 81 per cent, compared with almost 86 per cent for White men. The other Black groups (African and Other) have slightly lower rates (76 and 77 per cent respectively). The rates for Pakistani and Bangladeshi men are 72 and 70 per cent respectively, while Chinese men have the lowest rate of all ethnic groups (65 per cent).

The variation in labour market participation between ethnic groups is greater among women of working age. The activity rates for Black-Caribbean and White women are equal at 73 per cent, while the other Black groups (African and Other) have lower rates (62 and 69 per cent respectively). The rate for Indian women is 60 per cent, followed by Chinese women at 58 per cent. Economic activity among Pakistani and Bangladeshi women is extremely low at around 22-24 per cent.

Employment and unemployment

Employment rates follow a somewhat different pattern to economic activity rates, as a consequence of the different rates of unemployment in each ethnic group. Indian men have the highest employment rate (70 per cent) after White men (78 per cent), followed by Black-Caribbean (63 per cent) and Other Black groups (60 per cent). Black-African, Bangladeshi and Chinese men have employment rates around 55 per cent, while Pakistani men have the lowest rate (52 per cent).

The difference between the unemployment rates for White men (8.9 per cent) and all the other ethnic groups is proportionally much greater. That for Indian men (14 per cent) is the lowest shown in Table 1 for ethnic minority groups. The rate for Chinese men cannot be estimated because the sample size is too small (although the sample size for Chinese men and women combined is large enough to publish and, at 11 per cent, is lower than that for all other ethnic minorities). For other groups the unemployment rate for men clusters around 20 per cent, but for Black-African and Pakistani men is more than 27 per cent, three times the rate for White men.

Among women from ethnic minorities, Black-Caribbeans have the highest employment rate (62 per cent) followed by Other Black groups (58 per cent). Employment rates are lowest for Pakistani and Bangladeshi women (17 per cent) and can be largely explained by the low economic activity of women in these groups. Of the groups where reliable estimates can be derived, the only group showing an equally high unemployment rate for women and men is Pakistanis (30 per cent compared to 28 per cent for men).

Trends in ethnic minority economic activity, employment and unemployment

The LFS has collected information on employment, unemployment and economic inactivity on the internationally standard International Labour Organisation (ILO) definitions since spring 1984 (see *technical note*).

The classification of ethnic origins was, however, changed in spring 1992 when the LFS began using the question which was asked in the 1991 Population Census. As a

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

A further consideration is that while the estimates for ethnic minority populations from the quarterly LFS are nationally representative, those from the annual LFS (1984 to 1991) were not (see *technical note*) and it is advisable to average the data for three years. The quarterly estimates do vary considerably (see *technical note*) and for time series comparisons the spring quarters only are generally used.

Economic activity rates

Table 2 shows economic activity rates (the proportion of the population who are working or unemployed) for men and women of working age in the main ethnic groups. The overall economic activity rate has barely changed over the last ten years, rising a little up to 1990 and then dropping back slightly. However, the activity rate for ethnic minority men and women is 2 percentage points lower in spring 1996 compared with 1985-1987.

The trends for men and women are opposite, however. The rate for all men in spring 1996 was about 3 percentage points lower than in 1985-1987, while for all women it was 3 percentage points higher.

Figure 1 illustrates the separate trends for working age White and non-White men and women. The economic activity rate for ethnic minority men in 1996 (75 per cent), was 4 percentage points lower than in 1985-1987 (79 per cent). For White men, the rate was 85 per cent in 1996, 3 percentage points lower than 1985-1987 (88 per cent). The rate for White women rose from 69 per cent in spring 1985-1987 to 72 per cent in spring 1990, and has remained around this level in the 1990s, falling very slightly between 1990 and 1992 and rising since then. Among ethnic minority women, the economic activity rate has varied around 53-59 per cent since 1984, with sampling variation masking the trend, although it appears that there may have been a fall during the recession from which there has barely been any recovery.

Because of sampling variability, it is not possible to identify any clear trends in economic activity rates for men and women in the different ethnic minority groups.

Employment rates

The employment rate for people of working age (the proportion of the population who are in employment) was a little higher in spring 1996 (72 per cent) than 1985-1987 when it was 70 per cent (see Table 3). The trends in employment rates (see Figure 2) are similar to those for economic activity but rise and fall more clearly with the economic cycle. This cyclical effect is greater for ethnic minority men and women than for White men and women.

The difference between the trends for White and ethnic minority women is the most significant feature (see Figure 3). From 1984, the employment rates for women in all ethnic groups, except for Chinese, followed a broadly similar

Table 1 Economic status by ethnic origin and sex; average winter 1995/6 to autumn 1996; not seasonally adjusted

	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over	Great Britain, thousands and per cent					
						Economic activity rate (per cent)		Employment rate (per cent)		ILO unemployment rate (per cent)	
						16 and over	16-59/64	16-59/64	16 and over		
All											
All ethnic groups ^a	25,718	2,279	27,997	16,544	44,541	62.9	78.7	72.2	8.1		
White	24,586	2,030	26,616	15,691	42,307	62.9	79.5	73.4	7.6		
All ethnic minority groups	1,127	248	1,375	849	2,224	61.8	65.8	53.9	18.1		
Black Caribbean	205	46	252	117	369	68.2	76.6	62.4	18.4		
Black African	105	37	142	70	212	66.8	68.7	50.7	26.1		
Black Other	40	10	50	19	69	72.3	73.2	58.7	20.0		
Indian	370	55	425	218	642	66.1	71.2	61.9	13.0		
Pakistani	118	46	164	187	351	46.8	49.2	35.5	28.0		
Bangladeshi	40	12	52	63	115	45.3	47.8	37.3	22.4		
Chinese	56	7	63	45	108	58.1	61.6	54.7	11.4		
Other/mixed origins ^b	193	35	228	130	358	63.8	66.5	56.2	15.4		
Men											
All ethnic groups ^a	14,179	1,490	15,669	5,997	21,666	72.3	85.1	77.0	9.5		
White	13,530	1,327	14,856	5,693	20,549	72.3	85.7	77.9	8.9		
All ethnic minority groups	647	163	810	303	1,113	72.8	76.4	61.1	20.1		
Black Caribbean	93	28	121	46	167	72.6	81.0	62.6	22.9		
Black African	56	22	78	27	105	74.1	75.7	54.7	27.9		
Black Other	21	6	27	8	35	76.8	77.2	59.9	22.5		
Indian	220	36	255	76	331	77.1	80.9	69.7	13.9		
Pakistani	92	35	127	56	183	69.3	71.7	51.9	27.5		
Bangladeshi	32	9	41	22	63	64.9	70.4	55.2	21.7		
Chinese	29	*	34	21	55	61.9	64.8	55.5	*		
Other/mixed origins ^b	104	23	127	46	173	73.4	75.0	61.2	18.2		
Women											
All ethnic groups ^a	11,539	789	12,328	10,547	22,875	53.9	71.7	67.0	6.4		
White	11,056	703	11,760	9,999	21,758	54.0	72.8	68.3	6.0		
All ethnic minority groups	480	86	565	546	1,112	50.9	54.9	46.5	15.1		
Black Caribbean	112	18	131	71	202	64.6	72.8	62.2	14.1		
Black African	48	15	64	43	107	59.7	61.7	46.7	24.0		
Black Other	19	*	23	11	34	67.9	69.0	57.5	*		
Indian	150	20	169	141	311	54.5	60.2	53.1	11.7		
Pakistani	26	11	37	131	168	22.2	23.9	16.8	29.7		
Bangladeshi	8	*	11	41	52	21.5	22.0	16.7	*		
Chinese	26	*	29	24	53	54.1	58.1	53.8	*		
Other/mixed origins ^b	89	12	101	84	185	54.8	58.2	51.3	11.8		

* Annual estimates less than 6,000 are too small to be reliable.

^a Includes those who did not state their origin.

^b Includes Black-mixed.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 1 Trends in activity rates of working age men and women by ethnic group; Great Britain; spring 1984 to spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted

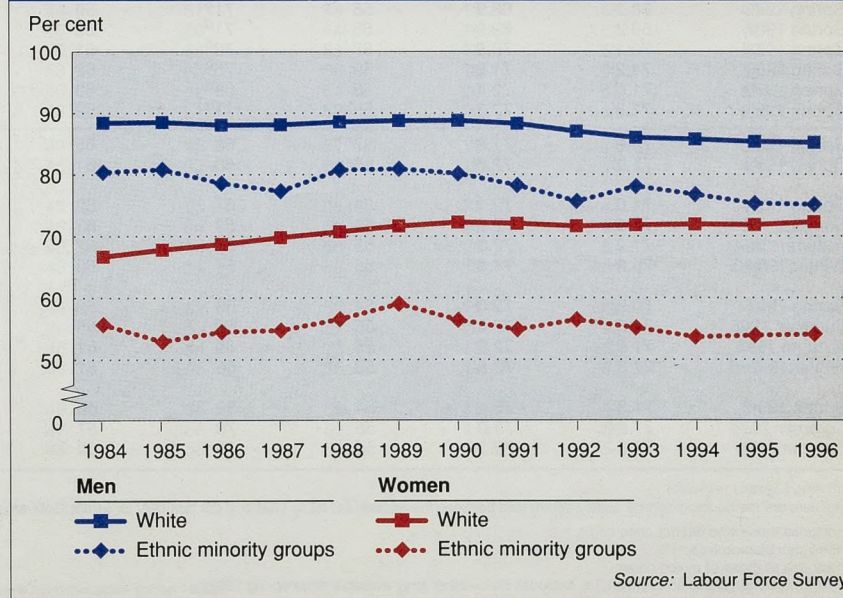


Table 2 Trends in economic activity rates of working age population, by sex and ethnic origin; spring 1984 to autumn 1996; not seasonally adjusted

Great Britain, per cent

	All origins ^a	White	Ethnic minority groups					
			All	Black ^b	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Chinese	Mixed/other origins ^c
All								
Spring 1984	77.8	78.2	69	75 ^d	72	53	69	67
Spring 1985	78.3	78.8	68	77 ^d	69	51	67	66
Spring 1986	78.4	79.0	67	78 ^d	71	50	59	65
Spring 1987	78.9	79.5	66	76 ^d	67	51	62	66
Spring 1988	79.6	80.2	69	76 ^d	74	52	64	70
Spring 1989	80.2	80.7	70	78 ^d	74	53	65	70
Spring 1990	80.4	81.0	69	75 ^d	73	52	64	73
Spring 1991	79.9	80.7	67	74 ^d	72	51	60	70
Spring 1992	79.0	79.8	66	72	72	47	64	69
Spring 1993	78.6	79.4	67	73	72	50	62	70
Spring 1994	78.5	79.3	65	73	71	52	61	61
Summer 1994	79.4	80.2	67	75	74	50	67	62
Autumn 1994	78.7	79.5	66	73	72	49	67	60
Winter 1994/5	78.1	78.9	65	71	72	48	65	61
Spring 1995	78.2	79.0	65	72	72	47	61	62
Summer 1995	79.3	80.1	67	74	74	49	62	65
Autumn 1995	78.9	79.7	66	74	71	47	63	66
Winter 1995/6	78.4	79.2	64	71	72	45	59	65
Spring 1996	78.3	79.2	65	73	70	47	59	66
Summer 1996	79.2	80.0	67	75	72	51	64	67
Autumn 1996	79.0	79.8	67	74	71	52	64	68
Men								
Spring 1984	88.1	88.5	80	80 ^d	83	80	73	76
Spring 1985	88.3	88.6	81	84 ^d	84	79	73	75
Spring 1986	87.7	88.2	79	86 ^d	82	74	67	74
Spring 1987	87.7	88.2	77	81 ^d	80	77	69	71
Spring 1988	88.3	88.7	81	82 ^d	86	78	72	77
Spring 1989	88.5	88.9	81	82 ^d	85	78	76	78
Spring 1990	88.5	88.9	80	82 ^d	84	74	73	81
Spring 1991	87.8	88.4	78	78 ^d	84	74	69	77
Spring 1992	86.5	87.1	76	76	79	68	77	79
Spring 1993	85.6	86.1	78	81	81	73	72	77
Spring 1994	85.3	85.8	77	79	80	75	72	72
Summer 1994	86.6	87.1	78	81	84	73	75	70
Autumn 1994	85.6	86.1	77	80	83	71	77	67
Winter 1994/5	84.7	85.3	76	79	82	69	73	67
Spring 1995	84.9	85.4	75	78	82	67	70	71
Summer 1995	86.1	86.6	78	81	83	70	74	77
Autumn 1995	85.3	85.9	76	80	80	68	70	75
Winter 1995/6	84.8	85.4	75	77	81	67	62	74
Spring 1996	84.7	85.3	75	78	80	71	62	72
Summer 1996	85.8	86.3	78	81	82	74	67	76
Autumn 1996	85.2	85.7	78	79	81	74	68	78
Women								
Spring 1984	66.3	66.8	56	69 ^d	60	18	64	55
Spring 1985	67.3	68.0	53	70 ^d	53	16	60	54
Spring 1986	68.2	68.9	55	71 ^d	59	21	50	54
Spring 1987	69.2	69.9	55	71 ^d	53	20	55	61
Spring 1988	70.1	70.9	57	70 ^d	61	22	55	62
Spring 1989	71.2	71.8	59	75 ^d	62	24	54	63
Spring 1990	71.6	72.4	56	69 ^d	60	27	55	64
Spring 1991	71.3	72.2	55	71 ^d	59	25	50	62
Spring 1992	70.9	71.8	57	68	65	22	53	58
Spring 1993	71.0	72.0	55	66	61	26	52	62
Spring 1994	71.0	72.1	54	67	62	28	51	51
Summer 1994	71.6	72.6	55	69	63	25	59	54
Autumn 1994	71.2	72.3	55	68	62	27	57	51
Winter 1994/5	70.8	71.8	55	64	62	26	55	59
Spring 1995	70.9	72.0	54	66	62	25	51	55
Summer 1995	71.8	72.8	56	68	65	25	49	56
Autumn 1995	71.8	72.9	55	69	61	22	56	58
Winter 1995/6	71.3	72.5	53	66	61	20	56	56
Spring 1996	71.3	72.4	54	69	60	19	56	59
Summer 1996	71.9	73.0	56	70	61	25	62	59
Autumn 1996	72.3	73.3	56	70	59	28	59	59

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: There are methodological and quality differences between the annual LFS up to 1991 and the quarterly LFS from 1992 onwards which may affect comparability.
 a Includes those who did not state origin.
 b Excludes Black-mixed.
 c Includes all those of mixed origin.
 d West Indian/Guyanese and African, i.e. excludes Black-other (only available since spring 1992).

Table 3 Trends in employment rates of working age population, by sex and ethnic origin; spring 1984 to autumn 1996; not seasonally adjusted

Great Britain, per cent

	All origins ^a	White	Ethnic minority groups					
			All	Black ^b	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Chinese	Mixed/other origins ^c
All								
Spring 1984	69	69	54	56 ^d	61	35	63	53
Spring 1985	69	70	53	60 ^d	56	35	62	53
Spring 1986	70	70	53	60 ^d	59	36	51	53
Spring 1987	70	71	55	61 ^d	58	37	59	55
Spring 1988	73	73	60	65 ^d	65	39	61	61
Spring 1989	75	75	62	67 ^d	67	41	62	66
Spring 1990	75	76	61	66 ^d	66	43	58	66
Spring 1991	73	74	57	62 ^d	64	39	55	60
Spring 1992	71	72	55	56	63	35	60	58
Spring 1993	70	72	53	53	62	35	56	56
Spring 1994	71	72	51	54	61	37	54	48
Summer 1994	72	73	53	56	64	37	59	49
Autumn 1994	71	73	53	55	63	36	61	49
Winter 1994/5	71	72	54	55	65	36	58	50
Spring 1995	71	73	53	54	64	34	55	52
Summer 1995	72	73	54	56	65	34	55	54
Autumn 1995	72	73	53	57	62	33	57	55
Winter 1995/6	72	73	53	57	63	34	54	55
Spring 1996	72	73	54	58	62	35	53	56
Summer 1996	73	74	54	59	61	37	56	57
Autumn 1996	73	74	55	58	62	38	56	57
Men								
Spring 1984	78	78	62	57 ^d	72	54	70	59
Spring 1985	78	79	63	63 ^d	68	57	65	61
Spring 1986	78	78	62	63 ^d	69	53	55	62
Spring 1987	78	79	64	63 ^d	72	54	65	60
Spring 1988	80	81	69	68 ^d	77	59	68	69
Spring 1989	82	83	71	69 ^d	76	61	70	73
Spring 1990	82	83	71	70 ^d	77	63	64	73
Spring 1991	80	81	66	63 ^d	74	56	63	66
Spring 1992	76	77	60	53	69	51	70	65
Spring 1993	75	76	60	53	69	50	67	62
Spring 1994	76	77	58	53	67	53	62	54
Summer 1994	77	78	60	56	71	53	65	53
Autumn 1994	77	77	60	55	72	52	69	52
Winter 1994/5	76	77	61	58	73	51	65	54
Spring 1995	76	77	60	57	72	49	63	58
Summer 1995	77	78	62	60	73	49	66	62
Autumn 1995	77	78	61	61	69	49	63	62
Winter 1995/6	76	77	61	60	69	51	56	61
Spring 1996	77	77	61	61	70	52	52	59
Summer 1996	78	79	62	60	69	54	56	62
Autumn 1996	77	78	61	57	71	54	58	63
Women								
Spring 1984	59	59	44	55 ^d	48	11	57	45
Spring 1985	60	61	43	56 ^d	44	9	59	42
Spring 1986	61	62	44	57 ^d	48	13	46	43
Spring 1987	62	63	46	60 ^d	44	15	52	49
Spring 1988	64	65	50	62 ^d	53	17	53	53
Spring 1989	66	67	53	65 ^d	56	18	53	58
Spring 1990	67	68	50	62 ^d	54	20	53	58
Spring 1991	66	67	48	61 ^d	52	20	46	52
Spring 1992	66	67	49	58	57	17	51	50
Spring 1993	65	67	45	53	54	18	46	49
Spring 1994	66	67	45	55	55	21	47	42
Summer 1994	66	67	46	55	56	20	53	45
Autumn 1994	66	67	46	54	55	20	54	44
Winter 1994/5	66	67	46	51	56	19	50	48
Spring 1995	66	67	45	52	55	18	46	46
Summer 1995	67	68	46	53	57	18	43	47
Autumn 1995	67	68	46	54	55	16	50	49
Winter 1995/6	67	68	46	55	55	14	52	49
Spring 1996	67	68	46	56	53	15	53	53
Summer 1996	67	68	47	58	52	17	56	52
Autumn 1996	67	69	48	58	53	20	54	51

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: There are methodological and quality differences between the annual LFS up to 1991 and the quarterly LFS from 1992 onwards which may affect comparability.
 a Includes those who did not state origin.
 b Excludes Black-mixed.
 c Includes all those of mixed origin.
 d West Indian/Guyanese and African, i.e. excludes Black-other (only available since spring 1992).

Table 4 Trends in unemployment rates of population 16 and over, by sex and ethnic origin; spring 1984 to autumn 1996; not seasonally adjusted

	All origins ^a	White	Ethnic minority groups				
			All	Black ^b	Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Mixed/other origins ^c
All							
Spring 1984	11.7	11.2	22	25 ^d	16	34	18
Spring 1985	11.1	10.8	21	23 ^d	18	30	17
Spring 1986	11.1	10.7	20	23 ^d	17	29	18
Spring 1987	10.7	10.4	17	19 ^d	13	29	14
Spring 1988	8.6	8.4	14	14 ^d	12	24	10
Spring 1989	7.1	6.8	12	15 ^d	10	22	6
Spring 1990	6.7	6.5	11	12 ^d	10	17	9
Spring 1991	8.3	7.9	15	16 ^d	12	24	13
Spring 1992	9.6	9.2	18	23	13	25	14
Spring 1993	10.3	9.7	21	28	13	31	18
Spring 1994	9.6	9.0	21	26	14	28	19
Summer 1994	9.7	9.2	20	25	14	26	19
Autumn 1994	9.0	8.5	19	25	12	27	16
Winter 1994/5	8.8	8.3	18	23	11	26	16
Spring 1995	8.6	8.1	19	24	12	27	15
Summer 1995	8.8	8.3	19	25	12	30	16
Autumn 1995	8.5	8.0	19	23	12	29	16
Winter 1995/6	8.3	7.8	17	19	12	26	14
Spring 1996	8.1	7.7	18	21	13	26	14
Summer 1996	8.3	7.7	19	21	15	28	15
Autumn 1996	7.9	7.3	18	22	12	27	15
Men							
Spring 1984	11.8	11.3	22	29 ^d	14	33	19
Spring 1985	11.4	11.0	22	25 ^d	19	28	17
Spring 1986	11.5	11.1	21	26 ^d	16	28	17
Spring 1987	11.0	10.7	18	22 ^d	10	30	13
Spring 1988	8.9	8.6	14	16 ^d	11	24	9
Spring 1989	7.2	6.9	13	16 ^d	10	22	*
Spring 1990	6.9	6.7	11	14 ^d	9	15	11
Spring 1991	9.1	8.7	16	18 ^d	12	25	13
Spring 1992	11.4	11.0	20	30	13	25	15
Spring 1993	12.3	11.7	24	34	14	31	17
Spring 1994	11.3	10.6	25	33	16	29	22
Summer 1994	11.4	10.8	23	31	16	28	21
Autumn 1994	10.5	9.9	21	30	13	27	19
Winter 1994/5	10.4	9.9	19	26	11	26	16
Spring 1995	10.0	9.4	20	27	13	27	16
Summer 1995	10.2	9.6	20	27	12	30	17
Autumn 1995	9.7	9.2	20	24	14	29	16
Winter 1995/6	9.8	9.4	19	22	15	25	16
Spring 1996	9.6	9.1	19	22	13	26	18
Summer 1996	9.6	8.9	21	25	15	27	18
Autumn 1996	9.0	8.3	21	28	12	27	18
Women							
Spring 1984	11.5	11.2	21	21 ^d	20	*	16
Spring 1985	10.7	10.4	19	20 ^d	17	*	16
Spring 1986	10.6	10.2	20	20 ^d	19	*	19
Spring 1987	10.2	9.9	16	16 ^d	17	*	16
Spring 1988	8.4	8.2	13	11 ^d	13	*	11
Spring 1989	6.9	6.7	11	14 ^d	9	*	*
Spring 1990	6.5	6.3	11	10 ^d	11	25	8
Spring 1991	7.2	6.9	13	14 ^d	11	*	13
Spring 1992	7.3	7.0	14	15	12	*	12
Spring 1993	7.6	7.2	18	20	11	30	18
Spring 1994	7.3	6.9	16	18	12	24	16
Summer 1994	7.5	7.1	16	19	11	23	15
Autumn 1994	7.2	6.8	16	19	11	27	12
Winter 1994/5	6.8	6.3	16	19	10	26	16
Spring 1995	6.8	6.3	17	21	11	28	14
Summer 1995	7.1	6.6	18	22	12	30	14
Autumn 1995	7.0	6.5	17	22	11	29	15
Winter 1995/6	6.2	5.9	14	17	9	30	11
Spring 1996	6.3	5.9	15	19	12	*	10
Summer 1996	6.6	6.1	16	17	15	31	11
Autumn 1996	6.5	6.1	15	17	11	28	11

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: There are methodological and quality differences between the annual LFS up to 1991 and the quarterly LFS from 1992 onwards which may affect comparability.
 * Less than 10,000; figure too small for reliable estimate.
 a Includes those who did not state origin.
 b Excludes Black-mixed.
 c Includes Chinese and all those of mixed origin.
 d West Indian/Guyanese and African, i.e. excludes Black-other (only available since spring 1992).

pattern, rising to a peak between 1989 and 1991. The rates for all groups then fell during the downswing in the economic cycle to around spring 1993, and have been roughly at the same level since then. This is consistent with the fall in the economic activity rate noted above.

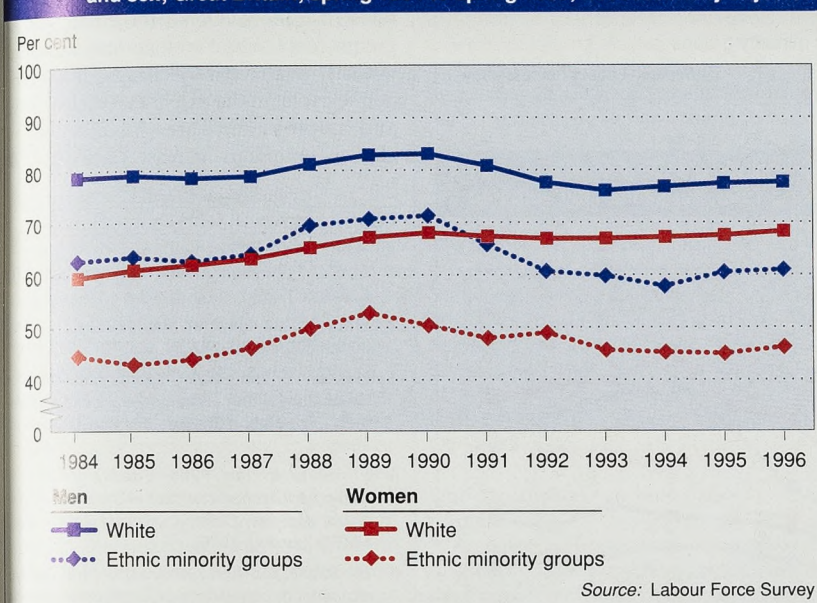
The employment rate for White women was 68 per cent in spring 1996, 6 percentage points up on 1985-1987. The smaller difference for ethnic minority women as a whole (2 percentage points higher) masks large variation between groups. For Indian women, the spring 1996 figure was 53 per cent, 8 percentage points higher than in 1985-1987, a greater change than for White women. On the other hand, the

employment rate for Black women, at 56 per cent in spring 1996, was slightly lower than 1985-1987, having fallen considerably between the end of the 1980s and spring 1993.

ILO unemployment rates

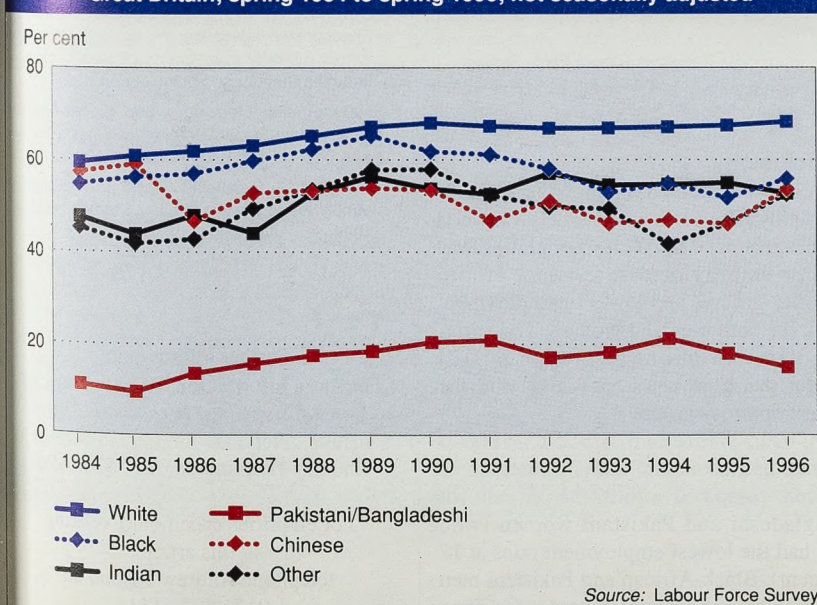
The unemployment rate (unemployed as a percentage of employed and unemployed) under the ILO definition fell between 1984 and 1990, then rose until spring 1993, since when it has been falling again. Table 4 demonstrates that the trend among ethnic minorities has been broadly similar to that for Whites,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

Figure 2 Trends in employment rates of people of working age by ethnic group and sex; Great Britain; spring 1984 to spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 3 Trends in employment rates for women of working age by ethnic group; Great Britain; spring 1984 to spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

However, the unemployment rate for ethnic minorities has fallen no more than that for Whites (and proportionately less) during the current economic recovery (i.e. since spring 1993).

A good way to measure the gap between the unemployment rates of ethnic minorities and Whites is to look at the ratio of the unemployment rate for ethnic minority groups to that for Whites. This ratio has been higher in the 1990s than it was during the mid to late 1980s. Over the period covered by Table 4 the ratio was lowest in 1987-1989 (1.7) and increased sharply during the early 1990s, reaching a spring peak of 2.4 in 1994; in spring 1996 it was 2.3.

Trends in unemployment rates combine the changes in economic activity and unemployment levels. The increase in the ratio of ethnic minority to White unemployment rates is partly a result of the greater difference between White and ethnic minority economic activity rates in the 1990s compared with the 1980s. It is also possible that the relatively lower economic activity rates of ethnic minority men and women in the 1990s have been affected by the relatively high unemployment in these groups as some long-term unemployed become discouraged and leave the labour market.

The trends in unemployment rates for men and women are illustrated in Figure 4. The unemployment rates for both White and ethnic minority women rose less during the early 1990s than those for men. Since spring 1993, unemployment rates for both ethnic minority men and women have fallen by more percentage points than those for Whites. However, although the ratio of non-white to White unemployment rates for men and women were very similar up to spring 1994, that for women has risen again since then (2.6 in spring 1996), while that for men dropped to 2.1 in spring 1996.

Estimated unemployment rates for individual ethnic minority groups are subject to considerable fluctuation, as shown in Figure 5, which compares the series for the main ethnic groups (men and women combined). After the White group, Indians have most consistently had the lowest unemployment rates, and have shown the least variation according to the point in the economic cycle. The unemployment rates for people of Black and Pakistani/Bangladeshi ethnic origin have been getting closer since 1985 to 1987. The unemployment rates for all ethnic groups are now lower than those recorded in 1985-1987. Only one percentage point of the 7 point increase for the 'Black' group between 1991 and 1992 is accounted for by the wider coverage of the group from 1992 compared with the grouping used up to 1991.

The reasons for the differences between the unemployment rates in different ethnic

Figure 4 Trends in ILO unemployment rates of people aged 16 and over, by ethnic group and sex; Great Britain; spring 1984 to spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted

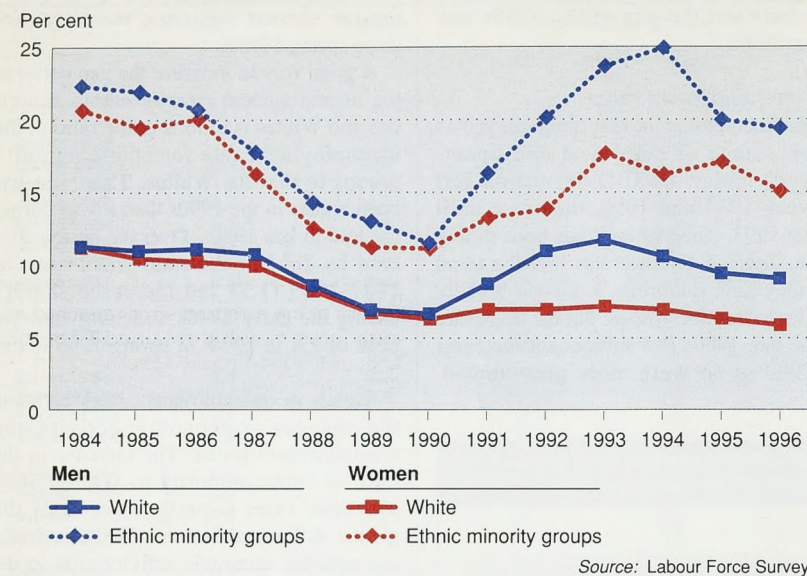
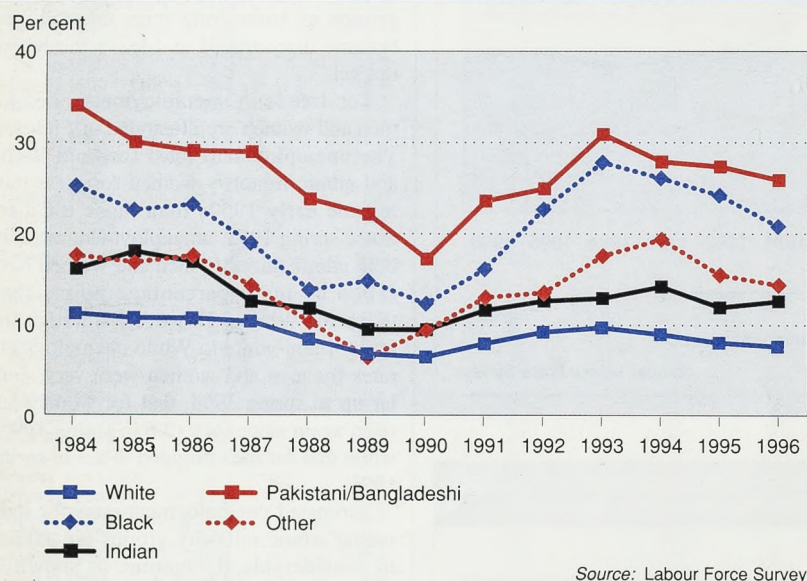


Figure 5 Trends in ILO unemployment rates of people aged 16 and over, by ethnic group; Great Britain; spring 1984 to spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted



groups are complex. Some of the explanation may be found in the different age profiles, qualifications held and the occupational, geographical and industrial distributions of the ethnic groups. Tables showing the variation in ethnic groups' unemployment rates according to these factors have appeared in previous LFS-based articles and in *Social Focus on Ethnic Groups*. However, the Policy Studies Institute, reporting the results of its fourth national survey of ethnic minorities, found that most of the factors affecting the rate of unemployment were linked, that is, "individuals to whom one factor applies are usually also affected by the other factors."⁷

Conclusion

Economic activity, employment and unemployment rates vary widely between ethnic groups. The White population has higher employment rates than ethnic minority groups, and lower unemployment rates, for both men and women. The variation between minority groups is still greater than that between Whites and the closest minority group.

In 1996 White and Black-Caribbean women had economic activity rates of 73 per cent compared with 22-24 per cent for Bangladeshi and Pakistani women (who also had the lowest employment rates at 17 per cent). Black-African and Pakistani men and women had unemployment rates three

to five times higher than those for White men and women respectively in 1996. Activity rates for men do not vary as much as those for women between ethnic groups. The time series for 1984 onwards are broadly consistent over time, although changes made to the LFS in 1992 may result in small discontinuities. The employment and unemployment rates for ethnic minority groups have tended to rise and fall more strongly with the economic cycle than those for Whites.

A recent exception to this is that the unemployment rate for ethnic minority groups has fallen proportionally less than that for Whites during the economic recovery since spring 1993. In the early 1990s, the economic activity and employment rates of White men and ethnic minority men and women fell further than those for White women, and their unemployment rates rose more. Of all the ethnic/gender groups, only White women have remained virtually unaffected by changes in the economic cycle, to the extent that their activity and employment rates have shown an almost continuous increase since 1984. ■

Footnotes

- 1 *Social Focus on Ethnic Minorities*, HMSO (London, 1996).
- 2 *Employment Gazette*, May 1994, pp147-172; June 1995, pp251-262.
- 3 Haskey, J: 'The ethnic minority populations of Great Britain: their estimated sizes and age profiles', *Population Trends*, 84, HMSO (London, 1996).
- 4 *Ethnicity in the 1991 Census Volume 1: Demographic characteristics of the ethnic minority populations*, Coleman, D and Salt, J (eds), HMSO (London, 1996).
- 5 *Ethnicity in the 1991 Census Volume 2: The ethnic minority populations of Great Britain*, Peach, C (ed), HMSO (London, 1996).
- 6 *Ethnicity in the 1991 Census Volume 3: Social geography and ethnicity in Britain: geographical spread, spatial concentration and internal migration*, Ratcliffe, P (ed) HMSO (London, 1996).
- 7 *Ethnicity in the 1991 Census Volume 4: Employment, education and housing among the ethnic minority populations of Britain*, Karn, V (ed), The Stationery Office (London, 1997).
- 8 *Harmonised Concepts and Questions for Government Social Surveys*, 1996, pp34-35; see also p270 of this issue of *Labour Market Trends*.
- 9 Modood, T, Berthoud R and Others, *Ethnic Minorities in Britain*, Policy Studies Institute, 1997.

Further information:

For more information about the Labour Force Survey, and how to access the results, telephone the Labour Market Enquiry Helpline on 0171 533 6176.

For enquiries specifically relating to this article, telephone Andrew Risdon on 0171 533 6161.

Technical note

The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey of around 60,000 households and people living in NHS accommodation (e.g. 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 (normally a period of one week or four weeks, depending on the topic) immediately prior to the interview.

If any household member was unavailable for interview, information for that person could 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 that they were temporarily away from (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 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 were, for example, looking after a home or retired, and also *discouraged workers* who were not seeking work because they believed there were no jobs available.

The *economic activity rate* is the percentage of people aged 16 and over who are economically active. (This is usually restricted to people of working age in analyses of ethnic groups due to the relatively small numbers of older people in ethnic minority groups.)

The *employment rate* is the percentage of all people aged 16 and over who are in employment.

The *ILO unemployment rate* is the

percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

Classification of ethnic origin

People interviewed in the quarterly LFS were asked to classify their own ethnic origin and that of others in their household by means of the question: "To which of these groups do you consider... belongs?"

- White
- Black-Caribbean
- Black-African
- Black-Other
- Indian
- Pakistani
- Bangladeshi
- Chinese
- Other

This last group and the Black-Other group were asked for further details. The question is identical to that used in the 1991 Population Census.

To deal with the details given by those answering Other or Black-Other, including mixed ethnic origins, an extended classification was developed of 39 categories, including the seven answers available at the time of interview. For publication purposes, two levels of aggregation are generally employed,¹ corresponding to the two levels recommended in the Government Statistical Service's *Harmonised Concepts and Questions for Government Social Surveys*.² However, in the LFS Black people of mixed origin have been grouped with others of mixed origin in the 'Other Groups/none of the above' category, not in Other Black Groups.

Quality of data on ethnic minority populations

As a result of the introduction of the new question, and the publicity associated with the Population Census question on ethnicity, together with computer-assisted interviewing, non-response to the ethnic origin question in the survey is now much reduced from previous levels. In spring 1992 there were (after grossing up) only an estimated 12,000 people aged 16 or over whose ethnic group was not reported, and by spring 1993 this figure had fallen still further to 10,000 - this compares with 175,000 in spring 1991, 291,000 in spring 1990 and 491,000 in spring 1989. Since 1993 the level of non-response has remained around 10,000 each quarter.

LFS estimates relating to ethnic group (or country of origin or nationality) are subject to relatively high sampling errors, because the populations in question are relatively small in number and tend to be highly clustered both within particular geographical areas and within households. This limits the detail in which results can be presented.

Before spring 1992 the LFS sample design included a degree of clustering of selected addresses which magnified this effect. It was therefore considered

necessary to base most published results for ethnic groups on averages from three years' surveys.

From spring 1992 the quarterly LFS uses simple random sampling of addresses. This, together with improved response to the ethnic origin question (see above), means that the results are much more reliable than previously. There remains, however, a greater degree of sampling variability for results relating to ethnic minorities due to the geographical and household clustering of these groups. Details of the sampling errors attached to estimates may be obtained from the Labour Market Enquiry Helpline on 0171 533 6176.

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. There is considerably greater quarterly variation in even broad aggregates, such as employment and unemployment, in the main ethnic minority groups than in the White group. This extends to estimates of population, indicating that the source of some of the variation is random sampling error. There is also seasonal variation in labour market variables across the whole population but it is not considered practicable to make seasonal adjustments to the series for each ethnic group due to the small sample sizes and consequent high level of relative sampling error.

In order to overcome both the seasonal variation and the sampling error which particularly affects ethnic minority estimates, it is preferable to use annual averages. *Table 1* uses averages for the period December 1995 to November 1996 (i.e. winter 1995/6 to autumn 1996, the closest the LFS can get to a calendar year).

Estimates of less than 10,000 people (after grossing up) are not shown in published analyses of LFS results for individual quarters since they are based on small samples (less than about 30 people) and therefore are likely to be unreliable. Due to the improvement in precision of estimates obtained by averaging data from four successive quarters of the LFS, this limit has been reduced to 6,000 for annual averages. It is possible also to combine data from more than four LFS survey periods to allow even more disaggregated cross-sectional analysis.³

Footnotes

- 1 *Employment Gazette*, May 1994, pp147-159.
- 2 *Harmonised Concepts and Questions for Government Social Surveys*, 1996, pp34-35.
- 3 See Help-Line feature 'Annual averages: employment rates for ethnic minorities', *Labour Market Trends*, February 1997, pLFS11.

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

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Labour market statistics

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

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NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

The Office for National Statistics publishes two regular and complementary measures of both employment and unemployment. One series is based on results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which is a sample survey of households in the United Kingdom; the other uses employment information collected from employers and information on unemployment from the count of people claiming unemployment related benefits. The quarterly series of LFS data has been available for Great Britain since spring 1992; prior to this an annual LFS was conducted in the spring of each year. Quarterly information for the United Kingdom is only available from winter 1994/5 when the first quarterly LFS was conducted in Northern Ireland; prior to this the LFS in Northern Ireland (and therefore the United Kingdom) was conducted annually. In the following summary tables the LFS and Workforce series have been used to give, as far as possible, separate overall pictures of the labour force; the construction of the 'economically active' in the LFS table and the total 'workforce' in the Workforce table represent different approaches to estimating the total number either in employment or seeking employment.

EMPLOYMENT

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

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

Both the LFS and WiE series have separate components for people on government-

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

STRENGTHS

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

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

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

Workforce in Employment: The WiE series for employees is particularly useful for analysis by industry since it is based on information supplied by employers and is consistent with other government surveys of businesses. Additionally, the sample provides information which is consistent in industry coverage and quality from one quarter to the next. Industry classification within the LFS is based on statements by individuals who may have a different perception of the sector in which they work to that of their employer. The WiE series also feeds into National Accounts and the workforce in employment total is used in the denominator for calculating claimant unemployment rates. The disadvantages of the WiE are that, to give an overall picture of employment, a number of figures from different sources have to be added together. Although the WiE has a much higher coverage rate than the LFS, with over 50 per cent of employees explicitly covered, there is some evidence that the employment figures from the WiE are not as comprehensive in their scope as those from the LFS.

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

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

0.1 SUMMARY TABLE

The Labour Force Survey in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

		In employment				Total ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers					Total
All									
1992	Spr	22,077	3,227	377	181	25,862	2,832	28,694	16,615
1993	Spr	21,871	3,186	356	151	25,564	2,998	28,561	16,838
1994	Spr	21,968	3,304	336	146	25,754	2,797	28,551	16,913
1995/6	Win	22,603	3,301	259	122	26,285	2,405	28,690	16,995
1996	Spr	22,619	3,294	248	127	26,288	2,392	28,679	17,045
1996	Sum	22,641	3,369	247	118	26,374	2,327	28,702	17,074
1996	Aut	22,787	3,372	223	122	26,505	2,293	28,798	17,019
1996/7	Win	22,949	3,366	223	114	26,653	2,180	28,833	17,024
Changes									
Aut 96-Win96/7		163	-7	-1	-8	148	-113	35	6
Win95/6-Win96/7		346	65	-36	-8	367	-225	143	29
Males									
1992	Spr	11,622	2,443	246	55	14,366	1,897	16,263	5,661
1993	Spr	11,414	2,390	232	43	14,079	2,019	16,098	5,888
1994	Spr	11,459	2,487	220	49	14,216	1,858	16,074	5,976
1995/6	Win	11,797	2,488	162	36	14,484	1,590	16,074	6,131
1996	Spr	11,822	2,473	156	41	14,493	1,577	16,070	6,162
1996	Sum	11,821	2,534	156	38	14,549	1,521	16,070	6,193
1996	Aut	11,915	2,532	136	41	14,624	1,481	16,105	6,183
1996/7	Win	12,024	2,525	134	39	14,722	1,375	16,097	6,218
Changes									
Aut 96-Win96/7		110	-7	-2	-2	98	-107	-9	35
Win95/6-Win96/7		227	36	-28	3	238	-215	23	86
Females									
1992	Spr	10,455	784	131	126	11,497	935	12,431	10,955
1993	Spr	10,457	796	123	108	11,485	979	12,464	10,951
1994	Spr	10,509	817	116	97	11,539	939	12,478	10,938
1995/6	Win	10,806	813	97	86	11,801	814	12,616	10,864
1996	Spr	10,797	821	92	85	11,795	814	12,609	10,883
1996	Sum	10,820	835	91	81	11,825	806	12,632	10,881
1996	Aut	10,872	840	87	81	11,881	812	12,692	10,835
1996/7	Win	10,925	841	89	76	11,931	805	12,736	10,806
Changes									
Aut 96-Win96/7		53	1	1	-5	50	-7	44	-29
Win95/6-Win96/7		119	28	-8	-10	129	-9	120	-57

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

0.2 SUMMARY TABLE

The Workforce in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

		Workforce in employment				Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
		Employees in Employment	Self-employed	Work-related Government- supported training	HM forces			
All								
1994	Mar	21,656	3,274	323	254	25,508	2,729	28,236
1995	Mar	21,923	3,371	270	233	25,797	2,352	28,149
1996	Mar	22,111	3,302	214	222	25,849	2,187	28,036
1996	Sep	22,304	3,367	191	218	26,080	2,071	28,151
1996	Dec	22,355	3,361	190	216	26,122	1,880	28,002
1997	Mar	22,459	3,355	180	214	26,209	1,711	27,919
Changes								
Dec 96 - Mar 97		104	-6	-10	-3	86	-169	-83
Mar 96 - Mar 97		348	53	-34	-8	359	-476	-117
Males								
1994	Mar	10,943	2,453	203	237	13,835	2,093	15,929
1995	Mar	11,079	2,550	166	217	14,011	1,797	15,809
1996	Mar	11,179	2,490	135	207	14,010	1,666	15,676
1996	Sep	11,263	2,532	120	203	14,118	1,572	15,690
1996	Dec	11,326	2,525	120	201	14,172	1,430	15,603
1997	Mar	11,430	2,520	114	199	14,262	1,308	15,570
Changes								
Dec 96 - Mar 97		103	-5	-6	-2	90	-123	-33
Mar 96 - Mar 97		251	30	-21	-8	252	-359	-107
Females								
1994	Mar	10,714	821	120	18	11,672	635	12,308
1995	Mar	10,844	821	104	17	11,785	555	12,340
1996	Mar	10,933	812	79	16	11,839	520	12,360
1996	Sep	11,041	835	71	15	11,962	499	12,461
1996	Dec	11,029	835	70	15	11,950	449	12,399
1997	Mar	11,030	835	66	15	11,946	403	12,350
Changes								
Dec 96 - Mar 97		1	-0	-4	-0	-4	-46	-49
Mar 96 - Mar 97		97	23	-13	-1	107	-117	-10

SUMMARY TABLE

The Labour Force Survey in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

0.3
THOUSANDS

		In employment				Total ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers					Total
All									
1996	Spr	22,085	3,213	225	122	25,645	2,321	27,966	16,556
1996	Sum	22,096	3,289	225	114	25,724	2,255	27,978	16,582
1996	Aut	22,252	3,283	200	115	25,851	2,221	28,072	16,527
1996/97	Win	22,401	3,277	199	108	25,985	2,111	28,096	16,542
1997	Spr	22,507	3,260	197	111	26,076	2,037	28,113	16,564
Changes									
Win 96/97-Spr97		106	-17	-1	3	91	-74	17	22
Spr96-Spr97		422	47	-27	-11	431	-285	146	8
Males									
1996	Spr	11,551	2,403	142	40	14,137	1,525	15,662	5,992
1996	Sum	11,542	2,466	143	37	14,187	1,472	15,659	6,019
1996	Aut	11,637	2,459	122	40	14,258	1,432	15,690	6,014
1996/97	Win	11,743	2,454	119	37	14,353	1,326	15,679	6,050
1997	Spr	11,817	2,421	121	37	14,395	1,294	15,689	6,064
Changes									
Win 96/97-Spr97		74	-33	2	0	42	-32	11	14
Spr96-Spr97		266	18	-21	-4	259	-231	28	72
Females									
1996	Spr	10,534	810	83	82	11,509	796	12,305	10,564
1996	Sum	10,554	823	82	77	11,537	782	12,319	10,562
1996	Aut	10,615	824	79	75	11,593	789	12,382	10,513
1996/97	Win	10,658	824	79	71	11,632	785	12,417	10,492
1997	Spr	10,690	840	76	75	11,681	743	12,424	10,500
Changes									
Win 96/97-Spr97		32	16	-3	3	49	-42	7	7
Spr96-Spr97		156	30	-6	-7	172	-53	119	-64

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

SUMMARY TABLE

The Workforce in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

0.4
THOUSANDS

		Workforce in employment				Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
		Employees in Employment	Self-employed	Work-related Government- supported training	HM forces			
All								
1995	Dec	21,566	3,238	210	226	25,240	2,149	27,389
1996	Mar	21,536	3,219	197	222	25,175	2,101	27,276
1996	Jun	21,597	3,213	165	221	25,197	2,064	27,261
1996	Sep	21,728	3,289	170	218	25,405	1,985	27,390
1996	Dec	21,774	3,283	169	216	25,442	1,809	27,251
1997	Mar	21,878	3,277	161	214	25,530	1,644	27,174
Changes								
Dec 96 - Mar 97		104	-6	-8	-3	88	-165	-77
Mar 96 - Mar 97		341	59	-36	-8	355	-458	-102
Males								
1995	Dec	10,919	2,448	135	210	13,712	1,637	15,349
1996	Mar	10,893	2,419	124	207	13,643	1,600	15,243
1996	Jun	10,912	2,403	103	206	13,625	1,565	15,189
1996	Sep	10,978	2,466	106	203	13,753	1,506	15,259
1996	Dec	11,039	2,459	106	201	13,805	1,375	15,180
1997	Mar	11,142	2,454	101	199	13,896	1,255	15,151
Changes								
Dec 96 - Mar 97		104	-5	-5	-2	91	-120	-29
Mar 96 - Mar 97		249	35	-23	-8	253	-345	-92
Females								
1995	Dec	10,647	789	75	16	11,528	512	12,040
1996	Mar	10,643	800	73	16	11,531	502	12,033
1996	Jun	10,685	810	62	16	11,573	499	12,072
1996	Sep	10,749	823	64	15	11,652	479	12,131
1996	Dec							

1.5 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment by region:* unadjusted

Standard region	THOUSANDS				Production and construction industries	Production industries	Manufacturing	Service industries	Agriculture forestry and fishing						
	Male		Female							Total	C - F	C - E	D	G - Q	A, B
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time											
South East	3,233	480	2,060	1,528	7,301	1,133	918	881	6,121	47					
1996 Dec	3,224	471	2,047	1,507	7,249	1,134	915	877	6,066	49					
1997 Mar															
Greater London (Included in South East)	1,487	199	1,015	550	3,251	351	271	259	2,897	2					
1996 Dec	1,489	203	1,014	532	3,237	359	274	262	2,875	3					
1997 Mar															
East Anglia	373	57	199	189	817	189	159	150	607	21					
1996 Dec	378	56	198	187	819	185	155	147	612	22					
1997 Mar															
South West	780	116	469	433	1,799	383	330	310	1,384	32					
1996 Dec	811	114	465	422	1,813	386	329	308	1,394	33					
1997 Mar															
West Midlands	985	108	534	463	2,090	650	566	549	1,419	20					
1996 Dec	1,004	99	516	461	2,081	640	562	545	1,419	21					
1997 Mar															
East Midlands	702	84	414	366	1,565	472	417	402	1,072	21					
1996 Dec	695	83	415	368	1,561	466	409	394	1,074	22					
1997 Mar															
Yorkshire and Humberside	869	98	479	450	1,897	507	411	396	1,371	19					
1996 Dec	879	89	480	445	1,892	508	413	398	1,364	20					
1997 Mar															
North West	1,066	140	633	547	2,386	612	514	500	1,759	15					
1996 Dec	1,063	136	630	537	2,366	594	506	491	1,757	15					
1997 Mar															
North	476	67	278	266	1,087	304	253	239	772	10					
1996 Dec	472	64	276	256	1,069	297	249	234	762	10					
1997 Mar															
Wales	429	49	255	233	966	260	222	212	687	19					
1996 Dec	434	47	254	226	962	255	217	207	689	18					
1997 Mar															
Scotland	870	90	536	461	1,958	461	350	315	1,458	38					
1996 Dec	874	89	547	440	1,950	456	347	312	1,456	38					
1997 Mar															
Great Britain	9,783	1,289	5,857	4,935	21,864	4,971	4,141	3,955	16,651	242					
1996 Dec	9,834	1,247	5,829	4,851	21,761	4,920	4,104	3,913	16,593	248					
1997 Mar															
Northern Ireland	241	47	159	137	585	133	111	104	433	19					
1996 Dec	240	47	158	136	580	132	110	104	429	19					
1997 Mar															
United Kingdom	10,024	1,336	6,016	5,073	22,449	5,105	4,251	4,059	17,084	261					
1996 Dec	10,074	1,294	6,016	4,986	22,341	5,052	4,214	4,017	17,022	267					
1997 Mar															

* See footnotes to Table 1.1.
R Revised

EMPLOYMENT 1.5

Employees in employment by region:* unadjusted

Standard region	THOUSANDS										Standard region	SIC 1992				
	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Manufacture of food, drink and tobacco	Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment	Electricity gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade and repairs	Sale, maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	Wholesale & commission trade except of motor vehicles	Other					Total	SIC 1992
South East	12	881	69	156	26	215	1,318	145	361	364	996	Dec				
1996 Dec	12	877	66	153	27	218	1,297	151	364		1997	Mar				
1997 Mar																
Greater London (Included in South East)	6	259	24	30	6	80	534	45	147	137	1996	Dec				
1996 Dec	6	262	25	31	7	85	511	50	137		1997	Mar				
1997 Mar																
East Anglia	3	150	28	18	5	30	138	21	35	36	1996	Dec				
1996 Dec	3	147	26	19	6	29	139	22	36		1997	Mar				
1997 Mar																
South West	6	310	42	52	14	53	319	48	71	76	1996	Dec				
1996 Dec	6	308	43	50	15	56	331	54	76		1997	Mar				
1997 Mar																
West Midlands	3	549	34	51	13	85	350	50	105	111	1996	Dec				
1996 Dec	3	545	32	52	14	78	347	49	111		1997	Mar				
1997 Mar																
East Midlands	6	402	48	31	9	55	274	41	78	74	1996	Dec				
1996 Dec	5	394	46	30	10	57	261	42	74		1997	Mar				
1997 Mar																
Yorkshire & Humberside	5	396	54	23	10	95	341	45	86	81	1996	Dec				
1996 Dec	5	398	55	23	10	95	340	50	81		1997	Mar				
1997 Mar																
North West	2	500	62	49	13	97	411	51	104	111	1996	Dec				
1996 Dec	2	491	60	49	14	87	419	53	111		1997	Mar				
1997 Mar																
North	5	239	28	25	9	51	168	23	29	26	1996	Dec				
1996 Dec	5	234	26	23	10	48	169	27	26		1997	Mar				
1997 Mar																
Wales	3	212	22	38	7	37	147	22	26	28	1996	Dec				
1996 Dec	2	207	22	37	7	38	152	27	28		1997	Mar				
1997 Mar																
Scotland	19	315	57	53	16	111	320	47	64	59	1996	Dec				
1996 Dec	20	312	53	50	16	109	326	52	59		1997	Mar				
1997 Mar																
Great Britain	63	3,955	446	496	123	830	3,784	493	960	965	1996	Dec				
1996 Dec	63	3,913	429	486	127	816	3,780	528	965		1997	Mar				
1997 Mar																
Northern Ireland	2	104	19	10	5	23	95	12	21	21	1996	Dec				
1996 Dec	2	104	19	10	4	23	91	12	21		1997	Mar				
1997 Mar																
United Kingdom	65	4,059	465	506	128	853	3,878	505	981	986	1996	Dec				
1996 Dec	65	4,017	449	496	132	839	3,871	539	986		1997	Mar				
1997 Mar																

* See footnotes to Table 1.1.
R Revised

1.14

EMPLOYMENT Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

THOUSAND	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Restaurants, cafes etc.	Bars, public houses and nightclubs	Travel agencies/ tour operators	Libraries/ museums and other cultural activities 925	Sport & other recreation activities	All
SIC 1992	551/552	553	554	633	925	926/927	
Self-employed *							
1991	44.1	68.2	56.0	0	27.5	1.1	196.9
Employees in employment +							
1988 Mar	239.4	239.6	375.5	61.2	77.2	281.5	1,274.4
Jun	279.5	259.0	391.5	62.4	83.0	294.5	1,369.9
Sep	285.6	259.8	405.9	63.4	81.7	296.5	1,392.9
Dec	250.1	263.6	418.4	63.4	77.0	275.6	1,348.1
1989 Mar	257.5	262.2	418.0	63.7	78.6	270.9	1,350.9
Jun	299.2	283.4	428.2	64.9	82.8	294.7	1,453.2
Sep	308.7	288.5	433.3	67.7	80.7	301.2	1,480.1
Dec	278.1	290.7	443.0	68.8	73.1	272.8	1,426.5
1990 Mar	275.4	289.9	431.3	69.2	73.0	274.2	1,410.0
Jun	314.4	303.0	445.8	70.0	80.0	311.5	1,524.7
Sep	318.2	308.4	448.1	71.7	77.4	312.5	1,536.9
Dec	289.2	302.0	446.3	71.9	71.9	289.7	1,471.0
1991 Mar	280.1	287.7	427.0	69.6	68.9	285.7	1,419.0
Jun	307.9	297.7	435.0	69.7	75.6	316.5	1,502.4
Sep	306.7	285.5	442.0	69.7	75.3	319.4	1,498.6
Dec	267.4	285.6	416.2	69.2	74.7	299.1	1,412.2
1992 Mar	269.7	281.2	401.9	71.0	73.1	300.5	1,397.4
Jun	311.0	303.0	414.2	69.2	74.8	320.8	1,493.0
Sep	308.6	295.7	400.0	68.6	72.4	311.9	1,457.2
Dec	277.7	292.4	392.2	69.5	72.3	294.3	1,396.4
1993 Mar	276.1	295.1	370.7	69.6	71.8	294.3	1,377.6
Jun	317.6	298.0	370.6	69.3	75.6	316.5	1,447.6
Sep	318.7	305.1	374.3	69.3	75.9	317.2	1,460.5
Dec	276.4	302.1	363.3	66.2	73.3	299.4	1,380.7
1994 Mar	270.4	291.0	353.4	68.5	74.1	303.5	1,360.9
Jun	316.7	311.2	362.3	74.9	76.0	314.3	1,455.4
Sep	325.3	318.3	371.4	76.0	78.2	315.1	1,464.3
Dec	280.8	309.6	372.9	73.0	74.5	298.8	1,409.6
1995 Mar	282.2	308.4	381.0	75.4	73.3	307.1	1,427.4
Jun	331.5	332.7	393.1	82.1	77.5	319.7	1,538.6
Sep	326.7	333.1	400.2	83.5	77.1	312.4	1,533.0
Dec	301.2	320.7	399.1	80.8	72.7	297.2	1,471.7
1996 Mar	299.7	314.1	386.7	80.6	72.7	296.2	1,450.0
Jun	358.3	342.0	402.9	89.8	76.8	300.3	1,570.1
Sep	362.1	345.1	399.7	89.3	76.1	311.2	1,582.5
Dec	328.0	337.1	402.2	88.8	73.5	307.9	1,537.5
1997 Mar	327.6	332.2	379.7	86.0	69.0	289.6	1,484.1
CHANGES:							
March 1997-1996							
no. (thousands)	27.9	18.1	-7.0	5.4	-3.7	-6.6	34.1
Percentage	9.3	5.8	-1.8	6.7	-5.1	-2.2	2.3

Note 1: The Labour Force Survey showed the following summer estimates (thousands) of self-employed in all tourism industries: (1982 not available)

1981	163	1986	211	1991	183	1996	191 #
1982	N/A	1987	200	1992	178	1997	
1983	159	1988	204	1993	196	1998	
1984	187	1989	191	1994	187 #	1999	
1985	190	1990	190	1995	188 #	2000	

This figure has been estimated using SIC 92 codes and should not be directly compared to previous years.

Note 2: Due to the introduction of SIC(92), it has been necessary to find SIC(92) codes which fit best with the SIC(80) codes previously used in defining 'tourism-related' industries. All the figures in the main table are now calculated on this new basis. Therefore these figures differ from those in earlier versions of Table 1.14. Some activities such as the fairgrounds are no longer included as they are part of a larger group that does not entirely relate to tourism. We have included a new category 'Travel agencies/tour operators' which was created out of the new classification system.

* Based on the Census of Population using SIC(80) codes.

+ These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in Table 1.4.

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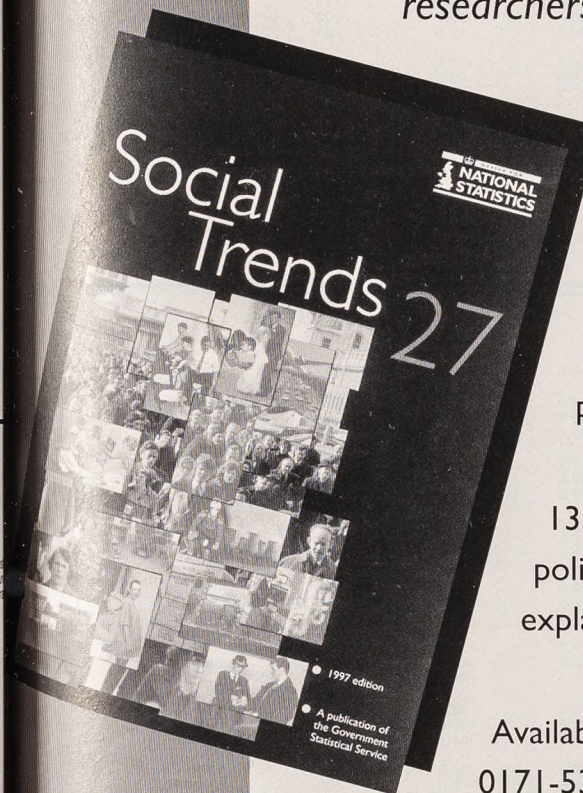
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2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK summary

THOUSANDS

	MALE AND FEMALE									
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
1993) Annual averages	2,919.2	10.3	2,900.6	10.3						
1994) Annual averages	2,636.5	9.4	2,619.3	9.3						
1995) Annual averages	2,325.6	8.3	2,308.2	8.2						
1996) Annual averages	2,122.2	7.6	2,104.0	7.5						
1995 Jun 8	2,254.5	8.0	2,313.1	8.2	-7.2	-12.9	208	2,026	21	
Jul 13	2,336.2	8.3	2,311.0	8.2	-2.1	-6.9	325	1,991	21	
Aug 10	2,350.2	8.4	2,290.0	8.2	-21.0	-10.1	263	2,068	20	
Sep 14	2,292.2	8.2	2,264.0	8.1	-26.0	-16.4	256	2,017	20	
Oct 12	2,212.3	7.9	2,264.6	8.1	0.6	-15.5	251	1,942	19	
Nov 9	2,195.1	7.8	2,244.6	8.0	-20.0	-15.1	242	1,935	19	
Dec 14	2,228.2	7.9	2,235.5	8.0	-9.1	-9.5	236	1,972	19	
1996 Jan 11	2,310.5	8.2	2,206.8	7.9	-28.7	-19.3	252	2,037	20	
Feb 8	2,303.0	8.2	2,212.3	7.9	5.5	-10.8	243	2,039	21	
Mar 14	2,230.8	7.9	2,186.7	7.8	-25.6	-16.3	206	2,005	20	
Apr 11	2,223.9	7.9	2,182.4	7.8	-4.3	-8.1	236	1,968	20	
May 9	2,147.4	7.6	2,166.3	7.7	-16.1	-15.3	196	1,931	20	
Jun 13	2,096.3	7.5	2,150.3	7.7	-16.0	-12.1	203	1,874	19	
Jul 11	2,158.1	7.7	2,126.0	7.6	-24.3	-18.8	299	1,841	19	
Aug 8	2,176.4	7.7	2,108.7	7.5	-17.3	-19.2	244	1,914	19	
Sep 12	2,103.7	7.5	2,070.8	7.4	-37.9	-26.5	226	1,860	18	
Oct 10	1,977.2	7.0	2,025.2	7.2	-45.6	-33.6	213	1,747	17	
Nov 14	1,871.4	6.7	1,929.8	6.9	-59.6	-59.6	208	1,648	15	
Dec 12	1,868.2	6.6	1,883.1	6.7	-46.7	-62.6	204	1,649	15	
1997 Jan 9	1,907.8	6.8	1,814.5	6.5	-68.6	-70.2	223	1,670	15	
Feb 13	1,827.8	6.5	1,748.1	6.2	-66.4	-60.4	211	1,603	13	
Mar 13	1,745.3	6.2	1,710.8	6.1	-37.3	-57.4	196	1,538	12	
Apr 10	1,688.0	6.0	1,654.4	5.9	-56.4	-53.4	202	1,476	10	
May 8 R	1,620.5	5.8	1,637.3	5.8	-17.1	-36.9	189	1,422	10	
Jun 12 P	1,550.1	5.5	1,600.8	5.7	-36.5	-36.7	192	1,349	9	

2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB summary

1993) Annual averages	2,814.1	10.2	2,796.9	10.2						
1994) Annual averages	2,539.2	9.3	2,522.3	9.2						
1995) Annual averages	2,237.4	8.2	2,220.1	8.1						
1996) Annual averages	2,038.1	7.5	2,020.0	7.4						
1995 Jun 8	2,169.0	7.9	2,225.5	8.1	-6.5	-12.2	201	1,947	20	
Jul 13	2,244.3	8.2	2,222.7	8.1	-2.8	-6.8	315	1,909	19	
Aug 10	2,258.2	8.3	2,202.9	8.1	-19.8	-9.7	256	1,983	19	
Sep 14	2,202.1	8.1	2,177.5	8.0	-25.4	-16.0	248	1,936	19	
Oct 12	2,126.8	7.8	2,178.2	8.0	0.7	-14.8	244	1,864	19	
Nov 9	2,111.9	7.7	2,158.2	7.9	-20.0	-14.9	236	1,857	18	
Dec 14	2,144.1	7.8	2,149.2	7.9	-9.0	-9.4	231	1,894	19	
1996 Jan 11	2,224.2	8.1	2,121.0	7.8	-28.2	-19.1	246	1,958	20	
Feb 8	2,217.2	8.1	2,126.5	7.8	5.5	-10.6	237	1,960	20	
Mar 14	2,146.4	7.9	2,101.4	7.7	-25.1	-15.9	200	1,926	20	
Apr 11	2,138.4	7.8	2,096.4	7.7	-5.0	-8.2	230	1,889	19	
May 9	2,064.7	7.6	2,080.6	7.6	-15.8	-15.3	191	1,854	19	
Jun 11	2,011.7	7.4	2,063.6	7.6	-17.0	-12.6	195	1,799	19	
Jul 11	2,067.3	7.6	2,039.3	7.5	-24.3	-19.0	288	1,762	18	
Aug 8	2,083.9	7.6	2,021.3	7.4	-18.0	-19.8	238	1,828	18	
Sep 12	2,014.1	7.4	1,985.0	7.3	-36.3	-26.2	218	1,778	17	
Oct 10	1,895.7	6.9	1,942.8	7.1	-42.2	-32.2	207	1,672	16	
Nov 14	1,797.5	6.6	1,853.8	6.8	-89.0	-55.8	203	1,580	15	
Dec 12	1,836.9	6.6	1,808.8	6.6	0.0	-44.7	218	1,604	15	
1997 Jan 9	1,836.9	6.7	1,743.5	6.4	-65.3	-36.8	218	1,604	15	
Feb 13	1,760.2	6.4	1,679.9	6.1	-63.6	-43.0	206	1,541	13	
Mar 13	1,679.5	6.1	1,643.8	6.0	-36.1	-55.0	191	1,477	12	
Apr 10	1,624.1	5.9	1,589.6	5.8	-54.2	-51.3	197	1,417	10	
May 8 R	1,559.2	5.7	1,573.1	5.8	-16.5	-35.6	184	1,365	9	
Jun 12 P	1,489.3	5.4	1,538.2	5.6	-34.9	-35.2	185	1,295	9	

P The latest national and regional seasonally-adjusted unemployment figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
R Revised.
* National and regional unemployment rates are calculated by expressing the number of unemployed claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of unemployed claimants, employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1996 for 1996 and 1997 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK summary 2.1

THOUSANDS

	MALE					FEMALE					MARRIED
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	
1993) Annual averages	2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9		683.1	5.6	674.9	5.5		1993) Annual averages
1994) Annual averages	2,014.4	12.7	2,004.8	12.7		622.1	5.1	614.6	5.0		1994) Annual averages
1995) Annual averages	1,770.0	11.2	1,760.2	11.2		555.6	4.5	548.1	4.4		1995) Annual averages
1996) Annual averages	1,610.3	10.3	1,599.9	10.2		511.9	4.1	504.1	4.1		1996) Annual averages
1995 Jun 8	1,728.9	11.0	1,763.7	11.2		525.6	4.3	549.4	4.4	136.7	1995 Jun 8
Jul 13	1,758.6	11.2	1,759.6	11.2		577.5	4.7	551.4	4.5	143.1	Jul 13
Aug 10	1,753.7	11.1	1,744.4	11.1		596.4	4.8	545.6	4.4	152.1	Aug 10
Sep 14	1,724.0	11.0	1,727.0	11.0		568.2	4.6	537.0	4.3	139.2	Sep 14
Oct 12	1,676.4	10.7	1,724.6	11.0		535.9	4.3	540.0	4.4	133.4	Oct 12
Nov 9	1,670.7	10.6	1,708.9	10.9		525.5	4.3	535.7	4.3	131.1	Nov 9
Dec 14	1,707.2	10.8	1,704.2	10.8		521.0	4.2	531.3	4.3	131.4	Dec 14
1996 Jan 11	1,766.4	11.3	1,680.9	10.7		544.1	4.4	525.9	4.2	138.2	1996 Jan 11
Feb 8	1,761.0	11.2	1,687.2	10.8		541.9	4.4	525.1	4.2	136.6	Feb 8
Mar 14	1,707.2	10.9	1,666.3	10.6		523.6	4.2	520.4	4.2	132.0	Mar 14
Apr 11	1,695.5	10.8	1,659.9	10.6		528.5	4.3	522.5	4.2	138.7	Apr 11
May 9	1,643.9	10.5	1,647.5	10.5		503.5	4.1	518.8	4.2	128.4	May 9
Jun 13	1,599.5	10.2	1,631.4	10.4		496.8	4.0	518.9	4.2	125.0	Jun 13
Jul 11	1,616.5	10.3	1,613.5	10.3		541.6	4.4	512.5	4.1	133.1	Jul 11
Aug 8	1,614.1	10.3	1,600.0	10.2		562.4	4.5	508.7	4.1	142.9	Aug 8
Sep 12	1,572.4	10.0	1,572.0	10.0		531.4	4.3	498.8	4.0	128.5	Sep 12
Oct 10	1,492.6	9.5	1,537.5	9.8		484.6	3.9	487.7	3.9	116.5	Oct 10
Nov 14	1,424.1	9.1	1,469.9	9.4		447.3	3.6	459.9	3.7	105.5	Nov 14
Dec 12	1,430.5	9.1	1,432.9	9.1		437.7	3.5	450.2	3.6	102.5	Dec 12
1997 Jan 9	1,463.5	9.3	1,384.7	8.8		444.3	3.6	429.8	3.5	104.7	1997 Jan 9
Feb 13	1,403.3	9.0	1,335.8	8.5		424.5	3.4	412.3	3.3	96.5	Feb 13
Mar 13	1,342.4	8.6	1,307.5	8.3		402.9	3.2	403.3	3.2	89.9	Mar 13
Apr 10	1,238.8	8.3	1,270.0	8.1		389.1	3.1	384.4	3.1	86.6	Apr 10
May 8 R	1,249.9	8.0	1,251.4	8.0		370.6	3.0	385.9	3.1	80.9	May 8 R
Jun 12 P	1,193.3	7.6	1,223.6	7.8		356.8	2.9	377.2	3.0	76.8	Jun 12 P

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB summary 2.2

1993) Annual averages	2,155.4	13.9	2,145.7	13.8		658.8	5.5	651.2	5.5		1993) Annual averages
1994) Annual averages	1,939.1	12.6	1,929.5	12.6		600.1	5.0	592.8	4.9		1994) Annual averages
1995) Annual averages	1,701.4	11.1	1,691.5	11.1		536.1	4.5	528.6	4.4		1995) Annual averages
1996) Annual averages	1,545.3	10.1	1,535.0	10.1		492.8	4.1	485.1	4.0		1996) Annual averages
1995 Jun 8	1,661.8	10.9	1,695.3	11.1		507.2	4.2	530.2	4.4	131.4	1995 Jun 8
Jul 13	1,689.4	11.0	1,691.3	11.1		554.9	4.6	531.4	4.4	136.5	Jul 13
Aug 10	1,684.7	11.0	1,676.7	11.0		573.5	4.8	526.2	4.4	145.2	Aug 10
Sep 14	1,655.2	10.8	1,659.6	10.9		546.9	4.5	517.9	4.3	133.5	Sep 14
Oct 12	1,609.8	10.5	1,657.1	10.8		517.0	4.3	521.1	4.3	128.1	Oct 12
Nov 9	1,604										

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Government Office Regions

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Government Office Regions 2.3 THOUSANDS

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					THOUSANDS	
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male		Female
NORTH EAST													
1993)	149.6	119.8	29.8	13.0	18.3	6.0	148.7	12.9			119.3	29.4	
1994) Annual	141.6	113.5	28.1	12.4	17.8	5.6	141.2	12.4			113.3	27.9	
1995) average	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.5	16.5	5.2	130.3	11.5			104.2	26.1	
1996)	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.6	15.3	4.8	118.0	10.6			93.8	24.3	
1996 Jun 13	117.1	93.3	23.7	10.5	15.2	4.7	120.0	10.7	-1.8	-1.3	95.3	24.7	
Jul 11	119.3	93.7	25.6	10.7	15.3	5.1	118.9	10.7	-1.1	-1.6	94.2	24.7	
Aug 8	118.6	92.2	26.4	10.6	15.0	5.2	117.4	10.5	-1.5	-1.5	93.3	24.1	
Sep 12	115.5	90.2	25.3	10.3	14.7	5.0	115.0	10.3	-2.4	-1.7	91.0	24.0	
Oct 10	108.9	85.9	23.1	9.8	14.0	4.6	112.1	10.0	-2.9	-2.3	88.6	23.5	
Nov 14	105.2	83.9	21.3	9.4	13.7	4.2	107.3	9.6	-4.8	-3.4	85.5	21.8	
Dec 12	104.7	84.1	20.7	9.4	13.7	4.1	105.5	9.5	-1.8	-3.2	83.6	21.9	
1997 Jan 9	107.3	85.9	21.4	9.6	14.0	4.3	101.8	9.1	-3.7	-3.4	80.9	20.9	
Feb 13	102.6	81.9	20.7	9.2	13.4	4.1	98.8	8.8	-3.0	-2.8	78.7	20.1	
Mar 13	99.4	79.5	19.9	8.9	13.0	3.9	97.4	8.7	-1.4	-2.7	77.7	19.7	
Apr 10	97.8	78.2	19.6	8.8	12.8	3.9	94.8	8.5	-2.6	-2.3	76.1	18.7	
May 8 R	94.4	75.7	18.8	8.5	12.3	3.7	94.6	8.5	-0.2	-1.4	75.4	18.2	
Jun 12 P	91.2	73.0	18.1	8.2	11.9	3.6	93.6	8.4	-1.0	-1.3	74.6	19.0	
NORTH WEST													
1993)	248.1	192.7	55.4	9.5	13.1	4.9	246.2	9.5			191.6	54.6	
1994) Annual	221.2	171.5	49.7	8.7	11.9	4.5	220.5	8.7			171.1	49.4	
1995) average	192.2	148.8	43.4	7.6	10.5	3.9	188.6	7.4			148.4	40.2	
1996)	175.8	136.1	39.7	6.9	9.5	3.5	175.3	6.8			135.9	39.5	
1996 Jun 13	173.3	135.2	38.1	6.8	9.4	3.4	180.2	7.0	-1.6	-0.4	138.1	42.1	
Jul 11	178.9	137.0	41.9	7.0	9.6	3.7	178.2	7.0	-2.0	-1.5	136.6	41.6	
Aug 8	180.9	136.8	44.1	7.1	9.6	3.9	175.7	6.9	-2.5	-2.0	135.4	40.3	
Sep 12	173.9	132.8	41.1	6.8	9.3	3.6	170.8	6.7	-4.9	-3.1	132.9	37.9	
Oct 10	161.9	124.9	37.0	6.3	8.7	3.3	168.5	6.6	-2.3	-3.2	131.3	37.2	
Nov 14	153.1	119.1	34.0	6.0	8.3	3.0	160.5	6.3	-8.0	-5.1	125.3	35.2	
Dec 12	154.1	120.8	33.3	6.0	8.4	2.9	157.7	6.2	-2.8	-4.4	123.2	34.5	
1997 Jan 9	160.9	125.7	35.2	6.3	8.8	3.1	151.2	5.9	-6.5	-5.8	118.6	32.6	
Feb 13	154.0	120.6	33.4	6.0	8.4	2.9	142.7	5.6	-8.5	-5.9	112.2	30.5	
Mar 13	146.6	115.0	31.5	5.7	8.0	2.8	141.4	5.5	-1.3	-5.4	111.0	30.4	
Apr 10	141.7	111.3	30.4	5.5	7.8	2.7	137.2	5.4	-4.2	-4.7	107.6	29.6	
May 8 R	135.2	106.7	28.5	5.3	7.5	2.5	135.6	5.3	-1.6	-2.4	106.0	29.6	
Jun 12 P	127.6	100.3	27.3	5.0	7.0	2.4	131.9	5.1	-3.7	-3.2	102.9	29.0	
MERSEYSIDE													
1993)	95.9	75.2	20.7	15.2	21.8	7.3	95.2	15.1			74.8	20.4	
1994) Annual	88.5	69.2	19.3	14.9	21.5	7.1	88.2	14.8			69.0	19.2	
1995) average	79.5	61.9	17.6	13.7	19.5	6.7	79.4	13.7			61.8	17.6	
1996)	74.9	58.3	16.5	13.1	18.8	6.3	74.7	13.0			58.2	16.4	
1996 Jun 13	75.0	58.6	16.4	13.1	18.9	6.2	75.9	13.2	0.1	-0.3	59.1	16.8	
Jul 11	76.6	59.1	17.5	13.4	19.0	6.7	75.3	13.1	-0.6	-0.3	58.6	16.7	
Aug 8	76.8	58.8	18.0	13.4	18.9	6.8	75.2	13.1	-0.1	-0.2	58.4	16.8	
Sep 12	75.5	58.1	17.4	13.2	18.7	6.6	74.0	12.9	-1.2	-0.6	57.7	16.3	
Oct 10	71.3	55.5	15.8	12.4	17.9	6.0	73.0	12.7	-1.0	-0.8	56.9	16.1	
Nov 14	68.0	53.4	14.7	11.9	17.2	5.6	70.3	12.3	-2.7	-1.6	55.1	15.2	
Dec 12	68.1	53.6	14.5	11.9	17.2	5.5	69.3	12.1	-1.0	-1.6	54.3	15.0	
1997 Jan 9	69.7	54.7	15.0	12.2	17.6	5.7	67.5	11.8	-1.8	-1.8	52.8	14.7	
Feb 13	68.1	53.5	14.6	11.9	17.2	5.6	65.7	11.5	-1.8	-1.5	51.6	14.1	
Mar 13	66.0	52.0	14.0	11.5	16.7	5.3	65.2	11.4	-0.5	-1.4	51.2	14.0	
Apr 10	64.4	50.8	13.6	11.2	16.4	5.2	63.4	11.1	-1.8	-1.4	49.8	13.6	
May 8 R	62.4	49.3	13.0	10.9	15.9	5.0	62.5	10.9	-0.9	-1.1	49.1	13.4	
Jun 12 P	60.6	47.9	12.8	10.6	15.4	4.9	61.2	10.7	-1.3	-1.3	48.1	13.1	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER													
1993)	245.6	190.8	54.8	10.4	14.3	5.3	244.0	10.2			189.9	54.1	
1994) Annual	226.4	175.2	51.2	9.7	13.5	5.0	224.8	9.6			174.3	50.5	
1995) average	207.9	160.6	47.3	8.7	12.0	4.5	206.1	8.7			159.6	46.5	
1996)	191.8	147.9	43.9	8.0	11.0	4.2	190.0	8.0			146.9	43.1	
1996 Jun 13	188.8	146.3	42.5	7.9	10.9	4.1	193.4	8.1	-1.1	-1.1	149.2	44.2	
Jul 11	193.2	147.3	45.9	8.1	10.9	4.4	191.1	8.0	-2.3	-1.9	147.6	43.5	
Aug 8	195.7	146.7	49.0	8.2	10.9	4.7	190.1	8.0	-1.0	-1.5	146.7	43.4	
Sep 12	188.8	143.4	45.5	7.9	10.6	4.4	186.1	7.8	-4.0	-2.4	143.8	42.3	
Oct 10	178.1	136.6	41.4	7.5	10.1	4.0	183.1	7.7	-3.0	-2.7	141.3	41.8	
Nov 14	170.0	131.8	38.3	7.1	9.8	3.7	175.7	7.4	-7.4	-4.8	136.1	39.6	
Dec 12	172.1	134.1	38.0	7.2	10.0	3.7	172.8	7.2	-2.9	-4.4	133.7	39.1	
1997 Jan 9	176.6	137.5	39.1	7.4	10.2	3.8	166.7	7.0	-6.1	-5.5	129.1	37.6	
Feb 13	169.9	132.3	37.6	7.1	9.8	3.6	161.2	6.8	-5.5	-4.8	124.9	36.3	
Mar 13	162.7	126.8	35.9	6.8	9.4	3.4	158.2	6.6	-3.0	-4.9	122.6	35.6	
Apr 10	158.3	123.4	34.9	6.6	9.2	3.4	153.7	6.4	-4.5	-4.3	119.8	33.9	
May 8 R	152.0	118.6	33.4	6.4	8.8	3.2	153.3	6.4	-0.4	-2.6	118.7	34.6	
Jun 12 P	146.1	113.9	32.3	6.1	8.5	3.1	150.6	6.3	-2.7	-2.5	116.8	33.8	

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					THOUSANDS	
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male		Female
EAST MIDLANDS													
1993)	183.8	140.8	43.0	9.6	13.0	5.1	182.5	9.5			140.1	42.4	
1994) Annual	168.8	128.7	40.1	8.8	11.7	4.9	167.6	8.7			128.0	39.6	
1995) average	148.3	112.5	35.7	7.7	10.3	4.2	147.2	7.6			111.9	35.3	
1996)	133.6	101.0	32.5	6.9	9.4	3.8	132.5	6.8			100.4	32.1	
1996 Jun 13	131.3	100.0	31.3	6.8	9.3	3.6	135.0	7.0	-2.0	-1.4	102.2	32.8	
Jul 11	134.8	100.5	34.3	7.0	9.4	4.0	133.4	6.9	-1.6	-1.7	101.0	32.4	
Aug 8	135.7	100.2	35.5	7.0	9.3	4.1	132.0	6.8	-1.4	-1.7	99.9	32.1	
Sep 12	130.7	97.1	33.6	6.7	9.0	3.9	129.5	6.7	-2.5	-1.8	98.0	31.5	
Oct 10	121.4	91.0	30.4	6.3	8.5	3.5	126.5	6.5	-3.0	-2.3	95.6	30.9	
Nov 14	114.3	86.5	27.7	5.9	8.1	3.2	120.1	6.2	-6.4	-4.0	91.1	29.0	
Dec 12	114.6	87.6	27.0	5.9	8.2	3.1	116.2	6.0	-3.9	-4.4	88.2	28.0	
1997 Jan 9	118.8	91.2	27.7	6.1	8.5	3.2	111.4	5.8	-4.8	-5.0	84.9	26.5	
Feb 13	113.8	87.5	26.3	5.9	8.1	3.0	106.5	5.5	-4.9	-4.5	81.3	25.2	
Mar 13	108.7	83.5	25.2	5.6	7.8	2.9	105.0	5.4	-1.5	-3.7	79.9	25.1	
Apr 10	104.8	80.5	24.3	5.4	7.5	2.8	101.7	5.3	-3.3	-3.2	77.7	24.0	
May 8 R	104.8	80.5	24.3	5.4	7.5	2.8	101.7	5.3	-3.3	-3.2	77.7	24.0	
Jun 12 P	94.2	72.4	21.8	4.9	6.7	2.5	98.0	5.1	-2.2	-2.3	74.7	23.3	
WEST MIDLANDS													
1993)	281.9	215.6	66.3	10.9	14.6	6.1	280.6	10.8			214.9	65.8	
1994) Annual	246.2	186.8	59.4	9.9	13.3	5.5	244.8	9.9			186.0	58.8	
1995) average	210.3	158.6	51.7	8.4	11.0	4.8	209.0	8.3			158.0	51.1	
1996)	188.6	142.0	46.6	7.4	9.8	4.3	187.4	7.4			141.3	46.1	
1996 Jun 13	188.1	142.5	45.6	7.4	9.9	4.2	192.5	7.6	-1.6	-1.1	145.0	47.5	
Jul 11	193.1	143.8	49.3	7.6	10.0	4.5	189.2	7.5	-3.3	-2.0	142.6	46.6	
Aug 8	194.7	143.6	51.2	7.7	10.0	4.7	186.7	7.4	-2.5	-2.5	140.7	46.0	
Sep 12	188.6	139.8	48.8	7.4	9.7	4.5	183.3	7.2	-3.4	-3.1	138.2	45.1	
Oct 10	175.9	131.8	44.1	6.9	9.1	4.0	179.5	7.1	-3.8	-3.2	135.3	44.2	
Nov 14	164.0	123.8	40.2	6.5	8.6	3.7	170.7	6.7	-8.8	-5.3	129.0	41.7	
Dec 12	162.6	123.7	38.9										

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Government Office Regions

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
											Male	Female
SOUTH EAST												
1993)	318.6	244.7	73.9	8.7	12.1	4.5	316.8	8.7			243.7	73.2
1994) Annual	272.8	208.5	64.3	7.3	10.1	3.9	271.9	7.3			208.0	63.9
1995) average	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.2	8.4	3.4	228.6	6.2			173.5	55.2
1996)	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.4	7.4	3.0	199.6	5.4			151.0	48.6
1996 Jun 13	196.9	149.8	47.1	5.3	7.3	2.9	204.7	5.5	-2.7	-1.9	154.6	50.1
Jul 11	201.2	150.7	50.4	5.4	7.3	3.1	202.0	5.5	-2.7	-2.3	152.5	49.5
Aug 8	203.1	150.6	52.6	5.5	7.3	3.2	198.6	5.4	-3.4	-2.9	150.2	48.4
Sep 12	196.0	145.4	50.6	5.3	7.1	3.1	194.5	5.3	-4.1	-3.4	146.6	47.9
Oct 10	183.3	137.1	46.2	5.0	6.7	2.8	189.8	5.1	-4.7	-4.1	142.9	46.9
Nov 14	171.1	129.2	42.0	4.6	6.3	2.6	178.4	4.8	-11.4	-6.7	135.2	43.2
Dec 12	169.7	129.0	40.7	4.6	6.3	2.5	171.9	4.7	-6.5	-7.5	129.8	42.1
1997 Jan 9	173.2	132.3	40.9	4.7	6.4	2.5	164.0	4.4	-7.9	-8.6	124.8	39.2
Feb 13	163.5	125.2	38.4	4.4	6.1	2.3	153.3	4.2	-10.7	-8.4	116.6	36.7
Mar 13	153.7	117.8	35.9	4.2	5.7	2.2	149.7	4.1	-3.6	-7.4	113.8	35.9
Apr 10	146.2	112.1	34.1	4.0	5.4	2.1	143.4	3.9	-6.3	-6.9	109.4	34.0
May 8 R	138.1	106.2	32.0	3.7	5.2	2.0	140.2	3.8	-3.2	-4.4	106.6	33.6
Jun 12 P	129.4	99.5	30.0	3.5	4.8	1.8	136.4	3.7	-3.8	-4.4	103.7	32.7
SOUTH WEST												
1993)	217.8	164.6	53.2	9.5	12.7	5.5	216.4	9.5			163.8	52.6
1994) Annual	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.2	10.9	4.6	190.4	8.1			143.2	47.2
1995) average	166.3	124.1	42.3	7.1	9.5	4.1	164.9	7.0			123.3	41.6
1996)	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.3	8.4	3.6	146.9	6.2			109.5	37.4
1996 Jun 13	142.9	107.4	35.6	6.1	8.2	3.4	150.5	6.4	-1.9	-1.0	111.9	38.6
Jul 11	146.4	108.3	38.2	6.2	8.2	3.6	148.8	6.3	-1.7	-1.5	110.6	38.2
Aug 8	147.8	108.3	39.5	6.3	8.3	3.8	146.8	6.2	-2.0	-1.9	109.4	37.4
Sep 12	143.5	105.6	37.9	6.1	8.0	3.6	143.4	6.1	-3.4	-2.4	106.9	36.5
Oct 10	135.5	100.3	35.2	5.7	7.6	3.4	139.8	5.9	-3.6	-3.0	104.3	35.5
Nov 14	130.5	96.7	33.8	5.5	7.4	3.2	133.1	5.6	-6.7	-4.6	99.3	33.8
Dec 12	131.1	97.8	33.3	5.6	7.5	3.2	129.4	5.5	-3.7	-4.7	96.4	33.0
1997 Jan 9	135.8	101.4	34.4	5.8	7.7	3.3	124.4	5.3	-5.0	-5.1	93.0	31.4
Feb 13	128.4	96.1	32.3	5.4	7.3	3.1	118.5	5.0	-5.9	-4.9	88.8	29.7
Mar 13	120.0	90.2	29.8	5.1	6.9	2.8	115.1	4.9	-3.4	-4.8	85.0	29.0
Apr 10	114.0	86.2	27.8	4.8	6.6	2.7	111.6	4.7	-3.5	-4.3	83.9	27.7
May 8 R	106.2	80.6	25.6	4.5	6.1	2.4	108.9	4.6	-2.7	-3.2	81.7	27.2
Jun 12 P	98.2	74.7	23.5	4.2	5.7	2.2	105.6	4.5	-3.3	-3.2	79.3	26.3
WALES												
1993)	131.1	103.2	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	130.3	10.3			102.7	27.6
1994) Annual	120.7	94.1	26.6	9.4	12.7	4.9	119.9	9.3			93.6	26.3
1995) average	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.8	12.2	4.5	106.9	8.7			82.9	24.0
1996)	102.7	79.2	23.5	8.2	11.4	4.3	101.7	8.2			78.6	23.1
1996 Jun 13	99.6	77.2	22.4	8.0	11.1	4.1	103.8	8.3	-0.8	-0.3	79.8	24.0
Jul 11	104.1	79.1	25.0	8.4	11.4	4.5	102.8	8.3	-1.0	-0.9	79.2	23.6
Aug 8	105.3	79.1	26.2	8.5	11.4	4.7	102.0	8.2	-0.8	-0.9	78.5	23.5
Sep 12	102.5	77.8	24.7	8.2	11.2	4.5	100.5	8.1	-1.5	-1.1	77.6	22.9
Oct 10	96.6	74.3	22.3	7.8	10.7	4.0	99.3	8.0	-1.2	-1.2	76.7	22.6
Nov 14	92.5	71.9	20.6	7.4	10.4	3.7	95.0	7.6	-4.3	-2.3	73.7	21.3
Dec 12	93.1	72.6	20.5	7.5	10.5	3.7	92.8	7.4	-2.2	-2.6	71.9	20.9
1997 Jan 9	96.4	75.3	21.1	7.7	10.9	3.8	90.0	7.2	-2.8	-3.1	70.0	20.0
Feb 13	91.8	71.7	20.1	7.4	10.3	3.6	86.9	7.0	-3.1	-2.7	67.6	19.3
Mar 13	87.0	68.1	18.9	7.0	9.8	3.4	85.0	6.8	-1.9	-2.6	66.2	18.8
Apr 10	83.6	65.6	18.0	6.7	9.5	3.3	82.4	6.6	-2.6	-2.5	64.7	17.7
May 8 R	80.3	63.1	17.2	6.4	9.1	3.1	82.1	6.6	-0.3	-1.6	64.0	18.1
Jun 12 P	76.4	60.0	16.4	6.1	8.7	3.0	80.3	6.4	-1.8	-1.6	62.5	17.8
SCOTLAND												
1993)	246.4	189.5	56.9	9.9	13.7	5.1	243.3	9.7			187.7	55.6
1994) Annual	231.5	178.6	52.8	9.4	13.0	4.8	228.4	9.3			176.8	51.5
1995) average	203.5	156.3	47.2	8.2	11.6	4.2	200.3	8.1			154.5	45.9
1996)	195.1	149.3	45.7	8.0	11.3	4.1	191.9	7.9			147.5	44.4
1996 Jun 13	191.7	147.6	44.1	7.8	11.2	3.9	196.4	8.0	-0.2	0.5	150.3	46.1
Jul 11	206.1	152.8	53.3	8.4	11.6	4.7	194.7	8.0	-1.7	-0.9	148.7	46.0
Aug 8	206.4	152.5	53.9	8.4	11.6	4.8	194.0	7.9	-0.7	-0.9	148.2	45.8
Sep 12	191.1	145.3	45.8	7.8	11.0	4.1	191.3	7.8	-2.7	-1.7	146.4	44.9
Oct 10	183.4	141.2	42.2	7.5	10.7	3.7	188.9	7.7	-2.4	-1.9	145.0	43.9
Nov 14	176.4	136.7	39.7	7.2	10.4	3.5	181.4	7.4	-7.5	-4.2	140.1	41.3
Dec 12	178.1	138.8	39.2	7.3	10.5	3.5	178.7	7.3	-2.7	-4.2	138.3	40.4
1997 Jan 9	185.6	144.5	41.1	7.6	11.0	3.6	173.3	7.1	-5.4	-5.2	134.5	38.8
Feb 13	179.6	139.6	39.9	7.3	10.6	3.5	169.7	6.9	-3.6	-3.9	132.0	37.7
Mar 13	172.1	134.1	38.0	7.0	10.2	3.4	167.6	6.9	-2.1	-3.7	130.3	37.3
Apr 10	166.2	129.4	36.8	6.8	9.8	3.3	162.5	6.6	-5.1	-3.6	126.6	35.9
May 8 R	160.3	125.1	35.3	6.6	9.5	3.1	161.6	6.6	-0.9	-2.7	125.0	36.6
Jun 12 P	156.2	121.2	35.0	6.4	9.2	3.1	160.2	6.6	-1.4	-2.5	123.4	36.8

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Government Office Regions 2.3

THOUSANDS

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
											Male	Female
NORTHERN IRELAND												
1993)	105.1	80.7	24.5	14.1	18.6	7.8	103.7	13.8			80.1	23.6
1994) Annual	97.3	75.3	21.9	12.7	16.6	6.9	97.1	12.6			75.2	21.8
1995) average	88.2	68.7	19.5	11.4	15.3	6.0	88.1	11.4			68.6	19.5
1996)	84.2	65.0	19.1	10.9	14.7	5.8	84.0	10.9			65.0	19.0
1996 Jun 13	84.7	65.5	19.2	11.0	14.8	5.9	86.7	11.3	1.0	0.5	66.8	19.9
Jul 11	90.8	67.5	23.3	11.8	15.3	7.1	86.7	11.3	0.0	0.2	66.5	20.2
Aug 8	92.6	68.3	24.3	12.0	15.5	7.4	87.4	11.4	0.7	0.6	66.8	20.6
Sep 12	89.7	67.4	22.3	11.7	15.2	6.8	85.8	11.2	-1.6	-0.3	65.9	19.9
Oct 10	81.6	62.8	18.8	10.6	14.2	5.8	82.4	10.7	-3.4	-1.4	63.5	18.9
Nov 14	73.9	57.8	16.2	9.6	13.1	4.9	76.0	9.9	-6.4	-3.8	59.0	17.0
Dec 12	71.9	56.7	15.3	9.4	12.8	4.7	74.3	9.7	-1.7	-3.8	57.6	16.7
1997 Jan 9	70.8	56.0	14.8	9.2	12.7	4.5	71.0	9.2	-3.3	-3.8	55.2	15.8
Feb 13	67.5	53.8	13.8	8.8	12.2	4.2	68.2	8.9	-2.8	-2.6	53.2	15.0
Mar 13	65.7	52.5	13.2	8.6	11.9	4.0	67.0	8.7	-1.2	-2.4	52.4	14.6
Apr 10	63.8	51.1	12.7	8.3	11.6	3.9	64.8	8.4	-2.2	-2.1	51.3	13.5
May 8 R	61.3	49.2	12.1	8.0	11.1	3.7	64.2	8.4	-0.6	-1.3	50.5	13.7
Jun 12 P	60.8	48.2	12.6	7.9	10.9	3.8	62.6	8.1	-1.6	-1.5	49.3	13.3

See footnotes to Tables 2.1 and 2.2.
Due to production difficulties, data for standard statistical regions have been withdrawn from this table. Figures for specific regions are available on request from the Labour Market Statistics helpline on (0171) 533 6176.

2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas* as at June 12 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce		Male	Female	All	Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce
TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS													
England													
Accrington and Rossendale	1,601	499	2,100	4.5	3.8		Hastings	3,482	899	4,381	8.9	6.9	
Alfreton and Ashfield	2,887	736	3,623	6.0	5.4		Haverhill	454	172	626	4.9	4.1	
Alnwick and Amble	747	234	981	8.5	6.8		Heathrow	21,854	7,597	29,451	4.3	3.7	
Andover	476	198	674	2.1	1.8		Helston	471	217	688	11.1	7.4	
Ashford	1,440	421	1,861	5.0	4.2		Hereford and Leominster	1,748	620	2,368	5.1	4.2	
Aylesbury and Wycombe	3,391	1,012	4,403	2.6	2.1		Hertford and Harlow	6,145	2,052	8,197	3.6	3.1	
Banbury	718	249	967	3.1	2.6		Hexham	581	195	776	5.3	3.9	
Barnsley	4,858	1,269	6,127	9.2	8.0		Hitchin and Letchworth	1,555	585	2,140	4.0	3.4	
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	1,187	362	1,549	5.5	4.2		Honiton and Axminster	453	147	600	3.8	2.6	
Barrow-in-Furness	2,150	508	2,658	8.0	6.9		Horncastle and Market Rasen	484	219	703	6.8	4.7	
Basingstoke and Alton	1,381	438	1,819	2.4	2.1		Huddersfield	4,438	1,298	5,736	5.2	4.6	
Bath	2,281	776	3,057	4.4	3.8		Hull	11,145	3,379	14,524	7.8	7.0	
Beccles and Halesworth	785	264	1,049	6.8	5.1		Huntingdon and St.Neots	1,257	492	1,749	3.2	2.7	
Bedford	2,566	831	3,397	4.8	4.2		Ipswich	3,935	1,201	5,136	4.9	4.3	
Berwick-on-Tweed	384	105	489	5.0	4.1		Isle of Wight	2,917	896	3,813	9.1	7.8	
Bicester	292	104	396	1.9	1.6		Keighley	1,404	528	1,932	6.6	5.5	
Bideford	717	229	946	9.6	7.2		Kendal	468	154	622	2.9	2.3	
Birmingham	40,878	12,227	53,105	7.5	6.8		Keswick	72	21	93	2.5	1.8	
Bishop Auckland	2,573	620	3,193	7.8	6.9		Kettering and Market Harborough	1,086	391	1,477	3.6	3.1	
Blackburn	2,920	673	3,593	5.3	4.7		Kidderminster	1,351	469	1,820	4.4	3.8	
Blackpool	5,032	1,247	6,279	5.4	4.4		King's Lynn and Hunstanton	1,826	624	2,450	6.1	5.0	
Blandford	163	68	231	2.3	1.7		Lancaster and Morecambe	2,789	881	3,670	8.1	6.8	
Boldin and Liskeard	1,216	383	1,599	6.9	4.9		Launceston	277	118	395	6.2	3.8	
Bolton and Bury	7,191	1,869	9,060	5.3	4.6		Leeds	15,892	4,291	19,983	5.4	4.9	
Boston	759	280	1,039	5.1	3.9		Leek	346	111	457	3.8	3.2	
Bournemouth	4,663	1,250	5,913	5.6	4.4		Leicester	10,057	3,050	13,107	5.0	4.4	
Bradford	11,607	3,215	14,822	7.1	6.3		Lincoln	3,503	1,074	4,577	6.3	5.4	
Bridgwater	1,460	459	1,919	6.2	5.0		Liverpool	35,830	9,491	45,321	11.6	10.3	
Bridlington and Driffield	1,398	389	1,787	9.1	7.2		London	185,000	64,990	249,990	7.7	6.8	
Bridport	343	123	466	6.1	4.1		Loughborough and Coalville	1,964	697	2,661	3.9	3.5	
Brighton	9,881	3,330	13,211	8.3	6.9		Louth and Mablethorpe	796	245	1,041	8.1	6.0	
Bristol	12,896	3,750	16,646	5.0	4.5		Lowestoft	2,434	759	3,193	10.9	9.2	
Bude	426	161	587	9.3	6.1		Ludlow	412	138	550	5.5	3.7	
Burnley	1,192	325	1,517	3.9	3.5		Macclesfield	1,326	363	1,689	2.8	2.3	
Burton-on-Trent	2,634	817	3,451	5.9	5.1		Malton	190	87	277	2.9	2.3	
Bury St.Edmunds	739	291	1,030	2.9	2.5		Malvern and Ledbury	718	216	934	4.5	3.5	
Buxton	587	180	767	3.9	3.0		Manchester	34,286	9,052	43,338	6.1	5.5	
Calderdale	4,090	1,133	5,223	6.3	5.5		Mansfield	3,619	937	4,556	9.7	8.3	
Cambridge	3,082	1,091	4,173	2.7	2.3		Matlock	456	170	626	2.9	2.5	
Canterbury	2,237	613	2,850	5.5	4.6		Medway and Maidstone	9,664	3,055	12,719	6.3	5.3	
Carlisle	2,215	655	2,870	5.4	4.7		Melton Mowbray	434	157	591	2.4	2.0	
Castleford and Pontefract	3,007	844	3,851	6.9	6.1		Middlesbrough	10,362	2,504	12,866	11.1	10.2	
Chard	273	126	399	4.5	3.5		Milton Keynes	2,830	984	3,814	3.4	3.1	
Chelmsford and Braintree	3,240	1,169	4,409	4.2	3.5		Minehead	482	142	624	7.1	5.1	
Cheltenham	2,271	720	2,991	4.2	3.5		Morpeth and Ashington	3,586	915	4,501	9.8	8.7	
Chesterfield	4,180	1,096	5,276	7.8	6.8		Newark	1,012	352	1,364	6.1	5.0	
Chichester	1,451	446	1,897	3.2	2.6		Newbury	651	188	839	1.8	1.6	
Chippenhams	820	298	1,118	2.4	2.6		Newcastle upon Tyne	22,559	5,663	28,222	8.2	7.5	
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	1,015	355	1,370	5.4	4.2		Newmarket	748	283	1,031	4.0	3.2	
Cirencester	244	94	338	2.5	2.0		Newquay	551	161	712	7.4	5.5	
Clacton	1,591	393	1,984	10.1	7.7		Newton Abbot	1,085	367	1,452	5.6	4.4	
Clitheroe	145	43	188	1.8	1.5		Northallerton	327	159	486	2.7	2.2	
Colchester	2,536	819	3,355	4.0	3.4		Northampton	3,867	1,271	5,138	4.2	3.8	
Corby	1,012	308	1,320	4.5	4.1		Northwich	1,761	527	2,288	4.1	3.6	
Coventry and Hinckley	9,829	2,986	12,815	5.6	5.0		Norwich	5,915	1,877	7,792	5.5	4.7	
Crawley	3,157	1,030	4,187	2.0	1.7		Nottingham	17,705	5,015	22,720	6.9	6.1	
Crewe	1,780	547	2,327	5.2	4.6		Okehampton	176	79	255	5.4	3.5	
Cromer and North Walsham	990	310	1,300	7.3	5.5		Oldham	3,798	989	4,787	6.2	5.4	
Darlington	2,937	800	3,737	7.2	6.4		Oswestry	657	239	896	6.7	5.3	
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	268	92	360	4.7	2.9		Oxford	3,919	1,346	5,265	2.7	2.3	
Derby	7,172	2,010	9,182	6.2	5.5		Pendle	1,074	298	1,372	4.3	3.7	
Deveizes	352	132	484	3.6	2.8		Penrith	286	134	420	2.8	2.1	
Diss	399	173	572	4.2	3.1		Penzance and St.Ives	1,260	419	1,679	10.1	7.1	
Doncaster	7,624	1,967	9,591	10.1	8.8		Peterborough	4,087	1,299	5,386	5.4	4.7	
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,506	452	1,958	5.3	4.3		Pickering and Helmsley	171	78	249	3.9	2.6	
Dover and Deal	2,537	668	3,205	8.9	7.4		Plymouth	8,222	2,472	10,694	8.0	6.8	
Dudley and Sandwell	14,489	4,374	18,863	7.1	6.4		Poole	2,164	611	2,775	3.6	3.0	
Durham	3,051	790	3,841	6.4	5.9		Portsmouth	7,346	1,949	9,295	7.1	5.8	
Eastbourne	1,906	645	2,551	4.5	3.6		Preston	5,347	1,512	6,859	4.4	3.9	
Evesham	666	242	908	3.1	2.4		Reading	3,092	828	3,920	2.6	2.2	
Exeter	3,256	1,001	4,257	4.3	3.6		Redruth and Camborne	1,799	486	2,285	11.4	8.9	
Fakenham	565	211	776	7.2	5.3		Retford	939	328	1,267	7.0	5.8	
Falmouth	834	290	1,124	10.8	8.1		Richmondshire	361	153	514	4.4	3.1	
Folkestone	2,647	648	3,295	9.7	8.1		Ripon	237	99	336	3.3	2.4	
Gainsborough	693	235	928	7.9	6.4		Rochdale	3,607	884	4,491	7.6	6.6	
Gloucester	2,640	808	3,448	4.7	4.2		Rotherham and Mexborough	8,733	2,123	10,856	12.3	10.9	
Goole and Selby	1,593	583	2,176	8.6	7.1		Rugby and Daventry	1,454	551	2,005	3.5	3.0	
Gosport and Fareham	1,850	666	2,516	5.0	4.1		Salisbury	1,038	325	1,363	3.0	2.4	
Grantham	788	280	1,068	4.4	3.6		Scarborough and Filey	1,742	499	2,241	6.8	5.4	
Great Yarmouth	2,896	823	3,719	10.4	8.3		Scunthorpe	2,836	881	3,717	5.9	5.2	
Grimsby	4,876	1,414	6,290	8.6	7.5		Settle	125	64	189	3.5	2.6	
Guildford and Aldershot	3,169	990	4,159	4.4	3.9		Shaftesbury	399	147	546	3.8	2.2	
Harrogate	1,055	400	1,455	3.5	2.8		Sheffield	17,023	4,905	21,928	8.6	7.7	
Hartlepool	3,569	865	4,434	12.5	11.4		Shrewsbury	1,222	394	1,616	3.8	3.1	
Harwich	532	144	676	11.9	9.7		Sittingbourne and Sheerness	2,505	768	3,273	8.3	7.0	
							Skegness	432	114	546	4.8	3.6	
							Skipton	249	66	315	2.4	1.9	
							Sleaford	376	127	503	4.0	3.1	
							Slough	4,307	1,252	5,559	3.1	2.7	
							South Molton	175	67	242	6.6	3.8	

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

Area statistics

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas* as at June 12 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce</
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2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at June 12 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce
SOUTH EAST										
Berkshire	7,613	2,106	9,719	2.7	2.4	Enfield	6,787	2,253	9,040	
Bracknell	805	241	1,046			Greenwich	7,532	2,440	9,972	
Newbury	876	280	1,156			Hackney	11,336	3,950	15,286	
Reading	2,323	501	2,824			Hammersmith and Fulham	5,677	2,313	7,990	
Slough	2,057	556	2,613			Haringey	9,959	3,555	13,514	
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,147	331	1,478			Harrow	3,164	1,235	4,399	
Wokingham	607	197	804			Havering	3,166	996	4,162	
Buckinghamshire (former county)										
Milton Keynes	2,585	885	3,470	3.5	3.1	Hillingdon	3,539	1,164	4,703	
Rest of Buckinghamshire										
Aylesbury Vale	1,278	433	1,711	2.7	2.2	Hounslow	4,285	1,523	5,808	
Chiltern	501	134	635			Islington	8,263	3,183	11,446	
South Buckinghamshire	411	171	582			Kensington and Chelsea	3,687	1,779	5,466	
Wycombe	1,533	419	1,952			Kingston-upon-Thames	1,659	591	2,250	
East Sussex (former county)										
Brighton and Hove	8,134	2,772	10,906	10.3	8.8	Lambeth	12,318	4,454	16,772	
Rest of East Sussex										
Eastbourne	1,327	410	1,737	6.0	4.6	Lewisham	9,750	3,198	12,948	
Hastings	2,471	622	3,093			Merton	3,524	1,199	4,723	
Lewes	1,126	342	1,468			Newham	9,448	2,900	12,348	
Rother	1,058	296	1,354			Redbridge	4,354	1,774	6,128	
Wealden	831	324	1,155			Richmond-upon-Thames	2,032	826	2,858	
Hampshire (former county)										
Portsmouth	4,757	1,259	6,016	7.1	6.2	Southwark	10,153	3,629	13,782	
Southampton	5,050	1,224	6,274	5.7	5.0	Sutton	2,320	771	3,091	
Rest of Hampshire										
Basingstoke and Deane	1,228	380	1,608	3.5	2.8	Tower Hamlets	8,236	2,164	10,400	
East Hampshire	852	272	1,124			Waltham Forest	7,203	2,347	9,550	
Eastleigh	855	247	1,102			Wandsworth	7,427	2,721	10,148	
Fareham	840	296	1,136			EASTERN				
Gosport	1,098	400	1,498			Bedfordshire (former county)				
Hart	2,050	497	2,547			Luton	3,972	1,129	5,101	6.4
Havant	1,473	483	1,956			Rest of Bedfordshire				
New Forest	685	232	917			Mid Bedfordshire	840	380	1,220	4.2
Rushmoor	686	248	934			North Bedfordshire	2,377	740	3,117	3.5
Test Valley	712	223	935			South Bedfordshire	1,151	372	1,523	
Winchester						Cambridgeshire				
Isle of Wight										
	2,917	896	3,813	9.1	7.8	Cambridge	1,655	537	2,192	3.9
Kent										
Ashford	1,497	431	1,928			East Cambridgeshire	521	225	746	3.3
Canterbury	2,237	613	2,850	6.4	5.4	Fenland	1,323	486	1,809	
Dartford	1,526	460	1,986			Huntingdon	1,330	525	1,855	
Dover	2,537	668	3,205			Peterborough	3,192	945	4,137	
Gillingham	1,605	608	2,213			South Cambridgeshire	793	286	1,079	
Gravesham	1,968	573	2,541			Essex				
Maidstone	1,783	576	2,359			Basilidon	3,098	962	4,060	6.2
Rochester-upon-Medway	3,236	950	4,186			Braintree	1,546	605	2,151	5.1
Sevenoaks	1,112	387	1,499			Brentwood	648	210	858	
Shepway	2,647	648	3,295			Castle Point	1,302	425	1,727	
Swale	2,505	768	3,273			Chelmsford	1,775	594	2,369	
Thanet	3,772	1,005	4,777			Colchester	1,905	635	2,540	
Tonbridge and Malling	1,093	365	1,458			Epping Forest	1,528	544	2,072	
Tunbridge Wells	1,005	310	1,315			Harlow	1,418	477	1,895	
Oxfordshire										
Cherwell	966	323	1,289			Maldon	725	207	932	
Oxford	2,209	714	2,923	2.6	2.2	Rochford	950	323	1,273	
South Oxfordshire	794	290	1,084			Southend-on-Sea	4,998	1,440	6,438	
Vale of White Horse	635	196	831			Tendring	2,370	618	2,988	
West Oxfordshire	507	219	726			Thurrock	2,786	863	3,649	
Surrey										
Elmbridge	883	292	1,175			Uttlesford	438	186	624	
Epsom and Ewell	493	167	660	2.3	1.8	Hertfordshire				
Guildford	896	272	1,168			Broxbourne	1,142	408	1,550	3.2
Mole Valley	413	108	521			Dacorum	1,234	381	1,615	2.7
Reigate and Banstead	888	276	1,164			East Hertfordshire	901	328	1,229	
Runnymede	534	167	701			Hertsmer	859	317	1,176	
Spelthorne	882	275	1,157			North Hertfordshire	1,209	406	1,615	
Surrey Heath	364	109	473			St Albans	862	281	1,143	
Tandridge	547	191	738			Stevenage	1,379	431	1,810	
Waverley	630	189	819			Three Rivers	671	211	882	
Woking	549	156	705			Watford	1,125	274	1,399	
West Sussex										
Adur	603	228	831			Welwyn Hatfield	844	265	1,109	
Arun	1,240	366	1,606			Norfolk				
Chichester	817	296	1,113			Breckland	1,416	541	1,957	6.2
Crawley	1,012	317	1,329			Broadland	1,135	473	1,608	5.0
Horsham	698	261	959			Great Yarmouth	2,670	758	3,428	
MidSussex	769	248	1,017			North Norfolk	1,334	432	1,766	
Worthing	1,191	302	1,493			Norwich	3,903	1,082	4,985	
LONDON										
Greater London										
Barking and Dagenham	3,686	1,144	4,830	7.5	6.7	South Norfolk	1,193	456	1,649	
Barnet	5,527	2,166	7,693			West Norfolk	2,063	724	2,787	
Bexley	3,941	1,404	5,345			Suffolk				
Brent	9,586	3,400	13,086			10,195	3,311	13,506	5.0	
Bromley	4,349	1,419	5,768			Babergh	897	311	1,208	4.3
Camden	6,605	2,800	9,405			Forest Heath	514	186	700	
City of London	82	30	112			Ipswich	2,683	720	3,403	
City of Westminster	4,589	1,860	6,449			Mid Suffolk	690	271	961	
Croydon	7,576	2,508	10,084			St Edmundsbury	1,073	422	1,495	
Ealing	6,830	2,406	9,236			Suffolk Coastal	1,400	475	1,875	
						Waveney	2,938	926	3,864	
AVON (former county)										
Bath and North East Somerset	2,447	848	3,295	4.4	3.8	SOUTH WEST				
Bristol	10,005	2,754	12,759	5.7	5.2	Avon (former county)				
North Somerset	2,191	703	2,894	5.2	4.2	Bath and North East Somerset	2,447	848	3,295	4.4
South Gloucestershire	2,308	776	3,084	3.5	3.0	Bristol	10,005	2,754	12,759	5.7
Cornwall										
Caradon	1,183	402	1,585	8.0	6.0	North Somerset	2,191	703	2,894	5.2
Carnock	1,773	562	2,335			South Gloucestershire	2,308	776	3,084	3.5
Isles of Scilly	5	8	13			Devon				
Kerrier	2,070	649	2,719			18,916	5,863	24,779	6.1	
North Cornwall	1,250	412	1,662			East Devon	1,074	354	1,428	
Penwith	1,596	534	2,130			Exeter	2,049	595	2,644	
Restormel	1,731	529	2,260			Mid Devon	664	258	922	
						North Devon	1,396	442	1,838	
						Plymouth	6,335	2,044	8,379	
						South Hams	905	347	1,252	
						Teignbridge	1,514	490	2,004	
						Torbay	2,853	792	3,645	
						Tonbridge	998	349	1,347	
						West Devon	528	192	720	
Dorset (former county)										
Bournemouth	3,660	941	4,601	6.7	5.6	Dorset (former county)				
Poole	1,864	493	2,357	3.9	3.2	3,660	941	4,601	6.7	
Rest of Dorset										
Christchurch	444	137	581	4.1	3.1	1,864	493	2,357	3.9	
East Dorset	581	221	802			Gloucestershire				
North Dorset	292	120	412			7,238	2,413	9,651	4.3	
Purbeck	375	127	502			Cheltenham	1,840	542	2,382	3.5
West Dorset	791	278	1,069			Cotswold	482	187	669	
Weymouth and Portland	1,182	341	1,523			Forest of Dean	906	341	1,247	
Gloucestershire										
Cheltenham	1,840	542	2,382			Forest of Dean	2,194	651	2,845	
Cotswold	482	187	669			Gloucester	1,138	447	1,585	
Forest of Dean	906	341	1,247			Stroud	678	245	923	
Gloucester	2,194	651	2,845			Wiltshire (former county)				
Stroud	1,138	447	1,585			Thamesdown	2,331	706	3,037	2.9
Tewkesbury	678	245	923			Rest of Wiltshire				
Wiltshire (former county)										
Thamesdown	2,331	706	3,037	2.9	2.5	3,972	1,416	5,388	3.4	
Rest of Wiltshire										
Kennet	604	244	848			North Wiltshire	1,028	393	1,421	
North Wiltshire	1,028	393	1,421			Salisbury	998	304	1,302	
Salisbury	998	304	1,302			West Wiltshire	1,342	485	1,827	
West Wiltshire	1,342	485	1,827			Somerset				
Somerset										
Mendip	6,514	2,225	8,739	4.7	3.8	Mendip	1,379	503	1,882	
Sedgemoor	1,575	499	2,074			S				

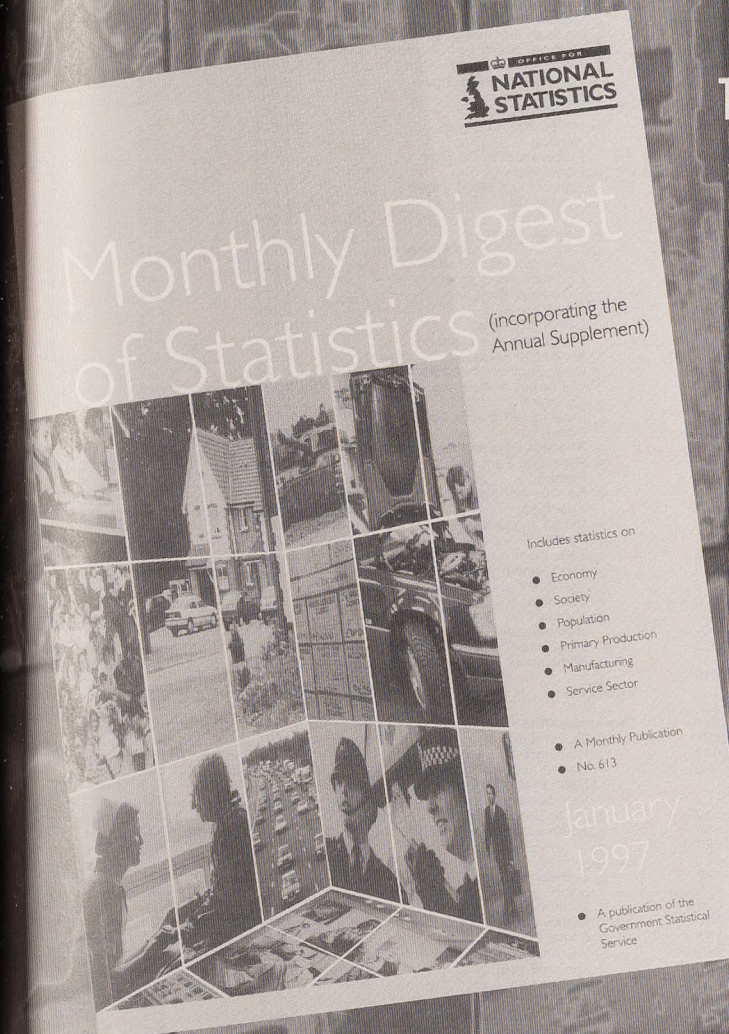
2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at June 12 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		
				Per cent employees and unem-ployed	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and unem-ployed	Per cent workforce	
Rochdale	4,718	1,185	5,903			Edinburgh, City of	9,942	2,809	12,751	4.7	
Salford	4,689	1,182	5,871			Falkirk	3,128	979	4,107	7.7	
Stockport	3,827	4,802	8,629			Fife	8,560	2,645	11,205	9.0	
Tameside	3,866	1,156	5,022			Glasgow, City of	23,347	5,895	29,242	8.3	
Trafford	3,485	967	4,452			Highland	5,361	1,472	6,833	8.0	
Wigan	5,890	1,738	7,628			Inverclyde	1,934	509	2,443	7.7	
Lancashire	22,267	6,097	28,364	4.6	4.1	Midlothian	1,233	321	1,554	7.6	
Blackburn	2,821	633	3,454			Moray	1,498	581	2,079	6.8	
Blackpool	3,523	825	4,348			North Ayrshire	3,864	1,281	5,145	10.9	
Burnley	1,172	318	1,490			North Lanarkshire	8,734	2,347	11,081	10.0	
Chorley	1,239	335	1,574			Orkney Islands	238	87	325	4.5	
Fylde	455	126	581			Perthshire and Kinross	2,188	700	2,888	6.2	
Hyndburn	1,040	312	1,352			Renfrewshire	4,304	1,189	5,493	6.2	
Lancaster	2,794	890	3,684			Shetland Islands	236	97	333	3.7	
Pendle	1,074	298	1,372			South Ayrshire	2,703	906	3,609	7.6	
Preston	3,031	795	3,826			South Lanarkshire	6,750	1,898	8,648	8.2	
Ribble Valley	293	116	409			Stirling	1,581	484	2,065	5.7	
Rossendale	678	220	898			West Dunbartonshire	3,464	826	4,290	11.8	
South Ribble	959	316	1,275			West Lothian	2,655	750	3,405	6.1	
West Lancashire	2,031	576	2,607			Western Isles	848	236	1,084	11.1	
Wyre	1,157	337	1,494			NORTHERN IRELAND	48,213	12,586	60,799	9.3	7.8
MERSEYSIDE						Antrim	801	275	1,076		
Merseyside	47,868	12,770	60,638	11.8	10.6	Ards	1,401	423	1,824		
Knowsley	5,964	1,468	7,432			Armagh	1,341	411	1,752		
Liverpool	20,398	5,428	25,826			Ballymena	1,176	400	1,576		
Sefton	7,443	2,013	9,456			Ballymoney	707	141	848		
St Helens	4,292	1,110	5,402			Banbridge	549	184	733		
Wirral	9,771	2,751	12,522			Belfast	11,710	2,671	14,381		
NORTH EAST						Carrickfergus	811	252	1,063		
Cleveland (former county)						Castlereagh	1,064	293	1,357		
Hartlepool	3,364	824	4,188	12.3	11.1	Coleraine	1,702	541	2,243		
Middlesborough	5,670	1,370	7,040	10.9	10.3	Cookstown	856	236	1,092		
Redcar and Cleveland	4,495	1,075	5,570	11.7	10.3	Craigavon	1,644	450	2,094		
Stockton-on-Tees	5,767	1,489	7,256	9.5	8.5	Derry	4,702	1,010	5,712		
Durham (former county)						Down	1,619	535	2,154		
Darlington	2,723	716	3,439	7.3	6.9	Dungannon	1,503	411	1,914		
Rest of Durham	10,606	2,632	13,238	8.2	7.3	Fermanagh	1,982	482	2,464		
Chester-le-Street	1,131	294	1,425			Lame	647	202	849		
Denwentside	2,135	507	2,642			Limavady	1,095	237	1,332		
Durham	1,532	426	1,958			Lisburn	2,186	640	2,826		
Easington	2,013	422	2,435			Magherafelt	957	266	1,223		
Sedgefield	1,807	473	2,280			Moyle	609	119	728		
Teesdale	1,340	349	1,689			Newry and Mourne	3,103	709	3,812		
Wear Valley	1,648	371	2,019			Newtownabbey	1,448	450	1,898		
Northumberland	6,324	1,802	8,126	7.6	6.6	North Down	1,347	500	1,847		
Alnwick	617	199	816			Omagh	1,628	422	2,050		
Berwick-upon-Tweed	412	110	522			Strabane	1,625	326	1,951		
Blyth Valley	1,948	584	2,532								
Castle Morpeth	789	235	1,024								
Tynedale	748	239	987								
Wansbeck	1,810	435	2,245								
Tyne and Wear	34,069	8,238	42,307	8.9	8.2						
Gateshead	5,159	1,194	6,353								
Newcastle upon Tyne	9,346	2,309	11,655								
North Tyneside	5,333	1,411	6,744								
South Tyneside	5,446	1,332	6,778								
Sunderland	8,785	1,992	10,777								
WALES	59,995	16,381	76,376	5.1	4.5						
Blaenau Gwent	1,915	483	2,398	11.4	10.0						
Bridgend	2,262	651	2,913	8.2	7.1						
Caerphilly	3,758	934	4,692	9.5	8.5						
Cardiff	7,556	1,989	9,544	5.5	5.1						
Cardiff South	3,306	946	4,252	7.7	6.3						
Cardiff North	1,101	414	1,515	7.9	5.6						
Conwy	2,098	521	2,619	8.1	6.1						
Denbighshire	1,637	429	2,066	6.6	5.7						
Flintshire	2,065	619	2,684	4.8	4.3						
Gwynedd	3,211	898	4,109	8.9	6.9						
Isle of Anglesey	1,801	563	2,364	13.0	10.0						
Merthyr Tydfil	1,509	358	1,867	9.4	8.0						
Monmouthshire	1,079	395	1,474	5.1	4.4						
Neath Port Talbot	2,770	757	3,527	8.0	7.1						
Newport	3,280	883	4,163	6.7	6.1						
Pembrokeshire	3,112	833	3,945	12.5	8.8						
Powys	1,358	468	1,826	4.5	3.3						
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	5,247	1,252	6,499	8.6	7.5						
Swansea	5,034	1,249	6,283	7.1	6.4						
The Vale of Glamorgan	2,172	682	2,854	5.6	4.9						
Torfaen	1,702	490	2,192	5.8	5.0						
Wrexham	2,022	568	2,590	5.1	4.5						
SCOTLAND	121,190	35,043	156,233	11.1	7.9						
Aberdeen, City of	3,267	1,086	4,353	2.6	2.4						
Aberdeenshire	2,038	889	2,927	4.2	3.7						
Angus	2,328	906	3,234	9.8	8.6						
Argyll and Bute	1,943	552	2,495	7.8	6.0						
Borders, The Scottish	1,228	412	1,640	4.4	3.6						
Clackmannanshire, The	1,223	374	1,597	12.1	8.0						
Dumfries and Galloway	3,202	1,019	4,221	7.6	6.3						
Dundee, City of	5,362	1,394	6,756	8.4	8.0						
East Ayrshire	3,749	1,057	4,806	12.0	10.0						
East Dunbartonshire	1,671	562	2,233	9.3	7.9						
East Lothian	1,387	380	1,767	8.0	4.3						
East Renfrewshire	1,164	400	1,564	9.7	7.6						

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2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at June 12 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All				
SOUTH EAST											
Berkshire											
Bracknell	775	236	1,011	Beckenham	1,942	620	2,562				
Maidenhead	733	188	921	Bethnal Green and Bow	5,107	1,355	6,462				
Newbury	649	192	841	Bexleyheath and Crayford	1,301	471	1,772				
Reading East	1,281	308	1,589	Brent East	3,804	1,311	5,115				
Reading West	1,151	291	1,442	Brent North	1,639	686	2,325				
Slough	1,922	511	2,433	Brent South	4,243	1,403	5,646				
Windsor	725	246	971	Brentford and Isleworth	2,167	849	3,016				
Wokingham	377	134	511	Bromley and Chislehurst	1,187	406	1,593				
Isle of Wight											
Isle of Wight	2,917	896	3,813	Camden and Peckham	4,057	1,433	5,490				
Kent											
Ashford	1,497	431	1,928	Carshalton and Wallington	1,399	457	1,856				
Canterbury	1,575	453	2,028	Chingford and Woodford Green	1,321	478	1,799				
Chatham and Aylesford	1,693	474	2,167	Chipping Barnet	1,359	502	1,861				
Dartford	1,637	497	2,134	Cities of London and Westminster	2,341	911	3,252				
Dover	2,376	628	3,004	Croydon Central	2,717	833	3,550				
Faversham and Mid Kent	1,214	392	1,606	Croydon North	3,731	1,296	5,027				
Folkstone and Hythe	2,647	648	3,295	Croydon South	1,128	379	1,507				
Gillingham	1,605	608	2,213	Dagenham	1,681	496	2,177				
Gravesend	1,968	573	2,541	Dulwich and West Norwood	3,623	1,375	4,998				
Maidstone and The Weald	1,199	358	1,557	Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	3,856	1,402	5,258				
Medway	1,884	599	2,483	Ealing North	2,323	811	3,134				
North Thanet	2,481	624	3,105	Ealing Southall	2,822	966	3,788				
Sevenoaks	857	295	1,152	East Ham	3,892	1,143	5,035				
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	2,011	636	2,647	Edmonton	2,866	933	3,799				
South Thanet	2,114	581	2,695	Eltham	2,014	612	2,626				
Tonbridge and Malling	896	297	1,193	Enfield North	2,184	678	2,862				
Tunbridge Wells	869	268	1,137	Enfield, Southgate	1,737	642	2,379				
Oxfordshire											
Banbury	843	289	1,132	Erith and Thamesmead	3,338	1,100	4,438				
Henley	517	182	699	Feltham and Heston	2,118	674	2,792				
Oxford East	1,867	588	2,455	Finchley and Golders Green	1,950	827	2,777				
Oxford West and Abingdon	730	249	979	Greenwich and Woolwich	3,681	1,215	4,896				
Wantage	621	206	827	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	5,486	2,035	7,521				
Witney	533	228	761	Hackney South and Shoreditch	5,850	1,915	7,765				
Buckinghamshire											
Aylesbury	974	324	1,298	Hammersmith and Fulham	3,506	1,540	5,046				
Beaconsfield	575	238	813	Hampstead and Highgate	2,746	1,378	4,124				
Buckingham	464	157	621	Harrow East	1,797	728	2,525				
Chesham and Amersham	496	132	628	Harrow West	1,367	507	1,874				
Milton Keynes South West	1,415	494	1,909	Hayes and Harlington	1,544	504	2,048				
North East Milton Keynes	1,170	391	1,561	Hendon	2,216	837	3,053				
Wycombe	1,214	306	1,520	Holborn and St Pancras	3,859	1,422	5,281				
East Sussex											
Bexhill and Battle	917	279	1,196	Hornchurch	1,082	351	1,433				
Brighton Kempdown	2,744	832	3,576	Hornsey and Wood Green	3,770	1,483	5,253				
Brighton Pavilion	3,348	1,201	4,549	Ilford North	1,532	597	2,129				
Eastbourne	1,362	424	1,786	Ilford South	2,864	944	3,808				
Hastings and Rye	2,691	680	3,371	Islington North	4,524	1,771	6,295				
Hove	2,388	826	3,214	Islington South and Finsbury	3,739	1,412	5,151				
Lewes	852	294	1,146	Kensington and Chelsea	1,905	1,018	2,923				
Wealden	645	230	875	Kingston and Surbiton	1,291	455	1,746				
Hampshire											
Aldershot	799	273	1,072	Lewisham, Deptford	4,183	1,414	5,597				
Basingstoke	966	295	1,261	Lewisham East	2,439	796	3,235				
East Hampshire	941	287	1,228	Lewisham West	3,128	988	4,116				
Eastleigh	782	218	1,000	Leyton and Wanstead	3,217	1,040	4,257				
Fareham	746	267	1,013	Mitcham and Morden	2,316	770	3,086				
Gosport	1,192	429	1,621	North Southwark and Bermondsey	4,391	1,499	5,890				
Havant	1,637	387	2,024	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,139	446	1,585				
New Forest East	727	254	981	Orpington	1,220	393	1,613				
New Forest West	746	229	975	Poplar and Canning Town	4,501	1,244	5,745				
North East Hampshire	560	171	731	Putney	1,704	640	2,344				
North West Hampshire	594	224	818	Regent's Park and Kensington North	4,112	1,740	5,852				
Portsmouth North	1,712	475	2,187	Richmond Park	1,214	531	1,745				
Portsmouth South	3,045	784	3,829	Romford	1,000	318	1,318				
Romsey	654	207	861	Ruislip - Northwood	848	264	1,112				
Southampton Itchen	2,358	539	2,897	Streatham	4,712	1,770	6,482				
Southampton Test	2,485	616	3,081	Sutton and Cheam	921	314	1,235				
Winchester	712	223	935	Tooting	3,041	1,065	4,106				
Surrey											
East Surrey	684	226	910	Tottenham	6,189	2,072	8,261				
Epsom and Ewell	685	219	904	Twickenham	1,186	431	1,617				
Esher and Walton	728	239	967	Upminster	1,084	327	1,411				
Guildford	707	224	931	Uxbridge	1,147	396	1,543				
Mole Valley	459	128	587	Vauxhall	5,688	2,006	7,694				
Reigate	614	202	816	Walthamstow	3,223	1,062	4,285				
Runnymede and Weybridge	689	220	909	West Ham	4,184	1,322	5,506				
South West Surrey	532	159	691	Wimbledon	1,208	429	1,637				
Spelthorne	882	275	1,157	EASTERN							
Surrey Heath	508	144	652	Cambridgeshire							
Woking	581	166	747	Cambridge	1,521	480	2,001				
West Sussex											
Arundel and South Downs	522	181	703	Huntingdon	972	385	1,357				
Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	920	259	1,179	North East Cambridgeshire	1,527	551	2,078				
Chichester	786	252	1,038	North West Cambridgeshire	1,175	385	1,560				
Crawley	1,012	317	1,329	Peterborough	2,293	677	2,970				
East Worthing and Shoreham	982	337	1,319	South Cambridgeshire	612	224	836				
Horsham	583	218	801	South East Cambridgeshire	714	302	1,016				
Mid Sussex	588	186	774	Essex							
Worthing West	937	238	1,175	Basilidon	2,041	654	2,695				
LONDON											
Barking	2,005	648	2,653	Billerica	1,520	472	1,992				
Battersea	2,682	1,016	3,698	Braintree	1,235	472	1,707				
Hertfordshire											
Broxbourne	1,177	418	1,595	Brentwood and Ongar	801	266	1,067				
Hemel Hempstead	945	292	1,237	Castle Point	1,302	425	1,727				
Hertford and Stortford	719	251	970	Colchester	1,523	494	2,017				
Staffordshire											
Burton	1,753	558	2,311	Epping Forest	1,267	455	1,722				
Cannock Chase	1,472	461	1,933	Harlow	1,526	510	2,036				
Lichfield	818	320	1,138	Harwich	2,008	508	2,516				
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,154	350	1,504	Malden and East Chelmsford	1,046	318	1,364				
South Staffordshire	1,111	358	1,469	North Essex	744	251	995				
Stafford	1,108	367	1,475	Rayleigh	920	329	1,249				
Staffordshire Moorlands	996	330	1,326	Rochford and Southend East	3,306	913	4,219				
Stoke-on-Trent Central	2,209	574	2,783	Saffron Walden	749	319	1,068				
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,400	378	1,778	Southend West	1,975	615	2,590				
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,485	426	1,911	Thurrock	2,323	699	3,022				
Stone	640	248	888	West Chelmsford	1,201	389	1,590				
Tamworth	1,223	467	1,690	Hertfordshire							
Shropshire											
Ludlow	731	269	1,000	Bromsgrove	1,132	459	1,591				
North Shropshire	1,043	341	1,423	Hereford and Worcester							
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,076	341	1,417	Hereford	1,392	474	1,866				
Thelford	1,363	359	1,722	Leominster	869	316	1,185				
The Wrekin	779	267	1,046	Mid Worcestershire	744	272	1,016				
Warwickshire											
North Warwickshire	1,234	466	1,700	Redditch	1,443	536	1,979				
Nuneaton	1,407	424	1,831	West Worcestershire	790	242	1,032				
Rugby and Kenilworth	1,216	415	1,631	Worcester	1,385	443	1,828				
Stratford-on-Avon	853	319	1,172	Wyre Forest	3,257	1,064	4,321				
Warwick and Leamington	1,251	391	1,642	Staffordshire							
West Midlands											
Aldridge - Brownhills	1,236	402	1,638	Burton	1,753	558	2,311				
Birmingham Edgbaston	2,627	760	3,387	Cannock Chase	1,472	461	1,933				
Birmingham Erdington	3,181	844	4,025	Lichfield	818	320	1,138				
Birmingham Hall Green	2,050	569	2,619	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,154	350	1,504				
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,827	729	3,556	South Staffordshire	1,111	358	1,469				
Birmingham Ladywood	6,349	1,717	8,066	Stafford	1,108	367	1,475				
Birmingham Northfield	1,890	566	2,456	Staffordshire Moorlands	996	330	1,326				
Birmingham Perry Barr	3,195	939	4,134	Stoke-on-Trent Central	2,209	574	2,783				
Birmingham Selly Oak	2,439	760	3,199	Stoke-on-Trent North	1,400	378	1,778				
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small	5,395	1,521	6,916	Stoke-on-Trent South	1,485	426	1,911				
Birmingham Yardley	1,855	521	2,376	Stone	640	248	888				
Coventry North East	2,883	781	3,664	Tamworth	1,223	467	1,690				
Coventry North West	1,944	636	2,580	Shropshire							
Coventry South	2,198	601	2,799	Ludlow	731	269	1,000				
Dudley North	2,240	652	2,892	North Shropshire	1,043	341	1,423				
Dudley South	1,685	548	2,233	Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,076	341	1,417				
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,649	478	2,127	The Wrekin	779	267	1,046				
Meriden	2,074	613	2,687	Warwickshire							
Solihull	1,000	357	1,357	North Warwickshire	1,234	466	1,700				
Stourbridge	1,460	445	1,905	Nuneaton	1,407	424	1,831				
Sutton Coldfield	982	396	1,378	Rugby and Kenilworth	1,216	415	1,631				
Walsall North	2,753	746	3,499	Stratford-on-Avon	853	319	1,172				
Walsall South	2,733	820	3,553	Warwick and Leamington	1,251	391	1,642				
Warley	2,431	729	3,160	West Midlands							
West Bromwich East	2,434	745	3,179	Aldridge - Brownhills	1,236	402	1,638				
West Bromwich West	2,693	809	3,502	Birmingham Edgbaston	2,627	760	3,387				
Wolverhampton North East	2,336	620	2,956	Birmingham Erdington	3,181	844	4,025				
Wolverhampton South East	2,276	551	2,827	Birmingham Hall Green	2,050	569	2,619				
Wolverhampton South West	2										

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at June 12 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
North East Derbyshire	1,755	487	2,242	Ashton under Lyne	1,995	524	2,519
South Derbyshire	1,336	423	1,759	Bolton North East	1,871	379	2,250
West Derbyshire	869	326	1,195	Bolton South East	1,815	424	2,239
Leicestershire				Bolton West	872	276	1,148
Blaby	655	248	903	Bury North	943	269	1,212
Bosworth	607	252	859	Bury South	1,193	356	1,549
Charnwood	776	289	1,065	Cheadle	631	227	858
Harborough	763	306	1,069	Denton and Reddish	1,515	443	1,958
Leicester East	1,978	689	2,667	Eccles	1,670	410	2,080
Leicester South	3,009	788	3,797	Hazel Grove	868	218	1,086
Leicester West	2,854	739	3,593	Heywood and Middleton	2,074	580	2,654
Loughborough	1,203	451	1,654	Leigh	1,632	478	2,110
North West Leicestershire	989	310	1,299	Makerfield	1,626	485	2,111
Rutland and Melton	575	204	779	Manchester Blackley	2,938	628	3,566
				Manchester Central	4,826	1,213	6,039
				Manchester Gorton	3,584	980	4,564
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER				Manchester Withington	2,703	892	3,595
Humberside (former county)				Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,629	442	2,071
Beverley and Holderness	1,306	501	1,807	Oldham West and Royton	2,015	518	2,533
Brigg and Goole	1,503	461	1,964	Rochdale	2,487	569	3,056
Cleethorpes	1,920	665	2,585	Salford	2,259	535	2,794
East Yorkshire	1,601	475	2,076	Stalybridge and Hyde	1,626	503	2,129
Great Grimsby	3,093	787	3,880	Stockport	1,723	391	2,114
Haltemprice and Howden	802	326	1,128	Stretford and Urmston	2,059	539	2,598
Kingston upon Hull East	2,844	762	3,606	Wigan	1,935	589	2,524
Kingston upon Hull North	3,392	1,039	4,431	Worsley	1,457	423	1,880
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,932	820	3,752	Wythenshawe and Sale East	2,572	593	3,165
Scunthorpe	1,785	537	2,322				
North Yorkshire				Lancashire			
Harrogate and Knaresborough	921	344	1,265	Blackburn	2,349	496	2,845
Richmond	835	334	1,169	Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,770	432	2,202
Ryedale	714	290	1,004	Blackpool South	2,542	595	3,137
Scarborough and Whitby	1,967	567	2,534	Burnley	1,172	318	1,490
Selby	1,192	436	1,628	Chorley	1,239	335	1,574
Skipton and Ripon	681	264	945	Fylde	703	193	896
Vale of York	629	274	903	Hyndburn	1,150	351	1,501
York, City of	2,239	634	2,873	Lancaster and Wyre	1,212	460	1,672
				Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,936	560	2,496
				Pendle	1,074	298	1,372
				Preston	2,674	691	3,365
South Yorkshire				Ribble Valley	604	224	828
Barnsley Central	2,225	524	2,749	Rosendale and Darwen	1,040	318	1,358
Barnsley East and Mexborough	2,309	610	2,919	South Ribble	893	298	1,191
Barnsley West and Penistone	1,698	511	2,209	West Lancashire	1,909	528	2,437
Don Valley	2,103	554	2,657				
Doncaster Central	3,264	862	4,126	MERSEYSIDE			
Doncaster North	2,525	556	3,081	Merseyside			
Rother Valley	2,094	616	2,710	Birkenhead	3,811	915	4,726
Rotherham	2,968	687	3,655	Bootle	3,530	762	4,292
Sheffield Attercliffe	2,162	630	2,792	Crosby	1,621	487	2,108
Sheffield Brightside	3,317	771	4,088	Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,969	822	3,791
Sheffield Central	4,682	1,329	6,011	Knowsley South	3,642	866	4,508
Sheffield Hallam	1,052	422	1,474	Liverpool Garston	2,799	734	3,533
Sheffield Heeley	2,724	734	3,458	Liverpool Riverside	5,312	1,486	6,798
Sheffield Hillsborough	1,964	687	2,651	Liverpool Walton	4,172	1,079	5,251
Wentworth	2,460	559	3,019	Liverpool Wavertree	3,878	1,076	4,954
				Liverpool West Derby	4,237	1,053	5,290
West Yorkshire				Southport	1,645	544	2,189
Batley and Spen	1,679	403	2,082	St Helens North	1,969	528	2,497
Bradford North	3,046	790	3,836	St Helens South	2,323	582	2,905
Bradford South	2,312	591	2,903	Wallasey	3,100	882	3,982
Bradford West	3,604	1,005	4,609	Wirral South	1,373	435	1,808
Calder Valley	1,485	470	1,955	Wirral West	1,487	519	2,006
Colne Valley	1,434	447	1,881				
Dewsbury	1,505	385	1,890	NORTH EAST			
Elmet	1,126	360	1,486	Cleveland (former county)			
Hallifax	2,605	663	3,268	Hartlepool	3,364	824	4,188
Hemsworth	1,916	483	2,399	Middlesbrough	4,392	1,036	5,428
Huddersfield	2,523	705	3,228	Middlesbrough South and East	2,612	705	3,317
Keighley	1,437	538	1,975	Redcar	3,161	704	3,865
Leeds Central	4,081	944	5,025	Stockton North	4,133	812	4,945
Leeds East	3,067	763	3,830	Stockton South	2,446	677	3,123
Leeds North East	1,907	602	2,509				
Leeds North West	1,247	463	1,710	Northumberland			
Leeds West	2,234	571	2,805	Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,359	406	1,765
Morley and Rothwell	1,474	387	1,861	Blyth Valley	1,948	584	2,532
Normanton	1,273	395	1,668	Hexham	867	285	1,152
Pontefract and Castleford	1,865	490	2,355	Wansbeck	2,150	527	2,677
Pudsey	828	282	1,110				
ShIPLEY	1,290	408	1,698	Durham			
Wakefield	2,011	555	2,566	Bishop Auckland	1,921	475	2,396
				Darlington	2,596	671	3,267
NORTH WEST				Durham City of	1,532	426	1,958
Cheshire				Easington	1,790	378	2,168
Chester, City of	1,527	412	1,939	North Durham	1,999	484	2,483
Congleton	835	271	1,106	North West Durham	1,968	502	2,470
Crewe and Nantwich	1,501	448	1,949	Sedgefield	1,523	412	1,935
Eddisbury	1,001	287	1,288				
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,487	417	1,904	Tyne and Wear			
Halton	2,313	629	2,942	Blaydon	1,772	473	2,245
Macclesfield	945	258	1,203	Gateshead East and Washington West	1,948	506	2,454
Tatton	774	209	983	Houghton and Washington East	2,094	509	2,603
Warrington North	1,527	439	1,966	Jarrow	2,415	596	3,011
Warrington South	1,199	415	1,614	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,710	757	3,467
Weaver Vale	1,885	578	2,463	Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	3,026	756	3,782
				Newcastle upon Tyne North	2,117	492	2,609
Cumbria				Newcastle upon Tyne South	2,600	672	3,272
Barrow and Furness	2,115	493	2,608	North Tyneside	3,260	786	4,046
Carlisle	1,778	489	2,267	South Shields	2,644	545	3,189
Copeland	2,037	544	2,581	Sunderland North	3,360	720	4,080
Pennine and The Border	763	307	1,070	Sunderland South	4,003	852	4,855
Westmorland and Lonsdale	586	201	787	Tyne Bridge	2,120	574	2,694
Workington	2,196	599	2,795	Tynemouth			
Greater Manchester							
Altrincham and Sale West	1,068	325	1,393				

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at June 12 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
WALES				Paisley South	2,077	531	2,608
Aberavon	1,331	362	1,693	Perth	1,504	450	1,954
Alyn and Deeside	1,108	323	1,431	Ross Skye and Inverness West	2,020	565	2,585
Blaenau Gwent	1,915	483	2,398	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	727	243	970
Brecon and Radnorshire	860	298	1,158	Stirling	1,272	394	1,666
Brigand	1,250	408	1,658	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,388	449	1,837
Caerphilly	1,627	447	2,074	Tweeddale Ettrick and Lauderdale	696	242	938
Cardiff Central	2,074	515	2,589	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	600	293	893
Cardiff North	2,067	666	2,733	West Renfrewshire	1,036	301	1,337
Cardiff South and Penarth	895	269	1,164	Western Isles	848	236	1,084
Cardiff West	2,534	572	3,106	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	2,339	561	2,900	Belfast East	2,238	567	2,805
Carmarthen West and South	1,099	325	1,424	Belfast North	3,395	660	4,055
Ceredigion	1,726	442	2,168	Belfast South	2,754	1,060	3,814
Clwyd South	1,101	414	1,515	Belfast West	4,866	721	5,587
Clwyd West	1,013	299	1,312	East Antrim	2,134	632	2,766
Conwy	1,086	282	1,368	East Londonderry	2,797	778	3,575
Cynon Valley	1,611	370	1,981	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,879	763	3,642
Delyn	957	296	1,253	Foyle	4,702	1,010	5,712
Gower	1,174	348	1,522	Lagan Valley	1,414	533	1,947
Islwyn	1,168	314	1,482	Mid Ulster	2,419	632	3,051
Llanelli	1,708	492	2,200	Newry and Armagh	3,433	823	4,256
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	874	248	1,122	North Antrim	2,492	660	3,152
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,025	463	2,488	North Down	1,553	571	2,124
Monmouth	999	366	1,365	South Antrim	1,573	547	2,120
Montgomeryshire	474	164	638	Strangford	2,580	793	3,353
Neath	1,439	395	1,834	Upper Bann	1,781	531	2,312
Newport East	1,567	442	2,009	West Tyrone	1,970	557	2,527
Newport West	1,909	508	2,417				
Ogmore	1,310	336	1,646				
Pontypridd	1,553	393	1,946				
Preseli Pembrokehire	1,885	520	2,405				
Rhondda	1,910	441	2,351				
Swansea East	1,890	403	2,293				
Swansea West	1,970	498	2,468				
Torfaen	1,586	452	2,038				
Vale of Clwyd	1,325	321	1,646				
Vale of Glamorgan	1,768	557	2,325				
Wrexham	1,207	343	1,550				
Ynys-Mon	1,801	563	2,364				
SCOTLAND							
Aberdeen Central	1,438	452	1,8				

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries THOUSANDS

	EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany * (FR)
STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)											
1992	9.3	6.9	10.1	10.7	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	13.0	10.4	6.6
1993	10.7	7.2	10.4	10.8	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	17.5	11.7	7.9
1994	11.1	7.0	9.6	9.8	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	17.9	12.3	8.4
1995	10.8	6.8	8.7	8.6	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	16.6	11.7	8.2
1996	10.9	6.8	8.2	8.6	4.4	9.8	9.7	6.9	15.9	12.4	9.0
1996											
May	10.9	6.9	8.3	8.5	4.4	9.9	9.4	7.0	18.5	12.4	8.9
Jun	10.9	6.8	8.3	8.3	4.1	9.7	10.0	6.0	16.1	12.3	8.9
Jul	10.9	6.8	8.2	8.5	4.1	9.7	9.9	6.4	15.5	12.3	8.9
Aug	10.9	6.7	8.2	8.7	4.1	9.8	9.5	6.1	15.7	12.4	8.9
Sep	10.9	6.8	8.4	8.7	4.1	9.7	10.0	5.7	15.1	12.5	9.1
Oct	10.9	6.8	8.1	8.8	4.4	9.6	10.0	5.6	15.1	12.6	9.2
Nov	10.8	6.8	7.8	8.4	4.3	9.5	10.0	6.4	15.3	12.6	9.3
Dec	10.8	6.8	7.7	8.6	4.3	9.5	9.7	6.3	14.9	12.5	9.4
1997											
Jan	10.9	6.8	7.6	8.6	4.4	9.5	9.7	6.6	15.3	12.5	9.6
Feb	10.8	6.8	7.4	8.8	4.4	9.5	9.7	6.4	15.1	12.5	9.6
Mar	10.8	6.7	7.2	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.3	6.3	15.7	12.5	9.7
Apr	10.8	6.6	7.0	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.6	6.2	15.9	12.5	9.6
May	10.8	6.6	6.9	8.9	4.4	9.6	9.5	6.2	..	12.6	9.8
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1992		2765	925	925	193	473	1640	315	328	2818	2993
1993		2901	939	939	222	550	1649	345	444	2999	3426
1994		2618	856	856	215	589	1541	340	456	3094	3693
1995		2308	766	766	216	597	1422	285	430	2976	3622
1996											
Jun		2150	757	757	230	587	1510	244	452	3064	3932
Jul		2126	781	781	229	586	1488	252	450	3060	3938
Aug		2109	806	806	229	588	1432	246	446	3092	3963
Sep		2071	800	800	226	581	1510	235	442	3115	4009
Oct		2025	804	804	228	573	1526	233	440	3112	4057
Nov		1930	779	779	226	571	1532	229	439	3122	4165
Dec		1883	792	792	220	570	1485	228	439	3082	4118
1997											
Jan		1815	791	791	229	565	1481	232	435	3100	4165
Feb		1748	811	811	235	576	1477	226	430	3092	4313
Mar		1711	803	803	231	577	1418	223	425	3088	4291
Apr		1654	802	802	234	579	1464	223	420	3081	4302
May		1637	810	810	234	574	1453	224	415	3114	4363
Jun		1601	778	778	..	..	1396	..	..	..	4374
% rate: latest month		5.7	8.5	7.1	13.5	9.1	8.1	16.4	12.5	11.4	
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months		-0.5	-0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	N/C	0.1	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1996											
Jun		2096	731	731	189	545	1467	225	459	2879	3785
Jul		2158	732	732	187	599	1540	243	468	2919	3912
Aug		2176	771	771	190	620	1453	249	440	3039	3902
Sep		2104	800	800	192	608	1379	221	427	3150	3848
Oct		1977	765	765	214	590	1397	218	425	3179	3867
Nov		1871	737	737	235	579	1447	214	428	3197	3942
Dec		1868	806	806	261	588	1412	214	468	3189	4148
1997											
Jan		1908	854	854	302	579	1578	259	453	3264	4658
Feb		1828	906	906	289	572	1566	245	438	3205	4672
Mar		1745	845	845	252	560	1530	237	424	3120	4477
Apr		1688	800	800	236	551	1493	227	410	3020	4347
May		1620	792	792	211	537	1469	211	395	2982	4256
Jun		1550	751	751	..	..	1378	..	..	..	4222
% rate: latest month		5.5	8.2	6.5	12.6	8.8	7.6	15.5	N/A	11.0	
Latest month: change on a year ago		-2	0.2	0.1	-0.4	-0.7	-0.7	-1.7	N/A	1.1	

Note: 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 possible to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries. The OECD are now using Eurostat unemployment rates for all EU countries. Rates for all other countries are calculated by the OECD.
The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.
* The seasonally adjusted series for the United Kingdom takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage (see notes to Table 2.1).
+ Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.

	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
1992	7.9	15.4	9.0	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.5	5.8	2.9	7.4
1993	8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.8	9.5	3.8	6.8
1994	8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.8	3.6	6.1
1995	9.2	12.3	11.9	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	9.2	3.3	5.6
1996	9.6	11.8	12.0	3.4	3.3	6.3	..	7.3	22.1	10.0	..	5.4
1996												
May	..	11.9	12.0	3.5	3.2	6.3	5.0	7.4	22.2	10.3	..	5.3
Jun	..	12.5	12.0	3.5	3.1	6.5	..	7.3	22.3	9.9	..	5.4
Jul	..	12.5	12.0	3.4	3.1	6.7	..	7.3	22.1	10.0	..	5.2
Aug	..	12.5	12.1	3.3	3.1	6.7	4.8	7.3	22.0	10.1	..	5.2
Sep	..	11.8	11.9	3.3	3.3	6.3	..	7.2	22.1	10.2	..	5.2
Oct	..	11.5	11.9	3.3	3.4	6.2	..	7.1	21.7	10.0	..	5.3
Nov	..	11.3	12.0	3.3	3.5	6.2	..	7.1	21.6	10.2	..	5.3
Dec	..	11.2	12.0	3.3	3.6	6.1	..	7.2	21.4	10.6	..	5.4
1997												
Jan	..	11.2	12.2	3.3	3.6	5.9	..	7.2	21.2	10.4	..	5.3
Feb	..	11.0	12.2	3.3	3.6	5.7	..	7.3	21.2	10.9	..	5.2
Mar	..	11.1	12.3	3.2	3.6	5.5	..	7.2	21.0	10.9	..	4.9
Apr	..	10.9	12.4	3.3	3.7	5.4	..	7.3	20.9	10.7	..	4.8
May	..	10.8	..	3.6	3.7	..	..	7.2	20.8	10.9	..	5.0
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992	185	283	2549	1421	2.7	337	114	317	2260	..	92.3	9384
1993	176	294	2335	1656	3.5	417	118	347	2538	..	163.1	8734
1994	180	282	2561	1920	4.6	485	110	396	2647	..	171.0	7997
1995	184	278	2724	2098	5.1	462	102	430	2449	..	153.3	7404
1996												
Jun	190	285	..	2350	5.6	432	91	..	2261	..	166	7119
Jul	185	286	2754	2310	5.7	441	91	..	2249	..	167	7276
Aug	178	284	..	2220	5.7	441	90	..	2230	..	170	6910
Sep	183	281	..	2210	5.7	441	89	..	2233	..	174	7043
Oct	183	274	2729	2270	5.9	433	88	..	2238	..	180	7019
Nov	180	269	..	2180	6.0	431	87	..	2223	..	184	7187
Dec	181	266	..	2220	6.3	428	84	..	2201	..	188	7167
1997												
Jan	191	262	2817	2220	6.2	417	82	..	2197	..	194	7268
Feb	191	260	..	2280	6.2	398	81	..	2195	..	195	7205
Mar	212	261	..	2190	6.1	387	81	..	2170	..	196	7144
Apr	204	256	2864	2250	6.4	385	78	..	2156	..	195	6714
May	..	255	..	2380	6.5	395	..	..	..	..	194	6534
Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate: latest month	N/A	N/A	12.4	3.6	N/A	..	3.4	..	13.5	..	5.3	4.8
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	0.2	0.1	N/A	..	-0.1	..	-0.2	..	0.1	-0.4
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1996												
Jun	166	283	..	2260	5.1	415	95	465	2235	420	160	7377
Jul	164	288	2690	2210	5.1	433	103	455	2171	466	162	7693
Aug	152	288	..	2240	5.1							

2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +						
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1996	Jun 13	255.5	-9.8	177.6	-9.6	78.0	-0.1	22.0
	Jul 11	364.4	-14.4	232.9	-14.1	131.4	-0.4	30.6
	Aug 8	308.7	-27.5	199.8	-19.4	108.9	-8.1	31.6
	Sep 12	280.7	-38.4	188.9	-26.9	91.8	-11.5	23.5
	Oct 10	279.0	-41.8	194.7	-29.1	84.3	-12.6	21.1
	Nov 14	268.7	-43.1	190.3	-28.7	78.3	-14.6	21.2
	Dec 12	257.7	-30.6	189.9	-22.9	67.8	-7.7	17.9
1997	Jan 9	303.3	-19.0	215.0	-8.6	88.3	-10.4	25.3
	Feb 13	292.3	-16.9	206.6	-13.1	85.7	-3.8	23.0
	Mar 13	263.4	-6.1	188.3	-1.8	75.1	-4.3	21.4
	Apr 10	270.4	-21.0	190.2	-10.4	80.2	-10.6	25.2
	May 8	257.0	3.9	185.0	5.7	71.9	-1.8	20.8
	Jun 12	261.9	6.4	186.6	9.0	75.3	-2.7	20.5
UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW +						
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1996	Jun 13	299.8	-17.3	216.0	-11.6	83.8	-5.8	25.0
	Jul 11	297.5	-10.5	214.5	-6.7	82.9	-3.9	21.8
	Aug 8	288.8	-32.3	202.5	-22.0	86.3	-10.3	21.0
	Sep 12	343.7	-25.6	225.1	-16.5	118.6	-9.1	36.0
	Oct 10	416.0	8.8	281.1	5.7	134.9	3.0	34.1
	Nov 14	360.4	31.0	249.7	24.5	110.7	6.5	30.8
	Dec 12	261.1	0.7	182.9	1.8	78.2	-1.2	21.2
1997	Jan 9	260.5	27.3	179.4	19.9	81.1	7.4	23.0
	Feb 13	361.6	44.3	258.8	33.3	102.8	11.0	30.1
	Mar 13	352.8	-20.8	254.3	-17.5	98.5	-3.3	28.5
	Apr 10	326.0	27.2	232.6	19.3	93.4	7.9	28.5
	May 8	330.0	-6.0	238.1	2.9	92.0	-8.8	26.9
	Jun 12	322.9	23.1	235.6	19.6	87.3	3.5	24.0

* The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

+ The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in Table 2.20. While Table 2.20 relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

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

INFLOW		Age group									
Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE	1997 Jan 9	3.9	17.9	43.3	35.8	28.4	37.1	30.1	10.3	3.5	210.4
	Feb 13	6.2	20.2	42.7	33.9	25.9	33.9	26.4	9.4	3.1	201.7
	Mar 13	5.0	17.3	37.7	31.0	24.0	32.1	24.9	8.9	2.7	183.6
	Apr 10	4.8	16.2	36.0	30.6	24.2	33.1	27.9	10.1	3.1	186.0
	May 8	5.2	16.7	35.7	30.7	23.6	31.7	25.1	9.0	2.7	180.4
	Jun 12	4.9	16.9	38.5	30.8	23.8	31.2	23.9	8.4	2.6	181.1
FEMALE	1997 Jan 9	2.9	10.9	20.4	12.9	8.1	13.0	13.6	3.9	0.0	85.7
	Feb 13	4.5	12.3	19.4	12.1	7.7	11.9	12.0	3.5	0.0	83.4
	Mar 13	3.7	10.3	15.9	10.5	7.1	10.9	11.5	3.4	0.0	73.2
	Apr 10	3.5	9.3	15.7	11.0	7.6	12.7	13.9	4.2	0.0	77.9
	May 8	3.9	9.1	14.5	10.3	6.6	10.7	11.4	3.4	0.0	69.8
	Jun 12	3.6	9.4	17.1	10.5	6.8	10.5	11.1	3.4	0.0	72.4
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE	1997 Jan 9	0.0	0.2	-2.7	-0.4	0.0	-1.2	-2.4	-0.7	-0.7	-7.8
	Feb 13	0.6	0.7	-2.1	-1.9	-2.2	-3.3	-3.0	-1.0	-0.5	-12.7
	Mar 13	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-1.6	-0.4	-0.7	-1.8
	Apr 10	1.2	0.9	-1.1	-0.4	-0.7	-1.1	-5.5	-1.8	-1.3	-9.7
	May 8	1.0	1.2	-0.1	1.7	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	-0.6	5.5
	Jun 12	1.3	1.9	0.4	1.7	1.8	1.6	0.7	0.2	-0.3	9.2
FEMALE	1997 Jan 9	0.1	-0.9	-3.0	-1.3	-1.3	-1.8	-1.4	-0.2	0.0	-9.8
	Feb 13	0.7	-0.1	-1.4	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7	-0.6	0.2	0.0	-3.7
	Mar 13	0.6	0.3	-1.2	-0.9	-0.5	-1.2	-0.8	0.0	0.0	-3.9
	Apr 10	0.8	0.2	-1.8	-1.5	-1.1	-2.7	-3.0	-0.7	0.0	-9.9
	May 8	0.7	0.2	-1.3	-0.7	-0.6	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	-1.7
	Jun 12	0.8	0.6	-1.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.9	-0.5	0.2	0.0	-1.9

OUTFLOW		Age group									
Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
MALE	1997 Jan 9	2.9	11.2	33.8	27.9	21.7	29.0	24.0	8.9	3.9	163.4
	Feb 13	4.4	16.7	49.1	42.1	33.9	45.0	35.3	12.7	5.8	244.9
	Mar 13	4.3	17.4	49.1	41.0	32.6	43.2	34.6	12.8	5.5	240.4
	Apr 10	4.3	16.3	45.1	37.2	29.3	39.2	31.9	12.7	5.0	221.0
	May 8	4.3	16.3	44.0	36.8	29.0	38.7	31.6	13.6	4.8	219.1
	Jun 12	4.5	16.9	44.8	37.0	29.2	38.6	30.7	11.8	4.2	217.6
FEMALE	1997 Jan 9	2.3	7.3	17.2	11.7	7.7	10.9	11.5	3.8	0.2	72.6
	Feb 13	3.4	10.6	22.9	15.2	10.1	14.4	15.2	4.8	0.2	96.8
	Mar 13	3.1	10.8	21.7	14.0	9.3	13.9	15.0	4.9	0.2	92.9
	Apr 10	3.1	10.0	20.0	13.2	8.8	13.2	14.5	5.2	0.2	88.1
	May 8	3.2	9.8	19.0	12.6	8.2	12.6	13.9	5.3	0.2	84.9
	Jun 12	3.5	9.6	18.5	12.0	7.9	12.0	13.1	4.5	0.2	81.1
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE	1997 Jan 9	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.7	0.5	0.2	8.8
	Feb 13	1.3	2.0	3.0	4.2	4.0	5.4	4.4	1.6	0.6	26.4
	Mar 13	0.7	1.2	0.0	1.0	1.1	2.5	2.9	1.3	0.3	10.9
	Apr 10	1.2	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.5	2.8	3.0	0.5	0.2	14.8
	May 8	0.9	0.9	-2.0	-1.6	-1.0	-1.3	-1.6	-2.2	-0.8	-8.6
	Jun 12	1.5	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.6	-0.6	-0.7	8.3
FEMALE	1997 Jan 9	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.1
	Feb 13	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.9	1.6	2.4	0.9	0.0	8.5
	Mar 13	0.4	0.4	-1.5	-0.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.8	-0.1	1.2
	Apr 10	0.8	0.4	-0.8	0.2	0.8	1.5	2.1	0.9	-0.1	5.8
	May 8	0.7	0.0	-3.4	-1.8	-1.3	-2.7	-2.4	-0.4	-0.1	-11.6
	Jun 12	1.2	0.8	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.2

Flows figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

The outflows, for older age groups in particular, are affected by the exclusion of non-computerised records from this table. Those who attend benefit offices only quarterly, who are mainly aged 50 and over, cease to be part of the computerised records.

2.22 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Claim history: number of previous claims

Claims starting during the quarter ending April 1997 by number of previous claims

THOUSANDS	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
	REGION						
North East	8.1	6.6	5.9	4.7	3.9	14.3	43.5
North West (GOR)	15.5	13.1	10.1	8.2	7.0	21.0	74.9
Merseyside	4.1	4.1	3.4	3.1	2.1	5.8	22.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	14.4	12.8	11.5	8.1	7.0	21.9	75.8
East Midlands	10.5	8.8	6.9	5.9	4.3	13.7	50.1
West Midlands	14.5	11.7	9.9	7.7	5.9	16.1	65.8
Eastern	13.7	11.1	8.2	6.2	4.4	14.8	58.4
London	22.3	19.3	17.2	12.1	8.9	22.2	102.1
South East (GOR)	17.1	14.4	10.9	8.1	7.2	17.9	75.7
South West	12.4	10.2	7.8	6.5	5.9	15.5	58.2
Wales	8.3	6.5	5.6	4.5	3.3	11.7	39.8
Scotland	17.8	14.7	11.2	9.3	6.9	25.5	85.3
Great Britain	158.7	133.3	108.7	84.4	66.6	200.5	752.2
SEX							
Male	90.3	83.7	73.4	63.5	52.0	168.8	531.6
Female	68.4	49.6	35.3	20.9	14.6	31.7	220.6
PER CENT							
REGION							
North East	19	15	14	11	9	33	100
North West (GOR)	21	17	14	11	9	28	100
Merseyside	18	18	15	14	9	26	100
Yorkshire and the Humber	19	17	15	11	9	29	100
East Midlands	21	17	14	12	9	27	100
West Midlands	22	18	15	12	9	24	100
Eastern	23	19	14	11	8	25	100
London	22	19	17	12	9	22	100
South East (GOR)	23	19	14	11	10	24	100
South West	21	17	13	10	10	27	100
Wales	21	16	14	11	8	29	100
Scotland	21	17	13	11	8	30	100
Great Britain	21	18	14	11	9	27	100
SEX							
Male	17	16	14	12	10	32	100
Female	31	22	16	9	7	14	100

- Note 1 JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims
 2 Onflows in this table started between 10 January 1997 and 10 April 1997 inclusive
 3 "Previous" claims in this table started after 8 January 1987
 4 The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the regional percentages is +/-2.5 percentage points (Merseyside)
 5 The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the male/female percentages is +/-0.9 percentage points
 6 Onflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population

2.24 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

By sought and usual occupation

United Kingdom as at June 12 1997

UNITED KINGDOM	SOC Sub-major groups	Usual occupation				Sought occupation				Total	Per cent		
		Men		Women		Men		Women				All	
		Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent				
Corporate managers and administrators ^{10-15&19}	10-15&19	33.3	2.8	8.4	2.4	41.7	2.7	34.6	2.9	8.8	2.5	43.4	2.8
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	17.6	1.5	4.9	1.4	22.5	1.5	17.4	1.5	5.0	1.4	22.4	1.5
Science and engineering professionals ²⁰⁻²¹	20-21	12.9	1.1	1.6	0.4	14.5	0.9	14.6	1.2	2.1	0.6	16.7	1.1
Health professionals	22	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	9.9	0.8	7.9	2.2	17.8	1.2	10.6	0.9	8.6	2.4	19.2	1.2
Other professional occupations	24-29	8.5	0.7	3.1	0.9	11.6	0.8	9.7	0.8	3.9	1.1	13.6	0.9
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	12.8	1.1	1.6	0.4	14.4	0.9	15.5	1.3	1.9	0.6	17.4	1.1
Health associate professionals	34	1.3	0.1	2.7	0.8	4.0	0.3	1.5	0.1	3.0	0.8	4.5	0.3
Other associate professional occupations	33&35-39	36.5	3.1	15.5	4.4	52.0	3.4	45.0	3.8	20.0	5.7	65.0	4.2
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	106.9	9.0	60.6	17.2	167.5	10.9	134.1	11.3	73.0	20.7	207.1	13.5
Secretarial occupations	45-46	1.7	0.1	15.8	4.5	17.5	1.1	1.8	0.2	17.6	5.0	19.4	1.3
Skilled construction trades	50	75.7	6.4	0.5	0.2	76.2	5.0	78.5	6.6	0.6	0.2	79.1	5.1
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	39.4	3.3	0.6	0.2	40.0	2.6	41.0	3.5	0.7	0.2	41.7	2.7
Other skilled trades	53-59	104.6	8.8	8.4	2.4	113.0	7.4	110.1	9.3	8.4	2.4	118.5	7.7
Protective service occupations	60-61	15.9	1.3	0.8	0.2	16.7	1.1	16.4	1.4	0.9	0.3	17.3	1.1
Personal service occupations	62-69	44.2	3.7	45.3	12.8	89.5	5.8	47.4	4.0	53.6	15.2	101.0	6.8
Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	70-71	13.1	1.1	2.2	0.6	15.2	1.0	13.7	1.2	2.2	0.6	16.0	1.0
Other sales occupations	72-73&79	46.3	3.9	48.9	13.9	95.2	6.2	55.7	4.7	63.9	18.1	119.6	7.8
Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	80-86&89	53.0	4.5	14.9	4.2	67.8	4.4	52.9	4.5	14.3	4.1	67.2	4.4
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	83.2	7.0	2.1	0.6	85.3	5.5	100.1	8.5	2.8	0.8	103.0	6.7
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry & fishing	90	13.0	1.1	2.3	0.6	15.2	1.0	13.6	1.1	2.8	0.8	16.3	1.1
Other elementary occupations	91-99	339.2	28.6	52.5	14.9	391.8	25.5	355.5	30.0	53.9	15.3	409.3	26.8
No previous occupation/sought occupation unknown		114.8	9.7	52.3	14.8	167.1	10.9	13.9	1.2	4.8	1.4	18.7	1.2
Total		1,184.3		353.1		1,537.3		1,184.3		353.1		1,537.3	

- Note: Excludes clerically operated claims
 Not seasonally adjusted

REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN 2.32

THOUSANDS

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

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

REDUNDANCIES BY REGION 2.33

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Humber	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)													
All	225	16	19	16	13	70	40	30	16	17	23	10	25
Winter 1995	207	11	16	13	*	61	39	22	17	22	26	11	21
Spring 1996	208	13	19	17	*	55	39	16	16	19	25	13	23
Summer 1996	185	*	20	15	*	58	37	21	15	15	19	*	22
Autumn 1996	186	*	13	18	*	54	40	15	12	19	25	*	23
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)													
All	10	14	10	10	15	10	9	11	9	8	10	10	13
Winter 1995	9	10	8	8	*	9	9	8	10	11	11	11	11
Spring 1996	9	11	10	10	*	8	9	6	9	9	11	11	11
Summer 1996	8	*	11	9	*	8	8	8	8	7	8	*	11
Autumn 1996	8	*	7	10	*	8	8	6	6	9	10	*	11
Winter 1996													

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

REDUNDANCIES BY AGE 2.34

	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages	
Redundancies (thousands)							
All		56	59	43	33	34	225
Winter 1995		41	49	46	44	27	207
Spring 1996		47	48	45	42	25	208
Summer 1996		41	31	31	38	22	185
Autumn 1996		39	48	39	38	22	186
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)							
All	16	10	8	7	14	10	
Winter 1995	12	8	9	9	11	9	
Spring 1996	13	8	8	9	11	9	
Summer 1996	11	9	8	9	9	9	
Autumn 1996	11	8	7	8	9	8	
Winter 1996	11	8	7	8	9	8	

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY 2.35

SIC 1992	Agriculture & fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance & insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education & health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
All	*	*	66	30	44	15	34	16	*
Winter 1995	*	*	64	24	42	14	27	14	10
Spring 1996	*	*	64	20	43	12	31	20	11
Summer 1996	*	*	44	20	44	12	28	19	*
Autumn 1996	*	*	56	23	37	15	26	17	*
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
All	*	*	14	30	10	11	11	3	*
Winter 1995	*	*	14	26	10	10	9	3	8
Spring 1996	*	*	14	21	10	8	10	3	10
Summer 1996	*	*	9	20	10	8	9	3	*
Autumn 1996	*	*	12	23	8	10	8	3	*

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

REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION 2.36

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (thousands)									
All	32	*	12	33	36	14	24	41	23
Winter 1995	27	15	10	33	30	16	20	30	23
Spring 1996	33	11	12	28	37	17	23	30	16
Summer 1996	26	11	11	28	30	15	19	22	20
Autumn 1996	22	*	11	30	31	16	17	32	19
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
All	10	*	6	9	16	6	13	18	12
Winter 1995	8	7	5	9	14	6	11	14	12
Spring 1996	10	5	6	8	17	7	12	14	9
Summer 1996	8	5	6	8	14	6	10	10	11
Autumn 1996	7	*	5	8	14	6	9	15	10
Winter 1996									

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

3.1 VACANCIES UK vacancies at Jobcentres: * seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1993)	127.8			185.6		183.7		138.1	
1994) Annual	158.0			211.4		208.1		160.6	
1995) averages	182.8			223.5		222.5		170.9	
1996)	225.8			203.0		196.9		139.0	
1995 Jun	180.1	0.2	1.8	219.7	0.6	219.4	0.5	170.9	1.0
Jul	180.8	0.7	-0.4	223.9	2.0	222.5	2.0	172.9	2.3
Aug	183.0	2.2	1.0	229.8	3.4	227.7	3.3	176.1	3.1
Sep	193.1	10.1	4.3	228.0	2.8	221.2	0.6	170.0	-0.4
Oct	190.7	-2.4	3.3	231.2	2.4	231.9	3.1	179.7	2.0
Nov	192.0	1.3	3.0	235.1	1.8	234.0	2.1	178.9	0.7
Dec	188.3	-3.7	-1.6	221.4	-2.2	221.4	0.1	167.3	-0.8
1996 Jan	187.3	-1.0	-1.1	217.1	-4.7	219.3	-4.2	167.0	-4.2
Feb	187.9	0.6	-1.4	225.7	-3.1	225.4	-2.9	166.8	-3.9
Mar	195.1	7.2	2.3	224.7	1.1	219.7	-0.6	158.5	-2.9
Apr	197.0	1.9	3.2	228.0	3.6	222.7	1.1	157.8	-3.1
May	205.1	8.1	5.7	228.6	1.0	222.4	-1.0	157.3	-3.2
Jun	218.8	13.7	7.9	218.1	-2.2	206.9	-4.3	145.3	-4.4
Jul	230.1	11.3	11.0	223.1	-1.6	212.4	-3.4	147.7	-3.4
Aug	237.0	6.9	10.6	218.7	-3.3	212.1	-3.4	147.3	-3.3
Sep	253.6	16.6	11.6	220.6	0.8	207.1	0.1	143.8	-0.5
Oct	262.6	9.0	10.8	202.2	-7.0	193.6	-6.3	131.7	-5.3
Nov	268.7	6.1	10.6	229.6	3.6	220.9	2.9	145.2	-0.7
Dec	266.3	-2.4	4.2	225.7	1.7	234.4	9.1	160.0	5.4
1997 Jan	263.1	-3.2	0.2	204.1	0.6	213.5	6.6	150.0	6.1
Feb	271.6	8.5	1.0	243.4	4.6	236.6	5.2	160.6	5.1
Mar	275.3	3.7	3.0	250.4	8.2	255.6	7.1	173.1	4.4
Apr	274.6	-0.7	3.8	238.2	11.4	240.3	8.9	163.7	4.6
May P	274.3	-0.3	0.9	239.0	-1.5	239.0	0.8	163.2	0.9
Jun P	282.4	8.1	2.4	232.7	-8.6	219.0	-12.2	141.1	-10.7

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

* Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally-adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, p 143, October 1985.

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

R Revised.

3.2 VACANCIES Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres: * seasonally adjusted

	THOUSANDS															
	North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	
1995 Jun	6.3	18.7	4.1	12.6	12.9	14.9	15.0	16.0	23.1	13.7	13.1	23.1	172.9	7.2	180.1	
Jul	6.3	18.6	4.1	13.5	12.8	14.9	14.6	15.7	22.0	14.3	13.1	23.6	173.5	7.3	180.8	
Aug	6.3	18.9	4.3	13.5	13.2	15.1	14.6	15.5	21.9	14.4	13.5	24.0	175.6	7.4	183.0	
Sep	6.4	19.2	4.2	14.2	13.4	16.6	14.6	16.9	22.6	15.4	14.3	24.4	185.0	8.1	193.1	
Oct	6.4	19.5	4.2	13.9	13.3	16.7	14.6	17.5	22.0	15.9	14.0	24.2	183.2	7.5	190.7	
Nov	6.5	19.4	4.2	13.7	13.0	16.7	15.0	18.1	22.7	16.1	14.1	23.9	184.6	7.4	192.0	
Dec	6.4	18.8	4.1	13.6	12.5	15.9	14.3	18.8	23.3	15.9	13.5	23.7	180.9	7.4	188.3	
1996 Jan	6.4	18.9	4.1	13.8	12.5	16.0	14.5	18.4	23.7	15.5	13.4	23.5	180.1	7.2	187.3	
Feb	6.6	18.7	4.0	13.9	12.7	16.0	14.6	19.5	24.1	15.4	13.2	23.5	180.9	7.0	187.9	
Mar	6.8	19.4	4.5	14.6	13.0	16.5	15.3	21.0	24.8	16.6	13.5	23.1	187.9	7.2	195.1	
Apr	6.6	19.0	4.8	15.0	13.0	16.5	14.6	21.6	26.4	17.0	13.3	22.9	190.0	7.0	197.0	
May	7.2	20.2	4.7	15.3	13.1	17.4	16.3	25.1	25.7	17.3	13.4	23.4	198.3	6.8	205.1	
Jun	7.9	21.5	4.6	15.7	13.7	18.5	17.3	28.3	27.7	18.9	14.0	24.4	212.0	6.8	218.8	
Jul	8.4	23.3	4.7	16.6	14.4	19.5	17.9	30.1	28.9	19.4	14.6	25.8	223.4	6.7	230.1	
Aug	8.8	22.7	5.0	17.9	14.9	19.8	18.6	31.8	29.5	20.0	15.1	26.0	230.5	6.5	237.0	
Sep	9.5	23.8	5.2	19.4	16.5	20.6	19.6	34.5	30.7	21.6	15.7	27.6	246.8	6.8	253.6	
Oct	9.9	25.3	5.3	19.6	17.4	21.5	21.1	37.0	32.2	22.0	16.0	28.6	255.8	6.8	262.6	
Nov	9.7	25.4	5.9	19.8	18.1	21.6	21.5	39.5	32.4	22.9	15.7	28.7	261.1	7.6	268.7	
Dec	9.6	25.1	5.7	19.0	18.4	21.7	22.2	38.6	32.3	23.0	15.7	28.2	259.2	7.1	266.3	
1997 Jan	9.3	24.5	5.8	19.1	17.9	21.2	22.0	38.0	31.6	23.0	15.8	28.0	256.5	6.6	263.1	
Feb	9.8	25.7	6.0	20.3	18.6	21.9	23.9	36.9	33.0	24.1	17.1	28.5	265.0	6.6	271.6	
Mar	10.0	25.5	6.1	20.8	18.7	22.5	23.1	36.0	35.2	25.1	17.3	28.7	268.8	6.5	275.3	
Apr	9.9	25.1	6.2	20.9	18.7	23.1	22.1	35.9	34.1	25.8	17.6	28.8	268.3	6.3	274.6	
May R	10.2	24.6	6.7	20.8	19.0	23.1	21.5	35.5	34.5	25.1	17.9	28.7	267.7	6.6	274.3	
Jun P	10.3	26.7	6.9	20.9	19.3	23.4	22.6	35.3	34.7	26.9	18.2	30.2	275.6	6.8	282.4	

P See footnote to Table 3.1.

R See footnote to Table 3.1.

R Revised.

Note: Due to production difficulties, data for standard statistical regions have been withdrawn from this table. Figures for specific regions are available on request from the Labour Market Statistics helpline on (0171) 533 6176.

VACANCIES Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres and careers offices

3.3

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 +														
1993)	4.9	13.7	3.2	9.9	8.8	8.9	10.2	10.0	15.3	9.6	9.6	18.5	122.7	4.0	126.6
1994) Annual	5.6	16.8	3.6	11.8	10.8	12.2	13.0	13.1	20.8	12.4	11.2	19.8	150.3	5.0	155.4
1995) averages	6.4	18.7	4.0	13.5	12.8	15.3	14.8	16.5	22.8	14.4	13.3	23.2	175.6	5.8	181.2
1996)	8.1	22.0	4.9	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	19.2	14.5	25.6	219.6	5.6	225.1
1996 Jun	8.0	22.3	4.5	16.2	14.1	18.9	18.3	28.7	29.0	20.7	15.0	25.7	221.4	5.5	226.9
Jul	8.5	23.1	4.7	16.8	14.5	19.4	18.2	29.8	29.6	20.3	15.0	26.1	226.0	5.3	231.3
Aug	8.8	22.3	5.1	18.1	14.6	19.3	18.5	30.8	29.8	20.3	15.1	26.3	228.9	4.9	233.8
Sep	10.3	26.1	5.8	20.5	17.5	21.7	21.5	35.0	33.5	23.2	16.7	29.8	261.7	5.8	267.4
Oct	10.9	28.1	6.0	21.7	19.7	24.0	23.3	39.6	35.9	23.7	17.3	30.8	281.1	6.1	287.2
Nov	10.4	27.0	6.3	20.9	19.4	23.1	22.6	41.3	34.6	23.2	16.2	29.8	274.7	6.6	281.3
Dec	9.1	24.0	5.5	18.1	18.0	21.0	21.2	38.6	30.8	21.3	14.5	27.2	249.2	6.0	255.2
1997 Jan	8.6	22.3	5.3	17.3	16.2	19.3	19.6	36.5	28.0	19.9	14.2	24.9	232.1	5.4	237.5
Feb	9.0	23.5	5.6	18.7	17.1	20.3	21.7	35.1	29.3	21.9	15.9	25.9	244.1	5.5	249.5
Mar	9.4	24.2	5.7	19.6	17.7	21.4	21.7	35.0	32.5	24.1	16.8	27.2	255.3	5.6	260.8
Apr	9.6	24.6	6.1	20.8	18.3	22.6	22.0	35.4	34.0	26.3	17.6	28.7	265.9	5.4	271.3
May	10.0	24.8	6.6	20.4	18.7	23.0	21.8	34.9	34.2	25.9	18.2	28.7	267.2	5.7	272.9
Jun	10.4	27.6	7.0	21.1	19.7	23.8	23.7	35.6	36.2	28.8	19.2	31.4	284.5	5.9	290.4
Vacancies at careers offices															
1993)	—	—	—	0.4	0.3	0.8	—	1.7	—	0.5	0.1	0.5	6.6	0.6	7.2
1994) Annual	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	0.8	—	1.4	—	0.7	0.1	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.2
1995) averages	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.6	—	0.8	—	0.8	0.2	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
1996)	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 Jun	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.6	6.1	1.7	2.6	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.8	18.7	0.8	19.5
Jul	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.7	8.3	1.3	0.3	0.8	19.7	0.8	20.5
Aug	0.3	1.7	0.2	1.5	0.6	1.1	1.8	2.9	2.3	1.4	0.5	0.8	15.0		

4.1 LABOUR DISPUTES Stoppages of work

Stoppages in progress: industry

SIC 1992	12 months to May 1996			12 months to May 1997		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1	100	100	4	900	2,600
Mining and quarrying	5	600	1,600	-	-	-
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	14	2,200	10,600	6	2,700	3,800
textiles and textile products;	10	9,300	4,800	3	300	900
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	1	100	300	1	100	4,500
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	1	500	7,400	2	5,000	10,000
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	4	1,900	5,100	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	2	100	800	2	100	200
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	1	100	400	1	700	6,300
machinery and equipment nec;	12	1,200	7,200	7	500	3,700
electrical and optical equipment;	8	1,700	4,400	10	2,400	10,400
transport equipment; manufacturing nec.	7	3,200	3,400	5	500	2,900
Electricity, gas and water supply	15	12,500	19,700	23	18,800	49,400
Construction	2	400	300	4	1,600	21,400
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	13	3,700	11,900	7	4,700	29,100
Hotels and restaurants	1	+	100	-	-	-
Transport, storage and communication	4	500	10,100	-	-	-
Financial intermediation	56	36,700	83,300	76	144,500	885,000
Real estate, renting and business activities	2	200	200	2	30,000	19,000
Public administration and defence	6	1,100	1,300	3	100	200
Education	21	26,200	153,800	27	44,400	122,100
Health and social work	19	2,600	21,800	51	135,800	145,800
Other community, social and personal service activities	16	3,500	16,200	11	8,700	14,300
All industries and services	233 *	110,000	382,100	254 *	403,700	1,337,100

* 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: May 1997

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	29	14,300	3,700
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	17	9,700 *	18,000
Continuing from earlier months	12	4,600 **	19,000

* Includes all directly involved.

** Includes 200 involved for the first time in the month.

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to May 1997		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	78	253,200	1,034,900
extra wage and fringe benefits	15	43,900	39,400
Duration and pattern of hours worked	17	8,900	49,600
Redundancy questions	50	48,100	84,500
Trade union matters	13	2,200	5,100
Working conditions and supervision	16	21,500	81,600
Manning and work allocation	37	18,100	30,700
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	28	7,800	11,200
All causes	254	403,700	1,337,100

LABOUR DISPUTES * 4.2 Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1994						
May	25	33	18.1	19.0	33.4	13.0
Jun	29	36	29.0	42.4	70.5	10.0
Jul	22	28	8.1	14.6	31.7	8.1
Aug	12	18	10.9	15.1	39.0	8.3
Sep	12	19	5.4	9.6	19.6	2.6
Oct	16	19	6.9	9.9	14.5	1.1
Nov	17	19	5.5	6.9	17.0	3.8
Dec	15	21	8.4	10.4	22.6	4.8
1995						
Jan	12	15	14.7	17.9	24.3	4.5
Feb	16	19	20.9	22.1	18.0	0.3
Mar	16	17	7.0	19.0	28.3	1.3
Apr	22	26	18.1	20.4	33.9	5.4
May	24	29	26.1	29.8	51.3	11.1
Jun	16	23	2.5	4.3	16.0	5.4
Jul	25	29	16.5	16.9	32.2	1.6
Aug	24	31	9.9	10.5	18.5	3.0
Sep	24	35	4.7	13.4	24.5	1.6
Oct	13	25	4.0	10.4	30.6	7.3
Nov	21	34	21.7	30.4	77.2	13.5
Dec	19	32	24.4	29.0	59.6	9.9
1996						
Jan	10	24	5.6	17.1	51.3	5.9
Feb	26	36	6.3	9.8	36.0	2.7
Mar	16	27	4.2	5.1	15.2	9.3
Apr	18	27	6.1	8.3	13.2	3.5
May	14	23	2.5	4.1	7.6	0.6
Jun	32	43	138.6	140.4	241.0	8.7
Jul	14	28	6.5	127.2	148.6	7.6
Aug	25	33	22.4	135.7	442.2	3.5
Sep	19	29	5.4	120.7	121.9	8.4
Oct	20	26	3.8	16.5	39.3	13.7
Nov	24	34	124.4	127.1	162.1	23.0
Dec	12	23	27.1	28.8	24.9	9.8
1997						
Jan	20r	30r	18.2r	19.5r	23.4r	10.4r
Feb	12r	27r	8.1r	8.1r	13.9r	3.7r
Mar	22	35	25.6r	32.1r	36.2r	4.2
Apr	26r	34r	14.2r	15.7r	46.5r	6.7r
May	17	29	9.8	14.3	37.0	13.8

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

United Kingdom	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
SIC 1992	A, B	C, E	D	F	G, H	I	J, K	L	M	N	O, P, Q
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1994											
May	-	-	13.0	0.1	-	13.0	-	-	4.0	1.3	2.1
Jun	-	-	10.0	4.3	0.7	27.9	0.1	0.8	23.9	0.4	2.3
Jul	-	-	8.1	-	-	15.9	-	2.3	4.4	-	0.9
Aug	-	-	8.3	-	-	18.2	-	6.2	4.6	1.6	-
Sep	-	-	2.6	-	-	13.0	1.1	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.6
Oct	-	-	1.1	0.3	-	3.5	-	-	9.5	-	0.1
Nov	-	0.3	3.8	-	-	1.4	-	0.1	9.8	0.5	1.0
Dec	-	0.3	4.8	-	-	6.4	-	0.5	10.2	0.4	-
1995											
Jan	-	-	4.5	-	-	13.6	-	1.0	5.3	-	-
Feb	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	1.0	2.5	0.9	6.9	-	6.2
Mar	-	0.1	1.3	5.0	-	1.7	-	-	20.1	-	0.2
Apr	-	-	5.4	0.9	0.2	11.8	-	0.6	13.9	0.3	0.8
May	-	1.0	11.1	0.2	0.1	24.0	6.5	2.8	4.5	0.9	0.1
Jun	-	-	5.4	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	6.4
Jul	-	-	1.6	0.1	-	18.5	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.1	9.1
Aug	-	0.2	3.0	-	-	4.9	-	7.7	-	2.6	0.1
Sep	-	0.1	1.6	0.3	-	4.4	0.1	8.0	5.5	4.4	0.1
Oct	-	-	7.3	-	1.3	7.8	0.1	9.0	1.6	3.7	-
Nov	-	-	13.5	2.4	2.2	27.9	-	26.4	4.3	0.1	0.4
Dec	-	-	9.9	0.5	2.0	4.1	-	36.7	2.8	3.4	0.1
1996											
Jan	-	-	5.9	-	2.2	9.2	-	33.0	0.9	-	0.2
Feb	-	-	2.7	5.2	2.2	2.8	0.2	21.8	0.4	0.1	0.5
Mar	0.1	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	-	22.0	-	8.1	2.9	-	0.2
Jul	-	-	7.6	-	-	135.7	-	4.0	1.1	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	3.5	-	-	394.0	0.1	44.6	-	-	-
Sep	-	-	8.4	-	-	98.9	-	13.0	0.3	1.3	-
Oct	-	0.3	13.7	0.1	-	1.6	-	23.0	0.1	0.5	-
Nov	-	-	23.0	-	-	16.1	-	0.6	117.1	3.8	1.4
Dec	-	0.2	9.8	-	-	1.5	10.0	0.1	1.5	1.7	-
1997											
Jan	-	-	10.4r	-	-	0.5	9.0	-	2.6	0.3	0.6
Feb	-	-	3.7r	-	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.7	4.5	2.8
Mar	-	-	4.2	-	-	3.8	-	19.4r	6.9	1.8r	0.1
Apr	-	2.1	6.7r	21.2	-	4.6r	-	4.0	7.4	0.5r	-
May	-	-	13.8	7.6	-	5.4	-	4.9	5.2	-	-

* See *Definitions* page at the end of *Labour Market Data* section for notes of coverage. The figures for 1997 are provisional.

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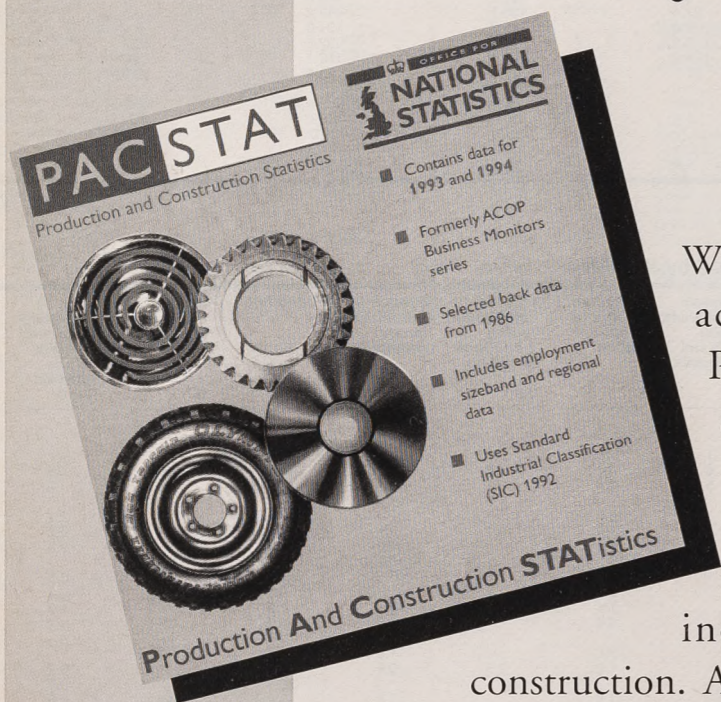
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GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)		Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37)				Production industries (Divisions 10-41)				Service industries (Divisions 50-93)					
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted			
			Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months					
			Under-lying *		Under-lying *		Under-lying *		Under-lying *		Under-lying *		Under-lying *			
1990=100																
1993	118.5	117.0	4.5	4 3/4	117.1	118.2	4.9	5 1/4	117.6	118.6	4.9	5 1/4	115.6	116.3	4.3	4 1/2
1994 } Annual averages	123.2	117.2	4.0	4 1/2	118.3	118.7	4.9	5	118.7	119.1	4.8	5	116.1	116.5	3.7	4 1/4
1995	127.4	117.2	2.8	4	121.9	118.8	3.9	5	122.1	119.5	3.8	5	118.5	115.8	2.4	3 3/4
1996	132.3				137.8				138.1				125.1			
1993	116.1	117.0	4.5	4 3/4	117.1	118.2	4.9	5 1/4	117.6	118.6	4.9	5 1/4	115.6	116.3	4.3	4 1/2
Jan	116.7	117.2	4.0	4 1/2	118.3	118.7	4.9	5	118.7	119.1	4.8	5	116.1	116.5	3.7	4 1/4
Feb	119.6	117.2	2.8	4	121.9	118.8	3.9	5	122.1	119.5	3.8	5	118.5	115.8	2.4	3 3/4
Mar																
Apr	117.5	117.6	4.0	4	119.0	119.2	5.4	5	119.7	119.5	5.3	5	116.5	116.8	3.3	3 1/4
May	118.0	117.9	3.5	3 3/4	120.4	120.1	4.9	5	120.8	120.4	4.8	5	116.9	116.9	3.1	3
Jun	118.5	118.3	3.6	3 3/4	120.9	120.4	5.0	5	121.3	120.7	4.8	5	117.0	117.2	3.0	2 3/4
Jul	119.5	118.8	3.8	3 1/2	121.8	121.0	4.9	4 3/4	122.4	121.6	5.0	4 3/4	118.3	117.7	3.3	2 3/4
Aug	118.2	118.9	3.3	3 1/4	119.5	121.2	3.8	4 1/2	119.9	121.5	4.0	4 1/2	117.3	117.7	2.8	2 3/4
Sep	118.0	119.2	3.1	3	120.1	121.9	4.6	4 1/4	120.6	122.3	4.8	4 1/2	116.8	118.0	2.4	2 1/4
Oct	118.4	119.7	2.1	3	121.3	122.1	3.8	4 1/4	121.7	122.6	3.8	4 1/4	116.9	118.5	1.4	2 1/4
Nov	120.0	120.4	3.3	3	122.4	122.6	4.1	4	123.1	123.3	4.3	4 1/4	118.7	119.0	2.6	2 1/2
Dec	121.6	120.5	3.2	3 1/4	123.5	122.5	3.9	4 1/4	124.1	123.3	4.0	4 1/4	120.8	119.5	2.9	2 3/4
1994	120.3	121.2	3.6	3 3/4	122.6	123.7	4.7	4 1/2	123.3	124.3	4.8	4 1/2	119.2	119.8	3.1	3 1/4
Jan	122.0	122.2	4.3	3 3/4	123.5	123.6	4.2	4 3/4	123.9	124.1	4.2	4 3/4	121.7	121.8	4.6	3 1/2
Feb	124.9	121.8	3.9	4	128.4	124.7	5.0	4 3/4	128.4	125.2	4.8	4 3/4	123.6	120.4	3.9	4
Mar																
Apr	121.6	121.7	3.5	3 3/4	124.6	124.7	4.6	4 3/4	125.1	124.9	4.5	4 3/4	120.3	120.6	3.2	3 1/2
May	123.5	123.3	4.6	4	125.6	125.4	4.4	4 1/2	129.3	129.0	7.2	4 1/2	121.0	120.9	3.4	3 3/4
Jun	123.0	123.0	3.9	3 3/4	126.2	125.8	4.5	4 1/4	126.4	125.9	4.3	4 1/4	121.3	121.6	3.8	3 1/2
Jul	124.0	123.3	3.8	3 3/4	126.9	126.1	4.2	4 1/4	127.3	126.5	4.0	4 1/4	122.5	121.9	3.6	3 1/2
Aug	122.8	123.7	4.1	3 3/4	125.0	126.9	4.8	4 1/2	125.5	127.4	4.9	4 1/4	121.4	122.1	3.7	3 1/2
Sep	122.7	124.1	4.1	3 3/4	125.6	127.6	4.7	4 3/4	126.1	128.1	4.7	4 1/2	121.0	122.4	3.7	3 1/2
Oct	122.9	124.4	3.9	3 3/4	127.2	128.2	5.0	4 3/4	127.5	128.6	4.9	4 1/2	120.9	122.6	3.5	3 1/4
Nov	124.0	124.6	3.5	3 3/4	128.5	128.9	5.1	5	128.7	129.1	4.7	4 3/4	121.8	122.3	2.7	3
Dec	127.0	125.8	4.4	3 3/4	130.8	129.5	5.7	5	131.2	130.1	5.5	5	125.5	124.2	3.9	2 3/4
1995	124.8	125.7	3.8	3 3/4	128.4	129.6	4.8	5 1/4	129.2	130.3	4.8	5 1/4	123.1	123.7	3.2	2 3/4
Jan	125.9	125.9	3.0	3 1/2	130.4	130.2	5.3	5	131.1	130.9	5.5	5	123.8	123.8	1.6	2 3/4
Feb	130.3	126.5	3.8	3 1/2	134.5	130.4	4.5	5 1/4	134.6	130.9	4.5	5 1/4	128.9	125.2	4.0	2 3/4
Mar																
Apr	126.2	126.3	3.8	3 3/4	131.1	131.1	5.1	4 3/4	131.4	131.2	5.0	4 3/4	123.8	124.0	2.8	3
May	127.0	126.8	2.8	3 1/2	131.1	131.2	4.6	4 3/4	131.6	131.5	2.0	4 3/4	125.0	124.8	2.3	2 3/4
Jun	126.8	127.0	3.2	3 1/2	131.8	131.5	4.5	4 1/2	132.6	132.2	5.0	4 3/4	123.9	124.4	2.3	2 3/4
Jul	127.9	127.2	3.2	3 1/4	133.2	132.2	4.9	4 1/2	133.6	132.7	4.9	4 3/4	125.3	124.7	2.3	2 1/2
Aug	126.6	127.5	3.3	3 1/4	130.2	132.4	4.3	4 1/4	130.8	133.0	4.4	4 1/2	124.5	125.4	2.7	2 1/2
Sep	126.6	128.1	3.2	3 1/4	130.5	132.7	4.0	4	131.3	133.4	4.2	4 1/2	124.0	125.5	2.6	2 1/2
Oct	127.2	128.8	3.6	3 1/4	132.3	133.6	4.2	4	132.9	134.2	4.4	4 1/4	124.4	126.2	2.9	2 3/4
Nov	128.3	129.0	3.6	3 1/4	133.2	133.7	3.8	4	133.7	134.2	4.0	4	125.9	126.5	3.5	2 3/4
Dec	130.6	129.4	2.8	3 1/4	136.1	134.6	3.9	4	136.2	135.0	3.7	4	128.3	127.0	2.2	3
1996	128.9	129.9	3.3	3 1/2	133.6	134.9	4.1	4 1/4	134.1	135.3	3.8	4	126.9	127.5	3.1	3
Jan	130.8	130.6	3.7	3 3/4	136.4	135.8	4.4	4 1/4	136.8	136.2	4.1	4	128.2	128.1	3.5	3 1/2
Feb	135.5	131.1	3.7	3 3/4	140.7	136.2	4.4	4 1/4	140.9	136.7	4.5	4 1/4	133.3	129.2	3.2	3 1/2
Mar																
Apr	131.4	131.6	4.1	3 3/4	136.7	136.5	4.2	4 1/4	137.2	136.9	4.4	4 1/4	128.9	129.0	4.0	3 1/2
May	131.0	130.8	3.2	3 3/4	136.4	136.7	4.2	4 1/4	136.8	137.0	4.1	4	128.3	128.1	2.6	3 1/2
Jun	131.6	131.9	3.9	3 3/4	137.5	137.3	4.4	4 1/4	137.7	137.4	4.0	4	128.7	129.4	4.0	3 1/2
Jul	133.1	132.4	4.1	4	139.0	137.9	4.3	4 1/2	139.2	138.2	4.2	4	130.3	129.8	4.0	3 3/4
Aug	131.3	132.7	3.9	4	136.1	138.4	4.6	4 1/2	136.3	138.6	4.2	4 1/4	128.8	129.9	3.6	3 3/4
Sep	131.9	133.4	4.2	4	136.6	139.0	4.7	4 1/2	137.0	139.2	4.4	4 1/4	129.0	130.6	4.0	3 3/4
Oct	131.9	133.6	3.7	4	137.6	139.2	4.2	4 1/2	138.0	139.5	3.9	4 1/4	129.0	130.9	3.7	4
Nov	133.5	134.2	4.0	4 1/4	139.5	139.9	4.7	4 3/4	139.9	140.3	4.5	4 1/2	130.4	131.1	3.6	4
Dec	137.1	135.7	4.9	4 3/4	143.1	141.3	5.0	4 3/4	143.4	142.0	5.2	4 3/4	134.2	132.9	4.6	4 1/2
1997	135.2	136.3	4.9	4 3/4	139.2	140.6	4.2	4 3/4	139.8	141.1	4.3	4 3/4	133.6	134.1	5.2	4 3/4
Jan	136.3	136.0	4.1	4 1/2	142.9	142.0	4.6	4 1/2	142.9	142.0	4.3	4 1/4	133.6	133.5	4.2	5
Feb	141.7	136.9	4.4	4 1/2	146.7	141.9	4.2	4 1/2	146.5	142.0	3.9	4 1/4	140.1	135.6	5.0	4 3/4
Mar																
Apr	136.9	137.0	4.2	4 1/2	142.2	141.9	4.0	4 1/4	142.7	142.4	4.0	4 1/4	134.6	134.6	4.3	4 3/4
May	136.5	136.4	4.2	4 1/4	142.3	142.7	4.4	4 1/4	143.0	143.3	4.6	4 1/4	133.3	133.0	3.9	4 1/2

Notes:
 1. Figures for years 1984-89 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette*, October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.
 2. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.
 3. The index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on a SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995.
 4. For enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page.
 5. The underlying rate of change is provisional for the latest two months and is not seasonally adjusted. For a note on the underlying rate of change see *Statistical Update*, *Employment Gazette*, p 291, July 1995.

5.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products (24)	Rubber and plastic products (25)	Other non-metallic mineral products (26)	Basic metals (27)	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery) (28)	Machinery and equipm't n.e.c. (29)
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993) annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7
1994) averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2
1995)	126.4	139.0	136.2	132.7	129.3	123.9	128.5	131.7	133.7	124.8	131.8	133.4	134.3
1996)	133.7	142.2	140.9	138.8	134.1	131.2	133.9	137.1	137.7	128.7	137.8	139.0	139.8
1993 Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
1993 Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5
1993 Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
1993 Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0
1993 May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5
1993 June	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5
1993 July	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
1993 Aug	134.7	123.2	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	121.1
1993 Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6
1993 Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6
1993 Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9
1993 Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994 Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
1994 Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	114.8	125.3	126.7
1994 Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	129.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.3
1994 Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7
1994 May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3
1994 June	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.1
1994 July	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.8
1994 Aug	134.9	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	126.3
1994 Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	128.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8
1994 Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0
1994 Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.3
1994 Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2
1995 Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9
1995 Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7
1995 Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	122.7	129.3	141.8	135.0	125.0	128.0	137.0	135.2
1995 Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7
1995 May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	126.6	133.6	133.0
1995 June	120.7	144.3	134.3	134.1	128.8	122.4	131.4	131.5	133.5	125.6	127.2	133.6	134.8
1995 July	123.0	134.5	136.1	133.4	127.8	123.7	128.9	129.7	135.4	127.5	148.7	134.0	136.2
1995 Aug	141.0	135.8	135.8	132.3	128.6	122.8	127.5	127.2	132.4	123.0	124.4	131.4	133.0
1995 Sep	143.5	138.2	133.8	131.5	129.5	123.0	129.5	128.0	133.4	124.0	125.3	133.6	134.6
1995 Oct	135.1	140.9	134.0	132.6	129.7	123.9	129.2	128.2	133.5	124.7	143.2	134.1	136.5
1995 Nov	122.9	141.0	140.6	134.1	130.9	125.9	128.8	131.1	134.6	124.9	126.7	135.8	136.6
1995 Dec	121.2	137.1	142.7	135.2	132.3	132.1	129.8	141.9	136.8	127.5	133.4	135.0	138.8
1996 Jan	116.0	142.1	136.5	132.5	131.6	126.8	129.8	133.2	133.5	125.1	137.2	134.7	136.2
1996 Feb	123.1	144.8	137.0	133.9	134.8	132.4	131.3	134.5	137.8	126.9	133.1	137.4	140.6
1996 Mar	133.1	148.9	145.9	136.9	134.3	129.7	135.9	149.2	139.1	129.3	132.8	142.3	142.1
1996 Apr	129.6	144.2	138.0	135.7	132.9	128.9	132.0	135.8	136.9	129.8	146.0	137.8	138.8
1996 May	133.8	140.5	139.6	137.9	133.3	131.5	132.6	134.4	137.1	128.8	132.5	136.6	139.0
1996 June	126.8	136.5	139.0	144.1	134.9	131.1	136.7	136.7	138.0	128.6	132.8	138.6	139.5
1996 July	134.1	139.3	142.9	140.3	133.6	131.7	133.2	136.8	137.4	131.1	151.8	138.6	141.1
1996 Aug	151.4	134.4	140.3	138.3	132.8	128.4	133.1	133.0	136.7	127.7	132.9	138.1	137.8
1996 Sep	153.1	140.4	138.9	139.2	135.1	130.7	134.6	134.2	137.4	128.1	133.6	140.1	138.7
1996 Oct	136.4	140.8	138.3	141.7	135.1	131.5	134.4	134.3	137.9	128.8	144.3	139.9	138.7
1996 Nov	130.5	146.3	146.9	141.7	134.9	132.3	135.2	137.2	139.5	129.9	135.7	142.1	141.8
1996 Dec	135.9	148.4	147.4	143.8	136.4	138.8	137.9	145.6	141.3	130.8	141.3	142.4	143.1
1997 Jan	123.1	147.6	140.2	139.9	137.1	132.0	136.4	138.0	139.7	129.2	144.8	140.6	139.5
1997 Feb	128.6	147.1	142.7	141.1	141.8	138.9	137.3	141.2	141.9	130.4	137.0	144.2	145.0
1997 Mar	137.7	152.6	155.4	143.5	143.2	137.4	140.3	155.4	145.2	133.8	141.4	148.3	145.1
1997 Apr	136.0	150.7	146.0	142.1	140.1	133.7	138.3	140.8	140.5	133.1	147.1	142.3	143.6
1997 May P	142.7	149.5	144.3	142.4	138.7	138.9	139.6	139.7	142.2	133.2	140.0	142.4	143.7

Notes:
1 Figures for the years 1985 to 1989 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette* in October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.
2 Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette* in September 1993.
3 The Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on an SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995.
4 Industrial groupings which have not changed are: agriculture and forestry, chemical and man-made fibres (now called chemicals and chemical products); mechanical engineering (machinery and equipment nes); electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (electrical and optical equipment); food, drink and tobacco (food products, beverages and tobacco); paper products, printing and publishing (pulp, paper products, printing and publishing); construction; hotels and catering (hotels and restaurants); transport and communication (transport, storage and communication); public administration; education and health services (education, health and social work).
5 For enquiries, see telephone numbers on p S84.

EARNINGS 5.3

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Electrical and optical equipm't (30-33)	Transport equipment (34,35)	Electricity, gas and water supply (40,41)	Construction (45)	Wholesale trade (51)	Retail trade and repairs (50,52)	Hotels and restaurants (55)	Transport, storage and communication + (60-64)	Financial intermediation (65-67)	Real estate renting and business activities (70-74)	Public administration services (75)	Education health and social work (80-85)	Other services # (90-93)	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 1990=100
1993) annual	121.7	119.2	123.1	116.5	114.9	112.3	118.0	119.9	119.1	113.2	119.3	120.2	117.3	1993) Annual
1994) averages	127.2	126.4	127.1	120.0	119.1	115.9	119.9	124.3	128.1	115.8	123.5	122.9	122.5	1994) Averages
1995)	132.9	133.2	133.6	123.5	124.4	118.3	122.3	128.2	133.4	119.3	126.0	124.6	129.5	1995)
1996)	140.2	140.4	138.7	127.8	130.2	123.2	125.3	132.5	140.5	124.3	128.7	128.5	136.1	1996)
1993 Jan	117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993 Jan
1993 Feb	119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	1993 Feb
1993 Mar	122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8	1993 Mar
1993 Apr	120.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5	1993 Apr
1993 May	123.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	119.3	118.1	1993 May
1993 June	122.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3	1993 June
1993 July	122.8	122.1	125.2	116.5	119.6	113.2	117.3	120.9	118.5	112.8	119.5	122.3	114.4	1993 July
1993 Aug	120.9	118.8	122.7	11										

5.4 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry group*

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & leather products	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing products	Manufacture of chemicals, ch. products & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
MEN														
Weekly earnings £														
1986	174.4	187.0	184.0	162.6	131.6	214.0	184.3	153.3	216.8	196.3	177.9	184.0	183.1	179.3
1987	185.5	199.5	196.5	172.2	135.1	231.7	194.8	163.6	231.5	209.0	192.2	194.4	194.6	189.1
1988	200.6	216.6	212.8	184.2	153.6	262.0	210.0	175.1	247.9	220.9	206.7	211.4	214.5	208.5
1989	217.9	234.7	231.1	200.9	162.1	286.1	225.0	185.7	263.6	243.0	217.6	228.9	232.6	228.5
1990	237.2	254.4	250.5	217.3	179.0	311.1	247.4	205.3	276.8	272.7	240.3	243.7	249.8	247.2
1991	253.1	269.4	263.2	236.8	192.5	357.4	269.3	213.9	293.6	287.7	247.8	258.4	259.7	252.6
1992	268.4	287.6	280.8	250.6	203.0	375.5	286.3	233.1	308.4	310.3	264.0	276.2	275.7	267.7
1993	274.1	293.9	286.1	257.6	217.7	355.4	288.2	245.1	318.9	322.8	275.3	283.1	285.1	275.7
1994	279.9	301.9	297.9	262.3	217.7	334.8	294.0	248.4	335.6	332.3	285.7	286.3	295.7	296.0
1995	291.0	315.8	312.4	269.3	235.7	350.8	304.7	258.7	348.8	344.1	295.6	300.4	315.8	319.4
1996	301.3	327.4	323.6	277.3	241.9	367.8	315.3	270.6	361.8	346.8	298.9	309.8	326.4	326.1
Hours worked														
1986	44.5	44.3	44.5	44.7	45.3	43.1	45.9	44.4	43.4	43.8	45.0	46.3	45.0	44.5
1987	44.6	44.5	44.6	44.8	44.6	45.0	45.8	44.5	43.6	43.8	45.3	46.3	45.0	44.3
1988	45.1	45.0	45.2	44.9	46.8	46.0	46.3	44.5	44.2	43.4	45.7	46.6	46.0	45.5
1989	45.3	45.3	45.4	45.1	46.8	46.4	46.2	43.9	43.9	43.8	45.6	46.6	46.2	45.9
1990	45.3	45.1	45.2	45.2	47.4	46.9	46.5	44.1	43.6	43.5	44.9	46.1	45.9	45.5
1991	44.4	43.7	43.6	44.9	47.9	48.0	48.2	42.7	42.7	42.9	43.8	44.9	44.7	43.6
1992	44.5	44.0	43.9	44.8	46.9	48.7	45.9	43.8	42.7	42.8	43.8	44.9	44.7	43.6
1993	44.3	43.7	43.7	44.7	46.8	48.3	45.5	44.3	43.0	43.0	44.3	44.6	44.4	43.6
1994	44.7	44.0	44.1	45.1	46.9	49.4	45.6	44.3	43.1	43.1	44.8	45.0	44.8	43.8
1995	45.2	44.8	44.8	45.3	47.9	51.9	46.2	43.9	43.6	43.2	45.7	45.3	45.9	45.4
1996	44.8	44.2	44.2	45.1	47.5	50.8	45.0	44.1	43.7	42.6	44.5	44.6	45.4	44.3
Hourly earnings £														
1986	3.92	4.21	4.13	3.65	2.89	4.86	4.02	3.46	4.97	4.48	3.96	3.97	4.07	4.03
1987	4.17	4.48	4.39	3.86	3.00	5.09	4.26	3.68	5.23	4.76	4.26	4.32	4.28	4.28
1988	4.46	4.80	4.70	4.11	3.26	5.67	4.51	3.93	5.53	5.07	4.50	4.54	4.66	4.59
1989	4.81	5.17	5.08	4.47	3.45	6.02	4.86	4.21	5.97	5.52	4.77	4.92	5.04	4.98
1990	5.25	5.62	5.53	4.83	3.76	6.45	5.30	4.65	6.23	5.34	4.82	5.43	5.65	5.58
1991	5.70	6.14	6.02	5.29	4.02	7.26	5.84	4.96	6.81	6.69	5.64	5.67	5.87	5.87
1992	6.05	6.53	6.39	5.62	4.37	7.68	6.08	5.33	7.24	7.23	6.03	5.88	6.17	6.32
1993	6.21	6.71	6.60	5.80	4.56	7.21	6.37	5.53	7.39	7.43	6.19	6.37	6.54	6.54
1994	6.30	6.85	6.75	5.87	4.70	6.62	6.42	5.60	7.82	7.69	6.36	6.22	6.61	6.74
1995	6.44	7.05	6.97	5.94	4.92	6.75	6.58	5.90	8.01	7.97	6.47	6.62	6.88	7.04
1996	6.70	7.37	7.29	6.13	5.08	7.15	7.00	6.15	8.30	8.09	6.70	6.92	7.18	7.35
WOMEN														
Weekly earnings £														
1986	107.5	111.4	111.3	103.2	101.0	97.8	117.0	97.4	129.9	120.3	112.1	114.4	109.4	123.9
1987	115.3	119.6	119.5	110.5	111.8	127.6	123.2	125.1	122.3	122.9	120.7	129.3	120.7	129.3
1988	123.7	128.3	128.2	119.0	109.1	143.2	135.7	136.3	126.3	128.3	125.9	137.7	125.9	137.7
1989	138.4	143.4	143.3	118.9	118.9	179.2	146.1	146.1	138.7	138.6	134.6	153.4	134.6	153.4
1990	148.1	153.0	152.9	143.7	134.0	164.8	131.3	175.1	171.9	149.3	152.6	147.7	163.9	163.9
1991	159.2	162.4	162.2	156.3	142.1	190.0	137.2	185.0	181.9	156.1	168.2	166.5	166.5	166.5
1992	170.1	174.8	174.6	166.4	150.4	200.4	191.3	147.4	196.7	194.0	168.9	176.5	182.4	182.4
1993	177.1	182.2	181.8	173.2	156.2	...	199.5	152.8	210.4	203.4	176.0	183.2	176.8	191.0
1994	182.0	187.0	186.7	177.8	171.9	...	200.6	156.5	214.5	213.2	183.1	188.9	202.9	202.9
1995	186.0	199.0	198.8	179.8	179.4	...	214.3	169.5	234.2	230.0	178.1	209.9	199.7	217.1
1996	195.2	205.0	205.0	187.9	177.9	...	218.5	174.7	228.2	234.2	190.0	214.2	195.7	216.0
Hours worked														
1986	39.5	40.0	40.0	38.8	41.1	39.0	40.5	39.3	40.1	39.7	41.5	40.4	40.9	40.7
1987	39.7	40.2	40.3	38.9	41.8	40.0	41.0	39.4	39.7	39.8	41.8	40.1	40.9	41.0
1988	39.9	40.5	40.5	40.1	40.9	39.7	40.1	39.6	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.2	40.1	41.1
1989	39.9	40.4	40.4	39.2	41.0	39.4	41.5	39.4	40.3	40.1	41.8	40.3	41.0	41.0
1990	39.8	40.5	40.5	39.0	41.1	...	41.6	39.5	40.3	40.7	41.5	40.5	41.1	41.2
1991	39.8	40.0	40.0	39.4	42.3	38.5	39.1	39.8	40.0	40.8	40.8	40.1	39.2	40.0
1992	39.8	40.2	40.2	39.5	40.7	40.2	41.6	39.2	39.7	39.9	41.3	40.6	40.5	40.2
1993	39.8	40.3	40.3	39.3	41.9	...	41.5	39.3	40.6	40.1	41.0	40.4	40.8	40.2
1994	40.1	40.6	40.6	39.6	42.6	...	42.0	39.5	40.5	40.7	40.8	40.7	41.8	41.3
1995	40.3	40.9	40.9	39.7	42.0	...	42.0	39.6	41.5	40.7	40.8	40.7	41.8	41.3
1996	40.2	40.7	40.7	39.8	41.3	...	41.8	39.5	40.5	41.7	42.2	41.0	40.9	40.8
Hourly earnings £														
1986	2.73	2.78	2.78	2.66	2.48	...	2.91	2.47	3.23	3.04	2.69	2.82	2.68	3.05
1987	2.92	2.98	2.97	2.85	2.69	...	3.12	2.61	3.43	3.14	2.92	3.07	2.94	3.16
1988	3.11	3.17	3.16	3.04	2.89	...	3.29	2.82	3.74	3.38	3.02	3.17	3.06	3.41
1989	3.39	3.42	3.42	3.36	2.94	...	3.53	3.04	4.00	3.85	3.33	3.35	3.29	3.75
1990	3.73	3.78	3.77	3.68	3.32	...	3.97	3.33	4.35	4.22	3.60	3.79	3.59	3.99
1991	4.01	4.06	4.06	3.97	3.39	...	4.27	3.51	4.65	4.56	3.84	4.13	3.79	4.25
1992	4.28	4.35	4.34	4.23	3.74	...	4.60	3.75	4.94	4.86	4.10	4.32	4.18	4.55
1993	4.43	4.53	4.52	4.34	3.76	...	4.81	3.91	5.19	5.08	4.30	4.54	4.35	4.75
1994	4.53	4.60	4.60	4.46	4.46	...	4.82	3.97	5.30	5.26	4.41	4.69	4.33	4.95
1995	4.64	4.87	4.87	4.45	4.27	...	5.11	4.27	5.65	5.40	4.39	5.16	4.78	5.26
1996	4.81	5.04	5.04	4.63	4.33	...	5.24	4.42	5.62	5.62	4.53	5.24	4.79	5.29
ALL														
Weekly earnings £														
1986	163.2	173.8	170.0	150.8	129.4	212.6	169.0	123.3	202.0	181.2	167.4	174.7	176.4	174.7
1987	173.5	185.4	181.6	159.6	133.4	231.0	179.1	131.9	214.7	192.9	180.9	184.9	188.2	183.6
1988	187.1	200.4	195.8	170.9	149.4	260.8	191.8	140.9	231.6	203.3	193.7	199.6	206.8	202.4
1989	203.3	216.9	212.5	186.6	158.1	284.6	206.0	149.1	245.8	226.5	203.8	217.2	224.1	222.3
1990	221.2	236.1	231.4	201.4	175.1	309.3	226.9	165.0	258.6	253.3	225.3	231.5	241.6	240.2
1991	236.2	249.7	243.0	219.7	187.6	354.8	244.2	171.4	272.0	265.4	232.0	247.1	249.1	244.2
1992	250.8	268.8	259.6	233.3	198.1	372.9	257.2	185.9	287.1	288.8	247.1	253.9	267.6	266.8
1993	256.6	273.5	268.3	238.3	208.3	355.2	265.3	195.4	299.6	299.4	258.1	259.4	274.8	276.6
1994	261.7	280.1	275.7	244.4	213.3	333.7	269.8	199.1	314.4	307.7	265.6	271.9	286.9	287.3
1995	271.5	293.6	289.8	249.7	230.1	350.3	281.5	211.1	329.1	314.3	274.4	287.0	306.8	310.3
1996	281.1	304.9	300.8	257.2	235.5	366.5	291.3	220.8	338.7	320.8	280.0	295.5	317.7	316.6
Hours worked														
1986	43.7	43.5	43.6	43.6	45.0	43.1	44.7	41.7	42.8	43.0	44.4	45.5	44.6	44.2
1987	43.8	43.7	43.8	43.7	44.3	44.9	44.6	41.9	42.9	43.0	44.7	45.4	44.7	44.0
1988	44.2	44.2	44.2	43.8										

5.5 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employees by industry group*

GREAT BRITAIN		All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & leather	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing	Manufacture of chemicals, ch. products & made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment	GREAT BRITAIN	
SIC 1992		A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DBDC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	SIC 1992	
MEN																	
Weekly earnings £																	
1986	245.1	259.9	257.2	240.0	194.4	311.0	260.1	239.4	276.0	286.0	235.9	241.6	239.7	243.1	239.7	243.1	239.7
1987	265.9	279.2	275.8	262.0	217.1	354.9	279.6	250.6	287.8	306.0	264.0	267.1	258.1	254.3	254.3	254.3	254.3
1988	294.3	306.6	303.5	291.0	241.5	386.0	302.7	287.3	325.5	325.2	288.7	287.9	284.8	287.5	287.5	287.5	287.5
1989	323.9	337.0	333.6	319.7	258.4	425.9	334.6	307.4	348.5	359.9	310.7	308.9	315.6	314.0	314.0	314.0	314.0
1990	355.1	369.7	366.1	350.4	289.9	474.1	369.6	335.1	392.9	390.6	346.5	324.9	339.9	343.8	343.8	343.8	343.8
1991	375.7	388.3	382.4	371.7	302.9	512.9	380.9	332.0	404.4	404.4	416.2	353.2	355.2	356.9	355.1	355.1	355.1
1992	400.8	412.8	404.5	398.0	298.5	562.1	424.5	353.3	426.6	415.5	363.7	362.9	364.1	375.0	375.0	375.0	375.0
1993	418.9	431.7	424.9	416.4	306.5	565.1	450.6	364.5	450.3	475.2	383.6	373.6	378.9	391.0	391.0	391.0	391.0
1994	430.1	443.6	436.2	427.7	323.9	606.7	456.5	375.6	462.3	497.8	400.4	365.4	396.2	410.2	410.2	410.2	410.2
1995	445.4	461.2	453.5	442.4	347.9	591.3	474.4	379.5	474.7	525.5	411.6	402.6	427.3	438.5	438.5	438.5	438.5
1996	464.0	487.3	479.6	458.9	363.8	...	536.8	397.6	515.0	537.2	439.3	417.0	446.5	456.5	456.5	456.5	456.5
Hours worked																	
1986	38.6	39.2	39.3	38.2	42.5	39.6	38.7	39.6	38.1	39.2	39.0	39.4	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.7
1987	38.7	39.2	39.3	38.3	41.6	38.9	38.7	39.4	37.9	38.2	39.4	39.4	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6
1988	38.6	39.3	39.4	38.3	41.5	39.2	38.6	39.3	38.1	38.6	39.3	39.1	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
1989	38.8	39.5	39.6	38.4	40.7	39.2	38.5	39.4	38.1	38.4	39.5	38.9	40.2	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9
1990	38.7	39.5	39.6	38.3	40.5	39.6	38.7	39.1	38.5	39.7	39.7	39.6	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.8
1991	38.7	39.4	39.5	38.3	42.0	40.3	39.7	38.3	38.8	39.8	39.7	39.6	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.7
1992	38.7	39.4	39.5	38.3	41.8	41.5	39.5	40.1	38.5	38.8	40.1	39.1	39.7	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.8
1993	38.6	39.3	39.4	38.3	40.5	40.2	39.6	40.0	38.2	38.8	40.2	39.4	39.9	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6
1994	38.8	39.6	39.7	38.5	41.4	39.2	39.9	...	38.6	38.7	40.2	40.0	39.8	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1
1995	39.1	39.9	40.0	38.7	43.1	40.3	39.8	40.6	38.8	38.8	40.9	40.4	40.6	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.3
1996	39.1	39.8	39.9	38.8	42.6	40.3	39.6	40.3	38.6	38.8	40.6	39.8	40.6	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1
Hourly earnings £																	
1986	6.28	6.54	6.46	6.21	4.25	7.81	6.76	5.77	7.05	7.50	5.87	5.98	5.92	6.04	6.04	6.04	6.04
1987	6.80	7.01	6.90	6.75	...	9.25	7.09	6.21	7.31	8.00	6.39	6.34	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28
1988	7.49	7.65	7.55	7.48	...	9.83	7.75	7.10	8.11	8.42	7.00	6.79	6.86	7.07	7.07	7.07	7.07
1989	8.24	8.40	8.28	8.21	...	10.96	8.56	7.56	8.80	9.31	7.90	7.54	7.60	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90
1990	9.02	9.20	9.09	8.93	...	11.78	9.37	8.29	9.81	10.11	8.33	8.22	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40
1991	9.59	9.52	9.52	9.53	...	12.83	9.40	8.04	10.04	10.67	8.66	8.74	8.77	8.84	8.84	8.84	8.84
1992	10.21	10.28	10.06	10.24	6.67	13.42	10.81	8.41	10.41	11.64	8.76	9.05	8.89	9.19	9.19	9.19	9.19
1993	10.68	10.78	10.59	10.71	7.45	13.61	11.22	8.72	11.21	12.16	9.24	9.10	9.03	9.77	9.77	9.77	9.77
1994	10.94	11.02	10.82	10.97	7.89	14.97	11.52	8.37	11.68	12.52	9.78	8.81	9.44	10.13	10.13	10.13	10.13
1995	11.37	11.52	11.30	11.40	8.14	...	11.92	9.20	12.05	13.58	10.03	9.99	10.52	10.85	10.85	10.85	10.85
1996	11.83	12.16	11.95	11.80	8.62	...	13.59	9.76	13.07	13.76	10.60	10.51	10.96	11.34	11.34	11.34	11.34
WOMEN																	
Weekly earnings £																	
1986	145.9	139.8	137.4	147.3	115.2	163.1	138.6	113.6	154.2	152.3	120.8	119.2	121.9	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0
1987	157.2	152.2	150.1	158.5	139.0	179.8	150.7	132.2	169.2	167.3	130.2	128.0	134.0	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6
1988	175.7	167.8	165.7	177.5	150.8	202.8	169.5	140.3	186.4	187.6	144.1	144.1	143.6	146.1	146.1	146.1	146.1
1989	195.2	186.0	183.9	197.3	164.9	234.2	184.9	154.2	203.2	205.5	160.4	161.8	164.6	166.1	166.1	166.1	166.1
1990	215.8	206.2	204.0	218.0	176.4	257.2	197.5	174.0	230.7	227.7	173.7	184.0	180.9	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5
1991	236.8	226.9	223.3	239.2	195.7	282.1	215.7	192.3	248.7	254.0	201.5	198.2	187.7	201.3	201.3	201.3	201.3
1992	256.5	243.1	238.6	252.2	222.3	298.0	228.6	210.9	261.8	279.0	218.8	208.8	201.5	213.9	213.9	213.9	213.9
1993	269.2	258.5	254.0	271.8	216.7	290.1	258.6	218.0	282.1	299.5	224.2	208.5	217.5	221.5	221.5	221.5	221.5
1994	278.9	268.4	264.0	281.3	230.6	...	281.0	221.0	300.9	309.1	241.6	215.5	225.2	225.2	225.2	225.2	225.2
1995	289.0	281.9	276.7	290.6	...	...	283.9	310.3	318.1	254.3	227.8	230.9	253.4	253.4	253.4	253.4	253.4
1996	302.4	295.0	289.4	304.0	...	...	297.8	324.1	333.0	262.6	228.4	243.6	264.2	264.2	264.2	264.2	264.2
Hours worked																	
1986	36.7	37.4	37.4	36.5	37.1	37.3	37.1	37.3	36.5	37.3	37.9	37.4	37.0	37.7	37.7	37.7	37.7
1987	36.8	37.6	37.6	36.7	37.4	37.5	37.0	37.5	36.5	37.6	38.0	37.6	37.3	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8
1988	36.9	37.6	37.6	36.8	37.8	37.7	37.4	37.7	36.6	37.4	37.8	37.5	37.6	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1
1989	36.9	37.6	37.6	36.8	38.1	37.2	37.3	37.8	36.6	37.5	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.7	37.7	37.7
1990	36.8	37.7	37.6	36.7	38.7	37.2	37.6	38.1	36.6	37.5	37.9	38.0	37.4	37.7	37.7	37.7	37.7
1991	36.8	37.7	37.6	36.7	38.7	37.2	37.6	38.1	36.6	37.5	37.9	38.0	37.4	37.7	37.7	37.7	37.7
1992	36.8	37.7	37.6	36.7	38.7	37.2	37.6	38.1	36.6	37.5	37.9	38.0	37.4	37.7	37.7	37.7	37.7
1993	36.9	37.7	37.6	36.8	38.7	37.2	37.6	38.1	36.6	37.5	37.9	38.0	37.4	37.7	37.7	37.7	37.7
1994	37.0	37.8	37.8	36.9	38.5	37.6	37.5	38.0	36.8	37.6	38.7	37.8	37.7	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5
1995	37.0	37.8	37.8	36.9	38.5	37.6	37.5	38.0	36.8	37.6	38.7	37.8	37.7	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5
1996	37.1	37.9	37.9	36.9	38.5	37.1	38.2	38.1	36.9	37.6	38.8	37.8	37.8	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6
Hourly earnings £																	
1986	3.91	3.72	3.65	3.96	3.09	4.39	3.73	2.98	4.18	4.05	3.18	3.18	3.24	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33
1987	4.18	4.01	3.94	4.22	3.09	4.80	4.05	3.31	4.49	4.43	3.43	3.40	3.55	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59
1988	4.63	4.33	4.36	4.74	4.00	5.45	4.51	3.68	5.00	4.98	3.65	3.78	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85
1989	5.22	4.91	4.85	5.29	...	6.39	4.74	4.10	5.45	5.50	4.27	4.29	4.24	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35
1990	5.76	5.41	5.34	5.84	4.59	6.90	5.27	4.55	6.17	5.99	4.60	4.55	4.67	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
1991	6.38	6.00	5.90	6.47	5.09	7.72	5.73	5.01	6.69	6.82	5.23	5.01	4.98	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30
1992	6.90	6.42	6.29	6.99	5.72	8.03	6.06	5.52	7.41	7.41	5.68	5.38	5.38	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.58
1993	7.23	6.83	6.71	7.32	5.85	...	6.81	6.24	7.64	7.64	6.09	5.85	5.85	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09
1994	7.09	6.96	6.96	7.09	6.15	...	6.95	6.66	8.09	8.25	6.11	5.65	5.77	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89
1995	7.79	7.46	7.32	7.86	...	...	7.41	6.17	8.46	8.40	6.67	6.12	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57
1996	8.16	7.79	7.64	8.22	...	...	7.81	6.39	8.81	8.79	6.78	5.97	6.46	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85
ALL																	
Weekly earnings £																	
1986	201.1	225.3	222.7	193.5	175.5	277.8	219.3	183.2	229.8	246.0	204.6	203.2	209.6	214.2	214.2	214.2	214.2
1987	217.4	242.2	239.4	210.0	195.7	314.5	235.8	195.5	243.2	263.9	226.2						

5.6 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

Average earnings and hours of all full-time employees by industry group +

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & leather products	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing	Manufacture of chemicals, ch. products & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment	SIC 1992
MEN															
Weekly earnings £															
1986	207.6	211.7	208.8	209.8	139.0	237.7	206.7	173.2	240.7	238.4	192.0	197.7	197.8	200.6	1986
1987	224.0	226.8	223.6	227.7	145.1	263.3	219.9	183.5	254.1	253.7	210.0	213.3	211.0	211.3	1987
1988	246.1	247.6	244.0	250.9	166.2	295.5	239.0	202.1	279.1	269.4	227.4	229.9	232.1	235.7	1988
1989	269.6	270.0	266.0	275.3	175.7	330.4	257.0	216.1	298.2	297.2	242.6	246.4	253.2	258.3	1989
1990	295.8	294.9	290.5	301.3	195.2	365.0	283.4	239.3	324.2	327.0	268.6	261.8	272.7	281.3	1990
1991	318.9	316.7	310.4	325.7	214.2	410.5	308.3	252.8	344.2	354.1	283.3	284.8	287.2	294.2	1991
1992	340.3	337.0	329.0	347.6	223.7	443.1	328.8	271.1	363.5	385.7	296.1	292.9	300.9	315.5	1992
1993	353.9	348.3	341.8	363.2	233.9	439.1	341.6	282.9	380.5	405.1	308.6	300.0	310.1	323.0	1993
1994	363.0	357.1	350.8	372.3	240.5	459.4	348.3	288.2	396.0	419.9	320.5	308.0	323.0	342.3	1994
1995	375.3	370.7	364.8	384.8	258.4	461.8	358.6	296.0	407.0	440.1	332.8	326.8	343.0	364.4	1995
1996	391.3	386.4	380.0	399.3	266.5	496.4	385.6	308.4	431.7	445.6	342.4	337.8	358.8	374.3	1996
Hours worked															
1986	41.9	42.6	42.8	40.9	45.1	42.4	43.9	43.4	41.3	43.7	44.7	43.6	43.0	41.9	1986
1987	41.9	42.7	42.9	41.0	44.3	43.6	43.8	43.5	41.5	43.9	44.6	43.7	42.8	41.8	1987
1988	43.1	43.3	43.3	41.1	46.3	44.2	44.1	43.4	41.9	44.2	44.9	44.6	43.6	42.3	1988
1989	42.3	43.3	43.5	41.1	46.3	44.2	44.2	42.9	41.7	44.1	45.0	44.8	43.9	42.3	1989
1990	42.2	43.2	43.3	41.0	46.7	44.6	44.5	42.9	41.5	44.2	44.7	44.6	43.6	42.3	1990
1991	41.5	42.0	42.0	40.7	47.0	45.5	44.1	42.2	40.8	42.5	43.8	42.8	41.7	41.0	1991
1992	41.4	42.3	42.3	40.6	46.0	46.2	43.9	42.8	40.9	42.7	43.4	43.5	42.2	40.9	1992
1993	41.3	42.0	42.0	40.6	45.7	45.1	43.7	43.0	40.9	40.7	43.1	43.2	42.0	41.0	1993
1994	41.5	42.4	42.4	40.8	45.9	44.8	43.9	43.9	41.1	40.8	43.5	43.7	42.4	41.0	1994
1995	41.9	43.0	43.0	40.9	47.0	46.6	44.2	42.9	41.4	40.9	44.1	44.1	43.5	41.6	1995
1996	41.7	42.6	42.7	40.9	46.6	46.1	43.3	43.0	41.4	40.6	43.3	43.4	42.8	41.6	1996
Hourly earnings £															
1986	4.89	4.91	4.82	5.05	2.98	5.46	4.68	3.88	5.72	5.75	4.36	4.35	4.48	4.62	1986
1987	5.27	5.25	5.15	5.47	3.14	5.94	4.95	4.13	5.95	6.12	4.76	4.66	4.77	4.88	1987
1988	5.74	5.66	5.55	6.01	3.43	6.64	5.34	4.55	6.41	6.51	5.03	4.98	5.11	5.33	1988
1989	6.28	6.14	6.03	6.59	4.04	7.96	6.23	5.41	7.51	7.86	6.00	5.80	6.01	6.34	1989
1990	6.88	6.71	6.59	7.20	4.04	7.96	6.23	5.41	7.51	7.86	6.00	5.80	6.01	6.34	1990
1991	7.55	7.41	7.27	7.86	4.74	9.46	7.41	6.15	8.54	9.39	6.81	6.62	6.81	7.35	1991
1992	8.07	7.85	7.66	8.41	4.74	9.46	7.41	6.15	8.54	9.39	6.81	6.62	6.81	7.35	1992
1993	8.44	8.16	8.00	8.82	4.99	9.51	7.72	6.39	8.99	9.87	7.04	6.75	7.01	7.75	1993
1994	8.63	8.33	8.16	9.02	5.19	9.88	7.81	6.37	9.50	10.10	7.30	6.87	7.27	7.99	1994
1995	8.95	8.61	8.45	9.36	5.48	9.88	8.09	6.85	9.75	10.78	7.52	7.41	7.78	8.37	1995
1996	9.34	9.01	8.86	9.72	5.67	9.88	8.89	7.15	10.31	10.88	7.81	7.75	8.11	8.72	1996
WOMEN															
Weekly earnings £															
1986	137.4	125.5	123.4	141.3	105.9	155.5	126.1	100.2	146.2	139.6	115.5	116.7	116.2	125.2	1986
1987	148.1	136.0	133.9	151.9	122.3	176.8	137.2	108.7	157.7	150.9	125.5	125.5	128.2	134.0	1987
1988	164.5	147.9	145.5	169.8	123.9	198.6	149.4	117.3	174.8	166.0	130.8	135.9	135.5	143.9	1988
1989	182.4	162.3	159.6	188.8	135.6	229.0	159.6	126.2	190.2	186.6	147.4	149.0	151.1	161.0	1989
1990	201.7	180.5	177.7	208.1	150.1	249.6	178.5	139.1	213.6	206.8	160.2	167.0	171.1	179.5	1990
1991	222.4	197.8	193.9	229.4	169.4	284.4	193.4	138.4	244.4	234.8	178.1	184.6	193.5	189.4	1991
1992	241.0	224.3	219.3	240.3	189.7	289.9	207.7	160.3	242.1	250.2	192.3	192.6	188.5	202.7	1992
1993	253.0	232.8	219.3	260.3	189.0	292.7	225.3	167.2	263.0	268.0	199.7	195.1	197.6	211.2	1993
1994	261.7	231.0	226.1	269.1	204.1	226.0	169.9	169.9	278.5	276.4	209.8	202.1	201.3	217.7	1994
1995	270.7	241.7	236.8	277.2	216.8	330.8	238.5	182.5	290.2	279.8	214.8	218.0	217.9	240.2	1995
1996	283.0	251.8	246.7	289.8	212.5	248.5	190.1	229.5	294.7	223.5	221.0	225.3	225.3	246.7	1996
Hours worked															
1986	37.3	38.7	38.8	36.8	39.8	37.5	39.1	38.9	37.7	38.2	40.1	39.0	38.8	38.8	1986
1987	37.5	38.9	39.0	37.0	40.1	37.8	39.4	39.1	37.7	38.5	40.3	38.9	38.9	38.9	1987
1988	37.6	39.0	39.1	37.1	39.8	37.5	39.5	39.3	37.7	38.6	40.2	39.0	39.1	38.9	1988
1989	37.6	39.0	39.1	37.1	39.9	37.2	39.8	39.3	37.8	38.4	40.2	38.9	39.1	38.9	1989
1990	37.5	39.1	39.1	37.1	40.1	37.4	39.9	39.2	37.7	38.4	40.2	38.9	39.1	38.9	1990
1991	37.4	38.7	38.8	37.0	39.8	37.5	39.9	39.9	37.6	38.4	39.9	39.3	38.6	38.2	1991
1992	37.3	38.9	38.9	37.0	39.1	37.5	39.9	39.0	37.7	38.4	39.7	39.2	38.7	38.5	1992
1993	37.4	38.9	39.0	37.0	39.5	37.3	39.8	39.0	37.9	38.4	39.6	39.3	39.0	38.5	1993
1994	37.6	39.1	39.2	37.2	39.8	37.0	40.1	39.3	37.7	38.5	40.0	39.1	39.2	39.0	1994
1995	37.6	39.3	39.4	37.2	40.4	38.1	40.2	39.3	38.1	38.8	39.9	39.4	39.4	39.5	1995
1996	37.6	39.3	39.3	37.3	39.8	37.1	40.4	39.2	37.8	39.2	40.6	39.5	39.0	39.4	1996
Hourly earnings £															
1986	3.63	3.23	3.17	3.77	2.66	4.16	3.22	2.55	3.84	3.63	2.88	2.99	2.97	3.22	1986
1987	3.88	3.47	3.40	4.03	3.05	4.69	3.47	2.74	4.09	3.91	3.11	3.23	3.26	3.43	1987
1988	4.32	3.76	3.69	4.52	3.12	5.31	3.74	2.97	4.56	4.29	3.25	3.45	3.46	3.69	1988
1989	4.81	4.14	4.05	5.03	3.73	6.66	4.46	3.54	5.55	5.28	4.01	4.16	4.18	4.46	1989
1990	5.31	4.58	4.49	5.55	4.16	7.44	4.66	3.54	6.31	6.04	4.01	4.16	4.18	4.46	1990
1991	5.91	5.08	4.97	6.16	4.46	8.16	4.66	3.54	6.31	6.04	4.01	4.16	4.18	4.46	1991
1992	6.40	5.42	5.28	6.67	4.77	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19	1992
1993	6.71	5.75	5.60	6.97	4.81	8.16	5.60	4.27	6.91	6.95	4.98	5.00	5.02	5.42	1993
1994	6.90	5.88	5.74	7.16	5.21	8.16	5.60	4.31	7.30	7.17	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.54	1994
1995	7.18	6.15	6.01	7.42	5.27	8.16	5.60	4.31	7.30	7.17	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.54	1995
1996	7.51	6.42	6.27	7.76	5.40	8.16	5.60	4.31	7.30	7.17	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.54	1996
ALL															
Weekly earnings £															
1986	184.8	193.0	189.4	181.4	135.8	231.6	185.5	135.4	215.2	213.8	177.4	182.8	186.4	189.6	1986
1987	198.9	206.9	203.0	196.0	142.7	256.7	197.7	145.2	228.0	228.3	193.4	197.0	199.8	199.0	1987
1988	218.7	225.1	220.9	216.7	161.0	287.3	214.4	151.6	243.4	248.3	211.7	219.1	221.3	221.9	1988
1989	238.8	240.7	238.4	234.4	170.9	321.2	229.3	168.0	267.2	268.3	223.1	228.1	239.3	244.1	1989
1990	263.2	268.8	263.8	261.1	190.0	354.1	253.3	187.3	291.4	296.1	246.1	243.0	258.4	265.9	1990
1991	284.7	289.2	282.7	283.6	207.9	396.3	274.1	199.4	309.0	320.5	261.1	263.0	271.6	277.6	1991
1992	304.8	308.1	300.3	304.7	218.6	426.7	293.2	214.3	327.9	352.3	273.6	274.9	285.8	298.4	1992
1993	317.3	319.5	313.0	318.3	227.2	421.2	307.6	224.3	345.2	370.2	284.4	280.3	295.3	311.3	1993
1994	326.1	327.3	321.1	327.6	234.9	438.7	311.3	229.0	360.8	381.9	294.2	287.3	307.7	323.1	1994
1995	337.6	340.9	334.7												

5.8 UNIT WAGE COSTS*

All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM	SIC 1992 1990=100	Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole economy	
						Per cent change from a year earlier	Per cent change from a year earlier
1983	75.7	1.1	76.3	67.1	61.1	62.2	3.8
1984	78.3	3.6	84.5	66.2	63.9	66.3	6.5
1985	82.2	5.0	80.9	72.5	67.3	69.8	5.4
1986	85.5	3.9	76.2	75.0	70.2	73.0	4.6
1987	87.4	2.2	84.9	79.4	71.7	76.7	5.1
1988	89.5	2.4	95.2	84.6	77.6	82.3	7.2
1989	93.8	4.8	96.2	93.7	90.7	90.6	10.2
1990	100.0	6.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10.4
1991	105.2	5.2	111.3	101.3	107.7	106.8	6.8
1992	105.5	0.3	113.0	105.2	104.1	110.4	3.4
1993	105.0	-0.5	105.6	103.8	99.2	110.2	-0.1
1994	104.5	-0.4	97.8	100.6	98.9	109.5	-0.7
1995	108.3	3.6	..	..	..	111.3	1.7
1996	113.0	4.3	..	..	..	113.1	1.7
1992 Q1	106.0	2.3	..	..	..	110.1	5.0
1992 Q2	105.5	-0.1	..	..	..	111.0	4.7
1992 Q3	105.4	-0.6	..	..	..	110.4	2.6
1992 Q4	105.0	-0.5	..	..	..	110.1	1.3
1993 Q1	103.4	-2.4	..	..	..	109.6	-0.5
1993 Q2	104.5	-1.0	..	..	..	110.4	-0.6
1993 Q3	105.9	1.5	..	..	..	110.6	0.2
1993 Q4	106.1	0.5	..	..	..	110.3	0.3
1994 Q1	104.4	1.0	..	..	..	110.2	0.5
1994 Q2	104.2	-0.3	..	..	..	109.1	-1.2
1994 Q3	104.2	-1.6	..	..	..	109.0	-1.4
1994 Q4	105.3	-0.8	..	..	..	109.6	-0.7
1995 Q1	106.8	2.3	..	..	..	110.5	0.3
1995 Q2	107.7	3.4	..	..	..	111.0	1.7
1995 Q3	108.3	3.9	..	..	..	111.1	1.9
1995 Q4	110.4	4.9	..	..	..	112.4	2.6
1996 Q1	111.7	4.6	..	..	..	112.3	1.6
1996 Q2	112.6	4.6	..	..	..	112.2	1.1
1996 Q3	113.2	4.6	..	..	..	113.6	2.2
1996 Q4	114.2	3.5	..	..	..	114.3	1.7
1997 Q1	114.6	2.6	..	..	..	115.4	2.8
1994 Oct	104.6	-2.2	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Nov	104.8	-1.5	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Dec	106.4	1.4	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	106.8	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Feb	106.4	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Mar	107.3	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Apr	107.8	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
1995 May	107.6	3.5	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jun	107.8	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jul	108.6	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Aug	107.8	3.7	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Sep	108.4	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Oct	109.5	4.7	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Nov	109.8	4.8	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Dec	111.9	5.2	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jan	111.3	4.2	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Feb	111.8	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Mar	112.1	4.4	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Apr	112.9	4.8	..	..	..	..	..
1996 May	112.4	4.5	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jun	112.6	4.4	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jul	112.9	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Aug	113.4	5.3	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Sep	113.3	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Oct	113.4	3.6	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Nov	114.2	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Dec	115.1	2.8	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jan	114.3	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Feb	114.7	2.6	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Mar	114.7	2.4	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Apr	114.5	1.4	..	..	..	..	..
1997 May	116.3	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending:							
1994 Sep	104.2	-1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Oct	104.4	-1.7	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Nov	104.7	-1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Dec	105.3	-0.8	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	106.0	0.7	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Feb	106.5	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Mar	106.8	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Apr	107.1	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
1995 May	107.5	3.1	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jun	107.7	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jul	108.0	3.8	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Aug	108.1	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Sep	108.3	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Oct	108.6	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Nov	109.2	4.3	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Dec	110.4	4.9	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jan	111.0	4.7	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Feb	111.7	4.8	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Mar	111.7	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Apr	112.3	4.8	..	..	..	..	..
1996 May	112.5	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jun	112.6	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jul	112.6	4.3	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Aug	113.0	4.5	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Sep	113.2	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Oct	113.4	4.5	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Nov	113.7	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Dec	114.2	3.5	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jan	114.5	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Feb	114.7	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Mar	114.6	2.6	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Apr	114.6	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
1997 May	115.2	2.4	..	..	..	..	..

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

EARNINGS 5.9

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

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (4)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
1990=100														
Annual averages														
1991	108.2	105	104.8	104.5	104.6	106.6	117	105	109.8	103.5	104.0	108.2	105.5	103.0
1992	115.4	110	108.4	107.9	108.7	114.2	133	110	115.7	104.6	108.3	116.5	110.3	106.0
1993	120.5	114	110.7	110.6	111.1	120.4	147	117	120.0	104.7	111.8	124.4	113.9	108.0
1994	126.2	117	112.5	113.2	113.4	123.9	166	118	124.0	106.9	113.7	130.0	118.6	111.0
1995	131.9	118	114.1	117.6	116.1	128.0	188	123	127.8	110.4	115.0	136.4	124.9	114.0
1996	137.8	120	117.7	122.4	119.0	134.7	..	..	130.1	113.1	117.2	143.6	133.1	118.0
Quarterly averages														
1994 Q4	128.9	118.0	113.0	113.3	114.0	124.9	174.0	118.0	124.6	108.3	114.1	131.8	120.5	113.0
1995 Q1	130.1	118.0	113.4	115.5	114.5	125.2	179.0	119.0	126.4	110.3	114.5	133.4	121.2	113.0
1995 Q2	131.3	118.0	113.5	119.1	115.5	126.3	186.0	119.0	126.7	111.4	114.9	135.4	124.5	114.0
1995 Q3	132.4	118.0	114.1	117.6	116.3	129.3	190.0	120.0	128.7	108.5	115.3	137.0	126.0	115.0
1995 Q4	134.0	118.0	115.3	118.2	116.8	131.4	196.0	123.0	129.5	111.0	115.3	139.2	127.9	115.0
1996 Q1	135.6	120.0	115.4	120.4	117.1	134.1	198.0	122.0	128.8	112.2	116.3	140.7	129.6	116.0
1996 Q2	136.8	120.0	116.9	124.3	118.1	134.7	202.0	124.0	129.3	113.2	116.7	143.0	135.1	118.0
1996 Q3	138.4	121.0	118.4	122.3	119.3	134.9	..	..	130.9	113.8	117.4	144.4	133.0	118.0
1996 Q4	140.1	121.0	120.0	122.7	119.8	135.2	..	..	131.6	113.5	118.2	145.9	134.8	120.0
1997 Q1	141.5	121.0	119.4	..	120.6	135.2	..	..	133.9	118.0	119.1	..	136.6	120.0
Monthly														
1995 Jan	129.6	..	113.5	..	115.3	125.2	..	..	126.4	111.0	115.0	..	121.1	113.0
1995 Feb	130.2	..	113.6	..	115.5	..	..	..	126.4	110.6	115.0	..	121.2	113.0
1995 Mar	130.4	..	113.2	..	..	..	..	119.0	126.5	110.9	..	..	121.4	113.0
1995 Apr	131.1	..	113.4	..	115.7	126.3	..	..	126.6	111.1	..	..	124.4	113.0
1995 May	131.2	..	113.5	118.6	..	..	..	..	126.7	110.5	115.1	..	122.2	113.0
1995 Jun	131.5	118.0	113.5	..	..	..	..	119.0	126.7	116.8	115.1	..	125.1	114.0
1995 Jul	132.2	..	113.0	..	..	129.3	..	..	128.5	106.1	115.5	..	127.2	114.0
1995 Aug	132.4	..	114.3	117.6	..	..	..	..	128.5	106.2	115.5	..	123.8	114.0
1995 Sep	132.7	118.0	114.7	..	116.3	..	..	..	129.2	111.0	115.5	..	126.8	115.0
1995 Oct	133.6	..	114.8	..	116.8	131.4	..	120.0	129.4	111.4	115.5	..	126.8	115.0
1995 Nov	133.7	..	114.9	118.2	..	..	..	..	129.5	110.8	115.4	..	127.1	115.0
1995 Dec	134.6	118.0	116.3	..	..	..	..	123.0	129.5	110.5	115.5	..	129.7	116.0
1996 Jan	134.9	..	115.2	..	117.1	134.1	..	..	128.8	110.2	116.2	..	129.3	117.0
1996 Feb	135.8	..	115.7	120.4	..	..	..	..	128.8	112.9	116.4	..	129.3	116.0
1996 Mar	136.2	120.0	115.4	..	..	..	..	122.0	128.8	113.0	116.4	..	130.4	116.0
1996 Apr	136.5	..	115.2	..	118.1	134.7	..	..	129.1	112.8	116.7	..	134.5	118.0
1996 May	136.7	..	116.8	124.3	..	..	..	..	129.2	112.7	116.7	..	136.1	117.0
1996 Jun	137.3	120.0	118.7	..	..</							

6.1 RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

	All items (RPI)		All items excluding					
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1996 Jun	153.0	2.1	152.6	2.8	148.5	2.3	149.7	2.7
Jul	152.4	2.2	151.9	2.8	147.7	2.4	148.8	2.6
Aug	153.1	2.1	152.8	2.8	148.7	2.4	149.7	2.6
Sep	153.8	2.1	153.6	2.9	149.6	2.5	150.5	2.5
Oct	153.8	2.7	153.6	3.3	149.6	3.0	150.5	2.9
Nov	153.9	2.7	153.7	3.3	149.7	3.0	150.6	3.0
Dec	154.4	2.5	154.2	3.1	149.5	2.7	151.6	2.6
1997 Jan	154.4	2.8	153.9	3.1	149.3	2.8	150.7	2.7
Feb	155.0	2.7	154.5	2.9	149.9	2.5	151.3	2.5
Mar	155.4	2.6	154.9	2.7	150.3	2.3	151.7	2.5
Apr	156.3	2.4	155.8	2.5	150.8	2.0	152.2	2.1
May	156.9	2.6	156.3	2.5	151.3	2.0	152.7	2.1
Jun	157.5	2.9	156.7	2.7	151.8	2.2	153.0	2.2

6.2 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for June 10 1997

	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months			1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	157.5	0.4	2.9	Tobacco	205.0	0.1	6.7
Food and catering	151.3	0.7	0.7	Cigarettes	207.7		7
Alcohol and tobacco	183.2	0.2	3.9	Tobacco	183.1		4
Housing and household expenditure	158.2	0.6	3.3	Housing	178.9	1.2	6.0
Personal expenditure	138.3	-0.3	2.0	Rent	217.3		3
Travel and leisure	158.5	0.4	4.1	Mortgage interest payments	176.0		10
Consumer durables	117.9	-0.3	-0.1	Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)	107.7		5
Seasonal food	122.9	5.0	-7.0	Community charge and rates/council tax	154.5		7
Food excluding seasonal	146.3	0.2	1.0	Water and other payments	257.8		4
All items excluding seasonal food	158.4	0.3	3.2	Repairs and maintenance charges	177.9		10
All items excluding food	160.3	0.3	3.5	Do-it yourself materials	154.8		3
				Dwelling insurance & ground rent	186.4		3
Other indices				Fuel and light	131.7	-0.5	-2.5
All items excluding:				Coal and solid fuels	126.1		2
mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	156.7	0.3	2.7	Electricity	141.7		-5
housing	153.0	0.2	2.2	Gas	124.2		0
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	151.8	0.3	2.2	Oil and other fuels	117.6		2
mortgage interest payments and council tax	156.6	0.3	2.6	Household goods	139.4	-0.1	0.9
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	156.7	0.2	2.6	Furniture	141.9		1
Food	142.8	0.9	-0.3	Furnishings	144.6		3
Bread	138.1		-2	Electrical appliances	101.2		-4
Cereals	141.7		0	Other household equipment	142.7		1
Biscuits and cakes	153.4		1	Household consumables	157.4		0
Beef	130.7		-3	Pet care	145.4		4
Lamb	157.1		-1	Household services	143.5	-0.1	1.4
of which, home-killed lamb	162.8		-1	Postage	153.0		5
Pork	151.0		-6	Telephones, telemessages, etc	103.1		-5
Bacon	168.4		0	Domestic services	181.8		4
Poultry	113.7		0	Fees and subscriptions	164.0		4
Other meat	133.7		0	Clothing and footwear	121.6	-0.4	0.9
Fish	124.1		-1	Men's outerwear	119.3		0
of which, fresh fish	125.0		-3	Women's outerwear	106.5		2
Butter	167.1		1	Children's outerwear	122.4		0
Oil and fats	140.0		3	Other clothing	156.2		5
Cheese	169.0		4	Footwear	121.6		-3
Eggs	143.7		-3	Personal goods and services	169.7	-0.1	3.5
Milk fresh	153.1		0	Personal articles	120.0		0
Milk products	146.0		-1	Chemists goods	178.7		4
Tea	149.9		-1	Personal services	221.2		5
Coffee and other hot drinks	128.6		7	Motoring expenditure	164.2	0.5	5.4
Soft drinks	181.5		4	Purchase of motor vehicles	142.2		2
Sugar and preserves	155.0		-3	Maintenance of motor vehicles	186.8		6
Sweets and chocolates	148.1		3	Petrol and oil	175.8		10
Potatoes	124.9		-18	Vehicles tax and insurance	194.0		5
of which, unprocessed potatoes	84.7		-41	Fares and other travel costs	170.1	0.4	3.3
Vegetables	123.5		-1	Rail fares	187.7		3
of which, other fresh vegetables	112.8		-2	Bus and coach fares	183.2		4
Fruit	136.8		-3	Other travel costs	150.4		3
of which, fresh fruit	134.7		-3	Leisure goods	124.2	-0.1	0.3
Other foods	147.4		2	Audio-visual equipment	65.2		-6
Catering	182.2	0.3	3.8	Tapes and discs	119.6		0
Restaurant meals	179.7		4	Toys, photographic and sport goods	121.5		1
Canteen meals	198.5		5	Books and newspapers	182.4		4
Take-aways and snacks	178.8		3	Gardening products	144.5		1
Alcoholic drink	174.1	0.2	2.6	Leisure services	181.6	0.4	4.6
Beer	184.6		4	Television licences and rentals	127.1		4
on sales	189.7		4	Entertainment and other recreation	220.8		4
off sales	153.0		2	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	116.6		5
Wines and spirits	159.6		1	UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	108.2		4
on sales	179.1		3				
off sales	148.5		0				

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

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.3

Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on June 10 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 June 10 1997

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	662	372	218-516	Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	247	73	41-99
Topside	635	647	547-699	Cheese, per kg			
Brisket (without bone)	501	416	322-509	Cheddar type	240	532	398-690
Rump steak *	664	845	649-999	Eggs			
Stewing steak	661	453	284-695	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	242	154	118-178
Lamb: home-killed, per kg				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	236	137	96-167
Loin (with bone)	534	892	659-1029	Milk			
Shoulder (with bone)	497	394	309-439	Pasteurised, per pint +	281	35	27-35
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg				Tea			
Loin (with bone)	160	527	399-622	Loose, per 125g	239	64	46-84
Leg (with bone)	168	437	352-499	Tea bags, per 250g	257	133	94-165
Pork: home-killed, per kg				Coffee			
Loin (with bone)	666	515	399-629	Pure, instant, per 100g	273	201	189-239
Shoulder (without bone)	505	338	218-437	Ground/filter fine, 227g/per 8oz	234	221	163-289
Bacon, per kg				Sugar			
Streaky *	566	452	320-621	Granulated, per kg	261	76	57-79
Gammon *	583	593	481-723	Fresh vegetables			
Back *	625	630	438-898	Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per lb	394	23	10-28
Ham (not shoulder), 113g/per 4oz	594	91	64-115	Potatoes, new loose, 454g/per lb	476	23	16-39
Sausages, 454g/per lb				Tomatoes, 454g/per lb	607	56	49-75
Pork	608	137	109-160	Cabbage, hearted, 454g/per lb	574	32	19-50
Canned meats				Cauliflower, each	561	74	59-85
Comed beef, 340g	254	92	65-119	Brussels sprouts, 454g/per lb	-	-	-
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg				Carrots, 454g/per lb	602	27	22-30
Frozen	195	178	146-215	Onions, 454g/per lb	602	29	22-38
Fresh or chilled	653	242	187-275	Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz	602	34	25-40
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg				Cucumber, each	585	60	49-69
Cod filets	438	562	417-772	Lettuce - iceberg, each	603	68	50-80
Rainbow trout	401	481	370-573	Leeks, 454g/per lb	516	97	69-129
Bread				Fresh fruit			
White loaf, sliced, 800g	241	53	39-81	Apples, cooking, 454g/per lb	565	55	45-59
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	219	71	55-88	Apples, dessert, 454g/per lb	596	54	38-65
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	225	52	29-79	Pears, dessert, 454g/per lb	573	49	39-59
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	229	73	55-91	Oranges, each	594	20	15-29
Flour				Bananas, 454g/per lb	596	47	39-54
Self raising, per 1.5kg	232	60	39-79	Grapes, 454g/per lb	572	164	99-229
Butter				Avocado pear, each	460	55	40-69
Home produced, per 250g	230	83	78-91	Grapefruit, each	590	28	19-37
Imported, per 250g	247	86	82-99	Items other than food			
				Draught bitter, per pint	567	164	140-190
				Draught lager, per pint	571	182	162-205
				Whisky per nip	577	129	110-150
				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	845	294	253-317
				Coal, per 50kg	216	650	560-851
				Smokeless fuel per 50kg	258	938	796-1200
				4-star petrol, per litre	550	66	63-68
				Derv per litre	554	61	58-64
				Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	556	60	58-63

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

General Notes - Retail Prices

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

Structure

With effect from February 1987 the structure of the published components was recast. In some cases, therefore, no direct comparison of the new component with the old is possible. The relationship between the old and the new index structure is shown in *Employment Gazette*, p 379, September 1986.

Definitions

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

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

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	Nationalised industries**	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
								All	Seasonal +	Non-seasonal + food		
1987 Weights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1990	1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	80
1991	1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77
1992	1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47	80
1993	1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123	45	78
1994	1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122	45	76
1995	1,000	861	978	813	958	—	123	139	22	117	45	77
1996	1,000	857	978	810	958	—	116	143	22	121	48	78
1997	1,000	864	981	814	961	—	122	136	19	117	49	80
1987 Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
1988	106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9
1989	115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9
1990	126.1	127.4	128.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8
1991	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	138.2
1992	138.5	140.5	138.3	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1
1993	140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7
1994	144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	—	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.5
1995	149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	—	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.5
1996	152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	—	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	169.2
1987 Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988 Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7
1989 Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	113.1	109.9	109.9
1990 Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3
1991 Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	128.7
1992 Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.8
1993 Jan 12	137.9	138.6	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0
1994 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9
1995 Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	—	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3
Jun 13	149.8	152.2	150.4	145.8	148.5	—	116.9	137.0	125.2	139.0	168.8	164.8
Jul 18	149.1	151.6	149.9	145.0	147.7	—	113.4	135.9	116.9	139.3	169.2	165.6
Aug 15	149.9	152.1	150.3	145.9	148.6	—	114.9	138.7	132.2	139.6	169.8	165.6
Sep 12	150.6	152.8	151.0	146.7	149.2	—	117.5	139.1	132.0	140.1	170.4	166.0
Oct 17	149.8	152.1	150.5	146.2	148.7	—	117.2	137.5	122.0	140.2	171.0	166.8
Nov 14	149.8	152.2	150.5	146.2	148.8	—	118.1	137.6	121.2	140.5	171.5	168.3
Dec 12	150.7	152.9	151.3	147.2	149.6	—	119.0	138.8	126.2	140.9	171.9	164.6
1996 Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	—	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0
Feb 13	150.9	152.8	151.3	147.6	150.2	—	115.5	141.1	131.8	142.5	172.9	167.1
Mar 12	151.5	153.3	151.9	148.4	150.9	—	117.4	142.3	134.9	143.3	173.3	167.4
Apr 16	152.6	154.6	153.0	149.0	152.0	—	117.5	142.3	132.3	143.8	174.0	168.0
May 14	152.9	154.8	153.3	149.5	152.5	—	118.0	143.3	134.9	144.5	174.6	168.6
Jun 11	153.0	154.9	153.5	149.7	152.6	—	118.0	143.2	132.1	144.9	175.5	169.7
Jul 16	152.4	154.5	153.2	148.8	151.9	—	114.1	141.3	120.1	145.0	176.3	170.5
Aug 13	153.1	155.1	153.7	149.7	152.8	—	115.6	142.9	126.5	145.8	176.9	170.5
Sep 10	153.8	156.2	154.7	150.5	153.6	—	118.5	141.4	119.2	145.5	177.5	170.7
Oct 15	153.8	156.4	154.8	150.5	153.6	—	118.1	140.3	114.4	145.0	177.9	171.0
Nov 12	153.9	156.6	154.9	150.6	153.7	—	119.3	139.7	113.7	144.5	178.3	170.7
Dec 16	154.4	157.2	155.4	151.1	154.2	—	120.0	139.9	116.0	144.2	178.8	170.1
1997 Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	—	114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7	179.2	171.1
Feb 11	155.0	157.7	156.0	151.3	154.5	—	115.5	140.8	116.9	145.1	179.7	172.2
Mar 11	155.4	158.4	156.5	151.7	154.9	—	117.9	140.0	113.9	144.7	180.0	172.1
Apr 15	156.3	159.3	157.4	152.2	155.8	—	117.8	140.4	114.4	145.2	181.2	172.7
May 13	156.9	159.8	157.9	152.7	156.3	—	118.3	141.5	117.0	146.0	181.7	173.8
Jun 10	157.5	160.3	158.4	153.0	156.7	—	117.9	142.8	122.9	146.3	182.2	174.1

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

** The nationalised industries index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under Table 6.3.

RETAIL PRICES 6.4

General index of retail prices

		Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	1987 Weights
1987	Weights	38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987
1988		38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1988
1989		36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1989
1990		36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1990
1991		34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1991
1992		32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1992
1993		35	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1993
1994		35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	32	1994
1995		35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	31	1995
1996		34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	66	1996
1997		35	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	65	1997
1987	Annual averages	34	186	41	72	49	56	40	128	20	47	59	1987
1988		100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1988
1989		103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1989
1990		106.4	125.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1990
1991		113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1991
1992		129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1992
1993		144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	147.9	148.1	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1993
1994		156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1994
1995		168.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1995
1996		179.5	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	167.7	1996
1997		191.5	168.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	164.1	157.0	164.1	123.6	173.8	1997
1987 Jan 13		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987
1988 Jan 12		101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988
1989 Jan 17		105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989
1990 Jan 16		108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990
1991 Jan 15		118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	122.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991
1992 Jan 14		137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992
1993 Jan 12		150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993
1994 Jan 18		166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994
1995 Jan 17		175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	145.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0	1995
Jun 13		180.2	168.8	134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	157.8	153.9	159.3	121.6	167.2	1995
Jul 18		180.2	168.3	134.4	132.0	140.7	116.2	158.3	153.9	159.9	121.3	167.9	1995
Aug 15		180.1	168.8	134.4	133.5	140.8	118.0	159.1	153.4	160.2	121.6	168.7	1995
Sep 12		180.1	169.1	134.7	134.9	140.9	122.6	160.0	160.0	160.0	121.8	170.1	1995

6.8 RETAIL PRICES

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

1985=100	European Comm (15) ³	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
Annual averages								
1995	97.7 e	N/A	98.3	98.3	98.1	98.5	98.0	98.8
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monthly								
1995 Mar	97.0 e	N/A	98.1	97.9	97.9	98.3	97.5	98.4
Apr	97.4 e	N/A	98.1	98.0	98.2	98.4	97.7	98.6
May	97.6 e	N/A	98.2	98.1	98.5	98.5	97.8	98.7
Jun	97.8 e	N/A	98.4	98.1	98.3	98.7	97.8	99.0
Jul	97.7 e	N/A	98.4	98.4	97.7	98.7	97.6	99.2
Aug	97.9 e	N/A	98.4	98.7	97.9	98.5	98.1	99.1
Sep	98.2 e	N/A	98.5	98.6	98.5	98.7	98.5	99.0
Oct	98.3 e	N/A	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.8	98.6	98.9
Nov	98.4 e	N/A	98.4	98.5	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.8
Dec	98.6 e	N/A	98.4	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.8	99.1
1996 Jan	98.8 p	98.5	99.1 r	99.1	98.4	99.2	98.9	99.2
Feb	99.2 p	98.9	99.4 r	99.2	99.0	99.5	99.3	99.7
Mar	99.6 p	99.3	99.6 r	99.5	99.6	99.7	100.0	99.8
Apr	99.9 p	99.9	99.7 r	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.1	99.8
May	100.1 p	100.2	99.5 r	100.1	100.1	100.3	100.3	100.0
Jun	100.2 p	100.3	100.0 r	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.2	100.1
Jul	100.1 p	99.7	100.3 r	99.9	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.4
Aug	100.1 p	100.2	100.3 r	99.9	100.1	99.9	99.8	100.3
Sep	100.4 p	100.7	100.5 r	100.1	100.6	100.2	100.1	100.1
Oct	100.5 p	100.7	100.5 r	100.6	100.8	100.4	100.4	100.1
Nov	100.5 p	100.7	100.6 r	100.6	100.8	100.2	100.3	100.1
Dec	100.7 p	101.0	100.6 r	100.8	100.7	100.2	100.5	100.3
1997 Jan	100.9	100.6	100.7 r	101.3	101.0	99.9	100.7	100.9
Feb	101.1	100.9	100.9 r	101.2	101.0	100.2	101.0	101.3
Mar	101.3	101.1	100.8 r	100.8	101.1	100.6	101.1	101.5
Apr	101.4 p	101.5	101.1 r	100.9	101.4	100.9	101.1	101.0
May	101.6 p	101.8	101.3 p	101.6	102.0	101.2	101.2	101.4
Increases on a year earlier								
Annual averages								
1996	2.4 p	N/A	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.1	1.2
Monthly								
1996 Mar	2.6 p	N/A	1.5 r	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.6	1.4
Apr	2.6 p	N/A	1.6 r	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.5	1.2
May	2.6 p	N/A	1.3 r	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.6	1.3
Jun	2.4 p	N/A	1.6 r	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.5	1.1
Jul	2.4 p	N/A	1.9 r	1.5	2.3	1.4	2.5	1.2
Aug	2.2 p	N/A	1.9 r	1.2	2.2	1.4	1.7	1.2
Sep	2.2 p	N/A	2.0 r	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.1
Oct	2.3 p	N/A	2.1 r	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.2
Nov	2.2 p	N/A	2.2 r	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.3
Dec	2.1 p	N/A	2.2 r	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.2
1997 Jan	2.2 p	2.1	1.6 r	2.2	2.6	0.7	1.8	1.7
Feb	2.0	2.0	1.5 r	2.0	2.0	0.6	1.7	1.6
Mar	1.7 p	1.8	1.2 r	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.3
Apr	1.5 p	1.6	1.2 r	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.2
May	1.5 p	1.6	1.5	1.5 p	1.9	0.9	0.9	1.4

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.8

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

1985=100	Greece	Irish Republic ²	Italy ³	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
Annual averages								
1995	92.7	N/A	96.2 e	98.8 p	98.6	97.2	96.6	99.2
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monthly								
1995 Mar	91.1	N/A	94.8 e	98.6 p	98.9	96.8	95.9	98.8
Apr	92.1	N/A	95.3 e	98.6 p	99.1	97.3	96.4	99.4
May	93.0	98.0	95.9 e	98.7 p	98.9	97.2	96.4	99.5
Jun	93.5	N/A	96.5 e	98.8 p	98.7	96.9	96.5	99.3
Jul	91.8	N/A	96.7 e	98.8 p	98.0	96.9	96.5	99.0
Aug	91.9	98.0	96.9 e	98.8 p	98.1	97.3	96.8	99.0
Sep	94.1	N/A	97.2 e	98.8 p	99.0	97.5	97.2	99.9
Oct	94.8	N/A	97.5 e	99.1 p	99.0	97.8	97.3	100.0
Nov	95.2	98.4	98.1 e	99.2 p	99.0	97.9	97.6	100.0
Dec	96.7	N/A	98.2 e	99.3 p	98.5	97.9	97.9	99.7
1996 Jan	96.3	N/A	98.6	99.4	98.9	98.3	98.5	99.1
Feb	96.1	99.1	99.0	99.5	99.3	98.8	98.7	99.3
Mar	98.9	N/A	99.3	99.6	100.3	99.0	99.1	100.0
Apr	99.9	N/A	99.7	99.8	100.5	99.8	99.7	100.4
May	100.7	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.5
Jun	100.9	N/A	100.3	99.9	99.7	100.2	100.0	100.1
Jul	99.1	N/A	100.2	100.0	99.5	100.4	100.1	99.9
Aug	99.0	100.2	100.3	100.1	99.4	100.7	100.4	99.6
Sep	101.3	N/A	100.4	100.1	100.4	100.7	100.7	100.4
Oct	102.1	N/A	100.5	100.3	100.8	100.5	100.8	100.4
Nov	102.2	100.7	100.9	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.8	100.2
Dec	103.4	N/A	101.0	100.6	100.5	100.7	101.1	100.2
1997 Jan	102.7	100.3	101.2	100.7	100.7	101.1	101.3	100.4
Feb	102.3	100.9	101.3	101.0	100.9	101.2	101.2	100.4
Mar	104.7	101.0	101.5	100.9	101.6	101.3	101.3	101.0
Apr	105.6	101.0	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.4	101.3	101.6
May	106.0	101.1	101.8	101.0	101.9	102.1	101.4	101.7
Increases on a year earlier								
Annual averages								
1996	7.9	N/A	4.0	1.2	1.5	2.9	3.6 p	0.8
Monthly								
1996 Mar	8.6	N/A	4.7	1.0	1.4	2.3	3.3	1.2
Apr	8.5	N/A	4.6	1.2	1.4	2.6	3.4	1.0
May	8.3	2.0	4.4	1.2	1.3	3.1	3.8	1.0
Jun	7.9	N/A	3.9	1.1	1.0	3.4	3.6	0.8
Jul	8.0	N/A	3.6	1.2	1.5	3.6	3.7	0.9
Aug	7.7	2.2	3.5	1.3	1.3	3.5	3.7	0.6
Sep	7.7	N/A	3.3	1.2	1.4	3.3	3.6	0.5
Oct	7.7	N/A	3.1	1.2	1.8	2.8	3.6	0.4
Nov	7.4	2.3	2.9	1.4	1.7	2.9	3.3	0.2
Dec	6.9	N/A	2.9	1.3	2.0	2.9	3.3	0.5
1997 Jan	6.6	N/A	2.6	1.3	1.8	2.8	2.8	1.3
Feb	6.5	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.5	1.1
Mar	5.9	N/A	2.2	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.2	1.0
Apr	5.7	N/A	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.2
May	5.3	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.2

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

6.9 RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs^{1,2}

1990=100	United Kingdom ¹	Germany (West) ¹	France ¹	Italy ¹
Annual averages				
1993	116.1	111.0	107.5	116.7
1994	118.8	113.9	109.2	121.4
1995	122.0	115.7 P	111.1	127.7
1996	125.3	117.1 P	113.3 P	132.6 P
Monthly				
1996				
Jan	123.2	116.2 P	112.1	130.7 P
Feb	123.8	116.4 P	112.5	131.1 P
Mar	124.5	116.7 P	113.2	131.5 P
Apr	125.0	117.2 P	113.4	132.2 P
May	125.4	117.7 P	113.6	132.7 P
Jun	125.6	117.8 P	113.5	133.0 P
Jul	124.8	117.8 P	113.3	132.8 P
Aug	125.6	117.1 P	113.0	132.9 P
Sep	126.3	117.1 P	113.4	133.3 P
Oct	126.3	117.2 P	113.7	133.4 P
Nov	126.3	117.1 P	113.7 P	133.8 P
Dec	126.8	117.2 P	113.7 P	133.9 P
1997				
Jan	126.4	118.4 P	113.7 P	133.9 P
Feb	126.9	118.4 P	113.7 P	133.9 P
Mar	127.3	118.5 P	113.9 P	133.9 P
Apr	127.7	118.7 P	113.9 P	133.9 P
May	128.1	119.2 P	113.9 P	133.9 P
Increases on a year earlier				
Annual averages				
1993	3.0	3.6	2.2	4.4
1994	2.3	2.6	1.6	4.0
1995	2.7	1.6 P	1.7	5.2
1996	2.7	1.2 P	2.0	3.8 P
Monthly				
1996				
Jan	2.7	0.9 P	1.9	5.4 P
Feb	2.7	0.9 P	1.9	4.9 P
Mar	2.7	1.0 P	2.3	4.5 P
Apr	2.8	1.2 P	2.3	4.6 P
May	2.5	1.5 P	2.3	4.4 P
Jun	2.7	1.2 P	2.3	3.9 P
Jul	2.6	1.3 P	2.3	3.6 P
Aug	2.6	1.4 P	1.6	3.4 P
Sep	2.6	1.4 P	1.6	3.4 P
Oct	2.9	1.5 P	1.8	3.1 P
Nov	3.0	1.5 P	1.7 P	2.7 P
Dec	2.6	1.4 P	1.6 P	2.6 P
1997				
Jan	2.7	1.9 P	1.4 P	2.4 P
Feb	2.5	1.7 P	1.1 P	2.1 P
Mar	2.2	1.6 P	0.6 P	1.8 P
Apr	2.1	1.3 P	0.4 P	1.3 P
May	2.1	1.3 P	0.4 P	1.3 P

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

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

3 Figures for the four EU member states have been provided in this table for comparison with non-EU countries only. The best measure of comparison between these four countries are the Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices shown in Table 6.8.

6.9 RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

1990=100	United States	Japan	Canada
Annual averages			
1993	110.3	105.9	109.5
1994	112.9	106.3	109.6
1995	115.9	105.8	112.5
1996	119.2	105.8	114.9
Monthly			
1996			
Jan	117.2	105.4	113.2
Feb	117.6	105.2	113.4
Mar	118.3	105.4	114.0
Apr	118.9	106.2	114.6
May	119.2	106.4	115.0
Jun	119.2	105.9	114.9
Jul	119.2	105.6	114.9
Aug	119.3	105.5	115.0
Sep	119.8	105.9	115.2
Oct	120.3	106.1	115.4
Nov	120.6	105.8	116.3
Dec	120.7	105.9	116.2
1997			
Jan	120.9	105.1 P	116.5
Feb	121.1	104.8 P	116.7
Mar	121.1	104.9 P	117.0
Apr	121.5	107.6 P	117.0
May	121.5	107.6 P	117.2
Increases on a year earlier			
Annual averages			
1993	3.0	1.0	2.0
1994	2.4	0.4	0.2
1995	2.6	-0.5	2.6
1996	2.8	0.0	2.1
Monthly			
1996			
Jan	2.4	-0.8	2.0
Feb	2.4	-0.5	1.6
Mar	2.6	-0.2	1.9
Apr	2.8	0.2	1.9
May	2.8	0.1	2.0
Jun	2.7	-0.3	1.9
Jul	2.8	0.3	1.7
Aug	2.7	0.2	2.0
Sep	2.8	0.0	1.9
Oct	2.9	0.5	2.3
Nov	3.3	0.5	2.8
Dec	3.4	0.6	3.1
1997			
Jan	3.1	-0.3 P	2.9
Feb	3.0	-0.4 P	2.9
Mar	2.4	-0.6 P	2.4
Apr	2.2	1.3 P	2.1
May	1.9	1.1 P	1.9

Source: Office for National Statistics/National Statistical Offices/OECD

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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.1

Economic activity,⁺ seasonally adjusted §§ THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #				ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over	
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers **					
ALL	22,600	1,769	..	..	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X	41,146
Spr 1979	21,574	2,191	..	..	23,765	2,521 X	26,286 X	15,654 X	41,940
Spr 1981	20,446	2,292	366	..	23,103	2,891 X	25,994 X	16,399 X	42,394
Spr 1983	20,673	2,606	321	..	23,626	2,964 X	26,590 X	16,130 X	42,720
Spr 1984	20,673	2,606	321	..	23,626	3,143	26,768	15,951	42,720
Spr 1985	20,890	2,703	402	..	23,995	3,026	27,021	15,990	43,011
Spr 1986	20,982	2,718	414	..	24,117	3,031	27,148	16,100	43,246
Spr 1987	21,010	2,957	513	..	24,489	2,946	27,435	16,053	43,487
Spr 1988	21,708	3,136	541	..	25,389	2,424	27,813	15,852	43,665
Spr 1989	22,269	3,429	490	..	26,195	2,021	28,216	15,623	43,839
Spr 1990	22,488	3,471	458	..	26,421	1,925	28,346	15,616	43,962
Spr 1991	22,132	3,318	418	..	25,883	2,361	28,243	15,835	44,078
Spr 1992	21,577	3,147	356	176	25,255	2,745	28,000	16,159	44,159
Spr 1993	21,371	3,109	333	145	24,959	2,909	27,868	16,349	44,217
Sum 1993	21,363	3,111	329	151	24,955	2,879	27,834	16,398	44,230
Aut 1993	21,404	3,140	323	140	25,007	2,851	27,858	16,388	44,246
Win 1993/4	21,404	3,193	323	135	25,055	2,798	27,853	16,409	44,262
Spr 1994	21,475	3,219	315	140	25,150	2,716	27,865	16,412	44,277
Sum 1994	21,557	3,220	296	138	25,211	2,667	27,878	16,415	44,293
Aut 1994	21,597	3,263	291	142	25,293	2,523	27,816	16,507	44,322
Win 1994/5	21,644	3,289	277	128	25,338	2,457	27,795	16,557	44,352
Spr 1995	21,737	3,274	287	133	25,412	2,435	27,846	16,534	44,381
Sum 1995	21,894	3,242	254	125	25,515	2,408	27,923	16,487	44,410
Aut 1995	21,945	3,238	246	131	25,560	2,383	27,944	16,504	44,447
Win 1995/6	22,062	3,219	235	118	25,634	2,334	27,968	16,517	44,485
Spr 1996	22,085	3,213	225	122	25,645	2,321	27,966	16,556	44,522
Sum 1996	22,096	3,289	225	114	25,724	2,255	27,978	16,582	44,560
Aut 1996	22,252	3,283	200	115	25,851	2,221	28,072	16,527	44,599
Win 1996/7	22,401	3,277	199	108	25,985	2,111	28,096	16,542	44,638
Spr 1997	22,507	3,260	197	111	26,076	2,037	28,113	16,564	44,677
Changes Win 96/7 - Spr 97	106	-17	-1	3	91	-74	17	22	39
Per cent	0.5	-0.5	-0.6	2.7	0.4	-3.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
MEN	13,381	1,449	..	..	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X	19,684
Spr 1979	12,427	1,753	..	..	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X	20,087
Spr 1981	11,672	1,759	221	..	13,651	1,838 X	15,490 X	4,842 X	20,332
Spr 1983	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,845	1,802 X	15,647 X	4,872 X	20,519
Spr 1984	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,845	1,861	15,707	4,813	20,519
Spr 1985	11,683	2,039	255	..	13,977	1,818	15,795	4,886	20,681
Spr 1986	11,583	2,057	278	..	13,920	1,817	15,736	5,071	20,806
Spr 1987	11,487	2,231	329	..	14,052	1,755	15,807	5,138	20,945
Spr 1988	11,836	2,375	339	..	14,552	1,425	15,978	5,074	21,158
Spr 1989	11,984	2,626	313	..	14,928	1,173	16,101	5,058	21,499
Spr 1990	12,082	2,647	296	..	15,029	1,122	16,150	5,099	21,499
Spr 1991	11,803	2,535	252	..	14,598	1,470	16,068	5,251	21,318
Spr 1992	11,363	2,374	234	54	14,025	1,835	15,860	5,509	21,369
Spr 1993	11,154	2,321	219	41	13,735	1,955	15,690	5,730	21,420
Sum 1993	11,147	2,331	219	47	13,744	1,907	15,651	5,782	21,432
Aut 1993	11,178	2,346	215	42	13,781	1,882	15,693	5,785	21,448
Win 1993/4	11,189	2,393	218	37	13,826	1,837	15,663	5,801	21,464
Spr 1994	11,209	2,414	207	47	13,877	1,797	15,673	5,806	21,479
Sum 1994	11,252	2,425	194	49	13,920	1,774	15,693	5,801	21,495
Aut 1994	11,313	2,458	192	44	14,007	1,664	15,670	5,846	21,516
Win 1994/5	11,317	2,478	187	41	14,022	1,611	15,633	5,904	21,537
Spr 1995	11,380	2,480	173	40	14,073	1,582	15,655	5,904	21,559
Sum 1995	11,447	2,447	160	44	14,098	1,566	15,664	5,916	21,580
Aut 1995	11,469	2,448	158	42	14,117	1,542	15,680	5,945	21,604
Win 1995/6	11,523	2,419	148	35	14,125	1,539	15,664	5,965	21,629
Spr 1996	11,551	2,403	142	40	14,137	1,525	15,662	5,992	21,654
Sum 1996	11,542	2,466	143	37	14,187	1,472	15,659	6,019	21,678
Aut 1996	11,637	2,459	122	40	14,258	1,432	15,690	6,014	21,703
Win 1996/7	11,743	2,454	119	37	14,353	1,326	15,679	6,050	21,728
Spr 1997	11,817	2,421	121	37	14,395	1,294	15,689	6,064	21,753
Changes Win 96/7 - Spr 97	74	-33	2	0	42	-32	11	14	25
Per cent	0.6	-1.4	1.6	-1.2	0.3	-2.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
WOMEN	9,220	319	..	..	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X	21,462
Spr 1979	9,147	438	..	..	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,330 X	21,852
Spr 1981	8,774	533	145	..	9,452	1,053 X	10,505 X	11,557 X	22,062
Spr 1983	9,030	619	120	..	9,780	1,162 X	10,943 X	11,258 X	22,200
Spr 1984	9,030	619	120	..	9,780	1,282	11,062	11,138	22,200
Spr 1985	9,207	664	147	..	10,018	1,208	11,226	11,104	22,330
Spr 1986	9,399	661	136	..	10,197	1,214	11,411	11,029	22,440
Spr 1987	9,522	727	185	..	10,437	1,191	11,628	10,915	22,543
Spr 1988	9,872	761	202	..	10,836	999	11,835	10,778	22,613
Spr 1989	10,285	803	177	..	11,267	848	12,116	10,565	22,681
Spr 1990	10,406	824	162	..	11,393	803	12,196	10,517	22,713
Spr 1991	10,329	784	166	..	11,285	891	12,176	10,584	22,760
Spr 1992	10,214	773	122	122	11,230	910	12,140	10,650	22,790
Spr 1993	10,217	788	114	104	11,224	954	12,178	10,619	22,797
Sum 1993	10,215	780	110	104	11,210	972	12,182	10,616	22,798
Aut 1993	10,226	794	108	98	11,226	969	12,195	10,603	22,798
Win 1993/4	10,216	810	105	98	11,229	961	12,190	10,608	22,798
Spr 1994	10,265	806	108	93	11,273	919	12,192	10,606	22,798
Sum 1994	10,305	794	103	89	11,291	893	12,185	10,613	22,798
Aut 1994	10,284	805	99	98	11,286	859	12,146	10,611	22,806
Win 1994/5	10,327	810	90	88	11,316	845	12,161	10,653	22,814
Spr 1995	10,357	795	93	81	11,339	853	12,191	10,631	22,822
Sum 1995	10,447	795	94	81	11,417	842	12,259	10,571	22,830
Aut 1995	10,476	789	89	88	11,443	841	12,284	10,559	22,843
Win 1995/6	10,539	800	87	83	11,509	796	12,305	10,551	22,866
Spr 1996	10,534	810	83	83	11,509	796	12,305	10,564	22,869
Sum 1996	10,554	823	82	77	11,537	782	12,319	10,562	22,881
Aut 1996	10,615	824	79	75	11,593	789	12,382	10,513	22,895
Win 1996/7	10,658	824	79	75	11,632	785	12,417	10,492	22,909
Spr 1997	10,690	840	76	75	11,681	743	12,424	10,500	22,923
Changes Win 96/7 - Spr 97	32	16	-3	3	49	-42	7	7	14
Per cent	0.3	2.0	-3.8	4.7	0.4	-5.4	0.1	0.1	0.1

+ Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see 'The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new dimension to labour market statistics', *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp 483-490.

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

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

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

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

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

§§ Revised April 1997.

7.2 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity, + not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #				ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over	THOUSANDS
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers**					
ALL									
Spr 1979	22,432	1,778	...	...	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spr 1981	21,405	2,201	...	...	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spr 1983	20,288	2,301	355	...	22,944	2,853 X	25,797 X	16,596 X	42,380
Spr 1984	20,515	2,616	...	...	23,467	2,926 X	26,393 X	16,327 X	42,720
Spr 1985	20,515	2,616	...	...	23,467	3,105	26,571 X	16,148	43,011
Spr 1986	20,746	2,713	...	...	23,850	2,990	26,840	16,171	43,011
Spr 1987	20,852	2,729	400	...	23,984	2,996	26,979	16,267	43,246
Spr 1988	20,892	2,969	498	...	24,368	2,912	27,280	16,208	43,487
Spr 1989	21,601	3,165	527	...	25,075	2,392	27,671	15,994	43,665
Spr 1990	22,167	3,441	478	...	26,093	1,989	28,083	15,757	43,839
Spr 1991	22,388	3,482	448	...	26,324	1,894	28,218	15,745	43,962
Spr 1992	22,034	3,330	412	...	25,792	2,329	28,121	15,957	44,078
Spr 1993	21,520	3,147	364	176	25,206	2,684	27,890	16,269	44,159
Spr 1994	21,313	3,108	341	145	24,907	2,849	27,756	16,461	44,217
Sum 1993	21,507	3,115	312	151	25,085	2,942	28,027	16,203	44,230
Aut 1993	21,477	3,164	330	140	25,075	2,842	27,916	16,300	44,246
Win 1993/4	21,998	3,165	329	135	24,928	2,790	27,718	16,544	44,322
Spr 1994	21,415	3,216	322	140	25,093	2,656	27,750	16,528	44,277
Sum 1994	21,699	3,224	280	138	25,341	2,734	28,075	16,218	44,293
Aut 1994	21,632	3,289	296	142	25,359	2,517	27,876	16,446	44,322
Win 1994/5	21,550	3,259	283	128	25,221	2,435	27,656	16,695	44,352
Spr 1995	21,675	3,269	273	133	25,350	2,376	27,726	16,655	44,381
Sum 1995	22,035	3,247	238	125	25,644	2,479	28,123	16,287	44,410
Aut 1995	21,977	3,265	251	131	25,677	2,382	28,059	16,440	44,495
Win 1995/6	21,982	3,188	242	118	25,530	2,299	27,829	16,656	44,502
Spr 1996	22,020	3,205	230	122	25,578	2,265	27,843	16,679	44,522
Sum 1996	22,235	3,295	209	114	25,838	2,327	28,165	16,379	44,560
Aut 1996	22,282	3,311	204	115	25,912	2,226	28,138	16,461	44,599
Win 1996/7	22,332	3,244	206	108	25,891	2,066	27,957	16,680	44,638
Spr 1997	22,447	3,247	203	111	26,009	1,980	27,988	16,688	44,677
Changes									
Win 96/7 - Spr 97	115	3	-3	3	118	-87	31	8	39
Per cent	0.5	0.1	-1.4	2.7	0.5	-4.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
MEN									
Spr 1979	13,302	1,442	...	...	14,743	763 X	15,507 X	4,177 X	19,684
Spr 1981	12,488	1,745	...	...	14,093	1,580 X	15,853 X	4,434 X	20,087
Spr 1983	11,601	1,751	212	...	13,565	1,815 X	15,379 X	4,952 X	20,324
Spr 1984	11,572	1,980	192	...	13,759	1,778 X	15,537 X	4,982 X	20,519
Spr 1985	11,621	2,032	245	...	13,798	1,838	15,596	4,923	20,519
Spr 1986	11,528	2,050	266	...	13,898	1,796	15,694	4,987	20,619
Spr 1987	11,439	2,224	315	...	13,984	1,736	15,720	5,165	20,806
Spr 1988	11,794	2,369	326	...	14,491	1,408	15,899	5,153	20,952
Spr 1989	11,943	2,621	302	...	14,870	1,156	16,026	5,132	21,168
Spr 1990	12,038	2,641	288	...	14,971	1,106	16,077	5,172	21,249
Spr 1991	11,755	2,528	249	...	14,541	1,454	15,995	5,324	21,318
Spr 1992	11,320	2,370	239	54	13,982	1,804	15,786	5,583	21,369
Spr 1993	11,112	2,316	223	41	13,691	1,924	15,615	5,805	21,420
Sum 1993	11,261	2,332	210	47	13,850	1,941	15,791	5,641	21,432
Aut 1993	11,191	2,367	218	42	13,818	1,856	15,674	5,774	21,448
Win 1993/4	11,109	2,364	220	37	13,731	1,850	15,581	5,882	21,464
Spr 1994	11,168	2,407	211	37	13,833	1,765	15,598	5,882	21,479
Sum 1994	11,364	2,427	186	49	14,025	1,812	15,837	5,658	21,495
Aut 1994	11,324	2,482	195	44	14,044	1,639	15,684	5,832	21,516
Win 1994/5	11,243	2,458	190	41	13,931	1,616	15,547	5,990	21,537
Spr 1995	11,341	2,471	177	40	14,028	1,550	15,579	5,980	21,559
Sum 1995	11,558	2,449	152	44	14,203	1,608	15,811	5,769	21,580
Aut 1995	11,478	2,475	160	42	14,156	1,522	15,677	5,927	21,604
Win 1995/6	11,457	2,397	151	37	14,041	1,534	15,574	6,055	21,624
Spr 1996	11,514	2,392	145	40	14,091	1,495	15,585	6,068	21,654
Sum 1996	11,652	2,468	135	37	14,292	1,516	15,808	5,871	21,678
Aut 1996	11,643	2,486	124	40	14,293	1,415	15,708	5,995	21,703
Win 1996/7	11,683	2,430	122	37	14,272	1,315	15,587	6,141	21,728
Spr 1997	11,784	2,402	125	37	14,348	1,265	15,613	6,141	21,753
Changes									
Win 96/7 - Spr 97	101	-28	2	0	75	-50	26	-1	25
Per cent	0.9	-1.1	2.0	-1.2	0.5	-3.8	0.2	0.0	0.1
WOMEN									
Spr 1979	9,130	337	...	...	9,467	665 X	10,132 X	11,330 X	21,462
Spr 1981	9,057	455	...	...	9,512	923 X	10,435 X	11,417 X	21,852
Spr 1983	8,607	550	143	...	9,157	1,039 X	10,519 X	11,644 X	22,162
Spr 1984	8,943	636	119	...	9,708	1,148 X	10,856 X	11,344 X	22,200
Spr 1985	8,943	636	119	...	9,708	1,267	10,975	11,225	22,200
Spr 1986	9,126	682	145	...	9,952	1,194	11,146	11,184	22,330
Spr 1987	9,324	678	134	...	10,138	1,200	11,337	11,102	22,440
Spr 1988	9,453	745	183	...	10,384	1,176	11,560	10,983	22,543
Spr 1989	9,807	779	201	...	10,788	984	11,772	10,841	22,613
Spr 1990	10,225	820	176	...	11,224	833	12,057	10,624	22,681
Spr 1991	10,350	842	160	...	11,353	787	12,141	10,572	22,713
Spr 1992	10,279	802	164	...	11,251	875	12,127	10,633	22,760
Spr 1993	10,200	777	126	122	11,224	880	12,104	10,686	22,790
Spr 1994	10,241	792	118	104	11,215	925	12,141	10,656	22,797
Sum 1993	10,246	783	101	104	11,235	1,001	12,236	10,562	22,798
Aut 1993	10,250	797	112	98	11,257	986	12,242	10,556	22,798
Win 1993/4	10,189	801	108	98	11,197	940	12,136	10,662	22,798
Spr 1994	10,246	809	112	93	11,261	891	12,152	10,646	22,798
Sum 1994	10,335	797	94	89	11,316	923	12,239	10,559	22,798
Aut 1994	10,307	807	102	98	11,315	878	12,192	10,614	22,806
Win 1994/5	10,307	801	94	88	11,290	819	12,109	10,705	22,814
Spr 1995	10,334	798	96	93	11,321	826	12,147	10,675	22,822
Sum 1995	10,477	798	85	81	11,441	871	12,313	10,518	22,830
Aut 1995	10,499	791	91	88	11,469	861	12,330	10,513	22,830
Win 1995/6	10,525	790	91	83	11,490	765	12,255	10,601	22,856
Spr 1996	10,507	813	85	82	11,487	770	12,258	10,611	22,856
Sum 1996	10,584	827	74	77	11,562	811	12,373	10,509	22,881
Aut 1996	10,639	825	80	75	11,619	811	12,429	10,466	22,895
Win 1996/7	10,650	814	77	71	11,619	752	12,370	10,539	22,909
Spr 1997	10,663	845	78	75	11,661	715	12,376	10,548	22,923
Changes									
Win 96/7 - Spr 97	14	31	-5	3	43	-37	6	8	14
Per cent	0.1	3.8	-6.5	4.7	0.4	-4.9	0.0	0.1	0.1

+ Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see 'The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new dimension to labour market statistics', *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp 483-490.
 # People in full-time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.
 § Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Some of those on government-supported training programmes may consider themselves as unemployed.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity, + by age

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED \$			NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
	All aged 16 and over			Age groups									
	All	Men	Women	All	16-17	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men)	65 & over (M)	50-59 (Women)	60 & over (W)
Economic activity													
Spr 1979	23,626	13,845	9,780	23,467	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	4,780	722
Spr 1981	23,995	13,977	10,018	23,850	854	2,023	3,099						

7.4 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

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

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	All Full-time +			All Part-time in main job +			All persons with second job #		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
All - Seasonally adjusted									
Spr 1984	18,657	13,222	5,435	4,872	562	4,310			
Spr 1985	18,947	13,356	5,591	5,027	611	4,416			
Spr 1986	19,006	13,290	5,716	5,213	613	4,600			
Spr 1987	19,151	13,345	5,806	5,288	684	4,604			
Spr 1988	19,224	13,374	5,850	5,417	749	4,667			
Spr 1989	20,469	14,110	6,359	5,999	802	5,197			
Spr 1990	20,649	14,149	6,500	6,044	875	5,169			
Spr 1991	20,108	13,714	6,394	5,765	879	4,886			
Spr 1992	19,347	13,044	6,303	5,901	977	4,924			
Spr 1993	18,979	12,730	6,249	5,974	1,003	4,971			
Spr 1994	19,019	12,793	6,225	5,942	1,080	4,862			
Spr 1995	19,253	12,942	6,311	5,966	1,129	4,837			
Sum 1995	19,273	12,958	6,315	5,977	1,137	4,840			
Aut 1995	19,263	12,961	6,301	5,955	1,154	4,801			
Win 1995/6	19,256	12,957	6,302	5,954	1,159	4,795			
Spr 1996	19,287	12,977	6,310	5,963	1,208	4,755			
Sum 1996	19,287	12,977	6,310	5,963	1,208	4,755			
Aut 1996	19,410	12,992	6,419	6,034	1,272	4,762			
Win 1996/7	19,465	13,069	6,416	6,034	1,283	4,751			
Spr 1997	19,541	13,099	6,442	6,129	1,291	4,838			
All - Not seasonally adjusted									
Spr 1984	18,495	13,100	5,395	4,874	597	4,277	701	378	323
Spr 1985	18,559	13,231	5,325	4,940	657	4,282	789	402	387
Spr 1986	18,821	13,139	5,682	5,131	690	4,441	823	411	412
Spr 1987	18,976	13,180	5,796	5,352	781	4,571	845	433	452
Spr 1988	19,746	14,021	5,725	5,268	837	4,431	976	523	477
Spr 1989	20,355	14,021	6,334	5,811	832	4,979	1,058	475	584
Spr 1990	20,538	14,063	6,475	5,779	901	4,877	1,079	513	566
Spr 1991	20,009	13,635	6,374	5,777	990	4,786	1,087	540	577
Spr 1992	19,287	12,874	6,223	5,004	1,016	4,989	1,037	464	544
Spr 1993	18,933	12,737	6,197	5,153	1,093	4,058	1,142	501	641
Spr 1994	19,166	12,885	6,279	5,183	1,143	4,040	1,143	520	784
Spr 1995	19,416	12,956	6,356	5,222	1,139	4,083	1,143	539	891
Sum 1995	19,431	13,011	6,331	5,280	1,143	4,137	1,143	555	971
Aut 1995	19,416	13,011	6,331	5,280	1,143	4,137	1,143	555	971
Win 1995/6	19,168	12,870	6,297	5,354	1,164	4,190	1,271	738	1,019
Spr 1996	19,166	12,869	6,297	5,410	1,251	4,169	1,271	742	1,019
Sum 1996	19,430	13,039	6,416	5,727	1,251	4,476	1,271	742	1,019
Aut 1996	19,489	13,039	6,450	6,421	1,253	4,168	1,231	682	868
Win 1996/7	19,386	12,994	6,392	6,502	1,277	4,225	1,221	653	678
Spr 1997	19,451	13,043	6,408	6,554	1,302	4,252	1,239	543	696
Employees - Seasonally adjusted									
Spr 1984	16,291	11,218	5,073	4,369	416	3,953			
Spr 1985	16,441	11,254	5,188	4,443	426	4,017			
Spr 1986	16,437	11,322	5,115	4,444	444	4,000			
Spr 1987	16,364	11,369	5,000	4,631	485	4,146			
Spr 1988	16,931	11,280	5,651	4,773	556	4,218			
Spr 1989	17,296	11,449	5,847	4,970	584	4,386			
Spr 1990	17,476	11,497	5,979	5,110	634	4,476			
Spr 1991	17,068	11,179	5,889	5,062	622	4,440			
Spr 1992	16,523	10,713	5,811	4,951	649	4,302			
Spr 1993	16,258	10,486	5,772	4,740	726	4,014			
Spr 1994	16,299	10,486	5,813	4,740	726	4,014			
Spr 1995	16,432	10,589	5,843	4,790	790	4,013			
Sum 1995	16,499	10,649	5,900	4,843	806	4,037			
Aut 1995	16,481	10,649	5,850	4,843	797	4,046			
Win 1995/6	16,531	10,647	5,835	4,863	821	4,042			
Spr 1996	16,535	10,674	5,860	4,937	876	4,063			
Sum 1996	16,508	10,605	5,803	4,888	937	4,011			
Aut 1996	16,650	10,704	5,846	5,088	993	4,095			
Win 1996/7	16,718	10,774	5,846	6,011	966	4,045			
Spr 1997	16,817	10,844	5,974	6,088	972	4,116			
Employees - Not seasonally adjusted									
Spr 1984	16,145	11,139	5,006	4,356	424	3,932	446	212	235
Spr 1985	16,306	11,183	5,123	4,435	435	4,000	525	234	290
Spr 1986	16,312	11,069	5,242	4,527	435	4,075	536	230	306
Spr 1987	16,247	10,939	5,308	4,631	434	4,197	577	222	353
Spr 1988	16,821	11,039	5,790	4,777	564	4,213	657	263	405
Spr 1989	17,188	11,399	5,900	4,976	543	4,433	711	277	443
Spr 1990	17,368	11,444	6,024	5,018	593	4,425	727	290	471
Spr 1991	16,961	10,961	5,839	4,971	641	4,330	741	296	429
Spr 1992	16,435	10,629	5,753	4,822	679	4,143	795	251	429
Spr 1993	16,169	10,432	5,737	4,713	718	4,033	829	259	439
Spr 1994	16,112	10,395	5,717	4,683	738	4,470	862	280	482
Spr 1995	16,339	10,429	5,790	4,730	798	4,532	899	312	511
Spr 1996	16,340	10,429	5,802	4,730	803	4,530	899	312	511
Sum 1995	16,441	10,511	5,890	4,843	806	4,037	909	312	511
Aut 1995	16,533	10,671	5,862	4,937	807	4,137	900	311	509
Win 1995/6	16,455	10,624	5,835	4,937	821	4,116	903	313	511
Spr 1996	16,441	10,624	5,835	4,937	821	4,116	903	313	511
Sum 1996	16,650	10,704	5,846	5,088	948	4,147	937	333	552
Aut 1996	16,702	10,725	5,876	5,179	978	4,221	967	317	562
Win 1996/7	16,649	10,724	5,846	6,011	966	4,045	922	322	544
Spr 1997	16,736	10,801	5,935	6,088	982	4,116	868	316	552
Self-employed - Seasonally adjusted									
Spr 1984	2,156	1,848	307	449	138	311			
Spr 1985	2,141	1,903	238	462	135	326			
Spr 1986	2,129	1,932	197	437	125	312			
Spr 1987	2,074	1,878	196	504	155	348			
Spr 1988	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313			
Spr 1989	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313			
Spr 1990	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313			
Spr 1991	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313			
Spr 1992	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313			
Spr 1993	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313			
Spr 1994	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313			
Spr 1995	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313			
Sum 1995	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313			
Aut 1995	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313			
Win 1995/6	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313			
Spr 1996	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313			
Sum 1996	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313			
Aut 1996	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313			
Win 1996/7	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313			
Spr 1997	2,169	1,932	237	488	151	337			
Self-employed - Not seasonally adjusted									
Spr 1984	2,166	1,846	320	448	132	315	246	161	85
Spr 1985	2,153	1,902	251	461	130	331	260	165	93
Spr 1986	2,130	1,930	200	436	119	317	283	179	105
Spr 1987	2,074	1,878	196	503	150	353	370	171	99
Spr 1988	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313	308	190	118
Spr 1989	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313	372	207	130
Spr 1990	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313	352	207	130
Spr 1991	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313	340	212	127
Spr 1992	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313	320	190	100
Spr 1993	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313	337	205	142
Spr 1994	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313	319	181	133
Spr 1995	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313	345	203	142
Sum 1995	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313	379	221	151
Aut 1995	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313	396	219	161
Win 1995/6	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313	405	244	165
Spr 1996	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313	385	234	151
Sum 1996	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313	403	230	151
Aut 1996	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313	417	236	139
Win 1996/7	2,027	1,821	206	463	150	313	408	220	133
Spr 1997	2,154	1,932	222	488	151	337	428	226	144

+ People whose main job is full-time or part-time. The definition of full- and part-time for employees, self-employed, those on employer-based schemes and unpaid family workers is based on the respondent's own assessment. Those on college-based schemes have been included with part-timers.
Second jobs reported in LFS in addition to person's main full-time or part-time job. Excludes those who have changed jobs within the reference week.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.5

Alternative measures of unemployment

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure				Claimant unemployment measure +				
	Seasonally adjusted \$				Not ILO unemployed				
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
All									
Spr 1984			3,143	369	2,774				

7.6 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Alternative measures of unemployment

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure				Claimant unemployment measure +				THOUSANDS
	Not seasonally adjusted								
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment		Total
ALL									
Spr 1984	2,233	872	3,105	114	2,991	2,233	574	184	758
Spr 1985	2,164	826	2,990	-149	3,139	2,164	778	197	975
Spr 1986	2,202	794	2,996	-186	3,181	2,202	783	196	980
Spr 1987	2,096	815	2,912	-41	2,952	2,096	673	183	856
Spr 1988	1,655	737	2,392	-10	2,401	1,655	568	178	746
Spr 1989	1,143	846	1,989	214	1,775	1,143	423	209	632
Spr 1990	1,034	860	1,894	373	1,520	1,034	300	186	486
Spr 1991	1,447	883	2,329	243	2,086	1,447	390	250	640
Spr 1992	1,790	894	2,684	71	2,613	1,790	517	306	823
Sum 1992	1,828	1,018	2,846	189	2,657	1,828	567	263	829
Aut 1992	1,861	987	2,847	113	2,735	1,861	540	335	874
Win 1992/3	1,970	997	2,967	45	2,922	1,970	602	350	952
Spr 1993	1,901	948	2,849	-18	2,867	1,901	598	368	966
Sum 1993	1,862	1,080	2,942	131	2,811	1,862	636	313	949
Aut 1993	1,797	1,045	2,842	120	2,721	1,797	583	342	924
Win 1993/4	1,791	999	2,790	53	2,737	1,791	604	342	946
Spr 1994	1,689	967	2,656	32	2,624	1,689	582	353	935
Sum 1994	1,658	977	2,635	212	2,523	1,658	547	318	866
Aut 1994	1,526	991	2,517	125	2,392	1,526	536	329	865
Win 1994/5	1,505	930	2,435	66	2,369	1,505	567	296	864
Spr 1995	1,434	942	2,376	105	2,271	1,434	521	315	837
Sum 1995	1,402	1,077	2,479	255	2,224	1,402	522	300	822
Aut 1995	1,385	998	2,382	235	2,147	1,385	496	266	762
Win 1995/6	1,400	899	2,299	104	2,195	1,400	500	295	795
Spr 1996	1,318	947	2,265	149	2,116	1,318	488	310	798
Sum 1996	1,259	1,068	2,327	273	2,054	1,259	487	309	796
Aut 1996	1,118	1,108	2,226	324	1,902	1,118	472	313	785
Win 1996/7	1,079	987	2,066	269	1,798	1,079	433	286	718
MEN									
Spr 1984	1,607	231	1,838	-257	2,094	1,607	367	121	488
Spr 1985	1,567	229	1,796	-377	2,173	1,567	487	118	605
Spr 1986	1,571	225	1,796	-392	2,188	1,571	492	125	617
Spr 1987	1,490	246	1,736	-311	2,047	1,490	435	122	557
Spr 1988	1,176	231	1,408	-260	1,667	1,176	373	118	491
Spr 1989	834	322	1,156	-114	1,270	834	294	142	436
Spr 1990	777	329	1,106	-14	1,120	777	206	137	344
Spr 1991	1,111	343	1,454	-129	1,583	1,111	278	194	472
Spr 1992	1,415	390	1,804	-202	2,006	1,415	366	225	591
Sum 1992	1,430	457	1,888	-136	2,024	1,430	399	195	594
Aut 1992	1,457	436	1,893	-196	2,089	1,457	352	256	602
Win 1992/3	1,546	458	2,003	-244	2,247	1,546	434	267	702
Spr 1993	1,487	437	1,924	-281	2,204	1,487	429	289	718
Sum 1993	1,437	504	1,941	-203	2,144	1,437	466	241	707
Aut 1993	1,378	478	1,856	-220	2,076	1,378	431	267	698
Win 1993/4	1,391	460	1,850	-256	2,106	1,391	447	268	716
Spr 1994	1,325	440	1,765	-252	2,017	1,325	409	283	692
Sum 1994	1,281	530	1,812	-101	1,913	1,281	382	250	632
Aut 1994	1,191	449	1,639	-176	1,815	1,191	370	255	624
Win 1994/5	1,171	445	1,616	-198	1,813	1,171	411	231	642
Spr 1995	1,134	416	1,550	-187	1,738	1,134	357	246	603
Sum 1995	1,080	528	1,608	-71	1,679	1,080	366	233	599
Aut 1995	1,064	458	1,522	-102	1,624	1,064	356	204	559
Win 1995/6	1,107	427	1,534	-144	1,677	1,107	350	221	571
Spr 1996	1,040	455	1,495	-121	1,616	1,040	348	228	576
Sum 1996	984	532	1,516	-27	1,543	984	334	225	559
Aut 1996	865	550	1,415	-19	1,434	865	339	229	569
Win 1996/7	834	481	1,315	-62	1,377	834	329	215	543
WOMEN									
Spr 1984	627	641	1,267	370	897	627	208	63	270
Spr 1985	597	597	1,194	228	966	597	291	78	370
Spr 1986	631	569	1,200	206	993	631	291	83	383
Spr 1987	607	569	1,176	271	905	607	238	74	347
Spr 1988	479	505	984	250	734	479	196	59	299
Spr 1989	309	524	833	328	505	309	129	67	196
Spr 1990	257	530	787	388	400	257	142	48	142
Spr 1991	336	540	875	372	503	336	112	56	167
Spr 1992	375	505	880	273	607	375	151	81	232
Sum 1992	398	561	958	325	633	398	167	68	235
Aut 1992	403	551	954	308	646	403	164	78	243
Win 1992/3	425	539	964	289	675	425	168	82	250
Spr 1993	414	511	925	263	662	414	169	80	248
Sum 1993	425	576	1,001	334	667	425	170	72	242
Aut 1993	419	567	986	340	645	419	152	75	227
Win 1993/4	400	540	940	309	631	400	157	74	231
Spr 1994	364	527	891	284	607	364	173	70	243
Sum 1994	376	547	923	313	610	376	165	68	234
Aut 1994	335	542	878	301	576	335	167	74	241
Win 1994/5	334	485	819	264	556	334	156	65	222
Spr 1995	300	526	826	293	533	300	164	69	233
Sum 1995	322	549	871	326	545	322	156	66	223
Aut 1995	321	540	861	337	524	321	141	62	203
Win 1995/6	294	471	765	248	518	294	150	74	224
Spr 1996	279	492	770	270	501	279	140	82	222
Sum 1996	275	536	811	300	511	275	153	84	236
Aut 1996	253	558	811	342	469	253	133	83	216
Win 1996/7	246	506	752	331	421	246	104	71	175

+ The figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and the LFS results; the total is controlled to the actual claimant count. For a full description of the method, see the technical note to the article 'Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS compared' in the October 1993 issue of the *Employment Gazette*.

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.7

Job-related training received by employees

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	All who received job-related training in the last 4 weeks						THOUSANDS	
	Seasonally adjusted							
	Not seasonally adjusted			Age Groups				
All of working age +	16-19		20-24		25-34		35-49	50-59/64
Spr 1985	1,951	2,128	410	464	559	546	148	
Spr 1986	2,032	2,213	374	470	613	598	159	
Spr 1987	2,196	2,430	363	504	633	694	164	
Spr 1988	2,585	2,833	411	565	793	849	200	
Spr 1989	2,905	3,136	407	594	881	953	255	
Spr 1990	3,132	3,381	421	614	931	1,067	284	
Spr 1991	2,944	3,209	364	529	960	1,051	281	
Spr 1992	2,829	3,064	296	504	918	1,060	286	
Spr 1993	2,826	3,057	258	496	940	1,089	275	
Spr 1994	2,702	2,782	215	405	878	1,006	278	
Spr 1995	2,752	2,764	238	402	859	989	275	
Spr 1996	2,806	3,026	222	431	980	1,081	311	
Spr 1997	2,928	2,619	176	386	844	940	272	
Sum 1997	2,952	3,030	255	447	952	1,081	295	
Aut 1997	2,978	2,988	275	444	948	1,019	302	
Win 1997/8	3,003	3,208	286	483	1,024	1,136	300	
Sum 1998	3,047	2,724	226	385	879	958	276	
Aut 1998	3,043	3,116	285	416	1,013	1,094	308	
Win 1998/9	3,116	3,137	310	428	978	1,101	321	
Men								
Spr 1985	1,151	1,293	251	277	356	324	86	
Spr 1986	1,170	1,308	224	267	374	348	94	
Spr 1987	1,225	1,373	212	282	415	368	85	
Spr 1988	1,417	1,569	236	312	455	448	103	
Spr 1989	1,557	1,706	230	317	517	499	124	
Spr 1990	1,683	1,825	234	334	534	542	150	
Spr 1991	1,565	1,717	207	292	531	512	149	
Spr 1992	1,488	1,608	167	256	505	526	153	
Spr 1993	1,457	1,573	142	261	501	522	147	
Spr 1994	1,390	1,484	117	200	468	469	137	
Spr 1995	1,396	1,405	131	206	468	457	143	
Spr 1996	1,422	1,529	118	215	526	514	155	
Spr 1997	1,495	1,553	98	195	470	463	144	
Sum 1997	1,536	1,536	221	227	518	518	144	
Aut 1997	1,506	1,513	147	229	520	467	150	
Win 1997/8	1,511	1,615	157	239	555	521	143	
Sum 1998	1,544	1,395	126	192	475	462	140	
Aut 1998	1,499	1,524	149	200	505	519	151	
Win 1998/9	1,531	1,538	161	211	514	500	152	
Women								
Spr 1985	800	835	159	188	203	222	63	
Spr 1986	863	906	150	202	239	249	65	
Spr 1987	971	1,057	150	222	279	326	78	
Spr 1988	1,168	1,264	177	253	338	401	96	
Spr 1989	1,349	1,430	177	273	364	485	131	
Spr 1990	1,468	1,556	168	290	439	528	134	
Spr 1991	1,379	1,493	157	237	428	539	131	
Spr 1992	1,341	1,456	129					

7.8 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Average actual weekly hours⁺ of work by industry sector

GREAT BRITAIN

SIC 92 (Standard Industrial Classification)

	Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted		Agriculture and fishing A-B	Energy and water C,E	Manufacturing D	Construction F	Distribution hotels & catering G,H	Transport & comms I	Banking, finance & insurance etc J,K	Public admin education & health L-N	Other services O-Q	Total G-Q
	Total (millions) #§	Average	Total (millions) #§	Average										
ALL														
Spr 1984	782	33.1	790	33.7	47.7	28.2	36.3	38.2	32.5	37.8	34.5	29.1	30.2	31.7
Spr 1985	810	33.8	818	34.4	47.1	35.0	37.1	38.2	33.1	38.6	33.6	29.8	30.1	32.4
Spr 1986	814	33.8	823	34.4	47.4	36.9	37.2	38.3	33.2	38.9	33.9	29.2	30.6	32.4
Spr 1987	821	33.6	830	34.1	47.4	36.2	37.1	38.3	32.8	39.0	33.1	28.9	31.4	32.3
Spr 1988	872	34.4	882	34.9	47.7	37.0	38.1	39.8	33.2	39.4	34.4	29.7	31.4	32.4
Spr 1989	894	34.2	905	34.7	49.0	37.4	37.6	39.3	33.1	39.7	34.0	29.3	31.5	32.4
Spr 1990	894	33.9	905	34.4	47.5	37.2	37.2	39.4	32.7	38.4	33.9	29.0	31.5	32.4
Spr 1991	876	33.9	887	34.4	48.0	37.8	37.2	39.0	32.7	38.7	33.9	29.7	31.2	32.4
Spr 1992	832	33.1	835	33.3	45.8	37.0	36.2	37.1	32.1	37.7	33.1	28.8	30.6	32.4
Sum 1992	829	33.1	828	32.9	45.7	36.9	35.8	37.7	32.1	37.3	32.8	27.3	30.5	32.4
Aut 1992	826	33.2	853	34.1	43.7	37.6	37.4	38.5	32.3	38.3	33.8	30.0	31.9	32.4
Win 1992/3	822	33.1	795	32.2	40.4	36.2	34.5	35.0	31.0	36.8	32.3	28.6	29.9	31.8
Spr 1993	820	33.0	833	33.6	43.3	37.5	36.9	38.2	31.9	38.0	33.4	29.3	30.9	31.8
Sum 1993	823	33.1	811	32.5	43.3	37.1	35.1	37.7	31.6	37.7	32.5	27.1	30.9	31.7
Aut 1993	820	32.9	846	33.9	42.5	38.2	37.3	39.2	32.0	38.4	33.7	29.8	30.9	32.4
Win 1993/4	829	33.2	801	32.3	40.3	35.1	34.9	35.3	31.2	38.0	32.7	28.6	28.9	31.8
Spr 1994	832	33.2	845	33.8	44.4	36.9	37.2	38.5	32.0	38.9	34.4	29.5	29.9	32.4
Sum 1994	835	33.3	824	32.6	46.5	36.0	35.4	38.5	31.6	38.4	32.9	27.1	29.9	32.4
Aut 1994	840	33.3	867	34.3	45.0	38.1	37.8	39.7	32.4	39.1	34.4	30.2	30.9	32.4
Win 1994/5	845	33.5	817	32.5	41.0	36.6	35.5	36.0	31.5	37.8	32.8	28.5	28.9	32.4
Spr 1995	848	33.5	861	34.1	45.8	38.6	37.7	39.0	32.0	39.0	34.1	29.7	30.9	31.8
Sum 1995	848	33.3	836	32.7	46.4	36.4	35.7	39.3	31.2	38.0	34.1	29.7	30.9	32.4
Aut 1995	848	33.3	876	34.3	43.9	38.8	38.0	40.2	31.6	39.2	34.6	30.2	29.9	32.4
Win 1995/6	848	33.2	820	32.2	40.9	36.4	35.4	35.9	30.3	37.6	32.9	28.6	27.9	30.7
Spr 1996	851	33.3	864	33.9	45.2	38.0	37.6	39.4	31.1	39.4	34.3	29.8	30.9	31.8
Sum 1996	857	33.4	845	32.8	45.5	37.9	35.7	39.1	30.9	38.2	33.7	27.7	29.9	30.8
Aut 1996	861	33.4	890	34.4	44.3	39.1	38.3	40.5	31.3	39.4	35.0	30.6	30.9	32.4
Win 1996/7	857	33.1	828	32.0	39.4	37.0	35.0	36.5	30.2	37.4	32.7	28.4	27.9	30.8
Spr 1997	866	33.3	869	33.4	44.7	38.8	37.1	39.3	31.2	38.0	33.9	29.1	29.9	31.8
MEN														
Spr 1984	530	38.3	536	38.9	52.4	28.2	38.9	39.5	41.5	39.8	37.3	36.3	37.2	38.3
Spr 1985	545	39.1	551	39.8	52.2	35.9	39.6	39.6	41.7	40.6	38.7	37.2	37.2	38.3
Spr 1986	545	39.3	551	39.9	51.9	37.9	39.7	39.6	42.1	40.9	39.0	36.6	37.2	38.3
Spr 1987	551	39.3	557	39.9	52.1	37.2	39.7	39.7	41.8	41.6	38.2	36.6	38.2	38.3
Spr 1988	581	40.0	587	40.6	52.1	38.1	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.8	39.6	37.3	38.2	38.3
Spr 1989	595	40.0	602	40.6	53.3	38.7	40.5	40.6	41.4	42.4	39.3	37.3	38.2	40.0
Spr 1990	593	39.5	600	40.1	52.1	38.5	40.2	40.9	40.8	41.3	39.2	36.8	38.2	39.9
Spr 1991	575	39.4	582	40.1	52.0	39.1	39.7	40.3	41.3	41.5	39.1	37.2	38.2	39.9
Spr 1992	538	38.6	540	38.9	49.9	38.8	38.7	38.9	40.2	40.7	38.2	36.1	36.9	38.2
Sum 1992	536	38.6	539	38.5	50.1	38.4	38.2	39.5	40.1	40.3	37.7	34.1	37.2	38.2
Aut 1992	534	38.8	551	39.9	48.2	39.2	40.0	40.2	40.8	41.4	39.2	37.8	37.2	38.2
Win 1992/3	530	38.7	509	37.4	44.3	37.5	36.8	36.5	38.8	39.9	37.1	35.8	35.9	38.2
Spr 1993	528	38.7	536	39.4	47.9	39.2	39.6	39.9	40.2	41.0	38.3	36.5	37.2	38.2
Sum 1993	530	38.7	526	38.2	48.5	39.0	37.6	39.5	39.6	40.5	37.5	34.0	37.2	37.2
Aut 1993	529	38.6	546	39.8	47.4	40.2	39.9	41.0	40.2	41.3	39.3	37.0	36.9	37.2
Win 1993/4	535	38.9	513	37.6	44.3	36.8	37.2	36.9	38.8	40.2	38.0	35.3	34.4	34.1
Spr 1994	536	38.9	544	39.6	48.8	38.5	39.8	40.2	39.7	41.4	39.9	36.5	35.9	35.9
Sum 1994	541	39.0	537	38.5	51.7	37.7	37.9	40.2	39.2	41.0	38.3	33.8	36.9	36.2
Aut 1994	544	39.0	561	40.2	49.9	39.6	40.4	41.4	40.2	41.6	39.9	37.3	37.2	37.2
Win 1994/5	546	39.2	525	37.9	44.6	38.1	37.9	37.5	38.8	40.3	37.6	35.5	34.7	37.2
Spr 1995	549	39.2	557	39.9	50.2	40.3	40.3	40.7	39.9	41.5	39.3	36.8	37.7	38.2
Sum 1995	548	39.0	544	38.4	48.4	37.9	38.1	40.8	38.9	40.5	39.3	36.8	37.7	38.2
Aut 1995	548	39.0	566	40.1	48.1	40.8	40.7	41.9	39.7	41.7	39.7	37.4	35.9	37.2
Win 1995/6	547	38.9	526	37.6	45.0	38.3	37.7	37.4	37.9	40.3	37.8	35.2	33.9	37.2
Spr 1996	548	38.9	556	39.6	50.5	39.8	40.2	41.0	38.7	42.2	39.3	36.6	36.9	38.2
Sum 1996	551	39.0	547	38.4	51.2	39.9	38.1	40.8	38.2	40.7	38.2	34.5	36.9	37.2
Aut 1996	554	39.0	572	40.2	49.7	41.3	40.7	42.1	38.7	41.8	40.2	37.8	36.9	38.2
Win 1996/7	552	38.6	530	37.3	44.0	38.6	37.3	37.9	37.1	39.8	37.6	34.6	34.9	36.2
Spr 1997	557	38.8	559	39.1	49.7	40.7	39.7	40.8	38.3	40.8	38.8	35.8	35.9	38.2
WOMEN														
Spr 1984	252	25.8	254	26.2	29.5	28.5	29.9	23.9	25.0	30.2	27.1	25.0	23.0	25.1
Spr 1985	264	26.4	267	26.8	29.2	29.7	30.9	24.3	25.4	31.3	27.8	25.6	23.0	25.1
Spr 1986	269	26.4	272	26.8	31.2	30.0	33.0	27.5	27.0	33.8	30.0	28.4	25.0	25.1
Spr 1987	271	26.0	274	26.4	30.2	30.0	30.4	24.4	25.2	30.0	27.7	24.7	25.0	25.1
Spr 1988	291	26.9	295	27.3	32.6	30.7	31.2	26.5	25.9	31.2	28.7	25.7	25.0	25.1
Spr 1989	299	26.6	303	27.0	31.2	30.4	30.5	25.8	25.8	31.3	28.4	25.3	25.0	25.1
Spr 1990	301	26.5	305	26.9	32.1	30.0	30.8	26.0	25.5	29.3	28.4	25.1	26.0	25.1
Spr 1991	301	26.7	305	27.1	33.9	31.9	30.9	27.1	25.2	30.3	28.3	25.9	26.0	25.1
Spr 1992	294	26.3	295	26.3	30.9	30.2	29.8	24.6	24.8	28.8	27.5	24.1	25.0	25.1
Sum 1992	293	26.2	289	25.8	29.6	30.5	30.9	25.3	25.0	29.3	27.8	26.4	25.0	25.1
Aut 1992	292	26.2	302	26.9	27.2	30.3	28.6	23.3	24.3	27.4	27.1	25.3	24.9	25.1
Win 1992/3	292	26.2	286	25.8	29.0	30.6	30.2	24.8	24.6	28.7	28.1	25.9	25.0	25.1
Spr 1993	292	26.1	297	26.6	26.7	30.0	28.9	23.2	24.5	29.1	27.1	23.9	25.0	25.1
Sum 1993	293	26.2	285	25.5	26.1	30.2	30.7	24.7	24.6	29.0	27.8	26.5	25.0	25.1
Aut 1993	291	26.0	300	26.7	26.1	30.2	30.7	24.7	24.6	29.0	27.8	26.5	25.0	25.1
Win 1993/4	294	26.3	288	25.8	27.9	28.3	29.2	22.0	24.2	30.0	26.8	25.4	23.9	24.1
Spr 1994	295	2												

8.1 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

Number of people participating in Training and Enterprise Programmes

Period ending	Training For Work			Youth Training (including credits)			Modern Apprenticeships			THOUSANDS
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	
1990-91*	114.7	10.3	124.9	193.2	16.4	209.5				
1991-92*	127.7	11.5	139.2	233.2	16.5	249.6				
1992-93*	133.4	12.6	145.2	231.8	14.8	246.9				
1993-94	124.4	8.7	133.1	234.1	16.1	250.2				
1994-95	94.9	8.6	103.4	224.2	15.3	239.5				
1995-96	68.2	4.7	72.8	211.0	13.2	224.2	24.8	3.0	27.8	
1996-97*	55.1	3.8	58.9	199.9	14.8	214.6	74.7	6.1	80.8	
1995 23 Apr	75.4	6.6	82.0	213.0	14.6	227.6	1.3	0.4	1.7	
21 May	73.1	6.3	79.2	212.4	15.1	227.5	1.4	0.4	1.8	
18 Jun	69.7	6.1	75.8	210.7	15.1	225.8	1.5	0.3	1.8	
16 Jul	63.2	5.0	68.3	220.9	15.5	236.3	2.1	0.3	2.4	
13 Aug	60.1	4.7	64.9	223.5	15.5	239.0	2.8	0.4	3.2	
10 Sep	58.4	4.5	62.9	223.8	15.5	239.3	5.6	0.5	6.1	
08 Oct	61.6	4.8	66.4	229.0	16.0	244.9	9.7	1.4	11.1	
05 Nov	63.4	5.0	68.5	229.4	16.0	245.4	12.3	1.8	14.2	
03 Dec	65.3	5.0	70.3	228.1	15.9	243.9	14.9	2.0	16.8	
31 Dec	60.7	4.8	65.5	223.7	15.5	239.2	16.8	2.1	18.9	
1996 28 Jan	63.4	4.8	68.7	216.6	14.6	231.2	18.8	2.1	21.0	
25 Feb	66.9	4.9	71.8	214.5	13.3	227.8	21.4	2.7	24.1	
24 Mar	68.1	4.7	72.8	211.0	13.2	224.2	24.8	3.0	27.8	
28 Apr	62.4	4.3	66.7	203.2	12.8	216.0	27.3	3.3	30.6	
26 May	62.2	4.1	66.3	200.2	12.9	213.0	29.1	3.5	32.6	
23 June	61.0	4.0	65.0	199.6	12.8	212.3	31.1	3.9	35.0	
21 July	58.9	3.5	62.4	209.3	13.1	222.5	35.1	3.7	38.9	
18 Aug	56.6	3.4	60.0	211.4	13.6	225.0	39.2	4.0	43.2	
15 Sep	56.2	3.4	59.6	213.0	13.9	226.9	47.4	4.7	52.1	
13 Oct	58.3	3.8	62.0	214.4	14.4	228.8	53.7	5.2	58.9	
10 Nov	59.1	3.9	63.0	213.9	14.9	228.8	58.7	5.4	64.1	
08 Dec	59.6	3.9	63.5	212.9	15.2	228.1	63.2	5.7	68.9	
1997 05 Jan	53.9	3.6	57.5	208.1	15.1	223.2	64.8	5.7	70.4	
02 Feb	58.0	3.8	61.8	207.5	15.1	222.5	68.2	6.0	74.2	
02 Mar	59.3	4.0	63.3	203.8	14.9	218.8	72.2	6.1	78.2	
30 Mar	55.1	3.8	58.9	199.9	14.8	214.6	74.7	6.0	80.7	
04 May	48.4	3.6	52.0	172.6	14.5	187.4	72.4	7.2	79.6	

Source: TEC Management Information, the Welsh Office

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

Employment Training

* Employment Training and Employment Action

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

8.2 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

Number of starts on Training and Enterprise Programmes

Period ending	Training For Work**			Youth Training (including credits)			Modern Apprenticeships			THOUSANDS
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	
1990-91	280.2	24.4	304.6	225.9	18.2	244.1				
1991-92	253.2	24.0	277.2	227.4	17.9	245.3				
1992-93	291.2	27.0	318.4	236.4	16.7	253.1				
1993-94	290.7	19.1	309.8	238.7	17.6	256.3				
1994-95	269.7	19.3	289.1	251.8	16.7	268.5				
1995-96	212.4	12.1	224.4	251.1	17.4	268.5	25.9	2.6	28.4	
1996-97	213.4	12.5	225.9	232.9	22.0	254.9	67.8	5.3	73.1	
1995 23 Apr	11.2	0.7	12.0	11.5	1.0	12.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	
21 May	15.0	0.8	15.7	11.7	1.1	12.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	
18 Jun	14.6	0.9	15.4	13.6	1.0	14.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	
16 Jul	15.2	0.9	16.1	34.7	1.9	36.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	
13 Aug	13.9	0.8	14.7	25.0	1.7	26.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	
10 Sep	14.5	0.8	15.2	26.1	1.9	28.0	2.8	0.1	3.0	
08 Oct	20.3	1.5	21.8	32.9	2.3	35.1	4.3	0.7	5.0	
05 Nov	18.2	1.2	19.4	19.4	1.6	21.0	2.8	0.3	3.0	
03 Dec	18.5	1.0	19.5	17.2	1.3	18.5	2.7	0.2	3.0	
31 Dec	10.2	0.6	10.8	10.2	0.7	10.9	2.1	0.2	2.3	
1996 28 Jan	17.6	1.0	18.6	15.6	1.0	16.6	2.4	0.2	2.6	
25 Feb	20.6	0.9	21.5	16.2	0.9	17.1	3.1	0.4	3.4	
24 Mar	22.7	0.9	23.7	16.9	1.0	17.8	4.0	0.4	4.4	
28 Apr	18.4	0.9	19.4	15.0	3.3	18.3	2.8	0.2	3.1	
26 May	17.2	1.0	18.1	11.9	1.1	13.0	2.5	0.2	2.7	
23 Jun	16.2	0.9	17.0	16.7	1.2	17.9	2.8	0.2	3.0	
21 Jul	17.0	0.9	18.0	33.7	1.7	35.4	4.9	0.3	5.2	
18 Aug	15.4	0.9	16.3	22.6	1.7	24.4	5.1	0.3	5.5	
15 Sep	16.2	1.0	17.2	28.6	2.2	30.9	9.6	0.8	10.4	
13 Oct	19.8	1.5	21.2	24.5	2.1	26.6	8.1	0.7	8.8	
10 Nov	18.3	1.1	19.4	17.8	1.8	19.6	6.7	0.5	7.2	
08 Dec	17.5	1.1	18.7	15.5	1.6	17.1	6.3	0.3	6.6	
1997 05 Jan	7.1	0.4	7.5	6.9	0.7	7.6	3.0	0.2	3.2	
02 Feb	17.9	1.1	19.0	15.1	1.2	16.4	5.3	0.3	5.6	
02 Mar	18.6	1.2	19.8	12.9	1.2	14.1	6.0	0.2	6.3	
30 Mar	14.4	0.6	15.0	11.5	1.5	13.0	4.6	0.2	4.8	
04 May	15.8	1.0	16.7	10.2	1.1	11.3	4.0	0.2	4.1	

Note: See Table 8.1 note.

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

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

Source: TEC Management Information, the Welsh Office

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

Training for Work: destination of leavers 8.3

ENGLAND and WALES		All leavers			Completers			
		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who were:			
Month of survey*	Month of leaving*	In a Job	In a positive outcome**	Unemployed	Completers**	In a Job	In a positive outcome**	Unemployed
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	33	36	53	49	37	40	48
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	31	36	55	55	35	41	51
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	35	41	52	60	38	44	48
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	36	43	48	61	40	47	45
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	38	42	48	66	40	45	46
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	39	44	47	70	41	46	45
1994 Oct	(Apr 94)	37	43	47	64	39	45	45
Nov	(May 94)	37	42	48	62	40	45	46
Dec	(Jun 94)	36	43	47	66	37	45	46
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	36	45	45	71	38	47	43
Feb	(Aug 94)	37	43	48	66	40	46	45
Mar	(Sep 94)	38	44	46	65	40	46	45
Apr	(Oct 94)	40	43	48	61	43	47	45
May	(Nov 94)	39	41	50	62	42	45	47
Jun	(Dec 94)	41	43	48	69	44	46	46
Jul	(Jan 95)	37	40	51	63	40	43	49
Aug	(Feb 95)	37	40	50	65	40	42	48
Sep	(Mar 95)	37	41	49	70	39	43	48
Oct	(Apr 95)	40	44	46	68	42	46	45
Nov	(May 95)	41	45	46	69	42	46	45
Dec	(Jun 95)	38	45	45	72	38	46	44
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	37	44	47	72	39	46	45
Feb	(Aug 95)	39	45	46	69	42	47	45
Mar	(Sep 95)	39	45	46	68	41	47	45
Apr	(Oct 95)	41	45	48	67	44	47	45
May	(Nov 95)	40	44	48	67	43	46	47
Jun	(Dec 95)	41	44	47	73	43	46	46
Jul	(Jan 96)	38	42	49	67	41	45	47
Aug	(Feb 96)	40	44	48	70	42	45	47
Sep	(Mar 96)	39	44	46	72	40	45	45
Oct	(Apr 96)	43	48	43	68	44	49	42
Nov	(May 96)	42	47	44	71	43	48	44
Dec	(Jun 96)	40	47	44	72	41	49	43
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	43	49	42	71	45	51	41
Feb	(Aug 96)	45	51	40	71	47	53	38
Mar	(Sep 96)	44	50	41	70	46	52	40

Current and previous year to date

Apr 95 to Mar 96	(Oct 94 to Sep 95)	39	43	48	68	41	45	46
Apr 96 to Mar 97	(Oct 95 to Sep 96)	41	46	45	70	43	48	44

Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.

Training for Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993.

The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29 March 1993, and left after that date.

This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. Figures for 1990-1993 are for ET.

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

† Those who responded positively to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?'. Note that many of those who did not complete their training nevertheless went into a job after leaving.

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

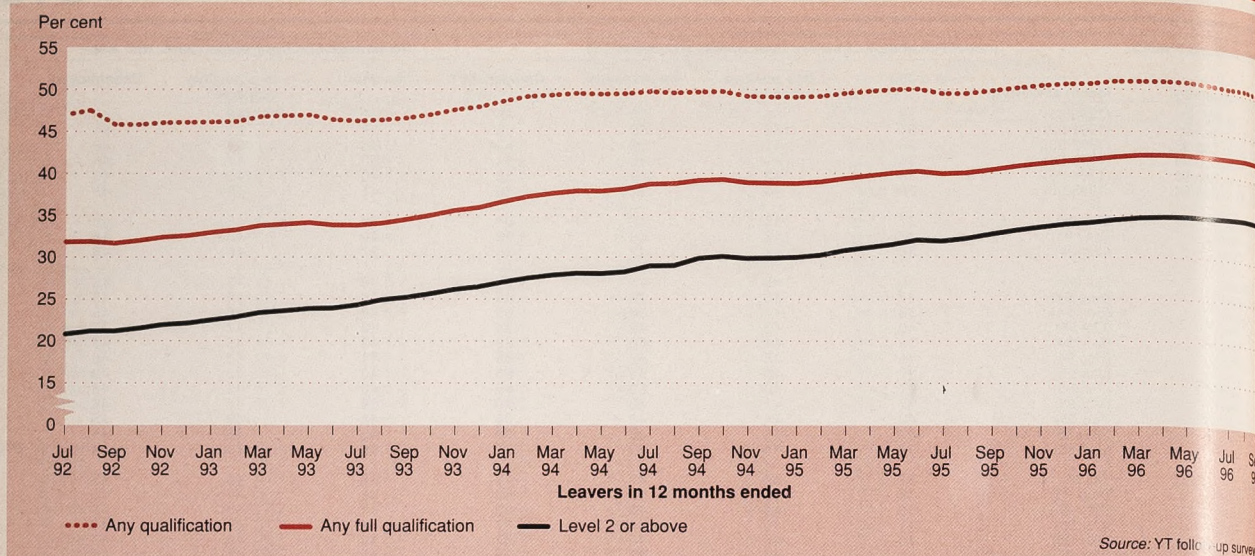
Training for work: qualifications of leavers 8.4

ENGLAND and WALES		All leavers</		
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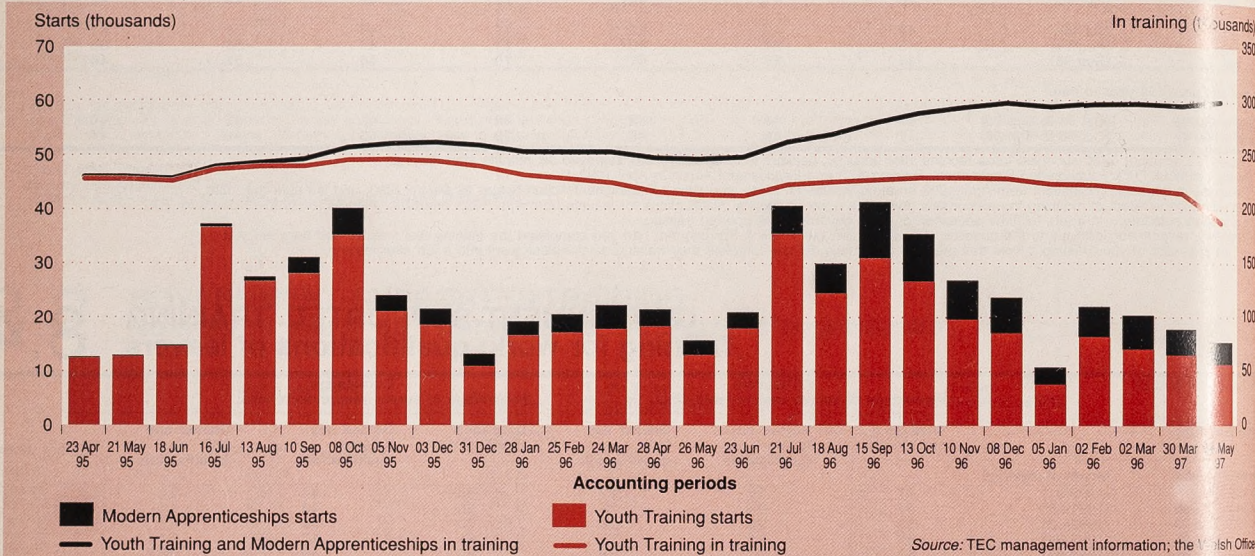
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.5

Youth Training: destination of leavers

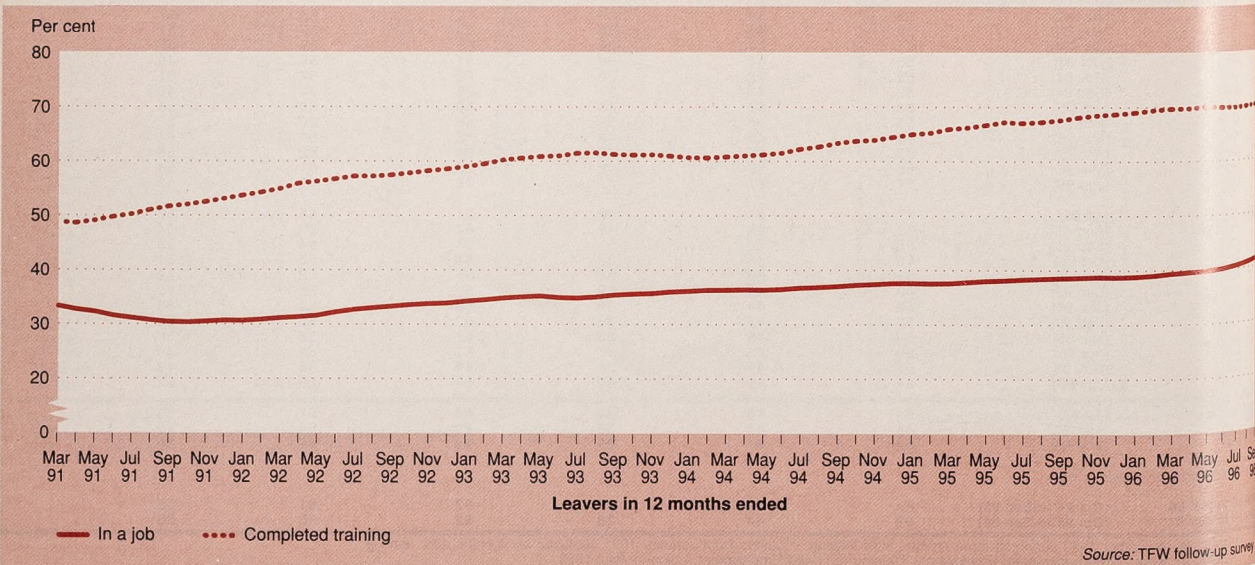
YT leavers gaining qualifications (smoothed); England and Wales



Participation in youth programmes; England and Wales



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



ENGLAND and WALES

Month of survey*	Month of leaving	All leavers Percentage of survey respondents who were:				Completers Percentage of those who completed who were:		
		In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed	Completers**	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	58	74	20	37	75	83	14
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	51	67	25	44	69	77	17
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	50	67	28	43	67	76	20
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	53	70	25	46	68	78	18
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	58	72	22	46	72	81	14
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	63	76	18	52	75	85	11
1994 Oct	(Apr 94)	54	67	27	35	67	75	20
Nov	(May 94)	53	66	28	37	66	74	21
Dec	(Jun 94)	63	74	21	59	73	81	14
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	61	75	20	56	71	82	14
Feb	(Aug 94)	53	74	21	47	68	81	14
Mar	(Sep 94)	54	76	17	48	69	83	13
Apr	(Oct 94)	55	69	25	37	71	79	16
May	(Nov 94)	56	68	25	37	73	80	16
Jun	(Dec 94)	60	70	23	45	76	81	14
Jul	(Jan 95)	57	68	26	40	74	80	15
Aug	(Feb 95)	59	70	23	43	74	80	15
Sep	(Mar 95)	64	75	20	51	78	84	12
Oct	(Apr 95)	59	71	22	43	70	78	16
Nov	(May 95)	60	72	22	42	72	80	15
Dec	(Jun 95)	65	76	19	58	76	84	12
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	61	76	18	55	72	84	12
Feb	(Aug 95)	57	76	17	50	70	85	10
Mar	(Sep 95)	57	79	15	53	70	85	10
Apr	(Oct 95)	63	75	19	47	80	86	9
May	(Nov 95)	64	75	19	48	78	85	10
Jun	(Dec 95)	68	77	16	57	79	85	10
Jul	(Jan 96)	64	75	20	49	78	85	11
Aug	(Feb 96)	67	76	18	54	79	85	11
Sep	(Mar 96)	68	79	16	56	79	86	9
Oct	(Apr 96)	65	77	17	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	58	74	85	11
Feb	(Aug 96)	59	81	13	54	71	88	8
Mar	(Sep 96)	59	81	13	54	71	88	7
Current and previous year to date								
Apr 95 to Mar 96	(Oct 94 to Sep 95)	60	74	20	48	73	82	12
Apr 96 to Mar 97	(Oct 95 to Sep 96)	64	78	16	53	76	86	9

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

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.6

Youth Training: qualifications of leavers

ENGLAND and WALES

Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	All Leavers Percentage of survey respondents who:				Completers Percentage of those who completed who:			
		Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	54	49	39	..	70	70	62	..
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	58	49	34	20	73	71	57	37
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	62	47	34	23	76	70	57	42
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	64	49	38	28	76	71	61	47
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	65	50	39	31	76	71	63	52
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	66	51	42	35	74	70	63	53
1994 Oct	(Apr 94)	62	44	33	23	69	64	55	42
November	(May 94)	63	44	33	23	69	64	56	43
December	(Jun 94)	73	61	49	37	80	76	66	52
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	72	59	48	38	82	78	68	55
February	(Aug 94)	66	52	42	33	79	76	67	55
March	(Sep 94)	64	49	40	32	77	74	67	54
April	(Oct 94)	60	40	31	24	72	66	58	48
May	(Nov 94)	59	38	30	23	70	65	58	48
June	(Dec 94)	62	46	36	28	70	65	57	47
July	(Jan 95)	61	43	33	26	71	66	59	49
August	(Feb 95)	62	46	37	30	72	69	63	53
September	(Mar 95)	66	53	43	35	72	69	62	52
October	(Apr 95)	65	48	39	30	73	68	63	52
November	(May 95)	65	49	39	30	73	68	61	51
December	(Jun 95)	71	59	49	41	78	74	66	56
1996 January	(Jul 95)	70	56	46	38	78	74	66	55
February	(Aug 95)	66	51	43	36	77	74	67	59
March	(Sep 95)	66	52	43	35	77	73	65	56
April	(Oct 95)	63	46	37	30	73	68	61	52
May	(Nov 95)	62	44	36	30	69	63	57	49
June	(Dec 95)	64	49	41	34	69	64	58	49
July	(Jan 96)	63	46	38	31	69	64	58	49
August	(Feb 96)	65	50	42	35	71	68	61	53
September	(Mar 96)	66	53	45	37	71	68	62	53
October	(Apr 96)	64	49	40	33	70	67	60	52
November	(May 96)	64	48	40	32	70	65	58	49
December	(Jun 96)	69	58	49	41	77	74	67	58
1997 January	(Jul 96)	67	55	47	39	76	73	67	57
February	(Aug 96)	66	52	43	37	76	72	65	57
March	(Sep 96)	65	50	42	35	75	71	64	55
Current and previous year to date									
Apr 95 to Mar 96	(Oct 94 to Sep 95)	65	50	40	33	75	71	63	54
Apr 96 to Mar 97	(Oct 95 to Sep 96)	65	50	42	35	73	69	62	53

Note: From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a job or qualification or completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions with jobs and qualification and completing their training. 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 1990-91 and 1991-92 leavers are not strictly comparable with those for later years.
 * 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.
 Information on levels of qualifications is not available for 1990-91 leavers.

A.1 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 6 June 1997 - 4 July 1997 +

7,841

+ Not including placings through displayed vacancies.

A.4 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Regional Development Grants: January - March 1997

	East Midlands	North East	North West	South West	Yorkshire and Humberside	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Original Scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revised Scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89,380	89,380

A.5 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Regional Development Grants of over £25,000 (original scheme) and over £100,000 (revised scheme): January - March 1997*

Region and company	Area +	Value (£)	Region and company	Area +	Value (£)
ORIGINAL SCHEME			REVISED SCHEME		
no payments made in this period			WALES		
			Alumax Extrusions Ltd		
			Pontypridd & Rhondda		
			89,380		
TOTAL			89,380		

* Companies listed here may have received one or more payments.
+ Employment Office Area for the original scheme, travel-to-work area for the revised scheme.

Note:
Enquiries regarding this table should be addressed to:
English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, REG(A), Bay 3.A.39, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 (tel 0171-215 2598).
Scottish cases - Scottish Office Industry Department, SO 1A2, 5th floor, Meridian Court, Cadogan Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (0141-242 5623).
Welsh cases - Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 01222 825 167).

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Annual Abstract of Statistics

1997 edition

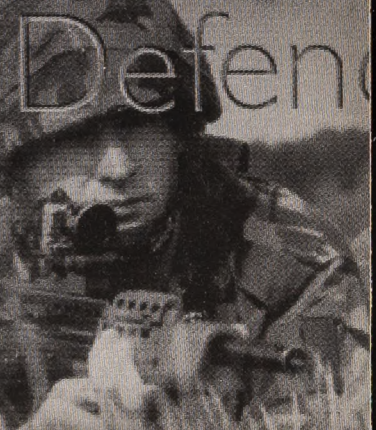
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The Stationery Office
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ISBN 0 11 620778 7



DEFINITIONS

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

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

EARNINGS

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

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

LABOUR DISPUTES

Statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relate only to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment.

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

Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing for example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not included.

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Section D.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections C-E.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections G-Q.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
SUMMARY TABLES							
Labour Force Survey: UK	M	Aug 97	0.1				
Workforce: UK	M	Aug 97	0.2				
Labour Force Survey: GB	M	Aug 97	0.3				
Workforce: GB	M	Aug 97	0.4				
BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS				M	Aug 97	0.5	
EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE							
Workforce: UK and GB	M(Q)	Aug 97	1.1				
Quarterly series		Feb 97	51				
Labour force estimates, projections							
Employees in employment industry: GB	Q	Aug 97	1.4				
All industries: by division, class or group	M	Aug 97	1.2				
: time series, by order group	M	Aug 97	1.3				
Manufacturing: by division, class or group							
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	D	Dec 94	1.10				
Local authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7				
Employees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	Aug 97	1.5				
Census of Employment							
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369				
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369				
International comparisons	Q	Aug 97	1.9				
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Aug 96	325				
Trade union membership	A	Jun 97	231				
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	Aug 97	1.14				
CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES							
Claimant unemployment	M	Aug 97	2.1				
Summary: UK	M	Aug 97	2.2				
: GB	Q	Jun 97	2.5				
Age and duration: UK	M	Aug 97	2.1				
Broad category: UK	M	Aug 97	2.2				
Detailed category: GB	Q	Jun 97	2.6				
Regional summary	Q	Jun 97	2.7				
Age, time series UK	Q	Jun 97	2.7				
: estimated rates	Q	Jun 97	2.15				
Duration, time series UK	Q	Jun 97	2.8				
Regional area	M	Aug 97	2.3				
Time series summary: by region	M	Aug 97	2.4				
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	Aug 97	2.9				
: county, local areas	M	Aug 97	2.10				
: parliamentary constituencies	Q	Jun 97	2.6				
Age and duration: summary	M	Aug 97	2.19				
Flows	M	Aug 97	2.20				
UK, time series	Q	Jul 97	2.21				
Age, time series	Q	Jul 97	2.22				
Mean duration	Q	Jul 97	2.23				
Claim history: number of previous claims	M	Aug 97	2.24				
Claim history: interval between claims	D	Mar 93	2.13				
By sought and usual occupation	M	Aug 97	A.1				
Students: by region	M	Aug 97	2.18				
Disabled job seekers: GB	M	Aug 97	2.18				
International comparisons	A	Jun 96	259				
Ethnic origin	D	Nov 93	2.14				
Temporarily stopped							
Latest figures: by UK region							
Vacancies							
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placing: seasonally adjusted	M	Aug 97	3.1				
Unfilled, seasonally adjusted by region	M	Aug 97	3.2				
Unfilled, unadjusted by region	M	Aug 97	3.3				
REDUNDANCIES							
in Great Britain	M	Aug 97	2.32				
by region	M	Aug 97	2.33				
by age	M	Aug 97	2.34				
by industry	M	Aug 97	2.35				
by occupation	M	Aug 97	2.36				
EARNINGS AND HOURS							
Average earnings (index)							
Whole economy	M	Aug 97	5.1				
Main industrial sectors	M	Aug 97	5.3				
Industries	Q	Feb 96	75				
Underlying trends							
Levels of earnings and hours for main industrial sectors and industries	Q(A)	Aug 97	5.4				
Manual employees	Q(A)	Aug 97	5.5				
Non manual employees	Q(A)	Aug 97	5.6				
All employees	Q	May 97	180				
Quarterly estimates of levels							
International comparisons (index)	M	Aug 97	5.9				
Manufacturing							
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing	D	Dec 96	1.11				
Latest figures: industry	D	Dec 96	1.13				
Regions: summary	D	Sep 95	1.12				
Hours of work: manufacturing							
OUTPUT PER HEAD							
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Aug 97	1.8				
Wages and salaries per unit of output							
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Aug 97	5.8				
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Aug 97	5.8				
LABOUR COSTS							
Survey results 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313				
Annual update	A	Feb 96	5.7				
RETAIL PRICES							
General index (RPI)							
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Aug 97	6.2				
: percentage changes	M	Aug 97	6.2				
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Aug 97	6.1				
Main components: time series and weights	M	Aug 97	6.4				
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Aug 97	6.5				
Food prices	M	Aug 97	6.3				
International comparisons	M	Aug 97	6.8				
All items excluding housing costs	M	Aug 97	6.9				
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY							
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Aug 97	7.1				
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Aug 97	7.2				
Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Aug 97	7.3				
Full-time and part-time workers	M	Aug 97	7.4				
Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	M	Aug 97	7.5				
Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)	M	Aug 97	7.6				
Job-related training received by employees	M	Aug 97	7.7				
Average actual weekly hours of work by industry sector	M	Aug 97	7.8				
Additional Labour Force Survey tables	D	Dec 95	7.6-7.23				
Labour market and educational status of young people	D	Mar 96	7.24				
LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK							
Summary: latest figures	M	Aug 97	4.1				
: time series	M	Aug 97	4.2				
Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 97	217				
Industry							
Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Aug 97	4.1				
Annual: detailed	A	Jun 97	217				
: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 97	217				
Main causes of stoppage							
Cumulative	M	Aug 97	4.1				
Latest year for main industries	A	Jun 97	217				
Size of stoppages	A	Jun 97	217				
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Jun 97	217				
International comparisons	A	Apr 97	129				
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING							
Participants in the programmes	M	Aug 97	8.1				
Number of starts on the programmes	M	Aug 97	8.2				
Training for work: destination of leavers	M	Aug 97	8.3				
Training for work: qualifications of leavers	M	Aug 97	8.4				
Youth training: destination of leavers	M	Aug 97	8.5				
Youth training: qualifications of leavers	M	Aug 97	8.6				
Participants in the programmes	D	Jun 97	8.1				
New starts on the programmes	D	Jun 97	8.2				
Destinations and qualifications							
TFW/ET leavers	D	Jun 97	8.3				
YT leavers	D	Jun 97	8.4				
TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training	D	Jun 97	8.5				
YT leavers completing agreed training	D	Jun 97	8.6				
Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England and Wales	D	Apr 97	8.7				
Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England and Wales	D	Apr 97	8.8				
Characteristics of young people starting Modern Apprenticeships for England and Wales	D	Apr 97	8.9				
Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their characteristics for England and Wales	D	Apr 97	8.10				
Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales	D	Apr 97	8.11				
DISABLED JOB SEEKERS							
Registrations and placements into employment	M	Aug 97	A.1				
REGIONAL AID							
Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jul 97	A.2				
Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Jul 97	A.3				
Development Grants by region	Q	Aug 97	A.4				
Development Grants by region and company	Q	Aug 97	A.5				

*Frequency of publication, frequency of compilation shown in brackets (if different). A Annual, S Six monthly, Q Quarterly, M Monthly, B Bi-monthly, D Discontinued.

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

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings (Tables 5.1-5.9)

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

Employment (Tables 1.1-1.5 and 1.9-1.13)

- Census of Employment **01928 792690**
- Employment and hours **01928 792563**
- Workforce in employment **01928 792563**

Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2)

01928 792825

Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1-7.8)

0171 533 6176

Qualifications

0114 259 3787

Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.32-2.36)

0171 533 6168

Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6.9)

- Ansafone service **0171 533 5866**
- Enquiries **0171 533 5874**

Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages

0114 259 4308

Small firms (DTI)

0114 259 7538

Trade unions **0171 215 5999**

Training (Tables 8.1-8.6)

- 'Training for Work', 'Youth Training' and 'Modern Apprenticeships' **0114 259 4027**
- Workforce training **0114 259 3489**

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

0171 533 6103

Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.24) (claimant count)

0171 533 6106

Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3) notified to Jobcentres

0171 533 6106

Youth Cohort Study

0114 259 4205

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

FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics **0171 533 6107**

FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION INCLUDING ON-LINE:

Nomis® (the Office for National Statistics' on-line labour market statistics database) **0191 374 2403**

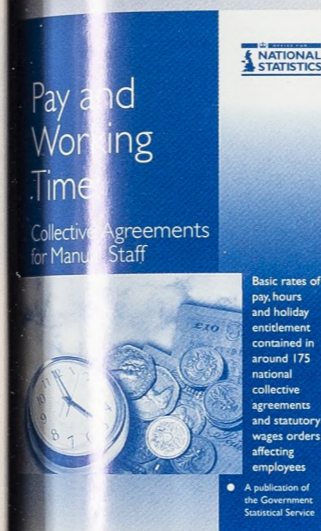
Quantime Ltd (on-line and other access of Labour Force Survey data) **0171 625 7222**

Skills and Enterprise Network **0114 259 4075**

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Pay and Working Time: Collective Agreements for Manual Staff

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RR2 Interim evaluation of the ADAPT Community Initiative

by Alec Fraser and Linda Naden
Hall Aitken Associates
July 1997, ISBN 0 85522 856 6

RR7 Review of Information on the Benefits of Training for Employers

by Francis Gitten
University of Leeds
June 1997, ISBN 0 85522 592 0

RR8 Interim Evaluation of the EMPLOYMENT Community Initiative

by Kenneth Walsh, Dorothy Berry-Lound and Simon Bysshe
The Host Consultancy
July 1997 ISBN 0 85522 594 7

RR11 Individual Commitment to Learning: Motivations and Rewards

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Institute for Employment Studies
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RR12 The Long-Term Effects of Jobmatch: an Evaluation of the Jobmatch Pilots

by Samantha Clemens
Research Services Ltd
June 1997, ISBN 0 85522 593 0

RR15 Jobseeker's Allowance Evaluation: Qualitative Research on Disallowed and Disqualified Claimants

by Jill Vincent and Barbara Dobson
Centre for Research in Social Policy,
Loughborough University
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RR16 Family-Friendly Working Arrangements in Britain, 1996

by John Forth, Steve Lissenburgh, Claire Callender and Neil Millward
Policy Studies Institute
July 1997, ISBN 0 85522 615 3

RR17 Interim Evaluation of ESF Objective 3, 1994-1996

by Piedad plc
July 1997, ISBN 0 85522 603 X

RR19 Open Learning in Public Libraries: Third Baseline Survey

by John Allred
Information for Learning
July 1997, ISBN 0 85522 611 0

The report below was published in the Department Research Series available from The Stationery Office Books, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT, tel 0171 973 9000.

RS43 Studying Whilst Unemployed: Report on Qualitative Findings

by Jeannette Croft
The Qualitative Consultancy
July 1997, ISBN 0 11 270988 5, price £25.95

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