## Labour Market Trends <br> incorporating Employment GAZETTE



- Women in the labour market: results from the spring 1996 Labour Force Survey PLUS
- New collection and compilation methods for short-term employee estimates - Data on households and families from the Labour Force Survey


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Labour Market Trends
s Employment GAZBTTE


Labour Market Trends,
Ofice for National Statistics, B3/5, 1 Drummond Gate, London SWIV 200. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Editorial office } & 01715336164 \\ 01715336185\end{array}$
Managing Editor Frances Sly Manaening Editor Barry Mortimer
Editor
Newr News Eailor Andrew Opie - Ceoff Francis

Office slanager
Labour Market Da
LFS
Itip-Line
Geoff Francis
Genny Forbes
Genny Forbes
Peter Ajao
stis lics enquiries
See page S72
Advertising
Nigel Stephens
Nigel Stiephens
Tel: 0162753333
Eax ol 162750522

- B antion

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plus:
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New collection and compilation methods for short-term employee estimates

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## Labour market statistics and the 'Wider Agenda'

ONE OF the main objectives of the
reation of the Office for National . Staitstics (ONS) was to
the service provided to
governmern by
custoferived
perceive ne
n-government conerence and compatibility in vermment statistics, and for mproved presentation and easier mblic access to official satistics. These obiectives, knownsthe Wider Aeenda', encompass five key
oving information about the Coverment Statistical Service (GSS) statistics that are available. Improving access to GSS statistics.
Improvigg the coherence and
comparability of GSS statistics.
Drawing out more information
from me data held within the GSS
Dealing with gaps in the available
GSS information.
mproving information
There have been a number of
ecent initiatitives aimed at expanding
ge of material explaining the coverage of official on the labour market. The
aplanned expansion of the
metadatac component of the
Nationa On-line Manpower
Information System (Nomis),
Which incorporates a wide range o
abour-market-related de
labour-market-related datasets.
This should gol live during 1997.
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 labo
find labour market statiss
preceding the eventual
prececing the eventual
development of a single O
on the World Wide Wed
onthepment of a single ONS site
onte World Wide Web.
itheseond edition of the LES User
the second edition of the LFS User
Guide, issued last September,
Guide, issued last September,
incorporating a new sixth volum
incoporating a new sixth volum
on local area data. In addition,
ONis
on local area ata. 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
discontinuities which have
affected the consistency of the LFS
Overtime.
There-launched booklet, How
Exactly is Unemployment
Messured? to coincide with the
introduction of the intoduanion of the Jobseeker Allowance last October.

- the publication of the first edition of a booklet summarising the of a booklet summarising the
whole range of GSS longitudinal datasets entitled: Longitudinal Social Statisticic: a Guide to
Official Sources.
- the launch in February of an interne 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 anonymised version of the 5 per cent claimant unemployment cohort. This will be updated every six months. In December, the Nomis database was expancervy the addicion of
datasets showing the occupational breakdown of the claimant count. 1979-83 LFS data are now avalable via the Quantime bureau. ONS has recenty 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 cannings, including the Labour Force Survey series, the
claimant unemployment count the Workforce in Employment and th New Earnings Survey. The exercise aims initially to explain the difference between the estimates and provide guidance to uses on which soorces
should be used for which purpose It 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 Summe
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 with the data conlection for nondyy
and quarterly salesturnover inquiries run in Newport, thereby improving coherence and generating predicted full-year compliance cost savings of around $f 500,000$. There will be no
significant change in the
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 annu Employment Survey with the annual
structural business inquiries covering 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
interest or esearchers in this field interest or researchers in this fiela,
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 buildins on the questions, and ONS is building on 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 social surveys in: Harmonised Concepts and Questions for

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 InterDepartmental Business Register; rebasing to $1995=100$; considering the use of the trend estimate within the seasonal adjustment package to derive the underlying rate of growt
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 Employm
Cost Index (an 'RPI for labour'). Last year the claimant count w based to a 'new' frozen 1991 Central Postoode Directory (CPD). This has prompted questions as to whether ONS should introduce 'current geograp
CPDs as an alternative tasisfor compiling the count. This is bei 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
ealing with these will be aired at a seminar planned for later this year to Market Trends. The LFS is also being developed as a source of data on the labour market characteristics of whole families and householdshouseholds (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 1995/96, via Quantime Ltd, at the en of January. It will also become available to researchers via the (ESRC) Archive. The aim is to release
subsequent local authority subsequent local authority annual
databases at the same time each year. Still on the theme of datanking', ONS have embarked on project to link the claimant unemployment 5 per cent Cohort with marched 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 et of labour market accounts. collaborating with the Department of the Environment and the Department of Social Security to sponsor researc to investigate how to extract more information from across a range of taking account of the recently introduced harmonised question.

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 Social Statistics) external of people's particicisation in a variety of people sparticipation in a variety
of unpaid activities. A pilot survey will take place in 1997
Another major gap identified in th exercise was longitudinal data, and
ONS are leading an interdepartmenta review of government's long-term needs for such data.

* Published and produced by the ONS on behalf of the Goveromiucen by the theo

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 avaiable percentage tigures tor (a) workess
non-pensioner houscholds and (b) workless housenolds 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. year that they are available since 1992. TIM HOLTTTh avaiable information for the
United Kingdom about the percentage of non-
 no-one in employment is shown in the table elow. This information is not available for the ther countries requested.
Percentage of on-pensioner housenolds with
no-one in employmentit Nited Kindodom


| Spring |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1993 | 19.4 | 18.1 |
| ${ }_{1}^{1994} \begin{aligned} & 1995 \\ & 1\end{aligned}$ | 194 182 180 | 18.7 <br> 18.5 |
| 1996 | 18.2 | 18.5 |
| Summer | 17.9 | 18.1 |

a. Chideren aged -1.1 and $16-18$ y years old in in nor-actanaced

Employment of men over 50 DAVID HINCHCLIFFE (Wakefield) asked the of men aged 50 or overeq were in in tull-time employment on 31st March for each year since 1980 .
TM HOLT: The information for Great Britain avaiable from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is shown in the table below. There are no
comparable figures avaliable orior to 1984. Men aged $50-64$ Working tulut time as as apercentage all men aged 50 - 4 Great Britail

| Spring | Perceratage |
| :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{1984}^{1985}$ | ${ }_{67,6}^{67.6}$ |
| ${ }_{1985}^{1986}$ | ${ }_{65.8}^{67.2}$ |
| (1987 | ${ }_{665.4}^{64.4}$ |
| 1989 |  |
| - | 66.0 |
|  | ${ }_{6618}^{64.8}$ |
| 1993 | 59.3 |
| ${ }_{1994}^{1995}$ | 59.2 |
| ${ }_{1996}^{1995}$ | ${ }_{59.9}^{59.6}$ | Fulltimei n mani iob basee on or rsondenens

Tote:srining cweres the eneriod Maxch-May

Below average earnings ARCHY KIRKWOOD (Roxborough and
Berwickshire) asked the Chancellor of tol Exchequer, if he will list the number of people in each region of the United Kingdom who earn below the average weekly wage by

Percentage of employess' earning less than mean gross weekly earnings (E351.5) in each Standard Statistim Region

|  | $\underbrace{\text { East }}_{\text {South }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { East } \\ \text { Anglia }}}{\text { a }}$ | Sueut West | ${ }_{\text {West }}^{\substack{\text { Westands } \\ \text { Mider }}}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { East } \\ \text { Miliands }}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men | ${ }^{98.3}$ | 96.9 | ${ }^{98,2}$ | 100.0 | ${ }^{96.6}$ | 1000 |
| ${ }^{20.45}$ | ${ }_{453}^{453}$ | ${ }^{60.9}$ | 59.0 | ${ }^{60.9}$ | ${ }_{6}^{96.3}$ | ${ }_{628}^{1000}$ |
|  | 39.4 43.8 | ${ }_{\substack{59.2 \\ 59.1}}$ | $\underset{57.7}{54.1}$ |  | c. 59.0 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{54.2}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{664.4}^{99.2}$ | ${ }_{80,7}^{100 .}$ | ${ }^{1000} 8$ | ${ }_{824}^{98,6}$ | ${ }^{1000} 8$ | ${ }_{\substack{1000 \\ 823}}$ |
|  | ${ }_{6}^{67.9}$ | ${ }^{77.1}$ | ${ }^{78.1}$ | 78.7 | 80.2 | ${ }^{79.8}$ |
|  | 66.0 | 80.0 | 80.7 | 81.6 | 83.5 | 820 |
|  |  | North | Wales | Scotland |  |  |
|  | West |  |  |  | Britain |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 97.4 59.6 | ${ }_{\text {10,0 }}^{1029}$ | ${ }_{6 \times 3.9}^{96.9}$ | ${ }_{60.7}^{98.8}$ | ${ }_{5}^{98.4}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 49.6 |  |
|  | 56.9 | 60.3 | 61.2 | 58.8 | ${ }^{54.1}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1000 806 | ${ }_{888}^{978}$ | 1000 884 | 1000 809 | ${ }^{995}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{76.5}^{80.6}$ | ${ }_{76,4}^{88,8}$ | 8.4 78.0 | ${ }_{75.2}^{80.9}$ | ${ }_{7}^{74.3}$ |  |
|  | 79.7 |  | 83.4 |  |  |  |

## Never worked

FRANK FIELD (Birkenhead) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, how many individual
school. schoo.
TIM HOLT: According to the summer 1996 Labour people in Great Britin estimated 1,675,000 since leaving school. The breakdown of this estimate by educational and economic status is shown in the table below. Please note that this reakdown is probably very seasonal
People who have not had a paid job since leaving
school: Great Britain chool; Great Britai


Barrow travel-to-work area JOHN HUTTON (Barrow-in-Furness) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, what was the zork-area in (i) 1990 and (ii) 1996 .位k-area in (i) 1990 and (ii) 1996 . TM HOLT: The workforce is made up of self-employed, armed forces and governmen supported training participants) plus the claiman nemployed. However, information at travelwork area is available only for employees in The available information, closest to the dates requested, is provided in the following table. 1995 information for travel-to-work areas is xpected shortly, and $\mid$ will write to you when iti available.
Barrow-in-Furness travel-to- work area (atSeptember)

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { Employees } & \begin{array}{c}
\text { Claimant } \\
\text { unemployed }
\end{array} \\
\hline \text { ant-runress rave-vo-work and }
\end{array}
$$

$80 \quad$ MARCH 1997
( 30 January)
Labour market trends

## Labour market overview

At January, the average monthly fall in Claimant unemployment was 32,600 over the year, 51,800 over the past six months
70,000 over the past three months.
Over the quarter to January, UK claimant Over the quarter to January, UK claimant
unemployment (unadjusted) fell in total for all unemployment (unajustea) fell in total for Long-term unemployment decceased by 51. 51,300 over the quarter, and 124,900 over
the year, to a level of 691,100 . This was the the year, to a level of 691,100. Th.
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 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
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 $262,800-\mathrm{a}$ 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 was 23,000 - seven times lower than in the previous month, and
less than half the Decemer 995 level. The 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 . highest calendar year total since 1990 .
There were 237 stoppages over the y the highest calendar year total for four years.
-The economic activity rate for all people in GB aged 16 and over from the autumn in 1996
LFS (seasonally $\begin{aligned} & \text { diusted) }\end{aligned}$ incresed by 0 . per cent on summer 19965063.0 per cent, a
return to the autumn 1995 (evel. (Table 7.3 ) 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 adiusted). compared with 72.0 (seasonally adiusted), compored with 72.0
per cent of women. The difference between Per cent of women. The difiference 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 ) Te Les The LFS shows that the net increase in the
number in employment of 283,000 over the number in employment of 283,000 over the
year to autumn 1996 was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 166,00 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 hat the economic activity rate was highest
for men among those aged 25 to 34 and for fomen among those aged 35 to 49 (at 93.5 women among those aged 35 to 49 (at 93.5
per cent and 77.5 per cent respectively in
autumn 1996).

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 cent lower in autumn 1996, at 28.0 per increased 0.2 per cent over the same period,
standing at 14.9 per cent in autumn 1996 .

Figure 1 Fronomic activity rates by age group; autumn 1996; Great Britain; not seasonally adjusted

## comonic activity rate (per cent)



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 weekly hours.

## Tables 0.5, 6.1-6.5

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the fourth quarter of 1996 was 0.8 per cent higher than the previous quarter
than a year earlier

Excluding oil and gas, GDP in the fourth
quarter of 1996 was 0.7 per cent higher quarter 0 the previous quarter
than a year earlier.
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 he 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
quarter 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

Government consumption in the third quarte 1996 was 0.7 per cent higher than the previous quant
a year eariier.

- The balance of trade in goods in the three months to November was in deficict 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.

Exclucing oil and erratics export volumes in
the three months to November were up 21 per cent on the previous three months and 8.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.

- Excluding oil and erratics import volumes in ent up on the previous three months and 6 per cent higher than a year earlie

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 effecects on the 12 -month rate came from housing where a
significant rise in mortgage rates contrasted significant rise in mortgage rates contrasted
with a fall at the same time last year. Seasonal food prices also had an upward effect, as tress vegetable prices rose
considerably more than the usual over the month. There was also upward pressure from motoring costs, as insurance premium
increased in contrast to falls last year and 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 Januar.

- Over the month the 'all items' RPI showed no change, compared to a fall of 0.3 per cen
between December 1995 and January betwee

1996. 

Excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX), the 12-month rate of price increases was 3.1 per cent for January, unchanged
from December.

- The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (known 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 tor January, comparea 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 tor December.


## 



## Figure 2.

 Tables 0.1-0.4, 1.1-1.5, 1.11, 7.1-7- 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 adiusted) ro: by 130,000 since summer (Jun to Aug)
1996, and 283,000 since autumn 1995, stand at $25,845,000$. Both male and fema employment increased. The number of $m$ en in employment was up over the quater by
66,000 , and over the year by 134,000 66,000, and over the year by 134,00
$14,249,000$. The number of women employment has risen by 64,000 ove quarter, and 149,000 over the year to 11,596,000

The UK Workforce in Employment rose
200,000 in September to is the largest quarterly increase 1989. There were increases for ( 110,000 ), the self-employed ( 92,000 ) and participants in work-related governmentsupported training schemes $(1,000)$ a fall for the armed forces $(4,000)$
(Tables 1.1)
Acoring

- According to the LFS, the number of employees in GB had risen by 30
$22,241,000$ (seasonally adiusted) aulumn 1995 and autumn 1996 number of self-employed has 44,000 to $3,291,000$ over the sam Since summer 1996 the number of employees has risen by 157,000 wh number of self-employed remained fairly stable (a rise of 1,000 ). (Tables 0.387 .1 ) The LFS also showed that the number both full-time and part-time empioyees (seasonally adjusted) rose over the qua
(by 146,000 and 10,000 ) and the year (by 146,000 and 10,000 ) and the year
$(160,000$ and 141,000 ) to autumn 1996 . (160,000 and 141,000 ) to autumn 1996 .
The total now stands at $16,648,000$ tortil time and 5,591,000 for part-time.
In an analysis by industry sector the
shows that over the year to autur shows that over the year to autun the numbers in employment (no
adiusted) increased by 15 adjusted ) increased by 1.5 per cen
the service and manufacturing ind the service and manufacturing industrifs.
These industries together accounted for nearly nine tenths of those in employmen The changes differ according to sex employment in the manufacturing ind rose by 2.4 per cent for men but fell by
0.9 per cent for women over the yar, 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 Employmar estimates, jobs in manufacturing fell
4,000 over the month and 38,000 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, a affected full-time jobs. The trend in manufacturing employment is slightly
downward over the latest months. Jot 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 )

The UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unadjusted UK long-term (over } 1 \text { year) } \\ & \text { claimant unemployment fell by } 51,300\end{aligned}$ unemployment tell by 67,800 in January
1997 10 tand at $1,815,300$. (Table 2.1) claimant unemployment fell by 51,300 over (Tables 2.6 \& 2.8)

- The unemployment level was 221,400
(14 per cent) higher than in Apriil 1990 whe
clamant unemployment reached its last
Clamant ut $1,165,800$ ( 39 per cent) lower
trough, but
than in December 1992 when unemployment
astreached a peak.
last reached a peak.
-The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant
worktace, was down 02 per cent on
previous month. This was the lowest rate
sheo cocember 1990. (Table 2.1)
- The UK unemployment rate was 1.4 per cent

Iower than 12 months ago and, over the cent
year has fallen in every region for both men
and women. (Tables 2.1 \& 2.3)
-

- Belweon December 1996 and January
1997 he total level of seasonally adiusted

1997 The otal level of seasonaly adjusted
The largest regional percentage falls were in
East Anglia, Northern Ireland, East Midiands,
and the South East. (Table 2.3)

- Over the month the rate of seasonally
adiusted unemployment fell in every regio
adjusted une
(Table 2.3)
The UK unadjusted level of claiman
Unerl foyyment 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 youth ( $18-24$ years old)
claimant unemployment also fell, by 28,500 Claimant unempoyme are
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
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 huarterly and y early falls of
32,000 and 166,000 respectively.

The ILO unemployment rate (seasonally
adiusted) fell over the quarter by 0.1 per adjusted) fell over the quarter by 0.1 per cent
and the year by 0.6 per cent to autumn 1996 and the year by 0.6 per cent to aut
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 long-
term (over one year) ILO unemployed over term (over one year) ILO unemployed over
the 12 months to autumn 1996, both in total (by 129,000 to 843,000 ) and as a p proportion
the of all ILO unemployed (by 2.1 percentage points to 37.9 per cent).

## Finure 3 Percentage of long-term claimant unemployed out of total unemployed in each region: <br> United Kingodom; January 1997 <br> 

## Figure 4 Claimant unemployment by age; United Kingdom; January 1997



The number of vacancies remaining unfiled
at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adiusted) fell at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) fer by 3,500 to 262,800 in January 1997. table 3.1)
The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres in January

On a seasonally adiusted bas the
On a seasonally adjusted basis, the
number of people placed into obs by the number of people placed into jobs by the
Employment Service fell by 12,000 to Employment Sevice
148,000. (Table 3.1)

## Tables 5.l, 5.3

averace earninas

- The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the
year to December 1996 was provisionally year to December 1996 was provisionaly
estimated to be 4\% per cent. This was unchanged from the November figure which
was revised up by $\%$ per cent. (Table 5.1 )

The actual increase in whole economy average eamings was 4.6 percent. (Table 5.1) In the manufacturing industries, the underlying increase was $4 \%$ per cent. This was $\mathrm{l} / \mathrm{p}$ per cent higher than (Table 5.1$)$
The September to December 1995 and
November 1993 rates are the lowest November 19
since 1967.

- The production industries increase in average earnings was 4\% per cent. This was $/ 4$ per cent higher than the November figure which .
In the service industries the increase was
4 per cent. This was unchanged from the 4 per cent. This was unchanged from the
November figure which was revised up by $1 / 4$ per cent. (Table 5.1)



## LABOUR FORCESURYIY =HELP-LINE

ABOUR MARKET UPDATE
PRODUGTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS Figure 6.
Tables 1.8 .5 .8

- Manufacturing output was 0.9 per cent highe in the three months ending December 1996, compared with a year eariier. (Table 1.8)
Manufacturing productivity in terms of
output per head was 1.3 per cent higher output per head was 1.3 per cent higher in
the three month ending December 1996,
compared with a year eariier (Table 18) 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 December 1996,
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



## Tables 8.1-8.11 <br> training

- According to the summer 1996 LFS, three million ( 14.1 per cent) employees of working
age (seasonally adiusted) had received iobrelated 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, were in a job six months after leaving, was higher than the corresponding figure for
April 1995 and May 1995 . This propot April 1995 and May 1995. This proportion continues to show an upward rend. 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 November 1996. However, the number of participants was 5 per cent
November 1995. (Table 8.1)
The proportion of YT leavers between Ap months after leaving was higher than for leavers between April and May 1995. This proportion continues to show an upward
trend. (Table 8.4) 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 1 per cent higher than the correspon
figure for the same period in 1995. (Table 8.4)
The number of people on Modern Apprenticeships in Great Brita
in October 1996. (Table 8.1)

[^0]en year average for 1986 to 1995 of 1.78
Some 68 per cent of the 1.30 million da
lost were in the transpor sta 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 recorded as being in progress in 1996 , the
highest calendar year total since 1992 (253) highest calendar year total since 1992 (25)
The December 1996 figure of 22 is lower than the number for the corresponding

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS
Among our EU partners the internationaly comparable ILO unemployment rate for the Comparable ILO unemploy ient rate fort the
UK (using OED figures) is lower than in
Spain Finland. France , reland, laty Spain, Finland, France, Ireland, Ital
Sweden, Belgium and Germany Spain, Finland, France, Ireland, It
Sweden, , 1 elgium and Germany.
(Table 2.18)

However, the UK ILO rate is still highe
in the Netherlands, Portugal Den 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, comparid the UK in November 1996, comparea
10.9 per cent for the EU as a whole) 10.9 per cent
(Table 2. 18)

- The manufacturing average earmings increase was higher for GB than i
OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
In EU countries there was an average In EU countries there was an avergee
rise in consumer prices of 2.2 per cent (provisional) over the 22 months to December, compared with a in increas of 2.6 per cent in the UK. Over period consumer prices rose in $F$,
1.6 per cent and in West Germany per cent. Outside the EU, consume
rose by 3.4 perc cent in USA, buy rose by 3.4 per cent in USA, by 3 . (provisional) in Canada and by 0.3
in Japan. (It should be noted that in Japan. (It should be noted that these
comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices are compilied. In particular, the treatment of ho differs between countries).


If you have any comments or suggestions on the Labour Market Update please ring Steve Hickman at the Office for National Statistics. Tel: 01715336113

## Contents for March I997- Presenting. Results from Summer (June to August) 1996 LFS

RChanges in frequency of questions on disabilities and health roblems 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.
[2 Labour market status of new graduates The LFS uses a recently specified definition to generate The LFS uses a recently speci
formation on new graduates

3 Labour market status of older people

- Of those women aged 50 to 59 who were economically nactive, around a third said that they were looking after the family or home.
4 Long-term ILO unemployment - The highest proportion of long-term ILO unemployed as a ercentage of all LO unemployed has been among people aged
50 to retirement age. 50 to retirement age.


## 1 Changes in Frequency of Questions on Disabilities and Health Problems in the LFS

The LFS records the number of $1995 / 6$ to spring 1996 and of forward; this is not possible win

of working age ment with long-term (ie. s more than 12 months) Sities or health problems. 1 gives these droblems winter $1993 / 4$ to summer 1996 From 1993 to 1996 . 1996 from 1993 to 1996 , questions on disabilities were asked on a half yuarters only) and from winter quarters only) and from spring bacis Followids on a quarterly basis Following this change, there an eme in the number of people in employment reporting long term disabilities or health problems. There was an increase

for men of 393,000 from winter
303.000 from spring 1996 to forward; this is not possible with summer 1996; the increases over the same two periods for women were 324,000 an for wom respectively Co 186,000 between the half yeamparisons (i.e. winter $1993 / 4$ estimates 1995/6) are posible winter comparis possible, although quarterly estimates the new yearly estimates are not.
There are thought to be three main reasons for the discontinuity in the numbers. Firstly, where he respondent's answer is unavailable, the answer from the
alf-yearly questions. Secondly, the change enabled the use of ependen intwew, where questions are phrased based on the answers the respondent gave in the previous quarter. Thirdly, hen the questions are asked halfyearly, fewer people report longerm 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
therefore probable that the LFS
now estimates more accurately the
number of people in employment number of people in employment
with long-term disabilities with long-term
health problems.

There is likely
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 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
Disability Discrimination Act.

Ftarel 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)


Women

## Labour Market Status of New Graduates

abour market information on
Labour market information on ew graduates available from the definition (see red box) has been definition (see red box) has been Parliamentary Questions asked by Parliamentary Questions asked by Commons.
Table
Table 1 shows the labour 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 advantage of not being affected by dvantage of not being affected by during the summer vacation, of hose who are in, or have been in, full-time education. The majority f these new graduates will have qualified the previous summer.
Three quarters of new male graduates and eight in ten new female graduates reported that hey 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 when calculating empl
Figure 2 gives, for spring 1996, the percentages of new graduate employees of working graduate employecs of and all employes of working age in professional, managerial and 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. male employees of working age.
For women, around two thirds of For women, around two thirds of
new graduate employees were in a professional, managerial or a pechnical 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: <br> - the respondent was in full-time education a year ago (as reported by the respondent in a question asked every spring quarter); <br> and: <br> - the respondent is not in full-time education now; <br> and; <br> - the highest qualification of the respondent is a degree or a higher degree (for example, Doctorate or Masters). <br> - 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 included. |  |  |  |
| Table 1 Labour market status of new graduates (Great Britain, spring 1996, not seasonally adjusted, thousands) |  |  |  |
|  | All | Men | Women |
| Total | 187 | 88 | 99 |
| Economically active: |  |  |  |
| In employment | 144 | 66 | 19 |
| Employment rate (\%) | 17 | 75 | 80 |
| 110 unemployed | 28 | 16 | 12 |
| Economically inactive | 14 |  |  |

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


## 3 Labour Market Status of Older People

The LFS can be used to examine The proportions of The LFS can be used to examine The preat economically inactive people are people, defined here as men aged higher among this age group than 50 to 64 and women aged 50 to 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 three fifths of women were for economic inactivity among in employment; one in 13 older people in summer 1996. economically active men and Long-term sickness or disability around one in 20 economically was the most common reason, active women were ILO accounting for over a half of men unemployed. and over a third of women who

Trable 2 Labour market status of older people
(Great Britain, summer 1996, not seasonally adjusted, thousands)

|  | All | Men | Women |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Population | 7,544 | 4,404 | 3,140 |
| Economically active: |  |  |  |
| Inemployment | 4,833 | 2,931 | 1,901 |
| Employment rate $(\%)$ | 64.1 | 66.6 | 60.5 |
| Employes | 3,905 | 2,205 | 1,700 |
| (Glfemployed | 887 | 706 | 181 |
| 140 enemployed | 332 | 239 | 93 |
| H0 unemployment rate $(\%)$ | 6.4 | 7.5 | 4.7 |
| Economically inactive | 2,379 | 1,233 | 1,146 |

Economically inactive
Thered 50064 and women aged 50 to 59


#### Abstract

of those women who wer economically inactive, around third said that they were looking after the family or home. In comparison, around one in 20 men gave this answer. Retirement accounted for a quarter of economically inactive men and around one in ten economically inactive women. Figure 3 shows, for older employees, the different patterns of employment in their main job. In summer 1996, around nine out


fen older male employees were in full-time permanent jobs; for omen the figure was around a half. Over half of female 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 were similar. For both older men and women, the proportions in temporary jobs were small.

Table3 Economic inactivity of older people ${ }^{\text {a }}$
(Great Britain, summer 1996, not seasonally adjusted, thousand and percentages)

| Economically inactive | 2,379 | 1,233 | 1,146 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Reason for inactivity: Ass perenemger or al teconomialy maxtrive

Long-term sick or disabled
Retired
Looking after family or home
Does not want a job
Temporarily sick or iniured
Otherb

## Men age 50 to 64 and wonen aged 50 10 59


believe no
no reson
H5sure 3 Main employment of older employees², by type (Great Britain, summer 1996, not seasonally adjusted)

$\square$ full-time permanent
Men aged 50 to 64 and women aged 50 to 59 .

$\square$ Full-time temporary
Part-time temporary

An individual described as being retirement age and the lowest

An individual described as being long-term ILO unemployed has been ILO unemployed for one year or more. Frgure 4 gives the to August) data from 1992 to to August) data from 1992 to
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 longthe highest percentage of longterm ILO unemployed has been
among people aged 50 to 24 year olds. The latter is not surprising given the fact that many younger people will have many younger people will have only entered the
relatively recently.
Figure 5 gives pie charts which show, for men and women, the percentage of all ILO unemployed 1996. The proportions accounted 1996. The proportions accounted being 16 to 24 year olds,
accounting for around a third of all ILO unemploved in both cases. Although the percentages of longAlthough the percentages of long-
term ILO unemployed in the 16 to 24 year old age groups were lowest, in both cases they contributed the highest number of ILO unemployed people, 493,000 men and 287,000 women in summer 1996 .

FFgure 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)


Duration of ILO

The duration of ILO unemploymen following two periods:
(a) duration of active search for work
and
(b) length of time since employment

Changes are being made this month to the methods behind the Workforce in Employment series. The estimate of emoloyees 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 new methodology

By James Partington
Earnings and Employment oivision, Office for Nationa

Statistics.

## 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 or that department were
transferred to the Central Statistical Offic (CSO), which in turn is now part of the Office for National Statistics (ONS). 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. T project led to the creation of the Inter 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 survey and studies showed that it would be feasible to integrate the collection of inquiries collecting information on inquiries
turnover.
Estimates of the number of employees in employment are compiled using a technique known as benchmarking. A large scale annual employment surve conducted each September provide employees in each industry and region. employees in each 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 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 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
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 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 large
survey) is the final stage in constructin survey) is the final stage in construct
the employee estimates, so although the source of data has changed there has been no change to the principles behind the series.
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 w compliance costs would be in the order of $£ 400,000$ a year. And thirdly, using existing surveys and ceasing the pane based surveys will lead to a reduction in ONS running costs

There are futher potential benefits from making the switch. The rotational sampling 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 precision in the regional estimates. There precision in the regional estimates.
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 method. The post stratification limks 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

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 Septembe 1996 - but again there was sufficient 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 for Workforce in Employment estimates on (01928) 792545. based on data from the new survey 1996 were applied to existing September benchurces applied to existing September benc
levels. With the publication of the December Workforce in Employme estimates later this month, all moveme are now drawn from business register-ba inquiries and the old panel surveys have ceased. Because the method of applying benchmark levels has not change 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 of these data. In particular, it will be possible to derive productivity esti (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 variobe 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 employme These issues are being explored by statisticians at the ONS and will form the basis of a future article.

Techn
Selection turnover surveys which now
The shor-t-erm turrover surveys which
collect employee estimates have panels
based on stratified random samples drawn
fom the ONS business register, the IDBR.
For the production industries, all units
above a given employment threshold
nommally 150 but lower in some industries)
(normaly 00 but lower in some industries)
picked for a number of consecutive
periods, usually between 12 and 24
months. The distribution and service
monnie.
inquires use 100 employees as the
threshold for full enumeration.
The stratification is by both
employment and industry. The population
is stratified by employmet int
arancom 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
sampled unit is lost in an industry
whether by rotation out or some other
reason (eg death or reclassification) it will
berelaced by a unit with similar size and
have a regional dimension.
Estimation
Estimates are calculated by ratio
nation:
$E \sum y_{i}(1)$
where yis
in the cell.
is the total returned employment
Eis the
. eis the total employment in the sample. The processing software used for a wde range of ONS inquiries uses this
ratio estimation method, but uses a
generic expression involving 'a' and ' g '
weights. Using this form, formula
(1) may be rewriten as follows:
$=\frac{N}{n} \times \frac{n E}{N e} \sum y_{i}=a \times g \times \sum y_{i}$
The value $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{n}$, the inverse of the
sampling fraction, is known as the ' $a$ ' weight. The effect of the ' $g$ ' weight is $t$ to
dampen the impact of the sampling dampen the impact of the sampling fraction if the sample is not representative For example, if E/e is greater than $N / \mathrm{n}$ and
the sample contains more of the smaller the sample contains more of the smaller Units, then the ' $g$ ' weight will be greater
than 1 A Athough ' $a$ ' than 1. Athough ' $a$ ' weights are calculated
for each cell, the ' $g$ ' ior each cell, the ' $g$ ' weight is a combined
estimate for each industry across all the sampled size bands.

Contributors with atypical returns are treated as outliers ie. are given less
in the calculation. For employment estimation the identification of outlie concentrates on those units whose returned and register employment differ substantially, particularly those whose returned employment would put them in a 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 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 use of outlier weights, o. For such units the contribution in the calculation is $y_{i} \times 0_{\text {. }}$.

## Local units

The estimation procedures described
above are carried out for reporting units. above are carried out for reporting units
However, there may be a range of work (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 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 | $\frac{5}{125}$ | 0.04 |
|  |  | 125 | 1.0 |

Total contribution $=\mathrm{a} \times \mathrm{g} \times$ returned value $=20 \times 1.05 \times 100$ $=2100$

This is split according to the proportions s follows:

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

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

## Post stratification

This method of estimation and 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 manly based in Wales, between the two regions. A method of post stratification dampens the
volatility.
For each industry j and region ka
number of values are calculated
$N S=\sum \sum \sum_{k} a_{i j} \times g_{i} \times o_{i j k} y_{i j k}$
ie. it uses the $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{g}$, outlier weights and cal unit proportions on returned data For each of the units in the industry evaluated. This differs in two ways.
i) It uses register employment rather than returned employment.
i) It excludes outlier weights.
$R S=\sum \sum \sum \mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{ij}} \mathrm{x} \mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{x} \mathrm{e}_{\mathrm{ijk}}$
$A$ 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.
ost stratified estimate is then simply NS/RS $\times$ R. The post stratification
method allows consistent levels of method alows consistent levels of employment by industry and by region to

## 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 figureemp(n-1)
$\frac{\text { EMP }_{\text {posts-strat(n) }}}{\text { EMP post-strat }_{\text {n-1 }}}$

## social Focus on Ethnic Minorities

Social Focus on Ethnic Minorities compiled by the Office for National Statistics and is the most wide ranging official study on ethnic minority groups Britain today.

Social Focus on Ethnic Minorities shows that

- In Spring, 19953.2 million people in Grear Britain belonged to an ethnic minority grou - just under 6 per cent of the total populatio
- Almost half of the ethnic minority populatio of Great Britain was born in this country.
- Around 45 per cent of the ethnic minority population lived in Greater London in 199
- One in eight Black households in England Wales was burgled in 1993 which was twice the proportion in both the Pakistani/Bangladeshi and White groups.

Social Focus on Ethnic Minorities
is available from the ONS Salesdesk on
01715335678
or The Stationery Office (formerly HMSO),
price E25, ISBN 0116207930.

Unemployment rates for both the Black and Pakistani/Bangladeshi groups were around 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-occupi than any other ethnic group. Around 83 per cent of Indian households were eith 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 five people in 1991 - twice the size of households in the Black and the White grouF
reprpectar reportse

The Labour Force Survey (LFS gethers information on households and milies in relation to the labour larket. In order to facilitate th nalysis of households by their economic activity characteristic special variables have been developed. Some illustrative examples of the use of these rariales in analysis are given in this article. There remain some meth odological problems in utilising the - S household and family data, d ONS is currently working to resolve these and to make definitive data sets available for general use

By Pem Tate, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

## Introduction

TRADITIONALLY THE Labour TRADITIONALLY THE Labou ine information about individuals. It des information on how many people are employed or unemployed, the characferistics of these groups, length of time people have been employed or unemWed, and what their earnings are. Less well known is that the LFS also provides information on households and families For example, it can tell us how many people earner or with more than one earner. It can also tell us about economic activity in households with dependent children and without dependent children. This article discusses 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 on individual people in relation to the labour market - whether they are

## Data on households and families from the Labour Force Survey <br> Data on households and familes from


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 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 respectis
. married ple, 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 expense of those with just one partner in employment, has been observed and some investigation done already $y^{1}$, 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 kinds of labour market experience affect example, Spain has a particularly high the labour force, but a recent study by the National Statistical Institute of Spain ${ }^{2}$ showed that in 1994 only about a quarter of the unemployed were heads of household, whereas about half were adult chilBritain, where although the unemployment Britain, where although the unemployment rate was much lower, over half the unem-
ployed 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 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 dataOriginaldy, the various surveys which produce data on families and households
tended to develop their own variants of tended to develop their own variants of
definitions and classifications according to definitions and classifications according to
heir 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 ionship 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 hat 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 his article. It is clear that both the adjusted and unadjusted 1995 LFS data show good consistency with the GHS, and this finding

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 ources such as the GHS, but these may way the caved in part from differences in the way the categories were defined, rather than the GHS category of liene 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 one parent families as a percentage of all families with dependent children, whereas asing 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 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 analysisMust 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
his purpose may not be the same as those which have been developed with demographic and social purposes in mind. W need to assess what categories of ho hold and/or family are of most for LFS data, and then if necessary to produce one or more special purp ables, wailable with seneral use dota sett This is in addition to the existing demo graphic variables for household and family type, which will of course be retained For the analysis of economic activity a the household/family level, we need to identify groups which are homogeneous 4 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, whis should be the economic unit win and economic decision-making done. Is this the household, the family unit, or neither?
In the LFS, as in other surveys and tie census, a household is defined as one per son living alone or a group of people living at the same address who have the addres as their only or main residence and either share one main meal a day or share the lif ing accommodation (or both). A family unit comprises either a married or cohabit ing couple on their own; or a married co and
ple, lone parent, or cohabiting couple and ple, lone parent, or cohabiting couple an

their never married children, provided
these children have no children of their own within the household; or one person only who is not a member of another fami-
Iy unit (a 'non-family person') ly unit (a 'non-family person'). (The term
'family' is often used in some other sur-

## veys for the subset of family units which

 consist of more than one person.) Under this definition, it is not unusual for a family unit to contain 'children' who are in fact adult offspring, with their own jobs, bank accounts, and financial arrangements. We thus need to use also the concept of the dependent child, defined as a child less than 16 years old, or less than 19 and infullt-time

## full-time education

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 divided are related are nevertheless divided up into two or more family units. Some examples are a lone father, his chil-
dren, and his mother: two sisters living together; a couple with an unmarried
aughter and a child of the daughter. In all of these examples, there is a range of pos11 resources held in common to one fraily nit 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), hese 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 win a residen employee (for example an au pair or ikely 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 convemient unit, depending on the precise strucure, and analyses involving these case shall see below, the corios. As we interest are all single family households
without non-dependent children, which Tearly consist of one economic unit. The 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. Al their more developed analysis has oncentrated on the following categories:
single people (i.e. one person house holds);

- single (i.e. lone) parents;
- couples with children;
- couples without children.
Other recent pieces of work by other esearchers have used similar groupings The DSS 'benefit units' are also very similar, but with separate single (i.e. lone) penhioner and pensioner couple categories Many households consist wholly or party of people older than working age. (Fo the purpose of this discussion, 'pensioner or 'of pensionable age' is used as short hand for someone over working age, i.e. at present a man aged 65 or over or a woma aged 60 or over.) Although there are som people who continue to be economically active beyond the usual pensionable age, ed from studies of economic activity. This is simple to do when analysis is on the
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 ing of one partner of working age and one gating economic behaviour, but likely to dating economic behaviour, but likely to eems preferable to treat them as a separate seems preferable treat them as a separate
Drawi 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 abour 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;
dependent children only
- lone parent male with dependent chil-
dren only;
- lone parent female with dependent children only.
This can be embedded within a full set of categories covering all household types the suggested structure is given in box 1 . There will undoubtedly be other and more There will undoubtedly be other and more 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 standar LFS household type variable.

Combined economic activity variables for households
he the analysis of economic activity at the household/family level, a topic of pardicular interest is the combinations of economic activity statuses of people of ily for different types of household Some limited work has been done in other countries (including Australia Canada and Spain), including looking at the unemploy ment 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 cateinterest. For households with one adult of working age i.e single adults or lone parents with dependent children, the basic conomic activity categories are simply - Employed;

- ILO unemployed;
- Inactive.
For hous

For households with a couple of work ing age (with or without dependent children), we are interested in combinations of economic activity of the two people in the partners are different, they may behave dif ferently, 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;


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

## - single pensioner male;

- 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;
- Ione parent male with dependent children only
- Ione parent female with dependent children only;
- Ione 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.
male unemployed, female inactive - male inactive, female employed

- male inactive, female unemployed; and - both inactive

To give an idea of the categories and rel ative numbers involved, figure 1 shows th
distribution by economic activity distribution by economic activity combina interest for the winter 1995/96 major For larger households with more the two adults, it is not practical to identif separately all possible combinations economic activity. The proposed approach which is also suitable for analyses covering all household types, is to use the following categories

- one or more persons employed, on or more unemployed, one or mor
- one or more persons employed
more unemployed, none inactive.
- one or more persons employed
one or more persons employed, non
unemployed, one or more inactive; (EI)
- one or more persons employed, non unemployed, none inactive;
- no persons employed, one
unemployed, one or more inactive; (U)
- no persons employed, one or
unemployed, none inactive
- no persons employed, non ployed, one or more inactive
This produces a manageable maximu number of seven categories for any and al
household types. For illustration, figure shows the distributions for all househol types for winter 1995/96. This categorisation is also a convenient basis for producing household employment, unemploymen and activity rates (i.e. proportions households including one or more person employed, one or more persons unem ployed, and one or more persons econoni cally active, respectively).


## Illustrative analyses of activity of households

ctivity of households
We next look at some illustrative analy. ses, using the combined economic activit ategorisations developed above. (Thes described in the technical note - the result sould give a reasonably accurate pictur but are not definitive, and are presented for illustrative purposes only. To give an ider of which data we would expect to be sufil which are derived from fewer than cases are shown with asterisks.) The first and simplest use of the two categorisation is to show how the various economic activ ity combinations are distributed for differ ent types of households, as shown in figures 1 and 2 .
The first of these gives the distribution of detailed economic activity combination for each of the household types of majo interest. For the household types with on adult, viz single person and lone parent between male and female single personi,

Figure 1 Distribution by household economic activity for each major household type


Married 1 pensioner couples without children


Base $=1,747$

Base $=9,141$
Married working age couples with dependent children


- Both employed

Male inactive, female employed
$\square$ Male employed, female inactive $\square$ Male un



who have comparable distributions of economic activity, though the males have a omewhat lower percentage of employed Both are very different from the lone parBoth are very different from the lone par-
ent households, where the percentage of ent 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. 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 housemuch as for those without children and the much 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
ge and one older, nearly half have both partners inactive, suggesting that having 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 rela-
tionship of the highest level of qualification of the household head and of he spouse (wife or cobabitee) 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
ousehold characteristic, table 3 shows relationship of household economic actin ty 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 chil ren (and very lute wose with three children and steeply for seeply for those with four or Conversely, the proportion of coupt where the spouse is inactive rises steent from two to three children, and more steeply still to four or more, whatever the activity status of the head. There are sever al factors which may be related to the patterns - one possibility is the age of youngest child, shown in table 4 expected, a high proportion of couple both employed, and a low proportion he head active and the spouse inctive, (though the proportion with both ina is unrelated to the children's age). The poportion of employed couples decreases with the age of the youngest child, and par ticularly steeply when the child is of pre school age, with the proportion of couples with the head active and spouse 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 persen households, and households consisting people over working age are, as we would xpect, mostly economically i There is more of interest to note in relation to the working age couple households egories 5, 8, 9 and 10). For all thes ories, the largest economic activi s that of employed only, though it 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 sim ilar 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 con bination of parents caring for depender children, and young adult offspring in edi cation.
Looking at lone parent households (catedependent children 14), those will dependent children only are with non employed or inactive, but those win in add
dependent children (either alone or in ion to dependent ones) have proportions with all employed, and sut stantial proportions with employed plu inactive.
For households with two or more famil units, there is considerable similarity between the two related categories ( 15 an 16) and between the two unrelated one

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

| Qualification level of head |  |  |  |  | Qualification level of spouse |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Degree | Alevel | GCSEs | Other | No qualification | Degree | A level | GCSEs | Other | No qualification |

Couple with no children
Couple win oyed
vale employed, female unemploy Male employed, female inactive Male unemployed, female employed
Both unemployed Boin unempioyed female inactive
Male unemployed, fer
Male inactive, female employed Nale inactive, female employed
Nade inative, female unemployed

Degree Alevel GCSEs Other Noqualificatio

| 76 | 71 | 79 | 65 | 50 | 83 | 77 | 79 | 67 | 46 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 | 2 | $*$ | 2 | 2 | $*$ | $*$ | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| 11 | 11 | 7 | 13 | 13 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 20 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ |
| $*$ | 1 | $*$ | 2 | 3 | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ |
| 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 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Cule denendent children only

## Coaple with de Both employed Male employed, <br> Nale employed, fem Male empoyed, fem Nalu unemployed, f and <br> Male unemployed, f Both unemployed

## \section*{Male un Mali in Maie inz

 <br> Male naciveMale nactiv
Bot inaciviv}

Path inactive

| mber) | 3,251 | 4,227 | 1,566 | 1,976 | 1,521 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Couple households with dependent children by number children and household economic activity, Great Britain

Per cent

| Economic activity of couple | Number of dependent children in household |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ |
| Bathemoloyed | 66 | 66 | 54 | 32 |
| Nale 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 inative, 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 |

Couple households with dependent children by age of youngest child Great Britain

| Economic activity of couple | Age of youngest dependent child |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0-4 | 5-10 | 11-15 | 16+ |
| Bothemployed | 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 | * |
| Male 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 |

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 groups of flat or house sharers, , the largest
group is all employed, with substantial proportions also of employed plus inactive proportions inactive. and all inactive
Table
5
nomic activity variow 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 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

Inconsistencies and discontinuities
Inconause the LFS was designed and
Becal ls in the early stages little attention to the information on housefamily which was included in the Itue of the household-based esign. As over time users began ncies and discontinuities in the and family data were identied by changes over time in the of the variables underlying $d$ and family type, and changes
lies in applying these definitions. the period 1984 to 1995, there ral changes in how information and cohabitational status was Firstly, before 1989 there was on for cohabitation in the mari-
categories, and a cohabiting categories, and a conabes as any would probably have reportselves as married), would normalbeen recorded as a single parent erson family, together with an en some exaggeration in the of single parent families comlith later years, though this is likely been comparatively small, as ere fewer cohabiting couples at
od than later, and also more od than later, and also more
sarried.

1989 to 1994 there was an extra istatus category: 'living together'. Ived the problem of the previous aph, but the marital staus variable farital status and de facto cohabial status. However, the living togeth ace gory took precedence over the ling non-married categories (single, orced, separated, widowed), so this cant ambiguities.
From 1995 the concepts of legal marital status and cohabitational status were elicited using two distinct variables, in
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 which have two or more people of working
age are about equally divided between those which are all inactive, and those those which are all inactive, and those ployed (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 provide estimates of the whole population. The grossing method currently used for the 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 facopment 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.
ies, work will proceed on examining and ies, work will proceed on examining and
assessing the results of the introduction in spring 1996 of the 'household matrix'
approach to
households. general use for publication. We expect that it satisfactory to do household level analysil using the existing LFS data sets. If this
proves to be the case, ONS will supply, as proves to be the case, ONS will supply
additions to the existing data sets, weig for grossing-up at the household additional variables for household additional variabies for household typ
economic activity at the household and possibly (depending on the resuls the work on data discontinuities) pre-specified filters or other suitable mean adjustment. The intention is to these during 1997/98, and to begin lish various standard analyses, to be mined in consultation with the advisory
group which has been set up to 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, More work in fewer households?, Discussion
paper No. 72,1996 , National Institute ol Paper No. 12 , 1996, Natic
Economic and Social Research
Alvarez, F: The viewpoints of producer and user
of labour market statistics, First CEIIS Seminat of labour market statistics, First CEEES Seminiax
on Labour Market Statistics in the European Union, 1996).
See the LFS User Guide for more details of the precise definitions used, for example the
treatment of step children, foster children and treatment of step children, foster children and
so on.

## cepts and questions now recommended for use in government social surveys ${ }^{1}$.

 This change simply clarified and extended the recording of information on these characteristics, without making any Changes of definition, and is unlikely tohave had significant effects on family and household type variables.
During the recent past, several prob-
lems with
lems with LFS data arisising from changes
and anomalies in apolying definitions and 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 tiom a paper to a computerised basis, in
1992. Firstly a assignment of household members to
arity a manual check on
family units was discontinued at that time,
with the consequal with the consequence that in some cases unrelated people were recorded as mem-
bers of the same family, which sometimes resulted in a false lone parent family classistated 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 partner of a married or cohabiting couple (usually the wife) was present for the inter view, and was unable or unwilling to give any information at all about the other part the computerised system to derive the family type took no account of the other partner, and allocated the family to an inap propriate category of single parent or single (non-family) person, depending on wheth 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 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 house-hold-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 of family, or by the absence of a head of household. We can identify and exclude the affected family units and housenolds, 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 LF 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 pensate 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 tim 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 effec
on the family and household type variables.

## Figure A Unadjusted and adjusted percentages of lone parent families



Grossing-up of household level data The grossing method currently used fo the LFS works entirely on the basis of the 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 gross-
ing by sex, region and age group. This procedure is iterated until the results are stable.
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 distribu tion 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 biase examples of likely biases. First, we know
from a study investigating characteristics of LFS non-respondents using 1991 Census data ${ }^{2}$ that young adults in on person households are particularly under-
difficult to find at home). To compensate the under-representation of young adults, high weighting factor - but since they a 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 underdata. Equally, although the grossed up tota numbers of young adults will be correct, heir distribution by the type of household hey live in will be biased
ince individuals in the same household, likely to have different weights, the grossing system will produce different grossed up numbers for the two partners in a mar ried or cohabiting couple. Similarly, a joint 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 problem with the straightforward approach of using the individual grossing factors for person hold's weight for household level characteristics, (as is used at present by default). We eed to consider other possibilities. Two different approaches which can be applied to LFS household data have been that used by the Department of Environment (DoE) for the Survey of nglish Housing, which is described briefly in Appendix C of the publication Housing in

England 1994/95, and in more detail in an iternal DoE paper ${ }^{3}$ The second is that used by the Department of Social Security (DSS) for he Family Resources Survey, which is described in a DSS analytical note ${ }^{4}$. Th approach has been further developed and generalised in a recent papers from the Social Survey Division of ONS. It is likely a planned ONS study to investigate the mplications of a Eurostat proposal to common household grossing facto esults of this study are expected to throw onsiderable light on the question of what household level data.

## Footnotes

See GSS (1996): Harmonised concepts and questions for government social sunveys, ons. Foster, K: The Labour Force Survey: report of 1991 Census-linked s
respondents, OPCS, 1994.
Down, D, W: Grossing to population totals sing household level factors: an assosssment of two methods applied to the 1990 Labour
Ray, $A$ : Grossing up: an investigation of difter ent metrods applied to data from the Family
Resources Survey, Analytical Notes No. 4. Resources Survey, Analytical Notes No. 4. DSS, 1996.
Elliot D: Software to weight and gross surey Panel and Family Expenditure Surveys, ONS,

## Further information

For more information on family and household data from the LFS

For information on the
For information on the
General Household Surve contact Lesley Sanders on 01715335444.

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



## 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 ent for men of working age (16of). This is a rise since spring 1996 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 com pared with 61 per cent in spring 1986, while the employment rate for under 16 in spring 1996, compared with 32 per cent in 1986. all those working part-time.
- Seven per cent of women in employ ment were self-employed, compared with 17 per cent of men; women rep resented 24 per cent of all the selfemployed, 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. Fitty two per cent of all working age women in employment worked in three major occupation groups clerical/secretarial, personal and protective services, and sales. These occupatons accourn
- Eighty five per cent of employed Eighty five per cent of employed
women worked in the service industries women worked in the service industries - 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. Labour Force Survey (LFS) to describe the Labour Force som women of working the participation of women of working age
(16-59) in the labour market and the types (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 ove 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 ( $Q B$ ). 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 availin 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.

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 and 1996 ( 71 per cent) whereas the 199 , 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 Econous are lower than the cmen in all age groups are lower than the correspond est difference is for the 25-39 The great 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 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 ch (defined here as under 16) in the family ha women particularly the economic activity 40 , as table 2 shows. The under the age of suggests that it is the age of the evidenc child, rather than the number younger which is the most significant factor which is the most significant factor
Economic activity rates for age of youngest dependent children can compared from figure 2. 40 per cent women of working age had dependent chi dren under 16 and their overall activity rat was 65 per cent (compared with 76 per cent for women without children age under 16). Of those with pre-school chil dren (0-4 years) only 54 per cent wer school age ( $5-10$ ) children the with prima 70 per cent and those with secondary school age children (11-15) had the highest rate of 79 per cent.
The economic activity rate with dependent children has risen to cent in 1996, from 57 per cent in 1986. The largest rise was for women with th youngest child aged under 5 , to stand 1 percentage points above the 1986 figure ( 40 per cent, see figure 3). The activity rai for women without dependent children h not risen compared with 1986. and age of youngest dependent child be seen in table $C$. Economic activity $m$ ate are lowest for the younger mothers witt children aged 0-4 and highest for olde

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

|  |  |  |  |  | Greå Britain |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Percen | ange |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1986 \\ & (000 \text { 's) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1991 \\ & (000 \text { 's) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1996 \\ & (000 ' s) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1986- \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1991- \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ |
| Women (16-59) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 9,728 | 10,767 | 10,994 | 13 | 2 |
| Full-time ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 5,579 | 6,254 | 6,165 | 11 | -1 |
| Part-time ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 4,135 | 4,512 | 4,828 | 17 | 7 |
| Employment rate | 61 | 66 | 4,87 |  |  |
| 1 LO 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 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 13,612 | 14,263 | 13,835 | 2 | -3 |
| Full-time ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 13,061 | 13,540 | 12,783 | -2 | -6 |
| Parr-time ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 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 |

Figure $1 \begin{aligned} & \text { Economic activity by age, Great Britain; spring } 1996 \\ & \text { (not seasonally adjusted) }\end{aligned}$ not seasonally adjus

mothers with children aged 11-15. Th activity rates range from 38 per cent for mothers aged 16-24 with youngest child $40-49$ with youngest child aged 11-15. The only exception to this pattern is the small only exception to this pattern is the small 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 without dependent children.

## Patterns of employment

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.
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 enplor 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 I). 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 overtime employment coinciding with an increase in the number of women wishing to work (see table 1 and fisure 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 women.
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


Less than 10,000 in cell: sample size too smal for reliable estimate
dependent children. As might be expected, women with younger children, those aged under 11, are more likely to be in older chid employment than those 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). Fo 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 full time job rises with age and for those ove 50 is almost as high ( 88 per cent) as tha for women with children.
Self-employed and unpaid family workers Relatively few women take workers Relatively few women take up self-
employment 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

Figure 3 Economic activis rates of women aged 16.59 by hat of youngest

## Per cent



116,000 since 1986 compared with a increase of 323,000 men. Part-time self employment also seems to be an increasing In addition
mployment 66,000 won in employnenl, 66,000 women reported th which they or a family relative ownes which they or a family relative owned
compared with only 28,000 men. The ber of unpaid family workers has steadil decreased since this category was fir introduced in 1992, perhaps indicating move to paid jobs (or payment for tho same job) as the economy recovers.
Tempoorary jobs
In spring 1996, 8 per cent of wome employees reported that their job was n permanent, for example a fixed perio contract, agency temping or casual work
This is slightly higher than in 1986 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 ye period and permanent employees by 1 per cent; but for men, while temporar jobs rose by 74 per cent (from a low bas by 3 per cent. As with the shift part-time working, the move towards ten porary work has opened up more io opportunities to women who were alread more accustomed to these work patterin than men
Length of time in job
Figure 6 and table $E$ show the length of time men and women have worked for their current employer. Men tend to stay
with their employer for longer tha women; in spring 1996, 36 per cent of met had been with their current employer for over 10 years compared with 19 per cent of women with children ( 27 per cent fo women without children). Conversely, 2 per cent of men and 33 per cent of women had been with their employer for less than two years, with the proportion increasing to 38 per cent for women with childrey aged $0-10$. Women with older children however, were as likely as men to havy
worked for the same employer for up to worked for the same employer (compared wit around 20 per cent of men and of wome with no children or younger children) had worked for their employer for between and 10 years.

## Occupation

Figure 7 shows the differences between the occupations in which men and wome tend to work. In spring 1996, men employment were divided equally bert manual and non-manual occupations in non-manual occupations. The occupar tion groups or sub-groups in which mor women worked were clerical/secretaril

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

## loyees - Full-tim





Self-employed - Full-time


Temporary employees



ILO unemployment rates


- Women -Men


## Figure 5 Partime employment by reason for working part time, for selectec age groups, Great Britinin; spring 1966 (not seasonally adjustec)

Women 16-24 with children
Without children
Men 16-24
( 25 per cent), and personal services such as nursing/care assistants, catering and hairdressing ( 15 per cent). The next largest sub-groups are sales occupations (other than buyers, brokers and sales representaives) 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 an full-time ones.

## Figure 6 Length of time in current employment, for women aged 16-59, by age

Per cent

ge of youngest dependent child
in managerial/administrative positions here their number is greatly exceeded 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. went) work part-time.
occupational groups: clerical ind three majo accupational groups: clerical and secreta
at as (7vicer cent); personal and protective
services ( 65 per cent); and sales ( 64 services
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 evide at the major occupation group level, other occupations are also predominantly female: health associate professiona (nurses, midwives etc.) (86 per cent) and ly male occupations, women are still poorly represented - plant and machin operatives, especially drivers and mobit machine operators ( 3 per cent), and five services such as police and fire (11 per cent). Although the number of womer employed in many managerial and profes. sional occupations has increased they stil only represent 32 per cent of managers and administrators, 35 per cent of health pro essionals and 29 per cent of buyers, bro ers and sales representatives.

## ndustry

In spring 1996, 85 per cent of wome were employed in service industries con pared with only 59 per cent of men (see able $G$ ). About 14 per cent of wome worked in the manufacturing and construc tion industries (men 37 per cent). A nur ber of service industries employed mo women than men - health ( 80 per ce women), education ( 69 per cent), hotet trade ( 61 per cent) - and there was also predominance of women workers in cloth ing manufacture, where 69 per cent wer women.

## Unemployment

The unemployment rate (on the ILO definition) in spring 1996 was 6.5 per cen for women of working age; the equivalen rate for men was 9.7 per cent (see table and table A). During the last recessioly f women then men (from 6.6 per cent pring 1990 to 7.8 per cent in spring 1993 compared with a rise from 6.9 per cent tio 12.5 per cent for men over the same peri od, see figure 4). Unemployment rate have been falling over the last three year and the unemployment rate for women now back down below the spring 1990 ig ure at 6.5 per cent. Although the rate men has fallen further, at 9.7 per cent it still well above its spring 1990 level. Table 3 shows that ILO unemploymen 11 per cent for $16-24$ year old women around 4 per cent for those aged 40 and

[^1]104

Figure 7 Numbers of women and men of working age in employment by occupation, Great Britain; spring 1996 (not seasonally adjusted)


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

## Great Britain, per cent

| Women (16-59) | Men |
| :--- | :--- |
| (16 |  |

## $\begin{array}{lllll}0-15 & 0-4 & 5-10 & 11-15 & \\ \text { dependen } \\ \text { chidren }\end{array}$

## All aged 16-59/64

People aged
People aged
$16-24$
$25-39$
25-39
$40-49$

| $16-24$ | 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 |

$$
\text { Lesst than } 10,000 \text { in cell: sample size too smal for reliable estimate. }
$$

over. By comparison, men's unemployment rates ranged from 18 per cent for 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

as much to the different age distribution as to any stability or incentives which may be provided by being married.
unemployment rates than men is that the 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 Trom which ives background information, 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 tions, 24 per cent of those with children tions, 24 per cent of those with childre aged 11-15, possibly because women'

## 



## Table 4 Average gross hourly

 earnings of full- and part-time employees of working age; adjusted)|  | Great Britain, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 |

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 a
$£ 5.27$ 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 A selection of other analyses of earnings apear regularly in the LFS Quarterly 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 acces the results including the LFS Quarterly Bulletin and LFS Historical Supplemen telephone the LFS Help-Lin on 01715336180 or enquiries specifically relating to this article, please telephone Alistair Price on 01715336161
he Labour Force Surv The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey of around 60,000 ccommodation (ie nurses). Between 1984 and 1991 the survey was carried out annually, with results published relating to he March to May quarter. Prior to this the survey was conducted every two years stabilise in a form similar to that used at present.
The questionnaire covers a wide range of demographic and employment-related activity - paid work, job search etc - are asked of all people aged 16 or over, and relate to a specified reference period hormally a period of one week or fou eeks, 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 elated adult member of the same household. Students living away from me in halls of residence are included.

## Ponomic activity classification

 People in employment are those aged 6 and over who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an 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 nemployment, laid down by the International Labour Organisation andalso used by OECD) are those aged 16 and over without a paid job who said they
were available to start work in the 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 unemplo people. The economically inactive population comprises people who ar neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes all people aged under 16 together with those who were, 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 thei earnings. The data relate to actual gross
earnings in the most recent period in the earnings in the most recent period in
main job, converted to a weekly besis. Hourly earnings are based on the usual hours worked per week.

Results based on small samples As with any sample survey, estirn are subject samping variability. general, the larger the group, the
precise (proportionately) is the LF estimate. Estimates of less than 10,000 people (after grossing up) are not shown in published analyses of LFS resulis sino
they are based on small samples they are based on small samples
than about 30 people) and therefore 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: 01712735627.

Economic activity: women and men of working age (16-59/64); spring 1986-spring 1996 (not seasonally adusted) Great Britain, thousands

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

$\begin{array}{lllllllllll}33,532 & 33,717 & 33,859 & 33,990 & 34,095 & 34,178 & 34,245 & 34,293 & 34,351 & 34,445 & 34,566 \\ 26,290 & 26,595 & 26,961 & 27,264 & 27,415 & 27,319 & 27,063 & 26,968 & 26,959 & 26,936 & 27,075\end{array}$
conomically active

Full-time ${ }^{b, c}$
Part-time ${ }^{b, c}$
Par-time ${ }^{b, c}$
Employee ${ }^{d}$
Employee ${ }^{d}$
Fulltime $^{d}$
${ }^{\text {Furl-time }}{ }^{\text {Part-time }}{ }^{c}$
Par-time
Permanent
Temporay
Temporary
Seff-employed
On Government-supported
On Goverrment-supported
training and employment
programmes
Unpaid family workerse
LO unemployed
active
Looking after family/home
Student
her inactive
Source: Labour Force Survey

Classifiesionondenents on Government-supported trainit.


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

|  | , thousands and pero |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Marital status |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All persons |  | Married/living together |  | Not married/living ${ }^{\text {a }}$ together |  |
|  | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per cent |
| Women 16-59 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All | 16,483 | 100 | 10,592 | 100 | 5,890 | 100 |
| Economically active | 11,756 | 71 | 7,795 | 74 | 3,961 | 67 |
| In Employment ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 10,994 | 67 | 7,464 | 70 | 3,530 | 60 |
| Full-time ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 6,165 | 37 | 3,791 | 36 | 2,374 | 40 |
| Part-time ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 4,828 | 29 | 3,672 | 35 | 1,155 | 20 |
| Employees ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 10,108 | 61 | 6,799 | 64 | 3,309 | 56 |
| Full-time ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 5,715 | 35 | 3,485 | 33 | 2,230 | 38 |
| Part-time ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 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 | 6 |
| Self-employed | 735 | 4 | 594 | 6 | 141 | 2 |
| On Government-supported training and employment programmes | 85 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 72 | 1 |
| Unpaid family workers | 66 | 0 | 57 | 1 |  | * |
| 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 ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 13,835 | 77 | 9,690 | 83 | 4,145 | 64 |
| Full-time ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 12,783 | 71 | 9,269 | 80 | 3,515 | 55 |
| Part-time ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 1,051 | 6 | 422 | 4 | 629 | 10 |
| Employees ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 11,375 | 63 | 7,824 | 67 | 3,551 | 55 |
| Full-time ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 10,586 | 59 | 7,555 | 65 | 3,031 | 47 |
| Part-time ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 788 | 4 | 269 | 2 | 519 | 8 |
| Permanent | 10,581 | 59 | 7,396 | 63 | 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 |  | 53 | 0 | 687 | 11 |
| Other inactive | 1,859 | 10 | 1,181 | 10 | 678 | 11 |



Less than 10,000 in cell: sample size too smal for reliable estimate.
Incluces single, widowed, divorced and separated if not conabiting
Includes sthose who did hot state whether they worked tul or p part-time, or were in temporary or permanent employment.
Based on


C Economic status by age of youngest dependent child and age, people of working age Economic status by age of youngest dependent ch
(spring 1996); not seasonally adjusted
[continued]
Women (16-59)

| With youngest dependent child aged |  |  |  | Without dependent children | 16-6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0-15 | 0-4 | 5-10 | 11-15 |  |  |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 56.9 | 39.7 | 65.8 | 75.1 | 75.8 | 87.7 |
| 48.8 | 29.7 | 57.6 | 70.3 | 68.9 | 77.6 |
| 15.5 | 8.7 | 15.1 | 27.2 | 47.9 | 74.5 |
| 33.2 | 20.8 | 42.4 | 43.1 | 20.9 | 3.0 |
| 44.1 | 26.2 | 52.0 | 64.6 | 64.2 | 64.9 |
| 4.5 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 11.2 |
| 0.2 | * | * | * | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| 8.1 | 10.0 | 8.2 | 4.8 | 6.9 | 10.1 |
| 43.1 | 60.3 | 34.2 | 24.9 | 24.2 | 12.3 |
| 36.3 | 55.1 | 26.9 | 16.0 | 7.4 | 0.4 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 62.2 | 48.6 | 72.0 | 77.8 | 77.1 | 87.8 |
| 56.5 | 42.2 | 66.3 | 73.5 | 72.2 | 79.8 |
| 20.0 | 13.9 | 21.3 | 31.5 | 50.2 | 75.8 |
| 36.5 | 28.2 | 45.0 | 42.0 | 22.0 | 4.0 |
| 50.9 | 37.5 | 60.3 | 66.5 | 66.6 | 64.8 |
| 5.3 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 4.1 | 13.6 |
| 0.3 | * | 0.5 | * | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| 5.7 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 8.0 |
| 37.8 | 51.4 | 28.0 | 22.2 | 22.9 | 12.2 |
| 32.0 | 46.9 | 21.6 | 14.8 | 6.4 | 0.4 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 64.7 | 53.6 | 70.2 | 79.2 | 75.7 | 84.7 |
| 59.8 | 48.3 | 64.8 | 75.4 | 71.3 | 76.5 |
| 22.2 | 16.7 | 21.5 | 34.0 | 47.6 | 70.7 |
| 37.6 | 31.6 | 43.3 | 41.4 | 23.7 | 5.8 |
| 53.8 | 43.2 | 58.2 | 68.5 | 66.4 | 62.9 |
| 5.2 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 12.7 |
| 0.2 | * | * |  | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | * | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 8.2 |
| 35.3 | 46.4 | 29.8 | 20.9 | 24.3 | 15.3 |
| 28.9 | 42.3 | 21.7 | 12.6 | 5.2 | 0.9 |

Table C $\begin{gathered}\text { Economic status by age of youngest dependent child and age, people of working age } \\ \text { (spring 1996); not seasonally adjusted } \\ \text { [continued] }\end{gathered}$ (spring 1996); not seasonally adjusted [continued]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sritain, per |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wom |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All | With | st dep | child |  |  | (16-64) |
|  |  | 0-15 | 0-4 | 5-10 | 11-15 |  |  |
| Spring 1996 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 58.8 | 29.3 | 28.8 | 33.3 | * | 64.3 | 62.1 |
| Full-time | 36.7 | 9.5 | 9.1 | * | * | 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 | 0.9 |  |  |  | * | 0.9 | ${ }_{3.8}$ |
| On Government-supported training and employment programmes | 1.9 | * | * | * | * | 2.2 |  |
| Unpaid family workers ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 1.9 | * | * | * | * | 2.2 | 2.8 |
| 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 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 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 and employment programmes | 0.2 | * | . | * | * |  | 0.5 |
| Unpaid family workers ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 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 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 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 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 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 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 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 and employment programmes | * | * | * | * |  |  | . |
| Unpaid family workers ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 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 |


:

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

|  |  |  |  |  | perc |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Women (16-59) |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Men } \\ & (16-64) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | All | With youngest dependent child aged |  |  |  | Without dependen children |  |
|  |  | 0-15 | 0-4 | 5-10 | 11-15 |  |  |
| All in employment ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10,994 | 3,947 | 1,435 | 1,379 | 1,133 | 7,047 | 13,835 |
| 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 | 625 |
| 6 months but less than 12 months | 1,109 | 379 | 164 | 141 | 73 | 730 | 1,111 |
| 1 year but less than 2 years | 1,388 | 540 | 201 | 224 | 114 | 848 | 1,461 |
| 2 years or more | 7,303 | 2,600 | 871 | 860 | 870 | 4,702 | 9,896 |
| 2 years but less than 5 years | 2,242 | 902 | 274 | 378 | 250 | 1,340 | 2,301 |
| 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 | 2,061 |
| All in employment ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 2 years | 33.3 | 33.9 | 39.0 | 37.4 | 23.1 | 33.0 | 28.0 |
| Less than 3 months | 5.4 | 5.5 | 7.7 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 5.4 | 4.8 |
| 3 months but less than 6 months | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 4.5 |
| 6 months but less than 12 months | 10.1 | 9.6 | 11.5 | 10.3 | 6.5 | 10.4 | 8.1 |
| 1 year but less than 2 years | 12.7 | 13.7 | 14.1 | 16.3 | 10.1 | 12.1 | 10.6 |
| 2 years or more | 66.7 | 66.1 | 61.0 | 62.6 | 76.9 | 67.0 | 72.0 |
| 2 years but less than 5 years | 20.5 | 22.9 | 19.2 | 27.5 | 22.1 | 19.1 | 16.7 |
| 5 years but less than 10 years | 22.0 | 24.5 | 22.6 | 20.1 | 32.5 | 20.6 | 19.1 |
| 10 years but less than 20 years | 18.0 | 15.7 | 18.0 | 11.9 | 17.4 | 19.4 | 21.2 |
| 20 years or more | 6.1 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 5.0 | 7.9 | 15.0 |

Employment by occupation²: women in employment with or without childre Empl whether working full- or part-time; spring 1996 (not seasonally adjusted)


[^2]

Great Britain, thousands and per cent Great Britain, thousands and per a

| Industry |  | All persons | Women aged 16-59 |  |  |  |  | Men <br> aged <br> 16-64 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | All ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | With children | Without children | Fulltime ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Part- } \\ & \text { time } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| All in employment ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  | 24,829 | 10,994 | 3,947 | 7,047 | 6,165 | 4,828 | 13,835 | 44.3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { A-B } \\ & 001 \end{aligned}$ | Agriculture \& fishing Agriculture, hunting etc | $\begin{aligned} & 440 \\ & 413 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \\ & 114 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72 \\ & 71 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \\ & 63 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 323 \\ & 299 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.5 \\ & \\ & \hline 7.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| C, E | Energy \& water | 287 | 54 | 13 | 40 | 43 | 11 | 234 | 18.7 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{D}_{15 / 16} \end{aligned}$ | Manufacturing <br> Food, beverage, tobacco products manufacture | 4,858 | 1,308 | 384 | 924 | 1,012 | 296 | 3,550 | 26.9 |
|  |  | 520 | 179 | 54 | 125 | 127 |  | 341 | 4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 18 \\ & 19 \\ & 20 / 21 \end{aligned}$ | Textile manufacture Clothing, fur manufacture | $\begin{aligned} & 186 \\ & 170 \end{aligned}$ | 11888 | ${ }_{34}^{26}$ | 83 | 97 | 25 | 88 52 | 52.7 69.3 |
|  | Leather, leather goods manufacture | 37 | 15 |  | 11 | 10 |  | 22 | ${ }_{41} 6.7$ |
|  | Wood, straw, cork, wood products (not furniture) pulp, paper, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{23}^{22}$ | Printing, publishing, recorded media Coke, petrol products, nuclear fuel manufacture | 199 418 | ${ }_{163}$ | 15 50 | - 26 | r $\begin{array}{r}31 \\ 121\end{array}$ | 10 41 | $\begin{aligned} & 158 \\ & 256 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.7 \\ & 38.9 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 61 | 11 |  |  | 10 |  | 50 | 18.4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 25 \\ & 26 \\ & 27 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | manufacture | re 321 | 90 | 24 | 66 | 76 | 14 | 231 | . 1 |
|  | Rubber, plastic products manufactureOther non-metalic products manufacture | 257 | 62 | 19 | 43 | 43 | 19 | 195 | . 1 |
|  |  | 168 | 38 |  | 28 | 30 |  | 131 | ${ }^{22.4}$ |
|  | Basic metals manutactureFabric-metal production (not machinery,equipment) manufacture | 188 | 22 |  | 14 | 18 |  | 167 | 11.5 |
|  |  | 414 | 65 | 18 | 47 | 48 | 17 | 48 |  |
| 29 | Machinery, equipment manufacture | 497 | 90 | 28 | 62 | 72 | 18 | 407 |  |
| 31 | Elec machinery, equipment manufacture <br> Radio, TV, communication equipment manufacture | 124 |  | 2 | 22 | ${ }_{5}^{25}$ | 11 | 96 | . 6 |
|  |  | 238 | 68 | 20 |  |  | 11 |  |  |
|  |  | 159 | 58 | 18 | 40 | 48 | 10 | 101 | 36.3 |
| 33 | Medical, precision, optical equipment manufacture | 148 | 37 | 12 | 25 | 29 |  |  | 25.1 |
| 343536 | Motor vehicles, trailers, etc manufacture Other transport equipment manufacture | 300 | 40 | 12 | 29 | 33 |  | 260 | 13.4 |
|  |  | 218 | 23 | 19 | 18 |  | 19 |  |  |
|  | Construction Construction | 1,732 | 172 | 67 | 105 | 92 | 80 |  |  |
| 45 |  | 1,732 | 172 | 67 | 105 | 92 |  | -,560 | 9.9 |
|  | Distribution, hotels \& restaurants Sales of motor vehicles, parts, fuel etc Wholesale, commission trade (fee, contract) Retail trade (not motor vehicle) repair Hotels, restaurants | 4,947 | 2,537 | 892 | 1,645 | 984 | 1,553 | 2,410 | 51.3 |
|  |  | + 765 | 116 217 | 39 63 | 76 155 | 69 143 |  | 412 548 | 21.9 28.4 |
|  |  | 2,538 | 1,538 | 554 | 984 | 527 | 1,011 | 1,000 | 60.6 |
|  |  | 1,116 | 666 | 236 | 430 | 245 | 421 | 450 | 59.7 |
| 1 61/62 <br> 63 <br> 64 | Transport \& communication Transport by land, pipeline Water and air transport Auxiliary transport activities, travel agentsPost, telecommunications | 1,577 | 356 | 113 | 243 | 251 | 4 | 1,222 | 22.5 |
|  |  | 601 | 72 | 24 | 18 | 48 | 24 | 528 | 4 |
|  |  | 77 | 24 |  | 18 | ${ }^{20}$ |  |  | $31.4$ |
|  |  | 403 497 | 128 131 | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | 94 82 | 89 | ${ }_{48}^{28}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 31.7 \\ & 26.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }_{65}^{\mathrm{J}-\mathrm{K}}$ | Banking, finance \& insurance, etc Financial intermediation (not insurance, pensions) | 3,462 | 1,587 | 507 | 1,080 | 1,082 | 504 | 1,875 | 45.8 |
|  |  | 611 | 357 | 126 | 231 | 257 | 100 | 254 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 66 \\ & 67 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | Insurance, pensions (not Social Security) Other financial (not insurance, pensions) | 99 | 45 | 10 | 35 | 36 |  | 55 |  |
|  |  | 377 | 179 | 44 | 135 | 140 | 39 | 198 | ${ }^{47.5}$ |
|  | Real estate activities <br> Personal, household, machinery | 325 | 167 |  | 106 | 112 |  |  |  |
|  | equipment rental (no operator) | 108 | 35 | 13 | 22 | 25 |  | 73 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 72 \\ & 73 \\ & 74 \end{aligned}$ |  | 277 | 74 | 24 | 50 | 57 | 17 | 203 | 5 |
|  | Computer, related activities Research, development Other business activities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,576 | 701 | 219 | 482 | 434 | 267 |  |  |
| $\frac{\text { L-N }}{75}$ | Public admin, education \& health Public administration, defence, social security | 6,009 | 4,072 | 1,681 | 2,390 | 2,264 | 1,808 | 1,937 | 67.8 |
|  |  |  | 623 |  |  | 466 |  |  | 42.9 |
| 8085 | Education Health, social work | 1,891 | 1,304 | 594 | 710 | 695 | 608 | 588 | 8.9 |
|  |  | 2,668 | 2,145 | 872 | 1,273 | 1,103 | 1,042 | 522 | 80.4 |
| O-Q9091929395 | Other services <br> Sanitation, sewage, refuse disposal etc Activities of membership organisations Other service activities Private households with employed persons | 1,408 |  | 234 | 522 | 367 | 389 | 652 |  |
|  |  | 98 | 23 |  | 16 |  |  | 76 | 23.0 <br> 5.6 <br> 1 |
|  |  | 214 | 113 | 43 | 69 | 49 | 64 | 101 | 52.6 46.3 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}672 \\ \\ \hline 72 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 311 202 | 93 58 | 219 144 | 152 114 | 159 88 | 361 70 | 74.4 |
|  |  | ) 133 | 103 | 33 | 70 | 35 | 68 | 30 | 77.4 |
| G-Q | Total services | 17,403 | 9,307 | 3,427 | 5,880 | 4,949 | 4,358 | 8,096 | 53.5 |
| Private sector Public sector |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11,297 | ${ }^{39.7}$ |
|  |  | 5,899 | 3,488 | 1,383 | 2,105 | 1,978 | 1,510 | 2,411 |  |
| Workplace outside UK/inadequately described/no answer/does not apply |  | 109 | 36 | 12 | 25 |  | 31 | 73 | 33.3 |



a Less than 10.000 in cell: sample siz too small for rieliale estimate.


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Britai | hou | ds and | per |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Women |  |  |  |  |  | Men |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All |  | Married/living together |  | Other marital statuses |  | All |  | Married/living together |  | Other marital statuses |  |
|  | (000's) | Per <br> cent | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | ${ }_{\text {Per }}^{\text {cent }}$ |
| All ILO unemployed $=100$ per cent | 763 | 100 | 331 | 100 | 431 | 100 | 1,483 | 100 | 629 | 100 | 854 | 100 |
| Duration of unemployment ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 3 months | 261 | 34 | 126 | 38 | 135 | 31 | 325 | , 22 | 132 | 21 | 192 |  |
| 3 months but less than 6 months | 141 | 18 | 64 | 19 | 77 | 18 | 227 | 15 | 85 | 14 | 142 |  |
| 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 |  |
| 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 |

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

| Standard statistical region | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All 16-59 } \\ & =100 \\ & \text { per cent } \\ & \text { (000's) } \end{aligned}$ | United Kingdom, thousands and percein |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Economically active |  | In employment |  |  |  |  |  | ILO unemployed |  | Economically inactive |  |
|  |  |  |  | Alla |  | Full-time ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  | Part-time ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | Per cent | (000's) | ${ }_{\text {Per }}$ |
| 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 Midands | 1,198 | 879 | 73.4 | 824 | 68.8 | 453 | 37.8 | 371 | 31.0 | 55 | 4.6 | 319 | 26.0 |
| East Anglia | 609 | 446 | 73.4 | 417 | 68.6 | 218 | 35.8 | 199 | 32.8 | 29 | 4.8 | 162 | 26.0 |
| 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 | 199 | 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 |

[^3]
## ay tables

> Loles
> Woorkforce: UK Survey: UK
> Labour Force Survey: GB
> Workforce: GB
> Sackground economic ind

IMENT
lirkforce
7ployees in employment: industry time series
mployees in employment: administrative technica
d clerical in manufacturing
fitput, employment and productivity
OYMENT
Ksummary
B summany
fegions
issisted and local areas
Age and duration: UK
Regions: summary
Je: time series UK
cuntion: time series UK local authority areas
coun
Sarliamentary constituencies
Age: estimated rates
iternational comparison
GKflows
Claim history: interval between claims
By sought and usual occupation
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Redundancies by age
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UKsum
KK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows
ummary: seasonally adjusted: regions
summary: regions
otals; industries; causes
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6.1 Recent index movements
6.2 Detailed indices

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General index: time series
Changes on a year earlier: time series
6.8 International comparisons

International comparisons: all items exc housing costs
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7.1 Economic activity: seasonally adjusted

Economic activity: not seasonally adjustled
Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusta
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 7.4 } & \text { Full-time and part-time workers } \\ \text { 7.5 } & \text { Alternative measures of unemploymen }\end{array}$
(seasonally adjusted)
7.6 Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adiusted)
7.7 Job-relatedtraning received by employees

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING
8.1 Number of people participating in the programmes
8.2 Number of starts on the programmes

Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET leavers
Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers
Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET leavers
Who completed their agreed training
completed their agreed training
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A1 Disabled jobseekers: GB
definitions
REGULARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS
STATISTICAL ENQUIRY POINTS

##  muneadisiticare 

## Information about the Office for National

 Statistics, its services and data is available on the Internet. ONS's site on the World Wide Web is at: http://www.emap.com/ons/You will find information on
THE WORK OF THE ONS OFFICIAL STATISTICS CODE OF PRACTICE
STATSFAX SERVICE PRESS RELEASES ONS DATABANKNAVIDATA

ONS's Socio-Economic Statistics and Analys Group (SESAG) has a separate site at:
http:///www.open.gov.uk/lmsd/Imsdhome. htm.

## Look here for information on:

- SAMPLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA, INCLUDING LABOUR MARKET AND LABOUR

SURVEY (LFS) DATA SUBSCRIPTIONS TO LABOUR
HELPLINES ON LABOUR MARKET AND LFS DATA
You can also email SESAG on sesag.cso.cax@gtnet.gov.uk
for National Statistics publishes and complementary measures ployment and unemployment is based on results from
Force Survey (LFS) which is survey of households in the dom; the other uses employ mation collected from employers ation on unemployment from the people claiming unemployment enefits. The quarterly series of as been available for Great Britain 1992, prio the spring of each terly information for the United is only available from winte when the first quarterly LFS was ed in Northern Ireland; prior to FS in Northern Ireland (and there United Kingdom) was conducted
ollowing summary tables' the LFS force series have been used to ar as possible, separate overall piclabour force, the construction o tal 'workforce' in the Workforce esent different approaches to estie total number either in employ eeking employment.

MPL.OYMENT
measures of employment are comery different bases. The LFS classile according to their main job employment are people who did a re hours work in the reference week job they were temporarily away contrast, the Workforce in (WiE) counts jobs which conES estimates come from a sin and are necessarily consistent. ot the case with the WiE estimates depend on several sources - estiemployees and for the Armed or the self- employed are taken from and estimates of those on work Government training schemes are tained from administrative sources. Aditionally, the LFS is based on an average ime estimate.

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING
Both the LFS and WiE series have separate onnonts for people on Governmentsupported 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 statistical note published in the Octobe 1994 Employment Gazette

## UNEMPLOYMENT

LO (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 heir interview and had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or 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 a Employment Service offices on a particula day each month who are out of work, avail able for, capable of and actively seeking mploym published on a monthly basis (seo 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 pubished 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 $n$ nemployed and economi cally inactive add to the estimated total popincludes a wealth of demographic informa tion so that people's economic status can be tion so that people's economic status can be age, occupation, ethnic origin, qualifications
etc. Labour Force Surveys are conducted in
all. Labour Force Surveys are conducted in 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 sam pling error and is therefore very limited in what is available at local area level and second, as mentioned below, it is not ideal for ndustrial 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 per ception of the sector in which they work to feeds into National Accounts and the work force 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 cen of employees explicitly covered, there is some evidence that the employment figure their scope as those from the LFS Claimant unemployment: Th
Claimant unemployment: The claiman 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 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 househola, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation

|  | In employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Housmos |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Emploves | $\stackrel{\text { Sell }}{\text { empored }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Unpiad } \\ \text { Unold } \\ \text { workers } \end{gathered}$ | Total | Lion | $\begin{gathered} \text { Toalal } \\ \text { aciol } \end{gathered}$ | $\xrightarrow{\substack{\text { Eon } \\ \text { nactive }}}$ |  |
|  |  |  | (inct | $\underset{\substack{181 \\ 186 \\ 180}}{ }$ |  |  | coicle | (16.622 | 45.310 45 45465 4 |
|  |  |  | 278 <br> $\begin{array}{c}276 \\ \text { and } \\ 254 \\ 250\end{array}$ <br> 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{224}$ | 44 | -28 | -12 | ${ }^{227}$ | -156 | 72 | ${ }^{97}$ | 160 |
|  |  |  |  | $\underset{49}{55}$ |  |  | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{16,295 \\ 16,075}}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 4 . \\ & \hline 87 \\ & 38 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 108 | 15 | -16 | - | ${ }^{98}$ | -100 | 2 | 109 | 108 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 10,45 \\ & 0,405 \\ & 0,495 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 708 \\ & \hline 808 \\ & 8810 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \\ & 1220 \\ & 1125 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{126 \\ 98 \\ 98}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 807 git 8.815 837 | $\begin{array}{r}104 \\ \begin{array}{l}104 \\ 190 \\ 92 \\ 90\end{array} \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | 84 <br> $\substack{86 \\ 8.8 \\ 8.5 \\ 8 . \\ \hline \\ \hline}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 866 \\ & 8.86 \\ & 8.80 \\ & 8080 \\ & 808 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 116 | 30 | 12 | - 3 | 130 | .57 | 74 | - 12 |  |

0.2

SUMMARY TABLE
The Workforce in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

|  | Worktorce in employment |  |  |  |  |  | Worthere |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Employees } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { Employment } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ¢, | Total |  |  |
|  |  |  | ( |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{215 \\ 196 \\ 198}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,187 \\ & 2, i, 57 \\ & 2.077 \end{aligned}$ | ceis |
| ${ }_{\text {Changes }}^{\text {Chn }}$ Se. Sep 96 | 110 | 92 | 1 | 4 | 200 | -80 | ${ }^{120}$ |
| Sep 95- Sep 96 | 297 | ${ }^{66}$ | ${ }^{23}$ | -10 | 299 | -93 | 106 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,900 \\ & a_{0}^{290}, 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{194 \\ 183 \\ 184}}{\substack{20 \\ \hline}}$ | (en |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{2,492 \\ 2.531}}{\substack{2,51}}$ | $\underset{\substack{136 \\ 123 \\ 123}}{\substack{1 \\ \hline}}$ | 207 <br> 203 <br> 208 | $\begin{aligned} & 4018 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{1,666} 1$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Changes }}^{\text {Sunge }}$ Sep 96 | 57 | 72 | 2 | - | 127 | .59 | ${ }^{68}$ |
| Sep 95- Sep 96 | 150 | 11 | $-20$ | - | ${ }^{131}$ | -155 | 24 |
|  | come |  | $\underset{\substack{11 \\ 104 \\ 7 \\ \hline}}{ }$ | - |  | (675 |  |
|  |  | cio | ${ }_{74}^{79}$ | $\underset{15}{16}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Changes }}^{\text {Sunge }}$ Sep 96 | 54 | ${ }^{20}$ | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{73}$ | -20 | 5 |
| $\underline{\text { Sep 95- Sep 96 }}$ | 147 | 25 | -3 | 1 | 168 | ${ }^{38}$ | 130 |


|  | In employment |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ILO } \\ & \text { unemployed } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { econ. } \\ & \text { active } \end{aligned}$ | Econ. <br> nactive | $\begin{gathered} \text { Alled } \\ \text { ale } \\ \text { \&overer } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employees | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { Selff- } \\ \text { employed }} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Unpaid } \\ \text { tamery } \\ \text { workers } \end{gathered}$ | Total |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 21,939 \\ & 2,2,106 \\ & 2,1020 \\ & 2,1,024 \\ & 2,241 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,247 \\ & 3,219 \\ & 3,199 \\ & 3,299 \\ & 39290 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 245 \\ & 247 \\ & 225 \\ & 2227 \\ & 197 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131 \\ & 118 \\ & 122 \\ & 114 \\ & 115 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 44,474 \\ & 4,4,45 \\ & 4450 \\ & 44,502 \\ & 4,599 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 157 | 1 | -29 | 1 | 130 | -32 | 98 | -59 | 39 |
| Au 55 fut 95 | 301 | 44 | -47 | $-16$ | 283 | -166 | 117 | 35 | 151 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 11,462 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 11,57 \\ 11,578 \\ 111538 \\ 11,625 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | Ros. | $\begin{aligned} & 157 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 147 \\ 144 \\ 144 \\ 120 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 35 \\ & 45 \\ & 37 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,115 \\ & 14,150 \\ & 14.146 \\ & 14.183 \\ & 1,429 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,552 \\ & \substack{1.514 \\ 1,514 \\ 1,478 \\ 1,445} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Changes | 87 | -1 | $-24$ | 3 | 66 | $-34$ | 32 | -7 | 25 |
| An 95.4 Cl 96 | 163 | 10 | ${ }^{36}$ | -3 | 134 | -108 | 26 | ${ }^{73}$ | 99 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 793 \\ & 789 \\ & 885 \\ & 8850 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \\ & 90 \\ & 81 \\ & 89 \\ & 88 \\ & 78 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \\ & 83 \\ & 82 \\ & 77 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 844 \\ & 787 \\ & 7794 \\ & 7896 \\ & 786 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 69 | 2 | -5 | -2 | 64 | 2 | 66 | 52 | 14 |
| Av 95. Al | 138 | 34 | -10 | -13 | 149 | 58 | 90 | 38 | 52 |





| GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Section } \\ & \text { sebtion } \\ & \text { ser oction } \\ & \text { or group } \end{aligned}$ | Sep 1995 |  |  | Sep 1996 |  |  | 1995 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | Jull | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES | C.E | 2,983.3 | 1,190.1 | 4,173.4 | 2,966.8 | 1,167.3 | 4,136.1 | 4,159.2 | 4,171.0 | 4,173.4 | 4,179.7 | 4,188.1 | 4,204, |
| MIING AND QUARRYING | c | 58.2 | 7.9 | 66.2 | 54.4 | 8.4 | 62.8 | 64.5 | 65.2 | 66.2 | 64.6 | 64.3 | 65.4 |
|  |  | 31.4 10.3 | 4.8 | 36.2 <br> 10.9 <br> 20.9 | 31.5 <br> 9.9 <br> 1.9 | 4.4 | 36.4 10.3 10, | 36.2 10.9 10, | 36.4 10.8 10, | 36.2 10.9 10.9 | 35.3 10.9 24.3 | ${ }^{35.0} 11.0$ | ${ }_{10}^{35.6}$ |
|  | 11 | 21.1 | 4.2 | 25.3 | 21.6 | 4.5 | 26.1 | 25.3 | 25.6 | 25.3 | 24.3 | 24.1 | 24.4 |
| Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials | CB (1314) | 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 | - | 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 <br> beverages and tobacco <br> of beverages \& tobacco | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DA.1.15.8 } \\ & \text { 15.9.9/1. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 271,2 \\ & 22959 \\ & \hline 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.1 \\ & 150.1 \\ & \hline 50.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 377.3 \\ & 3797 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 278.2 \\ 2 \times 8.4 \\ 389: 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 167.9 \\ 16516.6 \\ 16.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46.1 \\ & 390.1 \\ & 56.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 40.2 \\ 383: 0 \\ 55: 2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 420.5 \\ & 384.5 \\ & 5 \cdot 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 477.4 \\ & 3797 \\ & 57: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46.7 \\ & 38.7 \\ & 37.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S51.4.4.4 } \\ & \text { S994: } \\ & 570 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.45 .4 \\ 396.1 \\ 66.6 \end{gathered}$ |
|  <br> textile products <br> of made-up textile articles, except apparel <br> of wearing apparel dressing \& dyeing of fur | 1 | ${ }_{98.6}^{134.6}$ | ${ }_{1}^{184.1}$ | 318.7 175.3 | ${ }_{94.0}^{133.1}$ | 187.0 78.6 | 320.1 172.6 | 319.4 175.7 | 319.7 175.5 | ${ }^{317.7}$ | 315.7 174.6 | 316.8 175.0 | ${ }^{319,9}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Resto }}^{17.4}$ | 14.3 84.3 | ${ }_{57}^{18.8}$ | 33.1 142.3 | ${ }_{80}^{13.2}$ | ${ }^{21.4} 5$ | - $\begin{array}{r}35.2 \\ 137.4 \\ 1\end{array}$ | 33.3 | 33.5 142.0 | 33.1 142.3 | 34.3 140.4 | 34,8 140.2 | $\underset{\substack{342 \\ 140.2 \\ \hline \\ \hline}}{ }$ |
|  | 18 | 36.0 | 107.4 | 143.4 | 39.1 | 108.4 | 147.5 | 143.7 | 144.1 | 143.4 | 141.1 | 141.8 | 45.5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Manufacture of leather \& } \\ & \text { leather products including footwear } \\ & \text { of leather and leather goods } \\ & \text { of footwear } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{DC} \\ & \text { i9.1/19.2 } \\ & 19.3 \end{aligned}$ | 20.4 12.3 12.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 15.6 \\ & 12.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.1 \\ & 28.1 \\ & 24.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.4 \\ & 19.8 \\ & 11.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.61 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 10.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34.0 \\ & 24.1 \\ & 22.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38.4 \\ 25.4 \\ 25.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37.8 \\ & 27.8 \\ & 24.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38.1 \\ 243.1 \\ 24.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37.2 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 24.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37.1 \\ & 23.3 \\ & 23.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3692 \\ \text { and } \\ 23.7 \end{gathered}$ |
| 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 <br> products, publishing \& printing <br> of corrugated paper $\&$ products paperboard, sacks \& bags, cartons, boxes, <br> of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wall paper paper products nec | ${ }_{21}^{\mathrm{DE}}$ | ${ }^{285.0} 8$ | ${ }_{\substack{167.4 \\ 35.0}}$ | ${ }^{454.1}$ | ${ }^{281.1} 8$ | ${ }_{162.2}^{165}$ | ${ }_{1}^{447.3}$ | ${ }_{1}^{459.9}$ | ${ }_{1}^{450.7}$ | ${ }_{\substack{454.1 \\ 120.0}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{453.8 \\ 120.0}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{456.3 \\ 118.3}}$ | ${ }_{175.8}^{4715}$ |
|  | 21.21 | . |  |  | 30.8 | 10.9 | 41.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rest of 21 |  |  |  | 51.1 | 24.2 | 75.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Publishing, printing $\qquad$ printing \& service activities related to printingpublishing \& 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 |
|  | 22.2 | .. |  |  | 137.0 | 59.4 | 196.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rest of 22 | .. |  |  | 63.2 | 67.8 | 130.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacture of coke, refined <br> petroleum products \& nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{DF}(23) \\ 23.2 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{14.4}^{24.7}$ | ${ }_{3.2}^{5.2}$ | 30.0 17.6 | ${ }_{14.0}^{23.9}$ | ${ }_{2.9}^{4.8}$ | ${ }_{17}^{28.7}$ | ${ }_{16.7}^{29.4}$ | ${ }^{29.1} 16$ | ${ }^{37.0} 17.6$ | ${ }^{29.9} 17.1$ | ${ }_{16.9}^{29.9}$ | ${ }_{17}^{29,7}$ |
| Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products \& man-made fibres | DG (24) | 74.5 | 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 | $\mathrm{DH}(25)$ | 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 | D1 (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 |
| Manutacture of basic metals and of basic metals <br> of fabricated metal products except machinen | ${ }_{2}^{\text {DJ }}$ | ${ }_{1}^{468.3}$ | ${ }_{14.7}^{87.7}$ | ${ }_{\substack{549.5 \\ 132.8}}$ | ${ }_{1}^{465.0}$ | ${ }_{14.3}^{86.3}$ | ${ }_{1259.4}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{547.0 \\ 133.5}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{549.5 \\ 132.8}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{550.3 \\ 135.2}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{554.5 \\ 134.0}}$ | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{557.5}$ |
|  | 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 |
| Manutacture 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 | 40.0 |
| Manufacture of electrica <br> \& optical equipment <br> of electrical machinery <br> \& apparatus nec <br> of electric motors, etc; control of accumulators, primary cells batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps f radio, television \& communication eqpt. of radio \& TV and telephone apparatus of medical, precision \& eptc. watches | ${ }_{30}^{\text {PL }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{323.7 \\ 36.4}}^{12 .}$ | ${ }_{1}^{163.0} 15$ | ${ }_{51}^{486.7}$ | 334.0 35.7 | ${ }_{1}^{165.5}$ | ${ }_{50.9} 9$ | ${ }_{52,3}^{473.5}$ | ${ }_{51.4}^{476.9}$ | ${ }_{51}^{486.7}$ | ${ }_{52.3}^{48.1}$ | ${ }_{52,0}^{48.2}$ | ${ }_{50,7}^{48.7}$ |
|  | 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 |
|  | 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 |
|  | 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 | 7.11 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {3 }}^{32.1}$ | 77.1 34.0 | ${ }_{20}^{44.8}$ | 122.0 54.1 | ${ }_{3}^{76.4}$ | ${ }_{19}^{4.3}$ | 120.7 52.3 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{120.4} 5$ | 12.1 53.6 | 122.0 54.1 | 121.6 53.9 | ${ }_{54}^{121.1}$ | ${ }^{118.7}{ }^{18}$ |
|  | ${ }_{32.2}$-32.3 | 43.1 | 24.8 | 67.8 | 43.4 | 25.0 | 68.4 | 67.3 | 67.5 | 67.8 | 67.6 | 66.8 | 6.6 |
|  | 33 | 97.6 | 47.2 | 144.8 | 99.2 | 46.7 | 145.9 | 141.3 | 141.4 | 144.8 | 141.4 | 141.7 | 7 |
| Manufacture of transport <br> equipment of motor vehicles, trailers <br> of other transport equipment <br> of other transport equipment except aircraft \& spacecraft | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DM } \\ & \text { S4 } \\ & 35.3 \\ & 35.3 \\ & \text { Rest of 35 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 310.20 .8 \\ & 1736.6 \\ & 136 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & \hline 26.7 \\ & 17.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 234.54. } \\ & \text { 155:4 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 314.8 \\ 179 \\ 139.8 \\ \hline 8.3 \\ 52.5 \\ 5.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 9.5 .5 \\ \hline 9.2 \\ 77.3 \\ 11.6 \\ 5.7 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 361.31 .3 \\ & \hline 2083.3 \\ & 153.1 \\ & 94.9 \\ & 58.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 348,7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 350.2 200.6 149.5 |  | 355.1 <br> 204 <br> 150.5 | 356.5 <br> 255:4 <br> 151.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 3001 \\ & \hline 1025 \\ & 1525 \end{aligned}$ |
| Manufacturing nec of furniture of furniture | $\substack{\text { d } \\ 36.1}_{\text {c/ }}$ | ${ }_{88,4}^{131.4}$ | ${ }_{24.1}^{54.1}$ | ${ }_{1}^{185.4} 1$ | ${ }_{8}^{127.1}$ | ${ }_{25.2}^{47.7}$ | ${ }_{108.9}^{174.8}$ | ${ }^{1910.0}$ | ${ }^{1897.4} 1$ | ${ }_{1}^{1857.4} 1$ | 188.0 108.1 | ${ }_{\substack{185.0 \\ 108.8}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{188.3 \\ 10.9}}$ |
| 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 | 159.8 | 157.9 |
| lectricity, gas, steam <br> and hot water supply <br> Collection, purification and distribution of | 40 | 91.7 | 26.1 | 117.8 | 65.0 | 17.4 | 82.4 | 121.4 | 120.5 | 117.8 | 116.5 | 116.2 | 4.8 |
|  |  | 33.2 | 11.6 | 44.7 | 30.1 | 10.8 | 40.9 | 43.1 | 42.6 | 44.7 | 43.1 | 42.6 | 43.1 |



| Indices of output, employment and productivity |
| :--- |
| 10 |


|  | Whole economy |  |  | Production industries |  |  | Manufacturing industries |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Ouput' |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { outpupt per } \\ \text { amporpor } \end{gathered}$ | Output |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { outpupt per per } \\ \text { demporpored } \end{gathered}$ | Output | $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{\text { Workiore in } \\ \text { enployment }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { outpuptrop per } \\ \text { enemporpord } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {maxas }}$ | 979.6 | 97.8 | ${ }_{1009}^{1009}$ | 99.6 | ${ }_{1039}^{109}$ | ${ }_{98.6}^{99.6}$ | ${ }_{98,3}^{97}$ | ${ }^{1026}$ | ${ }_{9959}^{99.7}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 987 \\ \text { agm } \\ 100.6 \\ 100 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100.4 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } \\ \hline 9.9 \end{gathered}$ |  | 1032 <br> los. <br> and <br> 1024 <br> 1024 | $\begin{gathered} 969 \\ \text { and } \\ 9895 \\ 98.5 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 1002 <br> $\substack{10.2 \\ \text { and } \\ 1004}$ | $\underset{\substack{1028 \\ \text { lot } \\ 10223 \\ 1023}}{\substack{2 \\ \hline}}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 10.4 \\ \text { a.o. } \\ \text { a. } 9.7 \\ \hline 9.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1001 \\ \text { 100. } \\ \text { and } \\ \hline 095 \end{gathered}$ |  | 1003 <br> $\substack{10,6 \\ \text { and } \\ 08 \\ \hline 103}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.6 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } \\ & 90.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1015 \\ \substack{10.5 \\ \text { and } \\ 980} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{900 \\ 1000 \\ 100202} \\ 1002 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 9.8 \\ \text { ag. } \\ 97.6 \\ 97.6 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { and } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ano. } 10.1 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 966 \\ \text { and } \\ 933.6 \\ 93,9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { gi, } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { get } \\ \hline 9.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1010 \\ & \text { jo10 } \\ & 10208 \\ & 1048 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 9.9 \\ \text { aj.9. } \\ 9860 \\ \hline 6.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.97 \\ \text { and } \\ 9.072 \\ 9395 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9.95 \\ & 9.95 \\ & 9729 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 887 \\ \text { an } \\ 8870 \\ 8450 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 985 \\ \text { and } \\ 100.0 \\ 100.7 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 970 <br> $\substack{9.8 .8 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0}$ | $\begin{gathered} 897 \\ \text { and } \\ 82825 \\ 8225 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{951 \\ \text { abs } \\ 955}}{\substack{9.8 \\ \hline}}$ |  | 1132 <br> $\substack{1185 \\ 1145 \\ 1145 \\ \hline}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 a \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 949 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 94.5 \\ & 94.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1003 \\ & \substack{1020 \\ 10.8 \\ 10.6} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 97.3 <br> $\substack{907.8 \\ 100.2 \\ 100 .}$ |  | $\substack{1168 \\ \text { and } \\ 1208 \\ 1208}$ |
| aid |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{1052 \\ \text { 10. } \\ \text { 10. } \\ 1064}}{\substack{0.4 \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 822 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 8282 \\ & 828 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.89 \\ & 8.80 \\ & 848.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{1200 \\ \text { and } \\ 120.3 \\ 120.4}}{\substack{4 \\ \hline}}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \text { oig } \\ & \text { a } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1026 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Nas } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 955 \\ & \substack{955 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { NA }} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1065 \\ \text { 1068 } \\ \text { 108. } 0.1 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 825 \\ & \text { geti } \\ & 881.4 \\ & \hline 8.4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 84.8 \\ & \text { ation } \\ & 884.2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120.5 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } 2.20 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |


|  |  | MALE AND FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | UNEMPLOYED |  | SEASONALLY AdJusted \# |  |  |  | UnEmploved by duration |  |  |
|  |  | Number | Per cent worktorce | Number | $\underset{\substack{\text { Peor cent } \\ \text { workioree }}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change } \\ & \text { singe } \\ & \text { sinevious } \\ & \text { month } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Over 4 weeks weeks aged under 60 | Over <br> weeks aged 60 |
| 19934 <br>  <br> 19995 <br> 1996 <br> 1906 | Annual <br> averages |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10.3 \\ & .9 .4 \\ & 8.3 \\ & 7.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 9.3 .3 \\ 9.3 \\ 8.2 \\ 7.5 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } 12 \\ & \text { Fan } 9 \\ & \text { Mar } 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.9 \\ & 8.8 \\ & 8.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,401.3 \\ & 2,370.9 \\ & 2,351.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.6 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 8.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -22.5 \\ -30.4 \\ -19.1 \end{gathered}$ | -35.8 <br> -3.34 <br> -24.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 261 \\ & .264 \\ & .222 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,29 \\ & 2,193 \\ & 2,154 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 23 \\ & 23 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr ris } \\ & \text { Map } 111 \\ & \text { Jan } 8 \text { 8 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.5 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 8.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.3 \\ & 8.3 \\ & 8.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -20.0 \\ -1.15 \\ -7.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -23.2 \\ -12.9 \\ -12.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2959 \\ \hline 199 \\ 208 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,095 \\ & 2,089 \\ & 2,0,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23 \\ 23 \\ 24 \\ 24 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } 13 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aur } \\ & \text { Aus } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.3 \\ & 8.4 \\ & 8.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,31.10 \\ & 2,2,20.0 \\ & 2,2640 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.2 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 8.1 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -2.1 \\ -2 \cdot 1.0 \\ -26.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -6.9 \\ -{ }^{-10.4} \\ -16.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 325 \\ & { }_{265}^{656} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,991 \\ & 2,068 \\ & 2,017 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } 12 \\ & \text { Not } \\ & \text { Noce } 14 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \\ & 8.8 \\ & 8.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,264.6 \\ & { }_{2}^{2}, 2455 \\ & 2,255.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.1 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 8.0 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{-200}^{0.0} 0.0$ | $\begin{gathered} 15.515 .5 \\ -9.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 242 \\ 246 \\ 236 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,942 \\ 1,952 \\ 1,9727 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 18 \\ 19 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| 1996 | Jan 11 Feb 8 8 <br> Mar 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,310.5 \\ & 2,3030.5 \\ & 2,230.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.2 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 8.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,206.5 \\ & 2,26,58 \\ & 2,186.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 \\ & 7.9 \\ & 7.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -28.7 \\ -25.6 \\ -25.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19: 3 \\ -19: 8 \\ -10: 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 242 \\ 242 \\ 206 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,037 \\ 2,039 \\ 2,005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr y1 } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,223.9 \\ & 2,1,474 \\ & 2,096.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 \\ & 7.7 \\ & 7.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,182,4 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2,186.4 \\ 2,1,150.3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 7.7 \\ 7.7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -4.3 .1 \\ -4610 \\ -460 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -8.1 \\ -15.1 \\ -12.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 236 \\ & 196 \\ & 206 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,9681 \\ & 1,981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aull } 11 \\ & \text { Aus } \\ & \text { Sup } 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,1,18.1 .{ }_{2}^{2}, 1,103 \\ & 2,103.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.78 \\ & 7.5 \\ & \hline, 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,126.0 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 2,1070.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.6 \\ & 7.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.4 \\ & .4 .4, \\ & -37.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 249 \\ 242 \\ 226 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,894 \\ & \substack{1,844 \\ 1,860} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & \substack{18 \\ 18 \\ \hline \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 R | $\begin{aligned} & 1,977.2 \\ & 1,868.2 \\ & 1,868.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.1 \\ & 6.7 \\ & 6.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,025,2 \\ & 1,989.8 \\ & 1,883.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.2 \\ & 6.9 \\ & 6.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text {-45.6.6.6. } \\ \hline-56.7 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2138 \\ & 208 \\ & 204 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,747 \\ & 1, .68 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 17 \\ \hline 15 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Jan 9 P | 1,907.8 | 6.8 | 1,815.3 | 6.5 | -67.8 | -70.0 | 223 | 1,670 | 15 |

2.2

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

| $\begin{gathered} 1993 \\ \hline 1994 \\ \text { 1995 } \\ 1996 \end{gathered}$ | Annual averages |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10.2 \\ & \hline 0.3 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 7.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,796.9 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2,52, .5 \\ 2,20.1 \\ 2,020.1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.2 \\ & \hline 9.2 \\ & 8.1 \\ & 7.1 \\ & 7.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1995 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan } 12 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { aefo } \\ \text { Nam9 } \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,411.5 \\ & \\ & 2,38.39 .3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.9 \\ & 8.9 \\ & 8.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,399.9 \\ & { }_{2}^{2,280} \\ & 2,262.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.5 \\ & 8.4 \\ & 8.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -21.7 \\ & -2.7 \\ & -18.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -34.8 \\ -3.62 .6 \\ -2.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 254 \\ & 294 \\ & 296 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,134 \\ & 2,109 \\ & 2,074 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 24 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr r } 131 \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jan } 81 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,287.26 .6 \\ & \substack{2,1699} \\ & 2,169.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.4 \\ & 8.4 \\ & 8.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,243.1 \\ & { }_{2}^{2,2535} \\ & 2,255.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.2 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 8.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -19.0 \\ -19.1 \\ -6.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -22.3 \\ -19.1 \\ -12 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 252 \\ & \hline 194 \\ & 204 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{2,014 \\ 2,014 \\ 1,947} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Juls 13 Aus Seo 14 14 |  | $\begin{gathered} 8.2 \\ 8.3 \\ 8.1 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.1 \\ & 8.1 \\ & 8.1 \\ & 8.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -2.8 \\ -10.8 \\ -25.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -6.8 \\ -9.7 \\ -96.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 315 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 256 \\ 248 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,999 \\ & 1,998 \\ & 1,936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 19 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { odt } 12 \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Noc } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,126.8 \\ \text { and } \\ 2,1144.1 \\ \hline, 1 \end{gathered}$ | 7.8 7.8 7.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,178 \cdot 2 \\ & 2,1,188 \cdot 2 \\ & 2,149: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.0 \\ & 7.9 \\ & 7.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.7 \\ -2.0 .0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -14.8 \\ -14.9 \\ -9.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 244 \\ & { }_{24}^{234} \\ & 234 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,864 \\ & 1,864 \\ & 1,894 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & { }_{18}^{18} \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1996 | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} \text { an } 11 \\ \text { Fer } \\ \text { Mar } \\ \text { Mat } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.2 \\ & 8.1 \\ & 7.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,121.0 \\ & 2,126 \\ & 2,101.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \\ & 7.7 \\ & 7.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -28.25 .5 \\ -25.5 \\ -5.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -19.1 \\ & -{ }_{-1}^{10.6} \\ & -15.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 246 \\ & 243 \\ & 200 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,958 \\ & 1,9560 \\ & 1,926 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } 11 \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jan } 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,136.7 \\ & { }_{2}^{2,0,041.7} \\ & 2,011 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \\ & 7.6 \\ & 7.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 20.096. } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \hline, 063.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.7 \\ & 7.6 \\ & 7.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -5.0 \\ \begin{array}{c} -5.8 \\ -17.8 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -8.2 \\ \begin{array}{c} -1.8 \\ -12.8 \end{array}, 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2301 \\ & 190 \\ & 195 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,89 \\ 1 \\ 1,854 \\ 1,799 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ \hline 19 \\ \hline 19 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } 11 \\ & \text { Aut } \\ & \text { Sep } 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,067.3 \\ 2,088.9 \\ 2,041.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.6 \\ & 7.6 \\ & 7.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,039.3 \\ & 2,01.31 \\ & 1,885.0 \end{aligned}$ | 7.5 7.4 7.4 | $\begin{aligned} & -24.0 \\ & -14.0 \\ & -3.0 \end{aligned}$ | -19.0 -19.8 -26.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 288 \\ & \\ & 288 \\ & 288 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,762 \\ & 1, .828 \\ & 1,778 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 18 \\ 18 \\ 17 \end{array}{ }^{2} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Oct 10 <br> Nov 14Now 14 <br> Dec 12 F | $\begin{aligned} & 1,895.7 \\ & 1,797.5 \\ & 1,796.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.0 \\ & 6.6 \\ & 6.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,945.8 \\ & 1,8508 \\ & 1,888.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.1 \\ & 6.8 \\ & 6.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -42.20 .0 \\ & -45.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -32.2 \\ -5.8 .8 .8 \\ -58.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 207 \\ & 203 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,672 \\ & \substack{1,580 \\ 1,582} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & \substack{15 \\ 15} \end{aligned}$ |
| 1997 | Jan 9 P | 1,836.9 | 6.7 | 1,744.5 | 6.4 | -64.3 | -66.1 | 218 | 1,604 | 15 |




CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (1atid |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }^{1118}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{4.8}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{46}$ |  | (199\% |
| +1.19 | come | ${ }^{112}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{44}$ | cisis. |  |
| 1.108 | ${ }^{1.909}$ | 1.108 |  | ${ }_{4}^{48}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{44}$ |  |  |
| - 108 | ${ }^{1.1087}$ | (108 |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{4}$ | cint | ${ }_{4}^{43}$ |  |  |
| 1.118 |  | ${ }_{10}^{10.9}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {4 }}^{4}$ |  | cose |
| +107 |  | ${ }^{10.4} 10.5$ |  | - 4 | cis | ${ }_{\text {蛙 }}$ |  | comm |
| - $\begin{aligned} & 182 \\ & 98 \\ & 98\end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{10.7}$ | cis | ${ }_{\text {d }}^{4}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | $\underset{\substack{125 \\ \text { lat } \\ 1220}}{ }$ |  |
| \% |  | 9\% ${ }^{9}$ |  |  |  |  |  | coide |
| 92 | ${ }_{\text {L }}^{1,302}$ | 8.7 | 429,5 | ${ }_{36}$ | 414, | ${ }_{3} 5$ | 1007 | ${ }_{197} 197$ jamp P |




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|  |  |  | \％ |  | \％ |  | （28 |  |  | citit |  |
|  |  | 哏 | ：${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | \％ | \％${ }^{\text {fig }}$ | 罍 | \％ | \％ | 管 | \％ | 旡 |
| \％ |  | ${ }^{89}$ | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{18}$ | \％ | 4 |  | 硠 | 8 | 9 |  | 如品 |
| 罭： | 11989 |  | ${ }^{38}$ | \％ | 4 |  | ${ }_{72}^{78}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | 3\％ | ${ }^{1 / 8 \%}$ |  |
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| 189 | ${ }^{1298}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | － | $\because$ |  | 102 |  | so |  |  | s．0 |
|  | 迎 |  | \％ | （190 | \％ | ${ }^{\text {lu }}$ | \％ |  |  | 趗 |  |
| ${ }^{1 / 46}$ | ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | ${ }_{\text {fix }}^{\text {fix }}$ | \％ | ${ }^{18} 8$ | 管 | \％ | ${ }^{3}$ | \％ | \％ | \％ |  |
| － | ！ | \％ |  | 吅 | \％${ }^{\frac{18}{2}}$ | 198 | 震 | ${ }^{28} 8$ | \％ | ${ }^{120}$ |  |
|  | \％ | \％ | ${ }_{4}^{6}$ | \％ | ${ }^{\frac{1}{8}}$ |  | ！ | ${ }^{18}$ | 蒋 | \％ |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Pa }}$ | \％i\％ | 旡 | \％ | ： | ${ }_{8}^{88}$ |  | \％ | ${ }^{3}$ | 38 | \％if | \％ |
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|  | ${ }^{18}$ | ${ }_{\text {cis }}^{6}$ | \％ | \＃8 | \％ |  | ： | － | \％ |  | ${ }^{4}$ |
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|  | 旡 | \％${ }_{\text {\％}}$ | ${ }^{\frac{7}{8} 5}$ | ${ }^{10.6}$ | \％${ }_{3}$ |  | 行 |  | 36 | （1ay | \％ |
| vas | ${ }_{138} 18$ | 201 | ${ }_{75}$ | ${ }_{10.4}$ | ， | ${ }_{108}$ |  | so | ss | ${ }^{123}$ |  |
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|  |  | \％is | \％ | ＋18 | \％ 8 |  | ！ | \％ | \％ | ${ }^{1480}$ | ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ |
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|  |  | \％ | 谁 | 员员 | ${ }^{3}$ |  | 㜢 | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {a }}$ | 品 |  | \％${ }^{\text {dif }}$ |
| （en） | cos | \％ | ${ }_{\text {s }}$ | ${ }_{\text {dos }}$ |  | 2000 |  | ${ }_{70}$ | 72 | ${ }^{125}$ | ， |

footroeses to tables 2.1 and 2.

|  | Numeru un | Wenloreo |  | Peacent | vorkeore |  | SEAS | Yaousteos |  |  |  |  |
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|  | ${ }^{1989}$ |  |  |  |  | ¢ | ${ }_{\text {ata }}^{14.18}$ |  | － 4.4 | ： 12 |  | ${ }^{88}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{10.8 \\ 9.6}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ |  |  |  |  | － |  | ${ }_{\substack{1102 \\ 1080}}^{\substack{10}}$ |  |
|  |  | $\substack { \text { los } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{108 \\ 1020{ \text { los } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 0 8 \\ 1 0 2 0 } } \end{subarray}$ |  | 9.8 | $\underset{\substack{13,5 \\ 130}}{\substack{130}}$ |  |  | ${ }^{9.6}$ | － 19 | ${ }_{2}^{19}$ | ${ }_{\substack { 108 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{1028 \\ 1027{ 1 0 8 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 0 2 8 \\ 1 0 2 7 } }\end{subarray}}$ | $\xrightarrow{29}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 8：6 |  | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ |  | ${ }^{9} 8$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{27 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ \hline \\ \hline}}$ |  |  |
|  | 123 | \％9． | ${ }_{250}$ | 8.9 | 12.5 | 4.2 | ${ }_{115} 15$ | ${ }_{8,3}$ | 3．4 | ${ }_{3.6}$ | ， |  |
|  | $\underset{\substack{1,117 \\ \text { and } \\ 1027}}{1027}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 8.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4}}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10,3 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 0,3 \\ 8, ~ \\ 8,1 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| cose | （1112 | ${ }_{\substack{865 \\ 880 \\ 880}}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{8.8}$ | － | ${ }_{4}^{4.8}$ |  | （e2\％ | ． 4.8 |  |  |  |
| cin |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{11.6}$ | 4 |  | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{8,5}$ |  | ${ }^{.0} 0.95$ |  |  |
| cin |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{8.3}$ | 11．18 | ${ }_{4}^{4.5}$ | $\underset{\substack { 1028 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{10.9{ 1 0 2 8 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 0 . 9 } } \\{10.8}\end{subarray}}{ }$ | 8， | －10 | 退：10， |  | 边 |
|  |  |  |  | $\underset{7}{71}$ | （0，5 | ${ }_{\substack{4 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 7}}$ | ¢ ${ }_{\text {gig }}^{\substack{\text { gid } \\ \text { g2 }}}$ | ${ }^{7}$ | ${ }_{4}^{42}$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {s．}}$ ． | ${ }_{75} 3$ |  | 7.6 | 10.6 | 3．8 | 0．1 | 7.1 | ${ }^{27}$ | ${ }^{3} .1$ | ${ }_{20} 1$ |  |
| Relid |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9.2 \\ & 8,24 \\ & 8.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cosem | cose |  | ${ }_{\substack{468 \\ 457 \\ 457}}$ | ${ }^{8.5}$ | 陽 | ${ }_{42}^{48}$ | ${ }_{\text {cosa }}^{\substack{1985}}$ | 8\％ | － 20 | －0． | ${ }_{\substack{1485 \\ 1802}}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{467}$ |  | 11．4 | ${ }_{4}^{4.1}$ |  | 艮1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | cos | （tas |  | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{8.5}$ | ${ }^{11.18}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.8}$ | － | ${ }^{8} 8$ | ${ }^{17}$ | －98 |  | 49 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{ }{10.4} 10.4$ |  |  | $\underset{\substack{78 \\ 7 \\ 7}}{ }$ |  | $4{ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1469 \\ 1883}}^{\substack{18}}$ |  |
| 1997 Jan 9 P NORTHERNIRE | ${ }_{\text {185 }}^{\text {185 }}$ N0． | ${ }_{124.5}$ | ， |  | \％ | d | ${ }_{173.3}$ |  | －5．4 | dr |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\underbrace{8.88}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{182}$ | ${ }^{11.8}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{0.5}$ | ${ }^{0.3}$ | \％89 |  |
| coit |  |  | ${ }^{197}$ | ${ }^{111}$ | ${ }^{14989}$ | （88） |  | 将 | －${ }^{0.7}$ | ：\％ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{118 \\ 12.8 \\ 120}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  | ${ }_{8}^{78}$ |  | \＃1．${ }^{1}$ | 80\％ | ：${ }^{0}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{10} 9$ |  |  |  |  | －${ }_{8}^{84}$ |  |  |  |
| 1987 jan 9 p | 70.8 | 56．0 | 14.8 | 9．2 | ${ }_{12} 2.5$ | 4.8 | 20.8 | 9．2 | ${ }^{3 .}$ | 3. | 55.1 |  |


|  | Male | Female | All | Rate \# |  |  | Male | Female | All | Rates \# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { per cent } \\ & \text { empones } \\ & \text { andunem- } \\ & \text { ployed } \end{aligned}$ | per cen worktor |  |  |  |  | per cent per ce employees workf and unem- ployed ployed |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,537 \\ \hline \text { 2.586 } \\ 5.474 \\ 314 \\ 676 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 14.4 \\ 7.0 \\ 9.5 \\ 9.5 \\ 10.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{l} 13.0 \\ 5.9 \\ \text { 5.6 } \\ 7.6 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | Sout Pembrokeshire Swansean Wolsool Wrexxamem | $\begin{aligned} & 1,705 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1,016 \\ 7,256 \\ 2,843 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 541 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.246 \\ & 8.738 \\ & 8,7976 \\ & 3,717 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees Stoke Stroud |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 5.9 \\ .9 .9 \\ 10.5 \\ 5.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & .9 \\ & 9.9 \\ & 5.8 \end{aligned}$ | Scotland |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sudbury } \\ & \text { Sunderland } \\ & \text { Swindon } \\ & \text { Taunton } \\ & \text { Telford \& Bridgnorth } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 3,130 \\ \hline 1,279 \\ ., 657 \\ 8959 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7.0 \\ 10.9 \\ \hline 4.9 \\ 5.3 \\ 4.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.3 \\ & 9.9 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 5,202 \\ 1,624 \\ 578 \\ 5,578 \\ \hline, 134 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,666 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,888 \\ & 2,051 \\ & 1,753 \\ & 4,151 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Thanet } \\ & \substack{\text { Thatior } \\ \text { Tillor } \\ \text { Tiveran } \\ \text { Torbay }} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,578 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 046$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,194 \\ \begin{array}{r} 1,424 \\ 172 \\ 1,76 \\ 1,309 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,772 \\ & \hline, 468 \\ & \hline, 468 \\ & 5,618 \\ & 5,518 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14.9 .9 \\ .9 .3 \\ \text { 25.5.5 } \\ \hline 1119 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.18 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 8 . \\ & 8.8 \end{aligned}$ | Badenoch <br> Banth <br> Berwickshire <br> Blairgowrie and Pitlochry | $\begin{array}{r} 316464 \\ 3.497 \\ 3.233 \\ 578 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 154 \\ & 945 \\ & 914 \\ & 223 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 469 \\ \begin{array}{r} 469 \\ 4.212 \\ 4.217 \\ 847 \\ 801 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 10.7 \\ 5.5 \\ 8.5 \\ 8.5 & 4.4 \\ 7.5 & 7.6 \\ 7.5 \\ 5.8 \end{array}$ |
| Torrington <br> Totnes <br> Trowbridge \& Frome <br> Tunbridge Wells |  | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \\ & \hline 747 \\ & \hline 947 \\ & 9483 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 411 \\ \begin{array}{c} 4,87 \\ 2.835 \\ 2,000 \\ 4.047 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.2 \\ & 8.6 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 7.8 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5: 2 \\ & 6.0 \\ & 4.7 \\ & .7 \end{aligned}$ |  | 891 385 328 3,83 1,83 | 338 <br> $\begin{array}{l}124 \\ 115 \\ 372 \\ 372\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,29 \\ 599 \\ 493 \\ \hline, 223 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 388 \\ & 7.581 \\ & 9.883 \\ & 481 \\ & 320 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 208 \\ \begin{array}{r} 2001 \\ 2.9019 \\ \hline, 955 \\ 156 \end{array} \\ \hline 106 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.596 \\ \substack{59.592 \\ \hline 696 \\ 426} \\ 426 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 8.6 \\ & .9 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 6.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 7.7 \\ & 7.9 \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ | Dumbarton Dumfries Dundee Dunfermline Dunoon and Bute $\qquad$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,540 \\ \substack{1,311 \\ \hline 688 \\ 3,886 \\ \hline 843} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 742 \\ & \hline 180 \\ & 1.820 \\ & 1.084 \\ & 3414 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 11.3 \\ 10.6 \\ 10.6 \\ 10.5 & 6.6 \\ 14.5 & 9.1 \\ \hline 14.3 \end{array}$ |
| Warrington <br> Wattord $\&$ Luto <br> Wellingborough \& Rushder <br> Wells |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.046 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 788 \\ 3.865 \\ \hline 655 \\ 547 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 5.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,984 \\ & 1,961 \\ & 1,135 \\ & 240 \\ & 94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,325 \\ \hline 1,33 \\ 5,394 \\ \hline 984 \\ 468 \end{array}$ |  |
| Weston-super-Mare Whitchurch \& Market Drayton Whitehaven Widnes \& Runcorn |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9055 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 243 \\ 190 \\ 1.950 \\ 1,245 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.0 .0 \\ & 12.7 \\ & 4.8 \\ & \hline 10.8 \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.5 \\ & 8.4 \\ & .8 \\ & 8.8 \\ & 9.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Frasastriugh } \\ & \text { Ginashies } \\ & \text { Gilasiow } \\ & \text { Greanock } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 284 \\ 494 \\ 41787 \\ 41,454 \\ 2,485 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ 163 \\ \text { 1.38 } \\ 10.587 \\ \hline 587 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 5.7 & 4.4 \\ \text { 14.6 } & 3.4 \\ 10.6 \\ 9.5 & 8.7 \\ 7.9 & 7.1 \\ 7.1 \end{array}$ |
| Wigan \& St. Helens <br> Winchester \& Eastleigh <br> Wirral \& Chester <br> Wisbech |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,435 \\ \begin{array}{l} 487 \\ 4.384 \\ 4.384 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,636 \\ & 2,676 \\ & 0,976 \\ & 19,864 \\ & 1,625 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.0 \\ & 2.6 \\ & .0 .5 \\ & \hline 0.5 \\ & \hline 9.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.9 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 8.2 \\ 2.2 \\ 9.6 \\ 9.2 \end{array}{ }^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Haddington } \\ & \text { Hawick } \\ & \text { Huntly } \\ & \text { Hnvergordon and Dingwall } \\ & \text { Inverness } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 177 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 126 \\ 485 \\ 885 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 7929 \\ 597 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| Wolverhamption Woorobinidge $\& ~ L e i s t o n ~$ Worcester <br> Worksop |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,508 \\ 3025 \\ 9065 \\ \hline 706 \\ 444 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9.3 \\ & 5.7 \\ & \text { 5.7. } \\ & \hline 12.6 \\ & 9.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.3 \\ & \hline 4.6 \\ & 10.6 \\ & 10.4 \end{aligned}$ | Invine Islay/Mid Argyll Keith Kelso and Jedburgh Kilmarnock Kilmarnock | $\begin{aligned} & 4.680 \\ & 340 \\ & 288 \\ & 2.786 \\ & 2.726 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,317 \\ & 149 \\ & 115 \\ & \hline 15 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 12.9 & 11.3 \\ 10.2 & 8.5 \\ \hline 4.7 & 5.8 \\ 12.2 & 10.7 \\ \hline 10.2 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Worthing } \\ \text { Yoorkin } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,030 \\ & 4,580 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 3,936 \\ \substack{1,32} \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.4 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 5.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ | Kirkcaldy Lochaber Newton Stewar |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,616 \\ 2.971 \\ 204 \\ 100 \\ 130 \\ 130 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.007 \\ 15.585 \\ \hline 888 \\ \hline 38 \\ \hline 885 \\ \hline 85 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 12.30 .7 & 10.4 \\ 10.6 & 8.7 \\ 10.9 \\ 17.3 & 8.7 \\ 11.6 \end{array}$ |
| Wales |  |  |  |  |  | North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Perth |  | $\begin{aligned} & 349 \\ & .291 \\ & 126 \\ & 469 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.0 \\ & 8.8 \\ & 5.8 \\ & .8 .5 \\ & .6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Aberdare <br> Aberystwyth Bangor \& Caernarfon <br> Blaenau,Gwent \& Abergave Brecon | $\begin{aligned} & 1,657 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 65$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14,3 \\ & 7.5 \\ & \hline 12.0 \\ & \hline 1.2 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.0 \\ & .6 .0 \\ & 10.2 \\ & 9.6 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | Peterhead <br> Shetland Islands <br> Skye and Wester Ross <br> Stirling | $\begin{array}{r} 723 \\ 382 \\ 680 \\ 1.861 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 185 \\ & \hline 181 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 5906 \\ & 596 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 908 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Bridgend <br> Cardiff <br> Cardigan Carmarthe <br> Conwy \& Colwy |  | $\begin{gathered} 9.377 \\ \hline \\ \hline 236 \\ \hline 236 \\ 7596 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 7.2 \\ 71.2 \\ \hline 1.2 \\ \hline 6.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.3 \\ & 7.1 \\ & 7.4 \\ & 8.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 194 \\ & \text { 124 } \\ & 274 \\ & 276 \\ & 110 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 853 \\ & 754 \\ & \hline 1.599 \\ & \hline 599 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 230 \\ & 138 \\ & 504 \\ & 504 \\ & 613 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 889 \\ 519 \\ 5.40 \\ \text { 2.460 } \\ 2,662 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8.6 \\ \begin{array}{l}81.4 \\ 14.1 \\ 13.1 \\ 16.9\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.2 \\ 8.4 \\ 8.7 \\ \hline 0.6 \\ 13.5 \end{array}$ | Northern Ireland |  |  |  |  |
| ampeter \& Aberaeron Llandrindod Wells Llanelli Machynlleth |  | $\begin{aligned} & 171 \\ & .100 \\ & \hline 825 \\ & \hline 825 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 682 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 645 \\ 354 \\ 3.424 \\ 3.478 \\ 47 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.0 \\ & \text { 10.2. } \\ & 51.5 \\ & \hline 1.4 \\ & \hline 13.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.0 \\ & .8 \\ & .9 .9 \\ & 9.8 \\ & 9.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.567 \\ & \hline .956 \\ & 1.204 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Merthyr \& Rhymney Monmouth Neath \& Port Talbot Newport Newtown | $\begin{aligned} & 4,451 \\ & .245 \\ & .2 .958 \\ & 5,5153 \\ & 5.143 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 963 \\ \text { 81 } \\ \text { 846 } \\ \hline 1.544 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 11.9 \\ 7.7 \\ 8.9 \\ 7.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.5 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 8.1 \\ & .8 \\ & .2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,755 \\ & \hline, 261 \\ & \hline, 470 \\ & i, 198 \\ & 3,663 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 457 \\ \begin{array}{c} 467 \\ 1.451 \\ 3 \\ 310 \\ 796 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,320 \\ & 4.396 \\ & \hline \\ & 5696 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7.8 \\ \text { an. } \\ \text { an } 11.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.0 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 9.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Omagh } \\ \text { Strabane }}}{ }$ | 1,902 | ${ }_{314}^{459}$ | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{2,391}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}13.5 & \\ 18.8\end{array}$ |



[^4]| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Duration of } \\ & \text { unemployment } \\ & \text { in weeks } \end{aligned}$ | Male |  |  |  | Female |  |  |  | Male |  |  |  | Female |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 18-22 | 25-49 | 50 | ${ }_{\text {ages }}^{\text {all }}$ | 18-24 | 25-49 | 50 over over | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Alll } \\ & \text { ages } \end{aligned}$ | $18-24$ | 25-49 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 50 a a } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\text { All }}{\text { ages }}$. | 18.24 | 25-49 | 50 and over | ${ }_{\text {all }}^{\text {All }}$ ages. |
| up 10 |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { EAST } \\ \text { AST } \\ \text { s.792 } \\ 20,335}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,127 \\ & 4.1574 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,7478 \\ & 15,58 \\ & 3,556 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,054 \\ & \hline, 1734 \\ & 6,772 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.782 \\ & 1.667 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,3626 \\ & 5,592 \\ & 513,993 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { YORKSHII } \\ \text { 2.7.192 } \\ 2,14 \\ 4,151 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REAND } 4.400 \\ & 4,302 \\ & 7,506 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UMBEF } \\ & \begin{array}{c} 1,044 \\ 1,682 \\ 1,705 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.432 \\ & 1,582 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,294 \\ & 1,282 \\ & 1,880 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 324 \\ & 2777 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 9,220 \\ 19,6,33 \\ 16,522 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.591 \\ & 8,795 \\ & 1,1,776 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,8759 \\ & \hline, 2,24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.640 \\ 9.302 \\ 8,078 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,136 \\ 13,56 \\ 14,727 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,791 \\ & 3 \\ & 4.432 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,940 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 26,961 \\ 27,248 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.979 \\ & \hline 6.590 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,435 \\ & \substack{71,456 \\ 13,003} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{0.042 \\ 3 \\ 3,654} \\ 3,654 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.544 \\ & \hline 2.5 \\ & \hline 2.649 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,056 \\ & 3,326 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 52  <br> 104 $\begin{array}{r}104 \\ 156 \\ \text { 156 } \\ 208 \\ \text { OVer } \\ 260\end{array}$ <br> 260  | $\begin{aligned} & 13,552 \\ & 4,54 \\ & 0,117 \\ & 1,1077 \\ & 8,80 \\ & 84,651 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1.714 \\ \hline, 796 \\ 2.54 \\ 40,888 \\ \hline 40 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,254 \\ & \hline, 981 \\ & 1.961 \\ & .886 \\ & \text { o.782 } \\ & 23,213 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,458 \\ 9.46 \\ 417 \\ 493 \\ 1895 \\ 18,630 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 983 \\ & 417 \\ & 257 \\ & 1676 \\ & 6,376 \end{aligned}$ | (i.097 |
| 2 or less  <br> Over  <br> 2  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,295 \\ & 3,659 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4740 \\ & 7441 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,727 \\ ., 88 \\ 6.78 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,028 \\ & 1,082 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,988 \\ 16,936 \\ 16,636 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,976 \\ & 1,962 \\ & 1,965 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,975 \\ & 1,2878 \\ & 2,262 \end{aligned}$ | 460 | (680 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{8,296 \\ 9,292} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,9291 \\ & 20.474 \\ & 26,47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,937 \\ & \hline, 980 \\ & 5,312 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,373 \\ & 3,3539 \\ & \hline 4,1044 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,565 \\ 5.519 \\ 4.944 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,086 \\ & 8,021 \\ & 9,146 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 805 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 1,700 \\ 2,258 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,541 \\ & 16,4,419 \\ & \hline 16414 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,926 \\ & 8,449 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,685 \\ & 1,8,95 \\ & 17,234 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{2,094 \\ 3,309} \\ & 4,002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,910 \\ & \hline 25.894 \\ & 29.749 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,999 \\ & 3,559 \\ & 3,529 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,280 \\ & 3,996 \\ & 4,986 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 711 \\ & \substack{7112 \\ 1,244} \end{aligned}$ | 13 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 3,0,49 \\ 1,492 \\ 59.9 \\ 44,464 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1.594 \\ 499 \\ 193 \\ 23,729 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,299 \\ 1,148 \\ 482 \\ 1.968 \\ 11, .903 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,236 \\ \hline, 762 \\ \hline 867 \\ 4.46 \\ 4,46 \\ 43,582 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,482 \\ 1,987 \\ .982 \\ 3,546 \\ 34,006 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,034 \\ 298 \\ 208 \\ 108 \\ 16,836 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 998 \\ & 989 \\ & 288 \\ & 1687 \\ & 6,947 \end{aligned}$ | 7 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 474 \\ & 369 \\ & 367 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,100 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 4,539 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 510 \\ & 559 \\ & 559 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 662 \\ & 449 \\ & 799 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1775 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 125 \\ 275 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 1,003 \\ 1,652 \end{array} \\ & \hline 1,63 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { NoRTH } \\ 1,6.67 \\ 1.677 \\ 2,727} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.40 \\ 3.1,40 \\ 4,77 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 699 \\ 60.09 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,44 \\ & 5.427 \\ & 8.754 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9695 \\ 895 \\ 895 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 948 \\ & \hline 1,07 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2029 \\ & 329 \\ & 329 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,280 \\ & \text { ancien } \\ & 2,482 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll}8 & \begin{array}{l}13 \\ 13 \\ 26\end{array} \\ 26 \\ 26 \\ 52\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,367 \\ & 1,9627 \\ & 1,678 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,433 \\ & 3,581 \\ & 3,738 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1799 \\ & 1 \\ & 1,332 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{6,721 \\ 6.7 \\ 6.750} \end{aligned}$ | 610 | $\begin{aligned} & 774 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 172 \\ 1,286 \\ 1,196 \end{array}\right) . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 286 \\ 407 \\ 407 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,699 \\ & 2,644 \\ & 2,444 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,628 \\ 4,888 \\ 4,787 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,855 \\ & 7,355 \\ & 8,748 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2709 \\ & 2,842 \\ & 2,42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,894 \\ \hline 14,204 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 974 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 974 \\ 1,797 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,170 \\ & 1,955 \\ & 2,245 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 359 \\ \substack{369 \\ 808} \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 348 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,723 \\ 1.554 \\ 1,896 \\ 7.728 \\ \text { r.7.7 } \\ 23,795 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,241 \\ \hline, 520 \\ 378 \\ 3788 \\ \hline 772 \\ 8,119 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,258 \\ & \substack{6,248 \\ 1,408 \\ 1,128 \\ \text { an } \\ 4270 \\ 42,054} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ \begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 4.18 \\ 4.299 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 887 \\ & 299 \\ & 177 \\ & 1220 \\ & 1240 \\ & 6,863 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,752 \\ \begin{array}{r}566 \\ 332 \\ 434 \\ 438 \\ 14,020\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,8,84 \\ 1,271 \\ 3076 \\ 3025 \\ 24,57 \\ 24,474 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,057 \\ 1312 \\ 113 \\ 48 \\ \hline 81 \\ 8,620 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,688 \\ 642 \\ 345 \\ 357 \\ 1657 \\ 11,740 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 670 \\ & 248 \\ & 175 \\ & 171 \\ & 4,12 \\ & 4,128 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0167 \\ & 1,367 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.320 \\ 5.700 \\ 10,337 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.436 \\ & 1,2751 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,069 \\ & 1,064 \\ & 1,0818 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4202 \\ & 5874 \\ & 574 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,488 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 3,088 \\ 3,759 \end{array}\right) . \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,241 \\ & \substack{2,281 \\ 3,821} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5437 \\ & 847 \\ & 81 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,302 \\ & 7,2024 \\ & 7,224 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 906 \\ 886 \\ 886 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1668 \\ & 368 \\ & 306 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.045 \\ \hline 0.350 \\ 2,30 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & { }_{2}^{8} \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,997 \\ & 4,9646 \\ & 4,025 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.916 \\ & \hline, 96 \\ & 9.725 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,589 \\ 2,634 \\ 2,994 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.3929 \\ & 16.322 \\ & 16,816 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,4195 \\ & i, 755 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.002 \\ \\ 3,070 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 697 \\ \substack{1,021 \\ 1,063} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{4,61 \\ \hline \\ 5} \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,37 \\ \hline 3,972 \\ 3,710 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,467 \\ & \hline, 465 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,030 \\ & \substack{1,706} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,631 \\ & 1,2,26 \\ & \text { 1,2144} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 946 \\ & \substack{946 \\ 1,574 \\ 1,378} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 355 \\ & 305 \\ & 319 \end{aligned}$ |  | (1944 |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,282 \\ 3,387 \\ 6,685 \\ 6,583 \\ 101,387 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,070 \\ 127 \\ 107 \\ 47 \\ 404 \\ 10,335 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,346 \\ 819 \\ 397 \\ 285 \\ 17,52 \\ 17,207 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 439 \\ 187 \\ 4.87 \\ 6,378 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,499 \\ 4.531 \\ 5.75 \\ 519 \\ \text { 51, } 124 \\ 34,399 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,918 \\ 772 \\ 349 \\ 166 \\ 19,66 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ 36 \\ 362 \\ 7,302 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 543 \\ & 242 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | 225 |
| and |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 904723 \\ 1,730 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.422 \\ \text { ji, } 222 \\ 11,1226 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,406 \\ & 1,496 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,087 \\ & 1,061 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3296 \\ & 461 \\ & 461 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,251 \\ & 3,266 \\ & 3,620 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { SCOTLAND } \\ 3,0,647 \\ 2,475 \\ 4,475 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{40}{4,633} \\ & \hline, 0.058 \\ & 8,521 \\ & 8,51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,053 \\ & 1,099 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,1005 \\ 15,2,218 \\ 15,218 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,5528 \\ & 1,548 \\ & 1,54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,786 \\ & i, f 2 \\ & 2,264 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 397 \\ & 629 \\ & 627 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll} 8 \\ \begin{array}{l} 13 \\ 13 \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} 13 \\ 26 \\ 56 \end{array} \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,28646 \\ 5,694 \\ 5,944 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,700 \\ \text { a.55 } \\ 12,525 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,47 \\ & \substack{4,782 \\ 3,416} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,419 \\ & 2,794 \\ & 2,79 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{3.381 \\ 3 \\ 3,643 \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5645 \\ \hline 1,260 \\ \hline, 260 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{7,261 \\ 7,713 \\ 7 \\ \hline} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,230 \\ 6,873 \\ 6,995 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,0.89 \\ 1 ; 88 \\ 1 ; 7718 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,994 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 989494$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,749 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 26,618 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,655 \\ \substack{1,408 \\ 2,408} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.359 \\ & \hline 3.844 \\ & 3,872 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 762 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 1,167 \\ 1,43^{2} \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,0629 \\ \substack{7885 \\ 7,815} \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 12,241 \\ 5,295 \\ 5,395 \\ 3,302 \\ 3,108 \\ 9.627 \\ 74,711 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,758 \\ 541 \\ 528 \\ 114 \\ 110 \\ 13,356 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,111 \\ 478 \\ 389 \\ 2899 \\ 6,847 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.567 \\ 5.028 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,698 \\ 1,528 \\ 5256 \\ 5256 \\ 358 \\ 35,245 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,298 \\ \begin{array}{r} 188 \\ 102 \\ 54 \\ 1288 \\ 12,299 \end{array} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {er }}$ eress ${ }^{\text {er }}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 789 \\ \hline 1196 \\ 196 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{r} 1,93 \\ \hline \end{array} .97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,150 \\ & 1820 \\ & 1269 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2086 \\ 323 \\ 334 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,717 \\ & 1,664 \\ & 27764 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \\ & 1300 \\ & 1301 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,9110 \\ & \substack{1,470 \\ 3060} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 520 \\ & 300 \\ & 479 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 398 \\ 539 \\ 536 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 53 \\ & 113 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2600 \\ & \text { 4040 } \\ & 3941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45929 \\ & \hline 8964 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 8650 \\ 13984 \\ 18444 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1122 \\ & 1956 \\ & 19645 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14167 \\ & 246 \\ & 258 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 448 \\ \hline 588 \\ 880 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3100 \\ & 51998 \\ & 5198 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1024 \\ & \hline 2045 \\ & 2454 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a } \\ & 4.97 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3659 \\ \hline 6565 \\ 965 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9899 \\ & \hline 7898 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 468 \\ & 1080 \\ & 1080 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 511 \\ \hline 102 \\ 1320 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 149 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 187 \\ 363 \end{array} \\ & \hline 68 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 3101 \\ 914 \\ 348 \\ \hline 148 \\ 196 \\ 21844 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1764 \\ & \hline 804 \\ & 564 \\ & \hline 687 \\ & \hline 68354 \\ & 13354 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 783 \\ & 780 \\ & 1784 \\ & 1430 \\ & 4639 \\ & 4699 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3639 \\ 1628 \\ 444 \\ 4154 \\ 1152 \\ 27657 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2059 \\ \hline 844 \\ \hline 24242 \\ 2313 \\ \hline 2027 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1013 \\ 651 \\ 566 \\ 520 \\ 3400 \\ 8731 \\ 8731 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 619 \\ 2106 \\ 113 \\ 42 \\ 406 \\ 5018 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1068 \\ \hline 490 \\ 398 \\ 350 \\ 9060 \\ 72200 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3739 \\ & \hline 236 \\ & 146 \\ & 1465 \\ & \hline 655 \\ & \hline 2553 \end{aligned}$ |  |


|  |  | AGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Under 18 | 18 | 19 | $20-24$ | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | $40-44$ | 45-49 | 50.54 | 55-59 | ${ }_{\text {cor }}^{\substack{60 \\ \text { over }}}$ | All ages |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1.705 \\ \hline .909 \\ 1,370 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,373 \\ & \hline, 2,259 \\ & 2,864 \\ & 3,355 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,456 \\ & \hline, 790 \\ & 9,902 \\ & 9,426 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,225 \\ & \hline, 780 \\ & 7,7,94 \\ & 7,150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,738 \\ & \hline, 2,55 \\ & 5.6525 \\ & 5,569 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,542 \\ & \hline, 540 \\ & 5 ., 393 \\ & 5,1157 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,140 \\ & \hline, 39 \\ & \hline, 597 \\ & 4,454 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 826 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 621 \\ 1 \\ 1,0.099 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 8 \\ 13 \\ \hline 16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 136 \\ 39 \\ 39 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,151 \\ & 1,917 \\ & 1,679 \\ & \hline, 465 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,962 \\ 5 ., 963 \\ \text { o.306 } \\ 5,1132 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,602 \\ & 5.3085 \\ & 9.515 \\ & 5,380 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 4,126 \\ \text { a, } 921 \\ 15,124 \\ 10,177 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,843 \\ 7.733 \\ 11,693 \\ 17.559 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,298 \\ \hline, 295 \\ 1,659 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 39 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 52 \\ 5.5 \\ 78 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 175 \\ 49 \\ 32 \\ 32 \\ 12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,835 \\ & \hline, 494 \\ & 224 \\ & 169 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.534 \\ & 3.651 \\ & 3,048 \\ & 2,688 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,162 \\ & 14,102 \\ & 14,123 \\ & 12 ; 833 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,500 \\ & 14,548 \\ & 14558 \\ & 15,263 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,959 \\ & 1,2,275 \\ & \text { a,7 } \\ & 13,550 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9,110 \\ & \hline, 968 \\ & \hline, 9596 \\ & 8,5151 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,504,894 \\ & 6,3996 \\ & 7,387 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,535 \\ & 6.407 \\ & 4,716 \\ & \hline, 119 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,208 \\ & \hline, .035 \\ & 4,080 \\ & 6,181 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,205 \\ & 1,195 \\ & 351 \\ & 341 \\ & 341 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 104 \\ \begin{array}{c} 156 \\ \text { an } \\ \text { ane } 280 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 156 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 208 \\ 260 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \vdots \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 53 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 363 \\ 22 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,026 \\ & \text { ant } \\ & \text { 3.561 } \\ & 2,972 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17,020 \\ 9,556 \\ \text { onf } \\ 14,218 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12,251 \\ & \text { 1,742 } \\ & \text { of,61 } \\ & 17,612 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9,095 \\ & 5.515 \\ & 5.569 \\ & \hline 15,608 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,599 \\ & 5,449 \\ & 5.475 \\ & 14,406 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,182 \\ 5,582 \\ 5.810 \\ 15,034 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 324 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 208 \\ 208 \\ 605 \end{array} \\ & \hline 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 95,798 \\ \hline 45,585 \\ \hline 45,51 \\ 115,688 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | 9,779 | 3,889 | 45,712 | 242,011 | 239,543 | 206,087 | 156,837 | 124,557 | 117,727 | 112,601 | 96,183 | 7,510 | 07, |
| Elale |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,381 \\ & \hline, 257 \\ & 5692 \\ & 869 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,245 \\ & \hline, 452 \\ & 1,459 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,781 \\ & \hline, 745 \\ & 1,432 \\ & 1,409 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,588 \\ \substack{588 \\ \hline ., 688 \\ 5,088} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,99 \\ & \hline, 927 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,661 \\ & \hline, 955 \\ & \hline 1,834 \\ & 1,742 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,614 \\ & 1,991 \\ & 1,860 \\ & 1,826 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,718,182,162 \\ & \substack{2,1654 \\ 2,036} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,488 \\ & \hline, 953 \\ & \hline 1,742 \\ & 1,840 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 879 \\ \hline 587 \\ \hline, 1,53 \\ 1,225 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 26 \\ & \hline 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 136 \\ 39 \end{array} \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1772 } \\ \substack{422 \\ i, 355 \\ \hline 322} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,641 \\ & \hline, 489 \\ & \hline, 189 \\ & 2,794 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,296 \\ \hline, 72,72 \\ 5,479 \\ 3,005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,293 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 4,200 \\ 17,760 \\ 11,441 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,927 \\ & \hline, .294 \\ & 8,090 \\ & 8,494 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,433 \\ & \hline, 320 \\ & 5,964,4 \\ & 3,445 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,479 \\ & \hline, 59 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,542 \\ & 3.7515 \\ & \hline 6,364 \\ & 3,837 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,051 \\ & \hline, 898 \\ & \hline, 633 \\ & 2,991 \end{aligned}$ | 7 <br> $\begin{array}{l}16 \\ 35 \\ 16\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,004 \\ & 46,202 \\ & 80.620 \\ & 46,761 \\ & 46,761 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 39 \\ 65 \\ 78 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 113 \\ 31 \\ 34 \\ 38 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,469 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 259 \\ 134 \\ 87 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,874 \\ & \hline, 788 \\ & \hline, 746646 \\ & 1,4148 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,873 \\ & \hline, 847 \\ & \hline, 7817 \\ & 4,237 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,939 \\ & \hline, 2,263 \\ & \hline, .177 \\ & 2,136 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,920 \\ & \hline, 97777 \\ & \hline 1,3127 \\ & \hline, 577 \end{aligned}$ | $3 ., 038$ <br> ${ }^{1,912} 1$ <br> 1,91 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,446 \\ & \hline, 499 \\ & 1,1,654 \\ & 2,308 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.628 \\ & \hline, 628 \\ & \hline, .643 \\ & \hline, 3239 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,875 \\ & \hline 1,934 \\ & \hline 1,411 \\ & 2,048 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 19 \\ & 18 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34,253 \\ & 2,173 \\ & 17,17 \\ & 20,877 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 104 \\ & \substack{106 \\ 208 \\ 208 \\ \hline 10} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1568 \\ & { }_{208}^{208} \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\circ$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | 27 | 158 14 0 0 0 | $\begin{gathered} 4.866 \\ \substack{1,813 \\ 585 \\ 584} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,305 \\ & \hline, 1699 \\ & 1,051 \\ & 2,044 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,362 \\ & 1,264 \\ & \text { a, } 1,044 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,657 \\ & \text { B99 } \\ & 1,589 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,864 \\ & 1,065 \\ & 1,722 \\ & 1,705 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,547 \\ \hline, 445 \\ \hline \end{array}, 1666$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,444 \\ & 1.586 \\ & 1,176 \\ & 3,442 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 4 \\ & 10 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,444 \\ & 11,995 \\ & 1,497 \\ & 16,683 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 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 |
|  |  | AGE GRou |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Under 18 | 18 | 19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40.44 | 5-49 | 50.5 | 55-59 | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{\substack{60 \\ \text { over }}}$ | All ages |
| Mal.E |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,711 \\ & \hline, 317 \\ & 1,977 \\ & 1,321 \end{aligned}$ | Bion |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13,183 \\ & 6.122 \\ & 4.567 \\ & 15,405 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 7.612 \\ \text { a,77 } \\ 1,0172 \\ 9,648 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,791 \\ & 2,296 \\ & 5,715 \\ & 5,685 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.63 \\ & \hline 1.535 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.192 \\ & \hline 4.599 \\ & 4.593 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,376 \\ & \hline, 688 \\ & 3,291 \\ & 3,411 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 839 \\ \hline 1.050 \\ 1,1,120 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57,993 \\ & 29.929 \\ & 7, i, 452 \\ & 72,882 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} { }^{6} \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ 26 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 28 \\ 39 \\ 39 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,156 \\ & 1,966 \\ & 1,9689 \\ & \hline, 467 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,074 \\ \text { o.0.01 } \\ 10,073 \\ 5,330 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,684 \\ & 5,457 \\ & 9,969 \\ & 5,647 \end{aligned}$ |  | 10,730 <br> 2,7877 <br> 38,578 <br> 25,034 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,470 \\ & 17,597 \\ & \hline 9,197 \\ & 19,854 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 4,196 \\ \text { a.j58 } \\ 15,555 \\ 10,420 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.679 \\ .8 .713 \\ \hline 15988 \\ \hline 9.817 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,995 \\ \substack{7,748 \\ 1, i 56 \\ 7,746} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2.326 } \\ 3.721 \\ 1,1650 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 39 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 32 \\ { }_{5}^{25} \\ 78 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & \hline 75 \\ & \hline 78 \\ & 104 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 176 \\ 49 \\ 32 \\ 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{r} 2,917 \\ \hline 297 \\ 277 \\ 169 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,688 \\ & \hline, 08 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18,153 \\ & 14,405 \\ & 12,204 \\ & 15,947 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,479 \\ & 1,266 \\ & 10,667 \\ & 14,131 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,857 \\ & 9.351 \\ & 9.241 \\ & 10,769 \end{aligned}$ | $9,9777(9,175$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,771 \\ & \hline, 599 \\ & \hline 5.1563 \\ & 7,6628 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,773 \\ & \hline 6.57 \\ & \hline 4,853 \\ & 7,39 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,268 \\ & 1,227 \\ & .360 \\ & 357 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 107,655 \\ \hline 8,4,48 \\ 64,78 \\ \hline 87,550 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 156 \\ { }_{20}^{208} \\ 206 \end{gathered}$ | $0$ | $5_{0}^{53}$ | 366 23 |  | $\begin{gathered} 17,874 \\ 9.951 \\ 9,799 \\ 15,350 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,005 \\ & \substack{9,875 \\ \text { a, } 70 \\ 21,433} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10,177 \\ & \text { a, } 147 \\ & \text { s.519 } \\ & 17,752 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,462 \\ & 5,580 \\ & 5,779 \\ & 17,864 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,915 \\ 5,7,50 \\ \text { F.7.75 } \\ 16,281 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,490 \\ 5,5937 \\ \text { s.jain } \\ 16,485 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 351 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 237 \\ & 679 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | 9.827 | 40,177 | 47,505 | 250,957 | 248,481 | 214,593 | 163,780 | 130,224 | 122,882 | 177,15 | 99,891 | 17.979 | 1,463,45 |
| fenale | $\begin{aligned} & 1020 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,385 \\ & \hline .357 \\ & \hline 575 \\ & 876 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,306 \\ & \hline 895 \\ & 1,590 \\ & 1,842 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,847 \\ & 1,7725 \\ & 1,4575 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,783 \\ \hline, 7106 \\ 5,897 \\ 5,259 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,797 \\ \hline, 884 \\ \hline, 885 \\ 3,551 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,26 \\ & \hline, 2.24 \\ & \hline 2,424 \\ & 2,313 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,647 \\ & 1,97687 \\ & 1,7888 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,651 \\ & 1,019 \\ & \hline 1,893 \\ & 1,868 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,739 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1,179 \\ \hline, 2,203 \\ 2,079 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,505 \\ & \hline, 962 \\ & \hline 1,772727 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 892 \\ \hline 1.176 \\ 1,246 \end{gathered}$ | ! | $\begin{aligned} & 25,820 \\ & 1,2881 \\ & 2,4618 \\ & 24,140 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ 8 \\ 13 \\ 26 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 13 \\ & 126 \\ & 39 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1776 \\ 1.430 \\ \hline, 430 \\ \hline 334 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,685 \\ & \hline, 596 \\ & \hline 6.494 \\ & 2,874 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,329 \\ & \hline, .825 \\ & 5,7,75 \\ & 3,142 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,418 \\ & 10.187 \\ & 18,778 \\ & 11,964 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,984 \\ \hline, 4,44 \\ 8,549 \\ 4,546 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,4720 \\ & \hline, 390 \\ & \hline, 15151 \\ & 3,565 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,508 \\ & \hline, 583 \\ & \hline 6.136 \\ & 3,772 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,683 \\ & \hline 4.101 \\ & \hline 6.944 \\ & 4,240 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,083 \\ & \hline 2.911 \\ & \hline 4,755 \\ & 3,067 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 16 \\ 35 \\ 16 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 52 \\ 65 \\ 78 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 52 \\ \hline 75 \\ 78 \\ 104 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 113 \\ 32 \\ 34 \\ 84 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.517 \\ \hline 259 \\ \hline 184 \\ 88 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} 1,935 \\ \hline 1,799 \\ 1,548 \\ 1,190 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.073 \\ & \hline, 0.39 \\ & 1 \\ & 2,733 \\ & 2,197 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,019 \\ & \hline 18888 \\ & 1,387 \\ & 1, .636 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,131 \\ & \hline, 1,80101 \\ & 1,9617 \\ & 1,977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,524 \\ & \hline, 2,201 \\ & \hline 1,722 \\ & 2,386 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,718 \\ & \hline, y y \\ & \hline, 79907 \\ & 2,405 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 21 \\ & 28 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35,329 \\ & 2,246 \\ & 17+74 \\ & 17,624 \\ & 1,624 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 104 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 1046 \\ 2080 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1568 \\ { }_{208}^{208} \\ 26 \end{gathered}$ | 0 0 0 | 27 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,423 \\ & \hline, 771,75 \\ & \hline, 11515 \\ & 2,188 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,449 \\ & 1,295 \\ & 1,927 \\ & 2,297 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,726 \\ \hline, 985 \\ \hline 642 \\ \hline 1,753 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,958 \\ \hline 1,0701701 \\ 1,886 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,615 \\ & \hline, 478 \\ & 1,470 \\ & 2,580 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,653 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 1,55$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.577 \\ & \hline, .663 \\ & \hline, 248 \\ & \hline, 735 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 4 \\ & 10 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,399 \\ & 1,7991 \\ & 18,7950 \\ & 18,240 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 7,240 | 23,217 | 25,171 | 92,892 | 65,487 | 44,770 | 33,793 | 35,50 | 41,4 | 40,783 | 33,496 | 208 | 444,305 |


| 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 | THOUSANO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MALE AND FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1996 \text { Jan } \\ \text { Apt } \\ \text { Jot } \\ \text { Oct } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 163.1 \\ & 15.2 \cdot 2 \\ & 144.7 \\ & 140.7 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{406.1}^{439.0}$ ${ }_{367.7}^{429.6}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 387.37 .3 \\ & 3868.7 \\ & 35939 \\ & 324.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5459.9 \\ & 59097 \\ & 50969.7 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 393.7 \\ & 387.1 \\ & 366.4 \\ & 340.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 339.1.1.1 } \\ & 33951.1 \\ & 301 \cdot 5 \\ & 3015 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.5 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 23.6 \\ 21.3 \\ 19.7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1997 Jan | 1,890.7 | 136.1 | 343.8 | 314.0 | 456.9 | 330.4 | 291.3 | 18.2 | 1,907.8 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,756.2 \\ & 1,650.0 \\ & 1,1,483.1 \\ & 1,68.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 104.5 \\ 974 \\ 98.8 \\ 88.6 \end{gathered}$ | 317.8 <br> $\begin{array}{l}395: 4 \\ 295: 0 \\ 261.9\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.7 \\ & 30.7 \\ & 28.7 \\ & 25.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 499.6 \\ & 439.9 \\ & 48.9 \\ & 380.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 301 \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 254.1 .1 \\ & 253.72 .5 \\ & 222 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.2 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 23.2 \\ 20.2 \\ 99.4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1997 Jan | 1,453.6 | 87.7 | 251.0 | 248.5 | 378.4 | 253.1 | 217.0 | 18.0 | 1,4635 |
| femal 1990 19an Apt Joct Oct | $\begin{aligned} & 536.4 .4 \\ & 520.9 \\ & 5337 \\ & 477.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58.6 \\ & 54.3 \\ & 54.9 \\ & 52.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121.3 \\ & \text { 110.7. } \\ & 105.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82.6 \\ & 79.2 \\ & 79.3 \\ & 7119 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 96.3 \\ 96.0 \\ 94.8 \\ 86.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 92.4 \\ 93.7 \\ 82.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 85.0 \\ 86.7 \\ 88.6 \\ 78.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.3 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.3 \end{gathered}$ | 544.1 $\left.\begin{array}{l}525.5 \\ 54.6 \\ 484.8 \\ 4\end{array}\right)$ |
| 1997 Jan | 437.1 | 48.4 | 92.9 | 65.5 | 78.6 | 77.2 | 74.3 | 0.2 | 444,3 |

### 2.8 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

| United kingiom | 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 | ${ }_{\text {All }}^{\text {Anemployed }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MALE AND FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Thousara |
| $\begin{gathered} 1996 \text { Jan } \\ \text { Apr } \\ \text { Apr } \\ \text { Oot } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 820.5 \\ & 735.8 \\ & 661.9 \\ & 654.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 421.6 \\ & 445.515 .5 \\ & 3666.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 143.9 \\ & 139.9 \\ & 136.4 \\ & 130.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 325.5 \\ & 318.1 \\ & 306.1 \\ & 291.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,310.5 \\ & .2,23.9 \\ & 2,185.1 \\ & 1,977.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 816.0 \\ & 808 \\ & 870.0 \\ & 742,0 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1997 Jan | 222.7 | 661.4 | 332.6 | 296.3 | 122.8 | 271.9 | 1,907.8 | 691.3 |
| $\begin{gathered} 1996 \text { Jan } \\ \text { Aor } \\ \text { Jut } \\ \text { Oct } \end{gathered}$ |  | tion of number u |  | $\begin{array}{r}15.0 \\ \begin{array}{r}15.7 \\ 15.6 \\ 16.2 \\ 1.2\end{array}{ }^{2} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.2 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 6.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.1 \\ & 14.3 \\ & 14.2 \\ & 14: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 35.3 \\ & \hline 56.5 \\ & 36.1 \\ & 377.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1997 Jan | 11.7 | 34.7 | 17.4 | 15.5 | 6.4 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 36.2 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 177.0 \\ & 162.7 \\ & 189.9 \\ & 189.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 602.7 \\ \hline 439.4 \\ 475 \cdot 1 \\ 460.9 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 27 773. } \\ & \hline 746 \\ & 250 \\ & 250.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118.3 \\ & \hline 14.6 \\ & \hline 11.2 \\ & 106.2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,766.4 \\ & 1,65 \\ & 1,66 \cdot 5 \\ & 1,492.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1997 Jan | 159.4 | 486.2 | 248.8 | 234.6 | 100.4 | 234.1 | 1,463.5 | 569.1 |
|  |  |  | mployed $\substack{79.5 \\ 19.3 \\ 18.4 \\ 18.4 \\ 1.0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.5 \\ & \hline 16.2 \\ & \text { 16.3. } \\ & \text { 16.8 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.7 \\ & 6.8 \\ & 6.9 \\ & 7.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \cdot 9.9 \\ \hline 16.2 \\ 16.8 \\ 16.8 \end{gathered}$ | Per cent 10.0.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 | $\begin{gathered} 38.0 \\ 39.9 \\ 39.5 \\ 40.7 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1997 Jan | 10.9 | 33.2 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 6.9 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 38.9 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { FEMALE } \\ & \text { Thhusand } \\ & \text { Masen } \\ & \text { ApIn } \\ & \text { Jolt } \\ & \text { Oct } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 75.4 \\ \hline 7.6 \\ \text { 10.8 } \\ 63.6 \end{gathered}$ | 217.8 19.4 186.8 18.8 186.8 193.9 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 73.4 \\ & 78.4 \\ & 72,3 \\ & 68.9 \end{aligned}$ | 25.6 25. 25. 25 <br> 24.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline 4.1 \\ & 42.6 \\ & 41 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | 544.1 <br> 528.5 <br> 541.6 484.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 144.2 \\ & \hline 14.1 \\ & \hline 14.5 \\ & \hline 13.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1997 Jan | 63.3 | 175.2 | 83.7 | 61.8 | 22.4 | 37.9 | 444.3 | 122.0 |
| $1996 \begin{gathered}\text { Jan } \\ \text { Apr } \\ \text { Jut } \\ \text { Oct }\end{gathered}$ |  |  | mployed 19.6 19.6 19.1 | $\begin{gathered} 13.5 \\ \hline 3.5 \\ \text { a3, } \\ 14.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.3 \\ & 8.4 \\ & 7.9 \\ & 8.5 \end{aligned}$ | Per cent 100.0 100.0 100.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 26.5 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 27.0 \\ \text { a5. } \\ 27.7 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 1997 Jan | 14.3 | 39.4 | 18.8 | 13.9 | 5.0 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 27.5 |





## $\xrightarrow{\text { Male }}$






| - | Male | Female | All |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 2,356 1,585 2,147 1,308 1,307 1,520 1,922 |

Fema $\underset{\substack{525 \\ 894 \\ 539 \\ 689}}{588}$


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Shropshire Ludiow
Nornh hro
Shrem
The Wrokit
Statfordshire


Warwickshire

lest Millands
Leominster
Nod Worest
Southere
Worteser
Wyre Forest



EAST MIDLANDS



## uary 91997



| UNTTED KINGDOM | 18.19 | ${ }^{20-24}$ | 25-29 | 30-39 | 40.49 | 50-59 | 60 and over | Allages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Male and female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} 1994 \mathrm{Jan} \\ \text { Apr } \\ \text { Jut } \\ \text { Oot } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 21.6 \\ \begin{array}{c} 20.1 \\ 20.0 \\ 18.7 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9.3 \\ & 8.9 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 8.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.3 \\ & 7.0 \\ & 6.6 \\ & 6.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.7 \\ & 9.5 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 8.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,3 \\ & 9.8 \\ & 9.4 \\ & 8.8 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 18.6 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 17.3 \\ 17.3 \\ 16.6 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.3 .2 \\ & \text { 14.2 } \\ & \text { i5.2. } \\ & 13.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.9 \\ 10.3 \\ 10.0 \\ 0.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.3 \\ & 7.9 \\ & 7.7 \\ & 7.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.3 \\ & 6.1 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 5.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.4 \\ & 8.1 \\ & 7.6 \\ & 7.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.1 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.9 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 8.3 \\ & 8.9 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1996 \begin{array}{l} \text { Jan } \\ \text { Apr } \\ \text { Jut } \\ \text { Oct } \end{array} \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 早.7 } \\ & \text { 12.7 } \\ & \text { 12. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.0 \\ & 9.5 \\ & 9.4 \\ & 8.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 7.6 \\ 7.0 \\ 6.5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.0 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \\ & 7.8 \\ & 7.1 \\ & 6.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,3 \\ & 7.9 \\ & 7.7 \\ & 7.1 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1997 Jan | 14.5 | 11.4 | 8.3 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 6.8 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 26.0 \\ & 26.0 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 20.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 23.4 \\ 23.1 \\ 21.6 \\ 19.5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.1 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 16.1 \\ \text { 15. } \\ \text { 14.3 } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13.1 \\ \begin{array}{c} 12.5 \\ 11.9 \\ 11.3 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.4 \\ 10.4 \\ 9.3 \\ 8.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.3 \\ & 12.8 \\ & 11.8 \\ & \hline 11.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.1 \\ & 13.3 \\ & 12.6 \\ & 11.8 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 22.3,8 \\ & 20.8 \\ & 00.5 \\ & 19.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.8 \\ & \hline 18.4 \\ & 18.9 \\ & 17.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.7 \\ & \text { a. } 3.8 \\ & \text { a3. } \\ & \text { 22.7 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.7 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 11.2 \\ 10.8 \\ 10.4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.0 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 8.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}11.5 \\ \begin{array}{r}11.5 \\ 10.2 \\ 10.0\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 2.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,1 \\ & 11,5 \\ & 11.5 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1996 \begin{array}{l} \text { Jan } \\ \text { Apr } \\ \text { oct } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20.2 \\ 18.9 \\ 19.4 \\ 18.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.7 \\ & \hline 16.4 \\ & \text { 17.6. } \\ & 15.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13.5 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ani. } \\ \hline 111.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.1 \\ & \hline 9.6 \\ & 9.8 \\ & 9.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.5 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 7.8 \\ & 7.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.5 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 10.5 \\ 9.6 \\ 9.6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,2 \\ & 107 \\ & 10.3 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1997 Jan | 18.0 | 14.8 | 11.4 | 9.1 | 7.1 | 9.0 | 2.1 | 9.3 |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 11.0 \\ \text { 10. } \\ \text { 11.6 } \\ 9.9 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.5 \\ & 6.1 \\ & 6.1 \\ & 5.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.9 \\ 3.8 \\ 3.7 \\ 3.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 14.5 \\ & 13.3 \\ & \text { 13.7. } \\ & 13.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.6 \\ \begin{array}{c} 8.8 \\ 10.4 \\ 8.9 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.6 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.11 \\ & 0.11 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} 1996 \\ \begin{array}{l} \text { Jan } \\ \text { Apr } \\ \text { Jot } \\ \text { Oct } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.6 \\ & 7.8 \\ & 9.8 \\ & 8.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 3.1 \\ 3.0 \\ 3.7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.11 \\ & 0.11 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1997 Jan | 10.7 | 7.0 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 3.6 |

## f NATIONAL STATISTICS <br> THE INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER SURVEY

Travel Trends is a summary of the 1995 International Passenger Survey which summarises travel patterns to and from the UK and for the first time includes data य on Channel tunnel travel.

The survey includes analyses of overseas residents' visits to the UK and UK residents' visits abroad broken down into number, purpose and length of visits, expenditure incurred and means of transport used.

A series of tables and charts provide invaluable information on this fast growing area of the international economy for anyone involved in travel or related industries.

Available from the ONS Sales Desk on 0171-533 5678 or from The Stationery Office.

# Travel Trends 

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT

|  | EC average | $\xrightarrow{\substack{\text { Maior } \\ \text { nations (G7) }}}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { United }}$ Kingom . | Australia \#\# | Austria \# | Belgium ++ | Canada \#\# | Denmark ++ | Finland ++ | France +t |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STANDARDISED RATE: <br> 1992 1993 <br> 1994 <br> 1995 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10.1 \\ & \text { 10.4 } \\ & 8.8 \\ & 8.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.7 \\ 10.8 \\ 9.7 \\ 8.5 \end{gathered}$ | 3.8 | $\begin{gathered} 7.3 \\ 8.9 \\ 10.0 \\ 0.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.2 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 11: 2 \\ \text { i0.3 } \\ 9.5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.2 \\ \begin{array}{c} 10.1 \\ 8.2 \\ 7.1 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13.0 \\ \text { an. } \\ \text { 17.9. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.4 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 12.3 \\ & 111.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 794 \\ & 8.9 \\ & 8.2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.9 10.0 10.9 10.9 10.9 10.9 10.9 10.9 10.9 | 6.8 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.5 \\ & 8.1 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 88.5 \\ & 88.5 \\ & 88.5 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 8.8 \\ & 8.4 \end{aligned}$ | 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.3 4.3 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 00.1 \\ & 10.0 \\ & 90.9 \\ & 90.0 \\ & 9.8 \\ & 9.7 \\ & 9.7 \\ & 9.7 \\ & 9.6 \\ & 9.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.4 \\ & 9.4 \\ & 9.5 \\ & 9.5 \\ & 9.3 \\ & 9.4 \\ & \hline 9.4 \\ & \hline 0.8 \\ & 9.9 \\ & 9.9 \\ & \hline 0.0 \\ & 10.0 \end{aligned}$ | 6.6 6.6 6.4 6.5 6.4 6.4 6.1 6.0 6.4 6.1 6.7 5.7 5.5 5.5 | 16.3 16.3 16.1 15.6 16.5 15.8 16.6 16.5 15.5 15.5 15.1 15.0 15.3 | 11,8 12.8 12.0 12.1 12.1 12.1 12.2 12.2 12.3 12.3 12.4 12.4 12.5 12.5 | 8.5 <br> 8.6 <br> 8.9 <br> 8.9 <br> 8.9 <br> 8.9 <br> 8.9 <br> 8.9 <br> 8.9 |
| NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 199219931994 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 193 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 192 \\ 225 \\ 216 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 473 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 475 \\ 595 \\ 599 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,640 \\ & 1 \\ & 1,649 \\ & 1,494 \\ & 1,422 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 315 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { 345 } \\ & 285 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 328 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 34 \\ 446 \\ 436 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 770 <br> 767 <br> 771 <br> 805 <br> 774 <br> 7773 <br> 7807 <br> 799 <br> 875 <br> 795 <br> 795 | 229 220 243 233 233 230 2229 2229 2288 |  |  | 258 256 254 254 254 244 254 254 256 236 233 | 455 <br> 455 <br> 453 <br> 453 <br> 452 <br> 445 <br> 449 <br> 445 <br> 442 <br> 440 <br> 443 <br> 44 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,016 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 6.5 | 8.6 | 7.0 | ${ }^{13.3}$ | 9.7 | 8.3 | 18.5 | 12.7 | 11.3 |
|  |  |  | -0.7 | nc | NC | 0.3 | 0.2 | ${ }^{0} 3$ | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,542 1,539 1,551 1.460 1,444 1.467 1.440 1,453 1,379 1,397 1,447 1,412 | 285275 <br> 2715 <br> 275 <br> 253 <br> 233 <br> 225 <br> 224 <br> 249 <br> 221 <br> 218${ }^{218}$ | 472 463 4452 444 435 458 448 440 425 428 488 488 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% rate:latest month } \\ & \text { Latest month:change } \\ & \text { on a year ago } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 6.8 | 8.7 | 6.5 | 13.6 | 9.4 | 7.8 | 19.0 | N/ | 12.2 |
|  |  |  | -1.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | -0.9 | 0.2 | -1.3 | -0.6 | N/ | 1.4 |


| UNITED KINGDOM Month ending |  | Inflow + |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male and Female |  | Male |  | Female |  |  |
|  |  | All | Change since previous year <br> previous year | All | Change since <br> previous year | All | Change since <br> previous year | Married |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan } 11 \\ \text { Fan } 81 \\ \text { Marar } 14 \end{gathered}$ | 322.3 309.2 269.5 | $\begin{gathered} 0.0 \\ -0.8 \\ -3.7 \end{gathered}$ | $$ | $\begin{gathered} -1.4 \\ -10.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.7 \\ & 99.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 .2 \\ & -2.29 \\ & -29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.6 \\ & 24.6 \\ & 24.2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aproy } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jan } 13 \end{aligned}$ | 291.4 <br> $\begin{array}{c}2593 \\ 255.5 \\ 255\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} -14.2 \\ -1.1 \\ -9.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200.6 \\ & \text { ing } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -13.7 \\ -0.5 \\ 0.6 \end{array}$ | 90.8 <br> 78.7 <br> 78.0 | $\begin{aligned} & -0.6 \\ & { }_{0}^{0.6} \\ & -0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,7 \\ & 2,7, \\ & 22.0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aull } 11 \\ & \text { Aus } \\ & \text { Sep } 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 304.7 \\ 3087 \\ 288.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 .4 \\ & -2.4 .4 \\ & -38.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2329.9 \\ 189.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -14.1 \\ & -2.4 \\ & -26.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131.4 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 9.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.4 \\ -8.91 \\ -81.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30,6 \\ \substack{33,5} \\ 23.5 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCt } 10 \\ & \text { Not } \\ & \text { Noc } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 299.0 \\ & 2657 \\ & 259.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -41,8,1 \\ & -3.4,1 \\ & -3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 194.7 \\ & 190.7 \\ & 18909 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -29.1 \\ & -282.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84.3 \\ & 77.8 \\ & 77.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -12.6 \\ -74.6 \\ -7.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,1 \\ & 17,2 \\ & 17.9 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\frac{1997 \text { Jan } 9}{\text { UNITED KINGDOM }}$ Month ending |  | 303.3 | -19.0 | 215.0 | -8.6 | 88.3 | -10.4 | 25.3 |
|  |  | OUTFLO |  |  |  |  |  | 25.3 |
|  |  | Male and |  | Male |  | Female |  |  |
|  |  | All | Change since previous year | All | Change since <br> previous yea | All | Change since <br> previous yea | Married |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan } 11 \\ \text { Fab } 18 \\ \text { Mar } 14 \end{gathered}$ | 233.1 <br> 317.4 <br> 332.0 |  | 159.5 $\left.\begin{array}{l}225.5 \\ 236.8 \\ \hline\end{array}\right)$ | $\begin{gathered} -10.1 \\ \text { an } \\ -31.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.7 \\ & 9.7 \\ & 95.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -4.2 \\ & -9.1 \\ & -5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23,2 \\ \frac{2}{265} \\ 88.2 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apry1 } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jan } 18 \end{aligned}$ | 298.8 $\substack{336 \\ 29.8}$ 2.8 | $\begin{gathered} -26.7 \\ -47.7 \\ -17.3 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & -21,1 \\ & -2.8 \\ & -11,6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 85.5 \\ 10.5 \\ \hline 83.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -5.6 \\ & -5.6 \\ & -5.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.58 \\ & 2525.5 \\ & 25.0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Auld } 11 \\ & \text { Autg } \\ & \text { Sep } 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 297.5 \\ & 348.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -10.5 \\ & -3,5 i .5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,54,5 \\ & \text { 2025 } \\ & 2055 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -6.7 \\ -2.20 .5 \\ -20.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 82.9 \\ \text { 8.3.3 } \\ 118.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -3.9 \\ -10.3 \\ -9.9 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { oot ot } \\ \text { Not } \\ \text { Noce } 14 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 460.4 \\ 360.4 \\ 26.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & \substack{1.7 \\ 0.6} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 281.1 \\ & \hline 249 \\ & 18929 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.7 .7 \\ 24.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.9 \\ & 10.9 \\ & 78.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.0 \\ .6 .5 \\ -1.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34.1 \\ \text { 30. } \\ 20 \cdot 1.2 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1997 | Jan9 | 260.5 | 27.4 | 179.4 | 19.9 | 81.1 | 7.4 | 23.0 |



|  | Age group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under 18 | 18-19 | $20-24$ | 25-29 | 30.34 | 35-44 | 45.54 + | 5 56-59 + | 60 and over + | All ages |
|  | ${ }_{3,3}^{2.7}$ | ${ }_{17.2}^{13.9}$ | 46.4. | 33.7 37.2 | ${ }_{28.0}^{25.8}$ | ${ }_{36.2}^{33.9}$ | ${ }_{28.4}^{26.7}$ | ${ }_{10.2}^{10.3}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.4}$ | ${ }_{2179.9}^{197.6}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 4.1 \\ 3.6 \\ 2.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,7,7 \\ & 172.4 \\ & 12 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 67.4 \\ 57.9 \\ 37.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & \text { a9. } \\ & 29.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33.7 \\ & 20.7 \\ & 20.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 .6 \\ & 30.9 \\ & 30.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.88 \\ & 34.8 \\ & 24.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.69 .6 \\ & \hline 9.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 266.7 \\ & 2820.0 \\ & 179.1 \end{aligned}$ |
| (47) Jan 9 | 2.9 | 11.2 | 33.8 | 27.9 | 21.7 | 29.0 | 24.0 | 8.9 | 3.9 | 163.4 |
|  | ${ }_{2.6}^{2.2}$ | ${ }^{9} 11.5$ | ${ }_{32.2}^{26.2}$ | 12.3 16.1 | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ 10.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 17.1 | 117.0 | ${ }_{4.7}^{3.5}$ | 0.2 | 83.7 112.7 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { an } 10 \\ & \text { Nobe } 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.3 \\ \substack{2.8 \\ 1: 8} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17.1 \\ 17.1 \\ 8.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 37.7 \\ \hline 27.0 \\ 18.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.4 \\ & 15.5 \\ & 115.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19.6 \\ 9.9 \\ 7.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16.4 \\ \hline 14.3 \\ 10.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.9 .1 \\ & \hline 15.2 \\ & 11.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.7 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 10.7 \\ \hline 107 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| (47) Jan 9 | ${ }^{2} 3$ | 7.3 | 17.2 | 11.7 | 7.7 | 10.9 | 11.5 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 72.6 |
| Yanes on a year earier |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{-0.3}^{-0.3}$ | - ${ }_{-2.1}$ | -7.1 -6.3 | -2.2. | -1.98 | $\begin{gathered} -2.19 \\ -2.1 \end{gathered}$ | -1.8 -1.0 | ${ }^{-0.7}$ | ${ }_{-0.1}^{0.5}$ | - -20.3 |
| $\begin{gathered} 0.10 \\ \text { aot } 10 \\ \text { ooc } 14 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.5 \\ & -0.5 \\ & -0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -2.6 \\ -0.4 \\ -3.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & .3 .4 \\ & -0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.8 \\ .8 .5 \\ -0.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.0 \\ 3.4 \\ -0.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.6 \\ 2.8 \\ 0.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & .0 .0 \\ & -0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.0 \\ \begin{array}{c} 14.0 \\ -3.7 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |
| Jan9 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 8.8 |
|  | $\stackrel{-0.3}{-0,3}$ | -1.6 | -4.0.4 | -1.4 | ${ }_{-0.8}^{-0.8}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.8 \\ -0.9 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{-0.3}$ | -0.1 0.1 | 0.0 | $-9.9$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.8 \\ & -0.4 \\ & -1.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1 \cdot 1.2 \\ & -1.3 \\ & -3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.7 \\ & -0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.6 \\ & -0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & -3.0 \\ & -3,4 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 0.3 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.1 |



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


Interval (weeks) $\xlongequal{\circ}$



REDUNDANCIES BY AGE 34


REDUNDANCIES BYINDUSTRY 2.35


2: Reator to note 2 of T Table 2.32 .

REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION 2.36


| $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { UNITED } \\ \text { Kingoom }}]{\text { and }}$ |  | UNFILLED VACANCIES |  |  | INFLOW |  | OUTFLOW |  | Of which PLACINGS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Level | $\underset{\substack{\text { Change since } \\ \text { previous month }}}{\text { a }}$ | Average change over 3 months ended | Level | verage change over 3 months ended | Level | Average <br> hange over 3 <br> months ended | Level |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1993 \\ & \hline 19945 \\ & 19959 \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Anual } \\ \text { averages } \end{array}\right.$ | 127.8 $\substack{158.0 \\ 18.8 \\ 225.8}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 185.6 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 181.4 \\ 2123 \\ 203.5 \\ 203.0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | 183.7 $\begin{aligned} & \text { 208.1 } \\ & 222.5 \\ & 196.9\end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 138.1 \\ & \hline 180.6 \\ & 170.9 \\ & 139.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $1995$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jana } \\ \text { Near } \\ \text { Mar } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 175.2 \\ & 174.3 \\ & 174.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -2.9 \\ & -0.9 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.0 \\ -0.9 \\ -1.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1818.2 \\ & 29 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.3 \\ & -1: 2 \\ & -2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2190.0 \\ & 290.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.7 \\ \text { a. } \\ -3.3 \\ -3.0 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr } \\ \text { May } \\ \text { Mun } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 182.0 \\ & 179.9 \\ & 189.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.4 \\ -2.4 \\ 0.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2179.9 \\ & 219.9 \\ & 219.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.1 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.8 \\ -0.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 165.9 \\ & 167 \% 9.9 \\ & 170.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Julug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 180.8 \\ & 193.0 \\ & 193.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.7 \\ 10.2 \\ 10.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.4 \\ .0 .0 \\ 4.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2339 \\ & 208 \\ & 28.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 2.4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1729 \\ & 1720.1 \\ & 1770.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { oat } \\ \text { Dooc } \\ \text { onc } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 190.7 \\ & 1920.7 \\ & 188: \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -2.4 \\ & -1.3 \\ & -3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.3 \\ -3.0 \\ -1.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a31. } \\ & 2514 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.48 \\ & -.2 .8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 179.7 \\ & 17989 \\ & 1679 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan } \\ \text { Rear } \\ \text { Mar } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 187.3 \\ 1879.9 \\ 195.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.0 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 0.6 \\ 7.2 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.1 \\ & -1.4 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} -4.7 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 3.1 \\ 1.1 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 219.3 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 219.4 \\ 299.4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -4.2 \\ & -2.9 \\ & -0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 167.08 \\ & \hline 165.8 \\ & 158.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apay } \\ \text { Juay } \\ \text { cun } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1.9 \\ 18.7 \\ 13.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 7.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 228.0 \\ & 228.0 \\ & 28.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.6 \\ \begin{array}{c} 3.6 \\ -2.2 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 222.7 \\ & 2020 \\ & 206 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.10 \\ & -1.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 157.8 \\ 157.3 \\ 154.3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Julug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { a30. } \\ 250 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.3: 9 \\ 16.6 \\ 16.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.0 \\ & 10.6 \\ & 119.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 223.1 \\ & 22_{20.7}^{20.7} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1,6 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 212. } \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -3.4 \\ -3.4 \\ 0.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 147,77,7 \\ & 143: 3 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oot } \\ & \text { Not } \\ & \text { Dece } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 262.6 \\ & 268 \cdot 7 \\ & 26.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.0 \\ \text { c. } \\ -2.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.8 \\ & 10.6 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | 202.2 220.6 25.7 | $\begin{aligned} & -7.0 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 193.6 \\ & 223.4 \\ & 234.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -6.3 \\ .6 .9 \\ 9.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131.7 \\ & 145.2 \\ & 160.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1997 | Jan P | 262.8 | -3.5 | 0.1 | 207.0 | 1.6 | 211.6 | 6.0 | 148.0 |  |



## 3.2 vacancise

 Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted|  |  | South | $\underset{\substack{\text { Grater } \\ \text { London }+}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\text {East }}^{\text {Anglia }}$ | South | West ${ }_{\text {Widands }}$ | East Midands | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yorkshire } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { bersidem } \end{aligned}$ | North | North | Wales | Scotland | $\underset{\substack{\text { Great } \\ \text { Britain }}}{ }$ | Norther | ${ }_{\text {United }}^{\substack{\text { Unindom } \\ \text { Kidem }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1995 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47.0 \\ & \text { 46. } \\ & \hline 6.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 15.8.8 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 5.0 \\ & \hline .0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13.5 \\ \text { i3. } \\ 13.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.7 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 14.0 \\ 14.3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12.4 \\ \text { and } \\ 12.1 \\ \hline 2.1 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20.6 \\ & 20.6 \\ & \text { an. } \\ & \hline 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.6 \\ & 7.6 \\ & 7.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 立: } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 12.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{167.6}{166.6} \\ & 167.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.6 \\ & 7.4 \\ & 7.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\substack{75.2 \\ \hline \\ \hline 174.3 \\ 174.5}}{}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr } \\ \text { Man } \\ \text { und } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 47.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16.4 \\ \text { 16. } \\ 16.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.3 \\ & 6.4 \\ & 6.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13.7 \\ \text { 13.4 } \\ 13.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.4 \\ & \hline 15.0 \\ & \hline 14.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.7 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 12.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20.6 \\ & \text { an. } \\ & 20.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 \\ & 7.8 \\ & 7.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13.1 \\ \text { an. } \\ 13.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.9 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 23.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.4 \\ & 7.4 \\ & 7.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1820.9 \\ 1789.1 \\ 189.1 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aus } \\ & \text { Aep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45.7 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 45.4 \\ 48.5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15.7 \\ \hline 15.5 \\ \hline 50.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.5 \\ .6 .8 \\ 7.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.4 \\ & 154 \\ & 154 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.9 \\ & \text { 15.9 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 128 \\ \text { and } \\ 13.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.5 \\ & 14.5 \\ & 14.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 4,4 \\ & \text { an:9 } \\ & \text { 230. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.6 \\ & 7.6 \\ & 8.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.1 \\ & 13.5 \\ & 14.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.6 \\ & \text { ani. } \\ & 24.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 173.5 \\ & 1755.6 \\ & 18950 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.3 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 7.4 \\ 8.1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct } \\ \text { Not } \\ \text { Neoc } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,98 \\ & 50.4 \\ & \text { a } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18.5 .5 \\ 18.1 \\ 18.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.9 \\ & 6.9 \\ & 6.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15.9 \\ \text { 15 } 519.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.7 \\ & \hline 16.7 \\ & 150.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13.3 \\ 13.0 \\ 12.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.9 \\ & 13.7 \\ & 13.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 21.5 \\ & 21.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.1 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 7.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.0 \\ & \text { 14.0 } \\ & 13.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.2 \\ & 23.9 \\ & 23.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 183.2 \\ & 184 \cdot 6 \\ & 180.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.5 \\ & 7.4 \\ & 7.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1907 \\ \hline 1902 \\ 188,3 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1996 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan } \\ \text { Feb } \\ \text { Mar } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 54.0 \\ & 54.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.4 \\ & 21.5 \\ & 21.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.2 \\ & 6.1 \\ & 6.4 \\ & 6.4 \end{aligned}$ | 15.5 <br> $\substack{15.4 \\ 16.6 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16.0 \\ 16.0 \\ 16.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.5 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 12.7 \\ 13 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13.8 \\ 13.9 \\ 14.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \\ & 20.9 \\ & 21.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 \\ & 8.9 \\ & 8.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.4 \\ \text { a3. } \\ 13.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.5 \\ & 23.5 \\ & 23.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 180.1 \\ & 1809 \\ & 1897 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.2 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 7.0 \\ 7.2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1875 \cdot 9 \\ & 189545 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apy } \\ \text { jay } \\ \text { und } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.8 \\ 5 \\ 65.0 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6.5 \\ & .7 .5 \\ & 8.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,0 \\ & 17.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16.5 \\ 17.4 \\ 18.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13.0 \\ \text { 13.0 } \\ 13.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45.0 \\ \hline 5.0 \\ \hline 5.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.1 \\ & 24.1 \\ & 24.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.7 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 9.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.3 \\ & \text { 13.4 } \\ & 14.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.9 \\ & \text { 22.4. } \\ & 24.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 190.0 \\ & 19089.3 \\ & 212.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.0 \\ 6.8 \\ 6.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 197.0. } \\ & 2055 \\ & 218,8 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Julug } \\ & \text { Stup } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68.7 \\ & 777.2 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.1 \\ & 34.5 \\ & 34.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.1 \\ 8.3 \\ 8.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19.4 \\ 20.0 \\ 21.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19.5 \\ \begin{array}{c} 19.8 \\ 20.6 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14: 4 \\ & 14.9 \\ & 16.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16.6 \\ \substack{17.4 \\ 19.4} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.7 \\ & \text { an. } \\ & 27.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.5 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 12.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 .6 \\ & \text { 15. } \\ & 15.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.8 .8 \\ & 27 \\ & 27.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 223.4 \\ & 230.5 \\ & 246.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.7 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 6.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { otot } \\ & \text { Not } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.4 .4 \\ & 84.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 38.5 \\ & 38.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.9 \\ & 8.8 \\ & 9.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 23 \\ & 23.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.515 \\ & 21.7 \\ & 21.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.418 \\ & 18.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19.6 \\ 19.8 \\ 19.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 27.9 \\ \text { a8.7. } \\ \hline 8.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12.5 \\ 12.4 \\ 111.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16.0 \\ \hline 15.7 \\ 15.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 286 \\ & 28.7 \\ & 28.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 255.8 \\ & 25 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.6 \\ & 7.6 \\ & 7.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2626 \\ 2686 \\ \hline 68 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1997 | 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 |


| United Kingdom SIC 1992 | 12 months to December 1995 |  |  | 12 months to December 1996 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sop- | Workers | Working | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Stop- } \\ \text { pages }}}^{\text {W }}$ | Workers |  |
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing Manufacturing of:$\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , | 12 | 2,200 | 8,300 | 2 | 100 | 2,500 |
| (exties and texile | 5 | 7,400 | 2.500 | 7 | 2,000 | 2,500 |
| leather and leather <br> products; |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| other non-metallic basic metals and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| machinery and ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 7.50 |
| ectrical ald ald |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| transport equipment manufacturing nec. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| water supply |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Financial intermediationReal estate, renting and |  | 54,400 |  | 71 | 145,700 | 883,500 |
|  |  | 9,600 |  |  |  |  |
| Public adminiosinitratios and | 5 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5 | 300 | 500 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{30,000}$ 3,800 | $\xrightarrow{\substack{\text { ci, } \\ 16,300}}$ | ${ }^{34}$ | ${ }^{120,100}$ | 0 |
|  |  | communty Soctia and |  |  |  |  |  |
| dirsonal sen | 19 | 9,800 | 23,400 | 11 | 1,700 | 2,500 |
| and | 235 . | 174,000 | 414,700 | ${ }_{237}$ * | 360,200 | 1,299,500 |



| hmenk | Number of stoppages |  | Number of workers (000) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Begining in period | In progress in period |  | All invovementit period | Altand | Almantinatiring |
| ${ }^{1 / 8}$ | ${ }_{232}^{203}$ | ${ }_{235}^{235}$ | ${ }_{\substack{87 \\ 1690}}$ | ${ }^{1077.0} 1$ | ${ }_{\substack{278.0 \\ 415.0}}$ | ${ }_{56,0}^{56,0}$ |
|  | 10 1 19 19 20 20 20 12 12 18 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 22 \\ & 22 \\ & 20 \\ & 36 \\ & 38 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12 16 16 124 2. 2. 25 24 24 21 21 19 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { United } \\ \text { Kingdon } \end{array}$ <br> SIC 19 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agriculure, } \\ & \text { forninty } \\ & \text { fishtry \& } \end{aligned}$ | Mining quarrying, gas and water C,E | ( Manufatur- | Construction | Wholesale \& retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants G,H | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Transport, } \\ & \text { storage \& } \\ & \text { commun- } \\ & \text { ication } \end{aligned}$ | Finance, real estat \& business activities J,K | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Public } \\ & \text { aumanistrat } \\ & \text { ion and } \\ & \text { defence } \end{aligned}$ | Education $M$ | Health and so work <br> N | Other community persona service O,P, Q |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 | ${ }_{65}^{58}$ | ${ }_{10}^{5}$ | ${ }_{6}$ | ${ }_{110}^{110}$ | ${ }_{10}^{7}$ | ${ }_{95}^{11}$ | 70 67 | ${ }_{16}^{5}$ | ${ }_{23}^{11}$ |
| 1994 Jar Mari Api May Juri Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Des | . | ${ }_{0}^{0.3}$ | $\begin{array}{r}0.9 \\ 1.3 \\ 1.3 \\ 2.7 \\ 13.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 8.1 \\ 8.3 \\ 2.6 \\ 2.1 \\ 3.8 \\ 3.8 \\ 4.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.1 \\ 0.1 \\ 4.3 \\ \vdots \\ 0.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.17 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 1.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 6.2 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.5 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.5 \\ 4.5 \\ .3 .9 \\ 4.9 \\ 4.6 \\ 1.8 \\ 9.5 \\ 90.8 \\ 0.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 0.1 \\ 0.1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0.2 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.1 \end{gathered}$ | 4.5 <br> 0.3 <br> 1.3 <br> 51.4 <br> 11.1 <br> 5.4 <br> 1.6 <br> 3.0 <br> 17.6 <br> 73.5 <br> 9.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & 1.3 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & \vdots \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \\ & .8 .1 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 7.7 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 9.0 .4 \\ & 36.4 \\ & 36.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0.3 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.4 \\ .4 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.10 .4 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.2 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 0.1 | $1.3$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 5.2 \\ 2.5 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.2 \\ \vdots \\ 0.1 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.2}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ <br> 0.1 <br> 10 | $\begin{aligned} 33, \\ 31.8 \\ 1.8 \\ 3.7 \\ 3.9 \\ 8.1 \\ 4.0 \\ 43.6 \\ \hline 3.0 \\ 23.0 \\ 0.61 \\ 0.1 \\ \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.9 \\ 0.4 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.1 \\ 2.1 \\ 2.9 \\ 1.1 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.3 \\ 15.4 \\ 1.4 \\ 1.5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{array} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ 0.5 \\ 0.5 \\ 5.5 \\ 0.1 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.2 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.2 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \end{gathered}$ |

[^5]

Prominent stoppages in the 6 month period July 11996 to December 311996
Industry and location Date when stoppage Number of workers involved ${ }^{*}$ Number

| 迷 | Began | Ended | Directly | Indirectiy | working <br> days lost in period |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Various areas of UK | 19.11.96 | contg | 110,000 |  |  | 110,000 | Over straight pay increase |
| Financial intermediation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Various areas of $G B$ | 24.12.96 | 24.12.96 | 20,000 |  | 10,000 | Over workers' entitlement to annual \& occasional holidays |
| Health and social work |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northem Ireland | 14.11.96 | 25.11.96 | 500 |  | 5,000 | Over feared or alleged reductions in ea |
| Manutacturing industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Millands Met County | 06.06.96 | 05.07.96 | 4,400 |  | 2,800 | Over workers' entituments to annulats |
| Durram | 22.08.96 | 31.12.96 | 400 |  | 20,500 | Overs 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 defernce; compulsory social security ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Various areas of $G B$ | 11.12.95 | 08.10.96 | 12,200 |  | 72,100 | Over health satert issues |
| Dertyshire | 10.06.96 | 20.09.96 | 800 | 100 | 6,200 | Over market testing, privatisation, cuts in service |
| Transport, storage and communication |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lothian | 21.11.96 | 26.11.96 | 2,100 | - | 12,000 | Over temporary stafing arangements |
| Various areas of $G B$ | 21.06.96 | 02.09.96 | 109,000 | - | 575,700 | Over pay incrasese alied to imporven |
| Greater London | 27.06.96 | 28.08.96 | 1,500 | 5,000 | 38,400 | Over the basic hours of work (the stanatad |
| Various areas of $G B$ | 23.08.96 | 18.11.96 | 1.900 |  | 7,200 |  |

[^6]

[^7]


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 180aco | (0, 029 | (194) | (5,10) |  | (18) |  |  | (24) | (15) | (20) | ${ }^{2 \pi}$ |  |
|  | $\xrightarrow{11275}$ | cos | cise | $\xrightarrow{\text { l2a }}$ | $\xrightarrow[\substack{1127 \\ 1293}]{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{\substack{1245 \\ 123 \\ 123}}$ | $\substack{120 \\ 1205}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {cosem }}$ |
| cose |  |  |  | ${ }^{11808}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {d }}^{110}$ | ${ }^{\text {H1485 }}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{188 \\ 124 \\ 124}}{\substack{1}}$ | ${ }_{\text {dit }}^{112}$ | cive |  |
| \% | ${ }^{14}$ | $\substack { 1288 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{128.1 \\ 120.1{ 1 2 8 8 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 2 8 . 1 \\ 1 2 0 . 1 } } \end{subarray}$ | ${ }_{\text {col }}^{\substack{123 \\ 123 \\ 123}}$ |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{1785}$ |  |  | ${ }^{114} 4$ | ${ }_{\text {d }}^{1120}$ | $\substack { \text { man } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{20.2 \\ 1204{ \text { man } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 0 . 2 \\ 1 2 0 4 } } \end{subarray}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{1288 \\ 124 \\ 124}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  |  |  |  | $\underbrace{\substack{120 \\ 123}}_{\text {lat }}$ |  |  |  |
| coum |  | $\substack{1288 \\ 18.5}$ |  |  | ${ }^{1180}$ |  | cised | ${ }_{\substack{112 \\ 120 \\ 125}}$ |  | ${ }^{11188}$ |  | $\substack { 200 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{20.1 \\ 120.1{ 2 0 0 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 0 . 1 \\ 1 2 0 . 1 } } \end{subarray}$ |
|  |  |  | $\substack { \text { la } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{120 \\ 182{ \text { la } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 2 0 \\ 1 8 2 } } \end{subarray}$ | $\underset{\substack{1248 \\ 1204}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | $\xrightarrow{1128}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{1168 \\ 1202}}^{102}$ |  |  |
| cond |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{1188 \\ 1184}}{\substack{184}}$ | $\substack{\text { l20 } \\ \text { and } \\ 1205}$ |  | ${ }^{120}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 成 | $\underset{\substack{132 \\ 1204}}{\substack{292}}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\substack { 128 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{123 \\ 123{ 1 2 8 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 2 3 \\ 1 2 3 } } \end{subarray}$ |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{298}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underbrace{}_{\substack { 127 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{127{ 1 2 7 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 2 7 } } \\{188}\end{subarray}}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{193 \\ 192 \\ 190}}{\substack{10}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{1938}$ |  | $\underset{\substack { 1888 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{182{ 1 8 8 8 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 8 2 } }\end{subarray}}{ }$ |  |
| \% |  |  | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{133 \\ 193 \\ 193}}$ | $\substack { 197 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{130 \\ 130{ 1 9 7 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 3 0 \\ 1 3 0 } } \end{subarray}$ |  | $\underbrace{124}_{\substack{1216 \\ 1204}}$ |  |  | - |  | , |  |
|  | $\underset{\substack{1230 \\ 1480}}{180}$ |  | $\substack{\begin{subarray}{c}{188 \\ 1888} }} \\{188} \end{subarray}$ |  | $\substack { \text { l27 } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{295 \\ 1295{ \text { l27 } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 9 5 \\ 1 2 9 5 } } \end{subarray}$ |  | $\underbrace{\substack{295}}_{\substack{129 \\ 1295}}$ |  |  |  |  | , |
|  |  | coide | cial |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% |
|  |  | cos |  |  | $\substack { \text { lata } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{193 \\ 183{ \text { lata } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 9 3 \\ 1 8 3 } } \end{subarray}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{138 \\ 189 \\ 189}}$ | cis |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |
| come |  | ${ }^{1462}$ | ciac |  | cis | $\xrightarrow{1288.1}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{138 \\ 1307}}{\substack{130}}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {cisp }}$ | $\underbrace{188}_{\text {l }}$ | $\underset{\substack{193 \\ 104 \\ 104}}{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { lat } \\ \text { ara }}}^{\substack{18}}$ | $\substack{1818 \\ \text { liza } \\ 1806}$ |  |
| $\substack{\text { coat } \\ \text { doce }}$ |  |  | $\substack { 1888 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{18,28{ 1 8 8 8 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 8 , 2 8 } } \\{168} \end{subarray}$ | ${ }_{4}^{1417}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |







5.8

All employees: index for main industrial sectors

| UNITED KINGDOM <br> SIC 1992 <br> $1990=100$ |  |  | Manutacturing |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Energy and } \\ & \text { water supply } \end{aligned}$ | (eroduction | Construction | Whole economy |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Per cent Change trom a year earlier |  |  |  |  | Per cent change from <br> a year earlie |
|  | 1981 1982 1988 1988 1986 1988 1988 19990 1999 1992 19994 19995 199 |  |  |  |  | 65.7 667.7 66.1 67.2 77.5 77.0 78.4 89.6 10.7 10.0 10.3 10.3 103.2 100.8 | 61.1 66.0 66.1 6.9 .9 67.3 77.1 77.7 70.6 10.7 100.0 10.7 10.4 9.9 .2 98.9 | 57.3 6.3 6.8 6.6 6.7 70.2 77.5 77.8 8.8 10.0 10.0 10.0 110.9 110.0 112.3 12.3 |  |
|  | ${ }_{1992}^{1991}$ <br> 1993 <br> 1994 <br> 1995 <br> 1996 | $Q_{4}$ $Q_{1}$ $Q_{2}$ $Q_{3}$ $Q_{4}$ $Q_{2}$ $Q_{3}$ $Q_{4}$ $Q_{1}$ $Q_{2}$ $Q_{4}$ $Q_{1}$ $Q_{3}$ $Q_{4}$ $Q_{1}$ $Q_{2}$ $Q_{3}$ $Q_{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1994 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sov } \\ & \text { Nove } \\ & \text { Doc } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & -1.7 .7 \\ & { }^{0.13} \\ & -1.10 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\because$ |  |  |  |
|  | 1995 |  |  |  | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |
|  | 1996 | Jan fab Mar Aar May Jun Jul All Sod Oed Nou Noce |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.3 \\ & .5 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 5.4 \\ & .4 .8 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\because$ $\ddots$ $\because$ $\because$ | $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| Three months ending: | 1994 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sol } \\ & \text { Oov } \\ & \text { Doc } \end{aligned}$ | 105.6 10.9 106.2 106.7 10.7 | $\begin{aligned} & -1.10 \\ & -1.0 \\ & -1.0 \\ & -1.0 \end{aligned}$ | - | \% | $\ldots$ |  |  |
|  | 1995 | Jan Jab Far Aar May May Jull All Sug Oed Ool Noce Dec | 107.5 108.1 108.4 108.3 108.5 108.6 108.6 109.9 109.2 10.2 110.5 111.3 11.3 |  | $\because$ | $\because$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Jan Jab far Aar May Mul Jul Aug Sod Oed Nou Nec |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 3.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

[^8]|  |  | All items (RPI) |  | All items excluding |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Index Ja87=100 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percentage } \\ & \text { change over } \\ & 12 \text { months } \end{aligned}$ | Mortgage interes payments (RPIX) |  | Mortgage interest payments <br> and indirect taxes (RPIY) |  | Housing |  |
|  |  | Index Jan 13 Jan 13, 1987=100 - 149.3 |  | Percentage change verer 12 months | Index Jan 13 1987=100 | Percentage change over 12 months | Index Jan 13, 1987=100 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percenage } \\ & \text { chane } \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1996 |  |  |  | 2.9 2.7 2.7 2.4 2.2 2.1 2.2 2.1 2.1 2.7 2.7 2.5 |  | 2.8 2.9 2.9 2.9 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.3 3.3 3.1 | 144.3 14.2 14.9 14.9 14.9 18.4 14.5 14.5 14.7 14.6 14.6 149.6 149.5 | 2.5 2.5 2.6 2.6 2.3 2.3 2.4 2.4 2.5 3.0 2.7 |  |  |
| 1997 | Jan | 154.4 | 2.8 | 153.9 | 3.1 | 149.3 | 2.8 | 150.7 |  |


etail prices on January 14 for a number of it is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price Average items derived from prices collected by the
mmortant mpori for National Statistics for the purpose of the
office
Ceneral lidex of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in General lldex of Retail grives below.
 The averages retail outlets. tion of which is given in the ranges within which at least four-titths of the recorded prices fell, given in the fina
column below.

| Item | Number of quotations | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average price } \\ & \text { (pence) } \end{aligned}$ | Price range within which 80 per cen of quotations fell (pence) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Margarine Margarine/Low fat spread Mer 500 g | 278 | 75 | 41-97 |
| Cheese, per kg Cheddar type | 277 | 467 | 355-669 |



6.2

RETAIL PRICES

[^9]|  | ${ }_{\text {Althens }}^{\text {Al }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Corme | ${ }_{\text {Food }}$ |  |  | 为 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1413 |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{1 \times 2}$ | ${ }^{\text {1ab }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{11828}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1235 |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{1465}$ | ${ }^{1429}$ | ${ }^{1468}$ | 三 | ${ }^{11288}$ | ${ }^{194}$ |  | ${ }^{1383}$ | ${ }^{188}$ |
| cismen | ${ }^{1 / 898}$ |  |  | （148888 |  | 三 | ${ }^{1.165}$ | ${ }^{\text {13888 }}$ |  |  |  |
| ， |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {rasa }}$ | ${ }^{\text {and }}$ | 三 |  | ${ }^{1989}$ |  | cise |  |
| （eit |  |  |  |  |  | 三 |  |  | $\xrightarrow{129}$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{717}$ |
|  | ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {1507 }}$ | － |  | 三 |  | ${ }^{1989}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {ana }}$ |  |
| （farsit |  | cide | ${ }_{\text {lex }}^{\text {lix }}$ | ${ }^{19898}$ |  | 三 | \＃185 | ${ }^{1123}$ |  | cise | \％ |
|  |  | ${ }^{1945}$ | ${ }^{\text {13 }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{\substack{189 \\ 1805}}$ |  | 三 | ${ }^{11468}$ |  | ${ }^{129}$ | ${ }^{14585}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {cki }}^{\text {138 }}$ |  |  | cos |  | 三 | ${ }^{1189}$ | ${ }^{1 \times 103}$ |  | ${ }^{1450}$ | \％ 178 |
| $\underline{1997}$ Jan 14 | 1548 | 1570 | 1553 | 1507 | 1539 |  | 1142 | 1410 | 1203 |  | ${ }_{189}$ |





|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1.7 \\ \hline 6.1 \\ .9 .0 \\ .50 \\ .0 .5 \\ -1.3 \\ 6.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\square$ |  |  | $\square$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{28}{28} \\ & 4.8 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 3.15 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 36 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| in in | $\begin{gathered} 3.3 \\ 3.4 \\ 3.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{3}{3} 2 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 282 \\ 3.8 \\ 38 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 6.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,9 \\ 7.7 \\ 7.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \\ & 8.50 \\ & 8.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & { }_{2}^{174} \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0.64 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | 3.6 <br> $\substack{3.3 \\ 3.3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & \substack{20 \\ 23} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.3 \\ \substack{2.3 \\ 2.3} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.09 \\ & -1.90 \end{aligned}$ | －3.1 <br> 28 <br> 28 |
|  | $\underset{\substack{3.3 \\ 3 \\ 3.5}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | － $\begin{gathered}3.0 \\ 20 \\ 29\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.4}$ | ${ }^{3.6} 4$ | \％${ }_{6}^{6.9}$ | 76 78 78 | ${ }_{0}^{0.3}$ | $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{3.2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3}}$ | 0.5 0.2 | 0．4． | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{3.5 \\ 3.5}}$ | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 2.1 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 2.3\end{aligned}$ |  | －0．9． |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{3.5 \\ 3.6 \\ 3.9}}$ | 2， $\substack{4.7 \\ 5.7}$ | ＋${ }_{4}^{4.3} 4$ | － $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 3.9\end{aligned}$ | ¢9．9 | $\begin{array}{r}73 \\ 7.5 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 0.4 0.4 0.4 | 4.5 4.6 4.6 | ． 1.11 | －0．2． | ${ }_{\substack{3.9 \\ 3.1}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  |  | 0.5 | $\underbrace{\substack{3, 3.6 \\ 3.6}}$ |
| （out |  | ${ }_{4}^{4.6}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.1}$ | 4.4 36 36 | 8.9 7.9 7.9 | ${ }_{4}^{45}$ | 0.4 0.7 0.7 | ${ }_{4}^{4.4}$ | － | － 0.2 | ［ $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.8\end{aligned}$ | 0 | ¢ | －0．8 | － $\begin{gathered}3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3\end{gathered}$ |
| （ex | ¢ | ${ }_{4}^{4.5}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{4 . \\ 3.9 \\ 3.7}}$ |  | \％ $\begin{aligned} & 7.1 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 6.5\end{aligned}$ |  | ¢0．4． | ${ }_{\substack{3: 2 \\ 4.4 \\ 4.4}}$ | （0．2， | －0．9 | 3.2 4.3 4.8 4 | 2．1 | 2.3 <br> $\substack{2, 1.0}$ | ＋1．0． | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{3.6 \\ 3.9}}$ |
| cosin | 24 $\substack{2.2 \\ 2.1}$ 2.1 | ${ }_{4}^{4.8}$ |  | （en $\begin{gathered}29 \\ 3.0 \\ 3.0\end{gathered}$ | ¢ 6.6 | 0.9 0.0 0.0 | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3.8 \\ 3.4 \\ 3.6}}$ | － 1.1 | －12． | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{4.5 \\ 3.9 \\ 3.9}}$ | $\frac{1.6}{1 / 2}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{2.9 \\ 3.4 \\ 3.4}}$ | 2, <br> $\substack{2, 1.8 \\ 1.8}$ <br> 18 | ${ }_{\substack{4.0 \\ 3.8}}^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  | $\xrightarrow{4.0}$ | 4.2 4.2 4 |  | 6.4 6.9 6.9 6 | （0．7 | － $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2\end{aligned}$ |  | － 0.6 | ${ }_{\substack{1.4 \\ 1.4 \\ 0.4}}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{3.3 \\ 3.3}}_{\text {che }}$ | $\underset{\substack{1,3 \\ 4.4}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{3.0 \\ 3.6 \\ 3.6}}$ | ${ }_{\text {＋}}^{1.8}$ |  |
|  | 27 <br> $\begin{array}{l}27 \\ 25 \\ 25\end{array}$ | 2.0 $i .5$ 0.8 0.8 | 4.0 4.0 4 | cis | \％7.1 <br> 6.4 <br> 6.4 | 1．15 ${ }_{1 / 5}$ | － 0.1 | （ | ¢， | － $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.2\end{aligned}$ | （e） | （6．4． |  | ＋1．7 |  |
| － | 2.8 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 6.4 | 3.4 | $\stackrel{-1.3}{ }$ | 1.7 | 0． 8 | 0.0 | 4.3 | ${ }_{5} 5.8$ | 3.4 | 1.1 | ， |


| 1985-100 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { European } \\ \text { Comm (15) }}}$ | European | $\xrightarrow{\text { United }}$ Kingom | Belgium | Denmark | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {Germany }}$ | Greece | Spain | France | $\xrightarrow{\text { lish }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual ave 1987 1988 19990 1990 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 190 | 148.5 | 106.9 110.7 11.6 12.3 12.9 13.1 13.1 143.4 |  | 102.9 104.1 10.1 117.0 11.0 11.4 12.4 12.4 125.4 125.3 | 107.8 11.8 11.7 12.1 12.1 12.7 12.7 12.3 13.9 13.6 | 100.1 10.4 10.4 10.2 10.7 11.0 11.5 11.9 12.7 12.7 12.0 |  | 114.5 12.5 12.0 128.8 14.0 15.5 16.6 16.1 176.0 |  | 107.1 10.4 11.9 .9 11.9 12.6 12.15 12.9 12.8 13.8 13.2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monthly } \\ & \text { Mov } \end{aligned}$ | 149.7 150.0 |  | ${ }_{1}^{159.3}$ | 125.7 <br> 125.8 | ${ }_{\substack{134.5 \\ 134.4}}$ | 125.3 125.6 | ${ }_{4}^{445.7}$ | 178.0 178.4 | ${ }_{\substack{330.9 \\ 131.0}}$ | 133.9 |
| $\begin{gathered} 1996 \\ \substack{\text { Jab } \\ \text { Fan } \\ \text { Mar }} \end{gathered}$ | 150.3 P <br> 150.8 P <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 150.8 \\ & \hline 150.7 \\ & 1560.1 \end{aligned}$ | 126.8 <br> $\begin{array}{l}127 \\ 127.3 \\ 127.3\end{array}$ | 134.3 <br> $\begin{array}{l}135.0 \\ 135.8 \\ 1\end{array}$ | 125.7 $\substack{12.4 \\ 126.5 \\ 12.5}$ | 444.7 458.3 45.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 189.6 \\ & \text { 189.7 } \\ & \hline 80.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | 134.4 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr } \\ \text { Mun } \\ \text { uan } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{152.0 \\ 152.3 \\ \hline}}{ }$ 152.4 P |  | $\begin{aligned} & 161.3 \\ & 161616 \\ & 166 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.5 \\ & 127.5 \\ & 127.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 136.1 \\ \text { 136. } \\ \hline 16.6 \end{gathered}$ | 126.6 <br> $\substack{12.6 \\ 126.9 \\ 1.8 \\ \hline}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 464 \cdot 2 \\ & 46,2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 181.818,4 \\ & 182 \cdot 4 \\ & 182 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1328 \\ 1350 \\ 13929 \end{gathered}$ | 135.0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Julug } \\ & \text { Sup } \end{aligned}$ |  | : | 161.1 <br> $\substack{16.8 \\ 162.6 \\ \hline}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 188.1 \\ & \text { 128.4. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 127.4 \\ & \text { inf } \\ & 127.21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 458.2 \\ & 45 \cdot 10 \\ & 477.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 182404 \\ & 1835 \\ & 185 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}132.6 \\ \begin{array}{r}132 \\ 132.8 \\ 132 .\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 135.7 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct } \\ \text { Not } \\ \text { Dect } \end{gathered}$ | $\xrightarrow{153.0 \mathrm{P}} 1$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 1626 \\ & \hline 1627 \\ & 1623 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{128.7}^{128.5}$ | ${ }^{137.4} 1$ | ${ }_{1}^{127.1} 1$ | ${ }_{474}^{47.5}$ | ${ }^{183.6} 18.6$ | ${ }_{\substack{133.1 \\ 133.0}}$ | 136.4 |
| Increases on a year eartierAnnual averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1987 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1988 \\ 1989 \\ 1990 \\ 1990 \\ 19992 \\ 19993 \\ 19994 \\ 1995 \\ 1996 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | - $\because$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 7.9 \\ & 7.8 \\ & 9.4 \\ & 5.9 \\ & \hline, 8 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1.2 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | 0.2 0.3 1.3 2.7 3.7 3.5 4.2 2.3 1.9 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 6.8 \\ & 6.8 \\ & 6.0 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | 3.2 $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 2.6\end{aligned}{ }^{2}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monthly } \\ & \text { Pover } \\ & \text { Noc } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{3.0}^{3.0}$ |  | ${ }^{3.1}$ | 1.5 | 11.8 | 11.7 | ${ }_{8.1}^{8.2}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.5}$ | 2.9 | 2.4 |
| $1996 \begin{gathered} \text { Jan } \\ \text { Fan } \\ \text { Mar } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \mathrm{P}, \\ & 2.7 \mathrm{P} \end{aligned}$ | : | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1.7 \\ 2.1 \end{array}, ~ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.4 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 9.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.0 \\ 2.0 \\ 2.3 \\ 2.0 \end{gathered}$ | 2.0 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Aray } \\ \text { Jay } \\ \text { und } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.2 \\ & 9.1 \\ & 8.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{3.5 \\ 3.6 \\ 3.6}}{\substack{\text { an }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | 1.4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Suly } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | 2.5 P <br> $\substack{2.3 \\ 2.3 \\ 2}$ | : | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.9 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 1.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.6 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 8.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | 1.4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Not } \\ & \text { Noct } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2.2}^{2.4}{ }^{\text {P }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2.4}^{2.5}$ | 2.4.4 | ${ }_{1}^{1.5}$ | ${ }_{7}^{8.7}$ | ${ }_{3.2}^{3.5}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.8}$ | 1.9 |




| $\overline{\text { GrEat britain }}$ | In employment \# |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ILO } \\ & \text { unemployed } \end{aligned}$ | Total economicallyactive | Economicallyinactive inactive |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employees | Sell-employed | Govt-supported training and <br> programmes § | Unpaid family | All ++ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 176 176 175 145 151 140 135 140 138 142 128 113 185 185 131 118 122 114 115 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Changes <br> Ser cen- Aut 96 | ${ }^{157}$ | 0.0 | -12.7 | 1.2 | ${ }_{0}^{130}$ | ${ }_{-1.4}{ }^{-32}$ | ${ }_{0.3}^{98}$ | -5.4 | ${ }_{0}^{3.9}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 54 55 46 46 41 42 37 47 49 44 41 40 44 45 30 37 40 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Changes } \\ & \text { Sum } \\ & \text { Puer cent } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8.8}$ | -0.1 | -16.4 | 8.5 | ${ }_{0}^{6.5}$ | -2.34 | 32 <br> 0.2 | -..$^{-7}$ | ${ }^{2.5}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Changes } \\ & \text { Sum 96-Aut } 96 \\ & \text { Per cent } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 69 0.7 | 0.2 | -6. ${ }^{-5}$ | -2.2. | ${ }_{0.6}^{64}$ | 0.2 | ${ }_{0.5}^{66}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}-5.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 0.14 |

[^10]| Great britaln | SEASONALLY ADJUSTED |  |  | NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All aged 16 and over |  |  | All | Age groups |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All | Men | Women |  | $16-17$ | 16-19 | $20-24$ | 25-34 | 35-49 | ${ }_{\substack{50.64 \\ 50.59}}^{(\mathrm{M}}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




[^11]

8.1

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTEDTRAINING Number of people participating in the programmes

| Period ending |  | Training For Work |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Youth Training Credis) } \\ & \text { (including Youth Creds) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { Moderer } \\ \text { Apprenticeships } \end{array}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | England and | Scotland* | Great Britain | England and | Scotland* | Great Britain | ${ }_{\text {England and }}$ | Scotland* | Great Etritan |
| 1994 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & \text { Mun } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\text { P119.9 }}{116.2}$ | $\stackrel{\text { l }}{14.3}$ | $\underset{\substack{384.2 \\ 130.3}}{ }$ | ${ }_{231.3}^{235.7}$ | ${ }_{3}^{31.8}$ | ${ }_{263.7}^{267.5}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jull } \\ \text { Sug } \\ \text { Sep } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.2 \\ & \text { 104.2 } \\ & \text { 103.2 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13.7 \\ \text { and } \\ 18.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121,9 \\ & 117,8: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 241.8 \\ & 242.1 \\ & 242.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32.1 \\ & 33.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 273.9 \\ & 274.5 \\ & 275.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct } \\ \text { Not } \\ \text { Nec } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.7 \\ & \substack{116.6 \\ 118.1} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.3 \\ & \text { a.3.7 } \\ & 14.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.0 \\ & 13.2 \\ & 13.23: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 252.4 \\ & \text { 254.4 } \\ & 255.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 33.2 \\ \text { ans. } \\ 33.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 285.6 \\ 287 \\ 288.7 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jana } \\ \text { Nebr } \\ \text { MMar } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 115.8 \\ \hline 117.8 \\ 103.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14: 4 \\ & \text { 14:4 } \\ & 14 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130.2 \\ & 13,96 \\ & 1718.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 253.2 \\ & 252.7 \\ & 239.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34.0 \\ \text { ans. } \\ 33.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 287.2 \\ 287 \\ 273.0 \\ 27.1 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apar } \\ \text { May } \\ \text { cun } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82.179 .3 \\ & 75.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14.0 \\ 13,8 \\ 13.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \cdot 1 \\ & 98.2 \\ & 89.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 229.0 \\ & 2288 \\ & 227.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31.7 \\ 31.7 \\ 31.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 250.8 \\ \substack{259.8 \\ 255.4} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.78 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Julu } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69.0 \\ & 65.0 \\ & 63.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.9 \\ & 12.9 \\ & 12.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82.4 \\ & 7760.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 237.5 \\ \substack{239.9 \\ 240.1} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,3 \\ & 33,8 \\ & 33.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 268.8 \\ 271,7 \\ 273.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 6.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Noor } \\ & \text { Den } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.6 \\ 70.6 \\ 70.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.0 \\ & 13,0 \\ & 12.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79.6 \\ & 88.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 32.0 \\ & \text { a3.7. } \\ & 34.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 277.5 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 278.7 \\ 2790 . \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \cdot 1 \\ & 14: 2 \\ & 10.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan } \\ \text { Feb } \\ \text { Mar } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 68.8 \\ 772.8 \\ 72.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12.7 \\ \text { 13.4 } \\ 130 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81.55 .5 \\ & 88.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 236.4 \\ & \substack{23250 \\ 224.1} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34.8 \\ 35.7 \\ 35.5 \end{gathered}$ | 271.1 267.6 259.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 21.0 \\ & 24.1 \\ & 27.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,1 \\ 2,2,2 \\ 2,0 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { Hay } \\ & \text { jund } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 67.7 \\ 66 \cdot 7 \\ 66.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & 13.7 \\ & 13,5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81.1 \\ & 79.1 \\ & 79.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 33.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 248.8 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 245.8 \\ 245.2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.6 \\ & 35.6 \\ & 35.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 1.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{\text { ully } \\ \text { Sug } \\ \text { Sep }} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 63.7 \\ 661.7 \\ 61.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13: 4 \\ \text { 13,5 } \\ 13,5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77.1 \\ & 74.7 \end{aligned}$ | 222.9 225.5 228.2 | 33.7 35.4 36.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 256.5 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 260.8 \\ 264.7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 51.8 \\ & 51.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 .8 \\ & 1.8 \\ & .8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Oot Nov | ${ }_{65.6}^{63.7}$ | 13.6 14.2 | ${ }_{79} 77.4$ | ${ }_{231.8}^{230.8}$ | ${ }_{37.1}^{36.8}$ | ${ }_{268.9}^{267.7}$ | 57.4 61.8 | ${ }_{2.1}^{2.1}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 8.2

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTEDTRAINING Number of starts on the programmes

| Period ending |  |  | Training For Work |  |  | Youth Training(including Youth Credits) |  |  | ${ }_{\text {M }}$ Modernmerenticeships |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | England and | Scotland* | Graat Britain | England and | Scotland* | Great Britain | England and | Scotland* | at Britan |
| 1994 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar } \\ \text { Aar } \\ \text { Al } \mathrm{Jay} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 .7 \\ & \text { an.1 } \\ & 20.8 \\ & 20.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2.6 \\ 2.5 \\ 3.0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20.2 \\ 20.7 \\ 23.3 \\ 22.7 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 15.3.3 } \\ \hline 15.7 \\ \text { 12.7. } \\ \hline 8.9 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 17 / 29 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 14 / 29 \\ 1 / 1 / 36 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Juld } \\ & \text { Aup } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,8 \\ & 20.0 \\ & 21.6 \\ & 21.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.9 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2.8 \\ 3.8 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 38.5 \\ & \text { a6.1 } \\ & 29.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41.1 \\ & \text { api. } \\ & 3305 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 9 / 2828 \\ & 4 / 350 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { oot } \\ \text { Noor } \\ \text { Doc } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 24.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.3 \\ 28.6 \\ 28.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 36,8 \\ \text { B0. } \\ 19.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 3.5 \\ 1.8 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.1 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 23.3 \\ 21: 3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 1995 | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \substack{30 / 27 \\ 26 / 24 \\ 26 / 31} \\ 26 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 26.3 } \\ 2.0 \\ \text { ang } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { n/2. } \\ 2.6 \\ 2.9 \\ 3.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.2 .2 \\ & \hline 8.7 \\ & \hline 5.3 \\ & 18.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.6 \\ \begin{array}{c} 97 . \\ 176.3 \\ 14.0 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { n/a. } \\ 2.5 \\ 2.8 \\ 2.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11.5 \\ \hline 20.3 \\ 18.9 \\ 16.3 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 23 / 28 \\ & \substack{21 / 26 \\ 18 / 30} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr } \\ \text { Mag } \\ \text { und } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.0 \\ & 15.9 \\ & 15.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.2 \\ \substack{2.6 \\ 2.8} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.3 \\ & \text { 18.0. } \\ & 18.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.3 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 14.7 \end{aligned}$ | 2.5 4.8 4.2 | $\begin{gathered} 14.8 \\ \begin{array}{l} 14.8 \\ 18.2 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 16 / 285 \\ \text { 13/28 } \\ 10 / 29 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jutug } \\ \text { Ausp } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.7 \\ & 15.3 \\ & 15.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.7 \\ \text { an } \\ 3.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.2 \\ & 16.5 \\ & 17.5 \end{aligned}$ | 36.6 <br> $\begin{array}{l}36.7 \\ 28.0\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \\ & 5.0 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0.8 \\ & .3 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 / 27 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 5 / 24 \\ 3 / 22 \\ 31 \end{array}\right) \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \begin{array}{c} \text { Nou } \\ \text { Dec } \\ \text { Dece } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22.0 \\ \begin{array}{c} 9.6 \\ 19.6 \\ 10.8 \end{array} \\ \hline 10 . \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24.9 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 21.9 \\ \text { an: } \\ \hline 12.5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \cdot 2 \\ \text { an:0. } \\ \text { ab:5 } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.8 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 2.6 \\ 2.8 \\ n / 2 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 33.7 \\ \text { an. } \\ \text { an. } \\ 12.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 3.0 \\ 3 \\ 3.0 \\ 2.3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ 0,10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 3.0 \\ 3.0 \\ 2.3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| 1996 | $\begin{aligned} & 22 / 28 \\ & 19 / 25 \\ & 18,24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan } \\ \text { Rat } \\ \text { Mar } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18.8 \\ \text { an } \\ 22.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.1 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 16.6 \\ 17.1 \\ 17.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 19.6 \\ \text { i9.8. } \\ 20.1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 20124 \\ & 1720 \\ & 1726 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apy } \\ \text { Jun } \\ \text { Jund } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.4 \\ & 18.4 \\ & 170.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 6 \\ & \substack{21.6 \\ 19.1} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.5 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { 12.8. } \\ 17.0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & \text { a. } \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.8 \\ & \hline 20.8 \\ & 20.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2.6 \\ 2.9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 15 / 21 \\ & 12 / 18 \\ & 9 / 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Aus } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18.0 \\ \begin{array}{c} 16.2 \\ 17.0 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 2.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.4 \\ & 19.4 \\ & 19.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34.6 \\ & 34.6 \\ & 30.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.8 \\ 28.8 \\ 34.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.1 \\ 5.3 \\ 9.8 \\ 9.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.2 \\ 5.7 \\ 10.1 \end{array}$ |
|  | $7 / 13$ $4 / 10$ | Oct Nov Nover | 20.9 18.9 | ${ }_{3.1}^{2.3}$ | ${ }_{21.4}^{23.0}$ | ${ }_{18.4}^{25.8}$ | ${ }_{2.3}^{2.4}$ | ${ }_{20.5}^{28.2}$ | ${ }_{6.4}^{8.2}$ | 0.1 | 8.8 |

8.4 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTEDTRAINING

| ENGLAND and WALES | Month of leaving YT | Percentage of survey respondents who were: |  |  | Percentage of survey respondents who: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | In a job |  | Unemployed§ | Completed their agreed course of training** | Studied for a qualification | Gained a qualification one |
|  |  | 61 69 68 58 52 50 53 58 63 | 77 84 84 78 68 60 72 76 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 13 \\ & 14 \\ & 14 \\ & 20 \\ & 25 \\ & 25 \\ & 25 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | 22 34 37 37 44 46 46 46 52 | 41 52 56 54 58 64 64 66 66 | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 42 \\ & 45 \\ & 45 \\ & 51 \\ & 58 \\ & 50 \\ & 50 \\ & 51 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1994 Jun | $\begin{aligned} & (\text { Dec 93) } \\ & (\text { Jan 94) } \\ & (\text { Feb 94) } \\ & \text { (Mar 94) } \\ & (\text { Apr 94) } \\ & \text { (May 94) } \\ & \text { (Jun 94) } \end{aligned}$ | 52 <br> $\begin{array}{l}52 \\ 52 \\ 53 \\ 54 \\ 53 \\ 53 \\ 63\end{array}$ | 63 64 64 67 76 66 74 | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 30 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | 42 36 36 35 45 35 39 59 |  | 44 44 40 50 44 44 61 69 |
|  |  | 61 $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 54 \\ & 55 \\ & 56 \\ & 60 \\ & 57 \\ & 59 \\ & 64 \\ & 59 \\ & 60 \\ & 65\end{aligned}{ }^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \\ & 74 \\ & 76 \\ & 769 \\ & 68 \\ & 78 \\ & 78 \\ & 70 \\ & 75 \\ & 71 \\ & 71 \\ & 76 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 21 \\ & 17 \\ & 25 \\ & 25 \\ & 23 \\ & 26 \\ & 23 \\ & 20 \\ & 22 \\ & 22 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & 47 \\ & 48 \\ & 37 \\ & 37 \\ & 45 \\ & 39 \\ & 43 \\ & 51 \\ & 43 \\ & 42 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ | 72 66 64 60 59 62 61 62 66 65 65 71 | 59 52 49 40 38 46 43 46 53 48 49 59 |
|  |  | 61 67 57 53 63 68 64 68 68 65 65 | 76 <br> 76 <br> 76 <br> 76 <br> 75 <br> 75 <br> 76 <br> 76 <br> 77 <br> 77 | 18 17 17 18 18 19 19 19 18 15 18 | 55 50 53 47 49 49 49 54 59 48 48 | 70 <br> 66 <br> 66 <br> 63 <br> 62 <br> 64 <br> 64 <br> 66 <br> 64 <br> 64 <br> 64 |  |







CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED
People claiming benefit, ,i.. Unemployment Benefit, Income Benefit Offices on the day of the montht ly count, whoy say on
that day they are unemploved and that they satisy the that day they are unemployed and that they satisty the
conditions for claiming benefit. (Students claiming benefit conctions tor claiming benefi. (students claming benefit
during a vacaion and who intend to return to full-time
education are excluded.)

## EARNINGS

Total gross remuneration which employees receive from
their employers in the form of money. Income in kind and their employers in the form of money. Income in kind and
employers' contributions to National Insurance and pension employers' contibutio
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 procrammes, or trom 1992 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 noor LL unemployed, this group includes sepople who are, for
example, retired or looking after their homefamily.

## EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

 A count of civilian jobs of employees paid by employerswho run a PAYF scheme. Participants in Goverment employment and training schemes are included if they have a contract of employment. HM Forces, homeworkers
and private domestic servants are excluded Ac and private domestic servants are excluded. As the
estimates of employes in employment are derived from
employers' reoorts of the enumber of peopole they employ. estimates of employees in employment are derved from
pemploevs' repors of the number of people they empoy,
individuals holding two jobs with different employers will individuals holding
be counted twice.

## FULL-TIME WORKERS

People normally yorking 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 purrich 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 (covered by separata e indicess) who depend mainly on state
benefits, i.e. mere than three-quateres of their income is
from state benefits.

HM FORCES
All UK service personnel of HM Regular Forces, wherever ILO UNEMPLOYED
In tables $7.1,7 ., 7 ., 3,7.5$ and 7.6 (Labour Force Survey)
people without a paid job in the reference week who were available to start work in the next refortnight end who wethe looked for work at some time in the last four weeks or

## LABOUR DISPUTES

Statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in
the United Kingdom relate only to disputes connected witt the United Kingdom relate only to disputes connected with
terms and conditions of emply fever than 10 workers or or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost excludded excep
exceeded 100 .

## DEFINITIONS

The terms used in the tables are articles in Labour Market Trends which relate to particular statistical series Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons
bott directly and indirecty invoved thrown out of work
although not patities to to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. People laid off and working where the disputes occurred. People laid off and working
days
shortastes ef ef sumherese, owing for exams, ere not ind example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not included.
There are ditifilitites in ensuring complete recording of
stoppages, in particular those near the margins of the There are ditificulties in ensuring complete recording of
stoppages. n particular those near the margin of the
definitions; for example, short disputes lasting only a day or
 industries most afiected by such stoppages, and would
afteet the total number of stoppages much more than the number of working days lost.

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES) Emmoyeyes other than those in administrative, professional,
technical and clericial occuopations

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SIC 1992 Section D.
NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS
The time which the employe is expected to work in a
 This may be specitied in national collective
and statutury wages orders for manual workers.

## overtime

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

## CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:
not available
nil or negligible (less than half the
provisional
break in series
revised
series revised from indicated entry
onwards
onwards
not elsewhere specified SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification EC European Community Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepanancy
between the sum of the constituent tems and the 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 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
week except where otherwise stated. PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES SIC 1992 Sections C-E.
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.
SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE Those who in their main employment work
account, whether or not they have any employ
occupations classified as sol

## SERVICE INDUSTRIES

 SIC 1992 Sections G-0.
## SHORT-TIME WORKING

 Arrangements made by an employer for worki) less thenregular hours. Therefore time lost trough scheness
holidays, absenteeism and the direct effects
 disputes is not counted as short-time. STAND
(SIC) The classification system used to provide a consstemn
industrial breazdown tor UK official statisticics.livas erise in 1968 , 1980 and 1992 .

## TAX AND PRICE INDEX

Measurus the increase in gross taxable incomen neaded top
compensate taxpayers for any increase in cteal prices compensate taxpayeers for for any increase in retail pricess
taking account of changes to direct taxes fincuding enmloyees' 'ational lnausarcce contribibtions) .
quarterly figures are averages of monthily indic:
TEMPORARILY STOPPED People who at the date of the unemploymery count ae
suspended by their employers on the undersisading that suspended by their employers on the underis ading thax
they will shortly resume work and are clainiag benefitit These people are not included in the unemploment VACANCY A job opportunity notified by an employer to a acobecrenter Careers Oftice (including 'self employed' ompotuntites created by employers) which remained unfilled on the day

## WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

 Actual hours worked during the reference week and huwrsnot worked but paid for under guarantee aqrements WORKFORCE WorKFORCE Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemploved Workforce in emp
defined above.
WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT Employes in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and
participants on work-elalted Government-suppored traina participants on
programmes. WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT-
SUPPORTED TRAINING PROGRAMMES Those particicants on Government programmes
schemes who in the course of their participation recein schemes who in the course of their participation raceis
training in the context of a workplace but are traming in the context of a workplay.
employees, self-employed or HM Forces.



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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.

| FFOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Earnings (Tables 5.1-5.9) |  |
| Average Earnings Index (monthly) | 01928792442 |
| Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement | 01928792442 |
| 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 | 01928792442 |
| Employment (Tables 1.1-1.5 and 1.9-1.13) |  |
| Census of Employment | 01928792690 |
| Employment and hours | 01928792563 |
| Workforce in employment | 0192879256 |
| Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2) |  |
|  | 019287928 |
| Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1-7.24) |  |
| Qualifications | 0114259 |
| Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.32-2.36) |  |
| Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6.9) |  |
| Ansafone service | 01715335866 |
| Enquir | 01715335874 |
| Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages 01142594308 |  |
| Small Firms (DTI) | 01142597538 |


| Trade union membership | 01928792825 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Trade unions (density only) | 01712155999 |
| Training (Tables 8.1-8.11) |  |
| 'Training for work', 'Youth Training' and 'Modern |  |
|  |  |
| Apprenticeships' | 01142594027 |
| Workforce training | 01142593489 |
| Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs), |  |
| Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.24) |  |
| (claimant count) | 01715336176 |
| Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3) |  |
| notified to Jobcentres | 01715336178 |
| Youth Cohort Study | 0114259421 |
| (Note: The table numbers quoted relate to tables on the preceding pages) |  |
| FOR ADVICE ON: |  |
| Sources of labour market statistics |  |
| FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATIO INCLUDING ON-LINE: |  |
|  |  |
| Nomis (the Office for National Statistics' on-line labour market statistics database) |  |
|  | 01913742468 |
| Quantime Ltd (on-line and other access of |  |
|  | 0171625711 |
| Skills and Enterprise Network | 01142594075 |

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 9.30 am .
The number to ring is 0336416036 . Calls for the service are charged at 45 p per minute cheap rate and at 50 p per minute at all other times. Contact ONS on 01715336363 if you have any problems.

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ARKET
THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## LFS FIRST RELEASE AND LFS FIBST RELEASE AND LFS QUABTEBLY 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. ( $\mathbf{2 0} \mathbf{~ p e r ~ a n n u m ) ~}$

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## RESEARCH USE OF LFS

For research users, copies of all LFS databases are available from the Data Archive.
For information Tel 01206872570

## RESEARGH PUBICAIIONS

The Department for Education and Employment carries out a considerable programme of resea 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 fo 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: patterr 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 if the 1980s and early 1990s, for a group of occupations termed 'intermediate occupations'
The findings detail the scale of movements into, out of and this group of occupations and shows trends in mobility over period of 1976-1994. Additionally, using information from the 1981 and 1991 sweeps of the National Child Development §udy, the project investigates the role played by education and tra ing in the development and formation of work-related skills for employees moving into, out of and within intermediate occupations.

All these publications are priced $£ 25.95$.

Fourpage Research Briefs, providing summaries of each report, are available free of charge. To be added to the mailing list for automatic receipt of all Briefs, or to request individual back copies please contact:
SAR1, Department for Education and Employment, Head Office, room W601, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ Research briefs can also be accessed via the Internet at:
http://www:the-stationery-office.co.uk/document/dfee/resbriefs/resbriefihtm


[^0]:    Figure 7.
    Tables 4.1-4.

    - It was provisionally estimated that 23,000 working days were lost due to stoppages
    work in December 1996. This was seven times lower than the revised estimate for November $1996(161,000)$, and less than hall the corresp
    $1995(60,000)$.
    - The number of working days lost in 1996 The number of working days lost in 1996
    was provisionally estimated to be 1.30 million was provisionally estimated to be 1.30 m
    - equivalent to 59 days lost per 1,000 employees. The 9996 total is over three times higher than the corresponding period
    year ago ( 0.41 million) and is the highest year ago $(0.41$ million) and is the highest
    calendar year total since 1990 ( 1.90 million) calendar year total since 1990 (1.90 million)
    However, the 1996 total is lower than the

[^1]:    MARCH 1997
    labour market trends

[^2]:    Teocciprocoin in coll: sample size too smal for relabale estimate.

[^3]:    

[^4]:    
    

[^5]:    SSee Definitions' page at the end of 'Labour Market Data' section for notes of coverage. The figures for 1996 are provisional.

[^6]:    The figures shown are the highest number of workers involved during the six month period.

[^7]:    es ior years 1984.89 on a a $1985=100$ basis were published in Employmment Gazett, OOtober 1989; the $1985-100$ series was discontinued ater July 1989 .

[^8]:    

[^9]:    Note: Indicess are given to one decimal place to provide as much intormation as is avaiable although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation.

[^10]:    
    
    
    

[^11]:    
    

