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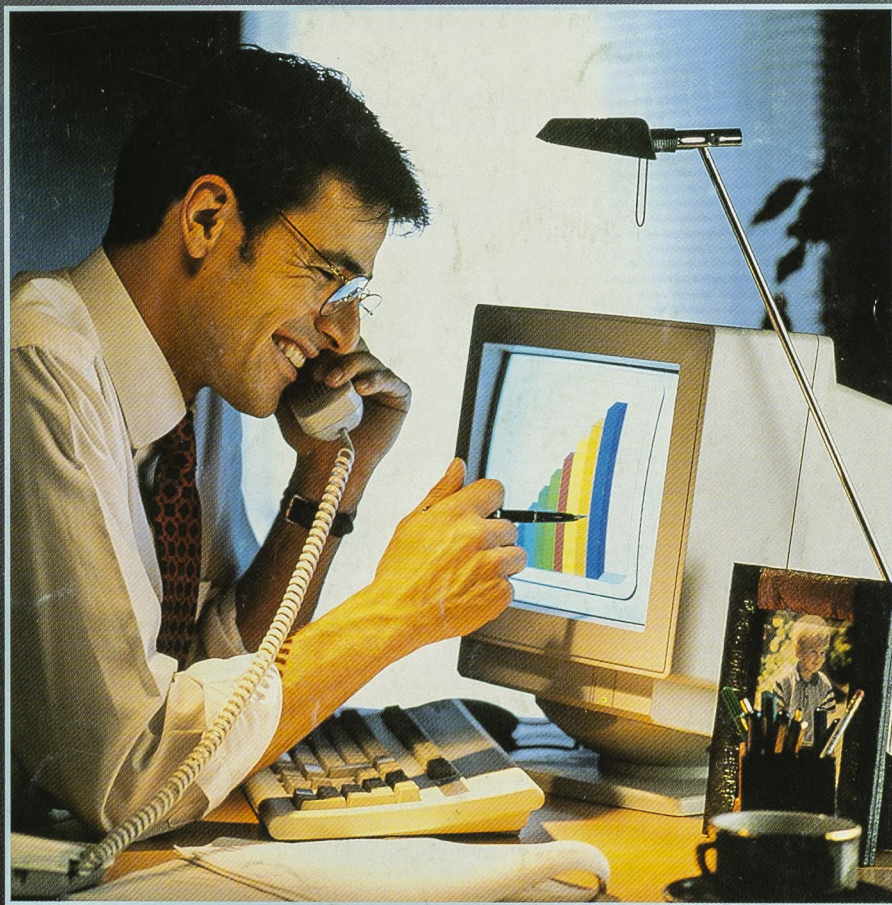
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# Labour Market Trends

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## News and research

### ONS news

## Census Test

As part of the planning and testing programme for the 2001 Census, a test took place on Sunday 15 June in a number of areas in the UK. In England the Test was carried out by ONS, in Scotland by the General Register Office for Scotland and in Northern Ireland by the Census Office (Northern Ireland). Results from the Test will form the basis of the Government's eventual plans for the 2001 Census, which it is intended will be announced in a White Paper in 1998.

The Census Test was voluntary, and had three main aims:

- to compare the ease of completion of different designs of form and the quality of data collected;

- to assess the acceptability of possible new questions; and
- to try out new and revised enumeration procedures to improve coverage, including postal methods of collection and delivery of the forms.

The areas selected for inclusion in the Test provided a varied cross-section of population and types of housing. The Test areas covered about 74,000 households in England, 16,000 in Scotland and 14,000 in Northern Ireland. There was no area in Wales included in this Test because the additional cost of providing forms in Welsh and recruiting Welsh-speaking enumerators could not be justified – all the Test objectives being met using the selected areas elsewhere.

New or significantly revised questions were tested on a number of topics. These included: banded

individual gross income (not previously asked directly); general health; voluntary care; qualifications (covering all qualifications acquired from school onwards); and ethnic group and religious affiliation.

Some new questions on employment were added to those asked in the last Census, reflecting changes in recent years in the nature of people's jobs. These asked about the number of jobs that people do; if unemployed, the duration of their unemployment; and the number of employees at a person's workplace. Other questions on employment included the nature of the respondent's main job; supervisory responsibilities; hours usually worked; the name and address of the employer; and the means of travelling to the person's main job.

Following the Test, and detailed

examination of the business cases being put forward by census users for previous and new census topics, the Government will make proposals for the questions to be included in the 2001 Census, and the arrangements for enumeration, in the White Paper, which is planned for mid-1998. A further large-scale test will be held in 1999, concentrating mainly on checking the operational aspects of the Census, although it will provide a further opportunity to measure the quality of the data collected. Following this, Parliament will decide the final content of the 2001 Census which will be published in a Statutory Instrument early in 2000. The proposed date of the Census is April 29 2001.

- For more information, or if you have any comments on the Census Test, please call John Dixie on 01329 813531.

### DfEE news

## Data on government-supported training

As from this issue of *Labour Market Trends*, changes have been made to the tables shown in the Labour Market Data section covering government-supported training. These changes have been made because the Department for Education and Employment now releases its own monthly press notice which

essentially contains the published data on government-supported training.

The amended tables, which will continue to appear in *Labour Market Trends*, will mirror the DfEE's press notices. Six tables will now be produced each month, with the changes affecting each table in some way.

Tables 8.1 and 8.2 now give the numbers participating in and starting

Training for Work (TFW), Youth Training (YT) and Modern Apprenticeships for England and Wales only. This is because the programmes are essentially different in Scotland, with different time periods and different emphases on the information collected. Information on government-supported training in Scotland is available from the Scottish Office (contact D. Willis on 0131 244 0819).

Table 8.3 gives destination information for those leaving TFW, with Table 8.4 concentrating on qualifications information for TFW leavers. Tables 8.5 and 8.6 repeat the information in Tables 8.3 and 8.4 for YT leavers. The information previously available on a quarterly basis in Tables 8.7-8.11 will continue to be published, on a quarterly basis, in the DfEE monthly press notice referred to above.

### Expert help on the labour market is just a phone call away

#### Employment (see Tables 1.1-1.5 and 1.9-1.13)

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

#### Labour force, unemployment and vacancies (see Tables 2.1-2.24, 3.1-3.3 and 7.1-7.24)

Claimant count, vacancies notified to Jobcentres, and Labour Force Survey	0171 533 6176
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#### Redundancy (see Tables 2.32-2.36)

Redundancy statistics	0171 533 6168
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New research

## Higher education and employment

The financial rewards of higher education can be substantial, according to a new report from the IFS. This found that men with first degrees on average earned 15 per cent more than men without, while women with degrees got on average 35 per cent more than those without.

The study, which was funded by the Department for Education and Employment, used data from the National Child Development Survey (NCDS). The NCDS is a continuing survey of all individuals born in a particular week in 1958 – thus looking at people who have potentially been in the labour market long enough after graduation for the full returns on their qualifications to be studied. The IFS report focused in particular on people with at least one A-level – those who could potentially have gone on to higher education.

The study found that, for the men studied, there was no discernible impact of higher education on the likelihood of being in employment at age 33 – employment rates were very high for all men in the sample. Women graduates, by contrast, were

significantly more likely to be in employment at 33 than their non-graduate counterparts.

On studying the impact on pay of higher education, it was found that the pay of men with degrees was significantly higher than those without. A number of different models were used to take into account other differences between those in the sample with degrees and those with only A-levels – these produced slightly varying results but the average 'mark-up' for a first degree fell within the range 12 to 18 per cent. The impact on women's wages was even stronger.

Mature students were found to have done less well than those who had gone straight into higher education, but still better than those without it. Those who entered higher education but failed to obtain any qualification, however, were actually worse off on average than those who had never undertaken it.

- *Higher Education, Employment and Earnings in Britain*, by R. Blundell, L. Dearden, A. Goodman and H. Reed. ISBN 1 873357 67 2. £10. Available from the IFS, 7 Ridgmount Street, London WC1E 7AE, tel 0171 636 3784.

## Skills and competencies

What appears to be a fair basis for awarding pay may disguise sex inequalities, according to a new report from the Institute for Employment Studies (IES). The report challenges assumptions of fairness in the increasingly widespread use of assessments of individuals' skills for pay and training purposes.

The report, which was commissioned by the Equal Opportunities Commission, was based on a wide review of the existing research literature both from the UK and the USA, on current IES research and consultancy work, and data outlined at a workshop of practitioners in large public and private sector companies held to discuss issues in the use of skill- and

competency-based systems.

The report distinguishes between approaches based on 'competence' and 'competency'. The former (more typically associated with British practice) involves the development of occupational standards and the system of assessment of units of competences for National Vocational Qualifications. In this approach, therefore, competence relates to the ability to perform activities within an occupation to a prescribed standard. The other approach, more associated with US practice, is to look at 'competency', defined as the underlying characteristics of an individual related to effective performance in a job.

The report found that women were likely to undervalue the skills level of their job, whereas men tended not to. By contrast, men were likely to

## Training and labour turnover

Employers who train their workers keep them longer, according to a new report from the Institute of Fiscal Studies (IFS). The main findings are that turnover is lower among people who have previously received training, and that there is no strong relationship between previous job mobility and the probability of receiving work-related training.

The report sets out to examine the relationship of training and labour mobility, for example whether training increases or decreases mobility, and looks at the sorts of individuals who are likely to receive different types of training. The research used two data sets, the Labour Force Survey and the British National Child Development Survey, both of which allow individuals' labour market status to be tracked over time. It also examines existing studies, both theoretical and empirical.

The IFS analysis of the data showed that there was a clear relationship between the level of

qualifications achieved and the likelihood of receiving training, with those with degrees and higher vocational qualifications receiving more training than individuals with lower qualifications. Training was more likely for younger workers and employees of larger organisations. Moving jobs was less likely for people who had recently undertaken employer-funded training – 12.8 per cent of such men would move in the following year, compared with 15.7 per cent for those who have not received training. For women, however, training made little difference to levels of mobility.

Other factors were found to be a greater determinant of mobility than training. These included the size of employer, the industry, the age of the employee, whether the workplace was unionised and whether the job was full-time or part-time.

- *Labour Turnover and Work-Related Training*, by L. Dearden, S. Machin, H. Reed and D. Wilkinson. ISBN 1 873357 64 8. £10. Available from the IFS, 7 Ridgmount Street, London WC1E 7AE, tel 0171 636 3784.

it is commonly sought for managers in competency frameworks. Performance appraisal remains the main assessment method and is, the report concludes, open to bias. It points to areas where this may have an impact – for example competency-based pay or access to training, which in turn is likely to lead to poorer promotion prospects.

The report suggests a number of areas where further research could be undertaken to examine these issues more fully.

- *Skills, Competencies and Gender: Issues for Pay and Training*, by M. Strebler, M. Thompson and P. Heron. IES report 333. ISBN 1 85184 262 4. £27. Available from Grantham Book Services Ltd, Alma Park Industrial Estate, Grantham NG31 9SD, tel 01476 541080.

## Parliamentary questions

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.

### Youth unemployment

**JAMES PAICE** (South East Cambridgeshire) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, (a) how many persons aged 18 to 24 years are currently registered unemployed, (b) how many persons aged 18 to 24 years are currently seeking and available for work, (c) how many persons aged 18 to 24 years who are currently registered unemployed have never been employed, and (d) how many persons aged 18 to 24 years who are seeking work are also undertaking part- or full-time study.

**TIM HOLT:** The ONS produces two measures of unemployment. The first, derived from the quarterly Labour Force Survey, is defined on an internationally-recognised consistent basis set out by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and counts as unemployed people who are:

- (a) without a paid job;
- (b) available to start work within the next two weeks; and
- (c) have either looked for work in the past four weeks or are waiting to start a job already obtained.

The second measure of unemployment, the monthly claimant count, is based on the UK administrative system and includes all people claiming unemployment-related benefits at Employment Service offices on the day of the monthly count, who on that day had signed on as unemployed and available to do any suitable work. All people who attend an Employment Service office to sign are counted, irrespective of whether they are actually receiving unemployment-related benefits.

Both measures are described and compared in the ONS booklet *How Exactly is Unemployment Measured?*

A total of 421,656 18 to 24-year-olds were registered unemployed (claimant unemployed) in the UK in April 1997. This compares with an estimate of 551,000 18 to 24-year-olds ILO unemployed according to the autumn 1996 Labour Force Survey. The group you refer to in your first question "currently seeking and available for work" is broadly the same as the ILO definition of unemployment except that this also includes those who are waiting to start a job they have already obtained.

No information is available from the claimant count about those registered unemployed who have never been employed. According to the autumn 1996 Labour Force Survey there were an estimated 179,000 18 to 24-year-olds who were ILO unemployed and had never had a paid job. 38,000 of these were in full-time education and therefore not eligible to claim unemployment-related benefits.

An estimated total of 127,000 18 to 24-year-olds not in employment had been seeking work within the past four weeks and undertaking full- or part-time study according to the autumn 1996 UK LFS. Of these 95,000 were ILO unemployed (i.e. seeking and available to start work within the next two weeks or waiting to start a job already obtained). The rest are categorised as

economically inactive because they were not available to start work within two weeks. 79,000 out of the above total of 127,000 said that they were looking for part-time work. It may be assumed that many of these would be planning to combine their studies with part-time work, although they cannot be separately identified. (3 June)

### Young people

**DAVID WILLETTS** (Havant) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, how many people aged 18 to 24 years who had been unemployed for more than six months found jobs in each of the past five years; how many people in that age group became unemployed for more than six months in each of the past five years; and how many such people on average were unemployed for more than six months in each of the past five years.

**TIM HOLT:** Please note that information on the destination of leavers from the claimant count is only available since January 1995, therefore this information has only been provided for the last two years. Also, this information only includes those claims that were terminated with a known destination. Approximately 25 per cent of all terminated claims have an unknown destination. The results are shown in the tables below.

**Number of people aged 18-24 years who had been claimant unemployed for more than six months, who left because they had found work; 1995-1996; Great Britain**

	Number of people
1995	163,500
1996	152,200

Source: JUVOS Leaving Marker File

**Number of people aged 18-24 crossing the six-month duration threshold; 1992-1996; Great Britain**

	Number of people
1992	479,800
1993	472,800
1994	402,100
1995	362,600
1996	327,400

Source: JUVOS Cohort (April 1997) (3 June)

### International comparisons

**THE LORD ACTON** asked Her Majesty's Government, what are the current rates of unemployment in (a) UK (b) USA and (c) Japan.

**TIM HOLT:** Figures based on the internationally-recognised International Labour Office (ILO) definition of unemployment provide an appropriate basis for international comparisons. The ILO measure of unemployment, as derived from the Labour Force Survey, defines somebody as unemployed if they are without a job at the time of interview, were available to start work in the two weeks following their interview and had

either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained. The ILO unemployment rate gives the number of the ILO unemployed as a percentage of the economically active.

The latest available ILO unemployment rates are published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. These show that the ILO unemployment rates in February 1997 were 7.1 per cent for the UK, 5.3 per cent for the USA and 3.3 per cent for Japan. (3 June)

### Never worked – correction

Owing to technical difficulties, part of the first table in the answer to this Parliamentary Question was missing in the April Labour Market Trends. An amended version appears below.

**ALAN MILBURN** (Darlington) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, how many (a) men, (b) women and (c) men and women aged (i) 16 to 17 years, (ii) 18 to 19 years, (iii) 20 to 24 years and (iv) over 24 years have never had a paid job since leaving school.

**TIM HOLT:** Estimates from the Labour Force Survey are shown in the table below.

To help put the information into context I have provided another table which shows the total broken down by educational and economic status. For example, you can see that, of the total of 1,675,000, nearly 80 per cent (1,329,000) were economically inactive, that is they had not looked for work in the past four weeks or were not available to start work in the next two weeks or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

Please bear in mind that these breakdowns are probably very seasonal especially for the younger age groups.

**People who have not had a paid job since leaving school, by age and sex; Great Britain**

Summer 1996, thousands, not seasonally adjusted				
	Total	Male	Female	
Total	1,675	624	1,051	
16-17	308	170	138	
18-19	267	130	137	
20-24	431	205	227	
25+	669	120	549	
Economically inactive	1,329	371	958	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

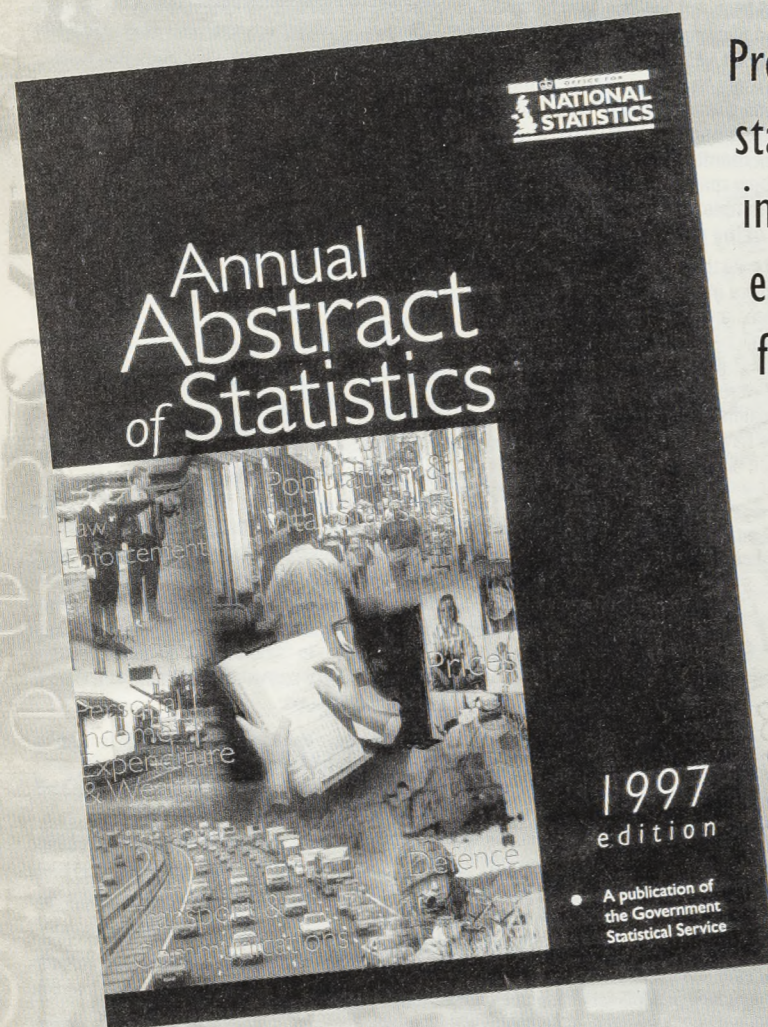
Summer 1996, thousands, not seasonally adjusted				
	All (of which):	Full-time student (not at school)	Not full-time student	
All (of which):	1,675	438	1,237	
ILO unemployed	346	68	279	
Economically inactive	1,329	371	958	

Source: Labour Force Survey  
Note: A similar, less detailed, answer was published in March Labour Market Trends.

(18 March)



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A selection of recent books which may be of interest to *Labour Market Trends* readers.

**FLEXIBLE LABOUR MARKET**

**THE TRADITIONAL nine-to-five job is still the most common form of employment, but often in name only, according to a recently-published report from the Policy Studies Institute. More than half of all employees now work variable hours every week. This is more than double the proportions in the mid-1980s and is mostly due to the growth in paid and unpaid overtime rather than the growth of flexible forms of employment contracts.**

The aim of the research, which was commissioned by the Department for Education and Employment, was to discover whether the growth in flexible working which occurred in the 1980s had continued and whether there had been changes in employers' attitudes towards flexibility. Flexible working had been encouraged both by the Government and by management literature, but an important pressure for it, labour shortage, had eased.

The study focused on numerical flexibility and flexibility of timing of hours of work. Data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Workplace Industrial Relations Survey (WIRS) were supplemented by case studies to explore the nature of changes and their rationale. These latter took place in 24 workplaces in six industries which had experienced substantial growth in flexible labour practices: clothing; oil refining; metal goods; hotels and catering; business services; and health. Chapters in the report cover the evidence from the LFS; the evidence from employers' surveys; an introduction to the evidence from case studies; the rationale for the pattern of working-time organisation; employers' views on working-time practices; the future; and summary and conclusions.

The study found that there had been a substantial increase in the use of flexible working time over the previous decade. Growth occurred in all working-time practices which could be explored using the LFS and the WIRS, except agency working. The number of people whose hours of work varied from week to week increased particularly rapidly. There had also been large increases in the numbers of people working part-time or on a temporary basis. The use of subcontractors or freelancers had also grown, but only slowly, and most employers still used neither freelancers nor

employees on short-term contracts. The report suggests that as few as 4 per cent of workplaces qualify as 'high' users of temporary labour (5 per cent or more of their workforce on short-term contracts). Only in the public sector did this vary: 44 per cent of schools, for example, had 5 per cent or more of staff on short-term contracts.

Flexible working-time practices had grown most in larger establishments (those with more than 25 employees). The main reason for this was changing employers' practices, rather than a growth in the types of work which had traditionally used flexible practices. The study found that the combination of flexible practices used by each employer resulted from a complex interaction between an organisation's external markets (both product and labour), the nature of the product, the overall managerial approach and the complementarity and substitutability of practices. The pattern of product demand was one of the stronger influences: for example, 'just-in-time' production increased labour demand fluctuations by reducing the buffer between production and demand represented by stocks. Production methods, including the capital/labour ratio, were an important influence on the flexible practices used. Intensive use of freelancers and short-term contracts were confined to industrial sectors where labour costs dominated other costs.

Sex stereotyping was also important: there was, for example, a common perception that female employees would not wish to work overtime or at night, but that temporary or part-time jobs were suitable for women. Similar organisations were often found to adopt different approaches to flexibility - thus arguing that there is scope for choice by employers. Moreover, the study found that the implementation of different practices did not seem to be restricted by union power, and the report argued that the recent growth in flexible practices might be linked to a decline in unions' ability to resist temporary forms of work.

The report identifies several factors which could be expected to affect the growth of flexible practices in the future. These included:

- the economic cycle;
- continued growth in global competition;
- changes in product demand fluctuations;

- changes in public policy; and
- changes in management preferences.

Economic pressures, the report concluded, were of primary importance in the changing pattern of flexible working-time practices. Predictions about future developments should therefore be based on predictions about economic developments. However, employers might also be subject to fashions in human resourcing, which were often taken up quickly by 'leading edge' companies and only over time by others.

The report has several appendices, covering the classifications used in the surveys (the Standard Industrial Classification 1992); supplementary tables of analysis; the areas covered by case studies; and areas where data in this field might be improved. There are 23 tables.

● *Employers' Use of Flexible Labour*, by B. Casey, H. Metcalf and N. Millward. Policy Studies Institute report no. 837; 1997; £16.95; 180 pp; ISBN 0 85364 712 1.

**ETHNIC MINORITIES**

**A RECENTLY-PUBLISHED national survey of people from ethnic minorities has shown a general increase in job levels and average earnings since the previous survey. However, while Chinese, African Asian and Indian men had achieved some degree of parity with white men, Caribbeans, Pakistanis and Bangladeshis remained at a disadvantage.**

The survey, which was undertaken by the Policy Studies Institute in collaboration with Social and Community Planning Research, was part-funded by the Department for Education and Employment. Several other government departments also supported the work. It followed on from three earlier studies, the most recent of which was conducted in 1982.

The report includes a long chapter on employment (pp83-149), which presents numerous interesting findings. Earlier research, such as LFS findings from the late 1980s and the 1991 Census, suggested that people from ethnic minorities were upwardly mobile and expanding in self-employment, but had much higher levels of unemployment than whites. This survey suggests that economic differences between different groups of migrants had become more pronounced and

better substantiated by statistical data than at the time of the previous report in 1982. The report suggests that insofar as there is a divide in employment by ethnicity, it is not a black-white divide, but between whites, Chinese and African Asians on the one hand and Bangladeshis and Pakistanis on the other, with Indians and Caribbeans in an intermediate position.

**Economic activity**

The survey looked at economic activity as it varied by ethnic group. Pakistani and Bangladeshi men were more likely to have left the labour force early than whites, having also as a group suffered above-average rates of unemployment in middle age. The report concludes that disability and pre-retirement are associated with labour market disadvantage as well as ill-health. Among women, the survey found that Caribbean women were more likely to work than white women, whereas Pakistani and Bangladeshi women (as opposed to other Asian women) showed the lowest levels of participation in the labour market. The report does, however, consider the possibility that much home-working may go unreported.

**Unemployment**

The report quotes research to the effect that ethnic minority unemployment is 'hyper-cyclical' - that is, it rises faster than unemployment in the economy as a whole in times of recession and falls faster in times of growth. Because the fieldwork for the survey was conducted in 1994, shortly after a cyclical peak in unemployment, the report notes that the difference between the various ethnic minority groups and the white population is liable to be bigger than at almost any other point in the economic cycle. The survey found unemployment rates for Caribbean men was double that for whites - 30 per cent as opposed to 15 per cent - and Bangladeshi and Pakistani rates were higher still (42 per cent and 38 per cent respectively). Women generally had a lower rate of unemployment than men, but Bangladeshi and Pakistani women experienced a similar rate to their male peers. Because of small sample sizes, the survey could not draw firm conclusions about youth unemployment by ethnic group, but suggested that among young men, whites, Indian/African Asians had unemployment rates of about a third and Caribbeans, Bangladeshis



and Pakistanis of around a half. The possession of qualifications was likely to reduce the chance of being unemployed, although at equivalent levels of qualification, Caribbeans and Bangladeshis/Pakistanis still had higher rates of unemployment than other groups. Whites and Caribbeans were more likely to have gone on government-supported training programmes, consistent with a well-established pattern of South Asian groups preferring academic to vocational qualifications. The report also compares unemployment in areas of high and low density of ethnic minority population; in areas of above-average ethnic minority density, Indian and African Asian men have lower unemployment rates than white men. The survey also found that for both men and women, members of the main ethnic minority groups experienced longer periods of unemployment than whites - well over half the people from ethnic minorities but less than a quarter of the whites had been unemployed for more than two years.

#### Employment

Of men in work, roughly half of whites, Indians and African Asians were in manual jobs and half in non-manual jobs. Two-thirds of Caribbeans, Bangladeshis and Pakistanis were in manual work, while two-thirds of Chinese men were in non-manual work. Caribbean men had the lowest representation in the category of professionals, managers and

employers (14 per cent), while Chinese men had the highest (46 per cent). Far fewer women were in this category, but the variation across ethnic groups was similar to that of the men. The 1994 survey showed that for South Asians in particular the importance of shiftwork had declined. Previous surveys had shown both Caribbeans and South Asians were much more likely to be doing shifts than white workers; by 1994 this was still true for Caribbeans but no longer the case for South Asian men, while South Asian women were the least likely of any group to be on shiftwork.

The survey also looked at earnings levels, although the report notes the need to treat the data with caution because of a high refusal rate among respondents. Nevertheless, the survey suggests that while the earnings differentials between whites, Indians and Pakistanis still appeared as they had for two decades, African Asian men had moved from the bottom to the top of the distribution. The survey shows that qualifications have an important impact on earnings potential, and the report suggests that the strategy pursued by some ethnic groups, especially South Asians, of encouraging young people to maximise their qualifications, was the right one.

#### Racial discrimination in employment

The survey examined people's perceptions of racial discrimination in employment. A large majority of people - both whites

and those from ethnic minorities - felt that at least some employers would refuse a job because of race or religion; however, a much smaller proportion of people felt that they themselves had ever been refused for discriminatory reasons (28 per cent of Caribbeans, falling to 5 per cent of Pakistanis/Bangladeshis). Generally, irrespective of group, people tended to believe that Asians suffered the most from discrimination, while Asians themselves perceived that Muslims in particular were discriminated against. The report notes that hitherto religious discrimination had been seen as a separate problem from race discrimination.

#### Conclusions

The chapter on employment concludes that, looking across both sexes, the position of people from ethnic minorities relative to whites can be summarised as follows:

- disadvantage confined to top jobs in large establishments: the Chinese and African Asians;
- relative disadvantage: the Indians and Caribbeans; and
- severe disadvantage: the Pakistanis and Bangladeshis.

The report suggested that, if the ethnic minorities can no longer all be categorised as being largely confined to low-skill, low-paid work, it was because people were returning to pre-migration occupation levels: many immigrants had been from professional classes but had failed to secure such jobs on arrival in the UK. Their descendants,

however, were now experiencing upward mobility.

Some other chapters of the report will be of interest to students of the labour market, especially those on qualifications and the English language, and income and standards of living. Other chapters of the report cover people, families and households; neighbourhoods and housing; health and health services; racial harassment; and culture and identity. A concluding chapter sums up on ethnic diversity and disadvantage. The text is well-supported by numerous tables and charts. There is also a useful Further Reading section.

The survey, which was designed to be fully representative of England and Wales, involved a sample of 5,200 people of Asian and Caribbean origin, together with a comparison sample of 2,900 white people. The sample was drawn using data from the 1991 Census to stratify electoral wards according to the proportion of ethnic minority residents; an appendix in the report covers the process in some detail.

● *Ethnic Minorities in Britain: Diversity and Disadvantage.* Edited T. Modood, R. Berthoud et al. Policy Studies Institute report no. 843; 1997; £17.95; 420 pp; ISBN 1 85383 670 2.

1 The report uses a broader definition of unemployment than the internationally-agreed ILO measure used by ONS for the Labour Force Survey, additionally counting as unemployed people who were not actively looking for a job.

# LABOUR MARKET UPDATE



Prepared by  
the Government  
Statistical Service

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

## LABOUR MARKET OVERVIEW

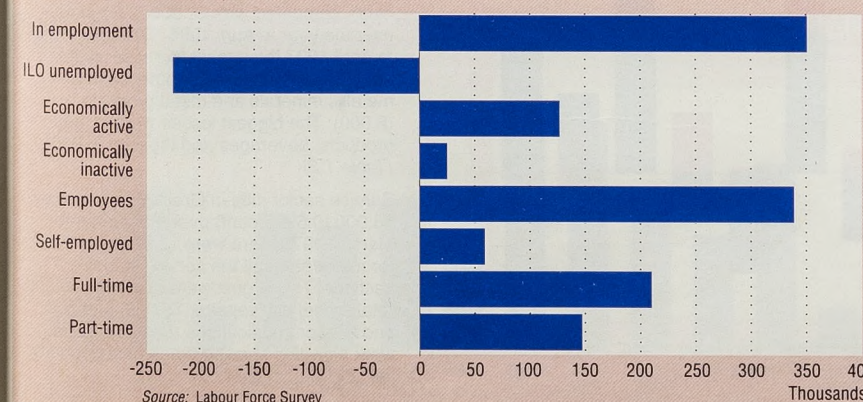
- ◆ The latest set of statistics confirms continuing growth in the labour market. Falling unemployment is indicated by both the winter 1996/7 Labour Force Survey results and the most recent monthly claimant count figures. Similarly, rising employment is confirmed by the latest quarterly Workforce in Employment figures.
- ◆ Claimant unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) fell by 18,400 in May to 1,636,000. This was the fifteenth monthly fall in a row and resulted in an annual decrease of 530,300, or 24 per cent. Among women, there was a rise of 1,100 in the claimant unemployment level, but a decrease of 19,500 for men. The total level fell in all regions over the month.
- ◆ At 5.8 per cent of the workforce, the claimant unemployment rate in the UK in May fell by 0.1 percentage points over the month and 1.9 points over the year.
- ◆ The average monthly fall in claimant unemployment was 44,200 over the year to May, 49,000 over the last six months, and 37,000 over the past three months.
- ◆ Seasonally-adjusted unemployment in Great Britain on the ILO measure was 2,111,000 at winter 1996/7, a decrease of 111,000 on the quarter compared with the claimant count fall of 182,000 over the same period. The ILO unemployment rate for the quarter was 7.5 per cent.
- ◆ Both the latest Workforce in Employment estimates and the winter 1996/7 LFS results indicated rising employment. The estimate of the UK Workforce in Employment for the quarter ending March 1997 was 26,209,000, an increase of 86,000 on the previous quarter and 359,000 up on the corresponding period in 1996. The LFS recorded a rise in total employment in Great Britain of 135,000 over the winter 1996/7 quarter, and 351,000 over the year. The number of employees in manufacturing industries in Great Britain has remained stable.
- ◆ The number of employees in employment rose by 104,000 in the quarter to March, but self-employment fell by 6,000. Full-time employees in employment increased by 123,000 but the number of part-time jobs decreased by 18,000.
- ◆ Notifications of new vacancies to UK Jobcentres (seasonally adjusted) rose by 1,100 between April and May to 239,300. The stock of unfilled vacancies remained at a high level in May, with a fall of 300 over the month to 274,300. The number of placings by the Employment Service was 164,100, an increase of 400 since April.

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Figure 1. Tables 7.1-7.3

- ◆ The economic activity rate for all people in Great Britain aged 16 and over from the winter (December to February) 1996/7 LFS (seasonally adjusted) stood at 62.9 per cent, the same rate as in both autumn 1996 and winter 1995/6.
- ◆ The LFS recorded 85 per cent of men of working age as economically active in winter 1996/7 compared with 72.1 per cent of women (seasonally adjusted). The difference between the rates for men and women has decreased over both the year and quarter to winter 1996/7. The rate for men fell by 0.1 percentage points over the quarter and 0.3 percentage points over the year, while the rate for women increased by 0.1 percentage points over the quarter and 0.5 points over the year.
- ◆ The LFS shows that the net increase in the number in employment of 351,000 in the year to winter 1996/7 was balanced by a decrease in ILO unemployed of 224,000, an increase in the number of economically inactive of 25,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 153,000 (all seasonally adjusted).
- ◆ In an analysis by age band, the LFS shows that the economic activity rate was highest for men among those aged 25 to 34 and for women among those aged 35 to 49, at 93 per cent and 77.3 per cent respectively in winter 1996/7 (not seasonally adjusted).
- ◆ An analysis of the status of young people in the winter 1996/7 LFS shows that 33.4 per cent of economically inactive people aged 16 to 24 years were in full-time education (not seasonally adjusted). The rates were similar for men and women (33.1 per cent and 33.7 per cent respectively).

Figure 1 Changes in economic activity between winter 1995/6 and winter 1996/7; Great Britain; not seasonally adjusted



## HOURS OF WORK

- ◆ The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week during winter 1996/7 was 857 million (seasonally adjusted), up 1.0 per cent on winter 1995/6. This was due to an increase in total employment of 1.4 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.5 per cent in average actual weekly hours.

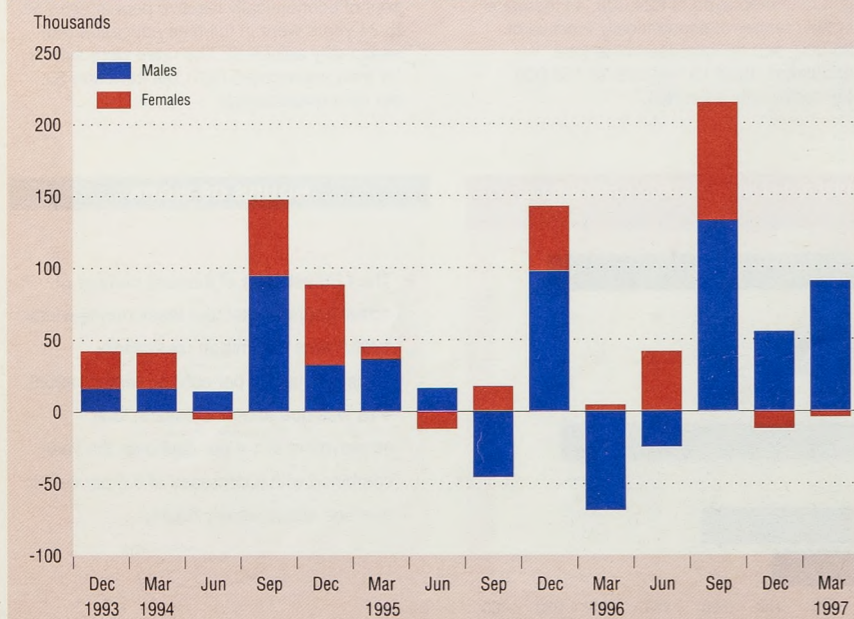


ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Tables 0.5, 6.1-6.5

- ◆ Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the first quarter of 1997 was 0.9 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and gas, GDP in the first quarter of 1997 was 1.0 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Retail sales volumes in the three months to April were 1.2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 4.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Manufacturing output in the three months to April was 0.7 per cent higher than in the previous three months and up 1.7 per cent on a year earlier.
- ◆ Construction output in the first quarter of 1997 was 1.4 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Manufacturing investment in the first quarter of 1997 was 8.8 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 4.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Government consumption in the first quarter of 1997 was 0.1 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 1.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ The balance of trade in goods in the three months to March was in deficit by £2.1 billion, down from a deficit of £2.6 billion in the previous three months and from £3.7 billion a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to March were up 1.9 per cent on the previous three months and 6.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to March were 0.2 per cent down on the previous three months but 3.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ The increase over the 12 months to May in the 'all items' RPI was 2.6 per cent, up from 2.4 per cent for April. The major upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from housing costs, as the effect of house price increases in May was compounded by last year's reductions in mortgage lending rates falling out of the 12-month comparison. There was a much smaller upward effect from prices for alcoholic drinks, particularly lager and cider. There were small downward effects on the 12-month rate from motoring costs and prices for household goods.
- ◆ The 'all items' RPI increased by 0.2 per cent, compared to a fall of 0.2 per cent between April and May last year.
- ◆ Excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX), the 12-month rate of price increases was 2.5 per cent for May, unchanged from April.
- ◆ The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (also known as RPIY) showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 2.0 per cent, also unchanged from April.
- ◆ The 12-month rate of increase in the output price index for home sales of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 1.0 per cent in May, compared with 0.8 per cent (provisional) in April. The input price index for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry provisionally decreased by 9.1 per cent over the year to May, compared with a provisional decrease of 10.8 per cent for April.

Figure 2 Workforce in employment; quarterly changes; United Kingdom; seasonally adjusted



EMPLOYMENT

Figure 2. Tables 0.1-0.4, 1.1-1.5, 1.11, 7.1-7.4

- ◆ The latest results from the **Labour Force Survey** (LFS) for Great Britain, carried out in winter (December to February) 1996/7, showed that total employment (seasonally adjusted) stood at 25,985,000, a rise of 135,000 since autumn (September to November) 1996, and a rise of 351,000 since winter 1995/6. Both male and female employment increased. The number of men in employment was up over the quarter by 95,000, and over the year by 228,000, reaching 14,353,000. The number of women in employment rose by 40,000 over the quarter, and 123,000 over the year, to 11,632,000. (Table 7.1)
- ◆ According to the LFS, the number of employees in Great Britain rose by 339,000 to 22,401,000 (seasonally adjusted) between winter 1995/6 and winter 1996/7, while the number of self-employed was 59,000 higher at 3,277,000. Over the quarter to winter 1996/7, the number of employees rose by 149,000 but the number of self-employed fell by 6,000.
- ◆ The LFS also showed that the numbers of both full-time and part-time employees rose over the quarter (by 68,000 and 80,000 respectively) and over the year (187,000 and 152,000 respectively) to winter 1996/7, when the totals stood at 16,718,000 full-time and 5,681,000 part-time employees. (Table 7.4)
- ◆ In an analysis by occupation, the LFS shows that the number in employment in non-manual occupations in winter 1996/7, at 15,557,000 (not seasonally adjusted), was 2.8 per cent higher than in winter 1995/6. The number in manual occupations remained about the same (0.1 per cent lower) at 10,143,000. The numbers of men in non-manual and manual occupations both increased over the year to winter 1996/7 (by 2.9 and 1.0 per cent respectively). The number of women in non-manual occupations also increased over the year, by 2.8 per cent, but the number in manual occupations decreased by 2.2 per cent.
- ◆ The UK **Workforce in Employment** rose by 86,000 (0.3 per cent) over the quarter to March and by 359,000 over the year to 26,209,000. This is the fourth quarterly consecutive rise, and was entirely in male employment. The increase was all in employees (104,000), while there were falls in participants in work-related government-supported training schemes (10,000), the self-employed (6,000) and armed forces (3,000). (Table 1.1)
- ◆ Manufacturing jobs in Great Britain rose by 12,000 in April to 3,942,000. Over the year the series has also risen by 12,000 (0.3 per cent), compared with 22,000 (0.6 per cent) over the year to April 1996. Over the month to April 1997 the largest increases were in electrical and optical equipment and non-metallic minerals and metal products (6,000). The biggest losses were in food products, beverages and tobacco (6,000). (Table 1.2)
- ◆ Service sector jobs in Great Britain rose by 93,000 (0.6 per cent) over the quarter to March 1997. There were quarterly increases for more than half the service industry sections. The largest were in wholesale and retail trade, and repairs (75,000) and post and telecommunications (32,000). Social work activities showed the largest quarterly fall (21,000). (Table 1.2)

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

- ◆ On the ILO basis, the LFS recorded that the seasonally-adjusted number of people unemployed in Great Britain in winter 1996/7 stood at 2,111,000, having fallen 111,000 since autumn 1996 and 224,000 since winter 1995/6. (Table 7.1)
- ◆ The seasonally-adjusted ILO unemployment rate fell over both the quarter and the year to winter 1996/7, by 0.4 and 0.8 percentage points respectively, to 7.5 per cent. (Table 7.3)
- ◆ The LFS also shows that 1,326,000 men and 785,000 women were unemployed in winter 1996/7 (seasonally adjusted), down 106,000 for men and 4,000 for women over the quarter, and down 213,000 and 11,000 respectively over the year. (Table 7.1)
- ◆ The LFS recorded 633,000 unemployed young people (those aged 16 to 24) in winter 1996/7, 23,000 fewer than in winter 1995/6. The youth unemployment rate was 14.2 per cent. (Table 7.3)
- ◆ The LFS reports a fall in the number of long-term (more than one year) unemployed people over the year to winter 1996, both in total (by 101,000 to 818,000) and as a proportion of all unemployed people (by 0.4 percentage points to 39.6 per cent).
- ◆ Claimant count unemployment statistics are no longer affected by changes in the benefit regime. However, it is possible that labour market behaviour will continue to be influenced to some extent for some time to come. The recorded claimant unemployment falls sustained over the last six months suggest that the rate of fall in unemployment is now higher than it was in mid-1996.
- ◆ The UK seasonally-adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 18,400 in May 1997 to stand at 1,636,000. (Table 2.1)
- ◆ The unemployment level was 42,100 (3 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 1,345,100 (45 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached a peak.
- ◆ The seasonally-adjusted rate of claimant unemployment, at 5.8 per cent of the workforce, is down 0.1 percentage points over the previous month. This is the lowest rate since August 1990. (Table 2.1)
- ◆ The UK unemployment rate is 1.9 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women. (Tables 2.1 and 2.3)
- ◆ Between April and May 1997 the total level of seasonally-adjusted claimant unemployment fell in every region. The largest regional percentage falls were in the South West, South East (GOR), Eastern and the East Midlands. (Table 2.3)
- ◆ Over the month the rate of seasonally-adjusted unemployment fell in most regions apart from Yorkshire and the Humber, North East, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland where it remained the same. (Table 2.3)
- ◆ The UK unadjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 526,867 over the year to stand at 1,620,496, or 5.8 per cent of the workforce, down 1.8 percentage points over the year. (Table 2.1)
- ◆ Over the period December to February (1996/7), claimant unemployment in Great Britain was 367,000 lower than the ILO measure of unemployment. (Table 7.5)

Figure 3 Regional claimant unemployment rates; United Kingdom; seasonally adjusted

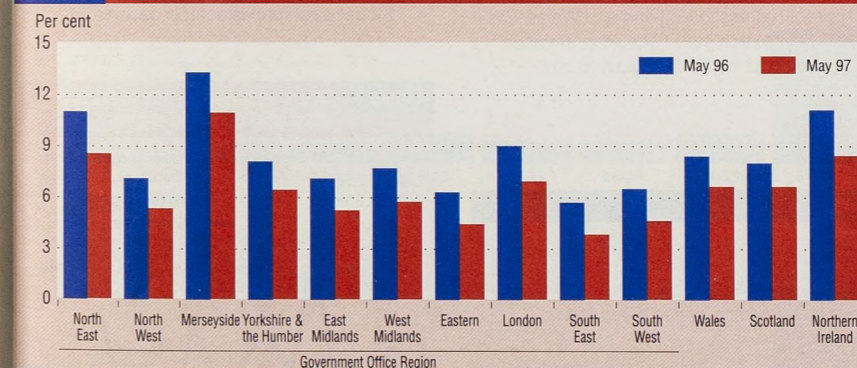
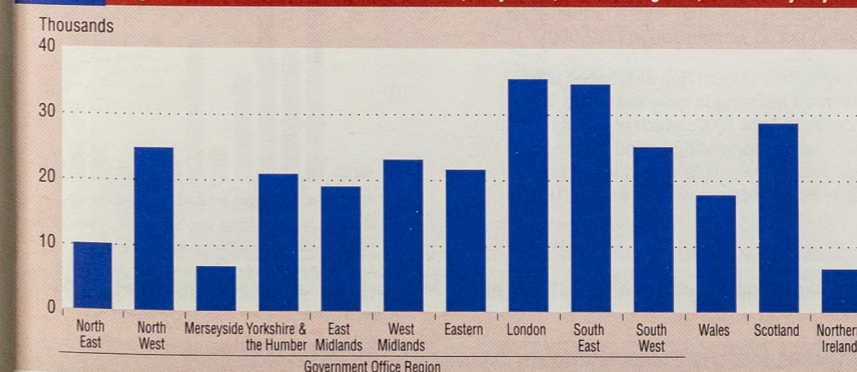


Figure 4 Regional unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres; May 1997; United Kingdom; seasonally adjusted



JOBCENTRE VACANCIES

Figure 4. Tables 3.1-3.3

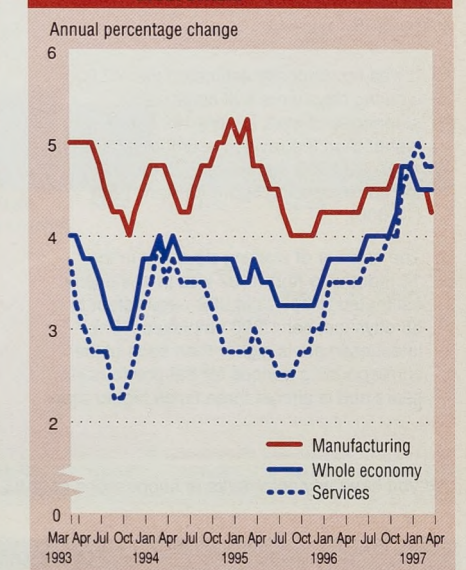
- ◆ The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK, seasonally adjusted) fell by 300 to 274,300 in May 1997. (Table 3.1)
- ◆ The seasonally-adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres rose by 1,100 to 239,300. (Table 3.1)
- ◆ On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service increased by 400 to 164,100. (Table 3.1)

AVERAGE EARNINGS

Figure 5. Tables 5.1, 5.3

- ◆ The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to April 1997 was provisionally estimated to be 4½ per cent. This was unchanged from the March figure and is the third successive month at 4½ per cent. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ The actual increase in whole economy average earnings (unadjusted) was 4.3 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ In the manufacturing industries, the underlying increase was 4¼ per cent. This was ¼ per cent lower than the March figure, which was revised down by ¼ per cent. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ The September to December 1995 and November 1993 rates are the lowest since 1967.
- ◆ The production industries increase in average earnings was 4¼ per cent. This was unchanged from the March figure which was revised down by ¼ per cent, and is the third successive month at 4¼ per cent. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ In the service industries the increase was 4¼ per cent, unchanged from the March rate. (Table 5.1)

Figure 5 Underlying average earnings index; Great Britain





## LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

### PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

Figure 6.  
Tables 1.8, 5.8

- ◆ Manufacturing output was 1.7 per cent higher in the three months ending April 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- ◆ Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head was 1.9 per cent higher in the three months ending April 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- ◆ Manufacturing unit wage costs were 2.2 per cent higher in the three months ending April 1997 than a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- ◆ Whole economy output per head was 1.6 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1996 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- ◆ Whole economy unit wage costs were 1.8 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1996 compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

Figure 6 Manufacturing unit wage costs and output per person; United Kingdom



### LABOUR DISPUTES

Figure 7.  
Tables 4.1-4.2

- ◆ It was provisionally estimated that 42,000 working days were lost because of stoppages of work in April 1997. This was higher than the revised estimate for March 1997 (38,000), and more than three times the corresponding figure for April 1996 (13,000).
- ◆ The number of working days lost in the 12 months to April 1997 was provisionally estimated to be 1,304,000 - equivalent to 58 days lost per 1,000 employees. The latest estimate is higher than each of the corresponding periods for the previous six years and is almost three times higher than the corresponding period a year ago (426,000).
- ◆ In all, 67 per cent of the 1,304,000 days were lost in the transport, storage and communication group (878,000), 11 per cent in education (143,000), and a further 9 per cent in public administration (122,000).
- ◆ A provisional total of 243 stoppages was recorded as being in progress in the 12 months to April 1997, which is slightly higher than the corresponding period last year (241). The provisional single-month figure for April is 32, which compares with 27 in April 1996.

### TRAINING

Tables 7.7, 8.1-8.11

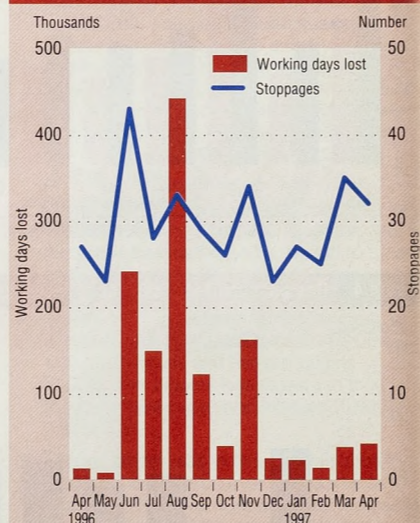
- ◆ Seasonally adjusted, three million (14.3 per cent) employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview during winter 1996/7. This suggests a very slight increase on autumn 1996. (Table 7.7)
- ◆ The number participating in Training for Work (TfW) in England and Wales in March 1997 was 16 per cent lower than it was in March 1996. (Table 8.1)
- ◆ The proportion of leavers from TfW between September 1995 and August 1996 who were in a job six months after leaving was 3 percentage points higher than the figures for leavers between September 1994 and August 1995. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.3)
- ◆ The proportion who gained a qualification in the same period was 3 percentage points lower than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier. (Table 8.4)
- ◆ The number of Youth Training (YT) participants in England and Wales in March 1997 was 4 percentage points lower than in the previous year. (Table 8.1)
- ◆ The proportion of YT leavers in the 12 months to August 1996 who were in a job six months after leaving was 5 percentage points higher than for leavers in the 12 months to August 1995. (Table 8.5)
- ◆ The proportion of YT leavers in August 1996 who gained a qualification while on the programme was the same as for 12 months earlier. (Table 8.1)
- ◆ The number of people on Modern Apprenticeships in England and Wales was 80,700 in March 1997. The programme is continuing to increase steadily in size. (Table 8.1)

### INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Tables 2.18, 5.9, 6.8-6.9

- ◆ Among our EU partners the internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK is lower than in Spain, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, Belgium, and Germany. (Table 2.18)
- ◆ The UK ILO unemployment rate is higher than in the Netherlands, Portugal, Denmark, Austria and Luxembourg. (Table 2.18)
- ◆ The UK rate is below the EU average using the latest available data (7.3 per cent for the UK in March 1997 compared with 10.9 per cent for the EU as a whole).
- ◆ The average earnings increase in manufacturing was higher in Great Britain than in nine OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- ◆ Harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each member state of the European Union for the purpose of international comparisons. This is in the context of one of the convergence criteria for monetary union as required by the Maastricht treaty. Eurostat published HICPs for the 15 European Union member states on 7 March 1997. To coincide with the transmission of UK HICP indices to Eurostat, UK HICP figures were released by the ONS on 26 February in First Release ONS (97) 50. A more detailed breakdown of the UK HICP is given in the RPI Business Monitor MM23. For non-EU countries, consumer price indices excluding housing costs remain the best available basis of comparison. The RPI remains the best indicator of UK consumer price inflation.
- ◆ In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 1.5 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to April, compared with an increase of 1.6 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.0 per cent and in Germany by 1.2 per cent. Outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 2.2 per cent in the USA and by 2.1 per cent in Canada and by 1.3 per cent (provisional) in Japan.

Figure 7 Working days lost due to labour disputes; United Kingdom



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

FOR DETAILED FIGURES SEE THE LABOUR MARKET DATA SECTION

## LABOUR FORCE SURVEY



0171 533 6176

# HELP-LINE



Prepared by  
the Government  
Statistical Service

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

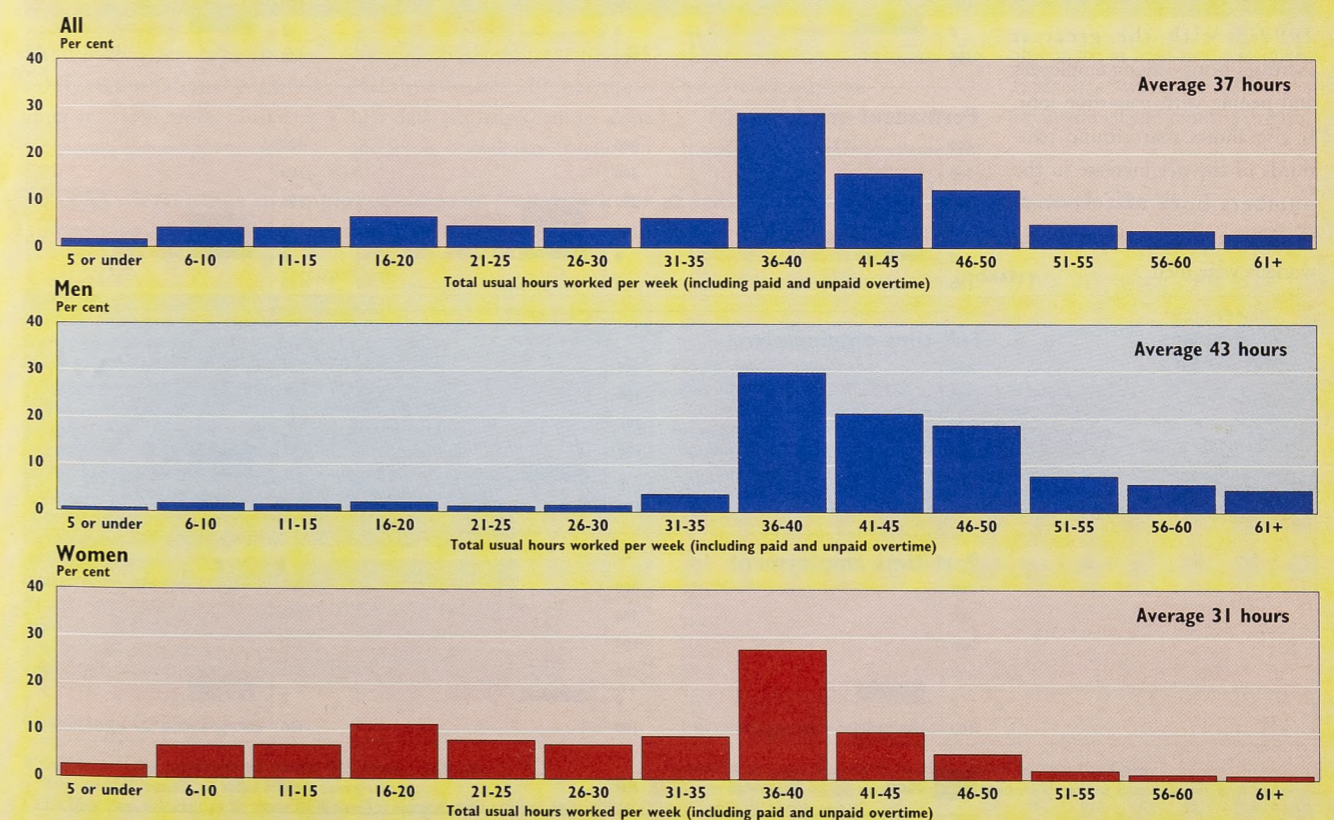
### CONTENTS FOR JULY 1997 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM WINTER (DECEMBER TO FEBRUARY) 1996/7 LFS

- |                                   |                                     |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Total usual weekly hours worked | 6 Job-related training              |
| 2 Changes in employment           | 7 Economic activity of young people |
| 3 Women in employment             | 8 Economically inactive people      |
| 4 Sickness absence                | 9 List of articles                  |
| 5 Flexible labour market          | 10 Index of topics                  |

### 1 TOTAL USUAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Information available from the LFS 1996/7 there were 22.3 million employees, who usually worked an average of 37 hours per week. The distribution of total usual weekly hours worked (including paid and unpaid overtime) by employees in their main job is shown in Figure 1. Around three in ten men and over a quarter of women usually worked between 36 and 40 hours a week. In winter 1996/7, 44 per cent of women usually worked less than 31 hours per week compared with 8 per cent of men.

Figure 1 Total usual weekly hours worked by employees in their main job (Great Britain, winter 1996/7, not seasonally adjusted)





## 2 CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT

Figure 2 shows the year-on-year changes in the number of people in employment, by type of employment, between winter 1993/4 and winter 1996/7 (not seasonally adjusted). The figures show that employment as a whole rose between winter 1995/6 and winter 1996/7, as it had done over the one-year periods to winter 1994/5 and winter 1995/6. Between winter 1995/6 and winter 1996/7 the increases in full-time and part-time employment were approximately the same for men, but for women there was a greater increase in full-time employment. The numbers of self-employed people rose in the year to winter 1996/7, following a decrease in the one-year period prior to this.

Employment troughed in winter 1992/3. Table 1 gives the seasonally-adjusted changes of those in employment between the trough and winter 1996/7. It shows that total employment has risen by 1,051,000 since winter 1992/3 with the greatest increases being among employees and people with part-time jobs. It also shows that around two-thirds of the net increase in the numbers both of full-time workers and of self-employed workers were men.

**Table 1** Changes in employment: winter 1992/3 to winter 1996/7 (Great Britain, seasonally adjusted)

	Total	Employees	Self-employed	Other	Full-time	Part-time
All	1,051	1,028	193	-170	467	585
Men	590	563	124	-97	305	286
Women	460	465	69	-73	162	299

**Figure 2** Changes in employment: winter 1993/4 to winter 1996/7 (Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted)



## 3 WOMEN IN EMPLOYMENT

Among the most frequent topics of enquiry on the LFS Helpline have been questions about the labour market characteristics of women. In winter 1996/7 there were 10.65 million women

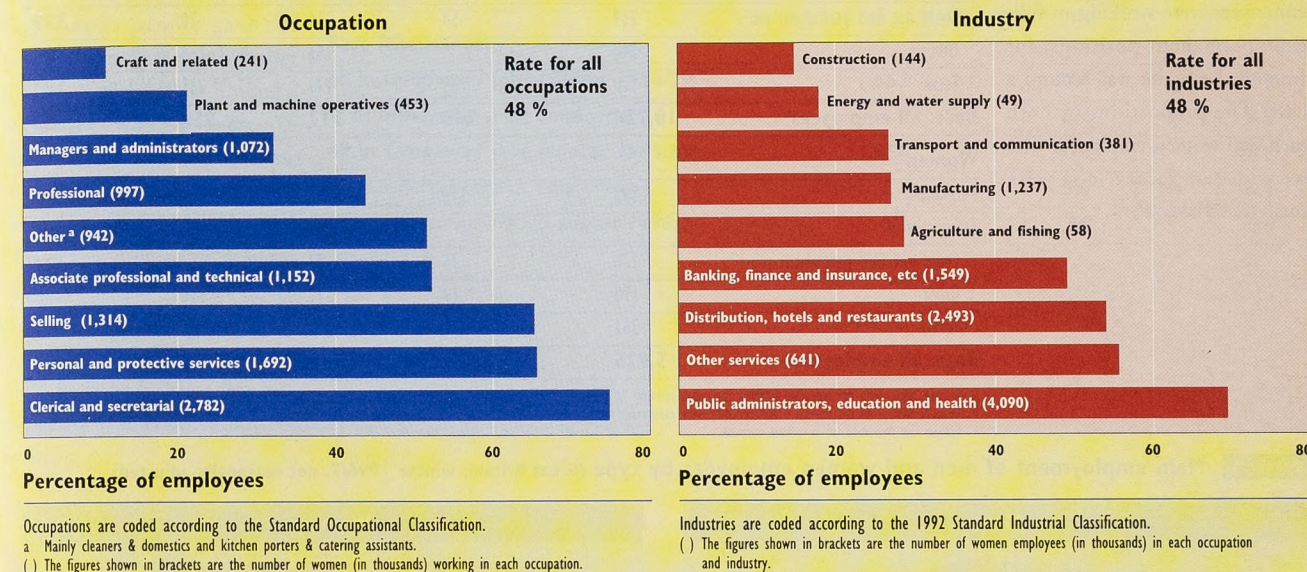
adjusted), accounting for 48 per cent of all employees. Enquirers are interested in the types of jobs held by women relative to those held by men. Figure 3 shows the percentage of employees (both full-time and part-time) who are

women, within each occupation and industry group.

There was a clear distinction between industries such as agriculture, construction, transport and communication and the manufacturing industries, where

less than one-third of all employees were women, and most of the service industries where more than half were women.

**Figure 3** Percentage of employees that are women, by occupation and industry (Great Britain, winter 1996/7, not seasonally adjusted)



## 4 SICKNESS ABSENCE

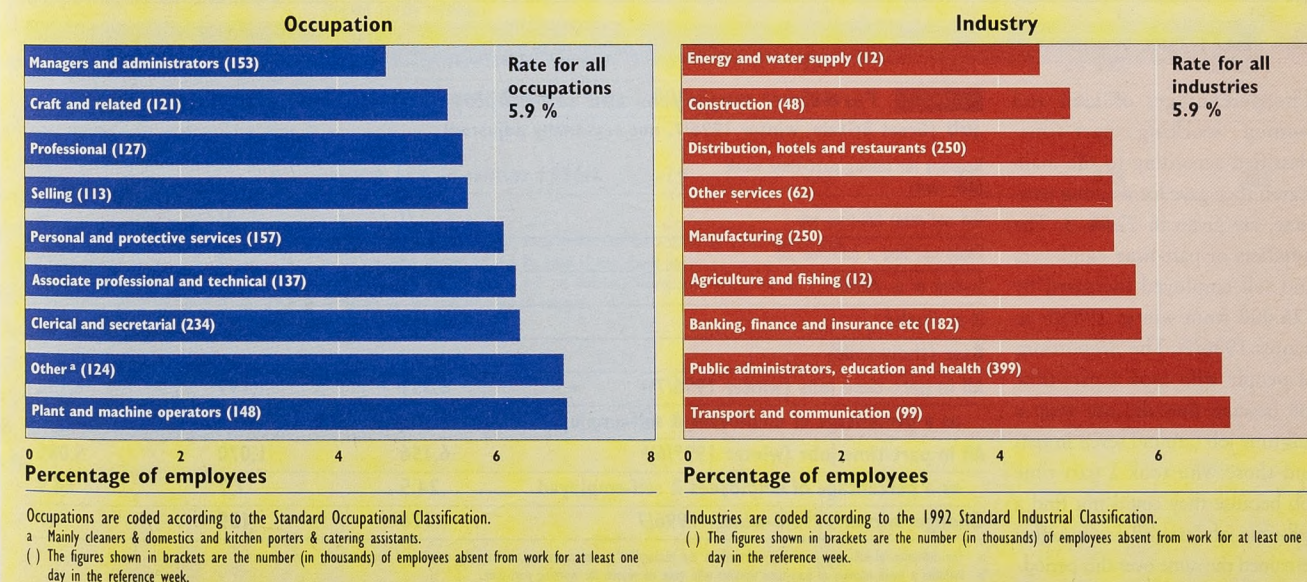
The LFS is a regular source of information about people's absences from work caused by sickness or injury. Many

companies telephone the LFS Helpline to ask whether these LFS data can help them to assess the levels of sickness absence in

their company against the national background. Figure 4 shows the percentages for winter 1996/7 of employees

absent for at least one day in the reference week in different occupational and industry groups.

**Figure 4** Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury, by occupation and industry (Great Britain, winter 1996/7, not seasonally adjusted)





5 FLEXIBLE LABOUR MARKET

(a) MAIN EMPLOYMENT OF MEN AND WOMEN

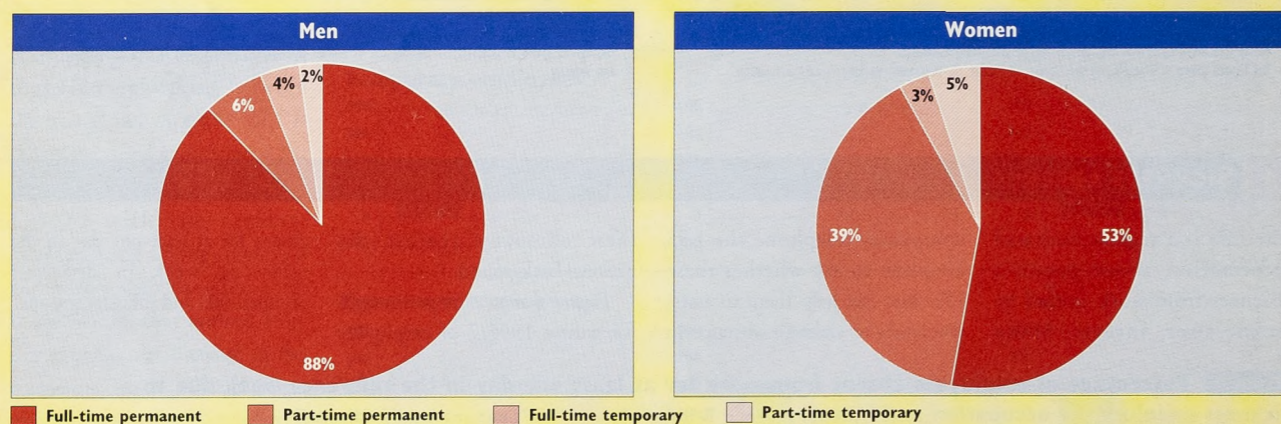
Table 2 and Figure 5 give breakdowns of the different types of employment for men and women in their main job. Figure 5 shows that in Great Britain in winter 1996/7, while around nine out of ten of men employees were working in full-time permanent positions, for women the figure was around a half. The proportions of both men and women employees who were in temporary jobs were small (see Table 4).

Table 2 Employees by type of main job and reason for taking it (Great Britain, winter 1996/7, not seasonally adjusted)

	Type of job			Total	Thousands Base: All employees <sup>a</sup>
	Full-time	Could not find full-time job	Part-time Other		
<b>Men</b>					
Permanent	10,128	180	529	709	10,837
Temporary					
Could not find permanent job	269	54	16	70	339
Other	240	*	156	165	405
Total	510	63	171	235	744
<b>Base: all employees<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>10,724</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>11,683</b>
<b>Women</b>					
Permanent	5,533	376	3,766	4,143	9,675
Temporary					
Could not find permanent job	170	75	77	152	322
Other	190	19	377	396	586
Total	361	94	447	548	909
<b>Base: all employees<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>5,925</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>4,250</b>	<b>4,724</b>	<b>10,650</b>

a Includes those who did not state whether they were full-time or part-time.  
b Includes those who did not state whether they were permanent or temporary.  
\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Figure 5 Main employment of men and women employees by type (Great Britain, winter 1996/7, not seasonally adjusted)



(b) PART-TIME WORKERS

The percentages of men and women working part-time, classified according to the main reason they gave for working part-time, are given in Table 3. The numbers of part-time employees and self-employed increased by 176,000 from winter 1995/6 to winter 1996/7. The proportions of people who took a part-time job because they did not want a full-time job (around seven in ten) and those who took a part-time job because they could not find a full-time job (around one in eight) remained the same over this period.

Table 3 Part-time<sup>a</sup> employees and self-employed by reasons for taking a part-time job (Great Britain, winter 1996/7, not seasonally adjusted)

Reasons for taking part-time work (per cent)	All	Men	Women
Did not want full-time job	71	36	79
Could not find a full-time job	13	26	10
Student or at school	15	35	10
Ill or disabled	1	3	1
<b>Base (thousands)</b>			
<b>All in part-time jobs (winter 1996/7)<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>6,331</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>5,132</b>
as a percentage of employees & self-employed	24.8	8.5	44.8
<b>All in part-time jobs (winter 1995/6)<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>6,156</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>5,085</b>
as a percentage of employees & self-employed	24.5	7.7	44.9
<b>Change: winter 1995/6-winter 1996/7</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>47</b>

a The definition of full- and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not on the number of hours usually worked.  
b Includes a small number of part-time workers who gave no reason for working part-time.

(c) TEMPORARY WORKERS

Employers take on temporary staff for a variety of reasons, such as for short-term cover, gaining specialist skills or to cope with the peaks in demand for labour. The number of temporary employees increased by 95,000 between winter 1995/6 and winter 1996/7. Table 4 shows the reasons people gave for taking a temporary job rather than a permanent one. Around a third of women were in temporary employment because they did not want a permanent job, compared with around a fifth of men. On the other hand, nearly half of the men in temporary employment took a temporary job because they could not find a permanent job, compared with around a third of women.

Table 4 Temporary employees by reason for taking a temporary job (Great Britain, winter 1996/7, not seasonally adjusted)

Main reason for taking a temporary main job (per cent)	All	Men	Women
Could not find permanent job	40	46	35
Did not want permanent job	28	22	32
Contract included training	6	8	5
Some other reason	26	25	27
<b>Base (thousands)</b>			
<b>All in temporary jobs (winter 1996/7)<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>909</b>
as a percentage of employees	7.4	6.4	8.5
<b>All in temporary jobs (winter 1995/6)<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>879</b>
as a percentage of employees	7.1	5.9	8.4
<b>Change: winter 1995/6-winter 1996/7</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>30</b>

a Includes a small number of people who did not give a reason for having a temporary job.

(d) SECOND JOBS

Each quarter the LFS provides new information of interest to many regular users about the number of people who have more than one job. Such people are counted only once in the LFS employment totals. The alternative source of employment statistics, the Workforce in Employment series, counts all jobs and so people with two jobs are counted twice. The numbers of people with second jobs in winter 1996/7 as shown by the LFS are given in Table 5. In winter 1996/7, 1.22 million people had more than one job (around five per cent of all people in employment). Of those, over six in ten were employees in both their main and second jobs and around one in 13 were self-employed in both jobs.

Table 5 Employment status of people with more than one job (Great Britain, winter 1996/7, not seasonally adjusted)

Employment status in main job (thousands)	Employment status in second job			People with no second job <sup>a</sup>	All in employment
	Employee	Self-employed	All <sup>a</sup>		
Employee	771	258	1,030	21,302	22,332
Self-employed	84	95	178	3,066	3,244
On government employment and training programmes	12	*	12	194	206
Unpaid family workers	+	+	+	+	108
<b>Base: All (winter 1996/7)</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>24,562</b>	<b>25,891</b>
<b>Base: All (winter 1995/6)</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>24,137</b>	<b>25,528</b>
<b>Change: winter 1995/6-winter 1996/7</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>363</b>

+ Unpaid family workers were not asked whether they had a second job in the reference week.  
a Includes those who did not give the status of their second job.  
b Includes those that had changed jobs and those who did not state whether they had a second job.  
\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.



6 JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Learning throughout working life is becoming increasingly necessary because of the pace of change, and training is seen by a large number of employees as an essential investment for the future. Many requests for LFS data about training are received by the

workforce training enquiry point (0114 259 3489), and are often about the amount of training received in different industries or occupations.

In winter 1996/7, 3.1 million employees of working age received job-related training in the four

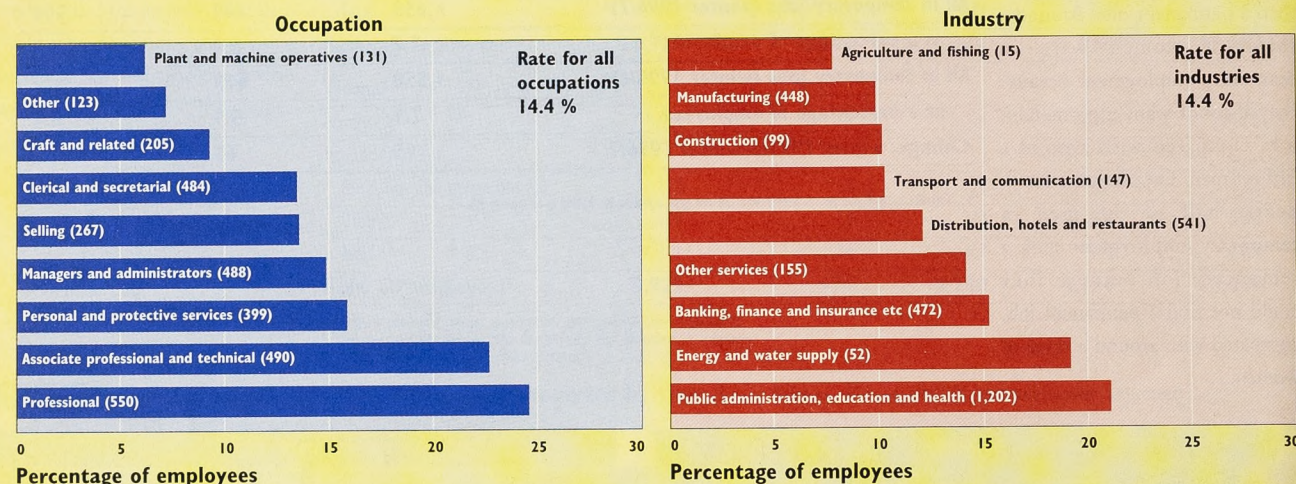
weeks prior to interview, 14.3 per cent of all such employees (seasonally adjusted).

The percentage of employees receiving job-related training in each occupation and industry is shown in *Figure 6*.

LFS data on training in the past

four weeks shows that a higher proportion of women employees of working age received job-related training - 15.6 per cent of female employees compared with 13.3 per cent of male employees in winter 1996/7 (not seasonally adjusted).

**Figure 6** Percentage of employees of working age receiving job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview, by industry and occupation (Great Britain, winter 1996/7, not seasonally adjusted)



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.  
( ) The figures shown in brackets give the numbers (in thousands) receiving job-related training.

Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.  
( ) The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) receiving job-related training.

7 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE

The LFS can be used to look at the economic activity of people by their academic age. *Table 6* shows the economic activity in winter 1996/7 of people who were aged

between 16 and 19 on the previous 31 August. Of the 2.7 million people aged 16-19, over half were in full-time education (FTE) and of those, over two in

five were in employment; around one in fifteen were ILO unemployed. Of the similar number of people not in full-time education, the figures were seven

in ten and around one in six respectively. The numbers of men and women in full-time education were similar.

**Table 6** Young people by academic age (Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted, winter 1996/7)

Thousands	Academic age (in years)					
	All persons				Men	Women
	16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19
<b>In employment</b>						
All	349	399	376	354	753	726
Not in FTE	133	182	268	290	477	397
In FTE	216	217	107	64	276	329
<b>ILO unemployed</b>						
All	87	67	79	67	175	125
Not in FTE	45	44	63	57	129	80
In FTE	42	23	17	10	46	45
<b>Economically inactive</b>						
All	282	209	198	198	434	452
Not in FTE	29	33	48	56	56	109
In FTE	253	176	151	142	378	343

Thousands	Academic age (in years)					
	All persons				Men	Women
	16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19
<b>Total</b>						
All	718	674	653	619	1,361	1,303
Not in FTE	207	258	379	403	661	586
In FTE	511	416	275	216	700	717
<b>Economic activity rate (%)</b>						
All	60.7	69.1	69.6	68.1	68.1	65.3
Not in FTE	86.1	87.3	87.4	86.2	91.5	81.4
In FTE	50.5	57.7	45.1	34.3	46.0	52.1
<b>ILO unemployment rate (%)</b>						
All	19.9	14.3	17.4	15.9	18.8	14.7
Not in FTE	25.3	19.3	18.9	16.5	21.2	16.8
In FTE	16.2	9.6	13.4	13.2	14.3	12.0

8 ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE PEOPLE

*Table 7* includes a breakdown of people who say they want a job but are not actively looking for one. Such people, including

'discouraged workers' (whose reason for not seeking work is that they believe no jobs are available) are classified as

economically inactive according to ILO guidelines. There were 135,000 discouraged workers in winter 1996/7, around six per

cent of those who were not seeking employment but would like to work.

**Table 7** Economically inactive people by availability and whether seeking work (in past 4 weeks) (Great Britain, winter 1996/7, not seasonally adjusted)

(Thousands)	All	Men	Women
<b>Total economically inactive who would like to work</b>	<b>2,549</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>1,499</b>
Seeking work but not available to start in 2 weeks	175	92	83
Student	76	48	28
Other	99	44	55
<b>Not seeking work but would like work (available and not available)</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>1,416</b>
Available to start in next 2 weeks	935	358	577
Believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	128	69	59
Long-term sick/disabled	109	66	42
Looking after family/home	284	20	264
Student	131	76	55
Other	284	127	156

(Thousands)	All	Men	Women
<b>Not available in next 2 weeks</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>829</b>
Believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	*	*	*
Long-term sick/disabled	617	384	233
Looking after family/home	472	52	419
Student	147	72	75
Other	180	81	99
<b>Not seeking work, does not want work</b>	<b>14,131</b>	<b>5,091</b>	<b>9,040</b>
Does not need/want job	187	46	142
Long-term sick/disabled	1,648	870	777
Looking after family/home	1,780	80	1,700
Student	1,145	580	565
Other	9,371	3,515	5,856
<b>Base:</b>			
All economically inactive <sup>a</sup> (winter 1996/7)	16,680	6,141	10,539
All economically inactive <sup>a</sup> (winter 1995/6)	16,656	6,055	10,601
Change: winter 1995/6-winter 1996/7	25	87	-62

<sup>a</sup> Does not include people under 16 years of age.  
\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

9 THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN LABOUR MARKET TRENDS (INC. EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE) BETWEEN AUGUST 1992 AND JULY 1997 CONTAIN DATA FROM THE LFS:

Training - a key to the future	August 1992	Part-time working in Great Britain	December 1994
Redundancies in Great Britain: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey	August 1992	Foreign workers in the UK	January 1995
How unemployment is measured in different countries	September 1992	Redundancies in Great Britain	January 1995
Women and the labour market: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey	September 1992	Apprentices and other long-term trainees	February 1995
The Quarterly LFS: a new dimension to Labour market statistics	October 1992	Progress towards a flexible labour market	February 1995
Hours of work in Great Britain and Europe	November 1992	Older workers	April 1995
Lone parents and the labour market	November 1992	British Labour Force projections 1995-2006	April 1995
Workplace injury: A view from HSE's trailer to the 1990 LFS	December 1992	Trade Union membership and recognition	May 1995
Union density across the workforce	January 1993	An analysis of working time, 1979-1994	May 1995
Ethnic origins and the labour market	February 1993	Revisions to the Quarterly LFS: reweighting and seasonal adjustment review	May 1995
Labour Force trends in the regions 1984-1992	March 1993	Ethnic groups and the labour market	June 1995
Labour Force projections 1993-2006	April 1993	Labour Force Projections for countries and regions in the UK 1995-2006	August 1995
A guide to 'seasonal adjustment' and its application to labour market statistics	April 1993	Disability and the labour market	December 1995
Membership of trade unions	May 1993	Measuring employment: comparison of official sources	January 1996
Part-time employment and attitudes to part-time work	May 1993	Redundancies in Great Britain	February 1996
Older workers - an overview of recent research	June 1993	Membership of trade unions in 1994	February 1996
Characteristics of the ILO unemployed	June 1993	Women in the labour market	March 1996
Economic activity of 16 to 17 year olds	July 1993	Earnings data from the LFS on New Earnings Survey	April 1996
The National Education and Training Targets	August 1993	Longitudinal data from the LFS	April 1996
Using the LFS to estimate Britain's ethnic minority populations	September 1993	British labour force projections: 1996-2006	May 1996
Estimating employment: a comparison of household and employer based surveys	October 1993	Trade union memberships and regulations: an analysis of data from the 1995 LFS	May 1996
Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS compared	October 1993	The new LFS local area database	May 1996
Women in the labour market	November 1993	Ethnic minority participation in the labour market: trends from the LFS 1984-1995	June 1996
Sunday working in Britain	November 1993	The identification of full-time students in the Labour Force Survey	July 1996
Redundancies in Great Britain	January 1994	Annualised redundancy data: calculated from the LFS	July 1996
Irish nationals in the British labour market	January 1994	Disability and the labour market	September 1996
Comparison of the 1991 LFS and Census of Population	March 1994	The Labour Force Survey in Northern Ireland	November 1996
British labour force projections 1994 to 2006	April 1994	Parental employment in the European Union	December 1996
Ethnic groups and the labour market	April 1994	Labour market recoveries in the UK and other OECD countries	December 1996
Trade union membership and density 1992-1993	June 1994	Spotlight on the South West	January 1997
Economic activity in local areas	June 1994	British labour force projections 1997-2006	February 1997
Flexible workforce and patterns of working hours in the UK	July 1994	Women in the labour market: results from the spring 1996 LFS	March 1997
Characteristics of the ILO unemployed	July 1994	Data on households and families from the LFS (illustrative data)	March 1997
Working parents: trends in 1980s	October 1994	Redundancies in Great Britain: results from the LFS	April 1997
Women and training	November 1994	Spotlight on Yorkshire and the Humber	May 1997
Mothers in the labour market	November 1994	Household and family data from the LFS (illustrative data)	June 1997
Trade union recognition	December 1994	Trade union membership and recognition	June 1997
Income and earnings data from the LFS	December 1994	Working fathers	July 1997



10 INDEX OF TOPICS COVERED IN LFS HELP-LINE FEATURES: NOVEMBER 1992 TO JULY 1997

<p><b>Annual averages</b> employment rates for ethnic minorities (Feb '97)</p> <p><b>Database developments</b> introduction of databases for 1979, 1981 and 1983 (Feb '97)</p> <p><b>Disability</b> see health problems</p> <p><b>Economic activity</b> how the LFS classifies people (Dec '92) by nationality (Mar '93) of women, according to that of partner (Jun '93, Jun '97) of people with health problems (Aug '93) of head of household by the number of children (Sep '93, Dec '96) of 16 to 24 year olds (Sep '93) of lone mothers (Feb '94) changes: 1984-1994 (Nov '94) the effect of maternity leave - Denmark, Sweden, GB (Feb '95) of married/cohabitating couples (Sep '95) now and 1 year ago (Nov '95, Nov '96) young people, by academic age (Mar '96, May '96, standard from July '96) of non-pensioner households (Feb '97)</p> <p><b>Economic inactivity</b> reasons for (Nov '92, standard) by age (Dec '95) people of working age who are looking after family or home (May '96)</p> <p><b>Education (see also Qualifications &amp; Young people)</b> participation in full-time education and the labour force by age (Jun '94) by economic status (Jun '94)</p> <p><b>Employment</b> information technology (Mar '93, Mar '96) hotels and catering sector (Feb '93) construction industry by region (Sep '93) full and part-time by age (Nov '93) of people with nursing qualifications by region (Dec '93) by occupation and age (Dec '93) in the banking and business services sector (Mar '94) in the agriculture industry (May '94) by age and industry (May '94) how current job was obtained (Jun '94, Feb '97) of people on government training programmes and unpaid family workers (Mar '95) working arrangements of employees (Nov '95) employees who are looking for a different or additional job, by reason (Feb '96) rates by Inner London Boroughs (Sep '96)</p> <p><b>Employment protection rights</b> eligibility for (Aug '93) by industry and size of workplace (Dec '95)</p> <p><b>Ethnic minority groups</b> in the labour force (Nov '92, Jan '93, Apr '93, Jul '93) as a percentage of all persons in employment by region (Nov '92, Apr '93, Jul '93) managerial responsibility (Dec '92, May '97) by industry and occupation (Mar '93, Nov '96) self-employment (Aug '93, standard from Oct '93 to Jul '96) ILO unemployment by region (Nov '93) in large and small workplaces (Dec '93) by qualification and managerial status (Mar '94) highest qualification held, by ethnic origin (Feb '96) economic activity by region (Nov '96) economic activity (Nov '96) population under school leaving age (Dec '96) employment rates using annual averages (Feb '97)</p> <p><b>Family</b> carers who would like work (Sep '94, Sep '96) economic status of people in families by the number of dependent children (Jun '96)</p> <p><b>Gazette articles</b> list of LFS articles (Dec '92, standard)</p> <p><b>Graduates</b> unemployment by age (Mar '94) employment by industry and occupation (Dec '95) labour market status of new graduates (Mar '97)</p>	<p><b>Health problems</b> managerial responsibility (Dec '92, Aug '96, May '97) by region (Feb '93, Feb '94, Mar '95) by economic activity (Aug '93, Feb '94, Mar '95, Sep '95) by social class (Aug '95) by size of workplace (Sep '96) changes in frequency of survey questions (Mar '97)</p> <p><b>Holidays</b> by industry &amp; occupation for full-time employees (May '94) days of paid entitlement of full-time and part-time employees (May '96) holiday entitlement of temporary employees (June '96)</p> <p><b>Home workers</b> by industry and industry (Dec '92, Nov '93, Jun '94, May '95) by region (Jun '94, May '95, Jun '96) by full- and part-time (Dec '95, May '97)</p> <p><b>Hours worked</b> total usual weekly hours worked (all persons) (Nov '92) employees usually working over 48 hours by industry (Dec '92) employees usually working over 48 hours by occupation (Dec '92, Feb '97) total usual hours worked by employees in full-time and part-time employment (Oct '93, Jul '95) reasons for working fewer hours than usual (Mar '94) comparison of actual and total usual hours (Mar '94) employees working flexitime by region (Nov '94) total usual weekly hours worked by industry (Dec '94) total usual weekly hours worked by employees (Mar '95) working hours of employees in EU (May '95) average total usual hours of full-time employees and self-employed by occupation and industry (Jun '95) people working different hours than usual (Jun '95) in main and second job (Sept '95) by reasons for working part-time (Sept '95) working arrangements of employees (Nov '95) total usual weekly hours worked by employees (standard from Jan '96) hours of overtime usually worked (Feb '96) EU comparisons of average usual weekly hours for all in employment (June '96) usual weekly hours worked, by age (June '96)</p> <p><b>Housing tenure</b> by region (Feb '93) by economic activity (Aug '95)</p> <p><b>ILO unemployment</b> rates by qualifications (Nov '92, Jun '93) rates by previous occupation (Nov '92, standard until Apr '94) rates by previous industry (standard from Apr '93 until Apr '94) long-term proportions by age (May '93, Mar '97) long-term proportions by family type (May '93) routes to (previous activity &amp; reason for leaving last job) (Aug '93, Feb '96) rates by region and ethnic origin (Nov '93) ILO and claimant count unemployment by age (Feb '94, Feb '95) graduate unemployment by age (Mar '94) comparison of ILO and claimant count unemployment, 1984-93 (May '94) method of seeking a job (Jun '94, May '95, Feb '97) long-term proportions by previous industry (Aug '94) rates by previous occupation and age (Sep '94) duration by age (Dec '94) duration of active job search by length of time since last job (Feb '95) duration by whether or not claiming (Feb '95) by Inner London Boroughs (Sep '96)</p>	<p><b>Income</b> average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees by highest qualification (May '95) average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees by social class (Jun '95) average gross hourly earnings by social class and ethnic origin (Aug '95) average gross hourly earnings by region (Feb '96)</p> <p><b>Job-related training</b> by industry and occupation (standard) by region (Feb '93) by age (Mar '93) duration of course by sex (May '93, standard from Jul '93 to Oct '96, Jun '97) on and off-the-job (Feb '94) on and off-the-job training by industry (Aug '95) location of off-the-job training received by employees of working age (Sep '96) source of funding for employees of working age (Sep '96)</p> <p><b>Labour market position</b> of people aged 16+ (standard from Jul '94 to Oct '95)</p> <p><b>Lone mothers</b> economic activity (Feb '94)</p> <p><b>Managerial responsibilities</b> by sex, limited health and ethnic origin (Dec '92, Aug '95, May '97) sickness absence (Feb '93) qualifications of managers (Feb '94) ethnic minority groups by qualification and managerial status (Mar '94) by occupation (Sep '94)</p> <p><b>Mobility</b> economic status now and one year ago (Nov '95) change of address over previous year (Dec '96) by region (Aug '94) duration of employment (Nov '94, May '97) in the EU (Sept '95) expected duration of job (Nov '95) changes in levels by occupation (May '96)</p> <p><b>Time with employer</b> by full-time/part-time (Mar '93) by age (Aug '94, Aug '96) by family type (Aug '94) of temporary workers (Nov '94) by industry (Dec '95) by size of workplace (Dec '95) by number of hours worked (Dec '96)</p> <p><b>Travel</b> usual method and time taken to travel work, by region of workplace (May '96, May '97)</p> <p><b>Unemployment</b> see ILO unemployment</p> <p><b>Unpaid family workers</b> effect of classification (May '93)</p> <p><b>Union density</b> by region (Jun '93, Jun '94, May '97)</p> <p><b>Weekend working</b> frequency of (Nov '92) of 16-24 year olds in full-time education (Nov '93) Sunday working (Nov '93) Saturday and Sunday working (Nov '95) Saturday and Sunday working of 16-24 year olds (Nov '96)</p> <p><b>Women</b> by industry and occupation (Feb '93, standard from Jul '93) economic activity according to that of partner (Jun '93, Jun '97) by industry &amp; 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Note: 'Standard' articles appear in January, April, July and October each year, from January 1993 to present, unless otherwise stated.

# Labour Force Survey data: the move to Government Office Regions

The article in June's edition of *Labour Market Trends* entitled 'Labour Market Statistics: the move to Government Office Regions' explained the reasons behind the change from Standard Statistical Regions to Government Office Regions as the primary geographic basis for presenting regional labour market statistics. This article explains how the changes have been adopted for the Labour Force Survey data.

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## Regional Labour Force Survey data

Data from the Labour Force Survey are currently published for Standard Statistical Regions in the LFS First Release, Quarterly Report and Historical Supplement. The quarterly electronic databases contain a regional identifier so that any series can be produced for SSRs.

In addition, LFS quarterly databases from spring 1995 onwards also hold a Government Office Region (GOR) identifier, derived from aggregating data for the relevant counties, to enable users to carry out analysis for GORs. Local area data accessed via Nomis® can be extracted for GORs for each quarter since spring 1992.

Starting with the spring 1997 LFS First Release, to be published on 16 July 1997, regional data in future LFS First Releases and Quarterly Bulletins will be shown by GOR, in line with Government Statistical Service policy on the presentation of regional statistics.

## Use of regional data in LFS grossing

The LFS grossing methodology involves different stages (for more detail, see volume 1, section 8 of the *LFS User Guide*). One of the stages seeks to ensure that LFS regional population estimates are in line with the regional control totals. The control totals are based on the mid-year population estimates and projections produced by ONS

and they currently relate to SSRs.

ONS has investigated switching control totals to a GOR basis and found that, although it does not affect LFS estimates for England at the national level, at GOR level there are some changes in each of the main economic activity series (in employment, ILO unemployed, and economically inactive) as well as for all aged 16 or over. Table 1 shows, for each GOR, the difference between grossing to SSRs and GORs for 'all aged 16+' in the autumn 1996 and winter 1996/7 databases.

For each GOR affected, the differences between grossing to SSRs and GORs are statistically small and fall within the 95 per cent confidence intervals for the series. However, until further investigation can be carried out into why these differences arise and how they can be eliminated, and to avoid discontinuities, ONS has decided to continue grossing the LFS quarterly databases to SSRs but to publish regional breakdowns of LFS estimates by GOR.

## Further information:

For more information on the Labour Force Survey's move to GORs, contact:  
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Table 1 SSR and GOR grossing differences; by GOR; all aged 16+

	Autumn 1996			Winter 1996/7		
	SSRs	GORs	Difference	SSRs	GORs	Difference
North East	2,045	2,042	-4	2,047	2,043	-4
North West (GOR)	4,264	4,245	-19	4,278	4,248	-30
Merseyside	1,082	1,105	23	1,070	1,105	34
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,937	3,937	-	3,940	3,940	-
East Midlands	3,250	3,250	-	3,255	3,255	-
West Midlands	4,131	4,131	-	4,133	4,133	-
Eastern	4,152	4,143	-9	4,154	4,150	-4
London	5,471	5,471	-	5,475	5,475	-
South East (GOR)	6,123	6,132	9	6,136	6,141	4
South West	3,829	3,829	-	3,835	3,835	-
<b>England</b>	<b>38,285</b>	<b>38,285</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38,322</b>	<b>38,322</b>	<b>-</b>



# Take the measure of the British workforce

Getting a clear picture of how the employed workforce changed between 1993 and 1995 is a 'must' for any labour market planner or analyst. But where do you go for the latest data?

Look no further than the Annual Employment Survey 1995, new from ONS. Based on a sample of 130,000 businesses across Great Britain, AES breaks down employee jobs by local area, industrial activity, sex and full or part-time status.

AES is the **only** source of employment data giving such detail for all sectors of the economy, providing a unique profile of employment patterns across Great Britain today.

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## HOURS WORKED - 1st QUARTER 1997

**A**N ARTICLE in the December 1995 edition of *Labour Market Trends* introduced a new experimental series of total hours worked. This is the seventh quarterly update.

This provisional series is consistent with national accounts definitions. It estimates total actual hours worked, whether paid or unpaid, and excludes hours paid

but not worked (e.g. holidays). The series combines information on average hours worked collected in the Labour Force Survey with data on employee numbers from the Workforce in Employment series. Full details are given in the technical note on pp475-6 of *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995.

In the first quarter of 1997, total hours worked per week were 846 million (seasonally adjusted), a decrease of 5 million (0.6 per

cent) over the quarter, and an increase of 11 million (1.3 per cent) over the same period last year. The quarterly fall arises from a fall in average hours, partly offset by a rise in employment. The decrease comes mainly among employees and self-employed, with total hours worked by participants in government training schemes, unpaid family workers and armed forces remaining level.

Total hours worked by employees

and self-employed fell in all industries except for a small rise in wholesale, retail, hotels, catering, transport, financial, real estate and other services.

There have been changes to the figures published previously due to revisions to the underlying Workforce in Employment series, affecting figures from June 1995, and to revised seasonal factors affecting December 1996. These are not individually marked on the tables.

Table 1 Total hours worked per week

United Kingdom	Employees in employment						Self-employed			HMF WRGT UPFW <sup>a</sup>	Total
	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All			
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time							
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>											
1992	Jun	417	14	269	70	686	107	25	132	24	842
	Sep	405	14	260	67	665	107	25	132	24	821
	Dec	421	15	274	73	695	106	24	130	24	849
1993	Mar	394	14	262	69	656	96	21	117	23	796
	Jun	412	14	271	71	683	104	24	128	22	833
	Sep	399	15	259	68	658	106	23	129	22	808
	Dec	416	15	275	74	691	108	23	131	21	844
1994	Mar	393	15	264	71	657	100	22	123	21	800
	Jun	414	15	275	73	689	109	24	134	20	843
	Sep	404	16	260	68	664	111	23	134	20	819
	Dec	424	16	281	75	704	114	24	139	20	864
1995	Mar	401	15	268	71	669	104	22	126	19	814
	Jun	423	16	278	74	701	113	24	137	18	857
	Sep	407	16	263	68	670	111	23	134	18	822
	Dec	431	17	283	76	713	113	24	137	18	868
1996	Mar	403	16	266	71	669	100	22	122	17	809
	Jun	424	17	280	74	704	108	24	132	17	853
	Sep	412	19	270	71	683	111	24	135	16	834
	Dec	436	19	290	78	726	113	25	137	17	880
1997	Mar	408	18	270	72	678	100	22	123	16	817
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>											
1992	Jun	410	14	264	69	674	106	24	130	24	828
	Sep	412	14	268	70	680	105	25	130	24	834
	Dec	408	14	265	70	674	103	23	126	24	824
1993	Mar	407	14	267	70	673	103	23	125	23	822
	Jun	404	14	266	70	671	103	23	126	22	819
	Sep	405	15	268	71	673	104	23	127	22	821
	Dec	404	15	267	71	670	104	23	127	21	819
1994	Mar	406	15	268	72	675	107	24	131	21	826
	Jun	407	15	270	72	677	108	24	132	21	829
	Sep	411	15	268	71	679	109	23	133	20	832
	Dec	411	16	272	72	683	111	24	135	20	838
1995	Mar	414	16	273	72	687	111	23	134	19	840
	Jun	416	16	273	73	689	112	24	135	19	843
	Sep	413	16	272	71	685	109	23	132	18	835
	Dec	418	17	274	73	692	109	23	133	18	843
1996	Mar	416	17	271	72	687	107	23	131	18	835
	Jun	417	17	275	73	692	107	23	130	17	839
	Sep	419	18	279	74	699	109	24	133	16	848
	Dec	422	18	280	74	702	109	24	133	16	851
1997	Mar	421	18	277	74	698	108	24	131	16	846

<sup>a</sup> HMF - Her Majesty's Forces; WRGT - Work-Related Government Training; UPFW - Unpaid Family Workers.



Table 2 Total hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, by Standard Statistical Region and by sex and industry group

Standard Statistical Region				SIC 92						Millions
Unadjusted for seasonal variation				Agriculture hunting, forestry & fishing	Production industries	Construction	Other services	Public admin. defence, education, health & social work	Additivity adjustment <sup>a</sup>	
				A/B	C-E	F	G-K/O-P	L-N		
	Male	Female	All							
<b>South East (SSR)</b>										
1996 Jun	174.7	101.8	276.5	3.2	37.7	20.0	163.8	52.3	-0.5	
1996 Sep	172.9	100.0	272.9	3.7	36.8	20.2	162.4	49.8	0.0	
1996 Dec	181.7	105.7	287.4	3.4	38.0	21.6	170.0	54.7	-0.3	
1997 Mar	167.8	98.0	265.8	2.8	34.5	18.9	160.6	49.6	-0.6	
<b>East Anglia</b>										
1996 Jun	20.6	10.4	30.9	1.4	6.6	2.4	14.7	5.9	0.0	
1996 Sep	20.9	10.4	31.3	1.6	6.5	2.6	14.8	5.7	0.1	
1996 Dec	21.4	11.0	32.4	1.3	6.6	2.8	15.3	6.5	0.0	
1997 Mar	19.3	9.8	29.0	1.1	5.6	2.5	14.3	5.5	0.2	
<b>South West</b>										
1996 Jun	43.7	24.5	68.3	3.7	13.1	4.8	32.5	14.3	-0.1	
1996 Sep	44.2	23.9	68.2	3.9	12.9	5.5	33.2	12.8	-0.2	
1996 Dec	45.5	24.6	70.2	3.6	13.7	5.6	33.3	14.2	-0.2	
1997 Mar	43.1	22.8	66.0	3.2	12.8	5.1	32.0	12.9	0.0	
<b>West Midlands</b>										
1996 Jun	50.2	26.6	76.8	2.2	21.0	5.9	33.4	13.9	0.5	
1996 Sep	48.2	25.4	73.5	2.3	19.7	6.0	32.4	12.9	0.3	
1996 Dec	51.8	27.6	79.4	2.2	22.4	6.0	33.7	14.7	0.4	
1997 Mar	47.6	25.7	73.3	1.9	20.4	5.1	32.2	13.4	0.4	
<b>East Midlands</b>										
1996 Jun	37.6	20.8	58.4	1.7	15.8	4.5	25.1	11.2	0.0	
1996 Sep	36.1	19.4	55.5	1.8	14.8	4.8	24.3	9.9	0.0	
1996 Dec	37.9	21.3	59.2	1.8	16.8	4.4	24.5	11.6	0.0	
1997 Mar	35.8	20.6	56.3	1.6	15.1	3.9	24.5	11.6	-0.3	
<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humberside</b>										
1996 Jun	45.5	24.0	69.5	1.7	16.2	6.0	31.6	13.7	0.3	
1996 Sep	43.6	23.7	67.4	1.7	15.2	6.0	31.9	12.3	0.2	
1996 Dec	45.9	25.5	71.4	1.6	16.5	6.2	32.7	14.2	0.3	
1997 Mar	41.9	23.8	65.7	1.4	14.7	5.4	30.8	13.6	0.0	
<b>North West (SSR)</b>										
1996 Jun	54.1	31.9	86.0	1.6	19.3	6.3	40.3	18.2	0.2	
1996 Sep	53.9	31.0	84.9	1.9	18.5	6.4	40.8	17.3	0.1	
1996 Dec	57.1	33.4	90.5	1.6	19.9	7.0	42.9	18.9	0.2	
1997 Mar	52.3	30.9	83.2	1.4	17.7	5.9	40.1	17.8	0.3	
<b>North</b>										
1996 Jun	24.1	14.5	38.6	1.2	9.6	2.7	16.0	9.1	0.0	
1996 Sep	23.6	13.7	37.3	1.6	9.3	2.6	15.6	8.4	-0.2	
1996 Dec	24.7	14.6	39.2	1.3	9.9	3.0	15.8	9.3	-0.1	
1997 Mar	23.2	13.8	37.0	1.0	9.3	2.5	15.3	8.9	0.0	
<b>Wales</b>										
1996 Jun	24.1	13.3	37.4	2.4	8.9	3.2	13.9	9.0	-0.1	
1996 Sep	23.5	13.1	36.6	2.5	8.6	3.0	14.7	8.0	-0.2	
1996 Dec	23.5	13.8	37.3	2.3	9.0	3.0	14.5	8.9	-0.3	
1997 Mar	22.1	12.9	35.0	2.0	7.9	2.7	14.0	8.3	0.0	
<b>Scotland</b>										
1996 Jun	43.9	28.1	72.0	3.1	13.6	6.3	32.8	16.5	-0.2	
1996 Sep	42.8	26.6	69.4	2.7	13.1	6.1	32.6	15.0	0.0	
1996 Dec	44.8	28.3	73.1	2.9	14.0	6.2	33.9	16.2	-0.1	
1997 Mar	41.4	26.2	67.5	2.7	12.7	5.4	31.5	15.3	-0.1	
<b>Great Britain</b>										
1996 Jun	518.4	295.9	814.3	22.1	161.9	62.1	404.0	164.0	0.1	
1996 Sep	509.7	287.4	797.1	23.6	155.4	63.2	402.8	152.1	0.1	
1996 Dec	534.3	305.8	840.1	22.0	166.7	65.8	416.5	169.1	0.0	
1997 Mar	494.5	284.5	778.9	19.0	150.7	57.4	395.1	156.8	-0.1	
<b>Northern Ireland<sup>b</sup></b>										
1996 Jun	14.1	8.1	22.2	2.0	4.2	1.6	7.8	6.6	-0.1	
1996 Sep	13.3	7.1	20.4	2.2	3.8	1.5	7.4	5.5	-0.1	
1996 Dec	15.0	8.6	23.6	2.0	4.6	1.8	8.0	7.0	0.0	
1997 Mar	13.6	8.2	21.8	2.1	4.0	1.5	7.6	6.5	0.1	

a The sum of total hours by industry may not be equal to the regional total. The additivity adjustment shows the difference. For an explanation see the technical note on pp475-476 Labour Market Trends, December 1995.

b Estimates of number of self-employed in Northern Ireland are taken from the Labour Force Survey, and not those which contribute to Table 1.1 of Labour Market Data in this publication.

Table 3 Total hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, by industry

United Kingdom		Millions												
SIC 92	Section Subsection Group Class	Mar 1997				Dec 1996				Mar 1996				
		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		All
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time			
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>														
All sections (excluding Q)	A-P	505.4	23.4	221.4	79.5	829.7	530.9	303.5	834.4	500.9	21.7	216.8	77.8	817.2
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	19.2	1.3	2.3	0.7	23.5	21.0	3.2	24.1	19.3	1.3	2.8	0.7	24.1
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C-E	123.1	1.4	32.5	4.1	161.2	125.9	38	163.9	125.2	1.2	33.2	4.4	164.1
Construction	F	59.9	0.7	2.9	0.7	64.1	60.4	3.9	64.4	58.1	0.6	3.2	0.6	62.6
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants transport, financial, real estate and other services, employed persons in private households	G-K/O-P	246.5	16.0	111.0	42.3	415.9	260.8	153.8	414.6	239.4	14.9	106.0	41.4	401.6
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L-N	56.7	4.0	72.5	31.7	165.0	62.8	104.7	167.4	58.8	3.7	71.6	30.7	164.7
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>														
All sections (excluding Q)	A-P	485.8	22.3	214.9	77.8	800.8	549.3	314.4	863.7	482.1	20.8	211.8	76.6	791.3
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	17.3	1.2	2.0	0.6	21.1	21.1	3.0	24.1	17.5	1.2	2.5	0.6	21.8
Mining and quarrying	C	2.4	*	0.3	*	2.8	2.6	0.3	2.9	2.5	*	0.2	*	2.7
Manufacturing	D	111.7	1.3	30.3	3.9	147.2	125	38.7	163.6	113.2	1.1	31	4.1	149.5
<b>Manufacture of:</b>														
food products, beverages & tobacco	DA	10.9	0.2	4.0	1.0	16.0	12.4	5.5	17.8	11.1	0.2	3.8	1.0	16.0
textiles and textile products	DB	5.3	*	5.9	0.5	11.9	5.9	7.4	13.3	5.5	*	5.4	0.5	11.5
leather and leather products	DC	0.8	*	0.4	*	1.3	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.7	*	0.4	*	1.1
wood and wood products	DD	2.8	*	0.3	*	3.2	3.5	0.5	3.9	2.9	*	0.4	0.3	3.6
pulp, paper & paper products, publishing and printing	DE	10.9	0.3	4.2	0.7	16.1	12.2	5.5	17.7	10.8	0.2	4.5	0.6	16.1
coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	DF	1.0	*	0.2	*	1.2	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.9	*	0.2	*	1.0
chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG	6.5	*	2.0	0.2	8.7	7.0	2.4	9.4	6.5	*	2.3	0.2	8.9
rubber and plastic products	DH	7.1	*	1.4	0.2	8.8	7.8	1.8	9.6	6.7	*	1.4	0.2	8.5
other non-metallic mineral products	DI	4	*	0.8	*	5.0	4.9	1.0	5.9	4.5	*	0.8	*	5.4
basic metals	DJ	18.6	0.2	2.0	0.3	21.0	21.0	2.7	23.7	19.4	*	2.3	0.3	22.1
machinery and equipment NEC	DK	13.1	*	2.0	0.2	15.3	14.6	2.5	17.1	13.2	*	2	0.2	15.5
electrical and optical equipment	DL	12.9	*	4.8	0.5	18.3	14.1	5.7	19.8	13.1	*	4.7	0.5	18.4
transport equipment	DM	12.1	*	1.2	*	13.5	13.5	1.5	15.0	12.3	*	1.3	*	13.8
Manufacturing NEC	DN	5.6	*	1.2	*	7.0	6.3	1.7	8.0	5.7	*	1.5	0.2	7.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	3.9	*	0.7	*	4.8	4.0	0.8	4.8	4.6	*	0.9	*	5.7
Construction	F	54.9	0.6	2.8	0.6	59	63.6	4.0	67.6	53.4	0.6	3.0	0.6	57.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	76.9	4.8	31	17.7	130.3	84.2	49.9	134.1	76	4.6	29.7	17.5	127.8
Hotels and restaurants	H	17.3	2.8	12	6.5	38.6	21.1	20.1	41.1	16.1	2.6	10.9	6.1	35.8
Transport, storage and communication	I	45.1	1.5	9.5	1.5	57.6	48.4	11.1	59.5	43.5	1.3	8.3	1.4	54.5
Financial intermediation	J	17.8	0.2	13.6	2.2	33.8	18.5	16.7	35.1	17.6	0.2	13.5	2.0	33.4
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	64.3	3.9	29.5	8.8	106.6	72.7	42.0	114.8	60.9	3.7	29.4	8.8	102.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	L	22.9	0.4	14.7	2.9	41.0	25.2	19	44.3	24.1	0.4	15.1	2.8	42.4
Education	M	16	1.5	20.8	8.8	47.0	20.1	33.5	53.6	16.3	1.4	20.7	8.8	47.2
Health and social work	N	17.3	2.1	36.1	19.8	75.3	20.6	57.7	78.3	18.2	1.8	35.5	19.3	74.8
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households	O-P	17.8	1.9	11.6	4.4	35.7	22.3	17.6	40.0	18.1	1.7	11.1	4.5	35.5

\* Estimates of less than 150,000 hours are not published.  
Note: NEC - Not elsewhere classified.







## Introduction

DISCUSSIONS ABOUT parental employment in the UK - the possible effects on children and family life, ways of supporting working parents and so on - typically focus on mothers. With a few exceptions (e.g. EC Childcare Network, 1993; Ferri and Smith, 1996), fathers' employment is both invisible and taken for granted. Earlier this year a newspaper article, headlined 'Working mums blamed for children's failure' (*The Guardian*, 3 February 1997), reported research findings that suggested poorer examination results for children in families with both parents employed full-time than in dual-earner families where one parent worked part-time. The fact that all the families in the study had fathers in full-time work was noted in the article, then ignored in favour of focusing on mothers and their employment and childcare responsibilities.

This unbalanced approach to parental employment is reflected in, but also perpetuated by, an absence of regular statistical information on fathers' employment, while information on mothers' employment is now regularly published (for example, in annual reports of the General Household Survey and in articles based on the Labour Force Survey (LFS), such as in the March issue of *Labour Market Trends*). This article puts the spotlight on fathers and their participation in the labour market. It looks at fathers as a group, as well as sub-groups of fathers, to examine how much labour market participation varies between these sub-groups. It also compares fathers with other men, and fathers with mothers.<sup>1</sup>

## Background and methodology

The data presented in this article comes from a secondary analysis of the LFS which was undertaken as part of a larger study of parental employment over the period 1984 to 1994, funded by the Department for Education and Employment (Brannen et al, June 1997). The survey's large sample size enables detailed analyses of fathers - in addition to mothers and families - as well as sub-groups within these main groups (see *technical note* for further details).

This article focuses on men living with at least one dependent child, and who may be biological, step or adoptive fathers. It

does not, however, cover the many men who are fathers but who are not living with their own or step children. The *technical note* provides definitions of dependent child, as well as of employment, unemployment, unemployment rate and economic inactivity.

The LFS asks respondents to define themselves as part-time or full-time employed but in this article, to ensure greater consistency, respondents have been classified as part-time or full-time on the basis of the hours they work. People working more than 30 hours a week are classified as full-time, while those working 30 hours a week or less are classified as part-time. Hours of work are calculated on the basis of hours *usually* worked in a main job, including overtime, plus any hours *actually* worked in the preceding week in a second job.

However, we have further divided the part-time and full-time employed categories. Both cover a wide range of hours - part-time employment from one to 30 hours a week, and full-time employment from 31 hours upwards. Given these wide ranges of hours, and since the workforce is known to be widely distributed across these working hours, the two categories of part-time and full-time employed are too broad to give a clear picture. We have therefore divided part-time workers according to whether they work fewer than 16 hours a week (referred to as *shorter part-time hours*) or 16-30 hours (*longer part-time hours*). This divides part-time hours into roughly equal parts and also recognises the significance of the 16 hours threshold for access to certain employment rights. Full-time workers have been divided according to whether they work 31-40 hours a week (*shorter full-time hours*) or more than 40 hours (*longer full-time hours*).

Comparing different years can be problematic if they are situated at different points in the economic cycle as underlying trends may be masked by the transitory effects of the cycle. It is therefore usual to make comparisons between time points that are situated at similar points of the economic cycle. The two comparison years selected for this article meet this criterion, in that 1984 and 1994 were both just after employment troughs (in 1983 and 1993), and were therefore periods when employment was beginning

to pick up (Butcher and Hart, 1995).

The LFS is a sample survey which covers a small proportion of the total population. In presenting results, we have used weighted data. These weighted data provide estimates of what the results from the survey would be if applied to the whole population of working age. Using these weighted data therefore enables the reader to see how many mothers or fathers, other women or men in the population as a whole would be included in a particular category.

## Fathers' employment

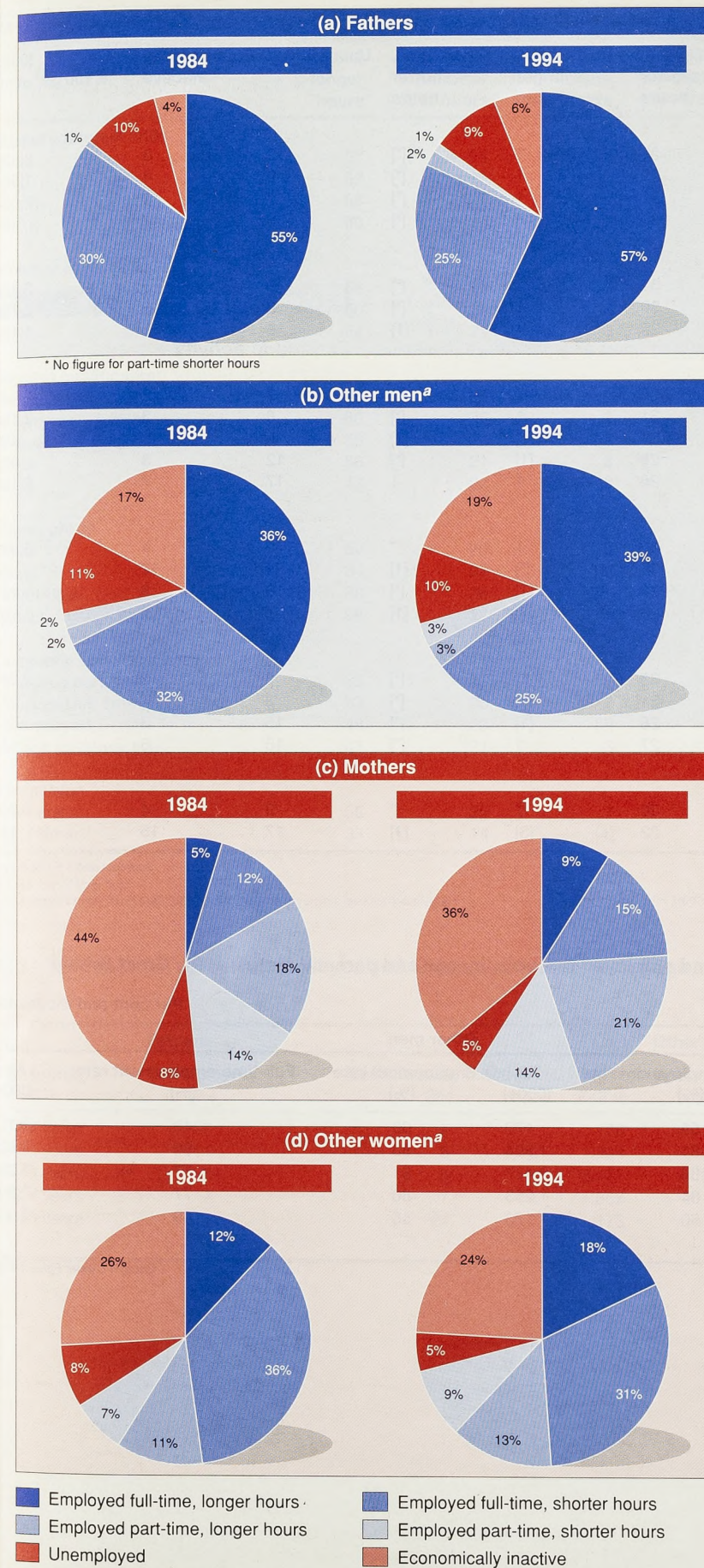
### Economic activity

The great majority of fathers (85 per cent), or about 5.1 million men, were employed in 1994, and there was little change in this employment rate over the preceding ten years. Very few of these employed fathers worked part-time (whether longer or shorter hours). By far the largest employment group, accounting for more than half of all fathers, consisted of men working longer full-time hours. Between 1984 and 1994 this group increased slightly, as did the part-time employed group (albeit from a very small base), leading to a reduction in the proportion of fathers employed in shorter full-time hours. Among fathers who were not employed, most were unemployed, leaving just 6 per cent economically inactive (*Figure 1a*).

More than a third of employed fathers (37 per cent) were in professional or managerial jobs in 1994, more than in the other main area of male employment, skilled manual occupations (34 per cent). Only just over one in ten (12 per cent) were employed in semi-skilled or unskilled manual work. Between 1984 and 1994 the occupational balance shifted: fathers in non-manual work became the majority (increasing from 47 per cent to 54 per cent of all employed fathers), while the proportion of employed fathers in manual occupations fell from 53 per cent to 46 per cent.

Nearly all employed fathers (96 per cent) were in permanent, as opposed to temporary, employment. Nearly a fifth (19 per cent) were self-employed, though only a third of this group had employees (i.e. were running their own enterprises).

Figure 1 Economic activity status; Great Britain; 1984-94



## Working hours

The average working week for fathers in 1994 (including overtime and second jobs but not travel-to-work time) was 47.4 hours. It actually increased between 1984 and 1994, although by only 0.4 hours a week (*Figure 2*). The change in distribution of working hours suggests that the increase in working hours was concentrated among men already working longer hours, rather than evenly across all employed fathers. Between 1984 and 1994 the lower quartile was unchanged, while the median increased by one hour per week and the upper quartile by two hours to reach 52 hours (*Table 1*).<sup>2</sup>

There is a relationship between occupation and working hours. In 1994 more than three-quarters of men (77 per cent) in professional and managerial occupations were working longer full-time hours, compared with two-thirds in skilled manual jobs and less than three-fifths (58 per cent) in semi-skilled or unskilled manual jobs.

## Employment among different groups of fathers

Fathers are not an homogeneous group, and there are considerable differences in labour market participation between different sub-groups. Unemployment is at its highest level among men with pre-school children; it then falls gradually as the age of child increases, so that unemployment among men with a youngest child aged 16 to 18 years is less than half that for men with a youngest child under five years. Fathers with three or more children were less likely to be employed than men with only one or two children (*Table 2b*). However, it is not clear how far this reflects the higher childcare demands of having very young children or three or more children, as opposed to other factors unrelated to children - for example, the fact that young men have higher than average unemployment (*Table 3b*) and fathers with children under five are more likely to be young.

## Educational qualifications

There is a marked relationship between paternal employment and level of highest educational qualification. Only just over two-thirds of fathers without a qualification and four-fifths of fathers with an 'other' qualification were employed in 1994, compared with nearly all fathers with degrees. Graduate fathers are also most likely to work longer full-time hours. The other side of the coin is relatively high unemployment among fathers with no qualifications as well as fathers in the 'other' qualification group, together with a relatively high economic inactivity rate for fathers without qualifications (*Table 2b*).

Table 1 Distribution of working hours per week, men and women by parental status; 1984 and 1994; Great Britain

	Parents		Non-parents					
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	1984	1994	1984	1994	1984	1994	1984	1994
Upper quartile	36.0	37.5	50.0	52.0	40.0	41.0	47.0	50.0
Median	22.0	25.0	44.0	45.0	37.0	37.5	41.0	42.5
Lower quartile	15.0	16.0	40.0	40.0	29.0	26.0	39.0	38.0

Source: Labour Force Survey

Source: Labour Force Survey



Table 2a Economic activity among sub-groups of fathers; Great Britain 1984

	Economic activity status (per cent)						All (000s = 100 per cent)
	Full-time, longer hours	Full-time, shorter hours	Part-time, longer hours	Part-time, shorter hours	Unemployed	Economically inactive	
<b>Age of youngest child</b>							
0-4	55	29	1	[*]	12	3	2,539
5-10	57	29	1	[*]	9	4	1,681
11-15	55	31	1	[*]	7	6	1,654
16-18	55	31	[1]	[*]	6	7	468
<b>Number of children</b>							
One	53	31	1	[*]	9	5	2,376
Two	58	30	1	[*]	8	3	2,799
Three	53	25	[1]	[1]	16	5	1,166
<b>Highest qualification</b>							
Degree	60	33	2	[*]	2	2	1,041
A-level or equivalent	59	31	1	[*]	6	3	2,162
O-level or equivalent	59	31	[1]	[1]	6	2	495
Other	57	26	[1]	[*]	12	3	350
None	49	26	1	1	17	7	2,186
<b>Ethnic group</b>							
White	56	30	1	*	9	4	5,913
Black	31	32	[*]	[1]	24	12	73
South Asian	45	27	[1]	[*]	19	8	227
Other	47	26	[4]	[1]	[10]	[13]	59
<b>Economic activity of partner</b>							
Employed part-time	60	33	[*]	[*]	3	2	2,084
Employed full-time	60	31	[1]	[*]	3	4	974
Unemployed	53	28	[1]	[*]	15	3	455
Economically inactive	51	27	1	[*]	16	6	2,625
<b>Family type</b>							
Two parents	56	30	1	*	9	4	6,201
Lone father	41	22	[3]	[1]	17	16	142

\* Less than 0.5 per cent.  
[ ] Number is based on a small cell size and may be unreliable (see technical note).

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 3a Proportion of men employed overall and employed full-time, by age and parental status; 1994; Great Britain

Age group	Per cent and thousands					
	Fathers			Other men		
	Employment rate (%)	Full-time employment rate (%)	All (000s)	Employment rate (%)	Full-time employment rate (%)	All (000s)
16-24 years	64	59	178	60	48	3,125
25-34 years	84	81	1,904	83	80	2,623
35-44 years	88	86	2,477	81	77	1,267
45-54 years	87	84	1,253	80	77	2,208
55-64 years	65	60	173	56	49	2,555

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 2b Economic activity among sub-groups of fathers; Great Britain 1994

	Economic activity status (per cent)						All (000s = 100 per cent)
	Full-time, longer hours	Full-time, shorter hours	Part-time, longer hours	Part-time, shorter hours	Unemployed	Economically inactive	
<b>Age of youngest child</b>							
0-4	57	24	2	1	11	5	2,646
5-10	57	26	2	1	8	6	1,653
11-15	58	25	2	1	7	8	1,248
16-18	60	25	3	1	5	6	437
<b>Number of children</b>							
One	56	26	2	1	8	6	2,303
Two	60	25	2	1	8	5	2,559
Three	54	21	3	1	14	8	1,123
<b>Highest qualification</b>							
Degree	66	26	2	1	3	2	1,358
A-level or equivalent	60	26	2	[*]	7	5	1,936
O-level or equivalent	58	27	2	[1]	8	4	794
Other	56	21	3	[1]	13	7	938
None	42	22	3	[1]	19	14	935
<b>Ethnic group</b>							
White	59	25	2	1	8	5	5,558
Black	34	27	[5]	[1]	21	[12]	76
South Asian	38	26	[5]	[1]	17	13	252
Other	38	22	[5]	[1]	19	15	97
<b>Economic activity of partner</b>							
Employed part-time	65	28	*	*	3	2	2,249
Employed full-time	63	26	2	1	4	3	1,431
Unemployed	48	23	[2]	[1]	23	[3]	264
Economically inactive	47	21	3	1	18	11	1,851
<b>Family type</b>							
Two parents	58	25	2	1	9	5	5,855
Lone father	33	14	[4]	[3]	15	31	130

\* Less than 0.5 per cent.  
[ ] Number is based on a small cell size and may be unreliable (see technical note).

Source: Labour Force Survey

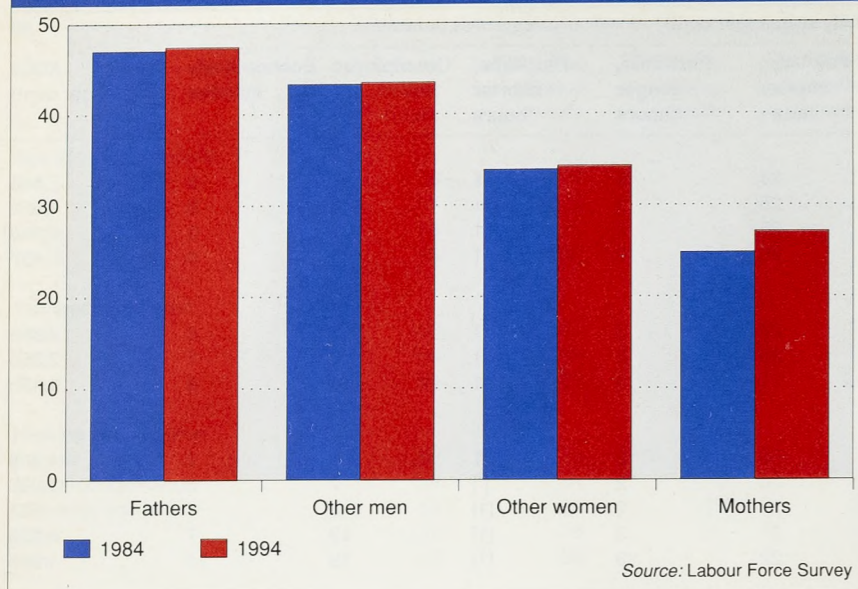
Table 3b Proportion of men unemployed and economically inactive, by age and parental status; 1994; Great Britain

Age group	Per cent and thousands					
	Fathers			Other men		
	Unemployed (%)	Economically inactive (%)	All (000s)	Unemployed (%)	Economically inactive (%)	All (000s)
16-24 years	27	9	178	14	26	3,125
25-34 years	11	5	1,904	11	6	2,623
35-44 years	7	5	2,477	11	9	1,267
45-54 years	7	7	1,253	8	11	2,208
55-64 years	11	24	173	7	37	2,555

Source: Labour Force Survey



Figure 2 Average weekly working hours, men and women by parental status; Great Britain; 1984-1994



Source: Labour Force Survey

#### Ethnic differences

On the basis of a very broad ethnic classification (see *technical note*), White fathers were more likely to be employed than ethnic minority fathers, and were far more likely to work longer full-time hours. Among the ethnic minority groups, South Asian fathers had slightly higher employment rates than fathers in the other two groups (Black and Other). Unemployment and economic inactivity rates for ethnic minority fathers were high, more than twice the rate among White fathers; about a third of fathers in all three ethnic minority groups were not working (Table 2b).

#### Economic activity of partner

There was also a relationship between fathers' employment and the economic activity status of their partners. Nearly all fathers with an employed partner were themselves employed (more than 90 per cent), while rather more than a quarter of fathers with an unemployed or economically inactive partner were themselves not working, and fathers with an unemployed partner had an unemployment rate of 24 per cent.

In only 1.5 per cent of all two-parent families (or approximately 100,000 families) did the mother work full-time while the father was not employed; in nearly half these families, the father was economically inactive rather than unemployed, a category which includes fathers who are full-time students, retired, in poor health or disabled. While it is impossible to know in how many of these one-earner families, where the mother was the sole full-time worker, the father actually assumed the greater part of childcare and housework, these data suggest that the genuine 'househusband' family remains a rare phenomenon.

Indeed, it is far more likely that non-employed fathers will be living with a non-employed partner in a no-earner family than that non-employed fathers will be taking care of the home while their partners go out to work: overall, there were an estimated 600,000 families where both father and mother were not employed (Table 2b).

#### Lone fathers

Of course, not all fathers live with partners. In 1994, 21 per cent of families were headed by a lone parent. Most were lone mothers, but just under 2 per cent - about 130,000 - were lone fathers. Lone parenthood had a major effect on fathers' employment. Only just over half (54 per cent) of lone fathers were employed, compared with 86 per cent of fathers living with partners (Table 2b). This represents a marked deterioration in the employment position of lone fathers over time. Whereas the employment rate for men living with partners hardly changed between 1984 and 1994, the employment rate for lone fathers fell substantially, from 64 per cent. Put another way, in just ten years the employment differential between lone fathers and other fathers increased from 19 to 32 percentage points (Tables 2a and 2b).

#### Changes between 1984 and 1994

Employment among some other sub-groups of fathers also decreased between 1984 and 1994. While the employment position of fathers with an employed partner was virtually unchanged, the proportion unemployed rose from 15 per cent to 23 per cent for men with an unemployed partner, while the economic inactivity rate nearly doubled (from 6 per cent to 11 per cent) among fathers with an economically inactive partner (Tables 2a and 2b). At the

same time, however, the number of fathers with unemployed or economically inactive partners fell - from nearly 3.1 million to just over 2.1 million - as the number of employed mothers and lone mothers increased. If, as has been suggested (Gregg and Wadsworth, 1994), people are more likely to move into employment if they live in a household that already has an employed member, then increasing maternal employment is likely to lead to a growing proportion of no-earner couples within a decreasing number of households where the mother is not employed - as witnessed here.

Employment rates for Black fathers actually showed a small increase, and this group improved its position somewhat in relation to fathers from other ethnic groups. White fathers showed a very small fall in their employment rate (just 1 per cent), while the employment rate of South Asian fathers fell by 3 per cent. Fathers from other ethnic groups recorded the largest decrease in their employment rate, from 78 per cent to 66 per cent, this decrease being almost entirely accounted for by increased unemployment. The differential between this group and White fathers increased from 9 to 20 percentage points, while the differential between Black fathers and White fathers fell from 23 to 19 percentage points.

#### Comparing the employment position of fathers with other men

Men who were not living with dependent children (i.e. were not fathers as defined here) were less likely to be employed than fathers. Moreover, if employed, other men were twice as likely as fathers to have part-time work, and considerably less likely to work longer full-time hours (Figures 1a and 1b).

However, to make valid comparisons between men with and without dependent children, it is necessary to take into account the very different age profiles of the two groups: 73 per cent of fathers are aged between 25 and 44 years, compared with 33 per cent of other men whose numbers peak in pre-parenting early adult years and post-parenting older adult years. A simple comparison of fathers with other men confounds the effects of parenting on employment with the effects of age.

Age must therefore be allowed for to make a valid comparison. If this is done, total employment among fathers is consistently higher than among other men for each age group; the difference is less among men aged under 35 years than among older men between 35 and 64 years. There is the same pattern for full-time employment rates, although here the difference between fathers and other men is rather larger, due to higher part-time employment rates among men without dependent children at all ages (Table 3a).

Table 4 Economic activity among sub-groups of mothers; 1994; Great Britain

	Economic activity status (per cent)						All (000s = 100 per cent)
	Full-time, longer hours	Full-time, shorter hours	Part-time, longer hours	Part-time, shorter hours	Unemployed	Economically inactive	
<b>Age of youngest child</b>							
0-4	5	11	16	13	6	49	3,056
5-10	8	14	26	17	6	30	1,991
11-15	13	22	26	13	4	22	1,435
16-18	16	25	27	12	3	18	491
<b>Number of children</b>							
One	11	19	22	11	6	32	2,849
Two	8	14	23	16	5	34	2,858
Three	6	9	17	15	5	49	1,268
<b>Highest qualification</b>							
Degree	21	22	25	13	3	16	1,161
A-level or equivalent	8	17	24	16	4	31	904
O-level or equivalent	7	16	24	15	6	33	1,894
Other	6	13	20	14	8	39	1,274
None	4	10	17	13	6	51	1,716
<b>Ethnic group</b>							
White	9	15	22	15	5	35	6,446
Black	10	22	11	[6]	10	41	151
South Asian	7	15	11	[3]	6	57	263
Other	[8]	12	14	[5]	[9]	53	112
<b>Economic activity of partner</b>							
Employed part-time	9	18	16	12	5	40	146
Employed full-time	10	17	27	17	4	26	4,502
Unemployed	4	7	8	6	12	63	471
Economically inactive	6	10	10	8	3	64	301
<b>Family type</b>							
Two parents	9	16	24	15	5	32	5,606
Lone mother	6	12	13	9	9	52	1,368

\* Less than 0.5 per cent.

[ ] Number is based on a small cell size and may be unreliable (see *technical note*).

Source: Labour Force Survey

The much higher rate of economic inactivity among other men compared with fathers can also be explained by this age factor. More than a third (37 per cent) of men without children in the 55 to 64 year age group are economically inactive, a far higher rate than for younger groups of men, with or without children. Fathers aged 55 to 64 years also have a high level of economic inactivity (24 per cent), but are numerically a very small group, accounting for only 1 per cent of all men. Taking unemployment into account, only just over half (56 per cent) of other men over 54 years are employed (Table 3b).

Employment changes between 1984 and 1994 were similar for fathers and other men. Part-time employment rates rose considerably for both (although starting from a very low level of part-time employment in both cases), while full-time employment rates fell. So at the beginning and end of the period, fathers were considerably more likely to be employed than other men, either part-time or full-time (Figures 1a and 1b).

The higher rate of longer hours full-time employment among fathers, and the lower rate of part-time employment, is reflected in working hours. On average, in 1994

fathers worked nearly four hours a week more than other men (Figure 2).

#### Comparing the employment position of fathers with mothers

Mothers are less likely to be employed than fathers and, if employed, are much more likely to work part-time. In 1994 nearly three out of every five mothers (59 per cent) were employed. Most of these employed mothers worked part-time, with the largest single employment group working longer part-time hours. Mothers with full-time jobs, however, were more likely to work shorter full-time hours, and the smallest employment group was mothers working longer full-time hours (Figures 1a and 1c). These differences produce much shorter average working hours for employed mothers - at 27 hours a week they are more than 20 hours per week less than for fathers (Figure 2).

However, unlike fathers, employment rates for mothers rose rapidly between 1984 and 1994, from 49 per cent to 59 per cent, and the number of employed mothers rose from 3.45 million to 4.1 million. The fastest growth in maternal employment occurred in full-time work, particularly in

longer hours full-time employment, where employment rates nearly doubled. While there was some growth in longer hours part-time employment, there was a small drop in the rate for employment involving shorter hours part-time employment. Whereas in 1984 mothers working shorter part-time hours accounted for 30 per cent of all employed mothers, by 1994 they accounted for 24 per cent; at the other extreme, mothers working longer full-time hours increased from 9 per cent to 15 per cent of all employed mothers (Figure 1c).

Employed fathers and mothers show a very different occupational profile, reflecting sex-based differences in employment. Employed fathers are more than twice as likely as employed mothers to hold professional or managerial positions, while mothers are twice as likely as fathers to have semi-skilled or unskilled manual jobs. Similarly, employed fathers are twice as likely as employed mothers to be self-employed, but employed mothers are twice as likely to have temporary employment (although the level of temporary employment is low for both mothers and fathers).

Mothers are no more homogeneous than fathers, and sub-groups show different employment profiles. The age of the





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youngest child does have an effect on mothers' employment, but not on that of fathers. Otherwise, economic activity of mothers and fathers is influenced by similar factors, for example number of children, educational qualifications, ethnicity, economic activity of partner and lone parenthood. In most cases the effect is more pronounced for mothers than fathers. The exception is lone parenthood, where the employment rate decreased more for lone fathers than lone mothers between 1984 and 1994, leaving the employment rate for both lone fathers and lone mothers at just under two-thirds the employment rate for fathers and mothers living with partners (Table 4).

### Conclusions

Simply comparing crude employment rates can give a misleading comparison. Although the employment rate of fathers in 1994 was 44 per cent higher than the employment rate for mothers, fathers' volume of employment was still more than twice that of mothers' (118 per cent higher), defining the volume of employment as the hours worked each week by employed

fathers and mothers (estimated at 242 million and 111 million hours respectively). The difference in volume is due to a combination of three factors: fathers' higher overall employment rate, their much higher full-time employment rate and the longer hours worked by fathers in full-time employment compared with full-time employed mothers. Taking these differences into account, fathers' involvement in employment, or their 'volume' of employment, remains much greater than mothers', certainly far greater than a simple comparison of employment rates suggests.

There is a clear hierarchy in terms of levels of participation in the labour market, if the labour force is divided into four groups - mothers, fathers, other men and other women. Fathers have the highest level of participation in employment, and mothers the lowest. Other men and other women come in between, with other men ahead of other women because of higher levels of full-time employment (Figures 1a-1d).

However, the gap between mothers' and fathers' employment closed between 1984 and 1994 because of a substantially

increased employment rate for mothers, with little change for fathers. The larger gap in volume of employment also narrowed. In 1984 fathers' volume of employment was exactly three times that of mothers'; by 1994, it was down to just over twice as much.

What is striking is that the increase in mothers' employment has not resulted in any compensating changes in fathers' employment - not necessarily taking the form of a reduction in employment, but of a shift to more part-time employment or a reduction in working hours among those employed full-time. The consequence is an increasing workload on parents, as mothers' employment increases and fathers' high employment rates and long working hours remain constant. ■

### Footnotes

- 1 The groups compared are those of 'working age', i.e. 16-64 for men; 16-59 for women.
- 2 The lower quartile is the point a quarter of the way along the distribution of hours, starting from the lowest end, i.e. so that a quarter of the sample works less than the lower quartile hours; the median is half way along the distribution, so that half the sample works longer hours and half works shorter hours; and the upper quartile is three-quarters of the way along, so that a quarter of the sample works more than the upper quartile hours.

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### Technical note

#### The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey is a sample survey, carried out annually from 1984 to 1991 and quarterly since spring 1992, of some 60,000 households. The questionnaire covers a wide range of demographic and employment related information. Questions about economic activity are asked of all people aged 16 or over and relate to a specified reference period (normally a period of one or four weeks, depending on the topic) immediately prior to the interview. If any household member is unavailable for interview, information for that person can be provided by a related adult member of the same household.

The weighted data used in this article show estimates for the whole population but are in fact based on the original, far smaller, LFS sample; an estimate of several thousand people can therefore be based on a very small original cell size. For this reason, ONS recommends not using grossed estimates below 10,000, because they are based on very small numbers from the LFS sample. In the tables in this article we have indicated cell sizes which are below this threshold by placing them in square brackets.

#### Definitions

##### Parents and dependent children

A parent - a mother or father - in this report is defined as living in a 'family' which contains at least one dependent child; a dependent child is defined as a child under 16 years, or aged 16-18 years if childless, never married and a full-time student. The definition therefore includes adopted or step children, although it does not include foster children (who are deemed to be part of a separate 'family'). The definition of parent does not include

men and women who have had children but who no longer live with those children or whose children are no longer dependent.

As the target population for the study was adults below current state retirement age, fathers are limited to men under 65 years of age and mothers to women under 60 years of age. Comparisons are made with other men and women of the same age groups.

#### Employment

People who declare themselves as being either an employee or self-employed or on a government employment or training programme or an unpaid family worker are defined as employed.

#### Unemployment and unemployment rate

The definition used for unemployment is based on the internationally-recognised ILO measure, and covers people aged 16 years and over without a paid job who said they were available to start work in the next two weeks and who either had looked for work at some time during the four weeks prior to the interview or were waiting to start a job they had already.

The *unemployment rate* is the number unemployed as a proportion of the economically active population, that is, the number employed plus the number unemployed; it is therefore different to the proportion of a group who are unemployed. The more economically inactive people there are in a group, the bigger the difference will be between the proportion of the total group unemployed and the unemployment rate for that group.

#### Ethnic groups

The LFS uses a number of basic categories for ethnicity; in 1992 the classification system was amended and the

categories were reduced to nine. However, because of the relatively small numbers of parents in each of the LFS categories, we have had to reduce further the LFS categories (both before and after the 1992 amendments) to just four: White; Black; South Asian; and Other.

From 1984 until 1991 the White group contains all those coded either White, mixed origin White or other origin White. The Black group contains all those coded as either West Indian, Guyanese or African or mixed origin African/West Indian, African/Guyanese or other origin West Indian, Guyanese or African (other). The South Asian group contains those coded as Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi or other origin Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi or Asian (other). The Other group contains those coded as either Chinese, Arab or mixed origin West Indian or Guyanese/White, Indian/White, Pakistani/White, Bangladeshi/White, other Asian/White, African/White, Arab/White, African/Asian, Miscellaneous 'Partly Coloured', Miscellaneous 'Coloured' or other origin Chinese, Arab and mixed groups.

For 1992 to 1994, under the revised classification system, Black covers people who define themselves as Black-Caribbean, Black-African, Black-Other (non mixed) and Black-Mixed. South Asian covers people of Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin, while the 'Other' group includes a wide range of other ethnic groups including Chinese, Arab, other Asian and some people of mixed parentage. Our classification therefore produces categories that are very broad and contain sub-groups of very diverse origin - and very different employment profiles (for more details of the differing employment profiles of ethnic minority groups, see *Labour Market Trends*, June 1996, pp259-270).



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Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.	
July .....	16 Wednesday
August .....	13 Wednesday
September .....	17 Wednesday

<b>Retail prices index</b>	
July .....	17 Thursday
August .....	12 Tuesday
September .....	9 Tuesday



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## NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

The Office for National Statistics publishes two regular and complementary measures of both employment and unemployment. One series is based on results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which is a sample survey of households in the United Kingdom; the other uses employment information collected from employers and information on unemployment from the count of people claiming unemployment related benefits. The quarterly series of LFS data has been available for Great Britain since spring 1992; prior to this an annual LFS was conducted in the spring of each year. Quarterly information for the United Kingdom is only available from winter 1994/5 when the first quarterly LFS was conducted in Northern Ireland; prior to this the LFS in Northern Ireland (and therefore the United Kingdom) was conducted annually.

In the following summary tables the LFS and Workforce series have been used to give, as far as possible, separate overall pictures of the labour force; the construction of the 'economically active' in the LFS table and the total 'workforce' in the Workforce table represent different approaches to estimating the total number either in employment or seeking employment.

### EMPLOYMENT

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

### GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

Both the LFS and WiE series have separate components for people on government-supported training. Neither of these

components represent everyone on programmes. Some people on programmes do not have an element of work experience in their training so are excluded from the workforce. Others are either self-employed or have a contract of employment so are counted as self-employed or employees. For more information on government-supported training and how they are treated see the statistical note published in the October 1994 *Employment Gazette*.

### UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Because interviews are conducted throughout each quarter, ILO unemployment from the LFS is based on an average over a 13-week period. The claimant unemployment figures are based on those claiming unemployment related benefits at Employment Service offices on a particular day each month who are out of work, available for, capable of and actively seeking employment. Claimant unemployment figures are published on a monthly basis (see *Table 2.1*) but have only been shown quarterly in the table opposite to fit in with the other data. A detailed comparison of the two measures of unemployment is shown in *Table 7.5* and an article giving further information was published in the October 1993 *Employment Gazette*.

### STRENGTHS

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

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

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

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

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

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



# 0.1 SUMMARY TABLE The Labour Force Survey in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

		In employment				ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers				
<b>All</b>									
1992	Spr	22,077	3,227	377	181	25,862	2,832	28,694	16,615
1993	Spr	21,871	3,186	356	151	25,564	2,998	28,561	16,838
1994	Spr	21,968	3,304	336	146	25,754	2,797	28,551	16,913
1995/6	Win	22,603	3,301	259	122	26,285	2,405	28,690	16,995
1996	Spr	22,619	3,294	248	127	26,288	2,392	28,679	17,045
1996	Sum	22,641	3,369	247	118	26,374	2,327	28,702	17,074
1996	Aut	22,787	3,372	223	122	26,505	2,293	28,798	17,019
1996/7	Win	22,949	3,366	223	114	26,653	2,180	28,833	17,024
<b>Changes</b>									
Aut 96-Win 96/7		163	-7	-1	-8	148	-113	36	6
Win 95/6-Win 96/7		346	66	-36	-8	367	-225	143	29
<b>Males</b>									
1992	Spr	11,622	2,443	246	55	14,366	1,897	16,263	5,661
1993	Spr	11,414	2,330	232	43	14,079	2,019	16,098	5,888
1994	Spr	11,459	2,487	220	49	14,216	1,858	16,074	5,976
1995/6	Win	11,797	2,488	162	36	14,484	1,590	16,074	6,131
1996	Spr	11,822	2,473	156	41	14,493	1,577	16,070	6,162
1996	Sum	11,821	2,534	156	38	14,549	1,521	16,070	6,193
1996	Aut	11,915	2,532	136	41	14,624	1,481	16,105	6,183
1996/7	Win	12,024	2,525	134	39	14,722	1,375	16,097	6,218
<b>Changes</b>									
Aut 96-Win 96/7		110	-7	-2	-2	98	-107	-9	36
Win 95/6-Win 96/7		227	36	-28	3	238	-215	23	86
<b>Females</b>									
1992	Spr	10,455	784	131	126	11,497	935	12,431	10,955
1993	Spr	10,457	796	123	108	11,485	979	12,464	10,951
1994	Spr	10,509	817	116	97	11,539	939	12,478	10,938
1995/6	Win	10,806	813	97	86	11,801	814	12,616	10,864
1996	Spr	10,797	821	92	85	11,795	814	12,609	10,883
1996	Sum	10,820	835	91	81	11,825	806	12,632	10,881
1996	Aut	10,872	840	87	81	11,881	812	12,692	10,835
1996/7	Win	10,925	841	89	76	11,931	805	12,736	10,806
<b>Changes</b>									
Aut 96-Win 96/7		53	1	1	-5	50	-7	44	-29
Win 95/6-Win 96/7		119	28	-8	-10	129	-9	120	-57

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

# 0.2 SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

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

# SUMMARY TABLE 0.3 The Labour Force Survey in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

		In employment				ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers				
<b>All</b>									
1995/6	Win	22,062	3,219	235	118	25,634	2,334	27,968	16,517
1995/6	Spr	22,085	3,213	225	122	25,645	2,321	27,966	16,556
1995/6	Sum	22,096	3,289	225	114	25,724	2,255	27,978	16,582
1995/6	Aut	22,252	3,283	200	115	25,851	2,221	28,072	16,527
1996/7	Win	22,401	3,277	199	108	25,985	2,111	28,096	16,542
<b>Changes</b>									
Aut 96-Win 96/7		149	-6	-2	-7	135	-111	24	15
Win 95/6-Win 96/7		339	59	-36	-10	351	-224	127	25
<b>Males</b>									
1995/6	Aut	11,469	2,448	158	42	14,117	1,542	15,660	5,945
1995/6	Win	11,523	2,419	148	35	14,125	1,539	15,664	5,965
1995/6	Spr	11,551	2,403	142	40	14,137	1,525	15,662	5,992
1995/6	Sum	11,542	2,466	143	37	14,187	1,472	15,659	6,019
1996/7	Win	11,637	2,459	122	40	14,258	1,432	15,690	6,014
<b>Changes</b>									
Aut 96-Win 96/7		95	-6	-21	3	71	-40	31	-6
Win 95/6-Win 96/7		169	11	-36	-3	141	-111	30	69
<b>Females</b>									
1995/6	Aut	10,476	789	89	88	11,443	841	12,284	10,559
1995/6	Win	10,539	800	87	83	11,509	796	12,305	10,551
1995/6	Spr	10,534	810	83	82	11,509	796	12,305	10,564
1995/6	Sum	10,554	823	82	77	11,537	782	12,319	10,562
1996/7	Win	10,615	824	79	75	11,593	789	12,382	10,513
<b>Changes</b>									
Aut 96-Win 96/7		60	0	-3	-2	56	7	63	-49
Win 95/6-Win 96/7		138	35	-10	-13	150	-52	98	-46

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

# SUMMARY TABLE 0.4 The Workforce in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

		Workforce in employment						
		Employees in Employment	Self-employed	Work-related Government-supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
<b>All</b>								
1995	Dec	21,566	3,238	210	226	25,240	2,149	27,389
1996	Mar	21,536	3,219	197	222	25,175	2,101	27,276
1996	Jun	21,597	3,213	165	221	25,197	2,064	27,261
1996	Sep	21,728	3,289	170	218	25,405	1,985	27,390
1996	Dec	21,774	3,283	169	216	25,442	1,809	27,251
1997	Mar	21,878	3,277	161	214	25,530	1,644	27,174
<b>Changes</b>								
Dec 96 - Mar 97		104	-6	-8	-3	88	-165	-77
Mar 96 - Mar 97		341	59	-36	-8	355	-458	-102
<b>Males</b>								
1995	Dec	10,919	2,448	135	210	13,712	1,637	15,349
1996	Mar	10,893	2,419	124	207	13,643	1,600	15,243
1996	Jun	10,912	2,403	103	206	13,625	1,565	15,189
1996	Sep	10,978	2,466	106	203	13,753	1,506	15,259
1996	Dec	11,039	2,459	106	201	13,805	1,375	15,180
1997	Mar	11,142	2,454	101	199	13,896	1,255	15,151
<b>Changes</b>								
Dec 96 - Mar 97		104	-6	-8	-3	88	-165	-77
Mar 96 - Mar 97		249	35	-23	-8	253	-345	-92
<b>Females</b>								
1995	Dec	10,647	789	75	16	11,528	512	12,040
1996	Mar	10,643	800	73	16	11,531	502	12,033
1996	Jun	10,685	810	62	16	11,573	498	12,072
1996	Sep	10,749	823	64	15	11,652	479	12,131
1996	Dec	10,735	824	63	15	11,637		



## 0.5

## BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS \*

Seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM

	Output								Income				
	GDP		GDP 1990 prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries <sup>1</sup>		Real personal disposable income	Gross trading profits of companies <sup>4</sup>			
	1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100		%	£ billion	%	
1991	98.0	468.9	-2.1	96.3	-3.7	94.6	-5.4	99.6	-0.4	100.0	-	68.0	-0.4
1992	97.5	466.5	-0.5	96.2	-0.1	94.0	-0.6	99.2	-0.4	102.0	2.0	67.7	-0.4
1993	99.5	476.8	2.2	98.3	2.2	95.3	1.4	98.6	-0.6	103.8	1.8	75.2	11.0
1994	103.4	495.7	4.0	103.2	5.0	99.3	4.2	102.9	4.4	105.1	1.3	85.4	13.6
1995	105.9	508.1	2.5	105.9	2.6	101.5	2.2	106.1	3.1	108.1	2.9	88.7	3.9
1996	108.2	520.0	2.4	107.2	1.2	102.0	0.5	108.2R	2.0	112.2	3.8	98.1	10.6
1996 Q1	107.3	128.8	2.1	106.6	1.3	101.6	1.0	106.8r	0.9	110.9	3.5	23.6	8.6
Q2	107.8	129.5	2.2	106.9	1.1	101.4	-0.2	107.6	1.7	111.7	4.3	24.5	10.9
Q3	108.2	130.3	2.4	107.4	0.8	102.2	0.2	108.8	2.6	112.7	4.5	24.8	11.0
Q4	109.5	131.4	2.6	108.0	1.5	102.6	0.7	109.7	3.1	113.6	3.0	25.2	11.8
1997 Q1	110.5	132.6	3.0	107.8R	1.1	103.0R	1.4	110.9	3.8	..	..	..	..
1996 Oct	..	..	..	107.4	0.8	102.7	0.2	109.4r	2.6	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	108.0	1.1	102.4	0.4	109.7	3.0	..	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	108.6	1.5	102.7	0.7	109.9	3.0	..	..	..	..
1997 Jan	..	..	..	108.2r	1.7	102.8r	1.0	110.8	3.3	..	..	..	..
Feb	..	..	..	107.7	1.6	103.2	1.4	110.9	3.4	..	..	..	..
Mar	..	..	..	107.4	1.1	103.1	1.4	111.1	3.9	..	..	..	..
Apr	..	..	..	108.7	1.2	103.7	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Expenditure				Base lending rates + 8				Effective exchange rate + 10				
	Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes <sup>1</sup>		Fixed investments <sup>5</sup>		General government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock changes 1990 prices <sup>7</sup>				
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%			
1991	340.0	-2.2	98.7	-1.3	75.4	-7.9	115.8	2.6	-4.21	10.50	100.7	0.7	
1992	339.7	-0.1	99.4	0.7	74.1	-1.8	115.7	-0.1	-0.97	7.00	96.9	-3.3	
1993	348.0	2.5	102.4	3.0	73.1	-1.2	115.6	-0.1	-0.88	5.50	88.9	-8.3	
1994	356.9	2.6	106.2	3.7	75.1	2.7	117.6	1.7	3.13	6.30	89.2	0.3	
1995	363.8	1.9	107.5	1.2	75.4	0.4	119.3	1.5	2.80	6.80	84.8	-4.9	
1996	374.8	3.0	110.6	2.9	76.2	1.0	120.3	0.8	0.73	5.96	86.3	1.3	
1996 Q1	92.6	2.5	108.6	2.1	19.3	1.9	3.0	-1.3	29.9	0.7	1.07	6.23	
Q2	93.3	2.4	110.1R	2.7	19.2	1.8	2.8	-11.1	30.0	0.2	-0.10	5.92	
Q3	94.1	3.3	111.1	3.4	18.7	-0.4	30.1	0.7	-0.82	5.75	85.5	1.5	
Q4	94.9	4.0	112.3	3.8	19.1	0.9	30.4	1.7	0.58	5.92	91.4	9.5	
1997 Q1	95.8	3.5	113.6R	4.6	..	..	..	..	30.4	1.7	1.05	6.00	
1996 Oct	..	..	111.9	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.77	88.4	
Nov	..	..	113.1	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	92.0	
Dec	..	..	112.1	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	93.8	
1997 Jan	..	..	113.0	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	95.9	
Feb	..	..	113.5R	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	97.4	
Mar	..	..	114.2R	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	97.4	
Apr	..	..	114.3	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	99.5	
	Trade in goods				Balance of payments		Prices						
	Export volume <sup>1,11</sup>		Import volume <sup>1,11</sup>		Trade in <sup>11</sup> goods balance		Tax and price index <sup>1,10</sup>		Producer price index <sup>1,10</sup>				
	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100	%	1990=100	%			
1991	101.2	1.2	94.7	-5.3	-10.3	-8.0	126.2	5.4	97.9	-2.1	105.4	5.4	
1992	103.7	2.5	100.9	6.5	-13.1	-10.1	129.8	2.9	97.4	-0.5	108.7	3.1	
1993	107.4	3.6	104.8	3.9	-13.5	-10.8	131.4	1.2	101.8	4.5	112.9	3.9	
1994	118.5	10.3	109.2	4.2	-10.8	-2.4	135.2	2.9	104.4	2.6	115.8	2.6	
1995	127.7	7.8	114.3	4.7	-11.6	-3.7	140.4	3.8	114.4	9.8	120.6	4.1	
1996	136.6	7.0	123.8	8.3	-12.2	-	142.4	1.4	113.1	-1.1	123.8	2.7	
1996 Q1	133.3	5.6	122.2	10.6	-3.7	-1.4	142.3	3.1	116.1	3.0	123.4	3.6	
Q2	136.0	9.1	122.8	8.6	-3.0	0.8	141.9	0.8	114.8	-	123.9	2.9	
Q3	137.3	6.1	124.3	6.8	-2.9	-0.3	142.2	0.7	111.2	-2.7	123.7	2.1	
Q4	139.6	6.7	125.7	7.2	-2.6	0.9	143.2	1.2	110.3	-4.6	124.4	2.0	
1997 Q1	142.0	6.5	126.5	3.5	-2.1	..	143.4	0.8	109.7	-5.5	124.7	1.0	
1996 Sep	137.3	6.2	125.0	6.8	-1.1	..	143.0	0.7	111.2	-2.7	124.0	2.1	
Oct	142.0	7.4	125.0	4.9	-0.7	..	143.0	0.9	111.2	-2.7	124.2	2.2	
Nov	137.7	6.0	126.2	6.2	-1.0	..	143.1	1.1	109.3	-3.5	124.3	2.2	
Dec	139.2	6.8	125.8	7.1	-0.8	..	143.6	1.2	110.3	-4.6	124.7	2.0	
1997 Jan	144.0r	5.8	128.4r	7.5	-0.6r	..	143.6	1.3	109.4	-5.9	125.0	1.7	
Feb	141.7	7.5	127.2	6.0	-0.8	..	144.2	1.3	107.9	-6.4	124.9	1.4	
Mar	140.4	6.6	124.0	3.5	-0.7	..	144.6	1.3	106.4	-7.1	124.8	1.2	

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

1 The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.  
 2 Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.  
 3 Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.  
 4 Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation.  
 5 Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment.  
 6 Including leased assets.  
 7 Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.  
 8 Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.  
 9 Average of daily rates.  
 10 Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.  
 11 March 1996 published figures are the first to be released using export price indices (EPI's) and import price indices (IPI's) based on price data collected directly from businesses. These deflators replace the trade-based price indicators used previously. This had led to revisions to the constant price estimates for 1995 and the first two months of 1996.

## EMPLOYMENT Workforce \*

1.1

THOUSANDS

	Employees in employment				Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government training programmes ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce * THOUSANDS
	Male		Female						
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +					
UNITED KINGDOM									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1993 Jun	10,952	1,093	10,660	4,827	21,613	3,189	271	311	25,384
Sep	10,993	1,104	10,663	4,808	21,656	3,196	267	306	25,424
Dec R	10,972	1,128	10,762	4,926	21,734	3,245	258	329	25,566
1994 Mar R	10,884	1,109	10,669	4,852	21,553	3,246	254	323	25,376
Jun R	10,947	1,127	10,754	4,896	21,700	3,298	250	302	25,551
Sep R	11,079	1,148	10,759	4,858	21,838	3,306	246	289	25,679
Dec R	11,061	1,163	10,895	4,990	21,956	3,371	237	296	25,860
1995 Mar R	11,013	1,153	10,794	4,908	21,807	3,341	233	270	25,652
Jun R	11,123	1,193	10,905	4,989	22,028	3,351	230	227	25,836
Sep R	11,158	1,179	10,855	4,895	22,013	3,330	228	220	25,791
Dec R	11,232	1,252	10,997	5,031	22,229	3,348	226	227	26,030
1996 Mar R	11,106	1,242	10,884	4,980	21,990	3,270	222	214	25,697
Jun R	11,199	1,282	10,996	5,052	22,195	3,283	221	181	25,881
Sep R	11,311	1,305	11,016	5,019	22,326	3,373	218	191	26,108
Dec R	11,360	1,336	11,089	5,073	22,449	3,389	216	190	26,244
1997 Mar	11,368	1,294	10,974	4,986	22,341	3,322	214	180	26,057
UNITED KINGDOM									
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1993 Jun	10,951	1,086	10,636	4,809	21,588	3,190 R	271	311	25,360 R
Sep	10,960	1,122	10,700	4,864	21,660	3,192 R	267	306	25,425 R
Dec R	10,953	1,116	10,706	4,871	21,659	3,220	258	329	25,467
1994 Mar R	10,943	1,119	10,714	4,871	21,656	3,274	254	323	25,508
Jun R	10,941	1,125	10,723	4,868	21,663	3,302	250	302	25,517
Sep R	11,034	1,160	10,793	4,912	21,828	3,302	246	289	25,664
Dec R	11,040	1,153	10,834	4,938	21,874	3,345	237	296	25,752
1995 Mar R	11,079	1,166	10,844	4,929	21,923	3,371	233	270	25,797
Jun R	11,115	1,189	10,872	4,959	21,987	3,357	230	227	25,801
Sep R	11,110	1,188	10,889	4,943	21,999	3,325	228	220	25,772
Dec R	11,205	1,239	10,936	4,978	22,141	3,325	226	227	25,914
1996 Mar R	11,179	1,253	10,933	5,004	22,111	3,302	222	214	25,849
Jun R	11,197	1,279	10,975	5,034	22,172	3,291	221	181	25,865
Sep R	11,263	1,313	11,041	5,065	22,304	3,367	218	191	26,080
Dec R	11,32								



# 1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group								
1983 Jun	20,572	20,562	5,034	5,052	5,644	5,664	6,685	6,706
1984 Jun	20,741	20,735	4,928	4,946	5,504	5,524	6,542	6,564
1985 Jun	20,920	20,909	4,882	4,895	5,431	5,446	6,457	6,474
1986 Jun	20,886	20,874	4,763	4,777	5,262	5,277	6,263	6,280
1987 Jun	21,080	21,071	4,697	4,713	5,157	5,174	6,179	6,197
1988 Jun	21,740	21,736	4,735	4,754	5,170	5,192	6,233	6,254
1989 Jun	22,134	22,133	4,723	4,747	5,140	5,166	6,242	6,267
1990 Jun	22,382	22,370	4,605	4,628	5,000	5,026	6,114	6,142
1991 Jun	21,728	21,707	4,196	4,215	4,566	4,588	5,592	5,616
1992 Jun	21,387	21,359	3,983	3,995	4,316	4,331	5,242	5,260
1993 Jun	21,066	21,039	3,808	3,814	4,097	4,106	4,937	4,950
1994 Jun	21,141	21,103	3,823	3,827	4,078	4,084	4,917	4,928
1994 Dec	21,382	21,303	3,891	3,875	4,133	4,115	4,973	4,949
1995 Jan			3,873	3,892	4,110	4,128		
Feb			3,889	3,908	4,126	4,142		
Mar	21,238	21,353	3,893	3,912	4,129	4,148	4,932	4,961
Apr			3,881	3,909	4,113	4,142		
May			3,898	3,922	4,129	4,157		
Jun	21,452	21,410	3,918	3,922	4,149	4,155	4,963	4,973
Jul			3,930	3,922	4,159	4,153		
Aug			3,943	3,924	4,171	4,152		
Sep	21,437	21,422	3,945	3,919	4,173	4,146	4,982	4,948
Oct			3,955	3,938	4,180	4,161		
Nov			3,965	3,942	4,188	4,163		
Dec	21,651	21,566	3,981	3,962	4,204	4,184	5,014	4,991
1996 Jan			3,915	3,934	4,133	4,150		
Feb			3,918	3,936	4,135	4,149		
Mar	21,416 R	21,536 R	3,932	3,950	4,148	4,166	4,940	4,967
Apr			3,903	3,930	4,089	4,118		
May			3,902	3,924	4,085	4,112		
Jun	21,622 R	21,597 R	3,913	3,919	4,102	4,111	4,904	4,909
Jul			3,950	3,942	4,128	4,125		
Aug			3,955	3,935	4,133	4,115		
Sep	21,751 R	21,728 R	3,950	3,933	4,136	4,119	4,944	4,924
Oct			3,959	3,938	4,146	4,124		
Nov			3,952	3,929	4,138	4,113		
Dec	21,864 R	21,774 R	3,955	3,930	4,141	4,114	4,971	4,936
1997 Jan R			3,920	3,936	4,111	4,123		
Feb R			3,905	3,926	4,096	4,110		
Mar R	21,761	21,878	3,913	3,930	4,104	4,118	4,920	4,942
Apr P			3,915	3,942	4,106	4,135		

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
	Service Industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C,E	Food products beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media DE	Chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres DG	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A,B 01-05	10-12,40-41	DA 15-16	DD 17-19	DD 20	21-22	DG 24	
1983 Jun	13,541	13,502	355	610	546	550	78	459	327	
1984 Jun	13,863	13,825	346	577	531	549	78	455	326	
1985 Jun	14,126	14,089	346	550	525	552	80	458	322	
1986 Jun	14,297	14,261	334	500	508	557	83	448	313	
1987 Jun	14,584	14,549	325	461	504	546	85	454	306	
1988 Jun	15,198	15,166	317	437	495	549	89	457	311	
1989 Jun	15,596	15,563	303	419	485	519	92	466	317	
1990 Jun	15,974	15,931	297	398	479	476	91	467	305	
1991 Jun	15,849	15,802	289	373	481	404	80	456	276	
1992 Jun	15,855	15,808	291	336	455	388	78	447	268	
1993 Jun	15,822	15,783	307	292	442	382	84	439	255	
1994 Jun	15,944	15,894	281	258	432	373	86	453	244	
1994 Dec	16,158	16,092	263	240	429	371	80	454	247	
1995 Jan			235	234	432	369	78	454	253	
Feb			234	236	435	369	79	454	256	
Mar	16,063	16,136	256	236	428	367	77	456	251	
Apr			234	234	434	362	76	455	252	
May			234	234	433	363	77	454	253	
Jun	16,236	16,184	253	233	431	358	77	459	252	
Jul			231	229	437	358	77	453	253	
Aug			229	229	436	357	77	453	254	
Sep	16,175	16,219	255	227	432	354	77	450	253	
Oct			223	223	438	351	78	454	254	
Nov			221	221	440	351	78	455	252	
Dec	16,389	16,317	259	222	442	353	86	454	252	
1996 Jan			216	216	434	352	75	449	250	
Feb			214	214	436	350	74	450	250	
Mar	16,228 R	16,310 R	259	215	438	349	87	450	251	
Apr			187	187	439	352	82	446	250	
May			188	188	439	352	82	446	252	
Jun	16,471 R	16,438 R	250	192	439	349	77	447	253	
Jul			183	183	439	355	84	451	251	
Aug			180	180	440	354	85	447	248	
Sep	16,536 R	16,555 R	248	186	441	352	79	440	250	
Oct			186	184	439	354	83	443	246	
Nov			184	184	438	352	84	442	246	
Dec	16,651 R	16,585 R	253 R	184	440	350	83	443	245	
1997 Jan R			186	186	436	362	82	445	248	
Feb R			184	184	437	361	80	443	247	
Mar R	16,593	16,678	257	188	440	359	80	443	246	
Apr P			193	193	434	364	80	442	247	

# EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal products D/D,J 26-28	Machinery and equipment nec	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing nec DF,DN 23,36-37	Construction F 45	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs G 50-52	Hotels and restaurants H 55
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group									
1983 Jun	196	954	504	617	583	220	1,042	3,189	917
1984 Jun	201	925	491	615	540	217	1,040	3,268	959
1985 Jun	202	911	492	613	523	219	1,029	3,287	989
1986 Jun	203	866	480	596	506	223	1,002	3,287	988
1987 Jun	208	844	475	588	485	226	1,022	3,291	993
1988 Jun	218	854	485	586	482	232	1,063	3,395	1,068
1989 Jun	216	870	489	582	474	238	1,101	3,530	1,158
1990 Jun	222	856	488	550	470	238	1,116	3,597	1,216
1991 Jun	190	765	457	488	425	209	1,028	3,532	1,188
1992 Jun	185	722	422	447	398	203	929	3,521	1,174
1993 Jun	188	681	387	425	353	203	844	3,500	1,139
1994 Jun	198	690	377	440	328	207	844	3,583	1,143
1994 Dec	213	691	385	458	333	214	834	3,619	1,177
1995 Jan	216	694	385	456	336	218		3,624	1,206
Feb	217	695	386	459	339	221			
Mar	219	696	389	471	340	218	813	3,624	1,206
Apr	218	693	391	465	343	219			
May	220	693	393	468	347	222			
Jun	218	690	391	477	348	220	818	3,631	1,204
Jul	220	689	394	474	349	220			
Aug	219	688	395	476	352	217			
Sep	220	691	395	481	353	214	802	3,621	1,202
Oct	221	695	397	482	354	215			
Nov	222	694	399	482	356	211			
Dec	221	693	400	485	359	218	806	3,662	1,203
1996 Jan	221	691	403	486	360	212			
Feb	220	695	405	486	359	211			
Mar	220	690	401	493	357	214	802	3,654	1,216
Apr	221	689	400	491	357	202			
May	221	687	399	492	355	200	798	3,690	1,255
Jun	222	683	401	489	360	200			
Jul	219	689	399	496	358	202			
Aug	221	689	399	494	359	199			
Sep	222	686	401	494	360	202			



# 1.3 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment: industry: production industries: unadjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	SIC 1992	Section, sub-section or group	Mar 1996 R		Mar 1997 R			1995		1996																
			Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Nov All	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr												
<b>PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>														C-E	2,966.2	1,182.3	4,148.5	2,955.4	1,148.3	4,103.8	4,188.1	4,204.1	4,133.4	4,135.5	4,148.5	4,088.7
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>														C	55.6	7.8	63.4	53.9	9.2	63.1	64.3	65.4	63.7	63.5	63.4	63.4
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials		CA (10-12)	29.6	4.6	34.2	31.6	5.7	37.3	35.0	35.6	34.8	35.2	34.2	34.3												
Mining		10/12	9.6	0.6	10.2	9.1	0.6	9.7	11.0	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.2	10.7												
Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services		11	20.0	4.0	24.0	22.4	5.2	27.6	24.1	24.4	23.9	24.3	24.0	23.6												
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials		CB (13/14)	26.1	3.2	29.2	22.4	3.5	25.8	29.3	29.9	28.8	28.3	29.2	29.1												
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>														D	2,793.2	1,138.5	3,931.7	2,802.8	1,110.5	3,913.3	3,965.0	3,980.8	3,915.1	3,917.8	3,931.7	3,903.5
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco		DA	266.7	160.1	426.8	265.8	163.3	429.1	451.4	445.4	431.6	432.5	426.8	431.6												
of food		15.1-15.8	227.7	145.9	373.5	231.1	146.0	377.1	394.4	389.4	378.2	379.5	373.5	377.3												
of beverages & tobacco		15.9/16	39.0	14.3	53.3	34.7	17.3	52.1	57.0	56.1	53.4	53.0	53.3	54.4												
Manufacture of textiles & textile products		DB	132.2	181.3	313.5	135.5	189.5	325.0	316.8	319.9	314.3	311.8	313.5	313.2												
of textiles		17	94.6	76.9	171.5	93.3	80.5	173.8	175.0	174.4	172.5	171.1	171.5	170.5												
of made-up textile articles, except apparel		17.4	14.2	19.5	33.7	12.3	33.6	34.8	34.2	34.1	33.5	33.7	34.3													
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur		Rest of 17	80.4	57.3	137.8	81.0	59.2	140.2	140.2	138.4	137.6	137.8	136.2													
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear		DC	19.6	15.7	35.3	20.2	14.8	35.0	37.1	36.9	36.3	36.0	35.3	35.4												
		19.1/19.2	8.0	4.9	13.0	7.7	4.6	12.3	13.3	13.2	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.3												
		19.3	11.6	10.8	22.4	12.5	10.1	22.6	23.8	23.7	23.3	23.0	22.4	22.6												
Manufacture of wood & wood products		DD (20)	61.5	25.4	87.0	64.6	15.0	79.7	76.8	86.1	73.6	72.8	87.0	82.7												
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing		DE	283.4	164.9	448.3	280.0	162.4	442.4	456.3	455.8	447.2	449.2	448.3	444.1												
of pulp, paper & paper products		21	81.8	34.8	116.7	80.4	36.7	117.1	118.3	117.5	117.6	116.7	116.7													
of corrugated paper & paperboard, sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers		21.21	30.4	11.5	41.9	32.7	10.3	43.0	..	..	..	..	41.9	41.4												
of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec		Rest of 21	51.4	23.4	74.8	47.7	26.3	74.1	..	..	..	..	74.8	75.3												
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media printing & service activities related to printing		22	201.6	130.1	331.6	199.6	125.8	325.3	338.0	338.4	331.8	331.6	331.6	327.4												
publishing & reproduction of recorded media		Rest of 22	63.5	68.2	131.6	63.7	67.1	130.8	..	..	..	..	131.6	130.9												
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products		DF (23)	24.2	5.2	29.4	26.5	5.2	31.7	29.2	29.7	28.9	28.8	29.4	29.0												
		23.2	14.2	3.2	17.4	16.8	3.4	20.2	16.9	17.4	16.9	16.8	17.4	17.2												
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres		DG (24)	174.1	76.5	250.6	173.4	71.9	245.3	252.3	252.7	248.0	248.1	250.6	250.3												
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products		DH (25)	163.3	55.5	218.8	171.1	51.7	222.8	223.9	221.8	221.2	219.9	218.8	219.3												
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products		DI (26)	105.9	31.0	136.9	102.1	29.0	131.2	141.6	137.6	136.8	135.7	136.9	134.7												
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals of fabricated metal products, except machinery		DJ	465.3	87.8	553.0	470.8	82.6	553.4	552.5	557.1	550.7	556.9	553.0	551.3												
		27	116.5	15.0	131.5	113.8	13.6	127.5	134.0	133.5	133.2	133.0	131.5	130.5												
		28	348.8	72.8	421.6	357.0	68.9	425.9	418.5	423.5	417.5	423.9	421.6	421.3												
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec		DK (29)	323.7	74.1	397.8	324.5	74.0	398.5	401.4	401.0	403.3	404.3	397.8	398.5												
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment of office machinery & computers of electrical machinery & apparatus nec		DL	327.9	165.0	492.9	322.8	163.7	486.5	484.2	488.4	481.8	481.6	492.9	487.1												
		30	36.1	16.8	52.9	35.7	13.0	48.7	52.0	51.7	52.2	52.3	52.9	51.0												
		31	116.9	56.8	173.7	119.9	59.1	179.0	169.4	174.3	167.6	166.3	173.7	174.7												
		31.1-31.3	69.5	33.6	103.1	72.9	35.4	108.3	100.0	103.2	97.8	96.6	103.1	103.1												
		31.4-31.6	47.4	23.2	70.6	46.9	23.7	70.6	69.4	71.1	69.8	69.6	71.0													
		32	76.9	44.4	121.2	70.8	42.7	113.5	121.1	118.7	120.1	120.5	121.2	117.5												
		32.1	34.0	19.8	53.8	32.4	19.0	51.4	54.3	52.0	53.4	53.8	51.1													
		32.2-32.3	42.9	24.6	67.4	38.3	23.7	62.1	66.8	66.7	66.7	67.4	66.4													
		33	98.0	47.1	145.1	96.5	48.8	145.3	141.7	143.7	141.9	142.6	145.1	144.0												
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment of aircraft and spacecraft of other transport equipment except aircraft & spacecraft		DM	313.8	44.2	357.9	318.9	44.7	363.6	356.5	360.1	359.0	358.4	357.9	355.7												
		34	179.2	26.5	205.7	178.5	28.3	206.8	205.4	207.1	207.5	205.7	208.9													
		35	134.5	17.7	152.2	140.3	16.5	156.8	151.1	152.7	151.8	150.9	152.2	146.8												
		35.3	84.8	11.7	96.6	88.1	11.2	99.3	..	..	..	..	96.6	93.7												
		Rest of 35	49.7	5.9	55.6	52.3	5.2	57.5	..	..	..	..	55.6	53.1												
Manufacturing nec of furniture		DN	131.8	51.7	183.5	126.6	42.6	169.2	185.0	188.3	182.2	181.8	183.5	169.6												
		36.1	82.7	24.8	107.4	83.3	22.8	106.1	108.8	110.9	109.5	109.4	107.4	104.7												
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>														E	117.4	36.0	153.4	98.7	28.7	127.3	158.8	157.9	154.6	154.1	153.4	121.8
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply		40	86.0	25.2	111.2	67.3	18.0	85.3	116.2	114.8	112.6	112.3	111.2	81.1												
Collection, purification and distribution of water		41	31.3	10.8	42.2	31.4	10.7	42.0	42.6	43.1	42.0	41.9	42.2	40.7												

P Provisional  
R Revised

# EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment: industry: production industries: unadjusted

1.3 THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	SIC 1992	Section, sub-section or group	1996		1997					1997																
			May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan R	Feb R	Mar R	Apr P												
<b>PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>														C-E	4,084.6	4,101.7	4,128.5	4,133.1	4,135.9	4,146.4	4,138.4	4,140.8	4,111.4	4,095.6	4,103.8	4,105.8
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>														C	62.3	63.3	62.2	62.0	62.5	63.0	63.1	62.7	64.2	63.3	63.1	63.8
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials		CA (10-12)	33.4	35.1	33.4	34.0	36.1	36.4	35.9	37.6	37.0	37.3	37.8													
Mining		10/12	10.6	10.3	10.7	10.7	10.0	10.1	9.5	9.5	9.7	10.1														
Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services		11	22.8	24.8	22.7	23.3	26.1	26.3	26.4	28.1	27.5	27.6	27.7													
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials		CB (13/14)	28.9	28.2	28.8	28.0	26.4	26.7	26.7	26.8	26.6	26.3	25.8	25.9												
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>														D	3,901.5	3,912.6	3,949.8	3,955.2	3,950.0	3,958.5	3,952.3	3,954.8	3,920.2	3,904.9	3,913.3	3,914.9
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco		DA	430.7	432.3	443.3	445.8	446.1	446.7	449.7	445.8	432.5	430.4	429.1	427.2												
of food		15.1-15.8	376.5	378.4	387.1	389.2	390.0	389.6	393.7	390.2	379.1	377.2	375.0													
of beverages & tobacco		15.9/16	54.2	54.0	56.2	56.6	56.1	57.1	56.1	55.6	53.4	53.2	52.2													
Manufacture of textiles & textile products		DB	313.1	312.0	319.3	319.7	320.1	322.6	321.7	320.9	327.3	326.4	325.0	327.5												
of textiles		17	170.0	167.7	173.3	173.2	172.6	173.2	172.9	173.7	177.1	175.4	173.8	174.7												
of made-up textile articles, except apparel		17.4	33.9	32.7	37.9	37.7	35.2	36.1	35.7	37.2	35.9	33.6	33.4													
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur		Rest of 17	136.1	135.0	135.4	135.5	137.4	137.0	137.3	137.8	139.9	139.5	140.2	141.2												
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear		DC	35.0	35.6	35.7	35.4	34.0	33.6	32.9	34.0	33.6	35.0	34.5													
		19.1/19.2	12.4	12.9	12.9	12.4	11.8	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.0	12.3	11.6													
		19.3	22.6	22.7	22.8	23.0	22.1	21.4	20.6	21.8	21.6	22.6	22.9													
Manufacture of wood & wood products		DD (20)	82.9	78.4	85.2	85.2	79.6	82.7	83.2	82.9	80.0	77.9	79.7	79.9												
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing		DE	444.6	446.3	451.0	449.0	444.3	444.2	442.5	445.2	443.3	443.0	442.4	440.5												
of pulp, paper & paper products		21	117.3	116.9	117.9	117.0	116.5	117.3	117.3	118.5	118.7	117.1	115.8													
of corrugated paper & paperboard, sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers		21.21	41.6	42.1	41.9	41.9	41.7	42.3	42.																	



# 1.4 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment: unadjusted: March 1997

THOUSANDS

SIC 1992	Section sub-group or class	Mar 1996 R				Dec 1996 R			Mar 1997				All	
		Male		Female		All	Male		Female		All			
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time				
<b>ALL SECTIONS</b>	<b>A-Q</b>	<b>9,625.1</b>	<b>1,196.6</b>	<b>5,746.4</b>	<b>4,848.0</b>	<b>21,416.1</b>	<b>11,071.4</b>	<b>10,792.4</b>	<b>21,863.8</b>	<b>9,833.9</b>	<b>1,247.3</b>	<b>5,829.1</b>	<b>4,850.5</b>	<b>21,760.8</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>155.3</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>243.9</b>	<b>186.5</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>236.9</b>	<b>155.7</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>243.5</b>
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	148.3	39.9	25.2	21.2	234.6	179.3	48.3	227.6	148.7	40.3	24.5	20.8	234.2
<b>FISHING</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>63.1</b>
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	29.4	0.2	4.0	0.6	34.2	30.5	5.5	35.9	30.3	1.3	4.6	1.2	37.3
Oil & natural gas extraction	11	19.8	0.1	3.6	0.4	24.0	21.5	4.9	26.4	21.2	1.3	4.2	1.0	27.6
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	25.9	0.1	2.5	0.7	29.2	23.0	3.8	26.8	22.0	0.3	2.9	0.6	25.8
<b>ENERGY &amp; WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C,E</b>	<b>171.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>216.7</b>	<b>149.3</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>185.9</b>	<b>149.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>190.4</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,739.8</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>908.8</b>	<b>229.7</b>	<b>3,931.7</b>	<b>2,828.1</b>	<b>1,126.7</b>	<b>3,954.8</b>	<b>2,739.5</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>902.2</b>	<b>208.4</b>	<b>3,913.3</b>
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	257.9	8.8	110.1	50.1	426.8	277.5	168.3	445.8	255.5	10.3	112.3	51.1	426.1
of food	15.1-15.8	219.4	8.2	98.5	47.4	373.5	238.9	151.3	390.2	221.1	9.9	97.9	48.1	377.1
of beverages & tobacco	15.9/16	38.5	0.6	11.6	2.7	53.3	38.6	17.0	55.6	34.4	0.4	14.3	3.0	52.1
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	129.0	3.2	155.6	25.8	313.5	131.8	189.1	320.9	131.8	3.8	167.3	22.2	322.0
of textiles	17.4	93.0	1.7	65.0	11.9	171.5	93.6	80.1	173.7	91.8	1.5	70.8	9.7	177.8
of made-up textile articles of textiles, excl. made-up of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	Rest of 17	13.9	0.3	15.9	3.6	33.7	14.3	21.6	35.9	12.1	0.2	18.9	2.4	34.6
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	18	79.1	1.4	49.1	8.3	137.8	79.3	58.5	137.8	79.7	1.3	51.9	7.4	141.2
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods	DC	18.7	0.9	13.4	2.4	35.3	19.3	13.7	32.9	19.4	0.8	13.1	1.7	35.0
of footwear	19.1/19.2	9.9	0.2	4.0	0.9	13.0	8.2	4.1	12.3	7.7	0.0	3.7	0.9	12.3
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	10.8	0.8	9.4	1.4	22.4	11.1	9.6	20.6	11.7	0.8	9.4	0.7	22.6
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing	DE	59.7	1.8	9.4	16.1	87.0	67.1	15.9	82.9	62.4	2.2	9.1	5.9	75.7
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products of corrugated paper & paperboard, sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec	21	272.9	10.5	128.7	36.2	448.3	283.5	161.7	445.2	266.4	13.6	128.0	34.4	442.4
of corrugated paper & paperboard, sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers	21.1	81.1	0.7	29.5	5.3	116.7	82.2	35.1	117.3	79.6	0.8	31.0	5.6	117.1
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	22	191.9	9.7	99.2	30.9	331.6	201.3	126.6	327.9	186.8	12.8	97.0	28.8	325.3
printing & service activities related to publishing & reproduction of recorded media	22.2	133.0	5.1	46.4	15.5	200.0	135.8	57.7	193.5	129.9	5.9	44.9	13.8	194.5
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23)	58.9	4.6	52.8	15.3	131.6	65.5	68.9	134.4	56.8	6.9	52.1	15.0	130.8
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	24.0	0.3	4.5	0.7	29.4	23.6	4.8	28.3	26.3	0.2	4.4	0.7	31.7
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	14.0	0.2	2.8	0.4	17.4	13.8	3.0	16.7	16.6	0.2	2.8	0.5	20.2
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	172.4	1.7	65.5	11.0	250.6	173.6	72.6	246.2	171.6	1.8	62.4	9.5	245.3
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	DJ	159.8	3.4	43.6	11.9	218.8	169.2	52.5	221.6	163.3	7.8	38.8	13.0	222.8
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	104.1	1.8	25.0	6.0	136.9	104.2	29.4	133.6	99.9	2.2	24.1	4.9	131.2
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment	DL	459.7	5.6	71.2	26.6	553.0	468.9	87.8	556.8	463.1	7.7	66.0	16.6	555.4
of office machinery & computers	30	115.5	1.4	47.5	9.3	173.7	120.5	60.5	181.1	118.0	1.9	47.6	11.5	173.0
of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., & electrical eqpt. nec	31.1-31.3	68.7	0.7	28.4	5.2	103.1	72.9	35.0	107.9	71.4	1.5	29.0	6.4	108.3
of radio, TV & communication eqpt. of electronic components of radio, TV & telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc. of medical, precision & optical equipment and watches	31.4-31.6	46.7	0.7	19.1	4.1	70.6	47.6	25.5	73.1	46.6	0.4	18.6	5.1	70.6
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt. of aircraft and spacecraft	32	75.8	1.0	38.2	6.1	121.2	74.0	44.8	118.7	69.6	1.1	37.8	4.9	115.5
of other transport equipment except aircraft & spacecraft	32.1	33.7	0.3	16.7	3.1	53.8	32.9	18.9	51.8	32.3	0.1	16.5	2.5	51.4
Manufacturing nec of furniture	32.2-32.3	42.1	0.7	21.5	3.0	67.4	41.0	25.9	67.0	37.4	1.0	21.4	2.4	62.1
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	33	96.0	2.0	39.0	8.1	145.1	98.6	46.4	144.9	94.1	2.3	41.3	7.6	145.3
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt. of aircraft and spacecraft	34	311.3	2.4	39.1	5.1	357.9	320.1	45.4	365.5	316.4	2.4	37.8	7.2	363.6
of other transport equipment except aircraft & spacecraft	35	178.1	1.2	23.6	2.9	205.7	180.9	28.4	209.3	177.7	0.8	22.8	5.4	208.8
Manufacturing nec of furniture	35.3	133.3	1.2	15.5	2.2	152.2	139.2	17.0	156.2	138.7	1.6	14.7	1.7	156.8
Electricity, gas, steam & hot water supply	40	84.0	0.8	10.6	1.1	96.6	87.7	11.6	99.3	87.5	0.6	10.2	1.0	99.3
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	49.3	0.4	4.8	1.1	55.6	51.4	5.5	56.9	51.3	1.0	4.5	0.7	57.5
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>641.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>791.0</b>	<b>689.3</b>	<b>141.1</b>	<b>830.4</b>	<b>670.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>816.0</b>
<b>SERVICE INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>G-Q</b>	<b>5,912.7</b>	<b>1,090.6</b>	<b>4,679.1</b>	<b>4,545.3</b>	<b>16,227.7</b>	<b>7,214.3</b>	<b>9,436.4</b>	<b>16,650.8</b>	<b>6,115.1</b>	<b>1,129.3</b>	<b>4,776.9</b>	<b>4,571.2</b>	<b>16,592.5</b>
<b>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES &amp; PERSONAL &amp; HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>1,452.8</b>	<b>293.8</b>	<b>766.8</b>	<b>1,116.4</b>	<b>3,629.8</b>	<b>1,822.1</b>	<b>1,961.6</b>	<b>3,783.7</b>	<b>1,540.5</b>	<b>300.9</b>	<b>821.1</b>	<b>1,117.4</b>	<b>3,780.0</b>
Sale, maintenance & repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	348.1	23.4	78.4	47.9	497.9	367.8	125.5	493.2	366.0	24.6	84.9	52.1	527.7
Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel, & motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3/5	200.5	11.7	45.7	21.6	279.5	214.6	65.7	280.3	218.5	12.5	46.1	22.1	299.2
Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	50.2	131.3	4.6	18.4	11.7	166.0	130.3	30.0	160.3	132.9	4.6	19.1	15.1	171.6
Sale of automotive fuel	50.5	16.4	7.1	14.4	14.6	52.4	22.9	29.7	52.7	14.6	7.6	19.7	15.0	56.8
Wholesale & Commission Trade (except motor vehicles)	51	607.4	28.4	214.4	84.9	935.1	655.4	304.9	960.3	624.9	25.2	231.9	83.0	965.1
on fee or contract basis	51.1	24.8	0.6	10.5	4.1	40.0	26.9	14.6	41.4	26.8	0.3	13.9	2.1	43.1
of agricultural materials & animals	51.2	11.5	1.5	5.0	2.7	20.7	11.8	7.6	19.4	10.5	1.5	5.7	3.6	21.3

# EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment: unadjusted: March 1997

THOUSANDS

SIC 1992	Section sub-group or class	Mar 1996 R				Dec 1996 R			Mar 1997				All	
		Male		Female		All	Male		Female		All			
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time				
<b>ALL SECTIONS</b>	<b>A-Q</b>	<b>9,625.1</b>	<b>1,196.6</b>	<b>5,746.4</b>	<b>4,848.0</b>	<b>21,416.1</b>	<b>11,071.4</b>	<b>10,792.4</b>	<b>21,863.8</b>	<b>9,833.9</b>	<b>1,247.3</b>	<b>5,829.1</b>	<b>4,850.5</b>	<b>21,760.8</b>
of food, beverages and tobacco of household goods	51.3	107.7	7.8	35.8	23.3	174.7	119.1	61.0	180.1	114.0	8.5	41.6	25.7	189.9
of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap	51.4	112.9	8.3	61.7	23.0	205.8	128.9	88.0	216.9	121.5	7.5	66.8	21.2	217.0
of machinery, eqpt. and supplies	51.5	165.3	4.4	41.9	12.6	224.2	170.0	54.3	224.3	159.3	2.5	42.7	11.2	215.7
Other wholesale	51.6	137.1	4.1	42.9	12.4	196.5	146.2	56.7	202.9	140.2	3.7	44.9	11.8	200.6
Retail trade, except motor vehicles & motorcycles, repair of personal goods	51.7	48.1	1.7	16.6	6.8	73.2	52.6	22.7	75.3	52.5	1.3	16.2	7.4	77.4
Non-specialised stores selling mainly food, drink & tobacco	52	497.4	242.0	474.0	983.6	2,196.8	799.0	1,531.2	2,330.2	549.6	251.1	504.3	982.3	2,287.2
Other non-specialised stores	52.11	124.0	116.0	85.7	353.6	679.3	254.6	457.6	712.1	131.7	110.8	85.6	366.5	694.5
Sale of fruit & veg., meat and meat products, fish & bread, cakes, etc	52.12	30.0	19.8	49.0	109.7	208.5	62.3	170.6	233.0	30.8	24.4	51.9	106.4	213.6
Beverages and tobacco products	52.21	37.0	8.9	29.5	67.7	143.1	46.1	101.5	147.6	42.5	7.5	32.2	6.6	144.7
Pharmaceutical goods and toiletries	52.25-52.26	5.3	2.8	4.9	15.0	28.0	10.9	21.3	32.2	5.4	5.2	4.5	15.0	30.1
Textiles, furniture, lighting eqpt., electrical household appliances, radio & TV, paints, glass, hardware and household goods nec	52.41-52.44	102.5	27.7	61.1	84.7	276.0	136.7	152.2	288.9	119.8	30.5			



# 1.5 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment by region\*

THOUSANDS

Standard region	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted					
	Male		Female		Total	Male All	Female All	Total	Production and construction industries C-F	Production industries C-E	Manufacturing industries D	Service industries G-Q	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing A,B
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time									
<b>SIC 1992</b>													
<b>South East</b>													
1995 Dec	3,189	454	2,046	1,530	7,218	3,634	3,549	7,183	1,156	948	898	6,014	48
1996 Mar R	3,163	443	2,023	1,515	7,144	3,626	3,547	7,173	1,146	938	889	5,949	49
1996 Jun R	3,176	455	2,043	1,515	7,189	3,630	3,552	7,182	1,125	916	878	6,014	50
1996 Sep R	3,219	465	2,052	1,501	7,238	3,673	3,570	7,243	1,139	927	890	6,045	54
1996 Dec R	3,233	480	2,060	1,528	7,301	3,702	3,563	7,266	1,133	918	881	6,121	47
1997 Mar	3,224	471	2,047	1,507	7,249	3,713	3,569	7,282	1,134	915	877	6,066	49
<b>Greater London (Included in South East)</b>													
1995 Dec	1,466	193	1,013	560	3,232	1,648	1,558	3,206	385	296	279	2,844	3
1996 Mar R	1,449	184	1,000	555	3,188	1,643	1,556	3,199	377	291	274	2,809	3
1996 Jun R	1,458	191	1,013	545	3,206	1,650	1,562	3,212	357	293	261	2,847	3
1996 Sep R	1,482	193	1,011	541	3,227	1,672	1,559	3,231	359	276	264	2,855	3
1996 Dec R	1,487	199	1,015	550	3,257	1,675	1,563	3,228	351	271	259	2,897	2
1997 Mar	1,489	203	1,014	532	3,237	1,700	1,549	3,249	359	274	262	2,875	3
<b>East Anglia</b>													
1995 Dec	380	49	197	184	810	429	378	807	194	167	157	594	22
1996 Mar R	371	52	196	180	799	425	378	803	194	165	155	583	22
1996 Jun R	369	52	197	189	807	422	384	806	188	162	154	596	21
1996 Sep R	371	55	201	184	811	423	387	810	186	160	152	600	22
1996 Dec R	373	57	199	189	817	429	386	814	189	159	150	607	21
1997 Mar	378	56	198	187	819	435	387	823	185	155	147	612	22
<b>South West</b>													
1995 Dec	766	103	456	425	1,750	871	879	1,749	385	327	304	1,332	32
1996 Mar R	760	103	453	420	1,736	873	888	1,761	379	324	301	1,325	33
1996 Jun R	770	116	460	437	1,783	883	890	1,773	375	326	306	1,376	33
1996 Sep R	784	115	469	433	1,801	891	900	1,791	383	327	308	1,381	36
1996 Dec R	780	116	469	433	1,799	900	900	1,800	383	330	310	1,384	32
1997 Mar	811	114	465	422	1,813	934	898	1,832	386	329	308	1,394	33
<b>West Midlands</b>													
1995 Dec	981	99	526	451	2,057	1,073	970	2,043	649	568	548	1,387	21
1996 Mar R	965	101	519	452	2,037	1,071	971	2,041	635	556	537	1,382	21
1996 Jun R	967	109	519	459	2,054	1,081	979	2,060	630	549	532	1,403	22
1996 Sep R	972	107	527	458	2,062	1,079	987	2,066	637	555	539	1,402	23
1996 Dec R	985	108	534	463	2,090	1,085	988	2,073	650	566	549	1,419	20
1997 Mar	1,004	99	516	461	2,081	1,104	980	2,084	640	562	545	1,419	21
<b>East Midlands</b>													
1995 Dec	711	90	406	372	1,579	798	771	1,569	481	427	408	1,076	21
1996 Mar R	694	90	400	368	1,552	789	772	1,560	466	416	398	1,065	22
1996 Jun R	693	84	403	373	1,554	779	777	1,557	458	406	391	1,074	22
1996 Sep R	702	84	406	373	1,565	779	777	1,561	467	414	399	1,074	24
1996 Dec R	702	84	414	366	1,565	782	775	1,557	472	417	402	1,072	21
1997 Mar	695	83	415	368	1,561	783	787	1,569	466	409	394	1,074	22
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>													
1995 Dec	868	95	477	453	1,893	964	925	1,888	513	425	405	1,360	20
1996 Mar R	864	94	472	446	1,876	965	922	1,866	506	420	401	1,350	20
1996 Jun R	875	96	479	447	1,897	968	922	1,890	510	417	402	1,368	19
1996 Sep R	873	97	478	447	1,894	965	928	1,893	504	412	398	1,368	22
1996 Dec R	869	98	479	450	1,897	968	926	1,894	507	411	396	1,371	19
1997 Mar	879	89	480	445	1,892	973	929	1,902	508	413	398	1,364	20
<b>North West</b>													
1995 Dec	1,051	123	629	537	2,341	1,169	1,161	2,330	603	517	498	1,723	15
1996 Mar R	1,044	134	622	533	2,323	1,172	1,158	2,321	603	513	495	1,708	15
1996 Jun R	1,039	130	613	548	2,330	1,172	1,162	2,333	591	505	489	1,725	15
1996 Sep R	1,044	137	625	538	2,345	1,181	1,166	2,347	594	512	497	1,734	17
1996 Dec R	1,066	140	633	547	2,386	1,194	1,174	2,368	612	514	500	1,759	15
1997 Mar	1,063	136	630	537	2,366	1,202	1,170	2,372	594	506	491	1,757	15
<b>North</b>													
1995 Dec	470	58	277	261	1,066	526	535	1,062	299	248	236	757	10
1996 Mar R	464	60	274	257	1,055	520	532	1,062	293	248	234	752	10
1996 Jun R	471	61	278	262	1,073	530	540	1,070	298	248	235	765	10
1996 Sep R	472	64	279	261	1,075	534	541	1,075	296	251	237	768	11
1996 Dec R	476	67	278	266	1,087	539	541	1,080	304	253	239	772	10
1997 Mar	472	64	276	256	1,069	541	535	1,076	297	249	234	762	10
<b>Wales</b>													
1995 Dec	431	47	250	222	949	477	472	949	258	222	207	673	18
1996 Mar R	426	46	250	222	944	476	475	945	255	222	208	670	19
1996 Jun R	434	49	252	230	965	483	479	962	261	222	210	687	17
1996 Sep R	436	50	256	233	975	481	489	970	263	225	213	692	20
1996 Dec R	429	49	255	233	966	478	487	966	260	222	212	687	19
1997 Mar	434	47	254	226	962	485	484	969	255	217	207	689	18
<b>Scotland</b>													
1995 Dec	892	88	545	464	1,988	979	1,007	1,986	475	356	318	1,475	39
1996 Mar R	875	83	538	454	1,950	987	1,001	1,968	467	350	314	1,445	38
1996 Jun R	882	85	544	460	1,970	964	999	1,963	468	350	316	1,464	38
1996 Sep R	892	88	545	462	1,987	970	1,002	1,972	474	353	318	1,472	41
1996 Dec R	870	90	536	461	1,958	960	996	1,956	461	350	315	1,458	38
1997 Mar	874	89	547	440	1,950	972	996	1,968	456	347	312	1,456	38
<b>Great Britain</b>													
1995 Dec	9,739	1,206	5,808	4,898	21,651	10,919	10,647	21,566	5,014	4,204	3,981	16,389	247
1996 Mar R	9,625	1,197	5,746	4,848	21,416	10,893	10,643	21,536	4,940	4,148	3,932	16,228	249
1996 Jun R	9,677	1,238	5,788	4,920	21,622	10,912	10,685	21,597	4,904	4,102	3,903	16,471	246
1996 Sep R	9,765	1,260	5,839	4,887	21,751	10,978	10,749	21,728	4,944	4,136	3,950	16,536	271
1996 Dec R	9,783	1,289	5,857	4,935	21,864	11,039	10,735	21,774	4,971	4,141	3,955	16,651	242
1997 Mar	9,834	1,247	5,829	4,851	21,761	11,142	10,735	21,878	4,920	4,104	3,913	16,593	248
<b>Northern Ireland</b>													
1995 Dec R	241	46	159	133	579	286	290	576	133	110	103	427	19
1996 Mar R	240	45	157	132	574	286	290	575	133	110	104	421	19
1996 Jun R	239	45	157	132	573	284	290	574	132	109	103	422	19
1996 Sep R	240	45	158	132	575	285	292	577	133				



# 1.5 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment by region\*

THOUSANDS

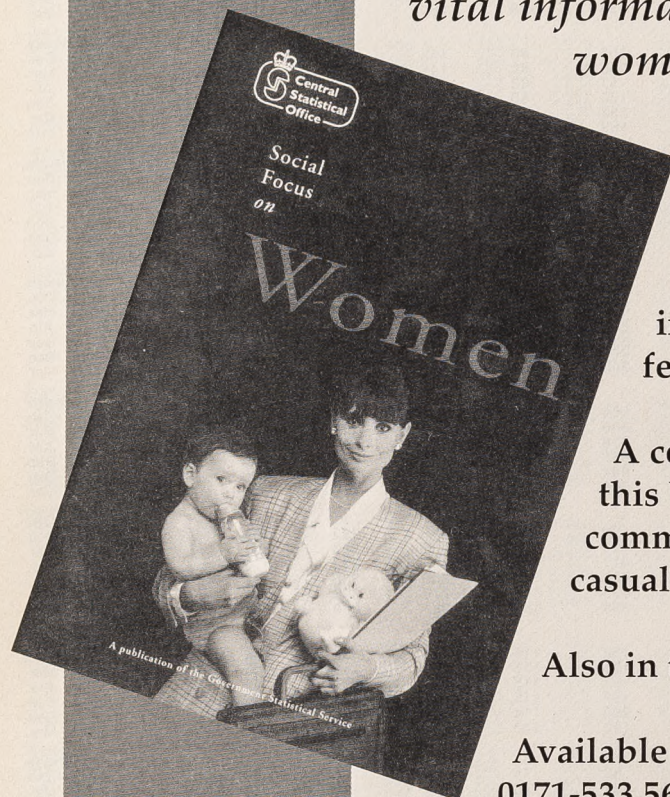
Government Office Region	Undjusted				Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted					
	Male		Female		Total#	Male All	Female All	Total	Production and construction industries C-F	Production industries C-E	Manufacturing industries D	Service industries G-Q	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing A,B
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time									
<b>North East</b>													
1995 Dec	390	47	235	216	888	435	449	884	246	203	192	637	6
1996 Mar	385	49	232	213	879	436	446	882	241	201	190	633	6
Jun	390	50	236	217	893	440	453	893	245	203	191	643	5
Sep	391	52	237	216	895	442	454	896	244	205	193	646	6
Dec	394	54	236	220	905	445	454	898	250	207	194	650	6
1997 Mar	392	52	234	213	890	445	448	893	244	203	190	640	6
<b>North West (GOR) &amp; Merseyside</b>													
1995 Dec	1,132	134	671	582	2,519	1,261	1,247	2,508	656	562	543	1,843	20
1996 Mar	1,123	135	664	577	2,500	1,266	1,244	2,510	652	558	539	1,827	20
Jun	1,119	142	655	593	2,510	1,262	1,248	2,510	644	551	533	1,846	20
Sep	1,125	149	668	583	2,524	1,273	1,253	2,526	647	558	541	1,856	22
Dec	1,147	152	675	593	2,568	1,287	1,267	2,549	666	561	544	1,882	19
1997 Mar	1,144	148	672	581	2,544	1,297	1,258	2,555	646	552	534	1,878	20
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>													
1995 Dec	868	95	477	453	1,893	964	925	1,888	514	425	405	1,360	20
1996 Mar	864	94	472	446	1,876	965	922	1,886	507	420	401	1,350	19
Jun	875	96	479	447	1,897	968	922	1,890	510	417	402	1,368	19
Sep	873	97	478	447	1,894	965	928	1,893	504	412	398	1,368	22
Dec	869	98	479	450	1,897	968	926	1,894	506	411	396	1,371	19
1997 Mar	879	89	480	445	1,892	973	929	1,902	508	413	398	1,364	20
<b>East Midlands</b>													
1995 Dec	711	90	406	372	1,579	798	771	1,569	481	427	408	1,076	21
1996 Mar	694	90	400	368	1,552	789	772	1,560	465	416	398	1,065	22
Jun	693	84	403	373	1,554	779	777	1,557	458	406	391	1,074	22
Sep	702	84	404	373	1,564	781	780	1,567	462	414	399	1,074	24
Dec	702	84	414	366	1,565	782	775	1,557	472	417	402	1,072	21
1997 Mar	695	83	415	368	1,561	783	787	1,569	466	409	394	1,074	22
<b>West Midlands</b>													
1995 Dec	981	99	526	451	2,057	1,073	970	2,043	649	568	548	1,387	21
1996 Mar	965	101	519	452	2,037	1,071	971	2,041	635	556	537	1,382	21
Jun	967	109	519	452	2,054	1,081	979	2,060	630	549	532	1,403	22
Sep	972	107	527	456	2,062	1,079	987	2,066	636	555	539	1,402	23
Dec	985	108	534	463	2,090	1,085	988	2,073	651	566	549	1,419	20
1997 Mar	1,004	99	516	461	2,081	1,104	980	2,084	640	562	545	1,419	21
<b>Eastern</b>													
1995 Dec	855	120	477	463	1,915	976	934	1,910	436	371	352	1,448	32
1996 Mar	843	123	473	456	1,895	971	933	1,904	434	367	349	1,429	32
Jun	842	125	475	468	1,911	966	939	1,906	429	363	348	1,450	33
Sep	846	129	483	460	1,922	974	948	1,922	431	364	349	1,457	35
Dec	854	134	481	470	1,939	987	946	1,933	434	361	347	1,476	31
1997 Mar	856	130	478	467	1,931	990	950	1,941	427	356	341	1,472	32
<b>London</b>													
1995 Dec	1,466	193	1,013	560	3,232	1,648	1,558	3,206	385	296	279	2,844	39
1996 Mar	1,449	184	1,000	555	3,188	1,643	1,556	3,199	377	291	274	2,809	39
Jun	1,458	191	1,013	545	3,206	1,650	1,562	3,212	377	293	273	2,847	39
Sep	1,482	193	1,011	541	3,227	1,672	1,559	3,231	359	276	264	2,865	39
Dec	1,487	199	1,015	550	3,251	1,675	1,553	3,228	351	271	259	2,897	40
1997 Mar	1,489	203	1,014	532	3,237	1,700	1,549	3,249	359	274	262	2,875	39
<b>South East (GOR)</b>													
1995 Dec	1,248	189	753	691	2,882	1,438	1,436	2,874	530	449	424	2,315	36
1996 Mar	1,241	188	746	683	2,859	1,437	1,437	2,873	529	445	420	2,294	36
Jun	1,245	192	751	691	2,879	1,436	1,435	2,871	527	442	422	2,313	38
Sep	1,258	198	759	684	2,899	1,449	1,450	2,900	536	448	429	2,322	40
Dec	1,265	204	762	697	2,928	1,468	1,450	2,919	537	445	425	2,354	35
1997 Mar	1,257	194	754	695	2,900	1,458	1,457	2,915	532	441	421	2,331	36
<b>South West</b>													
1995 Dec	766	103	456	425	1,750	871	879	1,749	385	327	304	1,332	32
1996 Mar	760	103	453	420	1,736	873	885	1,761	379	324	301	1,325	33
Jun	770	116	460	437	1,783	883	890	1,773	375	326	306	1,376	33
Sep	784	115	469	433	1,800	891	900	1,791	382	327	308	1,381	36
Dec	780	116	469	433	1,799	900	900	1,800	383	330	310	1,384	32
1997 Mar	811	114	465	422	1,813	934	898	1,832	385	329	308	1,394	33
<b>Wales</b>													
1995 Dec	431	47	250	222	949	477	472	949	259	222	207	673	18
1996 Mar	426	46	250	222	944	476	475	944	258	222	208	670	19
Jun	434	49	252	230	965	483	479	962	222	210	687	17	
Sep	436	50	256	233	975	481	489	970	263	225	213	692	20
Dec	429	49	255	233	966	478	487	966	259	222	212	687	19
1997 Mar	434	47	254	226	962	485	484	969	255	217	207	689	18
<b>Scotland</b>													
1995 Dec	892	88	545	464	1,988	979	1,007	1,986	475	356	318	1,475	39
1996 Mar	875	83	538	454	1,950	967	1,001	1,968	466	350	314	1,445	38
Jun	882	85	544	460	1,970	964	999	1,963	468	350	316	1,464	38
Sep	892	88	545	462	1,987	970	1,002	1,972	475	353	318	1,472	41
Dec	870	90	536	461	1,958	960	996	1,956	461	350	315	1,458	38
1997 Mar	874	89	547	440	1,950	972	996	1,968	456	347	312	1,456	38
<b>Great Britain</b>													
1995 Dec	9,739	1,206	5,808	4,898	21,651	10,919	10,647	21,566	5,014	4,204	3,981	16,389	247
1996 Mar	9,625	1,197	5,746	4,848	21,416	10,893	10,643	21,536	4,940	4,148	3,932	16,228	249
Jun	9,677	1,238	5,788	4,920	21,622	10,912	10,685	21,597	4,904	4,102	3,913	16,471	248
Sep	9,765	1,260	5,839	4,887	21,751	10,978	10,749	21,728	4,944	4,136	3,950	16,536	271
Dec	9,783	1,289	5,857	4,935	21,864	11,039	10,735	21,774	4,971	4,141	3,955	16,651	242
1997 Mar	9,834	1,247	5,829	4,851	21,761	11,142	10,735	21,878	4,920	4,104	3,913	16,593	248
<b>Northern Ireland</b>													
1995 Dec	241	46	159	133	579	286	290	576	133	110	103	427	19
1996 Mar	240	45	157	132	574	286	290	575	133	110	104	421	19
Jun	239	45	157	132	574	284	290	573	132	109	104	422	19
Sep	240	45	158	132	575	285	292	577	133	110	104	424	19
Dec	241	47	159	137	585	288	294	582	133	111	104	433	19
1997 Mar	240	47	158	136	580	287	294	582	132	110	104	429	19
<b>United Kingdom</b>													
1995 Dec	9,980	1,252	5,967	5,031	22,230	11,205	10,937	22,142	5,147	4,314	4,084	16,816	267
1996 Mar	9,865	1,242	5,904	4,980	21,990	11,179	10,933	22,111	5,073	4,259	4,035	16,649	268
Jun	9,917	1,282	5,945	5,052	22,255	11,197	10,975	22,172	5,096	4,211	4,016	16,893	267
Sep	10,005	1,305	5,997	5,019	22,326	11,263	11,041	22,304	5,077	4,246	4,054	16,980	291
Dec	10,024	1,336	6,016	5,073	22,449	11,326	11,029	22,355	5,105	4,251	4,059	17,064	261
1997 Mar	10,074	1,294	5,987	4,986	22,341	11,430	11,030	22,459	5,052	4,214	4,017	17,022	267

\* See footnotes to Table 1.1.  
# The industry totals across a region may not sum to the regional total given. The total employment in any region should be taken from this column.



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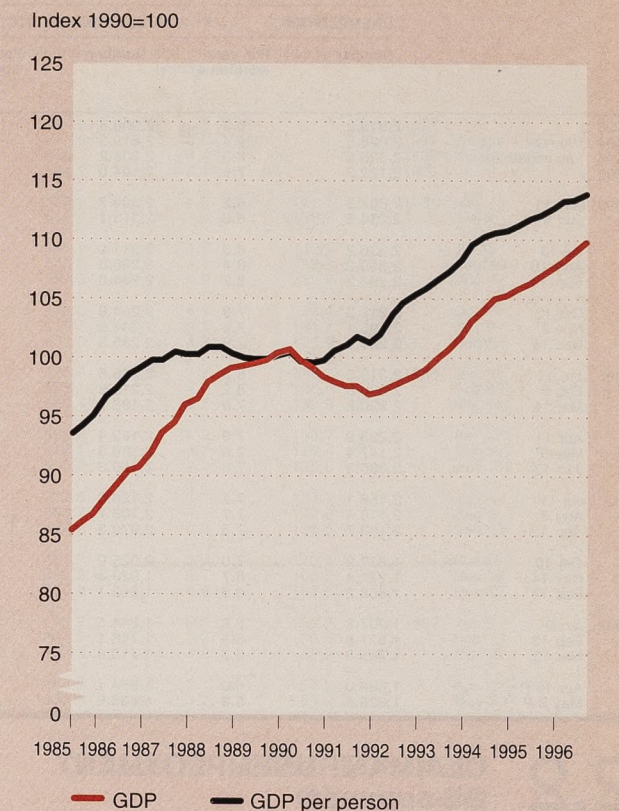
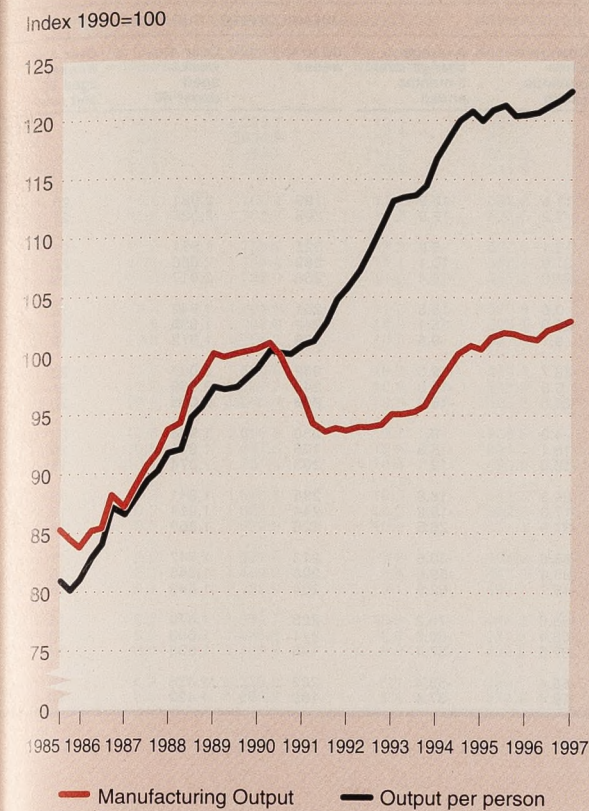
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## Social Focus on Women

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UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output *	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed
1982	99.4	99.4	100.0	100.3	102.9	97.5	100.2	102.7	97.6
1983	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1984	97.9	97.1	100.8	96.3	92.5	104.2	94.6	92.3	102.5
1985	97.4	94.6	102.9	96.2	86.8	111.0	94.0	86.8	108.4
1986	99.6	93.6	106.3	98.3	83.1	118.3	95.3	83.8	113.7
1987	103.5	94.4	109.7	103.2	82.2	125.7	99.3	83.4	119.1
1988	106.1	95.2	111.5	105.9	82.3	128.6	101.5	84.1	120.7
1989	108.6	95.8	113.3	106.2	82.4	128.9	102.0	84.2	121.0
1990	98.6	97.8	100.9	99.6	103.1	96.6	98.3	102.6	95.7
1991	99.1	98.7	100.4	99.9	103.2	96.9	100.2	102.8	97.4
1992	99.3	99.3	100.0	99.9	103.0	96.9	99.9	102.8	97.2
1993	99.5	99.6	99.9	100.5	102.9	97.7	100.2	102.8	97.4
1994	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.8	102.4	98.5	100.4	102.3	98.2
1995	100.4	100.1	100.2	100.3	101.6	98.7	100.6	101.5	99.0
1996	100.7	100.3	100.5	101.6	100.7	100.9	101.1	100.6	100.5
1997	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.1	99.8	100.3
1998	99.1	99.5	99.6	98.3	98.0	100.4	98.3	98.0	100.2
1999	98.4	98.5	99.8	97.6	95.6	102.1	96.6	95.6	101.0
2000	98.0	97.4	100.6	96.1	93.2	103.1	94.3	93.1	101.3
2001	97.6	96.6	101.1	95.4	91.3	104.6	93.6	91.0	102.9
2002	97.6	95.9	101.8	96.2	89.8	107.1	93.9	89.6	104.8
2003	96.9	95.7	101.3	95.9	88.7	108.1	93.7	88.6	105.8
2004	97.1	95.2	102.0	95.6	87.7	109.0	94.0	87.6	107.3
2005	97.6	94.2	103.7	96.4	86.2	111.8	94.0	86.3	109.0
2006	98.0	93.5	104.7	97.2	84.5	115.0	94.2	84.6	111.3
2007	98.5	93.5	105.4	97.0	83.7	115.9	95.1	84.0	113.2
2008	99.0	93.5	105.9	97.5	83.3	117.0	95.1	83.8	113.5
2009	100.0	93.7	106.7	98.8	82.9	119.2	95.3	83.8	113.7
2010	100.7	93.9	107.3	100.0	82.5	121.2	95.8	83.7	114.5
2011	101.8	94.0	108.3	100.9	82.3	122.6	97.3	83.3	116.8
2012	103.1	94.1	109.6	103.1	82.1	125.6	98.9	83.4	118.6
2013	104.1	94.5	110.3	104.5	82.1	127.3	100.2	83.5	120.0
2014	105.0	94.9	110.6	104.4	82.1	127.1	100.9	83.5	120.8
2015	105.3	95.1	110.8	105.2	82.2	127.9	100.6	83.9	120.0
2016	105.8	95.1	111.2	105.7	82.3	128.3	101.6	84.0	120.9
2017	106.3	95.1	111.8	106.5	82.2	129.5	102.0	84.0	121.3
2018	106.9	95.4	112.1	106.4	82.6	128.8	101.9	84.6	120.4
2019	107.6	95.5	112.7	106.6	82.5	129.1	101.6	84.3	120.5
2020	108.2	95.5	113.3	106.9	81.8	130.7	101.4	84.1	120.7
2021	108.9	96.0	113.4	107.4	81.5	131.8	102.2	84.4	121.2
2022	109.8	96.4	113.9	108.0	81.5	132.5	102.6	84.2	121.8
2023	NA	NA	NA	107.8	81.5	132.2	103.0	84.1	122.5

\* Gross domestic product for whole economy.  
+ The workforce in employment comprises: employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government-supported training and employment programmes. This series is used as a denominator for the productivity calculations for the reasons explained on page S6 of the August 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*. The Manufacturing index has been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.



## 2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK summary

THOUSANDS

	MALE AND FEMALE												
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				MARRIED		
	Number	Per cent workforce	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over				
1993 ) Annual averages	2,919.2	10.3	2,900.6	10.3									
1994 ) Annual averages	2,636.5	9.4	2,619.3	9.3									
1995 ) Annual averages	2,325.6	8.3	2,308.2	8.2									
1996 ) Annual averages	2,122.2	7.6	2,104.0	7.5									
1995 May 11	2,302.3	8.2	2,320.3	8.3	-11.5	-16.9	199	2,081	23				
1995 Jun 8	2,254.5	8.0	2,313.1	8.2	-7.2	-12.9	208	2,026	21				
1995 Jul 13	2,336.2	8.3	2,311.0	8.2	-2.1	-6.9	325	1,991	21				
1995 Aug 10	2,350.2	8.4	2,290.0	8.2	-21.0	-10.1	263	2,068	20				
1995 Sep 14	2,292.2	8.2	2,264.0	8.1	-26.0	-16.4	256	2,017	20				
1995 Oct 12	2,212.3	7.9	2,264.6	8.1	0.6	-15.5	251	1,942	19				
1995 Nov 9	2,196.1	7.8	2,244.6	8.0	-20.0	-15.1	242	1,935	19				
1995 Dec 14	2,228.2	7.9	2,235.5	8.0	-9.1	-9.5	236	1,972	19				
1996 Jan 11	2,310.5	8.2	2,206.8	7.9	-28.7	-19.3	252	2,037	20				
1996 Feb 8	2,303.0	8.2	2,212.3	7.9	-5.5	-10.8	243	2,039	21				
1996 Mar 14	2,230.8	7.9	2,186.7	7.8	-25.6	-16.3	206	2,005	20				
1996 Apr 11	2,223.9	7.9	2,182.4	7.8	-4.3	-8.1	236	1,968	20				
1996 May 9	2,147.4	7.6	2,166.3	7.7	-16.1	-15.3	196	1,931	20				
1996 Jun 13	2,096.3	7.5	2,150.3	7.7	-16.0	-12.1	203	1,874	19				
1996 Jul 11	2,158.1	7.7	2,126.0	7.6	-24.3	-18.8	299	1,841	19				
1996 Aug 8	2,176.4	7.7	2,108.7	7.5	-17.3	-19.2	244	1,914	19				
1996 Sep 12	2,103.7	7.5	2,070.8	7.4	-37.9	-26.5	226	1,860	18				
1996 Oct 10	1,977.2	7.0	2,025.2	7.2	-45.6	-33.6	213	1,537.5	17				
1996 Nov 14	1,871.4	6.7	1,929.8	6.9	-95.4	-59.6	208	1,648	15				
1996 Dec 12	1,868.2	6.6	1,883.1	6.7	-46.7	-62.6	204	1,649	15				
1997 Jan 9	1,907.8	6.8	1,814.5	6.5	-68.6	-70.2	223	1,670	15				
1997 Feb 13	1,827.8	6.5	1,748.1	6.2	-66.4	-60.6	211	1,603	13				
1997 Mar 13	1,745.3	6.2	1,710.8	6.1	-37.3	-57.4	196	1,538	12				
1997 Apr 10 R	1,688.0	6.0	1,654.4	5.9	-56.4	-53.4	202	1,476	10				
1997 May 8 P	1,620.5	5.8	1,636.0	5.8	-18.4	-37.4	189	1,422	10				

## 2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB summary

	MALE AND FEMALE												
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				MARRIED		
	Number	Per cent workforce	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over				
1993 ) Annual averages	2,814.1	10.2	2,796.9	10.2									
1994 ) Annual averages	2,539.2	9.3	2,522.3	9.2									
1995 ) Annual averages	2,237.4	8.2	2,220.1	8.1									
1996 ) Annual averages	2,038.1	7.5	2,020.0	7.4									
1995 May 11	2,216.6	8.1	2,232.0	8.2	-11.1	-16.1	194	2,001	21				
1995 Jun 8	2,169.0	7.9	2,225.5	8.1	-6.5	-12.2	201	1,947	20				
1995 Jul 13	2,244.3	8.2	2,222.7	8.1	-2.8	-6.8	315	1,909	19				
1995 Aug 10	2,258.2	8.3	2,202.9	8.1	-19.8	-9.7	256	1,983	19				
1995 Sep 14	2,202.1	8.1	2,177.5	8.0	-25.4	-16.0	248	1,936	19				
1995 Oct 12	2,126.8	7.8	2,178.2	8.0	0.7	-14.8	244	1,864	19				
1995 Nov 9	2,111.9	7.7	2,158.2	7.9	-20.0	-14.9	236	1,857	18				
1995 Dec 14	2,144.1	7.8	2,149.2	7.9	-9.0	-9.4	231	1,894	19				
1996 Jan 11	2,224.2	8.1	2,121.0	7.8	-28.2	-19.1	246	1,958	20				
1996 Feb 8	2,217.2	8.1	2,126.5	7.8	-5.5	-10.6	237	1,960	20				
1996 Mar 14	2,146.4	7.9	2,101.4	7.7	-25.1	-15.9	200	1,926	20				
1996 Apr 11	2,138.4	7.8	2,096.4	7.7	-5.0	-8.2	230	1,889	19				
1996 May 9	2,064.7	7.6	2,080.6	7.6	-15.8	-15.3	191	1,854	19				
1996 Jun 11	2,011.7	7.4	2,063.6	7.6	-17.0	-12.6	195	1,799	19				
1996 Jul 11	2,067.3	7.6	2,039.3	7.5	-24.3	-19.0	288	1,762	18				
1996 Aug 8	2,083.9	7.6	2,021.3	7.4	-18.0	-19.8	238	1,828	18				
1996 Sep 12	2,014.1	7.4	1,985.0	7.3	-36.3	-26.2	218	1,778	17				
1996 Oct 10	1,895.7	6.9	1,942.8	7.1	-42.2	-32.2	207	1,672	16				
1996 Nov 14	1,797.5	6.6	1,853.8	6.8	-89.0	-55.8	203	1,580	15				
1996 Dec 12	1,836.9	6.6	1,808.8	6.6	0.0	-44.7	218	1,604	15				
1997 Jan 9	1,836.9	6.7	1,743.5	6.4	-65.3	-36.8	218	1,604	15				
1997 Feb 13	1,760.2	6.4	1,679.9	6.1	-63.6	-43.0	206	1,541	13				
1997 Mar 13	1,679.5	6.1	1,643.8	6.0	-36.1	-55.0	191	1,477	12				
1997 Apr 10 R	1,624.1	5.9	1,589.6	5.8	-54.2	-51.3	197	1,417	10				
1997 May 8 P	1,559.2	5.7	1,571.8	5.8	-17.8	-36.0	184	1,365	9				

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

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK summary 2.1 THOUSANDS

	MALE					FEMALE					MARRIED	
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		Number	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		Number		
	Number	Per cent workforce	Number	Per cent workforce		Number	Per cent workforce	Number	Per cent workforce			
1993 ) Annual averages	2,238.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9		683.1	5.6	674.9	5.5			
1994 ) Annual averages	2,014.4	12.7	2,004.8	12.7	622.1	5.1	614.6	5.0				
1995 ) Annual averages	1,770.0	11.2	1,760.2	11.2	555.6	4.5	548.1	4.4				
1996 ) Annual averages	1,610.3	10.3	1,599.9	10.2	511.9	4.1	504.1	4.1				
1995 May 11	1,765.1	11.2	1,769.4	11.2	536.2	4.3	550.9	4.5	141.1			
1995 Jun 8	1,723.9	11.0	1,763.7	11.2	525.6	4.3	549.4	4.4	136.7			
1995 Jul 13	1,728.6	11.2	1,759.6	11.2	577.5	4.7	551.4	4.5	143.1			
1995 Aug 10	1,733.7	11.1	1,744.4	11.1	596.4	4.8	545.6	4.4	152.1			
1995 Sep 14	1,724.0	11.0	1,727.0	11.0	568.2	4.6	537.0	4.3	139.2			
1995 Oct 12	1,728.4	10.7	1,724.6	11.0	535.9	4.3	540.0	4.4	133.4			
1995 Nov 9	1,670.7	10.6	1,708.9	10.9	525.5	4.3	535.7	4.3	131.1			
1995 Dec 14	1,712.2	10.8	1,704.2	10.8	521.0	4.2	531.3	4.3	131.4			
1996 Jan 11	1,788.4	11.3	1,680.9	10.7	544.1	4.4	525.9	4.2	138.2			
1996 Feb 8	1,711.0	11.2	1,687.2	10.8	541.9	4.4	525.1	4.2	136.6			
1996 Mar 14	1,712.2	10.9	1,666.3	10.6	523.6	4.2	520.4	4.2	132.0			
1996 Apr 11	1,715.5	10.8	1,659.9	10.6	528.5	4.3	522.5	4.2	138.7			
1996 May 9	1,633.9	10.5	1,647.5	10.5	503.5	4.1	518.8	4.2	128.4			
1996 Jun 13	1,719.5	10.2	1,631.4	10.4	496.8	4.0	518.9	4.2	125.0			
1996 Jul 11	1,710.5	10.3	1,613.5	10.3	541.6	4.4	512.5	4.1	133.1			
1996 Aug 8	1,713.1	10.3	1,600.0	10.2	562.4	4.5	508.7	4.1	142.9			
1996 Sep 12	1,612.4	10.0	1,572.0	10.0	531.4	4.3	498.8	4.0	128.5			
1996 Oct 10	1,512.6	9.5	1,537.5	9.8	484.6	3.9	487.7	3.9	116.5			
1996 Nov 14	1,544.1	9.1	1,469.9	9.4	447.3	3.6	459.9	3.7	105.5			
1996 Dec 12	1,510.5	9.1	1,432.9	9.1	437.7	3.5	450.2	3.6	102.5			
1997 Jan 9	1,513.5	9.3	1,384.7	8.8	444.3	3.6	429.8	3.5	104.7			
1997 Feb 13	1,510.3	9.0	1,335.8	8.5	424.5	3.4	412.3	3.3	96.5			
1997 Mar 13	1,512.4	8.6	1,307.5	8.3	402.9	3.2	403.3	3.2	89.9			
1997 Apr 10 R	1,512.8	8.3	1,270.0	8.1	389.1	3.1	384.4	3.1	86.6			
1997 May 8 P	1,512.9	8.0	1,250.5	8.0	370.6	3.0	385.5	3.1	80.			



# 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Government Office Regions

THOUSANDS

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE*			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>NORTH EAST</b>												
1993 )	149.6	119.8	29.8	13.0	18.3	6.0	148.7	12.9			119.3	29.4
1994 ) Annual	141.6	113.5	28.1	12.4	17.8	5.6	141.2	12.4			113.3	27.9
1995 ) average	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.5	16.5	5.2	130.3	11.5			104.2	26.1
1996 )	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.6	15.3	4.8	118.0	10.6			93.8	24.3
1996 May 9	120.8	96.5	24.3	10.8	15.7	4.8	121.8	10.9	-1.8	-1.3	96.8	25.0
Jun 13	117.1	93.3	23.7	10.5	15.2	4.7	120.0	10.7	-1.8	-1.3	95.3	24.7
Jul 11	119.3	93.7	25.6	10.7	15.3	5.1	118.9	10.7	-1.1	-1.6	94.2	24.7
Aug 8	118.6	92.2	26.4	10.6	15.0	5.2	117.4	10.5	-1.5	-1.5	93.3	24.1
Sep 12	115.5	90.2	25.3	10.3	14.7	5.0	115.0	10.3	-2.4	-1.7	91.0	24.0
Oct 10	108.9	85.9	23.1	9.8	14.0	4.6	112.1	10.0	-2.9	-2.3	88.6	23.5
Nov 14	105.2	83.9	21.3	9.4	13.7	4.2	107.3	9.6	-4.8	-3.4	85.5	21.8
Dec 12	104.7	84.1	20.7	9.4	13.7	4.1	105.5	9.5	-1.8	-3.2	83.6	21.9
1997 Jan 9	107.3	85.9	21.4	9.6	14.0	4.3	101.8	9.1	-3.7	-3.4	80.9	20.9
Feb 13	102.6	81.9	20.7	9.2	13.4	4.1	98.8	8.8	-3.0	-2.8	78.7	20.1
Mar 13	99.4	79.5	19.9	8.9	13.0	3.9	97.4	8.7	-2.4	-2.7	77.7	19.7
Apr 10 R	97.8	78.2	19.6	8.8	12.8	3.9	94.8	8.5	-2.6	-2.3	76.1	18.7
May 8 P	94.4	75.7	18.8	8.5	12.3	3.7	94.4	8.5	-0.4	-1.5	75.2	19.2
<b>NORTH WEST</b>												
1993 )	248.1	192.7	55.4	9.5	13.1	4.9	246.2	9.5			191.6	54.6
1994 ) Annual	221.2	171.5	49.7	8.7	11.9	4.5	220.5	8.7			171.1	49.4
1995 ) average	192.2	148.8	43.4	7.6	10.5	3.9	188.6	7.4			148.4	40.2
1996 )	175.8	136.1	39.7	6.9	9.5	3.5	175.3	6.8			135.9	39.5
1996 May 9	178.6	139.6	39.0	7.0	9.8	3.4	181.8	7.1	-1.0	-0.6	139.8	42.0
Jun 13	173.3	135.2	38.1	6.8	9.4	3.4	180.2	7.0	-1.6	-0.4	138.1	42.1
Jul 11	178.9	137.0	41.9	7.0	9.6	3.7	178.2	7.0	-2.0	-1.5	136.6	41.6
Aug 8	180.9	136.8	44.1	7.1	9.6	3.9	175.7	6.9	-2.5	-2.0	135.4	40.3
Sep 12	173.9	132.8	41.1	6.8	9.3	3.6	170.8	6.7	-4.9	-3.1	132.9	37.9
Oct 10	161.9	124.9	37.0	6.3	8.7	3.3	168.5	6.6	-2.3	-3.2	131.3	37.2
Nov 14	153.1	119.1	34.0	6.0	8.3	3.0	160.5	6.3	-8.0	-5.1	125.3	35.2
Dec 12	154.1	120.8	33.3	6.0	8.4	2.9	157.7	6.2	-2.8	-4.4	123.2	34.5
1997 Jan 9	160.9	125.7	35.2	6.3	8.8	3.1	151.2	5.9	-6.5	-5.8	118.6	32.6
Feb 13	154.0	120.6	33.4	6.0	8.4	2.9	142.7	5.6	-8.5	-5.9	112.2	30.5
Mar 13	146.6	115.0	31.5	5.7	8.0	2.8	141.4	5.5	-1.3	-5.4	111.0	30.4
Apr 10 R	141.7	111.3	30.4	5.5	7.8	2.7	137.2	5.4	-4.2	-4.7	107.6	29.6
May 8 P	135.2	106.7	28.5	5.3	7.5	2.5	135.4	5.3	-1.8	-2.4	106.0	29.4
<b>MERSEYSIDE</b>												
1993 )	95.9	75.2	20.7	15.2	21.8	7.3	95.2	15.1			74.8	20.4
1994 ) Annual	88.5	69.2	19.3	14.9	21.5	7.1	88.2	14.8			69.0	19.2
1995 ) average	79.5	61.9	17.6	13.7	19.5	6.7	79.4	13.7			61.8	17.6
1996 )	74.9	58.3	16.5	13.1	18.8	6.3	74.7	13.0			58.2	16.4
1996 May 9	75.5	59.2	16.3	13.2	19.1	6.2	75.8	13.2	-0.5	-0.5	59.1	16.7
Jun 13	75.0	58.6	16.4	13.1	18.9	6.2	75.9	13.2	0.1	-0.3	59.1	16.8
Jul 11	76.6	59.1	17.5	13.4	19.0	6.7	75.3	13.1	-0.6	-0.3	58.6	16.7
Aug 8	76.8	58.8	18.0	13.4	18.9	6.8	75.2	13.1	-0.1	-0.2	58.4	16.8
Sep 12	75.5	58.1	17.4	13.2	18.7	6.6	74.0	12.9	-1.2	-0.6	57.7	16.3
Oct 10	71.3	55.5	15.8	12.4	17.9	6.0	73.0	12.7	-1.0	-0.8	56.9	16.1
Nov 14	68.0	53.4	14.7	11.9	17.2	5.6	70.3	12.3	-2.7	-1.6	55.1	15.2
Dec 12	68.1	53.6	14.5	11.9	17.2	5.5	69.3	12.1	-1.0	-1.6	54.3	15.0
1997 Jan 9	69.7	54.7	15.0	12.2	17.6	5.7	67.5	11.8	-1.8	-1.8	52.8	14.7
Feb 13	68.1	53.5	14.6	11.9	17.2	5.6	65.7	11.5	-1.5	-1.5	51.6	14.1
Mar 13	66.0	52.0	14.0	11.5	16.7	5.3	65.2	11.4	-0.5	-1.4	51.2	14.0
Apr 10 R	64.4	50.8	13.6	11.2	16.4	5.2	63.4	11.1	-1.8	-1.4	49.8	13.6
May 8 P	62.4	49.3	13.0	10.9	15.9	5.0	62.5	10.9	-0.9	-1.1	49.1	13.4
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>												
1993 )	245.6	190.8	54.8	10.4	14.3	5.3	244.0	10.2			189.9	54.1
1994 ) Annual	226.4	175.2	51.2	9.7	13.5	5.0	224.8	9.6			174.3	50.5
1995 ) average	207.9	160.6	47.3	8.7	12.0	4.5	206.1	8.7			159.6	46.5
1996 )	191.8	147.9	43.9	8.0	11.0	4.2	190.0	8.0			146.9	43.1
1996 May 9	193.1	150.2	42.9	8.1	11.2	4.1	194.5	8.1	-2.4	-1.8	150.3	44.2
Jun 13	188.8	146.3	42.5	7.9	10.9	4.1	193.4	8.1	-1.1	-1.1	149.2	44.2
Jul 11	193.2	147.3	45.9	8.1	10.9	4.4	191.1	8.0	-2.3	-1.9	147.6	43.5
Aug 8	195.7	146.7	49.0	8.2	10.9	4.7	190.1	8.0	-1.0	-1.5	146.7	43.4
Sep 12	188.8	143.4	45.5	7.9	10.6	4.4	186.1	7.8	-4.0	-2.4	143.8	42.3
Oct 10	178.1	136.6	41.4	7.5	10.1	4.0	183.1	7.7	-3.0	-2.7	141.3	41.8
Nov 14	170.0	131.8	38.3	7.1	9.8	3.7	175.7	7.4	-7.4	-4.8	136.1	39.6
Dec 12	172.1	134.1	38.0	7.2	10.0	3.7	172.8	7.2	-2.9	-4.4	133.7	39.1
1997 Jan 9	176.6	137.5	39.1	7.4	10.2	3.8	166.7	7.0	-6.1	-5.5	129.1	37.6
Feb 13	169.9	132.3	37.6	7.1	9.8	3.6	161.2	6.8	-5.5	-4.8	124.9	36.3
Mar 13	162.7	126.8	35.9	6.8	9.4	3.4	158.2	6.6	-3.0	-4.9	122.6	35.6
Apr 10 R	158.3	123.4	34.9	6.6	9.2	3.4	153.7	6.4	-4.5	-4.3	119.8	33.9
May 8 P	152.0	118.6	33.4	6.4	8.8	3.2	153.3	6.4	-0.4	-2.6	118.6	34.7

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

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Government Office Regions 2.3

THOUSANDS

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE*			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>												
1993 )	183.8	140.8	43.0	9.6	13.0	5.1	182.5	9.5			140.1	42.4
1994 ) Annual	168.8	128.7	40.1	8.8	11.7	4.9	167.6	8.7			128.0	39.6
1995 ) average	148.3	112.5	35.7	7.7	10.3	4.2	147.2	7.6			111.9	35.3
1996 )	133.6	101.0	32.5	6.9	9.4	3.8	132.5	6.8			100.4	32.1
1996 May 9	136.5	104.2	32.3	7.0	9.7	3.7	137.0	7.1	-1.6	-1.5	103.9	33.1
Jun 13	131.3	100.0	31.3	6.8	9.3	3.6	135.0	7.0	-2.0	-1.4	102.2	32.8
Jul 11	134.8	100.5	34.3	7.0	9.4	4.0	133.4	6.9	-1.6	-1.7	101.0	32.4
Aug 8	135.7	100.2	35.5	7.0	9.3	4.1	132.0	6.8	-1.4	-1.7	99.9	32.1
Sep 12	130.7	97.1	33.6	6.7	9.0	3.9	129.5	6.7	-2.5	-1.8	98.0	31.5
Oct 10	121.4	91.0	30.4	6.3	8.5	3.5	126.5	6.5	-3.0	-2.3	95.6	30.9
Nov 14	114.3	86.5	27.7	5.9	8.1	3.2	120.1	6.2	-6.4	-4.0	91.1	29.0
Dec 12	114.6	87.6	27.0	5.9	8.2	3.1	116.2	6.0	-3.9	-4.4	88.2	28.0
1997 Jan 9	118.8	91.2	27.7	6.1	8.5	3.2	111.4	5.8	-4.8	-5.0	84.9	26.5
Feb 13	113.8	87.5	26.3	5.9	8.1	3.0	106.5	5.5	-4.9	-4.5	81.3	25.2
Mar 13	108.7	83.5	25.2	5.6	7.8	2.9	105.0	5.4	-1.5	-3.7	79.9	25.1
Apr 10 R	104.8	80.5	24.3	5.4	7.5	2.8	101.7	5.3	-3.3	-3.2	77.7	24.0
May 8 P	99.7	76.8	22.9	5.1	7.2	2.7	100.0	5.2	-1.7	-2.2	76.3	23.7
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>												
1993 )	281.9	215.6	66.3	10.9	14.6	6.1	280.6	10.8			214.9</	



## 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Government Office Regions

THOUSANDS

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>												
1993 )	318.6	244.7	73.9	8.7	12.1	4.5	316.8	8.7			243.7	73.2
1994 ) Annual	272.8	208.5	64.3	7.3	10.1	3.9	271.9	7.3			208.0	63.9
1995 ) average	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.2	8.4	3.4	228.6	6.2			173.5	55.2
1996 )	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.4	7.4	3.0	199.6	5.4			151.0	48.6
1996 May 9	204.6	156.2	48.4	5.5	7.6	3.0	207.4	5.6	-1.4	-2.1	157.2	50.2
Jun 13	196.9	149.8	47.1	5.3	7.3	2.9	204.7	5.5	-2.7	-1.9	154.6	50.1
Jul 11	201.2	150.7	50.4	5.4	7.3	3.1	202.0	5.5	-2.7	-2.3	152.5	49.5
Aug 8	203.1	150.6	52.6	5.5	7.3	3.2	198.6	5.4	-3.4	-2.9	150.2	48.4
Sep 12	196.0	145.4	50.6	5.3	7.1	3.1	194.5	5.3	-4.1	-3.4	146.6	47.9
Oct 10	183.3	137.1	46.2	5.0	6.7	2.8	189.8	5.1	-4.7	-4.1	142.9	46.9
Nov 14	171.1	129.2	42.0	4.6	6.3	2.6	178.4	4.8	-11.4	-6.7	135.2	43.2
Dec 12	169.7	129.0	40.7	4.6	6.3	2.5	171.9	4.7	-6.5	-7.5	129.8	42.1
1997 Jan 9	173.2	132.3	40.9	4.7	6.4	2.5	164.0	4.4	-7.9	-8.6	124.8	39.2
Feb 13	163.5	125.2	38.4	4.4	6.1	2.3	153.3	4.2	-10.7	-8.4	116.6	36.7
Mar 13	153.7	117.8	35.9	4.2	5.7	2.2	149.7	4.1	-3.6	-7.4	113.8	35.9
Apr 10 R	146.2	112.1	34.1	4.0	5.4	2.1	143.4	3.9	-6.3	-6.9	109.4	34.0
May 8 P	138.1	106.2	32.0	3.7	5.2	2.0	140.0	3.8	-3.4	-4.4	106.4	33.6
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>												
1993 )	217.8	164.6	53.2	9.5	12.7	5.5	216.4	9.5			163.8	52.6
1994 ) Annual	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.2	10.9	4.6	190.4	8.1			143.2	47.2
1995 ) average	166.3	124.1	42.3	7.1	9.5	4.1	164.9	7.0			123.3	41.6
1996 )	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.3	8.4	3.6	146.9	6.2			109.5	37.4
1996 May 9	149.6	112.4	37.1	6.3	8.6	3.5	152.4	6.5	-0.9	-1.2	113.6	38.8
Jun 13	142.9	107.4	35.6	6.1	8.2	3.4	150.5	6.4	-1.9	-1.0	111.9	38.6
Jul 11	146.4	108.3	38.2	6.2	8.2	3.6	148.8	6.3	-1.7	-1.5	110.6	38.2
Aug 8	147.8	108.3	39.5	6.3	8.3	3.8	146.8	6.2	-2.0	-1.9	109.4	37.4
Sep 12	143.5	105.6	37.9	6.1	8.0	3.6	143.4	6.1	-3.4	-2.4	106.9	36.5
Oct 10	135.5	100.3	35.2	5.7	7.6	3.4	139.8	5.9	-3.6	-3.0	104.3	35.5
Nov 14	130.5	96.7	33.8	5.5	7.4	3.2	133.1	5.6	-6.7	-4.6	99.3	33.8
Dec 12	131.1	97.8	33.3	5.6	7.5	3.2	129.4	5.5	-3.7	-4.7	96.4	33.0
1997 Jan 9	135.8	101.4	34.4	5.8	7.7	3.3	124.4	5.3	-5.0	-5.1	93.0	31.4
Feb 13	128.4	96.1	32.3	5.4	7.3	3.1	118.5	5.0	-5.9	-4.9	88.8	29.7
Mar 13	120.0	90.2	29.8	5.1	6.9	2.8	115.1	4.9	-3.4	-4.8	85.0	29.0
Apr 10 R	114.0	86.2	27.8	4.8	6.6	2.7	111.6	4.7	-3.5	-4.3	83.9	27.7
May 8 P	106.2	80.6	25.6	4.5	6.1	2.4	108.8	4.6	-2.8	-3.2	81.6	27.2
<b>WALES</b>												
1993 )	131.1	103.2	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	130.3	10.3			102.7	27.6
1994 ) Annual	120.7	94.1	26.6	9.4	12.7	4.9	119.9	9.3			93.6	26.3
1995 ) average	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.8	12.2	4.5	106.9	8.7			82.9	24.0
1996 )	102.7	79.2	23.5	8.2	11.4	4.3	101.7	8.2			78.6	23.1
1996 May 9	102.5	79.7	22.8	8.2	11.5	4.1	104.6	8.4	-0.9	-0.3	80.7	23.9
Jun 13	99.6	77.2	22.4	8.0	11.1	4.1	103.8	8.3	-0.8	-0.3	79.8	24.0
Jul 11	104.1	79.1	25.0	8.4	11.4	4.5	102.8	8.3	-1.0	-0.9	79.2	23.6
Aug 8	105.3	79.1	26.2	8.5	11.4	4.7	102.0	8.2	-0.8	-0.9	78.5	23.5
Sep 12	102.5	77.8	24.7	8.2	11.2	4.5	100.5	8.1	-1.5	-1.1	77.6	22.9
Oct 10	96.6	74.3	22.3	7.8	10.7	4.0	99.3	8.0	-1.2	-1.2	76.7	22.6
Nov 14	92.5	71.9	20.6	7.4	10.4	3.7	95.0	7.6	-4.3	-2.3	73.7	21.3
Dec 12	93.1	72.6	20.5	7.5	10.5	3.7	92.8	7.4	-2.2	-2.6	71.9	20.9
1997 Jan 9	96.4	75.3	21.1	7.7	10.9	3.8	90.0	7.2	-2.8	-3.1	70.0	20.0
Feb 13	91.8	71.7	20.1	7.4	10.3	3.6	86.9	7.0	-3.1	-2.7	67.6	19.3
Mar 13	87.0	68.1	18.9	7.0	9.8	3.4	85.0	6.8	-1.9	-2.6	66.2	18.8
Apr 10 R	83.6	65.6	18.0	6.7	9.5	3.3	82.4	6.6	-2.6	-2.5	64.7	17.7
May 8 P	80.3	63.1	17.2	6.4	9.1	3.1	82.1	6.6	-0.3	-1.6	64.0	18.1
<b>SCOTLAND</b>												
1993 )	246.4	189.5	56.9	9.9	13.7	5.1	243.3	9.7			187.7	55.6
1994 ) Annual	231.5	178.6	52.8	9.4	13.0	4.8	228.4	9.3			176.8	51.5
1995 ) average	203.5	156.3	47.2	8.2	11.6	4.2	200.3	8.1			154.5	45.9
1996 )	195.1	149.3	45.7	8.0	11.3	4.1	191.9	7.9			147.5	44.4
1996 May 9	194.7	150.5	44.2	8.0	11.4	3.9	196.6	8.0	-0.8	0.4	150.9	45.7
Jun 13	191.7	147.6	44.1	7.8	11.2	3.9	196.4	8.0	-0.2	0.5	150.3	46.1
Jul 11	206.1	152.8	53.3	8.4	11.6	4.7	194.7	8.0	-1.7	-0.9	148.7	46.0
Aug 8	206.4	152.5	53.9	8.4	11.6	4.8	194.0	7.9	-0.7	-0.9	148.2	45.8
Sep 12	191.1	145.3	45.8	7.8	11.0	4.1	191.3	7.8	-2.7	-1.7	146.4	44.9
Oct 10	183.4	141.2	42.2	7.5	10.7	3.7	188.9	7.7	-2.4	-1.9	145.0	43.9
Nov 14	176.4	136.7	39.7	7.2	10.4	3.5	181.4	7.4	-7.5	-4.2	140.1	41.3
Dec 12	178.1	138.8	39.2	7.3	10.5	3.5	178.7	7.3	-2.7	-4.2	138.3	40.4
1997 Jan 9	185.6	144.5	41.1	7.6	11.0	3.6	173.3	7.1	-5.4	-5.2	134.5	38.8
Feb 13	179.6	139.6	39.9	7.3	10.6	3.5	169.7	6.9	-3.6	-3.9	132.0	37.7
Mar 13	172.1	134.1	38.0	7.0	10.2	3.4	167.6	6.9	-2.1	-3.7	130.3	37.3
Apr 10 R	166.2	129.4	36.8	6.8	9.8	3.3	162.5	6.6	-5.1	-3.6	126.6	35.9
May 8 P	160.3	125.1	35.3	6.6	9.5	3.1	161.4	6.6	-1.1	-2.8	124.8	36.6

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

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Government Office Regions

2.3  
THOUSANDS

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>												
1993 )	105.1	80.7	24.5	14.1	18.6	7.8	103.7	13.8			80.1	23.6
1994 ) Annual	97.3	75.3	21.9	12.7	16.6	6.9	97.1	12.6			75.2	21.8
1995 ) average	88.2	68.7	19.5	11.4	15.3	6.0	88.1	11.4			68.6	19.5
1996 )	84.2	65.0	19.1	10.9	14.7	5.8	84.0	10.9			65.0	19.0
1996 May 9	82.7	65.2	17.5	10.8	14.8	5.4	85.7	11.1	-0.3	0.0	66.5	19.2
Jun 13	84.7	65.5	19.2	11.0	14.8	5.9	86.7	11.3	1.0	0.5	66.8	19.9
Jul 11	90.8	67.5	23.3	11.8	15.3	7.1	86.7	11.3	0.0	0.2	66.5	20.2
Aug 8	92.6	68.3	24.3	12.0	15.5	7.4	87.4	11.4	0.7	0.6	66.8	20.6
Sep 12	89.7	67.4	22.3	11.7	15.2	6.8	85.8	11.2	-1.6	-0.3	65.9	19.9
Oct 10	81.6	62.8	18.8	10.6	14.2	5.8	82.4	10.7	-3.4	-1.4	63.5	18.9
Nov 14	73.9	57.8	16.2	9.6	13.1	4.9	76.0	9.9	-6.4	-3.8	59.0	17.0
Dec 12	71.9	56.7	15.3	9.4	12.8	4.7	74.3	9.7	-1.7	-3.8	57.6	16.7
1997 Jan 9	70.8	56.0	14.8	9.2	12.7	4.5	71.0	9.2	-3.3	-3.8	55.2	15.8
Feb 13	67.5	53.8	13.8	8.8	12.2	4.2	68.2	8.9	-2.8	-2.6	53.2	15.0
Mar 13	65.7	52.5	13.2	8.6	11.9	4.0	67.0	8.7	-1.2	-2.4	52.4	14.6
Apr 10 R	63.8	51.1	12.7	8.3	11.6	3.9	64.8	8.4	-2.2	-2.1	51.3	13.5
May 8 P	61.3	49.2	12.1	8.0	11.1	3.7	64.2	8.4	-0.6	-1.3	50.5	13.7

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



# 2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas\* as at May 8 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce and unemployed	Male	Female	All	Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce and unemployed
<b>TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS</b>												
<b>England</b>												
Accrington and Rossendale	1,707	531	2,238	4.8	4.1	3.8	Hastings	3,651	979	4,630	9.4	7.3
Alfreton and Ashfield	3,061	807	3,868	6.4	5.7	4.3	Haverhill	475	187	662	5.2	4.3
Alnwick and Amble	802	239	1,041	9.0	7.2	3.8	Heathrow	22,959	7,802	30,761	4.5	3.8
Andover	512	211	723	2.3	1.9	12.3	Helston	532	232	764	4.4	3.6
Ashford	1,543	449	1,992	5.3	4.5	5.2	Hereford and Leominster	1,835	656	2,491	5.4	4.4
Aylesbury and Wycombe	3,708	1,074	4,782	2.8	2.3	3.8	Hertford and Harlow	6,612	2,162	8,774	3.8	3.3
Banbury	772	265	1,037	3.4	2.8	5.4	Hexham	591	209	800	5.4	4.1
Barnsley	5,123	1,283	6,406	9.6	8.4	4.4	Hitchin and Letchworth	1,739	614	2,353	4.4	3.8
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	1,292	444	1,736	6.2	4.7	4.4	Honiton and Axminster	521	174	695	4.4	3.0
Barrow-in-Furness	2,377	571	2,948	8.9	7.6	6.5	Horncastle and Market Rasen	476	190	666	6.5	4.5
Basingstoke and Alton	1,526	514	2,040	2.7	2.3	5.4	Huddersfield	4,609	1,361	5,970	5.4	4.8
Bath	2,444	858	3,302	4.8	4.1	7.9	Hull	11,346	3,425	14,771	7.9	7.1
Beccles and Halesworth	815	280	1,095	7.1	5.4	2.9	Huntingdon and St.Neots	1,327	536	1,863	3.4	2.9
Bedford	2,620	889	3,509	5.0	4.4	4.6	Ipswich	4,166	1,258	5,424	5.2	4.6
Berwick-on-Tweed	430	111	541	5.5	4.6	9.9	Isle of Wight	3,179	992	4,171	9.9	8.6
Bicester	330	111	441	2.1	1.7	6.5	Keighley	1,374	538	1,912	6.5	5.6
Bideford	766	263	1,029	10.4	7.8	3.2	Kendal	515	175	690	3.2	2.5
Birmingham	42,121	12,570	54,691	7.7	7.0	2.2	Keswick	92	25	117	3.2	2.2
Bishop Auckland	2,566	649	3,215	7.8	6.9	3.9	Kettering & Market Harborough	1,180	395	1,575	3.9	3.3
Blackburn	2,993	682	3,675	5.4	4.8	4.6	Kidderminster	1,423	480	1,903	4.6	4.0
Blackpool	5,649	1,387	7,036	6.0	4.9	6.5	King's Lynn and Hunstanton	1,962	656	2,618	6.5	5.4
Blandford	194	82	276	2.7	2.1	8.4	Lancaster and Morecambe	2,957	885	3,842	8.4	7.1
Bodmin and Liskeard	1,319	452	1,771	7.6	5.4	6.4	Launceston	289	117	406	6.4	3.9
Bolton and Bury	7,747	1,981	9,728	5.7	5.0	5.1	Leeds	16,369	4,411	20,780	5.7	5.1
Boston	822	283	1,105	5.4	4.2	3.2	Leek	353	108	461	3.8	2.8
Bournemouth	4,926	1,372	6,298	6.0	4.7	5.4	Leicester	10,702	3,260	13,962	5.4	4.7
Bradford	12,117	3,276	15,393	7.4	6.6	6.6	Lincoln	3,726	1,107	4,833	6.6	5.7
Bridgwater	1,589	498	2,087	6.8	5.4	10.8	Liverpool	36,836	9,590	46,426	11.8	10.8
Bridlington and Driffield	1,516	435	1,951	10.0	7.8	8.0	London	191,540	67,119	258,659	8.0	7.0
Bridport	357	141	498	6.5	4.4	4.0	Loughborough and Coalville	2,078	676	2,754	4.0	3.6
Brighton	10,440	3,534	13,974	8.8	7.3	6.4	Louth and Mablethorpe	863	258	1,121	8.8	6.4
Bristol	13,676	4,017	17,693	5.3	4.7	9.6	Lowestoft	2,564	816	3,380	11.5	9.6
Bude	466	173	639	10.1	6.6	4.1	Ludlow	458	146	604	6.1	4.1
Burnley	1,244	329	1,573	4.1	3.6	3.0	Macclesfield	1,439	381	1,820	3.0	2.6
Burton-on-Trent	2,749	851	3,600	6.1	5.3	2.5	Malton	210	95	305	3.2	2.5
Bury St.Edmunds	788	320	1,108	3.1	2.7	4.9	Malvern and Ledbury	775	253	1,028	4.9	3.8
Buxton	610	184	794	4.1	3.1	5.6	Manchester	36,162	9,387	45,549	6.4	5.6
Calderdale	4,219	1,219	5,438	6.8	5.8	10.4	Mansfield	3,880	983	4,863	10.4	8.9
Cambridge	3,308	1,130	4,438	2.9	2.5	3.1	Matlock	478	177	655	3.1	2.6
Canterbury	2,425	667	3,092	6.0	5.0	6.6	Medway and Maidstone	10,271	3,206	13,477	6.6	5.6
Carlisle	2,454	733	3,187	6.0	5.2	2.7	Melton Mowbray	467	166	633	2.7	2.2
Castleford and Pontefract	3,257	889	4,146	7.4	6.6	11.4	Middlesbrough	10,545	2,566	13,111	11.4	10.4
Chard	338	138	476	5.3	4.2	3.4	Milton Keynes	3,086	1,038	4,124	3.7	3.4
Chelmsford and Braintree	3,393	1,213	4,606	4.4	3.7	5.6	Minehead	515	161	676	7.7	5.6
Cheltenham	2,426	800	3,226	4.5	3.8	9.2	Morpeth and Ashington	3,798	973	4,771	10.4	9.2
Chesterfield	4,348	1,156	5,504	8.1	7.0	6.4	Newark	1,045	395	1,440	6.4	5.3
Chichester	1,555	505	2,060	3.5	2.8	2.0	Newbury	692	209	901	2.0	1.7
Chippenham	922	303	1,225	3.7	2.8	8.6	Newcastle upon Tyne	23,653	5,882	29,535	8.6	7.8
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	1,131	385	1,516	4.4	3.7	4.3	Newmarket	817	298	1,115	4.3	3.5
Cirencester	263	89	352	2.6	2.1	10.1	Newquay	719	247	966	10.1	7.4
Clacton	1,654	429	2,083	10.6	8.1	6.2	Newton Abbot	1,205	396	1,601	6.2	4.6
Clitheroe	171	54	225	2.1	1.8	2.9	Northallerton	382	168	550	2.9	2.3
Colchester	2,707	866	3,573	4.3	3.6	3.9	Northampton	4,021	1,277	5,298	4.3	3.9
Corby	1,092	309	1,401	4.8	4.3	4.2	Northwich	1,850	522	2,372	4.2	3.7
Coventry and Hinckley	10,367	3,112	13,479	5.8	5.3	5.8	Norwich	6,260	1,932	8,192	5.8	4.9
Crawley	3,445	1,087	4,532	2.2	1.9	7.3	Nottingham	18,704	5,299	24,003	7.3	6.5
Crewe	1,848	578	2,426	5.4	4.7	6.2	Okehampton	207	84	291	6.2	4.0
Cromer and North Walsham	1,065	330	1,395	7.8	5.9	6.4	Oldham	3,980	1,011	4,991	6.4	5.6
Darlington	3,027	820	3,847	7.4	6.5	6.9	Oswestry	684	242	926	6.9	5.4
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	299	100	399	5.2	3.2	2.9	Oxford	4,210	1,415	5,625	2.9	2.5
Derby	7,549	2,117	9,666	6.5	5.8	4.6	Pendle	1,132	331	1,463	4.6	3.9
Devizes	406	147	553	4.1	3.2	3.1	Penrith	323	144	467	3.1	2.3
Diss	447	180	627	4.6	3.4	12.0	Penzance and St.Ives	1,517	489	2,006	12.0	8.5
Doncaster	7,959	2,008	9,967	10.5	9.2	5.6	Peterborough	4,306	1,354	5,660	5.6	4.9
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,628	522	2,150	5.8	4.8	4.2	Pickering and Helmsley	162	86	248	4.2	2.8
Dover and Deal	2,652	732	3,384	9.4	7.8	8.4	Plymouth	8,546	2,675	11,221	8.4	7.2
Dudley and Sandwell	14,911	4,505	19,416	7.3	6.6	3.7	Poole	2,272	632	2,904	3.7	3.2
Durham	3,134	840	3,974	6.7	6.1	6.2	Portsmouth	7,769	2,058	9,827	7.5	6.2
Eastbourne	2,076	725	2,801	4.9	4.0	4.6	Preston	5,577	1,548	7,125	4.6	4.0
Evesham	748	264	1,012	3.5	2.6	2.8	Reading	3,302	888	4,190	2.8	2.4
Exeter	3,546	1,076	4,622	4.7	3.9	9.6	Redruth and Camborne	1,947	509	2,456	9.6	8.2
Fakenham	581	232	813	7.6	5.5	7.5	Retford	1,021	331	1,352	7.5	6.2
Falmouth	1,021	312	1,333	12.8	9.6	4.7	Richmondshire	363	178	541	4.7	3.3
Folkestone	2,731	666	3,397	10.0	8.3	3.6	Ripon	252	107	359	3.6	2.5
Gainsborough	755	251	1,006	8.6	7.0	8.0	Rochdale	3,796	925	4,721	8.0	7.0
Gloucester	2,797	856	3,653	5.0	4.4	12.8	Rotherham and Mexborough	9,092	2,212	11,304	12.8	11.4
Goole and Selby	1,582	609	2,191	9.0	7.5	3.6	Rugby and Daventry	1,489	569	2,058	3.6	3.1
Gosport and Fareham	1,992	689	2,681	5.3	4.4	2.5	Salisbury	1,091	351	1,442	3.2	2.5
Grantham	832	307	1,139	4.7	3.9	7.4	Scarborough and Filey	1,884	553	2,437	7.4	5.8
Great Yarmouth	3,298	936	4,234	11.9	9.5	6.2	Scunthorpe	3,002	937	3,939	6.2	5.5
Grimsby	5,247	1,511	6,758	9.2	8.0	3.5	Settle	136	55	191	3.5	2.2
Guildford and Aldershot	3,311	1,023	4,334	2.5	2.0	4.0	Shaftesbury	419	148	567	4.0	2.7
Harrogate	1,121	437	1,558	3.8	3.0	8.8	Sheffield	17,483	4,958	22,441	8.8	7.9
Hartlepool	3,643	855	4,498	12.7	11.6	4.0	Shrewsbury	1,330	409	1,739	4.0	3.3
Harwich	580	149	729	12.8	10.4	8.9	Sittingbourne and Sheerness	2,656	852	3,508	8.9	7.5
						6.9	Skegness	599	192	791	6.9	5.2
						2.3	Skipton	228	63	291	2.3	1.7
						4.2	Sleaford	393	133	526	4.2	3.3
						3.2	Slough	4,505	1,302	5,807	3.2	2.8
						7.0	South Molton	186	70	256	7.0	4.0

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas\* as at May 8 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce and unemployed	Male	Female	All	Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce and unemployed
South Tyneside	5,790	1,367	7,157	15.0	13.							



# 2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at May 8 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		
				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce	
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>											
<b>Berkshire</b>	<b>8,040</b>	<b>2,239</b>	<b>10,279</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	Enfield	7,030	2,357	9,387		
Bracknell	803	227	1,030			Greenwich	7,713	2,541	10,254		
Newbury	937	310	1,247			Hackney	11,719	4,092	15,811		
Reading	2,258	553	2,811			Hammersmith and Fulham	5,834	2,341	8,175		
Slough	2,157	584	2,741			Haringey	10,179	3,655	13,834		
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,212	362	1,574			Harrow	3,344	1,275	4,619		
Wokingham	673	203	876			Havering	3,393	1,047	4,440		
<b>Buckinghamshire (former county)</b>						Hillingdon	3,625	1,194	4,819		
Milton Keynes	2,824	942	3,766	3.8	3.4	Hounslow	4,546	1,565	6,111		
<b>Rest of Buckinghamshire</b>	<b>4,043</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>5,246</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	Islington	8,541	3,326	11,867		
Aylesbury Vale	1,448	464	1,912			Kensington and Chelsea	3,780	1,803	5,583		
Chiltern	568	154	722			Kingston-upon-Thames	1,840	685	2,525		
South Buckinghamshire	435	164	599			Lambeth	12,670	4,597	17,267		
Wycombe	1,592	421	2,013			Lewisham	10,110	3,325	13,435		
<b>East Sussex (former county)</b>						Merton	3,782	1,299	5,081		
Brighton and Hove	8,555	2,965	11,520	10.9	9.2	Newham	9,776	2,963	12,739		
<b>Rest of East Sussex</b>	<b>7,270</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>9,440</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	Redbridge	5,108	1,818	6,926		
Eastbourne	1,430	465	1,895			Richmond-upon-Thames	2,193	882	3,055		
Hastings	2,597	672	3,269			Southwark	10,502	3,716	14,218		
Lewes	1,231	344	1,575			Sutton	2,502	819	3,321		
Rother	1,108	330	1,438			Tower Hamlets	8,496	2,218	10,714		
Wealden	904	359	1,263			Waltham Forest	7,488	2,435	9,923		
<b>Hampshire (former county)</b>						Wandsworth	7,719	2,816	10,535		
Portsmouth	5,034	1,319	6,353	7.5	6.5	<b>EASTERN</b>					
Southampton	5,373	1,269	6,642	6.1	5.2	<b>Bedfordshire (former county)</b>					
<b>Rest of Hampshire</b>	<b>11,653</b>	<b>3,679</b>	<b>15,332</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	Luton	4,195	1,176	5,371	6.8	6.0
Basingstoke and Deane	1,347	437	1,784			<b>Rest of Bedfordshire</b>	<b>4,575</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>6,159</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>
East Hampshire	892	294	1,186			Mid Bedfordshire	916	381	1,297		
Eastleigh	940	269	1,209			North Bedfordshire	2,424	797	3,221		
Fareham	917	314	1,231			South Bedfordshire	1,235	406	1,641		
Gosport	1,167	409	1,576			<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>9,346</b>	<b>3,160</b>	<b>12,506</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Hart	335	129	464			Cambridge	1,762	573	2,335		
Havant	2,175	540	2,715			East Cambridgeshire	543	229	772		
New Forest	1,586	519	2,105			Fenland	1,387	486	1,873		
Rushmoor	746	245	991			Huntingdon	1,411	565	1,976		
Test Valley	739	265	1,004			Peterborough	3,345	1,010	4,355		
Winchester	809	258	1,067			South Cambridgeshire	898	297	1,195		
<b>Isle of Wight</b>	<b>3,179</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>4,171</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>Essex</b>	<b>26,842</b>	<b>8,487</b>	<b>35,329</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Kent</b>	<b>30,249</b>	<b>8,880</b>	<b>39,129</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	Basildon	3,285	1,063	4,348		
Ashford	1,607	461	2,068			Braintree	1,609	608	2,217		
Canterbury	2,425	667	3,092			Brentwood	698	193	891		
Dartford	1,600	468	2,068			Castle Point	1,348	468	1,816		
Dover	2,652	732	3,384			Chelmsford	1,875	633	2,508		
Gillingham	1,676	563	2,239			Colchester	2,035	663	2,698		
Gravesend	2,136	618	2,754			Epping Forest	1,605	601	2,206		
Maidstone	1,868	591	2,459			Harlow	1,507	478	1,985		
Rochester-upon-Medway	3,435	1,063	4,498			Maldon	786	231	1,017		
Sevenoaks	1,197	393	1,590			Rochford	998	338	1,336		
Shepway	2,731	666	3,397			Southend-on-Sea	5,128	1,457	6,585		
Swale	2,656	852	3,508			Tendring	2,487	667	3,154		
Thanet	4,032	1,073	5,105			Thurrock	2,999	903	3,902		
Tonbridge and Malling	1,144	382	1,526			Uttlesford	482	194	676		
Tunbridge Wells	1,090	351	1,441			<b>Hertfordshire</b>	<b>11,094</b>	<b>3,523</b>	<b>14,617</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Oxfordshire</b>	<b>5,469</b>	<b>1,831</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	Broxbourne	1,223	439	1,662		
Cherwell	1,025	362	1,387			Dacorum	1,342	386	1,728		
Oxford	2,350	730	3,080			East Hertfordshire	950	349	1,299		
South Oxfordshire	851	298	1,149			Hertsmer	929	328	1,257		
Vale of White Horse	694	209	903			North Hertfordshire	1,328	448	1,776		
West Oxfordshire	549	232	781			St Albans	940	312	1,252		
<b>Surrey</b>	<b>7,588</b>	<b>2,303</b>	<b>9,891</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	Stevenage	1,501	450	1,951		
Elmbridge	963	311	1,274			Three Rivers	744	222	966		
Epsom and Ewell	530	188	718			Watford	1,207	306	1,513		
Guildford	913	261	1,174			Welwyn Hatfield	930	283	1,213		
Mole Valley	427	103	530			<b>Norfolk</b>	<b>14,785</b>	<b>4,744</b>	<b>19,529</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Reigate and Banstead	966	290	1,256			Breckland	1,493	574	2,067		
Runnymede	574	182	756			Broadland	1,226	482	1,708		
Spelthorne	939	297	1,236			Great Yarmouth	3,037	861	3,898		
Surrey Heath	441	126	567			North Norfolk	1,431	479	1,910		
Tandridge	581	181	762			Norwich	4,091	1,098	5,189		
Waverley	646	199	845			South Norfolk	1,283	481	1,764		
Woking	608	165	773			West Norfolk	2,224	769	2,993		
<b>West Sussex</b>	<b>6,882</b>	<b>2,159</b>	<b>9,041</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>Suffolk</b>	<b>10,814</b>	<b>3,514</b>	<b>14,328</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Adur	672	232	904			Babergh	935	333	1,268		
Arun	1,395	416	1,811			Forest Heath	572	185	757		
Chichester	873	292	1,165			Ipswich	2,852	763	3,615		
Crawley	1,158	365	1,523			Mid Suffolk	758	306	1,064		
Horsham	763	274	1,037			St Edmundsbury	1,135	451	1,586		
MidSussex	775	243	1,018			Suffolk Coastal	1,477	483	1,960		
Worthing	1,246	337	1,583			Waveney	3,085	993	4,078		
<b>LONDON</b>						<b>SOUTH WEST</b>					
<b>Greater London</b>	<b>206,434</b>	<b>72,297</b>	<b>278,731</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>Avon (former county)</b>					
Barking and Dagenham	3,861	1,180	5,041			Bath and North East Somerset	2,633	927	3,560	4.7	4.1
Barnet	5,633	2,220	7,853			Bristol	10,491	2,920	13,411	6.0	5.5
Bexley	4,113	1,466	5,579			North Somerset	2,399	750	3,149	5.7	4.6
Brent	9,803	3,458	13,261			South Gloucestershire	2,531	860	3,391	3.8	3.3
Bromley	4,638	1,499	6,137			<b>Cornwall</b>	<b>10,793</b>	<b>3,493</b>	<b>14,286</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Camden	6,880	2,819	9,699			Caradon	1,246	450	1,696		
City of London	77	23	100			Carrick	2,066	615	2,681		
City of Westminster	4,707	1,943	6,650			Isles of Scilly	4	5	9		
Croydon	7,872	2,597	10,469			Kerrier	2,265	693	2,958		
Ealing	6,960	2,343	9,303			North Cornwall	1,359	455	1,814		
						Penwith	1,889	604	2,493		
						Restormel	1,964	671	2,635		

+ Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government-supported training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. All the county rates shown are calculated using mid-1996 based denominators.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at May 8 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		
				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce	
<b>Derbyshire (former county)</b>						<b>Derby</b>	6,326	1,717	8,043	7.7	7.1
<b>Rest of Derbyshire</b>	<b>12,732</b>	<b>3,638</b>	<b>16,370</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>Amber Valley</b>	1,740	530	2,270		
Bolsover	1,749	397	2,146			<b>Bolton</b>	4,880	1,134	6,014		
<b>East Midlands</b>						Bury	2,338	664	3,002		
<b>Derbyshire (former county)</b>						Manchester	17,031	4,376	21,407		
Derby	6,326	1,717	8,043	7.7	7.1	Oldham	4,361	1,123	5,484		
<b>Rest of Derbyshire</b>	<b>12,732</b>	<b>3,638</b>	<b>16,370</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>56,748</b>	<b>14,732</b>	<b>71,480</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>Bolton</b>	<b>4,880</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>6,014</b>			<b>Barnsley</b>	<b>5,786</b>	<b>1,451</b>	<b>7,237</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>
<b>Bury</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>3,002</b>			Barnsley	5,786	1,451	7,237		
<b>Manchester</b>	<b>17,031</b>	<b>4,376</b>	<b>21,407</b>			Doncaster	9,044	2,235	11,279		
<b>Oldham</b>	<b>4,361</b>	<b>1,123</b>									



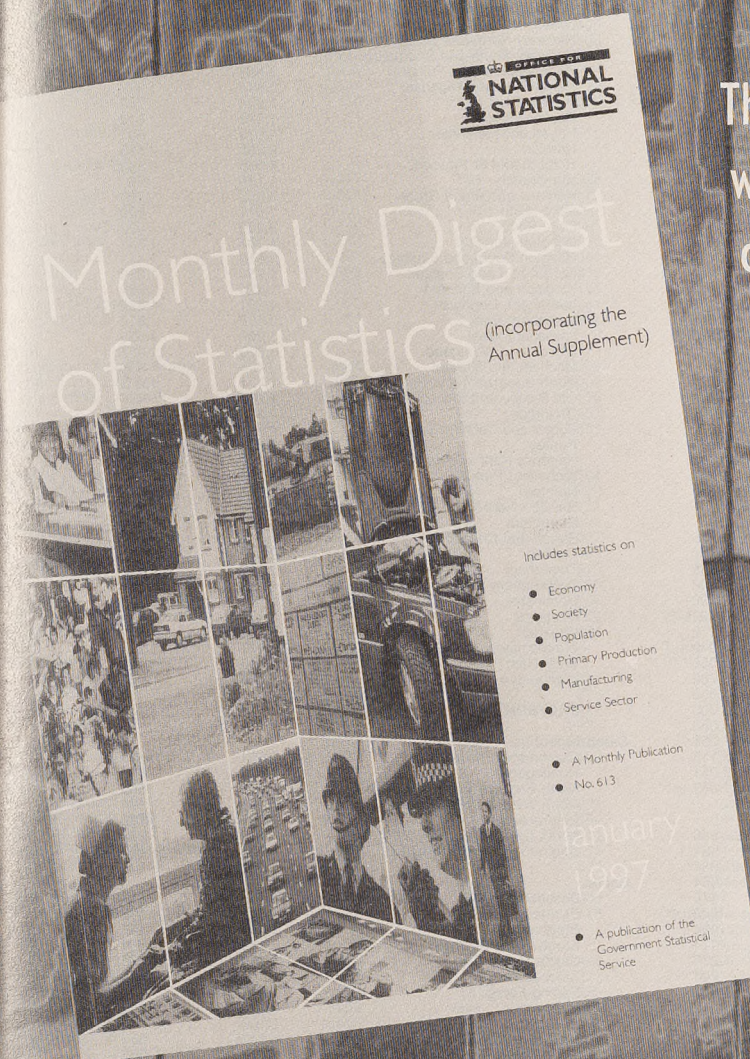
## 2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at May 8 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		
				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce	
Rochdale	4,996	1,275	6,271			Edinburgh, City of	10,362	2,860	13,222	4.9	4.6
Salford	5,017	1,215	6,232			Falkirk	3,418	967	4,385	8.2	7.0
Stockport	4,018	975	4,993			Fife	8,841	2,651	11,492	9.2	7.6
Tameside	4,137	1,221	5,358			Glasgow, City of	23,631	5,889	29,520	8.4	6.1
Trafford	3,634	965	4,599			Highland	5,439	1,672	7,111	8.4	7.2
Wigan	6,336	1,784	8,120			Inverclyde	2,130	523	2,653	8.3	7.7
<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>23,733</b>	<b>6,396</b>	<b>30,129</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	Midlothian	1,317	310	1,627	8.0	6.7
Blackburn	2,877	637	3,514			Orkney	1,598	594	2,192	7.1	6.0
Blackpool	3,967	951	4,918			North Ayrshire	3,915	1,217	5,132	10.9	9.8
Burnley	1,222	321	1,543			North Lanarkshire	8,953	2,338	11,291	10.2	9.1
Chorley	1,274	380	1,654			Orkney Islands	256	90	346	4.7	3.8
Fylde	507	126	633			Perthshire and Kinross	2,323	733	3,056	6.6	5.4
Hyndburn	1,130	334	1,464			Renfrewshire	4,387	1,143	5,530	6.2	5.7
Lancaster	2,963	889	3,852			Shetland Islands	346	116	462	4.3	3.8
Pendle	1,132	331	1,463			South Ayrshire	2,844	876	3,720	7.8	6.9
Preston	3,116	792	3,908			South Lanarkshire	6,924	1,822	8,746	8.3	7.2
Ribble Valley	331	123	454			Stirling	1,632	475	2,107	5.8	5.0
Rossendale	716	233	949			West Dunbartonshire	3,539	847	4,386	12.1	10.8
South Ribble	1,039	313	1,352			West Lothian	2,754	771	3,525	6.3	5.7
West Lancashire	2,169	603	2,772			Western Isles	864	253	1,117	11.4	8.1
Wyre	1,290	363	1,653			<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	<b>49,161</b>	<b>12,148</b>	<b>61,309</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>
<b>MERSEYSIDE</b>						Antrim	883	267	1,150		
Merseyside	49,348	13,021	62,369	12.1	10.9	Ards	1,364	398	1,762		
Knowsley	6,100	1,532	7,632			Armagh	1,386	379	1,765		
Liverpool	20,822	5,408	26,230			Ballymena	1,202	395	1,597		
Sefton	7,750	2,053	9,803			Ballymoney	743	152	895		
St Helens	4,504	1,164	5,668			Banbridge	561	170	731		
Wirral	10,172	2,864	13,036			Belfast	11,976	2,663	14,639		
<b>NORTH EAST</b>						Carrickfergus	863	253	1,116		
Cleveland (former county)						Castlereagh	1,095	294	1,389		
Hartlepool	3,433	810	4,243	12.5	11.2	Coleraine	1,759	501	2,260		
Middlesbrough	5,749	1,396	7,145	11.1	10.5	Cookstown	910	212	1,122		
Redcar and Cleveland	4,589	1,102	5,691	12.0	10.5	Craigavon	1,704	435	2,139		
Stockton-on-Tees	5,749	1,569	7,318	9.6	8.6	Derry	4,736	974	5,710		
<b>Durham (former county)</b>						Down	1,658	545	2,203		
Darlington	2,792	739	3,531	7.5	7.1	Dungannon	1,557	401	1,958		
<b>Rest of Durham</b>	<b>10,962</b>	<b>2,738</b>	<b>13,700</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	Fermainagh	1,970	460	2,430		
Chester-le-Street	1,192	303	1,495			Lame	664	186	850		
Derwentside	2,281	541	2,822			Lisavady	1,137	242	1,379		
Durham	1,604	464	2,068			Lisburn	2,184	621	2,805		
Easington	2,092	432	2,524			Magherafelt	974	237	1,211		
Sedgefield	1,767	488	2,255			Moyle	642	122	764		
Teesdale	868	135	1,003			Newry and Mourne	3,170	661	3,831		
Wear Valley	1,658	375	2,033			Newtownabbey	1,452	402	1,854		
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>6,707</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>8,617</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	North Down	1,341	506	1,847		
Alnwick	660	207	867			Ormagh	1,643	396	2,039		
Berwick-upon-Tweed	463	119	582			Strabane	1,587	276	1,863		
Blyth Valley	2,079	612	2,691								
Castle Morpeth	815	238	1,053								
Tynedale	758	251	1,009								
Wansbeck	1,932	483	2,415								
<b>Tyne and Wear</b>	<b>35,678</b>	<b>8,523</b>	<b>44,201</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>						
Gateshead	5,447	1,256	6,703								
Newcastle upon Tyne	9,716	2,362	12,078								
North Tyneside	5,587	1,469	7,056								
South Tyneside	5,790	1,367	7,157								
Sunderland	9,138	2,069	11,207								
<b>WALES</b>											
Blaenau Gwent	1,992	515	2,507	11.9	10.5						
Bridgend	2,414	689	3,103	8.8	7.6						
Caerphilly	3,891	952	4,843	9.8	8.8						
Cardiff	7,964	2,070	10,034	5.8	5.4						
Camarthenshire	3,544	1,049	4,593	8.3	6.8						
Ceredigion	1,112	377	1,489	7.8	5.5						
Conwy	2,292	580	2,872	8.9	6.7						
Denbighshire	1,795	473	2,268	7.2	6.2						
Flintshire	2,151	662	2,813	5.0	4.5						
Gwynedd	3,304	911	4,215	9.2	7.1						
Isle of Anglesey	1,923	575	2,498	13.7	10.5						
Merthyr Tydfil	1,565	367	1,932	9.7	8.3						
Monmouthshire	1,115	410	1,525	5.3	4.6						
Neath Port Talbot	2,950	767	3,717	8.5	7.5						
Newport	3,459	948	4,407	7.1	6.5						
Pembrokeshire	3,286	914	4,200	13.4	9.4						
Powys	1,403	501	1,904	4.7	3.4						
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	5,428	1,297	6,725	8.9	7.7						
Swansea	5,317	1,324	6,641	7.5	6.8						
The Vale of Glamorgan	2,300	697	2,997	5.9	5.2						
Torfaen	1,865	499	2,364	6.3	5.4						
Wrexham	2,076	599	2,675	5.3	4.7						
<b>SCOTLAND</b>											
Aberdeen, City of	3,522	1,058	4,580	2.7	2.5						
Aberdeenshire	2,175	876	3,051	4.4	3.8						
Angus	2,375	924	3,299	10.0	8.7						
Argyll and Bute	1,970	605	2,575	8.0	6.2						
Borders, The Scottish	1,293	425	1,718	4.6	3.7						
Clackmannanshire, The	1,267	366	1,633	12.3	8.1						
Dumfries and Galloway	3,266	1,094	4,360	7.9	6.5						
Dundee, City of	5,509	1,451	6,960	8.7	8.2						
East Ayrshire	3,857	1,001	4,858	12.1	10.1						
East Dunbartonshire	1,646	545	2,191	9.1	7.7						
East Lothian	1,551	382	1,933	8.8	4.7						
East Renfrewshire	1,157	400	1,557	9.6	7.5						

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ISSN 0308 6666



# 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at May 8 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>							
<b>Berkshire</b>							
Bracknell	778	222	1,000	Beckenham	2,047	628	2,675
Maidenhead	762	195	957	Bethnal Green and Bow	5,210	1,364	6,574
Newbury	692	213	905	Bexleyheath and Crayford	1,383	501	1,884
Reading East	1,348	353	1,701	Brent East	3,873	1,319	5,192
Reading West	1,245	308	1,553	Brent North	1,663	712	2,375
Slough	2,015	536	2,551	Brent South	4,267	1,427	5,694
Windsor	787	274	1,061	Brentford and Isleworth	2,328	876	3,204
Wokingham	413	138	551	Bromley and Chislehurst	1,286	441	1,727
<b>Isle of Wight</b>							
Isle of Wight	3,179	992	4,171	Camberwell and Peckham	4,257	1,507	5,764
<b>Kent</b>							
Ashford	1,607	461	2,068	Carshalton and Wallington	1,514	487	2,001
Canterbury	1,713	479	2,192	Chingford and Woodford Green	1,381	473	1,854
Chatham and Aylesford	1,768	532	2,300	Chipping Barnet	1,369	512	1,881
Dartford	1,721	503	2,224	Cities of London and Westminster	2,416	958	3,374
Dover	2,483	684	3,167	Croydon Central	2,851	880	3,731
Faversham and Mid Kent	1,291	424	1,715	Croydon North	3,829	1,329	5,158
Folkestone and Hythe	2,731	666	3,397	Croydon South	1,192	388	1,580
Gillingham	1,676	563	2,239	Dagenham	1,791	521	2,312
Gravesham	2,136	618	2,754	Dulwich and West Norwood	3,787	1,417	5,204
Maidstone and The Weald	1,290	373	1,663	Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	3,887	1,401	5,288
Medway	2,041	669	2,710	Ealing North	2,369	803	3,172
North Thanet	2,641	682	3,323	Ealing Southall	2,385	921	3,306
Sevenoaks	921	309	1,230	East Ham	4,005	1,183	5,188
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	2,109	693	2,802	Edmonton	2,942	957	3,899
South Thanet	2,272	627	2,899	Eltham	2,080	641	2,721
Tonbridge and Malling	925	293	1,218	Enfield North	2,251	722	2,973
Tunbridge Wells	924	304	1,228	Enfield, Southgate	1,837	678	2,515
<b>Oxfordshire</b>							
Banbury	906	311	1,217	Erith and Thamesmead	3,442	1,120	4,562
Henley	537	180	717	Feltham and Heston	2,218	689	2,907
Oxford East	1,975	600	2,575	Finchley and Golders Green	1,978	853	2,831
Oxford West and Abingdon	804	272	1,076	Greenwich and Woolwich	3,731	1,274	5,005
Wantage	670	225	895	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	5,722	2,100	7,822
Witney	577	243	820	Hackney South and Shoreditch	5,997	1,992	7,989
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>							
Aylesbury	1,111	348	1,459	Hammersmith and Fulham	3,653	1,559	5,212
Beaconsfield	610	231	841	Hampstead and Highgate	2,844	1,377	4,221
Buckingham	522	163	685	Harrow East	1,924	762	2,686
Chesham and Amersham	550	143	693	Harrow West	1,420	513	1,933
Milton Keynes South West	1,592	508	2,100	Hayes and Harlington	1,619	531	2,150
North East Milton Keynes	1,232	434	1,666	Hendon	2,286	855	3,141
Wycombe	1,250	318	1,568	Holborn and St Pancras	4,036	1,442	5,478
<b>East Sussex</b>							
Bexhill and Battle	971	304	1,275	Hornchurch	1,156	360	1,516
Brighton Kemptown	2,845	888	3,733	Horsey and Wood Green	3,956	1,590	5,546
Brighton Pavilion	3,544	1,272	4,816	Ilford North	1,611	590	2,201
Eastbourne	1,466	483	1,949	Ilford South	2,930	992	3,922
Hastings and Rye	2,826	739	3,565	Islington North	4,701	1,847	6,548
Hove	2,530	888	3,418	Islington South and Finsbury	3,840	1,479	5,319
Lewes	955	297	1,252	Kensington and Chelsea	1,954	1,038	2,992
Wealden	688	264	952	Kingston and Surbiton	1,424	530	1,954
<b>Hampshire</b>							
Aldershot	825	281	1,106	Lewisham, Deptford	4,291	1,456	5,747
Basingstoke	1,062	338	1,400	Lewisham East	2,553	814	3,367
East Hampshire	994	301	1,295	Lewisham West	3,286	1,055	4,341
Eastleigh	863	240	1,103	Leyton and Wanstead	3,359	1,077	4,436
Fareham	813	285	1,098	Mitcham and Morden	2,494	830	3,324
Gosport	1,271	438	1,709	North Southwark and Bermondsey	4,471	1,502	5,973
Havant	1,745	428	2,173	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,190	471	1,661
New Forest East	785	264	1,049	Orpington	1,305	430	1,735
New Forest West	801	255	1,056	Poplar and Canning Town	4,711	1,289	6,000
North East Hampshire	584	198	782	Putney	1,804	684	2,488
North West Hampshire	621	232	853	Regent's Park and Kensington North	4,194	1,773	5,967
Portsmouth North	1,812	491	2,303	Richmond Park	1,329	565	1,894
Portsmouth South	3,222	828	4,050	Romford	1,077	352	1,429
Romsey	712	244	956	Ruislip - Northwood	852	274	1,126
Southampton Itchen	2,545	571	3,116	Streatham	4,867	1,863	6,730
Southampton Test	2,596	615	3,211	Sutton and Cheam	988	332	1,320
Winchester	809	258	1,067	Tooting	3,082	1,080	4,162
<b>Surrey</b>							
East Surrey	727	229	956	Tottenham	6,223	2,065	8,288
Epsom and Ewell	739	242	981	Twickenham	1,280	452	1,732
Esher and Walton	794	242	1,036	Upminster	1,160	335	1,495
Guildford	741	223	964	Uxbridge	1,154	389	1,543
Mole Valley	460	118	578	Vauxhall	5,790	2,024	7,814
Reigate	669	203	872	Walthamstow	3,315	1,121	4,436
Runnymede and Weybridge	743	251	994	West Ham	4,345	1,345	5,690
South West Surrey	545	169	714	Wimbledon	1,288	469	1,757
Spelthorne	939	297	1,236	<b>EASTERN</b>			
Surrey Heath	591	153	744	<b>Cambridgeshire</b>			
Woking	640	176	816	Cambridge	1,604	525	2,129
<b>West Sussex</b>							
Arundel and South Downs	559	202	761	Huntingdon	1,026	426	1,452
Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	1,044	301	1,345	North East Cambridgeshire	1,596	565	2,161
Chichester	841	278	1,119	North West Cambridgeshire	1,253	394	1,647
Crawley	1,158	365	1,523	Peterborough	2,386	722	3,108
East Worthing and Shoreham	1,070	358	1,428	South Cambridgeshire	701	232	933
Horsham	619	222	841	South East Cambridgeshire	780	296	1,076
Mid Sussex	596	175	771	<b>Essex</b>			
Worthing West	995	258	1,253	Basildon	2,158	713	2,871
<b>LONDON</b>							
Barking	2,070	659	2,729	Billerica	1,611	509	2,120
Battersea	2,833	1,052	3,885	Braintree	1,290	477	1,767
<b>Hertfordshire</b>							
Broxbourne	1,262	450	1,712	Brentwood and Ongar	863	260	1,123
Hemel Hempstead	1,037	296	1,333	Castle Point	1,348	468	1,816
Hertford and Stortford	755	260	1,015	Colchester	1,617	527	2,144
<b>Bedfordshire</b>							
Bedford	2,034	647	2,681	Epping Forest	1,317	497	1,814
North Northamptonshire	1,767	523	2,290	Harlow	1,630	515	2,145
North Bedfordshire	2,484	675	3,159	Harwich	2,108	544	2,652
North West Bedfordshire	638	286	924	Maldon and East Chelmsford	1,142	350	1,492
South Bedfordshire	773	287	1,060	North Essex	797	259	1,056
West Bedfordshire	1,074	342	1,416	Rayleigh	989	349	1,338
<b>Suffolk</b>							
Bury St Edmunds	969	388	1,357	Rochford and Southend East	3,377	905	4,282
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	1,137	369	1,506	Saffron Walden	801	325	1,126
Ipswich	2,298	602	2,900	Southend West	2,045	639	2,684
South Suffolk	974	344	1,318	Thurrock	2,515	734	3,249
Suffolk Coastal	1,425	476	1,901	West Chelmsford	1,234	416	1,650
Waveney	2,881	912	3,793	<b>West Midlands</b>			
West Suffolk	1,130	423	1,553	<b>Alderley</b>			
<b>South West</b>							
<b>Avon (former county)</b>							
Bath	1,917	651	2,568	Birmingham Aldridge - Brownhills	1,298	423	1,721
Bristol East	2,802	769	3,571	Birmingham Edgbaston	2,619	799	3,418
Bristol North West	2,091	546	2,637	Birmingham Erdington	3,254	879	4,133
Bristol South	2,949	716	3,665	Birmingham Hall Green	2,130	580	2,710
Bristol West	2,694	938	3,632	Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,910	737	3,647
Kingswood	1,439	442	1,881	Birmingham Ladywood	6,445	1,695	8,140
Northavon	898	314	1,212	Birmingham Northfield	1,959	592	2,551
Wansdyke	865	331	1,196	Birmingham Perry Barr	3,275	950	4,225
Weston-Super-Mare	1,677	514	2,191	Birmingham Selly Oak	2,496	777	3,273
Woodspring	722	236	958	Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	5,468	1,549	7,017
<b>Cornwall</b>							
Falmouth and Camborne	2,634	712	3,346	Birmingham Yardley	1,971	566	2,537
North Cornwall	2,093	711	2,804	Coventry North East	2,953	795	3,748
South East Cornwall	1,571	565	2,136	Coventry North West	2,084	673	2,757
St Ives	2,497	864	3,361	Coventry South	2,300	632	2,932
Truro and St Austell	1,998	641	2,639	Dudley North	2,328	666	2,994
<b>Devon</b>							
East Devon	900	294	1,194	Dudley South	1,698	554	2,252
Exeter	2,195	644	2,839	Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,703	507	2,210
North Devon	1,567	544	2,111	Meriden	2,195	654	2,849
Plymouth Devonport	2,711	793	3,504	Solihull	1,044	405	1,449
Plymouth Sutton	3,847	1,180	5,027	Stourbridge	1,477	464	1,941
South West Devon	1,074	391	1,465	Sutton Coldfield	1,037	408	1,445
Teignbridge	1,504	469	1,973	Walsall North	2,831	750	3,581
Tiverton and Honiton	1,011	354	1,365	Walsall South	2,808	862	3,670
Torbay	2,569	687	3,256	Warley	2,503	774	3,277
Torridge and West Devon	1,607	597	2,204	West Bromwich East	2,523	767	3,290
Totnes	1,329	475	1,804	West Bromwich West	2,791	810	3,601
<b>Gloucestershire</b>							
Cheltenham	1,812	530	2,342	Wolverhampton North East	2,433	644	3,077
Cotswold	597	218	815	Wolverhampton South East	2,333	596	2,929
Forest of Dean	1,034	387	1,421	Wolverhampton South West	2,203	709	2,912
Gloucester	2,297	681	2,978	<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>			
Stroud	1,111	429	1,540	<b>Lincolnshire</b>			
Tewkesbury	875	324	1,199	Boston and Skegness	1,315	442	1,757
<b>Dorset</b>							
Bournemouth East	1,755	468	2,223	Gainsborough	1,317	481	1,798
Bournemouth West	2,114	550	2,664	Grantham and Stamford	1,164	429	1,593
Christchurch	752	279	1,031	Lincoln	2,854	799	3,653
Mid Dorset and North Poole	898	278	1,176				



# 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at May 8 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
North East Derbyshire	1,783	526	2,309	Ashton under Lyne	2,150	541	2,691
South Derbyshire	1,414	438	1,852	Bolton North East	1,981	392	2,373
West Derbyshire	908	345	1,253	Bolton South East	1,933	443	2,376
<b>Leicestershire</b>				Bolton West	1,265	299	1,564
Blaby	741	270	1,011	Bury North	1,041	306	1,347
Bosworth	681	269	950	Bury South	1,297	358	1,655
Charnwood	833	312	1,145	Cheadle	680	216	896
Harborough	863	315	1,178	Denton and Reddish	1,625	460	2,085
Leicester East	2,101	714	2,815	Eccles	1,793	427	2,220
Leicester South	3,120	859	3,979	Hazel Grove	912	223	1,135
Leicester West	3,038	794	3,832	Heywood and Middleton	2,261	642	2,903
Loughborough	1,191	410	1,601	Leigh	1,763	500	2,263
North West Leicestershire	1,106	333	1,439	Makerfield	1,758	508	2,266
Rutland and Melton	623	245	868	Manchester Blackley	3,039	664	3,703
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>				Manchester Central	5,037	1,246	6,283
<b>Humberside (former county)</b>				Manchester Gorton	3,727	1,013	4,740
Beverley and Holderness	1,328	498	1,826	Manchester Withington	2,848	907	3,755
Brigg and Goole	1,591	501	2,092	Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,722	445	2,167
Cleethorpes	1,999	719	2,718	Oldham West and Royton	2,084	543	2,627
East Yorkshire	1,732	527	2,259	Rochdale	2,575	594	3,169
Great Grimsby	3,345	829	4,174	Salford	2,407	548	2,955
Haltemprice and Howden	817	340	1,157	Stalybridge and Hyde	1,694	530	2,224
Kingston upon Hull East	2,941	784	3,725	Stockport	1,809	400	2,209
Kingston upon Hull North	3,398	968	4,366	Stretford and Urmston	2,132	539	2,671
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,986	896	3,882	Wigan	2,084	581	2,665
Scunthorpe	1,888	564	2,452	Worsley	1,548	435	1,983
<b>North Yorkshire</b>				Wythenshawe and Sale East	2,744	611	3,355
Harrogate and Knaresborough	975	371	1,346	<b>Lancashire</b>			
Richmond	884	363	1,247	Blackburn	2,423	494	2,917
Ryedale	778	322	1,100	Blackpool North and Fleetwood	2,017	492	2,509
Scarborough and Whitby	2,124	613	2,737	Blackpool South	2,857	682	3,539
Selby	1,294	463	1,757	Burnley	1,222	321	1,543
Skipton and Ripon	666	261	927	Chorley	1,274	380	1,654
Vale of York	669	328	997	Fylde	754	189	943
York, City of	2,429	696	3,125	Hyndburn	1,238	378	1,616
<b>South Yorkshire</b>				Lancaster and Wyre	1,214	437	1,651
Barnsley Central	2,354	535	2,889	Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,114	586	2,700
Barnsley East and Mexborough	2,492	616	3,108	Pendle	1,132	331	1,463
Barnsley West and Penistone	1,764	508	2,272	Preston	2,769	676	3,445
Don Valley	2,188	586	2,774	Ribble Valley	646	244	890
Doncaster Central	3,348	874	4,222	Rossendale and Darwen	1,062	332	1,394
Doncaster North	2,684	567	3,251	South Ribble	969	298	1,267
Rother Valley	2,220	643	2,863	West Lancashire	2,042	556	2,598
Rotherham	3,059	723	3,782	<b>MERSEYSIDE</b>			
Sheffield Attercliffe	2,270	644	2,914	<b>Merseyside</b>			
Sheffield Brightside	3,404	789	4,193	Birkenhead	3,976	955	4,931
Sheffield Hallam	4,692	1,268	5,960	Bootle	3,635	803	4,438
Sheffield Heeley	1,059	415	1,474	Crosby	1,656	460	2,116
Sheffield Hillsborough	2,843	764	3,607	Knowsley North and Sefton East	3,085	863	3,948
Sheffield Hillsborough	2,025	706	2,731	Knowsley South	3,699	894	4,593
Wentworth	2,537	585	3,122	Liverpool Garston	2,851	761	3,612
<b>West Yorkshire</b>				Liverpool Riverside	5,439	1,460	6,899
Batley and Spen	1,696	406	2,102	Liverpool Walton	4,281	1,097	5,378
Bradford North	3,208	825	4,033	Liverpool Wavertree	3,910	1,027	4,937
Bradford South	2,484	602	3,086	Liverpool West Derby	4,341	1,063	5,404
Bradford West	3,703	1,008	4,711	Southport	1,775	565	2,340
Calder Valley	1,530	484	2,014	St Helens North	2,098	551	2,649
Colne Valley	1,470	477	1,947	St Helens South	2,406	613	3,019
Dewsbury	1,541	375	1,916	Wallasey	3,242	918	4,160
Elmet	1,230	368	1,598	Wirral South	1,426	446	1,872
Halifax	2,689	735	3,424	Wirral West	1,528	545	2,073
Hemsworth	2,016	503	2,519	<b>NORTH EAST</b>			
Huddersfield	2,663	735	3,398	<b>Cleveland (former county)</b>			
Keighley	1,420	547	1,967	Hartlepool	3,433	810	4,243
Leeds Central	4,251	973	5,224	Middlesbrough	4,465	1,072	5,537
Leeds East	3,168	806	3,974	Middlesbrough South and East	2,650	688	3,338
Leeds North East	1,972	630	2,602	Redcar	3,223	738	3,961
Leeds North West	1,351	458	1,809	Stockton North	3,301	868	4,169
Leeds West	2,332	582	2,914	Stockton South	2,448	701	3,149
Morley and Rothwell	1,496	389	1,885	<b>Northumberland</b>			
Normanton	1,323	410	1,733	Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,472	420	1,892
Pontefract and Castleford	2,032	524	2,556	Blyth Valley	2,079	612	2,691
Pudsey	843	297	1,140	Hexham	880	300	1,180
Shipley	1,317	419	1,736	Wansbeck	2,276	578	2,854
Wakefield	2,112	583	2,695	<b>Durham</b>			
<b>NORTH WEST</b>				Bishop Auckland	1,929	476	2,405
<b>Cheshire</b>				Darlington	2,662	683	3,345
Chester, City of	1,624	438	2,062	Durham, City of	1,604	464	2,068
Congleton	844	278	1,122	Easington	1,858	390	2,248
Crewe and Nantwich	1,589	485	2,074	North Durham	2,128	507	2,635
Eddisbury	1,041	279	1,320	North West Durham	2,069	522	2,591
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,526	424	1,950	Sedgefield	1,504	435	1,939
Halton	2,426	655	3,081	<b>Tyne and Wear</b>			
Macclesfield	1,068	302	1,370	Blaydon	1,887	471	2,358
Tatton	787	197	984	Gateshead East and Washington West	2,013	541	2,554
Warrington North	1,638	469	2,107	Houghton and Washington East	2,178	515	2,693
Warrington South	1,279	417	1,696	Jarrow	2,575	621	3,196
Weaver Vale	1,955	586	2,541	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,802	802	3,604
<b>Cumbria</b>				Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsen	3,194	784	3,978
Barrow and Furness	2,340	556	2,896	Newcastle upon Tyne North	2,198	499	2,697
Carlisle	1,946	546	2,492	North Tyneside	2,693	698	3,391
Copeland	2,223	561	2,784	South Shields	3,455	796	4,251
Penrith and The Border	871	332	1,203	Sunderland North	2,769	572	3,341
Westmorland and Lonsdale	658	221	879	Sunderland South	3,491	764	4,255
Workington	2,361	629	2,990	Tyne Bridge	4,180	865	5,045
<b>Greater Manchester</b>				Tynemouth	2,243	595	2,838
Altrincham and Sale West	1,138	321	1,459				

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at May 8 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>WALES</b>				Paisley South	2,141	526	2,667
Aberavon	1,455	381	1,836	Perth	1,577	482	2,059
Alyn and Deeside	1,163	354	1,517	Ross Skye and Inverness West	2,022	645	2,667
Blaenau Gwent	1,992	515	2,507	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	791	261	1,052
Brecon and Radnorshire	871	307	1,178	Stirling	1,321	385	1,706
Bridgend	1,348	421	1,769	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,366	433	1,799
Caeramarfon	1,754	461	2,215	Tweeddale Ettrick and Lauderdale	723	234	957
Caerphilly	2,124	518	2,642	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	636	299	935
Cardiff Central	2,144	659	2,803	West Renfrewshire	1,065	285	1,350
Cardiff North	965	287	1,252	Western Isles	864	253	1,117
Cardiff South and Penarth	2,669	592	3,261	<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>			
Cardiff West	2,489	613	3,102	Belfast East	2,326	590	2,916
Cardarthen East and Dinefwr	1,174	362	1,536	Belfast North	3,508	715	4,223
Cardarthen West and South	1,863	517	2,380	Belfast South	2,765	986	3,751
Ceredigion	1,112	377	1,489	Belfast West	4,949	728	5,675
Clwyd South	1,064	301	1,365	East Antrim	2,289	607	2,896
Clwyd West	1,474	292	1,766	East Londonderry	2,896	743	3,639
Conwy	1,901	484	2,385	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,897	729	3,626
Llyn Valley	1,661	370	2,031	Foyle	4,736	974	5,710
Gower	988	308	1,296	Lagan Valley	1,409	494	1,903
Islwyn	1,238	356	1,594	Mid Ulster	2,514	581	3,095
Llanelli	1,225	330	1,555	Newry and Armagh	3,516	772	4,288
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,820	535	2,355	North Antrim	2,587	669	3,256
Meirionnydd Tydfil and Rhymney	896	299	1,195	North Down	2,107	570	2,677
Monmouth	2,107	471	2,578	South Antrim	1,423	501	1,924
Montgomeryshire	1,047	311	1,358	South Down	1,593	467	2,060
Neath	504	188	692	Strangford	2,632	767	3,399
Newport East	1,495	386	1,881	Upper Bann	1,752	507	2,259
Newport West	1,681	485	2,166	West Tyrone	2,039	545	2,584
Ogmore	1,972	534	2,506		3,230	672	3,902
Pontypridd	1,370	362	1,732				
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,607	434	2,041				
Rhondda	1,973	549	2,522				
Swansea East	1,986	449	2,435				
Swansea West	1,981	430	2,411				
Torfaen	2,998	538	3,536				
Vale of Clwyd	2,098	452	2,550				
Vale of Glamorgan	1,739	462	2,201				
Wrexham	1,468	366	1,834				
Ynys-Mon	1,867	566	2,433				
	1,230	366	1,596				
	1,923	575	2,498				
<b>SCOTLAND</b>							
Aberdeen Central	1,521	457	1,978				
Aberdeen North	969	260	1,229				
Aberdeen South	1,032	341	1,				



# 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Selected countries

		EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)	THOUSANDS
<b>STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>													
1992		9.3	6.9	10.1	10.7	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	13.0	10.4	6.6	
1993		10.7	7.2	10.8	10.8	..	8.9	11.2	10.1	17.5	11.7	7.9	
1994		11.1	7.0	9.6	9.7	..	10.0	10.3	8.2	17.9	12.3	8.4	
1995		10.7	6.8	8.8	8.5	3.8	9.9	9.5	7.1	16.6	11.6	8.2	
1996	Mar	11.0	6.9	8.4	8.5	4.6	9.9	9.3	7.2	16.2	12.3	9.0	
	Apr	10.9	6.8	8.4	8.9	4.2	10.0	9.4	6.3	15.8	12.1	8.9	
	May	10.9	6.9	8.3	8.5	4.1	9.8	9.4	6.1	16.6	12.2	8.9	
	Jun	10.9	6.8	8.3	8.3	4.1	9.7	10.0	6.0	16.1	12.3	8.9	
	Jul	10.9	6.8	8.2	8.5	4.1	9.7	9.9	6.4	15.5	12.3	8.9	
	Aug	10.9	6.7	8.2	8.7	4.1	9.8	9.5	6.1	15.7	12.4	8.9	
	Sep	10.9	6.8	8.4	8.7	4.1	9.7	10.0	5.7	15.1	12.5	9.0	
	Oct	10.9	6.8	8.1	8.8	4.4	9.6	10.0	5.6	15.0	12.6	9.1	
	Nov	10.8	6.8	7.8	8.4	4.3	9.5	10.0	6.4	15.3	12.6	9.3	
	Dec	10.9	6.8	7.8	8.6	4.3	9.5	9.7	6.3	14.9	12.5	9.3	
1997	Jan	10.9	6.8	7.6	8.6	4.4	9.5	9.7	6.6	15.2	12.5	9.6	
	Feb	10.9	6.8	7.4	8.8	4.4	9.5	9.7	6.4	15.0	12.5	9.6	
	Mar	10.9	6.7	7.3	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.3	6.3	15.4	12.5	9.7	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>													
1992		2765	925	2193	193	473	1640	315	328	2818	2995	2995	
1993		2901	939	222	550	1649	345	444	2999	3426	3426	3426	
1994		2618	856	215	589	1541	340	456	3094	3698	3698	3698	
1995		2308	766	216	597	1422	285	430	2976	3622	3622	3622	
1996	May	2166	775	232	592	1418	247	453	3043	3924	3924	3924	
	Jun	2150	757	232	587	1510	243	452	3066	3936	3936	3936	
	Jul	2125	781	231	586	1488	255	450	3046	3938	3938	3938	
	Aug	2109	806	231	588	1432	246	446	3085	3963	3963	3963	
	Sep	2071	800	230	581	1510	235	442	3113	4008	4008	4008	
	Oct	2025	804	230	573	1526	233	440	3101	4057	4057	4057	
	Nov	1930	779	228	571	1532	229	439	3122	4118	4118	4118	
	Dec	1883	792	219	570	1485	226	439	3082	4168	4168	4168	
1997	Jan	1815	791	229	565	1481	230	435	3100	4318	4318	4318	
	Feb	1748	811	232	576	1477	226	430	3092	4319	4319	4319	
	Mar	1711	803	227	577	1418	222	425	3088	429	429	429	
	Apr	1651	802	..	..	1464	..	420	..	4302	..	..	
	May	1636	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4358	..	..	
% rate: latest month			5.8	8.7	7.1	13.5	9.6	8.0	16.7	12.8	11.4	11.4	
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months			-0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>													
1996	May	2147	758	208	555	1444	233	432	2910	3816	3816	3816	
	Jun	2096	731	189	545	1467	225	459	2879	3785	3785	3785	
	Jul	2158	732	187	599	1540	243	468	2919	3912	3912	3912	
	Aug	2176	771	190	620	1453	249	440	3039	3902	3902	3902	
	Sep	2104	800	192	608	1379	221	427	3150	3848	3848	3848	
	Oct	1977	765	214	590	1397	218	425	3179	3866	3866	3866	
	Nov	1871	737	235	579	1447	214	428	3197	3944	3944	3944	
	Dec	1868	806	261	588	1412	214	468	3189	4148	4148	4148	
1997	Jan	1908	854	302	579	1578	259	453	3264	4658	4658	4658	
	Feb	1828	906	289	572	1566	245	438	3205	4677	4677	4677	
	Mar	1745	845	252	560	1530	237	424	3120	4477	4477	4477	
	Apr	1688	800	..	..	1493	..	410	..	4344	..	..	
	May	1620	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4258	..	..	
% rate: latest month			5.8	8.7	7.7	13.1	9.9	8.5	16.1	N/A	11.4	11.4	
Latest month: change on a year ago			-1.8	N/C	-0.4	-0.7	0.1	-1.2	-1.8	N/A	1.0	1.0	

Note 1: The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.  
 Note 2: Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries. The OECD are now using Eurostat unemployment rates for all EU countries. Rates for all other countries are calculated by the OECD.  
 The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.  
 \* The seasonally adjusted series for the United Kingdom takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage (see notes to Table 2.1).  
 + Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18

## Selected countries

		Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##	THOUSANDS
<b>STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>														
1992		7.9	15.4	9.0	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.5	5.8	2.9	7.3	
1993		8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.8	9.5	3.8	6.7	
1994		8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.4	7.0	24.1	9.8	3.6	6.0	
1995		9.7	12.4	11.9	3.1	2.9	7.0	4.9	7.3	22.9	9.2	..	5.5	
1996	Mar	..	12.4	12.0	3.2	3.2	6.5	..	7.5	22.7	9.6	..	5.5	
	Apr	..	12.5	12.0	3.4	3.1	6.7	..	7.5	22.4	10.1	..	5.5	
	May	..	12.4	12.0	3.6	3.1	6.5	5.0	7.4	22.2	10.2	..	5.3	
	Jun	..	12.5	12.0	3.5	3.1	6.5	..	7.3	22.3	9.9	..	5.4	
	Jul	..	12.5	12.0	3.4	3.1	6.7	..	7.3	22.1	10.0	..	5.2	
	Aug	..	12.5	12.1	3.3	3.1	6.7	4.8	7.3	22.0	10.1	..	5.2	
	Sep	..	12.4	11.9	3.3	3.2	6.7	..	7.2	22.1	10.2	..	5.2	
	Oct	..	12.1	11.9	3.3	3.2	6.2	..	7.1	21.7	10.0	..	5.3	
	Nov	..	11.9	12.0	3.3	3.5	6.2	..	7.1	21.7	10.2	..	5.3	
	Dec	..	11.8	12.0	3.3	3.6	6.1	..	7.2	21.6	10.6	..	5.4	
1997	Jan	..	11.7	12.2	3.3	3.6	5.9	..	7.2	21.6	10.3	..	5.3	
	Feb	..	11.6	..	3.3	3.6	5.7	..	7.3	21.7	10.9	..	5.2	
	Mar	..	11.7	..	3.2	..	..	..	7.2	21.4	10.9	..	4.9	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>														
1992		185	283	2549	1421	2.7	337	114	317	2260	..	92	9384	
1993		176	294	2335	1656	3.5	417	118	347	2538	..	163	8734	
1994		180	282	2561	1920	4.6	485	110	396	2647	..	171	7997	
1995		184	278	2724	2098	5.1	462	102	430	2449	..	153	7404	
1996	May	185	282	..	2350	5.7	438	96	..	2277	..	164	7331	
	Jun	190	285	..	2350	5.6	432	91	..	2261	..	166	7119	
	Jul	185	286	2754	2310	5.6	441	91	..	2249	..	167	7276	
	Aug	178	284	..	2220	5.6	441	90	..	2230	..	170	6910	
	Sep	183	281	..	2210	5.6	441	89	..	2233	..	174	7043	
	Oct	183	274	2729	2270	5.8	433	88	..	2238	..	180	7019	
	Nov	180	269	..	2180	6.0	431	87	..	2223	..	184	7187	
	Dec	181	266	..	2220	6.3	428	84	..	2201	..	188	7167	
1997	Jan	191	262	2817	2220	6.2	417	82	..	2197	..	194	7268	
	Feb	191	260	..	2280	6.3	398	81	..	2195	..	195	7205	
	Mar	..	261	..	2190	6.2	387	..	..	2170	..	196	7144	
	Apr	..	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	2156	..	..	..	
	May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
% rate: latest month		N/A	N/A	12.3	3.2	N/A	..	3.6	..	13.5	..	5.5	5.2	
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months		N/A	N/A	0.3	N/C	N/A	..	-0.2	..	-0.2	..	0.3	N/C	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>														
1996	May	157	275	..	2400	5.3	418	88	478	2268	324	162	7166	



# 2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted \*

THOUSANDS

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +							
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married	
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year		
1996	May 9	253.1	1.1	179.3	0.5	73.7	0.6	21.7	
	Jun 13	255.5	-9.8	177.6	-9.6	78.0	-0.1	22.0	
	Jul 11	364.4	-14.4	232.9	-14.1	131.4	-0.4	30.6	
	Aug 8	308.7	-27.5	199.8	-19.4	108.9	-8.1	31.6	
	Sep 12	280.7	-38.4	188.9	-26.9	91.8	-11.5	23.5	
1997	Oct 10	279.0	-41.8	194.7	-29.1	84.3	-12.6	21.1	
	Nov 14	268.7	-43.1	190.3	-28.7	78.3	-14.6	21.2	
	Dec 12	257.7	-30.6	189.9	-22.9	67.8	-7.7	17.9	
	Jan 9	303.3	-19.0	215.0	-8.6	88.3	-10.4	25.3	
	Feb 13	292.3	-16.9	206.6	-13.1	85.7	-3.8	23.0	
1997	Mar 13	263.4	-6.1	188.3	-1.8	75.1	-4.3	21.4	
	Apr 10	270.4	-21.0	190.2	-10.4	80.2	-10.6	25.2	
	May 8	257.0	3.9	185.0	5.7	71.9	-1.8	20.8	
	UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW +						
	Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year		
1996	May 9	336.0	4.9	235.2	2.8	100.8	2.1	32.8	
	Jun 13	299.8	-17.3	216.0	-11.6	83.8	-5.8	25.0	
	Jul 11	297.5	-10.5	214.5	-6.7	82.9	-3.9	21.8	
	Aug 8	288.8	-32.3	202.5	-22.0	86.3	-10.3	21.0	
	Sep 12	343.7	-25.6	225.1	-16.5	118.6	-9.1	36.0	
1997	Oct 10	416.0	8.8	281.1	5.7	134.9	3.0	34.1	
	Nov 14	360.4	31.0	249.7	24.5	110.7	6.5	30.8	
	Dec 12	261.1	0.7	182.9	-1.8	78.2	-1.2	21.2	
	Jan 9	260.5	27.3	179.4	19.9	81.1	7.4	23.0	
	Feb 13	361.6	44.3	258.8	33.3	102.8	11.0	30.1	
1997	Mar 13	352.8	-20.8	254.3	-17.5	98.5	-3.3	28.5	
	Apr 10	332.5	33.7	237.4	24.1	95.1	9.6	28.5	
	May 8	330.0	-6.0	238.1	2.9	92.0	-8.8	26.9	

\* The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.  
 + The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in Table 2.20. While Table 2.20 relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

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

THOUSANDS

INFLOW	Month ending	Age group									
		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE	1996 Dec 12	4.2	16.7	39.1	31.6	24.5	32.7	25.0	8.7	2.9	185.5
	1997 Jan 9	3.9	17.9	43.3	35.8	28.4	37.1	30.1	10.3	3.5	210.4
	Feb 13	6.2	20.2	42.7	33.9	25.9	33.9	26.4	9.4	3.1	201.7
	Mar 13	5.0	17.3	37.7	31.0	24.0	32.1	24.9	8.9	2.7	183.6
	Apr 10	4.8	16.2	36.0	30.6	24.2	33.1	27.9	10.1	3.1	186.0
May 8	5.2	16.7	35.7	30.7	23.6	31.7	25.1	9.0	2.7	180.4	
FEMALE	1996 Dec 12	2.8	9.0	14.8	9.6	6.3	9.8	10.4	3.1	0.0	65.9
	1997 Jan 9	2.9	10.9	20.4	12.9	8.1	13.0	13.6	3.9	0.0	85.7
	Feb 13	4.5	12.3	19.4	12.1	7.7	11.9	12.0	3.5	0.0	83.4
	Mar 13	3.7	10.3	15.9	10.5	7.1	10.9	11.5	3.4	0.0	73.2
	Apr 10	3.5	9.3	15.7	11.0	7.6	12.7	13.9	4.2	0.0	77.9
May 8	3.9	9.1	14.5	10.3	6.6	10.7	11.4	3.4	0.0	69.8	
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE	1997 Dec 12	0.4	-1.0	-4.5	-3.7	-3.4	-3.8	-3.9	-1.6	-0.7	-22.2
	1997 Jan 9	0.0	0.2	-2.7	-0.4	0.0	-1.2	-2.4	-0.7	-0.7	-7.8
	Feb 13	0.6	0.7	-2.1	-1.9	-2.2	-3.3	-3.0	-1.0	-0.5	-12.7
	Mar 13	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-1.6	-0.4	-0.7	-1.8
	Apr 10	1.2	0.9	-1.1	-0.4	-0.7	-1.1	-5.5	-1.8	-1.3	-9.7
May 8	1.0	1.2	-0.1	1.7	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	-0.6	5.5	
FEMALE	1996 Dec 12	0.3	-0.6	-2.6	-1.5	-0.9	-1.2	-1.0	-0.1	0.0	-7.7
	1997 Jan 9	0.1	-0.9	-3.0	-1.3	-1.3	-1.8	-1.4	-0.2	0.0	-9.8
	Feb 13	0.7	-0.1	-1.4	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7	-0.6	0.2	0.0	-3.7
	Mar 13	0.6	0.3	-1.2	-0.9	-0.5	-1.2	-0.8	0.0	0.0	-3.9
	Apr 10	0.8	0.2	-1.8	-1.5	-1.1	-2.7	-3.0	-0.7	0.0	-9.9
May 8	0.7	0.2	-1.3	-0.7	-0.6	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	-1.7	

OUTFLOW	Month ending	Age group									
		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
MALE	1996 Dec 12	2.3	12.4	37.1	29.0	22.4	30.0	24.8	9.2	4.1	171.3
	1997 Jan 9	2.9	11.2	33.8	27.9	21.7	29.0	24.0	8.9	3.9	163.4
	Feb 13	4.4	16.7	49.1	42.1	33.9	45.0	35.3	12.7	5.8	244.9
	Mar 13	4.3	17.4	49.1	41.0	32.6	43.2	34.6	12.8	5.5	240.4
	Apr 10	4.3	16.3	45.1	37.2	29.3	39.2	31.9	12.7	5.0	221.0
May 8	4.3	16.3	44.0	36.8	29.0	38.7	31.6	13.6	4.8	219.1	
FEMALE	1996 Dec 12	1.8	8.2	18.7	11.4	7.1	10.4	11.2	3.8	0.2	72.7
	1997 Jan 9	2.3	7.3	17.2	11.7	7.7	10.9	11.5	3.8	0.2	72.6
	Feb 13	3.4	10.6	22.9	15.2	10.1	14.4	15.2	4.8	0.2	96.8
	Mar 13	3.1	10.8	21.7	14.0	9.3	13.9	15.0	4.9	0.2	92.9
	Apr 10	3.1	10.0	20.0	13.2	8.8	13.2	14.5	5.2	0.2	88.1
May 8	3.2	9.8	19.0	12.6	8.2	12.6	13.9	5.3	0.2	84.9	
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE	1996 Dec 12	0.3	-0.7	-3.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.1	-3.7
	1997 Jan 9	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.7	0.5	0.2	8.8
	Feb 13	1.3	2.0	3.0	4.2	4.0	5.4	4.4	1.6	0.6	26.4
	Mar 13	0.7	1.2	0.0	1.0	1.1	2.5	2.9	1.3	0.3	10.9
	Apr 10	1.2	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.5	2.8	3.0	0.5	0.2	14.8
May 8	0.9	0.9	-2.0	-1.6	-1.0	-1.3	-1.6	-2.2	-0.8	-8.6	
FEMALE	1996 Dec 12	0.2	-1.2	-3.1	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	-3.4
	1997 Jan 9	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.1
	Feb 13	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.9	1.6	2.4	0.9	0.0	8.5
	Mar 13	0.4	0.4	-1.5	-0.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.8	-0.1	1.2
	Apr 10	0.8	0.4	-0.8	0.2	0.8	1.5	2.1	0.9	-0.1	5.8
May 8	0.7	0.0	-3.4	-1.8	-1.3	-2.7	-2.4	-0.4	-0.1	-11.6	

Flows figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.  
 The outflows, for older age groups in particular, are affected by the exclusion of non-computerised records from this table. Those who attend benefit offices only quarterly, who are mainly aged 50 and over, cease to be part of the computerised records.



## 2.21 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Average Duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending April 1997

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean Duration (weeks)			Median Duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
<b>United Kingdom</b>									
16-17	9.8	13.0	22.8	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	32.4	51.9	84.3	16	17	16	8	9	9
20-24	67.1	148.0	215.1	21	26	25	11	13	11
25-29	44.0	124.2	168.2	26	36	33	11	13	13
30-34	29.2	99.0	128.2	29	43	40	12	15	14
35-39	21.6	73.9	95.5	28	46	42	11	15	14
40-44	21.2	57.7	78.9	28	47	42	11	14	13
45-49	23.9	53.7	77.7	31	47	42	12	14	13
50-54	21.9	51.2	73.1	35	46	43	14	16	15
55-59	15.3	39.3	54.6	51	57	55	20	18	19
60 & over	0.5	16.9	17.5	135	57	51	65	23	24
<b>All ages</b>	<b>287.0</b>	<b>728.9</b>	<b>1016.0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>North East</b>									
16-17	0.7	1.0	1.7	6	1	3	4	4	4
18-19	1.8	3.2	4.9	16	20	19	9	12	11
20-24	3.2	8.1	11.3	22	30	28	11	14	12
25-29	1.7	6.5	8.2	24	35	33	10	13	13
30-34	1.3	5.4	6.7	24	44	41	10	14	13
35-39	1.0	4.3	5.4	27	44	41	11	12	12
40-44	1.1	3.5	4.6	26	41	37	11	11	11
45-49	1.1	3.2	4.3	29	44	40	12	12	12
50-54	1.0	3.0	4.0	37	43	42	17	14	14
55-59	0.7	2.4	3.1	55	63	61	22	18	19
60 & over	0.0	0.8	0.8	103	56	57	69	21	22
<b>All ages</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>North West (GOR)</b>									
16-17	1.1	1.4	2.5	7	7	7	4	4	4
18-19	3.4	5.6	9.9	14	15	15	8	8	8
20-24	6.5	15.7	22.2	18	23	21	8	11	10
25-29	3.9	12.4	16.3	22	30	28	9	12	11
30-34	2.5	9.4	11.9	25	33	31	10	12	12
35-39	2.0	6.6	8.6	20	36	33	9	12	12
40-44	1.8	5.2	7.0	21	38	34	8	12	11
45-49	2.2	4.9	7.1	23	36	32	9	12	11
50-54	2.0	4.8	6.7	25	37	33	11	13	13
55-59	1.4	3.5	4.8	39	48	46	13	14	15
60 & over	0.0	1.4	1.5	151	48	46	53	18	19
<b>All ages</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Merseyside</b>									
16-17	0.3	0.5	0.8	9	7	8	5	6	5
18-19	1.0	1.5	2.6	20	23	22	12	14	13
20-24	2.0	4.5	6.5	28	36	34	12	18	17
25-29	1.2	3.6	4.8	32	45	42	12	19	17
30-34	0.7	2.8	3.5	33	54	50	14	20	18
35-39	0.5	2.2	2.7	36	61	56	16	18	18
40-44	0.5	2.0	2.5	37	61	54	16	17	17
45-49	0.6	1.5	2.0	38	62	56	17	16	16
50-54	0.5	1.3	1.8	39	55	50	15	16	16
55-59	0.4	1.1	1.5	64	68	67	27	23	24
60 & over	0.0	0.4	0.4	212	72	75	70	26	26
<b>All ages</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Yorks &amp; Humberside</b>									
16-17	1.2	1.6	2.8	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	3.1	5.1	8.2	16	17	16	9	9	9
20-24	6.0	14.6	20.6	21	26	25	9	11	11
25-29	3.8	12.3	16.2	25	36	33	10	13	12
30-34	2.3	9.5	11.9	28	41	39	12	13	13
35-39	1.9	7.1	8.9	26	43	39	10	13	12
40-44	2.0	5.7	7.7	28	44	40	11	12	12
45-49	2.2	5.1	7.3	29	47	42	11	13	13
50-54	1.9	4.9	6.8	34	39	38	13	13	13
55-59	1.3	3.7	4.9	57	54	50	20	17	17
60 & over	0.0	1.6	1.6	136	48	54	73	21	22
<b>All ages</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>East Midlands</b>									
16-17	0.6	0.8	1.4	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	2.3	3.5	5.8	15	16	15	8	8	8
20-24	4.5	10.1	14.6	20	24	23	11	11	11
25-29	2.8	8.0	10.8	26	33	31	11	12	12
30-34	1.8	6.2	8.0	26	34	32	10	12	12
35-39	1.3	4.6	5.9	24	40	37	12	12	12
40-44	1.4	3.8	5.3	25	39	35	10	12	11
45-49	1.6	3.6	5.2	28	41	37	10	12	11
50-54	1.5	3.6	5.1	32	40	37	14	14	14
55-59	1.0	2.7	3.7	49	54	53	21	17	17
60 & over	0.0	1.2	1.2	73	42	43	46	22	22
<b>All ages</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>West Midlands</b>									
16-17	0.8	0.9	1.7	6	7	6	4	4	4
18-19	3.0	4.7	7.7	16	17	17	9	9	9
20-24	5.9	13.2	19.0	24	27	26	9	12	11
25-29	3.6	10.7	14.3	28	39	37	12	14	13
30-34	2.4	8.0	10.5	32	51	47	13	15	15
35-39	1.8	5.9	7.7	32	54	49	12	17	15
40-44	1.8	4.7	6.5	30	54	47	11	16	15
45-49	2.1	4.4	6.4	36	53	47	13	15	14
50-54	1.9	4.3	6.2	40	52	48	16	16	16
55-59	1.3	3.3	4.7	58	68	65	25	20	22
60 & over	0.0	1.6	1.7	171	46	49	89	24	24
<b>All ages</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Eastern</b>									
16-17	0.6	0.8	1.4	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	2.6	4.0	6.7	14	14	14	7	8	7
20-24	5.2	11.0	16.2	20	23	22	9	10	10
25-29	3.2	8.7	12.0	22	31	28	11	12	12
30-34	2.3	7.4	9.6	27	35	33	13	13	12
35-39	1.6	5.3	6.9	25	38	35	10	13	12
40-44	1.7	4.4	6.1	24	39	35	9	13	12
45-49	2.1	4.4	6.5	27	37	34	11	13	12
50-54	2.0	4.4	6.4	32	38	36	13	15	14
55-59	1.4	3.4	4.8	40	42	42	17	15	16
60 & over	0.1	1.7	1.7	122	40	43	66	25	25
<b>All ages</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.21 Average Duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending April 1997

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean Duration (weeks)			Median Duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
<b>London</b>									
16-17	0.7	0.8	1.5	9	9	9	6	6	6
18-19	3.3	4.8	8.1	19	20	19	11	11	11
20-24	9.4	16.5	25.9	29	34	32	14	16	15
25-29	8.1	17.4	25.5	32	46	42	14	20	18
30-34	5.3	15.0	20.3	36	58	52	16	27	24
35-39	3.4	10.9	14.3	38	64	57	17	28	25
40-44	2.9	7.4	10.3	37	67	59	17	31	26
45-49	3.0	6.1	9.2	42	66	58	20	28	25
50-54	2.8	5.2	8.0	47	65	58	21	27	25
55-59	2.0	4.4	6.4	55	62	59	27	30	29
60 & over	0.1	2.0	2.1	128	62	85	29	29	29
<b>All ages</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>131.5</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>South East (GOR)</b>									
16-17	0.8	1.0	1.9	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	3.3	5.3	8.6	14	15	15	7	8	8
20-24	6.6	14.7	21.3	19	23	22	8	10	9
25-29	4.4	12.4	16.8	23	32	29	9	12	11
30-34	3.0	10.3	13.3	24	38	34	10	13	12
35-39	2.2	7.7	9.9	25	40	37	10	12	12
40-44	2.2	6.2	8.4	25	39	35	9	13	12
45-49	2.8	6.1	8.9	27	39	35	10	13	12
50-54	2.6	6.1	8.7	30	40	37			



## 2.24 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

### By sought and usual occupation

United Kingdom as at May 8 1997

Description	SOC Sub-major groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Men		Women		All		Men		Women		All	
		Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	35.2	2.8	8.7	2.4	43.9	2.7	36.0	2.9	9.0	2.5	45.0	2.8
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	18.7	1.5	5.2	1.4	23.8	1.5	18.2	1.5	5.2	1.4	23.4	1.5
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	13.4	1.1	1.6	0.4	15.0	0.9	15.0	1.2	2.0	0.6	17.0	1.1
Health professionals	22	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	9.9	0.8	7.8	2.1	17.8	1.1	10.6	0.9	8.3	2.3	18.9	1.2
Other professional occupations	24-29	8.9	0.7	3.1	0.8	12.0	0.7	10.1	0.8	3.8	1.0	13.8	0.9
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	13.2	1.1	1.6	0.4	14.8	0.9	15.8	1.3	1.9	0.5	17.7	1.1
Health associate professionals	34	1.4	0.1	2.9	0.8	4.3	0.3	1.5	0.1	3.1	0.8	4.6	0.3
Other associate professional occupations	33&35-39	37.8	3.0	15.9	4.3	53.7	3.3	46.3	3.7	20.4	5.6	66.7	4.2
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	110.9	9.0	63.1	17.2	174.1	10.8	139.5	11.3	76.1	20.8	215.6	13.4
Secretarial occupations	45-46	1.8	0.1	16.9	4.6	18.7	1.2	1.9	0.2	18.7	5.1	20.6	1.3
Skilled construction trades	50	81.7	6.6	0.6	0.2	82.3	5.1	84.4	6.8	0.6	0.2	85.0	5.3
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	42.0	3.4	0.7	0.2	42.6	2.7	43.3	3.5	0.7	0.2	44.0	2.7
Other skilled trades	53-59	112.1	9.0	8.8	2.4	120.9	7.5	116.9	9.4	8.6	2.4	125.6	7.8
Protective service occupations	60-61	16.9	1.4	0.8	0.2	17.7	1.1	17.2	1.4	1.0	0.3	18.2	1.1
Personal service occupations	62-69	46.7	3.8	47.6	13.0	94.4	5.9	49.7	4.0	56.1	15.3	105.8	6.6
Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	70-71	13.9	1.1	2.2	0.6	16.1	1.0	14.6	1.2	2.3	0.6	16.9	1.1
Other sales occupations	72-73&79	48.5	3.9	51.6	14.1	100.1	6.2	58.2	4.7	67.1	18.3	125.3	7.8
Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	80-86&89	55.7	4.5	16.0	4.4	71.7	4.5	55.3	4.5	15.1	4.1	70.4	4.4
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	88.5	7.1	2.2	0.6	90.7	5.6	106.9	8.6	2.9	0.8	109.8	6.8
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry&fishing	90	14.0	1.1	2.4	0.7	16.4	1.0	14.5	1.2	2.9	0.8	17.5	1.1
Other elementary occupations	91-99	352.7	28.5	54.3	14.8	407.0	25.3	369.3	29.8	55.7	15.2	425.0	26.5
No previous occupation/ sought occupation unknown		114.6	9.3	52.1	14.2	166.7	10.4	13.2	1.1	4.6	1.3	17.8	1.1
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,239.0</b>		<b>366.4</b>		<b>1,605.5</b>		<b>1,239.0</b>		<b>366.4</b>		<b>1,605.5</b>	

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.  
Not seasonally adjusted.

## REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

THOUSANDS

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

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

## REDUNDANCIES BY REGION

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

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

## REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

Age	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>						
Winter 1995		56	59	43	33	34
Spring 1996		41	49	46	44	27
Summer 1996		47	48	45	42	25
Autumn 1996		41	52	31	38	22
Winter 1996		39	48	39	38	22
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>						
Winter 1995	16	10	8	7	14	10
Spring 1996	12	8	9	9	11	9
Summer 1996	13	8	9	9	11	9
Autumn 1996	11	9	6	8	9	8
Winter 1996	11	8	7	8	9	8

## REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

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

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

## REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

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

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



### 3.1 VACANCIES UK vacancies at Jobcentres:\* seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
	THOUSANDS								
1993 } Annual averages	127.8			185.6		183.7		138.1	
1994 } Annual averages	158.0			211.4		208.1		160.6	
1995 } Annual averages	182.8			223.5		222.5		170.9	
1996 } Annual averages	225.8			203.0		196.9		139.0	
1995 May	179.9	-2.1	1.9	219.6	0.0	217.9	-0.9	167.1	-0.7
Jun	180.1	0.2	1.8	219.7	0.6	219.4	0.5	170.9	1.0
Jul	180.8	0.7	-0.4	223.9	2.0	222.5	2.0	172.9	2.3
Aug	183.0	2.2	1.0	229.8	3.4	227.7	3.3	176.1	3.1
Sep	193.1	10.1	4.3	228.0	2.8	221.2	0.6	170.0	-0.4
Oct	190.7	-2.4	3.3	231.2	2.4	231.9	3.1	179.7	2.0
Nov	192.0	1.3	3.0	235.1	1.8	234.0	2.1	178.9	0.7
Dec	188.3	-3.7	-1.6	221.4	-2.2	221.4	0.1	167.3	-0.8
1996 Jan	187.3	-1.0	-1.1	217.1	-4.7	219.3	-4.2	167.0	-4.2
Feb	187.9	0.6	-1.4	225.7	-3.1	225.4	-2.9	166.8	-3.9
Mar	195.1	7.2	2.3	224.7	1.1	219.7	-0.6	158.5	-2.9
Apr	197.0	1.9	3.2	228.0	3.6	222.7	1.1	157.8	-3.1
May	205.1	8.1	5.7	228.6	1.0	222.4	-1.0	157.3	-3.2
Jun	218.8	13.7	7.9	218.1	-2.2	206.9	-4.3	145.3	-4.4
Jul	230.1	11.3	11.0	223.1	-1.6	212.4	-3.4	147.7	-3.4
Aug	237.0	6.9	10.6	218.7	-3.3	212.1	-3.4	147.3	-3.3
Sep	253.6	16.6	11.6	220.6	0.8	207.1	0.1	143.8	-0.5
Oct	262.6	9.0	10.8	202.2	-7.0	193.6	-6.3	131.7	-5.3
Nov	268.7	6.1	10.6	229.6	3.6	220.9	2.9	145.2	-0.7
Dec	266.3	-2.4	4.2	225.7	1.7	234.4	9.1	160.0	5.4
1997 Jan	263.1	-3.2	0.2	204.1	0.6	213.5	6.6	150.0	6.1
Feb	271.6	8.5	1.0	243.4	4.6	236.6	5.2	160.6	5.1
Mar	275.3	3.7	3.0	250.4	8.2	255.6	7.1	173.1	4.4
Apr R	274.6	-0.7	3.8	238.2	11.4	240.3	8.9	163.7	4.6
May P	274.3	-0.3	0.9	239.3	-1.4	241.2	1.5	164.1	1.2

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.  
\* Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally-adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, p 143, October 1985.  
P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.  
R Revised.

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

	THOUSANDS														
	North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1995 May	6.5	18.8	3.9	12.9	12.7	15.0	15.2	16.3	23.4	13.4	12.9	22.6	172.7	7.2	179.9
Jun	6.3	18.7	4.1	12.6	12.9	14.9	15.0	16.0	23.1	13.7	13.1	23.1	172.9	7.2	180.3
Jul	6.3	18.6	4.1	13.5	12.8	14.9	14.6	15.7	22.0	14.3	13.1	23.6	173.5	7.3	180.9
Aug	6.3	18.9	4.3	13.5	13.2	15.1	14.6	15.5	21.9	14.4	13.5	24.0	175.6	7.4	183.0
Sep	6.4	19.2	4.2	14.2	13.4	16.6	14.6	16.9	22.6	15.4	14.3	24.4	185.0	8.1	193.1
Oct	6.4	19.5	4.2	13.9	13.3	16.7	14.6	17.5	22.0	15.9	14.0	24.2	183.2	7.5	190.7
Nov	6.5	19.4	4.2	13.7	13.0	16.7	15.0	18.1	22.7	16.1	14.1	23.9	184.6	7.4	192.0
Dec	6.4	18.8	4.1	13.6	12.5	15.9	14.3	18.8	23.3	15.9	13.5	23.7	180.9	7.4	188.3
1996 Jan	6.4	18.9	4.1	13.8	12.5	16.0	14.5	18.4	23.7	15.5	13.4	23.5	180.1	7.2	187.3
Feb	6.6	18.7	4.0	13.9	12.7	16.0	14.6	19.5	24.1	15.4	13.2	23.5	180.9	7.0	187.9
Mar	6.8	19.4	4.5	14.6	13.0	16.5	15.3	21.0	24.8	16.6	13.5	23.1	187.9	7.2	195.1
Apr	6.6	19.0	4.8	15.0	13.0	16.5	14.6	21.6	26.4	17.0	13.3	22.9	190.0	7.0	197.0
May	7.2	20.2	4.7	15.3	13.1	17.4	16.3	25.1	25.7	17.3	13.4	23.4	198.3	6.8	205.1
Jun	7.9	21.5	4.6	15.7	13.7	18.5	17.3	28.3	27.7	18.9	14.0	24.4	212.0	6.8	218.8
Jul	8.4	23.3	4.7	16.6	14.4	19.5	17.9	30.1	28.9	19.4	14.6	25.8	223.4	6.7	230.1
Aug	8.8	22.7	5.0	17.9	14.9	19.8	18.6	31.8	29.5	20.0	15.1	26.0	230.5	6.5	237.0
Sep	9.5	23.8	5.2	19.4	16.5	20.6	19.6	34.5	30.7	21.6	15.7	27.6	246.8	6.8	253.6
Oct	9.9	25.3	5.3	19.6	17.4	21.5	21.1	37.0	32.2	22.0	16.0	28.6	255.8	6.8	262.6
Nov	9.7	25.4	5.9	19.8	18.1	21.6	21.5	39.5	32.4	22.9	15.7	28.7	261.1	7.6	268.7
Dec	9.6	25.1	5.7	19.0	18.4	21.7	22.2	38.6	32.3	23.0	15.7	28.2	259.2	7.1	266.3
1997 Jan	9.3	24.5	5.8	19.1	17.9	21.2	22.0	38.0	31.6	23.0	15.8	28.0	256.5	6.6	263.1
Feb	9.8	25.7	6.0	20.3	18.6	21.9	23.9	36.9	33.0	24.1	17.1	28.5	265.0	6.6	271.6
Mar	10.0	25.5	6.1	20.8	18.7	22.5	23.1	36.0	35.2	25.1	17.3	28.7	268.8	6.5	275.3
Apr R	9.9	25.1	6.2	20.9	18.7	23.1	22.1	35.9	34.1	25.8	17.6	28.8	268.3	6.3	274.6
May P	10.1	24.8	6.8	20.9	19.0	23.1	21.6	35.4	34.6	25.1	17.8	28.7	267.7	6.6	274.3

\* See footnote to Table 3.1.  
P See footnote to Table 3.1.  
R Revised.  
Note: Due to production difficulties, data for standard statistical regions have been withdrawn from this table. Figures for specific regions are available on request from the Labour Market Statistics helpline on (0171) 533 6176.

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

3.3  
THOUSANDS

	North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +	4.9	13.7	3.2	9.9	8.8	8.9	10.2	10.0	15.3	9.6	9.6	18.5	122.7	4.0
1993 } Annual averages	5.6	16.8	3.6	11.8	10.8	12.2	13.0	13.1	20.8	12.4	11.2	19.8	150.3	5.0	155.4
1994 } Annual averages	6.4	18.7	4.0	13.5	12.8	15.3	14.8	16.5	22.8	14.4	13.3	23.2	175.6	5.8	181.2
1995 } Annual averages	8.1	22.0	4.9	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	19.2	14.5	25.6	219.6	5.6	225.1
1996 May	7.1	20.5	4.6	15.3	13.1	17.7	16.6	25.1	26.1	18.3	13.9	24.0	202.3	5.3	207.5
Jun	8.0	22.3	4.5	16.2	14.1	18.9	18.3	28.7	29.0	20.7	15.0	25.7	221.4	5.5	226.9
Jul	8.5	23.1	4.7	16.8	14.5	19.4	18.2	29.8	29.6	20.3	15.0	26.1	226.0	5.3	231.3
Aug	8.8	22.3	5.1	18.1	14.6	19.3	18.5	30.8	29.8	20.3	15.1	26.3	228.9	4.9	233.8
Sep	10.3	26.1	5.8	20.5	17.5	21.7	21.5	35.0	33.5	23.2	16.7	29.8	261.7	5.8	267.4
Oct	10.9	28.1	6.0	21.7	19.7	24.0	23.3	39.6	35.9	23.7	17.3	30.8	281.1	6.1	287.2
Nov	10.4	27.0	6.3	20.9	19.4	23.1	22.6	41.3	34.6	23.2	16.2	29.8	274.7	6.6	281.3
Dec	9.1	24.0	5.5	18.1	18.0	21.0	21.2	38.6	30.8	21.3	14.5	27.2	249.2	6.0	255.2
1997 Jan	8.6	22.3	5.3	17.3	16.2	19.3	19.6	36.5	28.0	19.9	14.2	24.9	232.1	5.4	237.5
Feb	9.0	23.5	5.6	18.7	17.1	20.3	21.7	35.1	29.3	21.9	15.9	25.9	244.1	5.5	249.5
Mar	9.4	24.2	5.7	19.6	17.7	21.4	21.7	35.0	32.5	24.1	16.8	27.2	255.3	5.6	260.8
Apr	9.6	24.6	6.1	20.8	18.3	22.6	22.0	35.4	34.0	26.3	17.6	28.7	265.9	5.4	271.3
May	10.0	24.8	6.6	20.4	18.7	23.0	21.8	34.9	34.2	25.9	18.2	28.7	267.2	5.7	272.9
Vacancies at careers offices	..	..	..	0.4	0.3	0.8	..	1.7	..	0.5	0.1	0.5	6.6	0.6	7.2
1993 } Annual averages	..	..	..	0.3	0.3	0.8	..	1.4	..	0.7	0.1	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.2
1994 } Annual averages	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	0.6	..	0.8	..	0.8	0.2	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
1995 } Annual averages	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.6	11.9	0.8	12.7
1996 May	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.5	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.7	10.5	0.8	11.3
Jun	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.6	6.1	1.7	2.6	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.8	18.7	0.8	19.5
Jul	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.7	8.3	1.3	0.3	0.8	19.7	0.8	20.5
Aug	0.3	1.7	0.2	1.5	0.6	1.1	1.8	2.9	2.3	1.4	0.5	0.8	15.0	0.8	15.8
Sep	0.2	1.8	0.2	1.9	0.6	1.1	1.8								



# 4.1 LABOUR DISPUTES

## Stoppages of work

### Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom	12 months to April 1996			12 months to April 1997			
	SIC 1992	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1	100	100	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	5	600	1,600	4	900	2,600	
Manufacturing of:							
food, beverages and tobacco;	14	2,200	10,600	4	700	800	
textiles and textile products;	9	9,200	4,600	4	300	1,000	
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	2	400	1,200	1	100	4,500	
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	1	500	7400	1	2,000	1,000	
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	4	1,900	5,100	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	1	100	400	1	700	6,300	
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	12	1,300	7,300	7	500	3,900	
machinery and equipment nec;	10	2,100	7,500	8	2,300	9,900	
electrical and optical equipment;	9	3,900	4,100	5	500	2,900	
transport equipment; manufacturing nec.	15	12,500	25,900	22	18,700	45,700	
manufacturing nec.	1	300	100	5	1,800	21,600	
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	2,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Construction	12	3,600	12,000	6	2,900	21,600	
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1	+	200	-	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	4	500	10,100	-	-	-	-
Transport, storage and communication	57	47,700	106,400	74	142,800	878,200	
Financial intermediation	3	7,200	6,700	2	30,000	19,000	
Real estate, renting and business activities	6	1,100	1,300	3	100	200	
Public administration and defence	24	27,800	152,700	27	48,300	122,000	
Education	17	4,400	24,200	47	135,500	142,700	
Health and social work	17	4,400	17,100	11	8,400	14,800	
Other community, social and personal service activities	16	1,800	17,500	11	1,900	5,400	
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>241 *</b>	<b>135,700</b>	<b>425,800</b>	<b>243 *</b>	<b>398,600</b>	<b>1,304,500</b>	

\* Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.

+ Less than 50 workers involved.

# Less than 50 working days lost.

### Stoppages: April 1997

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	32	13,200	41,900
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	24	12,100 *	36,600
Continuing from earlier months	8	1,100 **	5,400

\* All directly involved

\*\* Includes 100 involved for the first time in the month

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

### Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to April 1997		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	71	250,200	1,018,300
extra wage and fringe benefits	13	39,200	25,500
Duration and pattern of hours worked	18	8,900	45,000
Redundancy questions	45	50,400	77,800
Trade union matters	14	2,100	4,700
Working conditions and supervision	16	22,200	8,100
Manning and work allocation	38	17,400	26,700
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	28	8,100	13,300
<b>All causes</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>398,600</b>	<b>1,304,500</b>

# LABOUR DISPUTES \* 4.2

## Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1994	Jan	10	12	1.8	2.5	0.9
	Feb	7	9	3.2	4.2	1.3
	Mar	19	22	5.2	8.0	1.3
	Apr	19	22	4.5	5.0	2.7
	May	25	33	18.1	19.0	13.0
	Jun	29	36	29.0	42.4	10.0
	Jul	22	28	8.1	14.6	8.1
	Aug	12	18	10.9	15.1	39.0
	Sep	12	19	5.4	9.6	19.6
	Oct	16	19	6.9	9.9	14.5
	Nov	17	19	5.5	6.9	17.0
	Dec	15	21	8.4	10.4	22.6
1995	Jan	12	15	14.7	17.9	24.3
	Feb	16	19	20.9	22.1	18.0
	Mar	16	17	7.0	19.0	28.3
	Apr	22	26	18.1	20.4	33.9
	May	24	29	26.1	29.8	51.3
	Jun	16	23	2.5	4.3	16.0
	Jul	25	29	16.5	16.9	32.2
	Aug	24	31	9.9	10.5	18.5
	Sep	24	35	4.7	13.4	24.5
	Oct	13	25	4.0	10.4	30.6
	Nov	21	34	21.7	30.4	77.2
	Dec	19	32	24.4	29.0	59.6
1996	Jan	10	24	5.6	17.1	51.3
	Feb	26	36	6.3	9.8	36.0
	Mar	16	27	4.2	5.1	15.2
	Apr	18	27	6.1	8.3	13.2
	May	14	23	2.5	4.1	7.6
	Jun	32	43	138.6	140.4	241.0
	Jul	14	28	6.5	127.2	148.6
	Aug	25	33	22.4	135.7	442.2
	Sep	19	29	5.4	120.7	121.9
	Oct	20	26	3.8	16.5	39.3
	Nov	24	34	124.4	127.1	162.1
	Dec	12	23	27.1	28.8	24.9
1997	Jan	17	27	18.0	19.2	23.1r
	Feb	11	25	5.8	8.0	13.7r
	Mar	22	35	30.3r	33.2r	38.2r
	Apr	24	32	12.2	13.2	41.9

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

United Kingdom	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities O,P,Q
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1994	Jan	-	0.9	-	-	-	0.1	0.6	0.5	-	0.4
	Feb	-	1.3	-	-	0.1	2.4	-	0.4	-	-
	Mar	-	1.3	-	-	0.7	1.6	2.4	0.6	0.5	1.4
	Apr	-	2.7	0.2	-	8.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	-	2.0
	May	-	13.0	0.1	-	13.0	-	-	4.0	1.3	2.1
	Jun	-	10.0	4.3	-	27.9	0.1	0.8	23.9	0.4	2.3
	Jul	-	8.1	-	-	15.9	-	2.3	4.4	-	0.9
	Aug	-	8.3	-	-	18.2	-	6.2	4.6	1.6	-
	Sep	-	2.6	-	-	13.0	1.1	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.6
	Oct	-	1.1	0.3	-	3.5	-	-	9.5	-	0.1
	Nov	-	3.8	-	-	1.4	-	0.1	9.8	0.5	1.0
	Dec	-	0.3	4.8	-	6.4	-	0.5	10.2	0.4	-
1995	Jan	-	4.5	-	-	13.6	-	1.0	5.3	-	-
	Feb	-	0.3	-	-	1.0	2.5	0.9	6.9	-	6.2
	Mar	-	1.3	5.0	-	1.7	-	-	20.1	-	0.2
	Apr	-	5.4	0.9	0.2	11.8	-	0.6	13.9	0.3	0.8
	May	-	11.1	0.2	0.1	24.0	6.5	2.8	4.5	0.9	0.1
	Jun	-	5.4	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	6.4
	Jul	-	1.6	0.1	-	18.5	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.1	9.1
	Aug	-	0.2	3.0	-	4.9	-	7.7	-	2.6	0.1
	Sep	-	0.1	1.6	0.3	4.4	0.1	8.0	5.5	4.4	0.1
	Oct	-	-	7.3	-	1.3	7.8	0.1	9.0	1.6	3.7
	Nov	-	-	13.5	2.4	2.2	27.9	-	26.4	4.3	0.1
	Dec	-	-	9.9	0.5	2.0	4.1	-	36.7	2.8	3.4
1996	Jan	-	5.9	-	2.2	9.2	-	33.0	0.9	-	0.2
	Feb	-	2.7	5.2	2.2	2.8	0.2	21.8	0.4	0.1	0.5
	Mar	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.5
	Apr	-	3.5	2.5	-	1.9	-	3.7	1.1	0.5	-
	May	-	0.6	0.1	-	0.9	-	3.9	2.1	-	-
	Jun	-	8.7	0.2	-	221.0	-	8.1	2.9	-	0.2
	Jul	-	7.6	-	-	135.7	-	4.0	1.1	-	0.2
	Aug	-	3.5	-	-	394.0	0.1	44.6	-	-	-
	Sep	-	8.4	-	-	98.9	-	13.0	0.3	1.3	-
	Oct	-	13.7	0.1	-	1.6	-	23.0	0.1	0.5	-
	Nov	-	23.0	-	-	16.1	-	0.6	117.1	3.8	1.4
	Dec	-	9.8	-	-	1.5	10.0	0.1	1.5	1.7	-
1997	Jan	-	10.1r	-	-	0.5	9.0	-	2.6	0.3	0.6
	Feb	-	3.4r	-	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.7	4.5	2.8
	Mar	-	4.2	-	-	3.8	-	20.4r	6.9	2.8	0.1
	Apr	-	2.1	4.8	21.2	2.4	-	4.0	7.4	-	-

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



# THE SHARE REGISTER SURVEY

*Share Ownership 1995 is the report of the end 1994 Share Register Survey which examines how the total value of UK listed shares is split between categories of beneficial ownership.*

The survey includes a breakdown of individual and institutional owners, including a geographical analysis and sections on share holdings within privatised companies and FT-SE 100 companies.

A series of tables and definitions provide a comprehensive overview of this subject

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

# Share Ownership

Published for the Office for National Statistics by HMSO

Price £25

ISBN 0 11 620708 6

## Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)		Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37)		Production industries (Divisions 10-41)		Service industries (Divisions 50-93)	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1990=100								
1993 Annual averages	118.5		120.5		121.0		117.5	
1994	123.2		126.2		126.9		121.7	
1995	127.4		131.9		132.4		125.1	
1996	132.3		137.8		138.1		129.7	
1993 Jan	116.1	117.0	117.1	118.2	117.6	118.6	115.6	116.3
Feb	116.7	117.2	118.3	118.7	118.7	119.1	116.1	116.5
Mar	119.6	117.2	121.9	118.8	122.1	119.5	118.5	115.8
Apr	117.5	117.6	119.0	119.2	119.7	119.5	116.5	116.8
May	118.0	117.9	120.4	120.1	120.8	120.4	116.9	116.9
Jun	118.5	118.3	120.9	120.4	121.3	120.7	117.0	117.2
Jul	119.5	118.8	121.8	121.0	122.4	121.6	118.3	117.7
Aug	118.2	118.9	119.5	121.2	119.9	121.5	117.3	117.7
Sep	118.0	119.2	120.1	121.9	120.6	122.3	116.8	118.0
Oct	118.4	119.7	121.3	122.1	121.7	122.6	116.9	118.5
Nov	120.0	120.4	122.4	122.6	123.1	123.3	118.7	119.0
Dec	121.6	120.5	123.5	122.5	124.1	123.3	120.8	119.5
1994 Jan	120.3	121.2	122.6	123.7	123.3	124.3	119.2	119.8
Feb	122.0	122.2	123.5	123.6	123.9	124.1	121.7	121.8
Mar	124.9	121.8	128.4	124.7	128.4	125.2	123.6	120.4
Apr	121.6	121.7	124.6	124.7	125.1	124.9	120.3	120.6
May	123.5	123.3	125.6	125.4	129.3	129.0	121.0	120.9
Jun	123.0	123.0	126.2	125.8	126.4	125.9	121.3	121.6
Jul	124.0	123.3	126.9	126.1	127.3	126.5	122.5	121.9
Aug	122.8	123.7	125.0	126.9	125.5	127.4	121.4	122.1
Sep	122.7	124.1	125.6	127.6	126.1	128.1	121.0	122.4
Oct	122.9	124.4	127.2	128.2	127.5	128.6	120.9	122.6
Nov	124.0	124.6	128.5	128.9	128.7	129.1	121.8	122.3
Dec	127.0	125.8	130.8	129.5	131.2	130.1	125.5	124.2
1995 Jan	124.8	125.7	128.4	129.6	129.2	130.3	123.1	123.7
Feb	125.9	125.9	130.4	130.2	131.1	130.9	123.8	123.8
Mar	130.3	126.5	134.5	130.4	134.6	130.9	128.9	125.2
Apr	126.2	126.3	131.1	131.1	131.4	131.2	128.8	124.0
May	127.0	126.8	131.1	131.2	131.6	131.5	125.0	124.8
Jun	126.8	127.0	131.8	131.5	132.6	132.2	123.9	124.4
Jul	127.9	127.2	133.2	132.2	133.6	132.7	125.3	124.7
Aug	126.6	127.8	130.2	132.4	130.8	133.0	124.5	125.4
Sep	126.6	128.1	130.5	132.7	131.3	133.4	124.0	125.5
Oct	127.2	128.8	132.3	133.6	132.9	134.2	124.4	126.2
Nov	128.3	129.0	133.2	133.7	133.7	134.2	125.9	126.5
Dec	130.6	129.4	136.1	134.6	136.2	135.0	128.3	127.0
1996 Jan	128.9	129.9	133.6	134.9	134.1	135.3	126.9	127.5
Feb	130.8	130.6	136.4	135.8	136.8	136.2	128.2	128.1
Mar	135.5	131.1	140.7	136.2	140.9	136.7	133.3	129.2
Apr	131.4	131.6	136.7	136.5	137.2	136.9	128.9	129.0
May	131.0	130.8	136.4	136.7	136.8	137.0	128.3	128.1
Jun	131.6	131.9	137.5	137.3	137.7	137.4	128.7	129.4
Jul	133.1	132.4	139.0	137.9	139.2	138.2	130.3	129.8
Aug	131.3	132.7	136.1	138.4	136.3	138.6	128.8	129.9
Sep	131.9	133.4	136.6	139.0	137.0	139.2	129.0	130.6
Oct	131.9	133.6	137.6	139.2	138.0	139.5	129.0	130.9
Nov	133.5	134.2	139.5	139.9	139.9	140.3	130.4	131.1
Dec	137.1	135.7	143.1	141.3	143.4	142.0	134.2	132.9
1997 Jan	135.2	136.3	139.2	140.6	139.8	141.1	133.6	134.1
Feb	136.3	136.0	142.9	142.0	142.9	142.0	133.6	133.5
Mar	141.7	136.9	146.7	141.9	146.5	142.0	140.1	135.6
Apr P	137.0	137.1	142.0	141.7	142.6	142.3	134.7	134.7

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



# 5.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manuf'g n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products (24)	Rubber and plastic products (25)	Other non-metallic mineral products (26)	Basic metals (27)	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery) (28)	Machinery and equip-ment n.e.c. (29)
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993 ) annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7
1994 ) averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2
1995 )	126.4	139.0	136.2	132.7	129.3	123.9	128.5	131.7	133.7	124.8	131.8	133.4	134.3
1996 )	133.7	142.2	140.9	138.8	134.1	131.2	133.9	137.1	137.7	128.7	137.8	139.0	139.8
1993 Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
1993 Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5
1993 Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
1993 Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0
1993 May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5
1993 June	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5
1993 July	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
1993 Aug	134.7	123.2	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	121.1
1993 Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6
1993 Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6
1993 Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9
1993 Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994 Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
1994 Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	126.7
1994 Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.3
1994 Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7
1994 May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	28.3
1994 June	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.1
1994 July	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.9
1994 Aug	134.9	128.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	26.3
1994 Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	128.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8
1994 Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	29.0
1994 Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	30.3
1994 Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	31.2
1995 Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	29.9
1995 Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	31.7
1995 Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	122.7	129.3	141.8	135.0	125.0	128.0	137.0	35.2
1995 Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	31.7
1995 May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	126.6	133.6	33.0
1995 June	120.7	144.3	134.3	134.1	128.8	122.4	131.4	131.5	133.5	125.6	127.2	133.6	34.8
1995 July	123.0	134.5	136.1	133.4	127.8	123.7	128.9	129.7	135.4	127.5	148.7	134.0	36.2
1995 Aug	141.0	135.8	135.8	132.3	128.6	127.5	127.2	127.2	132.4	123.0	124.4	131.4	33.0
1995 Sep	143.5	138.2	133.8	131.5	129.5	123.0	129.5	128.0	133.4	124.0	125.3	133.6	34.6
1995 Oct	135.1	140.9	134.0	132.6	129.7	123.9	129.2	128.2	133.5	124.7	143.2	134.1	36.5
1995 Nov	122.9	141.0	140.6	134.1	130.9	125.9	128.8	131.1	134.6	124.9	126.7	135.8	36.6
1995 Dec	121.2	137.1	142.7	135.2	132.3	132.1	129.8	141.9	136.8	127.5	133.4	135.0	38.8
1996 Jan	116.0	142.1	136.5	132.5	131.6	126.8	129.8	133.2	133.5	125.1	137.2	134.7	36.2
1996 Feb	123.1	144.8	137.0	133.9	134.8	132.4	131.3	134.5	137.8	126.9	133.1	137.4	40.6
1996 Mar	133.1	148.9	145.9	136.9	134.3	129.7	135.9	149.2	139.1	129.3	132.8	142.3	42.1
1996 Apr	129.6	144.2	138.0	135.7	132.9	128.9	132.0	135.8	136.9	129.8	146.0	137.8	38.8
1996 May	133.8	140.5	139.6	137.9	133.3	131.5	132.6	134.4	137.1	128.8	132.5	136.6	39.0
1996 June	126.8	136.5	139.0	144.1	134.9	131.1	136.7	136.7	138.0	128.6	132.8	138.6	39.5
1996 July	134.1	139.3	142.9	140.3	133.6	131.7	133.2	136.8	137.4	131.1	151.8	138.6	41.1
1996 Aug	151.4	134.4	140.3	138.3	132.8	128.4	133.1	133.0	136.7	127.7	132.9	138.1	37.8
1996 Sep	153.1	140.4	138.9	139.2	135.1	130.7	134.6	134.2	137.4	128.1	133.6	140.1	38.7
1996 Oct	136.4	140.8	138.3	141.7	135.1	131.5	134.4	134.3	137.9	128.8	144.3	139.9	38.7
1996 Nov	130.5	146.3	146.9	141.7	134.9	132.3	135.2	137.2	139.5	129.9	135.7	142.1	41.8
1996 Dec	135.9	148.4	147.4	143.8	136.4	138.8	137.9	145.6	141.3	130.8	141.3	142.4	43.1
1997 Jan	123.1	147.6	140.2	139.9	137.1	132.0	136.4	138.0	139.7	129.2	144.8	140.6	39.5
1997 Feb	128.6	147.1	142.7	141.1	141.8	138.9	137.3	141.2	141.9	130.4	137.0	144.2	45.0
1997 Mar	137.7	152.6	155.4	143.5	143.2	137.4	140.3	155.4	145.2	133.8	141.4	148.3	45.1
1997 Apr P	137.8	151.2	145.5	142.5	138.8	133.7	138.4	140.6	140.5	133.1	145.9	142.0	43.7

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

# EARNINGS 5.3

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication +	Financial inter-mediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work	Other services #	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
1990=100	(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
1993 ) annual	121.7	119.2	123.1	116.5	114.9	112.3	118.0	119.9	119.1	113.2	119.3	120.2	117.3	1993 ) Annual
1994 ) averages	127.2	126.4	127.1	120.0	119.1	115.9	119.9	124.3	128.1	115.8	123.5	122.9	122.5	1994 ) Averages
1995 )	132.9	133.2	133.6	123.5	124.4	118.3	122.3	128.2	133.4	119.3	126.0	124.6	129.5	1995 )
1996 )	140.2	140.4	138.7	127.8	130.2	123.2	125.3	132.5	140.5	124.3	128.7	128.5	136.1	1996 )
1993 Jan	117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993 Jan
1993 Feb	110.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	1993 Feb
1993 Mar	122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8	1993 Mar
1993 Apr	123.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5	1993 Apr
1993 May	123.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	119.3	118.1	1993 May
1993 June	123.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3	1993 June
1993 July	122.8	122.1	125.2	116.5	119.6	113.2	117.3	120.9	118.5	112.8	119.5	122.3	114.4	1993 July
1993 Aug	123.4	118.8	122.7	115.2	113.6	111								



# 5.8 UNIT WAGE COSTS\*

All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM	Manufacturing		Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole economy	
	SIC 1992 1990=100	Per cent change from a year earlier					Per cent change from a year earlier
1981	71.6	9.2	76.9	65.7	61.1	57.3	9.6
1982	74.9	4.5	80.1	67.7	60.0	60.3	5.2
1983	75.7	1.1	76.3	67.1	61.1	62.6	3.8
1984	78.3	3.6	94.5	66.2	63.9	66.7	6.5
1985	82.2	5.0	80.9	72.5	67.3	70.2	5.4
1986	85.5	4.0	76.2	75.0	70.2	73.5	4.6
1987	87.5	2.3	84.9	79.4	71.7	77.2	5.1
1988	89.8	2.7	95.2	84.6	77.6	82.8	7.2
1989	93.7	4.3	96.2	93.7	90.7	91.0	9.9
1990	100.0	6.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.9
1991	105.6	5.6	111.3	101.3	107.7	107.0	7.0
1992	106.5	0.8	113.0	105.2	104.1	110.9	3.6
1993	106.0	-0.4	105.6	103.8	99.2	111.0	0.1
1994	106.1	0.0	97.8	100.6	98.9	110.7	-0.3
1995	109.3	3.1	..	..	..	112.4	1.5
1996	113.8	4.1	..	..	..	114.3	1.7
1992 Q1	107.1	3.4	..	..	..	110.5	5.1
Q2	106.4	0.1	..	..	..	111.2	4.5
Q3	106.6	0.3	..	..	..	110.7	2.9
Q4	105.8	-0.4	..	..	..	111.0	1.8
1993 Q1	104.7	-2.3	..	..	..	110.7	0.2
Q2	105.6	-0.7	..	..	..	111.3	0.1
Q3	106.8	0.2	..	..	..	111.2	0.4
Q4	106.9	1.1	..	..	..	110.8	-0.2
1994 Q1	106.2	1.4	..	..	..	110.8	0.1
Q2	105.6	-0.0	..	..	..	110.4	-0.8
Q3	105.7	-1.0	..	..	..	110.7	-0.4
Q4	106.7	-0.2	..	..	..	110.7	-0.0
1995 Q1	108.4	2.1	..	..	..	111.7	0.9
Q2	108.5	2.7	..	..	..	112.1	1.6
Q3	109.1	3.2	..	..	..	112.4	1.5
Q4	111.2	4.3	..	..	..	113.1	2.2
1996 Q1	112.6	3.9	..	..	..	113.5	1.6
Q2	113.4	4.5	..	..	..	113.6	1.3
Q3	114.2	4.7	..	..	..	114.7	2.1
Q4	115.1	3.5	..	..	..	115.2	1.8
1997 Q1	115.5	2.6	..	..	..	NA	NA
1994 Sep	106.3	-0.3	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	106.1	-1.7	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	106.3	-0.9	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	107.6	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	108.9	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	107.9	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	108.4	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	108.5	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
May	108.5	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	108.7	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	109.5	3.7	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	108.7	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	109.3	2.8	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	110.4	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	110.7	4.2	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	112.7	4.7	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jan	112.2	3.0	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	112.7	4.4	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	113.0	4.2	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	113.3	4.4	..	..	..	..	..
May	113.3	4.4	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	113.7	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	113.8	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	114.4	5.2	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	114.5	4.8	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	114.4	3.6	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	115.1	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	115.8	2.8	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jan	115.2	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	115.6	2.6	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	115.7	2.4	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	115.1	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending: 1994 Sep	105.7	-1.0	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	105.9	-1.2	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	106.2	-1.0	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	106.7	-0.2	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	107.6	1.2	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	108.2	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	108.4	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	108.3	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
May	108.5	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	108.5	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	108.9	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	108.9	3.1	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	109.1	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	109.4	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	110.1	3.7	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	111.2	4.3	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jan	111.8	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	112.5	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	112.6	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	113.0	4.3	..	..	..	..	..
May	113.2	4.3	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	113.4	4.5	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	113.6	4.3	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	114.0	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	114.2	4.7	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	114.4	4.5	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	114.6	4.1	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	115.1	3.5	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jan	115.4	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	115.5	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	115.5	2.6	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	115.5	2.2	..	..	..	..	..

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

# EARNINGS 5.9

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

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (4)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
1990=100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Annual averages														
1990	108.2	105	104.8	104.5	104.6	106.6	117	105	109.8	103.5	104.0	108.2	105.5	103.0
1991	115.4	110	108.4	107.9	108.7	114.2	133	110	115.7	104.6	108.3	116.5	110.3	106.0
1992	120.5	114	110.7	110.6	111.1	120.4	147	117	120.0	104.7	111.8	124.4	113.9	108.0
1993	126.2	117	112.5	113.2	113.4	123.9	166	118	124.0	106.9	113.7	130.0	118.6	111.0
1994	131.9	118	114.1	117.6	118.1	128.0	188	123	127.8	110.4	115.0	136.4	124.9	114.0
1995	137.8	120	117.6	122.4	119.0	134.7	..	..	130.1	113.1	117.2	143.6	133.1	118.0
1996	140.1	121.0	118.8	122.7	119.3	135.2	..	..	131.6	113.5	118.2	145.9	134.8	120.0
Quarterly averages														
1994 Q4	128.9	118.0	113.0	113.3	114.0	124.9	174.0	118.0	124.6	108.3	114.1	131.8	120.5	113.0
1995 Q1	130.1	118.0	113.4	115.5	114.5	125.2	179.0	119.0	126.4	110.3	114.5	133.5	121.2	113.0
Q2	131.3	118.0	113.5	119.1	115.5	126.3	186.0	119.0	126.7	111.4	114.9	135.5	124.5	114.0
Q3	132.4	118.0	114.1	117.6	116.3	129.3	190.0	120.0	127.7	108.5	115.3	136.7	126.0	115.0
Q4	134.0	118.0	115.3	118.2	116.8	131.4	196.0	123.0	129.5	111.0	115.3	139.2	127.9	115.0
1996 Q1	135.6	120.0	115.4	120.4	117.1	134.1	198.0	122.0	128.8	112.2	116.3	140.7	129.6	116.0
Q2	136.8	120.0	116.9	124.3	118.1	134.7	202.0	124.0	129.3	113.2	116.7	143.2	135.1	118.0
Q3	138.4	121.0	118.4	122.3	119.3	134.9	..	..	130.9	113.8	117.4	144.1	133.1	118.0
Q4	140.1	121.0	119.8	122.7	119.8	135.2	..	..	131.6	113.5	118.2	145.9	134.8	120.0
1997 Q1	141.5	121.0	..	..	120.6	..	..	..	..	118.0	..	..	..	120.0
Monthly 1994 Dec	129.5	..	113.8	..	..	..	..	118.0	124.6	105.7	114.0	..	121.5	113.0
1995 Jan	129.6	..	113.5	..	115.3	125.2	..	..	126.4	111.0	115.0	..	121.1	113.0
Feb	130.2	..	113.6	115.5	..	..	..	..	126.4	110.6	115.0	..	121.2	113.0
Mar	130.4	..	113.2	..	..	..	..	119.0	126.5	110.9	115.0	..	121.4	113.0
Apr	131.1	..	113.4	..	115.7	126.3	..	..	126.6	111.1	115.1	..	124.4	113.0
May	131.2	..	113.5	118.6	..	..	..	..	126.7	110.5	115.1	..	122.2	113.0
Jun	131.5	118.0	113.5	..	..	..	..	119.0	126.7	116.8	115.1	..	125.1	114.0
Jul	132.2	..	113.0	..	116.3	129.3	..	..	128.5	106.1	115.5	..	127.2	114.0
Aug	132.4	..	114.3	117.6	..	..	..	..	128.5	106.2	115.5	..	123.8	114.0
Sep	132.7	118.0	114.7	..	..	..	..	120.0	129.2	111.0	115.5	..	126.8	115.0
Oct	133.6	..	114.8	..	116.8	131.4	..	..	129.4	111.4	115.5	..	126.8	115.0
Nov	133.7	..	114.9	118.2	..	..	..	..	129.5	110.8	115.4	..	127.1	115.0
Dec	134.6	118.0	116.3	..	..	..	..	123.0	129.5	110.5	115.5	..	129.7	116.0
1996 Jan	134.9	..	115.2	..	117.1	134.1	..	..	128.8	110.2	116.2	..	129.3	117.0
Feb	135.8	..	115.7	120.4	..	..	..	..	128.8	112.9	116.4	..	129.3	116.0
Mar	136.2	120.0	115.4	..	..	..	..	122.0	128.8	113.0	116.4	..	130.4	116.0
Apr	136.5	..	115.2	..	118.1	134.7	..	..	129.1	112.8	116.7	..	134.5	118.0
May	136.7	..	116.8	124.3	..	..	..	..	129.2	112.7	116.7	..	136.1	117.0
Jun	137.3	120.0	118.7											



## 6.1 RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements

	All items (RPI)		All items excluding		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1996 May	152.9	2.2	152.5	2.8	148.4	2.3	149.5	2.5	149.5	2.5
Jun	153.0	2.1	152.6	2.8	148.5	2.3	149.7	2.7	149.7	2.7
Jul	152.4	2.2	151.9	2.8	147.7	2.4	148.8	2.6	148.8	2.6
Aug	153.1	2.1	152.8	2.8	148.7	2.4	149.7	2.6	149.7	2.6
Sep	153.8	2.1	153.6	2.9	149.6	2.5	150.5	2.6	150.5	2.6
Oct	153.8	2.7	153.6	3.3	149.6	3.0	150.5	2.9	150.5	2.9
Nov	153.9	2.7	153.7	3.3	149.7	3.0	150.6	3.0	150.6	3.0
Dec	154.4	2.5	154.2	3.1	149.5	2.7	151.6	2.6	151.6	2.6
1997 Jan	154.4	2.8	153.9	3.1	149.3	2.8	150.7	2.7	150.7	2.7
Feb	155.0	2.7	154.5	2.9	149.9	2.5	151.3	2.5	151.3	2.5
Mar	155.4	2.6	154.9	2.7	150.3	2.3	151.7	2.2	151.7	2.2
Apr	156.3	2.4	155.8	2.5	150.8	2.0	152.2	2.1	152.2	2.1
May	156.9	2.6	156.3	2.5	151.3	2.0	152.7	2.1	152.7	2.1

## 6.2 RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for May 13 1997

	Index Jan 1987=100		Percentage change over			Index Jan 1987=100		Percentage change over	
	1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months		
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	156.9	0.4	2.6		<b>Tobacco</b>	204.7	0.4	6.7	
Food and catering	150.2	0.6	0.1		Cigarettes	207.3		7	
Alcohol and tobacco	182.9	0.5	4.2		Tobacco	183.0		4	
Housing and household expenditure	157.3	0.3	2.7		<b>Housing</b>	176.7	0.3	4.6	
Personal expenditure	138.7	0.3	2.2		Rent	217.1		3	
Travel and leisure	157.9	0.2	3.7		Mortgage interest payments	167.0		5	
<b>Consumer durables</b>	118.3	0.4	0.3		Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)	107.5		4	
Seasonal food	117.0	2.3	-13.3		Community charge and rates/council tax	154.5		7	
Food excluding seasonal	146.0	0.6	1.0		Water and other payments	257.8		4	
All items excluding seasonal food	157.9	0.3	3.0		Repairs and maintenance charges	177.3		10	
All items excluding food	159.8	0.3	3.2		Do-it yourself materials	154.4		2	
<b>Other indices</b>					Dwelling insurance & ground rent	186.3		3	
All items excluding:					<b>Fuel and light</b>	132.3	-0.4	-1.9	
mortgage interest payments(RPIX)	156.3	0.3	2.5		Coal and solid fuels	125.9		0	
housing	152.7	0.3	2.1		Electricity	142.6		4	
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	151.3	0.3	2.0		Gas	124.2		2	
mortgage interest payments and council tax	156.2	0.3	2.4		Oil and other fuels	119.3		1	
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	156.4	0.3	2.5		<b>Household goods</b>	139.6	0.4	1.2	
<b>Food</b>	141.5	0.8	-1.3		Furniture	141.7		2	
Bread	135.6		-2		Furnishings	145.1		3	
Cereals	142.7		-1		Electrical appliances	103.0		-3	
Biscuits and cakes	151.8		0		Other household equipment	142.9		1	
Beef	134.6		1		Household consumables	157.0		-1	
Lamb	160.5		1		Pet care	144.4		4	
of which, home-killed lamb	166.8		-9		<b>Household services</b>	143.6	0.1	1.6	
Pork	154.5		0		Postage	153.0		5	
Bacon	165.3		8		Telephones, telemessages, etc	103.7		-4	
Poultry	113.7		-1		Domestic services	181.1		4	
Other meat	133.5		0		Fees and subscriptions	164.0		4	
Fish	122.0		-1		<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	122.1	0.4	1.2	
of which, fresh fish	121.2		-2		Men's outerwear	119.6		0	
Butter	165.9		1		Women's outerwear	106.9		2	
Oil and fats	140.3		3		Children's outerwear	124.6		2	
Cheese	168.9		3		Other clothing	156.7		5	
Eggs	146.7		0		Footwear	121.7		-3	
Milk fresh	153.0		0		<b>Personal goods and services</b>	169.8	0.1	3.5	
Milk products	144.6		-1		Personal articles	120.7		1	
Tea	149.0		-2		Chemists goods	178.6		4	
Coffee and other hot drinks	127.8		7		Personal services	220.3		5	
Soft drinks	180.9		4		<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	163.4	0.1	4.9	
Sugar and preserves	156.6		-2		Purchase of motor vehicles	141.3		2	
Sweets and chocolates	147.6		4		Maintenance of motor vehicles	186.1		6	
Potatoes	126.0		-20		Petrol and oil	174.5		8	
of which, unprocessed potatoes	89.0		-42		Vehicles tax and insurance	194.0		5	
Vegetables	114.7		-14		<b>Fares and other travel costs</b>	169.5	0.5	2.9	
of which, other fresh vegetables	101.3		-20		Rail fares	187.7		3	
Fruit	132.0		-2		Bus and coach fares	182.7		3	
of which, fresh fruit	129.4		-3		Other travel costs	149.6		3	
Other foods	146.9		2		<b>Leisure goods</b>	124.3	0.1	0.2	
<b>Catering</b>	181.7	0.3	4.1		Audio-visual equipment	65.5		-6	
Restaurant meals	179.3		4		Tapes and discs	119.5		-2	
Canteen meals	198.3		5		Toys, photographic and sport goods	121.1		-1	
Take-aways and snacks	178.2		4		Books and newspapers	182.3		-4	
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	173.8	0.6	3.1		Gardening products	145.5		1	
Beer	183.6		4		<b>Leisure services</b>	180.9	0.4	4.3	
on sales	188.0		4		Television licences and rentals	127.1		4	
off sales	154.3		3		Entertainment and other recreation	220.1		4	
Wines and spirits	160.2		2		Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	116.0		5	
on sales	178.4		3		UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	107.9		3	
off sales	149.7		1						

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

## RETAIL PRICES 6.3 Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on May 13 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Office for National Statistics for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 146 areas in the United Kingdom are given below.

### Average prices on May 13 1997

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
<b>Beef, home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Margarine</b>			
Best beef mince	664	377	218-537	Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	247	73	41-99
Topside	653	637	479-709	<b>Cheese, per kg</b>			
Brisket (without bone)	513	433	349-509	Cheddar type	237	535	398-690
Rump steak *	672	902	769-1075	<b>Eggs</b>			
Stewing steak	662	478	309-695	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	236	159	119-190
<b>Lamb, home-killed, per kg</b>				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	235	138	96-167
Loin (with bone)	527	911	679-1129	<b>Milk</b>			
Shoulder (with bone)	506	404	331-461	Pasteurised, per pint +	276	35	27-35
<b>Lamb, imported (frozen), per kg</b>				<b>Tea</b>			
Loin (with bone)	156	522	399-622	Loose, per 125g	243	64	46-79
Leg (with bone)	164	454	423-499	Tea bags, per 250g	253	132	94-165
<b>Pork, home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Coffee</b>			
Loin (with bone)	671	522	399-629	Pure, instant, per 100g	272	200	189-239
Shoulder (without bone)	520	352	240-436	Ground (filter fine), 227g/per 8oz	237	214	163-289
<b>Bacon, per kg</b>				<b>Sugar</b>			
Streaky *	580	448	328-621	Granulated, per kg	258	76	57-80
Garmon *	542	554	323-661	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
Bacon *	604	625	438-898	Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per lb	415	19	10-24
<b>Ham</b>				Potatoes, new loose, 454g/per lb	435	32	19-48
Ham (not shoulder), 113g/per 4oz	580	91	59-115	Tomatoes, 454g/per lb	608	52	45-79
<b>Sausages, 454g/per lb</b>				Cabbage, hearted, 454g/per lb	562	33	19-45
Pork	601	137	105-169	Cauliflower, each	582	55	39-69
<b>Canned meats</b>				Brussels sprouts, 454g/per lb	-	-	-
Corried beef, 340g	243	93	65-115	<b>Carrots, 454g/per lb</b>	605	21	18-25
<b>Chicken, roasting, oven ready, per kg</b>				Onions, 454g/per lb	604	24	18-33
Frozen	193	177	148-215	Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz	604	34	25-40
Fresh or chilled	647	241	187-269	Cucumber, each	593	51	40-65
<b>Fresh and smoked fish, per kg</b>				Lettuce - iceberg, each	487	70	59-89
Co. fillets	442	548	417-772	Leeks, 454g/per lb	555	64	45-85
Rainbow trout	396	459	353-585	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
<b>Bread</b>				Apples, cooking, 454g/per lb	570	54	40-59
Whole loaf, sliced, 800g	234	52	39-81	Apples, dessert, 454g/per lb	602	52	38-59
Whole loaf, unwrapped, 800g	229	70	49-87	Pears, dessert, 454g/per lb	595	50	39-59
Broken loaf, sliced, 400g	221	52	29-79	Oranges, each	549	20	13-29
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	226	71	55-91	Bananas, 454g/per lb	604	47	44-55
<b>Flour</b>				Grapes, 454g/per lb	586	132	99-150
Self-raising, per 1.5kg	235	60	38-77	Avocado pear, each	472	53	39-69
<b>Butter</b>				Grapefruit, each	587	28	22-35
Home produced, per 250g	234	83	78-91	<b>Items other than food</b>			
Imported, per 250g	247	85	79-99	Draught bitter, per pint	560	162	139-190
				Draught lager, per pint	583	180	160-205
				Whisky per nip	568	128	110-150
				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	833	293	253-314
				Coal, per 50kg	208	655	500-860
				Smokeless fuel per 50kg	251	943	796-1199
				4-star petrol, per litre	553	66	62-68
				Derv per litre	546	61	58-64
				Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	553	60	57-62

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

### General Notes - Retail Prices

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

### Structure

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

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

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

### Definitions

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



# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987 = 100		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries**	Consumer durables	Food	Catering		Alcoholic drink
									All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal + food	
1987	Weights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46
1988		1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47
1991		1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	123	47
1993		1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	120	45
1994		1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122	45
1995		1,000	861	978	813	958	—	123	139	22	117	45
1996		1,000	857	978	810	958	—	116	143	22	121	48
1997		1,000	864	981	814	961	—	122	136	19	117	49
1987	Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	101.7
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	112.9
1990		126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	129.5	139.1
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9
1993		140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	156.6
1994		144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	—	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1
1995		149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	—	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0
1996		152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	—	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7
1987	Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	106.4	103.7
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.0	121.2	116.3
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2
1992	Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3
1993	Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1
1995	Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	—	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7
	May 16	149.6	151.8	150.0	145.8	148.4	—	117.2	138.1	135.6	138.2	168.5
	Jun 13	149.8	152.2	150.4	145.8	148.5	—	116.9	137.0	125.2	139.0	168.8
	Jul 18	149.1	151.6	149.9	145.0	147.7	—	113.4	135.9	116.9	139.3	169.2
	Aug 15	149.9	152.1	150.3	145.9	148.6	—	114.9	138.7	132.2	139.6	169.8
	Sep 12	150.6	152.8	151.0	146.7	149.2	—	117.5	139.1	132.0	140.1	170.4
	Oct 17	149.8	152.1	150.5	146.2	148.7	—	117.2	137.5	122.0	140.2	171.0
	Nov 14	149.8	152.2	150.5	146.2	148.8	—	118.1	137.6	121.2	140.5	171.5
	Dec 12	150.7	152.9	151.3	147.2	149.6	—	119.0	138.8	126.2	140.9	171.9
1996	Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	—	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5
	Feb 13	150.9	152.8	151.3	147.6	150.2	—	115.5	141.1	131.8	142.5	172.9
	Mar 12	151.5	153.3	151.9	148.4	150.9	—	117.4	142.3	134.9	143.3	173.3
	Apr 16	152.6	154.6	153.0	149.0	152.0	—	117.5	142.3	132.3	143.8	174.0
	May 14	152.9	154.8	153.3	149.5	152.5	—	118.0	143.3	134.9	144.5	174.6
	Jun 11	153.0	154.9	153.5	149.7	152.6	—	118.0	143.2	132.1	144.9	175.5
	Jul 16	152.4	154.5	153.2	148.8	151.9	—	114.1	141.3	120.1	145.0	176.3
	Aug 13	153.1	155.1	153.7	149.7	152.8	—	115.6	142.9	126.5	145.8	176.9
	Sep 10	153.8	156.2	154.7	150.5	153.6	—	118.5	141.4	119.2	145.5	177.5
	Oct 15	153.8	156.4	154.8	150.5	153.6	—	118.1	140.3	114.4	145.0	177.9
	Nov 12	153.9	156.6	154.9	150.6	153.7	—	119.3	139.7	113.7	144.5	178.3
	Dec 16	154.4	157.2	155.4	151.1	154.2	—	120.0	139.9	116.0	144.2	178.8
1997	Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	—	114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7	179.2
	Feb 11	155.0	157.7	156.0	151.3	154.5	—	115.5	140.8	116.9	145.1	179.7
	Mar 11	155.4	158.4	156.5	151.7	154.9	—	117.9	140.0	113.9	144.7	180.0
	Apr 15	156.3	159.3	157.4	152.2	155.8	—	117.8	140.4	114.4	145.2	181.2
	May 13	156.9	159.8	157.9	152.7	156.3	—	118.3	141.5	117.0	146.0	181.7

+ For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure.  
\*\* The nationalised industries index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under Table 6.3.

# RETAIL PRICES 6.4

## General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	1987	Weights
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987	Weights
130	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988	Weights
130	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989	Weights
130	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990	Weights
130	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991	Weights
130	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992	Weights
130	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	32	1993	Weights
130	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	32	1994	Weights
130	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	21	46	32	1995	Weights
130	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	32	1996	Weights
130	186	41	72	52	56	40	128	20	47	32	1997	Weights
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987	Annual averages
105.4	112.5	101.6	102.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	104.4	107.5	108.1	108.1	1988	Annual averages
109.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	108.2	108.2	1989	Annual averages
113.9	160.8	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	112.4	115.1	115.1	1990	Annual averages
119.2	163.7	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	117.7	117.7	117.7	1991	Annual averages
124.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	120.8	1992	Annual averages
128.2	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	147.9	151.4	122.5	122.5	1993	Annual averages
132.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	121.8	1994	Annual averages
136.2	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	121.7	1995	Annual averages
140.2	168.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	164.1	157.0	164.1	123.6	123.6	1996	Annual averages
144.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987	Jan 13
148.2	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	102.8	1988	Jan 12
152.2	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	110.6	105.1	105.1	1989	Jan 17
156.2	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	119.6	119.6	1990	Jan 16
160.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	114.9	1991	Jan 15
164.2	151.6	127.1	125.8	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.5	119.3	119.3	1992	Jan 14
168.2	150.2	125.4	126.1	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	121.3	1993	Jan 12
172.2	160.6	134.1	128.3	145.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	122.3	122.3	1994	Jan 18
176.2	167.8	134.4	133.5	142.9	122.1	158.0	153.1	159.2	121.3	121.3	1995	Jan 17
180.2	168.8	134.3	13									



# 6.8 RETAIL PRICES

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

1985=100	European Comm (15) <sup>3</sup>	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1995	97.7 e	NA	98.3	98.3	98.1	98.5	98.0	98.8
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Monthly</b>								
1995	96.7 e	NA	98.0	97.9	97.6	98.2	97.3	98.5
Feb	97.0 e	NA	98.1	97.9	97.9	98.3	97.5	98.4
Mar	97.4 e	NA	98.1	98.0	98.2	98.4	97.7	98.6
Apr	97.6 e	NA	98.2	98.1	98.5	98.5	97.8	98.7
May	97.8 e	NA	98.4	98.1	98.3	98.7	97.8	99.0
Jun	97.7 e	NA	98.4	98.4	97.7	98.7	97.6	99.2
Jul	97.9 e	NA	98.4	98.7	97.9	98.5	98.1	99.1
Aug	98.2 e	NA	98.5	98.6	98.5	98.7	98.5	99.0
Sep	98.3 e	NA	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.8	98.6	98.9
Oct	98.4 e	NA	98.4	98.5	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.8
Nov	98.6 e	NA	98.4	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.8	99.1
Dec	98.8 p	98.5	99.1 r	99.1	98.4	99.2	98.9	99.2
1996	99.2	98.9	99.4 r	99.2	99.0	99.5	99.3	99.7
Jan	99.6 p	99.3	99.6 r	99.5	99.6	99.7	100.0	99.8
Feb	99.9 p	99.9	99.7 r	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.1	99.8
Mar	100.1	100.2	99.5 r	100.1	100.1	100.3	100.3	100.0
Apr	100.2 p	100.3	100.0 r	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.2	100.1
May	100.1 p	99.7	100.3 r	99.9	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.4
Jun	100.1	100.2	100.3 r	99.9	100.1	99.9	99.8	100.3
Jul	100.4 p	100.7	100.5 r	100.1	100.6	100.2	100.1	100.1
Aug	100.5 p	100.7	100.5 r	100.6	100.8	100.4	100.4	100.1
Sep	100.6 p	100.7	100.6 r	100.6	100.8	100.2	100.3	100.1
Oct	100.7 p	101.0	100.6 r	100.8	100.7	100.2	100.5	100.3
1997	100.9	100.6	100.7 r	101.3	101.0	99.9	100.7	100.9
Jan	101.1	100.9	100.9 r	101.2	101.0	100.2	101.0	101.3
Feb	101.3	101.1	100.8 r	100.8	101.1	100.6	101.1	101.1
Mar	101.4 p	101.5	101.2 p	100.9	101.4	100.9	101.1	101.0
Apr	<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>							
1996	2.4 p	NA	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.1	1.2
<b>Monthly</b>								
1996	2.6 p	NA	1.4 r	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.1	1.2
Feb	2.6 p	NA	1.5 r	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.6	1.4
Mar	2.6 p	NA	1.6 r	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.5	1.2
Apr	2.6 p	NA	1.3 r	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.6	1.3
May	2.4 p	NA	1.6 r	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.5	1.1
Jun	2.4 p	NA	1.9 r	1.5	2.3	1.4	2.5	1.2
Jul	2.2 p	NA	1.9 r	1.2	2.2	1.4	1.7	1.2
Aug	2.2 p	NA	2.0 r	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.1
Sep	2.3 p	NA	2.1 r	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.2
Oct	2.2 p	NA	2.2 r	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.3
Nov	2.1 p	NA	2.2 r	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.2
Dec	2.2 p	2.1	1.6 r	2.2	2.6	0.7	1.8	1.7
1997	2.0	2.0	1.5 r	2.0	2.0	0.6	1.7	1.6
Jan	1.7 p	1.8	1.2 r	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.3
Feb	1.5 p	1.6	1.3 p	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.2
Mar	1.5 p	1.6	1.3 p	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.2
Apr	<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>							

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

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

# 6.8 RETAIL PRICES

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

1985=100	Greece	Irish Republic <sup>2</sup>	Italy <sup>3</sup>	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1995	92.7	NA	96.2 e	98.8 p	98.6	97.2	96.6	99.2
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Monthly</b>								
1995	88.9	97.0	94.0 e	98.5 p	98.2	96.4	95.3	98.3
Feb	91.1	NA	94.8 e	98.6 p	98.9	96.8	95.9	98.8
Mar	92.1	NA	95.3 e	98.6 p	99.1	97.3	96.4	99.4
Apr	93.0	98.0	95.9 e	98.7 p	98.9	97.2	96.4	99.5
May	93.5	NA	96.5 e	98.8 p	98.7	96.9	96.5	99.3
Jun	91.3	NA	96.7 e	98.8 p	98.0	96.9	96.5	99.0
Jul	91.9	98.0	96.9 e	98.8 p	98.1	97.3	96.8	99.0
Aug	94.1	NA	97.2 e	98.9 p	99.0	97.5	97.2	99.9
Sep	94.8	NA	97.5 e	99.1 p	99.0	97.8	97.3	100.0
Oct	95.2	98.4	98.1 e	99.2 p	99.0	97.9	97.6	100.0
Nov	95.7	NA	98.2 e	99.3 p	98.5	97.9	97.9	99.7
Dec	96.5	NA	98.6	99.4	98.9	98.3	98.5	99.1
1996	96.5	99.1	98.6	99.5	99.3	98.8	98.7	99.3
Jan	96.4	NA	99.3	99.6	100.3	99.0	99.1	100.0
Feb	96.4	NA	99.7	99.8	100.5	99.8	99.7	100.4
Mar	96.4	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.5
Apr	96.4	100.0	100.3	99.9	99.7	100.2	100.0	100.1
May	96.4	NA	100.2	100.0	99.5	100.4	100.1	99.9
Jun	96.4	100.2	100.3	100.1	99.4	100.7	100.4	99.6
Jul	96.4	NA	100.4	100.1	100.4	100.7	100.7	100.4
Aug	96.4	NA	100.5	100.3	100.8	100.5	100.8	100.4
Sep	96.4	100.7	100.9	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.8	100.2
Oct	96.4	NA	101.0	100.6	100.5	100.7	101.1	100.2
Nov	96.4	100.3	101.2	100.7	100.7	101.1	101.3	100.4
Dec	96.4	100.9	101.3	101.0	100.9	101.2	101.2	100.4
1997	96.4	101.0	101.5	100.9	101.6	101.3	101.3	101.0
Jan	96.4	101.1	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.4	101.3	101.6
Feb	96.4	NA	4.0 e	1.2 p	1.5	2.9	3.6 p	0.8
Mar	96.4	2.2	5.3 e	1.0 p	1.1	2.5	3.6	1.0
Apr	96.4	NA	4.7 e	1.0 p	1.4	2.3	3.3	1.2
May	96.4	NA	4.6 e	1.2 p	1.4	2.6	3.4	1.0
Jun	96.4	2.0	4.4 e	1.2 p	1.3	3.1	3.8	1.0
Jul	96.4	NA	3.9 e	1.1 p	1.0	3.4	3.6	0.8
Aug	96.4	NA	3.6 e	1.2 p	1.5	3.6	3.7	0.9
Sep	96.4	2.2	3.5 e	1.3 p	1.3	3.5	3.7	0.6
Oct	96.4	NA	3.3 e	1.2 p	1.4	3.3	3.6	0.5
Nov	96.4	NA	3.1 e	1.2 p	1.8	2.8	3.6	0.4
Dec	96.4	2.3	2.9 e	1.4 p	1.7	2.9	3.3	0.2
1997	96.4	NA	2.9 e	1.3 p	2.0	2.9	3.3	0.5
Jan	96.4	NA	2.6	1.3	1.8	2.8	2.8	1.3
Feb	96.4	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.5	1.1
Mar	96.4	NA	2.2	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.2	1.0
Apr	96.4	NA	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.2
May	96.4	NA	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.2
Jun	96.4	NA	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.2
Jul	96.4	NA	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.2
Aug	96.4	NA	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.2
Sep	96.4	NA	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.2
Oct	96.4	NA	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.2
Nov	96.4	NA	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.2
Dec	96.4	NA	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.2

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat



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

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

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

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

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

## RETAIL PRICES 6.9 Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

United States	Japan	Canada	1990=100
<b>Annual averages</b>			
1993	110.3	105.9	109.5
1994	112.9	106.3	109.6
1995	115.9	105.8	112.5
1996	119.2	105.8	114.9
<b>Monthly</b>			
1996 Jan	117.2	105.4	113.2
Feb	117.6	105.2	113.4
Mar	118.9	105.4	114.0
Apr	119.9	106.2	114.6
May	119.2	106.4	115.0
Jun	119.9	105.9	114.9
Jul	119.2	105.6	114.9
Aug	119.9	105.5	115.0
Sep	119.9	105.9	115.2
Oct	120.9	106.1	115.4
Nov	121.8	105.8	116.3
Dec	122.9	105.9	116.2
1997 Jan	123.9	105.1 P	116.5
Feb	124.1	104.8 P	116.7
Mar	124.1 P	104.8 P	116.7 P
Apr	124.3	107.6 P	117.0
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>			
<b>Annual averages</b>			
1993	2.9	1.0	2.0
1994	2.4	0.4	0.2
1995	2.8	-0.5	2.6
1996	2.5	0.0	2.1
<b>Monthly</b>			
1996 Jan	2.4	-0.8	2.0
Feb	2.4	-0.5	1.6
Mar	2.2	-0.2	1.9
Apr	2.8	0.2	1.9
May	2.6	0.1	2.0
Jun	2.7	-0.3	1.9
Jul	2.3	0.3	1.7
Aug	2.7	0.2	2.0
Sep	2.8	0.0	1.9
Oct	2.9	0.5	2.3
Nov	3.3	0.5	2.8
Dec	3.4	0.6	3.1
1997 Jan	3.1	-0.3 P	2.9
Feb	3.0	-0.4 P	2.9
Mar	2.4 P	-0.6 P	2.4 P
Apr	3.2	1.3 P	2.1

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



# 7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity <sup>+</sup>, seasonally adjusted §§

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #				ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over	
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers **					
ALL	22,600	1,769	..	..	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X	41,146
Spr 1979	21,574	2,191	..	..	23,765	2,521 X	26,286 X	15,654 X	41,940
Spr 1981	20,446	2,292	366	..	23,103	2,891 X	25,994 X	16,399 X	42,394
Spr 1983	20,673	2,606	321	..	23,626	2,964 X	26,590 X	16,130 X	42,720
Spr 1984	20,673	2,606	321	..	23,626	3,143	26,768	15,951	42,720
Spr 1985	20,890	2,703	402	..	23,995	3,026	27,021	15,990	43,011
Spr 1986	20,982	2,718	414	..	24,117	3,031	27,146	16,100	43,246
Spr 1987	21,010	2,957	513	..	24,489	2,946	27,435	16,053	43,487
Spr 1988	21,708	3,136	541	..	25,389	2,424	27,813	15,852	43,665
Spr 1989	22,269	3,429	490	..	26,195	2,021	28,216	15,623	43,839
Spr 1990	22,488	3,471	458	..	26,421	1,925	28,346	15,616	43,962
Spr 1991	22,132	3,318	418	..	25,883	1,925	28,243	15,835	44,078
Spr 1992	21,577	3,147	356	..	25,255	2,745	28,000	16,159	43,839
Win 1992/3	21,373	3,084	325	152	24,934	2,965	27,899	16,304	44,203
Spr 1993	21,371	3,109	333	145	24,959	2,909	27,868	16,349	44,217
Sum 1993	21,363	3,111	329	151	24,953	2,879	27,832	16,398	44,230
Aut 1993	21,404	3,140	323	140	25,007	2,851	27,858	16,388	44,246
Win 1993/4	21,404	3,193	323	135	25,055	2,798	27,853	16,409	44,262
Spr 1994	21,475	3,219	315	140	25,150	2,716	27,867	16,412	44,277
Sum 1994	21,557	3,220	296	138	25,211	2,687	27,898	16,415	44,293
Aut 1994	21,597	3,263	291	142	25,293	2,523	27,816	16,507	44,322
Win 1994/5	21,644	3,289	277	128	25,338	2,457	27,795	16,557	44,352
Spr 1995	21,737	3,274	267	133	25,412	2,435	27,846	16,534	44,381
Spr 1996	21,894	3,242	254	125	25,515	2,408	27,923	16,487	44,410
Aut 1995	21,945	3,238	246	131	25,560	2,383	27,944	16,504	44,447
Win 1995/6	22,062	3,219	235	118	25,634	2,334	27,968	16,517	44,485
Spr 1996	22,085	3,213	225	122	25,645	2,321	27,966	16,556	44,522
Sum 1996	22,096	3,289	225	114	25,724	2,255	27,978	16,582	44,560
Aut 1996	22,252	3,283	200	115	25,851	2,221	28,072	16,527	44,589
Win 1996/7	22,401	3,277	199	108	25,985	2,111	28,096	16,542	44,639
Changes									
Aut 96 - Win 96/7	149	-6	-2	-7	135	-111	24	15	39
Per cent	0.7	-0.2	-0.9	-5.9	0.5	-5.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
MEN	13,381	1,449	..	..	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X	19,684
Spr 1979	12,427	1,753	..	..	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X	20,087
Spr 1981	11,672	1,759	221	..	13,651	1,838 X	15,490 X	4,842 X	20,332
Spr 1983	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,845	1,802 X	15,647 X	4,872 X	20,519
Spr 1984	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,845	1,861	15,707	4,813	20,519
Spr 1985	11,683	2,039	255	..	13,977	1,818	15,795	4,886	20,681
Spr 1986	11,583	2,057	278	..	13,920	1,817	15,746	4,871	20,808
Spr 1987	11,487	2,231	239	..	13,957	1,755	15,807	5,138	20,945
Spr 1988	11,836	2,375	339	..	14,552	1,425	15,978	5,074	21,052
Spr 1989	11,984	2,626	313	..	14,928	1,173	16,101	5,058	21,158
Spr 1990	12,082	2,647	296	..	15,029	1,122	16,150	5,099	21,249
Spr 1991	11,803	2,535	252	..	14,598	1,470	16,068	5,251	21,319
Spr 1992	11,363	2,374	234	54	14,025	1,835	15,860	5,509	21,376
Sum 1992	11,301	2,368	229	54	13,953	1,810	15,810	5,272	21,423
Spr 1993	11,154	2,321	219	41	13,735	1,955	15,690	5,730	21,423
Sum 1993	11,147	2,331	219	47	13,744	1,907	15,651	5,782	21,432
Aut 1993	11,178	2,346	215	42	13,781	1,882	15,663	5,785	21,441
Win 1993/4	11,189	2,383	218	37	13,826	1,837	15,663	5,801	21,464
Spr 1994	11,209	2,414	207	47	13,877	1,797	15,673	5,806	21,477
Sum 1994	11,252	2,424	194	49	13,920	1,774	15,693	5,816	21,491
Aut 1994	11,313	2,458	192	44	14,007	1,664	15,674	5,846	21,513
Win 1994/5	11,317	2,478	187	41	14,022	1,611	15,633	5,904	21,537
Spr 1995	11,380	2,480	173	40	14,073	1,582	15,655	5,904	21,559
Sum 1995	11,447	2,447	160	44	14,098	1,566	15,664	5,916	21,580
Aut 1995	11,469	2,448	158	42	14,117	1,542	15,660	5,945	21,609
Win 1995/6	11,419	2,418	135	35	14,125	1,539	15,662	5,965	21,638
Spr 1996	11,551	2,403	142	40	14,137	1,525	15,662	5,992	21,654
Sum 1996	11,542	2,466	143	37	14,187	1,472	15,659	6,019	21,677
Aut 1996	11,637	2,459	122	40	14,258	1,432	15,670	6,014	21,709
Win 1996/7	11,743	2,454	119	37	14,353	1,326	15,679	6,050	21,728
Changes									
Aut 96 - Win 96/7	106	-5	-3	-3	95	-106	-11	36	25
Per cent	0.9	-0.2	-2.1	-7.0	0.7	-7.4	-0.1	0.6	0.1
WOMEN	9,220	319	..	..	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X	21,462
Spr 1979	9,147	438	..	..	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,330 X	21,852
Spr 1981	8,774	533	145	..	9,452	1,053 X	10,505 X	11,557 X	22,087
Spr 1983	9,030	619	120	..	9,780	1,162 X	10,943 X	11,258 X	22,200
Spr 1984	9,030	619	120	..	9,780	1,282	11,062	11,138	22,200
Spr 1985	9,207	664	147	..	10,018	1,208	11,226	11,104	22,339
Spr 1986	9,399	661	136	..	10,197	1,214	11,411	11,029	22,440
Spr 1987	9,522	727	165	..	10,437	1,191	11,628	10,915	22,543
Spr 1988	9,872	761	202	..	10,836	999	11,835	10,778	22,613
Spr 1989	10,285	803	177	..	11,267	848	12,116	10,565	22,681
Spr 1990	10,406	824	166	..	11,393	803	12,196	10,517	22,713
Spr 1991	10,329	784	162	..	11,285	891	12,176	10,584	22,760
Spr 1992	10,214	773	122	122	11,230	910	12,140	10,650	22,790
Sum 1992	10,169	779	121	121	11,190	928	12,119	10,675	22,794
Spr 1993	10,217	788	114	104	11,224	954	12,178	10,619	22,797
Sum 1993	10,215	780	110	104	11,210	972	12,182	10,616	22,799
Aut 1993	10,226	794	108	98	11,226	969	12,195	10,603	22,799
Win 1993/4	10,216	810	105	98	11,229	961	12,190	10,608	22,799
Spr 1994	10,265	806	108	93	11,273	919	12,192	10,606	22,799
Sum 1994	10,305	794	103	89	11,291	893	12,185	10,613	22,799
Aut 1994	10,284	805	99	88	11,286	859	12,146	10,661	22,806
Win 1994/5	10,327	810	90	88	11,316	845	12,161	10,653	22,814
Spr 1995	10,357	795	93	93	11,339	853	12,191	10,631	22,822
Sum 1995	10,447	795	94	81	11,417	842	12,259	10,571	22,830
Aut 1995	10,476	789	89	88	11,443	841	12,284	10,559	22,843
Win 1995/6	10,539	800	87	83	11,509	796	12,305	10,551	22,856
Spr 1996	10,534	810	83	82	11,509	796	12,305	10,564	22,869
Sum 1996	10,554	823	82	77	11,537	782	12,319	10,562	22,881
Aut 1996	10,615	824	79	75	11,593	789	12,382	10,513	22,895
Win 1996/7	10,658	824	79	71	11,632	785	12,417	10,492	22,909
Changes									
Aut 96 - Win 96/7	43	0	1	-4	40	-4	35	-21	14
Per cent	0.4	0.0	1.0	-5.3	0.3	-0.6	0.3	-0.2	0.1

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

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

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

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

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

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

§§ Revised March 1995.

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity <sup>+</sup>, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #				ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over	
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers**					
ALL	22,432	1,778	..	..	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spr 1979	21,405	2,201	..	..	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spr 1981	20,288	2,301	355	..	22,944	2,85			



# 7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity + by age

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
	All aged 16 and over			Age groups							
	All	Men	Women	All	Age groups					50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Women)	65 & over (Men) 60 & over (Women)
					16-17	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49		
<b>In employment*</b>	23 626	13 845	9 780	23 467	819	1 956	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722
Spr 1984	23 626	13 845	9 780	23 467	819	1 956	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	722
Spr 1985	23 995	14 018	10 018	23 850	854	2 023	3 023	5 318	8 003	4 863	774
Spr 1986	24 117	14 392	10 197	24 000	884	2 084	3 084	5 318	8 003	4 863	774
Spr 1987	24 489	14 765	10 376	24 372	919	2 145	3 145	5 318	8 003	4 863	774
Spr 1988	24 861	15 138	10 555	24 744	954	2 206	3 206	5 318	8 003	4 863	774
Spr 1989	25 233	15 511	10 734	25 116	989	2 267	3 267	5 318	8 003	4 863	774
Spr 1990	25 605	15 884	10 913	25 489	1 024	2 328	3 328	5 318	8 003	4 863	774
Spr 1991	25 977	16 257	11 092	25 861	1 059	2 389	3 389	5 318	8 003	4 863	774
Spr 1992	26 349	16 630	11 271	26 233	1 094	2 450	3 450	5 318	8 003	4 863	774
Spr 1993	26 721	17 003	11 450	26 605	1 129	2 511	3 511	5 318	8 003	4 863	774
Sum 1993	26 721	17 003	11 450	26 605	1 129	2 511	3 511	5 318	8 003	4 863	774
Spr 1994	27 093	17 376	11 629	26 978	1 164	2 572	3 572	5 318	8 003	4 863	774
Sum 1994	27 093	17 376	11 629	26 978	1 164	2 572	3 572	5 318	8 003	4 863	774
Aut 1994	27 465	17 749	11 808	27 350	1 199	2 633	3 633	5 318	8 003	4 863	774
Win 1994/5	27 837	18 122	11 987	27 722	1 234	2 694	3 694	5 318	8 003	4 863	774
Spr 1995	28 209	18 495	12 166	28 094	1 269	2 755	3 755	5 318	8 003	4 863	774
Sum 1995	28 209	18 495	12 166	28 094	1 269	2 755	3 755	5 318	8 003	4 863	774
Aut 1995	28 581	18 868	12 345	28 466	1 304	2 816	3 816	5 318	8 003	4 863	774
Spr 1996	28 953	19 241	12 524	28 838	1 339	2 877	3 877	5 318	8 003	4 863	774
Win 1996/7	29 325	19 614	12 703	29 210	1 374	2 938	3 938	5 318	8 003	4 863	774
<b>ILO unemployed*</b>	3 143	1 861	1 282	3 105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Spr 1984	3 143	1 861	1 282	3 105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Spr 1985	3 026	1 818	1 208	2 990	217	495	590	706	666	414	59
Spr 1986	2 909	1 775	1 134	2 874	207	436	531	647	626	363	59
Spr 1987	2 792	1 732	1 060	2 758	197	380	475	562	541	312	59
Spr 1988	2 675	1 689	1 017	2 642	187	324	430	513	490	261	59
Spr 1989	2 558	1 646	974	2 522	177	268	385	454	433	210	59
Spr 1990	2 441	1 603	931	2 412	167	212	340	425	412	159	59
Spr 1991	2 324	1 560	888	2 295	157	156	295	416	394	108	59
Spr 1992	2 207	1 517	845	2 178	147	99	250	407	383	57	59
Spr 1993	2 090	1 474	802	2 061	137	43	205	398	372	6	59
Sum 1993	2 090	1 474	802	2 061	137	43	205	398	372	6	59
Spr 1994	1 973	1 431	759	1 954	127	-13	160	389	363	26	59
Win 1994/5	1 856	1 388	716	1 837	117	-69	115	380	357	23	59
Spr 1995	1 739	1 345	673	1 718	107	-115	60	371	346	25	59
Sum 1995	1 739	1 345	673	1 718	107	-115	60	371	346	25	59
Aut 1995	1 622	1 302	630	1 601	97	-161	5	362	337	25	59
Spr 1996	1 505	1 259	587	1 484	87	-207	12	353	332	21	59
Win 1996/7	1 388	1 216	544	1 367	77	-251	174	344	317	27	59
<b>Economically inactive</b>	12 983	7 984	5 198	12 910	708	1 078	813	1 586	1 655	2 477	829
Spr 1984	12 983	7 984	5 198	12 910	708	1 078	813	1 586	1 655	2 477	829
Spr 1985	13 355	8 357	5 377	13 282	743	1 139	858	1 656	1 725	2 588	868
Spr 1986	13 727	8 740	5 556	13 654	778	1 200	907	1 656	1 794	2 699	877
Spr 1987	14 100	9 123	5 735	14 027	813	1 261	956	1 656	1 832	2 810	886
Spr 1988	14 472	9 506	5 914	14 400	848	1 322	1 005	1 656	1 908	2 921	895
Spr 1989	14 844	9 889	6 093	14 771	883	1 383	1 054	1 656	1 984	3 032	904
Spr 1990	15 216	10 272	6 272	15 143	918	1 444	1 103	1 656	2 060	3 143	913
Spr 1991	15 588	10 655	6 451	15 515	953	1 505	1 152	1 656	2 136	3 254	922
Spr 1992	15 960	11 038	6 630	15 888	988	1 566	1 201	1 656	2 212	3 365	931
Spr 1993	16 332	11 421	6 809	16 259	1 023	1 627	1 250	1 656	2 288	3 476	940
Sum 1993	16 332	11 421	6 809	16 259	1 023	1 627	1 250	1 656	2 288	3 476	940
Spr 1994	16 704	11 804	6 988	16 631	1 058	1 688	1 299	1 656	2 364	3 587	949
Win 1994/5	17 076	12 187	7 167	17 003	1 093	1 749	1 348	1 656	2 440	3 698	958
Spr 1995	17 448	12 570	7 346	17 375	1 128	1 810	1 397	1 656	2 516	3 809	967
Sum 1995	17 448	12 570	7 346	17 375	1 128	1 810	1 397	1 656	2 516	3 809	967
Aut 1995	17 820	12 953	7 525	17 747	1 163	1 871	1 446	1 656	2 592	3 920	976
Spr 1996	18 192	13 336	7 704	18 119	1 198	1 932	1 495	1 656	2 668	4 031	985
Win 1996/7	18 564	13 719	7 883	18 492	1 233	1 993	1 544	1 656	2 744	4 142	994
<b>Economic activity rate + per cent</b>	62.7	76.5	49.8	62.2	59.6	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.2
Spr 1984	62.7	76.5	49.8	62.2	59.6	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.2
Spr 1985	63.0	76.8	49.9	62.5	60.0	70.2	81.8	79.1	84.1	70.2	8.2
Spr 1986	63.3	77.1	50.0	62.8	60.3	70.5	82.1	79.4	84.4	70.5	8.2
Spr 1987	63.6	77.4	50.1	63.1	60.6	70.8	82.4	79.7	84.7	70.8	8.2
Spr 1988	63.9	77.7	50.2	63.4	60.9	71.1	82.7	80.0	85.0	71.1	8.2
Spr 1989	64.2	78.0	50.3	63.7	61.2	71.4	83.0	80.3	85.3	71.4	8.2
Spr 1990	64.5	78.3	50.4	64.0	61.5	71.7	83.3	80.6	85.6	71.7	8.2
Spr 1991	64.8	78.6	50.5	64.3	61.8	72.0	83.6	80.9	85.9	72.0	8.2
Spr 1992	65.1	78.9	50.6	64.6	62.1	72.3	83.9	81.2	86.2	72.3	8.2
Spr 1993	65.4	79.2	50.7	64.9	62.4	72.6	84.2	81.5	86.5	72.6	8.2
Sum 1993	65.4	79.2	50.7	64.9	62.4	72.6	84.2	81.5	86.5	72.6	8.2
Spr 1994	65.7	79.5	50.8	65.2	62.7	72.9	84.5	81.8	86.8	72.9	8.2
Win 1994/5	66.0	79.8	50.9	65.5	63.0	73.2	84.8	82.1	87.1	73.2	8.2
Spr 1995	66.3	80.1	51.0	65.8	63.3	73.5	85.1	82.4	87.4	73.5	8.2
Sum 1995	66.3	80.1	51.0	65.8	63.3	73.5	85.1	82.4	87.4	73.5	8.2
Aut 1995	66.6	80.4	51.1	66.1	63.6	73.8	85.4	82.7	87.7	73.8	8.2
Spr 1996	66.9	80.7	51.2	66.4	63.9	74.1	85.7	83.0	88.0	74.1	8.2
Win 1996/7	67.2	81.0	51.3	66.7	64.2	74.4	86.0	83.3	88.3	74.4	8.2
<b>ILO unemployment rate # per cent</b>	11.7	11.8	11.6	11.7	11.7	12.0	12.6	13.9	14.6	16.3	7.7
Spr 1984	11.7	11.8	11.6	11.7	11.7	12.0	12.6	13.9	14.6	16.3	7.7
Spr 1985	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.7	14.0	14.7	16.4	7.7
Spr 1986	11.9	12.0	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.2	12.8	14.1	14.8	16.5	7.7
Spr 1987	12.0	12.1	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.3	12.9	14.2	14.9	16.6	7.7
Spr 1988	12.1	12.2	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.4	13.0	14.3	15.0	16.7	7.7
Spr 1989	12.2	12.3	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.5	13.1	14.4	15.1	16.8	7.7
Spr 1990	12.3	12.4	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.6	13.2	14.5	15.2	16.9	7.7
Spr 1991	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.7	13.3	14.6	15.3	17.0	7.7
Spr 1992	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.8	13.4	14.7	15.4	17.1	7.7
Spr 1993	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.9	13.5	14.8	15.5	17.2	7.7
Sum 1993	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.9	13.5	14.8	15.5	17.2	7.7
Spr 1994	12.7	12.8	12.6	12.7	1						



# 7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure				Claimant unemployment measure +				
	Seasonally adjusted				Not ILO unemployed				
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
ALL			3,143	369	2,774				
Spr 1984			3,026	115	2,911				
Spr 1985			3,031	38	2,993				
Spr 1986			2,946	147	2,799				
Spr 1987			2,424	154	2,270				
Spr 1988			2,021	279	1,742				
Spr 1989			1,925	422	1,502				
Spr 1990			2,361	294	2,067				
Spr 1991			2,745	157	2,588				
Spr 1992	1,798	947	2,745	157	2,588	1,798	496	294	760
Sum 1992	1,828	957	2,785	126	2,659	1,828	568	264	831
Aut 1992	1,883	974	2,857	94	2,763	1,883	543	337	880
Win 1992/3	1,938	1,027	2,965	104	2,861	1,938	584	339	923
Spr 1993	1,909	1,000	2,909	72	2,837	1,909	574	354	928
Sum 1993	1,862	1,017	2,879	72	2,807	1,862	633	312	945
Aut 1993	1,820	1,031	2,851	104	2,747	1,820	584	343	927
Win 1993/4	1,762	1,036	2,798	119	2,679	1,762	583	330	913
Spr 1994	1,698	1,018	2,716	119	2,597	1,698	559	340	899
Sum 1994	1,657	1,010	2,667	150	2,518	1,657	544	317	871
Aut 1994	1,551	972	2,523	105	2,417	1,551	536	330	866
Win 1994/5	1,480	977	2,457	149	2,307	1,480	544	284	828
Spr 1995	1,443	991	2,435	189	2,246	1,443	500	303	803
Sum 1995	1,399	1,009	2,408	191	2,217	1,399	519	299	813
Aut 1995	1,412	971	2,383	212	2,171	1,412	494	265	759
Win 1995/6	1,379	956	2,334	202	2,132	1,379	474	279	753
Spr 1996	1,327	994	2,321	229	2,093	1,327	468	297	765
Sum 1996	1,255	999	2,255	213	2,041	1,255	481	305	786
Aut 1996	1,147	1,075	2,221	293	1,928	1,147	470	311	781
Win 1996/7	1,060	1,050	2,111	367	1,744	1,060	412	272	684
Changes									
Aut 96 - Win 96/7	-86	-24	-111		-184	-86	-58	-39	-18
Win 95/6 - Win 96/7	-318	95	-224		-388	-318	-62	-7	-70
MEN									
Spr 1984			1,861	-95	1,956				
Spr 1985			1,818	-208	2,026				
Spr 1986			1,817	-251	2,067				
Spr 1987			1,755	-188	1,943				
Spr 1988			1,425	-150	1,575				
Spr 1989			1,173	-82	1,255				
Spr 1990			1,122	22	1,100				
Spr 1991			1,470	-92	1,562				
Spr 1992	1,409	426	1,835	-146	1,981	1,409	354	218	572
Sum 1992	1,437	420	1,857	-181	2,038	1,437	404	197	601
Aut 1992	1,482	436	1,919	-202	2,120	1,482	379	259	638
Win 1992/3	1,516	467	1,983	-212	2,195	1,516	420	259	679
Spr 1993	1,481	474	1,955	-221	2,176	1,481	416	280	695
Sum 1993	1,443	464	1,907	-247	2,154	1,443	468	243	711
Aut 1993	1,403	479	1,882	-224	2,106	1,403	434	269	703
Win 1993/4	1,364	473	1,837	-217	2,053	1,364	431	259	690
Spr 1994	1,320	476	1,797	-194	1,990	1,320	396	274	670
Sum 1994	1,287	487	1,774	-149	1,923	1,287	385	251	636
Aut 1994	1,217	446	1,664	-182	1,846	1,217	372	257	629
Win 1994/5	1,147	465	1,611	-149	1,761	1,147	393	221	614
Spr 1995	1,129	452	1,582	-131	1,712	1,129	345	238	583
Sum 1995	1,084	482	1,566	-122	1,688	1,084	369	235	604
Aut 1995	1,092	451	1,542	-110	1,653	1,092	357	209	566
Win 1995/6	1,085	454	1,539	-85	1,624	1,085	330	221	551
Spr 1996	1,034	491	1,525	-66	1,591	1,034	336	226	562
Sum 1996	987	485	1,472	-76	1,548	987	335	226	561
Aut 1996	894	538	1,432	-32	1,464	894	340	230	570
Win 1996/7	814	512	1,326	-4	1,329	814	312	204	515
Changes									
Aut 96 - Win 96/7	-80	-26	-106		-135	-80	-29	-26	-45
Win 95/6 - Win 96/7	-271	58	-213		-295	-271	-18	-5	-23
WOMEN									
Spr 1984			1,282	464	817				
Spr 1985			1,208	323	885				
Spr 1986			1,214	288	926				
Spr 1987			1,191	335	856				
Spr 1988			999	304	695				
Spr 1989			848	340	508				
Spr 1990			803	401	402				
Spr 1991			891	386	505				
Spr 1992	389	520	910	303	607	389	142	76	213
Sum 1992	391	537	928	307	622	391	164	67	211
Aut 1992	401	538	938	295	643	401	164	78	242
Win 1992/3	422	560	982	316	665	422	164	80	244
Spr 1993	428	526	954	294	661	428	158	75	232
Sum 1993	418	553	972	319	653	418	165	70	234
Aut 1993	417	552	969	328	641	417	151	74	224
Win 1993/4	398	563	961	340	621	398	152	72	224
Spr 1994	378	541	919	313	607	378	163	65	223
Sum 1994	370	524	893	299	595	370	159	66	225
Aut 1994	334	525	859	287	572	334	165	73	238
Win 1994/5	333	512	845	299	547	333	151	63	214
Spr 1995	314	539	853	319	533	314	154	65	220
Sum 1995	316	527	842	313	529	316	150	64	214
Aut 1995	320	521	841	322	519	320	137	61	198
Win 1995/6	294	502	796	287	509	294	144	71	215
Spr 1996	293	504	796	295	501	293	132	77	209
Sum 1996	268	514	782	289	493	268	146	80	225
Aut 1996	253	537	789	326	464	253	130	82	211
Win 1996/7	247	538	785	370	415	247	100	68	168
Changes									
Aut 96 - Win 96/7	-6	2	-4		-49	-6	-30	-13	-43
Win 95/6 - Win 96/7	-47	36	-11		-94	-47	-44	-2	-46

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

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.6 Alternative measures of unemployment THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure				Claimant unemployment measure +				
	Not seasonally adjusted				Not ILO unemployed				
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
ALL			3,105	114	2,991	2,233	574	184	758
Spr 1984	2,233	872	3,105	114	2,991	2,233	574	184	758
Spr 1985	2,164	826	2,990	-149	3,139	2,164	778	197	975
Spr 1986	2,202	794	2,996	-186	3,181	2,202	783	196	980
Spr 1987	2,096	815	2,912	-41	2,952	2,096	673	183	856
Spr 1988	1,655	737	2,392	-10	2,401	1,655	568	178	746
Spr 1989	1,143	846	1,989	214	1,775	1,143	423	209	632
Spr 1990	1,034	860	1,894	373	1,520	1,034	300	186	486
Spr 1991	1,447	883	2,329	243	2,086	1,447	390	250	640
Spr 1992	1,790	1,018	2,808	189	2,613	1,790	517	306	823
Sum 1992	1,861	987	2,847	113	2,735	1,861	540	335	874
Aut 1992	1,970	997	2,967	45	2,922	1,970	602	350	952
Win 1992/3	1,901	948	2,849	-18	2,867	1,901	598	368	966
Spr 1993	1,862	1,080	2,942	131	2,811	1,862	636	313	949
Sum 1993	1,797	1,045	2,842	120	2,721	1,797	583	342	924
Aut 1993	1,791	999	2,790	53	2,737	1,791	604	342	946
Win 1993/4	1,689	967	2,656	32	2,624	1,689	582	353	935
Spr 1994	1,658	1,077	2,734	212	2,523	1,658	547	318	865
Sum 1994	1,591	991	2,517	125	2,392	1,591	536	329	866
Aut 1994	1,505	930	2,435	66	2,369	1,505	567	296	864
Win 1994/5	1,402	942	2,376	105	2,271	1,402	521	315	837
Spr 1995	1,402	1,077	2,479	255	2,224	1,402	522	300	822
Sum 1995	1,385	998	2,382	235	2,147	1,385	496	266	762
Aut 1995	1,400	899	2,299	104	2,195	1,400	500	295	795
Win 1995/6	1,318	947	2,265	149	2,116	1,318	488	310	798
Spr 1996	1,259	1,068	2,327	273	2,054	1,259	487	309	796
Sum 1996	1,118	1,108	2,226	324	1,902	1,118	472	313	785
Aut 1996	1,079	987	2,066	269	1,798	1,079	433	286	718
Win 1996/7	1,079	987	2,066	269	1,798	1,079	433	286	718
MEN									
Spr 1984	1,607	231	1,838	-257	2,094	1,607	367	121	488
Spr 1985	1,567	229	1,796	-377	2,173	1,567	487	118	605
Spr 1986	1,571	225	1,796	-392	2,188	1,571	492	125	617
Spr 1987	1,490	246	1,736	-311	2,047	1,490	435	122	557
Spr 1988	1,176	231	1,407	-260	1,667	1,176	373	118	491
Spr 1989	834	322	1,156	-114	1,270	834	294	142	436
Spr 1990	777	329	1,106	-14	1,120	777	206	137	344
Spr 1991	1,111	343	1,454	-129	1,583	1,111	278	194	472
Spr 1992	1,415	390	1,804	-202	2,006	1,415	366	22	



# 7.7 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Job-related training received by employees

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN		All who received job-related training in the last 4 weeks					
		Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted			
		Age Groups					
All of working age +		16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	
ALL	1,531	410	464	578	1,101	1,218	
Men	1,531	277	324	435	894	1,026	
Women	1,531	133	140	143	207	192	
Win 1995/6 \$	1,531	428	211	14	500	182	

% of all employees #

GREAT BRITAIN		All who received job-related training in the last 4 weeks					
		Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted			
		Age Groups					
All of working age +		16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	
ALL	13.2	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	
Men	13.2	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	
Women	13.2	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	
Win 1995/6 \$	13.2	20.2	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	

+ Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.  
# Employees receiving job-related training as a percentage of employees in the relevant age group.  
\$ Data for summer 1994 onwards are not comparable with earlier periods.  
Data for 1984 are not comparable with other years and are therefore not shown.

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Average actual weekly hours<sup>+</sup> of work by industry sector, 7.8 HOURS

SIC 92 (Standard Industrial Classification)

GREAT BRITAIN		Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted		SIC 92 (Standard Industrial Classification)										
		Total (millions) #	Average	Total (millions) #	Average	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution hotels & catering	Transport & comms	Banking, finance & insurance etc	Public admin education & health	Other services	Total Services	
						A-B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q	
ALL	782	33.1	790	33.7	47.7	28.2	36.3	38.2	32.5	37.8	34.5	29.1	30.2	31.7		
Spr 1984	810	33.8	818	34.4	47.1	35.0	37.1	38.2	33.1	38.6	33.6	29.8	30.1	32.3		
Spr 1985	814	33.8	823	34.4	47.4	36.9	37.2	38.3	33.2	38.9	33.9	29.2	30.6	32.3		
Spr 1986	821	33.6	830	34.1	47.4	36.2	37.1	38.3	32.8	39.0	33.1	28.9	31.4	32.1		
Spr 1987	872	34.4	882	34.9	47.7	37.0	38.1	39.8	33.2	39.4	34.4	29.7	31.4	32.7		
Spr 1988	894	34.2	905	34.7	49.0	37.4	37.6	39.3	33.1	39.7	34.0	29.3	31.5	32.6		
Spr 1989	894	33.9	905	34.4	47.5	37.2	37.5	39.4	32.7	38.4	33.9	29.0	31.8	32.2		
Spr 1990	876	33.9	887	34.4	48.0	37.8	37.2	39.0	32.7	38.7	33.9	29.7	31.2	32.4		
Spr 1991	832	33.1	835	33.3	45.8	37.0	36.2	37.1	32.1	37.7	33.1	28.8	30.6	33.2		
Spr 1992	829	33.1	828	32.9	45.7	36.9	35.8	37.7	32.1	37.3	32.8	27.3	30.5	31.0		
Spr 1993	826	33.2	853	34.1	43.7	37.6	37.4	38.5	32.3	38.3	33.8	30.0	31.1	32.3		
Aut 1992	822	33.1	795	32.2	40.4	36.2	34.5	35.0	31.0	36.8	32.3	28.6	29.6	30.9		
Aut 1993	820	33.0	833	33.6	43.3	37.5	36.9	38.2	31.9	38.0	33.4	29.3	30.8	31.8		
Spr 1994	823	33.1	811	32.5	43.3	37.1	35.1	37.7	31.6	37.7	32.5	27.1	30.1	30.7		
Sum 1994	820	32.9	846	33.9	42.5	38.2	37.3	39.2	32.0	38.4	33.7	29.8	30.3	32.0		
Aut 1994	829	33.2	801	32.3	40.3	35.1	34.9	35.3	31.2	38.0	32.7	28.6	28.3	31.0		
Win 1994/5	832	33.2	845	33.8	44.4	36.9	37.2	38.5	32.0	38.9	34.4	29.5	29.2	32.0		
Spr 1995	840	33.3	824	32.6	46.5	36.0	35.4	38.5	31.6	38.4	32.9	27.1	29.5	30.8		
Sum 1995	835	33.3	867	34.3	45.0	38.1	37.8	39.7	32.4	39.1	34.4	30.2	30.1	32.4		
Aut 1995	840	33.3	867	34.3	45.0	38.1	37.8	39.7	32.4	39.1	34.4	30.2	30.1	32.4		
Win 1995/6	848	33.5	861	34.1	45.8	38.6	37.7	39.0	32.0	39.0	34.1	29.7	30.6	32.2		
Spr 1996	848	33.3	836	32.7	46.4	36.4	35.7	39.3	31.2	38.0	34.1	29.7	30.6	32.2		
Sum 1996	848	33.3	876	34.3	43.9	38.8	38.0	40.2	31.6	39.2	34.6	30.2	29.9	32.3		
Aut 1996	848	33.2	820	32.2	40.9	36.4	35.4	35.9	30.3	37.6	32.9	29.8	29.8	30.7		
Win 1996/7	851	33.3	864	33.9	45.2	38.0	37.6	39.4	31.1	39.4	34.3	29.8	30.3	31.9		
Spr 1997	857	33.4	845	32.8	45.5	38.0	35.7	39.1	30.9	38.2	33.7	27.7	29.7	30.9		
Sum 1997	861	33.4	890	34.4	44.3	39.1	38.3	40.5	31.3	39.4	35.0	30.6	30.2	32.4		
Aut 1997	857	33.1	828	32.0	39.4	37.0	35.0	36.5	30.2	37.4	32.7	28.4	27.9	30.6		
Win 1997/8	857	33.1	828	32.0	39.4	37.0	35.0	36.5	30.2	37.4	32.7	28.4	27.9	30.6		
MEN	530	38.3	536	38.9	52.4	28.2	38.9	39.5	41.5	39.8	37.3	36.3	37.9	38.9		
Spr 1984	545	39.1	551	39.8	52.2	35.9	39.6	39.6	41.7	40.6	38.7	37.2	37.6	39.5		
Spr 1985	545	39.3	551	39.9	51.9	37.9	39.7	39.6	42.1	40.9	39.0	36.6	36.3	39.5		
Spr 1986	551	39.3	557	39.9	52.1	37.2	39.7	39.7	41.8	41.6	38.2	36.6	36.3	39.5		
Spr 1987	581	40.0	587	40.6	52.1	38.1	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.8	39.6	37.3	38.3	39.9		
Spr 1988	595	40.0	602	40.6	53.3	38.7	40.5	40.6	41.4	42.4	39.3	37.3	38.7	40.0		
Spr 1989	593	39.5	600	40.1	52.1	38.5	40.2	40.9	40.8	41.3	39.2	36.8	38.5	39.4		
Spr 1990	575	39.4	582	40.1	52.0	39.1	39.7	40.3	41.3	41.5	39.1	37.2	38.0	39.6		
Spr 1991	538	38.6	540	38.9	49.9	38.8	38.7	38.9	40.2	40.7	38.2	36.1	36.8	39.2		
Spr 1992	536	38.6	539	38.5	50.1	38.4	38.2	39.5	40.1	40.3	37.7	34.1	37.5	38.0		
Aut 1992	534	38.8	551	39.9	48.2	39.2	40.0	40.2	40.8	41.4	39.2	37.8	37.9	39.6		
Aut 1993	530	38.7	509	37.4	44.3	37.5	36.8	36.5	38.8	39.9	37.1	35.8	35.9	37.6		
Spr 1994	528	38.7	536	39.4	47.9	39.2	39.6	39.9	40.2	41.0	38.3	36.5	37.8	38.8		
Sum 1994	530	38.2	526	38.2	48.5	39.0	37.6	39.5	39.6	40.5	37.5	34.0	37.0	39.1		
Aut 1994	529	38.6	546	39.8	47.4	40.2	39.9	41.0	41.3	39.3	37.0	36.9	39.1	39.1		
Win 1994/5	535	38.9	513	37.6	44.3	36.8	37.2	36.9	38.8	40.2	38.0	35.3	34.8	34.7		
Spr 1995	536	38.9	544	39.6	48.8	38.5	39.8	40.2	39.7	41.4	39.9	36.5	35.8	35.8		
Sum 1995	541	39.0	537	38.5	51.7	37.7	37.9	40.2	39.2	41.0	38.3	33.8	36.2	36.2		
Aut 1995	544	39.0	561	40.2	49.9	39.6	40.4	41.4	40.2	41.6	39.9	37.3	37.0	37.0		
Win 1995/6	546	39.2	525	37.9	44.6	38.1	37.9	37.5	38.8	40.3	37.6	35.5	34.4	37.6		
Spr 1996	549	39.2	557	39.9	50.2	40.3	40.3	40.7	39.9	41.5	39.3	36.8	37.4	39.1		
Sum 1996	548	39.0	544	38.4	51.4	37.9	38.1	40.8	38.9	40.5	39.3	36.8	37.4	39.1		
Aut 1996	548	39.0	566	40.1	48.1	40.8	40.7	41.9	39.7	41.7	39.7	37.4	35.8	37.2		
Win 1996/7	547	38.9	526	37.6	45.0	38.3	37.7	37.4	37.9	40.3	37.8	35.2	33.7	37.2		
Spr 1997	548	38.9	556	39.6	50.5	39.8	40.2	41.0	38.7	42.2	39.3	36.6	36.6	38.7		
Sum 1997	551	39.0	547	38.4	51.2	39.9	38.1	40.8	38.2	40.7	38.2	34.5	36.2	37.5		
Aut 1997	554	39.0	572	40.2	49.7	41.3	40.7	42.1	38.7	41.8	40.2	37.8	36.7	39.1		
Win 1997/8	552	38.6	530	37.3	44.0	38.6	37.3	37.9	37.1	39.8	37.6	34.6	34.1	36.8		
WOMEN	252	25.8	254	26.2	29.5	28.5	29.9	23.9	25.0	30.2	27.1	25.0	23.7	25.4		
Spr 1984	264	26.4	267	26.8	29.2	29.7	30.9	24.3	25.4	31.3	27.8	25.6	23.8	25.9		
Spr 1985	269	26.4	272	26.8	31.2	33.0	33.0	27.5	27.0	33.8	30.0	28.4	25.9	28.2		
Spr 1986	271	26.0	274	26.4	30.2	30.0	30.4	24.4	25.2	30.0	27.7	24.7	25.7	25.6		
Spr 1987	291	26.9	295	27.3	32.6	30.7	31.2	26.5	25.9	31.2	28.7	25.7	25.9	26.5		
Spr 1988	299	26.6	303	27.0	31.2	30.4	30.5	25.8	25.8	31.3	28.4	25.3	25.7	26.3		
Spr 1989	301	26.5	305	26.9	32.1	30.0	30.8	26.0	25.5	29.3	28.4	25.1	26.5	26.1		
Spr 1990																



## 8.1 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Number of people participating in Training and Enterprise Programmes

Period ending	Training For Work#			Youth Training (including credits)		Modern Apprenticeships			THOUSANDS
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England and Wales		
							England	Wales	
1990-91	114.7	10.3	124.9	193.2	16.4	209.5			
1991-92	127.7	11.5	139.2	233.2	16.5	249.6			
1992-93	133.4	12.6	145.2	231.3	14.8	246.9			
1993-94	124.4	8.6	133.1	234.1	15.7	250.2			
1994-95	94.9	8.6	103.5	224.2	15.3	239.5			
1995-96	68.0	4.7	72.7	211.0	13.2	224.2	24.8	3.0	27.8
1996-97	57.1	3.8	60.8	195.5	14.8	228.1	74.7	6.0	80.7
1995-96									
23 Apr	75.4	6.6	82.0	214.4	14.6	229.0	1.3	0.4	1.7
21 May	73.1	6.3	79.4	213.6	15.1	228.7	1.4	0.4	1.8
18 Jun	69.9	6.1	75.9	211.9	15.1	227.0	1.5	0.3	1.8
16 Jul	64.3	5.0	69.3	222.0	15.5	237.5	2.1	0.3	2.4
13 Aug	60.3	4.7	65.0	224.4	15.5	239.9	2.8	0.4	3.2
10 Sep	58.6	4.5	63.1	224.6	15.5	240.1	5.6	0.5	6.1
08 Oct	61.8	4.8	66.6	229.6	16.0	245.6	9.7	1.4	11.1
05 Nov	63.7	5.0	68.7	230.0	16.0	246.0	12.3	1.8	14.1
03 Dec	65.5	5.0	70.5	228.6	15.9	244.5	14.9	2.0	16.9
31 Dec	60.9	4.8	65.7	224.2	15.5	239.7	16.8	2.1	18.9
28 Jan	64.0	4.8	68.8	221.7	14.6	236.3	18.8	2.1	20.9
25 Feb	66.9	4.9	71.8	218.6	13.3	231.9	21.4	2.7	24.1
24 Mar	68.0	4.7	72.7	211.0	13.2	224.2	24.8	3.0	27.8
1996-97									
28 Apr	62.4	4.3	66.7	203.2	12.8	216.0	27.3	3.3	30.6
26 May	62.2	4.1	66.3	200.2	12.9	213.0	29.1	3.7	32.7
23 Jun	61.0	4.0	65.0	199.6	12.8	212.3	31.1	3.9	34.9
21 Jul	58.9	3.5	62.4	209.3	13.1	222.5	35.1	3.7	38.9
18 Aug	56.6	3.4	60.0	211.4	13.6	225.0	39.2	4.0	43.1
15 Sep	56.2	3.4	59.6	213.0	13.9	226.9	47.4	4.7	51.8
13 Oct	58.3	3.8	62.0	214.4	14.4	228.8	53.7	5.2	58.9
10 Nov	59.1	3.9	63.0	213.9	14.9	228.8	58.7	5.4	64.1
08 Dec	59.6	3.9	63.5	212.9	15.2	228.1	63.2	5.7	68.9
05 Jan	53.8	3.6	57.4	208.1	15.1	223.2	64.8	5.7	70.4
02 Feb	58.0	3.8	61.8	207.5	15.1	222.5	68.2	6.0	74.2
02 Mar	59.3	4.0	63.3	203.8	14.9	218.8	72.2	6.1	78.2
30 Mar	57.1	3.8	60.8	199.5	14.8	214.2	74.7	6.0	80.7

Note: Modern Apprenticeships were launched in September 1995 (in England and Wales; at the end of 1995 in Scotland), following prototyping in 17 industry sectors. Accelerated Modern Apprenticeships for 18- and 19-year-old school and college leavers, also launched in September 1995, has been merged with Modern Apprenticeships from April 1996 in England (although it will continue separately in Wales). Modern Apprenticeships aim to increase significantly the number of young people trained to technician, supervisory and equivalent-level skills, at NVQ level 3 as a minimum plus the breadth and flexibility required for the relevant industry sector. Accelerated Modern Apprenticeships figures have been merged with Modern Apprenticeships 1990-91 and 1991-92 Employment Training; 1992-93 Employment Training Action.

# 1990-91 and 1991-92 Employment Training; 1992-93 Employment Training Action.  
\* 1996-97 in training includes Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).

## 8.2 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Number of starts on Training and Enterprise Programmes

Period ending	Training For Work#			Youth Training (including credits)		Modern Apprenticeships			THOUSANDS
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England and Wales		
							England	Wales	
1990-91	280.2	24.4	304.6	225.9	18.2	244.1			
1991-92	253.2	24.0	277.2	227.4	17.9	245.3			
1992-93	291.2	27.0	318.4	236.4	16.7	251.7			
1993-94	290.7	18.8	309.7	238.7	17.1	256.3			
1994-95	269.8	19.3	289.1	251.8	16.7	268.5			
1995-96	212.6	12.1	224.7	251.0	17.4	268.3	25.9	2.6	28.5
1996-97	214.3	12.5	226.8	229.3	20.3	250.4	67.8	4.5	72.3
1995-96									
23 Apr	11.3	0.7	12.0	11.3	1.0	12.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
21 May	15.0	0.8	15.8	11.7	1.1	12.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
18 Jun	14.6	0.9	15.5	13.6	1.0	14.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
16 Jul	15.3	0.9	16.2	34.7	1.9	36.6	0.6	0.0	0.6
13 Aug	13.9	0.8	14.7	25.0	1.7	26.7	0.8	0.0	0.8
10 Sep	14.5	0.8	15.3	26.1	1.9	28.0	2.8	0.1	2.9
08 Oct	20.5	1.5	22.0	32.9	2.3	35.2	4.3	0.7	5.0
05 Nov	18.4	1.2	19.6	19.4	1.6	21.0	2.8	0.3	3.1
03 Dec	18.6	1.0	19.6	17.2	1.3	18.5	2.7	0.2	2.9
31 Dec	10.3	0.6	10.9	10.2	0.7	10.9	2.1	0.2	2.3
28 Jan	17.8	1.0	18.8	15.6	1.0	16.6	2.4	0.2	2.6
25 Feb	20.7	0.9	21.6	16.2	0.9	17.1	3.1	0.4	3.5
24 Mar	21.7	0.9	22.6	16.9	1.0	17.9	4.0	0.4	4.4
1996-97									
28 Apr	18.4	0.9	19.4	14.8	2.5	17.2	2.8	0.2	3.1
26 May	17.2	1.0	18.1	11.8	1.1	13.0	2.5	0.2	2.7
23 Jun	16.2	0.9	17.0	15.9	1.1	17.0	2.8	0.2	3.0
21 Jul	17.0	0.9	18.0	33.1	1.7	35.5	4.9	0.3	5.2
18 Aug	15.4	0.9	16.3	22.4	1.7	24.1	5.1	0.3	5.5
15 Sep	16.2	1.0	17.2	28.4	2.2	30.6	9.6	0.8	10.4
13 Oct	19.8	1.5	21.2	24.3	2.1	26.4	8.1	0.7	8.8
10 Nov	18.3	1.1	19.4	17.7	1.8	19.4	6.7	0.5	7.2
08 Dec	17.5	1.1	18.7	15.3	1.6	16.9	6.3	0.3	6.6
05 Jan	7.1	0.4	7.5	6.9	0.7	7.5	3.0	0.2	3.2
02 Feb	17.9	1.1	19.0	15.0	1.2	16.2	5.3	0.3	5.6
02 Mar	18.6	1.2	19.8	12.8	1.2	14.0	6.0	0.2	6.3
30 Mar	14.7	0.6	15.3	11.1	1.5	12.6	4.6	0.2	4.8

Note: See Table 8.1 note.  
# 1990-91 and 1991-92 Employment Training; 1992-93 Employment Training Action.  
\* 1996-97 in training includes Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).

## GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.3 Training for Work: destination of leavers

Month of survey*	Month of leaving#	All leavers Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Completers Percentage of survey respondents who were:			
		In a Job	In a positive outcome**	Unemployed	Completers##	In a Job	In a positive outcome**	Unemployed
		ENGLAND and WALES						
Jul 90 - Sep 91	(1990-91)	33	36	53	49	37	40	
Oct 91 - Sep 92	(1991-92)	31	36	55	55	35	41	
Oct 92 - Sep 93	(1992-93)	35	41	52	60	38	44	
Oct 93 - Sep 94	(1993-94)	36	43	48	61	40	47	
Oct 94 - Sep 95	(1994-95)	38	42	48	66	40	45	
Oct 95 - Sep 96	(1995-96)	39	44	47	70	41	46	
1994 Oct	(Apr 94)	37	43	47	64	39	45	
Nov	(May 94)	37	42	48	62	40	45	
Dec	(Jun 94)	36	43	47	66	37	45	
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	36	45	45	71	38	47	
Feb	(Aug 94)	37	43	48	66	40	46	
Mar	(Sep 94)	38	44	46	65	40	45	
Apr	(Oct 94)	40	43	48	61	43	47	
May	(Nov 94)	39	41	50	62	42	45	
Jun	(Dec 94)	41	43	48	69	44	46	
Jul	(Jan 95)	37	40	51	63	40	43	
Aug	(Feb 95)	37	40	50	65	40	42	
Sep	(Mar 95)	37	41	49	70	39	43	
Oct	(Apr 95)	40	44	46	68	42	46	
Nov	(May 95)	41	45	46	69	42	46	
Dec	(Jun 95)	38	45	45	72	38	46	
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	37	44	47	72	39	46	
Feb	(Aug 95)	39	45	46	69	42	47	
Mar	(Sep 95)	39	45	46	68	41	47	
Apr	(Oct 95)	41	45	48	67	44	47	
May	(Nov 95)	40	44	48	67	43	46	
Jun	(Dec 95)	41	44	47	73	43	46	
Jul	(Jan 96)	38	42	49	67	41	45	
Aug	(Feb 96)	40	44	48	70	42	45	
Sep	(Mar 96)	39	44	46	72	40	45	
Oct	(Apr 96)	43	48	43	68	44	42	
Nov	(May 96)	42	47	44	71	44	44	
Dec	(Jun 96)	40	47	44	72	41	43	
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	43	48	42	71	45	51	
Feb	(Aug 96)	45	51	41	71	47	53	
Current and previous year to date								
Mar 95 to Feb 96	(Sep 94 - Aug 95)	38	43	48	67	41	45	
Mar 96 to Feb 97	(Sep 95 - Aug 96)	41	46	45	70	43	48	

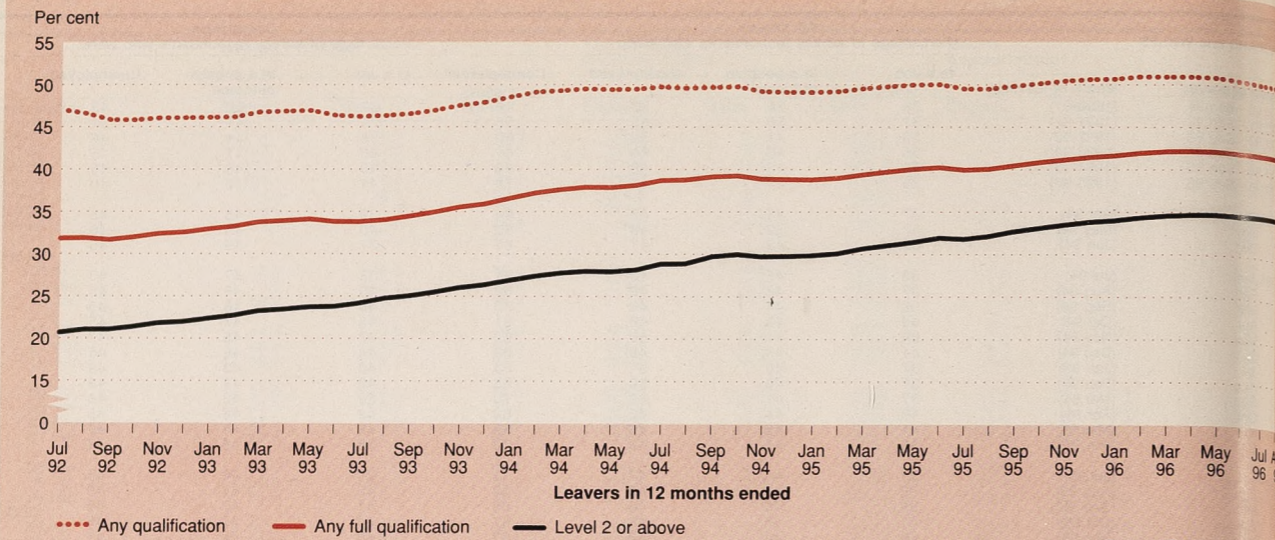
Note: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.  
# Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.  
\* For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 Employment Gazette.  
# Training For Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29 March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards.  
\*\* In a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.  
## Those who responded positively to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?'

## GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.4 Training for work: qualifications of leavers

Month of survey*	Month of leaving#	All leavers Percentage of survey respondents who:			Completers Percentage of survey respondents who:		
		Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification
		ENGLAND and WALES					
Jul 90 - Sep 91	(1990-91)	47	29	29	55	44	44
Oct 91 - Sep 92	(1991-92)	51	34	28	56	48	41
Oct 92 - Sep 93	(1992-93)	55	39	33	60	53	47
Oct 93 - Sep 94	(1993-94)	58	41	35	64	57	51
Oct 94 - Sep 95	(1994-95)	61	45	39	64	58	52
Oct 95 - Sep 96	(1995-96)	63	48	41	66	60	54
1994 Oct	(Apr 94)	56	41	35	60	54	48
Nov	(May 94)	57	41	34	60	54	48
Dec	(Jun 94)	62	47	39	67	60	53
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	65	53	45	70	65	57
Feb	(Aug 94)	59	44	38	63	57	51
Mar	(Sep 94)	61	44	38	65	59	53
Apr	(Oct 94)	58	40	34	61	55	49
May	(Nov 94)	59	42	36	62	57	51
Jun	(Dec 94)	59	43	37	60	54	48
Jul	(Jan 95)	63	45	40	66	60	55
Aug	(Feb 95)	63	46	39	66	60	54
Sep	(Mar 95)	64	49	42	66	61	54
Oct	(Apr 95)	65	50	43	68	62	55
Nov	(May 95)	66	50	42	68	61	54
Dec	(Jun 95)	71	57	49	75	69	62
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	67	53	46	71	65	59
Feb	(Aug 95)	64	48	42	67	60	54
Mar	(Sep 95)	66	50	44	71	64	58
Apr	(Oct 95)	60	43	38	64	56	51
May	(Nov 95)	56	40	34	58	52	46
Jun	(Dec 95)	59	44	39	61	55	49
Jul	(Jan 96)	62	44	38	66	59	53
Aug	(Feb 96)	59	43	38	63	55	50
Sep	(Mar 96)	59	43				

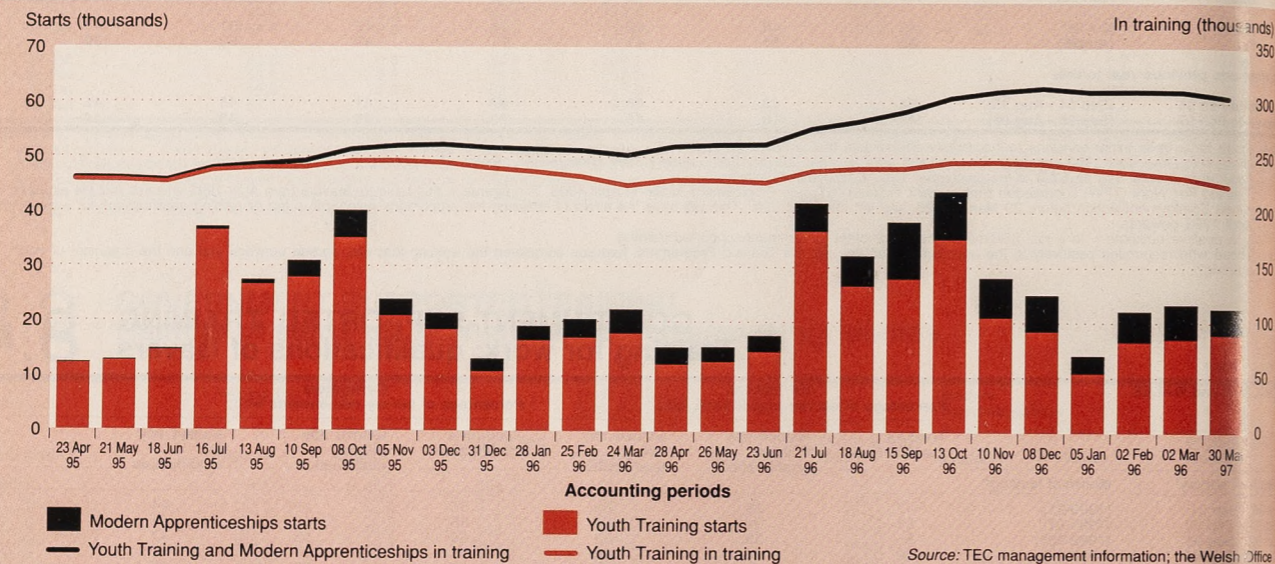


**YT leavers gaining qualifications (smoothed); England and Wales**



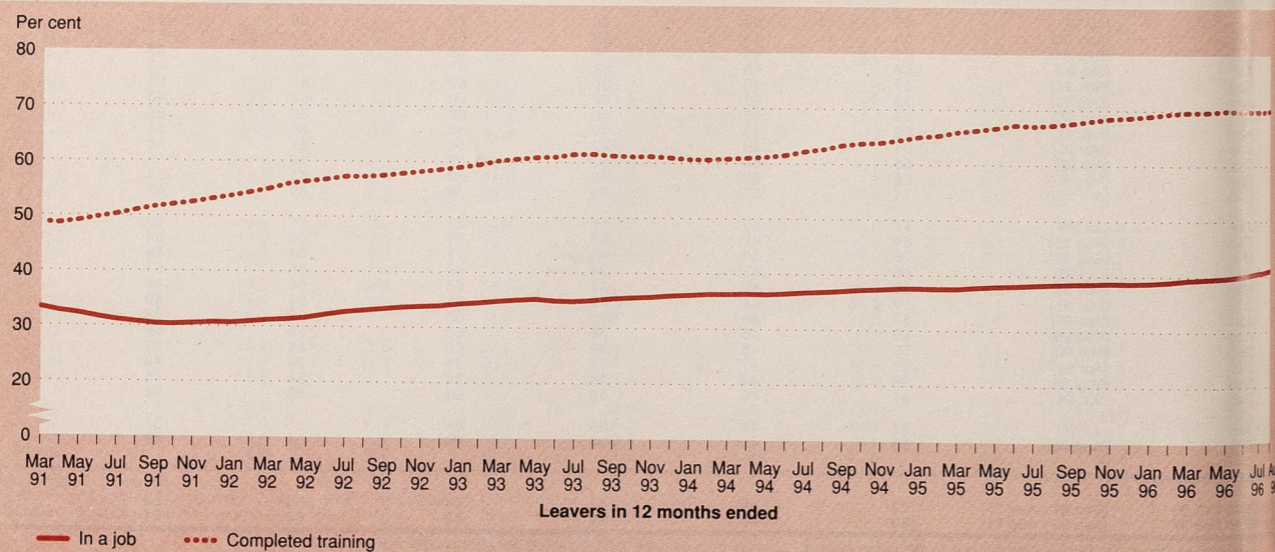
Source: YT follow-up survey

**Participation in youth programmes; England and Wales**



Source: TEC management information; the Welsh Office

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



Source: TFW follow-up survey

**GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.5**  
Youth Training: destination of leavers

ENGLAND and WALES		All leavers Percentage of survey respondents who were:				Completers Percentage of Those who completed who were:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed	Completers**	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed
Jul 90 - Sep 91	(1990-91)	58	74	20	37	75	83	14
Oct 91 - Sep 92	(1991-92)	51	67	25	44	69	77	17
Oct 92 - Sep 93	(1992-93)	50	67	28	43	67	76	20
Oct 93 - Sep 94	(1993-94)	53	70	25	46	68	78	18
Oct 94 - Sep 95	(1994-95)	58	72	22	46	72	81	14
Oct 95 - Sep 96	(1995-96)	63	76	18	52	75	85	11
1994 Oct	(Apr 94)	54	67	27	35	67	75	20
Nov	(May 94)	53	66	28	37	66	74	21
Dec	(Jun 94)	63	74	21	59	73	81	14
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	61	75	20	56	71	82	14
Feb	(Aug 94)	53	74	21	47	68	81	14
Mar	(Sep 94)	54	76	17	48	69	83	13
Apr	(Oct 94)	55	69	25	37	71	79	16
May	(Nov 94)	56	68	25	37	73	80	16
Jun	(Dec 94)	60	70	23	45	76	81	14
Jul	(Jan 95)	57	68	26	39	74	80	15
Aug	(Feb 95)	59	70	23	43	74	80	15
Sep	(Mar 95)	64	75	20	51	78	84	12
Oct	(Apr 95)	59	71	22	43	70	78	16
Nov	(May 95)	60	72	22	42	72	80	15
Dec	(Jun 95)	65	76	19	58	76	84	12
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	61	76	18	55	72	84	12
Feb	(Aug 95)	57	76	17	50	70	85	10
Mar	(Sep 95)	57	79	15	53	70	85	10
Apr	(Oct 95)	63	75	19	47	80	86	9
May	(Nov 95)	64	75	19	48	78	85	10
Jun	(Dec 95)	68	77	16	57	79	85	10
Jul	(Jan 96)	64	75	20	49	78	85	11
Aug	(Feb 96)	67	76	18	54	79	85	11
Sep	(Mar 96)	68	79	15	56	79	86	9
Oct	(Apr 96)	65	77	16	49	77	85	10
Nov	(May 96)	65	77	17	48	77	85	11
Dec	(Jun 96)	68	80	15	60	79	87	9
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	63	78	16	58	74	85	11
Feb	(Aug 96)	59	81	13	54	71	88	8
Current and previous year to date								
Mar 95 - Feb 96	(Sep 94 - Aug 95)	59	73	21	47	73	82	13
Mar 95 - Feb 97	(Sep 95 - Aug 96)	64	78	16	53	76	86	10

Note: From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed slightly - see note for Table 8.6.  
# Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.  
\*\* Those whose response to the question, 'Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?' was 'No'

**GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.6**  
Youth Training: qualifications of leavers

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

Note: From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a job or qualification or completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions with jobs and qualification and completing their training. The way that data on qualifications gained are collected was changed from August 1991. The effect appears to have been to decrease the proportion recorded as gaining full qualifications, but to increase by a similar amount the proportion gaining part qualifications. Data for 1990-91 and 1991-92 leavers are not strictly comparable with those for later years.  
Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.  
Information on levels of qualifications is not available for 1990-91 leavers.



# A.1 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

## Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 5 April 1997 - 2 May 1997 +

8,461

+ Not including placings through displayed vacancies.

# A.2 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

## Regional Selective Assistance: January - March 1997\*

	East	East Midlands	London	Mersey-side	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of Offers	8	19	6	20	70	51	16	14	61	33	298	58	32	388
Value of Offers (£,000)	413	2,476	330	1,916	20,132	2,257	608	6,900	12,688	3,988	51,708	94,389	11,286	157,383

Note: Enquiries should be directed to the Department of Trade and Industry, tel 0171 215 2598.  
\* Date of first payment.

# A.3 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

## Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: January - March 1997\*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
<b>EAST</b>				
Hopton Timber Products Ltd	Great Yarmouth	95,000 B		Sawmill/g/planing/impregn'n of wood
United Brake Ltd	Harwich	240,000 A		Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Total		335,000		
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>				
AAC Plastics Ltd	Alfreton & Ashfield	95,000 B		Mfr of other plastic products
Brightwake Ltd	Alfreton & Ashfield	75,000 A		Mfr of other textiles nes
Parkland Group Plc	Alfreton & Ashfield	975,000 B		Prep & spinning woollen-type fibres
Robinson & Sons Ltd	Alfreton & Ashfield	150,000 A		Mfr of plastic packing goods
Colorworks (Print) Ltd	Alfreton & Ashfield	99,000 A		Other publishing
Homefair Ltd	Chesterfield	100,000 A		Mfr of other furniture
James Maude & Co Ltd	Mansfield	425,000 A		Mfr basic iron/steel/ferro-alloys
Save It Nottingham Ltd	Mansfield	100,000 A		Mfr of plastics in primary forms
Steelways Ltd	Mansfield	100,000 A		Mfr of metal structures & parts
Wyko Group Plc	Retford	90,000 B		Mfr of other textiles nes
Total		2,059,000		
<b>LONDON</b>				
Morgan Elliot Ltd	London	95,000 A		Maint & repair of motor vehicles
The Magazine Printing Co Ltd	London	75,000 B		Printing nes
Total		170,000		
<b>MERSEYSIDE</b>				
Chisholm Plastics Ltd	Liverpool	250,000 A		Mfr of other plastic products
Cosmaceutical Laboratories Ltd	Liverpool	240,000 A		Mfr of perfumes & toilet preps
Joloda International	Liverpool	91,000 A		Mfr of lifting & handling equip
Action Quick Ltd	Liverpool	80,000 B		Telecommunications
Goodwin Electronic Ltd	Wirral & Chester	80,000 B		Mfr televis'n, radio, video, assoc
GMT Manufacturing Ltd	Wirral & Chester	170,000 B		Mfr of machine tools
Manor Bakeries Ltd	Wirral & Chester	400,000 B		Mfr bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Pharmapac UK Ltd	Wirral & Chester	85,000 A		Mfr of medicaments & non-medicamts
RAS Cards Ltd	Wirral & Chester	175,000 B		Printing nes
Total		1,566,000		
<b>NORTH EAST</b>				
Pipe UK Ltd	Bishop Auckland	250,000 A		Mfr plastic plates, sheets, tubes
Thorn Lighting Ltd	Durham	450,000 A		Mfr lighting equip & elec lamps
British United Shoes Machinery	Middlesbrough	900,000 B		Mfr of footwear
Savoury Kitchen Ltd	Middlesbrough	120,000 A		Mfr biscuits/pres'vd pastry/cakes
Crossco (184) Ltd	Morpeth & Ashington	890,000 A		Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Lite-on Ltd	Morpeth & Ashington	90,000 A		Mfr of other elec equip nes
Tyne & Wear Laser Cutting Ltd	Morpeth & Ashington	90,000 A		Mfr of machine tools
Crabtree of Gatehead Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	400,000 A		Composition & plate-making
Forbo-CP Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	1,000,000 B		Mfr plastic plates, sheets, tubes
Freudenberg Technical Products	Newcastle upon Tyne	940,000 A		Mfr of glues & gelatine
Interconnection Systems Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	12,000,000 B		Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
KC Eng Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	100,000 A		Mfr bearings/gears/driving elements
Sortwaste Environmental Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	75,000 A		Sewage & refuse disposal, sanitatn
TSL Group Plc	Newcastle upon Tyne	125,000 A		Mfr/proc of other glass inc tech
Dent Steel Services (Yorkshire)	South Tyneside	100,000 A		Wh'sale of metals & metal ores
Edward Thompson (Printers) Ltd	Sunderland	800,000 B		Mfr of paper & paperboard
Kookaburra Ltd	Sunderland	80,000 A		Mfr mch for food, bev'ge, tobacco
Littelfuse Tracor Ltd	Sunderland	550,000 A		Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Total		18,960,000		
<b>NORTH WEST</b>				
Regatta Ltd	Manchester	95,000 A		Wh'sale of textiles
Bailey Mill Ltd	Oldham	85,000 A		Prep & spinning woollen-type fibres
Elite Lockers Ltd	Oldham	150,000 A		Mfr other office & shop furniture
M & G Ultratools Ltd	Oldham	75,000 B		Mfr of tools
Masterflex Technical Hoses Ltd	Oldham	75,000 A		Mfr plastic plates, sheets, tubes
Cheshire Folding Cartons Ltd	Widnes & Runcorn	95,000 A		Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Supertos Packaging Ltd	Widnes & Runcorn	120,000 B		Mfr of plastic packing goods
Velmore Fashions Ltd	Widnes & Runcorn	200,000 A		Mfr of other underwear
Ashworth & Fletcher Eng Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	92,000 B		Forging/pressing metal, powder met
Euro-Bind Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	138,000 A		Bookbinding & finishing
Rivington Foods Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	85,000 A		Mfr biscuits/pres'vd pastry/cakes
Total		1,210,000		
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>				
Pearce Group Holdings Ltd	Dover & Deal	85,000 A		Mfr of other elec equip nes
Total		85,000		

# OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

## Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: January - March 1997\*

# A.3

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>				
Marine Projects (Plymouth) Ltd	Plymouth	400,000 A		Buildg/repairg pleasure/sports boats
Spinnaker International Ltd	Plymouth	150,000 A		Mfr of other elec equip nes
Pall Europe Ltd	Redruth & Camborne	950,000 A		Mfr other general purpose mch nes
Prompots Ltd	Redruth & Camborne	100,000 A		Mfr ceramic household & ornaments
Nortel Ltd	Torbay	5,000,000 A		Mfr televis'n, radio, video, assoc
Total		6,600,000		
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>				
Charles Winn (Valves) Ltd	Birmingham	90,000 B		Mfr of taps & valves
Dana Spicer Europe Ltd	Birmingham	1,200,000 B		Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Deamex Disposables Ltd	Birmingham	90,000 A		Mfr other arts of paper & board nes
Delcam International Plc	Birmingham	450,000 A		Mfr computers & other inf proc equip
Fotomechanix Ltd	Birmingham	175,000 A		Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Shida (Europe) Ltd	Birmingham	950,000 A		Mfr oth general purpose mch nes
G Harris & Co Ltd	Birmingham	90,000 B		mfr of brooms & brushes
Wagner Marelli UK Ltd	Birmingham	3,500,000 B		Mfr elec equip for motor vehs nes
Radstone Sheet Metal Ltd	Birmingham	75,000 A		Forging/pressing metal, powder met
Rockwell Light Vehicle Sysm (UK)	Birmingham	740,000 A		Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Advanced Surface Treatments Ltd	Coventry & Hinckley	75,000 A		Treatment & coating of metals
BSK Aluminium Ltd	Coventry & Hinckley	350,000 A		Casting of light metals
Spears Jackson Garden Products	Dudley & Sandwell	125,000 B		Mfr of tools
Triform Precision Ltd	Walsall	95,000 B		General Mechanical Engineering
Grasshopper Babywear (Wolverhampton)	Wolverhampton	75,000 A		Mfr of underwear
Metalsave Ltd	Wolverhampton	700,000 B		Production of abrasive products
Sun Valley Foods Ltd	Wolverhampton	2,750,000 A		Production & preserv'g poultry meat
Total		11,530,000		
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>				
Cott Up Ltd	Castleford & Pontefract	200,000 A		Prod mineral waters & soft drinks
Hickson Foods Ltd	Castleford & Pontefract	1,500,000 B		Mfr of other organic basic chems
Kingston Sealants Ltd	Doncaster	75,000 A		Packaging activities
Hodgson Manson Group Ltd	Hull	90,000 A		Mfr paints, varnishes, ink, sealant
P J Electronics (UK) Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough	450,000 B		Wh'sale wood, constrn mats, san eqp
Hi-Tech UK	Rotherham & Mexborough	185,000 A		Mfr of other elec equip nes
British Grey Diamond 100 Ltd	Sheffield	80,000 A		Mfr oth general purpose mch nes
Oakland Glass	Wakefield & Dewsbury	380,000 B		Mfr elec motors/generators/transfrm
Productivity Computer Solution	Wakefield & Dewsbury	130,000 A		Mfr of flat glass
Total		3,210,000		Other retail sale in spec stores
<b>SCOTLAND</b>				
Clayton Trading Co Ltd	Bathgate	85,000 A		Mfr of condiments and seasonings
Enduro Ltd	Bathgate	94,000 A		Mfr of hats, other apparel, access
John Hirst & Sons (1844) Ltd	Bathgate	90,000 A		Mfr confectionery
Russell Corp UK Ltd	Bathgate	1,500,000 A		Mfr knitted/crocheted pullovers etc
Shin-Etsu Handotai Europe Ltd	Bathgate	4,000,000 A		Mfr of plastics in primary forms
W L Gair & Associates (UK) Ltd	Bathgate	1,000,000 A		Mfr furns, sacks, hold textiles
Barry Ltd	Cumnock & Sanquhar	609,000 A		Quarrying of slate
Brown Bros (Manuf) Ltd	Cumnock & Sanquhar	175,000 A		Bacon & ham production
Frederick Lindegaard UK Ltd	Dundee	90,000 A		Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Alcan Aluminium UK Ltd	Glasgow	550,000 B		Aluminium production
Autogates Europe Ltd	Glasgow	200,000 A		Mfr of medical & surgical equip
Bar & Stroud Ltd	Glasgow	2,795,000 B		Mfr specs/optical instrs/photo equip
Bosch Ltd	Glasgow	180,000 A		Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
British Telecommunications Plc	Glasgow	500,000 A		Telecommunications
Cambialitho Ltd	Glasgow	78,000 A		Printing nes
Capaculation Products Ltd	Glasgow	475,000 B		Mfr of refractory ceramic products
GTI (UK) Ltd	Glasgow	129,000 A		Mfr computers & other inf proc equip
Direct Line Financial Services	Glasgow	910,000 A		Banks, building societies
F E Baker Ltd	Glasgow	325,000 B		Mfr of fruit & vegetable juice
Fab 24 Ltd	Glasgow	105,000 A		Mfr of metal structures & parts
Ferrymotors	Glasgow	140,000 A		Maint & repair of motor vehicles
Foster Wheeler Energy Ltd	Glasgow	1,100,000 B		Architectural & engineering acts
H Grosvenor Ltd	Glasgow	75,000 A		Agents: sale of specific prods nes
Keyston Valve (UK) Ltd	Glasgow	350,000 B		Mfr of pumps & compressors
Life Technologies Ltd	Glasgow	225,000 B		Mfr of medicaments & non-medicamts
Linell Co (Johnstone) Ltd	Glasgow	190,000 A		Mfr other fabricated metal prods
Rolls Royce Plc	Glasgow	6,909,000 B		Mfr of aircraft & spacecraft
Tenna (UK) Ltd	Glasgow	1,000,000 A		Mfr other special purpose mch nes
Tennent Caledonian Breweries Ltd	Glasgow	500,000 B		Mfr of beer
W Murray (Rehab) Ltd	Glasgow	100,000 A		Mfr of medical & surgical equip
W M Gask Stephen Ltd	Glasgow	95,000 A		Bookbinding & finishing
Wyles Europe Ltd	Glasgow	197,000 A		Mfr furns, sacks, hold textiles
Presswork & Stampings Ltd	Greenock	100,000 A		Forging/pressing metal, powder met
Berno (Scotland) Ltd	Kirkcaldy	1,000,000 A		Forging/pressing metal, powder met
Samon Manuf UK Ltd	Kirkcaldy	3,000,000 A		Mfr of office machinery
Courtauld's Chemicals	Kirkcaldy	350,000 A		Mfr of basic pharmaceutical prods
Fife Jobbery Manufacturing Ltd	Kirkcaldy	800,000 A		Mfr builders' carpentry & joinery
Albert Bartlett & Sons (Airdrie) Ltd	Lanarkshire	200,000 A		Proc/preserv'g fruit & veg nes
Aulds (Food) Ltd	Lanarkshire	140,000 B		Mfr biscuits/pres'vd pastry/cakes
Bell Baxters Ltd	Lanarkshire	450,000 A		Bacon & ham production
Brian Hewitt Construction	Lanarkshire	350,000 A		Mfr of metal structures & parts
Chungwa Picture Tubes (UK) Ltd	Lanarkshire	55,000,000 A		Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Lite-On Technology (UK) Ltd	Lanarkshire	5,500,000 A		Mfr computers & other inf proc equip
Terex Equipment Ltd	Lanarkshire	2,250,000 A		Mfr mch minng/earth-movng/roadwks
Total		93,911,000		
<b>WALES</b>				
Exotic Sauces (UK) Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	100,000 A		Mfr of other food products nes
Nippon Electric Glass (UK) Ltd	Cardiff	4,500,000 A		Mfr/proc of other glass inc tech
Target Computer Group Ltd	Cardiff	95,000 A		Software consultancy & supply
Lianelli Radiators Ltd	Llanelli	1,000,000 A		Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Macrolux (UK) Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	75,000 A		Mfr plastic plates, sheets, tubes
Pal Pak Western Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	100,000 A		Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Decor Frame Ltd	Neath & Port Talbot	185,000 A		Mfr of other products of wood
C C Brown (Steel Equipment) Ltd	Newport	875,000 A		Mfr of other fabricated metal prods
Dynacast Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	1,970,000 A		Casting of light metals
Queensbury International Ltd	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	75,000 A		General constructn, civil engineerg
W T Burden Ltd	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	75,000 A		Wh'sale wood, constrn mats, san eqp
Admiral Insurance Services Ltd	Swansea	600,000 A		Acts aux to insurance/pension fundg
David S Smith Packaging Ltd	Swansea	400,000 B		Mfr of plastic packing goods
ABF Ltd	Wrexham	347,000 A		Mfr of other furniture
Agri-Botanic Ltd	Wrexham	98,000 B		Mfr of other chemical products nes
Speywood Biopharm Ltd	Wrexham	260,000 A		Mfr of medicaments & non-medicamts
Total		10,755,000		

Date of first payment.  
A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

Note: Enquiries regarding this table should be addressed to:

English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, REG (A), Bay 3.A.39, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 (tel 0171 215 2598).

Scottish cases - Scottish Office Industry Department, SO IA 2, 5th Floor, Meridian Court, Cadogan Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (0141 242 5623).

Welsh cases - Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 01222 825167).



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\* Formerly published as the Annual Census of Production/ACOP and Annual Census of Construction/ACOC Business Monitor Series.

## DEFINITIONS

### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

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

### EARNINGS

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

### ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

### ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

### EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

### FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

### GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

### HM FORCES

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

### ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

### LABOUR DISPUTES

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

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

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

Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing for example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not included.

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

### MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Section D.

### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

### OVERTIME

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

## CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

.. not available

- nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)

P provisional

— break in series

R revised

r series revised from indicated entry onwards

nes not elsewhere specified

SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification

EU European Union

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

### PART-TIME WORKERS

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

### PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections C-E.

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

### SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

### SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections G-Q.

### SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

### STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

### TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

### VACANCY

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

### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

### WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

### WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

### WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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



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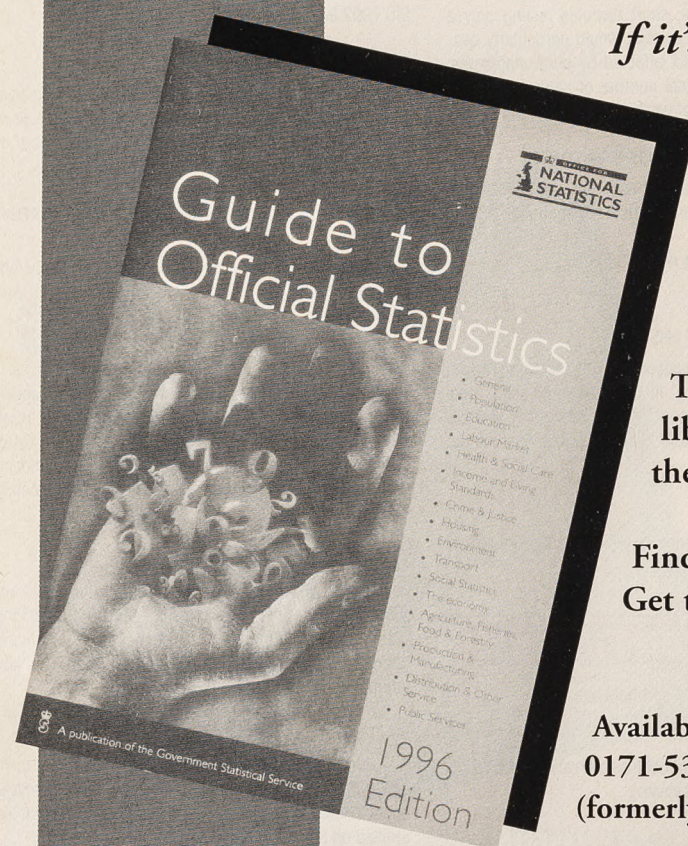
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## REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

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



## STATISTICAL ENQUIRY *points*

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

### FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

#### Earnings (Tables 5.1-5.9)

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

#### Employment (Tables 1.1-1.5 and 1.9-1.13)

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

#### Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2)

01928 792825

#### Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1-7.8)

0171 533 6176

#### Qualifications

0114 259 3787

#### Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.32-2.36)

0171 533 6168

#### Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6.9)

Ansafone service	0171 533 5866
Enquiries	0171 533 5874

#### Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages

0114 259 4308

#### Small firms (DTI)

0114 259 7538

Trade unions 0171 215 5999

#### Training (Tables 8.1-8.6)

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

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

0171 533 6168

#### Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.24) (claimant count)

0171 533 6176

#### Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3) notified to Jobcentres

0171 533 6176

#### Youth Cohort Study

0114 259 4215

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

### FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics 0171 533 6107

### FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:

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

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

0171 625 7111

Skills and Enterprise Network 0114 259 4075

### STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

ONS STATFAX gives anyone with a fax machine instant access to the latest labour market statistics. The first two pages of the latest monthly LMS National Press Notice are available within moments of the official release time of 9.30am. The number to ring is 0336 416036. Calls for the service are charged at 50p per minute. Contact ONS on 0171 533 6363 if you have any problems.

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NTER  
June 1997, ISBN 0 11 271000 X,  
price £25.95

**RS 53 Modern Apprenticeships: a Survey of Employers**

by Chris Hasluck, Terence Hogarth, Malcolm Maguire and Jane Pitcher  
Institute for Employment Research  
June 1997, ISBN 0 11 271003 4,  
price £25.95

From June 1997 the results of research projects are being published in a new series called Research Reports (RR). These publications are available from Cambertown Limited, Goldthorpe Industrial Estate, Goldthorpe, Rotherham S63 9BL, telephone 01709 898989, fax 01709 881673.

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by Jill Porter, Olga Miller and Laura Pease  
June 1997, ISBN 0 85522 566 1,  
price £4.95

**RR10 Mothers, Fathers and Employment**

by Julia Brannen, Pete Moss, Charlie Owen and Chris Wale, Thomas Coram Research Unit  
June 1997, ISBN 0 85522 595 5,  
price £4.95

**RR5 Prince's Youth Business Trust: Output-Related Funding Scheme Report**

by BMRB International Limited (SRU Division)  
June 1997, ISBN 0 85522 589 0,  
price £4.95

**RR14 A Review of Sectoral Strategies to Encourage Lifetime Learning**

by Segal Quince Wicksteed Limited  
June 1997, ISBN 0 85522 599 8,  
price £4.95

**RR9 Evaluation of the Labour Market: Benefits of Responsiveness Funding for Further Education**

by Dr Alan Gordon, Professor David Parsons and Kenneth Walsh from The HOST Consultancy  
June 1997, ISBN 0 85522 596 3, price £4.95

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