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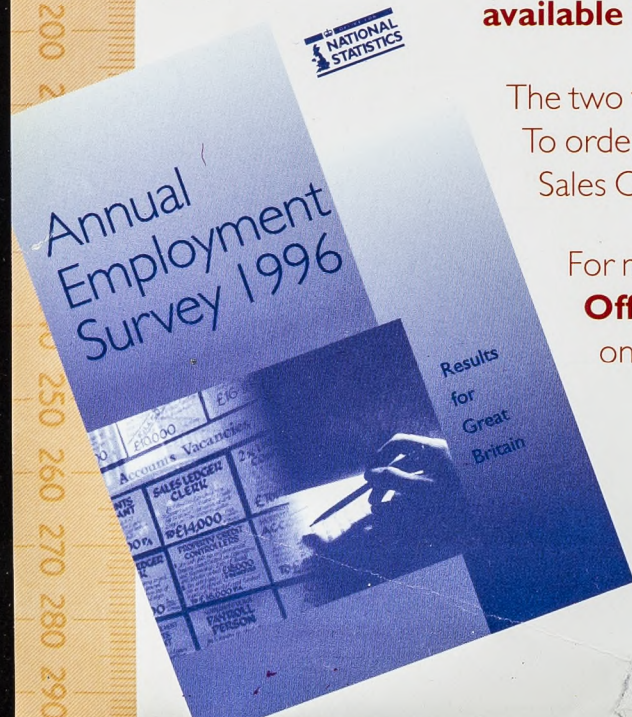
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## Labour Market Trends

incorporating **Employment GAZETTE**

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ISSN 1361-4819

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## In this month's issue



This issue contains the latest regional spotlight, this time on Wales; comparisons of employment data between the LFS and employer surveys; and the findings of the Skill Needs in Britain survey.

Image: Geoff Francis/Telegraph Colour Library

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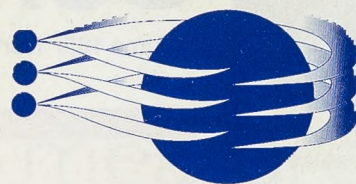
This month's topics include: occupation of former students and unemployed people; time since leaving last job of unemployed and economically inactive people; flexible working arrangements; labour market status of lone parents; and hours of overtime usually worked.

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News and research

## ONS news

# Family Expenditure Survey published

THE LATEST report on the Family Expenditure Survey, covering 1996-97, has been published by ONS. This shows that average weekly household spending in the UK was £309, up from £290 in 1995-96. The report mostly concentrates on expenditure rather than income; however, some interesting conclusions on household income are also drawn in the report. Average gross household income

was £397 a week, up from £381 the year before.

The 1996-97 Family Expenditure Survey (FES) showed that, taking all households as a whole, almost two-thirds of average income came from wages and salaries (65 per cent), while another 9 per cent came from self-employment. This latter figure varied very much by household income, however: the top-earning 20 per cent of households got 12 per cent of their income from self-employment, while the bottom 20 per cent got only about 1 per cent of income

from this source. The 65 per cent of income that came from wages and salaries was rather less than in the past - down from 77 per cent in 1970, 75 per cent in 1980 and 67 per cent in 1990. Income from self-employment has generally been rising as a proportion of the total over this time.

Average gross household income where the head of household was economically active was £433 a week for those employed in manual jobs and £634 for those employed in non-manual jobs; for households with

retired heads the corresponding figure was £206. The top-earning 20 per cent of all households had an average gross income of £918 per week, while the bottom 20 per cent had an average of about £85.

The FES, which has been conducted every year since 1957, covered about 6,400 randomly-selected households in the UK in 1996-97.

● *Family Spending 1996-97*, The Stationery Office. ISBN 0 11 620947 X, £37.50.

## Other research

# IDS report on hours and holidays

A NEW REPORT on working hours and holiday entitlements has been published by Incomes Data Services (IDS). It found that the basic working week of non-manual employees still tended to be shorter than that of manual workers, although a growing number of organisations were harmonising the working week.

The report, which covers the hours and holidays of employees in more than 500 organisations and national agreements across 18 industrial sectors, found no significant trend to shorten the working week. Indeed, in a few cases it had lengthened so as to harmonise conditions with other sites or staff groups. There was, however, still a gap between manual and non-manual basic hours, with most non-manual employees typically having working weeks of 35 or 37 hours, while around half of the entries showed manual hours at 39 or more. Typical holiday entitlements among both manual and non-manual employees were 25 days, although allowances of between 21 and 24 days were also common. The report

found that employers were gradually offering their employees a degree of choice in the duration of their annual leave - some employers had, for example, been introducing flexible schemes which allow employees to tailor the number of days they can take by cashing in some of their entitlement or buying extra days.

The report also looks at preparations to implement the 1993 EC directive on working time, which will set an upper limit of 48 hours per week including overtime and introduce the right to a minimum of four weeks' paid holiday. The IDS concludes that the latter should not produce too many problems for the employers covered in the study with regard to their permanent employees, as they all provided basic entitlements above this level. However, it cites evidence from the Labour Force Survey to suggest that many temporary and part-time workers had annual leave below the proposed minimum.

● *Hours and Holidays 1997*. IDS study 636, ISSN 0308 9339. Available to subscribers from IDS Ltd, 77 Bastwick Street, London EC1V 3TT, tel 0171 250 3434.

# Impact of a national minimum wage in health care

A NEW SURVEY from Pay and Workforce Research (PWR) shows that few health service organisations would be significantly affected by the proposed national minimum wage if it were set at around £3.20 per hour, but at higher levels it would have a noticeably greater effect.

PWR, together with its partner organisations, surveyed organisations in health care; the purpose of the survey was to provide the basis of a submission to the Low Pay Commission. The great majority (80 per cent) of respondents were National Health Service organisations, with the balance being independent care providers. Between them, they employed 82,500 full-time staff and 68,000 part-timers.

The survey asked respondents what proportion of their staff currently had basic pay rates below various possible minimum rates. This found that, while over a sixth of the respondents employed some people on a basic rate of less than £3.20 an hour, fewer than

1 per cent of employees covered by the survey were on a rate as low as this. At £3.70 an hour, the proportion of employees affected rose to 4 per cent; 11 per cent earned less than £4.15 an hour; and 16 per cent earned less than £4.42 an hour.<sup>1</sup> The returns also showed that most of the staff on basic rates of less than £3.70 were young workers, trainees or ancillary staff.

Only 3 per cent of responding organisations anticipated that they would have to make redundancies based on a rate of £3.20 an hour; this rose to 27 per cent at a level of £4.15. Others feared a reduction in services. On a positive note, however, employers felt that a national minimum wage would help improve staff morale and ease recruitment and retention problems.

<sup>1</sup> A figure put forward by the trade union movement; see also *Labour Market Trends*, September 1997, p320.

● *Pay and Workforce Research News*, October 1997, tel 01423 842684.





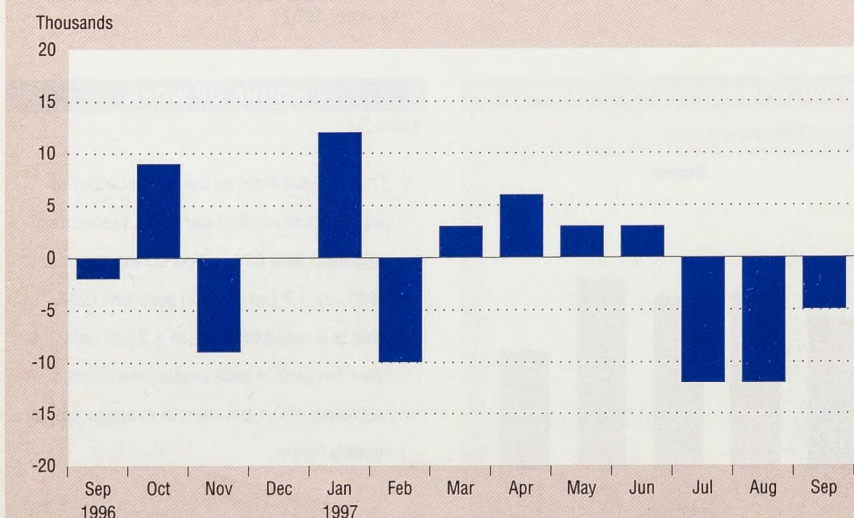


ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Tables 0.5, 6.1-6.5

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the third quarter of 1997 was 1.0 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas, GDP in the third quarter of 1997 was 0.9 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 4.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail sales volumes in the three months to September were 0.7 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 5.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to September was 0.6 per cent higher compared with the previous three months and up 1.7 per cent on a year earlier.
- Construction output in the second quarter of 1997 was 0.9 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing investment in the second quarter of 1997 was 10.1 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 26.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Government consumption in the second quarter of 1997 was 0.3 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 0.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The balance of trade in goods in the three months to August was in deficit by £2.1 billion, down from a deficit of £2.5 billion in the previous three months and down from a deficit of £2.9 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to August were 4.5 per cent up on the previous three months and 9.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to August were 3.5 per cent up on the previous three months and 7.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) rose by 0.1 per cent over the month, whereas it remained unchanged last October.
- The increase over the 12 months to October in the all items RPI was 3.7 per cent, up from 3.6 per cent for September.
- The main upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from increased food prices. Both seasonal and non-seasonal foodstuffs rose in price, in contrast to October 1996, when many of the major supermarket chains were conducting price-cutting promotions. Smaller upward effects came from increased housing costs, particularly the mortgage interest payments component; and from charges for household services, where the reduction in telephone charges last October fell out of the 12-month comparison.
- The main downward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from motoring costs: petrol prices fell slightly over the month, in contrast to the price increases of a year ago. A smaller downward effect came from personal goods prices.
- Excluding mortgage interest payments, the 12-month rate of price increases was 2.8 per cent for October, up from 2.7 per cent last month.
- The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (also known as RPIY) showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 2.2 per cent, up from 2.0 per cent over the 12 months to September.

Figure 2 Monthly changes in manufacturing employees; September 1996 - September 1997; Great Britain; 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 summer 1997, showed that total employment (seasonally adjusted) stood at 26,162,000, a rise of 86,000 since spring 1997 and a rise of 439,000 since summer 1996. Both male and female employment increased. The number of men in employment was up over the quarter by 60,000, and over the year by 268,000, reaching 14,455,000. The number of women in employment rose by 26,000 over the quarter, and 171,000 over the year, to 11,707,000.
- According to the LFS, the number of employees in Great Britain rose by 500,000 to 22,597,000 (seasonally adjusted) between summer 1996 and summer 1997, while the number of self-employed was 44,000 lower at 3,245,000. Over the quarter to summer 1997, the number of employees rose by 90,000 and the number of self-employed fell by 15,000.
- The LFS also showed that the number of full-time employees rose over the quarter (by 94,000) and over the year (by 404,000) to summer 1997. The number of part-time employees fell slightly over the quarter (down 5,000) but increased over the year (up 96,000).
- In an analysis by industry sector, the LFS shows that over the year to summer 1997, the numbers in employment (not seasonally adjusted) increased by 2.5 per cent in the service industries, but fell by 0.5 per cent in the manufacturing industries. These industries together accounted for nearly nine-tenths of those in employment. The increase in service employment was greater for men than women (up 3.0 per cent and 2.2 per cent respectively), while the decrease in manufacturing employment was smaller for men than women (down 0.4 per cent and 0.7 per cent).

The June quarterly rise of 64,000 in the Workforce in Employment (unchanged) was entirely in employees (up 97,000). Male employees rose by 80,000 and females rose by 17,000. The other components of the Workforce in Employment all saw quarterly falls: self-employed (down 17,000); participants on government-supported training schemes (down 11,000); and armed forces (down 4,000). The quarterly increase contributed to a rise of 473,000 (1.8 per cent) over the year. (Table 1.1)

The number of manufacturing employees in Great Britain has shown a third slight monthly fall, after a relatively flat period. The latest monthly fall of 5,000 in September contributed towards a decrease of 30,000 (0.7 per cent) over the quarter. Over the year employees in manufacturing fell by 12,000 and now stands at 3,977,000. The largest monthly fall has been in textiles and leather, which fell by 5,000 employees, while the largest monthly rise was in non-metallic minerals and metal products, which rose by 3,000. (Table 1.2)

UNEMPLOYMENT

Figures 3 and 4. 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 in Great Britain unemployed in summer 1997 stood at 1,997,000, with quarterly and yearly falls of 40,000 and 258,000 people respectively. (Table 7.1)
- The seasonally-adjusted ILO unemployment rate fell over both the quarter and the year to summer 1997, by 0.2 and 1.0 percentage points respectively, to 7.1 per cent. (Table 7.3)
- The LFS also shows that 1,235,000 men and 762,000 women (seasonally adjusted) were ILO unemployed in summer 1997 - down 60,000 for men but up 19,000 for women since spring 1997, and down 238,000 and 20,000 respectively since summer 1996.
- The LFS recorded 751,000 ILO unemployed young people (those aged 16 to 24) in summer 1997 (not seasonally adjusted), 28,000 fewer than in summer 1996. The youth ILO unemployment rate was 15.9 per cent.
- The LFS reports a fall in the number of long-term (more than one year) ILO unemployed people over the year to summer 1997, both in total (by 181,000 to 690,000) and as a proportion of all ILO unemployed people (by 4.1 percentage points to 33.4 per cent).
- The UK seasonally-adjusted claimant count level fell by 9,500 in October 1997 to stand at 1,464,300. (Table 2.1)
- The UK claimant count level was 129,600 lower than in April 1990 when the claimant count reached its last trough, and also 1,516,800 (51 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when the claimant count last reached a peak.
- The seasonally-adjusted claimant count rate, remained the same in October at 5.2 per cent of the workforce. This is the lowest rate since July 1980. (Table 2.1)
- The UK claimant count rate is 2.0 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women. (Tables 2.1 and 2.3)
- Between September and October 1997 the total seasonally-adjusted claimant count fell in every region apart from the North East, West Midlands and Northern Ireland where there were slight increases over the month. The largest regional percentage falls were in London, the South West, the South East and East Midlands. (Table 2.3)
- Over the month the seasonally-adjusted claimant count rate fell in Merseyside, the East Midlands, Eastern, the South East, London and Scotland. It remained unchanged in all other regions except the North East where it rose. (Table 2.3)
- The UK unadjusted claimant count level fell by 544,402 over the year to stand at 1,432,833, or 5.1 per cent of the workforce, down 1.9 percentage points over the year. (Table 2.1)
- The UK unadjusted long-term (more than one year) claimant count fell by 87,800 over the quarter ended October 1997 to 443,200 (Tables 2.6 and 2.8)
- The UK unadjusted youth (18-24 years old) claimant count fell by 51,500 over the quarter ended October 1997 to 371,400 (Tables 2.5 and 2.6).
- On the ILO basis, seasonally-adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (summer 1997) was 509,000 higher than the Great Britain claimant count for the equivalent period.

Figure 3 Claimant count by duration; October 1997; United Kingdom

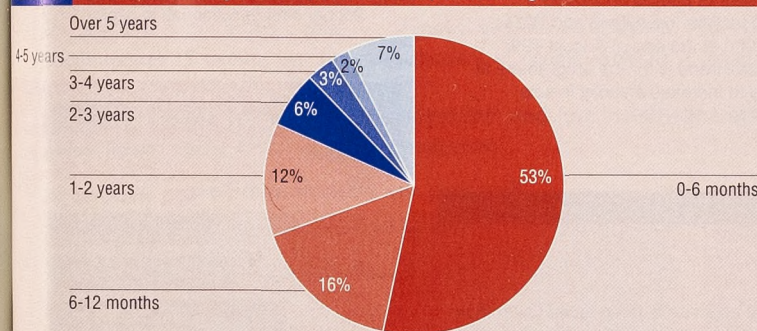
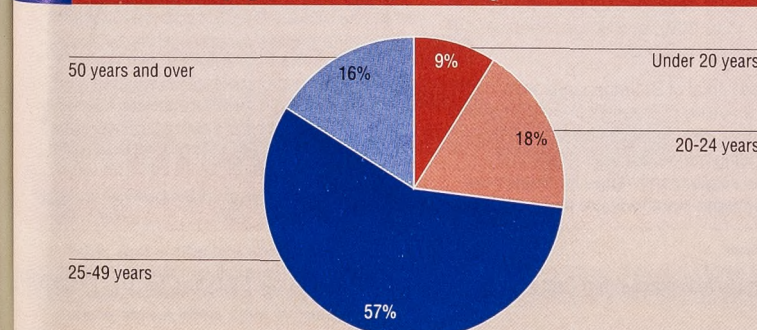


Figure 4 Claimant count by age; October 1997; United Kingdom



JOBCENTRE VACANCIES

Tables 3.1-3.3

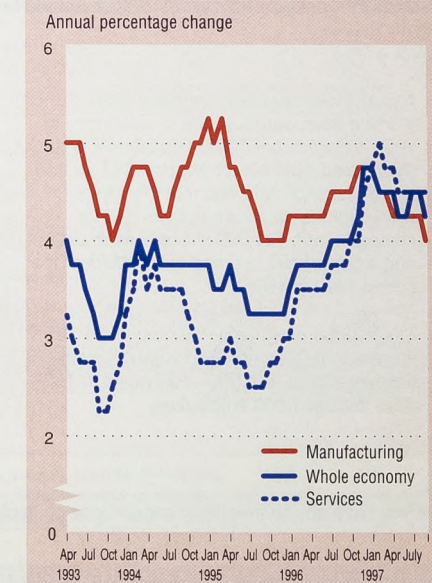
- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) rose by 12,000 to 312,200. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally-adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres fell by 2,500 to 225,700. (Table 3.1)
- On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service fell by 8,600 to 116,100. (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 September 1997 was provisionally estimated to be 4% per cent. This is a drop of ¼ point from the August figure. (Table 5.1)
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings was 4.2 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the manufacturing industries, the underlying increase was 4 per cent. This is a drop of ¼ point from the August figure. (Table 5.1)
- The September to December 1995 and November 1993 rates are the lowest since 1967.
- The production industries increase was 4 per cent. This is unchanged from the August figure which was revised down by ¼ point. (Table 5.1)
- In the service industries the increase was 4½ per cent in September, unchanged from the August rate and the fifth successive month at 4½ per cent. (Table 5.1)
- The September and October 1993 figure of 2¼ per cent for the service sector was the lowest rate since the series began in 1985.

Figure 5 Underlying average earnings index; April 1993-July 1997; Great Britain





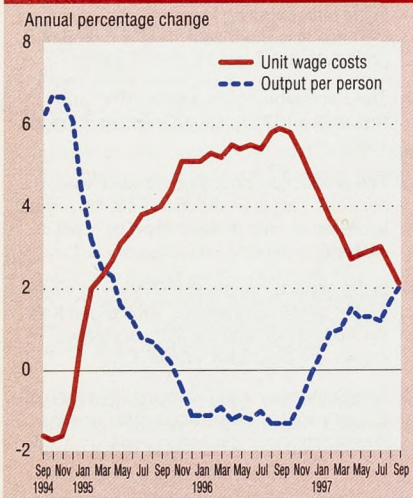
## LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

### 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 September 1997, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head was 2.0 per cent higher in the three months ending September 1997, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 2.1 per cent in the three months ending September 1997, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 1.6 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1997, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 2.7 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1997, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

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



### TRAINING

Tables 7.7, 8.1-8.11

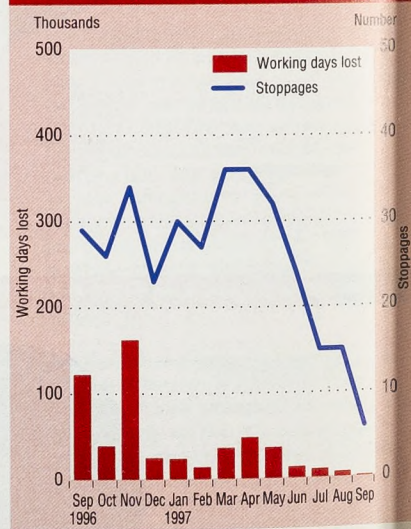
- Seasonally adjusted, 3.2 million (14.4 per cent) employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to LFS interview during spring 1997. This suggests a very slight increase on winter 1996/7.
- The number participating in Training for Work (TfW) in England and Wales at the end of August 1997 was 17 per cent lower than it was 12 months earlier. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TfW between February 1996 and January 1997 who were in a job six months after leaving was 4 percentage points higher than the figures for leavers between February 1995 and January 1996. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.3)
- The proportion who gained a qualification in the same period was 4 percentage points lower than for leavers a year earlier. (Table 8.4)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants in England and Wales at the end of August 1997 was 12 per cent lower than in the previous year. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of YT leavers in the 12 months to January 1997 who were in a job six months after leaving was 3 percentage points higher than for leavers in the 12 months to January 1996. (Table 8.5)
- The proportion of YT leavers in the 12 months to January 1997 who gained a full qualification was 1 percentage point higher than for leavers in the 12 months to January 1996. (Table 8.6)
- The number of people on Modern Apprenticeships in England and Wales was 97,000 at the end of August 1997. The overall trend is for the programme to continue 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 seasonally-adjusted rate is higher than in the Netherlands, Denmark, Austria, Luxembourg and Portugal. (Table 2.18)
- The seasonally-adjusted UK rate is below the EU average using the latest available data (6.8 per cent for the UK in August 1997 compared with 10.6 per cent for the EU as a whole).
- The manufacturing average earnings increase in Great Britain was higher than in 10 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 1.8 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to September, the same as for the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.5 per cent and in Germany by 1.6 per cent. Outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 2.0 per cent in the USA, by 2.4 per cent in Canada and by 2.2 per cent (provisional) in Japan.

Figure 7 Working days lost due to labour disputes; September 1996-September 1997; UK



### LABOUR DISPUTES

Figure 7.  
Tables 4.1-4.2

- It is provisionally estimated that 1,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in September 1997. This is lower than the revised estimate for August 1997 (6,000) and is the second lowest monthly figure since monthly records began in 1920. It compares with 122,000 in September 1996 and a September average of 51,000 over the period 1990 to 1996.
- The number of working days lost in the 12 months to September 1997 is provisionally estimated to be 415,000 - equivalent to 18 days lost per 1,000 employees.
- The latest estimate is three times lower than the total of the corresponding period a year ago (1,245,000) and is less than a quarter of the annual average over the ten year period 1987 to 1996 (1,721,000).
- Of the 415,000 days lost, 35 per cent were in education (146,000), and 30 per cent were in manufacturing (126,000).
- A provisional total of 211 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in the 12 months to September 1997, which is lower than the corresponding period last year (239). The provisional single month figure for September is six, the lowest monthly figure since 1920.

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

### CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER 1997 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM SPRING 1997 (MARCH TO MAY) LFS

- Occupations of people who were full-time students or unemployed one year ago**
  - Nearly one in five people in employment who had been full-time students one year ago were in clerical and secretarial occupations.
- When ILO unemployed and economically inactive people left their last job**
  - Among economically inactive people not seeking a job, the distributions of length of time since leaving their last job were similar for people who wanted and did not want a job.

- Flexible working arrangements**
  - For both men and women, the most common type of arrangement was flexible working hours ('flexitime').
- Labour market status of lone parents**
  - Economic activity rates for lone parents generally increased with the age of their youngest child.
- Hours of overtime usually worked**
  - Full-time employees who never worked overtime had slightly longer basic weekly hours than those who usually worked overtime

### 1 OCCUPATIONS OF PEOPLE WHO WERE FULL-TIME STUDENTS OR UNEMPLOYED ONE YEAR AGO

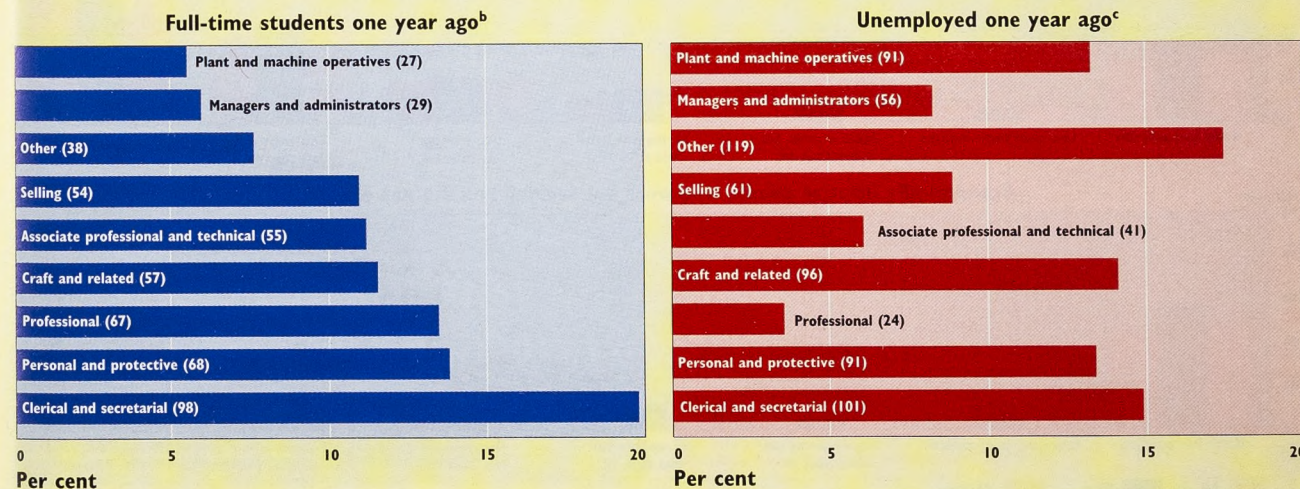
In spring quarters, the LFS asks all respondents to assess their labour market status of 12 months ago. These data can be used to compare the occupations of former full-time students and of unemployed people who have moved into employment. It should be noted that circumstances 12 months ago are

based on recall, and a respondent's assessment of their main activity, rather than ILO definitions. Also, during the intervening period, both the status of a respondent and their occupation may change several times.

Figure 1 gives the occupational distributions of people currently in employment and not in full-time education who had been (a) full-time students one year ago, and (b) unemployed one year ago. Nearly 20 per cent of employed people who had been full-time students one year ago were in clerical and secretarial occupations, a slightly higher

proportion than all people in employment. Around 17 per cent of people in employment who had been unemployed one year ago were in 'other occupations', a group which includes porters, domestics and labourers. For all people in employment this figure was around 8 per cent.

Figure 1 People currently in employment<sup>a</sup> and not in full-time education, by occupation (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



<sup>a</sup> Excludes people on college-based schemes.

<sup>b</sup> Based on respondent's own assessment.

( ) The figures in brackets give the number of people (in thousands) currently in employment and not in full-time education who were full-time students one year ago.

<sup>c</sup> Based on respondent's own assessment, rather than ILO definitions.

( ) The figures in brackets give the number of people (in thousands) currently in employment and not in full-time education who were unemployed one year ago.



## 2 WHEN ILO UNEMPLOYED AND ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE PEOPLE LEFT THEIR LAST JOB

The LFS asks people who are ILO unemployed or economically inactive if they have ever had a paid job and if so, when they left their last job. Figure 2 shows how long ago people had left their last job, for ILO unemployed and three types of economically inactive people, as at spring 1997. Economically inactive people can be divided into three groups: those seeking a job but not available to start in the next two weeks (for

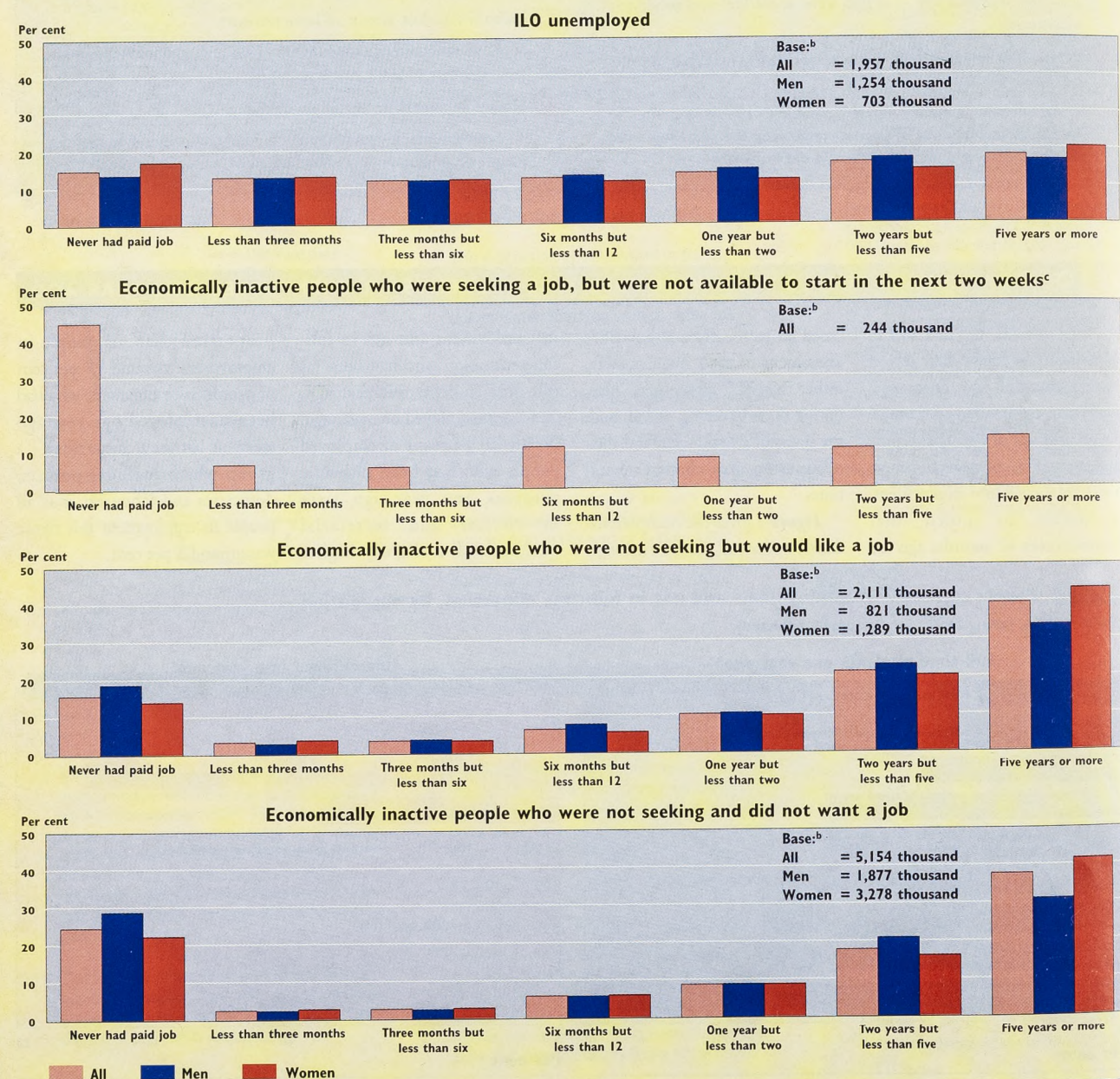
example, if they are students); those not seeking a job, even though they report that they want one (for example, 'discouraged workers' who say they believe that no jobs are available); and those neither seeking nor wanting a job. Among economically inactive people not seeking a job, the distributions of length of time since leaving their last job were similar for people who wanted and did not want a job. In these two

groups, nearly four in ten people had left their job five or more years ago. In both groups, women were more likely than men to have left their job five years ago or more, although men were slightly more likely never to have had a paid job. These two groups can be considered more detached<sup>1</sup> from the labour market than the economically inactive people who were seeking a job (but were not available to start) and the ILO

unemployed (who must be seeking work and available to start under ILO definitions). Around 45 per cent of the former had never had a paid job and almost all of these people were students. This is compared with the 15 per cent of ILO unemployed people who had never had a paid job, where less than a third were students.

<sup>1</sup> See 'Measuring labour market attachment', *Labour Market Trends*, October 1997, pp 407-14.

Figure 2 Time since people of working age<sup>a</sup> left their last job (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



a Men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.  
b Percentages are based on those people who gave a valid response.  
c Sample sizes of men and women seeking a job but not available to start were too small for reliable estimates.

## 3 FLEXIBLE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS

The LFS asks respondents whether they have an agreed flexible working arrangement in their main job and respondents can give up to three types of arrangement (see red box).

Table 1 gives the percentage of employees in spring 1997 who had each type of flexible working arrangement. Women were more likely to have a flexible working arrangement than men. In spring 1997, around 26 per cent of women had such an arrangement compared with 18 per cent of men. For both men and women, the most common type of arrangement was flexible working hours ('flexitime') at around 10 per cent of employees. Around 4 per cent of employees gave term-time working as one of their flexible arrangements. The majority of these were either teachers or education assistants. Around 2 per cent of employees had a job-sharing arrangement. Nearly all of these people worked part-time.

Figure 3 gives a further breakdown of employees working flexitime in spring 1997, by occupation. For both men and women, a high proportion of employees in the clerical and secretarial occupations worked flexitime. The rate was also high among women managers and administrators and men in associate professional and technical occupations.

### Flexible working arrangements

In the spring and autumn quarters, all persons in employment (excluding those on college-based schemes) are asked if they have a flexible working arrangement. Respondents can give up to three answers. The types of arrangement are listed below. Both the nine-day fortnight and four-and-a-half-day week working arrangements involve the five day working week being compressed into fewer full days. Such arrangements refer to full-time working only.

**Flexible working hours ('flexitime')** - Employees can vary their daily start and finish times each day. Over an accounting period (usually four weeks or a calendar month) debit and credit hours can be carried over into another accounting period. Variable start and finish times on their own are not enough for a

flexitime system. There must be a formal accounting period.

**Annualised hours contract** - The number of hours an employee has to work are calculated over a full year. For example, instead of 40 hours a week, employees may be contracted to work 1,900 hours a year (after allowing for leave and other entitlements). Longer hours are worked over certain parts of the year and shorter hours at other periods. Variation in hours are related to seasonal factors or fluctuation in the demand for the companies' goods or services.

**Term-time working** - Respondents work during the school or college term. Unpaid leave is taken during the school holidays, although their pay may be spread equally over the year.

**Job-sharing** - A full job is divided, usually between two people. The job sharers typically work at different times, although there may be a change-over period.

**Four-and-a-half-day week** - Typically involves the normal working week finishing early on Fridays. The short day need not necessarily be Friday, but this is the most common day.

**Nine-day fortnight** - Individual employees have one day off every other week. The actual day off may vary so long as the employee keeps to an alternating pattern of one five day week followed by one four day week.

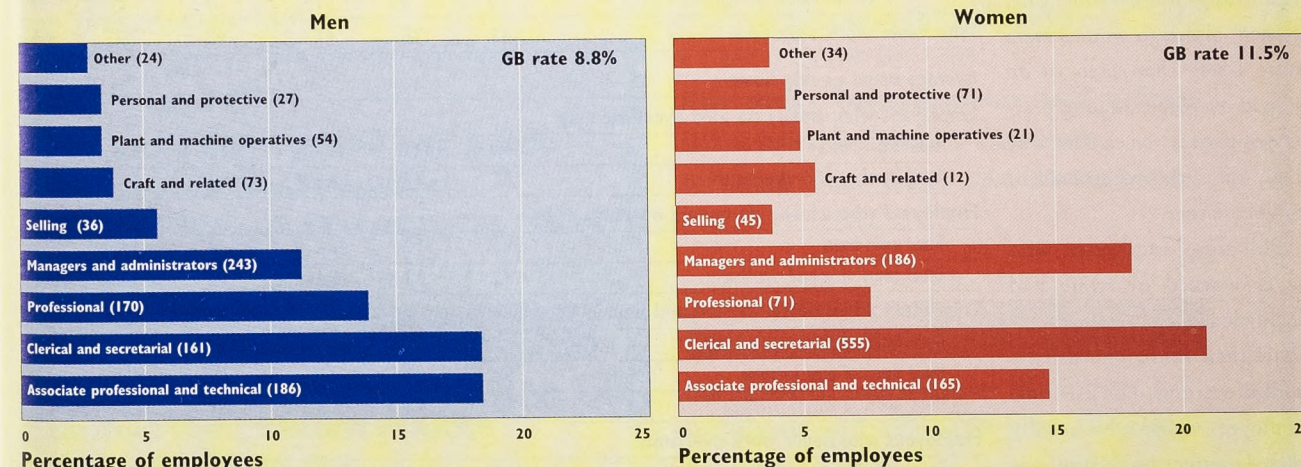
**Zero hours contract** - A person is not contracted to work a set number of hours, and is only paid for the number of hours that they work.

Table 1 Percentage of employees with a flexible working arrangement, by type of arrangement (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

	All	Men	Per cent Women
<b>Employees with a flexible work arrangement</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>26.3</b>
<b>Type of flexible arrangement:<sup>a</sup></b>			
Flexible working hours	10.0	8.8	11.5
Annualised hours contract	4.5	1.5	7.8
Term-time working	4.2	4.3	4.1
Job-sharing	2.1	2.7	1.5
Four-and-a-half-day week	0.9	0.2	1.7
Nine-day fortnight	0.8	0.8	0.9
Zero hours contract	0.3	0.5	0.1
<b>Employees without a flexible work arrangement</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>73.7</b>
<b>Employees who gave a valid response (thousands) (= 100%)</b>	<b>21,250</b>	<b>11,127</b>	<b>10,124</b>
<b>Base: All employees (thousands)<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>22,447</b>	<b>11,784</b>	<b>10,663</b>

a Column totals add to more than 100 per cent because respondents can give more than one type of flexible arrangement.  
b Percentages are based on those people who gave a valid response to the flexible working question. Estimates of levels can be obtained by multiplying the percentages by the base.

Figure 3 Percentage of employees with flexible working hours, by occupation (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



( ) The figures in brackets give the number of employees (in thousands) who had flexible working hours. Percentages are based on those people who gave a valid response to the flexible working question.



#### 4 LABOUR MARKET STATUS OF LONE PARENTS

In spring 1996 the LFS was improved so that it can reliably identify lone parents (see red box for definition). In spring 1997 there were 1.56 million female and 0.15 million male lone parents with dependent children. The labour market status of lone parents compared with all people aged 16 and over is given in **Table 2**. For both men and women, economic activity rates were lower for lone

parents than for the whole population and ILO unemployment rates were higher. Male lone parents had higher activity rates than women, although ILO unemployment rates were similar.

**Figure 4** shows the economic activity rate of all lone parents, by the age of their youngest dependent child. Activity rates for lone parents generally increased with the age of their youngest child.

**Table 2** Labour market status of lone parents with dependent children (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

	Men		Women	
	Lone parents	All <sup>a</sup>	Lone parents	All <sup>a</sup>
Economically active (thousands)	101	15,613	792	12,376
Economic activity rate (%)	67.7	71.8	50.8	54.0
In employment (thousands)	86	14,348	676	11,661
Employment rate (%)	57.7	66.0	43.3	50.9
ILO unemployed (thousands)	15	1,265	117	715
ILO unemployment rate (%)	14.8	8.1	14.7	5.8
Economically inactive (thousands)	48	6,141	767	10,548
All (thousands)	150	21,753	1,559	22,923

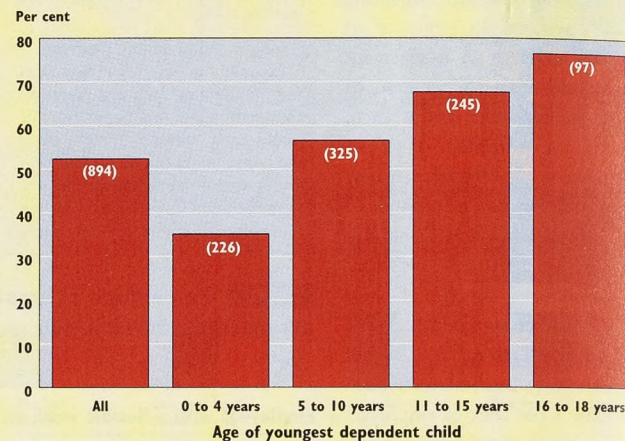
<sup>a</sup> People aged 16 and over.

#### Lone parents in the LFS

A lone parent in the LFS is defined to be a person who:

- is single (having never been married), separated, divorced, widowed or living separate from their partner for more than six months;
- is not living with someone as a couple; and
- has dependent or non-dependent children living in the same household, who have never married and have no children of their own.

**Figure 4** Economic activity rate of lone parents, by age of youngest dependent child (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



( ) The figures in brackets give the number of lone parents (in thousands) in each group.

#### 5 HOURS OF OVERTIME USUALLY WORKED

**Table 3** shows the proportion of full- and part-time employees who usually work overtime and the number of overtime hours they do. Over half of full-time employees and around a third of part-time employees worked overtime. Among full-time employees, a greater proportion of men usually did overtime than women, although women were more likely than men to do unpaid overtime. Among part-time employees women were more likely than men to do paid or unpaid overtime.

Full-time employees who never worked overtime had slightly longer basic usual weekly hours than those who usually worked overtime. For part-time employees, those who usually worked overtime had longer basic hours.

**Table 3** Full- and part-time employees usually working overtime (Great Britain, spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

	Full-time employees			Part-time employees		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
Total number of employees <sup>a</sup> (thousands)	16,736	10,801	5,935	5,710	982	4,728
	Per cent					
Who ever work overtime	59	62	53	32	25	34
of which:						
usually do paid overtime only	24	29	15	14	13	15
usually do unpaid overtime only	23	21	26	8	5	9
usually do paid and unpaid overtime	5	5	5	2	1	3
do not usually do overtime	6	6	7	7	6	7
Who never work overtime	41	38	47	68	75	66
Average usual weekly hours						
Employees who usually do paid overtime only						
Basic usual hours	39.0	39.5	36.9	18.1	16.6	18.4
Usual hours of paid overtime	8.0	8.6	6.0	4.6	5.1	4.5
Employees who usually do unpaid overtime only						
Basic usual hours	38.1	38.9	36.8	19.0	17.4	19.2
Usual hours of unpaid overtime	8.2	8.7	7.4	3.8	5.0	3.7
Employees who usually do paid and unpaid overtime						
Basic usual hours	38.2	38.9	36.9	20.1	19.9	20.1
Usual hours of paid overtime	5.6	6.1	4.7	3.8	4.1	3.8
Usual hours of unpaid overtime	3.8	4.0	3.5	2.1	2.7	2.0
Employees who never work overtime						
Basic usual hours	41.6	43.8	38.4	16.1	15.2	16.3

<sup>a</sup> Percentages and averages are based on those people who gave a valid response to the hours questions. Estimates of levels can be obtained by multiplying percentages by the base.

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## Assessment of the quality of data from the spring 1997 LFS disability module

Changes in the focus and number of questions in the health and disability module of the Labour Force Survey led to different conclusions regarding the number of disabled people and their economic activity. The results are outlined in this report.

By James Jenkins,  
Socio-Economic Division,  
Office for National Statistics.

THE FOCUS and number of questions in the health and disability module of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) questionnaire changed in spring 1997 to reflect the provisions of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995. In particular, there are new questions which are concerned with all health problems and their effect on day-to-day activities, while until spring 1997 the emphasis had been on problems which affected respondents' work.

Testing of the new disability module has led to the following conclusions and planned activities.

The new module identified 24 per cent fewer disabled people than in the previous quarter and, of those it does identify, a greater proportion are economically inactive than before. This appears to be a reflection of the phrasing of the questions.

There is no evidence of problems with the detailed questions within the module. Accordingly, ONS has decided to make these disability data publicly available, via Quantime Ltd and the Data Archive, from 17 December.

ONS will publish a more detailed article in *Labour Market Trends* in spring 1998. This will report more fully on the issues described here, and will also describe ONS work to produce (by modelling) a time-series of disability data from spring 1992 to winter 1996/7 which takes account of discontinuities (see *Labour Market Trends*, March 1997, pLFS13).

Until this article is published, users are reminded that they should not compare data from before spring 1997 with that from spring 1997 and later because of the sizeable discontinuity described here.

### How does the new disability module compare to the previous one?

The disability module was changed in spring 1997 to an extent that comparison

#### Box 1 Comparison of question wording

	Existence of health problem	...affect...	...paid work you might do	Expect to last a year
Winter 1996/7	Do you have any...	...which would affect...	...any kind of	Do you expect...
Spring 1997	Do you have any...	Does [it] affect...	...the kind of	...that you expect

with previous quarters is not straightforward. In winter 1996/7 the health questions began:

**LIMITT** (applies to all of working age)

Do you have any health problems or disabilities which would affect any kind of paid work that you might do?

**LINGLIM** (applies if LIMITT = yes)

Do you expect your health problem or disability to last more than a year?

- and were followed by questions which asked about all and main health problems.

In spring 1997 the 'filter' questions were changed to:

**LINGLIM** (applies to all of working age)

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

**LIMITK** (applies if LINGLIM = yes)

Does this health problem affect the kind of paid work that you might do?

**LIMITA** (applies if LINGLIM = yes)

.....or the amount of paid work that you might do?

Conceptually, therefore, people responding 'yes' to both LIMITT and LINGLIM in winter 1996/7 are equivalent to those saying 'yes' to both LINGLIM and LIMITK in spring 1997 - namely, people with a long-term health problem which affected their work.

Comparing estimates for winter and spring for this group of people by age, sex and economic activity gives the results shown in Table 1. This simple change of question order and phrasing has had a noticeable effect on the results, even allowing for a lack of imputed data in spring 1997 (which accounted for about 5 per cent of responses in winter 1996/7).

Table 1 Comparisons of 1996 and 1997 estimates of distributions of people with work-related health problems or disabilities (unweighted); Great Britain

	Winter 1996/7		Spring 1997	
	Number (unweighted)	Per cent	Number (unweighted)	Per cent
<b>Age</b>				
16-24	1,492	11	864	8
25-34	2,143	15	1,532	14
35-44	2,757	20	2,085	20
45-54	3,917	28	3,135	29
55-64	3,742	27	3,066	29
Total (= 100%)	14,051		10,682	
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	7,531	52	5,627	53
Female	6,520	48	5,055	47
Total (= 100%)	14,051		10,682	
<b>Economic activity</b>				
Economically active	6,366	45	3,997	37
In employment	5,346	38	3,312	31
ILO unemployed	1,020	7	685	6
Inactive	7,685	55	6,685	63
Total (= 100%)	14,051		10,682	

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 2 Distributions of people who appeared to 'recover'; Great Britain; winter 1996/7 to spring 1997

Age	Sex	Per cent	
		Economic Activity	
16-24	Men	In employment	65
25-34	Women	ILO unemployed	9
35-44		Inactive	26
45-54			
55-64			

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 3 Correlation between responses on health; Great Britain (unweighted); spring 1997

Limits normal day to day activities	Limits kind of work		Limits amount of work	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	8,194	1,591	7,446	2,306
No	2,375	3,424	1,452	4,333

Source: Labour Force Survey

Overall, in spring there is a reduction of 24 per cent in the number of people reporting a health problem lasting more than a year and affecting the kind of work they might do. The most significant changes occur for young people and those in employment.

### Why should the results have changed so much?

This reduction in reported disability is not completely surprising. A close textual examination of the different issues being explored within the different sets of questions shows that the spring formulation is less hypothetical than before, as Box 1 shows.

Previously, the module had asked whether the disability would affect any kind of paid

work, whereas in spring the module asked *did it affect the kind of paid work*. The more focused approach of the new module appears to have reduced the number of people who provided hypothetical responses.

The discontinuity highlighted above can be examined more closely by linking the two databases and analysing those respondents who, despite having a long-term health problem in winter 1996/7, had apparently 'recovered' by spring 1997, i.e. having replied 'yes' to LINGLIM in winter 1996/7, they replied 'no' in spring 1997. This analysis produced 1,733 records and is shown in Table 2.

The sex split is exactly the same as in spring 1997. The age profile indicates that

the respondents who no longer classify themselves as having a long-term health problem are likely to be younger on average than the overall group of disabled people whose disability affected the kind of work they might do. The most striking difference, however, occurs in economic activity. In all, 65 per cent of respondents who 'recovered' from their health problem were in employment compared with 31 per cent of the overall group, and only 26 per cent were inactive compared with 63 per cent of the overall group.

This suggests that many employed respondents answered the set of questions used before spring 1997 almost as a hypothetical exercise and concluded that they may well indeed have a disability. For example, an office worker with a back problem would have been justified in saying that it *did* affect any kind of work he or she might do, in that it would tend to rule out any job involving hard physical labour. But faced with the more robust new question set, such people appear to have thought to themselves that their back problem does not affect their ability to do their office-based job and so have concluded that they were not disabled.

### The effect on estimates of different types of disability

Respondents who classify themselves as having a long-term health problem are then asked a question about the type of health problems or disabilities they have. The proportions in each category are very similar in winter 1996/7 and spring 1997.

### Other new questions

As well as the question LIMITA mentioned above, there are four other new questions in the LFS disability module. Three of these relate to past disabilities and are not discussed here. The other is:

**HEALIM** (applies if LINGLIM = yes, has long term-term health problem)

Does this (do these) health problem(s) or disability(ies), when taken singly or together substantially limit your ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities? If you are receiving medication or treatment, please consider what the situation would be without the medication or treatment.

For someone with a disability, a strong correlation would be expected between its effect on work (LIMITK, LIMITA) and its effect on normal day-to-day activities (HEALIM). Table 3 shows the position. There is indeed evidence of such a correlation. Some 9,821 respondents in spring 1997 had a health problem that was expected to last more than a year which substantially limited their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities; 83 per cent thought that it affected the kind of paid work they might do and 76 per cent thought it affected the amount of paid work they might do. ■







support to equip employees with job-specific technical skills. IT and design projects also featured significantly.

A little over half the projects did not contain measurable output targets and this was a detrimental feature for an initiative where a demonstration effect was important. Most hard output targets specified were of a process nature – for example, 12 members to be trained to NVQ Level 4, 20 new business plans produced or ten new commitments to Investors in People. The softer types of output specified included training programmes developed or training reviewed and improved.

There was slippage in the early stages of many projects, sometimes due to businesses dropping out of the group formed to make a bid and replacements having to be found. There was also evidence of changes being made to project design between the bid and implementation. Some of these were practical changes made in the spirit of the original proposal, but some instances were more questionable, with a suggestion that overambitious project designs had been submitted to secure funding.

#### Views of the assessors

Both GOs and the national panel were disappointed with the overall quality of bids, although the second round of bidding (which contained some revised first round bids) was generally better than the first. There were some good projects, but many where it was hard to establish what the projects were trying to achieve and what the benefits would be for participants.

GOs felt that many projects were more TEC-driven than generated by groups of small firms themselves and there was a clear correlation between active TEC support and successful projects – borne out by the telephone survey of progress and the case studies. However, where employer networks were already established, there was some evidence of resistance to TEC input. GOs also felt that there was some 'challenge fatigue' at TEC level with the level of effort put into bidding related to the amount of funding available, the bidding process and perceived likelihood of success.

GOs thought that the best bids were for projects which would build on existing partnerships with identified needs. Without a clear reason to work together, doubts were expressed about the sustainability of partnerships after Skills Challenge funding ended. However, there was evidence of groups of firms being brought together to secure funding. The national panel held similar views and tried to focus on logical groupings where collaboration would be sensible.

Overall, the assessment process was seen by GOs as extremely thorough and over-laborious. The national panel worked well but some members were not convinced that the value they added was commensurate with the time they invested.

#### Case study findings

The case studies covered seven TEC-sponsored projects, two sponsored by ITOs and one by the Association of Professional Foresters. In only two of the ten cases was

the project idea identified by the group of companies, the rest being divided between the sponsors and the eventual training providers or consultants. The two groups with their own ideas were long established. Eight of the case study projects were identified as a result of research or previous activities undertaken and Skills Challenge acted as a catalyst to develop the ideas into worked-up bids.

In a number of cases, Skills Challenge had brought groups of small firms together but this was all within the programme's timetable. This was not felt to be long enough and it is argued that a period of partnership development is really needed in advance of an attempt to tap into funds. This may require pump-priming and encouragement to form networks without early time pressure to achieve specific objectives. For example, one of the most successful Skills Challenge projects was the 'Argonautics' cluster of marine technology companies in North Tyneside. The members of the cluster had already begun to see benefits in terms of employment and turnover and were thus committed to the principles of joint working in advance of Skills Challenge.

Despite some delays, all but one of the case study projects achieved most of their targets and some achieved performance far in excess of expected outcomes. For example, in the Argonautics cluster, 91 training places were actually delivered, against an initial target of 19; a supply chain environmental project delivered by Groundwork Wirral involved 27 companies, against an initial target of 20. Some projects were significantly amended in the early stages of implementation. For example, the Lincolnshire Poultry Initiative Partnership found that participating companies needed business planning support before they could become more deeply involved in training activities. This led to a higher level of one-to-one consultancy and less training activity than originally planned. However, this adaptation did help to address the real needs of the companies.

In a number of projects, Skills Challenge has contributed to a shift in culture as a result of joint working. For example, a supply chain development project with a precision castings company has led to the creation of much closer links between the large customer and its small suppliers. Organisations at different stages in the supply chain have been able to gain a much greater understanding of each other's processes and products which has assisted the overall efficiency of the chain. In another case, the establishment of a Ceramics Skills Centre has helped to break down barriers between individual small companies and has aided realisation that they are jointly competing against foreign competition rather than directly against each other.

It was too early to assess the longer-term impact of Skills Challenge projects but there were some wider impacts in some cases. A direct outcome of the Argonautics cluster's marine technology training was the attraction of orders from a German shipyard which works with directly compatible technology. Without Skills Challenge

funding, it would not have been possible for the smaller members of the cluster to implement the new technology. Participants in the training for forestry companies project have variously seen improvements in profits, communications and staff involvement in company activities. In many projects, there have been improvements in attitudes to training where the benefits were not previously recognised.

Deadweight and displacement were difficult to isolate but most case study participants stated that their project could not have happened without Skills Challenge funding. However, in most cases, funds would have been sought from another source or the businesses themselves may have funded the activity, albeit more slowly and/or at a smaller scale. Skills Challenge provided a catalyst for the projects to happen with a group of companies at a particular time. Truly new and innovative projects are likely to involve minimal deadweight and many of the Skills Challenge projects were innovative for their participants because they had little or no previous track record in training. Displacement of other activity seems likely to have been low.

#### Conclusions

In assessing Skills Challenge, a distinction has to be made between the success of individual projects and the success of the 'challenge' overall. The most successful responses were from established groups of businesses, but these were few in number. In other cases, Skills Challenge has played a part in facilitating the development of groups of businesses but it is questionable as to whether it was a cost-effective way of achieving this end.

There was little evidence of Skills Challenge encouraging innovative ideas or approaches in training (except insofar as any training being new to some of the participating firms).

The small scale of Skills Challenge means that significant macroeconomic impacts are not possible and, if there is not a significant impact in terms of sustainability and transferability, there are question marks over value for money. Demonstration and dissemination of project achievements is therefore crucial. In this report, more evaluation of projects and building in of specific, measurable outputs would have been helpful.

The wide range of challenge funds and competitions has helped TECs, and increasingly ITOs, to consider the range of activities in which they are involved, how priorities can be addressed and how partnerships can be developed most effectively to respond to these priorities. Skills Challenge has contributed to this development and has helped to show that the challenge concept can be effective in bringing ideas forward in a short time and in a partnership format.

*Evaluation of Skills Challenge* is available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6ZQ, tel 0845 6022260, price £4.95, ISBN 0 85522 632 3.

## Spotlight on Wales

This article on Wales is the fourth in the 'Spotlight' series examining the labour market from a regional perspective.

By Ann Blake, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics.

#### Key statistics

##### Population

- The population in Wales increased roughly in line with the UK population as a whole between 1986 and 1996.
- The proportion of the population between the ages of 20 and 39 in Wales is lower than for the UK as a whole.
- The economic activity rate in Wales was 74 per cent in spring 1997, compared with 78 per cent for the UK as a whole.
- The labour force in Wales is expected to increase by almost 4½ per cent between 1996 and 2006, as compared with around 5½ per cent for the UK as a whole.

##### Employment

- Employment in Wales increased by almost 13 per cent between spring 1987 and spring 1997, compared with an increase of less than 7 per cent for Great Britain as a whole.
- Employment in primary industries fell by over 11 per cent in the 12 months to June 1997, compared with an increase of 2½ per cent for Great Britain.
- In Dyfed, Gwynedd and Powys the proportion of those in employment who were self-employed in spring 1997 was around 20 per cent, as compared with 13 per cent for Wales as a whole and 12 per cent for Great Britain.

##### Vacancies

- Since 1990 the pattern of vacancies notified to Jobcentres in Wales has followed that for Great Britain.

##### Unemployment

- The number of JSA claimants as a proportion of the workforce in Wales fell by 2 percentage points to 6.3 per cent over the year to July 1997.
- Within Wales, Powys had the lowest JSA claimant count rate at 3.6 per cent in July 1997; Blaenau Gwent had the highest rate at 10.6 per cent.
- In July 1997 Wales had a higher proportion of claimants who have been claiming JSA up to eight weeks, and a lower proportion who have been claiming for over two years than the UK as a whole.

##### Earnings

- Average gross weekly full-time earnings were lower for all major and sub-major occupational groups in Wales than for Great Britain in April 1996; the only exception was women in craft and related industries.

##### Qualifications and Training

- The proportion of people of working age in Wales who received job-related training in spring 1997 was lower than in Great Britain.

#### Previous articles

The South West..... pp15-23, January 1997

Yorkshire and the Humber..... pp187-96, May 1997

The West Midlands..... pp323-32, September 1997





## INTRODUCTION

WALES ACCOUNTS for around one twelfth of the land area of Great Britain, but only 5 per cent of the population. The north and west of Wales are very mountainous, with the industrialised south being much more densely populated. The three major urban areas of Cardiff, Swansea and Newport are all in the south.

The population density of Wales is around half that of Great Britain as a whole. Cardiff has by far the highest population density of all the unitary authorities in Wales, three times higher than that of Newport, the next highest. Powys has the lowest population density. One quarter of the land in Wales is made up from national parks and areas of outstanding beauty.

The proportion of people in Wales that speak the Welsh language varies geographically. The highest proportions are in the north and west with the lowest in the south east. Just under 20 per cent of the population could speak Welsh at the time of the 1991 census. In a 1992 survey the highest proportion of Welsh speakers were in the under 16 and over 65 age groups.

Over the last decade employment in Wales has increased by almost twice as much as for Great Britain as a whole. This is against a backdrop of changes in the major industries in the country. The traditional industries of iron, coal and steel have given way to services and other manufacturing industries over the same period.

The M4 corridor in south Wales and the A55 in the north have helped to improve communications in these parts of the country. This has helped to bring investment into the country including money from overseas projects. Almost one manufacturing worker in three is now employed by an overseas company.

The largest inward investment project recently announced in Europe is LG Electronics' plans to develop electronics and semi-conductor plants on a site in Newport. This project is likely to attract more than 6,000 jobs to Wales.

The ILO unemployment rate in Wales roughly followed that of Great Britain from spring 1991 until summer 1996. Since then, the Great Britain rate has continued to follow a downward trend, whereas the rate for Wales has stabilised.

**Table 1 Resident population**

	Population (thousands)							Population percentage change		
	1986	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1986-1996	1991-1996	1995-1996
United Kingdom	56,852	57,808	58,006	58,191	58,395	58,606	58,801	3.4	1.7	0.3
<b>Wales</b>	<b>2,820</b>	<b>2,891</b>	<b>2,899</b>	<b>2,906</b>	<b>2,913</b>	<b>2,917</b>	<b>2,921</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Blaenau Gwent	74	73	73	73	73	73	73	-0.7	0.0	-0.3
Bridgend	128	129	130	131	131	131	130	1.4	0.6	-0.5
Caerphilly	169	172	171	172	171	170	169	0.1	-1.4	-0.4
Cardiff	288	300	302	305	307	309	315	9.5	5.0	1.8
Carmarthenshire	164	170	169	169	169	170	169	3.1	-0.8	-0.3
Ceredigion	63	67	68	69	70	70	70	11.0	4.5	-1.0
Conwy	102	109	109	110	111	111	111	8.8	1.9	-0.5
Denbighshire	89	92	91	91	91	92	92	3.2	0.5	0.7
Flintshire	138	143	144	145	145	146	145	4.7	1.6	-0.5
Gwynedd	112	116	116	116	117	118	118	4.9	1.5	-0.2
Isle of Anglesey	70	69	69	69	68	67	67	-3.6	-3.4	-0.2
Merthyr Tydfil	59	60	60	60	59	59	58	-0.9	-3.0	-1.1
Monmouthshire	79	80	81	82	84	86	87	9.8	8.0	1.4
Neath Port Talbot	139	139	139	139	140	140	139	0.3	0.0	-0.1
Newport	134	137	137	137	137	137	137	2.1	-0.1	-0.3
Pembrokeshire	110	113	114	114	114	113	114	3.4	0.6	0.1
Powys	114	120	121	121	122	122	124	9.5	3.6	1.7
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	233	237	238	239	239	240	240	3.0	1.2	0.1
Swansea	228	232	232	232	231	231	230	0.9	-0.6	-0.2
The Vale of Glamorgan	118	119	119	119	119	119	119	1.5	0.1	0.4
Torfaen	90	91	91	91	91	90	90	0.4	-0.9	0.1
Wrexham	120	123	123	123	123	123	123	2.5	0.3	-0.1

Source: Mid-year population estimates, ONS

**Table 2 Resident population: by age and sex, 1996**

	Wales			United Kingdom		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Percentage aged:						
0-14	20.2	18.4	19.3	20.2	18.5	19.3
15-19	6.4	5.8	6.1	6.3	5.7	6.0
20-29	13.9	12.4	13.1	14.9	13.7	14.3
30-39	14.6	13.8	14.2	16.1	15.0	15.5
40-49	13.8	13.2	13.5	13.8	13.2	13.5
50-59	11.6	11.2	11.4	11.1	10.8	11.0
60 and over	19.5	25.1	22.4	17.8	23.0	20.4
All ages (=100 per cent) (thousands)	1,428	1,493	2,921	28,856	29,946	58,801

Source: Mid-year population estimates, ONS

**Table 3 Economic activity, spring 1997**

	In employment (percentages)			ILO unemployment rate	Total economically active (=100 per cent) (thousands)	Economic activity rate for all 16 and over <sup>b</sup> (percentages)	Economic activity rate for all of working age <sup>b</sup> (percentages)
	Employees (as a percentage of all in employment <sup>a</sup> )	Self-employed (as a percentage of all in employment <sup>a</sup> )	All in employment (as a percentage of the economically active)				
United Kingdom	86.2	12.5	92.9	7.1	28,716	62.6	78.2
<b>Wales</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>73.1</b>
Clwyd	85.2	12.5	92.0	8.0	190	56.9	75.6
Dyfed	77.1	21.0	87.3	12.7	165	59.4	76.6
Gwent	89.3	8.9	92.1	7.9	200	57.2	72.5
Gwynedd	78.3	20.5	92.8	*	105	55.9	74.9
Mid Glamorgan	88.7	8.8	89.6	10.4	247	56.3	72.8
Powys	78.2	19.8	93.5	*	64	66.9	80.7
South Glamorgan	87.3	10.6	95.3	*	195	59.9	75.4
West Glamorgan	89.0	9.0	92.3	7.7	162	56.8	72.2

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

<sup>a</sup> As a percentage of all in employment – including unpaid family workers, those on government training programmes and those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.

<sup>b</sup> Working age: 16-59 for women; 16-64 for men.

**Table 4 The projected labour force: by age and sex<sup>a</sup>**

	Wales								
	All			Men			Women		
	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006
Percentage aged:									
16-24	22.8	16.5	15.8	21.7	17.0	16.4	24.3	15.8	15.0
25-34	23.0	25.7	21.5	23.9	25.9	22.2	21.7	25.4	20.6
35-44	24.4	23.7	26.1	23.7	23.1	25.1	25.4	24.5	27.2
45-59	25.1	28.8	30.6	25.3	28.3	30.0	24.8	29.5	31.4
60-64	3.4	3.4	4.2	3.8	3.5	4.0	2.8	3.2	4.4
65 and over	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.4
All of working age <sup>b</sup> (thousands)	1,229	1,255	1,305	725	712	721	504	544	584
All aged 16 and over (= 100 per cent) (thousands)	1,262	1,300	1,357	737	728	737	525	571	620
	United Kingdom								
	All			Men			Women		
	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006
Percentage aged:									
16-24	22.9	16.0	15.0	21.6	15.7	14.8	24.8	16.6	15.3
25-34	23.1	26.9	21.2	24.0	27.4	21.9	21.9	26.2	20.4
35-44	23.3	23.6	27.3	22.9	23.3	26.8	23.9	24.1	27.9
45-59	25.3	28.3	30.7	25.0	27.7	30.2	25.6	29.1	31.4
60-64	3.9	3.5	4.3	4.9	4.1	4.7	2.6	2.8	3.8
65 and over	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.1
All of working age <sup>b</sup> (thousands)	26,861	27,747	29,154	15,791	15,713	16,109	11,070	12,034	13,045
All aged 16 and over (= 100 per cent) (thousands)	27,566	28,544	30,092	16,055	15,986	16,376	11,511	12,546	13,715

Source: Labour Force Survey and labour force projections, ONS

<sup>a</sup> The projections for 2006 are 1994-based. These will be updated to take account of actual events since 1994 when the next set of sub-national population projections have been prepared.

<sup>b</sup> 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.



## DEMOGRAPHY

THE RESIDENT population in Wales was just under three million at mid-1996. This represents an increase of just over 100,000, or 3.6 per cent since 1986. The population of the UK grew by 3.4 per cent over the same period.

### Resident population

Some large changes in population have been witnessed at a local level. For example, the population in Ceredigion increased in size by 11 per cent between 1986 and 1996 and in Cardiff the increase was 9.5 per cent over the same period. The overall change also hides reductions. For example, the population on the Isle of Anglesey fell by 3.6 per cent between 1986 and 1996 (Table 1).

The age distribution of the population in Wales is quite different from that of the UK. The proportion of the population aged over 60 is higher, whereas the proportion aged between 20 and 39 is lower (Table 2).

Overall there are more women than men living in Wales. This mirrors the situation in the UK. Women outnumber men in the 40 and over age groups in Wales, and in the 50 and over age groups in the UK, reflecting the fact that women have a longer life expectancy than men.

### The labour force

The economic activity rates for all aged 16 and over in Wales are lower than for the UK as a whole. Economic activity rates vary across Wales. The highest is in the former county of Powys, at almost 67 per cent of the population aged 16 and over. The lowest is in the former county of Gwynedd, just under 56 per cent (Table 3).

The labour force in Wales increased by 3 per cent between 1986 and 1996. It is projected to increase by 4.4 per cent between 1996 and 2006. This compares with an increase of 3.5 per cent between 1986 and 1996, and a projected increase of almost 5.4 per cent between 1996 and 2006 for Great Britain.

Changes in the labour force differ quite substantially between the sexes. Between 1986 and 1996 the male labour force in Wales reduced in size. However, it is projected to return to its 1986 level by 2006. In contrast, the female labour force in Wales increased by almost 9 per cent between 1986 and 1996 and is projected to increase by a further 8.6 per cent by 2006. The fall in the size of the male labour force in the UK has been proportionately less than that for Wales, and the projected increase between 1996 and 2006 is greater.

There was a change in the age structure of the labour force in Wales between 1986 and 1996, with the proportion aged 16 to 24 falling from 22.8 per cent to 16.5 per cent. This fall was offset by increases in the 25 to 34 and 45 to 59 age groups. This is similar to the pattern for the UK as a whole. Further changes to the age structure of the labour force in Wales are expected. By the year 2006, it is projected that the proportion of the labour force aged 16 to 34 will have fallen, with a rise for the 35 to 64 age group. This is also true for the UK (Table 4).

These projected changes to the age structure of the labour force are for the most part a reflection of projected changes in the population. However, where the population aged 16 to 24 is projected to increase in Wales, the activity rate is projected to fall, resulting in a fall in the proportion of the labour force in this age range.





## EMPLOYMENT

AROUND 1.2 million people aged 16 and over were in employment in Wales at spring 1997 according to the Labour Force Survey. Of these, just over 1 million were employees, with the remainder either self-employed, on a government training scheme or an unpaid family worker.

Workforce in employment estimates of paid employment indicate that there has been a structural shift from traditional primary and manufacturing industries to other manufacturing industries and services over the past decade. In Great Britain there has been a shift from manufacturing to services.

### Trends

Between spring 1996 and spring 1997 the number of people in employment in Wales rose by 1.8 per cent, compared with 1.7 per cent for Great Britain. Over the past decade employment in Wales has increased by almost twice as much as in Great Britain.

Employment in Wales was 1.3 per cent lower in spring 1997 than it was at its peak in spring 1990. This compares with 1.2 per cent for Great Britain as a whole (Table 5).

The 12.6 per cent rise for Wales masks differences between the changes for men and women. The number of men in employment grew by 6 per cent over the ten years to spring 1997, with the number of women in employment increasing by 22 per cent over the same period. This is consistent with the general trend of more women becoming economically active.

### Full and part-time employment

Both in Wales and in Great Britain, a quarter of those aged over 16 in employment were employed part-time (Figure 1). The picture is rather different when men and women are considered separately. Fewer than 9 per cent of employed men in Wales work part-time, whereas slightly more than 46 per cent of employed women in Wales work part-time. This reflects the pattern for Great Britain. The sex breakdown for part-time employees both for Wales and for Great Britain is approximately 20 per cent male and 80 per cent female.

Between spring 1995 and spring 1996 the number of part-time workers increased by 4.5 per cent in Wales and in Great Britain as a whole. Between spring 1996 and spring 1997 the number of part-time workers in Wales fell by 2.2 per cent, whereas the number in Great Britain rose by a further 2.7 per cent.

The number of full-time workers in Wales increased by 3.2 per cent over the year to spring 1997, whereas the equivalent rise for Great Britain was 1.5 per cent.

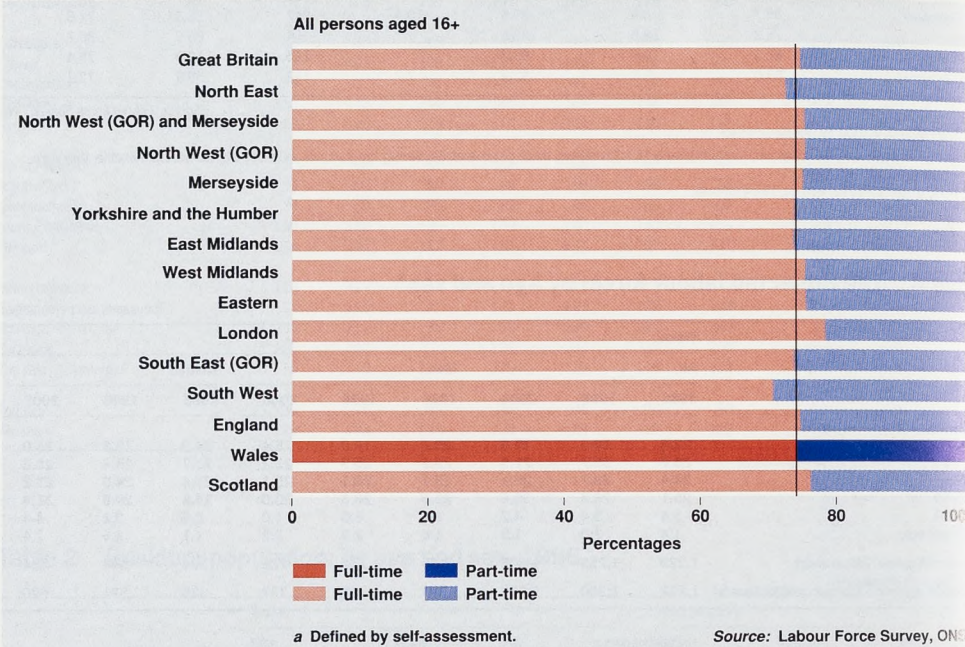
Table 5 Employment, spring quarters

	Population (thousands)					Percentage change				
	1987	1990 <sup>a</sup>	1993 <sup>b</sup>	1996	1997	1987-1997	1990-1997	1990-1993	1993-1997	1996-1997
<b>All in employment aged 16 and over</b>										
Wales	1,080	1,232	1,155	1,195	1,216	12.6	-1.3	-6.3	5.3	1.8
Great Britain	24,368	26,324	24,907	25,578	26,009	6.7	-1.2	-5.4	4.4	1.7
<b>Employees</b>										
Wales	910	1,035	980	1,013	1,038	14.1	0.3	-5.3	5.9	2.5
Great Britain	20,892	22,388	21,313	22,020	22,447	7.4	0.3	-4.8	5.3	1.9
<b>Self-employed</b>										
Wales	132	166	149	160	153	15.9	-7.8	-10.2	2.7	-4.4
Great Britain	2,969	3,482	3,108	3,205	3,247	9.4	-6.7	-10.7	4.5	1.3

a Chosen to represent an employment peak.  
b Chosen to represent an employment trough.

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

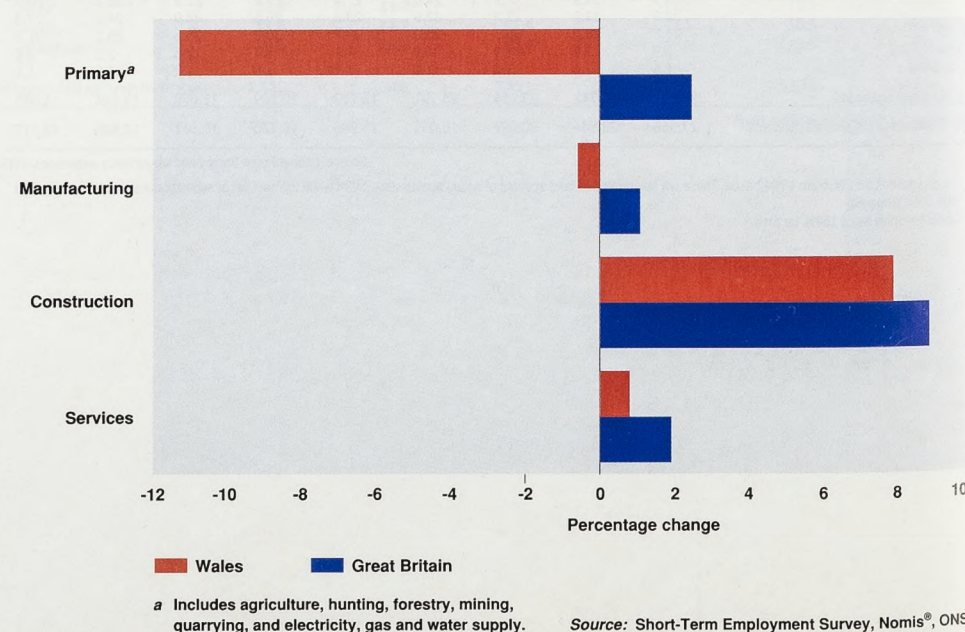
Figure 1 Full- and part-time employment, <sup>a</sup> spring 1997



<sup>a</sup> Defined by self-assessment.

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

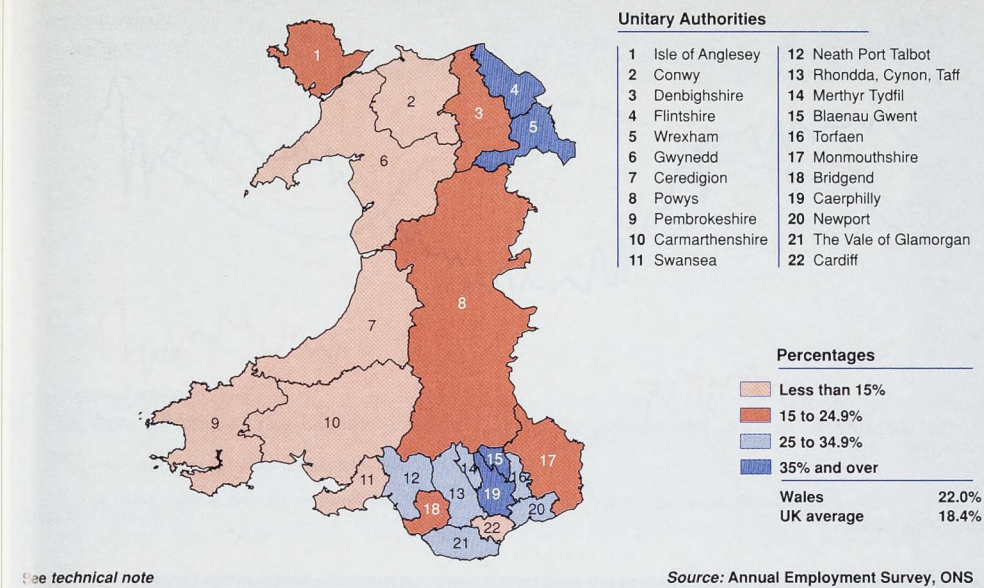
Figure 2 Annual change in employees in employment by major industry group, June 1996 to June 1997



<sup>a</sup> Includes agriculture, hunting, forestry, mining, quarrying, and electricity, gas and water supply.

Source: Short-Term Employment Survey, Nomis, ONS

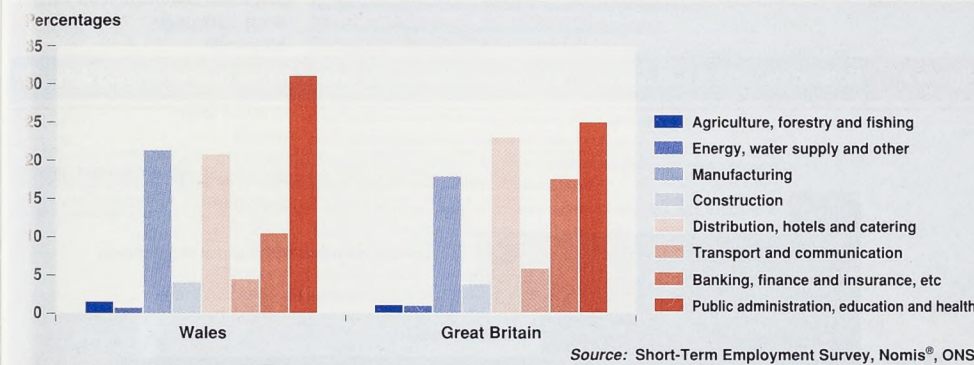
Figure 3 Percentage of employees in manufacturing industries by unitary authority, Sept 1995



See technical note

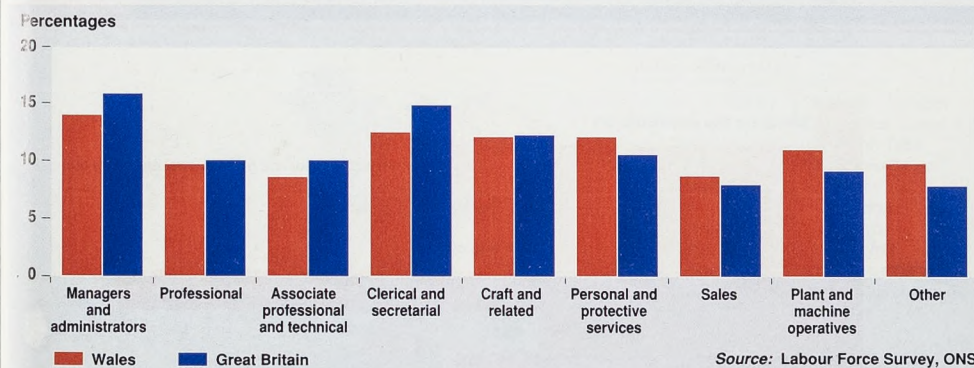
Source: Annual Employment Survey, ONS

Figure 4 Employees in employment by industry, June 1997



Source: Short-Term Employment Survey, Nomis, ONS

Figure 5 All aged 16+ in employment by occupation, spring 1997



Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS



## EMPLOYMENT Continued

### Industry analysis

Workforce in Employment estimates indicate that between June 1996 and June 1997 there was a fall of more than 11 per cent in the number of employees employed in primary industries in Wales. This compares with an increase of 2.5 per cent for Great Britain (Figure 2). This fall over the year reflects the trend over the past decade of a decline in the traditional iron, steel and coal industries in Wales. Employment in other manufacturing, construction and service industries increased faster in Wales over the year to June 1997 than it did for Great Britain.

Between June 1987 and June 1997 there were small fluctuations in the number of people in Wales employed in manufacturing, which overall led to a 2.8 per cent increase. This is in contrast to the decline in employment in manufacturing in Great Britain where there was a fall of around 15 per cent between June 1987 and June 1997. The proportion of employees in manufacturing industry in Wales is higher than in Great Britain.

The pattern of employment in manufacturing in Wales is clear (Figure 3). Data from the 1995 employers survey show that the high proportions of employment in manufacturing are in the industrialised south, except in Cardiff and Bridgend, where the service sector is more dominant, and in the north east of the country. A number of the remaining UAs have high levels of employment in agriculture.

At June 1997 Wales had a higher proportion of employees employed in the public administration, education and health sector than Great Britain, but a lower proportion in the banking and finance sector. The proportions for other sectors were similar (Figure 4).

### Analysis by occupation

The differences between the percentages of employees by major occupational group in Wales and Great Britain are very small (Figure 5).

Any real differences that exist are likely to reflect higher proportions of workers in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors in Wales compared with Great Britain.





## VACANCIES

THE NUMBERS OF vacancies (notified, placings and stock of unfilled vacancies) at Employment Service Jobcentres in the UK gives a rough indication of the health of the economy. It is thought that Jobcentre vacancies account for about one-third of the total number of vacancies.

### Trends (seasonally adjusted)

Since the beginning of 1990 the number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres in Wales has moved broadly in line with the number notified to Jobcentres in the UK as a whole. Prior to this, notified vacancies increased in Wales, whereas in the UK they were stable or moving slightly downward (Figure 6).

The number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres in Wales in February 1997 was higher than it had been for at least ten years.

### Analysis by occupation

The occupation group with the highest percentage of vacancies notified to Jobcentres in Wales during the three months ended July 1997 was personal and protective services, at 22 per cent. This was also true for Great Britain when 'other occupations' is excluded.

In Wales the proportion of all notified vacancies that were in the professional or associate professional and technical occupation groups was 11.4 per cent. This compares with 4.7 per cent for Great Britain (Figure 7). Differences in other occupational groups are not so pronounced.

Figure 6 Vacancies notified to Jobcentres,<sup>a</sup> seasonally adjusted

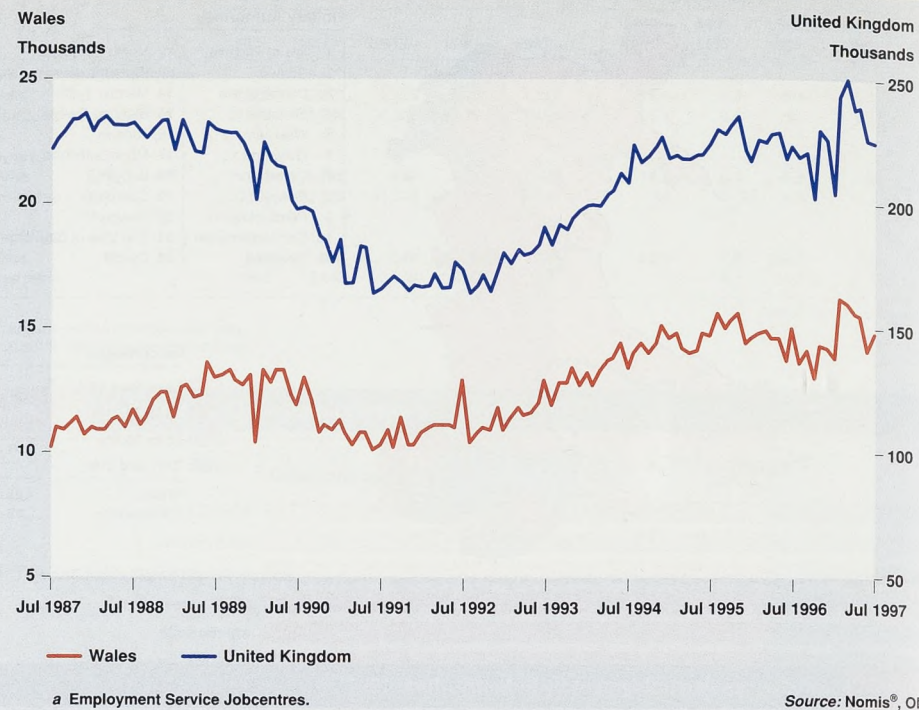


Figure 7 Notified vacancies and placings<sup>a</sup> by major occupational group, Wales, quarter ending July 1997

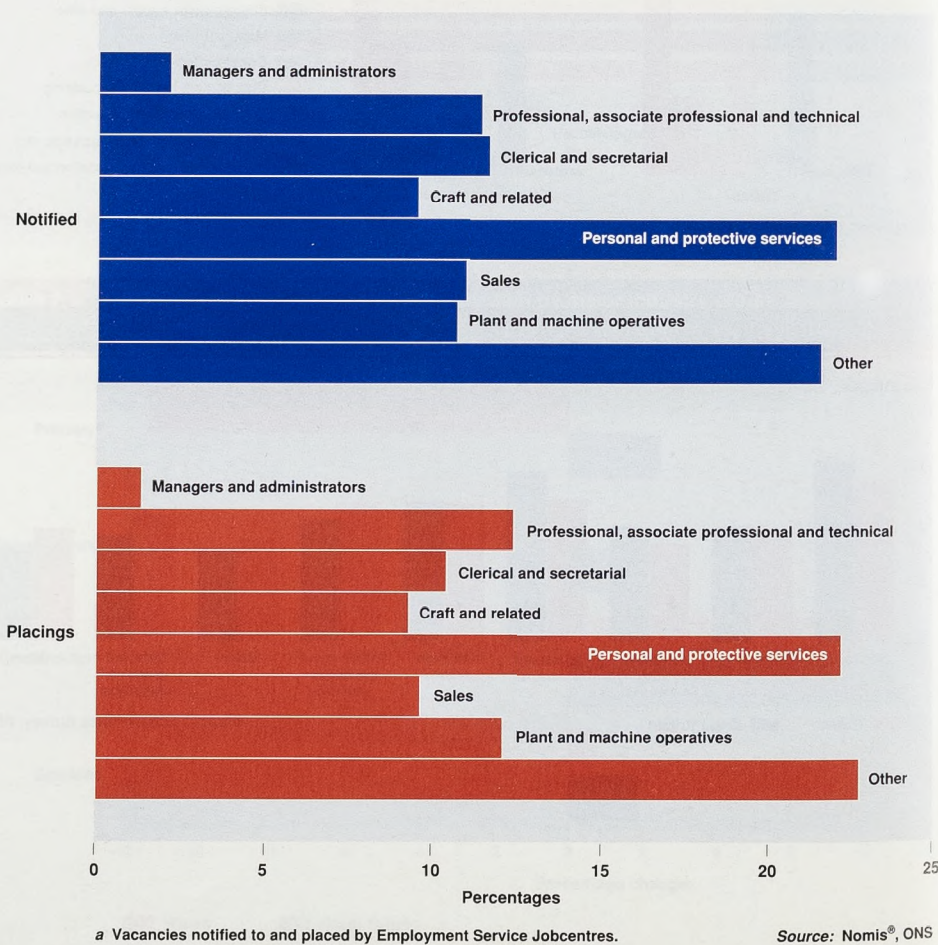


Figure 8 Claimant count rates,<sup>a</sup> July 1987 to July 1997, seasonally adjusted

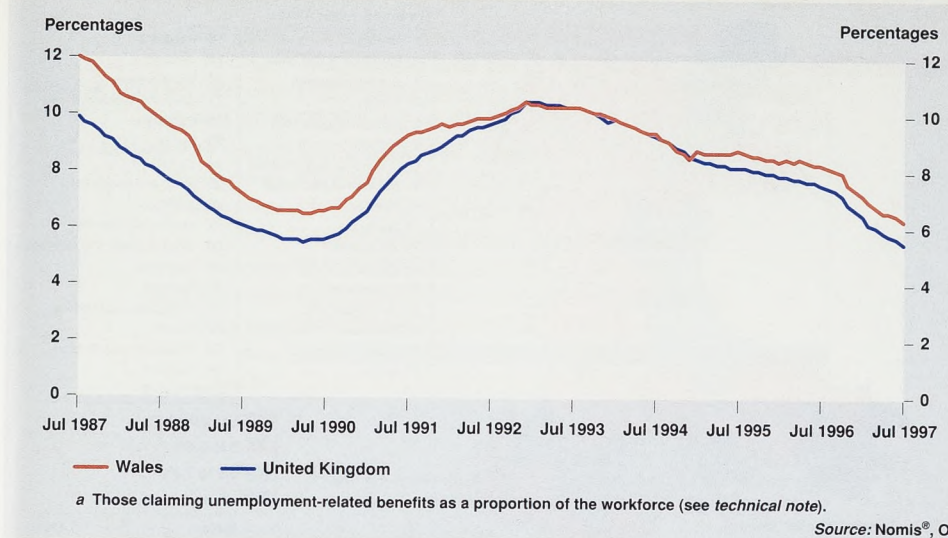


Figure 9 Unemployment rates

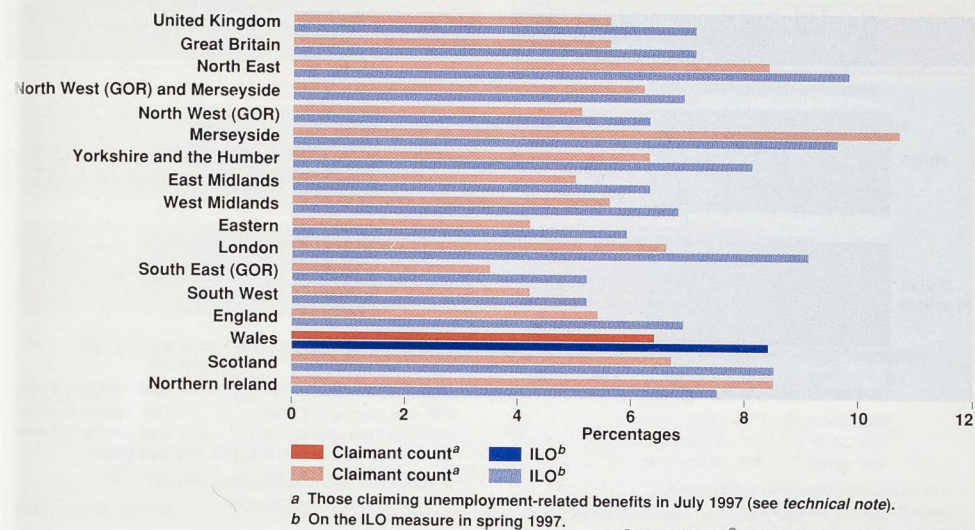
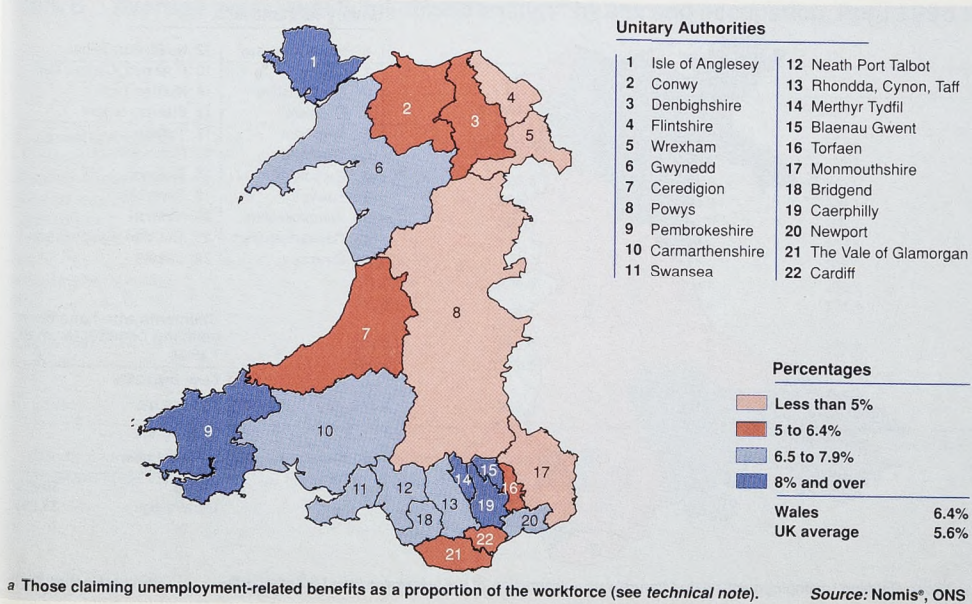


Figure 10 Claimant count rates<sup>a</sup> by unitary authority, July 1997



## UNEMPLOYMENT

THE ILO unemployment rate in Wales, based on the results from the spring 1997 LFS, was 8.4 per cent as compared with 7.1 per cent for Great Britain.

There were 111,000 people unemployed based on the ILO definition in Wales at spring 1997. This represented little change on the spring 1996 figure and compares with around a 13 per cent fall in the number of ILO unemployed in Great Britain over the same period.

The seasonally-adjusted claimant count rate for Wales at July 1997 was 6.3 per cent, compared with 5.6 per cent for the UK as a whole.

The number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Wales fell by almost 47 per cent in the ten years to July 1997. This compares with a fall of 44 per cent for the UK.

### Trends

The seasonally-adjusted claimant count rate for Wales has followed a similar trend to that for the UK, with a low point in mid-1990 and a high point in late 1992 and early 1993. The July 1997 claimant count was lower than at any point in the previous ten years for both Wales and the UK.

In general the claimant count rate in Wales has been higher than that for the UK. However the rates converged at the peak in 1993, and were similar for around 18 months after this (Figure 8).

ILO unemployment has followed a similar trend to the claimant count for both Wales and the UK.

### Unemployment rates

The ILO unemployment rate in Wales was similar to that for Scotland and higher than for Northern Ireland, England and the UK average at spring 1997. The claimant count rate for Wales was lower than that for Scotland and Northern Ireland, but higher than for England and the UK average in July 1997 (Figure 9).

The ILO unemployment rate for Wales in spring 1997, at 8.4 per cent, was 4.9 percentage points lower than the rate ten years earlier. This represents a fall of around a third, similar to that for Great Britain.

For both the ILO definition and the claimant count the rates for men are higher than for women. However, the difference between the rates for the sexes was higher for the claimant count than on the ILO definition as is the case for the UK.



## UNEMPLOYMENT Continued

### Sub-regional analysis

Within Wales, unemployment rates are lower in the east of the country than elsewhere.

On a UA basis, the claimant count rate was highest in Blaenau Gwent, at 10.6 per cent, and lowest in Powys at 3.6 per cent in July 1997 (Figure 10).

On a travel-to-work area basis the claimant count rate was highest in Holyhead, at 11 per cent, and lowest in Newtown at 2.1 per cent (Figure 11).

### Analysis by age

Compared with the UK, Wales has a higher proportion of claimants aged under 30.

The highest proportion of claimants for Wales and the UK were in the 20 to 29 age group. The highest proportions of ILO unemployed were also in this age group for both Wales and the UK (Figure 12).

The main difference between the claimant count and the ILO unemployment rate by age, both in Wales and Great Britain, is that there are higher proportions in the lowest and highest age bands based on the ILO definition.

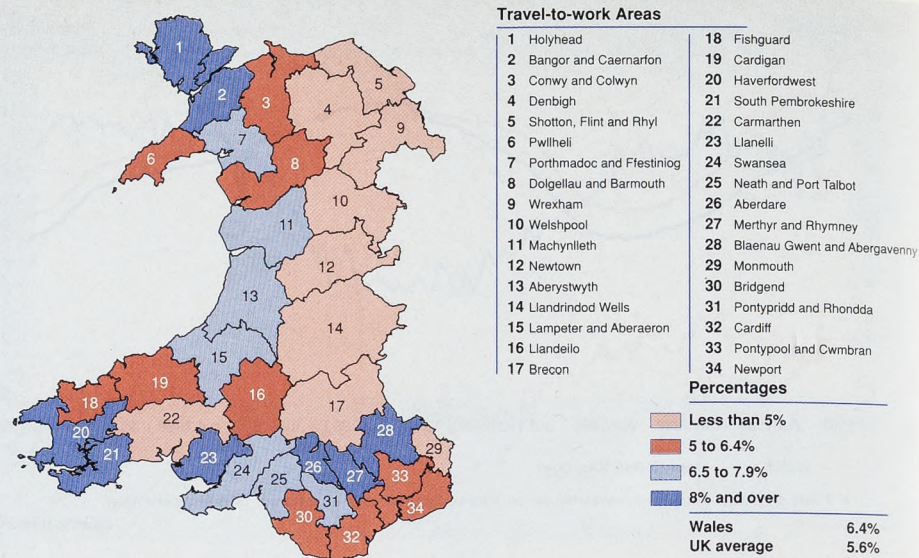
### Analysis by duration

Wales had a higher proportion of claimants who had been claiming for up to 26 weeks, at 53 per cent, and a lower proportion who had been claiming for over two years at 19.9 per cent than the UK in July 1997. The comparable figures for the UK were 51 per cent and 17 per cent respectively (Figure 13).

The highest concentrations of long-term claimants, based on those that had been claiming for over one year, are in the north-west corner of Wales. The lowest concentration is through the middle of the country. The proportion of claimants who had been claiming for over one year was lower for Wales, at 31 per cent, than the UK average of 34 per cent (Figure 14).

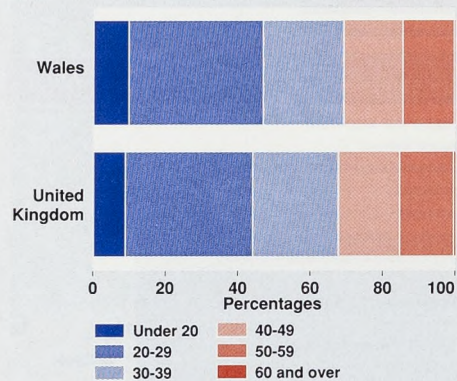
For all durations, both in Wales and Great Britain, there were a lower number of claimants in July 1997 than there had been in July 1987. The largest fall over the ten years for Wales was in the three to five-year duration band. This was also true for the UK.

Figure 11 Claimant count rates<sup>a</sup> by travel-to-work area, July 1997



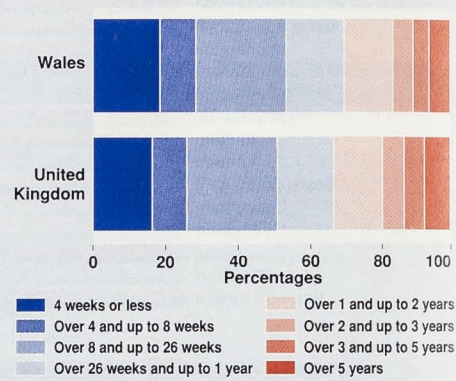
<sup>a</sup> Those claiming unemployment-related benefits as a proportion of the workforce (see technical note). Source: Nomis<sup>®</sup>, ONS

Figure 12 Proportion of claimants<sup>a</sup> by age, July 1997



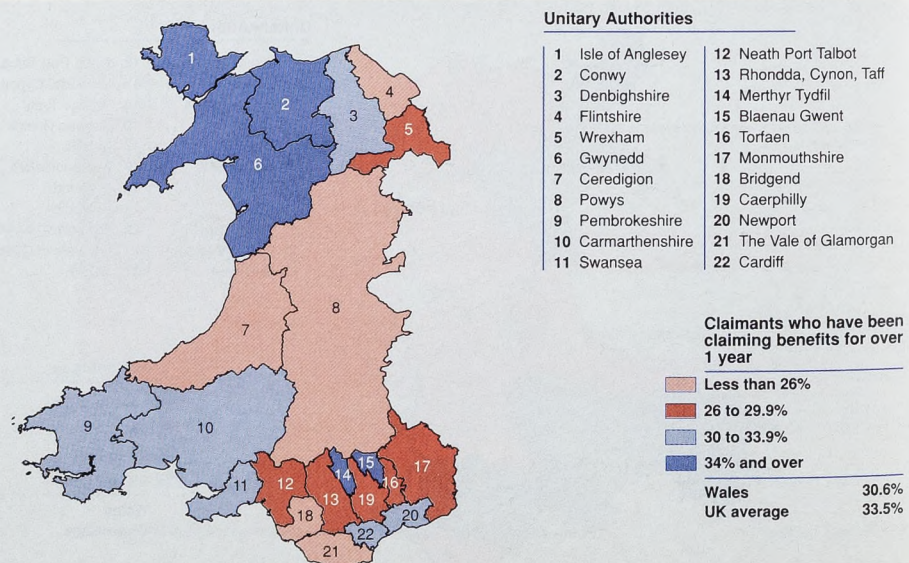
<sup>a</sup> Those claiming unemployment-related benefits (see technical note). Source: Nomis<sup>®</sup>, ONS

Figure 13 Proportion of claimants<sup>a</sup> by duration, July 1997



<sup>a</sup> Those claiming unemployment-related benefits (see technical note). Source: Nomis<sup>®</sup>, ONS

Figure 14 Concentrations of long-term claimants<sup>a</sup> by unitary authority, July 1997



<sup>a</sup> Those claiming unemployment-related benefits as a proportion of the workforce (see technical note). Source: Nomis<sup>®</sup>, ONS

Figure 15 Redundancy rates,<sup>a</sup> spring 1997

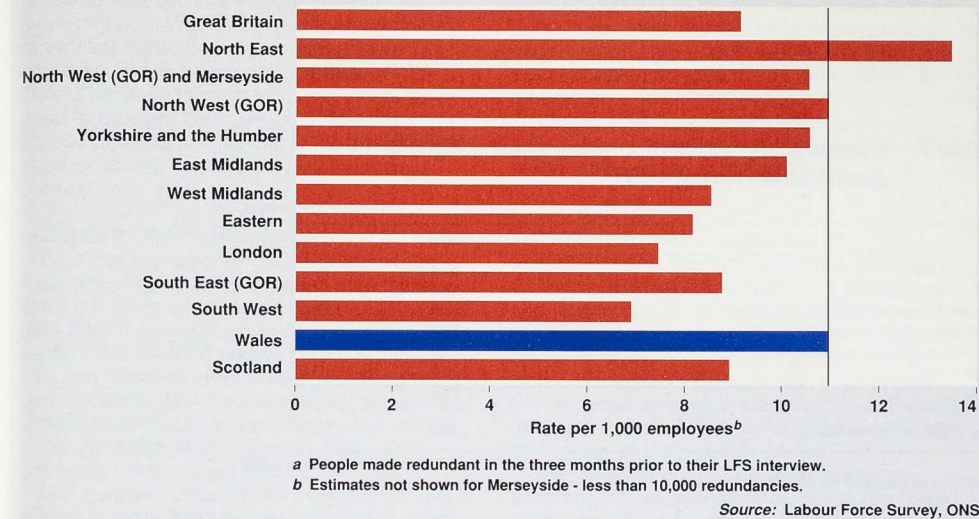


Figure 16 Average gross weekly full-time earnings<sup>a</sup> by sex, April 1996

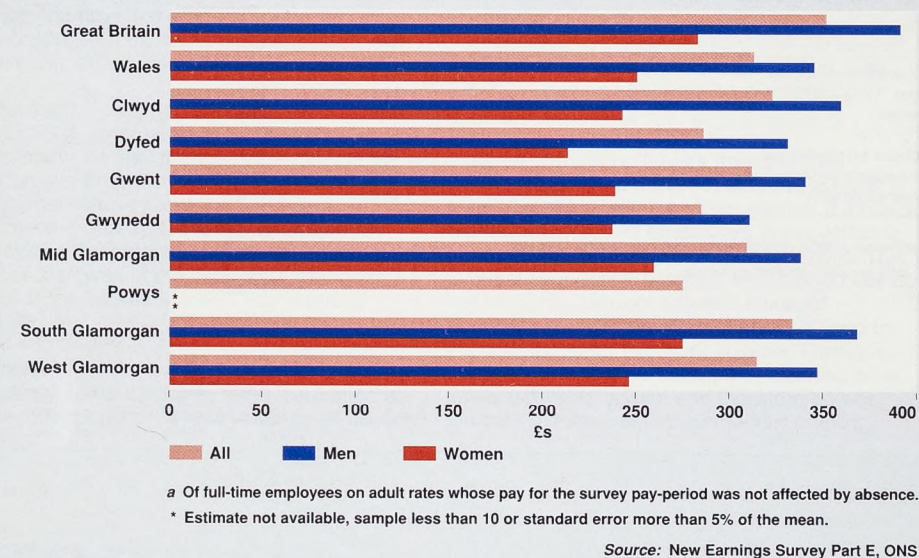


Table 6 Average gross weekly full-time earnings<sup>a</sup> by sex and occupation, April 1996

	Wales		Great Britain	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Managers and administrators	495.5	332.4	569.4	389.4
Professional	498.9	412.2	520.6	421.1
Associate professional and technical	387.0	325.6	463.5	349.9
Clerical and secretarial	259.7	214.7	274.9	239.1
Craft and related	327.1	200.9	331.6	200.1
Personal and protective	308.3	172.7	320.9	207.6
Sales	286.8	*	321.9	208.5
Plant and machine operatives	295.6	205.5	303.8	208.8
Other	242.4	*	253.6	174.5
All manual occupations	294.9	185.5	301.3	195.2
All non-manual occupations	406.4	269.9	464.5	302.4
All occupations	346.0	250.2	391.6	283.0

\* Estimate not available, sample less than 10 or standard error more than 5% of the mean.

<sup>a</sup> Of full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.

Source: New Earnings Survey Part E, ONS

## REDUNDANCIES

THE RECENT trend in redundancies in Wales has not been very different from that of Great Britain, with the high point of 27,000 redundancies in Wales in spring 1991 followed by a downward trend. Since 1993 the level of redundancies in Wales has fluctuated around 10,000 a year.

Redundancy rates in Wales have tended to be slightly higher than the average for Great Britain. However, due to the erratic nature of redundancy data within areas smaller than Great Britain it is hard to make comparisons at this level.

## EARNINGS

THE 1996 New Earnings Survey shows that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees in Wales were £313. This was £39 less than the average for Great Britain of £352. The average for Wales is the lowest in Great Britain.

The New Earnings Survey provides data on the proportions of people earning less than certain amounts. In Wales around 31 per cent of full-time adult employees earned less than £220 per week, according to the 1996 New Earnings Survey. This compared with around 26 per cent for Great Britain.

### Analysis by sex

In April 1996 average full-time weekly earnings for men in Wales were £346, £46 lower than the average for Great Britain at £392. Full-time weekly earnings for women were £250, £33 less than the average for Great Britain at £283 (Figure 16).

The proportion of women in Wales earning less than £170 per week was almost 26 per cent. This compares with 22 per cent for Scotland. Similar proportions of women in the East Midlands, Yorkshire and the Humber and the North of England earned less than £170 per week than in Wales.

The proportion of men in Wales earning less than £220 per week, at 23 per cent, was lower than in Scotland or any region in England.

### Analysis by occupation

The difference between earnings for male manual workers in Wales in April 1996, at £295 per week, and in Great Britain, at £301 per week, was only £6. Non-manual male workers in Wales earned £406 per week on average, £59 less than the average for Great Britain at £465.

Workers of both sexes in Wales in all occupations for which data are published, except women in craft and related occupations, earn less than the GB average for that group. For men the differences are greatest in managerial and administrative, and associate professional and technical occupations, where workers in Wales earn over £70 less than the GB average for those groups. Women working in managerial and administrative occupations in Wales earn almost £60 less than the GB average for that group. For both sexes, earnings within craft and related occupations in Wales are closest to the average for Great Britain (Table 6).

### Sub-regional analysis

Information about earnings is only available for a few UAs in Wales. However, from the limited information available, earnings were highest for men in Cardiff, Flintshire and Newport in April 1996.

Comparing Cardiff with a nearby English unitary authority shows that average weekly earnings in April 1996 for full-time adults in Cardiff were £333, compared with £339 for Bristol.





## QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING

SPRING 1997 LFS results show that the breakdown of the economically active population of working age by highest qualification in Wales is similar to that for Great Britain.

Data from the spring 1997 LFS also show that 207,000 people of working age in Wales received job related training during the four weeks prior to their interview, representing 12 per cent of the population of working age. This compares with 13.7 per cent for Great Britain.

### Qualifications

The proportion of the economically active that have higher education qualifications was 21 per cent in Wales in spring 1997, compared with 23.5 per cent for Great Britain as a whole. The difference, however, is magnified by the very large proportion of the population in London with this level of qualification.

Over 68 per cent of the economically active working age population in Wales hold a GCSE equivalent or higher qualification. This compares with around 71 per cent for Great Britain as a whole (Table 7).

### Training

The pattern of the numbers of people receiving job related training is highly seasonal. Between spring 1992 and spring 1996 the trend for Wales was flat, compared with a steady increase for Great Britain as a whole.

Since spring 1992 the proportions of men and women receiving job-related training have been similar, although results for the spring 1997 LFS show the proportion of women as being higher in that quarter both in Wales and in Great Britain (Table 8).

**Table 7 Economically active of working age: by highest qualification, spring 1997**

	Thousands and percentages	
	Wales	Great Britain
Higher education	20.8	23.5
GCE A-level or equivalent	12.4	13.9
Recognised trade apprenticeship	9.9	10.5
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	25.2	23.2
Qualifications at level 1 and below	5.9	6.5
Other	8.1	8.3
None	17.6	14.1
Total (= 100 per cent) (thousands)	1,281	27,008

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

Note: Previous analyses of regions in this series were based on 1996 data.

**Table 8 Persons of working age receiving job-related training, spring 1997**

	Percentages	
	Wales	Great Britain
Total persons of working age:	12.0	13.7
men	11.1	13.0
women	12.9	14.4
Employees and self-employed:	12.9	14.3
in managerial and professional occupations	17.9	19.0
in service industries	15.0	16.2

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

Note: Previous analyses of regions in this series were based on 1996 data.

a In the four weeks before their interview.

### Further information

- For more information on the Nomis® database, see p486.
- For information on the annual New Earnings Survey, phone 01928 792077/8. The results of the survey are published in six parts.
- LFS data is also available from Quantime, see p493.

- *Regional Trends* is an annual publication examining the regions of the UK, covering a wide range of statistics. For enquiries, phone 0171 533 5796.
- Further information and statistics for Wales are available from the Welsh Office (01222 825088)

and the Welsh Employment Information Unit (01222 380780).

- If you have any comments on this regional profile, please contact Ann Blake at the Office for National Statistics, on 0171 533 6130.

## TECHNICAL NOTE

### Boundaries

The former two-tier system of local government in Wales was replaced by unitary authorities (UAs) on 1 April 1996. Figure 16 is, however, based on the old counties of Wales. This is because there are 22 UAs where there used to be eight counties, and New Earnings Survey data are only available for a very small number of UAs due to their size in terms of population.

### LFS data for local authorities

A further source of LFS data is the annual local area database. This makes it possible to carry out cross-sectional analyses of local area data from the survey using 14 key variables for each of the 184,000 people on the database. It was first released in May 1996, covering the period March 1994-February 1995. An updated version was released at the beginning of 1997, covering March 1995-February 1996. The database covers Great Britain.

LFS quarterly data are not available for UAs, and so in Table 3 the former counties of Wales have been used. However, the local area database does contain annual averages for some UAs for the period spring 1995 to winter 1995/6 (March 1995 to February 1996) - covering the UAs created in April 1995 and 1996. This was the first time that any LFS estimates have been produced for UAs. For further details, call Steve Hickman on 0171 533 6113.

### Employment

The LFS is considered to be the better source for estimates of overall employment, while the Workforce in Employment (i.e. the Annual Employment Survey and the Short-term Employment Survey) is the better source for employment by industry. Details of the two data sources are given in the 'Notes on summary tables' in the Labour Market Data section, page S3.

### Vacancies

Vacancy statistics during 1996 were affected by the introduction of a new vacancy circulation

computer system, LMS. In effect, the introduction of this system meant that staff in Jobcentres were distracted by having to learn to use new software and therefore had less time to place people into jobs. This consequently led to a temporary rise in the level of unfilled vacancies (i.e. the stock). The Employment Service is continuing to investigate the longer term effects of the introduction of this system.

### Unemployment

ONS produces two measures of unemployment. The first is derived from the quarterly LFS, and is defined on a consistent and internationally recognised basis set out by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). ONS also publishes the monthly claimant count, which is based on the administrative system and includes all people claiming unemployment-related benefits at Employment Service offices on the day of the monthly count.

The claimant count rate uses workforce estimates as its denominator, which are based mainly on the employer-based (and hence workplace-based) estimates of employees in employment, whereas the LFS provides residence-based unemployment rates. Further details of the two sources are given in the 'Notes on summary tables' in the Labour Market Data section, page S3.

Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) was introduced in October 1996, and between then and April 1997 this had an effect on the claimant count.

### Earnings

When comparing figures from the New Earnings Survey, a region could have a lower level of average earnings than another if it has a higher proportion of employees in industries or occupations with relatively lower earnings. This is because average earnings from the Survey do not take into account different mixes of occupations, and therefore cannot be used to claim that pay for like work is lower. Earnings comparisons take no account of differing price levels between regions and therefore do not indicate differences in the standard of living.





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\* For further information, please contact the National Statistics Regional Reporting Branch, on 0171 533 5796/7.

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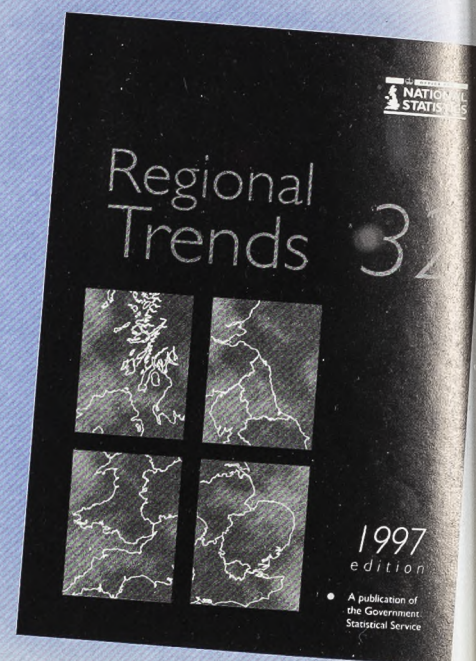
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## Comparison of sources of employment data

How do estimates of jobs from the household-based LFS compare with those derived from employer-based surveys? This article looks at the differences, and some of the reasons behind them.

By Penny Pease,  
Labour Market Division,  
Office for National Statistics.

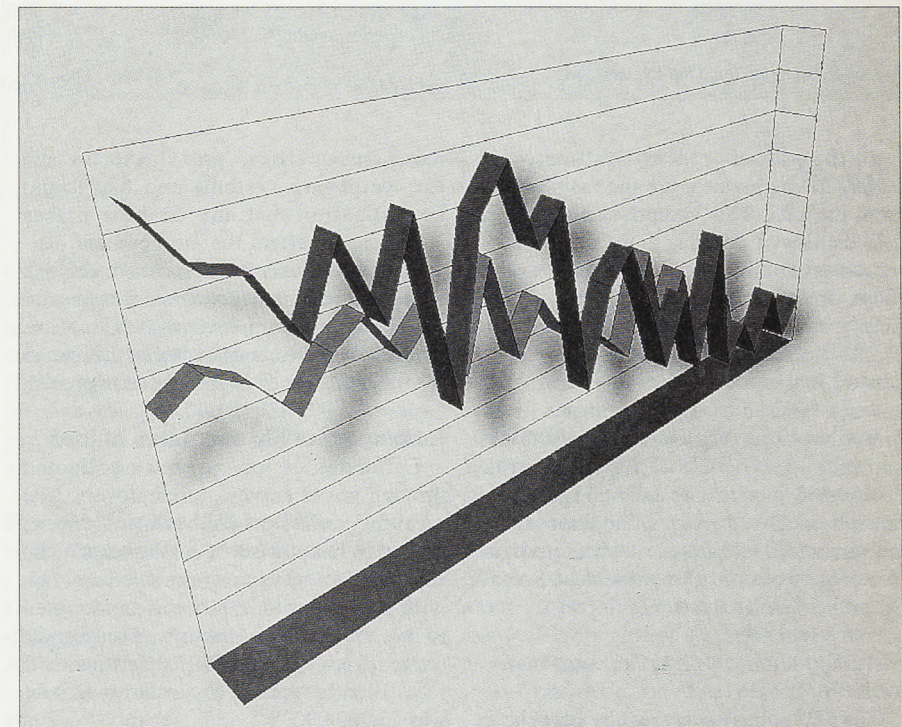


Illustration: Stephen Johnson/Tony Stone Images

**Background**  
RECONCILIATION of data from different sources is an important part of an ONS initiative to improve the coherence and presentation of its data. In the field of labour market statistics, ONS has carried out analytical work to explain the differences between sources. This enables it to quantify the effects, to make improvements to the relevant surveys and

to guide users on the strengths and weaknesses of the sources.

This article focuses on estimates of employees and jobs. It updates an article by Keith Perry published in the January 1996 issue of *Labour Market Trends* ('Measuring employment: comparison of official sources,' pp19-27), and gives results of analyses of the differences between Labour Force Survey (LFS) and

employer survey estimates relating to 1996.

### Labour Force Survey estimates of employment

The LFS collects information on employment status, hours, earnings, and a wide range of other labour market characteristics. Estimates have been published annually since 1984 and quarterly since 1992; 60,000 households are interviewed each quarter (see *technical note* for more information on the LFS).

### The definition and coverage of the LFS employment estimates

The LFS definition of employment includes anyone who worked for longer than an hour in the survey week, in line with International Labour Organisation (ILO) definitions. It therefore includes a variety of types of employment, from someone doing a couple of hours a week to a full-time job. It includes anyone living in a private household, including armed forces, and also students living in halls of residence and nurses in nurses' homes.<sup>1</sup> However, those living in other communal establishments such as workers' hostels and residential homes are not covered.

### Key findings

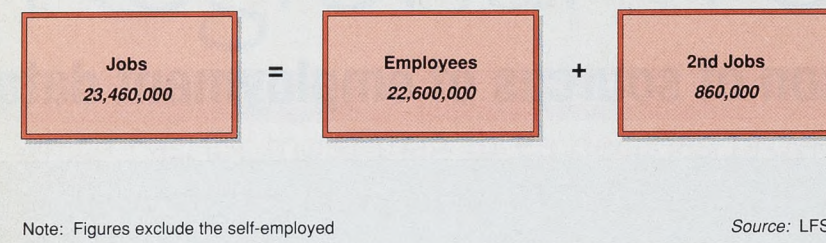
- The Labour Force Survey provides estimates of numbers of people who worked for longer than one hour in the survey week and numbers of people with a second job.
- The employer surveys measure numbers of jobs for businesses whose records are held on the Inter-Departmental Business Register.
- There are both coverage and conceptual differences between the estimates. Work to quantify these differences suggests that there are large numbers of people identified by the LFS working in jobs which are not included in the employer

survey estimates. The LFS therefore provides a more complete measure of total jobs across the economy as a whole.

- The residual difference between the two survey measures of total jobs has now been narrowed down to close to the limits of sampling variability of the two surveys.
- ONS is continuing to investigate differences between the survey estimates over time, by industry, sex, full/part-time status. There are sampling and non-sampling errors in both surveys which are being evaluated and addressed in a programme of improvements.



**Figure 1 The relationship between employees and jobs; Great Britain; summer 1997**



In the present context, estimates of people in employment are the main output from the LFS. This comprises employees, self-employed people, those on government-supported training programmes and those who are not paid but working for a family business (unpaid family workers). The LFS also identifies people who have a second job in addition to their main job and can be used to derive estimates of all jobs, therefore. Figure 1 shows that in summer 1997 the LFS measured 23,460,000 jobs in Great Britain (excluding self-employed jobs). In addition, there are around 70,000 people with more than two jobs (from the Department of Social Security's Family Resources Survey).

#### Sampling and non-sampling errors in the LFS

The LFS is the largest regular household survey in Great Britain. Its purpose is to produce reliable integrated labour market information on the basis of internationally standard concepts and definitions and it was designed to minimise the potential for error in its estimates. As with any sample survey, however, it has limitations. It is subject to sampling variability. This is usually expressed in terms of '95 per cent confidence intervals' which mean that one can be 95 per cent sure that the estimates are within a stated range of the true values. For the LFS estimates of jobs in Great Britain, the 95 per cent confidence interval is  $\pm 153,000$  or  $\pm 0.7$  per cent. Sub-national estimates will be less precise.

The survey is dependent on the answers supplied by respondents and sometimes these differ from information obtained from other sources. For example, respondents may classify themselves as employees when they are counted as self-employed by the business they work for. Information on hours of work, earnings and industry supplied by respondents may not be as accurate as that supplied by the business itself. Respondents may also answer differently in successive interviews as they become familiar with the process or because the interview is conducted slightly differently.

ONS has investigated the effect of other potential sources of 'non-sampling' error in the LFS (such as non-response, response/

measurement errors, 'proxy' response and the weighting system) and has found no indication that any of these biases significantly affect the employment estimates (see *technical note* for more details). However, a continuing programme of evaluation and survey improvements is in place, including work to assess whether the system for weighting the estimates can be improved.

#### Employer survey estimates of jobs

Estimates of jobs are also collected through postal surveys to employers. The resulting series, published since 1960, is known as 'employees in employment'. The series in fact measures jobs since any one with more than one job will be counted twice, and the terminology is currently under review. In June 1997 the estimate of jobs filled by employees in Great Britain was 22,200,000.

The series is derived from annual and quarterly surveys. The Annual Employment Surveys (AES) set the level for the estimates, and movements are measured from smaller surveys conducted each quarter (see *technical note*). Employers are sampled from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR), which is a register of those businesses with a PAYE and/or VAT record. It includes the public sector as well as private companies. In the past, many of the revisions to the series have been in an upward direction, but changes to the methodology of the surveys should help to reduce these revisions (see *technical note*).

As with the LFS, the estimates are affected by sampling variability. Sampling errors for the AES are currently being calculated and will be available early in 1998. The AES was, however, designed to produce national estimates with a 95 per cent confidence limit of  $\pm 0.5$  per cent, or  $\pm 110,000$ .

#### Coverage of the employer surveys

The surveys measure civilian jobs in businesses that are well-established and do not cover all jobs picked up by the LFS. By their nature they exclude jobs in private households. They also exclude jobs in businesses that are not included on the IDBR because they do not have a PAYE or

VAT record. Some jobs are not covered because employers do not include them in their questionnaires. The analysis below quantifies each of these categories of jobs using LFS data for autumn 1996, to compare with the September 1996 AES results.

#### Private households

People working in private households, such as cleaners and gardeners, can be identified easily in the LFS. In autumn 1996 there were 120,000 people whose main or second job was for a private household as an employee.

#### Businesses not on the IDBR

As the IDBR is a list of businesses with a PAYE and/or a VAT record, it does not include those businesses not registered either for PAYE or VAT. In most cases these will be very small companies with one proprietor and no employees or jobs. However, an unknown number in the 'hidden economy' will have employees but not register for PAYE or VAT. There are also a small number of 'non-UK organisations' such as embassies, whose employees are living in this country but who are not registered in the UK.

Not all businesses on the IDBR are used in the employer surveys' sampling frame. In most cases, IDBR businesses have both a PAYE and a VAT record which are matched together by ONS to avoid sampling duplicates. However, there are some businesses with only one record. ONS has always assumed that most of those with only a VAT record are duplicates of other businesses on the IDBR that have not been matched together, and hence only a small proportion are included in the employer surveys. The IDBR records around 1.4 million jobs in businesses with only a VAT record that are not included in the employer surveys. The vast majority of these are indeed likely to be duplicates of jobs already included in the employer surveys, or working proprietors rather than employee jobs, but very recently ONS has estimated that a proportion (between 10 and 15 per cent) of these 'VAT only jobs' have been wrongly excluded from the employer surveys. ONS is currently working to refine this estimate and will revise the series if this factor is found to affect the series significantly.

#### Jobs excluded from employer returns

Certain types of jobs may be excluded from employer surveys by definition. The guidance notes on the employer survey questionnaires specify which workers should be included. The main difference from the LFS definition is that employers are asked to exclude 'homeworkers on piecework rates' (those people working from home who are paid by item produced). These are excluded from the survey because it is not clear whether they are employees or self-employed. The number of these homeworkers can be estimated from the LFS by combining information on

**Table 1 Estimate of jobs excluded from employer survey through respondent error**

	Source	Assumption	Estimate <sup>a</sup>
<b>Main jobs</b>			
'Small' jobs (less than five hours a week)	LFS <sup>b</sup>	10-30% of small jobs	20-70,000
Temporary workers	LFS <sup>b</sup>	10-25% of non-professional short-time temps	110-170,000
Low earners	LFS <sup>b</sup>	10-40% of those earning less than £3.50 an hour in companies with fewer than 25 employees	40-90,000
<b>Second jobs</b>			
Job reported to be occasional	LFS <sup>b</sup>	All occasional second jobs	50,000
'Small' jobs (less than five hours a week)	LFS <sup>b</sup>	20-30% of small second jobs	40-60,000
Small companies (less than ten employees)	LFS <sup>b</sup>	20-30% of jobs in small companies	30-50,000
<b>Third/fourth jobs</b>	FRS	30-40% of third or fourth jobs	20-30,000
<b>Total jobs</b>			310-520,000

<sup>a</sup> Estimates of each category exclude the previous categories to ensure no double counting.  
<sup>b</sup> Autumn 1996 quarter.

Source: ONS

those working at home with occupational information. ONS estimates that the number of people whose main or second job is paid per item produced from home is between 150,000 and 230,000.

Jobs may also be excluded through respondent error. ONS has recently carried out a quality assurance study on the information on jobs provided by businesses. This found that in general the estimates are derived from businesses' payrolls and are accurate. However, some types of workers tend to be excluded, for example those paid from petty cash and those who may not be paid through the main payroll because they work few or varying hours and have a short-term contract.

Using LFS information from autumn 1996, ONS has estimated the number of jobs which may be excluded from the employer surveys (see Table 1). The estimates are based on the assumption that a small proportion of each type of job will be missed by employers. For multiple jobs the proportions are slightly higher. The assumptions are illustrative rather than definitive, but the conclusion - that between 300,000 and 500,000 jobs (1-2 per cent of all jobs) are excluded from employer surveys - is reasonable.

#### Summary of quantified estimates

In summary, then, the employer surveys measure jobs for businesses that are well-

established in Great Britain, but they do not cover all businesses, and they do not necessarily count all jobs. Table 2 summarises the jobs that are excluded from the survey estimates and shows that, overall, between 740,000 and 1,100,000 jobs are measured by the LFS but not the employer surveys.

#### Reconciling the LFS and the employer survey estimates of jobs

When all the above coverage and definitional factors are taken into account, the difference between the overall survey estimates is relatively small. Figure 2 compares the estimates of employee jobs from the two sources. The LFS estimate of employees in households is converted into an estimate of jobs in Great Britain by adding an estimate for employees in communal establishments (from the 1991 Census), subtracting armed forces living in private households and adding multiple jobs. This gives an estimate from the LFS for all civilian jobs in Great Britain in autumn 1996 of 23,130,000.

As discussed above, ONS estimates that in autumn 1996 the employer surveys excluded between 740,000 and 1,100,000 jobs which are included in the LFS estimate. There are also reporting differences between the two surveys. The most important of these is the distinction between employee status and self-employed status.

**Table 2 Summary of quantified estimates; autumn 1996**

Jobs not covered by employer surveys	Source	Estimate of jobs
<i>Employers not on the IDBR</i>		
Private households	LFS	120,000
Businesses with no PAYE schemes	IDBR	160-230,000
Hidden economy	-	?
<i>Jobs not counted by employers</i>		
Homeworkers on piecework rates	LFS	150-230,000
Employers' respondent error (small jobs/temporary jobs/low earners)	LFS	310-520,000
<b>Total jobs</b>		740,000-1.1 million

Source: ONS

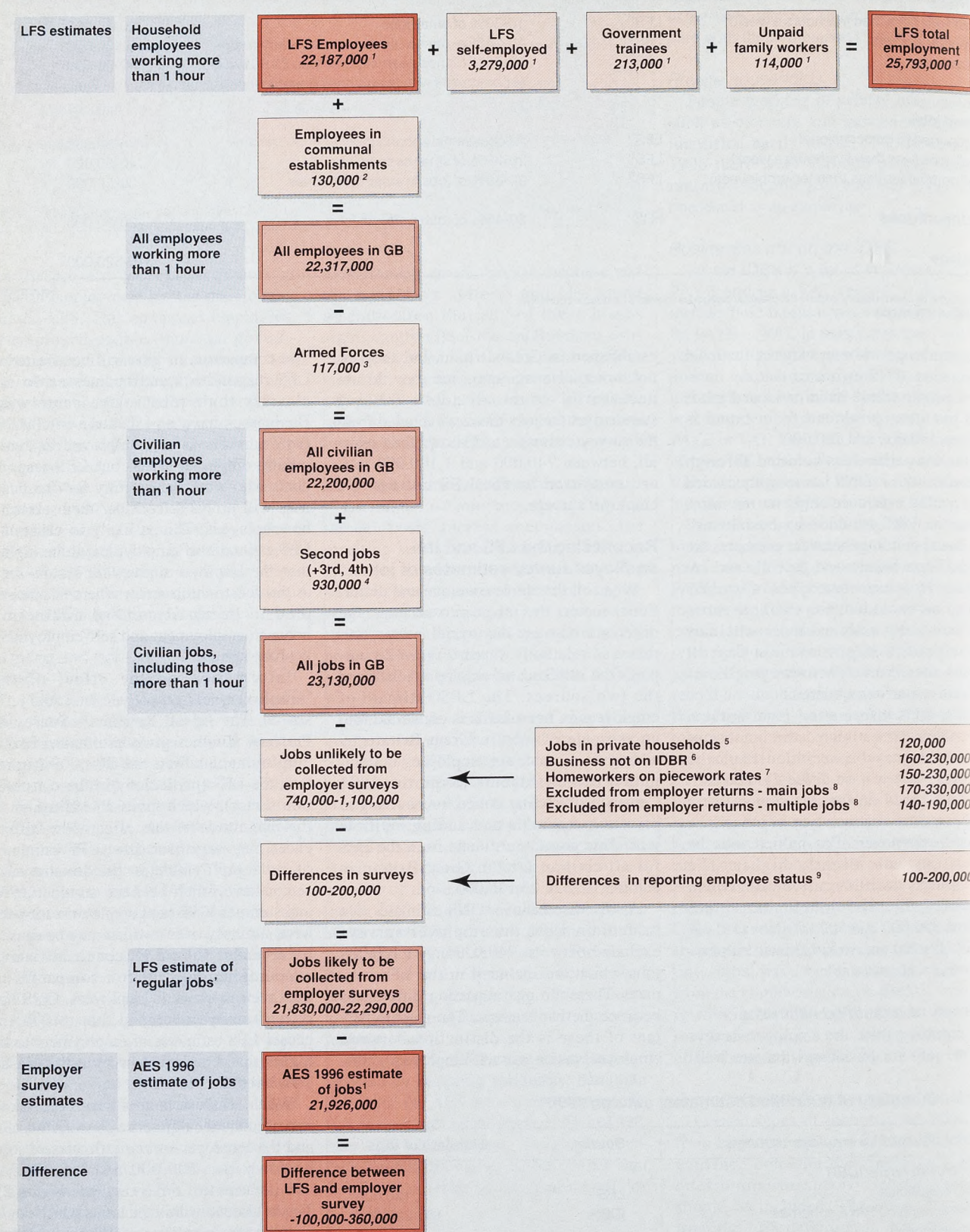
The comparison of jobs will be affected if LFS respondents and businesses do not classify their jobs in the same way. Businesses have an incentive to classify their workers as self-employed to avoid paying employer costs, but LFS respondents who work consistently for one business will probably consider themselves to be employees. This is likely to cause the LFS estimates of employment to be higher than the employer surveys for sectors such as the construction sector where businesses tend to be small and the distinction between employment and self-employment is often vague.

Information on the effect of the 'employee/self-employee boundary' is scarce. The Inland Revenue's Survey of Personal Incomes gives estimates of self-employment which are 200,000 higher than the LFS (particularly in the construction sector), which gives an indication of the magnitude of this effect. The differences may vary over time; LFS estimates of self-employment in the construction sector have fallen between summer 1996 and summer 1997 (and employee estimates have similarly risen), which may be caused by a recent Inland Revenue initiative encouraging construction companies to treat their workers as employees. ONS has provisionally concluded that this factor causes LFS estimates of employment to be higher than employer survey estimates by 100-200,000.

When all these factors have been taken into account, the difference between the LFS and the employer survey estimates of jobs narrows to -100,000 to 360,000 or -0.5 per cent to 1.6 per cent (see Figure 2). This is close to within the limits which could arise due to sampling variability in the two surveys. The range is indicative of the uncertainty around quantifying some of the factors, but the finding also demonstrates that most of the difference between the survey estimates is accounted for by a large number of jobs that are not measured by the employer surveys and that a more complete measure of jobs is provided by the LFS.



**Figure 2 The relationship between LFS estimate of employees and employer survey estimates of jobs; Great Britain; autumn/September 1996**



1 LFS estimates are for August-October 1996 and the employer survey estimates are September 1996 (from AES 1996); seasonally adjusted.  
2 Communal establishments estimate from 1991 census.  
3 LFS estimate of armed forces (Sept-Nov 1996).  
4 LFS estimate of second jobs, Sept-Nov 1996 (plus estimate of third and fourth from FRS).  
5 LFS estimate of those working in private households, including second jobs (Sept-Nov 1996).  
6 Businesses on IDBR because non-UK organisations (LFS Sept-Nov 1996 quarter) or because have no PAYE record (estimated from IDBR).  
7 LFS estimate of homeworkers on piecework rates, including second jobs (Sept-Nov 1996).  
8 LFS estimate of employees excluded from employer returns (Sept-Nov 1996).  
9 Estimate of effect of different reporting of employee/self-employed status.

**Figure 3 Comparing LFS and employer survey estimates of employees; Great Britain; 1984-97**



This analysis has its limitations. It only explains the differences between the estimates at one point in time. Figure 3 shows that the gap between the LFS and employer survey estimates appeared in the 1992-93 period, and that since then they have moved broadly in line. The question of what happened in 1992-93 still has to be answered, although the move to a quarterly LFS in 1992 caused an upward shift in the employee estimates of around 50-60,000. The analysis also only addresses the differences in the overall totals. There are discrepancies by full or part-time status and by sex which need to be explained. There are also differences by industry, which are probably due to different responses by LFS respondents and employers. ONS is currently investigating this, although it is likely that the industry information from employers is more robust.

**Further work**

ONS has a programme of further important work on reconciliation of employment data. The programme includes more work on the overall comparison, including comparisons over time and in particular the 1992-93 period. Investigation of the disaggregated differences is also a priority,

including full/part-time and male/female comparisons, and the differences by industry. The proposed timetable for publication of results is as follows:

- June 1998 Comparisons of disaggregated differences of employment data, including full or part-time status, sex and industry.
- December 1998 Update on overall comparisons of employment data, including comparison over time.

The ONS work of explaining discrepancies in employment data is seen as the first stage in investigating the feasibility of developing labour accounts in the UK, as suggested by the Employment Select Committee report on employment and unemployment statistics. A number of European countries have made progress in developing systems of integrated labour market data, including Denmark, Switzerland and the Netherlands. The UK approach is to develop a greater understanding of the different sources to assess whether a fully integrated system is feasible.

The reconciliation work also generates

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1 Drummond Gate,  
London SW1V 2QQ,  
tel 0171 533 6167.

data quality improvements. Initiatives that are underway include:

- publishing clarification of the coverage of the surveys;
- publishing guidance for users on the surveys;
- testing new question in the LFS on employment status and payment methods;
- investigating the 'single household weight' method of grossing in the LFS;
- publishing standard errors on employer survey estimates; and
- investigating the characteristics of VAT-only businesses held on the IDBR.

Work is also progressing on reconciliation and integration of unemployment and earnings data. An article was published in last month's edition of *Labour Market Trends* on LFS estimates of claimants, which used results from a record linkage study between the LFS and the claimant count database. An article on comparisons of different sources of earnings data is planned for 1998.

**Conclusion**

The LFS estimates of numbers of employees and the employer survey estimates of numbers of jobs differ both in concept and coverage. The LFS includes anyone who did any paid work, while the employer surveys count jobs for businesses that are well-established. When the estimates are adjusted to bring them to a consistent basis, the overall differences are relatively small.

On the basis of the reconciliation work carried out so far, ONS has concluded that the LFS is the most appropriate source when information on total employment is needed, but that the employer surveys give useful information on the breakdowns by industry. The employer survey data are also available over a longer time period.

ONS is carrying out further work on the differences between the surveys. Readers' views are invited on the conclusions reached so far, and on priorities for further research. ■

**Notes**

- 1 Students' halls of residence and nurses homes were included in the survey for the first time in spring 1992.
- 2 More information on the study is available from Penny Pease, LMD, on 0171 533 6167.







interviewing took place between 8 May and 27 June 1997 and the average interview lasted 19 minutes. As in previous years, the questioning was carried out via telephone interviews.

This year was the eighth year in which the survey was conducted. Its main objectives were to pinpoint recruitment difficulties, including the specific occupations affected, and investigate employers' commitment to training and their awareness of, and participation in, initiatives related to training and skills.

The survey uses hard-to-fill vacancies as its measure of skill shortages. Assessing employers' recruitment difficulties by estimating the number of such vacancies gives an indication of the number of employers affected by skill shortages. However, there are limitations to this approach which stem from the fact that hard-to-fill vacancies are not synonymous with skill shortages. Some hard-to-fill vacancies may not be due to skill shortages but may reflect employers being unable or unwilling to adjust their recruitment criteria. In such cases, the number of hard-to-fill vacancies reported would tend to overestimate the extent of skill shortages.

On the other hand, existing employees may not have sufficient skills to carry out their jobs effectively. In these circumstances the number of hard-to-fill vacancies would tend to underestimate the prevalence of skill shortages. The Skill Needs in Britain Survey also investigates the extent of the skills gap between what skills employers require of their employees and what skills their existing employees possess.

#### Hard-to-fill vacancies

The Skill Needs in Britain Survey asks the employers with vacancies to judge whether they are proving hard-to-fill. Figure 1 shows that since 1992 the proportion of employers experiencing

Table 1 Existence of current hard-to-fill vacancies by industry and Government Office Region; Great Britain; 1997

	Per cent
<b>All employers</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Industry</b>	
Manufacturing	15
Mining, utilities and construction	13
Distribution and consumer services	24
Finance and business services	21
Transport, public admin. and other services	15
<b>Government Office Region</b>	
North East	14
North West	12
Merseyside	23
Yorkshire and the Humber	14
East Midlands	19
West Midlands	18
Eastern	21
London	20
South East	24
South West	16
Wales	14
Scotland	13

Source: Skill Needs in Britain 1997

hard-to-fill vacancies has increased. The percentage of employers experiencing them at the time of interview in 1992 stood at 5 per cent; between 1993 and 1995 it increased from 6 to 16 per cent, rising further to 17 per cent in 1996 and to 18 per cent in 1997. In 1997, in addition to the 18 per cent who were experiencing such difficulties at the time of the interview, 17 per cent of employers said they had experienced them during the previous year. The full breakdown of current hard-to-fill vacancies by industry and region can be seen in Table 1.

#### Industries

The level of hard-to-fill vacancies was highest in the distribution and consumer ser-

vices and finance and business services sectors (respectively, 24 and 21 per cent of employers reported current hard-to-fill vacancies). These sectors also saw the largest rises in the incidence of hard-to-fill vacancies in the last year. Mining, utilities and construction had the lowest level of recruitment difficulty with 13 per cent of employers experiencing hard-to-fill vacancies.

#### Regions

The South East was the region in which the highest proportion of employers reported hard-to-fill vacancies at the time of interview (24 per cent), while the North West remained the region with the lowest proportion of employers experiencing recruitment difficulties (12 per cent).

#### Occupations

In the survey employers are asked to name the specific occupations in which they had current vacancies that were proving hard-to-fill (Table 2). While this analysis is limited in that it does not allow for the number of overall vacancies of employers in each occupation, it does indicate which occupations employers perceive as causing the most problems. The level of recruitment difficulty was highest in personal and protective service occupations (21 per cent of employers currently facing recruitment difficulties reported having hard-to-fill vacancies in this occupation) and associate professional and technical occupations (19 per cent). Similarly to 1996, sales occupations were the least affected by hard-to-fill vacancies (8 per cent).

#### Causes of recruitment difficulties

Employers facing hard-to-fill vacancies were asked to judge the causes of these

Table 2 Occupations in which hard-to-fill vacancies exist; Great Britain; 1997

	Per cent
<b>Occupation</b>	
Managers and administrators	9
Professional	9
Associate professional and technical	19
Clerical and secretarial	11
Craft and related	10
Personal and protective services	21
Sales	8
Plant and machine operatives	10
Other	10

Base: All employers with hard-to-fill vacancies

Source: Skill Needs in Britain 1997

<sup>a</sup> Establishments could mention more than one occupation in their responses.

difficulties. The single most important cause named by employers was the lack of suitably skilled people (41 per cent of employers affected by hard-to-fill vacancies). The next most common reason, given by 16 per cent of employers with hard-to-fill vacancies, was that there were not enough people interested in doing the type of work. Only 7 per cent felt the vacancies were because of the pay they were offering for the job.

#### Other surveys

Apart from Skill Needs in Britain, skill shortages surveys are also conducted by

organisations concentrating on their own members or sectors. Looking at these in conjunction with the Skill Needs in Britain Survey helps to confirm any emerging trends. These surveys do, however, have different response rates and use different measures of skill shortage, so in some cases may exaggerate or underestimate the level of shortage. The time series for these surveys is shown in Table 3.

#### Manufacturing

The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) produces a quarterly industrial

Table 3 Trends in skill shortages, by separate surveys; United Kingdom; 1993-1997

	Per cent			
	SBRT <sup>a</sup> small businesses	CBI <sup>b</sup> manufacturing	BCC <sup>c</sup> manufacturing	BCC <sup>c</sup> services
<b>1993</b>				
Q1	3.2	3	16	13
Q2	3.3	6	17	15
Q3	4.5	5	22	19
Q4	3.0	6	24	20
<b>1994</b>				
Q1	4.2	5	22	18
Q2	5.4	7	26	26
Q3	4.9	9	32	26
Q4	4.8	10	35	24
<b>1995</b>				
Q1	5.4	10	33	28
Q2	4.8	11	34	26
Q3	3.5	10	39	27
Q4	6.0	10	42	35
<b>1996</b>				
Q1	4.2	9	44	37
Q2	3.8	9	44	38
Q3	5.2	11	51	41
Q4	7.7	10	57	45
<b>1997</b>				
Q1	8.4	10	56	46
Q2	9.7	11	53	46
Q3	7.9	13	51	45
Q4	-	17	-	-

Source: Small Business Research Trust, Confederation of British Industry and British Chambers of Commerce

<sup>a</sup> Percentage of employers saying the main problem facing their business is a lack of skilled/trained labour.

<sup>b</sup> Percentage of employers expecting a lack of skilled labour to limit output over the next four months.

<sup>c</sup> Percentage of employers who are experiencing difficulties. (BCC report the percentage of employers recruiting who are experiencing difficulties. Changing the base to all employers makes this figure more consistent with other surveys.)

Note: Survey results relate to the time the fieldwork was undertaken, not the publication date of the figures.

survey on the lack of skilled employees in the manufacturing industry. In the fourth quarter of 1997 (Q4) the survey found that 17 per cent of employers expected a lack of skilled labour to limit output over the next four months. This is an increase on the results of the previous two years, where the figure remained fairly constant between 9 and 13 per cent, although it is important not to read too much into one quarter's figures.

Another survey that considers the manufacturing industry is the Quarterly Economic Survey produced by the British Chambers of Commerce (BCC). This estimated that 51 per cent of manufacturing employers were experiencing difficulties in Q3 of 1997. This is the same as the equivalent figure for last year and a decrease of 5 percentage points on the 1997 Q1 result. Taken together, these two surveys show that the evidence suggesting a change in the level of skill shortages in the manufacturing industry is mixed. More results over time are needed to identify the emerging trends with greater accuracy.

#### Services

The BCC also carries out a quarterly survey of the service sector. On the same measure of employers experiencing difficulties, the proportion has risen over recent years but has remained at a very similar level for the last four quarters (45 per cent in Q3 of 1997).

#### Small firms

The Small Business Research Trust (SBRT), sponsored by the National Westminster Bank, conducts a quarterly survey of small firms in the manufacturing and service sector combined. They are asked about the most important problem facing their business on a particular day. The proportion answering 'a lack of skilled/trained labour' was 7.9 per cent in Q3 of 1997, a 2.5 percentage point rise from the same quarter a year earlier, but a considerable decrease on the previous quarter's figure.

Despite their different methodologies, all these surveys indicate that skill shortages rose consistently after 1992. This is not surprising since the economy has grown and the pool of available unemployed workers has fallen. Recent evidence, with the exception of the CBI's survey, suggests that skill shortages have either peaked or are close to their peak. However, without more observations, it is uncertain whether recent results, particularly from the BCC and SBRT surveys, accurately portray actual trends. Skill shortages are still not high by historical standards.

#### Comparisons with the 1980s

During the last economic upturn in the late 1980s, similar rising trends in skill shortages (recruitment difficulties) were reported. Some commentators thought that

Figure 1 Percentage of establishments reporting current hard-to-fill vacancies; Great Britain; 1992-97

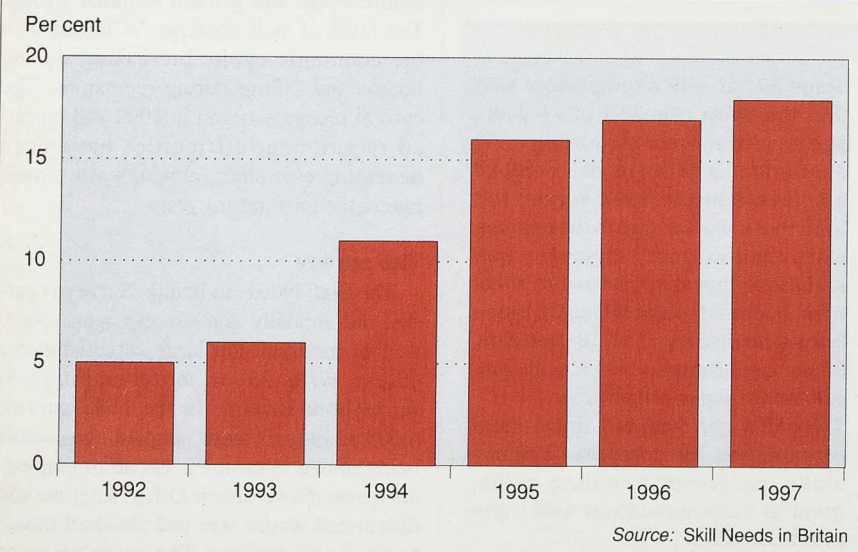




Table 4 Factors causing an increase in skill needs; Great Britain; 1997

	Per cent
	<b>Establishments</b>
Changes in processes/technology	42
Changes in work practices/multi-skilling	32
Greater focus on customer care/service	17
Keeping ahead of the competition	15
Changes in services provided	13
Legislation	10
Changes in products	4

Base: All employers perceiving an increase in skill needs

Source: Skill Needs in Britain 1997

these contributed to the subsequent recession. Assuming that this was the case, are there reasons to believe that current levels of skill shortages will put the current health of the economy at risk in the same way?

An illuminating comparison can be made by looking at periods of similar levels of reported skill shortages and comparing other measures. In 1997, CBI Industrial Trends Surveys indicated, on average, that 13 per cent of manufacturing firms expected a shortage of skilled labour to limit output over the next four months. Similar levels were recorded in 1985, a not dissimilar point in the economic cycle.

In 1985 unemployment was still rising slightly, whereas in 1997 it was on a clear downward trend. One measure often used to assess labour market pressure is the unemployment/vacancy ratio, which gives an indication of the number of people chasing currently available jobs. In 1985 the unemployment/vacancy ratio for Great Britain was a little under 19, whereas in 1997 it was just above seven. This implies that in 1985 there were 19 people chasing every vacancy compared with seven in 1997.

Despite a few complications with such measures, the lower level of labour market pressure in 1997 – together with other factors, including a shift towards more skill

intensive occupations and an increase and broadening of skill needs within a wide range of jobs – leads to the conclusion that skill shortages remain low by historical standards and that they may be less of a problem now than they were in previous periods of fast employment growth.

#### Skill needs

As well as being influenced by the general tightness of the labour market, recruitment difficulties and skill shortages can also be affected by changing skill requirements. It is widely felt that in many occupations these have been increasing because of the introduction of new technology, the shift towards more highly skilled occupations and the increasing requirements for broader skills in many jobs.

In the 1997 Skill Needs in Britain Survey, just over two-thirds of employers (69 per cent) believed that the skills needed in their average employee were increasing. This opinion is in keeping with the historically high proportion of employers who hold this view, although it does represent a downturn from the proportion of employers holding this view in 1996 (74 per cent). More than two-fifths of employers explained the increase in skill needs by changes in processes and technology and 32 per cent

said changes in work practices were a contributing factor. Other reasons, mentioned by less than a fifth of employers, included a greater focus on customer service, efforts to keep ahead of the competition from other employers and changes in the services provided (see Table 4). The relative importance of these factors contributing to increasing skill needs has remained fairly constant over the past two years.

#### Skills gap

Awareness of increasing skill requirements, together with a generally stable pattern of hard-to-fill vacancies had led many employers to turn the focus of their attention away from recruitment difficulties and to their 'skills gap'. There is no general agreement about the definition of this term among researchers but the Skill Needs in Britain Survey refers to an employer's view as to whether there was a significant gap between the type of skill that their average employee had and those that they needed to meet their business objectives.

In 1997, 18 per cent of employers felt that such a skills gap existed. This was about the same as the 1996 figure (20 per cent). Those who thought that a gap existed were asked which specific skills were lacking and the responses are shown in Figure 2 (multiple replies were possible). Those mentioned by more than a half of employers facing a skills gap were computer literacy skills, customer handling skills, general communication skills and practical skills.

Of those firms who employed 16-19-year-olds, 37 per cent thought that a skills gap existed for these employees. This figure is twice the level of that for all employees, although the skills found to be most commonly lacking were different, with general communication skills being the most frequently mentioned (cited by 40 per cent of those believing a skills gap existed among their young employees).

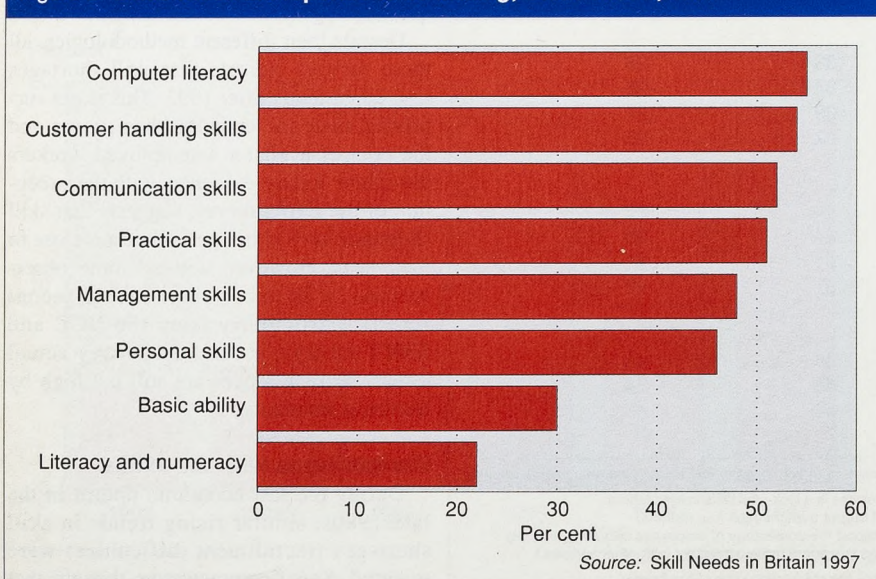
Clearly, the labour market is continuing to tighten and reports of recruitment difficulties are likely to increase. The challenge for the future will be to ensure that skill shortages do not constrain growth and result in inflationary pressure. ■

#### Further information:

Department for Education and Employment,  
Skills and Training Analysis 1,  
Moorfoot,  
Sheffield, S1 4PQ  
tel 0114 259 4350.

Copies of Skill Needs in Britain 1997 can be obtained from  
IFF Research Ltd  
26 Whiskin Street  
London EC1R 0BP  
tel 0171 837 6363.  
Price £50 including postage.  
ISBN 0951 6802 77.

Figure 2 Skills which are reported to be lacking; Great Britain; 1997



## LABOUR MARKET data



PREPARED BY  
THE GOVERNMENT  
STATISTICAL SERVICE

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### Publication dates of main economic indicators December – February 1998

#### Labour market statistics

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

December	17 Wednesday
January 1998	14 Wednesday
February 1998	11 Wednesday

#### Retail prices index

December	9 Tuesday
January 1998	13 Tuesday
February 1998	10 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 before October 1996 and the number claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) thereafter. 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 it is treated see the statistical note published in the October 1994 *Employment Gazette*.

### UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Because interviews are conducted throughout each quarter, ILO unemployment from the LFS is based on an average over a 13-week period. The claimant count figures are based on those claiming unemployment-related benefits before October 1996 and JSA thereafter at Employment Service offices on a particular day each month who are out of work, available for, capable of and actively seeking employment. A detailed comparison of the two measures of unemployment is shown in *Table 7.5* and an article giving further information was published in the October 1993 *Employment Gazette*.

### STRENGTHS

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

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

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

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

**Claimant count:** The claimant count is a timely and regular indicator of the number claiming unemployment-related benefits before October 1996 and JSA thereafter. 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>									
1993	Spr	21,871	3,186	356	151	25,564	2,998	28,561	
1994	Spr	21,968	3,304	336	146	25,754	2,797	28,551	
1995	Spr	22,251	3,361	284	140	26,036	2,514	28,549	
1996	Spr	22,619	3,294	248	127	26,288	2,392	28,679	
1996	Sum	22,641	3,369	247	118	26,374	2,327	28,702	
1996	Aut	22,787	3,372	223	122	26,505	2,293	28,798	
1996/7	Win	22,949	3,366	223	114	26,653	2,180	28,833	
1997	Spr	23,065	3,348	219	118	26,751	2,093	28,844	
<b>Changes</b>									
Win96/7-Spr97		115	-17	-3	3	98	-87	11	
Spr96-Spr97		446	54	-29	-9	463	-299	165	
<b>Males</b>									
1993	Spr	11,414	2,390	232	43	14,079	2,019	16,098	
1994	Spr	11,459	2,487	220	49	14,216	1,858	16,074	
1995	Spr	11,639	2,554	184	43	14,420	1,640	16,060	
1996	Spr	11,822	2,473	156	41	14,493	1,577	16,070	
1996	Sum	11,821	2,534	156	38	14,549	1,521	16,070	
1996	Aut	11,915	2,532	136	41	14,624	1,481	16,105	
1996/7	Win	12,024	2,525	134	39	14,722	1,375	16,097	
1997	Spr	12,103	2,493	136	37	14,768	1,334	16,102	
<b>Changes</b>									
Win96/7-Spr97		78	-32	2	-1	47	-41	5	
Spr96-Spr97		281	20	-21	-4	276	-244	32	
<b>Females</b>									
1993	Spr	10,457	796	123	108	11,485	979	12,464	
1994	Spr	10,509	817	116	97	11,539	939	12,478	
1995	Spr	10,612	807	100	97	11,616	874	12,490	
1996	Spr	10,797	821	92	85	11,795	814	12,609	
1996	Sum	10,820	835	91	81	11,825	806	12,632	
1996	Aut	10,872	840	87	81	11,881	812	12,692	
1996/7	Win	10,925	841	89	76	11,931	805	12,736	
1997	Spr	10,962	856	84	80	11,982	759	12,742	
<b>Changes</b>									
Win96/7-Spr97		37	15	-5	5	51	-46	6	
Spr96-Spr97		165	35	-8	-5	187	-55	133	

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

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

THOUSANDS

		Workforce in employment				Total	Claimants	Workforce
		Employees in employment	Self-employed	Work-related Government-supported training	HM forces			
<b>All</b>								
1994	Jun	21,663	3,302	302	250	25,517	2,644	
1995	Jun	21,987	3,357	225	230	25,800	2,313	
1996	Jun	22,340	3,291	181	221	26,034	2,150	
1996	Dec	22,580	3,361	188	216	26,344	1,880	
1997	Mar	22,695	3,355	178	214	26,442	1,711	
1997	Jun	22,792	3,338	167	210	26,507	1,600	
<b>Changes</b>								
Mar 97 - Jun 97		97	-17	-11	-4	65	-111	
Jun 96 - Jun 97		451	47	-14	-11	473	-551	
<b>Males</b>								
1994	Jun	10,941	2,485	191	232	13,849	2,024	
1995	Jun	11,115	2,550	147	214	14,027	1,764	
1996	Jun	11,201	2,469	112	206	13,988	1,631	
1996	Dec	11,312	2,525	115	201	14,154	1,430	
1997	Mar	11,427	2,520	110	199	14,255	1,308	
1997	Jun	11,507	2,487	104	195	14,292	1,222	
<b>Changes</b>								
Mar 97 - Jun 97		80	-33	-6	-4	37	-85	
Jun 96 - Jun 97		306	18	-9	-11	304	-409	
<b>Females</b>								
1994	Jun	10,723	816	111	18	11,667	620	
1995	Jun	10,872	807	78	16	11,773	549	
1996	Jun	11,139	822	69	16	12,045	519	
1996	Dec	11,268	835	73	15	12,191	449	
1997	Mar	11,268	835	68	15	12,186	403	
1997	Jun	11,285	851	64	15	12,215	377	
<b>Changes</b>								
Mar 97 - Jun 97		17	16	-5	0	28	-26	
Jun 96 - Jun 97		146	30	-5	-1	169	-142	

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

## 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>									
1996	Sum	22,096	3,289	225	114	25,724	2,255	27,978	
1996/7	Aut	22,252	3,283	200	115	25,851	2,221	28,072	
1996/7	Win	22,401	3,277	199	108	25,985	2,111	28,096	
1997	Spr	22,507	3,260	197	111	26,076	2,037	28,113	
	<b>Sum</b>	<b>22,597</b>	<b>3,245</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>26,162</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>28,159</b>	
<b>Changes</b>									
Spr97-Sum97		90	-15	4	7	86	-40	46	
Sum96-Sum97		500	-44	-23	5	439	-258	181	
<b>Males</b>									
1996	Sum	11,542	2,466	143	37	14,187	1,472	15,659	
1996/7	Aut	11,637	2,459	122	40	14,258	1,432	15,690	
1996/7	Win	11,743	2,454	119	37	14,353	1,326	15,679	
1997	Spr	11,817	2,421	121	37	14,395	1,294	15,689	
	<b>Sum</b>	<b>11,893</b>	<b>2,394</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>14,455</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>15,690</b>	
<b>Changes</b>									
Spr97-Sum97		77	-26	6	4	60	-60	0	
Sum96-Sum97		352	-71	-16	4	268	-238	30	
<b>Females</b>									
1996	Sum	10,554	823	82	77	11,537	782	12,319	
1996/7	Aut	10,615	824	79	75	11,593	789	12,382	
1996/7	Win	10,658	824	79	71	11,632	785	12,417	
1997	Spr	10,690	840	76	75	11,681	743	12,424	
	<b>Sum</b>	<b>10,703</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>11,707</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>12,470</b>	
<b>Changes</b>									
Spr97-Sum97		13	11	-1	3	26	19	46	
Sum96-Sum97		149	27	-7	1	171	-20	150	

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				Total	Claimants	Workforce
		Employees in employment	Self-employed	Work-related Government-supported training	HM forces			
<b>All</b>								
1996	Mar	21,645	3,219	197	225	25,287	2,101	
	Jun	21,765	3,213	165	221	25,364	2,064	
	Sep	21,929	3,289	170	218	25,606	1,985	
	Dec	21,997	3,283	169	216	25,665	1,809	
1997	Mar	22,112	3,277	161	214	25,764	1,644	
	Jun	22,205	3,260	153	210	25,829	1,537	
<b>Changes</b>								
Mar 97 - Jun 97		94	-17	-8	-4	65	-107	
Jun 96 - Jun 97		441	47	-12	-11	465	-526	
<b>Males</b>								
1996	Mar	10,880	2,419	124	209	13,633	1,600	
	Jun	10,916	2,403	103	206	13,627	1,565	
	Sep	10,970	2,466	104	203	13,742	1,506	
	Dec	11,024	2,459	103	201	13,787	1,375	
1997	Mar	11,139	2,454	99	199	13,890	1,255	
	Jun	11,217	2,421	94	195	13,927	1,173	
<b>Changes</b>								
Mar 97 - Jun 97		78	-33	-4	-4	37	-82	
Jun 96 - Jun 97		301	18	-8	-11	300	-392	
<b>Females</b>								
1996	Mar	10,765	800	73	16	11,654	502	
	Jun	10,849	810	63	16	11,737	499	
	Sep	10,960	823	66	15	11,865	479	
	Dec	10,973	824	66	15	11,878	434	
1997	Mar	10,973	824	62	15	11,874	389	
	Jun	10,989	840	59	15	11,902	364	
<b>Changes</b>								
Mar 97 - Jun 97		16	16	-4	0	28	-25	
Jun 96 - Jun 97		140	30	-4	-1	165	-135	

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



Seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM

	Output						Income							
	GDP		GDP 1990 prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries 1		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies 4			
					Production industries 1.2		Manufacturing industries 1.3							
	1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	
1991	98.0	468.9	-2.1	96.6	-3.4	95.0	-5.0	99.6	-0.4	99.9	-0.1	68.7	0.1	
1992	97.5	466.5	-0.5	97.0	0.4	94.9	-0.1	99.3	-0.3	101.9	2.0	69.0	0.5	
1993	99.5	476.8	2.2	99.1	2.2	96.3	1.5	98.7	-0.6	103.9	2.0	76.3	10.5	
1994	103.8	498.2	4.5	104.4	5.3	100.8	4.7	103.1	4.5	105.5	1.5	87.3	14.4	
1995	106.7	511.9	2.8	106.7	2.2	102.5	1.7	106.2	3.0	108.9	3.2	92.8	6.3	
1996	109.2	524.5	2.5	107.9	1.1	102.8	0.3	108.3	2.0	113.0	3.8	103.4	11.4	
1996 Q3	109.3	131.3	2.5	108.2	1.0	103.2	0.4	108.9	2.6	112.7	3.6	26.2	12.2	
1996 Q4	110.5	132.7	2.9	108.6	1.5	103.3	0.7	109.9R	3.2	114.0	2.8	27.3	12.4	
1997 Q1	111.5	133.8	3.1	108.6	1.3	104.0	1.6	111.0	3.8	113.6	0.7	27.4	10.6	
1997 Q2	112.6	135.2	3.5	109.2	1.6	104.3	2.2	112.6R	4.5	117.1	4.2	28.1	11.4	
1997 Q3	..	..	..	110.6	2.2	104.9	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1997 Mar	..	..	..	108.3	1.3	104.1	1.6	111.1	3.7	..	..	..	..	
Apr	..	..	..	109.2	1.4	104.7	2.1	112.4	4.0	..	..	..	..	
May	..	..	..	108.2	0.9	103.7	2.0	112.5	4.3	..	..	..	..	
Jun	..	..	..	110.1	1.6	104.4	2.1	112.8R	4.5	..	..	..	..	
Jul	..	..	..	111.2	1.7	105.1R	1.7	114.6	4.6	..	..	..	..	
Aug	..	..	..	110.4R	2.5	104.7R	1.8	113.3	4.7	..	..	..	..	
Sep	..	..	..	110.1	2.2	104.9	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Expenditure						Prices							
	Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes 1		Fixed investments 5		General government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock changes 1990 prices 7		Base lending rates + 8		Effective exchange rate + 1.9	
					All industries 1990 prices 6		Manufacturing industries 1990 prices 3.6							
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%
1991	340.0	-2.2	98.7	-1.3	75.4	-7.9	12.8	-10.0	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	11.8	-7.6	115.7	-0.1	-0.97	7.00	96.9	-3.8
1993	348.2	2.5	102.4	3.0	73.1	-1.2	11.2	-5.1	115.5	-0.2	-0.88	5.50	88.9	-8.3
1994	357.8	2.8	106.2	3.7	76.4	4.4	12.0	6.8	118.1	2.2	3.12	6.30	89.2	0.3
1995	364.0	1.7	107.5	1.2	78.2	2.4	13.2	9.9	119.6	1.3	3.73	6.80	84.8	-4.9
1996	376.6	3.5	110.6	2.9	80.0	2.3	12.4	-5.6	122.4	2.4	1.01	5.94	86.3	1.8
1996 Q3	94.4	3.6	111.0	3.4	19.8	0.6	3.0	-11.5	30.6	2.1	-0.63	5.75	85.5	1.4
1996 Q4	95.6	4.3	112.3	3.8	20.0	2.3	3.1	-6.1	30.8	2.4	1.76	5.92	91.4	9.5
1997 Q1	96.4	3.6	113.8	4.8	20.4	2.3	3.3	-4.5	30.7	0.9	1.41	6.00	96.8	15.9
1997 Q2	97.8	4.4	115.8R	5.3	20.8	2.4	3.6	26.7	30.8	0.7	0.93	6.25	99.6	17.5
1997 Q3	..	..	116.7	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.92	102.5P	..
1997 Mar	..	..	114.5	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	97.4	16.0
Apr	..	..	114.6	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	99.5	17.2
May	..	..	116.0	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.25	99.0	17.5
Jun	..	..	116.8R	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.50	100.4	17.5
Jul	..	..	117.3R	5.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	104.5	18.6
Aug	..	..	117.7R	5.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.00	102.5	19.9
Sep	..	..	115.5	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.00	100.4	19.8
	Trade in goods				Balance of payments		Prices							
	Export volume 1		Import volume 1		Trade in goods balance		Tax and price index + 1.10		Producer price index + 1.3,10					
									Materials and fuels		Home sales			
	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100	%	1990=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	109.4	4.4	-11.1	-1.7	135.2	2.9	104.4	2.6	115.8	2.6		
1995	127.7	7.8	114.3	4.5	-11.6	-3.7	140.4	3.8	114.4	9.6	120.6	4.1		
1996	136.3	6.7	124.1	8.6	-12.6	-0.4	142.4	1.4	113.1	-1.1	123.8	2.7		
1996 Q2	136.0	9.4	123.1	8.8	-3.1	0.7	141.9	0.8	114.8	-	123.9	2.9		
1996 Q3	136.9	5.8	124.7	7.0	-3.2	-0.4	142.2	0.7	111.2	-2.7	123.7	2.1		
1996 Q4	139.1	6.2	126.1	7.5	-2.6	0.5	143.2	1.2	110.3	-4.6	124.4	2.0		
1997 Q1	141.7	6.3	126.9	3.7	-2.4	1.4	143.4	0.8	107.9	-7.1	124.9	1.2		
1997 Q2	147.3	8.3	133.2	8.2	-2.6	0.9	144.4	1.7	103.8	-9.6	125.1	1.0		
1997 Feb	141.5	7.2	127.5	6.3	-0.9	..	144.2	1.3	107.9	-6.4	124.9	1.4		
1997 Mar	139.7	6.3	124.7	3.7	-0.8	..	144.6	1.3	106.4	-7.1	124.8	1.2		
Apr	149.8	7.1	135.7	4.6	-0.9	..	143.8	1.3	103.9	-8.6	125.0	1.0		
May	144.9	6.9	130.0	5.5	-0.7	..	144.4	1.4	104.5	-9.4	125.2	0.9		
Jun	147.3	8.4	134.0	8.3	-1.0	..	145.0	1.7	103.0	-9.6	125.0	1.0		
Jul	153.9R	8.8	137.4R	7.8	-0.6R	..	145.0	2.1	101.7	-8.9	125.1	1.1		
Aug	150.5	10.0	132.8	8.9	-0.5	..	146.0	2.4	101.9R	-8.5	125.3R	1.2		

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

- The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.
- Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
- Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
- Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation.
- Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment.
- Including leased assets.
- Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
- Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
- Average of daily rates.
- Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.

THOUSANDS

	Employees in employment				Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government-supported training programmes ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce * THOUSANDS	
	Male		Female							
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +						
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +						
UNITED KINGDOM										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1993 Sep	10,993	1,104	10,663	4,808	21,656	3,196	267	306	25,424	28,336
1993 Dec	10,972	1,128	10,762	4,926	21,734	3,245	258	329	25,566	28,348
1994 Mar	10,884	1,109	10,669	4,852	21,553	3,246	254	323	25,376	28,154
1994 Jun	10,947	1,127	10,754	4,896	21,700	3,298	250	302	25,551	28,136
1994 Sep	11,079	1,148	10,759	4,858	21,838	3,306	246	289	25,679	28,259
1994 Dec	11,061	1,163	10,895	4,990	21,956	3,371	237	296	25,860	28,277
1995 Mar	11,013	1,153	10,794	4,908	21,807	3,341	233	270	25,652	28,050
1995 Jun	11,123	1,193	10,905	4,989	22,028	3,351	230	225	25,835	28,089
1995 Sep	11,158	1,179	10,855	4,895	22,013	3,330	228	222	25,793	28,085
1995 Dec	11,233	1,254	11,054	5,082	22,287	3,348	226	227	26,089	28,317
1996 Mar	11,105	1,248	10,995	5,080	22,100	3,270	225	214	25,810	28,041
1996 Jun	11,200	1,283	11,163	5,199	22,363	3,283	221	181	26,049	28,145
1996 Sep	11,303	1,305	11,234	5,217	22,537	3,373	218	189	26,317	28,421
1996 Dec	11,342	1,340	11,331	5,323	22,673	3,389	216	188	26,467	28,335
1997 Mar	11,362	1,305	11,204	5,218	22,566	3,322	214	178	26,280	28,025
1997 Jun	11,507	1,349	11,309	5,303	22,817	3,325	210	167	26,519	28,069
UNITED KINGDOM										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1993 Sep	10,960	1,122	10,700	4,864	21,660	3,192	267	306	25,425	28,313
1993 Dec	10,953	1,116	10,706	4,871	21,659	3,220	258	329	25,467	28,250
1994 Mar	10,943	1,119	10,714	4,871	21,656	3,274	254	323	25,508	28,236
1994 Jun	11,125	1,125	10,723	4,868	21,663	3,302	246	302	25,517	28,160
1994 Sep	11,034	1,160	10,793	4,912	21,828	3,302	246	289	25,664	28,219
1994 Dec	11,040	1,153	10,834	4,938	21,874	3,345	237	296	25,752	28,176
1995 Mar	11,079	1,166	10,844	4,929	21,923	3,371	233	270	25,797	28,149
1995 Jun	11,115	1,189	10,872	4,959	21,987	3,357	230	225	25,800	28,113
1995 Sep	11,110	1,188	10,889	4,943	21,999	3,325	228	222	25,773	28,037
1995 Dec	11,205	1,240	10,991	5,032	22,195	3,321	226	227	25,969	28,205
1996 Mar	11,166	1,260	11,056	5,110	22,222	3,302	225	214	25,964	28,150
1996 Jun	11,201	1,281	11,139	5,176	22,340	3,291	221	181	26,034	28,184
1996 Sep	11,255	1,308	11,252	5,258	22,507	3,367	218	189	26,281	28,352
1996 Dec	11,312	1,326	11,268	5,274	22,580	3,361	216	188	26,344	28,224
1997 Mar	11,427	1,318	11,268	5,250	22,695	3,355	214	178	26,442	28,153
1997 Jun	11,507	1,346	11,285	5,278	22,792	3,338	210	167	26,507	28,107
GREAT BRITAIN										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1993 Sep	10,715	1,065	10,390	4,693	21					



# 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	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
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	6,280	6,293	
1987 Jun	21,080	21,071	4,697	4,713	5,157	5,174	6,197	6,214	
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	5,616	5,646	
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	
1995 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			3,960	3,942	4,189	4,170			
Nov			3,975	3,954	4,207	4,184			
Dec	21,708	21,619	3,998	3,975	4,234	4,211	5,040	5,011	
1996 Jan			3,935	3,952	4,170	4,186			
Feb			3,943	3,964	4,182	4,203			
Mar	21,524	21,645	3,965	3,984	4,199	4,218	4,982	5,009	
Apr			3,938	3,964	4,169	4,197			
May			3,941	3,964	4,172	4,195			
Jun	21,789	21,765	3,959	3,964	4,192	4,199	4,982	4,990	
Jul			3,999	3,991	4,231	4,223			
Aug			4,010	3,991	4,243	4,225			
Sep	21,960	21,929	4,009	3,989	4,247	4,225	5,039	5,015	
Oct			4,017	3,998	4,256	4,237			
Nov			4,011	3,989	4,248	4,226			
Dec	22,087	21,997	4,013	3,989	4,249	4,224	5,066	5,035	
1997 Jan			3,985	4,002	4,225	4,240			
Feb			3,970	3,992	4,209	4,230			
Mar	21,984	22,112	3,976	3,995	4,216	4,235	5,019	5,046	
Apr			3,974	4,001	4,216	4,243			
May			3,981	4,004	4,222	4,246			
Jun	22,231	22,205	4,001	4,007	4,245	4,252	5,105	5,112	
Jul P			4,003	3,995	4,243	4,236			
Aug P			4,001	3,982	4,242	4,225			
Sep P			3,997	3,977	4,237	4,215			

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

GREAT BRITAIN		Service Industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water	Food products beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing & recording media	Chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A, B 01-05	C, E 10-14, 40-41	DA 15-16	DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	DE 21-22	DG 24	
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	
1995 May			234	433	363	363	77	454	253	
Jun	16,236	16,184	233	431	358	358	77	459	252	
Jul			231	437	358	358	77	453	253	
Aug			229	436	357	357	77	453	254	
Sep	16,175	16,219	227	432	354	354	77	450	253	
Oct			228	438	352	352	78	454	253	
Nov			230	438	353	353	77	459	251	
Dec	16,417	16,346	236	437	354	354	86	458	251	
1996 Jan			234	429	352	352	75	453	248	
Feb			239	431	349	349	75	455	248	
Mar	16,286	16,372	234	429	349	349	88	456	249	
Apr			233	430	351	351	83	455	248	
May			232	428	352	352	83	456	249	
Jun	16,549	16,515	235	427	350	350	78	458	249	
Jul			232	427	356	356	84	464	247	
Aug			234	426	356	356	86	460	243	
Sep	16,636	16,652	236	426	354	354	81	457	245	
Oct			239	424	356	356	84	459	242	
Nov			236	423	356	356	85	458	242	
Dec	16,767	16,697	235	426	352	352	84	458	241	
1997 Jan			238	425	363	363	85	462	242	
Feb			238	426	362	362	83	461	241	
Mar	16,705	16,797	240	428	361	361	84	461	240	
Apr			242	426	363	363	84	460	240	
May			242	428	362	362	85	461	239	
Jun	16,866	16,830	245	430	361	361	84	461	240	
Jul P			242	424	357	357	83	461	239	
Aug P			243	422	357	357	85	460	237	
Sep P			238	423	352	352	85	462	237	

# EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal products	Machinery and equipment nec	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing nec	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	D/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55	
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	3,385	1,068	
1989 Jun	222	870	489	582	474	238	1,101	3,530	1,158	
1990 Jun	216	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	381	425	353	203	844	3,500	1,139	
1994 Jun	198	690	377	440	328	207	844	3,583	1,143	
1995 May		693	393	468	347	222				
Jun	218	690	391	474	348	220	818	3,631	1,204	
Jul		689	394	474	349	220				
Aug		688	395	476	352	217				
Sep	21,437	220	691	481	353	214	802	3,621	1,202	
Oct		222	694	482	355	217				
Nov		223	696	484	358	215				
Dec	21,708	222	698	487	363	221	800	3,669	1,196	
1996 Jan		222	700	490	363	220				
Feb		221	706	492	363	221				
Mar	21,524	221	703	493	363	225	791	3,659	1,205	
Apr		222	703	494	364	215				
May		222	703	493	363	215				
Jun	21,789	223	700	494	368	217	791	3,688	1,240	
Jul		220	708	497	367	221				
Aug		223	711	497	369	220				
Sep	21,960	224	709	497	372	225	790	3,722	1,238	
Oct		223	713	497	374	227				
Nov		222	711	497	375	226				
Dec	22,087	223	711	497	375	226	811	3,735	1,256	
1997 Jan		223	707	497	378	223				
Feb		223	706	499	377	223				
Mar	21,984	223	706	497	377	227	812	3,810	1,264	
Apr		223	710	496	379	229				
May		222	710	497	379	228				
Jun	22,231	222	712	493	379	230	860	3,845	1,249	
Jul P		221	713	494	382	227				
Aug P		222	706	492	381	228				
Sep P		220	709	491	381	225				

GREAT BRITAIN		Transport & storage	Post and telecommunication	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer & other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health activities	Social work activities	Other community, social & personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L 75	M 80	N 85.1-85.2	N 85.3	N 85.3	O - Q 90-93
1983 Jun	881	446	811	140	1,562	1,468	1,522	1,247	568	751	
1984 Jun	876	447	837	147	1,643	1,453	1,544	1,250	613	787	
1985 Jun	868	442	858	152	1,719	1,424	1,570	1,296	654	831	
1986 Jun	846	435	881	157	1,777	1,418	1,617	1,307	707	841	
1987 Jun	832	436	920	165	1,846	1,436	1,680	1,332	767	852	
1988 Jun	849	453	996	176	1,964	1,419	1,742	1,381	848	874	
1989 Jun	878	463	1,038	183	2,083	1,341	1,784	1,409	812	884	
1990 Jun	910	462	1,047	190	2,202	1,383	1,805	1,445	794	880	
1991 Jun	897	455	1,024	186	2,167	1,403	1,791	1,493	800	865	
1992 Jun	887	446	991	205	2,158	1,406	1,774	1,513			



# 1.3 EMPLOYMENT

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

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	Section, sub-section or group	June 1996			June 1997			1996					
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Apr All	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
<b>PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C-E</b>	<b>3,015.3</b>	<b>1,176.5</b>	<b>4,191.7</b>	<b>3,076.0</b>	<b>1,168.8</b>	<b>4,244.9</b>	<b>4,169.4</b>	<b>4,172.5</b>	<b>4,191.7</b>	<b>4,230.6</b>	<b>4,242.8</b>	<b>4,247.0</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>96.8</b>
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	48.1	8.4	56.5	54.9	10.7	65.6	51.0	52.4	56.5	57.1	60.1	64.6
Mining	10/12	24.2	3.9	28.1	26.9	5.5	32.4	24.6	26.4	28.1	30.5	32.5	33.8
Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	11	23.9	4.4	28.4	28.0	5.2	33.2	26.4	26.0	28.4	26.7	27.7	30.8
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	29.6	3.2	32.8	30.7	3.5	34.2	32.4	32.7	32.8	33.6	33.3	32.2
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,827.7</b>	<b>1,130.9</b>	<b>3,958.7</b>	<b>2,880.3</b>	<b>1,121.0</b>	<b>4,001.3</b>	<b>3,938.1</b>	<b>3,941.1</b>	<b>3,958.7</b>	<b>3,999.2</b>	<b>4,009.6</b>	<b>4,009.4</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco of food	DA	266.8	154.5	421.3	271.1	153.1	424.2	422.6	420.3	421.3	430.3	431.5	430.6
of beverages & tobacco	15.1-15.8	228.0	139.8	367.8	236.8	134.8	371.6	369.1	367.1	367.8	375.4	376.3	376.0
	15.9/16	38.7	14.7	53.5	34.3	18.3	52.6	53.5	53.2	53.5	55.0	55.3	54.6
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	133.0	177.5	310.5	136.1	187.3	323.4	312.0	311.8	310.5	317.6	317.9	318.1
of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17	97.6	75.5	173.1	99.7	81.6	181.3	174.7	174.8	173.1	179.3	179.8	179.8
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	Rest of 17	15.6	17.8	33.4	15.6	20.1	35.7	34.8	34.5	33.4	38.6	38.5	36.1
	18	82.1	57.7	139.7	84.1	61.4	145.6	139.9	140.3	139.7	140.7	141.3	143.7
	18	35.4	102.0	137.4	36.3	105.7	142.1	137.3	137.0	137.4	138.3	138.1	138.3
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC	19.4	18.6	38.1	19.2	17.9	37.1	37.3	37.2	38.1	38.4	38.4	37.3
	19.1/19.2	7.5	6.7	14.2	6.6	6.5	13.1	13.9	13.7	14.2	14.4	14.1	13.7
	19.3	11.9	11.9	23.8	12.6	11.4	24.0	23.4	23.6	23.8	24.0	24.3	23.6
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	65.3	13.9	79.2	72.0	13.0	85.0	83.4	83.6	79.2	86.0	86.2	80.6
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing 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	DE	282.6	175.0	457.7	287.7	172.9	460.6	452.8	454.5	457.7	463.4	462.6	459.1
	21	86.8	33.4	120.2	88.2	32.9	121.2	119.1	120.1	120.2	121.3	121.6	121.0
	21.21	30.6	11.7	42.2	33.4	9.6	43.0	41.5	41.7	42.2	42.0	42.0	41.8
	Rest of 21	56.2	21.8	78.0	54.8	23.3	78.2	77.6	78.4	78.0	79.4	79.6	79.3
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media printing & service activities related to printing	22	195.8	141.6	337.5	199.5	140.0	339.4	333.7	334.4	337.5	342.1	340.9	338.1
	22.2	126.8	71.1	197.9	122.6	70.2	192.8	196.1	196.4	197.9	199.7	197.8	195.7
	Rest of 22	69.0	70.6	139.5	76.9	69.8	146.7	137.6	138.0	139.5	142.3	143.1	142.4
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23)	27.0	5.6	32.6	30.4	5.7	36.1	31.8	32.3	32.6	32.8	33.3	33.6
	23.2	16.1	3.3	19.3	19.5	3.3	22.8	19.0	19.3	19.3	19.6	19.9	20.0
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	172.5	76.6	249.0	170.6	69.7	240.3	247.7	248.6	249.0	247.5	246.3	244.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	166.1	56.4	222.5	166.1	55.3	221.4	220.9	220.2	222.5	220.2	223.7	224.7
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	110.7	31.9	142.6	113.2	30.5	143.7	141.6	142.0	142.6	144.7	145.1	144.5
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	470.8	87.7	558.6	483.8	85.9	569.7	558.3	559.0	558.6	565.4	569.4	566.8
	27	120.2	14.1	134.3	121.1	12.8	133.9	133.7	134.4	134.3	134.7	135.0	134.9
	28	350.6	73.7	424.3	362.8	73.0	435.8	424.6	424.6	424.3	430.7	434.3	431.8
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	324.1	69.1	393.2	325.4	67.1	392.5	392.7	391.9	393.2	391.0	391.1	391.4
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment of office machinery & computers of electrical machinery & apparatus nec	DL	338.9	162.3	501.2	333.8	160.3	494.1	495.2	497.5	501.2	507.2	509.3	513.4
	30	33.7	15.7	49.4	33.3	13.1	46.4	50.1	50.1	49.4	49.6	49.2	49.3
	31	118.1	55.0	173.1	118.4	50.9	169.3	171.7	171.6	173.1	173.5	173.2	176.8
	31.1-31.3	69.6	29.0	98.5	72.3	26.1	98.4	98.9	98.5	98.5	99.5	99.1	102.3
	31.4-31.6	48.5	26.1	74.6	46.0	24.8	70.9	72.8	73.1	74.6	74.0	74.1	74.6
	32	83.3	43.1	126.4	78.1	45.5	123.6	123.3	125.3	126.4	130.2	131.0	130.8
	32.1	34.1	19.2	53.2	33.5	20.9	54.4	52.4	53.4	53.2	54.4	54.2	54.5
	32.2-32.3	49.2	24.0	73.2	44.6	24.5	69.1	70.9	71.9	73.2	75.8	76.8	76.2
	33	103.9	48.4	152.3	104.1	50.7	154.8	150.2	150.4	152.3	153.9	155.9	156.6
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment of aircraft and spacecraft of other transport equipment except aircraft & spacecraft	DM	324.7	44.3	369.0	336.1	43.9	380.0	362.1	361.7	369.0	366.6	367.6	372.3
	34	189.8	28.8	218.6	191.3	28.2	219.6	216.8	217.4	218.6	221.5	219.4	221.8
	35	134.9	15.5	150.4	144.8	15.6	160.4	145.3	144.3	150.4	145.1	148.2	150.5
	35.3	80.6	10.0	90.6	86.1	10.1	96.1	89.3	88.1	90.6	87.8	88.0	87.4
	Rest of 35	54.3	5.6	59.9	58.7	5.6	64.3	56.0	56.2	59.9	57.4	60.2	63.1
Manufacturing nec of furniture	DN	125.9	57.4	183.2	134.6	58.5	193.2	179.7	180.5	183.2	188.0	187.2	192.1
	36.1	78.1	29.2	107.3	84.0	29.6	113.6	106.9	106.3	107.3	109.5	108.7	112.6
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>143.8</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>143.8</b>	<b>147.9</b>	<b>146.3</b>	<b>143.8</b>	<b>140.7</b>	<b>139.9</b>	<b>140.8</b>
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	78.1	23.7	101.8	78.0	23.7	101.6	107.1	104.4	101.8	99.2	98.5	99.8
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	31.7	10.3	42.0	32.2	10.0	42.2	40.8	41.9	42.0	41.5	41.4	41.1

P Provisional  
R Revised

# EMPLOYMENT 1.3

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

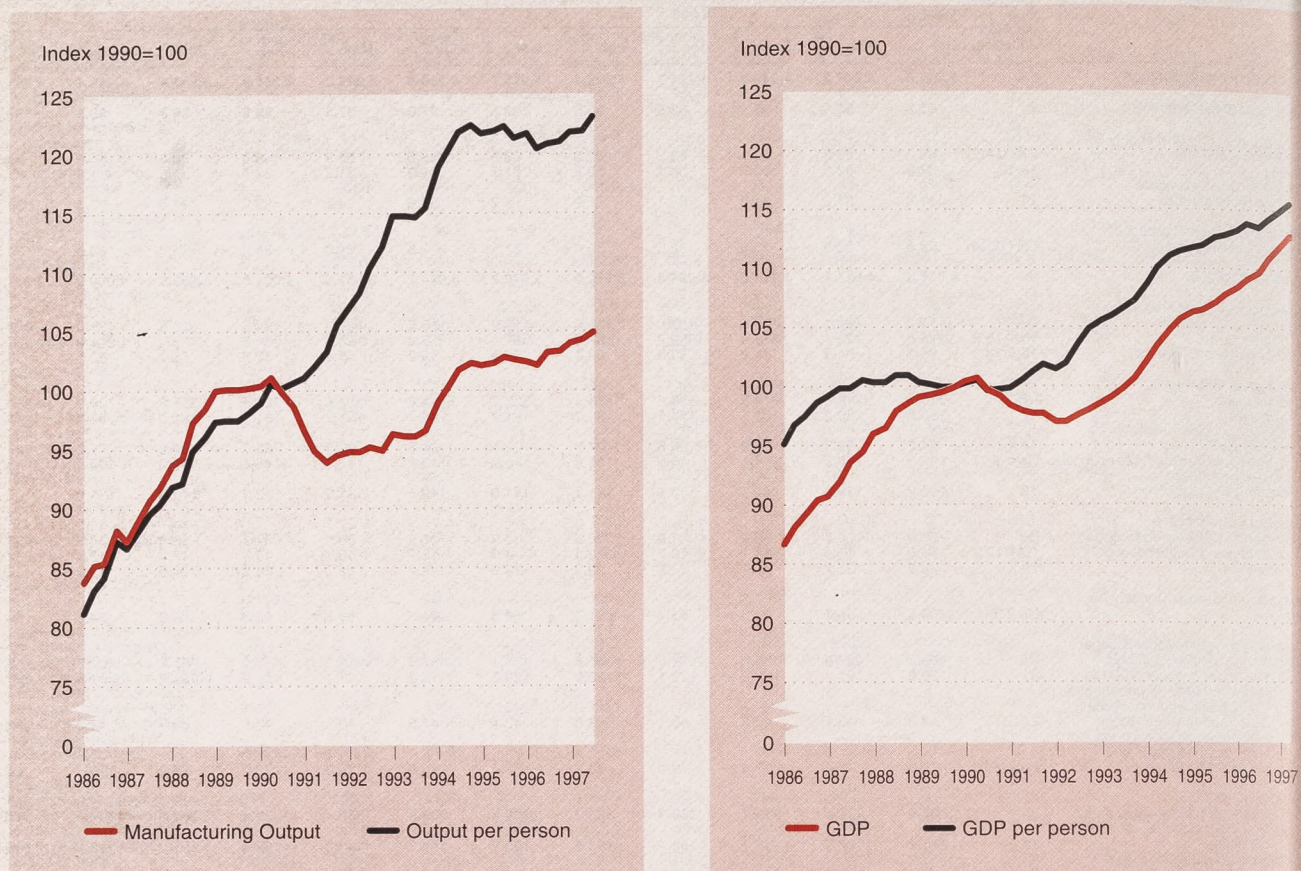
THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	Section, sub-section or group	1996			1997								
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul P	Aug P	Sep P
<b>PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C-E</b>	<b>4,255.9</b>	<b>4,247.6</b>	<b>4,249.1</b>	<b>4,224.7</b>	<b>4,209.4</b>	<b>4,215.7</b>	<b>4,215.5</b>	<b>4,222.0</b>	<b>4,244.9</b>	<b>4,242.9</b>	<b>4,242.4</b>	<b>4,236.5</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	63.2	63.3	62.1	63.2	62.5	63.9	65.5	65.9	65.6	65.0	64.5	65.5
Mining	10/12	32.0	32.0	30.7	30.1	30.2	31.2	31.9	31.7	32.4	31.3	31.4	31.4
Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	11	31.2	31.2	31.3	33.1	32.2	32.7	33.6	34.2	33.2	33.6	33.1	34.1
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	32.6	32.8	33.0	32.3	32.0	31.1	31.5	31.9	34.2	33.3	33.8	34.5
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>4,017.5</b>	<b>4,011.1</b>	<b>4,013.5</b>	<b>3,984.8</b>	<b>3,970.0</b>	<b>3,976.2</b>	<b>3,974.2</b>	<b>3,981.0</b>	<b>4,001.3</b>	<b>4,003.0</b>	<b>4,000.9</b>	<b>3,997.1</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco of food	DA	431.2	434.1	430.5	422.5	420.6	418.9	418.5	421.4	424.2	426.6	428.0	428.4
of beverages & tobacco	15.1-15.8	375.8	379.7	376.4	369.2	367.5	367.1	366.2	368.8	371.6	373.0	374.9	375.3
	15.9/16	55.4	54.5	54.0	53.3	53.1	51.8	52.2	52.6	52.6	53.7	53.1	53.1
Manufacture of textiles & textile products of made-up textile articles, except apparel	DB	320.7	319.8	319.2	325.2	324.4	322.7	324.8	322.6	323.4	321.3	320.9	317.5
	17	180.5	180.2	181.1	184.7	183.3	181.7	182.7	181.3	181.3	181.0	181.0	179.6
	17.4	37.2	36.7	36.9	38.8	37.7	35.5	34.6	33.7	35.7	35.0	35.6	35.9
	Rest of 17	143.3	143.5	144.1	145.9	145.5	146.2	148.1	147.7	145.6	146.0	145.4	143.7
	18	140.2	139.6	138.1	140.5	141.1	141.0	142.1	141.3	142.1	140.3	139.9	137.9
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC	36.9	36.7	36.2	36.9	36.5	37.9	36.9	36.5	37.1	36.2	36.3	35.4
	19.1/19.2	14.0	14.4	14.1	13.7	13.5	14.0	12.7	12.7	13.1	12.7	13.1	13.2
	19.3	22.9	22.2	22.1	23.2	22.9	24.0	24.2	23.8	24.0	23.5	23.2	22.2
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	83.5	84.1	83.9	83.7	81.7	83.3	84.					



# 1.8 EMPLOYMENT

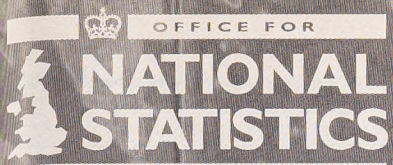
## Indices of output, employment and productivity



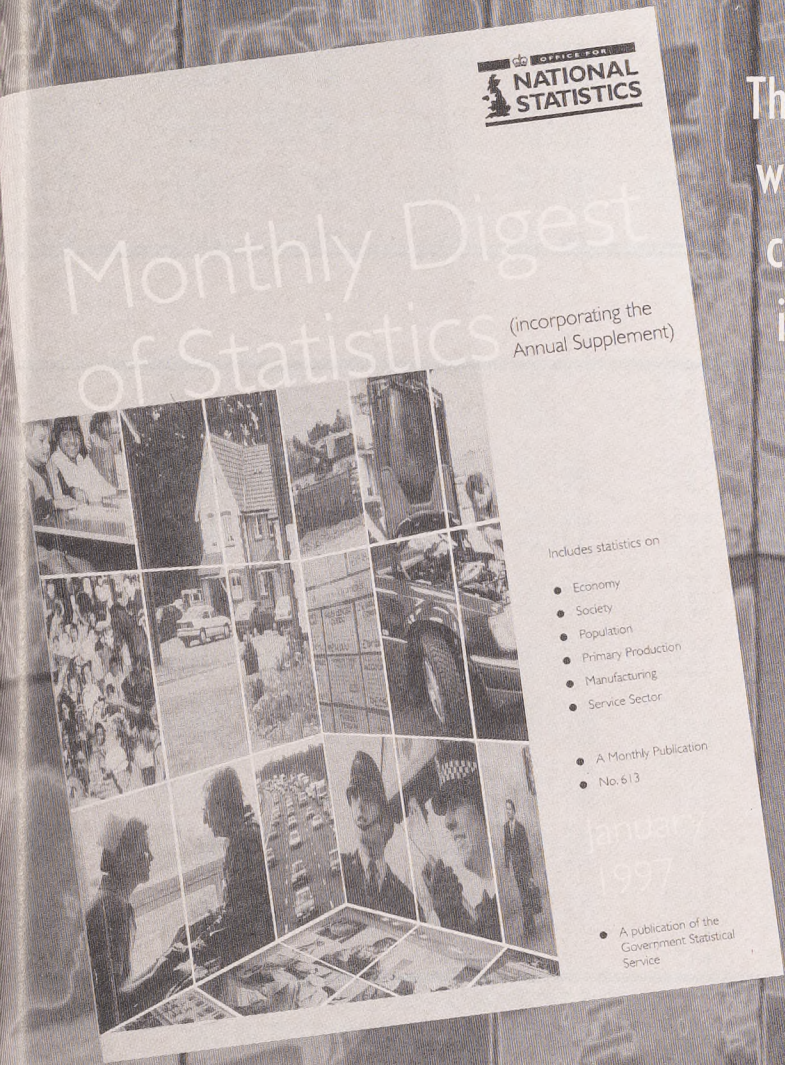
Seasonally adjusted (1990=100)

UNITED KINGDOM		Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
SIC 1992		Output *	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed
1990		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991		97.9	97.1	100.8	96.6	92.5	104.6	95.0	92.3	102.9
1992		97.4	94.6	102.9	97.0	86.8	111.8	94.9	86.8	109.4
1993		99.6	93.6	106.3	99.1	83.1	119.3	96.3	83.8	114.9
1994		104.0	94.4	110.2	104.4	82.2	127.1	100.6	83.4	120.8
1995		106.9	95.2	112.3	106.7	82.4	129.4	102.6	84.2	121.8
1996		109.5	96.4	113.7	107.9	83.4	129.4	102.8	85.1	120.7
1990	Q1	100.4	100.1	100.2	100.0	101.6	98.4	100.4	101.5	98.9
	Q2	100.7	100.3	100.5	101.4	100.7	100.7	101.1	100.6	100.5
	Q3	99.7	100.1	99.8	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.1
	Q4	99.2	99.5	99.7	98.8	98.0	100.9	98.6	98.0	100.6
1991	Q1	98.4	98.5	99.8	97.7	95.6	102.1	96.6	95.6	101.0
	Q2	97.9	97.4	100.5	96.5	93.2	103.6	94.9	93.1	101.9
	Q3	97.7	96.6	101.2	95.7	91.3	104.8	93.9	91.0	103.2
	Q4	97.7	95.9	101.8	96.7	89.8	107.6	94.5	89.6	105.5
1992	Q1	97.0	95.7	101.4	96.7	88.7	109.0	94.8	88.6	107.0
	Q2	97.0	95.2	101.9	96.2	87.7	109.7	94.8	87.6	108.2
	Q3	97.6	94.2	103.6	97.2	86.2	112.8	95.2	86.3	110.3
	Q4	98.0	93.5	104.8	97.2	84.5	115.7	94.9	84.6	112.1
1993	Q1	98.6	93.5	105.5	98.0	83.7	117.2	96.3	84.0	114.7
	Q2	99.1	93.5	105.9	98.3	83.3	118.1	96.1	83.8	114.7
	Q3	99.9	93.7	106.6	99.4	82.9	119.9	96.1	83.8	114.6
	Q4	100.7	93.9	107.2	100.7	82.5	122.0	96.6	83.7	115.4
1994	Q1	102.2	94.0	108.6	102.3	82.3	124.3	99.0	83.3	118.8
	Q2	103.5	94.1	110.0	104.1	82.1	126.8	100.3	83.4	120.3
	Q3	104.8	94.5	111.0	105.6	82.1	128.7	101.7	83.5	121.8
	Q4	105.7	94.9	111.4	105.7	82.1	128.6	102.3	83.5	122.4
1995	Q1	106.3	95.1	111.7	106.2	82.2	129.2	102.1	83.9	121.7
	Q2	106.5	95.2	111.9	106.3	82.3	129.1	102.3	84.0	121.9
	Q3	107.1	95.1	112.6	107.1	82.2	130.3	102.8	84.0	122.3
	Q4	107.8	95.5	112.8	107.0	83.0	129.0	102.6	84.8	121.1
1996	Q1	108.4	95.8	113.2	107.2	83.3	128.6	102.4	84.8	120.7
	Q2	109.1	95.9	113.7	107.5	83.2	129.3	102.1	84.8	120.4
	Q3	109.7	96.6	113.5	108.2	83.4	129.7	103.2	85.4	120.8
	Q4	110.9	97.1	114.2	108.6	83.5	130.0	103.3	85.4	121.0
1997	Q1	111.8	97.4	114.8	108.6	83.6	129.9	104.0	85.4	121.8
	Q2	112.9	97.7	115.6	109.2	83.8	130.3	104.3	85.5	121.9
	Q3	NA	NA	NA	110.6	83.5	132.4	104.9	85.2	123.1

\* 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.



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## 2.1 CLAIMANT COUNT UK summary

THOUSANDS

	MALE AND FEMALE									
	CLAIMANTS		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				CLAIMANTS BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
1993 )	2,919.2	10.3	2,900.6	10.3						
1994 ) Annual	2,636.5	9.4	2,619.3	9.3						
1995 ) averages	2,325.6	8.3	2,308.2	8.2						
1996 )	2,122.2	7.6	2,104.0	7.5						
1995 Oct 12	2,212.3	7.9	2,264.6	8.1	0.6	-15.5	251	1,942	19	
Nov 9	2,196.1	7.8	2,244.6	8.0	-20.0	-15.1	242	1,935	19	
Dec 14	2,228.2	7.9	2,235.5	8.0	-9.1	-9.5	236	1,972	19	
1996 Jan 11	2,310.5	8.2	2,206.8	7.9	-28.7	-19.3	252	2,037	20	
Feb 8	2,303.0	8.2	2,212.3	7.9	5.5	-10.8	243	2,039	21	
Mar 14	2,230.8	7.9	2,186.7	7.8	-25.6	-16.3	206	2,005	20	
Apr 11	2,223.9	7.9	2,182.4	7.8	-4.3	-8.1	236	1,968	20	
May 9	2,147.4	7.6	2,166.3	7.7	-16.1	-15.3	196	1,931	20	
Jun 13	2,096.3	7.5	2,150.3	7.7	-16.0	-12.1	203	1,874	19	
Jul 11	2,158.1	7.7	2,126.0	7.6	-24.3	-18.8	299	1,841	19	
Aug 8	2,176.4	7.7	2,108.7	7.5	-17.3	-19.2	244	1,914	19	
Sep 12	2,103.7	7.5	2,070.8	7.4	-37.9	-26.5	226	1,860	18	
Oct 10	1,977.2	7.0	2,025.2	7.2	-45.6	-33.6	213	1,747	17	
Nov 14	1,871.4	6.7	1,929.8	6.9	-95.4	-59.6	208	1,648	15	
Dec 12	1,868.2	6.6	1,883.1	6.7	-46.7	-62.6	204	1,649	15	
1997 Jan 9	1,907.8	6.8	1,814.5	6.5	-68.6	-70.2	223	1,670	15	
Feb 13	1,827.8	6.5	1,748.1	6.2	-66.4	-60.6	211	1,603	13	
Mar 13	1,745.3	6.2	1,710.8	6.1	-37.3	-57.4	196	1,538	12	
Apr 10	1,688.0	6.0	1,654.4	5.9	-56.4	-53.4	202	1,476	10	
May 8	1,620.5	5.8	1,637.3	5.8	-17.1	-36.9	189	1,422	10	
Jun 12	1,550.1	5.5	1,599.8	5.7	-37.5	-37.0	192	1,349	9	
Jul 10	1,585.3	5.6	1,545.2	5.5	-54.6	-36.4	260	1,316	9	
Aug 14	1,579.2	5.6	1,495.4	5.3	-49.8	-47.3	219	1,351	9	
Sep 11 R	1,513.5	5.4	1,473.8	5.2	-21.6	-42.0	217	1,288	8	
Oct 9 P	1,432.8	5.1	1,464.3	5.2	-9.5	-27.0	215	1,210	8	

## 2.2 CLAIMANT COUNT GB summary

1993 )	2,814.1	10.2	2,796.9	10.2						
1994 ) Annual	2,539.2	9.3	2,522.3	9.2						
1995 ) averages	2,237.4	8.2	2,220.1	8.1						
1996 )	2,038.1	7.5	2,020.0	7.4						
1995 Oct 12	2,126.8	7.8	2,178.2	8.0	0.7	-14.8	244	1,864	19	
Nov 9	2,111.9	7.7	2,158.2	7.9	-20.0	-14.9	236	1,857	18	
Dec 14	2,144.1	7.8	2,149.2	7.9	-9.0	-9.4	231	1,894	19	
1996 Jan 11	2,224.2	8.1	2,121.0	7.8	-28.2	-19.1	246	1,958	20	
Feb 8	2,217.2	8.1	2,126.5	7.8	5.5	-10.6	237	1,960	20	
Mar 14	2,146.4	7.9	2,101.4	7.7	-25.1	-15.9	200	1,926	20	
Apr 11	2,138.4	7.8	2,096.4	7.7	-5.0	-8.2	230	1,889	19	
May 9	2,064.7	7.6	2,080.6	7.6	-15.8	-15.3	191	1,854	19	
Jun 11	2,011.7	7.4	2,063.6	7.6	-17.0	-12.6	195	1,799	19	
Jul 11	2,067.3	7.6	2,039.3	7.5	-24.3	-19.0	288	1,762	18	
Aug 8	2,083.9	7.6	2,021.3	7.4	-18.0	-19.8	238	1,828	18	
Sep 12	2,014.1	7.4	1,985.0	7.3	-36.3	-26.2	218	1,778	17	
Oct 10	1,895.7	6.9	1,942.8	7.1	-42.2	-32.2	207	1,672	16	
Nov 14	1,797.5	6.6	1,853.8	6.8	-89.0	-55.8	203	1,580	15	
Dec 12	1,836.9	6.6	1,808.8	6.6	-45.0	-44.7	218	1,604	15	
1997 Jan 9	1,836.9	6.7	1,743.5	6.4	-65.3	-36.8	218	1,604	15	
Feb 13	1,760.2	6.4	1,679.9	6.1	-63.6	-43.0	206	1,541	13	
Mar 13	1,679.5	6.1	1,643.8	6.0	-36.1	-55.0	191	1,477	12	
Apr 10	1,624.1	5.9	1,589.6	5.8	-54.2	-51.3	197	1,417	10	
May 8	1,559.2	5.7	1,573.1	5.8	-16.5	-35.6	184	1,365	9	
Jun 12	1,489.3	5.4	1,537.2	5.6	-35.9	-35.5	185	1,295	9	
Jul 10	1,520.1	5.6	1,484.6	5.4	-52.6	-35.0	251	1,261	8	
Aug 14	1,513.5	5.5	1,435.7	5.3	-48.9	-45.8	213	1,292	8	
Sep 11 P	1,449.3	5.3	1,414.2	5.2	-21.5	-41.0	209	1,232	8	
Oct 9 R	1,372.4	5.0	1,404.0	5.1	-10.2	-26.9	208	1,157	8	

P The latest national and regional seasonally-adjusted claimant count figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.  
R Revised.  
\* National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of 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 COUNT 2.1 UK summary THOUSANDS

	MALE					FEMALE				
	CLAIMANTS		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		MARRIED	CLAIMANTS		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		MARRIED
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	
1993 )	2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9	683.1	5.6	674.9	5.5		
1994 ) Annual	2,014.4	12.7	2,004.8	12.7	622.1	5.1	614.6	5.0		
1995 ) averages	1,770.0	11.2	1,760.2	11.2	555.6	4.5	548.1	4.4		
1996 )	1,610.3	10.3	1,599.9	10.2	511.9	4.1	504.1	4.1		
1995 Oct 12	1,876.4	10.7	1,724.6	11.0	535.9	4.3	540.0	4.4	133.4	Oct 12
Nov 9	1,670.7	10.6	1,708.9	10.9	525.5	4.3	535.7	4.3	131.1	Nov 9
Dec 14	1,707.2	10.8	1,704.2	10.8	521.0	4.2	531.3	4.3	131.4	Dec 14
1996 Jan 11	1,766.4	11.3	1,680.9	10.7	544.1	4.4	525.9	4.2	138.2	Jan 11
Feb 8	1,761.0	11.2	1,687.2	10.8	541.9	4.4	525.1	4.2	136.6	Feb 8
Mar 14	1,707.2	10.9	1,666.3	10.6	523.6	4.2	520.4	4.2	132.0	Mar 14
Apr 11	1,695.5	10.8	1,659.9	10.6	528.5	4.3	522.5	4.2	138.7	Apr 11
May 9	1,643.9	10.5	1,647.5	10.5	503.5	4.1	518.8	4.2	128.4	May 9
Jun 13	1,599.5	10.2	1,631.4	10.4	496.8	4.0	518.9	4.2	125.0	Jun 13
Jul 11	1,616.5	10.3	1,613.5	10.3	541.6	4.4	512.5	4.1	133.1	Jul 11
Aug 8	1,614.1	10.3	1,600.0	10.2	562.4	4.5	508.7	4.1	142.9	Aug 8
Sep 12	1,572.4	10.0	1,572.0	10.0	531.4	4.3	498.8	4.0	128.5	Sep 12
Oct 10	1,492.6	9.5	1,537.5	9.8	484.6	3.9	487.7	3.9	116.5	Oct 10
Nov 14	1,424.1	9.1	1,469.9	9.4	447.3	3.6	459.9	3.7	105.5	Nov 14
Dec 12	1,430.5	9.1	1,432.9	9.1	437.7	3.5	450.2	3.6	102.5	Dec 12
1997 Jan 9	1,463.5	9.3	1,384.7	8.8	444.3	3.6	429.8	3.5	104.7	Jan 9
Feb 13	1,403.3	9.0	1,335.8	8.5	424.5	3.4	412.3	3.3	96.5	Feb 13
Mar 13	1,342.4	8.6	1,307.5	8.3	402.9	3.2	403.3	3.2	89.9	Mar 13
Apr 10	1,298.8	8.3	1,270.0	8.1	389.1	3.1	384.4	3.1	86.6	Apr 10
May 8	1,249.9	8.0	1,251.4	8.0	370.6	3.0	385.9	3.1	80.9	May 8
Jun 12	1,193.3	7.6	1,222.4	7.8	356.8	2.9	377.4	3.0	76.8	Jun 12
Jul 10	1,201.3	7.7	1,192.2	7.6	384.0	3.1	353.0	2.8	80.4	Jul 10
Aug 14	1,186.5	7.6	1,160.7	7.4	392.7	3.2	334.7	2.7	83.9	Aug 14
Sep 11 R	1,142.2	7.3	1,138.2	7.3	371.4	3.0	335.6	2.7	78.0	Sep 11 R
Oct 9 P	1,089.1	7.0	1,124.3	7.2	343.7	2.8	340.0	2.7	73.5	Oct 9 P

## CLAIMANT COUNT 2.2 GB summary

1993 )	2,155.4	13.9	2,145.7	13.8	658.8	5.5	651.2	5.5		
1994 ) Annual	1,939.1	12.6	1,929.5	12.6	600.1	5.0	592.8	4.9		
1995 ) averages	1,701.4	11.1	1,691.5	11.1	536.1	4.5	528.6	4.4		
1996 )	1,545.3	10.1	1,535.0	10.1	492.8	4.1	485.1	4.0		
1995 Oct 12	1,609.8	10.5	1,657.1	10.8	517.0	4.3	521.1	4.3	128.1	Oct 12
Nov 9	1,604.5	10.5	1,641.5	10.7	507.4	4.2	516.7	4.3	125.9	Nov 9
Dec 14	1,640.7	10.7	1,636.9	10.7	503.4	4.2	512.3	4.3	126.2	Dec 14
1996 Jan 11	1,698.4	11.2	1,614.0	10.6	525.9	4.3	507.0	4.2	132.9	Jan 11
Feb 8	1,693.3	11.1	1,620.3	10.6	524.0	4.3	506.2	4.2	131.3	Feb 8
Mar 14	1,640.5	10.8	1,599.9	10.5	505.8	4.2	501.5	4.1	126.7	Mar 14
Apr 11	1,628.6	10.7	1,593.3	10.5	509.7	4.2	503.1	4.2	132.6	Apr 11
May 9	1,578.7	10.4	1,581.0	10.4	486.0	4.0	499.6	4.1	123.1	May 9
Jun 13</										



# 2.3 CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions

THOUSANDS

	CLAIMANTS			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				Male	Female
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended		
<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			113.5	28.0
1995 ) average	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.5	16.5	5.2	130.5	11.6			104.4	26.1
1996 )	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.6	15.3	4.8	118.4	10.6			94.0	24.4
1996 Oct 10	108.9	85.9	23.1	9.8	14.0	4.6	112.1	10.1	-2.8	-2.3	88.7	23.5
Nov 14	105.2	83.9	21.3	9.4	13.7	4.2	107.4	9.6	-4.8	-3.5	85.5	21.9
Dec 12	104.7	84.1	20.7	9.4	13.7	4.1	105.6	9.5	-1.8	-3.1	83.7	21.9
1997 Jan 9	107.3	85.9	21.4	9.6	14.0	4.3	101.7	9.1	-3.9	-3.5	80.9	20.8
Feb 13	102.6	81.9	20.7	9.2	13.4	4.1	98.5	8.8	-3.2	-3.0	78.4	20.1
Mar 13	99.4	79.5	19.9	8.9	13.0	3.9	97.4	8.7	-1.1	-2.7	77.7	19.7
Apr 10	97.8	78.2	19.6	8.8	12.8	3.9	94.8	8.5	-2.6	-2.3	76.1	18.7
May 8	94.4	75.7	18.8	8.5	12.3	3.7	94.6	8.5	-0.2	-1.3	75.4	19.2
Jun 12	91.2	73.0	18.1	8.2	11.9	3.6	93.6	8.4	-1.0	-1.3	74.6	19.0
Jul 10	93.9	74.2	19.7	8.4	12.1	3.9	92.3	8.3	-1.3	-0.8	74.0	18.3
Aug 14	93.6	73.6	20.0	8.4	12.0	4.0	90.6	8.1	-1.7	-1.3	73.2	17.4
Sep 11 R	90.8	71.7	19.1	8.1	11.7	3.8	89.3	8.0	-1.3	-1.4	72.0	17.3
Oct 9 P	88.5	70.7	17.8	7.9	11.5	3.5	90.0	8.1	0.7	-0.8	72.5	17.5
<b>NORTH WEST +</b>												
1993 )	248.1	192.7	55.4	9.5	13.1	4.9	246.3	9.5			191.6	54.6
1994 ) Annual	221.2	171.5	49.7	8.7	11.9	4.5	220.9	8.7			171.3	49.6
1995 ) average	192.2	148.8	43.4	7.6	10.5	3.9	192.2	7.6			148.8	43.4
1996 )	175.8	136.1	39.7	6.9	9.5	3.5	175.8	6.9			136.2	39.7
1996 Oct 10	161.9	124.9	37.0	6.3	8.7	3.3	169.5	6.6	-2.6	-2.5	131.1	38.4
Nov 14	153.1	119.1	34.0	6.0	8.3	3.0	161.4	6.3	-8.1	-4.7	125.2	36.2
Dec 12	154.1	120.8	33.3	6.0	8.4	2.9	158.2	6.2	-3.2	-4.4	122.6	35.6
1997 Jan 9	160.9	125.7	35.2	6.3	8.8	3.1	151.6	5.9	-6.6	-5.8	118.0	33.6
Feb 13	154.0	120.6	33.4	6.0	8.4	2.9	145.8	5.7	-5.8	-5.9	114.0	31.8
Mar 13	146.6	115.0	31.5	5.7	8.0	2.8	142.2	5.5	-3.6	-5.4	111.0	31.2
Apr 10	141.7	111.3	30.4	5.5	7.8	2.7	137.2	5.4	-5.0	-4.7	107.6	29.6
May 8	135.2	106.7	28.5	5.3	7.5	2.5	135.6	5.3	-1.6	-2.4	106.0	29.6
Jun 12	127.6	100.3	27.3	5.0	7.0	2.4	132.0	5.1	-3.6	-3.1	102.9	29.1
Jul 10	131.9	101.8	30.1	5.1	7.1	2.7	128.0	5.0	-4.0	-3.1	100.7	27.3
Aug 14	131.1	100.3	30.8	5.1	7.0	2.7	122.9	4.8	-5.1	-4.2	97.7	25.2
Sep 11 R	124.0	95.6	28.4	4.8	6.7	2.5	121.1	4.7	-1.8	-3.6	95.6	25.5
Oct 9 P	116.0	90.1	25.9	4.5	6.3	2.3	120.8	4.7	-0.3	-2.4	94.7	26.1
<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	88.4	14.9			69.1	19.3
1995 ) average	79.5	61.9	17.6	13.7	19.5	6.7	79.5	13.7			61.9	17.6
1996 )	74.9	58.3	16.5	13.1	18.8	6.3	74.9	13.1			58.3	16.5
1996 Oct 10	71.3	55.5	15.8	12.4	17.9	6.0	72.9	12.7	-1.1	-0.9	56.9	16.0
Nov 14	68.0	53.4	14.7	11.9	17.2	5.6	70.4	12.3	-2.5	-1.6	55.1	15.3
Dec 12	68.1	53.6	14.5	11.9	17.2	5.5	69.5	12.1	-0.9	-1.6	54.4	15.1
1997 Jan 9	69.7	54.7	15.0	12.2	17.6	5.7	67.6	11.8	-1.9	-1.8	52.9	14.7
Feb 13	68.1	53.5	14.6	11.9	17.2	5.6	66.4	11.6	-1.2	-1.5	52.1	14.3
Mar 13	66.0	52.0	14.0	11.5	16.7	5.3	65.2	11.4	-1.2	-1.4	51.2	14.0
Apr 10	64.4	50.8	13.6	11.2	16.4	5.2	63.4	11.1	-1.8	-1.4	49.8	13.6
May 8	62.4	49.3	13.0	10.9	15.9	5.0	62.5	10.9	-0.9	-1.1	49.1	13.4
Jun 12	60.6	47.9	12.8	10.6	15.4	4.9	61.1	10.7	-1.4	-1.4	48.1	13.0
Jul 10	61.5	48.0	13.5	10.7	15.4	5.2	59.8	10.4	-1.3	-1.2	47.2	12.6
Aug 14	61.1	47.4	13.7	10.7	15.3	5.2	58.6	10.2	-1.2	-1.3	46.5	12.1
Sep 11 R	59.2	46.2	13.0	10.3	14.9	4.9	57.3	10.0	-1.3	-1.3	45.6	11.7
Oct 9 P	56.0	43.9	12.1	9.8	14.1	4.6	57.0	9.9	-0.3	-0.9	44.9	12.1
<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 Oct 10	178.1	136.6	41.4	7.5	10.1	4.0	183.1	7.7	-3.0	-2.7	141.3	41.8
Nov 14	170.0	131.8	38.3	7.1	9.8	3.7	175.7	7.4	-7.4	-4.8	136.1	39.6
Dec 12	172.1	134.1	38.0	7.2	10.0	3.7	172.8	7.2	-2.9	-4.4	133.7	39.1
1997 Jan 9	176.6	137.5	39.1	7.4	10.2	3.8	166.7	7.0	-6.1	-5.5	129.1	37.6
Feb 13	169.9	132.3	37.6	7.1	9.8	3.6	161.2	6.8	-5.5	-4.8	124.9	36.3
Mar 13	162.7	126.8	35.9	6.8	9.4	3.4	158.2	6.6	-3.0	-4.9	122.6	35.6
Apr 10	158.3	123.4	34.9	6.6	9.2	3.4	153.7	6.4	-4.5	-4.3	119.8	33.9
May 8	152.0	118.6	33.4	6.4	8.8	3.2	153.3	6.4	-0.4	-2.6	118.7	34.6
Jun 12	146.1	113.9	32.3	6.1	8.5	3.1	150.7	6.3	-2.6	-2.5	116.9	33.8
Jul 10	150.7	115.8	34.8	6.3	8.6	3.3	147.8	6.2	-2.9	-2.0	115.7	32.1
Aug 14	150.7	114.8	35.8	6.3	8.5	3.4	144.6	6.1	-3.2	-2.9	113.9	30.7
Sep 11 R	145.8	111.6	34.3	6.1	8.3	3.3	142.7	6.0	-1.9	-2.7	111.8	30.9
Oct 9 P	138.4	106.9	31.5	5.8	7.9	3.0	142.3	6.0	-0.4	-1.8	110.8	31.5

# CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions 2.3 THOUSANDS

	CLAIMANTS			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				Male	Female
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended		
<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 Oct 10	121.4	91.0	30.4	6.3	8.5	3.5	126.5	6.5	-3.0	-2.3	95.6	30.9
Nov 14	114.3	86.5	27.7	5.9	8.1	3.2	120.1	6.2	-6.4	-4.0	91.1	29.0
Dec 12	114.6	87.6	27.0	5.9	8.2	3.1	116.2	6.0	-3.9	-4.4	88.2	28.0
1997 Jan 9	118.8	91.2	27.7	6.1	8.5	3.2	111.4	5.8	-4.8	-5.0	84.9	26.5
Feb 13	113.8	87.5	26.3	5.9	8.1	3.0	106.5	5.5	-4.9	-4.5	81.3	25.2
Mar 13	108.7	83.5	25.2	5.6	7.8	2.9	105.0	5.4	-1.5	-3.7	79.9	25.1
Apr 10	104.8	80.5	24.3	5.4	7.5	2.8	101.7	5.3	-3.3	-3.2	77.7	24.0
May 8	99.7	76.8	22.9	5.1	7.2	2.7	100.2	5.2	-1.5	-2.1	76.4	23.8
Jun 12	94.2	72.4	21.8	4.9	6.7	2.5	98.0	5.1	-2.2	-2.3	74.6	23.4
Jul 10	96.6	72.8	23.8	5.0	6.8	2.8	94.6	4.9	-3.4	-2.4	72.7	21.9
Aug 14	95.2	70.9	24.3	4.9	6.6	2.8	90.2	4.7	-4.4	-3.3	69.8	20.4
Sep 11 R	90.4	67.6	22.8	4.7	6.3	2.6	88.7	4.6	-1.5	-3.1	68.2	20.5
Oct 9 P	84.0	63.1	20.8	4.3	5.9	2.4	87.8	4.5	-0.9	-2.3	66.8	21.0
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>												
1993 )	281.9	215.6	66.3	10.9	14.6	6.1	280.6	10.8			214.9	65.8
1994 ) Annual	246.2	186.8	59.4	9.9	13.3	5.5	244.8	9.9			186.0	58.8
1995 ) average	210.3	158.6	51.7	8.4	11.0	4.8	209.0					



# 2.3 CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions

	THOUSANDS											
	CLAIMANTS			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	8.6	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	272.5	7.3			208.3	64.1
1995 ) average	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.2	8.4	3.4	228.8	6.2			173.9	55.1
1996 )	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.4	7.4	3.0	200.2	5.4			151.3	48.9
1996 Oct 10	183.3	137.1	46.2	5.0	6.7	2.8	188.9	5.1	-4.9	-4.2	142.3	46.6
Nov 14	171.1	129.2	42.0	4.6	6.3	2.6	178.7	4.8	-10.2	-6.3	135.2	43.5
Dec 12	169.7	129.0	40.7	4.6	6.3	2.5	171.9	4.7	-6.8	-7.3	129.8	42.1
1997 Jan 9	173.2	132.3	40.9	4.7	6.4	2.5	163.8	4.4	-8.1	-8.4	124.4	39.4
Feb 13	163.5	125.2	38.4	4.4	6.1	2.3	154.0	4.2	-9.8	-8.2	117.1	36.9
Mar 13	153.7	117.8	35.9	4.2	5.7	2.2	149.6	4.1	-4.4	-7.4	113.8	35.8
Apr 10	146.2	112.1	34.1	4.0	5.4	2.1	143.4	3.9	-6.2	-6.8	109.4	34.0
May 8	138.1	106.2	32.0	3.7	5.2	2.0	140.2	3.8	-3.2	-4.6	106.6	33.6
Jun 12	129.4	99.5	30.0	3.5	4.8	1.8	136.3	3.7	-3.9	-4.4	103.6	32.7
Jul 10	131.0	99.3	31.7	3.5	4.8	1.9	129.9	3.5	-6.4	-4.5	99.9	30.0
Aug 14	130.5	97.8	32.8	3.5	4.7	2.0	124.1	3.4	-5.8	-5.4	96.1	28.0
Sep 11 R	125.0	93.6	31.4	3.4	4.5	1.9	121.4	3.3	-2.7	-5.0	93.7	27.7
Oct 9 P	117.9	88.8	29.0	3.2	4.3	1.8	119.9	3.2	-1.5	-3.3	91.9	28.0
<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 Oct 10	135.5	100.3	35.2	5.7	7.6	3.4	139.8	5.9	-3.6	-3.0	104.3	35.5
Nov 14	130.5	96.7	33.8	5.5	7.4	3.2	133.1	5.6	-6.7	-4.6	99.3	33.8
Dec 12	131.1	97.8	33.3	5.6	7.5	3.2	129.4	5.5	-3.7	-4.7	96.4	33.0
1997 Jan 9	135.8	101.4	34.4	5.8	7.7	3.3	124.4	5.3	-5.0	-5.1	93.0	31.4
Feb 13	128.4	96.1	32.3	5.4	7.3	3.1	118.5	5.0	-5.9	-4.9	88.8	29.7
Mar 13	120.0	90.2	29.8	5.1	6.9	2.8	115.1	4.9	-3.4	-4.8	85.0	29.0
Apr 10	114.0	86.2	27.8	4.8	6.6	2.7	111.6	4.7	-3.5	-4.3	83.9	27.7
May 8	106.2	80.6	25.6	4.5	6.1	2.4	108.9	4.6	-2.7	-3.2	81.7	27.2
Jun 12	98.2	74.7	23.5	4.2	5.7	2.2	105.6	4.5	-3.3	-3.2	79.2	26.4
Jul 10	98.7	74.0	24.7	4.2	5.6	2.4	101.1	4.3	-4.5	-3.5	76.3	24.8
Aug 14	98.8	73.2	25.6	4.2	5.6	2.4	96.9	4.1	-4.2	-4.0	73.6	23.3
Sep 11 R	95.0	70.6	24.4	4.0	5.4	2.3	94.8	4.0	-2.1	-3.6	71.7	23.1
Oct 9 P	90.3	67.2	23.1	3.8	5.1	2.2	93.5	4.0	-1.3	-2.5	70.4	23.1
<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 Oct 10	96.6	74.3	22.3	7.8	10.7	4.0	99.3	8.0	-1.2	-1.2	76.7	22.6
Nov 14	92.5	71.9	20.6	7.4	10.4	3.7	95.0	7.6	-4.3	-2.3	73.7	21.3
Dec 12	93.1	72.6	20.5	7.5	10.5	3.7	92.8	7.4	-2.2	-2.6	71.9	20.9
1997 Jan 9	96.4	75.3	21.1	7.7	10.9	3.8	90.0	7.2	-2.8	-3.1	70.0	20.0
Feb 13	91.8	71.7	20.1	7.4	10.3	3.6	86.9	7.0	-3.1	-2.7	67.6	19.3
Mar 13	87.0	68.1	18.9	7.0	9.8	3.4	85.0	6.8	-1.9	-2.6	66.2	18.8
Apr 10	83.6	65.6	18.0	6.7	9.5	3.3	82.4	6.6	-2.6	-2.5	64.7	17.7
May 8	80.3	63.1	17.2	6.4	9.1	3.1	82.1	6.6	-0.3	-1.6	64.0	18.1
Jun 12	76.4	60.0	16.4	6.1	8.7	3.0	80.4	6.5	-1.7	-1.5	62.5	17.9
Jul 10	79.5	61.2	18.3	6.4	8.8	3.3	77.9	6.3	-2.5	-1.5	61.1	16.8
Aug 14	79.3	60.3	19.0	6.4	8.7	3.4	75.2	6.0	-2.7	-2.3	59.2	16.0
Sep 11 R	76.2	58.2	18.0	6.1	8.4	3.3	73.8	5.9	-1.4	-2.2	57.7	16.1
Oct 9 P	71.5	55.2	16.3	5.7	8.0	2.9	73.2	5.9	-0.6	-1.6	57.1	16.1
<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 Oct 10	183.4	141.2	42.2	7.5	10.7	3.7	188.9	7.7	-2.4	-1.9	145.0	43.9
Nov 14	176.4	136.7	39.7	7.2	10.4	3.5	181.4	7.4	-7.5	-4.2	140.1	41.3
Dec 12	178.1	138.8	39.2	7.3	10.5	3.5	178.7	7.3	-2.7	-4.2	138.3	40.4
1997 Jan 9	185.6	144.5	41.1	7.6	11.0	3.6	173.3	7.1	-5.4	-5.2	134.5	38.8
Feb 13	179.6	139.6	39.9	7.3	10.6	3.5	169.7	6.9	-3.6	-3.9	132.0	37.7
Mar 13	172.1	134.1	38.0	7.0	10.2	3.4	167.6	6.9	-2.1	-3.7	130.3	37.3
Apr 10	166.2	129.4	36.8	6.8	9.8	3.3	162.5	6.6	-5.1	-3.6	126.6	35.9
May 8	160.3	125.1	35.3	6.6	9.5	3.1	161.6	6.6	-0.9	-2.7	125.0	36.6
Jun 12	156.2	121.2	35.0	6.4	9.2	3.1	160.1	6.5	-1.5	-2.5	123.3	36.8
Jul 10	164.0	124.3	39.7	6.7	9.4	3.5	151.7	6.2	-8.4	-3.6	120.1	31.6
Aug 14	161.9	122.5	39.5	6.6	9.3	3.5	148.2	6.1	-3.5	-4.5	117.3	30.9
Sep 11 R	148.9	114.7	34.2	6.1	8.7	3.0	147.9	6.1	-0.3	-4.1	115.6	32.3
Oct 9 P	142.1	110.3	31.8	5.8	8.4	2.8	146.7	6.0	-1.2	-1.7	113.9	32.8

# CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions 2.3 THOUSANDS

	THOUSANDS											
	CLAIMANTS			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	13.7			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 Oct 10	81.6	62.8	18.8	10.6	14.2	5.8	82.4	10.7	-3.4	-1.4	63.5	18.9
Nov 14	73.9	57.8	16.2	9.6	13.1	4.9	76.0	9.9	-6.4	-3.8	59.0	17.0
Dec 12	71.9	56.7	15.3	9.4	12.8	4.7	74.3	9.7	-1.7	-3.8	57.6	16.7
1997 Jan 9	70.8	56.0	14.8	9.2	12.7	4.5	71.0	9.2	-3.3	-3.8	55.2	15.8
Feb 13	67.5	53.8	13.8	8.8	12.2	4.2	68.2	8.9	-2.8	-2.6	53.2	15.0
Mar 13	65.7	52.5	13.2	8.6	11.9	4.0	67.0	8.7	-1.2	-2.4	52.4	14.6
Apr 10	63.8	51.1	12.7	8.3	11.6	3.9	64.8	8.4	-2.2	-2.1	51.3	13.5
May 8	61.3	49.2	12.1	8.0	11.1	3.7	64.2	8.4	-0.6	-1.3	50.5	13.7
Jun 12	60.8	48.2	12.6	7.9	10.9	3.8	62.6	8.1	-1.6	-1.5	49.3	13.3
Jul 10	65.1	49.9	15.2	8.5	11.3	4.7	60.6	7.9	-2.0	-1.4	48.5	12.1
Aug 14	65.7	50.0	15.7	8.6	11.3	4.8	59.7	7.8	-0.9	-1.5	47.9	11.8
Sep 11 R	64.3	49.3	15.0	8.4	11.2	4.6	59.6	7.8	-0.1	-1.0	47.5	12.1
Oct 9 P	60.4	47.2	13.2	7.9	10.7	4.0	60.3	7.8	0.7	-0.1	47.5	12.8

\* See footnotes to Tables 2.1 and 2.2.  
+ The seasonally-adjusted claimant count series prior to February 1997, for South East, Eastern, North West, North East and Merseyside have been revised. This was necessary because a problem occurred in Table 2.3 when the geographical coverage was changed to GORs in May 1997.  
Note: Data for standard statistical regions have been withdrawn from this table; but are available on request from the Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171-533 6176.



# 2.4 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics

Claimant count by Travel-to-Work Areas\* as at October 9 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate #		Male	Female	All	Rate #		Male	Female	All	Rate #	per cent employees and claimants	per cent employees workforce and claimants	
<b>TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS</b>																	
<b>England</b>																	
Accrington and Rossendale	1,440	444	1,884	4.0	3.4	Hastings	3,186	893	4,079	8.3	6.4	Haverhill	390	161	551	4.3	3.6
Alfreton and Ashfield	2,613	716	3,329	5.5	4.9	Healthrow	19,241	7,048	26,289	3.8	3.7	Heiston	500	219	719	11.6	7.7
Alnwick and Amble	716	225	941	8.1	6.5	Hereford and Leominster	1,540	621	2,161	4.7	3.8	Hertford and Harlow	4,986	1,881	6,867	3.0	2.6
Andover	440	173	613	1.9	1.6	Hexham	525	187	712	4.9	3.6	Hitchin and Letchworth	1,301	543	1,844	3.5	2.9
Ashford	1,282	446	1,728	4.6	3.9	Hornon and Axminster	426	163	589	3.8	2.5	Hornon and Axminster	426	163	589	3.8	2.5
Aylesbury and Wycombe	3,068	1,008	4,076	2.4	2.0	Horncastle and Market Rasen	423	189	612	5.9	4.1	Huddersfield	4,060	1,452	5,512	5.0	4.4
Banbury	643	224	867	2.8	2.3	Hull	11,217	3,318	14,535	7.2	7.0	Huntingdon and St.Neots	1,143	480	1,623	3.0	2.5
Barnsley	4,340	1,161	5,501	8.3	7.2	Ipswich	3,454	1,149	4,603	4.4	3.9	Ipswich	3,454	1,149	4,603	4.4	3.9
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	1,115	351	1,466	5.2	4.0	Isle of Wight	2,936	920	3,856	9.2	7.9	King's Lynn and Hunstanton	1,618	585	2,203	5.5	4.5
Barrow-in-Furness	2,122	480	2,602	7.8	6.7	Kendal	1,320	456	1,776	6.0	5.1	Lancaster and Morecambe	2,675	851	3,526	7.7	6.5
Basingstoke and Alton	1,162	424	1,586	2.1	1.8	Keswick	453	155	608	2.8	2.2	Launceston	283	123	406	6.4	3.9
Bath	1,978	721	2,399	3.5	3.0	Kettering & Market Harborough	908	356	1,264	3.1	2.7	Leeds	15,139	4,357	19,496	5.3	4.8
Becoles and Halesworth	688	254	942	6.1	4.6	Kidderminster	1,266	476	1,742	4.2	3.6	Leek	309	121	430	3.6	3.0
Bedford	2,195	780	2,975	4.2	3.7	King's Lynn and Hunstanton	1,618	585	2,203	5.5	4.5	Leicester	8,836	2,989	11,825	4.6	4.0
Berwick-on-Tweed	291	101	392	4.0	3.3	Lancaster and Morecambe	2,675	851	3,526	7.7	6.5	Lincoln	3,065	1,007	4,072	5.6	4.8
Bicester	247	117	364	1.8	1.4	Launceston	283	123	406	6.4	3.9	Liverpool	33,508	9,018	42,526	10.8	9.7
Bideford	655	234	889	9.0	6.8	Leeds	15,139	4,357	19,496	5.3	4.8	London	167,980	61,961	229,941	7.1	6.2
Birmingham	37,902	12,145	50,047	7.0	6.4	Leek	309	121	430	3.6	3.0	Loughborough and Coalville	1,816	669	2,485	3.7	3.2
Bishop Auckland	2,442	634	3,076	7.5	6.6	Leicester	8,836	2,989	11,825	4.6	4.0	Louth and Mablethorpe	735	269	1,004	7.8	5.8
Blackburn	2,454	630	3,084	4.5	4.0	Lincoln	3,065	1,007	4,072	5.6	4.8	Lowestoft	2,280	729	3,009	10.2	8.7
Blackpool	4,165	1,054	5,219	4.4	3.7	London	167,980	61,961	229,941	7.1	6.2	Lucy	1,260	361	1,621	2.7	2.3
Blandford	183	101	284	2.8	2.1	Loughborough and Coalville	1,816	669	2,485	3.7	3.2	Macclesfield	1,260	361	1,621	2.7	2.3
Boldin and Liskeard	1,211	426	1,637	7.1	5.0	Malvern and Ledbury	679	227	906	4.4	3.4	Malton	186	69	255	2.6	2.1
Bolton and Bury	6,237	1,814	8,051	4.7	4.1	Manchester	31,157	8,781	39,938	5.6	5.1	Mansfield	3,119	882	4,001	8.6	7.3
Boston	621	239	860	4.2	3.3	Mansfield	3,119	882	4,001	8.6	7.3	Matlock	1,619	528	2,147	2.8	2.4
Bournemouth	4,200	1,168	5,368	5.1	4.0	Matlock	1,619	528	2,147	2.8	2.4	Medway and Maidstone	8,704	3,097	11,801	5.8	4.9
Bradford	10,397	2,993	13,390	6.5	5.7	Medway and Maidstone	8,704	3,097	11,801	5.8	4.9	Melton Mowbray	329	141	470	1.9	1.6
Bridgwater	1,366	422	1,788	5.8	4.7	Middlesbrough	10,495	2,463	12,958	11.2	10.2	Milton Keynes	2,457	866	3,323	3.0	2.7
Bridlington and Driffield	1,352	400	1,752	9.0	7.0	Milton Keynes	2,457	866	3,323	3.0	2.7	Minehead	443	152	595	6.8	4.9
Bridport	352	140	492	6.5	4.4	Morpeth and Ashington	3,238	834	4,072	8.9	7.9	Morpeth and Ashington	3,238	834	4,072	8.9	7.9
Brighton	8,630	3,224	11,854	7.4	6.2	Newark	885	285	1,170	5.2	4.3	Newcastle upon Tyne	21,509	5,418	26,927	7.8	7.1
Bristol	10,684	3,652	14,336	4.3	3.8	Newbury	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Newmarket	729	294	1,023	4.0	3.2
Bude	419	172	591	9.4	6.1	Newcastle upon Tyne	21,509	5,418	26,927	7.8	7.1	Newquay	641	221	862	9.0	6.6
Burnley	1,055	297	1,352	3.5	3.1	Newbury	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Newton Abbot	1,052	375	1,427	5.5	4.3
Burnton-on-Trent	2,399	763	3,162	5.4	4.7	Newcastle upon Tyne	21,509	5,418	26,927	7.8	7.1	Northallerton	3,364	1,177	4,541	3.7	3.3
Bury St.Edmunds	631	273	904	2.5	2.2	Newmarket	729	294	1,023	4.0	3.2	Northampton	1,501	510	2,011	3.6	3.1
Buxton	575	191	766	3.9	3.0	Newquay	641	221	862	9.0	6.6	Norwich	5,352	1,862	7,214	5.1	4.3
Calderdale	3,397	1,034	4,431	5.4	4.7	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Nottingham	14,750	4,654	19,404	5.9	5.2
Cambridge	2,841	1,127	3,968	2.6	2.2	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Okehampton	3,427	948	4,375	5.6	4.9
Canterbury	2,107	689	2,796	5.4	4.5	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Oldham	3,427	948	4,375	5.6	4.9
Carlisle	1,722	553	2,275	4.3	3.7	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Oswestry	614	239	853	6.3	5.0
Castleford and Pontefract	2,689	776	3,465	6.2	5.5	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Oxford	3,444	1,225	4,669	2.4	2.1
Chard	279	115	394	4.4	3.5	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Pendle	969	298	1,267	4.0	3.4
Chelmsford and Braintree	2,960	1,162	4,122	3.9	3.3	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Penrith	265	102	367	2.5	1.8
Cheltenham	2,026	706	2,732	3.8	3.2	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Penzance and St.Ives	1,333	507	1,840	11.0	7.8
Chesterfield	3,859	1,060	4,919	7.3	6.3	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Peterborough	3,375	1,184	4,559	4.5	4.0
Chichester	1,311	435	1,746	3.0	2.4	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Pickering and Helmsley	178	77	255	4.0	2.6
Chippenham	644	224	868	2.8	2.2	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Plymouth	7,620	2,443	10,063	7.5	6.4
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	937	360	1,297	5.1	4.0	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Poole	1,806	560	2,366	3.1	2.6
Cirencester	196	69	265	1.9	1.6	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Portsmouth	6,397	1,793	8,190	6.3	5.1
Clacton	1,456	395	1,851	9.4	7.2	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Preston	4,683	1,365	6,048	3.9	3.4
Clitheroe	137	46	183	1.7	1.4	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Reading	2,566	780	3,346	2.2	1.9
Colchester	2,221	817	3,038	3.6	3.1	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Redruth and Camborne	1,782	493	2,275	11.4	8.9
Corby	915	257	1,172	4.0	3.6	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Retford	876	343	1,219	6.8	5.6
Coventry and Hinckley	9,399	2,970	12,369	5.4	4.8	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Richmondshire	312	166	478	4.1	2.9
Crawley	2,622	947	3,569	1.7	1.5	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Ripon	250	115	365	3.6	2.6
Crewe	1,559	514	2,073	4.6	4.1	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Rochdale	3,241	882	4,123	7.0	6.1
Cromer and North Walsham	840	299	1,139	6.4	4.8	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Rotherham and Mexborough	8,220	2,101	10,321	11.7	10.4
Darlington	2,774	743	3,517	6.8	6.0	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Rugby and Daventry	1,253	515	1,768	3.1	2.7
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	276	99	375	4.9	3.0	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Salisbury	953	367	1,320	2.9	2.3
Derby	6,143	1,958	8,101	5.5	4.9	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Scarborough and Filey	1,775	519	2,294	7.0	5.5
Devises	311	131	442	3.3	2.6	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Scunthorpe	2,828	900	3,728	5.9	5.2
Diss	388	166	554	4.0	3.0	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Settle	118	68	186	3.4	2.2
Doncaster	6,962	1,798	8,760	9.2	8.1	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Shaftesbury	374	144	518	3.6	2.4
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,418	413	1,831	4.9	4.1	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Sheffield	15,674	4,754	20,428	8.0	7.2
Dover and Deal	2,220	602	2,822	7.9	6.5	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Shrewsbury	1,125	422	1,547	9.6	2.9
Dudley and Sandwell	12,513	4,009	16,522	6.2	5.6	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Sittingbourne and Sheerness	2,281	757	3,038	7.7	6.5
Durham	3,004	916	3,920	6.6	6.0	Newry	485	167	652	1.4	1.2	Skidmore					



## 2.5 CLAIMANT COUNT Age and duration

UNITED KINGDOM	18-24				25-49				50 and over				All ages *				THOUSANDS
	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>																	
1995 Oct	345.6	107.6	141.5	594.7	504.9	228.8	522.0	1255.8	119.2	64.1	161.9	345.2	984.7	401.9	825.7	2212.3	
1996 Jan	346.0	120.6	135.6	602.1	571.9	236.6	518.4	1326.9	139.0	62.9	161.8	363.6	1072.9	421.6	816.0	2310.5	
Apr	292.4	135.9	130.0	558.3	525.3	245.4	513.9	1284.6	138.3	62.4	162.2	363.0	972.1	445.5	806.3	2223.9	
Jul	331.3	120.7	127.3	579.4	489.9	234.8	499.3	1224.1	122.9	61.4	152.1	336.4	960.6	418.5	779.0	2158.1	
Oct	296.2	94.0	118.3	508.5	446.0	209.0	476.3	1131.2	111.2	62.4	147.6	321.2	868.1	366.6	742.4	1977.2	
1997 Jan	281.6	92.4	105.9	479.9	469.2	186.7	445.4	1101.3	117.5	52.4	139.7	309.5	884.1	332.6	691.1	1907.8	
Apr	243.3	87.7	90.7	421.7	417.7	158.6	397.1	973.3	105.8	40.2	128.6	274.6	784.0	287.5	616.5	1688.0	
Jul	272.7	72.6	77.6	422.9	417.0	138.6	343.0	898.7	101.1	35.0	110.2	246.3	807.1	247.1	531.0	1585.3	
Oct	249.2	59.8	62.3	371.3	400.6	131.5	283.1	815.2	98.1	34.9	97.7	230.7	762.5	227.2	443.2	1432.8	
<b>MALE</b>																	
1995 Oct	226.7	76.9	106.1	409.7	372.7	176.3	444.9	993.9	88.3	48.4	126.8	263.5	696.1	302.4	678.0	1676.4	
1996 Jan	235.5	84.7	102.1	422.3	430.9	182.2	442.6	1055.6	104.2	47.0	127.0	278.2	779.8	314.8	671.9	1766.4	
Apr	200.7	94.6	98.0	393.3	389.7	188.0	438.0	1015.7	102.3	46.3	127.4	276.0	702.1	329.9	663.5	1695.5	
Jul	213.3	85.6	94.8	393.8	353.6	180.5	424.7	958.8	88.7	45.5	119.2	253.5	665.0	312.6	638.9	1616.5	
Oct	195.0	67.4	88.1	350.5	326.6	159.8	404.4	890.8	80.7	46.1	115.3	242.1	610.6	274.1	607.9	1492.6	
1997 Jan	194.0	64.9	79.7	338.6	355.7	144.6	379.6	880.0	86.7	38.6	109.7	235.0	645.5	248.8	569.1	1463.5	
Apr	169.6	61.3	68.1	299.0	317.3	125.6	338.4	781.3	77.0	29.8	101.1	207.9	573.9	217.2	507.6	1298.8	
Jul	180.4	52.0	57.5	289.9	312.0	111.6	292.7	716.3	72.2	25.9	87.2	185.3	573.8	190.0	437.5	1201.3	
Oct	167.5	43.4	46.0	256.8	301.9	106.7	241.8	650.4	69.9	25.6	77.7	173.2	547.5	176.2	365.5	1089.1	
<b>FEMALE</b>																	
1995 Oct	118.9	30.7	35.4	185.0	132.3	52.5	77.1	261.9	30.9	15.8	35.1	81.7	288.7	99.5	147.7	535.9	
1996 Jan	110.5	35.9	33.5	179.8	141.0	54.4	75.8	271.2	34.8	15.8	34.7	85.4	293.1	106.8	144.2	544.1	
Apr	91.7	41.3	32.0	165.0	135.6	57.5	75.9	268.9	36.1	16.1	34.9	87.0	270.0	115.6	142.8	528.5	
Jul	118.0	35.1	32.5	185.6	136.4	54.3	74.6	265.2	34.2	15.8	32.9	82.9	295.6	105.9	140.1	541.6	
Oct	101.2	26.6	30.1	157.9	119.3	49.2	71.9	240.5	30.5	16.3	32.3	79.1	257.6	92.6	134.5	484.6	
1997 Jan	87.6	27.5	26.2	141.3	113.5	42.1	65.7	221.3	30.7	13.7	30.0	74.5	238.6	83.7	122.0	444.3	
Apr	73.6	26.4	22.6	122.6	100.4	33.0	58.7	192.1	28.8	10.4	27.5	66.7	210.0	70.2	108.9	369.1	
Jul	92.2	20.6	20.2	132.9	105.1	27.0	50.4	182.4	28.9	9.1	23.0	61.0	233.3	57.1	93.5	384.0	
Oct	81.8	16.4	16.3	114.5	98.7	24.8	41.3	164.8	28.1	9.3	20.1	57.5	215.0	51.0	77.7	343.7	

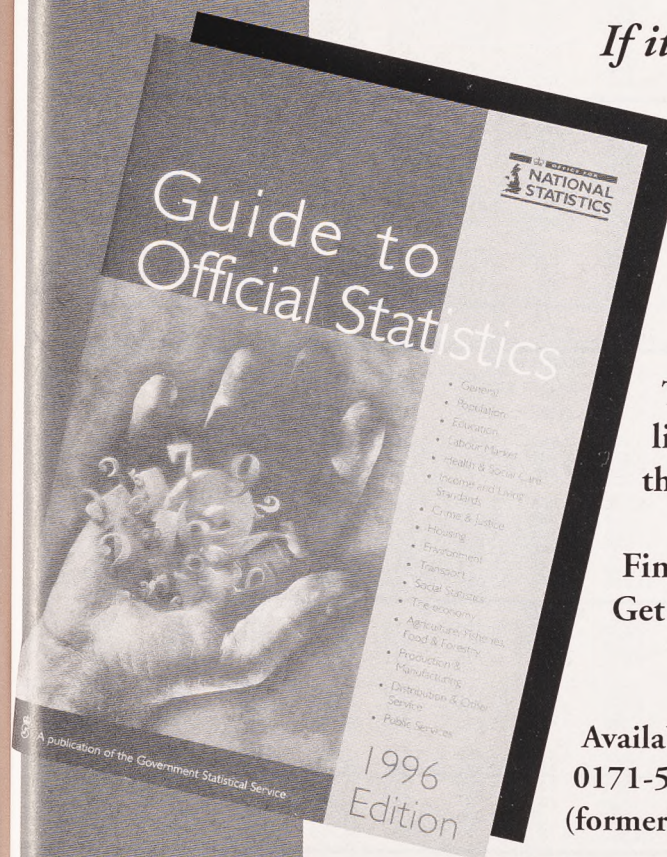
See footnotes to Tables 2.1 and 2.2.  
\* Including some aged under 18.

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# 2.6 CLAIMANT COUNT

## Age and duration: October 9 1997

### Government Office Regions

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages
<b>NORTH EAST</b>																
2 or less	1,761	3,190	920	6,006	723	753	211	1,777	1,791	3,211	891	5,995	940	1,208	395	2,637
Over 2 and up to 4	1,373	2,437	632	4,554	629	527	183	1,424	1,465	2,247	622	4,419	772	951	258	2,067
Over 4	2,315	3,430	837	6,756	1,062	882	246	2,323	2,117	3,664	1,021	6,942	1,211	1,443	430	3,190
8	2,020	3,127	745	6,024	760	836	231	1,901	3,544	989	6,476	986	1,312	456	2,808	
13	3,769	6,118	1,562	11,556	1,382	1,531	510	3,489	3,078	6,618	1,843	11,632	1,503	2,175	625	4,573
26	3,194	6,411	1,570	11,207	999	1,218	566	2,800	2,454	6,565	1,898	10,936	982	1,669	751	3,426
52	2,169	5,190	1,305	8,666	651	854	328	1,833	1,490	5,325	1,679	8,496	646	1,180	563	2,393
104	693	2,757	801	4,251	178	387	180	745	476	2,732	941	4,149	182	520	301	1,003
156	295	1,860	612	2,767	70	240	98	408	176	1,495	594	2,265	65	304	185	554
208	161	1,283	456	1,900	32	156	85	273	94	1,018	490	1,602	32	186	130	348
Over 260	138	4,926	1,958	7,022	22	471	298	791	104	3,009	1,439	4,552	29	411	337	777
All	17,888	40,729	11,398	70,709	6,508	7,855	2,936	17,764	15,129	39,428	12,407	67,464	7,348	11,359	4,631	23,776
<b>EASTERN</b>																
2 or less	2,746	4,343	1,069	8,348	1,244	1,330	395	3,101	2,839	6,031	1,043	10,046	1,790	2,767	512	5,177
Over 2 and up to 4	2,218	3,346	710	6,423	1,072	1,057	261	2,502	2,720	5,298	909	9,051	1,733	2,352	431	4,651
Over 4	3,489	5,183	1,076	9,996	1,572	1,605	440	3,767	4,482	9,520	1,537	15,717	2,810	4,116	786	7,905
8	3,012	5,098	1,065	9,320	1,286	1,412	414	3,194	4,203	9,869	1,506	15,697	2,750	3,707	707	7,291
13	4,970	9,340	2,140	16,587	2,105	2,389	743	5,349	6,976	19,432	3,437	29,987	4,059	6,745	1,524	12,468
26	3,902	8,836	1,966	14,756	1,247	1,685	640	3,613	5,952	19,316	3,693	29,005	3,116	5,874	1,476	10,538
52	2,281	6,631	1,634	10,553	717	1,116	432	2,269	4,727	18,142	3,637	26,520	2,471	4,920	1,386	8,784
104	662	2,937	837	4,436	183	423	195	801	1,784	9,999	2,257	14,040	780	2,404	793	3,977
156	210	1,593	476	2,279	65	228	104	397	772	6,363	1,649	8,784	323	1,368	531	2,222
208	123	1,126	360	1,609	20	143	56	219	431	4,414	1,275	6,120	120	757	334	1,211
Over 260	98	4,025	1,677	5,800	21	401	246	668	296	11,346	4,030	15,672	63	1,492	890	2,445
All	23,711	52,458	13,010	90,107	9,532	11,789	3,926	25,880	35,182	119,730	24,973	180,639	20,015	36,502	9,370	66,669
<b>NORTH WEST</b>																
2 or less	2,746	4,343	1,069	8,348	1,244	1,330	395	3,101	2,839	6,031	1,043	10,046	1,790	2,767	512	5,177
Over 2 and up to 4	2,218	3,346	710	6,423	1,072	1,057	261	2,502	2,720	5,298	909	9,051	1,733	2,352	431	4,651
Over 4	3,489	5,183	1,076	9,996	1,572	1,605	440	3,767	4,482	9,520	1,537	15,717	2,810	4,116	786	7,905
8	3,012	5,098	1,065	9,320	1,286	1,412	414	3,194	4,203	9,869	1,506	15,697	2,750	3,707	707	7,291
13	4,970	9,340	2,140	16,587	2,105	2,389	743	5,349	6,976	19,432	3,437	29,987	4,059	6,745	1,524	12,468
26	3,902	8,836	1,966	14,756	1,247	1,685	640	3,613	5,952	19,316	3,693	29,005	3,116	5,874	1,476	10,538
52	2,281	6,631	1,634	10,553	717	1,116	432	2,269	4,727	18,142	3,637	26,520	2,471	4,920	1,386	8,784
104	662	2,937	837	4,436	183	423	195	801	1,784	9,999	2,257	14,040	780	2,404	793	3,977
156	210	1,593	476	2,279	65	228	104	397	772	6,363	1,649	8,784	323	1,368	531	2,222
208	123	1,126	360	1,609	20	143	56	219	431	4,414	1,275	6,120	120	757	334	1,211
Over 260	98	4,025	1,677	5,800	21	401	246	668	296	11,346	4,030	15,672	63	1,492	890	2,445
All	23,711	52,458	13,010	90,107	9,532	11,789	3,926	25,880	35,182	119,730	24,973	180,639	20,015	36,502	9,370	66,669
<b>MERSEYSIDE</b>																
2 or less	899	1,249	300	2,524	444	406	94	978	2,295	4,357	1,223	7,996	1,144	1,613	465	3,334
Over 2 and up to 4	792	1,026	201	2,083	387	335	67	827	1,906	3,203	829	6,052	956	1,146	317	2,514
Over 4	1,347	1,785	364	3,565	647	539	153	1,390	2,804	5,407	1,336	9,718	1,463	1,922	588	4,098
8	1,222	1,822	381	3,479	536	499	119	1,186	2,475	5,209	1,371	9,143	1,216	1,727	538	3,561
13	2,322	3,808	730	6,922	997	777	286	2,295	3,741	9,217	2,414	15,459	1,687	2,700	989	5,440
26	2,185	4,309	849	7,362	805	859	278	1,955	2,800	8,569	2,433	13,827	1,092	1,988	900	4,001
52	1,781	4,069	779	6,631	580	727	247	1,554	1,715	6,606	2,049	10,371	630	1,495	668	2,796
104	586	1,989	434	3,009	207	347	118	672	581	3,590	1,361	5,532	211	652	390	1,253
156	250	1,196	273	1,719	63	180	81	324	227	1,915	785	2,927	75	350	253	678
208	191	856	204	1,251	30	122	50	202	123	1,302	626	2,051	36	233	176	445
Over 260	146	3,929	1,275	5,350	34	415	223	672	103	3,742	1,910	5,755	24	497	392	913
All	11,721	26,038	5,790	43,895	4,730	5,406	1,716	12,055	18,770	53,117	16,337	88,831	8,534	14,323	5,676	29,033
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>																
2 or less	899	1,249	300	2,524	444	406	94	978	2,295	4,357	1,223	7,996	1,144	1,613	465	3,334
Over 2 and up to 4	792	1,026	201	2,083	387	335	67	827	1,906	3,203	829	6,052	956	1,146	317	2,514
Over 4	1,347	1,785	364	3,565	647	539	153	1,390	2,804	5,407	1,336	9,718	1,463	1,922	588	4,098
8	1,222	1,822	381	3,479	536	499	119	1,186	2,475	5,209	1,371	9,143	1,216	1,727	538	3,561
13	2,322	3,808	730	6,922	997	777	286	2,295	3,741	9,217	2,414	15,459	1,687	2,700	989	5,440
26	2,185	4,309	849	7,362	805	859	278	1,955	2,800	8,569	2,433	13,827	1,092	1,988	900	4,001
52	1,781	4,069	779	6,631	580	727	247	1,554	1,715	6,606	2,049	10,371	630	1,495	668	2,796
104	586	1,989	434	3,009	207	347	118	672	581	3,590	1,361	5,532	211	652	390	1,253
156	250	1,196	273	1,719	63	180	81	324	227	1,915	785	2,927	75	350	253	678
208	191	856	204	1,251	30	122	50	202	123	1,302	626	2,051	36	233	176	445
Over 260	146	3,929	1,275	5,350	34	415	223	672	103	3,742	1,910	5,755	24	497	392	913
All	11,721	26,038	5,790	43,895	4,730	5,406	1,716	12,055	18,770	53,117	16,337	88,831	8,534	14,323	5,676	29,033
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>																
2 or less	2,812	4,543	876	8,716	1,211	1,414	402	3,185	1,975	3,483	954	6,525	1,121	1,328	415	2,949
Over 2 and up to 4	2,289	3,510	774	6,750	1,012	994	292	2,439	1,604	2,585	678	4,978	866	1,016	288	2,258
Over 4	3,620	5,680	1,290	10,825	1,777	1,782	439	4,182	2,439	4,053	989	7,619	1,277	1,577	429	3,405
8	3,287	5,314	1,253	10,000	1,430	1,578	487	3,605	2,013	3,687	948	6,723	926	1,336	421	2,731
13	5,624	10,607	2,585	18,977	2,463	2,945	937	6,477	2,904	6,500	1,719	11,186	1,239	1,976	674	3,935
26	4,728	10,914	2,687	18,373	1,782	2,281	921	5,030	2,2							



## 2.7 CLAIMANT COUNT Age

UNITED KINGDOM		THOUSANDS								
		All 18 and over	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	All ages *
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>										
1996	Oct	1960.9	140.7	367.7	324.6	466.6	340.0	301.5	19.7	1907.8
1997	Jan	1890.7	136.1	343.8	314.0	456.9	330.4	291.3	18.2	1907.8
	Apr	1669.6	125.5	296.2	275.6	404.9	292.8	261.7	12.9	1688.0
	Jul	1567.8	121.4	301.5	257.0	373.8	267.8	235.6	10.7	1585.3
	Oct	1417.3	115.4	256.0	231.6	340.0	243.7	220.6	10.1	1432.8
<b>MALE</b>										
1996	Oct	1483.4	88.6	261.9	252.7	380.6	257.5	222.7	19.4	1463.5
1997	Jan	1453.6	87.7	251.0	248.5	378.4	253.1	217.0	18.0	1463.5
	Apr	1288.2	81.3	217.8	219.5	336.8	224.9	195.2	12.7	1298.8
	Jul	1191.5	77.8	212.1	202.6	309.0	204.7	174.7	10.6	1201.3
	Oct	1080.4	73.1	183.8	182.8	281.2	186.4	163.2	10.0	1089.1
<b>FEMALE</b>										
1996	Oct	477.5	52.1	105.8	71.9	86.0	82.5	78.8	0.3	444.3
1997	Jan	437.1	48.4	92.9	65.5	78.6	77.2	74.3	0.2	444.3
	Apr	381.4	44.2	78.4	56.0	68.2	67.9	66.5	0.1	389.1
	Jul	376.4	43.6	89.3	54.4	64.8	63.2	60.9	0.1	384.0
	Oct	336.8	42.3	72.2	48.8	58.8	57.3	57.4	0.1	343.7

\* Including some aged under 18.

## 2.8 CLAIMANT COUNT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>									Thousand
1996	Oct	213.4	654.8	366.6	319.7	130.8	291.9	1977.2	742.4
1997	Jan	222.7	661.4	332.6	296.3	122.8	271.9	1907.8	691.1
	Apr	201.8	582.2	287.5	256.9	112.8	246.8	1688.0	616.5
	Jul	260.4	546.7	247.1	215.0	98.2	217.8	1585.3	531.0
	Oct	214.7	547.7	227.2	176.8	82.8	183.7	1432.8	443.2
		Proportion of claimants			Per cent				
1996	Oct	10.8	33.1	18.5	16.2	6.6	14.8	100.0	37.5
1997	Jan	11.7	34.7	17.4	15.5	6.4	14.3	100.0	36.2
	Apr	12.0	34.5	17.0	15.2	6.7	14.6	100.0	36.5
	Jul	16.4	34.5	15.6	13.6	6.2	13.7	100.0	33.5
	Oct	15.0	38.2	15.9	12.3	5.8	12.8	100.0	30.9
<b>MALE</b>									Thousand
1996	Oct	149.7	460.9	274.1	250.8	106.2	250.9	1492.6	607.9
1997	Jan	159.4	486.2	248.8	234.6	100.4	234.1	1463.5	569.1
	Apr	144.1	429.9	217.2	203.2	92.2	212.3	1298.8	507.6
	Jul	173.2	400.6	190.0	170.2	80.1	187.2	1201.3	437.5
	Oct	152.0	395.5	176.2	140.3	67.6	157.6	1089.1	365.5
		Proportion of claimants			Per cent				
1996	Oct	10.0	30.9	18.4	16.8	7.1	16.8	100.0	40.7
1997	Jan	10.9	33.2	17.0	16.0	6.9	16.0	100.0	38.9
	Apr	11.1	33.1	16.7	15.6	7.1	16.3	100.0	39.1
	Jul	14.4	33.3	15.8	14.2	6.7	15.6	100.0	36.4
	Oct	14.0	36.3	16.2	12.9	6.2	14.5	100.0	33.6
<b>FEMALE</b>									Thousand
1996	Oct	63.6	193.9	92.6	68.9	24.6	41.0	484.6	134.5
1997	Jan	63.3	175.2	83.7	61.8	22.4	37.9	444.3	122.0
	Apr	57.7	152.3	70.2	53.7	20.7	34.5	389.1	109.9
	Jul	87.2	146.1	57.1	44.8	18.1	30.5	384.0	93.5
	Oct	62.7	152.2	51.0	36.5	15.1	26.1	343.7	77.7
		Proportion of claimants			Per cent				
1996	Oct	13.1	40.0	19.1	14.2	5.1	8.5	100.0	27.7
1997	Jan	14.3	39.4	18.8	13.9	5.0	8.5	100.0	27.5
	Apr	14.8	39.1	18.0	13.8	5.3	8.9	100.0	28.0
	Jul	22.7	38.0	14.9	11.7	4.7	8.0	100.0	24.4
	Oct	18.3	44.3	14.8	10.6	4.4	7.6	100.0	22.6

## CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics 2.9

Claimant count in counties and local authority districts as at October 9 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and claimants	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and claimants	Per cent workforce
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>										
<b>Berkshire</b>	6,550	2,001	8,551	2.4	2.1	Enfield	6,087	2,167	8,254	
Bracknell	753	215	968			Greenwich	6,941	2,413	9,354	
Newbury	657	233	890			Hackney	10,271	3,814	14,085	
Reading	1,715	474	2,189			Hammersmith and Fulham	5,034	2,025	7,059	
Slough	1,855	543	2,398			Haringey	9,493	3,411	12,904	
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,015	345	1,360			Harrow	2,869	1,189	4,058	
Wokingham	555	191	746			Havering	2,748	935	3,683	
<b>Buckinghamshire (former county)</b>						Hillingdon	3,019	1,052	4,071	
Milton Keynes	2,251	774	3,025	3.1	2.7	Hounslow	3,612	1,313	4,925	
<b>Rest of Buckinghamshire</b>	3,412	1,153	4,565	2.5	2.0	Islington	7,568	3,155	10,723	
Aylesbury Vale	1,187	428	1,615			Kensington and Chelsea	3,233	1,579	4,812	
Chiltern	434	153	587			Kingston-upon-Thames	1,556	624	2,180	
South Buckinghamshire	398	166	564			Lambeth	11,313	4,180	15,493	
Wycombe	1,393	406	1,799			Lewisham	8,863	3,048	11,911	
<b>East Sussex (former county)</b>						Merton	3,106	1,138	4,244	
Brighton and Hove	7,099	2,653	9,752	9.2	7.8	Newham	8,477	2,768	11,245	
<b>Rest of East Sussex</b>	6,162	1,951	8,113	5.6	4.3	Redbridge	4,483	1,732	6,215	
Eastbourne	1,217	407	1,624			Richmond-upon-Thames	1,865	789	2,654	
Hastings	2,301	614	2,915			Southwark	9,369	3,478	12,847	
Lewes	986	341	1,327			Sutton	2,123	689	2,812	
Rother	932	298	1,230			Tower Hamlets	7,497	2,184	9,681	
Wealden	726	291	1,017			Waltham Forest	6,366	2,209	8,575	
<b>Hampshire (former county)</b>						Wandsworth	6,663	2,574	9,237	
Portsmouth	4,086	1,152	5,238	6.2	5.4	<b>EASTERN</b>				
Southampton	4,741	1,203	5,944	5.4	4.7	<b>Bedfordshire (former county)</b>				
<b>Rest of Hampshire</b>	9,891	3,341	13,232	3.2	2.6	Luton	3,737	1,158	4,895	6.2
Basingstoke and Deane	1,046	381	1,427			<b>Rest of Bedfordshire</b>	3,712	1,465	5,177	3.7
East Hampshire	774	255	1,029			Mid Bedfordshire	678	346	1,024	
Eastleigh	780	272	1,052			North Bedfordshire	2,041	724	2,765	
Fareham	743	266	1,009			South Bedfordshire	993	395	1,388	
Gosport	1,075	421	1,496			<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	7,769	2,872	10,641	3.5
Hart	339	115	454			Cambridge	1,556	585	2,141	
Havant	1,805	479	2,284			East Cambridgeshire	514	235	749	
New Forest	1,401	496	1,897			Fenland	1,164	405	1,569	
Rushmoor	680	215	895			Huntingdon	1,182	513	1,695	
Test Valley	608	213	821			Peterborough	2,649	848	3,497	
Winchester	640	228	868			South Cambridgeshire	704	286	990	
<b>Isle of Wight</b>	2,936	920	3,856	9.2	7.9	<b>Essex</b>	21,967	7,543	29,510	5.4
<b>Kent</b>	25,773	8,290	34,063	5.9	5.0	Basildon	2,562	903	3,465	
Ashford	1,322	453	1,775			Braintree	1,426	608	2,034	
Canterbury	2,107	689	2,796			Brentwood	507	204	711	
Dartford	1,392	480	1,872			Castle Point	1,061	369	1,430	
Dover	2,220	602	2,822			Chelmsford	1,615	575	2,190	
Gillingham	1,444	578	2,022			Chelmsford	1,619	626	2,245	
Gravesend	1,811	622	2,433			Epping Forest	1,300	522	1,822	
Maidstone	1,607	563	2,170			Harlow	1,164	433	1,597	
Rochester-upon-Medway	2,901	995	3,896			Maldon	671	199	870	
Sevenoaks	1,034	383	1,417			Rochford	848	303	1,151	
Shepway	2,287	543	2,830			Southend-on-Sea	4,383	1,287	5,670	
Swale	2,281	757	3,038			Tendring	2,193	607	2,800	
Thanet	3,408	945	4,353			Thurrock	2,245	732	2,977	
Tonbridge and Malling	986	365	1,351			Uttlesford	373	175	548	
Tunbridge Wells	973	315	1,288			<b>Hertfordshire</b>	8,750	3,138	11,888	2.8
<b>Oxfordshire</b>	4,442	1,596	6,038	2.3	1.9	Broxbourne	890	332	1,222	
Cherwell	829	303	1,132			Dacorum	1,075	382	1,457	
Oxford	1,923	619	2,542			East Hertfordshire	746	309	1,055	
South Oxfordshire	700	279	979			Hertsmere	771	291	1,062	
Vale of White Horse	566	222	788			North Hertfordshire	1,053	366	1,419	
West Oxfordshire	424	173	597			St Albans	805	297	1,102	
<b>Surrey</b>	6,161	2,072	8,233	2.0	1.6	Stevenage	1,117	413	1,530	
Elmbridge	745	273								



# 2.9 CLAIMANT COUNT

## Area statistics

Claimant count in counties and local authority districts as at October 9 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and claimants	Per cent workforce and claimants	
<b>Devon</b>	<b>17,590</b>	<b>5,924</b>	<b>23,514</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	Chesterfield	2,348	652	3,000								
East Devon	1,048	403	1,451			Derbyshire Dales	564	250	814								
Exeter	1,900	655	2,555			Erewash	1,490	513	2,003								
Mid Devon	657	268	925			High Peak	1,003	316	1,319								
North Devon	1,278	437	1,715			North East Derbyshire	1,606	458	2,064								
Plymouth	6,429	2,028	8,457			South Derbyshire	969	316	1,285								
South Hams	873	349	1,222			<b>Leicestershire (former county)</b>	<b>6,865</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>8,993</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	Leicester	6,865	2,128	8,993		
Teignbridge	1,450	509	1,959			Rutland	106	49	155	1.4	1.0						
Torbay	2,545	745	3,290			<b>Rest of Leicestershire</b>	<b>4,836</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>6,819</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	Blaby	612	255	867		
Torrige	912	348	1,260			Charnwood	1,521	635	2,156			Harborough	336	141	477		
West Devon	498	182	680			Hinckley and Bosworth	660	278	938			Melton	287	121	408		
<b>Dorset (former county)</b>	<b>3,463</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>4,673</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	North West Leicestershire	925	321	1,246			Oadby and Wigston	495	232	727		
Bournemouth	3,298	881	4,179	6.1	5.1	<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>7,977</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>10,979</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	Boston	567	217	784		
Poole	1,543	441	1,984	3.3	2.7	East Lindsey	1,646	628	2,274			Lincoln	2,382	685	3,067		
<b>Rest of Dorset</b>	<b>3,463</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>4,673</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	North Kesteven	773	322	1,095			South Holland	472	211	683		
Christchurch	384	112	496			South Kesteven	1,103	506	1,609			West Lindsey	1,034	433	1,467		
East Dorset	553	225	778			<b>Northamptonshire</b>	<b>6,944</b>	<b>2,459</b>	<b>9,403</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	Corby	856	235	1,091		
North Dorset	327	150	477			Daventry	453	226	679			East Northamptonshire	572	234	806		
Purbeck	310	117	427			Kettering	805	310	1,115			Northampton	3,013	1,009	4,022		
West Dorset	795	313	1,108			South Northamptonshire	424	191	615			Wellingborough	821	254	1,075		
Weymouth and Portland	1,094	293	1,387			<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>20,455</b>	<b>6,264</b>	<b>26,719</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	Ashfield	2,249	623	2,872		
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>6,530</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>8,880</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	Bassetlaw	2,061	667	2,728			Broxowe	1,219	504	1,723		
Cheltenham	1,627	523	2,150			Gedling	1,531	575	2,106			Mansfield	2,091	600	2,691		
Cotswold	387	151	538			Newark and Sherwood	1,498	482	1,980			Nottingham	8,713	2,443	11,156		
Forest of Dean	848	341	1,189			Rushcliffe	1,093	370	1,463			<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>					
Gloucester	1,957	635	2,592			<b>Humberside (former county)</b>	<b>4,552</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>6,210</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	East Riding of Yorkshire	4,552	1,658	6,210		
Stroud	1,051	447	1,498			Kingston-upon-Hull	9,057	2,432	11,489	9.0	8.4	North East Lincolnshire	4,887	1,299	6,186	9.2	8.3
Tewkesbury	660	253	913			North Lincolnshire	2,928	920	3,848	5.6	4.9	<b>North Yorkshire (former county)</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>3,294</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Wiltshire (former county)</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>2,497</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	York	2,461	833	3,294	3.7	3.2	<b>Rest of North Yorkshire</b>	<b>6,261</b>	<b>2,349</b>	<b>8,610</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Rest of Wiltshire</b>	<b>3,367</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>4,751</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>North Yorkshire (former county)</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>3,294</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	Craven	355	148	503		
Kennet	558	224	782			Hambleton	799	345	1,144			Harrogate	1,188	469	1,657		
North Wiltshire	799	366	1,165			Richmondshire	317	168	485			Ryedale	424	171	595		
Salisbury	906	337	1,243			Scarborough	2,147	648	2,795			Selby	1,031	400	1,431		
West Wiltshire	1,104	457	1,561			<b>South Yorkshire</b>	<b>34,610</b>	<b>9,594</b>	<b>44,204</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	Barnsley	1,344	463	1,807		
<b>Somerset</b>	<b>5,867</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>7,950</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	Barnsley	1,344	463	1,807			Doncaster	7,944	2,002	9,946		
Mendip	1,142	463	1,605			Doncaster	7,944	2,002	9,946			Rotherham	7,070	1,826	8,896		
Sedgemoor	1,444	455	1,899			Rotherham	7,070	1,826	8,896			Sheffield	14,690	4,422	19,112		
South Somerset	1,350	548	1,898			<b>West Yorkshire</b>	<b>42,113</b>	<b>12,445</b>	<b>54,558</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	Bradford	10,565	3,083	13,648		
Taunton Deane	1,437	448	1,885			Calderdale	3,397	1,034	4,431			Kirkstiles	6,622	2,161	8,783		
West Somerset	494	169	663			Leeds	15,389	4,417	19,806			Leeds	15,389	4,417	19,806		
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>						Wakefield	6,140	1,750	7,890			<b>NORTH WEST</b>					
<b>Hereford and Worcester</b>	<b>8,118</b>	<b>3,174</b>	<b>11,292</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>13,596</b>	<b>4,186</b>	<b>17,782</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	Chester	1,618	463	2,081		
Bromsgrove	955	426	1,381			Congleton	755	268	1,023			Crewe and Nantwich	1,426	466	1,892		
Hereford	854	331	1,185			Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,338	396	1,734			Halton	3,255	915	4,170		
Leominster	452	161	613			Macclesfield	1,370	396	1,766			Vale Royal	1,429	486	1,915		
Malvern Hills	847	298	1,145			Warrington	2,405	796	3,201			<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>8,825</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>11,286</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Redditch	1,249	542	1,791			Allerdale	2,225	611	2,836			Barrow-in-Furness	1,827	391	2,218		
South Herefordshire	472	211	683			Carlisle	1,587	499	2,086			Copeland	2,032	544	2,576		
Worcester	1,279	390	1,669			Copeland	2,032	544	2,576			Eden	312	128	440		
Wychavon	818	368	1,186			Eden	312	128	440			South Lakeland	842	288	1,130		
Wyre Forest	1,192	447	1,639			<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>48,024</b>	<b>13,595</b>	<b>61,619</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	Bolton	4,036	1,073	5,109		
<b>Shropshire</b>	<b>4,671</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>6,373</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	Bury	1,798	632	2,430			Manchester	15,193	4,207	19,400		
Bridgnorth	435	200	635			Manchester	15,193	4,207	19,400			Oldham	3,731	1,050	4,781		
North Shropshire	441	172	613			<b>Staffordshire (former county)</b>	<b>4,398</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>5,643</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	Stoke-on-Trent	4,398	1,245	5,643		
Oswestry	206	74	280			<b>Rest of Staffordshire</b>	<b>9,376</b>	<b>3,566</b>	<b>12,942</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	Carnock Chase	1,320	502	1,822		
Shrewsbury and Atcham	989	367	1,356			East Staffordshire	1,556	518	2,074			Lichfield	888	393	1,281		
South Shropshire	395	148	543			Lichfield	888	393	1,281			Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,387	497	1,884		
The Wrekin	1,876	609	2,485			Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,387	497	1,884			South Staffordshire	1,250	466	1,716		
<b>Staffordshire (former county)</b>	<b>4,398</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>5,643</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	Stafford	1,193	479	1,672			Staffordshire Moorlands	838	326	1,164		
<b>Rest of Staffordshire</b>	<b>9,376</b>	<b>3,566</b>	<b>12,942</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	Tamworth	944	385	1,329			<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>5,504</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>7,534</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Carnock Chase	1,320	502	1,822			<b>North Warwickshire</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>856</b>			North Warwickshire	606	250	856		
East Staffordshire	1,556	518	2,074			Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,679	594	2,273			Rugby	1,020	396	1,416		
Lichfield	888	393	1,281			Rugby	1,020	396	1,416			Stratford-on-Avon	821	350	1,171		
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,387	497	1,884			Stratford-on-Avon	821	350	1,171			Warwick	1,378	440	1,818		
South Staffordshire	1,250	466	1,716			<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>65,512</b>	<b>20,070</b>	<b>85,582</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	Birmingham	30,733	9,251	39,984		
Stafford	1,193	479	1,672			Birmingham	30,733	9,251	39,984			Coventry	6,858	2,003	8,861		
Staffordshire Moorlands	838	326	1,164			Coventry	6,858	2,003	8,861			Dudley	5,238	1,727	6,965		
Tamworth	944	385	1,329			Dudley	5,238	1,727	6,965			Sandwell	7,354	2,292	9,646		
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>5,504</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>7,534</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	Sandwell	7,354	2,292	9,646			Solihull	2,753	993	3,746		
North Warwickshire	606	250	856			Solihull	2,753	993	3,746			Walsall	6,329	1,929	8,258		
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,679	594	2,273			Walsall	6,329	1,929	8,258			Wolverhampton	6,247	1,875	8,122		
Rugby	1,020	396	1,416			<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>						<b>Derbyshire (former county)</b>	<b>5,172</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>6,743</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>







# 2.10 CLAIMANT COUNT

## Area statistics

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at October 9 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
North East Derbyshire	1,585	452	2,037	Ashton under Lyne	1,670	477	2,147
South Derbyshire	1,254	413	1,667	Bolton North East	1,600	391	1,991
West Derbyshire	760	329	1,089	Bolton South East	1,646	413	2,059
<b>Leicestershire</b>				Bolton West	790	269	1,059
Blaby	552	239	791	Bury North	744	246	990
Bosworth	596	254	850	Bury South	1,054	386	1,440
Charnwood	646	281	927	Cheadle	618	209	827
Harborough	673	306	979	Denton and Reddish	1,315	386	1,701
Leicester East	1,767	669	2,436	Eccles	1,534	378	1,912
Leicester South	2,633	781	3,414	Hazel Grove	800	259	1,059
Leicester West	2,465	678	3,143	Heywood and Middleton	1,908	535	2,443
Loughborough	1,088	430	1,518	Leigh	1,409	416	1,825
North West Leicestershire	925	321	1,246	Makerfield	1,406	412	1,818
Rutland and Melton	462	201	663	Manchester Blackley	2,727	654	3,381
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>				Manchester Central	4,542	1,231	5,773
<b>Humberside (former county)</b>				Manchester Gorton	3,404	941	4,345
Beverley and Holderness	1,316	538	1,854	Manchester Withington	2,550	909	3,459
Brigg and Goole	1,516	458	1,974	Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,472	442	1,914
Cleethorpes	2,015	646	2,661	Oldham West and Royton	1,821	485	2,306
East Yorkshire	1,496	487	1,983	Rochdale	2,210	562	2,772
Great Grimsby	3,245	794	4,039	Salford	2,022	495	2,517
Haltemprice and Howden	786	342	1,128	Stalybridge and Hyde	1,424	484	1,908
Kingston upon Hull East	2,910	743	3,653	Stockport	1,583	407	1,990
Kingston upon Hull North	3,415	970	4,385	Stretford and Urmston	1,774	500	2,274
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,920	795	3,715	Wigan	1,562	489	2,051
Scunthorpe	1,805	536	2,341	Worsley	1,212	362	1,574
<b>North Yorkshire</b>				Wythenshawe and Sale East	2,299	546	2,845
Harrogate and Knaresborough	804	296	1,100	<b>Lancashire</b>			
Richmond	832	365	1,197	Blackburn	1,997	459	2,456
Ryedale	704	287	991	Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,601	411	2,012
Scarborough and Whitby	1,988	591	2,579	Blackpool South	1,900	455	2,355
Selby	1,176	462	1,638	Burley	1,034	240	1,274
Skipton and Ripon	637	271	908	Chorley	1,102	394	1,496
Vale of York	589	288	877	Fylde	650	181	831
York, City of	1,992	622	2,614	Hyndburn	1,082	299	1,381
<b>South Yorkshire</b>				Lancaster and Wyre	1,130	418	1,548
Barnsley Central	1,988	481	2,469	Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,874	568	2,442
Barnsley East and Mexborough	2,137	609	2,746	Pendle	969	298	1,267
Barnsley West and Penistone	1,529	449	1,978	Preston	2,373	573	2,946
Don Valley	1,944	506	2,450	Ribble Valley	500	189	689
Doncaster Central	2,967	759	3,726	Rossendale and Darwen	835	282	1,117
Doncaster North	2,285	542	2,827	South Ribblesdale	753	282	1,035
Rother Valley	1,933	584	2,517	West Lancashire	1,862	557	2,419
Rotherham	2,807	680	3,487	<b>MERSEYSIDE</b>			
Sheffield Attercliffe	2,018	631	2,649	<b>Merseyside</b>			
Sheffield Brightside	3,067	725	3,792	Birkenhead	3,313	820	4,133
Sheffield Central	4,286	1,254	5,540	Bootle	3,331	708	4,039
Sheffield Hallam	996	464	1,460	Crosby	1,464	456	1,920
Sheffield Heeley	2,563	712	3,275	Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,738	755	3,493
Sheffield Hillsborough	1,760	636	2,396	Knowsley South	3,414	866	4,280
Wentworth	2,330	582	2,912	Liverpool Garston	2,610	690	3,300
<b>West Yorkshire</b>				Liverpool Riverside	4,990	1,468	6,458
Batley and Spen	1,403	386	1,789	Liverpool Walton	3,864	1,003	4,867
Bradford North	2,763	748	3,511	Liverpool Wavertree	3,679	998	4,677
Bradford South	2,033	525	2,558	Liverpool West Derby	3,863	940	4,803
Bradford West	3,246	928	4,174	Southport	1,603	532	2,135
Calder Valley	1,266	458	1,724	St Helens North	1,691	525	2,217
Colne Valley	1,292	495	1,787	St Helens South	2,139	605	2,744
Dewsbury	1,290	365	1,655	Wallasey	2,678	753	3,431
Elmet	1,063	348	1,411	Wirral South	1,191	440	1,631
Hallifax	2,131	576	2,707	Wirral West	1,327	495	1,822
Hemsworth	1,658	466	2,124	<b>NORTH EAST</b>			
Huddersfield	2,342	793	3,135	<b>Cleveland (former county)</b>			
Keighley	1,355	467	1,822	Hartlepool	3,445	818	4,263
Leeds Central	4,023	991	5,014	Middlesbrough	4,513	985	5,498
Leeds East	2,895	686	3,581	Middlesbrough South and East	2,643	678	3,321
Leeds North East	1,814	642	2,456	Redcar	3,135	727	3,862
Leeds North West	1,274	476	1,750	Stockton North	3,338	843	4,181
Leeds West	2,190	609	2,799	Stockton South	2,365	641	3,006
Morley and Rothwell	1,333	407	1,740	<b>Northumberland</b>			
Normanton	1,187	378	1,565	Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,224	399	1,623
Pontefract and Castleford	1,663	452	2,115	Blyth Valley	1,696	531	2,227
Pudsey	797	258	1,055	Hexham	816	273	1,089
Shipley	1,168	415	1,583	Wansbeck	2,030	493	2,523
Wakefield	1,927	576	2,503	<b>Durham</b>			
<b>NORTH WEST</b>				Bishop Auckland	1,829	474	2,303
<b>Cheshire</b>				Darlington	2,414	613	3,027
Chester, City of	1,428	393	1,821	Durham City of	1,540	502	2,042
Congleton	755	268	1,023	Easington	1,745	409	2,154
Crewe and Nantwich	1,329	429	1,758	North Durham	1,893	473	2,366
Eddisbury	832	288	1,120	North West Durham	1,796	472	2,268
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,406	414	1,820	Sedgefield	1,463	445	1,908
Halton	2,143	599	2,742	<b>Tyne and Wear</b>			
Macclesfield	909	240	1,149	Blaydon	1,707	413	2,120
Tatton	664	227	891	Gateshead East and Washington West	1,797	470	2,267
Warrington North	1,356	409	1,765	Houghton and Washington East	2,000	503	2,503
Warrington South	1,049	387	1,436	Jarrow	2,381	589	2,970
Weaver Vale	1,725	532	2,257	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,556	733	3,289
<b>Cumbria</b>				Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsen	3,007	742	3,749
Barrow and Furness	2,090	462	2,552	Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,986	499	2,485
Carlisle	1,377	415	1,792	North Tyneside	2,514	643	3,157
Copeland	2,032	544	2,576	South Shields	3,212	844	4,056
Penrith and The Border	643	253	896	Sunderland North	2,548	544	3,092
Westmorland and Lonsdale	579	217	796	Sunderland South	3,238	650	3,888
Workington	2,104	570	2,674	Tyne Bridge	3,796	806	4,602
<b>Greater Manchester</b>				Tynemouth	2,082	552	2,634
Altrincham and Sale West	928	311	1,239				

# CLAIMANT COUNT 2.10

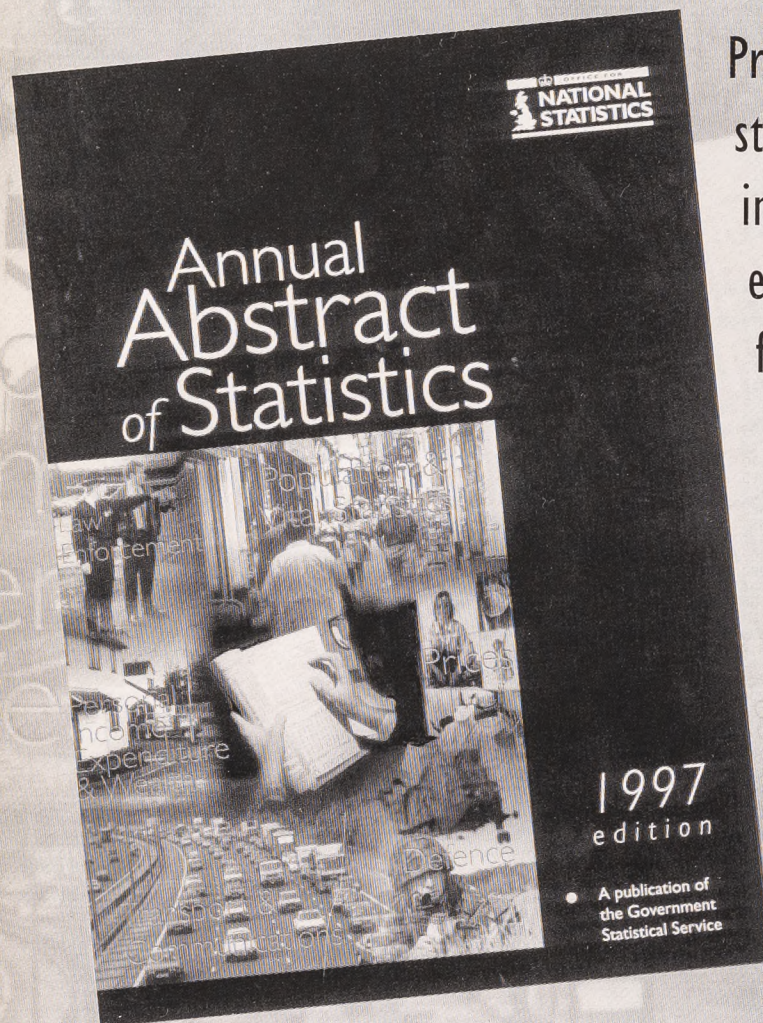
## Area statistics

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at October 9 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>WALES</b>				Paisley South	1,896	474	2,370
Aberavon	1,202	361	1,563	Perth	1,302	390	1,692
Alyn and Deeside	1,045	329	1,374	Ross Skye and Inverness West	1,918	563	2,481
Blaenau Gwent	1,878	469	2,347	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,918	227	884
Brecon and Radnorshire	836	319	1,155	Strirling	1,239	382	1,621
Bridgend	1,245	447	1,692	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,310	417	1,727
Caernarfon	1,625	453	2,078	Tweeddale Ettrick and Lauderdale	635	220	855
Caerphilly	1,877	500	2,377	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	538	252	790
Cardiff Central	1,896	588	2,484	West Renfrewshire	938	244	1,182
Cardiff North	814	271	1,085	Western Isles	1,061	238	1,299
Cardiff South and Penarth	2,354	526	2,880	<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>			
Cardiff West	2,133	544	2,677	Belfast East	2,144	564	2,708
Cardarthen East and Dinefwr	999	312	1,311	Belfast North	3,314	722	4,036
Cardarthen West and South	1,753	483	2,236	Belfast South	2,608	1,062	3,670
Ceredigion	1,089	376	1,465	Belfast West	4,704	741	5,445
Clwyd South	965	346	1,311	East Antrim	2,017	607	2,624
Clwyd West	1,045	309	1,354	East Londonderry	2,791	770	3,561
Conwy	1,684	436	2,120	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,734	797	3,531
Cynon Valley	1,387	349	1,736	Foyle	4,899	1,166	6,065
Delyn	915	287	1,202	Lagan Valley	1,373	541	1,914
Gower	1,060	353	1,413	Mid Ulster	2,351	635	2,986
Islwyn	853	297	1,150	Newry and Armagh	3,553	945	4,498
Llanelli	1,604	476	2,080	North Antrim	2,356	673	3,029
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	907	284	1,191	North Down	1,492	581	2,073
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,694	448	2,142	South Antrim	1,581	603	2,184
Monmouth	946	399	1,345	South Down	2,544	840	3,384
Montgomeryshire	483	175	658	Strangford	1,724	591	2,315
Neath	1,327	414	1,741	Upper Bann	1,888	592	2,480
Newport East	1,391	451	1,842	West Tyrone	3,171	733	3,904
Newport West	1,741	500	2,241				
Ogmore	1,242	365	1,607				
Pontypridd	1,470	406	1,876				
Preseli Pembrokehire	1,732	539	2,331				
Rhondda	1,586	412	1,998				
Swansea East	1,686	364	2,050				
Swansea West	1,627	512	2,139				
Torfaen	1,384	408	1,792				
Vale of Clwyd	1,239	313	1,552				
Vale of Glamorgan	1,636	576	2,212				
Wrexham	1,043	310	1,353				
Ynys-Mon	1,785	554	2,339				
<b>SCOTLAND</b>							
Aberdeen Central	1,232	376	1,608				
Aberdeen North	709	217	926				
Aberdeen South	805	281	1,086				
Airdrie and Shotts	2,051	539</					



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**CLAIMANT COUNT**  
Rates by age **2.15**

UNITED KINGDOM	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages <sup>*</sup>
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>								
1994 Oct	18.7	15.3	10.6	8.0	6.2	8.3	2.1	8.8
1995 Jan	18.6	15.3	10.9	8.3	6.3	8.4	2.1	8.9
Apr	17.3	14.2	10.3	7.9	6.1	8.1	1.9	8.5
Jul	17.3	15.2	10.0	7.7	5.9	7.6	1.7	8.3
Oct	16.6	13.5	9.5	7.4	5.6	7.4	1.6	7.9
1996 Jan	16.8	13.7	10.0	7.8	6.0	7.8	1.8	8.3
Apr	15.7	12.7	9.5	7.6	5.9	7.8	1.7	7.9
Jul	15.9	14.2	9.4	7.0	5.5	7.1	1.6	7.7
Oct	14.5	11.4	8.3	6.3	5.0	6.6	1.3	6.8
1997 Jan	14.5	11.4	8.3	6.3	5.0	6.6	1.3	6.8
Apr	13.3	9.8	7.3	5.6	4.4	5.9	0.9	6.0
Jul	11.7	10.2	7.0	5.1	4.1	5.2	1.0	5.6
Oct	11.2	8.7	6.3	4.6	3.7	4.9	0.9	5.1
<b>MALE</b>								
1994 Oct	22.1	19.5	14.3	11.3	8.8	11.3	3.2	11.8
1995 Jan	22.3	19.8	14.7	11.7	9.0	11.5	3.2	12.1
Apr	20.8	18.4	13.8	11.2	8.7	11.0	2.9	11.5
Jul	20.5	18.9	13.4	10.8	8.2	10.2	2.6	11.1
Oct	19.5	17.2	12.7	10.4	8.0	10.0	2.6	10.6
1996 Jan	20.2	17.7	13.5	11.1	8.5	10.5	2.8	11.2
Apr	18.9	16.4	12.8	10.6	8.2	10.5	2.7	10.7
Jul	19.4	17.6	12.6	9.8	7.8	9.6	2.4	10.3
Oct	18.1	15.4	11.6	9.1	7.3	9.2	2.2	9.5
1997 Jan	18.0	14.8	11.4	9.1	7.1	9.0	2.1	9.3
Apr	16.6	12.8	10.1	8.1	6.3	8.1	1.5	8.3
Jul	13.8	13.0	9.6	7.4	5.8	7.0	1.5	7.7
Oct	12.9	11.2	8.7	6.7	5.3	6.5	1.4	7.0
<b>FEMALE</b>								
1994 Oct	14.9	9.9	5.6	3.4	3.1	4.6	0.1	4.8
1995 Jan	14.5	9.6	5.6	3.4	3.2	4.6	0.1	4.8
Apr	13.3	8.8	5.3	3.4	3.1	4.5	0.1	4.6
Jul	13.7	10.4	5.3	3.4	3.1	4.3	0.1	4.7
Oct	13.3	8.9	5.0	3.2	2.9	4.2	0.1	4.4
1996 Jan	13.0	8.6	5.1	3.3	3.0	4.4	0.1	4.5
Apr	12.0	7.8	4.9	3.3	3.1	4.5	0.1	4.3
Jul	12.1	9.8	5.0	3.1	3.0	4.2	0.1	4.4
Oct	11.5	8.0	4.5	2.8	2.7	4.0	0.1	3.9
1997 Jan	10.7	7.0	4.1	2.6	2.5	3.7	0.0	3.6
Apr	9.7	5.9	3.5	2.2	2.2	3.3	0.0	3.2
Jul	9.3	6.7	3.5	2.0	2.1	3.0	0.0	3.1
Oct	9.0	5.5	3.1	1.9	1.9	2.8	0.0	2.8

<sup>\*</sup> Includes those aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the benefit regulations for under 18-year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note + to Tables 2.1 and 2.2.  
Notes: 1 Claimant count rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at mid-1996 for 1996 and 1997, and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.  
2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.



# 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

		THOUSANDS										
		EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
<b>STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>												
1992		9.2	6.9	10.1	10.7	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	12.4	10.4	6.6
1993		10.7	7.2	10.4	10.8	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	16.9	11.7	7.9
1994		11.1	7.1	9.6	9.8	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	17.4	12.3	8.4
1995		10.7	6.8	8.7	8.6	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	16.3	11.7	8.2
1996		10.9	6.8	8.2	8.6	4.4	9.8	9.7	6.9	15.4	12.4	8.9
1996	Sep	10.9	6.8	8.3	8.7	4.4	9.7	10.0	6.6	14.8	12.6	8.9
	Oct	10.8	6.8	8.1	8.8	4.4	9.6	10.0	6.5	14.8	12.6	9.0
	Nov	10.8	6.8	7.7	8.5	4.3	9.5	10.0	6.4	15.1	12.6	9.1
	Dec	10.8	6.8	7.7	8.6	4.3	9.5	9.7	6.3	14.6	12.5	9.2
1997	Jan	10.8	6.8	7.6	8.6	4.4	9.5	9.7	6.7	15.2	12.5	9.4
	Feb	10.8	6.8	7.4	8.8	4.4	9.5	9.7	6.4	15.1	12.5	9.4
	Mar	10.8	6.7	7.5	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.3	6.3	15.1	12.5	9.5
	Apr	10.7	6.6	7.3	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.6	6.3	15.3	12.5	9.5
	May	10.8	6.6	7.1	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.5	6.3	16.3	12.6	9.6
	Jun	10.7	6.7	7.3	8.5	4.5	9.6	9.1	6.1	14.3	12.6	9.7
	Jul	10.6	6.6	7.2	8.7	4.5	9.6	9.0	6.4	12.5	12.6	9.7
	Aug	10.6	..	7.0	8.7	4.5	9.6	9.0	6.3	12.6	12.6	9.9
	Sep	10.6	..	7.2	..	4.5	9.5	..	5.8	13.0	12.6	10.0
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1996	Oct		2025	804	230	573	1526	233	440	3112	4057	
	Nov		1930	779	228	571	1532	229	439	3122	4118	
	Dec		1883	792	220	570	1485	228	439	3082	4165	
1997	Jan		1815	791	231	565	1481	232	435	3100	4311	
	Feb		1748	811	232	576	1477	226	430	3092	4313	
	Mar		1711	803	227	577	1418	223	425	3088	4291	
	Apr		1654	802	232	579	1464	223	420	3081	4302	
	May		1637	810	236	574	1453	224	416	3114	4363	
	Jun		1600	778	238	580	1396	223	413	3131	4379	
	Jul		1545	801	240	576	1384	226	408	3113	4407	
	Aug		1495	799	237	577	1388	221	403	3133	4456	
	Sep		1474	792	..	..	1385	..	397	..	4497	
	Oct		1464	773	..	..	1409	..	..	..	4516	
	% rate: latest month		5.2	8.4	7.1	13.4	9.1	8.0	15.7	12.5	11.8	
	Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 month		-0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.3	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1992			2779	925	193	473	1640	315	328	2818	2993	
1993			2919	939	222	550	1649	345	441	2999	3443	
1994			2639	856	215	589	1541	340	453	3094	3693	
1995			2326	766	216	597	1422	285	427	2976	3622	
1996			2122	783	231	588	1469	242	405	3063	3980	
1996	Oct		1977	765	214	590	1397	218	425	3179	3867	
	Nov		1871	737	235	579	1447	214	428	3197	3942	
	Dec		1868	806	261	580	1412	214	468	3189	4148	
1997	Jan		1908	854	302	579	1578	259	453	3264	4658	
	Feb		1828	906	289	572	1566	245	438	3205	4672	
	Mar		1745	845	252	560	1530	237	424	3120	4477	
	Apr		1688	800	236	551	1493	227	410	3020	4347	
	May		1621	792	211	537	1469	211	395	2982	4256	
	Jun		1550	751	194	541	1378	203	421	2947	4222	
	Jul		1585	751	193	588	1431	221	428	2964	4354	
	Aug		1579	765	195	607	1394	222	396	3075	4372	
	Sep		1514	793	..	..	1258	380	..	..	4308	
	Oct		1433	736	..	..	1300	..	..	..	4291	
	% rate: latest month		5.1	8.0	5.8	14.1	8.4	8.0	15.4	N/A	11.2	
	Latest month: change on a year ago		-1.9	-0.4	0.1	-0.4	-0.8	-0.9	-2.1	N/A	1.1	

Notes: 1 The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.  
 2 Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries. The OECD 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.  
 ++ Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured labour force.  
 ## Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total labour force.  
 #/ Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.  
 N/C No change.  
 N/A Not available.

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

		THOUSANDS											
		Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
<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	7.4
1993		8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.8	9.5	3.8	6.8
1994		8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.8	3.6	6.1
1995		9.2	12.3	11.9	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	9.2	3.3	5.6
1996		9.6	11.8	12.0	3.4	3.3	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.1	10.0	..	5.4
1996	Sep	..	11.5	11.9	3.3	3.3	6.3	..	7.2	22.0	10.2	..	5.2
	Oct	..	11.2	12.0	3.4	3.4	6.2	..	7.1	21.7	10.0	..	5.2
	Nov	..	11.0	12.0	3.4	3.5	6.2	4.7	7.1	21.7	10.2	..	5.3
	Dec	..	10.9	12.1	3.3	3.6	6.1	..	7.1	21.4	10.6	..	5.4
1997	Jan	..	10.7	12.1	3.3	3.6	5.9	..	7.0	21.2	10.4	..	5.4
	Feb	..	10.6	12.2	3.3	3.6	5.7	4.1	7.1	21.2	10.9	..	5.3
	Mar	..	10.6	12.2	3.2	3.6	5.5	..	7.0	21.1	10.8	..	5.3
	Apr	..	10.3	12.2	3.3	3.7	5.5	..	6.6	21.0	10.7	..	4.9
	May	..	10.2	12.2	3.5	3.7	5.5	4.4	6.5	20.9	10.8	..	4.8
	Jun	..	10.2	12.1	3.4	3.7	5.6	..	6.4	20.2	10.8	..	5.0
	Jul	..	10.2	12.1	3.4	3.8	5.5	..	6.3	19.9	10.5	..	4.8
	Aug	..	10.1	..	3.4	3.8	5.4	..	6.2	19.8	9.8	..	4.9
	Sep	..	10.0	..	..	3.7	..	..	6.1	19.9	9.8	..	4.9
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>													
1996	Oct	183	274	2729	2270	5.9	431	88	..	2232	..	180	7019
	Nov	180	269	..	2180	6.0	432	87	..	2220	..	184	7187
	Dec	181	267	..	2220	6.3	427	84	..	2208	..	188	7167
1997	Jan	191	263	2817	2220	6.2	415	82	..	2198	..	194	7268
	Feb	191	260	..	2280	6.2	399	81	..	2190	..	195	7205
	Mar	212	261	..	2190	6.1	389	81	..	2167	..	196	7144
	Apr	204	257	2864	2250	6.4	386	78	..	2124	..	192	6836
	May	212	256	..	2380	6.5	394	78	..	2160	..	195	6714
	Jun	221	256	..	2360	6.4	393	72	..	2123	..	194	6534
	Jul	222	255	2731	2320	6.5	387	71	..	2085	..	189	6583
	Aug	..	254	..	2290	6.5	374	73	..	2075	..	188	6677
	Sep	..	251	..	..	..	353	..	..	..	..	..	6752
	Oct	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	% rate: latest month	N/A	N/A	12.1	3.4	N/A	..	3.2	..	13.0	..	5.2	4.9
	Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	-0.3	0.1	N/A	..	-0.2	..	-0.3	..	-0.1	-0.0
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>													
1992		185	283	2549	1421	2.7	337	114	317	2260	232	92	9384
1993		176	294	2335	1656	3.5	417	118	347	2538	356	163	8734
1994		180	282	2561	1920	4.6	485	110	396	2647	340	171	7997
1995		184	278	2724	2098	5.1	462	102	430	2449	332	153	7404
1996		185	279	2763	2250	5.7	441	91	468	2275	346	169	7236
1996	Oct	173	268	2790	2270	6.0	431	79	457	2235	349	174	6577
	Nov	197	263	..	2120	6.4	432	77	463	2251	343	183	6816
	Dec	211	270	..	2080	6.5	437	79					



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## CLAIMANT COUNT 2.19

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	Oct 10	279.0	-41.7	194.7	-29.1	84.3	-12.6	21.1
	Nov 14	268.7	-43.2	190.3	-28.7	78.3	-14.6	21.2
	Dec 12	257.7	-30.6	189.9	-22.9	67.8	-7.7	17.9
1997	Jan 9	303.3	-18.9	215.0	-8.6	88.3	-10.4	25.3
	Feb 13	292.3	-16.9	208.6	-13.1	85.7	-3.8	23.0
	Mar 13	283.4	-6.1	188.2	-1.9	75.1	-4.3	21.4
	Apr 10	270.4	-21.0	190.2	-10.4	80.2	-10.6	25.2
	May 8	257.0	3.9	185.0	5.7	71.9	-1.8	20.8
	Jun 12	261.9	6.4	186.6	9.0	75.3	-2.7	20.5
	Jul 10	338.0	-26.4	223.7	-9.2	114.3	-17.1	26.3
	Aug 14	289.6	-19.1	194.3	-5.6	95.3	-13.6	25.1
	Sep 11	279.8	-0.9	190.6	1.6	89.2	-2.5	22.7
Oct 9	280.6	1.5	196.6	1.9	84.0	-0.3	22.5	
UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW +						
Month ending	Male and Female		Male		Female		Married	
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year		
1996	Oct 10	416.0	8.8	281.1	5.7	134.9	3.0	34.1
	Nov 14	360.4	31.0	249.7	24.5	110.7	6.5	30.8
	Dec 12	261.1	0.7	182.9	1.8	78.2	-1.2	21.2
1997	Jan 9	260.5	27.3	179.4	19.9	81.1	7.4	23.0
	Feb 13	361.6	44.3	258.8	33.3	102.8	11.0	30.1
	Mar 13	352.8	20.7	254.2	17.4	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	-5.9	238.1	2.9	92.0	-8.8	26.9
	Jun 12	322.9	23.1	235.6	19.6	87.3	3.5	24.0
	Jul 10	299.9	2.5	215.0	0.5	84.9	2.0	22.3
	Aug 14	294.9	6.0	207.1	4.7	87.7	1.4	22.1
	Sep 11	350.9	7.2	238.5	13.5	112.4	-6.2	29.1
Oct 9	368.0	-48.1	254.0	-27.1	113.9	-21.0	27.3	

The claimant count 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 1/4 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.



## 2.20 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

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

INFLOW Month ending	Age group										THOUSANDS
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages	
<b>MALE</b>											
1997 May 8	5.2	16.7	35.7	30.7	23.6	31.7	25.1	9.0	2.7	180.4	
Jun 12	4.9	16.9	38.5	30.8	23.8	31.2	23.9	8.4	2.6	181.1	
Jul 10	4.8	21.8	59.0	35.8	26.1	33.2	25.3	8.6	2.7	217.3	
Aug 14	4.8	19.5	45.5	31.4	23.5	30.8	23.3	7.9	2.4	189.1	
Sep 11	4.7	22.1	40.4	30.6	22.9	30.3	23.3	8.0	2.3	184.5	
<b>Oct 9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>190.9</b>	
<b>FEMALE</b>											
1997 May 8	3.9	9.1	14.5	10.3	6.6	10.7	11.4	3.4	0.0	69.8	
Jun 12	3.6	9.4	17.1	10.5	6.8	10.5	11.1	3.4	0.0	72.4	
Jul 10	3.7	14.1	37.1	14.8	8.6	13.6	13.3	3.7	0.0	108.9	
Aug 14	3.5	12.7	25.6	12.8	7.7	13.0	13.1	3.7	0.0	92.0	
Sep 11	3.7	14.9	20.4	11.7	7.4	11.7	11.9	3.4	0.0	85.2	
<b>Oct 9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>80.8</b>	
<b>Changes on a year earlier</b>											
<b>MALE</b>											
1997 May 8	1.0	1.2	-0.1	1.7	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	-0.6	5.5	
Jun 12	1.3	1.9	0.4	1.7	1.8	1.6	0.7	0.2	-0.3	9.2	
Jul 10	0.9	-0.4	-8.4	-0.4	0.3	0.4	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	-9.1	
Aug 14	0.9	-0.1	-3.0	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-1.3	-0.6	-0.7	-6.1	
Sep 11	1.1	0.8	-1.5	0.3	0.6	1.1	-0.8	-0.3	-0.6	0.8	
<b>Oct 9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	
<b>FEMALE</b>											
1997 May 8	0.7	0.2	-1.3	-0.7	-0.6	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	-1.7	
Jun 12	0.8	0.6	-1.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.9	-0.5	0.2	0.0	-1.9	
Jul 10	0.9	-1.2	-9.3	-1.6	-1.2	-1.9	-1.4	-0.1	0.0	-15.9	
Aug 14	0.4	-0.5	-3.7	-1.3	-1.6	-3.5	-3.2	-0.5	0.0	-13.8	
Sep 11	0.8	0.3	-2.3	-0.9	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-2.8	
<b>Oct 9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	

OUTFLOW Month ending	Age group										THOUSANDS
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages	
<b>MALE</b>											
1997 May 8	4.3	16.3	44.0	36.8	29.0	38.7	31.6	13.6	4.8	219.1	
Jun 12	4.5	16.9	44.8	37.0	29.2	38.6	30.7	11.8	4.2	217.6	
Jul 10	4.1	15.6	43.4	34.4	27.1	35.8	27.9	10.4	3.5	202.3	
Aug 14	3.8	15.3	44.8	33.1	25.7	34.2	26.2	9.5	3.2	195.9	
Sep 11	4.6	19.6	52.4	38.4	29.4	38.4	29.0	10.0	3.5	225.4	
<b>Oct 9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>240.7</b>	
<b>FEMALE</b>											
1997 May 8	3.2	9.8	19.0	12.6	8.2	12.6	13.9	5.3	0.2	84.9	
Jun 12	3.5	9.6	18.5	12.0	7.9	12.0	13.1	4.5	0.2	81.1	
Jul 10	3.0	9.4	20.1	11.8	7.3	11.7	12.2	4.0	0.1	79.5	
Aug 14	2.8	9.6	23.8	11.7	7.4	11.4	11.7	3.7	0.1	82.2	
Sep 11	3.7	12.7	30.1	15.3	9.4	14.8	14.7	4.4	0.1	105.3	
<b>Oct 9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>106.8</b>	
<b>Changes on a year earlier</b>											
<b>MALE</b>											
1997 May 8	0.9	0.9	-2.0	-1.6	-1.0	-1.3	-1.6	-2.2	-0.8	-8.6	
Jun 12	1.5	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.6	-0.6	-0.7	8.3	
Jul 10	1.2	0.8	-2.9	-1.5	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-1.0	-6.3	
Aug 14	1.1	1.4	-1.6	-0.6	-0.1	0.3	-0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-1.8	
Sep 11	1.3	2.3	-0.4	1.2	1.4	2.2	0.7	-0.2	-0.9	7.5	
<b>Oct 9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-26.0</b>	
<b>FEMALE</b>											
1997 May 8	0.7	0.0	-3.4	-1.8	-1.3	-2.7	-2.4	-0.4	-0.1	-11.6	
Jun 12	1.2	0.8	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.2	
Jul 10	0.8	0.6	-1.6	-0.7	-0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.5	
Aug 14	0.7	0.2	-2.4	-0.6	-0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	-0.1	-1.4	
Sep 11	1.1	1.2	-2.4	-0.8	-1.0	-2.8	-2.7	-0.3	-0.1	-7.4	
<b>Oct 9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-8.4</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-18.9</b>	

\* 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 ES local offices only quarterly, who are mainly aged 50 and over, cease to be part of the computerised records.

## CLAIMANT COUNT 2.23

Claim history: interval between claims

Claims starting during the quarter ending July 1997 by the interval between the latest and previous claim

Interval (weeks)	Onflows (per cent)			Onflows (thousands)									
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All							
For less	14	18	17	32.4	94.2	126.6							
Over 4 and up to 13	11	18	16	26.7	95.7	122.4							
Over 13 and up to 26	8	12	11	18.7	62.6	81.3							
Over 26 and up to 39	6	8	7	13.7	39.8	53.5							
Over 39 and up to 52	5	5	5	12.0	27.2	39.2							
Over 52 and up to 104	7	9	8	17.2	45.9	63.0							
No previous Claims	33	17	22	76.6	70.8	107.3							
Total	100	100	100	233.7	528.3	762.0							
<b>GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGIONS</b>													
Interval (weeks)	North East	North West	Merseyside	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
For less	18	18	19	18	17	15	17	15	15	17	16	16	17
Over 4 and up to 13	18	16	14	16	15	16	16	17	15	17	16	16	16
Over 13 and up to 26	11	11	10	10	11	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Over 26 and up to 39	7	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	7	7
Over 39 and up to 52	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5
Over 52 and up to 104	7	8	7	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	8	8	8
Over 104	13	14	16	14	15	16	14	14	14	13	15	13	14
No previous Claims	21	22	21	22	24	23	24	23	24	21	22	20	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>PER CENT</b>													
For less	8.2	14.0	4.8	14.5	8.6	10.2	9.2	15.5	10.7	9.3	7.0	14.9	126.6
Over 4 and up to 13	7.9	12.7	3.6	12.5	7.6	10.8	8.6	16.9	10.6	9.5	6.8	15.0	122.4
Over 13 and up to 26	5.0	8.4	2.4	8.0	5.4	6.9	5.9	11.4	7.4	6.1	4.6	9.9	81.3
Over 26 and up to 39	3.2	5.3	1.8	5.0	3.2	4.5	3.7	7.6	5.0	3.7	3.3	7.3	53.5
Over 39 and up to 52	1.9	3.7	1.3	3.7	2.4	2.8	2.5	4.9	3.1	2.8	2.0	8.0	39.2
Over 52 and up to 104	3.3	6.2	1.7	6.6	4.0	5.9	4.4	8.5	6.1	4.8	3.7	7.7	63.0
Over 104	5.6	10.8	4.1	11.1	7.9	10.6	7.8	14.1	9.7	7.3	6.4	11.8	107.3
No previous Claims	9.2	16.9	5.2	17.5	12.0	15.3	13.1	23.2	16.8	11.4	9.6	18.4	168.7
Total	44.3	78.1	25.0	78.9	51.0	66.9	55.2	102.3	69.3	54.9	43.3	93.0	762.0
<b>THOUSANDS</b>													
For less	8.2	14.0	4.8	14.5	8.6	10.2	9.2	15.5	10.7	9.3	7.0	14.9	126.6
Over 4 and up to 13	7.9	12.7	3.6	12.5	7.6	10.8	8.6	16.9	10.6	9.5	6.8	15.0	122.4
Over 13 and up to 26	5.0	8.4	2.4	8.0	5.4	6.9	5.9	11.4	7.4	6.1	4.6	9.9	81.3
Over 26 and up to 39	3.2	5.3	1.8	5.0	3.2	4.5	3.7	7.6	5.0	3.7	3.3	7.3	53.5
Over 39 and up to 52	1.9	3.7	1.3	3.7	2.4	2.8	2.5	4.9	3.1	2.8	2.0	8.0	39.2
Over 52 and up to 104	3.3	6.2	1.7	6.6	4.0	5.9	4.4	8.5	6.1	4.8	3.7	7.7	63.0
Over 104	5.6	10.8	4.1	11.1	7.9	10.6	7.8	14.1	9.7	7.3	6.4	11.8	107.3
No previous Claims	9.2	16.9	5.2	17.5	12.0	15.3	13.1	23.2	16.8	11.4	9.6	18.4	168.7
Total	44.3	78.1	25.0	78.9	51.0	66.9	55.2	102.3	69.3	54.9	43.3	93.0	762.0

Notes: 1: JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.  
2: 'Latest' claims in this table started between 11 April 1997 and 10 July 1997 inclusive.  
3: 'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 9 April 1987.  
4: The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the regional percentages is +/- 2.3 percentage points (Merseyside).  
5: The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the male/female percentages is +/- 0.9 percentage points.  
6: All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

## CLAIMANT COUNT 2.24

By sought and usual occupation  
United Kingdom as at October 9 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	30.2	2.8	8.0	2.3	38.2	2.7	32.5	3.0	9.2	2.7	41.7	2.9
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	15.7	1.5	4.5	1.3	20.2	1.4	16.0	1.5	4.9	1.4	20.9	1.5
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	12.0	1.1	1.8	0.5	13.8	1.0	14.6	1.4	2.6	0.8	17.3	1.2
Health professionals	22	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	10.8	1.0	9.8	2.9	20.6	1.4	11.6	1.1	1			



## 2.32 REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

		THOUSANDS											
		1994 Sum	1994 Aut	1994 Win	1995 Spr	1995 Sum	1995 Aut	1995 Win	1996 Spr	1996 Sum	1996 Aut	1996 Win	1997 Spr
Now in employment All (found new job since redundancy)	All	49	61	53	87	80	82	77	74	84	76	67	77
Not in employment All	All	145	129	66	133	130	131	148	133	124	109	119	129
All people	All	194	190	119	220	210	213	225	207	208	185	186	206
	Men	132	129	80	137	132	135	149	143	136	116	123	140
	Women	62	61	39	82	78	78	75	64	72	69	63	66

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.

## 2.33 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													
Winter 1995	225	16	19	16	13	70	40	30	16	17	23	10	25
Spring 1996	207	11	16	13	*	61	39	22	17	22	26	11	21
Summer 1996	208	13	19	17	*	55	39	16	16	19	25	13	23
Autumn 1996	185	*	20	15	*	58	37	21	15	16	19	*	22
Winter 1996	186	*	13	18	*	54	40	15	12	19	25	*	23
Spring 1997	206	17	20	18	*	61	40	21	13	18	24	11	18
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>													
All													
Winter 1995	10	14	10	10	15	10	9	11	9	8	10	10	13
Spring 1996	9	10	8	8	*	9	9	8	10	11	11	11	11
Summer 1996	9	11	10	10	*	8	9	6	9	9	11	13	11
Autumn 1996	8	*	11	9	*	8	8	8	8	7	8	*	11
Winter 1996	8	*	7	10	*	8	7	6	6	9	10	*	11
Spring 1997	9	14	11	10	*	6	6	8	7	9	10	11	9

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

## 2.34 REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

Ages	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	225
Spring 1996		41	49	46	44	207
Summer 1996		47	48	45	42	208
Autumn 1996		41	52	31	38	185
Winter 1996		39	48	39	38	186
Spring 1997		39	50	48	41	206
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>						
Winter 1995	12	10	8	7	14	10
Spring 1996	12	8	9	9	11	9
Summer 1996	13	8	9	9	11	9
Autumn 1996	11	8	6	8	9	8
Winter 1996	11	8	7	8	9	8
Spring 1997	11	8	9	8	11	9

## 2.35 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	*
Spring 1997	*	*	61	25	43	17	28	19	*
<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	*
Spring 1997	*	*	13	26	9	12	9	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.

## 2.36 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
Spring 1997	26	*	12	32	43	14	15	36	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	11
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
Spring 1997	8	*	6	9	19	5	7	17	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.

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

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1993 )	127.8			185.6		183.7		138.1	
1994 ) Annual	158.0			211.4		208.1		160.6	
1995 ) averages	182.8			223.5		222.5		170.9	
1996 )	225.8			203.0		196.9		139.0	
1995 Oct	190.7	-2.4	3.3	231.2	2.4	231.9	3.1	179.7	2.0
Nov	192.0	1.3	3.0	235.1	1.8	234.0	2.1	178.9	0.7
Dec	188.3	-3.7	-1.6	221.4	-2.2	221.4	0.1	167.3	-0.8
1996 Jan	187.3	-1.0	-1.1	217.1	-4.7	219.3	-4.2	167.0	-4.2
Feb	187.9	0.6	-1.4	225.7	-3.1	225.4	-2.9	166.8	-3.9
Mar	195.1	7.2	2.3	224.7	1.1	219.7	-0.6	158.5	-2.9
Apr	197.0	1.9	3.2	228.0	3.6	222.7	1.1	157.8	-3.1
May	205.1	8.1	5.7	228.6	1.0	222.4	-1.0	157.3	-3.2
Jun	218.8	13.7	7.9	218.1	-2.2	206.9	-4.3	145.3	-4.4
Jul	230.1	11.3	11.0	223.1	-1.6	212.4	-3.4	147.7	-3.4
Aug	237.0	6.9	10.6	218.7	-3.3	212.1	-3.4	147.3	-3.3
Sep	253.6	16.6	11.6	220.6	0.8	207.1	0.1	143.8	-0.5
Oct	262.6	9.0	10.8	202.2	-7.0	193.6	-6.3	131.7	-5.3
Nov	268.7	6.1	10.6	229.6	3.6	220.9	2.9	145.2	-0.7
Dec	266.3	-2.4	4.2	225.7	1.7	234.4	9.1	160.0	5.4
1997 Jan	263.1	-3.2	0.2	204.1	0.6	213.5	6.6	150.0	6.1
Feb	271.6	8.5	1.0	243.4	4.6	236.6	5.2	160.6	5.1
Mar	275.3	3.7	3.0	250.4	8.2	255.6	7.1	173.1	4.4
Apr	274.6	-0.7	3.8	238.2	11.4	240.3	8.9	163.7	4.6
May	274.3	-0.3	0.9	239.0	-1.5	239.0	0.8	163.2	0.9
Jun	282.9	8.6	2.5	225.9	-8.2	217.7	-12.6	141.1	-10.7
Jul	285.1	2.2	3.5	224.2	-4.7	224.6	-5.2	137.5	-8.7
Aug	292.1	7.0	5.9	218.6	-6.8	210.2	-9.6	120.2	-14.3
Sep R	300.2	8.1	5.8	228.2	0.8	214.8	-1.0	124.7	-5.5
Oct P	312.2	12.0	9.0	225.7	0.5	214.6	-3.3	116.1	-7.1

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 1995.

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

	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 Oct	6.4	19.5	4.2	13.9	13.3	16.7	14.6	17.5	22.0	15.9	14.0	24.2	183.2	7.5	190.7
Nov	6.5	19.4	4.2	13.7	13.0	16.7	15.0	18.1	22.7	16.1	14.1	23.9	184.6	7.4	192.0
Dec	6.4	18.8	4.1	13.6	12.5	15.9	14.3	18.8	23.3	15.9	13.5	23.7	180.9	7.4	188.3
1996 Jan	6.4	18.9	4.1	13.8	12.5	16.0	14.5	18.4	23.7	15.5	13.4	23.5	180.1	7.2	187.3
Feb	6.6	18.7	4.0	13.9	12.7	16.0	14.6	19.5	24.1	15.4	13.2	23.5	180.9	7.0	187.9
Mar	6.8	19.4	4.5	14.6	13.0	16.5	15.3	21.0	24.8	16.6	13.5	23.1	187.9	7.2	195.1
Apr	6.6	19.0	4.8	15.0	13.0	16.5	14.6	21.6	26.4	17.0	13.3	22.9	190.0	7.0	197.0
May	7.2	20.2	4.7	15.3	13.1	17.4	16.3	25.1	25.7	17.3	13.4	23.4	198.3	6.8	205.1
Jun	7.9	21.5	4.6	15.7	13.7	18.5	17.3	28.3	27.7	18.9	14.0	24.4	212.0	6.8	218.8
Jul	8.4	23.3	4.7	16.6	14.4	19.5	17.9	30.1	28.9	19.4	14.6	25.8	223.4	6.7	230.1
Aug	8.8	22.7	5.0	17.9	14.9	19.8	18.6	31.8	29.5	20.0	15.1	26.0	230.5	6.5	237.0
Sep	9.5	23.8	5.2	19.4	16.5	20.6	19.6	34.5	30.7	21.6	15.7	27.6	246.8	6.8	253.6
Oct	9.9	25.3	5.3	19.6	17.4	21.5	21.1	37.0	32.2	22.0	16.0	28.6	255.8	6.8	262.6
Nov	9.7	25.4	5.9	19.8	18.1	21.6	21.5	39.5	32.4	22.9	15.7	28.7	261.1	7.6	268.7
Dec	9.6	25.1	5.7	19.0	18.4	21.7	22.2	38.6	32.3	23.0	15.7	28.2	259.2	7.1	266.3
1997 Jan	9.3	24.5	5.8	19.1	17.9	21.2	22.0	38.0	31.6	23.0	15.8	28.0	256.5	6.6	263.1
Feb	9.8	25.7	6.0	20.3	18.6	21.9	23.9	36.9	33.0	24.1	17.1	28.5	265.0	6.6	271.6
Mar	10.0	25.5	6.1	20.8	18.7	22.5	23.1	36.0	35.2	25.1	17.3	28.7	268.8	6.5	275.3
Apr	9.9	25.1	6.2	20.9	18.7	23.1	22.1	35.9	34.1	25.8	17.6	28.8	268.3	6.3	274.6
May	10.2	24.6	6.7	20.8	19.0	23.1	21.5	35.5	34.5	25.1	17.9	28.7	267.7	6.6	274.3
Jun	10.3	26.7	6.9	20.9	19.4	23.5	22.8	35.5	34.7	27.0	18.2	30.2	276.1	6.8	282.9
Jul	10.4	27.3	7.1	21.2	19.7	24.0	23.0	35.5	34.3	26.1	18.3	31.6	278.4	6.7	285.1
Aug	10.5	29.8	7.1	21.4	20.3	23.9	24.0	35.8	34.1	25.8	18.8	33.8	285.3	6.8	292.1
Sep R	10.6	31.0	7.1	21.9	21.4	24.2	25.3	36.5	34.8	26.7	19.0	34.8	293.2	7.0	300.2
Oct P	10.6	31.5	7.1	22.4	23.9	24.5	27.0	37.4	37.5	27.3	19.6	36.3	305.1	7.1	312.2

See footnote to Table 3.1.

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

R Revised.

Note: Data for standard statistical regions have been withdrawn from this table, but are available on request from the Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171-533 6176.

### VACANCIES 3.3 Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres and careers offices: not seasonally adjusted

	North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +															
1993 )	4.9	13.7	3.2	9.9	8.8	8.9	10.2	10.0	15.3	9.6	9.6	18.5	122.7	4.0	126.6
1994 ) Annual	5.6	16.8	3.6	11.8	10.8	12.2	13.0	13.1	20.8	12.4	11.2	19.8	150.3	5.0	155.4
1995 ) averages	6.4	18.7	4.0	13.5	12.8	15.3	14.8	16.5	22.8	14.4	13.3	23.2	175.6	5.8	181.2
1996 )	8.1	22.0	4.9	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	19.2	14.5	25.6	219.6	5.6	225.1
1996 Oct	10.9	28.1	6.0	21.7	19.7	24.0	23.3	39.6	35.9	23.7	17.3	30.8	281.1	6.1	287.2
Nov	10.4	27.0	6.3	20.9	19.4	23.1	22.6	41.3	34.6	23.2	16.2	29.8	274.7	6.6	281.3
Dec	9.1	24.0	5.5	18.1	18.0	21.0	21.2	38.6	30.8	21.3	14.5	27.2	249.2	6.0	255.2
1997 Jan	8.6	22.3	5.3	17.3	16.2	19.3	19.6	36.5	28.0	19.9	14.2	24.9	232.1	5.4	237.5
Feb	9.0	23.5	5.6	18.7	17.1	20.3	21.7	35.1	29.3	21.9	15.9	25.9	244.1	5.5	249.5
Mar	9.4	24.2	5.7	19.6	17.7	21.4	21.7	35.0	32.5	24.1	16.8	27.2	255.3	5.6	260.8
Apr	9.6	24.6	6.1	20.8	18.3	22.6	22.0	35.4	34.0	26.3	17.6	28.7	265.9	5.4	271.3
May	10.0	24.8	6.6	20.4	18.7	23.0	21.8	34.9	34.2	25.9	18.2	28.7	267.2	5.7	272.9
Jun	10.4	27.6	7.0	21.1	19.7	23.8	23.7	35.6	36.2	28.8	19.2	31.4	284.5	5.9	290.4
Jul	10.5	26.9	7.0	21.3	19.4	24.3	23.2	34.9	35.0	27.0	18.5	32.1	280.1	5.6	285.8
Aug	10.6	29.5	7.2	21.8	20.0	23.5	23.9	34.6	34.2	26.0	19.0	34.5	284.6	5.6	290.3
Sep	11.7	33.6	7.7	23.9	23.0	25.6	27.4	37.9	38.0	28.6	20.4	37.8	315.6	6.4	322.0
Oct	11.7	35.0	7.8	25.0	26.5	27.6	29.5	41.0	41.4	29.3	20.9	39.3	335.1	6.9	342.0
Vacancies at careers offices															
1993 )	—	—	—	0.4	0.3	0.8	—	1.7	—	0.5	0.1	0.5	6.6	0.6	7.2
1994 ) Annual	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	0.8	—	1.4	—	0.7	0.1	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.2
1995 ) averages	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.6	—	0.8	—	0.8	0.2	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
1996 )	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.6	11.9	0.8	12.7
1996 Oct	0.2	1.1	0.2	2.2	0.6	1.3	1.7	3.4	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.8	14.9	1.0	15.8
Nov	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.8	0.5	1.2	1.5	2.9	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.6	13.4	1.1	14.5
Dec	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	3.0	1.8	0.9	0.1	0.5	11.9	1.0	12.9
1997 Jan	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.5	1.9	0.9	0.2	0.5	9.4	0.9	



# 4.1 LABOUR DISPUTES

## Stoppages of work

### Stoppages in progress: industry

SIC 1992	12 months to September 1996			12 months to September 1997		
	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	4	400	1,400	3	900	2,600
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	6	1,100	9,200	6	3,000	7,300
textiles and textile products;	11	9,300	4,800	1	100	700
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	1	100	4,500	-	-	-
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	2	2,500	8,400	1	3,000	9,000
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	3	1,700	4,900	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	3	200	1,000	1	100	200
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	1	100	300	3	1,000	6,900
machinery and equipment nec;	11	1,000	7,000	4	200	3,600
electrical and optical equipment;	9	3,200	6,700	8	700	7,600
transport equipment;	5	1,200	2,100	6	800	3,600
manufacturing nec.	17	19,400	22,300	23	19,700	75,000
Electricity, gas and water supply	2	600	9,900	4	1,400	11,700
Construction	11	3,300	11,000	4	1,900	2,800
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	-	-	-	1	+	#
Hotels and restaurants	4	500	10,100	-	-	-
Transport, storage and communication	71	151,100	904,300	64	23,300	47,800
Financial intermediation	1	100	100	3	30,100	19,100
Real estate, renting and business activities	6	400	600	1	+	#
Public administration and defence	25	49,200	206,000	20	31,200	52,300
Education	26	3,600	18,400	42	133,400	146,100
Health and social work	10	3,800	9,600	9	7,400	13,000
Other community, social and personal service activities	10	1,300	2,000	10	1,600	5,500
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>239*</b>	<b>254,100</b>	<b>1,244,700</b>	<b>211*</b>	<b>259,800</b>	<b>414,800</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: September 1997

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	6	1,000	1,100
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	5	1,000*	1,000
Continuing from earlier months	1	#	100

\* All directly involved.

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage, see *Definitions* 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 September 1997		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	75	136,800	234,900
extra wage and fringe benefits	13	37,200	33,400
Duration and pattern of hours worked	13	4,300	6,900
Redundancy questions	38	41,100	68,100
Trade union matters	10	11,100	2,700
Working conditions and supervision	11	16,800	29,400
Manning and work allocation	28	18,800	32,500
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	23	3,800	7,100
<b>All causes</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>259,800</b>	<b>414,800</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	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	17	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	20	30	19.2	20.5	24.4
	Feb	12	27	5.8	8.1	13.9
	Mar	23r	36r	25.7r	32.1	36.4r
	Apr	26	36r	13.4	14.9	47.7r
	May	20	32	9.4	14.1	35.9
	Jun	18r	24r	3.8r	5.3r	13.3r
	Jul	13	15r	9.1r	10.0r	10.2r
	Aug	12r	15r	4.4	6.0	5.7r
	Sep	5	6	1.0	1.0	1.1

### 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	O,P,Q
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1994	Sep	-	2.6	-	-	13.0	-	-	-	-	-
	Oct	-	1.1	0.3	-	3.5	1.1	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.6
	Nov	-	3.8	-	-	1.4	-	-	9.5	-	0.1
	Dec	-	4.8	-	-	6.4	-	0.1	9.8	0.5	1.0
		-	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	-	3.0	-	-	4.9	-	7.7	-	2.6	0.1
	Sep	-	0.1	0.3	-	4.4	0.1	8.0	5.5	4.4	0.1
	Oct	-	7.3	-	1.3	7.8	0.1	9.0	1.6	3.7	-
	Nov	-	13.5	2.4	2.2	27.9	-	26.4	4.3	0.1	0.4
	Dec	-	9.9	0.5	2.0	4.1	-	36.7	2.8	3.4	0.1
1996	Jan	-	5.9	-	2.2	9.2	-	33.0	0.9	-	0.2
	Feb	0.1	2.7	5.2	2.2	2.8	0.2	21.8	0.4	0.1	0.5
	Mar	-	9.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.5
	Apr	-	3.5	2.5	-	1.8	-	3.7	1.1	0.5	-
	May	-	0.6	0.1	-	0.9	-	3.9	2.1	-	-
	Jun	-	8.7	0.2	-	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	-	11.4	-	-	0.5	9.0	-	2.6	0.3	0.6
	Feb	-	3.7	-	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.7	4.5	2.8
	Mar	-	4.4r	-	-	3.8	-	19.4	6.9	1.8	0.1
	Apr	-	27.5r	1.1	-	4.6	-	4.0	8.0	0.5	-
	May	-	19.2	1.6	-	5.4	-	4.5	5.2	-	-
	Jun	-	6.5r	-	-	2.9r	-	-	3.8	-	-
	Jul	-	4.2r	-	-	5.4	0.1r	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
	Aug	-	2.0r	-	-	3.5r	-	-	-	-	0.2
	Sep	-	0.4	-	-	0.6	-	0.1	-	-	-

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



## 5.1 EARNINGS 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	126.4	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	123.8	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	128.1	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	136.9	137.0	142.2	141.9	142.7	142.4	134.6	134.6
May	136.4	136.3	142.3	142.7	142.9	143.2	133.3	133.0
Jun	137.0	137.4	143.5	143.4	143.4	143.3	134.1	134.9
Jul	138.8	138.1	144.5	143.4	144.9	143.8	135.9	135.4
Aug	137.3	138.8	142.1	144.6	142.0	144.6	134.9	136.1
Sep P	137.4	138.9	142.0	144.5	141.9	144.2	134.7	136.3

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

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.  
\* 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.

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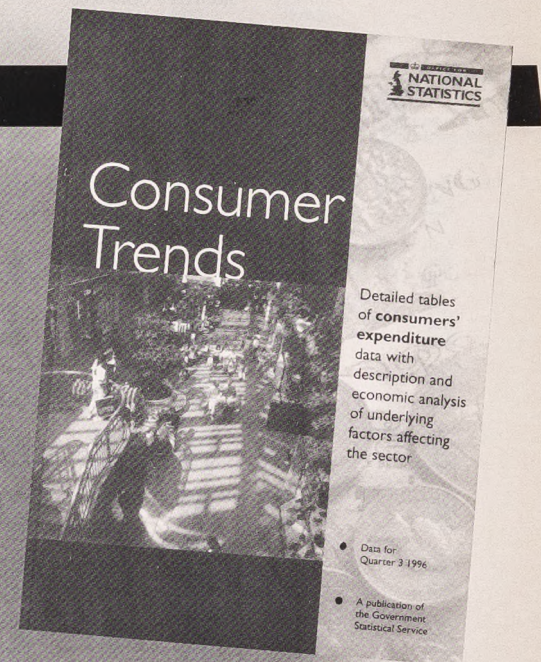
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# 5.3 EARNINGS

## 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'n g n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products and 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 equipment 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 averages	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 )	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	138.8
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 Jun	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	121.0
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	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3	128.3
1994 Jun	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	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	126.3
1994 Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	126.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8
1994 Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0
1994 Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.3	130.3
1994 Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2
1995 Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9
1995 Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7
1995 Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	127.7	129.3	141.8	135.2	125.0	128.0	137.0	135.2
1995 Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7
1995 May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	126.6	133.6	133.0
1995 Jun	120.7	144.3	134.3	134.1	128.8	122.4	131.4	131.5	133.5	125.6	127.2	133.6	134.8
1995 July	123.0	134.5	136.1	133.4	127.8	123.7	128.9	129.7	135.4	127.5	148.7	134.0	136.2
1995 Aug	141.0	135.8	135.8	132.3	128.6	122.8	127.5	127.2	132.4	123.0	124.4	131.4	133.0
1995 Sep	143.5	138.2	133.8	131.5	129.5	123.0	129.5	128.0	133.4	124.0	125.3	133.6	134.6
1995 Oct	135.1	140.9	134.0	132.6	129.7	123.9	129.2	128.2	133.5	124.7	143.2	134.1	136.5
1995 Nov	122.9	141.0	140.6	134.1	130.9	125.9	128.8	131.1	134.6	124.9	126.7	135.8	136.6
1995 Dec	121.2	137.1	142.7	135.2	132.3	132.1	129.8	141.9	136.8	127.5	133.4	135.0	138.8
1996 Jan	116.0	142.1	136.5	132.5	131.6	126.8	129.8	133.2	133.5	125.1	137.2	134.7	136.2
1996 Feb	123.1	144.8	137.0	133.9	134.8	132.4	131.3	134.5	137.8	126.9	133.1	137.3	140.6
1996 Mar	133.1	148.9	145.9	136.9	134.3	129.7	135.9	149.2	139.1	129.3	132.8	142.3	142.1
1996 Apr	129.6	144.2	138.0	135.7	132.9	128.9	132.0	135.8	136.9	129.8	146.0	137.8	138.8
1996 May	133.8	140.5	139.6	137.9	133.3	131.5	132.6	134.4	137.1	128.8	132.5	136.6	139.0
1996 Jun	126.8	136.5	139.0	144.1	134.9	131.1	136.7	136.7	138.0	128.6	132.8	138.6	139.5
1996 July	134.1	139.3	142.9	140.3	133.6	131.7	133.2	136.8	137.4	131.1	151.8	138.6	141.1
1996 Aug	151.4	134.4	140.3	138.3	132.8	128.4	133.0	133.0	136.7	127.7	132.9	138.1	137.8
1996 Sep	153.1	140.4	138.9	139.2	135.1	130.7	134.6	134.2	137.4	128.1	133.6	140.1	138.7
1996 Oct	136.4	140.8	138.3	141.7	135.1	131.5	134.4	134.3	137.9	128.8	144.3	139.9	138.7
1996 Nov	130.5	146.3	146.9	141.7	134.9	132.3	135.2	137.2	139.5	129.9	135.7	142.1	141.8
1996 Dec	135.9	148.4	147.4	143.8	136.4	138.8	137.9	145.6	141.3	130.8	141.3	142.4	143.1
1997 Jan	123.1	147.6	140.2	139.9	137.1	132.0	136.4	138.0	139.7	129.2	144.8	140.6	139.5
1997 Feb	128.6	147.1	142.7	141.1	141.8	138.9	137.3	141.2	141.9	130.4	137.0	144.2	145.0
1997 Mar	137.7	152.6	155.4	143.5	143.2	137.4	140.3	155.4	145.2	133.8	141.4	148.3	145.1
1997 Apr	136.0	150.7	146.0	142.1	140.1	133.7	138.3	140.8	140.5	133.1	147.1	142.3	143.6
1997 May	136.4	149.5	144.4	142.5	138.9	138.8	139.6	139.6	142.2	133.2	140.1	142.6	143.8
1997 Jun	129.5	143.2	143.6	145.3	140.8	138.0	140.7	143.3	142.5	135.2	137.1	142.8	145.9
1997 Jul	141.6	151.6	148.1	144.5	139.8	136.8	139.1	141.3	144.0	134.4	151.7	145.0	146.0
1997 Aug	156.5	141.3	145.9	145.9	138.2	133.6	140.3	139.3	142.2	133.4	135.8	143.7	143.3
1997 Sep P	160.8	141.4	143.0	144.9	140.5	135.9	141.0	139.7	143.6	134.3	139.5	145.2	142.2

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 1986=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette* in September 1993.  
 3 The Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on an SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995.  
 4 Industrial groupings which have not changed are: agriculture and forestry, chemical and man-made fibres (now called chemicals and chemical products); mechanical engineering (machinery and equipment nes); electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (electrical and optical equipment); food, drink and tobacco (food products, beverages and tobacco); paper products, printing and publishing (pulp, paper products, printing and publishing); construction; hotels and catering (hotels and restaurants); transport and communication (transport, storage and communication); public administration; education and health services (education, health and social work).  
 5 For enquiries, see telephone numbers on p S84.

# EARNINGS 5.3

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

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 intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work	Other services #	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
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 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 )
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 )
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 )
117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993 Jan
119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	1993 Feb
122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8	1993 Mar
120.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5	1993 Apr
123.4</													



# 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		
1986	85.5	4.0	76.2	75.0	70.2	73.0	4.6
1987	87.4	2.1	84.9	79.4	71.7	76.7	5.1
1988	89.5	2.4	85.2	84.6	77.6	82.3	7.2
1989	93.8	4.8	96.2	93.7	90.7	90.6	10.2
1990	100.0	6.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	8.8
1991	105.2	5.2	111.3	101.3	107.7	106.8	3.4
1992	105.5	0.3	113.0	105.2	104.1	110.4	-0.1
1993	105.0	-0.5	105.6	103.8	99.2	110.2	-0.7
1994	104.5	-0.4	97.8	100.6	98.9	110.3	1.6
1995	108.4	3.7	..	..	..	111.3	1.6
1996	114.1	5.3	..	..	..	113.0	..
1992 Q2	105.5	-0.1	..	..	..	111.0	4.7
Q3	105.4	-0.6	..	..	..	110.4	2.6
Q4	105.0	-0.5	..	..	..	110.1	1.3
1993 Q1	103.4	-2.4	..	..	..	109.6	-0.5
Q2	104.5	-1.0	..	..	..	110.4	-0.6
Q3	105.9	0.5	..	..	..	110.6	0.2
Q4	106.1	1.0	..	..	..	110.3	0.3
1994 Q1	104.4	1.0	..	..	..	110.2	0.5
Q2	104.2	-0.3	..	..	..	109.1	-1.2
Q3	104.2	-1.6	..	..	..	109.0	-1.4
Q4	105.3	2.3	..	..	..	109.6	-0.7
1995 Q1	106.8	2.3	..	..	..	110.5	0.3
Q2	107.7	3.4	..	..	..	111.0	1.7
Q3	108.3	3.9	..	..	..	111.1	1.9
Q4	110.7	5.1	..	..	..	112.4	2.6
1996 Q1	112.4	5.2	..	..	..	112.2	1.5
Q2	113.7	5.5	..	..	..	112.1	1.1
Q3	114.6	5.9	..	..	..	113.4	2.1
Q4	115.8	4.7	..	..	..	114.2	1.6
1997 Q1	116.2	4.3	..	..	..	115.4	2.8
Q2	117.0	2.9	..	..	..	115.1	2.7
Q3	117.1	2.1	..	..	..	NA	NA
1995 Jan	106.8	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	106.4	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	107.3	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	107.8	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
May	107.6	3.5	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	107.8	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	108.6	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	107.8	3.7	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	108.4	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	109.6	4.8	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	110.1	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	112.2	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jan	111.8	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	112.6	5.8	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	112.9	5.3	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	113.8	5.6	..	..	..	..	..
May	113.5	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	113.9	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	114.2	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	114.9	6.6	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	114.8	5.9	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	115.0	4.9	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	115.8	5.2	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	116.7	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jan	116.0	3.8	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	116.2	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	116.3	2.9	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	115.8	1.8	..	..	..	..	..
May	117.7	3.7	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	117.5	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	116.5	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	117.6	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	117.2	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending: 1994 Dec	105.3	-0.8	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	106.0	0.7	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	106.5	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	106.8	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	107.1	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
May	107.5	3.1	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	107.7	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	108.0	3.8	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	108.1	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	108.3	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	108.6	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	109.4	4.4	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	110.7	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jan	111.4	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	112.2	5.3	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	112.4	5.2	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	113.1	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
May	113.4	5.4	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	113.7	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	113.8	5.4	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	114.3	5.8	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	114.6	5.9	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	114.9	5.8	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	115.2	5.3	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	115.8	4.7	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jan	116.2	4.3	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	116.3	3.7	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	116.2	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	116.1	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
May	116.6	2.8	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	117.0	2.9	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	117.2	3.0	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	117.2	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	117.1	2.1	..	..	..	..	..

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 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.

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

# EARNINGS 5.9

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

1990=100	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (4)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)	
<b>Annual averages</b>															
1991	108.2	105	104.8	104.5	104.6	106.6	117	105	109.8	103.5	104.0	108.2	105.5	103.0	
1992	115.4	110	108.4	107.9	108.7	114.2	133	110	115.7	104.6	108.3	116.5	110.3	106.0	
1993	120.5	114	110.7	110.6	111.1	120.4	147	117	120.0	104.7	111.8	124.4	113.9	108.0	
1994	126.2	117	112.5	113.2	113.4	123.9	166	118	124.0	106.9	113.7	130.1	118.6	111.0	
1995	131.9	118	114.1	117.6	116.1	128.0	188	123	127.8	110.4	115.0	136.4	124.9	114.0	
1996	137.8	120	117.7	122.4	119.0	134.7	204	126	130.1	113.1	117.2	143.6	133.1	118.0	
<b>Quarterly averages</b>															
1995 Q2	131.3	118.0	113.5	119.1	115.5	126.3	186.0	119.0	126.7	111.4	114.9	135.4	124.5	114.0	
Q3	132.4	118.0	114.1	117.6	116.3	129.3	190.0	120.0	128.7	108.5	115.3	137.0	126.0	115.0	
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	143.0	135.1	118.0	
Q3	138.4	121.0	118.4	122.3	119.3	134.9	206.0	124.0	130.9	113.8	117.4	144.4	133.0	118.0	
Q4	140.1	121.0	120.0	122.7	119.8	135.2	210.0	126.0	131.6	113.5	118.2	145.9	134.8	120.0	
1997 Q1	141.5	121.0	119.2	..	120.6	135.2	..	..	133.9	118.0	119.4	147.2	136.7	120.0	
Q2	142.7	..	118.9	..	121.3	136.7	..	..	134.2	116.3	120.1	149.0	138.8	121.0	
Q3	144.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Monthly</b>															
1995 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	126.7	116.8	115.1	..	122.2	113.0
Jul	132.2	..	113.0	..	..	..	..	..	119.0	126.7	116.8	115.1	..	122.2	113.0
Aug	132.4	..	114.3	117.6	..	..	..	..	..	126.7	116.8	115.1	..	122.2	113.0
Sep	132.7	118.0	114.7	..	116.3	129.3	..	..	..	126.7	116.8	115.1	..	122.2	113.0
Oct	133.6	..	114.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	128.5	106.1	115.5	..	127.2	114.0
Nov	133.7	..	114.9	118.2	116.8	131.4	..	120.0	..	128.5	106.2	115.5	..	128.8	115.0
Dec	134.6	118.0	116.3	..	..	..	..	129.5	..	129.2	111.0	115.5	..	128.8	115.0
1996 Jan	134.9	..	115.2	..	117.1	134.1	..	..	..	129.4	111.4	115.5	..	128.8	115.0
Feb	135.8	..	115.7	120.4	..	..	..	..	..	129.5	110.5	115.5	..	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	..	..	..	..	..	..	129.5	112.7	116.7	..	136.1	117.0
Jul	137.9	..	117.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	129.5	112.7	116.7	..	136.1	117.0
Aug	138.4	..	118.5	122.3	119.3	134.9	..	..	..	129.5	112.7	116.7	..	136.1	117.0
Sep	139.0	121.0	119.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	129.5	112.7	116.7	..	136.1	117.0
Oct	139.2	..	119.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	130.9	114.7	117.4	..	131.6	118.0
Nov	139.9	..	120.5	122.7	119.8										



## 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	Oct	153.8	2.7	153.6	3.3	149.6	3.0	150.5	2.9		
	Nov	153.9	2.7	153.7	3.3	149.7	3.0	150.6	3.0		
	Dec	154.4	2.5	154.2	3.1	149.5	2.7	151.6	2.6		
1997	Jan	154.4	2.8	153.9	3.1	149.3	2.8	150.7	2.7		
	Feb	155	2.7	154.5	2.9	149.9	2.5	151.3	2.5		
	Mar	155.4	2.6	154.9	2.7	150.3	2.3	151.7	2.2		
	Apr	156.3	2.4	155.8	2.5	150.8	2.0	152.2	2.1		
	May	156.9	2.6	156.3	2.5	151.3	2.0	152.7	2.1		
	Jun	157.5	2.9	156.7	2.7	151.8	2.2	153.0	2.2		
	Jul	157.5	3.3	156.4	3.0	151.0	2.2	152.6	2.6		
	Aug	158.5	3.5	157.1	2.8	151.8	2.1	153.5	2.5		
	Sep	159.3	3.6	157.8	2.7	152.6	2.0	154.1	2.4		
	Oct	159.5	3.7	157.9	2.8	152.9	2.2	154.2	2.5		

## 6.2 RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for October 7 1997

	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months			1 month	12 months
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	159.5	0.1	3.7	<b>Tobacco</b>	208.5	0.1	8.2
Food and catering	151.4	0.2	2	Cigarettes	211.3		9
Alcohol and tobacco	185.4	0.2	4.5	Tobacco	185.8		5
Housing and household expenditure	161.0	0.2	4.9	<b>Housing</b>	185.1	0.4	9.2
Personal expenditure	139.7	-0.1	1.6	Rent	218.3		3
Travel and leisure	161.0	0.1	3.8	Mortgage interest payments	196.8		26
Consumer durables	117.9	-0.4	-0.2	Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	112.5		6
Seasonal food	118.7	0.6	3.8	Community charge and rates/council	154.4		7
Food excluding seasonal	146.6	0.1	1.1	Water and other payments	257.8		4
All items excluding seasonal food	160.5	0.1	3.7	Repairs and maintenance charges	181.4		8
All items excluding food	162.8	0.2	4.1	Do-it yourself materials	154.9		3
Other indices				Dwelling insurance & ground rent	187.4		3
All items excluding:				<b>Fuel and light</b>	127.6	0	-5.3
mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	157.9	0.1	2.8	Coal and solid fuels	129.9		0
housing	154.2	0.1	2.5	Electricity	135.9		-7
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY) [1]	152.9	0.2	2.2	Gas	120.8		-3
mortgage interest payments and council tax	157.9	0.1	2.7	Oil and other fuels	118.4		-16
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	157.8	0.1	2.7	<b>Household goods</b>	139.3	-0.2	1.1
<b>Food</b>	142.3	0.1	1.4	Furniture	141.8		2
Bread	136.4		-1	Furnishings	143.7		3
Cereals	141.2		0	Electrical appliances	101.2		-3
Biscuits and cakes	155.4		2	Other household equipment	143.1		2
Beef	131.7		-1	Household consumables	157.4		-1
Lamb	148.1		-1	Pet care	146.1		3
of which, home-killed	146.3		-4	<b>Household services</b>	146.2	0.2	3
Pork	152.2		-5	Postage	153.0		0
Bacon	159.4		-1	Telephones, telemessages, etc	104.5		0
Poultry	111.4		-4	Domestic services	184.0		4
Other meat	134.7		1	Fees and subscriptions	168.1		5
Fish	128.3		6	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	122.8	-0.2	0.4
of which, fresh fish	131.9		10	Men's outerwear	121.5		0
Butter	167.5		0	Women's outerwear	108.0		0
Oil and fats	140.3		2	Children's outerwear	122.7		1
Cheese	169.0		4	Other clothing	156.8		4
Eggs	144.5		-4	Footwear	122.0		-2
Milk fresh	153.2		0	<b>Personal goods and services</b>	171.5	0	3.1
Milk products	144.9		-3	Personal articles	120.0		0
Tea	154.1		2	Chemists goods	180.6		4
Coffee and other hot drinks	134.0		13	Personal services	225.7		6
Soft drinks	181.4		4	<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	167.8	0.1	4.4
Sugar and preserves	155.3		-2	Purchase of motor vehicles	141.2		0
Sweets and chocolates	149.4		3	Maintenance of motor vehicles	188.7		5
Potatoes	133.5		-4	Petrol and oil	187.5		10
of which, unprocessed	118.2		1	Vehicles tax and insurance	197.1		4
Vegetables	112.4		5	<b>Fares and other travel costs</b>	171.1	0.1	3.3
of which, other fresh	98.0		7	Rail fares	187.7		2
Fruit	134.9		5	Bus and coach fares	186.7		4
of which, fresh fruit	132.8		6	Other travel costs	150.6		3
Other foods	148.7		3	<b>Leisure goods</b>	123.4	-0.2	-0.1
<b>Catering</b>	184.1	0.3	3.5	Audio-visual equipment	63.9		-6
Restaurant meals	181.5		3	Tapes and discs	118.8		-1
Canteen meals	201.8		5	Toys, photographic and sport goods	119.9		-1
Take-aways and snacks	180.5		3	Books and newspapers	184.1		5
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	175.8	0.2	2.8	Gardening products	144.0		0
Beer	186.7		4	<b>Leisure services</b>	186.1	0.4	5.8
on sales	192.1		4	Television licences and rentals	127.3		2
off sales	154.1		2	Entertainment and other recreation	226.5		5
Wines and spirits	160.7		2	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	120.7		8
on sales	180.8		3	UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	110.3		4
off sales	149.2		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 October 7 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Office for National Statistics for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 146 areas in the United Kingdom are given below.

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets. The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of which is given in the ranges within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell, given in the final column below.

### Average prices on October 7 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	674	377	218-537	Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	248	73	41-99
Topside	627	636	479-699	<b>Cheese, per kg</b>			
Brisket (without bone)	484	422	350-505	Cheddar type	237	538	417-689
Rump steak *	680	868	649-1009	<b>Eggs</b>			
Stewing steak	666	449	299-678	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	233	156	118-179
<b>Lamb: home-killed, per kg</b>				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	240	136	95-164
Loin (with bone)	595	864	644-1039	<b>Milk</b>			
Shoulder (with bone)	557	329	240-459	Pasteurised, per pint +	285	35	27-35
<b>Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg</b>				<b>Tea</b>			
Loin (with bone)	153	521	409-627	Loose, per 125g	238	67	55-79
Leg (with bone)	161	431	372-499	Tea bags, per 250g	255	136	105-169
<b>Pork: home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Coffee</b>			
Loin (with bone)	671	525	399-629	Pure, instant, per 100g	277	210	199-255
Shoulder (without bone)	514	334	279-419	Ground (filter fine), 227g/per 8oz	252	240	169-299
<b>Bacon, per kg</b>				<b>Sugar</b>			
Streaky *	571	451	328-621	Granulated, per kg	258	76	62-79
Gammon *	597	591	439-681	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
Back *	629	581	417-796	Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per lb	402	19	10-30
<b>Ham</b>				Potatoes, new loose, 454g/per lb	407	22	12-3
Ham (not shoulder)				Tomatoes, 454g/per lb	606	55	48-70
113g/per 4oz	605	91	59-119	Cabbage, hearted, 454g/per lb	586	28	19-39
<b>Sausages, 454g/per lb</b>				Cauliflower, each	583	63	55-70
Pork	603	138	99-160	Brussels sprouts, 454g/per lb	-	-	-
<b>Canned meats</b>				Carrots, 454g/per lb	607	19	15-25
Corned beef, 340g	240	97	65-111	Onions, 454g/per lb	608	26	19-30
<b>Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg</b>				Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz	600	35	29-40
Frozen	200	175	125-215	Cucumber, each	598	52	45-65
Fresh or chilled	652	238	194-262	Lettuce - iceberg, each	608	53	49-64
<b>Fresh and smoked fish, per kg</b>				Leeks, 454g/per lb	569	57	45-69
Cod filets	414	595	489-794	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Rainbow trout	397	504	352-585	Apples, cooking, 454g/per lb	581	56	45-59
<b>Bread</b>				Apples, dessert, 454g/per lb	602	51	39-59
White loaf, sliced, 800g	243	52	42-81	Pears, dessert, 454g/per lb	585	49	39-69
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	225	69	55-89	Oranges, each	601	21	17-29
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	231	53	39-69	Bananas, 454g/per lb	604	49	44-56
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	221	72	55-91	Grapes, 454g/per lb	117	117	69-149
<b>Flour</b>				Avocado pear, each	467	56	39-75
Self raising, per 1.5kg	234	59	39-78	Grapefruit, each	571	32	25-39
<b>Butter</b>				<b>Items other than food</b>			
Home produced, per 250g	227	84	78-94	Draught bitter, per pint	557	166	141-192
Imported, per 250g	238	86	82-89	Draught lager, per pint	563	184	165-210
				Whisky per nip	567	130	110-150
				Cigarettes, 20 king size filter	860	299	255-330
				Coal, per 50kg	220	671	564-935
				Smokeless fuel per 50kg	261	962	825-1250
				4-star petrol, per litre	553	70	68-72
				Derv per litre	551	64	62-66
				Unleaded petrol ord, per litre	555	65	63-67
				Unleaded petrol ord, per litre	553	63	60-65

\* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

### General Notes - Retail Prices

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

### Structure

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

### Definitions

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

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



# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	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	76
1988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1990	1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	77
1991	1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77
1992	1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47	80
1993	1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123	45	76
1994	1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122	45	76
1995	1,000	861	978	813	958	—	123	139	22	117	45	77
1996	1,000	857	978	810	958	—	116	143	22	121	48	78
1997	1,000	864	981	814	961	—	122	136	19	117	49	80
1987 Annual averages	101.9	102	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101	102.8	101.7
1988	106.9	107.3	107	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105	109.6	106.9
1989	115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105	111.6	116.5	112.9
1990	126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8
1991	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.2
1992	138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1
1993	140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134	155.6	154.7
1994	144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	—	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.5
1995	149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	—	116.2	137	127.2	138.5	169	164.5
1996	152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	—	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	169.2
1987 Jan 13	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1988 Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7
1989 Jan 17	111	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9
1990 Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108	116	116.3	116	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	129.7
1992 Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129	144.3	143.9
1993 Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151
1994 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113	130	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9
1995 Jan 17	146	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	—	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3
Oct 17	149.8	152.1	150.5	146.2	148.7	—	117.2	137.5	122	140.2	171	166.8
Nov 14	149.8	152.2	150.5	146.2	148.8	—	118.1	137.6	121.2	140.5	171.5	165.9
Dec 12	150.7	152.9	151.3	147.2	149.6	—	119	138.8	126.2	140.9	171.9	164.6
1996 Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	—	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166
Feb 13	150.9	152.8	151.3	147.6	150.2	—	115.5	141.1	131.8	142.5	172.9	167.1
Mar 12	151.5	153.3	151.9	148.4	150.9	—	117.4	142.3	134.9	143.3	173.3	167.4
Apr 16	152.6	154.6	153	149	152	—	117.5	142.3	132.3	143.8	174	168
May 14	152.9	154.8	153.3	149.5	152.5	—	118	143.3	134.9	144.5	174.6	168.6
Jun 11	153	154.9	153.5	149.7	152.6	—	118	143.2	132.1	144.9	175.5	169.7
Jul 16	152.4	154.5	153.2	148.8	151.9	—	114.1	141.3	120.1	145	176.3	170.5
Aug 13	153.1	155.1	153.7	149.7	152.8	—	115.6	142.9	126.5	145.8	176.9	170.5
Sep 10	153.8	156.2	154.7	150.5	153.6	—	118.5	141.4	119.2	145.5	177.5	170.7
Oct 15	153.8	156.4	154.8	150.5	153.6	—	118.1	140.3	114.4	145	177.9	171
Nov 12	153.9	156.6	154.9	150.6	153.7	—	119.3	139.7	113.7	144.5	178.3	170.7
Dec 16	154.4	157.2	155.4	151.1	154.2	—	120	139.9	116	144.2	178.8	170.1
1997 Jan 14	154.4	157	155.3	150.7	153.9	—	114.2	141	120.3	144.7	179.2	171.1
Feb 11	155	157.7	155.3	151.3	154.5	—	115.5	140.8	116.9	145.1	179.7	172.2
Mar 11	155.4	158.4	156.5	151.7	154.9	—	117.9	140	113.9	144.7	180	172.1
Apr 15	156.3	159.3	157.4	152.2	155.8	—	117.8	140.4	114.4	145.2	181.2	172.7
May 13	156.9	159.8	157.9	152.7	156.3	—	118.3	141.5	117	146	181.7	173.8
Jun 10	157.5	160.3	158.4	153	156.7	—	117.9	142.8	122.9	146.3	182.2	174.1
Jul 15	157.5	160.4	158.4	152.6	156.4	—	114.4	142.2	119.3	146.3	182.7	175
Aug 12	158.5	161.5	159.4	153.3	157.1	—	116.1	142.3	120	146.3	183	175.2
Sep 09	159.3	162.5	160.3	154.1	157.8	—	118.4	142.1	118	146.4	183.6	175.4
Oct 14	159.5	162.8	160.5	154.2	157.9	—	117.9	142.3	118.7	146.6	184.1	175.8

+ 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.

# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES

## 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	Weights			
												All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal + food
1987	38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	23	47	30	1987		
1988	36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988		
1989	36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989		
1990	34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990		
1991	32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991		
1992	36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992		
1993	35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62	1993		
1994	35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71	1994		
1995	34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	66	1995		
1996	35	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	65	1996		
1997	34	186	41	72	52	56	40	128	20	47	59	1997		
1987 Annual averages	100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	104.2	101.6	1987		
1988	103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1988		
1989	106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989		
1990	113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115	122.7	120.9	123.4	122.4	124.5	1990		
1991	129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991		
1992	144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150	1992		
1993	156.4	151	126.2	128	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993		
1994	168.2	156.2	131.7	128.4	142	120.4	153.3	148.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994		
1995	179.5	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	167.7	1995		
1996	191.5	168.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	164.1	157	164.1	123.6	173.8	1996		
1987 Jan 13	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1987		
1988 Jan 12	101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988		
1989 Jan 17	105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989		
1990 Jan 16	108.3	145.8	110.6	112	116.3	110.8	118.6	115	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990		
1991 Jan 15	118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991		
1992 Jan 14	137.4	156	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992		
1993 Jan 12	150	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993		
1994 Jan 18	166.5	150.2	125.4	125.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154	122.3	160.1	1994		
1995 Jan 17	175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.6	1995		
Oct 17	180	167	134.6	134.7	140.5	122.4	160.5	151	159.7	122.1	169.9	1996		
Nov 14	180	167.3	134.6	135.8	140.6	123	160.9	149.8	159.8	122.1	170.2	1996		
Dec 12	184.4	167.2	134.8	137.4	140.6	123.2	161.1	153	159.7	122.7	170.5	1996		
Jan 16	188.1	166.4	134.9	133.3	141.6	116.3	159.9	154	161.1	122.4	171	1996		
Feb 13	188.8	166.3	134.9	135.5	141.7	117.4	161.6	153.8	161.4	123.1	171.1	1996		
Mar 12	189	166.2	135	137.8	141.8	119.1	162.1	154	161.4	123.6	171.4	1996		
Apr 16	190.6	169.6	135.1	137.1	141.3	120.3	163.8	155.3	163.5	124.1	172.7	1996		
May 14	191.9	168.9	134.9	138	141.4	120.6	164	155.7	164.7					



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

1996=100	European Comm (15) <sup>3</sup>	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1995	97.7 e	N/A	98.3	98.3	98.1	98.5	98.0	98.8
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Monthly</b>								
1995								
Jul	97.7 e	N/A	98.4	98.4	97.7	98.7	97.6	99.2
Aug	97.9 e	N/A	98.4	98.7	97.9	98.5	98.1	99.1
Sep	98.2 e	N/A	98.5	98.6	98.5	98.7	98.5	99.0
Oct	98.3 e	N/A	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.8	98.6	98.9
Nov	98.4 e	N/A	98.4	98.5	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.8
Dec	98.6 e	N/A	98.4	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.8	99.1
1996								
Jan	98.8 e	98.5	99.1	99.1	98.4	99.2	98.9	99.2
Feb	99.2 e	98.9	99.4	99.2	99.0	99.3	99.7	99.5
Mar	99.6 e	99.3	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.7	100.0	99.8
Apr	99.9 e	99.9	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.1	99.8
May	100.1	100.2	99.5	100.1	100.1	100.3	100.3	100.0
Jun	100.2 e	100.3	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.2	100.1
Jul	100.1 e	99.7	100.3	99.9	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.4
Aug	100.1	100.2	100.3	99.9	100.1	99.9	99.8	100.3
Sep	100.4 e	100.7	100.5	100.1	100.6	100.2	100.1	100.1
Oct	100.5 e	100.7	100.5	100.6	100.8	100.4	100.4	100.1
Nov	100.5 e	100.7	100.6	100.6	100.8	100.2	100.3	100.1
Dec	100.7 e	101.0	100.6	100.8	100.7	100.2	100.5	100.3
1997								
Jan	100.9	100.6	100.7	101.3	101.0	99.9	100.7	100.9
Feb	101.1	100.9	100.9	101.2	101.0	100.2	101.0	101.3
Mar	101.3	101.1	100.8	100.8	101.1	100.6	101.1	101.1
Apr	101.4	101.5	101.1	100.9	101.4	100.9	101.1	101.0
May	101.6	101.8	101.1	101.6	102.0	101.2	101.2	101.4
Jun	101.7	102.0	101.1	101.6	102.3	101.4	101.2	101.6
Jul	101.7	101.7	101.1	101.8	102.0	101.2	101.1	102.2
Aug	101.9	102.2	101.2	101.6	102.5	101.5	101.4	102.0
Sep	102.1 p	102.5	101.0 p	101.7	102.8	101.7	101.6	101.7
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>								
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1996	2.4 e	N/A	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.1	1.2
<b>Monthly</b>								
Jul	2.4 e	N/A	1.8	1.5	2.3	1.4	2.5	1.2
Aug	2.2 e	N/A	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.4	1.7	1.2
Sep	2.2 e	N/A	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.1
Oct	2.3 e	N/A	1.7	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.2
Nov	2.2 e	N/A	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.3
Dec	2.1 e	N/A	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.2
1997								
Jan	2.2 e	2.1	1.2	2.2	2.6	0.7	1.8	1.7
Feb	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.0	2.0	0.6	1.7	1.6
Mar	1.7 e	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.3
Apr	1.5 e	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.2
May	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.9	1.4
Jun	1.6 e	1.7	1.0	1.6	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.5
Jul	1.7 e	2.0	0.9	1.9	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.5
Aug	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.7
Sep	1.8 p	1.8	1.1 p	1.6	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.6

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

# RETAIL PRICES 6.8 EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)<sup>1</sup>

1996=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								
Jul	91.8	N/A	96.7 e	98.8 p	98.0	96.9	96.5	99.0
Aug	91.9	98.0	96.9 e	98.8 p	98.1	97.3	96.8	99.0
Sep	94.1	N/A	97.2 e	98.9 p	99.0	97.5	97.2	99.9
Oct	94.8	N/A	97.5 e	99.1 p	99.0	97.8	97.3	100.0
Nov	95.2	98.4	98.1 e	99.2 p	99.0	97.9	97.6	100.0
Dec	96.7	N/A	98.2 e	99.3 p	98.5	97.9	97.9	99.7
1996								
Jan	96.3	N/A	98.6	99.4	98.9	98.3	98.5	99.1
Feb	96.1	99.1	99.0	99.5	99.3	98.8	98.7	99.3
Mar	98.9	N/A	99.3	99.6	100.3	99.0	99.1	100.0
Apr	99.9	N/A	99.7	99.8	100.5	99.8	99.7	100.4
May	100.7	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.5
Jun	100.9	N/A	100.3	99.9	99.7	100.2	100.0	100.1
Jul	99.1	N/A	100.2	100.0	99.5	100.4	100.1	99.9
Aug	99.0	100.2	100.3	100.1	99.4	100.7	100.4	99.6
Sep	101.3	N/A	100.4	100.1	100.4	100.7	100.7	100.4
Oct	102.1	N/A	100.5	100.3	100.8	100.5	100.8	100.4
Nov	102.2	100.7	100.9	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.8	100.2
Dec	103.4	N/A	101.0	100.6	100.5	100.7	101.1	100.2
1997								
Jan	102.7	100.3	101.2	100.7	100.7	101.1	101.3	100.4
Feb	102.3	100.9	101.3	101.0	100.9	101.2	101.2	100.4
Mar	104.7	101.0	101.5	100.9	101.6	101.3	101.3	101.0
Apr	105.6	101.0	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.4	101.3	101.6
May	106.1	101.1	101.8	101.0	101.9	102.1	101.4	101.7
Jun	106.5	101.4	101.9	101.1	101.4	101.8	101.4	101.8
Jul	104.3	101.2	101.9	101.3	101.6	101.8	101.6	101.7
Aug	104.5	100.9	101.9	101.5	101.9	102.3	102.1	101.8
Sep	106.3	101.4	102.0	101.8	103.0	102.2	102.6	103.1
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>								
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1996	7.9	N/A	4.0	1.2	1.5	2.9	3.6 p	0.8
<b>Monthly</b>								
Jul	8.0	1.9 p	3.6	1.2	1.5	3.6	3.7	0.9
Aug	7.7	2.0 p	3.5	1.3	1.3	3.5	3.7	0.6
Sep	7.7	2.3 p	3.3	1.2	1.4	3.3	3.6	0.5
Oct	7.7	2.2 p	3.1	1.2	1.8	2.8	3.6	0.4
Nov	7.4	2.1 p	2.9	1.4	1.7	2.9	3.3	0.2
Dec	6.9	2.4 p	2.9	1.3	2.0	2.9	3.3	0.5
1997								
Jan	6.6	1.8 p	2.6	1.3	1.8	2.8	2.8	1.3
Feb	6.5	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.5	1.1
Mar	5.9	1.3 p	2.2	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.2	1.0
Apr	5.7	1.6 p	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.2
May	5.4	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.2
Jun	5.6	1.5 p	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7
Jul	5.2	1.5 p	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.8
Aug	5.6	0.6	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.6	1.7	2.2
Sep	4.9	0.6 p	1.6	1.7	2.6	1.5	1.9	2.7

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat



## 6.9 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs<sup>1,2,3</sup>

1990=100	United Kingdom <sup>3</sup>	Germany (West) <sup>3</sup>	France <sup>3</sup>	Italy <sup>3</sup>	United States	Japan	Canada	
<b>Annual averages</b>								Annual averages
1993	116.1	111.0	107.5	116.7	110.3	105.9	109.5	
1994	118.8	113.9	109.2	121.4	112.9	106.3	109.6	
1995	122.0	115.7 P	111.1	127.7	115.9	105.8	112.5	
1996	125.3	117.1 P	113.3 P	132.6 P	119.2	105.8	114.9	
<b>Monthly</b>								Monthly
1996								
Apr	125.0	117.2 P	113.4	132.2 P	118.9	106.2	114.6	
May	125.4	117.7 P	113.6	132.7 P	119.2	106.4	115.0	
Jun	125.6	117.8 P	113.5	133.0 P	119.2	105.9	114.9	
Jul	124.8	117.8 P	113.3	132.8 P	119.2	105.6	114.9	
Aug	125.6	117.1 P	113.0	132.9 P	119.3	105.5	115.0	
Sep	126.3	117.1 P	113.4	133.3 P	119.8	105.9	115.2	
Oct	126.3	117.2 P	113.7	133.4 P	120.3	106.1	115.4	
Nov	126.3	117.1 P	113.7 P	133.8 P	120.6	105.8	116.3	
Dec	126.8	117.2 P	113.7 P	133.9 P	120.7	105.9	116.2	
1997								
Jan	126.4	118.4 P	113.7 P	133.9 P	120.9	105.1 P	116.5	
Feb	126.9	118.4 P	113.7 P	133.9 P	121.1	104.8 P	116.7	
Mar	127.3	118.5 P	113.9 P	133.9 P	121.1	104.9 P	117.0	
Apr	127.7	118.7 P	114.4 P	134.8 P	121.5	107.6 P	117.0	
May	128.1	119.2 P	114.6 P	135.1 P	121.5	107.6 P	117.2	
Jun	128.4	119.8 P	114.6 P	135.1 P	121.5	..	117.6	
Jul	128.0	119.8 P	..	135.1 P	121.4	..	117.5	
Aug	128.8	..	..	..	121.6	..	117.8	
Sep	129.3	..	..	..	122.2	..	..	
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>								Per cent
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1993	3.0	3.6	2.2	4.4	3.0	1.0	2.0	
1994	2.3	2.6	1.6	4.0	2.4	0.4	0.2	
1995	2.7	1.6 P	1.7	5.2	2.6	-0.5	2.6	
1996	2.7	1.2 P	2.0	3.8 P	2.8	0.0	2.1	
<b>Monthly</b>								
1996								
Apr	2.8	1.2 P	2.3	4.6 P	2.8	0.2	1.9	
May	2.5	1.5 P	2.3	4.4 P	2.8	0.1	2.0	
Jun	2.7	1.2 P	2.3	3.9 P	2.7	-0.3	1.9	
Jul	2.6	1.3 P	2.3	3.6 P	2.8	0.3	1.7	
Aug	2.6	1.4 P	1.6	3.4 P	2.7	0.2	2.0	
Sep	2.6	1.4 P	1.6	3.4 P	2.8	0.0	1.9	
Oct	2.9	1.5 P	1.8	3.1 P	2.9	0.5	2.3	
Nov	3.0	1.5 P	1.7 P	2.7 P	3.3	0.5	2.8	
Dec	2.6	1.4 P	1.6 P	2.6 P	3.4	0.6	3.1	
1997								
Jan	2.7	1.9 P	1.4 P	2.4 P	3.1	-0.3 P	2.9	
Feb	2.5	1.7 P	1.1 P	2.1 P	3.0	-0.4 P	2.9	
Mar	2.2	1.6 P	0.6 P	1.8 P	2.4	-0.6 P	2.4	
Apr	2.1	1.3 P	0.9 P	2.0 P	2.2	1.3 P	2.1	
May	2.1	1.3 P	0.9 P	1.8 P	1.9	1.1 P	1.9	
Jun	2.2	1.7 P	1.0	1.6	1.9	..	2.4	
Jul	2.6	1.7 P	..	1.7	1.8	..	2.2	
Aug	2.5	..	..	..	2.0	..	2.4	
Sep	2.4	..	..	..	2.0	..	..	

Source: Office for National Statistics/national statistics offices/OECD

- Notes: 1 Comparisons of consumer price indices are affected by differences in national concepts and definitions especially in the treatment of housing costs. Consumer price indices excluding housing costs are therefore given as the best available basis for comparison for non-EU countries. This is in accordance with a resolution adopted by the 14th International Conference of Labour Statisticians that countries should "provide for the dissemination at the international level of an index which excludes shelter, in addition to the all-items index." Figures are given for each country on the nearest basis to the UK series "All items excluding housing." Where necessary the figures in this table have been estimated by the ONS using data kindly supplied by other countries.
- 2 The definition of housing costs varies between countries. The figures shown for most countries exclude owner-occupiers' costs, rents, repairs and maintenance. For Canada, fuel and lighting are also excluded.
- 3 Figures for the four EU member states have been provided in this table for comparison with non-EU countries only. The best measure of comparison between these four countries are the Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices shown in Table 6.8.

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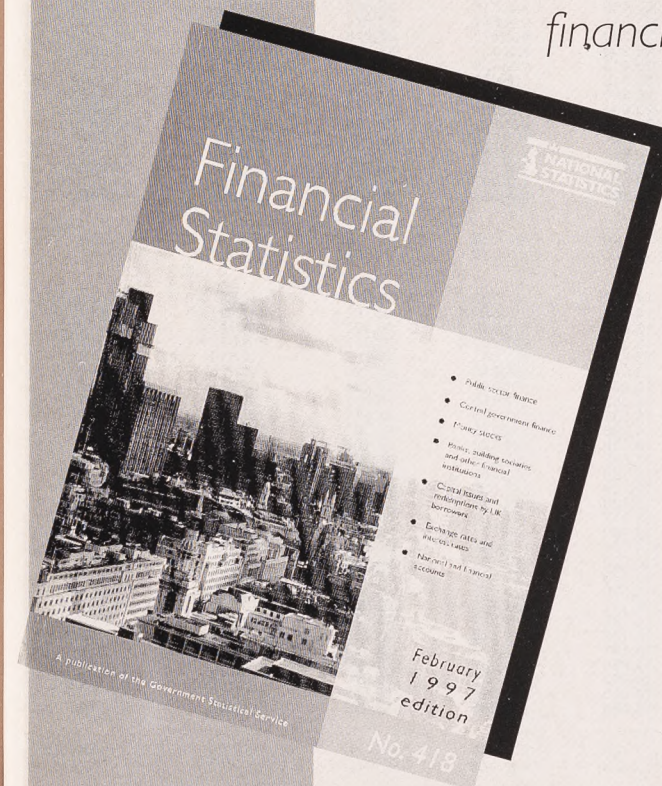
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# 7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity, + 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 **	In employment ++				
<b>ALL</b>									
Spr 1979	22,600	1,769	..	..	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X	41,146
Spr 1981	21,574	2,191	..	..	23,765	2,521 X	26,286 X	15,654 X	41,940
Spr 1983	20,446	2,292	366	..	23,103	2,891 X	25,994 X	16,399 X	42,394
Spr 1984	20,673	2,606	321	..	23,626	2,964 X	26,590 X	16,130 X	42,720
Spr 1985	20,673	2,606	321	..	23,626	3,143	26,769	16,516	42,720
Spr 1986	20,890	2,703	402	..	23,995	3,026	27,021	15,990	43,011
Spr 1987	20,982	2,718	414	..	24,117	3,031	27,148	16,100	43,246
Spr 1988	21,010	2,957	513	..	24,489	2,946	27,435	16,053	43,487
Spr 1989	21,708	3,136	541	..	25,389	2,424	27,813	15,852	43,665
Spr 1990	22,269	3,429	490	..	26,195	2,021	28,216	15,623	43,839
Spr 1991	22,488	3,471	458	..	26,421	1,935	28,346	15,616	44,078
Spr 1992	22,132	3,147	418	176	25,883	2,361	28,243	15,835	44,322
Spr 1993	21,577	3,147	356	176	25,255	2,745	26,159	16,159	44,159
Spr 1993/4	21,371	3,109	333	145	24,959	2,909	27,868	16,349	44,217
Win 1993/4	21,404	3,193	323	135	25,055	2,798	27,853	16,409	44,262
Spr 1994	21,475	3,219	315	140	25,150	2,716	27,865	16,412	44,277
Sum 1994	21,557	3,220	296	138	25,211	2,667	27,878	16,415	44,293
Aut 1994	21,597	3,253	294	142	25,293	2,529	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	272	133	25,412	2,435	27,846	16,534	44,381
Sum 1995	21,894	3,242	254	125	25,515	2,408	27,923	16,487	44,410
Aut 1995	21,945	3,238	246	131	25,560	2,383	27,944	16,504	44,410
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	235	122	25,643	2,321	27,968	16,516	44,485
Sum 1996	22,096	3,289	225	114	25,724	2,255	27,978	16,522	44,509
Aut 1996	22,252	3,283	200	115	25,851	2,221	28,072	16,527	44,599
Win 1996/7	22,401	3,277	199	108	25,985	2,111	28,096	16,542	44,638
Spr 1997	22,507	3,260	197	111	26,076	2,037	28,113	16,564	44,677
Sum 1997	22,597	3,245	202	119	26,162	1,997	28,159	16,556	44,715
<b>Changes</b>									
Spr 97 - Sum 97	90	-15	4	7	86	-40	46	-7	39
Per cent	0.4	-0.5	2.2	6.7	0.3	-2.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
<b>MEN</b>									
Spr 1979	13,381	1,449	..	..	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X	19,684
Spr 1981	12,427	1,753	..	..	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X	20,087
Spr 1983	11,672	1,759	221	..	13,651	1,838 X	15,490 X	4,842 X	20,332
Spr 1984	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,845	1,802 X	15,647 X	4,872 X	20,519
Spr 1985	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,845	1,861	15,707	4,813	20,519
Spr 1986	11,683	2,039	255	..	13,977	1,818	15,795	4,895	20,681
Spr 1987	11,593	2,057	278	..	13,928	1,817	15,806	4,911	20,806
Spr 1988	11,487	2,231	329	..	14,052	1,755	15,807	5,138	20,945
Spr 1989	11,836	2,375	339	..	14,552	1,425	15,978	5,074	21,052
Spr 1990	11,984	2,626	313	..	14,928	1,173	16,101	5,058	21,158
Spr 1991	12,082	2,647	296	..	15,029	1,122	16,150	5,099	21,249
Spr 1992	11,803	2,535	252	..	14,598	1,470	16,068	5,251	21,318
Spr 1993	11,363	2,374	234	54	13,924	1,635	15,939	5,252	21,320
Spr 1993/4	11,252	2,414	219	41	13,735	1,955	15,690	5,730	21,420
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	21,479
Sum 1994	11,252	2,425	194	49	13,920	1,774	15,693	5,801	21,495
Aut 1994	11,313	2,458	192	44	14,007	1,664	15,670	5,846	21,495
Win 1994/5	11,317	2,478	197	41	14,022	1,611	15,659	5,811	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	21,604
Win 1995/6	11,523	2,419	148	35	14,125	1,539	15,664	5,965	21,629
Spr 1996	11,551	2,403	142	40	14,137	1,525	15,662	5,992	21,654
Sum 1996	11,542	2,466	143	40	14,187	1,472	15,678	6,019	21,678
Aut 1996	11,637	2,459	122	40	14,258	1,432	15,690	6,014	21,703
Win 1996/7	11,743	2,454	119	37	14,353	1,326	15,679	6,050	21,728
Spr 1997	11,817	2,421	121	37	14,395	1,294	15,689	6,064	21,753
Sum 1997	11,893	2,394	127	41	14,455	1,235	15,690	6,089	21,778
<b>Changes</b>									
Spr 97 - Sum 97	77	-26	6	4	60	-60	0	25	25
Per cent	0.6	-1.1	4.6	11.1	0.4	-4.6	0.0	0.4	0.1
<b>WOMEN</b>									
Spr 1979	9,220	319	..	..	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X	21,462
Spr 1981	9,147	438	..	..	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,351 X	21,852
Spr 1983	8,774	533	145	..	9,450	1,053 X	10,505 X	11,557 X	22,062
Spr 1984	9,030	619	120	..	9,780	1,162 X	10,943 X	11,258 X	22,200
Spr 1985	9,030	619	120	..	9,780	1,282	11,062	11,138	22,200
Spr 1986	9,207	664	147	..	10,018	1,208	11,226	11,104	22,330
Spr 1987	9,399	661	136	..	10,197	1,214	11,411	11,029	22,440
Spr 1988	9,522	727	185	..	10,437	1,191	11,628	10,915	22,543
Spr 1989	9,872	761	202	..	10,836	999	11,835	10,778	22,613
Spr 1990	10,285	803	177	..	11,267	848	12,116	10,565	22,681
Spr 1991	10,406	824	162	..	11,393	803	12,196	10,517	22,713
Spr 1992	10,329	784	166	..	11,285	891	12,176	10,584	22,760
Spr 1993	10,214	773	122	122	11,230	910	12,140	10,650	22,790
Spr 1993/4	10,217	788	114	104	11,224	954	12,178	10,619	22,797
Win 1993/4	10,216	810	98	105	11,229	961	12,190	10,608	22,798
Spr 1994	10,265	806	93	108	11,273	919	12,192	10,606	22,798
Sum 1994	10,305	794	103	89	11,291	893	12,185	10,335	22,798
Aut 1994	10,284	805	99	98	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
Spr 1997	10,690	840	76	75	11,671	743	12,424	10,663	22,923
Sum 1997	10,703	851	75	78	11,707	762	12,470	10,468	22,937
<b>Changes</b>									
Spr 97 - Sum 97	13	11	-1	3	26	19	46	-32	14
Per cent	0.1	1.3	-1.5	4.5	0.2	2.6	0.4	-1.3	0.1

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

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

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

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

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

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

§§ Revised April 1997.

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity, + not seasonally adjusted 7.2

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**	In employment ++				
<b>ALL</b>									
Spr 1979	22,432	1,778	..	..	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spr 1981	21,405	2,201	..	..	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spr 1983	20,288	2,301	355	..	22,944	2,853 X	26,797 X	16,596 X	42,394
Spr 19									



# 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	16-17	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Women)	65 & over (M) 60 & over (W)
<b>In employment</b>											
Spr 1984	13,845	9,780	4,065	2,942	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
Spr 1985	13,845	9,780	4,065	2,942	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
Spr 1986	13,845	9,780	4,065	2,942	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
Spr 1987	13,845	9,780	4,065	2,942	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
Spr 1988	13,845	9,780	4,065	2,942	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
Spr 1989	13,845	9,780	4,065	2,942	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
Spr 1990	13,845	9,780	4,065	2,942	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
Spr 1991	13,845	9,780	4,065	2,942	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
Spr 1992	13,845	9,780	4,065	2,942	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
Spr 1993	13,845	9,780	4,065	2,942	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
Spr 1994	13,845	9,780	4,065	2,942	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
Aut 1994	13,845	9,780	4,065	2,942	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
Win 1994/5	13,845	9,780	4,065	2,942	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
Spr 1995	13,845	9,780	4,065	2,942	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
Aut 1995	13,845	9,780	4,065	2,942	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
Win 1995/6	13,845	9,780	4,065	2,942	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
Spr 1996	13,845	9,780	4,065	2,942	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
Aut 1996	13,845	9,780	4,065	2,942	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
Win 1996/7	13,845	9,780	4,065	2,942	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
Spr 1997	13,845	9,780	4,065	2,942	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
Sum 1997	13,845	9,780	4,065	2,942	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
<b>ILO unemployed</b>											
Spr 1984	1,861	1,282	579	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Spr 1985	1,861	1,282	579	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Spr 1986	1,861	1,282	579	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Spr 1987	1,861	1,282	579	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Spr 1988	1,861	1,282	579	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Spr 1989	1,861	1,282	579	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Spr 1990	1,861	1,282	579	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Spr 1991	1,861	1,282	579	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Spr 1992	1,861	1,282	579	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Spr 1993	1,861	1,282	579	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Spr 1994	1,861	1,282	579	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Aut 1994	1,861	1,282	579	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Win 1994/5	1,861	1,282	579	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Spr 1995	1,861	1,282	579	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Aut 1995	1,861	1,282	579	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Win 1995/6	1,861	1,282	579	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Spr 1996	1,861	1,282	579	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Aut 1996	1,861	1,282	579	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Win 1996/7	1,861	1,282	579	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Spr 1997	1,861	1,282	579	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Sum 1997	1,861	1,282	579	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
<b>Economically inactive</b>											
Spr 1984	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	876	768
Spr 1985	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	876	768
Spr 1986	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	876	768
Spr 1987	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	876	768
Spr 1988	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	876	768
Spr 1989	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	876	768
Spr 1990	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	876	768
Spr 1991	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	876	768
Spr 1992	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	876	768
Spr 1993	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	876	768
Spr 1994	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	876	768
Aut 1994	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	876	768
Win 1994/5	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	876	768
Spr 1995	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	876	768
Aut 1995	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	876	768
Win 1995/6	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	876	768
Spr 1996	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	876	768
Aut 1996	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	876	768
Win 1996/7	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	876	768
Spr 1997	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	876	768
Sum 1997	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	876	768
<b>Economic activity rate * per cent</b>											
Spr 1984	76.5	49.9	62.2	59.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	82.2	87.6	76.8
Spr 1985	76.5	49.9	62.2	59.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	82.2	87.6	76.8
Spr 1986	76.5	49.9	62.2	59.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	82.2	87.6	76.8
Spr 1987	76.5	49.9	62.2	59.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	82.2	87.6	76.8
Spr 1988	76.5	49.9	62.2	59.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	82.2	87.6	76.8
Spr 1989	76.5	49.9	62.2	59.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	82.2	87.6	76.8
Spr 1990	76.5	49.9	62.2	59.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	82.2	87.6	76.8
Spr 1991	76.5	49.9	62.2	59.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	82.2	87.6	76.8
Spr 1992	76.5	49.9	62.2	59.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	82.2	87.6	76.8
Spr 1993	76.5	49.9	62.2	59.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	82.2	87.6	76.8
Spr 1994	76.5	49.9	62.2	59.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	82.2	87.6	76.8
Aut 1994	76.5	49.9	62.2	59.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	82.2	87.6	76.8
Win 1994/5	76.5	49.9	62.2	59.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	82.2	87.6	76.8
Spr 1995	76.5	49.9	62.2	59.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	82.2	87.6	76.8
Aut 1995	76.5	49.9	62.2	59.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	82.2	87.6	76.8
Win 1995/6	76.5	49.9	62.2	59.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	82.2	87.6	76.8
Spr 1996	76.5	49.9	62.2	59.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	82.2	87.6	76.8
Aut 1996	76.5	49.9	62.2	59.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	82.2	87.6	76.8
Win 1996/7	76.5	49.9	62.2	59.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	82.2	87.6	76.8
Spr 1997	76.5	49.9	62.2	59.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	82.2	87.6	76.8
Sum 1997	76.5	49.9	62.2	59.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	82.2	87.6	76.8
<b>ILO unemployment rate # per cent</b>											
Spr 1984	11.7	11.6	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5	8.1
Spr 1985	11.7	11.6	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5	8.1
Spr 1986	11.7	11.6	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5	8.1
Spr 1987	11.7	11.6	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5	8.1
Spr 1988	11.7	11.6	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5	8.1
Spr											



# 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 ++
Spr 1984			3,143	369	2,774				
Spr 1985			3,028	115	2,911				
Spr 1986			3,031	38	2,993				
Spr 1987			2,946	147	2,799				
Spr 1988			2,424	154	2,270				
Spr 1989			2,021	279	1,742				
Spr 1990			1,925	422	1,502				
Spr 1991			2,361	294	2,067				
Spr 1992	1,963	782	2,745	157	2,588	1,963	354	271	625
Sum 1992	1,973	812	2,785	126	2,659	1,973	439	248	687
Aut 1992	2,059	798	2,857	94	2,763	2,059	405	239	704
Win 1992/3	2,140	825	2,965	104	2,861	2,140	418	303	721
Spr 1993	2,147	762	2,909	72	2,837	2,147	383	307	690
Sum 1993	2,057	822	2,879	72	2,807	2,057	468	282	750
Aut 1993	2,021	830	2,851	104	2,747	2,021	433	293	726
Win 1993/4	1,976	822	2,798	123	2,675	1,976	412	287	698
Spr 1994	1,922	794	2,716	119	2,597	1,922	380	294	674
Sum 1994	1,841	826	2,667	150	2,518	1,841	405	285	640
Aut 1994	1,740	783	2,523	105	2,417	1,740	392	285	677
Win 1994/5	1,667	790	2,457	149	2,307	1,667	388	251	640
Spr 1995	1,650	785	2,435	189	2,246	1,650	330	265	595
Sum 1995	1,581	827	2,408	191	2,217	1,581	374	262	636
Aut 1995	1,564	819	2,383	212	2,171	1,564	373	235	608
Win 1995/6	1,550	784	2,334	202	2,132	1,550	338	244	582
Spr 1996	1,540	781	2,321	229	2,093	1,540	282	271	553
Sum 1996	1,466	789	2,255	213	2,041	1,466	297	279	576
Aut 1996 *			2,221	293	1,928				
Win 1996/7 *			2,111	367	1,744				
Spr 1997 *			2,037	435	1,602				
Sum 1997 *			1,997	509	1,487				
Changes									
Spr 97 - Sum 97			-40		-115				
Sum 96 - Sum 97			-258		-544				
<b>MEN</b>									
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	-62	1,234				
Spr 1990			1,122	-22	1,100				
Spr 1991			1,470	-92	1,562				
Spr 1992	1,560	275	1,835	-146	1,981	1,560	231	190	421
Sum 1992	1,588	269	1,857	-181	2,038	1,588	266	183	450
Aut 1992	1,655	264	1,919	-202	2,120	1,655	246	219	466
Win 1992/3	1,716	267	1,983	-212	2,195	1,716	258	222	479
Spr 1993	1,708	247	1,955	-221	2,176	1,708	239	229	468
Sum 1993	1,653	254	1,907	-247	2,154	1,653	219	229	501
Aut 1993	1,624	258	1,882	-224	2,106	1,624	254	227	482
Win 1993/4	1,588	249	1,837	-217	2,053	1,588	246	219	465
Spr 1994	1,533	264	1,797	-194	1,990	1,533	233	224	457
Sum 1994	1,481	293	1,774	-149	1,923	1,481	232	211	443
Aut 1994	1,407	257	1,664	-182	1,846	1,407	227	212	439
Win 1994/5	1,343	268	1,611	-149	1,761	1,343	226	192	418
Spr 1995	1,320	262	1,582	-131	1,712	1,320	199	193	392
Sum 1995	1,266	300	1,566	-122	1,688	1,266	223	199	422
Aut 1995	1,255	287	1,542	-110	1,653	1,255	218	179	397
Win 1995/6	1,258	281	1,539	-85	1,624	1,258	191	174	365
Spr 1996	1,213	312	1,525	-66	1,591	1,213	196	183	378
Sum 1996	1,163	309	1,472	-76	1,548	1,163	199	187	386
Aut 1996 *			1,432	-32	1,464				
Win 1996/7 *			1,326	-4	1,329				
Spr 1997 *			1,294	69	1,225				
Sum 1997 *			1,235	91	1,144				
Changes									
Spr 97 - Sum 97			-60		-81				
Sum 96 - Sum 97			-238		-405				
<b>WOMEN</b>									
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	403	507	910	303	607	403	123	81	204
Sum 1992	385	543	928	307	622	385	173	64	237
Aut 1992	404	534	938	295	643	404	159	80	238
Win 1992/3	424	558	982	316	665	424	160	81	241
Spr 1993	438	516	954	294	661	438	144	79	222
Sum 1993	404	568	972	319	653	404	186	63	249
Aut 1993	396	573	969	328	641	396	179	66	244
Win 1993/4	388	573	961	340	621	388	166	67	233
Spr 1994	389	530	919	313	607	389	147	70	218
Sum 1994	360	533	893	299	595	360	173	61	234
Aut 1994	333	526	859	287	572	333	165	73	238
Win 1994/5	325	520	845	299	547	325	163	59	222
Spr 1995	330	523	853	319	533	330	131	72	203
Sum 1995	315	527	842	313	529	315	150	64	214
Aut 1995	308	533	841	322	519	308	154	56	210
Win 1995/6	292	504	796	287	509	292	147	70	217
Spr 1996	327	469	796	295	501	327	86	89	174
Sum 1996	303	479	782	289	493	303	98	92	190
Aut 1996 *			789	326	464				
Win 1996/7 *			785	370	415				
Spr 1997 *			743	365	377				
Sum 1997 *			762	418	344				
Changes									
Spr 97 - Sum 97			19		-33				
Sum 96 - Sum 97			-20		-149				

# The claimant count figures shown are the averages of the published figures for the months of each LFS quarter. The figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and LFS results; the total is controlled to the actual claimant count. The method is based on the results of a record linkage study carried out in summer 1996 which is only thought to be applicable to the period spring 1992 to summer 1996. See article on pp 455-60 for details.  
 ++ Economically inactive and employed claimant count series have not been separately seasonally adjusted but are derived as residuals.

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## 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 ++
<b>ALL</b>									
Spr 1984			3,105	114	2,991				
Spr 1985			2,990	-149	3,139				
Spr 1986			2,996	-186	3,181				
Spr 1987			2,912	-41	2,952				
Spr 1988			2,392	-10	2,401				
Spr 1989			1,989	214	1,775				
Spr 1990			1,894	373	1,520				
Spr 1991			2,329	243	2,086				
Spr 1992	1,955	729	2,684	71	2,613	1,955	375	283	658
Sum 1992	1,973	873	2,846	189	2,657	1,973	438	247	684
Aut 1992	2,037	810	2,847	113	2,735	2,037	402	296	698
Win 1992/3	2,173	794	2,967	45	2,922	2,173	436	314	750
Spr 1993	2,138	711	2,849	-18	2,867	2,138	407	322	728
Sum 1993	2,057	885	2,942	131	2,811	2,057	471	283	754
Aut 1993	1,998	844	2,842	120	2,721	1,998	432	292	724
Win 1993/4	2,005	785	2,790	53	2,737	2,005	433	299	732
Spr 1994	1,913	743	2,656	32	2,624	1,913	403	307	711
Sum 1994	1,842	892	2,734	212	2,523	1,842	408	273	681
Aut 1994	1,715	802	2,517	125	2,392	1,715	392	285	677
Win 1994/5	1,693	742	2,435	66	2,369	1,693	412	264	676
Spr 1995	1,641	735	2,376	105	2,271	1,641	352	278	630
Sum 1995	1,584	895	2,479	255	2,224	1,584	377	263	640
Aut 1995	1,537	845	2,382	235	2,147	1,537	375	235	610
Win 1995/6	1,572	727	2,299	104	2,195	1,572	364	260	623
Spr 1996	1,531	734	2,265	149	2,116	1,531	301	284	585
Sum 1996	1,469	858	2,327	323	2,002	1,469	303	282	585
Aut 1996 *			2,226	392	1,902				
Win 1996/7 *			2,066	269	1,798				
Spr 1997 *			1,980	359	1,621				
Sum 1997 *			2,068	560	1,508				
<b>MEN</b>									
Spr 1984			1,838	-257	2,094				
Spr 1985			1,796	-377	2,173				
Spr 1986			1,796	-392	2,188				
Spr 1987			1,736	-311	2,047				
Spr 1988			1,408	-260	1,667				
Spr 1989			1,156	-114	1,270				
Spr 1990			1,106	-14	1,120				
Spr 1991			1,454	-129	1,583				
Spr 1992	1,566	238	1,804	-202	2,006	1,566	243	197	440
Sum 1992	1,581	307	1,888	-136	2,024	1,581	262	181	443
Aut 1992	1,630	263	1,893	-196	2,089	1,630	243	217	459
Win 1992/									



# 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			
	All of working age +		Age groups			
		16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
<b>ALL</b>						
Spr 1986	2,032	2,213	374	470	613	598
Spr 1987	2,196	2,430	363	504	694	694
Spr 1988	2,585	2,833	411	565	793	849
Spr 1989	2,905	3,136	407	594	881	983
Spr 1990	3,132	3,381	427	614	923	1,067
Spr 1991	2,944	3,209	364	529	960	1,051
Spr 1992	2,829	3,064	296	504	918	1,060
Spr 1993	2,826	3,057	258	496	940	1,089
Spr 1994	3,041	3,267	263	500	1,051	1,137
Aut 1995 \$	2,806	3,025	222	431	980	1,081
Aut 1995 \$	2,952	3,030	255	447	952	1,081
Win 1995/6 \$	2,978	2,988	275	444	948	1,019
Spr 1996 \$	3,003	3,208	286	463	1,024	1,136
Spr 1996 \$	3,047	3,274	266	385	958	1,137
Sum 1996\$	3,043	3,216	286	416	1,013	1,084
Win 1996/7 \$	3,116	3,137	310	428	978	1,101
Spr 1997 \$	3,157	3,384	356	463	1,056	1,160
<b>Men</b>						
Spr 1986	1,170	1,308	224	267	374	348
Spr 1987	1,225	1,373	212	282	415	368
Spr 1988	1,417	1,569	236	312	455	448
Spr 1989	1,557	1,706	230	320	517	498
Spr 1990	1,669	1,825	253	324	542	542
Spr 1991	1,565	1,717	292	292	531	517
Spr 1992	1,488	1,608	167	256	505	526
Spr 1993	1,457	1,573	142	261	501	526
Spr 1994	1,538	1,649	137	215	549	549
Spr 1995 \$	1,422	1,529	118	158	514	515
Aut 1995 \$	1,507	1,536	136	228	448	444
Win 1995/6 \$	1,506	1,513	147	229	520	467
Spr 1996 \$	1,511	1,615	157	239	555	521
Spr 1996 \$	1,544	1,395	126	192	475	462
Aut 1996 \$	1,469	1,524	149	200	519	505
Win 1996/7 \$	1,531	1,538	161	211	514	500
Spr 1997 \$	1,553	1,665	177	234	543	533
<b>Women</b>						
Spr 1986	863	906	150	202	239	249
Spr 1987	971	1,057	150	222	279	326
Spr 1988	1,168	1,264	176	253	338	401
Spr 1989	1,349	1,430	185	273	364	411
Spr 1990	1,463	1,556	168	290	439	524
Spr 1991	1,379	1,493	177	237	339	428
Spr 1992	1,341	1,456	129	248	413	534
Spr 1993	1,370	1,484	116	235	439	566
Spr 1994	1,503	1,618	130	261	483	587
Spr 1995 \$	1,383	1,497	104	216	455	567
Aut 1995 \$	1,444	1,499	119	223	511	551
Win 1995/6 \$	1,472	1,475	128	215	429	552
Spr 1996 \$	1,492	1,594	129	223	470	615
Spr 1996 \$	1,503	1,329	100	193	404	496
Aut 1996 \$	1,544	1,592	136	217	493	590
Win 1996/7 \$	1,585	1,599	148	207	601	617
Spr 1997 \$	1,604	1,719	179	229	513	627

% of all employees # PER CENT

GREAT BRITAIN	All who received job-related training in the last 4 weeks					
	Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted			
	All of working age +		Age groups			
		16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
<b>ALL</b>						
Spr 1986	9.9	10.9	22.3	16.3	12.6	8.6
Spr 1987	10.7	11.9	21.6	17.2	14.0	9.9
Spr 1988	12.2	13.4	23.4	18.9	15.1	11.8
Spr 1989	13.4	14.5	23.3	19.4	16.1	13.3
Spr 1990	14.3	15.5	25.5	20.6	17.0	14.2
Spr 1991	14.7	16.0	24.4	19.0	16.7	14.0
Spr 1992	13.5	14.6	23.4	19.2	16.1	14.0
Spr 1993	13.6	14.7	23.8	19.6	16.1	14.3
Spr 1994	14.5	15.7	25.0	20.6	17.6	14.8
Spr 1995 \$	13.2	14.3	20.1	18.5	16.2	13.8
Aut 1995 \$	13.8	14.1	18.7	17.7	15.6	13.7
Win 1995/6 \$	13.8	13.9	23.2	18.7	15.6	13.7
Spr 1996 \$	13.9	14.9	23.9	16.7	14.2	12.8
Spr 1996 \$	14.1	12.6	17.2	16.4	14.3	12.0
Aut 1996 \$	14.0	14.3	22.3	18.3	16.3	13.6
Win 1996/7 \$	14.3	14.4	24.3	19.0	15.8	13.7
Spr 1997 \$	14.4	15.5	27.7	20.8	16.9	14.4
<b>Men</b>						
Spr 1986	10.2	11.5	26.8	17.7	13.1	9.3
Spr 1987	12.1	13.5	25.9	18.2	14.4	11.8
Spr 1988	12.1	13.5	26.6	19.9	15.1	11.8
Spr 1989	13.2	14.5	26.7	20.0	16.8	12.9
Spr 1990	14.0	15.4	30.3	20.8	16.7	13.8
Spr 1991	13.4	14.8	27.8	20.3	16.6	13.7
Spr 1992	13.3	14.4	26.8	19.3	16.2	13.6
Spr 1993	13.2	14.3	25.8	19.1	15.8	13.5
Spr 1994	13.9	14.9	25.9	19.2	17.4	14.1
Spr 1995 \$	12.6	13.7	21.9	17.6	16.0	12.8
Aut 1995 \$	13.3	13.5	23.2	17.6	15.7	12.8
Win 1995/6 \$	13.2	13.4	25.1	19.0	15.7	12.8
Spr 1996 \$	13.2	14.2	20.3	16.6	14.2	11.3
Spr 1996 \$	13.5	12.1	19.0	15.8	14.2	11.3
Aut 1996 \$	13.1	13.2	23.2	16.8	15.5	12.3
Win 1996/7 \$	13.2	13.3	25.5	17.9	15.2	12.2
Spr 1997 \$	13.3	14.3	27.7	19.9	16.0	12.9
<b>Women</b>						
Spr 1986	9.6	10.1	17.8	14.7	11.9	7.7
Spr 1987	10.6	11.6	17.5	16.0	13.4	10.0
Spr 1988	12.3	13.4	20.2	17.9	15.0	11.8
Spr 1989	13.7	14.6	20.0	18.8	15.2	13.9
Spr 1990	14.7	15.7	20.6	17.4	14.7	14.7
Spr 1991	13.9	15.1	20.9	17.7	16.8	14.8
Spr 1992	13.7	14.9	20.2	19.1	15.9	14.4
Spr 1993	14.0	15.2	20.6	19.0	16.4	15.1
Spr 1994	15.3	16.4	24.2	21.1	17.8	15.6
Spr 1995 \$	13.9	15.1	18.4	16.4	14.9	13.3
Aut 1995 \$	14.3	14.8	19.7	18.8	15.5	14.6
Win 1995/6 \$	14.5	14.6	21.4	19.1	15.3	14.2
Spr 1996 \$	14.7	15.8	21.6	20.2	16.9	15.7
Spr 1996 \$	14.8	15.0	17.0	17.0	14.5	12.7
Aut 1996 \$	15.1	15.6	21.4	19.9	17.4	14.9
Win 1996/7 \$	15.5	15.6	23.2	20.2	16.4	15.2
Spr 1997 \$	15.6	16.8	27.8	21.8	18.1	16.0

+ 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.

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.8

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

HOURS

GREAT BRITAIN	SIC 92 (Standard Industrial Classification)													
	Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted		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
	Total (millions) #	Average	Total (millions) #	Average										
				A-B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q	
<b>ALL</b>														
Spr 1984	782	33.1	790	33.7	47.7	28.2	36.3	38.2	32.5	37.8	34.5	29.1	30.2	31.7
Spr 1985	810	33.8	818	34.4	47.1	35.0	37.1	38.2	33.1	38.6	33.6	29.8	30.1	32.3
Spr 1986	814	33.8	823	34.4	47.4	36.9	37.2	38.3	33.2	38.9	33.9	29.2	30.6	32.3
Spr 1987	821	33.6	830	34.1	47.4	36.2	37.1	38.3	32.8	39.0	33.1	28.9	31.4	32.1
Spr 1988	872	34.4	882	34.9	47.7	37.0	38.1	39.8	33.2	39.4	34.4	29.7	31.4	32.7
Spr 1989	894	34.2	905	34.7	49.0	37.4	37.6	39.3	33.1	39.7	34.0	29.3	31.5	32.6
Spr 1990	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 1991	876	33.9	887	34.4	48.0	37.8	37.2	39.0	32.7	38.7	33.9	29.7	31.2	32.4
Spr 1992	832	33.1	835	33.3	45.8	37.0	36.2	37.1	32.1	37.7	33.1	28.6	30.6	33.2
Sum 1992	829	33.1	828	32.9	45.7	36.9	35.8	37.7	32.1	37.3	32.8	27.3	30.5	31.0
Aut 1992	826	33.2	853	34.1	43.7	37.6	37.4	38.5	32.3	38.3	33.8	30.0	31.1	32.3
Win 1992/3	822	33.1	795	32.2	40.4	36.2	34.5	35.0	31.0	36.8	32.3	28.6	29.6	30.9
Spr 1993	820	33.0	833	33.6	43.3	37.5	36.9	38.2	31.9	38.0	33.4	29.3	30.8	31.8
Sum 1993	823	33.1	811	32.5	43.3	37.1	35.1	37.7	31.6	37.7	32.5	27.1	30.1	30.7
Aut 1993	820	32.9	846	33.9	42.5	38.2	37.3	39.2	32.0	38.4	33.7	29.8	30.3	32.0
Win 1993/4	829	33.2	801	32.3	40.3	35.1	34.2	35.3	31.2	38.0	32.7	28.6	28.3	31.0
Spr 1994	832	33.2	845	33.8	44.3	36.9	37.9	38.5	32.0	38.9	34.4	29.5	29.2	32.0
Sum 1994	835	33.3	824	32.6	46.5	36.0	35.4	38.5	31.6	38.4	32.9	27.1	28.5	30.8
Aut 1994	840	33.3	867	34.3	45.0	38.1	37.8	39.7	32.4	39.1	34.4	30.2	30.1	32.4
Win 1994/5	845	33.5	817	32.5	41.0	36.6	35.5	36.0	31.5	37.8	32.8	28.5	28.4	31.0
Spr 1995	848	33.5	861	34.1	45.8	38.6	37.7	39.0	32.0	39.0	34.1	29.7	30.6	32.2
Spr 1995	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
Aut 1995	848	33.3	876	34.3	43.9	38.8	38.0	40.2	31.6	39.2	34.6	30.2	29.9	32.3
Win 1995/6	848	33.2	820	32.2	40.9	36.4	35.4	35.9	30.3	37.6	32.9	28.6	27.9	30.7
Spr 1996	851	33.3	864	33.9	45.2	38.0	37.6	39.4	31.1	39.4	34.3	29.8	30.3	31.9
Sum 1996	851	33.4	845	32.8	45.5	37.9	39.1	38.2	30.9	38.2	33.7	27.7	29.7	30.9
Aut 1996	861	33.4												



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

THOUSANDS

Period ending	Training For Work			Youth Training (including credits)			Modern Apprenticeships		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-91*	114.7	10.3	124.9	193.2	16.4	209.5			
1991-92*	127.7	11.5	139.2	233.2	16.5	249.6			
1992-93#	133.4	11.8	145.2	231.8	15.1	246.9			
1993-94	124.4	8.7	133.1	234.1	16.1	250.2			
1994-95	94.9	8.6	103.4	224.2	15.3	239.5			
1995-96	67.1	4.7	71.8	214.0	13.2	227.2	24.8	3.0	27.8
1996-97+	53.4	3.8	57.2	189.5	14.8	204.2	75.9	6.1	82.0
1995-96									
23 Apr	75.4	6.6	82.0	213.0	14.6	227.6	1.3	0.4	1.7
21 May	72.9	6.3	79.2	212.4	15.1	227.5	1.4	0.4	1.7
18 Jun	69.7	6.1	75.8	210.7	15.1	225.8	1.5	0.3	1.8
16 Jul	68.3	5.0	73.3	208.0	15.5	223.5	2.1	0.3	2.4
21 Jul	69.1	4.7	73.8	209.3	15.5	224.8	2.8	0.4	3.2
10 Sep	58.4	4.5	62.9	223.8	15.5	239.3	5.6	0.5	6.1
08 Oct	61.6	4.8	66.4	229.0	16.0	244.9	9.7	1.4	11.1
05 Nov	63.5	5.0	68.5	229.4	16.0	245.4	12.3	1.8	14.2
03 Dec	65.3	5.0	70.3	228.1	15.9	243.9	14.9	2.0	16.9
31 Dec	60.7	4.8	65.5	223.7	15.5	239.2	16.8	2.1	18.9
28 Jan	63.9	4.8	68.7	216.6	14.6	231.2	18.9	2.1	21.0
25 Feb	66.9	4.7	71.6	214.5	13.3	227.8	21.4	2.7	24.1
24 Mar	68.2	4.7	72.8	211.0	13.2	224.2	24.8	3.0	27.8
1996-97									
28 Apr	61.7	4.3	65.9	201.1	12.8	213.8	27.2	3.4	30.6
26 May	61.4	4.1	65.6	198.1	12.9	211.0	29.0	3.5	32.6
23 Jun	60.4	4.0	64.4	198.0	12.8	210.8	31.1	4.0	35.0
21 Jul	58.3	3.5	61.8	208.0	13.1	221.1	35.1	3.8	38.9
18 Aug	56.0	3.4	59.4	209.6	13.6	223.2	39.1	4.0	43.1
15 Sep	55.5	3.4	59.0	211.0	13.9	224.9	47.4	4.7	52.1
13 Oct	57.6	3.8	61.3	212.4	14.4	226.8	53.7	5.3	59.0
10 Nov	58.4	3.9	62.3	211.8	14.9	226.6	58.8	5.5	64.3
08 Dec	58.8	3.9	62.7	210.0	15.2	225.2	63.4	5.8	69.1
05 Jan	52.8	3.6	56.4	204.9	15.1	220.0	65.0	5.7	70.7
02 Feb	56.6	3.8	60.4	203.2	15.1	218.3	68.5	6.1	74.5
02 Mar	57.7	4.0	61.6	197.9	14.9	212.8	72.7	6.1	78.8
30 Mar	53.4	3.8	57.2	189.5	14.8	204.2	75.9	6.1	82.0
1997-98									
04 May	49.4	3.4	52.8	181.9	13.8	195.8	78.9	6.3	85.3
01 Jun	48.7	3.2	51.9	178.1	13.8	191.8	80.4	6.4	86.7
29 Jun	49.5	3.0	52.5	180.7	14.0	194.7	82.5	6.5	89.0
03 Aug	47.3	2.8	49.8	184.8	14.4	199.2	86.8	5.5	92.3
31 Aug	45.7	2.9	48.7	183.4	15.5	198.9	89.6	7.4	97.0

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, have been merged with Modern Apprenticeships from April 1996 in England (although they will continue separately in Wales). Modern Apprenticeships aim to increase significantly the number of young people trained to technician, supervisory and equivalent-level skills, at NVQ level 3 as a minimum plus the breadth and flexibility required for the relevant industry sector. Accelerated Modern Apprenticeships figures have been merged with Modern Apprenticeships.

\* Employment Training.  
# Employment Training and Employment Action.  
+ 1996-97 starts and in training figures include Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).

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

THOUSANDS

Period ending	Training For Work*			Youth Training (including credits)			Modern Apprenticeships		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-91*	280.2	24.4	304.6	225.9	18.2	244.1			
1991-92*	253.2	24.0	277.2	227.4	17.9	245.3			
1992-93#	291.2	27.2	318.4	236.4	15.3	251.7			
1993-94	290.7	19.1	309.8	238.7	17.6	256.3			
1994-95	269.8	19.3	289.1	251.8	16.7	268.5			
1995-96	212.4	12.1	224.4	250.7	17.4	268.1	25.8	2.6	28.4
1996-97+	216.3	12.5	228.8	235.3	21.5	256.8	70.1	5.3	75.4
1995-96									
23 Apr	11.2	0.7	12.0	11.5	1.0	12.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
21 May	14.9	0.8	15.7	11.7	1.1	12.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
18 Jun	14.6	0.9	15.4	13.6	1.0	14.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
16 Jul	15.2	0.9	16.1	14.7	1.9	16.6	0.6	0.0	0.6
13 Aug	13.9	0.8	14.7	25.0	1.7	26.6	0.8	0.0	0.8
10 Sep	14.5	0.8	15.2	26.1	1.9	28.0	2.8	0.1	2.9
08 Oct	20.3	1.2	21.5	32.9	2.3	35.1	4.3	0.7	5.0
05 Nov	18.2	1.2	19.4	19.4	1.6	21.0	2.8	0.3	3.0
03 Dec	18.5	1.0	19.5	17.2	1.3	18.5	2.7	0.2	2.9
31 Dec	10.2	0.6	10.8	10.2	0.7	10.9	2.2	0.2	2.4
28 Jan	17.6	1.0	18.6	15.6	1.0	16.6	2.4	0.2	2.6
25 Feb	20.6	0.9	21.5	16.2	0.9	17.1	2.9	0.4	3.3
24 Mar	22.7	0.9	23.7	16.8	1.0	17.8	4.0	0.4	4.4
1996-97									
28 Apr	18.4	0.9	19.3	15.0	3.3	18.4	2.9	0.3	3.2
26 May	17.2	1.0	18.1	11.9	1.1	13.1	2.5	0.3	2.7
23 Jun	16.2	0.9	17.1	16.7	1.2	17.9	2.8	0.2	3.0
21 Jul	17.1	0.9	18.0	33.7	1.7	35.4	4.9	0.4	5.3
18 Aug	15.4	0.9	16.3	22.5	1.7	24.3	5.1	0.4	5.5
15 Sep	16.2	1.0	17.2	28.7	2.2	30.9	9.8	1.0	10.7
13 Oct	19.8	1.5	21.3	24.5	2.1	26.7	8.1	0.8	9.0
10 Nov	18.3	1.1	19.4	17.8	1.8	19.6	6.8	0.6	7.3
08 Dec	17.6	1.1	18.7	15.6	1.6	17.1	6.4	0.4	6.7
05 Jan	7.1	0.4	7.5	7.1	0.7	7.8	3.0	0.2	3.3
02 Feb	17.9	1.1	19.0	15.2	1.2	16.4	5.5	0.3	5.8
02 Mar	18.7	1.2	19.9	13.1	1.2	14.3	6.3	0.3	6.6
30 Mar	16.5	0.6	17.1	13.4	1.5	14.9	5.9	0.3	6.2
1997-98									
04 May	18.1	1.0	19.1	12.9	1.3	14.2	5.7	0.2	5.9
01 Jun	14.0	0.6	14.6	10.2	1.1	11.3	3.8	0.2	4.0
29 Jun	15.9	0.8	16.7	18.0	1.6	19.6	4.9	0.2	5.1
03 Aug	17.8	0.8	18.6	27.4	2.2	29.7	8.1	0.3	8.4
31 Aug	11.3	0.5	11.8	13.9	1.1	15.0	5.4	0.2	5.6

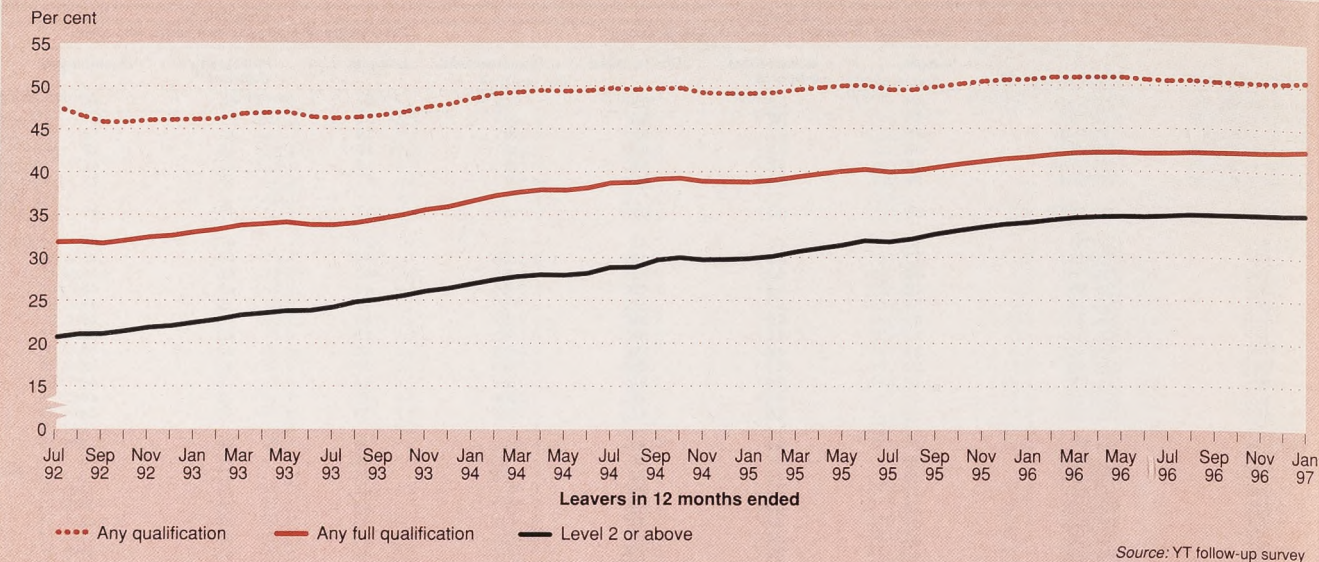
Note: See Table 8.1 note.  
# 1990-91 and 1991-92 Employment Training; 1992-93 Employment Training Action.  
\* 1996-97 in training includes Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).  
+ 1996-97 starts and in training figures include Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).  
Pre-Vocational Training (PVT) is part of mainstream TSW from April 1997 onwards.

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

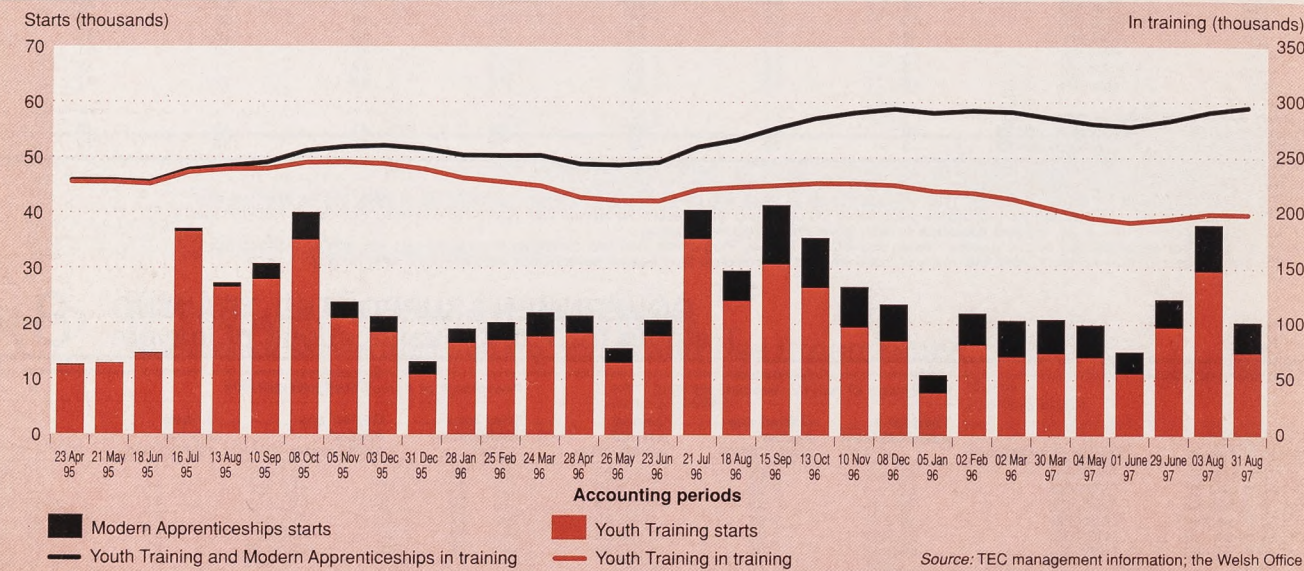
ENGLAND and WALES		All leavers Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Completers Percentage of survey respondents who were:			
Month of survey*	Month of leaving#	In a job	In a positive outcome**	Unemployed	Completers##	In a job	In a positive outcome**	Unemployed
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	33	36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



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



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



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



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

ENGLAND and WALES

Month of survey*	Month of leaving	All leavers Percentage of survey respondents who were:				Completers Percentage of those who completed who were:		
		In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed	Completers**	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	50	67	28	43	67	76	20
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	53	70	25	46	68	78	18
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	58	72	22	46	72	81	14
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	63	76	18	52	75	85	11
1994 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)	60	68	25	37	73	80	16
Jun	(Dec 94)	60	70	23	45	76	81	14
Jul	(Jan 95)	57	68	26	40	74	80	15
Aug	(Feb 95)	59	70	23	43	74	80	15
Sep	(Mar 95)	64	75	20	51	78	84	12
Oct	(Apr 95)	59	71	22	43	70	78	16
Nov	(May 95)	65	72	19	58	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	46	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
Mar	(Sep 96)	59	81	13	54	71	88	7
Apr	(Oct 96)	65	77	17	49	77	86	9
May	(Nov 96)	66	76	17	49	79	86	9
Jun	(Dec 96)	71	79	16	57	81	86	9
Jul	(Jan 97)	68	77	17	52	79	86	10
Current and previous year to date								
Aug 95 to Jul 96	Feb 95 to Jan 96	62	75	19	51	75	84	11
Aug 96 to Jul 97	Feb 96 to Jan 97	65	78	16	54	76	86	9

Note: From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed slightly - see technical note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4/97 for details.  
 \* Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.  
 # In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government supported training.  
 \*\* Those whose response to the question, "Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?" was "No".

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

ENGLAND and WALES

Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	All Leavers Percentage of survey respondents who:				Completers Percentage of those who completed who:			
		Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	62	47	34	23	76	70	57	42
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	64	49	38	28	76	71	61	47
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	65	50	39	31	76	71	63	52
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	66	51	42	35	74	70	63	53
1994 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	32	79	76	65	54
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	53	43	35	72	69	62	52
Oct	(Apr 95)	65	48	39	30	73	68	63	52
Nov	(May 95)	65	49	39	30	73	68	61	51
Dec	(Jun 95)	71	59	49	41	78	74	66	56
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	70	56	46	38	78	74	66	55
Feb	(Aug 95)	66	51	43	36	77	74	67	59
Mar	(Sep 95)	66	52	43	35	77	73	65	56
Apr	(Oct 95)	63	46	37	30	73	68	61	52
May	(Nov 95)	62	44	36	30	69	63	57	49
Jun	(Dec 95)	64	49	41	34	69	64	58	49
Jul	(Jan 96)	63	46	38	31	69	64	58	49
Aug	(Feb 96)	65	50	42	35	71	68	61	53
Sep	(Mar 96)	66	53	45	37	71	68	62	53
Oct	(Apr 96)	64	49	40	33	70	67	60	51
Nov	(May 96)	64	48	40	32	70	66	58	49
Dec	(Jun 96)	69	58	49	41	77	74	67	58
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	67	55	47	39	76	73	67	57
Feb	(Aug 96)	66	52	43	37	76	72	65	56
Mar	(Sep 96)	65	50	43	35	75	71	64	55
Apr	(Oct 96)	62	45	38	31	71	67	60	51
May	(Nov 96)	62	45	37	31	70	65	59	51
Jun	(Dec 96)	63	49	43	34	69	66	60	49
Jul	(Jan 97)	65	49	41	33	72	68	61	50
Current and previous year to date									
Aug 95 to Jul 96	Feb 95 to Jan 96	66	51	42	34	74	70	63	53
Aug 96 to Jul 97	Feb 96 to Jan 97	65	51	43	35	73	69	63	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 on. 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 July 1997 - 8 August 1997 +

6,778

+ Not including placings through displayed vacancies.

### 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.

#### H.M. FORCES

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

#### I.L.O. UNEMPLOYED

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

#### LABOUR DISPUTES

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

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

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 stoppages 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
- EC European Community

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

#### PART-TIME WORKERS

People normally working for not more than 30 hours 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.

## 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	Dec 97	0.1	Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Dec 97	1.8
Workforce: UK	M	Dec 97	0.2	Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Labour Force Survey: GB	M	Dec 97	0.3	Manufacturing index, time series	M	Dec 97	5.8
Workforce: GB	M	Dec 97	0.4	Quarterly and annual indices	M	Dec 97	5.8
<b>BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>				<b>LABOUR COSTS</b>			
	M	Dec 97	0.5	Survey results 1992 Quadrennial Annual update	A	Sep 94 Feb 96	313 5.7
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE</b>				<b>RETAIL PRICES</b>			
Workforce: UK and GB				General index (RPI)			
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Dec 97	1.1	Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Dec 97	6.2
Labour force estimates, projections		Feb 97	51	: percentage changes	M	Dec 97	6.2
Employees in employment industry: GB				Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Dec 97	6.1
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Nov 97	1.4	Main components: time series and weights	M	Dec 97	6.4
: time series, by order group	M	Dec 97	1.2	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Dec 97	6.5
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Dec 97	1.3	Food prices	M	Dec 97	6.3
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	D	Dec 94	1.10	International comparisons	M	Dec 97	6.8
Local authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7	All items excluding housing costs	M	Dec 97	6.9
Employees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	Nov 97	1.5	<b>LABOUR FORCE SURVEY</b>			
Annual Employment Survey	A	Nov 97	461	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Dec 97	7.1
International comparisons	Q	Nov 97	1.9	Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Dec 97	7.2
Registered disabled in the public sector	D	Sep 97	355	Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Dec 97	7.3
Trade union membership	A	Jun 97	231	Full-time and part-time workers	M	Dec 97	7.4
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	Nov 97	1.14	Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	M	Dec 97	7.5
<b>CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES</b>				Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)			
Claimant unemployment				Job-related training received by employees	M	Dec 97	7.7
Summary: UK	M	Dec 97	2.1	Average actual weekly hours of work by industry sector	M	Dec 97	7.8
: GB	M	Dec 97	2.2	Additional Labour Force Survey tables	D	Dec 95	7.6-7.23
Age and duration: UK	Q	Dec 97	2.5	Labour market and educational status of young people	D	Mar 96	7.24
Broad category: UK	M	Dec 97	2.1	<b>LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK</b>			
Detailed category: GB	M	Dec 97	2.2	Summary: latest figures	M	Dec 97	4.1
Region: summary	Q	Dec 97	2.6	: time series	M	Dec 97	4.2
Age: time series UK	Q	Dec 97	2.7	Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 97	217
: estimated rates	Q	Dec 97	2.15	Industry			
Duration: time series UK	Q	Dec 97	2.8	Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Dec 97	4.1
Region and area				Annual: detailed	A	Jun 97	217
Time series summary: by region	M	Dec 97	2.3	: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 97	217
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	Dec 97	2.4	Main causes of stoppage			
: counties, local areas	M	Dec 97	2.9	Cumulative	M	Dec 97	4.1
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Dec 97	2.10	Latest year for main industries	A	Jun 97	217
Age and duration: summary	Q	Dec 97	2.6	Size of stoppages	A	Jun 97	217
Flows				Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Jun 97	217
UK, time series	M	Dec 97	2.19	International comparisons	A	Apr 97	129
Age time series	M	Dec 97	2.20	<b>GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING</b>			
Mean duration	Q	Oct 97	2.21	Participants in the programmes	M	Dec 97	8.1
Claim history: number of previous claims	Q	Nov 97	2.22	Number of starts on the programmes	M	Dec 97	8.2
Claim history: interval between claims	Q	Dec 97	2.23	Training for work: destination of leavers	M	Dec 97	8.3
By sought and usual occupation	M	Dec 97	2.24	Training for work: qualifications of leavers	M	Dec 97	8.4
Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13	Youth training: destination of leavers	M	Dec 97	8.5
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Dec 97	A.1	Youth training: qualifications of leavers	M	Dec 97	8.6
International comparisons	M	Dec 97	2.18	Participants in the programmes	D	Jun 97	8.1
Ethnic origin	A	Aug 97	295	New starts on the programmes	D	Jun 97	8.2
Temporarily stopped				Destinations and qualifications			
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14	TFW/ET leavers	D	Jun 97	8.3
Vacancies				YT leavers	D	Jun 97	8.4
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Dec 97	3.1	TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training	D	Jun 97	8.5
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Dec 97	3.2	YT leavers completing agreed training	D	Jun 97	8.6
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Dec 97	3.3	Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England and Wales	D	Apr 97	8.7
<b>REDUNDANCIES</b>				Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England and Wales			
In Great Britain	M	Dec 97	2.32	Characteristics of young people starting Modern Apprenticeships for England and Wales	D	Apr 97	8.9
by region	M	Dec 97	2.33	Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their characteristics for England and Wales	D	Apr 97	8.10
by age	M	Dec 97	2.34	Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales	D	Apr 97	8.11
by industry	M	Dec 97	2.35	<b>DISABLED JOB SEEKERS</b>			
by occupation	M	Dec 97	2.36	Registrations and placements into employment	M	Dec 97	A.1
<b>EARNINGS AND HOURS</b>				<b>REGIONAL AID</b>			
Average earnings (index)				Selective Assistance by region	Q	Oct 97	A.2
Whole economy				Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Oct 97	A.3
Main industrial sectors	M	Dec 97	5.1	Development Grants by region	D	Aug 97	A.4
Industries	M	Dec 97	5.3	Development Grants by region and company	D	Aug 97	A.5
Underlying trends	Q	Nov 97	445	<b>REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics</b>			
Levels of earnings and hours for main industrial sectors and industries				Frequency of publication, frequency of compilation shown in brackets (if different).			
Manual employees	Q(A)	Nov 97	5.4	A Annual. S Six monthly. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. B Bi-monthly. D Discontinued.			
Non manual employees	Q(A)	Nov 97	5.5				
All employees	Q(A)	Nov 97	5.6				
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q	Nov 97	446				
International comparisons (index)							
Manufacturing	M	Dec 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)

Annual Employment Survey	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 6086

#### 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 3310
Workforce training	0114 259 3489

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

0171 533 6113

#### 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 4218

(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 7222

Skills and Enterprise Network 0114 259 4075

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Information about ONS, its services and data is available on the World Wide Web at:

<http://www.emap.com/ons/>

ONS's Socio-Economic Statistics and Analysis Group has a separate site at:

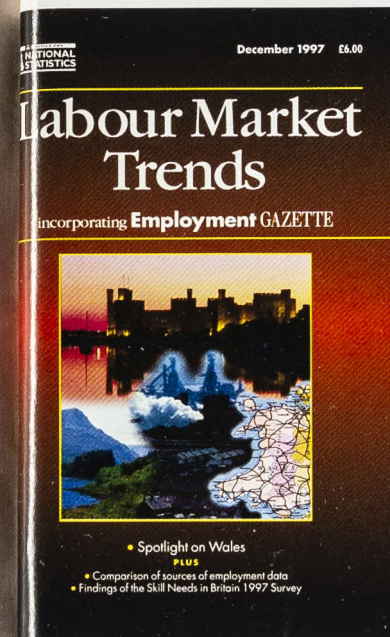
<http://www.open.gov.uk/lmsd/lmsdhome.htm>

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### STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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