

Labour Market Trends

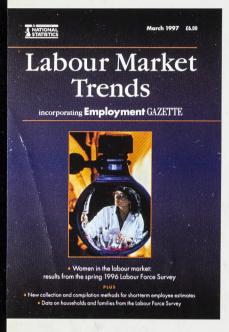
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Labour Market Trends

ang Employment GAZETTE

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Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

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Labour market statistics and the 'Wider Agenda'

ONE OF the main objectives of the creation of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) was to improve the service provided to government and non-government customers by meeting a widely perceived need for greater coherence and compatibility in government statistics, and for improved presentation and easier public access to official statistics. These objectives, known as the 'Wider Agenda', encompass five key

- Improving information about the Government Statistical Service (GSS) statistics that are available.
- Improving access to GSS statistics.
 Improving the coherence and comparability of GSS statistics.
- Drawing out more information from the data held within the GSS.
- Dealing with gaps in the available GSS information.

mproving information

There have been a number of recent initiatives aimed at expanding the range of material explaining the extent and coverage of official datasets on the labour market. The main ones are:

- aplanned expansion of the metadata component of the National On-line Manpower Information System (Nomis), which incorporates a wide range of labour-market-related datasets. This should go live during 1997.
- a feature article in Labour Market Trends (September 1996) describing the range of Internet routes and sites where readers can find labour market statistics preceding the eventual development of a single ONS site on the World Wide Web.
- the second edition of the LFS User Guide, issued last September, incorporating a new sixth volume on local area data. In addition, ONS plans to publish a further volume covering the full range of annual Labour Force Surveys (LFS), and to publish material documenting all the discontinuities which have affected the consistency of the LFS over time.
- the re-launched booklet, How Exactly is Unemployment Measured? to coincide with the introduction of the Jobseeker's Allowance last October.

■ the publication of the first edition of a booklet summarising the whole range of GSS longitudinal datasets entitled: Longitudinal Social Statistics: a Guide to Official Sources.

 the launch in February of an internet version of the Guide to Official Statistics. (http://www.ons.gov.uk – follow the statistical links).

Improving access

There are already a range of GSS datasets covering the labour market available on the (ESRC) Data Archive. The Archive's collection has recently been expanded by the addition of an anonymised version of the 5 per cent claimant unemployment cohort. This will be updated every six months.

In December, the Nomis database was expanded by the addition of datasets showing the occupational breakdown of the claimant count.

1979-83 LFS data are now available via the Quantime bureau.

ONS has recently published an updated LFS Historical Supplement which brings together in one volume all the major LFS series running from spring 1984 to spring 1996.

Improving coherence, comparability and compatibility

ONS is currently undertaking a wide-ranging exercise designed to reconcile and integrate the different measures of employment. unemployment and earnings, including the Labour Force Survey series, the claimant unemployment count, the Workforce in Employment and the New Earnings Survey. The exercise aims initially to explain the difference between the estimates and provide guidance to users on which sources should be used for which purpose. It is planned to disseminate the results in a number of articles in Labour Market Trends. In addition, an integrated press notice is currently being developed to be released in Summer 1997, after public consultation.

Business Statistics Group (BSG) has combined the data collection for the monthly and quarterly employment estimates (formerly a separate inquiry based in Runcorn) with the data collection for monthly and quarterly sales/turnover inquiries run in Newport, thereby improving coherence and generating predicted full-year compliance cost savings of around £500,000. There will be no significant change in the range of data

produced although the data will be collected at enterprise level and data at unit level will be estimated using the Inter Departmental Business Register (see the report on page 85). There are also plans to integrate the Annual Employment Survey with the annual structural business inquiries covering the production, distribution and service sectors.

Another project, which is not specifically connected with labour market statistics, but which will be of interest to researchers in this field, involves the harmonisation of all the various household surveys across government. Work has already begun on harmonising the input to the whole range of GSS household surveys i.e. the questions, and ONS is building on this work by examining how best to harmonise the output categories for government social surveys (e.g. age, ethnic breakdowns, etc). The first harmonised output categories were published along with the revised and extended harmonised questions for social surveys in: Harmonised Concepts and Questions for Government Social Surveys.*

Drawing out more information

BSG have just completed a methodological review of the Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey. The review recommends: that a new sample is drawn based on the Inter-Departmental Business Register: rebasing to 1995=100; considering the use of the trend estimate within the seasonal adjustment package to derive the underlying rate of growth in average earnings. ONS are also examining ways of identifying nonbasic pay more clearly in the New Earnings Survey, and contributing to a EUROSTAT-inspired initiative for developing a European Employment Cost Index (an 'RPI for labour').

Last year the claimant count was rebased to a 'new' frozen 1991 Central Postcode Directory (CPD). This has prompted questions as to whether ONS should introduce 'current geography' CPDs as an alternative basis for compiling the count. This is being considered in conjunction with how and when ONS should develop local area claimant unemployment rates.

Work is underway to develop the LFS as a source of longitudinal data by exploiting the linkage provided by the survey's panel design. There are a number of methodological and conceptual problems associated with this project, and ONS's proposals for

dealing with these will be aired at a seminar planned for later this year to be followed by an article in *Labour Market Trends*. The LFS is also being developed as a source of data on the labour market characteristics of whole families and households – such as 'work-rich' or 'work-poor' households (see the report on page 89).

Another initiative which exploits the 'wave' structure of the LFS sample design is the Local Area Annual Database. ONS released the second version of this database, covering 1995/96, via Quantime Ltd, at the end of January. It will also become available to researchers via the (ESRC) Archive. The aim is to release subsequent local authority annual databases at the same time each year.

Still on the theme of 'datalinking', ONS have embarked on a project to link the claimant unemployment 5 per cent Cohort with matched cohorts obtained from Department of Social Security's Incapacity Benefit records (work already under way), ONS's New Earnings Survey, and government training scheme data, using NI numbers as the linking factor.

Against the backdrop of all these 'data linking' developments, ONS is also examining the feasibility of obtaining a more complete statistical picture of the structure and dynamics of the labour market by developing a set of labour market accounts.

On a more general level, ONS is collaborating with the Department of the Environment and the Department of Social Security to sponsor research to investigate how to extract more information from across a range of continuous GSS household surveys, taking account of the recently introduced harmonised questions.

Gaps in information

Plans are in place (if resources permit) for the first official survey to measure how people spend their time, in order to fill a number of gaps identified in the 1993-94 (Gaps in Social Statistics) external consultation exercise – e.g. the extent of people's participation in a variety of unpaid activities. A pilot survey will take place in 1997.

Another major gap identified in that exercise was longitudinal data, and ONS are leading an interdepartmental review of government's long-term needs for such data.

* Published and produced by the ONS on behalf of the Government Statistical Service, ISBN 1-85774-233-8, price £10.00.

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.

Workless households

PETER HAIN (Neath) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, what are the most recent available percentage figures for (a) workless non-pensioner households and (b) workless households with children for (i) each European Union state and (ii) each OECD country; and what are these figures for each year that they are available since 1992.

TIM HOLT: The available information for the United Kingdom about the percentage of nonpensioner households with no one in employment and non-pensioner households with children with no-one in employment is shown in the table below. This information is not available for the other countries requested.

Percentage of non-pensioner households with no-one in employment; United Kingdom

| | All | With dependent children ^a |
|--------|------|--------------------------------------|
| Spring | | |
| 1992 | 18.1 | 17.2 |
| 1993 | 19.4 | 18.1 |
| 1994 | 19.4 | 18.7 |
| 1995 | 18.2 | 18.5 |
| 1996 | 18.2 | 18.5 |
| Summer | | |
| 1996 | 17.9 | 18.1 |

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS.

Children aged 0-15 and 16-18 years old in non-advanced

(28 January)

Employment of men over 50 DAVID HINCHCLIFFE (Wakefield) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, what percentage

of men aged 50 or over were in full-time employment on 31st March for each year since 1980.

TIM HOLT: The information for Great Britain available from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is shown in the table below. There are no comparable figures available prior to 1984.

Men aged 50-64 working full time^a as a percentage

| Spring | Percentage | |
|--------|------------|---------|
| 1984 | 67.6 | -51.007 |
| 1985 | 67.2 | |
| 1986 | 65.8 | |
| 1987 | 64.4 | |
| 1988 | 65.5 | |
| 1989 | 66.3 | |
| 1990 | 66.0 | |
| 1991 | 64.8 | |
| 1992 | 61.8 | |
| 1993 | 59.3 | |
| 1994 | 59.2 | |
| 1995 | 59.6 | |
| 1996 | 59.9 | |

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

a Full-time in main job based on respondents' self-assessments Note: Spring covers the period March-May

(30 January)

Below average earnings

ARCHY KIRKWOOD (Roxborough and Berwickshire) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if he will list the number of people in each region of the United Kingdom who earn below the average weekly wage by (i) gender and (ii) age groups (a) under 20 years, (b) 20 to 45 years and (c) 45 to 65

TIM HOLT: The latest information from the New Earnings Survey, April 1996, is contained in the enclosed tables

Percentage of employees^a earning less than mean gross weekly earnings (£351.5) in each Standard Statistical

| | South East | East Anglia | South West | West Midlands | East Midlands | Yorkshire and Humberside |
|----------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Men | | | | | | |
| Under 20 | 98.3 | 96.9 | 98.2 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 100.0 |
| 20-45 | 45.3 | 60.1 | 59.0 | 60.9 | 61.3 | 62.8 |
| 45-65 | 39.4 | 56.2 | 54.1 | 54.6 | 59.0 | 54.2 |
| All ages | 43.8 | 59.1 | 57.7 | 59.0 | 60.8 | 60.3 |
| Women | | | | | | |
| Under 20 | 99.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 20-45 | 64.4 | 80.7 | 81.4 | 82.4 | 84.6 | 82.3 |
| 45-65 | 67.9 | 77.1 | 78.1 | 78.7 | 80.2 | 79.8 |
| All ages | 66.0 | 80.0 | 80.7 | 81.6 | 83.5 | 82.0 |

| | North West | North | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain | |
|----------|---------------|-------|-------|----------|------------------|--|
| Men | | | | | | |
| Under 20 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 98.8 | 98.4 | |
| 20-45 | 59.6 | 62.9 | 63.7 | 60.7 | 55.7 | |
| 45-65 | 50.9 | 54.4 | 55.5 | 53.5 | 49.6 | |
| All ages | 56.9 | 60.3 | 61.2 | 58.8 | 54.1 | |
| Women | | | | | | |
| Under 20 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 | |
| 20-45 | 80.6 | 83.8 | 85.4 | 80.9 | 75.7 | |
| 45-65 | 76.5 | 76.4 | 78.0 | 75.2 | 74.3 | |
| All ages | 79.7 | 81.8 | 83.4 | 79.7 | 75.7 | |

Source: New Earnings Survey, ONS.

a Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence

(30 January)

Never worked

FRANK FIELD (Birkenhead) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, how many individuals have not worked since leaving

TIM HOLT: According to the summer 1996 Labour Force Survey (LFS) an estimated 1,675,000 people in Great Britain had never had a paid job since leaving school. The breakdown of this estimate by educational and economic status is shown in the table below. Please note that this breakdown is probably very seasonal

People who have not had a paid job since leaving school: Great Britain

Summer 1996, thousands, not seasonally adjusted

| | All (of which): | Full-time student (not at school) | Not full-time student |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------------|
| All (of which:) | 1,675 | 438 | 1,237 |
| ILO unemployed | 346 | 68 | 279 |
| Economically inactive | 1,329 | 371 | 958 |

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

(24 February)

Barrow travel-to-work area

JOHN HUTTON (Barrow-in-Furness) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, what was the size of the workforce in the Barrow travel-towork-area in (i) 1990 and (ii) 1996.

TIM HOLT: The workforce is made up of the workforce in employment (employees, self-employed, armed forces and governmentsupported training participants) plus the claimant unemployed. However, information at travel-towork area is available only for employees in employment and for claimant unemployment. The available information, closest to the dates requested, is provided in the following table.

1995 information for travel-to-work areas is expected shortly, and I will write to you when it is

Barrow-in-Furness travel-to- work area (at September)

| | Employees | Claimant unemployed |
|------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1989 | 42,700 | 2,452 |
| 1991 | 36,100 | 3,749 |
| 1993 | 32,500 | 4,921 |
| | | Source: 0 |

(21 January)

LABOUR MARKET UPDATE



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 fall in claimant unemployment in 1997 was in line with the average falls in the count since the ion of Jobseeker's Allowance er 1996. As in the two previous ONS were unable to separate the benefit effects resulting from the ion of JSA. This is likely to be the til the impact of JSA settles down ril 1997. ONS were therefore to update the last trend estimate November 1996, which was that t unemployment was falling by at 5 to 20,000 each month.
- nt unemployment in the UK ally adjusted) fell by 67,800 in to the lowest level for over six 1,815,300. This was the second onthly decrease since January 1991 ted in an annual fall of 391,500. was widespread across all regions (47,600) and females (20,200)
- claimant unemployment rate fell percentage points in January to 6.5 per cent. This was the lowest figure d for over six years. The annual ase was 1.4 percentage points.

- At January, the average monthly fall in claimant unemployment was 32,600 over the vear, 51,800 over the past six months, and 70,000 over the past three months.
- Over the quarter to January, UK claimant unemployment (unadjusted) fell in total for all major duration categories and age groups. Long-term unemployment decreased by 51,300 over the quarter, and 124,900 over the year to a level of 691 100. This was the lowest level since October 1991
- The number of employees in manufacturing industries in Great Britain (seasonally adjusted) fell by 4,000 in December 1996 to 3,924,000. Although there was an overall decrease over the year to December - down by 38,000 - the long-term trend remained flat.
- The underlying annual increase in average earnings for the whole economy in December 1996 was 4.25 per cent - unchanged from the rate in November (which was revised up by 0.25 points). The rate is expected to remain at the same level in January.

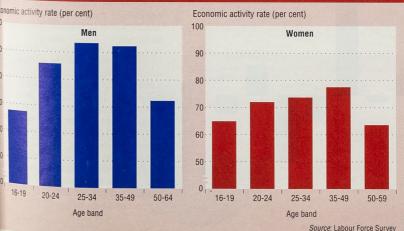
- Notifications of new vacancies to UK Jobcentres (seasonally adjusted) fell by 18,700 in January to 207,000. The stock of unfilled vacancies was 262.800 - a decrease of 3,500 over the month, but an increase of 75,500 over the year. The number of placings by the Employment Service fell by 12,000 to a level of 148,000.
- The number of working days lost to labour disputes in December 1996 was provisionally estimated to be 23,000 - seven times lower than in the previous month, and less than half the December 1995 level. The number of stoppages over the month was 22, compared with 31 in November (revised) and 32 in December 1995.
- In 1996 the number of working days lost was estimated to be 1,300,000, over three times higher than the 1995 total and the highest calendar year total since 1990. There were 237 stoppages over the year the highest calendar year total for four years.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

ure 1. Tables 7.1-7.3

- conomic activity rate for all people in GB aged 16 and over from the autumn 1996 seasonally adjusted) increased by 0.2 per cent on summer 1996 to 63.0 per cent, a return to the autumn 1995 level. (Table 7.3)
- The autumn LFS recorded 85.1 per cent of men of working age as economically active seasonally adjusted), compared with 72.0 per cent of women. The difference between the rates for men and women has decreased over both the year and quarter to autumn 1996. The rate for men was 0.2 per cent
- lower than in autumn 1995, while the rate for women was 0.4 per cent higher than in both autumn 1995 and summer 1996. (Table 7.3)
- The LFS shows that the net increase in the number in employment of 283,000 over the year to autumn 1996 was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 166,000 an increase in the number economically inactive of 35,000 and an increase in the total population (aged 16 and over) of 151,000 (all seasonally adjusted)
- In an analysis by age band, the LFS shows that the economic activity rate was highest for men among those aged 25 to 34 and for women among those aged 35 to 49 (at 93.5 per cent and 77.5 per cent respectively in
- The seasonally adjusted economic inactivity rate for women of working age was 0.4 per cent lower in autumn 1996, at 28.0 per cent than in autumn 1995; the rate for men increased 0.2 per cent over the same period, standing at 14.9 per cent in autumn 1996.

conomic activity rates by age group; autumn 1996; Great Britain; not seasonally adjusted



HOURS OF WORK

The LFS estimate of the seasonally adjusted total number of actual hours of work per week was 861 million during autumn 1996, up 1.5 per cent on autumn 1995. This was a result of a rise in total employment of 1.1 per cent over the year and a rise of 0.3 per cent in average actual

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Tables 0.5, 6.1-6.5

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the fourth guarter of 1996 was 0.8 per cent higher than the previous guarter and 2.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and gas, GDP in the fourth quarter of 1996 was 0.7 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- A Retail sales volume in the three months to December was 0.9 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 3.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to December was 0.6 per cent higher than in the previous three months and up 0.9 per cent on a year earlier.
- Construction output in the third quarter of 1996 was 0.4 per cent higher on the previous guarter and 1.1 per cent higher than a year earlier
- Manufacturing investment in the third quarter of 1996 was 1.6 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 15.8 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Government consumption in the third quarter of 1996 was 0.7 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.0 per cent higher than a vear earlier.
- ◆ The balance of trade in goods in the three months to November was in deficit by £2.9 billion. This is the same as the deficit in the previous three months but down on the £3.5 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics export volumes in the three months to November were up 2.1 per cent on the previous three months and 8.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and erratics import volumes in the three months to November were 2.4 per cent up on the previous three months and 8.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.

- ◆ The increase over the 12 months to January in the 'all items' Retail Prices Index (RPI) was 2.8 per cent, up from 2.5 per cent for December. The major upward effects on the 12-month rate came from housing where a significant rise in mortgage rates contrasted with a fall at the same time last year. Seasonal food prices also had an upward effect, as fresh vegetable prices rose considerably more than the usual over the month. There was also upward pressure from motoring costs, as insurance premiums increased in contrast to falls last year and second-hand car prices rose more sharply than usual; these upward effects were partially offset by a fall in petrol prices, which compared with a rise last January.
- Over the month the 'all items' RPI showed no change, compared to a fall of 0.3 per cent between December 1995 and January
- Excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX), the 12-month rate of price increases was 3.1 per cent for January, unchanged
- ◆ The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (known as RPIY) showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 2.8 per cent, up from 2.7 per cent for December.
- The 12 month rate of increase in the output price index for home sales of manufactured products was provisionally estimated at 1.5 per cent for January, compared with a 1.7 per cent (provisional) increase for December. The input price index for materials and fuels purchased by the manufacturing industry provisionally decreased by 6.3 per cent over the year to January, compared with a provisional decrease of 6.1 per cent for December

Employees in manufacturing; quarterly changes; Great Britain; December 1993 - December 1996; seasonally adjusted Thousands 50 40 -20 -30 Dec Mar Mar Mar Sep Dec Jun Dec Jun Jun Sen 1993 1994

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 2. Tables 0.1-0.4, 1.1-1.5, 1.11, 7.1-74

- ◆ The latest results from The Labour Force Survey (LFS) for Great Britain, carried out in autumn (Sep to Nov) 1996, showed that total employment (seasonally adjusted) rose by 130,000 since summer (Jun to Aug) 1996, and 283,000 since autumn 1995, to stand at 25,845,000. Both male and femal employment increased. The number of mer in employment was up over the quarter by 66,000, and over the year by 134,000, to 14,249,000. The number of women in employment has risen by 64,000 over the quarter, and 149,000 over the year to 11.596.000.
- The UK Workforce in Employment rose by 200,000 in September to 26,076,000. This is the largest quarterly increase since March 1989. There were increases for employees (110,000), the self-employed (92,000) and participants in work-related governmentsupported training schemes (1,000) but a fall for the armed forces (4.000) (Tables 1.1)
- According to the LFS, the number of employees in GB had risen by 301,000 to 22,241,000 (seasonally adjusted) between autumn 1995 and autumn 1996, while the number of self-employed has risen by 44,000 to 3,291,000 over the same period. Since summer 1996 the number of employees has risen by 157,000 while the number of self-employed remained fairly stable (a rise of 1,000). (Tables 0.3 & 7.1)
- The LFS also showed that the numbers of both full-time and part-time employees (seasonally adjusted) rose over the quarter (by 146,000 and 10,000) and the year (160,000 and 141,000) to autumn 1996. The total now stands at 16.648,000 for fulltime and 5,591,000 for part-time
- In an analysis by industry sector, the LFS shows that over the year to autumn 1996, the numbers in employment (not seasonally adjusted) increased by 1.5 per cent in both the service and manufacturing industries. These industries together accounted for nearly nine tenths of those in employment. The changes differ according to sex; employment in the manufacturing industries rose by 2.4 per cent for men but fell by 0.9 per cent for women over the year, while employment in the service industries rose by 1.2 per cent for men and 1.9 per cent for women
- According to the Workforce in Employment estimates, jobs in manufacturing fell by 4,000 over the month and 38,000 (1.0 per cent) over the year to December to 3,924,000 (seasonally adjusted). The annual change is made up of a fall in females of 30,000 and 8,000 males, and affected full-time jobs. The trend in manufacturing employment is slightly downward over the latest months. Jobs in energy and water supply stayed level over the month at 184,000 and fell by 38,000 (17 per cent) over the year. (Table 1.2)

UNEMPLOYMENT

Figures 3 and 4. 1-0.4, 2.1-2.24, (except 2.18), 7.1-7.6

- The UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant vment fell by 67,800 in January 1997 to stand at 1,815,300. (Table 2.1)
- The unemployment level was 221,400 (14 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when t unemployment reached its last trough, but 1,165,800 (39 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment ched a peak.
- The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant lovment, at 6.5 per cent of the workforce, was down 0.2 per cent on the ous month. This was the lowest rate since December 1990. (Table 2.1)
- The UK unemployment rate was 1.4 per cent lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men omen. (Tables 2.1 & 2.3)
- Between December 1996 and January 1997 the total level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in every region. rgest regional percentage falls were in East Anglia, Northern Ireland, East Midlands, and the South East. (Table 2.3)
- Over the month the rate of seasonally adjusted unemployment fell in every region. (Table 2.3)
- The UK unadjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 402,727 (1.4 per cent) over the year to stand at 1,907,756 (6.8 per cent of the workforce). (Table 2.1)

- Unadjusted UK long-term (over 1 year) claimant unemployment fell by 51,300 over the quarter ended January 1997 to 691,100. (Tables 2.6 & 2.8)
- Unadjusted UK youth (18-24 years old) claimant unemployment also fell, by 28,500 over the quarter ended January 1997 to 480,000. (Tables 2.5 & 2.6)
- ◆ On the ILO basis, seasonally adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (autumn 1996) stood at 2.23 million (or 7.9 per cent), which is 302.000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period.
- The LFS recorded that the seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment for autumn 1996 stood at 2.230,000 with quarterly and yearly falls of 32,000 and 166,000 respectively
- ◆ The ILO unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) fell over the quarter by 0.1 per cent and the year by 0.6 per cent to autumn 1996 and now stands at 7.9 per cent.
- ◆ The LFS recorded 718,000 ILO unemployed young people (those aged 16 to 24) in autumn 1996, 6,000 more than in autumn 1995. The youth ILO unemployment rate was 15.7 per cent.
- The LFS reports a fall in the number of longterm (over one year) ILO unemployed over the 12 months to autumn 1996, both in total (by 109,000 to 843,000) and as a proportion of all ILO unemployed (by 2.1 percentage points to 37.9 per cent).

JOBCENTRE VACANCIES

Tables 3.1-3.3

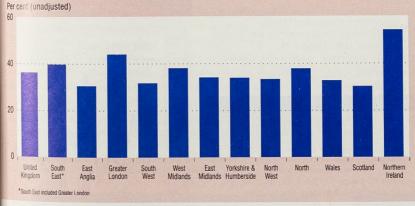
- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) fell by 3,500 to 262,800 in January 1997. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres in January fell by 18,700 to 207,000. (Table 3.1)
- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service fell by 12,000 to 148,000. (Table 3.1)

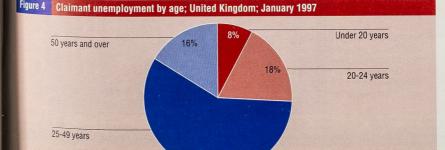
AVERAGE EARNINGS

Figure 5. Tables 5.1, 5.3

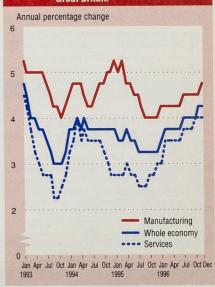
- The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to December 1996 was provisionally estimated to be 41/4 per cent. This was unchanged from the November figure which was revised up by ¼ per cent. (Table 5.1)
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings was 4.6 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the manufacturing industries, the underlying increase was 4% per cent. This was 1/4 per cent higher than the November figure. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ The September to December 1995 and November 1993 rates are the lowest since 1967
- The production industries increase in average earnings was 4¾ per cent. This was ¼ per cent higher than the November figure which was revised up by 1/4 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the service industries the increase was 4 per cent. This was unchanged from the November figure which was revised up by 1/4 per cent. (Table 5.1)

ercentage of long-term claimant unemployed out of total unemployed in each region; Jnited Kingdom; January 1997





Underlying average earnings index; Great Britain Figure 5



LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

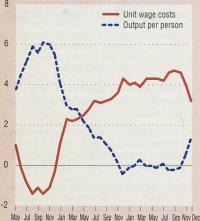
PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

Figure 6. Tables 1.8. 5.8

- Manufacturing output was 0.9 per cent higher in the three months ending December 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head was 1.3 per cent higher in the three months ending December 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 3.2 per cent in the three months ending December 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- ◆ Whole economy output per head was 1.5 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- ♦ Whole economy unit wage costs were 1.7 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

Manufacturing unit wage costs and

Annual percentage change



TRAINING

Tables 8.1-8.11

- ◆ According to the summer 1996 LFS, three million (14.1 per cent) employees of working age (seasonally adjusted) had received jobrelated training in the last four weeks - a slight increase on spring 1996.
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) increased between October and November 1996. However, the number of participants was 3 per cent down on the number participating in November 1995. (Table 8.1)
- ◆ The proportion of leavers from TFW between April 1996 and May 1996 who were in a job six months after leaving, was higher than the corresponding figure for April 1995 and May 1995. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. The proportion who gained a qualification in the same period was lower than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier. (Table 8.3)
- ◆ The number of Youth Training (YT) participants increased between October and November 1996. However, the number of participants was 5 per cent lower than in November 1995. (Table 8.1)
- ◆ The proportion of YT leavers between April 1996 and May 1996 who were in a job six months after leaving was higher than for leavers between April and May 1995. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.4)
- ◆ The proportion of YT leavers between April 1996 and May 1996 who gained a qualification while on the programme was 1 per cent higher than the corresponding figure for the same period in 1995. (Table 8 4)
- ◆ The number of people on Modern Apprenticeships in Great Britain was 63,900 in October 1996. (Table 8.1)

LABOUR DISPUTES

Figure 7. Tables 4.1-4.2

- ◆ It was provisionally estimated that 23,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in December 1996. This was seven times lower than the revised estimate for November 1996 (161,000), and less than half the corresponding figure for December 1995 (60,000)
- The number of working days lost in 1996 was provisionally estimated to be 1.30 million - equivalent to 59 days lost per 1,000 employees. The 1996 total is over three times higher than the corresponding period a year ago (0.41 million) and is the highest calendar year total since 1990 (1.90 million). However, the 1996 total is lower than the
- ten year average for 1986 to 1995 of 1.78 million days lost
- Some 68 per cent of the 1.30 million days lost were in the transport, storage and communication group (884,000), 12 per cent in public administration (158,000) and a further ten per cent were lost in education (127.000)
- ◆ A provisional total of 237 stoppages was recorded as being in progress in 1996, the highest calendar year total since 1992 (253) The December 1996 figure of 22 is lower than the number for the corresponding period last year of 32

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- ◆ Among our EU partners the internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Spain, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, Belgium and Germany. (Table 2.18)
- → However, the UK ILO rate is still higher than in the Netherlands, Portugal, Denmark, Austria and Luxembourg. (Table 2.18)
- ◆ The UK rate is below the EU average using the latest available data (7.5 per cent for the UK in November 1996, compared to 10.9 per cent for the EU as a whole). (Table 2.18)
- ◆ The manufacturing average earnings increase was higher for GB than in 10 OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 2.2 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to December, compared with an increase of 2.6 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.6 per cent and in West Germany by 1.4 per cent. Outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 3.4 per cent in USA, by 3.1 per cent (provisional) in Canada and by 0.3 per cent in Japan. (It should be noted that these comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices are compiled in particular, the treatment of housing costs differs between countries).

Working days lost due to disputes; United Kingdo 500 Working days lost ≥ 200 Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

If you have any comments or suggestions on the Labour Market Update please ring Steve Hickman at the Office for National Statistics. Tel: 0171 533 6113

FOR DETAILED FIGURES SEE THE LABOUR MARKET DATA SECTION

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY





The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a sample survey, conducted by the Social Survey Division of ONS, of around 60,000 households each uarter 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' LFS Help-Line.

CONTENTS FOR MARCH 1997 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM SUMMER (JUNE TO AUGUST) 1996 LFS

- Changes in frequency of questions on disabilities and health oblems in the LFS
- Following the change in frequency of LFS questions on sabilities, there was a rise in the number of people in mployment reporting long-term disabilities or health problems.
- Labour market status of new graduates
- The LFS uses a recently specified definition to generate formation on new graduates
- 3 Labour market status of older people
- Of those women aged 50 to 59 who were economically inactive, around a third said that they were looking after the
- 4 Long-term ILO unemployment
 - The highest proportion of long-term ILO unemployed as a percentage of all ILO unemployed has been among people aged 50 to retirement age.

CHANGES IN FREQUENCY OF QUESTIONS ON DISABILITIES AND HEALTH PROBLEMS IN THE LFS

employment with long-term (i.e. lasting more than 12 months) disabilities or health problems. Figure 1 gives these data from vinter 1993/4 to summer 1996. From 1993 to 1996, questions on disabilities were asked on a halfyearly basis (summer and winter 996 onwards on a quarterly basis. Following this change, there was a rise in the number of people in employment reporting longterm disabilities or health

summer 1996; the increases over the same two periods for women were 324,000 and 186,000 respectively. Comparisons between the half yearly estimates (i.e. winter 1993/4 to winter 1995/6) are possible, although comparisons between the new quarters only) and from spring quarterly estimates and the half yearly estimates are not.

There are thought to be three main reasons for the discontinuity in the numbers. Firstly, where the respondent's answer is problems. There was an increase unavailable, the answer from the or men of 393,000 from winter previous quarter can be carried therefore probable that the LFS Disability Discrimination Act.

The LFS records the number of 1995/6 to spring 1996 and of forward; this is not possible with people of working age in 303,000 from spring 1996 to half-yearly questions. Secondly, the change enabled the use of dependent interviewing, where questions are phrased based on the answers the respondent gave in the previous quarter. Thirdly, when the questions are asked halfyearly, fewer people report longterm disabilities or health problems in telephone interviews than in the initial face-to-face interview. When questions are asked quarterly, there appears to be little difference in what people report in the face-to-face and telephone interviews. It is

now estimates more accurately the number of people in employment with long-term disabilities or health problems.

There is likely to be a further increase in autumn and possibly in winter 1996/97 as a result of the change in frequency. ONS are continuing to investigate the size of the discontinuity caused by these changes. A full report will be published later in the year.

From spring 1997, additional questions to the core survey questions on disabilities will be included to monitor the effects of the employment provisions of the

Figure 1 Number of people of working age in employment with long-term disabilities or health problems (Great Britain, winter 1993/94 to summer 1996, not seasonally adjusted, thousands)





Note: Change in frequency of disabilities and health problems questions from spring 1996 onwards

2 LABOUR MARKET STATUS OF NEW GRADUATES

Labour market information on new graduates available from the LFS using a recently specified definition (see red box) has been used to answer a number of Parliamentary Questions asked by Members of the House of Commons

Table 1 shows the labour unemployment rates. market status of new graduates for spring 1996, using the LFS definition. Such information is only available in the spring (March to May) quarters of the LFS. This quarter has the advantage of not being affected by temporary changes of status, during the summer vacation, of those who are in, or have been in, full-time education. The majority of these new graduates will have qualified the previous summer.

Three quarters of new male graduates and eight in ten new female graduates reported that they were in employment. Overall, just over three quarters of new graduates were in employment and around nine in ten were economically active. This

information is not comparable with the Department for Education and Employment's principal source of information on the destinations of newly qualified graduates, which takes account of those going on to further study when calculating employment and

Figure 2 gives, for spring 1996, the percentages of new graduate employees of working age and all employees of working age in professional, managerial and technical occupations (social classes I and II), excluding the armed forces. For men, around two thirds of new graduate employees fell into this group compared with around four in ten male employees of working age. For women, around two thirds of new graduate employees were in a professional, managerial or technical occupation, compared with around a third of female employees of working age.

LFS definition of a new graduate

The LFS can be used to generate information on new graduates using the following definition:

• the respondent was in full-time education a year ago (as reported by the respondent in a question asked every spring quarter);

• the respondent is not in full-time education now;

and;

- the highest qualification of the respondent is a degree or a higher degree (for example, Doctorate or Masters).
- · Full-time education at the time of survey is defined to include those people over the age of 16 who state that they are still at school or in some other form of full-time education, including sandwich courses. People on part-time courses, or day or block release courses, are not

Table 1 Labour market status of new graduates (Great Britain, spring 1996, not seasonally adjusted, thousands)

| 187 | 88 | 99 |
|-----|----------|----------------|
| | | Marie I |
| | | |
| 144 | 66 | 79 |
| 77 | 75 | 80 |
| 28 | 16 | 12 |
| 14 | * | * |
| | 77 28 | 77 75 28 16 |

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Figure 2 Percentage of employees in professional, managerial or technical occupations (Great Britain, spring 1996. not seasonally adjusted)



Note: Bases for calculation of percentages exclude people who gave no answer.

a 'Other occupations' include skilled non-manual, skilled manual, partly skilled and unskilled occupations (social classes III to V), and occupations in the armed forces.

LABOUR MARKET STATUS OF OLDER PEOPLE

The LFS can be used to examine the labour market status of older people, defined here as men aged 50 to 64 and women aged 50 to in employment; one in 13 economically active men and around one in 20 economically active women were ILO unemployed.

economically inactive people are Of those women who were in full-time permanent jobs; for higher among this age group than economically inactive, around a women the figure was around a the working age population as a 59. Table 2 gives the numbers whole. For summer 1996, around of older people that were a third were economically economically active and inactive inactive, compared to around one in Great Britain during summer in five people of working age. 1996. Two thirds of men and Table 3 shows the main reason economically inactive men and three fifths of women were for economic inactivity among around one in ten economically older people in summer 1996. Long-term sickness or disability was the most common reason, accounting for over a half of men and over a third of women who

The proportions of were economically inactive. of ten older male employees were third said that they were looking half. Over half of female after the family or home. In comparison, around one in 20 men gave this answer. Retirement accounted for a quarter of inactive women.

of employment in their main job. temporary jobs were small. In summer 1996, around nine out

employees aged 50 to 59 were in part-time employment in summer 1996 compared to around four out of ten women of working age. The proportions of older men in part-time jobs and men of working age in part-time jobs Figure 3 shows, for older were similar. For both older men employees, the different patterns and women, the proportions in

Table 2 Labour market status of older peoplea

(Great Britain, summer 1996, not seasonally adjusted, thousands)

| | All | Men | Women |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Population | 7,544 | 4,404 | 3,140 |
| Economically active: | | 5118 | |
| In employment | 4,833 | 2,931 | 1,901 |
| Employment rate (%) | 64.1 | 66.6 | 60.5 |
| Employees | 3,905 | 2,205 | 1,700 |
| Self-employed | 887 | 706 | 181 |
| ILO unemployed | 332 | 239 | 93 |
| ILO unemployment rate (%) | 6.4 | 7.5 | 4.7 |
| Economically inactive | 2,379 | 1,233 | 1,146 |
| | | | |

Men aged 50 to 64 and women aged 50 to 59

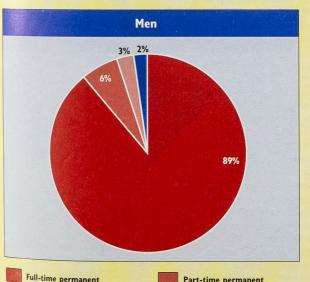
Table 3 Economic inactivity of older people^a (Great Britain, summer 1996, not seasonally adjusted, thousands and percentages)

| | All | Men | Women |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Economically inactive | 2,379 | 1,233 | 1,146 |
| Reason for inactivity: (As a percentage of all economically inactive) | | | |
| Long-term sick or disabled | 47 | 57 | 36 |
| Retired | 18 | 25 | H |
| Looking after family or home | 18 | 4 | 32 |
| Does not want a job | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Temporarily sick or injured | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Other ^b | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| | | | |

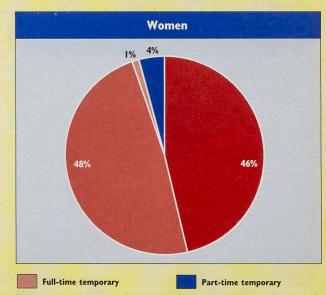
^a Men aged 50 to 64 and women aged 50 to 59

includes students, those waiting for the results of job applications, those not yet looking for a job, those who believe no jobs are available, those who have not looked for a job and those who gave another reason or

Figure 3 Main employment of older employeesa, by type (Great Britain, summer 1996, not seasonally adjusted)



Part-time permanent Men aged 50 to 64 and women aged 50 to 59.



4 LONG-TERM ILO UNEMPLOYMENT

An individual described as being long-term ILO unemployed has been ILO unemployed for one year or more. Figure 4 gives the time series, using summer (June 1996, of long-term ILO unemployed as a percentage of the total ILO unemployed in each age group. For both men and women, the highest percentage of long-

retirement age and the lowest are similar between men and percentage has been among 16 to 24 year olds. The latter is not surprising given the fact that many younger people will have all ILO unemployed in both cases. to August) data from 1992 to only entered the job market Although the percentages of longrelatively recently.

Figure 5 gives pie charts which show, for men and women, the percentage of all ILO unemployed term ILO unemployed has been 1996. The proportions accounted among people aged 50 to for by each of the four age groups

women, the largest proportion being 16 to 24 year olds, accounting for around a third of term ILO unemployed in the 16 to 24 year old age groups were lowest, in both cases they contributed the highest number within each age group for summer of ILO unemployed people, 493,000 men and 287,000 women in summer 1996.

Duration of ILO unemployment

The duration of ILO unemployment is defined as the shorter of the following two periods:

- (a) duration of active search for work
- (b) length of time since employment.

Figure 4 Long-term ILO unemployed as a percentage of total ILO unemployed, by age (Great Britain, summer 1992 to summer 1996, not seasonally adjusted)

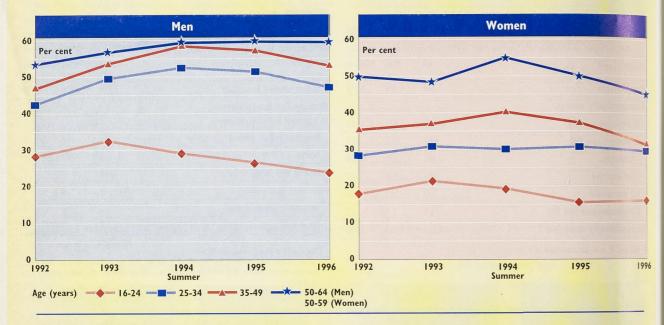
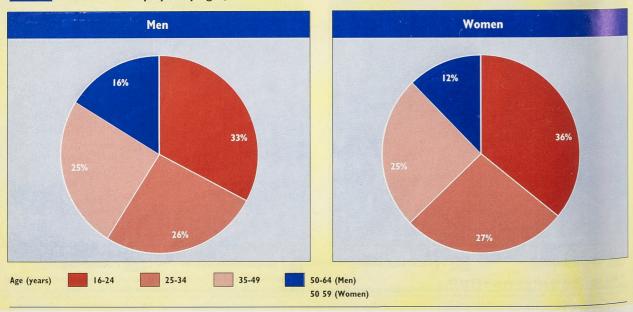


Figure 5 Total ILO unemployed by age (Great Britain, summer 1996, not seasonally adjusted)



Changes are being made this month to the methods behind the Workforce in Employment series. The estimate of employees in employment, a component of the Workforce in Employment series, is being compiled using new collection and estimation methods. This article explains why the new methods are being introduced and the accompanying technical note sets out the

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

new methodology.

New collection and compilation methods for short-term employee estimates

Background

ESTIMATES OF employees in employment in the Workforce in Employment series (statistical tables 1.1 - 1.5) are derived from surveys of employers. These surveys were conducted by the Employment Department (ED) up to 1995, when some of the statistical responsibilities of that department were transferred to the Central Statistical Office (CSO), which in turn is now part of the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

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report Special report Special report Special report Special report Sp

A programme of rationalisation and integration of official surveys was already underway at that time, with the development of a single register of UK businesses being led by CSO and ED. This project led to the creation of the Inter-Departmental Business Register, known as the IDBR, from which most of the samples for ONS business surveys are drawn. The transfer of responsibilities led to a wide ranging review of the employment surveys. and studies showed that it would be feasible to integrate the collection of employment data with existing ONS inquiries collecting information on turnover.

Estimates of the number of employees in employment are compiled using a technique known as benchmarking. A large scale annual employment survey conducted each September provides accurate estimates of the number of employees in each industry and region. Short-term surveys are used to monitor monthly and quarterly movements (monthly for the production sector, and quarterly for the rest of the economy). Estimates of the number of employees in employment for each period are derived by applying the movements obtained through the short-term surveys to the most recent annual levels.

The old method of collecting information on short-term movements was to use a series of panel surveys. Under the panel approach, the same businesses are monitored from period to period. However, the approach followed by the short-term turnover surveys is different. Samples of businesses are drawn from the business register each period, and although there is a large degree of overlap in the sample from period to period, a guaranteed number of new businesses are introduced each time. A stratified random sampling scheme ensures that each sample is representative of the businesses on the register. A total estimate of employment

for all businesses on the register is made, based on the returns from the sampled businesses. Movements from period to period are then derived by looking at these total estimates.

The new arrangements

The new procedures which came into full effect from December 1996 are to collect estimates of employees in employment through the short-term turnover surveys, by including extra questions on employment on the turnover forms. These new surveys have become known as the short-term turnover and employment surveys. The new procedures mean that most of the processes involved in compiling estimates of employment are the same as those for compiling estimates of turnover. In particular, the sample design, collection and validation procedures and estimation routines are the same. The process of benchmarking (applying the short-term movements to the annual levels obtained through a larger survey) is the final stage in constructing the employee estimates, so although the source of data has changed there has been no change to the principles behind the

A consultation exercise carried out in early 1996 suggested that there was insufficient demand to warrant collecting certain existing data. As a result, the compliance burden on the production sector has been substantially reduced. Information on the number of male and female employees will only be collected quarterly and the data on overtime and short-time working are no longer sought

Projected benefits and problems

Three main benefits drove the decision to change the collection methods. Firstly, the change in methods will lead to better coherence between the different short-term economic indicators. GDP compilers will be able to compare different short-term series knowing that there are no sample design differences to affect comparisons.

Secondly, the change in methods will help reduce the burden on business. It was estimated that the saving in business compliance costs would be in the order of £400,000 a year. And thirdly, using existing surveys and ceasing the panelbased surveys will lead to a reduction in ONS running costs.

There are further potential benefits from making the switch. The rotational sampling schemes being used for the short-term turnover and employment surveys mean that updated information on business on the register (new businesses, businesses changing their structures) will feed through into the monthly and quarterly samples. By introducing this dynamic element into the employment data, it is hoped to reduce the scale of any revisions at the time of the annual benchmark update.

It was recognised that additional steps would be required to produce good quality regional information. The new survey would collect data at the enterprise level, rather than at the local unit level as in the old panel surveys. In other words, head offices would be completing the form rather than individual workplaces. Although this would bring the employment estimates into line with other short-term indicators, and give better overall coverage of businesses on the register, there was concern that it might lead to a loss of precision in the regional estimates. There was also concern that the rotational sampling scheme may lead to volatility in the regional estimates, if a business in one region was replaced in the next period by a new business in a different region.

This has been addressed by introducing a post stratification step into the estimation method. The post stratification links the survey estimates back to the estimates of regional employment held on the register, and reduces any volatility that might be introduced through rotational sampling.

Under the new methods, the quarterly estimates of male, female, full-time and

part-time employment are derived by first calculating an estimate of total employment for each enterprise, and then breaking the total down between the four categories. This technique allows accurate estimates of male, female, full-time and part-time employment to be constructed for each enterprise and for each industry. These figures are allocated across the enterprise's workplaces by assuming that the same proportions of male, female, full-time and part-time employees apply for every workplace linked to the enterprise.

Parallel running

A period of parallel running was undertaken to ensure that results from both sources were comparable. A wide range of users including representatives from the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE), the Scottish Office and the Welsh Office were involved in analysing the outputs. Monthly data for five successive periods - June to October 1996 - were monitored before the decision to switch sources was confirmed. Quarterly data for the services sector was restricted to just two periods - June and September 1996 – but again there was sufficient comparability for the switch to be agreed. The parallel run also demonstrated that the normal delivery targets could be achieved. Although the results from the parallel run were not identical, the differences were within the tolerances that are expected from collecting data through sample surveys of this type.

Further information:

For more information on these changes, contact James Partington, the ONS statistician with responsibility for Workforce in Employment estimates, on (01928) 792545.

Effect of the switch

The switch to collecting employee data from the new source has already been made for the production sector. Movements between September and October 1996 were based on data from the new survey sources applied to existing September benchmarked levels. With the publication of the December Workforce in Employment estimates later this month, all movements are now drawn from business register-based inquiries and the old panel surveys have ceased. Because the method of applying short-term movements to annual benchmark levels has not changed, there is no change to the level of the series at the time of the switch.

Future plans

The collection of turnover and employment data from the same source opens up new possibilities for the analysis of these data. In particular, it will be possible to derive productivity estimates (turnover per head) for each contributor. This gives rise to the possibility of deriving productivity estimates directly from contributors' returns, rather than from aggregate series as at present. Furthermore, analysing the distribution of this variable may give information on the behaviour of businesses at different stages of their economic cycles. There may also be useful information on the lags between movements in turnover and employment. These issues are being explored by statisticians at the ONS and will form the basis of a future article.

selection

The short-term turnover surveys which now collect employee estimates have panels based on stratified random samples drawn from the ONS business register, the IDBR. For the production industries, all units above a given employment threshold (normally 150 but lower in some industries) are selected each period. Smaller units are picked for a number of consecutive periods, usually between 12 and 24 months. The distribution and service inquiries use 100 employees as the threshold for full enumeration.

The stratification is by both employment and industry. The population is stratified by employment into cells and a random sample of businesses is drawn within each cell. The rotational sampling scheme in the smaller size bands ensures that the sample sizes for each stratum remain fairly stable. So in general, when a sampled unit is lost in an industry whether by rotation out or some other reason (eg death or reclassification) it will be replaced by a unit with similar size and classification. This replacement does not have a regional dimension.

Estimation

Estimates are calculated by ratio estimation.

$$y = \frac{E}{\Theta} \sum y_i$$
 (1)

where yi is the total returned employment

Eis the total employment in the population. e is the total employment in the sample. The processing software used for a

wide range of ONS inquiries uses this ratio estimation method, but uses a generic expression involving 'a' and 'g' eights. Using this terminology, formula may be rewritten as follows:

$$y = \frac{N}{N} \times \frac{nE}{Ne} \sum y_i = a \times g \times \sum y_i$$

The value N/n, the inverse of the mpling fraction, is known as the 'a' eight. The effect of the 'a' weight is to ampen the impact of the sampling action if the sample is not representative. or example, if E/e is greater than N/n and he sample contains more of the smaller nits, then the 'g' weight will be greater han 1. Although 'a' weights are calculated or each cell, the 'g' weight is a combined imate for each industry across all the impled size bands.

Contributors with atypical returns are treated as outliers ie. are given less weight in the calculation. For employment estimation the identification of outliers concentrates on those units whose returned and register employment differ substantially, particularly those whose returned employment would put them in a different sizeband stratum. Equation (1) can be rewritten as:

$$y = E \times \sum \frac{y_i}{e_i}$$

This illustrates that it is the ratio of returned to register employment which is key. In general, employment data tends to be stable both for returns and on the register. The estimate y is, however, volatile if a unit with an extreme ratio of returned to register employment is picked up or lost. The impact of such units is reduced by the use of outlier weights, oi. For such units the contribution in the calculation is y, x o,.

Local units

The estimation procedures described above are carried out for reporting units. However, there may be a range of workplaces (or local units) linked to a reporting unit, and these may relate to different industries and different regions. The next step in the estimation process is to decompose the reporting unit data across regions and industries according to the reporting unit's structure on the business register.

This process can best be understood by an example:

Unit 49900000001

| a weight | 20 |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| g weight | 1.05 |
| Returned value | 100 |
| Register employment | 125 |
| Reporting unit classification | 30000 |
| | |

Local Unit Break Down:

| Industry code | Region | Emp | Proportion |
|---------------|--------|-----|------------|
| 30000 | SW | 25 | 0.2 |
| 30000 | SC | 50 | 0.4 |
| 31000 | SC | 25 | 0.2 |
| 52000 | GL | 20 | 0.16 |
| 74150 | GL | . 5 | 0.04 |
| | | 125 | 1.0 |

Total contribution = $a \times g \times returned value$

= 2100

This is split according to the proportions as follows:

| 30000 | SW | 420 |
|-------|----|-----|
| 30000 | SC | 840 |
| 31000 | SC | 420 |
| 52000 | GL | 336 |
| 74150 | GL | 84 |
| | | |

The final two categories will be 'carried out' from the production sector (the reporting units classification) to the distribution and services sector.

Post stratification

This method of estimation and imputation of local units can lead to volatility of local unit estimates due to the rotation of the sample. If a unit largely in Scotland, say, were to be replaced by one mainly based in Wales. the above method would show a shift between the two regions. A method of post stratification dampens the

For each industry i and region k a number of values are calculated

$$NS = \sum_{i} \sum_{k} a_{ij} \times g_{i} \times o_{ijk} y_{ijk}$$

ie. it uses the a, g, outlier weights and local unit proportions on returned data.

For each of the units in the industry and region, a similar characteristic RS is evaluated. This differs in two ways:

- i) It uses register employment rather than returned employment.
- ii) It excludes outlier weights.

$$RS = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} a_{ij} \times g_{i} \times e_{ijk}$$

A final characteristic R is calculated from the register. It is the local unit employment for the industry and region, generated at the time the sample is drawn.

The post stratified estimate is then simply NS/RS x R. The post stratification method allows consistent levels of employment by industry and by region to be calculated for consecutive periods.

Benchmarking

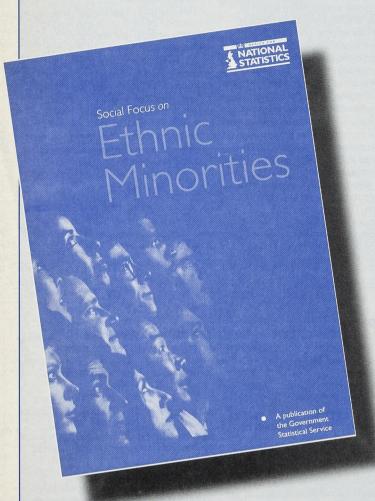
The final steps in the process is to apply the movements derived from these data to the benchmark levels, currently AES 1995:

Published figure_{emp(n)} = Published figure_{emp(n-1)}

EMP_{post-strat(n)} EMP_{post-strat(n-1)}

Social FOCUS on

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Social Focus on Ethnic Minorities is

Social Focus on Ethnic Minorities shows that...

- In Spring, 1995 3.2 million people in Great Britain belonged to an ethnic minority group - just under 6 per cent of the total population,
- Almost half of the ethnic minority population of Great Britain was born in this country.
- Around 45 per cent of the ethnic minority population lived in Greater London in 1991.
- One in eight Black households in England and Wales was burgled in 1993 which was twice the proportion in both the Pakistani/Bangladeshi and White groups.
- Unemployment rates for both the Black and Pakistani/Bangladeshi groups were around 25 per cent in spring 1995 - double the rate for the Indian group and three times the rate for the White group.
- Indians are more likely to be owner-occupiers than any other ethnic group. Around 83 per cent of Indian households were either buying their own homes or owned them outright in 1994-95 compared with only 36 per cent of Bangladeshi households.
- South Asian ethnic groups have the largest household. In particular, Bangladeshi households contained an average of more than five people in 1991 - twice the size of households in the Black and the White groups.

Special report Specia

Data on households and families from the Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) gathers information on households and families in relation to the labour arket. In order to facilitate the analysis of households by their economic activity characteristics, special variables have been developed. Some illustrative examples of the use of these variables in analysis are given in this article. There remain some methodological problems in utilising the LFS household and family data, nd ONS is currently working to resolve these and to make definitive data sets available for general use.

By Pam Tate, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics.



Photo: Homer Sykes/Network

Introduction

TRADITIONALLY THE Labour Force Survey (LFS) is used to oduce information about individuals. It ovides information on how many people are employed or unemployed, the characristics of these groups, length of time eople have been employed or unemployed, and what their earnings are. Less well known is that the LFS also provides formation on households and families. For example, it can tell us how many people ive in households with no earner, with one arner or with more than one earner. It can also tell us about economic activity in useholds with dependent children and vithout dependent children. This article scusses some of the issues involved in producing such analyses and gives some examples of what can be produced.

Why do we need these data?

Although the main interest of the LFS has always been in the information it gives individual people in relation to the employed or unemployed or not in the labour force, what jobs they have and where they work, what qualifications they have, and so on - the data collection is actually done for complete households, and so also for the families that make up these households. There are many other sources of information about households and families, including for example, the General Household Survey (GHS), the Family Expenditure Survey, the Family Resources Survey, and of course the Census of Population, from which general and demographic data can be obtained, but the LFS is a unique source of detailed information about the way households and families behave in relation to the labour market.

This information can enable us to look at some very important issues. The ways in which the economic activity status of one person in a family can influence how other family members react to labour market conditions can have policy implications in a number of respects.

For example, consider the case of

unemployed. If her husband is retired, she might be more inclined to stop looking for work and take early retirement herself; if he is in employment, she might be more inclined to keep actively job-seeking, and to consider a wide range of jobs, including short-term and part-time ones; if her husband is unemployed, she might be discouraged from taking work, especially low-paid or part-time jobs, because of the loss of benefits this might involve. An increasing tendency for couples to be either both working or neither working, at the expense of those with just one partner in employment, has been observed and some investigation done already, but there is still much to be done to understand the underlying patterns of labour market behaviour and the policy implications.

As well as the effects that the economic characteristics of some household members can have on the labour market behaviour of others in the household, a person's position and role within the household can lead to large differences in how various abour market - whether they are a married couple, where the wife is kinds of labour market experience affect

the household's economic well-being. For example, Spain has a particularly high unemployment rate, of around a quarter of the labour force, but a recent study by the National Statistical Institute of Spain² showed that in 1994 only about a quarter of the unemployed were heads of household, whereas about half were adult children of the head. This contrasts with Britain, where although the unemployment rate was much lower, over half the unemployed were heads of households. It seems plausible that the higher rate of unemployment in Spain can be sustained because unemployment of young people living with their parents has a lower impact on the household's economy.

Finally, in focusing on the use of LFS data for analysing labour market behaviour and characteristics of households and families, we should not lose sight of the uses of these data for more general demographic purposes. It is true that there are a number of other sources, but the LFS has both high frequency and a relatively large sample size, so that it is a particularly good (and sometimes the only practical) source of household and family data on smaller population subgroups, for example ethnic minorities.

Harmonisation of LFS family and household data

Originally, the various surveys which produce data on families and households tended to develop their own variants of definitions and classifications according to their specific needs and priorities. In recent years, there has been considerable work on harmonisation and a great deal of convergence in definition of the different sources. From 1996, the LFS has adopted an approach to gathering data on household and family structure which is fully harmonised with the other major government surveys. Instead of asking about the relationship of each individual to the head of household, information is obtained on the relationship between each pair of people in the household, thus obtaining a 'household matrix'.

This approach should produce very high quality information on household and family structures. It is currently being assessed, but a first examination of the household and family type data suggests that there is good consistency with recent data from the General Household Survey, as is shown by *table 1*.

Table 1 also shows comparisons with 1995 LFS data, both unadjusted and adjusted. The adjustments referred to have been developed to compensate for various inconsistencies and discrepancies which have been identified in the LFS data on households and families up to 1995 – a description is given in the technical note to this article. It is clear that both the adjusted and unadjusted 1995 LFS data show good consistency with the GHS, and this finding

Table 1 Distribution of households and families by type for LFS and GHS, Great Britain

| | | | | | Per cent |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------|
| | LFS ^a | | | GHS ^b | |
| | 1995 spring unadjusted | 1995 spring adjusted | 1996 spring | 1994/95 | 1995/96 |
| Households | | | | | - |
| 1 person | 28 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 28 |
| 2 or more unrelated adults | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Married couple | | 1 1 | | | |
| with dependent children | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 24 |
| with non-dependent children only | 6 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| with no children | 28 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 29 |
| Lone parent | | | | | |
| with dependent children | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| with non-dependent children only | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Two or more families | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Families with dependent children | | | | | |
| Married couple | 76 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 78 |
| Lone mother | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 |
| Single | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Widowed | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Divorced | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Separated | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Lone father | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| All lone parents | 24 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 22 |

- a 1995 LFS data are unweighted, and are given both unadjusted and with the adjustment described in the technical note.
- 1996 data are unweighted and unadjusted.

 b GHS data (which are always shown unweighted) relate to year from April to March.

was also checked and confirmed using 1993 data. Some commentators have in the past noted differences between LFS household and family data and those from other sources such as the GHS, but these may have derived in part from differences in the way the categories were defined, rather than true differences in the data. For example, the GHS category of lone parent households includes households with additional nonfamily persons also, (see last paragraph on this page for details of definitions), whereas these would usually be identified separately for the LFS. Also, the GHS usually shows lone parent families as a percentage of all families with dependent children, whereas using the LFS they would more readily be shown as a percentage of all family units, which includes families with and without dependent children and also non-family persons. Table 1 follows the format of standard GHS tables, and the figures in it have all been produced on a basis consistent with the GHS definitions.

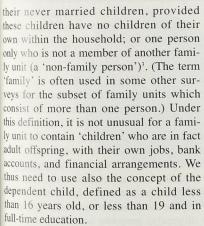
Household type categories for economic activity analysis

Most of the information on households and families required from the LFS is needed for investigating their labour market characteristics and behaviour. However, the categorisations of households and families which are best suited to

this purpose may not be the same as those which have been developed with demographic and social purposes in mind. We need to assess what categories of household and/or family are of most relevance for LFS data, and then if necessary to produce one or more special purpose variables, which can be used for analysis and made available with general use data sets. This is in addition to the existing demographic variables for household and family type, which will of course be retained. For the analysis of economic activity at

the household/family level, we need to identify groups which are homogeneous as regards their household or family structure, and useful for analysing economic activity. In order to do this, we need first of all to decide on our unit of investigation. Ideally, this should be the economic unit within which resources are held in common, and economic decision-making done. Is this the household, the family unit, or neither?

In the LFS, as in other surveys and the census, a household is defined as one person living alone or a group of people living at the same address who have the address as their only or main residence and either share one main meal a day or share the living accommodation (or both). A family unit comprises either a married or cohabiting couple on their own; or a married couple, lone parent, or cohabiting couple and



About 95 per cent of households consist of one family unit only. In most of these cases it is reasonable to consider the household/family as an economic unit, but where there are non-dependent children these will in some but not all cases form separate economic units.

Where there is more than one family unit in a household, the situation is further complicated. The definition of family unit means that some households where all the members are related are nevertheless divided up into two or more family units. Some examples are a lone father, his children, and his mother; two sisters living together; a couple with an unmarried

daughter and a child of the daughter. In all of these examples, there is a range of possible levels of economic integration, from all resources held in common to one family unit making payments to the other. The economic unit may be the household or the family unit, depending on individual circumstances and arrangements.

Where there is more than one family unit with one unrelated to the other(s), these are almost certainly separate economic units. Most cases are likely to be either a group of non-family persons sharing a dwelling (flat-sharers); or a family with a lodger; or a family with a resident employee (for example an au pair or nanny). The economic unit in these cases is likely to be the family unit rather than the household.

In summary, the identification of the economic unit is only clear-cut where there is a household with only one family unit, and either no or only dependent children. Fortunately, however, this typically accounts for something over 80 per cent of households. For the rest, the household or the family unit may be the more convenient unit, depending on the precise structure, and analyses involving these cases need to be treated with caution. As we shall see below, the categories of most interest are all single family households

without non-dependent children, which clearly consist of one economic unit.

The most prominent and extensive recent published work on the labour market characteristics and behaviour of households in Britain has been done by Gregg and Wadsworth, some of whose work is referred to in footnote one. All their more developed analysis has concentrated on the following categories:

- single people (i.e. one person households);
- single (i.e. lone) parents;
- couples with children;
- couples without children.

Other recent pieces of work by other researchers have used similar groupings. The DSS 'benefit units' are also very similar, but with separate single (i.e. lone) pensioner and pensioner couple categories.

Many households consist wholly or partly of people older than working age. (For the purpose of this discussion, 'pensioner' or 'of pensionable age' is used as shorthand for someone over working age, i.e. at present a man aged 65 or over or a woman aged 60 or over.) Although there are some people who continue to be economically active beyond the usual pensionable age, they are relatively few and mostly excluded from studies of economic activity. This is simple to do when analysis is on the



Photo: Martin Mayer/Network

basis of the individual person, but less so when dealing with the household as the unit. Households consisting entirely of pensioners can readily be separated, but how should we deal with couples consisting of one partner of working age and one older? They are of some interest in investigating economic behaviour, but likely to differ from couples both of working age. It seems preferable to treat them as a separate category.

Drawing together the above discussion, and allowing also for the possibility that the sex of the adult in single adult households may affect economic behaviour, the categories of household of most interest for labour market analysis are as follows:

- single adult male (non-pensioner);
- single adult female (non-pensioner); • married or cohabiting couple, both of
- working age; • married or cohabiting couple, one of
- working age; • married or cohabiting couple with
- dependent children only; • lone parent male with dependent chil-
- lone parent female with dependent chil-

dren only. This can be embedded within a full set of categories covering all household types - the suggested structure is given in box 1. This is meant as a general purpose set. There will undoubtedly be other and more detailed categories which are of interest when investigating particular topics, but they are best defined as and when needed. It should be easy to do this in a consistent manner, since the categories in box 1 are mostly equivalent to, or subdivisions by sex and age of, those used in the standard

Combined economic activity variables for households

In the analysis of economic activity at the household/family level, a topic of particular interest is the combinations of economic activity statuses of people of working age in the same household or family, for different types of household. Some limited work has been done in other countries (including Australia, Canada and Spain), including looking at the unemployment rate for households, and the distribution of the unemployed between heads of household and other members. However, the topics of interest emerging now are much broader than these, and demand a new and comprehensive look at how we describe household economic activity.

Consider first the household type categories identified above as being of most interest. For households with one adult of working age, i.e. single adults or lone parents with dependent children, the basic economic activity categories are simply:

- Employed; • ILO unemployed;
- Inactive.

For households with a couple of working age (with or without dependent children), we are interested in combinations of economic activity of the two people in the household. Where the situations of the two partners are different, they may behave differently, depending on which is the economic activity of the man, and which is that of the woman. We need to distinguish the following categories:

- both employed;
- male employed, female unemployed;
- male employed, female inactive;
- male unemployed, female employed;
- both unemployed;

• male unemployed, female inactive:

- male inactive, female employed.
- male inactive, female unemployed; and

• both inactive.

To give an idea of the categories and relative numbers involved, figure 1 shows the distribution by economic activity combinations for the household categories of major interest for the winter 1995/96 sample For larger households with more than

two adults, it is not practical to identify separately all possible combinations of economic activity. The proposed approach. which is also suitable for analyses covering all household types, is to use the following

- one or more persons employed, one or more unemployed, one or more (EUI)
- one or more persons employed, one or more unemployed, none inactive; (EU)
- one or more persons employed, none unemployed, one or more inactive; (ED)
- one or more persons employed, none unemployed, none inactive:
- no persons employed, one or more unemployed, one or more inactive; (UI) • no persons employed, one or more
- unemployed, none inactive;

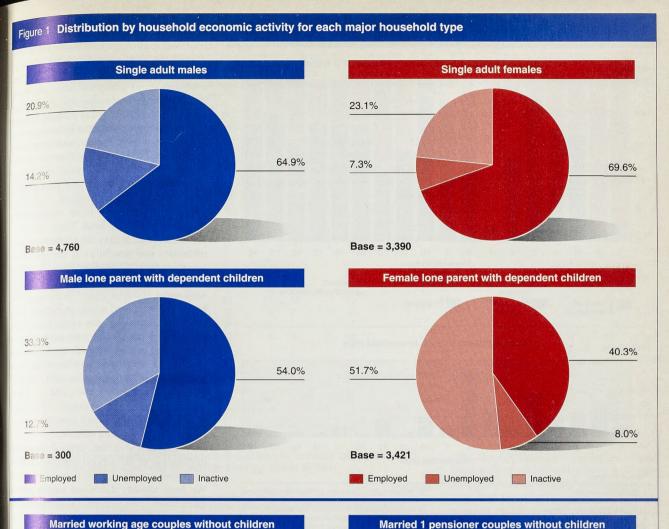
• no persons employed, none unemployed, one or more inactive.

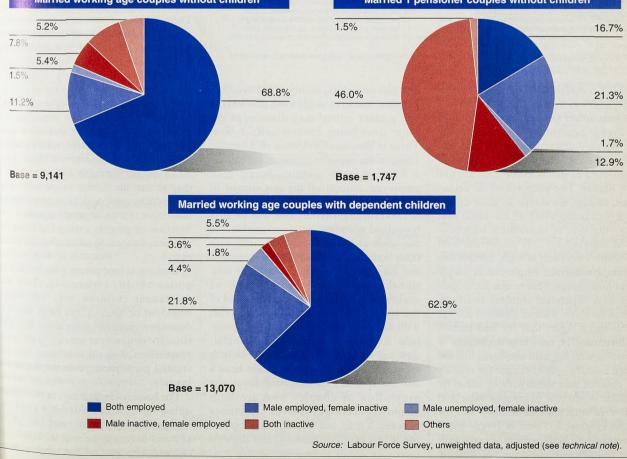
This produces a manageable maximum number of seven categories for any and all household types. For illustration, figure 2 shows the distributions for all household types for winter 1995/96. This categorisation is also a convenient basis for producing household employment, unemployment and activity rates (i.e. proportions of households including one or more persons employed, one or more persons unemployed, and one or more persons economically active, respectively).

Illustrative analyses of the economic activity of households

We next look at some illustrative analyses, using the combined economic activity categorisations developed above. (These analyses use unweighted data, adjusted as described in the technical note - the results should give a reasonably accurate picture but are not definitive, and are presented for illustrative purposes only. To give an idea of which data we would expect to be sufficiently reliable to be publishable, cells which are derived from fewer than 25 cases are shown with asterisks.) The first and simplest use of the two categorisations is to show how the various economic activity combinations are distributed for different types of households, as shown in figures 1 and 2.

The first of these gives the distribution of detailed economic activity combinations for each of the household types of major interest. For the household types with one adult, viz single person and lone parent households, there is most similarity between male and female single persons,





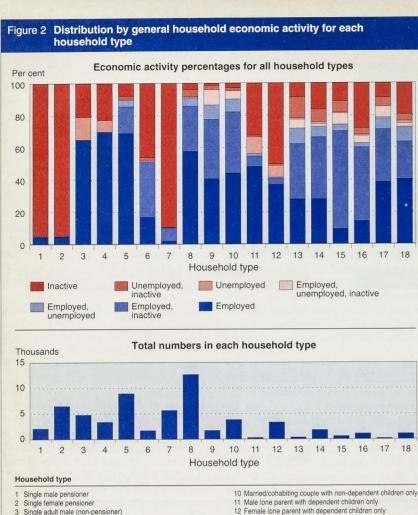
Box 1 Household type categories for economic activity analysis - full set

single pensioner male;

LFS household type variable.

- single pensioner female;
- single adult male (non-pensioner);
- single adult female (non-pensioner);
- married or cohabiting couple, both of working age;
- married or cohabiting couple, one of pensionable age;
- married or cohabiting couple, both pensioners;
- married or cohabiting couple with dependent children only;
- married or cohabiting couple with dependent and non-dependent children;
- married or cohabiting couple with non-dependent children only;
- lone parent male with dependent children only;
- lone parent female with dependent children only;
- lone parent with dependent and non-dependent children;
- lone parent with non-dependent children only;
- two or more family units, all related, with dependent children;
- two or more family units, all related, without dependent children;
- two or more family units, including unrelated people, with dependent children;
- two or more family units, including unrelated people, without dependent children.

Note: Categories in bold are those of principal importance as individual categories - together they account for about 80 per cent of all households.



- - 12 Female lone parent with dependent children only
- 13 Lone parent with dependent and non-dependent children
- 14 Lone parent with non-dependent children only
- 15 Two or more related families with dependent children 16 Two or more related families with no dependent children
- Two or more unrelated families with dependent children
- 7 Married/cohabiting couple, both pensioners
 8 Married/cohabiting couple with dependent children only 9 Married/cohabiting couple with dependent and non-dependent children 18 Two or more unrelated families with no dependent children

Source: Labour Force Survey, unweighted data, adjusted (see technical note).

who have comparable distributions of economic activity, though the males have a somewhat lower percentage of employed and higher percentage of unemployed. Both are very different from the lone parent households, where the percentage of unemployed is much lower and inactive much higher. The proportions of unemployed, though, are similar to those of single person households of the same sex.

Single adult female (non-pensioner)
 Married/cohabitating couple, both of working age

6 Married/cohabiting couple, one of pensionable age

Looking next at households with couples of working age, the proportion with both adults employed is high, comparable with the proportion employed in single person households. This is true for households with dependent children nearly as much as for those without children, and the level is much higher than for lone parents of either sex. The next largest category is of couples with the man employed and the woman inactive – this is larger for couples with children than those without, offset by a smaller proportion of couples with both inactive or with the man inactive and the woman employed. There is a very small percentage with both partners unemployed.

For couples with one person of working

age and one older, nearly half have both partners inactive, suggesting that having one partner retired may discourage the other from being economically active. There is also some evidence of a smaller effect in the opposite direction, with about a fifth of such couples being both employed. Almost all the rest consist of one employed and one inactive partner.

Developing further the use of this household economic activity variable, we can look at its inter-relationships with other household and individual characteristics. As an example, table 2 shows the relationship of the highest level of qualification of the household head, and of the spouse (wife or cohabitee) of head, with the economic activity of the household, for couple households with no children and with dependent children. For both types of household, and both the head's and the spouse's qualification level, the proportion of couples who are both employed decreases (except sometimes between A level and GCSE) with decreasing levels of qualifications, and does so especially steeply at the lowest levels.

As another example, using this time a household characteristic, table 3 shows the relationship of household economic activity with the number of dependent children for couples with dependent children. The proportion of couples who are both employed is the same for one or two children (and very little lower than for couples with no children), but then falls steeply for those with three children, and even more steeply for those with four or more. Conversely, the proportion of couples where the spouse is inactive rises steeply from two to three children, and more steeply still to four or more, whatever the activity status of the head. There are several factors which may be related to these patterns - one possibility is the age of the youngest child, shown in table 4. As expected, a high proportion of couples with only children aged 10 or older are both employed, and a low proportion have the head active and the spouse inactive. (though the proportion with both inactive is unrelated to the children's age). The proportion of employed couples decreases with the age of the youngest child, and particularly steeply when the child is of preschool age, with the proportion of couples with the head active and spouse inactive following the opposite pattern.

As mentioned earlier, figure 2 shows the distribution of the general categorisation of economic activity for all household types We have already discussed single person households, and households consisting of people over working age are, as we would expect, mostly economically inactive. There is more of interest to note in relation to the working age couple households (categories 5, 8, 9 and 10). For all these categories, the largest economic activity group is that of employed only, though it is largest of all for couples with no children, and smallest for those with non-dependent children (with or without dependent ones also). The second largest proportion is that of employed plus inactive, which is of similar size for all couples with children, and rather smaller for those with no children. It may be that the similar proportions in this group for couples with both dependent and non-dependent children are due to a combination of parents caring for dependen children, and young adult offspring in edu-

Looking at lone parent households (categories 11, 12, 13 and 14), those with dependent children only are mainly employed or inactive, but those with nondependent children (either alone or in addition to dependent ones) have lower proportions with all employed, and substantial proportions with employed plus inactive.

For households with two or more family units, there is considerable similarity between the two related categories (15 and 16) and between the two unrelated ones (17 and 18). The related households are

Couple households with no children, and with dependent children, by highest qualification level of head and spouse and household economic activity, Great Britain

| | Qualific | ation leve | of head | | | Qualifica | ation leve | of spous | se | |
|--|----------|------------|---------|-------|------------------|-----------|------------|----------|-------|------------------|
| | Degree | A level | GCSEs | Other | No qualification | Degree | A level | GCSEs | Other | No qualification |
| Couple with no children | 1991 | | | | | | | 70 | 07 | 40 |
| u amployed | 76 | 71 | 79 | 65 | 50 | 83 | 77 | 79 | 67 | 46 |
| temale unemployed | 2 | 2 | * | 2 | 2 | | | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| temale inactive | 11 | 11 | 7 | 13 | 13 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 20 |
| Male unemployed, female employed | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| - 15 unomployed | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Male unemployed, female inactive | * | 1 | * | 2 | 3 | * | * | * | * | 3 |
| Male inactive, female employed | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| Male inactive, female unemployed | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Male inactive, remaile unemproyed Both inactive | 4 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 17 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 17 |
| Base (number) | 2,212 | 3,086 | 902 | 1,293 | 1,416 | 1,891 | 1,378 | 1,775 | 1,534 | 2,333 |
| Couple with dependent children only | | | | | | | | | | |
| Both employed | 70 | 67 | 63 | 56 | 46 | 77 | 66 | 65 | 58 | 45 |
| Male employed, female unemployed | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Male employed, female inactive | 23 | 20 | 24 | 23 | 19 | 16 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 25 |
| Male unemployed, female employed | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Both unemployed | * | 1 | * | * | 2 | * | * | * | 1 | 1 |
| Male unemployed, female inactive | * | 3 | 3 | 7 | 13 | * | 2 | 3 | 6 | 10 |
| Male inactive, female employed | 1 | 2 | * | 2 | 3 | 2 | * | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Male inactive, female unemployed | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Both inactive | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 11 | * | 2 | 2 | 3 | 11 |
| Base (number) | 3,251 | 4,227 | 1,566 | 1,976 | 1,521 | 2,763 | 2,058 | 3,298 | 2,229 | 2,210 |

Source: Labour Force Survey, unweighted data, adjusted (see technical note).

Couple households with dependent children by number of dependent

s cell size which would be too small to be published because of high sampling variability

| Economic activity of couple | Number | of dependent | children in h | ousehold |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------------|---------------|----------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ |
| Both employed | 66 | 66 | 54 | 32 |
| Male employed, female unemployed | 3 | 2 | 4 | * |
| Male employed, female inactive | 19 | 21 | 26 | 36 |
| Male unemployed, female employed | 2 | 1 | 2 | * |
| Both unemployed | 1 | 1 | 1 | * |
| Male unemployed, female inactive | 3 | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Male inactive, female employed | 3 | 1 | 1 | * |
| Male inactive, female unemployed | * | 0 | * | * |
| Both inactive | 3 | 3 | 4 | 11 |
| | | | | |
| Base (number) | 4,145 | 5,976 | 1,861 | 611 |

Source: Labour Force Survey, unweighted data, adjusted (see technical note)

les cell size which would be too small to be published because of high sampling variability

Couple households with dependent children by age of youngest child,

| | | | | Per cent | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|----------|--|--|--|--|
| Economic activity of couple | Age of youngest dependent child | | | | | | | |
| | 0-4 | 5-10 | 11-15 | 16+ | | | | |
| Both employed | 52 | 69 | 76 | 76 | | | | |
| Male employed, female unemployed | 3 | 3 | 2 | * | | | | |
| Male employed, female inactive | 31 | 16 | 11 | 11 | | | | |
| Male unemployed, female employed | 1 | 2 | 2 | * | | | | |
| both unemployed | 1 | 1 | 1 | * | | | | |
| Male unemployed female inactive | 6 | 3 | 2 | * | | | | |
| wide inactive, female employed | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | | | | |
| Male Inactive, female unemployed | 0 | * | | * | | | | |
| Both inactive | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | |
| Base (number) | 5,882 | 3,821 | 2,308 | 582 | | | | |

Source: Labour Force Survey, unweighted data, adjusted (see technical note).

Indicates cell size which would be too small to be published because of high sampling variability.

chiefly employed plus inactive, though those without children also have a substantial proportion of entirely inactive. For the unrelated households, (which are mostly without children, and probably mainly groups of flat or house sharers), the largest group is all employed, with substantial proportions also of employed plus inactive and all inactive.

Table 5 shows how this household economic activity variable can also be used to produce various general measures of household economic activity. It gives the percentage of households in each category who have any person employed, unemployed and inactive, and all persons employed, unemployed and inactive, respectively.

This variable can also be used to focus more closely on particular points of interest. For example, increasing use is being made of measures of the proportion of working age households which have noone in employment. Taking as working age households those with at least one person of working age, (the results are similar if we use other common ways of defining these households), table 6 shows the distribution by household economic activity and the number of people of working age. If we look at the group of households with no-one in employment, this is made up from a combination of the last three rows of the table. The group constitutes 19 per cent of the grand total, but is made up of several subgroups of very different characteristics. The great majority, 13 per cent, are households with only one person of

Table 5 Percentage of households with any person employed, unemployed and inactive, and all persons employed. unemployed and inactive, by household type, Great Britain

| Type of household | Economic a | ctivity | | | | | r er cent |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Anyone employed | Anyone unemployed | Anyone inactive | Everyone employed | Everyone unemployed | Everyone inactive | Total households (number) |
| Single male pensioner | 5 | * | 95 | 5 | | 95 | 2,090 |
| Single female pensioner | 5 | 0 | 95 | 5 | 0 | 95 | 6,465 |
| Single adult male (non-pensioner) | 65 | 14 | 21 | 65 | 14 | 21 | 4,625 |
| Single adult female (non-pensioner) | 70 | 7 | 23 | 70 | 7 | 23 | 3,299 |
| Married/cohabiting couple, both of working age | 90 | 7 | 26 | 69 | 1 | 8 | 8,933 |
| Married/cohabiting couple, one of pensionable age | 52 | 3 | 82 | 17 | * | 46 | 1,693 |
| Married/cohabiting couple, both pensioners | 10 | 0 | 98 | 2 | 0 | 89 | 5,638 |
| Married/cohabiting couple with dependent children only | 91 | 11 | 37 | 58 | , 1 | 4 | 12,646 |
| Married/cohabiting couple with dependent and | | | | | | | |
| non-dependent children | 96 | 21 | 50 | 41 | * | 1 | 1,710 |
| Married/cohabiting couple with non-dependent children only | 95 | 15 | 48 | 44 | * | 3 | 3,814 |
| Male lone parent with dependent children only | 56 | 13 | 40 | 48 | 10 | 32 | 293 |
| Female lone parent with dependent children only | 41 | 9 | 55 | 37 | 7 | 50 | 3,295 |
| Lone parent with dependent and non-dependent children | 78 | 29 | 61 | 28 | * | 9 | 358 |
| Lone parent with non-dependent children only | 74 | 17 | 64 | 28 | 1 | 16 | 1,786 |
| 2 or more related families with dependent children | 81 | 19 | 86 | 9 | * | 11 | 596 |
| 2 or more related families with no dependent children | 67 | 12 | 82 | 14 | * | 28 | 1,088 |
| 2 or more unrelated families with dependent children | 85 | 20 | 54 | 38 | * | | 175 |
| 2 or more unrelated families with no dependent children | 75 | 17 | 49 | 40 | 2 | 19 | 1,033 |

Source: Labour Force Survey, unweighted data, adjusted (see technical note)

* Indicates cell size which would be too small to be published because of high sampling variability

Table 6 Working age households by economic activity of household members and number of people of working age, Great Britain

| Economic activity | Number of people of working age | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | Total | | | | | |
| Only employed | 7,091 | 13,879 | 2,475 | 801 | 24,246 | | | | | |
| Employed and inactive | 1,593 | 5,256 | 2,010 | 977 | 9,836 | | | | | |
| Employed and unemployed | 26 | 1,099 | 446 | 228 | 1,799 | | | | | |
| Employed, unemployed and inactive | * | 60 | 279 | 261 | 608 | | | | | |
| Only unemployed | 1,197 | 202 | * | * | 1,406 | | | | | |
| Unemployed and inactive | 178 | 865 | 165 | 47 | 1,255 | | | | | |
| Only inactive | 4,583 | 1,374 | 147 | 59 | 6,163 | | | | | |
| Total | 14,668 | 22,735 | 5,522 | 2.373 | 45,313 | | | | | |

Source: Labour Force Survey, unweighted data, adjusted (see technical note

working age, and this is made up of 10 per cent who are inactive and only 3 per cent unemployed. The remaining 6 per cent which have two or more people of working age are about equally divided between those which are all inactive, and those which have at least one person unemployed (though most of the latter have at least one person inactive also). Households with more than one person of working age where all are unemployed form a very small proportion of the whole.

The example analyses above were produced using unweighted sample data. This is a reasonable basis for producing illustrative analyses, but for most purposes it is necessary to be able to produce grossed up household level data, where the sample data are weighted in such a way as to provide estimates of the whole population. The grossing method currently used for the LFS works entirely on the basis of the individual person, and is not necessarily

suitable for applying to household level data. The technical note to this article include a discussion of this issue.

Next steps

The technical note mentions an ONS study of common household grossing factors. This work is likely to include development of a system which would be suitable for household level grossing of the LFS. We need to examine the results of that project, and then to come to a conclusion about the appropriate grossing method. The details of this will also be influenced by the results of the current exploratory work, described in the technical note, on the method of compensating for discrepancies and discontinuities in the LFS data.

While awaiting the results of these studies, work will proceed on examining and assessing the results of the introduction in spring 1996 of the 'household matrix'

approach to gathering data on families and

ONS proposes to produce data sets for general use, as well as standard analyses for publication. We expect that it will be satisfactory to do household level analysis using the existing LFS data sets. If this proves to be the case, ONS will supply, as additions to the existing data sets, weights for grossing-up at the household level; additional variables for household type and economic activity at the household level; and possibly (depending on the results of the work on data discontinuities) pre-specified filters or other suitable means of adjustment. The intention is to produce these during 1997/98, and to begin to publish various standard analyses, to be determined in consultation with the advisory group which has been set up to provide advice and feedback on this work. These will include the production of estimates of standard errors for key household variables on a similar basis to that for individual level variables.

Footnotes

- See for example Gregg, P, and Wadsworth, J: More work in fewer households?, Discussion paper No. 72, 1996, National Institute of Economic and Social Research.
- Alvarez, F: The viewpoints of producer and user of labour market statistics, First CEIES Seminar on Labour Market Statistics in the European
- See the LFS User Guide for more details of the precise definitions used, for example the treatment of step children, foster children and

Inconsistencies and discontinuities Because the LFS was designed and developed as a survey focusing on indin the early stages little attention en to the information on housefamily which was included in the data by virtue of the household-based jesign. As over time users began on this information, a number of encies and discontinuities in the and family data were identised by changes over time in the as of the variables underlying old and family type, and changes alies in applying these definitions. the period 1984 to 1995, there veral changes in how information al and cohabitational status was ed. Firstly, before 1989 there was ision for cohabitation in the maris categories, and a cohabiting who described themselves as nany would probably have reportselves as married), would normalbeen recorded as a single parent or one person family, together with an unrelated person. There would, therefore, een some exaggeration in the of single parent families compared with later years, though this is likely to have been comparatively small, as were fewer cohabiting couples at that period than later, and also more pressure on them to report them-

as married. 1989 to 1994 there was an extra status category: 'living together'. This solved the problem of the previous paragraph, but the marital status variable was now a compound one, covering both legal marital status and de facto cohabitational status. However, the living together category took precedence over the remaining non-married categories (single, divorced, separated, widowed), so this change is unlikely to have caused significant ambiguities.

From 1995 the concepts of legal marital status and cohabitational status were elicited using two distinct variables, in accordance with the harmonised concepts and questions now recommended for use in government social surveys1. This change simply clarified and extended the recording of information on these characteristics, without making any changes of definition, and is unlikely to have had significant effects on family and household type variables.

During the recent past, several problems with LFS data arising from changes and anomalies in applying definitions and concepts have been identified, and are described in the 1996 LFS User Guide, (to which the reader is referred for a more detailed description). Two of these arose when the LFS moved from an annual to a quarterly basis, and at the same time from a paper to a computerised basis, in 1992. Firstly, a manual check on the assignment of household members to family units was discontinued at that time, with the consequence that in some cases unrelated people were recorded as members of the same family, which sometimes resulted in a false lone parent family classification. The checking procedure was reinstated from summer 1993, and for the spring quarters of 1992 and 1993 the data were re-examined and where necessary revised values imputed. This leaves only summer 1992, autumn 1992, and winter 1992/93 as problematic; there are no plans to correct these as the process is extremely resource-intensive. This problem would have produced an exaggeration of the number of lone parent families.

The second problem which arose at this time related to households where only one partner of a married or cohabiting couple (usually the wife) was present for the interview, and was unable or unwilling to give any information at all about the other partner. In such cases, the algorithm used in the computerised system to derive the family type took no account of the other partner, and allocated the family to an inappropriate category of single parent or single (non-family) person, depending on whether there were children. This problem would therefore have produced an exaggeration of the number of lone parent families, and non-family persons.

A further problem affected the spring and summer quarters of 1995, just after the new marital status and living together variables had been introduced. In some cases, marital status was incorrectly coded, resulting in both the man and the woman of a married or cohabiting couple being classified as the head of a male lone parent family unit. Again, this problem would have produced an exaggeration of the number of lone parent families.

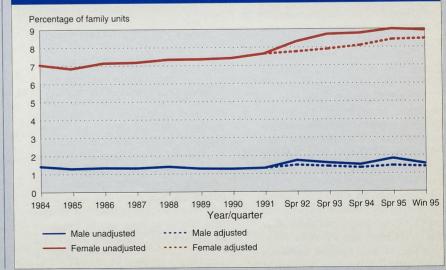
The definitional changes are unlikely to have had significant effects (when compared with sampling variability) on the family and household type variables. Probably the most significant discontinuities in the data are those relating to changes and anomalies in applying definitions and concepts. The problem of incorrect assignment of people to family units does not appear to be susceptible to adjustment except by

imputation and re-coding on an individual basis, and it has already been determined that this would be too resource-intensive. It is therefore proposed to recommend that users exclude the quarters which are still affected, i.e. summer and autumn 1992 and winter 1992/93, from household-based analyses.

Looking at the problems of missing partners and incorrect marital status, the families affected should be identifiable by inconsistency between the family type variable and the marital status of the head of family, or by the absence of a head of household. We can identify and exclude the affected family units and households, and figure A shows the effect of doing so on the percentage of lone parent families. The adjusted series show a much more plausible and consistent pattern over time. (It should be noted that these are unweighted data, and the base is LFS family units, not 'families' as used for example in the GHS. They are presented here to show the degree of consistency over time in the series, not to indicate the actual incidence of lone parent families). There are two possible approaches to amending the data sets to adjust for this problem. One is to set up a standard filter to remove these family units, and the households in which they occur, and compensate for the under-representation of couple families by adjustments within the grossing system. The second possibility is to produce adjusted family and household type variables for the affected families and households. The latter would be more satisfactory in terms of retaining the fullest consistency with the person-level data, but it has not yet been shown to be practicable - this is currently being explored.

It is worth observing as an additional point that the consistent and plausible time series during the period up to 1991 which is shown by figure A supports the suggestion that the definitional changes to the marital and cohabitational status variables are unlikely to have had a significant effect on the family and household type variables

Figure A Unadjusted and adjusted percentages of lone parent families



^{*} Indicates cell size which would be too small to be published because of high sampling variability.

Technical note - continued

Grossing-up of household level data

The grossing method currently used for the LFS works entirely on the basis of the individual person. It is fully described in Volume 1 of the User Guide to the LFS, but in summary the population is split into subgroups (or cells) where the number of people in each subgroup is known (based on population estimates). The weights are calculated by dividing the population in that subgroup by the number of cases in the sample. A multi-stage procedure is used: first grossing to population estimates for individual Local Authority Districts; then to national population estimates by sex and age group; then grossing by sex, region and age group. This procedure is iterated until the results are

Thus sex, age and area of residence will affect a person's grossing factor, but not the type of household in which he or she lives, and not the characteristics of the other people in the household. This implies that using the existing individual grossing factors to gross up household level data may produce a biased distribution of household types, and a biased distribution of particular subgroups of people by the type of household to which they belong.

There are some particularly striking examples of likely biases. First, we know from a study investigating characteristics of LFS non-respondents using 1991 Census data² that young adults in one person households are particularly underrepresented in the LFS, (being especially

difficult to find at home). To compensate for the under-representation of young adults, those who are in the sample will have a high weighting factor – but since they are the ones who have not dropped out, they will consist disproportionately of young people in larger households, rather than in one person households, with the result that one person households will still be under-represented in the grossed up household data. Equally, although the grossed up total numbers of young adults will be correct, their distribution by the type of household they live in will be biased.

Another aspect of the problem is that, since individuals in the same household are likely to have different weights, the grossing system will produce different grossed up numbers for the two partners in a married or cohabiting couple. Similarly, a joint distribution of say heads of household and their spouses can produce quite different numbers depending on whether the basis for grossing up is the head or the spouse.

Clearly, therefore, there could be problems with the straightforward approach of using the individual grossing factors for person level characteristics, and the head of household's weight for household level characteristics, (as is used at present by default). We need to consider other possibilities.

Two different approaches which can be applied to LFS household data have been developed for different purposes. One is that used by the Department of Environment (DoE) for the Survey of English Housing, which is described briefly in Appendix C of the publication *Housing in*

England 1994/95, and in more detail in an internal DoE paper³.

The second is that used by the Department of Social Security (DSS) for the Family Resources Survey, which is described in a DSS analytical note⁴. This approach has been further developed and generalised in a recent paper⁵ from the Social Survey Division of ONS. It is likely to be applied to LFS data in the course of a planned ONS study to investigate the implications of a Eurostat proposal to use common household grossing factors. The results of this study are expected to throw considerable light on the question of what is a suitable grossing system for LFS household level data.

Footnotes

- 1 See GSS (1996): Harmonised concepts and questions for government social surveys, ONS.
- 2 Foster, K: The Labour Force Survey: report of the 1991 Census-linked study of survey nonrespondents, OPCS, 1994.
- 3 Down, D, W: Grossing to population totals using household level factors: an assessment of two methods applied to the 1990 Labour Force Survey, DoE, 1991.
- 4 Ray, A: Grossing up: an investigation of different methods applied to data from the Family Resources Survey, Analytical Notes No. 4, DSS, 1996.
- 5 Elliot D: Software to weight and gross survey data with application to the EC Household Panel and Family Expenditure Surveys, ONS, 1996.

Women in the labour market: results from the spring 1996 Labour Force Survey

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eature Statistica Section Statistical feature Statistic

This article presents a range of statistics for Great Britain from the spring 1996 Labour Force Survey dealing with the participation of women of working age in the labour market. It focuses on women's levels of economic activity, the types of jobs they do and how this relates to their family commitments.

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

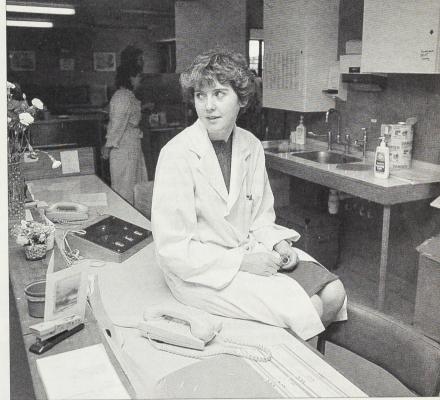


Photo: Homer Sykes/Network

Further information:

For more information on family and household data from the LFS contact Pam Tate on 0171 533 6160.

For information on the General Household Survey contact Lesley Sanders on 0171 533 5444.

Key findings

- In spring 1996, 71 per cent of women of working age (16-59) were economically active compared with an economic activity rate of 85 per cent for men of working age (16-64). This is a rise since spring 1996 of three percentage points for women, but a 3 percentage point fall for men.
- Between 1986 and 1996 the economic activity rate for women with children aged under 5 rose from 40 per cent to 54 per cent.
- Forty four per cent of all those of working age in employment in spring 1996 were women, up from 42 per cent in spring 1986. 67 per cent of working age women were in employment in spring 1996 compared with 61 per cent in spring 1986, while the employment rate for

- men has fluctuated around 77 to 80 per cent.
- Thirty six per cent of employed women had dependent children aged under 16 in spring 1996, compared with 32 per cent in 1986.
- Forty four per cent of women in employment worked part-time (up 1 percentage point since 1986) compared with 8 per cent of men (up from 4 per cent). In 1996, women represented 33 per cent of all those working full-time and 82 per cent of all those working part-time.
- Seven per cent of women in employment were self-employed, compared with 17 per cent of men; women represented 24 per cent of all the self-employed, the same percentage as in 1986.
- The number of women in temporary

- jobs has increased by 23 per cent (by 74 per cent for men) since 1986.
- women in employment worked in three major occupation groups clerical/secretarial, personal and protective services, and sales. These occupations account for only 18 per cent of employed men.
- Eighty five per cent of employed women worked in the service industries compared with 59 per cent of men.
- Women with higher qualifications (above A level) had the highest economic activity rates; 86 per cent compared with 55 per cent for unqualified women. Among those with children aged under 5, the rates were 74 per cent for highly qualified women and 31 per cent for those without qualifications.

Introduction

THIS ARTICLE is the latest in a series of reports which brings together a wide range of results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to describe the participation of women of working age (16-59) in the labour market and the types of work they do. Most of the data are derived from the spring 1996 quarterly survey which was carried out during March, April and May 1996 but some trends over the period since 1986 are also given.

All data relate to Great Britain and cover those of working age; women aged 16-59 and men 16-64. None of the figures have been seasonally adjusted, however for maximum comparability, figures are only provided from the spring surveys. Summary tables (identified by numbers) and charts are included in the main body of the text and more detailed tables appear after the technical note.

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

Labour market participation

Age and marital status

Women form an increasing proportion of the British labour force and by spring 1996 they represented over 43 per cent of the total labour force. Table 1 shows that, compared with 1986, women's activity rate was three percentage points higher in both 1991 and 1996 (71 per cent), whereas the men's rate was the same in 1991 (88 per cent) but by 1996 it was 3 percentage points lower (85 per cent). The increase in women's participation is associated with an increase in part-time employment which is discussed later in this article. More details of the trends in economic status of women (and men) of working age appear in table A.

Economic activity rates for women in all age groups are lower than the corresponding rates for men - see figure 1. The greatest difference is for the 25-39 age group when the rate for men is highest (93 per cent) compared with only 73 per cent for women. The difference reflects women who are at home, often looking after a family (see next section). The proportion of women who were economically inactive because they were looking after home/family has steadily declined from 60 per cent in 1986 to 51 per cent in spring 1996.

The economic activity rate for married (or cohabiting) women (74 per cent) is higher than that for non-married women (67 per cent) – see table B. Non-married women include most students, lone mothers and many older women, groups which all have relatively low participation rates.

Women with dependent children

The presence of a dependent child (defined here as under 16) in the family has a major effect on the economic activity of women particularly those under the age of 40, as table 2 shows. The available evidence suggests that it is the age of the youngest child, rather than the number of children. which is the most significant factor.

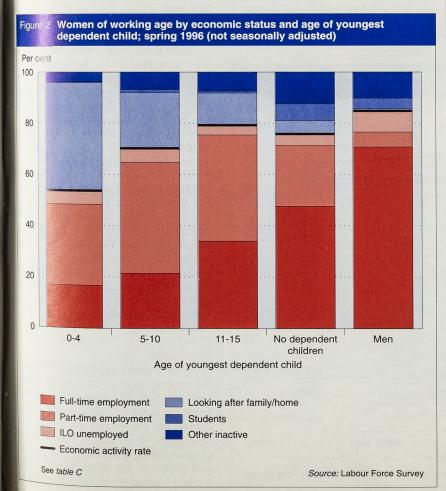
Economic activity rates for women hy age of youngest dependent children can be compared from figure 2. 40 per cent of women of working age had dependent children under 16 and their overall activity rate was 65 per cent (compared with 76 per cent for women without children aged under 16). Of those with pre-school children (0-4 years) only 54 per cent were economically active; for those with primary school age (5-10) children the rate rose to 70 per cent and those with secondary school age children (11-15) had the highest rate of 79 per cent.

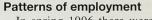
The economic activity rate of women with dependent children has risen to 65 per cent in 1996, from 57 per cent in 1986. The largest rise was for women with the voungest child aged under 5, to stand 14 percentage points above the 1986 figure (40 per cent, see figure 3). The activity rate for women without dependent children has not risen compared with 1986.

The combined effects of woman's age and age of youngest dependent child may be seen in table C. Economic activity rates are lowest for the younger mothers with children aged 0-4 and highest for older

Great Britain

Economic activity by age, Great Britain; spring 1996 (not seasonally adjusted) Per cent 25-39 40-49 50-59 16-24 Men Women **Economically inactive** Femomically active Looking after family/home •••• Economic activity rate Full-time employment Part-time employment LO unemployed Other inactive Economic activity rate Source: Labour Force Survey See table C





without dependent children.

In spring 1996 there were 11 million working age women in employment, 44 per cent of all workers below state pension age, compared with 42 per cent in spring 1986. The number of women in employment has risen by 1.3 million since 1986 while the number of men in employment is 0.2 million higher (see table 1). Two thirds of women of working age were in employment in spring 1996 compared with three quarters of men.

mothers with children aged 11-15. The

activity rates range from 38 per cent for

mothers aged 16-24 with youngest child

aged 0-4, to 81 per cent for mothers aged

40-49 with youngest child aged 11-15. The

only exception to this pattern is the small

number of mothers aged 50 and over,

whose activity rates tend to be lower than

mothers aged 40-49, and about the same as

the rates for women in the same age group

Table 2 shows employment rates for women by age of their youngest child. In spring 1996 while 67 per cent of all women of working age were in employment, the percentage ranges from 48 per cent of women whose youngest child was aged under 5 to 75 per cent for women whose youngest child was aged 11-15 (compared with 77 per cent for men of working age). The analysis by the age of women shows a very similar pattern to that for economic activity rates, which is described above.

Full and part-time work

In spring 1996, about 82 per cent of all people of working age who worked parttime were women (see table 1). Some 44 per cent of women in employment worked part-time, a slightly higher proportion than in 1986 (43 per cent). While a very small proportion of men work part-time, the proportion has increased from 4 per cent in 1986 to 8 per cent in spring 1996 (a rise of 516,000). The number of women working part-time increased by 693,000 (17 per cent) and the number working full-time increased by 586,000 (11 per cent) but among men there was a fall of 278,000 working full-time. There has been an overall shift since 1986 from full-time to parttime employment coinciding with an increase in the number of women wishing to work (see table 1 and figure 4). The total number of people in full-time jobs has returned to roughly the 1986 level while the number of people working part-time has increased by 1.2 million, of which over half (57 per cent) is accounted for by

Many women with family responsibilities find part-time work more convenient; in spring 1996 nearly two thirds (63 per cent) of employed women with dependent children worked part-time compared with one third (33 per cent) of women without

Table 1 Economic activity: women and men of working age (16-59/64) 1986-1996; spring of each year (not seasonally adjusted)

| | | | | Percentage change | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|--|
| | 1986 (000's) | 1991 (000's) | 1996 (000's) | 1986- 1996 | 1991- 1996 | |
| Women (16-59) | | 1. | | | | |
| All | 15,992 | 16,307 | 16,483 | 3 | 1 | |
| Economically active | 10,905 | 11,620 | 11,756 | 8 | 1 | |
| Economic activity rate (per cent) | 68 | 71 | 71 | | | |
| In employment ^a | 9,728 | 10,767 | 10,994 | 13 | 2 | |
| Full-time ^b | 5,579 | 6,254 | 6,165 | 11 | -1 | |
| Part-time ^b | 4,135 | 4,512 | 4,828 | 17 | 7 | |
| Employment rate | 61 | 66 | 67 | | | |
| ILO Unemployed | 1,178 | 853 | 763 | -35 | -11 | |
| ILO Unemployment rate (per cent) | 11 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| Economically inactive | 5,086 | 4,687 | 4,727 | -7 | 1 | |
| Men (16-64) | | | | | | |
| All | 17,541 | 17,871 | 18,083 | 3 | 1 | |
| Economically active | 15,384 | 15,699 | 15,319 | 0 | -2 | |
| Economic activity rate (per cent) | 88 | 88 | 85 | | | |
| In employment ^a | 13,612 | 14,263 | 13,835 | 2 | -3 | |
| Full-time ^b | 13,061 | 13,540 | 12,783 | -2 | -6 | |
| Part-time ^b | 535 | 717 | 1,051 | 97 | 47 | |
| Employment rate | 78 | 80 | 77 | | | |
| ILO Unemployed | 1,772 | 1,436 | 1,483 | -16 | 3 | |
| ILO Unemployment rate (per cent) | 12 | 9 | 10 | | | |
| Economically inactive | 2,157 | 2,172 | 2,765 | 28 | 27 | |

Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time and from spring 1992 includes unpaid family workers.

Table 2 Employment rates by age of youngest dependent child and age, people of working age; spring 1996 (not seasonally adjusted)

| | (| Great Britain, per c | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------|----------------------|--|------|-------|-----------------------|----|--|--|--|--|
| | Wome | Women (16-59) | | | | | | | | | |
| | All | With yo | With youngest dependent child aged Without | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0-15 | 0-4 | 5-10 | 11-15 | dependent children | | | | | |
| All aged 16-59/64 | 67 | 60 | 48 | 65 | 75 | 71 | 77 | | | | |
| People aged | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-24 | 59 | 29 | 29 | 33 | * | 64 | 62 | | | | |
| 25-39 | 68 | 58 | 52 | 64 | 73 | 86 | 85 | | | | |
| 40-49 | 76 | 73 | 51 | 69 | 79 | 79 | 86 | | | | |
| 50-59/64 | 61 | 58 | * | 48 | 62 | 61 | 66 | | | | |

Source: Labour Force Survey Less than 10,000 in cell: sample size too small for reliable estimate

See table C.

dependent children. As might be expected, women with younger children, those aged under 11, are more likely to be in part-time employment than those with older children – 66 per cent compared with 55 per cent. The reasons why women and men took up part-time employment are shown in figure 5. In spring 1996, 79 per cent of women working part-time did not want a full-time job but this varies according to the age of the women and whether they have children (see also table D). For young women (and men) aged 16-24 the most common reason for working parttime was that they were students (64 per cent) but for women in all other age groups the major reason was that they did not want a full-time job (88 per cent). For women with children, over 90 per cent said

they did not want a full-time job, the proportion decreasing slightly for those with older children, compared with 64 per cent of women without children. The proportion of women without children who worked part-time and said they did not want a fulltime job rises with age and for those over 50 is almost as high (88 per cent) as that for women with children.

Self-employed and unpaid family workers

Relatively few women take up selfemployment and in spring 1996 only 24 per cent of all self-employed people of working age were women. About 7 per cent of women in employment reported that they were self-employed compared with 17 per cent of men. The number of self-employed women has increased by

Source: Labour Force Survey

dependent child 1986-1996; spring each year (not seasonally adjusted) Per cent 100 80 60 40 20 1991 1996 1986 Age of youngest child 11-15 --- 0-4

Figure 3 Economic activity rates of women aged 16-59 by age of youngest

116,000 since 1986 compared with ar increase of 323,000 men. Part-time self employment also seems to be an increasing phenomenon.

In addition to the 735,000 in paid self employment, 66,000 women reported that they mainly worked unpaid for a business which they or a family relative owned compared with only 28,000 men. The number of unpaid family workers has steadily decreased since this category was first introduced in 1992, perhaps indicating a move to paid jobs (or payment for the same job) as the economy recovers.

Temporary jobs

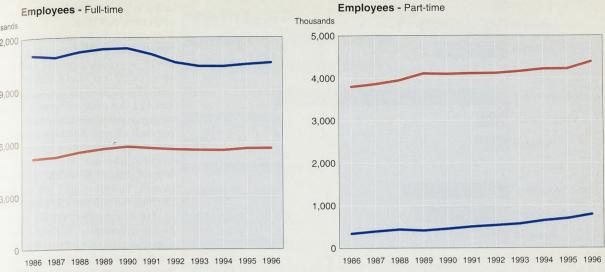
In spring 1996, 8 per cent of women employees reported that their job was not permanent, for example a fixed period contract, agency temping or casual work This is slightly higher than in 1986 (7 per cent), although for men, the percentage in temporary jobs rose from 3 per cent in spring 1986 to 6 per cent in spring 1996. The number of women in temporary jobs increased by 23 per cent over the 10 year period and permanent employees by 12 per cent; but for men, while temporary jobs rose by 74 per cent (from a low base) the number of permanent employees fell by 3 per cent. As with the shift to more part-time working, the move towards temporary work has opened up more job opportunities to women who were already more accustomed to these work patterns than men.

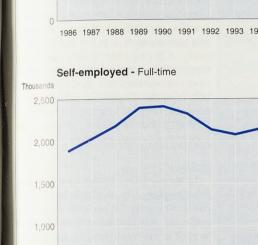
Length of time in job

and 10 years.

the occupations in which men and women tend to work. In spring 1996, men in employment were divided equally between manual and non-manual occupations (see table F) but 70 per cent of women worked in non-manual occupations. The occupation groups or sub-groups in which most

Figure 4 Components of the labour force, working age, Great Britain; 1986-1996 (not seasonally adjusted)





Temporary employees

- Women

See table A

1 000

800

600

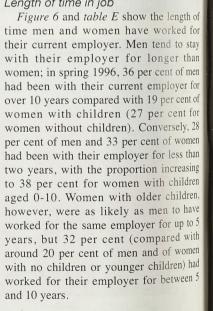
200

1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996

1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996

- Men





1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996

Occupation

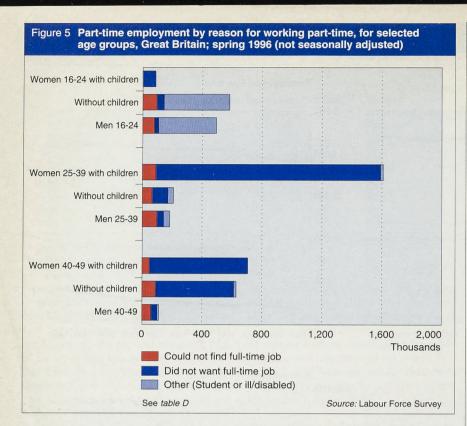
Figure 7 shows the differences between women worked were clerical/secretaria

•••• 5-10

See table C

· · · No dependent children

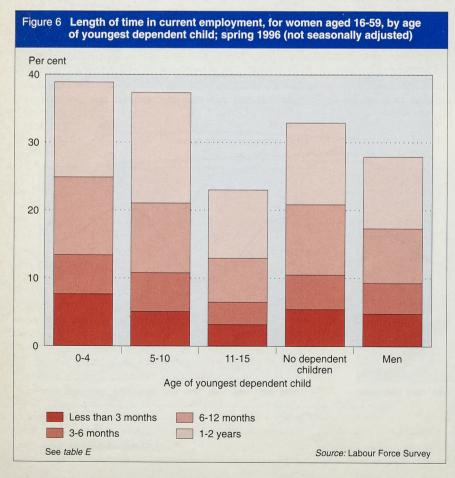
ILO unemployment rates



(25 per cent), and personal services such as nursing/care assistants, catering and hair-dressing (15 per cent). The next largest sub-groups are sales occupations (other than buyers, brokers and sales representatives) and non-agricultural elementary

occupations such as catering assistants and cleaners (8 per cent). The personal and protective services, and sales occupation groups provide more part-time jobs for women than full-time ones.

There are also large numbers of women



in managerial/administrative positions but here their number is greatly exceeded by that of men who make up two-thirds of those working in this occupation group, and a relatively small proportion (19 per cent) work part-time.

Women form the majority in three major occupational groups: clerical and secretarisal (75 per cent); personal and protective services (65 per cent); and sales (64 per cent). These three groups account for over half (52 per cent) of women in employ. ment compared with less than a fifth (18 per cent) of men. Although it is not evident at the major occupation group level, other occupations are also predominantly female: health associate professionals (nurses, midwives etc.) (86 per cent) and teaching (63 per cent). In many traditionally male occupations, women are still very poorly represented - plant and machine operatives, especially drivers and mobile machine operators (3 per cent), and protective services such as police and fire (11 per cent). Although the number of women employed in many managerial and professional occupations has increased they still only represent 32 per cent of managers and administrators, 35 per cent of health professionals and 29 per cent of buyers, brokers and sales representatives.

Industry

In spring 1996, 85 per cent of women were employed in service industries compared with only 59 per cent of men (see table G). About 14 per cent of women worked in the manufacturing and construction industries (men 37 per cent). A number of service industries employed more women than men – health (80 per cent women), education (69 per cent), hotels and restaurants (60 per cent) and retail trade (61 per cent) – and there was also a predominance of women workers in clothing manufacture, where 69 per cent were women.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate (on the ILO definition) in spring 1996 was 6.5 per cent for women of working age; the equivalent rate for men was 9.7 per cent (see table l and table A). During the last recession the unemployment rate rose less sharply for women than men (from 6.6 per cent in spring 1990 to 7.8 per cent in spring 1993 compared with a rise from 6.9 per cent to 12.5 per cent for men over the same period, see figure 4). Unemployment rates have been falling over the last three years and the unemployment rate for women is now back down below the spring 1990 figure at 6.5 per cent. Although the rate for men has fallen further, at 9.7 per cent it is still well above its spring 1990 level.

Table 3 shows that ILO unemployment rates for women fall as age increases; from 11 per cent for 16-24 year old women to around 4 per cent for those aged 40 and

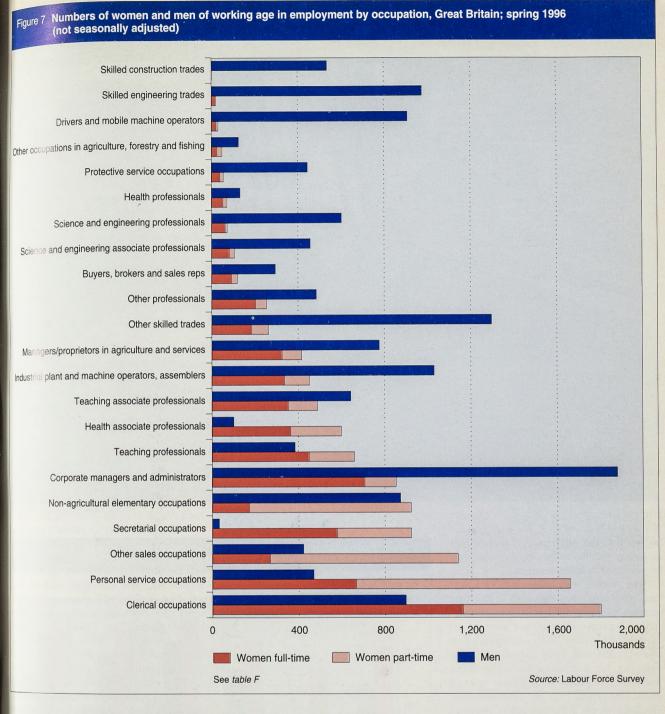


Table 3 Unemployment rates by age of youngest dependent child and age, people of working age; spring 1996 (not seasonally adjusted)

| | Wome | n (16-59) | | | | | Men (16-64) |
|-------------------|--|-----------|-----|------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | All With youngest dependent child aged Without | | | | | | |
| | | 0-15 | 0-4 | 5-10 | 11-15 | dependent children | |
| All aged 16-59/64 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 10 |
| People aged | | | | | | | |
| 16-24 | 11 | 24 | 24 | * | * | 10 | 18 |
| 25-39 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 9 |
| 40-49 | 4 | 4 | * | 5 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| 50-59/64 | 4 | * | * | * | * | 4 | 8 |

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

over. By comparison, men's unemployment rates ranged from 18 per cent for those aged 16-24, to a lowest rate of 7 per cent for the 40-49 age group. By age of youngest dependent child, women with children aged 0-4 had the highest unemployment rate (10 per cent) and those with children aged 11-15 or without children had the lowest rates (5 per cent and 6 per cent respectively). Among young women with children, unemployment rises to 24 per cent.

From table B unemployment rates (as a percentage of economically active) can be calculated for married and non-married men (6 per cent and 17 per cent) and women (4 per cent and 11 per cent). The differences may, however, be due at least



Photo: Kayte Brimacombe/Netwo

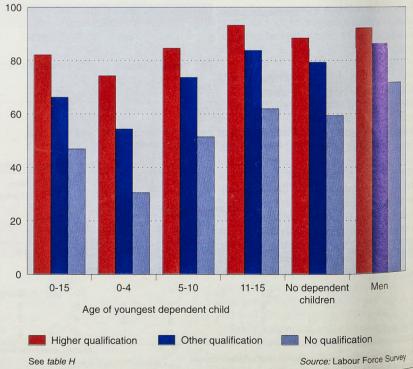
as much to the different age distributions as to any stability or incentives which may be provided by being married.

One reason why women have lower unemployment rates than men is that they remain unemployed for shorter periods. Table I shows that 34 per cent of all women who were ILO unemployed in spring 1996 had been out of work and looking for a job for less than three months, compared with 22 per cent of men. Conversely, 28 per cent had been unemployed for 1 year or more compared with 45 per cent of all men.

Qualifications

Figure 8 shows the combined effects of highest qualification and family status on the economic activity rates of women. Table H gives background information, from which it is possible to calculate that a higher proportion of women without dependent children have no formal qualifications (26 per cent) than those with children (23 per cent). The proportion also increases with the age of the youngest child; 19 per cent of women with a youngest child aged 0-4, have no qualifications, 24 per cent of those with children aged 5-10 and 30 per cent with children aged 11-15, possibly because women's





ification levels have been increasing the last decade.

The table shows that the highest econic activity rates are for women with gher qualifications (ie above A level or valent), whether they have children or 86 per cent of highly qualified women re economically active in spring 1996. npared with 55 per cent of those without qualifications. This is a similar, but ore marked effect to that among men here the economic activity rate falls from per cent of those with higher qualificans to 71 per cent for unqualified men. oure 8 shows that the effect of qualificais most marked among women with -school age children where 31 per cent alified women were economically compared with 74 per cent of highfied women. Well qualified women so have higher employment rates and ower unemployment rates than the less well-qualified, as do their male counterparts (see table H).

Table J gives a regional analysis of orking age women's economic status, for 1996. The regions with the highest c activity rates were the South ast excluding Greater London (75 per South West (74 per cent), East Anglia (73 per cent), and East Midlands 73 per cent). The regions with the lowest tivity rates were Northern Ireland (62 per ent), Wales (67 per cent) and Northern (68

The figures show that the South East excluding Greater London at 71 per cent had the highest employment rate employed as per cent of population), folowed by the South West (70 per cent) and en the East Midlands and East Anglia oth 69 per cent). The regions with the west employment rates were Northern eland (58 per cent) and Northern (62 per ent). Full-time employment was particurly high in Greater London where 67 per ent of women in employment worked time. Lowest proportions of women in ll-time work (as a percentage of all in ployment) were in the South West (51 r cent), Yorkshire and Humberside, East glia and Wales (all 52 per cent).

ILO unemployment rates for women ere highest in Greater London (9 per cent) nd the lowest in the Rest of the South East nd the South West (both 5 per cent).

Information is also available from the abour Force Survey for counties in Great Britain (or former county areas where uniary authorities have been established). igure 9 shows activity rates of women of working age by county.

Earnings

The LFS has collected details of aployees' gross earnings since winter 992/93. Table 4 compares the average urly pay received by women and men of

Figure 9 Activity rates of women of working age by county; spring 1996 (not seasonally adjusted) GB rate 71.3 per cent Under 70.0 per cent 70.0-72.4 per cent 72.5-74.9 per cent 75.0 per cent and over Less than 10,000: estimate not shown Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 4 Average gross hourly earnings of full- and part-time employees of working age; spring 1996 (not seasonally adjusted)

Great Britain, £

| | | | 4 |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---|
| | Women 16-59 | Men 16-64 | |
| All employees | 6.25 | 8.50 | |
| Full-time | 7.00 | 8.75 | |
| Part-time | 5.27 | 5.14 | |
| Sample size | | | |
| All employees | 4,036 | 3,926 | |
| Full-time | 2,161 | 3,645 | |
| Part-time | 1,875 | 281 | |
| | Courses Lai | have Fares Come | |

working age working full-time and parttime. According to the LFS, the hourly earnings of women, full-time employees of working age in Spring 1996 stood at £7.00 - 80 per cent of men's earnings (£8.75). Part-time hourly earnings were closer at £5.27 for women and £5.14 for men. The low figure for men may be largely explained by the fact that the majority of men who work part-time are aged under 25, many of them students (see figure 5).

A selection of other analyses of earnings appear regularly in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin including hourly earnings by occupation and sex.

Further information:

For further information about the Labour Force Survey, and how to access the results including the LFS Quarterly Bulletin and LFS Historical Supplement, telephone the LFS Help-Line on 0171 533 6180.

For enquiries specifically relating to this article, please telephone Alistair Price 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 (ie 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

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, laid down by the International Labour Organisation and

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.

Earnings

In their fifth and final LFS interview, employees are asked for details of their earnings. The data relate to actual gross earnings in the most recent period in the main job, converted to a weekly basis. Hourly earnings are based on the usual hours worked per week.

Results based on small samples

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

Separate Tables

The Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) recently published Separate Tables: Statistics on Women and Men in Education, Training and Employment. This document brings together data from regular statistical series and published research reports, and shows the relative achievements of men and women in education, training and employment. The areas covered include:

- Compulsory school education up to GCSE
- Post compulsory education, 16-19 year olds
- Higher education
- Basic skills and work-related training
- Lifetime learning
- Employment and unemployment

Copies of the publication may be obtained from:

Sex and Race Equality Division, DfEE, Level 4, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

Tel: 0171 273 5627.

Economic activity: women and men of working age (16-59/64); spring 1986-spring 1996 (not seasonally adjusted)

| The second second second | | | | | | | | | Great | Britain, t | housands |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
| men (16-59) | 15,992 | 16,091 | 16,161 | 16,223 | 16,261 | 16,307 | 16,344 | 16,365 | 16,387 | 16,428 | 16,483 |
| 11 | 10,905 | 11,134 | 11,335 | 11,548 | 11,637 | 11,620 | 11,584 | 11,612 | 11,627 | 11,643 | 11,756 |
| conomically active | 9,728 | 9,979 | 10,374 | 10,741 | 10,869 | 10,767 | 10,720 | 10,707 | 10,751 | 10,826 | 10,994 |
| In employment ^a | 5,579 | 5,701 | 6,004 | 6,216 | 6,356 | 6,254 | 6,140 | 6,087 | 6,073 | 6,160 | 6,165 |
| Full-time ^{b,c} | 4,135 | 4,262 | 4,351 | 4,514 | 4,511 | 4,512 | 4,578 | 4,617 | 4,673 | 4,664 | 4,828 |
| Part-time ^{b,c} | 8,973 | 9,111 | 9,462 | 9,810 | 9,930 | 9,857 | 9,787 | 9,792 | 9,835 | 9,937 | 10,108 |
| Employee ^d | 5,161 | 5,237 | 5,505 | 5,696 | 5,829 | 5,743 | 5,668 | 5,632 | 5,614 | 5,713 | 5,715 |
| Full-time ^c | 3,806 | 3,867 | 3,955 | 4,113 | 4,101 | 4,114 | 4,117 | 4,159 | 4,217 | 4,222 | 4,393 |
| Part-time ^c Permanent | 8,252 | 8,391 | 8,757 | 9,069 | 9,218 | 9,173 | 9,025 | 9,019 | 8,997 | 9,067 | 9,210 |
| | 666 | 687 | 663 | 713 | 681 | 670 | 658 | 667 | 739 | 773 | 819 |
| Temporary Self-employed | 619 | 682 | 710 | 752 | 777 | 741 | 709 | 709 | 726 | 717 | 735 |
| On Government-supported | | 002 | 6.8 | | | 000.0 | | | | | |
| training and employment | | 131 | | | | 010 | | | | - | 25 |
| programmes | 134 | 183 | 201 | 176 | 160 | 164 | 126 | 118 | 112 | 96 | 85 |
| Unpaid family workers ^e | - | - | - | | - | - | 99 | 88 | 78 | 76 | 66 |
| ILO unemployed | 1,178 | 1,155 | 961 | 807 | 768 | 853 | 864 | 905 | 876 | 817 | 763 |
| nactive | 5,086 | 4,957 | 4,826 | 4,675 | 4,623 | 4,687 | 4,760 | 4,752 | 4,760 | 4,785 | 4,727 |
| Looking after family/home | 3,040 | 2,888 | 2,785 | 2,741 | 2,633 | 2,681 | 2,723 | 2,623 | 2,601 | 2,509 | 2,421 |
| Students | 533 | 551 | 525 | 509 | 540 | 557 | 698 | 754 | 751 | 766 | 698 |
| Other inactive | 1,513 | 1,518 | 1,516 | 1,425 | 1,451 | 1,449 | 1,338 | 1,376 | 1,408 | 1,511 | 1,607 |
| n (16-64) | | 4= 000 | 47 000 | 47 700 | 47.004 | 47.074 | 47.004 | 47.000 | 47.004 | 40.047 | 40.000 |
| All | 17,541 | 17,626 | 17,698 | 17,768 | 17,834 | 17,871 | 17,901 | 17,929 15,356 | 17,964 | 18,017 15,293 | 18,083 15,319 |
| conomically active | 15,384 | 15,462 | 15,626 | 15,716 | 15,778 | 15,699 | 15,478 | | 15,331 | | 13,835 |
| In employment ^a | 13,612 | 13,747 | 14,235 | 14,586 | 14,688 | 14,263 | 13,689 | 13,444 | 13,577 | 13,751 | 12,783 |
| Full-time ^{b,c} | 13,061 | 13,102 | 13,543 | 13,931 | 13,974 | 13,540 | 12,884 | 12,595 | 12,637 937 | 12,792 | |
| Part-time ^{b,c} | 535 | 622 | 663 | 639 | 709 | 717 | 801 | 847 | | 956 | 1,051 11,375 |
| Employee ^d | 11,380 | 11,305 | 11,629 | 11,773 | 11,856 | 11,577 | 11,150 | 10,967 | 11,033 | 11,195 | |
| Full-time ^c | 11,030 | 10,904 | 11,190 | 11,359 | 11,402 | 11,074 | 10,614 | 10,398 568 | 10,387 645 | 10,501 | 10,586 788 |
| Part-time ^c | 343 | 395 | 439 | 413 | 453 | 502 | 534 10,534 | 10,291 | 10,313 | 10,385 | 10,581 |
| Permanent | 10,929 | 10,849 | 11,159 | 11,340 | 11,420 | 11,142 | | | 594 | 684 | 675 |
| Temporary | 388 | 421 | 428 | 413 | 407 | 419 | 488 | 534 | | | |
| Self-employed | 1,965 | 2,122 | 2,278 | 2,507 | 2,540 | 2,428 | 2,261 | 2,224 | 2,298 | 2,349 | 2,288 |
| On Government-supported | | | | | | | | | | | |
| training and employment | 000 | 015 | 200 | 200 | 000 | 040 | 239 | 223 | 211 | 177 | 145 |
| programmes | 266 | 315 | 326 | 302 | 288 | 249 | 39 | 30 | 35 | 30 | 28 |
| Unpaid family workers ^e | 1 770 | 1 715 | 1 201 | 1 120 | 1 000 | 1 426 | | | 1,755 | 1,543 | 1,483 |
| ILO unemployed | 1,772 | 1,715 | 1,391 | 1,130 | 1,090 | 1,436 | 1,789 | 1,912 | 2,633 | 2,724 | 2,765 |
| hactive | 2,157 | 2,164 | 2,072 | 2,052 | 2,056 | 2,172 75 | 2,423 | 2,573 | 118 | 126 | 166 |
| Looking after family/home | 63 | 65 | 82 | 72 | 75 | | 77 | 811 | 821 | 829 | 740 |
| Students | 641 | 647 | 595 | 579 | 579 | 627 | 756 | | | | 1,859 |
| Other inactive | 1,453 | 1,452 | 1,395 | 1,400 | 1,403 | 1,469 | 1,590 | 1,656 | 1,695 | 1,769 | 1,009 |
| (16-59/64) | | | | | | | | | | | 0.1.500 |
| All | 33,532 | 33,717 | 33,859 | 33,990 | 34,095 | 34,178 | 34,245 | 34,293 | 34,351 | 34,445 | 34,566 |
| conomically active | 26,290 | 26,595 | 26,961 | 27,264 | 27,415 | 27,319 | 27,063 | 26,968 | 26,959 | 26,936 | 27,075 |
| In employment ^a | 23,340 | 23,726 | 24,609 | 25,327 | 25,557 | 25,030 | 24,410 | 24,152 | 24,328 | 24,577 | 24,829 |
| Full-time ^{b,c} | 18,640 | 18,803 | 19,547 | 20,146 | 20,330 | 19,795 | 19,024 | 18,682 | 18,710 | 18,952 | 18,948 |
| Part-time ^{b,c} | 4,670 | 4,884 | 5,014 | 5,154 | 5,220 | 5,229 | 5,379 | 5,464 | 5,610 | 5,621 | 5,879 |
| Employee ^d | 20,354 | 20,416 | 21,091 | 21,583 | 21,786 | 21,434 | 20,937 | 20,759 | 20,868 | 21,132 | 21,483 |
| Full-time ^c | 16,191 | 16,141 | 16,695 | 17,055 | 17,230 | 16,817 | 16,283 | 16,031 | 16,001 | 16,214 | 16,301 |
| Part-time ^c | 4,149 | 4,262 | 4,393 | 4,526 | 4,554 | 4,615 | 4,651 | 4,726 | 4,862 | 4,915 | 5,181 |
| Permanent | 19,181 | 19,240 | 19,916 | 20,409 | 20,638 | 20,314 | 19,559 | 19,310 | 19,310 | 19,452 | 19,790 |
| Temporary | 1,055 | 1,109 | 1,090 | 1,126 | 1,088 | 1,090 | 1,146 | 1,201 | 1,334 | 1,457 | 1,494 |
| Self-employed On Government-supported | 2,584 | 2,804 | 2,988 | 3,259 | 3,317 | 3,169 | 2,971 | 2,933 | 3,024 | 3,066 | 3,022 |
| training and employment | | | | | | | 001 | 0.4.1 | 000 | 070 | 000 |
| programmes | 400 | 498 | 527 | 478 | 448 | 412 | 364 | 341 | 322 | 273 | 230 |
| Unpaid family workers ^e | - | - | - | - | - | | 138 | 119 | 113 | 106 | 93 |
| ILO unemployed | 2,950 | 2,869 | 2,352 | 1,937 | 1,859 | 2,289 | 2,653 | 2,816 | 2,631 | 2,359 | 2,246 |
| | 7,243 | 7,121 | 6,898 | 6,727 | 6,680 | 6,859 | 7,183 | 7,326 | 7,393 | 7,510 | 7,491 |
| Looking after family/home Students | 3,103 | 2,953 | 2,867 | 2,813 | 2,707 | 2,756 | 2,801 | 2,729 | 2,718 | 2,634 | 2,587 |
| Othering | 1,174 | 1,198 | 1,120 | 1,088 | 1,119 | 1,185 | 1,454 | 1,565 | 1,571 | 1,595 | 1,438 |
| Other inactive | 2,965 | 2,970 | 2,911 | 2,825 | 2,854 | 2,918 | 2,928 | 3,032 | 3,103 | 3,280 | 3,467 |

Source: Labour Force Survey

es those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time. From 1989, this group included all those on Government-supported training and employment programmes, while from the programmes of 1988 it involved those on YTS at a college or training centre (or temporarily away), and from spring 1992 includes unpaid family workers.

spondents on Government-supported training and employment programmes up to 1988 (but see also footnotes above for 1985-88)

hose who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time, permanent or temporary.

(ers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992; prior to this some may have been reported as employees or self-employed, others as unemployed or inactive.

Table B People of working age by sex, economic status and marital status; spring 1996 (not seasonally adjusted)

Great Britain, thousands and per of

| | Marital sta | ntus | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|----------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | All persons | may the state of | Married/liv | ving | Not marrie together | ed/living ^a |
| | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per cer |
| Women 16-59 | | | | THE IS | | |
| All | 16,483 | 100 | 10,592 | 100 | 5,890 | 100 |
| Economically active | 11,756 | 71 | 7,795 | 74 | 3,961 | 67 |
| In Employment ^b | 10,994 | 67 | 7,464 | 70 | 3,530 | 60 |
| Full-time ^c | 6,165 | 37 | 3,791 | 36 | 2,374 | 40 |
| Part-time ^c | 4.828 | 29 | 3,672 | 35 | 1,155 | 20 |
| Employees ^b | 10,108 | 61 | 6,799 | 64 | 3,309 | 56 |
| Full-time ^c | 5,715 | 35 | 3,485 | 33 ' | 2,230 | 38 |
| Part-time ^c | 4,393 | 27 | 3,314 | 31 | 1,079 | 18 |
| Permanent | 9,210 | 56 | 6,267 | 59 | 2,943 | 50 |
| Temporary | 819 | 5 | 476 | 4 | 343 | |
| Self-employed | 735 | 4 | 594 | 6 | 141 | 6 |
| | 733 | 4 | 394 | 0 | 141 | 2 |
| On Government-supported training | 0.5 | | 4.4 | 0 | 70 | |
| and employment programmes | 85 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 72 | 1 |
| Unpaid family workers | 66 | 0 | 57 | 1 | 101 | * |
| ILO unemployed | 763 | 5 | 331 | 3 | 431 | 7 |
| Inactive | 4,727 | 29 | 2,797 | 26 | 1,929 | 33 |
| Looking after family/home | 2,421 | 15 | 1,767 | 17 | 655 | 11 |
| Students | 698 | 4 | 66 | 1 | 632 | 11 |
| Other inactive | 1,607 | 10 | 964 | 9 | 643 | 11 |
| Men 16-64 | | | | | | |
| All | 18,083 | 100 | 11,655 | 100 | 6,428 | 100 |
| Economically active | 15,319 | 85 | 10,320 | 89 | 4,999 | 78 |
| In Employment ^b | 13,835 | 77 | 9,690 | 83 | 4,145 | 64 |
| Full-time ^c | 12,783 | 71 | 9,269 | 80 | 3,515 | 55 |
| Part-time ^c | 1,051 | 6 | 422 | 4 | 629 | 10 |
| Employees ^b | 11,375 | 63 | 7,824 | 67 | 3,551 | 55 |
| Full-time ^c | 10,586 | 59 | 7,555 | 65 | 3,031 | 47 |
| | 788 | 4 | 269 | 2 | 519 | 8 |
| Part-time ^c | | | | 63 | | |
| Permanent | 10,581 | 59 | 7,396 | | 3,185 | 50 |
| Temporary | 675 | 4 | 330 | 3 | 344 | 5 |
| Self-employed | 2,288 | 13 | 1,819 | 16 | 469 | 7 |
| On Government-supported training | | | | | | |
| and employment programme | 145 | 1 | 32 | 0 | 113 | 2 |
| Unpaid family workers | 28 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| ILO unemployed | 1,483 | 8 | 629 | 5 | 854 | 13 |
| Inactive | 2,765 | 15 | 1,336 | 11 | 1,429 | 22 |
| Looking after family/home | 166 | 1 | 101 | 1 | 65 | 1 |
| Students | 740 | 4 | 53 | 0 | 687 | 11 |
| Other inactive | 1,859 | 10 | 1,181 | 10 | 678 | 11 |

Source: Labour Force Suns

© Economic status by age of youngest dependent child and age, people of working age (spring 1996); not seasonally adjusted

| | Women (1 | 6-59) | | 1-1/4 (1) 11-11-1 | | 1 | Men |
|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|---------|
| | All | With youn | gest depende | nt child aged | 1 | Without dependent | (16-64) |
| | 01-3 | 0-15 | 0-4 | 5-10 | 11-15 | children | |
| g 1986 | 15,992 | 6,429 | 2,797 | 1,920 | 1,712 | 9,562 | 17,541 |
| norsons | 10,905 | 3,659 | 1,110 | 1,263 | 1,286 | 7,247 | 15,384 |
| -conomically active | | 3,139 | 831 | 1,106 | 1,203 | 6,588 | 13,612 |
| In employment ^{a,b} | 9,728 | 999 | 244 | 290 | 465 | 4,580 | 13,061 |
| Full-time | 5,579 | | | | 738 | 2,000 | 535 |
| Part-time | 4,135 | 2,135 | 583 | 815 | | | 11,380 |
| Employees | 8,973 | 2,837 | 732 | 999 | 1,106 | 6,137 | |
| Self-employed | 619 | 291 | 93 | 104 | 94 | 329 | 1,965 |
| On Government-supported training | | | | | | - | |
| and employment programmes | 134 | 12 | * | * | * | 123 | 266 |
| ILO unemployed | 1,178 | 520 | 279 | 157 | 83 | 658 | 1,772 |
| nactive | 5,086 | 2,771 | 1,687 | 657 | 427 | 2,315 | 2,157 |
| Looking after family/home | 3,040 | 2,331 | 1,540 | 517 | 274 | 710 | 63 |
| g 1991 | | | | | | | |
| persons | 16,307 | 6,400 | 3,013 | 2,002 | 1,385 | 9,907 | 17,871 |
| Economically active | 11,620 | 3,983 | 1,463 | 1,442 | 1,078 | 7,637 | 15,699 |
| In employment ^{a,b} | 10,767 | 3,616 | 1,271 | 1,327 | 1,018 | 7,151 | 14,263 |
| Full-time | 6,254 | 1,282 | 420 | 426 | 436 | 4,972 | 13,540 |
| Part-time | 4,512 | 2,334 | 851 | 901 | 582 | 2,178 | 717 |
| Employees | 9,857 | 3,256 | 1,129 | 1,207 | 921 | 6,600 | 11,577 |
| Self-employed | 741 | 339 | 135 | 110 | 94 | 402 | 2,428 |
| On Government-supported training | | 300 | .00 | .,0 | | | |
| | 164 | 20 | * | 10 | * | 144 | 249 |
| and employment programmes | 853 | 367 | 192 | 115 | 60 | 486 | 1,436 |
| ILO unemployed | | | | 560 | 307 | 2,270 | 2,172 |
| nactive | 4,687 | 2,417 | 1,550 | | | 632 | 75 |
| Looking after family/home | 2,681 | 2,049 | 1,412 | 432 | 205 | 032 | 73 |
| g 1996 | 16 400 | 6 602 | 2.070 | 2,129 | 1,503 | 9,880 | 18,083 |
| persons | 16,483 | 6,603 | 2,970 | | 1,190 | 7,481 | 15,319 |
| Economically active | 11,756 | 4,275 | 1,591 | 1,494 | | | 13,835 |
| In employment ^a | 10,994 | 3,947 | 1,435 | 1,379 | 1,133 | 7,047 | |
| Full-time | 6,165 | 1,465 | 496 | 458 | 511 | 4,700 | 12,783 |
| Part-time | 4,828 | 2,481 | 938 | 921 | 622 | 2,346 | 1,051 |
| Employees | 10,108 | 3,552 | 1,283 | 1,240 | 1,029 | 6,556 | 11,375 |
| Self-employed | 735 | 346 | 131 | 122 | 93 | 389 | 2,288 |
| On Government-supported training | | | | | | | |
| and employment programmes | 85 | 13 | * | * | * | 72 | 145 |
| Unpaid family workers ^c | 66 | 36 | 16 | 11 | * | 30 | 28 |
| ILO unemployed | 763 | 328 | 156 | 116 | 56 | 434 | 1,483 |
| nactive | 4,727 | 2,328 | 1,379 | 635 | 314 | 2,399 | 2,765 |
| Looking after family/home | 2,421 | 1,906 | 1,255 | 462 | 189 | 515 | 166 |

See page 114 for footnotes.

Continued on next page ▶

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

a Includes single, widowed, divorced and separated if not cohabiting.

b Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time, or were in temporary or permanent employment.

c Based on respondents' self assessments.

Table C Economic status by age of youngest dependent child and age, people of working age (spring 1996); not seasonally adjusted [continued]

| | Women (1 | 6-59) | | | | | tain, thousa |
|------------------------------------|----------|-------|--------------|----------------|-------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | All | | ngest depend | ent child aged | ı | Without | (16-64) |
| | | 0-15 | 0-4 | 5-10 | 11-15 | dependent children | |
| Spring 1996 | | _ | _ | _ | _ | | - |
| 16-24 | | | | | | | |
| All persons | 3,061 | 482 | 451 | 30 | * | 2,579 | 3,216 |
| Economically active | 2,025 | 184 | 171 | 13 | * | 1,841 | 2,430 |
| In employment ^a | 1,799 | 141 | 130 | 10 | * | 1,659 | 1,997 |
| Full-time | 1,122 | 46 | 41 | * | * | 1,076 | |
| Part-time | 677 | 95 | 90 | * | * | 582 | 1,505 |
| Employees | 1,705 | 134 | 123 | 10 | *) | 1,571 | 492 |
| Self-employed | 29 | * | * | * | * | 24 | 1,776 |
| On Government-supported training | | | | | | 27 | 123 |
| and employment programmes | 59 | * | * | * | * | 57 | |
| Unpaid family workers ^c | * | * | * | * | * | 3/ | 89 |
| | 006 | 40 | | * | * | 100 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| ILO unemployed | 226 | 43 | 40 | 4.7 | | 182 | 432 |
| Inactive | 1,037 | 298 | 280 | 17 | 1 | 738 | 786 |
| Looking after family/home | 290 | 270 | 255 | 15 | * | 20 | 10 |
| 25-39 | | | | | | | |
| | 0.450 | 4.077 | 0.004 | | | OVERVEND | |
| All persons | 6,459 | 4,277 | 2,364 | 1,471 | 441 | 2,182 | 6,647 |
| Economically active | 4,703 | 2,718 | 1,336 | 1,034 | 349 | 1,985 | 6,211 |
| In employment ^a | 4,379 | 2,491 | 1,227 | 942 | 322 | 1,887 | 5,655 |
| Full-time | 2,562 | 882 | 424 | 304 | 154 | 1,679 | 5,470 |
| Part-time | 1,817 | 1,608 | 802 | 638 | 168 | 208 | 184 |
| Employees | 4,049 | 2,253 | 1,096 | 858 | 299 | 1,796 | 4,792 |
| Self-employed | 291 | 207 | 114 | 72 | 21 | 84 | 826 |
| On Government-supported training | | | | | | | |
| and employment programmes | 15 | * | * | * | * | * | 31 |
| Unpaid family workers ^c | 23 | 22 | 13 | * | * | * | * |
| ILO unemployed | 324 | 227 | 109 | 91 | 26 | 98 | 556 |
| Inactive | 1,756 | 1,559 | 1,029 | 438 | 93 | 197 | 437 |
| Looking after family/home | 1,339 | 1,308 | 938 | 319 | 52 | 31 | 64 |
| 40-49 | | | | | | | |
| All persons | 3,835 | 1,666 | 1.10 | 507 | 000 | 0.100 | 0.000 |
| | | | 149 | 597 | 920 | 2,169 | 3,828 |
| Economically active | 3,044 | 1,265 | 83 | 432 | 749 | 1,780 | 3,518 |
| In employment ^a | 2,918 | 1,212 | 76 | 411 | 724 | 1,706 | 3,288 |
| Full-time | 1,575 | 498 | 31 | 143 | 325 | 1,076 | 3,176 |
| Part-time | 1,343 | 713 | 45 | 268 | 399 | 630 | 112 |
| Employees | 2,654 | 1,078 | 63 | 362 | 654 | 1,576 | 2,609 |
| Self-employed | 241 | 119 | 12 | 46 | 61 | 122 | 661 |
| On Government-supported training | | | | | | | |
| and employment programmes | * | * | * | * | * | * | 16 |
| Unpaid family workers ^c | 17 | 12 | * | * | * | 76500 | * |
| ILO unemployed | 126 | 53 | * | 21 | 25 | 73 | 230 |
| Inactive | 791 | 402 | 66 | 165 | 171 | 389 | 310 |
| Looking after family/home | 408 | 282 | 59 | 119 | 104 | 126 | 42 |
| 50 50/64 | | | | | | | |
| 50-59/64 | 0.107 | 477 | | 0.1 | 4.44 | 0.040 | 4 200 |
| All persons | 3,127 | 177 | | 31 | 141 | 2,949 | 4,392 |
| Economically active | 1,984 | 109 | * | 16 | 91 | 1,875 | 3,160 |
| In employment ^a | 1,898 | 103 | * | 15 | 87 | 1,795 | 2,895 |
| Full-time | 907 | 38 | * | * | 32 | 869 | 2,633 |
| Part-time | 991 | 65 | * | * | 55 | 926 | 263 |
| Employees | 1,700 | 87 | * | 11 | 75 | 1,613 | 2,197 |
| Self-employed | 173 | 15 | * | * | 10 | 158 | 678 |
| On Government-supported training | | | | | | | |
| and employment programmes | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Unpaid family workers ^c | 19 | * | * | * | * | 18 | 12 |
| ILO unemployed | 86 | * | * | * | * | 81 | 265 |
| Inactive | 1,143 | 69 | * | 15 | 50 | | 1,232 |
| Looking after family/home | 385 | | * | | | 1,074 | 49 |
| LOOKING after family/florite | 303 | 46 | | 10 | 33 | 338 | 40 |

Continued on next page

See next page for footnotes.

ble C Economic status by age of youngest dependent child and age, people of working age (spring 1996); not seasonally adjusted [continued]

| | Women (1 | 16-59) | | (Kaljujima) | All the test con | | Men |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|--------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| | All | With you | ngest depend | ent child age | d | Without | (16-64) |
| | | 0-15 | 0-4 | 5-10 | 11-15 | dependent children | |
| ing 1986 | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| II noreONS | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Economically active | 68.2 | 56.9 | 39.7 | 65.8 | 75.1 | 75.8 | 87.7 |
| In employment ^{a,b} | 60.8 | 48.8 | 29.7 | 57.6 | 70.3 | 68.9 | 77.6 |
| Full-time | 34.9 | 15.5 | 8.7 | 15.1 | 27.2 | 47.9 | 74.5 |
| Part-time | 25.9 | 33.2 | 20.8 | 42.4 | 43.1 | 20.9 | 3.0 |
| Employees | 56.1 | 44.1 | 26.2 | 52.0 | 64.6 | 64.2 | 64.9 |
| Self-employed | 3.9 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 11.2 |
| On Government-supported training | ng | | | | | | |
| and employment programmes | 0.8 | 0.2 | * | * | * | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| ILO unemployed | 7.4 | 8.1 | 10.0 | 8.2 | 4.8 | 6.9 | 10.1 |
| | 31.8 | 43.1 | 60.3 | 34.2 | 24.9 | 24.2 | 12.3 |
| Inactive Looking after family/home | 19.0 | 36.3 | 55.1 | 26.9 | 16.0 | 7.4 | 0.4 |
| Looking after raining/rieme | 2 3 4 4 | 1 1 1 13 | 8 | | | | |
| ng 1991 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| II persons | 100 | 100 | | 72.0 | 77.8 | 77.1 | 87.8 |
| Economically active | 71.3 | 62.2 | 48.6 | | 73.5 | 72.2 | 79.8 |
| In employment ^{a,b} | 66.0 | 56.5 | 42.2 | 66.3 | | | |
| Full-time | 38.4 | 20.0 | 13.9 | 21.3 | 31.5 | 50.2 | 75.8 |
| Part-time | 27.7 | 36.5 | 28.2 | 45.0 | 42.0 | 22.0 | 4.0 |
| Employees | 60.4 | 50.9 | 37.5 | 60.3 | 66.5 | 66.6 | 64.8 |
| Self-employed | 4.5 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 4.1 | 13.6 |
| On Government-supported training | ng | | | | | | |
| and employment programmes | 1.0 | 0.3 | * | 0.5 | * | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| ILO unemployed | 5.2 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 8.0 |
| Inactive | 28.7 | 37.8 | 51.4 | 28.0 | 22.2 | 22.9 | 12.2 |
| Looking after family/home | 16.4 | 32.0 | 46.9 | 21.6 | 14.8 | 6.4 | 0.4 |
| ng 1996 | | | | | | | |
| persons | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Economically active | 71.3 | 64.7 | 53.6 | 70.2 | 79.2 | 75.7 | 84.7 |
| In employment ^a | 66.7 | 59.8 | 48.3 | 64.8 | 75.4 | 71.3 | 76.5 |
| Full-time | 37.4 | 22.2 | 16.7 | 21.5 | 34.0 | 47.6 | 70.7 |
| Part-time | 29.3 | 37.6 | 31.6 | 43.3 | 41.4 | 23.7 | 5.8 |
| | 61.3 | 53.8 | 43.2 | 58.2 | 68.5 | 66.4 | 62.9 |
| Employees | 4.5 | 5.2 | 43.2 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 12.7 |
| Self-employed | | 5.2 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 12.1 |
| On Government-supported traini | | 0.0 | * | | * | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| and employment programmes | 0.5 | 0.2 | | 0.5 | | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Unpaid family workers ^c | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| ILO unemployed | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 8.2 |
| Inactive | 28.7 | 35.3 | 46.4 | 29.8 | 20.9 | 24.3 | 15.3 |
| Looking after family/home | 14.7 | 28.9 | 42.3 | 21.7 | 12.6 | 5.2 | 0.9 |

Continued on next page ▶

Table C Economic status by age of youngest dependent child and age, people of working age (spring 1996); not seasonally adjusted [continued]

| | Women (| 16-59) | | | | | Britain, pe |
|--|---------|----------|---------------|----------------|-------|-------------------|-------------|
| | All | With you | ingest depend | dent child age | d | Without dependent | (16-64) |
| | | 0-15 | 0-4 | 5-10 | 11-15 | children | |
| Spring 1996 | | | - | | | | 1 2000 |
| 16-24 | | | | | | | |
| All persons | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Economically active | 66.2 | 38.2 | 37.9 | 43.3 | * | 71.4 | 75.6 |
| In employment ^a | 58.8 | 29.3 | 28.8 | 33.3 | * | 64.3 | 62.1 |
| Full-time | 36.7 | 9.5 | 9.1 | * | *1 | 41.7 | 46.8 |
| Part-time | 22.1 | 19.7 | 20.0 | * | * | 22.6 | 15.3 |
| Employees | 55.7 | 27.8 | 27.3 | 33.3 | * | 60.9 | 55.2 |
| Self-employed On Government-supported training | 0.9 | * | * | | | 0.9 | 3.8 |
| and employment programmes | 1.9 | * | * | * | * | 2.2 | 2.8 |
| Unpaid family workers ^c | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| ILO unemployed | 7.4 | 8.9 | 8.9 | * | * | 7.1 | 13.4 |
| Inactive | 33.9 | 61.8 | 62.1 | 56.7 | * | 28.6 | 24.4 |
| Looking after family/home | 9.5 | 56.0 | 56.5 | 50.0 | * | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| 25-39 | | | | | | | |
| All persons | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Economically active | 72.8 | 63.5 | 56.5 | 70.3 | 79.1 | 91.0 | 93.4 |
| In employment ^a | 67.8 | 58.2 | 51.9 | 64.0 | 73.0 | 86.5 | 85.1 |
| Full-time | 39.7 | 20.6 | 17.9 | 20.7 | 34.9 | 76.9 | 82.3 |
| Part-time | 28.1 | 37.6 | 33.9 | 43.4 | 38.1 | 9.5 | 2.8 |
| Employees | 62.7 | 52.7 | 46.4 | 58.3 | 67.8 | 82.3 | 72.1 |
| Self-employed | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 12.4 |
| On Government-supported training | | | | | | | Salar Tra |
| and employment programmes | 0.2 | * | * | * | * | * | 0.5 |
| Unpaid family workers ^c | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | * | * | * | * |
| ILO unemployed | 5.0 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 8.4 |
| Inactive | 27.2 | 36.5 | 43.5 | 29.8 | 21.1 | 9.0 | 6.6 |
| Looking after family/home | 20.7 | 30.6 | 39.7 | 21.7 | 11.8 | 1.4 | 1.0 |
| 40-49 | | | | | | | |
| All persons | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Economically active | 79.4 | 75.9 | 55.7 | 72.4 | 81.4 | 82.1 | 91.9 |
| In employment ^a | 76.1 | 72.7 | 51.0 | 68.8 | 78.7 | 78.7 | 85.9 |
| Full-time | 41.1 | 29.9 | 20.8 | 24.0 | 35.3 | 49.6 | 83.0 |
| Part-time | 35.0 | 42.8 | 30.2 | 44.9 | 43.4 | 29.0 | 2.9 |
| Employees | 69.2 | 64.7 | 42.3 | 60.6 | 71.1 | 72.7 | 68.2 |
| Self-employed | 6.3 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 17.3 |
| On Government-supported training | | | | | | | |
| and employment programmes | * | * | * | * | * | * | 0.4 |
| Unpaid family workers ^c | 0.4 | 0.7 | * | * | * | * | * |
| ILO unemployed | 3.3 | 3.2 | * | 3.5 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 6.0 |
| Inactive | 20.6 | 24.1 | 44.3 | 27.6 | 18.6 | 17.9 | 8.1 |
| Looking after family/home | 10.6 | 16.9 | 39.6 | 19.9 | 11.3 | 5.8 | 1.1 |
| 50-59/64 | | | | | | | |
| All persons | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Economically active | 63.4 | 61.6 | * | 51.6 | 64.5 | 63.6 | 71.9 |
| In employment ^a | 60.7 | 58.2 | * | 48.4 | 61.7 | 60.9 | 65.9 |
| Full-time | 29.0 | 21.5 | * | * | 22.7 | 29.5 | 59.9 |
| Part-time | 31.7 | 36.7 | * | * | 39.0 | 31.4 | 6.0 |
| Employees | 54.4 | 49.2 | * | 35.5 | 53.2 | 54.7 | 50.0 |
| Self-employed | 5.5 | 8.5 | * | * | 7.1 | 5.4 | 15.4 |
| On Government-supported training | | 0.0 | | | 7.1 | | |
| and employment programmes | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Unpaid family workers ^c | 0.6 | * | * | * | * | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| ILO unemployed | 2.8 | * | * | * | * | 2.7 | 6.0 |
| Inactive | 36.6 | 39.0 | * | 48.4 | 35.5 | 36.4 | 28.1 |
| Looking after family/home | 12.3 | 26.0 | * | 32.3 | 23.4 | 11.5 | 1.1 |

Source: Labour Force Suns,

Less than10,000 in cell: sample size too small for reliable estimate.

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

Excludes most unpaid family workers prior to spring 1992 although some may have been reported as employees or self-employed.

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

Part-time employment by reason working part-time^a, age of respondent and age of youngest dependent child, people of working age (16-59/64); spring 1996 (not seasonally adjusted)

Great Britain, thousands and per cent

| 1.00 | All ^b in part-time employment | Student at school | | III or disabled | | Could no full-time | | Did not v full-time | |
|--|--|-------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| THE PARTY OF THE P | (000's) | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per cent |
| omen aged 16-59 | 4,828 | 480 | 10 | 52 | 1 | 491 | 10 | 3,762 | 79 |
| th youngest dependent | | | | | | | | | |
| child aged 0-15 | 2,481 | 17 | 1 | * | * | 150 | 6 | 2,282 | 93 |
| child aged 0.70 | 938 | * | * | * | * | 36 | 4 | 887 | 96 |
| 5-10 | 921 | 10 | 1 | * | * | 53 | 6 | 847 | 93 |
| 11-15 | 622 | * | * | * | * | 61 | 10 | 549 | 89 |
| hout dependent children | 2,346 | 463 | 20 | 43 | 2 | 341 | 15 | 1,479 | 64 |
| n aged 16-64 | 1,051 | 405 | 41 | 28 | 3 | 287 | 29 | 268 | 27 |
| | 677 | 428 | 64 | * | * | 100 | 15 | 132 | 20 |
| men aged 16-24 h youngest dependent | | | | | | | | | |
| hild aged 0-15° | 95 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 84 | 92 |
| hout dependent children | 582 | 427 | 74 | * | * | 93 | 16 | 48 | 8 |
| n aged 16-24 | 492 | 366 | 78 | * | * | 75 | 16 | 25 | 5 |
| men aged 25-39 | 1,817 | 43 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 152 | 8 | 1,588 | 88 |
| th youngest dependent | 100 | | | | | | | | |
| child aged 0-15 | 1,608 | 12 | 1 | * | * | 89 | 6 | 1,485 | 93 |
| 0-4 | 802 | * | * | * | * | 28 | 4 | 763 | 96 |
| 5-10 | 638 | * | * | * | * | 40 | 6 | 580 | 92 |
| 11-15 | 168 | * | * | * | * | 21 | 13 | 142 | 85 |
| thout dependent children | 208 | 31 | 15 | * | * | 63 | 31 | 102 | 50 |
| n aged 25-39 | 184 | 31 | 19 | * | * | 87 | 53 | 40 | 24 |
| men aged 40-49 | 1,343 | * | * | 16 | 1 | 138 | 10 | 1,176 | 88 |
| h youngest dependent | 1,040 | | | | | | | | |
| child aged 0-15 | 713 | * | * | * | * | 48 | 7 | 656 | 92 |
| 0-4 | 45 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 43 | 95 |
| | 268 | * | * | * | * | 11 | 4 | 253 | 95 |
| 5-10 | 399 | * | * | * | * | 35 | 9 | 359 | 90 |
| 11-15 | 630 | * | * | 14 | 2 | 90 | 14 | 521 | 83 |
| thout dependent children | | * | * | * | * | 54 | 54 | 36 | 35 |
| n aged 40-49 | 112 | | 1844 | | | 34 | 54 | 30 | 00 |
| omen aged 50-59 | 991 | * | * | 17 | 2 | 100 | 10 | 866 | 88 |
| th youngest dependent | | | | | | | | | |
| child aged 0-15 ^c | 65 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 57 | 90 |
| thout dependent children | 926 | * | * | 17 | 2 | 94 | 10 | 808 | 88 |
| en aged 50-64 | 263 | * | * | 15 | 6 | 72 | 28 | 167 | 65 |

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

art-time classification is based on respondents self assessment.

s those who did not state reason for working part-time and those on Government-supported training and employment programmes but breakdown by reason and lages exclude them.

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

Table E Length of time in current employment by age of youngest dependent child, people of working age; spring 1996 (not seasonally adjusted)

| | Women (1 | 6-59) | | g law burth | THE STA | Britain, thousand | Men |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------|
| | All | With you | ngest depend | ent child aged | a management | Without | (16-64 |
| | | 0-15 | 0-4 | 5-10 | 11-15 | dependent children | |
| All in employment ^a | 10,994 | 3,947 | 1,435 | 1,379 | 1,133 | 7,047 | 13,83 |
| Less than 2 years | 3,649 | 1,332 | 557 | 514 | 261 | 2,317 | 3,856 |
| Less than 3 months | 596 | 215 | 109 | 70 | 36 | 381 | 660 |
| 3 months but less than 6 months | 556 | 199 | 83 | 79 | 37 | 358 | 62 |
| 6 months but less than 12 months | 1,109 | 379 | 164 | 141 | 73 | 730 | 1,11 |
| 1 year but less than 2 years | 1,388 | 540 | 201 | 224 | 114 | 848 | 1,46 |
| ? years or more | 7,303 | 2,600 | 871 | 860 | 870 | 4,702 | 9,89 |
| 2 years but less than 5 years | 2,242 | 902 | 274 | 378 | 250 | 1,340 | 2,30 |
| 5 years but less than 10 years | 2,410 | 965 | 322 | 276 | 367 | 1,445 | 2,624 |
| 10 years but less than 20 years | 1,976 | 616 | 257 | 163 | 197 | 1,360 | 2,910 |
| 20 years or more | 673 | 117 | 17 | 44 | 56 | 556 | 2,06 |
| III in employment ^a | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| ess than 2 years | 33.3 | 33.9 | 39.0 | 37.4 | 23.1 | 33.0 | 28.0 |

5.5

5.0

9.6

13.7

66.1

22.9

24.5

15.7

3.0

7.7

5.8

11.5

14.1

61.0

19.2

22.6

18.0

1.2

5.1

5.7

10.3

16.3

62.6

27.5

20.1

11.9

3.2

3.2

3.3

6.5

10.1

76.9

22.1

32.5

17.4

5.0

5.4

5.1

10.4

12.1

67.0

19.1

20.6

19.4

7.9

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

5.4

5.1

10.1

12.7

66.7

20.5

22.0

18.0

Employment by occupationa: women in employment with or without children, and whether working full- or part-time; spring 1996 (not seasonally adjusted)

Great Britain, thousands and per cent

| ajor/sub-major occupation group | All | Women a | aged 16-59 | tops of the | lens in | | Men aged | Women as per cent |
|---|---------|------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| of the second second | perdene | All ^b | With children | Without children | Full- time ^c | Part- time ^c | 16-64 | of all in employment |
| in employment | 24,829 | 10,994 | 3,947 | 7,047 | 6,165 | 4,828 | 13,835 | 44.3 |
| Managers and administrators | 3,922 | 1,268 | 400 | 868 | 1,032 | 235 | 2,654 | 32.3 |
| Managers and administrators a) Corporate managers and administrators b) Managers/proprietors in agriculture | 2,730 | 852 | 262 | 590 | 707 | 145 | 1,878 | 31.2 |
| and services | 1,191 | 416 | 138 | 278 | 325 | 91 | 776 | 34.9 |
| Professional occupations | 2,656 | 1,054 | 400 | 653 | 765 | 288 | 1,602 | 39.7 |
| a science and engineering professionals | 673 | 71 | 18 | 54 | 62 | 10 | 602 | 10.6 |
| b) Health professionals | 203 | 71 | 29 | 42 | 52 | 19 | 132 | 35.1 |
| c) Teaching professionals | 1,043 | 659 | 273 | 385 | 449 | 210 | 384 | 63.2 |
| d) Other professionals | 737 | 253 | 80 | 173 | 203 | 50 | 485 | 34.2 |
| Associate professional and | | | | | | | | |
| technical occupations | 2,395 | 1,195 | 464 | 731 | 798 | 397 | 1,200 | 49.9 |
| a) Science and engineering associate | | | | | | the rate of | STATE OF THE PARTY OF | g specialized in |
| nrolessionals | 564 | 107 | 37 | 70 | 81 | 26 | 457 | 18.9 |
| h) Health associate professionals | 699 | 599 | 265 | 333 | 364 | 235 | 100 | 85.7 |
| c) Teaching associate professionals | 1,132 | 489 | 162 | 328 | 353 | 136 | 643 | 43.2 |
| Clerical and secretarial occupations | 3,647 | 2,720 | 903 | 1,817 | 1,737 | 983 | 927 | 74.6 |
| Clerical and Secretarial Occupations | | 1,798 | 616 | 1,183 | 1,160 | 639 | 896 | 66.7 |
| a) Clerical occupations | 2,695 | | | | | | 31 | 96.8 |
| b) Secretarial occupations | 953 | 922 | 288 | 634 | 578 | 344 | 31 | 90.0 |
| Craft and related occupations | 3,101 | 293 | 92 | 201 | 208 | 85 | 2,808 536 | 9.5 |
| a) Skilled construction trades | 540 | 0.5 | * | 10 | 00 | * | | 0.5 |
| Skilled engineering trades | 1,001 | 25 | | 16 | 20 | | 976 | 2.5 |
| Other skilled trades | 1,560 | 263 | 81 | 182 | 185 | 78 | 1,297 | 16.9 |
| Personal and protective service | | Lange Y | | | | 4.000 | 011 | 05.0 |
| occupations | 2,627 | 1,713 | 696 | 1,017 | 705 | 1,009 | 914 | 65.2 |
| a) Protective service occupations | 499 | 55 | 16 | 38 | 38 | 16 | 445 | 10.9 |
| b) Personal service occupations | 2,127 | 1,659 | 680 | 978 | 666 | 992 | 469 | 78.0 |
| Sales occupations | 1,973 | 1,256 | 443 | 813 | 360 | 896 | 717 | 63.6 |
| Buyers, brokers and sales reps | 414 | 118 | 32 | 87 | 92 | 26 | 295 | 28.6 |
| b) Other sales occupations | 1,560 | 1,138 | 411 | 726 | 268 | 870 | 422 | 72.9 |
| Plant and machine operatives | 2,421 | 483 | 149 | 334 | 356 | 127 | 1,938 | 19.9 |
| Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers | 1,483 | 453 | 143 | 310 | 336 | 117 | 1,030 | 30.5 |
| b) Drivers and mobile machine operators | 939 | 30 | * | 24 | 20 | 10 | 909 | 3.2 |
| 7/1 80 00 | 939 | | | | | | | |
| Other occupations a) Other occupations in agriculture, | 1,966 | 969 | 383 | 586 | 196 | 773 | 997 | 49.3 |
| forestry and fishing | 173 | 48 | 18 | 30 | 24 | 24 | 125 | 27.7 |
| b) Other elementary occupations | 1,793 | 921 | 365 | 556 | 172 | 749 | 872 | 51.4 |
| anual | 9,878 | 3,239 | 1,222 | 2,017 | 1,386 | 1,853 | 6,638 | 32.8 |
| n-manual | 14,700 | 7,703 | 2,706 | 4,997 | 4,764 | 2,939 | 6,997 | 52.4 |
| answer/does not apply | 121 | 44 | 17 | 27 | | 35 | 77 | 36.1 |

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

28.0

4.8

4.5

8.1

10.6

72.0

16.7

19.1

21.2

15.0 Source: Labour Force Sun

e occupation classification used in this article is the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC).

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

e full/part-time classification is based on respondents self-assessment.

Less than 3 months

2 years or more

20 years or more

3 months but less than 6 months

1 year but less than 2 years

2 years but less than 5 years

5 years but less than 10 years

10 years but less than 20 years

6 months but less than 12 months

Table G Employment by industry^a: women in employment with or without children, and whether working full- or part-time; spring 1996 (not seasonally adjusted)

Great Britain, thousands and per ce

| Indust | ry | All | Women a | aged 16-59 | | | | Men | Women a |
|-------------------|--|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | persons | All ^b | With children | Without children | Full- time ^c | Part- time ^c | aged 16-64 | per cent of all in employm |
| All in e | employment ^d | 24,829 | 10,994 | 3,947 | 7,047 | 6,165 | 4,828 | 13,835 | 44.3 |
| A-B 01 | Agriculture & fishing Agriculture, hunting etc | 440 413 | 116 114 | 44 43 | 72 71 | 65 63 | 52 50 | 323 299 | 26.5 27.5 |
| C, E | Energy & water | 287 | 54 | 13 | 40 | 43 | 11 | 234 | 18.7 |
| D | Manufacturing | 4,858 | 1,308 | 384 | 924 | 1,012 | 296 | 3,550 | 26.9 |
| 15/16 | Food, beverage, tobacco products manufacture | 520 | 179 | 54 | 125 | 127 | 52 | 341 | 34.4 |
| 17 | Textile manufacture | 186 | 98 | 26 | 72 | 77 | 21 | 88 | 52.7 |
| 18 19 20/21 | Clothing, fur manufacture Leather, leather goods manufacture Wood, straw, cork, wood products (not furniture) pulp, paper, | 170 37 | 118 15 | 34 | 83 11 | 92 10 | 25 | 52 22 | 69.3 41.7 |
| 22 | paper products manufacture Printing, publishing, recorded media | 199 418 | 41 163 | 15 50 | 26 113 | 31 121 | 10 41 | 158 256 | 20.7 38.9 |
| 23 | Coke, petrol products, nuclear fuel | | | * | | | * | | |
| 24 | manufacture Chemicals, chemical products manufactu | 61 ire 321 | 11 90 | 24 | 66 | 10 76 | 14 | 50 231 | 18.4 28.1 |
| 25 | Rubber, plastic products manufacture | 257 | 62 | 19 | 43 | 43 | 19 | 195 | 24.1 |
| 26 27 | Other non-metallic products manufacture Basic metals manufacture | 168 188 | 38 22 | * | 28 14 | 30 18 | * | 131 167 | 22.4 11.5 |
| 2 <i>1</i> 28 | Fabric-metal production (not machinery, | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | equipment) manufacture | 414 497 | 65 90 | 18 28 | 47 62 | 48 72 | 17 18 | 348 407 | 15.8 18.2 |
| 29 30 | Machinery, equipment manufacture Office machinery, computer manufacture | 124 | 28 | * | 22 | 25 | * | 96 | 22.6 |
| 31 | Elec machinery, equipment manufacture | 238 | 68 | 20 | 49 | 57 | 11 | 170 | 28.6 |
| 32 | Radio, TV, communication equipment manufacture | 159 | 58 | 18 | 40 | 48 | 10 | 101 | 36.3 |
| 33 | Medical, precision, optical equipment | 148 | 37 | 12 | 25 | 29 | * | 111 | 25.1 |
| 34 | manufacture Motor vehicles, trailers, etc manufacture | 300 | 40 | 12 | 29 | 33 | * | 260 | 13.4 |
| 35 | Other transport equipment manufacture | 218 | 23 62 | 19 | 18 43 | 20 43 | 19 | 195 170 | 10.4 26.8 |
| 36 F | Furniture etc manufacture Construction | 232 1,732 | 172 | 67 | 105 | 92 | 80 | 1,560 | 9.9 |
| 45 | Construction | 1,732 | 172 | 67 | 105 | 92 | 80 | 1,560 | 9.9 |
| G-H | Distribution, hotels & restaurants | 4,947 | 2,537 | 892 | 1,645 | 984 | 1,553 | 2,410 412 | 51.3 |
| 50 51 | Sales of motor vehicles, parts, fuel etc Wholesale, commission trade (fee, contra | 528 ct) 765 | 116 217 | 39 63 | 76 155 | 69 143 | 46 74 | 548 | 21.9 28.4 |
| 52 | Retail trade (not motor vehicle) repair | 2,538 | 1,538 | 554 | 984 | 527 | 1,011 | 1,000 450 | 60.6 59.7 |
| 55 | Hotels, restaurants | 1,116 | 666 | 236 | 430 | 245 | 421 | | |
| I 60 | Transport & communication Transport by land, pipeline | 1,577 601 | 356 72 | 113 24 | 243 48 | 251 48 | 104 24 | 1,222 528 | 22.5 12.1 |
| 61/62 | Water and air transport | 77 | 24 | * | 18 | 20 | * | 53 | 31.4 |
| 63 64 | Auxiliary transport activities, travel agents Post, telecommunications | 403 497 | 128 131 | 33 49 | 94 82 | 99 84 | 28 48 | 275 365 | 31.7 26.4 |
| J-K | Banking, finance & insurance, etc | 3,462 | 1,587 | 507 | 1,080 | 1,082 | 504 | 1,875 | 45.8 |
| 65 | Financial intermediation (not insurance, pensions) | 611 | 357 | 126 | 231 | 257 | 100 | 254 | 58.4 |
| 66 | Insurance, pensions (not Social Security) | 99 | 45 | 10 | 35 | 36 | * | 55 | 44.9 |
| 67 70 | Other financial (not insurance, pensions) Real estate activities | 377 325 | 179 167 | 44 61 | 135 106 | 140 112 | 39 54 | 198 159 | 47.5 51.2 |
| 71 | Personal, household, machinery, | | | | | | | | |
| 72 | equipment rental (no operator) Computer, related activities | 108 277 | 35 74 | 13 24 | 22 50 | 25 57 | 10 17 | 73 203 | 32.5 26.8 |
| 73 | Research, development | 89 | 30 | 11 | 19 | 22 | * | 59 | 33.5 |
| 74 | Other business activities | 1,576 | 701 | 219 | 482 | 434 | 267 | 875 | 44.5 |
| L-N 75 | Public admin, education & health Public administration, defence, | 6,009 | 4,072 | 1,681 | 2,390 | 2,264 | 1,808 | 1,937 | 67.8 |
| 80 | social security Education | 1,450 1,891 | 623 1,304 | 215 594 | 408 710 | 466 695 | 157 608 | 827 588 | 42.9 68.9 |
| 85 | Health, social work | 2,668 | 2,145 | 872 | 1,273 | 1,103 | 1,042 | 522 | 80.4 |
| 0-Q | Other services | 1,408 | 756 | 234 | 522 | 367 | 389 | 652 | 53.7 |
| 90 | Sanitation, sewage, refuse disposal etc | 98 | 23 | * | 16 | 14 | * | 76 | 23.0 52.6 |
| 91 92 | Activities of membership organisations Recreational, cultural, sporting activities | 214 672 | 113 311 | 43 93 | 69 219 | 49 152 | 64 159 | 101 361 | 46.3 |
| 93 | Other service activities | 272 | 202 | 58 | 144 | 114 | 88 | 70 | 74.4 77.4 |
| 95 | Private households with employed person | | 103 | 33 | 70 | 35 | 68 | 30 | |
| G-Q | Total services | 17,403 | 9,307 | 3,427 | 5,880 | 4,949 | 4,358 | 8,096 | 53.5 39.7 |
| | e sector s sector | 18,719 5,899 | 7,422 3,488 | 2,540 1,383 | 4,882 2,105 | 4,158 1,978 | 3,264 1,510 | 11,297 2,411 | 59.1 |
| | lace outside UK/inadequately cribed/no answer/does not apply | 109 | 36 | 12 | 25 | * | 31 | 73 | 33.3 |
| 400 | onboarno anomorrados not appry | ,00 | 00 | 12 | _0 | | | | e: Labour Force S |

Economic status by highest qualification and age of youngest dependent child; spring 1996 (not seasonally adjusted)

Great Britain, thousands and per cent

| | Le | vel of | highest qual | ification he | eld | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------|--------------|---------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| | All | a | osaula pi | Higher ^b | | Other ^b | | None | |
| | (00 | 00's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per cen |
| men aged 16-59 | Inner 12 000 | 1000 | | | | Name of the last | | | 2 |
| | 16 | ,483 | 100.0 | 3,108 | 100.0 | 9,119 | 100.0 | 4,130 | 100.0 |
| ill conomically active | 11 | ,756 | 71.3 | 2,670 | 85.9 | 6,737 | 73.9 | 2,260 | 54.7 |
| in employment | 10 | ,994 | 66.7 | 2,585 | 83.2 | 6,274 | 68.8 | 2,051 | 49.7 |
| ILO unemployed | | 763 | 4.6 | 85 | 2.7 | 463 | 5.1 | 209 | 5.1 |
| | 4 | ,727 | 28.7 | 438 | 14.1 | 2,382 | 26.1 | 1,870 | 45.3 |
| active | | , 1 2 1 | 20.7 | 400 | 14.1 | 2,002 | 20.1 | 1,070 | 40.0 |
| ith youngest dependent ch | ild aged 0-15 | | | | | | | | |
| All | 6 | ,603 | 100.0 | 1,223 | 100.0 | 3,816 | 100.0 | 1,522 | 100.0 |
| Economically active | 4 | ,275 | 64.7 | 1,006 | 82.2 | 2,528 | 66.2 | 714 | 46.9 |
| in employment | 3 | ,947 | 59.8 | 977 | 79.9 | 2,314 | 60.6 | 629 | 41.3 |
| ILO unemployed | | 328 | 5.0 | 29 | 2.4 | 213 | 5.6 | 84 | 5.5 |
| | 2 | ,328 | 35.3 | 217 | 17.8 | 1,289 | 33.8 | 809 | 53.1 |
| Inactive | 2 | ,020 | 00.0 | 217 | 17.0 | 1,200 | 00.0 | 000 | 00.1 |
| ith youngest dependent ch | ild aged 0-4 | | | | | | | | |
| All | 2 | ,970 | 100.0 | 539 | 100.0 | 1,856 | 100.0 | 555 | 100.0 |
| Economically active | 1 | ,591 | 53.6 | 401 | 74.4 | 1,008 | 54.3 | 169 | 30.5 |
| in employment | 1 | ,435 | 48.3 | 388 | 71.9 | 898 | 48.4 | 138 | 25.0 |
| ILO unemployed | | 156 | 5.3 | 13 | 2.5 | 111 | 6.0 | 31 | 5.6 |
| Inactive | 1 | ,379 | 46.4 | 138 | 25.6 | 848 | 45.7 | 385 | 69.5 |
| mactive | · · | ,010 | 22.10.1 | ,00 | 20.0 | 0.10 | | | |
| ith youngest dependent ch | ild aged 5-10 | | | | | | | | |
| All | 2 | ,129 | 100.0 | 383 | 100.0 | 1,211 | 100.0 | 520 | 100.0 |
| Economically active | 1 | ,494 | 70.2 | 325 | 84.8 | 891 | 73.6 | 267 | 51.4 |
| in employment | 1 | ,379 | 64.7 | 316 | 82.5 | 821 | 67.8 | 231 | 44.5 |
| ILO unemployed | | 116 | 5.4 | * | * | 71 | 5.8 | 36 | 6.9 |
| Inactive | | 635 | 29.8 | 58 | 15.2 | 320 | 26.4 | 253 | 48.6 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| lith youngest dependent ch | | ,503 | 100.0 | 301 | 100.0 | 749 | 100.0 | 448 | 100.0 |
| All | | | | | | | | | |
| Economically active | | ,190 | 79.1 | 280 | 93.0 | 628 | 83.8 | 277 | 61.9 |
| in employment | 1 | ,133 | 75.4 | 273 | 90.8 | 596 | 79.6 | 260 | 58.0 |
| ILO unemployed | | 56 | 3.7 | * | * | 32 | 4.2 | 18 | 3.9 |
| Inactive | | 314 | 20.9 | 21 | 7.0 | 121 | 16.2 | 171 | 38.1 |
| lithout dependent children | | | | | | | | | |
| All | 0 | ,880 | 100.0 | 1,884 | 100.0 | 5,302 | 100.0 | 2,608 | 100.0 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Economically active | | ,481 | 75.7 | 1,664 | 88.3 | 4,209 | 79.4 | 1,547 | 59.3 |
| in employment | / | ,047 | 71.3 | 1,608 | 85.3 | 3,959 | 74.7 | 1,422 | 54.5 |
| ILO unemployed | 7 203 300 | 434 | 4.4 | 56 | 3.0 | 250 | 4.7 | 125 | 4.8 |
| Inactive | 2 | ,399 | 24.3 | 221 | 11.7 | 1,093 | 20.6 | 1,061 | 40.7 |
| 1aged 16-64 | | | | | | | | | |
| W | 18 | ,083 | 100.0 | 3,824 | 100.0 | 10,790 | 100.0 | 3,308 | 100.0 |
| conomically active | | ,319 | 84.7 | 3,515 | 91.9 | 9,308 | 86.3 | 2,363 | 71.4 |
| in employment | | | | | | | | | |
| | | ,835 | 76.5 | 3,345 | 87.5 | 8,441 | 78.2 | 1,934 | 58.5 |
| ILO unemployed | | ,483 | 8.2 | 170 | 4.4 | 867 | 8.0 | 429 | 13.0 |
| nactive | 2 | ,765 | 15.3 | 309 | 8.1 | 1,482 | 13.7 | 945 | 28.6 |

Source: Labour Force Survey

than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. Jes those who did not state their highest qualification. er qualifications are those above GCE A-level or equivalent. 'Other' qualifications are those of GCE A-level or equivalent or lower.

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

Table | ILO unemployment by marital status and duration of unemployment, people of working age; spring 1996 (not seasonally adjusted)

Great Britain, thousands and a

| | Women | 1 | | | | | Men | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|--------|
| | All | | | Married/living together | | narital es | All | 130 | Married | | Other i | narita |
| | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per |
| All ILO unemployed = 100 per cent | 763 | 100 | 331 | 100 | 431 | 100 | 1,483 | 100 | 629 | 100 | 854 | 100 |
| Duration of unemployment ^a | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 3 months | 261 | 34 | 126 | 38 | 135 | 31 | 325 | 22 | 132 | 21 | 192 | 23 |
| 3 months but less than 6 months | 141 | 18 | 64 | 19 | 77 | 18 | 227 | 15 | 85 | 14 | 142 | 17 |
| 6 months but less than 12 months | 147 | 19 | 62 | 19 | 85 | 20 | 258 | 17 | 100 | 16 | 158 | 19 |
| 1 year but less than 2 years | 104 | 14 | 40 | 12 | 64 | 15 | 227 | 15 | 99 | 16 | 128 | 15 |
| 1 year or more | 213 | 28 | 79 | 24 | 134 | 31 | 672 | 45 | 312 | 50 | 360 | 42 |
| 2 years or more | 108 | 14 | 39 | 12 | 69 | 16 | 445 | 30 | 213 | 34 | 232 | 27 |

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

The second secon

Table J Women of working age by economic status and region of residence; spring 1995 (not seasonally adjusted)

| | All 16-59 | Econon | nically | In empl | oyment | | 1183 | | | ILO unemployed | | Economica inactive | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|------------------------|---------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|------|
| | = 100 per cent | active | active | | Alla | | Full-time ^b | | ne ^b | unemployeu | | mescuve | |
| Standard statistical region | (000's) | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per |
| United Kingdom | 16,954 | 12,048 | 71.1 | 11,269 | 66.5 | 6,328 | 37.3 | 4,936 | 29.1 | 780 | 4.6 | 4,906 | 28.9 |
| Great Britain | 16,483 | 11,756 | 71.3 | 10,994 | 66.7 | 6,165 | 37.4 | 4,828 | 29.3 | 763 | 4.6 | 4,727 | 28.7 |
| England | 14,145 | 10,144 | 71.7 | 9,483 | 67.0 | 5,315 | 37.6 | 4,167 | 29.5 | 660 | 4.7 | 4,001 | 28.3 |
| North | 890 | 601 | 67.5 | 554 | 62.2 | 297 | 33.4 | 256 | 28.8 | 47 | 5.3 | 289 | 32.5 |
| Yorks & Humberside | 1,442 | 1,031 | 71.5 | 966 | 67.0 | 505 | 35.0 | 461 | 32.0 | 64 | 4.5 | 411 | 28.5 |
| East Midlands | 1,198 | 879 | 73.4 | 824 | 68.8 | 453 | 37.8 | 371 | 31.0 | 55 | 4.6 | 319 | 26.6 |
| East Anglia | 609 | 446 | 73.4 | 417 | 68.6 | 218 | 35.8 | 199 | 32.8 | 29 | 4.8 | 162 | 26.6 |
| South East | 5,294 | 3,848 | 72.7 | 3,593 | 67.9 | 2,145 | 40.5 | 1,447 | 27.3 | 255 | 4.8 | 1,445 | 27.3 |
| Greater London | 2,138 | 1,491 | 69.8 | 1,354 | 63.3 | 912 | 42.6 | 441 | 20.7 | 137 | 6.4 | 547 | 30.2 |
| Rest of South East | 3,156 | 2,357 | 74.7 | 2,239 | 71.0 | 1,233 | 39.1 | 1,006 | 31.9 | 118 | 3.7 | 799 | 25.3 |
| South West | 1,350 | 995 | 73.7 | 944 | 69.9 | 479 | 35.5 | 465 | 34.4 | 50 | 3.7 | 355 | 26.3 |
| West Midlands | 1,521 | 1,069 | 70.3 | 990 | 65.1 | 545 | 35.8 | 445 | 29.3 | 80 | 5.3 | 452 | 29.7 |
| North West | 1,843 | 1,275 | 69.2 | 1,196 | 64.9 | 673 | 36.5 | 523 | 28.4 | 79 | 4.3 | 568 | 30.8 |
| Wales | 820 | 549 | 66.9 | 515 | 62.8 | 268 | 32.7 | 246 | 30.0 | 34 | 4.2 | 271 | 33.1 |
| Scotland | 1,517 | 1,064 | 70.1 | 996 | 65.6 | 582 | 38.3 | 414 | 27.3 | 68 | 4.5 | 454 | 29.9 |
| Northern Ireland | 472 | 292 | 62.0 | 275 | 58.3 | 163 | 34.7 | 109 | 23.0 | 17 | 3.7 | 179 | 38.0 |

a Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time.
 b The full/part-time classification is based on the respondents self-assessi

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Publication dates of main economic indicators March - May

Labour market statistics
Unemployment, employment

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

 19 Wednesday

 23 Wednesday

 1...

 14 Wednesday

Retail prices index

March 20 Thursday
April 24 Thursday
May 15 Thursday

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NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

for National Statistics publishes is based on results from Force Survey (LFS) which is survey of households in the dom: the other uses employation collected from employers eople claiming unemployment nefits. The quarterly series of as been available for Great Britain ng 1992; prior to this an annual conducted in the spring of each rterly information for the United is only available from winter then the first quarterly LFS was ed in Northern Ireland; prior to FS in Northern Ireland (and there-United Kingdom) was conducted

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

measures of employment are comvery different bases. The LFS classies people according to their main job; employment are people who did at hours work in the reference week job they were temporarily away n contrast, the Workforce in ent (WiE) counts jobs which con-Gross Domestic Product (GDP). all LFS estimates come from a sine and are necessarily consistent. the case with the WiE estimates. epend on several sources - estifor employees and for the Armed ces are based on data from employers: gures for the self-employed are taken from he LFS; and estimates of those on workelated Government training schemes are btained from administrative sources. Additionally, the LFS is based on an average over 13 weeks, while the WiE is a point-intime 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 Organisation) unemployment, estimated from the LFS, is based on internationally standard definitions. It includes as unemployed all those people without a job, who were available to start work within the two weeks following their interview and had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

Because interviews are conducted throughout each quarter, ILO unemployment from the LFS is based on an average over a 13 week period. The claimant 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. Claimant unemployment figures are published on a monthly basis (see table 2.1) but have only been shown quarterly in the table opposite to fit in with the other data. 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 have 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, qualifications

etc. 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-todate 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; second, it is not internationally comparable.

• Population in private household, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

O.1 SUMMARY TABLE The Labour Force Survey in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

| | In employmen | nt | | | Marie Colonia | | | | THOUSA |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| | Employees | Self- employed | Government- supported training programmes | Unpaid family workers | Total | ILO unemployed | Total econ. active | Econ. inactive | All aged 16 & over |
| All 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr | 22,082 21,875 21,970 | 3,216 3,174 3,290 | 376 354 333 | 181 151 146 | 25,855 25,554 25,740 | 2,832 2,999 2,799 | 28,687 28,552 28,539 | 16,622 16,847 16,926 | 45,310 45,400 45,465 |
| 1995 Sum 1995 Aut 1995/96 Win 1996 Spr 1996 Sum | 22,405 22,458 22,648 22,637 22,629 | 3,326 3,335 3,301 3,279 3,370 | 278 263 261 245 250 | 130 135 122 127 118 | 26,138 26,189 26,333 26,289 26,365 | 2,491 2,477 2,371 2,383 2,335 | 28,629 28,666 28,704 28,671 28,701 | 16,977 16,980 16,981 17,053 17,074 | 45,606 45,645 45,685 45,725 45,775 |
| Changes Spr95-Spr96 | 224 | 44 | -28 | -12 | 227 | -156 | 72 | 97 | 169 |
| Males 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr | 11,637 11,430 11,477 | 2,436 2,382 2,478 | 245 232 219 | 55 43 49 | 14,374 14,087 14,224 | 1,891 2,012 1,851 | 16,265 16,099 16,075 | 5,659 5,886 5,975 | 21,924 21,985 22,050 |
| 1995 Sum 1995 Aut 1995/96 Win 1996 Spr 1996 Sum | 11,709 11,722 11,822 11,842 11,817 | 2,518 2,530 2,490 2,463 2,533 | 174 169 161 155 158 | 47 43 36 41 38 | 14,447 14,464 14,509 14,503 14,545 | 1,627 1,608 1,566 1,566 1,527 | 16,074 16,073 16,076 16,069 16,072 | 6,081 6,107 6,130 6,163 6,190 | 22,154 22,180 22,206 22,232 22,262 |
| Changes Spr95-Spr96 | 108 | 15 | -16 | -9 | 98 | -100 | -2 | 109 | 108 |
| Females 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr | 10,445 10,445 10,493 | 780 792 811 | 130 123 115 | 126 108 97 | 11,481 11,467 11,516 | 941 986 948 | 12,422 12,453 12,464 | 10,963 10,961 10,951 | 23,386 23,415 23,416 |
| 1995 Sum 1995 Aut 1995/96 Win 1996 Spr 1996 Sum | 10,696 10,736 10,826 10,794 10,812 | 807 805 811 816 837 | 104 94 100 90 92 | 84 91 86 85 81 | 11,691 11,726 11,823 11,786 11,821 | 865 867 805 816 808 | 12,555 12,593 12,628 12,602 12,629 | 10,896 10,872 10,851 10,890 10,884 | 23,451 22,465 23,479 23,493 23,512 |
| Changes Spr95-Spr96 | 116 | 30 | -12 | -3 | 130 | -57 | 74 | -12 | 61 |

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

| | Workforce in emp | loyment | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Employees in Employment | Self- employed | Work-related Government- supported training | HM forces | Total | Claimant unemployed | Workforce |
| 993 Sep 994 Sep 995 Sep | 21,660 21,824 21,996 | 3,193 3,307 3,332 | 306 289 220 | 267 246 228 | 25,426 25,664 25,776 | 2,888 2,555 2,264 | 28,314 28,220 28,040 |
| 1996 Mar 1996 Jun 1996 Sep | 22,124 22,183 22,293 | 3,302 3,276 3,368 | 215 196 197 | 222 221 218 | 25,864 25,876 26,076 | 2,187 2,150 2,071 | 28,050 28,026 28,147 |
| Changes Jun 96 - Sep 96 | 110 | 92 | 1 | -4 | 200 | -80 | 120 |
| Sep 95 - Sep 96 | 297 | 36 | -23 | -10 | 299 | -193 | 106 |
| Males 1993 Sep 1994 Sep 1995 Sep | 10,960 11,032 11,108 | 2,400 2,498 2,520 | 194 184 143 | 248 229 212 | 13,803 13,943 13,983 | 2,213 1,952 1,727 | 16,016 15,895 15,710 |
| 1996 Mar 1996 Jun 1996 Sep | 11,183 11,200 11,257 | 2,492 2,460 2,531 | 136 121 123 | 207 206 203 | 14,018 13,987 14,114 | 1,666 1,631 1,572 | 15,684 15,618 15,686 |
| Changes Jun 96 - Sep 96 | 57 | 72 | 2 | -3 | 127 | -59 | 68 |
| Sep 95 - Sep 96 | 150 | 11 | -20 | -9 | 131 | -155 | -24 |
| Females 1993 Sep 1994 Sep 1995 Sep | 10,700 10,792 10,889 | 793 808 812 | 112 104 77 | 18 17 16 | 11,624 11,722 11,794 | 675 603 537 | 12,299 12,324 12,331 |
| 1996 Mar 1996 Jun 1996 Sep | 10,941 10,982 11,036 | 810 817 837 | 79 75 74 | 16 16 15 | 11,846 11,889 11,962 | 520 519 499 | 12,366 12,408 12,461 |
| Changes Jun 96 - Sep 96 | 54 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 73 | -20 | 53 |
| Sep 95 - Sep 96 | 147 | 25 | -3 | -1 | 168 | -38 | 130 |

SUMMARY TABLE The Labour Force Survey in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

| 114 | In employmen | t | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| | Employees | Self- employed | Government- supported training programmes | Unpaid family workers | Total | ILO unemployed | Total econ. active | Econ. inactive | All aged 16 & over |
| 1095 Aut 1995/96 Win 1996 Spr Sum Aut | 21,939 22,106 22,102 22,084 22,241 | 3,247 3,219 3,199 3,290 3,291 | 245 237 222 227 198 | 131 118 122 114 115 | 25,562 25,680 25,646 25,715 25,845 | 2,396 2,302 2,313 2,263 2,230 | 27,959 27,982 27,959 27,978 28,075 | 16,489 16,503 16,564 16,582 16,523 | 44,447 44,485 44,522 44,560 44,599 |
| hanges um 96-Aut 96 | 157 | 1 | -29 | 1 | 130 | -32 | 98 | -59 | 39 |
| it 95-Aut 96 | 301 | 44 | -47 | -16 | 283 | -166 | 117 | 35 | 151 |
| ales 95 Aut 95/96 Win 96 Spr Sum Aut | 11,462 11,547 11,571 11,538 11,625 | 2,454 2,421 2,394 2,465 2,464 | 157 147 141 144 120 | 42 35 40 37 40 | 14,115 14,150 14,146 14,183 14,249 | 1,552 1,515 1,514 1,478 1,445 | 15,667 15,665 15,660 15,662 15,694 | 5,937 5,964 5,993 6,017 6,010 | 21,604 21,629 21,654 21,678 21,703 |
| anges m 96-Aut 96 | 87 | -1 | -24 | 3 | 66 | -34 | 32 | -7 | 25 |
| 95-Aut 96 | 163 | 10 | -36 | -3 | 134 | -108 | 26 | 73 | 99 |
| males 95 Aut 95/96 Vin 96 Spr Sum Aut | 10,478 10,559 10,531 10,546 10,616 | 793 798 805 825 827 | 89 90 81 83 78 | 88 83 82 77 75 | 11,447 11,530 11,500 11,532 11,596 | 844 787 799 784 786 | 12,291 12,317 12,298 12,316 12,382 | 10,552 10,539 10,570 10,565 10,514 | 22,843 22,856 22,869 22,881 22,895 |
| nanges im 96-Aut 96 | 69 | 2 | -5 | -2 | 64 | 2 | 66 | -52 | 14 |
| rt 95-Aut 96 | 138 | 34 | -10 | -13 | 149 | -58 | 90 | -38 | 52 |

te: 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

THOUSANDS

| | Workforce in emp | loyment | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Employees in Employment | Self- employed | Work-related Government- supported training | HM forces | Total | Claimant unemployed | Workforce |
| Jun Sep Dec | 21,410 21,422 21,566 | 3,260 3,249 3,247 | 210 205 211 | 230 228 226 | 25,111 25,105 25,250 | 2,226 2,178 2,149 | 27,336 27,283 27,399 |
| Mar Jun Sep | 21,548 21,609 21,718 | 3,219 3,199 3,290 | 198 180 176 | 222 221 218 | 25,188 25,209 25,402 | 2,101 2,064 1,985 | 27,289 27,272 27,387 |
| jes - Sep 96 | 109 | 92 | -4 | -4 | 194 | -79 | 115 |
| 95 - Sep 96 | 296 | 41 | -30 | -10 | 297 | -193 | 105 |
| S Jun Sep Dec | 10,827 10,822 10,920 | 2,470 2,450 2,454 | 137 134 135 | 214 212 210 | 13,648 13,617 13,718 | 1,695 1,660 1,637 | 15,344 15,277 15,355 |
| Mar Jun Sep | 10,897 10,916 10,973 | 2,421 2,394 2,465 | 126 111 109 | 207 206 203 | 13,651 13,626 13,750 | 1,600 1,565 1,506 | 15,251 15,191 15,256 |
| es - Sep 96 | 57 | 72 | -2 | -3 | 123 | -59 | 65 |
| 95 - Sep 96 | 151 | 15 | -25 | -9 | 132 | -154 | -21 |
| ales 5 Jun Sep Dec | 10,583 10,600 10,646 | 791 800 793 | 72 72 76 | 16 16 16 | 11,462 11,488 11,531 | 530 518 512 | 11,992 12,006 12,044 |
| Mar Jun Sep | 10,650 10,693 10,745 | 798 805 825 | 73 69 67 | 16 16 15 | 11,537 11,582 11,653 | 502 499 479 | 12,039 12,081 12,132 |
| ges 5 - Sep 96 | 52 | 20 | -2 | 0 | 70 | -20 | 50 |
| 95 - Sep 96 | 145 | 26 | -5 | -1 | 165 | -39 | 126 |

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS *

| | | Output | | | | | | | | | Income | | | |
|-----|-----|----------|--------------------|------|---------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|------|---------------------|---------|----------------------------|-----|-------------|----|
| | | GDP | GDP 1990 prices | | Index of outp | ut UK | | | Index of production | | Real persona disposable | al | Gross tradi | ng |
| | | | 1000 prices | | Production industries 1,2 | | Manufacturin industries 1,3 | | OECD countries 1 | | income | | companies 4 | |
| | | 1990=100 | £ billion | % | 1990=100 | % | 1990=100 | % | 1990=100 | % | 1990=100 | % | £ billion | |
| 990 | | 100.0 | 478.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | -0.3 | 100.0 | -0.2 | 100.0 | 1 15.50 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 68.2 | |
| 991 | | 98.0 | 468.9 | -2.1 | 96.3 | -3.7 | 94.6 | -5.4 | 99.6 | -0.4 | 100.0 | | 68.0 | |
| 992 | | 97.5 | 466.5 | -0.5 | 96.2 | -0.1 | 94.0 | -0.6 | 99.2r | -0.4 | 102.0 | 2.0 | 67.7 | |
| 993 | | 99.5 | 476.8 | 2.2 | 98.3 | 2.2 | 95.3 | 1.4 | 98.6 | -0.6 | 103.8 | 1.8 | 75.2 | |
| 994 | | 103.4 | 495.7 | 4.0 | 103.2 | 5.0 | 99.3 | 4.2 | 102.9 | 4.4 | 105.1 | 1.3 | 85.4 | |
| 95 | | 105.9 | 508.4 | 2.6 | 105.9 | 2.6 | 101.5 | 2.2 | 106.0 | 3.0 | 108.2 | 2.9 | 89.2 | |
| 995 | Q4 | 106.7 | 128.1 | 1.9 | 106.4 | 1.9 | 101.8 | 0.9 | 106.5 | 1.1 | 110.2 | 3.9 | 22.3 | |
| 996 | Q1 | 107.3 | 128.8 | 2.1 | 106.5 | 1.2 | 101.6 | 0.9 | 106.6 | 0.9 | 110.9 | 3.5 | 23.7 | |
| | Q2 | 108.0 | 129.6 | 2.3 | 106.8 | 1.1 | 101.5 | 0.0 | 107.4 | 1.6 | 111.8 | 3.9 | 24.0 | |
| | Q3 | 108.5 | 130.4 | 2.4 | 107.1 | 0.7 | 102.1 | 0.1 | 108.8 | 2.5 | 112.7 | 4.6 | 24.6 | |
| | Q4 | | | | 108.1 | 1.6 | 102.7 | 0.9 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | , | | | | |
| 996 | Jun | | | | 106.6 | 1.1 | 101.5 | - | 107.6r | 1.6 | | | | |
| | Jul | | | | 107.3 | 1.3 | 102.3 | 0.2 | 109.1 | 2.3 | | | | |
| | Aug | | | | 106.7 | 0.8 | 101.8 | - | 108.5 | 2.3 | | | | |
| | Sep | | | | 107.4 | 0.7 | 102.2 | 0.2 | 108.7 | 2.5 | | | | |
| | Oct | | | | 107.5r | 0.8 | 102.9r | 0.2 | 109.3 | 2.5 | | | | |
| | Nov | | | | 108.1 | 1.2 | 102.5 | 0.5 | 109.3 | 2.8 | | | | |
| | Dec | | | | 108.8 | 1.7 | 102.7 | 0.9 | | | | | | |

| | | Expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | Base | Effective | |
|---|----|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|--|------------------------------------|
| | | Consumer | | Retail sales | | Fixed investr | ments 5 | | | General | | Stock | lending rates + 8 | exchange rate + 1.9 | |
| | | expenditure 1990 prices | | volumes 1 | | All industries 1990 prices | 5 | Manufacturir industries 1990 prices | | - government consumption at 1990 price | | changes 1990 prices ⁷ | | | |
| | | £ billion | % | 1990=100 | % | £ billion | % | £ billion | % | £ billion | % | £ billion | % | 1990=100 | % |
| 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 | | 347.5 340.0 339.7 348.0 356.9 363.7 | 0.6 -2.2 -0.1 2.5 2.6 1.9 | 100.0 98.7 99.4 102.4 106.2 107.5 | 0.7 -1.3 0.7 3.0 3.7 1.2 | 81.9 75.4 74.1 73.1 75.1 75.4 | -0.1 -7.9 -1.8 -1.2 2.7 0.4 | 14.2 12.8 11.8 11.2 12.0 12.5 | -5.1 -10.0 -7.6 -5.1 6.8 4.4 | 112.9 115.8 115.7 115.6 117.6 119.2 | 2.5 2.6 -0.1 -0.1 1.7 1.4 | -2.52 -4.21 -0.97 -0.88 3.13 2.80 | 14.00 10.50 7.00 5.50 6.30 6.80 | 100.0 100.7 96.9 88.9 89.2 84.8 | 0.7 -3.8 -8.3 0.3 -4.9 |
| 1995 Q4 | 4 | 91.4 | 1.4 | 108.2 | 1.1 | 18.9 | -1.4 | 3.1 | -1.6 | 29.9 | 1.4 | 0.82 | 6.70 | 83.5 | -6.3 |
| 1996 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 | 2 | 92.5 93.1 94.0 | 2.5 2.3 3.2 | 108.7 110.2 111.1 112.1 | 2.2 2.8 3.4 3.6 | 19.2 19.6 19.1 | 1.4 4.0 2.0 | 3.0 2.8 2.7 | -0.9 -10.8 | 29.9 29.7 30.1 | 1.0 -0.6 1.0 | 0.91 -0.15R -0.90P | 6.23 5.92 5.75 5.92 | 83.5 84.8 85.5 91.4 | -4.2 0.6 1.5 9.5 |
| 1996 Ju | ın | | | 111.2 | 2.8 | | | | | | | | 5.75 | 86.0 | 0.6 |
| Ju Au Se | ug | | :: | 110.5 111.5 111.3r | 2.8 3.4 3.4 | | | :: | | | | :: | 5.75 5.75 5.75 | 85.7 84.7 86.1 | 1.7 1.7 1.5 |
| Oc No De | OV | | :: | 111.8 112.8 111.9 | 4.0 4.0 3.7 | | :: | | | | | :: | 5.77 6.00 6.00 | 88.4 92.0 93.8 | 2.2 5.6 9.5 |

| | | Visible trade | | | | Balance o | f payments | Prices | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | | Export volum | ne 1,11 | Import volum | e 1,11 | Visible ¹¹ balance | Current ¹¹ balance | Tax and price index + 1,10 | | Producer pric | e index | + 1,3,10 | |
| | | | | | | Dalatice | Dulanio | muex + ···· | | | fuels | Home sales | |
| | | 1990=100 | % | 1990=100 | % | £ billion | £ billion | Jan 1987=100 | % | 1990=100 | % | 1990=100 | % |
| 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 | | 100.0 101.2 103.7 107.4 118.5 127.1 | 6.2 1.2 2.5 3.6 10.3 7.3 | 100.0 94.7 100.9 104.8 109.2 113.8 | 0.1 -5.3 6.5 3.9 4.2 4.2 | -18.8 -10.3 -13.1 -13.5 -10.8 -11.6 | -18.7 -8.0 -10.1 -10.8 -2.4 -3.9 | 119.7 126.2 129.8 131.4 135.2 140.4 | 8.2 5.4 2.9 1.2 2.9 3.8 | 100.0 97.9 97.4 101.8 104.4 114.4 | -0.7 -2.1 -0.5 4.5 2.6 9.6 | 100.0 105.4 108.7 112.9 115.8 120.6 | 6.3 5.4 3.1 3.9 2.6 4.1 |
| 1995 | Q4 | 128.8 | 4.1 | 115.8 | 2.0 | -3.2 | -1.2 | 141.5 | 3.5 | 115.5 | 6.4 | 121.9 | 4.4 |
| 1996 | Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 | 133.3r 135.9 136.6 | 5.4 9.3 6.0 | 121.6r 123.0 124.3 | 9.2 8.7 6.9 | -3.6r -3.3 -3.2 | -1.1 0.1r -0.2 | 142.3 141.9 142.2 143.2 | 3.1 0.8 0.7 1.2 | 116.1 114.8 111.2 110.2P | 3.0 -2.7 -4.6 | 123.4 123.9 123.7 124.4P | 3.6 2.9 2.1 2.1 |
| 1996 | Jun | 135.9 | 9.3 | 121.2 | 9.1 | -0.9r | | 142.1 | 0.8 | 112.7 | | 123.7 | 2.9 |
| | Jul Aug Sep | 136.5 136.7 136.6 | 8.0 6.9 6.0 | 126.3 121.6 125.0 | 9.2 7.4 7.3 | -1.3 -0.7 -1.2 | :: | 141.5 142.2 143.0 | 0.7 0.7 0.7 | 111.6 110.9 111.2 | -1.5 -2.5 -2.7 | 123.5 123.6 124.0 | 2.5 2.3 2.1 |
| | Oct Nov Dec | 141.8 139.0 | 7.7 7.2 | 124.4 125.9 | 5.6 7.1 | -0.7 -1.0 | :: | 143.0 143.1 143.6 | 0.9 1.1 1.2 | 111.2 109.3 110.2P | -2.7 -3.5 -4.6 | 124.2 124.3R 124.8P | 2.2 2.2 2.1 |

- Provisional
 Revised
 Series revised from indicated entry onwards.
 Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded. For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier. Not seasonally adjusted.

- The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier. Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.

 Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.

 March 196 change industries industries

EMPLOYMENT Workforce

THOUSAND

| Employees in employment Male | 3 3,141 275 354 25,238 28,235 3 3,189 271 311 25,384 28,249 6 3,196 267 306 25,424 28,336 | rce * |
|--|--|-------|
| NITED KINGDOM Variation 10,995 1,120 10,595 4,806 21,590 1,992 Dec 10,995 1,120 10,595 4,806 21,590 1,993 1,041 10,963 4,807 21,613 4,807 10,993 1,104 10,663 4,827 21,613 4,806 10,971 1,127 10,762 4,926 21,733 1,104 1,0663 4,808 21,656 21,733 1,104 1,106 1,107 1 | (with or without employees) ** 0 3,192 280 356 25,416 28,400 8 3,141 275 354 25,238 28,235 3 3,189 271 311 25,384 28,249 6 3,196 267 306 25,424 28,336 6 3,196 267 306 25,424 28,336 | |
| UNITED KINGDOM Unadjusted for seasonal variation 1992 Dec 10,995 1,120 10,595 4,806 21,590 1993 Mar 10,916 1,083 10,552 4,766 21,468 1993 Mar 10,952 1,093 10,660 4,827 21,613 Sep 10,993 1,104 10,663 4,808 21,656 Dec 10,971 1,127 10,762 4,926 21,733 1994 Mar 10,883 1,108 10,668 4,851 21,551 1994 Mar 10,945 1,127 10,753 4,895 21,698 | 3,192 280 356 25,416 28,400 8 3,141 275 354 25,238 28,235 3 3,189 271 311 25,384 28,249 5 3,196 267 306 25,424 28,336 | |
| Unadjusted to Joseph 10,995 1,120 10,595 4,806 21,590 1992 Dec 10,916 1,083 10,552 4,766 21,468 1993 Mar 10,952 1,093 10,660 4,827 21,613 Sep 10,993 1,104 10,663 4,808 21,638 Sep 10,971 1,127 10,762 4,926 21,733 1994 Mar 10,883 1,108 10,668 4,851 21,551 Jun 10,945 1,127 10,753 4,895 21,698 Jun 10,945 1,127 10,753 4,895 21,698 | 3 3,141 275 354 25,238 28,235 3 3,189 271 311 25,384 28,249 6 3,196 267 306 25,424 28,336 | |
| 1993 Mar 10,916 1,083 10,552 4,766 21,488 10,952 10,933 10,660 4,827 21,613 Sep 10,993 1,104 10,663 4,808 21,656 10,971 1,127 10,762 4,926 21,733 1994 Mar 10,883 1,108 10,668 4,851 21,551 10,945 1,127 10,753 4,895 21,698 10,975 11,075 10,753 1,895 21,698 | 3 3,189 271 311 25,384 28,249 6 3,196 267 306 25,424 28,336 | |
| 1994 Wal 10,945 1,127 10,753 4,895 21,698 | | |
| Sep 11,077 1,146 10,756 4,656 21,655 Dec 11,059 1,162 10,893 4,989 21,952 | 8 3,298 250 302 25,548 28,134 5 3,306 246 289 25,676 28,256 | |
| 1995 Mer Jun 11,011 1,153 10,793 4,906 21,804 Jun 11,121 1,192 10,903 4,987 22,024 Sep 11,156 1,179 10,855 4,884 22,010 Doc 11,232 1,252 10,997 5,031 22,230 | 4 3,351 230 227 25,832 28,087 0 3,330 228 220 25,789 28,081 | |
| 1996 Mar 11,111 1,243 10,891 4,981 22,002 Jun 11,203 1,282 11,004 5,047 22,206 Sep 11,304 1,303 11,010 5,011 22,315 | 6 3,283 221 196 25,906 28,003 | |
| UNITED KINGDOM Adjusted for seasonal variation 10.979 1.100 10.542 4.754 21.521 | 1 3,171 280 356 25,327 28,308 | |
| 1992 Dec 10,979 1,100 10,542 4,754 21,521 | | |
| 1993 Mar 10,970 1,086 10,589 4,760 21,588 Jun 10,951 1,086 10,636 4,809 21,588 Scp 10,960 1,122 10,700 4,864 21,660 Dec 10,953 1,115 10,706 4,871 21,658 | 8 3,181 271 311 25,351 28,270 0 3,193 267 306 25,426 28,314 | |
| 1994 Mor Jun 10,942 1,119 10,713 4,870 21,655 Jun 10,939 1,124 10,722 4,867 21,661 Sop 11,032 1,159 10,792 4,917 21,821 Dec 11,038 1,153 10,833 4,936 21,871 | 1 3,290 250 302 25,503 28,147 4 3,307 246 289 25,664 28,220 | |
| 1995 Mar 11,077 1,165 10,843 4,927 21,920 Jun 11,113 1,189 10,871 4,956 21,984 Sop 11,108 1,188 10,889 4,942 21,996 Dec 11,206 1,240 10,936 4,979 22,142 | 4 3,343 230 227 25,784 28,097 6 3,332 228 220 25,776 28,040 | |
| 1996 Mar 11,183 1,255 10,941 5,005 22,124 Jun 11,200 1,279 10,982 5,029 22,183 Sep 11,257 1,311 11,036 5,057 22,293 | 3 3,276 221 196 25,876 28,026 | |
| GREATERITAIN Unadjusted for seasonal variation | | |
| 1992 Dec 10,719 1,083 10,324 4,692 21,043 | 3 3,108 280 337 24,768 27,646 | |
| 1993 Mar 10,642 1,046 10,280 4,653 20,922 Jun 10,676 1,054 10,390 4,713 21,066 Sep 10,715 1,065 10,390 4,693 21,105 Dec 10,693 1,087 10,484 4,805 21,177 | 6 3,108 271 295 24,740 27,502 5 3,115 267 288 24,774 27,579 | |
| 1994 Mar 10,605 1,068 10,392 4,732 20,997 Jun 10,666 1,086 10,475 4,774 21,141 Sep 10,797 1,107 10,479 4,736 21,276 Dec 10,775 1,119 10,607 4,861 21,382 | 1 3,216 250 286 24,893 27,383 6 3,224 246 270 25,016 27,497 | |
| 1995 Mar 10,730 1,110 10,508 4,780 21,238 Jun 10,836 1,148 10,616 4,859 21,452 Sep 10,870 1,135 10,567 4,766 21,437 Dec 10,945 1,207 10,705 4,898 21,651 | 2 3,269 230 210 25,161 27,330 7 3,247 228 205 25,118 27,320 | |
| 1996 Mar 10,826 1,198 10,602 4,849 21,428 Jun 10,919 1,238 10,715 4,916 21,634 Sep 11,020 1,258 10,721 4,880 21,742 | 4 3,205 221 180 25,240 27,252 | |
| GREAT BRITAIN Adjusted for seasonal variation | | |
| 1992 Dec 10,704 1,063 10,273 4,640 20,977 | 7 3,088 280 337 24,681 27,556 | |
| 1993 Mar 10,695 1,052 10,318 4,666 21,013 Jun 10,675 1,048 10,365 4,695 21,039 Sep 10,683 1,083 10,427 4,749 21,110 Dec 10,675 1,075 10,431 4,751 21,106 | 9 3,101 271 295 24,706 27,521 0 3,113 267 288 24,777 27,561 | |

1,123 1,145 1,144 1,194

1,209 1,234 **1,266**

10,663 10,660 10,752 10,755

10,897

996 Mar

10,436 10,443 10,512 10,549

10,558 10,583 10,600 10,646

10,650 10,693 **10,745**

iole: Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.

Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed. For the claimant unemployment series see tables 2.1 and 2.2 and their footnotes.

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

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

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

Employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes. See Employment Gazette, p S6, August 1988.

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

21,099 21,103 21,265 21,303

21,353 21,410 21,422 21,566

21,548

3,193 3,208 3,224 3,269

3,289 3,260 3,249 3,247

3,219 3,199 **3,290**

4,751 4,745 4,790 4,808

4,801 4,829 4,814 4,845

4,873 4,898 **4,926**

222 221 **218**

198 180 **176**

24,852 24,847 25,005 25,087

25,127 25,111 25,105 25,250

25,188 25,209 **25,402**

27,481 27,392 27,464 27,419

27,389 27,336 27,283 27,399

27,289

27,272 **27,387**

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

| SIC 19 | n, | Rubber and plastic products | Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal products DI/DJ | Machinery and equipment nec | Electrical and optical equipment | Transport equipment DM | Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing nec DF.DN | Construction | Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs | and all s |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| _ | ction, group | 25 | 26-28 | 29 | 30-33 | 34-35 | 23,36-37 | 45 | 50-52 | H 55 |
| 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 | Jun | 203 196 201 202 203 208 218 222 216 190 185 185 188 | 1050 954 925 911 866 844 854 856 765 722 681 690 | 547 504 491 492 480 475 485 489 488 457 422 381 377 | 639 617 615 613 596 588 586 582 550 488 447 425 440 | 619 583 540 523 506 485 482 474 470 425 398 353 328 | 225 220 217 219 223 226 232 238 238 209 203 203 203 | 1,062 1,042 1,040 1,029 1,002 1,063 1,101 1,116 1,028 929 844 844 | 3,205 3,189 3,268 3,287 3,287 3,291 3,395 3,530 3,597 3,532 3,521 3,500 3,563 | 929 917 959 989 988 993 1,068 1,158 1,216 1,188 1,174 1,174 |
| | Jul Aug Sep | 200 204 207 | 688 687 684 | 380 380 382 | 439 446 447 | 330 329 328 | 204 211 212 | 847 | 3,613 | 1,171 |
| | Oct Nov Dec | 208 210 213 | 685 686 691 | 383 383 385 | 449 453 458 | 331 332 333 | 213 215 214 | 834 | 3,619 | 1,177 |
| | Jan Feb Mar | 216 217 219 | 694 695 696 | 385 386 389 | 456 459 471 | 336 339 340 | 218 221 218 | 813 | 3,624 | 1,206 |
| | Apr May Jun | 218 220 218 | 693 693 690 | 391 393 391 | 465 468 477 | 343 347 348 | 219 222 220 | 818 | 3,631 | 1,204 |
| , | Jul Aug Sep | 220 219 220 | 689 688 691 | 394 395 395 | 474 476 481 | 349 352 353 | 220 217 214 | 802 | 3,621 | 1,202 |
| 1 | Oct Nov Dec | 221 222 221 | 695 694 693 | 397 399 400 | 482 482 485 | 354 356 359 | 215 211 218 | 806 | 3,662 | 1,203 |
| F | Jan Feb Mar | 221 220 220 | 691 695 690 | 403 405 401 | 486 486 493 | 360 359 357 | 212 211 214 | 802 | 3,654 | 1,216 |
| 1 | Apr May Jun | 221 221 222 | 689 687 683 | 400 399 401 | 491 492 489 | 357 355 360 | 202 200 200 | 798 | 3,690 | 1,255 |
| A | Jul Aug Sep | 219 221 222 | 689 689 686 | 399 399 401 | 496 494 494 | 358 359 360 | 202 199 202 | 805 | 3,714 | 1,262 |
| 0 | Oct P Nov P Dec P | 221 221 223 | 692 691 691 | 399 397 399 | 499 498 497 | 360 361 360 | 202 201 201 | | | |

| GREA | AT BRITAIN | Transport & storage | Post and telecommunication | Financial intermediation | Real estate | Renting, research, computer & other business | Public administration and defence; | Education | Health activities | Social work activities | Other community social & |
|----------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| _ | on, ection, group | I 60-63 | 64 | J 65-67 | K 70 | 71-74 | social security L + 75 | M 80 | N 851-852 | 853 | personal activities O-Q * 90-93 |
| 1989 1990 1991 | Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun | 910 881 876 868 846 832 849 878 910 897 887 873 867 | 451 446 447 442 435 436 453 463 462 455 446 420 422 | 786 811 837 858 881 920 996 1,038 1,047 1,024 991 995 967 | 141 140 147 152 157 165 176 183 190 186 205 237 250 | 1,506 1,562 1,643 1,719 1,777 1,846 1,964 2,083 2,202 2,167 2,158 2,209 2,209 | 1,471 1,468 1,453 1,424 1,418 1,436 1,419 1,341 1,383 1,403 1,406 1,401 1,384 | 1,515 1,522 1,544 1,570 1,617 1,680 1,742 1,784 1,805 1,791 1,774 1,775 1,772 | 1,257 1,247 1,250 1,296 1,307 1,332 1,381 1,409 1,445 1,493 1,513 1,470 1,481 | 532 568 613 654 707 767 848 812 794 800 846 899 | 771 751 787 831 841 852 874 884 880 865 894 923 917 |
| 1994 | Jul Aug Sep | 862 | 423 | 979 | 252 | 2,289 | 1,377 | 1,776 | 1,484 | 914 | 913 |
| | Oct Nov Dec | 860 | 420 | 978 | 258 | 2,312 | 1,370 | 1,776 | 1,493 | 904 | 925 |
| 1995 | Jan Feb Mar | 860 | 420 | 980 | 259 | 2,328 | 1,362 | 1,766 | 1,501 | 905 | 926 |
| | Apr May Jun | 856 | 423 | 985 | 260 | 2,348 | 1,347 | 1,781 | 1,519 | 903 | 928 |
| | Jul Aug Sep | 850 | 424 | 985 | 267 | 2,392 | 1,345 | 1,774 | 1,534 | 903 | 922 |
| | Oct Nov Dec | 847 | 427 | 1,000 | 259 | 2,444 | 1,338 | 1,772 | 1,534 | 907 | 922 |
| 1996 | Jan Feb Mar | 841 | 425 | 992 | 265 | 2,449 | 1,335 | 1,771 | 1,538 | 905 | 928 |
| | Apr May Jun | 856 | 430 | 985 | 267 | 2,487 | 1,328 | 1,768 | 1,541 | 915 | 928 |
| | Jul Aug Sep | 866 | 431 | 990 | 266 | 2,500 | 1,332 | 1,777 | 1,549 | 917 | 942 |
| | Oct Nov Dec | | | | | | | | | | |

Note: Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1978 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, please see Tables 1.3 and 1.4.

These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM forces are excluded. Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain

| GREAT BRITAIN | All industries and A-Q | d services | Manufacturing in D | dustries | Production indus C-E | stries | Production and o | onstruction |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group | All employees unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted | All employees unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted | All employees unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted | All employees unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted |
| \$UB\$C. Um 1982. Um 1983. Um 1983. Um 1985. Um 1986. Um 1986. Um 1987. Um 1989. Um 1989. Um 1989. Um 1989. Um 1989. Um | 20,916 20,572 20,7741 20,920 20,886 21,080 21,740 22,1342 21,7382 21,7382 21,7387 21,086 21,141 | 20,904 20,562 20,735 20,909 20,874 21,071 21,736 22,133 22,370 21,707 21,359 21,039 21,103 | 5,341 5,034 4,928 4,882 4,763 4,697 4,735 4,723 4,605 4,196 3,983 3,808 3,823 | 5,358 5,052 4,946 4,895 4,777 4,713 4,754 4,747 4,628 4,215 3,995 3,814 3,827 | 5,986 5,644 5,504 5,431 5,262 5,157 5,170 5,140 4,506 4,316 4,097 4,078 | 6,005 5,664 5,524 5,446 5,277 5,174 5,192 5,166 5,026 4,588 4,331 4,106 4,084 | 7,048 6,685 6,542 6,457 6,263 6,179 6,233 6,242 6,114 5,592 5,242 4,937 4,917 | 7,067 6,706 6,564 6,474 6,280 6,197 6,254 6,267 6,142 5,616 5,260 4,950 4,928 |
| 1994 Jul Aug Sep | 21,276 | 21,265 | 3,836 3,867 3,872 | 3,827 3,847 3,846 | 4,090 4,120 4,120 | 4,083 4,100 4,092 | 4,974 | 4,940 |
| Oct Nov Dec | 21,382 | 21,303 | 3,859 3,879 3,891 | 3,842 3,856 3,875 | 4,104 4,122 4,133 | 4,085 4,098 4,115 | 4,973 | 4,949 |
| 1995 Feb Mar | 21,238 | 21,353 | 3,889 3,893 | 3,908 3,912 | 4,126 4,129 | 4,142 4,148 | 4,932 | 4,961 |
| Apr May Jun | 21,452 | 21,410 | 3,881 3,898 3,918 | 3,909 3,922 3,922 | 4,113 4,129 4,149 | 4,142 4,157 4,155 | 4,963 | 4,973 |
| Jul Aug Sep | 21,437 | 21,422 | 3,930 3,943 3,945 | 3,922 3,924 3,919 | 4,159 4,171 4,173 | 4,153 4,152 4,146 | 4,982 | 4,948 |
| Oct Nov Dec | 21,651 | 21,566 | 3,955 3,965 3,981 | 3,938 3,942 3,962 | 4,180 4,188 4,204 | 4,161 4,163 4,184 | 5,014 | 4,991 |
| 1996 Jan Feb Mar | 21,428 | 21,548 | 3,915 3,918 3,932 | 3,934 3,936 3,950 | 4,133 4,135 4,148 | 4,150 4,149 4,166 | 4,940 | 4,967 |
| Apr May Jun | 21,634 | 21,609 | 3,903 3,902 3,913 | 3,930 3,924 3,919 | 4,089 4,085 4,102 | 4,118 4,112 4,111 | 4,904 | 4,909 |
| Jul Aug Sep | 21,742 | 21,718 | 3,950 3,955 3,950 | 3,942 3,935 3,933 | 4,128 4,133 4,136 | 4,125 4,115 4,119 | 4,944 | 4,925 |
| Oct P Nov P Dec P | | | 3,957 3,955 3,948 | 3,939 3,928 3,924 | 4,144 4,141 4,134 | 4,125 4,113 4,108 | | |

| GREAT BETTAIN | | | SEASONALLY | ADJUSTED | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| | Service Industri G-Q | ies | Agriculture, hunting, forestry | Mining and quarrying, supply of | Food products beverages and tobacco | Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather | Wood and wood products | Paper, pulp, printing, publishing & | Chemicals, chemical products & |
| SIC 1992 Section subsection group | All employees unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted | and fishing A,B 01-05 | electricity, gas and water C,E 10-12,40-41 | DA 15-16 | and leather products DB/DC 17-19 | DD 20 | & recording media DE 21-22 | man-made fibres DG 24 |
| 1982 Jun 1983 Jun 1984 Jun 1985 Jun 1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1989 Jun 1999 Jun 1990 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun 1994 Jun | 13,513 13,541 13,863 14,126 14,297 14,584 15,198 15,596 15,974 15,849 15,855 15,822 15,944 | 13,475 13,502 13,825 14,089 14,261 14,549 15,166 15,563 15,931 15,802 15,808 15,783 15,894 | 363 355 346 346 343 325 317 303 297 289 291 307 281 | 645 610 577 550 500 461 437 419 398 373 336 292 258 | 582 546 531 525 508 504 495 485 479 481 455 442 442 432 | 579 550 549 552 557 546 549 519 476 404 388 382 373 | 78 78 78 80 83 85 89 92 91 80 78 84 | 471 459 455 458 448 444 457 466 467 456 447 439 453 | 347 327 326 322 313 306 311 317 305 276 288 255 244 |
| 994 Jul Aug Sep | 16,006 | 16,053 | 273 | 256 253 247 | 431 435 431 | 372 371 372 | 84 83 82 | 453 456 455 | 246 246 244 |
| Oct Nov Dec | 16,158 | 16,092 | 263 | 244 242 240 | 428 430 429 | 372 370 371 | 80 80 80 | 446 447 454 | 247 248 247 |
| 995 Jan Feb Mar | 16,063 | 16,136 | 256 | 235 234 236 | 432 435 428 | 369 368 367 | 78 79 77 | 454 454 456 | 253 256 251 |
| Apr May Jun | 16,236 | 16,184 | 253 | 234 234 233 | 434 433 431 | 362 363 358 | 76 77 77 | 455 454 459 | 252 253 252 |
| Jul Aug Sep | 16,175 | 16,219 | 255 | 231 229 227 | 437 436 432 | 358 357 354 | 77 77 77 | 453 453 450 | 253 254 253 |
| Oct Nov Dec | 16,389 | 16,317 | 259 | 223 221 222 | 438 440 442 | 351 351 353 | 78 78 86 | 454 455 454 | 253 252 252 |
| 996 Jan Feb Mar | 16,239 | 16,321 | 259 | 216 214 215 | 434 436 438 | 352 350 349 | 75 74 87 | 449 450 450 | 250 250 251 |
| Apr May Jun | 16,482 | 16,450 | 250 | 187 188 192 | 439 439 439 | 352 352 349 | 82 82 77 | 446 446 447 | 250 252 253 |
| Jul Aug Sep | 16,526 | 16,546 | 248 | 183 180 186 | 439 440 441 | 355 354 352 | 84 85 79 | 451 447 440 | 251 248 250 |
| Oct P Nov P Dec P | | | | 186 184 184 | 437 435 436 | 356 353 350 | 82 82 80 | 443 441 440 | 248 248 247 |

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry: production industries: unadjusted

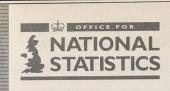
| GREAT BRITAIN | Section, sub- | Sep 1995 | | | Sep 1996 | • | | 1995 | | | Honor | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| SIC 1992 | section or group | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | Jul All | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES | C-E | 2,983.3 | 1,190.1 | 4,173.4 | 2,968.8 | 1,167.3 | 4,136.1 | 4,159.2 | 4,171.0 | 4,173.4 | 4,179.7 | 4,188.1 | 4,204.1 |
| MINING AND QUARRYING | С | 58.2 | 7.9 | 66.2 | 54.4 | 8.4 | 62.8 | 64.5 | 65.2 | 66.2 | 64.6 | 64.3 | 65.4 |
| Mining and quarrying of energy Producing materials | CA (10-12) | | 4.8 | 36.2 10.9 | 31.5 9.9 | 4.9 0.4 | 36.4 10.3 | 36.2 10.9 | 36.4 10.8 | 36.2 10.9 | 35.3 10.9 | 35.0 | 35.6 |
| Mining Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services | 10/12 | 10.3 | 0.6 | 25.3 | 21.6 | 4.5 | 26.1 | 25.3 | 25.6 | 25.3 | 24.3 | 11.0 | 11.1 |
| Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials | CB (13/14) | 26.8 | 3.2 | 29.9 | 22.9 | 3.5 | 26.4 | 28.3 | 28.9 | 29.9 | 29.4 | 29.3 | 29.9 |
| MANUFACTURING | D | 2,800.2 | 1,144.5 | 3,944.7 | 2,819.3 | 1,130.8 | 3,950.0 | 3,930.2 | 3,942.7 | 3,944.7 | 3,955.5 | 3,965.0 | 3,980.8 |
| Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco of food of beverages & tobacco | DA 15.1-15.8 15.9/16 | 271.2 229.5 41.7 | 166.1 150.0 16.1 | 437.3 379.4 57.8 | 278.2 238.4 39.8 | 167.9 151.6 16.3 | 446.1 390.0 56.1 | 440.2 383.0 57.2 | 442.0 384.5 57.5 | 437.3 379.4 57.8 | 446.7 389.7 57.0 | 451.4 394.4 57.0 | 445.4 389.4 56.1 |
| Manufacture of textiles & textile products of textiles | DB 17 | 134.6 98.6 | 184.1 76.7 | 318.7 175.3 | 133.1 94.0 | 187.0 78.6 | 320.1 172.6 | 319.4 175.7 | 319.7 175.5 | 318.7 175.3 | 315.7 174.6 | 316.8 175.0 | 319.9 174.4 |
| of made-up textile articles, except apparel | 17.4 | 14.3 | 18.8 | 33.1 | 13.8 | 21.4 | 35.2 | 33.3 | 33.5 | 33.1 | 34.3 | 34.8 | 34.2 |
| of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel: | | 84.3 | 57.9 | 142.3 | 80.2 | 57.2 | 137.4 | 142.4 | 142.0 | 142.3 | 140.4 | 140.2 | 140.2 |
| dressing & dyeing of fur | 18 | 36.0 | 107.4 | 143.4 | 39.1 | 108.4 | 147.5 | 143.7 | 144.1 | 143.4 | 141.1 | 141.8 | 145.5 |
| Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear | DC 19.1/19.2 19.3 | 20.4 8.1 12.3 | 17.7 5.6 12.1 | 38.1 13.6 24.4 | 19.4 7.8 11.6 | 14.6 4.1 10.5 | 34.0 11.8 22.1 | 38.4 13.2 25.1 | 37.8 12.9 24.8 | 38.1 13.6 24.4 | 37.2 13.2 24.0 | 37.1 13.3 23.8 | 36.9 13.2 23.7 |
| Manufacture of wood & wood products | DD (20) | 64.0 | 13.5 | 77.5 | 64.3 | 15.2 | 79.6 | 78.0 | 76.8 | 77.5 | 77.0 | 76.8 | 86.1 |
| Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing of pulp, paper & paper products of corrugated paper & paperboard, | DE 21 | 286.7 85.0 | 167.4 35.0 | 454.1 120.0 | 282.1 81.9 | 162.2 35.1 | 444.3 117.0 | 452.4 119.7 | 454.9 120.7 | 454.1 120.0 | 453.8 120.0 | 456.3 118.3 | 455.8 117.5 |
| sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, | 21.21 | | | | 30.8 | 10.9 | 41.7 | | | ٠ | | | |
| stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec | Rest of 21 | | | | 51.1 | 24.2 | 75.3 | | | | | | |
| Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media | 22 | 201.6 | 132.5 | 334.1 | 200.2 | 127.1 | 327.3 | 332.7 | 334.2 | 334.1 | 333.8 | 338.0 | 338.4 |
| printing & service activities related to printing publishing & reproduction of | 22.2 | | | | 137.0 | 59.4 | 196.4 | | | - | | | |
| recorded media | Rest of 22 | | | | 63.2 | 67.8 | 130.9 | | | | | | |
| Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products | DF (23) 23.2 | 24.7 14.4 | 5.2 3.2 | 30.0 17.6 | 23.9 14.0 | 4.8 2.9 | 28.7 17.0 | 29.4 16.7 | 29.1 | 30.0 17.6 | 29.4 17.1 | 29.2 16.9 | 29.7 17.4 |
| Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres | DG (24) | 174.5 | 77.6 | 252.1 | 173.9 | 75.2 | 249.1 | 253.4 | 256.7 | 252.1 | 253.7 | 252.3 | 252.7 |
| Manufacture of rubber and plastic products | DH (25) | 164.3 | 56.5 | 220.8 | 169.3 | 53.6 | 222.8 | 220.0 | 220.8 | 220.8 | 222.6 | 223.9 | 221.8 |
| Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | DI (26) | 111.9 | 32.8 | 144.7 | 102.8 | 29.9 | 132.7 | 146.4 | 145.4 | 144.7 | 142.9 | 141.6 | 137.6 |
| Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products | DJ | 462.3 | 87.1 | 549.5 | 469.2 | 86.3 | 555.6 | 545.0 | 547.0 | 549.5 | 550.3 | 552.5 | 557.1 |
| of basic metals of fabricated metal products, | 27 | 118.2 | 14.7 | 132.8 | 115.0 | 14.3 | 129.4 | 131.8 | 133.5 | 132.8 | 135.2 | 134.0 | 133.5 |
| except machinery | 28 | 344.1 | 72.5 | 416.6 | 354.2 | 72.0 | 426.2 | 413.3 | 413.5 | 416.6 | 415.1 | 418.5 | 423.5 |
| Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec | DK (29) | 320.5 | 75.0 | 395.6 | 326.9 | 74.4 | 401.3 | 394.5 | 396.0 | 395.6 | 398.9 | 401.4 | 401.0 |
| Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment of office machinery & computers | DL 30 | 323.7 36.4 | 163.0 15.3 | 486.7 51.8 | 334.0 35.7 | 165.5 15.1 | 499.5 50.9 | 473.5 52.3 | 476.9 51.4 | 486.7 51.8 | 484.1 52.3 | 484.2 52.0 | 488.4 51.7 |
| of electrical machinery & apparatus nec | 31 | 112.6 | 55.6 | 168.1 | 122.7 | 59.4 | 182.1 | 159.5 | 163.0 | 168.1 | 168.8 | 169.4 | 174.3 |
| of electric motors, etc; control apparatus & insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, | 31.1-31.3 | 67.2 | 32.6 | 99.8 | 74.8 | 34.7 | 109.5 | 91.9 | 94.7 | 99.8 | 99.3 | 100.0 | 103.2 |
| batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt. nec | 31.4-31.6 | 45.4 | 23.0 | 68.4 | 47.9 | 24.6 | 72.5 | 67.6 | 68.3 | 68.4 | 69.5 | 69.4 | 71.1 |
| of radio, television & communication eqpt. of electronic components | 32 32.1 | 77.1 34.0 | 44.8 20.1 | 122.0 54.1 | 76.4 33.0 | 44.3 19.3 | 120.7 52.3 | 120.4 53.1 | 121.1 53.6 | 122.0 54.1 | 121.6 53.9 | 121.1 54.3 | 118.7 52.0 |
| of radio & TV and telephone apparatu sound & video recorders etc. | | 43.1 | 24.8 | 67.8 | 43.4 | 25.0 | 68.4 | 67.3 | 67.5 | 67.8 | 67.6 | 66.8 | 66.6 |
| of medical, precision & optical eqpt; watches | 33 | 97.6 | 47.2 | 144.8 | 99.2 | 46.7 | 145.9 | 141.3 | 141.4 | 144.8 | 141.4 | 141.7 | 143.7 |
| Manufacture of transport | DM | 040.0 | 44.0 | 0545 | 044.0 | 40.5 | 204.0 | 040.7 | 250.0 | 0545 | 055.1 | 356.5 | 360.1 |
| equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment | DM 34 35 | 310.2 176.8 133.5 | 44.2 26.7 | 354.5 203.4 151.0 | 314.8 179.0 135.8 | 46.5 29.2 17.3 | 361.3 208.3 153.1 | 348.7 200.5 148.2 | 350.2 200.6 149.5 | 354.5 203.4 151.0 | 355.1 204.7 150.5 | 205.4 151.1 | 207.5 152.7 |
| of aircraft and spacecraft of other transport equipment except | 35.3 | | 17.5 | | 83.3 | 11.6 | 94.9 | | 149.5 | | | | |
| aircraft & spacecraft Manufacturing nec | Rest of 35 DN | 131.4 | 54.1 | 185.4 | 52.5 127.1 | 5.7 47.7 | 58.2 174.8 | 191.0 | 189.4 | 185.4 | 188.0 | 185.0 | 188.3 110.9 |
| of furniture | 36.1 | 83.4 | 24.3 | 107.7 | 83.8 | 25.2 | 108.9 | 110.8 | 107.6 | 107.7 | 108.1 | 108.8 | 110.9 |
| ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY | E | 124.8 | 37.7 | 162.5 | 95.1 | 28.2 | 123.3 | 164.5 | 163.0 | 162.5 | 159.6 | 158.8 | 157.9 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply Collection, purification and distribution of | | 91.7 | 26.1 | 117.8 | 65.0 | 17.4 | 82.4 | 121.4 | 120.5 | 117.8 | 116.5 | 116.2 | 114.8 |
| water | 41 | 33.2 | 11.6 | 44.7 | 30.1 | 10.8 | 40.9 | 43.1 | 42.6 | 44.7 | 43.1 | 42.6 | 40.1 |

P Provisional R Revised

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry: production industries: unadjusted

THOUSANDS

| GREAT BRITAIN | Section | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | HOUSANDS |
|--|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| GREAT DITTO | sub- section | lan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct P | Nov P | Dec P |
| SIC 92 | or group C-E | Jan 4,133.4 | 4,135.5 | 4,148.5 | Apr 4,088.7 | 4,084.6 | 4,101.7 | 4,128.5 | 4,133.1 | 4,136.1 | 4,144.3 | 4,141.3 | 4,133.8 |
| PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES MINING AND QUARRYING | C | 63.7 | 63.5 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 62.3 | 63.3 | 62.2 | 62.0 | 62.8 | 62.7 | 63.0 | 62.3 |
| and quarrying of energy | 04 (40 40) | 04.0 | 05.0 | 24.0 | 04.0 | 22.4 | 35.1 | 33.4 | 34.0 | 36.4 | 36.0 | 36.2 | 35.4 |
| Producing Materials | CA (10-12) 10/12 | 34.8 10.9 | 35.2 10.9 | 34.2 10.2 | 34.3 10.7 | 33.4 10.6 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 9.1 |
| Mining Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services | 11 | 23.9 | 24.3 | 24.0 | 23.6 | 22.8 | 24.8 | 22.7 | 23.3 | 26.1 | 25.9 | 26.2 | 26.2 |
| Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials | CB (13/14) | 28.8 | 28.3 | 29.2 | 29.1 | 28.9 | 28.2 | 28.8 | 28.0 | 26.4 | 26.7 | 26.7 | 26.9 |
| MANUFACTURING | D | 3,915.1 | 3,917.8 | 3,931.7 | 3,903.5 | 3,901.5 | 3,912.6 | 3,949.8 | 3,955.2 | 3,950.0 | 3,957.4 | 3,954.9 | 3,947.8 |
| testure of food products. | DA | 431.6 | 432.5 | 426.8 | 431.6 | 430.7 | 432.3 | 443.3 | 445.8 | 446.1 | 444.3 | 446.4 | 441.0 |
| Manufacture of flood beverages and tobacco of food of beverages & tobacco | 15.1-15.8 15.9/16 | 378.2 53.4 | 379.5 53.0 | 373.5 53.3 | 377.3 54.4 | 376.5 54.2 | 378.4 54.0 | 387.1 56.2 | 389.2 56.6 | 390.0 56.1 | 387.9 56.3 | 391.1 55.3 | 386.9 54.1 |
| Manufacture of textiles & | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| textile products | DB 17 | 314.3 172.5 | 311.8 171.1 | 313.5 171.5 | 313.2 170.5 | 313.1 170.0 | 312.0 167.7 | 319.3 173.3 | 319.7 173.2 | 320.1 172.6 | 324.5 173.4 | 322.7 172.4 | 320.7 173.6 |
| of made-up textile articles, except apparel | 17.4 Post of 17 | 34.1 138.4 | 33.5 137.6 | 33.7 137.8 | 34.3 136.2 | 33.9 136.1 | 32.7 135.0 | 37.9 135.4 | 37.7 135.5 | 35.2 137.4 | 36.1 137.3 | 35.4 137.0 | 35.4 138.2 |
| of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur | 18 | 141.9 | 140.7 | 142.0 | 142.7 | 143.1 | 144.3 | 146.0 | 146.5 | 147.5 | 151.1 | 150.3 | 147.1 |
| Manufacture of leather & | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| of leather and leather goods | DC 19.1/19.2 | 36.3 13.0 | 36.0 13.1 | 35.3 13.0 | 35.4 12.8 | 35.0 12.4 | 35.6 12.9 | 35.7 12.9 | 35.4 12.4 | 34.0 11.8 | 33.7 12.3 | 33.4 12.7 20.8 | 33.2 12.4 20.9 |
| of footwear | 19.3 | 23.3 | 23.0 | 22.4 | 22.5 | 22.6 | 22.7 | 22.8 | 23.0 | 22.1 | 21.4 | 20.8 | 20.9 |
| Manufacture of wood & wood products | DD (20) | 73.6 | 72.8 | 87.0 | 82.7 | 82.9 | 78.4 | 85.2 | 85.2 | 79.6 | 81.6 | 81.6 | 80.1 |
| Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper groducts; publishing & printing | DE | 447.2 | 449.2 | 448.3 | 444.1 | 444.6 | 446.3 | 451.0 | 449.0 | 444.3 | 443.8 | 442.7 | 442.5 |
| of pulp, paper & paper products of corrugated paper & paperboard, | 21 | 115.5 | 117.6 | 116.7 | 116.7 | 117.3 | 116.9 | 117.9 | 117.9 | 117.0 | 116.1 | 117.2 | 117.7 |
| sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers | 21.21 | | | 41.9 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 42.6 | 43.2 |
| of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationary, wallpaper and paper products nec | Rest of 21 | | | 74.8 | 75.3 | 75.7 | 74.8 | 76.1 | 76.0 | 75.3 | 74.1 | 74.6 | 74.5 |
| Publishing, printing | 110010121 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| & reproduction of recorded media printing & service activities related | 22 | 331.8 | 331.6 | 331.6 | 327.4 | 327.2 | 329.4 | 333.1 | 331.0 | 327.3 | 327.7 | 325.5 | 324.8 |
| to printing publishing & reproduction of | 22.2 | | | 200.0 | 196.5 | 196.8 | 198.4 | 200.3 | 198.4 | 196.4 | 195.9 | 194.6 | 192.1 |
| recorded media Manufacture of coke, refined | Rest of 22 | | | 131.6 | 130.9 | 130.4 | 131.0 | 132.8 | 132.6 | 130.9 | 131.8 | 130.9 | 132.6 |
| petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products | DF (23) 23.2 | 28.9 16.9 | 28.8 16.8 | 29.4 17.4 | 29.0 17.2 | 29.1 17.3 | 28.9 17.1 | 28.8 17.1 | 28.9 17.1 | 28.7 17.0 | 28.7 17.0 | 28.3 16.7 | 28.8 17.2 |
| Manufacture of chemicals, chemical | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| products & man-made fibres | DG (24) | 248.0 | 248.1 | 250.6 | 250.2 | 251.4 | 252.2 | 251.1 | 250.2 | 249.1 | 249.0 | 248.3 | 248.3 |
| Manufacture of rubber and plastic products | DH (25) | 221.2 | 219.9 | 218.8 | 219.8 | 219.0 | 221.0 | 218.6 | 222.0 | 222.8 | 222.2 | 223.0 | 223.9 |
| Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | DI (26) | 136.8 | 135.7 | 136.9 | 134.7 | 134.1 | 133.5 | 134.9 | 134.3 | 132.7 | 133.3 | 134.6 | 134.4 |
| Manufacture of basic metals and | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fabricated metal products of basic metals | DJ 27 | 550.7 133.2 | 556.9 133.0 | 553.0 131.5 | 551.8 130.5 | 551.5 130.7 | 550.2 130.1 | 556.1 130.1 | 559.1 129.9 | 555.6 129.4 | 558.7 128.0 | 558.1 128.0 | 559.7 128.6 |
| of fabricated metal products, except machinery | 28 | 417.5 | 423.9 | 421.6 | 421.3 | 420.8 | 420.1 | 426.1 | 429.2 | 426.2 | 430.7 | 430.1 | 431.1 |
| Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec | DK (29) | 403.3 | 404.3 | 397.8 | 398.5 | 398.5 | 400.6 | 399.2 | 400.1 | 401.3 | 400.5 | 398.6 | 399.4 |
| Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment | DL | 481.8 | 481.6 | 492.9 | 487.1 | 488.2 | 490.4 | 495.6 | 496.5 | 499.5 | 501.6 | 500.1 | 500.3 |
| of office machinery & computers of electrical machinery | 30 | 52.2 | 52.3 | 52.9 | 51.0 | 51.2 | 50.6 | 50.9 | 50.6 | 50.9 | 50.4 | 49.9 | 50.8 |
| & apparatus nec of electric motors, etc; control apparatus & insulated cable | 31 | 167.6 | 166.3 | 173.7 | 174.7 | 175.1 | 176.9 | 177.8 | 178.0 | 182.1 | 183.4 | 184.9 | 184.3 |
| of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps | 31.1-31.3 | 97.8 | 96.6 | 103.1 | 103.1 | 103.4 | 103.9 | 105.6 | 105.7 | 109.5 | 110.6 | 111.0 | 110.4 |
| of radio, television | 31.4-31.6 | 69.8 | 69.6 | 70.6 | 71.6 | 71.7 | 73.0 | 72.3 | 72.3 | 72.5 | 72.8 | 73.9 | 73.9 |
| & communication eqpt. of electronic components | 32 32.1 | 120.1 53.4 | 120.5 53.8 | 121.2 53.8 | 117.5 51.1 | 118.7 51.9 | 118.9 51.5 | 121.9 52.6 | 121.8 52.1 | 120.7 52.3 | 122.2 53.6 | 120.6 52.3 | 119.2 52.7 |
| of radio & TV and telephone apparatu sound & video recorders etc. | us; 32.2-32.3 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 67.4 | 66.4 | 66.7 | 67.4 | 69.3 | 69.7 | 68.4 | 68.6 | 68.3 | 66.5 |
| of medical, precision & optical eqpt; watches | 33 | 141.9 | 142.6 | 145.1 | 144.0 | 143.3 | 144.1 | 144.9 | 146.1 | 145.9 | 145.6 | 144.7 | 145.9 |
| Manufacture of transport equipment | DM | 359.0 | 358.4 | 357.9 | 355.7 | 354.4 | 360.8 | 357.5 | 357.5 | 361.3 | 361.2 | 361.5 | 361.3 |
| of motor vehicles, trailers | 34 35 | 207.1 151.8 | 207.5 150.9 | 205.7 152.2 | 208.9 146.8 | 208.3 146.0 | 208.4 152.3 | 210.2 147.3 | 207.0 150.6 | 208.3 153.1 | 209.5 151.8 | 208.6 | 210.1 151.2 |
| of other transport equipment except | 35.3 | | | 96.6 | 93.7 | 93.2 | 96.2 | 94.1 | 94.9 | 94.9 | 95.0 | 95.6 | 95.0 |
| Manufacturing peo | Rest of 35 | | | 55.6 | 53.1 | 52.9 | 56.1 | 53.2 | 55.7 | 58.2 | 56.8 | 57.3 | 56.2 |
| or idiffiture | DN 36.1 | 182.2 109.5 | 181.8 109.4 | 183.5 107.4 | 169.6 104.7 | 169.0 103.9 | 170.3 104.6 | 173.6 106.5 | 171.3 105.4 | 174.8 108.9 | 174.4 108.4 | 175.5 109.1 | 174.4 109.5 |
| ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY | E | 154.6 | 154.1 | 153.4 | 121.8 | 120.8 | 125.7 | 116.5 | 115.9 | 123.3 | 124.2 | 123.4 | 123.6 |
| Electricity gas steem | | | | ,50.4 | | | ,20,, | 1,0.0 | , , 5.3 | 120.0 | 124.2 | 120.4 | 123.0 |
| and hot water supply Collection, purification and distribution of water | 40 | 112.6 | 112.3 | 111.2 | 81.1 | 79.1 | 83.9 | 75.2 | 74.7 | 82.4 | 83.0 | 82.4 | 82.6 |
| | 41 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 40.7 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 41.0 |



20

30

water

construction

estaurants

transport

communications

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| Seasonally a | djusted (| 1990=100) |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | |

| ITED KINGDOM Whole economy | | omy | | Production in | ndustries | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| SIC 1992 | Output* | Workforce in employment + | Output per person employed | Output | Workforce in employment + | Output per person employed | Output | Workforce in employment + | Output per person employed |
| 1988 | 97.3 | 96.6 | 100.7 | 98.2 | 103.0 | 95.3 | 95.9 | 102.4 | 93.6 |
| 1989 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 100.3 | 102.9 | 97.5 | 100.2 | 102.7 | 97.6 |
| 1990 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1991 | 97.9 | 97.1 | 100.8 | 96.3 | 92.5 | 104.2 | 94.6 | 92.3 | 102.5 |
| 1992 | 97.4 | 94.6 | 102.9 | 96.2 | 86.8 | 111.0 | 94.0 | 86.8 | 108.4 |
| 1993 | 99.6 | 93.6 | 106.3 | 98.3 | 83.1 | 118.3 | 95.3 | 83.8 | 113.7 |
| 1994 | 103.5 | 94.4 | 109.7 | 103.2 | 82.2 | 125.7 | 99.3 | 83.4 | 119.1 |
| 1995 | 106.2 | 95.2 | 111.5 | 105.9 | 82.3 | 128.6 | 101.5 | 84.1 | 120.6 |
| 1988 Q3 | 97.9 | 97.0 | 100.9 | 99.4 | 103.0 | 96.5 | 97.3 | 102.6 | 94.8 |
| Q4 | 98.6 | 97.8 | 100.9 | 99.6 | 103.1 | 96.6 | 98.3 | 102.6 | 95.7 |
| 1989 Q1 | 99.1 | 98.7 | 100.4 | 99.9 | 103.2 | 96.9 | 100.2 | 102.8 | 97.4 |
| Q2 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 103.0 | 96.9 | 99.9 | 102.8 | 97.2 |
| Q3 | 99.5 | 99.6 | 99.9 | 100.5 | 102.9 | 97.7 | 100.2 | 102.8 | 97.4 |
| Q4 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 100.8 | 102.4 | 98.5 | 100.4 | 102.3 | 98.2 |
| 1990 Q1 | 100.4 | 100.1 | 100.2 | 100.3 | 101.6 | 98.7 | 100.6 | 101.5 | 99.0 |
| Q2 | 100.7 | 100.3 | 100.5 | 101.6 | 100.7 | 100.9 | 101.1 | 100.6 | 100.5 |
| Q3 | 99.8 | 100.1 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 100.1 | 100.1 | 99.8 | 100.3 |
| Q4 | 99.1 | 99.5 | 99.6 | 98.3 | 98.0 | 100.4 | 98.3 | 98.0 | 100.2 |
| 1991 Q1 | 98.4 | 98.5 | 99.8 | 97.6 | 95.6 | 102.1 | 96.6 | 95.6 | 101.0 |
| Q2 | 98.0 | 97.4 | 100.6 | 96.1 | 93.2 | 103.1 | 94.3 | 93.1 | 101.3 |
| Q3 | 97.6 | 96.6 | 101.1 | 95.4 | 91.3 | 104.6 | 93.6 | 91.0 | 102.9 |
| Q4 | 97.6 | 95.9 | 101.8 | 96.2 | 89.8 | 107.1 | 93.9 | 89.6 | 104.8 |
| 1992 Q1 | 96.9 | 95.7 | 101.3 | 95.9 | 88.7 | 108.1 | 93.7 | 88.6 | 105.8 |
| Q2 | 97.1 | 95.2 | 102.0 | 95.6 | 87.7 | 109.0 | 94.0 | 87.6 | 107.3 |
| Q3 | 97.6 | 94.2 | 103.7 | 96.4 | 86.2 | 111.8 | 94.0 | 86.3 | 109.0 |
| Q4 | 98.0 | 93.5 | 104.7 | 97.2 | 84.5 | 115.0 | 94.2 | 84.6 | 111.3 |
| 1993 Q1 | 98.5 | 93.5 | 105.4 | 97.0 | 83.7 | 115.9 | 95.1 | 84.0 | 113.2 |
| Q2 | 99.0 | 93.5 | 105.9 | 97.5 | 83.3 | 117.0 | 95.1 | 83.8 | 113.5 |
| Q3 | 100.0 | 93.7 | 106.7 | 98.8 | 82.9 | 119.2 | 95.3 | 83.8 | 113.7 |
| Q4 | 100.7 | 93.9 | 107.3 | 100.0 | 82.5 | 121.2 | 95.8 | 83.7 | 114.5 |
| 1994 Q1 | 101.8 | 94.0 | 108.3 | 100.9 | 82.3 | 122.6 | 97.3 | 83.3 | 116.8 |
| Q2 | 103.1 | 94.1 | 109.6 | 103.1 | 82.1 | 125.6 | 98.9 | 83.4 | 118.6 |
| Q3 | 104.1 | 94.5 | 110.3 | 104.5 | 82.1 | 127.3 | 100.2 | 83.5 | 120.0 |
| Q4 | 105.0 | 94.9 | 110.6 | 104.4 | 82.1 | 127.1 | 100.9 | 83.5 | 120.8 |
| 1995 Q1 | 105.4 | 95.1 | 110.9 | 105.2 | 82.2 | 128.0 | 100.7 | 83.9 | 120.0 |
| Q2 | 105.8 | 95.1 | 111.3 | 105.6 | 82.3 | 128.3 | 101.5 | 84.0 | 120.8 |
| Q3 | 106.4 | 95.1 | 111.9 | 106.4 | 82.2 | 129.5 | 102.0 | 84.0 | 121.3 |
| Q4 | 107.0 | 95.4 | 112.1 | 106.4 | 82.6 | 128.7 | 101.8 | 84.6 | 120.4 |
| 1996 Q1 | 107.6 | 95.5 | 112.7 | 106.5 | 82.5 | 129.0 | 101.6 | 84.3 | 120.5 |
| Q2 | 108.2 | 95.4 | 113.4 | 106.8 | 81.8 | 130.6 | 101.5 | 84.0 | 120.7 |
| Q3 | 108.9 | 95.9 | 113.5 | 107.1 | 81.5 | 131.5 | 102.1 | 84.3 | 121.1 |
| Q4 | NA | NA | NA | 108.1 | 81.4 | 132.8 | 102.7 | 84.2 | 122.0 |

employment comprises, employees in employment, the self employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government-supported denominator for the productivity calculations for the reasons explained on page S6 of the August 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette* x's has been rebased from 1988-100 to 1990-100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1988-100 basis were last publish

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

| TH | 10 | 111 | 0 | ۸ | ı | |
|----|----|-----|---|---|---|--|

| | | MALE AND | FEMALE | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | UNEMPLOY | ED | SEASONAL | LY ADJUSTED # | | | UNEMPLOY | ED 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 1994 1995 1996 |) Annual) averages | 2,919.2 2,636.5 2,325.6 2,122.2 | 10.3 9.4 8.3 7.6 | 2,900.6 2,619.3 2,308.2 2,104.0 | 10.3 9.3 8.2 7.5 | | | | | |
| 1995 | Jan 12 | 2,503.4 | 8.9 | 2,401.3 | 8.6 | -22.5 | -35.8 | 261 | 2,219 | 23 |
| | Feb 9 | 2,458.8 | 8.8 | 2,370.9 | 8.5 | -30.4 | -33.6 | 243 | 2,193 | 23 |
| | Mar 9 | 2,398.3 | 8.6 | 2,351.8 | 8.4 | -19.1 | -24.0 | 222 | 2,154 | 23 |
| | Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8 | 2,375.3 2,302.3 2,254.5 | 8.5 8.2 8.0 | 2,331.8 2,320.3 2,313.1 | 8.3 8.3 8.3 | -20.0 -11.5 -7.2 | -23.2 -16.9 -12.9 | 199 208 | 2,095 2,081 2,026 | 23 23 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 | 2,196.1 | 7.8 | 2,244.6 | 8.0 | -20.0 | -15.1 | 242 | 1,935 | 19 |
| | Dec 14 | 2,228.2 | 8.0 | 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 | 8.0 | 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 | 7.7 | 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 | 7.8 | 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 | 7.1 | 2,025.2 | 7.2 | -45.6 | -33.6 | 213 | 1,747 | 17 |
| | Nov 14 | 1,871.4 | 6.7 | 1,929.8 | 6.9 | -95.4 | -59.6 | 208 | 1,648 | 15 |
| | Dec 12 R | 1,868.2 | 6.7 | 1,883.1 | 6.7 | -46.7 | -62.6 | 204 | 1,649 | 15 |
| 1997 | Jan 9 P | 1,907.8 | 6.8 | 1,815.3 | 6.5 | -67.8 | -70.0 | 223 | 1,670 | 15 |

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

| 1993) 1994) Ann 1995) ave | nual rages | 2,814.1 2,539.2 2,237.4 2,038.1 | 10.2 9.3 8.2 7.5 | 2,796.9 2,522.3 2,220.1 2,020.0 | 10.2 9.2 8.1 7.4 | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|-------|-------|-----|-------|----|
| 1995 Jan 1 | 9 2 | 2,411.5 | 8.9 | 2,309.9 | 8.5 | -21.7 | -34.8 | 254 | 2,134 | 24 |
| Feb 9 | | 2,368.3 | 8.7 | 2,280.2 | 8.4 | -29.7 | -32.6 | 237 | 2,109 | 23 |
| Mar 9 | | 2,309.3 | 8.5 | 2,262.1 | 8.3 | -18.1 | -23.2 | 216 | 2,071 | 22 |
| Apr 1 | 11 2 | 2,287.2 | 8.4 | 2,243.1 | 8.2 | -19.0 | -22.3 | 252 | 2,014 | 21 |
| May | | 2,216.6 | 8.1 | 2,232.0 | 8.2 | -11.1 | -16.1 | 194 | 2,001 | 21 |
| Jun 8 | | 2,169.0 | 8.0 | 2,225.5 | 8.2 | -6.5 | -12.2 | 201 | 1,947 | 20 |
| Jul 13 | 10 | 2,244.3 | 8.2 | 2,222.7 | 8.2 | -2.8 | -6.8 | 315 | 1,909 | 19 |
| Aug 5 | | 2,258.2 | 8.3 | 2,202.9 | 8.1 | -19.8 | -9.7 | 256 | 1,983 | 19 |
| Sep 5 | | 2,202.1 | 8.1 | 2,177.5 | 8.0 | -25.4 | -16.0 | 248 | 1,936 | 19 |
| Oct 1 | | 2,126.8 | 7.8 | 2,178.2 | 8.0 | 0.7 | -14.8 | 244 | 1,864 | 19 |
| Nov 9 | | 2,111.9 | 7.8 | 2,158.2 | 7.9 | -20.0 | -14.9 | 236 | 1,857 | 18 |
| Dec 1 | | 2,144.1 | 7.9 | 2,149.2 | 7.9 | -9.0 | -9.4 | 231 | 1,894 | 19 |
| 996 Jan 1 | 3 2 | 2,224.2 | 8.2 | 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 1 | | 2,146.4 | 7.9 | 2,101.4 | 7.7 | -25.1 | -15.9 | 200 | 1,926 | 20 |
| Apr 1 | 9 | 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 1 | | 2,011.7 | 7.4 | 2,063.6 | 7.6 | -17.0 | -12.6 | 195 | 1,799 | 19 |
| Jul 11 | 8 2 | 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 1 | | 2,014.1 | 7.4 | 1,985.0 | 7.3 | -36.3 | -26.2 | 218 | 1,778 | 17 |
| Oct 1 | 14 1 | 1,895.7 | 7.0 | 1,942.8 | 7.1 | -42.2 | -32.2 | 207 | 1,672 | 16 |
| Nov 1 | | 1,797.5 | 6.6 | 1,853.8 | 6.8 | -89.0 | -55.8 | 203 | 1,580 | 15 |
| Dec 1 | | 1,796.3 | 6.6 | 1,808.8 | 6.6 | -45.0 | -58.7 | 200 | 1,582 | 15 |
| 997 Jan 9 | P 1 | 1,836.9 | 6.7 | 1,744.5 | 6.4 | -64.3 | -66.1 | 218 | 1,604 | 15 |

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

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-1995 for 1995 and 1996 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1

THOUSANDS

| | | | | FEMALE | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| MALE | ED | SEASONALI | LY ADJUSTED # | UNEMPLOY | ED | SEASONALI | Y ADJUSTED # | MARRIED | | |
| Number | Per cent workforce * | Number | Per cent workforce * | Number | Per cent workforce * | Number | Per cent workforce * | Number | | |
| 2,236.1 2,014.4 1,770.0 | 14.0 12.7 11.3 10.3 | 2,225.7 2,004.8 1,760.2 1,599.9 | 13.9 12.7 11.1 10.2 | 683.1 622.1 555.6 511.9 | 5.6 5.1 4.5 4.2 | 674.9 614.6 548.1 504.1 | 5.5 5.0 4.4 4.1 | | 1993 1994 1995 1996 | Annual averages |
| 1,610.3 1,918.2 1,882.3 1,838.8 | 12.2 12.0 11.7 | 1,834.0 1,810.6 1,797.1 | 11.7 11.5 11.4 | 585.1 576.5 559.5 | 4.7 4.7 4.5 | 567.3 560.3 554.7 | 4.6 4.5 4.5 | 157.4 153.6 147.8 | 1995 | Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 |
| 1,815.5 | 11.6 | 1,778.3 | 11.3 | 559.8 | 4.5 | 553.5 | 4.5 | 150.9 | | Apr 13 |
| 1,766.1 | 11.3 | 1,769.4 | 11.3 | 536.2 | 4.4 | 550.9 | 4.5 | 141.1 | | May 11 |
| 1,728.9 | 11.0 | 1,763.7 | 11.2 | 525.6 | 4.3 | 549.4 | 4.5 | 136.7 | | Jun 8 |
| 1,758.6 | 11.2 | 1,759.6 | 11.2 | 577.5 | 4.7 | 551.4 | 4.5 | 143.1 | | Jul 13 |
| 1,753.7 | 11.2 | 1,744.4 | 11.1 | 596.4 | 4.8 | 545.6 | 4.4 | 152.1 | | Aug 10 |
| 1,724.0 | 11.0 | 1,727.0 | 11.0 | 568.2 | 4.6 | 537.0 | 4.4 | 139.2 | | Sep 14 |
| 1,676.4 | 10.7 | 1,724.6 | 11.0 | 535.9 | 4.3 | 540.0 | 4.4 | 133.4 | | Oct 12 |
| 1,670.7 | 10.6 | 1,708.9 | 10.9 | 525.5 | 4.3 | 535.7 | 4.3 | 131.1 | | Nov 9 |
| 1,707.2 | 10.9 | 1,704.2 | 10.9 | 521.0 | 4.2 | 531.3 | 4.3 | 131.4 | | Dec 14 |
| 1,766.4 | 11.3 | 1,680.9 | 10.7 | 544.1 | 4.4 | 525.9 | 4.3 | 138.2 | 1996 | Jan 11 |
| 1,761.0 | 11.1 | 1,687.2 | 10.7 | 541.9 | 4.4 | 525.1 | 4.3 | 136.6 | | Feb 8 |
| 1,707.2 | 10.9 | 1,666.3 | 10.6 | 523.6 | 4.2 | 520.4 | 4.2 | 132.0 | | Mar 14 |
| 1,695.5 | 10.8 | 1,659.9 | 10.6 | 528.5 | 4.3 | 522.5 | 4.2 | 138.7 | | Apr 11 |
| 1,643.9 | 10.5 | 1,647.5 | 10.4 | 503.5 | 4.1 | 518.8 | 4.2 | 128.4 | | May 9 |
| 1,599.5 | 10.2 | 1,631.4 | 10.4 | 496.8 | 4.0 | 518.9 | 4.2 | 125.0 | | Jun 13 |
| 1,616.5 | 10.3 | 1,613.5 | 10.3 | 541.6 | 4.4 | 512.5 | 4.2 | 133.1 | | Jul 11 |
| 1,614.1 | 10.3 | 1,600.0 | 10.2 | 562.4 | 4.6 | 508.7 | 4.1 | 142.9 | | Aug 8 |
| 1,572.4 | 10.0 | 1,572.0 | 10.0 | 531.4 | 4.3 | 498.8 | 4.0 | 128.5 | | Sep 12 |
| 1,492.6 | 9.5 | 1,537.5 | 9.8 | 484.6 | 3.9 | 487.7 | 4.0 | 116.5 | | Oct 10 |
| 1,424.1 | 9.1 | 1,469.9 | 9.4 | 447.3 | 3.6 | 459.9 | 3.7 | 105.5 | | Nov 14 |
| 1,430.5 | 9.1 | 1,432.9 | 9.1 | 437.7 | 3.6 | 450.2 | 3.7 | 102.5 | | Dec 12 R |
| 1,463.5 | 9.3 | 1,385.3 | 8.8 | 444.3 | 3.6 | 430.0 | 3.5 | 104.7 | 1997 | Jan 9 P |

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT O

| | | | | | | | | GB S | ummary | |
|--|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|--|---|
| 2,155.4 1,939.1 1,701.4 1,545.3 | 13.9 12.6 11.2 10.1 | 2,145.7 1,929.5 1,691.5 1,535.0 | 13.8 12.6 11.1 10.1 | 658.8 600.1 536.1 492.8 | 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.1 | 651.2 592.8 528.6 485.1 | 5.5 4.9 4.4 4.0 | | 1993) 1994) Annual 1995) averages 1996) | |
| 1,845.9 | 12.1 | 1,762.8 | 11.6 | 565.6 | 4.7 | 547.1 | 4.6 | 151.6 | 1995 Jan 12 | |
| 1,810.8 | 11.9 | 1,740.0 | 11.4 | 557.4 | 4.6 | 540.2 | 4.5 | 147.9 | Feb 9 | |
| 1,768.5 | 11.6 | 1,727.1 | 11.3 | 540.8 | 4.5 | 535.0 | 4.5 | 142.2 | Mar 9 | |
| 1,746.5 | 11.5 | 1,709.3 | 11.2 | 540.8 | 4.5 | 533.8 | 4.4 | 145.0 | Apr 13 | |
| 1,698.4 | 11.1 | 1,700.6 | 11.2 | 518.2 | 4.3 | 531.4 | 4.4 | 135.8 | May 11 | |
| 1,661.8 | 10.9 | 1,695.3 | 11.1 | 507.2 | 4.2 | 530.2 | 4.4 | 131.4 | Jun 8 | |
| 1,689.4 | 11.1 | 1,691.3 | 11.1 | 554.9 | 4.6 | 531.4 | 4.4 | 136.5 | Jul 13 | |
| 1,684.7 | 11.0 | 1,676.7 | 11.0 | 573.5 | 4.8 | 526.2 | 4.4 | 145.2 | Aug 10 | |
| 1,655.2 | 10.9 | 1,659.6 | 10.9 | 546.9 | 4.6 | 517.9 | 4.3 | 133.5 | Sep 14 | |
| 1,609.8 | 10.6 | 1,657.1 | 10.9 | 517.0 | 4.3 | 521.1 | 4.3 | 128.1 | Oct 12 | |
| 1,604.5 | 10.5 | 1,641.5 | 10.8 | 507.4 | 4.2 | 516.7 | 4.3 | 125.9 | Nov 9 | |
| 1,640.7 | 10.8 | 1,636.9 | 10.7 | 503.4 | 4.2 | 512.3 | 4.3 | 126.2 | Dec 14 | |
| 1,698.4 | 11.1 | 1,614.0 | 10.6 | 525.9 | 4.4 | 507.0 | 4.2 | 132.9 | 1996 Jan 11 | |
| 1,693.3 | 11.0 | 1,620.3 | 10.5 | 524.0 | 4.4 | 506.2 | 4.3 | 131.3 | Feb 8 | |
| 1,640.5 | 10.8 | 1,599.9 | 10.5 | 505.8 | 4.2 | 501.5 | 4.2 | 126.7 | Mar 14 | |
| 1,628.6 | 10.7 | 1,593.3 | 10.4 | 509.7 | 4.2 | 503.1 | 4.2 | 132.6 | Apr 11 | |
| 1,578.7 | 10.4 | 1,581.0 | 10.4 | 486.0 | 4.1 | 499.6 | 4.2 | 123.1 | May 9 | |
| 1,534.0 | 10.1 | 1,564.6 | 10.3 | 477.7 | 4.0 | 499.0 | 4.2 | 119.6 | Jun 13 | |
| 1,549.0 | 10.2 | 1,547.0 | 10.1 | 518.3 | 4.3 | 492.3 | 4.1 | 125.9 | Jul 11 | |
| 1,545.8 | 10.1 | 1,533.2 | 10.1 | 538.1 | 4.5 | 488.1 | 4.1 | 135.3 | Aug 8 | |
| 1,505.0 | 9.9 | 1,506.1 | 9.9 | 509.1 | 4.2 | 478.9 | 4.0 | 122.2 | Sep 12 | |
| 1,429.8 | 9.4 | 1,474.0 | 9.7 | 465.8 | 3.9 | 468.8 | 3.9 | 111.1 | Oct 10 | |
| 1,366.3 | 9.0 | 1,410.9 | 9.3 | 431.2 | 3.6 | 442.9 | 3.7 | 100.9 | Nov 14 | |
| 1,373.9 | 9.0 | 1,375.3 | 9.0 | 422.4 | 3.5 | 433.5 | 3.6 | 98.3 | Dec 12 R | |
| 1,407.4 | 9.2 | 1,330.2 | 8.7 | 429.5 | 3.6 | 414.3 | 3.5 | 100.7 | 1997 Jan 9 P | • |

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

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

| | NUMBER L | JNEMPLOYED | | PER CENT | WORKFORCE | | SEASONAI | LLY ADJUSTE | O # | | | THOUSAND |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | Number | Per cent workforce * | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Male | Female |
| SOUTH EAST 1993) | 929.9 | 700.3 | 229.6 | 10.2 | 13.5 | 5.8 | 925.6 | 10.2 | | | 698.0 | 227 6 |
| 1994) Annual 1995) average 1996) | 828.3 725.2 648.5 | 622.2 542.0 482.1 | 206.1 183.1 166.3 | 9.0 7.9 7.1 | 12.1 10.6 9.5 | 5.1 4.5 4.1 | 824.1 720.9 644.0 | 9.0 7.9 7.1 | | | 619.9 539.7 479.7 | 227.6 204.2 181.1 164.3 |
| 1996 Jan 11 | 707.2 | 529.9 | 177.3 | 7.7 | 10.4 | 4.4 | 685.8 | 7.5 | -9.7 | -7.6 | 511.7 | 174.1 |
| Feb 8 | 703.8 | 527.7 | 176.1 | 7.7 | 10.3 | 4.4 | 683.1 | 7.5 | -2.7 | -5.7 | 510.3 | 172.8 |
| Mar 14 | 684.7 | 513.9 | 170.8 | 7.5 | 10.1 | 4.2 | 674.5 | 7.4 | -8.6 | -7.0 | 503.8 | 170.7 |
| Apr 11 | 679.4 | 508.3 | 171.1 | 7.4 | 10.0 | 4.2 | 668.3 | 7.3 | -6.2 | -5.8 | 498.8 | 169.5 |
| May 9 | 660.0 | 494.6 | 165.3 | 7.2 | 9.7 | 4.1 | 663.3 | 7.3 | -5.0 | -6.6 | 494.6 | 168.7 |
| Jun 13 | 644.9 | 481.9 | 163.0 | 7.1 | 9.4 | 4.0 | 657.7 | 7.1 | -5.6 | -5.6 | 489.0 | 168.7 |
| Jul 11 | 654.6 | 483.2 | 171.4 | 7.2 | 9.5 | 4.3 | 650.0 | 7.1 | -7.7 | -6.1 | 483.6 | 166.4 |
| Aug 8 | 661.1 | 483.3 | 177.8 | 7.2 | 9.5 | 4.4 | 643.5 | 7.0 | -6.5 | -6.6 | 478.8 | 164.7 |
| Sep 12 | 644.8 | 471.8 | 173.0 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 4.3 | 632.1 | 6.9 | -11.4 | -8.5 | 469.9 | 162.2 |
| Oct 10 | | 447.7 | 159.5 | 6.7 | 8.8 | 4.0 | 615.5 | 6.7 | -16.6 | -11.5 | 457.5 | 158.0 |
| Nov 14 | | 422.9 | 147.2 | 6.2 | 8.3 | 3.7 | 585.7 | 6.4 | -29.8 | -19.3 | 436.0 | 149.7 |
| Dec 12 I | | 420.4 | 143.4 | 6.2 | 8.2 | 3.6 | 568.4 | 6.2 | -17.3 | -21.2 | 422.0 | 146.4 |
| 1997 Jan 9 P GREATER LON | 563.8 IDON (includ | 422.6 ed in South Ea | 141.2 ast) | 6.2 | 8.3 | 3.5 | 546.4 | 6.0 | -22.0 | -23.0 | 407.2 | 139.2 |
| 1993) 1994) Annual 1995) average 1996) | 469.6 434.6 | 348.6 322.7 292.1 265.2 | 121.0 111.9 102.6 95.0 | 11.6 10.7 9.7 8.9 | 14.9 14.1 12.7 11.6 | 7.1 6.3 5.8 5.4 | 467.9 432.8 392.8 358.2 | 11.6 10.7 9.7 8.8 | | | 347.8 321.8 291.2 264.2 | 120.2 111.0 101.7 94.0 |
| 1996 Jan 11 | 382.8 | 283.6 | 99.2 | 9.4 | 12.4 | 5.6 | 379.7 | 9.3 | -2.6 | -2.5 | 280.5 | 99.2 |
| Feb 8 | 381.2 | 282.6 | 98.6 | 9.4 | 12.3 | 5.6 | 377.4 | 9.3 | -2.3 | -2.3 | 279.1 | 98.3 |
| Mar 14 | 373.8 | 277.4 | 96.3 | 9.2 | 12.1 | 5.5 | 372.5 | 9.2 | -4.9 | -3.3 | 275.4 | 97.1 |
| Apr 11 | 372.7 | 275.8 | 96.9 | 9.2 | 12.0 | 5.5 | 368.7 | 9.1 | -3.8 | -3.7 | 272.2 | 96.5 |
| May 9 | 364.7 | 270.4 | 94.2 | 9.0 | 11.8 | 5.3 | 365.7 | 9.0 | -3.0 | -3.9 | 270.0 | 95.7 |
| Jun 13 | 360.9 | 267.0 | 93.9 | 8.9 | 11.6 | 5.3 | 363.8 | 8.9 | -1.9 | -2.9 | 268.0 | 95.8 |
| Jul 11 | 364.9 | 267.3 | 97.6 | 9.0 | 11.6 | 5.5 | 360.6 | 8.9 | -3.2 | -2.7 | 265.6 | 95.0 |
| Aug 8 | 368.9 | 267.8 | 101.0 | 9.1 | 11.7 | 5.7 | 358.5 | 8.8 | -2.1 | -2.4 | 264.1 | 94.4 |
| Sep 12 | 362.8 | 263.5 | 99.3 | 8.9 | 11.5 | 5.6 | 353.4 | 8.7 | -5.1 | -3.5 | 260.1 | 93.3 |
| Oct 10 | | 251.5 | 92.2 | 8.5 | 11.0 | 5.2 | 344.8 | 8.5 | -8.6 | -5.3 | 254.2 | 90.6 |
| Nov 14 | | 238.5 | 86.1 | 8.0 | 10.4 | 4.9 | 330.4 | 8.1 | -14.4 | -9.4 | 243.5 | 86.9 |
| Dec 12 F | | 236.5 | 84.3 | 7.9 | 10.3 | 4.8 | 323.1 | 8.0 | -7.3 | -10.1 | 237.6 | 35.5 |
| 1997 Jan 9 P EAST ANGLIA | 315.8 | 233.8 | 82.0 | 7.8 | 10.2 | 4.6 | 313.2 | 7.7 | -9.9 | -10.5 | 230.9 | 82.3 |
| 993) 994) Annual 995) average 996) | 84.0 74.2 65.9 60.6 | 63.1 55.3 48.7 44.9 | 20.9 18.9 17.2 15.7 | 8.2 7.1 6.2 5.7 | 10.7 9.5 8.4 7.8 | 4.7 4.1 3.6 3.3 | 83.4 73.6 65.4 60.1 | 8.1 7.1 6.4 5.7 | | | 62.8 55.0 48.4 44.7 | 20.6 18.6 17.0 15.4 |
| 996 Jan 11 | 67.4 | 50.3 | 17.1 | 6.4 | 8.7 | 3.6 | 62.8 | 6.0 | -1.2 | -0.7 | 46.6 | 16.2 |
| Feb 8 | 67.2 | 50.1 | 17.1 | 6.4 | 8.7 | 3.6 | 62.7 | 5.9 | -0.1 | -0.5 | 46.6 | 16.1 |
| Mar 14 | 64.9 | 48.6 | 16.3 | 6.2 | 8.4 | 3.4 | 61.7 | 5.8 | -1.0 | -0.8 | 45.9 | 15.8 |
| Apr 11 | 64.1 | 47.9 | 16.2 | 6.1 | 8.3 | 3.4 | 61.5 | 5.8 | -0.2 | -0.4 | 45.8 | 15.7 |
| May 9 | 61.6 | 46.0 | 15.6 | 5.8 | 8.0 | 3.3 | 61.5 | 5.8 | 0.0 | -0.4 | 45.7 | 15.8 |
| Jun 13 | 58.9 | 44.0 | 14.9 | 5.6 | 7.6 | 3.1 | 61.0 | 5.8 | -0.5 | -0.2 | 45.4 | 15.6 |
| Jul 11 | 60.1 | 44.2 | 15.9 | 5.7 | 7.7 | 3.3 | 60.7 | 5.8 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 45.1 | 15.6 |
| Aug 8 | 60.9 | 44.2 | 16.7 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 3.5 | 60.7 | 5.8 | 0.0 | -0.3 | 45.0 | 15.7 |
| Sep 12 | 59.2 | 43.2 | 16.0 | 5.6 | 7.5 | 3.4 | 59.8 | 5.7 | -0.9 | -0.4 | 44.3 | 15.5 |
| Oct 10 | 55.3 | 40.7 | 14.6 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 3.1 | 58.4 | 5.5 | -1.4 | -0.8 | 43.4 | 15.0 |
| Nov 14 | 53.5 | 39.7 | 13.7 | 5.1 | 6.9 | 2.9 | 56.0 | 5.3 | -2.4 | -1.6 | 41.7 | 14.3 |
| Dec 12 F | 53.9 | 40.3 | 13.6 | 5.1 | 7.0 | 2.9 | 54.5 | 5.2 | -1.5 | -1.8 | 40.5 | 14.0 |
| 997 Jan 9 P | 56.1 | 42.1 | 14.0 | 5.3 | 7.3 | 2.9 | 51.9 | 4.9 | -2.6 | -2.2 | 38.7 | 13.2 |
| 993) 994) Annual 995) average 996) | 217.8 191.7 166.3 148.2 | 164.6 143.9 124.1 110.3 | 53.2 47.8 42.3 38.0 | 9.5 8.2 7.0 6.3 | 12.7 10.9 9.4 8.4 | 5.5 4.6 4.0 3.6 | 216.4 190.4 164.9 146.9 | 9.5 8.1 7.0 6.2 | | | 163.8 143.2 123.3 109.5 | 52.6 47.2 41.6 37.4 |
| 996 Jan 11 | 168.0 | 125.2 | 42.8 | 7.1 | 9.5 | 4.1 | 155.6 | 6.6 | -2.5 | -2.1 | 116.1 | 39.5 |
| Feb 8 | 167.1 | 124.7 | 42.4 | 7.1 | 9.5 | 4.0 | 155.9 | 6.6 | 0.3 | -1.3 | 116.6 | 39.3 |
| Mar 14 | 159.7 | 119.3 | 40.4 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 3.8 | 153.4 | 6.5 | -2.5 | -1.6 | 114.5 | 38.9 |
| Apr 11 | 156.5 | 117.2 | 39.3 | 6.6 | 8.9 | 3.7 | 153.3 | 6.5 | -0.1 | -0.8 | 114.2 | 39.1 |
| May 9 | 149.6 | 112.4 | 37.1 | 6.3 | 8.6 | 3.5 | 152.4 | 6.4 | -0.9 | -1.2 | 113.6 | 38.8 |
| Jun 13 | 142.9 | 107.4 | 35.6 | 6.0 | 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 | 6.2 | 8.2 | 3.7 | 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 | 3.3 | 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 F | 1 131.1 | 97.8 | 33.3 | 5.5 | 7.4 | 3.2 | 129.4 | 5.5 | -3.7 | -4.7 | 96.4 | 33.0 |
| 997 Jan 9 P | 135.8 | 101.4 | 34.4 | 5.7 | 7.7 | 3.3 | 124.6 | 5.3 | -4.8 | -5.1 | 93.1 | 31.5 |

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

| | NUMBER UNEMPLOYED | | | | WORKFORCE | | SEASONAL | LY ADJUSTED | # | | | THOUSANDS |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | Number | Per cent workforce * | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Male | Female |
| WEST MIDLANE 1993) 1994) Annual 1995) average 1996) | 281.9 246.2 | 215.6 186.8 158.6 142.0 | 66.3 59.4 51.7 46.6 | 10.9 9.9 8.4 7.6 | 14.6 13.3 11.2 10.0 | 6.1 5.5 4.8 4.4 | 280.6 244.8 209.0 187.4 | 10.8 9.9 8.4 7.5 | | | 214.9 186.0 158.0 141.3 | 65.8 58.8 51.1 46.1 |
| 1996 Jan 11 Feb 8 | 204.5 204.4 198.1 | 154.9 155.0 150.3 | 49.7 49.4 47.7 | 8.2 8.2 8.0 | 10.9 10.9 10.6 | 4.6 4.6 4.5 | 197.4 198.2 195.7 | 7.9 8.0 7.9 | -3.3 0.8 -2.5 | -2.1 -1.2 -1.7 | 148.6 149.6 147.6 | 48.8 48.6 48.1 |
| Mar 14 | 197.7 | 149.4 | 48.3 | 7.9 | 10.5 | 4.5 | 195.2 | 7.8 | -0.5 | -0.7 | 147.2 | 48.0 |
| Apr 11 | 191.7 | 145.6 | 46.1 | 7.7 | 10.3 | 4.3 | 194.1 | 7.8 | -1.1 | -1.4 | 146.5 | 47.6 |
| May 9 | 188.1 | 142.5 | 45.6 | 7.6 | 10.0 | 4.3 | 192.5 | 7.7 | -1.6 | -1.1 | 145.0 | 47.5 |
| Jun 13 | 193.1 | 143.8 | 49.3 | 7.8 | 10.1 | 4.6 | 189.2 | 7.6 | -3.3 | -2.0 | 142.6 | 46.6 |
| Jul 11 | 194.7 | 143.6 | 51.2 | 7.8 | 10.1 | 4.8 | 186.7 | 7.5 | -2.5 | -2.5 | 140.7 | 46.0 |
| Aug 8 | 188.6 | 139.8 | 48.8 | 7.6 | 9.8 | 4.6 | 183.3 | 7.4 | -3.4 | -3.1 | 138.2 | 45.1 |
| Oct 10 Nov 14 | 175.9 164.0 | 131.8 123.8 123.7 | 44.1 40.2 38.9 | 7.1 6.6 6.5 | 9.3 8.7 8.7 | 4.1 3.8 3.6 | 179.5 170.7 166.0 | 7.2 6.9 6.7 | -3.8 -8.8 -4.7 | -3.2 -5.3 -5.8 | 135.3 129.0 125.4 | 44.2 41.7 40.6 |
| Dec 12 F | 165.9 | 126.6 | 39.4 | 6.7 | 8.9 | 3.7 | 160.2 | 6.4 | -5.8 | -6.4 | 121.3 | 38.9 |
| 1993) 1994) Annual 1995) average 1996) | 183.8 168.8 148.3 133.6 | 140.8 128.7 112.5 101.0 | 43.0 40.1 35.7 32.5 | 9.6 8.8 7.8 7.0 | 13.0 11.7 10.5 9.4 | 5.1 4.9 4.2 3.9 | 182.5 167.6 147.2 132.5 | 9.5 8.7 7.7 6.9 | | | 140.1 128.0 111.9 100.4 | 42.4 39.6 35.3 32.1 |
| 1996 Jan 11 | 148.6 | 113.4 | 35.2 | 7.8 | 10.6 | 4.2 | 140.8 | 7.4 | -1.8 | -1.1 | 106.8 | 34.0 |
| Feb 2 | 149.1 | 113.9 | 35.2 | 7.8 | 10.6 | 4.2 | 141.5 | 7.4 | 0.7 | -0.5 | 107.5 | 34.0 |
| Mar 14 | 143.6 | 109.6 | 33.9 | 7.5 | 10.2 | 4.0 | 139.1 | 7.3 | -2.4 | -1.2 | 105.5 | 33.6 |
| Apr 15 | 142.1 | 108.1 | 34.0 | 7.4 | 10.1 | 4.0 | 138.6 | 7.3 | -0.5 | -0.7 | 105.0 | 33.6 |
| May 5 | 136.5 | 104.2 | 32.3 | 7.1 | 9.7 | 3.8 | 137.0 | 7.2 | -1.6 | -1.5 | 103.9 | 33.1 |
| Jun 13 | 131.3 | 100.0 | 31.3 | 6.9 | 9.3 | 3.7 | 135.0 | 7.1 | -2.0 | -1.4 | 102.2 | 32.8 |
| Jul 11 | 134.8 | 100.5 | 34.3 | 7.1 | 9.4 | 4.1 | 133.4 | 7.0 | -1.6 | -1.7 | 101.0 | 32.4 |
| Aug 8 | 135.7 | 100.2 | 35.5 | 7.1 | 9.4 | 4.2 | 132.0 | 6.9 | -1.4 | -1.7 | 99.9 | 32.1 |
| Sep 12 | 130.7 | 97.1 | 33.6 | 6.8 | 9.1 | 4.0 | 129.5 | 6.8 | -2.5 | -1.8 | 98.0 | 31.5 |
| Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 F | 121.4 114.3 | 91.0 86.5 87.6 | 30.4 27.7 27.0 | 6.4 6.0 6.0 | 8.5 8.1 8.2 | 3.6 3.3 3.2 | 126.5 120.1 116.2 | 6.6 6.3 6.1 | -3.0 -6.4 -3.9 | -2.3 -4.0 -4.4 | 95.6 91.1 88.2 | 30.9 29.0 28.0 |
| 1997 Jan 🛭 P | 118.8 ND HUMBER | 91.2 ISIDE | 27.7 | 6.2 | 8.5 | 3.3 | 111.6 | 5.8 | -4.6 | -5.0 | 85.0 | 26.6 |
| 1993) 1994) Anneal 1995) average 1996) | 245.6 226.4 | 190.8 175.2 160.6 147.9 | 54.8 51.2 47.3 43.9 | 10.4 9.7 8.8 8.2 | 14.3 13.5 12.2 11.2 | 5.3 5.0 4.6 4.3 | 244.0 224.8 206.1 190.0 | 10.2 9.6 8.8 8.1 | | | 189.9 174.3 159.6 146.9 | 54.1 50.5 46.5 43.1 |
| 1996 Jan 11 | 209.2 | 162.7 | 46.5 | 8.9 | 12.3 | 4.5 | 199.0 | 8.5 | -2.0 | -1.3 | 154.2 | 44.8 |
| Feb 3 | 209.4 | 162.9 | 46.5 | 8.9 | 12.3 | 4.5 | 200.0 | 8.5 | 1.0 | -0.5 | 155.1 | 44.9 |
| Mar 14 | 201.5 | 157.1 | 44.5 | 8.6 | 11.9 | 4.3 | 196.7 | 8.4 | -3.3 | -1.4 | 152.6 | 44.1 |
| Apr 11 | 202.0 | 156.2 | 45.7 | 8.6 | 11.8 | 4.4 | 196.9 | 8.4 | 0.2 | -0.7 | 152.1 | 44.8 |
| May 9 | 193.1 | 150.2 | 42.9 | 8.2 | 11.4 | 4.2 | 194.5 | 8.3 | -2.4 | -1.8 | 150.3 | 44.2 |
| Jun 13 | 188.8 | 146.3 | 42.5 | 8.0 | 11.1 | 4.1 | 193.4 | 8.2 | -1.1 | -1.1 | 149.2 | 44.2 |
| Jul 11 | 193.2 | 147.3 | 45.9 | 8.2 | 11.2 | 4.4 | 191.1 | 8.1 | -2.3 | -1.9 | 147.6 | 43.5 |
| Aug 8 | 195.7 | 146.7 | 49.0 | 8.3 | 11.1 | 4.7 | 190.1 | 8.1 | -1.0 | -1.5 | 146.7 | 43.4 |
| Sep 12 | 188.8 | 143.4 | 45.5 | 8.0 | 10.9 | 4.4 | 186.1 | 7.9 | -4.0 | -2.4 | 143.8 | 42.3 |
| Oct 10 | 178.1 | 136.6 | 41.4 | 7.6 | 10.4 | 4.0 | 183.1 | 7.8 | -3.0 | -2.7 | 141.3 | 41.8 |
| Nov 14 | 170.0 | 131.8 | 38.3 | 7.2 | 10.0 | 3.7 | 175.7 | 7.5 | -7.4 | -4.8 | 136.1 | 39.6 |
| Dec 12 | R 172.1 | 134.1 | 38.0 | 7.3 | 10.2 | 3.7 | 172.8 | 7.3 | -2.9 | -4.4 | 133.7 | 39.1 |
| 1997 Jan 9 P | 176.6 | 137.5 | 39.1 | 7.5 | 10.4 | 3.8 | 166.9 | 7.1 | -5.9 | -5.4 | 129.3 | 37.6 |
| 1993) 1994) Annual 1995) average 1996) | 324.3 290.9 254.0 234.1 | 252.7 226.2 197.0 181.7 | 71.5 64.7 57.1 52.4 | 10.8 10.0 8.9 8.2 | 15.0 13.9 12.4 11.4 | 5.4 5.1 4.5 4.2 | 321.8 288.6 251.7 232.0 | 10.7 10.0 8.8 8.1 | | | 251.3 224.9 195.6 180.5 | 70.5 63.8 56.1 51.5 |
| 1996 Jan 11 | 252.1 | 196.5 | 55.7 | 8.8 | 12.3 | 4.4 | 240.1 | 8.4 | -2.8 | -1.8 | 186.7 | 53.4 |
| Feb 8 | 252.1 | 196.7 | 55.4 | 8.8 | 12.3 | 4.4 | 242.4 | 8.5 | 2.3 | -0.5 | 188.9 | 53.5 |
| Mar 14 | 245.0 | 191.5 | 53.5 | 8.6 | 12.0 | 4.2 | 240.1 | 8.4 | -2.3 | -0.9 | 187.1 | 53.0 |
| Apr 11 | 245.0 | 190.7 | 54.2 | 8.6 | 12.0 | 4.3 | 239.2 | 8.4 | -0.9 | -0.3 | 186.0 | 53.2 |
| May 9 | 237.1 | 185.6 | 51.5 | 8.3 | 11.6 | 4.1 | 238.0 | 8.3 | -1.2 | -1.5 | 185.0 | 53.0 |
| Jun 13 | 232.1 | 181.2 | 50.9 | 8.1 | 11.4 | 4.0 | 236.7 | 8.3 | -1.3 | -1.1 | 183.8 | 52.9 |
| Jul 11 | 239.0 | 183.5 | 55.5 | 8.4 | 11.5 | 4.4 | 234.1 | 8.2 | -2.6 | -1.7 | 182.1 | 52.0 |
| Aug 8 | | 183.2 | 58.0 | 8.5 | 11.5 | 4.6 | 232.7 | 8.2 | -1.4 | -1.8 | 180.9 | 51.8 |
| Sep 12 | | 178.9 | 54.7 | 8.2 | 11.2 | 4.3 | 229.3 | 8.0 | -3.4 | -2.5 | 178.4 | 50.9 |
| Oct 10 | 218.5 | 169.0 | 49.4 | 7.7 | 10.6 | 3.9 | 225.5 | 7.9 | -3.8 | -2.9 | 175.3 | 50.2 |
| Nov 14 | 206.7 | 161.3 | 45.4 | 7.2 | 10.1 | 3.6 | 214.8 | 7.5 | -10.7 | -6.0 | 167.5 | 47.3 |
| Dec 12 | R 207.5 | 162.8 | 44.6 | 7.3 | 10.2 | 3.5 | 211.0 | 7.4 | -3.8 | -6.1 | 164.5 | 46.5 |
| 1997 Jan 9 i | | 168.2 | 46.6 | 7.5 | 10.6 | 3.7 | 204.0 | 7.1 | -7.0 | -7.2 | 159.3 | 44.7 |

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

| 7 | NUMBER UNEMPLOYED | | | PER CENT | WORKFORCE | * | SEASONA | LLY ADJUSTED |) # | | THOUSAND | |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | Number | Per cent workforce * | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Male | Female |
| NORTH | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993) 1994) Annual 1995) averag 1996) | 169.3 160.4 e 148.2 134.9 | 134.9 128.0 118.1 106.7 | 34.4 32.4 30.1 28.2 | 12.0 11.6 10.7 9.7 | 16.7 16.5 15.0 13.5 | 5.7 5.4 5.0 4.7 | 168.3 159.3 147.0 133.6 | 11.9 11.6 10.6 9.6 | | | 134.4 127.4 117.4 105.9 | 33.9 31.9 29.6 27.7 |
| 1996 Jan 11 | 149.0 | 119.1 | 30.0 | 10.7 | 15.1 | 5.0 | 141.1 | 10.2 | -1.4 | -1.2 | 112.5 | 28.6 |
| Feb 8 | 147.7 | 117.5 | 30.2 | 10.6 | 14.9 | 5.0 | 141.9 | 10.2 | 0.8 | -0.5 | 113.0 | 28.9 |
| Mar 14 | 142.9 | 113.7 | 29.2 | 10.3 | 14.4 | 4.9 | 140.5 | 10.1 | -1.4 | -0.7 | 111.7 | 28.8 |
| Apr 11 | 143.5 | 113.6 | 29.9 | 10.3 | 14.4 | 5.0 | 140.5 | 10.1 | , 0.0 | -0.2 | 111.2 | 29.3 |
| May 9 | 137.8 | 109.7 | 28.1 | 9.9 | 13.9 | 4.7 | 138.6 | 10.0 | -1.9 | -1.1 | 109.7 | 28.9 |
| Jun 13 | 133.3 | 105.9 | 27.4 | 9.6 | 13.4 | 4.6 | 136.6 | 9.8 | -2.0 | -1.3 | 108.0 | 28.6 |
| Jul 11 | 135.8 | 106.3 | 29.6 | 9.8 | 13.5 | 4.9 | 134.7 | 9.7 | -1.9 | -1.9 | 106.6 | 28.1 |
| Aug 8 | 135.0 | 104.6 | 30.4 | 9.7 | 13.3 | 5.1 | 132.9 | 9.6 | -1.8 | -1.9 | 105.2 | 27.7 |
| Sep 12 | 131.2 | 102.1 | 29.0 | 9.5 | 13.0 | 4.8 | 129.9 | 9.4 | -3.0 | -2.2 | 102.7 | 27.2 |
| Oct 10 | 123.7 | 97.2 | 26.5 | 8.9 | 12.3 | 4.4 | 126.6 | 9.1 | -3.3 | -2.7 | 99.9 | 26.7 |
| Nov 14 | 119.7 | 95.1 | 24.6 | 8.6 | 12.1 | 4.1 | 121.2 | 8.7 | -5.4 | -3.9 | 96.3 | 24.9 |
| Dec 12 F | 119.5 | 95.6 | 23.9 | 8.6 | 12.1 | 4.0 | 119.1 | 8.6 | -2.1 | -3.6 | 94.4 | 24.7 |
| 1997 Jan 9 P | 123.1 | 98.1 | 25.0 | 8.9 | 12.5 | 4.2 | 115.7 | 8.3 | -3.4 | -3.6 | 91.8 | 23.9 |
| 1993) 1994) Annual 1995) averag 1996) | 131.1 120.7 9 107.8 102.7 | 103.2 94.1 83.4 79.2 | 28.0 26.6 24.4 23.5 | 10.4 9.4 8.5 8.1 | 14.4 12.7 11.7 11.2 | 5.1 4.9 4.4 4.3 | 130.3 119.9 106.9 101.7 | 10.3 9.3 8.3 8.1 | | | 102.7 93.6 82.9 78.6 | 27.6 26.3 24.0 23.1 |
| 1996 Jan 11 | 111.2 | 86.5 | 24.7 | 8.8 | 12.2 | 4.5 | 104.1 | 8.2 | -1.0 | -0.8 | 80.8 | 23.3 |
| Feb 8 | 110.9 | 86.2 | 24.7 | 8.8 | 12.1 | 4.5 | 105.6 | 8.4 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 81.9 | 23.7 |
| Mar 14 | 106.8 | 83.0 | 23.8 | 8.5 | 11.7 | 4.3 | 104.7 | 8.3 | -0.9 | -0.1 | 81.1 | 23.6 |
| Apr 11 | 106.8 | 82.6 | 24.2 | 8.5 | 11.6 | 4.4 | 105.5 | 8.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 81.5 | 24.0 |
| May 9 | 102.5 | 79.7 | 22.8 | 8.1 | 11.2 | 4.1 | 104.6 | 8.3 | -0.9 | -0.3 | 80.7 | 23.9 |
| Jun 13 | 99.6 | 77.2 | 22.4 | 7.9 | 10.9 | 4.1 | 103.8 | 8.2 | -0.8 | -0.3 | 79.8 | 24.0 |
| Jul 11 | 104.1 | 79.1 | 25.0 | 8.3 | 11.1 | 4.5 | 102.8 | 8.1 | -1.0 | -0.9 | 79.2 | 23.6 |
| Aug 8 | 105.3 | 79.1 | 26.2 | 8.3 | 11.1 | 4.7 | 102.0 | 8.1 | -0.8 | -0.9 | 78.5 | 23.5 |
| Sep 12 | 102.5 | 77.8 | 24.7 | 8.1 | 11.0 | 4.5 | 100.5 | 8.0 | -1.5 | -1.1 | 77.6 | 22.9 |
| Oct 10 | 96.6 | 74.3 | 22.3 | 7.7 | 10.5 | 4.0 | 99.3 | 7.9 | -1.2 | -1.2 | 76.7 | 22.6 |
| Nov 14 | 92.5 | 71.9 | 20.6 | 7.3 | 10.1 | 3.7 | 95.0 | 7.5 | -4.3 | -2.3 | 73.7 | 21.3 |
| Dec 12 F | 93.1 | 72.6 | 20.5 | 7.4 | 10.2 | 3.7 | 92.8 | 7.4 | -2.2 | -2.6 | 71.9 | 20.9 |
| 1997 Jan 9 P SCOTLAND | 96.4 | 75.3 | 21.1 | 7.6 | 10.6 | 3.8 | 90.1 | 7.1 | -2.7 | -3.1 | 70.1 | 20.0 |
| 1993) 1994) Annual 1995) average 1996) | 246.4 231.5 203.5 195.1 | 189.5 178.6 156.3 149.3 | 56.9 52.8 47.2 45.7 | 9.9 9.4 8.4 8.0 | 13.7 13.0 11.5 11.0 | 5.1 4.8 4.4 4.2 | 243.3 228.4 200.3 191.9 | 9.7 9.3 8.2 7.9 | | | 187.7 176.8 154.5 147.5 | 55.6 51.5 45.9 44.4 |
| 1996 Jan 11 | 206.8 | 160.0 | 46.8 | 8.5 | 11.8 | 4.3 | 193.6 | 8.0 | -2.0 | -0.6 | 149.5 | 44.1 |
| Feb 8 | 205.6 | 158.6 | 47.0 | 8.5 | 11.7 | 4.4 | 195.3 | 8.0 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 151.0 | 44.3 |
| Mar 14 | 199.2 | 153.5 | 45.7 | 8.2 | 11.3 | 4.2 | 195.0 | 8.0 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 150.2 | 44.8 |
| Apr 11 | 201.3 | 154.6 | 46.7 | 8.3 | 11.4 | 4.3 | 197.4 | 8.1 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 151.6 | 45.8 |
| May 9 | 194.7 | 150.5 | 44.2 | 8.0 | 11.1 | 4.1 | 196.6 | 8.1 | -0.8 | 0.4 | 150.9 | 45.7 |
| Jun 13 | 191.7 | 147.6 | 44.1 | 7.9 | 10.9 | 4.1 | 196.4 | 8.1 | -0.2 | 0.5 | 150.3 | 46.1 |
| Jul 11 | 206.1 | 152.8 | 53.3 | 8.5 | 11.3 | 4.9 | 194.7 | 8.0 | -1.7 | -0.9 | 148.7 | 46.0 |
| Aug 8 | 206.4 | 152.5 | 53.9 | 8.5 | 11.3 | 5.0 | 194.0 | 8.0 | -0.7 | -0.9 | 148.2 | 45.8 |
| Sep 12 | 191.1 | 145.3 | 45.8 | 7.9 | 10.7 | 4.2 | 191.3 | 7.9 | -2.7 | -1.7 | 146.4 | 44.9 |
| Oct 10 | 183.4 | 141.2 | 42.2 | 7.5 | 10.4 | 3.9 | 188.9 | 7.8 | -2.4 | -1.9 | 145.0 | 43.9 |
| Nov 14 | 176.4 | 136.7 | 39.7 | 7.3 | 10.1 | 3.7 | 181.4 | 7.5 | -7.5 | -4.2 | 140.1 | 41.3 |
| Dec 12 F | 178.1 | 138.8 | 39.2 | 7.3 | 10.3 | 3.6 | 178.7 | 7.3 | -2.7 | -4.2 | 138.3 | 40.4 |
| 1997 Jan 9 P | 185.6 | 144.5 | 41.1 | 7.6 | 10.7 | 3.8 | 173.3 | 7.1 | -5.4 | -5.2 | 134.5 | 38.8 |
| 1993) 1994) Annual | 105.1 97.3 | 80.7 75.3 | 24.5 21.9 | 14.1 12.7 | 18.6 16.6 | 7.8 6.9 | 103.7 | 13.8 | | | 80.1 75.2 | 23.6 21.8 |
| 1994) Annual 1995) average 1996) | | 68.7 65.0 | 19.5 19.1 | 12.7 11.4 10.9 | 15.6 15.3 14.5 | 6.9 6.0 5.9 | 97.1 88.1 84.0 | 12.6 11.4 10.9 | | | 68.6 65.0 | 19.5 19.0 |
| 1996 Jan 11 | 86.3 | 68.0 | 18.2 | 11.2 | 15.1 | 5.7 | 85.8 | 11.1 | -0.5 | -0.2 | 66.9 | 18.9 |
| Feb 8 | 85.7 | 67.8 | 18.0 | 11.1 | 15.1 | 5.6 | 85.8 | 11.1 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 66.9 | 18.9 |
| Mar 14 | 84.4 | 66.7 | 17.8 | 10.9 | 14.8 | 5.5 | 85.3 | 11.0 | -0.5 | -0.3 | 66.4 | 18.9 |
| Apr 11 | 85.5 | 66.8 | 18.7 | 11.1 | 14.9 | 5.8 | 86.0 | 11.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 66.6 | 19.4 |
| May 9 | 82.7 | 65.2 | 17.5 | 10.7 | 14.5 | 5.4 | 85.7 | 11.1 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 66.5 | 19.2 |
| Jun 13 | 84.7 | 65.5 | 19.2 | 11.0 | 14.6 | 5.9 | 86.7 | 11.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 66.8 | 19.9 |
| Jul 11 | 90.8 | 67.5 | 23.3 | 11.8 | 15.0 | 7.2 | 86.7 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 66.5 | 20.2 |
| Aug 8 | 92.6 | 68.3 | 24.3 | 12.0 | 15.2 | 7.5 | 87.4 | 11.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 66.8 | 20.6 |
| Sep 12 | 89.7 | 67.4 | 22.3 | 11.6 | 15.0 | 6.9 | 85.8 | 11.1 | -1.6 | -0.3 | 65.9 | 19.9 |
| Oct 10 | 81.6 | 62.8 | 18.8 | 10.6 | 14.0 | 5.8 | 82.4 | 10.7 | -3.4 | -1.4 | 63.5 | 18.9 |
| Nov 14 | 73.9 | 57.8 | 16.2 | 9.6 | 12.9 | 5.0 | 76.0 | 9.8 | -6.4 | -3.8 | 59.0 | 17.0 |
| Dec 12 F | 71.9 | 56.7 | 15.3 | 9.3 | 12.6 | 4.7 | 74.3 | 9.6 | -1.7 | -3.8 | 57.6 | 16.7 |
| 1997 Jan 9 P | 70.8 | 56.0 | 14.8 | 9.2 | 12.5 | 4.6 | 70.8 | 9.2 | -3.5 | -3.9 | 55.1 | 15.7 |

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Inemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at January 9 1997

| Unemployment by | Male | Female | All | Rate # | ary 5 1557 | | Male | Female | All | Rates # | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| | | | | per cent employees and unem- ployed | per cent s workforce | | | | | per cent employees and unem- ployed | per cent workforce |
| TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS | • | | | | | Hastings Haverhill Heathrow Helston Hereford and Leominster | 4,294 639 27,669 722 2,326 | 1,214 231 9,682 308 912 | 5,508 870 37,351 1,030 3,238 | 11.0 6.8 5.5 14.6 6.9 | 8.6 5.7 4.7 10.1 5.5 |
| Accington and Rossendale | 1,998 | 568 | 2,566 | 5.3 | 4.6 | Hertford and Harlow | 8,049 | 2,734 | 10,783 | 4.9 | 4.2 |
| Alfreton and Ashfield | 3,583 | 878 | 4,461 | 7.4 | 6.7 | Hexham | 755 | 300 | 1,055 | 6.8 | 5.1 |
| Alnwick and Amble | 967 | 302 | 1,269 | 10.6 | 8.5 | Hitchin and Letchworth | 2,210 | 798 | 3,008 | 5.6 | 4.7 |
| Andover | 560 | 226 | 786 | 2.5 | 2.1 | Honiton and Axminster | 795 | 277 | 1,072 | 5.6 | 4.0 |
| Ashford | 1,922 | 538 | 2,460 | 7.1 | 5.8 | Horncastle and Market Rasen | n 640 | 288 | 928 | 7.2 | 5.3 |
| Aylesbury and Wycombe | 4,688 | 1,422 | 6,110 | 3.7 | 3.0 | Huddersfield | 5,267 | 1,633 | 6,900 | 8.1 | 6.9 |
| Banbury | 1,014 | 351 | 1,365 | 4.5 | 3.8 | Hull | 13,940 | 3,807 | 17,747 | 9.5 | 8.5 |
| Bamsley | 5,823 | 1,463 | 7,286 | 10.5 | 9.3 | Huntingdon and St Neots | 1,705 | 658 | 2,363 | 4.5 | 3.8 |
| Bamstaple and Ilfracombe | 1,759 | 663 | 2,422 | 8.6 | 6.5 | Ipswich | 4,891 | 1,479 | 6,370 | 5.8 | 5.1 |
| Barrow-in-Furness | 2,868 | 657 | 3,525 | 9.4 | 8.2 | Isle of Wight | 4,203 | 1,500 | 5,703 | 12.4 | 10.4 |
| Basingstoke and Alton | 1,828 | 639 | 2,467 | 3.0 | 2.6 | Keighley | 1,578 | 559 | 2,137 | 7.5 | 6.3 |
| Bath | 3,201 | 1,149 | 4,350 | 5.9 | 5.1 | Kendal | 754 | 271 | 1,025 | 4.4 | 3.5 |
| Becoles and Halesworth | 993 | 357 | 1,350 | 8.2 | 6.2 | Keswick | 152 | 66 | 218 | 5.8 | 4.0 |
| Bedford | 2,987 | 1,085 | 4,072 | 5.6 | 4.9 | Kettering & Market Harboroug | gh 1,454 | 482 | 1,936 | 4.7 | 4.1 |
| Bewick-on-weed | 596 | 186 | 782 | 7.5 | 6.2 | Kidderminster | 1,848 | 620 | 2,468 | 6.2 | 5.2 |
| Bicester | 387 | 153 | 540 | 2.9 | 2.3 | King's Lynn and Hunstanton | 2,336 | 756 | 3,092 | 7.3 | 6.0 |
| Bideford | 867 | 347 | 1,214 | 12.2 | 9.1 | Lancaster & Morecambe | 3,576 | 1,028 | 4,604 | 9.7 | 8.3 |
| Birmingha | 47,198 | 14,475 | 61,673 | 8.9 | 8.0 | Launceston | 443 | 182 | 625 | 8.5 | 5.4 |
| Bishop Austland | 3,138 | 737 | 3,875 | 9.8 | 8.6 | Leeds | 18,555 | 5,154 | 23,709 | 7.0 | 6.3 |
| Blackburn | 3,572 | 844 | 4,416 | 7.5 | 6.6 | Leek | 423 | 141 | 564 | 4.6 | 3.8 |
| Blackpool | 7,380 | 2,058 | 9,438 | 8.4 | 6.9 | Leicester | 11,612 | 3,616 | 15,228 | 6.0 | 5.3 |
| Blandford | 272 | 123 | 395 | 4.0 | 3.0 | Lincoln | 4,417 | 1,356 | 5,773 | 8.8 | 7.5 |
| Bodmin and Liskeard | 1,963 | 798 | 2,761 | 11.0 | 8.0 | Liverpool | 40,723 | 11,166 | 51,889 | 13.1 | 11.7 |
| Botton and Bury | 9,389 | 2,367 | 11,756 | 7.2 | 6.2 | London | 216,386 | 75,810 | 292,196 | 9.2 | 8.0 |
| Boston | 1,287 | 352 | 1,639 | 6.8 | 5.5 | Loughborough & Coalville | 2,446 | 808 | 3,254 | 4.7 | 4.2 |
| Bourneme Ah | 6,182 | 1,790 | 7,972 | 7.5 | 5.9 | Louth & Mablethorpe | 1,229 | 392 | 1,621 | 12.1 | 9.1 |
| Bradford | 13,425 | 3,667 | 17,092 | 8.2 | 7.3 | Lowestoft | 2,941 | 984 | 3,925 | 12.3 | 10.5 |
| Bridgwater | 2,032 | 653 | 2,685 | 8.4 | 6.7 | Ludlow | 566 | 190 | 756 | 6.6 | 4.6 |
| Bridlington and Driffield | 1,862 | 559 | 2,421 | 11.9 | 9.5 | Macclesfield | 1,674 | 491 | 2,165 | 3.7 | 3.1 |
| Bridport | 518 | 206 | 724 | 8.5 | 5.9 | Malton | 274 | 135 | 409 | 4.3 | 3.5 |
| Brighton | 12,752 | 4,412 | 17,164 | 10.7 | 8.9 | Malvern & Ledbury | 1,002 | 337 | 1,339 | 6.3 | 4.8 |
| Bristol | 16,240 | 5,127 | 21,367 | 6.3 | 5.6 | Manchester | 41,415 | 11,379 | 52,794 | 7.6 | 6.8 |
| Bude | 637 | 271 | 908 | 12.8 | 8.6 | Mansfield | 4,685 | 1,137 | 5,822 | 11.4 | 9.9 |
| Burnley | 1,450 | 391 | 1,841 | 4.8 | 4.3 | Matlock | 570 | 215 | 785 | 4.5 | 3.7 |
| Burton-on-Trent | 3,338 | 998 | 4,336 | 7.3 | 6.4 | Medway & Maidstone | 12,224 | 3,973 | 16,197 | 7.9 | 6.7 |
| Bury St Economics | 1,053 | 396 | 1,449 | 3.8 | 3.3 | Melton Mowbray | 596 | 259 | 855 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Buxton | 808 | 267 | 1,075 | 5.3 | 4.1 | Middlesbrough | 12,373 | 2,958 | 15,331 | 12.6 | 11.5 |
| Calderdalos | 4,505 | 1,400 | 5,905 | 7.2 | 6.3 | Milton Keynes | 3,719 | 1,185 | 4,904 | 4.7 | 4.2 |
| Cambridges | 3,976 | 1,426 | 5,402 | 3.7 | 3.1 | Minehead | 730 | 295 | 1,025 | 11.1 | 8.1 |
| Canterbury | 2,969 | 839 | 3,808 | 7.7 | 6.4 | Morpeth & Ashington | 4,439 | 1,170 | 5,609 | 12.0 | 10.5 |
| Carlisle Castleford and Pontefract Chard Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham | 2,732 | 879 | 3,611 | 6.6 | 5.7 | Newark | 1,232 | 381 | 1,613 | 7.0 | 5.8 |
| | 3,939 | 1,114 | 5,053 | 8.9 | 8.0 | Newbury | 950 | 308 | 1,258 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| | 397 | 165 | 562 | 11.0 | 7.4 | Newcastle upon Tyne | 26,404 | 6,799 | 33,203 | 9.3 | 8.4 |
| | 4,359 | 1,530 | 5,889 | 6.0 | 4.9 | Newmarket | 1,089 | 392 | 1,481 | 5.3 | 4.3 |
| | 2,873 | 958 | 3,831 | 4.9 | 4.2 | Newquay | 1,169 | 566 | 1,735 | 17.1 | 12.5 |
| Chesterficing Chichester Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye Cirencester | 5,031 | 1,373 | 6,404 | 9.7 | 8.4 | Newton Abbot | 1,577 | 531 | 2,108 | 7.7 | 6.0 |
| | 2,272 | 722 | 2,994 | 5.1 | 4.1 | Northallerton | 450 | 191 | 641 | 3.5 | 2.8 |
| | 1,189 | 484 | 1,673 | 5.4 | 4.0 | Northampton | 4,509 | 1,433 | 5,942 | 5.2 | 4.6 |
| | 1,553 | 563 | 2,116 | 8.2 | 6.4 | Northwich | 2,202 | 737 | 2,939 | 5.5 | 4.8 |
| | 381 | 120 | 501 | 3.5 | 2.9 | Norwich | 7,235 | 2,265 | 9,500 | 6.3 | 5.4 |
| Clacton Clitheroe Colchester Corby Coventry and Hinckley | 2,099 | 574 | 2,673 | 14.2 | 10.7 | Nottingham | 21,937 | 6,264 | 28,201 | 8.7 | 7.8 |
| | 241 | 80 | 321 | 3.2 | 2.7 | Okehampton | 276 | 101 | 377 | 7.0 | 4.7 |
| | 3,559 | 1,091 | 4,650 | 5.9 | 4.9 | Oldham | 4,932 | 1,382 | 6,314 | 8.4 | 7.3 |
| | 1,264 | 368 | 1,632 | 5.5 | 5.0 | Oswestry | 730 | 286 | 1,016 | 7.3 | 5.8 |
| | 11,851 | 3,634 | 15,485 | 7.0 | 6.3 | Oxford | 5,073 | 1,781 | 6,854 | 3.6 | 3.1 |
| Crawley | 4,560 | 1,452 | 6,012 | 3.0 | 2.6 | Pendle Penrith Penzance & St.Ives Peterborough Pickering & Helmsley | 1,455 | 387 | 1,842 | 6.1 | 5.2 |
| Crewe | 2,156 | 658 | 2,814 | 6.4 | 5.7 | | 445 | 222 | 667 | 4.2 | 3.1 |
| Cromer and North Walsham | 1,338 | 433 | 1,771 | 8.5 | 6.6 | | 1,865 | 740 | 2,605 | 14.6 | 10.4 |
| Darlington | 3,500 | 858 | 4,358 | 8.8 | 7.7 | | 4,999 | 1,656 | 6,655 | 6.4 | 5.6 |
| Dartmouth and Kingsbridge | 489 | 169 | 658 | 8.0 | 5.0 | | 282 | 121 | 403 | 5.7 | 3.9 |
| Derby Devizes Diss Doncaster Dorchester and Weymouth | 8,757 495 649 9,304 2,258 | 2,559 181 269 2,373 741 | 11,316 676 918 11,677 2,999 | 7.8 5.4 5.7 12.1 7.5 | 6.9 4.1 4.4 10.7 6.2 | Plymouth Poole Portsmouth Preston Reading | 10,188 2,961 9,325 6,779 4,291 | 3,347 867 2,533 1,938 1,241 | 13,535 3,828 11,858 8,717 5,532 | 10.2 5.8 8.1 5.6 3.4 | 8.6 4.7 6.7 5.0 3.0 |
| Dover and Deal Dudley and Sandwell Durham Eastbourne Evesham | 3,054 16,584 3,668 2,716 1,039 | 780 5,235 914 925 453 | 3,834 21,819 4,582 3,641 1,492 | 9.1 8.5 7.6 6.5 4.9 | 7.8 7.6 6.8 5.2 3.7 | Redruth & Camborne Retford Richmondshire Ripon | 2,267 1,316 476 330 | 655 447 242 177 | 2,922 1,763 718 507 5,305 | 13.9 8.7 5.7 5.0 | 10.8 7.4 4.2 3.6 |
| Exeter Fakenham Falmouth Folkestone Gainsborough | 4,281 740 1,166 3,134 874 | 1,323 271 399 793 285 | 5,604 1,011 1,565 3,927 1,159 | 5.4 8.8 13.3 12.0 9.0 | 4.5 6.5 10.2 9.9 7.4 | Rochdale Rotherham & Mexborough Rugby & Daventry Salisbury Scarborough & Filey Scurbboroe | 4,209 10,115 1,823 1,503 2,360 3,637 | 1,096 2,413 757 472 819 | 12,528 2,580 1,975 3,179 | 9.6 14.0 4.7 4.5 9.5 | 8.3 12.5 4.1 3.5 7.5 |
| Gloucester Goole and Selby Gosport and Fareham Grantham Great Yarmouth | 3,314 2,158 2,515 985 3,968 | 1,067 736 856 371 1,293 | 4,381 2,894 3,371 1,356 5,261 | 6.2 9.0 5.9 5.6 12.4 | 5.5 7.8 5.0 4.7 10.2 | Scunthorpe Settle Shaftesbury Sheffield Shrewsbury | 3,637 168 607 19,447 1,596 | 1,032 71 214 5,691 490 | 4,669 239 821 25,138 2,086 | 7.2 4.1 5.1 9.8 4.4 | 6.4 2.7 3.5 8.8 3.6 |
| Grimsby Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate Harlepool Harwich | 6,657 4,532 1,323 4,086 672 | 1,685 1,442 590 912 181 | 8,342 5,974 1,913 4,998 853 | 11.0 3.2 4.5 14.0 12.1 | 9.6 2.6 3.6 12.7 10.2 | Sittingbourne & Sheerness Skegness Skipton Sleaford Slough South Molton | 3,281 1,361 287 489 5,827 234 | 1,002 551 87 175 1,760 103 | 4,283 1,912 374 664 7,587 337 | 10.7 15.7 3.0 5.6 4.2 7.6 | 9.1 12.2 2.3 4.4 3.6 4.6 |
| | | | | | | | _04 | ,00 | 307 | 7.0 | 1.0 |

2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMEN I Area statistics Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at January 9 1997 **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT**

| Unemployment by 1 | Male | Female | All | Rate # | | | Male | Female | All | Rates # | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| | | | | per cent employees and unem- ployed | per cent workforce | | | | | per cent employees and unem- ployed | per cent workforce |
| South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding & Holbeach St.Austell | 6,049 9,420 17,737 844 1,825 | 1,537 2,586 5,473 314 676 | 7,586 12,006 23,210 1,158 2,501 | 14.4 7.0 9.5 4.7 10.5 | 13.0 5.9 7.9 3.6 7.9 | South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham | 1,705 7,018 256 2,843 | 541 1,775 122 869 | 2,246 8,793 378 3,712 | 17.5 8.8 4.9 7.3 | 13.3 7.8 3.4 6.3 |
| Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees Stoke Stroud | 2,293 604 6,493 8,976 1,517 | 762 252 1,759 2,667 621 | 3,055 856 8,252 11,643 2,138 | 5.0 4.9 10.5 6.6 5.7 | 4.3 3.9 9.7 5.8 4.5 | Scotland | | | | | |
| Sudbury | 830 | 263 | 1,093 | 7.0 | 5.3 | Aberdeen | 5,202) | 1,666 | 6,868 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| Sunderland | 13,780 | 3,130 | 16,910 | 10.9 | 9.9 | Alloa | 1,623 | 428 | 2,051 | 12.0 | 10.5 |
| Swindon | 3,828 | 1,279 | 5,107 | 4.7 | 3.9 | Annan | 524 | 211 | 735 | 8.1 | 6.8 |
| Taunton | 2,030 | 657 | 2,687 | 5.3 | 4.4 | Arbroath | 878 | 375 | 1,253 | 13.8 | 11.3 |
| Telford & Bridgnorth | 3,049 | 899 | 3,948 | 4.9 | 4.3 | Ayr | 3,134 | 1,027 | 4,161 | 9.2 | 8.0 |
| Thanet | 4,578 | 1,194 | 5,772 | 14.9 | 11.8 | Badenoch | 316 | 153 | 469 | 10.7 | 8.4 |
| Thetford | 1,046 | 422 | 1,468 | 6.3 | 5.2 | Banff | 434 | 145 | 579 | 5.5 | 4.3 |
| Thirsk | 178 | 72 | 250 | 2.9 | 2.3 | Bathgate | 3,297 | 915 | 4,212 | 8.3 | 7.6 |
| Tiverton | 452 | 166 | 618 | 5.5 | 4.1 | Berwickshire | 333 | 114 | 447 | 8.5 | 6.3 |
| Torbay | 4,265 | 1,309 | 5,574 | 11.9 | 8.8 | Blairgowrie and Pitlochry | 578 | 223 | 801 | 7.5 | 5.8 |
| Torrington | 294 | 117 | 411 | 8.2 | 5.2 | Brechin and | 891 | 338 | 1,229 | 8.8 | 7.1 |
| Totnes | 516 | 191 | 707 | 8.6 | 6.0 | Buckie | 385 | 124 | 509 | 11.2 | 9.5 |
| Trowbridge & Frome | 2,088 | 747 | 2,835 | 5.7 | 4.7 | Campbeltown | 328 | 115 | 443 | 12.6 | 9.0 |
| Truro | 1,467 | 533 | 2,000 | 7.8 | 6.1 | Crieff | 230 | 93 | 323 | 7.3 | 5.9 |
| Tunbridge Wells | 3,099 | 948 | 4,047 | 4.3 | 3.5 | Cumnock and | 1,837 | 372 | 2,209 | 18.9 | 15.4 |
| Uttoxeter & Ashbourne | 388 | 208 | 596 | 4.3 | 3.6 | Dumbarton | 2,540 | 742 | 3,282 | 11.3 | 10.1 |
| Wakefield & Dewsbury | 7,501 | 2,001 | 9,502 | 8.6 | 7.7 | Dumfries | 1,311 | 440 | 1,751 | 7.6 | 6.6 |
| Walsall | 9,883 | 2,909 | 12,792 | 9.0 | 7.9 | Dundee | 6,685 | 1,820 | 8,505 | 10.1 | 9.0 |
| Wareham & Swanage | 481 | 155 | 636 | 5.7 | 4.5 | Dunfermline | 3,888 | 1,084 | 4,972 | 10.5 | 9.1 |
| Warminster | 320 | 106 | 426 | 6.3 | 4.7 | Dunoon and Bute | 843 | 316 | 1,159 | 14.3 | 10.3 |
| Warrington | 3,362 | 1,046 | 4,408 | 5.1 | 4.7 | Edinburgh | 14,341 | 3,984 | 18,325 | 6.2 | 5.6 |
| Warwick | 2,289 | 798 | 3,087 | 3.8 | 3.3 | Elgin | 952 | 361 | 1,313 | 7.4 | 6.4 |
| Watford & Luton | 12,463 | 3,865 | 16,328 | 5.3 | 4.6 | Falkirk | 4,226 | 1,135 | 5,361 | 9.9 | 8.7 |
| Wellingborough & Rushden | 1,938 | 655 | 2,593 | 5.3 | 4.6 | Forfar | 554 | 240 | 794 | 8.2 | 6.8 |
| Wells | 1,366 | 547 | 1,913 | 7.5 | 5.8 | Forres | 371 | 97 | 468 | 13.6 | 11.0 |
| Weston-super-Mare | 2,608 | 905 | 3,513 | 8.0 | 6.5 | Fraserburgh | 284 | 78 | 362 | 5.7 | 4.4 |
| Whitby | 660 | 243 | 903 | 12.3 | 8.4 | Galashiels | 494 | 163 | 657 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| Whitchurch & Market Drayton | 525 | 191 | 716 | 4.7 | 3.5 | Girvan | 378 | 138 | 516 | 16.6 | 12.7 |
| Whitehaven | 2,445 | 650 | 3,095 | 9.8 | 8.8 | Glasgow | 41,454 | 10,637 | 52,091 | 9.5 | 8.5 |
| Widnes & Runcorn | 4,350 | 1,245 | 5,595 | 10.2 | 9.5 | Greenock | 2,485 | 587 | 3,072 | 7.9 | 7.1 |
| Wigan & St.Helens | 12,201 | 3,435 | 15,636 | 10.0 | 8.9 | Haddington | 615 | 177 | 792 | 6.6 | 5.5 |
| Winchester & Eastleigh | 1,584 | 487 | 2,071 | 2.6 | 2.2 | Hawick | 391 | 126 | 517 | 6.4 | 5.6 |
| Windermere | 219 | 77 | 296 | 3.5 | 2.6 | Huntly | 262 | 95 | 357 | 8.6 | 6.8 |
| Wirral & Chester | 15,450 | 4,384 | 19,834 | 10.2 | 9.2 | Invergordon and Dingwall | 1,434 | 420 | 1,854 | 14.7 | 12.7 |
| Wisbech | 1,201 | 424 | 1,625 | 9.3 | 7.2 | Inverness | 2,785 | 835 | 3,620 | 9.6 | 8.3 |
| Wolverhampton | 8,989 | 2,508 | 11,497 | 9.3 | 8.3 | Irvine | 4,680 | 1,317 | 5,997 | 12.9 | 11.3 |
| Woodbridge & Leiston | 1,034 | 302 | 1,336 | 5.7 | 4.6 | Islay/Mid Argyll | 340 | 149 | 489 | 10.3 | 8.5 |
| Worcester | 2,500 | 915 | 3,415 | 5.2 | 4.6 | Keith | 288 | 115 | 403 | 7.2 | 5.9 |
| Workington | 2,531 | 706 | 3,237 | 12.6 | 10.4 | Kelso and Jedburgh | 179 | 75 | 254 | 4.7 | 3.8 |
| Worksop | 1,832 | 443 | 2,275 | 9.4 | 8.5 | Kilmarnock | 2,726 | 843 | 3,569 | 12.2 | 10.7 |
| Worthing Yeovil York | 3,030 1,583 4,007 | 906 592 1,375 | 3,936 2,175 5,382 | 5.4 4.6 5.3 | 4.4 3.7 4.5 | Kirkcaldy Lanarkshire Lochaber Lockerbie Newton Stewart | 5,391 12,614 537 281 355 | 1,616 2,971 301 100 130 | 7,007 15,585 838 381 485 | 12.3 11.7 10.6 9.9 17.3 | 10.4 10.2 8.7 7.4 11.6 |
| Wales | | | | | | North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth | 994 445 316 230 1,596 | 349 271 126 92 469 | 1,343 716 442 322 2,065 | 8.0 8.8 5.8 7.3 6.5 | 6.4 6.8 5.1 6.0 5.7 |
| Aberdare | 1,657 | 400 | 2,057 | 14.3 | 12.0 | Peterhead | 723 | 185 | 908 | 6.2 | 5.3 |
| Aberystwyth | 656 | 211 | 867 | 7.5 | 6.0 | Shetland Islands | 382 | 111 | 493 | 4.7 | 4.1 |
| Bangor & Caernarfon | 2,807 | 737 | 3,544 | 12.0 | 10.2 | Skye and Wester Ross | 600 | 330 | 930 | 13.6 | 10.7 |
| Blaenau,Gwent & Abergaven | 2,791 | 708 | 3,499 | 11.2 | 9.6 | Stewartry | 490 | 202 | 692 | 9.8 | 7.2 |
| Brecon | 327 | 128 | 455 | 5.1 | 3.8 | Stirling | 1,861 | 596 | 2,457 | 7.2 | 6.2 |
| Bridgend | 3,090 | 907 | 3,997 | 7.2 | 6.3 | Stranraer | 659 | 194 | 853 | 11.2 | 9.2 |
| Cardiff | 13,125 | 3,375 | 16,500 | 7.9 | 7.1 | Sutherland | 497 | 227 | 724 | 16.4 | 12.7 |
| Cardigan | 660 | 238 | 898 | 11.2 | 7.4 | Thurso | 450 | 141 | 591 | 11.3 | 9.1 |
| Carmarthen | 861 | 256 | 1,117 | 6.0 | 4.6 | Western Isles | 1,123 | 276 | 1,399 | 13.0 | 11.4 |
| Conwy & Colwyn | 2,581 | 796 | 3,377 | 10.5 | 8.3 | Wick | 486 | 110 | 596 | 13.3 | 10.4 |
| Denbigh Dolgellau & Barmouth Fishguard Haverfordwest Holyhead | 659 381 316 1,905 2,049 | 230 138 104 504 613 | 889 519 420 2,409 2,662 | 8.6 11.2 14.4 13.1 16.9 | 6.2 8.4 8.7 10.6 13.5 | Northern Ireland | | | | | |
| Lampeter & Aberaeron | 511 | 171 | 682 | 12.0 | 8.0 | Ballymena | 1,400 | 467 | 1,867 | 7.2 | 6.0 |
| Llandeilo | 245 | 100 | 345 | 10.2 | 6.3 | Belfast | 26,588 | 7,550 | 34,138 | 9.3 | 8.1 |
| Llandrindod Wells | 359 | 165 | 524 | 5.5 | 3.9 | Coleraine | 3,586 | 926 | 4,512 | 13.2 | 11.0 |
| Llanelli | 2,653 | 825 | 3,478 | 11.4 | 9.8 | Cookstown | 1,150 | 304 | 1,454 | 15.9 | 12.8 |
| Machynlleth | 337 | 138 | 475 | 13.7 | 9.2 | Craigavon | 4,259 | 1,224 | 5,483 | 8.9 | 7.5 |
| Merthyr & Rhymney | 4,451 | 963 | 5,414 | 11.9 | 10.5 | Dungannon | 1,755 | 457 | 2,212 | 13.3 | 10.8 |
| Monmouth | 245 | 81 | 326 | 7.7 | 5.5 | Enniskillen | 2,261 | 567 | 2,828 | 14.1 | 11.3 |
| Neath & Port Talbot | 2,908 | 746 | 3,654 | 8.9 | 8.1 | Londonderry | 6,470 | 1,451 | 7,921 | 15.5 | 13.3 |
| Newport | 5,153 | 1,544 | 6,697 | 7.9 | 7.2 | Magherafelt | 1,198 | 310 | 1,508 | 11.6 | 9.5 |
| Newtown | 243 | 75 | 318 | 3.1 | 2.3 | Newry | 3,663 | 796 | 4,459 | 15.4 | 12.7 |
| Pontypool & Cwmbran Pontypridd & Rhondda Porthmadoc & Ffestiniog Pwllheli Shotton,Flint & Rhyl | 2,320 4,396 569 621 4,582 | 689 1,111 221 251 1,368 | 3,009 5,507 790 872 5,950 | 7.8 9.0 10.8 11.8 7.0 | 7.0 8.0 8.7 9.0 6.1 | Omagh Strabane | 1,902 1,783 | 459 314 | 2,361 2,097 | 13.5 18.8 | 10.9 15.3 |

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWA's) are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 Employment Gazette, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues.

Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployment claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Government-supported training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. Data on claimant unemployment for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Office for National Statistics NOMIS database. Unemployment rates are available only for those Assisted Areas which map precisely to Travel-to-Work Areas. All the TTWA rates shown are calculated using mid-1995 based denominators.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration 2.5

| UNITED | 18-24 | | | | 25-49 | | | | 50 and 0 | over | | | All ages * | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | Up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | All | Up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | All | Up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | All | Up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | All |
| ALE AND FE | MALE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 95 Jan Apr Jul Oct | 371.3 316.8 368.2 345.6 | 135.4 150.3 132.4 107.6 | 165.8 155.2 153.3 141.5 | 672.6 622.3 653.8 594.7 | 591.5 545.1 525.3 504.9 | 251.7 257.9 243.9 228.8 | 577.5 554.8 542.8 522.0 | 1,420.7 1,357.9 1,312.1 1,255.8 | 141.2 136.3 124.0 119.2 | 68.9 64.6 62.2 64.1 | 183.5 176.5 165.9 161.9 | 393.7 377.3 352.1 345.2 | 1,118.7 1,014.1 1,033.9 984.7 | 457.5 474.4 440.0 401.9 | 927.1 886.7 862.3 825.7 | 2,503.4 2,375.3 2,336.2 2,212.3 |
| 96 Jan Apr Jul Oct | 346.0 292.4 331.3 296.2 | 120.6 135.9 120.7 94.0 | 135.6 130.0 127.3 118.3 | 602.1 558.3 579.4 508.5 | 571.9 525.3 489.9 446.0 | 236.6 245.4 234.8 209.0 | 518.4 513.9 499.3 476.3 | 1,326.9 1,284.6 1,224.1 1,131.2 | 139.0 138.3 122.9 111.2 | 62.9 62.4 61.4 62.4 | 161.8 162.2 152.1 147.6 | 363.6 363.0 336.4 321.2 | 1,072.9 972.1 960.6 868.1 | 421.6 445.5 418.5 366.6 | 816.0 806.3 779.0 742.4 | 2,310.5 2,223.9 2,158.1 1,977.2 |
| 97 Jan | 281.6 | 92.4 | 105.9 | 479.9 | 469.2 | 186.7 | 445.4 | 1,101.3 | 117.5 | 52.4 | 139.7 | 309.5 | 884.1 | 332.6 | 691.1 | 1,907.8 |
| Jan Apr Jul Oct | 250.5 216.1 237.4 226.7 | 94.4 103.8 92.7 76.9 | 127.1 118.3 115.4 106.1 | 472.0 438.2 445.4 409.7 | 444.8 405.6 383.7 372.7 | 192.6 197.0 187.1 176.3 | 495.2 474.5 463.5 444.9 | 1,132.6 1,077.1 1,034.4 993.9 | 107.6 102.7 91.4 88.3 | 52.7 48.8 47.0 48.4 | 144.0 138.5 130.2 126.8 | 304.4 290.0 268.5 263.5 | 811.3 733.6 721.8 696.1 | 340.5 350.6 327.7 302.4 | 766.4 731.4 709.2 678.0 | 1,918.2 1,815.5 1,758.6 1,676.4 |
| 96 Jan Apr Jul Oct | 235.5 200.7 213.3 195.0 | 84.7 94.6 85.6 67.4 | 102.1 98.0 94.8 88.1 | 422.3 393.3 393.8 350.5 | 430.9 389.7 353.6 326.6 | 182.2 188.0 180.5 159.8 | 442.6 438.0 424.7 404.4 | 1,055.6 1,015.7 958.8 890.8 | 104.2 102.3 88.7 80.7 | 47.0 46.3 45.5 46.1 | 127.0 127.4 119.2 115.3 | 278.2 276.0 253.5 242.1 | 779.8 702.1 665.0 610.6 | 314.8 329.9 312.6 274.1 | 671.9 663.5 638.9 607.9 | 1,766.4 1,695.5 1,616.5 1,492.6 |
| 197 Jan | 194.0 | 64.9 | 79.7 | 338.6 | 355.7 | 144.6 | 379.6 | 880.0 | 86.7 | 38.6 | 109.7 | 235.0 | 645.5 | 248.8 | 569.1 | 1,463.5 |
| MALE 95 Jan Apr Jul Oct | 120.8 100.7 130.8 118.9 | 41.0 46.5 39.7 30.7 | 38.7 36.9 38.0 35.4 | 200.6 184.0 208.4 185.0 | 146.7 139.5 141.6 132.3 | 59.1 60.8 56.8 52.5 | 82.3 80.4 79.3 77.1 | 288.1 280.7 277.7 261.9 | 33.6 33.6 32.7 30.9 | 16.2 15.7 15.2 15.8 | 39.5 38.0 35.7 35.1 | 89.3 87.4 83.6 81.7 | 307.5 280.6 312.1 288.7 | 117.0 123.8 112.3 99.5 | 160.6 155.4 153.1 147.7 | 585.1 559.8 577.5 535.9 |
| 96 Jan Apr Jul Oct | 110.5 91.7 118.0 101.2 | 35.9 41.3 35.1 26.6 | 33.5 32.0 32.5 30.1 | 179.8 165.0 185.6 157.9 | 141.0 135.6 136.4 119.3 | 54.4 57.5 54.3 49.2 | 75.8 75.9 74.6 71.9 | 271.2 268.9 265.2 240.5 | 34.8 36.1 34.2 30.5 | 15.8 16.1 15.8 16.3 | 34.7 34.9 32.9 32.3 | 85.4 87.0 82.9 79.1 | 293.1 270.0 295.6 257.6 | 106.8 115.6 105.9 92.6 | 144.2 142.8 140.1 134.5 | 544.1 528.5 541.6 484.6 |
| 997 Jan | 87.6 | 27.5 | 26.2 | 141.3 | 113.5 | 42.1 | 65.7 | 221.3 | 30.7 | 13.7 | 30.0 | 74.5 | 238.6 | 83.7 | 122.0 | 444.3 |

UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration: January 9 1997 Regions

| Age | and | durati |
|-----|-----|--------|

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.6

| Duration of | | Male | | | | Female | | | | Male | | | | Female | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| unemployn in weeks | nent | 18-24 | 25-49 | 50 and over | All ages * | 18-24 | 25-49 | 50 and over | All ages * | 18-24 | 25-49 | 50 and over | All ages * | 18-24 | 25-49 | 50 and over | All ages * |
| 2 or less Over 2 4 | and up to 4 | SOUTH 6,796 3,901 9,345 | 13,492 9,765 20,333 | 3,126 2,157 4,374 | 23,747 15,988 34,556 | 3,802 1,888 4,332 | 5,054 3,173 6,762 | 1,188 722 1,667 | 10,336 5,892 13,093 | 2,709 2,142 4,151 | 4,490 4,302 7,506 | 1,044 862 1,709 | 8,488 7,423 13,653 | 1,432 862 1,580 | 1,594 1,222 1,840 | 324 277 494 | 3,554 2,434 4,121 |
| 8 13 26 | 13 26 52 | 9,220 16,733 16,522 | 19,624 36,295 44,792 | 4,591 8,795 11,076 | 33,875 62,214 72,543 | 4,640 9,302 8,078 | 7,136 13,556 14,727 | 1,791 3,458 4,323 | 13,940 26,661 27,248 | 3,979 6,589 6,460 | 7,435 11,456 13,003 | 2,042 3,037 3,654 | 13,644 21,264 23,181 | 1,544 2,792 2,619 | 2,056 3,323 3,566 | 608 989 1,168 | 4,357 7,281 7,399 |
| 52 104 156 208 Over 260 All | 104 156 208 260 | 13,552 4,594 2,111 1,077 800 84,651 | 49,557 24,546 14,889 11,500 24,030 268,823 | 11,522 5,998 3,937 3,482 8,061 67,119 | 74,660 35,138 20,937 16,059 32,891 422,608 | 5,880 1,814 702 296 154 40,888 | 12,335 5,146 2,748 1,750 3,076 75,463 | 4,254 1,981 1,161 886 1,782 23,213 | 22,494 8,941 4,611 2,932 5,012 141,160 | 5,032 1,407 613 343 327 33,752 | 13,188 5,734 2,970 2,433 8,113 80,630 | 3,259 1,587 989 758 3,120 22,061 | 21,491 8,728 4,572 3,534 11,560 137,538 | 1,651 442 151 84 56 13,213 | 2,458 916 417 293 945 18,630 | 983 417 257 170 676 6,363 | 5,097 1,775 825 547 1,677 39,067 |
| 2 or less Over 2 | and up 4 | 2,767 1,562 4,069 | 5,809 4,241 9,721 | N (Include 1,112 789 1,760 | 9,812 6,650 15,766 | 1,652 910 2,250 | 2,495 1,629 3,653 | 474 310 741 | 4,727 2,888 6,779 | 3,750 2,807 5,467 | 5,634 4,963 8,933 | 1,328 1,025 1,877 | 10,988 8,936 16,636 | 1,976 1,192 1,965 | 1,975 1,387 2,262 | 460 351 610 | 4,630 3,015 5,044 |
| 8 13 26 | 13 26 52 | 4,326 8,939 9,213 | 9,921 20,447 26,437 | 1,937 3,980 5,312 | 16,373 33,539 41,044 | 2,565 5,519 4,944 | 3,986 8,021 9,146 | 805 1,700 2,258 | 7,541 15,419 16,414 | 4,926 8,422 8,449 | 8,685 13,915 17,234 | 2,084 3,309 4,002 | 15,910 25,864 29,749 | 1,899 3,557 3,321 | 2,280 3,996 4,083 | 711 1,102 1,245 | 5,030 8,813 8,694 |
| 52 104 156 208 Over 260 All | 104 156 208 260 | 7,959 3,000 1,419 692 518 44,464 | 29,859 15,926 10,064 7,588 15,793 155,806 | 5,626 3,281 2,214 1,951 4,712 32,674 | 43,461 22,207 13,697 10,231 21,023 233,803 | 3,820 1,294 479 193 103 23,729 | 8,074 3,582 1,899 1,182 2,010 45,677 | 2,229 1,140 682 496 1,068 11,903 | 14,138 6,016 3,060 1,871 3,181 82,034 | 6,236 1,762 867 480 416 43,582 | 15,894 6,690 3,839 2,963 10,563 99,313 | 3,482 1,487 992 874 3,546 24,006 | 25,624 9,939 5,698 4,317 14,525 168,186 | 2,034 498 228 101 65 16,836 | 2,908 1,051 551 395 1,092 21,980 | 998 407 238 185 640 6,947 | 5,951 1,956 1,017 681 1,797 46,628 |
| 2 or less Over 2 4 | and up 4 | 979 681 1,359 | 1,598 1,393 2,452 | 474 390 667 | 3,100 2,489 4,539 | 510 269 551 | 662 441 779 | 177 125 275 | 1,403 857 1,642 | NORTH 1,637 1,637 2,727 | 2,640 3,100 4,778 | 629 610 1,063 | 5,114 5,427 8,753 | 996 675 895 | 948 772 1,086 | 202 194 329 | 2,290 1,683 2,428 |
| 8 13 26 | 13 26 52 | 1,367 1,922 1,678 | 2,433 3,581 3,736 | 779 1,238 1,332 | 4,621 6,766 6,753 | 610 927 759 | 774 1,286 1,196 | 286 407 481 | 1,699 2,644 2,443 | 2,628 4,858 4,787 | 4,855 7,305 8,748 | 1,270 1,889 2,424 | 8,894 14,204 15,992 | 974 1,797 1,712 | 1,170 1,955 2,240 | 359 602 808 | 2,597 4,445 4,786 |
| 52 104 156 208 Over 260 All | 104 156 208 260 | 1,294 348 134 99 70 9,931 | 3,723 1,554 896 701 1,728 23,795 | 1,241 520 378 328 772 8,119 | 6,258 2,422 1,408 1,128 2,570 42,054 | 478 119 38 20 18 4,299 | 887 299 177 122 240 6,863 | 387 148 117 102 180 2,685 | 1,752 566 332 244 438 14,020 | 3,854 1,211 576 302 257 24,474 | 9,377 4,505 2,777 2,214 6,989 57,288 | 2,414 1,267 872 646 2,477 15,561 | 15,649 6,983 4,225 3,162 9,723 98,126 | 1,057 312 113 48 41 8,620 | 1,688 642 345 257 637 11,740 | 670 247 175 118 421 4,123 | 3,417 1,201 633 423 1,099 25,002 |
| 2 or less Over 2 | and up 4 | 2,319 1,607 | 3,849 3,245 | 1,016 787 | 7,320 5,700 | 1,426 731 | 1,569 1,034 | 402 283 | 3,498 2,088 | WALES 1,522 1,313 | 2,214 2,281 | 535 467 | 4,395 4,102 | 906 541 | 859 625 | 166 142 | 2,014 1,342 |
| 8 13 | 13 26 | 3,084 2,997 4,646 | 5,718 5,616 8,923 | 1,377 1,589 2,634 2,996 | 10,337 10,319 16,322 16,816 | 1,275 1,418 2,195 1,755 | 1,818 2,002 3,270 3,015 | 697 1,021 1,063 | 3,759 4,213 6,604 5,859 | 2,444 2,367 3,972 3,710 | 3,827 4,126 6,477 7,265 | 1,030 1,705 2,096 | 7,224 7,631 12,246 13,114 | 946 1,504 1,378 | 1,038 1,135 1,905 1,819 | 301 343 578 727 | 2,320 2,494 4,054 3,945 |
| 52 104 156 208 Over 260 All | 52 104 156 208 260 | 4,025 3,115 831 343 198 172 23,337 | 9,752 9,568 4,051 2,171 1,762 4,571 59,226 | 2,945 1,400 873 725 1,840 | 15,636 6,282 3,387 2,685 6,583 101,387 | 1,070 273 101 47 44 10,335 | 2,346 819 397 285 652 17,207 | 1,057 439 227 187 428 6,378 | 4,479 1,531 725 519 1,124 34,399 | 2,910 778 342 169 136 19,663 | 7,806 2,847 1,574 1,313 3,914 43,644 | 1,824 735 491 382 1,339 11,423 | 12,548 4,360 2,407 1,864 5,389 75,280 | 821 188 74 36 22 7,302 | 1,257 448 243 168 415 9,912 | 543 212 129 100 271 3,507 | 2,625 848 446 304 708 21,100 |
| 2 or less Over 2 4 | and up 4 | WEST M 2,516 1,727 3,629 | 3,893 3,310 6,035 | 904 723 1,380 | 7,442 5,822 11,226 | 1,406 786 1,443 | 1,387 1,014 1,603 | 329 261 461 | 3,251 2,106 3,630 | 3,090 2,647 4,475 | ND 4,633 5,058 8,521 | 1,053 1,097 1,794 | 9,150 9,005 15,218 | 1,542 958 1,549 | 1,786 1,482 2,254 | 397 312 620 | 4,026 2,859 4,724 |
| 8 13 26 | 13 26 52 | 3,286 5,644 5,944 | 5,700 9,575 12,525 | 1,487 2,782 3,416 | 10,605 18,114 21,928 | 1,413 2,784 2,779 | 1,683 3,341 3,643 | 564 995 1,260 | 3,761 7,213 7,706 | 4,230 6,873 6,995 | 8,069 12,883 14,718 | 1,994 3,384 4,149 | 14,701 23,439 26,018 | 1,655 2,409 2,408 | 2,359 3,844 3,872 | 762 1,137 1,437 | 5,032 7,629 7,815 |
| 52 104 156 208 Over 260 All | 104 156 208 260 | 4,480 1,389 679 469 370 30,133 | 12,241 5,395 3,302 3,108 9,627 74,711 | 3,273 1,527 994 1,002 3,566 21,054 | 19,996 8,311 4,975 4,579 13,563 126,561 | 1,758 541 222 114 110 13,356 | 2,693 1,009 564 482 1,235 18,654 | 1,111 478 304 285 799 6,847 | 5,567 2,028 1,090 881 2,144 39,377 | 4,698 1,208 535 266 228 35,245 | 12,613 5,177 3,069 2,331 7,196 84,268 | 3,105 1,456 1,077 802 3,220 23,131 | 20,430 7,841 4,681 3,399 10,644 144,526 | 1,298 286 102 54 38 12,299 | 2,381 771 435 282 809 20,275 | 987 403 255 186 685 7,181 | 4,679 1,460 792 522 1,532 41,070 |
| 2 or less Over 2 4 | and up 4 | 2,022 1,425 2997 | 3,316 2,874 4991 | 789 716 1199 | 6,267 5,090 9355 | 1,193 577 1030 | 1,150 824 1269 | 263 228 334 | 2,717 1,664 2762 | NORTHE 815 542 1106 | 927 791 1642 | 161 130 301 | 1,911 1,470 3060 | 520 303 479 | 398 319 536 | 60 53 113 | 678 |
| 8 13 26 | 13 26 52 | 2640 4040 3913 | 4592 7179 8364 | 1292 2177 2533 | 8650 13484 14844 | 1122 1995 1647 | 1416 2467 2582 | 448 758 860 | 3100 5298 5119 | 1054 2236 2453 | 1567 2932 4467 | 359 665 965 | 2989 5843 7888 | 467 1185 1038 | 511 1102 1322 | 149 287 363 | 2579 |
| 52 104 156 208 Over 260 All | 104 156 208 260 | 3101 914 348 248 196 21844 | 8459 3752 2134 1872 5520 53053 | 2360 1128 736 604 2104 15638 | 13924 5794 3218 2724 7820 91170 | 1090 278 96 50 36 9114 | 1764 580 354 261 687 13354 | 783 280 174 133 429 4690 | 3639 1138 624 444 1152 27657 | 2059 873 444 232 213 12027 | 5298 3112 2326 2086 10061 35209 | 1013 651 566 520 3400 8731 | 8370 4636 3336 2838 13674 56015 | 619 206 113 42 46 5018 | 1068 490 318 250 906 7220 | 373 239 165 146 605 2553 | 596 438 1557 |

| 21844 | 53053 | 15638 | 91170 | 9114 | 13354 | 4690 | 2/65/ | 12027 | 35209 | 0/31 | 50015 | 501 |
|------------------|-------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------|-----------|-------|
| aged under 18. T | | es have be | en affected | by the cha | nge in ben | efit regula | tions for ur | nder 18 yea | ar olds intro | duced in S | September | 1988. |

| REAT BRITAIN | i i | AGE GROU | JPS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| real British uration of hemployment weeks | | Under 18 | 18 | 19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60 and over | All ages |
| ALE | up to 2 4 6 | 1,705 309 970 1,315 | 3,373 1,259 2,864 3,355 | 2,678 1,180 2,748 3,035 | 12,861 5,989 14,275 15,021 | 9,926 4,636 12,240 12,291 | 7,456 3,701 9,902 9,426 | 5,225 2,780 7,194 7,150 | 3,738 2,255 5,622 5,569 | 3,542 2,500 5,333 5,157 | 3,140 2,349 4,517 4,454 | 2,337 1,625 3,248 3,353 | 826 621 1,069 1,099 | 56,807 29,204 69,982 71,225 |
| 6 8 13 26 | 8 13 26 39 | 1,151 1,917 1,679 465 | 2,962 5,863 10,306 5,132 | 2,602 5,308 9,515 5,380 | 12,703 26,469 43,878 28,440 | 10,492 22,259 37,562 24,262 | 8,277 17,097 28,512 19,218 | 6,036 12,562 20,559 14,060 | 4,570 9,826 15,832 10,878 | 4,126 9,391 15,124 10,171 | 3,612 8,555 15,606 9,562 | 2,843 7,313 11,693 7,559 | 898 2,290 3,651 1,609 | 60,272 128,850 213,917 136,736 |
| 39 52 65 78 | 52 65 78 104 | 175 49 32 12 | 2,835 494 224 169 | 3,534 3,661 3,048 2,638 | 17,162 14,082 11,123 12,833 | 17,500 14,248 11,558 15,263 | 14,959 12,235 9,700 13,555 | 11,475 9,055 6,974 10,341 | 9,110 6,958 5,596 8,151 | 8,504 6,399 5,006 7,387 | 9,535 6,407 4,716 7,119 | 7,208 5,035 4,080 6,181 | 2,205 1,195 351 341 | 104,202 79,818 62,408 83,990 |
| 104 156 208 r 260 | 156 208 260 | 0 0 0 | 53 0 0 0 | 363 22 0 0 | 14,026 6,526 3,651 2,972 | 17,020 9,356 6,718 14,212 | 16,142 9,288 7,285 19,334 | 12,251 7,402 6,161 17,612 | 9,743 6,060 5,164 15,485 | 9,095 5,515 4,869 15,608 | 8,599 5,449 4,575 14,406 | 8,182 5,682 4,810 15,034 | 324 208 218 605 | 95,798 55,508 43,451 115,268 |
| | | 9,779 | 38,889 | 45,712 | 242,011 | 239,543 | 206,087 | 156,837 | 124,557 | 117,727 | 112,601 | 96,183 | 17,510 | 1,407,436 |
| ALE or less 1 and u 2 4 | p to 2 4 6 | 1,381 257 592 869 | 2,245 852 1,459 1,778 | 1,781 745 1,332 1,409 | 6,588 2,978 5,688 5,089 | 3,693 1,827 3,768 3,446 | 2,220 1,193 2,358 2,259 | 1,611 955 1,834 1,742 | 1,614 991 1,860 1,826 | 1,718 1,162 2,154 2,036 | 1,488 953 1,742 1,840 | 879 587 1,153 1,225 | 1 0 0 0 | 25,219 12,500 23,940 23,519 |
| 6 8 13 26 | 8 13 26 39 | 772 1,422 1,395 332 | 1,641 3,489 6,181 2,794 | 1,296 2,732 5,479 3,005 | 4,293 10,000 17,602 11,441 | 2,920 6,870 12,186 6,737 | 1,927 4,294 8,050 4,404 | 1,433 3,320 5,964 3,445 | 1,476 3,503 5,985 3,629 | 1,646 4,024 6,758 4,130 | 1,542 3,715 6,364 3,837 | 1,051 2,838 4,643 2,991 | 7 16 35 16 | 20,004 46,223 80,642 46,763 |
| 39 52 65 78 | 52 65 78 104 | 113 31 34 8 | 1,469 259 134 87 | 1,874 1,748 1,496 1,148 | 5,873 4,247 3,781 4,237 | 5,055 3,146 2,528 3,067 | 3,939 2,263 1,677 2,136 | 2,920 1,777 1,312 1,577 | 3,038 1,810 1,412 1,911 | 3,446 2,139 1,654 2,308 | 3,628 2,340 1,663 2,329 | 2,875 1,934 1,411 2,048 | 23 19 8 21 | 34,253 21,713 17,110 20,877 |
| 104 156 208 260 | 156 208 260 | 0 0 0 | 27 0 0 0 | 158 14 0 0 | 4,566 1,813 850 584 | 3,305 1,699 1,051 2,044 | 2,362 1,244 884 2,094 | 1,657 889 610 1,584 | 1,864 1,005 722 1,705 | 2,493 1,394 1,028 2,361 | 2,547 1,445 1,166 2,867 | 2,444 1,588 1,176 3,422 | 21 4 10 22 | 21,444 11,095 7,497 16,683 |
| | | 7,206 | 22,415 | 24,217 | 89,630 | 63,342 | 43,304 | 32,630 | 34,351 | 40,451 | 39,466 | 32,265 | 203 | 429,480 |

| UNITED KINGOOM | AGE GF | ROUP | S | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Duration of unemployment in weeks | Under 1 | 8 | 18 | 19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60 and over | All ages |
| | 1,7° 2 3° 4 9° 6 1,3° | 11 | 3,463 1,304 2,935 3,454 | 2,754 1,229 2,827 3,132 | 13,183 6,222 14,667 15,405 | 10,153 4,746 12,537 12,615 | 7,612 3,787 10,112 9,648 | 5,316 2,847 7,322 7,290 | 3,791 2,296 5,715 5,685 | 3,603 2,535 5,396 5,263 | 3,192 2,379 4,593 4,534 | 2,376 1,638 3,291 3,411 | 839 635 1,080 1,124 | 57,993 29,929 71,452 72,882 |
| 6 8 1 13 2 26 3 | 6 1,68 | 26 39 | 3,074 6,041 10,713 5,330 | 2,684 5,457 9,969 5,647 | 13,035 27,196 45,253 29,547 | 10,730 22,777 38,598 25,034 | 8,470 17,527 29,197 19,854 | 6,173 12,816 21,074 14,486 | 4,666 10,044 16,197 11,173 | 4,196 9,538 15,455 10,420 | 3,679 8,713 15,938 9,817 | 2,905 7,478 11,956 7,746 | 907 2,326 3,721 1,650 | 61,675 131,839 219,760 141,171 |
| 39 5 52 6 65 7 78 10 | 5 4 | 76 19 32 12 | 2,917 497 227 169 | 3,688 3,807 3,163 2,759 | 17,807 14,633 11,621 13,455 | 18,153 14,805 12,042 15,917 | 15,479 12,636 10,067 14,131 | 11,857 9,351 7,241 10,769 | 9,377 7,156 5,785 8,474 | 8,771 6,559 5,163 7,628 | 9,773 6,579 4,853 7,312 | 7,389 5,169 4,214 6,367 | 2,268 1,227 360 357 | 107,655 82,468 64,768 87,350 |
| 104 15 156 20 208 26 Over 260 | 8 | 0 0 0 0 | 53 0 0 0 | 366 23 0 0 | 14,896 6,969 3,883 3,185 | 17,874 9,951 7,199 15,350 | 17,005 9,865 7,770 21,433 | 12,845 7,864 6,616 19,913 | 10,177 6,417 5,519 17,752 | 9,462 5,850 5,179 17,864 | 8,915 5,750 4,847 16,281 | 8,490 5,937 5,039 16,485 | 351 218 237 679 | 100,434 58,844 46,289 128,942 |
| Al | 9,82 | 27 | 40,177 | 47,505 | 250,957 | 248,481 | 214,593 | 163,780 | 130,224 | 122,882 | 117,155 | 99,891 | 17,979 | 1,463,451 |
| FEMALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4 | 1,38 2 25 4 59 6 87 | 57 95 | 2,306 895 1,510 1,842 | 1,847 772 1,375 1,452 | 6,783 3,106 5,897 5,259 | 3,797 1,884 3,885 3,551 | 2,267 1,224 2,424 2,313 | 1,647 975 1,888 1,789 | 1,651 1,019 1,893 1,868 | 1,739 1,179 2,203 2,079 | 1,505 969 1,772 1,867 | 892 601 1,176 1,244 | 1 0 0 0 | 25,820 12,881 24,618 24,140 |
| 6 8 1 13 2 26 3 | 6 1.40 | 30 | 1,685 3,596 6,484 2,874 | 1,329 2,825 5,785 3,142 | 4,418 10,267 18,178 11,964 | 3,001 7,024 12,555 6,970 | 1,983 4,424 8,289 4,546 | 1,472 3,390 6,151 3,565 | 1,508 3,583 6,136 3,742 | 1,683 4,101 6,914 4,240 | 1,577 3,791 6,539 3,950 | 1,083 2,911 4,755 3,067 | 7 16 35 16 | 20,522 47,358 83,221 48,410 |
| 39 5 52 6 65 7 78 10 | 5 ; | 13 32 34 8 | 1,517 259 134 88 | 1,935 1,799 1,548 1,190 | 6,062 4,394 3,939 4,405 | 5,255 3,276 2,605 3,187 | 4,073 2,329 1,733 2,197 | 3,019 1,838 1,367 1,636 | 3,131 1,870 1,461 1,977 | 3,524 2,201 1,722 2,386 | 3,718 2,399 1,707 2,405 | 2,959 1,998 1,466 2,121 | 23 21 8 21 | 35,329 22,416 17,724 21,621 |
| 104 156 208 0ver 260 | 8 | 0 0 0 0 | 27 0 0 0 | 158 14 0 0 | 4,772 1,926 892 630 | 3,423 1,771 1,115 2,188 | 2,449 1,295 927 2,297 | 1,726 935 642 1,753 | 1,958 1,070 761 1,876 | 2,615 1,478 1,100 2,580 | 2,653 1,535 1,240 3,156 | 2,577 1,663 1,248 3,735 | 21 4 10 25 | 22,379 11,691 7,935 18,240 |
| Al | 7,2 | 10 | 23,217 | 25,171 | 92,892 | 65,487 | 44,770 | 33,793 | 35,504 | 41,744 | 40,783 | 33,496 | 208 | 444,305 |

2.7 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Age

| UNITED KINGDOM | All 18 and over | 18 to 19 | 20 to 24 | 25 to 29 | 30 to 39 | 40 to 49 | 50 to 59 | 60 and over | THOUSA |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|--------------------|
| MALE AND FEMALE | | | | | | | | | All ages * |
| 1996 Jan | 2,292.6 | 163.1 | 439.0 | 387.3 | 545.9 | 393.7 | 339.1 | 24.5 | |
| Apr | 2,205.9 | 152.2 | 406.1 | 368.7 | 528.9 | 387.1 | 339.4 | 23.6 | 2,310.5 2,223.9 |
| Jul | 2,139.8 | 149.7 | 429.6 | 353.9 | 503.7 | 366.4 | 315.1 | 21.3 | 2,223.9 |
| Oct | 1,960.9 | 140.7 | 367.7 | 324.6 | 466.6 | 340.0 | 301.5 | 19.7 | 2,158.1 1,977.2 |
| 1997 Jan | 1,890.7 | 136.1 | 343.8 | 314.0 | 456.9 | 330.4 | 291.3 | 18.2 | 1,907.8 |
| MALE | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 Jan | 1,756.2 | 104.5 | 317.8 | 304.7 | 449.6 | 301.3 | 254.1 | 24.2 | |
| Apr | 1,685.0 | 97.9 | 295.4 | 289.4 | 432.9 | 293.4 | 252.7 | 23.2 | 1,766.4 |
| Jul | 1,606.1 | 94.8 | 299.0 | 274.6 | 408.9 | 275.3 | 232.5 | 20.9 | 1,695.5 |
| Oct | 1,483.4 | 88.6 | 261.9 | 252.7 | 380.6 | 257.5 | 222.7 | 19.4 | 1,616.5 1,492.6 |
| 1997 Jan | 1,453.6 | 87.7 | 251.0 | 248.5 | 378.4 | 253.1 | 217.0 | 18.0 | 1,463.5 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 Jan | 536.4 | 58.6 | 121.3 | 82.6 | 96.3 | 92.4 | 85.0 | 0.3 | |
| Apr | 520.9 | 54.3 | 110.7 | 79.2 | 96.0 | 93.7 | 86.7 | 0.3 | 544.1 |
| Júl | 533.7 | 54.9 | 130.6 | 79.3 | 94.8 | 91.1 | 82.6 | 0.3 | 528.5 |
| Oct | 477.5 | 52.1 | 105.8 | 71.9 | 86.0 | 82.5 | 78.8 | 0.3 | 541.6 |
| | | | | | 00.0 | 02.5 | 70.0 | 0.3 | 484.6 |
| 1997 Jan | 437.1 | 48.4 | 92.9 | 65.5 | 78.6 | 77.2 | 74.3 | 0.2 | 444.3 |

* Including some aged under 18.

2.8 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

| UNITE | ED KINGDOM | Up to 4 weeks | Over 4 and up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 and up to 104 weeks | Over 104 and up to 156 weeks | Over 156 weeks | All unemployed | Total over |
|-------|------------|---------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| MALE | AND FEMALE | | | | | Variable Variation | | | Thousand |
| 1996 | Jan | 252.4 | 820.5 | 421.6 | 346.6 | 143.9 | 205 5 | 0.010.5 | 0400 |
| | Apr | 236.3 | 735.8 | 445.5 | 348.3 | 139.9 | 325.5 | 2,310.5 | 816.0 |
| | Apr Jul | 298.7 | 661.9 | | | | 318.1 | 2,223.9 | 806.3 |
| | Oct | | | 418.5 | 336.5 | 136.4 | 306.1 | 2,158.1 | 779.0 |
| | OCI | 213.4 | 654.8 | 366.6 | 319.7 | 130.8 | 291.9 | 1,977.2 | 742. |
| 997 | Jan | 222.7 | 661.4 | 332.6 | 296.3 | 122.8 | 271.9 | 1,907.8 | 691.1 |
| | | Propo | rtion of number un | employed | | | | D | |
| 996 | Jan | 10.9 | 35.5 | 18.2 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 444 | Per cent | |
| | Apr | 10.6 | 33.1 | | | 6.2 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 35.3 |
| | Jul | | | 20.0 | 15.7 | 6.3 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 36.3 |
| | Oct | 13.8 | 30.7 | 19.4 | 15.6 | 6.3 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 36.1 |
| | Oct | 10.8 | 33.1 | 18.5 | 16.2 | 6.6 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 37.5 |
| 1997 | Jan | 11.7 | 34.7 | 17.4 | 15.5 | 6.4 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 36.2 |
| MALE | | | | | | | | | |
| 996 | | 177.0 | 602.7 | 0110 | 070.0 | | | | Thousand |
| 000 | Apr | 162.7 | | 314.8 | 273.2 | 118.3 | 280.4 | 1,766.4 | 671.9 |
| | | | 539.4 | 329.9 | 274.9 | 114.6 | 274.0 | 1,695.5 | 663.5 |
| | Jul | 189.9 | 475.1 | 312.6 | 264.2 | 111.2 | 263.5 | 1,616.5 | 638.9 |
| | Oct | 149.7 | 460.9 | 274.1 | 250.8 | 106.2 | 250.9 | 1,492.6 | 607.9 |
| 997 | Jan | 159.4 | 486.2 | 248.8 | 234.6 | 100.4 | 234.1 | 1,463.5 | 569.1 |
| | | Propo | rtion of number un | employed | | | | Day sout | |
| 996 | Jan | 10.0 | 34.1 | 17.8 | 15.5 | 6.7 | 45.0 | Per cent | 38.0 |
| | Apr | 9.6 | 31.8 | | | | 15.9 | 100.0 | 30.0 |
| | Jul | | | 19.5 | 16.2 | 6.8 | 16.2 | 100.0 | 39.1 |
| | Oct | 11.7 | 29.4 | 19.3 | 16.3 | 6.9 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 39.5 |
| | Oct | 10.0 | 30.9 | 18.4 | 16.8 | 7.1 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 40.7 |
| 997 | Jan | 10.9 | 33.2 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 6.9 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 38.9 |
| EMA | F | | | | | | | | |
| hous | | | | | | | | | |
| 996 | | 75 4 | 017.0 | 100.0 | | | | | |
| | | 75.4 | 217.8 | 106.8 | 73.4 | 25.6 | 45.2 | 544.1 | 144.2 |
| | Apr | 73.6 | 196.4 | 115.6 | 73.4 | 25.3 | 44.1 | 528.5 | 142.8 |
| | Jul | 108.8 | 186.8 | 105.9 | 72.3 | 25.2 | 42.6 | 541.6 | 140.1 |
| | Oct | 63.6 | 193.9 | 92.6 | 68.9 | 24.6 | 41.0 | 484.6 | 134.5 |
| 997 | Jan | 63.3 | 175.2 | 83.7 | 61.8 | 22.4 | 37.9 | 444.3 | 122.0 |
| | | Drone | diam of mumbers | | | | | | |
| 996 | lan | Propor | tion of number une | employed | | | | Per cent | |
| | | 13.8 | 40.0 | 19.6 | 13.5 | 4.7 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 26.5 |
| | Apr | 13.9 | 37.2 | 21.9 | 13.9 | 4.8 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 27.0 |
| | Jul | 20.1 | 34.5 | 19.6 | 13.3 | 4.7 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 25.9 |
| | Oct | 13.1 | 40.0 | 19.1 | 14.2 | 5.1 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 27.7 |
| 997 | .lan | 14.3 | 00.4 | | | | | | |
| 001 | van | 14.3 | 39.4 | 18.8 | 13.9 | 5.0 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 27.5 |

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

beamployment in counties and local authority districts as at January 9 1997

| Unemployment in co | 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 |
| SOUTH EAST | 10.100 | 2.420 | 12 579 | 6.2 | 5.5 | Three Rivers Watford Welwyn Hatfield | 935 1,409 1,126 | 267 404 374 | 1,202 1,813 1,500 | | |
| Bedfordshire Luton Mid Bedfordshire | 10,139 4,734 1,186 2,712 | 3,439 1,435 495 | 13,578 6,169 1,681 | 6.2 | 5.5 | Isle of Wight | 4,203 | 1,500 | 5,703 | 12.4 | 10.4 |
| North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire | 2,712 1,507 | 986 523 | 3,698 2,030 | | | Kent Ashford | 36,181 1,986 | 10,702 554 | 46,883 2,540 3,808 | 8.2 | 6.9 |
| Berkshire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhead | 10,411 1,083 1,270 2,810 2,740 1 1,525 | 3,060 319 449 721 758 506 | 13,471 1,402 1,719 3,531 3,498 2,031 | 3.7 | 3.2 | Canterbury Dartford Dover Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Rochester-upon-Me | 2,969 1,874 3,054 2,078 2,534 2,291 edway 3,870 | 839 591 780 702 845 745 1,195 | 3,808 2,465 3,834 2,780 3,379 3,036 5,065 | | |
| Wokingham Buckinghamshire | 983 8,530 | 307 2,646 | 1,290 11,176 | 4.1 | 3.4 | Sevenoaks Shepway | 1,540 3,134 3,281 | 512 793 | 2,052 3,927 | | |
| Aylesbury Vale Chilten Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire Wycombe | 1,819 741 3,372 621 1,977 | 593 227 1,068 221 537 | 2,412 968 4,440 842 2,514 | | | Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Mallii Tunbridge Wells | 4,5/8 | 1,002 1,194 513 437 2,379 | 4,283 5,772 1,997 1,945 9,123 | 3.6 | 2.9 |
| East Susseat Brighton East-courne Hastrigs Hove | 19,305 7,160 1,840 2,951 3,066 | 6,386 2,513 582 799 1,114 | 25,691 9,673 2,422 3,750 4,180 | 10.1 | 8.5 | Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire | 1,318 2,658 1,128 848 792 | 455 877 405 333 309 | 1,773 3,535 1,533 1,181 1,101 | 3.0 | 2.3 |
| Lewss Rotter | 1,618 1,421 1,249 | 463 442 473 | 2,081 1,863 1,722 | | | Surrey Elmbridge | 10,234 1,203 | 3,296 428 | 13,530 1.631 | 3.3 | 2.7 |
| West den Essex Basis don Brasis den Brasis den Brasis Point Charles ford Colonister Epping Forest Hansw | 32,531 3,988 2,104 912 1,794 2,406 2,653 1,973 1,738 | 10,356 1,259 716 290 587 855 818 717 605 | 42,887 5,247 2,820 1,202 2,381 3,261 3,471 2,690 2,343 | 8.1 | 6.6 | Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banste Runnymede Spelthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking | 781 1,192 650 | 242 384 197 389 282 419 215 250 276 214 | 1,631 1,023 1,576 847 1,686 1,082 1,628 915 1,008 1,192 942 | | |
| Maidon Rochford Southend-on-Sea Tending Thumock Uttlesford | 1,042 1,328 5,598 3,116 3,287 592 | 302 458 1,624 874 1,006 245 | 1,344 1,786 7,222 3,990 4,293 837 | | | West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham | 9,231 879 2,064 1,198 1,508 962 | 2,914 290 643 387 464 346 | 12,145 1,169 2,707 1,585 1,972 1,308 | 4.2 | 3.6 |
| Barking and Dagenham | 233,803 4,490 | 82,034 1,307 2,466 | 315,837 5,797 | 8.8 | 7.8 | Mid Sussex Worthing | 1,118 1,502 | 364 420 | 1,482 1,922 | | |
| Barnet Bexsy Brent | 6,391 4,817 10,988 | 2,466 1,677 3,886 | 8,857 6,494 14,874 | | | EAST ANGLIA | | | | | |
| Bronlay Canden City of London City or Westminster Croydon Ealing Enfield | 5,735 7,330 83 5,028 9,117 8,041 7,966 | 1,908 3,063 30 2,118 3,098 2,792 2,711 | 7,643 10,393 113 7,146 12,215 10,833 | | | Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshir Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgesh | 1,691 1,809 3,855 | 3,876 680 293 591 708 1,200 404 | 15,093 2,663 1,056 2,282 2,517 5,055 1,520 | 5.0 | 4.2 |
| Grosnwich Hachey Hamnersmith and Fulhan Hanngey Harrow Haveing Hillingdon Hourslow Islington | 8,656 12,819 n 6,443 11,517 3,745 4,139 4,219 5,553 9,229 | 2,807 4,411 2,637 4,074 1,389 1,290 1,457 1,900 3,664 | 11,463 17,230 9,080 15,591 5,134 5,429 5,676 7,453 12,893 | | | Norfolk Breakland Broadland Great Yarmouth North Norfolk Nonwich South Norfolk West Norfolk | 17,739 1,898 1,476 3,675 1,815 4,558 1,649 2,668 | 5,889 726 573 1,175 636 1,254 637 888 | 23,628 2,624 2,049 4,850 2,451 5,812 2,286 3,556 | 7.6 | 6.3 |
| Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames Lambeth Lewisham Meron Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Sutton | 4,135 2,155 13,835 11,494 4,354 11,164 5,807 | 2,017 792 5,123 3,742 1,501 3,287 2,050 1,085 4,064 1,051 | 6,152 2,947 18,958 15,236 5,855 14,451 7,857 3,721 15,746 4,067 | | | Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney | 13,098 1,161 736 3,237 1,030 1,532 1,834 3,568 | 4,255 381 261 876 416 544 580 1,197 | 17,353 1,542 997 4,113 1,446 2,076 2,414 4,765 | 6.3 | 5.4 |
| Tower Hamlets Waitham Forest Wandsworth | 9,970 8,462 | 2,580 2,757 | 12,550 11,219 12,087 | | | SOUTH WEST Avon (Former county) | 21,942 | 7,120 | 29,062 | | |
| Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh | 8,787 27,439 1,603 1,180 1,228 | 3,300 8,004 531 448 411 | 35,443 2,134 1,628 1,639 | 5.5 | 4.6 | Bath and N E Some Bristol North Somerset South Gloucestersh | erset 3,425 12,202 3,186 | 1,248 3,613 1,086 1,173 | 4,673 15,815 4,272 4,302 | 5.7 7.1 7.2 4.6 | 4.9 6.4 5.7 4.0 |
| Fareham Gosport Hart Havant New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor Southampton Test Valley | 1,306 1,373 474 2,603 2,256 5,934 963 6,530 | 423 476 165 658 772 1,589 309 1,581 | 1,729 1,849 639 3,261 3,028 7,523 1,272 8,111 | | | Cornwall Caradon Carick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Restormel | 14,182 1,697 2,505 14 2,739 2,014 2,307 2,906 | 5,338 671 863 17 885 797 896 1,209 | 19,520 2,368 3,368 31 3,624 2,811 3,203 4,115 | 12.1 | 9.2 |
| Winchester Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage | 935 1,054 13,857 1,536 1,735 1,222 1,165 1,689 1,212 1,828 | 324 317 4,444 545 520 475 400 557 404 498 | 1,259 1,371 18,301 2,081 2,255 1,697 1,565 2,246 1,616 2,326 | 4.6 | 3.9 | Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth South Hams Teignbridge | 25,384 1,749 2,537 853 2,040 8,464 1,420 2,194 | 8,454 602 735 331 800 2,695 539 704 | 33,838 2,351 3,272 1,184 2,840 11,159 1,959 2,898 | 8.3 | 6.6 |

Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government-training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. All the county rates shown are calculated using mid-1995 based denominators.

2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

ent in counties and local authority districts as at January 9 1997

| | Male | Female | All | Rate + | | anuary 9 1997 | Male | Female | All | Rate + | |
|--|---|--|---|--|-----------------------|---|--|---|--|--|----------------------|
| | | | | Per cent employees and unem- ployed | Per cent workforce | | | | | Per cent employees and unem- ployed | Per cent workford |
| Torbay Torridge West Devon | 4,131 1,254 742 | 1,267 504 277 | 5,398 1,758 1,019 | | | Rutland Lincolnshire | 234 13,067 | 83 4,461 | 317 17,528 | 7.8 | 6.3 |
| Dorset Bournemouth Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Poole Purbeck | 12,851 4,757 652 832 489 2,535 648 | 3,974 1,290 208 347 206 707 205 | 16,825 6,047 860 1,179 695 3,242 853 | 6.8 | 5.3 | Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey | 1,201 3,288 3,335 1,203 879 1,628 1,533 | 328 1,201 934 453 327 629 589 | 1,529 4,489 4,269 1,656 1,206 2,257 2,122 | | 0.5 |
| West Dorset Weymouth and Portland Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester | 1,177 1,761 9,488 2,274 699 1,388 2,669 | 455 556 3,298 705 276 524 810 | 1,632 2,317 12,786 2,979 975 1,912 3,479 | 5.7 | 4.7 | Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough | 9,780 1,172 721, 823 1,288 3,985 597 1,194 | 3,238 343 328 272 415 1,211 261 408 | 13,018 1,515 1,049 1,095 1,703 5,196 858 1,602 | 5.2 | 4.6 |
| Stroud Tewkesbury Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor South Somerset Taunton Deane West Somerset | 1,495 963 8,978 1,968 2,193 2,052 1,966 799 | 604 379 3,215 776 713 775 631 320 | 2,099 1,342 12,193 2,744 2,906 2,827 2,597 1,119 | 6.6 | 5.3 | Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham | 29,723 3,069 2,935 2,042 2,329 3,063 2,187 12,419 | 8,242 780 853 742 776 756 639 3,117 | 37,965 3,849 3,788 2,784 3,105 3,819 2,826 15,536 | 8.7 | 7.7 |
| Wiltshire Kennet | 8,562 835 | 3,000 325 | 11,562 1,160 | 4.9 | 3.8 | Rushcliffe YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSII | 1,679 DE | 579 | 2,258 | | |
| North Wiltshire Salisbury Tharnesdown West Wiltshire | 1,490 1,410 3,121 1,706 | 600 450 1,018 607 | 2,090 1,860 4,139 2,313 | | | Humberside (Former county) East Riding of Yorkshire Kingston-upon-Hull North East Lincolnshire | 27,201 6,210 10,966 6,252 | 7,478 2,131 2,729 1,557 | 34,679 8,341 13,695 7,809 | 7.8 11.1 11.5 | 6.7 10.3 10.5 |
| WEST MIDLANDS Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvem Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester | 11,975 1,375 1,261 652 1,266 1,719 804 1,826 | 4,455 514 484 256 447 672 310 600 | 16,430 1,889 1,745 908 1,713 2,391 1,114 2,426 | 6.2 | 5.1 | North Lincolnshire North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough Selby | 3,773 8,818 492 1,040 1,705 486 635 2,988 1,472 | 1,061 3,487 175 417 784 246 295 1,041 529 | 4,834 12,305 667 1,457 2,489 732 930 4,029 2,001 | 7.1 5.9 | 6.1 |
| Wychavon Wyre Forest Shropshire Bridgnorth | 1,343 1,729 6,360 597 | 584 588 2,002 187 | 1,927 2,317 8,362 784 | 5.0 | 4.2 | South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham | 43,751 6,570 10,518 8,718 | 11,625 1,642 2,638 2,138 | 55,376 8,212 13,156 10,856 | 11.2 | 9.8 |
| North Shropshire Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire The Wrekin | 653 635 1,394 566 2,515 | 236 253 404 185 737 | 889 888 1,798 751 3,252 | | | Sheffield West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees | 17,945 54,346 13,368 4,505 8,950 | 5,207 15,372 3,688 1,400 2,625 | 23,152 69,718 17,056 5,905 11,575 | 7.7 | 6.9 |
| Staffordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme | 19,191 1,875 2,265 1,156 2,092 | 6,111 573 752 459 654 | 25,302 2,448 3,017 1,615 2,746 | 6.5 | 5.6 | Leeds Wakefield | 18,885 8,638 3,422 | 5,261 2,398 1,105 | 24,146 11,036 4,527 | 5.5 | 4.4 |
| South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tamworth | 1,674 1,774 1,220 5,742 1,393 | 600 584 480 1,539 470 | 2,274 2,358 1,700 7,281 1,863 | | | NORTH WEST Cheshire Chester | 18,479 2,228 | 5,596 677 | 24,075 2,905 | 6.0 | 5.4 |
| Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick | 7,346 895 2,274 1,370 1,158 1,649 | 2,630 302 747 545 483 553 | 9,976 1,197 3,021 1,915 1,641 2,202 | 5.1 | 4.4 | Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Nestr Halton Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington | 1,041 1,992 on 1,806 4,109 1,851 2,090 3,362 | 380 603 504 1,166 561 659 1,046 | 1,421 2,595 2,310 5,275 2,412 2,749 4,408 | | |
| WEST MIDLANDS Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton | 81,689 37,118 8,374 6,972 9,735 3,845 7,741 7,904 | 24,179 10,785 2,423 2,283 2,972 1,356 2,201 2,159 | 105,868 47,903 10,797 9,255 12,707 5,201 9,942 10,063 | 9.1 | 8.2 | Greater Manchester Bolton Bury Manchester Oldham Rochdale Salford Stockport Tameside Trafford | 65,793 5,813 2,926 19,030 5,427 5,539 5,738 4,782 4,937 4,225 | 17,918 1,295 929 5,119 1,528 1,487 1,426 1,283 1,469 1,249 | 83,711 7,108 3,855 24,149 6,955 7,026 7,164 6,065 6,406 5,474 | 7.9 | 7.1 |
| Derbyshire Amber Valley | 22,642 | 6,559 | 29,201 | 8.1 | 7.1 | Wigan Lancashire | 7,376 | 2,133 | 9,509 37,296 | 6.9 | 6.0 |
| Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby Derbyshire Dales Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire | 2,078 2,127 3,031 7,244 812 2,363 1,499 2,178 1,310 | 652 453 828 2,049 330 701 451 649 446 | 2,730 2,580 3,859 9,293 1,142 3,064 1,950 2,827 1,756 | | | Blackbum Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle | 29,172 3,407 5,022 1,413 1,665 722 1,305 3,585 1,455 | 8,124 768 1,350 380 497 243 387 1,037 | 4,175 6,372 1,793 2,162 965 1,692 4,622 1,842 | 3.3 | |
| Leicestershire Blaby Charmwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth Leicester | 15,958 896 2,084 531 904 8,873 | 5,157 343 756 184 342 2,582 | 21,115 1,239 2,840 715 1,246 11,455 | 5.2 | 4.7 | Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre | 3,580 456 872 1,372 2,523 1,795 | 889 162 229 467 794 534 | 4,469 618 1,101 1,839 3,317 2,329 | | |
| Melton North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston | 482 | 227 386 254 | 709 1,736 858 | | | Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool | 54,742 6,682 22,613 | 14,990 1,686 6,170 | 69,732 8,368 28,783 | 13.1 | 11.7 |

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

| maloyment in counties and local authority distric | ts as at January 9 19 |
|---|-----------------------|
|---|-----------------------|

| Unemployment in | Male | Female | al autnoi | Rate + | is as at Ja | arruary 9 1997 | Male | Female | All | Rate + | |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|-----------------------|
| | wate | remale | All | Per cent | Per cent workforce | | | - mare | | Per cent employees and unem- ployed | Per cent workforce |
| Sefton St Helens Wirral | 8,935 5,058 11,454 | 2,538 1,374 3,222 | 11,473 6,432 14,676 | | | NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim Ards Armagh | 56,015 1,094 1,608 1,615 | 14,825 338 517 488 | 70,840 1,432 2,125 2,103 | 10.8 | 9.2 |
| NORTH Cleveland (Former County) Hartlepool Middlesborough Redon and Cleveland Stockie-pon-Tees | 22,418 3,834 6,698 5,393 6,493 | 5,470 848 1,601 1,262 1,759 | 27,888 4,682 8,299 6,655 8,252 | 13.9 12.3 13.5 10.5 | 12.6 11.5 12.2 9.5 | Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown | 1,400 895 661 13,211 918 1,319 1,959 1,150 | 467 181 214 3,102 292 439 589 304 | 1,867 1,076 875 16,313 1,210 1,758 2,548 1,454 | | |
| Cumbria Allerdose Barrosser-Furness Carlisla Copeland Eden South Lakeland | 12,238 2,844 2,470 2,470 2,535 530 1,389 | 3,568 827 531 777 691 262 480 | 15,806 3,671 3,001 3,247 3,226 792 1,869 | 7.8 | 6.6 | Craigavon Deny Down Dungannon Fermanagh Larne Limavady | 1,983 5,075 1,883 1,755 2,261 825 1,395 | 522 1,099 660 457 567 241 352 | 2,505 6,174 2,543 2,212 2,828 1,066 1,747 | | |
| Duham Cheststele-Street Darlington Denwisside Duffier Easington Sedgesield Teed sile Ween valley | 15,896 1,339 3,218 2,583 1,949 2,304 2,018 462 2,023 | 3,802 316 771 620 542 467 500 130 456 | 19,698 1,655 3,989 3,203 2,491 2,771 2,518 592 2,479 | 9.5 | 8.2 | Lisbum Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Moume Newtownabbey North Down Omagh Strabane | 2,506 1,198 732 3,663 1,707 1,517 1,902 1,783 | 756 310 156 796 554 651 459 314 | 3,262 1,508 888 4,459 2,261 2,168 2,361 2,097 | | |
| Northumber and Altwick Benevick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Cast Morpeth Tynstale Wanaback | 8,034 791 648 2,374 985 972 2,264 | 2,426 248 215 755 298 352 558 | 10,460 1,039 863 3,129 1,283 1,324 2,822 | 10.0 | 8.1 | | | | | | |
| Tyne and Wisar Gateshead Newsestle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside Sundariand | 39,540 6,166 10,974 5,979 6,049 10,372 | 9,736 1,456 2,710 1,676 1,537 2,357 | 49,276 7,622 13,684 7,655 7,586 12,729 | 10.1 | 9.3 | | | | | | |
| WALES | 75,280 | 21,100 | 96,380 | 40.7 | 44.0 | | | | | | |
| Blagmu Gwent Bridgsnd Gaershilly Cardi Camsthenshire Cenedigion Comy Dentughshire Flinishire Gwynedd Isled Anglesey Meriny Tydfil Monnouthshire Newsort Noth Port Talbot Pembiokeshire Powys Rhorida, Cynon, Taff Swensea The Vale of Glamorgan Torfsen Wercham | 6,116 2,913 2,244 2,605 | 511 751 1,076 2,324 1,277 477 902 746 819 1,335 726 392 505 871 1,165 645 1,205 645 1,579 842 643 785 | 2,696 3,432 5,682 11,418 5,364 1,893 3,777 3,194 3,531 5,528 3,196 2,180 1,884 4,336 5,325 5,290 2,307 7,620 7,695 3,755 2,887 3,390 | 12.7 11.1 11.8 7.0 9.7 10.5 8.9 6.1 11.5 16.3 11.3 6.5 10.0 8.1 14.6 5.3 10.0 8.3 7.0 | 11.2 9.0 10.7 6.4 7.7 6.2 6.5 7.6 9.1 13.7 9.1 7.3 10.5 4.0 8.7 7.5 6.3 6.9 | | | | | | |
| Aberdeen, City of Aberdeenshire Angus Arryll & Bute Bordors, The Scottish Clackmannashire, Th Dumfree & Galloway Dundee, City of East Ayrshire East Lothian East Renfrewshire Edinburgh, City of Falkirk, Fife Glasgow, City of Highland Invercityde Midothian Moray North Lanarkshire Orthey Islands Perthshire & Kinronss Renfrewshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire Stiffing West Durbartonshire West Durbartonshire West Durbartonshire | 144,526 3,826 3,263 2,591 2,444 1,627 1,627 1,487 3,847 6,068 4,492 1,950 1,835 1,366 11,585 4,057 10,373 25,390 7,105 2,356 1,596 4,704 10,103 316 2,605 5,221 3,356 8,151 1,918 | 41,070 1,045 1,216 1,030 992 570 386 1,334 1,584 1,189 1,189 1,078 3,094 40 3,344 6,248 2,517 549 344 697 1,366 2,500 126 849 1,382 111 1,134 2,118 618 | 185,596 4,871 4,479 3,621 3,436 2,197 1,873 5,1811 7,652 5,681 2,525 2,308 1,806 14,929 5,135 13,467 31,638 9,622 2,905 1,880 2,693 6,070 12,603 4,940 442 444 440 493 4,440 0,269 2,536 4,990 | 2.9 6.3 11.0 10.3 5.5 11.8 9.6 14.2 9.3 9.8 11.6 5.7 10.1 11.1 12.2 11.3 8.8 8.5 13.1 12.0 8.8 8.7 9.8 4.7 9.4 9.6 11.3 | 2.5 5.5 9.7 9.0 4.9 10.3 8.4 12.5 8.7 10.2 5.0 8.8 9.7 7.0 7.7 7.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 11.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10 | | | | | | |

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2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at January 9 1997

| SOUTH EAST | | | | Kensington | 2,624 | 1,223 | 204 |
|--|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | Kingston-upon-Thames | 1,210 2,944 | 438 | 3,847 1,648 |
| Bedfordshire Luton South | 3,078 | 865 | 3,943 | Lewisham East Lewisham West | 3,765 | 924 1,217 | 3,868 |
| Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire | 1,400 2,191 | 575 795 | 1,975 2,986 | Lewisham Deptford Leyton | 4,785 3,902 | 1,601 1,242 | 4,982 6,386 |
| North Luton | 2,021 | 695 | 2,716 | Mitcham and Morden Newham North East | 2,746 3,732 | 908 | 5,144 3,654 |
| South West Bedfordshire | 1,449 | 509 | 1,958 | Newham North West | 3,836 | 1,052 1,149 | 4,784 |
| Berkshire | 1 250 | 400 | 1 770 | Newham South Norwood | 3,596 4,488 | 1,086 | 4,985 4,682 |
| East Berkshire Newbury | 1,359 1,038 | 420 346 | 1,779 1,384 | Old Bexley and Sidcup | 1,049 | 1,662 382 | 4,682 6,150 1,431 |
| Reading East Reading West | 1,669 1,557 | 442 438 | 2,111 1,995 | Orpington Peckham | 1,174 4,573 | 368 1,584 | 1,542 |
| Slough | 2,740 | 758 | 3,498 | Putney | 2,138 | 858 | 1,542 6,157 2,996 |
| Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham | 1,249 799 | 405 251 | 1,654 1,050 | Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barne | 1,074 es 1,242 | 361 549 | 1,435 1,791 |
| | 700 | 201 | 1,000 | Romford | 1,231 | 384 | 1,791 1,615 |
| Buckinghamshire Aylesbury | 1,415 | 447 | 1,862 | Ruislip-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey | 918 4,366 | 338 1,409 | 1,256 5,775 |
| Beaconsfield | 838 | 286 | 1,124 | Streatham | 3,931 | 1,512 | 5,775 5,443 |
| Buckingham Chesham and Amersham | 637 736 | 224 213 | 861 949 | Surbiton Sutton and Cheam | 945 1,240 | 354 474 | 1,299 |
| Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes N.E. CC | 1,461 | 477 | 1,938 | Tooting | 3,418 | 1,210 | 1,714 4,628 |
| Milton Keynes S.W. BC Wycombe | 1,911 1,532 | 591 408 | 2,502 1,940 | Tottenham Twickenham | 6,986 1,394 | 2,249 536 | 4,628 9,235 1,930 |
| | | | | Upminster | 1,473 | 446 | 1,919 |
| East Sussex Bexhill and Battle | 1,236 | 397 | 1,633 | Uxbridge Vauxhall | 1,444 5,416 | 511 1,949 | 1,955 7,365 |
| Brighton Kemptown | 3,632 | 1,219 | 4,851 | Walthamstow | 2,868 | 969 | 3,837 |
| Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne | 3,528 1,980 | 1,294 629 | 4,822 2,609 | Wanstead and Woodford Westminster North | 1,354 3,083 | 559 1,309 | 1,913 |
| Hastings and Rye | 3,255 | 900 | 4,155 | Wimbledon | 1,608 | 593 | 4,392 2,201 5,002 |
| Hove Lewes | 3,066 1,659 | 1,114 486 | 4,180 2,145 | Woolwich | 3,810 | 1,192 | 5,002 |
| Wealden | 949 | 347 | 1,296 | | | | |
| Essex | | | | Hampshire Aldershot | 1,156 | 385 | 1.541 |
| Basildon | 2,805 | 858 | 3,663 | Basingstoke East Hampshire | 1,339 | 439 | 1,541 1,778 |
| Billericay Braintree | 1,750 1,851 | 609 624 | 2,359 2,475 | East Hampsnire Eastleigh | 1,207 1,749 | 427 535 | 1,634 2,284 |
| Brentwood and Ongar | 1,111 | 358 | 1,469 | Fareham | 1,419 | 449 | 1,868 2,047 |
| Castle Point Chelmsford | 1,794 1,787 | 587 655 | 2,381 2,442 | Gosport Havant | 1,515 2,221 | 532 531 | 2,047 2,752 |
| Epping Forest | 1,567 | 551 | 2,118 | New Forest | 1,291 | 436 | 1,727 |
| Harlow Harwich | 1,945 2,771 | 703 755 | 2,648 3,526 | North West Hampshire Portsmouth North | 724 2,598 | 267 751 | 991 3,349 |
| North Colchester | 1,853 | 577 | 2,430 | Portsmouth South | 3.718 | 965 | 4.683 |
| Rochford Saffron Walden | 1,718 1,074 | 581 414 | 2,299 1,488 | Romsey and Waterside Southampton Itchen | 1,440 3,188 | 485 741 | 1,925 3,929 |
| South Colchester and Maldon | 2,187 | 662 | 2,849 | Southampton Test | 2,821 | 716 | 3,537 |
| Southend East Southend West | 3,281 2,317 | 923 701 | 4,204 3,018 | Winchester | 1,053 | 345 | 1,398 |
| Thurrock | 2,720 | 798 | 3,518 | Hertfordshire | | | |
| Greater London | | | | Broxbourne Hertford and Stortford | 1,697 1,004 | 600 398 | 2,297 1,402 |
| Barking | 2,337 | 722 | 3,059 | Hertsmere | 1,252 | 431 | 1,683 |
| Battersea Beckenham | 3,231 2,245 | 1,232 741 | 4,463 2,986 | North Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire | 1,618 1,129 | 528 329 | 2,146 1,458 |
| Bethnal Green and Stepney | 5,089 | 1,322 | 6,411 | St Albans | 939 | 331 | 1,270 |
| Bexleyheath Bow and Poplar | 1,271 4,881 | 478 1,258 | 1,749 6,139 | Stevenage Watford | 2,003 1,638 | 563 464 | 2,566 |
| Brent East Brent North | 4,423 | 1,513 | 5,936 | Welwyn Hatfield | 1,142 | 371 | 2,102 1,513 |
| Brent North Brent South | 2,221 4,344 | 923 1,450 | 3,144 5,794 | West Hertfordshire | 1,435 | 429 | 1,864 |
| Brentford and Isleworth | 2,412 | 881 | 3,293 | Isle of Wight | | | |
| Carshalton and Wallington Chelsea | 1,776 1,511 | 577 794 | 2,353 2,305 | Isle of Wight | 4,203 | 1,500 | 5,703 |
| Chingford | 1,692 | 546 | 2,238 | Kent | | | 0.510 |
| Chipping Barnet Chislehurst | 1,307 1,242 | 421 438 | 1,728 1,680 | Ashford Canterbury | 1,986 2,160 | 554 638 | 2,540 2,798 |
| City of London | 2,028 | 839 | 2,867 | Dartford | 2,145 | 668 | 2,813 |
| and Westminster South Croydon Central | 2,192 | 671 | 2,863 | Dover Faversham | 2,831 3,132 | 729 962 | 3,560 4,094 |
| Croydon North East | 2,969 | 1,024 | 3,993 | Folkestone and Hythe | 3,134 | 793 717 | 3.927 |
| Croydon North West Croydon South | 2,859 1,097 | 1,057 346 | 3,916 1,443 | Gillingham Gravesham | 2,127 2,534 | 717 845 | 2,844 3,379 2,363 |
| Dagenham | 2,153 | 585 | 2,738 | Maidstone | 1,796 | 567 | 2,363 |
| Dulwich | 2,743 | 1,071 | 3,814 | Medway | 2,288 | 732 | 3,020 2,718 |
| Ealing North Ealing Acton | 2,596 2,612 | 892 1,005 | 3,488 3,617 | Mid Kent North Thanet | 2,077 3,122 | 641 775 | 3,897 |
| Ealing Southall | 2,833 | 895 | 3,728 | Sevenoaks | 1,269 | 435 | 3,897 1,704 3,284 |
| Edmonton Eltham | 3,397 2,194 | 1,135 692 | 4,532 2,886 | South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling | 2,588 1,484 | 696 513 | 1,997 |
| Enfield North | 2,558 | 800 | 3,358 | Tunbridge Wells | 1,508 | 437 | 1,945 |
| Enfield Southgate Erith and Crayford Feltham and Heston | 2,011 2,497 | 776 817 | 2,787 3,314 | Oxfordshire | | | |
| Feltham and Heston | 3,141 | 1,019 | 4,160 | Banbury | 1,192 | 410 | 1,602 985 |
| Finchley Fulham | 1,632 2,604 | 724 1,143 | 2,356 3,747 | Henley Oxford East | 722 2,026 | 263 663 | 2 689 |
| Greenwich | 2,652 | 923 | 3,575 | Oxford West and Abingdon | 1,041 | 380 | 1,421 1,154 1,272 |
| Hackney North and Stoke Newing Hackney South and Shoreditch | gton 6,268 6,551 | 2,278 2,133 | 8,546 8,684 | Wantage Witney | 845 918 | 309 354 | 1,272 |
| Hammersmith | 3,839 | 1,494 | 5,333 | | 310 | 301 | |
| Hampstead and Highgate Harrow East | 2,881 2,157 | 1,396 815 | 4,277 2,972 | Surrey Chertsey and Walton | 1 111 | 387 | 1,498 |
| Harrow West | 1,588 | 574 | 2,162 | East Surrey | 1,111 758 | 250 | 1.008 |
| Hayes and Harlington | 1,857 | 608 | 2,465 | Epsom and Ewell | 1,067 | 250 327 244 | 1,394 899 |
| Hendon North Hendon South | 1,808 1,644 | 645 676 | 2,453 2,320 | Esher Guildford | 655 992 | 302 | 1,294 |
| Holborn and St Pancras | 4,449 | 1,667 | 6,116 | Mole Valley North West Surrey | 685 | 219 | 904 |
| Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green | 1,435 4,531 | 460 1,825 | 1,895 6,356 | North West Surrey Reigate | 1,028 1,011 | 330 304 | 1,358 1,315 1,032 |
| Ilford North | 1,697 | 569 | 2,266 | South West Surrey | 790 | 242 | 1,032 1,628 |
| Ilford South | 2,756 5,086 | 922 2,082 | 3,678 | Spelthorne Woking | 1,209 | 419 272 | 1,200 |
| Islington North | | (.Un/ | 7,168 | VVOKITO | 928 | | |

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

ment in Parliamentary constituencies as at January 9 1997

| Unemployment in Parliam | entary cons | stituencies Female | as at January | 9 1997 | Male | Female | All |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Cuccey | | | | Leominster | 1,323 | 525 | 1,848 |
| West Sussex Arundel Chichester | 1,802 1,198 | 554 387 | 2,356 1,585 | Mid Worcestershire South Worcestershire | 2,228 1,460 | 894 531 | 3,122 1,991 |
| Crawley Horsham | 1,631 962 | 516 346 | 2,147 1,308 | Worcester Wyre Forest | 1,966 1,729 | 669 588 | 2,635 2,317 |
| Mid Sussex Shoreham | 995 1,141 | 312 379 420 | 1,307 1,520 1,922 | Shropshire | | | |
| Worthing | 1,502 | 420 | 1,922 | Ludlow North Shropshire | 1,163 1,448 | 372 544 | 1,535 1,992 |
| EAST ANGLIA | | | | Shrewsbury and Atcham The Wrekin | 1,394 2,355 | 404 682 | 1,798 3,037 |
| Cambridgeshing Cambridge | 1,814 1,546 | 614 611 | 2,428 2,157 | Staffordshire | | | |
| Huntington North East Cambridgeshire | 2,062 3,456 | 734 1,029 | 2,796 | Burton Cannock and Burntwood | 2,265 1,816 | 752 604 | 3,017 2,420 |
| Peterborough South East Cambridgeshire South West Cambridgeshire | 1,097 1,242 | 425 463 | 4,485 1,522 1,705 | Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme | 1,324 1,616 | 477 473 | 1,801 2,089 |
| | | | | South East Staffordshire South Staffordshire | 1,637 1,674 | 563 600 | 2,200 2,274 |
| Norfolk Great Yermouth Mid Norfolk | 3,675 1,626 | 1,175 581 | 4,850 2,207 | Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands | 1,516 1,220 | 496 480 | 2,012 1,700 |
| North Norfolk North West Norfolk | 1,815 2,151 | 636 691 | 2,451 2,842 | Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North | 2,398 1,862 | 629 515 | 3,027 2,377 |
| Norwich North Norwich South | 2,071 3,033 | 644 835 | 2,715 3,868 | Stoke-on-Trent South | 1,863 | 522 | 2,385 |
| South Worfolk South West Norfolk | 1,649 1,719 | 637 690 | 2,286 2,409 | Warwickshire North Warwickshire | 1,564 | 543 | 2,107 |
| suffolk | | | | Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth | 1,695 1,478 | 547 586 | 2,242 2,064 |
| Bury S. Edmunds Central Suffolk | 1,647 1,664 | 596 609 | 2,243 2,273 | Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Leamington | 1,158 1,451 | 483 471 | 1,641 1,922 |
| Ipswich South Suffolk | 2,603 1,782 | 683 590 | 3,286 2,372 | West Midlands | 1.550 | F00 | 0.070 |
| Sufficie Coastal Waveney | 1,834 3,568 | 580 1,197 | 2,414 4,765 | Aldridge-Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Erdington | 1,553 2,013 | 520 625 | 2,073 2,638 |
| SOUTH WEST | | | | Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hodge Hill | 2,575 2,353 3,221 | 782 649 855 | 3,357 3,002 4,076 |
| Avon (Formal county) | 0.014 | 770 | 2.000 | Birmingham Ladywood | 4,634 3,138 | 1,386 893 | 6,020 |
| Bristol East | 2,314 2,884 | 779 837 | 3,093 3,721 2,977 | Birmingham Northfield Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Small Heath | 3,747 4,833 | 1,028 1,284 | 4,031 4,775 6,117 |
| Bristol North West Bristol South | 2,352 3,167 3,035 | 625 826 | 3,993 | Birmingham Sparkbrook | 4,267 2,270 | 1,158 698 | 5,425 2,968 |
| Bristo West Kingswood | 1,970 1,381 | 1,111 648 536 | 4,146 2,618 | Birmingham Yardley Birmingham Selly Oak | 2,891 2,937 | 913 775 | 3,804 3,712 |
| North avon Wansdyke | 1,383 2,280 | 547 778 | 1,917 1,930 3,058 | Coventry North East Coventry North West | 1,657 2,298 | 479 623 | 2,136 2,921 |
| Wester-super-Mare Woodspring | 1,176 | 433 | 1,609 | Coventry South East Coventry South West Dudley East | 1,482 3,096 | 546 927 | 2,028 4,023 |
| Comwall Falmouth and Camborne | 3,012 | 893 | 3,905 | Dudley East Dudley West Halesowen and Stourbridge | 2,088 1,788 | 725 631 | 2,813 2,419 |
| North Cornwall South East Cornwall | 3,198 2,144 | 1,374 850 | 4,572 2,994 | Meriden Solihull | 2,598 1,247 | 848 508 | 3,446 1,755 |
| St Ivas | 3,125 2,703 | 1,250 971 | 4,375 3,674 | Sutton Coldfield Walsall North | 1,176 3,080 | 514 797 | 1,690 3,877 |
| Devon | 2,700 | 971 | 3,074 | Walsall South Warley East | 3,108 2,465 | 884 774 | 3,992 3,239 |
| Exercis Honiton | 2,537 1,486 | 735 524 | 3,272 2,010 | Warley West West Bromwich East | 2,243 2,309 | 677 683 | 2,920 2,992 |
| North Devon Plymouth Devonport | 2,094 2,974 | 830 862 | 2,924 3,836 | West Bromwich West Wolverhampton North East | 2,718 2,754 | 838 687 | 3,556 3,441 |
| Plymouth Drake Plymouth Sutton | 3,464 2,026 | 1,107 726 | 4,571 2,752 | Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West | 2,681 2,469 | 684 788 | 3,365 3,257 |
| South Hams Teignoridge | 2,193 2,019 | 855 647 | 3,048 2,666 | EAST MIDLANDS | | | |
| Tiverion Torbay | 1,257 3,338 | 441 946 | 1,698 4,284 | Derbyshire | | | |
| Torridge and West Devon | 1,996 | 781 | 2,777 | Amber Valley Bolsover | 1,772 2,448 | 539 535 | 2,311 2,983 |
| Bournamouth East | 2,936 | 804 | 3,740 | Chesterfield Derby North | 2,735 2,679 | 747 793 | 3,482 3,472 |
| Bournemouth West Christchurch | 2,464 1,082 | 641 399 409 | 3,105 1,481 1,447 | Derby South Erewash | 3,998 2,281 | 1,086 671 | 5,084 2,952 |
| North Dorset Poole | 1,038 1,892 | 552 | 2,444 | High Peak North East Derbyshire | 1,551 2,153 | 480 648 | 2,031 2,801 |
| South Dorset West Dorset | 2,328 1,111 | 726 443 | 3,054 1,554 | South Derbyshire West Derbyshire | 1,877 1,148 | 616 444 | 2,493 1,592 |
| Gloucestershire Cheltenham | 2.050 | 600 | 2.040 | Leicestershire | 1.004 | 400 | 1.400 |
| Cirencester and Tewkesbury Gloucester | 2,250 1,228 | 698 472 | 2,948 1,700 | Blaby Bosworth | 1,084 980 | 408 379 | 1,492 1,359 |
| Stroud West Gloucestershire | 2,705 1,517 | 827 621 | 3,532 2,138 | Harborough Leicester East | 947 2,298 | 373 782 | 1,320 3,080 |
| Somerset | 1,788 | 680 | 2,468 | Leicester South Leicester West | 3,330 3,245 | 944 856 | 4,274 4,101 |
| Bridgwater Somerton and Frome | 2,296 1,443 | 762 560 | 3,058 2,003 | Loughborough North West Leicestershire Rutland and Melton | 1,537 1,523 | 545 449 421 | 2,082 1,972 |
| Taunton Wells | 2,016 1,793 | 659 709 | 2,003 2,675 2,502 | Lincolnshire | 1,014 | 421 | 1,435 |
| Yeovil | 1,793 | 709 525 | 2,502 1,955 | East Lindsey Gainsborough and Horncastle | 3,056 1,765 | 1,103 687 | 4,159 2,452 |
| Wiltshire Devizes | 1,348 | 519 | 1,867 | Grantham Holland with Boston | 1,765 1,799 1,616 | 657 463 | 2,452 2,456 2,079 |
| North Wiltshire Salisbury | 1,346 1,490 1,352 | 600 433 | 2,090 1,785 | Lincoln Stamford and Spalding | 3,655 1,176 | 1,055 496 | 4,710 |
| Swindon Westbury | 2,608 1,764 | 824 624 | 3,432 2,388 | Northamptonshire | 1,170 | 490 | 1,672 |
| WEST MIDLANDS | 1,704 | 024 | 2,308 | Corby Daventry | 1,580 1,012 | 488 455 | 2,068 1,467 |
| Hereford and Worcestor | | | | Kettering Northampton North | 1,413 2,175 | 455 459 666 | 1,467 1,872 2,841 |
| Bromsgrove Hereford | 1,375 1,894 | 514 734 | 1,889 2,628 | Northampton South Wellingborough | 1,991 1,609 | 635 535 | 2,626 2,144 |
| | 1,004 | 704 | 2,020 | ***OnlingDorodgii | 1,005 | 333 | 2,144 |

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at January 9 1997

| | Male F | emale . | All | 10.44 | Male 1 074 | Female | All |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| Nottinghamshire Ashfield | 2,658 | 677 | 3,335 | Littleborough and Saddleworth Makerfield | 1,374 1,931 | 457 635 | 1,831 2,566 |
| Bassetlaw | 2,607 | 668 | 3,275 | Manchester Central | 4,285 | 1.033 | 2,566 5,318 |
| Broxtowe | 1,703 1,917 | 621 651 | 2,324 2,568 | Manchester Blackley Manchester Gorton | 2,752 4,080 | 612 1,185 | 3,364 |
| Gedling Mansfield | 2,649 | 666 | 3,315 | Manchester Withington | 3,351 | 1,127 | 5,265 4,478 |
| Newark | 1,901 | 639 | 2,540 | Manchester Wythenshawe | 2,881 2,624 | 621 652 | 3,502 |
| Nottingham East Nottingham North | 5,056 3,810 | 1,365 818 | 6,421 4,628 | Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West | 1,967 | 557 | 3,276 |
| Nottingham South | 3,553 | 934 | 4,487 | Rochdale | 2,774 2,548 | 711 | 2,524 3,485 |
| Rushcliffe | 1,679 | 579 624 | 2,258 2,814 | Salford East Stalybridge and Hyde | 2,548 | 583 620 | 3,131 |
| Sherwood | 2,190 | 024 | 2,014 | Stockport Stretford | 1,571 3,147 | 417 965 | 2,711 1,988 |
| ORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE | | | | Wigan | 2,786 1,814 | 805 497 | 4,112 3,591 |
| lumberside (Former county) Beverley | 1,629 | 598 | 2,227 | Worsley | 1,014 | 497 | 2,311 |
| Booth Ferry | 2,062 | 705 934 | 2,767 3,858 | Lancashire Blackburn | 2,808 | 595 | 2.42- |
| Bridlington Brigg and Cleethorpes | 2,924 3,072 | 908 | 3,980 | Blackpool North | 2,554 | 677 | 3,403 3,231 |
| Glanford and Scunthorpe | 2,501 | 682 | 3,183 | Blackpool South | 2,468 1,427 | 673 384 | 3,141 |
| Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull East | 4,047 3,550 | 922 806 | 4,969 4,356 | Burnley Chorley | 1,766 | 533 | 1,811 2,299 |
| Kingston-upon-Hull North | 4,146 | 1,070 | 5,216 | Fylde | 855 1,305 | 273 | 1,128 1,692 |
| Kingston-upon-Hull West | 3,270 | 853 | 4,123 | Hyndburn Lancaster | 1,645 | 387 515 | 1,692 2,160 |
| orth Yorkshire | | 500 | 1.077 | Morecambe and Lunesdale | 2,083 1,455 | 584 387 | 2,667 |
| Harrogate Richmond | 1,309 1,410 | 568 611 | 1,877 2,021 | Pendle Preston | 3,095 | 742 | 1,842 3,837 |
| Ryedale | 1,408 | 595 | 2,003 | Ribble Valley | 794 | 275 | 1,069 |
| Scarborough | 2,721 | 943 628 | 3,664 2,385 | Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble | 1,471 1,372 | 402 467 | 1,873 |
| Selby Skipton and Ripon | 1,757 929 | 415 | 1,344 | West Lancashire | 2,422 | 758 | 1,839 3,180 |
| York | 2,706 | 832 | 3,538 | Wyre | 1,652 | 472 | 3,180 2,124 |
| outh Yorkshire | 2,298 | 526 | 2,824 | Merseyside Birkenhead | 4,379 | 1,031 | 5,410 |
| Barnsley Central Barnsley East | 2,254 | 528 | 2,782 | Bootle | 4,690 | 1,062 | 5,752 2,842 |
| Barnsley East Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley | 2,018 3,128 | 588 832 | 2,606 3,960 | Crosby Knowsley North | 2,129 3,114 | 713 809 | 2,842 3,923 |
| Don Valley Doncaster Central | 3,742 | 1,002 | 4,744 | Knowslev South | 3,568 | 877 | 4,445 |
| Doncaster Central Doncaster North | 3,648 | 804 | 4,452 | Liverpool Broadgreen | 3,923 2,896 | 1,035 781 | 4,958 |
| Rother Valley Rotherham | 2,650 3,257 | 709 766 | 3,359 4,023 | Liverpool Garston Liverpool Mossley Hill | 3,230 | 1,043 | 3,677 4,273 |
| Sheffield Central | 4,565 | 1,195 | 5,760 | Liverpool Riverside | 4,306 | 1,170 | 5,476 |
| Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Brightside | 2,539 3,678 | 697 837 | 3,236 4,515 | Liverpool Walton Liverpool West Derby | 4,637 3,621 | 1,214 927 | 5,851 4,548 |
| Sheffield Hallam | 1,714 | 795 | 2,509 | Southport | 2,116 | 763 | 4,548 2,879 3,000 |
| Sheffield Heeley | 3,098 | 848 | 3,946 | St Helens North St Helens South | 2,348 2,710 | 652 722 | 3,000 3,432 |
| Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth | 2,351 2,811 | 835 663 | 3,186 3,474 | Wallasey | 3,557 | 1,019 | 4.576 |
| est Yorkshire | | | | Wirral South Wirral West | 1,676 1,842 | 520 652 | 2,196 2,494 |
| Batley and Spen | 2,322 3,464 | 651 861 | 2,973 4,325 | NORTH | | | |
| Bradford North Bradford South | 2,727 | 700 | 3,427 | | | | |
| Bradford West | 4,038 | 1,086 | 5,124 | Cleveland (Former county) Hartlepool | 3,834 | 848 | 4,682 |
| Calder Valley Colne Valley | 1,743 1,749 | 600 582 | 2,343 2,331 | Langbaurgh | 3,435 | 932 | 4,367 |
| Dewsbury | 1,917 | 528 | 2,445 | Middlesbrough | 4,602 | 1,030 740 | 5,632 |
| Elmet Halifax | 1,489 2,762 | 449 800 | 1,938 3,562 | Redcar Stockton North | 3,461 3,796 | 950 | 4,201 4,746 |
| Hemsworth | 2,094 | 546 | 2,640 | Stockton South | 3,290 | 970 | 4,260 |
| Huddersfield | 2,962 | 864 570 | 3,826 2,195 | Cumbria | | | |
| Keighley Leeds Central | 1,625 4,117 | 993 | 5,110 | Barrow and Furness | 2,822 | 637 | 3,459 |
| Leeds East | 3,486 | 885 | 4,371 | Carlisle | 2,079 2,535 | 607 691 | 2,686 3,226 |
| Leeds North East Leeds North West | 2,150 1,610 | 751 557 | 2,901 2,167 | Copeland Penrith and the Border | 1,323 | 584 | 1,907 |
| Leeds West | 2,637 | 605 | 3,242 | Westmorland | 1,091 | 393 | 1,484 3,044 |
| Morley and Leeds South Normanton | 2,012 1,660 | 547 551 | 2,559 2,211 | Workington | 2,388 | 656 | 3,044 |
| Pontefract and Castleford | 2,442 | 649 | 3,091 | Durham | 200 | | 0.075 |
| Pudsey | 1,105 | 379 | 1,484 | Bishop Auckland | 2,487 1,949 | 588 542 | 3,075 2,491 |
| Shipley Wakefield | 1,514 2,721 | 471 747 | 1,985 3,468 | City of Durham Darlington | 3,039 | 720 | 3,759 |
| | -1/- | | | Easington | 3,039 2,026 | 410 610 | 3,759 2,436 3,222 |
| NORTH WEST | | | | Easington North Durham North West Durham | 2,612 2,233 | 558 | 2,791 |
| Cheshire | | F.11 | 0.447 | Sedgefield | 1,550 | 374 | 1,924 |
| City of Chester Congleton | 1,873 1,086 | 544 393 | 2,417 1,479 · | Northumberland | | | |
| Crewe and Nantwich | 1,947 | 590 | 2,537 | Berwick-upon-Tweed | 1,849 | 574 | 2,423 3,129 |
| | 1,596 1,971 | 507 566 | 2,103 2,537 | Blyth Valley Hexham | 2,374 1,129 | 755 418 | 1,547 |
| Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston | 3,299 | 937 | 2,537 4,236 1,589 | Wansbeck | 2,682 | 679 | 3,361 |
| Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton | | 366 | 1,589 1,730 | Tyne and Wear | | | |
| Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield | 1,223 | | 0.750 | Blaydon | 2,172 | 562 | 2,734 |
| Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton | 1,223 1,312 2,150 | 418 609 | 2,759 | | | | 2,994 |
| Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton | 1,223 1,312 | | 2,759 | Gateshead East | 2,172 2,422 2,957 | 572 760 | 3,717 |
| Ellesmer's Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South | 1,223 1,312 2,150 | 609 | 2,759 | Houghton and Washington Jarrow | 2,957 2,815 | 760 686 | 3,717 3,501 |
| Ellesmer's Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South Greater Manchester Altrincham and Sale | 1,223 1,312 2,150 2,022 | 609 666 414 | 2,688 | Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central | 2,957 2,815 2,731 | 760 686 744 | 3,717 3,501 3,475 4,028 |
| Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South Greater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne | 1,223 1,312 2,150 2,022 | 609 666 414 525 | 2,688 1,624 2,405 | Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East | 2,957 2,815 2,731 3,182 | 760 686 744 846 | 3,717 3,501 3,475 4,028 3,191 |
| Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South Greater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East | 1,223 1,312 2,150 2,022 1,210 1,880 1,865 2,291 | 609 666 414 525 402 496 | 2,688 1,624 2,405 2,267 2,787 | Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North South Shields | 2,957 2,815 2,731 3,182 2,568 3,234 | 760 686 744 846 623 851 | 3,717 3,501 3,475 4,028 3,191 4,085 |
| Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South Greater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton West | 1,223 1,312 2,150 2,022 1,210 1,880 1,865 2,291 1,657 | 609 666 414 525 402 496 397 | 2,688 1,624 2,405 2,267 2,787 2,054 | Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North South Shields Sunderland North | 2,957 2,815 2,731 3,182 2,568 3,234 3,621 | 760 686 744 846 623 851 754 | 3,717 3,501 3,475 4,028 3,191 4,085 4,375 4,637 |
| Ellesmer's Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South 3reater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bolton South East Bolton Worth | 1,223 1,312 2,150 2,022 1,210 1,880 1,865 2,291 1,657 1,369 | 609 666 414 525 402 496 397 425 | 2,688 1,624 2,405 2,267 2,787 2,054 1,794 | Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North South Shields Sunderland North Sunderland South | 2,957 2,815 2,731 3,182 2,568 3,234 3,621 3,794 | 760 686 744 846 623 851 754 843 819 | 3,717 3,501 3,475 4,028 3,191 4,085 4,375 4,637 4,884 |
| Ellesmer's Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South Greater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle | 1,210 1,312 2,150 2,022 1,210 1,880 1,865 2,291 1,657 1,369 1,557 895 | 609 666 414 525 402 496 397 425 504 300 | 2,688 1,624 2,405 2,267 2,787 2,054 1,794 2,061 1,195 | Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North South Shields Sunderland North Sunderland South Tyne Bridge Tynemouth | 2,957 2,815 2,731 3,182 2,568 3,234 3,621 3,794 4,065 2,917 | 760 686 744 846 623 851 754 843 819 | 2,994 3,717 3,501 3,475 4,028 3,191 4,085 4,375 4,637 4,884 3,728 3,927 |
| Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South Greater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bolton South Bury North Bury South Cheadle Davyhulme | 1,223 1,312 2,150 2,022 1,210 1,880 1,865 2,291 1,657 1,369 1,557 895 1,549 | 609 666 414 525 402 496 397 425 504 300 411 | 2,688 1,624 2,405 2,267 2,787 2,054 1,794 2,061 1,195 1,960 | Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North South Shields Sunderland North Sunderland South Tyne Bridge | 2,957 2,815 2,731 3,182 2,568 3,234 3,621 3,794 4,065 | 760 686 744 846 623 851 754 843 819 | 3,717 3,501 3,475 4,028 3,191 4,085 4,375 4,637 4,884 3,728 3,927 |
| Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South Greater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle | 1,223 1,312 2,150 2,022 1,210 1,880 1,865 2,291 1,657 895 1,557 895 1,549 2,178 2,178 | 609 666 414 525 402 496 397 425 504 300 411 594 476 | 2,688 1,624 2,405 2,267 2,787 2,054 1,794 2,061 1,195 1,960 2,772 2,388 | Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North South Shields Sunderland North Sunderland South Tyne Bridge Tynemouth | 2,957 2,815 2,731 3,182 2,568 3,234 3,621 3,794 4,065 2,917 | 760 686 744 846 623 851 754 843 819 | 3,717 3,501 3,475 4,028 3,191 4,085 4,375 4,637 4,884 3,728 3,927 |
| Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South Greater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bolton South East Bury North Bury South Cheadle Davyhulme Denton and Reddish | 1,223 1,312 2,150 2,022 1,210 1,880 1,865 2,291 1,657 1,369 1,557 895 1,549 2,178 | 609 666 414 525 402 496 397 425 504 300 411 594 | 2,688 1,624 2,405 2,267 2,787 2,054 1,794 2,061 1,195 1,960 2,772 | Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North South Shields Sunderland North Sunderland South Tyne Bridge Tynemouth | 2,957 2,815 2,731 3,182 2,568 3,234 3,621 3,794 4,065 2,917 | 760 686 744 846 623 851 754 843 819 | 3,717 3,501 3,475 4,028 3,191 4,085 4,375 4,637 4,884 3,728 3,927 |

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

| Unemployment in Parliamo | entary con | stituencies | as at Janua | ry 9 1997 | 1. 141 | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| Ullow | Male | Female | All | | Male | Female | All |
| Aberavon Alyn and Deeside Bleenau Gwent Brecor and Radnor Bridgend Caernarion Caerphily Cardiff Central Cardiff North Cardiff South and Penarth Cardiff West | 1,664 1,522 2,185 1,037 1,523 2,228 2,596 2,420 1,117 3,071 2,873 1,853 | 423 449 511 400 480 704 581 739 351 662 675 595 | 2,087 1,971 2,696 1,437 2,003 2,932 3,177 3,159 1,468 3,733 3,548 2,448 | Orkney and Shetland Islands Paisley North Paisley South Perth and Kinross Renfrew West and Inverclyde Ross, Cromarty and Skye Roxburgh and Berwickshire Stirling Strathkelvin and Bearsden Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale Western Isles | 698 2,248 2,023 1,862 1,249 2,740 903 1,650 1,493 724 1,123 | 237 610 519 560 354 999 315 553 440 255 276 | 935 2,858 2,542 2,422 1,603 3,739 1,218 2,203 1,933 979 1,399 |
| Carmanism and Pembroke North Ceredistion and Pembroke North Ceredistion and Pembroke North Ceredistion and Pembroke North Ceredistion and Pembroke North Committee Committee Committee Committee Committee Committee Committee Committee Ceredistion and Committee Committee Ceredistion and Committee Ceredistion and Committee Ceredistion and Committee Ceredistion and Ceredistion Ceredistion and Ceredistion | 1,848 2,571 1,560 2,292 1,941 1,681 1,505 1,367 2,234 1,208 2,431 1,281 600 1,801 1,991 2,410 1,481 3,653 1,823 2,163 2,250 2,361 | 619 705 524 665 450 522 476 391 682 479 496 464 234 448 615 650 369 1,063 503 525 473 630 | 2,467 3,276 2,084 2,957 2,391 2,203 1,981 1,758 2,916 1,687 2,927 1,745 834 2,249 2,606 3,060 1,850 4,716 2,326 2,688 2,723 2,688 2,723 2,991 | NORTHERN IRELAND Belfast East Belfast North Belfast South Belfast West East Antrim East Londonderry Fermanagh and South Tyrone Foyle Lagan Valley Mid-Ulster Newry and Armagh North Antrim North Down South Antrim South Down Strangford Upper Bann | 2,343 3,564 2,942 4,574 2,492 4,310 4,016 5,947 2,561 4,025 4,077 3,027 2,110 2,052 3,375 2,062 2,353 | 659 668 1,145 700 726 1,197 1,024 1,248 777 982 966 804 809 699 1,066 707 648 | 3,002 4,232 4,087 5,274 3,218 5,507 5,040 7,195 3,338 5,187 5,043 3,831 2,919 2,751 4,441 2,774 3,001 |
| Torken Vala of Glamorgan Wremam Ynys Mon | 2,101 2,372 1,796 2,470 | 584 687 550 726 | 2,685 3,059 2,346 3,196 | | | | |
| SCOTLAN | | | | | | | |
| Aber Sen North Aber Sen South Angra East Angra and Bute Ayr Bard and Buchan Caltiness and Sutherland Carrier Cumnock and Doon Valley Cered Fife Clarumannan Clydisbank and Milingavie Clydisbank and Milingavie Curbennauld and Kilsyth Curbenname South Durbarton Durbart | 2,543 1,956 2,289 2,129 1,640 2,223 2,481 2,540 1,963 3,198 2,870 2,227 1,819 2,013 1,366 2,193 1,711 2,775 1,719 1,736 1,179 2,018 1,884 1,451 2,041 2,944 2,944 2,944 2,944 2,544 2,944 2,946 2,390 2,642 2,390 2,642 2,316 2,268 3,173 | 358 412 790 776 798 408 478 682 804 532 462 493 469 679 687 742 701 821 763 603 504 679 473 440 744 421 788 488 519 310 498 499 633 382 696 398 542 832 893 544 562 546 456 773 | 2,011 1,804 2,827 2,627 3,260 1,849 1,911 3,342 2,488 2,751 2,622 2,109 2,902 3,168 3,262 2,664 4,019 3,633 2,834 3,264 3,376 3,859 2,934 3,204 | | | | |
| Greenock and Port Glasgow Hamiton Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber Kilmamock and Loudoun Kincardine and Deeside Kirkcaidy Linithgow Livingston Mid Lothian Monklands East Monklands West Moray Motherwell North Motherwell South Nort East Fife North Tayside | 1,650 2,057 2,480 2,932 2,726 953 2,525 1,795 1,943 1,536 2,180 1,787 1,996 2,459 2,245 1,259 | 701 448 570 1,040 843 382 732 470 576 344 586 447 697 569 489 451 | 2,351 2,505 3,050 3,972 3,569 1,335 3,257 2,265 2,519 1,880 2,766 2,234 2,693 3,028 2,734 1,710 1,826 | | | | |

2.15 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age

| UNITED KINGDOM | 18-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60 and over | All ages * |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| MALE AND FEMALE | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 Jan | 21.6 | 18.0 | 12.7 | 9.3 | 7.3 | 9.7 | 3.2 | 10.3 |
| Apr | 20.1 | 16.5 | 11.9 | 8.9 | 7.0 | 9.5 | 2.8 | 9.8 |
| Jul | 20.0 | 17.2 | 11.4 | 8.5 | 6.6 | 8.7 | 2.3 | 9.4 |
| Oct | 18.7 | 15.3 | 10.6 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 8.3 | 2.1 | 8.8 |
| 1995 Jan | 18.6 | 15.3 | 10.9 | 8.3 | 6.3 | 8.4 | 2.1 | 8.9 |
| Apr | 17.3 | 14.2 | 10.3 | 7.9 | 6.1 | 8.1 | 1.9 | 8.5 |
| Jul | 17.3 | 15.2 | 10.0 | 7.7 | 5.9 | 7.6 | 1.7 | 8.3 |
| Oct | 16.6 | 13.5 | 9.5 | 7.4 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 1.6 | 7.9 |
| 1996 Jan | 16.8 | 13.7 | 10.0 | 7.8 | 6.0 | 7.8 | 1.8 | 8.3 |
| Apr | 15.7 | 12.7 | 9.5 | 7.6 | 5.9 | 7.8 | 1.7 | 7.9 |
| Jul | 15.9 | 14.2 | 9.4 | 7.0 | 5.5 | 7.1 | 1.6 | 7.7 |
| Oct | 14.9 | 12.1 | 8.6 | 6.5 | 5.1 | 6.8 | 1.4 | 7.1 |
| 1997 Jan | 14.5 | 11.4 | 8.3 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 6.8 |
| MALE 1994 Jan Apr Jul Oct | 26.0 24.3 23.7 22.1 | 23.4 21.6 21.6 19.5 | 17.1 16.1 15.2 14.3 | 13.1 12.5 11.9 11.3 | 10.4 10.0 9.3 8.8 | 13.3 12.9 11.8 11.3 | 5.1 4.4 3.7 3.2 | 14.1 13.3 12.6 11.8 |
| 1995 Jan | 22.3 | 19.8 | 14.7 | 11.7 | 9.0 | 11.5 | 3.2 | 12.1 |
| Apr | 20.8 | 18.4 | 13.8 | 11.2 | 8.7 | 11.0 | 2.9 | 11.5 |
| Jul | 20.5 | 18.9 | 13.4 | 10.8 | 8.2 | 10.2 | 2.6 | 11.1 |
| Oct | 19.5 | 17.2 | 12.7 | 10.4 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 2.6 | 10.6 |
| 1996 Jan | 20.2 | 17.7 | 13.5 | 11.1 | 8.5 | 10.5 | 2.8 | 11.2 |
| Apr | 18.9 | 16.4 | 12.8 | 10.6 | 8.2 | 10.5 | 2.7 | 10.7 |
| Jul | 19.4 | 17.6 | 12.6 | 9.8 | 7.8 | 9.6 | 2.4 | 10.3 |
| Oct | 18.1 | 15.4 | 11.6 | 9.1 | 7.3 | 9.2 | 2.2 | 9.5 |
| 1997 Jan | 18.0 | 14.8 | 11.4 | 9.1 | 7.1 | 9.0 | 2.1 | 9.3 |
| FEMALE 1994 Jan Apr Jul Oct | 16.6 15.3 15.7 14.9 | 11.0 10.1 11.6 9.9 | 6.5 6.1 6.1 5.6 | 3.9 3.8 3.7 3.4 | 3.6 3.5 3.4 3.1 | 5.2 5.1 4.9 4.6 | 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 | 5.5 5.2 5.3 4.8 |
| 1995 Jan | 14.5 | 9.6 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 4.8 |
| Apr | 13.3 | 8.8 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 4.6 |
| Jul | 13.7 | 10.4 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 4.7 |
| Oct | 13.3 | 8.9 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 4.4 |
| 1996 Jan | 13.0 | 8.6 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 4.5 |
| Apr | 12.0 | 7.8 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 4.8 |
| Jul | 12.1 | 9.8 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 4.4 |
| Oct | 11.5 | 8.0 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 3.9 |
| 1997 Jan | 10.7 | 7.0 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 3.6 |

Includes those aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the benefit regulations for under 18-year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note + to table 2.1 am

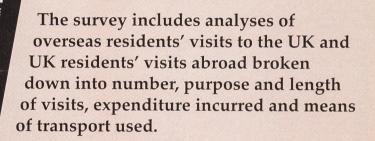
2.2.
Notes: 1 Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996, and at the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996, and at the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996, and at the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996, and at the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996, and at the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996, and at the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996, and at the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996, and at the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996, and at the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996, and at the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996, and at the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996, and at the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996, and at the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996, and at the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996, and at the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996, and at the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996, and at the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996, and at the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996 are the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996 are the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996 are the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996 are the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996 are the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996 are the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996 are the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 are the corresponding age groups

2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors



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Travel Trends

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2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

| | EC average | Major 7 nations (G7) | United Kingdom * | Australia ## | Austria # | Belgium ++ | Canada ## | Denmark ++ | Finland ++ | France ++ | THOUSANDS Germany # |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| CTANI | DARRICED DATE: CEACONALLY | | Kiliguolli | | | | | | | | (FR) |
| 1992 1993 1994 1995 | DARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY 9.3 10.7 11.1 10.7 | 6.9 7.2 7.0 6.8 | 10.1 10.4 9.6 8.8 | 10.7 10.8 9.7 8.5 | 3.8 | 7.3 8.9 10.0 9.9 | 11.2 11.2 10.3 9.5 | 9.2 10.1 8.2 7.1 | 13.0 17.5 17.9 16.6 | 10.4 11.7 12.3 11.6 | 6.6 7.9 8.4 8.2 |
| | Nov 10.8 Dec 10.8 Jan 10.8 Feb 10.9 Mar 11.0 Apr 10.9 Jun 10.9 Jul 10.9 Aug 10.9 Sep 10.9 Oct 10.9 Nov 10.9 | 6.8 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.8 6.9 6.8 6.8 6.7 6.8 6.8 | 8.6 8.4 8.3 8.4 8.4 8.3 8.2 8.2 8.1 7.9 7.5 | 8.5 8.1 8.5 8.4 8.5 8.9 8.5 8.3 8.3 8.7 8.7 8.8 | 4.0 4.0 4.1 4.3 4.2 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 | 10.0 10.0 10.1 10.1 10.0 9.9 10.0 9.8 9.7 9.7 9.8 9.7 9.6 9.5 | 9.4 9.4 9.5 9.5 9.3 9.4 9.4 10.0 9.8 9.4 9.9 10.0 | 6.6 6.4 6.5 6.4 6.3 6.1 6.0 6.4 6.1 5.7 5.6 5.5 | 16.3 16.3 16.1 15.6 16.3 15.8 16.6 16.2 15.5 15.1 15.0 15.3 | 11.8 12.0 12.0 12.1 12.1 12.1 12.2 12.3 12.3 12.3 12.4 12.5 12.4 | 8.5 8.6 8.7 8.9 9.0 8.9 8.9 8.9 8.9 9.0 9.1 |
| NUMB 1992 1993 1994 1995 | ERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL I | DEFINITIONS (1 |) SEASONALL 2,765 2,901 2,618 2,308 | 925 939 856 766 | 193 222 215 216 | 473 550 589 597 | 1,640 1,649 1,541 1,422 | 315 345 340 285 | 328 444 456 430 | 2,818 2,999 3,094 2,976 | 2,993 3,426 3,693 3,622 |
| | Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan | | 2,207 2,212 2,187 2,182 2,166 2,150 2,126 2,109 2,071 2,025 1,929 1,883 1,815 | 770 767 771 805 774 757 773 807 799 807 775 775 | 229 240 243 237 230 230 229 229 226 228 | 607 605 603 599 593 589 587 584 581 576 572 568 | 1,438 1,447 1,407 1,421 1,418 1,510 1,488 1,432 1,510 1,526 1,532 1,485 | 258 256 254 250 247 244 252 246 235 233 | 455 453 452 453 452 451 449 445 442 440 440 440 | 3,016 3,032 3,027 3,012 3,043 3,046 3,085 3,113 3,101 3,122 | 3,856 3,959 3,984 3,920 3,922 3,926 3,931 3,957 4,003 4,050 4,108 4,156 4,317 |
| | :latest month 3 months:change | | 6.5 | 8.6 | 7.0 | 13.3 | 9.7 | 8.3 | 18.5 | 12.7 | 11.3 |
| | vious 3 months | | -0.7 | N/C | N/C | 0.3 | 0.2 | -0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| 1996 | ERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL D Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | DEFINITIONS (1 |) NOT SEASO 2,310 2,303 2,231 2,224 2,147 2,096 2,158 2,176 2,104 1,977 1,871 1,868 1,908 | NALLY ADJUS 832 857 811 793 758 731 732 771 800 765 737 806 | TED 296 294 264 237 208 189 187 190 192 214 | 621 604 584 574 555 545 599 620 608 590 579 588 | 1,542 1,539 1,551 1,460 1,444 1,467 1,540 1,453 1,379 1,397 1,447 1,412 | 285 275 271 257 233 225 243 249 221 218 | 472 463 452 444 432 459 468 440 427 425 428 468 | 3,162 3,127 3,049 2,957 2,910 2,879 2,919 3,039 3,150 3,179 | 4,159 4,270 4,141 3,967 3,818 3,785 5,912 3,902 3,848 3,867 3,942 4,148 4,658 |
| | latest month month:change sar ago | | 6.8 | 8.7 0.5 | 6.5 0.3 | 13.6 | 9.4 | 7.8 -1.3 | 19.0 | N/A N/A | 12.2 |

Note 1: The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.

Note 2: Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries. The OECD are now using Eurostat unemployment rates for all EU countries. Rates for all other countries are calculated by the OECD.

The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.

The seasonally adjusted series for the United Kingdom takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage (see notes to table 2.1).

Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18

| | | | | | | | | | | | THOUSANDS | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| _ | Greece + | Irish Republic + | Italy ** | Japan ** | Luxem- bourg # | Nether- lands ++ | Norway ++ | Portugal # | Spain + | Sweden ## | Switzer- land ++ | United States ## | |
| | RATE: SEASONAL | LY ADJUSTE | D (2) | | | | | | 10.5 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 7.3 | |
| STANDARDISE | 7.9 | 15.4 | 9.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 5.9 6.0 | 4.2 5.7 | 18.5 22.8 | 9.5 | 3.8 | 6.7 | |
| 1992 | 8.6 | 15.6 | 10.3 11.4 | 2.5 2.9 | 2.7 3.2 | 6.6 7.1 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 24.1 | 9.8 | 3.6 | 6.0 | |
| 1993 1994 | 8.9 9.7 | 14.3 12.4 | 11.9 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 7.3 | 22.9 | 9.2 | | 5.5 | |
| 995 | 0.1 | | | | | 7.0 | 4.3 | 7.4 | 22.7 | 9.3 | | 5.6 | |
| | | 12.4 | 11.9 11.9 | 3.4 3.3 | 2.9 2.9 | 7.0 6.8 | 4.3 | 7.3 | 22.6 | 9.6 | | 5.5 | |
| 1995 Nov Dec | | 12.4 12.4 | 11.9 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 6.8 | | 7.3 | 22.6 | 9.2 | | 5.7 | |
| oge Jan | | 12.5 | 12.0 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 6.7 | 5.1 | 7.3 | 22.6 22.7 | 9.7 9.7 | | 5.5 5.6 | |
| Feb Mar | | 12.4 | 12.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 6.7 6.7 | | 7.5 7.5 | 22.4 | 10.1 | | 5.5 | |
| Apr | | 12.5 12.4 | 12.0 12.0 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 7.4 | 22.2 | 10.2 | | 5.5 | |
| May | | 12.5 | 12.0 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 6.5 | | 7.3 | 22.3 22.1 | 9.9 | | 5.3 5.4 | |
| Jun Jul | | 12.5 | 12.2 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 6.7 | 4.8 | 7.4 7.3 | 22.0 | 10.1 | | 5.2 | |
| Aug | | 12.5 12.4 | | 3.3 3.3 | 3.1 3.2 | 6.7 | 4.0 | 7.1 | 22.2 | 10.2 | | 5.2 | |
| Sep | | -12.1 | | 3.4 | 3.2 | 6.4 | | 7.1 | 22.3 | 10.0 | | 5.2 5.3 | |
| Oct | | 11.9 | | 3.2 | 3.3 | | | 7.1 | 22.3 | 10.1 | | 5.5 | |
| Nov | | | NO (4) CEA | CONALLYAD | HISTED | | | | | | | | |
| NUMBERS Line | MPLOYED, NATION | 283 | 2,549 | 1,421 | | 337 | 114 | 317 | 2,260 | | 92.3 | 9,384 8,734 | |
| 1992 | 176 | 294 | 2,335 | 1,656 | 3.5 | 417 | 118 | 347 396 | 2,538 2,647 | | 163.1 171.0 | 7,997 | |
| 1993 | 180 | 282 | 2,561 | 1,920 | 4.6 5.1 | 485 462 | 110 102 | 430 | 2,449 | | 153.3 | 7,404 | |
| 1994 1995 | 184 | 278 | 2,724 | 2,098 | 5.1 | 402 | | | | | 455 | 7.077 | |
| | 188 | 281 | 2,764 | 2,300 | 5.3 | 457 | 93 | | 2,356 2,356 | | 155 156 | 7,677 7,355 | |
| 1996 Jan Feb | 179 | 282 | | 2,200 | 5.4 5.4 | 452 454 | 90 95 | * | 2,347 | | 160 | 7,504 | |
| Mar | 190 | 279 282 | 2,804 | 2,100 2,310 | 5.6 | 446 | 94 | | 2,302 | | 162 | 7,266 | |
| Apr | 187 180 | 282 | 2,004 | 2,350 | 5.7 | 437 | 96 | | 2,274 | | 164 166 | 7,448 7,060 | |
| May Jun | 193 | 285 | | 2,350 | 5.6 | 432 | 92 92 | | 2,262 2,254 | | 167 | 7,297 | |
| Jul | 182 | 286 | 2,754 | 2,310 2,220 | 5.6 5.6 | 438 441 | 91 | | 2,239 | | 172 | 6,830 | |
| Aug | 175 | 284 281 | | 2,210 | 5.6 | 442 | | | 2,243 | | 174 | 6,971 6,948 | |
| Sep Oct | | 274 | | 2,270 | 5.8 | 442 | | | 2,244 | | 180 | 0,940 | |
| Nov | | 269 | | | | 432 432 | | | | | | | |
| Dec | | 267 | | : | : | | | | | | | | |
| 1997 Jan | | | | | | | | | 14.0 | | 4.9 | 5.2 | |
| | onth N/A | N/A | 12.0 | 3.4 | N/A | • | 3.9 | | 14.0 | | 4.5 | | |
| Latest 3 month | s:change | N/A | -0.2 | -0.2 | N/A | | -0.1 | | -0.3 | | 0.3 | -0.3 | |
| on previous 3 r | ilone. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NUMBERS 1 | EMPLOYED, NATION | NAL DEFINITI | ONS (1) NOT | SEASONALL | Y ADJUSTED 5.9 | 468 | 103 | 472 | 2,422 | 350 | 165 | 8,270 | |
| 1996 Jan | 226 221 | 288 287 | 2,756 | 2,300 2,240 | 5.9 | 469 | 98 | 484 | 2,427 | 325 | 166 | 7,858 | |
| Feb Mar | 210 | 281 | | 2,290 | 5.7 | 465 | 95 | 487 | 2,406 | 309 312 | 165 164 | 7,700 7,124 | |
| Apr | 189 | 281 | 2,816 | 2,350 | 5.5 | 441 418 | 92 88 | 488 | 2,335 2,268 | 324 | 162 | 7 166 | |
| May | 157 | 275 | | 2,400 2,260 | 5.3 5.1 | 415 | 95 | 465 | 2,235 | 420 | 160 | 7,377 | |
| Jun | 166 164 | 283 288 | 2,690 | 2,210 | 5.1 | 433 | 103 | 455 | 2,171 | 466 | 162 | 7,693 | |
| Jul Aug | 177 | 288 | | 2,240 | 5.1 | 441 | 98 | 453 | 2,144 2,195 | 431 369 | 164 166 | 6,868 6,700 | |
| Sep | | 279 | | 2,240 2,270 | 5.7 6.0 | 438 431 | * | 452 457 | 2,195 | 349 | 174 | 6,577 | |
| Oct | | 268 263 | | 2,210 | 0.0 | 432 | | | 2,251 | 343 | | | |
| Nov Dec | | 270 | | | | | | | 2,216 | | | | |
| 1997 Jan | | | | | | | | | | *** | | | |
| % rate:lates or | | N/A | 11.7 | 3.4 | N/A | 6.6 | 4.3 | | 13.8 | 8.0 | 4.8 | 4.9 | |
| Latest 3 month on previous 3 | | N/A | N | 0.2 | N/A | -0.2 | -0.7 | | -1.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 | -0.3 | |
| or brevious a | monul IVA | 1471 | | | | | | | | | | | |

Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees. Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured labour force. Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total labour force. Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force. No Change.

No Change.

Not Available.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

| | KINGDOM | INFLOW + | | | | | | 7 | | | | | | |
|----------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Month er | naing | Male and Fema | ale | Male | | Female | | | | | | | | |
| | | All | Change since previous year | All | Change since previous year | All | Change since previous year | Married | | | | | | |
| 1996 Ja | an 11 | 322.3 | 0.0 | 223.6 | -1.4 | 98.7 | 1.4 | | | | | | | |
| Fe | eb 8 ar 14 | 309.2 269.5 | 0.8 -13.7 | 219.7 190.1 | 3.0 -10.8 | 89.5 79.4 | -2.2 -2.9 | 30.6 24.7 24.2 | | | | | | |
| Ар | or 11 | 291.4 | -14.2 | 200.6 | -13.7 | 90.8 | -0.6 | 31.7 | | | | | | |
| | ay 9 | 253.1 | 1.1 | 179.3 | 0.5 | 73.7 | 0.6 | 21.7 | | | | | | |
| Jul | ın 13 | 255.5 | -9.8 | 177.6 | -9.6 | 78.0 | -0.1 | 22.0 | | | | | | |
| | il 11 | 364.4 | -14.4 | 232.9 | -14.1 | 131.4 | -0.4 | 30.6 | | | | | | |
| Au | ug 8 | 308.7 | -27.5 | 199.8 | -19.4 | 108.9 | -8.1 | 31.6 | | | | | | |
| Se | ep 12 | 280.7 | -38.4 | 188.9 | -26.9 | 91.8 | -11.5 | 23.5 | | | | | | |
| | ct 10 | 279.0 | -41.8 | 194.7 | -29.1 | 84.3 | -12.6 | 21.1 | | | | | | |
| | ov 14 | 268.7 | -43.1 | 190.3 | -28.7 | 78.3 | -14.6 | 21.2 | | | | | | |
| De | ec 12 | 257.7 | -30.6 | 189.9 | -22.9 | 67.8 | -7.7 | 17.9 | | | | | | |
| 997 Ja | | 303.3 | -19.0 | 215.0 | -8.6 | 88.3 | -10.4 | 25.3 | | | | | | |
| UNITED H | KINGDOM | OUTFLOW + | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| wonth en | ilding | Male and Fema | ile | Male | | Female | | | | | | | | |
| | | All | Change since previous year | All | Change since previous year | All | Change since previous year | Married | | | | | | |
| 1996 Ja | | 200.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | an 11 eb 8 | 233.1 317.4 | -14.3 -39.2 | 159.5 225.5 | -10.1 | 73.7 | -4.2 | 23.2 | | | | | | |
| | ar 14 | 332.0 | -16.7 | 236.8 | -30.1 -11.2 | 91.8 95.2 | -9.1 -5.5 | 26.5 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | -3.5 | 28.2 | | | | | | |
| Ap | or 11 | 298.8 | -26.7 | 213.3 | -21.1 | 85.5 | -5.6 | 24.5 | | | | | | |
| Ma | ay 9 in 13 | 336.0 299.8 | 4.9 | 235.2 | 2.8 | 100.8 | 2.1 | 32.8 | | | | | | |
| | | | -17.3 | 216.0 | -11.6 | 83.8 | -5.8 | 25.0 | | | | | | |
| | ıl 11 | 297.5 | -10.5 | 214.5 | -6.7 | 82.9 | -3.9 | 21.8 | | | | | | |
| | ug 8 ep 12 | 288.8 343.7 | -32.3 -25.6 | 202.5 225.1 | -22.0 | 86.3 | -10.3 | 21.0 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | -16.5 | 118.6 | -9.1 | 36.0 | | | | | | |
| | ct 10 | 416.0 | 8.7 | 281.1 | 5.7 | 134.9 | 3.0 | 34.1 | | | | | | |
| | ov 14 ec 12 | 360.4 261.1 | 31.0 0.6 | 249.7 182.9 | 24.5 | 110.7 | 6.5 | 30.8 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1.8 | 78.2 | -1.2 | 21.2 | | | | | | |
| 1997 Ja | in 9 | 260.5 | 27.4 | 179.4 | 19.9 | 81.1 | 7.4 | 23.0 | | | | | | |

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 table are converted to a standard 41/3 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 Claims only CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Claims only

| | | | | | | | | | | THOUSAN |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| FLOW | Age group | | | | | | | | | |
| nth ending | Under 18 | 18-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-59 | 60 and over | All ages |
| LE 6 Aug 8 Sep 12 | 3.9 3.7 | 19.7 21.2 | 48.5 41.9 | 32.2 30.2 | 23.8 22.3 | 30.8 29.3 | 24.6 24.0 | 8.6 8.2 | 3.1 2.9 | 195.2 183.7 |
| Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 | 3.8 4.0 4.2 | 18.7 16.4 16.7 | 42.3 39.6 39.1 | 31.9 31.2 31.6 | 23.1 23.7 24.5 | 30.4 31.7 32.7 | 26.5 25.9 25.0 | 9.4 10.0 8.7 | 3.2 3.3 2.9 | 189.3 185.9 185.5 |
| Jan 9 | 3.9 | 17.9 | 43.3 | 35.8 | 28.4 | 37.1 | 30.1 | 10.3 | 3.5 | 210.4 |
| ALE Aug 8 Sep 12 | 3.1 2.9 | 13.1 14.6 | 29.2 22.7 | 14.1 12.6 | 9.3 7.8 | 16.5 11.9 | 16.2 12.1 | 4.2 3.3 | 0.0 0.0 | 105.8 88.0 |
| Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 | 3.0 3.0 2.8 | 11.9 9.8 9.0 | 20.7 17.8 14.8 | 12.2 11.3 9.6 | 7.6 6.8 6.3 | 11.1 11.3 9.8 | 11.4 12.2 10.4 | 3.4 3.9 3.1 | 0.0 0.0 0.0 | 81.4 76.0 65.9 |
| Jan 9 | 2.9 | 10.9 | 20.4 | 12.9 | 8.1 | 13.0 | 13.6 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 85.7 |
| ges on a year e | arlier | | | | | | | | | |
| es on a year e Aug 8 Sep 12 | -0.6 -0.8 | -1.8 -3.1 | -6.4 -7.2 | -2.8 -3.9 | -2.1 -3.2 | -2.6 -4.1 | -1.7 -2.6 | -0.7 -1.0 | -0.4 -0.3 | -19.0 -26.1 |
| Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 | -0.4 0.1 0.4 | -2.6 -2.7 -1.0 | -7.5 -7.1 -4.5 | -4.2 -4.3 -3.7 | -3.6 -3.6 -3.4 | -5.2 -4.6 -3.8 | -3.3 -3.9 -3.9 | -1.1 -0.7 -1.6 | -0.5 -0.8 -0.7 | -28.5 -27.8 -22.2 |
| Jan 9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | -2.7 | -0.4 | 0.0 | -1.2 | -2.4 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -7.8 |
| LE Aug 8 Sep 12 | -0.4 -0.5 | -1.7 -2.7 | -3.7 -3.6 | -1.3 -1.3 | -0.6 -0.9 | -0.6 -1.5 | -0.0 -0.7 | 0.1 -0.1 | 0.0 0.0 | -8.0 -11.3 |
| Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 | -0.2 0.2 0.3 | -2.1 -1.8 -0.6 | -4.3 -4.7 -2.6 | -2.0 -2.1 -1.5 | -1.2 -1.6 -0.9 | -1.4 -2.1 -1.2 | -1.2 -1.8 -1.0 | -0.1 -0.2 -0.1 | 0.0 0.0 0.0 | -12.4 -14.2 -7.7 |
| Jan 9 | 0.1 | -0.9 | -3.0 | -1.3 | -1.3 | -1.8 | -1.4 | -0.2 | 0.0 | -9.8 |

| TFLOW nth ending | Age group | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| | Under 18 | 18-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 + | 55-59 + | 60 and over + | All ages |
| Aug 8 Sep 12 | 2.7 3.3 | 13.9 17.2 | 46.4 52.9 | 33.7 37.2 | 25.8 28.0 | 33.9 36.2 | 26.7 28.4 | 10.3 10.2 | 4.2 4.4 | 197.6 217.9 |
| Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 | 4.1 3.6 2.3 | 24.7 17.3 12.4 | 67.4 51.9 37.1 | 45.1 40.2 29.0 | 33.7 30.7 22.4 | 42.6 39.9 30.0 | 32.8 31.8 24.8 | 11.6 11.9 9.2 | 4.7 4.9 4.1 | 266.7 232.0 171.3 |
| 7 Jan 9 | 2.9 | 11.2 | 33.8 | 27.9 | 21.7 | 29.0 | 24.0 | 8.9 | 3.9 | 163.4 |
| MALE 16 Aug 8 Sep 12 | 2.2 2.6 | 9.3 11.5 | 26.2 32.2 | 12.3 16.1 | 7.8 10.3 | 11.1 17.6 | 11.0 17.4 | 3.5 4.7 | 0.2 0.2 | 83.7 112.7 |
| Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 | 3.3 2.8 1.8 | 17.1 11.9 8.2 | 37.7 27.0 18.7 | 18.4 15.5 11.4 | 11.6 9.9 7.1 | 16.4 14.3 10.4 | 16.1 15.2 11.2 | 4.8 4.9 3.8 | 0.3 0.2 0.2 | 125.7 101.7 72.7 |
| 7 Jan 9 | 2.3 | 7.3 | 17.2 | 11.7 | 7.7 | 10.9 | 11.5 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 72.6 |
| anges on a year e | arlier | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 Aug 8 Sep 12 | -0.3 -0.2 | -2.1 -2.0 | -7.1 -6.3 | -2.9 -2.2 | -1.9 -1.8 | -2.9 -2.1 | -1.8 -1.0 | -0.7 -0.5 | -0.5 -0.1 | -20.3 -16.2 |
| Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 | 0.5 0.7 0.3 | -1.5 -0.2 -0.7 | -2.6 0.4 -3.0 | 0.6 3.4 -0.3 | 0.8 2.5 -0.1 | 1.0 3.4 -0.0 | 1.6 2.8 0.2 | 0.4 1.0 -0.2 | 0.1 0.2 0.1 | 1.0 14.2 -3.7 |
| 97 Jan 9 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 8.8 |
| MALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 Aug 8 Sep 12 | -0.3 -0,3 | -1.6 -1.7 | -4.0 -4.4 | -1.4 -1.6 | -0.8 -0.6 | -0.8 -0.9 | -0.3 0.4 | -0.1 0.1 | 0.0 0.0 | -9.3 -8.9 |
| Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 | 0.4 0.5 0.2 | -1.8 -0.4 -1.2 | -1.2 -1.3 -3.1 | 0.2 0.7 -0.4 | 0.5 0.6 -0.2 | 0.5 0.3 0.0 | 1.3 1.0 0.8 | 0.3 0.6 0.5 | 0.0 0.0 0.0 | 0.2 2.0 -3.4 |
| 97 Jan 9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.1 |

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.

2.23 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Claim history: interval between claims Claims starting during the quarter ending October 1996 by the interval between the latest and previous claim

| | Onflows (per cent) | | | Onflows (thousand | Onflows (thousands) | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------|-----|-------------------|---------------------|-------|--|--|--|
| Interval (weeks) | Female | Male | All | Female | Male | All | | | |
| 4 or less | 9 | 15 | 13 | 23.8 | 80.3 | 104.1 | | | |
| Over 4 and up to 13 | 12 | 17 | 15 | 30.9 | 92.9 | 123.8 | | | |
| Over 13 and up to 26 | 9 | 14 | 12 | 24.2 | 73.6 | 97.8 | | | |
| Over 26 and up to 39 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 13.3 | 34.8 | 48.1 | | | |
| Over 39 and up to 52 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 16 | 29.4 | 45.4 | | | |
| Over 52 and up to 104 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 20.2 | 50.5 | 70.7 | | | |
| Over 104 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 40.2 | 70.8 | 111 | | | |
| No previous Claims | 36 | 20 | 26 | 95.5 | 111.4 | 206.9 | | | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 264.1 | 543.7 | 807.8 | | | |

| ONFLOWS | REGIONS | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interval (weeks) | South East | East Anglia | South West | West Midlands | East Midlands | Yorks and Humberside | North West | Northern | Wales | Scotland | Great Brita |
| PER CENT | | | | | | | , | | | | |
| 4 or less Over 4 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 No previous Claims Total | 13 14 11 6 6 9 14 28 100 | 12 15 14 6 5 8 14 26 | 12 16 13 6 5 9 13 25 100 | 11 14 11 6 6 10 16 27 100 | 12 16 13 5 8 14 27 100 | 14 16 13 6 6 9 13 25 100 | 13 15 12 6 6 10 14 25 100 | 15 17 12 7 6 8 12 24 100 | 13 16 13 7 6 8 14 24 100 | 14 17 13 6 6 9 13 22 100 | 13 15 12 6 6 9 14 26 100 |
| THOUSANDS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 or less Over 4 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 No previous Claims Total | 28.8 32.7 24.7 13.3 13.1 20 32.9 64.3 229.8 | 3.3 4 3.8 1.6 1.2 2 3.6 6.8 26.3 | 7.9 10.5 8.5 4.2 3.2 5.9 8.7 16.5 65.4 | 7.8 9.7 7.6 4.2 3.9 6.6 10.7 18.3 68.8 | 6 8.3 6.7 2.7 2.5 4.3 7.4 14.2 52.1 | 11.5 13.4 10.7 4.8 4.7 7.1 10.5 20.6 83.3 | 13.3 14.7 12.2 6.1 5.8 9.5 13.7 24.5 99.8 | 7.7 9.2 6.4 3.6 3.1 4.4 6.1 12.5 53 | 5.5 6.8 5.7 2.9 2.8 3.5 6 10.4 43.6 | 12.2 14.5 11.4 4.8 5.1 7.4 11.4 18.9 85.7 | 104.1 123.8 97.8 48.1 45.4 70.8 111 206.9 808 |

Note 1: JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.

Note 2: Latest claims in this table started between 11 July 1996 and 10 October 1996 inclusive.

Note 3: Previous' claims in this table must have started after 10 July 1986.

Note 4: The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the regional percentages is +/- 2.4 percentage points (East Anglia).

Note 6: All claims 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 January 9 1997

| | | Usual occupation | | | | | | | Sought occupation | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|------------------|----------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|--|--|
| | Sub- major | Men | | Women | | All | | Men | | Women | | All | | | |
| Description | groups | Thousand | Per cent | Thousand | Per cent | Thousand | Per cent | Thousand | Per cent | Thousand | Per cent | Thousand | Per cent | | |
| orporate managers and administrators Managers/proprietors in agriculture | 10-15&19 | 43.6 | 3 | 10.9 | 2.5 | 54.6 | 2.9 | 44.9 | 3.1 | 11.6 | 2.6 | 56.5 | 3 | | |
| and services | 16-17 | 22.5 | 1.5 | 6.7 | 1.5 | 29.1 | 1.5 | 21.3 | 1.5 | 6.5 | 1.5 | 27.8 | 1.5 | | |
| Science and engineering professionals | 20-21 | 16.8 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 18.8 | 1 | 19.1 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 22.0 | 1.2 | | |
| Health professionals | 22 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 | | |
| Teaching professionals | 23 | 12.7 | 0.9 | 11.2 | 2.5 | 23.8 | 1.3 | 13.7 | 0.9 | 11.9 | 2.7 | 25.6 | 1.4 | | |
| Other professional occupations Science and engineering | 24-29 | 10.9 | 0.7 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 14.6 | 0.8 | 12.6 | 0.9 | 4.9 | 1.1 | 17.4 | 0.9 | | |
| associate professionals | 30-32 | 15.5 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 17.6 | 0.9 | 18.9 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 21.3 | 1.1 | | |
| Health associate professionals | 34 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 5.5 | 0.3 | | |
| Other associate professional | | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0., | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | |
| occupations | 33&35-39 | 43.4 | 3 | 19.1 | 4.3 | 62.5 | 3.3 | 54.2 | 3.7 | 25.1 | 5.7 | 79.3 | 4.2 | | |
| Clerical occupations | 40-44&49 | 124.2 | 8.5 | 77.7 | 17.7 | 201.9 | 10.7 | 158.4 | 10.9 | 93.8 | 21.3 | 252.2 | 13.3 | | |
| Secretarial occupations | 45-46 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 22.0 | 5 | 24.0 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 23.9 | 5.4 | 25.9 | 1.4 | | |
| Skilled construction trades | 50 | 103.7 | 7.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 104.4 | 5.5 | 105.7 | 7.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 106.4 | 5.6 | | |
| | 51-52 | 52.1 | 3.6 | 0.7 | | | | | | | | 53.7 | 2.8 | | |
| Skilled engineering trades | | | | | 0.2 | 52.9 | 2.8 | 52.9 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 152.8 | 8.1 | | |
| Other skilled trades | 53-59 | 140.3 | 9.7 | 10.9 | 2.5 | 151.2 | 8 | 142.7 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 2.3 | 20.7 | 1.1 | | |
| Protective service occupations | 60-61 | 20.2 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 21.3 | 1.1 | 19.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.3 | | 6.6 | | |
| Personal service occupations Buyers, brokers and sales | 62-69 | 57.3 | 3.9 | 58.2 | 13.2 | 115.4 | 6.1 | 59.1 | 4.1 | 66.4 | 15.1 | 125.5 | | | |
| representatives | 70-71 | 17.1 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 20.1 | 1.1 | 17.8 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 20.9 | 1.1 | | |
| Other sales occupations | 72-73&79 | 55.5 | 3.8 | 61.2 | 13.9 | 116.6 | 6.2 | 65.1 | 4.5 | 79.0 | 18 | 144.1 | 7.6 | | |
| ndustrial plant and machine operators, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| assemblers | 80-86&89 | 65.7 | 4.5 | 19.4 | 4.4 | 85.1 | 4.5 | 63.0 | 4.3 | 17.7 | 4 | 80.7 | 4.3 | | |
| Drivers and mobile machine operators | 87-88 | 106.9 | 7.4 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 109.7 | 5.8 | 131.6 | 9 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 135.2 | 7.1 | | |
| Other occupations in agriculture. | 0, 00 | .00.0 | | 2./ | 0.0 | 100.1 | 0.0 | 101.0 | , | 0.7 | 0.0 | | | | |
| forestry & fishing | 90 | 17.6 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 20.6 | 1.1 | 17.9 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 21.5 | 1.1 | | |
| Other elementary occupations | 91-99 | 404.6 | 27.8 | 62.5 | 14.2 | 467.2 | 24.7 | 421.3 | 29 | 62.9 | 14.3 | 484.2 | 25.6 | | |
| No previous occupation/ | 51-55 | 404.0 | 21.0 | 02.5 | 14.2 | 407.2 | 24.1 | 421.3 | 29 | 62.9 | 14.3 | 707.2 | | | |
| | | 1100 | 8.2 | F7.0 | 13 | 1701 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 0.7 | | |
| sought occupation unknown | | 118.9 1,453.7 | 0.2 | 57.2 439.9 | 13 | 176.1 1.893.7 | 9.3 | 9.7 1,453.7 | 0.7 | 3.5 439.9 | 0.8 | 1,893.7 | | | |

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.
Not seasonally adjusted.

REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN 2.32

| | | 1993 Winter | 1994 Spring | 1994 Summer | 1994 Autumn | 1994 Winter | 1995 Spring | 1995 Summer | 1995 Autumn | 1995 Winter | 1996 Spring | 1996 Summer |
|---|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Now in employment found new job since red | All dundancy) | 62 | 50 | 49 | 61 | 53 | 87 | 80 | 82 | 77 | 74 | 84 |
| Not in employment | All | 167 | 156 | 145 | 129 | 66 | 133 | 130 | 131 | 148 | 133 | 124 |
| All people | All Men Women | 228 149 80 | 205 142 63 | 194 132 62 | 190 129 61 | 119 80 39 | 220 137 82 | 210 132 78 | 213 135 78 | 225 149 75 | 207 143 64 | 208 136 72 |

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. They differ from nates previously published in tables 2.30 and 2.31, which were based on statutory reports from employers.

ates have been reweighted to take account of Office for National Statistics (formerly OPCS) revised population estimates, following the 1991 Census of population.

REDUNDANCIES BY REGION 2.33

| | | | | | | | | | The state of the s | | | and the second second second | THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH. |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Great Britain | Northern | Yorkshire and Hum- berside | East Midlands | East Anglia | South East | South Eas excluding Greater London | t Greater London | South West | West Midlands | North West | Wales | Scotland |
| Redundancies (thousand | ds) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M Nummer 1995 Vutumn 1995 Vinter 1995 Joing 1996 Jummer 1996 | 210 213 225 207 208 | 17 15 16 11 13 | 18 16 19 16 19 | 19 18 16 13 17 | 13 | 66 70 70 61 55 | 36 45 40 39 39 | 30 25 30 22 16 | 14 14 16 17 16 | 20 20 17 22 19 | 23 21 23 26 25 | 10 11 10 11 13 | 16 20 25 21 23 |
| | ndancies per 1, | 000 employ | ees) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minmer 1995 Julium 1995 Witter 1995 Joing 1996 Junner 1996 | 9.7 9.7 10.2 9.4 9.4 | 15.4 13.0 14.2 9.9 11.1 | 9.2 8.4 9.8 8.1 9.9 | 11.6 10.9 9.5 7.8 9.8 | 15.1 | 9.5 9.9 9.8 8.5 7.8 | 8.1 10.2 8.9 8.7 8.8 | 11.7 9.5 11.3 8.1 6.0 | 7.6 7.7 9.1 9.6 8.8 | 9.6 9.6 8.1 10.7 9.4 | 9.8 9.0 9.8 10.8 10.6 | 10.1 11.2 9.6 11.3 12.7 | 8.0 10.0 12.5 10.6 11.4 |

note 2 of Table 2.32. n 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown

REDUNDANCIES BY AGE 2.34

| Ages | 16 to 24 | 25 to 34 | 35 to 44 | 45 to 54 | 55 and over | All ages |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Redundancies (thousands) Summer 1995 Multer 1995 Winter 1995 String 1996 Summer 1996 | 44 47 56 41 47 | 59 46 59 49 48 | 46 53 43 46 45 | 40 42 33 44 42 | 21 25 34 27 25 | 210 213 225 207 208 |
| Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees Summer 1995 Kulmon 1995 Witer 1995 Sumg 1996 | 12.7 12.8 15.6 11.7 13.4 | 9.7 7.5 9.7 8.0 7.9 | 9.0 10.3 8.2 8.9 8.6 | 8.5 9.1 7.1 9.2 8.9 | 8.8 10.2 14.1 11.3 10.6 | 9.7 9.7 10.2 9.4 9.4 |

o note 2 of Table 2.32.

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY 2.35

| C 1992 # | | Agriculture & fishing | Energy and water | Manufactur- ing | Construction | Distribution, hotels & restaurants | Transport | Banking, finance & insurance | Public admin, education & health | Other services |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------|--|-----------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | (A,B) | (C,E) | (D) | (F) | (G,H) | (1) | (J,K) | (L,M,N) | (O,P,Q) |
| dundancies (t | thousands) | | | | | STATE OF STREET | | | | |
| mmer 1995 | All | | | 54 | 20 | 45 | 19 | 37 28 34 | 22 | * |
| tumn 1995 | All | | | 63 | 18 | 46 | 16 | 28 | 26 | * |
| nter 1995 | All | | | 63 66 | 30 | 44 | 15 | 34 | 16 | * |
| ring 1996 | All | | | 64 | 24 | 42 | 14 | 27 | 14 | 10 |
| mmer 1996 | All | | | 64 | 20 | 43 | 12 | 31 | 20 | 11 |
| dundancy rate | es (redundand | cies per 1,000 emp | lovees) | | | | | | | |
| mmer 1995 | All | * | * | 12.0 | 21.3 | 10.4 | 13.3 | 12.2 | 3.8 | * |
| tumn 1995 | All | | | 13.6 | 18.9 | 10.5 | 11.0 | 9.1 | 4.5 | * |
| nter 1995 | All | | | 14.3 | 30.4 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 11.3 | 2.7 | 10.8 |
| ring 1996 | All | | | 14.0 | 25.5 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 9.1 | 2.5 | 8.4 |
| pring 1996 ummer 1996 | All | | * | 13.6 | 20.6 | 9.7 | 8.4 | 10.3 | 3.4 | 9.6 |

1: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.
2: 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.
From Winter 1993, LFS results by industry have moved to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION 2.36

| The second distance of | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|
| SOC | Managers and administrators | Professional | Associate professional and technical | Clerical and secretarial | Craft and related | Personal and protective services | Sales | Plant and machine operatives | Other |
| Redundancies (thousands) | | | | | | | | | |
| Summer 1995 | 28 | 12 | 18 | 29 | 36 | 10 | 22 | 35 | 20 |
| MUUMN 100s | 31 | 12 | 14 | 38 | 31 | 17 | 19 | 31 | 19 |
| Winter 1995 | 32 | | 12 | 33 | 36 | 14 | 24 | 41 | 23 |
| Spring 1996 Summer 1996 | 27 | 15 | 10 | 33 | 30 | 16 | 20 | 30 | 23 |
| | 33 | 11 | 12 | 28 | 37 | 17 | 23 | 30 | 16 |
| Redundancy rates (redundar Summer 1995 | 4 000 | | | | | | | | |
| Summer 1995 | ncies per 1,000 em | ployees) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 | 4.0 | 12.2 | 16.1 | 10.6 |
| AUTUMN 100F | 8.6 9.5 | 5.2 5.3 | 8.8 7.1 | 8.0 10.4 | 16.3 14.0 | 4.0 6.6 | 9.9 | 13.9 | 10.0 |
| | 9.5 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 9.2 | 16.0 | 5.5 | 13.2 | 18.1 | 12.4 |
| Spring 1996 Summer 1996 | 8.3 | 6.5 | 5.1 | 9.2 | 13.8 | 6.4 | 10.7 | 13.5 | 12.1 |
| oummer 1996 | 10.1 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 7.7 | 16.8 | 6.5 | 12.1 | 13.7 | 8.5 |
| V. | 10.1 | 7.0 | 0.0 | | 10.0 | 0.0 | | 10.7 | 0.0 |

kle 1. Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.

Clie 2: Table 2.36 assumes that people do not change occupation when starting employment after having been made redundant.

VACANCIES UK vacancies at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

| UNITE | | UNFILLED \ | /ACANCIES | | INFLOW | | OUTFLOW | | of which PL | THOUSA |
|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| KINGI | JOM | 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 1994 1995 1996 |) Annual) averages | 127.8 158.0 182.8 225.8 | | | 185.6 211.4 223.5 203.0 | | 183.7 208.1 222.5 196.9 | | 138.1 160.6 170.9 139.0 | |
| 1995 | Jan | 175.2 | -2.4 | 0.0 | 218.2 | -0.3 | 219.0 | 2.7 | 166.2 | 1.3 |
| | Feb | 174.3 | -0.9 | -0.9 | 219.5 | -1.2 | 220.6 | -0.3 | 169.1 | -0.4 |
| | Mar | 174.6 | 0.3 | -1.0 | 218.0 | -2.9 | 218.0 | -3.0 | 167.8 | -1.8 |
| | Apr | 182.0 | 7.4 | 2.3 | 217.9 | -0.1 | 216.6 | -0.8 | 165.9 | -0.1 |
| | May | 179.9 | -2.1 | 1.9 | 219.6 | 0.0 | 217.9 | -0.9 | 167.1 | -0.7 |
| | 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 R | 266.3 | -2.4 | 4.2 | 225.7 | 1.7 | 234.4 | 9.1 | 160.0 | 5.4 |
| 1997 | Jan P | 262.8 | -3.5 | 0.1 | 207.0 | 1.6 | 211.6 | 6.0 | 148.0 | 5,4 |

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 ½ 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.

VACANCIES Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

| | | | | | | | | | | - 10000 | | | | - CHERRY | THOUSAN |
|------|-------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------|-------|----------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | South East | Greater London + | East Anglia | South West | West Midlands | East Midlands | Yorkshire and Hum- berside | North West | North | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain | Northern Ireland | United Kingdon |
| 1995 | Jan | 47.0 | 15.8 | 5.7 | 13.5 | 13.7 | 12.4 | 12.8 | 20.6 | 7.6 | 12.6 | 21.8 | 167.6 | 7.6 | 175.2 |
| | Feb | 46.6 | 15.5 | 5.9 | 13.3 | 14.0 | 12.1 | 12.8 | 20.2 | 7.6 | 12.8 | 21.7 | 166.9 | 7.4 | 174.3 |
| | Mar | 46.3 | 15.2 | 6.0 | 13.4 | 14.3 | 12.1 | 12.7 | 19.9 | 7.6 | 12.6 | 22.4 | 167.2 | 7.4 | 174.6 |
| | Apr | 48.5 | 16.4 | 6.3 | 13.7 | 15.4 | 12.7 | 13.5 | 20.6 | 7.9 | 13.1 | 22.9 | 174.6 | 7.4 | 182.0 |
| | May | 48.2 | 16.3 | 6.4 | 13.4 | 15.0 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 20.8 | 7.8 | 12.9 | 22.6 | 172.7 | 7.2 | 179.9 |
| | Jun | 47.3 | 16.0 | 6.6 | 13.7 | 14.9 | 12.9 | 12.6 | 21.3 | 7.5 | 13.1 | 23.1 | 172.9 | 7.2 | 180.1 |
| | Jul | 45.7 | 15.7 | 6.5 | 14.3 | 14.9 | 12.8 | 13.5 | 21.4 | 7.6 | 13.1 | 23.6 | 173.5 | 7.3 | 180.8 |
| | Aug | 45.4 | 15.5 | 6.8 | 14.4 | 15.1 | 13.2 | 13.5 | 21.9 | 7.8 | 13.5 | 24.0 | 175.6 | 7.4 | 183.0 |
| | Sep | 48.5 | 16.9 | 7.2 | 15.4 | 16.6 | 13.4 | 14.2 | 23.0 | 8.1 | 14.3 | 24.4 | 185.0 | 8.1 | 193.1 |
| | Oct | 47.8 | 17.5 | 6.9 | 15.9 | 16.7 | 13.3 | 13.9 | 22.5 | 8.1 | 14.0 | 24.2 | 183.2 | 7.5 | 190.7 |
| | Nov | 49.4 | 18.1 | 6.9 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 13.0 | 13.7 | 22.5 | 8.2 | 14.1 | 23.9 | 184.6 | 7.4 | 192.0 |
| | Dec | 50.3 | 18.8 | 6.3 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 12.5 | 13.6 | 21.3 | 7.9 | 13.5 | 23.7 | 180.9 | 7.4 | 188.3 |
| 996 | Jan | 50.0 | 18.4 | 6.2 | 15.5 | 16.0 | 12.5 | 13.8 | 21.3 | 7.9 | 13.4 | 23.5 | 180.1 | 7.2 | 187.3 |
| | Feb | 51.2 | 19.5 | 6.1 | 15.4 | 16.0 | 12.7 | 13.9 | 20.9 | 8.0 | 13.2 | 23.5 | 180.9 | 7.0 | 187.9 |
| | Mar | 54.3 | 21.0 | 6.4 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 13.0 | 14.6 | 21.9 | 8.1 | 13.5 | 23.1 | 187.9 | 7.2 | 195.1 |
| | Apr | 55.8 | 21.6 | 6.5 | 17.0 | 16.5 | 13.0 | 15.0 | 22.1 | 8.1 | 13.3 | 22.9 | 190.0 | 7.0 | 197.0 |
| | May | 59.4 | 25.1 | 7.5 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 13.1 | 15.3 | 22.9 | 8.7 | 13.4 | 23.4 | 198.3 | 6.8 | 205.1 |
| | Jun | 65.0 | 28.3 | 8.2 | 18.9 | 18.5 | 13.7 | 15.7 | 24.1 | 9.7 | 14.0 | 24.4 | 212.0 | 6.8 | 218.8 |
| | Jul | 68.7 | 30.1 | 8.1 | 19.4 | 19.5 | 14.4 | 16.6 | 25.7 | 10.5 | 14.6 | 25.8 | 223.4 | 6.7 | 230.1 |
| | Aug | 71.8 | 31.8 | 8.3 | 20.0 | 19.8 | 14.9 | 17.9 | 25.8 | 11.1 | 15.1 | 26.0 | 230.5 | 6.5 | 237.0 |
| | Sep | 77.2 | 34.5 | 8.9 | 21.6 | 20.6 | 16.5 | 19.4 | 27.3 | 12.1 | 15.7 | 27.6 | 246.8 | 6.8 | 253.6 |
| | Oct | 81.3 | 37.0 | 8.9 | 22.0 | 21.5 | 17.4 | 19.6 | 27.9 | 12.5 | 16.0 | 28.6 | 255.8 | 6.8 | 262.6 |
| | Nov | 84.4 | 39.5 | 8.8 | 22.9 | 21.6 | 18.1 | 19.8 | 28.7 | 12.4 | 15.7 | 28.7 | 261.1 | 7.6 | 268.7 |
| | Dec R | 83.7 | 38.6 | 9.2 | 23.0 | 21.7 | 18.4 | 19.0 | 28.4 | 11.8 | 15.7 | 28.2 | 259.2 | 7.1 | 266.3 |
| 997 | Jan P | 82.5 | 38.3 | 9.3 | 23.0 | 21.1 | 17.9 | 19.0 | 28.2 | 11.4 | 15.8 | 28.0 | 256.1 | 6.7 | 262.8 |

VACANCIES
Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices

| THOUSAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| THOUSAN | South East | Greater London* | East Anglia | South West | West Midlands | East Midlands | Yorkshire and Hum- berside | North West | North | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain | Northern Ireland | United Kingdom |
| Vacancies at Jobcen 1993) 1994) Annual 1995) averages 1996) | tres: total + 31.4 41.1 47.6 67.1 | 10.0 13.1 16.5 28.9 | 4.2 5.4 6.5 7.8 | 9.6 12.4 14.4 19.2 | 8.9 12.2 15.3 18.9 | 8.8 10.8 12.8 14.9 | 9.9 11.8 13.5 16.7 | 15.7 19.0 21.3 24.9 | 6.1 6.8 7.8 10.1 | 9.6 11.2 13.3 14.5 | 18.5 19.8 23.2 25.6 | 122.7 150.3 175.6 219.6 | 4.0 5.0 5.8 5.6 | 126.6 155.4 181.2 225.1 |
| 1996 Jan | 44.5 | 17.1 | 5.0 | 12.6 | 14.5 | 11.0 | 12.2 | 19.2 | 7.0 | 11.9 | 20.6 | 158.4 | 5.4 | 163.8 |
| Feb | 46.2 | 18.3 | 5.2 | 13.2 | 14.6 | 11.3 | 12.3 | 18.9 | 7.1 | 11.9 | 21.2 | 162.1 | 5.2 | 167.2 |
| Mar | 50.8 | 20.8 | 6.0 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 12.1 | 13.5 | 20.6 | 7.7 | 13.0 | 22.0 | 177.2 | 5.4 | 182.6 |
| Apr | 55.9 | 21.5 | 6.6 | 17.8 | 16.5 | 13.1 | 15.1 | 21.8 | 8.1 | 13.7 | 23.0 | 191.7 | 5.5 | 197.2 |
| May | 59.8 | 25.1 | 8.0 | 18.3 | 17.7 | 13.1 | 15.3 | 23.1 | 9.0 | 13.9 | 24.0 | 202.3 | 5.3 | 207.5 |
| Jun | 67.1 | 28.7 | 8.8 | 20.7 | 18.9 | 14.1 | 16.2 | 24.8 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 25.7 | 221.4 | 5.5 | 226.9 |
| Jul | 69.1 | 29.8 | 8.5 | 20.3 | 19.4 | 14.5 | 16.8 | 25.5 | 10.8 | 15.0 | 26.1 | 226.0 | 5.3 | 231.3 |
| Aug | 70.7 | 30.8 | 8.4 | 20.3 | 19.3 | 14.6 | 18.1 | 25.3 | 10.9 | 15.1 | 26.3 | 228.9 | 4.9 | 233.8 |
| Sep | 80.5 | 35.0 | 9.7 | 23.2 | 21.7 | 17.5 | 20.5 | 29.3 | 12.8 | 16.7 | 29.8 | 261.7 | 5.8 | 267.4 |
| Oct | 88.9 | 39.6 | 9.9 | 23.7 | 24.0 | 19.7 | 21.7 | 31.4 | 13.7 | 17.3 | 30.8 | 281.1 | 6.1 | 287.2 |
| Nov | 89.3 | 41.3 | 9.2 | 23.2 | 23.1 | 19.4 | 20.9 | 30.8 | 12.8 | 16.2 | 29.8 | 274.7 | 6.6 | 281.3 |
| Dec | 82.3 | 38.6 | 8.4 | 21.3 | 21.0 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 27.5 | 11.0 | 14.5 | 27.2 | 249.2 | 6.0 | 255.2 |
| 1997 Jan | 76.2 | 36.5 | 7.9 | 19.9 | 19.3 | 16.2 | 17.3 | 25.9 | 10.4 | 14.2 | 24.9 | 232.1 | 5.4 | 237.5 |
| Vacancies at careers 1993) 1994) Annual 1995) averages 1996) | 2.8 2.8 2.8 3.1 5.1 | 1.7 1.4 0.8 2.0 | 0.3 0.3 0.4 0.5 | 0.5 0.7 0.8 0.9 | 0.8 0.8 0.6 1.4 | 0.3 0.3 0.4 0.5 | 0.4 0.3 0.4 1.3 | 0.5 0.5 0.6 1.0 | 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.2 | 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 | 0.5 0.6 0.6 0.6 | 6.6 6.5 6.8 11.9 | 0.6 0.8 0.7 0.8 | 7.2 7.2 7.5 12.7 |
| Jan | 2.6 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 0.6 | 6.4 |
| Feb | 2.6 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 6.0 |
| Mar | 2.8 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 5.9 | 0.6 | 6.5 |
| Apr | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 6.9 |
| May | 3.5 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 10.5 | 0.8 | 11.3 |
| Jun | 5.7 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 18.7 | 0.8 | 19.5 |
| Jul | 11.1 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 19.7 | 0.8 | 20.5 |
| Aug | 6.3 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 15.0 | 0.8 | 15.8 |
| Sep | 6.4 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 14.9 | 0.9 | 15.9 |
| Oct | 6.5 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 14.9 | 1.0 | 15.8 |
| Nov | 5.9 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 13.4 | 1.1 | 14.5 |
| Dec | 5.7 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 11.9 | 1.0 | 12.9 |
| 1997 Jan | 3.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 9.4 | 0.9 | 10.2 |

one third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication and also a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together.

di n South East.

ing vacancies on government programmes. See note to table 3.1.

LABOUR DISPUTES Stoppages of work

| United Kingdom | 12 months | s to Decemb | per 1995 | 12 months | s to Decemi | ber 1996 |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| SIC 1992 | Stop- pages | Workers involved | Working days lost | Stop- pages | Workers involved | Working days los |
| Agriculture, hunting, | | | | | | |
| forestry and fishing | - | 11 11 11 11 11 | - | 1 | 100 | 100 |
| Mining and quarrying | 4 | 400 | 400 | 6 | 900 | 1,900 |
| Manufacturing of: | | | | | | |
| food, beverages and | | | | | | |
| tobacco; | 12 | 2,200 | 8,300 | 2 | 100 | 2,500 |
| textiles and textile | | | | | | |
| products; | 5 | 7,400 | 2,500 | 7 | 2,000 | 2,500 |
| leather and leather | | | | | | |
| products; | - | - | - | | - | |
| wood and wood | | | | | | |
| products; | 1 | 300 | 500 | - | - | |
| pulp, paper and pap | er | | | | | |
| products; printin | g | | | | | |
| and publishing; | 2 | 400 | 1,200 | 1 | 100 | 4,500 |
| coke,refined petrole | um | | | | | |
| products, nuclea | ar | | | | | |
| fuels; | - | - | | 2 | 2,500 | 8,400 |
| chemicals, chemica | 1 | | | | | |
| products and ma | an- | | | | | |
| made fibres; | 2 | 1,700 | 4,700 | 2 | 200 | 400 |
| rubber and plastics; | - | | | 3 | 200 | 1,000 |
| other non-metallic | | | | | | |
| mineral products | 3; 2 | 300 | 600 | | | |
| basic metals and | | | | | | |
| fabricated metal | | | | | | |
| products; | 9 | 2,400 | 7,600 | 96 | 3,100 | |
| machinery and | | | | | | |
| equipment nec; | 8 | 1,400 | 8,200 | 9 | 2,600 | 7,500 |
| electrical and | | | | | | |
| optical equipme | nt: 11 | 3,500 | 4,000 | 4 | 1,100 | 1,600 |
| transport equipment | : 15 | 13,000 | 27,400 | 21 | 22,200 | 43,100 |
| manufacturing nec. | 1 | 300 | 100 | 4 | 1,500 | 21,200 |
| Electricity, gas and | | | | | | |
| water supply | 1 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 175 | 1 | |
| Construction | 9 | 1,700 | 10,200 | 10 | 3,100 | 8,100 |
| Wholesale and retail | | | | | | |
| trade; repairs | 1 | + | 200 | | - | |
| Hotels and restaurants | 5 | 900 | 5,600 | 3 | 100 | 4,300 |
| Fransport, storage and | | | | | | |
| communication | 56 | 54,400 | 120,400 | 71 | 145,700 | 883,500 |
| inancial intermediation | 1 3 | 9,600 | 9,100 | 2 | 20,100 | 10,100 |
| Real estate, renting and | | | | | | |
| business activities | 5 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5 | 300 | 500 |
| Public administration ar | nd | | | | | |
| defence | 26 | 27,800 | 94,900 | 22 | 32,100 | 157,700 |
| Education | 27 | 30,000 | 67,200 | 34 | 120,100 | 126,800 |
| Health and social work | 17 | 3,800 | 16,300 | 9 | 3,200 | 8,200 |
| Other community, social | | | | 12 7 13 17 | | |
| personal service | | | | | | |
| activities | 19 | 9,800 | 23,400 | 11 | 1,700 | 2,500 |
| All industries | | | | | | |
| and services | 235 * | 174,000 | 414,700 | 237 * | 360,200 | 1,299,500 |

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

Prominent stoppages in the 6 month period July 1 1996 to December 31 1996

| Industry and location | Date when stoppag | е | Number of workers | involved * | Number of | Cause or object |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------|---|
| | Began | Ended | Directly | Indirectly | working days lost in period | |
| Education | | | | | | |
| Various areas of UK | 19.11.96 | cont'g | 110,000 | | 110,000 | Over straight pay increase |
| Financial intermediation | | | | | | |
| Various areas of GB | 24.12.96 | 24.12.96 | 20,000 | | 10,000 | Over workers' entitlement to annual & occasional holidays |
| Health and social work | | | | | | |
| Northern Ireland | 14.11.96 | 25.11.96 | 500 | | 5,000 | Over feared or alleged reductions in earnings |
| Manufacturing industries | | | | | | |
| West Midlands Met County | 06.06.96 | 05.07.96 | 4,400 | | 2,800 | Over workers' entitlements to annual and |
| Durham | 22.08.96 | 31.12.96 | 400 | | 20,500 | occasional holidays (Total days lost 5,100) Over straight pay increase |
| Tyne & Wear Met County | 17.10.96 | 06.12.96 | 800 | | 16,700 | Over straight pay increase |
| West Yorkshire | 23.10.96 | 31.12.96 | 400 | | 8,300 | Over pay increases to accompany and compensate for a basic change in the payment system |
| Public administration and de | fence; compulsory soc | cial security | | | | payment eyetem |
| Various areas of GB | 11.12.95 | 08.10.96 | 12,200 | | 72,100 | Over health & safety issues (Total days lost 76,500) |
| Derbyshire | 10.06.96 | 20.09.96 | 800 | 100 | 6,200 | Over market testing, privatisation, cuts in service |
| Transport, storage and con | nmunication | | | | | |
| Lothian | 21.11.96 | 26.11.96 | 2,100 | | 12,000 | Over temporary staffing arrangements |
| Various areas of GB | 21.06.96 | 02.09.96 | 109,000 | | 575,700 | Over pay increase allied to improvements in |
| Greater London | 27.06.96 | 28.08.96 | 1,500 | 5,000 | 38,400 | productivity (Total days lost 789,200) Over the basic hours of work (the standard |
| Various areas of GB | 23.08.96 | 18.11.96 | 1,900 | | 7,200 | working week)(Total days lost 44,300) Over pay increases allied to improvements in productivity |

Stoppages: December 1996 United Kingdom

of which, stoppages:
Beginning in month
Continuing from earlier months Including 23,900 directly involved.

Stoppages in progress

Number of stoppages

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*

12 months to December 1996

241,400 32,200 16,200 18,200 2,500 19,300 17,900 12,500

rking is lost

section. The figures for 1996 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels extra wage and fringe benefits
Duration and pattern of hours worked
Redundancy questions
Trade union matters
Working conditions and supervision
Manning and work allocation
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures

United Kingdom

27,100

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

LABOUR DISPUTES * Stoppages of work: summary

| United Kingdom | Number of stoppages | | Number of workers (000) | | Working days lost in a period (000) | all stoppages in progess in |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| | Beginning in period | In progress in period | Beginning involvement in period in any dispute | All involvement in period | All industries and services | All manufacturing industries |
| 1994 | 203 232 | 205 235 | 87.0 169.0 | 107.0 174.0 | 278.0 415.0 | 58.0 65.0 |
| 1995 1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May | 10 7 19 19 25 | 12 9 22 22 23 33 | 1.8 3.2 5.2 4.5 18.1 | 1.9 3.5 8.0 5.0 19.0 42.4 | 2.5 4.2 8.5 15.1 33.4 70.5 | 0.9 1.3 1.3 2.7 13.0 10.0 |
| Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | 25 29 22 12 12 16 17 | 36 28 18 19 19 19 | 29.0 8.1 10.9 5.4 6.9 5.5 8.4 | 42.4 14.6 15.1 9.6 9.9 6.9 10.4 | 70.3 31.7 39.0 19.6 14.5 17.0 22.6 | 8.1 8.3 2.6 1.1 3.8 4.8 |
| 1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Seu Oct Nov Dec | 12 16 16 22 24 16 25 24 24 13 21 | 15 19 17 26 29 23 29 31 35 25 34 | 14.7 20.9 7.0 18.1 26.1 2.5 16.5 9.9 4.7 4.0 21.7 24.4 | 17.9 22.1 19.0 20.4 29.8 4.3 16.9 10.5 13.4 10.4 30.4 29.0 | 24.3 18.0 28.3 33.9 51.3 16.0 32.2 18.5 24.5 30.6 77.2 59.6 | 4.5 0.3 1.3 5.4 11.1 5.4 1.6 3.0 1.6 7.3 13.5 9.9 |
| 1996 Jan Fen Mer App Men Jun Jun Aug Sed Oot Nov | 10 25 15 18 13 32 14 25 19 19 19r 21r | 24 35 25 27 22 43 28 33 29 25r 31r 22 | 5.6 5.9 4.2 6.1 2.4 138.6 6.5 22.4 5.4 3.8r 122.6r 25.4 | 17.1 9.5 5.0 8.3 4.0 140.4 127.2 135.7 120.7 16.5r 125.2r 27.1 | 51.3 35.5 14.9 13.2 7.4 241.0 148.6 442.2 121.9 39.3r 161.0r 23.0 | 5.9 2.3 9.3 3.5 0.5 8.7 7.6 3.5 8.4 13.7 23.0r |

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

| United Kingdom | Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing | Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water | Manufactur- ing | Construction | Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants | Transport, storage & commun- ication | Finance, real estate, renting & business activities | Public administrat- ion and defence | Education | Health and social work | Other community, social and personal service activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| SIC 1992 | A,B | C,E | D | F | G,H | 1 | J,K | L | M | N | O,P,Q |
| TAB42B.TXT 1994 1995 | | 1 | 58 65 | 5 10 | 1 6 | 110 120 | 7 10 | 11 95 | 70 67 | 5 16 | 11 23 |
| 1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun Jul Aug | | | 0.9 1.3 1.3 2.7 13.0 10.0 8.1 8.3 | 0.2 0.1 4.3 | 0.1 0.7 - 0.7 | 1.6 8.7 13.0 27.9 15.9 18.2 | 0.1 2.4 2.4 0.7 0.1 | 0.6 - 0.2 - 0.8 2.3 6.2 | 0.5 0.4 0.6 0.5 4.0 23.9 4.4 4.6 | 0.5 1.3 0.4 1.6 | 0.4 1.4 2 2.1 2.3 0.9 |
| Sep Oct Nov Dec | | 0.3 0.3 | 2.6 1.1 3.8 4.8 | 0.3 | | 13.0 3.5 1.4 6.4 | 1.1 | 0.3 - 0.1 0.5 | 1.8 9.5 9.8 10.2 5.3 | 0.1 - 0.5 0.4 | 0.6 0.1 1 |
| Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | | 0.1 | 4.5 0.3 1.3 5.4 11.1 5.4 1.6 3.0 1.6 7.3 13.5 9.9 | 5.0 0.9 0.2 0.7 0.1 - 0.3 2.4 0.5 | 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 - - 1.3 2.2 2.0 | 13.6 1.0 1.7 11.8 24.0 0.8 18.5 4.9 4.4 7.8 27.9 4.1 | 2.5 6.5 0.1 0.7 0.1 | 0.9 0.6 2.8 1.1 0.6 7.7 8.0 9.0 26.4 36.7 | 5.5 6.9 20.1 13.9 4.5 0.6 1.5 5.5 1.6 4.3 2.8 | 0.3 0.9 0.8 0.1 2.6 4.4 3.7 0.10.4 3.4 | 6.2 0.2 0.8 0.1 6.4 9.1 0.1 |
| 1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | 0.1 | 1.3 - - - - 0.3r | 5.9 2.3 9.3 3.5 0.5 8.7 7.6 3.5 8.4 13.7 23.0r 9.5 | 5.2 2.5 0.1 0.2 - | 2.2 2.2 - - - - - - - - - | 9.2 2.8 0.2 1.8 0.9 221.0 135.7 394.0 98.9 1.6 15.9r 1.5 | 0.2 0.2 | 33 21.8 1.8 3.7 3.9 8.1 4.0 44.6 13.0 23.0 0.6r 0.1 | 0.9 0.4 1.0 1.1 2.1 2.9 1.1 0.3 0.1 115.4r 1.5 | 0.1 0.5 0.5 - - 1.3 0.5 5.2 0.1 | 0.2 0.5 0.5 0.2 0.2 0.2 |

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

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EARNINGS Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors

| GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 | | economy ns 01-93) | | | | cturing inc ns 15-37) | dustries | | | ion indus ns 10-41) | tries | | | industries ns 50-93) | S | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| SIC 1992 | Actual | Seasona | Illy adjuste | ed | Actual | Seasona | ally adjuste | ed | Actual | Seasona | ally adjuste | ed | Actual | Seasona | illy adjuste | ed |
| | | | Per cen over pro 12 mont | | | | Per cen over pre 12 mont | | | | Per cen over pr 12 mon | | | | Per cen over pro 12 mont | |
| 1990=100 | | | | Under- lying * | | | | Under- lying * | | | | Under- lying * | | | | Under- lying * |
| 1993) 1994) Annual 1995) averages | 118.5 123.2 127.4 | | | | 120.5 126.2 131.9 | | | | 121.0 126.9 132.4 | | | | 117.5 121.7 125.1 | | | |
| 993 Jan Feb Mar | 116.1 116.7 119.6 | 117.0 117.2 117.2 | 4.5 4.0 2.8 | 4 ³ / ₄ 4 ¹ / ₂ 4 | 117.1 118.3 121.9 | 118.2 118.7 118.8 | 4.9 4.9 3.9 | 5 ¹ / ₄ 5 5 | 117.6 118.7 122.1 | 118.6 119.1 119.5 | 4.9 4.8 3.8 | 5 ¹ / ₄ 5 5 | 115.6 116.1 118.5 | 116.3 116.5 115.8 | 4.3 3.7 2.4 | 4 ½ 4 ¼ 3 ¾ |
| Apr May Jun | 117.5 118.0 118.5 | 117.6 117.9 118.3 | 4.0 3.5 3.6 | 4 3 ³ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₄ | 119.0 120.4 120.9 | 119.2 120.1 120.4 | 5.4 4.9 5.0 | 5 5 5 | 119.7 120.8 121.3 | 119.5 120.4 120.7 | 5.3 4.8 4.8 | 5 5 5 | 116.5 116.9 117.0 | 116.8 116.9 117.2 | 3.3 3.1 3.0 | 3 ¹ / ₄ 3 2 ³ / ₄ |
| Jul Aug Seo | 119.5 118.2 118.0 | 118.8 118.9 119.2 | 3.8 3.3 3.1 | 3 ½ 3 ¼ 3 3 | 121.8 119.5 120.1 | 121.0 121.2 121.9 | 4.9 3.8 4.6 | 4 ³ / ₄ 4 ¹ / ₂ 4 ¹ / ₄ | 122.4 119.9 120.6 | 121.6 121.5 122.3 | 5.0 4.0 4.8 | 4 ³ / ₄ 4 ¹ / ₂ 4 ¹ / ₂ | 118.3 117.3 116.8 | 117.7 117.7 118.0 | 3.3 2.8 2.4 | 2 ³ / ₄ 2 ³ / ₄ 2 ¹ / ₄ |
| Oct Nov Dec | 118.4 120.0 121.6 | 119.7 120.4 120.5 | 2.1 3.3 3.2 | 3 3 3 1/4 | 121.3 122.4 123.5 | 122.1 122.6 122.5 | 3.8 4.1 3.9 | 4 1/4 4 4 1/4 | 121.7 123.1 124.1 | 122.6 123.3 123.3 | 3.8 4.3 4.0 | 4 1/4 4 1/4 4 1/4 | 116.9 118.7 120.8 | 118.5 119.0 119.5 | 1.4 2.6 2.9 | 2 ¹ / ₄ 2 ¹ / ₂ 2 ³ / ₄ |
| 994 Jan Feb Mar | 120.3 122.0 124.9 | 121.2 122.2 121.8 | 3.6 4.3 3.9 | 3 ³ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₄ 4 | 122.6 123.5 128.4 | 123.7 123.6 124.7 | 4.7 4.2 5.0 | 4 ¹ / ₂ 4 ³ / ₄ 4 ³ / ₄ | 123.3 123.9 128.4 | 124.3 124.1 125.2 | 4.8 4.2 4.8 | 4 ¹ / ₂ 4 ³ / ₄ 4 ³ / ₄ | 119.2 121.7 123.6 | 119.8 121.8 120.4 | 3.1 4.6 3.9 | 3 ½ 3 ½ 4 |
| Apr May Jun | 121.6 123.5 123.0 | 121.7 123.3 123.0 | 3.5 4.6 3.9 | 3 ³ / ₄ 4 3 ³ / ₄ | 124.6 125.6 126.2 | 124.7 125.4 125.8 | 4.6 4.4 4.5 | 4 ³ / ₄ 4 ¹ / ₂ 4 ¹ / ₄ | 125.1 129.3 126.4 | 124.9 129.0 125.9 | 4.5 7.2 4.3 | 4 ³ / ₄ 4 ¹ / ₂ 4 ¹ / ₄ | 120.3 121.0 121.3 | 120.6 120.9 121.6 | 3.2 3.4 3.8 | 3 ½ 3 ¾ 3 ½ 3 ½ |
| Jul Aug Sep | 124.0 122.8 122.7 | 123.3 123.7 124.1 | 3.8 4.1 4.1 | 3 ³ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₄ | 126.9 125.0 125.6 | 126.1 126.9 127.6 | 4.2 4.8 4.7 | 4 1/4 4 1/2 4 3/4 | 127.3 125.5 126.1 | 126.5 127.4 128.1 | 4.0 4.9 4.7 | 4 1/4 4 1/4 4 1/2 | 122.5 121.4 121.0 | 121.9 122.1 122.4 | 3.6 3.7 3.7 | 3 ½ 3 ½ 3 ½ 3 ½ |
| Oct Nov Dec | 122.9 124.0 127.0 | 124.4 124.6 125.8 | 3.9 3.5 4.4 | 3 ³ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₄ | 127.2 128.5 130.8 | 128.2 128.9 129.5 | 5.0 5.1 5.7 | 4 ³ / ₄ 5 5 | 127.5 128.7 131.2 | 128.6 129.1 130.1 | 4.9 4.7 5.5 | 4 ½ 4 ¾ 5 | 120.9 121.8 125.5 | 122.6 122.3 124.2 | 3.5 2.7 3.9 | 3 ¹ / ₄ 3 2 ³ / ₄ |
| 995 Jan Feb Mar | 124.8 125.9 130.3 | 125.7 125.9 126.5 | 3.8 3.0 3.8 | 3 ³ / ₄ 3 ¹ / ₂ 3 ¹ / ₂ | 128.4 130.4 134.5 | 129.6 130.2 130.4 | 4.8 5.3 4.5 | 5 1/4 5 5 1/4 | 129.2 131.1 134.6 | 130.3 130.9 130.9 | 4.8 5.5 4.5 | 5 1/4 5 5 1/4 | 123.1 123.8 128.9 | 123.7 123.8 125.2 | 3.2 1.6 4.0 | 2 ³ / ₄ 2 ³ / ₄ 2 ³ / ₄ |
| Apr May Jun | 126.2 127.0 126.8 | 126.3 126.8 127.0 | 3.8 2.8 3.2 | 3 ³ / ₄ 3 ¹ / ₂ 3 ¹ / ₂ | 131.1 131.1 131.8 | 131.1 131.2 131.5 | 5.1 4.6 4.5 | 4 ³ / ₄ 4 ³ / ₄ 4 ¹ / ₂ | 131.4 131.6 132.6 | 131.2 131.5 132.2 | 5.0 2.0 5.0 | 4 ³ / ₄ 4 ³ / ₄ 4 ³ / ₄ | 123.8 125.0 123.9 | 124.0 124.8 124.4 | 2.8 3.2 2.3 | 3 2 ³ / ₄ 2 ³ / ₄ |
| Jul Aug Sep | 127.9 126.6 126.6 | 127.2 127.8 128.1 | 3.2 3.3 3.2 | 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4 | 133.2 130.2 130.5 | 132.2 132.4 132.7 | 4.9 4.3 4.0 | 4 ¹ / ₂ 4 ¹ / ₄ 4 | 133.6 130.8 131.3 | 132.7 133.0 133.4 | 4.9 4.4 4.2 | 4 ³ / ₄ 4 ¹ / ₂ 4 ¹ / ₂ | 125.3 124.5 124.0 | 124.7 125.4 125.5 | 2.3 2.7 2.6 | 2 ½ 2 ½ 2 ½ 2 ½ |
| Oct Nov Dec | 127.2 128.3 130.6 | 128.8 129.0 129.4 | 3.6 3.6 2.8 | 3 ¹ / ₄ 3 ¹ / ₄ 3 ¹ / ₄ | 132.3 133.2 136.1 | 133.6 133.7 134.6 | 4.2 3.8 3.9 | 4 4 4 | 132.9 133.7 136.2 | 134.2 134.2 135.0 | 4.4 4.0 3.7 | 4 ¹ / ₄ 4 4 | 124.4 125.9 128.3 | 126.2 126.5 127.0 | 2.9 3.5 2.2 | 2 ³ / ₄ 2 ³ / ₄ 3 |
| 996 Jan Feb Mar | 128.9 130.8 135.5 | 129.9 130.6 131.1 | 3.3 3.7 3.7 | 3 ½ 3 ¾ 3 ¾ 3 ¾ | 133.6 136.4 140.7 | 134.9 135.8 136.2 | 4.1 4.4 4.4 | 4 ¹ / ₄ 4 ¹ / ₄ 4 ¹ / ₄ | 134.1 136.8 140.9 | 135.3 136.2 136.7 | 3.8 4.1 4.5 | 4 4 4 1/4 | 126.9 128.2 133.3 | 127.5 128.1 129.2 | 3.1 3.5 3.2 | 3 3 ½ 3 ½ |
| Apr May Jun | 131.4 131.0 131.6 | 131.6 130.8 131.9 | 4.1 3.2 3.9 | 3 ³ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₄ | 136.7 136.4 137.5 | 136.5 136.7 137.3 | 4.2 4.2 4.4 | 4 1/4 4 1/4 4 1/4 | 137.2 136.8 137.7 | 136.9 137.0 137.4 | 4.4 4.1 4.0 | 4 ¹ / ₄ 4 4 | 128.9 128.3 128.7 | 129.0 128.1 129.4 | 4.0 2.6 4.0 | 3 ½ 3 ½ 3 ½ 3 ½ |
| Jul Aug Sep | 133.1 131.3 131.9 | 132.4 132.7 133.4 | 4.1 3.9 4.2 | 4 4 4 | 139.0 136.1 136.6 | 137.9 138.4 139.0 | 4.3 4.6 4.7 | 4 ¹ / ₂ 4 ¹ / ₂ 4 ¹ / ₂ | 139.2 136.3 137.0 | 138.2 138.6 139.2 | 4.2 4.2 4.4 | 4 4 1/4 4 1/4 | 130.3 128.8 129.0 | 129.8 129.9 130.6 | 4.0 3.6 4.0 | 3 ³ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₄ |
| Oct Nov Dec P | 131.9 133.5 136.6 | 133.6 134.2 135.2 | 3.7 4.0 4.5 | 4 4 1/4 4 1/4 | 137.6 139.5 142.9 | 139.2 139.9 141.1 | 4.2 4.7 4.8 | 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 3/4 | 138.0 139.9 143.0 | 139.5 140.3 141.6 | 3.9 4.5 4.9 | 4 1/4 4 1/2 4 3/4 | 129.0 130.4 134.0 | 130.9 131.1 132.7 | 3.7 3.6 4.5 | 4 4 4 |

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. on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993. ex 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

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

| GREAT SIC 19 | T BRITAIN 92 | Agricul- ture and forestry (E&W) | Mining and quarrys | Food products; beverages and tobacco | Textiles | Clothing leather and footwear | Wood, wood products and other manu'ing n.e.c. | Pulp, paper products printing and publish- ing | Chemicals and chemical products | Rubber and plastic products | Other non- metallic mineral products | Basic metals | Fabric'd metal products (excl. machin- ery) | Machiner and equip- ment n.e.c. |
|-----------------|-----------------|---|--------------------------|--|----------|--|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------|--|---|
| 1990=1 | 00 | (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 |
| | Jan | 109.7 | 122.5 | 120.4 | 119.0 | 115.2 | 110.7 | 114.5 | 119.4 | 118.1 | 112.2 | 117.8 | 114.9 | 120.3 |
| | Feb | 108.9 | 122.2 | 123.9 | 119.3 | 117.1 | 114.0 | 115.4 | 119.2 | 120.8 | 114.3 | 108.9 | 115.6 | 121.5 |
| | Mar | 113.0 | 125.9 | 129.2 | 121.2 | 116.0 | 114.9 | 118.8 | 130.4 | 124.1 | 114.1 | 111.0 | 118.3 | 124.5 |
| | Apr | 114.4 | 126.3 | 123.3 | 121.5 | 116.9 | 112.2 | 117.3 | 118.6 | 120.2 | 114.2 | 116.0 | 120.3 | 121. |
| | 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. |
| | 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. |
| | 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. |
| | 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. |
| | 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. |
| | 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. |
| | 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. |
| | 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. |
| | an | 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. |
| | Feb | 112.5 | 129.4 | 126.2 | 125.4 | 122.9 | 120.4 | 119.9 | 124.1 | 125.0 | 118.4 | 114.8 | 125.3 | 126. |
| | Mar | 121.6 | 132.2 | 137.4 | 129.0 | 125.4 | 118.9 | 124.5 | 134.4 | 129.4 | 120.2 | 118.9 | 126.5 | 130. |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | an | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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. |
| | 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. |
| | 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. |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | Dec P | 128.0 | 144.4 | 147.2 | 143.7 | 136.4 | 138.8 | 137.8 | 145.5 | 140.8 | 130.8 | 141.0 | 142.7 | 143 |

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. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette* in September 1993.

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. 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), 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).

For enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page.

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

| Electr- ical and optical equip- ment | Trans- port equipment | Elec- tricity, gas and water supply | Construction | Whole- sale trade | Retail trade and repairs | Hotels and rest- aurants | Trans- port, storage and communi- cation | Finan- cial inter- media- tion | Real estate renting and business activities | Public adminis- tration services | Education health and social work | Other services | GREA | AT BRITAIN SIC 1992 |
|--|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| -22) | (34,35) | (40,41) | (45) | (51) | (50,52) | (55) | (60-64) | (65-67) | (70-74) | (75) | (80-85) | (90-93) | | 1990=100 |
| 121.7 127.2 132.9 | 119.2 126.4 133.2 | 123.1 127.1 133.6 | 116.5 120.0 123.5 | 114.9 119.1 124.4 | 112.3 115.9 118.3 | 118.0 119.9 122.3 | 119.9 124.3 128.2 | 119.1 128.1 133.4 | 113.2 115.8 119.3 | 119.3 123.5 126.0 | 120.2 122.9 124.6 | 117.3 122.5 129.5 | 1993) 1994) 1995) | Annual Averages |
| 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 |
| 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 | | Feb |
| 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 | | Mar |
| 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 | | Apr |
| 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 | | May |
| 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 | | June |
| 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 | | July |
| 120.9 | 118.8 | 122.7 | 115.2 | 113.6 | 111.3 | 117.2 | 118.2 | 116.5 | 112.3 | 120.3 | 124.4 | 114.1 | | Aug |
| 120.5 | 118.6 | 122.5 | 114.9 | 111.5 | 112.3 | 119.6 | 118.7 | 117.3 | 110.8 | 119.5 | 121.8 | 114.9 | | Sept |
| 122.5 | 119.9 | 124.1 | 115.3 | 113.4 | 111.8 | 116.4 | 119.3 | 117.5 | 112.6 | 120.2 | 120.2 | 115.8 | | Oct |
| 123.7 | 120.5 | 127.3 | 117.3 | 115.2 | 111.6 | 116.8 | 122.1 | 124.0 | 113.7 | 121.1 | 120.4 | 119.5 | | Nov |
| 124.1 | 121.2 | 125.2 | 118.8 | 117.8 | 115.5 | 124.4 | 127.2 | 123.1 | 118.5 | 120.4 | 119.9 | 123.9 | | Dec |
| 124.2 | 121.6 | 124.4 | 116.9 | 115.4 | 115.1 | 116.1 | 123.5 | 123.5 | 113.9 | 120.6 | 120.1 | 121.5 | 1994 | Jan |
| 124.6 | 122.5 | 124.9 | 117.9 | 118.5 | 115.1 | 117.4 | 120.7 | 143.8 | 114.2 | 123.1 | 119.7 | 119.7 | | Feb |
| 130.1 | 126.7 | 125.0 | 120.6 | 124.2 | 117.7 | 119.6 | 124.3 | 144.8 | 115.5 | 123.3 | 120.2 | 121.6 | | Mar |
| 124.9 | 124.6 | 125.6 | 118.2 | 119.9 | 116.5 | 118.8 | 123.1 | 123.9 | 115.6 | 121.5 | 120.8 | 119.3 | | Apr |
| 127.1 | 125.2 | 124.4 | 119.0 | 119.0 | 115.8 | 120.9 | 122.7 | 126.6 | 115.5 | 123.2 | 121.8 | 121.4 | | May |
| 127.9 | 127.3 | 125.3 | 122.2 | 117.7 | 118.1 | 119.5 | 122.0 | 126.2 | 116.1 | 122.9 | 123.6 | 121.7 | | June |
| 128.0 | 127.6 | 126.3 | 121.5 | 120.3 | 116.7 | 120.0 | 128.1 | 125.3 | 116.9 | 122.9 | 125.4 | 122.0 | | July |
| 126.7 | 125.4 | 131,9 | 119.2 | 118.2 | 115.9 | 119.2 | 122.8 | 122.0 | 116.2 | 124.3 | 126.2 | 122.0 | | Aug |
| 126.1 | 125.4 | 129.7 | 119.9 | 117.5 | 115.5 | 119.2 | 124.1 | 120.8 | 114.7 | 124.5 | 124.9 | 121.6 | | Sept |
| 127.4 | 129.1 | 128.9 | 119.3 | 118.1 | 113.7 | 119.0 | 124.9 | 123.0 | 115.2 | 123.5 | 123.3 | 124.2 | | Oct |
| 128.8 | 129.5 | 128.5 | 122.1 | 118.3 | 113.8 | 122.2 | 125.2 | 127.3 | 115.4 | 125.9 | 121.7 | 126.8 | | Nov |
| 131.0 | 131.9 | 130.5 | 122.8 | 122.2 | 117.1 | 127.0 | 130.6 | 129.7 | 120.7 | 126.8 | 127.1 | 128.3 | | Dec |
| 129.6 | 129.7 | 129.8 | 120.7 | 119.2 | 117.5 | 121.0 | 126.3 | 131.4 | 117.7 | 125.3 | 121.8 | 126.7 | 1995 | Jan |
| 133.6 | 131.8 | 130.1 | 120.8 | 121.8 | 115.6 | 123.5 | 124.5 | 137.3 | 118.0 | 126.9 | 121.9 | 125.3 | | Feb |
| 135.7 | 136.7 | 130.6 | 123.7 | 129.3 | 121.2 | 119.7 | 129.5 | 163.4 | 120.4 | 127.5 | 121.5 | 126.0 | | Mar |
| 131.3 | 135.4 | 132.6 | 122.0 | 123.7 | 116.6 | 123.7 | 127.8 | 129.9 | 119.6 | 124.3 | 123.3 | 126.0 | | Apr |
| 133.3 | 131.8 | 132.1 | 122.9 | 122.0 | 118.2 | 122.8 | 126.2 | 129.9 | 119.0 | 124.7 | 122.9 | 155.4 | | May |
| 132.4 | 133.3 | 133.3 | 126.4 | 124.3 | 119.3 | 119.9 | 126.3 | 130.3 | 118.5 | 125.5 | 124.1 | 123.2 | | June |
| 133.8 | 133.7 | 138.4 | 125.6 | 124.1 | 118.3 | 121.8 | 130.9 | 131.3 | 118.3 | 125.7 | 126.8 | 127.1 | | July |
| 131.8 | 131.1 | 135.8 | 122.1 | 125.1 | 119.4 | 121.7 | 127.1 | 126.1 | 117.6 | 125.5 | 128.0 | 126.9 | | Aug |
| 131.0 | 130.9 | 134.8 | 123.6 | 122.8 | 117.8 | 120.8 | 127.5 | 125.5 | 117.0 | 126.9 | 126.4 | 127.8 | | Sept |
| 132.1 | 133.5 | 134.0 | 123.2 | 122.8 | 117.1 | 121.6 | 128.8 | 128.1 | 119.2 | 126.7 | 125.7 | 127.6 | | Oct |
| 134.2 | 134.4 | 134.7 | 125.4 | 127.5 | 117.9 | 121.8 | 130.3 | 131.8 | 120.1 | 126.1 | 126.3 | 131.7 | | Nov |
| 136.5 | 135.7 | 136.8 | 126.1 | 130.1 | 120.7 | 128.7 | 133.5 | 136.0 | 125.9 | 126.5 | 126.4 | 130.8 | | Dec |
| 136.0 | 133.8 | 134.2 | 124.6 | 126.7 | 119.5 | 122.5 | 130.4 | 137.4 | 121.7 | 126.7 | 125.6 | 132.2 | 1996 | Jan |
| 141.9 | 136.5 | 134.6 | 125.8 | 129.8 | 119.1 | 124.6 | 129.2 | 141.5 | 124.3 | 127.8 | 127.4 | 131.8 | | Feb |
| 140.6 | 149.2 | 135.4 | 129.7 | 134.8 | 125.7 | 123.8 | 132.5 | 172.9 | 125.3 | 129.0 | 125.5 | 131.1 | | Mar |
| 138.5 | 139.2 | 137.3 | 126.4 | 127.8 | 122.3 | 122.8 | 131.3 | 143.1 | 125.1 | 127.6 | 126.9 | 134.5 | | Apr |
| 139.3 | 138.2 | 139.2 | 126.1 | 128.7 | 122.2 | 124.8 | 130.9 | 133.9 | 123.5 | 128.4 | 128.5 | 135.8 | | May |
| 138.7 | 140.4 | 140.6 | 128.5 | 129.6 | 125.5 | 123.7 | 131.4 | 135.2 | 124.6 | 127.1 | 128.5 | 132.9 | | June |
| 140.1 | 141.9 | 141.4 | 128.3 | 130.6 | 125.5 | 126.6 | 134.7 | 137.5 | 124.0 | 128.6 | 130.3 | 136.6 | 1 | July |
| 138.9 | 139.4 | 141.2 | 125.3 | 129.4 | 122.9 | 125.1 | 130.3 | 132.1 | 123.8 | 128.3 | 131.5 | 137.5 | | Aug |
| 138.8 | 138.1 | 138.9 | 128.4 | 127.4 | 124.1 | 123.3 | 133.4 | 131.6 | 121.3 | 129.7 | 130.6 | 139.3 | | Sep |
| 138.9 | 141.7 | 140.2 | 127.3 | 129.3 | 121.6 | 125.3 | 132.3 | 134.6 | 123.7 | 130.1 | 128.9 | 137.9 | | Oct |
| 141.0 | 142.0 | 138.9 | 130.5 | 130.0 | 123.2 | 126.3 | 135.4 | 138.1 | 124.2 | 130.7 | 128.5 | 140.8 | | Nov |
| 148.4 | 144.3 | 142.4 | 131.5 | 137.7 | 126.8 | 133.7 | 138.3 | 147.5 | 130.2 | 129.5 | 129.7 | 142.5 | | Dec P |

ng sea transport. ng private domestic and personal services.

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

| UNITED KINGDOM | | Manufacturing | | Energy and water supply | Production industries | Construction | Whole econor | ny |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| SIC 1992 990=100 | | | Per cent change from a year earlier | | | | | Per cent change from a year earlier |
| | 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1993 1995 | 71.6 74.9 75.7 78.3 82.2 85.5 87.5 89.8 93.7 100.0 105.6 106.5 106.0 109.4 | 9.2 4.5 1.1 3.6 5.0 4.0 2.3 2.7 4.3 6.7 5.6 0.8 -0.4 0.0 | 76.9 80.1 76.3 94.5 80.9 76.2 84.9 95.2 96.2 100.0 111.3 113.0 105.6 97.8 | 65.7 67.7 67.1 66.2 72.5 75.0 79.4 84.6 93.7 100.0 101.3 105.2 103.8 | 61.1 60.0 61.1 63.9 67.3 70.2 71.7 77.6 90.7 100.0 107.7 104.1 99.2 98.9 | 57.3 60.3 62.6 66.7 70.2 73.5 77.2 82.8 91.0 100.0 107.0 111.0 111.0 111.7 | 9.6 5.2 3.8 6.5 5.4 4.6 5.1 7.2 9.9 7.0 3.6 0.1 -0.3 |
| | 1991 Q4 1992 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1993 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1994 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1995 Q1 Q2 Q4 1996 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 | 106.2 107.1 106.4 106.6 105.8 104.8 105.7 106.8 106.9 106.2 105.6 105.7 108.6 109.2 111.3 112.6 113.4 114.3 | 3.1 3.4 0.2 0.3 -0.4 -2.2 -0.7 0.1 1.1 1.3 0.0 -1.0 -0.3 2.1 2.9 3.3 4.4 3.9 4.3 4.7 3.2 | | | | 109.0 110.5 111.2 110.7 111.0 110.7 111.3 111.2 110.8 110.8 110.4 110.7 111.7 112.0 112.1 113.3 113.4 113.2 | 5 6 5.1 4.5 2.9 1.8 0.2 0.1 0.4 -0.2 0.1 -0.8 -0.4 0.0 0.8 1.5 1.3 2.3 1.5 1.1 |
| | 1994 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | 105.3 106.3 106.1 106.3 107.6 | -1.7 -0.3 -1.8 -1.0 2.0 | | | | | |
| | 1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | 108.7 108.0 108.4 108.6 108.6 108.7 109.5 108.6 109.4 110.4 110.7 112.8 | 2.3 2.3 1.6 2.6 3.4 2.6 3.7 3.2 2.9 4.1 4.2 4.8 | | | | | |
| | 1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | 112.1 112.7 113.0 113.3 113.2 113.6 113.8 114.6 114.6 114.2 114.8 | 3.2 4.4 4.2 4.3 4.5 3.9 5.4 4.8 3.4 3.7 2.4 | | | | | |
| Three months ending: | 1994 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | 105.6 105.7 105.9 106.2 106.7 | -1.4 -1.0 -1.3 -1.0 -0.3 | | | | | |
| | 1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | 107.5 108.1 108.4 108.3 108.5 108.6 108.9 109.0 109.2 109.5 110.2 111.3 | 1.1 2.2 2.1 2.2 2.5 2.9 3.2 3.1 3.3 3.4 3.7 | | | | | |
| | 1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov | 111.9 112.5 112.6 113.0 113.2 113.4 113.5 114.0 114.3 114.5 | 4.0 4.1 3.9 4.3 4.3 4.2 4.6 4.7 4.6 | | | | | |

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.

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

| 1990=100 | Great Britain (1,2) | Belgium (7,8) | Canada (8) | Denmark (6,8) | France (4) | Germany (FR) (4) | Greece (8) | Irish Republic (8) | Italy (4) | Japan (2,5) | Nether- lands (4) | Spain (2,8,9) | Sweden (6,8) | United States (8,10) |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Annual average 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 | 91.4 100.0 108.2 115.3 120.5 126.2 131.9 | 96 100 105 110 112 115 | 95.1 100.0 104.8 108.4 110.6 112.4 114.1 | 95.4 100.0 104.5 107.9 110.6 113.2 117.6 | 95.7 100.0 104.6 108.7 111.1 113.4 116.1 | 95.1 100.0 106.6 112.0 118.0 122.0 126.0 | 84 100 117 133 147 166 188 | 95 100 105 110 117 118 123 | 93.2 100.0 109.8 115.7 120.0 124.0 127.8 | 94.9 100.0 103.5 104.6 104.7 106.9 110.4 | 97.0 100.0 104.0 108.3 111.9 113.9 115.2 | 92.0 100.0 108.2 116.5 124.4 130.0 136.2 | 91.4 100.0 105.5 110.3 113.9 118.6 124.9 | 96.0 100.0 103.0 106.0 108.0 111.0 114.0 |
| Quarterly avera 1994 Q3 Q4 1995 Q1 | 128.8 | 115.0 117.0 | 111.4 113.0 113.4 | 113.0 113.3 115.5 | 113.5 114.0 114.5 | 123.0 123.0 | 168.0 174.0 | 117.0 118.0 119.0 | 124.3 124.6 126.4 | 104.5 108.1 110.3 | 114.0 114.1 114.6 | 130.3 131.8 133.4 | 118.7 120.5 121.2 124.5 | 111.0 113.0 113.0 |
| Q2 Q3 Q4 1996 Q1 | 131.3 132.4 134.0 135.6 | | 113.5 114.1 115.3 | 119.1 117.6 118.2 | 115.5 116.3 116.8 | 126.0 127.0 128.0 | 186.0 190.0 196.0 | 119.0 120.0 123.0 122.0 | 126.7 128.7 129.5 | 112.5 107.8 110.9 | 115.1 115.5 115.5 | 135.4 136.5 139.0 | 126.0 127.9 129.6 134.8 | 114.0 115.0 115.0 116.0 118.0 |
| Q2 Q3 Monthly 1994 Jul Aug Sep Oct | 136.8 138.9 126.1 126.9 127.6 128.2 | 115.0 | 116.9 118.4 111.8 110.6 111.8 112.1 | 124.3 122.3 | 118.1 119.3 114.3 115.0 | | | 117.0 | 129.3 130.9 124.2 124.3 124.3 124.5 124.6 | 98.6 104.9 109.3 109.8 | 116.8 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 | 143.2 144.1 | 133.1 120.1 117.3 118.7 120.0 119.9 | 118.0 118.0 111.0 111.0 112.0 112.0 112.0 |
| Nov Dec 1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | 128.9 129.5 129.6 130.2 130.4 131.1 131.2 132.2 132.4 132.7 133.6 133.7 134.6 | | 113.0 113.8 113.5 113.6 113.2 113.4 113.5 113.5 114.7 114.8 114.9 116.3 | 113.3 115.5 118.6 117.6 | 115.3 115.7 116.3 | | | 118.0 119.0 119.0 | 124.6 124.6 126.4 126.5 126.6 126.7 128.5 128.5 129.2 129.4 129.5 | 109.5 105.7 111.0 110.6 110.9 111.1 110.5 116.8 106.1 106.2 111.0 111.4 110.8 | 114.0 115.0 115.0 115.1 115.1 115.1 115.5 115.5 115.5 115.5 | | 121.5 121.5 121.1 121.2 121.4 124.4 122.2 125.1 127.2 123.8 126.8 126.8 127.1 129.7 | 113.0 113.0 113.0 113.0 113.0 113.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 115.0 115.0 115.0 |
| 1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Noc Pereases Sn a | 134.9 135.8 136.2 136.5 136.7 137.3 137.9 138.4 139.0 139.2 139.9 | | 115.2 115.7 115.4 115.2 116.8 118.7 117.2 118.5 119.5 | 120.4 124.3 | 117.1 118.1 119.3 | | | 122.0 | 128.8 128.8 128.8 129.1 129.2 129.5 130.9 130.9 131.4 | 110.2 113.4 113.5 113.0 112.5 117.8 110.0 114.7 114.1 114.6 | 116.2 116.4 116.4 116.8 116.8 117.5 | | 129.3 129.3 130.4 133.6 135.7 135.0 134.3 131.6 133.4 | 117.0 116.0 116.0 118.0 117.0 118.0 118.0 119.0 120.0 |
| Annual average 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 | | 1 5 5 5 1 3 | 4 5 5 3 2 2 2 | 7 5 4 3 2 2 4 | 3 4 5 4 2 2 2 | 5 5 7 5 5 3 3 | 18 19 17 13 11 13 | 4 6 5 4 6 1 4 | 6 7 10 5 4 3 | 5 5 4 1 0 2 3 | 0 3 4 4 3 2 1 | 6 9 8 8 7 5 5 | 8 9 6 5 3 4 5 | 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 |
| Quarterly evera 1994 Q2 Q3 Q4 | 1ges 4 4 5 5 | 3 2 2 | 2 1 2 | 4 2 1 | 3 2 2 | 2 3 2 | 13 14 12 | 3 2 2 | 3 3 3 | 2 -1 3 | 2 2 1 | 5 4 4 | 4 4 5 | 3 2 2 |
| 1995 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 | 5 5 4 4 | :: | 0 1 2 2 | 3 4 4 4 | 2 2 2 2 2 | | 13 15 13 13 | 2 2 3 4 | 3 2 4 4 | 4 3 3 3 | 1 1 1 | 4 5 5 5 | 4 5 6 6 | 2 3 4 2 |
| 1996 Q1 Q2 Q3 Monthly 1994 May | 4 4 5 | :: | 2 3 4 | 4 4 4 | 2 2 3 | :: | 11 | 3 | 2 2 2 | 2 2 5 | 1 1 | 5 6 6 | 7 8 6 | 3 4 3 |
| Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 | 3 2 2 | 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 | 3 2 | 2 | 3 | | 2 | 5 3 3 3 3 3 3 | 2 -3 1 3 4 3 3 | 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 | | 4 4 4 5 5 5 | 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 |
| Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov | 565545544444 | | 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 2 2 2 | 3 4 4 | 2 2 2 2 | | | 3 2 3 | 32222334444 | 4 3 3 4 3 1 8 1 2 2 | 1 | | 5 5 5 4 5 2 6 6 6 6 7 6 6 7 | 322223333333333333333333333333333333333 |
| Dec 1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov | 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 | | 1 2 2 2 2 3 5 4 4 4 4 | 4 5 4 | 2 2 3 | | | 3 | 4 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 | 5 -1 3 2 2 2 2 1 4 8 3 3 3 2 2 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 | | 7 7 7 7 7 11 8 6 6 5 | 3 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 |
| Dec P | 5 | | • | | | | | | | ·. | | | :: | |

Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).
 Seasonally adjusted.
 Males only.
 Hourly wage rates.
 Monthly earnings.

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RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements

| | | All items (RPI) | | All items exclu | uding | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| | | | | Mortgage inter payments (RP | | Mortgage inter and indirect ta | | 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 ove 12 months |
| 1996 | Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | 150.2 150.9 151.5 152.6 152.9 153.0 152.4 153.1 153.8 153.8 | 2.9 2.7 2.7 2.4 2.2 2.1 2.2 2.1 2.1 2.7 2.7 2.5 | 149.3 150.2 150.9 152.0 152.5 152.6 151.9 152.8 153.6 153.6 153.7 154.2 | 2.8 2.9 2.9 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.9 3.3 3.3 | 145.3 146.2 146.9 147.9 148.4 148.5 147.7 149.6 149.6 149.7 149.5 | 2.5 2.6 2.6 2.3 2.3 2.4 2.4 2.5 3.0 3.0 | 146.8 147.6 148.4 149.0 149.5 149.7 148.8 149.7 150.5 150.6 151.6 | 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.8 2.5 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.9 3.0 |
| 1997 | Jan | 154.4 | 2.8 | 153.9 | 3.1 | 149.3 | 2.8 | 150.7 | 2.7 |

RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for January 14 1997

| | Index Jan 1987=100 | Percentage ch | ange over | Index Jan 198 | 7-100 | Percentage ch | ange ove |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|--|--|-------|---------------|---|
| | Jan 1967=100 | 1 month | 12 months | | 7=100 | 1 month | 12 months |
| ALL ITEMS | 154.4 | 0.0 | 2.8 | Tobacco | 200.1 | 2.0 | 6.4 |
| | | | | Cigarettes | 202.5 | | 7 |
| Food and catering | 149.3 | 0.7 | 1.8 | Tobacco | 180.6 | | 4 |
| Alcohol and tobacco | 179.7 | 1.0 | 4.1 | | | | |
| Housing and household expenditu | | -0.1 | 2.1 | Housing | 172.1 | 1.2 | 3.4 |
| Personal expenditure | 133.7 | -3.6 | 1.8 | Rent | 212.6 | | 4 |
| Travel and leisure | 156.7 | 0.5 | 4.3 | Mortgage interest payments | 163.8 | | -4 |
| | | | | Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100) | 106.1 | | 7 |
| Consumer durables | 114.2 | -4.8 | 0.4 | Community charge and rates/council tax | 144.4 | | 7 |
| | | | | Water and other payments | 247.3 | | 5 |
| Seasonal food | 120.3 | 3.7 | -6.4 | Repairs and maintenance charges | 175.4 | | 9 |
| Food excluding seasonal | 144.7 | 0.3 | 2.3 | Do-it yourself materials | 151.9 | | 2 |
| All items excluding seasonal food | | -0.1 | 3.1 | Dwelling insurance & ground rent | 185.0 | | |
| All items excluding food | 157.0 | -0.1 | 3.1 | Dwelling insulance a ground ferit | 100.0 | | |
| The floring oxidition in the control oxidition | 107.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | Fuel and Light | 133.2 | -0.5 | 10 |
| Other indices | | | | Coal and solid fuels | 131.0 | -0.5 | -1.3 |
| All items excluding: | | | | Coal and solid ruels | | | 2 |
| |) 153.9 | -0.2 | 0.4 | Electricity | 142.5 | | -3 |
| mortgage interest payments(RPIX | | | 3.1 | Gas | 124.3 | | 0 |
| housing | 150.7 | -0.3 | 2.7 | Oil and other fuels | 135.3 | | 14 |
| mortgage interest payments and | | | | | | | |
| indirect taxes (RPIY)[1] | 149.3 | -0.1 | 2.8 | Household goods | 135.6 | -3.6 | 1.7 |
| mortgage interest payments and | | | | Furniture | 135.6 | | 3 |
| council tax | 154.1 | -0.1 | 3.0 | Furnishings | 137.3 | | 2 |
| mortgage interest payments and | | | | Electrical appliances | 100.9 | | -3 |
| depreciation | 153.9 | -0.2 | 2.9 | Other household equipment | 140.5 | | 4 |
| | | | | Household consumables | 155.9 | | 4 |
| Food | 141.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | Pet care | 143.5 | | 4 |
| Bread | 138.1 | | 1 | 1 of oaro | 140.0 | | |
| Cereals | 139.8 | | -2 | Household services | 142.7 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Biscuits and cakes | 150.9 | | 1 | Postage | 152.6 | 0.4 | 4 |
| Beef | 132.7 | | -4 | | 104.4 | | -3 |
| Lamb | 160.2 | | 21 | Telephones, telemessages, etc | | | |
| | | | | Domestic services | 178.9 | | 4 |
| of which, home-killed lamb | 165.7 | | 13 | Fees and subscriptions | 162.0 | | 2 |
| Pork | 150.0 | | 11 | | | | |
| Bacon | 159.5 | | 9 | Clothing and footwear | 116.3 | -5.8 | 0.0 |
| Poultry | 114.7 | | 10 | Men's outerwear | 114.9 | | 0 |
| Other meat | 133.3 | | 4 | Women's outerwear | 100.1 | | 0 |
| Fish | 122.9 | | -3 | Children's outerwear | 116.5 | | 1 |
| of which, fresh fish | 123.9 | | -5 | Other clothing | 149.3 | | 3 |
| Butter | 167.7 | | 4 | Footwear | 119.8 | | -3 |
| Oil and fats | 139.5 | | 3 | | | | |
| Cheese | 165.3 | | 3 | Personal goods and services | 166.7 | -0.3 | 4.3 |
| Eggs | 152.4 | | 10 | Personal articles | 119.0 | | 1 |
| Milk fresh | 154.4 | | 1 | Chemists goods | 175.2 | | 6 |
| Milk products | 143.8 | | -2 | Personal services | 215.6 | | 5 |
| Tea | 148.0 | | 3 | r ersorial services | 215.0 | | |
| Coffee and other hot drinks | 118.8 | | -4 | Motoring expenditure | 162.9 | 0.9 | 5.8 |
| Soft drinks | 176.1 | | 6 | | | 0.9 | 4 |
| Sugar and preserves | 157.7 | | | Purchase of motor vehicles | 139.5 | | 6 |
| | | | 3 | Maintenance of motor vehicles | 183.4 | | 8 |
| Sweets and chocolates | 144.5 | | 4 | Petrol and oil | 177.3 | | |
| Potatoes | 132.0 | | -24 | Vehicles tax and insurance | 193.3 | | 5 |
| of which, unprocessed potato | | | -49 | | | | |
| Vegetables | 122.1 | | 0 | Fares and other travel costs | 166.6 | 0.7 | 3.4 |
| of which, other fresh vegetab | | | -1 | Rail fares | 185.5 | | 1 |
| Fruit | 126.1 | | 1 | Bus and coach fares | 180.8 | | 4 |
| of which, fresh fruit | 122.7 | | 0 | Other travel costs | 146.3 | | 4 |
| Other foods | 145.7 | | 3 | | | | |
| | | | | Leisure goods | 123.7 | -0.3 | 1.1 |
| Catering | 179.2 | 0.2 | 3.9 | Audio-visual equipment | 66.1 | -0.0 | -6 |
| Restaurant meals | 176.6 | | 4 | Tapes and discs | 117.2 | | 2 |
| Canteen meals | 195.4 | | 5 | | | | 1 |
| Take-aways and snacks | | | | Toys, photographic and sport goods | 120.6 | | 4 |
| rake-aways and snacks | 176.3 | | 4 | Books and newspapers | 179.7 | | 2 |
| Alaskalia dulah | | | | Gardening products | 145.9 | | - |
| Alcoholic drink | 171.1 | 0.6 | 3.1 | | | | 4.0 |
| Beer | 180.5 | | 3 | Leisure services | 177.8 | 0.3 | |
| on sales | 185.3 | | 4 | Television licences and rentals | 124.4 | | 3 |
| off sales | 150.4 | | 3 | Entertainment and other recreation | 217.0 | | 4 |
| Wines and spirits | 158.1 | | 2 | Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100) | 113.7 | | 5 |
| on sales | 175.8 | | 3 | UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100) | 106.5 | | 3 |
| off sales | 147.8 | | 2 | 2.4 11011001 (0011 1001 = 100) | .00.0 | | |
| | | | Name and Address of the Owner o | | | | THE RESERVE TO SHARE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY |

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 Average retail prices of selected items

etail prices on January 14 for a number of items derived from prices collected by the National Statistics for the purpose of the dex of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in 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.

| rage ! | ices | on | January | 14 | 1997 |
|---------|-------|----------|---|----|------|
| STAUC . | 1,000 | 10000000 | THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE | | |

| Average | Willows Oll | Number of quotations | Average price (pence) | Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence) | | Number of quotations | Average price (pence) | Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence) |
|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Best beer Topside | 16 | 559 531 465 | 330 569 412 | 218- 505 573- 729 397- 527 | Margarine Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g | 278 | 75 | 41- 97 |
| Brisket (WI Rump stea Stewing St | | 541 545 | 740 402 | 578-1054 309- 695 | Cheese, per kg Cheddar type | 277 | 467 | 355- 669 |
| Lamb: home Loin (with Shoulder | led, per kg | 496 474 | 777 360 | 661-1069 351- 483 | Eggs Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen | 267 271 | 162 140 | 118- 209 96- 178 |
| Lamb: important Loin (with Leg (with | one) | kg 213 207 | 449 456 | 359- 622 400- 869 | Milk Pasteurised, per pint + Tea | 316 | 36 | 28- 32 |
| Pork: home- Leg (foot- Loin (with | led, per kg | 462 536 | 352 415 | 309- 503 372- 629 | Loose, per 125g Tea bags, per 250g | 270 281 | 63 132 | 46- 79 79- 165 |
| Bacon, per Streaky Gammon | | 408 431 | 326 469 | 304- 593 438- 683 | Pure, instant, per 100g Ground(filter fine),227g/per 80 | 283 z 269 | 185 191 | 173- 219 124- 259 |
| Back * | | 457 | 602 | 438- 889 | Sugar Granulated, per kg | 291 | 76 | 64- 82 |
| 113g/per | | 460 | 90 | 58- 119 | Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per Potatoes, new loose, 454g/pe Tomatoes, 454g/per lb | | 16 30 54 | 9- 19 19- 39 45- 69 |
| Sausages, Pork Canned mo | | 447 | 137 | 105- 168 | Cabbage, hearted, 454g/per lk Cauliflower, each Brussels sprouts, 454g/per lb | 563 520 565 | 31 101 45 22 | 18- 48 79- 120 34- 49 17- 26 |
| Corned | of, 340g sting, oven read | 278 y, per kg | 92 | 68- 115 | Carrots, 454g/per lb Onions, 454g/per lb Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz | 591 591 580 587 | 22 21 36 71 | 17- 29 17- 29 25- 40 48- 89 |
| Frozen Fresh or | | 252 549 | 175 180 | 150- 196 162- 267 | Cucumber, each Lettuce - iceberg, each Leeks, 454g/per lb | 565 569 | 62 85 | 48- 75 59- 99 |
| Cod fille Rainbov | ooked fish, per k | 9 437 321 | 435 376 | 385- 719 218- 569 | Fresh fruit Apples, cooking, 454g/per lb Apples, dessert, 454g/per lb Pears, dessert, 454g/per lb | 570 590 584 | 52 45 51 | 39- 59 37- 59 39- 69 |
| Red saling | on, 213g | 272 | 140 | 97- 179 | Oranges, each Bananas, 454g/per lb Grapes, 454g/per lb | 581 587 539 | 23 39 146 | 18- 30 32- 49 99- 199 |
| White loss White loss Brown loss | sliced, 800g unwrapped, 800 sliced, 400g unsliced, 800g | 303 279 270 273 | 55 79 55 74 | 42- 80 49- 87 48- 66 49- 90 | Avocado pear, each Grapefruit, each | 481 583 | 50 27 | 35- 65 18- 36 |
| Flour | g, per 1.5kg | 260 | 60 | 39- 76 | Items other than food Draught bitter, per pint Draught lager, per pint | 535 541 | 157 176 | 137- 185 160- 200 110- 145 |
| | duced, per 250g per 250g | 268 258 | 82 85 | 78- 91 82- 89 | Whisky per nip Gin, per nip Cigarettes 20 king size filter Coal, per 50kg | 602 610 1,163 235 | 125 124 286 697 | 110- 145 110- 145 238- 319 535- 915 820-1275 |
| | | | | | Smokeless fuel per 50kg 4-star petrol, per litre Derv per litre Unleaded petrol ord. per litre Super unleaded petrol, per litr | 274 543 544 542 re 268 | 1,002 66 62 61 69 | 820-1275 64- 68 60- 66 59- 64 66- 72 |

itish equivalent.

p 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

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

th effect from February 1987 the structure of the published mponents was recast. In some cases, therefore, no direct mparison of the new component with the old is possible. The ionship between the old and the new index structure is shown 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.

| UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100 | ALL | All items except | All items except | All items except | All items except | National- ised | Consumer durables | Food | | | Catering | Alcoholio | whacoo | Housing | Fuel and | Household goods | Household services | Clothing | Personal goodsand | Motoring expendi- | Fares and other | Leisure goods | Leisure services | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | food | seasonal food + | housing | mortgage interest | industries* | | All | Seasonal + | Non- seasonal + food | | drink | 00000 | | light | goods | Services | footwear | services | ture | travel | goods | | |
| 1987 Weights 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 | 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 | 833 837 846 842 849 848 856 858 861 857 | 974 975 977 976 976 978 979 980 978 978 | 843 840 825 815 808 828 836 842 813 810 | 956 958 940 925 924 936 952 956 958 958 | 57 54 46 — — — — | 139 141 135 132 128 127 127 127 123 116 | 167 163 154 158 151 152 144 142 139 143 | 26 25 23 24 24 22 21 20 22 22 | 141 138 131 134 127 130 123 122 117 121 | 46 50 49 47 47 47 47 45 45 45 48 | 76 78 83 77 77 80 78 76 | 38 36 36 34 32 36 35 35 35 | 157 160 175 185 192 172 164 158 187 | 61 55 54 50 46 47 46 45 45 | 73 74 71 71 70 77 79 76 77 72 | 44 41 41 40 45 48 47 47 47 47 | 74 72 73 69 63 59 58 58 54 54 | 38 37 37 39 38 40 39 37 39 38 | 127 132 128 131 141 143 136 142 125 124 | 22 23 23 21 20 20 21 20 19 | 47 50 47 48 48 47 46 48 46 45 | 30 29 29 30 30 32 62 71 66 65 | 1987 Weights 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 |
| 1987 Annual averages 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 | 101.9 106.9 115.2 126.1 133.5 138.5 140.7 144.1 149.1 | 102.0 107.3 116.1 127.4 135.1 140.5 142.6 146.5 151.4 154.9 | 101.9 107.0 115.5 126.4 133.8 139.1 141.4 144.8 149.6 153.4 | 101.6 105.8 111.5 119.2 128.3 134.3 138.4 141.6 145.4 149.3 | 101.9 106.6 112.9 122.1 130.3 136.4 140.5 143.8 147.9 152.3 | 100.9 106.7 — — — — — | 101.2 103.7 107.2 111.3 114.8 115.5 115.9 115.5 116.2 117.1 | 101.1 104.6 110.5 119.4 125.6 128.3 130.6 131.9 137.0 141.4 | 101.6 102.4 105.0 116.4 121.6 114.7 111.4 117.7 127.2 125.4 | 101.0 105.0 111.6 119.9 126.3 130.6 134.0 134.3 138.5 144.2 | 102.8 109.6 116.5 126.4 139.1 147.9 155.6 162.1 169.0 175.7 | 101.7 106.9 112.9 123.8 139.2 148.1 154.7 158.5 164.5 | 100.1 103.4 106.4 113.6 129.9 156.4 168.2 179.5 | 103.3 112.5 135.3 163.7 160.8 159.6 151.0 156.0 166.4 168.6 | 99.1 101.6 107.3 115.9 125.1 127.8 126.2 131.7 134.5 134.8 | 102.1 105.9 110.1 115.4 122.5 126.5 128.0 128.4 133.1 137.5 | 101.9 106.8 112.5 119.6 129.5 137.0 141.9 142.0 141.6 141.7 | 101.1 104.4 109.9 115.0 118.5 118.8 119.8 120.4 120.6 119.7 | 101.9 106.8 114.1 122.7 133.4 142.2 147.9 153.3 158.2 164.1 | 103.4 108.1 114.0 120.9 129.9 138.7 144.7 149.7 152.4 157.0 | 101.5 107.5 115.2 123.4 135.5 143.9 151.4 155.4 159.3 164.1 | 101.6 104.2 107.4 112.4 117.7 120.8 122.5 121.8 121.7 123.6 | 101.6 108.1 115.1 124.5 138.8 150.0 156.7 162.5 167.7 173.8 | 1987 Annual averages 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 |
| 1987 Jan 13 1988 Jan 12 1989 Jan 17 1990 Jan 16 1991 Jan 15 1992 Jan 14 1993 Jan 12 1994 Jan 18 | 100.0 103.3 111.0 119.5 130.2 135.6 137.9 141.3 | 100.0 103.4 111.7 120.2 131.6 137.1 139.7 143.5 | 100.0 103.3 111.2 119.6 130.4 135.9 138.6 142.1 | 100.0 103.2 108.5 114.6 122.7 131.6 135.0 139.3 | 100.0 103.7 109.4 116.1 126.0 133.1 137.4 141.3 | 100.0 102.8 110.9 — — — | 100.0 101.2 104.5 108.0 110.7 113.2 112.8 113.0 | 100.0 102.9 107.4 116.0 122.9 128.4 128.8 130.0 | 100.0 103.7 103.2 116.3 121.2 125.2 112.2 110.3 | 100.0 102.7 108.2 116.0 123.1 129.0 131.7 133.5 | 100.0 106.4 113.1 121.2 132.2 144.3 151.7 159.1 | 100.0 103.7 109.9 116.3 129.7 143.9 151.0 | 100.0 101.4 105.6 108.3 118.2 137.4 150.0 | 100.0 103.9 124.6 145.8 170.6 156.0 151.6 150.2 | 100.0 98.3 104.2 110.6 121.6 127.7 127.1 125.4 | 100.0 103.3 107.5 112.0 116.7 123.9 125.8 126.1 | 100.0 105.0 110.3 116.3 125.5 135.3 139.8 142.4 | 100.0 101.1 105.9 110.8 114.2 115.7 114.9 116.2 | 100.0 104.3 110.4 118.6 127.2 138.4 144.7 149.5 | 100.0 105.1 110.6 115.0 122.8 134.0 137.9 147.5 | 100.0 105.1 112.9 117.5 130.8 140.9 148.6 154.0 | 100.0 102.8 105.1 110.1 114.9 119.3 121.3 122.3 | 100.0 103.6 112.1 119.6 130.7 145.5 153.6 160.1 | 1987 Jan 13 1988 Jan 12 1989 Jan 17 1990 Jan 16 1991 Jan 15 1992 Jan 14 1993 Jan 12 1994 Jan 18 |
| 1995 Jan 17 | 146.0 | 148.3 | 146.5 | 142.9 | 145.2 | Ξ | 113.2 | 134.1 | 126.3 | 135.3 | 165.7 | 161.3 | 175.6 | 160.6 | 134.1 | 128.3 | 141.9 | 117.1 | 154.9 | 150.9 | 157.5 | 121.2 | 165.0 | 1995 Jan 17 |
| Feb 14 | 146.9 | 149.2 | 147.3 | 143.7 | 146.0 | | 114.8 | 135.0 | 128.5 | 135.9 | 166.4 | 162.4 | 177.2 | 162.0 | 134.3 | 130.1 | 142.0 | 118.5 | 154.9 | 151.4 | 158.7 | 121.5 | 165.0 | Feb 14 |
| Mar 14 | 147.5 | 149.8 | 148.0 | 144.5 | 146.6 | | 116.2 | 135.9 | 130.0 | 136.7 | 167.1 | 163.1 | 177.4 | 161.7 | 134.5 | 132.0 | 142.3 | 120.2 | 155.9 | 152.6 | 158.2 | 121.6 | 165.0 | Mar 14 |
| Apr 11 | 149.0 | 151.5 | 149.4 | 145.0 | 147.7 | Ξ | 116.5 | 135.8 | 130.3 | 136.4 | 167.8 | 163.2 | 179.1 | 168.1 | 134.7 | 132.1 | 142.9 | 121.8 | 156.8 | 152.9 | 158.9 | 121.5 | 166.0 | Apr 11 |
| May 16 | 149.6 | 151.8 | 150.0 | 145.8 | 148.4 | | 117.2 | 138.1 | 135.6 | 138.2 | 168.5 | 164.1 | 180.0 | 167.8 | 134.4 | 133.5 | 142.9 | 122.1 | 158.0 | 153.1 | 159.2 | 121.3 | 166.6 | May 16 |
| Jun 13 | 149.8 | 152.2 | 150.4 | 145.8 | 148.5 | | 116.9 | 137.0 | 125.2 | 139.0 | 168.8 | 164.8 | 180.2 | 168.8 | 134.3 | 133.4 | 142.7 | 121.8 | 157.8 | 153.9 | 159.3 | 121.6 | 167.2 | Jun 13 |
| Jul 18 | 149.1 | 151.6 | 149.9 | 145.0 | 147.7 | Ξ | 113.4 | 135.9 | 116.9 | 139.3 | 169.2 | 165.6 | 180.2 | 168.3 | 134.4 | 132.0 | 140.7 | 116.2 | 158.3 | 153.9 | 159.9 | 121.3 | 167.9 | Jul 18 |
| Aug 15 | 149.9 | 152.1 | 150.3 | 145.9 | 148.6 | | 114.9 | 138.7 | 132.2 | 139.6 | 169.8 | 165.6 | 180.1 | 168.8 | 134.4 | 133.5 | 140.8 | 118.0 | 159.1 | 153.4 | 160.2 | 121.6 | 168.7 | Aug 15 |
| Sep 12 | 150.6 | 152.8 | 151.0 | 146.7 | 149.2 | | 117.5 | 139.1 | 132.0 | 140.1 | 170.4 | 166.0 | 180.1 | 169.1 | 134.7 | 134.9 | 140.9 | 122.6 | 160.0 | 153.0 | 160.0 | 121.8 | 170.1 | Sep 12 |
| Oct 17 | 149.8 | 152.1 | 150.5 | 146.2 | 148.7 | Ξ | 117.2 | 137.5 | 122.0 | 140.2 | 171.0 | 166.8 | 180.0 | 167.0 | 134.6 | 134.7 | 140.5 | 122.4 | 160.5 | 151.0 | 159.7 | 122.1 | 169.9 | Oct 17 |
| Nov 14 | 149.8 | 152.2 | 150.5 | 146.2 | 148.8 | | 118.1 | 137.6 | 121.2 | 140.5 | 171.5 | 165.9 | 180.0 | 167.3 | 134.6 | 135.8 | 140.6 | 123.0 | 160.9 | 149.8 | 159.8 | 122.1 | 170.2 | Nov 14 |
| Dec 12 ~ | 150.7 | 152.9 | 151.3 | 147.2 | 149.6 | | 119.0 | 138.8 | 126.2 | 140.9 | 171.9 | 164.6 | 184.4 | 167.2 | 134.8 | 137.4 | 140.6 | 123.2 | 161.1 | 153.0 | 159.7 | 122.7 | 170.5 | Dec 12 |
| 1996 Jan 16 | 150.2 | 152.3 | 150.7 | 146.8 | 149.3 | Ξ | 113.8 | 139.6 | 128.5 | 141.4 | 172.5 | 166.0 | 188.1 | 166.4 | 134.9 | 133.3 | 141.6 | 116.3 | 159.9 | 154.0 | 161.1 | 122.4 | 171.0 | 1996 Jan 16 |
| Feb 13 | 150.9 | 152.8 | 151.3 | 147.6 | 150.2 | | 115.5 | 141.1 | 131.8 | 142.5 | 172.9 | 167.1 | 188.8 | 166.3 | 134.9 | 135.5 | 141.7 | 117.4 | 161.6 | 153.8 | 161.4 | 123.1 | 171.1 | Feb 13 |
| Mar 12 | 151.5 | 153.3 | 151.9 | 148.4 | 150.9 | | 117.4 | 142.3 | 134.9 | 143.3 | 173.3 | 167.4 | 189.0 | 166.2 | 135.0 | 137.8 | 141.8 | 119.1 | 162.1 | 154.0 | 161.4 | 123.6 | 171.4 | Mar 12 |
| Apr 16 | 152.6 | 154.6 | 153.0 | 149.0 | 152.0 | Ξ | 117.5 | 142.3 | 132.3 | 143.8 | 174.0 | 168.0 | 190.6 | 169.6 | 135.1 | 137.1 | 141.3 | 120.3 | 163.8 | 155.3 | 163.5 | 124.1 | 172.7 | Apr 16 |
| May 14 | 152.9 | 154.8 | 153.3 | 149.5 | 152.5 | | 118.0 | 143.3 | 134.9 | 144.5 | 174.6 | 168.6 | 191.9 | 168.9 | 134.9 | 138.0 | 141.4 | 120.6 | 164.0 | 155.7 | 164.7 | 124.0 | 173.4 | May 14 |
| Jun 11 | 153.0 | 154.9 | 153.5 | 149.7 | 152.6 | | 118.0 | 143.2 | 132.1 | 144.9 | 175.5 | 169.7 | 192.1 | 168.8 | 135.1 | 138.2 | 141.5 | 120.5 | 163.9 | 155.8 | 164.7 | 123.8 | 173.6 | Jun 11 |
| Jul 16 | 152.4 | 154.5 | 153.2 | 148.8 | 151.9 | Ξ | 114.1 | 141.3 | 120.1 | 145.0 | 176.3 | 170.5 | 191.8 | 169.4 | 135.2 | 136.1 | 141.5 | 114.6 | 164.5 | 155.9 | 164.7 | 123.5 | 174.0 | Jul 16 |
| Aug 13 | 153.1 | 155.1 | 153.7 | 149.7 | 152.8 | | 115.6 | 142.9 | 126.5 | 145.8 | 176.9 | 170.5 | 192.1 | 169.4 | 135.0 | 137.6 | 141.7 | 116.3 | 164.3 | 157.4 | 165.4 | 123.7 | 174.3 | Aug 13 |
| Sep 10 | 153.8 | 156.2 | 154.7 | 150.5 | 153.6 | | 118.5 | 141.4 | 119.2 | 145.5 | 177.5 | 170.7 | 192.5 | 169.2 | 135.0 | 138.3 | 142.6 | 122.3 | 165.2 | 159.7 | 165.8 | 123.7 | 175.2 | Sep 10 |
| Oct 15 | 153.8 | 156.4 | 154.8 | 150.5 | 153.6 | Ξ | 118.1 | 140.3 | 114.4 | 145.0 | 177.9 | 171.0 | 192.7 | 169.5 | 134.8 | 137.8 | 141.9 | 122.3 | 166.3 | 160.7 | 165.7 | 123.5 | 175.9 | Oct 15 |
| Nov 12 | 153.9 | 156.6 | 154.9 | 150.6 | 153.7 | | 119.3 | 139.7 | 113.7 | 144.5 | 178.3 | 170.7 | 192.4 | 169.9 | 134.1 | 139.2 | 141.9 | 123.7 | 166.6 | 160.0 | 165.4 | 124.2 | 176.3 | Nov 12 |
| Dec 16 | 154.4 | 157.2 | 155.4 | 151.1 | 154.2 | | 120.0 | 139.9 | 116.0 | 144.2 | 178.8 | 170.1 | 196.2 | 170.1 | 133.9 | 140.6 | 142.1 | 123.5 | 167.2 | 161.5 | 165.4 | 124.1 | 177.2 | Dec 16 |
| 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 | 200.1 | 172.1 | 133.2 | 135.6 | 142.7 | 116.3 | 166.7 | 162.9 | 166.6 | 123.7 | 177.8 | Jan 14 |

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 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.

dures of the published components of the index were recast in February 1987. (See General Notes under table 6.3).

General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier 6.5

| | All Items | Food | Catering | Alcoholic drink | Tobacco | Housing | Fuel and light | House- hold goods | House- hold services | Clothing and footwear | Personal goods and services | Motoring expendi- ture | Fares and other travel costs | Leisure goods | Leisure services |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------|----------|--------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 388 Jan 12 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 6.4 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 3.9 | -1.7 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 3.6 |
| 389 Jan 17 | 7.5 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 19.9 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 7.4 | 2.2 | 8.2 |
| 390 Jan 16 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 5.8 | 2.6 | 17.0 | 6.1 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 7.4 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 6.7 |
| 391 Jan 15 | 9.0 | 5.9 | 9.1 | 11.5 | 9.1 | 17.0 | 9.9 | 4.2 | 7.9 | 3.1 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 11.3 | 4.4 | 9.3 |
| 392 Jan 14 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 9.2 | 10.9 | 16.2 | -8.6 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 1.3 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 7.7 | 3.8 | 11.3 |
| 393 Jan 12 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 9.2 | -2.8 | -0.5 | 1.5 | 3.3 | -0.7 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 5.6 |
| 394 Jan 18 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 11.0 | -0.9 | -1.3 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 7.0 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 4.2 |
| 995 Jan 17 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 1.7 | -0.4 | 0.8 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 2.3 | -0.9 | 3.1 |
| Feb 14 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 2.4 | -0.6 | -0.7 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.9 | -0.9 | 2.9 |
| Mar 14 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 6.2 | 7.4 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 0.3 | -0.7 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | -1.0 | 2.8 |
| Apr 11 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 2.7 | -0.9 | 2.6 |
| May 16 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.6 | -1.1 | 2.7 |
| Jun 13 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 0.4 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | -0.7 | 2.9 |
| Jul 18 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 0.4 | 4.5 | -1.1 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 3.3 |
| Aug 15 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 0.1 | 4.1 | -1.1 | -0.5 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 3.6 |
| Sep 12 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 0.4 | 4.6 | -1.1 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 3.8 |
| Oct 17 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 4.4 | -0.4 | 0.2 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 3.3 |
| Nov 14 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 4.2 | -0.2 | 0.2 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 3.5 |
| Dec 12 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 7.9 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 4.8 | -0.4 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 3.5 |
| 996 Jan 16 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 7.1 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 3.9 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 3.6 |
| Feb 13 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 6.5 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 4.2 | -0.2 | -0.9 | 4.3 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 3.7 |
| Mar 12 | 2.7 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 6.5 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 4.4 | -0.4 | -0.9 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 3.9 |
| Apr 16 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 6.4 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 3.8 | -1.1 | -1.2 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 4.0 |
| May 14 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 6.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 3.4 | -1.0 | -1.2 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 4.1 |
| Jun 11 | 2.1 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 3.6 | -0.8 | -1.1 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 3.8 |
| Jul 16 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 6.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 0.6 | -1.4 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 3.6 |
| Aug 13 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 6.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 0.6 | -1.4 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 3.3 |
| Sep 10 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 6.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 1.2 | -0.2 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 3.0 |
| Oct 15 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 7.1 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 1.0 | -0.1 | 3.6 | 6.4 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 3.5 |
| Nov 12 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 6.9 | 1.6 | -0.4 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 6.8 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 3.6 |
| Dec 16 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 6.4 | 1.7 | -0.7 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 3.8 | 5.6 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 3.9 |
| Jan 14 Vote: See notes und | 2.8 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 6.4 | 3.4 | -1.3 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 4.0 |

6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

| RETAIL PRICES | 6. | O |
|--------------------|----|---|
| Selected countries | O. | O |

| 1985=100 | European Comm (15) | European Comm (12) | United Kingdom | Belgium | Denmark | Germany (West) | Greece | Spain | France | Irish Republic | Italy | Luxembourg | Netherlands | Portugal | Austria | Finland | Sweden | Norway | Switzerland | United States | Japan | Canada | 1985=100 |
|--|-------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| Annual averages 1987 1988 1989 | | 106.9 110.7 116.3 | 107.7 113.0 121.8 | 102.9 104.1 107.3 | 107.8 112.7 118.1 | 100.1 101.4 104.2 | 143.2 162.6 184.9 | 114.5 120.0 128.2 | 105.9 108.7 112.7 | 107.1 109.4 113.9 | 110.9 116.5 123.8 131.8 | 100.2 101.7 105.1 | 99.8 100.7 101.7 104.3 | 122.2 133.9 151.0 170.9 | 103.1 105.1 107.8 111.3 | 107.1 112.6 120.0 127.3 | 108.6 114.9 122.3 135.1 | 116.5 124.3 130.0 135.4 | 102.2 104.2 107.4 113.2 | 105.7 110.0 115.3 121.5 | 100.7 101.4 103.7 106.9 | 108.7 113.1 118.7 124.4 | 1987 1988 1989 1990 |
| 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 | 148.5 | 122.9 129.1 135.1 139.7 143.4 | 133.3 141.1 146.4 148.7 152.4 157.6 161.4 | 111.0 114.6 117.4 120.6 123.4 125.3 | 121.2 124.1 126.7 128.3 130.9 133.6 | 107.0 110.7 115.3 119.9 122.7 125.0 | 222.6 266.0 308.1 352.6 391.1 427.4 | 136.8 145.0 153.5 160.6 168.1 176.0 | 116.5 120.2 123.0 125.6 127.8 129.9 | 117.6 121.3 125.1 126.9 129.8 133.2 | 123.8 131.8 140.0 147.3 153.8 160.0 168.3 | 109.0 112.4 115.9 120.1 122.7 125.1 | 104.3 108.4 111.7 114.6 117.8 120.1 | 189.6 206.7 220.0 231.5 241.1 | 115.1 119.7 124.0 127.7 130.6 | 132.8 136.7 139.7 141.2 142.6 | 147.8 151.1 158.2 161.6 165.7 | 140.0 143.3 146.5 148.6 152.2 | 119.8 124.6 128.7 129.8 132.2 | 126.6 130.5 134.3 137.8 141.7 | 110.4 112.3 113.8 114.6 114.4 | 131.4 133.4 135.8 136.1 139.0 | 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 |
| Monthly 1995 Nov Dec | 149.7 150.0 | | 158.3 159.3 | 125.7 125.8 | 134.5 134.4 | 125.3 125.6 | 440.7 445.2 | 178.0 178.4 | 130.9 131.0 | 133.9 | 171.6 171.9 | 125.5 125.6 | 120.9 120.5 | 243.2 242.7 | 130.6 130.5 | 142.5 142.4 | 167.0 166.5 | 152.9 152.9 | 132.4 132.4 | 142.8 142.7 | 114.2 114.3 | 139.6 139.4 | 1995 Nov Dec |
| 1996 Jan Feb Mar | 150.3 P 150.8 P 151.4 P | | 158.8 159.5 160.1 | 126.8 127.2 127.3 | 134.3 135.0 135.8 | 125.7 126.4 126.5 | 444.7 443.3 458.4 | 179.6 180.1 180.7 | 131.2 131.7 132.5 | 134.4 | 172.3 P 172.8 P 173.3 P | 125.9 126.0 126.3 | 121.1 121.5 122.5 | 243.4 245.1 246.1 | 131.2 131.8 132.4 | 142.6 143.1 143.3 | 166.2 166.4 167.2 | 152.2 152.3 153.0 | 132.8 133.1 133.3 | 143.6 144.0 144.8 | 114.2 114.0 114.2 | 139.7 140.0 140.5 | 1996 Jan Feb Mar |
| Apr May Jun | 152.0 P 152.3 P 152.4 P | | 161.3 161.6 161.7 | 127.5 127.3 127.3 | 136.1 136.6 136.5 | 126.6 126.8 126.9 | 464.2 467.2 469.9 | 181.8 182.4 182.2 | 132.8 133.0 132.9 | 135.0 | 174.2 P 174.9 P 175.3 P | 126.6 126.7 126.7 | 122.6 122.4 121.9 | 248.3 249.5 249.2 | 132.3 132.1 132.8 | 143.5 143.8 143.8 | 167.5 167.3 166.7 | 153.5 153.7 153.9 | 133.4 132.9 133.2 | 145.3 145.6 145.7 | 114.9 115.1 114.5 | 140.9 141.3 141.2 | Apr May Jun |
| Jul Aug Sep | 152.3 P 152.4 P 152.9 P | | 161.1 161.8 162.6 | 128.1 128.4 128.1 | 136.3 136.5 137.2 | 127.4 127.2 127.1 | 458.2 458.0 471.7 | 182.4 183.0 183.5 | 132.6 132.3 132.8 | 135.7 | 175.0 P 175.2 P 175.7 P | 126.8 126.9 127.0 | 122.4 122.3 123.4 | 249.7 250.4 250.4 | 134.0 134.8 133.7 | 143.7 143.4 143.7 | 166.3 165.5 166.5 | 154.5 154.4 155.1 | 133.0 133.3 133.4 | 146.0 146.3 146.7 | 114.7 114.4 114.9 | 141.2 141.3 141.5 | Jul Aug Sep |
| Oct Nov Dec | 153.0 P 153.0 P | | 162.6 162.7 163.2 | 128.5 128.7 | 137.4 137.7 | 127.1 127.0 | 476.1 474.5 | 183.6 183.6 | 133.1 133.0 | 136.4 | 175.8 P 176.3 P | 127.4 128.0 | 123.8 123.7 P | 250.2 250.6 | 133.4 133.5 P | 143.9 143.5 | 166.4 166.0 | 155.7 155.7 | 133.6 133.3 | 147.2 147.5 | 114.5 114.3 P | 141.8 142.5 | Oct Nov Dec |
| Increases on a year ear | rlier | | | | | | | | | | Per cent | Per cent | | | | | | | | | | | Increases on a year Annual av |
| 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 | | 3.3 3.6 5.1 5.7 5.0 4.6 3.4 2.6 | 4.2 4.9 7.8 9.4 5.9 3.8 1.6 2.5 3.4 2.4 | 1.6 1.2 3.1 3.4 3.2 2.4 2.7 2.3 1.5 | 4.1 4.5 4.8 2.6 2.4 2.1 1.3 2.0 2.1 | 0.2 1.3 2.8 2.7 3.5 4.2 4.0 2.3 1.9 | 16.4 13.5 13.7 20.4 19.5 15.8 14.4 10.9 9.3 | 5.2 4.8 6.8 6.7 6.0 5.9 4.6 4.7 | 3.1 2.6 3.7 3.4 3.2 2.3 2.1 1.8 | 3.2 2.1 4.1 3.2 3.1 3.1 1.4 2.3 2.6 | 4.8 5.0 6.3 6.5 6.2 5.2 4.4 4.0 5.2 | -0.1 1.5 3.3 3.7 3.1 3.1 3.6 2.2 | -0.4 0.9 1.0 2.6 3.9 3.0 2.6 2.8 2.0 | 9.4 9.6 12.8 13.2 10.9 9.0 6.4 5.2 4.1 | 1.4 1.9 2.6 3.2 3.4 4.0 3.6 3.0 2.3 | 3.4 5.1 6.6 6.1 4.3 2.9 2.2 1.1 | 4.2 5.8 6.4 10.5 9.4 2.2 4.7 2.1 2.5 | 8.7 6.7 4.6 4.2 3.4 2.4 2.2 1.4 2.4 | 1.4 2.0 3.1 5.4 5.8 4.0 3.3 0.9 1.8 | 3.7 4.1 4.8 5.4 4.2 3.1 2.9 2.6 | 0.1 0.7 2.3 3.1 3.3 1.7 1.3 0.7 -0.2 | 4.4 4.0 5.0 4.8 5.6 1.5 1.8 0.2 2.1 | .1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 |
| Monthly 1995 Nov Dec | 3.0 3.0 | | 3.1 3.2 | 1.5 1.5 | 1.9 1.8 | 1.7 1.8 | 8.2 8.1 | 4.5 4.3 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 5.7 5.6 | 1.3 1.3 | 1.6 1.7 | 3.9 3.4 | 1.9 1.8 | 0.3 0.3 | 2.7 2.6 | 2.1 2.2 | 1.9 1.9 | 2.6 2.5 | -0.7 -0.3 | 2.1 1.7 | 1995 Nov Dec |
| 1996 Jan Feb Mar | 2.8 P 2.7 P 2.7 P | :: | 2.9 2.7 2.7 | 2.0 1.9 2.0 | 1.7 1.8 2.1 | 1.5 1.6 1.7 | 8.4 8.5 9.1 | 3.9 3.7 3.4 | 2.0 2.0 2.3 | 2.0 | 5.4 P 4.9 P 4.5 P | 1.1 1.0 1.2 | 1.9 1.8 2.1 | 2.5 2.5 2.4 | 1.7 1.6 1.8 | 0.5 0.5 0.6 | 2.0 1.7 1.7 | 1.2 0.9 0.7 | 1.5 0.8 0.9 | 2.7 2.7 2.8 | -0.4 -0.2 0.1 | 1.6 1.3 1.4 | 1996 Jan Feb Mar |
| Apr May Jun | 2.7 P 2.7 P 2.5 P | | 2.4 2.2 2.1 | 2.0 1.9 1.8 | 2.0 1.9 2.0 | 1.5 1.7 1.4 | 9.2 9.1 8.8 | 3.5 3.8 3.6 | 2.4 2.4 2.3 | 1.4 | 4.6 P 4.4 P 3.9 P | 1.5 1.4 1.2 | 2.0 2.0 1.8 | 2.9 3.5 3.6 | 1.6 1.5 1.6 | 0.7 0.8 0.4 | 1.3 1.0 0.8 | 1.0 1.0 0.9 | 0.9 0.7 0.7 | 2.9 2.9 2.8 | 0.4 0.3 0.0 | 1.4 1.5 1.4 | Apr May Jun |
| Jul Aug Sep | 2.5 P 2.3 P 2.3 P | | 2.2 2.1 2.1 | 1.9 1.9 2.0 | 2.3 2.4 2.3 | 1.6 1.4 1.4 | 8.6 8.5 8.5 | 3.7 3.7 3.5 | 2.3 1.6 1.6 | 1.4 | 3.6 P 3.3 P 3.4 P | 1.3 1.4 1.3 | 2.2 1.9 2.0 | 3.9 3.6 3.4 | 1.9 1.8 2.0 | 0.5 0.4 0.5 | 0.6 0.3 0.2 | 1.3 1.5 1.3 | 0.7 0.6 0.6 | 3.0 2.9 3.0 | 0.6 0.2 -0.1 | 1.2 1.4 1.5 | Jul Aug Sep |
| Oct Nov Dec | 2.4 P 2.2 P | | 2.7 2.7 2.4 | 2.5 2.4 | 2.4 2.4 | 1.5 1.4 | 8.3 7.7 | 3.5 3.2 | 1.8 1.6 | 1.9 | 3.1 P 2.8 P | 1.5 1.9 | 2.4 2.3 P | 3.0 3.0 | 2.1 2.3 P | 0.7 0.7 | -0.1 -0.3 | 1.7 1.8 | 0.8 0.7 · · | 3.0 3.3 | 0.1 0.1 P | 1.8 2.0 | Oct Nov Dec |

Notes: 1 Since percentage changes are calculated from rounded rebased series, they may differ slightly from official national sources.

2 The construction of consumer prices indices varies across countries. In particular, the treatment of owner occupier's shelter costs varies, reflecting both differences in housing markets and methodologies.

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

| 1990=100 | European Comm (15) | European Comm (12) | United Kingdom | Belgium | Denmark | Germany (West) | Greece | Spain | France | Irish Republic | italy | Luxembourg | Netherlands | Portugal | Austria | Finland | Sweden | Norway | United States | Japan | Canada | 1990=100 |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Annual averages 1993 1994 1995 1996 | 113.4 116.8 120.2 P 123.2 P | 113.6 117.0 120.5 P | 116.1 118.8 122.0 125.3 | 108.2 110.5 112.0 114.3 P | 104.5 106.3 108.5 110.9 | 111.0 113.9 115.7 P 117.1 P | 158.4 173.9 190.7 P 207.6 P | 117.4 122.9 128.7 133.2 P | 107.5 109.2 111.1 113.3 P | 107.9 111.1 113.6 115.6 P | 116.7 121.4 127.7 132.6 P | 109.1 111.2 113.0 114.4 | 107.5 109.8 111.0 112.8 | 128.7 135.5 141.1 145.5 P | 110.6 113.4 115.3 117.0 | 112.2 113.9 114.9 115.9 P | 110.4 113.0 115.8 115.5 | 107.5 109.1 111.9 | 110.3 112.9 115.9 119.2 | 105.9 106.3 105.8 105.8 | 109.5 109.6 112.5 114.9 P | Annual averages 1993 1994 1995 1996 |
| Monthly 1995 Nov Dec | 121.1 P 121.4 P | 121.4 P 121.7 P | 122.7 123.5 | 112.4 112.4 | 109.2 109.2 | 115.4 P 115.6 P | 197.6 P 199.9 P | 130.1 130.4 | 111.8 111.9 | 114.2 | 130.2 130.4 | 113.3 | 111.0 111.0 | 142.3 142.0 | 115.0 114.9 | 114.8 114.7 | 117.0 116.6 | 112.3 112.3 | 116.8 116.7 | 105.5 105.6 | 113.1 112.8 | 1995 Nov Dec |
| 1996 Jan Feb Mar | 121.6 P 122.0 P 122.6 P | 122.0 P | 123.2 123.8 124.5 | 113.5 113.7 113.7 | 109.0 109.8 110.5 | 116.2 P 116.4 P 116.7 P | 199.2 P 198.2 P 205.6 P | 131.3 131.7 132.1 | 112.1 112.5 113.2 | 114.9 | 130.7 P 131.1 P 131.5 P | 113.6 113.7 113.9 | 112.0 112.0 113.0 | 142.4 143.4 144.0 | 115.4 115.8 116.6 | 115.0 115.6 115.8 | 114.5 114.7 115.6 | 111.6 111.7 112.1 | 117.2 117.6 118.3 | 105.4 105.2 105.4 | 113.2 113.4 114.0 | 1996 Jan Feb Mar |
| Apr May Jun | 123.1 P 123.5 P 123.6 P | | 125.0 125.4 125.6 | 113.9 113.7 113.7 | 110.8 111.0 110.9 | 117.2 P 117.7 P 117.8 P | 208.5 P 207.7 P 210.8 P | 132.9 133.3 133.2 | 113.4 113.6 113.5 | 115.4 | 132.2 P 132.7 P 133.0 P | 114.3 114.6 114.3 | 113.0 113.0 113.0 | 145.3 146.0 145.8 | 116.3 116.3 116.8 | 116.0 116.3 116.2 | 116.1 116.3 115.8 | 112.6 112.8 112.9 | 118.9 119.2 119.2 | 106.2 106.4 105.9 | 114.6 115.0 114.9 | Apr May Jun |
| Jul Aug Sep | 123.3 P 123.3 P 123.7 P | | 124.8 125.6 126.3 | 114.5 114.8 114.5 | 110.7 111.0 111.7 | 117.8 P 117.1 P 117.1 P | 204.0 P 204.0 P 210.9 P | 133.3 133.8 134.1 | 113.3 113.0 113.4 | 116.0 | 132.8 P 132.9 P 133.3 P | 114.4 114.4 114.5 | 112.0 112.0 113.0 | 146.1 146.5 146.5 | 118.1 118.6 117.4 | 116.0 115.7 116.0 | 115.5 115.0 115.8 | 113.5 | 119.2 119.3 119.8 | 105.6 105.5 105.9 | 114.9 115.0 115.2 | Jul Aug Sep |
| Oct Nov Dec | 123.9 P 123.9 P 124.1 P | • | 126.3 126.3 126.8 | 114.9 114.9 P 114.9 P | 111.9 111.9 111.7 | 117.2 P 117.1 P 117.2 P | 213.9 P 213.6 P 216.1 P | 134.2 134.2 134.2 P | 113.7 113.7 P 113.7 P | 116.0 P | 133.4 P 133.8 P 133.8 P | 114.9 115.4 115.3 | 114.0 113.0 113.0 P | 146.4 146.6 146.6 P | 117.3 117.3 117.3 | 116.2 115.9 115.9 P | 115.9 115.7 115.6 | | 120.3 120.6 120.7 | 106.1 105.8 105.9 | 115.4 116.3 116.3 P | Oct Nov Dec |
| Increases on a year Annual averages | earlier | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Inc | reases on a year earlier |
| 1993 1994 1995 1996 | 3.7 3.0 2.9 P 2.5 | 3.6 3.1 3.0 P | 3.0 2.3 2.7 2.7 | 2.6 2.2 1.4 2.1 P | 0.8 1.7 2.1 2.2 | 3.6 2.6 1.6 P 1.2 P | 14.5 10.9 9.7 P 8.9 P | 4.6 4.7 4.7 3.5 | 2.2 1.6 1.7 2.0 | 2.0 2.9 2.3 1.8 P | Per cent 4.4 4.0 5.2 3.8 P | Per cent 3.1 1.9 1.6 1.2 | 1.4 2.1 1.1 1.6 P | 6.4 5.3 4.1 3.1 P | 3.4 2.6 1.7 1.5 | 3.4 1.5 0.9 0.9 P | 4.2 2.4 2.5 -0.3 | 2.1 1.4 2.6 | 3.0 2.4 2.6 2.8 | 1.0 0.4 -0.5 0.0 | 2.0 0.2 2.6 2.1 P | Annual averages 1993 1994 1995 1996 |
| Monthly 1995 Nov Dec | 2.9 P 2.9 P | 3.0 P 3.0 P | 2.8 3.0 | 1.4 1.3 | 1.9 1.9 | 1.0 P 1.0 P | 8.6 P 8.5 P | 4.5 4.2 | 1.8 2.0 | 2.1 | 5.7 5.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 0.9 | 3.9 3.4 | 1.2 1.1 | 0.3 0.3 | 2.5 2.3 | 2.1 2.2 | 2.3 2.3 | -1.0 -0.6 | 2.6 2.1 | 1995 Nov Dec |
| 1996 Jan Feb Mar | 2.7 P 2.5 P 2.6 P | 2.8 P | 2.7 2.7 2.7 | 1.9 1.8 2.0 | 1.7 1.8 2.1 | 0.9 P 0.9 P 1.0 P | 8.8 P 8.9 P 9.5 P | 3.9 3.7 3.4 | 1.9 1.9 2.3 | 1.9 | 5.4 P 4.9 P 4.5 P | 1.0 0.9 1.0 | 1.8 0.9 0.9 | 2.5 2.5 2.4 | 1.1 1.0 1.4 | 0.6 0.8 0.9 | 0.6 0.2 0.4 | 1.0 0.7 0.3 | 2.4 2.4 2.6 | -0.8 -0.5 -0.2 | 2.0 1.6 1.9 | 1996 Jan Feb Mar |
| Apr May Jun | 2.7 P 2.7 P 2.6 P | | 2.8 2.5 2.7 | 2.0 1.8 1.7 | 2.1 2.0 2.1 | 1.2 P 1.5 P 1.2 P | 9.6 P 9.5 P 9.5 P | 3.5 3.8 3.5 | 2.3 2.3 2.3 | 1.7 | 4.6 P 4.4 P 3.9 P | 1.4 1.6 1.1 | 0.9 0.9 1.8 | 2.9 3.5 3.7 | 1.1 1.2 1.1 | 1.0 1.2 0.9 | 0.3 0.3 0.0 | 0.8 0.8 0.6 | 2.8 2.8 2.7 | 0.2 0.1 -0.3 | 1.9 2.0 1.9 | Apr May Jun |
| Jul Aug Sep | 2.6 P 2.4 P 2.4 P | | 2.6 2.6 2.6 | 1.9 1.9 1.9 | 2.6 2.5 2.5 | 1.3 P 1.4 P 1.4 P | 9.0 P 8.9 P 8.9 P | 3.6 3.7 3.6 | 2.3 1.6 1.6 | 1.7 | 3.6 P 3.4 P 3.4 P | 1.2 1.3 1.3 | 1.8 1.8 1.8 | 3.9 3.6 3.4 | 1.5 1.4 1.5 | 0.8 0.7 0.9 | -0.1 -0.5 -0.9 | 1.2 | 2.8 2.7 2.8 | 0.3 0.0 -0.4 | 1.7 2.0 1.9 | Jul Aug Sep |
| Oct Nov Dec | 2.5 P 2.3 P 2.2 | | 2.9 3.0 2.6 | 2.5 2.2 P 2.2 P | 2.6 2.4 2.3 | 1.5 P 1.5 P 1.4 P | 8.7 P 8.1 P 8.1 P | 3.4 3.1 2.9 P | 1.8 1.7 P 1.6 P | 1.6 P | 3.1 P 2.7 P 2.6 P | 1.4 1.9 1.7 | 2.7 1.8 1.8 P | 3.0 3.0 3.3 P | 1.8 2.0 2.2 | 1.0 1.0 P 1.0 P | -1.0 -1.2 -0.8 | | 2.9 3.3 3.4 | 0.2 0.3 0.3 | 2.3 2.8 3.1 P | Oct Nov Dec |

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2 The construction of consumer prices indices varies across countries. In particular, the treatment of owner occupier's shelter costs varies, reflecting both differences in bousing markets and methodologies.

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

| | 7 | |
|--|------|------|
| | | |

| GREAT BRITAIN | In employment | t # | | | THE SECOND | ILO unemployed | Total | Economically | All aged 16 an |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| | Employees | Self-employed | Govt-supported training and employment programmes § | Unpaid family workers ** | All ++ | unemployed | economically active | inactive | over 16 and |
| ALL Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992 Win 1993 Win 1993 Win 1993 Win 1993 Win 1994 Win 1994 Win 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 | 22,600 21,574 20,673 20,673 20,890 20,982 21,010 21,708 22,269 22,488 22,132 21,586 21,441 21,382 21,422 21,425 21,426 21,426 21,426 21,427 21,427 21,427 21,428 21 | 1,769 2,191 2,292 2,606 2,606 2,703 2,718 2,957 3,136 3,429 3,471 3,118 3,140 3,193 3,193 3,193 3,193 3,294 3,299 | 366 321 321 402 414 513 541 490 458 418 356 343 326 333 329 329 278 265 257 245 227 227 | | 24,369 23,765 23,103 23,626 23,626 23,995 24,117 24,489 25,389 26,195 26,421 25,883 25,048 24,947 24,960 24,953 25,07 25,07 25,149 25,294 25,294 25,371 25,505 25,646 25,371 25,562 25,686 25,646 25,715 25,845 | 1,466 X 2,521 X 2,891 X 2,964 X 3,143 3,036 3,036 2,946 2,424 2,021 1,925 2,361 2,737 2,859 2,957 2,957 2,876 2,876 2,435 2,435 2,435 2,436 2,43 | 25,836 X 26,286 X 25,994 X 26,590 X 26,768 27,021 27,148 27,435 27,813 28,216 28,243 27,995 27,905 27,863 27,863 27,864 27,863 27,864 27,863 27,864 27,865 27,865 27,866 27,956 27,956 27,956 27,956 27,956 27,956 27,956 27,866 27,866 27,866 27,866 27,956 2 | 15, 310 X 15, 654 X 16, 399 X 16, 130 X 15, 951 16, 100 16, 053 15, 623 15, 623 15, 623 15, 623 16, 164 16, 283 16, 283 16, 402 16, 382 16, 382 16, 402 16, 382 16, 417 16, 419 16, 449 16, 545 16, 545 16, 542 16, 489 16, 553 16, 552 16, 552 16, 552 16, 552 16, 552 16, 552 | 41,146 41,940 42,394 42,720 42,720 42,720 42,720 43,487 43,665 43,839 43,962 44,078 44,199 44,199 44,207 44,217 44,236 44,246 44,246 44,247 44,246 44,247 44,246 44,247 44,246 44,247 44,246 44,247 44,246 44,247 44,246 44,247 44,246 44,247 44,246 44,247 44,246 44,247 44,447 44 |
| Changes Sum 96 - Aut 96 Per cent | 157 0.7 | 0.0 | -29 -12.7 | 1.2 | 130 0.5 | -32 -1.4 | 98 0.3 | -59 -0.4 | 39 0.1 |
| MEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Win 1993 Win 1993 Win 1993 Win 1994 Win 1994 Spr 1994 Win 1994 Spr 1994 Aut 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1997 Spr 1998 Sum 1998 Sum 1999 Sum 1996 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 | 13,381 12,427 11,643 11,643 11,683 11,583 11,487 11,836 11,984 12,082 11,803 11,377 11,244 11,168 11,168 11,146 11,173 11,199 11,223 11,246 11,306 11,333 11,333 11,333 11,333 11,436 11,436 11,547 11,547 11,547 11,547 11,538 11,548 | 1,449 1,753 1,759 1,888 1,888 2,039 2,057 2,057 2,555 2,647 2,555 2,371 2,320 2,330 2,316 2,331 2,334 2,349 2,349 2,480 2,470 2,450 2,470 2,450 2,450 2,451 2,394 2,486 2,471 2,394 2,486 2,472 2,480 2,474 2,481 2,394 2,486 2,474 2,486 2,474 2,486 2,480 2,474 2,480 | 221 201 201 255 278 329 339 313 296 252 234 221 206 219 219 219 215 217 207 195 191 186 163 157 144 144 120 | | 14,830 14,180 13,651 13,845 13,977 13,927 14,052 14,052 14,928 15,029 14,598 14,037 13,841 13,742 13,779 13,837 13,837 13,837 13,841 14,039 14,039 14,039 14,039 14,039 14,039 14,039 14,036 14,039 14,039 14,039 14,039 14,039 14,039 14,040 14,039 14 | 787 X 1,583 X 1,888 X 1,802 X 1,861 1,818 1,817 1,755 1,425 1,173 1,122 1,470 1,827 1,919 1,981 1,948 1,948 1,948 1,948 1,900 1,775 1,670 1,597 1,577 1,572 1,555 1,515 1,515 1,515 1,515 | 15,617 X 15,763 X 15,490 X 15,647 X 15,795 15,795 15,807 15,978 16,101 16,150 15,864 15,864 15,760 15,692 15,647 15,693 15,667 15,693 15,673 15,673 15,673 15,673 15,665 15,665 15,666 1 | 4,067 X 4,324 X 4,842 X 4,842 X 4,813 4,886 5,071 5,138 5,074 5,058 5,058 5,058 5,658 5,658 5,728 5,728 5,728 5,728 5,785 5,785 5,806 5,804 5,915 5,915 5,915 5,915 5,915 5,915 5,915 5,916 4,917 6,010 | 19.684 20.087 20.519 20.519 20.519 20.681 30.806 20.945 21.158 21.158 21.497 318 369 395 2497 420 432 407 442 443 444 444 447 447 447 447 447 447 447 |
| Changes Sum 96 - Aut 96 Per cent | 87 0.8 | -1 -0.1 | -24 -16.4 | 3 8.5 | 66 0.5 | -34 -2.3 | 32 0.2 | -7 -0.1 | 25 0.1 |
| VOMEN (Sport 1979) Sport 1979 (Sport 1979) Sport 1981 (Sport 1984) Sport 1984 (Sport 1986) Sport 1986 (Sport 1986) Sport 1986 (Sport 1986) Sport 1987 Sport 1988 (Sport 1990) Sport 1991 (Sport 1992) Sport 1992 (Sport 1992) Sport 1993 (Sport 1993) Sport 1993 (Sport 1993) Sport 1993 (Sport 1993) Sport 1993 (Sport 1993) Sport 1993 (Sport 1994) Sport 1994 (Sport 1994) Sport 1994 (Sport 1994) Sport 1995 (Sport 1995) Sport 1995 (Sport 1995) Sport 1995 (Sport 1995) Sport 1996 (Sport 1996) | 9,220 9,147 8,774 9,030 9,030 9,207 9,399 9,522 9,872 10,285 10,406 10,329 10,214 10,214 10,214 10,224 10,263 10,305 10,306 10,342 10,342 10,342 10,355 10,438 10,478 10,478 10,531 10,534 10,534 10,534 10,534 | 319 438 533 619 619 664 661 727 761 803 824 784 769 768 754 784 782 798 802 798 807 809 791 800 793 809 791 800 793 805 825 825 | 145 120 120 147 136 185 202 177 162 166 122 121 120 114 110 108 107 108 99 93 92 94 89 90 81 83 78 | 122 121 105 104 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 97 77 | 9,539 9,585 9,452 9,780 9,780 9,780 10,018 10,197 10,437 10,836 11,267 11,297 11,210 11,210 11,210 11,210 11,240 11,240 11,240 11,250 11,290 11,332 11,331 11,441 11,441 11,530 11,545 11,556 | 679 X 937 X 1,053 X 1,162 X 1,282 1,208 1,214 1,191 1,999 848 803 891 910 939 976 955 972 971 955 922 971 884 862 838 866 844 844 844 844 844 844 867 899 786 | 10,218 X 10,522 X 10,5943 X 11,062 11,226 11,411 11,628 11,835 12,116 12,196 12,196 12,131 12,147 12,155 12,171 12,187 12,187 12,187 12,188 12,188 12,188 12,188 12,170 12,187 12 | 11,243 X 11,330 X 11,557 X 11,258 X 11,138 11,104 11,029 10,915 10,565 10,517 10,584 10,655 10,616 10,692 10,616 10,692 10,614 10,653 10,644 10,636 10,574 10,539 10,574 10,539 10,514 | 21, 462 21, 852 22, 2062 22, 200 22, 200 22, 200 22, 2330 22, 440 22, 613 22, 760 22, 790 22, 795 22, 795 22, 795 22, 798 22, 844 22, 843 22, 844 22, 856 22, 885 22, 885 |
| Changes Sum 96 - Aut 96 Per cent | 69 0.7 | 2 0.2 | -5 -6.3 | -2 -2.2 | 64 0.6 | 2 0.2 | 66 0.5 | -52 -0.5 | 14 0.1 |

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

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.

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.

definition.

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

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

Revised March 1995.

| In employment # | 41,146 41,940 42,394 42,720 42,720 42,720 43,011 43,246 43,487 43,685 43,839 43,962 44,078 44,159 44,190 44,203 44,217 44,230 44,246 44,262 44,277 44,233 44,352 44,352 44,352 44,352 44,352 44,352 44,359 39 0.1 |
|---|---|
| \$67 1883 | 41,940 42,394 42,720 43,011 43,246 43,487 43,665 43,839 43,962 44,078 44,159 44,159 44,159 44,203 44,217 44,230 44,246 44,277 44,230 44,247 44,481 44,447 44,485 44,559 39 0.1 |
| MEN 14.742 763.Y 15.507.X 4.177.X | 0.1 19,684 20,087 20,332 20,519 20,519 |
| #EN 13,302 1,442 14,743 763 X 15,507 X 4,177 X 57 1879 12,348 1,745 14,093 1,560 X 15,653 X 4,434 X 57 1881 11,601 1,751 212 13,565 1,815 X 15,379 X 4,952 X 11,601 1,572 1,980 192 13,759 1,838 15,596 4,923 11,572 1,980 192 13,759 1,838 15,596 4,923 11,572 1,980 192 13,759 1,838 15,596 4,923 11,572 1,980 192 13,759 1,838 15,596 4,923 11,572 1,980 192 13,846 1,796 15,694 4,987 19883 11,528 2,050 266 13,846 1,796 15,642 5,165 11,528 2,050 266 13,846 1,796 15,642 5,165 11,528 2,24 315 13,984 1,736 15,720 5,225 | 20,087 20,332 20,519 20,519 |
| Au 1992 | 20,681 20,845 21,052 21,158 21,249 21,318 21,369 21,395 21,420 21,420 21,448 21,448 21,464 21,479 21,537 21,559 21,516 21,559 21,560 21,604 21,629 21,654 21,678 21,678 21,678 |
| Changes -9 18 -11 3 2 -101 -99 124 Str 96 - Sum 96 -9 1.0 -8.0 8.5 0.0 -6.7 -0.6 2.1 | 25 0.1 |
| WOMEN Str 1979 | 21,462 21,852 22,062 22,200 22,230 22,440 22,543 22,613 22,661 22,7760 22,796 22,796 22,796 22,798 22,841 22,845 22,846 22,856 22,869 22,881 22,895 |
| Changes Sum 96 - Aut 96 55 -2 6 -2 57 -1 57 -43 Per cent 0.5 -0.2 7.9 -2.2 0.5 -0.1 0.5 -0.4 Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. | 14 0.1 |

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

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*.

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.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity + by age

| GREAT BRITAIN | SEASONAL | LY ADJUSTED |) | NOT SEAS | ONALLY ADJUS | STED | | | | | THOUS |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|
| | All aged 16 | | | | Age groups | | | | | | |
| | All | Men | Women | All | 16-17 | 16-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35-49 | 50-64 (Men 50-59 (Won |) 65 & ove nen)60 & ove |
| In employment * Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Win 1992/3 Win 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Win 1994/5 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Aut 1996 | 23095779899513887878997799684615588461557845 | 13,845 13,977 13,977 14,055 14,055 14,037 14,037 13,768 14,037 13,744 13,744 13,744 13,744 14,036 14,036 14,036 14,146 14 | 9 780 10 10 18 7 10 10 18 7 10 18 36 11 28 7 11 28 7 11 28 1 11 22 1 11 17 9 11 22 1 11 17 9 11 22 1 11 23 1 11 25 1 1 | 233,8504 4670 233,8504 233,8504 233,8504 233,8504 233,8504 234,2223 234,223 | 819 854 848 848 849 903 903 801 734 633 580 538 566 577 574 574 574 574 646 645 620 646 645 666 679 | 1,956 2,084 1,084 1,085 2,198 1,772 1,576 1,360 1,360 1,360 1,378 | 4294481694891717777699322890168944455 | 5.5.5.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6 | 7.878 8.0439 8.15771 8.7958 8.9959 8.9979 8.90744 9.00251 9.0144 9.00251 9.0145 | 4,780 4,6833 4,68503 4,65503 4,67,83 4,6186 4,464 4,464 4,461 4,510 4,562 4,6678 4,6678 4,6678 4,6678 4,6678 4,77,83 4,77,83 4,77,83 4,77,83 4,77,83 4,783 4 | 722 6744 6444 670 767 767 7567 7560 7561 7561 7564 770 773 771 771 771 771 771 771 771 771 771 |
| ILO unemployed * Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Win 1992 Win 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993 Aut 1993 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1995 Spr 1996 Spr | 436116241251477325562992526002333000000000000000000000000000000 | 86187.655320718844561485 | 1 282 1 288 1 274 1 1 999 848 803 910 9176 9572 9572 9572 9572 9572 9572 9572 9572 | 500 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 | 227 217 213 2152 2152 2152 2152 2152 2152 2152 | 551 4952 492 432 244 256 292 292 301 301 301 301 277 374 381 298 392 347 | 6300 56075 53317 4949 43517 4946 4577 4544 4177 4243 43115 3607 371 | 723 7369 7590 7627 534 5092 7543 7754 7741 714 6807 6807 6809 6411 591 | 691 7086 8588 8584 447 656 763 725 725 720 725 660 643 630 631 631 632 635 635 635 635 635 635 635 | 450 414 408 4443 445 317 353 415 445 445 445 445 445 445 445 445 423 400 391 361 361 361 361 361 377 361 361 377 361 377 361 377 377 377 377 377 377 377 377 377 37 | 59 49 43 43 40 31 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 |
| Economically inact Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1980 Spr 1980 Spr 1980 Spr 1980 Spr 1992 Win 1992 Win 1993 Sum 1993 Win 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1996 | 16,399 16,4179 16,44965 16,54489 16,55489 16,55682 16,5583 | 1887-70-59505-728-8990-19-98-98-98-98-98-98-98-98-98-98-98-98-98 | 11,138 11,1094 11,1094 10,978 10,978 10,517 10,559 10,517 10,625 10,625 10,631 10,614 10,614 10,633 10,644 10,536 | 16 148 16 2676 16 2676 15 2954 15 2954 15 2957 15 2957 16 284 16 285 16 | 7049.5849.0 664.5849.0 675.865.5859.6 675.865.5859.6 675.865.5865.5865.3665.3865.3665.3865.3665.3865.3665.3865.3665.3865.3665.3865.3665.3865.3665.3865.3665.3865.3665.3865.3665.3865.3665.3865.38 | 1,078 1,001 1,001 1,001 1,001 860 841 841 1,049 1,843 1,007 1,00 1,00 | 8197116984177377889665628874989877889665698777889677889677889877788977889 | 1,584 1,5421 1,4416 1,420 1,420 1,435 1,532 1,532 1,532 1,532 1,532 1,534 1,53 | 1 6562 1 6865 1 6965 1 6965 1 514 1 560 1 554 1 604 1 636 1 638 1 725 1 773 1 7743 1 7743 1 7746 1 745 1 746 1 746 1 746 1 748 1 748 | 47983088877284264486770966467077597 268888774677942598886770986667077597 | 6.768 8.922 9.096 9.006 9.006 9.006 9.006 9.006 9.006 9.006 9.006 9.006 9.006 9.006 9.006 9.006 9.006 9.006 9.006 |
| Economic activity ri Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992/3 Spr 1992/3 Spr 1993 Wiln 1992/3 Sum 1993 Wiln 1993/4 Wiln 1994 Wiln 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1994 Aut 1993 Wiln 1994 Aut 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 | 8-1-7-4-5-1-4-1-0-9-0-0-9-9-8-7-7-9-9-9-8-8-1-7-4-1-0-9-0-0-9-9-8-7-7-9-9-9-8-8-1-7-4-1-3-3-3-2-3-3-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2 | 75.65 75.66 75.67 75.67 75.67 75.67 75.60 | 809604752034460554903475898881 40515555555555555555555555555555555555 | 2447.41.282.8884.167.49.41530.6652.1 2022.5344.332.23232.23232.23233.33.3 | 69.582.09.865.6345.31.47.17.1844.33.666.6666.22.664.33.555.566.43.30.655.26.665.55.666.555.666 | 99-1-2-1-2-1-2-1-2-1-2-1-2-1-2-1-2-1-2-1 | 601-368-1-282-07-583-9-6-3-7-7-9-82-8-888-888-7-7-9-7-7-7-8-7-7-7-8-7-7-7-8-7-7-7-8-7-7-7-8-7-7-7-8-7-7-7-8-7-7-7-8-7-7-7-8-7-8-7-7-7-8-7-7-8-7-7-8-7-7-8-7-7-8-7-7-8-7-7-8-7-8-7-7-8-7-8-7-7-8-7-8-7-7-8-7-8-7-7-8-7-8-7-7-8-7-8-7-7-8-7-8-7-7-8-7-8-7-7-8-7-8-7-8-7-7-8-7-8-7-7-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8 | 874929406590999134014580928 8991223332223332333333333333333333333333 | 8324351-0288664500917022070 83444351-02886684500917022070 | 99.87.99.7.99.63.87.71.55.90.99.14.94.14.57.69.88.99.99.99.88.88.88.99.88.88.88.88.88 | 8.25-1-0.70-0.80-0.90-0.70-0.80-0.90-0.70-0.80-0.90-0.70-0.80-0.90-0.70-0.70-0.80-0.90-0.70-0.70-0.70-0.80-0.90-0.70-0.70-0.70-0.80-0.90-0.70-0.70-0.80-0.90-0.70-0.70-0.80-0.90-0.70-0.70-0.80-0.90-0.70-0.80-0.90-0.70-0.80-0.80-0.90-0.70-0.80-0.80-0.80-0.80-0.80-0.80-0.8 |
| Aut 1996 LLO unemployment Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Aut 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Aut 1996 | rate #per cen' 11.2: 11.2: 11.2: 10.77 7.6:84 89.8:6 10.44 10.2: 10.77 99.1 88.77 88.62 88.31 7.9 | t per cent 11.8 11.18 11.5 11.5 11.5 12.4 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 | 11.68 10.86 10.87 | 11.7. 11.1.7.6 11.1.7 | 21.7 20.38 19.51 10.44 11.69 11.69 11.69 12.7 12.7 12.69 12.7 12.69 12.7 12.69 12.7 12.69 | 22.07 19.78 17.98 17.95 10.35 10.35 10.35 14.63 11.91 120.17 18.7 20.17 18.7 19.12 17.4 19.12 19.12 19.16 | 17.60.30.66.61.80.66.40.21.58.30.66.61.80.66.40.21.58.30.66.44.15.01.83.20.13.20.20.13.20.20.13.20.13.20.13.20.13.20.13.20.13.20.13.20.13.20.13.20.13.20.20.13.20.20.13.20.13.20.13.20.13.20.13.20.13.20.13.20.13.20.13.20.13.20.20.13.20.20.13.20.20.13.20.20.13.20.20.13.20.20.13.20.20.13.20. | 12.22.29.4.8.1.7.7.8.0.1.1.0.0.1.9.9.9.9.9.9.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8 | 8.87.7.1.97.8.1.9.4.6.7.7.7.7.7.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.5.5. | 8.8.8.8.6.6.7.8.9.9.9.9.9.8.7.7.7.7.6.6.5. | 58662(67)4(58)7+(58)42(1-6802+152)17)77 7-66667(67)4(57)7-7-6707(77)707(10)707(|

The economic activity rate is the percentage of people aged 16 and over who are economically active.

See corresponding notes to *table 7.1*.

The ILO unemployment rate is the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Full-time/ Part-time workers & second jobs (all in employment)

| | | | | | | | | | THOUSAND |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| GREAT BRITAIN | All Full-time + | Men | Women | All Part-time in Total | Men | Women | Total | ith second job # Men | Women |
| Al - Seasonelly ad 194 - Seasonelly ad 194 - Seasonelly ad 195 - Seasonelly ad 195 - Seasonelly ad 195 - Seasonelly ad 195 - Seasonelly ad 196 - Seasonelly ad 197 - Seas | 19,263 19,278 19,410 | 22599454 22599454 225994577149 23599477145 23599471715390 2241599999999999999999999999999999999999 | 5511769964214884426529429529429666666666666666666666666 | 4.55.55.55.56.66.66.66.66.66.66.66.66.66. | 5611366844 56113668447 56113668447 56113687 | 4,110 311166447 4,48847 44,48891 44,48891 44,970447 9,70447 9,70447 1,2079 1,2079 1,2079 1,1166 | | | |
| All Not set a onally set 1984 at 1984 at 1984 at 1984 at 1986 | y adjusted | 13121319 13121319 1311319 1316021 1316021 1440633 1246737 124988885 1246737 124988885 1246737 124988885 1258885 125888 12588 125888 125888 125888 125888 125888 125888 125888 125888 125888 125888 125888 125888 125888 125888 12588 125888 125888 125888 125888 125888 12588 12588 125888 12588 12588 125888 125888 12588 1 | 55592668457729747739637760 55592668457729787775337760 5559566666666666666666666666666666666 | 4.874 4.8043 5.51348 5.51348 5.517.779 5.519.0552 6.611213 6.612234 6.61234 6.61234 6.612234 6.612234 6.612234 6.612234 6.612234 6.612234 6.612234 6.612234 6.612234 6.612234 6.612234 6.612234 6.612234 6.612234 | 597 657 6781 7887 8303 9001 1,0193 1,0888 1,1243 1,1243 1,1253 | 4 :3421 4 :45511 4 :45711 4 :5771 4 :8777 4 :8792 4 :8793 6 :5000 6 :5 | 701 789 823 845 976 1,058 1,079 1,087 1,142 1,142 1,142 1,1284 1,280 1,281 1,281 1,281 1,281 1,281 1,281 1,281 1,281 | 378 4011 3933 4753 4773 50441 4604 55330 55353 55353 55449 55449 55449 | 3287 2287 2872 2872 2884 45284 45285 55729 55741 66788 7744 77651 682 |
| 50 1967 50 1968 50 1968 50 1969 50 1990 50 1990 50 1991 50 1992 50 1993 50 1994 50 1994 50 1994 50 1994 50 1995 50 1995 50 1995 50 1995 50 1995 50 1995 50 1995 50 1995 50 1995 50 1995 | onally adjusted 16,291 16,441 16,437 16,931 17,296 17,196 17,196 16,2279 16,2350 16,240 16,480 16,549 16,549 16,648 | 11.218 11.2532 10.9980 11.4497 11.4797 10.5096 10.5057 10.60343 10.76998 10.6998 10.6944 | 0788590917306847993458845055555555555555555555555555555555 | 4,369 4,4531 4,637 4,637 4,9710 5,0050 1,114 1,006 5,550 1,114 1,550 1,500 1,5 | 416 4244 4856 4856 5384 42627 5384 6627 73492 76911 80187 80187 80187 80187 80187 80187 80187 80187 80187 | 3,953 4,017 4,087 4,146 4,218 4,436 4,440 4,440 4,445 4,515 4,526 4,489 4,501 4,501 4,680 4,680 4,660 | | | |
| 67 1980 197 1991 197 1992 197 1992 197 1993 197 1993 197 1993 197 1994 197 1994 197 1994 197 1995 197 1995 197 1995 197 1996 1996 | easonally adjusted 16:3145 16:3162 16:317 16:317 16:317 16:3188 17:388 16:3185 16:4135 16:428 16:3296 16:4288 16:3296 16:5335 16:4431 16:5535 | 11,139 11,1669 11,1669 11,1239 11,1239 11,1444 11,1238 10,4329 10,4329 10,4839 10,4839 10,4839 10,4839 10,4839 10,757 10,6624 10,725 | 002322 002322 002322 00232 002 | 4.3557 4.452317 4.452317 4.6337 4.46337 4.46337 4.47,9718 5.550,1427 6.550,1427 6.550,553 6.550,553 7.99 | 424 4352 4494 5543 6631 66788 77388 8007 8389 947 | 3,932 4,0075 4,137 4,213 4,213 4,225 4,441 4,422 4,463 4,532 4,526 4,494 4,491 4,583 4,683 4,689 4,689 4,689 4,689 | 446 525 5575 6717 7717 746 699 795 837 838 839 900 900 885 885 885 885 885 | 2124 21340 2 | 2390635353536736444374452375538897227553889888955541 |
| self-employed - Se orn 1984 orn 1985 orn 1986 orn 1987 orn 1986 orn 1987 orn 1986 orn 1987 orn 1986 orn 1989 orn 1986 or | 16,702 adjusted 2,156 21,2479 21,6580 21,2479 21,6580 21,2479 21,6580 21,6580 21,6580 21,6645 21,6645 21,6645 21,6645 21,6645 21,6645 21,6645 21,6644 21,6644 | 1.89.9324 4.89.9324 4.89.90.724 4.89.90.724 7.99.90.72 | 307 338 347 378 403 435 436 436 410 410 4113 406 402 405 405 404 404 404 409 | 449 462 437 508 5544 5542 557 5608 6615 6617 6625 6617 6625 6617 | 138 1325 1550 1886 1647 1911 1911 1911 1911 1911 1911 1911 19 | 311 326 312 348 367 368 348 359 373 389 405 404 389 398 399 401 411 411 | | | |
| refembloyed - No 27 1984 27 1985 27 1986 27 1986 27 1986 27 1989 27 1989 28 1989 28 1989 29 1989 29 1989 20 | 2,624 at seasonally adjuste 1,663 2,2591 22,464 4,639 22,819 22,8 | d 1,99373336 222711,21916 44,4795 222,2247 1,21916 222,221,116 222 | 320 3510 3691 4448 449 416 416 416 404 396 407 403 405 396 411 | 448 4461 4503 7 5547 3 5513 6 569 5605 6618 6614 6634 6634 | 2019905550 11545550 115550 115550 115550 115550 115550 11550 | 315 3317 353 363 363 3773 3753 360 375 390 404 403 404 391 396 386 394 403 | 2460334429 2460334720334575 2347233449 233429334579 2485 2485 2485 2485 2485 2485 2485 2485 | 161 1659 1770 2022 190 2003 2008 2013 2014 2014 2030 2014 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 203 | 8955998100011100111001110011100111001110 |

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

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.

7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment

| | LABOUR | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------|--------|
| Alternative | measures of | unemp | loymer |

Claimant unemployment measure +

| ILO unemploy | ment measure | | | Claimant une | mployment measur | e + | 1019 017 117 | THOUSAN |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Seasonally a | djusted | | | | | 12/2 | | |
| | | | | | | Not ILO unemp | loyed | |
| Claimants | Non claimants | Total | Difference | Total # | ILO unemployed | Economically inactive | In employment | Total |
| 1,804 1,877 1,937 1,915 1,861 1,815 1,757 1,702 1,657 1,446 1,471 1,405 1,405 1,406 1,365 1,325 1,260 1,143 | 933 981 1,021 989 1,015 1,041 1,029 1,010 1,012 986 984 987 1,012 991 937 988 1,002 1,087 | 3,143 3,026 3,031 2,946 2,424 2,021 1,925 2,961 2,737 2,859 2,957 2,903 2,876 2,746 2,746 2,745 2,435 2,435 2,435 2,435 2,435 2,436 2,313 2,263 2,330 2,263 2,230 | 369 115 38 147 154 279 422 294 149 95 96 66 69 108 111 115 115 128 186 199 225 170 220 221 | 2,774 2,911 2,993 2,799 2,270 1,742 1,502 2,067 2,588 2,763 2,861 2,837 2,807 2,747 2,675 2,597 2,518 2,417 2,317 2,246 2,217 2,171 2,132 2,093 2,041 1,928 | 1.804 1.877 1.937 1.915 1.861 1.815 1.757 1.702 1.657 1.546 1.471 1.405 1.405 1.406 1.325 1.260 1.143 | 492 547 585 570 634 586 557 544 549 498 498 483 469 478 | 292 339 339 352 312 345 332 339 316 332 287 302 297 267 265 298 303 313 | 784 886 924 923 946 932 918 895 860 872 836 800 812 768 768 767 781 |
| -117 -262 | 85 96 | -32 -166 | | -114 -243 | -117 -262 | -6 -27 | 9 45 | 3 19 |
| 1,413 1,479 1,516 1,484 1,444 1,401 1,361 1,321 1,290 1,214 1,142 1,142 1,090 1,088 1,075 1,032 890 | 414 440 465 464 460 484 469 485 455 455 447 482 464 440 482 486 554 | 1,861 1,818 1,817 1,755 1,425 1,173 1,122 1,470 1,827 1,919 1,981 1,948 1,904 1,885 1,831 1,790 1,775 1,670 1,597 1,572 1,552 1,5515 1,514 1,478 1,445 | -95 -208 -251 -188 -150 -62 -92 -154 -201 -214 -228 -250 -222 -223 -200 -148 -176 -164 -136 -115 -100 -108 -77 -70 -20 | 1,956 2,026 2,067 1,943 1,575 1,234 1,100 1,562 1,981 2,120 2,195 2,176 2,154 2,106 2,053 1,990 1,923 1,846 1,761 1,712 1,688 1,653 1,694 1,591 1,548 1,464 | 1,413 1,479 1,516 1,484 1,444 1,401 1,361 1,321 1,290 1,214 1,142 1,1090 1,088 1,075 1,033 992 890 | 352 381 420 414 468 435 433 395 383 374 396 345 365 359 336 337 332 342 | 216 260 259 278 242 242 270 260 274 258 223 238 233 206 213 221 224 231 | 568 841 879 392 710 705 892 669 633 631 819 583 598 644 548 559 556 574 |
| -102 -198 | 68 90 | -34 -108 | | -84 -189 | -102 -198 | 10 -16 | 7 26 | 18 9 |
| 391 398 421 430 417 414 396 380 368 331 329 316 315 317 289 293 268 253 | 519 541 555 525 555 557 559 541 526 531 509 539 529 527 497 506 516 533 | 1,282 1,208 1,214 1,191 999 848 803 891 910 939 976 955 972 971 955 921 894 862 838 856 844 844 786 | 464 323 288 335 304 401 386 303 296 310 294 319 330 334 315 300 290 292 322 315 325 278 297 291 322 | 817 885 926 856 695 508 402 505 607 643 665 661 653 641 621 607 595 572 547 533 529 519 509 501 493 | 391 398 421 430 417 414 396 380 368 331 329 316 315 317 289 293 268 253 | 141 166 164 157 166 152 153 161 161 166 153 153 151 140 147 132 146 129 | 75 79 80 74 70 75 72 65 66 64 64 64 62 77 80 81 | 216 245 245 231 236 227 225 226 227 240 217 215 201 209 209 225 211 |
| -15 | 16 | 2 | | -29 | -15 | -16 | 2 20 | -15 9 |
| | Claimants Claimants 1.804 1.877 1.937 1.915 1.861 1.815 1.757 1.752 1.546 1.413 1.425 1.260 1.143 -117 -262 1.413 1.479 1.516 1.484 1.444 1.401 1.361 1.321 1.290 1.098 1.075 1.033 1.214 1.142 1.199 1.090 1.088 1.075 1.033 1.075 1.033 1.075 1.033 1.090 1.014 1.142 1.129 1.090 1.088 1.075 1.033 1.035 1. | 1,804 | Claimants Non claimants Total 3,143 3,026 4,244 2,021 1,804 933 2,367 1,877 981 2,857 1,937 1,021 2,957 1,915 989 2,903 1,815 1,041 2,855 1,757 1,029 2,786 1,757 1,029 2,786 1,757 1,029 2,786 1,757 1,029 2,786 1,757 1,029 2,786 1,757 1,029 2,786 1,757 1,029 2,786 1,441 2,855 1,712 1,657 1,012 2,669 1,445 986 2,532 1,471 964 2,432 1,405 1,012 2,416 1,406 991 2,396 1,365 937 2,302 1,260 1,002 2,263 1,143 1,087 2 | Claimants | Claimants | Claimants | Claimants | Note |

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

| GREAT BRITAIN | Not seasonal | ly adjusted | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| | | Non | | | | ILO | Not ILO unemp | In | |
| 1994 1994 1995 1997 1998 1999 | Claimants 2,233 2,164 2,202 2,096 1,655 1,143 1,034 1,447 1,790 1,828 1,861 1,970 1,862 1,797 1,791 1,689 1,658 1,526 1,505 1,434 1,402 1,385 1,400 1,318 1,259 1,118 | 2826 872 826 794 815 737 846 860 883 894 1,018 987 948 1,080 1,045 997 1,077 991 930 942 1,077 998 899 947 1,068 1,1088 | 3,105 2,996 2,996 2,912 2,392 1,999 1,894 2,329 2,584 2,846 2,847 2,967 2,849 2,942 2,842 2,790 2,656 2,734 2,517 2,435 2,376 2,479 2,382 2,299 2,265 2,327 2,226 | 114 -149 -186 -41 -10 -214 -373 -243 -71 -189 -113 -18 -18 -131 -120 -53 -32 -212 -125 -66 -105 -255 -235 -104 -149 -273 -324 | Total # 2,991 3,139 3,181 2,952 2,401 1,775 1,520 2,086 2,613 2,657 2,735 2,922 2,867 2,811 2,721 2,737 2,624 2,523 2,392 2,392 2,319 2,271 2,224 2,147 2,195 2,116 2,054 | 2,233 2,164 2,202 2,096 1,655 1,143 1,034 1,447 1,790 1,828 1,861 1,970 1,901 1,862 1,797 1,901 1,862 1,797 1,901 1,689 1,658 1,526 1,505 1,434 1,402 1,385 1,400 1,318 1,259 1,118 | 574 778 783 673 568 423 300 390 517 567 540 602 598 636 583 604 582 547 536 567 521 522 496 500 488 487 | ### 184 | 758 975 980 856 746 632 486 640 823 829 874 952 966 949 924 946 935 865 866 864 837 822 762 798 |
| EN 1984 1985 1986 1986 1986 1986 1986 1986 1986 1986 | 1,607 1,567 1,571 1,490 1,176 834 7777 1,111 1,415 1,430 1,457 1,546 1,487 1,378 1,391 1,325 1,281 1,191 1,171 1,134 1,084 1,1064 1,107 1,040 984 865 | 231 229 225 246 231 322 343 390 457 436 458 437 504 478 460 440 530 449 445 416 528 458 427 455 532 550 | 1,838 1,796 1,796 1,796 1,736 1,408 1,156 1,106 1,454 1,804 1,883 2,003 1,924 1,941 1,850 1,850 1,850 1,850 1,616 1,550 1,616 1,550 1,608 1,522 1,534 1,495 1,516 1,516 | 257 -377 -392 -311 -260 -1114 -129 -202 -136 -196 -244 -281 -203 -220 -256 -252 -101 -176 -198 -187 -71 -102 -144 -121 -27 -19 | 2,094 2,173 2,188 2,047 1,667 1,270 1,583 2,006 2,024 2,089 2,247 2,204 2,144 2,076 2,106 2,106 2,107 1,913 1,815 1,813 1,738 1,677 1,623 1,677 1,613 1,543 1,543 1,434 | 1,607 1,567 1,571 1,490 1,176 834 7777 1,111 1,415 1,437 1,546 1,487 1,437 1,391 1,391 1,391 1,281 1,191 1,171 1,134 1,080 1,064 1,107 1,040 984 865 | 367 487 492 435 373 294 206 278 366 399 375 434 429 466 431 447 409 382 370 411 357 366 356 356 350 348 334 | 121 118 125 122 118 142 137 194 225 195 267 289 241 267 268 283 250 255 231 246 233 204 221 228 229 | 488 605 617 557 491 436 344 472 591 594 632 702 718 707 698 716 692 632 624 603 599 559 571 571 576 559 |
| MEN r 1984 r 1985 r 1986 r 1986 r 1986 r 1987 r 1988 r 1988 r 1989 r 1990 r 1990 r 1990 r 1990 r 1992 r 1992 r 1993 r 1993 r 1993 r 1993 r 1993 r 1993 r 1994 r 1994 r 1994 r 1994 r 1994 r 1995 r 1995 r 1995 r 1995 r 1996 r 1996 r 1996 r 1996 r 1996 r 1996 | 627 597 631 607 479 309 257 336 375 398 403 425 414 425 419 400 364 335 334 300 322 321 279 275 253 | 641 597 569 569 505 524 530 540 505 561 551 539 511 576 567 540 527 547 542 485 526 549 540 471 492 536 | 1,267 1,194 1,200 1,176 984 833 787 875 880 958 954 964 925 1,001 986 940 891 923 878 819 826 871 861 765 770 811 | 370 228 206 271 250 328 388 372 273 325 308 289 263 334 340 309 284 313 301 264 293 326 337 248 270 300 342 | 897 966 993 905 734 505 400 503 607 633 646 675 662 667 645 631 607 610 576 556 533 544 518 501 | 627 597 631 607 479 309 257 336 375 398 403 425 414 425 419 400 364 376 335 334 300 322 321 279 275 253 | 208 291 291 298 196 129 94 112 151 167 164 168 169 170 152 157 173 165 167 156 164 156 141 150 140 153 | 63 78 71 61 59 67 48 56 81 68 78 82 80 72 74 70 68 74 65 66 62 74 82 82 84 | 270 370 363 299 255 196 142 167 232 235 243 250 248 242 227 231 231 234 241 222 233 203 203 223 223 223 223 235 243 244 242 227 231 243 244 242 227 231 243 244 244 247 248 249 249 249 249 249 249 249 249 249 249 |

ILO unemployment measure

an 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.

Tes 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 the article "Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS compared" in the October 1993 issue of the Employment Gazette.

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Job-related training received by employees

| GREAT BRITAIN | All who received job-r | elated training in th | e last 4 weeks | | | | THOUSA |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| | Seasonally adjusted | Not seasonally ad | justed | | | | |
| | All of working age + | | Age Groups 16-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35-49 | 50-59/64 |
| ALL 1084 601 1084 601 1084 602 1087 603 10 | 1-046-050-044-046-0-1-05-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0- | 2000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00 | 410 374 363 461 401 402 403 403 403 403 403 403 403 403 403 403 | 464 4670 45065 4405 55694 4505 4505 4505 4505 4505 4505 4505 45 | 559943 569943 869943 908709 90970 90970 90970 90970 90970 90970 90970 90970 90970 90970 90970 90970 90970 90970 90 | 5468 56949 9667 100669 1107437 100840 100840 100840 100840 100840 100840 100840 | 90-39/64 |
| Men | 1-0-1-7-7-9-0-80-7-1-80-9-1-9-1-9-1-9-1-9-1-9-1-9-1-9-1-9-1-9- | 0.000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,0 | 2551 25524 25525 2 | 2777 77676750 276760 2 | 694667-441517-823886008006 67415-72000068686977-1207 3004466666454444645669 | 4 000000000000000000000000000000000000 | 6041007459@78-76574-771051459 |
| Women 507 1985 507 1985 507 1985 507 1985 507 1985 507 1985 507 1985 508 1987 508 1988 508 1988 | 889-1-0-20-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0- | 835 666 10574 1406 1406 1448 1448 1448 1448 1448 1448 1448 144 | 1500 1500 1500 1500 1500 1500 1500 1500 | 188 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 2 | 390984980994397-25044904 200736598-7928661-955-02-04 200737444-44964-95-02-04 4904-95-04-4-004 | 2006-1-04-04-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 | 779700-1-1-00197495-2005-2005-2005-2005-4 |
| | % of all employees # | .,020 | 100 | 100 | 101 | 400 | PERC |

| | % of all elliployees # | | | | | | PERCI |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| | Seasonally adjusted | Not seasonally adj | usted | | | | |
| | | | Age Groups | | | | |
| | All of working age + | | 16-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35-49 | 50-59/64 |
| ALL 9848888888888888888888888888888888888 | ούς και της | O-COSTON ACTION OF THE PROTOTORY OF THE | 0.00004000400040000-094-400002 402-00004000000000-094-400002 0.000000000000000-0000000000000000 | 0.000000000000000000000000000000000000 | 0,600-1-07-1-060-05-4-400-01/564 1-1741/108-066007-03-4-400-01/564 | Pilopapok NOOri - aaloo aalo - ak No | 6000000014041041040000014-1-0014 |
| Men 9344 935 935 94 95 95 95 995 995 995 995 995 995 99 | CONSTITUTE TO THE PROPERTY OF | 1-00404 444400000-0044 | 520000700000000000000000000000000000000 | 017-01070000000000000000000000000000000 | 0-4-07-00-004-400-00-1-1-00 | | 4 to do do do proposocio projeto per |
| Women 1984 1985 | CACACACACACACACACACACACACACACACACACACA | 0,-0,46),-0,10,440,-40,0,10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, | 9-00-7-10-00-7-10-4-07 | 97-09247091-97-194720 9466-607-39867-5869 | ###################################### | 1-0,000) -0,44-0,000,00-0,000 | 4+0.0000000000000-00-0000000000000000000 |

Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.

Employees receiving job-related training as a percentage of employees in the relevant age group. Data for summer 1994 onwards are not comparable with earlier periods.

Data for 1984 is not comparable with other years and is therefore not shown.

Average actual weekly hours+ of work by industry sector, not seasonally adjusted

| GREAT BRITAIN | | | | | SIC 92 (Sta | ndard Indu | ustrial Classi | fication) | | | | E-1-1 | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| GHEAT | Total (millions) #§ | Average | Total (millions) #§ | Average | Agriculture and fishing | Energy and water | Manufac -turing | Constr -uction | Distribution Hotels & Catering | n Transport & comms | Finance & Insurance etc | Public admin education & health | Other Services | Total Services |
| | | | | | A-B | C,E | _ <u>D</u> | F | G,H | 1 | J,K | L-N | O-Q | G-Q |
| ALL SP 1984 SP 1985 SP 1985 SP 1985 SP 1986 SP 1986 SP 1988 SP 1989 SP 1990 SP 1992 SP 1992 SP 1992 SP 1992 SP 1992 SP 1993 SP 1995 SP 1996 | 782 810 814 821 872 894 894 894 827 828 822 821 821 821 821 821 825 845 848 849 849 850 866 | 33.1 33.8 33.8 33.6 34.2 33.9 32.8 33.4 33.2 33.1 33.0 33.2 33.2 33.2 33.2 33.3 33.3 33.3 | 790 818 823 830 882 905 905 887 835 828 853 795 833 811 846 801 845 824 867 817 861 836 876 820 864 845 | 33.7 34.4 34.4 34.7 34.7 34.4 33.3 32.9 34.1 32.2 33.6 32.5 33.9 32.3 33.8 32.6 32.5 33.9 32.3 33.9 32.3 33.9 32.3 33.9 32.3 33.9 32.9 32 | 47.7 47.1 47.4 47.4 47.5 48.0 45.8 45.7 43.7 40.3 43.3 43.3 42.5 40.3 44.4 46.5 45.0 45.8 46.5 45.9 46.5 46.4 47.5 48.8 | 28.2 35.0 36.9 36.2 37.4 37.2 37.8 37.6 36.9 37.5 37.5 37.1 38.2 35.1 36.9 36.0 38.1 38.4 38.4 38.4 38.4 38.8 | 36.3 37.1 37.2 37.1 38.1 37.6 37.5 36.2 35.8 37.4 34.5 36.9 35.1 37.3 34.9 37.2 35.4 37.8 35.5 37.7 38.0 35.4 37.7 38.7 38.0 | 38.2 38.3 38.3 39.8 39.3 39.4 37.7 38.5 35.0 38.2 37.7 39.2 35.3 38.5 38.5 38.7 39.2 35.3 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5 | 32.5 33.1 33.2 32.8 33.2 33.1 32.7 32.7 32.1 32.3 31.0 31.9 31.6 32.0 31.6 32.0 31.5 32.0 31.5 32.0 31.5 32.1 32.0 31.0 | 37.8 38.6 39.0 39.4 39.7 38.7 37.7 38.3 36.8 38.0 37.7 38.4 38.9 38.4 38.9 38.4 39.1 37.8 39.1 37.8 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.1 | 34.5 33.6 33.9 33.1 34.4 34.0 33.9 33.9 33.1 32.8 33.8 32.3 33.4 32.5 33.7 32.7 32.7 32.8 34.4 32.9 34.1 32.8 33.7 33.7 35.0 | 29.1 29.8 29.2 28.9 29.7 29.3 29.7 28.6 29.3 27.1 29.8 28.6 29.5 27.1 30.0 28.6 29.3 27.1 30.0 29.7 29.8 29.7 30.0 29.7 30.0 29.7 30.0 29.7 30.0 29.7 30.0 29.8 29.8 29.7 30.0 29.8 29.8 29.8 29.8 29.8 29.8 29.8 29.8 | 30.2 30.1 30.6 31.4 31.5 31.8 31.2 30.6 30.5 31.1 29.6 30.3 29.2 29.5 30.1 30.3 28.3 29.2 29.5 30.6 30.6 30.6 30.6 30.6 30.6 30.7 30.6 30.6 30.7 30.7 30.7 30.7 30.7 30.7 30.7 30.7 | 31.7 32.3 32.1 32.7 32.6 32.2 32.4 33.2 31.0 32.3 30.9 31.8 30.7 32.0 32.0 33.4 31.0 32.0 32.0 32.0 33.4 33.2 32.4 33.2 33.4 33.4 33.4 33.4 |
| MEN Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 | 530 545 545 551 581 593 575 534 541 545 535 530 529 529 529 530 535 540 547 547 548 548 548 558 | 38.3 39.1 39.3 40.0 40.0 40.0 39.5 39.4 38.3 39.0 38.9 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.9 39.0 39.1 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.0 | 536 551 551 557 587 602 600 582 540 539 551 509 536 546 513 544 537 561 525 544 561 525 544 561 525 544 561 57 57 57 | 38.9 39.9 40.6 40.1 40.1 40.1 38.9 38.5 39.9 37.4 38.2 39.8 37.6 39.8 37.6 39.8 40.2 37.9 38.4 40.1 38.4 40.1 38.4 40.1 38.4 40.1 38.5 | 52.4 52.2 51.9 52.1 52.1 53.3 52.1 52.0 49.9 50.1 48.2 44.3 47.4 44.3 48.8 51.7 49.9 44.6 50.5 51.4 48.1 45.0 50.5 51.2 49.7 | 28.2 35.9 37.2 38.1 38.7 38.5 39.1 38.8 39.2 37.5 39.0 40.2 36.5 37.7 39.6 38.1 40.3 37.9 40.8 38.9 39.9 41.3 | 38.9 39.6 39.7 40.8 40.5 40.2 39.7 38.7 38.7 36.8 37.6 37.6 37.9 37.2 37.9 37.9 40.4 37.9 40.7 40.7 | 39.5 39.6 39.6 40.9 40.3 38.9 39.5 40.2 36.5 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 | 41.5 41.7 42.1 41.8 41.4 40.8 41.3 40.2 40.1 40.8 38.8 40.2 39.6 39.7 39.2 40.2 38.8 39.7 39.7 39.7 38.8 39.7 39.7 38.8 39.7 38.8 39.7 39.7 38.8 38.8 39.7 39.7 38.8 38.8 39.7 39.7 38.8 38.8 39.7 39.7 38.8 38.8 38.8 39.7 39.7 39.7 39.7 39.7 39.7 39.7 39.7 | 39.8 40.6 40.9 41.6 41.8 42.4 41.3 41.5 40.7 40.3 41.4 439.9 41.0 40.2 41.4 41.0 40.3 41.5 40.3 41.5 40.3 41.5 40.3 41.5 40.3 41.5 40.7 40.3 41.6 40.8 40.8 40.8 40.8 40.8 40.8 40.8 40.8 | 37.3 38.7 39.0 38.2 39.6 39.3 39.2 39.1 38.2 37.7 39.2 37.1 38.3 37.5 39.3 38.0 39.9 38.3 39.9 37.6 39.3 39.9 37.6 39.3 39.9 37.6 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.3 39 | 36.3 37.2 36.6 36.6 37.3 36.8 37.2 36.1 34.1 37.8 36.5 34.0 35.3 36.5 33.8 37.3 36.5 33.8 37.3 36.5 33.8 37.3 36.5 33.8 37.3 36.5 37.3 36.5 37.3 36.5 37.3 37.3 37.3 | 37.9 37.6 37.5 38.3 38.3 38.7 38.5 38.0 36.8 37.9 35.9 37.8 37.9 34.8 37.9 34.8 37.9 34.8 37.9 34.8 37.9 36.2 37.0 36.2 37.0 36.2 37.0 36.2 37.0 36.2 37.0 36.2 37.0 36.2 | 38.9 39.5 39.6 39.5 39.9 40.0 39.4 39.6 39.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.8 36.2 37.0 37.6 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.1 |
| WOMEN Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Min 1992/S Sim 1993 Sum 1993 Min 1993/4 Spr 1993 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 | 252 264 269 271 291 299 301 301 301 301 296 294 292 293 292 294 295 295 297 298 299 301 301 301 301 301 302 306 308 | 25.8 26.4 26.4 26.0 26.9 26.6 26.5 26.7 25.9 26.3 26.2 26.1 26.2 26.1 26.2 26.3 26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4 | 254 267 272 274 295 303 305 305 295 289 286 300 287 285 300 287 287 306 292 304 292 304 292 310 294 307 298 | 26.2 26.8 26.8 26.4 27.0 26.9 27.1 26.3 25.8 26.9 25.8 26.7 25.8 26.7 25.8 26.7 25.8 26.9 27.1 27.1 26.9 27.1 27.1 27.1 27.1 27.1 27.1 27.1 27.1 | 29.5 29.2 31.2 30.2 32.6 31.2 32.1 33.9 30.9 29.6 27.2 29.0 26.7 26.1 27.9 31.5 31.3 30.7 30.4 34.1 32.3 29.6 31.4 31.0 28.9 | 28.5 29.7 33.0 30.7 30.7 30.9 30.2 30.5 30.3 30.0 30.2 28.3 29.7 30.4 31.6 30.8 29.1 30.8 29.1 30.8 29.1 30.8 29.1 30.8 | 29.9 30.9 33.0 30.4 31.2 30.5 30.8 30.9 29.8 30.9 28.6 30.2 28.9 30.7 29.2 30.7 29.2 30.7 29.2 30.5 30.8 30.9 30.9 30.9 30.7 29.8 30.7 29.8 30.7 29.8 30.7 30.8 30.8 30.7 30.8 30.7 30.7 30.8 30.7 30.8 30.7 30.7 30.7 30.7 30.8 30.7 30.7 30.8 30.7 30.7 30.8 30.7 30.8 30.7 30.7 30.7 30.7 30.8 30.7 30.8 30.7 30.7 30.7 30.8 30.7 30.8 30.8 30.9 30.9 30.9 30.9 30.7 30.8 30.8 30.8 30.8 30.8 30.8 30.8 30.8 | 23,9 24,3 27,5 24,4 26,5 25,8 26,0 27,1 24,6 25,3 23,3 24,7 24,7 22,0 24,4 23,8 24,2 24,7 24,7 22,0 24,4 23,8 24,6 25,8 26,9 27,1 24,6 25,8 26,9 27,1 26,9 27,1 26,9 27,1 26,9 27,1 26,9 27,1 26,9 27,1 26,9 27,1 26,9 27,1 26,9 27,1 27,1 28,9 28,9 28,9 28,9 28,9 28,9 28,9 28,9 | 25.0 25.4 27.0 25.2 25.8 25.5 25.8 25.5 24.8 24.6 24.6 24.6 24.2 24.8 24.7 24.8 24.7 24.8 24.3 24.1 24.3 24.5 24.8 | 30.2 31.3 33.8 30.0 31.2 31.3 29.3 20.3 28.8 29.3 27.4 28.7 29.0 30.0 30.0 30.3 30.3 30.3 29.6 30.3 30.3 30.3 30.3 30.3 30.0 31.3 30.0 30.0 | 27.1 27.8 30.0 27.7 28.4 28.4 28.3 27.5 27.1 28.1 27.1 27.1 27.8 26.8 26.8 27.9 27.1 28.0 28.0 28.6 28.6 28.6 28.6 28.6 28.6 28.6 28.6 | 25.0 25.6 28.4 24.7 25.3 25.1 25.9 24.1 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 | 23.7 23.8 25.9 25.7 26.5 26.1 25.7 24.8 25.0 25.5 24.5 25.5 24.1 23.9 24.4 24.6 24.6 24.6 24.7 23.1 24.8 25.1 25.1 25.1 25.1 25.5 26.1 26.1 26.1 26.1 26.1 26.1 26.1 26.1 | 25.4 25.9 28.2 25.6 26.3 26.1 26.3 25.2 26.3 25.3 26.0 24.9 26.2 23.4 24.0 24.1 25.4 26.2 26.2 26.2 26.3 26.2 26.3 26.3 26.3 |

Average hours actually worked in reference week, including hours worked in second jobs. Includes people with workplace outside UK and those who did not state their industry. For people with two jobs, all hours are allocated to the industry sector of main job.

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Number of people participating in the programmes

| | | Training For W | /ork | | Youth Training (including You | | | Modern Apprenticeshi | ps | THOUSAND |
|-------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Perio | d ending | England and Wales | Scotland* Great Britain | | England and Scotland Wales | | Great Britain | England and Wales | Scotland* | Great Britain |
| 1994 | May Jun | 119.9 116.2 | 14.3 14.2 | 134.2 130.3 | 235.7 231.3 | 31.8 32.5 | 267.5 263.7 | | | |
| | Jul Aug Sep | 108.2 104.0 103.2 | 13.7 13.8 14.1 | 121.9 117.8 117.3 | 241.8 242.1 242.4 | 32.1 32.3 33.0 | 273.9 274.5 275.4 | | | |
| | Oct Nov Dec | 113.7 116.6 118.1 | 14.3 14.7 14.2 | 128.0 131.3 132.3 | 252.4 254.4 255.7 | 33.2 33.3 33.0 | 285.6 287.7 288.7 | | | |
| 1995 | Jan Feb Mar | 115.8 117.0 103.4 | 14.4 14.6 14.4 | 130.2 131.6 117.8 | 253.2 252.7 239.5 | 34.0 34.3 33.6 | 287.2 287.0 273.1 | | | |
| | Apr May Jun | 82.1 79.3 75.9 | 14.0 13.8 13.6 | 96.1 93.2 89.5 | 229.0 228.7 227.0 | 31.7 31.1 31.5 | 260.8 259.8 258.4 | 1.7 1.8 1.8 | 0.0 | 1.7 1.8 1.9 |
| | Jul Aug Sep | 69.3 65.0 63.1 | 13.1 12.9 12.8 | 82.4 77.9 76.0 | 237.5 239.9 240.1 | 31.3 31.8 33.0 | 268.8 271.7 273.1 | 2.4 3.2 6.1 | 0.0 0.0 0.0 | 2.5 3.2 6.1 |
| | Oct Nov Dec | 66.6 68.8 70.5 | 13.0 13.0 12.8 | 79.6 81.8 83.3 | 245.6 246.0 244.5 | 32.0 32.7 34.5 | 277.5 278.7 279.0 | 11.1 14.2 16.8 | 0.0 0.0 0.1 | 11.1 14.2 17.0 |
| 1996 | Jan Feb Mar | 68.8 71.8 72.7 | 12.7 13.4 13.0 | 81.5 85.2 85.7 | 236.4 232.0 224.1 | 34.8 35.7 35.2 | 271.1 267.6 259.3 | 21.0 24.1 27.8 | 0.1 0.1 0.2 | 21.1 24.2 28.0 |
| | Apr May June | 67.7 67.4 66.3 | 13.4 13.7 13.5 | 81.1 81.0 79.8 | 216.1 213.1 212.9 | 32.7 32.1 33.0 | 248.8 245.2 245.9 | 30.6 32.6 35.0 | 1.1 1.1 1.2 | 3 * 7 33.7 55.2 |
| | July Aug Sep | 63.7 61.3 61.2 | 13.4 13.5 13.5 | 77.1 74.8 74.7 | 222.9 225.5 228.2 | 33.7 35.4 36.4 | 256.5 260.8 264.7 | 38.8 43.0 51.1 | 1.3 1.8 2.0 | 40.1 44.7 53.1 |
| | Oct Nov | 63.7 65.6 | 13.6 14.2 | 77.4 79.8 | 230.8 231.8 | 36.8 37.1 | 267.7 268.9 | 57.4 61.8 | 2.1 2.1 | 59.4 63.9 |

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. Accel 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 English it will continue separately in Wales). Modern Apprenticeships aim to increase significantly the number of young people trained to technician, supervisory and equivalent-level 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 figures have been merged with Modern Apprenticeships figures, provided by the Scotlish Office are show See Employment Gazette, pp57-8, December 1993 for more detail.

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Number of starts on the programmes

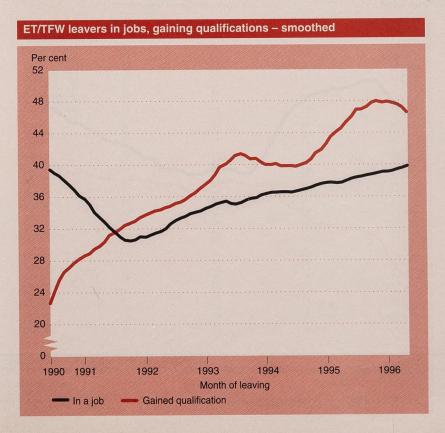
| | | | Training For W | ork | | Youth Training (including You | | | Modern Apprenticeship | ps | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Period ending | | England and Wales | Scotland* | Great Britain | England and Wales | Scotland* | Great Britain | England and Wales | Scotland* | Great Britain | |
| 1994 | 24/29 22/27 | Mar Apr May Jul | 23.7 20.1 20.8 20.3 | 3.1 2.6 2.5 3.0 | 26.2 22.7 23.3 22.7 | 13.1 13.8 11.3 15.4 | 2.8 1.9 1.5 4.4 | 15.3 15.7 12.7 18.9 | | | |
| | 14/26 A | Jul Aug Sep | 21.8 20.0 21.6 | 1.9 2.8 3.8 | 23.8 22.5 24.6 | 38.5 26.1 29.8 | 2.3 4.3 4.4 | 41.1 29.9 33.5 | | | |
| | 6/25 N | Oct Nov Dec | 35.4 25.7 24.6 | 2.8 2.9 2.0 | 38.3 28.6 26.9 | 36.8 20.6 19.3 | 3.0 2.5 1.8 | 40.1 23.3 21.3 | | | |
| 995 | 30/27 J 26/24 F | Jan Jan Eeb Mar | 12.3 26.0 23.9 16.7 | n/a 2.6 2.9 3.3 | 14.2 28.7 25.3 18.5 | 9.6 17.0 16.3 14.0 | n/a 3.5 2.8 2.9 | 11.5 20.3 18.9 16.3 | | | |
| | 21/26 N | Apr May Jun | 12.0 15.9 15.5 | 2.2 2.6 2.8 | 14.3 18.0 18.1 | 12.3 12.8 14.7 | 2.5 1.8 4.2 | 14.8 14.2 18.2 | 0.1 0.1 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 0.1 0.2 |
| | 13/25 A | lul Aug Sep | 16.2 14.7 15.3 | 1.7 2.3 3.3 | 18.2 16.5 17.8 | 36.6 26.7 28.0 | 2.6 5.0 5.2 | 39.6 30.3 32.6 | 0.6 0.8 3.0 | 0.0 0.0 0.0 | 0.6 0.8 3.0 |
| | 5/24 N 3/22 D | Oct Nov Dec Dec | 22.0 19.6 19.6 10.8 | 2.6 2.4 1.8 n/a | 24.9 21.8 21.5 12.3 | 35.2 21.0 18.5 10.9 | 3.8 2.6 2.0 n/a | 39.7 23.9 20.4 12.6 | 5.0 3.0 3.0 2.3 | 0.0 0.0 0.0 n/a | 5.0 3.0 3.0 2.3 |
| 996 | 19/25 F | lan eb Mar | 18.8 21.6 22.6 | 2.1 2.7 2.8 | 20.9 24.3 25.5 | 16.6 17.1 17.9 | 3.0 2.7 2.2 | 19.6 19.8 20.1 | 2.6 3.4 4.4 | 0.0 0.0 0.0 | 2.6 3.4 4.4 |
| | 20/26 N | Apr May June | 19.4 18.1 17.0 | 2.3 3.0 2.1 | 21.6 21.0 19.1 | 17.5 12.8 17.0 | 3.4 2.1 3.5 | 20.8 14.9 20.5 | 2.9 2.6 2.9 | 0.2 0.0 0.1 | 3.0 2.7 3.0 |
| | 12/18 A | luly Aug Sep | 18.0 16.2 17.0 | 1.8 3.0 2.5 | 19.4 18.8 19.7 | 34.6 24.2 30.2 | 2.8 5.5 3.8 | 36.8 28.9 34.5 | 5.1 5.3 9.8 | 0.1 0.5 0.3 | 5.2 5.7 10.1 |
| | 7/13 C | Oct lov | 20.9 18.9 | 2.3 3.1 | 23.0 21.4 | 25.8 18.4 | 2.4 2.3 | 28.2 20.5 | 8.2 6.4 | 0.1 0.1 | 8.3 6.5 |

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Destinations and qualifications of Training for Work/Employment Training##

| GLAND and WALES | S | Percentage of s | survey respondents who | were: | Percentage of survey respondents who: | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| nth of survey | Month of leaving TFW/ET## | In a Job+ | In a positive outcome# | Unemployed § | Completed their agreed course of training ** | Studied for a qualification | Gained a qualifica- tion or credit towards one | | |
| | (1.1.00.1400) | 39 | 42 | 52 | 45 | 40 | 22 | | |
| 89-Jun 90 | (July 89-Mar 90) | 34 | 37 | 55 | 49 | 47 | 29 | | |
| 89-Juli 91 | (Apr 90-Mar 91) | | 37 | | 55 | 51 | 34 | | |
| 90-Sep 91 91-Sep 92 | (Apr 91-Mar 92) | 31 | 37 | 55 | 60 | 55 | 39 | | |
| 91-Sep 32 | (Apr 92-Mar 93) | 35 | 41 | 52 | | 55 | 41 | | |
| 92-Sep 93 | (Apr 93-Mar 94) | 36 | 43 | 48 | 61 | 58 | | | |
| | (Apr 94-Mar 95) | 38 | 42 | 48 | 66 | 61 | 45 | | |
| 01.500 90 | (Apr 95-Mar 96) | 39 | 44 | 47 | 70 | 63 | 48 | | |
| 95-Sep 96 | (D-= 02) | 40 | 44 | 48 | 63 | 50 | 34 | | |
| 4Jun | (Dec 93) | | 42 | 48 | 54 | 53 | 35 | | |
| Jul | (Jan 94) | 37 | | 46 | 60 | 55 | 38 | | |
| | (Feb 94) | 38 | 44 | | 00 | 59 | 44 | | |
| Aug | (Mar 94) | 36 | 43 | 47 | 65 | 59 | | | |
| Sep | (Apr 94) | 37 | 43 | 47 | 64 | 56 | 41 | | |
| Oct | (May 94) | 7 37 | 43 | 48 | 62 | 57 | 41 | | |
| Nov Dec | (Jun 94) | 36 | 43 | 47 | 66 | 62 | 47 | | |
| Dec | (Int 04) | 36 | 45 | 45 | 71 | 65 | 53 | | |
| 5 Jan | (Jul 94) | 37 | 43 | 48 | 66 | 59 | 44 | | |
| Feb | (Aug 94) | | | 46 | 65 | 61 | 44 | | |
| Mar | (Sep 94) | 38 | 44 | 46 | 61 | 58 | 40 | | |
| Apr | (Oct 94) | 40 | 43 | 48 | | 59 | 42 | | |
| | (Nov 94) | 39 | 41 | 50 | 62 | 59 | 42 | | |
| May | (Dec 94) | 41 | 43 | 48 | 69 | 59 | 43 | | |
| Jun | (Jan 95) | . 37 | 40 | 51 | 63 | 63 | 45 | | |
| Jul | (Feb 95) | 37 | 40 | 50 | 65 | 63 | 46 | | |
| Aug | (14 05) | 37 | 41 | 49 | 70 | 64 | 49 | | |
| Sep | (Mar 95) | | 44 | 46 | 68 | 65 | 50 | | |
| Oct | (Apr 95) | 40 | | 46 | 69 | 66 | 50 | | |
| Nov | (May 95) | 41 | 45 | 40 | 09 | 71 | 57 | | |
| Dec | (Jun 95) | 38 | 45 | 45 | 72 | " | 37 | | |
| | (Jul 95) | 38 | 44 | 47 | 72 | 67 | 53 | | |
| 6Jan | (Aug 95) | 40 | 45 | 46 | 69 | 64 | 48 | | |
| Feb | (Sep 95) | 39 | 45 | 46 | 68 | 66 | 50 | | |
| Mar | (Oct 95) | 41 | 45 | 48 | 67 | 59 | 43 | | |
| Apr | | | | 48 | 67 | 56 | 40 | | |
| May | (Nov 95) | 41 | 44 | 40 | 73 | 59 | 44 | | |
| Jun | (Dec 95) | 41 | 44 | 48 | | 62 | 44 | | |
| Jul | (Jan 96) | 39 | 42 | 50 | 67 | | 44 | | |
| | (Feb 96) | 40 | 44 | 48 | 70 | 59 | 43 | | |
| Aug | (Mar 96) | 39 | 44 | 46 | 72 | 59 | 45 | | |
| Sep | (Apr 96) | 43 | 48 | 43 | 68 | 58 | 42 | | |
| Oct | (May 96) | 42 | 46 | 44 | 71 | 59 | 44 | | |

been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.
December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.
Or details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 Employment Gazette.
To respondents' own classification.
Veroutcome = In a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.
See response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.
Or 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

or 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 apployment Action before 29th 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 an applications for leavers.



GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers

| ENGLAND and WALE | S | Percentage of | survey respondents who | were: | Percentage of sur | vey respondents wh | 10: |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Month of survey | Month of leaving YT | In a job+ | In a positive outcome# | Unemployed § | Completed their agreed course of training** | Studied for a qualification | Gained a qualifica or credit towards one |
| Jul 87-Jun 88 Jul 88-Jun 89 Jul 89-Jun 90 Jul 99-Jun 90 Jul 90-Sep 90 Oct 91-Sep 92 Oct 92-Sep 93 Oct 93-Sep 94 Oct 94-Sep 95 Oct 95-Sep 96 | (Apr 87-Mar 88) (Apr 88-Mar 89) (Apr 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93) (Apr 93-Mar 94) (Apr 93-Mar 95) (Apr 95-Mar 96) | 61 69 68 58 52 50 53 58 63 | 77 84 82 74 68 67 70 72 76 | 20 13 14 20 25 28 25 22 18 | 22 34 37 37 44 43 46 46 52 | 41 52 56 54 58 62 64 65 66 | 29 42 45 51 51 48 50 50 |
| 1994 Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | (Dec 93) (Jan 94) (Feb 94) (Mar 94) (Apr 94) (May 94) (Jun 94) | 52 52 53 59 54 53 63 | 63 64 66 72 67 66 74 | 32 30 28 23 27 28 21 | 42 36 36 45 35 37 59 | 62 61 59 66 62 63 73 | 44 41 40 50 44 44 61 |
| 1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | (Jul 94) (Aug 94) (Sep 94) (Oct 94) (Nov 94) (Dec 94) (Jan 95) (Feb 95) (Mar 95) (Apr 95) (May 95) (Jun 95) | 61 53 54 55 56 60 57 59 64 59 60 | 75 74 76 69 68 70 68 70 75 71 72 76 | 20 21 17 25 25 23 26 23 20 22 22 | 56 47 48 37 37 45 39 43 51 43 42 58 | 72 66 64 60 59 62 61 62 66 65 71 | 59 52 49 40 38 46 43 46 53 48 49 59 |
| 1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov | (Jul 95) (Aug 95) (Sep 95) (Oct 95) (Nov 95) (Dec 95) (Jan 96) (Feb 96) (Mar 96) (Mar 96) (May 96) | 61 57 57 63 63 68 64 66 68 65 65 | 76 76 79 76 75 78 75 76 79 77 | 18 17 15 18 19 16 19 18 15 | 55 50 53 47 49 57 49 54 57 49 | 70 66 66 63 62 64 62 65 66 64 | 56 51 52 46 44 49 46 50 53 49 |

e 1: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.
e 2: 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 trainings. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions with jobs and qualification and completing their training. An analysis of the effect of the change will be prepared when more data are available.

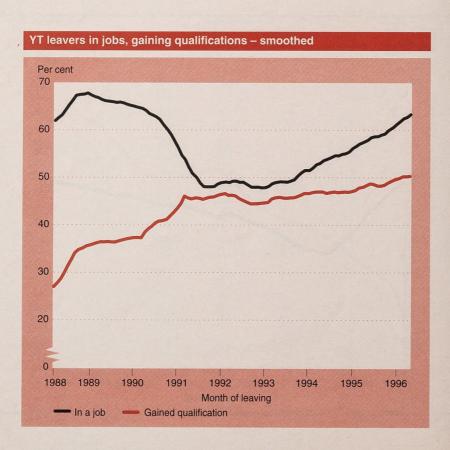
This does not affect the data for completers (table 8.6), or Training for Work (tables 8.3, 8.5).

Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving.
For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 Employment Gazette.

According to respondents' own classification.
In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.

Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.

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



GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Destinations and qualifications of Training for Work/Employment Training##

| ENGLAND and WALES | | Percentage of s | urvey respondents who we | Percentage of survey respondents who: | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| onth of survey* | Month of leaving TFW/ET## | In a job+ | In a positive outcome# | Unemployed § | Studied for a qualification | Gained a qualification or credit towards one | |
| tt 89-Jun 90 90-Sep 91 191-Sep 92 192-Sep 93 192-Sep 93 193-Sep 94 194-Sep 95 195-Sep 96 | (Jul 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93) (Apr 92-Mar 94) (Apr 94-Mar 95) (Apr 95-Mar 96) | 43 37 35 38 40 40 41 | 45 41 41 44 47 45 46 | 48 51 51 48 45 46 | 48 55 56 60 64 64 66 | 35 47 48 54 57 58 60 | |
| gg4 Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | (Dec 93) (Jan 94) (Feb 94) (Mar 94) (Apr 94) (May 94) (Jun 94) | 43 43 42 39 39 40 37 | 46 48 48 45 45 45 45 | 46 43 42 45 45 46 46 | 53 57 58 64 60 60 | 47 51 53 58 54 54 60 | |
| pg5 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Oct Nov | (Jul 94) (Aug 94) (Sep 94) (Oct 94) (Nov 94) (Dec 94) (Jan 95) (Feb 95) (Mar 95) (Apr 95) (May 95) (Jun 95) | 38 40 40 43 42 44 40 39 42 42 38 | 47 46 46 47 45 46 43 42 43 46 46 | 43 45 45 45 47 46 49 48 48 45 45 | 69 62 65 61 62 60 66 66 66 67 68 75 | 64 57 58 55 56 54 60 61 61 61 | |
| 996 Jan Feti Mar Apr Jun Jul Aud | (Jul 95) (Aug 95) (Sep 95) (Oct 95) (Nov 95) (Dec 95) (Jan 96) (Feb 96) | 39 42 41 44 43 43 41 42 | 46 47 47 47 46 46 44 45 | 45 45 46 47 46 48 | 71 67 70 63 58 61 65 62 | 65 60 64 56 52 55 55 | |

the been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.

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

To respondents' own classification.

The surveyed six months after leaving.

For Work superseded Employment Training and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined ment Action before 29th 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

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers who completed** their agreed training

| ENGLAND and WALES | | Percentage of s | survey respondents who we | ere: | Percentage of survey respondents who: | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Month of servey* | Month of leaving YT | In a job | In a positive outcome+ | Unemployed § | Studied for a qualification | Gained a qualification or credit towards one # | |
| Jul 87-Jun 88 Jul 88-Jun 39 Jul 89-Jun 30 Jul 90-Sep 91 Oct 91-Sep 92 Oct 92-Sep 93 Oct 93-Sep 94 Oct 94-Sep 95 Oct 95-Sep 96 | (Apr 87-Mar 88) (Apr 88-Mar 89) (Apr 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93) (Apr 93-Mar 94) (Apr 94-Mar 95) (Apr 95-Mar 96) | 73 83 84 75 69 67 68 72 | 80 88 89 83 77 76 78 81 | 18 10 9 14 17 20 18 14 | 63 73 75 70 73 76 76 76 76 | 53 66 68 72 73 72 72 72 71 70 | |
| 1994 Oct Nov Dec | (Apr 94) (May 94) (Jun 94) | 67 66 73 | 75 74 81 | 20 21 14 | 69 69 80 | 64 64 76 | |
| 1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | (Jul 94) (Aug 94) (Sep 94) (Oct 94) (Nov 94) (Dec 94) (Jan 95) (Feb 95) (Mar 95) (Apr 95) (May 95) (Jun 95) | 71 68 69 71 73 76 74 74 78 70 72 76 | 82 81 83 79 80 81 80 84 78 80 84 | 14 14 13 16 16 14 15 15 15 12 16 15 | 82 79 77 72 70 70 71 72 72 73 73 78 | 78 76 74 66 65 65 66 69 69 68 68 | |
| 1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov | (Jul 95) (Aug 95) (Sep 95) (Oct 95) (Nov 95) (Dec 95) (Jan 96) (Feb 96) (Mar 96) (Apr 96) (May 96) | 72 70 70 79 77 79 77 79 79 79 | 84 85 86 86 85 85 85 86 85 | 12 10 10 9 10 10 11 11 9 | 78 77 77 73 69 69 71 71 70 | 74 74 73 68 63 64 64 68 68 68 | |

ere have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.

avers 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.

According to respondents' own classification.
In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.
Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.
Those whose response to the question, 'Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?' was, 'No'.

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 7 December 1996 - 3 January 1997 + Registered as disabled on 15 April 1996 #

4,506 373,565

Not including placings through displayed vacancies.
 Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. People eligible to register are those who, because of injury, disease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications.

DEFINITIONS

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

People claiming benefit, i.e. Unemployment Benefit, Income Support or National Insurance credits at Unemployment Benefit Offices on the day of the monthly count, who say on that day they are unemployed and that they satisfy the conditions for claiming benefit. (Students claiming benefit during a vacation and who intend to return to full-time education are excluded.)

FARNINGS

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

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. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100.

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

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.

Work outside normal hours for which a premium rate is

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

- not available
- nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- provisional
- break in series
- revised
- series revised from indicated entry onwards
- nes not elsewhere specified
- UK Standard Industrial SIC
- Classification **EC** European Community

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 at week except where otherwise stated.

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections C-F

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. Seco occupations classified as self-employed are not included

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections G-O.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

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 no employees, self-employed or HM Forces.

REGULARIY PURI ISHED statistics

| | | KEGUI | _AKI | LIFU | BLISHED statistics | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-----------|------------------|----------------------------|--|---------|------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Frequency | Latest issue | Table number or page | Frec | luency | Latest issue | Table number or page |
| | N EQ | | | | LABOUR COSTS | | | |
| UMMARY TAE abour Force Su | pyev: UK | М | Mar 97 | 0.1 | Survey results 1992 Quadrennial | | Sep 94 | 313 |
| | | M | Mar 97 | 0.2 | Annual update | Α | Feb 96 | 5.7 |
| about Force Du | rvey: GB | M | Mar 97 | 0.3 | | | | |
| hrkforce: GB | | М | Mar 97 | 0.4 | RETAIL PRICES | | | |
| - AVCROUND | ECONOMIC INDICATORS | M | Mar 97 | 0.5 | General index (RPI) Latest figures: detailed indices | М | Mar 97 | 6.2 |
| ACKGROOM | | | | | : percentage changes | М | Mar 97 | 6.2 |
| MPLOYMENT | AND WORKFORCE | | | | Recent movements and the index | | | |
| orkforce: UK a | nd GB | M(Q) | Mar 97 | 1.1 | excluding seasonal foods | М | Mar 97 | 6.1 |
| jarterly series | mates, projections | | May 96 | 197 | Main components: time series and weights | М | Mar 97 | 6.4 |
| an in DY | novment industry. GD | - | | | Changes on a year earlier: time series | M M | Mar 97 Mar 97 | 6.5 |
| All industrie | S: Dy division, class or group | Q M | Feb 97 Mar 97 | 1.4 1.2 | Food prices International comparisons | M | Mar 97 | 6.8 |
| | time series, by order group ring: by division, class or group | M | Mar 97 | 1.3 | All items excluding housing costs | М | Mar 97 | 6.9 |
| Manufactul | tive, technical and clerical in | | IVIAI O7 | 1.0 | | | | |
| manufacital | ring | D | Dec 94 | 1.10 | LABOUR FORCE SURVEY | | | |
| I -eal aide | rities manpower | D | Feb 97 | 1.7 | Economic activity: seasonally adjusted | М | Mar 97 | 7.1 |
| nlovees in T | ployment by region and sector | B(Q) | Feb 97 | 1.5 | Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted | М | Mar 97 | 7.2 |
| onus of Francis | vment | | Oct 95 | 369 | Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted Full-time and part-time workers | M | Mar 97 Mar 97 | 7.3 7.4 |
| UK and reg | ions by industry (Sept 1993) ions by industry (Sept 1993) | | Oct 95 | 369 | Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted) | M | Mar 97 | 7.5 |
| mational pan | nparisons | Q | Feb 97 | 1.9 | Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted) Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) | | Mar 97 | 7.6 |
| pistered deab | led in the public sector | Α | Aug 96 | 325 | Job-related training received by employees | М | Mar 97 | 7.7 |
| do union Sent | hership | A | May 96 | 251 | Average actual weekly hours of work by industry sector | М | Mar 97 | 7.8 |
| rism-related i | industries in Great Britain | Q | Feb 97 | 1.14 | Occupations (employees and self-employed) | D | Dec 95 | 7.6 |
| AIMANT ONE | MPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES | | | | Industry Sectors (employees and self-employed) Self-employed (occupations and industry sectors) | D D | Dec 95 Dec 95 | 7.7 7.8 |
| imant une ap | loyment | | | | Part-time workers (occupations and industry sectors) | D | Dec 95 | 7.9 |
| Summary: | UK | M | Mar 97 | 2.1 | Age groups numbers and rates (employment) | D | Dec 95 | 7.10 |
| | GB vestion: LIV | M Q | Mar 97 Mar 97 | 2.2 | Average actual weekly hours of work | | | |
| Broad care | ration: UK | M | Mar 97 | 2.1 | (full-time, part-time and second jobs) | D | Dec 95 | 7.12 |
| Detaileu ca | tegory: GB | M | Mar 97 | 2.2 | Temporary employees (all and part-time) | D D | Dec 95 Dec 95 | 7.14 |
| Region sur | mmary | Q | Mar 97 | 2.6 | Previous occupations (ILO unemployment rates) Previous industry sectors (ILO unemployment rates) | D | Dec 95 Dec 95 | 7.15 7.16 |
| Age: time s | | Q | Dec 96 | 2.7 | Age groups numbers and rates (ILO unemployment rates) | D | Dec 95 | 7.17 |
| | ated rates me series UK | Q | Mar 97 Dec 96 | 2.15 2.8 | Duration of ILO unemployment | D | Dec 95 | 7.18 |
| Region and | | ď | Dec 30 | 2.0 | People made redundant (in 3 months prior to interview) | D | Dec 95 | 7.19 |
| | summary: by region | М | Mar 97 | 2.3 | Economically active (numbers and rates by age group) | D | Dec 95 | 7.20 |
| :assisteria | reas, travel-to work areas | M | Mar 97 | 2.4 | Economically inactive (by age group) | D | Dec 95 | 7.21 |
| | ocal areas | M | Mar 97 | 2.9 | Economically inactive (by reason including discouraged workers) | D | Dec 95 | 7.22 |
| | tary constituencies | M Q | Mar 97 Mar 97 | 2.10 2.6 | Ethnic group (by economic activity) | D | Dec 95 | 7.23 |
| Flows | ration: summary | Q | IVIAI 91 | 2.0 | Labour market and educational status of young people | D | Mar 96 | 7.24 |
| UK, tima se | eries | М | Mar 97 | 2.19 | | | | |
| Age tim | ne series | M | Mar 97 | 2.20 | LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK | | | |
| an duration | | Q | Jan 97 | 2.21 | Summary: latest figures : time series | M | Mar 97 | 4.1 |
| | mber of previous claims erval between claims | Q | Feb 97 Mar 97 | 2.22 | Latest year and annual series | M A | Mar 97 Jun 96 | 4.2 271 |
| | sual occupation | M | Mar 97 | 2.24 | Industry | ^ | 301130 | 211 |
| dents: by regi | | D | Mar 93 | 2.13 | Monthly: broad sector time series | М | Mar 97 | 4.1 |
| abled jobseel | | M | Mar 97 | A.1 | Annual: detailed | Α | Jun 96 | 271 |
| ernational con | nparisons | M | Mar 97 | 2.18 | : prominent stoppages | Α | Jun 96 | 271 |
| nic origin nporarily stop | ned | Α | Jun 96 | 259 | Main causes of stoppage | М | Mar 97 | 4.1 |
| | es: by UK region | D | Nov 93 | 2.14 | Cumulative Latest year for main industries | A | Jun 96 | 4.1 271 |
| cancies | , | | | | Size of stoppages | A | Jun 96 | 271 |
| | low, outflow and | | | | Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent | | | |
| | asonally adjusted | М | Mar 97 | 3.1 | years by industry | Α | Jun 96 | 271 |
| | asonally adjusted by region adjusted by region | M | Mar 97 | 3.2 | International comparisons | Α | Apr 96 | 153 |
| | | М | Mar 97 | 3.3 | GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING | | | |
| DUNDANCIE | S | | | | Participants in the programmes | М | Mar 97 | 8.1 |
| Breat Britain by region | | M | Mar 97 | 2.32 | New starts on the programmes | M | Mar 97 | 8.2 |
| by age | | M M | Mar 97 Mar 97 | 2.33 2.34 | Destinations and qualifications | | | |
| by industry | | M | Mar 97 | 2.35 | TFW/ET leavers | М | Mar 97 | 8.3 |
| by occupat | | M | Mar 97 | 2.36 | YT leavers | М | Mar 97 | 8.4 |
| RNINGS AND | HOURS | | | | TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training YT leavers completing agreed training | M | Mar 97 | 8.5 |
| rage earning | s (index) | | | | Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England | М | Mar 97 | 8.6 |
| Whole ecor | nomy | | | | and Wales | Q | Jan 97 | 8.7 |
| Mair | industrial sectors | М | Mar 97 | 5.1 | Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England | | | |
| Industries | | M | Mar 97 | 5.3 | and Wales | Q | Jan 97 | 8.8 |
| Underlying lels of earning | trends | Q | Feb 96 | 75 | Characteristics of young people starting Modern | | | |
| industrial | gs and hours for main ectors and industries | | | | Apprenticeships for England and Wales | Q | Jan 97 | 8.9 |
| Manual em | plovees | Q(A) | Feb 97 | 5.4 | Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their characteristics for England and Wales | Q | Jan 97 | 8.10 |
| Non manua | al employees | Q(A) | Feb 97 | 5.5 | Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their | ď | Jangi | 0.10 |
| Allemploye | es | Q(A) | Feb 97 | 5.6 | characteristics for England and Wales | Q | Jan 97 | 8.11 |
| ernational | stimates of levels | Q(A) | Nov 96 | 237 | | | | |
| Manufactur | nparisons (index) | \ | | | DISABLED JOB SEEKERS | | | |
| ertime and shi | Ort-time: manufacturing | М | Mar 97 | 5.9 | Registrations and placements into employment | М | Mar 97 | A.1 |
| -utest lidin | es' industry | D | Dec 96 | 1.11 | DECIONAL AID | | | |
| negions: et | Imman. | D | Dec 96 | 1.13 | REGIONAL AID Selective Assistance by ragion | 0 | l 07 | |
| uis of work; m | nanufacturing | D | Sep 95 | 1.12 | Selective Assistance by region Selective Assistance by region and company | Q | Jan 97 | A.2 |
| UTPUT PER H | EAD | | | | Development Grants by region | Q | Jan 97 Feb 97 | A.3 A.4 |
| head Judie | Cuprted | MO | Mor 07 | 1.0 | Development Grants by region and company | Q | Feb 97 | A.5 |
| | | M(Q) | Mar 97 | 1.8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| manuactu | ring index, time series nd annual indices | М | Mar 97 | 5.8 | *Frequency of publication, frequency of compliation shown in b | rackets | (if different) | |

STATISTICAL ENQUIRY points

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 Employment and hours

Workforce in employment

01928 792690 01928 792563 01928 792563

Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2)

01928 792825

Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1-7.24)

0171 533 6180

0114 259 3787 Qualifications

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 union membership

01928 792825

0171 215 5999

0114 259 3489

Trade unions (density only)

Training (Tables 8.1-8.11) 'Training for work', 'Youth

Training' and 'Modern 0114 259 4027 Apprenticeships'

Workforce training

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs),

composition and review of 0171 533 6168

Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.24)

0171 533 6178 (claimant count)

Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3)

notified to Jobcentres

0171 533 617

Youth Cohort Study

0114 259 421

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

FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics

0171 533 610

FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATIO **INCLUDING ON-LINE**

Nomis (the Office for National Statistics' on-line labour market statistics database

0191 374 2463

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

0171 625 7111

Skills and Enterprise Network 0114 259 4075

YOUR SIGHT INTO ABOUR ARKET



THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

LFS FIRST RELEASE AND LFS QUARTERLY BULLETIN

LFS results are first published in printed form in an Office for National Statistics (ONS) First Release just 6 weeks after each quarterly reference period. A wide range of analyses and tables are included. (£20 per annum)

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S Questionnaire, 3) Details of LFS Variables, 4) LFS Standard & Eurostat Derived

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For information Tel 01206 872570

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ONS STATFAX gives anyone with a fax machine instant access to the latest Labour Market statistics. The first two pages of the latest monthly LMS National Press Notice are available within moments of the official release time of 9.30am.

The number to ring is 0336 416036. Calls for the service are charged at 45p per minute cheap rate and at 50p per minute at all other times. Contact ONS on 0171 533 6363 if you have any problems.

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

The Department for Education and Employment carries out a considerable programme of research. Prior to April 1996 the results of this research were published in the Research Series (RES) and the Youth Cohort Series (YCS). All these publications are available, free of charge.

From April 1996 the results of research projects are being published for the Department by The Stationery Office in a new Research Series (RS). The majority of these publications will be priced.

RS 37 The costs and benefits of supported employment agencies

This project was commissioned in order to provide better information about the operation and effectiveness of Supported Employment Agencies in Great Britain. It includes a detailed questionnaire survey of 101 of the 210 Agencies identified in the research. The net cost and financial benefits of Supported Employment Agencies were estimated and compared with other employment schemes for people with disabilities. A number of non-financial benefits were also identified and discussed.

RS 36 Evaluation of the campaign for older workers

Before this research study was commissioned there was little reliable information about the extent to which employers as a whole are taking account of the changing demographic situation in their employment policies. For these reasons, new research to provide an overview of employers' current attitudes and activities, possible new developments in the employment of older workers and responses to the Campaign for Older Workers was required to enable the Department to assess what further assistance may be beneficial to employers and older workers. BMRB International, an independent research company, was commissioned by the Department for Education and Employment to carry out a programme of research among employers and older workers to meet this need.

RS 44 Individuals' skills progression: pattern of mobility from lower to higher levels of employment

This report presents results from a project which measured both the scale and the changing nature of occupational mobility in the 1980s and early 1990s, for a group of occupations termed 'intermediate occupations'.

The findings detail the scale of movements into, out of and within this group of occupations and shows trends in mobility over the period of 1976-1994. Additionally, using information from the 1981 and 1991 sweeps of the National Child Development Study, the project investigates the role played by education and training in the development and formation of work-related skills for employees moving into, out of and within intermediate occupations.

All these publications are priced £25.95.

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