

STATISTICS
READING ROOM

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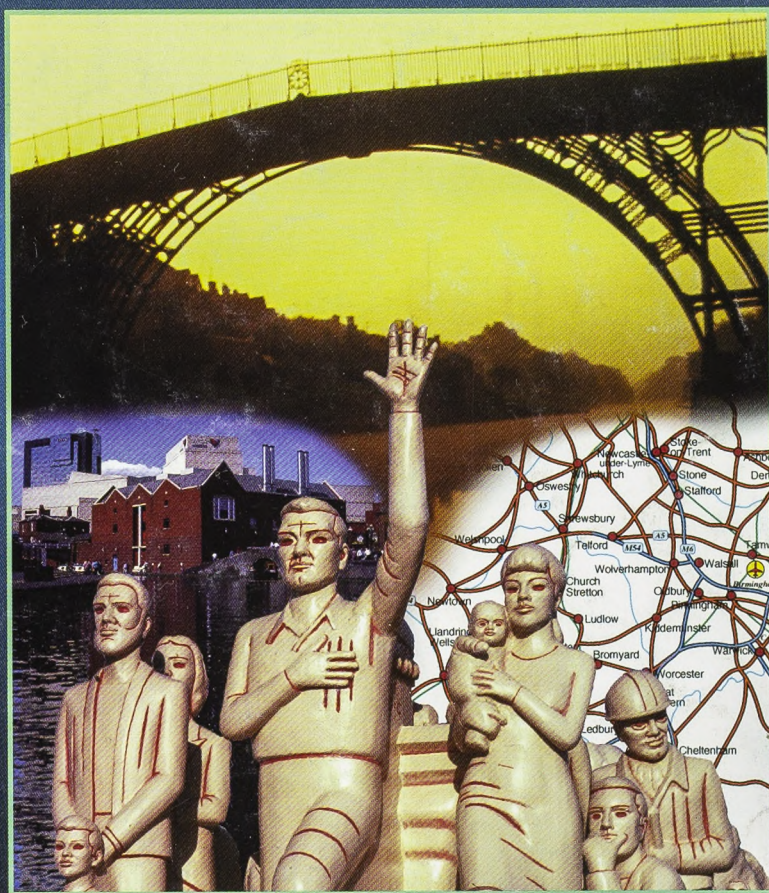
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Labour Market Trends

incorporating **Employment GAZETTE**



• Spotlight on the West Midlands

PLUS

- Economic activity of working-age households
- Workless households, unemployment and economic inactivity
 - Temporary workers
- Registered disabled people in the labour market and plans to improve the labour market position of disabled people
 - Distribution of hourly earnings

ONS news

Social Focus on Families published

THE MOST WIDE-RANGING official study on families in the UK has been published by ONS. The report looks at families and how they live their lives today, as well as illustrating changes over the years. It also highlights the continuing importance of the family, despite changing social and economic characteristics.

Social Focus on Families shows that, in recent years, the family has experienced some major changes. For example, in one generation the number of first-time marriages has halved and the number of divorces has trebled. Cohabitation before marriage, once rare, is now the norm, and in 1995 lone parents headed 22 per cent of all families with children, nearly three times the proportion in 1971.

Other key findings of the report show that:

- in 1994, 84 per cent of the population of Great Britain lived in one of its 15.8 million families;
- traditional gender roles still persist, with mothers spending three hours a day on housework and cooking compared with fathers spending just three-quarters of an hour on these tasks; and
- most absent fathers keep in contact with their families - 47 per cent of non-resident fathers saw their children at least once a week, and only 3 per cent never saw their children.

The chapter on family living standards focuses on four specific themes: economic activity; income; expenditure; and housing. With respect to economic activity, the report concludes that the traditional model of the husband as breadwinner and wife as homemaker has been eroded. The most significant change

has been the fall in the proportion of families living solely on a man's wages, and the related increase in the number of dual-earner households. In 1995 in 62 per cent of married couples of working age with children both adults were in work, compared with 50 per cent ten years earlier. The report also found that 37 per cent of mothers aged 25 to 34 said that they had returned to work within a year of the birth of their first child, compared with 14 per cent of mothers aged 60 to 64.

Other sections of the living standards chapter found that:

- lone-parent families tend to have lower incomes, be more dependent upon benefits and have lower levels of savings than other types of families; and
 - where both partners work full-time, in 68 per cent of cases the man earns at least £50 a week more than his female partner.
- The remaining two chapters of the

report look at: family structure and change; cohabitation, marriage and divorce; parenthood; lifestyles and relationships.

The report generally uses a standard definition of a family - either a married or cohabiting couple, with or without never-married children who have no children of their own, or a lone parent with such children. However, wider family relationships are also examined. 'Children' are here defined as people aged under 16, or single persons aged 16-18 and in full-time education.

Social Focus on Families draws on a wide range of data sources, including the General Household Survey, the Family Expenditure Survey, the Labour Force Survey, ONS registration data and the British Social Attitudes Survey.

- *Social Focus on Families*, ISBN 0 11 620919 4, £30. Published by The Stationery Office.

Work patterns for ethnic minorities

DETAILED ANALYSIS of employment, education and housing conditions for Great Britain's ethnic minorities is now available. Volume 4 of *Ethnicity in the 1991 Census* was published by ONS in late July.

The study, which follows earlier volumes on the ethnic minority populations of Great Britain, their demographic characteristics and social geography, is edited by Valerie Karn of the University of Manchester and has contributions from 21 other academics. Chapters relating

principally to the labour market include: labour force participation rates, self-employment and unemployment; patterns of ethnic minority employment in the context of industrial and occupational growth and decline; the impact of ethnic origins on educational and

occupational attainments; and monitoring equal employment opportunity.

- A fuller review of Volume 4 of *Ethnicity in the 1991 Census* is to be found on p311 of this issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

DfEE and DSS news

Families and work

TWO GOVERNMENT reports have highlighted the increasing prevalence of mothers returning to work after the birth of their children. The Policy Studies Institute carried out research on behalf of the Department for Education and Employment, the Department of Social Security and the Department of Trade and Industry, which has now been published as *Maternity*

Rights and Benefits in Britain 1996 and Family-Friendly Working Arrangements in Britain 1996. There was a high incidence of mothers returning to work after giving birth; by the time of the survey, 67 per cent of women had done so (compared with 45 per cent in 1988). The women most likely to return to work tended to be older, married, in higher-income families

and working for employers in the public sector or operating 'family-friendly' employment practices. The first report, published by the DSS, concentrates on the effects of the 1994 changes to legislation affecting maternity rights and benefits. The research was designed to look at the effects both on women and on employers, as well as identifying any problems they had in understanding and complying with

legislation. Two large surveys were conducted in spring 1996 to examine this: a telephone survey consisting of 1,500 interviews with employers, and a postal survey of a sample of mothers who had given birth in June 1995 which produced 3,700 responses. The survey of employers showed that they were generally aware of the legislation, and that it presented them with few problems - only 1 per cent of employers reporting difficulties. (continued above right)

They also had a high awareness of new provisions introduced in October 1994 - 88 per cent being 'fully aware' of the employee's right not to be dismissed or selected for redundancy on grounds of maternity. Employers were, however, less aware of the long-standing right to extended maternity absence - only 61 per cent being fully aware of this - and provisions relating to statutory maternity pay. Smaller firms with few recent pregnancies were least likely to be aware of the maternity provisions.

Most mothers were aware of key aspects of maternity legislation, especially regarding employment protection and maternity leave. Thus, for example, 74 per cent were aware of their right to continuing non-wage benefits during maternity leave. Mothers most commonly mentioned their employer as the most useful source of information on maternity rights and benefits, but those in small workplaces more often mentioned government leaflets.

The findings pointed to a high degree of compliance with the legislation. The right to return to the same or a similar job appeared to have been honoured to a large degree, especially in the public sector. There were, however, some doubts about compliance in the small firms sector, where 21 per cent of employers with recent pregnancies among their employees reported that none of them had taken maternity leave.

Few employers had been caused problems by the right to return to work after maternity leave; however, 38 per cent of employers saw the right to 14 weeks of statutory maternity leave as causing a problem, mainly that of covering for the mother while she was away. Problems were most likely among small private-sector employers where 58 per cent reported difficulties. Of women entitled only to the 14 weeks' statutory maternity leave, 86 per cent took at least this amount. The remaining 14 per cent took less. The reasons for this are not known, but women who worked in non-union establishments were much more likely to take less than their 14 weeks entitlement. Extra-statutory maternity benefits were offered by 11 per cent of establishments, covering 30 per cent of women employees, and were commonest in establishments with a high proportion of young women or in large private- or public-sector organisations. Paternity leave was more common than extra-statutory maternity leave.

The second report, carried out for the DfEE, presents the findings of the research on what are often called 'family-friendly' employment practices - those features of employment that help employees combining family responsibilities with their job. It sought information on:

- the range of such arrangements made available by employers;

- the availability of the various arrangements to individual employees, especially parents of young children;
- the take-up of the main types of arrangement by employees; and
- employers' views of the utility of the arrangements.

Benefits available from employers included paternity leave; additional maternity leave; additional maternity pay; special leave at short notice for childcare reasons; career breaks and being allowed to work at home occasionally. Flexible or non-standard working time arrangements were provided by 71 per cent of establishments, and over half of mothers who had returned to work from a recent pregnancy had used such arrangements. Extra-statutory maternity leave was offered in 11 per cent of establishments employing women. In all, 31 per cent of establishments employing men granted paternity leave, usually limited to about four days.

Only 10 per cent of workplaces offered any form of practical assistance with childcare for parents with young children. Overall, 2 per cent offered a workplace nursery, 1 per cent supported a nursery elsewhere and 2 per cent operated a childcare allowance or voucher scheme. A third of establishments employing women had special leave arrangements to cover childcare emergencies

occurring at short notice. Career breaks were offered by 17 per cent of employers, but had relatively little take-up: only 1 per cent of mothers and 1 per cent of their partners reported having taken a career break.

There were a number of different types of non-standard working hours arrangements, of which the most common was flexible hours. This was available to full-time employees in 36 per cent of establishments. Temporary or permanent switches from full-time to part-time working were on offer in 22 per cent and 24 per cent respectively of establishments; women were much more likely than men to have switched permanently. Term-time only working was the least common type of non-standard working practice, available in 7 per cent of establishments.

- *Maternity Rights and Benefits in Britain 1996*, by C. Callender, N. Millward, S. Lissenburgh and J. Forth. DSS research report no. 67. ISBN 0 11 762536 1, £35. Available from The Stationery Office. *Family-Friendly Working Arrangements in Britain 1996*, by J. Forth, S. Lissenburgh, C. Callender and N. Millward. DfEE research report no. 16. ISBN 0 85522 615 3, £4.95. Available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5000, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6YJ, tel 0845 6022260.

Parents and the labour market

A NEW report on parents and the labour market indicates that employment rates for mothers have increased faster than for other groups. Between 1984 and 1994 mothers' employment rose at twice the rate of that for other women, from 49 per cent to 59 per cent, with most of the growth being in full-time employment, from 17 per cent to 24 per cent.

The report, funded by the DfEE, is based on secondary analysis of the Labour Force Survey and examines changes in employment and working hours of mothers, fathers and parents

as a whole. The greatest increase in mothers' employment was among women with a child under five, particularly among graduate women living with a partner. In contrast, the employment rate fell slightly among fathers (from 86 per cent to 85 per cent) and other men. Most employed mothers worked part-time, with a substantial proportion working shorter part-time hours (fewer than 16 hours a week), while the most common employment category for other women was shorter full-time hours (31 to 40 hours a week).

Over the decade there was an occupational move among mothers

towards higher status jobs, with this change again being most marked among women with a child under five. The proportion of mothers in non-manual occupations rose from 57 to 67 per cent, with a fall of similar proportions among those in semi- and unskilled work from 35 to 25 per cent. Mothers of children under five also featured in the rise in working hours, which grew by 4 hours per week for this group, compared with a rise of 2.3 hours among mothers in general and 0.4 hours for other women.

The increase in mothers' employment and working hours did not result in any compensating

changes for fathers, with no indications of a reduction in working hours nor of a substantial move towards more part-time employment. A feature by the report's authors, concentrating specifically on working fathers, appeared in July's *Labour Market Trends*, pp259-67.

- *Mothers, Fathers and Employment: Parents and the Labour Market in Britain 1984-1994*, DfEE research report RR10, ISBN 0 85522 595 5; £4.95. Available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5000, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6YJ, tel 0845 6022260.

**Send your news releases to:
Labour Market Trends newsdesk
Room B3/05
Office for National Statistics
1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ**

Research into the National Record of Achievement

AS PART OF THE review of the National Record of Achievement (NRA), the Department for Education and Employment commissioned several pieces of research. GHK Economics and Management studied the use of the NRA for reviewing progress, recording achievement and planning future action for school students. Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR) were asked to explore young people's perceptions, current use and likely future use of the NRA and the Institute for Employment Studies (IES) looked at employers' use of the NRA.

Most school leavers today are issued with an NRA - a document that allows individuals to set out their skills, record and achievements in a nationally-recognised format. The NRA system was reviewed following a recommendation in Sir Ron Dearing's report on qualifications for 16 to 19-year-olds. Extensive research was carried out by the DfEE as part of this process.

The GHK report looked at review, recording achievement and action planning (RRAP) in schools and was based on 700 telephone interviews and a series of 700 case studies. It found tremendous variations in the quality of RRAP, from minimalist approaches based on simply filling in the NRA to comprehensive approaches where the activity was integrated into the learning process. School teachers and students reported important benefits from effective RRAP, such as:

- greater self-esteem and confidence among students;
- improvements to performance;
- better relationships between staff and students;

- the opportunity to engage parents in the learning process; and
- pride in achievements at school.

Components which made RRAP effective in supporting the learning process were identified. These included: the need for clear learning objectives which encompassed academic and personal goals and the skills required to achieve them; setting achievable and measurable targets; identifying action for improvement; and regular assessment of progress. Similarly, a range of practices and tools which could help develop and implement effective RRAP were also noted. The report concludes with recommendations to help guide the development of coherent approaches to RRAP.

The SCPR study on individual use of the NRA was based on 20 focus groups. In all, 17 of these were with young people aged 16-24 selected to reflect a range of educational and employment sectors (at school, school leavers, in higher education, on government training schemes, employed and unemployed). The remaining three groups were with individuals taking part in development projects funded by DfEE.

The first contact with the NRA was generally through school, where young people's experience reflected that reported by the GHK study. There was little evidence of individuals being encouraged to update their NRAs after they left school; where this did occur, it was primarily at further education colleges or on a government-funded training scheme. The NRA appeared to be 'sold' to students almost exclusively as a document to present to prospective employers and college interviewers.

A number of key conclusions from encouraging the greater use of the NRA emerged, including that:

- individuals needed to be encouraged to consider the NRA as

a mechanism for identifying and considering their skills and future options;

- they needed to be encouraged to become used to reviewing their skills from a much earlier age;
- the NRA folders should continue to be produced, but with emphasis on the process by which individuals decided what to include in their NRA;
- NRA holders needed to be encouraged to maintain and update their NRAs, with easily accessible post-school guidance being made available; and
- the use of the NRA would be enhanced if education providers and employers recognised the NRA and encouraged individuals to use it as a tool to consider their future.

The IES study on employers' use of the NRA found that they saw benefits in seeing NRAs from job applicants, but that their current use was limited and tended to be restricted to school leavers. The research was centred on a telephone survey of 487 UK employers conducted in summer 1996, followed by 20 in-depth interviews. The sample of employers studied was not intended to be representative of all employers. It focused on those who were quite sophisticated in terms of their approach to recruitment and training.

The report found that NRAs were currently used by relatively few employers, mainly by those who regularly recruited young people. Firms did not generally seek NRAs when recruiting. Their use was instead driven by young people presenting them to prospective employers. However, the survey found that the more NRAs employers saw, the more they came to expect young people to present them as part of the recruitment process.

The NRA format includes information sheets on a number of areas, including personal details,

qualifications and credits, achievements and experiences, employment history, achievements in education, attendance record, and an individual action plan. Employers felt that all these were relevant, although the usefulness of specific pages varied by individual.

The study suggested that the benefits of using the NRA related more to the individual than the employer. However, employer benefits did include recording employee performance and motivating the workforce.

Improvements that firms wanted to see to the NRA included more details on skills, work experience, career plans and personality. If the document were to be used for adults, employers wanted to see sections on competencies gained at work, and work-based achievements.

The conclusions drawn from these three pieces of research are reflected in the proposals from the NRA Review Steering Group, chaired by Sir Nicholas Goodison, for a new national record of achievement which is introduced earlier in schools and is an individually-owned tool for lifelong learning. These proposals are being taken forward and trials of the new materials will commence in autumn 1997.

- *Individual Use of the National Record of Achievement*, by Andrew Thomas and Rebecca Diba (SCPR). DfEE Research Study RS42. ISBN 0 11 270987 7. £25.95.
- *Employers' Use of the National Record of Achievement*. IES report 328. ISBN 1 85184 256 X. £35.
- *Review, Recording Achievement and Action Planning in Schools*. GHK1. ISBN 0 85522 604 8. All reports available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5000, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6YJ. tel 0845 6022260.

DTI news

Regional competitiveness

CONSULTATION ON THE most appropriate range of indicators to illustrate the factors that determine regional competitiveness is being carried out by the Government. It has issued a consultation document outlining 13 proposed indicators and highlighting the potential difficulties involved in using them.

The indicators - developed by the Department of Trade and Industry in collaboration with ONS - include the Business Competitiveness Indicators and come under five main headings: overall competitiveness; labour market; education and training;

capital; and land and infrastructure.

For the labour market, the Government is particularly seeking views on whether earnings figures should be used as indicators of competitiveness and, if so, whether the relationship between average earnings and productivity would be useful. The document also looks at the two measures of unemployment - ILO and claimant count - and asks for comments on which would be preferred.

For 'overall competitiveness', the Government is looking for comments on the appropriate measure of gross domestic product per head; whether labour productivity should be measured for the economy as a whole

or only for the manufacturing sector; and whether the proportion of social security benefit claimants is an effective indicator of competitiveness and, if so, which benefit is the most appropriate measure.

Views are also specifically invited on the issues of research and development intensity, and road transport and congestion. The other indicators covered by the consultation document are manufacturing investment and output by foreign-owned companies; employment; educational and vocational attainment; Investors in People; VAT registrations and survival rates; and industrial property costs.

The regional competitiveness

indicators would be published regularly to help establish a framework for future work on regional competitiveness and identify underlying regional characteristics influencing regional competitiveness, says the document. They are designed to assist those responsible for regional development strategies and will also support the work of the proposed regional development agencies.

- *Regional Competitiveness Indicators: a Consultation Document* is available from Linda Oldfield, Statistics Directorate, DTI, Room G21, 10 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0NN, tel 0171 215 3279.

OECD news

International jobs outlook

THE ORGANISATION for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has published its latest *Employment Outlook*. The annual publication concludes that unemployment in OECD countries is likely to fall only slightly next year.

The report's chapter on recent labour market developments and prospects suggests that GDP growth

in the OECD area is likely to average nearly 3 per cent in 1997 and 1998, but with substantial differences between member states. Growth should be robust in some countries, including the UK, but in others, such as Japan and the major continental European economies, it is likely to be more hesitant. The inflation outlook, the report believes, remains good nearly everywhere. Unemployment across the OECD will fall only slowly, down from its 1996 level of

35.7 million in 1997 and 35.2 million in 1998.

For the UK, the report projects GDP growth of 3.0 per cent in 1997 and 2.7 per cent in 1998. It projects a 1.3 per cent rise in employment in the UK in 1997, and 0.7 per cent in 1998. For UK unemployment, using the Eurostat definition, it projects a fall from 7.4 per cent in 1996 to 6.1 per cent in 1997 and 5.6 per cent in 1998.

Other chapters in the report cover:

a longer-run view of earnings mobility; economic performance and the structure of collective bargaining; the impact of trade with emerging economies on OECD labour markets; and whether job insecurity is on the increase in OECD countries. There is also a statistical annex.

- *Employment Outlook: July 1997*. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. ISBN 92 64 15579 1.

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

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

Census of Employment

01928 792690

Employment and hours

01928 792563

Workforce in employment

01928 792563

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

Claimant count, vacancies notified to Jobcentres, and

0171 533 6176

Labour Force Survey

Redundancy (see Tables 2.32-2.36)

Redundancy statistics

0171 533 6086



HOUSE OF COMMONS
Department of the Clerk of the House

Education and Employment Committee Specialist Assistant

A Specialist Assistant specialising in employment matters is required on the Education and Employment Committee. The duties will include giving assistance to the Clerk of the Committee, principally in preparing briefing material and draft reports for the Committee in support of their inquiries into a wide range of topics. Applications are invited from candidates with a good degree or an equivalent professional qualification in a relevant subject together with several years' relevant practical experience. An interest in public administration and a working knowledge of statistics would be an advantage.

Salary will be in the range of £18,256 - £28,906 pa (including Recruitment and Retention Allowance of £1,776 pa), according to qualifications and experience. The post is pensionable. Leave is generous. The appointment will commence as soon as possible after the satisfactory outcome of the normal post-interview enquiries, probably in January 1998, and will be for an initial period of two years with the possibility of extension for a further two years.

Strict political impartiality is required of all House of Commons staff and the persons appointed will be expected not to engage in political activities for the duration of the appointment.

Applications are sought from candidates with a good knowledge of policy matters which come within the employment responsibility of the Education and Employment Department and a good knowledge of labour market issues, possibly with a background in economics.

Strong computing and word processing skills are essential.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 26th September 1997), write to **Recruitment & Assessment Services**, Innovation Court, New Street, Basingstoke, Hampshire RG21 7JB, or telephone Basingstoke (01256) 468551 (24 hours), or fax 01256 383786/383787. Please quote reference C3416 post C.

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Applications from registered disabled candidates will be welcomed

broad-based legal and economic analysis include an assessment of the role played by the European Court of Justice in the development of harmonisation of labour standards among member states. It is argued that the Court has both weakened and strengthened harmonisation, for example, by its 'direct effect' doctrine which confers rights on individuals against the state and, in contrast, by its ruling that different social standards are permissible among states - even if this interferes with trade - if the standards can be justified on public policy grounds.

Another chapter takes up the implications of EC labour regulation, on industrial relations, arguing that the internationalisation of firms and industrial restructuring brought about by the Single European Market could destabilise co-operation between workers and employers, resulting in workplace conflicts and undermining economic performance. To counteract this threat, a social dimension to mandates is needed and it is claimed that certain measures - such as works councils - can help maintain employer-worker cooperation.

Two German contributors provide arguments that are most opposed to Community-level mandates. One contends that rules governing the social protection of workers in a country determine that country's competitive position as much as its raw materials and human capital - as with these other materials, so an individual country's social system has to stand a competitive 'market test'. Therefore, it is argued, a mandate that harmonises employment protection but leaves the other factors the same is illogical and damaging to competition.

The second German contribution looks at the tensions which have stemmed from the desire to preserve the corporatist nature of German institutions in an increasingly competitive international economy.

Spain is also taken as a case study in a chapter which addresses whether there is a link between the country's tightly regulated labour market and its high unemployment rates, while another section compares the EU with the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Finally, a brief overview of European labour markets, along with those of the USA and Japan, aims to provide empirical material relevant to the debate on the links between regulation and labour market outcomes. To this end, it includes comparative data on wage-fixing machinery, protection against dismissal, laws affecting labour contracts, employment statistics, earnings and income, and trends in unemployment inequality by education.

● *Labour Markets in Europe: Issues of Harmonization and Regulation*, edited J. T. Addison and W. Stanley Siebert. The Dryden Press; 1997; £17.95; 251pp; ISBN 0 03 099046 7.

PRIVATISATION

The rapid increase in privatisation in many countries since the 1980s has resulted in a number of consequences for individual labour markets. A recent study by the International Labour Organization assesses these consequences in developing countries (Republic of Korea, India and Mexico) and transition economies (Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, the former East Germany and Hungary) during the first half of the 1990s.

In the developing countries the key issues are usually how privatisation can promote efficiency and reduce the public debt, while in central and eastern Europe it has been a fundamental part of the transformation of a state-managed economy.

Based on more than 20 case studies, the study considers the effect of privatisation on productivity and on the level and structure of employment, and also examines the changes in wages, remuneration systems and industrial relations that evolved in newly-privatised firms.

Despite the differences in the countries and industries that make up the case studies, the book points to a number of conclusions.

In many cases, it was found that exposure to competition, rather than the nature of ownership itself, created the most pressure for improved efficiency. There was not sufficient evidence to say whether or not such improvements could be achieved without privatisation, but with other internal and external reforms which often accompanied privatisation, not whether change in ownership per se increased efficiency.

● *Lessons from Privatization*, edited R. Van der Hoeven and G. Sziraczki. International Labour Organization; 1997; £14.85; 190pp; ISBN 92 2 109452 9.

LABOUR MARKET UPDATE



Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

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

LABOUR MARKET OVERVIEW

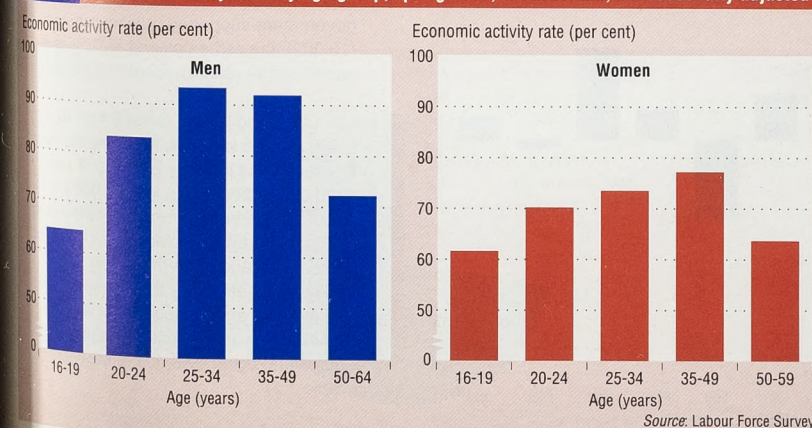
- ◆ The latest statistics confirm continuing growth in the labour market, with falling unemployment and stable earnings growth. The Labour Force Survey figures indicate unemployment falling by around 20-35,000 a month. Recent claimant count figures are not inconsistent with this range.
- ◆ On the ILO measure, long-term unemployed (over one year) at 758,000 is now 717,000 lower than at its peak in spring 1984, but 127,000 higher than the start of the most recent upwards trend in spring 1991. The UK long-term claimant count fell by 85,500 over the quarter to 531,000 in July.
- ◆ The underlying annual growth in average earnings for the whole economy has remained stable in recent months. In the year to June, the underlying increase was 4.25 per cent (seasonally adjusted), the same as the year to May.
- ◆ The number of new vacancies notified to UK Jobcentres fell by 1,000 in July to 224,900 (seasonally adjusted) but was 1,800 higher than the same month last year. The stock of unfilled vacancies in the UK in July was, at 284,400 (seasonally adjusted), at its highest level since the series began in 1980, reflecting an increase of 1,500 over the month and 54,300 over the year. The seasonally-adjusted number of placings by the employment service was 138,000 in July, down 4,000 over the month and down 10,000 since July 1996.
- ◆ The latest LFS results confirmed rising employment levels. In the quarter to spring 1997, the seasonally-adjusted Great Britain total in employment rose by 91,000 to 26,076,000. This represented an increase over the year of 431,000, and was the highest level since spring 1990. UK Workforce in Employment estimates (seasonally adjusted) showed an increase of 86,000 in the quarter ending March to a level of 26,209,000 - the highest since September 1991 - resulting in an annual rise of 359,000.
- ◆ The seasonally-adjusted number of employees in manufacturing industries in Great Britain was 3,944,000 in June, a rise of 3,000 over the month. Employment in manufacturing rose by 25,000 over the year.
- ◆ Unemployment levels continued to fall, as was indicated by both the spring 1997 LFS and the most recent claimant count figures. Levels and rates on both measures were the lowest since 1990. Seasonally-adjusted unemployment in Great Britain on the ILO measure fell to a level of 2,037,000 in spring 1997, a decrease of 74,000 over the quarter and 285,000 over the year. The number of claimants in the UK (seasonally adjusted) fell by 49,800 in July to 1,550,000, an annual decrease of 576,000.
- ◆ The ILO unemployment rate in Great Britain (seasonally adjusted) was 7.2 per cent in spring 1997, down 0.3 percentage points over the quarter and 1.1 points over the year. The UK claimant count rate was 5.5 per cent in July, a decrease of 0.2 percentage points on the June rate.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Figure 1. Tables 7.1-7.3

- ◆ The economic activity rate for all people in Great Britain aged 16 and over from the spring (March to May) 1997 LFS (seasonally adjusted) stood at 62.9 per cent, the same rate as in winter (December to February) 1996/7 and 0.1 percentage points higher than spring 1996.
- ◆ The spring 1997 LFS recorded 84.9 per cent of men of working age as economically active (seasonally adjusted), compared with 71.9 per cent of women. The difference between the rates for men and women has decreased over the year to spring 1997. Over the quarter, the rate did not change for men but fell by 0.2 points for women, while over the year the rates fell 0.2 percentage points for men and rose by 0.3 points for women.
- ◆ The LFS shows that the net increase in the number in employment of 431,000 in the year to spring 1997 was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 285,000, an increase in the number of economically inactive of 8,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 154,000 (all seasonally adjusted).
- ◆ In an analysis by age band, the spring 1997 LFS shows that the economic activity rate (not seasonally adjusted) remained highest for men among those aged 25-34 (93.4 per cent) and for women among those aged 35-49 (77.2 per cent).
- ◆ The seasonally adjusted economic inactivity rate for women of working age was 28.1 per cent in spring 1997, 0.3 percentage points lower than in spring 1996. The rate for men increased by 0.2 percentage points over the same period, standing at 15.1 per cent in spring 1997.

Figure 1 Economic activity rates by age group; spring 1997; Great Britain; not seasonally adjusted



HOURS OF WORK

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

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Tables 0.5, 6.1-6.5

- ◆ Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the second quarter of 1997 was 0.9 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and gas, GDP in the second quarter of 1997 was 1.0 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Retail sales volumes in the three months to June were 1.8 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 5.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Manufacturing output in the three months to June was 0.1 per cent lower than in the previous three months but 1.6 per cent up on a year earlier.
- ◆ Construction output in the first quarter of 1997 was 1.1 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Manufacturing investment in the first quarter of 1997 was 6.4 per cent higher than the previous quarter but 4.5 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- ◆ Government consumption in the first quarter of 1997 was 0.4 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 1.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ The balance of trade in goods in the three months to May was in deficit by £2.2 billion compared with a deficit of £2.3 billion in the previous three months and a deficit of £3.4 billion a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to May were 2.7 per cent up on the previous three months and 6.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to May were 0.6 per cent up on the previous three months and 5.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ The increase over the 12 months to July in the 'all items' RPI was 3.3 per cent, up from 2.9 per cent for June. The main upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from seasonal food prices and increased housing and motoring costs. Seasonal food prices fell less sharply than last year as adverse weather conditions restricted supplies. The rise in housing costs was principally due to increased mortgage interest payments following the increase in the base lending rates in June, although there was also an upward effect from house price increases. Within the motoring costs component, there was a strong upward effect from petrol price rises as a result of the increase in road fuel duty announced in the budget. This was partly offset by reductions in vehicle insurance premiums. There was also a small upward effect from charges for leisure services, which was offset by reduced fuel and light charges.
- ◆ The 'all items' RPI was unchanged over the month (between June and July), compared to a fall of 0.4 per cent between June and July last year.
- ◆ Excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX), the 12-month rate of price increases was 3.0 per cent for July, up from 2.7 per cent for June.
- ◆ 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, unchanged from June.
- ◆ The 12-month rate of increase in the output price index for home sales of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 1.4 per cent in July, compared with 1.1 per cent (provisional) in June. The input price index for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry provisionally decreased by 9.0 per cent over the year to July, compared with a provisional decrease of 8.6 per cent for June.

Figure 2 Monthly changes in manufacturing employees; June 1996 to June 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 spring 1997, showed that total employment (seasonally adjusted) stood at 26,076,000, a rise of 91,000 since winter 1996/7 and a rise of 431,000 since spring 1996. Both male and female employment increased. The number of men in employment was up over the quarter by 42,000, and over the year by 259,000, reaching 14,395,000. The number of women in employment rose by 49,000 over the quarter, and 172,000 over the year, to 11,681,000. (Table 7.1)
- ◆ According to the LFS, the number of employees in Great Britain rose by 422,000 to 22,507,000 (seasonally adjusted) between spring 1996 and spring 1997, while the number of self-employed was 47,000 higher at 3,260,000. Over the quarter to spring 1997, the number of employees rose by 106,000 but the number of self-employed fell by 17,000.
- ◆ The LFS also showed that the numbers of both full-time and part-time employees rose over the quarter (by 99,000 and 8,000 respectively) and over the year (283,000 and 139,000) to spring 1997. (Table 7.4)
- ◆ In an analysis by industry sector, the LFS shows that over the year to spring 1997, the numbers in employment (not seasonally adjusted) increased by 2.8 per cent in the service industries but fell by 1.4 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 3.1 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively), while the decrease in manufacturing employment was smaller for men than women (down 1.0 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively).

◆ The UK Workforce in Employment (unchanged from figures published in June) rose by 86,000 (0.3 per cent) over the quarter to March, and by 359,000 over the year, to 26,209,000. This is the fourth consecutive quarterly rise, and was entirely in male employment. The increase was all in employees (104,000), while there were falls in participants in work-related government-supported training schemes (10,000), the self-employed (6,000) and armed forces (3,000). (Table 1.1)

◆ Manufacturing jobs in Great Britain rose by 3,000 in June to 3,944,000. Over the year the series has risen by 25,000 (0.6 per cent), compared with a fall of 3,000 (-0.1 per cent) the year before. Over the month to June the largest increase was in textiles and leather, and other machinery and equipment, both up by 3,000 employees. The industry group showing the largest monthly fall was electrical and optical equipment, down by 8,000 employees. (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 unemployed in Great Britain in spring 1997 stood at 2,037,000, with quarterly and yearly falls of 74,000 and 285,000 people respectively. (Table 7.1)
- ◆ The seasonally-adjusted ILO unemployment rate fell over both the quarter and the year to spring 1997, by 0.3 and 1.1 percentage points respectively, to 7.2 per cent. (Table 7.3)
- ◆ The LFS also shows that 1,294,000 men and 743,000 women (seasonally adjusted) were ILO unemployed in spring 1997 - down 32,000 for men and down 42,000 for women since winter 1996/7, and down 231,000 and 53,000 respectively since spring 1996. (Table 7.1)
- ◆ The LFS recorded 595,000 ILO unemployed young people (those aged 16 to 24) in spring 1997, 63,000 fewer than in spring 1996. The youth ILO unemployment rate was 13.6 per cent.
- ◆ The LFS reports a fall in the number of long-term (over one year) ILO unemployed people over the year to spring 1997, both in total (by 135,000 to 758,000) and as a proportion of all ILO unemployed people (by 1.1 percentage points to 38.3 per cent).
- ◆ On the ILO basis, seasonally-adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (spring 1997) stood at 2 million (or 7.2 per cent), which is 435,000 higher than the Great Britain claimant count for the same period.
- ◆ Claimant count unemployment statistics are no longer affected by changes in the benefit regime. However, it is possible that labour market behaviour will continue to be influenced to some extent for some time to come. The recorded claimant unemployment falls sustained over the last six months suggest that the rate of fall in unemployment is now higher than it was in mid-1996.
- ◆ The UK seasonally-adjusted claimant count level fell by 49,800 in July 1997 to stand at 1,550,000. (Table 2.1)
- ◆ The claimant count level was 43,900 lower than in April 1990 when it reached its last trough, and also 1,431,100 (48 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when it last reached a peak.
- ◆ The seasonally-adjusted claimant count rate, at 5.5 per cent of the workforce, is down 0.2 percentage points over the previous month. This is the lowest rate since April 1990. (Table 2.1)
- ◆ The UK claimant count rate is 2.1 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 June and July 1997 the total level of seasonally-adjusted claimant count fell in every region. The largest regional percentage falls were in the South West, London, Scotland and the South East (GOR). (Table 2.3)
- ◆ The UK unadjusted claimant count level fell by 572,801 over the year to stand at 1,585,272, or 5.6 per cent of the workforce, down 2.1 percentage points over the year. (Table 2.1)
- ◆ The unadjusted UK long-term (more than one year) claimant count fell by 85,500 over the quarter ended July 1997 to 531,000. (Tables 2.6 and 2.8)
- ◆ The unadjusted UK youth (18-24 years old) claimant count rose by 1,200 over the quarter ended July 1997 to 422,900. (Tables 2.5 and 2.6)

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

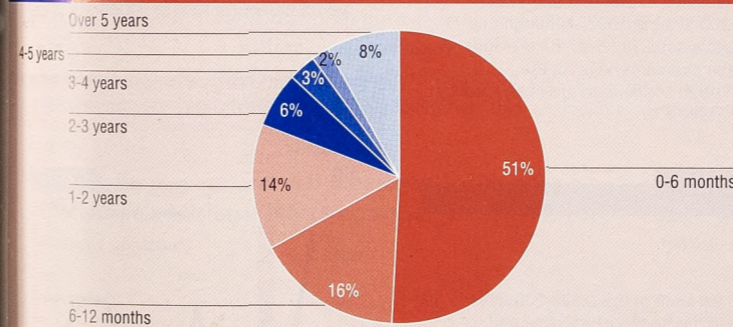
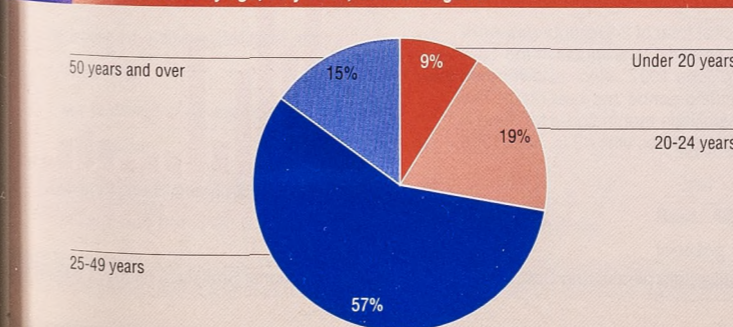


Figure 4 Claimant count by age; July 1997; United Kingdom



JOBCENTRE VACANCIES

Figure 4. Tables 3.1-3.3

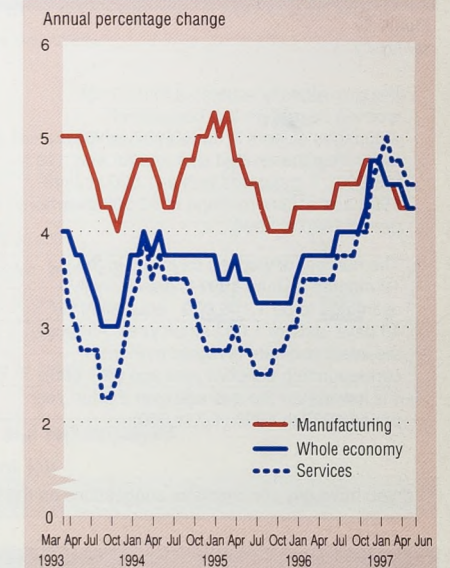
- ◆ The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK, seasonally adjusted) rose by 1,500 between June and July to 284,400. (Table 3.1)
- ◆ The seasonally-adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres fell by 1,000 in July to 224,900. (Table 3.1)
- ◆ On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service fell by 3,600 in July to 137,500. (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 June 1997 was provisionally estimated to be 4% per cent. This was unchanged from the May figure. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ The September to November 1993 rate of 3 per cent was the lowest since 1967.
- ◆ The actual increase in whole economy average earnings was 4.1 per cent in the year to June 1997. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ In the manufacturing industries the underlying increase was 4% per cent. This was unchanged from the May figure. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ The November 1993 and September to December 1995 rates are the lowest since 1967 for the manufacturing industries.
- ◆ The production industries increase was 4% per cent. This is unchanged from the May figure and is the fifth successive month at 4% (Table 5.1)
- ◆ In the service industries the increase was 4% per cent in June, unchanged from the May rate. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ The September and October 1993 figure of 2% per cent for the service sector was the lowest rate since the series began in 1985.

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



PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

Figure 6. Tables 1.8, 5.8

- Manufacturing output was 1.6 per cent higher in the three months ending June 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head was 1.4 per cent higher in the three months ending June 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 2.8 per cent in the three months ending June 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 1.9 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 2.8 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

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



LABOUR DISPUTES

Figure 7. Tables 4.1-4.2

- It is provisionally estimated that 13,000 working days were lost because of stoppages of work in June 1997, which is lower than the revised estimate for May 1997 (36,000). It compares with 241,000 in June 1996 and a June average of 83,000 over the period 1990 to 1996.
- The number of working days lost in the 12 months to June 1997 is provisionally estimated to be 1,109,000 - equivalent to 49 days lost per 1,000 employees. Although the latest estimate is higher than the corresponding period a year ago (607,000), it is lower than the average over the ten year period 1987 to 1996 (1,721,000).
- Some 60 per cent of the 1,109,000 days lost were in the transport, storage and communication group industries (667,000), 13 per cent were lost in education (147,000), and a further 12 per cent were lost in manufacturing (137,000).
- A provisional total of 240 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in the 12 months to June 1997, which is lower than the corresponding period last year (246). The provisional single month figure for June is 20, which compares with 43 in June 1996.

TRAINING

Tables 7.7, 8.1-8.11

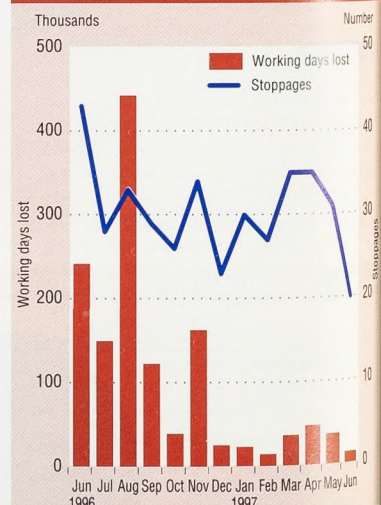
- Seasonally adjusted, three million (14.3 per cent) employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to LFS interview during winter 1996. This suggests a very slight increase on autumn 1996. (Table 7.7)
- The number participating in Training for Work (TiW) in England and Wales at the beginning of June 1997 was 19 per cent lower than it was 12 months earlier. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TiW between November 1995 and October 1996 who were in a job six months after leaving, was 3 percentage points higher than the figures for leavers between November 1994 and October 1995. 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 the equivalent for leavers a year earlier. (Table 8.4)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants in England and Wales in June 1997 was 9 per cent lower than in the previous year. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of YT leavers in the 12 months to October 1996 who were in a job six months after leaving was 4 percentage points higher than for leavers in the 12 months to October 1995. (Table 8.5)
- The proportion of YT leavers in the 12 months to October 1996 who gained a qualification while on the programme was the same as for 12 months earlier. The proportion who gained a full qualification rose by 1 percentage point. (Table 8.1)
- The number of people on Modern Apprenticeships in England and Wales was 82,200 in June 1997. Although this represents a small fall over the previous month, 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

- Compared with our EU partners, the internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK is lower than in Spain, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, Belgium, Germany and Portugal. (Table 2.18)
- The UK ILO rate is higher than in the Netherlands, Denmark, Austria and Luxembourg. (Table 2.18)
- The UK rate is below the EU average using the latest available data (6.9 per cent for the UK in May 1997 compared to 10.8 per cent for the EU as a whole).
- Manufacturing average earnings increase was higher for Great Britain than in five OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- Harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each member state of the European Union for the purpose of international comparisons. This is in the context of one of the convergence criteria for monetary union as required by the Maastricht treaty. Eurostat published HICPs for the 15 European Union member states on 7 March 1997. To coincide with the transmission of UK HICP indices to Eurostat, UK HICP figures were released by ONS on 26 February in First Release ONS (97) 50. A more detailed breakdown of the UK HICP is given in the RPI Business Monitor MM23. For non-EU countries, consumer price indices excluding housing costs remain the best available basis of comparison. The RPI remains the best indicator of UK consumer price inflation.
- In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 1.6 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to June, compared with an increase of 1.7 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.0 per cent and in Germany by 1.5 per cent. Outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 1.9 per cent in the USA, by 2.4 per cent in Canada and by 1.1 per cent (provisional) in Japan.

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



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 SEPTEMBER 1997 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM WINTER (DECEMBER TO FEBRUARY) 1996/7 LFS

- Employees and self-employed looking for a different or additional job**
 - In winter 1996/7, 1.5 million employees and self-employed (around 6 per cent of all employees and self-employed) were looking for a different job.
- Type of accommodation by economic activity**
 - The proportion of heads of household who owned their accommodation outright was greatest for the group who were economically inactive.
- People born in the UK and outside, by ethnic origin**
 - For most groups, those born in the UK had higher activity rates than those born elsewhere.
- Employees in service industries, by occupation**
 - For both men and women, the occupations with the lowest proportion of employees in a service industry were the craft and related occupations and plant and machine operatives.

1 EMPLOYEES AND SELF-EMPLOYED WHO ARE LOOKING FOR A DIFFERENT OR ADDITIONAL JOB

The LFS asks people who are in employment whether they have been looking for a different or additional job, and their reasons for doing so. Table 1 shows that in winter 1996/7, 1.5 million employees and self-employed (around 6 per cent of all employees and self-employed) were looking for a different job, and 0.2 million (less than 1 per cent of all employees and self-employed) were looking for an additional job.

Respondents can give up to three reasons why they are looking for a different job. Table 2 gives the main reason that people gave in winter 1996/7. For both men and women the most common reason was that pay was unsatisfactory in their present job; 27 per cent of employees and self-employed looking for a different job gave this response. Around 5 per cent of employees and self-employed wanted longer hours than at present and around 3 per cent wanted shorter hours.

Table 1 Employees and self-employed looking for a different or additional job (Great Britain, winter 1996/7, not seasonally adjusted)

| Thousands | All | Men | Women |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total number of employees and self-employed | 25,576 | 14,113 | 11,463 |
| of whom | | | |
| are looking for a different/additional job ^a | 1,729 | 1,010 | 719 |
| -different job | 1,508 | 906 | 602 |
| as a percentage of all employees and self-employed | 5.9 | 6.4 | 5.3 |
| -additional job | 215 | 103 | 113 |
| as a percentage of all employees and self-employed | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.0 |

^a Includes a small number of people who did not state if the job they were seeking was different or additional.

Table 2 Main reason employees and self-employed gave for looking for a different job (Great Britain, winter 1996/7, not seasonally adjusted)

| Per cent | All | Men | Women |
|---|-----|-----|-------|
| Reasons for looking for a different job | | | |
| Pay unsatisfactory in present job | 27 | 29 | 23 |
| Other aspects of present job unsatisfactory | 22 | 21 | 25 |
| Present job may come to an end | 14 | 15 | 13 |
| Present job to fill time before finding another | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Wants longer hours than in present job | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Journey unsatisfactory in present job | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Wants shorter hours than in present job | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Other reason | 15 | 16 | 15 |

Base: All employees and self-employed looking for a different job (thousands) (=100%)

| | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|------------|
| | 1,508 | 906 | 602 |
|--|--------------|------------|------------|

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 6066

FOR DETAILED FIGURES SEE THE LABOUR MARKET DATA SECTION

2 TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The LFS is able to examine household characteristics according to the labour market status of the head of household. **Table 3** looks at housing accommodation types according to the economic activity of the heads of households for winter 1996/7.

The proportion of heads of households who owned their accommodation outright was greatest for the group who were economically inactive (over four in ten). A similar proportion of inactive heads of households rented their accommodation. Nearly all of the economically inactive heads who owned outright were aged 50 or over;

they were likely to have had longer to pay off any mortgage or loan than younger homeowners. This can be compared with ILO unemployed heads of households, where the majority rented and with those in employment where the majority were in the process of buying accommodation with a mortgage or loan.

Among the heads of households in employment, around a quarter who were part-time employees owned their accommodation. This group included a large proportion of heads of households who were aged 50 or over and were thus more likely to own their accommodation outright.

A further large proportion of part-time employees (over four in ten) rented their accommodation.

From spring 1996 onwards, new categories were introduced to the housing tenure question in the LFS (see red box). In winter 1996/7, around 308,000 heads of households (1 per cent of all heads of households) were in accommodation that was rent-free. This proportion was highest among heads of household who were temporary employees and is partly explained by the type of jobs that are temporary (for example, a quarter of heads of households who worked in agriculture and fishing lived rent-free).

There were also 60,000 heads of household (less than 1 per cent of all heads) who had part-rent part-mortgage accommodation; around three-quarters of these heads were in employment.

Figure 1 shows the type of rented accommodation, by economic activity for winter 1996/7. Heads of households who were renting or living rent-free were most likely to live in council or housing association accommodation (see red box) if the head was economically inactive. Over eight in ten inactive heads were in this group, compared with around half of heads of households who were in employment.

Table 3 Accommodation type of households, by economic activity of head
(Great Britain, winter 1996/7, not seasonally adjusted)

| Per cent | All heads of households ^a (thousands) (= 100%) | Being bought with mortgage or loan | | | |
|-------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--------|-----------|---|
| | | Owned outright | Rented | Rent-free | |
| All in employment | 13,715 | 13 | 64 | 20 | 1 |
| All employees | 11,288 | 12 | 65 | 21 | 1 |
| Full-time employees | 10,157 | 10 | 69 | 19 | 1 |
| Part-time employees | 1,130 | 26 | 30 | 43 | 1 |
| Permanent employees | 10,580 | 11 | 67 | 20 | 1 |
| Temporary employees | 603 | 14 | 45 | 38 | 2 |
| Self-employed | 2,344 | 21 | 62 | 16 | 1 |
| ILO unemployed | 1,095 | 9 | 24 | 66 | * |
| Economically inactive | 9,185 | 45 | 10 | 44 | 1 |
| All heads of households | 23,995 | 25 | 42 | 31 | 1 |

^a Includes around 60,000 heads of household (less than 1 per cent of all heads of households) whose accommodation was part-rent, part-mortgage. Bases for calculation of percentages exclude heads of households who did not state their accommodation and a very small number of heads who gave squatting as a response.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

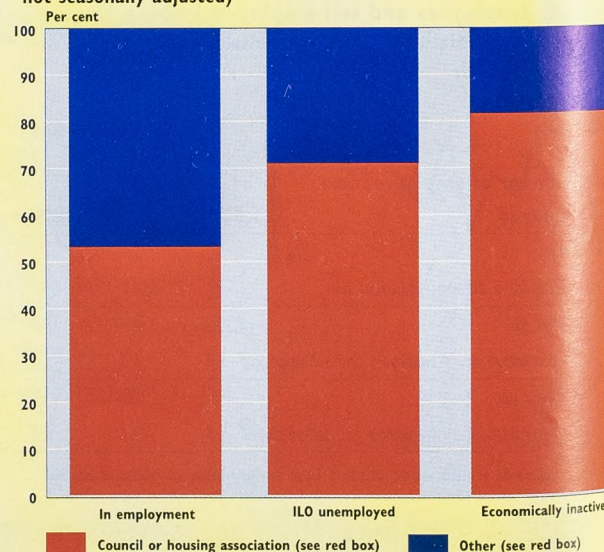
Housing tenure in the LFS

Prior to spring 1996, respondents were asked whether they owned their accommodation outright, were buying their accommodation with a mortgage or loan, or whether their accommodation was rented/rent-free. From spring 1996 onwards, rented/rent-free was split into two distinct categories and two more categories were added: part-rent part-mortgage, and squatting.

Those who said that their accommodation was rented/rent-free were asked who it was rented from or provided by:

- 'council or housing association' includes those who replied that their accommodation was rented from a local authority or council, Scottish Homes, New Town corporation, housing association, co-operative or housing charitable trust; and
- 'other' includes those who said that they rented their accommodation from an employing organisation, another organisation, relative of household member, individual employer or other individual private landlord.

Figure 1 Type of rented accommodation, by economic activity of heads of household (Great Britain, winter 1996/7, not seasonally adjusted)



3 PEOPLE BORN IN THE UK AND OUTSIDE, BY ETHNIC ORIGIN

Figure 2 gives the economic activity rates for people of working age born in the UK and elsewhere, by ethnic origin, for an annual average of spring 1996 through to winter 1996/7. Averaging over four quarters increases the reliability of estimates of groups like ethnic minorities, where sample sizes are often too small for detailed analysis (see February 1997 LFS Help-Line).

Economic activity rates were higher for men than women and slightly higher for Whites than most other ethnic groups. For most ethnic groups, those born in the UK had higher activity rates than those born elsewhere. The exceptions were men of 'other

origins', where the rates were the same, and Indian and Pakistani/Bangladeshi men, where activity rates were higher for those born elsewhere. The age structure has an important influence on economic activity rates because young people are more likely to be in full-time education. For all groups, those born in the UK had a higher proportion of 16 to 24-year-olds than those born elsewhere. The difference between those born in the UK and those born elsewhere (in the proportion of 16 to 24-year-olds) was greatest for the Indian and Pakistani/Bangladeshi groups. Among 16 to 24-year-olds, Pakistani/Bangladeshi men and Indian men (and women) were

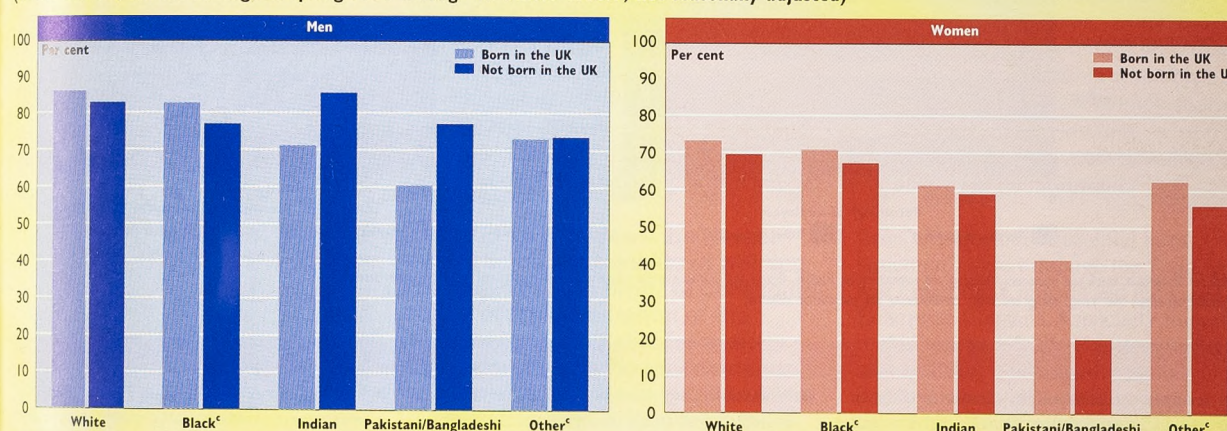
more likely than other groups to be inactive and in full-time education. This partly explains why men from these ethnic groups born in the UK had lower activity rates.

The lowest activity rates of those born in the UK and elsewhere were for Pakistani/Bangladeshi women, where around two in five of those born in the UK were economically active compared with around one in five of those born elsewhere. As for all groups, this may reflect differences in age and culture between those born in the UK and those born elsewhere.

Figure 3 gives the ILO unemployment rates for spring 1996 to winter 1996/7 of Whites and the other ethnic minority

groups combined, for people of working age. ILO unemployment rates were lower for Whites than the ethnic minority groups combined (although there were differences in rates between the different minority groups). For the latter, rates were higher for those born in the UK. This is associated with youth unemployment. However, the age distribution explains only part of the difference in the ILO unemployment rates between Whites and ethnic minorities combined. Other possible reasons for the difference were suggested in 'Trends in the labour market participation of ethnic groups, 1984 to 1996', *Labour Market Trends*, August 1997, pp 295-303.

Figure 2 Economic activity rates for people of working age^a by ethnic group and whether born in the UK^b
(Great Britain, annual average of spring 1996 through to winter 1996/7, not seasonally adjusted)

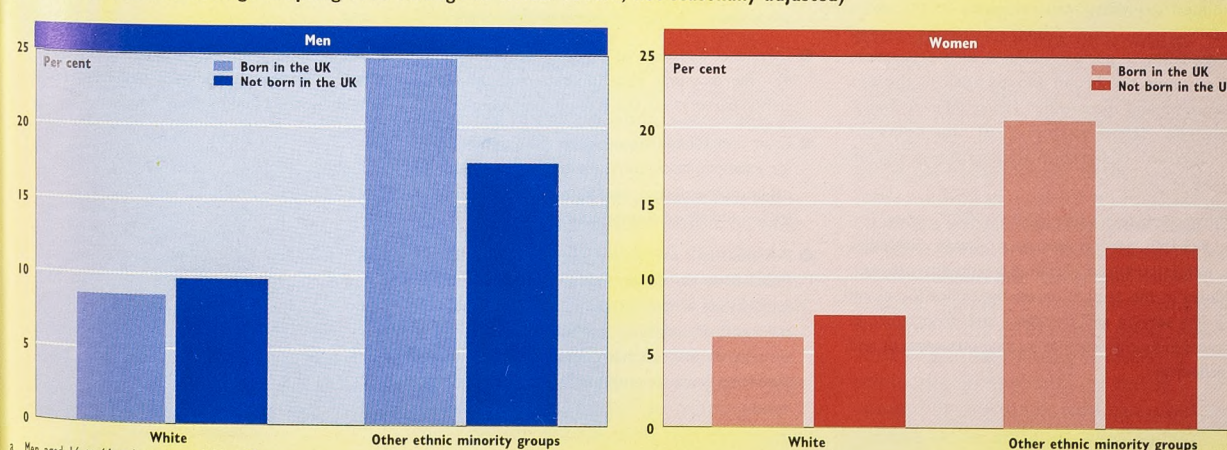


^a Men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.

^b UK (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) plus the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

^c People of 'Black-mixed' are included in the 'other' category for consistency with previous LFS articles, although the GSS harmonised output categories includes these people in the 'Black' category.

Figure 3 Unemployment rates for people of working age^a by ethnic group and whether born in the UK^b
(Great Britain, annual average of spring 1996 through to winter 1996/7, not seasonally adjusted)



^a Men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.

^b UK (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) plus the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

companies operating in the private sector is whether training is profitable. There are, however, no existing formal studies of the impact of training on profitability. Instead, there are studies which focus instead on 'intermediate' variables, that is, organisation-wide variables that are important in the determination of profits. The primary intermediate variable for this purpose is the productivity of the labour force, defined as output (measured in some suitable way) divided by employment. The value of these studies is that they can assess whether the claimed benefits for the workforce, as listed above, translate into real benefits for the company. Their disadvantage is that, since they do not measure the costs of training, they cannot definitively assess the rate of return.

There is also some evidence on two other intermediate variables. The first concerns labour turnover, and the second is the degree of 'organisational commitment' of a company's workforce. In addition, the report considers two kinds of indirect evidence. First, it considers existing evidence about the relationship between the stock of skills of the workforce and productivity. Second, it briefly considers the evidence concerning the distribution of training opportunities among firms, and among employees within firms.

The findings

The report describes in non-specialist terms the findings of 21 formal research studies from Britain and abroad, providing an overview of these studies and of some other related evidence. It looks at the statistical and measurement problems that commonly occur in studies of the impact of training on companies before reviewing the overall findings.

Evidence about the link between training and labour productivity is lacking in Britain. Studies from abroad show in most, but not all, cases that training does have a positive impact on productivity. There is little agreement, however, about the magnitude of this effect. Estimates range from very large (about an 80 per cent increase attributed to training) to a negligible effect. One of the best studies, especially in terms of its representativeness and its standards of data collection, found no significant overall impact from training on company turnover or on productivity in a survey that sampled American establishments with at least 20 employees.¹ Nevertheless, it did find that certain kinds of training were effective in raising productivity, notably computer training in the non-manufacturing sector.

Because training may have an impact on labour turnover, and because the latter has a theoretical connection with organisational objectives, the report includes some evidence on this matter. The general finding is that the impact of training on labour mobility is comparatively small, in relation to other factors determining mobility, and for the most part is in the downward direction. This finding applies

equally to British and American studies. Whether the training is for youths or for adults, the effect is mostly to reduce the probability of employees quitting their jobs in any one period, and thereby to increase the tenure of jobs, but not by much. The significance of this general conclusion is two-fold. First, it provides some reassurance that the danger of skilled workers being poached is not increased by offering them training, and is probably reduced somewhat. Second, it shows that there may be a minor contribution of training via this route (in addition to its impact via other routes) to meeting organisational goals.

Organisational commitment is typically measured by combining the responses to a set of questions to employees about their attitudes to their employer. Evidence on the impact of training on organisational commitment is surprisingly scarce. Among the now quite large number of studies that have looked at the antecedents and effects of organisational commitment, few have treated the presence of training opportunities as a possible variable. This omission is surprising because a number of commentators have suggested that such a link exists. Only two studies, one British the other American, provide relevant evidence. Both confirm a positive correlation between training and commitment. However, neither develops a suitable multivariate analysis to examine the influence of training separately from the influence of other variables. So it is not possible to conclude robustly that training increases commitment.

Since the amount of direct formal evidence on the question of training's impact on organisations is not all that large, it is useful to turn to some indirect formal evidence.

The main route through which training might be beneficial for companies is by raising the skills of the workforce, and hence productive efficiency. Hence, it seems relevant to check empirically whether a higher skilled workforce is substantially more productive. But this is only indirect evidence for any effect of training, for two reasons. First, it would need to be assumed that the company's training does indeed contribute to a significant rise in workforce skills. Second, the skills that companies acquire can be - and frequently are - obtained through recruitment, and by the same token any skilled workers obtained by the company's training might quit. It is therefore probably best to see any evidence about the link between skills and performance as a necessary though not sufficient condition for training to be thought of as benefiting companies through this route.

The evidence to date on this issue is that higher level skills normally lead to greater productivity. Most energetic in providing evidence on this issue has been the National Institute of Economic and Social Research. Many of its studies have compared the productivity and skills at

workplaces in Britain with those at similar workplaces in continental Europe and they point to traditional deficiencies in Britain's supply of intermediate-skilled workers at the craft and technician levels. However, the impact of skills should not be overstated: there are many other sources of productivity differences, and one study reviewed is a reminder of this. The productive superiority of American establishments may, according to this evidence, be due not so much to better skills but mainly to economies of scale.

There are many groups of workers who tend to receive little or no training, and it is likely that firms have calculated that it does not benefit the company to fund such training. By the same token, much of the training actually undertaken is presumably done because it is perceived to pay off.

However, great care is needed when using evidence about who receives training to infer something about the returns of training. It may not be the case that training is always a response to economic incentives and, vice versa, there may be situations when there is an incentive to train but firms do not respond to it.

With heavy qualifications, this report includes in its review two studies on the distribution of training at a British company and one from the United States. The general evidence suggests the following: training is greater for those who have good qualifications or more education, for younger people, for new recruits to jobs, in larger establishments, in establishments that are introducing technological changes, and in establishments that have union representation. Training also varies considerably across occupational groups, with those in the less skilled groups receiving less training.

Missing knowledge

The report indicates that there are large gaps in our knowledge about the way the training market is functioning. The potential importance of enterprise-based training for upgrading the skills of the British workforce is not in doubt. But it is disarming that there are no formal studies of companies in Britain which can be called on to provide evidence of any direct link between training and productivity. The evidence from abroad is also patchy, though for the most part it does suggest that there is some positive link.

It is recommended, therefore, that future research should be devoted to examining the benefits of training on profitability, as well as to improving our knowledge of its effects on productivity and on other intermediate variables.

Footnotes

¹ Lynch, L M and Black, S E: *Beyond the Incidence of Training: Evidence from a national employers survey*, Working Paper No. 5231 (1995), National Bureau of Economic Research.

Review of Information on the Benefits of Training for Employers, DfEE research report RR7, is available from Cambertown Ltd, tel 01709 888688. Price £4.95. ISBN 0 85522 592 0.

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Distribution of hourly earnings

Growing interest in regional earnings has resulted in the Office for National Statistics producing new regional tables on the proportions of employees earning below specific pay thresholds.

By **Derek Bird**, Earnings and Employment Division, Office for National Statistics.

IN RESPONSE to a lot of interest in regional earnings data, the ONS has produced summary analyses showing the proportions of employees earning below specific pay thresholds.

The data have been derived from the 1996 New Earnings Survey (NES) for Great Britain, and relate to the hourly earnings of employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence; they also exclude overtime earnings. The data refer to location of employment, not the residence of employees. The information is useful in assessing the number of employees who might be affected by a minimum wage were it to be set at any one of five levels. The levels chosen for analysis replicate those pay bands most frequently asked about by MPs in Parliamentary Questions, although the NES can be used to obtain estimates for any rate of pay. The value of £4.42 per hour, representing a half of male median earnings, is the figure often quoted in the context of a minimum wage by the trade union movement.

This statistical report provides data for Government Office Regions (GOR), but similar information is also available for local and unitary authorities and parliamentary constituencies. Information is available for individuals by sex, industry or occupation, but this report concentrates on looking at full- and part-time workers as a whole.

Findings

The data in *Table 1* show that around 1 per cent of full-time employees earned less than £2.50 per hour in 1996. Wales had the highest proportion of full-time employees earning below £2.50 (1.1 per cent), with London having the lowest (0.5 per cent).

For part-time employees earning less than £2.50 an hour, London again had the lowest proportion compared with other GORs, but at 3.6 per cent it was more than seven times higher than the figure for full-time workers. There was a higher proportion of part-time employees earning less than £2.50 in Scotland (5.5 per cent) than the rest of Great Britain.

At the other end of the earnings scale there are some quite pronounced regional disparities. Just 3.3 per cent of full-time employees in London earned less than £4.00 in 1996, a proportion which is lower than all other regions and less than one third the proportion in Wales, which had the highest (11.3 per cent).

Generally, about two-fifths of part-time employees earned less than £4.00, although the proportion in London was less than half this (18.7 per cent). The North East had the highest proportion of part-time employees earning below £4.00, with nearly half of all workers (48 per cent) earning below the threshold. Most other regions had broadly similar proportions of both full- and part-time employees earning less than £4 per hour, with the exception of the South East and, to a lesser extent, the Eastern region, where the proportions were smaller. This distribution reflects the figures from the NES for average hourly earnings, which also showed that London and the South East had the highest average hourly earnings and Wales the lowest.

By location of employment, the parliamentary constituency with the highest proportion of full-time employees earning less than £4 per hour was St Ives, with 31.3 per cent. This contrasts with Bexleyheath, Fulham and Islington North constituencies where there were no full-time employees reported as earning below this threshold.

The constituency with the highest proportion of part-time employees earning below £4.00 per hour was East Lothian where more than three-quarters (76.2 per cent) earned less than this.

There is a small number of cases where the sample size is too small to provide reliable estimates and there are some limitations to the coverage of the NES which should be considered when looking at the data for employees with low earnings. Because of this ONS advises users to read the description of the survey which is given in Volume A of the *New Earnings Survey 1996*. Copies are available on request.

Information on the earnings of employees is also available from the Labour Force Survey but, because of its smaller sample size, reliable estimates for small areas cannot be produced. An article which compared the two sources appeared in *Labour Market Trends*, April 1996, pp161-74.

The NES is available via The Stationery Office (ISBN 011620818) and is priced at £19.95 per volume or £100 for the complete set of six volumes. Results from the 1997 NES will be published in September 1997, and a summary article is scheduled to appear in the November edition of *Labour Market Trends*.

Table 1 Hourly earnings^a of employees on adult rates, by Government Office Region, April 1996

| Government Office Region | Percentage earning less than | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | £2.50 | £3.00 | £3.50 | £4.00 | £4.42 |
| North East | | | | | |
| Full-time | 0.8 | 2.2 | 6.0 | 11.2 | 17.1 |
| Part-time | 4.5 | 8.9 | 28.0 | 48.2 | 58.3 |
| All | 1.6 | 3.7 | 10.9 | 19.5 | 26.3 |
| North West | | | | | |
| Full-time | 0.7 | 1.7 | 4.6 | 9.3 | 14.9 |
| Part-time | 3.7 | 6.8 | 21.7 | 38.7 | 49.3 |
| All | 1.4 | 2.8 | 8.3 | 15.6 | 22.3 |
| Merseyside | | | | | |
| Full-time | 0.6 | 2.0 | 5.1 | 8.7 | 14.0 |
| Part-time | 3.2 | 6.8 | 20.8 | 41.1 | 51.8 |
| All | 1.2 | 3.1 | 8.7 | 16.1 | 22.7 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | | | | | |
| Full-time | 0.6 | 1.7 | 5.2 | 10.8 | 17.2 |
| Part-time | 3.9 | 7.8 | 21.7 | 41.2 | 55.5 |
| All | 1.4 | 3.2 | 9.3 | 18.2 | 26.6 |
| East Midlands | | | | | |
| Full-time | 0.8 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 11.0 | 17.2 |
| Part-time | 4.6 | 8.4 | 21.6 | 40.4 | 51.3 |
| All | 1.6 | 3.4 | 8.8 | 17.3 | 24.5 |
| West Midlands | | | | | |
| Full-time | 0.8 | 1.7 | 4.2 | 9.1 | 15.0 |
| Part-time | 4.0 | 7.4 | 23.0 | 41.4 | 54.9 |
| All | 1.4 | 2.9 | 8.1 | 15.8 | 23.3 |
| Eastern | | | | | |
| Full-time | 0.9 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 7.9 | 12.9 |
| Part-time | 5.1 | 8.6 | 20.5 | 35.7 | 47.4 |
| All | 1.8 | 3.2 | 7.6 | 14.3 | 20.8 |
| London | | | | | |
| Full-time | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 5.7 |
| Part-time | 3.6 | 5.4 | 11.3 | 18.7 | 30.2 |
| All | 1.0 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 5.8 | 9.5 |
| South East | | | | | |
| Full-time | 0.7 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 6.6 | 11.3 |
| Part-time | 4.9 | 6.9 | 17.4 | 31.4 | 43.2 |
| All | 1.6 | 2.5 | 6.3 | 12.2 | 18.5 |
| South West | | | | | |
| Full-time | 0.9 | 1.8 | 4.8 | 10.3 | 16.3 |
| Part-time | 4.4 | 8.2 | 24.0 | 41.5 | 51.8 |
| All | 1.7 | 3.2 | 9.2 | 17.6 | 24.5 |
| Wales | | | | | |
| Full-time | 1.1 | 2.0 | 5.4 | 11.3 | 18.3 |
| Part-time | 5.1 | 8.1 | 25.3 | 43.5 | 55.1 |
| All | 1.9 | 3.3 | 9.5 | 18.0 | 25.9 |
| Scotland | | | | | |
| Full-time | 1.0 | 1.9 | 5.0 | 10.1 | 15.6 |
| Part-time | 5.5 | 8.6 | 22.7 | 40.4 | 53.3 |
| All | 1.9 | 3.2 | 8.6 | 16.2 | 23.2 |

Note: Survey is of those whose pay is not affected by absence.
^a Hourly earnings exclude overtime.

Source: New Earnings Survey

Further information:
 For more data,
 available for virtually all areas, contact:

ONS
 Earnings Information and Analysis
 Room 249
 PO Box 12
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Spotlight on the West Midlands

This article on the West Midlands region is the third in the 'Spotlight' series examining the labour market from a regional perspective, following features on the South West and Yorkshire and the Humber.

By **Kelly Field**, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics.

THE WEST MIDLANDS Government Office Region (GOR) and Standard Statistical Region (SSR) are identical, including the counties of Hereford and Worcester, Shropshire, Warwickshire, and West Midlands (a metropolitan county), and the former county of Staffordshire (see *technical note*). It comprises 5 per cent of the total land mass of the UK.

After London, the West Midlands metropolitan county is the second most densely populated county in the UK, with around 3,000 people per square kilometre. The region as a whole has a higher population density than the UK average. In total, there are 5.3 million residents of the region, with a workforce of approximately half this number.

The recovery in the labour market since 1993 has been gradual but steady, with small but consistent falls in unemployment – the outcome of generally low levels of labour turnover – and slightly above-average growth in employment. However, some sectors – particularly in

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INTRODUCTION: A broad overview of the West Midlands and its labour market.

DEMOGRAPHY: The resident population in the region over the past few years, and labour force projections.

EMPLOYMENT: Comparing the region's employment trends with the national picture, with an analysis by industry.

VACANCIES: A look at the level of Jobcentre vacancies in the region from 1987 to 1997.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Unemployment rates together with age and duration analyses.

REDUNDANCIES: The region's redundancy rate in comparison with the national average.

EARNINGS: Average gross weekly earnings in the region, analysed by gender and industry.

QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING: Economically active in the region by their highest qualification, and the numbers receiving job-related training.

manufacturing industries – have been faring less well than others.

For several years, the region's claimant count unemployment rate was some way above that for the UK. However, in the last

couple of years the region has experienced one of the highest percentage decreases in the number of claimants in the country, and for the past year the claimant rate has been lower than the UK average.

The region is among the most manufacturing-dependent of all the UK regions, with a higher proportion of people employed in – and more GDP directly attributable to – the sector than for the rest of the UK. Many of the service industries in the region are directly dependent upon manufacturing, and so the sector's prospects are fundamental to the regional economy as a whole. However, the performance of the services sector is also important, as most of the region's residents are employed in the service industries.

The levels of in- and out-commuting to and from the region are low. Around 3 per cent of employed residents work outside the region, and likewise 3 per cent of jobs in the region are taken by people living outside the area. This means that the region as a whole functions as a highly self-contained labour market, i.e. the majority of people both live and work within the West Midlands.



DEMOGRAPHY

THE POPULATION in the West Midlands grew at a slower rate than the average for Great Britain over the decade to 1995 – 2 per cent compared with 3 per cent.

In general, the region's population grew steadily over the decade – however, growth was slow between 1985 and 1986, and also 1993 and 1994. In Great Britain as a whole, the number of residents has increased steadily each year.

Resident population

Between 1985 and 1995, the rate of increase in population differed across the region. The number of residents in Shropshire grew by 7 per cent, while the metropolitan county of West Midlands recorded a slight decrease over the decade. (Table 1)

The region has a slightly higher proportion of residents aged under 15 than the Great Britain average, but the rest of the population structure – by both age and sex – follows the national pattern. (Table 2)

Although there are more females than males in the region (Table 2), the percentage increase in male residents between 1985 and 1995 was higher than that for females. This was also the case in the country as a whole, with the percentage rises for both sexes being higher nationally than regionally.

In all, 8 per cent of the region's population belong to an ethnic minority group – the highest proportion after London. However, the majority are resident in the West Midlands metropolitan county, with the proportion of ethnic minority communities in the region's other counties being lower than the national average of 6 per cent.

The labour force

The region had the same economic activity rate for those aged 16 and over in winter 1996/7 as the UK as a whole, but a slightly lower rate for those of working age. Economic activity rates in the region varied widely between counties. (Table 3)

There was a 2 per cent increase in the region's labour force between 1986 and 1996, compared with the UK average of 4 per cent. Following the national trend, the number of women in the labour force increased by 7 per cent in the region over the decade, while the number of men fell slightly. Despite this, there continue to be more men than women in the labour force, with the region's proportion of women in the labour force, at 44 per cent, being one of the lowest in the country. (Table 4)

A shift can be seen over the decade in the age structure of the labour force, with a rise in the number of workers aged 35 to 59, but a decrease of around a quarter in those aged between 16 and 24. This was the pattern for both sexes, both regionally and nationally, and reflects the small number of births in the 1970s following the 'baby boom' of the 1960s. (Table 4)

Future trends

The labour force in the region is projected to increase by 4 per cent between 1996 and 2006, compared with 5 per cent in the UK as a whole. The ongoing trend of an increasing number of women in the labour force is expected to continue, with a projected rise of 8 per cent in the region over the decade – similar to the UK average. However, over the same period there is a projected regional increase of only 0.5 per cent in the number of men in the labour force – lower than the national rise of 2 per cent. These projections result in a further slight increase, to 45 per cent, in the proportion of women in the labour force in 2006. A continued shift in the age structure of the labour force also seems likely. Projected falls in the numbers aged under 35, and to a lesser extent in those aged 65 and over, are more than offset by projected increases in numbers in the labour force at intervening ages – particularly at ages 35 to 44 and 60 to 64. (Table 4)

Table 1 Resident population

| | Thousands and percentages | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Population (thousands) | | | | | Population percentage change | | | | |
| | 1985 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1985-1995 | 1990-1995 | 1994-1995 |
| Great Britain | 55,127 | 55,972 | 56,207 | 56,388 | 56,559 | 56,753 | 56,957 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 0.4 |
| West Midlands | 5,195 | 5,250 | 5,265 | 5,278 | 5,290 | 5,295 | 5,306 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.2 |
| Hereford and Worcester | 653 | 682 | 685 | 690 | 695 | 700 | 694 | 6.3 | 1.9 | -0.8 |
| Shropshire | 392 | 410 | 412 | 413 | 414 | 416 | 420 | 7.0 | 2.4 | 0.8 |
| Stoke-on-Trent UA ^a | 251 | 252 | 253 | 253 | 253 | 254 | 254 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| Staffordshire ^a | 771 | 792 | 797 | 799 | 801 | 800 | 802 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 0.2 |
| Warwickshire | 481 | 487 | 489 | 492 | 494 | 496 | 499 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 0.5 |
| West Midlands ^b | 2,646 | 2,626 | 2,629 | 2,631 | 2,634 | 2,628 | 2,637 | -0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |

a Comprise the former county of Staffordshire.
b The metropolitan county of West Midlands.

Source: Mid-year population estimates, Nomis[®], ONS

Table 2 Resident population: by age and sex, 1995

| | Thousands and percentages | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------|---------|--------|
| | West Midlands | | | Great Britain | | |
| | Males | Females | All | Males | Females | All |
| Percentage aged: | | | | | | |
| 0-14 | 20.6 | 19.1 | 19.8 | 20.2 | 18.4 | 19.3 |
| 15-19 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.9 |
| 20-29 | 15.1 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 15.3 | 14.1 | 14.7 |
| 30-39 | 15.1 | 14.2 | 14.7 | 15.8 | 14.8 | 15.3 |
| 40-49 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 13.4 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 13.5 |
| 50-59 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 10.8 |
| 60 and over | 17.8 | 22.9 | 20.4 | 17.8 | 23.2 | 20.6 |
| All ages (=100 per cent) (thousands) | 2,621 | 2,686 | 5,306 | 27,922 | 29,035 | 56,957 |

Source: Mid-year population estimates, Nomis[®], ONS

Table 3 Economic activity, winter 1996/7

| | In employment (percentages) | | | ILO unemployment rate | Total economically active (=100 per cent) (thousands) | Economic activity rate for all 16 and over ^b (percentages) | Economic activity rate for all of working age ^b (percentages) |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------|---|---|--|
| | Employees (as a percentage of all in employment ^a) | Self-employed (as a percentage of all in employment ^a) | All in employment (as a percentage of the economically active) | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 86.2 | 12.5 | 92.6 | 7.4 | 28,690 | 62.6 | 78.3 |
| West Midlands | 87.6 | 10.9 | 92.9 | 7.1 | 2,585 | 62.6 | 78.2 |
| Hereford and Worcester | 86.6 | 12.0 | 93.3 | 6.7 | 380 | 67.6 | 84.5 |
| Shropshire | 80.5 | 16.4 | 94.6 | 5.4 | 195 | 59.1 | 78.3 |
| Staffordshire ^c | 87.8 | 11.0 | 94.4 | 5.6 | 548 | 65.6 | 79.2 |
| Warwickshire | 85.5 | 13.5 | 96.6 | 3.4 | 261 | 66.7 | 83.2 |
| West Midlands ^d | 89.5 | 9.0 | 91.1 | 8.9 | 1,201 | 59.6 | 75.0 |

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

a 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.
b Working age: 16-59 for women; 16-64 for men.
c The former county of Staffordshire.
d The metropolitan county of West Midlands.

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

Table 4 The projected labour force: by age and sex^a

| | Thousands and percentages | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|
| | West Midlands | | | United Kingdom | | | United Kingdom | | |
| | All | Men | Women | All | Men | Women | All | Men | Women |
| | 1986 | 1996 | 2006 | 1986 | 1996 | 2006 | 1986 | 1996 | 2006 |
| Percentage aged: | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-24 | 22.6 | 16.3 | 15.2 | 21.2 | 16.1 | 15.2 | 24.5 | 16.5 | 15.2 |
| 25-34 | 22.6 | 26.1 | 20.8 | 23.3 | 26.6 | 21.3 | 21.6 | 25.4 | 20.0 |
| 35-44 | 23.8 | 23.2 | 27.4 | 23.2 | 22.7 | 26.5 | 24.6 | 23.9 | 28.5 |
| 45-59 | 25.7 | 29.5 | 31.0 | 25.8 | 28.7 | 30.3 | 25.5 | 30.5 | 31.8 |
| 60-64 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.5 |
| 65 and over | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| All of working age ^b (thousands) | 2,479 | 2,537 | 2,625 | 1,463 | 1,449 | 1,456 | 1,015 | 1,087 | 1,169 |
| All aged 16 and over (=100 per cent) (thousands) | 2,543 | 2,605 | 2,705 | 1,487 | 1,475 | 1,481 | 1,056 | 1,129 | 1,224 |
| | West Midlands | | | United Kingdom | | | United Kingdom | | |
| | 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 ^b (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 | 28,554 | 30,092 | 16,055 | 15,986 | 16,376 | 11,511 | 12,546 | 13,715 |

a 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.
b 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.

Source: Labour Force Survey and labour force projections, ONS

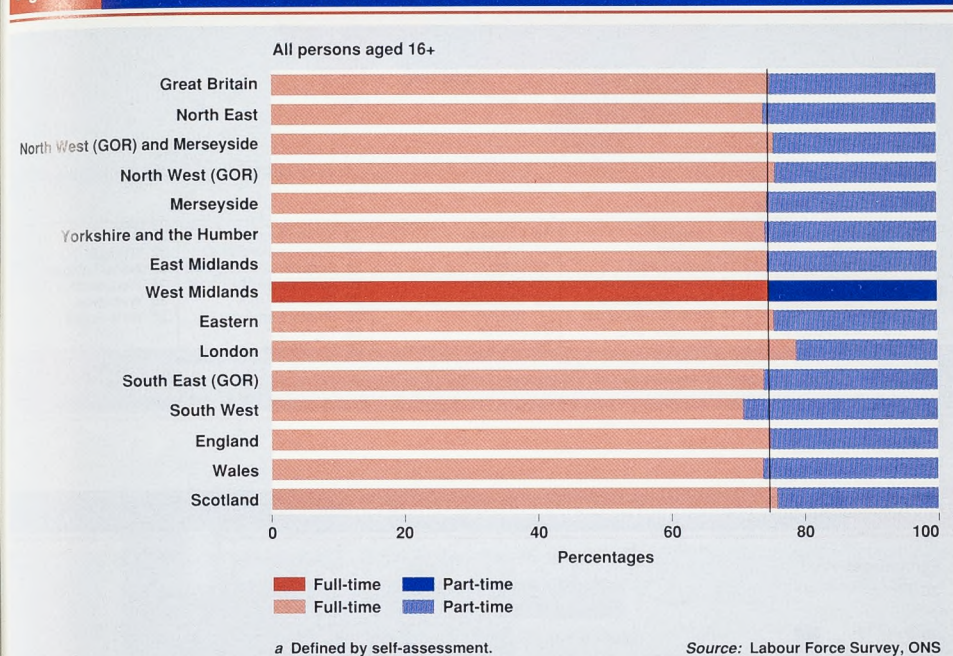
Table 5 Employment, spring quarters

| | Thousands and percentages | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Population (thousands) | | | | | Percentage change | | | | |
| | 1986 | 1990 ^a | 1993 ^b | 1995 | 1996 | 1986-1996 | 1990-1996 | 1990-1993 | 1993-1996 | 1995-1996 |
| All in employment aged 16 and over | 2,234 | 2,481 | 2,274 | 2,347 | 2,348 | 5.1 | -5.4 | -8.3 | 3.3 | 0.0 |
| West Midlands | 23,984 | 26,324 | 24,907 | 25,350 | 25,578 | 6.6 | -2.8 | -5.4 | 2.7 | 0.9 |
| Great Britain | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employees | 1,976 | 2,112 | 1,964 | 2,036 | 2,057 | 4.1 | -2.6 | -7.0 | 4.7 | 1.0 |
| West Midlands | 20,852 | 22,388 | 21,313 | 21,675 | 22,020 | 5.6 | -1.6 | -4.8 | 3.3 | 1.6 |
| Great Britain | | | | | | | | | | |
| Self-employed | 204 | 321 | 269 | 280 | 258 | 26.5 | -19.6 | -16.2 | -4.1 | -7.9 |
| West Midlands | 2,729 | 3,482 | 3,108 | 3,269 | 3,205 | 17.4 | -8.0 | -10.7 | 3.1 | -2.0 |
| Great Britain | | | | | | | | | | |

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

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

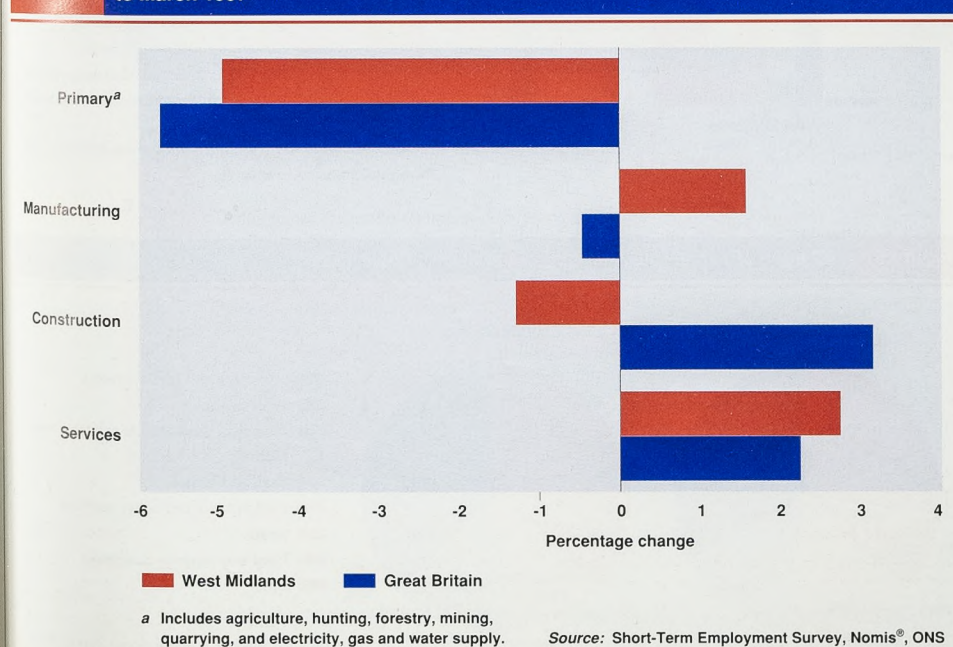
Figure 1 Full- and part-time employment, ^a winter 1996/7



a Defined by self-assessment.

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

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



West Midlands Great Britain

a Includes agriculture, hunting, forestry, mining, quarrying, and electricity, gas and water supply.

Source: Short-Term Employment Survey, Nomis[®], ONS



EMPLOYMENT

A TOTAL OF 2.3 million people aged 16 and over were in employment in the region in spring 1996, according to the LFS. This was up from 2.2 million a decade earlier – a rise of 5 per cent compared with the Great Britain average of 7 per cent.

Over the past decade, the Workforce in Employment estimates have indicated that there has been a structural shift from manufacturing to the service industries, both regionally and nationally.

Employment trends

For those aged 16 and over, changes in employment levels in the region between 1986 and 1996 broadly followed the national trends. Between the employment peak in 1990 and the trough in 1993, the level fell more sharply regionally than nationally, but since then has recovered slightly. (Table 5)

Between spring 1986 and 1996, the number of women aged 16 and over in employment rose by 11 per cent in the region, while the number of men increased by just 1 per cent. The equivalent average increases for Great Britain as a whole were higher over the decade, at 13 and 2 per cent respectively.

There was a 4 per cent rise in the number of employees in the region over the decade to spring 1996 – up 0.1 million to 2.1 million. Again, the national increase over the same period was higher – 6 per cent. In line with the trend for Great Britain as a whole, the number of female employees in the region rose by 10 per cent between 1986 and 1996; there was a small decrease in the number of male employees. (Table 5)

In all, 258,000 people were self-employed in the region in spring 1996 – 26 per cent higher than a decade earlier, compared with a national increase of 17 per cent. However, the level in Great Britain followed a broadly upwards trend between spring 1993 and 1996, whereas in the West Midlands the opposite was true. The number of self-employed women in the region has increased more over the decade than self-employed men, as it also has nationally. The proportion of all aged 16 and over in employment who were self-employed in winter 1996/7 was 11 per cent regionally, less than the national average of 13 per cent. (Table 5)

Full- and part-time employment

Three-quarters of all aged 16 and over in employment work full-time, both regionally and nationally. This proportion has decreased slightly in recent years, indicating a rising trend in the employment of part-time workers. (Figure 1)

Of women in employment, 48 per cent worked part-time in winter 1996/7 – a higher proportion than the national average of 45 per cent. However, the converse was true among men, with the percentages being 8 and 10 per cent respectively. Some 83 per cent of part-time workers in the region are female, compared with 80 per cent nationally. Part-time employment in the region increased by 14 per cent between winter 1992/3 and 1996/7, compared with a national rise of 12 per cent. Over this period, the increases in full-time employment were 5 and 3 per cent respectively. This is further indication of the growth in part-time working – a trend which is expected to continue.

EMPLOYMENT Continued

Analysis by industry

Between March 1987 and 1997, there was a fall in the number of employees in manufacturing in the region, but the percentage decrease was less than the national average - 10 compared with 16 per cent. This was because, although the region experienced a greater proportionate fall in the early 1990s, the increase in employees over the past few years has been larger than in Great Britain as a whole. Over the year to March 1997, there was a rise in the level regionally, compared with a slight decrease nationally. (Figure 2)

In the region's service industries, there was a 19 per cent increase in the number of employees over the decade to March 1997 - higher than the national rise of 16 per cent. Over the year to March 1997, the increases in the level of employees were similar regionally and nationally. (Figure 2)

The number of employees in construction has fluctuated around an average of 78,000 over the past few years in the region, with a slight fall being recorded between March 1996 and 1997. Nationally, however, there was a downwards trend in the level from late 1994 till March 1996, but then a 3 per cent increase in numbers over the next year. (Figure 2)

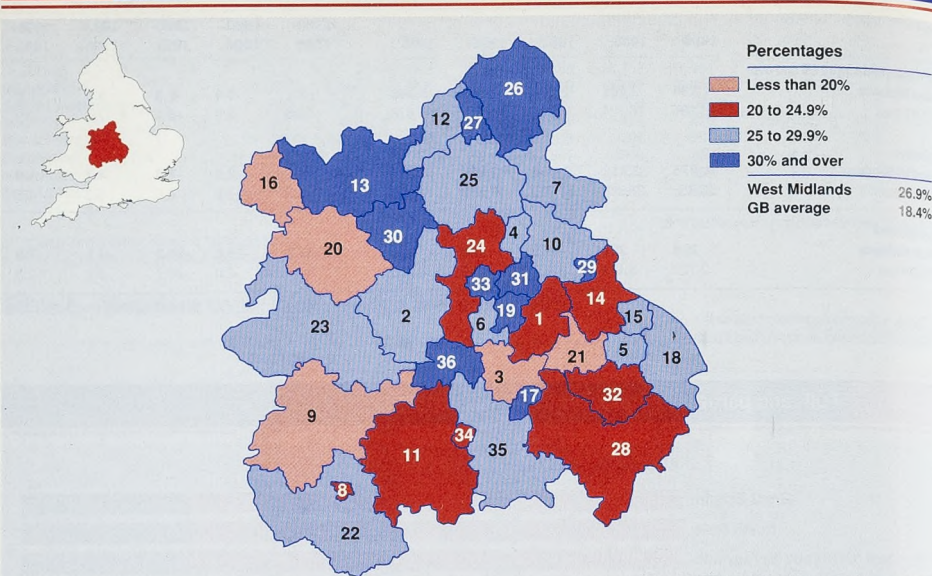
In September 1995, the region had the highest proportion of employees in manufacturing in the country - 27 per cent compared with a national average of 18 per cent. For local authority districts within the region, however, concentrations varied from 10 per cent in both Solihull and Shrewsbury and Atcham, to 41 per cent in The Wrekin. (Figure 3)

For Great Britain as a whole, the largest proportion of employees are in the public administration, education, and health sector, with just over a quarter of employees in March 1997 compared with 23 per cent regionally. (Figure 4)

Analysis by occupation

In the region in winter 1996/7, three occupational groups shared the highest proportion of workers - managers and administrators, clerical and secretarial, and craft and related, each with 15 per cent of those aged 16 and over in employment. Nationally, the greatest proportion - 16 per cent - were managers and administrators. The region has a larger proportion of both plant and machine operatives, and those in craft and related occupations, than Great Britain, with this higher concentration of manual workers being linked to the region's large manufacturing sector. (Figure 5)

Figure 3 Percentage of employees in manufacturing industries by local authority district, September 1995



Local authority districts

| | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Birmingham | 9 Leominster | 16 Oswestry | 23 South Shropshire | 31 Walsall |
| 2 Bridgnorth | 10 Lichfield | 17 Redditch | 24 South Staffordshire | 32 Warwick |
| 3 Bromsgrove | 11 Malvern Hills | 18 Rugby | 25 Stafford | 33 Wolverhampton* |
| 4 Cannock Chase | 12 Newcastle-under-Lyme | 19 Sandwell | 26 Staffordshire Moorlands | 34 Worcester* |
| 5 Coventry | 13 North Shropshire | 20 Shrewsbury and Atcham | 27 Stoke-on-Trent* | 35 Wychavon |
| 6 Dudley | 14 North Warwickshire | 21 Solihull | 28 Stratford-on-Avon | 36 Wyre Forest |
| 7 East Staffordshire | 15 Nuneaton and Bedworth | 22 South Herefordshire | 29 Tamworth* | |
| 8 Hereford* | | | 30 The Wrekin | |

Estimates have been calculated as a percentage of total employment, except those marked*.

* Estimates have been calculated using totals which exclude agriculture and horticulture (MAFF confidentiality restrictions apply here).

Figure 4 Employees in employment by industry, March 1997

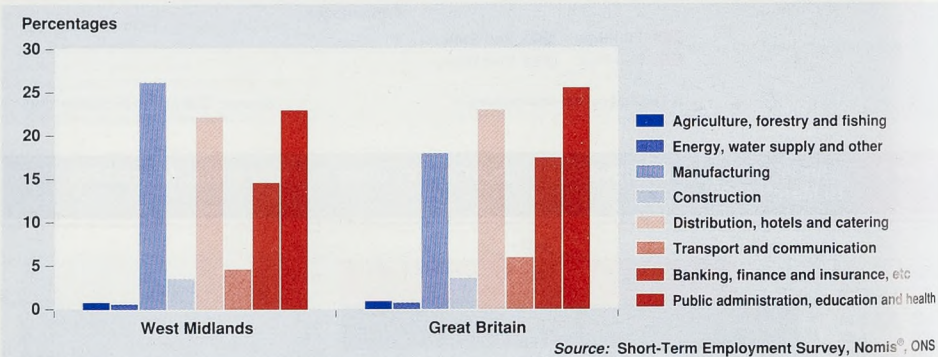


Figure 5 All aged 16+ in employment by occupation, winter 1996/7

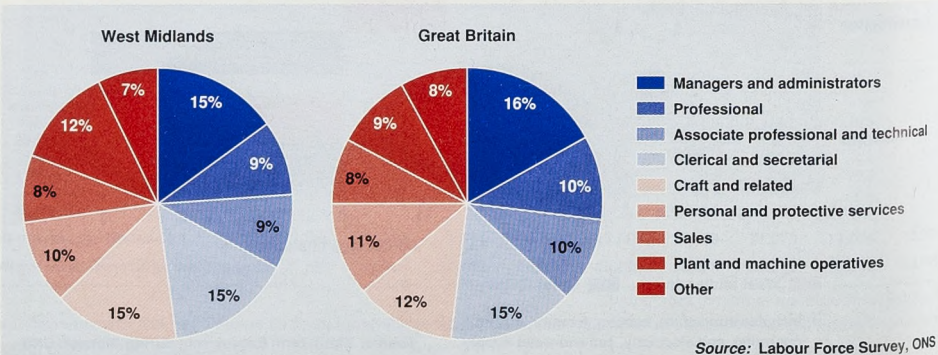


Figure 6 Vacancies notified to Jobcentres,^a seasonally adjusted

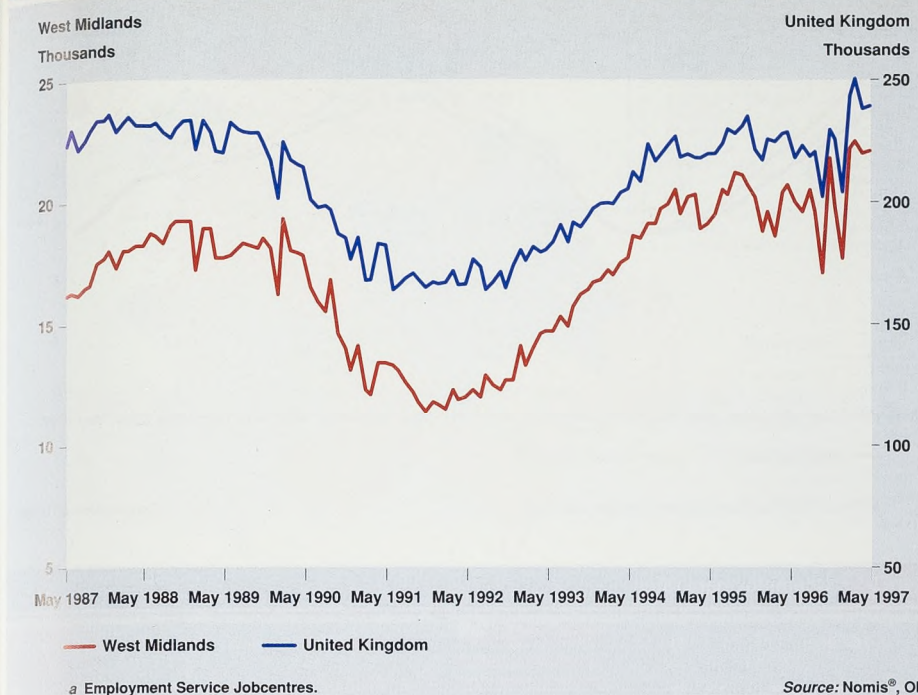
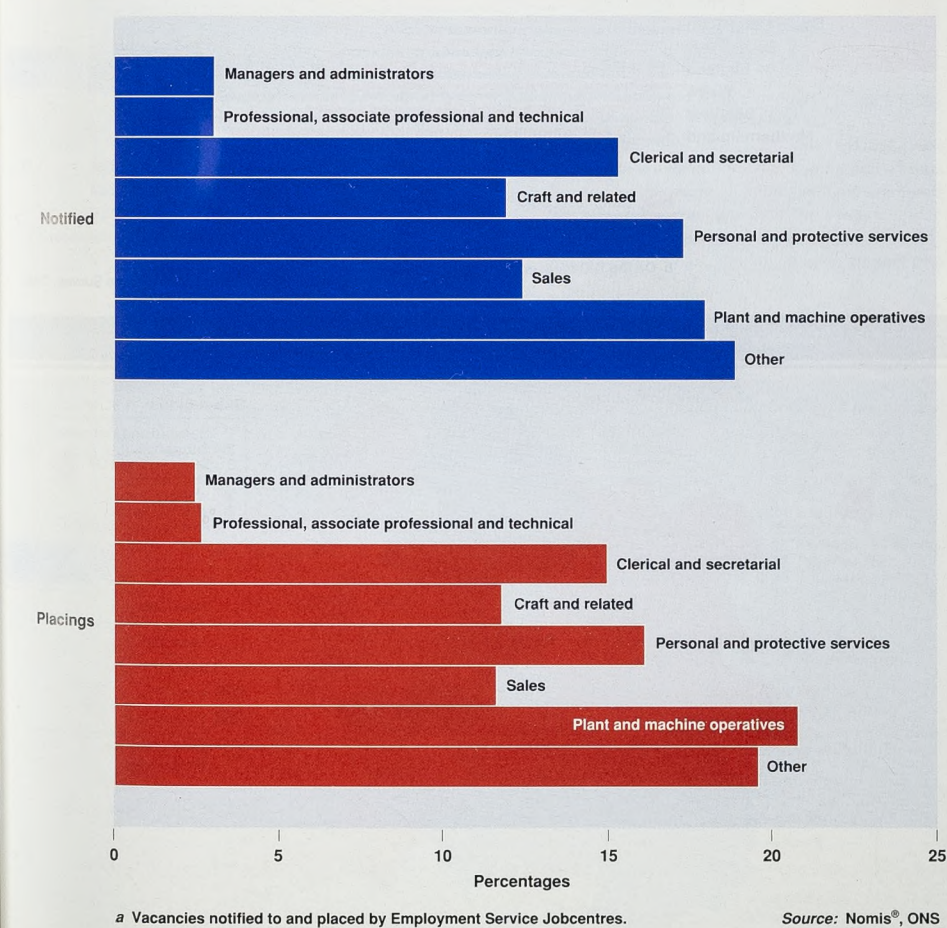


Figure 7 Notified vacancies and placings^a by occupation, West Midlands, quarter ending April 1997



VACANCIES

IN EMPLOYMENT SERVICE Jobcentres in the region, the fluctuating levels of notified vacancies, placings, and unfilled vacancies over the past few years have provided an indication of the state of the economy and its recovery since the recession of the early 1990s.

Seasonally-adjusted trends since 1987

Although the overall pattern in the number of vacancies notified was similar in the West Midlands to the UK average, as a consequence of a stronger period of growth between 1992 and 1994, the West Midlands has seen an increase in level over the previous peak in the late 1980s. The number of vacancies in the region has fluctuated around 20,000 a month since the end of 1994. (Figure 6)

Analysis by occupation

In the quarter ending April 1997, the highest proportion of notified vacancies in the region, apart from the 'other occupations' group, was in the plant and machine operatives occupational group, at 18 per cent. In Great Britain, the highest percentage - also 18 per cent, and again excluding 'other occupations' - was for the personal and protective occupations. (Figure 7)

In the same quarter, the highest percentage of placings in the region was again for plant and machine operatives with 21 per cent - going against the national trend by being higher than that for 'other occupations' (20 per cent). For the country as a whole, the 'other occupation' group contributed 23 per cent of placings, with the personal and protective group having the next highest proportion of 17 per cent. (Figure 7)



UNEMPLOYMENT

THE SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED claimant count rate in the region in May 1997 was 5.7 per cent, similar to the UK percentage of 5.8.

In winter 1996/7, the unemployment rate on the ILO measure was also lower regionally than nationally, 7.1 per cent compared with a UK average of 7.4 (not seasonally adjusted).

The number of claimants in the region fell by 52 per cent over the decade to May 1997, compared with 43 per cent for the UK. The level of claimant unemployment, both regionally and nationally, is close to the level of the previous trough in 1990. Over the year to May 1997, levels decreased by around a quarter both regionally and nationally (seasonally adjusted).

The number of unemployed on the ILO measure in the region in winter 1996/7 was 182,000, with a percentage decrease in the level over the year of 18 per cent (not seasonally adjusted). This was one of the largest percentage falls in the country, and compares with a figure of 10 per cent for the UK as a whole.

Trends since 1987

Levels of both claimants and ILO unemployed have in the region, as in the UK as a whole, followed similar trends over the past decade.

Over the decade May 1987 to 1997, the peak number of claimants (seasonally adjusted) in the region was in May 1987, while the lowest level was recorded in May 1997. From the peak in 1987, the claimant count followed a downwards trend for three years, then rose again till the end of 1992, and since then has generally been decreasing. This was similar to the national pattern (all seasonally adjusted). (Figure 8)

The percentage increases and decreases in the seasonally-adjusted claimant count rate over the past decade have been higher in the region than nationally. The region's rate in May 1997 was less than half that in May 1987. (Figure 8)

Since 1987, the region has recorded one of the highest percentage falls in the number of claimants in the UK.

Unemployment rates

The region had the fifth lowest unadjusted claimant count rate in the country in May 1997, which at 5.7 per cent was slightly lower than the UK average of 5.8. At 7.1 per cent, the ILO unemployment rate in the region for winter 1996/7 was also the fifth lowest in the UK. (Figure 9)

On the ILO measure, the unemployment rate in the region was 3.4 points lower in spring 1996 than 1986, compared with a national decrease of 3.0 points over the decade. Between spring 1986 and 1996, the levels of unemployment fell by a quarter both regionally and nationally.

Among men, the rates on both measures were lower in the region than nationally. Among women, the regional ILO rate was lower than the UK average, but the converse was true for the claimant count measure (all unadjusted).

The ILO unemployment rate among the ethnic minority groups in the region in winter 1996/7 was 16.4 per cent, slightly lower than the Great Britain figure of 16.6. ILO rates for White people were 6.4 per cent regionally and 6.9 nationally.

Figure 8 Claimant count rates,^a May 1987 to May 1997, seasonally adjusted

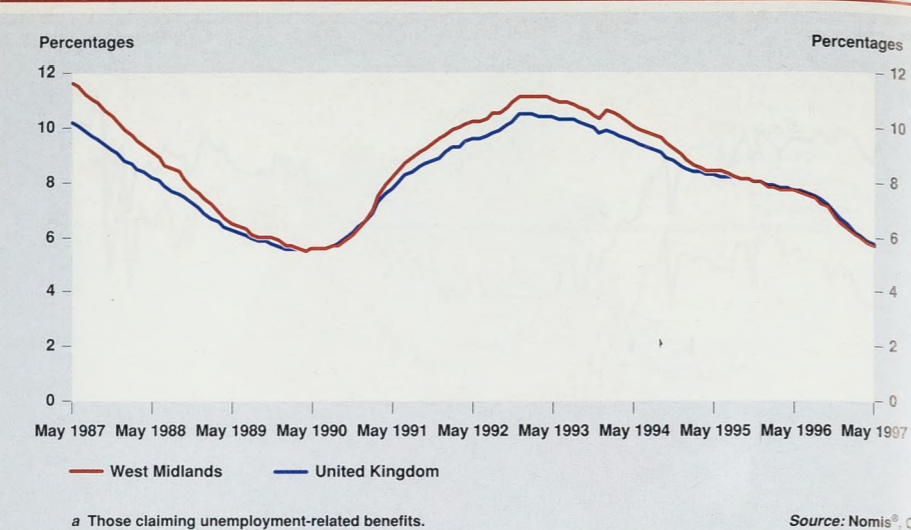


Figure 9 Unemployment rates

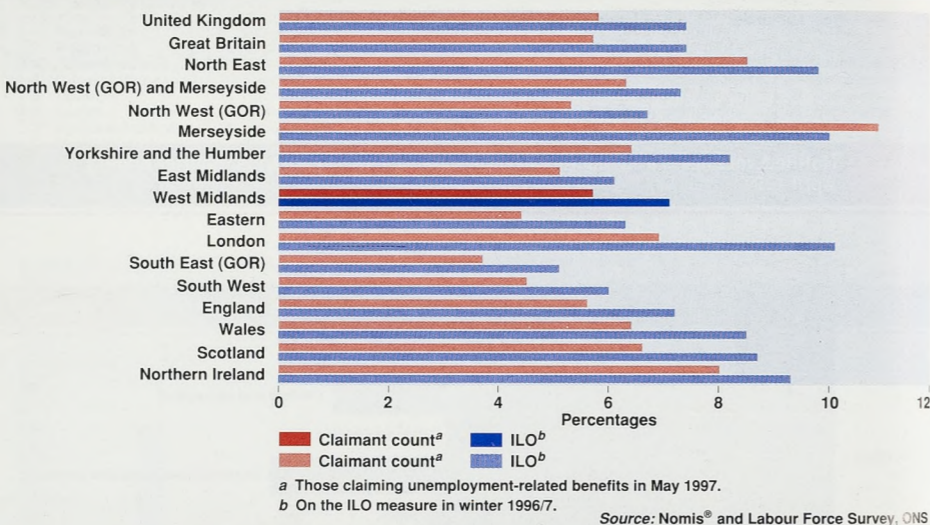


Figure 10 Claimant count rates^a by sub-region, May 1997

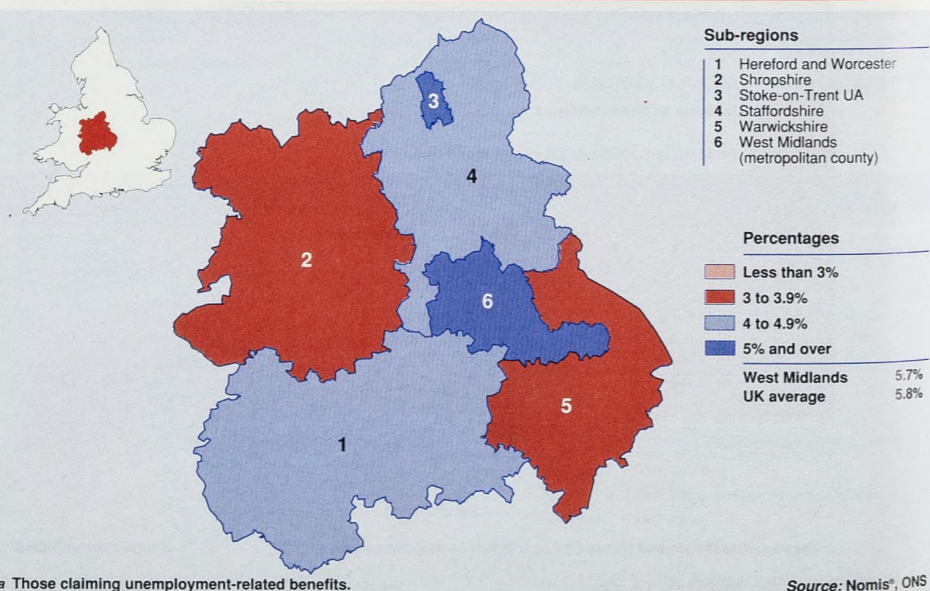


Figure 11 Claimant count rates^a by travel-to-work area, May 1997

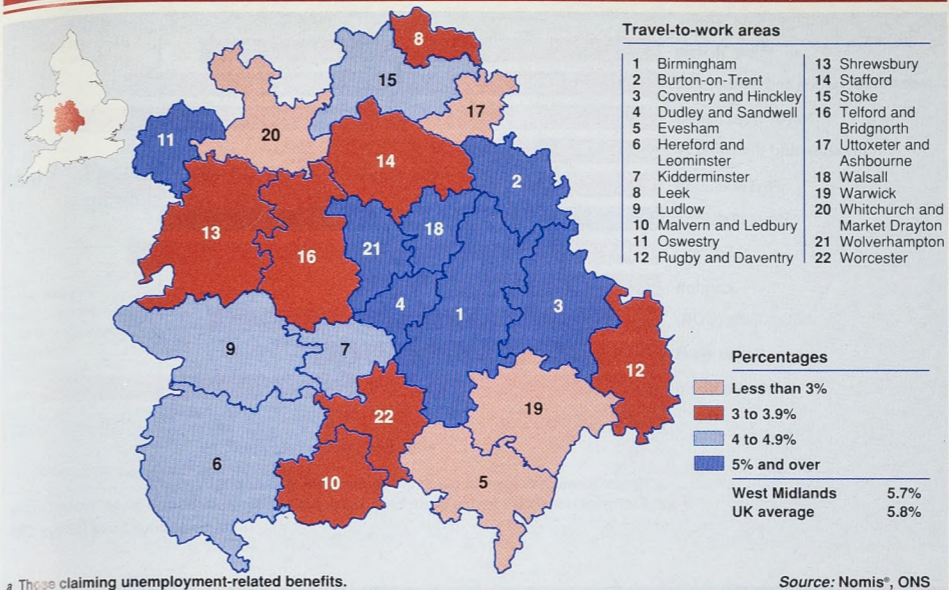


Figure 12 Proportion of claimants^a by age, April 1997

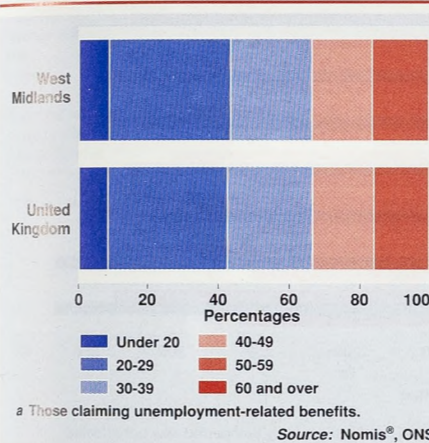


Figure 13 Proportion of claimants^a by duration, April 1997

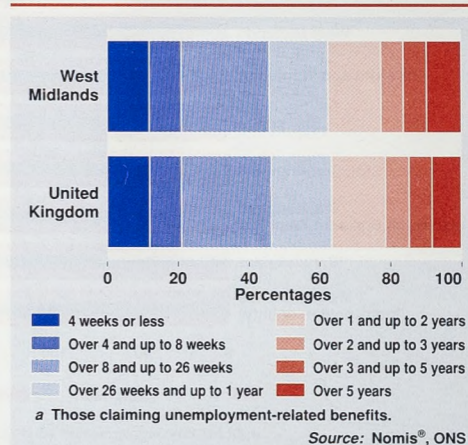
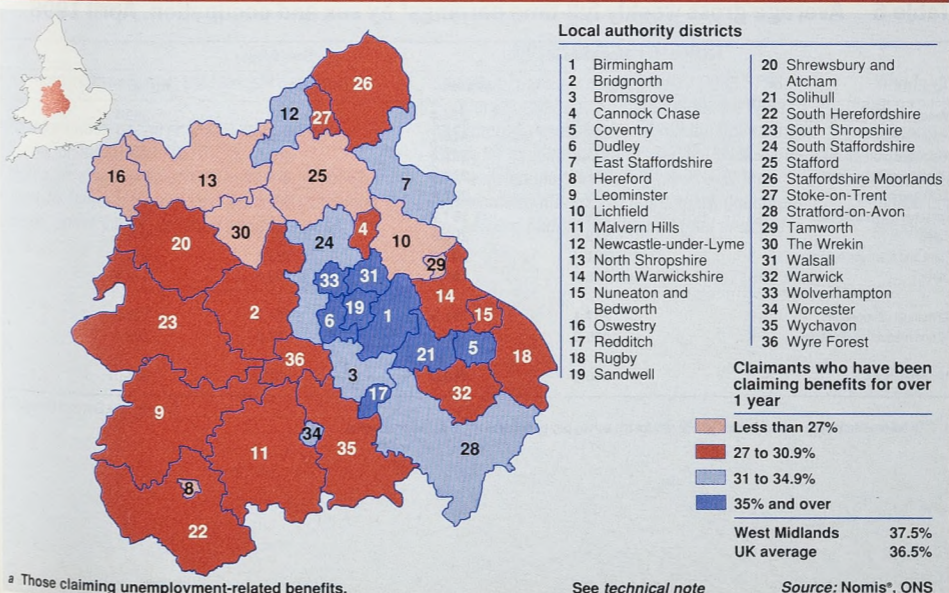


Figure 14 Concentrations of long-term claimants^a by local authority district, April 1997



UNEMPLOYMENT Continued

Sub-regional analysis

In May 1997, the claimant count rate for the West Midlands metropolitan county was 7.2 per cent – twice that recorded in Shropshire (3.5 per cent) and Warwickshire (3.6 per cent). (Figure 10)

By travel-to-work area, the lowest claimant rate in May was 2.6 per cent, recorded in Evesham, Uttoxeter and Ashbourne, and Warwick. The highest rate was in Wolverhampton, with 7.3 per cent. (Figure 11)

Analysis by age group

At April 1997, the number of claimants in the region was lower than a decade previously for all age groups, with the highest percentage falls in the youngest and oldest age groups. This was also the situation for the UK as a whole – however the proportionate decreases were larger regionally, particularly for the middle age groups.

The highest proportion of claimants was in the 20 to 29-year-old age group in April, both regionally (35 per cent) and in the UK as a whole (34 per cent). (Figure 12) This was also the case with the ILO measure in winter 1996/7, with the proportions being 32 and 31 per cent respectively.

However, there is a difference between the two measures when analysed by age group, in that more people in the youngest and oldest age groups are included in the ILO measure than in the claimant count, whereas for the intermediate age groups the reverse is true.

Analysis by duration

For all durations, the number of claimants in the region in April 1997 was lower than that in 1987. For all groups apart from those claiming for less than four weeks, the percentage falls in the level over the decade were higher regionally than for the UK as a whole.

In April 1997, when analysed by duration, the highest proportion of claimants – a quarter – had been claiming benefits for between 8 and 26 weeks, both regionally and nationally. The region had a higher proportion of claimants who had been claiming benefits for over five years than the national average – 10 and 8 per cent respectively. (Figure 13)

Overall, 38 per cent of claimants in the region were classified as long-term – claiming for over one year – compared with 37 per cent in the UK. For local authority districts within the region, concentrations of long-term claimants ranged from 22 per cent in Hereford to 45 per cent in Sandwell. (Figure 14)



REDUNDANCIES

THE TREND IN the level of redundancies in the region has followed that in Great Britain over the past few years. Both regionally and nationally, the number of redundancies reached a peak in 1991, and then followed a downwards trend until the end of 1994. For the last couple of years, the level of redundancies in each quarter has fluctuated around 19,000 in the region, less than half the number recorded at the peak.

Over the last few years, the redundancy rate in the region has been similar to the national average at around 10 redundancies per 1,000 employees, but has recorded a larger percentage decrease since the peak in 1991. It should be noted, however, that regional estimates of redundancies and regional rankings vary from quarter to quarter. (Figure 15)

EARNINGS

FROM THE 1996 New Earnings Survey, average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees in the region were £324, £28 less than the Great Britain average of £352.

Over the year to April 1996, the average gross weekly earnings for both men and women in the region increased by 4 per cent, whereas in Great Britain the rise was 4 per cent for men and 5 per cent for women.

Analysis by sex

In April 1996, average gross weekly full-time earnings for men in the region were £360, compared with a national average of £391. The regional figure for women was £257, £26 less than for Great Britain (see technical note). (Figure 16)

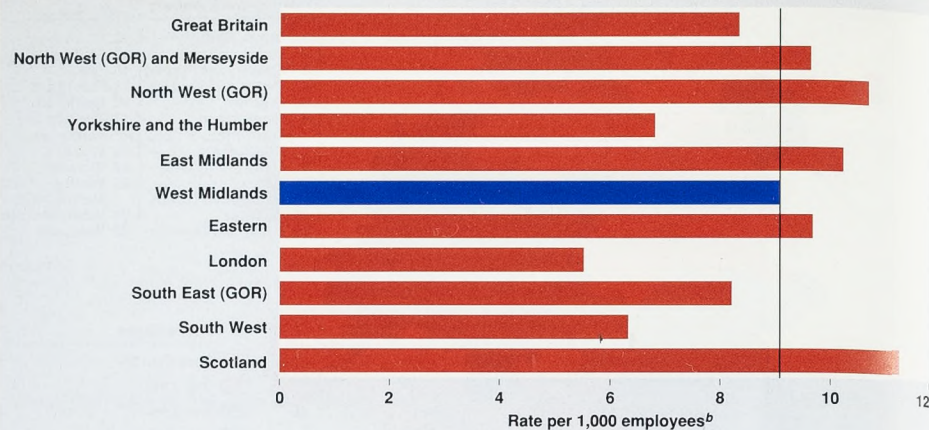
Within the region in April 1996, there were variations in earnings, with the counties of Warwickshire and West Midlands having higher averages. Shropshire recorded a particularly low average for women of £233 a week. (Figure 16)

Analysis by occupation

For men in full-time manual employment, average gross weekly earnings in the region in April 1996 were close to the Great Britain figure - £297 and £301 respectively. For non-manual employment, the differential was greater - £425 regionally compared with £464 nationally. The average gross weekly pay for women in manual jobs in the region in April 1996 was £192 - among the highest of all the regions in Great Britain. For those with non-manual jobs, the average pay of £276 was £26 less than the national figure. (Table 6)

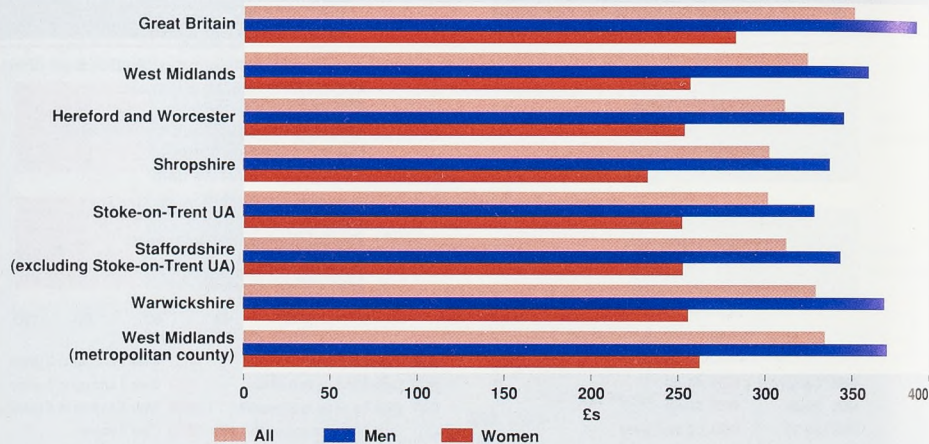
In the region in April 1996, average earnings for men were particularly low in clerical and secretarial occupations, but high for sales occupations. For women, average pay was low compared with other regions for managers and administrators, but high in the professional occupations. (Table 6)

Figure 15 Redundancy rates,^a winter 1996/7



^a People made redundant in the three months prior to their LFS interview.
^b Estimates not shown for the North East, Merseyside or Wales - less than 10,000 redundancies.
 Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

Figure 16 Average gross weekly full-time earnings^a by sex, April 1996



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

Source: New Earnings Survey, ONS

Table 6 Average gross weekly full-time earnings^a by sex and occupation, April 1996

| | West Midlands | | Great Britain | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| Managers and administrators | 522.8 | 324.4 | 569.2 | 389.4 |
| Professional | 491.8 | 416.1 | 520.6 | 421.1 |
| Associate professional and technical | 377.8 | 325.4 | 463.5 | 349.9 |
| Clerical and secretarial | 256.9 | 218.7 | 274.9 | 239.1 |
| Craft and related | 319.2 | 207.9 | 331.6 | 200.1 |
| Personal and protective | 299.5 | 187.7 | 317.2 | 207.0 |
| Sales | 319.4 | 202.8 | 321.9 | 208.5 |
| Plant and machine operatives | 301.4 | 207.0 | 303.8 | 208.8 |
| Other | 246.7 | 165.7 | 253.6 | 174.5 |
| All manual occupations | 297.1 | 191.5 | 301.3 | 195.2 |
| All non-manual occupations | 425.0 | 276.4 | 464.0 | 302.4 |
| All occupations | 360.1 | 256.9 | 391.3 | 283.0 |

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

Source: New Earnings Survey, ONS



QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING

RESULTS FROM the winter 1996/7 LFS revealed that the West Midlands had an above-average proportion of economically active with no qualifications. The West Midlands also had a slightly lower than national average proportion educated to A-level or above.

The winter 1996/7 LFS results showed that 408,000 people of working age had received job-related training in the four weeks prior to their interview, representing 13 per cent of everyone of working age. This proportion was the same as the average for Great Britain as a whole.

Qualifications

Regionally in winter 1996/7, 18 per cent of the economically active of working age held no qualifications. This was the highest proportion of all the regions in Great Britain, and compares with the national average of 14 per cent. (Table 7)

Training

The level of those receiving job-related training follows a seasonal pattern depending on the academic year. In winter 1996/7, 306,000 employees and self-employed of working age had participated in job-related training in the region in the last four weeks. This represented 13 per cent of the total number of employees and self-employed, the same as the national average. The level has shown an upwards trend recently both regionally and nationally. (Table 8)

In the region over the past few years, there has generally been a greater proportion of women of working age receiving training than men. However, only recently has the number of women undergoing job-related training been higher than the number of men. This situation was the same across the country.

Table 7 Economically active of working age: by highest qualification, winter 1996/7

| | Thousands and percentages | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | West Midlands | Great Britain |
| Degree or equivalent | 11.7 | 14.5 |
| Higher education below degree | 9.4 | 9.9 |
| GCE A level or equivalent | 15.4 | 15.9 |
| Apprenticeship | 9.7 | 10.9 |
| GCSE or equivalent | 19.0 | 19.9 |
| CSE below grade 1 | 7.6 | 6.2 |
| Other | 9.6 | 8.9 |
| None | 17.7 | 13.9 |
| Total (= 100 per cent) (thousands) | 2,515 | 27,810 |

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

Table 8 Persons of working age receiving job-related training,^a winter 1996/7

| | Percentages | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | West Midlands | Great Britain |
| Total persons of working age: | 12.7 | 12.8 |
| men | 11.7 | 12.1 |
| women | 13.8 | 13.5 |
| Employees and self-employed: | 13.3 | 13.3 |
| in managerial and professional occupations | 19.3 | 18.1 |
| in service industries | 15.6 | 15.1 |

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

^a In the four weeks before their interview.

Further information

- For more information on the Nomis® database, see p319.
- For information on the annual New Earnings Survey, phone 01928 792077/8.
- LFS data is also available from Quantime, see p322.
- *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 the West Midlands are available from both the Government Office for the West Midlands and the West Midlands Employment Information Unit. The Government Office publishes a yearly document called *West Midlands Labour Market and Skill*

- Trends*, and for more details contact Paul Bayliss on 0121 212 5157. The EIU produces a twice-yearly publication, *Labour Market Review*; for details contact Ray Brookes on 0121 452 5404.
- If you have any comments on this regional profile, please contact Steve Hickman at the Office for National Statistics, on 0171 533 6113.

Table 1 Composition of households by type of household and family, 1961-1996, Great Britain

| Type of household | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | Sum 1996 ^a |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| One-person households | | | | | |
| Under pensionable age | 4 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 13 |
| Over pensionable age | 7 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 14 |
| Two or more unrelated adults | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| One-family households^b | | | | | |
| Married couples with: | | | | | |
| No children | 26 | 27 | 26 | 28 | 28 |
| 1-2 dependent children ^c | 30 | 26 | 25 | 20 | 20 |
| 3 or more dependent children ^c | 8 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| Non-dependent children only | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| Lone parent with: | | | | | |
| Dependent children ^c | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Non-dependent children only | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Two or more families | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Number of households (Millions) (=100%) | 16.2 | 18.2 | 19.5 | 22.4 | na |

a Labour Force Survey data is unweighted.
 b These households may contain some individuals who are not members of the nuclear family.
 c May also include non-dependent children.

Source: Population Censuses and Labour Force Survey

Table 2 Working-age and non-working-age adults by working-age household definitions, United Kingdom

| Definitions ^b | Spr 1993 ^a | | | | Sum 1996 | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| | Working-age adults | | Non-working age adults | | Working-age adults | | Non-working age adults | |
| | Included | Excluded | Included | Excluded | Included | Excluded | Included | Excluded |
| All households | | | | | | | | |
| Number (000s) | 34,420 | 0 | 9,995 | 0 | 35,576 | 0 | 10,198 | 0 |
| Percentage | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 1WA | | | | | | | | |
| Number (000s) | 34,420 | 0 | 2,006 | 7,990 | 35,576 | 0 | 2,074 | 8,124 |
| Percentage | 100.0 | 0.0 | 20.1 | 79.9 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 20.3 | 79.7 |
| HC | | | | | | | | |
| Number (000s) | 33,369 | 1,051 | 1,066 | 8,929 | 34,510 | 1,066 | 1,101 | 9,098 |
| Percentage | 96.9 | 3.1 | 11.1 | 89.3 | 97.0 | 3.0 | 10.8 | 89.2 |
| HoH | | | | | | | | |
| Number (000s) | 32,884 | 1,536 | 908 | 9,087 | 34,224 | 1,353 | 899 | 9,299 |
| Percentage | 95.5 | 4.5 | 9.0 | 90.9 | 96.2 | 3.8 | 8.8 | 91.2 |
| NP | | | | | | | | |
| Number (000s) | 32,027 | 2,393 | 0 | 9,995 | 33,172 | 2,404 | 0 | 10,198 |
| Percentage | 93.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

a Adjusted by excluding all households with missing members.
 b See Box 1 opposite for details of definitions.

Source: Labour Force Survey

person households are formed. The proportion of lone parents with dependent children has risen substantially over this period. Young single people living alone rather than with their parents also form more single person households. The proportion of non-pensioner single person households has trebled since 1961 and the proportion of single pensioner households has doubled (note that the term 'pensioners' is used as being synonymous with people of pensionable age). The growth in the population of pensionable age means an increasing proportion of households consisting of retired and hence economically inactive people. (Haskey describes the changes that have affected household and family composition in recent decades in more detail.³) All these factors will tend to increase the number and proportion of work-poor households quite separately from the effect of the overall levels of employment and unemployment. This will distort comparisons with other countries and between regions, as well as comparisons over time.

Workless households

Recent commentary in this area has concentrated even more narrowly on a single summary measure, the proportion of 'workless households', or households with no one in employment. There seems now to be a consensus that this measure should be based on the population of working age only (i.e. men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59), excluding people of pensionable age, most of whom are retired (LFS data shows that around 750,000 pensioners are in employment, about 8 per cent of all pensioners.) However, some households include adults both of working

age and of pensionable age. A variety of approaches has been tried to achieve a practicable and reasonable definition of 'working-age households' or 'non-pensioner households', based on the variables available for LFS data.

Definitions of working-age households

Box 1 shows four definitions of working-age households. The first definition, based on household composition (HC), was first used by the House of Commons Library in its research on behalf of MPs. It was subsequently used by ONS (in order to maintain consistency) to answer parliamentary questions on workless households. This definition was also used for an LFS Help-Line report - 'The economic status of people in non-pensioner households' - in *Labour Market Trends*, February 1997.

Box 1 Definitions of working-age households

Household composition (HC) - based on the household composition variable, excludes all households consisting of one or two adults, with no children, where at least one person is of pensionable age.

Someone of working age (1WA) - includes all households containing at least one person of working age.

Head of household/non-students (HoH) - excludes households where the head of the household is of pensionable age and households containing only (full-time) students.

No pensioners (NP) - excludes households that contain at least one person of pensionable age.

A second approach - someone of working age (1WA) - was used by ONS in 'Data on households and families from the Labour Force Survey' in *Labour Market Trends*, March 1997. The third definition, based on the head of household (HoH), has been used by the Employment Policy Institute.³ A fourth definition - no pensioners (NP) - includes households which contain working-age adults only.

Assessment of the different definitions

The ideal definition would be one that covers the entire working age population and minimises the number of pensioners included in the definition, that is appropriate for addressing likely issues of policy relevance, and that can be practically applied. Possible distortions to analyses of sub-groups of particular interest, which might be caused by excluding any working-age adults and by including non-working-age adults, also have to be considered.

Table 2, for illustration, shows the number of working-age and non-working-age persons included and excluded by various definitions for two separate quarters, spring 1993 and summer 1996. Spring 1993 data have been adjusted by excluding households where there are missing members (see *technical note*).

Numbers of working-age adults and pensioners included and excluded

The working age population is fully covered by the 1WA definition. Just over 2 million pensioners are included in both spring 1993 and summer 1996 as they live in 'mixed' households with working-age adults.

The HC definition includes only about

97 per cent of all working-age adults in spring 1993 and summer 1996, but also includes more than 1 million pensioners. Similar numbers of working-age adults are excluded in both quarters.

The HoH definition achieves only about 96 per cent coverage of the working age population in both quarters. More than 1.5 million working-age people are excluded in spring 1993 and nearly 1.4 million in summer 1996. Around 900,000 pensioners are included by this definition.

The NP definition, which excludes any household with a pensioner, includes about 93 per cent of all working-age adults in both spring 1993 and summer 1996 but excludes about 2.4 million working-age adults.

Coverage

The second criterion is that the definition should cover all groups which are of interest from a policy point of view. We would wish to include all the households that contain someone of working age in order to cover everyone who would normally be expected to be potentially active in the labour market.

The HC definition excludes those working-age adults who are members of two adult households where only one adult is over pensionable age. But any households of more than two adults are included as the household composition variable does not distinguish between pensioners and non-pensioners for these categories.

The 1WA definition, which includes all households with at least one working-age adult, would include all working-age adults.

The HoH definition excludes working-age adults who live in households where

the head of the household is over pensionable age. Thus, households with someone in employment may be excluded solely on the basis of the age of the head of the household. Households containing only students were excluded from this definition in order to produce time-series starting before 1984. For 1996, between 200,000 and 400,000 working-age adults - depending on the time of year - who are in all-student households are excluded.

The NP definition excludes those households that have both working- and non-working age adults. Again, this excludes some people of working age who may be active in the labour market.

Practicality

The recommended definition should be able to be easily applied on a consistent basis over time. The HC and HoH definitions are both complicated to apply and difficult to maintain a consistency over time. The 1WA and NP definitions are very clearly defined, easily applicable, interpretable and would be straightforward to keep on a consistent basis.

Effects of definitions on sub-groups

Table 3 presents a time-series of proportions of working-age households in various sub-groups for each of the definitions of working-age households. Table 3(a) shows that for the overall percentage of workless households the 1WA definition consistently results in the highest proportion (at least 1.2 percentage points higher), the NP definition gives the lowest proportions, and the other two fall in between. The level of worklessness has been falling throughout 1996.

One factor that affects worklessness in a

household is the number of working-age adults in the household. Table 3(b-d) shows that around 40 per cent of households with one working-age adult are workless compared with just over 10 per cent of two working-age adult households and about 5-6 per cent of households with more than two working-age adults. The proportions of workless households produced by the different definitions are much closer to each other within each of these size categories than for all households together.

For households containing dependent children (see Table 3(e)), the level of worklessness is slightly lower than overall except for the HC definition which shows a higher level for households with children. The HoH definition produces the lowest figures as some households with children will be excluded because the head of the household is over working age and some all-student households will have children.

Another important figure is the proportion of households with everyone in employment. Table 3(f) shows that this has increased steadily from spring 1992 onwards as the numbers in employment, particularly among women, have increased. The NP definition shows the highest percentage whereas the 1WA definition has the lowest proportion. This is because the 1WA definition includes all those mixed households with working-age adults and pensioners but the 'no pensioners' definition excludes all such households.

Table 3(g) shows the proportion of households with at least one member who is ILO unemployed. The percentage has risen and fallen since 1992, broadly in line with trends for individuals, but there is little difference between the four definitions,

Table 3 Proportions of working-age households, in various sub-categories, by working-age definition,^a United Kingdom

| | Per cent | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Spr 1992 ^b | Spr 1993 ^b | Spr 1994 ^b | Spr 1995 ^b | Spr 1996 | Sum 1996 | Aut 1996 | Win 1996 |
| (a) Workless households as a proportion of all households | | | | | | | | |
| 1WA | 17.7 | 19.0 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 19.6 | 19.2 | 19.0 | 18.7 |
| HC | 16.4 | 17.6 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 18.3 | 17.9 | 17.7 | 17.5 |
| HoH | 16.6 | 17.8 | 18.0 | 18.2 | 18.4 | 18.1 | 17.9 | 17.5 |
| NP | 16.3 | 17.4 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 17.6 | 17.5 | 17.2 |
| (b) Workless households with one working-age adult as a proportion of all households with one working-age adult | | | | | | | | |
| 1WA | 39.8 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 40.0 |
| HC | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 39.4 | 39.7 |
| HoH | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 39.7 |
| NP | 41.0 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 40.1 |
| (c) Workless households with two working-age adults as a proportion of all households with two working-age adults | | | | | | | | |
| 1WA | 10.6 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.0 |
| HC | 10.6 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.0 |
| HoH | 10.3 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 9.7 |
| NP | 10.5 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 9.8 |
| (d) Workless households with three or more working-age adults as a proportion of all households with three or more working-age adults | | | | | | | | |
| 1WA | 5.2 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 6.3 |
| HC | 5.2 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 6.3 |
| HoH | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| NP | 5.2 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 6.2 |
| (e) Workless households with dependent children as a proportion of households with dependent children | | | | | | | | |
| 1WA | 16.8 | 17.7 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 18.0 | 17.3 | 16.9 |
| HC | 16.8 | 17.8 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.1 | 17.4 | 17.0 |
| HoH | 16.4 | 17.4 | 18.0 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.7 | 17.2 | 16.5 |
| NP | 16.7 | 17.6 | 18.4 | 18.3 | 18.2 | 17.9 | 17.2 | 16.8 |
| (f) Households with all in employment as a proportion of all households | | | | | | | | |
| 1WA | 50.8 | 51.1 | 51.9 | 53.0 | 53.7 | 54.1 | 54.7 | 54.7 |
| HC | 53.3 | 53.4 | 54.2 | 55.3 | 56.1 | 56.5 | 57.4 | 57.1 |
| HoH | 53.5 | 53.7 | 54.7 | 55.7 | 56.5 | 56.7 | 57.4 | 57.5 |
| NP | 55.5 | 55.7 | 56.3 | 57.4 | 58.3 | 58.7 | 59.3 | 59.3 |
| (g) Households with at least one person ILO unemployed as a proportion of all households | | | | | | | | |
| 1WA | 13.7 | 14.3 | 13.2 | 11.9 | 11.1 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 10.2 |
| HC | 14.1 | 14.6 | 13.6 | 12.2 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 10.4 |
| HoH | 13.8 | 14.4 | 13.4 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 10.2 |
| NP | 14.0 | 14.6 | 13.6 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 10.4 |
| (h) Workless households with at least one person ILO unemployed as a proportion of (g) | | | | | | | | |
| 1WA | 48.2 | 51.5 | 53.9 | 55.1 | 54.5 | 50.3 | 52.2 | 53.1 |
| HC | 46.9 | 50.2 | 52.8 | 54.1 | 53.5 | 49.2 | 51.2 | 52.1 |
| HoH | 47.2 | 50.6 | 53.1 | 54.1 | 53.6 | 49.4 | 51.2 | 52.0 |
| NP | 47.4 | 50.5 | 53.1 | 54.5 | 53.9 | 49.6 | 51.5 | 52.0 |

a See Box 1 on p334 for details of definitions.
b Adjusted for missing household members.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 4 All-student households, United Kingdom

| | Per cent | | | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Spr 1996 | Sum 1996 | Aut 1996 | Win 1996 |
| Total all-student households (000s) (= 100%) | 205 | 123 | 136 | 206 |
| Proportion of working-age adults | | | | |
| One working-age adult | 54.0 | 63.1 | 60.2 | 56.8 |
| Two working-age adults | 21.4 | 19.0 | 18.2 | 16.0 |
| Three or more working-age adults | 24.6 | 17.9 | 21.6 | 27.3 |
| Proportion of workless households | | | | |
| | 58.7 | 57.5 | 63.2 | 59.8 |

Source: Labour Force Survey

although the 1WA definition seems to be consistently lower than the other three.

Table 3(h) shows that around half of all the households with at least one ILO unemployed member are households with at least one other household member in employment.

Table 4 shows some analysis of all-student households which are excluded by the HoH definition. Over a half to two-thirds of these households in 1996 contained only one working-age adult. Around 60 per cent of all-student households were workless. If these households are included within the HoH definition then the overall workless household proportion would increase by between one quarter and one half of a percentage point for the 1996 quarters.

Recommended definition

It is recommended that the 1WA definition – households containing at least one working-age adult – be used as the standard way to define working-age households (although other definitions may be more suitable for certain specific specialised analyses). This definition covers the entire working-age population, thus including all

working-age adults who are active in the labour market, and can be used simply and consistently. It does produce the highest proportion of workless households and the lowest proportion of work-rich ones, which may suggest that it is producing a distorted impression of these categories, but in practice it is in any case necessary to look at them in much more detail in order to interpret them correctly.

Interpretation

More detailed analysis is especially important for the interpretation of workless household estimates as workless households have different household compositions.

People can be without employment for a variety of different reasons. In addition to the ILO definition of unemployment, the LFS identifies 24 separate categories of economic inactivity in three broad groupings: seeking work but unavailable to start work; not seeking work but would like work; and not seeking nor wanting to work. Reasons for inactivity coded by the LFS include student, looking after family or home, temporarily sick or injured, long-term sick or disabled, waiting for

results of job application, believes no job available, not started looking, not looked, not need or want a job, retired or other reason.

The number of working-age adults contained in a household should be looked at separately in order to interpret the results clearly. Table 5 shows a breakdown of the overall estimate of workless households by economic activity, for spring 1996, using the recommended definition of working-age households. It shows that 69 per cent of all workless households consist of adults who are all inactive compared with 16 per cent who only contain ILO unemployed adults. The remaining 15 per cent contain both ILO unemployed and inactive adults. About two-thirds of all workless households contain only one working-age adult. Nearly 30 per cent contain two working-age adults and the remaining 5 per cent contain three or more working-age adults. Half of all workless households contain only one working-age adult, and have all adults (whether of working-age or pensionable-age) inactive.

For more information see 'Workless households, unemployment and economic inactivity' on pp339-45 of this issue. ■

Footnotes

- 1 'Household and family data from the Labour Force Survey: recent improvements in approach', *Labour Market Trends*, June 1997, pp209-216. 'Data on households and families from the Labour Force Survey', *Labour Market Trends*, March 1997, pp89-98.
- 2 Haskey, J: Population review: (6) Families and households in Great Britain, *Population Trends* 85, HMSO (London, 1996).
- 3 Employment Policy Institute: *Employment Audit*, summer 1996.

Table 5 Workless households by economic activity and household composition, spring 1996, United Kingdom

| | Per cent | | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | All ILO unemployed | ILO unemployed and inactive | All inactive | Total |
| One working-age adult, no children | 10.5 | na | 18.9 | 29.4 |
| One working-age adult, with children | 3.3 | na | 18.2 | 21.5 |
| One working-age adult, no children, with pensioners | * | 1.9 | 12.2 | 14.1 |
| One working-age adult, with children, with pensioners | * | * | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| One working-age adult | 13.8 | 1.9 | 49.8 | 65.5 |
| Two working-age adults, no children | 1.1 | 3.0 | 9.6 | 13.7 |
| Two working-age adults, with children | 1.2 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 14.0 |
| Two working-age adults, with or without children, with pensioner | * | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| Two working-age adults | 2.3 | 10.2 | 16.4 | 29.0 |
| Three or more working-age adults | * | 2.5 | 2.9 | 5.5 |
| All workless households | 16.3 | 14.6 | 69.1 | 100.0 |

na not applicable.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Technical note

Adjustment for households with missing members

Figures for the spring 1992 to spring 1995 quarters have been adjusted for households with missing members. The *technical note* to 'Data on households and families from the LFS' (*Labour Market Trends*, March 1997, pp89-98) describes the inconsistencies and discontinuities of household data in the Labour Force Survey in detail. From spring 1992 to winter 1995, if a member of a household was not present and if the respondent was unable or unwilling to give any information about that person then there was no record of that person in the survey. Thus, there could be households with missing members. In the case of a married or cohabiting couple, the algorithm used to calculate family type would have assumed that no data for a partner meant no partner, classifying the responding member to be either a single person or a lone parent, depending on whether they had any children. The introduction of the household matrix approach from spring 1996 has eliminated this problem.¹ Thus, for analysis based on spring 1992 to spring 1995, households with missing members have been excluded.

Errors in household composition data

In 1995, some errors were discovered in the programs deriving some of the household and family variables for 1992 to 1994. The variable most affected was household composition, which is the basis for the HC definition of working-age households. This definition was affected by the inclusion of households with two adults and no children with at least one person of pensionable age in the number of working-age households, instead of excluding them from the definition of working-age households. Other variables affected to a lesser extent were household type, age of oldest dependent child in family aged under 16 and under 19, and age of youngest dependent child in family under 19. It was decided not to correct these variables as the effects were thought to be small and household data were of little interest at that time. Analysis in this article for spring 1992, spring 1993 and spring 1994 uses the corrected data which ONS released in July 1997.

Relationship to head of household

Introduction of the household matrix approach has also enabled new and revised household and family unit variables

to be derived. One variable that was revised was relationship to head of the household. For the spring 1996 quarter only, the old version is also available in order to include imputed cases where data has been carried forward (for one quarter only) because of the respondent being unavailable. This has been used in the HoH definition of working-age households. From summer 1996, the revised relationship to head of household variable has been used.

Seasonality

Estimates of economic activity at the individual level are subject to the effects of seasonality. Thus, it is likely that estimates of economic activity at the household level may be affected seasonally in a similar way.

Footnotes

- ¹ 'Household and family data from the Labour Force Survey: recent improvements in approach', *Labour Market Trends*, June 1997, pp209-216.

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Workless households, unemployment and economic inactivity

The population can be divided into those in employment, unemployed and economically inactive. Most attention has been paid to employment and unemployment. This article examines what has been happening to economic inactivity since 1984 at both the individual level and the household level.

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Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

Key findings

- In spring 1996, just under 20 per cent of working-age households were workless.
- Between 1984 and 1991, the proportion of working-age households with nobody in employment remained roughly constant at around 16 per cent. Between 1991 and 1996, the proportion of households that were workless rose to just under 20 per cent.
- In 1984, 13 per cent of workless households consisted of one adult with children under 16. By 1996, this had risen to 22 per cent. The proportion of workless households which had more than one adult fell from 63 per cent in 1984 to 48 per cent in 1996.
- 75 per cent of single-adult households with the youngest child under 5 were workless in 1996, compared with 50 per cent of single-adult households with the youngest child aged 5 to 15.
- In 1993/4 three-quarters of adults living in workless households lived in family units in receipt of state benefit.
- There were 7.5 million economically inactive working-age people in spring 1996 – 22 per cent of the working-age population. Almost two-thirds were women.
- Between 1984 and 1996, economic inactivity remained at just over a fifth. However, over this period the proportion of men who are inactive has increased, while the proportion of women who are inactive has declined.
- Between 1984 and 1996, there has been a large increase in the number and proportion of people giving their reason for inactivity as being long-term sick or disabled. This increase may, however, just reflect changed reporting patterns over time.

Introduction

THE FIRST PART of this article looks at unemployment and inactivity within households. Unemployment here is defined as people who are out of work, have actively sought work in the last four weeks and are available to start a job within a fortnight (the ILO definition). People who are economically inactive are those not in work who are either not seeking work or unavailable to start a job or both. Labour Force Survey (LFS) data from the spring quarter (March-May) is used to analyse trends in inactivity at the household level. This part of the article identifies how many households in Great Britain have nobody in employment; what type of households these are; the reasons why there is no one in employment and how the number of households with nobody in employment has changed over the past decade.

The article mainly focuses on changes in workless households over the period 1986 to 1996. However, evidence presented in research papers by Gregg and Wadsworth of the Centre for Economic Performance

shows that there was a large rise in the number of workless households between the mid-70s and the mid-80s. This was mainly driven by increasing levels of worklessness across all types of household.

The article also looks at inactivity at the individual level. Characteristics of the unemployed and trends over time are already widely available from the LFS. Inactivity impacts on a large number of people and not just those who live in households where nobody works. In spring 1996 there were 7.5 million people of working age who were inactive; only 50 per cent of them lived in households where nobody worked. This section looks at LFS data showing what has been happening to inactivity at the individual level over the past decade; the reasons why people are inactive and the type of people who are likely to be inactive.

It should be noted at this point that the household data presented here are not very robust. The figures should be treated as guidance to levels and trends, not definitive estimates. For more details of the reasons, see the *technical note*.

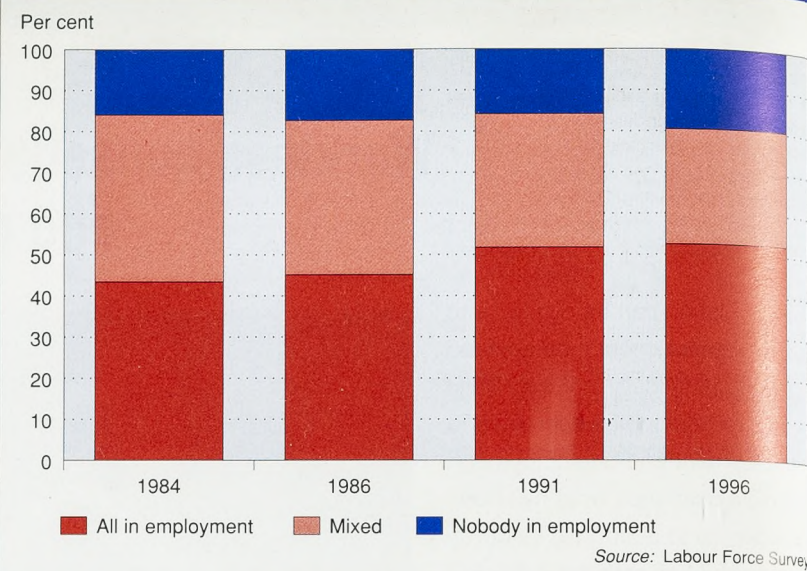
Definition of a working-age household

Some of the results on household issues can be affected by the definition of a working-age household selected. There are several choices. For details of these and their relative merits, see 'Economic activity of working-age households' by David Hastings on pp333-8 of this issue of *Labour Market Trends*. For this article, the definition that has been used is any household which contains at least one person of working age. This definition was chosen because we wished to examine all households that had working-age members. Note that this will include households where at least one person of pensionable age lives with at least one person of working age. It will also include households made up entirely of students.

Periods considered

The LFS has been in existence since 1973. However, only since 1984 has a reasonably consistent set of data been available. In what follows, most of the

Figure 1 Economic activity of working-age households; Great Britain; spring quarters



comparisons will be between 1986 and 1996, which represent roughly equivalent points in the economic cycle. 1991 is also included as roughly the trough of the last economic cycle. Although 1986 and 1996 represent similar points in the economic cycle, they are not similar points in the employment cycle. The employment rate in 1996 was higher than in 1986.

Trends in the number of households with nobody in employment

In spring 1996, 20 per cent of working-age households contained no working members, 52 per cent contained only people who were in employment and 28 per cent contained a mixture of working and non-working members.

While workless households have increased as a proportion of all working-age households over the past decade and households with all members employed have also increased slightly, there has been a large fall in the proportion of households with some people in employment and some not (Figure 1).

Although the proportion of households with nobody in employment rose over this period, the rise was not continuous. The pro-

portion of working-age households that had nobody in employment remained roughly constant at around 16 per cent between 1984 and 1991, but increased to just under 20 per cent in spring 1996. There is some evidence that the proportion of workless households has fallen by around 1 percentage point between spring and winter 1996. This level of change is liable to be stronger than any seasonal effects.

The impact of changing household size

Over this period, there has been a large increase in the number of households, reflecting, in part, the increase in the divorce rate, a growing trend for people to live in single-adult households and other social and demographic factors. Over the last decade the number of single-adult households (with and without children) has increased by over 70 per cent. Single-adult households are also much more likely to have nobody in employment than households with more than one adult. Table 1 shows the changes that have taken place in household size for working-age households.

Table 2 shows the number of workless households by size of household. Lone par-

Table 1 Working-age households by number of adults^a and presence of children; Great Britain; spring quarters

| | Households (thousands) | | | | Percentage change 1984 to 1996 |
|--|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| | 1984 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | |
| One adult, children under 16 | 556 | 654 | 885 | 1,267 | 128 |
| One adult, no children under 16 | 1,725 | 1,984 | 2,407 | 3,253 | 89 |
| Two adults, children under 16 | 4,681 | 4,605 | 4,583 | 4,729 | 1 |
| Two adults, no children under 16 | 4,509 | 4,636 | 5,199 | 5,283 | 17 |
| Three or more adults, children under 16 | 1,576 | 1,477 | 1,279 | 1,214 | -23 |
| Three or more adults, no children under 16 | 2,717 | 2,817 | 2,703 | 2,608 | -4 |
| All households | 15,764 | 16,172 | 17,055 | 18,355 | 16 |

^a The number of adults in a working-age household includes anyone aged 16 or older.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 2 Workless working-age households^a by household composition; Great Britain; spring quarters

| | Per cent | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1984 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 |
| One adult, children under 16 | 13 | 15 | 20 | 22 |
| One adult, no children under 16 | 23 | 24 | 27 | 30 |
| Two adults, children under 16 | 21 | 20 | 15 | 14 |
| Two adults, no children under 16 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 26 |
| Three or more adults, children under 16 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Three or more adults, no children under 16 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| All workless households | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| All workless households (000s = 100%) | 2,526 | 2,800 | 2,692 | 3,578 |

^a The number of adults in a working-age household includes anyone aged 16 or older.

Source: Labour Force Survey

ents and single-person households accounted for 39 per cent of workless households in 1986. By 1996, they accounted for over half of all workless households. Over the same period, workless households with two adults decreased as a share of all workless households from 50 per cent in 1986 to 40 per cent in 1996, and workless households with three or more adults fell from 12 per cent to 8 per cent over this period. This can be compared with the employment rate of individuals. In 1984, the employment rate of working-age adults was 68.6 per cent, and in 1986 it was 69.6 per cent. In 1991, it was 73.2 per cent and in 1996 it was 71.8 per cent.

Marital status and presence of children

In 1996, 55 per cent of children living in workless households lived in lone-parent households. In 1986, only 36 per cent of children living in workless households lived in these households. Lone parents are more likely to be out of work if they have children under 5. In 1996 over three-quarters of lone-parent households (one adult only, with at least one child under 16) where the youngest child was

under 5 were workless; whereas just under half of lone-parent households where the youngest child was between 5 and 15 were workless. Regardless of the age of children, lone-parent households have a higher proportion with nobody in employment than any other group.

Table 3 sets out the workless household rate by presence of married couples and children in the household. The stereotypical household of a married couple with or without children actually comprises a low proportion of all workless households. In 1986, 12 per cent of households containing a married or cohabiting couple had nobody in employment. By 1996, 11 per cent of such households were workless – higher than in 1991 but lower than in 1986. The proportion of households containing lone parents (with or without other non-married members) with nobody in employment was higher in 1996 than in 1991 and higher in 1991 than in 1986. Note this excludes households with married or cohabiting members which contain a lone-parent family. A higher proportion of households with nobody married or cohabiting and no children under 16 were workless in 1996 than in 1986 – 30 per cent

in 1996 compared with 27 per cent in 1986.

Divorced and separated people without partners have higher non-employment rates than those who are married or cohabiting. Increased divorce rates over the last decade (plus other factors) mean that more older people are living alone. Analysis by age shows that almost half of the increase in workless one-person households is due to people aged between 45 and retirement age. For women over 45, the increase in single-person households has been associated with increased proportions in employment, despite an absolute rise in the number of workless households. However, for men over 45, the increased number of single person households has also seen an increase in their non-employment rate.

Reasons for non-employment in workless households

The proportion of workless households that had at least one member unemployed on the ILO definition has fallen from 41 per cent in 1986 to 31 per cent in 1996. There has been a large increase in the proportion of households where all members are inactive (Figure 2). This has happened for all household types. For example, there has been a large increase in the number of workless households with a married or cohabiting couple and children under 16 where all working-age members are inactive. In 1986, only 25 per cent of these households had all working-age members inactive. In 1996, 44 per cent of these households were completely inactive.

A major reason behind the increase in workless households is the increase in long-term sickness and disability. Table 4 gives the reasons for inactivity for households where all members are inactive, by marital status of household. Across all household types, the

Table 3 Working age households with nobody in employment; Great Britain; spring quarters

| | Thousands | | |
|--|---|--------|--------|
| | Thousands/percentage of all such households | | |
| | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 |
| All households | 16,172 | 17,055 | 18,355 |
| with nobody in employment | 2,800 | 2,692 | 3,578 |
| percentage | 17 | 16 | 20 |
| of which: | | | |
| Households, nobody married/cohabiting, no under-16s | 3,556 | 3,653 | 4,606 |
| with nobody in employment | 965 | 959 | 1,401 |
| percentage | 27 | 26 | 30 |
| Households, nobody married/cohabiting, with under-16s | 958 | 1,081 | 1,531 |
| with nobody in employment | 488 | 586 | 847 |
| percentage | 51 | 54 | 55 |
| Households with married/cohabiting members, no under-16s | 5,879 | 6,656 | 6,538 |
| with nobody in employment | 769 | 719 | 804 |
| percentage | 13 | 11 | 12 |
| Households with married/cohabiting members and under-16s | 5,778 | 5,665 | 5,680 |
| with nobody in employment | 578 | 427 | 525 |
| percentage | 10 | 8 | 9 |

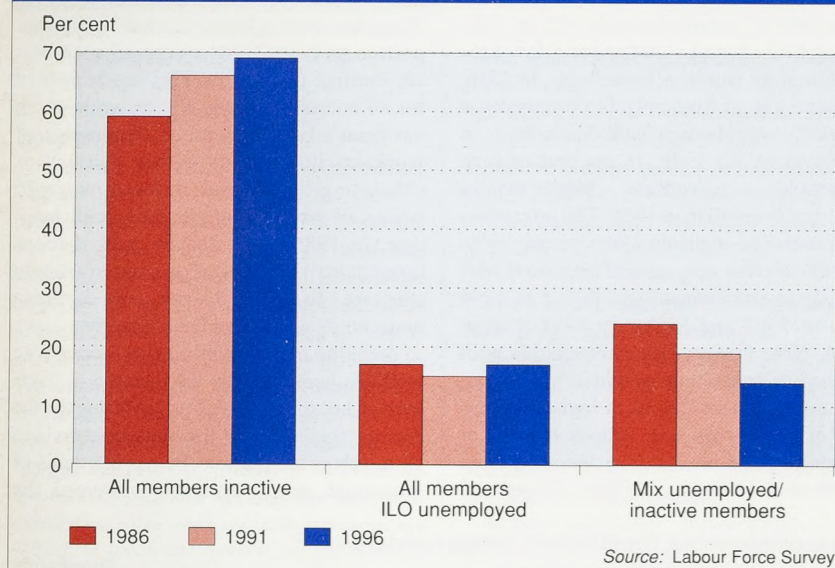
Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 4 Reason for non-employment in working-age household by type of household; Great Britain; spring quarters

| | Thousands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|------|-------|---|------|------|--|------|------|---|------|------|----------------|-------|-------|
| | Nobody married/cohabiting, under-16s | | | Nobody married/cohabiting, with under-16s | | | Includes married/cohabiting couple, no under-16s | | | Includes married/cohabiting household, with under-16s | | | All households | | |
| | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 |
| All working age household members inactive | 579 | 626 | 902 | 360 | 484 | 690 | 562 | 539 | 647 | 145 | 141 | 233 | 1,645 | 1,789 | 2,472 |
| - all members retired | 51 | 65 | 80 | 0 | 0 | * | 67 | 104 | 127 | * | 0 | * | 120 | 169 | 208 |
| - all members long-term sick/disabled | 147 | 220 | 411 | 13 | 18 | 43 | 29 | 46 | 104 | * | * | 13 | 195 | 289 | 571 |
| - all members looking after family/home | 11 | 20 | 17 | 278 | 388 | 525 | * | * | * | 14 | 14 | 37 | 306 | 423 | 583 |
| - all members students | 82 | 94 | 108 | * | 13 | 30 | * | * | 13 | * | * | * | 95 | 114 | 155 |
| - all members inactive for other reasons | 174 | 131 | 150 | 34 | 42 | 55 | 69 | 42 | 24 | 11 | 11 | * | 287 | 226 | 235 |
| - mixture of above reasons | 113 | 95 | 135 | 28 | 23 | 37 | 389 | 340 | 376 | 113 | 110 | 171 | 643 | 567 | 719 |
| - of which have at least one long-term sick | 62 | 54 | 88 | * | * | * | 190 | 199 | 271 | 34 | 50 | 115 | 291 | 310 | 481 |
| All working-age members ILO unemployed | 284 | 254 | 405 | 87 | 78 | 124 | 40 | 33 | 31 | 62 | 39 | 47 | 473 | 403 | 606 |
| Mixture of ILO unemployed and inactives | 102 | 80 | 95 | 42 | 25 | 33 | 167 | 147 | 126 | 371 | 248 | 245 | 682 | 499 | 500 |
| All households with nobody in employment | 965 | 959 | 1,402 | 488 | 586 | 847 | 769 | 719 | 804 | 578 | 427 | 525 | 2,800 | 2,692 | 3,578 |

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 Household degree of attachment to the labour market; Great Britain; spring quarters



Source: Labour Force Survey

proportion of households with all members inactive has increased. Overall, the number of households with at least one member long-term sick or disabled has doubled between 1986 and 1996 and the number where all members are long-term sick or disabled has more than doubled. While 45 per cent of the increase in households with all members long-term sick or disabled is accounted for by over-45s living by themselves, every group has shown an increase in long-term sickness irrespective of age, marital status of household or the presence of children.

Interpreting changes in inactivity due to long-term sickness and disability over time is difficult. This is because, over time, there are improvements in diagnosis of certain types of illnesses, more awareness of certain types of illness and more willingness on the part of the respondent to say they have an illness which may have had more of a stigma attached to it in the past.

The General Household Survey (GHS) measures limiting long-standing illnesses

and this survey also showed an increase in number of people with long-term sickness. It also asked about reduced activity due to acute sickness in the last fortnight and converted this into average number of days of acute illness per person per year. The GHS showed that for the economically inactive the average number of restricted activity days per person per year for men aged 16-44 increased from 25 to 45 between 1985 and 1995, from 62 to 87 for men 45-64, from 25 to 30 for women 16-44, and 40 to 61 for women 45-64. This suggests an increase in acute long-term sickness among working-age inactive people.

There are other pieces of evidence which suggest that the working-age population are not getting healthier: first, the LFS shows a general increase in long-term sickness and disability in the working-age population as a whole – not just those who are inactive; and, secondly, findings released in *Social Trends 27* show that 'healthy life years' have not improved over the last 20 years.

Overall, there is evidence to suggest that the working-age population is not getting healthier. Reported long-term illness and disability in the LFS (and other surveys) is increasing, but the extent to which this actually represents a genuine increase in long-term sickness is not clear.

Sickness benefits

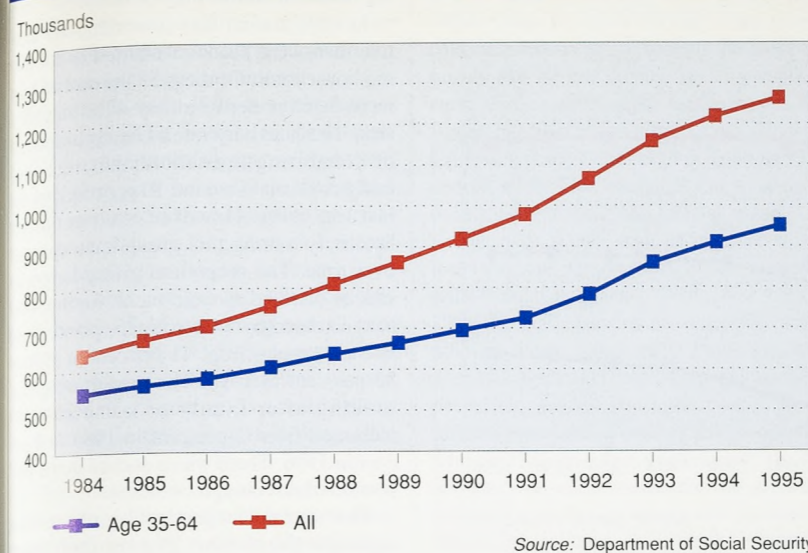
Long-term sickness is strongly related to age. Around 60 per cent of men aged 35-64 who are inactive give the reason for their inactivity as being long-term sick. There are a number of benefits that may be claimed by people who are inactive because of sickness or disability. One example of such benefits is Incapacity Benefit, formerly Invalidity Benefit (IVB). Although this only represents one particular benefit paid to the long-term sick, the trends shown are similar to those for the other sickness benefits – although not identical.

The numbers of men aged 35-64 on IVB increased from around 550,000 in 1984 to 950,000 in 1995. This rise of over 70 per cent in 11 years is similar both to the trend in male IVB claimants of all ages (see Figure 3) and to the trend in the numbers receiving all types of sickness benefits. Looking at the reasons for this increase in the numbers on IVB, Figure 4 shows the yearly male inflows to IVB in the 35-64 age group.

The steady increase in IVB claimants is not mirrored by a consistent rise in people starting to claim (inflows). In fact, inflows remained stable over the period 1983-84 to 1990-91, after which they rose substantially at the same time as the UK economy entered recession. However, the flows onto Invalidity Benefit are small compared with the stock. While the numbers flowing onto IVB began falling in 1993-94, the number of people claiming continued to rise. It follows, therefore, that the increase in the stock is more a product of people staying on IVB longer rather than more people joining.

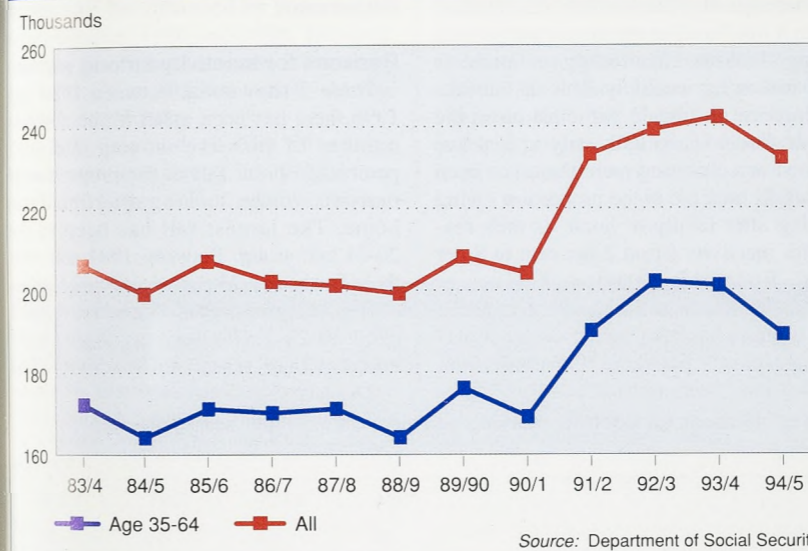
The increase in average duration occurs because once on IVB for more than one

Figure 3 Number of male claimants of Invalidity Benefit; Great Britain; year end



Source: Department of Social Security

Figure 4 Number of new male claimants of Invalidity Benefit; Great Britain; financial years



Source: Department of Social Security

year the proportion leaving is very low, generally less than 10 per cent a year. The steady increase in men aged 35-64 claiming IVB is not fully explained by rising inflows. Claimants are on the benefit for long periods of time and few leave.

The Family Expenditure Survey gives detailed information on benefit receipt among adults in workless households. It shows that in 1993/4, 29 per cent of adults in workless households were in a family unit which was in receipt of some form of sickness benefit.

Benefits and workless households

The Family Expenditure Survey shows that in 1993/4, around three-quarters of adults in workless households lived in a family unit that received social security. The extent to which lone parents affect these figures is clear from the fact that 94 per cent of children living in workless

households are living in a family unit which receives state benefits.

Inactivity in the working-age population

Inactivity is not just confined to workless households – only 50 per cent of all

Table 5 Economic inactivity rates of people of working age with and without qualifications; Great Britain; spring quarters

| | Percentage of working-age population | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|
| | 1984 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 |
| Men | | | | |
| With qualifications | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 12.3 |
| Without qualifications | 16.3 | 18.0 | 19.8 | 28.6 |
| Women | | | | |
| With qualifications | 28.0 | 25.9 | 22.9 | 23.1 |
| Without qualifications | 40.8 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 45.3 |

Source: Labour Force Survey

inactive people live in workless households. In spring 1996 21.7 per cent of the working-age population were economically inactive. This represents around 7.5 million people, 2.8 million men and just over 4.7 million women.

In spring 1996, the largest proportion of inactive men previously worked in craft and related occupations and plant and machine operative jobs. These jobs are manual and many require only low-level skills. Among inactive women, the majority came from clerical or secretarial occupations, personal or protective occupations and sales occupations. Again, these sectors are predominantly low skilled.

Table 5 shows that the economic inactivity rate (proportion of working-age population who are economically inactive) of working-age men without qualifications in spring 1996 is more than double that of working-age men with qualifications (28.4 per cent compared with 12.4 per cent). Table 5 also shows that the same is true for women of working age with and without qualifications. Those with no qualifications have an inactivity rate of 44.7 per cent compared with 23.5 per cent for those with qualifications.

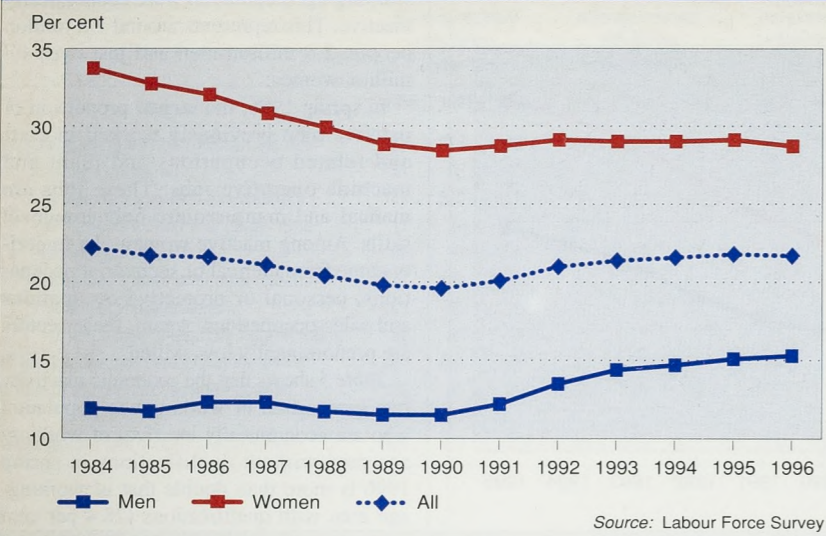
Trends in individual economic inactivity

The proportion of people of working age who are inactive has remained fairly constant between 1984 and 1996, at just over a fifth of the working-age population (Figure 5). However, this aggregate figure masks significant changes in the participation of men and women in the labour market. Between spring 1984 and spring 1996 the male working-age inactivity rate has gradually risen from 11.9 per cent to 15.3 per cent. The majority of this increase occurred between spring 1991 and spring 1996. In contrast, the female working-age inactivity rate has fallen from 33.7 per cent in spring 1984 to 28.7 per cent in spring 1996. The majority of this fall occurred between spring 1984 and spring 1991 – since then the female working-age inactivity rate has remained fairly constant. Around 30 per cent of the total were men and about 70 per cent were women. In 1986, almost 40 per cent of the total were men and around 60 per cent of them were women.

Qualifications and inactivity

Male and female inactivity rates for those of working age with and without

Figure 5 Proportion of working age population who are economically inactive; Great Britain; spring quarters



qualifications have also changed significantly over the last decade. Table 5 shows that inactivity rates for men both with and without qualifications have increased since 1984. However, the percentage point increase for men with qualifications has been significantly less than for men without qualifications. Men with qualifications have experienced an increase in their inactivity rate from 9.4 per cent in spring 1984 to 12.3 per cent in spring 1996 (around 3 percentage points). Men without qualifications have experienced a 12 percentage point increase in their inactivity rate. Their inactivity rate increased from 16.3 per cent in 1984 to 28.4 per cent in 1996.

Figure 5 shows that the working-age female inactivity rate has been declining since 1984, but this fall has been confined to women with qualifications. In spring 1984 the inactivity rate for working-age women with qualifications was 28 per cent; by spring 1996 this had fallen to 23.1 per cent. In contrast, the inactivity rate for working-age women with no qualifications remained fairly static between 1984 and 1991, but increased by just over 5 percentage points between 1991 and 1996.

Although inactivity rates have increased among those without qualifications, the proportion of the population who have no qualifications has fallen. Overall, though, inactivity has increased among those without qualifications.

Reasons for inactivity among men

Among working-age men the main reason for the growth in inactivity is long-term sickness and disability. The number of working-age men who are inactive has increased between 1984 and 1996, and so has the proportion of these who are long-term sick. Table 6 shows that the proportion of inactive men who are long-term sick has increased from 31 per

cent in 1984 to 41 per cent in 1996. The largest percentage point increase occurred between 1991 and 1996.

There has also been a threefold increase (from a low base) in the proportion of men giving 'looking after family or home' as their reason for inactivity. This may reflect the increase in female participation in the labour force. If we look only at inactive married or cohabiting men, there has been a fourfold increase in the proportion giving looking after family or home as their reason for inactivity (from 2 per cent to 8 per cent). Economic activity of wives or partners of heads of married or cohabiting family units has also increased by 9 percentage points between 1986 and 1996,

Table 6 Reasons for inactivity, working-age men; Great Britain; spring quarters

| | Per cent | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1984 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 |
| Student | 33 | 30 | 29 | 28 |
| Looking after family or home | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Long-term sick/disabled | 31 | 29 | 35 | 41 |
| Does not want/need a job | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Discouraged workers | 7 | 9 | 3 | 2 |
| Other | 22 | 26 | 28 | 22 |
| All inactive men (thousands = 100%) | 2,065 | 2,157 | 2,172 | 2,765 |

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 7 Reasons for inactivity, working-age women; Great Britain; spring quarters

| | Per cent | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1984 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 |
| Student | 11 | 10 | 12 | 16 |
| Looking after family or home | 63 | 60 | 57 | 51 |
| Long-term sick/disabled | 8 | 8 | 11 | 18 |
| Does not want/need a job | 10 | 10 | 9 | 3 |
| Discouraged workers | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Other | 5 | 9 | 10 | 12 |
| All inactive women (thousands = 100%) | 5,316 | 5,086 | 4,687 | 4,727 |

Source: Labour Force Survey

suggesting that for some the traditional roles of 'breadwinner' and those undertaking domestic duties may be reversed.

In 1996 around half of working-age inactive men were heads of married or cohabiting households. Of these 55 per cent of them were inactive because they were long-term sick. The inactivity rate of heads of married or cohabiting households has remained fairly constant at around 10 per cent over the last ten years. However, the reasons for inactivity among this group have changed over time. The proportion giving long-term sick or disabled as their reason for inactivity has increased by 14 percentage points in the last ten years - from 41 per cent in 1986 to 55 per cent in 1996. The proportion giving looking after family or home has also increased from 2 per cent in 1986 to 8 per cent in 1996. There was a decline in the proportion of discouraged workers.

The second largest group of inactive men are those who live on their own. Around a quarter of inactive men live alone. In 1996 the main reasons for inactivity in this group were long-term sickness (43 per cent) and being a student (29 per cent).

Reasons for inactivity among women

Table 7 shows that between 1984 and 1996 there has been a fall in the absolute number of inactive women and a 12 percentage point fall in the proportion of inactive women looking after family or home. The largest fall has been in the 20-24 age group. Between 1984 and 1996 there has been a 23 percentage point reduction in the proportion of inactive women aged 20-24 giving looking after family home as their reason for inactivity. This

partly reflects an increase in the participation of young women in full-time education. Between 1984 and 1996 there has been a 22 percentage point increase in the proportion of women in this group who are inactive because they are students.

Between 1984 and 1996 there has been a 10 percentage point increase in the proportion of inactive working-age women who are long-term sick or disabled. There has been an increase in the proportion of inactive women who are long-term sick across all age groups. The largest increases have been in the older age groups, 14 percentage points in the 35-49 age group and 17 percentage points in the 50-59 age group.

Around 60 per cent of inactive women are married or cohabiting. The main reason for inactivity in this group is looking after family or home. In 1996, 63 per cent of inactive married or cohabiting women gave looking after family or home as their reason for inactivity - down 8 percentage points between 1986 and 1996. This has been accompanied by a sharp increase in labour market participation among married or cohabiting women. Their economic activity rate has increased by 9 percentage points between 1986 and 1996. However, there has also been an increase in inactivity due to long-term sickness among married or cohabiting women.

In 1996, just under a fifth of inactive women were lone parents. In 1996, women represented 92 per cent of inactive lone par-

ents. Three-quarters of inactive female lone parents gave looking after family or home as the main reason for their inactivity in 1996. Over the past decade, lone parents (men and women) have been the least economically active group. Just over 40 per cent of all lone parents are inactive. This figure has increased slightly over the past ten years, from 41 per cent in 1986 to 43 per cent in 1996. This is mainly due to a growth in inactivity due to long-term sickness.

Just over 10 per cent of inactive women live in single-person households, compared with almost a quarter of inactive men. In 1996 the main reasons for inactivity among women living alone were long-term sickness (41 per cent) and being a student (33 per cent). Across all single-person households (men and women) the proportion who are inactive has grown over the past decade. The main reason for the growth in inactivity in this group is the increase in long-term sickness. In 1986 the proportion who were long-term sick was 26 per cent; by 1996 this had increased to 42 per cent.

Conclusion

Between 1984 and 1991, the proportion of working-age households which had no members in employment remained roughly constant, at around 16 per cent. Between 1991 and 1996, the proportion rose to just under 20 per cent. Changing household size is very important in describing the increase in the workless household rate. Between

1984 and 1991, there were large increases in the numbers of single-adult households and in particular, single-adult households with at least one person under 16.

Single-adult households have high non-employment rates, and increases in their numbers over time, coupled with a worsening in their employment rate, has contributed to the rise in workless households. For lone parents, the age of the youngest child is an important factor in the level of economic activity. Lone-parent households where the youngest child is under 5 are more likely to be workless than those where the youngest child is between 5 and 15.

Workless households are largely dependent upon state benefits. In 1993/4 three quarters of adults living in workless households lived in family units that were in receipt of benefit.

Only 50 per cent of inactive people live in workless households. Between 1984 and 1996, economic inactivity increased for men but decreased for women. The LFS asks the reasons why people are inactive. This showed that over time increasing numbers of inactive people are reporting that they are inactive because of long-term illness or disability. Results from other surveys also back this up. However, while there is no evidence that the population is getting healthier, it is thought that much of the reported increase in sickness and disability is due to changing response patterns rather than genuine changes to the health of the population. ■

Technical note

Household data quality

There have been several feature articles on the quality of household data from the Labour Force Survey, namely: 'Data on households and families from the Labour Force Survey', Pam Tate, *Labour Market Trends*, March 1997, pp89-98; 'Household and family data from the Labour Force Survey: recent improvements in approach', David Hastings, *Labour Market Trends*, June 1997, pp209-16; and 'Economic activity of working-age households', David Hastings, *Labour Market Trends*, September 1997, pp333-8. The main problem with household data in terms of this article is that the current LFS grossing system only takes account of individual characteristics. It therefore may not reproduce with full accuracy the distribution of household types in the population. This means that the results presented in this document should be treated as a guide to the levels and trends and not as definitive estimates.

Data on reasons for inactivity

Prior to 1992, the Labour Force Survey was carried out annually, focused on the spring quarter. Since 1992, the LFS has been carried out quarterly. For the purposes of comparison over time data for spring quarters have been used.

However, there were many changes to the questionnaire when the survey moved from being annual to quarterly. One of the major changes was in the way reasons for inactivity were identified. As part of this article a

consistent time-series on reasons for inactivity was created. The categories that were linked were: students; looking after family/home; long-term sick/disabled; not needing a job; discouraged workers; and other.

In general, a consistent series could be produced for most of these categories between 1991 and spring 1993. Linkage with data for 1992 is not possible due to teething problems with the new survey (for further details, see *LFS User Guide, Volume 3*). The one area where the linkage does not look consistent is for people who do not want or

need a job. The numbers in this category fell dramatically over this period. It is likely that the differences were absorbed into a lot of the remaining categories and so no other series appear to show a discernible discontinuity. For this reason, users are advised the category 'not want/need a job' does not provide a consistent time-series. More detailed information on the changes in methodology which occurred when the survey went from being annual to quarterly are contained in *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp483-90.

Definitions

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| household | a single person or group of people who have the same address as their only or main residence and who either share one meal a day or share the living accommodation. |
| family unit | a single person, or a married or cohabiting couple on their own, or with their never-married children who have no children of their own, or lone parents with such children. |
| state benefit | those in receipt of Invalidity Benefit, War Disability Pension, Attendance Allowance, Industrial Injuries Disablement Pension, Invalid Care Allowance, Mobility Allowance, Severe Disability Allowance, Sickness Benefit and Industrial Injuries Benefit, Disability Living Allowance, Income Support or Unemployment Benefit. The period covered by this article predates Jobseeker's Allowance, so this is not included. |
| ILO unemployed | those who were out of work, had actively sought work in the four weeks before the interview and were able to start a new job within a fortnight of the interview. |
| economically inactive | those who are not in employment or ILO unemployed. |
| workless | those who are either ILO unemployed or economically inactive i.e. not in employment. |

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Temporary workers in Great Britain

Temporary work has increased from 5.5 per cent of employees in the mid to late 1980s to more than 7 per cent today. This article presents information from the spring 1996 Labour Force Survey, on the types of temporary work and the people engaged in these jobs, and makes comparisons with 1984 and 1992.

By **Frances Sly** and **Darren Stillwell**,
Labour Market Division,
Office for National Statistics.



Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

Key findings

- Since 1990, there has been an increase in both the number of temporary employees and the proportion of all employees who were temporary, reaching 7.1 per cent of all employees (1.6 million) in spring 1996, compared with around 5.5 per cent during the mid to late 1980s.
- In 1996, 8 per cent of women employees and 6 per cent of men employees were temporary; since 1991, the increase in the proportion of employees who were temporary has been greater for men than for women.
- Temporary jobs have accounted for at least one-third of new engagements since 1984.
- Since 1992, around half of temporary employees have been on a fixed-term contract or task.
- Some 49 per cent of men and 36 per cent of women in a temporary

- job said this was because they could not find a permanent job. Among women in temporary employment, 34 per cent said that they did not want a permanent job, compared with 20 per cent for men.
- Around 10 per cent of employees in the public sector are temporary, compared with around 6 per cent in the private sector.
- The greatest concentrations of temporary employees are in the professional occupations, where one in seven employees is temporary, and in the public administration, education and health industry sector and the 'other services' industry sector where around one in ten employees is temporary.
- The UK has the third lowest proportion of temporary employees in the EU.

Introduction

TEMPORARY JOBS have periodically been the focus of attention from both academic researchers and the media. In the 1980s the interest in temporary work was largely associated with the prevailing labour market segmentation theories. These viewed the use of temporary workers as a means by which employers were able to vary the size of their workforce more easily and rapidly in response to supply and demand patterns, the various stages of their production cycle, and changes in economic circumstances.¹ Statistical information on the early 1980s is not clear, but it is believed that temporary work increased at this time, suggesting that in the early stages of recovery from recession the number of temporary employees grew faster than permanent employees as employers were hesitant about taking on new permanent employees.² This certainly appears to have happened in Great Britain in the 1990s when the number of temporary employees

increased as a proportion of all employees by 1 percentage point between spring 1993 and 1995 (see Figure 1), increasing less rapidly in other years.

In the 1990s there is continuing interest in temporary jobs as one form of 'flexible' working (alongside others such as part-time work and work of varying weekly or monthly hours). It can offer benefits not only to employers but also to employees, who might prefer a non-standard working arrangement in order to fit paid work more easily around other responsibilities, such as looking after a family or undertaking full-time education. Indeed, it is now recognised that people do not spend all their lives in permanent, full-time jobs, but move through a variety of working arrangements, which may at times, particularly in their early years, include temporary jobs.

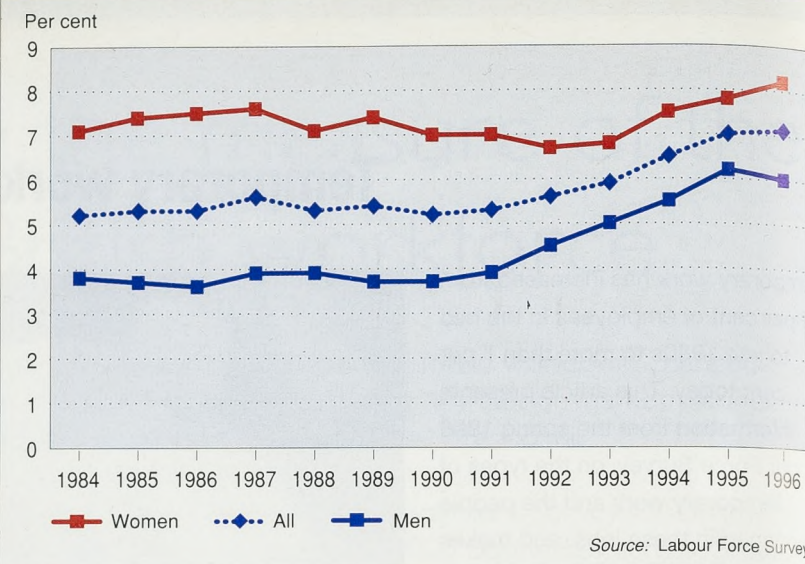
In addition to overall trends for 1984 to 1996, this article presents more detailed analyses from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), giving the proportions of employees who are temporary, the proportions in each type of temporary work and the reasons they gave for working on a temporary basis. There is also a breakdown of temporary workers into broad industry and occupation groups, and finally there is a comparison with other EU countries.

What is temporary work?

Temporary jobs can take a variety of forms. These have in common the fact that the jobs are held by someone who has been recruited to do them for a finite period of time (although this may be up to several years). They include seasonal work, casual work, non-permanent jobs obtained through a temporary employment agency ('agency temps') and jobs carried out under a fixed-term contract. Temporary jobs in Great Britain have traditionally been common in certain industries and occupations: the 1986 LFS showed, for example, that there were high concentrations of temporary workers in distribution, hotels and repairs and other services and in clerical work, catering and some professional occupations, such as teaching.³

Within a general increase in both the number and proportion of employees who are temporary, the nature of temporary work that people are undertaking in Britain has changed since 1992. There have been increases in the proportions of temporary workers who are agency temps, those on fixed-term contracts or tasks, and temporary employees who could not find a full-time job. Analysis of occupation and industry groups shows that different forms of temporary work were concentrated within different occupations and industries. The main industrial sectors employing temporary workers were public administration, education and health industries and the professional occupations. These industry and occupation groups include jobs in both nursing and education - high users of

Figure 1 Percentage of employees who were temporary; Great Britain; spring 1984 to spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted



temporary work. The growth since 1992 has also been greatest in these areas, with clerical/secretarial and personal/protective service occupations and the banking, finance and insurance industry sector also showing above average growth in temporary employment.

Overall trends 1984-1996

Figure 1 gives the proportion of employees who were temporary, from spring 1984 to spring 1996. Between spring 1984 and spring 1991, the proportion of all employees who were temporary remained around 5 per cent. As unemployment fell and employment rose between 1986 and 1990 the proportion of employees in temporary jobs fell slightly. It started to rise during the recession and then continued to rise in the first years of the recovery, although between 1995 and 1996 the rate of growth slowed. Between 1993 and 1995 there was an increase of 1 percentage point, and by 1996 both the proportion and the number of employees who were temporary were at the highest level since at least 1984: 1,557,000 temporary employees, accounting for 7.1 per cent of all employees in the labour force.

There were more women than men in temporary jobs in spring 1996 (861,000 compared with 696,000) and they represented a greater proportion of employees (8.2 per cent of women employees) than did men (6.0 per cent). However, since 1991 the increase in the proportion of employees who were temporary has been greater among men than women. From 1991 to 1995 the proportion of male employees who were temporary increased by over 2 percentage points compared with around 1 percentage point during the same period for women. There was, however, a drop in the proportions for men between 1995 and 1996.

Despite this growth, temporary jobs are still a small fraction of employment. As such, it is not a sign that job tenure is falling. In 1996, 10 per cent of all employees had been in their job for less than six months, 19 per cent for less than a year: these figures are exactly the same as in 1986. In general, temporary jobs are lasting longer. In 1996, around 40 per cent of temporary jobs had a total duration of more than one year.⁴

The significance of temporary jobs in the labour market may be greater than their numbers suggest. The LFS shows that temporary jobs account for at least a third of new engagements (a proportion which has not varied much since at least 1984) which suggests that a large proportion of jobs taken by the unemployed and new entrants to the labour market may be temporary. Information from the claimant count supports this hypothesis, as nearly half of the people who leave the count return within a year, though this includes people leaving so-called permanent jobs too.⁵ These figures reflect instability at the fringes of the labour market, particularly in entry jobs, and there is concern among some analysts about both the high rate of return to non-employment from temporary jobs and the quality of temporary entry jobs.

Types of temporary jobs

Table 1 gives the proportions in the different types of temporary jobs, within the rising total, between 1992 and 1996. Over this period, most temporary workers (about half) were on a fixed-term contract or performing a fixed task. Around a quarter were casual or seasonal workers, although this proportion had declined from 29 per cent in 1992 to 25 per cent in 1996. There was an increase in the proportion of temporary workers who were agency temps, almost doubling to 13 per cent in 1996.

Table 1 Temporary employees by type of temporary job; Great Britain; spring 1992 to spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted

| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Fixed-term contract/task | 48 | 50 | 54 | 54 | 51 |
| Agency temping | 7 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 13 |
| Casual or seasonal | 29 | 28 | 27 | 25 | 25 |
| Other | 16 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| All (thousands = 100%) | 1,195 | 1,251 | 1,386 | 1,512 | 1,557 |

Source: Labour Force Survey

While there were more women than men temporary employees, they were similarly distributed across the age groups and the various forms of temporary work (see Table 2). Overall, the proportion of employees who were temporary was greatest among those aged 16 to 24 and those over retirement age (see Table 3). Temporary employees in these two age groups were also more likely to be in casual or seasonal work than those in other age groups, and less likely to be on fixed-term contracts. The 16 to

24-year-old age group will contain students in weekend or vacation work, while the group aged over retirement age may contain people who have retired from full-time work but wish to remain economically active or supplement their existing income.

Part-time temporary workers

Almost half of temporary workers were part-time, although the proportion has fallen slightly since spring 1992 (see Table 4). Part-time work has been most common

Table 2 Distribution of male and female temporary workers, by type of temporary job; Great Britain; spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted

| | Per cent | |
|----------------------------------|----------|-------|
| | Men | Women |
| Fixed-term contract/task | 55 | 49 |
| Agency temping | 13 | 13 |
| Casual or seasonal | 23 | 27 |
| Other | 10 | 11 |
| All (thousands = 100%) | 696 | 861 |
| As a percentage of all employees | 6.0 | 8.2 |

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 3 Distribution of temporary workers, by age and type of temporary job; Great Britain; spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted

| | Per cent | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|-------------|-------|-------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | All | Age (years) | | | | |
| | | 16-24 | 25-34 | 35-49 | 50-59 (women) 64 (men) | 60+ (women) 65+ (men) |
| Fixed-term contract/task | 51 | 37 | 61 | 60 | 53 | 29 |
| Agency temping | 13 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 11 | * |
| Casual or seasonal | 25 | 37 | 17 | 18 | 25 | 49 |
| Other | 10 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 11 | * |
| All (thousands = 100%) | 1,557 | 448 | 399 | 438 | 209 | 63 |
| As a percentage of all employees | 7.1 | 12.9 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 11.7 |

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Table 4 Part-time temporary workers, by type; Great Britain; spring 1992 to spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted

| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Fixed-term contract/task | 34 | 33 | 35 | 36 | 35 |
| Agency temping | 35 | 29 | 28 | 25 | 29 |
| Casual or seasonal | 77 | 77 | 75 | 76 | 76 |
| Other | 46 | 50 | 51 | 50 | 51 |
| All temporary employees | 48 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 46 |

Source: Labour Force Survey

among temporary employees who are casual or seasonal workers, comprising about three-quarters of this group. Over the same period, there has been a decrease in the proportion of agency temps working part-time, from 35 per cent to 29 per cent, coupled with an increase in the proportion of part-time temporary employees in 'other' forms of temporary work (to more than half of all temporary employees in this group by spring 1996).

Women were much more likely than men to work part-time in a temporary job; around 60 per cent of female temporary employees in spring 1996 were part-time (considerably more than among female permanent employees), compared with less than 30 per cent of men. Around three-quarters of part-time temporary employees were women and a fifth of part-time temporary workers were full-time students.

Reasons for employers' use of temporary workers

The reasons that are most commonly given by employers for recruiting temporary workers include: providing cover for the absence of permanent staff (e.g. on maternity leave); to cope with seasonal fluctuations in the workload; to staff short-term projects; and to acquire people with specialist skills which are only needed on a short-term basis or which are only available on a non-permanent basis.⁶

A comparison of LFS data from 1984 and 1994 shows that there has been a greater increase in the proportions of employees in 'flexible' employment (e.g. temporary workers, part-time workers or people working variable hours) in establishments of 25 or more employees than in smaller establishments.⁷ Whereas small establishments were the relatively greater users of temporary workers in 1984, larger establishments had caught up with them ten years later, having doubled their proportions of temporary employees. There was growth in these flexible labour market forms in smaller establishments (those with less than 25 employees), but the increase in proportions was less.

Why employees work on a temporary basis

There are a wide range of reasons why employees might take jobs on a temporary basis. In the case of highly-skilled workers, temporary contracts can provide a higher income and greater autonomy than a permanent job. Some people might prefer the flexibility of temporary work because they wish to combine working with other responsibilities, for example looking after children during school holidays or undertaking a course of higher education. Others may be in temporary work because they have been unable to obtain a permanent job.⁸ For employees in this category, temporary jobs can offer, in addition to

Table 5 Reason for being in a temporary job; Great Britain; spring 1992 to spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted

| | Per cent | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
| Could not find permanent job | 37 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 42 |
| Did not want permanent job | 28 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| Contract included training | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Other reason | 31 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 26 |
| All (thousands = 100%) | 1,195 | 1,251 | 1,386 | 1,512 | 1,557 |

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 6 Reason for being in a temporary job, by type of job; Great Britain; spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted

| | Per cent | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|
| | Fixed-term contract/task | Agency temping | Casual or seasonal | Other |
| Could not find permanent job | 45 | 57 | 33 | 29 |
| Did not want permanent job | 17 | 27 | 50 | 26 |
| Contract included training | 8 | * | * | 7 |
| Other reason | 30 | 16 | 17 | 37 |
| All (thousands = 100%) | 801 | 201 | 395 | 159 |

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

income, an opportunity to acquire skills and experience – and in some cases training – which are likely to help them to find a permanent job in the future. Further, there is recent evidence that some employers recruit staff on a non-permanent basis to cope with a temporary increase in the workload, but subsequently offer them permanent jobs when such vacancies become available.⁹

The reasons respondents to the LFS gave for being in a temporary job are shown in Table 5. The proportion of people

saying they were in temporary work because they could not find a permanent job increased from 37 per cent in spring 1992 to 42 per cent in spring 1996. Men were more likely than women to be in temporary work because they could not find a permanent job. Around a half of men in temporary work gave this response, compared with a little over a third of women (see Figure 2). For both men and women, this proportion was higher in the groups aged 25 to 34 and 35 to 49 than in other age groups. Around six in ten men aged

25 to 49 and four in ten women aged 25 to 49 could not find a permanent job. Women in temporary employment were more likely than men to say that they did not want a permanent job (around a third compared with a fifth).

Table 6 shows the cross-analysis of the reasons people gave for being in a temporary job, by type of temporary job in 1996. Agency temporary workers were the group most likely to say that they had not been able to find a permanent job – more than half gave this response. Almost half of those on fixed-term contracts and a third of those in casual or seasonal jobs also said that they could not find a permanent job. Those in casual or seasonal work were most likely to have said that they did not want a permanent job (50 per cent).

Occupations of temporary workers

Table 7 gives the percentage of employees who were temporary in each occupational group, for spring 1992 to spring 1996. The small increase in the overall percentage of temporary workers was outstripped in the professional occupations. In 1992 around one in ten professional employees was temporary – this proportion had reached one in seven by 1996. There were also relatively strong increases in temporary workers among clerical and secretarial occupations and in the personal and protective services. These occupations are largely to be found in the services sector, where all of the recent growth in employment has occurred.

There were also clear differences in the types of temporary contract associated with different occupations (see Table 8), which might be expected as a result of



Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

Table 7 Percentage of temporary employees in each occupational group; Great Britain; spring 1992 to spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted

| | Per cent | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Standard Occupational Classification | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
| Major occupation group | | | | | |
| Managers and administrators | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Professional | 10 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Associate professional and technical | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Clerical and secretarial | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Craft and related | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Personal and protective service | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| Sales | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Plant and machine operatives | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| Other | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 9 |
| All temporary employees | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |

Source: Labour Force Survey

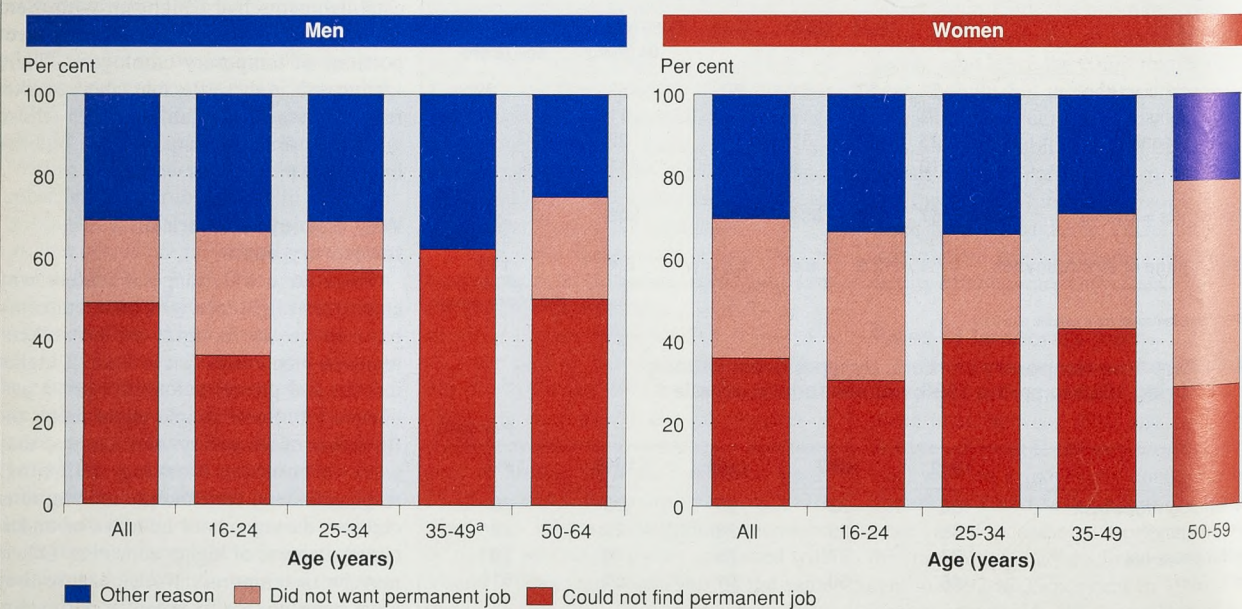
differences in the level of qualifications and skills required to carry out different occupations. Of all temporary employees, around a fifth were in each of professional occupations and clerical and secretarial occupations. Of the temporary workers in the professional occupations, around six in ten worked in education, where short courses and research projects which employ a lot of staff on a temporary basis are quite common. Of the temporary workers in personal and protective services, over a third were in childcare occupations and over a quarter were in catering occupations. A third of all fixed-term contract workers were in professional occupations and nearly a half of all agency temporary workers were in clerical and secretarial occupations. Seasonal and casual workers were found in their largest numbers in personal and protective services with around a quarter of temporary employees.

A common perception is that most temporary jobs are of poor quality, particularly for new entrants into the labour market. However, Table 8 suggests that temporary jobs, far from all being low-paid and unstable, fall into a number of categories, ranging from the casual and seasonal personal and protective service jobs (which may be relatively low-paid and unstable) to the often highly-paid professional employees, typically working on fixed-term contracts in specialist fields. Clerical and secretarial temps are typically employed through an agency, which may confer many of the benefits of permanent working with relatively few disadvantages.

Temporary work in the public and private sectors

Since spring 1994 (the first spring quarter for which information is available) the public sector has employed a higher proportion of temporary employees than the private sector, at around one in ten compared with one in 20 (see Table 9). Almost three-quarters of all temporary jobs in the public sector were fixed-term contracts, compared

Figure 2 Reason for temporary work, by age; Great Britain; spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted



a 'Other reason' includes a small number of temporary employees who did not want a permanent job.

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Table 8 Distribution of temporary workers, by occupation group and type of temporary work; Great Britain; spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted

| | Per cent | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|---------------|
| Standard Occupational Classification | All temporary employees | Fixed-term contract/task | Agency temping | Casual or seasonal | Other | All employees |
| Major occupation group | | | | | | |
| Managers and administrators | 6 | 8 | * | * | 7 | 15 |
| Professional | 21 | 32 | * | 7 | 17 | 11 |
| Associate professional and technical | 9 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 9 |
| Clerical and secretarial | 19 | 14 | 49 | 13 | 15 | 16 |
| Craft and related | 6 | 6 | * | 6 | 9 | 10 |
| Personal and protective service | 15 | 12 | 10 | 24 | 17 | 12 |
| Sales | 6 | 2 | * | 13 | 7 | 9 |
| Plant and machine operatives | 9 | 7 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| Other | 10 | 6 | 6 | 20 | 11 | 8 |
| All temporary employees (thousands = 100%) | 1,557 | 801 | 201 | 395 | 159 | 22,020 |

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 3 Temporary work in the public and private sectors, by type; Great Britain; spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted

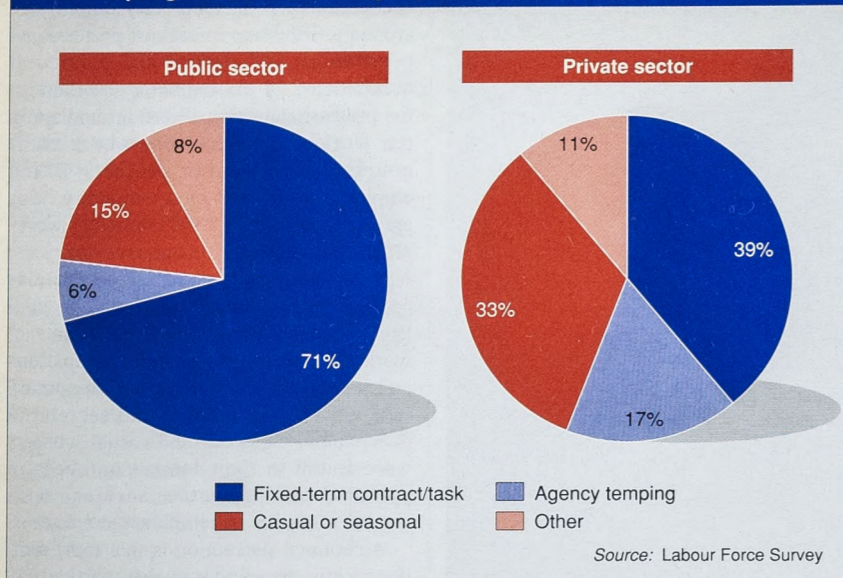


Table 9 Use of temporary workers by the public and private sectors; Great Britain; spring 1994^a to 1996; not seasonally adjusted

| | Per cent | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
| Public sector | 9.8 | 10.2 | 10.4 |
| Private sector | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.7 |
| All | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.1 |

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a The public/private sector variable was introduced in autumn 1993.

Table 10 Percentage of temporary employees in each industry sector; Great Britain; spring 1992 to spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted

| Standard Industrial Classification 1992 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Industry sector | | | | | |
| Agriculture and fishing | 7 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Energy and water | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Manufacturing | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Construction | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| Distribution, hotels and restaurants | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Transport and communication | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Banking, finance and insurance etc. | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Public administration, education and health | 8 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Other services | 8 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| All temporary employees | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 11 Distribution of temporary workers, by industry; Great Britain; spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted

| Standard Industrial Classification 1992 | All temporary employees | Fixed-term contract/task | Agency temping | Casual or seasonal | Other | All employees |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|---------------|
| Industry sector | | | | | | |
| Agriculture and fishing | 1 | * | * | 3 | * | 1 |
| Energy and water | 2 | 2 | * | * | * | 1 |
| Manufacturing | 13 | 12 | 19 | 11 | 15 | 21 |
| Construction | 4 | 4 | 3 | * | 7 | 4 |
| Distribution, hotels and restaurants | 15 | 6 | 10 | 35 | 17 | 20 |
| Transport and communication | 5 | 4 | 8 | 5 | * | 6 |
| Banking, finance and insurance etc. | 14 | 12 | 35 | 8 | 10 | 14 |
| Public administration, education and health | 38 | 53 | 16 | 20 | 35 | 27 |
| Other services | 8 | 6 | * | 15 | 9 | 5 |
| All temporary employees (thousands) (=100%) | 1,557 | 801 | 201 | 395 | 159 | 22,020 |

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

with only two-fifths of temporary jobs in the private sector (see Figure 3). Private sector organisations were heavier users of the other forms of temporary work, with a third of all their temporary employees in casual or seasonal work compared with an eighth in the public sector. The growth in the proportion of temporary workers over the last two years has been similar in both the public and private sectors, as Table 9 shows.

Industries employing temporary workers

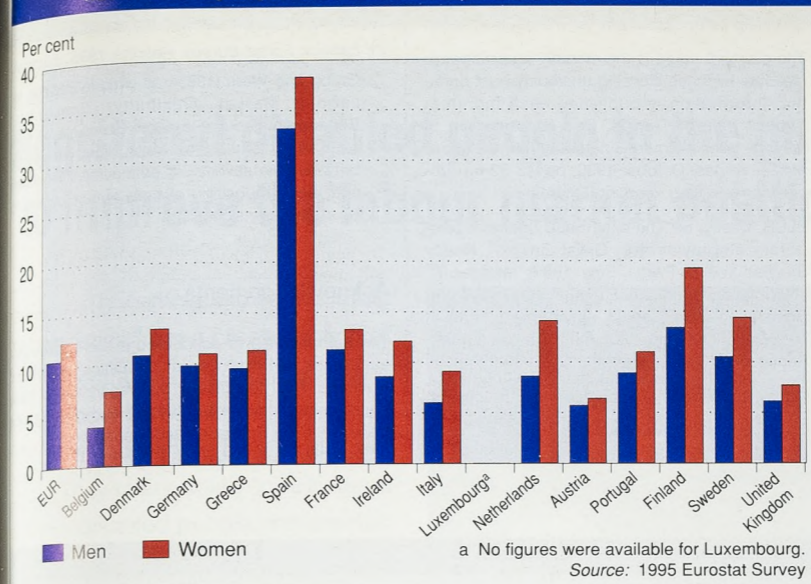
Table 10 shows that from spring 1992 to 1996 the largest increases in the percentage of employees who were temporary workers were in the energy and water industries, 'other services', the banking, finance and insurance group and the public administration, education and health industry group. Similar to the professional occupation category, this latter category includes both the nursing and teaching professions. In 1996 more than half of the temporary workers in this industry group were employed in the education sector.

The distribution of the different types of temporary work by broad industry grouping in spring 1996 is shown in Table 11. Just under two-fifths of all temporary workers were found in the public administration, education and health industry; a half of those on fixed-term contracts worked in this industry. A third of agency temps worked in banking, finance and insurance, and a third of casual and seasonal workers were in the distribution, hotels and restaurant industries.

Hotels and catering – included in the distribution, hotels and restaurants industry grouping – is characterised by both seasonal demand and one-off events (over two-fifths of temporary workers in this sector were in the hotel and catering group). Seasonal demand in agriculture is well documented, and 'other services' includes cultural, sporting and similar activities, which also sometimes employ large numbers of temporary workers for one-off events.

The research cited earlier has found that fixed-term contracts for highly-skilled workers can provide greater autonomy and

Figure 4 Levels of temporary employment in 15 EU countries; spring 1995; not seasonally adjusted



^a No figures were available for Luxembourg. Source: 1995 Eurostat Survey

earnings than a permanent post.¹⁰ Such contracts are also likely to involve specialised work. Since 45 per cent of temporary employees on fixed term contracts say that they are in a temporary job because they could not find a permanent job, this may indicate that some who are unable to find permanent work in their area of specialisation would rather take a fixed-term temporary post in the same area than choose to look more widely for permanent work. In some cases the temporary job may lead to a permanent post, though in many cases the employer will want to employ the specialist skills for a fixed period only.

Temporary work in the European Union

It is possible to compare broad LFS figures for the UK with a corresponding series of European Labour Force Surveys. Figure 4 presents the incidence of

temporary work among employees for the 15 EU member states in 1995 (the latest year for which Eurostat have published the data).¹¹ It shows that Spain experiences the greatest occurrence of temporary employment of any of the 15 EU member states and the UK has the third lowest percentage of employees in temporary work, after Belgium and Austria (no recent figure was available for Luxembourg, where temporary work had previously been less common than in the UK). While differences in the pattern of employment between countries is likely to depend on a variety of factors, the regulatory governance of the labour market (including collective agreements) is likely to have an important impact on the degree of labour market flexibility. The highest levels of temporary employment tend to exist in countries where there are relatively high levels of employment legislation (such as Spain). A

significant factor here is the level of employment protection afforded to permanent staff in preference to temporary workers. Whereas it is relatively costly to dismiss a permanent employee, it is likely to be less costly to hire a worker on a temporary contract, therefore permitting the firm greater flexibility. The relative scarcity of temporary employment in the UK in comparison to its EU partners can thus in part be ascribed to the less regulated nature of its labour market.¹²

The European LFS also gives data showing the reasons given by employees for being in temporary work (see Table 12). These figures should be treated with caution, however, as in certain countries respondents were presented with a more restricted range of options – France and Germany, for example, both had very high proportions of respondents giving no reason for being in temporary employment.

In countries where temporary work is most common and the labour market is highly regulated, high levels of dissatisfaction with temporary employment were recorded – notably in Spain, where 86 per cent of respondents were in temporary work because they could not find any permanent employment. A number of countries exhibit peculiarities in the reasons given for being in temporary employment which are probably due to the unique characteristics of the workings and regulations of their labour markets. The Netherlands, for example, has a high proportion of respondents in temporary employment because they do not want permanent work. Denmark and Austria have high incidences of people being in temporary employment because it involved training.

In summary, the UK has a relatively low level of temporary employment compared to other European countries, but with a similar gender breakdown – women being slightly more likely to be in temporary work than men. The most probable reason for this is the more flexible and unregulated state of

Table 12 Reason for being in a temporary job; EU countries; spring 1995

| | Contract covering a period of training | Could not find a permanent job | Did not want a permanent job | Contract for probationary period | No reason given |
|----------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| EU 15 | 17.0 | 39.0 | 7.2 | 2.5 | 34.4 |
| Belgium | 18.7 | 41.9 | * | 8.2 | 30.3 |
| Denmark | 31.2 | 43.8 | 24.9 | * | * |
| Germany | 38.0 | * | * | * | 62.0 |
| Greece | 5.2 | 78.3 | 4.6 | 9.0 | 2.9 |
| Spain | 3.9 | 86.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 9.2 |
| France | 16.6 | * | * | 7.2 | 76.2 |
| Ireland | 14.6 | 63.2 | 17.8 | * | * |
| Italy | 23.9 | 51.3 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 17.1 |
| Luxembourg | * | * | * | * | * |
| Netherlands | 1.4 | 48.1 | 43.4 | * | 7.1 |
| Austria | 50.4 | 13.8 | 11.1 | 24.7 | * |
| Portugal | 5.0 | 83.3 | * | 9.6 | * |
| Finland | 4.8 | 57.0 | 11.0 | 3.9 | 23.3 |
| Sweden | * | 79.2 | 20.8 | * | * |
| United Kingdom | 5.3 | 44.5 | 27.3 | * | 22.9 |

^a Figures unavailable or sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Source: 1995 Eurostat Survey

appear substantial, the overall registered disabled employment figures shown in the tables are relatively unaffected.

The Disability Discrimination Act 1995

The quota and registration provisions of the DP(E)A 1944 were limited in scope and did not meet the needs of disabled people in a modern labour market.

The employment provisions of the DDA 1995, which came into force on 2 December 1996, apply to employers with 20 or more employees, including government departments and agencies. The Act provides a statutory right for disabled people not to be discriminated against or treated less favourably than other people in any aspect of employment including recruitment, transfer, promotion, training, retention and dismissal. Among other things, this means that an employer may have to make a reasonable adjustment if the premises or employment arrangements substantially disadvantage a disabled person compared with a non-disabled person.

The future for disabled people's employment legislation

The Government is committed to ensuring that disabled people get a fair deal in the labour market. Although the DDA is providing disabled people with very significant rights in the area of employment, there are fundamental flaws in the Act. The Government therefore has a manifesto commitment to support enforceable, comprehensive civil rights for disabled people. This broadly means that ministers will be considering two things: how a commission might offer disabled people help and support and how to ensure the proper scope for legislation to protect disabled people from discrimination, including in the area of employment.

There will be consultations on the implementation of the manifesto commitment but, in the mean time, the DDA will continue. Ministers will be considering whether there are any improvements that can practicably be made to its protection for disabled people through its regulation-making powers. By monitoring the operation of the DDA it will be possible to gain a valuable insight into the way in which anti-discrimination legislation for disabled people operates in Great Britain and this will help with decisions on change.

Ministers are also looking at ways in which services for disabled people and their employers can be improved. Some small, but important, changes to Access to Work have already been made to help disabled people get and retain employment and the scope for further improvements will be considered.

Ministers' decisions will be informed by evidence about disabled people's situation in the labour market. The picture provided by registration statistics was very inadequate. In future, the Labour Force Survey will be a

main source of statistics with a revised module based on the DDA definition. This is currently being evaluated and will, it is hoped, be available later this year. A range of research is also being commissioned, such as a survey of 2,000 disabled people which is now nearing completion. This should help provide a baseline against which changes in the labour market position of disabled people can be measured.

Information about the DDA

If you require leaflets or information on the DDA 1995, the Government has set up an information line. The DDA Information Line can be accessed in a number of ways: for live operator service call 0345 622633; text telephone 0345 622644; faxback 0345 622611; or automated line 0345 622688. If you wish to write, there is a freepost address: DDA Information, Freepost MID02164, Stratford-upon-Avon CV37 9BR. A *Brief Guide to the Act* and a DDA information catalogue are also available on the internet at: www.disability.gov.uk.

FACTORS TO BE KEPT IN MIND WHEN CONSIDERING THE STATISTICS

- They reflect only the people with disabilities who were registered as disabled under the terms of the DP(E)A 1944. It was not compulsory for disabled people to register and many of the people who were eligible did not do so.
- The winter 1996/7 Labour Force Survey showed there were approximately 2.4 million economically active people with a long-term health problem or disability in Great Britain. However, in 1996 the total number of people who were registered as disabled under the DP(E)A was only 374,000.
- Less than a quarter of the public sector organisations listed employed the statutory 3 per cent quota of registered disabled people, but many would probably have had a far higher percentage of disabled employees due to the number of disabled people who were employed but not registered.
- The column headed 'registered disabled people' in the tables includes some figures which end in '.5'. This is because registered disabled people employed for between 10 and 30 hours per week counted as half a 'staff unit' for the purpose of the quota scheme.

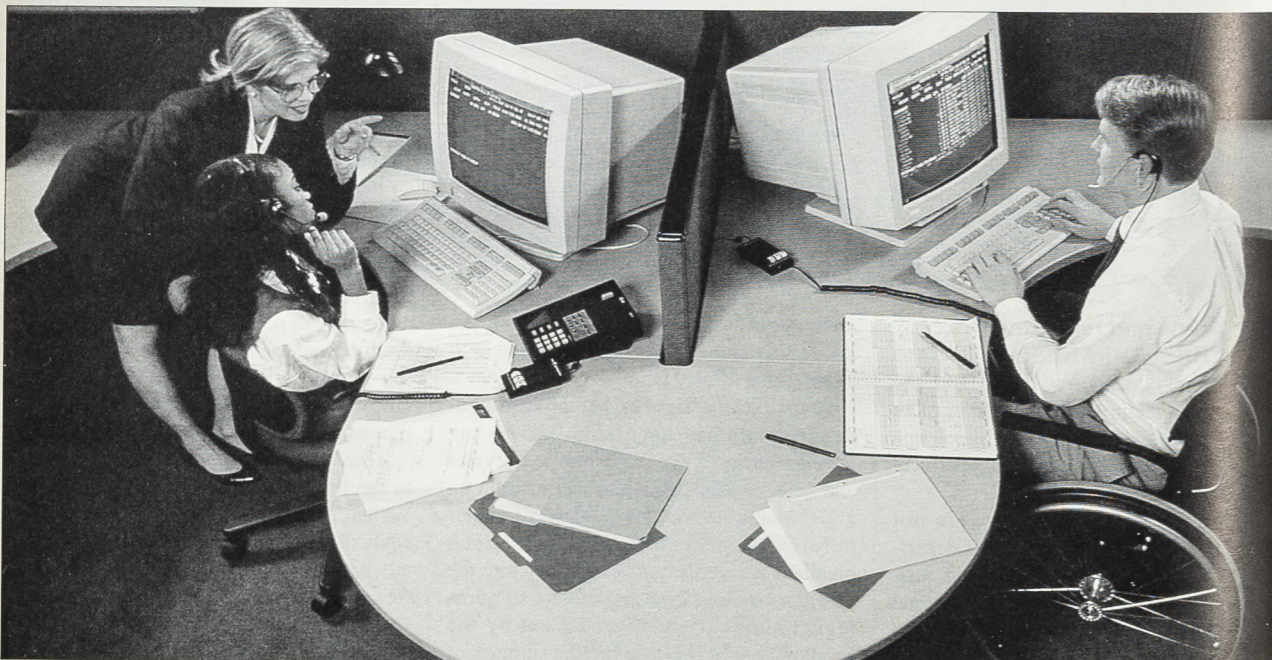


Photo: B. Busco/Image Bank

Number and percentage of registered disabled people employed in public sector organisations, 1996

Great Britain

| English and Welsh county councils/ unitary authorities | Registered disabled people (staff units) | Per cent | English and Welsh borough and district councils | | English and Welsh borough and district councils (cont.) | | | |
|---|--|------------|--|----------|--|---------------------------|------|-----|
| | | | Registered disabled people (staff units) | Per cent | Registered disabled people (staff units) | Per cent | | |
| Bath and North East Somerset | - | - | Adur | 1 | 0.3 | Cotswold | 1 | 0.2 |
| Bedfordshire | 121 | 1.5 | Allerdale | 5 | 1.5 | Coventry | 98 | 0.6 |
| Berkshire | 90 | 0.5 | Alnwick | 7.5 | 3.7 | Craven | 8 | 2.6 |
| Blaenau Gwent | 18 | 1.6 | Amber Valley | 7 | 1.1 | Crawley | 7 | 0.8 |
| Bristol ^a | 87 | 0.6 | Arun | 3 | 0.6 | Crewe and Nantwich | 6 | 0.8 |
| Buckinghamshire | 60 | 0.5 | Ashfield | 12 | 1.4 | Dacorum | 9 | 0.9 |
| Cambridgeshire | 18 | 0.1 | Ashford | 7 | 1.5 | Darlington | 10 | 0.9 |
| Cardiff | 48 | 0.4 | Aylesbury Vale | 6 | 1.0 | Daventry | 2 | 0.5 |
| Ceredigion | 5 | 0.2 | Babergh | 1 | 0.3 | Derby | 37 | 2.3 |
| Cheshire | 77 | 0.4 | Barnsley | 94.5 | 1.2 | Derbyshire Dales | 1.5 | 0.4 |
| Cleveland | 44 | 0.7 | Barrow-in-Furness | 13 | 4.4 | Derwentside | 14 | 1.5 |
| Conwy | 3 | 0.1 | Basildon | 9 | 0.6 | Doncaster | 50 | 0.4 |
| Cornwall | 184 | 1.7 | Basingstoke and Deane | 1 | 0.2 | Dover | 11 | 2.5 |
| Cumbria | 47.5 | 0.5 | Bassetlaw | 3 | 0.4 | Dudley | 64 | 0.7 |
| Denbighshire | 50 | 1.0 | Berwick-upon-Tweed | 5 | 3.2 | Durham | 9 | 1.0 |
| Derbyshire | 154.5 | 0.5 | Birmingham | 615 | 1.8 | Easington | 26 | 2.2 |
| Devon | 315 | 1.6 | Blaby | 1 | 0.4 | East Cambridgeshire | 0 | 0 |
| Dorset | 204.5 | 1.8 | Blackburn | 19 | 1.3 | East Devon | 1 | 0.2 |
| Durham | 80 | 0.6 | Blackpool | 39 | 3.5 | East Dorset | 0 | 0 |
| East Sussex | 270.5 | 2.1 | Blyth Valley | 8 | 1.3 | East Hampshire | 0 | 0 |
| Essex | 54 | 0.2 | Bolsover | 5 | 1.1 | East Hertfordshire | 2 | 0.5 |
| Flintshire | 18 | 0.3 | Bolton | 131.5 | 1.5 | East Lindsey | 12 | 1.4 |
| Gloucestershire | 168 | 1.5 | Boston | 4 | 1.1 | East Northamptonshire | 8 | 4.7 |
| Hampshire | 83 | 0.3 | Bournemouth | 14 | 0.8 | East Staffs/Lichfield | 4 | 0.7 |
| Hereford and Worcester | 92 | 0.8 | Bracknell | 6.5 | 0.9 | East Yorkshire | 94 | 0.8 |
| Hertfordshire | 90 | 0.3 | Bradford | 209 | 1.2 | Eastbourne | 8 | 1.3 |
| Isle of Anglesey | 15 | 0.5 | Braintree | 12 | 1.5 | Eastleigh | 7 | 1.6 |
| Isle of Wight | 17 | 0.8 | Breckland | 4 | 1.4 | Eden | 1.5 | 0.6 |
| Isles of Scilly | 1 | 0.7 | Brentwood | 14 | 3.2 | Ellesmere Port and Neston | 19 | 2.6 |
| Kent | 28 | 0.1 | Bridgnorth | 2 | 0.8 | Elmbridge | 65 | 1.0 |
| Lancashire | 347 | 1.0 | Brighton | 14 | 1.8 | Epping Forest | 7 | 1.0 |
| Leicestershire | 103.5 | 0.5 | Broadland | 2 | 1.3 | Epsom and Ewell | 1 | 0.3 |
| Lincolnshire | 31.5 | 0.4 | Bromsgrove | 1 | 0.2 | Erewash | 7 | 0.9 |
| Merthyr Tydfil | 16 | 1.9 | Broxtowe | 8 | 1.2 | Exeter | 12 | 1.4 |
| Norfolk | 41 | 0.3 | Burnley | 10 | 1.0 | Fareham | 2 | 0.4 |
| Northamptonshire | 176 | 1.4 | Bury | 30 | 0.5 | Forest Heath | 5.5 | 2.1 |
| Northumberland | 35 | 0.6 | Calderdale | 50 | 0.6 | Forest of Dean | 1 | 0.3 |
| North Yorkshire | 70 | 0.4 | Cambridge | 16 | 1.4 | Fylde | 5 | 1.4 |
| Nottinghamshire | 484 | 1.5 | Cannock Chase | 4 | 0.5 | Gateshead | 79 | 0.7 |
| Oxfordshire | 63.5 | 0.6 | Canterbury | 9.5 | 1.3 | Gedling | 2 | 0.3 |
| Pembrokeshire | 15 | 0.3 | Caradon | 11 | 2.7 | Gillingham | 1 | 0.2 |
| Rhondda, Cynon, Taff | 39 | 0.3 | Carlisle | 5.5 | 0.6 | Gloucester | 12 | 1.4 |
| Shropshire | 13 | 0.2 | Carrick | 11 | 2.4 | Gosport | 3 | 0.6 |
| Somerset | 103 | 1.2 | Castle Morpeth | 5 | 1.6 | Gravesham | 5 | 1.0 |
| South Gloucestershire | 9 | 0.1 | Castle Point | 4 | 1.0 | Great Yarmouth | 16 | 2.5 |
| Staffordshire | 150 | 0.7 | Charnwood | 4 | 0.6 | Guildford | 8 | 0.9 |
| Suffolk | 86.5 | 0.6 | Chelmsford | 5 | 0.6 | Halton | 25 | 2.4 |
| Surrey | 28 | 0.2 | Cheltenham | 11 | 1.1 | Hambleton | 0 | 0 |
| Swansea | 91 | 1.0 | Cherwell | 1 | 0.2 | Harborough | 4 | 1.0 |
| Warwickshire | 89 | 0.8 | Chester | 16 | 2.0 | Harlow | 32 | 2.4 |
| West Sussex | 30 | 0.2 | Chester-le-Street | 2 | 0.3 | Harrogate | 14.5 | 1.4 |
| Wiltshire | 114 | 0.9 | Chesterfield | 20 | 1.5 | Hart | 2 | 0.6 |
| Wrexham | 19 | 1.6 | Chichester | 9 | 1.6 | Hartlepool | 13 | 0.4 |
| | | | Chiltern | 1 | 0.3 | Hastings | 12 | 3.2 |
| | | | Chorley | 3 | 0.6 | Havant | 6 | 0.9 |
| All | 4,597 | 0.7 | Christchurch | 0 | 0 | Hertsmere | 1 | 0.2 |
| | | | Colchester | 18 | 1.8 | High Peak | 4 | 0.8 |
| | | | Congleton | 2 | 0.4 | Hinckley and Bosworth | 7 | 2.5 |
| | | | Copeland | 9 | 1.6 | Horsham | 4 | 0.8 |
| | | | Corby | 9.5 | 1.6 | Hove | 5 | 1.0 |

Number and percentage of registered disabled people employed in public sector organisations, 1996 (cont.)

Great Britain

| English and Welsh NHS trusts (cont.) | | | English and Welsh NHS trusts (cont.) | | | English and Welsh NHS trusts (cont.) | | |
|---|--|----------|---|--|----------|---|--|----------|
| | Registered disabled people (staff units) | Per cent | | Registered disabled people (staff units) | Per cent | | Registered disabled people (staff units) | Per cent |
| Morrison Hospital | 4.5 | 0.2 | Oxford Community Health | 3 | 0.3 | Royal Hospitals NHS Trust | 9 | 0.2 |
| Mount Vernon Hospital | 2 | 0.1 | Oxfordshire Family Health Service | 1 | 1.0 | Royal Hull Hospital | 2 | 0.04 |
| Mulberry, Lincolnshire | 1 | 0.3 | Oxfordshire Mental Healthcare | 0 | 0 | Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital | 8 | 0.4 |
| Nevill Hall District Trust | 4 | 0.3 | Oxleas NHS Trust | 2 | 0.2 | Royal Liverpool University Hospital | 4 | 0.1 |
| New Possibilities | 2 | 0.2 | Papworth Hospital | 0 | 0 | Royal London Hospital and Association Community Service | 8 | 0.1 |
| Newcastle City Health NHS Trust | 10 | 0.4 | Parkside Mental Health Services | 2 | 0.2 | Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital | 11 | 1.6 |
| Newham Healthcare | 3 | 0.2 | Parkside Health | 12 | 0.7 | Royal Oldham Hospital | 14 | 0.4 |
| Norfolk and Norwich Health Care | 6 | 0.2 | Pathfinder NHS Trust | 10 | 1.1 | Royal Shrewsbury Hospital | 15 | 0.6 |
| Northallerton Health Services | 3.5 | 0.3 | Pembrokeshire | 3 | 0.2 | Royal Surrey and St Lukes Hospital | 0 | 0 |
| North Birmingham Community Health | 1 | 0.1 | Peterborough Hospitals Unit | 13 | 0.7 | Royal United Hospital Bath Health | 8 | 0.3 |
| North Birmingham Mental Health | 0 | 0 | Phoenix NHS Trust | 11 | 0.5 | Royal Victoria Infirmary and Association Hospitals | 5 | 0.1 |
| North Cumbria Health Authority | 1 | 1.3 | Pilgrim Health Trust | 5 | 0.3 | Royal West Sussex Trust, now St Richards Hospital Trust | 7 | 0.5 |
| North Downs Community Health | 2 | 0.2 | Pinderfields Hospital Trust | 3 | 0.1 | Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust | 6 | 0.2 |
| North Durham Acute Hospital | 4 | 0.2 | Wakefield | 7 | 0.5 | Rugby | 2 | 0.3 |
| North East Essex Mental Health | 0 | 0 | Plymouth Community Services | 7 | 0.3 | Salford Community Health Care NHS Trust | 2 | 0.3 |
| North East Worcester Healthcare Trust | 2 | 0.3 | Pontefract Hospitals | 3 | 0.3 | Salford Mental Health Services NHS Trust | 17 | 1.3 |
| Northern Devon Healthcare | 7 | 0.4 | Poole General Hospital | 7 | 0.3 | Salford Royal Hospital | 5 | 0.2 |
| Northern General Hospital | 11.5 | 0.3 | Portsmouth Health Care NHS Trust | 2.5 | 0.1 | Salisbury Health Care | 1 | 0 |
| Northgate and Prudhoe | 5 | 0.3 | Portsmouth Hospital Trust | 2 | 0 | Scarborough & North East Yorkshire Health Care | 5 | 0.2 |
| North Hertfordshire | 9 | 0.4 | Powys Health Care | 8 | 0.8 | Scunthorpe and Goole Hospitals | 1 | 0.1 |
| North Kent Health Care Trust | 1 | 0.1 | Premier Health | 6 | 0.3 | Scunthorpe Community Health Unit | 0 | 0 |
| North Lakeland Healthcare | 7 | 0.7 | Preston Acute Hospital | 5 | 0.2 | Severn NHS Trust | 14 | 0.5 |
| North Middlesex Hospital | 6 | 0.4 | Princess Alexandra Hospital | 6 | 0.3 | Sheffield Childrens Hospital | 7.5 | 0.7 |
| North Manchester Health Care NHS Trust | 9 | 0.4 | Princess Royal Hospital, Telford | 2 | 0.2 | Sheffield Community Health Trust | 13.5 | 0.5 |
| North Mersey Community | 34 | 1.1 | Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, East Herts | 6 | 0.4 | Shropshire Community Health | 4 | 0.3 |
| North Staffordshire Combined Healthcare | 7.5 | 0.3 | Queen Mary's, Sidcup - Bexley Health | 2 | 0.1 | Shropshire Mental Health Service | 4 | 0.6 |
| North Staffordshire Hospital | 13 | 0.3 | Queen Mother Hospital | 0 | 0 | Somerset NHS Trust | 1 | 0.8 |
| North Tees NHS Trust | 2.5 | 0.1 | Queens Medical Centre | 11 | 0.2 | South & East Wales Ambulance | 3 | 0.5 |
| North Tyneside Health Care | 0.5 | 0.5 | Queen Victoria Hospital | 3 | 0.6 | Southampton University Hospital Trust | 14.5 | 0.3 |
| Northumberland Mental Health Trust | 1 | 0.2 | Ravensbourne Priority Health | 4 | 0.2 | South Bedfordshire Community Health Care | 3 | 0.2 |
| Northumberland Community Health NHS Trust | 1 | 0.2 | Redbridge and Waltham Forest Family Practitioners | 0 | 0 | South Birmingham Community Health | 12 | 0.6 |
| Northumbria Ambulance Service | 3 | 0.4 | Redbridge Health Care Trust | 4 | 0.2 | South Birmingham Mental Health | 15 | 0.8 |
| North Wales Ambulance Trust | 6 | 1.1 | Redcliffe Infirmary | 6 | 0.6 | South Bucks | 1 | 0.04 |
| North Warwickshire NHS Trust | 4 | 0.2 | Rhondda NHS Trust | 2 | 0.1 | South Cumbria Community and Mental Health Unit | 0 | 0 |
| North West Anglia Health Commission | 0.5 | 0.02 | Richmond Twickenham Health Care Trust | 12 | 0.6 | South Devon Healthcare | 8 | 0.2 |
| North Yorkshire Ambulance Service | 0 | 0 | Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt | 0 | 0 | South Downs Health NHS Trust | 0 | 0 |
| Norwich Community Health Partnership | 7 | 0.2 | Rochdale Health Care | 12 | 0.5 | South Durham Health Care | 1 | 0.1 |
| Nottingham City Hospital NHS Trust | 8 | 0.2 | Rockingham Forest NHS Trust | 3 | 0.2 | Southend Community Care | 3 | 0.3 |
| Nottingham Community Health Trust | 2 | 0.1 | Rotherham General Hospitals | 7 | 0.2 | Southend Health Club | 2 | 0.2 |
| Nottingham Healthcare NHS Trust | 2 | 0.1 | Rotherham Priority Health Services | 7 | 0.5 | Southern Derbyshire Mental Health Unit | 1 | 0.1 |
| Nottinghamshire Ambulance Service | 2 | 0.4 | Royal Berks & Battle Hospital | 30 | 0.9 | | | |
| Nuffield Orthopaedic (Oxford) | 3 | 0.5 | Royal Berkshire Ambulance | 2 | 0.6 | | | |
| Optimum Health Services | 7 | 0.6 | Royal Bournemouth and Christchurch | 7.5 | 0.3 | | | |
| Oxford Ambulance | 3 | 1.2 | Royal Cornwall Hospital & West Cornwall Hospital | 9 | 0.3 | | | |
| | | | Royal Devon and Exeter NHS Trust Exeter Specialist Services | 18 | 0.7 | | | |
| | | | Royal Free Hampstead | 6 | 0.2 | | | |

Number and percentage of registered disabled people employed in public sector organisations, 1996 (cont.)

Great Britain

| English and Welsh NHS trusts (cont.) | | | English and Welsh NHS trusts (cont.) | | | English and Welsh NHS trusts (cont.) | | |
|--|--|----------|---|--|----------|--|---|-----------------|
| | Registered disabled people (staff units) | Per cent | | Registered disabled people (staff units) | Per cent | | Registered disabled people (staff units) | Per cent |
| South Kent Community Health Care Trust | 2 | 0.2 | United Bristol Healthcare | 13 | 0.3 | Wirral Hospitals | 8 | 0.2 |
| South Kent NHS Trust | 5.5 | 0.2 | Unit of Learning Disability, Oxford | 3 | 0.5 | Wolverhampton Primary Healthcare | 3 | 0.2 |
| South Lincolnshire Community and Mental Health | 1.5 | 0.2 | Unit of Leeds Teaching Hospitals | 18 | 0.4 | Worcester Royal Infirmary | 2 | 0.1 |
| South Manchester University Hospitals | 25 | 0.4 | Velindre Hospital NHS Trust | 0 | 0 | Worcester Community Unit | 1 | 0.1 |
| Southmead Health Services | 18 | 0.5 | Wakefield and Pontefract Community Health | 4 | 0.3 | Worthing and Southlands Hospital | 13 | 0.6 |
| Southport and Formby | 7 | 0.5 | Walsall Community Health Trust | 0.5 | 0 | Worthing Priority Care Unit | 4 | 0.4 |
| Southport Priority and Family Services Unit | 3 | 0.5 | Walsall Hospital | 5 | 0.2 | Wrexham Maelor Hospital | 3 | 0.2 |
| South Tees Acute Hospital | 4.5 | 0.1 | Walsgrave Hospital | 9 | 0.2 | Wrightington Hospital | 4 | 0.8 |
| South Tees Community and Mental Health | 1 | 0.1 | Walton Centre for Neurology and Neurosurgery | 0 | 0 | Yardley Green Unit | 0 | 0 |
| South Tyneside Health Care | 4 | 0.2 | Wandsworth Community Health NHS Trust | 0 | 0 | York Health Services | 8.5 | 0.2 |
| South Warwickshire General NHS Trust | 3 | 0.1 | Warks Ambulance Service | 0 | 0 | All | 2,404 | 0.3 |
| South Warwickshire Health Care | 3.5 | 0.3 | Warrington Acute Unit | 1 | 0.1 | | | |
| South Warwickshire Mental Health | 1 | 0.2 | Warrington Priority Care Unit | 7 | 0.5 | Scottish NHS trusts | | |
| South Yorkshire Metropolitan Ambulance and Paramedic Service | 1 | 0.2 | Weald of Kent NHS Trust | 1 | 0.1 | | Registered disabled people (staff units) | Per cent |
| St George's Health Care Trust | 7 | 0.2 | Wearside Priority Health Care | 1 | 0.1 | | | |
| St Helens and Knowsley Community Trust | 3 | 0.1 | Wellhouse | 6 | 0.3 | Angus NHS Trust | 8 | 0.4 |
| St Helens and Knowsley NHS Trust | 2 | 0.3 | West Berkshire Priority Care | 8 | 0.4 | Borders Community Health Services NHS Trust | 0 | 0 |
| St Helier's Health Care Trust | 5 | 0.2 | West Cheshire NHS Trust (Priority Care Unit) | 3 | 0.4 | Caithness and Sutherland | 2 | 0.4 |
| St James' University Hospital | 10.5 | 0.2 | West Country Ambulance Service | 1 | 0.1 | Central Scotland Healthcare | 0 | 0 |
| St Mary's | 2 | 0.1 | West Cumbria Health Authority | 5 | 0.2 | Dumfries Galloway Acute and Maternity Hospital NHS Trust | 8 | 0.6 |
| St Peter's Hospital NHS Trust | 1 | 0.1 | West Dorset General Hospitals | 1 | 0.1 | Dumfries and Galloway Community Care | 5 | 0.3 |
| Staffordshire Ambulance Service | 3 | 0.8 | West Herts Community Health Trust | 4 | 0.2 | Dundee Healthcare NHS Trust | 0 | 0 |
| Stockport Acute Services | 6 | 0.4 | West Lambeth Community Health Care | 4 | 0.3 | Dundee Teaching Hospital | 4.5 | 0.1 |
| Stockport Healthcare | 4 | 0.2 | West Lancashire | 6 | 0.3 | Dykebar Hospital Trust Paisley | 5 | 0.2 |
| Stoke Mandeville Hospital | 11 | 0.7 | West Lindsay NHS Trust | 0 | 0 | East and Midlothian NHS Trust | 4 | 0.2 |
| Surrey Heartlands Health Care Trust | 4 | 0.2 | West London Health Care NHS Trust | 3 | 0.2 | Edinburgh Healthcare Trust | 7 | 0.2 |
| Swansea NHS Trust | 4.5 | 0.2 | West Middlesex University Hospital | 7 | 0.6 | Edinburgh Sick Children's NHS Trust | 1 | 0.1 |
| Swindon & Moulborough NHT | 0 | 0 | West Midlands Ambulance Service | 2 | 0.2 | Falkirk and District Royal Infirmary NHS Trust | 2 | 0.1 |
| Tameside and Glossop Acute Services | 7 | 0.5 | Westmoreland Hospitals | 2 | 0.4 | Fife Healthcare NHS Trust | 8 | 0.3 |
| Tameside and Glossop Community and Priority | 3 | 0.2 | Weston Area Health | 2 | 0.2 | Glasgow Royal Infirmary NHS Trust | 0 | 0 |
| Taunton and Somerset Hospital | 23 | 0.9 | Weston Park Hospital | 1 | 0.2 | Grampian Healthcare NHS Trust | 10 | 0.2 |
| Teddington Memorial Hospital | 0 | 0 | West Suffolk Hospital NHS Trust | 5 | 0.2 | Gt Glasgow Community and Mental Health Service NHS Trust | - | - |
| Thameslink Healthcare Services | 0.5 | 0.1 | West Wales Ambulance NHS Trust | 0 | 0 | Hairmyres and Stonehouse Hospitals NHS Trust | 2.5 | 0.2 |
| The Bury Healthcare NHS Trust | 12 | 0.6 | West Yorkshire Metropolitan Ambulance Service | 3 | 0.3 | Highland Communities NHS Trust | 6 | 0.3 |
| The Freeman Group | 11 | 0.3 | Weybourne Community NHS Trust | 2 | 0.4 | Inverclyde Royal NHS Trust | 3 | 0.2 |
| The Royal London Homeopathic Hospital | 0 | 0 | Whittington & Royal Northern Hospital | 6 | 0.3 | Kirkcaldy Acute Hospital NHS Trust | 3 | 0.2 |
| The Tavistock and Portman NHS Trust | 3 | 1.3 | Wigan and Leigh Health Service Trust | 10 | 0.2 | Law Hospital NHS Trust | 2 | 0.1 |
| Tower Hamlets Healthcare NHS Trust | 4 | 0.2 | Wiltshire Ambulance | 0 | 0 | Monklands and Bellshills Hospitals | 24.5 | 0.7 |
| Trafford Healthcare NHS Trust | 13 | 0.6 | Wiltshire Health Service | 2 | 0.2 | Moray Health Services NHS Trust | 0 | 0 |
| UCL Hospitals | 8 | 0.2 | Winchester and Eastleigh Healthcare Trust | 7 | 0.3 | North Ayrshire and Arran | 12 | 0.4 |

Number and percentage of registered disabled people employed in public sector organisations, 1996 (cont.)

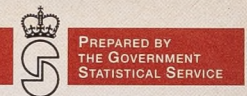
Great Britain

| Scottish NHS trusts (cont.) | | | Other bodies within the NHS | | | Government departments | | |
|---|--|------------|---|--|------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------|
| | Registered disabled people (staff units) | Per cent | | Registered disabled people (staff units) | Per cent | | Registered disabled people (staff units) | Per cent |
| Perth and Kinross Healthcare NHS Trust | 1.5 | 0.1 | Dental Practice Board | 20 | 3.6 | Agriculture, Fisheries & Food | 145 | 1.4 |
| Queen Margaret Hospital NHS Trust | 0 | 0 | London Ambulance Service | 7 | 0.2 | Crown Office, Scotland | 9 | 0.8 |
| Raigmore Hospital | 4.5 | 0.3 | Prescription Pricing Authority | 13.5 | 0.8 | Crown Prosecution Service | 43 | 0.7 |
| Renfrewshire Healthcare NHS Trust | - | - | Scottish Health Common Services Agency | 12 | 0.5 | Customs and Excise | 346 | 1.5 |
| Royal Aberdeen Hospital Trust | 4.5 | 0.1 | Welsh Health Common Services Organisation | 4 | 0.3 | Defence | 1,172 | 1.0 |
| Royal Alexandra Hospital | 3 | 0.2 | All | 56.5 | 0.6 | Education and Employment | 1,513 | 3.5 |
| Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh NHS Trust | 11 | 0.3 | | | | Environment | 51 | 1.1 |
| South Ayrshire Hospitals NHS Trust | 6.5 | 0.5 | | | | Forestry Commission | 53 | 1.3 |
| Southern General Hospital | 4.5 | 0.2 | | | | Foreign and Commonwealth Office | 17 | 0.3 |
| Stirling Royal Infirmary | 3 | 0.2 | | | | Health | 57 | 1.2 |
| Stobhill NHS Trust | 1 | 0.1 | | | | Health and Safety Executive | 101 | 2.4 |
| Victoria Infirmary NHS Trust | 2 | 0.1 | | | | Home Office | 105 | 0.9 |
| Western General Hospitals NHS Trust | 10 | 0.4 | | | | Inland Revenue | 1,205 | 2.0 |
| West Glasgow Hospitals University NHS Trust | 1 | 0 | | | | Intervention Board | 38 | 4.2 |
| West Lothian | 5 | 0.1 | | | | Land Registry | 236 | 2.7 |
| Yorkhill NHS Trust | 2.5 | 0.1 | | | | Lord Chancellor's Dept. | 200 | 1.7 |
| All | 177.5 | 0.2 | | | | National Savings | 142 | 2.8 |
| | | | | | | Office for National Statistics | 59 | 1.8 |
| | | | | | | Ordnance Survey | 14 | 0.7 |
| | | | | | | Overseas Development Administration | 22 | 1.6 |
| | | | | | | Prison Service | 58 | 0.2 |
| | | | | | | Registers of Scotland | 27 | 2.4 |
| | | | | | | Scottish Office | 59 | 1.1 |
| | | | | | | Scottish Prison Service | 7 | 0.2 |
| | | | | | | Social Security | 1,959 | 2 |
| | | | | | | Trade and Industry | 110 | 1.1 |
| | | | | | | Transport | 117 | 1.0 |
| | | | | | | Welsh Office | 19 | 0.9 |
| | | | | | | Other government departments | 157 | 0.8 |
| | | | | | | All | 8,076 | 1.6 |

Source: Cabinet Office

Note: A staff unit is a registered disabled person who is employed for more than 30 hours a week, and half a staff unit is a person employed for between 10 and 30 hours per week.
 - No figures available.
 a Estimated figure.
 b Now amalgamated health authority.

LABOUR MARKET data



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Publication dates of main economic indicators September - November

| Labour market statistics | |
|--|--------------|
| Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes. | |
| September | 17 Wednesday |
| October | 15 Wednesday |
| November | 12 Wednesday |

Retail prices index

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| September | 9 Tuesday |
| October | 7 Tuesday |
| November | 11 Tuesday |

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- HELPLINES ON LABOUR MARKET AND LFS DATA

You can also email SESAG on sesag.cso.cax@gtnet.gov.uk

NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

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

EMPLOYMENT

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

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

STRENGTHS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| | | In employment | | | | | | | | THOUSANDS |
|-----------------|-----|---------------|---------------|--|-----------------------|--------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | | Employees | Self-employed | Government-supported training programmes | Unpaid family workers | Total | ILO unemployed | Total econ. active | Econ. inactive | All aged 16 & over |
| All | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | Spr | 22,077 | 3,227 | 377 | 181 | 25,862 | 2,832 | 28,694 | 16,615 | 45,310 |
| 1993 | Spr | 21,871 | 3,186 | 356 | 151 | 25,564 | 2,998 | 28,561 | 16,838 | 45,400 |
| 1994 | Spr | 21,968 | 3,304 | 336 | 146 | 25,754 | 2,797 | 28,551 | 16,913 | 45,465 |
| 1995/6 | Win | 22,603 | 3,301 | 259 | 122 | 26,285 | 2,405 | 28,690 | 16,995 | 45,685 |
| 1996 | Spr | 22,619 | 3,294 | 248 | 127 | 26,288 | 2,392 | 28,679 | 17,045 | 45,724 |
| 1996 | Sum | 22,641 | 3,369 | 247 | 118 | 26,374 | 2,327 | 28,702 | 17,074 | 45,775 |
| 1996 | Aut | 22,787 | 3,372 | 223 | 122 | 26,505 | 2,293 | 28,798 | 17,019 | 45,816 |
| 1996/7 | Win | 22,949 | 3,366 | 223 | 114 | 26,653 | 2,180 | 28,833 | 17,024 | 45,857 |
| Changes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aut 96-Win96/7 | | 163 | -7 | -1 | -8 | 148 | -113 | 35 | 6 | 41 |
| Win95/6-Win96/7 | | 346 | 65 | -36 | -8 | 367 | -225 | 143 | 29 | 172 |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | Spr | 11,622 | 2,443 | 246 | 55 | 14,366 | 1,897 | 16,263 | 5,661 | 21,924 |
| 1993 | Spr | 11,414 | 2,390 | 232 | 43 | 14,079 | 2,019 | 16,098 | 5,888 | 21,985 |
| 1994 | Spr | 11,459 | 2,487 | 220 | 49 | 14,216 | 1,858 | 16,074 | 5,976 | 22,050 |
| 1995/6 | Win | 11,797 | 2,488 | 162 | 36 | 14,484 | 1,590 | 16,074 | 6,131 | 22,206 |
| 1996 | Spr | 11,822 | 2,473 | 156 | 41 | 14,493 | 1,577 | 16,070 | 6,162 | 22,232 |
| 1996 | Sum | 11,821 | 2,534 | 156 | 38 | 14,549 | 1,521 | 16,070 | 6,193 | 22,282 |
| 1996 | Aut | 11,915 | 2,532 | 136 | 41 | 14,624 | 1,481 | 16,105 | 6,183 | 22,288 |
| 1996/7 | Win | 12,024 | 2,525 | 134 | 39 | 14,722 | 1,375 | 16,097 | 6,218 | 22,315 |
| Changes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aut 96-Win96/7 | | 110 | -7 | -2 | -2 | 98 | -107 | -9 | 35 | 26 |
| Win95/6-Win96/7 | | 227 | 36 | -28 | 3 | 238 | -215 | 23 | 86 | 109 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | Spr | 10,455 | 784 | 131 | 126 | 11,497 | 935 | 12,431 | 10,955 | 23,386 |
| 1993 | Spr | 10,457 | 796 | 123 | 108 | 11,485 | 979 | 12,464 | 10,951 | 23,415 |
| 1994 | Spr | 10,509 | 817 | 116 | 97 | 11,539 | 939 | 12,478 | 10,938 | 23,416 |
| 1995/6 | Win | 10,806 | 813 | 97 | 86 | 11,801 | 814 | 12,616 | 10,864 | 23,480 |
| 1996 | Spr | 10,822 | 821 | 92 | 85 | 11,795 | 814 | 12,609 | 10,883 | 23,492 |
| 1996 | Sum | 10,820 | 835 | 91 | 81 | 11,825 | 806 | 12,632 | 10,881 | 23,512 |
| 1996 | Aut | 10,872 | 840 | 87 | 81 | 11,881 | 812 | 12,692 | 10,835 | 23,527 |
| 1996/7 | Win | 10,925 | 841 | 89 | 76 | 11,931 | 805 | 12,736 | 10,806 | 23,542 |
| Changes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aut 96-Win96/7 | | 53 | 1 | 1 | -5 | 50 | -7 | 44 | -29 | 15 |
| Win95/6-Win96/7 | | 119 | 28 | -8 | -10 | 129 | -9 | 120 | -57 | 63 |

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

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

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

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

| | | In employment | | | | | | | | THOUSANDS |
|-----------------|-----|---------------|---------------|--|-----------------------|--------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | | Employees | Self-employed | Government-supported training programmes | Unpaid family workers | Total | ILO unemployed | Total econ. active | Econ. inactive | All aged 16 & over |
| All | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | Spr | 22,085 | 3,213 | 225 | 122 | 25,645 | 2,321 | 27,966 | 16,556 | 44,522 |
| 1996 | Sum | 22,096 | 3,289 | 225 | 114 | 25,724 | 2,255 | 27,978 | 16,582 | 44,560 |
| 1996 | Aut | 22,252 | 3,283 | 200 | 115 | 25,851 | 2,221 | 28,072 | 16,527 | 44,599 |
| 1996/97 | Win | 22,401 | 3,277 | 199 | 108 | 25,985 | 2,111 | 28,096 | 16,542 | 44,638 |
| 1997 | Spr | 22,507 | 3,260 | 197 | 111 | 26,076 | 2,037 | 28,113 | 16,564 | 44,677 |
| Changes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Win 96/97-Spr97 | | 106 | -17 | -1 | 3 | 91 | -74 | 17 | 22 | 39 |
| Spr96-Spr97 | | 422 | 47 | -27 | -11 | 431 | -285 | 146 | 8 | 154 |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | Spr | 11,551 | 2,403 | 142 | 40 | 14,137 | 1,525 | 15,662 | 5,992 | 21,654 |
| 1996 | Sum | 11,542 | 2,466 | 143 | 37 | 14,187 | 1,472 | 15,659 | 6,019 | 21,678 |
| 1996 | Aut | 11,637 | 2,459 | 122 | 40 | 14,258 | 1,432 | 15,690 | 6,014 | 21,703 |
| 1996/97 | Win | 11,743 | 2,454 | 119 | 37 | 14,353 | 1,326 | 15,679 | 6,050 | 21,728 |
| 1997 | Spr | 11,817 | 2,421 | 121 | 37 | 14,395 | 1,294 | 15,689 | 6,064 | 21,753 |
| Changes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Win 96/97-Spr97 | | 74 | -33 | 2 | 0 | 42 | -32 | 11 | 14 | 25 |
| Spr96-Spr97 | | 266 | 18 | -21 | -4 | 259 | -231 | 28 | 72 | 99 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | Spr | 10,534 | 810 | 83 | 82 | 11,509 | 796 | 12,305 | 10,564 | 22,869 |
| 1996 | Sum | 10,554 | 823 | 82 | 77 | 11,537 | 782 | 12,319 | 10,562 | 22,881 |
| 1996 | Aut | 10,615 | 824 | 79 | 75 | 11,593 | 789 | 12,382 | 10,513 | 22,895 |
| 1996/97 | Win | 10,658 | 824 | 79 | 71 | 11,632 | 785 | 12,417 | 10,492 | 22,909 |
| 1997 | Spr | 10,690 | 840 | 76 | 75 | 11,681 | 743 | 12,424 | 10,500 | 22,923 |
| Changes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Win 96/97-Spr97 | | 32 | 16 | -3 | 3 | 49 | -42 | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| Spr96-Spr97 | | 156 | 30 | -6 | -7 | 172 | -53 | 119 | -64 | 55 |

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

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

0.5 BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS *

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 | | |
| | 1990=100 | £ billion | % | 1990=100 | % | 1990=100 | % | 1990=100 | % | 1990=100 | % | £ billion | % |
| | | | | Production industries 1,2 | Manufacturing industries 1,3 | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 99.3R | -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 | 98.7R | -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 | 103.0R | 4.4 | 105.5 | 1.5 | 87.3 | 14.4 |
| 1995 | 106.7 | 511.9 | 2.8 | 106.7 | 2.2 | 102.5 | 1.7 | 106.1 | 3.0 | 108.9 | 3.2 | 92.8 | 8.3 |
| 1996 | 109.2 | 524.5 | 2.5 | 107.9 | 1.1 | 102.8 | 0.3 | 108.2 | 2.0 | 113.0 | 3.8 | 103.4 | 11.4 |
| 1996 Q2 | 108.7 | 130.6 | 2.5 | 107.5 | 1.1 | 102.1 | -0.2 | 107.6 | 1.7 | 112.4 | 4.3 | 25.2 | 10.8 |
| Q3 | 109.3 | 131.3 | 2.5 | 108.2 | 1.0 | 103.2 | 0.4 | 108.8 | 2.6 | 112.7 | 3.6 | 26.2 | 12.2 |
| Q4 | 110.5 | 132.7 | 2.9 | 108.6 | 1.5 | 103.3 | 0.7 | 109.7r | 3.1 | 114.0 | 2.8 | 27.3 | 12.4 |
| 1997 Q1 | 111.6 | 133.9 | 3.1 | 108.4 | 1.1 | 103.8 | 1.4 | 110.9 | 3.8 | 113.7 | 0.8 | 27.5 | 11.3 |
| Q2 | .. | .. | .. | 108.8 | 1.2 | 103.7 | 1.6 | .. | .. | 114.7 | 2.0 | 29.5 | 13.3 |
| 1996 Dec | .. | .. | .. | 109.1 | 1.5 | 103.4 | 0.7 | 109.9r | 3.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1997 Jan | .. | .. | .. | 108.8 | 1.7 | 103.6 | 1.0 | 110.8 | 3.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Feb | .. | .. | .. | 108.3 | 1.6 | 104.0 | 1.4 | 110.8 | 3.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mar | .. | .. | .. | 108.1 | 1.1 | 103.9 | 1.4 | 111.0 | 3.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Apr | .. | .. | .. | 109.1 | 1.2 | 104.2R | 1.8 | 112.1 | 4.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| May | .. | .. | .. | 108.0R | 0.7 | 103.2R | 1.6 | 112.2 | 4.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jun | .. | .. | .. | 109.5 | 1.3 | 103.7 | 1.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| | Expenditure | | | | | | Base lending rates + 8 | | | | | | Effective exchange rate + 9 | |
|----------|----------------------------------|------|------------------------------|--|---------------------|------|---|-------|-----------------------------|------|----------|-------|-----------------------------|------|
| | Consumer expenditure 1990 prices | | Retail sales volumes 1 | | Fixed investments 5 | | General government consumption at 1990 prices | | Stock changes 1990 prices 7 | | | | | |
| | £ billion | % | 1990=100 | % | £ billion | % | £ billion | % | £ billion | % | 1990=100 | % | | |
| | | | All industries 1990 prices 6 | Manufacturing industries 1990 prices 3,6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 5.97 | 86.3 | 1.8 |
| 1996 Q2 | 93.7 | 3.0 | 110.0R | 2.6 | 20.3 | 2.4 | 2.9 | -13.2 | 30.6 | 2.1 | -0.49 | 5.92 | 84.8 | 0.6 |
| Q3 | 94.4 | 3.6 | 111.1 | 3.4 | 19.8 | 0.6 | 3.0 | -11.5 | 30.6 | 2.1 | -0.63 | 5.75 | 85.5 | 1.5 |
| 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 | 3.7 | 113.8 | 4.8 | 20.5 | 2.6 | 3.3 | .. | 30.7 | 0.9 | 1.29 | 6.00 | 96.9 | 16.0 |
| Q2 | .. | .. | 115.8 | 5.3 | 21.5 | 6.0 | 4.3 | .. | 31.7 | 3.8 | 1.29 | 6.25 | 96.9 | 14.3 |
| 1996 Dec | .. | .. | 112.1 | 3.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.00 | 93.8 | 9.5 |
| 1997 Jan | .. | .. | 113.0 | 4.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.00 | 95.9 | 13.0 |
| Feb | .. | .. | 113.6 | 4.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.00 | 97.4 | 14.9 |
| Mar | .. | .. | 114.5 | 4.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.00 | 97.4 | 16.0 |
| Apr | .. | .. | 114.6R | 4.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.00 | 99.5 | 17.2 |
| May | .. | .. | 115.9R | 5.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.25 | 99.0 | 17.5 |
| Jun | .. | .. | 116.6 | 5.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.50 | 100.4 | 17.5 |

| | Trade in goods | | | | Balance of payments | | | | Prices | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|----------------------------|------|-----------------------------|------------|----------|-----|
| | Export volume 1 | | Import volume 1 | | Trade in goods balance | | Current balance | | Tax and price index + 1,10 | | Producer price index + 1,10 | | | |
| | 1990=100 | % | 1990=100 | % | £ billion | £ billion | £ billion | £ billion | Jan 1987=100 | % | 1990=100 | % | 1990=100 | % |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Materials and fuels | Home sales | | |
| 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 | 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 | 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 | 112.9 | 3.9 |
| 1994 | 118.5 | 10.3 | 109.4 | 4.4 | -11.1 | -1.7r | 135.2 | 2.9 | 104.4 | 2.6 | 115.8 | 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 | 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 | 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 | 123.9 | 2.9 |
| 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 | 123.7 | 2.1 |
| 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 | 124.4 | 2.0 |
| 1997 Q1 | 142.0 | 6.5 | 126.5 | 3.3 | -2.1 | 1.5 | 143.4 | 0.8 | 107.9 | -7.1 | 124.9 | 1.2 | 124.9 | 1.2 |
| Q2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 103.8P | -9.6 | 125.1P | 1.0 | 125.1P | 1.0 |
| 1996 Dec | 138.3 | 6.3 | 126.1 | 7.5 | -0.9 | .. | 143.6 | 1.2 | 110.3 | -4.6 | 124.7 | 2.0 | 124.7 | 2.0 |
| 1997 Jan | 144.0 | 5.6 | 128.4 | 8.0 | -0.6 | .. | 143.6 | 1.3 | 109.4 | -5.9 | 125.0 | 1.7 | 125.0 | 1.7 |
| Feb | 141.7 | 7.3 | 127.2 | 6.2 | -0.8 | .. | 144.2 | 1.3 | 107.9 | -6.4 | 124.9 | 1.4 | 124.9 | 1.4 |
| Mar | 140.4 | 6.6 | 124.0 | 3.4 | -0.7 | .. | 144.6 | 1.3 | 106.4 | -7.1 | 124.8 | 1.2 | 124.8 | 1.2 |
| Apr | 149.3R | 7.2 | 136.9R | 4.6 | -1.0 | .. | 143.8 | 1.3 | 103.9R | -8.6 | 125.0 | 1.0 | 125.0 | 1.0 |
| May | 145.4 | 7.1 | 129.2 | 5.4 | -0.5 | .. | 144.4 | 1.4 | 104.5 | -9.4 | 125.2R | 0.9 | 125.2R | 0.9 |
| Jun | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 145.0 | 1.7 | 103.0P | -9.6 | 125.0P | 1.0 | 125.0P | 1.0 |

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

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

EMPLOYMENT Workforce * 1.1

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 Jun | 10,952 | 1,093 | 10,660 | 4,827 | 21,613 | 3,189 | 271 | 311 | 25,384 | 28,249 |
| Sep | 10,993 | 1,104 | 10,663 | 4,808 | 21,656 | 3,196 | 267 | 306 | 25,424 | 28,336 |
| 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 |
| Jun | 10,947 | 1,127 | 10,754 | 4,896 | 21,700 | 3,298 | 250 | 302 | 25,551 | 28,136 |
| Sep | 11,079 | 1,148 | 10,759 | 4,858 | 21,838 | 3,306 | 246 | 289 | 25,679 | 28,259 |
| 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 |
| Jun | 11,123 | 1,193 | 10,905 | 4,989 | 22,028 | 3,351 | 230 | 227 | 25,836 | 28,090 |
| Sep | 11,158 | 1,179 | 10,855 | 4,895 | 22,013 | 3,330 | 228 | 220 | 25,791 | 28,083 |
| Dec | 11,232 | 1,252 | 10,997 | 5,031 | 22,229 | 3,348 | 226 | 227 | 26,030 | 28,258 |
| 1996 Mar | 11,106 | 1,242 | 10,884 | 4,980 | 21,990 | 3,270 | 222 | 214 | 25,697 | 27,928 |
| Jun | 11,199 | 1,282 | 10,996 | 5,052 | 22,195 | 3,283 | 221 | 181 | 25,881 | 27,977 |
| Sep | 11,311 | 1,305 | 11,016 | 5,019 | 22,326 | 3,373 | 218 | 191 | 26,108 | 28,212 |
| Dec | 11,360 | 1,336 | 11,089 | 5,073 | 22,449 | 3,389 | 216 | 190 | 26,244 | 28,113 |
| 1997 Mar | 11,368 | 1,294 | 10,974 | 4,986 | 22,341 | 3,322 | 214 | 180 | 26,057 | 27,802 |
| UNITED KINGDOM | Adjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 Jun | 10,951 | 1,086 | 10,636 | 4,809 | 21,588 | 3,190 | 271 | 311 | 25,360 | 28,279 |
| Sep | 10,960 | 1,122 | 10,700 | 4,864 | 21,660 | 3,192 | 267 | 306 | 25,425 | 28,313 |
| 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 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

1.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment in Great Britain

THOUSANDS

| GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group | All industries and services A-Q | | Manufacturing industries D | | Production industries C-E | | Production and construction industries C-F | |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | All employees unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted | All employees unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted | All employees unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted | All employees unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted |
| 1983 Jun | 20,572 | 20,562 | 5,034 | 5,052 | 5,644 | 5,624 | 6,685 | 6,706 |
| 1984 Jun | 20,741 | 20,735 | 4,928 | 4,946 | 5,504 | 5,524 | 6,542 | 6,564 |
| 1985 Jun | 20,920 | 20,909 | 4,882 | 4,895 | 5,431 | 5,446 | 6,457 | 6,474 |
| 1986 Jun | 20,886 | 20,874 | 4,763 | 4,777 | 5,262 | 5,277 | 6,263 | 6,280 |
| 1987 Jun | 21,080 | 21,071 | 4,697 | 4,713 | 5,157 | 5,174 | 6,179 | 6,197 |
| 1988 Jun | 21,740 | 21,736 | 4,735 | 4,754 | 5,170 | 5,192 | 6,233 | 6,254 |
| 1989 Jun | 22,134 | 22,133 | 4,723 | 4,747 | 5,140 | 5,166 | 6,242 | 6,267 |
| 1990 Jun | 22,382 | 22,370 | 4,696 | 4,728 | 5,000 | 5,026 | 6,114 | 6,142 |
| 1991 Jun | 21,728 | 21,707 | 4,196 | 4,215 | 4,566 | 4,588 | 5,592 | 5,616 |
| 1992 Jun | 21,387 | 21,359 | 3,983 | 3,995 | 4,316 | 4,331 | 5,242 | 5,260 |
| 1993 Jun | 21,066 | 21,039 | 3,808 | 3,814 | 4,097 | 4,106 | 4,937 | 4,950 |
| 1994 Jun | 21,141 | 21,103 | 3,823 | 3,827 | 4,078 | 4,084 | 4,917 | 4,928 |
| 1995 Feb | | | 3,889 | 3,908 | 4,126 | 4,142 | | |
| Mar | 21,238 | 21,353 | 3,893 | 3,912 | 4,129 | 4,148 | 4,932 | 4,961 |
| Apr | | | 3,881 | 3,909 | 4,113 | 4,142 | | |
| May | | | 3,898 | 3,922 | 4,129 | 4,157 | | |
| Jun | 21,452 | 21,410 | 3,918 | 3,922 | 4,149 | 4,155 | 4,963 | 4,973 |
| Jul | | | 3,930 | 3,922 | 4,159 | 4,153 | | |
| Aug | | | 3,943 | 3,924 | 4,171 | 4,152 | | |
| Sep | 21,437 | 21,422 | 3,945 | 3,919 | 4,173 | 4,146 | 4,982 | 4,948 |
| Oct | | | 3,955 | 3,938 | 4,180 | 4,161 | | |
| Nov | | | 3,965 | 3,942 | 4,188 | 4,163 | | |
| Dec | 21,651 | 21,566 | 3,981 | 3,962 | 4,204 | 4,184 | 5,014 | 4,991 |
| 1996 Jan | | | 3,915 | 3,934 | 4,133 | 4,150 | | |
| Feb | | | 3,918 | 3,936 | 4,135 | 4,149 | | |
| Mar | 21,416 | 21,536 | 3,932 | 3,950 | 4,148 | 4,166 | 4,940 | 4,967 |
| Apr | | | 3,903 | 3,930 | 4,089 | 4,118 | | |
| May | | | 3,902 | 3,924 | 4,085 | 4,112 | | |
| Jun | 21,622 | 21,597 | 3,913 | 3,919 | 4,102 | 4,111 | 4,904 | 4,909 |
| Jul | | | 3,950 | 3,942 | 4,128 | 4,125 | | |
| Aug | | | 3,955 | 3,935 | 4,133 | 4,115 | | |
| Sep | 21,751 | 21,728 | 3,950 | 3,933 | 4,136 | 4,119 | 4,944 | 4,924 |
| Oct | | | 3,959 | 3,938 | 4,146 | 4,124 | | |
| Nov | | | 3,952 | 3,929 | 4,138 | 4,113 | | |
| Dec | 21,864 | 21,774 | 3,955 | 3,930 | 4,141 | 4,114 | 4,971 | 4,936 |
| 1997 Jan | | | 3,920 | 3,936 | 4,111 | 4,123 | | |
| Feb | | | 3,905 | 3,926 | 4,096 | 4,110 | | |
| Mar | 21,761 | 21,878 | 3,913 | 3,930 | 4,104 | 4,118 | 4,920 | 4,942 |
| Apr P | | | 3,915 | 3,942 | 4,106 | 4,135 | | |
| May P | | | 3,916 | 3,941 | 4,107 | 4,136 | | |
| Jun P | | | 3,934 | 3,944 | 4,125 | 4,139 | | |

| GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group | Service Industries G-Q | | SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | All employees unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted | Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing A,B 01-05 | Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41 | Food products beverages and tobacco DA 15-16 | Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC 17-19 | Wood and wood products DD 20 | Paper, pulp, printing, publishing & recording media DE 21-22 | Chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres 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 | 317 |
| 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 Feb | | | | 234 | 435 | 368 | 79 | 454 | 256 |
| Mar | 16,063 | 16,136 | 256 | 236 | 428 | 367 | 77 | 456 | 251 |
| Apr | | | | 234 | 434 | 362 | 76 | 455 | 252 |
| May | | | | 234 | 433 | 363 | 77 | 454 | 253 |
| Jun | 16,236 | 16,184 | 253 | 233 | 431 | 358 | 77 | 459 | 252 |
| Jul | | | | 231 | 437 | 358 | 77 | 453 | 253 |
| Aug | | | | 229 | 436 | 357 | 77 | 453 | 254 |
| Sep | 16,175 | 16,219 | 255 | 227 | 432 | 354 | 77 | 450 | 253 |
| Oct | | | | 223 | 438 | 351 | 78 | 454 | 253 |
| Nov | | | | 221 | 440 | 351 | 78 | 455 | 252 |
| Dec | 16,389 | 16,317 | 259 | 222 | 442 | 353 | 86 | 454 | 252 |
| 1996 Jan | | | | 216 | 434 | 352 | 75 | 449 | 250 |
| Feb | | | | 214 | 436 | 350 | 74 | 450 | 250 |
| Mar | 16,228 | 16,310 | 259 | 215 | 438 | 349 | 87 | 450 | 251 |
| Apr | | | | 187 | 439 | 352 | 82 | 446 | 250 |
| May | | | | 188 | 439 | 352 | 82 | 446 | 252 |
| Jun | 16,471 | 16,438 | 250 | 192 | 439 | 349 | 77 | 447 | 253 |
| Jul | | | | 183 | 439 | 355 | 84 | 451 | 251 |
| Aug | | | | 180 | 440 | 354 | 85 | 447 | 248 |
| Sep | 16,536 | 16,555 | 248 | 186 | 441 | 352 | 79 | 440 | 250 |
| Oct | | | | 186 | 439 | 354 | 83 | 443 | 246 |
| Nov | | | | 184 | 438 | 352 | 84 | 442 | 246 |
| Dec | 16,651 | 16,585 | 253 | 184 | 440 | 350 | 83 | 443 | 245 |
| 1997 Jan | | | | 186 | 436 | 362 | 82 | 445 | 248 |
| Feb | | | | 184 | 437 | 361 | 80 | 443 | 247 |
| Mar | 16,593 | 16,678 | 257 | 188 | 440 | 359 | 80 | 443 | 246 |
| Apr P | | | | 193 | 434 | 364 | 80 | 442 | 247 |
| May P | | | | 195 | 438 | 362 | 81 | 443 | 246 |
| Jun P | | | | 195 | 440 | 365 | 80 | 444 | 248 |

EMPLOYMENT 1.2

Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

| GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group | Rubber and plastic products DH 25 | Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal products DI/DJ 26-28 | Machinery and equipment nec DK 29 | Electrical and optical equipment DL 30-33 | Transport equipment DM 34-35 | Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing nec DF, DN 23, 36-37 | Construction F 45 | Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs G 50-52 | Hotels and restaurants H 55 |
|--|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| | 1983 Jun | 196 | 954 | 504 | 617 | 583 | 220 | 1,042 | 3,189 |
| 1984 Jun | 201 | 925 | 491 | 615 | 540 | 217 | 1,040 | 3,268 | 959 |
| 1985 Jun | 202 | 911 | 492 | 613 | 523 | 219 | 1,029 | 3,287 | 989 |
| 1986 Jun | 203 | 866 | 480 | 596 | 506 | 223 | 1,002 | 3,287 | 988 |
| 1987 Jun | 208 | 844 | 475 | 588 | 485 | 226 | 1,022 | 3,291 | 993 |
| 1988 Jun | 218 | 854 | 485 | 586 | 482 | 232 | 1,063 | 3,395 | 1,068 |
| 1989 Jun | 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 Feb | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar | 217 | 695 | 386 | 459 | 339 | 221 | 813 | 3,624 | 1,206 |
| Apr | | | | | | | | | |
| May | | | | | | | | | |
| Jun | 218 | 693 | 391 | 465 | 343 | 219 | 818 | 3,631 | 1,204 |
| Jul | | | | | | | | | |
| Aug | | | | | | | | | |
| Sep | 220 | 689 | 394 | 474 | 349 | 220 | 802 | 3,621 | 1,202 |
| Oct | | | | | | | | | |
| Nov | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec | 221 | 695 | 397 | 482 | 354 | 215 | 806 | 3,662 | 1,203 |
| 1996 Jan | | | | | | | | | |
| Feb | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar | 221 | 691 | 403 | 486 | 360 | 212 | 802 | 3,654 | 1,216 |
| Apr | | | | | | | | | |
| May | | | | | | | | | |
| Jun | 221 | 695 | 405 | 486 | 359 | 211 | 798 | 3,690 | 1,255 |
| Jul | | | | | | | | | |
| Aug | | | | | | | | | |
| Sep | 222 | 689 | 399 | 492 | 360 | 200 | 805 | 3,714 | 1,262 |
| Oct | | | | | | | | | |
| Nov | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec | 221 | 688 | 399 | 493 | 364 | 204 | 822 | 3,729 | 1,271 |
| 1997 Jan | | | | | | | | | |
| Feb | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar | 223 | 687 | 401 | 492 | 363 | 202 | 824 | 3,804 | 1,274 |
| Apr P | | | | | | | | | |
| May P | | | | | | | | | |
| Jun P | 222 | 690 | 401 | 493 | 363 | 205 | | | |
| | 221 | 690 | 400 | 496 | 361 | 203 | | | |
| | 222 | 691 | 403 | 488 | 362 | 203 | | | |

| GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group | Transport & storage I 60-63 | Post and telecommu- nication I 64 | Financial intermediation J 65-67 | Real estate K 70 | Renting, research, computer & other business activities K 71-74 | Public administration and defence; compulsory social security L+ 75 | Education M 80 | Health activities N 85.1-85.2 | Social work activities N 85.3 | Other community, social & personal activities O - Q * 90-93 |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|------------------------|---|---|----------------------|--|--|--|
| | 1983 Jun | 881 | 446 | 811 | 140 | 1,562 | 1,468 | 1,522 | 1,247 | 568 |
| 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 | 1,884 | 1,409 | 912 | 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 | 846 | 894 |
| 1993 Jun | 873 | 420 | 959 | 237 | 2,209 | 1,401 | 1,752 | 1,470 | 899 | 923 |
| 1994 Jun | 867 | 422 | 967 | 250 | 2,209 | 1,384 | 1,772 | 1,481 | | |

1.3 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: industry: production industries: unadjusted

| SIC 1992 | Section, sub-section or group | THOUSANDS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Mar 1996 | | | Mar 1997 | | | 1997 | | | | | |
| | | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | Jan All | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June |
| PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES | C-E | 2,966.2 | 1,182.3 | 4,148.5 | 2,955.4 | 1,148.3 | 4,103.8 | 4,133.4 | 4,135.5 | 4,148.5 | 4,088.7 | 4,084.6 | 4,101.7 |
| MINING AND QUARRYING | C | 55.6 | 7.8 | 63.4 | 53.9 | 9.2 | 63.1 | 63.7 | 63.5 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 62.3 | 63.3 |
| Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials | CA (10-12) | 29.6 | 4.6 | 34.2 | 31.6 | 5.7 | 37.3 | 34.8 | 35.2 | 34.2 | 34.3 | 33.4 | 35.1 |
| Mining | 10/12 | 9.6 | 0.6 | 10.2 | 9.1 | 0.6 | 9.7 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.3 |
| Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services | 11 | 20.0 | 4.0 | 24.0 | 22.4 | 5.2 | 27.6 | 23.9 | 24.3 | 24.0 | 23.6 | 22.8 | 24.8 |
| Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials | CB (13/14) | 26.1 | 3.2 | 29.2 | 22.4 | 3.5 | 25.8 | 28.8 | 28.3 | 29.2 | 29.1 | 28.9 | 28.2 |
| MANUFACTURING | D | 2,793.2 | 1,138.5 | 3,931.7 | 2,802.8 | 1,110.5 | 3,913.3 | 3,915.1 | 3,917.8 | 3,931.7 | 3,903.5 | 3,901.5 | 3,912.6 |
| Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco of food of beverages & tobacco | DA | 266.7 | 160.1 | 426.8 | 265.8 | 163.3 | 429.1 | 431.6 | 432.5 | 426.8 | 431.6 | 430.7 | 432.3 |
| Manufacture of textiles & textile products | DB | 132.2 | 181.3 | 313.5 | 135.5 | 189.5 | 325.0 | 314.3 | 311.8 | 313.5 | 313.2 | 313.1 | 312.0 |
| Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear | DC | 19.6 | 15.7 | 35.3 | 20.2 | 14.8 | 35.0 | 36.3 | 36.0 | 35.3 | 35.4 | 35.0 | 35.6 |
| Manufacture of wood & wood products | DD (20) | 61.5 | 25.4 | 87.0 | 64.6 | 15.0 | 79.7 | 73.6 | 72.8 | 87.0 | 82.7 | 82.9 | 78.4 |
| 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 | 283.4 | 164.9 | 448.3 | 280.0 | 162.4 | 442.4 | 447.2 | 449.2 | 448.3 | 444.1 | 444.6 | 446.3 |
| Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media printing & service activities related to printing publishing & reproduction of recorded media | 22 | 201.6 | 130.1 | 331.6 | 199.6 | 125.8 | 325.3 | 331.8 | 331.6 | 331.6 | 327.4 | 327.2 | 329.4 |
| Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products | DF (23) | 24.2 | 5.2 | 29.4 | 26.5 | 5.2 | 31.7 | 28.9 | 28.8 | 29.4 | 29.0 | 29.1 | 28.9 |
| Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres | DG (24) | 174.1 | 76.5 | 250.6 | 173.4 | 71.9 | 245.3 | 248.0 | 248.1 | 250.6 | 250.2 | 251.4 | 252.2 |
| Manufacture of rubber and plastic products | DH (25) | 163.3 | 55.5 | 218.8 | 171.1 | 51.7 | 222.8 | 221.2 | 219.9 | 218.8 | 219.8 | 219.0 | 221.0 |
| Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | DI (26) | 105.9 | 31.0 | 136.9 | 102.1 | 29.0 | 131.2 | 136.8 | 135.7 | 136.9 | 134.7 | 134.1 | 133.5 |
| Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals of fabricated metal products, except machinery | DJ | 465.3 | 87.8 | 553.0 | 470.8 | 82.6 | 553.4 | 550.7 | 556.9 | 553.0 | 551.8 | 551.5 | 550.2 |
| Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec | DK (29) | 323.7 | 74.1 | 397.8 | 324.5 | 74.0 | 398.5 | 403.3 | 404.3 | 397.8 | 398.5 | 398.5 | 400.6 |
| Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment of office machinery & computers of electrical machinery & apparatus nec of electric motors, etc; control apparatus & insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt. nec of radio, television & communication eqpt. of electronic components of radio & TV and telephone apparatus; sound & video recorders etc. of medical, precision & optical eqpt; watches | DL | 327.9 | 165.0 | 492.9 | 322.8 | 163.7 | 486.5 | 481.8 | 481.6 | 492.9 | 487.1 | 488.2 | 490.4 |
| Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment of aircraft and spacecraft of other transport equipment except aircraft & spacecraft | DM | 313.8 | 44.2 | 357.9 | 318.9 | 44.7 | 363.6 | 359.0 | 358.4 | 357.9 | 355.7 | 354.4 | 360.8 |
| Manufacturing nec of furniture | DN | 131.8 | 51.7 | 183.5 | 126.6 | 42.6 | 169.2 | 182.2 | 181.8 | 183.5 | 169.6 | 169.0 | 170.3 |
| ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY | E | 117.4 | 36.0 | 153.4 | 98.7 | 28.7 | 127.3 | 154.6 | 154.1 | 153.4 | 121.8 | 120.8 | 125.7 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply | 40 | 86.0 | 25.2 | 111.2 | 67.3 | 18.0 | 85.3 | 112.6 | 112.3 | 111.2 | 81.1 | 79.1 | 83.9 |
| Collection, purification and distribution of water | 41 | 31.3 | 10.8 | 42.2 | 31.4 | 10.7 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 40.7 | 41.7 | 41.9 |

P Provisional
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EMPLOYMENT 1.3

Employees in employment: industry: production industries: unadjusted

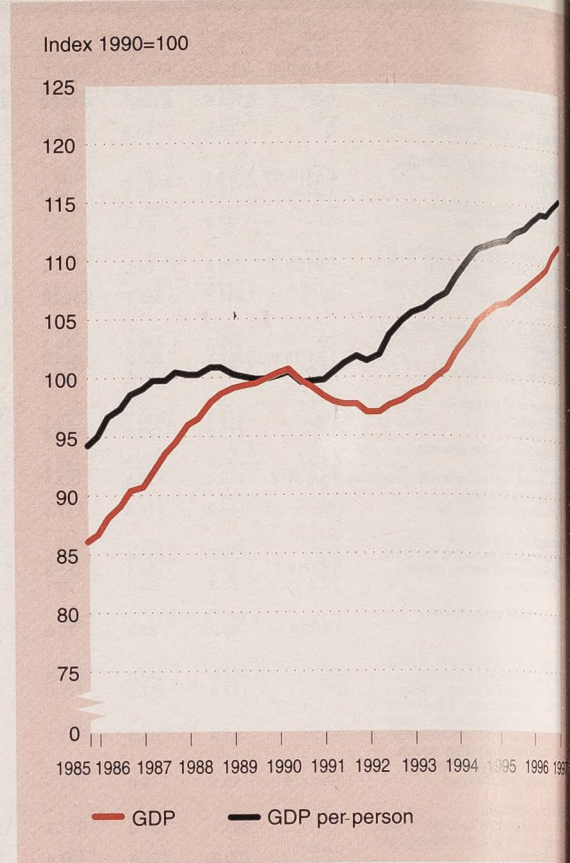
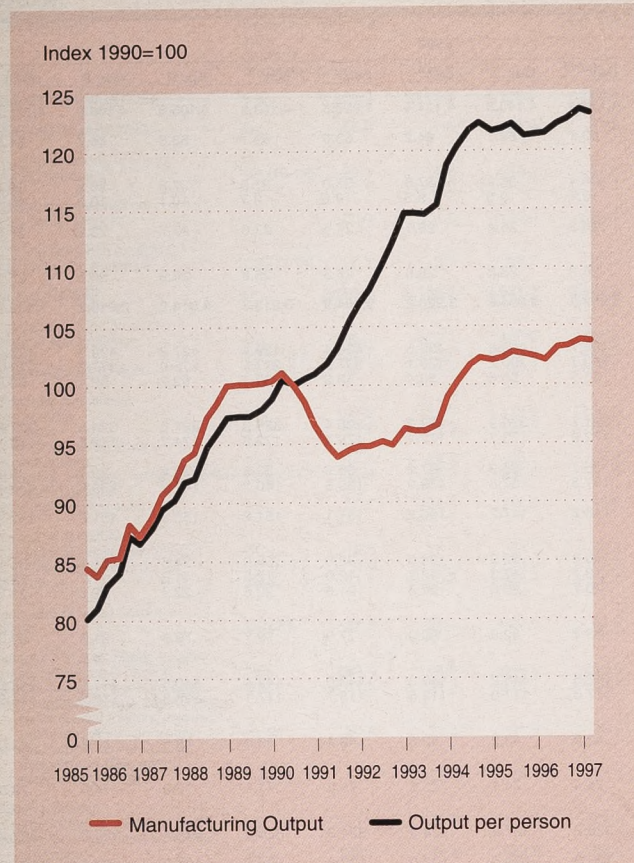
THOUSANDS

| SIC 1992 | Section, sub-section or group | THOUSANDS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | 1996 | | | | | | 1997 | | | | | |
| | | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr P | May P | June P |
| PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES | C-E | 4,128.5 | 4,133.1 | 4,135.9 | 4,146.4 | 4,138.4 | 4,140.8 | 4,111.4 | 4,095.6 | 4,103.8 | 4,105.8 | 4,106.9 | 4,125.2 |
| MINING AND QUARRYING | C | 62.2 | 62.0 | 62.5 | 63.0 | 63.1 | 62.7 | 64.2 | 63.3 | 63.1 | 63.8 | 64.7 | 64.9 |
| Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials | CA (10-12) | 33.4 | 34.0 | 36.1 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 35.9 | 37.6 | 37.0 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 38.3 | 38.7 |
| Mining | 10/12 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.1 |
| Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services | 11 | 22.7 | 23.3 | 26.1 | 26.3 | 26.3 | 26.4 | 28.1 | 27.5 | 27.6 | 27.7 | 28.2 | 28.6 |
| Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials | CB (13/14) | 28.8 | 28.0 | 26.4 | 26.7 | 26.7 | 26.8 | 26.6 | 26.3 | 25.8 | 25.9 | 26.5 | 26.2 |
| MANUFACTURING | D | 3,949.8 | 3,955.2 | 3,950.0 | 3,958.5 | 3,952.3 | 3,954.8 | 3,920.2 | 3,904.9 | 3,913.3 | 3,914.9 | 3,916.2 | 3,933.7 |
| Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco of food of beverages & tobacco | DA | 443.3 | 445.8 | 446.1 | 446.7 | 449.7 | 445.8 | 432.5 | 430.4 | 429.1 | 427.2 | 429.7 | 433.2 |
| Manufacture of textiles & textile products | DB | 319.3 | 319.7 | 320.1 | 322.6 | 321.7 | 320.9 | 327.3 | 326.4 | 325.0 | 327.5 | 324.5 | 327.8 |
| Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear | DC | 35.7 | 35.4 | 34.0 | 33.6 | 33.3 | 32.9 | 34.0 | 33.6 | 35.0 | 34.5 | 34.3 | 35.1 |
| Manufacture of wood & wood products | DD (20) | 85.2 | 85.2 | 79.6 | 82.7 | 83.2 | 82.9 | 80.0 | 77.9 | 79.7 | 79.9 | 81.3 | 80.3 |
| 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 | 451.0 | 449.0 | 444.3 | 444.2 | 442.5 | 445.2 | 443.3 | 443.0 | 442.4 | 440.5 | 441.5 | 442.9 |
| Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media printing & service activities related to printing publishing & reproduction of recorded media | 22 | 333.1 | 331.0 | 327.3 | 327.7 | 325.2 | 327.9 | 324.9 | 324.3 | 325.3 | 324.7 | 325.8 | 327.2 |
| Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products | DF (23) | 28.8 | 28.9 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 28.2 | 28.3 | 28.7 | 28.5 | 31.7 | 31.4 | 31.2 | 31.6 |
| Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres | DG (24) | 251.1 | 250.2 | 249.1 | 246.6 | 246.2 | 246.2 | 246.6 | 245.7 | 245.3 | 246.7 | 246.7 | 246.9 |
| Manufacture of rubber and plastic products | DH (25) | 218.6 | 222.0 | 222.8 | 221.4 | 221.0 | 221.6 | 222.9 | 222.5 | 222.8 | 220.8 | 219.8 | 220.9 |
| Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | DI (26) | 134.9 | 134.3 | 132.7 | 133.1 | 133.7 | 133.6 | 132.7 | 132.2 | 131.2 | 128.5 | 128.1 | 128.1 |
| Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals of fabricated metal products, except machinery | DJ | 556.1 | 559.1 | 555.6 | 558.2 | 556.1 | 556.8 | 550.7 | 551.1 | 553.4 | 558.8 | 559.4 | 563.0 |
| Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec | DK (29) | 399.2 | 400.1 | 401.3 | 400.5 | 397.5 | 400.2 | 401.8 | 398.7 | 398.5 | 399.9 | 399.4 | 401.7 |
| Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment of office machinery & computers of electrical machinery & apparatus nec of electric motors, etc; control apparatus & insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt. nec of radio, television & communication eqpt. of electronic components of radio & TV and telephone apparatus; sound & video recorders etc. of medical, precision & optical eqpt; watches | DL | 495.6 | 496.5 | 499.5 | 497.9 | 495.4 | 495.9 | 488.1 | 484.4 | 486.5 | 488.5 | 490.8 | 489.7 |
| Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment of aircraft and spacecraft of other transport equipment except aircraft & spacecraft | DM | 357.5 | 357.5 | 361.3 | 364.5 | 364.8 | 365.5 | 363.3 | 362.1 | 363.6 | 361.3 | 360.3 | 363.2 |
| Manufacturing nec of furniture | DN | 173.6 | 171.3 | 174.8 | 177.8 | 178.8 | 179.0 | 168.3 | 168.3 | 169.2 | 169.5 | 169.3 | 169.3 |
| ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY | E | 116.5 | 115.9 | 123.3 | 124.9 | 123.0 | 123.2 | 127.1 | 127.5 | 127.3 | 127.1 | 125.9 | 126.6 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply | 40 | 75.2 | 74.7 | 82.4 | 83.5 | 81.9 | 82.0 | 85.3 | 85.6 | 85.3 | 85.6 | 84.8 | 85.4 |
| Collection, purification and distribution of water | 41 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 42.0 | 41.5 | 41.1 | 41.2 |

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1.8 EMPLOYMENT

Indices of output, employment and productivity

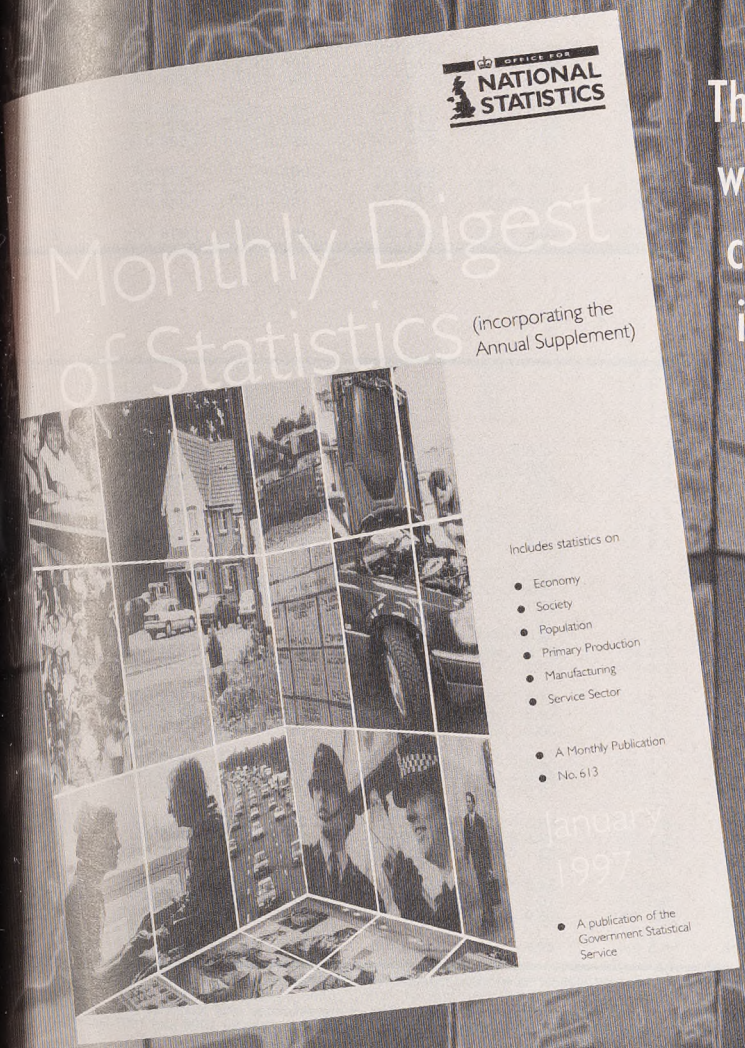


| UNITED KINGDOM | Whole economy | | | Production industries | | | Manufacturing industries | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Output * | Workforce in employment + | Output per person employed | Output | Workforce in employment + | Output per person employed | Output | Workforce in employment + | Output per person employed |
| SIC 1992 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 100.3 | 102.9 | 97.5 | 100.1 | 102.7 | 97.5 |
| 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 | 82.3 | 129.5 | 102.5 | 84.1 | 121.8 |
| 1996 | 109.5 | 95.8 | 114.4 | 106.8 | 82.4 | 129.7 | 102.8 | 84.2 | 122.0 |
| 1989 Q1 | 99.1 | 98.7 | 100.3 | 99.9 | 103.2 | 96.9 | 100.0 | 102.8 | 97.3 |
| 1989 Q2 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 100.1 | 99.9 | 103.0 | 97.0 | 100.1 | 102.8 | 97.4 |
| 1989 Q3 | 99.5 | 99.6 | 99.9 | 100.5 | 102.9 | 97.7 | 100.1 | 102.8 | 97.4 |
| 1989 Q4 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 100.8 | 102.4 | 98.5 | 100.2 | 102.3 | 98.0 |
| 1990 Q1 | 100.4 | 100.1 | 100.2 | 100.0 | 101.6 | 98.4 | 100.4 | 101.5 | 98.9 |
| 1990 Q2 | 100.7 | 100.3 | 100.5 | 101.4 | 100.7 | 100.7 | 101.1 | 100.6 | 100.5 |
| 1990 Q3 | 99.7 | 100.1 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.8 | 100.1 |
| 1990 Q4 | 99.2 | 99.5 | 99.7 | 98.8 | 98.0 | 100.9 | 98.6 | 98.0 | 100.8 |
| 1991 Q1 | 98.4 | 98.5 | 99.8 | 97.7 | 95.6 | 102.1 | 95.6 | 95.6 | 101.0 |
| 1991 Q2 | 97.9 | 97.4 | 100.5 | 96.5 | 93.2 | 103.6 | 94.9 | 93.1 | 101.9 |
| 1991 Q3 | 97.7 | 96.6 | 101.2 | 95.7 | 91.3 | 104.8 | 93.9 | 91.0 | 103.2 |
| 1991 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 |
| 1992 Q2 | 97.0 | 95.2 | 101.9 | 96.2 | 87.7 | 109.7 | 94.8 | 87.6 | 108.2 |
| 1992 Q3 | 97.6 | 94.2 | 103.6 | 97.2 | 86.2 | 112.8 | 95.2 | 86.3 | 110.3 |
| 1992 Q4 | 98.0 | 93.5 | 104.8 | 97.7 | 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 |
| 1993 Q2 | 99.1 | 93.5 | 105.9 | 98.3 | 83.3 | 118.1 | 96.1 | 83.8 | 114.7 |
| 1993 Q3 | 99.9 | 93.7 | 106.6 | 99.4 | 82.9 | 119.9 | 96.1 | 83.8 | 114.6 |
| 1993 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 |
| 1994 Q2 | 103.5 | 94.1 | 110.0 | 104.1 | 82.1 | 126.8 | 100.3 | 83.4 | 120.3 |
| 1994 Q3 | 104.3 | 94.5 | 111.0 | 105.6 | 82.1 | 128.7 | 101.7 | 83.5 | 121.8 |
| 1994 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 |
| 1995 Q2 | 106.5 | 95.2 | 111.9 | 106.3 | 82.3 | 129.1 | 102.3 | 84.0 | 121.9 |
| 1995 Q3 | 107.1 | 95.1 | 112.6 | 107.1 | 82.2 | 130.3 | 102.9 | 84.0 | 122.3 |
| 1995 Q4 | 107.8 | 95.4 | 113.0 | 107.0 | 82.6 | 129.5 | 102.6 | 84.6 | 121.3 |
| 1996 Q1 | 108.4 | 95.4 | 113.7 | 107.2 | 82.5 | 129.9 | 102.4 | 84.3 | 121.4 |
| 1996 Q2 | 109.1 | 95.4 | 114.4 | 107.5 | 81.8 | 131.4 | 102.1 | 84.1 | 121.5 |
| 1996 Q3 | 109.7 | 95.9 | 114.4 | 108.2 | 81.5 | 132.7 | 103.2 | 84.4 | 122.3 |
| 1996 Q4 | 110.9 | 96.3 | 115.1 | 108.6 | 81.5 | 133.3 | 103.3 | 84.2 | 122.7 |
| 1997 Q1 | 111.8 | 96.6 | 115.8 | 108.4 | 81.5 | 133.1 | 103.8 | 84.1 | 123.5 |
| 1997 Q2 | NA | NA | NA | 108.8 | 81.7 | 133.2 | 103.7 | 84.2 | 123.2 |

* 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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ISSN 0308 6666

2.3 CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions

CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions 2.3 THOUSANDS

| | CLAIMANTS | | | PER CENT WORKFORCE * | | | SEASONALLY ADJUSTED # | | | | THOUSANDS | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|--------|----------------------|------|--------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | Number | Per cent workforce | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Male | Female |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORTH EAST | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993) | 149.6 | 119.8 | 29.8 | 13.0 | 18.3 | 6.0 | 148.7 | 12.9 | | | 119.3 | 29.4 |
| 1994) Annual | 141.6 | 113.5 | 28.1 | 12.4 | 17.8 | 5.6 | 141.2 | 12.4 | | | 113.3 | 27.9 |
| 1995) average | 130.5 | 104.4 | 26.1 | 11.5 | 16.5 | 5.2 | 130.3 | 11.5 | | | 104.2 | 26.1 |
| 1996) | 118.4 | 94.0 | 24.4 | 10.6 | 15.3 | 4.8 | 118.0 | 10.6 | | | 93.8 | 24.3 |
| 1996 Jul 11 | 119.3 | 93.7 | 25.6 | 10.7 | 15.3 | 5.1 | 118.9 | 10.7 | -1.1 | -1.6 | 94.2 | 24.7 |
| Aug 8 | 118.6 | 92.2 | 26.4 | 10.6 | 15.0 | 5.2 | 117.4 | 10.5 | -1.5 | -1.5 | 93.3 | 24.1 |
| Sep 12 | 115.5 | 90.2 | 25.3 | 10.3 | 14.7 | 5.0 | 115.0 | 10.3 | -2.4 | -1.7 | 91.0 | 24.0 |
| Oct 10 | 108.9 | 85.9 | 23.1 | 9.8 | 14.0 | 4.6 | 112.1 | 10.0 | -2.9 | -2.3 | 88.6 | 23.5 |
| Nov 14 | 105.2 | 83.9 | 21.3 | 9.4 | 13.7 | 4.2 | 107.3 | 9.6 | -4.8 | -3.4 | 85.5 | 21.8 |
| Dec 12 | 104.7 | 84.1 | 20.7 | 9.4 | 13.7 | 4.1 | 105.5 | 9.5 | -1.8 | -3.2 | 83.6 | 21.9 |
| 1997 Jan 9 | 107.3 | 85.9 | 21.4 | 9.6 | 14.0 | 4.3 | 101.8 | 9.1 | -3.7 | -3.4 | 80.9 | 20.9 |
| Feb 13 | 102.6 | 81.9 | 20.7 | 9.2 | 13.4 | 4.1 | 98.8 | 8.8 | -3.0 | -2.8 | 78.7 | 20.1 |
| Mar 13 | 99.4 | 79.5 | 19.9 | 8.9 | 13.0 | 3.9 | 97.4 | 8.7 | -1.4 | -2.7 | 77.7 | 19.7 |
| Apr 10 | 97.8 | 78.2 | 19.6 | 8.8 | 12.8 | 3.9 | 94.8 | 8.5 | -2.6 | -2.3 | 76.1 | 18.7 |
| May 8 | 94.4 | 75.7 | 18.8 | 8.5 | 12.3 | 3.7 | 94.6 | 8.5 | -0.2 | -1.4 | 75.4 | 18.2 |
| Jun 12 R | 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 P | 93.9 | 74.2 | 19.7 | 8.4 | 12.1 | 3.9 | 92.3 | 8.3 | -1.3 | -0.8 | 73.9 | 18.4 |
| NORTH WEST | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993) | 248.1 | 192.7 | 55.4 | 9.5 | 13.1 | 4.9 | 246.2 | 9.5 | | | 191.6 | 54.6 |
| 1994) Annual | 221.2 | 171.5 | 49.7 | 8.7 | 11.9 | 4.5 | 220.5 | 8.7 | | | 171.1 | 49.4 |
| 1995) average | 192.2 | 148.8 | 43.4 | 7.6 | 10.5 | 3.9 | 188.6 | 7.4 | | | 148.4 | 40.2 |
| 1996) | 175.8 | 136.1 | 39.7 | 6.9 | 9.5 | 3.5 | 175.3 | 6.8 | | | 135.9 | 39.5 |
| 1996 Jul 11 | 178.9 | 137.0 | 41.9 | 7.0 | 9.6 | 3.7 | 178.2 | 7.0 | -2.0 | -1.5 | 136.6 | 41.6 |
| Aug 8 | 180.9 | 136.8 | 44.1 | 7.1 | 9.6 | 3.9 | 175.7 | 6.9 | -2.5 | -2.0 | 135.4 | 40.3 |
| Sep 12 | 173.9 | 132.8 | 41.1 | 6.8 | 9.3 | 3.6 | 170.8 | 6.7 | -4.9 | -3.1 | 132.9 | 37.9 |
| Oct 10 | 161.9 | 124.9 | 37.0 | 6.3 | 8.7 | 3.3 | 168.5 | 6.6 | -2.3 | -3.2 | 131.3 | 37.2 |
| Nov 14 | 153.1 | 119.1 | 34.0 | 6.0 | 8.3 | 3.0 | 160.5 | 6.3 | -5.1 | -5.1 | 125.3 | 35.2 |
| Dec 12 | 154.1 | 120.8 | 33.3 | 6.0 | 8.4 | 2.9 | 157.7 | 6.2 | -2.8 | -4.4 | 123.2 | 34.5 |
| 1997 Jan 9 | 160.9 | 125.7 | 35.2 | 6.3 | 8.8 | 3.1 | 151.2 | 5.9 | -6.5 | -5.8 | 118.6 | 32.6 |
| Feb 13 | 154.0 | 120.6 | 33.4 | 6.0 | 8.4 | 2.9 | 142.7 | 5.6 | -8.5 | -5.9 | 112.2 | 30.5 |
| Mar 13 | 146.6 | 115.0 | 31.5 | 5.7 | 8.0 | 2.8 | 141.4 | 5.5 | -1.3 | -5.4 | 111.0 | 30.4 |
| Apr 10 | 141.7 | 111.3 | 30.4 | 5.5 | 7.8 | 2.7 | 137.2 | 5.4 | -4.2 | -4.7 | 107.6 | 29.6 |
| May 8 | 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 R | 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 P | 131.9 | 101.8 | 30.1 | 5.1 | 7.1 | 2.7 | 128.1 | 5.0 | -3.9 | -3.0 | 100.7 | 27.4 |
| MERSEYSIDE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993) | 95.9 | 75.2 | 20.7 | 15.2 | 21.8 | 7.3 | 95.2 | 15.1 | | | 74.8 | 20.4 |
| 1994) Annual | 88.5 | 69.2 | 19.3 | 14.9 | 21.5 | 7.1 | 88.2 | 14.8 | | | 69.0 | 19.2 |
| 1995) average | 79.5 | 61.9 | 17.6 | 13.7 | 19.5 | 6.7 | 79.4 | 13.7 | | | 61.8 | 17.6 |
| 1996) | 74.9 | 58.3 | 16.5 | 13.1 | 18.8 | 6.3 | 74.7 | 13.0 | | | 58.2 | 16.4 |
| 1996 Jul 11 | 76.6 | 59.1 | 17.5 | 13.4 | 19.0 | 6.7 | 75.3 | 13.1 | -0.6 | -0.3 | 58.6 | 16.7 |
| Aug 8 | 76.8 | 58.8 | 18.0 | 13.4 | 18.9 | 6.8 | 75.2 | 13.1 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 58.4 | 16.8 |
| Sep 12 | 75.5 | 58.1 | 17.4 | 13.2 | 18.7 | 6.6 | 74.0 | 12.9 | -1.2 | -0.6 | 57.7 | 16.3 |
| Oct 10 | 71.3 | 55.5 | 15.8 | 12.4 | 17.9 | 6.0 | 73.0 | 12.7 | -1.0 | -0.8 | 56.9 | 16.1 |
| Nov 14 | 68.0 | 53.4 | 14.7 | 11.9 | 17.2 | 5.6 | 70.3 | 12.3 | -2.7 | -1.6 | 55.1 | 15.2 |
| Dec 12 | 68.1 | 53.6 | 14.5 | 11.9 | 17.2 | 5.5 | 69.3 | 12.1 | -1.0 | -1.6 | 54.3 | 15.0 |
| 1997 Jan 9 | 69.7 | 54.7 | 15.0 | 12.2 | 17.6 | 5.7 | 67.5 | 11.8 | -1.8 | -1.8 | 52.8 | 14.7 |
| Feb 13 | 68.1 | 53.5 | 14.6 | 11.9 | 17.2 | 5.6 | 65.7 | 11.5 | -1.8 | -1.5 | 51.6 | 14.1 |
| Mar 13 | 66.0 | 52.0 | 14.0 | 11.5 | 16.7 | 5.3 | 65.2 | 11.4 | -0.5 | -1.4 | 51.2 | 14.0 |
| Apr 10 | 64.4 | 50.8 | 13.6 | 11.2 | 16.4 | 5.2 | 63.4 | 11.1 | -1.8 | -1.4 | 49.8 | 13.6 |
| May 8 | 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 R | 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 P | 61.5 | 48.0 | 13.5 | 10.7 | 15.4 | 5.2 | 59.9 | 10.4 | -1.2 | -1.2 | 47.2 | 12.7 |
| YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993) | 245.6 | 190.8 | 54.8 | 10.4 | 14.3 | 5.3 | 244.0 | 10.2 | | | 189.9 | 54.1 |
| 1994) Annual | 226.4 | 175.2 | 51.2 | 9.7 | 13.5 | 5.0 | 224.8 | 9.6 | | | 174.3 | 50.5 |
| 1995) average | 207.9 | 160.6 | 47.3 | 8.7 | 12.0 | 4.5 | 206.1 | 8.7 | | | 159.6 | 46.5 |
| 1996) | 191.8 | 147.9 | 43.9 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 4.2 | 190.0 | 8.0 | | | 146.9 | 43.1 |
| 1996 Jul 11 | 193.2 | 147.3 | 45.9 | 8.1 | 10.9 | 4.4 | 191.1 | 8.0 | -2.3 | -1.9 | 147.6 | 43.5 |
| Aug 8 | 195.7 | 146.7 | 49.0 | 8.2 | 10.9 | 4.7 | 190.1 | 8.0 | -1.0 | -1.5 | 146.7 | 43.4 |
| Sep 12 | 188.8 | 143.4 | 45.5 | 7.9 | 10.6 | 4.4 | 186.1 | 7.8 | -4.0 | -2.4 | 143.8 | 42.3 |
| Oct 10 | 178.1 | 136.6 | 41.4 | 7.5 | 10.1 | 4.0 | 183.1 | 7.7 | -3.0 | -2.7 | 141.3 | 41.8 |
| Nov 14 | 170.0 | 131.8 | 38.3 | 7.1 | 9.8 | 3.7 | 175.7 | 7.4 | -7.4 | -4.8 | 136.1 | 39.6 |
| Dec 12 | 172.1 | 134.1 | 38.0 | 7.2 | 10.0 | 3.7 | 172.8 | 7.2 | -2.9 | -4.4 | 133.7 | 39.1 |
| 1997 Jan 9 | 176.6 | 137.5 | 39.1 | 7.4 | 10.2 | 3.8 | 166.7 | 7.0 | -6.1 | -5.5 | 129.1 | 37.6 |
| Feb 13 | 169.9 | 132.3 | 37.6 | 7.1 | 9.8 | 3.6 | 161.2 | 6.8 | -5.5 | -4.8 | 124.9 | 36.3 |
| Mar 13 | 162.7 | 126.8 | 35.9 | 6.8 | 9.4 | 3.4 | 158.2 | 6.6 | -3.0 | -4.9 | 122.6 | 35.6 |
| Apr 10 | 158.3 | 123.4 | 34.9 | 6.6 | 9.2 | 3.4 | 153.7 | 6.4 | -4.5 | -4.3 | 119.8 | 33.9 |
| May 8 | 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 R | 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 P | 150.7 | 115.8 | 34.8 | 6.3 | 8.6 | 3.3 | 148.3 | 6.2 | -2.4 | -1.8 | 115.8 | 32.5 |

| | CLAIMANTS | | | PER CENT WORKFORCE * | | | SEASONALLY ADJUSTED # | | | | THOUSANDS | |
|----------------------|-----------|-------|--------|----------------------|------|--------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | Number | Per cent workforce | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Male | Female |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EAST MIDLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993) | 183.8 | 140.8 | 43.0 | 9.6 | 13.0 | 5.1 | 182.5 | 9.5 | | | 140.1 | 42.4 |
| 1994) Annual | 168.8 | 128.7 | 40.1 | 8.8 | 11.7 | 4.9 | 167.6 | 8.7 | | | 128.0 | 39.6 |
| 1995) average | 148.3 | 112.5 | 35.7 | 7.7 | 10.3 | 4.2 | 147.2 | 7.6 | | | 111.9 | 35.3 |
| 1996) | 133.6 | 101.0 | 32.5 | 6.9 | 9.4 | 3.8 | 132.5 | 6.8 | | | 100.4 | 32.1 |
| 1996 Jul 11 | 134.8 | 100.5 | 34.3 | 7.0 | 9.4 | 4.0 | 133.4 | 6.9 | -1.6 | -1.7 | 101.0 | 32.4 |
| Aug 8 | 135.7 | 100.2 | 35.5 | 7.0 | 9.3 | 4.1 | 132.0 | 6.8 | -1.4 | -1.7 | 99.9 | 32.1 |
| Sep 12 | 130.7 | 97.1 | 33.6 | 6.7 | 9.0 | 3.9 | 129.5 | 6.7 | -2.5 | -1.8 | 98.0 | 31.5 |
| Oct 10 | 121.4 | 91.0 | 30.4 | 6.3 | 8.5 | 3.5 | 126.5 | 6.5 | -3.0 | -2.3 | 95.6 | 30.9 |
| Nov 14 | 114.3 | 86.5 | 27.7 | 5.9 | 8.1 | 3.2 | 120.1 | 6.2 | -6.4 | -4.0 | 91.1 | 29.0 |
| Dec 12 | 114.6 | 87.6 | 27.0 | 5.9 | 8.2 | 3.1 | 116.2 | 6.0 | -3.9 | -4.4 | 88.2 | 28.0 |
| 1997 Jan 9 | 118.8 | 91.2 | 27.7 | 6.1 | 8.5 | 3.2 | 111.4 | 5.8 | -4.8 | -5.0 | 84.9 | 26.5 |
| Feb 13 | 113.8 | 87.5 | 26.3 | 5.9 | 8.1 | 3.0 | 106.5 | 5.5 | -4.9 | -4.5 | 81.3 | 25.2 |
| Mar 13 | 108.7 | 83.5 | 25.2 | 5.6 | 7.8 | 2.9 | 105.0 | 5.4 | -1.5 | -3.7 | 79.9 | 25.1 |
| Apr 10 | 104.8 | 80.5 | 24.3 | 5.4 | 7.5 | 2.8 | 101.7 | 5.3 | -3.3 | -3.2 | 77.7 | 24.0 |
| May 8 | 94.4 | 76.8 | 22.9 | 5.1 | 7.2 | 2.7 | 100.2 | 5.2 | -1.5 | -2.1 | 76.4 | 23.8 |
| Jun 12 R | 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 P | 96.6 | 72.8 | 23.8 | 5.0 | 6.8 | 2.8 | 94.8 | 4.9 | -3.2 | -2.3 | 72.9 | 21.9 |
| WEST MIDLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993) | 281.9 | 215.6 | 66.3 | 10.9 | 14.6 | 6.1 | 280.6 | 10.8 | | | 214.9 | 65.8 |
| 1994) Annual | 246.2 | 186.8 | 59.4 | 9.9 | 13.3 | 5.5 | 244.8 | 9.9 | | | | |

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 | |
| SOUTH EAST | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993) | 318.6 | 244.7 | 73.9 | 8.7 | 12.1 | 4.5 | 316.8 | 8.7 | | | 243.7 | 73.2 | |
| 1994) Annual | 272.8 | 208.5 | 64.3 | 7.3 | 10.1 | 3.9 | 271.9 | 7.3 | | | 208.0 | 63.9 | |
| 1995) average | 229.0 | 173.8 | 55.1 | 6.2 | 8.4 | 3.4 | 228.6 | 6.2 | | | 173.5 | 55.2 | |
| 1996) | 200.2 | 151.3 | 48.9 | 5.4 | 7.4 | 3.0 | 199.6 | 5.4 | | | 151.0 | 48.6 | |
| 1996 Jul 11 | 201.2 | 150.7 | 50.4 | 5.4 | 7.3 | 3.1 | 202.0 | 5.5 | -2.7 | -2.3 | 152.5 | 49.5 | |
| Aug 8 | 203.1 | 150.6 | 52.6 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 3.2 | 198.6 | 5.4 | -3.4 | -2.9 | 150.2 | 48.4 | |
| Sep 12 | 196.0 | 145.4 | 50.6 | 5.3 | 7.1 | 3.1 | 194.5 | 5.3 | -4.1 | -3.4 | 146.6 | 47.9 | |
| Oct 10 | 183.3 | 137.1 | 46.2 | 5.0 | 6.7 | 2.8 | 189.8 | 5.1 | -4.7 | -4.1 | 142.9 | 46.9 | |
| Nov 14 | 171.1 | 129.2 | 42.0 | 4.6 | 6.3 | 2.6 | 178.4 | 4.8 | -11.4 | -6.7 | 135.2 | 43.2 | |
| Dec 12 | 169.7 | 129.0 | 40.7 | 4.6 | 6.3 | 2.5 | 171.9 | 4.7 | -6.5 | -7.5 | 129.8 | 42.1 | |
| 1997 Jan 9 | 173.2 | 132.3 | 40.9 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 2.5 | 164.0 | 4.4 | -7.9 | -8.6 | 124.8 | 39.2 | |
| Feb 13 | 163.5 | 125.2 | 38.4 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 2.3 | 153.3 | 4.2 | -10.7 | -8.4 | 116.6 | 36.7 | |
| Mar 13 | 153.7 | 117.8 | 35.9 | 4.2 | 5.7 | 2.2 | 149.7 | 4.1 | -3.6 | -7.4 | 113.8 | 35.9 | |
| Apr 10 | 146.2 | 112.1 | 34.1 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 2.1 | 143.4 | 3.9 | -6.3 | -6.9 | 109.4 | 34.0 | |
| May 8 | 138.1 | 106.2 | 32.0 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 140.2 | 3.8 | -3.2 | -4.4 | 106.6 | 33.6 | |
| Jun 12 R | 129.4 | 99.5 | 30.0 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 136.3 | 3.7 | -3.9 | -4.5 | 103.6 | 32.7 | |
| Jul 10 P | 131.0 | 99.3 | 31.7 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 130.8 | 3.5 | -5.5 | -4.2 | 100.1 | 30.7 | |
| SOUTH WEST | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993) | 217.8 | 164.6 | 53.2 | 9.5 | 12.7 | 5.5 | 216.4 | 9.5 | | | 163.8 | 52.6 | |
| 1994) Annual | 191.7 | 143.9 | 47.8 | 8.2 | 10.9 | 4.6 | 190.4 | 8.1 | | | 143.2 | 47.2 | |
| 1995) average | 166.3 | 124.1 | 42.3 | 7.1 | 9.5 | 4.1 | 164.9 | 7.0 | | | 123.3 | 41.6 | |
| 1996) | 148.2 | 110.3 | 38.0 | 6.3 | 8.4 | 3.6 | 146.9 | 6.2 | | | 109.5 | 37.4 | |
| 1996 Jul 11 | 146.4 | 108.3 | 38.2 | 6.2 | 8.2 | 3.6 | 148.8 | 6.3 | -1.7 | -1.5 | 110.6 | 38.2 | |
| Aug 8 | 147.8 | 108.3 | 39.5 | 6.3 | 8.3 | 3.8 | 146.8 | 6.2 | -2.0 | -1.9 | 109.4 | 37.4 | |
| Sep 12 | 143.5 | 105.6 | 37.9 | 6.1 | 8.0 | 3.6 | 143.4 | 6.1 | -3.4 | -2.4 | 106.9 | 36.5 | |
| Oct 10 | 135.5 | 100.3 | 35.2 | 5.7 | 7.6 | 3.4 | 139.8 | 5.9 | -3.6 | -3.0 | 104.3 | 35.5 | |
| Nov 14 | 130.5 | 96.7 | 33.8 | 5.5 | 7.4 | 3.2 | 133.1 | 5.6 | -6.7 | -4.6 | 99.3 | 33.8 | |
| Dec 12 | 131.1 | 97.8 | 33.3 | 5.6 | 7.5 | 3.2 | 129.4 | 5.5 | -3.7 | -4.7 | 96.4 | 33.0 | |
| 1997 Jan 9 | 135.8 | 101.4 | 34.4 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 3.3 | 124.4 | 5.3 | -5.0 | -5.1 | 93.0 | 31.4 | |
| Feb 13 | 128.4 | 96.1 | 32.3 | 5.4 | 7.3 | 3.1 | 118.5 | 5.0 | -5.9 | -4.9 | 88.8 | 29.7 | |
| Mar 13 | 120.0 | 90.2 | 29.8 | 5.1 | 6.9 | 2.8 | 115.1 | 4.9 | -3.4 | -4.8 | 85.0 | 29.0 | |
| Apr 10 | 114.0 | 86.2 | 27.8 | 4.8 | 6.6 | 2.7 | 111.6 | 4.7 | -3.5 | -4.3 | 83.9 | 27.7 | |
| May 8 | 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 R | 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 P | 98.7 | 74.0 | 24.7 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 2.4 | 101.1 | 4.3 | -4.5 | -3.5 | 76.4 | 24.7 | |
| WALES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993) | 131.1 | 103.2 | 28.0 | 10.4 | 14.4 | 5.1 | 130.3 | 10.3 | | | 102.7 | 27.6 | |
| 1994) Annual | 120.7 | 94.1 | 26.6 | 9.4 | 12.7 | 4.9 | 119.9 | 9.3 | | | 93.6 | 26.3 | |
| 1995) average | 107.8 | 83.4 | 24.4 | 8.8 | 12.2 | 4.5 | 106.9 | 8.7 | | | 82.9 | 24.0 | |
| 1996) | 102.7 | 79.2 | 23.5 | 8.2 | 11.4 | 4.3 | 101.7 | 8.2 | | | 78.6 | 23.1 | |
| 1996 Jul 11 | 104.1 | 79.1 | 25.0 | 8.4 | 11.4 | 4.5 | 102.8 | 8.3 | -1.0 | -0.9 | 79.2 | 23.6 | |
| Aug 8 | 105.3 | 79.1 | 26.2 | 8.5 | 11.4 | 4.7 | 102.0 | 8.2 | -0.8 | -0.9 | 78.5 | 23.5 | |
| Sep 12 | 102.5 | 77.8 | 24.7 | 8.2 | 11.2 | 4.5 | 100.5 | 8.1 | -1.5 | -1.1 | 77.6 | 22.9 | |
| Oct 10 | 96.6 | 74.3 | 22.3 | 7.8 | 10.7 | 4.0 | 99.3 | 8.0 | -1.2 | -1.2 | 76.7 | 22.6 | |
| Nov 14 | 92.5 | 71.9 | 20.6 | 7.4 | 10.4 | 3.7 | 95.0 | 7.6 | -4.3 | -2.3 | 73.7 | 21.3 | |
| Dec 12 | 93.1 | 72.6 | 20.5 | 7.5 | 10.5 | 3.7 | 92.8 | 7.4 | -2.2 | -2.6 | 71.9 | 20.9 | |
| 1997 Jan 9 | 96.4 | 75.3 | 21.1 | 7.7 | 10.9 | 3.8 | 90.0 | 7.2 | -2.8 | -3.1 | 70.0 | 20.0 | |
| Feb 13 | 91.8 | 71.7 | 20.1 | 7.4 | 10.3 | 3.6 | 86.9 | 7.0 | -3.1 | -2.7 | 67.6 | 19.3 | |
| Mar 13 | 87.0 | 68.1 | 18.9 | 7.0 | 9.8 | 3.4 | 85.0 | 6.8 | -1.9 | -2.6 | 66.2 | 18.8 | |
| Apr 10 | 83.6 | 65.6 | 18.0 | 6.7 | 9.5 | 3.3 | 82.4 | 6.6 | -2.6 | -2.5 | 64.7 | 17.7 | |
| May 8 | 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 R | 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 P | 79.5 | 61.2 | 18.3 | 6.4 | 8.8 | 3.3 | 78.1 | 6.3 | -2.3 | -1.4 | 61.2 | 16.9 | |
| SCOTLAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993) | 246.4 | 189.5 | 56.9 | 9.9 | 13.7 | 5.1 | 243.3 | 9.7 | | | 187.7 | 55.6 | |
| 1994) Annual | 231.5 | 178.6 | 52.8 | 9.4 | 13.0 | 4.8 | 228.4 | 9.3 | | | 176.8 | 51.5 | |
| 1995) average | 203.5 | 156.3 | 47.2 | 8.2 | 11.6 | 4.2 | 200.3 | 8.1 | | | 154.5 | 45.9 | |
| 1996) | 195.1 | 149.3 | 45.7 | 8.0 | 11.3 | 4.1 | 191.9 | 7.9 | | | 147.5 | 44.4 | |
| 1996 Jul 11 | 206.1 | 152.8 | 53.3 | 8.4 | 11.6 | 4.7 | 194.7 | 8.0 | -1.7 | -0.9 | 148.7 | 46.0 | |
| Aug 8 | 206.4 | 152.5 | 53.9 | 8.4 | 11.6 | 4.8 | 194.0 | 7.9 | -0.7 | -0.9 | 148.2 | 45.8 | |
| Sep 12 | 191.1 | 145.3 | 45.8 | 7.8 | 11.0 | 4.1 | 191.3 | 7.8 | -2.7 | -1.7 | 146.4 | 44.9 | |
| Oct 10 | 183.4 | 141.2 | 42.2 | 7.5 | 10.7 | 3.7 | 188.9 | 7.7 | -2.4 | -1.9 | 145.0 | 43.9 | |
| Nov 14 | 176.4 | 136.7 | 39.7 | 7.2 | 10.4 | 3.5 | 181.4 | 7.4 | -7.5 | -4.2 | 140.1 | 41.3 | |
| Dec 12 | 178.1 | 138.8 | 39.2 | 7.3 | 10.5 | 3.5 | 178.7 | 7.3 | -2.7 | -4.2 | 138.3 | 40.4 | |
| 1997 Jan 9 | 185.6 | 144.5 | 41.1 | 7.6 | 11.0 | 3.6 | 173.3 | 7.1 | -5.4 | -5.2 | 134.5 | 38.8 | |
| Feb 13 | 179.6 | 139.6 | 39.9 | 7.3 | 10.6 | 3.5 | 169.7 | 6.9 | -3.6 | -3.9 | 132.0 | 37.7 | |
| Mar 13 | 172.1 | 134.1 | 38.0 | 7.0 | 10.2 | 3.4 | 167.6 | 6.9 | -2.1 | -3.7 | 130.3 | 37.3 | |
| Apr 10 | 166.2 | 129.4 | 36.8 | 6.8 | 9.8 | 3.3 | 162.5 | 6.6 | -5.1 | -3.6 | 126.6 | 35.9 | |
| May 8 | 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 R | 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 P | 164.0 | 124.3 | 39.7 | 6.7 | 9.4 | 3.5 | 153.3 | 6.3 | -6.8 | -3.1 | 120.4 | 32.9 | |

CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions 2.3 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 | |
| NORTHERN IRELAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993) | 105.1 | 80.7 | 24.5 | 14.1 | 18.6 | 7.8 | 103.7 | 13.8 | | | 80.1 | 23.6 | |
| 1994) Annual | 97.3 | 75.3 | 21.9 | 12.7 | 16.6 | 6.9 | 97.1 | 12.6 | | | 75.2 | 21.8 | |
| 1995) average | 88.2 | 68.7 | 19.5 | 11.4 | 15.3 | 6.0 | 88.1 | 11.4 | | | 68.6 | 19.5 | |
| 1996) | 84.2 | 65.0 | 19.1 | 10.9 | 14.7 | 5.8 | 84.0 | 10.9 | | | 65.0 | 19.0 | |
| 1996 Jul 11 | 90.8 | 67.5 | 23.3 | 11.8 | 15.3 | 7.1 | 86.7 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 66.5 | 20.2 | |
| Aug 8 | 92.6 | 68.3 | 24.3 | 12.0 | 15.5 | 7.4 | 87.4 | 11.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 66.8 | 20.6 | |
| Sep 12 | 89.7 | 67.4 | 22.3 | 11.7 | 15.2 | 6.8 | 85.8 | 11.2 | -1.6 | -0.3 | 65.9 | 19.9 | |
| Oct 10 | 81.6 | 62.8 | 18.8 | 10.6 | 14.2 | 5.8 | 82.4 | 10.7 | -3.4 | -1.4 | 63.5 | 18.9 | |
| Nov 14 | 73.9 | 57.8 | 16.2 | 9.6 | 13.1 | 4.9 | 76.0 | 9.9 | -6.4 | -3.8 | 59.0 | 17.0 | |
| Dec 12 | 71.9 | 56.7 | 15.3 | 9.4 | 12.8 | 4.7 | 74.3 | 9.7 | -1.7 | -3.8 | 57.6 | 16.7 | |
| 1997 Jan 9 | 70.8 | 56.0 | 14.8 | 9.2 | 12.7 | 4.5 | 71.0 | 9.2 | -3.3 | -3.8 | 55.2 | 15.8 | |
| Feb 13 | 67.5 | 53.8 | 13.8 | 8.8 | 12.2 | 4.2 | 68.2 | 8.9 | -2.8 | -2.6 | 53.2 | 15.0 | |
| Mar 13 | 65.7 | 52.5 | 13.2 | 8.6 | 11.9 | 4.0 | 67.0 | 8.7 | -1.2 | -2.4 | 52.4 | 14.6 | |
| Apr 10 | 63.8 | 51.1 | 12.7 | 8.3 | 11.6 | 3.9 | 64.8 | 8.4 | -2.2 | -2.1 | 51.3 | 13.5 | |
| May 8 | 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 R | 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 P | 65.1 | 49.9 | 15.2 | 8.5 | 11.3 | 4.7 | 60.5 | 7.9 | -2.1 | -1.4 | 48.4 | 12.1 | |

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

2.4 CLAIMANT COUNT

Area statistics

Claimant count by Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at July 10 1997

| | Male | Female | All | Rate # | | Male | Female | All | Rate # | | Male | Female | All | Rate # | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------|------|
| | | | | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent workforce | | | | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent workforce | | | | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent workforce | | |
| TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| England | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accrington and Rossendale | 1,659 | 576 | 2,235 | 4.8 | 4.1 | Hastings | 3,406 | 942 | 4,348 | 8.8 | 6.9 | Haverhill | 431 | 195 | 626 | 4.9 | 4.1 |
| Alfreton and Ashfield | 2,902 | 830 | 3,732 | 6.2 | 5.5 | Heathrow | 21,671 | 7,872 | 29,543 | 4.3 | 3.7 | Helston | 470 | 214 | 684 | 11.0 | 7.4 |
| Alnwick and Amble | 740 | 245 | 985 | 8.5 | 6.8 | Hereford and Leominster | 1,747 | 691 | 2,438 | 5.3 | 4.3 | Hertford and Harlow | 6,020 | 2,139 | 8,159 | 3.5 | 3.1 |
| Andover | 493 | 212 | 705 | 2.2 | 1.9 | Hexham | 591 | 202 | 793 | 5.4 | 4.0 | Hitchin and Letchworth | 1,573 | 602 | 2,175 | 4.1 | 3.5 |
| Ashford | 1,411 | 442 | 1,853 | 5.0 | 4.1 | Honiton and Axminster | 473 | 175 | 648 | 4.1 | 2.8 | Horncastle and Market Rasen | 479 | 231 | 710 | 6.9 | 4.8 |
| Aylesbury and Wycombe | 3,542 | 1,144 | 4,686 | 2.7 | 2.3 | Huddersfield | 4,537 | 1,536 | 6,073 | 5.5 | 4.9 | Hull | 11,507 | 3,565 | 15,072 | 8.1 | 7.2 |
| Barnsley | 714 | 269 | 983 | 3.2 | 2.6 | Hull | 11,507 | 3,565 | 15,072 | 8.1 | 7.2 | Huntingdon and St.Neots | 1,250 | 531 | 1,781 | 3.3 | 2.8 |
| Barnstaple and Ilfracombe | 4,807 | 1,329 | 6,136 | 9.2 | 8.1 | Ipswich | 4,068 | 1,299 | 5,367 | 5.1 | 4.5 | Isle of Wight | 2,886 | 910 | 3,796 | 9.0 | 7.8 |
| Barrow-in-Furness | 1,170 | 373 | 1,543 | 5.5 | 4.2 | Keighley | 1,430 | 549 | 1,979 | 6.7 | 5.7 | King's Lynn and Hunstanton | 1,837 | 649 | 2,486 | 6.2 | 5.1 |
| Basingstoke and Alton | 2,240 | 565 | 2,805 | 8.4 | 7.2 | Kendal | 467 | 173 | 640 | 2.9 | 2.3 | Lancaster and Morecambe | 2,798 | 948 | 3,746 | 8.2 | 6.9 |
| Bath | 1,419 | 491 | 1,910 | 2.5 | 2.2 | Keswick | 72 | 20 | 92 | 2.5 | 1.7 | Launceston | 315 | 126 | 441 | 7.0 | 6.9 |
| Beccles and Halesworth | 2,258 | 812 | 3,070 | 4.4 | 3.8 | Kettering and Market Harboro' | 1,132 | 425 | 1,557 | 3.8 | 3.3 | Leeds | 16,225 | 4,820 | 21,045 | 5.7 | 5.2 |
| Bedford | 786 | 291 | 1,077 | 7.0 | 5.3 | Kidderminster | 1,384 | 507 | 1,891 | 4.6 | 3.9 | Leek | 344 | 118 | 462 | 3.8 | 3.2 |
| Berwick-on-Tweed | 2,555 | 908 | 3,463 | 4.9 | 4.3 | King's Lynn and Hunstanton | 1,837 | 649 | 2,486 | 6.2 | 5.1 | Leicester | 10,253 | 3,435 | 13,688 | 5.3 | 4.6 |
| Bicester | 356 | 103 | 459 | 4.7 | 3.9 | Lancaster and Morecambe | 2,798 | 948 | 3,746 | 8.2 | 6.9 | Lincoln | 3,511 | 1,112 | 4,623 | 6.4 | 5.5 |
| Bideford | 309 | 117 | 426 | 2.1 | 1.7 | Launceston | 315 | 126 | 441 | 7.0 | 6.9 | Liverpool | 35,899 | 9,992 | 45,891 | 11.7 | 10.5 |
| Bideford | 707 | 235 | 942 | 9.6 | 7.2 | Leeds | 16,225 | 4,820 | 21,045 | 5.7 | 5.2 | London | 182,561 | 66,257 | 248,818 | 7.7 | 6.8 |
| Birmingham | 41,104 | 13,107 | 54,211 | 7.6 | 6.9 | Leek | 344 | 118 | 462 | 3.8 | 3.2 | Loughborough and Coalville | 2,003 | 771 | 2,774 | 4.1 | 3.6 |
| Bishop Auckland | 2,640 | 696 | 3,336 | 8.1 | 7.2 | Leicester | 10,253 | 3,435 | 13,688 | 5.3 | 4.6 | Louth and Mablethorpe | 784 | 252 | 1,036 | 8.1 | 6.0 |
| Blackburn | 2,888 | 761 | 3,649 | 5.3 | 4.7 | Lincoln | 3,511 | 1,112 | 4,623 | 6.4 | 5.5 | Lowestoft | 2,405 | 756 | 3,161 | 10.8 | 9.1 |
| Blackpool | 4,917 | 1,269 | 6,186 | 5.3 | 4.3 | London | 182,561 | 66,257 | 248,818 | 7.7 | 6.8 | Ludlow | 432 | 132 | 564 | 5.7 | 3.8 |
| Blandford | 177 | 95 | 272 | 2.7 | 2.1 | Loughborough and Coalville | 2,003 | 771 | 2,774 | 4.1 | 3.6 | Macclesfield | 1,342 | 414 | 1,756 | 2.9 | 2.4 |
| Bodmin and Liskeard | 1,178 | 364 | 1,542 | 6.6 | 4.7 | Malvern and Ledbury | 759 | 257 | 1,016 | 4.9 | 3.8 | Malton | 204 | 81 | 285 | 2.9 | 2.4 |
| Bolton and Bury | 7,368 | 2,161 | 9,529 | 5.6 | 4.9 | Manchester | 34,774 | 9,995 | 44,769 | 6.3 | 5.7 | Mansfield | 3,571 | 1,000 | 4,571 | 9.8 | 8.8 |
| Boston | 748 | 306 | 1,054 | 5.2 | 4.0 | Manitowish | 448 | 179 | 627 | 2.9 | 2.5 | Matlock | 448 | 179 | 627 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| Bournemouth | 4,566 | 1,300 | 5,866 | 5.6 | 4.4 | Medway and Maidstone | 9,632 | 3,209 | 12,841 | 6.3 | 5.3 | Medway and Maidstone | 9,632 | 3,209 | 12,841 | 6.3 | 5.3 |
| Bradford | 11,713 | 3,506 | 15,219 | 7.3 | 6.5 | Melton Mowbray | 461 | 203 | 664 | 2.7 | 2.3 | Milton Keynes | 2,858 | 1,033 | 3,891 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Bridgwater | 1,471 | 478 | 1,949 | 6.3 | 5.1 | Middlesbrough | 10,619 | 2,700 | 13,319 | 11.5 | 10.5 | Minehead | 469 | 150 | 619 | 7.1 | 5.1 |
| Bridlington and Driffield | 1,367 | 412 | 1,779 | 9.1 | 7.1 | Milton Keynes | 2,858 | 1,033 | 3,891 | 3.5 | 3.2 | Morpeth and Ashington | 3,603 | 968 | 4,571 | 10.0 | 8.8 |
| Bridport | 337 | 142 | 479 | 6.3 | 4.2 | Morpeth and Ashington | 3,603 | 968 | 4,571 | 10.0 | 8.8 | Newark | 1,024 | 359 | 1,383 | 6.2 | 5.1 |
| Brighton | 9,844 | 3,566 | 13,410 | 8.4 | 7.0 | Manchester | 34,774 | 9,995 | 44,769 | 6.3 | 5.7 | Newbury | 620 | 193 | 813 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| Bristol | 12,794 | 4,083 | 16,877 | 5.1 | 4.5 | Mansfield | 3,571 | 1,000 | 4,571 | 9.8 | 8.8 | Newcastle upon Tyne | 22,980 | 6,225 | 29,205 | 8.5 | 7.8 |
| Bude | 430 | 163 | 593 | 9.4 | 6.1 | Matlock | 448 | 179 | 627 | 2.9 | 2.5 | Newmarket | 769 | 310 | 1,079 | 4.2 | 3.4 |
| Burnley | 1,249 | 369 | 1,618 | 4.2 | 3.7 | Medway and Maidstone | 9,632 | 3,209 | 12,841 | 6.3 | 5.3 | Newquay | 540 | 165 | 705 | 7.4 | 5.4 |
| Burnton-on-Trent | 2,617 | 875 | 3,492 | 5.9 | 5.2 | Melton Mowbray | 461 | 203 | 664 | 2.7 | 2.3 | Newton Abbot | 1,087 | 388 | 1,475 | 5.7 | 4.4 |
| Bury St.Edmunds | 722 | 309 | 1,031 | 2.9 | 2.5 | Middlesbrough | 10,619 | 2,700 | 13,319 | 11.5 | 10.5 | Northallerton | 375 | 182 | 557 | 3.1 | 2.5 |
| Buxton | 622 | 210 | 832 | 4.3 | 3.2 | Milton Keynes | 2,858 | 1,033 | 3,891 | 3.5 | 3.2 | Northampton | 3,860 | 1,342 | 5,202 | 4.3 | 3.8 |
| Calderdale | 4,041 | 1,185 | 5,226 | 6.3 | 5.5 | Minehead | 469 | 150 | 619 | 7.1 | 5.1 | Northwich | 1,823 | 620 | 2,443 | 4.3 | 3.8 |
| Cambridge | 3,112 | 1,214 | 4,326 | 2.8 | 2.4 | Morpeth and Ashington | 3,603 | 968 | 4,571 | 10.0 | 8.8 | Norwich | 6,057 | 2,028 | 8,085 | 5.7 | 4.9 |
| Canterbury | 2,264 | 685 | 2,949 | 5.7 | 4.8 | Newark | 1,024 | 359 | 1,383 | 6.2 | 5.1 | Nottingham | 17,788 | 5,389 | 23,177 | 7.0 | 6.2 |
| Carlisle | 2,109 | 634 | 2,743 | 5.2 | 4.5 | Newbury | 620 | 193 | 813 | 1.8 | 1.5 | Okehampton | 182 | 83 | 265 | 5.6 | 3.7 |
| Castleford and Pontefract | 2,967 | 887 | 3,854 | 6.9 | 6.1 | Newcastle upon Tyne | 22,980 | 6,225 | 29,205 | 8.5 | 7.8 | Oldham | 3,832 | 1,100 | 4,932 | 6.4 | 5.6 |
| Chard | 290 | 125 | 415 | 4.6 | 3.6 | Newmarket | 769 | 310 | 1,079 | 4.2 | 3.4 | Oswestry | 674 | 266 | 940 | 7.0 | 5.5 |
| Chelmsford and Braintree | 3,249 | 1,218 | 4,467 | 4.3 | 3.6 | Newquay | 540 | 165 | 705 | 7.4 | 5.4 | Oxford | 3,910 | 1,428 | 5,338 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| Cheltenham | 2,303 | 800 | 3,103 | 4.3 | 3.7 | Newton Abbot | 1,087 | 388 | 1,475 | 5.7 | 4.4 | Pendle | 1,157 | 354 | 1,511 | 4.7 | 4.1 |
| Chesterfield | 4,110 | 1,182 | 5,292 | 7.8 | 6.8 | Northallerton | 375 | 182 | 557 | 3.1 | 2.5 | Penrith | 295 | 135 | 430 | 2.9 | 2.2 |
| Chichester | 1,447 | 485 | 1,932 | 3.3 | 2.6 | Northampton | 3,860 | 1,342 | 5,202 | 4.3 | 3.8 | Penzance and St.Ives | 1,226 | 403 | 1,629 | 9.8 | 6.9 |
| Chippenhams | 821 | 332 | 1,153 | 3.5 | 2.7 | Northwich | 1,823 | 620 | 2,443 | 4.3 | 3.8 | Peterborough | 3,911 | 1,376 | 5,287 | 5.3 | 4.6 |
| Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye | 961 | 397 | 1,358 | 5.3 | 4.2 | Norwich | 6,057 | 2,028 | 8,085 | 5.7 | 4.9 | Pickering and Helmsley | 175 | 77 | 252 | 4.0 | 2.6 |
| Cirencester | 238 | 90 | 328 | 2.4 | 1.9 | Nottingham | 17,788 | 5,389 | 23,177 | 7.0 | 6.2 | Plymouth | 8,042 | 2,536 | 10,578 | 7.9 | 6.7 |
| Clacton | 1,573 | 417 | 1,990 | 10.2 | 7.7 | Okehampton | 182 | 83 | 265 | 5.6 | 3.7 | Poole | 2,131 | 642 | 2,773 | 3.6 | 3.0 |
| Clitheroe | 162 | 65 | 227 | 2.2 | 1.8 | Oldham | 3,832 | 1,100 | 4,932 | 6.4 | 5.6 | Portssmouth | 7,321 | 2,020 | 9,341 | 7.2 | 5.9 |
| Colchester | 2,517 | 899 | 3,416 | 4.1 | 3.5 | Oswestry | 674 | 266 | 940 | 7.0 | 5.5 | Preston | 5,490 | 1,680 | 7,170 | 4.6 | 4.1 |
| Corby | 995 | 293 | 1,288 | 4.4 | 4.0 | Oxford | 3,910 | 1,428 | 5,338 | 2.8 | 2.4 | Reading | 3,020 | 866 | 3,886 | 2.6 | 2.2 |
| Coventry and Hinckley | 10,093 | 3,249 | 13,342 | 5.8 | 5.2 | Pendle | 1,157 | 354 | 1,511 | 4.7 | 4.1 | Redruth and Camborne | 1,762 | 500 | 2,262 | 11.3 | 8.8 |
| Crawley | 3,155 | 1,100 | 4,255 | 2.0 | 1.8 | Penrith | 295 | 135 | 430 | 2.9 | 2.2 | Retford | 955 | 368 | 1,323 | 7.4 | 6.1 |
| Crews | 1,847 | 618 | 2,465 | 5.5 | 4.8 | Penzance and St.Ives | 1,226 | 403 | 1,629 | 9.8 | 6.9 | Richmondshire | 371 | 187 | 558 | 4.8 | 3.4 |
| Cromer and North Walsham | 977 | 320 | 1,297 | 7.3 | 5.5 | Peterborough | 3,911 | 1,376 | 5,287 | 5.3 | 4.6 | Ripon | 252 | 112 | 364 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Darlington | 2,986 | 842 | 3,828 | 7.4 | 6.5 | Pickering and Helmsley | 175 | 77 | 252 | 4.0 | 2.6 | Rochdale | 3,670 | 981 | 4,651 | 7.9 | 6.8 |
| Dartmouth and Kingsbridge | 271 | 99 | 370 | 4.8 | 3.0 | Plymouth | 8,042 | 2,536 | 10,578 | 7.9 | 6.7 | Rotherham and Mexborough | 8,841 | 2,252 | 11,093 | 12.6 | 11.2 |
| Derby | 7,224 | 2,290 | 9,514 | 6.4 | 5.7 | Poole | 2,131 | 642 | 2,773 | 3.6 | 3.0 | Rugby and Daventry | 1,477 | 553 | 2,030 | 3.5 | 3.1 |
| Devizes | 349 | 139 | 488 | 3.6 | 2.8 | Portssmouth | 7,321 | 2,020 | 9,341 | 7.2 | 5.9 | Salisbury | 1,016 | 385 | 1,401 | 3.1 | 2.4 |
| Diss | 432 | 195 | 627 | 4.6 | 3.4 | Preston | 5,490 | 1,680 | 7,170 | 4.6 | 4.1 | Scarborough and Filey | 1,701 | 512 | 2,213 | 6.7 | 5.3 |
| Doncaster | 7,608 | 2,020 | 9,628 | 10.1 | 8.9 | Reading | 3,020 | 866 | 3,886 | 2.6 | 2.2 | Scunthorpe | 2,968 | 956 | 3,924 | 6.2 | 5.4 |
| Dorchester and Weymouth | 1,490 | 444 | 1,934 | 5.2 | 4.3 | Redruth and Camborne | 1,762 | 500 | 2,262 | 11.3 | 8.8 | Settle | 145 | 66 | 211 | 3.9 | 2.4 |
| Dover and Deal | 2,490 | 667 | 3,157 | 8.8 | 7.3 | Retford | 955 | 368 | 1,323 | 7.4 | 6.1 | Shaftesbury | 402 | 160 | 562 | 3.9 | 2.7 |
| Dudley and Sandwell | 14,411 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

2.5 CLAIMANT COUNT Age and duration

| UNITED KINGDOM | 18-24 | | | | 25-49 | | | | 50 and over | | | | All ages * | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| | Up to 26 weeks | | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | | Up to 26 weeks | | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | | Up to 26 weeks | | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | | Up to 26 weeks | | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | |
| | 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 |
| MALE AND FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 Jul | 368.2 | 132.4 | 153.3 | 653.8 | 525.3 | 243.9 | 542.8 | 1312.1 | 124.0 | 62.2 | 165.9 | 352.1 | 1033.9 | 440.0 | 862.3 | 2336.2 |
| 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 |
| 1996 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 |
| 1996 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 |
| 1996 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 |
| 1997 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 |
| 1997 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 |
| MALE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 Jul | 237.4 | 92.7 | 115.4 | 445.4 | 383.7 | 187.1 | 463.5 | 1034.4 | 91.4 | 47.0 | 130.2 | 268.5 | 721.8 | 327.7 | 709.2 | 1758.6 |
| 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 |
| 1996 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 |
| 1996 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 |
| 1996 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 |
| 1997 Apr | 169.6 | 61.3 | 68.1 | 298.0 | 317.3 | 125.6 | 338.4 | 781.3 | 77.0 | 29.8 | 101.1 | 207.9 | 573.9 | 217.2 | 507.6 | 1298.8 |
| 1997 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 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 Jul | 130.8 | 39.7 | 38.0 | 208.4 | 141.6 | 56.8 | 79.3 | 277.7 | 32.7 | 15.2 | 35.7 | 83.6 | 312.1 | 112.3 | 153.1 | 577.5 |
| 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 |
| 1996 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 | 142.5 | 528.5 |
| 1996 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 |
| 1996 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 |
| 1997 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 | 389.1 |
| 1997 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 |

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: July 10 1997

Government Office Regions

| Duration of unemployment 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* |
| NORTH EAST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 or less | 2,275 | 2,922 | 681 | 6,011 | 1,318 | 955 | 195 | 2,581 | 2,729 | 3,240 | 853 | 6,938 | 1,826 | 1,291 | 409 | 3,630 |
| Over 2 and up to 4 | 1,769 | 2,237 | 491 | 4,618 | 992 | 620 | 140 | 1,833 | 1,672 | 2,416 | 616 | 4,790 | 971 | 932 | 273 | 2,254 |
| Over 4 | 2,041 | 3,254 | 756 | 6,224 | 781 | 886 | 243 | 2,035 | 2,036 | 3,852 | 1,069 | 7,090 | 956 | 1,316 | 416 | 2,807 |
| 8 | 1,971 | 3,111 | 838 | 6,055 | 681 | 798 | 275 | 1,841 | 1,877 | 3,846 | 1,119 | 6,955 | 844 | 1,347 | 423 | 2,702 |
| 13 | 3,521 | 6,103 | 1,599 | 11,333 | 1,179 | 1,644 | 565 | 3,462 | 3,234 | 7,073 | 2,037 | 12,446 | 1,483 | 2,417 | 874 | 4,854 |
| 26 | 3,621 | 6,359 | 1,443 | 11,456 | 1,259 | 1,282 | 481 | 3,041 | 3,120 | 7,310 | 2,057 | 12,517 | 1,268 | 1,870 | 760 | 3,925 |
| 52 | 2,538 | 6,263 | 1,523 | 10,325 | 799 | 1,087 | 410 | 2,298 | 1,880 | 6,605 | 1,944 | 10,432 | 797 | 1,464 | 662 | 2,924 |
| 104 | 807 | 3,315 | 917 | 5,039 | 208 | 461 | 191 | 860 | 655 | 3,324 | 1,117 | 5,096 | 214 | 666 | 356 | 1,236 |
| 156 | 394 | 2,071 | 644 | 3,109 | 95 | 286 | 110 | 491 | 255 | 1,842 | 676 | 2,773 | 90 | 361 | 199 | 650 |
| 208 | 198 | 1,556 | 489 | 2,243 | 52 | 197 | 89 | 338 | 144 | 1,351 | 587 | 2,082 | 30 | 249 | 154 | 433 |
| Over 260 | 172 | 5,557 | 2,040 | 7,769 | 31 | 537 | 336 | 904 | 133 | 3,556 | 1,557 | 5,246 | 32 | 503 | 363 | 938 |
| All | 19,307 | 42,748 | 11,421 | 74,182 | 7,395 | 8,753 | 3,035 | 19,684 | 17,735 | 44,415 | 13,632 | 76,365 | 8,511 | 12,416 | 4,889 | 26,313 |
| NORTH WEST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 or less | 4,051 | 4,697 | 1,018 | 9,978 | 2,447 | 1,869 | 444 | 4,909 | 3,894 | 6,701 | 1,097 | 11,835 | 2,992 | 3,285 | 533 | 6,950 |
| Over 2 and up to 4 | 3,055 | 3,640 | 726 | 7,585 | 1,623 | 1,203 | 274 | 3,230 | 2,804 | 5,570 | 863 | 9,360 | 1,909 | 2,352 | 416 | 4,816 |
| Over 4 | 3,305 | 5,506 | 1,130 | 10,157 | 1,425 | 1,649 | 459 | 3,711 | 3,861 | 9,430 | 1,624 | 15,100 | 2,403 | 3,686 | 748 | 7,020 |
| 8 | 3,037 | 5,364 | 1,275 | 9,862 | 1,191 | 1,434 | 430 | 3,195 | 3,760 | 10,393 | 1,805 | 16,124 | 3,653 | 4,027 | 846 | 6,748 |
| 13 | 5,004 | 9,489 | 2,271 | 16,945 | 1,854 | 2,482 | 812 | 5,285 | 6,934 | 18,764 | 3,458 | 29,333 | 3,740 | 6,626 | 1,520 | 12,052 |
| 26 | 4,831 | 9,841 | 2,153 | 16,884 | 1,661 | 1,968 | 670 | 4,341 | 6,984 | 19,634 | 3,700 | 30,391 | 3,861 | 6,298 | 1,530 | 11,747 |
| 52 | 2,790 | 8,356 | 1,926 | 13,076 | 949 | 1,372 | 482 | 2,807 | 5,684 | 21,606 | 4,157 | 31,459 | 2,923 | 6,032 | 1,694 | 10,656 |
| 104 | 830 | 3,685 | 890 | 5,405 | 226 | 566 | 221 | 1,013 | 2,182 | 12,205 | 2,582 | 16,969 | 963 | 2,931 | 893 | 4,787 |
| 156 | 320 | 2,014 | 578 | 2,912 | 72 | 281 | 120 | 473 | 1,014 | 7,782 | 1,841 | 10,637 | 391 | 1,587 | 578 | 2,556 |
| 208 | 169 | 1,413 | 436 | 2,018 | 37 | 169 | 75 | 281 | 534 | 5,370 | 1,470 | 7,374 | 157 | 899 | 387 | 1,443 |
| Over 260 | 142 | 4,970 | 1,877 | 6,989 | 22 | 515 | 316 | 853 | 372 | 13,432 | 4,312 | 18,116 | 57 | 1,722 | 965 | 2,744 |
| All | 27,534 | 58,975 | 14,280 | 101,811 | 11,507 | 13,508 | 4,303 | 30,098 | 38,023 | 130,887 | 26,909 | 196,698 | 21,506 | 39,071 | 10,110 | 71,518 |
| MERSEYSIDE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 or less | 1,242 | 1,441 | 278 | 3,030 | 781 | 523 | 107 | 1,460 | 3,425 | 4,710 | 1,159 | 9,442 | 2,160 | 1,863 | 513 | 4,666 |
| Over 2 and up to 4 | 943 | 1,079 | 208 | 2,287 | 541 | 381 | 70 | 1,035 | 2,199 | 3,363 | 793 | 6,450 | 1,185 | 1,147 | 259 | 2,675 |
| Over 4 | 1,349 | 1,940 | 362 | 3,746 | 592 | 628 | 153 | 1,427 | 2,644 | 5,468 | 1,406 | 9,662 | 1,176 | 1,739 | 561 | 3,020 |
| 8 | 1,084 | 1,889 | 408 | 3,441 | 460 | 501 | 158 | 1,164 | 2,316 | 5,340 | 1,476 | 9,263 | 947 | 1,609 | 620 | 3,280 |
| 13 | 2,185 | 3,770 | 781 | 6,793 | 890 | 930 | 278 | 2,131 | 3,867 | 9,407 | 2,743 | 16,114 | 1,556 | 2,807 | 1,018 | 5,478 |
| 26 | 2,658 | 4,480 | 871 | 8,028 | 957 | 956 | 296 | 2,224 | 3,448 | 9,194 | 2,360 | 15,038 | 1,288 | 2,202 | 670 | 4,382 |
| 52 | 2,122 | 4,717 | 898 | 7,739 | 752 | 954 | 265 | 1,972 | 2,313 | 8,553 | 2,543 | 13,413 | 904 | 1,879 | 868 | 3,655 |
| 104 | 677 | 2,253 | 459 | 3,389 | 220 | 382 | 136 | 738 | 788 | 4,483 | 1,556 | 6,827 | 272 | 833 | 479 | 1,584 |
| 156 | 322 | 1,377 | 297 | 1,996 | 93 | 209 | 77 | 379 | 296 | 2,481 | 905 | 3,682 | 105 | 424 | 263 | 792 |
| 208 | 214 | 991 | 235 | 1,440 | 42 | 143 | 66 | 251 | 167 | 1,704 | 728 | 2,599 | 47 | 295 | 189 | 531 |
| Over 260 | 180 | 4,514 | 1,388 | 6,082 | 30 | 472 | 252 | 754 | 134 | 4,517 | 2,145 | 6,796 | 27 | 592 | 418 | 1,037 |
| All | 12,976 | 28,451 | 6,185 | 47,971 | 5,358 | 6,079 | 1,858 | 13,535 | 21,597 | 59,220 | 17,814 | 99,286 | 9,667 | 15,390 | 6,058 | 31,682 |
| SOUTH EAST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 or less | 2,242 | 1,441 | 278 | 3,030 | 781 | 523 | 107 | 1,460 | 3,425 | 4,710 | 1,159 | 9,442 | 2,160 | 1,863 | 513 | 4,666 |
| Over 2 and up to 4 | 943 | 1,079 | 208 | 2,287 | 541 | 381 | 70 | 1,035 | 2,199 | 3,363 | 793 | 6,450 | 1,185 | 1,147 | 259 | 2,675 |
| Over 4 | 1,349 | 1,940 | 362 | 3,746 | 592 | 628 | 153 | 1,427 | 2,644 | 5,468 | 1,406 | 9,662 | 1,176 | 1,739 | 561 | 3,020 |
| 8 | 1,084 | 1,889 | 408 | 3,441 | 460 | 501 | 158 | 1,164 | 2,316 | 5,340 | 1,476 | 9,263 | 947 | 1,609 | 620 | 3,280 |
| 13 | 2,185 | 3,770 | 781 | 6,793 | 890 | 930 | 278 | 2,131 | 3,867 | 9,407 | 2,743 | 16,114 | 1,556 | 2,807 | 1,018 | 5,478 |
| 26 | 2,658 | 4,480 | 871 | 8,028 | 957 | 956 | 296 | 2,224 | 3,448 | 9,194 | 2,360 | 15,038 | 1,288 | 2,202 | 670 | 4,382 |
| 52 | 2,122 | 4,717 | 898 | 7,739 | 752 | 954 | 265 | 1,972 | 2,313 | 8,553 | 2,543 | 13,413 | 904 | 1,879 | 868 | 3,655 |
| 104 | 677 | 2,253 | 459 | 3,389 | 220 | 382 | 136 | 738 | 788 | 4,483 | 1,556 | 6,827 | 272 | 833 | 479 | 1,584 |
| 156 | 322 | 1,377 | 297 | 1,996 | 93 | 209 | 77 | 379 | 296 | 2,481 | 905 | 3,682 | 105 | 424 | 263 | 792 |
| 208 | 214 | 991 | 235 | 1,440 | 42 | 143 | 66 | 251 | 167 | 1,704 | 728 | 2,599 | 47 | 295 | 189 | 531 |
| Over 260 | 180 | 4,514 | 1,388 | 6,082 | 30 | 472 | 252 | 754 | 134 | 4,517 | 2,145 | 6,796 | 27 | 592 | 418 | 1,037 |
| All | 12,976 | 28,451 | 6,185 | 47,971 | 5,358 | 6,079 | 1,858 | 13,535 | 21,597 | 59,220 | 17,814 | 99,286 | 9,667 | 15,390 | 6,058 | 31,682 |
| SOUTH WEST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 or less | 3,770 | 4,691 | 1,099 | 9,782 | 2,366 | 1,783 | 431 | 4,744 | 2,644 | 3,392 | 761 | 6,922 | 1,741 | 1,454 | 342 | 3,642 |
| Over 2 and up to 4 | 2,970 | 3,920 | 805 | 7,859 | 1,677 | 1,201 | 254 | 3,261 | 1,689 | 2,534 | 529 | 4,844 | 904 | 951 | 224 | 2,148 |
| Over 4 | 3,416 | 5,763 | 1,376 | 10,788 | 1,503 | 1,768 | 529 | 3,968 | 2,037 | 3,975 | 945 | 7,078 | 938 | 1,284 | 426 | 2,721 |
| 8 | 3,088 | 5,755 | 1,356 | 10,370 | 1,237 | 1,552 | 501 | 3,452 | 1,740 | 3,665 | 1,024 | 6,518 | 711 | 1,188 | 355 | 2,318 |
| 13 | 5,403 | 10,626 | 2,771 | 18,965 | 2,170 | 2,934 | 1,026 | 6,274 | 2,948 | 6,651 | 1,905 | 11,581 | 1,271 | 2,105 | 782 | 4,189 |
| 26 | 5,494 | 11,074 | 2,588 | 19,187 | 2,086 | 2,436 | 814 | 5,401 | 2,924 | 6,986 | 1,941 | 11,858 | 1,118 | 1,767 | 733 | 3,632 |
| 52 | 3,713 | 9,841 | 2,552 | 16,110 | 1,336 | 1,812 | 739 | 3,889 | 1,946 | 6,625 | 2,045 | 10,619 | 747 | 1,587 | 646 | 2,980 |
| 104 | 1,105 | 4,796 | 1,360 | 7,261 | 314 | 735 | 354 | 1,403 | 611 | 3,145 | 1,140 | 4,896 | 199 | 654 | 374 | 1,227 |
| 156 | 412 | 2,426 | 814 | 3,652 | 136 | 381 | 212 | 729 | 215 | 1,699 | 676 | 2,590 | 79 | 296 | 192 | 567 |
| 208 | 245 | 1,630 | 593 | 2,468 | 60 | 218 | 122 | 400 | 126 | 1,166 | 507 | 1,799 | 34 | 209 | 124 | 367 |
| Over 260 | 230 | 6,450 | 2,721 | 9,401 | 41 | 730 | 547 | 1,318 | 119 | 3,550 | 1,615 | 5,284 | 25 | 502 | 367 | 944 |
| All | 29,846 | 66,972 | 18,035 | 115,843 | 12,926 | 15,550 | 5,529 | 34,839 | 16,999 | 43,388 | 13,088 | 73,989 | 7,767 | 11,997 | 4,545 | 24,691 |
| EAST MIDLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 or less | 2,604 | 2,877 | 650 | 6,244 | 1,830 | 1,292 | 310 | 3,537 | 2,300 | 2,497 | 545 | 5,449 | 1,618 | 1,070 | 243 | 3,012 |
| Over 2 and up to 4 | 1,916 | 2,318 | 515 | 4,841 | 1,166 | 832 | 210 | 2,279 | 1,715 | 2,074 | 452 | 4,337 | 944 | 708 | 170 | 1,994 |
| Over 4 | 2,069 | 3,461 | 812 | 6,485 | 925 | 1,213 | 367 | 2,615 | 1,904 | 2,971 | 681 | 5,689 | 885 | 942 | 249 | 2,150 |
| 8 | 1,774 | 3,375 | 959 | 6,221 | 784 | 1,157 | 337 | 2,379 | 1,726 | 2,839 | 692 | 5,359 | 602 | 826 | 261 | 1,764 |
| 13 | 3,289 | 6,589 | 1,778 | 11,761 | 1,396 | 2,178 | 655 | 4,296 | 2,857 | 5,229 | 1,368 | 9,561 | 1,042 | 1,496 | 503 | 3,110 |
| 26 | 3,435 | 6,843 | 1,693 | 12,014 | 1,281 | 1,587 | 605 | 3,494 | | | | | | | | |

2.7 CLAIMANT COUNT Age

| UNITED KINGDOM | | All 18 and over | 18 to 19 | 20 to 24 | 25 to 29 | 30 to 39 | 40 to 49 | 50 to 59 | 60 and over | All ages* |
|------------------------|-----|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| MALE AND FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | Jul | 2139.8 | 149.7 | 429.6 | 353.9 | 503.7 | 366.4 | 315.1 | 21.3 | 2158.1 |
| | 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 |
| MALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | Jul | 1606.1 | 94.8 | 299.0 | 274.6 | 408.9 | 275.3 | 232.5 | 20.9 | 1616.5 |
| | 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 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | Jul | 533.7 | 54.9 | 130.6 | 79.3 | 94.8 | 91.1 | 82.6 | 0.3 | 541.6 |
| | 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 |

* 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 |
|--|-----|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| MALE AND FEMALE | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | Jul | 298.7 | 661.9 | 418.5 | 336.5 | 136.4 | 306.1 | 2158.1 | 779.0 |
| | 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 | 615.5 |
| | Jul | 260.4 | 546.7 | 247.1 | 215.0 | 98.2 | 217.8 | 1585.3 | 531.0 |
| Proportion of number unemployed | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | Jul | 13.8 | 30.7 | 19.4 | 15.6 | 6.3 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 36.1 |
| | Oct | 10.8 | 33.1 | 18.5 | 16.2 | 6.6 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 37.5 |
| 1997 | Jan | 11.7 | 34.7 | 17.4 | 15.5 | 6.4 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 36.2 |
| | 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 |
| MALE | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | Jul | 189.9 | 475.1 | 312.6 | 264.2 | 111.2 | 263.5 | 1616.5 | 638.9 |
| | 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 |
| Proportion of number unemployed | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | Jul | 11.7 | 29.4 | 19.3 | 16.3 | 6.9 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 39.5 |
| | Oct | 10.0 | 30.9 | 18.4 | 16.8 | 7.1 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 40.7 |
| 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 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | Jul | 108.8 | 186.8 | 105.9 | 72.3 | 25.2 | 42.6 | 541.6 | 140.1 |
| | Oct | 63.6 | 193.9 | 92.6 | 68.9 | 24.6 | 41.0 | 484.6 | 134.5 |
| 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 | 108.9 |
| | Jul | 87.2 | 146.1 | 57.1 | 44.8 | 18.1 | 30.5 | 384.0 | 93.5 |
| Proportion of number unemployed | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | Jul | 20.1 | 34.5 | 19.6 | 13.3 | 4.7 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 25.9 |
| | Oct | 13.1 | 40.0 | 19.1 | 14.2 | 5.1 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 27.7 |
| 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 |

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.9 Area statistics

Claimant count in counties and local authority districts as at July 10 1997

| | Male | Female | All | Rate + | | Male | Female | All | Rate + | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | Per cent employees and unemployed | Per cent workforce and unemployed | | | | Per cent employees and unemployed | Per cent workforce and unemployed |
| SOUTH EAST | | | | | | | | | | |
| Berkshire | 7,556 | 2,234 | 9,790 | 2.8 | 2.4 | Enfield | 6,604 | 2,332 | 8,936 | |
| Bucknell | 833 | 257 | 1,090 | | | Greenwich | 7,455 | 2,507 | 9,962 | |
| Newbury | 858 | 275 | 1,133 | | | Hackney | 11,142 | 4,007 | 15,149 | |
| Reading | 2,028 | 530 | 2,558 | | | Hammersmith and Fulham | 5,436 | 2,284 | 7,720 | |
| Slough | 2,060 | 598 | 2,658 | | | Haringey | 9,798 | 3,575 | 13,373 | |
| Windsor and Maidenhead | 1,137 | 362 | 1,499 | | | Harrow | 3,199 | 1,329 | 4,528 | |
| Wokingham | 640 | 212 | 852 | | | Havering | 3,160 | 1,085 | 4,245 | |
| Buckinghamshire (former county) | | | | | | Hillingdon | 3,462 | 1,220 | 4,682 | |
| Milton Keynes | 2,621 | 919 | 3,540 | 3.6 | 3.2 | Hounslow | 4,205 | 1,557 | 5,762 | |
| Rest of Buckinghamshire | 3,893 | 1,311 | 5,204 | 2.8 | 2.3 | Islington | 8,170 | 3,219 | 11,389 | |
| Aylesbury Vale | 1,377 | 502 | 1,879 | | | Kensington and Chelsea | 3,481 | 1,695 | 5,176 | |
| Chiltern | 532 | 167 | 699 | | | Kingston-upon-Thames | 1,735 | 671 | 2,406 | |
| South Buckinghamshire | 414 | 180 | 594 | | | Lambeth | 12,115 | 4,478 | 16,593 | |
| Wycombe | 1,570 | 462 | 2,032 | | | Lewisham | 9,623 | 3,270 | 12,893 | |
| Rest of East Sussex | 6,709 | 2,101 | 8,810 | 6.0 | 4.6 | Merton | 3,503 | 1,260 | 4,763 | |
| Brighton and Hove | 8,112 | 2,948 | 11,060 | 10.4 | 8.9 | Newham | 9,396 | 2,945 | 12,341 | |
| Eastbourne | 1,331 | 421 | 1,752 | | | Redbridge | 5,107 | 1,872 | 6,979 | |
| Hastings | 2,419 | 626 | 3,045 | | | Richmond-upon-Thames | 2,050 | 857 | 2,907 | |
| Lewes | 1,112 | 382 | 1,494 | | | Southwark | 10,019 | 3,668 | 13,687 | |
| Rother | 1,034 | 335 | 1,369 | | | Sutton | 2,258 | 812 | 3,070 | |
| Wealden | 813 | 337 | 1,150 | | | Tower Hamlets | 8,212 | 2,264 | 10,476 | |
| Hampshire (former county) | | | | | | Waltham Forest | 7,104 | 2,407 | 9,511 | |
| Portsmouth | 4,720 | 1,305 | 6,025 | 7.1 | 6.2 | Wandsworth | 7,221 | 2,772 | 9,993 | |
| Southampton | 5,086 | 1,282 | 6,368 | 5.8 | 5.0 | EASTERN | | | | |
| Rest of Hampshire | 10,986 | 3,639 | 14,625 | 3.6 | 2.9 | Bedfordshire (former county) | | | | |
| Basingstoke and Deane | 1,238 | 420 | 1,658 | | | Luton | 3,961 | 1,221 | 5,182 | 6.5 |
| East Hampshire | 883 | 313 | 1,196 | | | Rest of Bedfordshire | 4,359 | 1,669 | 6,028 | 4.4 |
| Eastleigh | 848 | 281 | 1,129 | | | Mid Bedfordshire | 823 | 400 | 1,223 | |
| Fareham | 798 | 309 | 1,107 | | | North Bedfordshire | 2,372 | 813 | 3,185 | |
| Gosport | 1,105 | 414 | 1,519 | | | South Bedfordshire | 1,164 | 456 | 1,620 | |
| Hart | 382 | 143 | 525 | | | Cambridgeshire | 8,647 | 3,241 | 11,888 | 3.9 |
| Havant | 2,072 | 508 | 2,580 | | | Cambridge | 1,677 | 601 | 2,278 | |
| New Forest | 1,504 | 478 | 1,982 | | | East Cambridgeshire | 515 | 248 | 763 | |
| Rushmoor | 720 | 257 | 977 | | | Fenland | 1,298 | 498 | 1,796 | |
| Test Valley | 731 | 264 | 995 | | | Huntingdon | 1,310 | 572 | 1,882 | |
| Winchester | 705 | 252 | 957 | | | Peterborough | 3,036 | 999 | 4,035 | |
| Rest of East Sussex | 6,709 | 2,101 | 8,810 | 6.0 | 4.6 | South Cambridgeshire | 811 | 323 | 1,134 | |
| Brighton and Hove | 8,112 | 2,948 | 11,060 | 10.4 | 8.9 | Essex | 25,075 | 8,450 | 33,525 | 6.2 |
| Eastbourne | 1,331 | 421 | 1,752 | | | Basildon | 2,975 | 979 | 3,954 | |
| Hastings | 2,419 | 626 | 3,045 | | | Braintree | 1,557 | 623 | 2,180 | |
| Lewes | 1,112 | 382 | 1,494 | | | Brentwood | 649 | 215 | 864 | |
| Rother | 1,034 | 335 | 1,369 | | | Castle Point | 1,305 | 477 | 1,782 | |
| Wealden | 813 | 337 | 1,150 | | | Chelmsford | 1,777 | 624 | 2,401 | |
| Hampshire (former county) | | | | | | Colchester | 1,885 | 699 | 2,584 | |
| Portsmouth | 4,720 | 1,305 | 6,025 | 7.1 | 6.2 | Epping Forest | 1,469 | 572 | 2,041 | |
| Southampton | 5,086 | 1,282 | 6,368 | 5.8 | 5.0 | Harlow | 1,375 | 487 | 1,862 | |
| Rest of Hampshire | 10,986 | 3,639 | 14,625 | 3.6 | 2.9 | Maldon | 736 | 216 | 952 | |
| Basingstoke and Deane | 1,238 | 420 | 1,658 | | | Rochford | 920 | 346 | 1,266 | |
| East Hampshire | 883 | 313 | 1,196 | | | Southend-on-Sea | 4,980 | 1,486 | 6,466 | |
| Eastleigh | 848 | 281 | 1,129 | | | Tendring | 2,366 | 654 | 3,020 | |
| Fareham | 798 | 309 | 1,107 | | | Thurrock | 2,671 | 873 | 3,544 | |
| Gosport | 1,105 | 414 | 1,519 | | | Uttlesford | 410 | 199 | 609 | |
| Hart | 382 | 143 | 525 | | | Hertfordshire | 10,234 | 3,540 | 13,774 | 3.2 |
| Havant | 2,072 | 508 | 2,580 | | | Broxbourne | 1,100 | 391 | 1,491 | |
| New Forest | 1,504 | 478 | 1,982 | | | Dacorum | 1,205 | 427 | 1,632 | |
| Rushmoor | 720 | 257 | 977 | | | East Hertfordshire | 888 | 357 | 1,245 | |
| Test Valley | 731 | 264 | 995 | | | Hertsmer | 858 | 329 | 1,187 | |
| Winchester | 705 | 252 | 957 | | | North Hertfordshire | 1,234 | 418 | 1,652 | |
| Rest of East Sussex | 6,709 | 2,101 | 8,810 | 6.0 | 4.6 | St Albans | 924 | 340 | 1,264 | |
| Brighton and Hove | 8,112 | 2,948 | 11,060 | 10.4 | 8.9 | Stevenage | 1,341 | 444 | 1,785 | |
| Eastbourne | 1,331 | 4 | | | | | | | | |

2.9 CLAIMANT COUNT

Area statistics

Claimant count in counties and local authority districts as at July 10 1997

| | Male | Female | All | Rate + | | | Male | Female | All | Rate + | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | Per cent employees and unemployed | Per cent workforce | | | | | Per cent employees and unemployed | Per cent workforce |
| Devon | 18,475 | 6,101 | 24,576 | 6.1 | 4.9 | Chesterfield | 2,530 | 724 | 3,254 | | |
| East Devon | 1,079 | 394 | 1,473 | | | Derbyshire Dales | 611 | 262 | 873 | | |
| Exeter | 2,024 | 645 | 2,669 | | | Erewash | 1,787 | 566 | 2,353 | | |
| Mid Devon | 673 | 293 | 966 | | | High Peak | 1,176 | 356 | 1,532 | | |
| North Devon | 1,361 | 458 | 1,819 | | | North East Derbyshire | 1,778 | 543 | 2,321 | | |
| Plymouth | 6,776 | 2,114 | 8,890 | | | South Derbyshire | 1,013 | 386 | 1,399 | | |
| South Hams | 892 | 369 | 1,261 | | | Leicestershire (former county) | | | | | |
| Teignbridge | 1,506 | 519 | 2,025 | | | Leicester | 7,974 | 2,451 | 10,425 | 6.1 | 5.7 |
| Torbay | 2,645 | 755 | 3,400 | | | Rutland | 173 | 72 | 245 | 2.2 | 1.6 |
| Torridge | 982 | 356 | 1,338 | | | Rest of Leicestershire | 5,555 | 2,296 | 7,851 | 3.4 | 2.9 |
| West Devon | 537 | 198 | 735 | | | Blaby | 731 | 303 | 1,034 | | |
| Dorset (former county) | | | | | | Charnwood | 1,763 | 742 | 2,505 | | |
| Bournemouth | 3,595 | 974 | 4,569 | 6.6 | 5.6 | Harborough | 431 | 169 | 600 | | |
| Poole | 1,841 | 516 | 2,357 | 3.9 | 3.2 | Hinckley and Bosworth | 708 | 323 | 1,031 | | |
| Rest of Dorset | 3,616 | 1,300 | 4,916 | 4.1 | 3.1 | Melton | 369 | 165 | 534 | | |
| Christchurch | 428 | 134 | 562 | | | North West Leicestershire | 991 | 331 | 1,322 | | |
| East Dorset | 575 | 244 | 819 | | | Oadby and Wigston | 562 | 263 | 825 | | |
| North Dorset | 314 | 154 | 468 | | | Lincolnshire | 8,928 | 3,270 | 12,198 | 5.4 | 4.4 |
| Purbeck | 352 | 121 | 473 | | | Boston | 683 | 283 | 966 | | |
| West Dorset | 778 | 329 | 1,107 | | | East Lindsey | 1,657 | 582 | 2,239 | | |
| Weymouth and Portland | 1,169 | 318 | 1,487 | | | Lincoln | 2,673 | 747 | 3,420 | | |
| Gloucestershire | 7,244 | 2,592 | 9,836 | 4.4 | 3.6 | North Kesteven | 940 | 377 | 1,317 | | |
| Cheltenham | 1,859 | 602 | 2,461 | | | South Holland | 536 | 261 | 797 | | |
| Cotswold | 468 | 194 | 662 | | | South Kesteven | 1,249 | 534 | 1,783 | | |
| Forest of Dean | 872 | 380 | 1,252 | | | West Lindsey | 1,190 | 486 | 1,676 | | |
| Gloucester | 2,158 | 664 | 2,822 | | | Northamptonshire | 8,008 | 2,826 | 10,834 | 4.2 | 3.6 |
| Stroud | 1,186 | 477 | 1,663 | | | Corby | 922 | 268 | 1,190 | | |
| Tewkesbury | 701 | 275 | 976 | | | Daventry | 576 | 265 | 841 | | |
| Wiltshire (former county) | | | | | | East Northamptonshire | 656 | 262 | 918 | | |
| Thamesdown | 2,281 | 740 | 3,021 | 2.9 | 2.5 | Kettering | 980 | 352 | 1,332 | | |
| Rest of Wiltshire | 3,988 | 1,578 | 5,566 | 3.5 | 2.7 | Northampton | 3,461 | 1,147 | 4,608 | | |
| Kennet | 606 | 250 | 856 | | | South Northamptonshire | 450 | 221 | 671 | | |
| North Wiltshire | 1,043 | 422 | 1,465 | | | Wellingborough | 963 | 311 | 1,274 | | |
| Salisbury | 980 | 362 | 1,342 | | | Nottinghamshire | 24,009 | 7,264 | 31,273 | 7.3 | 6.6 |
| West Wiltshire | 1,359 | 544 | 1,903 | | | Ashfield | 2,538 | 716 | 3,254 | | |
| Somerset | 6,612 | 2,305 | 8,917 | 4.8 | 3.9 | Bassetlaw | 2,235 | 734 | 2,969 | | |
| Mendip | 1,382 | 511 | 1,893 | | | Broxtowe | 1,536 | 563 | 2,099 | | |
| Sedgemoor | 1,590 | 517 | 2,107 | | | Grovedale | 1,815 | 644 | 2,459 | | |
| South Somerset | 1,526 | 610 | 2,136 | | | Mansfield | 2,387 | 692 | 3,079 | | |
| Taunton Deane | 1,582 | 491 | 2,073 | | | Newark and Sherwood | 1,733 | 575 | 2,308 | | |
| West Somerset | 532 | 176 | 708 | | | Nottingham | 10,482 | 13,351 | 23,833 | | |
| | | | | | | Rushcliffe | 1,283 | 471 | 1,754 | | |
| WEST MIDLANDS | | | | | | YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER | | | | | |
| Hereford and Worcester | 9,103 | 3,477 | 12,580 | 4.6 | 3.9 | Humberside (former county) | | | | | |
| Bromsgrove | 1,121 | 478 | 1,599 | | | East Riding of Yorkshire | 4,721 | 1,774 | 6,495 | 6.4 | 5.4 |
| Hereford | 968 | 364 | 1,332 | | | Kingston-upon-Hull | 9,228 | 2,600 | 11,828 | 9.3 | 8.6 |
| Leominster | 490 | 166 | 656 | | | North East Lincolnshire | 5,078 | 1,364 | 6,442 | 9.6 | 8.7 |
| Malvern Hills | 958 | 338 | 1,296 | | | North Lincolnshire | 3,077 | 978 | 4,055 | 5.9 | 5.2 |
| Redditch | 1,415 | 564 | 1,979 | | | North Yorkshire (former county) | | | | | |
| South Herefordshire | 539 | 240 | 779 | | | York | 2,840 | 908 | 3,748 | 4.2 | 3.6 |
| Worcester | 1,419 | 472 | 1,891 | | | Rest of North Yorkshire | 6,597 | 2,534 | 9,131 | 4.6 | 3.6 |
| Wychevon | 889 | 381 | 1,270 | | | Craven | 435 | 155 | 590 | | |
| Wyre Forest | 1,304 | 474 | 1,778 | | | Hambleton | 825 | 373 | 1,198 | | |
| Shropshire | 5,165 | 1,801 | 6,966 | 4.2 | 3.4 | Harrogate | 1,344 | 556 | 1,900 | | |
| Bridgnorth | 456 | 210 | 666 | | | Richmondshire | 377 | 189 | 566 | | |
| North Shropshire | 485 | 183 | 668 | | | Ryedale | 441 | 179 | 620 | | |
| Oswestry | 582 | 237 | 819 | | | Scarborough | 2,086 | 647 | 2,733 | | |
| Shrewsbury and Atcham | 1,132 | 391 | 1,523 | | | Selby | 1,089 | 435 | 1,524 | | |
| South Shropshire | 423 | 143 | 566 | | | South Yorkshire | 37,684 | 10,655 | 48,339 | 9.9 | 8.7 |
| The Wrekin | 2,087 | 637 | 2,724 | | | Barnsley | 5,427 | 1,512 | 6,939 | | |
| Staffordshire (former county) | | | | | | Doncaster | 8,664 | 2,224 | 10,888 | | |
| Stoke-on-Trent | 4,972 | 1,335 | 6,307 | 5.5 | 5.0 | Rotherham | 7,606 | 2,007 | 9,613 | | |
| Rest of Staffordshire | 10,319 | 3,802 | 14,121 | 5.0 | 4.2 | Sheffield | 15,987 | 4,912 | 20,899 | | |
| Cannock Chase | 1,387 | 491 | 1,878 | | | West Yorkshire | 46,618 | 14,026 | 60,644 | 6.4 | 5.7 |
| East Staffordshire | 1,760 | 595 | 2,355 | | | Bradford | 11,858 | 3,589 | 15,447 | | |
| Lichfield | 963 | 420 | 1,383 | | | Calderdale | 4,041 | 1,185 | 5,226 | | |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | 1,556 | 550 | 2,106 | | | Kirkstiles | 7,554 | 2,373 | 9,927 | | |
| South Staffordshire | 1,318 | 476 | 1,794 | | | Leeds | 16,482 | 4,913 | 21,395 | | |
| Stafford | 1,319 | 491 | 1,810 | | | Wakefield | 6,683 | 1,966 | 8,649 | | |
| Staffordshire Moorlands | 944 | 344 | 1,288 | | | NORTH WEST | | | | | |
| Tamworth | 1,072 | 435 | 1,507 | | | Cheshire | 15,297 | 4,923 | 20,220 | 4.9 | 4.2 |
| Warwickshire | 6,053 | 2,219 | 8,272 | 4.1 | 3.5 | Chester | 1,754 | 578 | 2,332 | | |
| North Warwickshire | 659 | 261 | 920 | | | Congleton | 848 | 317 | 1,165 | | |
| Nuneaton and Bedworth | 1,876 | 638 | 2,514 | | | Crewe and Nantwich | 1,692 | 538 | 2,230 | | |
| Rugby | 1,141 | 402 | 1,543 | | | Ellesmere Port and Neston | 1,464 | 453 | 1,917 | | |
| Stratford-on-Avon | 925 | 401 | 1,326 | | | Halton | 3,495 | 1,064 | 4,559 | | |
| Warwick | 1,452 | 517 | 1,969 | | | Macclesfield | 1,510 | 469 | 1,979 | | |
| West Midlands | 71,395 | 21,935 | 93,330 | 7.7 | 7.1 | Vale Royal | 1,743 | 587 | 2,330 | | |
| Birmingham | 33,025 | 9,933 | 42,958 | | | Warrington | 2,791 | 917 | 3,708 | | |
| Coventry | 7,278 | 2,225 | 9,503 | | | Cumbria | 9,588 | 2,729 | 12,317 | 6.3 | 5.2 |
| Dudley | 6,019 | 1,947 | 7,966 | | | Allerdale | 2,422 | 656 | 3,078 | | |
| Sandwell | 8,477 | 2,589 | 11,066 | | | Barrow-in-Furness | 1,921 | 445 | 2,366 | | |
| Solihull | 3,074 | 1,088 | 4,162 | | | Carlisle | 1,930 | 562 | 2,492 | | |
| Walsall | 6,724 | 2,099 | 8,823 | | | Copeland | 2,099 | 578 | 2,677 | | |
| Wolverhampton | 6,798 | 2,054 | 8,852 | | | Eden | 359 | 155 | 514 | | |
| EAST MIDLANDS | | | | | | South Lakeland | 857 | 333 | 1,190 | | |
| Derbyshire (former county) | | | | | | Greater Manchester | 54,334 | 15,725 | 70,059 | 6.8 | 6.0 |
| Derby | 6,028 | 1,813 | 7,841 | 7.5 | 6.9 | Bolton | 4,720 | 1,246 | 5,966 | | |
| Rest of Derbyshire | 12,083 | 3,823 | 15,906 | 6.1 | 5.2 | Bury | 2,147 | 736 | 2,883 | | |
| Amber Valley | 1,652 | 579 | 2,231 | | | Manchester | 16,471 | 4,630 | 21,101 | | |
| Bolsover | 1,536 | 407 | 1,943 | | | Oldham | 4,171 | 1,211 | 5,382 | | |

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.9

Area statistics

Claimant count in counties and local authority districts as at July 10 1997

| | Male | Female | All | Rate + | | | Male | Female | All | Rate + | |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | Per cent employees and unemployed | Per cent workforce | | | | | Per cent employees and unemployed | Per cent workforce |
| Cheshire | 15,297 | 4,923 | 20,220 | 4.9 | 4.2 | Edinburgh, City of | 10,042 | 3,244 | 13,286 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| Chester | 1,754 | 578 | 2,332 | | | Falkirk | 3,337 | 1,087 | 4,424 | 8.3 | 7.0 |
| Congleton | 848 | 317 | 1,165 | | | Fife | 8,799 | 2,993 | 11,792 | 9.5 | 7.8 |
| Crewe and Nantwich | 1,692 | 538 | 2,230 | | | Glasgow, City of | 23,840 | 6,657 | 30,497 | 8.7 | 8.3 |
| Ellesmere Port and Neston | 1,464 | 453 | 1,917 | | | Highland | 5,487 | 1,562 | 7,049 | 8.3 | 7.2 |
| Halton | 3,495 | 1,064 | 4,559 | | | Inverclyde | 2,079 | 632 | 2,711 | 8.5 | 7.9 |
| Macclesfield | 1,510 | 469 | 1,979 | | | Midlothian | 1,276 | 368 | 1,644 | 8.1 | 6.7 |
| Vale Royal | 1,743 | 587 | 2,330 | | | Moray | 1,572 | 655 | 2,227 | 7.2 | 6.1 |
| Warrington | 2,791 | 917 | 3,708 | | | North Ayrshire | 4,060 | 1,423 | 5,483 | 11.6 | 10.4 |
| Cumbria | 9,588 | 2,729 | 12,317 | 6.3 | 5.2 | North Lanarkshire | 8,935 | 2,718 | 11,653 | 10.5 | 9.4 |
| Allerdale | 2,422 | 656 | 3,078 | | | Orkney Islands | 248 | 102 | 350 | 4.8 | 3.8 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

2.10 CLAIMANT COUNT

Area statistics

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at July 10 1997

| | Male | Female | All | | Male | Female | All |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| SOUTH EAST | | | | Beckenham | 1,884 | 616 | 2,500 |
| Berkshire | | | | Bethnal Green and Bow | 5,031 | 1,394 | 6,425 |
| Bracknell | 800 | 260 | 1,060 | Bexleyheath and Crayford | 1,287 | 515 | 1,802 |
| Maidenhead | 725 | 206 | 931 | Brent East | 3,616 | 1,262 | 4,878 |
| Newbury | 627 | 197 | 824 | Brent North | 1,641 | 677 | 2,318 |
| Reading East | 1,231 | 332 | 1,563 | Brent South | 4,169 | 1,374 | 5,543 |
| Reading West | 1,112 | 294 | 1,406 | Brentford and Isleworth | 2,131 | 884 | 3,015 |
| Slough | 1,930 | 551 | 2,481 | Bromley and Chislehurst | 1,225 | 416 | 1,641 |
| Windsor | 736 | 257 | 993 | Camberwell and Peckham | 4,082 | 1,477 | 5,559 |
| Wokingham | 395 | 137 | 532 | Carshalton and Wallington | 1,339 | 466 | 1,805 |
| | | | | Chingford and Woodford Green | 1,333 | 507 | 1,840 |
| Isle of Wight | | | | Chipping Barnet | 1,368 | 562 | 1,930 |
| Isle of Wight | 2,886 | 910 | 3,796 | Cities of London and Westminster | 2,368 | 931 | 3,299 |
| Kent | | | | Croydon Central | 2,692 | 859 | 3,551 |
| Ashtford | 1,458 | 451 | 1,909 | Croydon North | 3,615 | 1,293 | 4,908 |
| Canterbury | 1,595 | 513 | 2,108 | Croydon South | 1,151 | 405 | 1,556 |
| Chatham and Aylesford | 1,687 | 491 | 2,178 | Dagenham | 1,660 | 516 | 2,176 |
| Dartford | 1,675 | 525 | 2,200 | Dulwich and West Norwood | 3,523 | 1,392 | 4,915 |
| Dover | 2,310 | 626 | 2,936 | Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush | 3,787 | 1,389 | 5,176 |
| Faversham and Mid Kent | 1,229 | 432 | 1,661 | Ealing North | 2,234 | 803 | 3,037 |
| Folkestone and Hythe | 2,651 | 680 | 3,331 | Ealing Southall | 2,828 | 988 | 3,816 |
| Gillingham | 1,635 | 610 | 2,245 | East Ham | 3,867 | 1,189 | 5,056 |
| Gravesend | 1,985 | 593 | 2,578 | Edmonton | 2,741 | 944 | 3,685 |
| Maidstone and The Weald | 1,182 | 409 | 1,591 | Eltham | 2,002 | 623 | 2,625 |
| Medway | 1,840 | 631 | 2,471 | Enfield North | 2,137 | 706 | 2,843 |
| North Thanet | 2,419 | 631 | 3,050 | Enfield, Southgate | 1,726 | 682 | 2,408 |
| Sevenoaks | 858 | 309 | 1,167 | Erith and Thamesmead | 3,321 | 1,117 | 4,438 |
| Sittingbourne and Sheppey | 1,946 | 630 | 2,576 | Feltham and Heston | 2,074 | 673 | 2,747 |
| South Thanet | 2,056 | 578 | 2,634 | Finchley and Golders Green | 1,902 | 842 | 2,744 |
| Tonbridge and Malling | 889 | 310 | 1,199 | Greenwich and Woolwich | 3,631 | 1,263 | 4,894 |
| Tunbridge Wells | 863 | 269 | 1,132 | Hackney North and Stoke Newington | 5,426 | 2,072 | 7,498 |
| | | | | Hackney South and Shoreditch | 5,716 | 1,935 | 7,651 |
| Oxfordshire | | | | Hammersmith and Fulham | 3,309 | 1,511 | 4,820 |
| Banbury | 847 | 307 | 1,154 | Hampstead and Highgate | 2,766 | 788 | 3,554 |
| Henley | 490 | 185 | 675 | Harrow East | 1,832 | 788 | 2,620 |
| Oxford East | 1,866 | 588 | 2,454 | Harrow West | 1,367 | 541 | 1,908 |
| Oxford West and Abingdon | 713 | 301 | 1,014 | Hayes and Harlington | 1,527 | 520 | 2,047 |
| Wantage | 623 | 226 | 849 | Hendon | 2,224 | 848 | 3,072 |
| Witney | 540 | 243 | 783 | Hornbarn and St Pancras | 3,902 | 1,476 | 5,378 |
| | | | | Hornchurch | 1,053 | 382 | 1,435 |
| Buckinghamshire | | | | Hornsey and Wood Green | 3,676 | 1,484 | 5,160 |
| Aylesbury | 1,051 | 366 | 1,417 | Ilford North | 1,576 | 617 | 2,193 |
| Beaconsfield | 577 | 255 | 832 | Ilford South | 2,995 | 1,015 | 4,010 |
| Buckingham | 497 | 186 | 683 | Islington North | 4,507 | 1,796 | 6,303 |
| Chesham and Amersham | 525 | 169 | 694 | Islington South and Finsbury | 3,663 | 1,423 | 5,086 |
| Milton Keynes South West | 1,426 | 509 | 1,935 | Kensington and Chelsea | 1,770 | 963 | 2,733 |
| North East Milton Keynes | 1,195 | 410 | 1,605 | Kingston and Surbiton | 1,362 | 506 | 1,868 |
| Wycombe | 1,243 | 335 | 1,578 | Lewisham, Deptford | 4,087 | 1,457 | 5,544 |
| | | | | Lewisham East | 2,394 | 818 | 3,212 |
| East Sussex | | | | Lewisham West | 3,142 | 995 | 4,137 |
| Bexhill and Battle | 876 | 309 | 1,185 | Leyton and Wanstead | 3,128 | 1,027 | 4,155 |
| Brighton Kempdown | 2,734 | 881 | 3,615 | Mitcham and Morden | 2,290 | 768 | 3,058 |
| Brighton Pavilion | 3,381 | 1,307 | 4,688 | North Southwark and Bermondsey | 4,250 | 1,464 | 5,714 |
| Eastbourne | 1,369 | 440 | 1,809 | Old Bexley and Sidcup | 1,130 | 462 | 1,592 |
| Hastings and Rye | 2,649 | 689 | 3,338 | Orpington | 1,207 | 422 | 1,629 |
| Hove | 2,329 | 857 | 3,186 | Poplar and Canning Town | 4,536 | 1,305 | 5,841 |
| Lewes | 851 | 328 | 1,179 | Putney | 1,673 | 665 | 2,338 |
| Walden | 632 | 238 | 870 | Regent's Park and Kensington North | 3,951 | 1,732 | 5,683 |
| | | | | Richmond Park | 1,240 | 566 | 1,806 |
| Hampshire | | | | Romford | 1,023 | 349 | 1,372 |
| Aldershot | 854 | 297 | 1,151 | Ruislip - Northwood | 852 | 289 | 1,141 |
| Basingstoke | 984 | 316 | 1,300 | Streatham | 4,684 | 1,788 | 6,472 |
| East Hampshire | 1,000 | 315 | 1,315 | Sutton and Cheam | 919 | 346 | 1,265 |
| Eastleigh | 775 | 244 | 1,019 | Tooting | 2,938 | 1,095 | 4,033 |
| Fareham | 710 | 270 | 980 | Tottenham | 6,123 | 2,091 | 8,214 |
| Gosport | 1,193 | 453 | 1,646 | Twickenham | 1,183 | 456 | 1,639 |
| Havant | 1,630 | 394 | 2,024 | Upminster | 1,084 | 354 | 1,438 |
| New Forest East | 757 | 250 | 1,007 | Uxbridge | 1,083 | 411 | 1,494 |
| New Forest West | 747 | 228 | 975 | Vauxhall | 5,615 | 2,025 | 7,640 |
| North East Hampshire | 573 | 215 | 788 | Walthamstow | 3,179 | 1,113 | 4,292 |
| North West Hampshire | 595 | 248 | 843 | West Ham | 4,174 | 1,321 | 5,495 |
| Portsmouth North | 1,655 | 459 | 2,114 | Wimbledon | 1,213 | 492 | 1,705 |
| Portsmouth South | 3,065 | 646 | 3,711 | | | | |
| Romsey | 693 | 234 | 927 | EASTERN | | | |
| Southampton Itchen | 2,365 | 555 | 2,920 | Cambridgeshire | | | |
| Southampton Test | 2,491 | 650 | 3,141 | Cambridge | 1,543 | 534 | 2,077 |
| Winchester | 705 | 252 | 957 | Huntingdon | 964 | 418 | 1,382 |
| | | | | North East Cambridgeshire | 1,499 | 578 | 2,077 |
| Surrey | | | | North West Cambridgeshire | 1,116 | 409 | 1,525 |
| East Surrey | 660 | 224 | 884 | Peterborough | 2,181 | 710 | 2,891 |
| Epsom and Ewell | 714 | 239 | 953 | South Cambridgeshire | 611 | 263 | 874 |
| Esher and Walton | 719 | 258 | 977 | South East Cambridgeshire | 733 | 329 | 1,062 |
| Guildford | 710 | 233 | 943 | | | | |
| Mole Valley | 479 | 143 | 622 | Essex | | | |
| Reigate | 616 | 208 | 824 | Basildon | 1,973 | 672 | 2,645 |
| Runnymede and Weybridge | 709 | 240 | 949 | Billerica | 1,454 | 482 | 1,936 |
| South West Surrey | 556 | 179 | 735 | Braintree | 1,244 | 485 | 1,729 |
| Spelthorne | 838 | 281 | 1,119 | Brentwood and Ongar | 808 | 277 | 1,085 |
| Surrey Heath | 495 | 179 | 674 | Castle Point | 1,305 | 477 | 1,782 |
| Woking | 566 | 180 | 746 | Colchester | 1,509 | 543 | 2,052 |
| | | | | Epping Forest | 1,212 | 480 | 1,692 |
| West Sussex | | | | Harlow | 1,473 | 517 | 1,990 |
| Arundel and South Downs | 507 | 191 | 698 | Harwich | 1,986 | 534 | 2,520 |
| Bognor Regis and Littlehampton | 897 | 279 | 1,176 | Maldon and East Chelmsford | 1,066 | 340 | 1,406 |
| Chichester | 804 | 281 | 1,085 | North Essex | 756 | 276 | 1,032 |
| Crawley | 1,013 | 334 | 1,347 | Rayleigh | 900 | 355 | 1,255 |
| East Worthing and Shoreham | 967 | 338 | 1,305 | Rochford and Southend East | 3,294 | 939 | 4,233 |
| Horsham | 597 | 230 | 827 | Saffron Walden | 723 | 337 | 1,060 |
| Mid Sussex | 598 | 217 | 815 | Southend West | 1,958 | 635 | 2,593 |
| Worthing West | 895 | 261 | 1,156 | Thurrock | 2,219 | 698 | 2,917 |
| | | | | West Chelmsford | 1,195 | 403 | 1,598 |
| LONDON | | | | | | | |
| Barking | 1,975 | 671 | 2,646 | Hertfordshire | | | |
| Battersea | 2,610 | 1,012 | 3,622 | Broxbourne | 1,129 | 405 | 1,534 |
| | | | | Hemel Hempstead | 945 | 324 | 1,269 |
| | | | | Hertford and Stortford | 704 | 278 | 982 |

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.10

Area statistics

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at July 10 1997

| | Male | Female | All | | Male | Female | All |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Hertsmere | 858 | 329 | 1,187 | Hereford | 1,390 | 538 | 1,928 |
| Hitchin and Harpenden | 775 | 254 | 1,029 | Leominster | 886 | 338 | 1,224 |
| North East Hertfordshire | 798 | 284 | 1,082 | Mid Worcestershire | 739 | 315 | 1,054 |
| South East Hertfordshire | 751 | 252 | 1,003 | Redditch | 1,439 | 576 | 2,015 |
| St Albans | 1,432 | 479 | 1,911 | West Worcestershire | 821 | 297 | 1,118 |
| Stevenage | 1,293 | 374 | 1,667 | Worcester | 1,419 | 472 | 1,891 |
| Watford | 839 | 284 | 1,123 | Wyre Forest | 1,288 | 463 | 1,751 |
| Welwyn Hatfield | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Staffordshire | | | |
| Norfolk | | | | Burton | 1,737 | 573 | 2,310 |
| Great Yarmouth | 2,592 | 758 | 3,350 | Cannock Chase | 1,460 | 513 | 1,973 |
| Mid Norfolk | 1,217 | 457 | 1,674 | Lichfield | 837 | 373 | 1,210 |
| North Norfolk | 1,306 | 442 | 1,748 | Newcastle-under-Lyme | 1,176 | 402 | 1,578 |
| North West Norfolk | 1,699 | 567 | 2,266 | South Staffordshire | 1,143 | 403 | 1,546 |
| Norwich North | 1,826 | 634 | 2,460 | Stafford | 1,075 | 389 | 1,464 |
| Norwich South | 2,747 | 795 | 3,542 | Staffordshire Moorlands | 984 | 350 | 1,334 |
| South Norfolk | 1,172 | 484 | 1,656 | Stoke-on-Trent Central | 2,149 | 536 | 2,685 |
| South West Norfolk | 1,265 | 551 | 1,816 | Stoke-on-Trent North | 1,396 | 393 | 1,789 |
| | | | | Stoke-on-Trent South | 1,477 | 423 | 1,900 |
| Bedfordshire | | | | Stone | 636 | 278 | 914 |
| Bedford | 1,973 | 670 | 2,643 | Tamworth | 1,221 | 504 | 1,725 |
| Luton North | 1,669 | 540 | 2,209 | | | | |
| Luton South | 2,352 | 702 | 3,054 | Shropshire | | | |
| Mid Bedfordshire | 605 | 290 | 895 | Ludlow | 767 | 299 | 1,066 |
| North East Bedfordshire | 719 | 291 | 1,010 | North Shropshire | 1,067 | 420 | 1,487 |
| South West Bedfordshire | 1,002 | 397 | 1,399 | Shrewsbury and Atcham | 1,132 | 391 | 1,523 |
| | | | | Telford | 1,375 | 384 | 1,759 |
| Suffolk | | | | The Wrekin | 824 | 307 | 1,131 |
| Bury St Edmunds | 947 | 403 | 1,350 | | | | |
| Central Suffolk and North Ipswich | 1,089 | 375 | 1,464 | Warwickshire | | | |
| Ipswich | 2,180 | 603 | 2,783 | North Warwickshire | 1,226 | 493 | 1,719 |
| South Suffolk | 1,342 | 471 | 1,813 | Nuneaton | 1,399 | 439 | 1,838 |
| Suffolk Coastal | 2,726 | 864 | 3,590 | Rugby and Kenilworth | 1,242 | 446 | 1,688 |
| Waveney | 1,033 | 443 | 1,476 | Stratford-on-Avon | 877 | 380 | 1,257 |
| West Suffolk | | | | Warwick and Leamington | 1,309 | 461 | 1,770 |
| | | | | | | | |
| SOUTH WEST | | | | West Midlands | | | |
| Avon (former county) | | | | Aldridge - Brownhills | 1,239 | 441 | 1,680 |
| Bath | 1,780 | 615 | 2,395 | Birmingham Edgbaston | 2,612 | 819 | 3,431 |
| Bristol East | 2,668 | 780 | 3,448 | Birmingham Erdington | 3,153 | 865 | 4,018 |
| Bristol North West | 1,958 | 537 | | | | | |

2.10 CLAIMANT COUNT

Area statistics

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at July 10 1997

| | Male | Female | All | | Male | Female | All |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| North East Derbyshire | 1,751 | 525 | 2,276 | Ashton under Lyne | 1,980 | 556 | 2,536 |
| South Derbyshire | 1,351 | 492 | 1,843 | Bolton North East | 1,894 | 431 | 2,325 |
| West Derbyshire | 859 | 366 | 1,225 | Bolton South East | 1,921 | 502 | 2,423 |
| Leicestershire | | | | Bolton West | 905 | 313 | 1,218 |
| Blaby | 679 | 280 | 959 | Bury North | 946 | 326 | 1,272 |
| Bosworth | 633 | 292 | 925 | Bury South | 1,201 | 410 | 1,611 |
| Charnwood | 769 | 326 | 1,095 | Cheadle | 710 | 258 | 968 |
| Harborough | 795 | 365 | 1,160 | Denton and Reddish | 1,496 | 481 | 1,977 |
| Leicester East | 1,999 | 745 | 2,744 | Eccles | 1,680 | 465 | 2,145 |
| Leicester South | 3,122 | 914 | 4,036 | Hazel Grove | 889 | 278 | 1,167 |
| Leicester West | 2,853 | 792 | 3,645 | Heywood and Middleton | 1,237 | 614 | 1,851 |
| Loughborough | 1,235 | 513 | 1,748 | Leigh | 1,625 | 522 | 2,147 |
| North West Leicestershire | 991 | 331 | 1,322 | Makerfield | 1,625 | 536 | 2,161 |
| Rutland and Melton | 626 | 261 | 887 | Manchester Blackley | 2,940 | 669 | 3,609 |
| YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER | | | | Manchester Central | 4,891 | 1,288 | 6,179 |
| Humber (former county) | | | | Manchester Gorton | 3,613 | 1,097 | 4,710 |
| Beverley and Holderness | 1,393 | 564 | 1,957 | Manchester Withington | 2,805 | 1,050 | 3,855 |
| Brigg and Goole | 1,517 | 487 | 2,004 | Oldham East and Saddleworth | 1,668 | 495 | 2,163 |
| Cleethorpes | 2,137 | 699 | 2,836 | Oldham West and Royton | 2,016 | 577 | 2,593 |
| East Yorkshire | 1,564 | 509 | 2,073 | Rochdale | 2,516 | 632 | 3,148 |
| Great Grimsby | 3,355 | 816 | 4,171 | Salford | 2,345 | 566 | 2,911 |
| Haltemprice and Howden | 837 | 383 | 1,220 | Stalybridge and Hyde | 1,651 | 549 | 2,200 |
| Kingston upon Hull East | 2,959 | 788 | 3,747 | Stockport | 1,739 | 435 | 2,174 |
| Kingston upon Hull North | 3,490 | 1,048 | 4,538 | Stretford and Urmston | 2,050 | 599 | 2,649 |
| Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle | 2,961 | 843 | 3,804 | Wigan | 1,939 | 616 | 2,555 |
| Scunthorpe | 1,891 | 579 | 2,470 | Worsley | 1,485 | 455 | 1,940 |
| North Yorkshire | | | | Wythenshawe and Sale East | 2,585 | 644 | 3,229 |
| Harrogate and Knaresborough | 928 | 364 | 1,292 | Lancashire | | | |
| Richmond | 902 | 392 | 1,294 | Blackburn | 2,318 | 551 | 2,869 |
| Ryedale | 742 | 283 | 1,025 | Blackpool North and Fleetwood | 1,769 | 457 | 2,226 |
| Scarborough and Whitby | 1,932 | 601 | 2,533 | Blackpool South | 2,393 | 563 | 2,956 |
| Selby | 1,271 | 516 | 1,787 | Burnley | 1,232 | 361 | 1,593 |
| Skipton and Ripon | 721 | 296 | 1,017 | Chorley | 1,281 | 382 | 1,663 |
| Vale of York | 662 | 305 | 967 | Fylde | 723 | 225 | 948 |
| York, City of | 2,279 | 685 | 2,964 | Hyndburn | 1,185 | 395 | 1,580 |
| South Yorkshire | | | | Lancaster and Wyre | 1,236 | 537 | 1,773 |
| Barnsley Central | 2,182 | 550 | 2,732 | Morecambe and Lunesdale | 1,955 | 577 | 2,532 |
| Barnsley East and Mexborough | 2,332 | 624 | 2,956 | Pendle | 1,157 | 354 | 1,511 |
| Barnsley West and Penistone | 1,697 | 539 | 2,236 | Preston | 2,716 | 738 | 3,454 |
| Don Valley | 2,112 | 568 | 2,680 | Ribble Valley | 636 | 254 | 890 |
| Doncaster Central | 3,268 | 867 | 4,135 | Rossendale and Darwen | 1,054 | 390 | 1,444 |
| Doncaster North | 2,500 | 588 | 3,088 | South Ribble | 948 | 353 | 1,301 |
| Rother Valley | 2,136 | 668 | 2,804 | West Lancashire | 1,989 | 584 | 2,573 |
| Rotherham | 2,981 | 717 | 3,698 | MERSEYSIDE | | | |
| Sheffield Attercliffe | 2,179 | 658 | 2,837 | Merseyside | | | |
| Sheffield Brightside | 3,286 | 806 | 4,092 | Birkenhead | 3,844 | 975 | 4,819 |
| Sheffield Central | 4,663 | 1,421 | 6,084 | Bootle | 3,495 | 797 | 4,292 |
| Sheffield Hallam | 1,171 | 513 | 1,684 | Crosby | 1,653 | 556 | 2,209 |
| Sheffield Heeley | 2,708 | 771 | 3,479 | Knowsley North and Sefton East | 2,969 | 865 | 3,834 |
| Sheffield Hillsborough | 1,980 | 743 | 2,723 | Knowsley South | 3,642 | 923 | 4,565 |
| Wentworth | 2,489 | 622 | 3,111 | Liverpool Garston | 2,844 | 788 | 3,632 |
| West Yorkshire | | | | Liverpool Riverside | 5,263 | 1,585 | 6,848 |
| Batley and Spen | 1,672 | 458 | 2,130 | Liverpool Walton | 4,111 | 1,092 | 5,203 |
| Bradford North | 3,077 | 831 | 3,908 | Liverpool Wavertree | 3,881 | 1,091 | 4,972 |
| Bradford South | 2,310 | 614 | 2,924 | Liverpool West Derby | 4,223 | 1,082 | 5,305 |
| Bradford West | 3,692 | 1,116 | 4,808 | Southport | 1,701 | 570 | 2,271 |
| Calder Valley | 1,493 | 531 | 2,024 | St Helens North | 1,992 | 600 | 2,592 |
| Colne Valley | 1,486 | 520 | 2,006 | St Helens South | 2,333 | 633 | 2,966 |
| Dewsbury | 1,502 | 431 | 1,933 | Wallasey | 3,068 | 882 | 3,950 |
| Elmet | 1,185 | 407 | 1,592 | Wirral South | 1,398 | 520 | 1,918 |
| Halifax | 2,548 | 654 | 3,202 | Wirral West | 1,554 | 576 | 2,130 |
| Hemsworth | 1,848 | 547 | 2,395 | NORTH EAST | | | |
| Huddersfield | 2,562 | 822 | 3,384 | Cleveland (former county) | | | |
| Keighley | 1,469 | 564 | 2,033 | Hartlepool | 3,429 | 841 | 4,270 |
| Leeds Central | 4,191 | 1,054 | 5,245 | Middlesbrough | 4,460 | 1,113 | 5,573 |
| Leeds East | 3,094 | 784 | 3,878 | Middlesbrough South and East | 2,687 | 754 | 3,441 |
| Leeds North East | 1,951 | 681 | 2,632 | Redcar | 3,254 | 762 | 4,016 |
| Leeds North West | 1,372 | 592 | 1,964 | Stockton North | 3,388 | 873 | 4,261 |
| Leeds West | 2,323 | 622 | 2,945 | Stockton South | 2,516 | 738 | 3,254 |
| Morley and Rothwell | 1,509 | 444 | 1,953 | Northumberland | | | |
| Normanton | 1,265 | 431 | 1,696 | Berwick-upon-Tweed | 1,332 | 411 | 1,743 |
| Pontefract and Castleford | 1,833 | 498 | 2,331 | Blyth Valley | 1,946 | 603 | 2,549 |
| Pudsey | 857 | 329 | 1,186 | Hexham | 889 | 318 | 1,207 |
| Shipley | 1,310 | 464 | 1,774 | Wansbeck | 2,175 | 579 | 2,754 |
| Wakefield | 2,069 | 632 | 2,701 | Durham | | | |
| NORTH WEST | | | | Bishop Auckland | 1,977 | 497 | 2,474 |
| Cheshire | | | | Darlington | 2,620 | 708 | 3,328 |
| Chester, City of | 1,550 | 485 | 2,035 | Durham City of | 1,815 | 545 | 2,360 |
| Congleton | 848 | 317 | 1,165 | Easington | 1,811 | 409 | 2,220 |
| Crewe and Nantwich | 1,577 | 492 | 2,069 | North Durham | 2,026 | 526 | 2,552 |
| Eddisbury | 1,004 | 361 | 1,365 | North West Durham | 1,983 | 563 | 2,546 |
| Ellesmere Port and Neston | 1,532 | 479 | 2,011 | Sedgefield | 1,578 | 483 | 2,061 |
| Halton | 2,305 | 691 | 2,996 | Tyne and Wear | | | |
| Macclesfield | 957 | 294 | 1,251 | Blaydon | 1,811 | 521 | 2,332 |
| Tatton | 796 | 247 | 1,043 | Gateshead East and Washington West | 2,007 | 551 | 2,558 |
| Warrington North | 1,537 | 463 | 2,000 | Houghton and Washington East | 2,100 | 557 | 2,657 |
| Warrington South | 1,254 | 454 | 1,708 | Jarrow | 2,426 | 639 | 3,065 |
| Weaver Vale | 1,937 | 640 | 2,577 | Newcastle upon Tyne Central | 2,857 | 888 | 3,745 |
| Cumbria | | | | Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsen | 3,120 | 840 | 3,960 |
| Barrow and Furness | 2,206 | 546 | 2,752 | Newcastle upon Tyne North | 2,119 | 539 | 2,658 |
| Carlisle | 1,678 | 461 | 2,139 | North Tyneside | 2,619 | 697 | 3,316 |
| Copeland | 2,089 | 578 | 2,667 | South Shields | 3,263 | 835 | 4,098 |
| Penrith and The Border | 774 | 314 | 1,088 | Sunderland North | 2,620 | 573 | 3,193 |
| Westmorland and Lonsdale | 572 | 232 | 804 | Sunderland South | 3,402 | 783 | 4,185 |
| Workington | 2,259 | 598 | 2,857 | Tyne Bridge | 4,019 | 904 | 4,923 |
| Greater Manchester | | | | Tynemouth | 2,133 | 634 | 2,767 |
| Altrincham and Sale West | 1,082 | 361 | 1,443 | | | | |

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.10

Area statistics

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at July 10 1997

| | Male | Female | All | | Male | Female | All |
|----------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| WALES | | | | Paisley South | 2,083 | 575 | 2,658 |
| Aberavon | 1,356 | 403 | 1,759 | Perth | 1,537 | 523 | 2,060 |
| Alyn and Deeside | 1,102 | 357 | 1,459 | Ross Skye and Inverness West | 2,046 | 568 | 2,614 |
| Blaenau Gwent | 1,988 | 553 | 2,541 | Roxburgh and Berwickshire | 744 | 271 | 1,015 |
| Brecon and Radnorshire | 891 | 354 | 1,245 | Strirling | 1,309 | 425 | 1,734 |
| Bridgend | 1,344 | 503 | 1,847 | Strathkelvin and Bearsden | 1,481 | 558 | 2,039 |
| Caernarfon | 1,595 | 460 | 2,055 | Tweeddale Ettrick and Lauderdale | 713 | 261 | 974 |
| Caerphilly | 2,132 | 559 | 2,691 | West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine | 626 | 313 | 939 |
| Cardiff Central | 2,135 | 729 | 2,864 | West Renfrewshire | 1,104 | 374 | 1,478 |
| Cardiff North | 910 | 297 | 1,207 | Western Isles | 971 | 301 | 1,272 |
| Cardiff South and Penarth | 2,516 | 593 | 3,109 | NORTHERN IRELAND | | | |
| Cardiff West | 2,301 | 589 | 2,890 | Belfast East | 2,300 | 628 | 2,928 |
| Cardiff East and Dinefwr | 1,147 | 369 | 1,516 | Belfast North | 3,466 | 754 | 4,220 |
| Cardiff West and South | 1,822 | 479 | 2,301 | Belfast South | 2,941 | 1,396 | 4,337 |
| Ceredigion | 1,122 | 470 | 1,592 | Belfast West | 4,918 | 770 | 5,688 |
| Ciwyd South | 1,008 | 333 | 1,341 | East Antrim | 2,216 | 738 | 2,954 |
| Ciwyd West | 1,104 | 302 | 1,406 | East Londonderry | 2,903 | 935 | 3,838 |
| Conwy | 1,866 | 510 | 2,376 | Fermanagh and South Tyrone | 2,935 | 964 | 3,899 |
| Cynon Valley | 1,629 | 422 | 2,051 | Foyle | 4,882 | 1,184 | 6,066 |
| Delyn | 1,003 | 318 | 1,321 | Lagan Valley | 1,490 | 617 | 2,107 |
| Gower | 1,219 | 424 | 1,643 | Mid Ulster | 2,515 | 810 | 3,325 |
| Islwyn | 1,140 | 367 | 1,507 | Newry and Armagh | 3,571 | 1,027 | 4,598 |
| Llanelli | 1,759 | 531 | 2,290 | North Antrim | 2,555 | 796 | 3,351 |
| Mairionnydd Nant Conwy | 886 | 277 | 1,163 | North Down | 1,622 | 715 | 2,337 |
| Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney | 2,059 | 488 | 2,547 | South Antrim | 1,679 | 655 | 2,334 |
| Monmouth | 1,031 | 425 | 1,456 | South Down | 2,658 | 979 | 3,637 |
| Montgomeryshire | 514 | 212 | 726 | Strangford | 1,837 | 638 | 2,475 |
| Neath | 1,479 | 448 | 1,927 | Upper Bann | 2,057 | 728 | 2,785 |
| Newport East | 1,614 | 512 | 2,126 | West Tyrone | 3,359 | 897 | 4,256 |
| Newport West | 1,963 | 604 | 2,567 | | | | |
| Ogmore | 1,365 | 432 | 1,797 | | | | |
| Pontypridd | 1,592 | 486 | 2,078 | | | | |
| Preseli Pembrokeshire | 1,945 | 540 | 2,485 | | | | |
| Rhondda | 1,857 | 470 | 2,327 | | | | |
| Swansea East | 1,907 | 429 | 2,336 | | | | |
| Swansea West | 2,031 | 591 | 2,622 | | | | |
| Torfaen | 1,638 | 511 | 2,149 | | | | |
| Vale of Clwyd | 1,356 | 353 | 1,709 | | | | |
| Vale of Glamorgan | 1,791 | 610 | 2,401 | | | | |
| Wrexham | 1,204 | 392 | 1,596 | | | | |
| Ynys-Mon | 1,846 | 607 | 2,453 | | | | |
| SCOTLAND | | | | | | | |
| Aberdeen Central | 1,528 | 528 | 2,056 | | | | |
| Aberdeen North | 869 | 289 | 1,158 | | | | |
| Aberdeen South | 978 | 386 | 1,364 | | | | |
| Airdrie and Shotts | 2,291 | 697 | 2,988 | | | | |
| Angus | 1,798 | 755 | 2,553 | | | | |

ESSENTIAL READING

Social Trends is essential reading for those involved in social policy work both inside and outside government. It has also become an essential book for market researchers, journalists and other commentators as well as students and the business community.

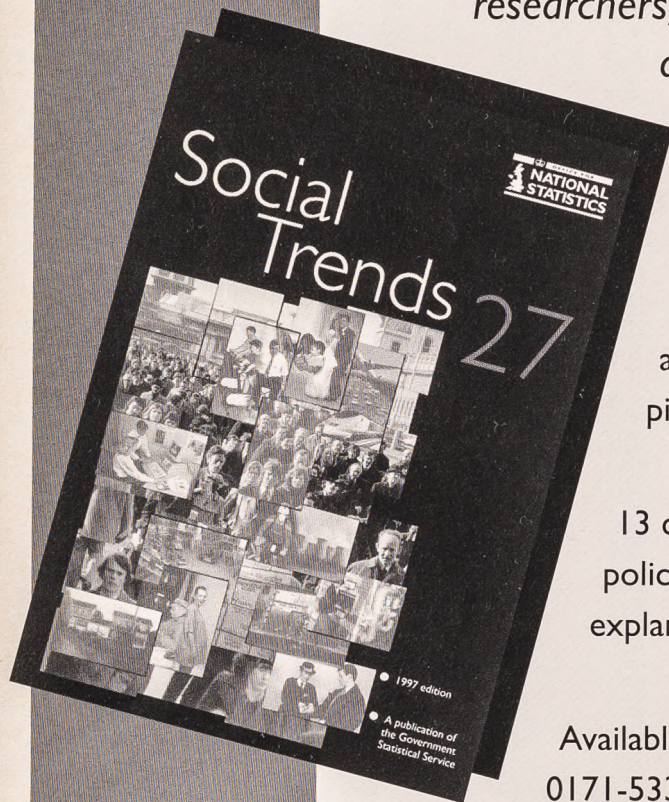
Social Trends draws together statistics from a wide range of government departments and other organisations to paint a broad picture of British society today.

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Social Trends

Published for
 Office for **National Statistics** by The Stationery Office
 Price £37.50
 ISBN 0-11-620838-4



CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age 2.15

| UNITED KINGDOM | 18-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60 and over | All ages * |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|------------|
| MALE AND FEMALE | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 Jul | 20.0 | 17.2 | 11.4 | 8.5 | 6.6 | 8.7 | 2.3 | 9.4 |
| 1984 Oct | 18.7 | 15.3 | 10.6 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 8.3 | 2.1 | 8.8 |
| 1985 Jan | 18.6 | 15.3 | 10.9 | 8.3 | 6.3 | 8.4 | 2.1 | 8.9 |
| 1985 Apr | 17.3 | 14.2 | 10.3 | 7.9 | 6.1 | 8.1 | 1.9 | 8.5 |
| 1985 Jul | 17.3 | 15.2 | 10.0 | 7.7 | 5.9 | 7.6 | 1.7 | 8.3 |
| 1985 Oct | 16.6 | 13.5 | 9.5 | 7.4 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 1.6 | 7.9 |
| 1986 Jan | 16.8 | 13.7 | 10.0 | 7.8 | 6.0 | 7.8 | 1.8 | 8.3 |
| 1986 Apr | 15.7 | 12.7 | 9.5 | 7.6 | 5.9 | 7.8 | 1.7 | 7.9 |
| 1986 Jul | 15.9 | 14.2 | 9.4 | 7.0 | 5.5 | 7.1 | 1.6 | 7.7 |
| 1986 Oct | 14.5 | 11.4 | 8.3 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 6.8 |
| 1987 Jan | 14.5 | 11.4 | 8.3 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 6.8 |
| 1987 Apr | 13.3 | 9.8 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 0.9 | 6.0 |
| 1987 Jul | 11.7 | 10.2 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 5.6 |
| MALE | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 Jul | 23.7 | 21.6 | 15.2 | 11.9 | 9.3 | 11.8 | 3.7 | 12.6 |
| 1984 Oct | 22.1 | 19.5 | 14.3 | 11.3 | 8.8 | 11.3 | 3.2 | 11.8 |
| 1985 Jan | 22.3 | 19.8 | 14.7 | 11.7 | 9.0 | 11.5 | 3.2 | 12.1 |
| 1985 Apr | 20.8 | 18.4 | 13.8 | 11.2 | 8.7 | 11.0 | 2.9 | 11.5 |
| 1985 Jul | 20.5 | 18.9 | 13.4 | 10.8 | 8.2 | 10.2 | 2.6 | 11.1 |
| 1985 Oct | 19.5 | 17.2 | 12.7 | 10.4 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 2.6 | 10.6 |
| 1986 Jan | 20.2 | 17.7 | 13.5 | 11.1 | 8.5 | 10.5 | 2.8 | 11.2 |
| 1986 Apr | 18.9 | 16.4 | 12.8 | 10.6 | 8.2 | 10.5 | 2.7 | 10.7 |
| 1986 Jul | 19.4 | 17.6 | 12.6 | 9.8 | 7.8 | 9.6 | 2.4 | 10.3 |
| 1986 Oct | 18.1 | 15.4 | 11.6 | 9.1 | 7.3 | 9.2 | 2.2 | 9.5 |
| 1987 Jan | 18.0 | 14.8 | 11.4 | 9.1 | 7.1 | 9.0 | 2.1 | 9.3 |
| 1987 Apr | 16.6 | 12.8 | 10.1 | 8.1 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 1.5 | 8.3 |
| 1987 Jul | 13.8 | 13.0 | 9.6 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 1.5 | 7.7 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 Jul | 15.7 | 11.6 | 6.1 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 5.3 |
| 1984 Oct | 14.9 | 9.9 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 4.8 |
| 1985 Jan | 14.5 | 9.6 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 4.8 |
| 1985 Apr | 13.3 | 8.8 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 4.6 |
| 1985 Jul | 13.7 | 10.4 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 4.7 |
| 1985 Oct | 13.3 | 8.9 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 4.4 |
| 1986 Jan | 13.0 | 8.6 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 4.5 |
| 1986 Apr | 12.0 | 7.8 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 4.3 |
| 1986 Jul | 12.1 | 9.8 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 4.4 |
| 1986 Oct | 11.5 | 8.0 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 3.9 |
| 1987 Jan | 10.7 | 7.0 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 3.6 |
| 1987 Apr | 9.7 | 5.9 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 3.2 |
| 1987 Jul | 9.3 | 6.7 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 |

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

| | | | | | | | | | | | THOUSANDS |
|---|----------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|--|----------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Germany # (FR) |
| EC average | Major 7 nations (G7) | United Kingdom * | Australia ## | Austria # | Belgium ++ | Canada ## | Denmark ++ | Finland ++ | France ++ | | |
| STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 9.3 | 6.9 | 10.1 | 10.7 | 7.3 | 11.2 | 9.2 | 13.0 | 10.4 | | 6.6 |
| 1993 | 10.7 | 7.2 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 8.9 | 11.2 | 10.1 | 17.5 | 11.7 | | 7.9 |
| 1994 | 11.1 | 7.0 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 3.8 | 10.4 | 8.2 | 17.9 | 12.3 | | 8.4 |
| 1995 | 10.8 | 6.8 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 3.9 | 9.5 | 7.2 | 16.6 | 11.7 | | 8.2 |
| 1996 | 10.9 | 6.8 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 4.4 | 9.8 | 6.9 | 15.9 | 12.4 | | 9 |
| 1996 May | 10.9 | 6.9 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 4.4 | 9.9 | 7.0 | 18.5 | 12.4 | | 8.9 |
| 1996 Jun | 10.9 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 4.1 | 9.7 | 6.0 | 16.1 | 12.3 | | 8.9 |
| 1996 Jul | 10.9 | 6.8 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 4.1 | 9.7 | 6.4 | 15.5 | 12.3 | | 8.9 |
| 1996 Aug | 10.9 | 6.7 | 8.2 | 8.7 | 4.1 | 9.8 | 6.1 | 15.7 | 12.4 | | 8.9 |
| 1996 Sep | 10.9 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 4.1 | 9.7 | 5.7 | 15.1 | 12.5 | | 9.1 |
| 1996 Oct | 10.9 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 4.4 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 15.1 | 12.6 | | 9.2 |
| 1996 Nov | 10.8 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 4.3 | 9.5 | 6.4 | 15.3 | 12.6 | | 9.3 |
| 1996 Dec | 10.8 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 4.3 | 9.5 | 6.3 | 14.9 | 12.5 | | 9.4 |
| 1997 Jan | 10.9 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 4.4 | 9.5 | 6.6 | 15.3 | 12.5 | | 9.6 |
| 1997 Feb | 10.8 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 8.8 | 4.4 | 9.5 | 6.4 | 15.1 | 12.5 | | 9.6 |
| 1997 Mar | 10.8 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 8.8 | 4.4 | 9.6 | 6.3 | 15.7 | 12.5 | | 9.7 |
| 1997 Apr | 10.8 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 8.8 | 4.4 | 9.6 | 6.2 | 15.9 | 12.5 | | 9.6 |
| 1997 May | 10.8 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 8.8 | 4.4 | 9.6 | 6.2 | 15.9 | 12.6 | | 9.8 |
| NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 Jul | | 2126 | 781 | 229 | 586 | 1488 | 252 | 450 | 3060 | | 3936 |
| 1996 Aug | | 2109 | 806 | 229 | 588 | 1432 | 246 | 446 | 3092 | | 3963 |
| 1996 Sep | | 2071 | 800 | 226 | 581 | 1510 | 235 | 442 | 3115 | | 4006 |
| 1996 Oct | | 2025 | 804 | 228 | 573 | 1526 | 233 | 440 | 3112 | | 4057 |
| 1996 Nov | | 1930 | 779 | 226 | 571 | 1532 | 229 | 439 | 3122 | | 4118 |
| 1996 Dec | | 1883 | 792 | 220 | 570 | 1485 | 228 | 439 | 3082 | | 4165 |
| 1997 Jan | | 1815 | 791 | 229 | 565 | 1481 | 232 | 435 | 3100 | | 4311 |
| 1997 Feb | | 1748 | 811 | 235 | 576 | 1477 | 226 | 430 | 3092 | | 4313 |
| 1997 Mar | | 1711 | 803 | 231 | 577 | 1418 | 223 | 425 | 3088 | | 4291 |
| 1997 Apr | | 1654 | 802 | 234 | 579 | 1464 | 223 | 420 | 3081 | | 4302 |
| 1997 May | | 1637 | 810 | 234 | 574 | 1453 | 224 | 415 | 3114 | | 4363 |
| 1997 Jun | | 1601 | 778 | 229 | 571 | 1396 | 221 | 415 | 3191 | | 4379 |
| 1997 Jul | | 1550 | 801 | 229 | 571 | 1384 | 221 | 415 | 3191 | | 4396 |
| % rate: latest month | | 5.5 | 8.7 | 7.1 | 13.5 | 9.0 | 8.1 | 16.4 | 12.6 | | 11.5 |
| Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months | | (0.4) | (0.1) | 0.1 | 0.1 | (0.3) | (0.2) | (0.6) | 0.0 | | 0.2 |
| NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 Jul | | 2158 | 732 | 187 | 599 | 1540 | 243 | 468 | 2919 | | 3912 |
| 1996 Aug | | 2176 | 771 | 190 | 620 | 1453 | 249 | 440 | 3039 | | 3902 |
| 1996 Sep | | 2104 | 800 | 192 | 608 | 1379 | 221 | 427 | 3150 | | 3948 |
| 1996 Oct | | 1977 | 765 | 214 | 590 | 1397 | 218 | 425 | 3179 | | 3867 |
| 1996 Nov | | 1871 | 737 | 235 | 579 | 1447 | 214 | 428 | 3197 | | 3942 |
| 1996 Dec | | 1868 | 806 | 261 | 588 | 1412 | 214 | 468 | 3189 | | 4148 |
| 1997 Jan | | 1908 | 854 | 302 | 579 | 1578 | 259 | 453 | 3264 | | 4658 |
| 1997 Feb | | 1828 | 906 | 289 | 572 | 1566 | 245 | 438 | 3205 | | 4672 |
| 1997 Mar | | 1745 | 845 | 252 | 560 | 1530 | 237 | 424 | 3120 | | 4477 |
| 1997 Apr | | 1688 | 800 | 236 | 551 | 1493 | 227 | 410 | 3020 | | 4347 |
| 1997 May | | 1620 | 792 | 211 | 537 | 1469 | 211 | 395 | 2982 | | 4256 |
| 1997 Jun | | 1550 | 751 | 200 | 537 | 1378 | 200 | 395 | 2982 | | 4222 |
| 1997 Jul | | 1585 | 751 | 200 | 537 | 1431 | 200 | 395 | 2982 | | 4354 |
| % rate: latest month | | 5.6 | 8.2 | 6.5 | 12.6 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 15.5 | N/A | | 11.4 |
| Latest month: change on a year ago | | (2.1) | 0.2 | 0.1 | (0.4) | (0.8) | (0.7) | (1.7) | N/A | | 1.2 |

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.

| | | | | | | | | | | | THOUSANDS |
|---|------------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------------|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|----------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Germany # (FR) |
| Greece + | Irish Republic + | Italy ** | Japan ** | Luxembourg # | Netherlands ++ | Norway ++ | Portugal # | Spain + | Sweden ## | Switzerland ++ | United States ## |
| 1992 | 7.9 | 15.4 | 9.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 4.2 | 18.5 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 7.4 |
| 1993 | 8.6 | 15.6 | 10.3 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 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 | 24.1 | 9.8 | 3.6 | 6.1 |
| 1995 | 9.2 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 22.9 | 9.2 | 3.3 | 5.6 |
| 1996 | 9.6 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 22.1 | 10.0 | ... | 5.4 |
| 1996 May | ... | 11.9 | 12.0 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 22.2 | 10.3 | ... | 5.3 |
| 1996 Jun | ... | 12.5 | 12.0 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 22.3 | 9.9 | ... | 5.4 |
| 1996 Jul | ... | 12.5 | 12.0 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 22.1 | 10.0 | ... | 5.2 |
| 1996 Aug | ... | 12.5 | 12.1 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 6.7 | 4.8 | 22.0 | 10.1 | ... | 5.2 |
| 1996 Sep | ... | 11.8 | 11.9 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 22.1 | 10.2 | ... | 5.2 |
| 1996 Oct | ... | 11.5 | 11.9 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 21.7 | 10.0 | ... | 5.3 |
| 1996 Nov | ... | 11.3 | 12.0 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 6.2 | 4.7 | 21.6 | 10.2 | ... | 5.3 |
| 1996 Dec | ... | 11.2 | 12.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 21.4 | 10.6 | ... | 5.4 |
| 1997 Jan | ... | 11.2 | 12.2 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 21.2 | 10.4 | ... | 5.3 |
| 1997 Feb | ... | 11.0 | 12.2 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 7.3 | 21.2 | 10.9 | ... | 5.2 |
| 1997 Mar | ... | 11.1 | 12.3 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 21.0 | 10.9 | ... | 4.9 |
| 1997 Apr | ... | 10.9 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 7.3 | 20.9 | 10.7 | ... | 4.8 |
| 1997 May | ... | 10.8 | 12.4 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 7.2 | 20.8 | 10.9 | ... | 5.0 |
| NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 Jul | 185 | 284 | 2754 | 2310 | 5.7 | 441 | 91 | 2252 | ... | 167.3 | 7276 |
| 1996 Aug | 178 | 283 | ... | 2220 | 5.7 | 441 | 90 | 2236 | ... | 170.3 | 6910 |
| 1996 Sep | 183 | 281 | ... | 2210 | 5.7 | 441 | 89 | 2233 | ... | 173.7 | 7043 |
| 1996 Oct | 180 | 274 | 2729 | 2270 | 5.9 | 433 | 88 | 2232 | ... | 179.7 | 7019 |
| 1996 Nov | 181 | 267 | ... | 2180 | 6.0 | 431 | 87 | 2220 | ... | 184 | 7187 |
| 1996 Dec | 191 | 263 | 2817 | 2220 | 6.2 | 428 | 84 | 2208 | ... | 188 | 7167 |
| 1997 Jan | 191 | 260 | ... | 2220 | 6.2 | 417 | 82 | 2198 | ... | 194 | 7268 |
| 1997 Feb | 191 | 260 | ... | 2280 | 6.2 | 398 | 81 | 2190 | ... | 195 | 7205 |
| 1997 Mar | 212 | 261 | ... | 2190 | 6.1 | 387 | 81 | 2167 | ... | 196 | 7144 |
| 1997 Apr | 204 | 257 | 2864 | 2250 | 6.4 | 385 | 78 | 2160 | ... | 195 | 6714 |
| 1997 May | ... | 256 | ... | 2380 | 6.5 | 395 | ... | 2142 | ... | 194 | 6534 |
| 1997 Jun | ... | 256 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1997 Jul | ... | 255 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| % rate: latest month | N/A | N/A | 12.4 | 3.6 | N/A | ... | 3.4 | ... | 13.4 | ... | 5.3 |
| Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months | N/A | N/A | 0 | 0 | N/A | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 0 |
| NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 185 | 283 | 2549 | 1421 | 2.7 | 337 | 114 | 317 | 2260 | 232 | 92 |
| 1993 | 176 | 294 | 2335 | 1656 | 3.5 | 417 | 118 | 347 | 2538 | 356 | 163 |
| 1994 | 180 | 282 | 2561 | 1920 | 4.6 | 485 | 110 | 396 | 2647 | 340 | 171 |
| 1995 | 184 | 278 | 2724 | 2098 | 5.1 | 462 | 102 | 430 | 2449 | 332 | 153 |
| 1996 | 185 | 279 | 2763 | 2250 | 5.7 | 441 | 91 | 468 | 2275 | 346 | 169 |
| 1996 Jul | 164 | 288 | 2690 | 2210 | 5.1 | 433 | 103 | 455 | 2171 | 466 | 162 |
| 1996 Aug | 152 | 288 | ... | 2240 | 5.1 | 441 | 98 | 453 | 2144 | 431 | 164 |
| 1996 Sep | 156 | 279 | ... | 2240 | 5.7 | 438 | 85 | 452 | 2195 | 369 | 166 |
| 1996 Oct | 173 | 268 | 2790 | 2270 | 6.0 | 431 | 79 | 457 | 2235 | 349 | 174 |
| 1996 Nov | 197 | 263 | ... | 2120 | 6.4 | 432 | 77 | 463 | 2251 | 343 | 183 |
| 1996 Dec | 211 | 270 | ... | 2080 | 6.5 | 437 | 79 | 460 | 2216 | 385 | 192 |
| 1997 Jan | 226 | 269 | 2809 | 2220 | 6.9 | 429 | 90 | 471 | 2257 | 383 | 206 |
| 1997 Feb | 226 | 264 | ... | 2300 | 6.8 | 415 | 84 | 481 | 2263 | 357 | 206 |
| 1997 Mar | 227 | 262 | ... | 2340 | 6.4 | 399 | 81 | 472 | 2228 | 339 | 202 |
| 19 | | | | | | | | | | | |

2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

| UNITED KINGDOM | | THOUSANDS | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|----------------------------|------|---------|
| INFLOW + | | Male and Female | | Male | | Female | | Married |
| Month ending | All | Change since previous year | All | Change since previous year | All | Change since previous year | | |
| 1996 Jul 11 | 364.4 | -14.4 | 232.9 | -14.1 | 131.4 | -0.4 | 30.6 | |
| Aug 8 | 308.7 | -27.5 | 199.8 | -19.4 | 108.9 | -8.1 | 31.6 | |
| Sep 12 | 280.7 | -38.4 | 188.9 | -26.9 | 91.8 | -11.5 | 23.5 | |
| Oct 10 | 279.0 | -41.8 | 194.7 | -29.1 | 84.3 | -12.6 | 21.1 | |
| Nov 14 | 268.7 | -43.1 | 190.3 | -28.7 | 78.3 | -14.6 | 21.2 | |
| Dec 12 | 257.7 | -30.6 | 189.9 | -22.9 | 67.8 | -7.7 | 17.9 | |
| 1997 Jan 9 | 303.3 | -19.0 | 215.0 | -8.6 | 88.3 | -10.4 | 25.3 | |
| Feb 13 | 292.3 | -16.9 | 206.6 | -13.1 | 85.7 | -3.8 | 23.0 | |
| Mar 13 | 263.4 | -6.1 | 188.3 | -1.8 | 75.1 | -4.3 | 21.4 | |
| Apr 10 | 270.4 | -21.0 | 190.2 | -10.4 | 80.2 | -10.6 | 25.2 | |
| May 8 | 257.0 | 3.9 | 185.0 | 5.7 | 71.9 | -1.8 | 20.8 | |
| Jun 12 | 261.9 | 6.4 | 186.6 | 9.0 | 75.3 | -2.7 | 20.5 | |
| Jul 10 | 338.0 | -26.4 | 223.7 | -9.3 | 114.3 | -17.1 | 26.3 | |
| UNITED KINGDOM | | THOUSANDS | | | | | | |
| OUTFLOW + | | Male and Female | | Male | | Female | | Married |
| Month ending | All | Change since previous year | All | Change since previous year | All | Change since previous year | | |
| 1996 Jul 11 | 297.5 | -10.5 | 214.5 | -6.7 | 82.9 | -3.9 | 21.8 | |
| Aug 8 | 288.8 | -32.3 | 202.5 | -22.0 | 86.3 | -10.3 | 21.0 | |
| Sep 12 | 343.7 | -25.6 | 225.1 | -16.5 | 118.6 | -9.1 | 36.0 | |
| Oct 10 | 416.0 | 8.8 | 281.1 | 5.7 | 134.9 | 3.0 | 34.1 | |
| Nov 14 | 360.4 | 31.0 | 249.7 | 24.5 | 110.7 | 6.5 | 30.8 | |
| Dec 12 | 261.1 | 0.7 | 182.9 | 1.8 | 78.2 | -1.2 | 21.2 | |
| 1997 Jan 9 | 260.5 | 27.3 | 179.4 | 19.9 | 81.1 | 7.4 | 23.0 | |
| Feb 13 | 361.6 | 44.3 | 258.8 | 33.3 | 102.8 | 11.0 | 30.1 | |
| Mar 13 | 352.8 | -20.8 | 254.3 | -17.5 | 98.5 | -3.3 | 28.5 | |
| Apr 10 | 326.0 | 27.2 | 232.6 | 19.3 | 93.4 | 7.9 | 28.5 | |
| May 8 | 330.0 | -6.0 | 238.1 | 2.9 | 92.0 | -8.8 | 26.9 | |
| Jun 12 | 322.9 | 23.1 | 235.6 | 19.6 | 87.3 | 3.5 | 24.0 | |
| Jul 10 | 299.9 | 2.5 | 215.0 | 0.5 | 84.9 | 2.0 | 22.3 | |

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

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

| UNITED KINGDOM | | THOUSANDS | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|-------|
| INFLOW | | Age group | | | | | | | | | |
| Month ending | Under 18 | 18-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-59 | 60 and over | All ages | |
| 1997 Feb 13 | 6.2 | 20.2 | 42.7 | 33.9 | 25.9 | 33.9 | 26.4 | 9.4 | 3.1 | 201.7 | |
| Mar 13 | 5.0 | 17.3 | 37.7 | 31.0 | 24.0 | 32.1 | 24.9 | 8.9 | 2.7 | 183.6 | |
| Apr 10 | 4.8 | 16.2 | 36.0 | 30.6 | 24.2 | 33.1 | 27.9 | 10.1 | 3.1 | 186.0 | |
| May 8 | 5.2 | 16.7 | 35.7 | 30.7 | 23.6 | 31.7 | 25.1 | 9.0 | 2.7 | 180.4 | |
| Jun 12 | 4.9 | 16.9 | 38.5 | 30.8 | 23.8 | 31.2 | 23.9 | 8.4 | 2.6 | 181.1 | |
| Jul 10 | 4.8 | 21.8 | 59.0 | 35.8 | 26.1 | 33.2 | 25.3 | 8.6 | 2.7 | 217.3 | |
| FEMALE | | 4.5 | 12.3 | 19.4 | 12.1 | 7.7 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 3.5 | 83.4 | |
| 1997 Feb 13 | 3.7 | 10.3 | 15.9 | 10.5 | 7.1 | 10.9 | 11.5 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 73.2 | |
| Mar 13 | 3.5 | 9.3 | 15.7 | 11.0 | 7.6 | 12.7 | 13.9 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 77.9 | |
| Apr 10 | 3.9 | 9.1 | 14.5 | 10.3 | 6.6 | 10.7 | 11.4 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 69.8 | |
| May 8 | 3.6 | 9.4 | 17.1 | 10.5 | 6.8 | 10.5 | 11.1 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 72.4 | |
| Jun 12 | 3.7 | 14.1 | 37.1 | 14.8 | 8.6 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 108.9 | |
| Jul 10 | 3.7 | 14.1 | 37.1 | 14.8 | 8.6 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 108.9 | |
| Changes on a year earlier | | 0.6 | 0.7 | -2.1 | -1.9 | -2.2 | -3.3 | -3.0 | -1.0 | -0.5 | -12.7 |
| 1997 Feb 13 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | -0.2 | -0.5 | -1.6 | -0.4 | -0.7 | -1.8 | |
| Mar 13 | 1.2 | 0.9 | -1.1 | -0.4 | -0.7 | -1.1 | -5.5 | -1.8 | -1.3 | -9.7 | |
| Apr 10 | 1.0 | 1.2 | -0.1 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | -0.6 | 5.5 | |
| May 8 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | -0.3 | 9.2 | |
| Jun 12 | 0.9 | -0.4 | -8.4 | -0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | -1.0 | -0.1 | -0.4 | -9.1 | |
| Jul 10 | 0.9 | -0.4 | -8.4 | -0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | -1.0 | -0.1 | -0.4 | -9.1 | |
| FEMALE | | 0.7 | -0.1 | -1.4 | -0.8 | -0.9 | -0.7 | -0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | -3.7 |
| 1997 Feb 13 | 0.6 | 0.3 | -1.2 | -0.9 | -0.5 | -1.2 | -0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -3.9 | |
| Mar 13 | 0.8 | 0.2 | -1.8 | -1.5 | -1.1 | -2.7 | -3.0 | -0.7 | 0.0 | -9.9 | |
| Apr 10 | 0.7 | 0.2 | -1.3 | -0.7 | -0.6 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.7 | |
| May 8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | -1.5 | -0.3 | -0.9 | -0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.9 | |
| Jun 12 | 0.9 | -1.2 | -9.3 | -1.6 | -1.2 | -1.9 | -1.4 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -15.9 | |
| Jul 10 | 0.9 | -1.2 | -9.3 | -1.6 | -1.2 | -1.9 | -1.4 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -15.9 | |

| UNITED KINGDOM | | THOUSANDS | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------------|----------|------|
| OUTFLOW | | Age group | | | | | | | | | |
| Month ending | Under 18 | 18-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 + | 55-59 + | 60 and over + | All ages | |
| 1997 Feb 13 | 4.4 | 16.7 | 49.1 | 42.1 | 33.9 | 45.0 | 35.3 | 12.7 | 5.8 | 244.9 | |
| Mar 13 | 4.3 | 17.4 | 49.1 | 41.0 | 32.6 | 43.2 | 34.6 | 12.8 | 5.5 | 240.4 | |
| Apr 10 | 4.3 | 16.3 | 45.1 | 37.2 | 29.3 | 39.2 | 31.9 | 12.7 | 5.0 | 221.0 | |
| May 8 | 4.3 | 16.3 | 44.0 | 36.8 | 29.0 | 38.7 | 31.6 | 13.6 | 4.8 | 219.1 | |
| Jun 12 | 4.5 | 16.9 | 44.8 | 37.0 | 29.2 | 38.6 | 30.7 | 11.8 | 4.2 | 217.6 | |
| Jul 10 | 4.1 | 15.6 | 43.4 | 34.4 | 27.1 | 35.8 | 27.9 | 10.4 | 3.5 | 202.3 | |
| FEMALE | | 3.4 | 10.6 | 22.9 | 15.2 | 10.1 | 14.4 | 15.2 | 4.8 | 96.8 | |
| 1997 Feb 13 | 3.1 | 10.8 | 21.7 | 14.0 | 9.3 | 13.9 | 15.0 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 92.9 | |
| Mar 13 | 3.1 | 10.0 | 20.0 | 13.2 | 8.8 | 13.2 | 14.5 | 5.2 | 0.2 | 88.1 | |
| Apr 10 | 3.2 | 9.8 | 19.0 | 12.6 | 8.2 | 12.6 | 13.9 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 84.9 | |
| May 8 | 3.5 | 9.6 | 18.5 | 12.0 | 7.9 | 12.0 | 13.1 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 81.1 | |
| Jun 12 | 3.0 | 9.4 | 20.1 | 11.8 | 7.3 | 11.7 | 12.2 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 79.5 | |
| Jul 10 | 3.0 | 9.4 | 20.1 | 11.8 | 7.3 | 11.7 | 12.2 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 79.5 | |
| Changes on a year earlier | | 1.3 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 26.4 |
| 1997 Feb 13 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 10.9 | |
| Mar 13 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 14.8 | |
| Apr 10 | 0.9 | 0.9 | -2.0 | -1.6 | -1.0 | -1.3 | -1.6 | -2.2 | -0.8 | -8.6 | |
| May 8 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.6 | -0.6 | -0.7 | 8.3 | |
| Jun 12 | 1.2 | 0.8 | -2.9 | -1.5 | -0.7 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -0.6 | -1.0 | -6.3 | |
| Jul 10 | 1.2 | 0.8 | -2.9 | -1.5 | -0.7 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -0.6 | -1.0 | -6.3 | |
| FEMALE | | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 8.5 | |
| 1997 Feb 13 | 0.4 | 0.4 | -1.5 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.8 | -0.1 | 1.2 | |
| Mar 13 | 0.8 | 0.4 | -0.8 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 0.9 | -0.1 | 5.8 | |
| Apr 10 | 0.7 | 0.0 | -3.4 | -1.8 | -1.3 | -2.7 | -2.4 | -0.9 | -0.1 | -11.6 | |
| May 8 | 1.2 | 0.8 | -0.7 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 0.2 | |
| Jun 12 | 0.8 | 0.6 | -1.6 | -0.7 | -0.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | -0.1 | -0.5 | |
| Jul 10 | 0.8 | 0.6 | -1.6 | -0.7 | -0.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | -0.1 | -0.5 | |

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

2.23 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Claim history: interval between claims

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

| Interval (weeks) | Onflows (per cent) | | | Onflows (thousands) | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------|-----|---------------------|-------|-------|
| | Female | Male | All | Female | Male | All |
| 4 or less | 14 | 18 | 17 | 30.2 | 94.5 | 124.7 |
| Over 4 and up to 13 | 13 | 17 | 16 | 28.8 | 91.4 | 120.2 |
| Over 13 and up to 26 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 23.9 | 73.9 | 97.8 |
| Over 26 and up to 39 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 11.5 | 37.6 | 49.1 |
| Over 39 and up to 52 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 9.0 | 27.5 | 36.5 |
| Over 52 and up to 104 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 17.1 | 49.0 | 66.1 |
| Over 104 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 31.7 | 67.6 | 99.3 |
| No previous Claims | 31 | 17 | 21 | 68.5 | 90.3 | 158.8 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 220.7 | 531.7 | 752.4 |

| Interval (weeks) | REGIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------|--------|------------------|------------|-------|----------|---------------|
| | North East | North West (GOR) | Merseyside | Yorkshire & Humber | East Midlands | West Midlands | Eastern | London | South East (GOR) | South West | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain |
| PER CENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 or less | 19 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 17 |
| Over 4 and up to 13 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 |
| Over 13 and up to 26 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 13 |
| Over 26 and up to 39 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| Over 39 and up to 52 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Over 52 and up to 104 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| Over 104 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 13 |
| No previous Claims | 19 | 21 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| THOUSANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 or less | 8.1 | 12.7 | 4.3 | 14.5 | 8.3 | 10.2 | 9.2 | 15.4 | 11.5 | 10.1 | 6.8 | 13.5 | 124.7 |
| Over 4 and up to 13 | 7.6 | 12.1 | 3.5 | 11.8 | 7.8 | 10.6 | 8.9 | 17.3 | 11.8 | 9.6 | 6.0 | 13.2 | 120.2 |
| Over 13 and up to 26 | 5.8 | 10.3 | 3.2 | 9.6 | 6.1 | 8.8 | 7.5 | 13.9 | 8.5 | 7.3 | 5.4 | 11.2 | 97.8 |
| Over 26 and up to 39 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 5.5 | 49.1 |
| Over 39 and up to 52 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 4.7 | 36.5 |
| Over 52 and up to 104 | 3.6 | 6.7 | 1.9 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 9.3 | 7.8 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 7.6 | 66.1 |
| Over 104 | 5.2 | 9.6 | 3.2 | 10.1 | 6.7 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 12.8 | 10.8 | 7.5 | 5.2 | 11.8 | 99.3 |
| No previous Claims | 8.1 | 15.5 | 4.1 | 14.4 | 10.5 | 14.5 | 13.7 | 22.4 | 17.1 | 12.4 | 8.3 | 17.8 | 158.8 |
| Total | 43.6 | 75.0 | 22.6 | 75.8 | 50.0 | 65.8 | 58.3 | 102.1 | 75.7 | 58.2 | 39.8 | 85.3 | 752.36 |

Notes 1: JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.
 2: 'Latest' claims in this table started between 10 January 1997 and 10 April 1997 inclusive.
 3: 'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 8 January 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.

2.24 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

By sought and usual occupation

United Kingdom as at July 10 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 | 33.4 | 2.8 | 9.1 | 2.4 | 42.5 | 2.7 | 36.2 | 3.0 | 10.7 | 2.8 | 46.9 | 3.0 |
| Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services | 16-17 | 17.3 | 1.4 | 5.0 | 1.3 | 22.3 | 1.4 | 17.6 | 1.5 | 5.6 | 1.5 | 23.2 | 1.5 |
| Science and engineering professionals | 20-21 | 13.5 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 15.5 | 1.0 | 16.6 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 19.6 | 1.2 |
| Health professionals | 22 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.1 |
| Teaching professionals | 23 | 11.9 | 1.0 | 11.6 | 3.1 | 23.5 | 1.5 | 13.5 | 1.1 | 13.4 | 3.5 | 26.9 | 1.7 |
| Other professional occupations | 24-29 | 9.1 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 12.8 | 0.8 | 11.4 | 1.0 | 5.4 | 1.4 | 16.8 | 1.1 |
| Science and engineering associate professionals | 30-32 | 13.6 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 15.5 | 1.0 | 17.5 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 20.1 | 1.3 |
| Health associate professionals | 34 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 5.1 | 0.3 |
| Other associate professional occupations | 33&35-39 | 37.5 | 3.1 | 16.8 | 4.4 | 54.3 | 3.5 | 48.0 | 4.0 | 23.2 | 6.1 | 71.1 | 4.5 |
| Clerical occupations | 40-44&49 | 108.4 | 9.1 | 63.7 | 16.7 | 172.0 | 10.9 | 137.6 | 11.5 | 78.3 | 20.6 | 215.8 | 13.7 |
| Secretarial occupations | 45-46 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 16.2 | 4.3 | 17.9 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 18.1 | 4.8 | 20.0 | 1.3 |
| Skilled construction trades | 50 | 72.5 | 6.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 73.0 | 4.6 | 75.5 | 6.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 76.1 | 4.8 |
| Skilled engineering trades | 51-52 | 38.8 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 39.5 | 2.5 | 41.0 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 41.8 | 2.7 |
| Other skilled trades | 53-59 | 101.8 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 2.2 | 110.0 | 7.0 | 108.0 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 2.2 | 116.4 | 7.4 |
| Protective service occupations | 60-61 | 15.7 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 16.5 | 1.0 | 16.5 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 17.6 | 1.1 |
| Personal service occupations | 62-69 | 43.8 | 3.7 | 46.9 | 12.3 | 90.7 | 5.8 | 47.7 | 4.0 | 56.8 | 14.9 | 104.5 | 6.6 |
| Buyers, brokers and sales representatives | 70-71 | 12.9 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 15.1 | 1.0 | 13.7 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 16.2 | 1.0 |
| Other sales occupations | 72-73&79 | 45.9 | 3.9 | 49.4 | 13.0 | 95.4 | 6.1 | 56.2 | 4.7 | 64.9 | 17.1 | 121.1 | 7.7 |
| Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers | 80-86&89 | 52.3 | 4.4 | 14.8 | 3.9 | 67.1 | 4.3 | 52.8 | 4.4 | 14.5 | 3.8 | 67.3 | 4.3 |
| Drivers and mobile machine operators | 87-88 | 81.0 | 6.8 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 83.0 | 5.3 | 97.4 | 8.2 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 100.1 | 6.4 |
| Other occupations in agriculture, forestry & fishing | 90 | 12.5 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 14.7 | 0.9 | 13.2 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 16.1 | 1.0 |
| Other elementary occupations | 91-99 | 337.0 | 28.2 | 54.2 | 14.2 | 391.2 | 24.9 | 353.3 | 29.6 | 55.1 | 14.5 | 408.4 | 26.0 |
| No previous occupation/ sought occupation unknown | | 130.9 | 11.0 | 65.1 | 17.1 | 196.0 | 12.5 | 15.6 | 1.3 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 21.3 | 1.4 |
| Total | | 1,193.3 | | 380.4 | | 1,573.7 | | 1,193.3 | | 380.4 | | 1,573.7 | |

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims. Not seasonally adjusted.

REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

2.32

THOUSANDS

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

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

REDUNDANCIES BY REGION

2.33

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

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

REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

2.34

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

Note: Table 2.35 assumes that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant.

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

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

2.35

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

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 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Level |
| 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 | | 222.7 | | 170.9 | | |
| 1996) | 225.8 | | | 203.0 | | 196.9 | | 139.0 | | |
| 1995 Jul | 180.8 | 0.7 | -0.4 | 223.9 | 2.0 | 222.5 | 2.0 | 172.9 | 2.3 | |
| Aug | 183.0 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 229.8 | 3.4 | 227.7 | 3.3 | 176.1 | 3.1 | |
| Sep | 193.1 | 10.1 | 4.3 | 228.0 | 2.8 | 221.2 | 0.6 | 170.0 | -0.4 | |
| Oct | 190.7 | -2.4 | 3.3 | 231.2 | 2.4 | 231.9 | 3.1 | 179.7 | 2.0 | |
| Nov | 192.0 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 235.1 | 1.8 | 234.0 | 2.1 | 178.9 | 0.7 | |
| Dec | 188.3 | -3.7 | -1.6 | 221.4 | -2.2 | 221.4 | 0.1 | 167.3 | -0.8 | |
| 1996 Jan | 187.3 | -1.0 | -1.1 | 217.1 | -4.7 | 219.3 | -4.2 | 167.0 | -4.2 | |
| Feb | 187.9 | 0.6 | -1.4 | 225.7 | -3.1 | 225.4 | -2.9 | 166.8 | -3.9 | |
| Mar | 195.1 | 7.2 | 2.3 | 224.7 | 1.1 | 219.7 | -0.6 | 158.5 | -2.9 | |
| Apr | 197.0 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 228.0 | 3.6 | 222.7 | 1.1 | 157.8 | -3.1 | |
| May | 205.1 | 8.1 | 5.7 | 228.6 | 1.0 | 222.4 | -1.0 | 157.3 | -3.2 | |
| Jun | 218.8 | 13.7 | 7.9 | 218.1 | -2.2 | 206.9 | -4.3 | 145.3 | -4.4 | |
| Jul | 230.1 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 223.1 | -1.6 | 212.4 | -3.4 | 147.7 | -3.4 | |
| Aug | 237.0 | 6.9 | 10.6 | 218.7 | -3.3 | 212.1 | -3.4 | 147.3 | -3.3 | |
| Sep | 253.6 | 16.6 | 11.6 | 220.6 | 0.8 | 207.1 | 0.1 | 143.8 | -0.5 | |
| Oct | 262.6 | 9.0 | 10.8 | 202.2 | -7.0 | 193.6 | -6.3 | 131.7 | -5.3 | |
| Nov | 268.7 | 6.1 | 10.6 | 229.6 | 3.6 | 220.9 | 2.9 | 145.2 | -0.7 | |
| Dec | 266.3 | -2.4 | 4.2 | 225.7 | 1.7 | 234.4 | 9.1 | 160.0 | 5.4 | |
| 1997 Jan | 263.1 | -3.2 | 0.2 | 204.1 | 0.6 | 213.5 | 6.6 | 150.0 | 6.1 | |
| Feb | 271.6 | 8.5 | 1.0 | 243.4 | 4.6 | 236.6 | 5.2 | 160.6 | 5.1 | |
| Mar | 275.3 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 250.4 | 8.2 | 255.6 | 7.1 | 173.1 | 4.4 | |
| Apr | 274.6 | -0.7 | 3.8 | 238.2 | 11.4 | 240.3 | 8.9 | 163.7 | 4.6 | |
| May | 274.3 | -0.3 | 0.9 | 239.0 | -1.5 | 239.0 | 0.8 | 163.2 | 0.9 | |
| Jun R | 282.9 | 8.6 | 2.5 | 225.9 | -8.2 | 217.7 | -12.6 | 141.1 | -10.7 | |
| Jul P | 284.4 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 224.9 | -4.4 | 226.7 | -4.5 | 137.5 | -8.7 | |

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

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

| | 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 Jul | 6.3 | 18.6 | 4.1 | 13.5 | 12.8 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 15.7 | 22.0 | 14.3 | 13.1 | 23.6 | 173.5 | 7.3 | 180.8 |
| Aug | 6.3 | 18.9 | 4.3 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 15.1 | 14.6 | 15.5 | 21.9 | 14.4 | 13.5 | 24.0 | 175.6 | 7.4 | 183.0 |
| Sep | 6.4 | 19.2 | 4.2 | 14.2 | 13.4 | 16.6 | 14.6 | 16.9 | 22.6 | 15.4 | 14.3 | 24.4 | 185.0 | 8.1 | 193.1 |
| Oct | 6.4 | 19.5 | 4.2 | 13.9 | 13.3 | 16.7 | 14.6 | 17.5 | 22.0 | 15.9 | 14.0 | 24.2 | 183.2 | 7.5 | 190.7 |
| Nov | 6.5 | 19.4 | 4.2 | 13.7 | 13.0 | 16.7 | 15.0 | 18.1 | 22.7 | 16.1 | 14.1 | 23.9 | 184.6 | 7.4 | 192.0 |
| Dec | 6.4 | 18.8 | 4.1 | 13.6 | 12.5 | 15.9 | 14.3 | 18.8 | 23.3 | 15.9 | 13.5 | 23.7 | 180.9 | 7.4 | 188.3 |
| 1996 Jan | 6.4 | 18.9 | 4.1 | 13.8 | 12.5 | 16.0 | 14.5 | 18.4 | 23.7 | 15.5 | 13.4 | 23.5 | 180.1 | 7.2 | 187.3 |
| Feb | 6.6 | 18.7 | 4.0 | 13.9 | 12.7 | 16.0 | 14.6 | 19.5 | 24.1 | 15.4 | 13.2 | 23.5 | 180.9 | 7.0 | 187.9 |
| Mar | 6.8 | 19.4 | 4.5 | 14.6 | 13.0 | 16.5 | 15.3 | 21.0 | 24.8 | 16.6 | 13.5 | 23.1 | 187.9 | 7.2 | 195.1 |
| Apr | 6.6 | 19.0 | 4.8 | 15.0 | 13.0 | 16.5 | 14.6 | 21.6 | 26.4 | 17.0 | 13.3 | 22.9 | 190.0 | 7.0 | 197.0 |
| May | 7.2 | 20.2 | 4.7 | 15.3 | 13.1 | 17.4 | 16.3 | 25.1 | 25.7 | 17.3 | 13.4 | 23.4 | 198.3 | 6.8 | 205.1 |
| Jun | 7.9 | 21.5 | 4.6 | 15.7 | 13.7 | 18.5 | 17.3 | 28.3 | 27.7 | 18.9 | 14.0 | 24.4 | 212.0 | 6.8 | 218.8 |
| Jul | 8.4 | 23.3 | 4.7 | 16.6 | 14.4 | 19.5 | 17.9 | 30.1 | 28.9 | 19.4 | 14.6 | 25.8 | 223.4 | 6.7 | 230.1 |
| Aug | 8.8 | 22.7 | 5.0 | 17.9 | 14.9 | 19.8 | 18.6 | 31.8 | 29.5 | 20.0 | 15.1 | 26.0 | 230.5 | 6.5 | 237.0 |
| Sep | 9.5 | 23.8 | 5.2 | 19.4 | 16.5 | 20.6 | 19.6 | 34.5 | 30.7 | 21.6 | 15.7 | 27.6 | 246.8 | 6.8 | 253.6 |
| Oct | 9.9 | 25.3 | 5.3 | 19.6 | 17.4 | 21.5 | 21.1 | 37.0 | 32.2 | 22.0 | 16.0 | 28.6 | 255.8 | 6.8 | 262.6 |
| Nov | 9.7 | 25.4 | 5.9 | 19.8 | 18.1 | 21.6 | 21.5 | 39.5 | 32.4 | 22.9 | 15.7 | 28.7 | 261.1 | 7.6 | 268.7 |
| Dec | 9.6 | 25.1 | 5.7 | 19.0 | 18.4 | 21.7 | 22.2 | 38.6 | 32.3 | 23.0 | 15.7 | 28.2 | 259.2 | 7.1 | 266.3 |
| 1997 Jan | 9.3 | 24.5 | 5.8 | 19.1 | 17.9 | 21.2 | 22.0 | 38.0 | 31.6 | 23.0 | 15.8 | 28.0 | 256.5 | 6.6 | 263.1 |
| Feb | 9.8 | 25.7 | 6.0 | 20.3 | 18.6 | 21.9 | 23.9 | 36.9 | 33.0 | 24.1 | 17.1 | 28.5 | 265.0 | 6.6 | 271.6 |
| Mar | 10.0 | 25.5 | 6.1 | 20.8 | 18.7 | 22.5 | 23.1 | 36.0 | 35.2 | 25.1 | 17.3 | 28.7 | 268.8 | 6.5 | 275.3 |
| Apr | 9.9 | 25.1 | 6.2 | 20.9 | 18.7 | 23.1 | 22.1 | 35.9 | 34.1 | 25.8 | 17.6 | 28.8 | 268.3 | 6.3 | 274.6 |
| May | 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 R | 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 P | 10.4 | 27.0 | 7.1 | 21.1 | 19.6 | 24.0 | 22.9 | 35.4 | 34.3 | 26.2 | 18.2 | 31.6 | 277.7 | 6.7 | 284.4 |

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

VACANCIES Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres and careers offices 3.3 THOUSANDS

| | North East | North West | Mersey-side | Yorkshire and the Humber | East Midlands | West Midlands | Eastern | London | South East | South West | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain | Northern Ireland | United Kingdom |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------|--------|------------|------------|-------|----------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| Vacancies at Jobcentres: total + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993) | 4.9 | 13.7 | 3.2 | 9.9 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 15.3 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 18.5 | 122.7 | 4.0 | 126.6 |
| 1994) Annual | 5.6 | 16.8 | 3.6 | 11.8 | 10.8 | 12.2 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 20.8 | 12.4 | 11.2 | 19.8 | 150.3 | 5.0 | 155.4 |
| 1995) averages | 6.4 | 18.7 | 4.0 | 13.5 | 12.8 | 15.3 | 14.8 | 16.5 | 22.8 | 14.4 | 13.3 | 23.2 | 175.6 | 5.8 | 181.2 |
| 1996) | 8.1 | 22.0 | 4.9 | 16.7 | 14.9 | 18.9 | 17.8 | 28.9 | 28.2 | 19.2 | 14.5 | 25.6 | 219.6 | 5.6 | 225.1 |
| 1996 Jul | 8.5 | 23.1 | 4.7 | 16.8 | 14.5 | 19.4 | 18.2 | 29.8 | 29.6 | 20.3 | 15.0 | 26.1 | 226.0 | 5.3 | 231.3 |
| Aug | 8.8 | 22.3 | 5.1 | 18.1 | 14.6 | 19.3 | 18.5 | 30.8 | 29.8 | 20.3 | 15.1 | 26.3 | 228.9 | 4.9 | 233.8 |
| Sep | 10.3 | 26.1 | 5.8 | 20.5 | 17.5 | 21.7 | 21.5 | 35.0 | 33.5 | 23.2 | 16.7 | 29.8 | 261.7 | 5.8 | 267.4 |
| Oct | 10.9 | 28.1 | 6.0 | 21.7 | 19.7 | 24.0 | 23.3 | 39.6 | 35.9 | 23.7 | 17.3 | 30.8 | 281.1 | 6.1 | 287.2 |
| Nov | 10.4 | 27.0 | 6.3 | 20.9 | 19.4 | 23.1 | 22.6 | 41.3 | 34.6 | 23.2 | 16.2 | 29.8 | 274.7 | 6.6 | 281.3 |
| Dec | 9.1 | 24.0 | 5.5 | 18.1 | 18.0 | 21.0 | 21.2 | 38.6 | 30.8 | 21.3 | 14.5 | 27.2 | 249.2 | 6.0 | 255.2 |
| 1997 Jan | 8.6 | 22.3 | 5.3 | 17.3 | 16.2 | 19.3 | 19.6 | 36.5 | 28.0 | 19.9 | 14.2 | 24.9 | 232.1 | 5.4 | 237.5 |
| Feb | 9.0 | 23.5 | 5.6 | 18.7 | 17.1 | 20.3 | 21.7 | 35.1 | 29.3 | 21.9 | 15.9 | 25.9 | 244.1 | 5.5 | 249.5 |
| Mar | 9.4 | 24.2 | 5.7 | 19.6 | 17.7 | 21.4 | 21.7 | 35.0 | 32.5 | 24.1 | 16.8 | 27.2 | 255.3 | 5.6 | 260.8 |
| Apr | 9.6 | 24.6 | 6.1 | 20.8 | 18.3 | 22.6 | 22.0 | 35.4 | 34.0 | 26.3 | 17.6 | 28.7 | 265.9 | 5.4 | 271.3 |
| May | 10.0 | 24.8 | 6.6 | 20.4 | 18.7 | 23.0 | 21.8 | 34.9 | 34.2 | 25.9 | 18.2 | 28.7 | 267.2 | 5.7 | 272.9 |
| Jun | 10.4 | 27.6 | 7.0 | 21.1 | 19.7 | 23.8 | 23.7 | 35.6 | 36.2 | 28.8 | 19.2 | 31.4 | 284.5 | 5.9 | 290.4 |
| 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 |
| 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 Jul | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 8.3 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 19.7 | 0.8 | 20.5 |
| Aug | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 15.0 | 0.8 | 15.8 |
| Sep | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 14.9 | 0.9 | 15.9 |
| Oct | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 1. | | | | | |

4.1 LABOUR DISPUTES

Stoppages of work

Stoppages in progress: industry

| United Kingdom | 12 months to June 1996 | | | 12 months to June 1997(P) | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Stop-pages | Workers involved | Working days lost | Stop-pages | Workers involved | Working days lost |
| SIC 1992 | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing | 1 | 100 | 100 | - | - | - |
| Mining and quarrying | 5 | 600 | 1,600 | 4 | 900 | 2,600 |
| Manufacturing of: | | | | | | |
| food, beverages and tobacco; | 12 | 2,100 | 10,000 | 7 | 3,000 | 7,600 |
| textiles and textile products; | 10 | 9,300 | 4,800 | 3 | 300 | 900 |
| leather and leather products; | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| wood and wood products; | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing; | 1 | 100 | 2,800 | 1 | 100 | 1,700 |
| coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels; | 2 | 2,500 | 8,400 | 1 | 3,000 | 9,000 |
| chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres; | 4 | 1,900 | 5,100 | - | - | - |
| rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products; | 3 | 200 | 1,000 | 1 | + | # |
| basic metals and fabricated metal products; | 1 | 100 | 400 | 1 | 700 | 6,300 |
| machinery and equipment nec; | 13 | 1,300 | 7,400 | 7 | 500 | 4,900 |
| electrical and optical equipment; | 9 | 1,900 | 5,900 | 8 | 2,000 | 8,800 |
| transport equipment; manufacturing nec. | 8 | 3,300 | 3,600 | 6 | 600 | 3,000 |
| Electricity, gas and water supply | 14 | 17,900 | 18,200 | 25 | 20,400 | 73,500 |
| Construction | 1 | 200 | 200 | 4 | 1,600 | 21,400 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repairs | 13 | 4,000 | 11,300 | 4 | 1,900 | 2,800 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 4 | 500 | 10,100 | - | - | - |
| Transport, storage and communication | 61 | 158,300 | 303,500 | 74 | 138,700 | 666,700 |
| Financial intermediation | 1 | 100 | 100 | 2 | 30,000 | 19,000 |
| Real estate, renting and business activities | 6 | 1,100 | 1,300 | 4 | 100 | 200 |
| Public administration and defence | 23 | 31,300 | 160,800 | 24 | 39,100 | 114,000 |
| Education | 27 | 3,300 | 24,000 | 47 | 133,300 | 147,100 |
| Health and social work | 14 | 3,000 | 15,400 | 11 | 8,700 | 14,300 |
| Other community, social and personal service activities | 14 | 1,800 | 11,200 | 10 | 1,700 | 5,200 |
| All industries and services | 246* | 244,900 | 607,100 | 240* | 386,600 | 1,109,200 |

* 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.

Prominent stoppages in the 6 month period January 1 1997 to June 30 1997

| Industry and location | Date when stoppage | | Number of workers involved * | | Number of working days lost in period | Cause or object |
|--|--------------------|----------|------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Began | Ended | Directly | Indirectly | | |
| Education | | | | | | |
| Various areas of GB | 28.11.96 | 27.03.97 | 600 | - | 800 | Over procedural agreements or practices about the deployment of staff (total days lost 5,400) |
| Strathclyde | 05.03.97 | 05.03.97 | 5,000 | - | 5,000 | Over privatisation, market testing, cuts in service |
| London | 13.03.97 | contin'g | 200 | - | 5,800 | Over a particular case or threat of redundancy |
| London | 22.04.97 | contin'g | 100 | - | 6,700 | Over a particular case or threat of redundancy |
| Financial intermediation | | | | | | |
| Various areas of Scotland | 02.01.97 | 02.01.97 | 10,000 | - | 9,000 | Over workers' entitlement to annual & occasional holidays |
| Manufacturing industries | | | | | | |
| West Midlands Met County | 03.01.97 | 28.02.97 | 700 | - | 6,300 | Over pay increases to accompany and compensate for a basic pay change |
| Northern Ireland | 09.04.97 | 23.06.97 | 300 | - | 6,400 | Over straight pay increase |
| Tyne & Wear Met County | 01.04.97 | 08.05.97 | 2,400 | - | 26,200 | Over straight pay increase |
| Humberside | 16.05.97 | 18.05.97 | 3,000 | - | 9,000 | Over personal cash allowances which are ancillary to the job and over work breaks |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | | | | | | |
| Essex | 19.04.97 | 06.05.97 | 1,000 | + | 6,800 | Over privatisation, market testing, cuts in service |
| Transport, storage and communication | | | | | | |
| Various areas of GB | 05.03.97 | 24.04.97 | 2,700 | 400 | 5,900 | Over straight pay increase |
| Other community, social & personal service activities | | | | | | |
| Strathclyde | 30.01.97 | 07.03.97 | 12,200 | - | 20,500 | Over market testing, privatisation, cuts in services |

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

LABOUR DISPUTES * 4.2

Stoppages of work: summary

Stoppages: June 1997 (P)

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

* All directly involved

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 1996 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

| United Kingdom | 12 months to June 1997 | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Stoppages | Workers involved | Working days lost |
| Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels | 78 | 247,500 | 826,200 |
| extra wage and fringe benefits | 13 | 41,800 | 36,600 |
| Duration and pattern of hours worked | 17 | 8,900 | 43,600 |
| Redundancy questions | 44 | 41,200 | 75,000 |
| Trade union matters | 13 | 2,200 | 5,100 |
| Working conditions and supervision | 14 | 19,200 | 79,900 |
| Manning and work allocation | 36 | 18,100 | 31,500 |
| Dismissal and other disciplinary measures | 27 | 7,700 | 11,200 |
| All causes | 240 | 386,600 | 1,109,200 |

| United Kingdom | Number of stoppages | | Number of workers (000) | | Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000) | |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| | Beginning in period | In progress in period | Beginning involvement in period in any dispute | All involvement in period | All industries and services | All manufacturing industries |
| 1994 | 203 | 205 | 107 | 107 | 278 | 58 |
| 1995 | 232 | 235 | 170 | 174 | 415 | 65 |
| 1996 | 230 | 244 | 353 | 364 | 1303 | 97 |
| 1994 | | | | | | |
| Jan | 29 | 36 | 29.0 | 42.4 | 70.5 | 10.0 |
| Jul | 22 | 28 | 8.1 | 14.6 | 31.7 | 8.1 |
| Aug | 12 | 18 | 10.9 | 15.1 | 39.0 | 8.3 |
| Sep | 12 | 19 | 5.4 | 9.6 | 19.6 | 2.6 |
| Oct | 16 | 19 | 6.9 | 9.9 | 14.5 | 1.1 |
| Nov | 17 | 19 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 17.0 | 3.8 |
| Dec | 15 | 21 | 8.4 | 10.4 | 22.6 | 4.8 |
| 1995 | | | | | | |
| Jan | 12 | 15 | 14.7 | 17.9 | 24.3 | 4.5 |
| Feb | 16 | 19 | 20.9 | 22.1 | 18.0 | 0.3 |
| Mar | 16 | 17 | 7.0 | 19.0 | 28.3 | 1.3 |
| Apr | 22 | 26 | 18.1 | 20.4 | 33.9 | 5.4 |
| May | 24 | 29 | 26.1 | 29.8 | 51.3 | 11.1 |
| Jun | 16 | 23 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 16.0 | 5.4 |
| Jul | 25 | 29 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 32.2 | 1.6 |
| Aug | 24 | 31 | 9.9 | 10.5 | 18.5 | 3.0 |
| Sep | 24 | 35 | 4.7 | 13.4 | 24.5 | 1.6 |
| Oct | 13 | 25 | 4.0 | 10.4 | 30.6 | 7.3 |
| Nov | 21 | 34 | 21.7 | 30.4 | 77.2 | 13.5 |
| Dec | 19 | 32 | 24.4 | 29.0 | 59.6 | 9.9 |
| 1996 | | | | | | |
| Jan | 10 | 24 | 5.6 | 17.1 | 51.3 | 5.9 |
| Feb | 26 | 36 | 6.3 | 9.8 | 36.0 | 2.7 |
| Mar | 16 | 27 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 15.2 | 9.3 |
| Apr | 18 | 27 | 6.1 | 8.3 | 13.2 | 3.5 |
| May | 14 | 23 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 7.6 | 0.6 |
| Jun | 32 | 43 | 138.6 | 140.4 | 241.0 | 8.7 |
| Jul | 14 | 28 | 6.5 | 127.2 | 148.6 | 7.6 |
| Aug | 25 | 33 | 22.4 | 135.7 | 442.2 | 3.5 |
| Sep | 19 | 29 | 5.4 | 120.7 | 121.9 | 8.4 |
| Oct | 20 | 26 | 3.8 | 16.5 | 39.3 | 13.7 |
| Nov | 24 | 34 | 124.4 | 127.1 | 162.1 | 23.0 |
| Dec | 12 | 23 | 27.1 | 28.8 | 24.9 | 9.8 |
| 1997 | | | | | | |
| Jan | 20 | 30 | 18.2 | 19.5 | 23.4 | 10.4 |
| Feb | 12 | 27 | 5.8 | 8.1 | 13.9 | 3.7 |
| Mar | 22 | 35 | 25.6 | 32.1 | 36.2 | 4.2 |
| Apr | 26 | 35r | 13.1r | 14.6r | 47.4r | 27.4r |
| May | 18r | 31r | 10.1r | 14.7r | 36.3r | 19.1r |
| June | 14 | 20 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 12.9 | 6.4 |

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

| United Kingdom | SIC 1992 | A,B | C,E | D | F | G,H | I | J,K | L | M | N | Other community, social and personal service activities 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jun | - | - | - | 10.0 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 27.9 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 23.9 | 0.4 | 2.3 |
| Jul | - | - | - | 8.1 | - | - | 15.9 | - | 2.3 | 4.4 | - | 0.9 |
| Aug | - | - | - | 8.3 | - | - | 18.2 | - | 6.2 | 4.6 | - | 1.6 |
| Sep | - | - | - | 2.6 | - | - | 13.0 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Oct | - | - | - | 1.1 | 0.3 | - | 3.5 | - | - | 9.5 | - | 0.1 |
| Nov | - | - | 0.3 | 3.8 | - | - | 1.4 | - | 0.1 | 9.8 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Dec | - | - | 0.3 | 4.8 | - | - | 6.4 | - | 0.5 | 10.2 | 0.4 | - |
| 1995 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | - | - | - | 4.5 | - | - | 13.6 | - | 1.0 | 5.3 | - | - |
| Feb | - | - | 0.1 | 0.3 | - | - | 1.0 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 6.9 | - | 6.2 |
| Mar | - | - | 0.1 | 1.3 | 5.0 | - | 1.7 | - | - | 20.1 | - | 0.2 |
| Apr | - | - | - | 5.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 11.8 | - | 0.6 | 13.9 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| May | - | - | 1.0 | 11.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 24.0 | 6.5 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 0.1 |
| Jun | - | - | - | 5.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 6.4 |
| Jul | - | - | - | 1.6 | 0.1 | - | 18.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 9.1 |
| Aug | - | - | 0.2 | 3.0 | - | - | 4.9 | - | 7.7 | - | 2.6 | 0.1 |
| Sep | - | - | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.3 | - | 4.4 | 0.1 | 8.0 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 0.1 |
| Oct | - | - | - | 7.3 | - | 1.3 | 7.8 | 0.1 | 9.0 | 1.6 | 3.7 | - |
| Nov | - | - | - | 13.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 27.9 | - | 26.4 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Dec | - | - | 9.9 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 4.1 | - | 36.7 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 0.1 | - |
| 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | - | - | - | 5.9 | - | 2.2 | 9.2 | - | 33.0 | 0.9 | - | 0.2 |
| Feb | 0.1 | - | - | 2.7 | 5.2 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 21.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Mar | - | 1.3 | - | 9.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Apr | - | - | - | 3.5 | 2.5 | - | 1.8 | - | 3.7 | 1.1 | 0.5 | - |
| May | - | - | - | 0.6 | 0.1 | - | 0.9 | - | 3.9 | 2.1 | - | - |
| Jun | - | - | - | 8.7 | 0.2 | - | 221.0 | - | 8.1 | 2.9 | - | 0.2 |
| Jul | - | - | - | 7.6 | - | - | 135.7 | - | 4.0 | 1.1 | - | 0.2 |
| Aug | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | |

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| GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 | Whole economy (Divisions 01-93) | | Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37) | | Production industries (Divisions 10-41) | | Service industries (Divisions 50-93) | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|--|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Actual | Seasonally adjusted |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 1990=100 | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 } Annual averages | 118.5 | | 120.5 | | 121.0 | | 117.5 | |
| 1994 } Annual averages | 123.2 | | 126.2 | | 126.9 | | 121.7 | |
| 1995 } Annual averages | 127.4 | | 131.9 | | 132.4 | | 125.1 | |
| 1996 } Annual averages | 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 |
| 1993 Feb | 116.7 | 117.2 | 118.3 | 118.7 | 118.7 | 119.1 | 116.1 | 116.5 |
| 1993 Mar | 119.6 | 117.2 | 121.9 | 118.8 | 122.1 | 119.5 | 118.5 | 115.8 |
| 1993 Apr | 117.5 | 117.6 | 119.0 | 119.2 | 119.7 | 119.5 | 116.5 | 116.8 |
| 1993 May | 118.0 | 117.9 | 120.4 | 120.1 | 120.8 | 120.4 | 116.9 | 116.9 |
| 1993 Jun | 118.5 | 118.3 | 120.9 | 120.4 | 121.3 | 120.7 | 117.0 | 117.2 |
| 1993 Jul | 119.5 | 118.8 | 121.8 | 121.0 | 122.4 | 121.6 | 118.3 | 117.7 |
| 1993 Aug | 118.2 | 118.9 | 119.5 | 121.2 | 119.9 | 121.5 | 117.3 | 117.7 |
| 1993 Sep | 118.0 | 119.2 | 120.1 | 121.9 | 120.6 | 122.3 | 116.8 | 118.0 |
| 1993 Oct | 118.4 | 119.7 | 121.3 | 122.1 | 121.7 | 122.6 | 116.9 | 118.5 |
| 1993 Nov | 120.0 | 120.4 | 122.4 | 122.6 | 123.1 | 123.3 | 118.7 | 119.0 |
| 1993 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 |
| 1994 Feb | 122.0 | 122.2 | 123.5 | 123.6 | 123.9 | 124.1 | 121.7 | 121.8 |
| 1994 Mar | 124.9 | 121.8 | 128.4 | 124.7 | 128.4 | 125.2 | 123.6 | 120.4 |
| 1994 Apr | 121.6 | 121.7 | 124.6 | 124.7 | 125.1 | 124.9 | 120.3 | 120.6 |
| 1994 May | 123.5 | 123.3 | 125.6 | 125.4 | 129.3 | 129.0 | 121.0 | 120.9 |
| 1994 Jun | 123.0 | 123.0 | 126.2 | 125.8 | 126.4 | 125.9 | 121.3 | 121.6 |
| 1994 Jul | 124.0 | 123.3 | 126.9 | 126.1 | 127.3 | 126.5 | 122.5 | 121.9 |
| 1994 Aug | 122.8 | 123.7 | 125.0 | 126.9 | 125.5 | 127.4 | 121.4 | 122.1 |
| 1994 Sep | 122.7 | 124.1 | 125.6 | 127.6 | 126.1 | 128.1 | 121.0 | 122.4 |
| 1994 Oct | 122.9 | 124.4 | 127.2 | 128.2 | 127.5 | 128.6 | 120.9 | 122.6 |
| 1994 Nov | 124.0 | 124.6 | 128.5 | 128.9 | 128.7 | 129.1 | 121.8 | 122.3 |
| 1994 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 |
| 1995 Feb | 125.9 | 125.9 | 130.2 | 130.2 | 131.1 | 130.9 | 123.8 | 123.8 |
| 1995 Mar | 130.3 | 126.5 | 134.5 | 130.4 | 134.6 | 130.9 | 128.9 | 125.2 |
| 1995 Apr | 126.2 | 126.3 | 131.1 | 131.1 | 131.4 | 131.2 | 123.8 | 124.0 |
| 1995 May | 127.0 | 126.8 | 131.1 | 131.2 | 131.6 | 131.5 | 125.0 | 124.8 |
| 1995 Jun | 126.8 | 127.0 | 131.8 | 131.2 | 132.6 | 132.2 | 123.9 | 124.4 |
| 1995 Jul | 127.9 | 127.2 | 133.2 | 132.2 | 133.6 | 132.7 | 125.3 | 124.7 |
| 1995 Aug | 126.6 | 127.8 | 130.2 | 132.4 | 130.8 | 133.0 | 124.5 | 125.4 |
| 1995 Sep | 126.6 | 128.1 | 130.5 | 132.7 | 131.3 | 133.4 | 124.0 | 125.5 |
| 1995 Oct | 127.2 | 128.8 | 133.3 | 133.6 | 132.9 | 134.2 | 124.4 | 126.2 |
| 1995 Nov | 128.3 | 129.0 | 133.2 | 133.7 | 133.7 | 134.2 | 125.9 | 126.5 |
| 1995 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 |
| 1996 Feb | 130.8 | 130.6 | 136.4 | 135.8 | 136.8 | 136.2 | 128.2 | 128.1 |
| 1996 Mar | 135.5 | 131.1 | 140.7 | 136.2 | 140.9 | 136.7 | 133.3 | 129.2 |
| 1996 Apr | 131.4 | 131.6 | 136.7 | 136.5 | 137.2 | 136.9 | 128.9 | 129.0 |
| 1996 May | 131.0 | 130.8 | 136.4 | 136.7 | 136.8 | 137.0 | 128.3 | 128.1 |
| 1996 Jun | 131.6 | 131.9 | 137.5 | 137.3 | 137.7 | 137.4 | 128.7 | 129.4 |
| 1996 Jul | 133.1 | 132.4 | 139.0 | 137.9 | 139.2 | 138.2 | 130.3 | 129.8 |
| 1996 Aug | 131.3 | 132.7 | 136.1 | 138.4 | 136.3 | 138.6 | 128.8 | 129.9 |
| 1996 Sep | 131.9 | 133.4 | 136.6 | 139.0 | 137.0 | 139.2 | 129.0 | 130.6 |
| 1996 Oct | 131.9 | 133.6 | 137.6 | 139.2 | 138.0 | 139.5 | 129.0 | 130.9 |
| 1996 Nov | 133.5 | 134.2 | 139.5 | 139.9 | 139.9 | 140.3 | 130.4 | 131.1 |
| 1996 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 |
| 1997 Feb | 136.3 | 136.0 | 142.9 | 142.0 | 142.9 | 142.0 | 133.6 | 133.5 |
| 1997 Mar | 141.7 | 136.9 | 146.7 | 141.9 | 146.5 | 142.0 | 140.1 | 135.6 |
| 1997 Apr | 136.9 | 137.0 | 142.2 | 141.9 | 142.7 | 142.4 | 134.6 | 134.6 |
| 1997 May | 136.4 | 136.3 | 142.3 | 142.7 | 142.9 | 143.2 | 133.3 | 133.0 |
| 1997 Jun P | 137.0 | 137.4 | 143.4 | 143.3 | 143.4 | 143.3 | 134.0 | 134.8 |

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

5.3 EARNINGS

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

| GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 | Agriculture and forestry (E&W) | Mining and quarries | Food products; beverages and tobacco | Textiles | Clothing leather and footwear | Wood, wood products and other manufacturing n.e.c. (20,23,36,37) | Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22) | Chemicals and chemical products (24) | Rubber and plastic products (25) | Other non-metallic mineral products (26) | Basic metals (27) | Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery) (28) | Machinery and 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 |
| Feb | 108.9 | 122.2 | 123.9 | 119.3 | 117.1 | 114.0 | 115.4 | 119.2 | 120.8 | 114.3 | 108.9 | 115.6 | 121.5 |
| Mar | 113.0 | 125.9 | 129.2 | 121.2 | 116.0 | 114.9 | 118.8 | 130.4 | 124.1 | 114.1 | 111.0 | 118.3 | 124.5 |
| Apr | 114.4 | 126.3 | 123.3 | 121.5 | 116.9 | 112.2 | 117.3 | 118.6 | 120.2 | 114.2 | 116.0 | 120.3 | 121.0 |
| 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 |
| June | 118.6 | 126.1 | 123.7 | 125.8 | 118.7 | 114.2 | 119.5 | 120.9 | 123.8 | 117.4 | 112.4 | 120.4 | 123.5 |
| July | 124.1 | 128.1 | 123.9 | 123.8 | 120.5 | 115.5 | 119.0 | 120.2 | 124.0 | 115.9 | 123.8 | 120.3 | 124.0 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| May | 119.4 | 189.4 | 129.6 | 127.8 | 123.1 | 121.1 | 123.4 | 123.0 | 130.2 | 121.2 | 119.4 | 126.9 | 128.3 |
| June | 121.3 | 131.1 | 129.3 | 130.7 | 123.5 | 118.4 | 125.0 | 126.4 | 128.9 | 122.5 | 118.2 | 128.3 | 127.1 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Sep | 130.6 | 129.4 | 129.1 | 128.2 | 123.3 | 119.5 | 125.2 | 123.7 | 128.6 | 120.0 | 121.2 | 129.0 | 127.8 |
| 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 |
| Nov | 119.4 | 131.1 | 135.7 | 130.3 | 124.7 | 123.9 | 125.9 | 126.7 | 130.7 | 121.3 | 122.6 | 131.1 | 130.3 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Mar | 122.4 | 141.0 | 142.7 | 134.0 | 130.9 | 122.7 | 129.3 | 141.8 | 135.0 | 125.0 | 128.0 | 137.0 | 135.2 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| June | 120.7 | 144.3 | 134.3 | 134.1 | 128.8 | 122.4 | 131.4 | 131.5 | 133.5 | 125.6 | 127.2 | 133.6 | 134.8 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Feb | 123.1 | 144.8 | 137.0 | 133.9 | 134.8 | 132.4 | 131.3 | 134.5 | 137.8 | 126.9 | 133.1 | 137.4 | 140.6 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| June | 126.8 | 136.5 | 139.0 | 144.1 | 134.9 | 131.1 | 136.7 | 136.7 | 138.0 | 128.6 | 132.8 | 138.6 | 139.5 |
| 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 |
| Aug | 151.4 | 134.4 | 140.3 | 138.3 | 132.8 | 128.4 | 133.1 | 133.0 | 136.7 | 127.7 | 132.9 | 138.1 | 137.8 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Jun P | 134.6 | 143.2 | 143.6 | 145.1 | 140.6 | 138.0 | 140.7 | 143.3 | 142.7 | 135.2 | 137.4 | 142.7 | 145.8 |

Notes: 1 Figures for the years 1985 to 1989 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette* in October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.
 2 Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette* in September 1993.
 3 The Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on a SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995.
 4 Industrial groupings which have not changed are: agriculture and forestry, chemical and man-made fibres (now called chemicals and chemical products); mechanical engineering (machinery and equipment n.e.c.); 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 Averages |
| 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 Averages |
| 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 Averages |
| 117.8 | 114.9 | 120.5 | 114.9 | 113.5 | 110.9 | 115.7 | 119.1 | 113.8 | 111.0 | 117.2 | 118.7 | 118.6 | 1993 Jan |
| 119.1 | 117.3 | 121.1 | 114.6 | 114.3 | 110.4 | 117.4 | 116.7 | 119.1 | 111.2 | 118.4 | 118.5 | 118.1 | 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 | 118.4 | 121.7 | 115.9 | 113.3 | 111.2 | 118.1 | 119.2 | 118.3 | 112.7 | 119.5 | 119.3 | 118.1 | 1993 May |
| 122.2 | 120.7 | 121.5 | 119.0 | 112.8 | 113.8 | 118.1 | 120.6 | 116.5 | 111.2 | 120.1 | 119.7 | 114.3 | 1993 June |
| 122.8 | 122.1 | 125.2 | 116.5 | 119.6 | 113.2 | 117.3 | 120.9 | 118.5 | 112.8 | 119.5 | 122.3 | 114.4 | 1993 July |
| 120.9 | 118.8 | 122.7 | 115.2 | 113.6 | 111.3 | 117.2 | 118.2 | 116.5 | 112.3 | 120.3 | 124.4 | 114.1 | 1993 Aug |

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ISBN 0 11 620606 3

| UNITED KINGDOM | | Manufacturing | | Energy and water supply | Production industries | Construction | Whole economy | |
|----------------------|------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Per cent change from a year earlier | | | | | Per cent change from a year earlier |
| 1985 | | 82.2 | 5.0 | 80.9 | 72.5 | 67.3 | 69.8 | 5.4 |
| 1986 | | 85.5 | 3.9 | 76.2 | 75.0 | 70.2 | 73.0 | 4.6 |
| 1987 | | 87.4 | 2.2 | 84.9 | 79.4 | 71.7 | 76.7 | 5.1 |
| 1988 | | 89.5 | 2.4 | 95.2 | 84.6 | 77.6 | 82.3 | 7.2 |
| 1989 | | 93.8 | 4.8 | 96.2 | 93.7 | 90.7 | 90.6 | 10.2 |
| 1990 | | 100.0 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 10.4 |
| 1991 | | 105.2 | 5.2 | 113.0 | 101.3 | 107.7 | 106.8 | 6.8 |
| 1992 | | 105.5 | 0.3 | 113.0 | 105.2 | 104.1 | 110.4 | 3.4 |
| 1993 | | 105.0 | -0.5 | 105.6 | 103.8 | 99.2 | 110.2 | -0.1 |
| 1994 | | 104.5 | -0.4 | 97.8 | 100.6 | 98.9 | 109.5 | -0.7 |
| 1995 | | 108.3 | 3.6 | .. | .. | .. | 111.3 | 1.7 |
| 1996 | | 113.0 | 4.3 | .. | .. | .. | 113.1 | 1.7 |
| 1992 | 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 | -0.2 |
| | 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 | -0.8 | .. | .. | .. | 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 | 110.4 | 4.9 | .. | .. | .. | 112.4 | 2.6 |
| 1996 | Q1 | 111.7 | 4.6 | .. | .. | .. | 112.3 | 1.6 |
| | Q2 | 112.6 | 4.6 | .. | .. | .. | 112.2 | 1.1 |
| | Q3 | 113.2 | 4.6 | .. | .. | .. | 113.6 | 2.2 |
| | Q4 | 114.2 | 3.5 | .. | .. | .. | 114.3 | 1.7 |
| 1997 | Q1 | 114.6 | 2.6 | .. | .. | .. | 115.4 | 2.8 |
| | Q2 | 115.8 | 2.8 | .. | .. | .. | NA | NA |
| 1994 | Nov | 104.8 | -1.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Dec | 106.4 | 1.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1995 | Jan | 106.8 | 2.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Feb | 106.4 | 2.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Mar | 107.3 | 2.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Apr | 107.8 | 3.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 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 | 109.5 | 4.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Nov | 109.8 | 4.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Dec | 111.9 | 5.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1996 | Jan | 111.3 | 4.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Feb | 111.8 | 5.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Mar | 112.1 | 4.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Apr | 112.9 | 4.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | May | 112.4 | 4.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Jun | 112.6 | 4.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Jul | 112.9 | 4.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Aug | 113.4 | 5.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Sep | 113.3 | 4.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Oct | 113.4 | 3.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Nov | 114.2 | 4.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Dec | 115.1 | 2.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1997 | Jan | 114.3 | 2.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Feb | 114.7 | 2.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Mar | 114.7 | 2.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Apr | 114.6 | 1.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | May | 116.3 | 3.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Jun | 116.3 | 3.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Three months ending: | 1994 | Oct | 104.4 | -1.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Nov | 104.7 | -1.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | 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 | 3.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Nov | 109.2 | 4.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Dec | 110.4 | 4.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1996 | Jan | 111.0 | 4.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Feb | 111.7 | 4.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Mar | 111.7 | 4.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Apr | 112.3 | 4.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | May | 112.5 | 4.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Jun | 112.6 | 4.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Jul | 112.6 | 4.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Aug | 113.0 | 4.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Sep | 113.2 | 4.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Oct | 113.4 | 4.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Nov | 113.7 | 4.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Dec | 114.2 | 3.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1997 | Jan | 114.5 | 3.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Feb | 114.7 | 2.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Mar | 114.6 | 2.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Apr | 114.7 | 2.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | May | 115.2 | 2.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Jun | 115.8 | 2.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

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

5.9 EARNINGS

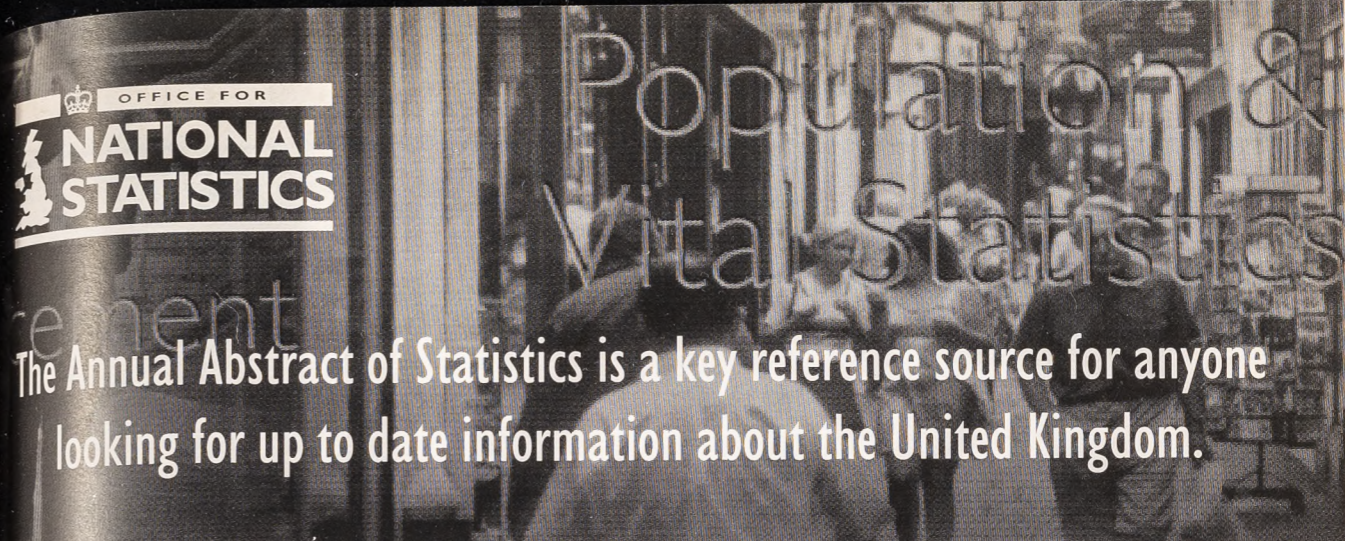
Selected countries: index of wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)

| 1990=100 | Great Britain (1,2) | Belgium (7,8) | Canada (8) | Denmark (6,8) | France (4) | Germany (FR) (8) | Greece (8) | Irish Republic (8) | Italy (4) | Japan (2,5) | Netherlands (4) | Spain (2,8,9) | Sweden (6,8) | United States (8,10) |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 100.0 | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100 | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1991 | 103.2 | 105 | 104.8 | 104.5 | 104.6 | 106.6 | 117 | 105 | 109.8 | 103.5 | 104.0 | 108.2 | 105.5 | 108.0 |
| 1992 | 115.4 | 110 | 108.4 | 107.9 | 108.7 | 114.2 | 133 | 110 | 115.7 | 104.6 | 108.3 | 116.5 | 110.3 | 108.0 |
| 1993 | 120.5 | 114 | 110.7 | 110.6 | 111.1 | 120.4 | 147 | 117 | 120.0 | 104.7 | 111.8 | 124.4 | 113.9 | 108.0 |
| 1994 | 126.2 | 117 | 112.5 | 113.2 | 113.4 | 123.9 | 166 | 118 | 124.0 | 106.9 | 113.7 | 130.0 | 113.9 | 108.0 |
| 1995 | 131.9 | 118 | 114.1 | 117.6 | 116.1 | 128.0 | 188 | 123 | 127.8 | 110.4 | 115.0 | 136.4 | 124.9 | 114.0 |
| 1996 | 137.8 | 120 | 117.7 | 122.4 | 119.0 | 134.7 | .. | .. | 130.1 | 113.1 | 117.2 | 143.6 | 133.1 | 118.0 |
| Quarterly averages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 Q1 | 130.1 | 118.0 | 113.4 | 115.5 | 114.5 | 125.2 | 179.0 | 119.0 | 126.4 | 110.3 | 114.5 | 133.4 | 121.2 | 113.0 |
| 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 | 113.3 | 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 | 120.0 | 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 | 116.0 |
| Q3 | 138.4 | 121.0 | 118.4 | 122.3 | 119.3 | 134.9 | .. | 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 | .. | .. | 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 | 119.1 | 147.2 | 136.6 | 120.0 |
| Q2 | 142.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 Jan | 129.6 | .. | 113.5 | .. | 115.3 | 125.2 | .. | .. | 126.4 | 111.0 | 115.0 | .. | 121.1 | 113.0 |
| Feb | 130.2 | .. | 113.6 | 115.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 126.4 | 110.6 | 115.0 | .. | 121.2 | 113.0 |
| Mar | 130.4 | .. | 113.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 119.0 | 126.5 | 110.9 | 115.0 | .. | 121.4 | 113.0 |
| Apr | 131.1 | .. | 113.4 | .. | 115.7 | 126.3 | .. | .. | 126.6 | 111.1 | 115.1 | .. | 124.4 | 113.0 |
| May | 131.2 | .. | 113.5 | 118.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 126.7 | 110.5 | 115.1 | .. | 122.2 | 113.0 |
| Jun | 131.5 | 118.0 | 113.5 | .. | .. | .. | 119.0 | .. | 126.7 | 116.8 | 115.1 | .. | 125.1 | 114.0 |
| Jul | 132.2 | .. | 113.0 | .. | 116.3 | 129.3 | .. | .. | 128.5 | 106.1 | 115.5 | .. | 127.2 | 114.0 |
| Aug | 132.4 | .. | 114.3 | 117.6 | .. | .. | .. | 120.0 | 128.5 | 106.2 | 115.5 | .. | 123.8 | 114.0 |
| Sep | 132.7 | 118.0 | 114.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 129.2 | 111.0 | 115.5 | .. | 127.1 | 115.0 |
| Oct | 133.6 | .. | 114.8 | .. | 116.8 | 131.4 | .. | .. | 129.4 | 111.4 | 115.5 | .. | 126.8 | 115.0 |
| Nov | 133.7 | .. | 114.9 | 118.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 129.5 | 110.8 | 115.4 | .. | 127.1 | 115.0 |
| Dec | 134.6 | 118.0 | 116.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 123.0 | 129.5 | 110.5 | 115.5 | .. | 129.7 | 116.0 |
| 1996 Jan | 134.9 | .. | 115.2 | .. | 117.1 | 134.1 | .. | .. | 128.8 | 110.2 | 116.2 | .. | 129.3 | 117.0 |
| Feb | 135.8 | .. | 115.7 | 120.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 128.8 | 112.9 | 116.4 | .. | 129.3 | 116.0 |
| Mar | 136.2 | 120.0 | 115.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 122.0 | 128.8 | 113.0 | 116.4 | .. | 130.4 | 116.0 |
| Apr | 136.5 | .. | 115.2 | .. | 118.1 | 134.7 | .. | .. | 129.1 | 112.8 | 116.7 | .. | 134.5 | 118.0 |
| May | 136.7 | .. | 116.8 | 124.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 129.2 | 112.7 | 116.7 | .. | 136.1 | 117.0 |
| Jun | 137.3 | 120.0 | 118.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 124.0 | 129.5 | 114.2 | 116.8 | .. | 134.7 | 118.0 |
| Jul | 137.9 | .. | 117.2 | .. | 119.3 | 134.9 | .. | .. | 130.9 | 112.6 | 117.4 | .. | 134.3 | 118.0 |
| Aug | 138.4 | .. | 118.5 | 122.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 130.9 | 114.7 | 117.4 | .. | 131.6 | 118.0 |
| Sep | 139.0 | 121.0 | 119.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 124.0 | 130.9 | 114.0 | 117.4 | .. | 133.2 | 119.0 |
| Oct | 139.2 | .. | 119.3 | .. | 119.8 | 135.2 | .. | .. | 131.4 | 114.2 | 118.1 | .. | 132.8 | 118.0 |
| Nov | 139.9 | .. | 120.5 | 122.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 131.5 | 113.6 | 118.2 | .. | 134.6 | 119.0 |
| Dec | 141.3 | 121.0 | 120.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 131.8 | 112.7 | 118.2 | .. | 137.0 | 121.0 |
| 1997 Jan | 140.6 | .. | 118.7 | .. | 120.6 | 135.2 | .. | .. | 133.8 | 121.6 | 119.0 | .. | 135.4 | 120.0 |
| Feb | 142.0 | .. | 119.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 133.8 | 116.3 | 119.2 | .. | 135.8 | 120.0 |
| Mar | 141.9 | 121.0 | 119.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 134.0 | 116.0 | 119.2 | .. | 136.5 | 121.0 |
| Apr | 141.9 | .. | 118.0 | .. | 121.3 | .. | .. | .. | 134.1 | 115.8 | .. | .. | 136.5 | 121.0 |
| May | 142.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 134.1 | 115.8 | .. | .. | 136.5 | 121.0 |
| Jun P | 143.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 134.1 | 115.9 | .. | .. | 136.5 | 121.0 |
| Increases on a year earlier | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 19 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 3 |
| 1991 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 17 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 3 |
| 1992 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 3 |
| 1993 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 1994 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| 1995 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| 1996 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 4 |
| Quarterly averages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 Q1 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Q2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| Q3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| Q4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 2 |
| 1996 Q1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 3 |
| Q2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 4 |
| Q3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | .. | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| Q4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| 1997 Q1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| Q2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 Feb | 6 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 1 | .. | 5 | 2 |
| Mar | 5 | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 1 | .. | 4 | 2 |
| Apr | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 1 | .. | 5 | 2 |
| May | 4 | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Jun | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 6 | 3 |
| Jul | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 8 | .. | 6 | 3 |
| Aug | 4 | .. | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | 6 | 3 |
| Sep | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 6 | 3 |
| Oct | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | 3 | 4 | 2 | .. | 7 | 3 |
| Nov | 4 | .. | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 2 | .. | 6 | 3 |
| Dec | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 1 | .. | 7 | 3 |
| 1996 Jan | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 7 | .. | .. | 2 | -1 | 1 | .. | 7 | 4 |
| Feb | 4 | .. | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 7 | 3 |
| Mar | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | 7 | 3 |
| Apr | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 7 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | 8 | 4 |
| May | 4 | .. | 3 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | 11 | 4 |
| Jun | 4 | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | 8 | 4 |
| Jul | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | -2 | 1 | .. | 8 | 4 |
| Aug | 5 | .. | 4 | .. | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 2 | .. | 6 | 4 |
| Sep | 5 | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 8 | 2 | .. | 6 | 3 |
| Oct | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | 5 | 3 |
| Nov | 5 | .. | 5 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 2 | .. | 6 | 3 |
| Dec | 5 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | 6 | 4 |
| 1997 Jan | 5 | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | 10 | 2 | .. | 5 | 3 |
| Feb | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 3 | 2 | .. | 5 | 4 |
| Mar | 4 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 3 | 2 | .. | 6 | 3 |
| Apr | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | 3 |
| May | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Jun P | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |

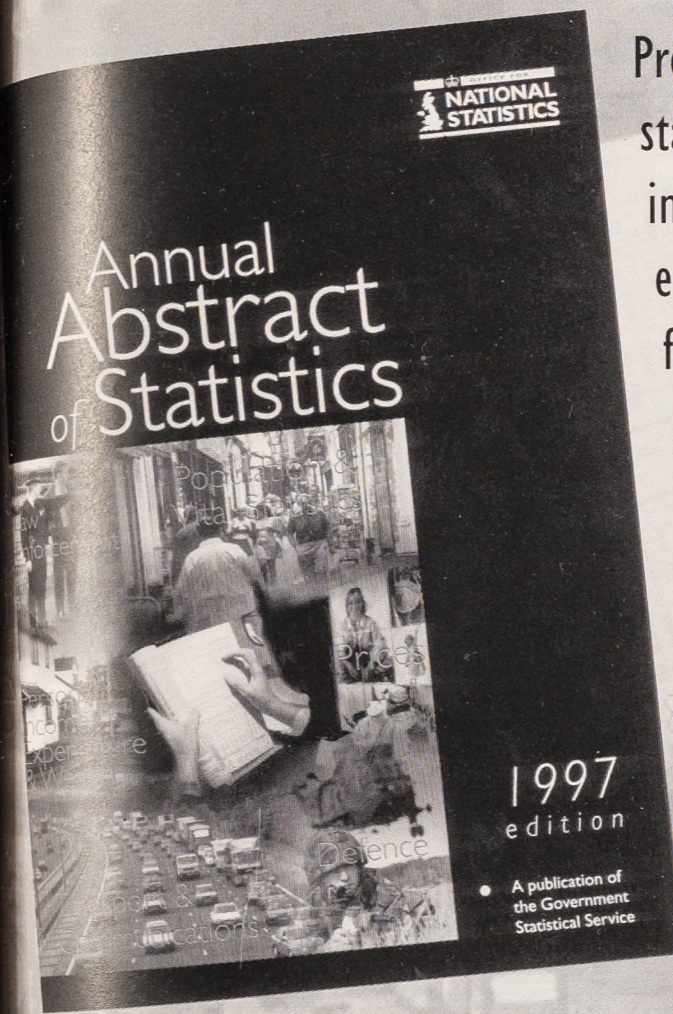
Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).
 2 Seasonally adjusted.
 3 Males only.
 4 Hourly wage rates.
 5 Monthly earnings.

6 Including mining.
 7 Including mining and transport.
 8 Hourly earnings.
 9 All industries.
 10 Production workers.

Source: OECD - Main Economic Indicators



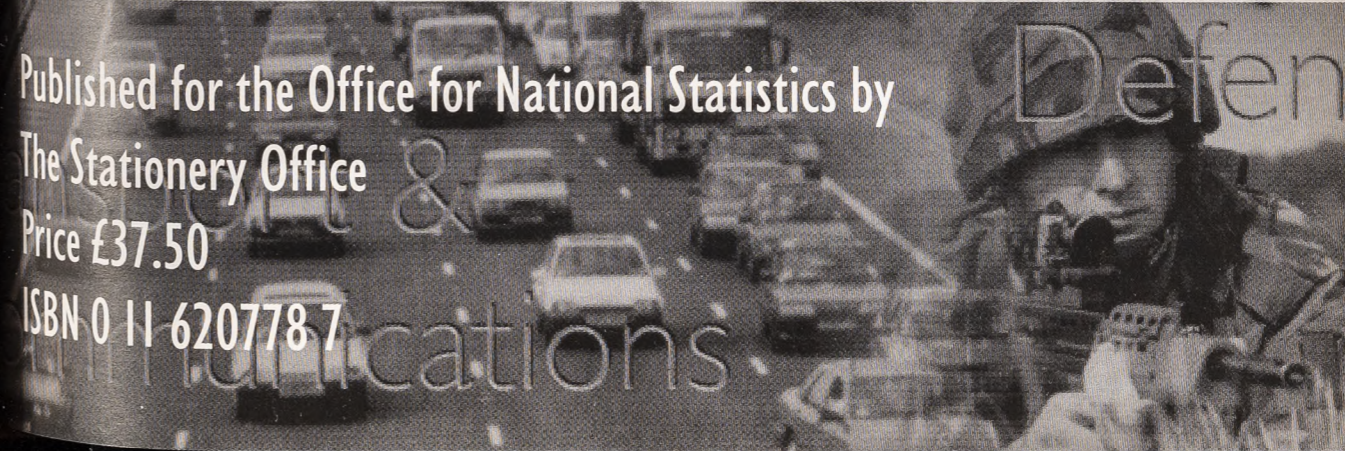
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6.1 RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements

| | All items (RPI) | | All items excluding | | | | | |
|----------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------|----------------------------------|-------|-----|
| | Index Jan 13, 1987=100 | Percentage change over 12 months | Mortgage interest payments (RPIX) | Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY) | Housing | Percentage change over 12 months | | |
| 1996 Jul | 152.4 | 2.2 | 151.9 | 2.8 | 147.7 | 2.4 | 148.8 | 2.6 |
| Aug | 153.1 | 2.1 | 152.8 | 2.8 | 148.7 | 2.4 | 149.7 | 2.6 |
| Sep | 153.8 | 2.1 | 153.6 | 2.9 | 148.6 | 2.5 | 150.5 | 2.6 |
| Oct | 153.8 | 2.7 | 153.6 | 3.3 | 148.6 | 3.0 | 150.5 | 2.9 |
| Nov | 153.9 | 2.7 | 153.7 | 3.3 | 149.7 | 3.0 | 150.6 | 3.0 |
| Dec | 154.4 | 2.5 | 154.2 | 3.1 | 149.5 | 2.7 | 151.6 | 2.6 |
| 1997 Jan | 154.4 | 2.8 | 153.9 | 3.1 | 149.3 | 2.8 | 150.7 | 2.7 |
| Feb | 155.0 | 2.7 | 154.5 | 2.9 | 149.9 | 2.5 | 151.3 | 2.5 |
| Mar | 155.4 | 2.6 | 154.9 | 2.7 | 150.3 | 2.3 | 151.7 | 2.2 |
| 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 |

6.2 RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for July 15 1997

| | Index Jan 1987=100 | | Percentage change over | | | Index Jan 1987=100 | | Percentage change over | |
|---|--------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|--|--------------------|-----------|------------------------|--|
| | 1 month | 12 months | 1 month | 12 months | | 1 month | 12 months | | |
| ALL ITEMS | 157.5 | 0.0 | 3.3 | | Tobacco | 205.2 | 0.1 | 7.0 | |
| Food and catering | 151.0 | -0.2 | 1.4 | | Cigarettes | 207.9 | | 7 | |
| Alcohol and tobacco | 183.9 | 0.4 | 4.0 | | Tobacco | 183.1 | | 4 | |
| Housing and household expenditure | 158.6 | 0.3 | 3.7 | | Housing | 180.9 | 1.1 | 6.8 | |
| Personal expenditure | 134.5 | -2.7 | 2.0 | | Rent | 217.2 | | 3 | |
| Travel and leisure | 159.5 | 0.6 | 4.7 | | Mortgage interest payments | 183.3 | | 15 | |
| Consumer durables | 114.4 | -3.0 | 0.3 | | Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100) | 109.2 | | 6 | |
| Seasonal food | 119.3 | -2.9 | -0.7 | | Community charge and rates/council tax | 154.5 | | 7 | |
| Food excluding seasonal | 146.3 | 0.0 | 0.9 | | Water and other payments | 257.8 | | 4 | |
| All items excluding seasonal food | 158.4 | 0.0 | 3.4 | | Repairs and maintenance charges | 178.4 | | 8 | |
| All items excluding food | 160.4 | 0.1 | 3.8 | | Do-it-yourself materials | 154.7 | | 3 | |
| | | | | | Dwelling insurance & ground rent | 186.2 | | 2 | |
| Other indices | | | | | Fuel and light | 131.2 | -0.4 | -3.0 | |
| All items excluding: | | | | | Coal and solid fuels | 126.6 | | 2 | |
| mortgage interest payments (RPIX) | 156.4 | -0.2 | 3.0 | | Electricity | 140.7 | | -5 | |
| housing | 152.6 | -0.3 | 2.6 | | Gas | 124.2 | | 0 | |
| mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY) [1] | 151.0 | -0.5 | 2.2 | | Oil and other fuels | 114.8 | | -2 | |
| mortgage interest payments and council tax | 156.3 | -0.2 | 2.8 | | Household goods | 137.3 | -1.5 | 0.9 | |
| mortgage interest payments and depreciation | 156.3 | -0.3 | 2.8 | | Furniture | 139.7 | | 2 | |
| Food | 142.2 | -0.4 | 0.6 | | Furnishings | 140.3 | | 2 | |
| Bread | 137.7 | 0 | 0 | | Electrical appliances | 98.6 | | -5 | |
| Cereals | 141.8 | 0 | 0 | | Other household equipment | 139.4 | | 0 | |
| Biscuits and cakes | 153.8 | 0 | 0 | | Household consumables | 157.5 | | 0 | |
| Beef | 131.3 | -1 | -1 | | Pet care | 145.5 | | 3 | |
| Lamb | 154.3 | 3 | 3 | | Household services | 143.8 | 0.2 | 1.6 | |
| of which, home-killed lamb | 154.9 | -1 | -1 | | Postage | 153.0 | | 0 | |
| Pork | 150.8 | -5 | -5 | | Telephones, teleshopping, etc | 103.5 | | -3 | |
| Bacon | 163.9 | 2 | 2 | | Domestic services | 182.2 | | 4 | |
| Poultry | 114.2 | 0 | 0 | | Fees and subscriptions | 164.1 | | 4 | |
| Other meat | 133.6 | 0 | 0 | | Clothing and footwear | 115.9 | -4.7 | 1.1 | |
| Fish | 124.1 | -1 | -1 | | Men's outerwear | 113.2 | | 0 | |
| of which, fresh fish | 124.9 | -3 | -3 | | Women's outerwear | 99.4 | | 2 | |
| Butter | 165.6 | -1 | -1 | | Children's outerwear | 116.5 | | 0 | |
| Oil and fats | 140.0 | 3 | 3 | | Other clothing | 153.1 | | 4 | |
| Cheese | 168.1 | 4 | 4 | | Footwear | 118.1 | | -1 | |
| Eggs | 143.5 | -6 | -6 | | Personal goods and services | 169.8 | 0.1 | 3.2 | |
| Milk fresh | 153.2 | 0 | 0 | | Personal articles | 118.9 | | 0 | |
| Milk products | 144.4 | -2 | -2 | | Chemists goods | 179.3 | | 4 | |
| Tea | 149.9 | -1 | -1 | | Personal services | 222.2 | | 5 | |
| Coffee and other hot drinks | 132.6 | 11 | 11 | | Motoring expenditure | 165.9 | 1.0 | 6.4 | |
| Soft drinks | 181.1 | 4 | 4 | | Purchase of motor vehicles | 142.0 | | 2 | |
| Sugar and preserves | 155.9 | -1 | -1 | | Maintenance of motor vehicles | 187.4 | | 6 | |
| Sweets and chocolates | 148.3 | 2 | 2 | | Petrol and oil | 183.0 | | 15 | |
| Potatoes | 125.0 | -10 | -10 | | Vehicles tax and insurance | 191.2 | | 3 | |
| of which, unprocessed potatoes | 83.1 | -18 | -18 | | Fares and other travel costs | 170.9 | 0.5 | 3.8 | |
| Vegetables | 120.4 | 1 | 1 | | Rail fares | 187.7 | | 3 | |
| of which, other fresh vegetables | 108.8 | 0 | 0 | | Bus and coach fares | 184.2 | | 4 | |
| Fruit | 132.2 | 4 | 4 | | Other travel costs | 151.1 | | 4 | |
| of which, fresh fruit | 129.5 | 4 | 4 | | Leisure goods | 123.9 | -0.2 | 0.3 | |
| Other foods | 147.5 | 2 | 2 | | Audio-visual equipment | 65.1 | | -6 | |
| Catering | 182.7 | 0.3 | 3.6 | | Tapes and discs | 119.9 | | 2 | |
| Restaurant meals | 180.4 | 4 | 4 | | Toys, photographic and sport goods | 120.8 | | 0 | |
| Canteen meals | 199.5 | 5 | 5 | | Books and newspapers | 182.3 | | 4 | |
| Take-aways and snacks | 179.2 | 3 | 3 | | Gardening products | 144.1 | | 1 | |
| Alcoholic drink | 175.0 | 0.5 | 2.6 | | Leisure services | 182.5 | 0.5 | 4.9 | |
| Beer | 185.8 | 4 | 4 | | Television licences and rentals | 125.7 | | 2 | |
| on sales | 191.2 | 4 | 4 | | Entertainment and other recreation | 221.7 | | 5 | |
| off sales | 153.5 | 2 | 2 | | Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100) | 118.0 | | 6 | |
| Wines and spirits | 160.0 | 1 | 1 | | UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100) | 109.2 | | 4 | |
| on sales | 179.8 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | |
| off sales | 148.7 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |

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

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.3 Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on July 15 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 July 15 1997

| Item | Number of quotations | Average price (pence) | Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence) | Item | Number of quotations | Average price (pence) | Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence) |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Beef: home-killed, per kg | | | | Margarine | | | |
| Best beef mince | 663 | 373 | 218-537 | Margarine/Low fat spread per 500g | 249 | 73 | 41- 99 |
| Topside | 651 | 636 | 479-689 | Cheese, per kg | | | |
| Brisket (without bone) | 502 | 418 | 369-506 | Cheddar type | 239 | 533 | 417- 685 |
| Rump steak * | 671 | 887 | 769-1003 | Eggs | | | |
| Stewing steak | 650 | 451 | 284-678 | Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen | 237 | 154 | 118- 175 |
| Lamb: home-killed, per kg | | | | Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen | 235 | 137 | 95- 167 |
| Loin (with bone) | 542 | 882 | 659-1029 | Milk | | | |
| Shoulder (with bone) | 504 | 361 | 268-439 | Pasteurised, per pint + | 282 | 35 | 27- 35 |
| Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg | | | | Tea | | | |
| Loin (with bone) | 158 | 512 | 399-615 | Loose, per 125g | 233 | 64 | 46- 79 |
| Leg (with bone) | 167 | 456 | 428-499 | Tea bags, per 250g | 254 | 133 | 94- 165 |
| Pork: home-killed, per kg | | | | Coffee | | | |
| Loin (with bone) | 673 | 512 | 399-664 | Pure, instant per 100g | 277 | 208 | 189- 255 |
| Shoulder (without bone) | 540 | 340 | 218-449 | Ground (filter fine), 227g/per 8oz | 236 | 231 | 163- 299 |
| Bacon, per kg | | | | Sugar | | | |
| Streaky * | 563 | 449 | 299-621 | Granulated, per kg | 257 | 76 | 61- 79 |
| Gammon * | 606 | 608 | 481-744 | Fresh vegetables | | | |
| Back * | 602 | 601 | 438-803 | Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per lb | 356 | 27 | 12- 35 |
| Ham | | | | Potatoes, new loose, 454g/per lb | 396 | 16 | 9- 25 |
| Ham (not shoulder), 113g/per 4oz | 573 | 91 | 59-109 | Tomatoes, 454g/per lb | 611 | 58 | 45- 79 |
| Sausages, 454g/per lb | | | | Cabbage, hearted, 454g/per lb | 569 | 30 | 19- 39 |
| Pork | 538 | 138 | 109-164 | Cauliflower, each | 574 | 64 | 49- 79 |
| Canned meats | | | | Brussels sprouts, 454g/per lb | | | |
| Comed beef, 340g | 255 | 90 | 65-117 | Carrots, 454g/per lb | 610 | 26 | 19- 29 |
| Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg | | | | Onions, 454g/per lb | 609 | 31 | 25- 39 |
| Frozen | 197 | 176 | 140-215 | Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz | 582 | 34 | 28- 40 |
| Fresh or chilled | 662 | 260 | 196-375 | Cucumber, each | 600 | 50 | 39- 60 |
| Fresh and smoked fish, per kg | | | | Lettuce - iceberg, each | 603 | 65 | 45- 79 |
| Cod filets | 425 | 570 | 419-750 | Leeks, 454g/per lb | 508 | 83 | 68- 89 |
| Rainbow trout | 382 | 459 | 352-549 | Fresh fruit | | | |
| Bread | | | | Apples, cooking, 454g/per lb | 567 | 56 | 45- 59 |
| White loaf, sliced, 800g | 240 | 53 | 39-81 | Apples, dessert, 454g/per lb | 605 | 55 | 48- 65 |
| White loaf, unwrapped, 800g | 222 | 70 | 55-89 | Pears, dessert, 454g/per lb | 589 | 48 | 39- 59 |
| Brown loaf, sliced, 400g | 233 | 52 | 29-69 | Oranges, each | 573 | 22 | 15- 26 |
| Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g | 226 | 72 | 55-90 | Bananas, 454g/per lb | 596 | 46 | 39- 50 |
| Flour | | | | Grapes, 454g/per lb | 528 | 112 | 95- 149 |
| Self raising, per 1.5kg | 235 | 60 | 39-79 | Avocado pear, each | 448 | 54 | 39- 68 |
| Butter | | | | Grapefruit, each | 593 | 28 | 24- 35 |
| Home produced, per 250g | 235 | 83 | 78-92 | Items other than food | | | |
| Imported, per 250g | 249 | 85 | 75-99 | Draught bitter, per pint | 565 | 165 | 141- 190 |
| | | | | Draught lager, per pint | 568 | 183 | 164- 207 |
| | | | | Whisky per nip | 573 | 129 | 110- 149 |
| | | | | Cigarettes 20 king size filter | 854 | 294 | 253- 318 |
| | | | | Coal, per 50kg | 213 | 654 | 535- 890 |
| | | | | Smokeless fuel per 50kg | 248 | 937 | 795-1230 |
| | | | | 4-star petrol per litre | 553 | 69 | 65- 71 |
| | | | | Derv per litre | 550 | 63 | 60- 66 |
| | | | | 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 | 78 |
| 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 | 77 |
| 1993 | 1,000 | 856 | 979 | 836 | 952 | — | 127 | 144 | 21 | 123 | 45 | 80 |
| 1994 | 1,000 | 858 | 980 | 842 | 956 | — | 127 | 142 | 20 | 122 | 45 | 78 |
| 1995 | 1,000 | 861 | 978 | 813 | 958 | — | 123 | 139 | 22 | 117 | 45 | 76 |
| 1996 | 1,000 | 857 | 978 | 810 | 958 | — | 116 | 143 | 22 | 121 | 48 | 77 |
| 1997 | 1,000 | 864 | 981 | 814 | 961 | — | 122 | 136 | 19 | 117 | 49 | 80 |
| 1987 Annual averages | 101.9 | 102.0 | 101.9 | 101.6 | 101.9 | 100.9 | 101.2 | 101.1 | 101.6 | 101.0 | 102.8 | 101.7 |
| 1988 | 106.9 | 107.3 | 107.0 | 105.8 | 106.6 | 106.7 | 103.7 | 104.6 | 102.4 | 105.0 | 109.6 | 101.7 |
| 1989 | 115.2 | 116.1 | 115.5 | 111.5 | 112.9 | — | 107.2 | 110.5 | 105.0 | 111.6 | 116.5 | 112.9 |
| 1990 | 126.1 | 127.4 | 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 | 132.8 |
| 1992 | 138.5 | 140.5 | 139.1 | 134.3 | 136.4 | — | 115.5 | 128.3 | 114.7 | 130.6 | 147.9 | 139.2 |
| 1993 | 140.7 | 142.6 | 141.4 | 138.4 | 140.5 | — | 115.9 | 130.6 | 111.4 | 134.0 | 155.6 | 148.1 |
| 1994 | 144.1 | 146.5 | 144.8 | 141.6 | 143.8 | — | 115.5 | 131.9 | 117.7 | 134.3 | 162.1 | 154.7 |
| 1995 | 149.1 | 151.4 | 149.6 | 145.4 | 147.9 | — | 116.2 | 137.0 | 127.2 | 138.5 | 169.0 | 158.5 |
| 1996 | 152.7 | 154.9 | 153.4 | 149.3 | 152.3 | — | 117.1 | 141.4 | 125.4 | 144.2 | 175.7 | 164.5 |
| 1997 | 161.3 | 164.5 | 162.8 | 156.2 | 159.7 | — | 118.5 | 145.1 | 133.3 | 153.3 | 186.2 | 171.1 |
| 1987 Jan 13 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1988 Jan 12 | 103.3 | 103.4 | 103.3 | 103.2 | 103.7 | 102.8 | 101.2 | 102.9 | 103.7 | 102.7 | 106.4 | 100.0 |
| 1989 Jan 17 | 111.0 | 111.7 | 111.2 | 108.5 | 109.4 | 110.9 | 104.5 | 107.4 | 103.2 | 108.2 | 113.1 | 103.7 |
| 1990 Jan 16 | 119.5 | 120.2 | 119.6 | 114.6 | 116.1 | — | 108.0 | 116.0 | 116.3 | 116.0 | 121.2 | 109.9 |
| 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 | 129.0 | 144.3 | 134.9 |
| 1993 Jan 12 | 137.9 | 139.7 | 138.6 | 135.0 | 137.4 | — | 112.8 | 128.8 | 112.2 | 131.7 | 151.7 | 143.9 |
| 1994 Jan 18 | 141.3 | 143.5 | 142.1 | 139.3 | 141.3 | — | 113.0 | 130.0 | 110.3 | 133.5 | 159.1 | 151.0 |
| 1995 Jan 17 | 146.0 | 148.3 | 146.5 | 142.9 | 145.2 | — | 113.2 | 134.1 | 126.3 | 135.3 | 165.7 | 156.9 |
| 1996 Jan 16 | 149.1 | 151.6 | 149.9 | 145.0 | 147.7 | — | 113.4 | 135.9 | 116.9 | 139.3 | 169.2 | 165.6 |
| 1996 Aug 15 | 149.9 | 152.1 | 150.3 | 145.9 | 148.6 | — | 114.9 | 138.7 | 132.2 | 139.6 | 169.8 | 165.6 |
| 1996 Sep 12 | 150.6 | 152.8 | 151.0 | 146.7 | 149.2 | — | 117.5 | 139.1 | 132.0 | 140.1 | 170.4 | 166.0 |
| 1996 Oct 17 | 149.8 | 152.1 | 150.5 | 146.2 | 148.7 | — | 117.2 | 137.5 | 122.0 | 140.2 | 171.0 | 166.8 |
| 1996 Nov 14 | 149.8 | 152.2 | 150.5 | 146.2 | 148.8 | — | 118.1 | 137.6 | 121.2 | 140.5 | 171.5 | 165.9 |
| 1996 Dec 12 | 150.7 | 152.9 | 151.3 | 147.2 | 149.6 | — | 119.0 | 138.8 | 126.2 | 140.9 | 171.9 | 164.5 |
| 1996 Jan 16 | 150.2 | 152.3 | 150.7 | 146.8 | 149.3 | — | 113.8 | 139.6 | 128.5 | 141.4 | 172.5 | 166.0 |
| 1996 Feb 13 | 150.9 | 152.8 | 151.3 | 147.6 | 150.2 | — | 115.5 | 141.1 | 131.8 | 142.5 | 172.9 | 167.1 |
| 1996 Mar 12 | 151.5 | 153.3 | 151.9 | 148.4 | 150.9 | — | 117.4 | 142.3 | 134.9 | 143.3 | 173.3 | 167.4 |
| 1996 Apr 16 | 152.6 | 154.6 | 153.0 | 149.0 | 152.0 | — | 117.5 | 142.3 | 132.3 | 143.8 | 174.0 | 168.0 |
| 1996 May 14 | 152.9 | 154.8 | 153.3 | 149.5 | 152.5 | — | 118.0 | 143.3 | 134.9 | 144.5 | 174.6 | 168.6 |
| 1996 Jun 11 | 153.0 | 154.9 | 153.5 | 149.7 | 152.6 | — | 118.0 | 143.2 | 132.1 | 144.9 | 175.5 | 169.7 |
| 1996 Jul 16 | 152.4 | 154.5 | 153.2 | 148.8 | 151.9 | — | 114.1 | 141.3 | 120.1 | 145.0 | 176.3 | 170.5 |
| 1996 Aug 13 | 153.1 | 155.1 | 153.7 | 149.7 | 152.8 | — | 115.6 | 142.9 | 126.5 | 145.8 | 176.9 | 170.5 |
| 1996 Sep 10 | 153.8 | 156.2 | 154.7 | 150.5 | 153.6 | — | 118.5 | 141.4 | 119.2 | 145.5 | 177.5 | 170.7 |
| 1996 Oct 15 | 153.8 | 156.4 | 154.8 | 150.5 | 153.6 | — | 118.1 | 140.3 | 114.4 | 145.0 | 177.9 | 171.0 |
| 1996 Nov 12 | 153.9 | 156.6 | 154.9 | 150.6 | 153.7 | — | 119.3 | 139.7 | 113.7 | 144.5 | 178.3 | 170.7 |
| 1996 Dec 16 | 154.4 | 157.2 | 155.4 | 151.1 | 154.2 | — | 120.0 | 139.9 | 116.0 | 144.2 | 178.8 | 170.1 |
| 1997 Jan 14 | 154.4 | 157.0 | 155.3 | 150.7 | 153.9 | — | 114.2 | 141.0 | 120.3 | 144.7 | 179.2 | 171.1 |
| 1997 Feb 11 | 155.0 | 157.7 | 156.0 | 151.3 | 154.5 | — | 115.5 | 140.8 | 116.9 | 145.1 | 179.7 | 172.2 |
| 1997 Mar 11 | 155.4 | 158.4 | 156.5 | 151.7 | 154.9 | — | 117.9 | 140.0 | 113.9 | 144.7 | 180.0 | 172.1 |
| 1997 Apr 15 | 156.3 | 159.3 | 157.4 | 152.2 | 155.8 | — | 117.8 | 140.4 | 114.4 | 145.2 | 181.2 | 172.7 |
| 1997 May 13 | 156.9 | 159.8 | 157.9 | 152.7 | 156.3 | — | 118.3 | 141.5 | 117.0 | 146.0 | 181.7 | 173.8 |
| 1997 Jun 10 | 157.5 | 160.3 | 158.4 | 153.0 | 156.7 | — | 117.9 | 142.8 | 122.9 | 146.3 | 182.2 | 174.1 |
| 1997 Jul 15 | 157.5 | 160.4 | 158.4 | 152.6 | 156.4 | — | 114.4 | 142.2 | 119.3 | 146.3 | 182.7 | 175.0 |

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.4

General index of retail prices

| Tobacco | Housing | Fuel and light | Household goods | Household services | Clothing and footwear | Personal goods and services | Motoring expenditure | Fares and other travel | Leisure goods | Leisure services | 1987 Weights |
|---------|---------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | 157 | 61 | 73 | 44 | 74 | 38 | 127 | 22 | 47 | 30 | 1987 Weights |
| 36 | 160 | 55 | 74 | 41 | 72 | 37 | 132 | 23 | 50 | 29 | 1988 |
| 36 | 175 | 54 | 71 | 41 | 73 | 37 | 128 | 23 | 47 | 29 | 1989 |
| 34 | 185 | 50 | 70 | 40 | 69 | 39 | 131 | 21 | 48 | 30 | 1990 |
| 32 | 192 | 46 | 70 | 45 | 63 | 38 | 141 | 20 | 48 | 30 | 1991 |
| 36 | 172 | 47 | 77 | 48 | 59 | 40 | 143 | 20 | 47 | 32 | 1992 |
| 35 | 164 | 46 | 79 | 47 | 58 | 39 | 136 | 21 | 46 | 62 | 1993 |
| 35 | 158 | 45 | 76 | 47 | 58 | 37 | 142 | 20 | 48 | 71 | 1994 |
| 34 | 187 | 45 | 77 | 47 | 54 | 39 | 125 | 19 | 46 | 66 | 1995 |
| 35 | 190 | 43 | 72 | 48 | 56 | 40 | 128 | 20 | 47 | 65 | 1996 |
| 34 | 186 | 41 | 72 | 52 | 56 | 40 | 128 | 20 | 47 | 59 | 1997 |
| 100.1 | 103.3 | 99.1 | 102.1 | 101.9 | 101.1 | 101.9 | 103.4 | 101.5 | 101.6 | 101.6 | 1987 Annual averages |
| 103.4 | 112.5 | 101.6 | 105.9 | 106.8 | 104.4 | 106.8 | 108.1 | 107.5 | 104.2 | 108.1 | 1988 |
| 106.4 | 135.3 | 107.3 | 110.1 | 112.5 | 109.9 | 114.4 | 114.0 | 115.2 | 107.4 | 115.1 | 1989 |
| 113.6 | 163.7 | 115.9 | 115.4 | 119.6 | 115.0 | 122.7 | 120.9 | 123.4 | 112.4 | 124.5 | 1990 |
| 129.9 | 160.8 | 125.1 | 122.5 | 129.5 | 118.5 | 133.4 | 129.9 | 135.5 | 117.7 | 138.8 | 1991 |
| 144.2 | 159.6 | 127.8 | 126.5 | 137.0 | 118.8 | 142.2 | 138.7 | 143.9 | 120.8 | 150.0 | 1992 |
| 155.4 | 151.0 | 126.2 | 128.0 | 141.9 | 119.8 | 147.9 | 144.7 | 151.4 | 122.5 | 156.7 | 1993 |
| 168.2 | 156.0 | 131.7 | 128.0 | 142.0 | 120.4 | 153.3 | 149.7 | 155.4 | 121.8 | 162.5 | 1994 |
| 179.5 | 166.4 | 134.5 | 133.1 | 141.6 | 120.6 | 158.2 | 152.4 | 159.3 | 121.7 | 167.7 | 1995 |
| 191.5 | 168.6 | 134.8 | 137.5 | 141.7 | 119.7 | 164.1 | 157.0 | 164.1 | 123.6 | 173.8 | 1996 |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1987 Jan 13 |
| 101.4 | 103.9 | 98.3 | 103.3 | 105.0 | 101.1 | 104.3 | 105.1 | 105.1 | 102.8 | 103.6 | 1988 Jan 12 |
| 105.6 | 124.6 | 104.2 | 107.5 | 110.3 | 105.9 | 110.4 | 110.6 | 112.9 | 105.1 | 112.1 | 1989 Jan 17 |
| 108.3 | 145.8 | 110.6 | 112.0 | 116.3 | 110.8 | 118.6 | 116.0 | 117.5 | 110.1 | 119.6 | 1990 Jan 16 |
| 118.2 | 170.6 | 121.6 | 116.7 | 125.5 | 114.2 | 127.2 | 122.8 | 130.8 | 114.9 | 130.7 | 1991 Jan 15 |
| 137.4 | 156.0 | 127.7 | 123.9 | 135.3 | 115.7 | 138.4 | 134.0 | 140.9 | 119.3 | 145.5 | 1992 Jan 14 |
| 150.0 | 151.6 | 127.1 | 125.8 | 139.8 | 114.9 | 144.7 | 137.9 | 148.6 | 121.3 | 153.6 | 1993 Jan 12 |
| 165.5 | 150.2 | 125.4 | 126.1 | 142.4 | 116.2 | 149.5 | 147.5 | 154.0 | 122.3 | 160.1 | 1994 Jan 18 |
| 175.6 | 160.6 | 134.1 | 128.3 | 141.9 | 117.1 | 154.9 | 150.9 | 157.5 | 121.2 | 165.0 | 1995 Jan 17 |
| 180.2 | 168.3 | 134.4 | 132.0 | 140.7 | 116.2 | 158.3 | 153.9 | 159.9 | 121.3 | 167.9 | 1996 Jan 16 |
| 180.1 | 168.8 | 134.4 | 133.5 | 140.8 | 118.0 | 159.1 | 153.4 | 160.2 | 121.6 | 168.7 | 1996 Aug 15 |
| 180.1 | 169.1 | 134.7 | 134.9 | 140.9 | 122.6 | 160.0 | 153.0 | 160.0 | 121.8 | 170.1 | 1996 Sep 12 |
| 180.0 | 167.0 | 134.6 | 134.7 | 140.5 | 122.4 | 160.5 | 151.0 | 159.7 | 122.1 | 169.9 | 1996 Oct 17 |
| 180.0 | 167.3 | 134.6 | 135.8 | 140.6 | 123.0 | 160.9 | 149.8 | 159.8 | 122.1 | 170.2 | 1996 Nov 14 |
| 184.4 | 167.2 | 134.8 | 137.4 | 140.6 | 123.2 | 161.1 | 153.0 | 159.7 | 122.7 | 170.5 | 1996 Dec 12 |
| 188.1 | 166.4 | 134.9 | 133.3 | 141.6 | 116.3 | 159.9 | 154.0 | 161.1 | 122.4 | 171.0 | 1996 Jan 16 |
| 188.8 | 166.3 | 134.9 | 135 | | | | | | | | |

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

| 1985=100 | European Comm (15) ³ | United Kingdom | Austria | Belgium | Denmark | Finland | France | Germany |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | 97.7 e | N/A | 98.3 | 98.3 | 98.1 | 98.5 | 98.0 | 98.8 |
| 1996 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | | | | | | | | |
| Apr | 97.4 e | N/A | 98.1 | 98.0 | 98.2 | 98.4 | 97.7 | 98.6 |
| May | 97.6 e | N/A | 98.2 | 98.1 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 97.8 | 98.7 |
| Jun | 97.8 e | N/A | 98.4 | 98.1 | 98.3 | 98.7 | 97.8 | 99.0 |
| Jul | 97.7 e | N/A | 98.4 | 98.4 | 97.7 | 98.7 | 97.6 | 99.2 |
| Aug | 97.9 e | N/A | 98.4 | 98.7 | 97.9 | 98.5 | 98.1 | 99.1 |
| Sep | 98.2 e | N/A | 98.5 | 98.6 | 98.5 | 98.7 | 98.5 | 99.0 |
| Oct | 98.3 e | N/A | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.5 | 98.8 | 98.6 | 98.9 |
| Nov | 98.4 e | N/A | 98.4 | 98.5 | 98.7 | 98.6 | 98.7 | 98.8 |
| Dec | 98.6 e | N/A | 98.4 | 98.7 | 98.6 | 98.5 | 98.8 | 99.1 |
| 1996 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 98.8 p | 98.5 | 99.1 r | 99.1 | 98.4 | 99.2 | 98.9 | 99.2 |
| Feb | 99.2 | 98.9 | 99.4 r | 99.2 | 99.0 | 99.5 | 99.3 | 99.7 |
| Mar | 99.6 p | 99.3 | 99.6 r | 99.5 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 100.0 | 99.8 |
| Apr | 99.9 p | 99.9 | 99.7 r | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 100.1 | 99.8 |
| May | 100.1 | 100.2 | 99.5 r | 100.1 | 100.1 | 100.3 | 100.3 | 100.0 |
| Jun | 100.2 p | 100.3 | 100.0 r | 100.0 | 100.1 | 100.3 | 100.2 | 100.1 |
| Jul | 100.1 p | 99.7 | 100.3 r | 99.9 | 99.9 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 100.4 |
| Aug | 100.1 | 100.2 | 100.3 r | 99.9 | 100.1 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 100.3 |
| Sep | 100.4 p | 100.7 | 100.5 r | 100.1 | 100.6 | 100.2 | 100.1 | 100.1 |
| Oct | 100.5 p | 100.7 | 100.5 r | 100.6 | 100.8 | 100.4 | 100.4 | 100.1 |
| Nov | 100.5 | 100.7 | 100.6 r | 100.6 | 100.8 | 100.2 | 100.3 | 100.1 |
| Dec | 100.7 p | 101.0 | 100.6 r | 100.8 | 100.7 | 100.2 | 100.5 | 100.3 |
| 1997 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 100.9 | 100.6 | 100.7 r | 101.3 | 101.0 | 99.9 | 100.7 | 100.9 |
| Feb | 101.1 | 100.9 | 100.9 r | 101.2 | 101.0 | 100.2 | 101.0 | 101.3 |
| Mar | 101.3 | 101.1 | 100.8 r | 100.8 | 101.1 | 100.6 | 101.1 | 101.1 |
| Apr | 101.4 p | 101.5 | 101.1 r | 100.9 | 101.4 | 100.9 | 101.1 | 101.0 |
| May | 101.6 p | 101.8 | 101.1 r | 101.6 | 102.0 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 101.4 |
| Jun | 101.7 p | 102.0 | 101.1 p | 101.6 | 102.3 | 101.4 | 101.2 | 101.6 |
| Increases on a year earlier | | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | 2.4 p | N/A | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.2 |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | | | | | | | | |
| Apr | 2.6 p | N/A | 1.6 r | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 1.2 |
| May | 2.6 p | N/A | 1.3 r | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| Jun | 2.4 p | N/A | 1.6 r | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 1.1 |
| Jul | 2.4 p | N/A | 1.8 r | 1.5 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.2 |
| Aug | 2.2 p | N/A | 1.5 r | 1.2 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.2 |
| Sep | 2.2 p | N/A | 1.4 r | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| Oct | 2.3 p | N/A | 1.7 r | 2.2 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| Nov | 2.2 p | N/A | 2.0 r | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Dec | 2.1 p | N/A | 2.3 r | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.2 |
| 1997 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 2.2 p | 2.1 | 1.2 r | 2.2 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Feb | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.4 r | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Mar | 1.7 p | 1.8 | 1.2 r | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Apr | 1.5 p | 1.6 | 1.2 r | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| May | 1.5 p | 1.6 | 1.3 r | 1.5 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.4 |
| Jun | 1.6 p | 1.7 | 1.0 p | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.5 |

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 EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)¹ 6.8

| 1985=100 | Greece | Irish Republic ² | Italy ³ | Luxembourg | Netherlands | Portugal | Spain | Sweden |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------|----------|-------|--------|
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | | | | | | | | |
| Apr | 92.1 | N/A | 95.3 e | 98.6 p | 99.1 | 97.3 | 96.4 | 99.4 |
| May | 93.0 | 98.0 | 95.9 e | 98.7 p | 98.9 | 97.2 | 96.4 | 99.5 |
| Jun | 93.5 | N/A | 96.5 e | 98.8 p | 98.7 | 96.9 | 96.5 | 99.3 |
| Jul | 91.8 | N/A | 96.7 e | 98.8 p | 98.0 | 96.9 | 96.5 | 99.0 |
| Aug | 91.9 | 98.0 | 96.9 e | 98.8 p | 98.1 | 97.3 | 96.8 | 99.0 |
| Sep | 94.1 | N/A | 97.2 e | 98.9 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 | 100.0 | 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 |
| Increases on a year earlier | | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | 7.9 | N/A | 4.0 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 3.6 p | 0.8 |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | | | | | | | | |
| Apr | 8.5 | N/A | 4.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 1.0 |
| May | 8.3 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 1.0 |
| Jun | 7.9 | N/A | 3.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 0.8 |
| Jul | 8.0 | N/A | 3.6 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 0.9 |
| Aug | 7.7 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 0.6 |
| Sep | 7.7 | N/A | 3.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 0.5 |
| Oct | 7.7 | N/A | 3.1 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 0.4 |
| Nov | 7.4 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 0.2 |
| Dec | 6.9 | N/A | 2.9 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 0.5 |
| 1997 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 6.6 | N/A | 2.6 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1.3 |
| Feb | 6.5 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.1 |
| Mar | 5.9 | N/A | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.0 |
| Apr | 5.7 | N/A | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| May | 5.4 r | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Jun | 5.6 | NA | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.7 |

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

6.9 RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs^{1,2,3}

| 1990=100 | United Kingdom ¹ | Germany (West) ¹ | France ¹ | Italy ¹ |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Annual averages | | | | |
| 1993 | 116.1 | 111.0 | 107.5 | 116.7 |
| 1994 | 118.8 | 113.9 | 109.2 | 121.4 |
| 1995 | 122.0 | 115.7 P | 111.1 | 127.7 |
| 1996 | 125.3 | 117.1 P | 113.3 P | 132.6 P |
| Monthly | | | | |
| 1996 | | | | |
| Jan | 123.2 | 116.2 P | 112.1 | 130.7 P |
| Feb | 123.8 | 116.4 P | 112.5 | 131.1 P |
| Mar | 124.5 | 116.7 P | 113.2 | 131.5 P |
| Apr | 125.0 | 117.2 P | 113.4 | 132.2 P |
| May | 125.4 | 117.7 P | 113.6 | 132.7 P |
| Jun | 125.6 | 117.8 P | 113.5 | 133.0 P |
| Jul | 124.8 | 117.8 P | 113.3 | 132.8 P |
| Aug | 125.6 | 117.1 P | 113.0 | 132.9 P |
| Sep | 126.3 | 117.1 P | 113.4 | 133.3 P |
| Oct | 126.3 | 117.2 P | 113.7 | 133.4 P |
| Nov | 126.3 | 117.1 P | 113.7 P | 133.8 P |
| Dec | 126.8 | 117.2 P | 113.7 P | 133.9 P |
| 1997 | | | | |
| Jan | 126.4 | 118.4 P | 113.7 P | 133.9 P |
| Feb | 126.9 | 118.4 P | 113.7 P | 133.9 P |
| Mar | 127.3 | 118.5 P | 113.9 P | 133.9 P |
| Apr | 127.7 | 118.7 P | 113.9 P | 133.9 P |
| May | 128.1 | 119.2 P | 113.9 P | 133.9 P |
| Jun | 128.4 | 119.8 P | .. | .. |
| Increases on a year earlier | | | | |
| Annual averages | | | | |
| 1993 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 4.4 |
| 1994 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 4.0 |
| 1995 | 2.7 | 1.6 P | 1.7 | 5.2 |
| 1996 | 2.7 | 1.2 P | 2.0 | 3.8 P |
| Monthly | | | | |
| 1996 | | | | |
| Jan | 2.7 | 0.9 P | 1.9 | 5.4 P |
| Feb | 2.7 | 0.9 P | 1.9 | 4.9 P |
| Mar | 2.7 | 1.0 P | 2.3 | 4.5 P |
| Apr | 2.8 | 1.2 P | 2.3 | 4.6 P |
| May | 2.5 | 1.5 P | 2.3 | 4.4 P |
| Jun | 2.7 | 1.2 P | 2.3 | 3.9 P |
| Jul | 2.6 | 1.3 P | 2.3 | 3.6 P |
| Aug | 2.6 | 1.4 P | 1.6 | 3.4 P |
| Sep | 2.6 | 1.4 P | 1.6 | 3.4 P |
| Oct | 2.9 | 1.5 P | 1.8 | 3.1 P |
| Nov | 3.0 | 1.5 P | 1.7 P | 2.7 P |
| Dec | 2.6 | 1.4 P | 1.6 P | 2.6 P |
| 1997 | | | | |
| Jan | 2.7 | 1.9 P | 1.4 P | 2.4 P |
| Feb | 2.5 | 1.7 P | 1.1 P | 2.1 P |
| Mar | 2.2 | 1.6 P | 0.6 P | 1.8 P |
| Apr | 2.1 | 1.3 P | 0.4 P | 1.3 P |
| May | 2.1 | 1.3 P | 0.4 P | 1.3 P |
| Jun | 2.2 | 1.7 P | .. | .. |

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

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

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.9

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

| 1990=100 | Japan | Canada |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Annual averages | | |
| 1993 | 105.9 | 109.5 |
| 1994 | 106.3 | 109.6 |
| 1995 | 105.8 | 112.5 |
| 1996 | 105.8 | 114.9 |
| Monthly | | |
| 1996 | | |
| Jan | 105.4 | 113.2 |
| Feb | 105.2 | 113.4 |
| Mar | 105.4 | 114.0 |
| Apr | 106.2 | 114.6 |
| May | 106.4 | 115.0 |
| Jun | 105.9 | 114.9 |
| Jul | 105.6 | 114.9 |
| Aug | 105.5 | 115.0 |
| Sep | 105.9 | 115.2 |
| Oct | 106.1 | 115.4 |
| Nov | 105.8 | 116.3 |
| Dec | 105.9 | 116.2 |
| 1997 | | |
| Jan | 105.1 P | 116.5 |
| Feb | 104.8 P | 116.7 |
| Mar | 104.9 P | 117.0 |
| Apr | 107.6 P | 117.2 |
| May | 107.6 P | 117.2 |
| Jun | .. | 117.6 |
| Increases on a year earlier | | |
| Annual averages | | |
| 1993 | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| 1994 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| 1995 | -0.5 | 2.6 |
| 1996 | 0.0 | 2.1 |
| Monthly | | |
| 1996 | | |
| Jan | -0.8 | 2.0 |
| Feb | -0.5 | 1.6 |
| Mar | -0.2 | 1.9 |
| Apr | 0.2 | 1.9 |
| May | 0.1 | 2.0 |
| Jun | -0.3 | 1.9 |
| Jul | 0.3 | 1.7 |
| Aug | 0.2 | 2.0 |
| Sep | 0.0 | 1.9 |
| Oct | 0.5 | 2.3 |
| Nov | 0.5 | 2.8 |
| Dec | 0.6 | 3.1 |
| 1997 | | |
| Jan | -0.3 P | 2.9 |
| Feb | -0.4 P | 2.9 |
| Mar | -0.6 P | 2.4 |
| Apr | 1.3 P | 2.1 |
| May | 1.1 P | 1.9 |
| Jun | .. | 2.4 |

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

7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity, + seasonally adjusted §§

| GREAT BRITAIN | In employment # | | | | ILO unemployed | Total economically active | Economically inactive | THOUSANDS All aged 16 and over |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|---|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Employees | Self-employed | Govt-supported training and employment programmes § | Unpaid family workers ** | | | | |
| ALL | | | | | | | | |
| Spr 1979 | 22,600 | 1,769 | .. | .. | 24,369 | 1,466 X | 25,836 X | 15,310 X |
| Spr 1981 | 21,574 | 2,191 | .. | .. | 23,765 | 2,521 X | 26,286 X | 15,654 X |
| Spr 1983 | 20,446 | 2,292 | 366 | .. | 23,103 | 2,891 X | 25,994 X | 16,399 X |
| Spr 1984 | 20,673 | 2,606 | 321 | .. | 23,626 | 2,964 X | 26,590 X | 16,130 X |
| Spr 1985 | 20,890 | 2,703 | 402 | .. | 23,995 | 3,143 | 26,768 | 15,951 |
| Spr 1986 | 20,982 | 2,718 | 414 | .. | 24,117 | 3,031 | 27,148 | 15,990 |
| Spr 1987 | 21,010 | 2,957 | 513 | .. | 24,489 | 2,946 | 27,435 | 16,100 |
| Spr 1988 | 21,708 | 3,136 | 541 | .. | 25,389 | 2,424 | 27,813 | 15,852 |
| Spr 1989 | 22,269 | 3,429 | 490 | .. | 26,195 | 2,021 | 28,216 | 15,623 |
| Spr 1990 | 22,488 | 3,471 | 458 | .. | 26,421 | 1,925 | 28,346 | 15,616 |
| Spr 1991 | 22,132 | 3,318 | 418 | .. | 25,883 | 2,361 | 28,243 | 15,835 |
| Spr 1992 | 21,577 | 3,147 | 356 | 176 | 25,255 | 2,745 | 28,000 | 16,159 |
| Spr 1993 | 21,371 | 3,109 | 333 | 145 | 24,959 | 2,909 | 27,868 | 16,398 |
| Sum 1993 | 21,363 | 3,111 | 329 | 151 | 24,953 | 2,879 | 27,832 | 16,398 |
| Aut 1993 | 21,404 | 3,140 | 323 | 140 | 25,007 | 2,851 | 27,858 | 16,398 |
| Win 1993/4 | 21,404 | 3,193 | 323 | 135 | 25,055 | 2,798 | 27,853 | 16,409 |
| Spr 1994 | 21,475 | 3,219 | 315 | 140 | 25,150 | 2,716 | 27,865 | 16,412 |
| Sum 1994 | 21,557 | 3,220 | 296 | 138 | 25,211 | 2,667 | 27,878 | 16,415 |
| Aut 1994 | 21,597 | 3,263 | 291 | 142 | 25,293 | 2,523 | 27,816 | 16,507 |
| Win 1994/5 | 21,644 | 3,289 | 277 | 138 | 25,338 | 2,457 | 27,795 | 16,557 |
| Spr 1995 | 21,737 | 3,274 | 267 | 138 | 25,412 | 2,408 | 27,823 | 16,537 |
| Spr 1995 | 21,894 | 3,242 | 254 | 125 | 25,515 | 2,408 | 27,923 | 16,487 |
| Aut 1995 | 21,945 | 3,238 | 246 | 131 | 25,560 | 2,383 | 27,944 | 16,504 |
| Win 1995/6 | 22,062 | 3,219 | 235 | 118 | 25,634 | 2,334 | 27,968 | 16,517 |
| Spr 1996 | 22,085 | 3,213 | 225 | 122 | 25,645 | 2,321 | 27,966 | 16,556 |
| Sum 1996 | 22,096 | 3,289 | 225 | 114 | 25,724 | 2,255 | 27,978 | 16,582 |
| Aut 1996 | 22,252 | 3,283 | 200 | 115 | 25,851 | 2,221 | 28,072 | 16,527 |
| Win 1996/7 | 22,401 | 3,277 | 199 | 108 | 25,985 | 2,111 | 28,096 | 16,542 |
| Spr 1997 | 22,507 | 3,260 | 197 | 111 | 26,076 | 2,037 | 28,113 | 16,564 |
| Changes | | | | | | | | |
| Win 96/7 - Spr 97 | 106 | -17 | -1 | 3 | 91 | -74 | 17 | 22 |
| Per cent | 0.5 | -0.5 | -0.6 | 2.7 | 0.4 | -3.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Spr 1979 | 13,381 | 1,449 | .. | .. | 14,830 | 787 X | 15,617 X | 4,067 X |
| Spr 1981 | 12,427 | 1,753 | .. | .. | 14,180 | 1,583 X | 15,763 X | 4,324 X |
| Spr 1983 | 11,672 | 1,759 | 221 | .. | 13,651 | 1,838 X | 15,490 X | 4,842 X |
| Spr 1984 | 11,643 | 1,988 | 201 | .. | 13,845 | 1,802 X | 15,647 X | 4,872 X |
| Spr 1985 | 11,643 | 1,988 | 201 | .. | 13,845 | 1,861 | 15,707 | 4,813 |
| Spr 1986 | 11,683 | 2,039 | 255 | .. | 13,977 | 1,818 | 15,795 | 4,886 |
| Spr 1987 | 11,887 | 2,057 | 278 | .. | 13,920 | 1,817 | 15,736 | 4,866 |
| Spr 1988 | 11,836 | 2,039 | 255 | .. | 13,920 | 1,817 | 15,736 | 4,866 |
| Spr 1989 | 11,984 | 2,262 | 313 | .. | 14,052 | 1,755 | 15,807 | 4,886 |
| Spr 1990 | 12,082 | 2,647 | 296 | .. | 14,522 | 1,425 | 15,978 | 5,074 |
| Spr 1991 | 11,803 | 2,535 | 252 | .. | 14,928 | 1,173 | 16,101 | 5,058 |
| Spr 1992 | 11,363 | 2,374 | 234 | 54 | 15,029 | 1,122 | 16,150 | 5,099 |
| Spr 1993 | 11,154 | 2,321 | 219 | 41 | 14,598 | 1,470 | 16,068 | 5,251 |
| Sum 1993 | 11,147 | 2,331 | 215 | 42 | 14,598 | 1,470 | 16,068 | 5,251 |
| Aut 1993 | 11,178 | 2,346 | 215 | 42 | 14,598 | 1,470 | 16,068 | 5,251 |
| Win 1993/4 | 11,189 | 2,383 | 218 | 37 | 14,598 | 1,470 | 16,068 | 5,251 |
| Spr 1994 | 11,209 | 2,414 | 207 | 47 | 14,598 | 1,470 | 16,068 | 5,251 |
| Sum 1994 | 11,252 | 2,425 | 194 | 49 | 14,598 | 1,470 | 16,068 | 5,251 |
| Aut 1994 | 11,313 | 2,458 | 192 | 44 | 14,007 | 1,664 | 15,670 | 5,846 |
| Win 1994/5 | 11,317 | 2,478 | 187 | 41 | 14,022 | 1,611 | 15,633 | 5,904 |
| Spr 1995 | 11,380 | 2,480 | 173 | 40 | 14,073 | 1,582 | 15,655 | 5,904 |
| Sum 1995 | 11,447 | 2,447 | 160 | 44 | 14,098 | 1,566 | 15,664 | 5,916 |
| Aut 1995 | 11,469 | 2,448 | 158 | 42 | 14,098 | 1,566 | 15,664 | 5,916 |
| Win 1995/6 | 11,523 | 2,419 | 148 | 35 | 14,125 | 1,542 | 15,660 | 5,945 |
| Spr 1996 | 11,551 | 2,403 | 142 | 40 | 14,137 | 1,525 | 15,662 | 5,962 |
| Sum 1996 | 11,542 | 2,466 | 143 | 37 | 14,187 | 1,472 | 15,659 | 6,019 |
| Aut 1996 | 11,637 | 2,459 | 122 | 40 | 14,258 | 1,432 | 15,690 | 6,014 |
| Win 1996/7 | 11,743 | 2,454 | 119 | 37 | 14,353 | 1,326 | 15,679 | 6,050 |
| Spr 1997 | 11,817 | 2,421 | 121 | 37 | 14,395 | 1,294 | 15,689 | 6,064 |
| Changes | | | | | | | | |
| Win 96/7 - Spr 97 | 74 | -33 | 2 | 0 | 42 | -32 | 11 | 14 |
| Per cent | 0.6 | -1.4 | 1.6 | -1.2 | 0.3 | -2.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Spr 1979 | 9,220 | 319 | .. | .. | 9,539 | 679 X | 10,218 X | 11,243 X |
| Spr 1981 | 9,147 | 438 | .. | .. | 9,585 | 937 X | 10,522 X | 11,330 X |
| Spr 1983 | 8,774 | 533 | 145 | .. | 9,452 | 1,053 X | 10,505 X | 11,557 X |
| Spr 1984 | 9,030 | 619 | 120 | .. | 9,780 | 1,162 X | 10,943 X | 11,258 X |
| Spr 1985 | 9,030 | 619 | 120 | .. | 9,780 | 1,162 X | 10,943 X | 11,258 X |
| Spr 1986 | 9,207 | 664 | 147 | .. | 10,018 | 1,208 | 11,226 | 11,104 |
| Spr 1987 | 9,399 | 661 | 136 | .. | 10,197 | 1,214 | 11,411 | 11,029 |
| Spr 1988 | 9,522 | 727 | 185 | .. | 10,437 | 1,191 | 11,628 | 10,915 |
| Spr 1989 | 9,761 | 761 | 202 | .. | 10,836 | 999 | 11,835 | 10,778 |
| Spr 1990 | 10,285 | 803 | 177 | .. | 11,267 | 848 | 12,116 | 10,565 |
| Spr 1991 | 10,406 | 824 | 162 | .. | 11,393 | 803 | 12,196 | 10,517 |
| Spr 1992 | 10,329 | 784 | 166 | .. | 11,393 | 803 | 12,176 | 10,584 |
| Spr 1993 | 10,214 | 773 | 122 | 122 | 11,230 | 891 | 12,140 | 10,650 |
| Sum 1993 | 10,217 | 788 | 114 | 104 | 11,224 | 954 | 12,178 | 10,619 |
| Aut 1993 | 10,215 | 780 | 110 | 104 | 11,210 | 972 | 12,182 | 10,616 |
| Win 1993/4 | 10,226 | 794 | 108 | 98 | 11,226 | 969 | 12,195 | 10,603 |
| Spr 1994 | 10,216 | 810 | 108 | 98 | 11,229 | 961 | 12,190 | 10,608 |
| Sum 1994 | 10,265 | 806 | 108 | 93 | 11,273 | 919 | 12,192 | 10,606 |
| Aut 1994 | 10,305 | 794 | 103 | 89 | 11,291 | 859 | 12,146 | 10,653 |
| Spr 1995 | 10,284 | 805 | 99 | 88 | 11,286 | 853 | 12,191 | 10,631 |
| Win 1994/5 | 10,327 | 810 | 90 | 88 | 11,316 | 845 | 12,181 | 10,661 |
| Spr 1995 | 10,357 | 795 | 93 | 88 | 11,339 | 853 | 12,191 | 10,631 |
| Sum 1995 | 10,447 | 795 | 94 | 81 | 11,417 | 842 | 12,259 | 10,571 |
| Aut 1995 | 10,476 | 789 | 89 | 88 | 11,443 | 841 | 12,284 | 10,559 |
| Win 1995/6 | 10,539 | 800 | 83 | 83 | 11,509 | 796 | 12,305 | 10,551 |
| Spr 1996 | 10,534 | 810 | 83 | 83 | 11,509 | 796 | 12,305 | 10,551 |
| Sum 1996 | 10,554 | 823 | 82 | 77 | 11,597 | 782 | 12,319 | 10,562 |
| Aut 1996 | 10,615 | 824 | 79 | 75 | 11,593 | 789 | 12,392 | 10,513 |
| Win 1996/7 | 10,658 | 824 | 79 | 71 | 11,632 | 785 | 12,417 | 10,492 |
| Spr 1997 | 10,690 | 840 | 76 | 75 | 11,681 | 743 | 12,424 | 10,500 |
| Changes | | | | | | | | |
| Win 96/7 - Spr 97 | 32 | 16 | -3 | 3 | 49 | -42 | 7 | 7 |
| Per cent | 0.3 | 2.0 | -3.8 | 4.7 | 0.4 | -5.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

§§ Revised April 1997.

7.2 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity, + not seasonally adjusted

| GREAT BRITAIN | In employment # | | | | ILO unemployed | Total economically active | Economically inactive | THOUSANDS All aged 16 and over |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Employees | Self-employed | Govt-supported training and employment programmes § | Unpaid family workers** | | | | |
| ALL | | | | | | | | |
| Spr 1979 | 22,432 | 1,778 | .. | .. | 24,210 | 1,428 X | 25,638 X | 15,507 X |
| Spr 1981 | 21,405 | 2,201 | .. | .. | 23,606 | 2,483 X | 26,089 X | 15,851 X |
| Spr 1983 | 20,288 | 2,301 | 355 | .. | 22,944 | 2,853 X | 25,797 X | 16,596 X |
| Spr 1984 | 20,515 | 2,616 | 311 | .. | 23,467 | 2,926 X | 26,393 X | 16,327 X |
| Spr 1985 | 20,515 | 2,616 | 311 | .. | 23,467 | 3,105 | 26,571 | 16,148 |
| Spr 1986 | 20,746 | 2,713 | 390 | .. | 23,850 | 2,990 | 26,840 | 16,171 |
| Spr 1987 | 20,852 | 2,729 | 400 | .. | 23,984 | 2,996 | 26,979 | 16,267 |
| Spr 1988 | 20,892 | 2,969 | 498 | .. | 24,368 | 2,912 | 27,280 | 16,208 |
| Spr 1989 | 21,601 | 3,148 | 527 | .. | 25,279 | 2,392 | 27,671 | 15,994 |
| Spr 1990 | 22,167 | 3,441 | 478 | .. | 26,093 | 1,989 | 28,083 | 15,757 |
| Spr 1991 | 22,388 | 3,482 | 448 | .. | 26,324 | 1,894 | 28,218 | 15,745 |
| Spr 1992 | 22,034 | 3,330 | 412 | .. | 25,792 | 2,329 | 28,121 | 15,957 |
| Spr 1993 | 21,520 | 3,147 | 364 | 176 | 25,206 | 2,684 | 27,890 | 16,269 |
| Spr 1994 | 21,313 | 3,108 | 341 | 145 | 24,807 | 2, | | |

7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Alternative measures of unemployment

| GREAT BRITAIN | | ILO unemployment measure | | | | Claimant unemployment measure + | | | | | THOUSANDS |
|-------------------|-------|--------------------------|---------------|-------|------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------|-----------|
| | | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Claimants | Non claimants | Total | Difference | Total # | ILO unemployed | Economically inactive | In employment | Total | |
| | | | | | | Not ILO unemployed | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spr 1984 | | | | 3,143 | 369 | 2,774 | | | | | |
| Spr 1985 | | | | 3,026 | 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 | 1,798 | 947 | 2,745 | 157 | 2,588 | 1,798 | 496 | 294 | | | |
| Sum 1992 | 1,828 | 957 | 2,785 | 126 | 2,659 | 1,828 | 568 | 284 | 790 | | |
| Aut 1992 | 1,883 | 974 | 2,857 | 94 | 2,763 | 1,883 | 543 | 337 | 831 | | |
| Win 1992/3 | 1,938 | 1,027 | 2,965 | 104 | 2,861 | 1,938 | 584 | 339 | 880 | | |
| Spr 1993 | 1,909 | 1,000 | 2,909 | 72 | 2,837 | 1,909 | 574 | 354 | 923 | | |
| Sum 1993 | 1,862 | 1,017 | 2,879 | 72 | 2,807 | 1,862 | 633 | 312 | 928 | | |
| Aut 1993 | 1,820 | 1,031 | 2,851 | 104 | 2,747 | 1,820 | 584 | 343 | 945 | | |
| Win 1993/4 | 1,762 | 1,036 | 2,798 | 123 | 2,675 | 1,762 | 583 | 330 | 913 | | |
| Spr 1994 | 1,698 | 1,018 | 2,716 | 119 | 2,597 | 1,698 | 559 | 340 | 899 | | |
| Sum 1994 | 1,657 | 1,010 | 2,667 | 150 | 2,518 | 1,657 | 544 | 317 | 861 | | |
| Aut 1994 | 1,551 | 972 | 2,523 | 105 | 2,417 | 1,551 | 536 | 330 | 866 | | |
| Win 1994/5 | 1,480 | 977 | 2,457 | 149 | 2,307 | 1,480 | 544 | 303 | 828 | | |
| Spr 1995 | 1,443 | 991 | 2,435 | 189 | 2,246 | 1,443 | 500 | 299 | 803 | | |
| Sum 1995 | 1,399 | 1,009 | 2,408 | 191 | 2,217 | 1,399 | 519 | 285 | 818 | | |
| Aut 1995 | 1,412 | 971 | 2,383 | 212 | 2,171 | 1,412 | 494 | 265 | 759 | | |
| Win 1995/6 | 1,379 | 956 | 2,334 | 202 | 2,132 | 1,379 | 474 | 279 | 753 | | |
| Spr 1996 | 1,327 | 994 | 2,321 | 229 | 2,093 | 1,327 | 468 | 297 | 753 | | |
| Sum 1996 | 1,255 | 999 | 2,255 | 213 | 2,041 | 1,255 | 481 | 305 | 786 | | |
| Aut 1996 | 1,147 | 1,075 | 2,221 | 293 | 1,928 | 1,147 | 470 | 311 | 781 | | |
| Win 1996/7 | 1,060 | 1,050 | 2,111 | 367 | 1,744 | 1,060 | 412 | 272 | 684 | | |
| Spr 1997 | 1,036 | 1,001 | 2,037 | 435 | 1,602 | 1,036 | 299 | 267 | 566 | | |
| Changes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Win 96/7 - Spr 97 | -24 | -49 | -74 | | -142 | -24 | -113 | -5 | -118 | | |
| Spr 96 - Spr 97 | -291 | 6 | -285 | | -491 | -291 | -169 | -31 | -200 | | |
| MEN | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spr 1984 | | | 1,861 | -95 | 1,956 | | | | | | |
| Spr 1985 | | | 1,818 | -208 | 2,026 | | | | | | |
| Spr 1986 | | | 1,817 | -251 | 2,067 | | | | | | |
| Spr 1987 | | | 1,755 | -188 | 1,943 | | | | | | |
| Spr 1988 | | | 1,425 | -150 | 1,575 | | | | | | |
| Spr 1989 | | | 1,173 | -62 | 1,234 | | | | | | |
| Spr 1990 | | | 1,122 | 22 | 1,140 | | | | | | |
| Spr 1991 | | | 1,470 | -92 | 1,562 | | | | | | |
| Spr 1992 | 1,409 | 426 | 1,835 | -146 | 1,981 | 1,409 | 354 | 218 | 572 | | |
| Sum 1992 | 1,437 | 420 | 1,857 | -181 | 2,038 | 1,437 | 404 | 197 | 601 | | |
| Aut 1992 | 1,482 | 436 | 1,919 | -202 | 2,120 | 1,482 | 379 | 259 | 638 | | |
| Win 1992/3 | 1,516 | 467 | 1,983 | -212 | 2,195 | 1,516 | 420 | 259 | 679 | | |
| Spr 1993 | 1,481 | 474 | 1,955 | -221 | 2,176 | 1,481 | 416 | 280 | 695 | | |
| Sum 1993 | 1,443 | 464 | 1,907 | -247 | 2,154 | 1,443 | 468 | 243 | 711 | | |
| Aut 1993 | 1,403 | 479 | 1,882 | -224 | 2,106 | 1,403 | 434 | 269 | 703 | | |
| Win 1993/4 | 1,364 | 473 | 1,837 | -217 | 2,053 | 1,364 | 431 | 259 | 690 | | |
| Spr 1994 | 1,320 | 476 | 1,797 | -194 | 1,990 | 1,320 | 396 | 274 | 670 | | |
| Sum 1994 | 1,287 | 487 | 1,774 | -149 | 1,923 | 1,287 | 385 | 251 | 636 | | |
| Aut 1994 | 1,217 | 446 | 1,664 | -149 | 1,814 | 1,217 | 372 | 257 | 628 | | |
| Win 1994/5 | 1,147 | 465 | 1,611 | -131 | 1,742 | 1,147 | 393 | 221 | 614 | | |
| Spr 1995 | 1,129 | 452 | 1,582 | -122 | 1,704 | 1,129 | 383 | 238 | 621 | | |
| Sum 1995 | 1,084 | 482 | 1,566 | -110 | 1,676 | 1,084 | 369 | 209 | 578 | | |
| Aut 1995 | 1,092 | 451 | 1,542 | -85 | 1,627 | 1,092 | 357 | 204 | 561 | | |
| Win 1995/6 | 1,085 | 454 | 1,539 | -66 | 1,605 | 1,085 | 330 | 209 | 539 | | |
| Spr 1996 | 1,034 | 491 | 1,525 | -76 | 1,549 | 1,034 | 336 | 221 | 557 | | |
| Sum 1996 | 987 | 485 | 1,472 | -32 | 1,440 | 987 | 335 | 226 | 561 | | |
| Aut 1996 | 894 | 538 | 1,432 | -4 | 1,428 | 894 | 340 | 230 | 570 | | |
| Win 1996/7 | 814 | 512 | 1,326 | -4 | 1,329 | 814 | 312 | 204 | 515 | | |
| Spr 1997 | 803 | 491 | 1,294 | 69 | 1,225 | 803 | 229 | 193 | 422 | | |
| Changes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Win 96/7 - Spr 97 | -11 | -20 | -32 | | -104 | -11 | -83 | -10 | -93 | | |
| Spr 96 - Spr 97 | -232 | 1 | -231 | | -367 | -232 | -108 | -27 | -135 | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spr 1984 | | | 1,282 | 464 | 817 | | | | | | |
| Spr 1985 | | | 1,208 | 323 | 885 | | | | | | |
| Spr 1986 | | | 1,214 | 288 | 926 | | | | | | |
| Spr 1987 | | | 1,191 | 335 | 856 | | | | | | |
| Spr 1988 | | | 999 | 304 | 695 | | | | | | |
| Spr 1989 | | | 848 | 340 | 508 | | | | | | |
| Spr 1990 | | | 803 | 401 | 402 | | | | | | |
| Spr 1991 | | | 891 | 386 | 505 | | | | | | |
| Spr 1992 | 389 | 520 | 910 | 303 | 607 | 389 | 142 | 76 | 218 | | |
| Sum 1992 | 391 | 537 | 928 | 307 | 622 | 391 | 164 | 67 | 231 | | |
| Aut 1992 | 401 | 538 | 938 | 295 | 643 | 401 | 164 | 78 | 242 | | |
| Win 1992/3 | 422 | 560 | 982 | 316 | 665 | 422 | 164 | 80 | 244 | | |
| Spr 1993 | 428 | 526 | 954 | 294 | 661 | 428 | 158 | 75 | 232 | | |
| Sum 1993 | 418 | 553 | 972 | 319 | 653 | 418 | 165 | 70 | 234 | | |
| Aut 1993 | 417 | 552 | 969 | 328 | 641 | 417 | 151 | 74 | 224 | | |
| Win 1993/4 | 398 | 563 | 961 | 340 | 621 | 398 | 152 | 72 | 223 | | |
| Spr 1994 | 378 | 541 | 919 | 313 | 607 | 378 | 163 | 65 | 228 | | |
| Sum 1994 | 370 | 524 | 894 | 287 | 595 | 370 | 159 | 66 | 225 | | |
| Aut 1994 | 334 | 525 | 859 | 289 | 570 | 334 | 165 | 73 | 214 | | |
| Win 1994/5 | 333 | 512 | 845 | 299 | 547 | 333 | 151 | 63 | 220 | | |
| Spr 1995 | 314 | 539 | 853 | 319 | 533 | 314 | 154 | 65 | 214 | | |
| Sum 1995 | 316 | 527 | 842 | 313 | 529 | 316 | 150 | 64 | 214 | | |
| Aut 1995 | 320 | 521 | 841 | 322 | 519 | 320 | 137 | 61 | 198 | | |
| Win 1995/6 | 294 | 502 | 796 | 287 | 509 | 294 | 144 | 71 | 215 | | |
| Spr 1996 | 293 | 504 | 796 | 295 | 501 | 293 | 132 | 77 | 209 | | |
| Sum 1996 | 268 | 514 | 782 | 289 | 493 | 268 | 146 | 80 | 225 | | |
| Aut 1996 | 253 | 537 | 789 | 326 | 464 | 253 | 130 | 82 | 211 | | |
| Win 1996/7 | 247 | 538 | 785 | 370 | 415 | 247 | 100 | 68 | 168 | | |
| Spr 1997 | 233 | 509 | 743 | 365 | 377 | 233 | 70 | 74 | 144 | | |
| Changes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Win 96/7 - Spr 97 | -13 | -29 | -42 | | -49 | 131 | 133 | 2 | -95 | | |
| Spr 96 - Spr 97 | -59 | 6 | -53 | | -136 | 85 | 102 | -7 | -135 | | |

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

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

§§ Revised April 1997.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Alternative measures of unemployment

7.6 THOUSANDS

| GREAT BRITAIN | | ILO unemployment measure | | | | Claimant unemployment measure + | | | | | THOUSANDS |
|---------------|-------|--------------------------|---------------|-------|------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------|-----------|
| | | Not seasonally adjusted | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Claimants | Non claimants | Total | Difference | Total # | ILO unemployed | Economically inactive | In employment | Total | |
| | | | | | | Not ILO unemployed | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spr 1984 | | 2,233 | 872 | 3,105 | 114 | 2,991 | 2,233 | 574 | 184 | 758 | |
| Spr 1985 | | 2,164 | 826 | 2,990 | -149 | 3,139 | 2,164 | 778 | 197 | 975 | |
| Spr 1986 | | 2,202 | 794 | 2,996 | -186 | 3,181 | 2,202 | 783 | 196 | 980 | |
| Spr 1987 | | 2,096 | 815 | 2,912 | -41 | 2,952 | 2,096 | 673 | 183 | 856 | |
| Spr 1988 | | 1,655 | 737 | 2,392 | -10 | 2,401 | 1,655 | 568 | 178 | 746 | |
| Spr 1989 | | 1,143 | 846 | 1,989 | 214 | 1,775 | 1,143 | 423 | 209 | 632 | |
| Spr 1990 | | 1,034 | 860 | 1,894 | 373 | 1,520 | 1,034 | 300 | 186 | 486 | |
| Spr 1991 | | 1,447 | 853 | 2,300 | 243 | 2,056 | 1,447 | 390 | 250 | 640 | |
| Spr 1992 | 1,790 | 894 | 2,684 | 71 | 2,613 | 1,790 | 517 | 306 | 823 | | |
| Sum 1992 | 1,828 | 1,018 | 2,846 | 189 | 2,657 | 1,828 | 567 | 263 | 829 | | |
| Aut 1992 | 1,861 | 987 | 2,847 | 113 | 2,735 | 1,861 | 540 | 335 | 874 | | |
| Win 1992/3 | 1,970 | 997 | 2,967 | 45 | 2,922 | 1,970 | 602 | 350 | 952 | | |
| Spr 1993 | 1,901 | 948 | 2,849 | -18 | 2,867 | 1,901 | 598 | 368 | 966 | | |
| Sum 1993 | 1,862 | 1,080 | 2,942 | 131 | 2,811 | 1,862 | 636 | 313 | 949 | | |
| Aut 1993 | 1,797 | 1,045 | 2,842 | 120 | 2,721 | 1,797 | 583 | 342 | 924 | | |
| Win 1993/4 | 1,791 | 999 | 2,790 | 53 | 2,737 | 1,791 | 604 | 342 | 946 | | |
| Spr 1994 | 1,689 | 967 | 2,656 | 32 | 2,624 | 1,689 | 582 | 353 | 935 | | |
| Sum 1994 | 1,658 | 1,077 | 2,734 | 212 | 2,523 | 1,658 | 547 | 318 | 865 | | |
| Aut 1994 | 1,526 | 991 | 2,517 | 125 | 2,392 | 1,526 | 536 | 329 | 866 | | |
| Win 1994/5 | 1,505 | 930 | 2,435 | 66 | 2,369 | 1,505 | 567 | 296 | 864 | | |
| Spr 1995 | 1,434 | 942 | 2,376 | 105 | 2,271 | 1,434 | 521 | 315 | 837 | | |
| Sum 1995 | 1,402 | 1,077 | 2,479 | 255 | 2,224 | 1 | | | | | |

7.7 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Job-related training received by employees

GREAT BRITAIN All who received job-related training in the last 4 weeks

THOUSANDS

| | Seasonally adjusted | | Not seasonally adjusted | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|----------|-----|
| | All of working age + | Age groups | | | | | |
| | | 16-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35-49 | 50-59/64 | |
| ALL | | | | | | | |
| Spr 1985 | 1,951 | 2,128 | 410 | 464 | 559 | 546 | 148 |
| Spr 1986 | 2,032 | 2,470 | 374 | 470 | 598 | 598 | 159 |
| Spr 1987 | 2,196 | 2,430 | 363 | 504 | 694 | 694 | 164 |
| Spr 1988 | 2,196 | 2,833 | 411 | 504 | 694 | 694 | 164 |
| Spr 1989 | 2,305 | 3,136 | 407 | 594 | 881 | 983 | 200 |
| Spr 1990 | 3,132 | 3,381 | 421 | 614 | 973 | 1,067 | 284 |
| Spr 1991 | 3,344 | 3,483 | 364 | 629 | 960 | 1,051 | 281 |
| Spr 1992 | 3,329 | 3,064 | 396 | 604 | 918 | 1,060 | 275 |
| Spr 1993 | 3,826 | 3,057 | 258 | 496 | 940 | 1,089 | 296 |
| Aut 1994 \$ | 2,702 | 2,782 | 215 | 405 | 878 | 1,006 | 272 |
| Win 1994/95 \$ | 2,752 | 2,762 | 202 | 402 | 859 | 989 | 278 |
| Spr 1995 \$ | 2,806 | 2,926 | 235 | 402 | 859 | 989 | 278 |
| Sum 1995 \$ | 2,619 | 2,176 | 386 | 844 | 980 | 1,081 | 275 |
| Aut 1995 \$ | 2,952 | 3,030 | 255 | 447 | 948 | 1,081 | 311 |
| Win 1995/96 \$ | 2,978 | 3,008 | 255 | 444 | 948 | 1,019 | 295 |
| Spr 1996 \$ | 3,329 | 3,286 | 286 | 463 | 1,024 | 1,136 | 302 |
| Sum 1996 \$ | 3,047 | 2,724 | 226 | 385 | 879 | 958 | 300 |
| Aut 1996 \$ | 3,043 | 2,116 | 285 | 426 | 1,094 | 1,094 | 276 |
| Win 1996/7 \$ | 3,116 | 3,137 | 310 | 428 | 978 | 1,101 | 308 |
| | | | | | | | 321 |
| MEN | | | | | | | |
| Spr 1985 | 1,151 | 1,293 | 251 | 277 | 356 | 324 | 86 |
| Spr 1986 | 1,170 | 1,308 | 224 | 274 | 374 | 348 | 94 |
| Spr 1987 | 1,225 | 1,373 | 212 | 282 | 415 | 368 | 103 |
| Spr 1988 | 1,417 | 1,569 | 236 | 312 | 455 | 448 | 105 |
| Spr 1989 | 1,557 | 1,706 | 230 | 320 | 498 | 498 | 124 |
| Spr 1990 | 1,669 | 1,825 | 253 | 324 | 534 | 542 | 150 |
| Spr 1991 | 1,665 | 1,717 | 207 | 292 | 512 | 512 | 149 |
| Spr 1992 | 1,488 | 1,608 | 167 | 256 | 505 | 526 | 150 |
| Spr 1993 | 1,457 | 1,573 | 117 | 261 | 501 | 469 | 147 |
| Aut 1994 \$ | 1,362 | 1,390 | 142 | 200 | 468 | 457 | 137 |
| Win 1994/95 \$ | 1,396 | 1,405 | 111 | 206 | 457 | 457 | 143 |
| Spr 1995 \$ | 1,422 | 1,495 | 98 | 195 | 526 | 514 | 143 |
| Sum 1995 \$ | 1,495 | 1,353 | 110 | 195 | 470 | 463 | 135 |
| Aut 1995 \$ | 1,507 | 1,536 | 136 | 221 | 518 | 518 | 144 |
| Win 1995/96 \$ | 1,403 | 1,513 | 147 | 220 | 520 | 467 | 140 |
| Spr 1996 \$ | 1,511 | 1,513 | 147 | 220 | 520 | 467 | 140 |
| Sum 1996 \$ | 1,544 | 1,395 | 126 | 192 | 475 | 462 | 140 |
| Aut 1996 \$ | 1,499 | 1,524 | 149 | 200 | 519 | 505 | 151 |
| Win 1996/7 \$ | 1,531 | 1,538 | 161 | 211 | 514 | 500 | 152 |
| | | | | | | | 169 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | |
| Spr 1985 | 800 | 835 | 159 | 188 | 203 | 222 | 63 |
| Spr 1986 | 863 | 906 | 150 | 202 | 239 | 249 | 65 |
| Spr 1987 | 957 | 971 | 150 | 222 | 279 | 279 | 68 |
| Spr 1988 | 1,168 | 1,264 | 176 | 253 | 338 | 401 | 78 |
| Spr 1989 | 1,349 | 1,430 | 177 | 273 | 364 | 485 | 96 |
| Spr 1990 | 1,463 | 1,556 | 168 | 290 | 439 | 524 | 134 |
| Spr 1991 | 1,479 | 1,527 | 159 | 287 | 439 | 512 | 131 |
| Spr 1992 | 1,341 | 1,456 | 129 | 248 | 413 | 534 | 132 |
| Spr 1993 | 1,370 | 1,484 | 116 | 235 | 439 | 566 | 128 |
| Aut 1994 \$ | 1,340 | 1,392 | 97 | 205 | 538 | 538 | 141 |
| Win 1994/95 \$ | 1,396 | 1,359 | 107 | 196 | 532 | 532 | 143 |
| Spr 1995 \$ | 1,383 | 1,497 | 104 | 216 | 455 | 467 | 126 |
| Sum 1995 \$ | 1,433 | 1,266 | 85 | 192 | 374 | 478 | 127 |
| Aut 1995 \$ | 1,444 | 1,493 | 119 | 225 | 434 | 563 | 131 |
| Win 1995/96 \$ | 1,472 | 1,475 | 119 | 225 | 434 | 552 | 132 |
| Spr 1996 \$ | 1,492 | 1,494 | 129 | 229 | 470 | 552 | 137 |
| Sum 1996 \$ | 1,503 | 1,329 | 100 | 193 | 404 | 496 | 136 |
| Aut 1996 \$ | 1,544 | 1,524 | 136 | 217 | 493 | 590 | 136 |
| Win 1996/7 \$ | 1,585 | 1,599 | 148 | 217 | 464 | 601 | 139 |

% of all employees #

PER CENT

| | Seasonally adjusted | | Not seasonally adjusted | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|----------|-----|
| | All of working age + | Age groups | | | | | |
| | | 16-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35-49 | 50-59/64 | |
| ALL | | | | | | | |
| Spr 1985 | 9.6 | 10.5 | 24.2 | 16.1 | 11.9 | 7.9 | 3.6 |
| Spr 1986 | 10.0 | 11.9 | 23.6 | 15.2 | 12.6 | 8.6 | 4.0 |
| Spr 1987 | 10.7 | 12.6 | 21.6 | 15.2 | 14.0 | 9.6 | 4.9 |
| Spr 1988 | 12.2 | 13.4 | 20.4 | 18.9 | 15.1 | 11.8 | 6.0 |
| Spr 1989 | 13.4 | 14.5 | 23.3 | 19.4 | 17.0 | 14.2 | 7.5 |
| Spr 1990 | 14.0 | 14.6 | 23.5 | 20.2 | 17.7 | 14.3 | 8.5 |
| Spr 1991 | 13.7 | 15.0 | 20.4 | 19.0 | 16.7 | 14.0 | 8.4 |
| Spr 1992 | 13.5 | 14.6 | 23.4 | 16.1 | 14.0 | 10.7 | 7.6 |
| Spr 1993 | 13.6 | 14.7 | 23.8 | 16.1 | 14.3 | 10.7 | 7.4 |
| Aut 1994 \$ | 13.0 | 13.2 | 19.3 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 9.3 | 7.3 |
| Win 1994/95 \$ | 13.2 | 13.2 | 14.4 | 10.5 | 13.8 | 10.7 | 7.3 |
| Spr 1995 \$ | 13.2 | 14.3 | 20.1 | 18.5 | 16.2 | 13.8 | 8.2 |
| Sum 1995 \$ | 13.7 | 12.2 | 14.4 | 15.6 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 7.7 |
| Aut 1995 \$ | 13.8 | 14.1 | 21.5 | 15.6 | 13.7 | 10.7 | 7.8 |
| Win 1995/96 \$ | 13.9 | 13.9 | 18.9 | 15.1 | 13.7 | 10.7 | 7.7 |
| Spr 1996 \$ | 13.9 | 14.9 | 23.9 | 16.7 | 14.2 | 10.7 | 7.7 |
| Sum 1996 \$ | 14.1 | 12.6 | 16.4 | 14.3 | 12.0 | 10.7 | 7.9 |
| Aut 1996 \$ | 14.0 | 14.3 | 18.3 | 16.3 | 13.7 | 10.7 | 8.0 |
| Win 1996/7 \$ | 14.3 | 14.4 | 24.3 | 19.0 | 15.8 | 13.7 | 8.0 |
| | | | | | | | 8.9 |
| MEN | | | | | | | |
| Spr 1985 | 10.0 | 11.3 | 29.8 | 17.9 | 12.6 | 8.7 | 3.4 |
| Spr 1986 | 10.8 | 12.1 | 25.9 | 18.2 | 13.1 | 9.3 | 3.8 |
| Spr 1987 | 11.6 | 12.6 | 25.9 | 18.2 | 14.4 | 9.9 | 4.8 |
| Spr 1988 | 12.1 | 13.5 | 26.6 | 19.9 | 15.1 | 11.8 | 5.6 |
| Spr 1989 | 13.2 | 14.5 | 26.7 | 20.0 | 16.7 | 12.9 | 6.8 |
| Spr 1990 | 14.0 | 14.4 | 30.3 | 20.8 | 16.7 | 13.8 | 8.0 |
| Spr 1991 | 13.4 | 14.8 | 26.8 | 20.8 | 16.6 | 13.6 | 8.3 |
| Spr 1992 | 13.3 | 14.4 | 26.8 | 19.3 | 16.2 | 13.6 | 8.3 |
| Spr 1993 | 13.2 | 14.3 | 27.3 | 20.1 | 15.8 | 13.5 | 8.0 |
| Aut 1994 \$ | 13.2 | 13.2 | 21.5 | 15.7 | 14.5 | 11.8 | 7.0 |
| Win 1994/95 \$ | 12.5 | 12.7 | 24.1 | 16.8 | 14.5 | 11.8 | 6.9 |
| Spr 1995 \$ | 12.6 | 13.7 | 21.9 | 17.6 | 16.0 | 12.8 | 7.3 |
| Sum 1995 \$ | 13.2 | 11.8 | 15.2 | 14.9 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 6.3 |
| Aut 1995 \$ | 13.3 | 13.5 | 23.2 | 17.6 | 15.7 | 12.8 | 7.7 |
| Win 1995/96 \$ | 13.4 | 13.4 | 25.1 | 19.0 | 15.7 | 12.8 | 6.9 |
| Spr 1996 \$ | 13.2 | 14.2 | 26.2 | 20.3 | 16.6 | 12.8 | 6.5 |
| Sum 1996 \$ | 13.5 | 12.1 | 19.0 | 15.8 | 14.2 | 11.3 | 6.4 |
| Aut 1996 \$ | 13.1 | 13.2 | 23.2 | 16.8 | 15.5 | 12.3 | 6.9 |
| Win 1996/7 \$ | 13.2 | 13.3 | 25.5 | 17.9 | 15.2 | 12.2 | 6.7 |
| | | | | | | | 6.7 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | |
| Spr 1985 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 18.9 | 13.9 | 10.8 | 7.1 | 4.1 |
| Spr 1986 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 17.8 | 14.7 | 11.9 | 7.7 | 4.3 |
| Spr 1987 | 10.6 | 11.6 | 17.5 | 13.4 | 10.0 | 7.0 | 5.2 |
| Spr 1988 | 12.3 | 13.4 | 20.2 | 17.9 | 15.0 | 11.8 | 6.4 |
| Spr 1989 | 13.7 | 14.6 | 20.0 | 18.8 | 15.2 | 13.9 | 8.4 |
| Spr 1990 | 14.7 | 15.7 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 17.4 | 14.7 | 9.4 |
| Spr 1991 | 13.9 | 15.1 | 17.7 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 8.4 |
| Spr 1992 | 13.7 | 14.9 | 20.2 | 19.1 | 15.9 | 14.4 | 8.5 |
| Spr 1993 | 14.0 | 15.2 | 20.6 | 19.0 | 16.4 | 15.1 | 8.1 |
| Aut 1994 \$ | 13.5 | 14.0 | 17.1 | 14.9 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 7.9 |
| Win 1994/95 \$ | 13.7 | 13.7 | 18.9 | 17.5 | 14.7 | 14.1 | 7.9 |
| Spr 1995 \$ | 13.9 | 15.1 | 18.4 | 19.4 | 16.4 | 14.9 | 9.3 |
| Sum 1995 \$ | 14.3 | 12.6 | 13.5 | 16.3 | 13.4 | 12.6 | 8.5 |
| Aut 1995 \$ | 14.3 | 14.8 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 15.5 | 14.6 | 9.0 |
| Win 1995/96 \$ | 14.5 | 14.6 | 21.4 | 19.1 | 15.9 | 13.7 | 9.2 |
| Spr 1996 \$ | 14.7 | 15.8 | 21.6 | 20.2 | 15.7 | 14.2 | 9.2 |
| Sum 1996 \$ | 14.8 | 13.0 | 15.4 | 17.0 | 14.5 | 12.7 | 8.0 |
| Aut 1996 \$ | 15.1 | 15.6 | 21.4 | 19.9 | 17.4 | 14.9 | 9.6 |
| Win 1996/7 \$ | 15.5 | 15.6 | 23.2 | 20.2 | 16.4 | 15.2 | 9.6 |

+ 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+ of work by industry sector

HOURS

GREAT BRITAIN

SIC 92 (Standard Industrial Classification)

| | Seasonally adjusted | | Not seasonally adjusted | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|---------|---|---------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Total (millions) # | Average | SIC 92 (Standard Industrial Classification) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Total (millions) # | Average | Agriculture and fishing | Energy and water | Manufacturing | Construction | Distribution hotels & catering | Transport & comms | Banking finance & insurance etc | Public admin education & health | Other services | Total Services |
| | | | | A-B | C,E | D | F | G,H | I | J,K | L-N | O-Q | G-Q | |
| ALL | 782 | 33.1 | 790 | 33.7 | 47.7 | 28.2 | 36.3 | 38.2 | 32.5 | 37.8 | 34.5 | 29.1 | 30.2 | 31.7 |
| Spr 1984 | 819 | 34.4 | 819 | 34.4 | 47.1 | 35.0 | 37.1 | 38.2 | 33.1 | 38.6 | 33.6 | 29.8 | 30.1 | 32.3 |
| Spr 1985 | 814 | 33.8 | 823 | 34.4 | 47.4 | 36.9 | 37.2 | 38.3 | 33.2 | 38.9 | 33.9 | 29.2 | 30.6 | 32.3 |
| Spr 1986 | 821 | 33.6 | 830 | 34.1 | 47.4 | 36.2 | 37.1 | 38.3 | 32.8 | 39.0 | 33.1 | 28.9 | 31.4 | 32.1 |
| Spr 1987 | 872 | 34.4 | 882 | 34.9 | 47.7 | 37.0 | 38.1 | 39.8 | 33.2 | 39.4 | 34.4 | | | |

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

| Period ending | Training For Work | | | Youth Training (including credits) | | | Modern Apprenticeships | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------------------|------------------------|-------|-------------------|
| | England | Wales | England and Wales | England | Wales | England and Wales | England | Wales | England and Wales |
| | THOUSANDS | | | | | | | | |
| 1990-91* | 114.7 | 10.3 | 124.9 | 193.2 | 16.4 | 209.5 | | | |
| 1991-92* | 127.7 | 11.5 | 139.2 | 233.2 | 16.5 | 249.6 | | | |
| 1992-93# | 133.4 | 12.6 | 145.2 | 231.8 | 14.8 | 246.9 | | | |
| 1993-94 | 124.4 | 8.7 | 133.1 | 234.1 | 16.1 | 250.2 | | | |
| 1994-95 | 94.9 | 8.6 | 103.4 | 224.2 | 15.3 | 239.5 | | | |
| 1995-96 | 68.2 | 4.7 | 72.8 | 211.0 | 13.2 | 224.2 | 24.8 | 3.0 | 27.8 |
| 1996-97+ | 55.1 | 3.8 | 58.9 | 199.9 | 14.8 | 214.6 | 74.7 | 6.1 | 80.8 |
| 1995 23 Apr | 75.4 | 6.6 | 82.0 | 214.4 | 14.6 | 229.0 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.7 |
| 21 May | 73.1 | 6.3 | 79.2 | 213.6 | 15.1 | 228.7 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 1.7 |
| 18 Jun | 69.7 | 6.1 | 75.8 | 211.9 | 15.1 | 227.0 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 1.8 |
| 16 Jul | 63.2 | 5.0 | 68.3 | 222.0 | 15.5 | 237.5 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 2.4 |
| 13 Aug | 60.1 | 4.7 | 64.9 | 224.4 | 15.5 | 239.9 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 3.2 |
| 13 Sep | 58.4 | 4.5 | 62.9 | 224.6 | 15.5 | 240.1 | 5.6 | 0.5 | 6.1 |
| 08 Oct | 61.6 | 4.8 | 66.4 | 229.6 | 16.0 | 245.6 | 9.7 | 1.4 | 11.1 |
| 05 Nov | 63.4 | 5.0 | 68.5 | 230.0 | 16.0 | 246.0 | 12.3 | 1.8 | 14.2 |
| 03 Dec | 65.3 | 4.7 | 70.3 | 228.6 | 15.9 | 244.5 | 14.9 | 2.0 | 16.9 |
| 31 Dec | 60.7 | 4.8 | 65.5 | 224.2 | 15.5 | 239.7 | 16.8 | 2.1 | 18.9 |
| 1996 28 Jan | 63.4 | 4.8 | 68.7 | 221.7 | 14.6 | 236.4 | 18.9 | 2.1 | 21.0 |
| 25 Feb | 66.9 | 4.9 | 71.8 | 218.6 | 13.3 | 232.0 | 21.4 | 2.7 | 24.1 |
| 24 Mar | 68.1 | 4.7 | 72.8 | 210.9 | 13.2 | 224.1 | 24.8 | 3.0 | 27.8 |
| 28 Apr | 62.1 | 4.3 | 66.4 | 201.9 | 12.8 | 214.6 | 27.3 | 3.4 | 30.7 |
| 26 May | 61.9 | 4.1 | 66.1 | 198.8 | 12.9 | 211.7 | 29.1 | 3.5 | 32.7 |
| 23 Jun | 60.9 | 4.0 | 64.9 | 198.5 | 12.8 | 211.3 | 31.1 | 4.0 | 35.1 |
| 21 Jul | 58.8 | 3.5 | 62.2 | 208.2 | 13.1 | 221.4 | 35.2 | 3.8 | 38.9 |
| 18 Aug | 56.4 | 3.4 | 59.8 | 210.1 | 13.6 | 223.7 | 39.2 | 4.0 | 43.2 |
| 15 Sep | 58.0 | 3.4 | 61.4 | 211.7 | 13.9 | 225.5 | 47.4 | 4.7 | 52.2 |
| 13 Oct | 58.1 | 3.8 | 61.8 | 212.9 | 14.4 | 227.3 | 53.7 | 5.3 | 59.0 |
| 10 Nov | 58.8 | 3.9 | 62.7 | 212.0 | 14.9 | 226.9 | 58.8 | 5.5 | 64.2 |
| 08 Dec | 59.3 | 3.9 | 63.2 | 210.9 | 15.2 | 226.1 | 63.3 | 5.8 | 69.0 |
| 1997 05 Jan | 53.9 | 3.6 | 57.5 | 205.4 | 15.1 | 220.5 | 65.0 | 5.7 | 70.7 |
| 02 Feb | 57.2 | 3.8 | 61.0 | 204.0 | 15.1 | 219.1 | 68.3 | 6.1 | 74.4 |
| 02 Mar | 58.2 | 4.0 | 62.2 | 199.1 | 14.9 | 214.1 | 72.5 | 6.1 | 78.7 |
| 30 Mar | 54.3 | 3.8 | 58.1 | 192.6 | 14.8 | 207.4 | 75.6 | 6.1 | 81.7 |
| 04 May | 49.9 | 3.6 | 53.5 | 182.2 | 14.8 | 197.0 | 75.4 | 7.1 | 82.4 |
| 01 Jun | 48.7 | 3.9 | 52.6 | 178.5 | 13.1 | 191.5 | 75.7 | 6.4 | 82.2 |

Source: TEC Management Information, the Welsh Office

Note: Modern Apprenticeships were launched in September 1995 (in England and Wales; at the end of 1995 in Scotland), following prototyping in 17 industry sectors. Accelerated Modern Apprenticeships for 18 and 19-year-old school and college leavers, also launched in September 1995, 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

| 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 |
| | THOUSANDS | | | | | | | | |
| 1990-91 | 280.2 | 24.4 | 304.6 | 225.9 | 18.2 | 244.1 | | | |
| 1991-92 | 253.2 | 24.0 | 277.2 | 227.4 | 17.9 | 245.3 | | | |
| 1992-93 | 291.2 | 27.0 | 318.4 | 236.4 | 16.7 | 253.1 | | | |
| 1993-94 | 290.7 | 19.1 | 309.8 | 238.7 | 17.6 | 256.3 | | | |
| 1994-95 | 269.7 | 19.3 | 289.1 | 251.8 | 16.7 | 268.5 | | | |
| 1995-96 | 212.4 | 12.1 | 224.4 | 251.1 | 17.4 | 268.1 | 25.9 | 2.6 | 28.4 |
| 1996-97 | 213.4 | 12.5 | 225.9 | 232.9 | 22.0 | 254.3 | 67.8 | 5.3 | 73.1 |
| 1995 23 Apr | 11.2 | 0.7 | 12.0 | 11.3 | 1.0 | 12.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 21 May | 15.0 | 0.8 | 15.7 | 11.7 | 1.1 | 12.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 18 Jun | 14.6 | 0.9 | 15.4 | 13.6 | 1.0 | 14.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| 16 Jul | 15.2 | 0.9 | 16.1 | 34.7 | 1.9 | 36.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| 13 Aug | 13.9 | 0.8 | 14.7 | 25.0 | 1.7 | 26.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| 13 Sep | 14.5 | 0.8 | 15.2 | 26.1 | 1.9 | 28.0 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 3.0 |
| 08 Oct | 20.3 | 1.5 | 21.8 | 32.9 | 2.3 | 35.2 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 5.0 |
| 05 Nov | 18.2 | 1.2 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 1.6 | 21.0 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 3.0 |
| 03 Dec | 18.5 | 1.0 | 19.5 | 17.2 | 1.3 | 18.5 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 3.0 |
| 31 Dec | 10.2 | 0.6 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 0.7 | 10.9 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 2.3 |
| 1996 28 Jan | 17.6 | 1.0 | 18.6 | 15.6 | 1.0 | 16.6 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 2.6 |
| 25 Feb | 20.6 | 0.9 | 21.5 | 16.2 | 0.9 | 17.1 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 3.4 |
| 24 Mar | 22.7 | 0.9 | 23.7 | 16.9 | 1.0 | 17.9 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 4.4 |
| 28 Apr | 18.4 | 0.9 | 19.4 | 15.0 | 3.3 | 18.3 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 3.1 |
| 26 May | 17.2 | 1.0 | 18.2 | 12.0 | 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 | 17.0 | 0.9 | 18.0 | 33.8 | 1.7 | 35.5 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 5.2 |
| 18 Aug | 15.5 | 0.9 | 16.3 | 22.6 | 1.7 | 24.3 | 5.1 | 0.4 | 5.5 |
| 15 Sep | 16.2 | 1.0 | 17.2 | 28.7 | 2.2 | 30.9 | 9.7 | 1.0 | 10.6 |
| 13 Oct | 19.8 | 1.5 | 21.3 | 24.5 | 2.1 | 26.7 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 8.9 |
| 10 Nov | 18.3 | 1.1 | 19.4 | 17.9 | 1.8 | 19.7 | 6.7 | 0.6 | 7.3 |
| 08 Dec | 17.6 | 1.1 | 18.7 | 15.6 | 1.6 | 17.2 | 6.3 | 0.4 | 6.7 |
| 1997 05 Jan | 7.1 | 0.4 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 0.7 | 7.8 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 3.2 |
| 02 Feb | 17.9 | 1.1 | 19.0 | 15.1 | 1.2 | 16.4 | 5.4 | 0.3 | 5.8 |
| 02 Mar | 18.7 | 1.2 | 19.9 | 12.9 | 1.2 | 14.1 | 6.3 | 0.3 | 6.5 |
| 30 Mar | 15.5 | 0.6 | 16.1 | 12.0 | 1.5 | 13.5 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 5.6 |
| 04 May | 16.9 | 1.0 | 17.9 | 12.3 | 1.2 | 13.6 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 5.0 |
| 01 Jun | 12.1 | 0.7 | 12.8 | 8.9 | 0.9 | 9.9 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 2.7 |

Note: See Table 8.1 note.

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

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

Source: TEC Management Information, the Welsh Office

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

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

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

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

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

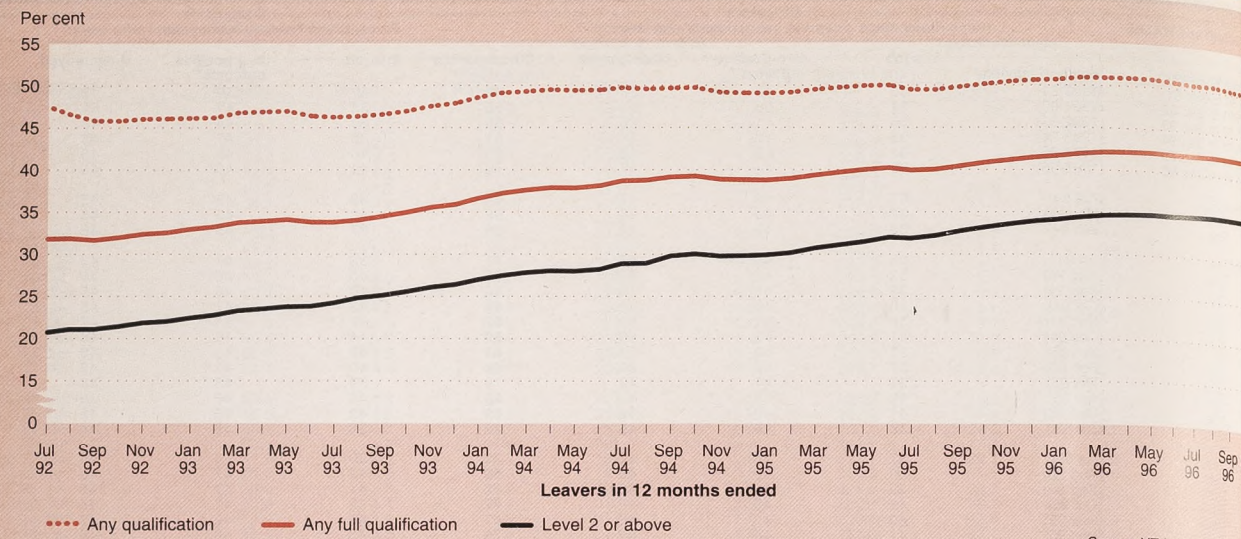
** In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.

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

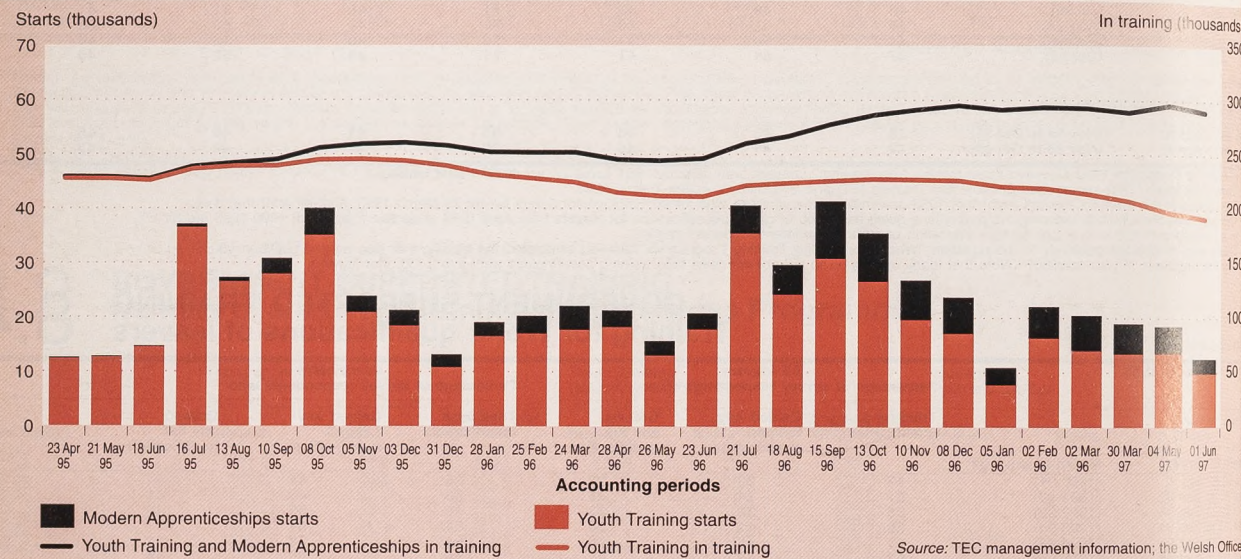
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Training for Work: qualifications of leavers 8.4

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

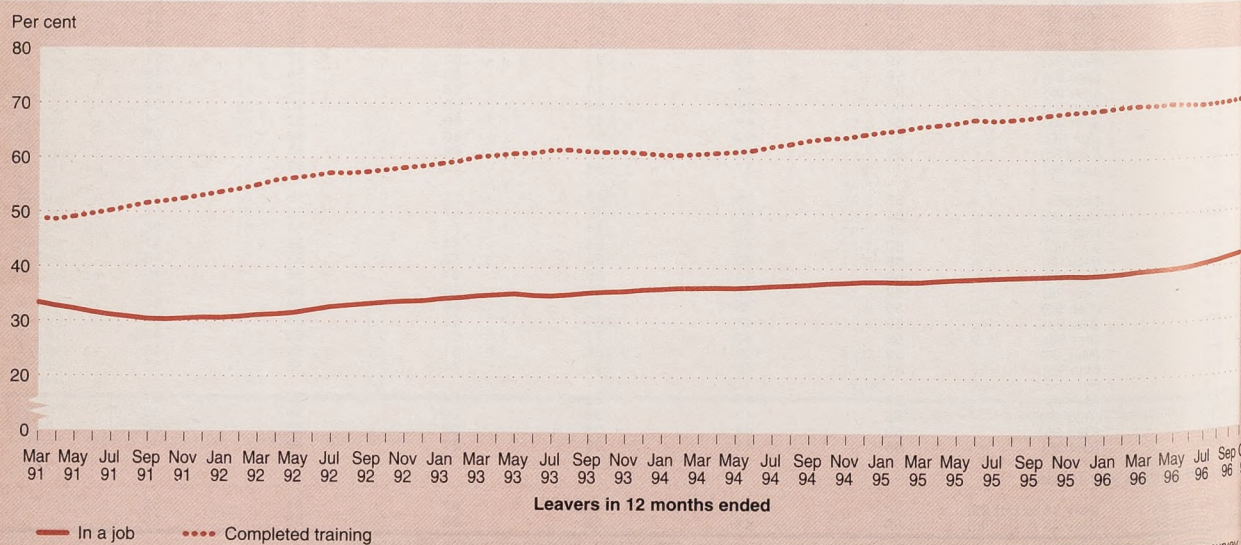
YT leavers gaining qualifications (smoothed); England and Wales



Participation in youth programmes; England and Wales



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



GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.5
Youth Training: destination of leavers

| ENGLAND and WALES | | All leavers Percentage of survey respondents who were: | | | | Completers Percentage of those who completed who were: | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---|------------------------|------------|--------------|---|------------------------|------------|
| Month of survey* | Month of leaving | In a job | In a positive outcome# | Unemployed | Completers** | In a job | In a positive outcome# | Unemployed |
| Jul 90 to Sep 91 | (1990-91) | 58 | 74 | 20 | 37 | 75 | 83 | 14 |
| Oct 91 to Sep 92 | (1991-92) | 51 | 67 | 25 | 44 | 69 | 77 | 17 |
| Oct 92 to Sep 93 | (1992-93) | 50 | 67 | 28 | 43 | 67 | 76 | 20 |
| Oct 93 to Sep 94 | (1993-94) | 53 | 70 | 25 | 46 | 68 | 78 | 18 |
| Oct 94 to Sep 95 | (1994-95) | 58 | 72 | 22 | 46 | 72 | 81 | 14 |
| Oct 95 to Sep 96 | (1995-96) | 63 | 76 | 18 | 52 | 75 | 85 | 11 |
| 1994 Oct | (Apr 94) | 54 | 67 | 27 | 35 | 67 | 75 | 20 |
| Nov | (May 94) | 53 | 66 | 28 | 37 | 66 | 74 | 21 |
| Dec | (Jun 94) | 63 | 74 | 21 | 59 | 73 | 81 | 14 |
| 1995 Jan | (Jul 94) | 61 | 75 | 20 | 56 | 71 | 82 | 14 |
| Feb | (Aug 94) | 53 | 74 | 21 | 47 | 68 | 81 | 14 |
| Mar | (Sep 94) | 54 | 76 | 17 | 48 | 69 | 83 | 13 |
| Apr | (Oct 94) | 55 | 69 | 25 | 37 | 71 | 79 | 16 |
| May | (Nov 94) | 56 | 68 | 25 | 37 | 73 | 80 | 16 |
| Jun | (Dec 94) | 60 | 70 | 23 | 45 | 76 | 81 | 14 |
| Jul | (Jan 95) | 57 | 68 | 26 | 40 | 74 | 80 | 15 |
| Aug | (Feb 95) | 59 | 70 | 23 | 43 | 74 | 80 | 15 |
| Sep | (Mar 95) | 64 | 75 | 20 | 51 | 78 | 84 | 12 |
| Oct | (Apr 95) | 59 | 71 | 22 | 43 | 70 | 78 | 16 |
| Nov | (May 95) | 60 | 72 | 22 | 42 | 72 | 80 | 15 |
| Dec | (Jun 95) | 65 | 76 | 19 | 58 | 76 | 84 | 12 |
| 1996 Jan | (Jul 95) | 61 | 76 | 18 | 55 | 72 | 84 | 12 |
| Feb | (Aug 95) | 57 | 76 | 17 | 50 | 70 | 85 | 10 |
| Mar | (Sep 95) | 57 | 79 | 15 | 53 | 70 | 85 | 10 |
| Apr | (Oct 95) | 63 | 75 | 19 | 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) | 67 | 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 | 55 | 71 | 88 | 7 |
| Apr | (Oct 96) | 64 | 77 | 17 | 49 | 77 | 86 | 9 |
| Current and previous year to date | | | | | | | | |
| May 95 to Apr 96 | (Nov 94 to Oct 95) | 60 | 74 | 20 | 49 | 74 | 83 | 12 |
| May 96 to Apr 97 | (Nov 95 to Oct 96) | 64 | 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 8.6
Youth Training: qualifications of leavers

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

Note: From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a job or qualification or completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions with jobs and qualification and 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 +

7,610

+ 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 disputes lasting only a day or so. Any under-recording would particularly bear on those industries most affected by such stoppages, and would affect the total number of stoppages much more than the number of working days lost.

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Section D.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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 1990, 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 |
|--|-----------|--------------|----------------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------|
| SUMMARY TABLES | | | | | | |
| Labour Force Survey: UK | M | Sep 97 | 0.1 | | | |
| Workforce: UK | M | Sep 97 | 0.2 | | | |
| Labour Force Survey: GB | M | Sep 97 | 0.3 | | | |
| Workforce: GB | M | Sep 97 | 0.4 | | | |
| BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS | | | | | | |
| | M | Sep 97 | 0.5 | | | |
| EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE | | | | | | |
| Workforce: UK and GB | | | | | | |
| Quarterly series | M(Q) | Sep 97 | 1.1 | | | |
| Labour force estimates, projections | | Feb 97 | 51 | | | |
| Employees in employment industry: GB | | | | | | |
| All industries: by division, class or group | Q | Aug 97 | 1.4 | | | |
| : time series, by order group | M | Sep 97 | 1.2 | | | |
| Manufacturing: by division, class or group | M | Sep 97 | 1.3 | | | |
| Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing | D | Dec 94 | 1.10 | | | |
| Local authorities manpower | D | Jan 94 | 1.7 | | | |
| Employees in employment by region and sector | B(Q) | Aug 97 | 1.5 | | | |
| Census of Employment | | Oct 95 | 369 | | | |
| UK and regions by industry (Sept 1993) | | Oct 95 | 369 | | | |
| GB and regions by industry (Sept 1993) | Q | Aug 97 | 1.9 | | | |
| International comparisons | A | Aug 96 | 325 | | | |
| Registered disabled in the public sector | A | Jun 97 | 231 | | | |
| Trade union membership | A | Jun 97 | 231 | | | |
| Tourism-related industries in Great Britain | Q | Aug 97 | 1.14 | | | |
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| Claimant unemployment | | | | | | |
| Summary: UK | M | Sep 97 | 2.1 | | | |
| : GB | M | Sep 97 | 2.2 | | | |
| Age and duration: UK | Q | Sep 97 | 2.5 | | | |
| Broad category: UK | M | Sep 97 | 2.1 | | | |
| Detailed category: GB | M | Sep 97 | 2.2 | | | |
| Region: summary | Q | Sep 97 | 2.6 | | | |
| Age: time series UK | Q | Sep 97 | 2.7 | | | |
| : estimated rates | Q | Sep 97 | 2.15 | | | |
| Duration: time series UK | Q | Sep 97 | 2.8 | | | |
| Region and area | | | | | | |
| Time series summary: by region | M | Sep 97 | 2.3 | | | |
| : assisted areas, travel-to-work areas | M | Sep 97 | 2.4 | | | |
| : counties, local areas | M | Sep 97 | 2.9 | | | |
| : parliamentary constituencies | M | Sep 97 | 2.10 | | | |
| Age and duration: summary | Q | Sep 97 | 2.6 | | | |
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| Claim history: interval between claims | Q | Sep 97 | 2.23 | | | |
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| Students: by region | D | Mar 93 | 2.13 | | | |
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| Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region | M | Sep 97 | 3.2 | | | |
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| REDUNDANCIES | | | | | | |
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| Underlying trends | Q | Feb 96 | 75 | | | |
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| Non manual employees | Q(A) | Aug 97 | 5.5 | | | |
| All employees | Q(A) | Aug 97 | 5.6 | | | |
| Quarterly estimates of levels | Q | May 97 | 180 | | | |
| International comparisons (index) | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | M | Sep 97 | 5.9 | | | |
| Overtime and short-time: manufacturing | | | | | | |
| Latest figures: industry | D | Dec 96 | 1.11 | | | |
| Regions: summary | D | Dec 96 | 1.13 | | | |
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| OUTPUT PER HEAD | | | | | | |
| Output per head: quarterly and annual indices | M(Q) | Sep 97 | 1.8 | | | |
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| Manufacturing index, time series | M | Sep 97 | 5.8 | | | |
| Quarterly and annual indices | M | Sep 97 | 5.8 | | | |
| LABOUR COSTS | | | | | | |
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| Annual update | A | Feb 96 | 5.7 | | | |
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| Changes on a year earlier: time series | M | Sep 97 | 6.5 | | | |
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| Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted | M | Sep 97 | 7.3 | | | |
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| Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted) | M | Sep 97 | 7.5 | | | |
| Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) | M | Sep 97 | 7.6 | | | |
| Job-related training received by employees | M | Sep 97 | 7.7 | | | |
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| Additional Labour Force Survey tables | D | Dec 95 | 7.6-7.23 | | | |
| Labour market and educational status of young people | D | Mar 96 | 7.24 | | | |
| LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK | | | | | | |
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| Training for work: qualifications of leavers | M | Sep 97 | 8.4 | | | |
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| Youth training: qualifications of leavers | M | Sep 97 | 8.6 | | | |
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| Characteristics of young people starting Modern Apprenticeships for England and Wales | D | Apr 97 | 8.9 | | | |
| Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their characteristics for England and Wales | D</ | | | | | |

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

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings (Tables 5.1-5.9)

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

Employment (Tables 1.1-1.5 and 1.9-1.13)

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

Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2)

01928 792825

Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1-7.8)

0171 533 6176

Qualifications

0114 259 3787

Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.32-2.36)

0171 533 6086

Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6.9)

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

Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages

0114 259 4308

Small firms (DTI)

0114 259 7538

- Trade unions** **0171 215 5999**
- Training** (Tables 8.1-8.6) 'Training for Work', 'Youth Training' and 'Modern Apprenticeships' **0114 259 4027**
- Workforce training **0114 259 3489**
- Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs)**, composition and review of **0171 533 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**

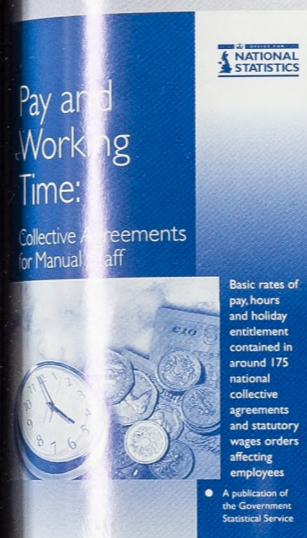
FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:

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

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Pay and Working Time: Collective Agreements for Manual Staff

Despite the trend towards greater pay flexibility in the UK, some 5.25 million workers are still covered by National Collective Agreements on pay and conditions.

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To meet this information need, the Office for National Statistics now publishes *Pay and Working Time: Collective Agreements for Manual Staff*.

Pay and Working Time sets out the basic rates of wages or minimum wage entitlements covered by some 175 of the National Collective Agreements now in operation in the UK.

The information given includes:

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- normal weekly hours of work
- supplements separate from basic rates
- minimum entitlements for pieceworkers, shiftworkers, night-workers and other special categories
- guaranteed payments

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