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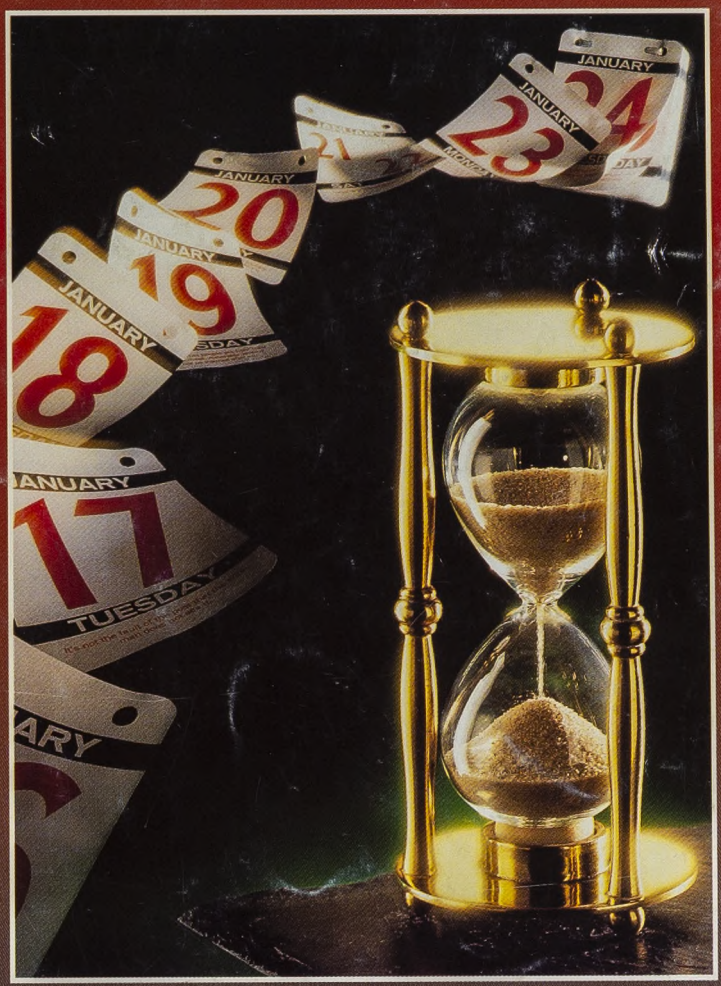

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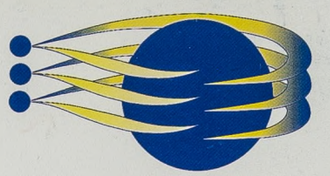

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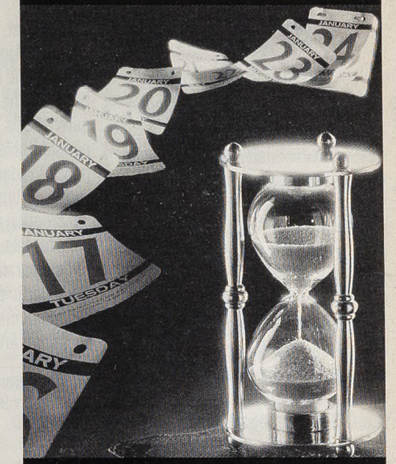

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Photo: Ace Photos Agency

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A selection of recent papers and reports from non-governmental agencies

EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS

OECD Employment Outlook: July 1996

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH among major developed countries is set to slow to 0.6 per cent this year before picking up to 1 per cent in 1997, predicts a report from the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. Unemployment is unlikely to fall over the period, especially in Europe, but in the UK it is expected to drop below the OECD average by 1997.

In its latest annual *Employment Outlook*, OECD also says that wages (as measured by average compensation per employee in the business sector) will increase by 3.8 per cent in the OECD area in 1996 and by 3.7 per cent in 1997. Growth in unit labour costs will slacken in both 1996 and 1997 and labour productivity is expected to grow by about 1.5 per cent in 1996 and by about 1.6 per cent in 1997. Inequality of earnings has risen considerably in countries such as the USA and UK, and this can lead to more marginalisation, poverty and expenditure on social welfare, the report warns.

The report focuses on three main areas in which OECD countries can improve labour market performance. The reform of tax and benefit systems to attack 'unemployment traps' and 'poverty traps' is seen as essential, though there are difficult trade-offs to be made.

The report also advocates improving educational preparation for young people and their transition into employment. It describes the results of countries' increased adoption of active labour market policies for young people as "not encouraging", but commends diversity in upper-secondary education and viable pathways back into education and training for those who leave school early.

Finally, increased investment in further education and training to equalise access to upgrading skills is seen as potentially leading to higher growth and employment.

In its study of employment adjustment, OECD concludes that the rate of job turnover has been fairly stable in most countries between the late 1970s and the early 1990s. It attributes the considerable disagreement over policy to a lack of comparable data with long time series on sources of job creation and destruction, and calls for this gap to be filled.

Comparable figures on labour force participation and unemployment rates are given in a statistical annex.

OECD Employment Outlook: *July 1996.* ISBN 92-64-14900-7; available from HMSO.

An Economic Assessment of the North West

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT in the North West of England will grow more slowly than in the rest of the UK in the period 1996-99, with female employment rising faster than that for men, predicts a report.

The region is over-represented in production industries with low employment intensity, and is under-represented in employment-intensive service sector industries, the report notes.

The study, by the Leeds-based Policy Research Institute, was commissioned for the 14 Training and Enterprise Councils in Cheshire, Lancashire and Cumbria.

It predicts a rise of 50,400 or 1.8 per cent in total employment in the region between 1996 and 1999, compared with a national forecast rate of growth of 2.8 per cent. A further 6 per cent increase in the period 1999-2005 is forecast. The largest increases are expected in 'other business services', hotels and catering, retailing, leisure services and health and social work. Employment in manufacturing is expected to continue to decline in both the medium and long-term, with the most significant losses occurring in mechanical engineering, base metals and clothing.

Up to the year 2005, female employment is forecast to grow faster than that for men, largely because of its concentration in the service sector. Full-time employment will increase at a much slower rate than part-time work, with the decline of full-time employment in manufacturing industries continuing. This trend may lead to a widening mismatch between the needs of employers and the job aspirations of males currently working full-time in shrinking industries, the report warns.

The region is forecast to see a substantial increase in the number of managerial, professional and associate professional jobs, with a less optimistic outlook for those in craft and related, plant and machine operatives. Unemployment in the region is expected to fall gradually.

The level of educational achievement and staying-on rates in education in the North West are both below the national average. A relatively low proportion of managers in the region hold higher-level qualifications.

The report makes a series of recommendations on issues including employment intensity, innovation, foreign investment and infrastructure.

An Economic Assessment of the North West. *ISBN 1 873 960 49 2. Policy Research Institute, 16 Queen Square, Leeds LS2 8AJ.*

A separate human resource development strategy for North West England has been launched by the North West Partnership, which brings together key decision makers from the public, private and voluntary sectors. Copies of the strategy, entitled *Learning for Earning*, or of a summary document are available from The Secretariat, New Town Hall, PO Box 36, Library Street, Wigan WN1 1YN, tel 01942 827872.

GRADUATE EMPLOYMENT

What Do Graduates Really Do?

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS graduating in the 1990s face a less predictable and more competitive labour market than their predecessors ten years ago, a study concludes.

The study, by the Institute for Employment Studies, presents the findings of a survey of students graduating from the University of Sussex in the years 1991 to 1993. Over 1,000 first degree home students responded to a questionnaire about their jobs and career paths.

Six months after graduation, nearly 60 per cent of the graduates were in jobs and a further 24 per cent were engaged in further study. Almost one third of those in work were in short-term or temporary jobs. Averaging over the three years, 15 per cent of graduates were unemployed six months after graduation, peaking in 1992 at 18 per cent due to the more adverse labour market conditions prevailing at that time. Women were less likely to be unemployed than men and graduates with higher degree classes were also more likely to be employed.

One year after graduation, the proportion of graduates unemployed had fallen to 10 per cent on average for all three years' output. Almost half of the graduates were in permanent and a further 15 per cent in temporary jobs, with 19 per cent engaged in further study. Three years after graduating, 72 per cent of the 1991 cohort were in permanent employment.

Temporary working, the survey found, tended to be restricted to the early stages of career development and was mainly taken for financial reasons.

Over 60 per cent of the sample had engaged in further study at some stage.

Of those in employment, 78 per cent were in higher skilled occupations with the remainder in lower-skill level jobs mainly in clerical, sales and service-level jobs. The most significant occupation (13 per cent of the total) was teaching; fewer 1993 graduates were in professional and more in clerical and secretarial positions. The range of salaries was wide, with 10 per cent of the 1991 cohort earning more than £20,000 and 28 per cent earning £12,000 or less by the end of 1994.

Employment was biased towards the service sector, with one in three being employed in the public sector and one in five in financial services. Two in five graduates were working in firms with fewer than 200 employees.

In all, 26 per cent of the sample felt "very" and 33 per cent felt

Continued overleaf ▶

ONS news

Historical data from the LFS

Historical data from the Labour Force Survey on employment, ILO unemployment and a range of other topics will be published by the Office for National Statistics on 11 September.

The statistics, dating from 1984 (and in some cases 1979) to the present day, will appear in a new Historical Supplement to be published alongside the September *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin*.

The Supplement will contain all of the data series shown in the *Quarterly Bulletin* except those on earnings (which have only been collected since December 1992) and economic activity in local authority districts.

The Supplement will be sent free to subscribers to the *LFS First Release* and *Quarterly Bulletin* but will otherwise cost £25.

- For more information and ordering details, contact Chris Randall on 0171 273 6109/6110.

New booklet on unemployment statistics

The second edition of the free ONS booklet, *How Exactly is Unemployment Measured?* will be available shortly.

As well as bringing the figures in the previous booklet up to date, the new edition includes an explanation of how unemployment statistics will change when unemployment benefit is replaced by the Jobseeker's Allowance in October 1996.

The booklet will be of interest to anyone who wants to know how ONS statisticians compile unemployment statistics.

- The booklet is available from: LMS1, Office for National Statistics, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF. Tel: 0171 273 5532, email: sesag.cso.cax@gtnet.gov.uk.

DfEE news

Summary of DfEE research

A listing of all research and evaluation projects funded by the Department for Education and Employment since 1 April 1994 is now available.

The report lists separately projects funded by the former Department for Education and Department of Employment prior to the merger of their research budgets from the start of the 1996-97 financial year. Projects which are now the responsibility of the Department for Trade and Industry are also listed.

The summaries list the aims of each project and dissemination details, but not the results of the research.

- *Report on Research 1995/96.* Available free from SAR1, Department for Education and Employment, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel 0114 259 3444.

Continued from previous page

"slightly" underemployed, caused by factors including the lack of intellectual challenge in their jobs, and perceived under-use of their degree skills.

What Do Graduates Really Do? *Institute for Employment Studies Report 308. ISBN 1-85184-234-9.*

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN

More and Better Jobs for Women – An Action Guide

WOMEN ARE increasing their participation in the global labour force but remain highly concentrated in low-wage and precarious forms of employment, according to a report from the International Labour Organisation.

In many industrialised countries, women will be active in the labour force at about the same percentage rates as men by the year 2000, the report predicts, while in developing countries female participation has reached 31 per cent of the total. Even in regions where female participation is comparatively low the percentage increases are large, rising from 22 to 34 per cent in Latin America and from 8 to 21 per cent in North Africa since 1980.

Outside the countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, however, women tend to be relegated to the informal sector, rather than to part-time work. Occupational segregation on the basis of gender also remains high for all regions of the world.

In all regions, females work longer hours for lower wages, earning only between 50 and 80 per cent of men's wages worldwide. The global recession of the early 1990s also led to disproportionately high levels of female unemployment in most countries and regions of the world, the report notes. Discrimination in education, which is then extended into the workplace, constitutes one of the main causes of female poverty and underemployment, it concludes.

Women have nonetheless made some real gains, especially in industrialised countries. For example, they have strongly increased their representation in managerial, administrative , professional and technical jobs, especially in developed countries, Latin America and the Caribbean. More women are joining trade unions and collective bargaining has helped to promote gender equality in many countries. Pay equity laws have been adopted by many countries, and working conditions and social protection have improved for some women.

The report has been issued as a follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women (Bejing 1995) and the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen 1995). It calls for action to improve the quality of employment for women, taking account of issues such as equal pay for work of equal value, improved health and safety, and the reduction of labour market vulnerability.

More and Better Jobs for Women – An Action Guide. *ISBN 92-2-109459-6. International Labour Office, Geneva, 1996.*

FIXED TERM CONTRACTS

On the Move: A report on the growing use of fixed term contracts in the UK

THE USE of short-term contracts by medium-to-large employers has increased dramatically over the past five years, new research suggests.

In all, 73 per cent of employers questioned by outplacement consultants Sanders and Sydney in April-May 1996 had offered fixed term contracts in the preceding twelve months, compared with only 3 per cent five years before. The trend was particularly marked among larger organisations, in the public sector and in the south of the country. Overall, one in five jobs now offered by the employers was on a fixed-term basis.

Just over 65 per cent of the contracts were for a year or less, with just a quarter being for 18 months or more. They were being offered at all levels in the organisation from clerical and administration to IT projects and professional roles.

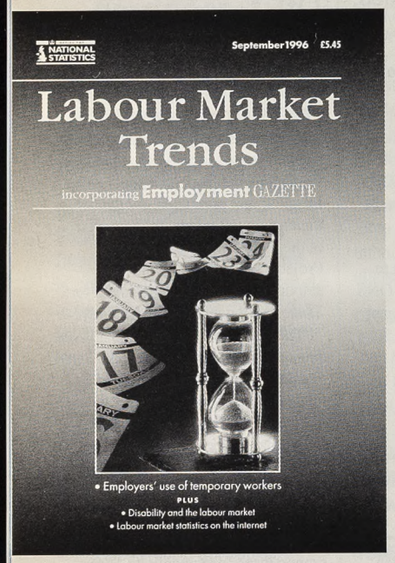
Some 70 per cent of employers thought that the use of fixed-term contracts would increase significantly, and 50 per cent believed they could become as prevalent as open-ended contracts in time. About one in four of the employers surveyed anticipated offering more fixed term contracts in the future.

Fixed-term contracts were used by employers mainly as a stopgap or in periods of high demand.

Some 79 employers responded to a postal questionnaire. Of those questioned, 42 per cent employed fewer than 1,000 staff, 24 per cent employed 1,000-2,000 and 34 per cent employed over 2,000.

On the Move: A report on the growing use of fixed term contracts in the UK. *Copies are available from Karen Fletcher, Sanders and Sydney PLC, tel 0171 413 0321.*

subscription form



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LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

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

LABOUR MARKET OVERVIEW

- **The latest set of statistics suggest a more confident improvement in the labour market than of late.**
- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the **United Kingdom (UK) claimant unemployment fell by 24,100 in July, the largest monthly fall for four months. This took the level of unemployment to 2.126 million - the lowest since March 1991.** This month's fall was widespread across both sexes in all regions, except East Anglia where there was no change among women, and Northern Ireland where there was a rise among women.
- The **UK claimant unemployment rate fell by 0.[illegible] percentage points in July to 7.6 per cent, the lowest for over five years.**
- The major downward stimulus to this month's figures came from a **fall in the number of claimants joining the count - down by 8,600 to 286,000.**
- Over the year ending July, **UK claimant unemployment fell for each of the major duration categories, and also among every age-group.**
- There was **a fall of 27,300** during the quarter ending July in the numbers of the **long-term unemployed** (claimants unemployed for a year or more). This fall - **the [illegible]th in a row** - took the level of long-term unemployment down to 779,000 (36 per cent of the total compared to 37 per cent one year ago). The July **level of long-term claimant unemployment** was **83,300 lower than a year ago,** and the **lowest level since January 1992.**
- The seasonally adjusted **stock of unfilled vacancies at UK Jobcentres rose by 11,5[illegible] in July to 230,300** - almost 50,000 higher than at the same time last year and the highest since January 1989. **The number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres also rose by 5,300 to 223,400,** but was 500 less than in July last year. The **number of people placed into jobs** by the UK Employment Service (ES) **increased by 2,100 to 147,400** - 25,400 less than in the same month in 1995.
- **Jobs in the manufacturing industries in GB rose by 4,000 in June to 3,819,000.** However, this left a **net fall of 16,000 over the quarter and 26,000 over the year.** The number of jobs in manufacturing fell by 18,000 for women and 8,000 for men over the year.
- Employers reported that **overtime** worked **by manufacturing operatives fell by 0.7 million hours in June** to a level of 7.9 million hours per week. Hours lost through **short-time working fell for the third consecutive month** to 144,000 hours per week.
- **In June the underlying annual increase in average earnings for the whole economy was 3¾ per cent** - unchanged from the rate for May, which has been revised up by ¼ per cent.
- **Manufacturing unit wage costs increased in the quarter ending June,** up by 3.3 per cent compared to the equivalent period a year ago, while **manufacturing productivity rose** by 0.9 per cent.
- The estimated **number of working days lost to labour disputes in June was 228,000** from **40 stoppages of work** - the highest monthly figure since March 1990. In the **12 months to June** the number of working days lost is provisionally estimated as **592,000, from 233 stoppages** - almost 90 per cent higher than for the year ending June 1995.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Tables 7.1-7.3

- The economic activity rate in GB from the spring LFS (seasonally adjusted) remained unchanged from winter 1995/6 at 62.9 per cent, but was slightly higher than in spring 1995 when it stood at 62.7 per cent. *(Table 7.3)*
- The spring LFS records 72.3 per cent of men as being economically active, compared with 53.9 per cent of women. These rates have moved slightly closer together since spring 1995 when they stood at 72.6 per cent and 53.4 per cent respectively.
- The highest economic activity rate for women by age band is for those aged from 35 to 49 years (at 77.5 per cent as recorded in the LFS). The picture is different for men, where the rate is highest among those aged between 25 to 34 years (at 93.3 per cent).
- Whereas more men were economically inactive in GB in spring 1996 than in spring 1995 (5,993,000 compared with 5,906,000), fewer women were (10,570,000 in spring 1996 compared with 10,636,000 in spring 1995). *(Table 7.1)*

HOURS OF WORK

- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 850 million during spring 1996, up 0.1 per cent on winter 1995/6. This compares with a 0.1 per cent fall in total employment.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Table 0.5

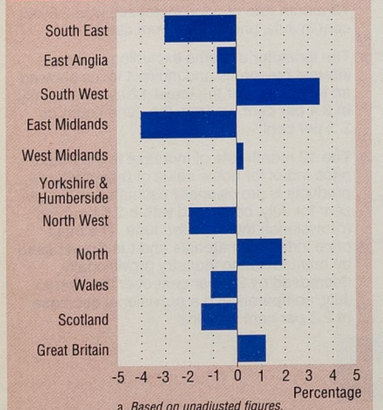
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the second quarter of 1996 was 0.4 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas, GDP in the second quarter of 1996 was 0.3 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail Sales volumes in the three months to June were 1.3 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 2.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to June was at the same level as in the previous three months and also level compared to a year earlier.
- Construction output in the first quarter of 1996 was 0.5 per cent lower than the previous quarter and 0.6 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing Investment in the first quarter of 1996 was 2 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 2.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Government consumption in the first quarter of 1996 was up 0.1 per cent on the previous quarter and up 0.8 per cent over the year.
- The balance of trade in goods in the three months to May was in deficit by £3.1 billion. This compares with a deficit of £3.9 billion in the previous three months and £2.7 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to May were up 3.9 per cent on the previous three months and 8.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to May were 1.4 per cent up on the previous three months and 8.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The increase over the 12 months to July in the 'all items' Retail Price Index (RPI) was 2.2 per cent, up from 2.1 per cent over the 12 months to June. The main upward effect on the 12-month rate came from housing costs and charges for household services. Downward pressure was exerted by food prices, particularly seasonal food, and by prices for household goods and clothing and footwear.
- Between June and July the 'all items' RPI fell by 0.4 per cent, compared with a fall of 0.5 per cent experienced a year earlier.
- Excluding mortgage interest payments, the 12-month rate of price increases was 2.8 per cent in July, unchanged from June.
- The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes showed an increase over the latest 12 months to July of 2.4 per cent, up from the June figure of 2.3 per cent.
- The 12 month rate of increase in the output price index for home sales of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 2.2 per cent for July, compared with a 2.5 per cent (provisional) increase for June. The input price index for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry provisionally decreased by 2.2 per cent over the year to July, compared with a provisional decrease of 2.3 per cent for June.

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1.
Tables 0.1-0.4, 1.1-1.3, 1.11, 7.1-7.4

- The Labour Force Survey (LFS) for GB, carried out in spring (March to May) 1996, showed that total employment (on a seasonally adjusted basis) stood at 25,646,000 - a fall of 34,000 since winter 1995/6 but a rise of 239,000 since spring 1995. The fall over the quarter and rise over the year are mainly due to the number of women in employment - down by 30,000 and up by 169,000 respectively to 11,500,000. *(Table 0.3)*
- By comparison, the UK Workforce in Employment figure stood at 25,734,000 in March, the quarterly fall of 71,000 being the largest since December 1992. Over the year to March the series has risen by 15,000, with employment among females increasing by 51,000 but among males falling by 36,000. *(Table 1.1)*
- According to the LFS, the number of employees has risen by 353,000 to 22,101,000 from spring 1995 to spring 1996, while the number of those self-employed has dropped by 61,000 over the same period. Compared to winter 1995/6, the numbers of both employees and the self-employed have fallen (by 5,000 and 20,000 respectively). *(Table 7.1)*
- In an analysis by industry sector, the LFS shows that the number in employment in manufacturing industries has increased from spring 1995 to spring 1996 at a greater rate than in service industries (increases of 2.7 per cent and 1.0 per cent respectively).
- From the Workforce in Employment estimates, jobs in manufacturing industries in GB fell by 16,000 over the quarter to June to 3,819,000. This was entirely among men - down 19,000 - rising by 3,000 among women. Full-time jobs fell by 11,000 and part-time jobs by 5,000 over the quarter. Jobs in the mining, energy and water sectors fell by 3,000 to 218,000 over the quarter. *(Table 1.2)*
- The Workforce in Employment also showed that overtime worked by manufacturing operatives fell by 0.7 million hours over June to 7.9 million hours per week. Hours lost through short-time working fell by 42,000 hours to 144,000 hours per week. The average hours index now stands at 100.3 - a fall of 0.4 since May. *(Table 1.11)*

Figure 1 Annual regional percentage change in numbers of production industry employees to June 1996[a]



a *Based on unadjusted figures.*

UNEMPLOYMENT

Figures 2-4.
Tables 0.1-0.4, 2.1-2.24, (except 2.18), 7.1, 7.2, 7.5, 7.6

- The UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 24,100 in July 1996 to 2,126,200 (the lowest level since March 1991). *(Table 2.1)*
- The unemployment level was 532,300 (33 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 854,900 (29 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached a peak.
- The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment, at 7.6 per cent of the workforce, is down 0.1 percentage points on the previous month. July's rate is the lowest since March 1991. *(Table 2.1)*
- The UK unemployment rate is 0.6 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and has fallen in every region for both men and women (apart from Scotland and Northern Ireland where the female unemployment rate stayed the same). *(Tables 2.1 & 2.3)*
- Between June and July the total level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in every region. The largest regional percentage falls were in the West Midlands, the North, Yorkshire & Humberside, East Midlands and the South East. *(Table 2.3)*
- Over the month the rate of seasonally adjusted unemployment fell in every region (except East Anglia and Northern Ireland where it remained unchanged). *(Table 2.3)*
- The UK unadjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 178,103 over the year to stand at 2,158,073, or 7.7 per cent of the workforce, down 0.6 percentage points over the year. *(Table 2.1)*
- Results from the spring LFS show that, on the ILO basis, seasonally adjusted unemployment in GB stood at 2.31 million (or 8.3 per cent), which is 220,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period. This equates to a quarterly rise of 11,000 people, but an annual fall of 119,000. *(Tables 0.3 and 7.5)*
- The LFS also shows that the unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) on the ILO measure remained static at 8.3 per cent since winter 1995/6 but fell from 8.7 per cent since spring 1995.
- The ILO spring unemployment rate for those aged under 25 fell by 0.5 percentage points over the year to spring 1996.
- Long-term (over one year) ILO unemployment fell over the year to spring 1996, both in total and as a proportion of all ILO unemployed.
- Over the quarter ending July 1996 the unadjusted UK long-term (over one year) level of claimant unemployment fell by 27,300 to 779,000. *(Tables 2.6 & 2.8)*
- The unadjusted UK youth (18-24 years old) claimant unemployment level increased by 21,000 to 579,400 over the quarter ending July 1996. *(Tables 2.5 & 2.6)*

Figure 2 United Kingdom claimant unemployment by age group; July 1996

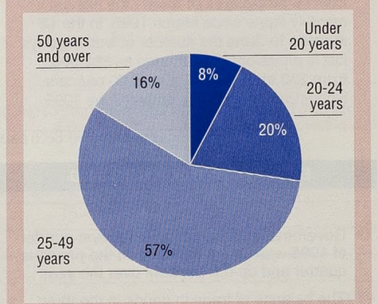


Figure 3 United Kingdom claimant unemployment by duration; July 1996

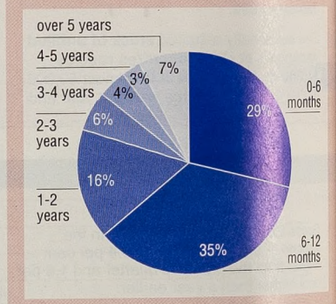
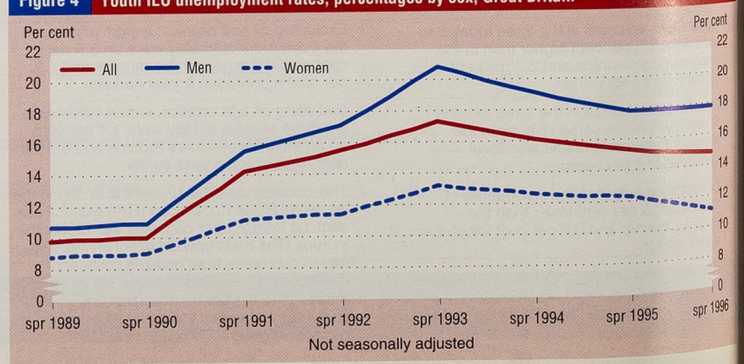


Figure 4 Youth ILO unemployment rates; percentages by sex; Great Britain



JOBCENTRE VACANCIES

Tables 3.1-3.3

- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) increased by 11,500 in July to 230,300. *(Table 3.1)*
- The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified in July to Jobcentres increased by 5,300 to 223,400. *(Table 3.1)*
- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the ES during July increased by 2,100 to 147,400. *(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 1996 was provisionally estimated to be 3½ per cent. This is unchanged from the May figure which was revised up by ¼ per cent. *(Table 5.1)*
- The actual increase in the year to June 1996 for whole economy average earnings was 3.7 per cent. *(Table 5.1)*
- In the manufacturing industries, the June underlying increase in average earnings was 4 per cent, remaining the same as the May figure which was revised up by ¼ per cent. *(Table 5.1)*
- The production industries increase was 4 per cent in June, unchanged from the May figure and so still the lowest rate since the series began. *(Table 5.1)*
- In the service industries the June increase was 3½ per cent, also unchanged from the May rate, which was revised up by ¼ per cent. *(Table 5.1)*

LABOUR DISPUTES

Figures 7 & 8.
Tables 4.1-4.2

- It is provisionally estimated that 228,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in June 1996. This is the highest single month figure since March 1990 (236,000), and compares with 7,000 in May 1996 and 16,000 in June 1995. *(Tables 4.1 and 4.2)*
- The number of working days lost in the 12 months to June 1996 is provisionally estimated to be 592,000 - equivalent to 27 days lost per 1,000 employees. The latest estimate is 87 per cent higher than the total for the corresponding period a year ago (316,000). It compares with an annual average over the ten year period 1986 to 1995 of 1.8 million days lost. *(Table 4.1)*
- Fifty per cent of the 592,000 days were lost in the transport, storage and communication group, while 27 per cent were lost in public administration. *(Table 4.1)*
- A provisional total of 40 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in June 1996. The 12 month to June total (233) is higher than the number for the corresponding period last year, which was 206. *(Tables 4.1 and 4.2)*

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

Figure 6.
Tables 1.8, 5.8

- Manufacturing output was unchanged in the three months ending June 1996, compared with the same period last year. *(Table 1.8)*
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head rose by 0.9 per cent in the three months ending June 1996 when compared with a year earlier. *(Table 1.8)*
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 3.3 per cent in the three months ending June 1996, compared with the same period in the previous year. *(Table 5.8)*
- Whole economy output per head was 1.7 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1996 than in the first quarter of 1995. *(Table 1.8)*
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 1.8 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1996 than a year earlier. *(Table 5.8)*

Figure 5 Underlying average earnings index; Great Britain

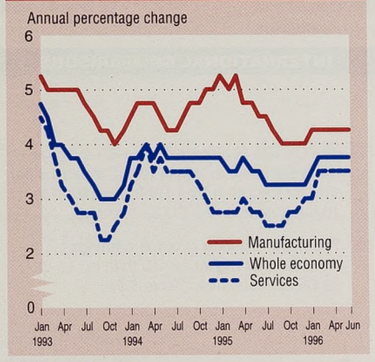


Figure 6 Manufacturing unit wage costs and output per person; United Kingdom

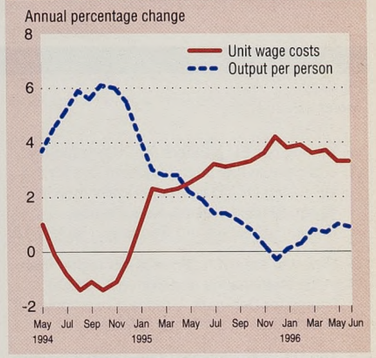


Figure 7 Working days lost due to labour disputes; monthly estimates for three year period ending June 1996

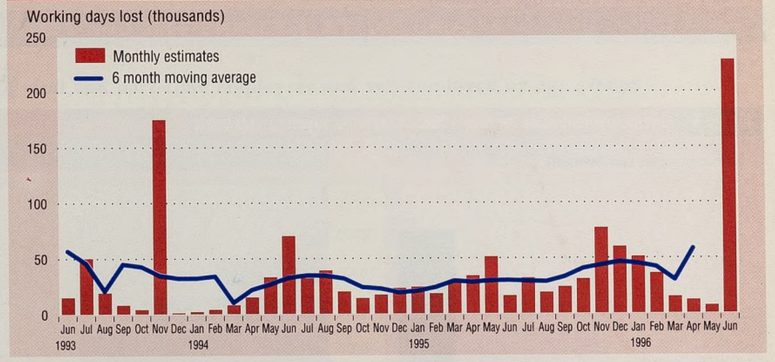
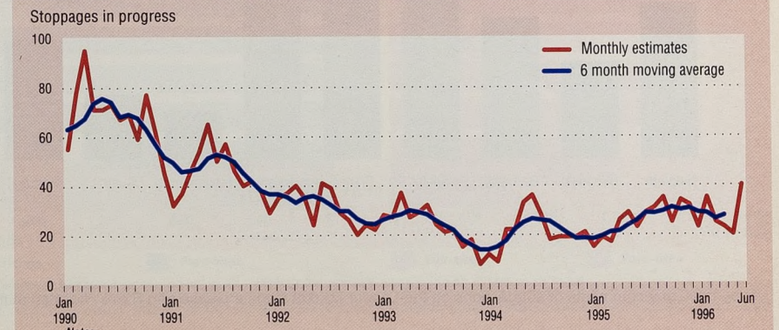


Figure 8 Number of recorded stoppages; monthly estimates since 1990



Notes:
1 1996 estimates are provisional.
2 Some smaller disputes are excluded.

LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

TRAINING

Tables 8.1-8.6

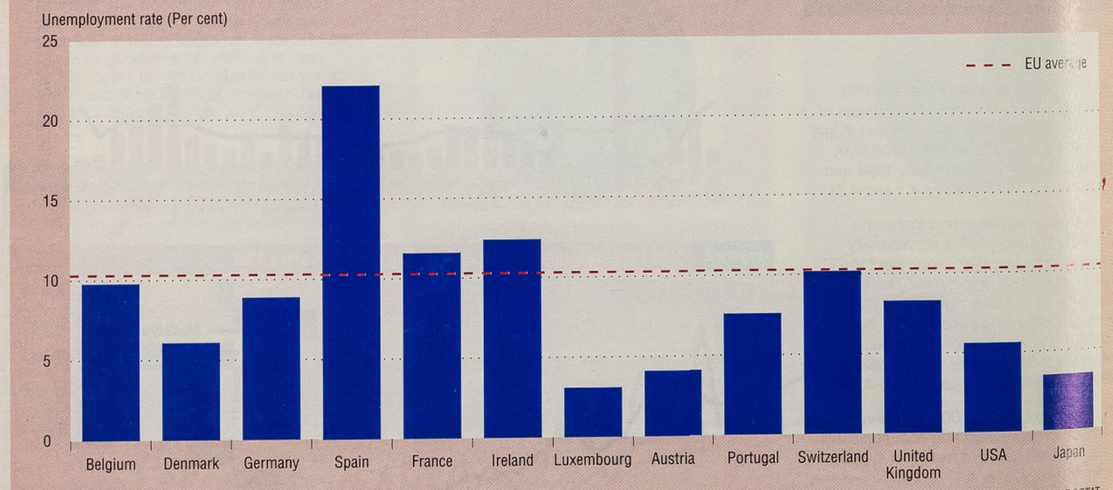
- Seasonally adjusted, 3.0 million (13.8 per cent) employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview during winter 1995/6. This suggests no change on autumn 1995.
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) in May was 83,500, unchanged from April but down 11 per cent on May 1995. *(Table 8.1)*
- The proportion of leavers from TFW between April and November 1995 who were in a job six months after leaving, was higher than the corresponding figure for leavers between April and November 1994. The proportion who gained a qualification in the same period was also higher than for leavers a year earlier. These proportions continue to show upward trends. *(Table 8.3)*
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants in May 1996 was 265,100, down one per cent on both the previous month and on May 1995. *(Table 8.1)*
- The proportion of YT leavers between April and November 1995 who were in a job six months after leaving was higher than for leavers between April and November 1994. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. *(Table 8.4)*
- The proportion of YT leavers between April and November 1995 who gained a qualification while on the programme was one percentage point higher than the corresponding figure for the same period in 1994. *(Table 8.4)*
- The number of people on Modern Apprenticeships in GB was 30,500 in April 1996. *(Table 8.1)*

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Figure 9.
Tables 1.9, 2.18, 5.9

- Among our EU partners the internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Spain, Finland, Ireland, Italy, France, Belgium, Sweden and Germany. *(Table 2.18)*
- However the UK ILO rate is still higher than in the Netherlands and Portugal (OECD figures for Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg & Austria are not available). *(Table 2.18)*
- The UK unemployment rate, using the latest available figures from the OECD, is below the EU average (8.2 per cent for the UK in June 1996 as compared to 11.2 per cent in May 1996 for the EU average - excluding Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg and Austria). *(Table 2.18)*
- The UK rate is also below the EU average using the latest available SOEC data (8.3 per cent for the UK in May 1996, compared to 10.8 per cent for the EU as a whole).
- The manufacturing average earnings increase was higher for GB than in 10 OECD countries. *(Table 5.9)*
- In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 2.5 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to June, compared with an increase of 2.1 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 2.3 per cent and in West Germany by 1.4 per cent. Outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 2.8 per cent in USA, by 1.4 per cent in Canada. In Japan, over the same period, consumer prices fell by 0.[illegible] per cent. [It should be noted that these comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices are compiled. In particular, the treatment of housing costs differs between countries].

Figure 9 Unemployment rates for May 1996; seasonally adjusted; ILO basis



Source: EUROSTAT

If you have any comments or suggestions on the Labour Market Update please ring Steve Hickman at the Office for National Statistics. Tel: 0171 273 5521

FOR DETAILED FIGURES SEE THE LABOUR MARKET DATA SECTION

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

HELP-LINE

0171 273 5585

Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

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

CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 1996 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM WINTER (DECEMBER TO FEBRUARY) 1995/6

1 Full and part-time employees and self-employed by age groups

- *In winter 1995/6 there were 19 million employees and self-employed people working full-time and 6.2 million working part-time.*

2 Family carers who would like to work

- *In autumn 1995, 700,000 people of working age who were not looking for work but would have liked to work had caring responsibilities.*

3 Job-related training

- *Of employees of working age, 13.9 per cent received job-related training in the four weeks prior to LFS interview in winter 1995/6.*

4 Employees restricted in their work by health problems or disabilities by size of workplace.

- *70 per cent of employees with a work limiting health problem or disability worked in workplaces with 20 or more employees.*

5 ILO unemployment and employment rates in Inner London boroughs

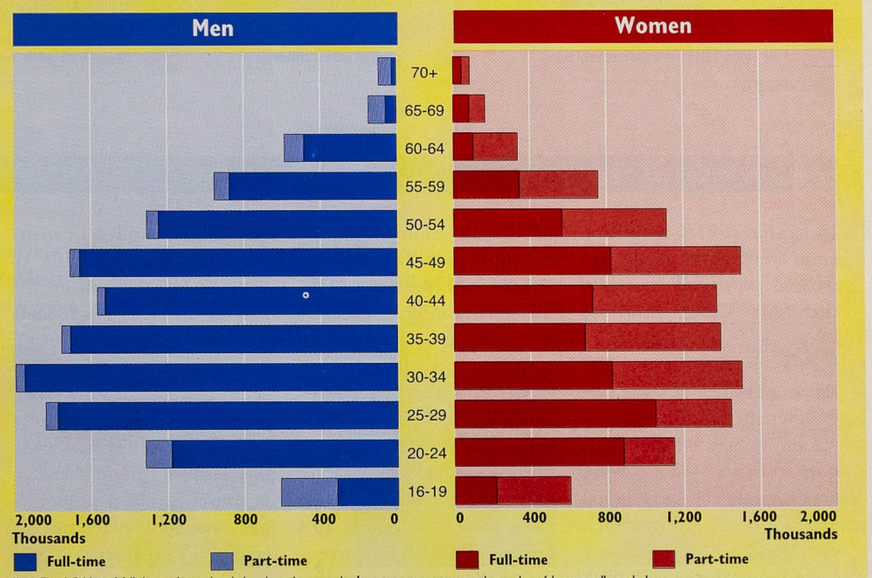
- *Within Inner London, the ILO unemployment rate in 1994/95 ranged from 9 per cent (Wandsworth) to 27 per cent (Hackney).*

1 FULL AND PART-TIME EMPLOYEES AND SELF-EMPLOYED BY AGE GROUPS

The LFS Help-Line receives many enquiries about the number of people who work full-time and part-time. Of particular interest is the profile of these by age and sex. In winter 1995/6 there were 19.0 million employees and self-employed (12.8 million men and 6.2 million women) aged 16 and over in Great Britain working full-time, and 6.2 million people working part-time (1.1 million men and 5.1 million women).

Figure 1 shows the numbers of men and women employees and self-employed working full and part-time by age groups.

Figure 1 **Full and part-time employees and self-employed by age groups**
(Great Britain, winter 1995/6, not seasonally adjusted)



Note: The definition of full-time and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment not on the number of hours usually worked

2 FAMILY CARERS WHO WOULD LIKE TO WORK

In autumn 1995 there were 699,000 people of working age (91 per cent of them women) who would have liked regular work but who were not looking for work because they had to look after their family or home. Each year, in the autumn quarter, respondents to the LFS who fall into this category are asked a further question about their caring responsibilities.

Figure 2 shows that of the women carers of working age who said that they would like to work although they were not looking for work, 55 per cent were caring for children below school age and a further 34 per cent were looking after older children. Six per cent were caring for an adult dependent relative. These proportions are very different for women aged below and above 35 years.

There were 61,000 men carers of working age and 42 per cent of them were looking after a dependent adult relative.

Reasons for family carers not seeking work in the LFS

All people not in employment, not looking for work or a place on a government-supported scheme in the past four weeks, and not waiting to start work, but who would like a regular job are asked the reason that they were not looking for work. In the autumn quarter the respondents who answered that it was because they were looking after their family or home are asked whether the main reason for not looking for work was because they were :

i. caring for children below school age;

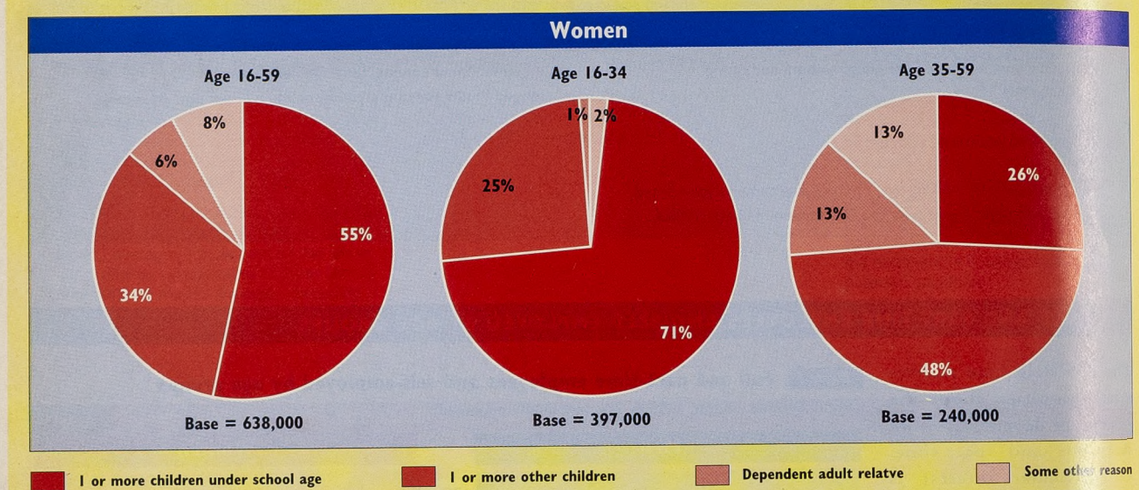
ii. caring for other children;

iii. caring for a dependent adult relative;

iv. some other reason.

If the respondent said that more than one category applied then the situation which most affected them was included.

Figure 2 **Women of working age who would like work but are not looking for work because they are looking after their home or family** (Great Britain, autumn 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



3 JOB-RELATED TRAINING

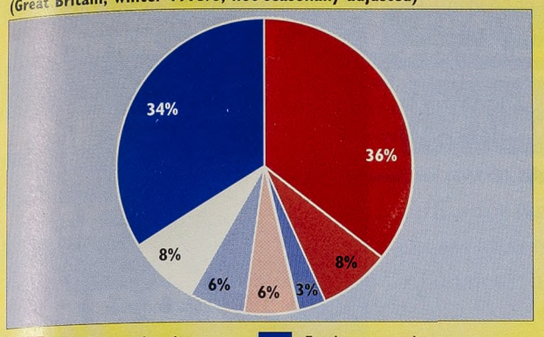
In winter 1995/6 3 million employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview, 13.9 per cent of all such employees. The LFS is able to provide information on whether the training received was on-the-job, off-the-job or both. On-the-job training means learning by example and practice at the workbench or desk. Any training away from the workbench or desk is classified as off-the-job training.

Employees numbering 761,000 had received only on-the-job training, 1,825,000 had received only off-the-job training and 401,000 had received both on and off-the-job training. Therefore, a total of 2,226,000 employees of working age had received some off-the-job training in the four weeks prior to interview, 10.4 per cent of all such employees.

Off-the-job training takes place in a variety of locations and can be funded in many ways. The LFS is able to provide information on the location and source of funding for off-the-job training. The location of off-the-job training is shown in *Figure 3* This shows that 36 per cent of off-the-job training took place in a Further Education college or university and a further 34 per cent took place on the employer's premises.

The source of funding for off-the-job training is shown is *Table 1*. This suggests that 91 per cent of off-the-job training is funded by a single source and 4 per cent is funded from more than one source. The remaining 5 per cent of off-the-job training was provided free of charge. This table also shows that employers fund almost two-thirds of off-the-job training for employees.

Figure 3 **Location of off-the job training received by employees of working age**
(Great Britain, winter 1995/6, not seasonally adjusted)



Note: Training received by employees in the four weeks prior to interview.

Table 1 **Source of funding for employees of working age who received off-the-job training in the four weeks prior to interview**
(Great Britain, winter 1995/6, not seasonally adjusted)

	Thousands	Per cent
All receiving off-the-job training	2,226	100
Single funding source	2,013	91
of which		
Employer	1,386	63
Self, family or relative	313	14
Government	283	13
Other	31	1
Joint funding sources	87	4
No fees	112	5

4 EMPLOYEES RESTRICTED IN THEIR WORK BY LONG-TERM HEALTH PROBLEMS OR DISABILITIES BY SIZE OF WORKPLACE

The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 makes it unlawful to discriminate against disabled people in the field of employment for a reason relating to disability. Employers who have fewer than 20 employees will be exempted from the employment provisions of the Act, which will come into effect on 2 December 1996 (although smaller employers will be encouraged to comply with guidance issued by the Department for Education and Employment).

The LFS is able to identify people who work in workplaces with fewer than 20 employees or in workplaces with 20 or more workers. It is important to note that many smaller workplaces are part of larger organisations, for example local offices and franchise operations.

Figure 5 shows the number of disabled employees per 1,000 in winter 1995/6. It shows that there were 51 employees per 1,000 with long-term health problems or disabilities in workplaces with fewer than 20 employees compared with 45 employees per 1,000 in workplaces with 20 or more employees. *Figure 4* shows that 70 per cent of all people with a long-term health problem or disability, which limits the amount of paid work they can do, were employed in workplaces with 20 or more employees.

Definition of people with long-term health problems or disability in the LFS

All those of working age are asked if they have any health problem or disability which limits the kind of paid work that they can do. Starting in winter 1994/5 a new question was introduced to ask people responding 'yes' to this question whether they expect their health problem or disability to last for more than one year. Respondents are not asked about the extent of the limitation. Based on answers to this new question, LFS analyses of people with disabilities relate to those who expect their health problem or disability to last for more than one year. These questions are only asked in the summer and winter quarters.

Size of workplace in the LFS

In the LFS, the number of employees at workplace refers to the total number of employees at the respondent's workplace, not in the particular section/department nor in the company or enterprise as a whole which may comprise many individual workplaces. People employed by employment agencies who may work during the course of a week at a number of locations are required to refer to the place where they worked the longest number of hours during the reference week.

Figure 4 **Distribution of employees restricted in their work by long-term health problems or disability by size of workplace** (Great Britain, winter 1995/6, not seasonally adjusted)

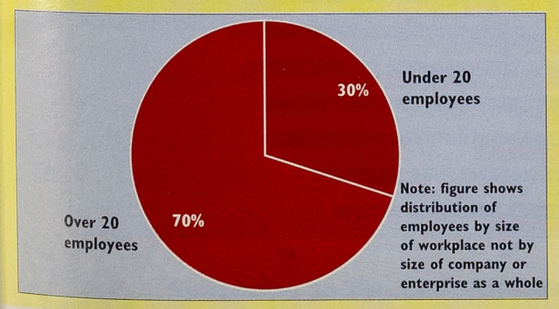
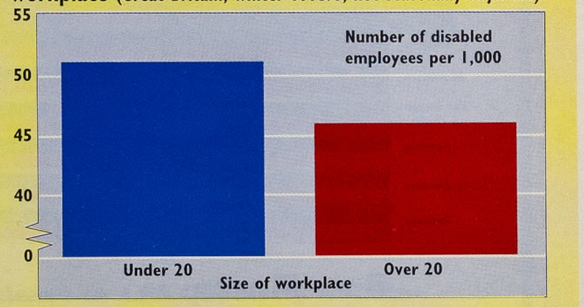


Figure 5 **Employees restricted in their work by long-term health problems or disability by size of workplace** (Great Britain, winter 1995/6, not seasonally adjusted)



5 ILO UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT RATES IN INNER LONDON BOROUGHS

A database of annual LFS data for local authority districts (LADs) in Great Britain was released in May 1996.

Using the new database for the year 1994/95 (March - February), ILO unemployment rates can be calculated for 122 areas. *Figure 6* shows the ILO unemployment rates for people living in each Inner London borough (apart from the City of London). The highest rate is in Hackney (27 per cent) followed by Newham and Tower Hamlets (both at 23 per cent). The lowest rate of 9 per cent is for Wandsworth

Figure 7 shows employment rates for white people and non-white people living in each Inner London borough.

Figure 6 **ILO unemployment rates in Inner London boroughs** (1994/5, not seasonally adjusted, percentages)

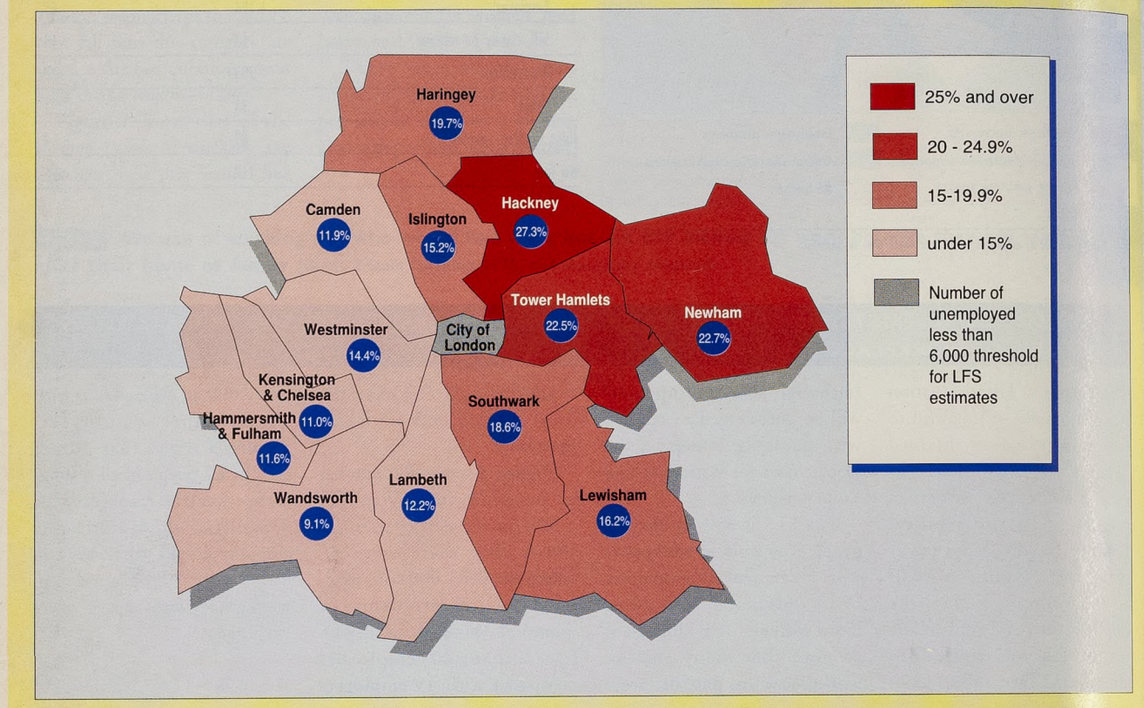
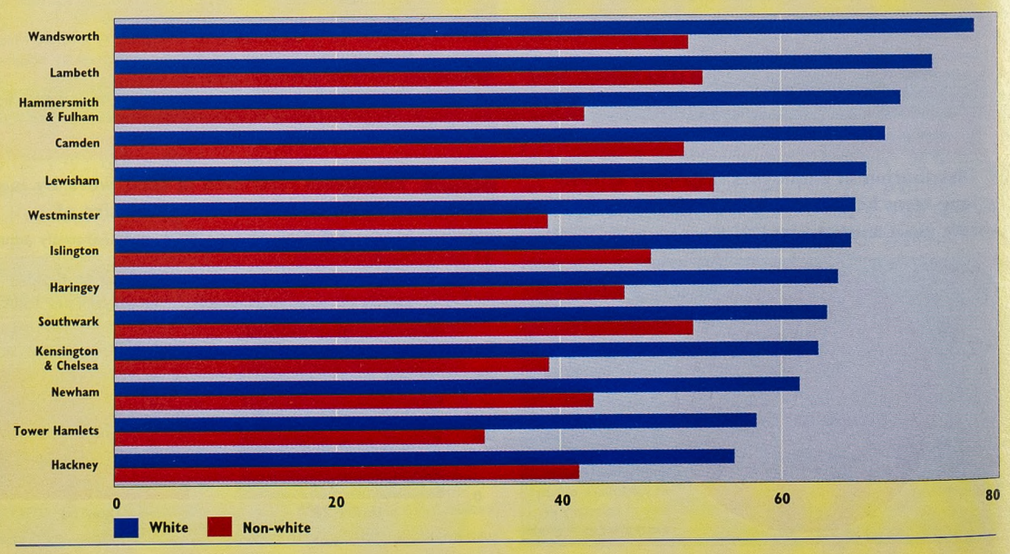


Figure 7 **Employment rates for white people and non-white people in Inner London boroughs** (1994/5, not seasonally adjusted, percentages)



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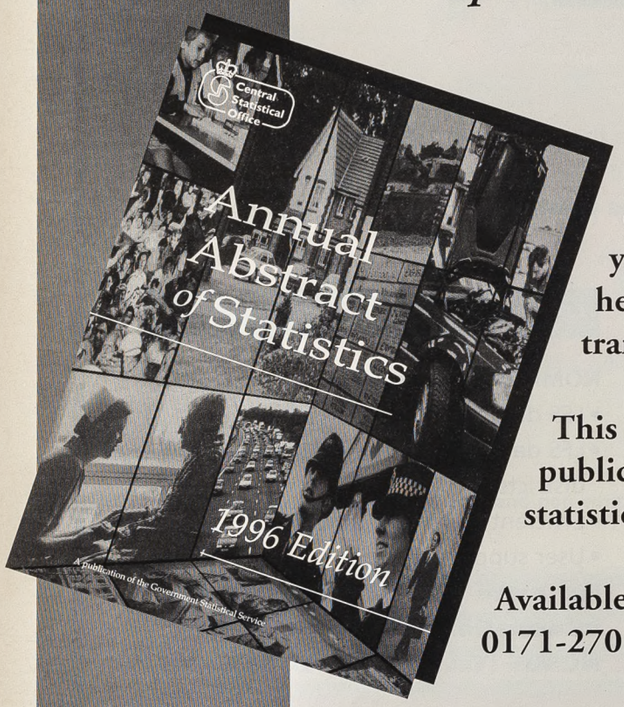

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Despite the 'paperless office' and resulting predictions of the end of the secretarial role, the secretary is alive and well and is adapting to new challenges. This article summaries the findings of research into current trends in the work of secretaries.

By **Lesley Giles**, **Ivana La Ville**, and **Sarah Perryman**, Institute for Employment Studies.

A new deal for secretaries

THIS RESEARCH shows that secretarial roles and functions have been changing in the past few years, and are likely to change further in the near future. Indeed, in 'flatter' organisational structures, secretaries are assuming increasing responsibility and autonomy, and expected to have higher level skills. The occupation is likely to take on higher entry requirements in the future. There are three key factors driving these changes.

(a) **Advances in information technology and increased computerisation**

These have upgraded secretarial work, decreased the quantity of more routine and mundane work, and increased the quality and accuracy of work produced by secretaries.

(b) **Changes in organisational structures**

In some organisations, the move towards flatter and less hierarchical structures has given more senior secretaries the opportunity to take over some managers' responsibilities.

(c) **Changes in organisational cultures and working practices**

These have led to a shift from the 'personal secretary' working exclusively or mainly for one boss to the 'team secretary' providing support for a group of people. Traditionally, secretaries have played a 'supporter role' which has been limited to gatekeeping information and providing administrative back-up. While the traditional secretarial role as support worker is still predominant, it has expanded considerably. Many of the traditional secretarial tasks, such as gatekeeping, text production, and routine office work, have become very complex and often require a wide range of high level skills.

The research also points to the emergence of two new secretarial roles: the 'team player' and the 'independent worker'. The team player provides support for a group of people and is often a key link between different team members. The team secretary is also increasingly likely to communicate with and provide information to other parts of the organisation, and to the external world, on the team's behalf. The independent worker has her (more rarely, his) own area of work and responsibilities, independent from the work of the person or people s/he supports.

Skill requirements vary according to the nature of secretarial roles and functions in organisations, the extent to which secretaries are expected to fulfil more traditional as well as new roles, and level of seniority.

As support workers, secretaries are expected to have good oral and written communication skills, interpersonal skills such as tact and diplomacy, and an understanding of the organisational structure and nature of the business. They also need to be able to use a range of computer applications, office equipment and technology.

As team workers, they need to be assertive, to be able to manage pressure and conflicting demands, to have an understanding of group dynamics, to be both cooperative and collaborative, and be able to manage conflict and consensus. As many team secretaries are expected to provide a key link between group members, team working and coordination skills are becoming increasingly important.

As independent workers, secretaries are developing their own areas of work and responsibilities. There are two distinct areas where secretaries are more likely to maximise their opportunities for 'independent work' namely IT and the broader area of secretarial training, development and supervision. In some organisations, secretaries are increasingly regarded as 'IT experts' , and are expected to provide formal and informal training to other staff, and to contribute to the organisation's IT policy. In some cases, more senior secretaries are also likely to get involved in secretarial recruitment, have responsibility for coaching and mentioning more junior secretarial staff, and for advising management on secretarial development and training needs.

Secretarial recruitment

Employers do not seem to follow any 'hard and fast' rules regarding the indicators used to identify the right type and combination of secretarial skills. While employers are increasingly looking

for a wider range and higher level of skills, on the whole they do not seem to have changed the indicators (e.g. educational qualifications) nor their recruitment methods in line with their new skill needs and requirements.

Employers included in the study had not experienced any serious difficulties in finding suitably qualified and experienced secretaries, and no major skill gaps were identified. Weaker areas requiring development reflected the expansion in secretarial roles and responsibilities. These included time management, team working, assertiveness, business awareness, and knowledge of some advanced computer applications.

Training and development

Despite current and predicted changes in the nature of secretarial work, little evidence was found that training and development opportunities for secretaries are improving significantly. There seems to be an assumption that secretaries will learn by 'osmosis'. This lack of training opportunities is partly linked to the persistence of narrow stereotypical views about the work secretaries do, and the type of training relevant to this group.

Secretarial training seems to be very ad hoc and rather narrow in content. The skill and training needs of the secretarial group as a whole are not generally coordinated or planned. There also seems to be inconsistencies within organisations in terms of access to training opportunities. Access to training largely depends on the secretary's position in the organisation, and the manager's good will and attitude towards secretarial work. As one secretary who took part in the study explained: "Secretaries have little control over their professional development. Opportunities for development depend very much on their managers' attitude; if they want to use you simply as a typist, they will!"

Career breaks

Opportunities for career development also remain very limited. Secretarial career structures are very short, with very few positions available at the more senior levels. Career structures tend to be shaped around the structures and hierarchy of managerial positions. In virtually all organisations included in the study, the seniority of secretaries depends on the seniority of the manager for whom they work. Despite the move to team secretaries, such posts are almost invariably lower down the career and hierarchical structures, with the most senior and better rewarded positions reserved for personal secretaries. This 'contingency' status means that career development within an organisation is more about 'following your boss', and being in the right place at the right time, rather than being related to skills and abilities.

Traditional attitudes and stereotypes seem to limit some secretaries' career opportunities. There is a strong pressure, particularly in more traditional organisations, to 'keep secretaries in their place', i.e. sticking to the typing and coffee. The status associated with 'having your own secretary' is in some cases preventing the transition to a system where secretarial support is allocated on the basis of demonstrated need.

The bureaucratic nature of an organisation can also act as an obstacle. Changes in general are more difficult to implement in these organisations, as traditional values and attitudes are more entrenched and difficult to challenge. The expansion of the secretarial role, and improvements in career opportunities, tend to involve the re-drawing of occupational boundaries. This again can lead to resistance as other occupational groups (e.g. junior and middle managers, administrators) might perceive this as a threat to the their professional identity, and as an attempt to diminish their power.

Demise or metamorphosis?

National statistical data show that the secretarial occupation has decreased in the past few years. This trend was confirmed by this research, as in virtually all the sample organisations there has been a reduction in the number of secretaries employed, albeit, generally, only slight. Little evidence was found, however, that the size of the occupation will be significantly reduced in future. Findings seem to suggest that while the number of secretarial staff has stabilised, further changes in the nature of secretarial work are likely in the future.

As secretarial roles and functions become broader, secretaries will need to be even more highly competent in a broader range of technical and social skills. Rather than disappearing, as some commentators have argued, this is likely to become an occupation with higher entry requirements.

The study

The study is part of the Department for Education and Employment's 'Skills Review Programme'. The Programme explores current and future skill requirements in major occupational groups in Britain. The study comprised four main components: a review of available data and research literature; exploratory interviews with key players in the secretarial field; interviews with employers and secretaries in 20 organisations; and a forum where the research findings were presented and discussed with some of the research participants.

Giles L, La Valle I, Perryman S: 'A new deal for secretaries?'; IES Report 313; Institute for Employment Studies; 1996; £20; ISBN 1 85184 239

Small firms' training practices, and use of industry training organisations

Small businesses make an important contribute to the UK economy but they nonetheless face difficulties in training employees which can in turn improve this contribution. This article summaries the findings of research into this issue.

By **James Curran, Robert Blackburn, John Kitching,** and **Julian North,** Institute for Employment Studies.

IMPROVING WORKFORCE skills and knowledge through training is widely regarded as crucial to enhancing the UK's economic performance and competitive position. Small businesses are now responsible for a very substantial proportion of economic activity and jobs in the UK economy (see 'Small and medium-sized enterprises: their numbers and importance to employment', *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995). It is generally accepted, however, that small firms have problems in providing training for both owner-managers and workers.

This study reports findings from a research project commissioned by the Department for Education and Employment. The aims of the project were to assess: the extent and types of training carried out in small firms; the influences affecting training, and any failures to train; the difficulties small employers encounter in conducting training; owner-managers' experiences of, and need for, support services including those provided by Industry Training Organisations (ITOs), Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) and Business Links; and the policies of Industry Training Organisations towards small firms. Previous research has stressed the importance of informal training in small enterprises. Therefore, a broad definition of training is adopted to include both formal and informal types of skill and knowledge acquisition.

The findings

Over three out of four owner-managers reported undertaking training themselves during the past 12 months. Most training was in-house: only a third had undertaken external training. Owner-managers of larger firms were more likely to undertake external training than owners of smaller businesses. Owners of service businesses were the most likely to have undertaken external training followed by owners in construction, while owners of manufacturing firms the least.

Owner-managers' most popular training topics were health and safety, product knowledge, working methods and computing and IT. The latter is particularly significant given the growing importance of IT in the UK economy. These topics ranked substantially higher than financial management and business planning skills.

Much owner-manager training was self-directed but a wide range of other sources were also used. ITOs and TECs were less important than other sources although some owners probably receive training supported by ITOs and TECs from private providers.

Owner-manager training was typically of short duration. This helps explain the lack of formal qualifications gained. Under 10 per cent had obtained, or expected to obtain, a formal qualification of any kind. Training was very much geared to the specific short-term needs of the business with relatively little devoted to growth or business development.

Workforce training

Just over a quarter of firms had written training plans and only 10 per cent had a dedicated training budget. Both were positively related to the size of the firm. Services firms were more likely to have a written plan and budget than businesses in manufacturing or construction.

Three-quarters of firms provided induction training of some kind for workers. Even among the smallest businesses, seven out of ten firms provided induction training for new workers. Provision of induction training was much lower in construction than in the other two sectors.

Continuing training (training after induction) was provided by three-quarters of the firms and, again, this was positively related to the size of the firm. The most common training topics were working methods, product knowledge, health and safety, quality and computing and IT. Most continuing training was provided in-house but often with support from outside providers, particularly suppliers. Little of the training led to formal qualifications such as National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs).

External continuing training was provided by fewer firms but over half of the owners reported that at least some workers had received external training in the past 12 months. External training was most frequently undertaken by higher level staff. The most important sources of

training were educational institutions followed by private sector providers. ITOs and TECs were less important. About 60 per cent of the owners who sent workers on external training reported that at least one worker would gain a formal qualification. Of these, over half reported that at least one worker had gained, or would gain, an NVQ. Most of those owner-managers providing external training for workers were positive about its quality and benefits.

Overall, the major factors explaining small firms' training behaviour included size of business, sector, market conditions and regulatory frameworks. Lack of a perceived need for training was the most common reason given by business owners for not undertaking more training themselves or providing more training for their workers.

Use of ITO and TECs

ITOs and TECs were used by about a quarter of firms. Contact was positively related to size of firm. The construction ITO (the Construction Industry Training Board) had reached almost a third of the firms in the sector over the past 12 months. TECs had a lower level of contacts in construction but did better than ITOs in services and manufacturing.

Owner-managers who had contacts with ITOs and TECs were generally satisfied with the services provided. These firms also tended to be more likely to use other sources of training. However, there were criticisms of costs and the availability of specific training to meet the particular needs of firms.

Interviews with ITO representatives showed an uneven approach to small firms. Some saw themselves as setters of training standards rather than training sources. Some were optimistic about reaching small firms while others were much less positive.

The study

The study focuses on the training of both owner-managers and workers in firms with 1-199 people in manufacturing, services and construction.

It incorporated a number of separate stages: a telephone survey of 751 owner-managers; face-to-face interviews with 70 owner-managers; face-to-face interviews with 20 owner-managers who had had contacts with their ITOs; and face-to-face interviews with representatives of ten ITOs. Both quantitative and qualitative analyses of the data were undertaken. Quantitative data from the telephone survey has been grossed-up to provide national estimates on key issues. The survey was carried out by the Small Business Research Centre at Kingston University.

Curran J, Blackburn R A, Kitching J, North J: 'Establishing small firms' training practices, needs, difficulties and use of industry training organisations'; RS15, Department for Education and Employment. Contact: Christine Ward, DfEE Head Office, Rm W601, Moorfoot, Sheffield S18 6ND, tel 0114 259 3444.

The proportion of ethnic minorities who are graduates has been increasing. The Department for Education and Employment recently commissioned research to discover their employment experiences compared with their white counterparts. This article summaries the findings.

By **Helen Connor, Ivana La Valle, Nii Djan Tackey** and **Sarah Perryman**, Institute for Employment Studies.

Ethnic minority graduates: differences by degree

PARTICIPATION IN higher education by ethnic minorities has increased steadily in the past decade. Overall, they now represent almost one in eight of all UK domiciled students, but their representation is uneven across the higher education (HE) sector, and patterns of participation vary between and within ethnic groups.

This research, based on a review of existing evidence, a small follow-up survey of students graduating in 1993, and interviews with graduates and employers, focuses on graduate employment outcomes. It aims to provide a better understanding and more up-to-date insight into employment outcomes and early career progress of ethnic minority graduates, and makes comparisons with those of white graduates.

It confirms that while a degree can contribute to reducing disadvantage in the labour market for ethnic minorities, some still face difficulties. The survey reveals a complex picture. Some of the differences highlighted between ethnic minority and white graduates are small, or based on small numbers, and therefore need to be treated with caution. They are also not consistent, and can partially be explained by other factors, such as differences in entry routes into HE, in degree class, or type of university. The research also highlights contrasting experiences of graduates from different ethnic groups, especially African-Caribbean and Indian.

Patterns of participation in HE

Overall, ethnic minorities comprised almost 12 per cent of all UK domiciled students in UK publicly funded higher education institutions in 1994/95. This is almost double the figure for their representation in the UK population. Ethnic minorities, however, are not evenly distributed across the sector. They are more likely to be found in 'new' universities (i.e. former polytechnics and colleges), where at some they can represent over 30 per cent of undergraduates. By contrast, the representation of ethnic minorities is below the sector average in most 'traditional' universities (i.e. established pre-1992). There are also variations between and within different ethnic groups.

For example:

- Indians represent the largest ethnic minority group at first degree level (27 per cent of all non-whites), and Bangladeshis the smallest (just 3 per cent);
- business studies and computer science are more popular subjects for ethnic minority students than for whites, while education is generally less popular;
- women are better represented among African-Caribbean first degree students than among Bangladeshi and Pakistani first degree students;
- ethnic minority students are more likely than whites to be mature entrants with non-traditional qualifications.

Higher education experiences

The interviews highlight the way in which 'traditional' factors (e.g. family background, and school) influence the progress of ethnic minorities into higher education. In particular, Asian and African-Caribbean students are encouraged to do so by their families, as a way in which labour market disadvantage can be overcome. Also, higher education is increasingly being seen as an 'acceptable' option by the families of young women from certain ethnic groups (e.g. Bangladeshi and Pakistani) where traditionally women have had low economic activity rates.

The graduates' experiences of university were mixed. For some, it was a positive experience, but less so for others who cited examples of subtle forms of exclusion and marginalisation. Staff taking a 'colour blind' approach, they felt, had a considerable negative impact.

The survey shows that while small differences exist between Asian and white students in their routes into higher education, African-Caribbean students are less likely to have traditional academic entry qualifications (i.e. two or more 'A' levels). White graduates are more likely to receive a higher class of degree than graduates from ethnic minorities (65 per cent compared with 39 per cent had obtained a First or Upper Second class degree). Entry routes and degree class are both likely to be factors which affect the employment outcomes of graduates, and this aspect merits further investigation for those from ethnic minorities.

Progress in the labour market

The survey findings on early career patterns of graduates confirm some of the earlier research about the disadvantage faced by ethnic minorities in the labour market in general, and by graduates in particular. Compared with their white peers, ethnic minority graduates in the survey:

- had to apply for a greater number of jobs initially, and took longer to secure their first post, a reflection in part of the lower average class of degree;
- were slightly less likely to be in permanent employment at each six month stage following graduation, and slightly more likely to be unemployed;
- were unemployed more often, and their longest period of unemployment was greater;
- immediately after graduating, ethnic minority graduates were slightly more likely than their white peers to be in a professional job and have a higher starting salary;
- at the time of the survey (two and a half years after graduating) ethnic minority graduates were still more likely than their white peers to have a professional job, though the salary advantage had disappeared;
- were more likely to feel slightly under-employed in their current job.

Some of these differences, however, were small, and reduced when class of degree was controlled for.

Also, the survey findings show minor or no differences between ethnic minority and white graduates:

- in the likelihood of being in 'non-standard' employment two and a half years after graduation (i.e. voluntary work, self-employment or on a short-term contract);
- in their employment sector (proportions in public/private sector currently are similar);
- and in their assessment that their current job requires 'graduate ability'.

Interesting variations also emerge between ethnic minority groups in the survey, though the small sample size means that there is insufficient conclusive evidence to suggest the emergence of clear patterns. To some extent, the survey findings confirm previous research which has shown that graduates from some ethnic minority groups face greater disadvantage than others, while the situation for other ethnic minority graduates, particularly those with above average qualifications, is more similar to that of whites, or better.

African-Caribbean respondents, generally, are shown by the survey to have experienced greater disadvantage in the labour market compared with other ethnic minorities. They have lower salaries, are less satisfied with their careers, and are more likely to report experiences of racial discrimination, lack of promotion prospects and under-employment. By contrast, Indians' employment situation is in some ways similar to that of whites, for example, in relation to graduate level job and promotion prospects. However, not all the results highlight these differences. The variations merit further exploration.

Employers' attitudes

There was no evidence found of direct discrimination against ethnic minority graduates by employers, but several issues emerge in the employer interviews which are likely to disadvantage ethnic minority graduates.

- There is low representation of ethnic minorities in some companies, especially in higher level jobs.
- Graduates are increasingly taking 'non-graduate entry' jobs, which generally have less structured training and development associated with them. Employers interviewed expressed the view that ethnic minority graduates are more likely to enter companies this way than white graduates.
- There is a trend for graduate recruiters towards targeting a select number of universities, often the more academic ones, which have low representation of ethnic minority graduates.
- The use, in places, of certain shortlisting criteria (e.g. pre-university qualifications, type of university, class of degree) can disadvantage the 'non-traditional' graduate.
- Support for equal opportunities policies varies among senior managers, and there are differences in this respect between the public and the private sector.
- There is a general absence of any systematic monitoring evidence. Instead there is reliance in most companies on managers' perceptions to assess the extent of any disadvantage for their ethnic minority graduate recruits.

The study

The research was undertaken on behalf of the Department for Education and Employment in late 1995/early 1996. It included a follow-up survey of a random sample of students graduating in 1993 from four universities. From the 1,177 completed questionnaires, a sub-sample of 272 graduates was analysed, comprising equal numbers of ethnic minority and white graduates, and matched by age, gender, subject and university. It also included a review of existing literature and data and in-depth interviews with 25 ethnic minority graduate survey respondents, and a sample of ten large graduate recruiters.

Connor H, La Valle I, Tackey N, Perryman S: 'Ethnic Minority Graduates: Difference by Degrees'; IES Report 309; 1996; £37.00; ISBN 1 85184 235 7.

Financial returns through being a graduate

This study estimates the short-term returns to obtaining a degree-level qualification and compares them with non-graduates who could have entered higher education. Analyses compare the effects of higher and first degrees, relative to other highest qualifications, on employment, occupational and earnings outcomes. The impact of degree type is also assessed.

By **Steve Lissenburgh** and **Alex Bryson**, Policy Studies Institute.

GRADUATES WHO are economically active spend less time in paid work when they are aged 22 and 23-years-old than non-graduates. First degree graduates and higher degree graduates averaged 10.4 and 10.2 months respectively, compared with an average of over 11 months for non-graduates. This difference, however, was largely accounted for by the graduates' lack of previous labour market experience and their relatively recent commencement of job search. Once account is taken of foregone experience in the labour market, obtaining a degree had a broadly neutral effect on the amount of time spent in full-time work at age 22/23.

There was, however, one sub-group for whom this was not entirely the case: non-graduates with NVQ Level 4 equivalent qualifications (mostly BTEC Higher qualifications) spent significantly more time in paid work during this period, relative to graduates, even after the introduction of the work experience variables. This was because some were able to obtain their NVQ Level 4 equivalent without foregoing the labour market experience which proved so important in raising the time subsequently spent in a job.

The proportion of time spent in full-time employment at age 22/23 was also consistently, and independently, related to higher examination scores in Year 11 (i.e. at age 16). This indicates the importance of 'doing well' at school, even among this group of relatively high achievers.

Compared with other graduates, those with science, mathematics and engineering-based degrees spent more time in paid work at age 22/23, especially in full-time jobs. Engineering and technology degrees were particularly advantageous for men, whereas science degrees were most beneficial in getting women into full-time jobs.

Likelihood of employment at age 23/24

Compared with estimates of the impact of graduation on the time spent in employment at age 22/23, the longer time period between achievement of graduate status (or other highest qualification) and this later observation point means that respondents have had more opportunity to achieve a positive employment outcome.

Initial observations suggested that male graduates were less likely than non-graduates to be in paid work at age 23/24. Female graduates were just as likely as female non-graduates to be in a job, and were more likely than male graduates to have a job. Once previous labour market experience was controlled for, however, male graduates and non-graduates had the same likelihood of being in a job – and female graduates were more likely to be in a job than female non-graduates.

Once family formation variables were brought into the model, however, there were no differences between sample members in their likelihood of employment at age 23/24. This suggests that the apparent advantage which female graduates had when compared with female non-graduates was explained by the postponement of family formation, rather than by increased employability.

Overall, therefore, graduate status had no impact on employment status at age 23/24, either for men or for women.

Entry into professional occupations at age 23/24

Forty-one per cent of first degree graduates had entered 'graduate' jobs by age 23/24, compared with 56 per cent of higher degree holders. Graduates were much more likely than non-graduates to be in graduate occupations at age 23/24. The probability of male graduates entering 'graduate' occupations was increased by factor of 1.85 relative to non-graduates. Further, being a female graduate rather than a male graduate increased the probability of being in a 'graduate' occupation (relative to the odds in non-graduation) by a factor of 3.22.

Overall, the impact on level of job of holding a degree-level qualification was greatest for women, for those with a higher degree, or a first degree in a mathematics or engineering-based subject, or for those who had received their first degree before 1992 (i.e. those who had had more time to settle into the labour market prior to the collection of survey data). Nevertheless,

some non-graduates were able to get 'graduate' jobs, especially if they had sub-degree HE qualifications (e.g. a BTEC Higher or HNC/HND).

A definition of occupations which are particularly reliant on degree-level skills was derived using 1991 Census data, using a cut-off point of 40 per cent graduate penetration for a job to be classified as a 'graduate job'. In practice, this amounted to all but one of the 'graduate occupations' being in the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Major Group 2, which consists of professional occupations. The additional 'graduate' occupation was that of computer analyst/programmer; this has traditionally been classified as an associate professional/technical occupation, but it may now be viewed as a 'new' graduate occupation.

Earnings at age 23/24

Increased expected lifetime earnings is regarded as one of the main incentives for pursuing degree-level qualifications. For this reason, models were constructed to estimate the impact of graduation on earnings – both in the short-term and in the medium to long-term.

On average, graduates earned more than non-graduates at age 23/24. This is associated with their strong presence in graduate occupations that paid considerably more than non-graduate occupations. Male non-graduates earned 97 per cent of the male graduate mean, and female non-graduates earned 95 per cent of the female graduate mean salary. Higher degree holders had a larger pay premium than first degree holders; this was related to their greater propensity to enter 'graduate' occupations.

The graduate pay advantage, however, did not extend to the comparison with holders of non-degree NVQ Level 4 qualifications. This group earned more than women with a first degree, or than men with a first or higher degree. This occurred partly because substantial numbers of them were employed in 'graduate' occupations (such as engineers/technologists or as computer analysts/programmers), and partly because many of them were able to achieve their qualifications without sacrificing work experience to the same extent as graduates.

Those with other NVQ Level 4 equivalent qualifications also earned a pay premium relative to those possessing qualifications equivalent to NVQ Level 2 and NVQ Level 3. There was no evidence of a pay premium for graduates who were employed in non-graduate jobs – although, as the observations were made at a very early stage in the respondents' careers, such differences may possibly emerge in later years.

Graduates also earned more if they had a degree in engineering, mathematics, computing or science, or had gained their first degree before 1992. Engineering/technology, science and maths/computing graduates received a return to graduation approximately 8-9 per cent higher than that received by those with arts or social science degrees – either because they were more likely to enter particular types of graduate occupations or because they entered higher-paying occupations.

Occupational earnings

Due to the difficulty inherent in extrapolating earnings at age 23/24 to predict likely future salary premia, earnings data from the New Earnings Survey (NES) were matched to sample members according to their occupation to reflect the potential earnings at a later stage of their careers.

In the longer term, the NES figures suggest that, on average, male non-graduates earn 86 per cent as much as male graduates, while female non-graduates earn only 76 per cent as much as female graduates. There is evidence of a linear relationship between pay and education, with pay rising for both men and women with the attainment of each successive qualification level.

Holders of BTEC Highers and HNC/HNDs continued to receive a pay premium relative to those possessing qualifications equivalent to NVQ Level 2 and NVQ Level 3 – but their pay advantage when compared with new graduates is reversed in the longer term.

Although engineering and technology graduates enjoyed a pay premium at age 23/24, there was evidence that this is not sustained in the longer term. Graduates who remain in engineering jobs rather than moving into management posts in the longer term appear to suffer a pay penalty.

Methodology

The data are drawn from the England and Wales Youth Cohort Study (YCS) which tracks large, nationally representative cohorts of young people over the first few years after the end of compulsory schooling by means of a series of postal questionnaires. This sample reached the end of compulsory schooling in 1986 and they were surveyed four times through to 1994.

The 1,311 graduates in this cohort were compared with the 803 non-graduates who had achieved at least five higher grades in public examinations by age 16. This definition was chosen for the comparison group because it would normally ensure that these students could be admitted to the A-level courses which are still the most usual route into higher education. This cohort entered higher education in the late 1980s before the significant expansion in numbers which occurred in the first half of the current decade.

Analytical methods

Estimating the returns to higher education with precision required multivariate techniques that control for the effects of a range of factor variables which may also influence labour market outcomes (e.g. family background, region and type of school attended). Appropriate estimation procedures were used for each set of analyses depending on the data being modelled and the technical difficulties encountered. A correction term was employed to allow for both sample attrition and selection into graduation; this rarely had a significant effect in the models, indicating that unobserved differences between the graduates and non-graduates did not seriously affect the results.

Lissenburgh S and Bryson A: 'The Returns to Graduation'; Policy Studies Institute; RS15; £9.95; ISBN 0 11 270953 2.

Labour market statistics on the Internet

We live, it is said, in the information age. Labour market information is now available on-line from an enormous range of data providers. Yet the sheer variety of sources can make if difficult to find what one wants. This article offers a rough guide to some labour market data providers.

By **Edward Bunting**,
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Office for National Statistical.

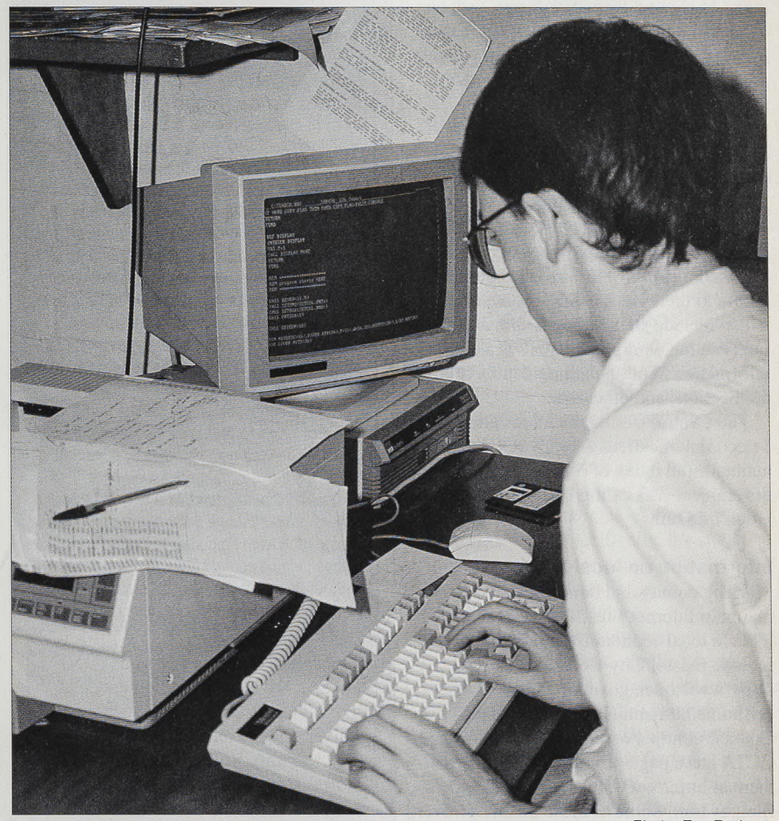


Photo: Rex Features

NOWHERE IS the information age better exemplified than in the growth of the Internet, the use of which has doubled every year since 1988. An article in *The Economist* last year estimated that there were 20 million users then, and would be perhaps 30 million by now. This growth has been spurred on by the arrival of the World Wide Web as a means of making information available to Internet users in an attractive multimedia format.

This article describes some of the information available on the Internet that relates to statistics about the labour market. As there are upwards of three million multimedia pages of information, finding one's way around can be a daunting and time-consuming experience. Nevertheless, the Internet is not yet as ubiquitous as the telephone, so the level of information provision is not uniform.

British government information

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has its own Web site at http://www.emap.com/ons/. This provides information about the ONS, its publication timetable, press releases and the Statsfax service. An on-line version of the GSS Official Statistics Code of Practice is available. Visitors may also search on-line indexes of the ONS databank and the product catalogue. In addition, there is a page of links to other official statistics sites around the world.

A group of the ONS that produces labour market and social and regional data, the Socio-Economic Statistics and Analysis group (SESAG), has a separate site at http://www.open.gov.uk/lmsd/lmsdhome.html. Here is found information on the work of the group, release dates for labour market data, a short guide to the Nomis labour market statistics database, a page on the Labour Force Survey and some summary pages of labour market data taken from *Labour Market Trends* (currently tables 0.1 to 0.4 from the 'Labour Market Data' section). Future plans include a hypertext version of the booklet *How Exactly is Unemployment Measured?*

Many other government departments also have sites. H M Treasury's site is at http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/. Although they do not publish statistical datasets here, the Treasury provide access to the Budget and summer economic forecasts, which show the statistical assumptions on which they are based, and reports from the Panel of Independent Forecasters (the 'wise persons'), which contain their forecasts of economic variables such as unemployment. The Treasury's news releases are also available.

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) offers information about industry, including data on small and medium-sized

enterprises, through online access to its press releases. These can be found at http://www.coi.gov.uk/coi/depts/GTI/GTI.html.

The Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) maintains a site at http://www.open.gov.uk/dfee/dfeehome.htm. Like the DTI site, it gives access to the Department's press releases, including Ministers' reactions to the publication of the monthly labour market statistics. Training and Enterprise Council (TEC) performance comparison tables are also given.

The Employment Service (ES) provides a site at http://www.open.gov.uk/dfee/emp/eshome.htm. Together with a homepage for its Northern region at http://www.open.gov.uk/esne/esnehome.htm, this provides information about the agency, with a limited range of Jobcentre operating statistics.

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) maintains a site at http://www.open.gov.uk/hse/hsehome.htm. This provides online access to their press notices, some of which include statistics on health and safety in the workplace. There is also information about obtaining details of their publications and other data.

The Central Communications and Telecommunications Agency (CCTA) maintains an index of links to central government sites at http://www.open.gov.uk/index/info.htm.

Information on local areas

Many county and borough councils maintain Internet sites. They frequently include local economic data. Examples include Bristol City Council at http://www.open.gov.uk/bristol/brishome.htm and Hampshire County Council at http://www.hants.gov.uk/. The CCTA has a page of links to over 120 of them at http://www.open.gov.uk/index/filelgov.htm. Some of these links, however, are to sites concerned with specific council functions.

Several Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) provide information. A list of all 81 TECs (in England and Wales) and 23 Local Enterprise Councils (in Scotland) can be found at http://www.tec-uk.com/index.htm. This provides addresses and a map of the area each council covers, but it does not provide links to any of the Internet sites that the councils operate. Examples of TEC sites are given in the list below.

There is an index to the Government Offices for the Regions at http://www.dti.gov.uk/OfficesMap.html, with information about the areas they cover and links to a list of contacts in each office. The Government Office for the South West has a site under construction.

International organisations

The Internet, naturally, is an organism which has no regard for national boundaries. The United Nations (UN) Statistical Division has a homepage at http://www.unicc.org/unece/stats/unstat/statdiv.htm. This includes access to an online Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. Unfortunately, the only data that this currently includes is on the construction of new buildings in Argentina. Other data, including unemployment figures, are promised, however. The UN's Economic Commission for Europe Statistics Division is also at http://www.unicc.org/unece/stats/. This has information about the Conference of European Statisticians, including its work programme and copies of documents presented to its plenary sessions. The International Labour Organisation (ILO), an agency of the UN, has a site at http://www.uniccorg/ilo/. This offers access to copies of the ILO's press notices, which often contain statistical data, as well as information about their other publications.

Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Communities based in Luxembourg, has a site at http://www.cec.lu/en/comm/Eurostat/eurostat.html. This has information on the organisation as well as copies of their news releases (these are in Adobe Acrobat format, and may require additional software to read them). The releases include those announcing Eurostat's estimates of unemployment on the internationally comparable ILO definition.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Paris has a site at http://www.oecd.org/. Information on its 2,500 publications is available as is access to the organisation's press releases. Again, these include information on the OECD's calculations of member states' ILO unemployment rates.

What is the Internet?

The Internet began life in 1969 as the Arpanet. This was created by the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Department of Defense in the United States. It provided a means for researchers in the Agency, academics in universities and industrialists in companies working on the Agency's projects to share computing resources (then much scarcer than now) and information. Until the mid-1980s the network remained in the hands of those working on military projects. At that point, just 500 computers were connected to it.

Two factors gave the push that led to the enormous growth of the past ten years. Computing power became more distributed, as organisations moved from mainframe machines to desktop ones. This gave rise to a new industry, providing links between companies' machines (and the information they held), sometimes across continents. At the same time, interest among academics working outside military-related projects in having links to co-workers in other parts of the world led to an increase in the use of the net itself. The combination of the original network with commercial networks and with others (such as the British academic network, JANET) gave rise to the Internet of today.

More recently, the advent of the World Wide Web has given further impetus to the Internet's growth. The Web was invented by scientists at CERN, the European Centre for Nuclear Research in Switzerland, as a way of making graphic presentations available to other users. Information from Web sites is presented in 'pages', which contain links to other pages without regard to the physical location of the computer on which they are held.

Other countries' statistical offices

Most member states of the European Union offer a homepage by their national statistical office. The exceptions seems to be Belgium, Greece and Luxembourg. The others, with selected other countries, are:

- The Australian Bureau of Statistics's site has a wide range of information about the bureau, some summary statistical data about Australia and online access to their media releases. It is located at http://www.statistics.gov.au/.
- Statistics Canada offers a service in both French and English at http://www.statcan.ca/. This includes basic data on the country and a commentary on their labour force survey. It also has links to statistical homepages of the individual Canadian provinces.
- The Czech Statistical Office (Cesky Statisticky Urad) has a site at http://infox.eunet.cz/csu/csu-e.html, in English, which gives information about their publications, some of which are published in English.
- Statistics Finland has basic statistical data and access to its news releases on its site at http://www.stat.fi/sf/home.html.
- The French national statistical authority, Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE), has an English language site at http://w3.ensae.fr/welcome.html. This provides information about the Institute, but no online data or press releases are available.
- The site of the German Federal Statistical Office is at http://www.statistik-bund.de/e_home.htm. It offers basic statistical data on Germany, the Office's press releases, a list of publications and links to sites of regional statistical offices in Germany.
- Istat is the Italian National Statistical Authority. It has a site in English at http://www.istat.it/Inglese.html, which offers some annual data on a wide range of national and regional statistics. This includes data on the labour force, unemployment and salaries and Istat's annual report for 1994, which puts the data into context.
- The Statistics Bureau and Statistics Centre of Japan has a site in English at http://www.stat.go.jp/1.htm. Among other data, this site offers brief results from the Japanese labour force survey.
- Statistics Netherlands has a site at http://www.cbs.nl/eng/link/ in English. This offers summaries of their press releases and a catalogue of publications.
- The site provided by Statistics New Zealand at http://www.govt.nz/ps/min/stats/ has some basic data about the country (including international comparisons) as well as information about their recently conducted census.
- Statistics Norway (Statistisk Sentralbyrå) has an English language site at http://www.ssb.no/ww-open/index-en.html. This has a range of information about the work of the bureau as well as graphical presentations of data.
- The English language site of the Polish Central Statistical Office (Glowny Urzad Statisticzny) at http://ciesin.ci.uw.edu.pl/instytuc/gus/main.htm has a comprehensive index of available datasets, but offers no data on line.
- Goskomstat, the Russian statistics office, has a site in English at http://feast.fe.msk.ru/koi/infomarket/emn/rating/gstat.html. This offers a brief overview of Russian statistics.
- Institut Nacional De Estatistica is the Portugese national statistical institute. It has a Portugese language site at http://www.ine.pt/ine/. This offers online access to data, but not, as far as a non-Portugese speaker could tell, any relating to the labour market.
- Statistical information about Slovenia is available from Statisticni Urad Republike Slovenije, the republic's national statistical office at http://www.sigov.si/grd/index-e.html. It is in English and offers tables of topical data and short-term economic indicators.
- Instituo Nacional de Estadistica is the Spanish national statistics institute. It maintains a site, in Spanish only, at http://www.ine.es/. Some data from the 'encuesta de poblacion activa' (labour force survey) are available.
- Statistics Sweden (Statististka Centralbyrån) has an English language site at http://www.scb.se/indexeng.htm. It offers a variety of data taken from *Sweden in Figures 1996* and includes graphs of prime economic indicators such as unemployment.
- The Turkish State Institute of Statistics maintains an English language site with access to its press releases and information about its publications. It is located at http://www.die.gov.tr/ENGLISH/index-english.html.
- The US Bureau of Labor Statistics has a comprehensive site, with data from their Current Population Survey, at http://stats.bls.gov.blshome.html. The site also includes their news releases, information about their publications, an online booklet about how unemployment is measured in the US and a form-based data retrieval system giving access to a wide range of labour market data. Many state and local government authorities in the USA also maintain sites holding statistical data.

The sites maintained by the German statistical office, Istat, Statistics Netherlands and Statistics Norway, together with the ONS's site, provide useful pages of links to these and other statistics offices. The Dutch site, for example, also offers links to sites in Taiwan, Indonesia, Singapore, Brazil, Argentina and Mexico. The Norwegian site offers a map of the world which you can click on for links.

There are advertised sites for the Bulgarian National Statistical Institute at http://www.acad.bg/BulRTD/nsi/index.htm, Statistics Denmark at http://www.dst.dk/ and the Central Statistical Service of South Africa at http://www.css.gov.za/. However, there were problems with reaching them during the research for this article.

How resources are described

There are a number of different ways in which information is shunted round the Internet. Each piece of information has an address, known as a Uniform Resource Locator (URL). Almost all of the sites described in this article are part of the World Wide Web and use the hypertext transfer protocol (http) to move data around. Their URLs thus begin http://...

Most sites consist of more than one page, and frequently have a welcoming page (known as a 'home' page) from which there are links to other pages at the site or to those at other sites. In this article, references are only given to home pages.

As well as providing information, most Web sites also provide a means of sending mail to the person responsible for the site, and often to others in the organisation.

Selected TEC sites

- **Cumbria**
  http://www.cumbria.tec.org.uk/
- **Devon and Cornwall**
  http://www.zynet.co.uk/detec/welcome.html
- **Thames Valley Enterprise**
  http://www.bbi.co.uk/tec/tve/index.html
- **North Nottinghamshire**
  http://www.nntec.co.uk/robinhood/index.html
- **Northumberland**
  http://www.zynet.co.uk/detec/welcome.html
- **South Dorset Economic Partnership, which includes Dorset TEC**
  http://www.resort-guide.co.uk/sdep/intro.htm.
- **A consortium of Surrey colleges, in association with Surrey TEC**
  http://www.surreycmc.gov.uk/tec/techome.htm.
- **CENTEC**
  http://london.globalnews.com/centec/index.htm
- **County Durham TEC**
  http://www.cdtec.co.uk/tec.htm
- **East London TEC**
  http://dspace.dialpipex.com/town/square/de95/09000030.htm
- **Merseyside TEC**
  http://www.connect.org.uk/merseyworld/mtec/
- **Somerset TEC**
  http://rhwww.richuish.ac.uk/ext/stec/home.htm
- **Sunderland City TEC**
  http://www.Sunderland.com/tec/

Other sources of information

The ESRC data archive at Essex University holds a wide range of historical data, including much collected by the former Employment Department. Its site is at http://dasun3.essex.ac.uk/datasets.html. This gives an outline of the datasets held by the archive (including the labour force survey). The catalogue, BIRON, can be searched online, although access to the datasets themselves requires authorisation.

Some news organisations offer access on the Internet to their output. An example is Bloomberg Personals at http://www.bloomberg.com/, which provides brief snippets of news, including labour market data releases from around the world. More specifically, the site at http://www.newwork.com/Today's-news.html has a digest of news about the labour market worldwide.

The Eurodata research archive is operated by the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research at Mannheim University. Its site at http:/www.sowi.uni-mannheim.de/eurodata/eurodata.html allows visitors to search the catalogue of the Centre's extensive statistical library.

A site offered by the University of Florida at http://www.stat.ufl.edu/vlib/statistics.html provides a host of links to statistics departments in universities round the world, as well as other links.

Conclusion

The Internet is growing all the time. Consequently, this article is not the final word on labour market statistics sites. Nor does it even claim to be a definitive statement of what it available now and there may be those who feel that their site has been unjustly neglected. Because the Internet is largely unregulated, there is no central index of everything on it. Those using it must rely either on links provided by other sites, or by using 'search engine' facilities such as Webcrawler (http://www.webcrawler.com/), Lycos (http://www.lycos.com/), Magellan (http://www.mckinley.com/) or Yahoo (http://www.yahoo.com/). Some of the research for this article was done using these facilities. ■

In the information age . . . . . you need fast access to facts and figures.

Information about the Office for National Statistics, its services and data is available on the Internet. ONS's site on the World Wide Web is at: http://www.emap.com/ons/.

You will find information on:

■ THE WORK OF THE ONS ■ OFFICIAL STATISTICS CODE OF PRACTICE ■ STATSFAX SERVICE ■ PRESS RELEASES ■ ONS DATABANK/NAVIDATA ■ PRODUCT CATALOGUE

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

Look here for information on:

■ SAMPLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA, INCLUDING LABOUR MARKET AND LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (LFS) DATA ■ SUBSCRIPTIONS TO LABOUR MARKET TRENDS ■ NOMIS ■ HELPLINES ON LABOUR MARKET AND LFS DATA

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

Employers' use of temporary workers

This article examines the nature and extent of temporary working in the 1990s. It features evidence on the sectoral and structural patterns of temporary working, compares current rationales for using temporary workers with old ones, and looks at the opportunities for people to switch from temporary to permanent work.

By **Pauline Heather**, Employment Service, and **Jo Rick, John Atkinson** and **Stephen Morris**, Institute for Employment Studies.

Photo: Rex Features

Introduction

THIS RESEARCH, conducted in mid-1995, was commissioned by the Employment Service (ES) and carried out by the Institute for Employment Studies (IES), Sussex University. The primary aim of the research is to investigate the extent to which temporary employment may be a 'stepping stone' between unemployment and permanent work. Unemployed people are more disadvantaged than people in employment when seeking work and may find it difficult to find permanent employment. A temporary job might provide an indirect route to more stable employment.

The first section of this article describes the extent and distribution of temporary employment. The second section describes employers' rationales for using temporary workers. In the third section, the occupational groups and personal characteristics of temporary workers are examined. The methods by which employers find temporary workers are described in the fourth section in order to find out the relative importance of public employment agencies (ES Jobcentres) compared with private employment agencies in the recruitment of temporary workers. In the fifth section, evidence of whether temporary workers have been recruited into permanent positions with the same employer is presented. The last section also discusses data on whether disadvantaged workers might be more likely to be recruited for a temporary job rather than a permanent one.

Key findings

- **Over 50 per cent of the employers in the study used temporary workers, but temporary workers only represented 9 per cent of all workers.**
- **The two main reasons for employing temporary workers are: 'matching staffing levels to peaks in demand' (40 per cent of respondents) and 'short-term cover while staff are away on holiday or sick leave' (28 per cent of respondents).**
- **Employers are being increasingly careful about their decisions to use temporary workers, the way they do so and the sort of staff they take on. Many employers expect temporary workers to be as well qualified and experienced as permanent workers.**
- **A third of all employers use Jobcentres to recruit temporary staff, and this amounts to three-fifths of those who currently employ such staff.**
- **A fifth of employers surveyed deliberately use some of their temporary jobs as trials for workers who could become permanent. Nearly 70 per cent of employers of temporary workers had, in the past three years, made temporary workers permanent.**
- **Employers made no distinction between permanent and temporary work when hiring from most disadvantaged groups in the labour market.**

Definition of temporary work

There are several forms of temporary work. For example, a person hired for a day's work and a person on a five year contract are in very different situations but they are both temporary workers. The following wide definition of temporary work was adopted and included with the postal questionnaire sent to employers:

'Temporary workers are those whose employment is seen by both employer and employee as being for a limited period only. They include casual employees, seasonal employees and employees on contracts that run for a fixed term, or until a particular task has been completed. They also include agency temporaries (i.e. people working at an establishment on a temporary basis who are employed by employment agencies or other companies providing temporary staff), freelances, external consultants and self-employed workers.'

Extent of temporary working

Temporary working is on a relatively small scale. Just over half (57.6 per cent, 556) of the establishments responding to the survey currently employ temporary workers; a further 16.5 per cent (159) of all the establishments had employed temporary workers in the past but were not currently doing so. Therefore, three-quarters, or 74 per cent (715), of all establishments responding to the survey had employed temporary workers in the past or were currently doing so. Across all establishments, temporary workers made up 9.2 per cent of all employees. This figure is higher than the Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimate of 6.9 per cent. The Institute for Employment Studies survey, however, did not include employers with fewer than 25 employees, and smaller employers are less likely to use temporary labour. *Table 1* shows the proportion of temporary workers by the number of establishments. Of the establishments employing temporary workers, 6.7 per cent (35) said that they made up more than 50 per cent of the workforce.

Relationship to size of establishment

The size of an establishment leads to differences in the use of temporary workers. Smaller employers (those with between 25 and 50 employees) were the least likely to employ temporary workers, with only 39 per cent (200) doing so. Whereas, 87 per cent (162) of establishments with 250-499 employees currently employ temporary workers. In part, this correlation between the size of the establishment and the proportion employing temporary workers is a reflection that larger establishments have more employees in total, and are therefore more likely to have at least one of particular types of workers. Figures on employers who have used temporary workers in the past follow the same trend (see *table 2*).

Relationship to industrial sector

There are differences related to industrial sector in the proportion of employers using temporary workers. The industrial sectors which have the highest percentages of employers using temporary staff are not the same as the sectors with the highest proportion of temporary workers in their workforces. Energy and water supply (84.6 per cent, 11) and metal and mineral extraction (74.3 per cent, 26) contained the highest proportion of establishments currently using temporary workers (see *table 3*). This may reflect the size of the establishments in these sectors. Engineering (49.6 per cent, 45) and construction (50.8 per cent, 19) were the two sectors with the lowest proportion of establishments currently employing temporary workers.

The highest proportion of temporary workers in the workforce occurs in the distribution and hotel sector (9.8 per cent, 2,312) and other services (12 per cent, 6,379). The highest proportion of temporary workers in distribution and hotels may reflect a seasonal influence as the survey was conducted during July, August and September 1995. The energy and water supply sector has both a high proportion of workers on temporary contracts (9.5 per cent, 612) and a high proportion of establishments using temporary workers (84.6 per cent, 11).

Relationship to predictability of demand

The use of temporary workers was found to be related to the predictability of demand. Of establishments with very predictable business volumes, 37.9 per cent (25) were using temporary staff compared with 57.1 per cent (529) of establishments overall that used temporary workers (see *table 4*). The relationship between the proportion of temporary workers in the workforce and the predictability of business volumes is more complex than this, however. The proportion is low for businesses with very predictable demand (6.8 per cent, 889) and rises to 11.1 per cent (13,533) with moderately unpredictable demand, but is only 7.9 per cent (684) of businesses with very unpredictable demand (see *table 4*).

Table 1 **Temporary workers as a proportion of the total workforce**

Great Britain, 1995 — Per cent

	Per cent of workforce on temporary contracts					
	Less than 5	5-10	10-20	20-50	More than 50	All
Per cent of organisations	37	21	21	14	7	100

Base: 523 employers.

Source: IES survey, 1995

Note: Figures may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2 **Employers' use of temporary workers, by size of organisation**

Great Britain, 1995 — Per cent

Employer size	Are currently using temporary workers	Are not currently using temporary workers	Have used temporary workers in the past	Have not used temporary workers in the past
25-49 employees	39	61	35	65
50-249 employees	71	29	47	53
250-499 employees	87	13	65	35
Over 500 employees	94	*	*	*
All	**57**	**42**	**39**	**61**

Base: 961 employers.

Source: IES survey, 1995

Note: Figures may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 3 **Scale and extent of temporary working, by industrial sector**

Great Britain, 1995 — Per cent

Industrial sector (SIC 80)	Are currently using temporary workers	Are not currently using temporary workers	Have used temporary workers in the past	Have not used temporary workers in the past	Temporary workers as a per cent of all workers
Energy & water supply indus.	85	*	*	*	10
Extraction of metals/minerals	74	26	*	*	4
Engineering	50	50	38	62	7
Other manufacturing	64	36	36	64	6
Construction	51	49	65	35	7
Distribution, hotels & catering, etc.	56	44	36	64	10
Transport/communication	54	46	39	62	9
Banking, finance etc.	59	41	28	72	7
Other services	57	43	41	59	12

Base: 965 employers.

Source: IES survey, 1995

Note: Figures may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Table 4 **Use of temporary workers, by changes in business volumes**

Great Britain, 1995 — Per cent

State of business volumes over the past three years	All organisations	Per cent of organisations using temporary workers	Per cent of temporary workers in the workforce
Very predictable	7	38	7
Moderately predictable	56	60	9
Moderately unpredictable	25	58	11
Very unpredictable	8	50	8
All	**100**	**57**	**9**

Base: 1,854 employers.

Source: IES survey, 1995

Note: Figures may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Changing patterns of temporary workers

Just over half the employers questioned indicated that their level of use of temporary workers had changed over the past three years. Just over a third (34.7 per cent) had seen an increase in the number of temporary workers they employed, under a fifth (17 per cent) reported a decrease in temporary workers and less than half (46 per cent) said that their use of temporary workers had remained at the same level over the past three years. Although a third had increased the number of temporary workers, this was from a relatively low base.

Agencies considered that there had been a sustained increase in the volumes of their business in the past few years. There is currently an increased demand from large operators, sometimes at a national level, for high volumes of temporary staff who are already appropriately trained. The increase in demand for temporary workers covered all of the sectors which the agencies who were interviewed, represented, i.e. commercial, light industrial, nursing/health care, teaching, accountancy and computing. In the past, agencies primarily provided temporary workers for cover until permanent staff returned to work and focused on smaller employers at a local level.

Interviews with the employers also revealed that there had been an increase in the scale and extent of temporary working across a wide range of industrial sectors. Almost all interviewees considered it was becoming more common for temporary workers to be used at fairly senior and specialised areas within organisations. Several organisations interviewed described an increase in the use of temporary workers as they introduced more telephone based services to their clients.

RATIONALES FOR USING TEMPORARY WORKERS

Why do employers use temporary labour?

By far the majority of employers (67.6 per cent) identified two main reasons for their use of temporary workers. The largest single group of employers (39.9 per cent) indicated that 'matching staffing levels to peaks in demand' was the most important reason for their organisation using temporary staff. A further 27.7 per cent of employers identified 'short-term cover while staff are away on holiday or sick leave' as their main reason for using temporary staff.

Very few employers cited reduced wage or training costs as reasons for taking temporary workers on, nor did the ease of recruiting temporaries influence the decision to employ them to any great extent. Fewer than five per cent of employers counted these reasons among the three most important in relation to their use of temporary workers.

Respondents were asked to indicate the range of reasons for which they employed temporary workers. *Table 5*, in the left hand column, shows the range of reasons that apply to employers' use of temporary workers. Employers' rankings of the most important reasons for using temporary workers are shown in the three right hand columns.

The reasons identified above as the most important for using temporary workers were also the most frequently reported reasons when all reasons for using temporary workers were considered, regardless of industrial sector.

Covering holiday or sick leave, and matching peaks in demand, remained the most important reasons for using temporary workers overall when analysed by the proportion of temporary workers in the workforce. Those employers with a very high proportion of temporary workers were far more likely to indicate that this was due to the need to meet peaks in demand. Conversely, employers with a relatively low proportion of temporary workers were far more likely than others to report using temporaries to cover holidays and sick leave (see *table 6*).

A fifth or more of all employers used temporary jobs as trials for permanent ones, with the exception of organisations where over half the workforce was temporary. In these organisations, temporary jobs were not used as trials for permanent jobs.

Employers who currently employ temporary workers, or who have used them in the past, were asked to indicate what they saw as the main disadvantages of using temporary workers (see *table 7*).

The main disadvantage perceived by half (50.7 per cent) of the employers responding to this question was that temporary workers are seen as less reliable than permanent employees. This was closely followed by the view that temporary workers need training (48.4 per cent of employers saw this as a disadvantage).

Table 5 **Reasons for using temporary workers**

Great Britain, 1995 — Per cent

Reason	Overall Use	Most important reasons: Ranked 1	Ranked 2	Ranked 3
Cover maternity leave	38	8	14	17
Cover holidays/sick leave	59	28	22	16
Match peaks in demand	63	40	21	11
Perform one-off tasks	39	6	17	15
Specialist skills	21	4	7	10
Trial for permanent work	20	3	7	12
Non-unionised	1	*	*	1
Reduce wage costs	6	2	2	2
Reduce training costs	*	3	*	*
Temps easier to recruit	5	1	1	4
Cover staff changes				
Other	25	4	7	10
All	**8**	**2**	*****	**1**

Base: 713 employers.

Source: IES survey, 1995

Note: Figures may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 6 **Reasons for use of temporary workers, by percentage of temporary workers employed**

Great Britain, 1995 — **Per cent**

Reason	Per cent of temporary workers in the workforce				
	Under 5	5-10	10-20	20-50	50 plus
Cover maternity leave	42	35	45	27	18
Cover holidays/sickness	66	62	64	46	25
Cover peak demand	58	66	75	83	78
For one-off tasks	42	37	41	40	29
For specialist task	19	24	25	17	39
Trial for permanent job	21	23	23	20	*
No union cover	*	*	*	*	*
Low wage rates	3	3	10	15	13
Low training costs	*	*	*	*	*
Temps easy to recruit	4	8	*	17	*
Cover change in staff	27	26	29	30	14
Other reasons for temp	8	5	7	16	17

Base: 2,071 employers.

Source: IES survey, 1995

Note: Figures may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 7 **Disadvantages of a temporary workforce**

Great Britain, 1995 — **Per cent**

	Per cent of employers citing each disadvantage
Temps less reliable	51
Temps need training	48
Temps less productive	21
Temps hard to recruit	15
Union opposition	3
Other disadvantages	18

Base: 1,132 employers.

Source: IES survey, 1995

Note: Figures may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Market position and stability

Organisations were asked a series of questions about demand for their products/services over the past three years and the predictability of that demand. The data on demand and predictability for each organisation was then analysed by the proportion of temporary workers in the workforce to identify any relation between the scale of temporary working and the organisation's market position and stability.

Market position and temporary working: survey evidence

The proportion of temporary employees in the workforce was found to differ significantly in relation to the organisation's market position over the previous three years. Organisations with fewer than 20 per cent temporary employees were far more likely to report increased demand over the past three years (at least 60 per cent said demand had increased). In organisations with between 20 and 50 per cent of temporary workers, half (50.4 per cent) reported increased demand and where temporary workers accounted for more than 50 per cent of the workforce, only 27 per cent of employers reported an increase in demand over the preceding three years (see *table 8*).

Where demand has stayed the same or decreased, employers are more likely to report using temporary labour and temporary employees make up a larger proportion of the workforce. This is most marked in organisations where over 50 per cent of the workforce is temporary. Here, over two-thirds of the employers reported either decreased (29 per cent) or the same (39 per cent) levels of demand.

Table 8 **Demand in relation to the proportion of temps in the workforce**

Great Britain, 1995 — **Per cent**

Demand	Percentage of temporary workers in the workforce				
	Under 5	5-10	10-20	20-50	50 plus
Increased	61	65	60	50	27
Same	22	18	22	27	39
Decreased	15	15	11	21	29
Don't know	2	2	8	1	6

Base: 510 employers.

Source: IES survey, 1995

Note: Figures may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 9 **Occupation of temporary employees; percentage of employers employing temporary workers in each occupation**

Great Britain, 1995 — **Per cent and number (weighted data)**

	Per cent	Number
Managerial professional	17	124
Stores and warehouse	19	137
Technical and computing	20	141
Clerical and secretarial	50	354
Skilled craft	10	72
Nursing health care	13	96
Retail sales	11	79
Catering and waiting	17	120
Domestic cleaners	16	117
Labouring and building	11	75
Routine assembly	19	133
Other	7	50
All		**713**[a]

Source: IES survey, 1995

a Weighted.

Characteristics of temporary workers

Establishments were asked in which occupations they employed temporary labour. Half (49.6 per cent) of all establishments employ temporary workers in secretarial and clerical roles. Technical and computing occupations were the second most frequently cited at 19.8 per cent, closely followed by stores and warehousing at 19.2 per cent. Least frequently mentioned were skilled craftsmen and building labourers, although approximately 10 per cent of relevant employers had employed temporary staff in these occupations. Data from the LFS indicate that the rise in temporary employees was most notable within professional occupations, from 10 per cent of professional on temporary contracts in 1992 to 13.5 per cent in 1995. The IES survey found that 17.4 per cent of establishments employed managerial and professional staff on temporary contracts.

Personal characteristics of temporary workers

The postal survey did not collect information on the personal characteristics of temporary workers but data from the LFS indicate that slightly more women than men are employed on temporary contracts (LFS spring quarter 1995, McGregor and Sproull 1991). Temporary workers are also relatively well qualified; of employees with higher degrees, 14.3 per cent are employed on a temporary basis compared with 5.5 per cent of employees with no qualification.

There are a higher proportion of part-time than full-time workers on temporary contracts. Of part-time workers, 13 per cent are employed on temporary contracts compared with 5 per cent of full-time employees. This may be a reflection of the sectors and occupations which employ temporary workers.

Photo: Rex Features

FINDING TEMPORARY STAFF

Recruitment

The market for temporary staff is complex because it is strongly segmented by occupational conventions, and by the degree of familiarity exhibited by employers in accessing it. There is a wide range of different methods in use to recruit temporary workers. Respondents were asked three questions about the agencies used for recruiting temporary staff.

Q1. What is your main method for recruiting temporary workers?

Q.2 Which agencies have you used in the past three years?

Q3. Which type of agency have you used most frequently for recruiting temporary workers? (See *table 10*.)

Direct recruitment (where the employer handles all aspects of recruitment) of temporary workers is dominant, with just over 50 per cent of the respondents citing one or other method of direct recruitment. Informal methods (using word of mouth or an in-house bank of temporaries, or direct application) seem to be the most common method. Formal recruitment through the media is the main method in only about ten per cent of respondents. The other half of the market is provided by intermediary bodies; private agencies are cited as the main method by nearly a third (15.9 per cent specialist agencies and 14.4 per cent general ones), and the Jobcentre by 14 per cent.

At the same time, employer response to occupational and cyclical variation in their demand for temporary workers leads them to deploy different methods of recruitment, perhaps simultaneously in time but directed at different parts of the temporary work labour market. Nearly two in three had used Jobcentres and general staff agencies. The technical/specialist staff agency share of the market is relatively small, with less than one in five employers using them at all, and the managerial/executive share is smaller still. Nevertheless, these are the higher margin markets, and they appear to be growing.

It is also evident that the Jobcentres enjoy some of the same advantages in meeting the demands of employers for temporary staff. Fully a third of all

Table 10 **Main methods used to recruit temporary workers**

Great Britain, 1995 — **Per cent**

Intermediate recruitment	General employment agencies	14
	Specialist employment agencies	16
	Jobcentre	14
Direct recruitment	National media	3
	Local media	7
	Own bank of temps	17
	Word of mouth	19
	Unsolicited	6

Source: IES survey, 1995

Note: Figures may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

employers use them to recruit temporary staff generally, and this amounts to over 60 per cent of those who currently employ such staff.

Jobcentre recruitment

Over a third of the respondents who used temporary workers cite the Jobcentre as the most frequently used agency for recruiting temporary workers. Jobcentres are much less likely to be seen by their users as offering advantage than are the private generalist agencies. This is hardly surprising: it is the *raison d'être* of the generalist agencies to meet their clients' needs for temporary labour; this is not the principal aim of the Jobcentres.

Perhaps the most important contrast (see *table 11*) is the low proportion of users who see the Jobcentre as offering advantageous access to an assured quality of temporary staff. Partly, this is because the figure (8.3 per cent of users) is both absolutely and relatively so low, but it is also important because it is precisely in this area that the other agencies have staked out their claim to the market. This concern is further emphasised by the relatively low acclaim given to Jobcentres' expertise in selection, and a relatively widely cited tendency to send unsuitable people for temporary vacancies.

There are criteria on which the Jobcentres do compete well however. Their clients clearly recognise them as having local, and/or occupational, labour market knowledge far more often than do the clients of the general private agencies, or indeed their more upmarket specialist counterparts. Furthermore, Jobcentres are perceived to offer advantage through access to wider labour markets more often than the generalist agencies, and just as often as the technical/specialist agencies. They are less likely to be criticised for volume constraints on supply than are the private generalist agencies.

Most importantly, Jobcentres are not perceived as costly in the almost universal way that private agencies are. This may be an important advantage in any context, but it is perhaps less so if the character of employer demand is moving in the direction reported by the private agencies, i.e. towards more discriminating use of temporary appointments, requiring a higher level of skill on the part of the worker, and correspondingly the agency must supply a person whose skills closely match those specified by the employer.

Temporary to permanent

There are three ways in which taking a temporary post might lead to permanent employment.

(a) **External route:** exchanging unemployed (perhaps even long-term unemployed) status for employed status (albeit in a temporary position, or a string of them) might improve the attractiveness of the individual for selection to a future permanent position with a different employer. The temporary position(s) might:

- finance more extensive jobsearch and travel-to-work radius than could be afforded on benefit;
- demonstrate commitment to the work ethic and the capacity to hold down a job, which leads to the acquisition of skills and work experience relevant to a similar permanent position;
- provide the individual with up-to-date work references.

(b) **Internal indirect route:** most vacancies are not advertised in the external labour market, but are either filled from within the organisation by promotion/transfer, or by an outsider, who is either recommended by a member of staff or alerted to the vacancy by them before it is advertised. In taking a temporary position, an individual might improve their chances through this route in the following ways.

- Access to insider information about future vacancies.
- Social contacts with employees might be established which could further improve access to information about upcoming vacancies, even after a temporary position had ended; the social isolation of the unemployed has long been recognised as a disadvantage in pursuing such potential openings (White and McRae 1989) and, in particular, the narrowing of their social contacts to other unemployed people tends to deny them access to such insider information.
- Also in undertaking a temporary job, an individual might register a favourable impression with their managers, such that, in the future, they might be positively sought out for a permanent vacancy. The acquisition of directly relevant, job-related and employer-specific skills in the temporary position, the necessity for induction and skill-related training for the permanent post might be reduced; thus, such 'good prospect' temporary staff might be lodged on a waiting list, or might simply remain in the memory of the relevant manager until such time as another vacancy arises. Such a route might be more prominent among smaller firms, for whom 'fitting in well' is known to be a strong selection criteria, and in which the recruitment preferences of the owner/proprietor are known to count for a lot (Atkinson J and Meager N 1993).

(c) **Internal direct route:** employers may use the screening opportunities offered by a temporary appointment to select individuals whom they intend to employ on a permanent basis, perhaps in the same, or similar job. Employers may wish to avoid a 'hire and fire' reputation, and also may prefer to contain any internal repercussions (from unions, from disgruntled employees, etc.) of such practices. The opportunity presented by a temporary appointment may provide a more acceptable approach to securing the same ends; after all, both sides were aware at the outset of the finite duration of the appointment. The degree of intent on the part of the employer might vary greatly, from a conscious and deliberate screening exercise, through to a wholly pragmatic appointment of a known person who just happened to be on hand when a vacancy occurred.

Table 11 **Advantages and disadvantages of job agencies for employers**

Great Britain, 1995 — **Per cent**

Advantages	**General staff agency**	**Jobcentre**	**Technical/ specialist**	**Managerial executive**
Access to assured quality of temporary staff	48	8	53	45
Access to temps on demand	81	43	47	19
Expertise in selection	32	13	41	55
Takes over admin. effort in provision	36	16	29	43
Speed in meeting needs	66	37	54	29
Knowledge of local labour supply	26	37	19	27
Access to wider labour markets	8	30	28	56
Staff unlikely to want permanency	15	1	10	5
Other	1	4	1	3
Disadvantage				
Don't understand requirements	25	33	7	10
Costly	53	1	58	59
Can't always provide right skills	45	63	25	9
Tend to send unsuitable people	30	57	13	12
Other disadvantage	2	2	1	0
All (base)	**315**	**229**	**167**	**37**

Source: IES survey, 1995

Note: 1. Employers only used one type of agency.
2. Figures may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 12 **Temporary workers who have been employed on a permanent basis in the past three years**

Great Britain, 1995 — **Per cent**

	Those employing temps	**All respondents**
Employed	68	41
Not employed	32	24
Never use temporary staff	*	27
Not answered	*	*

Base: 979 employers.

Source: IES survey, 1995

Note: Figures may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Recruiting from temporary positions

The survey did not provide any insight into the first of the three possible routes identified in the previous section (i.e. into permanent employment, but with another employer). Results show that transfers from temporary positions to permanent ones within the same establishment are relatively widespread across establishments. Also, in terms of rationales for use of temporary workers, it shows that 21 per cent of employers identified 'trial for a permanent job' as a reason for employing temporary workers. Fully 68 per cent of those who employed temporary staff had used it to hire permanent staff in the past three years. About a quarter of the base sample never used temporary workers, but 41 per cent of all establishments had taken staff into permanent jobs in the past three years (see *table 12*).

There is clear evidence that the likelihood of transferring workers from temporary to permanent status is more likely to be found among the larger establishments. So, 92 per cent of establishments with more than 500 employees had done so, compared with 49 per cent of those with fewer than 50. In part, of course, this is simply a reflection of the greater volume of temporary workers being hired by larger establishments: there is simply more chance of them making such transfers than there would be among smaller establishments with fewer opportunities to make them. Production sector establishments are somewhat more likely to report them (but this may be simply a reflection of their greater average size), but ownership makes no difference.

The likelihood of taking temporary workers onto permanent status is not much affected by the proportion of the workforce employed on a temporary basis, except when that proportion is very high (over 50 per cent). Among these establishments, there is a much lower likelihood of making such a transfer. This could simply reflect fewer permanent vacancies to transfer them to (e.g. in the case of seasonal work), but it may also indicate a wish to segregate different parts of the workforce more stringently when temporary contracts are the norm.

Just looking at those establishments who have recruited to their permanent workforce in this way (i.e. about half of the establishments in the sample as a whole) it is found that, on average, a number equivalent to 8.6 per cent of their permanent workforce had been recruited from a temporary contract in the past three years. There is no consistent variation by establishment size in the likelihood to recruit temporary workers to permanent posts. There is, however, some variation by sector, as *figure 1* shows.

Establishments in the hotels, catering and distribution sector, and to a lesser extent in financial and business services tend to have a higher proportion of their permanent workforce recruited from temporary contracts. Establishments in 'other services' and 'other manufacturing' have an average propensity to hire in this way, and the remaining sectors are less likely to do so.

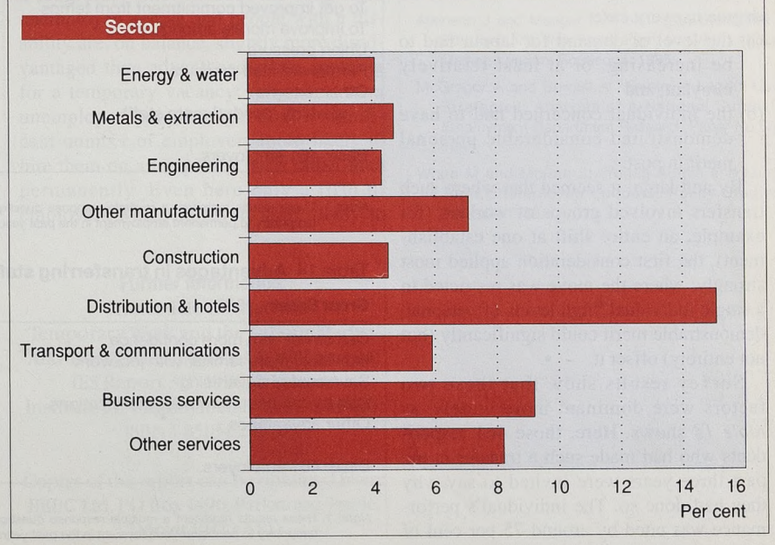
Further variation in this tendency is observed by ownership. Private sector establishments recruit a higher proportion of their permanent workforces via a temporary contract than do public sector establishments: both do it less often than the voluntary sector establishments but here, the numbers in the survey are quite small, and may be unreliable.

Thus, transfers from temporary to permanent status does occur on a fairly broad front among British employers of temporary staff. Just about half of establishments, two-thirds of those with any temporary workers to transfer, had made such a transfer at some point in the past three years. Further, where they are made, they seem to be made on a reasonably large scale, with a substantial proportion of the present permanent workforce taking up their posts in this way. Of course, it may be that the expansion of temporary employment, and the recovery from the recession of the early 1990s has provided particularly fertile soil for this sort of transition.

Rationales for the transfer

Discussions with employers who had taken on workers originally on a temporary basis, and subsequently moved them to an established position, uncovered an enormous variety of circumstances and rationales lying behind such a transfer. In most cases, there was a reason why temporary employees were made permanent. Few respondents were willing to admit that such transfers 'just happened', i.e. that the temporary employee simply acquired the status of a permanent employee de facto, simply by virtue of not being laid off. Indeed, several respondents were at some pains to show that the possibilities for this sort of attachment had been deliberately reduced through the introduction of procedures, some designed to review temporary contracts as they lengthened or were renewed in order to avoid an employee acquiring employment rights through oversight, others designed to contain head count growth through the use of non-established temporary positions. Nevertheless, it

Figure 1 **Temporary staff made permanent in the past three years, as a percentage of the current permanent workforce**



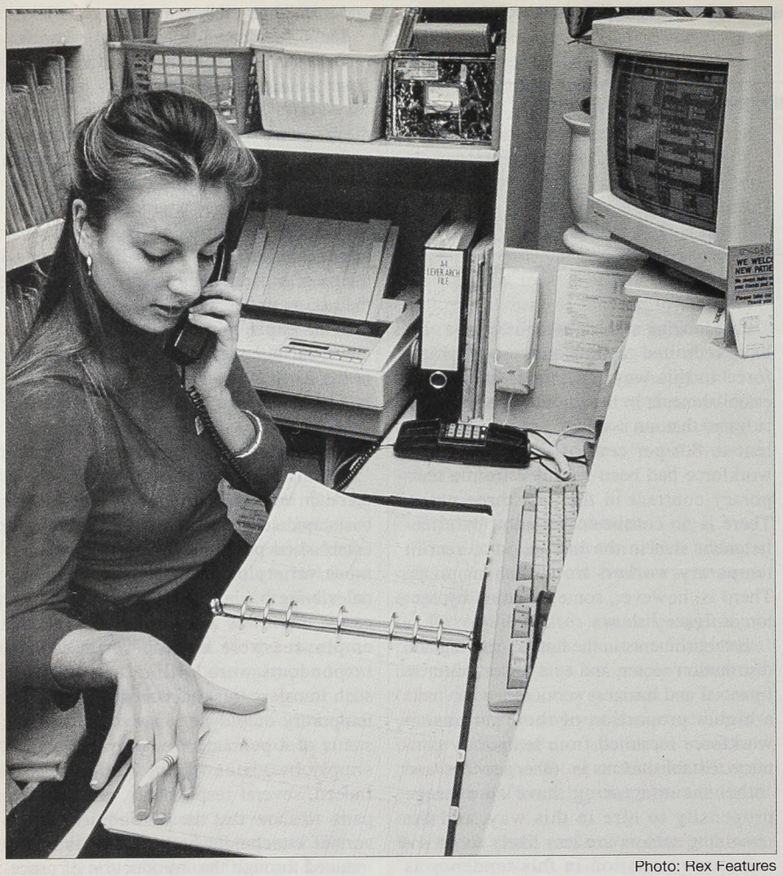


Photo: Rex Features

should be remembered that all our interview respondents came from large organisations, with formal procedures and regulations; among small firms, perhaps lacking professional human resource managers, such de facto transfers may be more common.

Whatever the complexities and specificities of each particular transfer, interviews inevitably identified two sets of circumstance which were found to some degree in every case:

(a) the level of demand for labour had to be increasing, or at least relatively buoyant, and
(b) the individual concerned had to have demonstrated considerable personal merit in post.

By and large, it seemed that where such transfers involved groups of workers (for example, an entire shift at one establishment), the first consideration applied most strongly; where the move was restricted to a single individual, high levels of personal, demonstrable merit could significantly (but not entirely) offset it.

Survey results show that these two factors were dominant more widely, as *table 13* shows. Here, those 461 respondents who had made such a transfer in the past three years were invited to say why they had done so. The individual's performance was cited by around 75 per cent of them, while 45 per cent cited increased demand in the product market.

The relatively high level of 'other reasons' cited testifies also to the point made above that specific circumstances are often of considerable importance in understanding such a move. On further analysis, however, almost all of these 'other reasons' turn out to be variants on either the 'increased demand' or 'individual merit' themes. Thus, 'more staff needed' was cited by 73 per cent (representing 17.4 per cent of the total of respondents in *table 13*).

Two related advantages in making these transfers are prominent. Firstly, the chosen individual does not have induction or initial training costs, as they are already familiar with the job and work requirements. Secondly, the employer is familiar with them and, in particular, is satisfied that they are competent workers who may be appointed with confidence. In neither case is the employer seeking or getting an absolute reduction in the cost of making an appointment (rather he/she is simply avoiding incurring them twice). Nor is he/she necessarily looking to invoke lesser selection criteria (but rather has found a relatively cast iron way of ensuring that the individual in question can live up to them).

Disadvantaged groups

The argument that temporary jobs may constitute a route back into the labour market, without changing employers, for people with disadvantages in general, and the unemployed in particular, turns on several assumptions. Such disadvantage would include having a disability, being long-term unemployed, having a criminal record and not having adequate experience or qualifications.

Firstly, employers must be shown to permit (if not encourage) workers in temporary positions to transfer to permanent status. Most employers with temporary staff are likely to have done this at some point in the relatively recent past.

Secondly, these employers must be willing to offset the possible shortcomings in formal selection criteria against evident strengths (personal and/or job-related) demonstrated by the individual in question. Again, this is so, albeit that possession and display of such characteristics is only a necessary facet of such a transfer, and not a sufficient one.

Thirdly, it must be shown that employers are willing to take on recruits to temporary jobs from such disadvantaged groups more readily than they would to their regular vacancies. If not, then there is little advantage in orienting towards them, if a permanent job is the ultimate aim.

Almost all employers made the point that membership or not of these disadvantaged groups was not one of their selection criteria anyway. 'We recruit against ability to do the job, not membership of a certain group'. At most, they would agree that membership might be a shorthand way of assessing how likely an individual was to have a certain requisite skill or characteristic. The responses did not give the employers an option to say they would not recruit from a particular group for permanent or temporary work.

Nevertheless, there is an undeniable statistical relationship between membership of these groups and the likelihood of being hired when applying from one. Furthermore, even if such considerations do not appear on employers' formal recruitment criteria, they can hardly be expected to be irrelevant. So it seems sensible to ask whether that likelihood of being hired might be greater if the job was only temporary, all other things being equal (see *table 15*).

The most obvious conclusion to be drawn from this is that three-quarters of respondents would recruit for a temporary position in the same way as for a permanent one i.e. they would be no more or less likely to recruit from unemployed people or those with disabilities. In very few cases, short-term unemployed people are less likely to be taken on a temporary basis (fewer than one in twenty), although the long-term unemployed people and those with a disability seem to be significantly less favoured for temporary appointment than they would be for a similar permanent one.

By contrast, short-term unemployed people are more (or somewhat more) likely to be considered for temporary appointment by about a fifth of respondents. Longer-term unemployed people are less widely favoured than this, with only 12 per cent being more likely to hire them if a vacancy was temporary. Those with a disability are even less often advantaged by the temporary character of a vacancy.

Thus, for most employers it makes no difference to the chances of their hiring from these three groups if their vacancy is a temporary one. Indeed, the long-term unemployed people and people with a disability are, on balance, slightly more disadvantaged than advantaged when applying for a temporary vacancy; only short-term unemployed people might find a significant number of employers more likely to hire them on a temporary basis rather than permanently. Even here only a fifth of employers were, however, more likely to take on short-term unemployed as temporary workers.

For the other three groups (criminal record, insufficient/borderline experience, insufficient/borderline qualifications) the position is even worse. Here, there are significant numbers of employers who say that they would be less likely to hire them on a temporary contract than they would on a permanent one. This is perhaps explicable for those with borderline skills or qualifications in view of what has been found about the importance attached by recruiters of temporary labour to a quick start: those who may not be quite up to the demands of the job may be least able to come to grips with it quickly. For those with a criminal record, it is possible that the pre-recruitment referencing and post-recruitment supervision envisaged may simply be less worthwhile for a temporary appointment than it might be for a permanent one.

In short, it is only those unemployed for less than a year who might find themselves slightly advantaged by being guided towards temporary vacancies, all other things being equal. For most of these groups it will make little difference to their chances, and for some it will worsen them. Of course, in reality, all other things are far from equal; in particular, the occupational distribution of temporary vacancies will considerably influence the likelihood of jobseekers from these groups even being in the running to be hired. What the results suggest is that there may be some slight advantage for relatively short-term unemployed people in pursuing the sort of jobs they can do when offered on a temporary rather than a permanent basis. Whether the slightly better chance they have of securing it outweighs the rather restricted prospects for being subsequently taken on permanently remains uncertain. ■

Table 13 **Reasons for moving staff from temporary to permanent contracts**

Great Britain, 1995 — Per cent

Individual's performance	74
Increased demand for product/services	45
To get improved commitment from temps	9
To improve morale among temps	5
Union pressure	2
Permanent staff pressure	2
Other reasons	26
of which 'needed more staff'	17

Base: 461 employers.

Source: IES survey, 1995

Note: 1. These results represent a multiple response question, asked only of those who said they had transferred staff from temporary to permanent employment in the past years.

Table 14 **Advantages in transferring staff from temporary to permanent jobs**

Great Britain, 1995 — Per cent

Can select with more confidence	75
Individual more familiar with job/work	89
Save cost of advertising	35
Can try out people without qualifications	34
Other advantages	3

Base: 461 employers.

Source: IES survey, 1995

Note: 1. These results represent a multiple response question, asked only of those who said they had transferred staff from temporary to permanent employment in the past years.

Table 15 **Likelihood of employers to recruit a member of a disadvantaged group when the vacancy is temporary**

Great Britain, 1995 — Per cent

Disdvantaged group	Much more likely	Somewhat more likely	No difference	Less likely
Unemployed (up to a year)	9	10	77	5
Unemployed (over a year)	3	10	72	15
People with:				
disabilities	2	6	74	18
criminal record	1	1	31	67
insufficient/borderline experience	1	8	43	48
insufficient/borderline qualifications	1	7	44	48

Source: IES survey, 1995

Note: Figures may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

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Further information:

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Copies of the report can be obtained from: BEBC Ltd, PO Box 1496, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset BH12 3YD

Technical note

The research comprised two components: a postal questionnaire of employers and face-to-face interviews with employers and employment agencies.

The questionnaire survey was carried out in the following way. A list of employers at the level of establishment, not organisation, was obtained from British Telecom Business Database 'Connections in Business', which lists all employers in Britain. Both private and public sector establishments were interviewed. Establishments employing fewer than 25 workers and the agricultural sector were excluded from the sampling frame. The survey took place at the level of establishment (i.e. individual premises or work-sites) rather than at organisation or employer level, the difference being that a single organisation or employer may have establishments at more than one place (e.g. chain stores) and this represents a lower level than employer based surveys. The sampling frame was stratified by sector (Standard Industrial Classification).

Units were selected proportionately by industrial sector in order to avoid the high likelihood of significant random error, e.g. not achieving a single response in a certain sector. The establishments responding to the questionnaire remain representative of the sectoral distribution of establishments in the sampling frame. The sampling frame was also stratified by size. Large establishments were over-sampled (disproportionate sampling) in order to ensure a reasonable coverage of them within the achieved sample and the results were weighted to reflect the actual distribution of establishment sizes. The weighting process ensures that the proportion of the total in each size category closely resembles the proportions in the sampling frame (the population). Two thousand establishments were randomly selected from the sampling frame.

The number of establishments responding was 979, which is a response rate of 50.7 per cent. The questionnaire consisted of questions with coded responses and was five pages long. A pre-paid envelope was provided for returning the questionnaire and two reminders were sent out.

Face-to-face interviews were conducted at 12 of the 979 establishments. Establishments with a large number of employees were selected for these interviews. Interviews were also conducted at 11 private employment agencies. These agencies included 'traditional' office temp suppliers, larger general agencies, specialist technical/professional agencies, and management/executive agencies. A checklist of topics was used by the interviewers.

Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

Photo: Employment Service

Disability and the Labour Market

Using the latest available data from the Labour Force Survey (winter 1995/6) this article looks at disabled people's[1] economic activity rates, employment patterns and unemployment rates and compares them with those of non-disabled people.

By **Frances Sly** Socio-Economic Statistics and Analysis Group, Office for National Statistics.

Introduction

THE LABOUR FORCE Survey (LFS) currently collects information on people with health problems or disabilities. Respondents to the LFS are asked whether they have health problems or disabilities which affect the kind of paid work they can do. From winter 1993/4 a new question was introduced in the survey asking those respondents with a health problem or disability whether they expected this to last more than one year. This provided a better targeted measure of disability by identifying respondents with long-term health problems. Up to winter 1995/6, this information was collected only in the summer and winter quarters; since then it is collected every quarter. This is expected to result in improvements to the quality of the data on 'disabled' people. (See details at the end of this article).

This article updates the main analyses shown in the feature article of the same title published in the December 1995 issue of *Labour Market Trends*.[2] This earlier article also contained analyses on the qualifications of disabled people, and examined those who were economically inactive in more detail than the current article.

The earlier article also included a discussion of the alternative sources of information on disabled people, with references to publications, and contained a commentary on the reasons why different surveys over the past decade have provided varying estimates of the total population and number of working age people with long-term health problems or disabilities.

Disabled people in the LFS[3]

Latest available data from the LFS (winter 1995/6) reveal that approximately one in

Key findings

The winter 1995/6 LFS shows that:

- **11 per cent of the working age population in private households in Great Britain (3.9 million) has a work-limiting long-term health problem or disability – 2.2 million men and 1.7 million women.**
- **Almost half (46 per cent) of those with disabilities reported problems with their musculo-skeletal system as the main problem (44 per cent of men and 49 per cent of women).**
- **The economic activity rate for disabled people of working age is currently less than half that of non-disabled people (40 per cent compared with 83 per cent).**
- **1.2 million disabled people were in employment in winter 1995/6, an employment rate of 32 per cent (compared with 77 per cent for non-disabled people).**
- **Disabled people in employment tend to work in a similar range of jobs to non-disabled people; they are slightly more likely to be self-employed (15 per cent compared with 12 per cent) and in non-manual occupations (49 per cent) than non-disabled people (40 per cent).**
- **Unemployment rates (on the ILO definition) among people with disabilities are around two-and-a-half times those for non-disabled people (21.2 per cent compared with 7.6 per cent). For men with disabilities, the rate was 25.2 per cent (compared with 8.9 per cent for non-disabled), while for women it was 14.8 per cent (compared with 6.0 per cent).**
- **Almost a third (32 per cent) of economically inactive people of working age have a health problem or disability which limits the kind of paid work they can do.**

ten (11 per cent) of the working age population in private households in Great Britain (3.9 million) has a work-limiting long-term health problem or disability – 2.2 million men and 1.7 million women. Proportions of disabled people in the population tend to vary markedly across regions *(table 1)*, from 9 per cent in the South East to 15 per cent in the North and 17 per cent in Wales.

There are also some notable intra-regional variations, with for example, 15 per cent of people residing in South Yorkshire having a disability compared with 12 per cent in neighbouring West Yorkshire. The significantly higher concentration of disabled people in the North and North West of England and Wales than in other parts of Great Britain means that while these three regions together account for 18 per cent of the population, they account for 28 per cent of all disabled people of working age. By comparison, 32 per cent of the population live in the South East, but only 25 per cent of the disabled population do so.

As other surveys have shown, the likelihood of having a long-term health problem or disability is clearly related to age (see *figure 1* and *table 1*). Around six per cent of those aged between 16 and 34 have a disability (7 to 8 per cent in the North and Wales), compared with 10 per cent of those aged 35 to 49 and 24 per cent of those aged 50 to state pension age. The regional differential in the concentration of disabled people is significantly greater among older people. The concentration of disabled people aged 50 to state pension age in the North of England (32 per cent) and in Wales (35 per cent) is almost double that in the South East and South West (18 per cent) and in East Anglia and the East Midlands (around 21 per cent).

Types of health problem

Almost half (46 per cent) of respondents with long-term work-limiting health problems or disabilities reported problems with their musculo-skeletal system as the main problem (44 per cent of men and 49 per cent of women). A further 13 per cent (the same for both men and women) experienced chest or breathing problems and 10 per cent (12 per cent of men and 7 per cent of women) cited heart, blood pressure or circulatory problems *(table 2)*. Mental illness, in the form of depression, neuroses and phobias, was reported by 7 per cent of respondents (7 per cent of men and 8 per cent of women). The relative incidence of different long-term health problems/disabilities has remained roughly the same in each of the LFS surveys and is similar to those found in the Employment and Handicap survey[4].

Analysis of the underlying data reveals no distinctive differences between proportions of people with different types of health problems/disabilities in those regions with a higher concentration of disabled people compared with other regions.

Labour market position of the working age population

Figure 2 summarises the spectrum of labour market categories used in the LFS, with figures for disabled and non-disabled people. The following sections describe each of the main categories in turn.

Economic activity

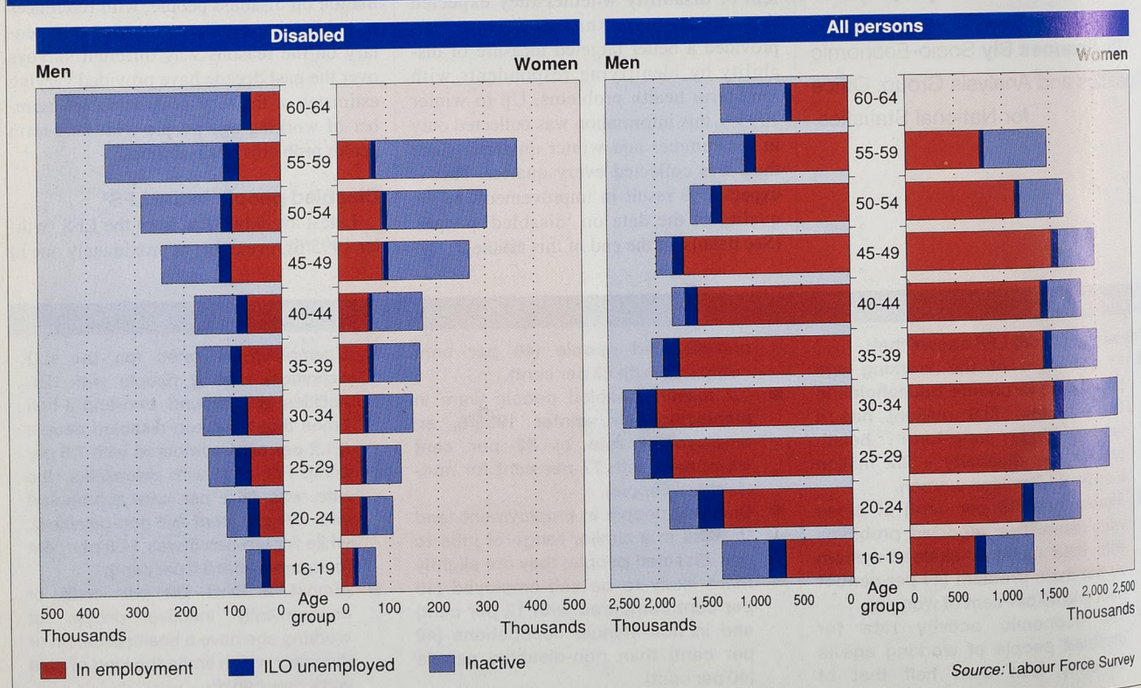
In winter 1995/6 there were 27.0 million people (15.3 million men and 11.7 million women) of working age in the labour force, either in employment or ILO unemployed. Of these, 6 per cent (1.6 million) had work-limiting long-term health problems or disabilities – 6 per cent of men (963,000) and 5 per cent of women (611,000), little changed since the 1994/95 survey.

Table 3 summarises the labour market status of men and women with and without disabilities.

As *table 4* shows, the economic activity rate for disabled people of working age (40 per cent) was less than half that of non-disabled people (83 per cent). The activity rates for both non-disabled and disabled people have remained unchanged since winter 1994/5.

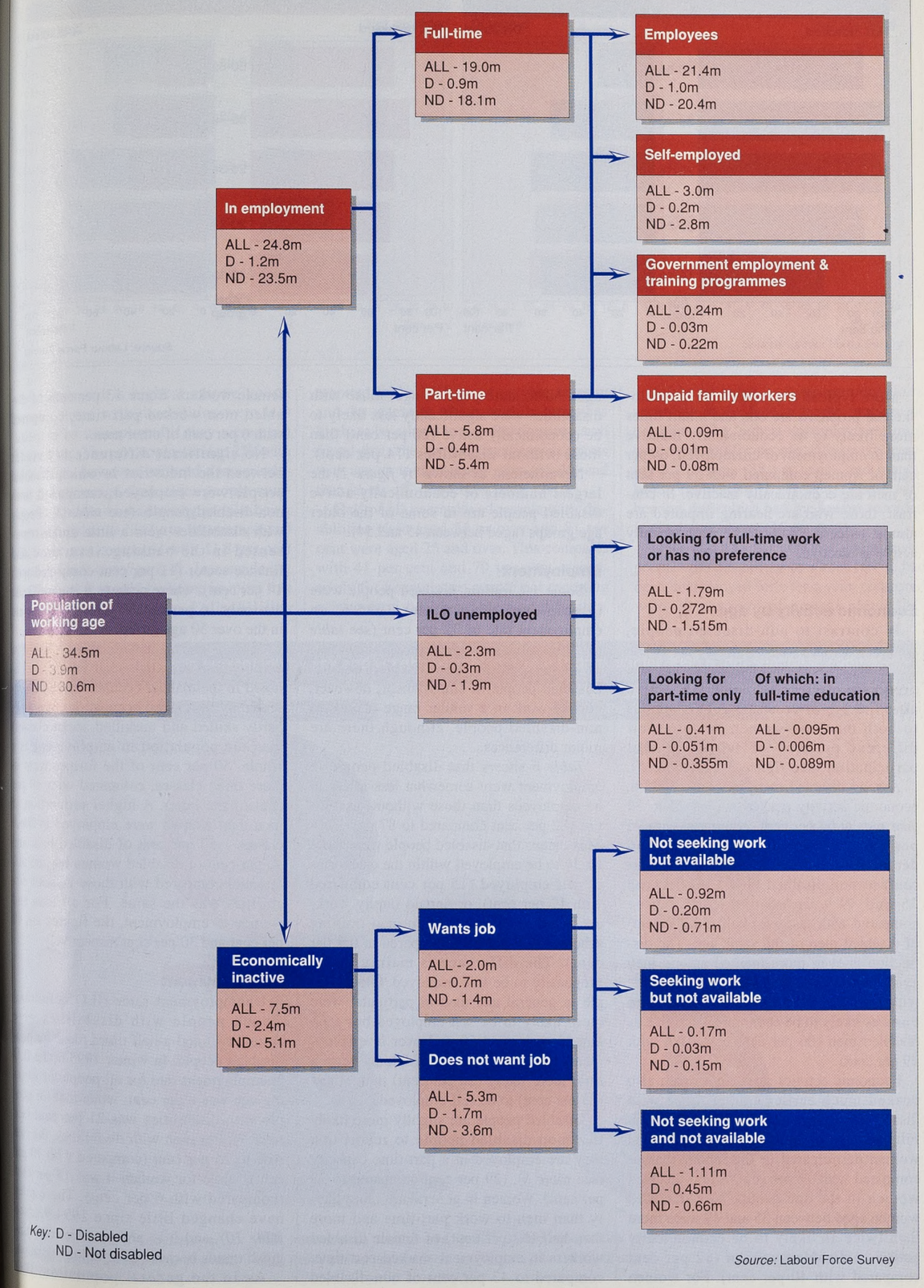
People reporting mental health problems are much less likely to be economically active (either in employment or ILO unemployed) than those with physical ailments or disabilities, or sensory impairments *(table 4)*. Overall, those experiencing depression or neuroses are five times more likely to be economically inactive than either in or seeking employment. Eight out of ten men (81 per cent) and nearly nine out of ten women (88 per cent) with long-term mental illness are economically inactive.

Figure 1 **Economic activity by age, sex, and whether disabled; Great Britain, winter 1995/96 (not seasonally adjusted)**



Source: Labour Force Survey

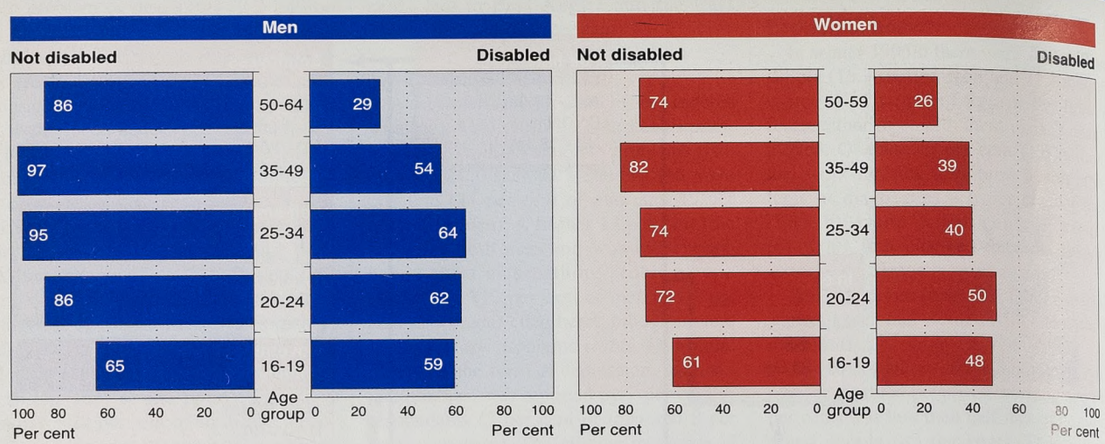
Figure 2 **Labour market position of people of working age; Great Britain, winter 1995/6 (not seasonally adjusted)**



Key: D - Disabled
ND - Not disabled

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 3 **Economic activity rates by age, sex, and whether disabled; Great Britain, winter 1995/6 (not seasonally adjusted)**



Source: Labour Force Survey

More typically, people with musculoskeletal problems are one and a half times more likely to be economically inactive than in employment or unemployed; 64 per cent of women compared with 59 per cent of men are economically inactive. In contrast, those who are hearing impaired are almost twice as likely to be economically active as inactive.

Economic activity by age

In contrast to non-disabled people, whose economic activity rates peak in the 35-49 age group, disabled people become progressively less economically active after the age of around 30. This applies to both men and women despite their different patterns of labour market participation (see *figure 3* and *table 5*).

Among disabled men, in winter 1995/6, economic activity peaked among 25 to 34 year olds at 64 per cent (compared with 95 per cent for non-disabled men) and declined thereafter. Almost all (97 per cent) of non-disabled men aged between 35 and 49 were economically active compared with just over half (54 per cent) of disabled men of the same age. The distinction is even more marked among men aged between 50 and state pension age, with non-disabled men being almost three times as likely to be economically active as disabled men (86 per cent compared with 29 per cent).

Economic activity rates for women also peaked much earlier among those with disabilities than among the non-disabled. Fifty per cent of 20 to 24-year-old disabled women participated in the labour market compared with 72 per cent of non-disabled women in the age group. Non-disabled women aged between 35 and 49 were more than twice as likely to be economically active as disabled women (82 per cent compared with 40 per cent). For women aged 50 to state pension age, those with disabilities were significantly less likely to be economically active (26 per cent) than those without disabilities (74 per cent).

Nevertheless, as shown by *figure 1*, the largest numbers of economically active disabled people are in some of the older age groups (aged between 45 and 54).

Employment

Some 1.2 million disabled people were in employment in winter 1995/6, an employment rate of 32 per cent (see *table 6*). This compares with an employment rate of 77 per cent for non-disabled people. Disabled people in employment, however, tend to work in a similar range of jobs to non-disabled people, although there are minor differences.

Table 6 shows that disabled people in employment were somewhat less likely to be employees than those without disabilities (82 per cent compared to 87 per cent). This means that disabled people were more likely to be employed within the categories of self-employed (15 per cent compared with 12 per cent), or unpaid family workers or on government-supported training schemes (2.9 per cent compared to 0.9 per cent). The difference is mainly in the propensity to be self-employed. Older people in general and men in particular were more likely to be self-employed but even among men aged 50 and over in employment, those with health problems were a little more likely (26 per cent) than others (23 per cent) to be self-employed.

Disabled people are slightly more likely than non-disabled people to report that they are employed in a part-time capacity (see *table 6*), (29 per cent compared to 23 per cent). Women in general are more likely than men to work part-time and more than half (52 per cent) of female disabled workers in employment worked part-time, compared to 43 per cent of non-disabled female workers. Some 13 per cent of disabled men worked part-time, compared with 6 per cent of other men.

No significant difference is evident between the industries in which disabled people were employed, compared with non-disabled people. (see *table 7*). People with disabilities were a little under represented in the banking, insurance and finance sector (11 per cent compared with 14 per cent), where perhaps it is significant that only 16 per cent of all employees are in the over 50 age group.

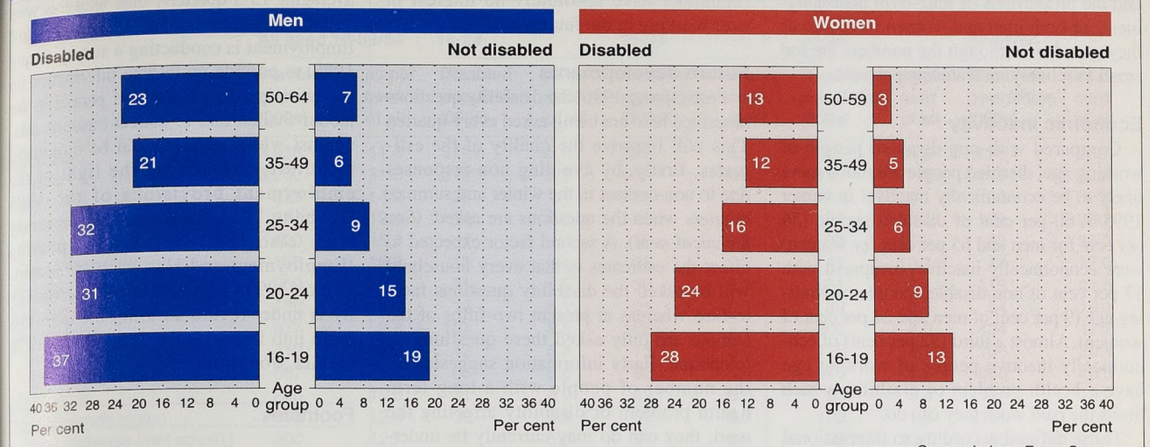
Table 8 shows that disabled people in employment are somewhat more concentrated in the manual occupations (as represented by the skilled occupations (manual), partly skilled and unskilled social classes) than the population in employment as a whole. 50 per cent of the former were in these three classes, compared with 40 per cent of the latter. A higher proportion of men than women were employed in these classes – 57 per cent of disabled men and 40 per cent of disabled women but the differential compared with those without disabilities was the same. For all men and women in employment, the figures are 48 per cent and 30 per cent respectively.

Unemployment

Unemployment rates (ILO definition) among people with disabilities were around two-and-a-half times those for non-disabled people. In winter 1995/6, the ILO unemployment rate for all people of working age was 8 per cent, while that for people with disabilities was 21 per cent (see *table 9*). For men with disabilities, the rate rose to 25 per cent (compared with 10 per cent), while for women it was 15 per cent (compared with 6 per cent). These rates have changed little since 1994/95 (see *table 10*), and it is not possible to distinguish trends because of sampling variation.

As in the general population, ILO

Figure 4 **ILO unemployment rates by age, sex, and whether disabled; Great Britain, winter 1995/6 (not seasonally adjusted)**



Source: Labour Force Survey

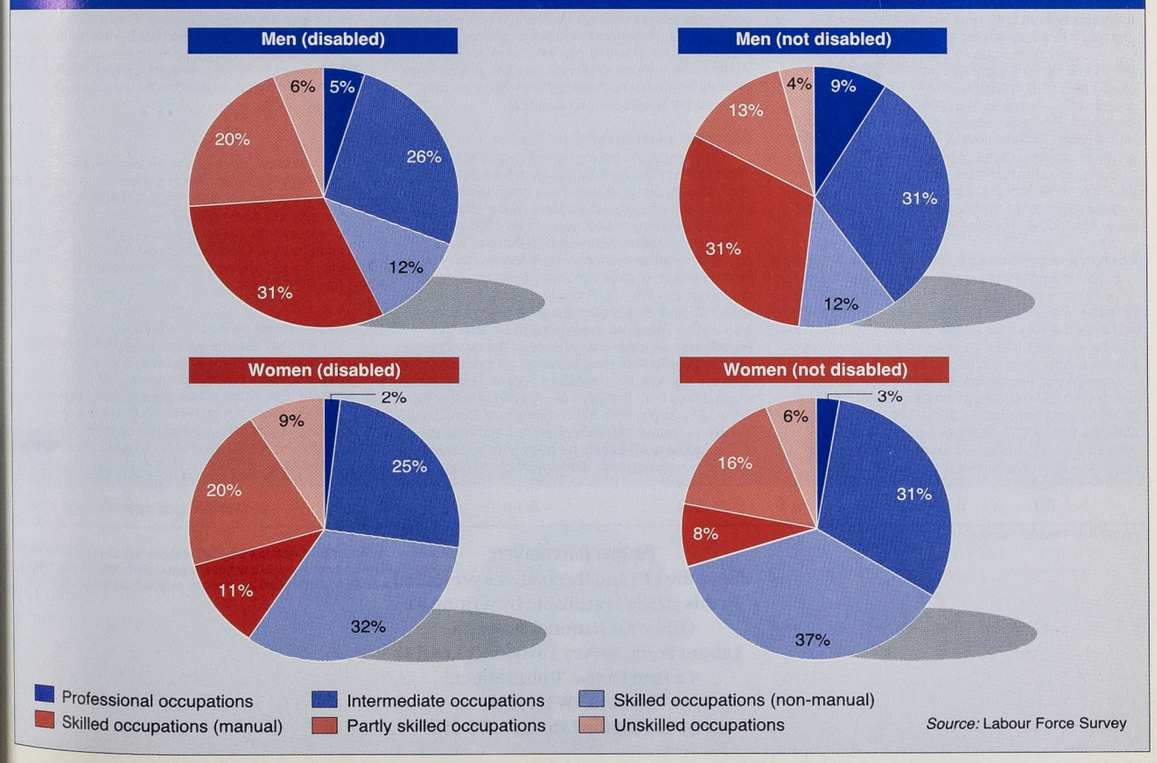
unemployment is highest among young people; those with disabilities were less likely to be unemployed if they were aged 35 or over. Young people (under 25) with disabilities, however, suffered a lower relative disadvantage than older people compared with able-bodied young people, being less than twice as likely to be unemployed (20.6 per cent compared with 11.8 per cent – see *table 9* and *figure 4*). In considering this finding, it should be borne in mind that the health problems and disabilities reported in the LFS are of varying severity and the extent to which work is limited is likely to be related to age. Previous research found that 'the level of handicap increases with age up to the middle years (35-45) and then levels off' (Prescott-Clarke 1990).

Half of all unemployed people with disabilities were aged 35 or over and 81 per cent were aged 25 and over. This compares with 41 per cent and 70 per cent respectively for unemployed people not reporting a long-term health problem or disability.

Table 10 shows unemployment rates according to the type of health problem or disability. The highest unemployment rates were recorded for people with severe learning difficulties (38 per cent), and mental health problems (31 per cent). Those with hearing difficulties had the lowest recorded unemployment rate (16 per cent).

Over half (53 per cent) of unemployed people with disabilities in winter 1995/6 had been unemployed for over a year, compared with 38 per cent of non-disabled ILO

Figure 5 **Social class in current job by sex and whether disabled; Great Britain, winter 1995/6 (not seasonally adjusted)**



Source: Labour Force Survey

unemployed (see *table 11*). Men, whether they had disabilities or not, were more likely to be long-term unemployed than women, and the proportions of long-term unemployment for both men and women increased as they got older, although the numbers are too small to reliably indicate any pattern.

Economic inactivity

Compared with non-disabled people of working age, disabled people are much more likely to be economically inactive: in winter 1995/6, 60 per cent of disabled people (56 per cent for men and 65 per cent for women) were economically inactive, compared with 17 per cent of non-disabled people of working age (9 per cent of men and 24 per cent of women). Almost a third (32 per cent) of economically inactive people of working age have a health problem or disability which limits the paid work they can do.

Those defined according to international ILO definitions as economically inactive can be analysed according to their degree of attachment to the labour market, as shown in *figure 2* and *table 12*. About a third of economically inactive disabled people said[10] they would like to work (29 per cent) the same proportion as for non-disabled people of working age. The proportions were also similar for men and women. However, responses to this question are likely to very subjective and affected by current job opportunities; it should not be assumed that all of the remainder have absolutely no interest in ever working in the future.

Future developments

From spring 1996, the disability questions described here are being asked every quarter. This will improve the quality of the estimates, firstly, by avoiding non-responses due to non-contact in the winter and summer quarters when the questions are asked. (See *technical note*). A second factor expected to affect the estimates is that every household will be asked the disability questions face-to-face whereas at present two-fifths of the sample are only asked these questions by telephone. Early information suggests that the number of people with a long-term health problem or disability affecting the work they can do may currently be underestimated by a few hundred thousand, and that there will be a discontinuity of this sort of magnitude between estimates for winter 1995/6 and for spring 1996 and later. Estimates of the economic activity of men and women with disabilities for spring 1996 will appear in the LFS Help-Line feature in the October issue of *Labour Market Trends*. Quarterly data collection also offers the possibility of combining samples to obtain more reliable estimates for small groups in the population: the Office for National Statistics (ONS) will be issuing further advice about averaging LFS quarterly data later this year.

The Department for Education and Employment is conducting a survey during 1996, to provide up-to-date information on the participation of disabled people in the labour market and to collect baseline data, against which changes can be monitored by future research, in the light of the employment provisions of the 1995 Disability Discrimination Act. The survey will also be useful in updating 'Employment and Handicap' (Prescott-Clarke, 1990). The LFS module on disability is under review to bring the questions more into line with the definitions used in the Act, from spring 1997. ■

Footnotes

1 The term 'disabled people' is used to encompass all individuals questioned in the Labour Force Survey who said they had a long-term (expected to last more than one year) health problem or disability which affected the kind of paid work they could do.

2 Disability and the Labour Market, by Frances Sly, Robert Duxbury and Christine Tillsley

3 For details of coverage and general definitions used in the Labour Force Survey, see *technical note*.

4 Prescott-Clarke 1990, table 6.1.

Technical note

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey of around 60,000 households and people living in NHS accommodation (i.e. nurses). Between 1984 and 1991 the survey was carried out annually, with results published relating to the March to May quarter. Prior to this the survey was conducted every two years but not until 1984 did the questionnaire stabilise into a form similar to that used at present.

The questionnaire covers a wide range of demographic and employment-related information. Questions about economic activity – paid work, job search etc. – are asked of all people aged 16 and over, and relate to a specified reference period (normally a period of one week or four weeks, depending on the topic) immediately prior to the interview.

If any household member was unavailable for interview, information for that person could be provided by a related member of the household. Students living away form home in halls of residence are included.

Economic activity classification

People *in employment* are those aged 16 and over who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed), those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (on holiday for example), those on government employment or training programmes and unpaid family workers.

Unemployed people (based on the internationally recognised ILO measure of unemployment, laid down by the International Labour Organisation and also used by OECD) are those aged 16 and over without a paid job who said they were able to start work in the next two weeks and who either had looked for work at some time during the four weeks prior to the interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

The *economically* active population, or labour force, comprises people in employment together with unemployed people. The economically inactive population comprises people who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes all people aged under 16 together with those who were, for example, looking after a home or retired, and also discouraged workers who were not seeking work because they believed there were no jobs available.

Questions on disability

As outlined at the beginning of this article, respondents to the LFS are asked two questions relating to disabilities. These questions have been asked in the summer and winter quarters since winter 1993/4 but are being asked every quarter from spring 1996 onwards.

The first question, addressed to those of working age, asks whether the respondent has any long-term health problem or disability which limits the kind of paid work they can do. Those answering 'yes' are then asked whether they expect the problem to last more than a year. These are considered to be disabled. Anyone else, whether they answered the questions or not, are taken as not disabled although this will underestimate the number of disabled people. This practice, which differs from that normally applied on other topics in the LFS, results from the complexity of imputing responses for two separate questions in the survey.

The problem will largely be overcome by asking the questions every quarter, since most of the non-responses are due to non contact of respondents in the quarters when the questions are asked. This is due to the methods employed which utilise the panel design of the survey. Each household remains in the sample for five successive quarters with a fifth of the sample being replaced each quarter. The first interview is carried out face-to-face and subsequent interviews are usually carried out by telephone. For questions asked every quarter, the response is carried froward from the previous quarter if contact is not made with the respondent in the subsequent quarter.

Grossing up

The survey is designed to be representative of the whole of Great Britain. Each person in the survey is give a weight or 'grossing factor' related to that persons age, sex and region of residence. In this way the 'grossed up' survey results give the correct population total for Great Britain and reflect the distributions by age, sex, and region shown by the population figures.

Results based on small samples

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

Further information:
about the LFS and the analyses presented in this article is available by writing to:
Office for National Statistics,
Labour Force Survey Division 3, Level 1
Caxton House, Tothill Street,
London SW1H 9NF
or by calling the LFS: 0171-273 5585

Table 1 **Prevalence of disability[b] by age and region Winter 1995/6 (not seasonally adjusted)**

Population of working age — Great Britain, thousands and per cent

	Age groups All aged 16-59/64		16-24		25-34		35-49		50-59/64	
	Disabled population (000s)	as per cent of all	Disabled population (000s)	as per cent of all	Disabled population (000s)	as per cent of all	Disabled population (000s)	as per cent of all	Disabled population (000s)	as per cent of all
Great Britain	3,938	11.4	371	5.9	587	6.5	1,205	10.3	1,776	23.7
England	3,252	11.0	319	5.9	495	6.3	990	9.8	1,448	22.6
North	279	14.9	25	7.1	36	7.8	84	13.1	134	32.0
Yorkshire and Humberside[a]	377	12.4	34	6.0	58	7.3	107	10.4	179	27.1
South Yorkshire	120	15.2	*	*	19	9.2	33	12.5	60	35.5
West Yorkshire	156	12.2	13	5.4	25	7.3	45	10.7	72	27.0
East Midlands	259	10.3	21	4.5	39	6.1	81	9.4	119	21.5
East Anglia	128	10.0	14	6.1	21	6.5	39	8.8	54	19.1
South East	977	8.8	107	5.5	166	5.4	300	8.0	404	17.7
Greater London	410	9.3	42	5.4	75	5.4	128	8.9	166	20.4
Rest of South East	567	8.6	66	5.6	90	5.4	173	7.5	238	16.3
South West	285	10.0	31	6.2	42	6.0	93	9.4	119	18.2
West Midlands region	398	12.4	38	6.4	52	6.3	123	11.5	185	25.7
West Midlands (met county)	200	12.7	17	5.5	27	6.4	65	13.1	90	26.8
Rest of West Midlands	199	12.1	21	6.1	25	6.3	58	10.1	95	24.7
North West	548	14.2	48	6.7	82	8.3	163	12.6	255	30.2
Greater Manchester and Merseyside	365	15.1	28	6.0	55	8.6	110	13.7	173	33.5
Rest of North West	182	12.6	20	7.6	27	7.7	53	10.7	82	24.9
Wales	285	16.6	20	6.3	37	8.9	89	15.2	139	34.7
Scotland	402	12.8	32	5.5	55	6.8	126	11.8	189	27.7

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
a Includes North Yorkshire and Humberside not shown separately.
b Excludes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem or disability.

Table 2 **Type of health problem reported by disabled[b] people, by sex Winter 1995/6 (not seasonally adjusted)**

Population of working age — Great Britain, thousands and per cent

	All persons		Men		Women	
	All aged 16-59/64	Economically active	All aged 16-64	Economically active	All aged 16-59	Economically active
All with long-term health problems (thousands=100 per cent)[a]	3,938	1,574	2,210	963	1,728	611
Arms, legs, hands, feet, back, neck	46.4	44.6	44.3	41.4	49.1	49.7
Chest, breathing problems	12.9	16.5	12.6	15.6	13.4	18.0
Heart, blood pressure, circulation	9.9	7.9	12.4	9.5	6.7	5.3
Other problems, disabilities	5.5	5.8	5.0	5.3	6.0	6.7
Difficulty in seeing	2.3	3.3	2.6	3.8	2.0	2.4
Diabetes	2.7	4.1	3.3	5.2	1.9	2.2
Difficulty in hearing	2.4	3.9	2.9	4.6	1.9	2.8
Skin conditions, allergies	2.2	3.5	2.0	3.6	2.4	3.3
Epilepsy	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.2	2.0
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestion	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	4.0	3.2
Mental health problems[c]	3.1	1.2	3.2	1.3	3.0	*
Depression, bad nerves	4.1	1.6	3.4	1.5	5.0	1.8
Severe or specific learning difficulties	2.6	1.8	2.7	1.9	2.5	1.6

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Includes those who did not state the nature of their health problem or disability.
b Excludes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem or disability.
c Includes those who suffer from depression, bad nerves, phobias and panics.

Table 3 **Economic activity by sex and whether disabled**
Winter 1995/6 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of working age — **Great Britain, thousands**

	All	Disabled	Not disabled[a]
All			
All of working age	34,534	3,938	30,596
Economically active	27,058	1,574	25,484
In employment	24,784	1,241	23,543
ILO unemployed	2,274	333	1,941
Economically inactive	7,476	2,364	5,112
Men			
All of working age	18,066	2,210	15,856
Economically active	15,314	963	14,351
In employment	13,794	720	13,073
ILO unemployed	1,520	243	1,277
Economically inactive	2,752	1,247	1,505
Women			
All of working age	16,468	1,728	14,740
Economically active	11,745	611	11,134
In employment	10,990	520	10,470
ILO unemployed	754	90	664
Economically inactive	4,724	1,118	3,606

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Includes those who did not state whether they had a health problem or disability.

Table 4 **Economic activity of people of working age by type of long-term health problem or disability**
Winter 1993/4 to 1995/6 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of working age — **Great Britain, thousands and per cent**

	All persons		Men		Women	
	Economically active (000s)	Economic activity rate (per cent)	Economically active (000s)	Economic activity rate (per cent)	Economically active (000s)	Economic activity rate (per cent)
Winter 1995/96[a]						
All 16-59/64	27,058	78	15,314	85	11,745	71
All with no long-term health problems[a]	25,484	83	14,351	91	11,134	76
All with long-term health problems	1,574	40	963	44	611	35
Arms, legs, hands, feet, back, neck	702	39	398	41	303	36
Chest, breathing problems	260	51	150	54	110	48
Heart, blood pressure, circulation	124	32	91	33	33	28
Other problems, disabilities	92	43	51	46	41	39
Difficulty in seeing	51	57	37	65	14	43
Diabetes	64	60	50	68	14	41
Difficulty in hearing	61	64	44	70	17	52
Skin conditions, allergies	54	64	34	79	20	48
Epilepsy	42	44	30	53	12	32
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestion	50	36	30	44	20	29
Mental health problems[b]	44	15	27	19	17	12
Severe or specific learning difficulties	29	28	19	31	10	23
Winter 1994/95						
All 16-59/64[a]	26,864	78	15,256	85	11,608	71
All with no long-term health problems[a]	25,316	83	14,300	90	11,016	75
All with long-term health problems	1,548	40	956	44	592	35
Winter 1993/94						
All 16-59/64[a]	26,940	78	15,325	85	11,616	71
All with no long-term health problems[a]	25,304	83	14,312	91	10,991	75
All with long-term health problems	1,637	43	1,012	47	624	38

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
a Includes those who did not state whether they had a health problem or disability.
b Includes those who suffer from depression, bad nerves, phobias and panics.

Table 5 **Economic activity by sex, age, and whether disabled**
Winter 1995/6 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of working age — **Great Britain, thousands and per cent**

	All persons		Disabled		Not disabled[a]	
	Economically active (000s)	Economic activity rate (per cent)	Economically active (000s)	Economic activity rate (per cent)	Economically active (000s)	Economic activity rate (per cent)
All						
16-59/64	27,058	78.4	1,574	40.0	25,484	83.3
16-19	1,639	62.4	80	53.8	1,559	63.0
20-24	2,866	77.8	126	56.6	2,740	79.2
25-34	7,469	82.8	311	53.0	7,158	84.9
35-49	9,978	85.2	563	46.8	9,415	89.5
50-59/64	5,106	68.1	494	27.8	4,613	80.7
Men						
16-64	15,314	84.8	963	43.6	14,351	90.5
16-19	867	64.4	46	59.2	821	64.7
20-24	1,587	84.3	72	62.5	1,515	85.7
25-34	4,276	93.3	201	64.2	4,075	95.4
35-49	5,451	92.9	325	54.3	5,126	97.2
50-64	3,132	71.5	318	28.8	2,814	85.9
Women						
16-59	11,745	71.3	611	35.3	11,134	75.5
16-19	772	60.4	34	47.9	738	61.2
20-24	1,279	71.1	53	50.1	1,225	72.4
25-34	3,193	72.1	110	40.1	3,083	74.2
35-49	4,527	77.4	238	39.4	4,289	81.8
50-59	1,974	63.4	175	26.1	1,799	73.7

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem or disability.

Table 6 **Employment status of people of working age by sex and whether disabled**
Winter 1995/6 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of working age — **Great Britain, thousands and per cent**

	All persons	Disabled	Not disabled[a]
All			
All in employment[b] (thousands=100 per cent)	24,784	1,241	23,543
of which			
Employees	86.5	82.0	86.8
Self-employed	12.1	15.2	12.0
Others[c]	1.0	2.1	0.9
of which			
Full-time	76.4	70.0	76.8
Part-time	23.2	29.3	22.8
Men			
All in employment[b] (thousands=100 per cent)	13,794	720	13,073
of which			
Employees	82.1	77.1	82.4
Self-employed	16.6	20.3	16.4
Others[c]	1.1	2.1	1.0
of which			
Full-time	92.7	86.8	93.0
Part-time	7.1	12.7	6.8
Women			
All in employment[b] (thousands=100 per cent)	10,990	520	10,470
of which			
Employees	92.1	88.7	92.2
Self-employed	6.5	8.2	6.4
Others[c]	0.8	2.1	0.8
of which			
Full-time	56.0	46.7	56.5
Part-time	43.3	52.2	42.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem or disability.
b Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time.
c ie those on government supported employment and training programmes and unpaid family workers.

Table 7 **People in employment by industry, sex and whether disabled**
Winter 1995/6 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of working age — **Great Britain, thousands and per cent**

	All persons	Disabled	Not disabled[b]
All			
All in employment[a] (thousands=100 per cent)	24,784	1,241	23,543
A+B: Agriculture, forestry & fishing	2	2	2
C+:E Energy & water supply	1	1	1
D: Manufacturing	19	21	19
F: Construction	7	7	7
G+H: Distribution, hotels and restaurants	20	19	20
I: Transport and communication	6	7	6
J+K: Banking, finance, and insurance, etc.	14	11	14
L-N: Public admin. education and health	24	23	24
O-Q: Other services	6	8	6
Men			
All in employment[a] (thousands=100 per cent)	13,794	720	13,073
A+B: Agriculture, forestry & fishing	2	3	2
C+E: Energy & water supply	2	2	2
D: Manufacturing	25	26	25
F: Construction	11	11	11
G+H: Distribution, hotels and restaurants	17	17	18
I: Transport and communication	9	9	9
J+K: Banking, finance, and insurance, etc.	14	12	14
L-N: Public admin. education and health	14	14	14
O-Q: Other services	5	7	5
Women			
All in employment[a] (thousands=100 per cent)	10,990	520	10,470
A+B: Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1	*	1
C+E: Energy & water supply	1	*	1
D: Manufacturing	12	15	12
F: Construction	2	*	2
G+H: Distribution, hotels and restaurants	23	22	23
I: Transport and communication	3	3	3
J+K: Banking, finance, and insurance, etc.	14	11	15
L-N: Public admin. education and health	37	37	37
O-Q: Other services	7	9	7

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
a Includes those whose workplace was outside the UK or who did not state their industry, but percentages are based on totals which exclude these groups.
b Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem or disability.

Table 8 **People in employment by social class (based on occupation), sex and whether disabled**
Winter 1995/6 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of working age — **Great Britain, thousands and per cent**

	All persons	Disabled	Not disabled[b]
All			
All in employment[a] (thousands=100 per cent)	24,784	1,241	23,543
Professional occupations	6	4	6
Intermediate occupations	30	26	31
Skilled occupations (non manual)	23	20	23
Skilled occupations (manual)	20	23	20
Partly skilled occupations	15	20	15
Unskilled occupations	5	7	5
Men			
All in employment[a] (thousands=100 per cent)	13,794	720	13,073
Professional occupations	9	5	9
Intermediate occupations	30	26	31
Skilled occupations (non manual)	12	12	12
Skilled occupations (manual)	30	31	30
Partly skilled occupations	14	20	13
Unskilled occupations	4	6	4
Women			
All in employment[a] (thousands=100 per cent)	10,990	520	10,470
Professional occupations	3	2	3
Intermediate occupations	30	25	31
Skilled occupations (non manual)	37	32	37
Skilled occupations (manual)	8	11	8
Partly skilled occupations	16	20	16
Unskilled occupations	6	9	6

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
a Includes those serving in the armed forces and those who did not state their social class, but percentages are based on totals which exclude these groups.
b Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem or disability.

Table 9 **ILO unemployment by age, sex and whether disabled**
Winter 1995/6 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of working age — **Great Britain, thousands and per cent**

	All		Disabled		Not disabled[a]	
	ILO unemployed (000s)	ILO unemployment rate (per cent)	ILO unemployed (000s)	ILO unemployment rate (per cent)	ILO unemployed (000s)	ILO unemployment rate (per cent)
All						
16-59/64	2,274	8.4	333	21.2	1,941	7.6
16-24	656	12.3	62	20.6	594	11.8
25-34	639	8.6	82	26.4	557	7.8
35-49	621	6.2	95	16.8	527	5.6
50-59/64	358	7.0	94	19.1	264	5.7
Men						
16-64	1,520	9.9	243	25.2	1,277	8.9
16-24	428	15.6	40	24.6	388	15.0
25-34	421	9.8	64	31.8	357	8.8
35-49	396	7.3	67	20.5	329	6.4
50-64	274	8.8	72	22.6	202	7.2
Women						
16-59	754	6.4	90	14.8	664	6.0
16-24	228	8.9	22	15.9	206	8.5
25-34	218	6.8	18	16.3	200	6.5
35-49	225	5.0	28	11.8	197	4.6
50-59	83	4.2	22	12.6	61	3.4

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem or disability.

Table 10 **ILO unemployment by age, sex and type of long-term health problem or disability**
Winter 1993/4-1995/6 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of working age — **Great Britain, thousands and per cent**

	All		Men		Women	
	ILO unemployed (000s)	ILO unemployment rate (per cent)	ILO unemployed (000s)	ILO unemployment rate (per cent)	ILO unemployed (000s)	ILO unemployment rate (per cent)
All						
All aged 16-59/64	2,274	8.4	1,520	9.9	754	6.4
All with no long-term health problems[a]	1,941	7.6	1,277	8.9	664	6.0
All with long-term health problems	333	21.2	243	25.2	90	14.8
Arms, legs, hands, feet, back, neck	139	20	97	24	42	14
Chest, breathing problems	56	42	42	28	15	13
Heart, blood pressure, circulation	25	20	20	22	*	*
Other problems, disabilities	19	21	13	26	*	*
Difficulty in seeing	*	*	*	*	*	*
Diabetes	12	19	10	21	*	*
Difficulty in hearing	10	16	*	*	*	*
Skin conditions, allergies	15	27	11	32	*	*
Epilepsy	*	*	*	*	*	*
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestion	14	29	10	32	*	*
Mental health problems[b]	13	31	11	40	*	*
Severe or specific learning difficulties	11	38	*	*	*	*
Winter 1994/5						
All aged 16-59/64	2,413	9.0	1,606	10.5	807	7.0
All with no long-term health problems[a]	2,079	8.2	1,371	9.6	707	6.4
All with long-term health problems	334	21.6	235	24.5	100	16.8
Winter 1993/4						
All aged 16-59/64	2,763	10.3	1,839	12.0	924	8.0
All with no long-term health problems[a]	2,382	9.4	1,581	11.0	801	7.3
All with long-term health problems	382	23.3	258	25.5	123	19.8

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
a Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem/disability.
b Includes those who suffer from depression, bad nerves, phobias and panics.

Table 11 **ILO unemployment over one year by age, sex and whether disabled**
Winter 1995/6 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of working age — **Great Britain, thousands and per cent**

	All			Disabled			Not disabled[a]		
	All ILO unemployed	ILO unemployed for 1 year or more (000s)	as a percentage of all ILO unemployed	All ILO unemployed	ILO unemployed for 1 year or more (000s)	as a percentage of all ILO unemployed	All ILO unemployed	ILO unemployed for 1 year or more (000s)	as a percentage of all ILO unemployed
All									
All 16-59/64	2,274	908	40.0	333	176	52.7	1,941	732	37.8
16-24	656	157	24.0	62	20	31.6	594	138	23.2
25-34	639	265	41.5	82	48	58.6	557	217	39.0
35-49	621	288	46.4	95	47	49.5	527	241	45.8
50-59/64	358	198	55.4	94	61	64.9	264	137	52.0
Men									
All 16-64	1,520	697	45.9	243	138	56.9	1,277	558	43.8
16-24	428	121	28.3	40	14	35.8	388	107	27.5
25-34	421	207	49.2	64	40	62.3	357	167	46.9
35-49	396	208	52.5	67	35	51.7	329	174	52.7
50-64	274	161	58.7	72	50	68.7	202	111	55.1
Women									
All 16-59	754	211	28.0	90	38	41.5	664	173	26.2
16-24	228	36	16.0	22	*	*	206	31	15.1
25-34	218	58	26.6	18	*	*	200	50	24.9
35-49	225	80	35.5	28	12	44.3	197	67	34.2
50-59	83	37	44.6	22	12	52.3	61	25	41.7

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
a Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem or disability.

Table 12 **Economically inactive people by sex, reason for inactivity, and whether disabled**
Winter 1995/6 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of working age — **Great Britain, thousands and per cent**

	All	Disabled	Not disabled[a]
All			
All inactive (000s) = 100 per cent	**7,476**	**2,364**	**5,112**
Total inactive who say they would like work[b]	**28.6**	**28.5**	**28.6**
Seeking work but not available within the next two weeks	1.4	1.0	1.5
Not seeking but would like work	27.2	27.5	27.0
Of which			
Available to start	12.3	8.6	14.0
Not available to start	14.8	18.9	12.9
Not seeking work, does not want work	**70.4**	**71.3**	**70.0**
Men			
All inactive (000s) = 100 per cent	**2,752**	**1,247**	**1,505**
Total inactive who say they would like work[b]	**29.6**	**30.9**	**28.5**
Seeking work but not available within the next two weeks	1.5	1.1	1.8
Not seeking but would like work	28.1	29.8	26.7
Of which			
Available to start	11.8	8.8	14.3
Not available to start	16.2	20.9	12.3
Not seeking work, does not want work	**69.0**	**68.9**	**69.1**
Women			
All inactive (000s) = 100 per cent	**4,724**	**1,118**	**3,606**
Total inactive who say they would like work[b]	**28.0**	**25.9**	**28.6**
Seeking work but not available within the next two weeks	1.3	0.9	1.4
Not seeking but would like work	26.7	25.0	27.2
Of which			
Available to start	12.5	8.2	13.9
Not available to start	14.0	16.6	13.2
Not seeking work, does not want work	**71.2**	**74.0**	**70.4**

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem/disability.
b Includes those who did not state whether they were available or not.

LABOUR MARKET *data*

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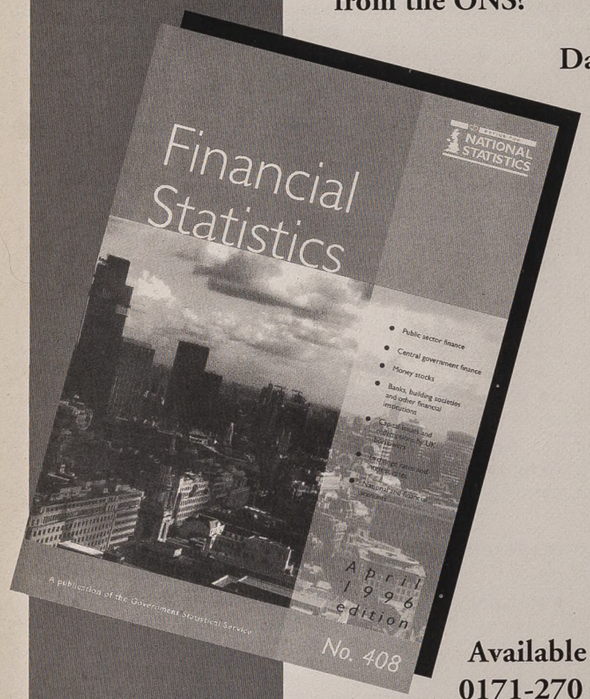

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NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

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

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

STRENGTHS

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

Labour Force Survey: The LFS is very useful for providing an articulated view of the labour market on the basis of internationally agreed ILO concepts and definitions - the totals of the LFS estimates of people in employment, ILO unemployed and economically inactive add to the estimated total population* aged 16 and over. The LFS also includes a wealth of demographic information so that people's economic status can be cross-referenced with such information as age, occupation, ethnic origin, qualifications etc. Labour Force Surveys are conducted in all countries of the EU and OECD and also now in many of the new democracies of Eastern and Central Europe and so are very useful for making international comparisons. The disadvantages of the LFS are first that, being a sample survey it is subject to sampling error and is therefore very limited in what is available at local area level and second, as mentioned below, it is not ideal for industrial classifications.

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

Claimant unemployment: The claimant count is a timely and regular indicator of the number claiming unemployment related benefits. It is particularly useful as an up-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; second, it is not internationally comparable.

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

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

THOUSAND

	In employment								
	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	22,082	3,216	376	181	25,855	2,832	28,687	16,622	45,310
1993 Spr	21,875	3,174	354	151	25,554	2,999	28,552	16,847	45,400
1994 Spr	21,970	3,290	333	146	25,740	2,799	28,539	16,926	45,465
1994/95 Win	22,191	3,370	300	133	25,994	2,481	28,475	17,067	45,543
1995 Spr	22,260	3,350	279	140	26,030	2,511	28,541	17,033	45,574
1995 Sum	22,405	3,326	278	130	26,138	2,491	28,629	16,977	45,606
1995 Aut	22,458	3,335	263	135	26,189	2,477	28,666	16,980	45,645
1995/96 Win	**22,648**	**3,301**	**261**	**122**	**26,333**	**2,371**	**28,704**	**16,981**	**45,685**
Changes									
Win 94 - Win 95	457	-69	-39	-11	339	-110	229	-86	142
Males									
1992 Spr	11,637	2,436	245	55	14,374	1,891	16,265	5,659	21,924
1993 Spr	11,430	2,382	232	43	14,087	2,012	16,099	5,886	21,985
1994 Spr	11,477	2,478	219	49	14,224	1,851	16,075	5,975	22,050
1994/95 Win	11,586	2,551	201	43	14,381	1,640	16,022	6,088	22,110
1995 Spr	11,660	2,545	182	43	14,429	1,632	16,061	6,071	22,132
1995 Sum	11,709	2,518	174	47	14,447	1,627	16,074	6,081	22,154
1995 Aut	11,722	2,530	169	43	14,464	1,608	16,073	6,107	22,180
1995/96 Win	**11,822**	**2,490**	**161**	**36**	**14,509**	**1,566**	**16,076**	**6,130**	**22,206**
Changes									
Win 94 - Win 95	236	-61	-40	-7	128	-74	54	42	96
Females									
1992 Spr	10,445	780	130	126	11,481	941	12,422	10,963	23,386
1993 Spr	10,445	792	123	108	11,467	986	12,453	10,961	23,415
1994 Spr	10,493	811	115	97	11,516	948	12,464	10,951	23,416
1994/95 Win	10,604	819	99	90	11,612	841	12,453	10,980	23,433
1995 Spr	10,600	806	98	97	11,601	879	12,480	10,962	23,442
1995 Sum	10,696	807	104	84	11,691	865	12,555	10,896	23,451
1995 Aut	10,736	805	94	91	11,726	867	12,593	10,872	22,465
1995/96 Win	**10,826**	**811**	**100**	**86**	**11,823**	**805**	**12,628**	**10,851**	**23,479**
Changes									
Win 94 - Win 95	222	-8	1	-4	211	-36	175	-129	46

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

THOUSAND

	Workforce in employment						
	Employees in Employment	Self-employed	Work-related Government-supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
All							
1993 Mar	21,559	3,167	354	275	25,356	2,944	28,299
1994 Mar	21,625	3,274	323	254	25,476	2,729	28,205
1995 Mar	21,844	3,371	270	233	25,719	2,352	28,070
1995 Sep	21,929	3,332	232	228	25,721	2,264	27,985
1995 Dec	22,011	3,330	237	226	25,804	2,236	28,040
1996 Mar	**21,988**	**3,302**	**221**	**222**	**25,734**	**2,187**	**27,920**
Changes							
Dec 95 - Mar 96	-24	-27	-16	-3	-74	-49	-119
Mar 95 - Mar 96	140	-69	-48	-11	15	-165	-153
Males							
1993 Mar	10,970	2,400	227	256	13,852	2,258	16,110
1994 Mar	10,925	2,454	203	237	13,818	2,093	15,911
1995 Mar	11,031	2,552	166	217	13,965	1,797	15,762
1995 Sep	11,067	2,520	145	212	13,944	1,727	15,671
1995 Dec	11,129	2,525	149	210	14,013	1,704	15,717
1996 Mar	**11,097**	**2,492**	**134**	**207**	**13,929**	**1,666**	**15,596**
Changes							
Dec 95 - Mar 96	-32	-33	-15	-3	-83	-38	-121
Mar 95 - Mar 96	66	-60	-33	-10	-36	-131	-166
Females							
1993 Mar	10,589	768	127	19	11,503	686	12,189
1994 Mar	10,700	820	120	18	11,658	635	12,293
1995 Mar	10,813	820	104	17	11,753	555	12,308
1995 Sep	10,862	812	87	16	11,777	537	12,314
1995 Dec	10,882	805	88	16	11,792	531	12,323
1996 Mar	**10,891**	**810**	**88**	**16**	**11,804**	**520**	**12,324**
Changes							
Dec 95 - Mar 96	9	5	0	0	13	-11	1
Mar 95 - Mar 96	78	-10	-16	-1	51	-35	16

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

THOUSAND

	In employment								
	Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
All									
1995 Spr	21,748	3,260	265	133	25,407	2,432	27,839	16,542	44,381
Sum	21,874	3,249	257	125	25,505	2,416	27,921	16,489	44,410
Aut	21,939	3,247	245	131	25,562	2,396	27,959	16,489	44,447
1995/96 Win	22,106	3,219	237	118	25,680	2,302	27,982	16,503	44,485
1996 Spr	**22,101**	**3,200**	**222**	**122**	**25,646**	**2,313**	**27,959**	**16,564**	**44,522**
Changes									
Win 95-Spr 96	-5	-20	-14	4	-34	11	-23	61	37
Spr 95-Spr 96	353	-61	-43	-11	239	-119	119	22	142
Males									
1995 Spr	11,393	2,470	173	40	14,076	1,577	15,653	5,906	21,559
Sum	11,436	2,450	163	44	14,092	1,572	15,665	5,915	21,580
Aut	11,462	2,454	157	42	14,115	1,552	15,667	5,937	21,604
1995/96 Win	11,547	2,421	147	35	14,150	1,515	15,665	5,964	21,629
1996 Spr	**11,570**	**2,395**	**141**	**40**	**14,146**	**1,514**	**15,660**	**5,993**	**21,654**
Changes									
Win 95-Spr 96	23	-27	-5	5	-4	-1	-5	30	25
Spr 95-Spr 96	177	-75	-32	1	70	-62	8	87	95
Females									
1995 Spr	10,355	791	92	93	11,331	856	12,187	10,636	22,822
Sum	10,438	800	94	81	11,413	844	12,257	10,574	22,830
Aut	10,478	793	89	88	11,447	844	12,291	10,552	22,843
1995/96 Win	10,559	798	90	83	11,530	787	12,317	10,539	22,856
1996 Spr	**10,531**	**805**	**81**	**82**	**11,500**	**799**	**12,298**	**10,570**	**22,869**
Changes									
Win 95-Spr 96	-28	7	-9	-1	-30	12	-18	31	13
Spr 95-Spr 96	**176**	**15**	**-11**	**-11**	**169**	**-57**	**112**	**-65**	**46**

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

SUMMARY TABLE 0.4
The Workforce in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

	Workforce in employment						
	Employees in Employment	Self-employed	Work-related Government-supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
All							
1994 Dec	21,245	3,269	278	237	25,029	2,332	27,361
1995 Mar	21,277	3,289	252	233	25,051	2,262	27,313
Jun	21,344	3,260	215	230	25,050	2,226	27,275
Sep	21,355	3,249	217	228	25,050	2,178	27,227
Dec	21,436	3,247	220	226	25,129	2,149	27,278
1996 Mar	**21,412**	**3,219**	**204**	**222**	**25,058**	**2,101**	**27,159**
Changes							
Dec 95 - Mar 96	-24	-27	-16	-3	-71	-48	-119
Mar 95 - Mar 96	135	-70	-47	-11	7	-161	-154
Males							
1994 Dec	10,721	2,462	175	220	13,578	1,779	15,358
1995 Mar	10,749	2,480	154	217	13,600	1,727	15,327
Jun	10,774	2,470	135	214	13,593	1,695	15,288
Sep	10,781	2,450	136	212	13,579	1,660	15,238
Dec	10,843	2,454	138	210	13,645	1,637	15,282
1996 Mar	**10,811**	**2,421**	**123**	**207**	**13,562**	**1,600**	**15,162**
Changes							
Dec 95 - Mar 96	-32	-33	-15	-3	-83	-37	-120
Mar 95 - Mar 96	63	-59	-32	-10	-38	-127	-165
Females							
1994 Dec	10,524	807	103	17	11,451	552	12,003
1995 Mar	10,528	809	97	17	11,452	535	11,987
Jun	10,570	791	81	16	11,457	530	11,987
Sep	10,574	800	81	16	11,471	518	11,989
Dec	10,593	793	82	16	11,484	512	11,996
1996 Mar	**10,600**	**798**	**82**	**16**	**11,496**	**502**	**11,997**
Changes							
Dec 95 - Mar 96	8	5	0	0	12	-10	1
Mar 95 - Mar 96	72	-11	-16	-1	44	-33	11

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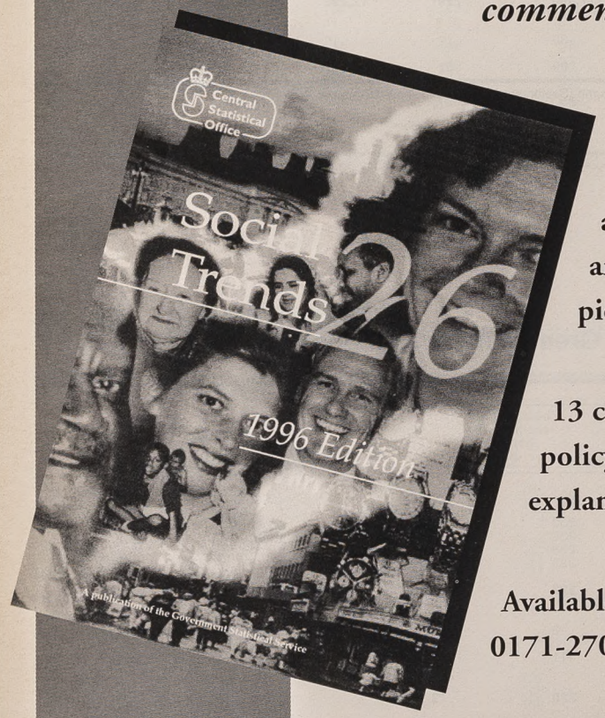

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ISBN 0-11-620742-6

Seasonally adjusted

	Output: GDP	GDP 1990 prices		Index of output UK: Production industries [2]	Index of output UK: Manufacturing industries [3]	Index of production OECD countries	Income: Real personal disposable income	Income: Gross trading profits of companies [4]	
	1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	1990=100	1990=100	1990=100	£ billion	%
1990	100.0	478.9	0.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0 r	68.2 r	0.6
1991	98.0	468.9	-2.1	96.3	94.6	99.6	100.0	68.0	-0.3
1992	97.5	466.5	-0.5	96.2	94.0	99.4	102.0	67.7	-0.4
1993	99.6	477.1 r	2.3	98.3	95.3	98.9	103.8	75.2	11.1
1994	103.5	496.4	4.0	103.2	99.3	103.6	105.1	85.4	13.6
1995	**106.0**	**508.8**	**2.5**	**105.9**	**101.5**	**106.7 R**	**108.2**	**88.8**	**4.0**
1995 Q2	105.7 R	126.8	2.6	105.6	101.5	106.4 r	107.5	22.3	6.0
Q3	106.3	127.6	2.2	106.4	102.0	106.8	107.9	22.5	4.0
Q4	106.7 R	128.1	1.8	106.3	101.8	107.1	110.4	22.4	3.1
1996 Q1	107.1	128.6	1.9	106.6	101.5	107.4	111.3	22.3	3.5
Q2	..	..	..	**106.8**	**101.5**	..	..	..	..
1995 Dec	..	..	..	106.8	101.3	107.9 r	..	..	..
1996 Jan	..	..	..	106.0	101.4	107.2	..	..	..
Feb	..	..	..	106.5	101.5	107.8	..	..	..
Mar	..	..	..	107.2	101.8	107.1	..	..	..
Apr	..	..	..	106.5	101.6	107.6	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	107.5 R	101.6	108.4	..	..	..
Jun	..	..	..	**106.3**	**101.3**	..	..	..	..

	Expenditure: Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes	Fixed investments [5]: All industries 1990 prices [6]		Fixed investments [5]: Manufacturing industries 1990 prices [3,6]		General government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock changes 1990 prices [7]	Base lending rates + [8]	Effective exchange rate + [9]
	£ billion	%	1990=100	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100
1990	347.5	0.6	100.0	81.9	-0.1	14.2	-5.1	112.9	2.5	-1.80	14.00	..
1991	340.0 r	-2.2	98.7	75.4	-7.9	12.8	-10.0	115.8	2.6	-4.63	10.50	..
1992	339.7	-0.1	99.4	74.1	-1.8	11.8	-7.6	115.7	-0.1	-1.70	7.00	..
1993	348.0	2.5	102.4	73.1 r	-1.3	11.2 r	-5.1	116.0	0.2	0.19	5.50	88.9
1994	356.9	2.6	106.2	75.1	2.7	12.0	6.8	118.2 r	1.9	2.62	6.30	89.2
1995	**364.0**	**2.0**	**107.5**	**75.6**	**0.7**	**12.6**	**5.3**	**119.7**	**1.3**	**0.70 R**	**6.80**	**84.8**
1995 Q2	91.0	2.6	107.2	19.0 r	3.1	3.1	6.1	29.9 r	1.4	0.53	6.80	84.3
Q3	91.0	1.8	107.5 R	18.8	-0.6	3.3	9.7	30.0	1.2	1.26 R	6.80	84.3
Q4	91.6	1.6	108.3	18.9	-1.8	3.2	-	30.0	1.1	0.82	6.80	83.5
1996 Q1	92.5	2.4	108.7	19.1	0.4	3.1	2.8	30.0	0.8	0.95	6.30	83.5
Q2	..	..	**110.1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**5.92**	**84.8**
1995 Dec	..	..	108.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.50	82.9
1996 Jan	..	..	108.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.30	83.2
Feb	..	..	108.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.30	83.8
Mar	..	..	109.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.30	83.5
Apr	..	..	109.6 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	83.8
May	..	..	109.5 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	84.6
Jun	..	..	**111.1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**5.75**	**86.0**

	Visible trade: Export volume [11]	Visible trade: Import volume [11]	Balance of payments: Visible [11] balance	Balance of payments: Current [11] balance	Prices: Tax and price index + [10]	Producer price index + [3,10]: Materials and fuels	Producer price index + [3,10]: Home sales
	1990=100	1990=100	£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100	1990=100	1990=100
1990	100.0	100.0	-18.8	-19.0	119.7	100.0	100.0
1991	101.2	94.7	-10.3	-8.2	126.2	97.8	105.4
1992	103.7	100.9	-13.1	-9.8	129.8	97.4	108.7
1993	107.4	104.8	-13.4	-11.1	131.4	101.8	113.0
1994	118.5	109.2	-10.8	-2.4	135.2	104.4	115.8
1995	**127.1**	**113.8**	**-11.6**	**-2.9**	**141.1**	**114.4**	**120.6**
1995 Q1	126.5	110.7	-1.6	0.4	141.0	112.8	119.1
Q2	124.3	112.8	-3.3	-1.0	140.8	114.8	119.1
Q3	128.9	115.9	-3.5	-1.1	141.2	114.3	120.4
Q4	128.8	115.8	-3.2	-1.2	141.5	115.5	121.1
1996 Q1	**132.5**	**119.7**	**-3.5**	**-1.1**	**142.3**	**116.1**	**123.4**
1995 Nov	132.7	115.5	-0.5	..	141.2	115.4	121.7
Dec	127.4	114.3	-1.1	..	142.1	117.4	122.7
1996 Jan	130.8	118.9	-1.4	..	141.6	116.8	123.2
Feb	131.4	120.4	-1.3	..	142.3	115.8	123.4
Mar	135.2	119.9	-0.8	..	143.0	115.7	123.6
Apr	134.7 R	124.0 R	-1.4 R	..	141.7	116.6	124.0
May	**137.3**	**123.0**	**-1.0**	**..**	**142.0**	**115.2**	**123.9**

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

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

1.1 EMPLOYMENT
Workforce *

THOUSAND

	Employees in employment: Male: All	Male: Part-time +	Female: All	Female: Part-time +	All	Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government-supported training programmes ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce *
UNITED KINGDOM										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1992 Jun	11,228		10,703		21,931	3,230	290	325	25,776	28,454
Sep	11,061		10,519		21,580	3,234	284	317	25,415	28,262
Dec	10,995	1,120	10,595	4,806	21,590	3,192	280	356	25,416	28,400
1993 Mar	10,916	1,083	10,552	4,766	21,468	3,141	275	354	25,238	28,235
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	10,963	1,134	10,757	4,938	21,720	3,245	258	329	25,552	28,334
1994 Mar	10,867	1,122	10,659	4,877	21,526	3,246	254	323	25,349	28,127
Jun	10,921	1,147	10,739	4,933	21,660	3,298	250	302	25,511	28,096
Sep	11,045	1,175	10,740	4,907	21,785	3,306	246	289	25,626	28,206
Dec	11,022	1,197	10,871	5,051	21,893	3,371	237	296	25,797	28,214
1995 Mar	10,970	1,197	10,769	4,982	21,739	3,341	233	270	25,583	27,982
Jun	11,056	1,245	10,877	5,072	21,933	3,351	230	232	25,747	28,002
Sep	11,109	1,242	10,835	5,003	21,944	3,330	228	232	25,734	28,026
Dec	11,153	1,298	10,948	5,122	22,101	3,348	226	237	25,912	28,141
1996 Mar	**11,037**	**1,278**	**10,834**	**5,062**	**21,870**	**3,270**	**222**	**221**	**25,585**	27,815
UNITED KINGDOM										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1992 Jun	11,226		10,677		21,904	3,223	290	325	25,742	28,476
Sep	11,031		10,559		21,590	3,230	284	317	25,421	28,252
Dec	10,979	1,100	10,542	4,754	21,521	3,171	280	356	25,327	28,308
1993 Mar	10,970	1,089	10,589	4,780	21,559	3,167	275	354	25,356	28,299
Jun	10,951	1,086	10,636	4,809	21,588	3,181	271	311	25,351	28,270
Sep	10,960	1,122	10,700	4,864	21,660	3,193	267	306	25,426	28,314
Dec	10,946	1,114	10,699	4,882	21,645	3,224	258	329	25,456	28,240
1994 Mar	10,925	1,131	10,700	4,894	21,625	3,274	254	323	25,476	28,205
Jun	10,921	1,142	10,718	4,918	21,639	3,290	250	302	25,481	28,125
Sep	11,010	1,190	10,773	4,961	21,783	3,307	246	289	25,624	28,179
Dec	11,004	1,178	10,809	4,991	21,813	3,352	237	296	25,697	28,121
1995 Mar	11,031	1,208	10,813	5,002	21,844	3,371	233	270	25,719	28,070
Jun	11,060	1,240	10,857	5,056	21,917	3,343	230	232	25,723	28,036
Sep	11,067	1,252	10,862	5,051	21,929	3,332	228	232	25,721	28,085
Dec	11,129	1,284	10,882	5,065	22,011	3,330	226	237	25,804	28,040
1996 Mar	**11,097**	**1,288**	**10,891**	**5,090**	**21,988**	**3,302**	**222**	**221**	**25,734**	27,920
GREAT BRITAIN										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1992 Jun	10,952	1,057	10,435	4,711	21,387	3,147	290	307	25,130	27,704
Sep	10,784	1,018	10,250	4,583	21,035	3,151	284	297	24,767	27,504
Dec	10,719	1,083	10,324	4,692	21,043	3,108	280	337	24,768	27,546
1993 Mar	10,642	1,046	10,280	4,653	20,922	3,058	275	336	24,591	27,481
Jun	10,676	1,054	10,390	4,713	21,066	3,108	271	295	24,740	27,502
Sep	10,715	1,065	10,390	4,693	21,105	3,115	267	288	24,774	27,579
Dec	10,685	1,094	10,480	4,818	21,165	3,164	258	311	24,898	27,580
1994 Mar	10,589	1,082	10,383	4,757	20,972	3,165	254	305	24,697	27,376
Jun	10,642	1,106	10,462	4,812	21,104	3,216	250	286	24,856	27,345
Sep	10,765	1,134	10,461	4,786	21,226	3,224	246	270	24,966	27,447
Dec	10,738	1,154	10,584	4,923	21,322	3,289	237	278	25,126	27,453
1995 Mar	10,689	1,155	10,484	4,856	21,173	3,259	233	252	24,918	27,227
Jun	10,771	1,201	10,590	4,944	21,361	3,269	230	215	25,075	27,244
Sep	10,823	1,198	10,548	4,876	21,371	3,247	228	217	25,063	27,265
Dec	10,866	1,252	10,656	4,988	21,522	3,266	226	220	25,233	27,378
1996 Mar	**10,752**	**1,233**	**10,544**	**4,930**	**21,297**	**3,188**	**222**	**204**	**24,911**	27,057
GREAT BRITAIN										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1992 Jun	10,951	1,047	10,408	4,689	21,359	3,140	290	307	25,095	27,724
Sep	10,755	1,042	10,290	4,642	21,045	3,147	284	297	24,773	27,498
Dec	10,704	1,063	10,273	4,640	20,977	3,088	280	337	24,681	27,556
1993 Mar	10,695	1,052	10,318	4,666	21,013	3,084	275	336	24,707	27,545
Jun	10,675	1,048	10,365	4,695	21,039	3,101	271	295	24,706	27,521
Sep	10,683	1,083	10,427	4,749	21,110	3,113	267	288	24,777	27,561
Dec	10,668	1,074	10,424	4,761	21,092	3,143	258	311	24,805	27,488
1994 Mar	10,646	1,091	10,424	4,774	21,069	3,193	254	305	24,822	27,451
Jun	10,642	1,101	10,439	4,797	21,081	3,208	250	286	24,825	27,370
Sep	10,730	1,149	10,494	4,840	21,224	3,224	246	270	24,964	27,424
Dec	10,721	1,135	10,524	4,863	21,245	3,269	237	278	25,029	27,361
1995 Mar	10,749	1,165	10,528	4,876	21,277	3,289	233	252	25,051	27,313
Jun	10,774	1,197	10,570	4,928	21,344	3,260	230	215	25,050	27,275
Sep	10,781	1,208	10,574	4,923	21,355	3,249	228	217	25,050	27,227
Dec	10,843	1,238	10,593	4,932	21,436	3,247	226	220	25,129	27,278
1996 Mar	**10,811**	**1,243**	**10,600**	**4,958**	**21,412**	**3,219**	**222**	**204**	**25,058**	27,159

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT 1.2
Employees in employment in Great Britain

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All industries and services A-Q: All employees unadjusted	All industries and services A-Q: Seasonally adjusted	Manufacturing industries D: All employees unadjusted	Manufacturing industries D: Seasonally adjusted	Production industries C-E: All employees unadjusted	Production industries C-E: Seasonally adjusted	Production and construction industries C-F: All employees unadjusted	Production and construction industries C-F: Seasonally adjusted
1982 Jun	20,916	20,904	5,341	5,358	5,986	6,005	7,048	7,067
1983 Jun	20,572	20,562	5,034	5,052	5,644	5,664	6,685	6,706
1984 Jun	20,741	20,735	4,928	4,946	5,504	5,524	6,542	6,564
1985 Jun	20,920	20,909	4,882	4,895	5,431	5,446	6,457	6,474
1986 Jun	20,886	20,874	4,763	4,777	5,262	5,277	6,263	6,280
1987 Jun	21,080	21,071	4,697	4,713	5,157	5,174	6,179	6,197
1988 Jun	21,740	21,736	4,735	4,754	5,170	5,192	6,233	6,254
1989 Jun	22,134	22,133	4,723	4,747	5,140	5,166	6,242	6,267
1990 Jun	22,382	22,370	4,605	4,628	5,000	5,026	6,114	6,142
1991 Jun	21,728	21,707	4,196	4,215	4,566	4,588	5,592	5,616
1992 Jun	21,387	21,359	3,983	3,995	4,316	4,331	5,242	5,260
1993 Jun	21,066	21,039	3,808	3,814	4,097	4,106	4,937	4,950
1994 Jan			3,770	3,788	4,044	4,060		
Feb			3,771	3,785	4,043	4,055		
Mar	20,972	21,069	3,765	3,789	4,032	4,056	4,876	4,907
Apr			3,768	3,792	4,031	4,056		
May			3,771	3,788	4,030	4,049		
Jun	21,104	21,081	3,789	3,793	4,046	4,052	4,893	4,904
Jul			3,799	3,790	4,054	4,046		
Aug			3,826	3,805	4,081	4,059		
Sep	21,226	21,224	3,827	3,808	4,078	4,057	4,942	4,916
Oct			3,811	3,793	4,058	4,039		
Nov			3,827	3,806	4,073	4,051		
Dec	21,322	21,245	3,836	3,829	4,080	4,072	4,933	4,919
1995 Jan			3,814	3,830	4,053	4,069		
Feb			3,827	3,839	4,066	4,076		
Mar	21,173	21,277	3,826	3,850	4,064	4,088	4,884	4,915
Apr			3,811	3,834	4,046	4,070		
May			3,824	3,840	4,058	4,076		
Jun	21,361	21,344	3,840	3,845	4,074	4,081	4,888	4,903
Jul			3,849	3,841	4,081	4,074		
Aug			3,858	3,839	4,089	4,070		
Sep	21,371	21,355	3,854	3,836	4,086	4,067	4,916	4,889
Oct			3,865	3,853	4,093	4,081		
Nov			3,874	3,858	4,100	4,084		
Dec	21,522	21,436	3,875	3,863	4,102	4,089	4,931	4,911
1996 Jan			3,823	3,836	4,045	4,059		
Feb			3,825	3,837	4,047	4,058		
Mar	21,297	21,412	3,819	3,835	4,040	4,055	4,847	4,872
Apr R			3,794	3,816	4,009	4,033		
May R			3,794	3,815	4,011	4,033		
Jun			**3,810**	**3,819**	**4,027**	**4,036**		

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Section subsection, group	Service Industries G-Q: All employees unadjusted	Service Industries G-Q: Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing A,B 01-05	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C,E 10-12,40-41	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
1982 Jun	13,513	13,475	363	645	582	579	78	471	347
1983 Jun	13,541	13,502	355	610	546	550	78	459	327
1984 Jun	13,863	13,825	346	577	531	549	78	455	326
1985 Jun	14,126	14,089	346	550	525	552	80	458	322
1986 Jun	14,297	14,261	334	500	508	557	83	448	313
1987 Jun	14,584	14,549	325	461	504	546	85	454	306
1988 Jun	15,198	15,166	317	437	495	549	89	457	311
1989 Jun	15,596	15,563	303	419	485	519	92	466	317
1990 Jun	15,974	15,931	297	398	479	476	91	467	305
1991 Jun	15,849	15,802	289	373	481	404	80	456	276
1992 Jun	15,855	15,808	291	336	455	388	78	447	268
1993 Jun	15,822	15,783	307	292	442	382	84	439	255
1994 Jan				273	437	382	87	450	247
Feb				270	435	381	87	452	246
Mar	15,811	15,866	297	267	429	384	88	452	247
Apr				264	430	383	88	457	245
May				261	430	382	87	458	242
Jun	15,912	15,880	297	259	431	383	88	457	237
Jul				256	431	383	85	458	238
Aug				253	434	384	84	460	237
Sep	15,964	16,011	297	250	430	386	84	460	235
Oct				246	428	386	82	452	236
Nov				245	429	384	83	456	237
Dec	16,108	16,033	293	243	428	386	83	464	236
1995 Jan				239	429	385	82	462	239
Feb				238	431	385	82	462	240
Mar	16,010	16,071	291	238	428	384	81	466	237
Apr				236	432	381	81	463	236
May				236	430	384	81	463	236
Jun	16,179	16,147	293	236	429	381	82	469	236
Jul				233	433	382	81	464	235
Aug				231	432	382	81	464	235
Sep	16,127	16,164	302	232	429	380	81	461	235
Oct				228	436	377	82	465	234
Nov				226	438	377	82	467	233
Dec	16,304	16,226	299	226	439	377	82	467	234
1996 Jan				222	430	375	80	460	229
Feb				221	431	373	79	462	229
Mar	16,163	16,240	300	220	435	371	80	462	230
Apr R				216	419	371	80	450	227
May R				218	420	370	79	453	228
Jun				**218**	**422**	**371**	**80**	**453**	**230**

1.2 EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

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
1982 Jun	203	1050	547	639	619	225	1,062	3,205	929
1983 Jun	196	954	504	617	583	220	1,042	3,189	917
1984 Jun	201	925	491	615	540	217	1,040	3,268	959
1985 Jun	202	911	492	613	523	219	1,029	3,287	989
1986 Jun	203	866	480	596	506	223	1,002	3,287	988
1987 Jun	208	844	475	588	485	226	1,022	3,291	993
1988 Jun	218	854	485	586	482	232	1,063	3,395	1,068
1989 Jun	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 Jan	186	680	373	423	320	202			
Feb	187	679	374	423	319	202			
Mar	189	684	371	424	317	206	850	3,552	1,145
Apr	188	684	370	425	316	205			
May	187	685	371	424	315	207			
Jun	188	687	370	427	314	211	852	3,563	1,162
Jul	190	685	372	424	314	209			
Aug	192	686	371	429	313	214			
Sep	195	684	373	432	312	217	859	3,575	1,134
Oct	195	684	374	427	312	218			
Nov	196	686	374	432	310	219			
Dec	197	690	375	437	313	219	847	3,583	1,183
1995 Jan	199	692	375	431	314	223			
Feb	199	692	375	431	314	227			
Mar	200	693	376	446	314	225	827	3,575	1,221
Apr	198	689	378	436	314	226			
May	198	688	378	437	316	228			
Jun	197	686	376	445	317	227	822	3,578	1,234
Jul	196	686	377	443	316	227			
Aug	195	686	378	443	318	224			
Sep	195	688	377	447	320	224	822	3,553	1,217
Oct	197	692	380	446	320	224			
Nov	197	692	383	446	321	221			
Dec	196	691	384	449	324	223	822	3,587	1,219
1996 Jan	195	688	386	449	324	219			
Feb	195	689	387	450	323	219			
Mar	194	684	383	456	322	217	817	3,588	1,214
Apr R	199	687	385	458	320	220			
May R	197	686	385	459	319	218			
Jun	**197**	**684**	**387**	**456**	**321**	**219**			

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Transport & storage I 60-63	Post and telecomm-unication 64	Financial intermediation J 65-67	Real estate K 70	Renting, research, computer & other business activities 71-74	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security L + 75	Education M 80	Health activities N 851-852	Social work activities 853	Other community social & personal activities O-P 90-93
1982 Jun	910	451	786	141	1,506	1,471	1,515	1,257	532	771
1983 Jun	881	446	811	140	1,562	1,468	1,522	1,247	568	751
1984 Jun	876	447	837	147	1,643	1,453	1,544	1,250	613	787
1985 Jun	868	442	858	152	1,719	1,424	1,570	1,296	654	831
1986 Jun	846	435	881	157	1,777	1,418	1,617	1,307	707	841
1987 Jun	832	436	920	165	1,846	1,436	1,680	1,332	767	852
1988 Jun	849	453	996	176	1,964	1,419	1,742	1,381	848	874
1989 Jun	878	463	1,038	183	2,083	1,341	1,784	1,409	812	884
1990 Jun	910	462	1,047	190	2,202	1,383	1,805	1,445	794	880
1991 Jun	897	455	1,024	186	2,167	1,403	1,791	1,493	800	865
1992 Jun	887	446	991	205	2,158	1,406	1,774	1,513	846	894
1993 Jun	873	420	959	237	2,209	1,401	1,752	1,470	899	923
1994 Jan										
Feb										
Mar	867	413	951	240	2,226	1,384	1,748	1,473	920	946
Apr										
May										
Jun	873	410	942	240	2,233	1,374	1,763	1,457	927	936
Jul										
Aug										
Sep	870	409	949	241	2,314	1,361	1,768	1,455	949	937
Oct										
Nov										
Dec	870	402	942	241	2,343	1,355	1,759	1,453	948	954
1995 Jan										
Feb										
Mar	872	394	935	240	2,371	1,340	1,755	1,454	954	960
Apr										
May										
Jun	873	395	929	238	2,402	1,324	1,777	1,464	964	968
Jul										
Aug										
Sep	866	394	923	242	2,442	1,319	1,785	1,472	971	971
Oct										
Nov										
Dec	863	396	940	234	2,471	1,313	1,790	1,471	976	965
1996 Jan										
Feb										
Mar	862	395	927	237	2,476	1,311	1,792	1,474	972	971
Apr										
May										
Jun										

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

\+ These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM forces are excluded.

* Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.

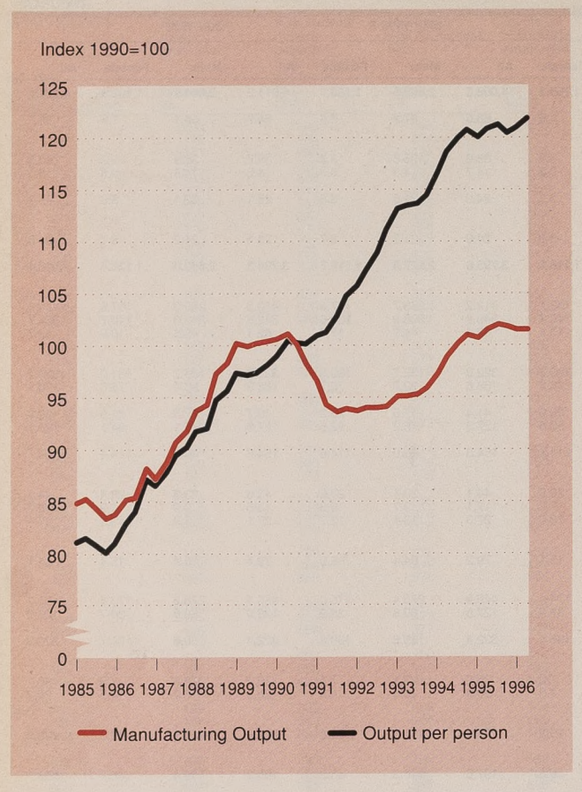
EMPLOYMENT 1.3
Employees in employment: industry: production industries

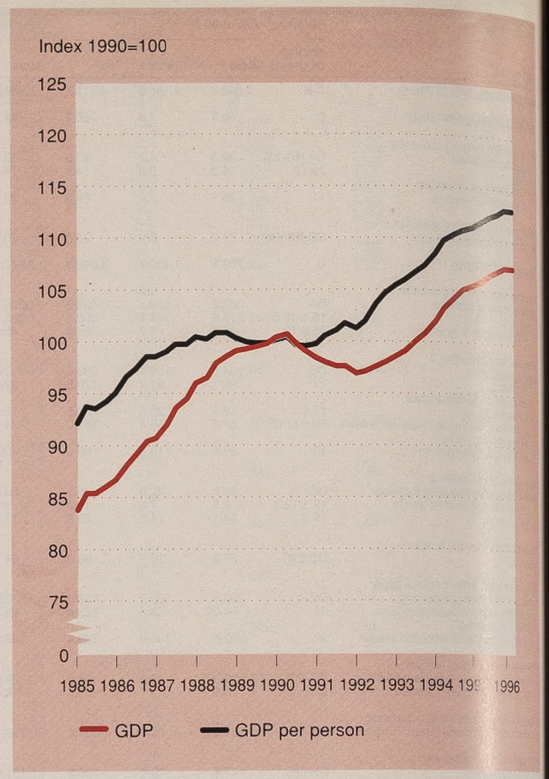
THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Section, sub-section or group	Jun 1995 R Male	Jun 1995 R Female	Jun 1995 R All	Apr 1996 R Male	Apr 1996 R Female	Apr 1996 R All	May 1996 R Male	May 1996 R Female	May 1996 R All	Jun 1996 Male	Jun 1996 Female	Jun 1996 All
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	**C-E**	**2,888.3**	**1,185.5**	**4,073.7**	**2,850.2**	**1,158.3**	**4,008.5**	**2,852.5**	**1,158.7**	**4,011.2**	**2,864.5**	**1,162.3**	**4,026.8**
MINING AND QUARRYING	**C**	**60.5**	**7.6**	**68.1**	**55.9**	**7.6**	**63.5**	**57.2**	**7.6**	**64.7**	**58.1**	**7.6**	**65.7**
Mining and quarrying of energy Producing materials	CA (10-12)	39.3	4.2	43.5	35.1	3.8	38.9	35.8	3.8	39.7	36.9	3.9	40.8
Mining Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	10/12 11	14.2 25.1	0.3 3.9	14.5 29.0	14.4 20.6	0.3 3.5	14.7 24.2	14.3 21.6	0.3 3.6	14.6 25.1	14.8 22.1	0.3 3.6	15.1 25.7
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	21.2	3.4	24.6	20.8	3.8	24.6	21.3	3.7	25.1	21.2	3.6	24.8
MANUFACTURING	**D**	**2,700.3**	**1,139.7**	**3,840.0**	**2,677.3**	**1,116.3**	**3,793.6**	**2,677.6**	**1,116.7**	**3,794.3**	**2,690.0**	**1,120.4**	**3,810.4**
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	263.9	159.3	423.3	254.1	158.1	412.2	253.7	157.0	410.6	256.9	157.6	414.5
of food	15.1-15.8	217.6	141.1	358.7	209.1	140.7	349.8	208.9	139.6	348.5	211.0	140.7	351.7
of beverages & tobacco	15.9/16	46.3	18.2	64.6	45.0	17.4	62.4	44.7	17.4	62.1	45.8	16.9	62.7
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	134.0	199.4	333.4	132.6	190.3	322.9	132.7	190.3	323.0	133.7	191.0	324.7
of textiles	17	98.1	81.4	179.5	92.4	76.2	168.6	92.7	75.7	168.3	93.4	76.6	170.1
of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17.4	16.5	22.0	38.5	17.7	23.6	41.4	17.5	23.2	40.7	17.3	22.6	39.9
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles	Rest of 17	81.6	59.4	141.0	74.7	52.6	127.3	75.2	52.5	127.6	76.1	54.1	130.2
of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	18	35.9	118.0	153.9	40.2	114.2	154.3	40.0	114.6	154.6	40.3	114.4	154.7
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear	DC	23.6	22.0	45.5	23.3	20.8	44.1	23.1	20.5	43.6	23.8	20.4	44.1
of leather and leather goods	19.1/19.2	9.5	7.4	16.9	9.9	7.2	17.1	9.7	6.8	16.5	9.9	6.9	16.7
of footwear	19.3	14.1	14.5	28.6	13.4	13.6	27.0	13.4	13.7	27.1	13.9	13.5	27.4
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	67.2	16.1	83.3	64.1	15.1	79.2	64.4	15.0	79.4	66.4	15.4	81.7
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing	DE	293.6	175.2	468.8	275.5	174.4	449.9	275.4	175.0	450.5	278.2	173.4	451.7
of pulp, paper & paper products	21	91.0	38.4	129.4	89.5	38.0	127.5	89.8	38.2	128.0	89.6	36.7	126.3
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	22	202.6	136.8	339.4	186.0	136.4	322.4	185.6	136.8	322.4	188.6	136.7	325.3
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	DF (23)	29.8	7.0	36.8	29.0	7.2	36.2	29.1	7.1	36.2	28.8	7.3	36.1
of refined petroleum products	23.2	16.5	4.1	20.6	16.4	4.5	20.9	16.5	4.4	20.9	16.2	4.5	20.7
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	161.0	72.8	233.8	155.1	70.3	225.4	156.1	71.8	227.9	156.5	72.3	228.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	147.4	48.0	195.3	151.0	46.6	197.6	149.3	45.9	195.2	149.4	46.7	196.1
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	112.4	28.5	140.9	103.7	26.8	130.5	103.6	26.6	130.2	102.4	26.9	129.3
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	457.2	90.5	547.7	463.3	92.0	555.4	464.9	91.3	556.2	462.9	91.8	554.7
of basic metals	27	115.4	13.7	129.1	115.3	13.8	129.2	116.3	13.5	129.9	115.6	13.9	129.5
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	341.8	76.8	418.5	348.0	78.2	426.2	348.6	77.8	426.4	347.3	77.9	425.2
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	303.2	72.8	376.0	309.8	74.0	383.8	309.6	75.1	384.7	311.0	75.1	386.0
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment	DL	296.9	150.8	447.6	307.4	148.9	456.3	308.2	149.6	457.8	308.3	150.0	458.3
of office machinery & computers	30	27.6	14.9	42.5	28.2	15.9	44.1	28.5	15.9	44.4	27.8	15.4	43.2
of electrical machinery & apparatus nec	31	108.3	50.9	159.2	120.3	50.9	171.1	120.6	50.7	171.3	120.8	51.0	171.8
of electric motors, etc; control apparatus & insulated cable	31.1-31.3	73.4	29.0	102.4	82.8	29.2	112.1	83.0	29.1	112.1	83.1	29.2	112.3
of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt. nec	31.4-31.6	34.8	21.9	56.8	37.4	21.6	59.0	37.6	21.6	59.2	37.6	21.9	59.5
of radio, television & communication eqpt.	32	73.8	40.3	114.1	73.5	38.8	112.3	74.3	39.4	113.6	74.3	39.9	114.2
of electronic components	32.1	31.0	21.1	52.1	29.8	20.4	50.2	30.7	20.8	51.5	30.9	20.3	51.2
of radio & TV and telephone apparatus; sound & video recorders etc.	32.2-32.3	42.8	19.2	62.0	43.7	18.4	62.1	43.6	18.5	62.1	43.4	19.6	63.0
of medical, precision & optical eqpt; watches	33	87.2	44.6	131.8	85.4	43.3	128.7	84.9	43.6	128.4	85.5	43.6	129.1
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	274.7	43.7	318.4	276.0	41.7	317.7	275.3	41.8	317.1	278.6	42.9	321.4
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	144.8	28.1	172.9	148.0	26.7	174.7	147.2	27.0	174.2	146.8	27.5	174.3
of other transport equipment	35	129.9	15.6	145.5	128.0	15.0	143.0	128.1	14.8	142.9	131.7	15.4	147.1
Manufacturing nec	DN	135.6	53.7	189.3	132.3	50.1	182.4	132.2	49.6	181.8	133.1	49.7	182.8
of furniture	36.1	81.9	23.7	105.6	78.5	23.9	102.5	77.9	23.4	101.3	78.7	23.1	101.8
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	**E**	**127.5**	**38.2**	**165.7**	**117.1**	**34.3**	**151.4**	**117.7**	**34.5**	**152.2**	**116.3**	**34.3**	**150.7**
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	95.6	26.9	122.5	86.6	24.1	110.6	86.3	24.0	110.3	84.8	23.7	108.4
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	31.9	11.3	43.1	30.5	10.3	40.8	31.5	10.5	41.9	31.6	10.6	42.2

P Provisional
R Revised

1.8 EMPLOYMENT
Indices of output, employment and productivity





Seasonally adjusted (1990=100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
SIC 1992	Output *	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed
1988	97.3	96.6	100.7	98.2	103.0	95.3	95.9	102.4	93.6
1989	99.4	99.4	100.0	100.3	102.9	97.5	100.2	102.7	97.6
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.9	97.1	100.8	96.3	92.5	104.2	94.6	92.3	102.5
1992	97.4	94.6	102.9	96.2	86.8	111.0	94.0	86.8	108.4
1993	99.6	93.6	106.4	98.3	83.1	118.3	95.3	83.8	113.7
1994	103.7	94.2	110.0	103.2	82.2	125.7	99.3	83.4	119.1
1995	106.2	94.9	111.9	105.9	82.3	128.7	101.5	84.1	120.7
1988 Q1	96.0	95.5	100.5	96.5	102.9	93.8	93.7	102.1	91.8
Q2	96.5	96.2	100.3	97.2	103.0	94.4	94.3	102.4	92.1
Q3	97.9	97.0	100.9	99.4	103.0	96.5	97.3	102.6	94.8
Q4	98.6	97.8	100.9	99.6	103.1	96.6	98.3	102.6	95.7
1989 Q1	99.1	98.7	100.4	99.9	103.2	96.9	100.2	102.8	97.4
Q2	99.3	99.3	100.0	99.9	103.0	96.9	99.9	102.8	97.2
Q3	99.5	99.6	99.9	100.5	102.9	97.7	100.2	102.8	97.4
Q4	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.8	102.4	98.5	100.4	102.3	98.2
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.2	100.3	101.6	98.7	100.6	101.5	99.0
Q2	100.7	100.3	100.5	101.6	100.7	100.9	101.1	100.6	100.5
Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.1	99.8	100.3
Q4	99.1	99.5	99.6	98.3	98.0	100.4	98.3	98.0	100.2
1991 Q1	98.4	98.5	99.8	97.6	95.6	102.1	96.6	95.6	101.0
Q2	98.0	97.4	100.6	96.1	93.2	103.1	94.3	93.1	101.3
Q3	97.6	96.6	101.1	95.4	91.3	104.6	93.6	91.0	102.9
Q4	97.6	95.9	101.8	96.2	89.8	107.1	93.9	89.6	104.8
1992 Q1	96.9	95.7	101.3	95.9	88.7	108.1	93.7	88.6	105.8
Q2	97.1	95.2	102.0	95.6	87.7	109.0	94.0	87.6	107.3
Q3	97.6	94.2	103.7	96.4	86.2	111.8	94.0	86.3	109.0
Q4	98.0	93.5	104.7	97.2	84.5	115.0	94.2	84.6	111.3
1993 Q1	98.6	93.5	105.5	97.0	83.7	115.9	95.1	84.0	113.2
Q2	99.1	93.5	106.0	97.5	83.3	117.0	95.1	83.8	113.5
Q3	100.1	93.7	106.8	98.8	82.9	119.2	95.3	83.8	113.7
Q4	100.8	93.9	107.4	100.0	82.5	121.2	95.8	83.7	114.5
1994 Q1	102.0	93.9	108.6	100.9	82.3	122.6	97.3	83.3	116.8
Q2	103.3	94.0	109.9	103.1	82.1	125.6	98.9	83.4	118.6
Q3	104.3	94.3	110.5	104.5	82.1	127.3	100.2	83.5	120.0
Q4	105.1	94.7	110.9	104.4	82.1	127.1	100.9	83.5	120.8
1995 Q1	105.5	94.8	111.2	105.2	82.2	128.0	100.7	83.9	120.1
Q2	105.9	94.9	111.7	105.6	82.3	128.3	101.5	84.0	120.9
Q3	106.6	94.9	112.3	106.4	82.2	129.5	102.0	84.0	121.3
Q4	107.0	95.1	112.6	106.3	82.4	129.0	101.8	84.5	120.5
1996 Q1	107.4	95.0	113.1	106.6	82.0	129.9	101.5	83.9	121.0
Q2	..	..	..	**106.8**	**81.5**	**131.0**	**101.5**	**83.3**	**121.9**

* Gross domestic product for whole economy.

\+ The employed labour force comprises, employees in employment, the self-employed, and HM Forces. 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.

OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

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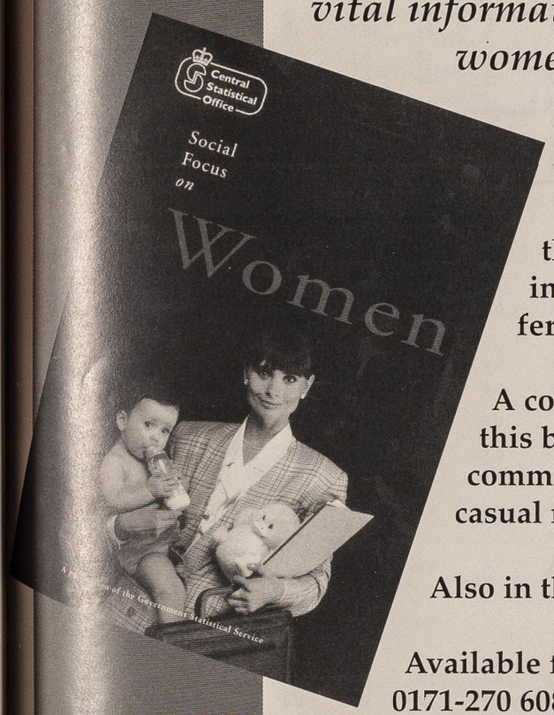

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1.11 EMPLOYMENT
Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
						Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
	Operatives working overtime (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked: Average per operative working overtime	Hours of overtime worked: Actual (million)	Hours of overtime worked: Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Hours lost: Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost: Actual (000)	Hours lost: Seasonally adjusted	Hours lost: Average per operative on short-time
1993	880	..	9.6	8.42		3	106	14	124	8.9	17	..	235		14.3
1994	883	..	9.6	8.48		2	86	15	129	8.5	17	..	216		12.4
1995	906	..	9.8	8.83		2	68	11	103	9.4	13	..	171		13.5
Week ended															
1994 Aug 12	796	..	9.7	7.72	8.16	2	67	12	132	10.8	14	..	198	242	14.3
Sep 9	931	..	9.8	9.08	8.83	1	36	7	50	7.1	8	..	86	120	10.8
Oct 14	937	..	9.8	9.16	8.71	2	75	17	139	8.3	19	..	214	212	11.4
Nov 11	964	..	9.8	9.49	8.98	1	55	17	98	5.9	18	..	153	173	8.5
Dec 9	952	..	9.7	9.25	8.78	3	101	17	121	7.3	19	..	222	193	11.5
1995 Jan 13	834	..	9.7	8.10	8.66	3	114	12	99	8.3	15	..	213	191	14.4
Feb 10	874	..	9.5	8.28	8.67	2	64	13	130	10.0	15	..	194	133	13.1
Mar 10	903	..	9.7	8.77	8.73	2	62	14	111	7.9	16	..	173	165	11.0
Apr 7	901	..	9.7	8.71	8.87	3	102	19	143	7.5	22	..	245	203	11.2
May 12	893	..	9.4	8.42	8.73	1	40	16	123	7.9	17	..	162	204	9.8
Jun 9	951	..	9.6	9.15	9.02	4	136	11	113	10.8	14	..	249	153	17.7
Jul 14	906	..	9.8	8.90	8.87	2	65	4	40	10.7	6	..	106	171	19.2
Aug 11	826	..	9.8	8.08	8.15	1	54	7	71	10.3	8	..	125	162	15.1
Sep 15	923	..	9.9	9.18	8.85	2	56	9	95	10.7	10	..	151	193	14.6
Oct 13	947	..	9.9	9.36	8.94	1	40	9	82	9.7	10	..	122	123	12.8
Nov 10	953	..	9.7	9.21	8.88	2	60	12	117	9.6	14	..	177	160	12.8
Dec 15	956	..	10.3	9.84	9.26	1	23	12	108	9.1	13	..	130	125	10.4
1996 Jan 12	848	..	9.6	8.11	8.67	3	118	19	155	8.1	22	..	273	263	12.2
Feb 9	873	..	9.6	8.42	8.72	6	220	22	214	9.6	28	..	434	342	15.4
Mar 15	867	..	9.4	8.16	8.38	6	217	26	246	9.6	32	..	463	409	14.7
Apr 19 R	840	..	9.3	7.82	7.97	3	120	19	167	8.9	22	..	287	293	13.2
May 17 R	866	..	9.4	8.18	8.53	1	52	12	102	8.3	14	..	154	163	11.2
Jun 14	**861**	**..**	**9.3**	**8.04**	**7.87**	**3**	**103**	**8**	**79**	**9.7**	**11**	**..**	**182**	**14[illegible]**	**16.9**
SIC 1992 Week ended 14 June 1996															
Manufacture of food products, beverages & tobacco (DA)	86.2	..	9.7	0.84		0.3	13.2	0.2	2.9	16.2	0.5	..	16.1		30.7
of food (15.1 - 15.8)	74.7	..	9.8	0.73		0.3	13.2	0.1	2.5	19.5	0.5	..	15.7		33.2
of beverages & tobacco (15.9/16)	11.5	..	9.1	0.10		-	-	0.1	0.4	8.0	0.1	..	0.4		8.0
Manufacture of textiles & textile products (DB)	71.6	..	9.1	0.65		0.5	19.4	1.5	19.1	12.9	2.0	..	38.6		19.3
of textiles (17)	53.1	..	10.1	0.54		0.2	6.8	0.7	11.0	16.3	0.9	..	17.8		20.9
of made-up textile articles, expt. apparel (17.4)	7.4	..	7.8	0.06		0.1	3.6	-	-	-	0.1	..	3.6		38.2
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles (Rest of 17)	45.7	..	10.5	0.48		0.1	3.2	0.7	11.0	16.3	0.8	..	14.2		18.7
of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur (18)	18.5	..	6.1	0.11		0.3	12.6	0.8	8.1	10.0	1.1	..	20.7		18.1
Manufacture of leather & leather products inc. footwear (DC)	8.3	..	7.4	0.06		-	-	0.5	3.2	6.6	0.5	..	3.2		6.6
of leather & leather goods (19.1/19.2)	3.2	..	7.5	0.02		-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-		.
of footwear (19.3)	5.1	..	7.4	0.04		-	-	0.5	3.2	6.6	0.5	..	3.2		6.6
Manufacture of wood & wood products (DD)	23.5	..	8.1	0.19		0.2	8.5	0.1	0.9	10.0	0.3	..	9.3		30.3
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing (DE)	87.3	..	10.6	0.92		0.1	5.1	1.0	5.7	5.5	1.2	..	10.8		9.3
of pulp, paper & paper products (21)	37.6	..	10.1	0.38		0.1	3.3	-	-	-	0.1	..	3.4		34.5
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media (22)	49.7	..	10.9	0.54		-	1.8	1.0	5.6	5.5	1.1	..	7.4		7.0
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel (DF)	1.4	..	9.5	0.01		-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-		.
of refined petroleum products (23.2)	1.4	..	9.5	0.01		-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-		.
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres (DG)	39.9	..	10.1	0.40		-	0.4	-	-	-	-	..	0.4		16.7
Manufacture of rubber & plastic products (DH)	57.7	..	8.6	0.49		0.1	2.0	0.3	1.0	3.7	0.3	..	3.0		9.3
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (DI)	31.4	..	8.3	0.26		0.1	2.9	0.2	1.6	8.5	0.3	..	4.6		17.0
Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products (DJ)	177.2	..	9.9	1.76		0.8	32.2	1.3	11.1	8.7	2.1	..	43.3		20.5
of basic metals (27)	51.9	..	10.0	0.52		-	-	0.2	1.3	7.5	0.2	..	1.3		7.5
of fabricated metal products, except machinery (28)	125.3	..	9.9	1.24		0.8	32.2	1.1	9.8	8.9	1.9	..	42.0		21.6
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec (DK)	102.9	..	9.3	0.96		0.3	11.5	0.9	8.9	10.2	1.2	..	20.5		17.4
Manufacture of electrical & optical eqpt. (DL)	65.0	..	8.2	0.53		-	1.3	0.3	3.5	11.4	0.3	..	4.7		14.1
of office machinery & computers (30)	3.1	..	7.8	0.02		-	0.7	0.1	0.5	8.4	0.1	..	1.3		15.1
of electrical machinery & apparatus nec (31)	29.6	..	8.2	0.24		-	-	0.2	2.9	12.5	0.2	..	2.9		12.5
of electric motors; control apparatus,& insulated cable (31.1-31.3)	21.7	..	8.2	0.18		-	-	0.2	2.9	12.5	0.2	..	2.9		12.5
of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt nec (31.4-31.6)	7.9	..	8.3	0.07		-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-		.
of radio, television & communication, equipment (32)	15.9	..	8.1	0.13		-	0.5	-	-	-	-	..	0.6		.
of electronic components (32.1)	7.2	..	9.9	0.07		-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-		.
of radio & TV and telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc. (32.2-32.3)	8.7	..	6.6	0.06		-	0.5	-	-	-	-	..	0.6		.
of medical, precision & optical eqpt & watches (33)	16.3	..	8.1	0.13		-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-		.
Manufacture of transport eqpt. (DM)	81.1	..	8.9	0.72		-	0.6	1.1	7.8	7.0	1.1	..	8.5		7.4
of motor vehicles, trailers (34)	38.9	..	8.4	0.33		-	0.6	1.1	7.8	7.0	1.1	..	8.5		7.4
of other transport eqpt (35)	42.2	..	9.4	0.40		-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-		.
Manufacturing nec (DN)	27.4	..	8.5	0.23		0.2	6.2	0.8	13.2	16.3	1.0	..	19.5		20.0
of furniture (36.1)	21.5	..	8.9	0.19		-	-	0.6	10.0	15.4	0.6	..	10.0		15.4
MANUFACTURING (D)	**861.0**	**..**	**9.3**	**8.04**		**2.7**	**103.4**	**8.1**	**78.9**	**9.7**	**10.8**	**..**	**182.3**		**16.9**

Note: Figures in brackets after the industrial headings show the Standard Industrial Classification group number of industries included.

EMPLOYMENT 1.13
Overtime and short-time
Operatives in manufacturing industries in June 1996: regions

	Overtime				Short-time								
			Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole week or part of week			
								Hours lost				Hours lost	
Week ended June 14 1996	Operatives (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Average per operative working overtime	(000)	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Operatives (000)	(000)	Average per operative working part of the work	Operatives (000)	Percentage of all operatives	(000)	Average per operative on short time
Analysis by region													
South East	158.0	..	9.8	1,546.5	0.7	25.7	2.7	25.1	9.3	3.4	..	50.9	15.0
Greater London *	43.2	..	10.2	439.8	0.1	4.3	1.1	6.4	5.7	1.2	..	10.8	9.0
East Anglia	31.9	..	9.5	302.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	6.5	0.2	..	1.3	6.5
South West	79.3	..	8.5	672.3	0.2	7.0	0.2	1.0	6.0	0.4	..	7.9	19.8
West Midlands	122.8	..	9.1	1,114.5	0.6	22.0	1.2	10.5	8.9	1.8	..	32.5	18.1
East Midlands	107.8	..	9.1	982.5	0.1	5.3	1.0	10.2	10.1	1.1	..	15.5	14.1
Yorkshire and Humberside	100.9	..	10.4	1,045.6	0.0	0.1	0.7	8.4	11.9	0.7	..	8.4	12.0
North West	102.2	..	9.9	1,010.8	0.2	6.4	1.8	18.9	10.2	2.0	..	25.3	12.7
North	48.5	..	9.1	441.1	0.1	4.3	0.1	0.9	8.9	0.2	..	5.2	26.0
Wales	42.9	..	8.5	364.2	0.6	24.2	0.1	1.9	20.0	0.7	..	26.2	37.4
Scotland	66.7	..	8.4	558.0	0.2	8.5	0.1	0.7	7.1	0.3	..	9.1	30.3

* Included in the South East

2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT
UK Summary

THOUSAND

	MALE AND FEMALE									MALE				FEMALE					
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		MARRIED	
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	
1992)	2,778.6	9.8	2,765.0	9.7						2,126.0	13.1	2,118.6	13.1	652.6	5.3	646.4	5.3		1992)
1993) Annual	2,919.2	10.3	2,900.6	10.3						2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9	683.1	5.6	674.9	5.5		1993) Annual
1994) averages	2,636.5	9.4	2,619.3	9.3						2,014.4	12.7	2,004.8	12.7	622.1	5.1	614.6	5.0		1994) averages
1995)	2,325.6	8.3	2,308.2	8.2						1,770.0	11.3	1,760.2	11.1	555.6	4.5	548.1	4.4		1995)
1994 Jul 14	2,643.1	9.4	2,620.0	9.3	-23.8	-23.3	349	2,265	29	1,998.0	12.6	2,000.0	12.7	645.1	5.2	620.0	5.0	177.0	1994 Jul 14
Aug 11	2,638.3	9.4	2,581.4	9.2	-38.6	-29.2	276	2,335	27	1,979.1	12.5	1,971.5	12.5	659.1	5.4	609.9	5.0	182.7	Aug 11
Sep 8	2,580.4	9.2	2,555.1	9.1	-26.3	-29.6	261	2,294	25	1,947.3	12.3	1,952.3	12.4	633.1	5.1	602.8	4.9	169.6	Sep 8
Oct 13	2,455.0	8.7	2,508.7	8.9	-46.4	-37.1	264	2,167	24	1,868.2	11.8	1,917.3	12.1	586.9	4.8	591.4	4.8	158.2	Oct 13
Nov 10	2,423.0	8.6	2,471.7	8.8	-37.0	-36.6	258	2,142	23	1,848.9	11.7	1,886.9	11.9	574.1	4.7	584.8	4.8	154.6	Nov 10
Dec 8	2,417.0	8.6	2,423.8	8.6	-47.9	-43.8	243	2,150	23	1,854.3	11.7	1,851.0	11.7	562.7	4.6	572.8	4.7	151.6	Dec 8
1995 Jan 12	2,503.4	8.9	2,401.3	8.6	-22.5	-35.8	261	2,219	23	1,918.2	12.2	1,834.0	11.7	585.1	4.7	567.3	4.6	157.4	1995 Jan 12
Feb 9	2,458.8	8.8	2,370.9	8.5	-30.4	-33.6	243	2,193	23	1,882.3	12.0	1,810.6	11.5	576.5	4.7	560.3	4.5	153.6	Feb 9
Mar 9	2,398.3	8.6	2,351.8	8.4	-19.1	-24.0	222	2,154	23	1,838.8	11.7	1,797.1	11.4	559.5	4.5	554.7	4.5	147.8	Mar 9
Apr 13	2,375.3	8.5	2,331.8	8.3	-20.0	-23.2	259	2,095	23	1,815.5	11.6	1,778.3	11.3	559.8	4.5	553.5	4.5	150.9	Apr 13
May 11	2,302.3	8.2	2,320.3	8.3	-11.5	-16.9	199	2,081	23	1,766.1	11.3	1,769.4	11.3	536.2	4.4	550.9	4.5	141.1	May 11
Jun 8	2,254.5	8.0	2,313.1	8.3	-7.2	-12.9	208	2,026	21	1,728.9	11.0	1,763.7	11.2	525.6	4.3	549.4	4.5	136.7	Jun 8
Jul 13	2,336.2	8.3	2,311.0	8.2	-2.1	-6.9	325	1,991	21	1,758.6	11.2	1,759.6	11.2	577.5	4.7	551.4	4.5	143.1	Jul 13
Aug 10	2,350.2	8.4	2,290.0	8.2	-21.0	-10.1	263	2,068	20	1,753.7	11.2	1,744.4	11.1	596.4	4.8	545.6	4.4	152.1	Aug 10
Sep 14	2,292.2	8.2	2,264.0	8.1	-26.0	-16.4	256	2,017	20	1,724.0	11.0	1,727.0	11.0	568.2	4.6	537.0	4.4	139.2	Sep 14
Oct 12	2,212.3	7.9	2,264.6	8.1	0.6	-15.5	251	1,942	19	1,676.4	10.7	1,724.6	11.0	535.9	4.3	540.0	4.4	133.4	Oct 12
Nov 9	2,196.1	7.8	2,244.6	8.0	-20.0	-15.1	242	1,935	19	1,670.7	10.6	1,708.9	10.9	525.5	4.3	535.7	4.3	131.1	Nov 9
Dec 14	2,228.2	8.0	2,235.5	8.0	-9.1	-9.5	236	1,972	19	1,707.2	10.9	1,704.2	10.9	521.0	4.2	531.3	4.3	131.4	Dec 14
1996 Jan 11	2,310.5	8.2	2,206.8	7.9	-28.7	-19.3	252	2,037	20	1,766.4	11.3	1,680.9	10.7	544.1	4.4	525.9	4.3	138.2	1996 Jan 11
Feb 8	2,303.0	8.2	2,212.3	7.9	5.5	-10.8	243	2,039	21	1,761.0	11.1	1,687.2	10.7	541.9	4.4	525.1	4.3	136.6	Feb 8
Mar 14	2,230.8	8.0	2,186.7	7.8	-25.6	-16.3	206	2,005	20	1,707.2	10.9	1,666.3	10.6	523.6	4.2	520.4	4.2	132.0	Mar 14
Apr 11	2,223.9	7.9	2,182.4	7.8	-4.3	-8.1	236	1,968	20	1,695.5	10.8	1,659.9	10.6	528.5	4.3	522.5	4.2	138.7	Apr 11
May 9	2,147.4	7.7	2,166.3	7.7	-16.1	-15.3	196	1,931	20	1,643.9	10.5	1,647.5	10.5	503.5	4.1	518.8	4.2	128.4	May 9
Jun 13 R	2,096.3	7.5	2,150.3	7.7	-16.0	-12.1	203	1,874	19	1,599.5	10.2	1,631.4	10.4	496.8	4.0	518.9	4.2	125.0	Jun 13 R
Jul 11 P	**2,158.1**	**7.7**	**2,126.2**	**7.6**	**-24.1**	**-18.7**	**299**	**1,841**	19	1,616.5	**10.3**	**1,613.6**	**10.3**	**541.6**	**4.4**	**512.6**	**4.2**	**133.1**	**Jul 11 P**

2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT
GB Summary

1992)	2,672.4	9.6	2,660.3	9.6						2,044.6	13.0	2,037.9	12.9	627.8	5.3	622.4	5.2		1992)
1993) Annual	2,814.1	10.2	2,796.9	10.2						2,155.4	13.9	2,145.7	13.8	658.8	5.5	651.2	5.5		1993) Annual
1994) averages	2,539.2	9.3	2,522.3	9.2						1,939.1	12.6	1,929.5	12.6	600.1	5.0	592.8	4.9		1994) averages
1995)	2,237.4	8.2	2,220.1	8.1						1,701.4	11.2	1,691.5	11.1	536.1	4.5	528.6	4.4		1995)
1994 Jul 14	2,541.8	9.3	2,522.2	9.2	-23.2	-22.8	340	2,175	28	1,921.8	12.5	1,924.7	12.5	620.0	5.2	597.5	5.0	169.2	1994 Jul 14
Aug 11	2,537.2	9.3	2,485.0	9.1	-37.2	-28.5	270	2,241	26	1,903.3	12.4	1,896.9	12.4	633.9	5.3	588.1	4.9	174.8	Aug 11
Sep 8	2,481.4	9.1	2,459.7	9.0	-25.3	-28.6	253	2,203	25	1,872.0	12.2	1,878.3	12.2	609.4	5.1	581.4	4.9	162.9	Sep 8
Oct 13	2,361.6	8.6	2,414.4	8.8	-45.3	-35.9	257	2,081	24	1,795.8	11.7	1,844.1	12.0	565.8	4.7	570.3	4.8	152.0	Oct 13
Nov 10	2,331.6	8.5	2,378.1	8.7	-36.3	-35.6	252	2,057	23	1,777.5	11.6	1,814.3	11.8	554.0	4.6	563.8	4.7	148.7	Nov 10
Dec 8	2,327.0	8.5	2,331.6	8.5	-46.5	-42.7	238	2,066	23	1,783.4	11.6	1,779.3	11.6	543.5	4.5	552.3	4.6	145.9	Dec 8
1995 Jan 12	2,411.5	8.9	2,309.9	8.5	-21.7	-34.8	254	2,134	24	1,845.9	12.1	1,762.8	11.6	565.6	4.7	547.1	4.6	151.6	1995 Jan 12
Feb 9	2,368.3	8.7	2,280.2	8.4	-29.7	-32.6	237	2,109	23	1,810.8	11.9	1,740.0	11.4	557.4	4.6	540.2	4.5	147.9	Feb 9
Mar 9	2,309.3	8.5	2,262.1	8.3	-18.1	-23.2	216	2,071	22	1,768.5	11.6	1,727.1	11.3	540.8	4.5	535.0	4.5	142.2	Mar 9
Apr 13	2,287.2	8.4	2,243.1	8.2	-19.0	-22.3	252	2,014	21	1,746.5	11.5	1,709.3	11.2	540.8	4.5	533.8	4.4	145.0	Apr 13
May 11	2,216.6	8.1	2,232.0	8.2	-11.1	-16.1	194	2,001	21	1,698.4	11.1	1,700.6	11.2	518.2	4.3	531.4	4.4	135.8	May 11
Jun 8	2,169.0	8.0	2,225.5	8.2	-6.5	-12.2	201	1,947	20	1,661.8	10.9	1,695.3	11.1	507.2	4.2	530.2	4.4	131.4	Jun 8
Jul 13	2,244.3	8.2	2,222.7	8.2	-2.8	-6.8	315	1,909	19	1,689.4	11.1	1,691.3	11.1	554.9	4.6	531.4	4.4	136.5	Jul 13
Aug 10	2,258.2	8.3	2,202.9	8.1	-19.8	-9.7	256	1,983	19	1,684.7	11.0	1,676.7	11.0	573.5	4.8	526.2	4.4	145.2	Aug 10
Sep 14	2,202.1	8.1	2,177.5	8.0	-25.4	-16.0	248	1,936	19	1,655.2	10.9	1,659.6	10.9	546.9	4.6	517.9	4.3	133.5	Sep 14
Oct 12	2,126.8	7.8	2,178.2	8.0	0.7	-14.8	244	1,864	19	1,609.8	10.6	1,657.1	10.9	517.0	4.3	521.1	4.3	128.1	Oct 12
Nov 9	2,111.9	7.8	2,158.2	7.9	-20.0	-14.9	236	1,857	18	1,604.5	10.5	1,641.5	10.8	507.4	4.2	516.7	4.3	125.9	Nov 9
Dec 14	2,144.1	7.9	2,149.2	7.9	-9.0	-9.4	231	1,894	19	1,640.7	10.8	1,636.9	10.7	503.4	4.2	512.3	4.3	126.2	Dec 14
1996 Jan 11	2,224.2	8.2	2,121.0	7.8	-28.2	-19.1	246	1,958	20	1,698.4	11.1	1,614.0	10.6	525.9	4.4	507.0	4.2	132.9	1996 Jan 11
Feb 8	2,217.2	8.1	2,126.5	7.8	5.5	-10.6	237	1,960	20	1,693.3	11.0	1,620.3	10.5	524.0	4.4	506.2	4.3	131.3	Feb 8
Mar 14	2,146.4	7.9	2,101.4	7.7	-25.1	-15.9	200	1,926	20	1,640.5	10.8	1,599.9	10.5	505.8	4.2	501.5	4.2	126.7	Mar 14
Apr 11	2,138.4	7.8	2,096.4	7.7	-5.0	-8.2	230	1,889	19	1,628.6	10.7	1,593.3	10.4	509.7	4.2	503.1	4.2	132.6	Apr 11
May 9	2,064.7	7.6	2,080.6	7.6	-15.8	-15.3	191	1,854	19	1,578.7	10.4	1,581.0	10.4	486.0	4.1	499.6	4.2	123.1	May 9
Jun 13 R	2,011.7	7.4	2,063.6	7.6	-17.0	-12.6	195	1,799	19	1,534.0	10.1	1,564.6	10.3	477.7	4.0	499.0	4.2	119.6	Jun 13 R
Jul 11 P	**2,067.3**	**7.6**	**2,039.7**	**7.5**	**-23.9**	**-18.9**	**288**	**1,762**	18	1,549.0	**10.2**	**1,547.2**	**10.1**	**518.3**	**4.3**	**492.5**	**4.1**	**125.9**	**Jul 11 P**

P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
R Revised.
* National and regional unemployment rates are calculated by expressing the number of unemployed claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of unemployed claimants, employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

Notes

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

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT
Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST												
1992)	854.1	645.4	208.7	9.3	12.3	5.2	851.0	9.2			643.8	207.2
1993) Annual	929.9	700.3	229.6	10.2	13.5	5.8	925.6	10.2			698.0	227.6
1994) averages	828.3	622.2	206.1	9.0	12.1	5.1	824.1	9.0			619.9	204.2
1995)	725.2	542.0	183.1	7.9	10.6	4.5	720.9	7.9			539.7	181.1
1995 Jul 13	726.3	539.8	186.5	8.0	10.6	4.6	723.7	7.9	-0.3	-1.4	541.4	182.3
Aug 10	732.3	539.7	192.6	8.0	10.6	4.8	716.4	7.8	-7.3	-2.9	536.7	179.7
Sep 14	720.0	531.6	188.4	7.9	10.4	4.7	709.5	7.8	-6.9	-4.8	531.4	178.1
Oct 12	697.9	517.8	180.1	7.6	10.1	4.5	708.5	7.8	-1.0	-5.1	529.6	178.9
Nov 9	687.4	512.0	175.4	7.5	10.0	4.4	700.3	7.7	-8.2	-5.4	523.3	177.0
Dec 14	693.7	520.3	173.4	7.6	10.2	4.3	695.5	7.6	-4.8	-4.7	520.1	175.4
1996 Jan 11	707.2	529.9	177.3	7.7	10.4	4.4	685.8	7.5	-9.7	-7.6	511.7	174.1
Feb 8	703.8	527.7	176.1	7.7	10.3	4.4	683.1	7.5	-2.7	-5.7	510.3	172.8
Mar 14	684.7	513.9	170.8	7.5	10.1	4.2	674.5	7.4	-8.6	-7.0	503.8	170.7
Apr 11	679.4	508.3	171.1	7.4	10.0	4.2	668.3	7.3	-6.2	-5.8	498.8	169.5
May 9	660.0	494.6	165.3	7.2	9.7	4.1	663.3	7.3	-5.0	-6.6	494.6	168.7
Jun 13 R	644.9	481.9	163.0	7.1	9.4	4.0	657.7	7.2	-5.6	-5.6	489.0	168.7
Jul 11 P	**654.6**	**483.2**	**171.4**	**7.2**	**9.5**	**4.3**	**650.0**	**7.1**	**-7.7**	**-6.1**	**483.5**	**166.5**
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)												
1992)	430.3	320.1	110.2	10.5	13.5	6.4	429.2	10.5			319.6	109.6
1993) Annual	469.6	348.6	121.0	11.6	14.9	7.1	467.9	11.6			347.8	120.2
1994) averages	434.6	322.7	111.9	10.7	14.1	6.3	432.8	10.7			321.8	111.0
1995)	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.7	12.7	5.8	392.8	9.7			291.2	101.7
1995 Jul 13	397.7	293.3	104.5	9.8	12.8	5.9	393.9	9.7	-0.1	-0.8	291.8	102.1
Aug 10	400.7	293.1	107.6	9.9	12.8	6.1	390.7	9.6	-3.2	-1.4	289.5	101.2
Sep 14	396.5	290.2	106.3	9.8	12.6	6.0	388.0	9.6	-2.7	-2.0	287.4	100.6
Oct 12	385.6	283.4	102.2	9.5	12.3	5.8	387.3	9.5	-0.7	-2.2	286.4	100.9
Nov 9	379.4	280.0	99.4	9.3	12.2	5.6	384.4	9.5	-2.9	-2.1	284.4	100.0
Dec 14	380.6	282.1	98.5	9.4	12.3	5.6	382.3	9.4	-2.1	-1.9	282.8	99.5
1996 Jan 11	382.8	283.6	99.2	9.4	12.4	5.6	379.7	9.3	-2.6	-2.5	280.5	99.2
Feb 8	381.2	282.6	98.6	9.4	12.3	5.6	377.4	9.3	-2.3	-2.3	279.1	98.3
Mar 14	373.8	277.4	96.3	9.2	12.1	5.5	372.5	9.2	-4.9	-3.3	275.4	97.1
Apr 11	372.7	275.8	96.9	9.2	12.0	5.5	368.7	9.1	-3.8	-3.7	272.2	96.5
May 9	364.7	270.4	94.2	9.0	11.8	5.3	365.7	9.0	-3.0	-3.9	270.0	95.7
Jun 13 R	360.9	267.0	93.9	8.9	11.6	5.3	363.8	9.0	-1.9	-2.9	268.0	95.8
Jul 11 P	**364.9**	**267.3**	**97.6**	**9.0**	**11.6**	**5.5**	**360.5**	**8.9**	**-3.3**	**-2.7**	**265.5**	**95.0**
EAST ANGLIA												
1992)	77.7	58.3	19.4	7.6	9.9	4.5	77.3	7.6			58.1	19.2
1993) Annual	84.0	63.1	20.9	8.2	10.7	4.7	83.4	8.1			62.8	20.6
1994) averages	74.2	55.3	18.9	7.1	9.5	4.1	73.6	7.1			55.0	18.6
1995)	65.9	48.7	17.2	6.2	8.4	3.6	65.4	6.4			48.4	17.0
1995 Jul 13	65.1	47.6	17.5	6.2	8.2	3.7	65.8	6.2	0.3	0.1	48.5	17.3
Aug 10	65.5	47.5	18.0	6.2	8.2	3.8	65.4	6.2	-0.4	0.0	48.4	17.0
Sep 14	64.0	46.7	17.3	6.1	8.1	3.6	64.9	6.1	-0.5	-0.2	48.1	16.8
Oct 12	61.6	45.1	16.5	5.8	7.8	3.4	64.9	6.1	0.0	-0.3	48.0	16.9
Nov 9	61.9	45.7	16.2	5.9	7.9	3.4	64.2	6.1	-0.7	-0.4	47.6	16.6
Dec 14	63.6	47.5	16.1	6.0	8.2	3.4	64.0	6.1	-0.2	-0.3	47.7	16.3
1996 Jan 11	67.4	50.3	17.1	6.4	8.7	3.6	62.8	6.0	-1.2	-0.7	46.6	16.2
Feb 8	67.2	50.1	17.1	6.4	8.7	3.6	62.7	5.9	-0.1	-0.5	46.6	16.1
Mar 14	64.9	48.6	16.3	6.2	8.4	3.4	61.7	5.8	-1.0	-0.8	45.9	15.8
Apr 11	64.1	47.9	16.2	6.1	8.3	3.4	61.5	5.8	-0.2	-0.4	45.8	15.7
May 9	61.6	46.0	15.6	5.8	8.0	3.3	61.5	5.8	0.0	-0.4	45.7	15.8
Jun 13 R	58.9	44.0	14.9	5.6	7.6	3.1	61.0	5.8	-0.5	-0.2	45.4	15.6
Jul 11 P	**60.1**	**44.2**	**15.9**	**5.7**	**7.7**	**3.3**	**60.7**	**5.8**	**-0.3**	**-0.3**	**45.1**	**15.6**
SOUTH WEST												
1992)	208.9	158.7	50.2	9.2	12.4	5.2	207.8	9.2			158.1	49.7
1993) Annual	217.8	164.6	53.2	9.5	12.7	5.5	216.4	9.5			163.8	52.6
1994) averages	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.2	10.9	4.6	190.4	8.1			143.2	47.2
1995)	166.3	124.1	42.3	7.0	9.4	4.0	164.9	7.0			123.3	41.6
1995 Jul 13	161.9	120.3	41.6	6.8	9.2	3.9	164.7	7.0	-1.3	-0.7	122.9	41.8
Aug 10	163.9	120.8	43.2	6.9	9.2	4.1	163.3	6.9	-1.4	-1.0	122.1	41.2
Sep 14	161.5	119.5	42.0	6.8	9.1	4.0	161.8	6.8	-1.5	-1.4	121.2	40.6
Oct 12	157.0	116.5	40.5	6.6	8.9	3.8	161.9	6.8	0.1	-0.9	120.9	41.0
Nov 9	158.0	117.2	40.8	6.7	8.9	3.9	159.8	6.7	-2.1	-1.2	119.2	40.6
Dec 14	160.8	120.1	40.7	6.8	9.1	3.9	158.1	6.7	-1.7	-1.2	118.0	40.1
1996 Jan 11	168.0	125.2	42.8	7.1	9.5	4.1	155.6	6.6	-2.5	-2.1	116.1	39.5
Feb 8	167.1	124.7	42.4	7.1	9.5	4.0	155.9	6.6	0.3	-1.3	116.6	39.3
Mar 14	159.7	119.3	40.4	6.7	9.1	3.8	153.4	6.5	-2.5	-1.6	114.5	38.9
Apr 11	156.5	117.2	39.3	6.6	8.9	3.7	153.3	6.5	-0.1	-0.8	114.2	39.1
May 9	149.6	112.4	37.1	6.3	8.6	3.5	152.4	6.4	-0.9	-1.2	113.6	38.8
Jun 13 R	142.9	107.4	35.6	6.0	8.2	3.4	150.5	6.4	-1.9	-1.0	111.9	38.6
Jul 11 P	**146.4**	**108.3**	**38.2**	**6.2**	**8.2**	**3.6**	**149.0**	**6.3**	**-1.5**	**-1.4**	**110.7**	**38.3**

See footnotes to *tables 2.1* and *2.2*.

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST MIDLANDS												
1992)	270.5	206.3	64.1	10.4	13.6	5.9	269.6	10.3			205.9	63.7
1993) Annual	281.9	215.6	66.3	10.9	14.6	6.1	280.6	10.8			214.9	65.8
1994) averages	246.2	186.8	59.4	9.9	13.3	5.5	244.8	9.9			186.0	58.8
1995)	210.3	158.6	51.7	8.4	11.2	4.8	209.0	8.4			158.0	51.1
1995 Jul 13	212.3	158.4	54.0	8.5	11.2	5.0	209.2	8.4	-1.1	-0.9	157.7	51.5
Aug 10	213.9	158.3	55.5	8.6	11.2	5.2	206.3	8.3	-2.9	-1.6	155.9	50.4
Sep 14	208.6	155.3	53.3	8.4	10.9	5.0	203.6	8.2	-2.7	-2.2	154.1	49.5
Oct 12	199.3	149.6	49.8	8.0	10.5	4.7	203.6	8.2	0.0	-1.9	153.7	49.9
Nov 9	196.0	147.6	48.3	7.9	10.4	4.5	201.8	8.1	-1.8	-1.5	152.2	49.6
Dec 14	198.4	150.3	48.1	8.0	10.6	4.5	200.7	8.1	-1.1	-1.0	151.3	49.4
1996 Jan 11	204.5	154.9	49.7	8.2	10.9	4.6	197.4	7.9	-3.3	-2.1	148.6	48.8
Feb 8	204.4	155.0	49.4	8.2	10.9	4.6	198.2	8.0	0.8	-1.2	149.6	48.6
Mar 14	198.1	150.3	47.7	8.0	10.6	4.5	195.7	7.9	-2.5	-1.7	147.6	48.1
Apr 11	197.7	149.4	48.3	7.9	10.5	4.5	195.2	7.8	-0.5	-0.7	147.2	48.0
May 9	191.7	145.6	46.1	7.7	10.3	4.3	194.1	7.8	-1.1	-1.4	146.5	47.6
Jun 13 R	188.1	142.5	45.6	7.6	10.0	4.3	192.5	7.7	-1.6	-1.1	145.0	47.5
Jul 11 P	**193.1**	**143.8**	**49.3**	**7.8**	**10.1**	**4.6**	**189.4**	**7.6**	**-3.1**	**-1.9**	**142.8**	**46.6**
EAST MIDLANDS												
1992)	174.9	133.2	41.6	9.0	12.0	5.0	174.0	9.0			132.7	41.2
1993) Annual	183.8	140.8	43.0	9.6	13.0	5.1	182.5	9.5			140.1	42.4
1994) averages	168.8	128.7	40.1	8.8	11.7	4.9	167.6	8.7			128.0	39.6
1995)	148.3	112.5	35.7	7.8	10.5	4.2	147.2	7.7			111.9	35.3
1995 Jul 13	148.2	111.0	37.2	7.8	10.4	4.4	147.0	7.7	-0.2	-0.6	111.6	35.4
Aug 10	148.7	110.5	38.2	7.8	10.3	4.5	145.5	7.6	-1.5	-0.8	110.6	34.9
Sep 14	144.4	107.9	36.5	7.6	10.1	4.3	143.2	7.5	-2.3	-1.3	109.0	34.2
Oct 12	138.7	104.5	34.2	7.3	9.8	4.1	144.0	7.5	0.8	-1.0	109.2	34.8
Nov 9	137.7	104.3	33.4	7.2	9.7	4.0	143.0	7.5	-1.0	-0.8	108.4	34.6
Dec 14	141.4	108.1	33.4	7.4	10.1	4.0	142.6	7.5	-.4	-0.2	108.3	34.3
1996 Jan 11	148.6	113.4	35.2	7.8	10.6	4.2	140.8	7.4	-1.8	-1.1	106.8	34.0
Feb 8	149.1	113.9	35.2	7.8	10.6	4.2	141.5	7.4	0.7	-0.5	107.5	34.0
Mar 14	143.6	109.6	33.9	7.5	10.2	4.0	139.1	7.3	-2.4	-1.2	105.5	33.6
Apr 11	142.1	108.1	34.0	7.4	10.1	4.0	138.6	7.3	-0.5	-0.7	105.0	33.6
May 9	136.5	104.2	32.3	7.1	9.7	3.8	137.0	7.2	-1.6	-1.5	103.9	33.1
Jun 13 R	131.3	100.0	31.3	6.9	9.3	3.7	135.0	7.1	-2.0	-1.4	102.2	32.8
Jul 11 P	**134.8**	**100.5**	**34.3**	**7.1**	**9.4**	**4.1**	**133.4**	**7.0**	**-1.6**	**-1.7**	**101.0**	**32.4**
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE												
1992)	236.6	183.1	53.5	9.9	13.6	5.2	235.5	9.9			182.5	53.0
1993) Annual	245.6	190.8	54.8	10.4	14.3	5.3	244.0	10.2			189.9	54.1
1994) averages	226.4	175.2	51.2	9.7	13.5	5.0	224.8	9.6			174.3	50.5
1995)	207.9	160.6	47.3	8.8	12.2	4.6	206.1	8.8			159.6	46.5
1995 Jul 13	208.6	159.5	49.1	8.9	12.1	4.8	206.9	8.8	0.1	-0.5	160.1	46.8
Aug 10	210.2	158.1	52.0	8.9	12.0	5.0	205.6	8.7	-1.3	-0.4	158.4	47.2
Sep 14	205.7	156.9	48.8	8.7	11.9	4.7	202.9	8.6	-2.7	-1.3	157.4	45.5
Oct 12	197.7	152.3	45.4	8.4	11.5	4.4	202.8	8.6	-0.1	-1.4	156.9	45.9
Nov 9	196.8	152.4	44.4	8.4	11.5	4.3	201.4	8.6	-1.4	-1.4	155.8	45.6
Dec 14	200.8	156.5	44.3	8.5	11.9	4.3	201.0	8.5	-0.4	-0.6	155.8	45.2
1996 Jan 11	209.2	162.7	46.5	8.9	12.3	4.5	199.0	8.5	-2.0	-1.3	154.2	44.8
Feb 8	209.4	162.9	46.5	8.9	12.3	4.5	200.0	8.5	1.0	-0.5	155.1	44.9
Mar 14	201.5	157.1	44.5	8.6	11.9	4.3	196.7	8.4	-3.3	-1.4	152.6	44.1
Apr 11	202.0	156.2	45.7	8.6	11.8	4.4	196.9	8.4	0.2	-0.7	152.1	44.8
May 9	193.1	150.2	42.9	8.2	11.4	4.2	194.5	8.3	-2.4	-1.8	150.3	44.2
Jun 13 R	188.8	146.3	42.5	8.0	11.1	4.1	193.4	8.2	-1.1	-1.1	149.2	44.2
Jul 11 P	**193.2**	**147.3**	**45.9**	**8.2**	**11.2**	**4.4**	**191.0**	**8.1**	**-2.4**	**-2.0**	**147.6**	**43.4**
NORTH WEST												
1992)	323.7	251.6	72.1	10.7	14.7	5.5	322.0	10.6			250.6	71.4
1993) Annual	324.3	252.7	71.5	10.8	15.0	5.4	321.8	10.7			251.3	70.5
1994) averages	290.9	226.2	64.7	10.0	13.9	5.1	288.6	10.0			224.9	63.8
1995)	254.0	197.0	57.1	8.9	12.4	4.5	251.7	8.8			195.6	56.1
1995 Jul 13	255.8	196.4	59.4	9.0	12.3	4.7	251.4	8.8	-1.9	-1.2	195.2	56.2
Aug 10	256.6	195.3	61.3	9.0	12.3	4.9	248.2	8.7	-3.2	-1.8	193.1	55.1
Sep 14	248.9	190.7	58.3	8.7	12.0	4.6	244.3	8.6	-3.9	-3.0	189.9	54.4
Oct 12	238.8	184.6	54.2	8.4	11.6	4.3	245.6	8.6	1.3	-1.9	190.5	55.1
Nov 9	237.3	184.0	53.2	8.3	11.5	4.2	244.0	8.5	-1.6	-1.4	189.2	54.8
Dec 14	240.4	188.1	52.3	8.4	11.8	4.2	242.9	8.5	-1.1	-0.5	189.0	53.9
1996 Jan 11	252.1	196.5	55.7	8.8	12.3	4.4	240.1	8.4	-2.8	-1.8	186.7	53.4
Feb 8	252.1	196.7	55.4	8.8	12.3	4.4	242.4	8.5	2.3	-0.5	188.9	53.5
Mar 14	245.0	191.5	53.5	8.6	12.0	4.2	240.1	8.4	-2.3	-0.9	187.1	53.0
Apr 11	245.0	190.7	54.2	8.6	12.0	4.3	239.2	8.4	-0.9	-0.3	186.0	53.2
May 9	237.1	185.6	51.5	8.3	11.6	4.1	238.0	8.3	-1.2	-1.5	185.0	53.0
Jun 13 R	232.1	181.2	50.9	8.1	11.4	4.0	236.7	8.3	-1.3	-1.1	183.8	52.9
Jul 11 P	**239.0**	**183.5**	**55.5**	**8.4**	**11.5**	**4.4**	**234.1**	**8.2**	**-2.6**	**-1.7**	**182.1**	**52.0**

See footnotes to *tables 2.1* and *2.2*.

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT
Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH												
1992)	157.8	123.9	34.0	11.1	15.2	5.6	157.1	11.1			123.5	33.6
1993) Annual	169.3	134.9	34.4	12.0	16.7	5.7	168.3	11.9			134.4	33.9
1994) averages	160.4	128.0	32.4	11.6	16.5	5.4	159.3	11.6			127.4	31.9
1995)	148.2	118.1	30.1	10.7	15.0	5.0	147.0	10.6			117.4	29.6
1995 Jul 13	148.0	116.9	31.1	10.7	14.8	5.2	147.1	10.6	0.2	-0.6	117.4	29.7
Aug 10	148.4	116.0	32.4	10.7	14.7	5.4	146.9	10.6	-0.2	-0.3	117.0	29.9
Sep 14	145.8	114.9	30.9	10.5	14.6	5.2	144.5	10.4	-2.4	-0.8	115.5	29.0
Oct 12	141.7	112.5	29.2	10.2	14.3	4.9	144.7	10.4	0.2	-0.8	115.3	29.4
Nov 9	142.2	113.4	28.8	10.2	14.4	4.8	143.3	10.3	-1.4	-1.2	114.2	29.1
Dec 14	143.3	115.1	28.1	10.3	14.6	4.7	142.5	10.3	-0.8	-0.7	113.8	28.7
1996 Jan 11	149.0	119.1	30.0	10.7	15.1	5.0	141.1	10.2	-1.4	-1.2	112.5	28.6
Feb 8	147.7	117.5	30.2	10.6	14.9	5.0	141.9	10.2	0.8	-0.5	113.0	28.9
Mar 14	142.9	113.7	29.2	10.3	14.4	4.9	140.5	10.1	-1.4	-0.7	111.7	28.8
Apr 11	143.5	113.6	29.9	10.3	14.4	5.0	140.5	10.1	—	-0.2	111.2	29.3
May 9	137.8	109.7	28.1	9.9	13.9	4.7	138.6	10.0	-1.9	-1.1	109.7	28.9
Jun 13 R	133.3	105.9	27.4	9.6	13.4	4.6	136.6	9.8	-2.0	-1.3	108.0	28.6
Jul 11 P	**135.8**	**106.3**	**29.6**	**9.8**	**13.5**	**4.9**	**134.7**	**9.7**	**-1.9**	**-1.9**	**106.6**	**28.1**
WALES												
1992)	127.2	100.2	27.0	10.0	13.8	5.0	126.6	10.0			99.9	26.7
1993) Annual	131.1	103.2	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	130.3	10.3			102.7	27.6
1994) averages	120.7	94.1	26.6	9.4	12.7	4.9	119.9	9.3			93.6	26.3
1995)	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.5	11.7	4.4	106.9	8.3			82.9	24.0
1995 Jul 13	108.8	83.2	25.6	8.6	11.7	4.6	108.0	8.6	1.0	0.3	83.7	24.3
Aug 10	109.8	83.1	26.6	8.7	11.7	4.8	107.0	8.5	-1.0	0.1	82.9	24.1
Sep 14	108.0	82.5	25.4	8.6	11.6	4.6	106.1	8.4	-0.9	-0.3	82.5	23.6
Oct 12	103.8	80.2	23.6	8.2	11.3	4.3	106.5	8.4	0.4	-0.5	82.6	23.9
Nov 9	103.5	80.3	23.2	8.2	11.3	4.2	105.2	8.3	-1.3	-0.6	81.5	23.7
Dec 14	106.1	82.8	23.2	8.4	11.7	4.2	105.1	8.3	-0.1	-0.3	81.6	23.5
1996 Jan 11	111.2	86.5	24.7	8.8	12.2	4.5	104.1	8.2	-1.0	-0.8	80.8	23.3
Feb 8	110.9	86.2	24.7	8.8	12.1	4.5	105.6	8.4	1.5	0.1	81.9	23.7
Mar 14	106.8	83.0	23.8	8.5	11.7	4.3	104.7	8.3	-0.9	-0.1	81.1	23.6
Apr 11	106.8	82.6	24.2	8.5	11.6	4.4	105.5	8.4	0.8	0.5	81.5	24.0
May 9	102.5	79.7	22.8	8.1	11.2	4.1	104.6	8.3	-0.9	-0.3	80.7	23.9
Jun 13 R	99.6	77.2	22.4	7.9	10.9	4.1	103.8	8.2	-0.8	-0.3	79.8	24.0
Jul 11 P	**104.1**	**79.1**	**25.0**	**8.3**	**11.1**	**4.5**	**102.8**	**8.1**	**-1.0**	**-0.9**	**79.2**	**23.6**
SCOTLAND												
1992)	241.0	183.8	57.3	9.5	12.8	5.2	238.8	9.4			182.5	56.3
1993) Annual	246.4	189.5	56.9	9.9	13.7	5.1	243.3	9.7			187.7	55.6
1994) averages	231.5	178.6	52.8	9.4	13.0	4.8	228.4	9.3			176.8	51.5
1995)	203.5	156.3	47.2	8.4	11.5	4.4	200.3	8.2			154.5	45.9
1995 Jul 13	209.4	156.4	53.1	8.6	11.6	4.9	198.7	8.2	0.5	-1.3	152.7	46.0
Aug 10	209.0	155.4	53.6	8.6	11.5	5.0	197.5	8.1	-1.2	-1.0	151.5	46.0
Sep 14	195.3	149.3	46.0	8.0	11.0	4.3	195.7	8.0	-1.8	-0.8	150.4	45.3
Oct 12	190.2	146.7	43.5	7.8	10.8	4.0	195.5	8.0	-0.2	-1.1	150.3	45.2
Nov 9	191.1	147.5	43.6	7.9	10.9	4.0	195.0	8.0	-0.5	-0.8	150.0	45.0
Dec 14	195.6	151.8	43.8	8.0	11.2	4.1	195.6	8.0	0.6	0.0	150.9	44.7
1996 Jan 11	206.8	160.0	46.8	8.5	11.8	4.3	193.6	8.0	-2.0	-0.6	149.5	44.1
Feb 8	205.6	158.6	47.0	8.5	11.7	4.4	195.3	8.0	1.7	0.1	151.0	44.3
Mar 14	199.2	153.5	45.7	8.2	11.3	4.2	195.0	8.0	-0.3	-0.2	150.2	44.8
Apr 11	201.3	154.6	46.7	8.3	11.4	4.3	197.4	8.1	2.4	1.3	151.6	45.8
May 9	194.7	150.5	44.2	8.0	11.1	4.1	196.6	8.1	-0.8	0.4	150.9	45.7
Jun 13 R	191.7	147.6	44.1	7.9	10.9	4.1	196.4	8.1	-0.2	0.5	150.3	46.1
Jul 11 P	**206.1**	**152.8**	**53.3**	**8.5**	**11.3**	**4.9**	**194.7**	**8.0**	**-1.7**	**-0.9**	**148.7**	**46.0**
NORTHERN IRELAND												
1992)	106.1	81.4	24.8	14.0	18.2	7.9	104.7	13.8			80.7	24.0
1993) Annual	105.1	80.7	24.5	14.1	18.6	7.8	103.7	13.8			80.1	23.6
1994) averages	97.3	75.3	21.9	12.7	16.6	6.9	97.1	12.6			75.2	21.8
1995)	88.2	68.7	19.5	11.4	15.3	6.0	88.1	11.4			68.6	19.5
1995 Jul 13	91.9	69.3	22.6	11.9	15.4	7.0	88.3	11.4	0.7	-0.1	68.3	20.0
Aug 10	92.0	69.0	23.0	11.9	15.3	7.1	87.1	11.3	-1.2	-0.4	67.7	19.4
Sep 14	90.0	68.7	21.3	11.7	15.3	6.6	86.5	11.2	-0.6	-0.4	67.4	19.1
Oct 12	85.5	66.6	18.9	11.1	14.8	5.9	86.4	11.2	-0.1	-0.6	67.5	18.9
Nov 9	84.2	66.1	18.1	10.9	14.7	5.6	86.4	11.2	0.0	-0.2	67.4	19.0
Dec 14	84.1	66.5	17.6	10.9	14.8	5.5	86.3	11.2	-0.1	-0.1	67.3	19.0
1996 Jan 11	86.3	68.0	18.2	11.2	15.1	5.7	85.8	11.1	-0.5	-0.2	66.9	18.9
Feb 8	85.7	67.8	18.0	11.1	15.1	5.6	85.8	11.1	0.0	-0.2	66.9	18.9
Mar 14	84.4	66.7	17.8	10.9	14.8	5.5	85.3	11.0	-0.5	-0.3	66.4	18.9
Apr 11	85.5	66.8	18.7	11.1	14.9	5.8	86.0	11.1	0.7	0.1	66.6	19.4
May 9	82.7	65.2	17.5	10.7	14.5	5.4	85.7	11.1	-0.3	—	66.5	19.2
Jun 13 R	84.7	65.5	19.2	11.0	14.6	5.9	86.7	11.2	1.0	0.5	66.8	19.9
Jul 11 P	**90.8**	**67.5**	**23.3**	**11.8**	**15.0**	**7.2**	**86.5**	**11.2**	**-0.2**	**0.2**	**66.4**	**20.1**

See footnotes to *tables 2.1* and *2.2*.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4
Area statistics

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at July 11 1996

	Male	Female	All	Rate # per cent employees and unemployed	Rate # per cent workforce
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS *					
England					
Accrington and Rossendale	2,178	744	2,922	6.1	5.2
Alfreton and Ashfield	3,905	1,097	5,002	8.3	7.5
Alnwick and Amble	1,082	335	1,417	11.9	9.5
Andover	692	290	982	3.1	2.6
Ashford	2,093	597	2,690	7.7	6.4
Aylesbury and Wycombe	5,901	2,131	8,032	4.8	4.0
Banbury	1,202	480	1,682	5.6	4.7
Barnsley	5,969	1,590	7,559	10.9	9.6
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	1,759	534	2,293	8.1	6.2
Barrow-in-Furness	2,897	779	3,676	9.9	8.5
Basingstoke and Alton	2,258	890	3,148	3.8	3.3
Bath	3,527	1,467	4,994	6.7	5.8
Beccles and Halesworth	940	406	1,346	8.1	6.2
Bedford	3,476	1,394	4,870	6.7	5.9
Berwick-on-Tweed	519	138	657	6.3	5.2
Bicester	588	265	853	4.5	3.6
Bideford	969	306	1,275	12.8	9.6
Birmingham	54,138	18,002	72,140	10.5	9.4
Bishop Auckland	3,174	795	3,969	10.1	8.8
Blackburn	3,925	1,075	5,000	8.5	7.4
Blackpool	6,572	1,743	8,315	7.4	6.1
Blandford	301	145	446	4.5	3.4
Bodmin and Liskeard	1,758	616	2,374	9.5	6.8
Bolton and Bury	10,384	3,070	13,454	8.2	7.1
Boston	1,199	440	1,639	6.8	5.5
Bournemouth	6,889	2,086	8,975	8.5	6.7
Bradford	14,840	4,267	19,107	9.2	8.2
Bridgwater	1,991	682	2,673	8.4	6.7
Bridlington and Driffield	1,722	547	2,269	11.2	8.9
Bridport	520	211	731	8.6	6.0
Brighton	14,109	5,203	19,312	12.1	10.0
Bristol	18,461	6,564	25,025	7.4	6.5
Bude	564	218	782	11.1	7.4
Burnley	1,581	436	2,017	5.3	4.7
Burton-on-Trent	3,484	1,167	4,651	7.8	6.9
Bury St Edmunds	1,188	498	1,686	4.5	3.8
Buxton	844	299	1,143	5.6	4.4
Calderdale	4,888	1,552	6,440	7.9	6.9
Cambridge	5,318	2,100	7,418	5.0	4.3
Canterbury	3,282	1,000	4,282	8.7	7.2
Carlisle	2,916	993	3,909	7.1	6.2
Castleford and Pontefract	4,042	1,201	5,243	9.3	8.3
Chard	415	153	568	11.1	7.4
Chelmsford and Braintree	4,976	1,981	6,957	7.1	5.8
Cheltenham	3,317	1,149	4,466	5.7	4.9
Chesterfield	5,418	1,578	6,996	10.6	9.2
Chichester	2,298	838	3,136	5.4	4.3
Chippenham	1,364	571	1,935	6.2	4.7
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	1,589	636	2,225	8.6	6.8
Cirencester	486	166	652	4.6	3.7
Clacton	2,212	662	2,874	15.2	11.5
Clitheroe	239	124	363	3.6	3.0
Colchester	4,054	1,469	5,523	7.0	5.9
Corby	1,607	515	2,122	7.2	6.5
Coventry and Hinckley	13,671	4,717	18,388	8.3	7.4
Crawley	5,559	2,002	7,561	3.8	3.3
Crewe	2,580	857	3,437	7.8	6.9
Cromer and North Walsham	1,307	445	1,752	8.4	6.5
Darlington	3,643	1,024	4,667	9.4	8.2
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	473	143	616	7.5	4.7
Derby	9,520	3,238	12,758	8.8	7.8
Devizes	576	229	805	6.4	4.9
Diss	633	291	924	5.8	4.4
Doncaster	9,672	2,689	12,361	12.9	11.3
Dorchester and Weymouth	2,081	639	2,720	6.8	5.6
Dover and Deal	2,951	809	3,760	8.9	7.6
Dudley and Sandwell	18,677	6,502	25,179	9.8	8.8
Durham	3,853	1,250	5,103	8.4	7.6
Eastbourne	3,043	1,074	4,117	7.3	5.9
Evesham	1,069	477	1,546	5.0	3.8
Exeter	4,505	1,564	6,069	5.8	4.8
Fakenham	735	240	975	8.5	6.3
Falmouth	1,277	410	1,687	14.4	10.9
Folkestone	3,216	790	4,006	12.2	10.1
Gainsborough	937	317	1,254	9.8	8.0
Gloucester	3,467	1,155	4,622	6.6	5.8
Goole and Selby	2,063	805	2,868	8.9	7.7
Gosport and Fareham	2,891	1,067	3,958	6.9	5.8
Grantham	1,046	434	1,480	6.1	5.1
Great Yarmouth	3,247	970	4,217	10.0	8.2
Grimsby	6,078	1,859	7,937	10.5	9.1
Guildford and Aldershot	5,365	1,930	7,295	3.9	3.2
Harrogate	1,624	745	2,369	5.6	4.5
Hartlepool	4,175	986	5,161	14.5	13.1
Harwich	693	208	901	12.8	10.8
Hastings	4,582	1,420	6,002	12.0	9.4
Haverhill	662	259	921	7.2	6.0
Heathrow	32,552	12,058	44,610	6.5	5.6
Helston	579	266	845	12.0	8.3
Hereford and Leominster	2,393	1,007	3,400	7.2	5.8
Hertford and Harlow	9,655	3,668	13,323	6.1	5.2
Hexham	802	325	1,127	7.2	5.4
Hitchin and Letchworth	2,673	1,082	3,755	6.9	5.9
Honiton and Axminster	726	266	992	5.2	3.7
Horncastle and Market Rasen	659	339	998	7.7	5.7
Huddersfield	5,846	2,033	7,879	9.2	7.9
Hull	15,037	4,619	19,656	10.5	9.4
Huntingdon and St Neots	1,961	891	2,852	5.4	4.6
Ipswich	5,378	1,751	7,129	6.5	5.7
Isle of Wight	3,669	1,168	4,837	10.5	8.8
Keighley	1,888	722	2,610	9.2	7.7
Kendal	755	274	1,029	4.4	3.5
Keswick	130	32	162	4.3	3.0
Kettering & Market Harborough	1,709	682	2,391	5.8	5.0
Kidderminster	2,225	829	3,054	7.6	6.5
King's Lynn and Hunstanton	2,301	834	3,135	7.4	6.1
Lancaster & Morecambe	3,603	1,175	4,778	10.1	8.6
Launceston	521	193	714	9.7	6.2
Leeds	20,806	6,339	27,145	8.0	7.2
Leek	403	145	548	4.5	3.7
Leicester	14,090	4,936	19,026	7.5	6.6
Lincoln	4,877	1,599	6,476	9.8	8.4
Liverpool	44,089	12,944	57,033	14.4	12.9
London	246,676	90,007	336,683	10.5	9.2
Loughborough & Coalville	2,835	1,234	4,069	5.9	5.3
Louth & Mablethorpe	1,092	328	1,420	10.6	8.0
Lowestoft	2,600	913	3,513	11.1	9.4
Ludlow	608	222	830	7.2	5.0
Macclesfield	1,877	616	2,493	4.2	3.6
Malton	265	137	402	4.2	3.4
Malvern & Ledbury	1,077	422	1,499	7.0	5.4
Manchester	46,365	13,948	60,313	8.7	7.8
Mansfield	4,835	1,324	6,159	12.1	10.5
Matlock	612	246	858	4.9	4.0
Medway & Maidstone	14,563	4,755	19,318	9.4	8.0
Melton Mowbray	724	320	1,044	4.3	3.6
Middlesbrough	13,253	3,369	16,622	13.7	12.4
Milton Keynes	4,306	1,471	5,777	5.6	5.0
Minehead	635	233	868	9.4	6.8
Morpeth & Ashington	4,774	1,263	6,037	12.9	11.3
Newark	1,371	520	1,891	8.2	6.9
Newbury	1,209	457	1,666	3.9	3.3
Newcastle upon Tyne	29,749	8,585	38,334	10.7	9.7
Newmarket	1,161	507	1,668	5.9	4.8
Newquay	818	224	1,042	10.2	7.5
Newton Abbot	1,525	578	2,103	7.7	6.0
Northallerton	527	272	799	4.3	3.5
Northampton	5,146	1,891	7,037	6.1	5.4
Northwich	2,545	944	3,489	6.5	5.7
Norwich	7,572	2,592	10,164	6.7	5.8
Nottingham	24,475	7,674	32,149	9.9	8.9
Okehampton	303	118	421	7.8	5.3
Oldham	5,780	1,683	7,463	9.9	8.6
Oswestry	834	337	1,171	8.4	6.6
Oxford	6,170	2,388	8,558	4.5	3.8
Pendle	1,584	505	2,089	6.9	5.9
Penrith	403	204	607	3.8	2.8
Penzance & St.Ives	1,654	535	2,189	12.2	8.7
Peterborough	5,684	1,954	7,638	7.3	6.5
Pickering & Helmsley	286	126	412	5.9	4.0
Plymouth	11,296	3,892	15,188	11.4	9.6
Poole	3,256	1,064	4,320	6.6	5.3
Portsmouth	10,347	3,235	13,582	9.3	7.7
Preston	7,442	2,414	9,856	6.4	5.6
Reading	5,417	1,748	7,165	4.4	3.8
Redruth & Camborne	2,331	646	2,977	14.1	11.0
Retford	1,272	497	1,769	8.7	7.4
Richmondshire	507	304	811	6.5	4.7
Ripon	422	241	663	6.6	4.7
Rochdale	4,642	1,340	5,982	10.8	9.4
Rotherham & Mexborough	10,251	2,596	12,847	14.4	12.8
Rugby & Daventry	1,896	876	2,772	5.1	4.4
Salisbury	1,673	620	2,293	5.3	4.1
Scarborough & Filey	2,135	701	2,836	8.4	6.7
Scunthorpe	3,807	1,298	5,105	7.9	7.0
Settle	203	99	302	5.2	3.4
Shaftesbury	584	278	862	5.4	3.7
Sheffield	21,603	7,088	28,691	11.2	10.0
Shrewsbury	1,928	666	2,594	5.5	4.5
Sittingbourne & Sheerness	3,477	1,169	4,646	11.6	9.9
Skegness	801	230	1,031	8.5	6.6
Skipton	349	133	482	3.8	2.9
Sleaford	528	249	777	6.5	5.1
Slough	6,824	2,322	9,146	5.0	4.4
South Molton	225	99	324	7.3	4.4

2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT
Area statistics
Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at July 11 1996

	Male	Female	All	Rate # per cent employees and unemployed	Rate # per cent workforce
South Tyneside	6,595	1,756	8,351	15.8	14.3
Southampton	10,821	3,150	13,971	8.2	6.9
Southend	19,534	6,751	26,285	10.8	9.0
Spalding & Holbeach	846	394	1,240	5.0	3.9
St.Austell	1,706	579	2,285	9.6	7.2
Stafford	2,480	936	3,416	5.6	4.8
Stamford	728	325	1,053	6.0	4.8
Stockton-on-Tees	6,900	1,912	8,812	11.2	10.4
Stoke	9,920	3,200	13,120	7.5	6.5
Stroud	1,743	751	2,494	6.7	5.2
Sudbury	946	340	1,286	8.3	6.2
Sunderland	15,560	4,071	19,631	12.6	11.5
Swindon	4,479	1,692	6,171	5.7	4.7
Taunton	2,343	816	3,159	6.2	5.1
Telford & Bridgnorth	3,509	1,298	4,807	6.0	5.3
Thanet	4,978	1,339	6,317	16.3	13.0
Thetford	1,152	439	1,591	6.8	5.6
Thirsk	222	93	315	3.6	3.0
Tiverton	542	172	714	6.4	4.8
Torbay	4,146	1,149	5,295	11.3	8.4
Torrington	347	139	486	9.7	6.2
Totnes	528	221	749	9.1	6.4
Trowbridge & Frome	2,339	950	3,289	6.7	5.4
Truro	1,435	507	1,942	7.6	6.0
Tunbridge Wells	3,655	1,176	4,831	5.2	4.1
Uttoxeter & Ashbourne	412	163	575	4.1	3.5
Wakefield & Dewsbury	8,064	2,381	10,445	9.4	8.5
Walsall	11,053	3,576	14,629	10.3	9.1
Wareham & Swanage	501	169	670	6.0	4.7
Warminster	354	150	504	7.4	5.5
Warrington	3,816	1,294	5,110	5.9	5.5
Warwick	2,797	1,058	3,855	4.8	4.1
Watford & Luton	15,046	5,028	20,074	6.5	5.6
Wellingborough & Rushden	2,275	894	3,169	6.5	5.6
Wells	1,395	614	2,009	7.9	6.1
Weston-super-Mare	2,850	1,061	3,911	8.9	7.3
Whitby	612	196	808	11.0	7.5
Whitchurch & Market Drayton	628	269	897	5.9	4.3
Whitehaven	2,477	704	3,181	10.1	9.0
Widnes & Runcorn	4,631	1,391	6,022	11.0	10.2
Wigan & St.Helens	13,313	4,106	17,419	11.2	9.9
Winchester & Eastleigh	1,950	674	2,624	3.3	2.8
Windermere	181	95	276	3.2	2.4
Wirral & Chester	16,615	5,106	21,721	11.2	10.1
Wisbech	1,224	453	1,677	9.6	7.5
Wolverhampton	10,620	3,496	14,116	11.4	10.2
Woodbridge & Leiston	947	358	1,305	5.5	4.5
Worcester	2,961	1,114	4,075	6.3	5.5
Workington	2,723	780	3,503	13.6	11.3
Worksop	1,846	522	2,368	9.7	8.9
Worthing	3,561	1,071	4,632	6.3	5.2
Yeovil	1,774	747	2,521	5.3	4.3
York	4,687	1,690	6,377	6.3	5.4
Wales					
Aberdare	1,948	508	2,456	17.0	14.4
Aberystwyth	698	348	1,046	9.0	7.2
Bangor & Caernarfon	2,906	906	3,812	12.9	10.9
Blaenau,Gwent & Abergaven	2,999	863	3,862	12.4	10.6
Brecon	344	168	512	5.7	4.3
Bridgend	3,235	1,092	4,327	7.8	6.8
Cardiff	14,370	4,399	18,769	8.9	8.0
Cardigan	754	307	1,061	13.2	8.7
Carmarthen	880	326	1,206	6.4	5.0
Conwy & Colwyn	2,687	816	3,503	10.9	8.6
Denbigh	659	259	918	8.8	6.4
Dolgellau & Barmouth	364	149	513	11.1	8.3
Fishguard	281	85	366	12.5	7.5
Haverfordwest	1,778	504	2,282	12.4	10.0
Holyhead	2,016	616	2,632	16.7	13.3
Lampeter & Aberaeron	498	188	686	12.0	8.0
Llandeilo	236	126	362	10.7	6.6
Llandrindod Wells	454	256	710	7.4	5.2
Llanelli	2,699	887	3,586	11.7	10.1
Machynlleth	299	130	429	12.4	8.3
Merthyr & Rhymney	4,928	1,367	6,295	13.8	12.2
Monmouth	292	101	393	9.2	6.7
Neath & Port Talbot	2,711	756	3,467	8.4	7.7
Newport	5,582	1,878	7,460	8.8	8.0
Newtown	291	122	413	4.0	3.0
Pontypool & Cwmbran	2,566	774	3,340	8.6	7.7
Pontypridd & Rhondda	4,724	1,308	6,032	9.8	8.8
Porthmadoc & Ffestiniog	529	185	714	9.8	7.8
Pwllheli	464	152	616	8.3	6.4
Shotton,Flint & Rhyl	4,728	1,595	6,323	7.5	6.5
South Pembrokeshire	1,550	404	1,954	15.2	11.6
Swansea	7,295	2,168	9,463	9.5	8.4
Welshpool	282	144	426	5.5	3.9
Wrexham	3,094	1,117	4,211	8.2	7.1
Scotland					
Aberdeen	6,152	2,438	8,590	4.2	3.9
Alloa	1,609	575	2,184	12.8	11.2
Annan	503	249	752	8.3	7.0
Arbroath	1,018	467	1,485	16.4	13.4
Ayr	3,217	1,317	4,534	10.0	8.8
Badenoch	296	121	417	9.5	7.5
Banff	459	194	653	6.2	4.9
Bathgate	3,556	1,182	4,738	9.4	8.5
Berwickshire	351	148	499	9.4	7.0
Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	586	234	820	7.6	5.9
Brechin and Montrose	929	438	1,367	9.8	7.9
Buckie	349	150	499	11.0	9.3
Campbeltown	344	148	492	14.0	10.0
Crieff	224	92	316	7.1	5.7
Cumnock and Sanquhar	1,976	564	2,540	21.7	17.7
Dumbarton	2,730	922	3,652	12.6	11.2
Dumfries	1,602	609	2,211	9.6	8.3
Dundee	7,285	2,525	9,810	11.6	10.4
Dunfermline	4,047	1,534	5,581	11.8	10.2
Dunoon and Bute	777	282	1,059	13.0	9.4
Edinburgh	15,503	5,089	20,592	7.0	6.3
Elgin	976	434	1,410	7.9	6.9
Falkirk	4,263	1,475	5,738	10.5	9.4
Forfar	585	316	901	9.3	7.7
Forres	358	140	498	14.5	11.8
Fraserburgh	292	109	401	6.3	4.9
Galashiels	522	249	771	4.7	4.0
Girvan	388	149	537	17.3	13.2
Glasgow	44,475	14,729	59,204	10.8	9.7
Greenock	2,640	846	3,486	8.9	8.0
Haddington	609	192	801	6.7	5.6
Hawick	454	157	611	7.5	6.6
Huntly	251	104	355	8.5	6.7
Invergordon and Dingwall	1,302	417	1,719	13.6	11.8
Inverness	2,757	840	3,597	9.5	8.2
Irvine	4,752	1,740	6,492	14.0	12.3
Islay/Mid Argyll	332	108	440	9.2	7.6
Keith	310	119	429	7.7	6.3
Kelso and Jedburgh	209	87	296	5.5	4.5
Kilmarnock	2,755	1,017	3,772	12.9	11.3
Kirkcaldy	5,714	2,143	7,857	13.8	11.6
Lanarkshire	13,327	4,199	17,526	13.1	11.5
Lochaber	437	145	582	7.4	6.1
Lockerbie	295	151	446	11.6	8.7
Newton Stewart	373	157	530	18.9	12.7
North East Fife	1,044	467	1,511	8.9	7.2
Oban	376	166	542	6.7	5.1
Orkney Islands	267	120	387	5.1	4.4
Peebles	245	107	352	8.0	6.6
Perth	1,636	620	2,256	7.1	6.2
Peterhead	692	298	990	6.8	5.7
Shetland Islands	337	129	466	4.5	3.9
Skye and Wester Ross	460	140	600	8.8	6.9
Stewartry	517	229	746	10.6	7.8
Stirling	2,023	725	2,748	8.0	6.9
Stranraer	664	235	899	11.8	9.7
Sutherland	445	160	605	13.7	10.6
Thurso	502	148	650	12.4	10.0
Western Isles	1,199	374	1,573	14.6	12.8
Wick	472	112	584	13.1	10.2
Northern Ireland					
Ballymena	1,725	806	2,531	9.8	8.1
Belfast	32,431	11,994	44,425	12.1	10.5
Coleraine	4,005	1,421	5,426	15.9	13.3
Cookstown	1,367	468	1,835	20.1	16.1
Craigavon	5,264	1,892	7,156	11.6	9.8
Dungannon	2,189	779	2,968	17.8	14.5
Enniskillen	2,496	826	3,322	16.6	13.2
Londonderry	7,683	2,070	9,753	19.1	16.4
Magherafelt	1,551	546	2,097	16.2	13.2
Newry	4,581	1,286	5,867	20.2	16.7
Omagh	2,121	743	2,864	16.4	13.2
Strabane	2,081	470	2,551	22.9	18.6

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

\# Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployment claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Government-supported training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only.

Data on claimant unemployment for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Office for National Statistics NOMIS database. Unemployment rates are available only for those Assisted Areas which map precisely to Travel-to-Work Areas. All the TTWA rates shown are calculated using mid-1995 based denominators.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5
Age and duration

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	18-24 Up to 26 weeks	18-24 Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	18-24 Over 52 weeks	18-24 All	25-49 Up to 26 weeks	25-49 Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	25-49 Over 52 weeks	25-49 All	50 and over Up to 26 weeks	50 and over Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	50 and over Over 52 weeks	50 and over All	All ages * Up to 26 weeks	All ages * Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	All ages * Over 52 weeks	All ages * All
MALE AND FEMALE																
1994 Jul	405.3	153.7	187.2	746.2	572.1	275.5	621.1	1,468.7	139.1	76.3	195.7	411.0	1,131.9	507.0	1,004.3	2,643.1
Oct	375.9	119.5	175.7	671.1	540.0	246.9	592.4	1,379.3	127.5	73.1	188.1	388.7	1,057.7	440.9	956.5	2,455.0
1995 Jan	371.3	135.4	165.8	672.6	591.5	251.7	577.5	1,420.7	141.2	68.9	183.5	393.7	1,118.7	457.5	927.1	2,503.4
Apr	316.8	150.3	155.2	622.3	545.1	257.9	554.8	1,357.9	136.3	64.6	176.5	377.3	1,014.1	474.4	886.7	2,375.3
Jul	368.2	132.4	153.3	653.8	525.3	243.9	542.8	1,312.1	124.0	62.2	165.9	352.1	1,033.9	440.0	862.3	2,336.2
Oct	345.6	107.6	141.5	594.7	504.9	228.8	522.0	1,255.8	119.2	64.1	161.9	345.2	984.7	401.9	825.7	2,212.3
1996 Jan	346.0	120.6	135.6	602.1	571.9	236.6	518.4	1,326.9	139.0	62.9	161.8	363.6	1,072.9	421.6	816.0	2,310.5
Apr	292.4	135.9	130.0	558.3	525.3	245.4	513.9	1,284.6	138.3	62.4	162.2	363.0	972.1	445.5	806.3	2,223.9
July	**331.3**	**120.7**	**127.3**	**579.4**	**489.9**	**234.8**	**499.3**	**1,224.1**	**122.9**	**61.4**	**152.1**	**336.4**	**960.6**	**418.5**	**779.0**	**2,158.1**
MALE																
1994 Jul	260.2	107.6	144.2	511.9	416.6	210.6	531.9	1,159.1	104.8	58.8	153.7	317.3	790.2	377.9	829.9	1,998.0
Oct	245.9	84.8	134.3	465.1	398.8	188.6	507.0	1,094.4	96.5	56.1	147.3	299.9	749.0	330.3	788.8	1,868.2
1995 Jan	250.5	94.4	127.1	472.0	444.8	192.6	495.2	1,132.6	107.6	52.7	144.0	304.4	811.3	340.5	766.4	1,918.2
Apr	216.1	103.8	118.3	438.2	405.6	197.0	474.5	1,077.1	102.7	48.8	138.5	290.0	733.6	350.6	731.4	1,815.5
Jul	237.4	92.7	115.4	445.4	383.7	187.1	463.5	1,034.4	91.4	47.0	130.2	268.5	721.8	327.7	709.2	1,758.6
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	1,676.4
1996 Jan	235.5	84.7	102.1	422.3	430.9	182.2	442.6	1,055.6	104.2	47.0	127.0	278.2	779.8	314.8	671.9	1,766.4
Apr	200.7	94.6	98.0	393.3	389.7	188.0	438.0	1,015.7	102.3	46.3	127.4	276.0	702.1	329.9	663.5	1,695.5
July	**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**	**1,616.5**
FEMALE																
1994 Jul	145.1	46.1	43.1	234.2	155.6	64.9	89.1	309.6	34.2	17.5	42.0	93.8	341.7	129.1	174.3	645.1
Oct	130.0	34.7	41.4	206.1	141.2	58.3	85.4	284.9	31.1	17.0	40.7	88.8	308.7	110.5	167.6	586.9
1995 Jan	120.8	41.0	38.7	200.6	146.7	59.1	82.3	288.1	33.6	16.2	39.5	89.3	307.5	117.0	160.6	585.1
Apr	100.7	46.5	36.9	184.0	139.5	60.8	80.4	280.7	33.6	15.7	38.0	87.4	280.6	123.8	155.4	559.8
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
Oct	118.9	30.7	35.4	185.0	132.3	52.5	77.1	261.9	30.9	15.8	35.1	81.7	288.7	99.5	147.7	535.9
1996 Jan	110.5	35.9	33.5	179.8	141.0	54.4	75.8	271.2	34.8	15.8	34.7	85.4	293.1	106.8	144.2	544.1
Apr	91.7	41.3	32.0	165.0	135.6	57.5	75.9	268.9	36.1	16.1	34.9	87.0	270.0	115.6	142.8	528.5
July	**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**

See footnotes to *tables 2.1* and *2.2*.

* Including some aged under 18.

2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT
Age and duration: July 11 1996
Regions

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Male 18-24	Male 25-49	Male 50 and over	Male All ages *	Female 18-24	Female 25-49	Female 50 and over	Female All ages *	Male 18-24	Male 25-49	Male 50 and over	Male All ages *	Female 18-24	Female 25-49	Female 50 and over	Female All ages *
	SOUTH EAST								**YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE**							
2 or less	11,036	14,495	3,225	29,097	8,163	7,205	1,386	17,054	4,136	4,596	1,114	10,011	2,702	2,044	448	5,323
Over 2and up to 4	7,604	10,701	2,247	20,847	5,150	4,768	1,039	11,225	3,443	3,868	774	8,263	2,152	1,361	259	3,878
4 8	9,001	18,326	4,050	31,831	5,092	7,376	1,731	14,567	3,910	5,757	1,331	11,207	1,872	1,903	465	4,403
8 13	8,531	19,324	4,694	32,946	4,410	7,602	1,827	14,205	3,104	5,745	1,464	10,519	1,346	1,892	532	3,949
13 26	17,153	42,068	11,071	70,783	8,556	15,844	4,275	29,085	6,283	12,302	3,625	22,418	2,736	3,912	1,144	7,963
26 52	21,937	56,950	13,678	92,764	10,563	18,823	5,183	34,758	8,399	16,260	4,085	28,866	3,245	4,396	1,296	9,014
52 104	16,941	57,511	13,039	87,528	7,531	14,620	4,582	26,762	5,741	14,540	3,498	23,792	1,953	2,877	1,023	5,858
104 156	5,556	27,677	6,472	39,705	2,253	5,741	2,146	10,140	1,668	5,995	1,685	9,348	517	978	440	1,935
156 208	2,689	17,551	4,713	24,953	805	3,082	1,326	5,213	787	3,597	1,046	5,430	176	492	246	914
208 260	1,347	14,318	4,175	19,840	343	1,995	957	3,295	500	3,254	921	4,675	100	450	224	774
Over 260	870	24,079	7,943	32,892	181	3,071	1,850	5,102	394	9,011	3,382	12,787	70	1,044	770	1,884
All	102,665	303,000	75,307	483,186	53,047	90,127	26,302	171,406	38,365	84,925	22,925	147,316	16,869	21,349	6,847	45,894
	GREATER LONDON (Included in South East)								**NORTH WEST**							
2 or less	4,739	7,057	1,252	13,182	3,709	3,770	580	8,198	5,106	5,872	1,365	12,581	3,496	2,454	496	6,630
Over 2and up to 4	3,538	5,541	894	10,095	2,576	2,624	468	5,783	4,278	4,563	928	9,954	2,796	1,800	344	5,097
4 8	4,503	9,678	1,703	16,093	2,722	4,151	796	7,845	5,229	7,696	1,601	14,816	2,481	2,407	587	5,706
8 13	4,224	10,225	1,994	16,610	2,377	4,252	898	7,699	4,289	7,686	1,728	13,940	1,751	2,273	596	4,799
13 26	8,812	23,177	5,012	37,210	4,785	9,089	2,083	16,166	8,608	16,514	4,168	29,542	3,423	4,553	1,399	9,544
26 52	11,580	31,517	6,060	49,241	6,203	10,979	2,530	19,805	10,989	20,525	4,572	36,199	4,085	5,149	1,453	10,782
52 104	10,039	34,623	6,348	51,028	4,914	9,402	2,388	16,725	7,270	17,391	3,479	28,163	2,521	3,316	989	6,840
104 156	3,637	17,927	3,549	25,113	1,589	3,942	1,230	6,761	2,080	7,172	1,594	10,846	643	1,095	427	2,165
156 208	1,766	11,432	2,560	15,758	551	2,056	760	3,367	992	4,277	1,159	6,428	237	588	265	1,090
208 260	856	8,963	2,299	12,118	209	1,334	547	2,090	584	4,041	955	5,580	107	462	222	791
Over 260	537	15,590	4,700	20,827	126	1,966	1,096	3,188	496	11,044	3,920	15,460	84	1,159	777	2,020
All	54,231	175,730	36,371	267,275	29,761	53,565	13,376	97,627	49,921	106,781	25,469	183,509	21,624	25,256	7,555	55,464
	EAST ANGLIA								**NORTH**							
2 or less	1,268	1,580	477	3,371	943	722	167	1,870	2,501	3,354	808	6,814	1,622	1,237	239	3,195
Over 2and up to 4	1,030	1,201	302	2,567	661	504	119	1,309	2,385	2,568	494	5,544	1,395	880	140	2,477
4 8	971	1,677	529	3,229	515	724	185	1,473	2,347	3,599	855	6,992	1,131	1,113	259	2,617
8 13	963	1,832	572	3,418	463	762	206	1,464	2,138	3,702	941	6,914	879	1,053	236	2,345
13 26	1,892	3,903	1,401	7,241	836	1,525	487	2,880	4,481	8,409	2,438	15,479	1,776	2,670	867	5,405
26 52	2,448	5,240	1,751	9,457	1,033	1,726	566	3,333	6,316	11,365	2,765	20,502	2,093	2,912	849	5,884
52 104	1,472	4,093	1,291	6,856	538	932	413	1,884	4,442	10,715	2,620	17,780	1,352	1,885	691	3,933
104 156	352	1,626	573	2,551	145	318	163	626	1,474	4,823	1,307	7,604	346	693	257	1,296
156 208	169	1,035	428	1,632	47	197	120	364	656	3,179	873	4,708	130	391	183	704
208 260	110	875	381	1,366	21	143	101	265	395	2,823	728	3,946	56	279	134	469
Over 260	68	1,722	748	2,538	23	240	179	442	271	7,160	2,562	9,993	48	679	500	1,227
All	10,743	24,784	8,453	44,226	5,225	7,793	2,706	15,910	27,406	61,697	16,391	106,276	10,828	13,792	4,415	29,552
	SOUTH WEST								**WALES**							
2 or less	3,388	4,249	1,023	8,791	2,359	1,884	428	4,774	2,525	2,671	579	5,846	1,963	1,206	199	3,435
Over 2and up to 4	2,162	2,888	614	5,783	1,469	1,137	239	2,917	2,042	2,095	428	4,653	1,255	765	145	2,218
4 8	2,308	4,378	1,138	7,997	1,301	1,668	444	3,516	2,082	3,114	691	6,012	1,002	1,022	247	2,350
8 13	2,242	4,492	1,321	8,192	1,025	1,626	443	3,191	1,741	3,093	778	5,737	688	970	262	2,023
13 26	4,194	9,471	3,023	16,809	1,888	3,414	1,033	6,441	3,487	6,408	2,015	12,027	1,410	2,172	763	4,418
26 52	5,593	12,864	3,899	22,431	2,352	4,188	1,391	7,980	4,923	9,416	2,259	16,651	1,771	2,435	775	5,010
52 104	3,600	10,556	3,179	17,341	1,377	2,615	1,105	5,104	3,263	7,974	1,696	12,941	958	1,480	530	2,975
104 156	923	4,361	1,511	6,795	327	837	408	1,572	807	2,878	754	4,439	232	491	221	944
156 208	435	2,598	1,008	4,041	109	497	284	890	376	1,882	550	2,808	83	274	152	509
208 260	273	2,350	834	3,457	74	336	219	629	235	1,758	471	2,464	32	222	112	366
Over 260	186	4,582	1,850	6,618	43	647	463	1,153	143	4,045	1,375	5,563	27	429	300	756
All	25,304	62,789	19,400	108,255	12,324	18,849	6,457	38,167	21,624	45,334	11,596	79,141	9,421	11,466	3,726	25,004
	WEST MIDLANDS								**SCOTLAND**							
2 or less	3,676	3,961	989	8,755	2,779	1,841	428	5,144	3,925	5,702	1,147	11,072	2,746	5,040	1,205	9,180
Over 2and up to 4	3,258	3,254	685	7,304	2,304	1,303	317	3,991	4,509	5,363	839	11,010	3,073	2,548	383	6,205
4 8	3,305	5,190	1,204	9,843	1,753	1,935	511	4,302	4,367	6,921	1,461	13,194	2,169	2,356	549	5,382
8 13	3,142	5,564	1,490	10,317	1,411	1,864	512	3,905	3,617	6,504	1,614	12,113	1,442	2,103	542	4,332
13 26	6,238	11,924	3,295	21,579	2,876	3,987	1,204	8,167	7,267	13,587	4,224	25,509	2,765	4,657	1,569	9,271
26 52	7,748	14,915	4,077	26,776	3,433	4,871	1,480	9,833	8,525	16,607	4,015	29,309	2,940	4,556	1,316	8,923
52 104	5,417	14,077	3,585	23,085	2,393	3,094	1,293	6,784	5,216	13,052	3,013	21,323	1,564	2,665	1,018	5,274
104 156	1,695	6,095	1,627	9,417	681	1,206	503	2,390	1,410	5,744	1,544	8,698	312	880	392	1,584
156 208	890	4,166	1,237	6,293	260	674	397	1,331	628	3,331	1,133	5,092	117	450	280	847
208 260	611	4,228	1,318	6,157	176	614	334	1,124	343	2,901	985	4,229	62	366	221	649
Over 260	415	10,125	3,743	14,283	103	1,264	913	2,280	239	7,472	3,508	11,219	54	806	824	1,684
All	36,395	83,499	23,250	143,809	18,169	22,653	7,892	49,251	40,046	87,184	23,483	152,768	17,244	26,427	8,304	53,331
	EAST MIDLANDS								**NORTHERN IRELAND**							
2 or less	2,787	2,981	747	6,638	2,128	1,529	296	4,056	1,220	1,285	274	2,788	1,256	1,946	342	3,554
Over 2and up to 4	2,377	2,523	531	5,539	1,680	1,159	220	3,124	1,438	1,057	184	2,686	1,298	732	125	2,161
4 8	2,393	3,808	1,007	7,349	1,252	1,518	395	3,268	2,291	1,863	297	4,460	1,990	907	157	3,071
8 13	2,152	3,820	1,073	7,148	970	1,367	343	2,777	1,123	1,722	303	3,156	534	719	113	1,373
13 26	4,168	8,498	2,703	15,479	1,869	2,998	922	5,874	2,224	3,836	859	6,929	985	1,400	314	2,706
26 52	5,709	11,110	3,296	20,167	2,293	3,548	1,092	6,962	3,033	5,287	1,120	9,442	1,309	1,666	433	3,413
52 104	3,848	9,745	2,490	16,091	1,385	2,138	847	4,371	2,422	5,761	1,148	9,331	819	1,243	429	2,491
104 156	1,042	4,130	1,268	6,440	300	694	333	1,327	977	3,586	766	5,329	275	645	313	1,233
156 208	521	2,616	832	3,969	127	403	190	720	519	2,945	734	4,198	130	420	218	768
208 260	314	2,435	767	3,516	70	319	169	558	272	2,561	601	3,434	61	328	168	557
Over 260	239	5,706	2,236	8,181	43	725	491	1,259	245	11,546	3,950	15,741	50	1,132	792	1,974
All	25,550	57,372	16,950	100,517	12,117	16,398	5,298	34,296	15,764	41,449	10,236	67,494	8,707	11,138	3,404	23,301

* Include some aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the change in benefit regulations for under 18 year olds introduced in September 1988.
See also note + to *tables 2.1* and *2.2*.

GREAT BRITAIN Duration of unemployment in weeks	Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
	AGE GROUPS												
MALE													
One or less	831	2,474	2,420	13,064	7,360	5,155	3,681	2,935	2,763	2,335	1,675	623	45,316
Over 1and up to 2	862	2,572	2,824	16,994	8,869	6,484	4,576	3,730	3,908	3,564	2,384	893	57,660
2 4	1,510	3,912	4,034	25,142	13,374	9,387	6,607	4,932	4,724	3,994	2,922	926	81,464
4 6	1,274	2,896	2,636	15,936	10,990	7,949	5,994	4,627	4,486	4,011	3,015	995	64,809
6 8	950	2,189	2,033	10,223	8,328	6,282	4,708	3,626	3,476	2,820	2,325	701	47,661
8 13	1,888	5,332	4,408	22,179	18,890	14,958	10,847	8,778	8,289	7,836	5,920	1,919	111,244
13 26	2,048	9,949	9,139	44,683	39,781	31,901	23,703	18,898	18,801	19,146	14,018	4,799	236,866
26 39	573	5,847	6,720	33,597	30,259	24,233	17,566	13,576	12,880	12,543	9,399	3,342	170,535
39 52	313	3,616	6,256	26,551	24,149	18,720	13,434	10,509	9,926	9,436	7,260	2,417	132,587
52 65	97	625	4,449	18,658	16,977	13,620	10,057	7,807	6,923	6,480	5,236	1,150	92,079
65 78	29	288	2,853	11,268	12,589	10,959	7,943	6,247	5,872	5,772	4,669	399	68,888
78 104	20	188	3,016	15,865	17,697	15,163	11,147	8,702	7,951	7,282	6,566	336	93,933
104 156	0	37	436	16,534	19,442	17,921	13,039	10,464	9,635	9,149	8,820	366	105,843
156 208	0	0	31	8,112	11,189	10,859	8,567	7,029	6,588	6,116	6,563	300	65,354
208 260	0	0	0	4,712	8,663	9,525	7,817	6,623	6,355	5,634	5,657	244	55,230
Over 260	0	0	0	3,321	15,422	20,115	17,805	15,528	16,076	13,969	16,528	770	119,534
All	10,395	39,925	51,255	286,839	263,979	223,231	167,491	134,011	128,653	120,087	102,957	20,180	1,549,003
FEMALE													
One or less	690	1,627	1,762	8,886	3,255	1,973	1,569	1,511	1,582	1,229	737	4	24,825
Over 1and up to 2	616	1,884	2,229	12,513	4,495	2,861	2,456	2,669	2,791	2,075	1,236	11	35,836
2 4	1,071	2,592	2,684	16,659	5,826	3,268	2,355	2,277	2,499	2,003	1,199	8	42,441
4 6	975	1,684	1,511	8,388	4,184	2,614	1,959	1,972	2,326	1,953	1,252	6	28,824
6 8	646	1,298	1,157	4,530	2,785	1,851	1,426	1,331	1,574	1,279	878	5	18,760
8 13	1,513	3,101	2,407	8,877	6,538	4,461	3,301	3,369	3,843	3,216	2,347	16	42,989
13 26	1,518	5,680	5,079	17,376	13,250	9,633	7,080	7,250	8,519	7,956	5,665	42	89,048
26 39	443	3,158	3,488	11,504	8,734	6,269	4,422	4,370	5,130	4,958	3,677	24	56,177
39 52	223	1,993	3,618	10,047	7,429	5,152	3,571	3,515	4,012	3,795	2,910	37	46,302
52 65	71	346	2,258	7,125	4,270	2,948	2,026	2,269	2,593	2,442	1,981	21	28,350
65 78	16	141	1,295	3,610	2,523	1,803	1,367	1,631	1,999	1,929	1,554	12	17,880
78 104	13	93	1,350	5,354	3,688	2,339	1,751	1,929	2,486	2,404	2,141	7	23,555
104 156	0	40	185	5,531	3,846	2,508	1,795	2,063	2,721	2,654	2,613	23	23,979
156 208	0	0	13	2,078	1,888	1,362	968	1,191	1,639	1,635	1,785	23	12,582
208 260	0	0	0	1,041	1,279	1,008	769	899	1,231	1,358	1,320	15	8,920
Over 260	0	0	0	676	2,157	2,127	1,607	1,681	2,492	2,846	4,142	79	17,807
All	7,795	23,637	29,036	124,195	76,147	52,177	38,422	39,927	47,437	43,732	35,437	333	518,275

UNITED KINGDOM Duration of unemployment in weeks	Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
	AGE GROUPS												
MALE													
One or less	837	2,569	2,511	13,369	7,561	5,265	3,762	2,995	2,823	2,385	1,711	634	46,422
Over 1and up to 2	865	2,710	2,946	17,463	9,156	6,661	4,707	3,834	3,982	3,648	2,455	915	59,342
2 4	1,517	4,095	4,335	26,096	13,766	9,637	6,801	5,059	4,818	4,093	2,986	947	84,150
4 6	1,278	2,991	2,787	17,296	11,433	8,232	6,193	4,738	4,591	4,104	3,069	1,024	67,736
6 8	955	2,275	2,127	10,728	8,577	6,485	4,826	3,708	3,546	2,878	2,371	718	49,194
8 13	1,896	5,494	4,574	22,974	19,433	15,410	11,158	8,999	8,484	7,989	6,030	1,959	114,400
13 26	2,058	10,262	9,496	46,237	41,048	32,867	24,365	19,406	19,234	19,562	14,345	4,915	243,795
26 39	574	6,022	6,976	34,779	31,247	24,957	18,072	13,922	13,170	12,837	9,612	3,431	175,599
39 52	314	3,696	6,580	27,567	24,972	19,317	13,896	10,810	10,176	9,677	7,478	2,482	136,965
52 65	97	628	4,635	19,421	17,531	14,070	10,392	8,027	7,106	6,629	5,377	1,185	95,098
65 78	29	290	2,946	11,708	13,069	11,370	8,240	6,480	6,054	5,926	4,813	429	71,354
78 104	20	189	3,122	16,693	18,434	15,815	11,605	9,016	8,206	7,515	6,789	375	97,779
104 156	0	38	438	17,508	20,507	18,839	13,685	10,968	10,088	9,518	9,170	413	111,172
156 208	0	0	31	8,631	11,894	11,583	9,204	7,508	6,988	6,491	6,882	340	69,552
208 260	0	0	0	4,984	9,249	10,161	8,348	7,065	6,721	5,941	5,915	280	58,664
Over 260	0	0	0	3,566	16,719	22,486	20,517	18,056	18,714	16,091	18,235	891	135,275
All	10,440	41,259	53,504	299,020	274,596	233,155	175,771	140,591	134,701	125,284	107,238	20,938	1,616,497
FEMALE													
One or less	694	1,681	1,837	9,106	3,372	2,039	1,643	1,586	1,652	1,284	764	4	25,662
Over 1and up to 2	622	1,994	2,364	13,175	4,841	3,147	2,789	2,972	3,067	2,246	1,324	12	38,553
2 4	1,077	2,680	2,967	17,586	6,077	3,409	2,479	2,388	2,604	2,080	1,247	8	44,602
4 6	984	1,749	1,646	9,813	4,428	2,724	2,042	2,039	2,395	2,019	1,283	6	31,128
6 8	654	1,339	1,203	4,808	2,902	1,916	1,489	1,371	1,623	1,320	896	6	19,527
8 13	1,520	3,205	2,496	9,218	6,772	4,618	3,420	3,483	3,938	3,286	2,390	16	44,362
13 26	1,525	5,841	5,275	18,004	13,721	9,950	7,317	7,447	8,697	8,133	5,801	43	91,754
26 39	447	3,237	3,642	11,892	9,023	6,473	4,574	4,495	5,255	5,075	3,796	25	57,934
39 52	224	2,042	3,865	10,439	7,652	5,319	3,715	3,610	4,154	3,887	3,013	38	47,958
52 65	71	349	2,337	7,413	4,420	3,042	2,103	2,338	2,661	2,505	2,035	21	29,295
65 78	16	141	1,338	3,734	2,614	1,866	1,421	1,680	2,062	1,996	1,618	12	18,498
78 104	13	94	1,388	5,597	3,826	2,434	1,810	2,014	2,574	2,496	2,230	7	24,483
104 156	0	40	186	5,805	3,992	2,622	1,907	2,192	2,865	2,795	2,784	24	25,212
156 208	0	0	13	2,208	1,987	1,441	1,040	1,264	1,736	1,759	1,879	23	13,350
208 260	0	0	0	1,102	1,355	1,051	825	964	1,319	1,449	1,397	15	9,477
Over 260	0	0	0	726	2,341	2,383	1,811	1,890	2,771	3,221	4,554	84	19,781
All	7,847	24,392	30,557	130,626	79,323	54,434	40,385	41,733	49,373	45,551	37,011	344	541,576

2.7 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT
Age

THOUSAND

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									
1995 Jul	2,318.0	167.7	486.2	388.2	536.7	387.1	329.1	23.0	2,336.2
Oct	2,195.6	161.2	433.4	368.0	514.9	372.9	322.9	22.3	2,212.3
1996 Jan	2,292.6	163.1	439.0	387.3	545.9	393.7	339.1	24.5	2,310.5
Apr	2,205.9	152.2	406.1	368.7	528.9	387.1	339.4	23.6	2,223.9
July	**2,139.8**	**149.7**	**429.6**	**353.9**	**503.7**	**366.4**	**315.1**	**21.3**	**2,158.1**
MALE									
1995 Jul	1,748.3	106.0	339.4	302.2	438.4	293.7	245.9	22.7	1,758.6
Oct	1,667.1	101.3	308.4	287.6	422.2	284.2	241.5	22.0	1,676.4
1996 Jan	1,756.2	104.5	317.8	304.7	449.6	301.3	254.1	24.2	1,766.4
Apr	1,685.0	97.9	295.4	289.4	432.9	293.4	252.7	23.2	1,695.5
July	**1,606.1**	**94.8**	**299.0**	**274.6**	**408.9**	**275.3**	**232.5**	**20.9**	**1,616.5**
FEMALE									
1995 Jul	569.7	61.6	146.8	86.0	98.2	93.4	83.2	0.3	577.5
Oct	528.6	59.9	125.0	80.5	92.7	88.7	81.4	0.3	535.9
1996 Jan	536.4	58.6	121.3	82.6	96.3	92.4	85.0	0.3	544.1
Apr	520.9	54.3	110.7	79.2	96.0	93.7	86.7	0.3	528.5
July	**533.7**	**54.9**	**130.6**	**79.3**	**94.8**	**91.1**	**82.6**	**0.3**	**541.6**

* Including some aged under 18.

2.8 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT
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								Thousand
1995 Jul	325.4	708.5	440.0	365.1	159.6	337.6	2,336.2	862.3
Oct	251.1	733.7	401.9	347.2	148.7	329.8	2,212.3	825.7
1996 Jan	252.4	820.5	421.6	346.6	143.9	325.5	2,310.5	816.0
Apr	236.3	735.8	445.5	348.3	139.9	318.1	2,223.9	806.3
July	**298.7**	**661.9**	**418.5**	**336.5**	**136.4**	**306.1**	**2,158.1**	**779.0**
	Proportion of number unemployed							Per cent
1995 Jul	13.9	30.3	18.8	15.6	6.8	14.5	100.0	36.9
Oct	11.3	33.2	18.2	15.7	6.7	14.9	100.0	37.3
1996 Jan	10.9	35.5	18.2	15.0	6.2	14.1	100.0	35.3
Apr	10.6	33.1	20.0	15.7	6.3	14.3	100.0	36.3
July	**13.8**	**30.7**	**19.4**	**15.6**	**6.3**	**14.2**	**100.0**	**36.1**
MALE								Thousand
1995 Jul	209.0	512.8	327.7	286.9	131.4	290.9	1,758.6	709.2
Oct	176.3	519.7	302.4	272.1	122.1	283.7	1,676.4	678.0
1996 Jan	177.0	602.7	314.8	273.2	118.3	280.4	1,766.4	671.9
Apr	162.7	539.4	329.9	274.9	114.6	274.0	1,695.5	663.5
July	**189.9**	**475.1**	**312.6**	**264.2**	**111.2**	**263.5**	**1,616.5**	**638.9**
	Proportion of number unemployed							Per cent
1995 Jul	11.9	29.2	18.6	16.3	7.5	16.5	100.0	40.3
Oct	10.5	31.0	18.0	16.2	7.3	16.9	100.0	40.4
1996 Jan	10.0	34.1	17.8	15.5	6.7	15.9	100.0	38.0
Apr	9.6	31.8	19.5	16.2	6.8	16.2	100.0	39.1
July	**11.7**	**29.4**	**19.3**	**16.3**	**6.9**	**16.3**	**100.0**	**39.5**
FEMALE								Thousand
1995 Jul	116.4	195.7	112.3	78.2	28.2	46.8	577.5	153.1
Oct	74.7	213.9	99.5	75.1	26.6	46.0	535.9	147.7
1996 Jan	75.4	217.8	106.8	73.4	25.6	45.2	544.1	144.2
Apr	73.6	196.4	115.6	73.4	25.3	44.1	528.5	142.8
July	**108.8**	**186.8**	**105.9**	**72.3**	**25.2**	**42.6**	**541.6**	**140.1**
	Proportion of number unemployed							Per cent
1995 Jul	20.2	33.9	19.4	13.5	4.9	8.1	100.0	26.5
Oct	13.9	39.9	18.6	14.0	5.0	8.6	100.0	27.6
1996 Jan	13.8	40.0	19.6	13.5	4.7	8.3	100.0	26.5
Apr	13.9	37.2	21.9	13.9	4.8	8.4	100.0	27.0
July	**20.1**	**34.5**	**19.6**	**13.3**	**4.7**	**7.9**	**100.0**	**25.9**

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9
Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at July 11 1996

	Male	Female	All	Rate + Per cent employees and unemployed	Rate + Per cent workforce
SOUTH EAST					
Bedfordshire	**11,954**	**4,435**	**16,389**	**7.5**	**6.6**
Luton	5,541	1,754	7,295		
Mid Bedfordshire	1,520	723	2,243		
North Bedfordshire	3,180	1,252	4,432		
South Bedfordshire	1,713	706	2,419		
Berkshire	**12,649**	**4,240**	**16,889**	**4.6**	**4.0**
Bracknell	1,392	498	1,890		
Newbury	1,668	633	2,301		
Reading	3,407	965	4,372		
Slough	3,126	984	4,110		
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,794	652	2,446		
Wokingham	1,262	508	1,770		
Buckinghamshire	**10,374**	**3,648**	**14,022**	**5.1**	**4.2**
Aylesbury Vale	2,141	826	2,967		
Chiltern	1,030	361	1,391		
Milton Keynes	3,869	1,284	5,153		
South Buckinghamshire	788	284	1,072		
Wycombe	2,546	893	3,439		
East Sussex	**21,222**	**7,503**	**28,725**	**11.3**	**9.5**
Brighton	7,883	2,932	10,815		
Eastbourne	1,967	631	2,598		
Hastings	3,119	925	4,044		
Hove	3,356	1,263	4,619		
Lewes	1,752	603	2,355		
Rother	1,567	535	2,102		
Wealden	1,578	614	2,192		
Essex	**36,237**	**12,920**	**49,157**	**9.3**	**7.6**
Basildon	4,393	1,553	5,946		
Braintree	2,413	930	3,343		
Brentwood	1,100	417	1,517		
Castle Point	2,032	710	2,742		
Chelmsford	2,717	1,136	3,853		
Colchester	3,023	1,086	4,109		
Epping Forest	2,306	892	3,198		
Harlow	1,954	719	2,673		
Maldon	1,161	389	1,550		
Rochford	1,511	590	2,101		
Southend-on-Sea	5,963	1,914	7,877		
Tendring	3,276	1,024	4,300		
Thurrock	3,617	1,246	4,863		
Uttlesford	771	314	1,085		
Greater London	**267,275**	**97,627**	**364,902**	**10.2**	**9.0**
Barking and Dagenham	5,109	1,561	6,670		
Barnet	7,291	2,959	10,250		
Bexley	5,501	2,029	7,530		
Brent	12,558	4,704	17,262		
Bromley	6,657	2,300	8,957		
Camden	8,382	3,739	12,121		
City of London	95	37	132		
City of Westminster	5,769	2,529	8,298		
Croydon	10,365	3,836	14,201		
Ealing	9,685	3,521	13,206		
Enfield	8,760	3,092	11,852		
Greenwich	9,363	3,257	12,620		
Hackney	14,096	5,029	19,125		
Hammersmith and Fulham	7,270	3,035	10,305		
Haringey	12,943	4,821	17,764		
Harrow	4,365	1,782	6,147		
Havering	4,848	1,605	6,453		
Hillingdon	5,025	1,779	6,804		
Hounslow	6,181	2,228	8,409		
Islington	10,369	4,181	14,550		
Kensington and Chelsea	4,908	2,381	7,289		
Kingston-upon-Thames	2,548	976	3,524		
Lambeth	15,713	5,982	21,695		
Lewisham	13,030	4,429	17,459		
Merton	4,920	1,867	6,787		
Newham	12,783	3,760	16,543		
Redbridge	6,959	2,463	9,422		
Richmond-upon-Thames	3,099	1,311	4,410		
Southwark	13,552	4,745	18,297		
Sutton	3,624	1,274	4,898		
Tower Hamlets	11,270	2,962	14,232		
Waltham Forest	9,889	3,300	13,189		
Wandsworth	10,348	4,153	14,501		
Hampshire	**31,433**	**10,173**	**41,606**	**6.5**	**5.4**
Basingstoke and Deane	1,988	741	2,729		
East Hampshire	1,309	570	1,879		
Eastleigh	1,553	524	2,077		
Fareham	1,529	571	2,100		
Gosport	1,531	572	2,103		
Hart	647	264	911		
Havant	2,931	857	3,788		
New Forest	2,545	870	3,415		
Portsmouth	6,519	1,996	8,515		
Rushmoor	1,066	382	1,448		
Southampton	7,446	1,976	9,422		
Test Valley	1,059	420	1,479		
Winchester	1,310	430	1,740		
Hertfordshire	**16,975**	**6,015**	**22,990**	**5.7**	**4.8**
Broxbourne	1,800	664	2,464		
Dacorum	2,181	714	2,895		
East Hertfordshire	1,638	697	2,335		
Hertsmere	1,535	541	2,076		
North Hertfordshire	1,975	731	2,706		
St Albans	1,522	573	2,095		
Stevenage	2,096	720	2,816		
Three Rivers	1,116	363	1,479		
Watford	1,729	503	2,232		
Welwyn Hatfield	1,383	509	1,892		
Isle of Wight	**3,669**	**1,168**	**4,837**	**10.5**	**8.8**
Kent	**40,262**	**12,367**	**52,629**	**9.3**	**7.7**
Ashford	2,169	616	2,785		
Canterbury	3,282	1,000	4,282		
Dartford	2,052	656	2,708		
Dover	2,951	809	3,760		
Gillingham	2,635	902	3,537		
Gravesham	2,909	887	3,796		
Maidstone	2,739	934	3,673		
Rochester-upon-Medway	4,591	1,468	6,059		
Sevenoaks	1,772	681	2,453		
Shepway	3,216	790	4,006		
Swale	3,477	1,169	4,646		
Thanet	4,978	1,339	6,317		
Tonbridge and Malling	1,696	608	2,304		
Tunbridge Wells	1,795	508	2,303		
Oxfordshire	**8,320**	**3,222**	**11,542**	**4.5**	**3.7**
Cherwell	1,684	680	2,364		
Oxford	3,226	1,130	4,356		
South Oxfordshire	1,423	549	1,972		
Vale of White Horse	989	426	1,415		
West Oxfordshire	998	437	1,435		
Surrey	**12,286**	**4,488**	**16,774**	**4.1**	**3.4**
Elmbridge	1,470	603	2,073		
Epsom and Ewell	914	363	1,277		
Guildford	1,425	502	1,927		
Mole Valley	841	317	1,158		
Reigate and Banstead	1,545	544	2,089		
Runnymede	937	350	1,287		
Spelthorne	1,403	499	1,902		
Surrey Heath	803	278	1,081		
Tandridge	946	338	1,284		
Waverley	1,130	408	1,538		
Woking	872	286	1,158		
West Sussex	**10,530**	**3,600**	**14,130**	**4.9**	**4.2**
Adur	989	340	1,329		
Arun	2,180	690	2,870		
Chichester	1,298	510	1,808		
Crawley	1,674	585	2,259		
Horsham	1,170	431	1,601		
Mid Sussex	1,489	543	2,032		
Worthing	1,730	501	2,231		
EAST ANGLIA					
Cambridgeshire	**13,364**	**5,061**	**18,425**	**6.1**	**5.2**
Cambridge	2,676	1,011	3,687		
East Cambridgeshire	878	366	1,244		
Fenland	1,732	661	2,393		
Huntingdon	2,101	945	3,046		
Peterborough	4,422	1,410	5,832		
South Cambridgeshire	1,555	668	2,223		
Norfolk	**17,430**	**6,018**	**23,448**	**7.5**	**6.3**
Breckland	2,043	748	2,791		
Broadland	1,493	664	2,157		
Great Yarmouth	2,951	881	3,832		
North Norfolk	1,785	566	2,351		
Norwich	4,785	1,417	6,202		
South Norfolk	1,678	764	2,442		
West Norfolk	2,695	978	3,673		
Suffolk	**13,432**	**4,831**	**18,263**	**6.7**	**5.6**
Babergh	1,365	494	1,859		
Forest Heath	772	348	1,120		
Ipswich	3,449	994	4,443		
Mid Suffolk	1,174	465	1,639		
St Edmundsbury	1,671	683	2,354		
Suffolk Coastal	1,827	707	2,534		
Waveney	3,174	1,140	4,314		
SOUTH WEST					
Avon (Former county)	**24,720**	**9,030**	**33,750**		
Bath and N E Somerset	3,825	1,576	5,401	6.6	5.7
Bristol	13,680	4,527	18,207	8.2	7.3
North Somerset	3,569	1,352	4,921	8.3	6.6
South Gloucestershire	3,646	1,575	5,221	5.6	4.8
Cornwall	**13,404**	**4,468**	**17,872**	**11.1**	**8.4**
Caradon	1,777	672	2,449		
Carrick	2,529	828	3,357		
Isles of Scilly	10	3	13		
Kerrier	2,737	865	3,602		
North Cornwall	1,840	634	2,474		
Penwith	2,056	676	2,732		
Restormel	2,455	790	3,245		
Devon	**26,625**	**8,926**	**35,551**	**8.7**	**6.9**
East Devon	1,631	593	2,224		
Exeter	2,752	904	3,656		
Mid Devon	1,048	403	1,451		
North Devon	2,042	650	2,692		
Plymouth	9,281	3,115	12,396		
South Hams	1,474	578	2,052		
Teignbridge	2,099	773	2,872		

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

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at July 11 1996

	Male	Female	All	Rate + Per cent employees and unemployed	Rate + Per cent workforce
Torbay	4,022	1,107	5,129		
Torridge	1,397	483	1,880		
West Devon	879	320	1,199		
Dorset	**13,724**	**4,433**	**18,157**	**7.4**	**5.8**
Bournemouth	5,337	1,530	6,867		
Christchurch	696	218	914		
East Dorset	934	407	1,341		
North Dorset	484	239	723		
Poole	2,798	872	3,670		
Purbeck	684	233	917		
West Dorset	1,212	485	1,697		
Weymouth and Portland	1,579	449	2,028		
Gloucestershire	**10,476**	**3,806**	**14,282**	**6.4**	**5.2**
Cheltenham	2,615	840	3,455		
Cotswold	834	336	1,170		
Forest of Dean	1,424	567	1,991		
Gloucester	2,804	888	3,692		
Stroud	1,722	735	2,457		
Tewkesbury	1,077	440	1,517		
Somerset	**9,426**	**3,619**	**13,045**	**7.0**	**5.7**
Mendip	2,072	885	2,957		
Sedgemoor	2,145	754	2,899		
South Somerset	2,238	934	3,172		
Taunton Deane	2,263	774	3,037		
West Somerset	708	272	980		
Wiltshire	**9,880**	**3,885**	**13,765**	**5.8**	**4.6**
Kennet	978	429	1,407		
North Wiltshire	1,725	756	2,481		
Salisbury	1,586	587	2,173		
Thamesdown	3,653	1,309	4,962		
West Wiltshire	1,938	804	2,742		
WEST MIDLANDS					
Hereford and Worcester	**13,339**	**5,285**	**18,624**	**7.0**	**5.8**
Bromsgrove	1,621	633	2,254		
Hereford	1,239	519	1,758		
Leominster	698	277	975		
Malvern Hills	1,409	569	1,978		
Redditch	1,842	754	2,596		
South Herefordshire	817	363	1,180		
Worcester	2,179	752	2,931		
Wychavon	1,437	646	2,083		
Wyre Forest	2,097	772	2,869		
Shropshire	**7,372**	**2,747**	**10,119**	**6.1**	**5.0**
Bridgnorth	704	308	1,012		
North Shropshire	790	332	1,122		
Oswestry	705	289	994		
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,683	568	2,251		
South Shropshire	606	219	825		
The Wrekin	2,884	1,031	3,915		
Staffordshire	**21,188**	**7,458**	**28,646**	**7.4**	**6.3**
Cannock Chase	2,070	730	2,800		
East Staffordshire	2,357	775	3,132		
Lichfield	1,472	617	2,089		
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,352	872	3,224		
South Staffordshire	1,972	827	2,799		
Stafford	1,928	713	2,641		
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,226	470	1,696		
Stoke-on-Trent	6,291	1,832	8,123		
Tamworth	1,520	622	2,142		
Warwickshire	**8,307**	**3,240**	**11,547**	**5.9**	**5.0**
North Warwickshire	1,018	395	1,413		
Nuneaton and Bedworth	2,435	872	3,307		
Rugby	1,480	636	2,116		
Stratford-on-Avon	1,354	573	1,927		
Warwick	2,020	764	2,784		
West Midlands	**93,603**	**30,521**	**124,124**	**10.6**	**9.7**
Birmingham	42,869	13,404	56,273		
Coventry	9,791	3,239	13,030		
Dudley	7,808	2,897	10,705		
Sandwell	10,946	3,643	14,589		
Solihull	4,253	1,667	5,920		
Walsall	8,613	2,709	11,322		
Wolverhampton	9,323	2,962	12,285		
EAST MIDLANDS					
Derbyshire	**24,467**	**7,930**	**32,397**	**9.0**	**7.9**
Amber Valley	2,337	799	3,136		
Bolsover	2,174	604	2,778		
Chesterfield	3,221	912	4,133		
Derby	7,850	2,535	10,385		
Derbyshire Dales	886	373	1,259		
Erewash	2,602	872	3,474		
High Peak	1,593	541	2,134		
North East Derbyshire	2,465	785	3,250		
South Derbyshire	1,339	509	1,848		
Leicestershire	**19,203**	**7,165**	**26,368**	**6.5**	**5.9**
Blaby	1,084	446	1,530		
Charnwood	2,486	1,137	3,623		
Harborough	683	318	1,001		
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,128	492	1,620		
Leicester	10,706	3,498	14,204		
Melton	574	261	835		
North West Leicestershire	1,489	569	2,058		
Oadby and Wigston	768	320	1,088		
Rutland	285	124	409		
Lincolnshire	**13,041**	**4,836**	**17,877**	**8.0**	**6.4**
Boston	1,113	413	1,526		
East Lindsey	2,574	864	3,438		
Lincoln	3,641	1,049	4,690		
North Kesteven	1,374	605	1,979		
South Holland	884	409	1,293		
South Kesteven	1,800	777	2,577		
West Lindsey	1,655	719	2,374		
Northamptonshire	**11,346**	**4,319**	**15,665**	**6.3**	**5.5**
Corby	1,495	470	1,965		
Daventry	727	391	1,118		
East Northamptonshire	971	386	1,357		
Kettering	1,495	575	2,070		
Northampton	4,525	1,599	6,124		
South Northamptonshire	745	354	1,099		
Wellingborough	1,388	544	1,932		
Nottinghamshire	**32,460**	**10,046**	**42,506**	**9.8**	**8.6**
Ashfield	3,377	932	4,309		
Bassetlaw	2,907	965	3,872		
Broxtowe	2,294	900	3,194		
Gedling	2,599	948	3,547		
Mansfield	3,153	885	4,038		
Newark	2,387	789	3,176		
Nottingham	13,801	3,844	17,645		
Rushcliffe	1,942	783	2,725		
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE					
Humberside (Former county)	**27,702**	**8,728**	**36,430**		
East Riding of Yorkshire	6,209	2,397	8,606	8.1	6.9
Kingston-upon-Hull	11,880	3,306	15,186	12.3	11.5
North East Lincolnshire	5,700	1,706	7,406	10.9	9.9
North Lincolnshire	3,913	1,319	5,232	7.7	6.6
North Yorkshire	**9,273**	**3,952**	**13,225**	**6.3**	**5.1**
Craven	582	248	830		
Hambleton	1,188	574	1,762		
Harrogate	2,120	1,020	3,140		
Richmondshire	513	310	823		
Ryedale	633	297	930		
Scarborough	2,718	882	3,600		
Selby	1,519	621	2,140		
South Yorkshire	**46,427**	**13,574**	**60,001**	**12.1**	**10.6**
Barnsley	6,752	1,782	8,534		
Doncaster	10,867	2,935	13,802		
Rotherham	8,864	2,350	11,214		
Sheffield	19,944	6,507	26,451		
West Yorkshire	**59,934**	**18,293**	**78,227**	**8.7**	**7.7**
Bradford	14,912	4,351	19,263		
Calderdale	4,888	1,552	6,440		
Kirklees	9,979	3,192	13,171		
Leeds	21,168	6,459	27,627		
Wakefield	8,987	2,739	11,726		
York	**3,980**	**1,347**	**5,327**	**6.5**	**5.2**
NORTH WEST					
Cheshire	**20,957**	**6,880**	**27,837**	**7.0**	**6.2**
Chester	2,576	836	3,412		
Congleton	1,303	494	1,797		
Crewe and Nantwich	2,337	756	3,093		
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,033	634	2,667		
Halton	4,371	1,275	5,646		
Macclesfield	2,170	745	2,915		
Vale Royal	2,351	846	3,197		
Warrington	3,816	1,294	5,110		
Greater Manchester	**73,429**	**21,913**	**95,342**	**9.0**	**8.0**
Bolton	6,486	1,721	8,207		
Bury	3,253	1,234	4,487		
Manchester	20,960	6,111	27,071		
Oldham	6,289	1,856	8,145		
Rochdale	6,100	1,766	7,866		
Salford	6,664	1,740	8,404		
Stockport	5,434	1,648	7,082		
Tameside	5,521	1,804	7,325		
Trafford	4,755	1,554	6,309		
Wigan	7,967	2,479	10,446		
Lancashire	**30,017**	**9,199**	**39,216**	**7.2**	**6.3**
Blackburn	3,720	988	4,708		
Blackpool	4,284	1,068	5,352		
Burnley	1,543	418	1,961		
Chorley	1,806	644	2,450		
Fylde	754	247	1,001		
Hyndburn	1,399	492	1,891		
Lancaster	3,629	1,191	4,820		
Pendle	1,584	505	2,089		
Preston	3,920	1,073	4,993		
Ribble Valley	501	246	747		
Rossendale	982	329	1,311		
South Ribble	1,496	579	2,075		
West Lancashire	2,671	905	3,576		
Wyre	1,728	514	2,242		
Merseyside	**59,106**	**17,472**	**76,578**	**14.4**	**12.8**
Knowsley	7,172	1,951	9,123		
Liverpool	24,554	7,066	31,620		

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at July 11 1996

	Male	Female	All	Rate + Per cent employees and unemployed	Rate + Per cent workforce
Sefton	9,687	3,072	12,759		
St Helens	5,622	1,720	7,342		
Wirral	12,071	3,663	15,734		
NORTH					
Cleveland (Former County)	**23,746**	**6,068**	**29,814**		
Hartlepool	3,899	913	4,812	14.3	13.0
Middlesborough	7,253	1,817	9,070	13.4	12.6
Redcar and Cleveland	5,694	1,426	7,120	14.4	13.0
Stockton-on-Tees	6,900	1,912	8,812	11.2	10.1
Cumbria	**12,583**	**3,904**	**16,487**	**8.1**	**6.9**
Allerdale	2,999	856	3,855		
Barrow-In-Furness	2,471	633	3,104		
Carlisle	2,659	909	3,568		
Copeland	2,581	742	3,323		
Eden	499	241	740		
South Lakeland	1,374	523	1,897		
Durham	**16,589**	**4,631**	**21,220**	**10.2**	**8.9**
Chester-le-Street	1,370	414	1,784		
Darlington	3,366	902	4,268		
Derwentside	2,578	688	3,266		
Durham	1,984	753	2,737		
Easington	2,630	615	3,245		
Sedgefield	2,206	595	2,801		
Teesdale	447	172	619		
Wear Valley	2,008	492	2,500		
Northumberland	**8,641**	**2,674**	**11,315**	**10.8**	**8.8**
Alnwick	889	294	1,183		
Berwick-upon-Tweed	555	148	703		
Blyth Valley	2,517	809	3,326		
Castle Morpeth	1,130	385	1,515		
Tynedale	1,077	420	1,497		
Wansbeck	2,473	618	3,091		
Tyne and Wear	**44,717**	**12,275**	**56,992**	**11.7**	**10.8**
Gateshead	7,029	1,794	8,823		
Newcastle upon Tyne	12,541	3,575	16,116		
North Tyneside	6,745	2,074	8,819		
South Tyneside	6,595	1,756	8,351		
Sunderland	11,807	3,076	14,883		
WALES	**79,141**	**25,004**	**104,145**		
Blaenau Gwent	2,340	634	2,974	14.0	12.3
Bridgend	2,756	878	3,634	11.7	9.5
Caerphilly	5,015	1,485	6,500	13.5	12.3
Cardiff	10,140	3,034	13,174	8.1	7.3
Carmarthenshire	4,151	1,443	5,594	10.1	8.1
Ceredigion	1,510	686	2,196	10.1	7.2
Conwy	2,972	915	3,887	10.8	8.8
Denbighshire	2,389	783	3,172	8.8	7.5
Flintshire	2,954	1,060	4,014	6.9	6.2
Gwynedd	3,979	1,316	5,295	11.0	8.7
Isle of Anglesey	2,497	768	3,265	16.7	14.0
Merthyr Tydfil	2,013	550	2,563	13.2	11.0
Monmouthshire	1,567	643	2,210	7.6	6.7
Newport	3,282	919	4,201	9.7	8.8
Neath Port Talbot	4,482	1,367	5,849	8.9	8.1
Pembrokeshire	3,787	1,060	4,847	13.4	9.6
Powys	1,829	893	2,722	6.2	4.7
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	6,742	1,831	8,573	11.2	9.8
Swansea	6,408	1,911	8,319	9.0	8.2
The Vale of Glamorgan	3,040	1,100	4,140	7.7	6.9
Torfaen	2,463	716	3,179	7.6	6.7
Wrexham	2,825	1,012	3,837	7.9	6.7
SCOTLAND	**152,768**	**53,331**	**206,099**		
Aberdeen, City of	4,863	1,790	6,653	3.9	3.4
Aberdeenshire	3,159	1,444	4,603	6.4	5.7
Angus	2,919	1,380	4,299	13.1	11.5
Argyll & Bute	2,461	955	3,416	10.2	9.0
Borders, The Scottish	1,781	748	2,529	6.4	5.6
Clackmannanshire, The	1,475	522	1,997	12.5	10.9
Dumfries & Galloway	4,194	1,718	5,912	10.7	9.4
Dundee, City of	6,507	2,162	8,669	10.8	9.5
East Ayrshire	4,632	1,543	6,175	15.4	13.6
East Dunbartonshire	2,288	1,041	3,329	12.2	10.8
East Lothian	1,775	547	2,322	9.9	8.7
East Renfrewshire	1,604	737	2,341	15.0	13.2
Edinburgh, City of	12,653	4,242	16,895	6.4	5.7
Falkirk	4,067	1,386	5,453	10.7	9.4
Fife	10,969	4,231	15,200	12.5	11.0
Glasgow, City of	27,497	8,282	35,779	10.4	9.1
Highland	6,671	2,083	8,754	10.3	9.0
Inverclyde	2,486	754	3,240	8.9	7.8
Midlothian	1,684	492	2,176	10.1	8.9
Moray	1,993	843	2,836	9.0	7.9
North Ayrshire	4,754	1,744	6,498	14.0	12.3
North Lanarkshire	10,662	3,587	14,249	13.6	11.9
Orkney Islands	267	120	387	5.1	4.4
Perthshire & Kinross	2,631	1,025	3,656	7.4	6.5
Renfrewshire	5,419	1,957	7,376	9.2	8.1
Shetland Islands	337	129	466	4.5	3.9
South Ayrshire	3,464	1,416	4,880	10.2	9.0
South Lanarkshire	8,557	2,884	11,441	12.2	10.7
Stirling	2,091	767	2,858	8.2	7.2
West Dunbartonshire	3,957	1,157	5,114	13.9	12.2
West Lothian	3,752	1,271	5,023	9.2	8.1
Western Isles	1,199	374	1,573	14.6	12.8
NORTHERN IRELAND	**67,494**	**23,301**	**90,795**	**13.9**	**11.8**
Antrim	1,313	508	1,821		
Ards	1,831	779	2,610		
Armagh	2,011	698	2,709		
Ballymena	1,725	806	2,531		
Ballymoney	971	321	1,292		
Banbridge	824	353	1,177		
Belfast	16,185	4,992	21,177		
Carrickfergus	1,097	479	1,576		
Castlereagh	1,564	677	2,241		
Coleraine	2,208	877	3,085		
Cookstown	1,367	468	1,835		
Craigavon	2,429	841	3,270		
Derry	6,059	1,599	7,658		
Down	2,191	972	3,163		
Dungannon	2,189	779	2,968		
Fermanagh	2,496	826	3,322		
Larne	1,048	417	1,465		
Limavady	1,624	471	2,095		
Lisburn	3,119	1,238	4,357		
Magherafelt	1,551	546	2,097		
Moyle	826	223	1,049		
Newry and Mourne	4,581	1,286	5,867		
Newtownabbey	2,107	872	2,979		
North Down	1,976	1,060	3,036		
Omagh	2,121	743	2,864		
Strabane	2,081	470	2,551		

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at July 11 1996

	Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST			
Bedfordshire			
Luton South	3,603	1,059	4,662
Mid Bedfordshire	1,814	794	2,608
North Bedfordshire	2,546	1,010	3,556
North Luton	2,337	881	3,218
South West Bedfordshire	1,654	691	2,345
Berkshire			
East Berkshire	1,720	624	2,344
Newbury	1,360	518	1,878
Reading East	2,053	627	2,680
Reading West	1,889	544	2,433
Slough	3,126	984	4,110
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,466	526	1,992
Wokingham	1,035	417	1,452
Buckinghamshire			
Aylesbury	1,663	668	2,331
Beaconsfield	1,047	389	1,436
Buckingham	785	314	1,099
Chesham and Amersham	1,019	344	1,363
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	1,694	586	2,280
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	2,175	698	2,873
Wycombe	1,991	649	2,640
East Sussex			
Bexhill and Battle	1,374	468	1,842
Brighton Kemptown	4,034	1,390	5,424
Brighton Pavilion	3,849	1,542	5,391
Eastbourne	2,099	683	2,782
Hastings and Rye	3,444	1,050	4,494
Hove	3,356	1,263	4,619
Lewes	1,804	637	2,441
Wealden	1,262	470	1,732
Essex			
Basildon	3,097	1,008	4,105
Billericay	1,958	819	2,777
Braintree	2,157	816	2,973
Brentwood and Ongar	1,344	488	1,832
Castle Point	2,032	710	2,742
Chelmsford	1,961	838	2,799
Epping Forest	1,835	699	2,534
Harlow	2,181	841	3,022
Harwich	2,905	870	3,775
North Colchester	2,073	756	2,829
Rochford	1,986	782	2,768
Saffron Walden	1,308	534	1,842
South Colchester and Maldon	2,482	873	3,355
Southend East	3,477	1,044	4,521
Southend West	2,486	870	3,356
Thurrock	2,955	972	3,927
Greater London			
Barking	2,590	812	3,402
Battersea	3,883	1,505	5,388
Beckenham	2,546	906	3,452
Bethnal Green and Stepney	4,999	1,295	6,294
Bexleyheath	1,495	611	2,106
Bow and Poplar	6,271	1,667	7,938
Brent East	5,068	1,827	6,895
Brent North	2,586	1,120	3,706
Brent South	4,904	1,757	6,661
Brentford and Isleworth	2,751	1,031	3,782
Carshalton and Wallington	2,061	684	2,745
Chelsea	1,956	991	2,947
Chingford	1,971	683	2,654
Chipping Barnet	1,568	616	2,184
Chislehurst	1,468	509	1,977
City of London and Westminster South	2,302	963	3,265
Croydon Central	2,417	838	3,255
Croydon North East	3,360	1,260	4,620
Croydon North West	3,273	1,211	4,484
Croydon South	1,315	527	1,842
Dagenham	2,519	749	3,268
Dulwich	3,264	1,259	4,523
Ealing North	3,050	1,075	4,125
Ealing Acton	3,074	1,245	4,319
Ealing Southall	3,561	1,201	4,762
Edmonton	3,573	1,213	4,786
Eltham	2,385	796	3,181
Enfield North	2,773	943	3,716
Enfield Southgate	2,414	936	3,350
Erith and Crayford	2,800	944	3,744
Feltham and Heston	3,430	1,197	4,627
Finchley	1,875	802	2,677
Fulham	3,061	1,390	4,451
Greenwich	2,885	1,064	3,949
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	6,967	2,593	9,560
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,129	2,436	9,565
Hammersmith	4,209	1,645	5,854
Hampstead and Highgate	3,382	1,728	5,110
Harrow East	2,510	1,009	3,519
Harrow West	1,855	773	2,628
Hayes and Harlington	2,159	676	2,835
Hendon North	1,927	727	2,654
Hendon South	1,921	814	2,735
Holborn and St Pancras	5,000	2,011	7,011
Hornchurch	1,613	597	2,210
Hornsey and Wood Green	5,146	2,284	7,430
Ilford North	1,994	704	2,698
Ilford South	3,279	1,087	4,366
Islington North	5,714	2,307	8,021
Islington South and Finsbury	4,655	1,874	6,529
Kensington	2,952	1,390	4,342
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,474	560	2,034
Lewisham East	3,293	1,107	4,400
Lewisham West	4,052	1,378	5,430
Lewisham Deptford	5,685	1,944	7,629
Leyton	4,658	1,452	6,110
Mitcham and Morden	3,034	1,098	4,132
Newham North East	4,385	1,255	5,640
Newham North West	4,229	1,270	5,499
Newham South	4,169	1,235	5,404
Norwood	5,266	1,947	7,213
Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,206	474	1,680
Orpington	1,315	430	1,745
Peckham	5,234	1,822	7,056
Putney	2,495	1,060	3,555
Ravensbourne	1,328	455	1,783
Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,498	645	2,143
Romford	1,538	467	2,005
Ruislip-Northwood	1,141	449	1,590
Southwark and Bermondsey	5,054	1,664	6,718
Streatham	4,484	1,809	6,293
Surbiton	1,074	416	1,490
Sutton and Cheam	1,563	590	2,153
Tooting	3,970	1,588	5,558
Tottenham	7,797	2,537	10,334
Twickenham	1,601	666	2,267
Upminster	1,697	541	2,238
Uxbridge	1,725	654	2,379
Vauxhall	5,963	2,226	8,189
Walthamstow	3,260	1,165	4,425
Wanstead and Woodford	1,686	672	2,358
Westminster North	3,562	1,603	5,165
Wimbledon	1,886	769	2,655
Woolwich	4,093	1,397	5,490
Hampshire			
Aldershot	1,342	501	1,843
Basingstoke	1,647	603	2,250
East Hampshire	1,396	573	1,969
Eastleigh	2,158	701	2,859
Fareham	1,676	588	2,264
Gosport	1,682	648	2,330
Havant	2,474	700	3,174
New Forest	1,351	472	1,823
North West Hampshire	901	358	1,259
Portsmouth North	2,991	900	3,891
Portsmouth South	3,985	1,253	5,238
Romsey and Waterside	1,693	598	2,291
Southampton Itchen	3,655	923	4,578
Southampton Test	3,186	876	4,062
Winchester	1,296	479	1,775
Hertfordshire			
Broxbourne	1,987	738	2,725
Hertford and Stortford	1,360	571	1,931
Hertsmere	1,649	582	2,231
North Hertfordshire	1,871	692	2,563
South West Hertfordshire	1,348	465	1,813
St Albans	1,186	462	1,648
Stevenage	2,345	831	3,176
Watford	2,004	598	2,602
Welwyn Hatfield	1,393	503	1,896
West Hertfordshire	1,832	573	2,405
Isle of Wight			
Isle of Wight	3,669	1,168	4,837
Kent			
Ashford	2,169	616	2,785
Canterbury	2,379	741	3,120
Dartford	2,374	777	3,151
Dover	2,747	752	3,499
Faversham	3,327	1,122	4,449
Folkestone and Hythe	3,216	790	4,006
Gillingham	2,696	923	3,619
Gravesham	2,909	887	3,796
Maidstone	2,116	694	2,810
Medway	2,578	854	3,432
Mid Kent	2,636	854	3,490
North Thanet	3,491	947	4,438
Sevenoaks	1,450	560	2,010
South Thanet	2,683	734	3,417
Tonbridge and Malling	1,696	608	2,304
Tunbridge Wells	1,795	508	2,303
Oxfordshire			
Banbury	1,528	614	2,142
Henley	948	341	1,289
Oxford East	2,460	818	3,278
Oxford West and Abingdon	1,235	523	1,758
Wantage	995	423	1,418
Witney	1,154	503	1,657
Surrey			
Chertsey and Walton	1,310	483	1,793
East Surrey	946	338	1,284
Epsom and Ewell	1,248	471	1,719
Esher	845	361	1,206
Guildford	1,209	445	1,654
Mole Valley	888	333	1,221
North West Surrey	1,181	423	1,604
Reigate	1,211	436	1,647
South West Surrey	944	338	1,282
Spelthorne	1,403	499	1,902
Woking	1,101	361	1,462

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at July 11 1996

	Male	Female	All
West Sussex			
Arundel	1,853	603	2,456
Chichester	1,298	510	1,808
Crawley	1,816	654	2,470
Horsham	1,170	431	1,601
Mid Sussex	1,347	474	1,821
Shoreham	1,316	427	1,743
Worthing	1,730	501	2,231
EAST ANGLIA			
Cambridgeshire			
Cambridge	2,416	910	3,326
Huntingdon	1,790	775	2,565
North East Cambridgeshire	2,185	827	3,012
Peterborough	3,943	1,211	5,154
South East Cambridgeshire	1,380	613	1,993
South West Cambridgeshire	1,650	725	2,375
Norfolk			
Great Yarmouth	2,951	881	3,832
Mid Norfolk	1,691	668	2,359
North Norfolk	1,785	566	2,351
North West Norfolk	2,109	743	2,852
Norwich North	2,084	694	2,778
Norwich South	3,239	976	4,215
South Norfolk	1,678	764	2,442
South West Norfolk	1,893	726	2,619
Suffolk			
Bury St Edmunds	1,814	784	2,598
Central Suffolk	1,875	677	2,552
Ipswich	2,748	782	3,530
South Suffolk	1,994	741	2,735
Suffolk Coastal	1,827	707	2,534
Waveney	3,174	1,140	4,314
SOUTH WEST			
Avon (Former county)			
Bath	2,439	966	3,405
Bristol East	3,164	994	4,158
Bristol North West	2,698	805	3,503
Bristol South	3,401	945	4,346
Bristol West	3,619	1,570	5,189
Kingswood	2,213	775	2,988
Northavon	1,597	746	2,343
Wansdyke	1,667	695	2,362
Weston-super-Mare	2,444	872	3,316
Woodspring	1,478	662	2,140
Cornwall			
Falmouth and Camborne	3,257	930	4,187
North Cornwall	2,672	874	3,546
South East Cornwall	2,208	806	3,014
St Ives	2,721	966	3,687
Truro	2,546	892	3,438
Devon			
Exeter	2,752	904	3,656
Honiton	1,343	493	1,836
North Devon	2,107	683	2,790
Plymouth Devonport	3,295	997	4,292
Plymouth Drake	3,775	1,291	5,066
Plymouth Sutton	2,211	827	3,038
South Hams	2,232	810	3,042
Teignbridge	1,942	719	2,661
Tiverton	1,458	535	1,993
Torbay	3,234	864	4,098
Torridge and West Devon	2,276	803	3,079
Dorset			
Bournemouth East	3,373	988	4,361
Bournemouth West	2,737	770	3,507
Christchurch	1,201	438	1,639
North Dorset	1,067	485	1,552
Poole	2,025	644	2,669
South Dorset	2,158	635	2,793
West Dorset	1,163	473	1,636
Gloucestershire			
Cheltenham	2,584	831	3,415
Cirencester and Tewkesbury	1,454	578	2,032
Gloucester	2,853	919	3,772
Stroud	1,743	751	2,494
West Gloucestershire	1,842	727	2,569
Somerset			
Bridgwater	2,161	740	2,901
Somerton and Frome	1,554	678	2,232
Taunton	2,315	799	3,114
Wells	1,827	790	2,617
Yeovil	1,569	612	2,181
Wiltshire			
Devizes	1,607	706	2,313
North Wiltshire	1,725	756	2,481
Salisbury	1,531	565	2,096
Swindon	3,024	1,032	4,056
Westbury	1,993	826	2,819
WEST MIDLANDS			
Hereford and Worcester			
Bromsgrove	1,621	633	2,254
Hereford	1,891	798	2,689
Leominster	1,447	617	2,064
Mid Worcestershire	2,424	1,024	3,448
South Worcestershire	1,545	622	2,167
Worcester	2,314	819	3,133
Wyre Forest	2,097	772	2,869
Shropshire			
Ludlow	1,310	527	1,837
North Shropshire	1,679	718	2,397
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,683	568	2,251
The Wrekin	2,700	934	3,634
Staffordshire			
Burton	2,357	775	3,132
Cannock and Burntwood	2,103	763	2,866
Mid Staffordshire	1,574	596	2,170
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,802	627	2,429
South East Staffordshire	1,801	783	2,584
South Staffordshire	1,972	827	2,799
Stafford	1,645	619	2,264
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,226	470	1,696
Stoke-on-Trent Central	2,496	731	3,227
Stoke-on-Trent North	2,187	634	2,821
Stoke-on-Trent South	2,025	633	2,658
Warwickshire			
North Warwickshire	1,754	652	2,406
Nuneaton	1,813	671	2,484
Rugby and Kenilworth	1,618	701	2,319
Stratford-on-Avon	1,354	573	1,927
Warwick and Leamington	1,768	643	2,411
West Midlands			
Aldridge-Brownhills	1,745	690	2,435
Birmingham Edgbaston	2,372	869	3,241
Birmingham Erdington	2,856	834	3,690
Birmingham Hall Green	2,630	787	3,417
Birmingham Hodge Hill	3,709	1,022	4,731
Birmingham Ladywood	5,519	1,690	7,209
Birmingham Northfield	3,530	1,077	4,607
Birmingham Perry Barr	4,222	1,279	5,501
Birmingham Small Heath	5,586	1,570	7,156
Birmingham Sparkbrook	4,955	1,433	6,388
Birmingham Yardley	2,494	851	3,345
Birmingham Selly Oak	3,458	1,285	4,743
Coventry North East	3,438	1,044	4,482
Coventry North West	1,940	694	2,634
Coventry South East	2,635	804	3,439
Coventry South West	1,778	697	2,475
Dudley East	3,403	1,128	4,531
Dudley West	2,335	935	3,270
Halesowen and Stourbridge	2,070	834	2,904
Meriden	2,823	1,034	3,857
Solihull	1,430	633	2,063
Sutton Coldfield	1,538	707	2,245
Walsall North	3,374	960	4,334
Walsall South	3,494	1,059	4,553
Warley East	2,899	1,024	3,923
Warley West	2,477	778	3,255
West Bromwich East	2,500	885	3,385
West Bromwich West	3,070	956	4,026
Wolverhampton North East	3,178	931	4,109
Wolverhampton South East	3,105	921	4,026
Wolverhampton South West	3,040	1,110	4,150
EAST MIDLANDS			
Derbyshire			
Amber Valley	2,008	638	2,646
Bolsover	2,511	695	3,206
Chesterfield	2,914	826	3,740
Derby North	2,921	996	3,917
Derby South	4,351	1,314	5,665
Erewash	2,502	836	3,338
High Peak	1,651	574	2,225
North East Derbyshire	2,435	780	3,215
South Derbyshire	1,917	734	2,651
West Derbyshire	1,257	537	1,794
Leicestershire			
Blaby	1,316	553	1,869
Bosworth	1,235	531	1,766
Harborough	1,219	531	1,750
Leicester East	2,809	1,140	3,949
Leicester South	4,035	1,251	5,286
Leicester West	3,862	1,107	4,969
Loughborough	1,851	820	2,671
North West Leicestershire	1,658	669	2,327
Rutland and Melton	1,218	563	1,781
Lincolnshire			
East Lindsey	2,335	770	3,105
Gainsborough and Horncastle	1,894	813	2,707
Grantham	1,993	832	2,825
Holland with Boston	1,532	598	2,130
Lincoln	3,975	1,208	5,183
Stamford and Spalding	1,312	615	1,927
Northamptonshire			
Corby	1,961	663	2,624
Daventry	1,114	564	1,678
Kettering	1,633	637	2,270
Northampton North	2,485	843	3,328
Northampton South	2,260	875	3,135
Wellingborough	1,893	737	2,630

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at July 11 1996

	Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire			
Ashfield	2,892	804	3,696
Bassetlaw	2,633	783	3,416
Broxtowe	1,925	770	2,695
Gedling	2,151	789	2,940
Mansfield	2,703	788	3,491
Newark	2,022	764	2,786
Nottingham East	5,818	1,720	7,538
Nottingham North	3,997	951	4,948
Nottingham South	3,986	1,173	5,159
Rushcliffe	1,942	783	2,725
Sherwood	2,391	721	3,112
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE			
Humberside (Former county)			
Beverley	1,721	760	2,481
Booth Ferry	2,054	827	2,881
Bridlington	2,859	946	3,805
Brigg and Cleethorpes	2,908	1,053	3,961
Glanford and Scunthorpe	2,594	852	3,446
Great Grimsby	3,686	984	4,670
Kingston-upon-Hull East	3,710	939	4,649
Kingston-upon-Hull North	4,587	1,298	5,885
Kingston-upon-Hull West	3,583	1,069	4,652
North Yorkshire			
Harrogate	1,612	714	2,326
Richmond	1,582	808	2,390
Ryedale	1,447	635	2,082
Scarborough	2,484	823	3,307
Selby	1,836	762	2,598
Skipton and Ripon	1,140	575	1,715
York	3,152	982	4,134
South Yorkshire			
Barnsley Central	2,306	599	2,905
Barnsley East	2,332	540	2,872
Barnsley West and Penistone	2,114	643	2,757
Don Valley	3,204	882	4,086
Doncaster Central	3,988	1,135	5,123
Doncaster North	3,675	918	4,593
Rother Valley	2,670	836	3,506
Rotherham	3,283	774	4,057
Sheffield Central	5,112	1,487	6,599
Sheffield Attercliffe	2,693	836	3,529
Sheffield Brightside	3,859	936	4,795
Sheffield Hallam	2,234	1,147	3,381
Sheffield Heeley	3,414	1,100	4,514
Sheffield Hillsborough	2,632	1,001	3,633
Wentworth	2,911	740	3,651
West Yorkshire			
Batley and Spen	2,609	743	3,352
Bradford North	3,803	988	4,791
Bradford South	2,916	797	3,713
Bradford West	4,503	1,236	5,739
Calder Valley	1,849	714	2,563
Colne Valley	1,950	748	2,698
Dewsbury	2,197	672	2,869
Elmet	1,682	563	2,245
Halifax	3,039	838	3,877
Hemsworth	2,210	602	2,812
Huddersfield	3,223	1,029	4,252
Keighley	1,975	748	2,723
Leeds Central	4,505	1,174	5,679
Leeds East	3,741	965	4,706
Leeds North East	2,520	915	3,435
Leeds North West	1,911	742	2,653
Leeds West	2,972	858	3,830
Morley and Leeds South	2,233	637	2,870
Normanton	1,788	648	2,436
Pontefract and Castleford	2,512	669	3,181
Pudsey	1,258	490	1,748
Shipley	1,715	582	2,297
Wakefield	2,823	935	3,758
NORTH WEST			
Cheshire			
City of Chester	2,144	651	2,795
Congleton	1,372	525	1,897
Crewe and Nantwich	2,268	725	2,993
Eddisbury	1,837	673	2,510
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,221	722	2,943
Halton	3,517	1,015	4,532
Macclesfield	1,406	453	1,859
Tatton	1,522	562	2,084
Warrington North	2,426	740	3,166
Warrington South	2,244	814	3,058
Greater Manchester			
Altrincham and Sale	1,402	514	1,916
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,093	632	2,725
Bolton North East	2,072	515	2,587
Bolton South East	2,529	647	3,176
Bolton West	1,885	559	2,444
Bury North	1,559	538	2,097
Bury South	1,694	696	2,390
Cheadle	1,103	430	1,533
Davyhulme	1,801	548	2,349
Denton and Reddish	2,334	700	3,034
Eccles	2,205	611	2,816
Hazel Grove	1,246	391	1,637
Heywood and Middleton	2,436	741	3,177
Leigh	2,351	691	3,042
Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,600	616	2,216
Makerfield	2,131	705	2,836
Manchester Central	4,792	1,179	5,971
Manchester Blackley	3,119	798	3,917
Manchester Gorton	4,516	1,394	5,910
Manchester Withington	3,709	1,395	5,104
Manchester Wythenshawe	2,955	720	3,675
Oldham Central and Royton	3,107	782	3,889
Oldham West	2,171	653	2,824
Rochdale	3,075	830	3,905
Salford East	3,009	725	3,734
Stalybridge and Hyde	2,399	796	3,195
Stockport	1,780	503	2,283
Stretford	3,421	1,117	4,538
Wigan	2,924	868	3,792
Worsley	2,011	619	2,630
Lancashire			
Blackburn	3,086	744	3,830
Blackpool North	2,236	584	2,820
Blackpool South	2,048	484	2,532
Burnley	1,554	422	1,976
Chorley	1,909	701	2,610
Fylde	884	289	1,173
Hyndburn	1,399	492	1,891
Lancaster	1,726	630	2,356
Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,072	637	2,709
Pendle	1,584	505	2,089
Preston	3,400	873	4,273
Ribble Valley	880	400	1,280
Rossendale and Darwen	1,616	573	2,189
South Ribble	1,496	579	2,075
West Lancashire	2,568	848	3,416
Wyre	1,559	438	1,997
Merseyside			
Birkenhead	4,596	1,176	5,772
Bootle	4,967	1,254	6,221
Crosby	2,443	946	3,389
Knowsley North	3,344	940	4,284
Knowsley South	3,828	1,011	4,839
Liverpool Broadgreen	4,252	1,162	5,414
Liverpool Garston	3,067	855	3,922
Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,582	1,301	4,883
Liverpool Riverside	4,786	1,382	6,168
Liverpool Walton	4,926	1,318	6,244
Liverpool West Derby	3,941	1,048	4,989
Southport	2,277	872	3,149
St Helens North	2,629	857	3,486
St Helens South	2,993	863	3,856
Wallasey	3,661	1,023	4,684
Wirral South	1,817	710	2,527
Wirral West	1,997	754	2,751
NORTH			
Cleveland (Former county)			
Hartlepool	3,899	913	4,812
Langbaurgh	3,700	1,074	4,774
Middlesbrough	4,959	1,165	6,124
Redcar	3,645	823	4,468
Stockton North	3,927	986	4,913
Stockton South	3,616	1,107	4,723
Cumbria			
Barrow and Furness	2,842	760	3,602
Carlisle	2,194	698	2,892
Copeland	2,581	742	3,323
Penrith and the Border	1,378	582	1,960
Westmorland	1,059	419	1,478
Workington	2,529	703	3,232
Durham			
Bishop Auckland	2,546	657	3,203
City of Durham	1,984	753	2,737
Darlington	3,168	832	4,000
Easington	2,312	553	2,865
North Durham	2,615	711	3,326
North West Durham	2,232	645	2,877
Sedgefield	1,732	480	2,212
Northumberland			
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,900	575	2,475
Blyth Valley	2,517	809	3,326
Hexham	1,290	539	1,829
Wansbeck	2,934	751	3,685
Tyne and Wear			
Blaydon	2,415	734	3,149
Gateshead East	2,878	703	3,581
Houghton and Washington	3,293	967	4,260
Jarrow	2,988	827	3,815
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,166	1,037	4,203
Newcastle upon Tyne East	3,708	1,162	4,870
Newcastle upon Tyne North	2,873	832	3,705
South Shields	3,607	929	4,536
Sunderland North	4,176	1,002	5,178
Sunderland South	4,338	1,107	5,445
Tyne Bridge	4,530	901	5,431
Tynemouth	3,286	1,023	4,309
Wallsend	3,459	1,051	4,510

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at July 11 1996

	Male	Female	All
WALES			
Aberavon	1,549	416	1,965
Alyn and Deeside	1,709	632	2,341
Blaenau Gwent	2,340	634	2,974
Brecon and Radnor	1,126	556	1,682
Bridgend	1,591	564	2,155
Caernarfon	2,024	613	2,637
Caerphilly	2,771	793	3,564
Cardiff Central	2,810	1,026	3,836
Cardiff North	1,328	433	1,761
Cardiff South and Penarth	3,338	838	4,176
Cardiff West	3,095	890	3,985
Carmarthen	1,924	712	2,636
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,930	823	2,753
Clwyd North West	2,599	754	3,353
Clwyd South West	1,658	612	2,270
Conwy	2,360	742	3,102
Cynon Valley	2,274	572	2,846
Delyn	1,729	596	2,325
Gower	1,583	590	2,173
Islwyn	1,563	552	2,115
Llanelli	2,227	731	2,958
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,127	437	1,564
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,694	690	3,384
Monmouth	1,446	586	2,032
Montgomery	675	320	995
Neath	1,733	503	2,236
Newport East	2,217	714	2,931
Newport West	2,545	789	3,334
Ogmore	1,545	438	1,983
Pembroke	3,367	923	4,290
Pontypridd	2,070	677	2,747
Rhondda	2,193	540	2,733
Swansea East	2,317	529	2,846
Swansea West	2,508	792	3,300
Torfaen	2,304	637	2,941
Vale of Glamorgan	2,434	865	3,299
Wrexham	1,941	717	2,658
Ynys Mon	2,497	768	3,265
SCOTLAND			
Aberdeen North	2,121	640	2,761
Aberdeen South	1,891	808	2,699
Angus East	2,334	1,064	3,398
Argyll and Bute	1,747	661	2,408
Ayr	2,574	1,029	3,603
Banff and Buchan	1,443	601	2,044
Caithness and Sutherland	1,419	420	1,839
Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,767	913	3,680
Central Fife	2,644	1,047	3,691
Clackmannan	1,985	691	2,676
Clydebank and Milngavie	2,234	666	2,900
Clydesdale	2,150	708	2,858
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,676	711	2,387
Cunninghame North	2,174	823	2,997
Cunninghame South	2,580	921	3,501
Dumbarton	2,730	922	3,652
Dumfries	2,193	928	3,121
Dundee East	3,421	1,108	4,529
Dundee West	3,086	1,054	4,140
Dunfermline East	2,310	834	3,144
Dunfermline West	1,924	734	2,658
East Kilbride	2,164	888	3,052
East Lothian	1,775	547	2,322
Easterwood	1,604	737	2,341
Edinburgh Central	2,534	1,024	3,558
Edinburgh East	1,835	506	2,341
Edinburgh Leith	2,943	899	3,842
Edinburgh Pentlands	1,773	592	2,365
Edinburgh South	1,969	725	2,694
Edinburgh West	1,333	374	1,707
Falkirk East	1,932	636	2,568
Falkirk West	1,910	657	2,567
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,001	790	2,791
Glasgow Cathcart	1,618	597	2,215
Glasgow Central	3,227	928	4,155
Glasgow Garscadden	2,191	516	2,707
Glasgow Govan	2,392	729	3,121
Glasgow Hillhead	2,917	1,229	4,146
Glasgow Maryhill	3,179	1,124	4,303
Glasgow Pollock	2,637	712	3,349
Glasgow Provan	2,697	629	3,326
Glasgow Rutherglen	2,441	695	3,136
Glasgow Shettleston	2,403	658	3,061
Glasgow Springburn	3,393	951	4,344
Gordon	1,431	679	2,110
Greenock and Port Glasgow	2,184	571	2,755
Hamilton	2,645	802	3,447
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	2,792	870	3,662
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,755	1,017	3,772
Kincardine and Deeside	1,136	506	1,642
Kirkcaldy	2,736	987	3,723
Linlithgow	1,926	639	2,565
Livingston	2,092	754	2,846
Mid Lothian	1,684	492	2,176
Monklands East	2,330	772	3,102
Monklands West	1,942	729	2,671
Moray	1,993	843	2,836
Motherwell North	2,563	764	3,327
Motherwell South	2,408	720	3,128
North East Fife	1,355	629	1,984
North Tayside	1,330	624	1,954
Orkney and Shetland Islands	604	249	853
Paisley North	2,331	773	3,104
Paisley South	2,101	744	2,845
Perth and Kinross	1,886	717	2,603
Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,289	623	1,912
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,460	793	3,253
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,014	392	1,406
Stirling	1,806	691	2,497
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,738	795	2,533
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	767	356	1,123
Western Isles	1,199	374	1,573
NORTHERN IRELAND			
Belfast East	2,698	960	3,658
Belfast North	4,246	1,010	5,256
Belfast South	3,886	2,025	5,911
Belfast West	5,609	1,090	6,699
East Antrim	3,045	1,175	4,220
East Londonderry	5,060	1,771	6,831
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,685	1,605	6,290
Foyle	7,098	1,834	8,932
Lagan Valley	3,181	1,284	4,465
Mid-Ulster	4,853	1,569	6,422
Newry and Armagh	5,057	1,467	6,524
North Antrim	3,522	1,350	4,872
North Down	2,660	1,281	3,941
South Antrim	2,520	1,101	3,621
South Down	4,077	1,638	5,715
Strangford	2,395	1,096	3,491
Upper Bann	2,902	1,045	3,947

2.15 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT
Rates by age

UNITED KINGDOM	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE								
1993 Jul	20.7	17.9	12.6	9.3	7.2	9.6	3.5	10.4
Oct	20.1	16.5	12.0	8.9	6.9	9.4	3.2	9.9
1994 Jan	21.6	18.0	12.7	9.3	7.3	9.7	3.2	10.3
Apr	20.1	16.5	11.9	8.9	7.0	9.5	2.8	9.8
Jul	20.0	17.2	11.4	8.5	6.6	8.7	2.3	9.4
Oct	18.7	15.3	10.6	8.0	6.2	8.3	2.1	8.8
1995 Jan	19.2	16.3	11.2	8.0	6.3	8.3	2.1	8.9
Apr	17.8	15.0	10.6	7.7	6.1	8.0	1.9	8.5
Jul	17.8	16.1	10.3	7.4	5.9	7.5	1.7	8.3
Oct	17.1	14.3	9.8	7.1	5.6	7.3	1.6	7.9
1996 Jan	17.3	14.5	10.3	7.6	6.0	7.7	1.8	8.2
Apr	16.2	13.4	9.8	7.3	5.9	7.7	1.7	7.9
July	**15.9**	**14.2**	**9.4**	**7.0**	**5.5**	**7.1**	**1.6**	**7.7**
MALE								
1993 Jul	24.9	22.9	16.8	13.0	10.2	13.0	5.5	13.9
Oct	24.0	21.2	16.0	12.6	9.9	12.7	5.0	13.3
1994 Jan	26.0	23.4	17.1	13.1	10.4	13.3	5.1	14.1
Apr	24.3	21.6	16.1	12.5	10.0	12.9	4.4	13.3
Jul	23.7	21.6	15.2	11.9	9.3	11.8	3.7	12.6
Oct	22.1	19.5	14.3	11.3	8.8	11.3	3.2	11.8
1995 Jan	23.6	21.0	15.3	11.5	9.1	11.4	3.2	12.2
Apr	22.1	19.5	14.4	10.9	8.7	10.9	2.9	11.6
Jul	21.7	20.0	13.9	10.5	8.3	10.1	2.6	11.2
Oct	20.8	18.2	13.2	10.1	8.0	10.0	2.5	10.7
1996 Jan	21.4	18.7	14.0	10.8	8.5	10.5	2.8	11.3
Apr	20.1	17.4	13.3	10.4	8.3	10.4	2.7	10.8
July	**19.4**	**17.6**	**12.6**	**9.8**	**7.8**	**9.6**	**2.4**	**10.3**
FEMALE								
1993 Jul	15.9	11.6	6.7	4.1	3.7	5.3	.1	5.7
Oct	15.8	10.4	6.4	3.9	3.5	5.2	.1	5.4
1994 Jan	16.6	11.0	6.5	3.9	3.6	5.2	.1	5.5
Apr	15.3	10.1	6.1	3.8	3.5	5.1	.1	5.2
Jul	15.7	11.6	6.1	3.7	3.4	4.9	.1	5.3
Oct	14.9	9.9	5.6	3.4	3.1	4.6	.1	4.8
1995 Jan	14.4	10.2	5.7	3.3	3.1	4.5	.1	4.7
Apr	13.2	9.3	5.4	3.3	3.1	4.4	.1	4.5
Jul	13.6	11.0	5.4	3.2	3.0	4.2	.1	4.7
Oct	13.2	9.4	5.1	3.0	2.9	4.1	.1	4.3
1996 Jan	12.9	9.1	5.2	3.2	3.0	4.3	.1	4.4
Apr	12.0	8.3	5.0	3.1	3.1	4.4	.1	4.3
July	**12.1**	**9.8**	**5.0**	**3.1**	**3.0**	**4.2**	**.1**	**4.4**

* 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.

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2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT
Selected countries

THOUSAND

	EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)											
1992	9.4	6.9	9.9	10.7	..	8.0	11.2	..	13.0	10.4	4.6
1993	10.9	7.2	10.4	10.8	..	8.6	11.2	..	17.7	11.7	7.9
1994	11.3	7.0	9.5	9.7	..	9.6	10.3	..	18.2	12.3	8.4
1995	11.0	6.8	8.7	8.5	..	9.4	9.5	..	17.0	11.6	8.2
1995 Jun	11.0	6.7	8.8	8.2	..	9.3	9.5	..	17.2	11.9	8.1
Jul	11.0	6.8	8.8	8.2	..	9.4	9.7	..	17.8	11.8	8.2
Aug	11.0	6.8	8.7	8.3	..	9.5	9.5	..	16.8	11.8	8.1
Sep	11.0	6.8	8.7	8.4	..	9.5	9.2	..	16.4	11.8	8.2
Oct	11.1	6.7	8.7	8.6	..	9.5	9.4	..	16.6	11.8	8.3
Nov	11.1	6.8	8.6	8.4	..	9.6	9.4	..	16.8	11.9	8.5
Dec	11.3	6.9	8.5	8.1	..	9.6	9.4	..	16.9	12.0	8.6
1996 Jan	11.1	7.0	8.3	8.4	..	9.6	9.5	..	16.6	12.1	8.8
Feb	11.2	6.9	8.4	8.4	..	9.5	9.5	..	16.5	12.2	9.1
Mar	11.2	6.9	8.3	8.5	..	9.5	9.3	..	16.3	12.3	9.1
Apr	11.2	6.8	8.2	8.8	..	9.4	9.4	..	15.8	12.3	9.0
May	11.2	6.9	8.2	..	..	9.4	9.4	..	17.0	12.4	..
Jun	..	..	8.2	..	..	9.3	9.9	..	..	..	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1992			2,765	925	193	473	1,640	315	328	2,818	2,993
1993			2,901	939	222	550	1,649	345	444	2,999	3,426
1994			2,618	856	215	589	1,541	340	456	3,094	3,693
1995			2,308	766	216	597	1,422	285	430	2,976	3,622
1995 Jul			2,311	747	216	592	1,449	295	487	2,913	3,594
Aug			2,290	755	220	595	1,422	288	462	2,929	3,612
Sep			2,264	763	216	604	1,372	275	452	2,943	3,662
Oct			2,265	780	218	610	1,415	266	459	2,944	3,671
Nov			2,245	776	223	609	1,403	261	456	2,974	3,723
Dec			2,236	738	223	606	1,411	261	456	3,006	3,792
1996 Jan			2,207	770	225	607	1,438	256	455	3,016	3,858
Feb			2,212	767	237	605	1,447	257	453	3,032	3,965
Mar			2,187	771	243	603	1,407	254	453	3,027	3,996
Apr			2,182	805	237	599	1,421	249	453	3,012	3,933
May			2,166	774	232	593	1,418	..	453	3,043	3,926
Jun			2,150	757	..	589	..	..	..	3,065	3,925
Jul			2,126	773	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,920
% rate:latest month			7.6	8.5	7.1	13.8	9.4	8.9	18.0	12.5	10.2
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 months			-0.2	-0.2	0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1995 Jul			2,336	710	175	608	1,509	283	487	2,791	3,591
Aug			2,350	722	180	631	1,441	289	462	2,885	3,578
Sep			2,292	763	182	629	1,231	264	452	2,979	3,521
Oct			2,212	739	204	624	1,277	257	448	3,019	3,526
Nov			2,196	737	232	610	1,314	252	449	3,044	3,579
Dec			2,228	749	267	597	1,357	251	478	3,100	3,791
1996 Jan			2,310	832	296	621	1,542	285	472	3,162	4,159
Feb			2,303	857	294	604	1,539	275	463	3,127	4,270
Mar			2,231	811	264	584	1,551	271	452	3,049	4,141
Apr			2,224	793	237	574	1,460	257	444	2,957	3,967
May			2,147	758	208	555	1,444	..	432	2,910	3,818
Jun			2,096	731	..	545	..	..	..	..	3,785
Jul			2,158	732	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,912
% rate:latest month			7.7	8.0	6.4	12.8	9.5	9.1	16.9	11.9	10.2
Latest month:change on a year ago			-0.6	0.1	0.5	-0.3	-0.1	-1.5	-0.9	0.7	0.8

Note 1: The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.
Note 2: Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The OECD 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 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.

THOUSAND

	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)												
1992	..	15.5	10.5	2.2	..	5.6	5.9	4.1	18.1	4.8	2.9	7.3
1993	..	15.6	10.2	2.5	..	6.2	6.0	5.5	22.4	9.5	3.8	6.7
1994	..	14.3	11.1	2.9	..	6.8	5.4	6.8	23.8	9.8	3.6	6.0
1995	..	12.9	..	3.1	..	6.5	4.9	7.1	22.7	9.2	..	5.5
1995 Jun	..	12.8	..	3.2	..	6.3	..	..	..	9.1	..	5.5
Jul	..	12.8	12.1	3.2	..	6.4	..	..	..	8.8	..	5.6
Aug	..	12.8	..	3.2	..	6.4	4.6	7.0	22.7	8.7	..	5.6
Sep	..	12.9	..	3.2	..	6.3	..	..	..	9.1	..	5.6
Oct	..	13.1	..	3.2	..	6.3	..	..	..	9.2	..	5.4
Nov	..	12.9	..	3.4	..	6.5	4.3	7.1	22.5	9.3	..	5.5
Dec	..	13.1	..	3.3	..	6.5	..	..	..	9.6	..	5.5
1996 Jan	..	13.0	..	3.4	..	6.6	..	..	..	9.2	..	5.7
Feb	..	13.0	..	3.3	..	6.6	5.1	..	22.2	..	..	5.5
Mar	..	12.9	..	3.1	..	6.5	..	..	..	..	..	5.6
Apr	..	13.0	..	3.4	..	6.2	..	..	..	..	..	5.4
May	..	12.4	..	3.6	..	5.9	..	..	..	..	..	5.5
Jun	..	12.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.2
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992	185	283	2,549	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	..	92.3	9,384
1993	176	294	2,335	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	..	163.1	8,734
1994	180	282	2,561	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	..	171.0	7,997
1995	184	278	2,724	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	..	153.3	7,404
1995 Jul	175	277	2,734	2,110	5.1	459	103	..	2,455	..	151	7,510
Aug	178	278	..	2,140	5.1	453	103	..	2,451	..	153	7,439
Sep	196	279	..	2,160	5.1	452	104	..	2,436	..	150	7,465
Oct	205	282	2,710	2,140	5.2	451	99	..	2,409	..	151	7,229
Nov	200	280	..	2,240	5.3	460	97	..	2,394	..	152	7,409
Dec	193	282	..	2,250	5.2	456	91	..	2,352	..	154	7,371
1996 Jan	188	281	2,764	2,300	5.3	458	..	..	2,356	..	155	7,677
Feb	179	282	..	2,200	5.4	449	..	..	2,356	..	156	7,355
Mar	190	279	..	2,100	5.4	456	..	..	2,347	..	160	7,504
Apr	..	282	2,804	2,310	5.6	446	..	..	2,302	..	162	7,266
May	..	282	..	..	5.7	434	..	..	2,274	..	164	7,448
Jun	..	285	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	..	286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	12.2	3.4	N/A	..	4.2	..	14.5	..	4.5	5.6
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 month	N/A	N/A	0.1	-0.1	N/A	..	-0.2	..	-0.3	..	0.2	-0.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1995 Jul	155	280	2,673	2,020	4.6	453	115	421	2,364	458	146	7,892
Aug	155	281	..	2,160	4.7	453	111	421	2,346	428	146	7,457
Sep	165	276	..	2,190	5.1	450	96	425	2,384	371	144	7,167
Oct	187	276	2,769	2,140	5.3	451	89	437	2,399	344	146	6,884
Nov	214	275	..	2,180	5.6	459	87	447	2,419	330	152	7,024
Dec	220	285	..	2,110	5.4	463	89	452	2,377	365	157	6,872
1996 Jan	226	288	2,756	2,300	5.9	468	..	472	2,422	350	165	8,270
Feb	221	287	..	2,240	5.9	469	..	484	2,427	325	166	7,858
Mar	210	281	..	2,290	5.7	464	..	487	2,406	309	165	7,700
Apr	..	281	2,816	2,350	5.5	440	..	488	2,335	312	164	7,124
May	..	275	..	..	5.3	417	..	478	2,268	324	162	7,166
Jun	..	283	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420	..	..
Jul	..	288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	466	..	..
% rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	12.3	3.5	N/A	6.3	4.1	..	14.4	10.5	4.5	5.4
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 month	N/A	N/A	0.1	0.3	N/A	-0.7	-0.4	..	-1.4	0.2	0.3	-0.1

\# Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
++ Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured labour force.
** Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total labour force.
Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.
N/C No Change.
N/A Not Available.

2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT
Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending	INFLOW + Male and Female: All	Male and Female: Change since previous year	Male: All	Male: Change since previous year	Female: All	Female: Change since previous year	Female: Married
1995 Jul 13	378.8	-23.0	247.0	-15.4	131.8	-7.6	29.5
Aug 10	336.2	-12.6	219.2	-10.3	117.0	-2.3	33.9
Sep 14	319.1	-8.9	215.8	-6.2	103.3	-2.7	27.0
Oct 12	320.8	-19.1	223.8	-11.8	96.9	-7.2	25.4
Nov 9	311.8	-14.9	219.0	-9.8	92.9	-5.1	27.0
Dec 14	288.3	-12.1	212.8	-7.1	75.5	-5.0	21.4
1996 Jan 11	322.3	0.0	223.6	-1.4	98.7	+1.4	30.6
Feb 8	309.2	+0.8	219.7	+3.0	89.5	-2.2	24.7
Mar 14	269.5	-13.7	190.1	-10.8	79.4	-2.9	24.2
Apr 11	291.4	-14.2	200.6	-13.7	90.8	-0.6	31.7
May 9	253.1	+1.1	179.3	+0.5	73.7	+0.6	21.7
Jun 13	255.5	-9.8	177.6	-9.6	78.0	-0.1	22.0
Jul 11	**364.4**	**-14.4**	**232.9**	**-14.0**	**131.4**	**-0.4**	**30.6**

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending	OUTFLOW + Male and Female: All	Male and Female: Change since previous year	Male: All	Male: Change since previous year	Female: All	Female: Change since previous year	Female: Married
1995 Jul 13	308.0	-44.0	221.2	-33.2	86.8	-10.8	24.0
Aug 10	321.1	-33.0	224.5	-25.4	96.6	-7.6	24.2
Sep 14	369.3	-21.3	241.6	-14.8	127.7	-6.5	38.2
Oct 12	407.3	-41.2	275.4	-28.9	131.9	-12.3	31.6
Nov 9	329.4	-32.0	225.2	-24.4	104.2	-7.6	29.5
Dec 14	260.5	-46.3	181.1	-32.9	79.4	-13.4	21.2
1996 Jan 11	233.1	-14.3	159.5	-10.1	73.7	-4.2	23.2
Feb 8	317.4	-39.2	225.5	-30.1	91.8	-9.1	26.5
Mar 14	332.0	-16.7	236.8	-11.2	95.2	-5.5	28.2
Apr 11	298.8	-26.7	213.3	-21.1	85.5	-5.6	24.5
May 9	336.0	+4.9	235.2	+2.8	100.8	+2.1	32.8
Jun 13	299.8	-17.3	216.0	-11.6	83.8	-5.8	25.0
Jul 11	**297.5**	**-10.5**	**214.5**	**-6.6**	**82.9**	**-3.9**	**21.8**

* 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

THOUSAND

INFLOW Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE										
1996 Feb 8	5.5	19.5	44.9	35.8	28.0	37.2	29.5	10.4	3.6	214.4
Mar 14	4.4	16.5	37.8	30.8	24.2	32.6	26.5	9.3	3.4	185.5
Apr 11	3.6	15.3	37.1	31.0	24.9	34.2	33.3	11.9	4.4	195.7
May 9	4.1	15.5	35.9	28.9	22.8	30.4	25.0	9.0	3.3	174.9
Jun 13	3.6	15.0	38.1	29.2	22.0	29.6	23.2	8.2	2.8	171.8
Jul 11	**3.8**	**22.2**	**67.5**	**36.2**	**25.8**	**32.7**	**26.3**	**8.7**	**3.1**	**226.4**
FEMALE										
1996 Feb 8	3.9	12.4	20.8	12.9	8.6	12.6	12.5	3.4	0.0	87.1
Mar 14	3.1	10.1	17.1	11.4	7.6	12.1	12.3	3.4	0.0	77.1
Apr 11	2.7	9.1	17.5	12.5	8.8	15.4	16.9	4.8	0.0	87.8
May 9	3.2	9.0	15.7	10.9	7.2	11.0	11.2	3.2	0.0	71.5
Jun 13	2.8	8.8	18.6	10.8	7.1	11.4	11.7	3.2	0.0	74.3
Jul 11	**2.9**	**15.4**	**46.3**	**16.4**	**9.8**	**15.5**	**14.6**	**3.8**	**0.0**	**124.8**
Changes on a year earlier										
MALE										
1996 Feb 8	0.3	-0.5	-1.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.8	-0.1	2.8
Mar 14	0.0	-1.1	-3.4	-1.8	-1.3	-2.0	-0.7	-0.1	-0.2	-10.7
Apr 11	-0.7	-1.5	-4.3	-3.0	-1.8	-2.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-13.9
May 9	0.1	0.9	-0.7	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
Jun 13	-0.5	-1.0	-1.4	-1.8	-1.6	-2.0	-1.4	-0.3	-0.4	-10.4
Jul 11	**-0.6**	**-1.4**	**-4.2**	**-2.6**	**-1.7**	**-2.7**	**-0.2**	**-0.4**	**-0.1**	**-13.8**
FEMALE										
1996 Feb 8	0.1	-0.5	-1.1	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	-2.2
Mar 14	-0.1	-0.6	-1.4	-0.6	-0.4	-0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	-3.0
Apr 11	-0.3	-1.2	-1.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.5	1.7	0.7	0.0	-0.9
May 9	0.3	0.2	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.5
Jun 13	-0.2	-0.6	0.2	-0.6	-0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	-1.0
Jul 11	**-0.5**	**-0.9**	**-1.1**	**-0.4**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**1.2**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**-0.9**

OUTFLOW Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
MALE										
1996 Feb 8	3.1	14.8	46.1	37.9	29.9	39.6	30.9	11.1	5.2	218.5
Mar 14	3.6	16.2	49.1	40.0	31.5	40.7	31.8	11.5	5.2	229.6
Apr 11	3.1	14.5	43.4	35.1	27.8	36.4	28.9	12.2	4.9	206.2
May 9	3.4	15.4	46.0	38.3	30.1	40.1	33.2	15.8	5.6	227.8
Jun 13	3.1	14.7	43.7	35.4	28.0	37.2	30.1	12.4	4.9	209.4
Jul 11	**2.9**	**14.8**	**46.3**	**36.0**	**27.8**	**36.5**	**28.7**	**11.0**	**4.6**	**208.5**
FEMALE										
1996 Feb 8	2.5	10.0	22.9	14.0	9.1	12.8	12.8	3.9	0.2	88.3
Mar 14	2.7	10.5	23.2	14.1	9.3	13.7	13.8	4.2	0.2	91.7
Apr 11	2.4	9.6	20.8	13.0	8.0	11.6	12.4	4.3	0.2	82.3
May 9	2.6	9.8	22.4	14.5	9.6	15.3	16.3	5.7	0.3	96.5
Jun 13	2.3	8.8	19.1	12.2	8.1	12.6	13.1	4.3	0.3	80.9
Jul 11	**2.3**	**8.8**	**21.7**	**12.4**	**8.0**	**11.3**	**11.6**	**3.7**	**0.2**	**80.0**
Changes on a year earlier										
MALE										
1996 Feb 8	0.0	-1.6	-6.2	-4.7	-3.8	-5.4	-3.9	-2.1	-1.1	-29.0
Mar 14	0.6	-0.5	-3.3	-1.3	-1.0	-2.1	-1.8	-0.9	-0.3	-10.6
Apr 11	0.2	-1.2	-4.7	-3.0	-1.9	-3.3	-2.8	-2.6	-0.8	-20.4
May 9	0.4	-0.4	-1.4	0.7	1.2	1.1	2.0	-0.8	-0.1	2.8
Jun 13	0.0	-1.1	-3.6	-2.1	-1.1	-2.0	-1.0	0.1	-0.4	-11.2
Jul 11	**0.1**	**-0.5**	**-2.3**	**-0.8**	**-0.6**	**-1.0**	**-0.4**	**-0.4**	**-0.3**	**-6.3**
FEMALE										
1996 Feb 8	0.1	-1.3	-2.2	-1.8	-0.8	-1.6	-0.8	-0.4	0.0	-8.8
Mar 14	0.3	-0.9	-1.6	-1.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2	0.0	-5.3
Apr 11	0.2	-0.7	-1.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	-5.2
May 9	0.2	0.2	-0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.7	0.2	0.0	1.8
Jun 13	-0.1	-0.9	-2.5	-1.2	-0.7	-0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	-5.4
Jul 11	**0.0**	**-0.7**	**-1.8**	**-0.7**	**-0.3**	**-0.2**	**0.1**	**-0.1**	**0.0**	**-3.6**

* Flows figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard $4\ ^1/_3$ week month.

\+ The outflows, for older age groups in particular, are affected by the exclusion of non-computerised records from this table. Those who attend benefit offices only quarterly, who are mainly aged 50 and over, cease to be part of the computerised records.

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

	Onflows (per cent)			Onflows (thousands)		
Interval (weeks)	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
4 or less	8	13	12	19.9	75.9	95.8
Over 4 and up to 13	13	16	15	31.1	90	121.1
Over 13 and up to 26	12	14	13	27.4	80.3	107.7
Over 26 and up to 39	6	7	7	14.9	41.2	56.1
Over 39 and up to 52	4	6	5	9.5	32.9	42.4
Over 52 and up to 104	8	11	10	18.8	60.8	79.6
Over 104	16	14	14	37.1	78.1	115.2
No previous Claims	33	19	23	78	109	187
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**236.7**	**568.2**	**804.9**

ONFLOWS	REGIONS										
Interval (weeks)	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humberside	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
PER CENT											
4 or less	11	12	12	10	12	14	12	15	11	13	12
Over 4 and up to 13	15	15	16	15	15	16	15	16	15	15	15
Over 13 and up to 26	14	13	12	14	13	13	13	14	15	13	13
Over 26 and up to 39	7	6	7	8	7	7	7	7	6	7	7
Over 39 and up to 52	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	6	5
Over 52 and up to 104	10	10	9	10	10	9	11	10	9	10	10
Over 104	14	14	14	15	14	14	15	12	15	14	14
No previous Claims	25	23	24	23	23	22	22	21	22	23	23
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
THOUSANDS											
4 or less	24.1	3.4	8.1	7.1	6.8	10.9	12.2	7.5	4.7	11	95.8
Over 4 and up to 13	33.7	4.1	10.4	10.7	8	12.1	15	8.2	6	12.7	120.9
Over 13 and up to 26	30.9	3.7	8.3	9.7	6.8	10.5	13.4	7.1	6	11.3	107.7
Over 26 and up to 39	15.7	1.8	4.8	5.5	3.8	5.2	6.7	3.8	2.5	6.3	56.1
Over 39 and up to 52	11.5	1.3	3.7	3.8	3	3.8	5.1	2.8	2.4	5	42.4
Over 52 and up to 104	23	2.9	5.9	6.8	5.4	7.4	10.7	5	3.8	8.9	79.8
Over 104	33	3.9	9.6	10.3	7.8	10.8	14.9	6.3	6.3	12.1	115
No previous Claims	56.6	6.3	16.3	16.2	12.4	17.1	22.3	10.8	9	20	187
Total	**228.5**	**27.4**	**67.1**	**70.1**	**54**	**77.8**	**100.3**	**51.5**	**40.7**	**87.3**	805

Note 1: JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.
Note 2: 'Latest' claims in this table started between 12 January 1996 and 11 April 1996 inclusive.
Note 3: 'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 9 January 1986.
Note 4: The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the regional percentages is +/- 2.0 percentage points (East Anglia).
Note 5: The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the male/female percentages is +/-1.0 percentage points.
Note 6: All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

2.24 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT
By sought and usual occupation
United Kingdom as at July 11 1996

UNITED KINGDOM	SOC Sub-major groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Men		Women		All		Men		Women		All	
Description		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	53.7	3.3	14.1	2.6	67.8	3.2	56.9	3.5	16.4	3.1	73.3	3.4
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	27.1	1.7	8.6	1.6	35.7	1.7	25.6	1.6	8.4	1.6	34.1	1.6
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	20.2	1.3	2.5	0.5	22.7	1.1	24.6	1.5	4.3	0.8	28.9	1.3
Health professionals	22	0.7	0	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.8	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	16.6	1	17.8	3.3	34.3	1.6	19.2	1.2	20.9	3.9	40.1	1.9
Other professional occupations	24-29	13.8	0.9	5.1	0.9	18.9	0.9	17.5	1.1	8.0	1.5	25.5	1.2
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	19.0	1.2	2.7	0.5	21.7	1	24.7	1.5	3.5	0.6	28.2	1.3
Health associate professionals	34	1.9	0.1	4.8	0.9	6.7	0.3	2.1	0.1	5.2	1	7.3	0.3
Other associate professional occupations	33&35-39	50.6	3.1	23.6	4.4	74.1	3.5	66.2	4.1	34.0	6.3	100.3	4.7
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	139.4	8.7	97.9	18.2	237.3	11.1	183.9	11.4	122.9	22.9	306.8	14.3
Secretarial occupations	45-46	2.2	0.1	27.3	5.1	29.5	1.4	2.2	0.1	29.1	5.4	31.4	1.5
Skilled construction trades	50	110.4	6.9	0.7	0.1	111.1	5.2	111.2	6.9	0.8	0.2	112.0	5.2
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	61.3	3.8	0.9	0.2	62.2	2.9	61.8	3.8	1.0	0.2	62.8	2.9
Other skilled trades	53-59	156.6	9.7	13.4	2.5	169.9	7.9	155.3	9.6	11.9	2.2	167.1	7.8
Protective service occupations	60-61	23.3	1.4	1.2	0.2	24.4	1.1	20.9	1.3	1.2	0.2	22.1	1
Personal service occupations	62-69	63.3	3.9	70.5	13.1	133.8	6.2	64.8	4	78.7	14.6	143.5	6.7
Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	70-71	20.9	1.3	3.7	0.7	24.6	1.1	21.7	1.4	3.9	0.7	25.6	1.2
Other sales occupations	72-73&79	63.6	4	72.9	13.6	136.5	6.4	73.6	4.6	94.1	17.5	167.7	7.8
Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	80-86&89	72.6	4.5	22.7	4.2	95.3	4.4	66.8	4.2	20.2	3.8	87.0	4.1
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	117.3	7.3	3.1	0.6	120.4	5.6	147.8	9.2	4.3	0.8	152.1	7.1
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry & fishing	90	17.9	1.1	3.4	0.6	21.3	1	18.2	1.1	4.1	0.8	22.3	1
Other elementary occupations	91-99	420.3	26.1	63.1	11.7	483.4	22.5	441.6	27.4	63.6	11.8	505.2	23.5
No previous occupation/ sought occupation unknown		136.6	8.5	77.2	14.4	213.8	10	1.7	0.1	0.3	0	1.9	0.1
Total		**1,609.2**		**537.6**		**2,146.8**		**1,609.2**		**537.6**		**2,146.8**	

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.
Not seasonally adjusted.

REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN 2.32
THOUSANDS

		1993 Spring	1993 Autumn	1993 Winter	1994 Spring	1994 Summer	1994 Autumn	1994 Winter	1995 Spring	1995 Summer	1995 Autumn	1995 Winter
Now in employment (found new job since redundancy)	All	59	45	62	50	49	61	53	87	80	82	77
Not in employment	All	204	163	167	156	145	129	66	133	130	131	148
All people	All	262	207	228	205	194	190	119	220	210	213	225
	Men	170	140	149	142	132	129	80	137	132	135	149
	Women	92	67	80	63	62	61	39	82	78	78	75

Note 1: 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. They differ from the estimates previously published in tables 2.30 and 2.31, which were based on statutory reports from employers.
Note 2: All estimates have been reweighted to take account of Office for National Statistics (formerly OPCS) revised population estimates, following the 1991 Census of population.

REDUNDANCIES BY REGION 2.33

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)													
All	119	*	11	12	*	41	29	12	*	*	13	*	*
Winter 1994	220	11	19	19	11	61	36	25	17	23	26	15	18
Spring 1995	210	17	18	19	*	66	36	30	14	20	23	10	16
Summer 1995	213	15	16	18	*	70	45	25	14	20	21	11	20
Autumn 1995	225	16	19	16	13	70	40	30	16	17	23	10	25
Winter 1995													
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)													
All	5.5	*	5.6	7.4	*	5.9	6.7	4.6	*	*	5.4	*	*
Winter 1994	10.2	9.8	10.1	11.5	13.7	8.8	8.2	9.9	9.6	11.1	10.9	14.7	9.2
Spring 1995	9.7	15.4	9.2	11.6	*	9.5	8.1	11.7	7.6	9.6	9.8	10.1	8.0
Summer 1995	9.7	13.0	8.4	10.9	*	9.9	10.2	9.5	7.7	9.6	9.0	11.2	10.0
Autumn 1995	10.2	14.2	9.8	9.5	15.1	9.8	8.9	11.3	9.1	8.1	9.8	9.6	12.5
Winter 1995													

Note: Refer to *note 2* of *Table 2.32.*
* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.

REDUNDANCIES BY AGE 2.34

Ages	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands)						
Winter 1994	24	33	25	25	13	119
Spring 1995	50	57	43	47	23	220
Summer 1995	44	59	46	40	21	210
Autumn 1995	47	46	53	42	25	213
Winter 1995	56	59	43	33	34	225
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)						
Winter 1994	6.7	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.5
Spring 1995	14.4	9.4	8.4	10.3	9.7	10.2
Summer 1995	12.7	9.7	9.0	8.5	8.8	9.7
Autumn 1995	12.8	7.5	10.3	9.1	10.2	9.7
Winter 1995	15.6	9.7	8.2	7.1	14.1	10.2

Note: Refer to *note 2* of *Table 2.32.*

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)										
Winter 1994	All	*	*	32	*	28	*	21	*	*
Spring 1995	All	*	*	55	20	55	17	31	22	14
Summer 1995	All	*	*	54	20	45	19	37	22	*
Autumn 1995	All	*	*	63	18	46	16	28	26	*
Winter 1995	All	*	*	66	30	44	15	34	16	13
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)										
Winter 1994	All	*	*	7.0	*	6.5	*	7.0	*	*
Spring 1995	All	*	*	12.2	20.2	12.6	12.1	10.2	3.8	12.1
Summer 1995	All	*	*	12.0	21.3	10.4	13.3	12.2	3.8	*
Autumn 1995	All	*	*	13.6	18.9	10.5	11.0	9.1	4.5	*
Winter 1995	All	*	*	14.3	30.4	10.1	10.5	11.3	2.7	10.8

Note 1: Refer to *note 2* of *Table 2.32.*
Note 2: *Table 2.35* assumes that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant.
* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
\# From Winter 1993, LFS results by industry have moved to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION 2.36

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (thousands)									
Winter 1994	14	10	*	17	18	*	13	20	12
Spring 1995	33	12	16	38	35	15	23	28	19
Summer 1995	28	12	18	29	36	10	22	35	20
Autumn 1995	31	12	14	38	31	17	19	31	19
Winter 1995	32	*	12	33	36	14	24	41	23
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Winter 1994	4.4	4.8	*	4.7	8.0	*	7.5	8.9	6.5
Spring 1995	10.2	5.3	8.1	10.6	15.7	6.3	12.6	12.8	10.4
Summer 1995	8.6	5.2	8.8	8.0	16.3	4.0	12.2	16.1	10.6
Autumn 1995	9.5	5.3	7.1	10.4	14.0	6.6	9.9	13.9	10.0
Winter 1995	9.7	*	6.0	9.2	16.0	5.5	13.2	18.1	12.4

Note 1: Refer to *note 2* of *Table 2.32.*
Note 2: *Table 2.36* assumes that people do not change occupation when starting employment after having been made redundant.

3.1 VACANCIES
UK vacancies at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

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
1992)	117.1			169.0		168.8		124.2	
1993) Annual	127.8			185.6		183.7		138.1	
1994) averages	158.0			211.4		208.1		160.6	
1995)	182.8			223.5		222.5		170.9	
1994 Jul	158.8	3.9	4.2	208.3	1.5	202.8	0.2	157.7	0.4
Aug	165.0	6.2	5.3	223.6	6.1	217.1	4.5	169.6	4.0
Sep	165.4	0.4	3.5	216.6	1.5	214.8	3.0	166.4	1.5
Oct	175.3	9.9	5.5	219.1	3.6	210.8	2.7	162.3	1.5
Nov	176.9	1.6	4.0	223.1	-0.2	221.6	1.5	170.3	0.2
Dec	177.6	0.7	4.1	226.8	3.4	227.0	4.1	173.2	2.3
1996 Jan	175.2	-2.4	0.0	218.2	-0.3	219.0	2.7	166.2	1.3
Feb	174.3	-0.9	-0.9	219.5	-1.2	220.6	-0.3	169.1	-0.4
Mar	174.6	0.3	-1.0	218.0	-2.9	218.0	-3.0	167.8	-1.8
Apr	182.0	7.4	2.3	217.9	-0.1	216.6	-0.8	165.9	-0.1
May	179.9	-2.1	1.9	219.6	0.0	217.9	-0.9	167.1	-0.7
Jun	180.1	0.2	1.8	219.7	0.6	219.4	0.5	170.9	1.0
Jul	180.8	0.7	-0.4	223.9	2.0	222.5	2.0	172.9	2.3
Aug	183.0	2.2	1.0	229.8	3.4	227.7	3.3	176.1	3.1
Sep	193.1	10.1	4.3	228.0	2.8	221.2	0.6	170.0	-0.4
Oct	190.7	-2.4	3.3	231.2	2.4	231.9	3.1	179.7	2.0
Nov	192.0	1.3	3.0	235.1	1.8	234.0	2.1	178.9	0.7
Dec	188.3	-3.7	-1.6	221.4	-2.2	221.4	0.1	167.3	-0.8
1997 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 R	218.8	13.7	7.9	218.1	-2.2	206.9	-4.3	145.3	-4.4
Jul P	**230.3**	**11.5**	**11.1**	**223.4**	**-1.5**	**212.0**	**-3.6**	**147.4**	3.5

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
Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1994 Jul	42.0	13.5	5.7	12.8	12.2	10.7	11.6	19.2	6.7	11.2	20.2	152.3	6.5	158.8
Aug	44.9	14.2	5.6	13.2	12.9	11.0	12.3	19.4	6.8	11.5	20.8	158.4	6.6	165.0
Sep	44.9	14.0	5.5	13.1	12.9	10.6	12.2	19.4	7.1	11.6	21.0	158.5	6.9	165.4
Oct	48.9	15.2	5.9	13.4	14.1	12.6	12.7	20.1	7.4	12.1	20.9	168.1	7.2	175.3
Nov	49.6	15.8	5.8	13.6	14.1	12.9	12.8	20.3	7.4	12.4	20.7	169.5	7.4	176.9
Dec	48.1	15.6	5.9	13.4	14.2	12.9	13.1	20.9	7.7	12.5	21.4	170.0	7.6	177.6
1995 Jan	47.0	15.8	5.7	13.5	13.7	12.4	12.8	20.6	7.6	12.6	21.8	167.6	7.6	175.2
Feb	46.6	15.5	5.9	13.3	14.0	12.1	12.8	20.2	7.6	12.8	21.7	166.9	7.4	174.3
Mar	46.3	15.2	6.0	13.4	14.3	12.1	12.7	19.9	7.6	12.6	22.4	167.2	7.4	174.6
Apr	48.5	16.4	6.3	13.7	15.4	12.7	13.5	20.6	7.9	13.1	22.9	174.6	7.4	182.0
May	48.2	16.3	6.4	13.4	15.0	12.7	12.9	20.8	7.8	12.9	22.6	172.7	7.2	179.9
Jun	47.3	16.0	6.6	13.7	14.9	12.9	12.6	21.3	7.5	13.1	23.1	172.9	7.2	180.1
Jul	45.7	15.7	6.5	14.3	14.9	12.8	13.5	21.4	7.6	13.1	23.6	173.5	7.3	180.8
Aug	45.4	15.5	6.8	14.4	15.1	13.2	13.5	21.9	7.8	13.5	24.0	175.6	7.4	183.0
Sep	48.5	16.9	7.2	15.4	16.6	13.4	14.2	23.0	8.1	14.3	24.4	185.0	8.1	193.1
Oct	47.8	17.5	6.9	15.9	16.7	13.3	13.9	22.5	8.1	14.0	24.2	183.2	7.5	190.7
Nov	49.4	18.1	6.9	16.1	16.7	13.0	13.7	22.5	8.2	14.1	23.9	184.6	7.4	192.0
Dec	50.3	18.8	6.3	15.9	15.9	12.5	13.6	21.3	7.9	13.5	23.7	180.9	7.4	188.3
1996 Jan	50.0	18.4	6.2	15.5	16.0	12.5	13.8	21.3	7.9	13.4	23.5	180.1	7.2	187.3
Feb	51.2	19.5	6.1	15.4	16.0	12.7	13.9	20.9	8.0	13.2	23.5	180.9	7.0	187.9
Mar	54.3	21.0	6.4	16.6	16.5	13.0	14.6	21.9	8.1	13.5	23.1	187.9	7.2	195.1
Apr	55.8	21.6	6.5	17.0	16.5	13.0	15.0	22.1	8.1	13.3	22.9	190.0	7.0	197.0
May	59.4	25.1	7.5	17.3	17.4	13.1	15.3	22.9	8.7	13.4	23.4	198.3	6.8	205.1
Jun R	65.0	28.3	8.2	18.9	18.5	13.7	15.7	24.1	9.7	14.0	24.4	212.0	6.8	218.8
Jul P	**68.9**	**30.2**	**8.2**	**19.5**	**19.6**	**14.4**	**16.6**	**25.7**	**10.6**	**14.6**	**25.7**	**223.6**	**6.7**	230.3

* See footnote to *table 3.1*.

\+ Included in South East.

P See footnote to *table 3.1*.

R Revised.

VACANCIES 3.3
Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +														
1992)	29.2	8.3	3.5	9.0	7.6	7.3	7.9	14.9	6.0	8.5	18.9	112.8	3.2	116.0
1993) Annual	31.4	10.0	4.2	9.6	8.9	8.8	9.9	15.7	6.1	9.6	18.5	122.7	4.0	126.6
1994) averages	41.1	13.1	5.4	12.4	12.2	10.8	11.8	19.0	6.8	11.2	19.8	150.3	5.0	155.4
1995)	47.6	16.5	6.5	14.4	15.3	12.8	13.5	21.3	7.8	13.3	23.2	175.6	5.8	181.2
1995 Jul	46.2	15.3	6.7	15.0	14.9	12.9	13.7	21.0	7.9	13.5	23.7	175.5	5.7	181.2
Aug	44.6	14.6	6.9	14.7	14.7	12.9	13.5	21.5	7.8	13.5	24.2	174.2	5.6	179.8
Sep	51.2	17.2	7.7	16.6	17.5	14.1	15.1	24.5	8.7	15.0	26.0	196.4	6.5	202.9
Oct	54.2	19.8	7.7	17.1	18.6	15.1	15.8	25.6	9.1	14.9	26.0	204.2	6.5	210.7
Nov	52.8	19.3	7.2	16.1	17.8	14.0	14.6	24.1	8.5	14.3	24.8	194.2	6.0	200.2
Dec	48.4	18.7	5.6	14.0	15.1	11.9	12.7	20.3	7.2	12.2	22.6	170.0	5.7	175.7
1996 Jan	44.5	17.1	5.0	12.6	14.5	11.0	12.2	19.2	7.0	11.9	20.6	158.4	5.4	163.8
Feb	46.2	18.3	5.2	13.2	14.6	11.3	12.3	18.9	7.1	11.9	21.2	162.1	5.2	167.2
Mar	50.8	20.8	6.0	15.8	15.8	12.1	13.5	20.6	7.7	13.0	22.0	177.2	5.4	182.6
Apr	55.9	21.5	6.6	17.8	16.5	13.1	15.1	21.8	8.1	13.7	23.0	191.7	5.5	197.2
May	59.8	25.1	8.0	18.3	17.7	13.1	15.3	23.1	9.0	13.9	24.0	202.3	5.3	207.5
Jun	67.1	28.7	8.8	20.7	18.9	14.1	16.2	24.8	10.0	15.0	25.7	221.4	5.5	226.9
Jul	**69.1**	**29.8**	**8.5**	**20.3**	**19.4**	**14.5**	**16.8**	**25.5**	**10.8**	**15.0**	**26.1**	**226.0**	**5.3**	**231.3**
Vacancies at careers offices														
1992)	2.7	1.6	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.7	0.3	7.0
1993) Annual	2.8	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.6	0.6	7.2
1994) averages	2.8	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.2
1995)	3.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
1995 Jul	4.1	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.8	9.5	0.6	10.2
Aug	3.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	8.5	0.6	9.2
Sep	3.9	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.7	8.9	0.8	9.6
Oct	3.6	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	8.6	0.7	9.3
Nov	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	5.5	0.7	6.2
Dec	2.7	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	7.0	0.7	7.7
1996 Jan	2.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.8	0.6	6.4
Feb	2.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.4	0.6	6.0
Mar	2.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.9	0.6	6.5
Apr	2.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	6.2	0.7	6.9
May	3.5	1.1	0.4	0.9	2.0	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.7	10.5	0.8	11.3
Jun	5.7	2.6	0.8	1.1	6.1	0.6	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	18.7	0.8	19.5
Jul	**11.1**	**1.7**	**0.8**	**1.3**	**1.1**	**0.7**	**1.8**	**1.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.8**	**19.6**	**0.8**	**20.5**

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

* Included in South East.

\+ Excluding vacancies on government programmes. See note to *table 3.1*.

4.1 LABOUR DISPUTES
Stoppages of work

Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom	12 months to June 1995			12 months to June 1996		
SIC 1992	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	1	100	100
Mining and quarrying	3	300	800	4	600	1,600
Manufacturing of:						
food,beverages and tobacco;	3	900	2,000	12	2,100	10,000
textiles and textile products;	3	500	700	9	9,200	4,700
leather and leather products;	1	500	900	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	1	300	500	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	3	500	1,800	1	+	100
coke,refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	-	-	-	2	2,500	8,400
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	-	-	-	4	1,900	5,100
rubber and plastics;	-	-	-	4	300	1,100
other non-metallic mineral products;	1	200	200	1	100	400
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	10	2,100	2,200	10	1,100	7,000
machinery and equipment nec;	12	3,400	8,500	5	1,300	5,300
electrical and optical equipment;	9	3,200	5,900	7	2,500	2,800
transport equipment;	15	8,300	34,000	14	18,500	17,200
manufacturing nec.	1	300	100	-	-	-
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	2,000	1,000	-	-	-
Construction	7	800	7,200	12	3,900	11,300
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1	+	200	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	2	400	200	4	500	9,800
Transport, storage and communication	52	40,900	111,400	60	151,600	295,000
Financial intermediation	4	10,700	10,200	1	100	100
Real estate, renting and business activities	1	+	#	6	1,100	1,300
Public administration and defence	29	12,600	15,900	22	29,900	159,900
Education	26	39,700	91,900	27	3,300	24,000
Health and social work	9	2,800	4,600	14	3,000	15,400
Other community,social and personal service activities	18	10,800	16,300	14	1,800	11,200
All industries and services	**206 ***	**141,200**	**316,300**	**233 ***	**235,500**	**591,700**

* 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 then 50 working days lost.

Stoppages: June 1996

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	40	132,800	227,800
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	29	130,500 *	224,200
Continuing from earlier months	11	2,300 **	3,600

* All directly involved.
** includes 400 involved for the first time in the month.

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of addtional 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 1996		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	68	157,900	348,600
extra wage and fringe benefits	21	19,100	68,300
Duration and pattern of hours worked	12	12,500	26,500
Redundancy questions	44	14,700	44,000
Trade union matters	13	1,300	6,000
Working conditions and supervision	8	5,900	17,400
Manning and work allocation	37	14,900	68,800
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	30	9,200	12,100
All causes	**233**	**235,500**	591,700

Prominent stoppages in the 6 month period January 1 1996 to June 30 1996

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 UK	17.11.93	cont'g	300	-	3,800	Over introduction of new contracts (Total days lost 106,700)
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security						
Merseyside Metropolitan County	17.08.95	12.04.96	1,500	-	9,200	Over workers' entitlements to annual and occasional holidays (Total days lost 38,400)
Various areas of UK	30.11.95	16.02.96	1,500	-	45,100	Over pay increases allied to improvements in productivity (Total days lost 73,600)
South Glamorgan	24.04.96	07.06.96	500	-	5,000	Over market testing, privatisation, cuts in services
Transport, storage and communication						
Merseyside Metropolitan County	26.09.95	26.06.96	100	-	3,200	Miscellaneous disputes about working arrangements (Total days lost 20,900)
Greater London	03.01.96	12.01.96	4,700	-	7,100	Over disciplinary measures short of dismissal
Various areas of UK	21.06.96	cont'g	113,100	-	209,900	Over pay increases allied to improvements in productivity
Hotels and restaurants						
Greater London	03.10.95	29.02.96	100	-	2,300	Over feared or alleged reductions in earnings (Total days lost 5,700)
Manufacture of coke,refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel						
Hampshire	11.03.96	28.03.96	500	-	7,400	Dispute over health and safety
Manufacture of transport equipment						
Cheshire and Bedfordshire	08.12.95	12.01.96	7,600	-	5,400	Disputes concerning the basic hours of work (the standard working week) (Total days lost 11,200)

* 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

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progess 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
1993	203	205	87.0	107.0	278.0	58.0
1994	232	235	169.0	174.0	415.0	65.0
1995						
1994 Jan	10	12	1.8	1.9	2.5	0.9
Feb	7	9	3.2	3.5	4.2	1.3
Mar	19	22	5.2	8.0	8.5	1.3
Apr	19	22	4.5	5.0	15.1	2.7
May	25	33	18.1	19.0	33.4	13.0
Jun	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	9	23	5.5	17.0	51.2	5.8
Feb	25	35	5.9	9.5	35.5	2.3
Mar	15	25	4.2	5.0	14.9	9.3
Apr	14r	23r	5.1r	7.4r	12.3r	2.6
May	11r	20r	2.2r	3.8r	7.2r	0.3r
Jun	**29**	**40**	**130.9**	**132.8**	**227.8**	**4.8**

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

United Kingdom	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1993	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1994	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1995											
1994 Jan	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	0.1	0.6	0.5	-	0.4
Feb	-	-	1.3	-	0.1	-	2.4	-	0.4	-	-
Mar	-	-	1.3	-	0.7	1.6	2.4	-	0.6	0.5	1.4
Apr	-	-	2.7	0.2	-	8.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	-	2
May	-	-	13.0	0.1	-	13.0	-	-	4.0	1.3	2.1
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
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	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	-	-	5.8	-	2.2	9.2	-	33.0	0.9	-	0.2
Feb	-	-	2.3	5.2	2.2	2.8	0.2	21.8	0.4	0.1	0.5
Mar	0.1	1.3	9.3	-	-	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.5
Apr	-	-	2.6	2.5	-	1.8	-	3.7	1.1r	0.5r	-
May	-	-	0.3r	0.1	-	0.9	-	3.9	2.1r	-	-
Jun	-	-	**4.8**	**0.2**	-	**212.5**	-	**7.2**	**2.9**	-	**0.2**

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

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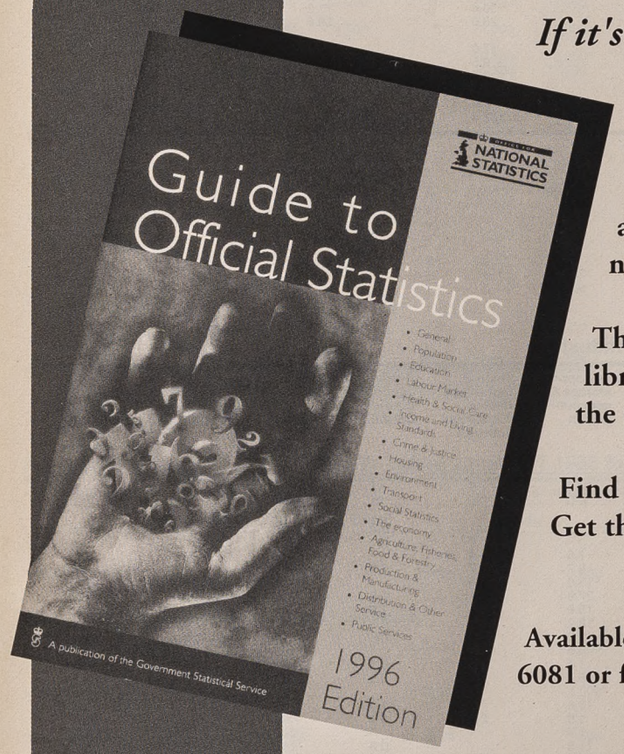

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Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37)				Production industries (Divisions 10-41)				Service industries (Divisions 50-93)			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted		
			Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1990=100				Under-lying *				Under-lying *				Under-lying *				Under-lying *
1993) Annual	118.5				120.5				121.0				117.5			
1994) averages	123.2				126.2				126.9				121.7			
1995)	127.4				131.9				132.4				125.1			
1993 Jan	116.1	116.8	4.4	4 3/4	117.1	118.1	4.9	5 1/4	117.6	118.6	4.9	5 1/4	115.6	116.2	4.4	4 1/2
Feb	116.7	116.9	4.5	4 1/2	118.3	118.6	5.0	5	118.7	119.2	5.0	5	116.1	116.2	3.9	4 1/4
Mar	119.6	116.8	3.5	4	121.9	118.3	4.1	5	122.1	119.1	4.2	5	118.5	115.6	2.8	3 3/4
Apr	117.5	117.8	3.8	4	119.0	119.4	5.3	5	119.7	120.0	5.2	5	116.5	116.8	3.3	3 1/4
May	118.0	117.8	3.8	3 3/4	120.4	120.2	5.0	5	120.8	120.1	4.7	5	116.9	116.9	3.0	3
Jun	118.5	118.3	3.3	3 3/4	120.9	120.6	4.8	5	121.3	120.7	4.7	5	117.0	117.3	2.9	2 3/4
Jul	119.5	118.8	3.9	3 1/2	121.8	121.1	4.8	4 3/4	122.4	121.5	5.0	4 3/4	118.3	117.6	3.3	2 3/4
Aug	118.2	119.0	3.0	3 1/4	119.5	121.3	3.7	4 1/2	119.9	121.7	3.8	4 1/2	117.3	118.0	2.7	2 3/4
Sep	118.0	119.3	2.9	3	120.1	121.8	4.5	4 1/4	120.6	122.4	4.6	4 1/2	116.8	118.1	2.2	2 1/4
Oct	118.4	119.7	1.8	3	121.3	122.0	3.8	4 1/4	121.7	122.6	3.9	4 1/4	116.9	118.6	1.4	2 1/4
Nov	120.0	120.4	2.8	3	122.4	122.5	4.1	4	123.1	123.3	4.3	4 1/4	118.7	119.0	2.5	2 1/2
Dec	121.6	120.4	3.2	3 1/4	123.5	122.6	3.9	4 1/4	124.1	123.2	4.1	4 1/4	120.8	119.4	2.9	2 3/4
1994 Jan	120.3	121.1	3.7	3 3/4	122.6	123.6	4.7	4 1/2	123.3	124.3	4.8	4 1/2	119.2	119.8	3.1	3 1/4
Feb	122.0	122.2	4.5	3 3/4	123.5	123.7	4.3	4 3/4	123.9	124.4	4.4	4 3/4	121.7	121.7	4.7	3 1/2
Mar	124.9	121.9	4.4	4	128.4	124.6	5.3	4 3/4	128.4	125.1	5.0	4 3/4	123.6	120.5	4.2	4
Apr	121.6	122.0	3.6	3 3/4	124.6	124.9	4.6	4 3/4	125.1	125.4	4.5	4 3/4	120.3	120.7	3.3	3 1/2
May	123.5	123.2	4.6	4	125.6	125.5	4.4	4 1/2	129.3	128.3	6.8	4 1/2	121.0	120.9	3.4	3 3/4
Jun	123.0	122.9	3.9	3 3/4	126.2	125.9	4.4	4 1/4	126.4	125.9	4.3	4 1/4	121.3	121.7	3.8	3 1/2
Jul	124.0	123.2	3.7	3 3/4	126.9	126.2	4.2	4 1/4	127.3	126.4	4.0	4 1/4	122.5	121.8	3.6	3 1/2
Aug	122.8	123.7	3.9	3 3/4	125.0	126.9	4.6	4 1/2	125.5	127.5	4.8	4 1/4	121.4	122.1	3.5	3 1/2
Sep	122.7	124.1	4.0	3 3/4	125.6	127.3	4.5	4 3/4	126.1	127.9	4.5	4 1/2	121.0	122.4	3.6	3 1/2
Oct	122.9	124.4	3.9	3 3/4	127.2	128.0	4.9	4 3/4	127.5	128.6	4.9	4 1/2	120.9	122.7	3.5	3 1/4
Nov	124.0	124.6	3.5	3 3/4	128.5	128.6	5.0	5	128.7	129.1	4.7	4 3/4	121.8	122.2	2.7	3
Dec	127.0	125.7	4.4	3 3/4	130.8	129.8	5.9	5	131.2	130.0	5.5	5	125.5	124.0	3.9	2 3/4
1995 Jan	124.8	125.7	3.7	3 3/4	128.4	129.5	4.8	5 1/4	129.2	130.2	4.7	5 1/4	123.1	123.7	3.3	2 3/4
Feb	125.9	126.0	3.1	3 1/2	130.4	130.6	5.6	5	131.1	131.6	5.8	5	123.8	123.8	1.7	2 3/4
Mar	130.3	127.1	4.3	3 1/2	134.5	130.5	4.7	5 1/4	134.6	131.1	4.8	5 1/4	128.9	125.5	4.1	2 3/4
Apr	126.2	126.7	3.9	3 3/4	131.1	131.2	5.0	4 3/4	131.4	131.7	5.0	4 3/4	123.8	124.3	3.0	3
May	127.0	126.6	2.8	3 1/2	131.1	131.1	4.5	4 3/4	131.6	130.5	1.7	4 3/4	125.0	124.6	3.1	2 3/4
Jun	126.8	126.7	3.1	3 1/2	131.8	131.6	4.5	4 1/2	132.6	132.1	4.9	4 3/4	123.9	124.4	2.2	2 3/4
Jul	127.9	127.0	3.1	3 1/4	133.2	132.4	4.9	4 1/2	133.6	132.7	5.0	4 3/4	125.3	124.5	2.2	2 1/2
Aug	126.6	127.6	3.2	3 1/4	130.2	132.3	4.3	4 1/4	130.8	132.9	4.3	4 1/2	124.5	125.3	2.6	2 1/2
Sep	126.6	128.0	3.1	3 1/4	130.5	132.2	3.9	4	131.3	133.2	4.1	4 1/2	124.0	125.5	2.5	2 1/2
Oct	127.2	128.9	3.6	3 1/4	132.3	133.2	4.1	4	132.9	134.2	4.4	4 1/4	124.4	126.3	2.9	2 3/4
Nov	128.3	129.2	3.7	3 1/4	133.2	133.3	3.7	4	133.7	134.2	4.0	4	125.9	126.4	3.4	2 3/4
Dec	130.6	129.2	2.8	3 1/4	136.1	135.0	4.0	4	136.2	134.9	3.7	4	128.3	126.8	2.2	3
1996 Jan	128.9	129.8	3.3	3 1/2	133.6	134.7	4.0	4 1/4	134.1	135.0	3.7	4	126.9	127.4	3.0	3
Feb	130.8	130.8	3.8	3 3/4	136.4	136.5	4.5	4 1/4	136.8	137.3	4.4	4	128.2	128.1	3.5	3 1/4
Mar	135.5	132.1	3.9	3 3/4	140.7	136.5	4.6	4 1/4	140.9	137.2	4.6	4 1/4	133.3	129.7	3.3	3 1/2
Apr	131.4	131.9	4.1	3 3/4	136.7	136.7	4.2	4 1/4	137.2	137.6	4.5	4 1/4	128.9	129.5	4.2	3 1/2
May	131.0	130.5	3.1	3 3/4	136.4	136.5	4.1	4 1/4	136.8	135.6	3.9	4	128.3	127.8	2.6	3 1/2
Jun P	**131.5**	**131.5**	**3.8**	**3 3/4**	**137.4**	**137.1**	**4.2**	**4 1/4**	**137.5**	**137.0**	**3.7**	**4**	**128.8**	**129.4**	**4.1**	**3 1/2**

Notes:

1 Updated seasonal adjustments, from January 1992, were published in *Labour Market Trends*, November 1995.
2 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.
3 Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.
4 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.
5 For enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page.
* The underlying rate of change is provisional for the latest two months. For a note on the underlying rate of change see Statistical Update, *Employment Gazette*, pp 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 quarrys	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing n.e.c.	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery)	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993) annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7
1994) averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2
1995)	126.4	139.0	136.2	132.7	129.3	123.9	128.5	131.7	133.7	124.8	131.8	133.4	134.3
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
Jun P	**125.5**	**136.5**	**139.1**	**144.1**	**133.9**	**131.1**	**136.3**	**136.2**	**138.1**	**128.5**	**132.4**	**138.2**	**139.5**

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 an SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995.

4 Industrial groupings which have not changed are:Agriculture and forestry, Chemical and man-made fibres (now called Chemicals and chemical products), Mechanical engineering (Machinery and equipment nes), Electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (Electrical and optical equipment), Food, drink and tobacco (Food products, beverages and tobacco), Paper products, printing and publishing (Pulp, paper products, printing and publishing), Construction, Hotels and catering (Hotels and restaurants), Transport and communication (transport, storage and communication), Public administration, Education and health services (Education, health and social work).

5 For enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page.

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
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)
117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993 Jan
119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	Feb
122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8	Mar
120.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5	Apr
123.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	119.3	118.1	May
122.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3	June
122.8	122.1	125.2	116.5	119.6	113.2	117.3	120.9	118.5	112.8	119.5	122.3	114.4	July
120.9	118.8	122.7	115.2	113.6	111.3	117.2	118.2	116.5	112.3	120.3	124.4	114.1	Aug
120.5	118.6	122.5	114.9	111.5	112.3	119.6	118.7	117.3	110.8	119.5	121.8	114.9	Sept
122.5	119.9	124.1	115.3	113.4	111.8	116.4	119.3	117.5	112.6	120.2	120.2	115.8	Oct
123.7	120.5	127.3	117.3	115.2	111.6	116.8	122.1	124.0	113.7	121.1	120.4	119.5	Nov
124.1	121.2	125.2	118.8	117.8	115.5	124.4	127.2	123.1	118.5	120.4	119.9	123.9	Dec
124.2	121.6	124.4	116.9	115.4	115.1	116.1	123.5	123.5	113.9	120.6	120.1	121.5	1994 Jan
124.6	122.5	124.9	117.9	118.5	115.1	117.4	120.7	143.8	114.2	123.1	119.7	119.7	Feb
130.1	126.7	125.0	120.6	124.2	117.7	119.6	124.3	144.8	115.5	123.3	120.2	121.6	Mar
124.9	124.6	125.6	118.2	119.9	116.5	118.8	123.1	123.9	115.6	121.5	120.8	119.3	Apr
127.1	125.2	124.4	119.0	119.0	115.8	120.9	122.7	126.6	115.5	123.2	121.8	121.4	May
127.9	127.3	125.3	122.2	117.7	118.1	119.5	122.0	126.2	116.1	122.9	123.6	121.7	June
128.0	127.6	126.3	121.5	120.3	116.7	120.0	128.1	125.3	116.9	122.9	125.4	122.0	July
126.7	125.4	131.9	119.2	118.2	115.9	119.2	122.8	122.0	116.2	124.3	126.2	122.0	Aug
126.1	125.4	129.7	119.9	117.5	115.5	119.2	124.1	120.8	114.7	124.5	124.9	121.6	Sept
127.4	129.1	128.9	119.3	118.1	113.7	119.0	124.9	123.0	115.2	123.5	123.3	124.2	Oct
128.8	129.5	128.5	122.1	118.3	113.8	122.2	125.2	127.3	115.4	125.9	121.7	126.8	Nov
131.0	131.9	130.5	122.8	122.2	117.1	127.0	130.6	129.7	120.7	126.8	127.1	128.3	Dec
129.6	129.7	129.8	120.7	119.2	117.5	121.0	126.3	131.4	117.7	125.3	121.8	126.7	1995 Jan
133.6	131.8	130.1	120.8	121.8	115.6	123.5	124.5	137.3	118.0	126.9	121.9	125.3	Feb
135.7	136.7	130.6	123.7	129.3	121.2	119.7	129.5	163.4	120.4	127.5	121.5	126.0	Mar
131.3	135.4	132.6	122.0	123.7	116.6	123.7	127.8	129.9	119.6	124.3	123.3	126.0	Apr
133.3	131.8	132.1	122.9	122.0	118.2	122.8	126.2	129.9	119.0	124.7	122.9	155.4	May
132.4	133.3	133.3	126.4	124.3	119.3	119.9	126.3	130.3	118.5	125.5	124.1	123.2	June
133.8	133.7	138.4	125.6	124.1	118.3	121.8	130.9	131.3	118.3	125.7	126.8	127.1	July
131.8	131.1	135.8	122.1	125.1	119.4	121.7	127.1	126.1	117.6	125.5	128.0	126.9	Aug
131.0	130.9	134.8	123.6	122.8	117.8	120.8	127.5	125.5	117.0	126.9	126.4	127.8	Sept
132.1	133.5	134.0	123.2	122.8	117.1	121.6	128.8	128.1	119.2	126.7	125.7	127.6	Oct
134.2	134.4	134.7	125.4	127.5	117.9	121.8	130.3	131.8	120.1	126.1	126.3	131.7	Nov
136.5	135.7	136.8	126.1	130.1	120.7	128.7	133.5	136.0	125.9	126.5	126.4	130.8	Dec
136.0	133.8	134.2	124.6	126.7	119.5	122.5	130.4	137.4	121.7	126.7	125.6	132.2	1996 Jan
141.9	136.5	134.6	125.8	129.8	119.1	124.6	129.2	141.5	124.3	127.8	127.4	131.8	Feb
140.6	149.2	135.4	129.7	134.8	125.7	123.8	132.5	172.9	125.3	129.0	125.5	131.1	Mar
138.5	139.2	137.3	126.4	127.8	122.3	122.8	131.3	143.1	125.1	127.6	126.9	134.5	Apr
139.3	138.2	139.2	126.1	128.7	122.2	124.8	130.9	133.9	123.5	128.4	128.5	135.8	May
138.6	**140.3**	**141.0**	**128.2**	**129.8**	**125.7**	**123.4**	**131.4**	**134.8**	**124.7**	**127.7**	**128.5**	**132.7**	**Jun P**

+ Excluding sea transport.

Excluding private domestic and personal services.

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

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992 1990=100		Manufacturing	Per cent change from a year earlier	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole economy	Per cent change from a year earlier
	1981	71.6	9.2	76.9	65.7	61.1	57.3	9.5
	1982	74.9	4.5	80.1	67.7	60.0	60.3	5.2
	1983	75.7	1.1	76.3	67.1	61.1	62.6	3.8
	1984	78.4	3.6	94.5	66.2	63.9	66.7	6.5
	1985	82.3	5.0	80.9	72.5	67.3	70.2	5.4
	1986	85.5	4.0	76.2	75.0	70.2	73.5	4.6
	1987	87.5	2.3	84.9	79.4	71.7	77.2	5.0
	1988	89.8	2.7	95.2	84.6	77.6	82.7	7.2
	1989	93.7	4.4	96.2	93.7	90.7	91.0	10.0
	1990	100.0	6.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.9
	1991	105.7	5.7	111.3	101.3	107.7	107.0	7.0
	1992	106.5	0.8	113.0	105.2	104.1	110.8	3.6
	1993	106.0	-0.4	105.6	103.8	99.2	110.9	0.1
	1994	106.0	0.0	97.8	100.6	98.9	110.5	-0.3
	1995	109.3	3.1	..	..	..	112.1	1.4
	1991 Q2	106.5	7.8	..	..	..	106.4	7.7
	Q3	106.0	5.1	..	..	..	107.6	6.0
	Q4	106.1	3.2	..	..	..	109.0	5.6
	1992 Q1	106.8	2.6	..	..	..	110.5	5.1
	Q2	106.6	0.1	..	..	..	111.2	4.5
	Q3	106.8	0.7	..	..	..	110.7	2.9
	Q4	105.8	-0.3	..	..	..	111.0	1.8
	1993 Q1	104.6	-2.1	..	..	..	110.6	0.1
	Q2	105.8	-0.7	..	..	..	111.2	0.0
	Q3	106.8	0.1	..	..	..	111.1	0.4
	Q4	106.9	1.1	..	..	..	110.7	-0.3
	1994 Q1	106.1	1.5	..	..	..	110.6	-0.0
	Q2	105.7	-0.1	..	..	..	110.2	-0.9
	Q3	105.7	-1.1	..	..	..	110.6	-0.5
	Q4	106.6	-0.3	..	..	..	110.7	-0.0
	1995 Q1	108.4	2.2	..	..	..	111.9	1.1
	Q2	108.7	2.8	..	..	..	112.0	1.6
	Q3	109.1	3.2	..	..	..	111.8	1.0
	Q4	111.1	4.2	..	..	..	112.8	1.9
	1996 Q1	112.3	3.6	..	..	..	113.9	1.8
	Q2	**112.2**	**3.3**	..	..	..	..	..
	1994 May	105.1	0.2	..	..	..	..	..
	Jun	106.1	-1.6	..	..	..	..	..
	Jul	105.7	-0.9	..	..	..	..	..
	Aug	105.3	-1.8	..	..	..	..	..
	Sep	106.0	-0.5	..	..	..	..	..
	Oct	105.9	-1.8	..	..	..	..	..
	Nov	106.0	-1.1	..	..	..	..	..
	Dec	107.9	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
	1995 Jan	108.5	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
	Feb	108.3	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
	Mar	108.5	1.8	..	..	..	..	..
	Apr	108.7	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
	May	108.5	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
	Jun	108.8	2.6	..	..	..	..	..
	Jul	109.7	3.8	..	..	..	..	..
	Aug	108.6	3.1	..	..	..	..	..
	Sep	108.9	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
	Oct	110.1	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
	Nov	110.4	4.1	..	..	..	..	..
	Dec	112.8	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
	1996 Jan	111.6	2.8	..	..	..	..	..
	Feb	112.9	4.3	..	..	..	..	..
	Mar	112.4	3.6	..	..	..	..	..
	Apr	112.1	3.1	..	..	..	..	..
	May	111.8	3.1	..	..	..	..	..
	Jun	**112.7**	**3.6**	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending:	1994 May	105.9	1.0	..	..	..	..	..
	Jun	105.7	-0.1	..	..	..	..	..
	Jul	105.6	-0.8	..	..	..	..	..
	Aug	105.7	-1.4	..	..	..	..	..
	Sep	105.7	-1.1	..	..	..	..	..
	Oct	105.7	-1.4	..	..	..	..	..
	Nov	106.0	-1.1	..	..	..	..	..
	Dec	106.6	-0.3	..	..	..	..	..
	1995 Jan	107.5	1.1	..	..	..	..	..
	Feb	108.2	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
	Mar	108.4	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
	Apr	108.5	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
	May	108.6	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
	Jun	108.7	2.8	..	..	..	..	..
	Jul	109.0	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
	Aug	109.0	3.1	..	..	..	..	..
	Sep	109.1	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
	Oct	109.2	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
	Nov	109.8	3.6	..	..	..	..	..
	Dec	111.1	4.2	..	..	..	..	..
	1996 Jan	111.6	3.8	..	..	..	..	..
	Feb	112.4	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
	Mar	112.3	3.6	..	..	..	..	..
	Apr	112.5	3.7	..	..	..	..	..
	May	112.1	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
	Jun	**112.2**	**3.3**	..	..	..	..	..

Note: Manufacturing is based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employed labour force and output. Other sectors are based on national accounts data of wages and salaries, employment and output.

* Wages and salaries per unit of output.
The indices have been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1985=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.

EARNINGS 5.9
Selected countries: index of wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)

1990=100	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (4)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Nether-lands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages														
1989	91.4	96	95.1	95.4	95.7	95.1	84	95	93.2	94.9	97.0	92.0	91.4	96.0
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	108.2	105	104.8	104.5	104.6	106.6	117	105	109.8	103.5	104.0	108.2	105.5	103.0
1992	115.3	110	108.4	107.9	108.7	114.2	133	110	115.7	104.6	108.3	116.5	110.3	106.0
1993	120.5	112	110.6	110.6	111.1	120.4	147	117	120.0	104.7	111.9	124.4	113.9	108.0
1994	126.2	115	112.4	113.2	113.4	123.9	166	118	124.0	106.9	113.9	130.0	118.6	111.0
1995	131.9	..	114.1	117.6	116.1	128.0	..	..	127.8	110.4	115.2	136.4	124.8	114.0
Quarterly averages														
1994 Q1	124.0	112.0	112.9	112.1	112.1	122.6	159.0	116.0	123.3	106.2	113.8	128.1	116.4	111.0
Q2	125.4	115.0	112.4	114.5	112.8	123.1	162.0	117.0	123.9	109.7	113.9	129.4	118.7	111.0
Q3	126.8	115.0	111.4	113.0	113.5	124.9	168.0	117.0	124.3	104.5	114.0	130.3	118.7	111.0
Q4	128.8	117.0	113.0	113.3	114.0	124.9	174.0	118.0	124.6	108.1	114.1	131.8	120.5	113.0
1995 Q1	130.2	..	113.4	115.5	114.5	125.2	179.0	119.0	126.4	110.3	114.6	133.5	121.2	113.0
Q2	131.3	..	113.5	119.1	115.5	126.3	186.0	119.0	126.7	112.5	115.1	135.5	124.5	114.0
Q3	132.3	..	114.0	117.6	116.3	129.3	190.0	120.0	128.7	107.8	115.5	136.7	126.0	115.0
Q4	133.8	..	115.3	118.2	116.8	131.4	..	..	129.5	110.9	115.5	139.2	127.6	115.0
1996 Q1	135.9	..	115.4	..	117.1	134.1	..	..	130.6	112.3	116.1	140.7	129.2	116.0
Q2	**136.8**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly														
1994 Jan	123.6	..	112.1	112.1	112.9	122.6	..	..	123.0	106.3	114.0	..	115.7	110.0
Feb	123.7	..	113.0	112.1	..	..	..	..	123.4	106.9	114.0	..	115.1	111.0
Mar	124.6	112.0	113.5	112.9	..	..	..	116.0	123.6	107.2	114.0	..	116.2	111.0
Apr	124.9	..	112.6	113.7	113.6	123.1	..	..	123.8	107.3	114.0	..	118.1	111.0
May	125.5	..	112.1	114.5	..	..	..	..	123.8	106.8	114.0	..	119.7	111.0
Jun	125.9	115.0	112.5	..	..	..	..	117.0	124.0	115.1	114.0	..	117.7	111.0
Jul	126.2	..	111.8	..	114.3	124.9	..	..	124.2	98.6	114.0	..	120.1	111.0
Aug	126.9	..	110.6	113.0	..	..	..	..	124.3	104.9	114.0	..	117.3	111.0
Sep	127.3	115.0	111.8	..	..	..	..	117.0	124.3	108.9	114.0	..	118.7	112.0
Oct	128.0	..	112.1	..	115.0	124.9	..	..	124.5	109.3	114.0	..	120.0	112.0
Nov	128.6	..	113.0	113.3	..	..	..	..	124.6	109.8	114.0	..	119.9	112.0
Dec	129.8	117.0	113.8	..	..	..	..	118.0	124.6	105.7	114.0	..	121.5	113.0
1995 Jan	129.5	..	113.5	..	115.3	125.2	..	..	126.4	111.0	115.0	..	121.1	113.0
Feb	130.6	..	113.6	115.5	..	..	..	..	126.4	110.6	115.0	..	121.2	113.0
Mar	130.5	..	113.2	..	..	..	..	119.0	126.5	110.9	115.0	..	121.4	113.0
Apr	131.2	..	113.4	..	115.7	126.3	..	..	126.6	111.1	115.1	..	124.4	113.0
May	131.1	..	113.5	118.6	..	..	..	..	126.7	110.5	115.1	..	122.2	113.0
Jun	131.6	..	113.5	..	..	..	..	119.0	126.7	116.8	115.1	..	125.1	114.0
Jul	132.4	..	113.0	..	116.3	129.3	..	..	128.5	106.1	115.5	..	127.2	114.0
Aug	132.3	..	114.3	117.6	..	..	..	..	128.5	106.2	115.5	..	123.8	114.0
Sep	132.2	..	114.7	..	..	..	..	120.0	129.2	111.0	115.5	..	126.8	115.0
Oct	133.2	..	114.8	..	116.8	131.4	..	..	129.4	111.4	115.5	..	126.3	115.0
Nov	133.3	..	114.9	118.2	..	..	..	..	129.5	110.8	115.4	..	126.8	115.0
Dec	135.0	..	116.3	..	..	..	..	..	129.5	110.5	115.5	..	129.7	116.0
1996 Jan	134.7	..	115.1	..	117.1	134.1	..	..	130.5	110.2	116.1	..	128.7	117.0
Feb	136.5	..	115.6	..	..	..	..	..	130.6	113.4	116.1	..	128.9	116.0
Mar	136.5	..	115.4	..	..	..	..	..	130.6	113.5	116.2	..	130.1	116.0
Apr	136.7	..	115.2	..	..	..	..	..	130.9	113.0	116.4	..	133.6	118.0
May	136.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111.8	..	..	..	117.0
Jun	**137.1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1989	9	1	4	7	3	5	18	4	6	5	0	6	8	3
1990	9	5	5	5	4	5	19	6	7	5	3	9	9	4
1991	8	5	5	4	5	7	17	5	10	4	4	8	6	3
1992	7	5	3	3	4	7	13	4	5	1	4	8	5	3
1993	5	1	2	2	2	5	11	6	4	0	3	7	3	3
1994	5	3	2	2	2	3	13	1	3	2	2	5	4	3
1995	5	..	2	4	2	3	..	..	3	3	1	5	..	3
Quarterly averages														
1994 Q1	5	2	1	3	3	5	12	4	4	1	4	6	3	3
Q2	4	3	2	4	3	2	13	3	3	2	2	5	4	3
Q3	4	2	1	2	2	3	14	2	3	-1	2	4	4	2
Q4	5	2	2	1	2	2	12	2	3	3	1	4	5	2
1995 Q1	5	..	0	3	2	2	13	2	3	4	1	4	4	2
Q2	5	..	1	4	2	3	15	2	2	3	1	5	5	3
Q3	4	..	2	4	2	4	13	3	4	3	1	5	6	4
Q4	4	..	2	4	2	5	..	..	4	3	1	6	6	2
1996 Q1	4	..	2	..	2	7	..	..	3	2	1	5	7	3
Q2	**4**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly														
1994 Jan	5	..	1	3	2	5	..	..	4	6	4	..	3	3
Feb	5	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	2	4	..	4	4
Mar	5	2	3	4	..	..	..	4	4	3	4	..	4	4
Apr	5	..	1	4	2	5	..	..	5	2	2	..	4	3
May	4	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	5	1	2	..	4	3
Jun	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	2	..	4	3
Jul	4	..	2	..	2	3	..	..	3	-3	2	..	4	3
Aug	5	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	4	3
Sep	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	2	..	4	3
Oct	5	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	3	4	1	..	5	3
Nov	5	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	5	2
Dec	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	1	..	5	2
1995 Jan	5	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	3	4	1	..	5	3
Feb	6	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	5	2
Mar	5	..	-0	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	1	..	4	2
Apr	5	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	2	4	1	..	5	2
May	4	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	2	2
Jun	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	6	3
Jul	5	..	1	..	2	4	..	..	3	8	1	..	6	3
Aug	4	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	6	3
Sep	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	4	2	1	..	7	3
Oct	4	..	2	..	2	5	..	..	4	2	1	..	5	3
Nov	4	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	6	3
Dec	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	1	..	7	3
1996 Jan	4	..	1	..	2	7	..	..	3	-1	1	..	6	4
Feb	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	6	3
Mar	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	7	3
Apr	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	7	4
May	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Jun	**4**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

6.1 RETAIL PRICES
Summary of recent movements

		All items (RPI)		All items excluding					
				Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1995	Jul	149.1	3.5	147.7	2.8	144.3	2.3	145.0	2.7
	Aug	149.9	3.6	148.6	2.9	145.2	2.5	145.9	2.7
	Sep	150.6	3.9	149.2	3.1	145.9	2.6	146.7	3.1
	Oct	149.8	3.2	148.7	2.9	145.3	2.4	146.2	2.9
	Nov	149.8	3.1	148.8	2.9	145.3	2.4	146.2	2.8
	Dec	150.7	3.2	149.6	3.0	145.6	2.5	147.2	3.0
1996	Jan	150.2	2.9	149.3	2.8	145.3	2.5	146.8	2.7
	Feb	150.9	2.7	150.2	2.9	146.2	2.5	147.6	2.7
	Mar	151.5	2.7	150.9	2.9	146.9	2.6	148.4	2.7
	Apr	152.6	2.4	152.0	2.9	147.9	2.6	149.0	2.8
	May	152.9	2.2	152.5	2.8	148.4	2.3	149.5	2.5
	June	153.0	2.1	152.6	2.8	148.5	2.3	149.7	2.7
	July	**152.4**	**2.2**	**151.9**	**2.8**	**147.7**	**2.4**	**148.8**	**2.6**

6.2 RETAIL PRICES
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for July 16 1996

	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	**152.4**	**-0.4**	**2.2**
Food and catering	**148.9**	**-0.9**	**4.0**
Alcohol and tobacco	**176.9**	**0.3**	**4.0**
Housing and household expenditure	**153.0**	**-0.1**	**1.1**
Personal expenditure	**131.8**	**-2.8**	**0.8**
Travel and leisure	**152.3**	**0.1**	**2.1**
Consumer durables	**114.1**	**-3.3**	**0.6**
Seasonal food	**120.1**	**-9.1**	**2.7**
Food excluding seasonal	**145.0**	**0.1**	**4.1**
All items excluding seasonal food	**153.2**	**-0.2**	**2.2**
All items excluding food	**154.5**	**-0.3**	**1.9**
Other indices			
All items excluding:			
mortgage interest payments(RPIX)	**151.9**	**-0.5**	**2.8**
housing	**148.8**	**-0.6**	**2.6**
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	**147.7**	**-0.5**	**2.4**
mortgage interest payments and council tax	**152.0**	**-0.5**	**2.7**
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	**152.0**	**-0.5**	**2.8**
Food	**141.3**	**-1.3**	**4.0**
Bread	138.3		1
Cereals	141.6		0
Biscuits and cakes	153.1		5
Beef	132.1		-1
Lamb	150.1		18
of which, home-killed lamb	157.0		17
Pork	159.4		25
Bacon	160.9		19
Poultry	114.3		4
Other meat	134.1		7
Fish	125.3		2
of which, fresh fish	128.7		4
Butter	166.8		5
Oil and fats	136.2		2
Cheese	161.2		4
Eggs	152.0		16
Milk fresh	153.5		2
Milk products	147.2		-1
Tea	151.4		4
Coffee and other hot drinks	119.9		-3
Soft drinks	174.1		7
Sugar and preserves	157.4		3
Sweets and chocolates	144.8		5
Potatoes	139.0		2
of which, unprocessed potatoes	101.6		2
Vegetables	119.8		3
of which, other fresh vegetables	108.3		1
Fruit	127.3		0
of which, fresh fruit	124.1		-1
Other foods	144.4		4
Catering	**176.3**	**0.5**	**4.2**
Restaurant meals	174.0		4
Canteen meals	189.6		5
Take-aways and snacks	173.8		4
Alcoholic drink	**170.5**	**0.5**	**3.0**
Beer	179.1		3
on sales	183.5		3
off sales	150.2		3
Wines and spirits	158.6		2
on sales	173.7		3
off sales	149.4		2

	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months
Tobacco	**191.8**	**-0.2**	6.4
Cigarettes	193.8		7
Tobacco	176.5		4
Housing	**169.4**	**0.4**	0.7
Rent	211.1		4
Mortgage interest payments	160.0		-11
Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)	103.0		3
Community charge and rates/council tax	144.4		7
Water and other payments	247.3		5
Repairs and maintenance charges	165.7		7
Do-it yourself materials	150.7		4
Dwelling insurance & ground rent	182.8		-7
Fuel and Light	**135.2**	**0.1**	0.6
Coal and solid fuels	124.5		1
Electricity	148.6		1
Gas	124.3		0
Oil and other fuels	117.0		5
Household goods	**136.1**	**-1.5**	3.1
Furniture	136.3		4
Furnishings	137.0		7
Electrical appliances	103.3		-2
Other household equipment	139.5		2
Household consumables	158.2		2
Pet care	140.9		3
Household services	**141.5**	**0.0**	0.6
Postage	152.6		4
Telephones, telemessages, etc	107.0		-1
Domestic services	175.1		4
Fees and subscriptions	157.8		0
Clothing and footwear	**114.6**	**-4.9**	-1.4
Men's outerwear	112.9		-2
Women's outerwear	97.5		-3
Children's outerwear	116.7		1
Other clothing	146.9		3
Footwear	119.7		-4
Personal goods and services	**164.5**	**0.4**	3.9
Personal articles	119.2		2
Chemists goods	172.2		4
Personal services	211.1		5
Motoring expenditure	**155.9**	**0.1**	1.3
Purchase of motor vehicles	139.0		2
Maintenance of motor vehicles	177.3		4
Petrol and oil	159.4		0
Vehicles tax and insurance	186.4		-3
Fares and other travel costs	**164.7**	**0.0**	3.0
Rail fares	183.1		3
Bus and coach fares	177.6		4
Other travel costs	145.3		2
Leisure goods	**123.5**	**-0.2**	1.8
Audio-visual equipment	69.2		-3
Tapes and discs	117.4		2
Toys, photographic and sport goods	121.2		1
Books and newspapers	176.1		6
Gardening products	143.1		1
Leisure services	**174.0**	**0.2**	3.6
Television licences and rentals	123.0		1
Entertainment and other recreation	211.8		4
Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	110.8		5
UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	104.8		2

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, car purchase tax and vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax.

RETAIL PRICES 6.3
Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on July 16 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 180 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 16 1996

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS			
Beef: home-killed, per kg			
Best beef mince	448	342	284- 527
Topside	515	513	439- 699
Brisket (without bone)	437	403	369- 509
Rump steak *	538	748	659-1075
Stewing steak	507	406	359- 659
Lamb: home-killed, per kg			
Loin (with bone)	495	758	657-1089
Shoulder (with bone)	470	330	306- 505
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg			
Loin (with bone)	224	420	299- 615
Leg (with bone)	211	422	376- 789
Pork: home-killed, per kg			
Leg (foot off)	417	359	326- 503
Loin (with bone)	515	453	437- 649
Bacon, per kg			
Streaky	405	332	159- 590
Gammon *	401	467	429- 725
Back *	436	610	438- 877
Ham			
Ham (not shoulder), 113g/per 4oz	421	91	69- 115
Sausages, 454g/per lb	**423**	**137**	**99- 168**
Pork			
Canned meats	**281**	**94**	**69- 121**
Corned beef, 340g			
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg			
Frozen	244	164	100- 205
Fresh or chilled	453	186	198- 282
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg			
Cod fillets	433	460	365- 719
Rainbow trout	409	375	218- 569
Canned fish			
Red salmon, 213g	268	139	105- 179
Bread			
White loaf, sliced, 800g	292	55	42- 80
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	274	70	49- 89
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	282	56	48- 67
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	269	72	49- 90
Flour			
Self raising, per 1.5kg	259	59	42- 73
Butter			
Home produced, per 250g	253	82	78- 89
Imported, per 250g	248	85	82- 89
Margarine			
Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	278	72	41- 95
Cheese, per kg			
Cheddar type	283	447	351- 619
Eggs			
Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	251	161	126- 198
Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	255	140	99- 178
Milk			
Pasteurised, per pint +	308	36	28- 32
Tea			
Loose, per 125g	261	63	46- 79
Tea bags, per 250g	279	135	94- 165
Coffee			
Pure, instant, per 100g	281	186	177- 219
Ground(filter fine),227g/per 8oz	277	196	124- 259
Sugar			
Granulated, per kg	278	76	64- 82
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per lb	393	36	18- 49
Potatoes, new loose, 454g/per lb	558	16	9- 28
Tomatoes, 454g/per lb	576	63	49- 85
Cabbage, hearted, 454g/per lb	517	36	25- 49
Cauliflower, each	573	61	39- 69
Brussels sprouts, 454g/per lb	-	-	-
Carrots, 454g/per lb	583	35	29- 39
Onions, 454g/per lb	581	34	22- 35
Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz	576	38	25- 42
Cucumber, each	587	52	45- 65
Lettuce - iceberg, each	579	39	32- 50
Leeks, 454g/per lb	495	110	69- 135
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking, 454g/per lb	506	57	45- 65
Apples, dessert, 454g/per lb	490	61	48- 69
Pears, dessert, 454g/per lb	436	70	65- 85
Oranges, each	583	22	16- 30
Bananas, 454g/per lb	585	42	39- 49
Grapes, 454g/per lb	551	135	99- 179
Avocado pear, each	454	53	35- 75
Grapefruit, each	568	32	28- 39
Items other than food			
Draught bitter, per pint	562	156	136- 180
Draught lager, per pint	562	174	158- 199
Whisky per nip	680	123	110- 143
Gin, per nip	676	123	110- 143
Cigarettes 20 king size filter	1,130	273	235- 299
Coal, per 50kg	225	665	510- 850
Smokeless fuel per 50kg	263	948	750-1180
4-star petrol, per litre	547	60	56- 64
Derv per litre	545	55	52- 59
Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	547	55	51- 58
Super unleaded petrol, per litre	297	62	58- 66

* 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: All	Food: Seasonal +	Food: Non-seasonal + food	Catering	Alcoholic drink
1987	Weights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988		1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	77
1991		1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47	80
1993		1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123	45	78
1994		1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122	45	76
1995		1,000	861	978	813	958	—	123	139	22	117	45	77
1996		1,000	857	978	810	958	—	116	143	22	121	48	78
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	106.9
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	138.2
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1
1993		140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7
1994		144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	—	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.5
1995		149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	—	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.5
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	103.7
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	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	143.9
1993	Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9
1994	Jul 19	144.0	146.2	144.6	141.2	143.7	—	112.3	132.3	119.5	134.4	162.2	159.1
	Aug 16	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.0	144.4	—	114.4	132.7	120.8	134.7	162.8	159.3
	Sep 13	145.0	147.6	145.7	142.3	144.7	—	116.3	131.6	116.4	134.2	163.4	159.7
	Oct 18	145.2	147.8	145.9	142.1	144.5	—	116.1	131.4	117.3	133.8	164.2	159.8
	Nov 15	145.3	147.9	146.0	142.2	144.6	—	116.9	131.8	117.6	134.3	164.6	159.4
	Dec 13	146.0	148.5	146.6	142.9	145.3	—	117.4	132.7	122.0	134.5	165.1	158.9
1995	Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	—	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3
	Feb 14	146.9	149.2	147.3	143.7	146.0	—	114.8	135.0	128.5	135.9	166.4	162.4
	Mar 14	147.5	149.8	148.0	144.5	146.6	—	116.2	135.9	130.0	136.7	167.1	163.1
	Apr 11	149.0	151.5	149.4	145.0	147.7	—	116.5	135.8	130.3	136.4	167.8	163.2
	May 16	149.6	151.8	150.0	145.8	148.4	—	117.2	138.1	135.6	138.2	168.5	164.1
	Jun 13	149.8	152.2	150.4	145.8	148.5	—	116.9	137.0	125.2	139.0	168.8	164.8
	Jul 18	149.1	151.6	149.9	145.0	147.7	—	113.4	135.9	116.9	139.3	169.2	165.6
	Aug 15	149.9	152.1	150.3	145.9	148.6	—	114.9	138.7	132.2	139.6	169.8	165.6
	Sep 12	150.6	152.8	151.0	146.7	149.2	—	117.5	139.1	132.0	140.1	170.4	166.0
	Oct 17	149.8	152.1	150.5	146.2	148.7	—	117.2	137.5	122.0	140.2	171.0	166.8
	Nov 14	149.8	152.2	150.5	146.2	148.8	—	118.1	137.6	121.2	140.5	171.5	165.9
	Dec 12	150.7	152.9	151.3	147.2	149.6	—	119.0	138.8	126.2	140.9	171.9	164.6
1996	Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	—	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0
	Feb 13	150.9	152.8	151.3	147.6	150.2	—	115.5	141.1	131.8	142.5	172.9	167.1
	Mar 12	151.5	153.3	151.9	148.4	150.9	—	117.4	142.3	134.9	143.3	173.3	167.4
	Apr 16	152.6	154.6	153.0	149.0	152.0	—	117.5	142.3	132.3	143.8	174.0	168.0
	May 14	152.9	154.8	153.3	149.5	152.5	—	118.0	143.3	134.9	144.5	174.6	168.6
	Jun 11	153.0	154.9	153.5	149.7	152.6	—	118.0	143.2	132.1	144.9	175.5	169.7
	Jul 16	**152.4**	**154.5**	**153.2**	**148.8**	**151.9**	**—**	**114.1**	**141.3**	**120.1**	**145.0**	**176.3**	**170.5**

\+ 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*.

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		
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	71	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	54	38	124	17	45	65	1996	
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	114.1	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	
156.4	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	128.4	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	
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	115.0	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
166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994	Jan 18
168.5	156.8	133.9	126.3	142.3	116.0	152.4	150.0	155.6	120.7	162.6	1994	Jul 19
168.5	157.0	134.2	128.3	142.3	118.6	155.1	150.7	156.2	120.9	162.8		Aug 16
168.5	157.3	134.2	129.0	142.5	122.2	155.2	150.4	156.0	121.2	163.9		Sep 13
168.4	159.8	134.0	129.0	141.0	122.1	154.3	149.7	156.0	121.1	164.4		Oct 18
168.0	160.1	133.8	130.3	140.9	122.7	154.4	149.1	156.1	121.2	164.5		Nov 15
170.9	160.4	133.8	131.1	141.2	122.8	156.6	150.5	156.1	121.4	164.7		Dec 13
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
177.2	162.0	134.3	130.1	142.0	118.5	154.9	151.4	158.7	121.5	165.0		Feb 14
177.4	161.7	134.5	132.0	142.3	120.2	155.9	152.6	158.2	121.6	165.0		Mar 14
179.1	168.1	134.7	132.1	142.9	121.8	156.8	152.9	158.9	121.5	166.0		Apr 11
180.0	167.8	134.4	133.5	142.9	122.1	158.0	153.1	159.2	121.3	166.6		May 16
180.2	168.8	134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	157.8	153.9	159.3	121.6	167.2		Jun 13
180.2	168.3	134.4	132.0	140.7	116.2	158.3	153.9	159.9	121.3	167.9		Jul 18
180.3	168.8	134.4	133.5	140.8	118.0	159.1	153.4	160.2	121.6	168.7		Aug 15
180.3	169.1	134.7	134.9	140.9	122.6	160.0	153.0	160.0	121.8	170.1		Sep 12
180.0	167.0	134.6	134.7	140.5	122.4	160.5	151.0	159.7	122.1	169.9		Oct 17
180.0	167.3	134.6	135.8	140.6	123.0	160.9	149.8	159.8	122.1	170.2		Nov 14
184.4	167.2	134.8	137.4	140.6	123.2	161.1	153.0	159.7	122.7	170.5		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
188.7	166.3	134.9	135.5	141.7	117.4	161.6	153.8	161.4	123.1	171.1		Feb 13
189.0	166.2	135.0	137.8	141.8	119.1	162.1	154.0	161.4	123.6	171.4		Mar 12
190.6	169.6	135.1	137.1	141.3	120.3	163.8	155.3	163.5	124.1	172.7		Apr 16
191.3	168.9	134.9	138.0	141.4	120.6	164.0	155.7	164.7	124.0	173.4		May 14
192.7	168.8	135.1	138.2	141.5	120.5	163.9	155.8	164.7	123.8	173.6		Jun 11
191.5	**169.4**	**135.2**	**136.1**	**141.5**	**114.6**	**164.5**	**155.9**	**164.7**	**123.5**	**174.0**		**Jul 16**

Note: The structures of the published components of the index were recast in February 1987. (See General Notes under *table 6.3*).

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

		All Items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	House-hold goods	House-hold services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi-ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1988	Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1989	Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1990	Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1991	Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
1992	Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
1993	Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
1994	Jan 18	2.5	0.9	4.9	3.9	11.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	1.9	1.1	3.3	7.0	3.6	0.8	4.2
1994	Jul 19	2.3	0.8	3.7	2.2	7.5	4.1	6.8	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	3.1	1.9	2.4	-0.8	3.8
	Aug 16	2.4	0.9	3.9	2.1	6.3	4.0	7.0	0.2	-0.2	0.8	4.3	2.2	2.6	-1.2	3.6
	Sep 13	2.2	0.5	3.9	2.0	5.6	4.0	6.8	0.2	-0.2	0.0	4.2	1.8	2.2	-1.0	3.2
	Oct 18	2.4	1.1	4.0	1.8	5.4	5.5	6.4	0.5	-1.4	-0.4	3.4	1.7	2.3	-1.3	3.5
	Nov 15	2.6	2.1	4.0	2.1	5.1	5.5	6.4	1.0	-1.7	-0.1	2.5	2.7	2.4	-1.5	3.2
	Dec 13	2.9	2.6	4.0	2.1	4.8	5.6	6.5	1.1	-1.2	0.2	4.5	2.6	2.5	-1.4	3.2
1995	Jan 17	3.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	1.7	-0.4	0.8	3.6	2.3	2.3	-0.9	3.1
	Feb 14	3.4	3.2	4.3	3.2	6.0	7.7	7.5	2.4	-0.6	-0.7	1.3	2.0	2.9	-0.9	2.9
	Mar 14	3.5	3.3	4.4	3.8	6.2	7.4	8.0	2.7	0.3	-0.7	3.3	2.3	2.3	-1.0	2.8
	Apr 11	3.3	3.0	4.4	3.6	6.8	7.6	0.3	3.2	0.5	0.4	3.5	2.1	2.7	-0.9	2.6
	May 16	3.4	3.7	4.5	4.0	6.9	7.3	0.4	3.9	0.4	0.6	2.2	1.8	2.6	-1.1	2.7
	Jun 13	3.5	2.9	4.4	4.0	6.9	7.8	0.4	3.8	0.2	0.6	3.5	2.3	2.2	-0.7	2.9
	Jul 18	3.5	2.7	4.3	4.1	6.9	7.3	0.4	4.5	-1.1	0.2	3.9	2.6	2.8	0.5	3.3
	Aug 15	3.6	4.5	4.3	4.0	6.9	7.5	0.1	4.1	-1.1	-0.5	2.6	1.8	2.6	0.6	3.6
	Sep 12	3.9	5.7	4.3	3.9	6.9	7.5	0.4	4.6	-1.1	0.3	3.1	1.7	2.6	0.5	3.8
	Oct 17	3.2	4.6	4.1	4.4	6.9	4.5	0.4	4.4	-0.4	0.2	4.0	0.9	2.4	0.8	3.3
	Nov 14	3.1	4.4	4.2	4.1	7.1	4.5	0.6	4.2	-0.2	0.2	4.2	0.5	2.4	0.7	3.5
	Dec 12	3.2	4.6	4.1	3.6	7.9	4.2	0.7	4.8	-0.4	0.3	2.9	1.7	2.3	1.1	3.5
1996	Jan 16	2.9	4.1	4.1	2.9	7.1	3.6	0.6	3.9	-0.2	-0.1	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	3.6
	Feb 13	2.7	4.5	3.9	2.9	6.5	2.7	0.4	4.2	-0.2	-0.9	4.3	1.6	1.7	1.3	3.7
	Mar 12	2.7	4.7	3.7	2.6	6.5	2.8	0.4	4.4	-0.4	-0.9	4.0	0.9	2.0	1.6	3.9
	Apr 16	2.4	4.8	3.7	2.9	6.4	0.9	0.3	3.8	-1.1	-1.2	4.5	1.6	2.9	2.1	4.0
	May 14	2.2	3.8	3.6	2.7	6.6	0.7	0.4	3.4	-1.0	-1.2	3.8	1.7	3.5	2.2	4.1
	Jun 11	2.1	4.5	4.0	3.0	6.6	0.0	0.6	3.6	-0.8	-1.1	3.9	1.2	3.4	1.8	3.8
	Jul 16	**2.2**	**4.0**	**4.2**	**3.0**	**6.4**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**3.1**	**0.6**	**-1.4**	**3.9**	**1.3**	**3.0**	**1.8**	**3.6**

Note: See notes under *table 6.3*.

6.8 RETAIL PRICES
Selected countries

1985=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annual averages											
1987	. .	106.9	107.7	102.9	107.8	100.1	143.2	114.5	105.9	107.1	110.9
1988	. .	110.7	113.0	104.1	112.7	101.4	162.6	120.0	108.7	109.4	116.5
1989	. .	116.3	121.8	107.3	118.1	104.2	184.9	128.2	112.7	113.9	123.8
1990	. .	122.9	133.3	111.0	121.2	107.0	222.6	136.8	116.5	117.6	131.8
1991	. .	129.1	141.1	114.6	124.1	110.7	266.0	145.0	120.2	121.3	140.0
1992	. .	135.1	146.4	117.4	126.7	115.3	308.1	153.5	123.0	125.1	147.3
1993	. .	139.7	148.7	120.6	128.3	119.9	352.6	160.6	125.6	126.9	153.8
1994	. .	143.4	152.4	123.4	130.9	122.7	391.1	168.1	127.8	129.8	160.0
1995	148.5	. .	157.6	125.3	133.6	125.0	427.4	176.0	129.9	133.2	168.3
Monthly											
1995 May	148.3	. .	158.1	124.9	134.0	124.7	428.1	175.7	129.8	133.1	167.5
Jun	148.7	. .	158.3	125.0	133.8	125.2	431.9	176.0	129.8		168.7
Jul	148.6	. .	157.6	125.7	133.2	125.4	421.8	176.0	129.6		169.0
Aug	149.1	. .	158.5	126.0	133.4	125.5	422.1	176.4	130.2	133.8	169.5
Sep	149.5	. .	159.2	125.7	134.2	125.4	434.8	177.2	130.7		169.9
Oct	149.5	. .	158.3	125.4	134.2	125.3	439.7	177.5	130.8		170.5
Nov	149.7	. .	158.3	125.7	134.5	125.3	440.7	178.0	130.9	133.9	171.6
Dec	150.0	. .	159.3	125.8	134.4	125.6	445.2	178.4	131.0		171.9
1996 Jan	150.3 P	. .	158.8	126.8	134.3	125.7	444.7	179.6	131.2		172.3 P
Feb	150.8 P	. .	159.5	127.2	135.0	126.4	443.3	180.1	131.7	134.4	172.8 P
Mar	151.4 P	. .	160.1	127.3	135.8	126.5	458.4	180.7	132.5		173.3 P
Apr	152.0 P	. .	161.3	127.5	136.1	126.6	464.2	181.8	132.8		174.2 P
May	152.3 P	. .	161.6	127.3	136.6	126.8	467.2	182.4	133.0	135.0	174.9 P
June	152.4 P	. .	161.7	127.3	136.5	126.9	469.9	182.2	132.9		175.3 P
Increases on a year earlier											
Annual averages											Per cent
1987	. .	3.3	4.2	1.6	4.1	0.2	16.4	5.2	3.1	3.2	4.8
1988	. .	3.6	4.9	1.2	4.5	1.3	13.5	4.8	2.6	2.1	5.0
1989	. .	5.1	7.8	3.1	4.8	2.8	13.7	6.8	3.7	4.1	6.3
1990	. .	5.7	9.4	3.4	2.6	2.7	20.4	6.7	3.4	3.2	6.5
1991	. .	5.0	5.9	3.2	2.4	3.5	19.5	6.0	3.2	3.1	6.2
1992	. .	4.6	3.8	2.4	2.1	4.2	15.8	5.9	2.3	3.1	5.2
1993	. .	3.4	1.6	2.7	1.3	4.0	14.4	4.6	2.1	1.4	4.4
1994	. .	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.3	10.9	4.7	1.8	2.3	4.0
1995	. .	. .	3.4	1.5	2.1	1.9	9.3	4.7	1.6	2.6	5.2
Monthly											
1995 May	3.1	. .	3.4	1.4	2.3	1.8	9.8	5.0	1.6	2.7	5.1
Jun	3.2	. .	3.5	1.3	2.1	1.9	9.7	5.1	1.6		5.6
Jul	3.1	. .	3.5	1.2	1.8	1.8	8.9	4.7	1.5		5.5
Aug	3.1	. .	3.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	8.7	4.2	1.9	2.5	5.7
Sep	3.2	. .	3.9	1.2	2.1	1.8	8.4	4.4	2.0		5.6
Oct	3.0	. .	3.2	1.2	1.9	1.8	8.3	4.4	1.8		5.5
Nov	3.0	. .	3.1	1.5	1.9	1.7	8.2	4.5	1.9	2.4	5.7
Dec	3.0	. .	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.8	8.1	4.3	2.1		5.6
1996 Jan	2.8 P	. .	2.9	2.0	1.7	1.5	8.4	3.9	2.0		5.4 P
Feb	2.7 P	. .	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	8.5	3.7	2.0	2.0	4.9 P
Mar	2.7 P	. .	2.7	2.0	2.1	1.7	9.1	3.4	2.3		4.5 P
Apr	2.7 P	. .	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.5	9.2	3.5	2.4		4.6 P
May	2.7 P	. .	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.7	9.1	3.8	2.4	1.4	4.4 P
June	2.5 P	. .	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.4	8.8	3.6	2.3		3.9 P

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

Notes: 1 Since percentage changes are calculated from rounded rebased series, they may differ slightly from official national sources.
2 The construction of consumer prices indices varies across countries. In particular, the treatment of owner occupier's shelter costs varies, reflecting both differences in housing markets and methodologies.

Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	Switzerland	United States	Japan	Canada	1985=100
											Annual averages
100.2	99.8	122.2	103.1	107.1	108.6	116.5	102.2	105.7	100.7	108.7	1987
101.7	100.7	133.9	105.1	112.6	114.9	124.3	104.2	110.0	101.4	113.1	1988
105.1	101.7	151.0	107.8	120.0	122.3	130.0	107.4	115.3	103.7	118.7	1989
109.0	104.3	170.9	111.3	127.3	135.1	135.4	113.2	121.5	106.9	124.4	1990
112.4	108.4	189.6	115.1	132.8	147.8	140.0	119.8	126.6	110.4	131.4	1991
115.9	111.7	206.7	119.7	136.7	151.1	143.3	124.6	130.5	112.3	133.4	1992
120.1	114.6	220.0	124.0	139.7	158.2	146.5	128.7	134.3	113.8	135.8	1993
122.7	117.8	231.5	127.7	141.2	161.6	148.6	129.8	137.8	114.6	136.1	1994
125.1	120.1	241.1	130.6	142.6	165.7	152.2	132.2	141.7	114.4	139.0	1995
											Monthly
124.9	120.0	241.1	130.2	142.6	166.0	152.2	131.9	141.5	114.9	139.2	1995 May
125.1	119.8	240.4	130.7	143.1	165.9	152.6	132.2	141.8	114.8	139.2	Jun
125.2	119.8	240.4	131.6	143.0	165.7	152.5	132.1	141.8	114.0	139.5	Jul
125.1	120.0	241.6	132.3	142.8	165.5	152.2	132.5	142.2	114.2	139.3	Aug
125.3	121.0	242.1	131.1	142.9	166.6	153.0	132.7	142.5	115.0	139.4	Sep
125.5	120.9	243.0	130.7	142.9	167.1	153.0	132.5	142.9	114.5	139.3	Oct
125.5	120.9	243.2	130.6	142.5	167.0	152.9	132.4	142.8	114.2	139.6	Nov
125.6	120.5	242.7	130.5	142.4	166.5	152.9	132.4	142.7	114.3	139.4	Dec
125.9	121.1	243.4	131.2	142.6	166.2	152.2	132.8	143.6	114.2	139.7	1996 Jan
126.0	121.5	245.1	131.8	143.1	166.4	152.3	133.1	144.0	114.0	140.0	Feb
126.3	122.5	246.1	132.4	143.3	167.2	153.0	133.3	144.8	114.2	140.5	Mar
126.6	122.6	248.3	132.3	143.5	167.5	153.5	133.4	145.3	114.9	140.9	Apr
126.7	122.4	249.5	132.1	143.8	167.3	153.7	132.9	145.6	115.1	141.3	May
126.7	121.9	249.2	132.8 P	143.8	166.7	153.9	133.2	145.7	114.5	141.2	June
											Increases on a year Annual averages
Per cent											
-0.1	-0.4	9.4	1.4	3.4	4.2	8.7	1.4	3.7	0.1	4.4	1987
1.5	0.9	9.6	1.9	5.1	5.8	6.7	2.0	4.1	0.7	4.0	1988
3.3	1.0	12.8	2.6	6.6	6.4	4.6	3.1	4.8	2.3	5.0	1989
3.7	2.6	13.2	3.2	6.1	10.5	4.2	5.4	5.4	3.1	4.8	1990
3.1	3.9	10.9	3.4	4.3	9.4	3.4	5.8	4.2	3.3	5.6	1991
3.1	3.0	9.0	4.0	2.9	2.2	2.4	4.0	3.1	1.7	1.5	1992
3.6	2.6	6.4	3.6	2.2	4.7	2.2	3.3	2.9	1.3	1.8	1993
2.2	2.8	5.2	3.0	1.1	2.1	1.4	0.9	2.6	0.7	0.2	1994
2.0	2.0	4.1	2.3	1.0	2.5	2.4	1.8	2.8	-0.2	2.1	1995
											Monthly
2.2	2.1	4.3	2.4	1.5	3.2	2.7	2.0	3.2	0.0	2.9	1995 May
2.3	2.1	3.8	2.6	1.0	3.0	2.7	2.1	3.0	0.3	2.7	Jun
1.9	1.8	3.7	2.2	0.8	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.8	0.1	2.5	Jul
1.8	1.5	4.0	2.1	0.4	2.7	2.2	1.9	2.6	-0.2	2.3	Aug
1.6	1.5	4.0	2.0	0.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.5	0.2	2.3	Sep
1.6	1.3	4.0	1.9	0.3	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.8	-0.6	2.4	Oct
1.3	1.6	3.9	1.9	0.3	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.6	-0.7	2.1	Nov
1.3	1.7	3.4	1.8	0.3	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.5	-0.3	1.7	Dec
1.1	1.9	2.5	1.7	0.5	2.0	1.2	1.5	2.7	-0.4	1.6	1996 Jan
1.0	1.8	2.5	1.6	0.5	1.7	0.9	0.8	2.7	-0.1	1.3	Feb
1.2	2.1	2.4	1.8	0.6	1.7	0.7	0.9	2.8	0.1	1.4	Mar
1.5	2.0	2.9	1.6	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.9	2.9	0.3	1.4	Apr
1.4	2.0	3.5	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	2.9	0.2	1.5	May
1.2	1.8	3.6	1.6 P	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	2.8	-0.2	1.4	June

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

6.9 RETAIL PRICES
Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

1990=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annual averages											
1993	113.4	113.6	116.1	108.2	104.5	111.0	158.4	117.4	107.5	107.9	116.7
1994	116.8	117.0	118.8	110.5	106.3	113.9	173.9	122.9	109.2	111.1	121.4
1995	120.2 P	120.5 P	122.0	112.0	108.5	115.7 P	190.7 P	128.7	111.1	113.6	127.7
Monthly											
1995 May	120.2 P	120.5	122.3	111.7	108.8	116.0	189.7	128.4	111.0	113.5	127.1
Jun	120.5 P	120.7 P	122.3	111.8	108.6	116.4	192.5 P	128.7	110.9		128.0
Jul	120.2 P	120.5 P	121.6	112.4	108.0	116.3	187.2 P	128.7	110.7		128.2
Aug	120.4 P	120.6 P	122.4	112.7	108.2	115.4 P	187.3 P	128.9	111.2	114.0	128.6
Sep	120.8 P	121.1 P	123.1	112.4	109.0	115.4 P	193.7 P	129.5	111.6		128.9
Oct	120.9 P	121.2 P	122.7	112.1	109.1	115.4 P	196.8 P	129.8	111.7		129.4
Nov	121.1 P	121.4 P	122.7	112.4	109.2	115.4 P	197.6 P	130.1	111.8	114.2	130.2
Dec	121.4 P	121.7 P	123.5	112.4	109.2	115.6 P	199.9 P	130.4	111.9		130.4
1996 Jan	121.6 P	122.0 P	123.2	113.5	109.0	116.2 P	199.2 P	131.3	112.1		130.7 P
Feb	122.0 P	. .	123.8	113.7	109.8	116.4 P	198.2 P	131.7	112.5	114.9	131.1 P
Mar	122.6 P	. .	124.5	113.7	110.5	116.7 P	205.6 P	132.1	113.2		131.5 P
Apr	123.1 P	. .	125.4	113.9	110.8	117.2 P	208.5 P	132.9	113.4		132.2 P
May	123.5 P	. .	125.6	113.7	111.0	117.7 P	207.7 P	133.3	113.6	115.4	132.7 P
Jun	123.6 P	. .	124.8	113.7	110.9	117.8 P	210.8 P	133.2	113.5		133.0 P
Increases on a year earlier											Per cent
Annual averages											
1993	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.6	0.8	3.6	14.5	4.6	2.2	2.0	4.4
1994	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.6	10.9	4.7	1.6	2.9	4.0
1995	2.9 P	3.0 P	2.7	1.4	2.1	1.6 P	9.7 P	4.7	1.7	2.3	5.2
Monthly											
1995 May	3.0	3.1	2.6	1.3	2.4	1.8	10.2 P	5.0	1.6	2.4	5.1
Jun	3.2 P	3.2 P	2.6	1.1	2.0	2.1	10.1 P	5.1	1.6		5.6
Jul	3.0 P	3.1 P	2.7	1.1	1.7	1.9	9.3 P	4.8	1.4		5.6
Aug	2.8 P	2.8 P	2.7	1.1	1.5	1.1 P	9.1 P	4.2	1.8	2.0	5.7
Sep	2.9 P	3.0 P	3.1	1.1	2.1	1.1 P	8.8 P	4.5	1.9		5.6
Oct	2.8 P	2.9 P	2.9	1.1	1.9	1.1 P	8.7 P	4.4	1.7		5.4
Nov	2.9 P	3.0 P	2.8	1.4	1.9	1.0 P	8.6 P	4.5	1.8	2.1	5.7
Dec	2.9 P	3.0 P	3.0	1.3	1.9	1.0 P	8.5 P	4.2	2.0		5.6
1996 Jan	2.7 P	2.8 P	2.7	1.9	1.7	0.9 P	8.8 P	3.9	1.9		5.4 P
Feb	2.5 P	. .	2.7	1.8	1.8	0.9 P	8.9 P	3.7	1.9	1.9	4.9 P
Mar	2.6 P	. .	2.7	2.0	2.1	1.0 P	9.5 P	3.4	2.3		4.5 P
Apr	2.7 P	. .	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.2 P	9.6 P	3.5	2.3		4.6 P
May	2.7 P	. .	2.5	1.8	2.0	1.5 P	9.5 P	3.8	2.3	1.7	4.4 P
Jun	2.6 P	. .	2.7	1.7	2.1	1.2 P	9.5 P	3.5	2.3		3.9 P

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

Notes: 1 Since percentage changes are calculated from rounded rebased series, they may differ slightly from official national sources.
2 The construction of consumer prices indices varies across countries. In particular, the treatment of owner occupier's shelter costs varies, reflecting both differences in housing markets and methodologies.

Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	United States	Japan	Canada	1990=100
										Annual averages
109.1	107.5	128.7	110.6	112.2	110.4	107.5	110.3	105.9	109.5	1993
111.2	109.8	135.5	113.4	113.9	113.0	109.1	112.9	106.3	109.6	1994
113.0	111.0	141.1	115.3	114.9	115.8	111.9	115.9	105.8	112.5	1995
										Monthly
112.9	112.0	141.1	115.0	114.9	116.0	111.9	115.9	106.3	112.7	1995 May
113.0	111.0	140.7	115.5	115.2	115.8	112.2	116.1	106.2	112.7	Jun
113.1	110.0	140.7	116.3	115.1	115.6	112.1	115.9	105.3	113.0	Jul
113.0	110.0	141.4	117.0	114.9	115.6	111.9	116.1	105.5	112.7	Aug
113.1	111.0	141.7	115.7	115.0	116.9	112.4	116.5	106.3	113.0	Sep
113.3	111.0	142.2	115.2	115.1	117.0	112.4	116.8	105.9	112.8	Oct
113.3	111.0	142.3	115.0	114.8	117.0	112.3	116.8	105.5	113.1	Nov
113.4	111.0	142.0	114.9	114.7	116.6	112.3	116.7	105.6	112.8	Dec
113.6	112.0	142.4	115.4	115.0	114.5	111.6	117.2	105.4	113.2	1996 Jan
113.7	112.0	143.4	115.8	115.6	114.7	111.7	117.6	105.2	113.4	Feb
113.9	113.0	144.0	116.6	115.8	115.6	112.1	118.3	105.4	114.0	Mar
114.3	113.0	145.3	116.3	116.0	116.1	112.6	118.9	106.2	114.6	Apr
114.6	113.0	146.0	116.3	116.3	116.3	112.8	119.2	106.4	115.0	May
114.3	113.0 P	145.8	116.8	116.2	115.8	. .	119.2	105.9	114.9	Jun
										Increases on a year earlier
Per cent										**Annual averages**
3.1	1.4	6.4	3.4	3.4	4.2	2.1	3.0	1.0	2.0	1993
1.9	2.1	5.3	2.6	1.5	2.4	1.4	2.4	0.4	0.2	1994
1.6	1.1	4.1	1.7	0.9	2.5	2.6	2.6	-0.5	2.6	1995
										Monthly
1.8	1.8	4.3	1.9	1.2	2.7	2.8	3.1	-0.4	3.6	1995 May
1.9	0.9	3.8	2.3	0.9	2.5	3.0	2.9	0.0	3.2	Jun
1.6	0.9	3.7	1.7	0.7	2.4	2.5	2.6	-0.3	3.0	Jul
1.4	0.0	4.0	1.4	0.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	-0.7	2.7	Aug
1.1	0.0	4.0	1.4	0.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	-0.2	2.9	Sep
1.2	0.0	4.0	1.3	0.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	-1.0	3.1	Oct
1.1	0.9	3.9	1.2	0.3	2.5	2.1	2.3	-1.0	2.6	Nov
1.0	0.9	3.4	1.1	0.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	-0.6	2.1	Dec
1.0	1.8	2.5	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.0	2.4	-0.8	2.0	1996 Jan
0.9	0.9	2.5	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	2.4	-0.5	1.6	Feb
1.0	0.9	2.4	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	2.6	-0.2	1.9	Mar
1.4	0.9	2.9	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.8	2.8	0.2	1.9	Apr
1.6	0.9	3.5	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.8	2.8	0.1	2.0	May
1.1	1.8 P	3.7	1.1	0.9	0.0	. .	2.7	-0.3	1.9	Jun

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

7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
Economic activity +, seasonally adjusted §§

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
ALL									
Spr 1979	22,600	1,769	..	..	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X	41,146
Spr 1981	21,574	2,191	..	..	23,765	2,521 X	26,286 X	15,654 X	41,940
Spr 1983	20,446	2,292	366	..	23,103	2,891 X	25,994 X	16,399 X	42,394
Spr 1984	20,673	2,606	321	..	23,626	2,964 X	26,590 X	16,130 X	42,720
Spr 1984	20,673	2,606	321	..	23,626	3,143	26,768	15,951	42,720
Spr 1985	20,890	2,703	402	..	23,995	3,026	27,021	15,990	43,011
Spr 1986	20,982	2,718	414	..	24,117	3,031	27,148	16,100	43,246
Spr 1987	21,010	2,957	513	..	24,489	2,946	27,435	16,053	43,487
Spr 1988	21,708	3,136	541	..	25,389	2,424	27,813	15,852	43,665
Spr 1989	22,269	3,429	490	..	26,195	2,021	28,216	15,623	43,839
Spr 1990	22,488	3,471	458	..	26,421	1,925	28,346	15,616	43,962
Spr 1991	22,132	3,318	418	..	25,883	2,361	28,243	15,835	44,078
Spr 1992	21,586	3,140	356	176	25,258	2,737	27,995	16,164	44,159
Sum 1992	21,473	3,147	351	175	25,146	2,778	27,923	16,253	44,176
Aut 1992	21,441	3,088	343	176	25,048	2,859	27,907	16,283	44,190
Win 1992/3	21,385	3,084	326	152	24,947	2,957	27,905	16,299	44,203
Spr 1993	21,382	3,101	333	145	24,960	2,903	27,863	16,353	44,217
Sum 1993	21,360	3,113	329	151	24,953	2,876	27,828	16,402	44,230
Aut 1993	21,402	3,143	323	140	25,009	2,855	27,864	16,382	44,246
Win 1993/4	21,425	3,193	324	135	25,077	2,786	27,863	16,399	44,262
Spr 1994	21,486	3,208	315	140	25,149	2,712	27,861	16,417	44,277
Sum 1994	21,545	3,224	298	138	25,206	2,669	27,875	16,419	44,293
Aut 1994	21,593	3,269	290	142	25,294	2,532	27,826	16,496	44,322
Win 1994/5	21,675	3,289	278	128	25,371	2,435	27,806	16,545	44,352
Spr 1995	21,748	3,260	265	133	25,407	2,432	27,839	16,542	44,381
Sum 1995	21,874	3,249	257	125	25,505	2,416	27,921	16,489	44,410
Aut 1995	21,939	3,247	245	131	25,562	2,396	27,959	16,489	44,447
Win 1995/6	22,106	3,219	237	118	25,680	2,302	27,982	16,503	44,485
Spr 1996 P	**22,101**	**3,200**	**222**	**122**	**25,646**	**2,313**	**27,959**	**16,564**	44,522
Changes									
Win 95/6 - Spr 96	-5	-20	-14	4	-34	11	-23	61	37
Per cent	*0.0*	*-0.6*	*-6.0*	*3.7*	*-0.1*	*0.5*	*-0.1*	*0.4*	*0.1*
MEN									
Spr 1979	13,381	1,449	..	..	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X	19,684
Spr 1981	12,427	1,753	..	..	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X	20,087
Spr 1983	11,672	1,759	221	..	13,651	1,838 X	15,490 X	4,842 X	20,332
Spr 1984	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,845	1,802 X	15,647 X	4,872 X	20,519
Spr 1984	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,845	1,861	15,707	4,813	20,519
Spr 1985	11,683	2,039	255	..	13,977	1,818	15,795	4,886	20,681
Spr 1986	11,583	2,057	278	..	13,920	1,817	15,736	5,071	20,806
Spr 1987	11,487	2,231	329	..	14,052	1,755	15,807	5,138	20,945
Spr 1988	11,836	2,375	339	..	14,552	1,425	15,978	5,074	21,052
Spr 1989	11,984	2,626	313	..	14,928	1,173	16,101	5,058	21,158
Spr 1990	12,082	2,647	296	..	15,029	1,122	16,150	5,099	21,249
Spr 1991	11,803	2,535	252	..	14,598	1,470	16,068	5,251	21,318
Spr 1992	11,377	2,371	234	54	14,037	1,827	15,864	5,505	21,369
Sum 1992	11,302	2,367	231	54	13,953	1,851	15,804	5,578	21,382
Aut 1992	11,244	2,320	221	55	13,841	1,919	15,760	5,635	21,395
Win 1992/3	11,186	2,330	206	46	13,768	1,981	15,750	5,658	21,407
Spr 1993	11,168	2,316	219	41	13,744	1,948	15,692	5,728	21,420
Sum 1993	11,146	2,331	219	47	13,742	1,904	15,647	5,786	21,432
Aut 1993	11,173	2,349	215	42	13,779	1,885	15,663	5,785	21,448
Win 1993/4	11,199	2,384	217	37	13,837	1,831	15,667	5,796	21,464
Spr 1994	11,223	2,406	207	47	13,883	1,790	15,673	5,806	21,479
Sum 1994	11,246	2,427	195	49	13,916	1,775	15,691	5,804	21,495
Aut 1994	11,306	2,462	191	44	14,004	1,670	15,673	5,843	21,516
Win 1994/5	11,333	2,480	186	41	14,039	1,597	15,636	5,901	21,537
Spr 1995	11,393	2,470	173	40	14,076	1,577	15,653	5,906	21,559
Sum 1995	11,436	2,450	163	44	14,092	1,572	15,665	5,915	21,580
Aut 1995	11,462	2,454	157	42	14,115	1,552	15,667	5,937	21,604
Win 1995/6	11,547	2,421	147	35	14,150	1,515	15,666	5,964	21,629
Spr 1996 P	**11,570**	**2,395**	**141**	**40**	**14,146**	**1,514**	**15,660**	**5,993**	21,654
Changes									
Win 95/6 - Spr 96	23	-27	-5	5	-4	-1	-5	30	25
Per cent	*0.2*	*-1.1*	*-3.7*	*14.4*	*0.0*	*-0.1*	*0.0*	*0.5*	*0.1*
WOMEN									
Spr 1979	9,220	319	..	..	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X	21,462
Spr 1981	9,147	438	..	..	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,330 X	21,852
Spr 1983	8,774	533	145	..	9,452	1,053 X	10,505 X	11,557 X	22,062
Spr 1984	9,030	619	120	..	9,780	1,162 X	10,943 X	11,258 X	22,200
Spr 1984	9,030	619	120	..	9,780	1,282	11,062	11,138	22,200
Spr 1985	9,207	664	147	..	10,018	1,208	11,226	11,104	22,330
Spr 1986	9,399	661	136	..	10,197	1,214	11,411	11,029	22,440
Spr 1987	9,522	727	185	..	10,437	1,191	11,628	10,915	22,543
Spr 1988	9,872	761	202	..	10,836	999	11,835	10,778	22,613
Spr 1989	10,285	803	177	..	11,267	848	12,116	10,565	22,681
Spr 1990	10,406	824	162	..	11,393	803	12,196	10,517	22,713
Spr 1991	10,329	784	166	..	11,285	891	12,176	10,584	22,760
Spr 1992	10,208	769	122	122	11,221	910	12,131	10,659	22,790
Sum 1992	10,171	780	120	121	11,192	927	12,119	10,675	22,794
Aut 1992	10,197	768	121	121	11,207	939	12,147	10,648	22,795
Win 1992/3	10,199	754	120	105	11,179	976	12,155	10,641	22,796
Spr 1993	10,214	784	114	104	11,216	955	12,171	10,625	22,797
Sum 1993	10,214	782	110	104	11,210	972	12,182	10,616	22,798
Aut 1993	10,229	795	108	98	11,230	971	12,201	10,597	22,798
Win 1993/4	10,226	809	107	98	11,240	955	12,196	10,602	22,798
Spr 1994	10,263	802	108	93	11,266	921	12,187	10,611	22,798
Sum 1994	10,300	798	103	89	11,290	894	12,184	10,614	22,806
Aut 1994	10,286	807	99	98	11,291	862	12,153	10,653	22,814
Win 1994/5	10,342	809	93	88	11,332	838	12,170	10,644	22,822
Spr 1995	10,355	791	92	93	11,331	856	12,187	10,636	22,830
Sum 1995	10,438	800	94	81	11,413	844	12,257	10,574	22,843
Aut 1995	10,478	793	89	88	11,447	844	12,291	10,552	22,856
Win 1995/6	10,559	798	90	83	11,530	786	12,316	10,539	22,869
Spr 1996 P	**10,531**	**805**	**81**	**82**	**11,500**	**799**	**12,298**	**10,570**	22,869
Changes									
Win 95/6 - Spr 96	-28	7	-9	-1	-30	12	-18	31	13
Per cent	*-0.3*	*0.9*	*-9.8*	*-0.9*	*-0.3*	*1.5*	*-0.1*	*0.3*	*0.1*

* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
\+ Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see 'The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new dimension to labour market statistics', *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp 483-490.
\# People in full time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.
§ Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Some of those on government-supported training programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government-supported training programmes is in *table 8.1*.
X The Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these years. LF unemployment is based on a one week job search period, rather than four weeks with the ILO definition.
** Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.
++ Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.
§§ Revised March 1995.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.2
Economic activity +, not seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	All ++				
ALL									
Spr 1979	22,432	1,778	..	..	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spr 1981	21,405	2,201	..	..	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spr 1983	20,288	2,301	355	..	22,944	2,853 X	25,797 X	16,596 X	42,394
Spr 1984	20,515	2,616	311	..	23,467	2,926 X	26,393 X	16,327 X	42,720
Spr 1984	20,515	2,616	311	..	23,467	3,105	26,571	16,148	42,720
Spr 1985	20,746	2,713	390	..	23,850	2,990	26,840	16,171	43,011
Spr 1986	20,852	2,729	400	..	23,984	2,996	26,979	16,267	43,246
Spr 1987	20,892	2,969	498	..	24,368	2,912	27,280	16,208	43,487
Spr 1988	21,601	3,148	527	..	25,279	2,392	27,671	15,994	43,665
Spr 1989	22,167	3,441	478	..	26,093	1,989	28,083	15,757	43,839
Spr 1990	22,388	3,482	448	..	26,324	1,894	28,218	15,745	43,962
Spr 1991	22,034	3,330	412	..	25,792	2,329	28,121	15,957	44,078
Spr 1992	21,520	3,147	364	176	25,206	2,684	27,890	16,269	44,159
Sum 1992	21,615	3,151	335	175	25,276	2,846	28,122	16,054	44,176
Aut 1992	21,480	3,108	350	176	25,114	2,847	27,962	16,228	44,190
Win 1992/3	21,259	3,058	331	152	24,799	2,967	27,767	16,437	44,203
Spr 1993	21,313	3,108	341	145	24,907	2,849	27,756	16,461	44,217
Sum 1993	21,507	3,115	312	151	25,085	2,942	28,027	16,203	44,230
Aut 1993	21,441	3,164	330	140	25,075	2,842	27,916	16,330	44,246
Win 1993/4	21,298	3,165	329	135	24,928	2,790	27,718	16,544	44,262
Spr 1994	21,415	3,216	322	140	25,093	2,656	27,750	16,528	44,277
Sum 1994	21,699	3,224	280	138	25,341	2,734	28,075	16,218	44,293
Aut 1994	21,632	3,289	296	142	25,359	2,517	27,876	16,446	44,322
Win 1994/5	21,550	3,259	283	128	25,221	2,435	27,656	16,695	44,352
Spr 1995	21,675	3,269	273	133	25,350	2,376	27,726	16,655	44,381
Sum 1995	22,035	3,247	238	125	25,644	2,479	28,123	16,287	44,410
Aut 1995	21,977	3,266	251	131	25,625	2,382	28,007	16,440	44,447
Win 1995/6	21,982	3,188	242	118	25,530	2,299	27,829	16,656	44,485
Spr 1996 P	**22,019**	**3,206**	**230**	**122**	**25,578**	**2,265**	**27,843**	**16,680**	**44,522**
Changes									
Spr 95 - Spr 96	344	-63	-43	-11	228	-111	116	25	142
Per cent	*1.6*	*-1.9*	*-15.7*	*-8.1*	*0.9*	*-4.7*	*0.4*	*0.2*	*0.3*
MEN									
Spr 1979	13,302	1,442	..	..	14,743	763 X	15,507 X	4,177 X	19,684
Spr 1981	12,348	1,745	..	..	14,093	1,560 X	15,653 X	4,434 X	20,087
Spr 1983	11,601	1,751	212	..	13,565	1,815 X	15,379 X	4,952 X	20,332
Spr 1984	11,572	1,980	192	..	13,759	1,778 X	15,537 X	4,982 X	20,519
Spr 1984	11,572	1,980	192	..	13,759	1,838	15,596	4,923	20,519
Spr 1985	11,621	2,032	245	..	13,898	1,796	15,694	4,987	20,681
Spr 1986	11,528	2,050	266	..	13,846	1,796	15,642	5,165	20,806
Spr 1987	11,439	2,224	315	..	13,984	1,736	15,720	5,225	20,945
Spr 1988	11,794	2,369	326	..	14,491	1,408	15,899	5,153	21,052
Spr 1989	11,943	2,621	302	..	14,870	1,156	16,026	5,132	21,158
Spr 1990	12,038	2,641	288	..	14,971	1,106	16,077	5,172	21,249
Spr 1991	11,755	2,528	249	..	14,541	1,454	15,995	5,324	21,318
Spr 1992	11,320	2,370	239	54	13,982	1,804	15,786	5,583	21,369
Sum 1992	11,415	2,369	223	54	14,061	1,888	15,949	5,434	21,382
Aut 1992	11,261	2,338	224	55	13,878	1,893	15,771	5,624	21,395
Win 1992/3	11,098	2,311	209	46	13,665	2,003	15,669	5,739	21,407
Spr 1993	11,112	2,316	223	41	13,691	1,924	15,615	5,805	21,420
Sum 1993	11,261	2,332	210	47	13,850	1,941	15,791	5,641	21,432
Aut 1993	11,191	2,367	218	42	13,818	1,856	15,674	5,774	21,448
Win 1993/4	11,109	2,364	220	37	13,731	1,850	15,581	5,882	21,464
Spr 1994	11,168	2,407	211	47	13,833	1,765	15,598	5,882	21,479
Sum 1994	11,364	2,427	186	49	14,025	1,812	15,837	5,658	21,495
Aut 1994	11,324	2,482	195	44	14,044	1,639	15,684	5,832	21,516
Win 1994/5	11,243	2,458	190	41	13,931	1,616	15,547	5,990	21,537
Spr 1995	11,341	2,471	177	40	14,028	1,550	15,579	5,980	21,559
Sum 1995	11,558	2,449	152	44	14,203	1,608	15,811	5,769	21,580
Aut 1995	11,478	2,475	160	42	14,156	1,522	15,677	5,927	21,604
Win 1995/6	11,457	2,397	151	35	14,041	1,534	15,574	6,055	21,629
Spr 1996 P	**11,513**	**2,392**	**145**	**40**	**14,091**	**1,495**	**15,585**	**6,068**	**21,654**
Changes									
Spr 95 - Spr 96	172	-78	-32	1	62	-56	7	88	95
Per cent	*1.5*	*-3.2*	*-18.0*	*1.3*	*0.4*	*-3.6*	*0.0*	*1.5*	*0.4*
WOMEN									
Spr 1979	9,130	337	..	..	9,467	665 X	10,132 X	11,330 X	21,462
Spr 1981	9,057	455	..	..	9,512	923 X	10,435 X	11,417 X	21,852
Spr 1983	8,687	550	143	..	9,379	1,039 X	10,418 X	11,644 X	22,062
Spr 1984	8,943	636	119	..	9,708	1,148 X	10,856 X	11,344 X	22,200
Spr 1984	8,943	636	119	..	9,708	1,267	10,975	11,225	22,200
Spr 1985	9,126	682	145	..	9,952	1,194	11,146	11,184	22,330
Spr 1986	9,324	678	134	..	10,138	1,200	11,337	11,102	22,440
Spr 1987	9,453	745	183	..	10,384	1,176	11,560	10,983	22,543
Spr 1988	9,807	779	201	..	10,788	984	11,772	10,841	22,613
Spr 1989	10,225	820	176	..	11,224	833	12,057	10,624	22,681
Spr 1990	10,350	842	160	..	11,353	787	12,141	10,572	22,713
Spr 1991	10,279	802	164	..	11,251	875	12,127	10,633	22,760
Spr 1992	10,200	777	126	122	11,224	880	12,104	10,686	22,790
Sum 1992	10,201	782	112	121	11,215	958	12,173	10,621	22,794
Aut 1992	10,219	771	126	121	11,237	954	12,190	10,604	22,795
Win 1992/3	10,161	746	121	105	11,134	964	12,098	10,698	22,796
Spr 1993	10,201	792	118	104	11,215	925	12,141	10,656	22,797
Sum 1993	10,246	783	101	104	11,235	1,001	12,236	10,562	22,798
Aut 1993	10,250	797	112	98	11,257	986	12,242	10,556	22,798
Win 1993/4	10,189	801	108	98	11,197	940	12,136	10,662	22,798
Spr 1994	10,246	809	112	93	11,261	891	12,152	10,646	22,798
Sum 1994	10,335	797	94	89	11,316	923	12,239	10,559	22,798
Aut 1994	10,307	807	102	98	11,315	878	12,192	10,614	22,806
Win 1994/5	10,307	801	94	88	11,290	819	12,109	10,705	22,814
Spr 1995	10,334	798	96	93	11,321	826	12,147	10,675	22,822
Sum 1995	10,477	798	85	81	11,441	871	12,313	10,518	22,830
Aut 1995	10,499	791	91	88	11,469	861	12,330	10,513	22,843
Win 1995/6	10,525	790	91	83	11,490	765	12,255	10,601	22,856
Spr 1996 P	**10,506**	**813**	**85**	**82**	**11,487**	**770**	**12,257**	**10,611**	**22,869**
Changes									
Spr 95 - Spr 96	172	15	-11	-11	165	-56	110	-63	46
Per cent	*1.7*	*1.9*	*-11.4*	*-12.1*	*1.5*	*-6.7*	*0.9*	*-0.6*	*0.2*

* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
\+ Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see 'The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new dimension to labour market statistics', *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp 483-490.
\# People in full time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.
§ Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Some of those on government-supported training programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government-supported training programmes is in *table 8.1*.
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.

7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
Economic activity + by age

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
	All aged 16 and over				Age groups						
	All	Men	Women	All	16-17	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Women)	65 & over (M) 60 & over (W)
In employment *											
Spr 1984	23,626	13,845	9,780	23,467	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
Spr 1985	23,995	13,977	10,018	23,850	854	2,023	3,099	5,318	8,043	4,693	674
Spr 1986	24,117	13,920	10,197	23,984	848	1,984	3,124	5,467	8,159	4,606	644
Spr 1987	24,489	14,052	10,437	24,368	841	2,025	3,218	5,675	8,257	4,550	642
Spr 1988	25,389	14,552	10,836	25,279	925	2,122	3,291	6,043	8,571	4,583	670
Spr 1989	26,195	14,928	11,267	26,093	903	2,128	3,366	6,359	8,795	4,678	767
Spr 1990	26,421	15,029	11,393	26,324	801	1,972	3,287	6,617	8,968	4,713	767
Spr 1991	25,883	14,598	11,285	25,792	734	1,772	3,036	6,616	8,988	4,618	762
Spr 1992	25,258	14,037	11,221	25,206	633	1,510	2,830	6,555	8,979	4,536	797
Sum 1992	25,146	13,953	11,192	25,276	649	1,554	2,869	6,574	8,971	4,517	790
Aut 1992	25,048	13,841	11,207	25,114	622	1,445	2,829	6,584	9,018	4,476	763
Win 1992/3	24,947	13,768	11,179	24,799	580	1,366	2,737	6,537	8,957	4,464	739
Spr 1993	24,960	13,744	11,216	24,907	538	1,303	2,714	6,642	9,014	4,478	755
Sum 1993	24,953	13,742	11,210	25,085	566	1,380	2,771	6,681	9,022	4,481	750
Aut 1993	25,009	13,779	11,230	25,075	579	1,339	2,709	6,709	9,055	4,510	754
Win 1993/4	25,077	13,837	11,240	24,928	577	1,308	2,630	6,678	9,051	4,509	751
Spr 1994	25,149	13,883	11,266	25,093	547	1,278	2,612	6,740	9,116	4,582	765
Sum 1994	25,206	13,916	11,290	25,341	574	1,374	2,657	6,801	9,113	4,641	756
Aut 1994	25,294	14,004	11,291	25,359	574	1,313	2,609	6,833	9,158	4,678	769
Win 1994/5	25,371	14,039	11,332	25,221	587	1,308	2,513	6,810	9,175	4,645	770
Spr 1995	25,407	14,076	11,331	25,350	570	1,293	2,512	6,831	9,247	4,694	773
Sum 1995	25,505	14,092	11,413	25,644	619	1,404	2,638	6,887	9,221	4,723	771
Aut 1995	25,562	14,115	11,447	25,625	646	1,369	2,560	6,871	9,313	4,745	766
Win 1995/6	25,680	14,150	11,530	25,530	645	1,358	2,491	6,830	9,358	4,748	746
Spr 1996 P	**25,646**	**14,146**	**11,500**	**25,578**	**620**	**1,351**	**2,446**	**6,834**	**9,405**	**4,793**	**749**
ILO unemployed *											
Spr 1984	3,143	1,861	1,282	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Spr 1985	3,026	1,818	1,208	2,990	217	495	590	736	706	414	49
Spr 1986	3,031	1,817	1,214	2,996	223	490	607	759	686	408	46
Spr 1987	2,946	1,755	1,191	2,912	203	442	526	770	688	443	43
Spr 1988	2,424	1,425	999	2,392	152	332	432	627	556	405	40
Spr 1989	2,021	1,173	848	1,989	109	244	356	534	454	349	52
Spr 1990	1,925	1,122	803	1,894	103	256	331	509	447	317	35
Spr 1991	2,361	1,470	891	2,329	129	302	447	632	556	353	40
Spr 1992	2,737	1,827	910	2,684	121	295	499	754	691	415	31
Sum 1992	2,778	1,851	927	2,846	196	417	545	763	679	413	28
Aut 1992	2,859	1,919	939	2,847	138	348	529	787	704	449	31
Win 1992/3	2,957	1,981	976	2,967	124	322	546	823	763	485	28
Spr 1993	2,903	1,948	955	2,849	110	307	534	775	725	475	33
Sum 1993	2,876	1,904	972	2,942	183	415	567	764	730	445	23
Aut 1993	2,855	1,885	971	2,842	145	338	524	768	723	460	30
Win 1993/4	2,786	1,831	955	2,790	121	301	484	774	722	482	27
Spr 1994	2,712	1,790	921	2,656	121	294	454	741	686	455	25
Sum 1994	2,669	1,775	894	2,734	178	396	517	714	660	423	24
Aut 1994	2,532	1,670	862	2,517	140	311	445	690	643	400	28
Win 1994/5	2,435	1,597	838	2,434	115	271	424	680	648	391	22
Spr 1995	2,432	1,577	856	2,376	121	272	413	667	630	377	17
Sum 1995	2,416	1,572	844	2,479	180	374	446	644	635	361	19
Aut 1995	2,396	1,552	844	2,382	157	331	381	663	618	361	28
Win 1995/6	2,302	1,515	786	2,299	125	281	375	639	621	358	25
Spr 1996 P	**2,313**	**1,514**	**799**	**2,265**	**142**	**298**	**360**	**641**	**596**	**351**	**19**
Economically inactive											
Spr 1984	15,951	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	8,768
Spr 1985	15,990	4,886	11,104	16,171	649	1,001	807	1,541	1,632	2,269	8,922
Spr 1986	16,100	5,071	11,029	16,267	615	971	811	1,521	1,656	2,283	9,024
Spr 1987	16,053	5,138	10,915	16,208	618	924	806	1,486	1,655	2,250	9,087
Spr 1988	15,852	5,074	10,778	15,994	549	860	784	1,441	1,576	2,238	9,096
Spr 1989	15,623	5,058	10,565	15,757	520	827	721	1,426	1,565	2,188	9,030
Spr 1990	15,616	5,099	10,517	15,745	532	841	737	1,420	1,514	2,167	9,065
Spr 1991	15,835	5,251	10,584	15,957	511	840	807	1,481	1,560	2,172	9,098
Spr 1992	16,164	5,505	10,659	16,269	579	999	896	1,535	1,554	2,198	9,086
Sum 1992	16,253	5,578	10,675	16,054	474	795	787	1,541	1,611	2,221	9,100
Aut 1992	16,283	5,635	10,648	16,228	546	942	813	1,529	1,571	2,246	9,126
Win 1992/3	16,299	5,658	10,641	16,437	587	1,014	860	1,561	1,604	2,242	9,155
Spr 1993	16,353	5,728	10,625	16,461	632	1,059	865	1,527	1,618	2,256	9,135
Sum 1993	16,402	5,786	10,616	16,203	515	843	746	1,522	1,636	2,304	9,152
Aut 1993	16,382	5,785	10,597	16,330	538	947	812	1,503	1,638	2,288	9,142
Win 1993/4	16,399	5,796	10,602	16,544	559	1,000	890	1,541	1,670	2,295	9,148
Spr 1994	16,417	5,806	10,611	16,528	586	1,023	898	1,526	1,668	2,277	9,135
Sum 1994	16,419	5,804	10,614	16,218	499	811	752	1,505	1,725	2,280	9,146
Aut 1994	16,496	5,843	10,653	16,446	553	960	834	1,500	1,731	2,289	9,132
Win 1994/5	16,545	5,901	10,644	16,695	581	1,007	913	1,534	1,743	2,356	9,141
Spr 1995	16,542	5,906	10,636	16,655	609	1,025	887	1,528	1,723	2,346	9,145
Sum 1995	16,489	5,915	10,574	16,287	516	814	690	1,498	1,779	2,357	9,149
Aut 1995	16,489	5,937	10,552	16,440	533	909	787	1,488	1,746	2,360	9,151
Win 1995/6	16,503	5,964	10,539	16,656	585	985	817	1,547	1,740	2,387	9,180
Spr 1996 P	**16,564**	**5,993**	**10,570**	**16,680**	**614**	**991**	**831**	**1,536**	**1,759**	**2,375**	**9,188**
Economic activity rate + per cent											
Spr 1984	62.7	76.5	49.8	62.2	59.6	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.2
Spr 1985	62.8	76.4	50.3	62.4	62.3	71.6	82.0	79.7	84.3	69.2	7.5
Spr 1986	62.8	75.6	50.9	62.4	63.5	71.8	82.1	80.4	84.2	68.7	7.1
Spr 1987	63.1	75.5	51.6	62.7	62.8	72.8	82.3	81.3	84.4	68.9	7.0
Spr 1988	63.7	75.9	52.3	63.4	66.2	74.0	82.6	82.2	85.3	69.0	7.2
Spr 1989	64.4	76.1	53.4	64.1	66.0	74.1	83.8	82.9	85.5	69.7	8.3
Spr 1990	64.5	76.0	53.7	64.2	62.9	72.6	83.1	83.4	86.1	69.9	8.1
Spr 1991	64.1	75.4	53.5	63.8	62.8	71.2	81.2	83.0	86.0	69.6	8.1
Spr 1992	63.4	74.2	53.2	63.2	56.6	64.4	78.8	82.6	86.2	69.3	8.3
Sum 1992	63.2	73.9	53.2	63.7	64.1	71.3	81.3	82.6	85.7	68.9	8.3
Aut 1992	63.2	73.7	53.3	63.3	58.2	65.5	80.5	82.8	86.1	68.7	8.0
Win 1992/3	63.1	73.6	53.3	62.8	54.5	62.5	79.2	82.5	85.8	68.8	7.7
Spr 1993	63.0	73.3	53.4	62.8	50.6	60.3	79.0	82.9	85.8	68.7	7.9
Sum 1993	62.9	73.0	53.4	63.4	59.3	68.0	81.7	83.0	85.6	68.1	7.8
Aut 1993	63.0	73.0	53.5	63.1	57.4	63.9	79.9	83.3	85.6	68.5	7.9
Win 1993/4	63.0	73.0	53.5	62.6	55.5	61.7	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.5	7.8
Spr 1994	62.9	73.0	53.5	62.7	53.3	60.6	77.3	83.1	85.5	68.9	8.0
Sum 1994	62.9	73.0	53.4	63.4	60.1	68.6	80.9	83.3	85.0	69.0	7.9
Aut 1994	62.8	72.8	53.3	62.9	56.4	62.8	78.6	83.4	85.0	68.9	8.0
Win 1994/5	62.7	72.6	53.3	62.4	54.7	61.1	76.3	83.0	84.9	68.1	8.0
Spr 1995	62.7	72.6	53.4	62.5	53.1	60.4	76.7	83.1	85.1	68.4	8.0
Sum 1995	62.9	72.6	53.7	63.3	60.7	68.6	81.7	83.4	84.7	68.3	7.9
Aut 1995	62.9	72.5	53.8	63.0	60.1	65.2	78.9	83.5	85.0	68.4	8.0
Win 1995/6	62.9	72.4	53.9	62.6	56.8	62.5	77.8	82.8	85.2	68.1	7.7
Spr 1996 P	**62.8**	**72.3**	**53.8**	**62.5**	**55.4**	**62.4**	**77.2**	**83.0**	**85.0**	**68.4**	**7.7**
ILO unemployment rate #per cent per cent											
Spr 1984	11.7	11.8	11.6	11.7	21.7	22.0	17.6	12.2	8.1	8.6	7.5
Spr 1985	11.2	11.5	10.8	11.1	20.3	19.7	16.0	12.2	8.1	8.1	6.8
Spr 1986	11.2	11.5	10.6	11.1	20.8	19.8	16.3	12.2	7.8	8.1	6.6
Spr 1987	10.7	11.1	10.2	10.7	19.5	17.9	14.0	11.9	7.7	8.9	6.2
Spr 1988	8.7	8.9	8.4	8.6	14.1	13.5	11.6	9.4	6.1	8.1	5.6
Spr 1989	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.1	10.8	10.3	9.6	7.8	4.9	6.9	6.3
Spr 1990	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.7	11.4	11.5	9.1	7.1	4.7	6.3	4.4
Spr 1991	8.4	9.1	7.3	8.3	15.0	14.6	12.8	8.7	5.8	7.1	5.0
Spr 1992	9.8	11.5	7.5	9.6	16.1	16.3	15.0	10.3	7.1	8.4	3.8
Sum 1992	9.9	11.7	7.6	10.1	23.2	21.2	16.0	10.4	7.0	8.4	3.4
Aut 1992	10.2	12.2	7.7	10.2	18.2	19.4	15.8	10.7	7.2	9.1	3.8
Win 1992/3	10.6	12.6	8.0	10.7	17.6	19.1	16.6	11.2	7.9	9.8	3.7
Spr 1993	10.4	12.4	7.8	10.3	16.9	19.1	16.4	10.4	7.4	9.6	4.1
Sum 1993	10.3	12.2	8.0	10.5	24.4	23.1	17.0	10.3	7.5	9.0	3.0
Aut 1993	10.2	12.0	8.0	10.2	20.0	20.1	16.2	10.3	7.4	9.2	3.8
Win 1993/4	10.0	11.7	7.8	10.1	17.3	18.7	15.5	10.4	7.4	9.7	3.4
Spr 1994	9.7	11.4	7.6	9.6	18.1	18.7	14.8	9.9	7.0	9.0	3.2
Sum 1994	9.6	11.3	7.3	9.7	23.7	22.4	16.3	9.5	6.8	8.3	3.1
Aut 1994	9.1	10.7	7.1	9.0	19.6	19.1	14.6	9.2	6.6	7.9	3.6
Win 1994/5	8.8	10.2	6.9	8.8	16.4	17.2	14.4	9.1	6.6	7.8	2.8
Spr 1995	8.7	10.1	7.0	8.6	17.5	17.4	14.1	8.9	6.4	7.4	2.2
Sum 1995	8.7	10.0	6.9	8.8	22.6	21.0	14.5	8.5	6.4	7.1	2.4
Aut 1995	8.6	9.9	6.9	8.5	19.5	19.5	13.0	8.8	6.2	7.1	3.5
Win 1995/6	8.2	9.7	6.4	8.3	16.2	17.2	13.1	8.6	6.2	7.0	3.2
Spr 1996 P	**8.3**	**9.7**	**6.5**	**8.1**	**18.6**	**18.1**	**12.8**	**8.6**	**6.0**	**6.8**	**2.5**

* The economic activity rate is the percentage of people aged 16 and over who are economically active.
\+ See corresponding notes to *table 7.1*.
\# The ILO unemployment rate is the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.4
Full-time/ Part-time workers & second jobs (all in employment)

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	All Full-time +			All Part-time in main job +			All persons with second job #		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
All - Seasonally adjusted									
Spr 1984	18,657	13,222	5,435	4,872	562	4,310			
Spr 1985	18,947	13,356	5,591	5,027	611	4,415			
Spr 1986	19,006	13,290	5,717	5,079	613	4,466			
Spr 1987	19,181	13,345	5,836	5,268	684	4,584			
Spr 1988	19,924	13,774	6,149	5,417	749	4,667			
Spr 1989	20,469	14,110	6,359	5,699	802	4,897			
Spr 1990	20,649	14,149	6,500	5,765	875	4,891			
Spr 1991	20,108	13,714	6,394	5,769	879	4,890			
Spr 1992	19,347	13,055	6,292	5,904	977	4,926			
Spr 1993	18,979	12,739	6,240	5,975	1,003	4,973			
Aut 1993	18,945	12,730	6,216	6,055	1,044	5,011			
Win 1993/4	19,006	12,782	6,224	6,064	1,050	5,014			
Spr 1994	19,018	12,800	6,218	6,122	1,080	5,042			
Sum 1994	19,060	12,822	6,238	6,136	1,091	5,045			
Aut 1994	19,176	12,904	6,271	6,116	1,098	5,017			
Win 1994/5	19,209	12,911	6,298	6,156	1,127	5,029			
Spr 1995	19,249	12,945	6,304	6,155	1,130	5,025			
Sum 1995	19,264	12,944	6,320	6,236	1,145	5,090			
Aut 1995	19,274	12,959	6,315	6,286	1,155	5,131			
Win 1995/6	19,299	12,977	6,322	6,373	1,167	5,206			
Spr 1996 P	**19,264**	**12,943**	**6,320**	**6,381**	**1,202**	**5,179**			
All - Not seasonally adjusted									
Spr 1984	18,495	13,100	5,395	4,874	597	4,277	701	378	323
Spr 1985	18,789	13,231	5,559	5,040	657	4,382	789	402	387
Spr 1986	18,821	13,139	5,682	5,131	690	4,441	823	411	412
Spr 1987	18,976	13,180	5,796	5,352	781	4,571	845	393	452
Spr 1988	19,743	13,625	6,118	5,488	837	4,651	976	453	523
Spr 1989	20,355	14,021	6,334	5,711	832	4,879	1,058	475	584
Spr 1990	20,538	14,063	6,475	5,779	903	4,877	1,079	513	566
Spr 1991	20,009	13,635	6,374	5,777	901	4,876	1,087	509	577
Spr 1992	19,267	12,988	6,279	5,932	990	4,942	970	441	529
Spr 1993	18,897	12,674	6,223	6,004	1,016	4,989	1,037	464	573
Aut 1993	19,010	12,778	6,231	6,056	1,034	5,022	1,133	502	631
Win 1993/4	18,876	12,678	6,197	6,046	1,048	4,997	1,082	467	616
Spr 1994	18,933	12,737	6,197	6,152	1,093	5,058	1,142	501	641
Sum 1994	19,211	12,937	6,274	6,121	1,085	5,036	1,180	522	658
Aut 1994	19,243	12,956	6,287	6,113	1,088	5,026	1,208	530	678
Win 1994/5	19,078	12,805	6,273	6,137	1,124	5,013	1,184	511	673
Spr 1995	19,164	12,885	6,279	6,183	1,143	5,040	1,280	536	744
Sum 1995	19,416	13,060	6,356	6,222	1,139	5,083	1,291	531	760
Aut 1995	19,341	13,011	6,331	6,280	1,143	5,137	1,305	555	751
Win 1995/6	19,168	12,870	6,297	6,354	1,164	5,190	1,271	533	738
Spr 1996 P	**19,166**	**12,869**	**6,297**	**6,411**	**1,221**	**5,190**	**1,284**	**542**	**742**
Employees - Seasonally adjusted									
Spr 1984	16,291	11,218	5,073	4,369	416	3,953			
Spr 1985	16,441	11,254	5,188	4,443	426	4,017			
Spr 1986	16,437	11,132	5,305	4,531	444	4,087			
Spr 1987	16,364	10,995	5,369	4,631	485	4,146			
Spr 1988	16,931	11,280	5,651	4,773	556	4,218			
Spr 1989	17,296	11,449	5,847	4,970	534	4,436			
Spr 1990	17,476	11,497	5,979	5,010	584	4,426			
Spr 1991	17,068	11,179	5,889	5,062	622	4,440			
Spr 1992	16,533	10,729	5,804	5,050	647	4,404			
Spr 1993	16,269	10,502	5,767	5,111	665	4,445			
Aut 1993	16,190	10,459	5,731	5,206	711	4,495			
Win 1993/4	16,216	10,480	5,736	5,204	717	4,488			
Spr 1994	16,240	10,496	5,743	5,241	726	4,515			
Sum 1994	16,279	10,509	5,770	5,260	734	4,526			
Aut 1994	16,352	10,557	5,795	5,239	749	4,489			
Win 1994/5	16,400	10,570	5,829	5,271	762	4,509			
Spr 1995	16,440	10,602	5,839	5,306	791	4,515			
Sum 1995	16,488	10,634	5,854	5,383	801	4,583			
Aut 1995	16,488	10,643	5,845	5,450	818	4,632			
Win 1995/6	16,557	10,709	5,848	5,547	837	4,710			
Spr 1996 P	**16,549**	**10,696**	**5,854**	**5,551**	**874**	**4,677**			
Employees - Not seasonally adjusted									
Spr 1984	16,145	11,139	5,006	4,356	424	3,932	446	212	235
Spr 1985	16,306	11,183	5,123	4,435	435	4,000	525	234	290
Spr 1986	16,312	11,069	5,242	4,527	452	4,075	536	230	306
Spr 1987	16,247	10,939	5,308	4,631	494	4,137	575	222	353
Spr 1988	16,821	11,229	5,592	4,777	564	4,213	667	263	405
Spr 1989	17,188	11,399	5,790	4,976	543	4,433	711	267	443
Spr 1990	17,368	11,444	5,924	5,018	593	4,425	727	290	437
Spr 1991	16,961	11,123	5,839	5,071	631	4,441	746	296	450
Spr 1992	16,435	10,658	5,777	5,082	660	4,422	679	251	429
Spr 1993	16,169	10,432	5,737	5,142	678	4,463	699	259	439
Aut 1993	16,235	10,489	5,747	5,199	699	4,501	774	283	492
Win 1993/4	16,112	10,395	5,717	5,183	713	4,470	762	280	482
Spr 1994	16,139	10,429	5,710	5,270	738	4,532	795	298	497
Sum 1994	16,428	10,623	5,805	5,265	739	4,526	837	315	522
Aut 1994	16,398	10,586	5,812	5,231	738	4,494	858	321	537
Win 1994/5	16,296	10,484	5,812	5,249	758	4,491	832	297	535
Spr 1995	16,340	10,539	5,802	5,333	803	4,530	899	313	586
Sum 1995	16,641	10,751	5,890	5,390	806	4,585	909	312	597
Aut 1995	16,533	10,671	5,862	5,443	807	4,636	900	311	589
Win 1995/6	16,455	10,622	5,833	5,525	834	4,692	885	299	586
Spr 1996 P	**16,441**	**10,623**	**5,818**	**5,578**	**890**	**4,689**	**903**	**312**	**591**
Self-employed - Seasonally adjusted									
Spr 1984	2,156	1,848	307	449	138	311			
Spr 1985	2,241	1,903	338	462	135	326			
Spr 1986	2,279	1,932	347	437	125	312			
Spr 1987	2,452	2,074	378	504	155	348			
Spr 1988	2,627	2,224	403	508	150	358			
Spr 1989	2,880	2,445	435	547	180	367			
Spr 1990	2,915	2,460	456	554	186	368			
Spr 1991	2,807	2,371	436	512	164	348			
Spr 1992	2,604	2,194	410	537	177	359			
Spr 1993	2,529	2,119	410	570	197	373			
Aut 1993	2,561	2,148	413	581	200	382			
Win 1993/4	2,611	2,188	423	581	195	386			
Spr 1994	2,607	2,195	413	599	211	389			
Sum 1994	2,617	2,210	406	606	216	390			
Aut 1994	2,649	2,247	402	620	215	405			
Win 1994/5	2,653	2,248	405	635	231	404			
Spr 1995	2,645	2,243	401	615	226	389			
Sum 1995	2,625	2,221	404	623	227	396			
Aut 1995	2,629	2,225	404	617	229	389			
Win 1995/6	2,591	2,186	405	628	235	393			
Spr 1996 P	**2,564**	**2,160**	**404**	**635**	**234**	**401**			
Self-employed - Not seasonally adjusted									
Spr 1984	2,166	1,846	320	448	132	315	246	161	85
Spr 1985	2,253	1,902	351	461	130	331	260	165	95
Spr 1986	2,291	1,930	360	436	119	317	283	179	105
Spr 1987	2,464	2,073	391	503	150	353	270	171	99
Spr 1988	2,639	2,223	416	507	145	363	308	190	118
Spr 1989	2,892	2,445	448	547	175	372	347	207	140
Spr 1990	2,928	2,459	469	553	180	373	352	222	130
Spr 1991	2,819	2,370	449	511	158	353	340	212	127
Spr 1992	2,611	2,195	416	536	175	360	290	190	100
Spr 1993	2,537	2,121	416	569	195	375	337	205	132
Aut 1993	2,582	2,166	416	581	200	381	358	218	140
Win 1993/4	2,581	2,166	415	584	198	386	319	187	133
Spr 1994	2,616	2,197	419	599	209	390	345	203	142
Sum 1994	2,617	2,211	406	605	215	390	342	206	136
Aut 1994	2,670	2,266	404	618	215	403	349	208	140
Win 1994/5	2,620	2,224	396	638	234	404	351	213	137
Spr 1995	2,654	2,247	407	614	223	391	379	221	158
Sum 1995	2,623	2,221	403	623	227	396	382	219	163
Aut 1995	2,651	2,246	405	614	228	386	405	244	161
Win 1995/6	2,556	2,160	396	631	237	394	385	234	151
Spr 1996 P	**2,572**	**2,162**	**411**	**634**	**231**	**403**	**381**	**230**	**151**

* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
\+ People whose main job is full-time or part-time. The definition of full and part-time for employees, self-employed, those on employer based schemes and unpaid family workers, is based on the respondent's own assessment. Those on college based schemes have been included with part-timers.
\# Second jobs reported in LFS in addition to person's main full-time or part-time job. Excludes those who have changed jobs within the reference week.

7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
Alternative measures of unemployment

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure				Claimant unemployment measure +				
	Seasonally adjusted								
							Not ILO unemployed		
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
ALL									
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	1,804	933	2,737	149	2,588	1,804	492	292	784
Sum 1992	1,826	952	2,778	118	2,659	1,826	569	264	833
Aut 1992	1,877	981	2,859	95	2,763	1,877	547	339	886
Win 1992/3	1,937	1,021	2,957	96	2,861	1,937	585	339	924
Spr 1993	1,915	989	2,903	66	2,837	1,915	570	352	923
Sum 1993	1,861	1,015	2,876	69	2,807	1,861	634	312	946
Aut 1993	1,815	1,041	2,855	108	2,747	1,815	588	345	932
Win 1993/4	1,757	1,029	2,786	111	2,675	1,757	586	332	918
Spr 1994	1,702	1,010	2,712	115	2,597	1,702	557	339	895
Sum 1994	1,657	1,012	2,669	151	2,518	1,657	544	316	860
Aut 1994	1,546	986	2,532	114	2,417	1,546	540	332	872
Win 1994/5	1,471	964	2,435	128	2,307	1,471	549	287	836
Spr 1995	1,445	987	2,432	186	2,246	1,445	498	302	800
Sum 1995	1,405	1,012	2,416	199	2,217	1,405	516	297	812
Aut 1995	1,406	991	2,396	225	2,171	1,406	498	267	766
Win 1995/6	1,365	937	2,302	170	2,132	1,365	483	285	768
Spr 1996 P	**1,323**	**990**	**2,313**	**220**	**2,093**	**1,323**	**473**	**298**	**770**
Changes									
Win 95/6-Spr 96	*-42*	*53*	*11*		*-39*	*-42*	*-10*	*13*	*3*
Spr95 - Spr 96	*-123*	*4*	*-119*		*-153*	*-123*	*-25*	*-5*	*-30*
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	1,100				
Spr 1991			1,470	-92	1,562				
Spr 1992	1,413	414	1,827	-154	1,981	1,413	352	216	568
Sum 1992	1,437	413	1,851	-187	2,038	1,437	404	197	600
Aut 1992	1,479	440	1,919	-201	2,120	1,479	381	260	641
Win 1992/3	1,516	465	1,981	-214	2,195	1,516	420	259	679
Spr 1993	1,484	464	1,948	-228	2,176	1,484	414	278	692
Sum 1993	1,444	460	1,904	-250	2,154	1,444	468	242	710
Aut 1993	1,401	484	1,885	-222	2,106	1,401	435	270	705
Win 1993/4	1,361	469	1,831	-223	2,053	1,361	433	260	692
Spr 1994	1,321	469	1,790	-200	1,990	1,321	395	274	669
Sum 1994	1,290	485	1,775	-148	1,923	1,290	383	250	633
Aut 1994	1,214	455	1,670	-176	1,846	1,214	374	258	631
Win 1994/5	1,142	455	1,597	-164	1,761	1,142	396	223	619
Spr 1995	1,129	447	1,577	-136	1,712	1,129	345	238	583
Sum 1995	1,090	482	1,572	-115	1,688	1,090	365	233	598
Aut 1995	1,088	464	1,552	-100	1,653	1,088	359	206	564
Win 1995/6	1,075	440	1,515	-108	1,624	1,075	336	213	548
Spr 1996 P	**1,031**	**483**	**1,514**	**-77**	**1,591**	**1,031**	**340**	**221**	**560**
Changes									
Win 95/6-Spr 96	*-44*	*43*	*-1*		*-32*	*-44*	*4*	*8*	*12*
Spr95 - Spr 96	*-98*	*36*	*-62*		*-121*	*-98*	*-6*	*-17*	*-23*
WOMEN									
Spr 1984			1,282	464	817				
Spr 1985			1,208	323	885				
Spr 1986			1,214	288	926				
Spr 1987			1,191	335	856				
Spr 1988			999	304	695				
Spr 1989			848	340	508				
Spr 1990			803	401	402				
Spr 1991			891	386	505				
Spr 1992	391	519	910	303	607	391	141	75	216
Sum 1992	389	538	927	305	622	389	166	67	233
Aut 1992	398	541	939	296	643	398	166	79	245
Win 1992/3	421	555	976	310	665	421	164	80	245
Spr 1993	430	525	955	294	661	430	157	74	231
Sum 1993	417	555	972	319	653	417	166	70	236
Aut 1993	414	557	971	330	641	414	152	75	227
Win 1993/4	396	559	955	334	621	396	153	72	225
Spr 1994	380	541	921	315	607	380	161	65	226
Sum 1994	368	526	894	300	595	368	161	66	227
Aut 1994	331	531	862	290	572	331	166	74	240
Win 1994/5	329	509	838	292	547	329	153	64	217
Spr 1995	316	539	856	322	533	316	153	64	217
Sum 1995	315	529	844	315	529	315	151	64	215
Aut 1995	317	527	844	325	519	317	140	62	201
Win 1995/6	289	497	786	278	509	289	147	72	219
Spr 1996 P	**292**	**507**	**799**	**297**	**501**	**292**	**133**	**77**	**210**
Changes									
Win 95/6-Spr 96	*2*	*10*	*12*		*-7*	*2*	*-14*	*5*	*-9*
Spr95 - Spr 96	*-25*	*-32*	*-57*		*-32*	*-25*	*-20*	*13*	*-7*

* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
\+ The figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and the LFS results; the total is controlled to the actual claimant count. For a full description of the method, see the technical note to the article 'Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS compared' in the October 1993 issue of the *Employment Gazette*.
\# The claimant count figures shown are the averages of the published figures for the months of each LFS quarter.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.6
Alternative measures of unemployment

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure				Claimant unemployment measure +				
	Not seasonally adjusted								
							Not ILO unemployed		
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
ALL									
Spr 1984	2,233	872	3,105	114	2,991	2,233	574	184	758
Spr 1985	2,164	826	2,990	-149	3,139	2,164	778	197	975
Spr 1986	2,202	794	2,996	-186	3,181	2,202	783	196	980
Spr 1987	2,096	815	2,912	-41	2,952	2,096	673	183	856
Spr 1988	1,655	737	2,392	-10	2,401	1,655	568	178	746
Spr 1989	1,143	846	1,989	214	1,775	1,143	423	209	632
Spr 1990	1,034	860	1,894	373	1,520	1,034	300	186	486
Spr 1991	1,447	883	2,329	243	2,086	1,447	390	250	640
Spr 1992	1,790	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	1,402	522	300	822
Aut 1995	1,385	998	2,382	235	2,147	1,385	496	266	762
Win 1995/6	1,400	899	2,299	104	2,195	1,400	500	295	795
Spr 1996 P	**1,314**	**951**	**2,265**	**149**	**2,116**	**1,314**	**492**	**310**	**802**
MEN									
Spr 1984	1,607	231	1,838	-257	2,094	1,607	367	121	488
Spr 1985	1,567	229	1,796	-377	2,173	1,567	487	118	605
Spr 1986	1,571	225	1,796	-392	2,188	1,571	492	125	617
Spr 1987	1,490	246	1,736	-311	2,047	1,490	435	122	557
Spr 1988	1,176	231	1,408	-260	1,667	1,176	373	118	491
Spr 1989	834	322	1,156	-114	1,270	834	294	142	436
Spr 1990	777	329	1,106	-14	1,120	777	206	137	344
Spr 1991	1,111	343	1,454	-129	1,583	1,111	278	194	472
Spr 1992	1,415	390	1,804	-202	2,006	1,415	366	225	591
Sum 1992	1,430	457	1,888	-136	2,024	1,430	399	195	594
Aut 1992	1,457	436	1,893	-196	2,089	1,457	375	256	632
Win 1992/3	1,546	458	2,003	-244	2,247	1,546	434	267	702
Spr 1993	1,487	437	1,924	-281	2,204	1,487	429	289	718
Sum 1993	1,437	504	1,941	-203	2,144	1,437	466	241	707
Aut 1993	1,378	478	1,856	-220	2,076	1,378	431	267	698
Win 1993/4	1,391	460	1,850	-256	2,106	1,391	447	268	716
Spr 1994	1,325	440	1,765	-252	2,017	1,325	409	283	692
Sum 1994	1,281	530	1,812	-101	1,913	1,281	382	250	632
Aut 1994	1,191	449	1,639	-176	1,815	1,191	370	255	624
Win 1994/5	1,171	445	1,616	-198	1,813	1,171	411	231	642
Spr 1995	1,134	416	1,550	-187	1,738	1,134	357	246	603
Sum 1995	1,080	528	1,608	-71	1,679	1,080	366	233	599
Aut 1995	1,064	458	1,522	-102	1,623	1,064	356	204	559
Win 1995/6	1,107	427	1,534	-144	1,677	1,107	350	221	571
Spr 1996 P	**1,037**	**458**	**1,495**	**-121**	**1,616**	**1,037**	**351**	**228**	**579**
WOMEN									
Spr 1984	627	641	1,267	370	897	627	208	63	270
Spr 1985	597	597	1,194	228	966	597	291	78	370
Spr 1986	631	569	1,200	206	993	631	291	71	363
Spr 1987	607	569	1,176	271	905	607	238	61	299
Spr 1988	479	505	984	250	734	479	196	59	255
Spr 1989	309	524	833	328	505	309	129	67	196
Spr 1990	257	530	787	388	400	257	94	48	142
Spr 1991	336	540	875	372	503	336	112	56	167
Spr 1992	375	505	880	273	607	375	151	81	232
Sum 1992	398	561	958	325	633	398	167	68	235
Aut 1992	403	551	954	308	646	403	164	78	243
Win 1992/3	425	539	964	289	675	425	168	82	250
Spr 1993	414	511	925	263	662	414	169	80	248
Sum 1993	425	576	1,001	334	667	425	170	72	242
Aut 1993	419	567	986	340	645	419	152	75	227
Win 1993/4	400	540	940	309	631	400	157	74	231
Spr 1994	364	527	891	284	607	364	173	70	243
Sum 1994	376	547	923	313	610	376	165	68	234
Aut 1994	335	542	878	301	576	335	167	74	241
Win 1994/5	334	485	819	264	556	334	156	65	222
Spr 1995	300	526	826	293	533	300	164	69	233
Sum 1995	322	549	871	326	545	322	156	66	223
Aut 1995	321	540	861	337	524	321	141	62	203
Win 1995/6	294	471	765	248	518	294	150	74	224
Spr 1996 P	**277**	**493**	**770**	**270**	**501**	**277**	**141**	**82**	**223**

* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
\+ The figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and the LFS results; the total is controlled to the actual claimant count. For a full description of the method, see the technical note to the article 'Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS compared' in the October 1993 issue of the *Employment Gazette*.
\# The claimant count figures shown are the averages of the published figures for the months of each LFS quarter.

7.7 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
Job-related training received by employees

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	All who received job-related training in the last 4 weeks						
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted					
			Age Groups				
	All of working age +		16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
ALL							
Spr 1984							
Spr 1985	1,951	2,128	410	464	559	546	148
Spr 1986	2,032	2,213	374	470	613	598	159
Spr 1987	2,196	2,430	363	504	694	694	164
Spr 1988	2,585	2,833	411	565	793	849	200
Spr 1989	2,905	3,136	407	594	881	983	255
Spr 1990	3,132	3,381	421	614	973	1,067	284
Spr 1991	2,944	3,209	364	529	960	1,051	281
Spr 1992	2,829	3,064	296	504	918	1,060	286
Spr 1993	2,826	3,057	258	496	940	1,089	275
Sum 1993	2,814	2,490	178	389	802	875	245
Aut 1993	2,863	2,944	248	465	946	997	288
Win 1993/4	2,966	2,980	267	459	921	1,047	285
Spr 1994	3,041	3,267	267	500	1,051	1,137	313
Sum 1994 $	2,645	2,327	166	336	785	814	227
Aut 1994 $	2,702	2,782	215	405	878	1,006	278
Win 1994/5 $	2,752	2,764	238	402	859	989	275
Spr 1995 $	2,806	3,026	222	431	980	1,081	311
Sum 1995 $	2,928	2,619	176	386	844	940	272
Aut 1995 $	2,952	3,030	255	447	952	1,081	295
Win 1995/6 $	**2,978**	**2,988**	**275**	**444**	**948**	**1,019**	**302**
Men							
Spr 1984							
Spr 1985	1,151	1,293	251	277	356	324	86
Spr 1986	1,170	1,308	224	267	374	348	94
Spr 1987	1,225	1,373	212	282	415	368	85
Spr 1988	1,417	1,569	236	312	455	448	103
Spr 1989	1,557	1,706	230	320	517	498	124
Spr 1990	1,669	1,825	253	324	534	542	150
Spr 1991	1,565	1,717	207	292	531	512	149
Spr 1992	1,488	1,608	167	256	505	526	153
Spr 1993	1,457	1,573	142	261	501	522	147
Sum 1993	1,435	1,282	94	201	434	427	127
Aut 1993	1,464	1,490	134	222	501	486	146
Win 1993/4	1,521	1,532	145	230	497	509	152
Spr 1994	1,538	1,649	137	238	568	549	157
Sum 1994 $	1,339	1,192	88	169	422	401	112
Aut 1994 $	1,362	1,390	117	200	468	469	137
Win 1994/95 $	1,396	1,405	131	206	468	457	143
Spr 1995 $	1,422	1,529	118	215	526	514	155
Sum 1995 $	1,495	1,353	90	195	470	463	135
Aut 1995 $	1,507	1,536	136	221	518	518	144
Win 1995/96 $	**1,506**	**1,513**	**147**	**229**	**520**	**467**	**150**
Women							
Spr 1984							
Spr 1985	800	835	159	188	203	222	63
Spr 1986	863	906	150	202	239	249	65
Spr 1987	971	1,057	150	222	279	326	78
Spr 1988	1,168	1,264	176	253	338	401	96
Spr 1989	1,349	1,430	177	273	364	485	131
Spr 1990	1,463	1,556	168	290	439	524	134
Spr 1991	1,379	1,493	157	237	428	539	131
Spr 1992	1,341	1,456	129	248	413	534	132
Spr 1993	1,370	1,484	116	235	439	566	128
Sum 1993	1,379	1,207	84	188	368	448	118
Aut 1993	1,400	1,454	114	242	445	511	141
Win 1993/4	1,445	1,448	122	230	424	538	134
Spr 1994	1,503	1,618	130	261	483	587	156
Sum 1994 $	1,306	1,136	79	167	363	413	115
Aut 1994 $	1,340	1,392	97	205	411	538	141
Win 1994/95 $	1,356	1,359	107	196	392	533	132
Spr 1995 $	1,383	1,497	104	216	455	567	155
Sum 1995 $	1,433	1,266	85	192	374	478	137
Aut 1995 $	1,444	1,493	119	225	434	563	151
Win 1995/96 $	**1,472**	**1,475**	**128**	**215**	**429**	**552**	**152**

PERCENT

	% of all employees #						
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted					
			Age Groups				
	All of working age +		16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
ALL							
Spr 1984							
Spr 1985	9.6	10.5	24.2	16.1	11.9	7.9	3.6
Spr 1986	9.9	10.9	22.3	16.3	12.6	8.6	4.0
Spr 1987	10.7	11.9	21.6	17.2	14.0	9.9	4.9
Spr 1988	12.2	13.4	23.4	18.9	15.1	11.8	6.0
Spr 1989	13.4	14.5	23.3	19.4	16.1	13.3	7.5
Spr 1990	14.3	15.5	25.5	20.6	17.0	14.2	8.3
Spr 1991	13.7	15.0	24.4	19.0	16.7	14.0	8.4
Spr 1992	13.5	14.6	23.4	19.2	16.1	14.0	7.6
Spr 1993	13.6	14.7	23.8	19.6	16.1	14.3	7.4
Sum 1993	13.5	11.9	15.3	15.0	13.6	11.4	6.7
Aut 1993	13.7	14.1	22.1	18.4	16.0	13.0	7.8
Win 1993/4	14.2	14.4	24.5	18.8	15.6	13.7	7.7
Spr 1994	14.5	15.7	25.0	20.6	17.6	14.8	8.4
Sum 1994 $	12.6	11.0	14.1	13.5	13.0	10.6	6.0
Aut 1994 $	12.8	13.2	19.3	16.7	14.6	13.0	7.3
Win 1994/5 $	13.0	13.2	21.4	17.2	14.2	12.8	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	13.8	12.0	7.1
Aut 1995 $	13.8	14.1	21.5	18.7	15.6	13.7	7.7
Win 1995/6 $	**13.8**	**13.9**	**23.2**	**19.1**	**15.5**	**12.8**	**7.8**
Men							
Spr 1984							
Spr 1985	10.0	11.3	29.5	17.9	12.6	8.7	3.4
Spr 1986	10.2	11.5	26.8	17.7	13.1	9.3	3.8
Spr 1987	10.8	12.1	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	16.8	12.9	6.8
Spr 1990	14.0	15.4	30.3	20.8	16.7	13.8	8.3
Spr 1991	13.4	14.8	27.8	20.3	16.6	13.2	8.3
Spr 1992	13.3	14.4	26.8	19.3	16.2	13.6	6.9
Spr 1993	13.2	14.3	27.3	20.1	15.8	13.5	7.0
Sum 1993	13.0	11.5	16.4	15.1	13.5	10.9	6.0
Aut 1993	13.3	13.5	24.7	17.3	15.6	12.5	6.9
Win 1993/4	13.8	14.0	26.9	18.4	15.4	13.1	7.3
Spr 1994	13.9	14.9	25.9	19.2	17.4	14.1	7.5
Sum 1994 $	12.1	10.6	15.0	13.2	12.8	10.2	5.3
Aut 1994 $	12.2	12.4	21.5	15.7	14.2	11.8	6.4
Win 1994/5 $	12.5	12.7	24.1	16.8	14.3	11.5	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	14.1	11.5	6.3
Aut 1995 $	13.3	13.5	23.2	17.6	15.7	12.8	6.7
Win 1995/6 $	**13.2**	**13.4**	**25.1**	**19.0**	**15.7**	**11.5**	**6.9**
Women							
Spr 1984							
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	16.0	13.4	10.0	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	8.3
Spr 1990	14.7	15.7	20.6	20.4	17.4	14.7	8.4
Spr 1991	13.9	15.1	20.9	17.7	16.8	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
Sum 1993	14.1	12.3	14.2	14.9	13.8	12.0	7.6
Aut 1993	14.3	14.8	19.7	19.6	16.6	13.6	8.9
Win 1993/4	14.7	14.8	22.2	19.2	15.9	14.3	8.3
Spr 1994	15.3	16.4	24.2	22.1	17.8	15.6	9.5
Sum 1994 $	13.2	11.4	13.3	13.9	13.3	11.0	7.0
Aut 1994 $	13.5	14.0	17.1	17.7	14.9	14.3	8.4
Win 1994/5 $	13.6	13.7	18.9	17.5	14.1	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	8.2
Aut 1995 $	14.3	14.8	19.7	19.8	15.5	14.6	8.9
Win 1995/6 $	**14.5**	**14.6**	**21.4**	**19.1**	**15.3**	**14.2**	**9.0**

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.8
Average actual weekly hours+ of work by industry sector, not seasonally adjusted

HOURS

GREAT BRITAIN	Total (millions) #§	Average	Total (millions) #§	Average	SIC 92 (Standard Industrial Classification): Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufac-turing	Constr-uction	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														
Spr 1984	782	33.1	790	33.7	47.7	28.2	36.3	38.2	32.5	37.8	34.5	29.1	30.2	31.7
Spr 1985	810	33.8	818	34.4	47.1	35.0	37.1	38.2	33.1	38.6	33.6	29.8	30.1	32.3
Spr 1986	814	33.8	823	34.4	47.4	36.9	37.2	38.3	33.2	38.9	33.9	29.2	30.6	32.3
Spr 1987	821	33.6	830	34.1	47.4	36.2	37.1	38.3	32.8	39.0	33.1	28.9	31.4	32.1
Spr 1988	872	34.4	882	34.9	47.7	37.0	38.1	39.8	33.2	39.4	34.4	29.7	31.4	32.7
Spr 1989	894	34.2	905	34.7	49.0	37.4	37.6	39.3	33.1	39.7	34.0	29.3	31.5	32.6
Spr 1990	894	33.9	905	34.4	47.5	37.2	37.5	39.4	32.7	38.4	33.9	29.0	31.8	32.2
Spr 1991	876	33.9	887	34.4	48.0	37.8	37.2	39.0	32.7	38.7	33.9	29.7	31.2	32.4
Spr 1992	824	32.8	835	33.3	45.8	37.0	36.2	37.1	32.1	37.7	33.1	28.8	30.6	33.2
Sum 1992	837	33.4	828	32.9	45.7	36.9	35.8	37.7	32.1	37.3	32.8	27.3	30.5	31.0
Aut 1992	828	33.2	853	34.1	43.7	37.6	37.4	38.5	32.3	38.3	33.8	30.0	31.1	32.3
Win 1992/3	822	33.1	795	32.2	40.4	36.2	34.5	35.0	31.0	36.8	32.3	28.6	29.6	30.9
Spr 1993	821	33.0	833	33.6	43.3	37.5	36.9	38.2	31.9	38.0	33.4	29.3	30.8	31.8
Sum 1993	821	33.1	811	32.5	43.3	37.1	35.1	37.7	31.6	37.7	32.5	27.1	30.1	30.7
Aut 1993	821	33.0	846	33.9	42.5	38.2	37.3	39.2	32.0	38.4	33.7	29.8	30.3	32.0
Win 1993/4	828	33.2	801	32.3	40.3	35.1	34.9	35.3	31.2	38.0	32.7	28.6	28.3	31.0
Spr 1994	832	33.2	845	33.8	44.4	36.9	37.2	38.5	32.0	38.9	34.4	29.5	29.2	32.0
Sum 1994	835	33.2	824	32.6	46.5	36.0	35.4	38.5	31.6	38.4	32.9	27.1	29.5	30.8
Aut 1994	841	33.4	867	34.3	45.0	38.1	37.8	39.7	32.4	39.1	34.4	30.2	30.1	32.4
Win 1994/5	845	33.4	817	32.5	41.0	36.6	35.5	36.0	31.5	37.8	32.8	28.5	28.4	31.0
Spr 1995	848	33.5	861	34.1	45.8	38.6	37.7	39.0	32.0	39.0	34.1	29.7	30.6	32.2
Sum 1995	848	33.3	836	32.7	46.4	36.4	35.7	39.3	31.2	38.0	34.1	29.7	30.6	32.2
Aut 1995	849	33.3	876	34.3	43.9	38.8	38.0	40.2	31.6	39.2	34.6	30.2	29.9	32.3
Win 1995/6	849	33.2	820	32.2	40.9	36.4	35.4	35.9	30.3	37.6	32.9	28.6	27.9	30.7
Spr 1996	**850**	**33.2**	**864**	**33.9**	**45.2**	**38.0**	**37.6**	**39.4**	**31.1**	**39.4**	**34.3**	**29.8**	**30.3**	**31.9**
MEN														
Spr 1984	530	38.3	536	38.9	52.4	28.2	38.9	39.5	41.5	39.8	37.3	36.3	37.9	38.9
Spr 1985	545	39.1	551	39.8	52.2	35.9	39.6	39.6	41.7	40.6	38.7	37.2	37.6	39.5
Spr 1986	545	39.3	551	39.9	51.9	37.9	39.7	39.6	42.1	40.9	39.0	36.6	37.5	39.6
Spr 1987	551	39.3	557	39.9	52.1	37.2	39.7	39.7	41.8	41.6	38.2	36.6	38.3	39.5
Spr 1988	581	40.0	587	40.6	52.1	38.1	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.8	39.6	37.3	38.3	39.9
Spr 1989	595	40.0	602	40.6	53.3	38.7	40.5	40.6	41.4	42.4	39.3	37.3	38.7	40.0
Spr 1990	593	39.5	600	40.1	52.1	38.5	40.2	40.9	40.8	41.3	39.2	36.8	38.5	39.4
Spr 1991	575	39.4	582	40.1	52.0	39.1	39.7	40.3	41.3	41.5	39.1	37.2	38.0	39.6
Spr 1992	534	38.3	540	38.9	49.9	38.8	38.7	38.9	40.2	40.7	38.2	36.1	36.8	39.2
Sum 1992	541	39.0	539	38.5	50.1	38.4	38.2	39.5	40.1	40.3	37.7	34.1	37.5	38.0
Aut 1992	535	38.9	551	39.9	48.2	39.2	40.0	40.2	40.8	41.4	39.2	37.8	37.9	39.6
Win 1992/3	530	38.7	509	37.4	44.3	37.5	36.8	36.5	38.8	39.9	37.1	35.8	35.9	37.6
Spr 1993	529	38.7	536	39.4	47.9	39.2	39.6	39.9	40.2	41.0	38.3	36.5	37.8	38.8
Sum 1993	529	38.7	526	38.2	48.5	39.0	37.6	39.5	39.6	40.5	37.5	34.0	37.0	37.7
Aut 1993	530	38.7	546	39.8	47.4	40.2	39.9	41.0	40.2	41.3	39.3	37.0	36.9	39.1
Win 1993/4	535	38.9	513	37.6	44.3	36.8	37.2	36.9	38.8	40.2	38.0	35.3	34.8	34.7
Spr 1994	537	38.9	544	39.6	48.8	38.5	39.8	40.2	39.7	41.4	39.9	36.5	35.8	35.8
Sum 1994	540	39.0	537	38.5	51.7	37.7	37.9	40.2	39.2	41.0	38.3	33.8	36.2	36.2
Aut 1994	544	39.1	561	40.2	49.9	39.6	40.4	41.4	40.2	41.6	39.9	37.3	37.0	37.0
Win 1994/5	547	39.1	525	37.9	44.6	38.1	37.9	37.5	38.8	40.3	37.6	35.5	34.4	37.6
Spr 1995	549	39.2	557	39.9	50.2	40.3	40.3	40.7	39.9	41.5	39.3	36.8	37.4	39.1
Sum 1995	547	39.0	544	38.4	51.4	37.9	38.1	40.8	38.9	40.5	39.3	36.8	37.4	39.1
Aut 1995	548	39.0	566	40.1	48.1	40.8	40.7	41.9	39.7	41.7	39.7	37.4	35.8	39.1
Win 1995/6	548	38.9	526	37.6	45.0	38.3	37.7	37.4	37.9	40.3	37.8	35.2	33.7	37.2
Spr 1996	**548**	**38.9**	**556**	**39.7**	**50.5**	**39.8**	**40.2**	**41.0**	**38.7**	**42.2**	**39.3**	**36.6**	**36.6**	**38.7**
WOMEN														
Spr 1984	252	25.8	254	26.2	29.5	28.5	29.9	23.9	25.0	30.2	27.1	25.0	23.7	25.4
Spr 1985	264	26.4	267	26.8	29.2	29.7	30.9	24.3	25.4	31.3	27.8	25.6	23.8	25.9
Spr 1986	269	26.4	272	26.8	31.2	33.0	33.0	27.5	27.0	33.8	30.0	28.4	25.9	28.2
Spr 1987	271	26.0	274	26.4	30.2	30.0	30.4	24.4	25.2	30.0	27.7	24.7	25.7	25.6
Spr 1988	291	26.9	295	27.3	32.6	30.7	31.2	26.5	25.9	31.2	28.7	25.7	25.9	26.5
Spr 1989	299	26.6	303	27.0	31.2	30.4	30.5	25.8	25.8	31.3	28.4	25.3	25.7	26.3
Spr 1990	301	26.5	305	26.9	32.1	30.0	30.8	26.0	25.5	29.3	28.4	25.1	26.5	26.1
Spr 1991	301	26.7	305	27.1	33.9	31.9	30.9	27.1	25.2	30.3	28.3	25.9	26.1	26.3
Spr 1992	290	25.9	295	26.3	30.9	30.2	29.8	24.6	24.8	28.8	27.5	24.1	25.1	25.2
Sum 1992	296	26.5	289	25.8	29.6	30.5	30.9	25.3	25.0	29.3	27.8	26.4	25.7	26.3
Aut 1992	294	26.3	302	26.9	27.2	30.3	28.6	23.3	24.3	27.4	27.1	25.3	24.8	25.3
Win 1992/3	292	26.2	286	25.8	29.0	30.6	30.2	24.8	24.6	28.7	28.1	25.9	25.4	26.0
Spr 1993	292	26.1	297	26.6	26.7	30.0	28.9	23.2	24.5	29.1	27.1	23.9	25.0	24.9
Sum 1993	293	26.2	285	25.5	26.1	30.2	30.7	24.7	24.6	29.0	27.8	26.5	25.5	26.2
Aut 1993	292	26.1	300	26.7	26.1	30.2	30.7	24.7	24.6	29.0	27.8	26.5	25.5	26.2
Win 1993/4	294	26.2	288	25.8	27.9	28.3	29.2	22.0	24.2	30.0	26.8	25.4	23.5	23.4
Spr 1994	295	26.3	300	26.7	31.5	29.9	30.6	24.4	24.8	30.3	28.3	26.3	24.1	24.1
Sum 1994	295	26.1	287	25.4	31.3	28.7	29.1	23.8	24.5	30.0	26.8	23.9	23.9	24.0
Aut 1994	297	26.4	306	27.1	30.7	32.1	31.2	24.6	25.1	31.2	27.9	26.8	24.1	24.1
Win 1994/5	298	26.4	292	25.9	30.4	30.4	29.5	22.5	24.7	29.6	27.1	25.3	23.2	25.4
Spr 1995	299	26.4	304	26.9	34.1	31.6	31.1	23.8	24.8	30.3	28.0	26.5	24.6	26.2
Sum 1995	301	26.4	292	25.6	33.2	30.7	29.5	25.2	24.1	29.8	28.0	26.5	24.6	26.2
Aut 1995	301	26.3	310	27.1	32.3	30.8	31.1	24.3	24.3	30.5	28.6	26.9	24.7	26.4
Win 1995/6	301	26.1	294	25.7	29.6	29.1	29.3	23.1	23.3	28.8	27.2	25.6	23.0	25.1
Spr 1996 P	**302**	**26.3**	**307**	**26.8**	**31.4**	**30.3**	**30.8**	**25.3**	**23.9**	**30.1**	**28.4**	**26.6**	**25.1**	**26.2**

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

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

THOUSA

Period ending	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth Credits)			Modern Apprenticeships		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993 Jun	128.6	14.5	143.1	237.2	33.9	271.1			
Jul	122.6	13.9	136.6	245.6	33.9	279.5			
Aug	119.0	13.7	132.7	246.5	33.5	280.0			
Sep	119.3	13.9	133.1	244.5	33.5	278.1			
Oct	130.2	14.0	144.2	255.0	33.7	288.7			
Nov	133.7	14.1	147.8	257.7	33.7	291.4			
Dec	134.4	14.1	148.5	259.0	33.1	292.1			
1994 Jan	134.9	14.4	149.2	260.2	34.1	294.3			
Feb	138.9	15.0	153.9	258.5	34.1	292.6			
Mar	133.1	14.7	147.8	250.2	33.4	283.6			
Apr	123.4	14.4	137.8	239.3	32.8	272.1			
May	119.9	14.3	134.2	235.7	31.8	267.5			
Jun	116.2	14.2	130.3	231.3	32.5	263.7			
Jul	108.2	13.7	121.9	241.8	32.1	273.9			
Aug	104.0	13.8	117.8	242.1	32.3	274.5			
Sep	103.2	14.1	117.3	242.4	33.0	275.4			
Oct	113.7	14.3	128.0	252.4	33.2	285.6			
Nov	116.6	14.7	131.3	254.4	33.3	287.7			
Dec	118.1	14.2	132.3	255.7	33.0	288.7			
1995 Jan	115.8	14.4	130.2	253.2	34.0	287.2			
Feb	117.0	14.6	131.6	252.7	34.3	287.0			
Mar	103.4	14.4	117.8	239.5	33.6	273.1			
Apr	82.9	14.0	96.8	232.4	31.9	264.2	1.7	1.7	
May	80.3	13.8	94.2	227.7	31.3	258.9	1.7	1.7	
Jun	77.0	13.6	90.5	226.3	31.8	258.1	1.8	0.0	1.8
Jul	70.4	13.1	83.5	237.3	31.7	269.0	2.4	0.0	2.4
Aug	66.3	12.9	79.2	240.4	32.2	272.7	3.1	0.0	3.1
Sep	64.4	12.9	77.3	241.7	33.6	275.2	5.9	0.0	6.0
Oct	68.0	13.0	81.0	246.9	33.5	280.5	10.9	0.0	10.9
Nov	70.2	13.0	83.2	247.5	33.8	281.3	13.8	0.0	13.8
Dec	71.8	12.7	84.5	246.2	34.8	281.0	16.5	0.1	16.6
1996 Jan	70.4	12.6	83.0	238.4	34.5	272.9	20.5	0.1	20.7
Feb	73.7	13.3	87.0	233.9	35.0	268.9	23.6	0.1	23.7
Mar	74.6	12.4	87.1	228.7	34.0	262.8	26.7	0.2	26.9
Apr	69.8	13.7	83.5	222.4	36.0	258.4	28.6	0.4	29.0
May	**69.4**	**14.1**	**83.5**	**220.5**	**35.6**	**256.1**	**30.1**	**0.4**	**30.5**

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 Mod Apprenticeships for 18 and 19 year old school and college leavers, also launched in September 1995, has been merged with Modern Apprenticeships from April 1996 England (altho it will continue separately in Wales). Modern Apprenticeships aim to increase significantly the number of young people trained to technician, supervisory and equivale level skills, at M level 3 as a minimum plus the breadth and flexibility required for the relevant industry sector. Accelerated Modern Apprenticeships figures have been merged with Mod rn Apprentices

* Because of the different ways in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures, provided by the Scottish Office are shown separate See *Employment Gazette*, pp57-8, December 1993 for more detail.

8.2 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING
Number of starts on the programmes

THOUSA

Period ending	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth Credits)			Modern Apprenticeships		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993 20 Jun/2	20.0	3.0	22.4	17.8	4.9	21.8			
18/30 Jul	22.2	1.8	24.2	35.7	2.8	38.7			
15/27 Aug	20.9	2.6	23.4	23.7	4.3	27.6			
12 Sep/1	23.1	3.7	25.9	27.9	4.2	31.5			
10/29 Oct	36.8	2.7	39.6	36.1	2.5	39.0			
7/26 Nov	26.4	2.7	29.1	20.3	2.0	22.6			
5/31 Dec	24.4	2.2	26.6	17.7	1.3	19.2			
1994 2 Jan	12.1	n/a	14.1	11.4	n/a	13.1			
31/28 Jan	30.8	2.7	33.6	16.0	3.4	19.2			
27/25 Feb	28.4	3.2	31.4	14.7	2.6	17.1			
27/31 Mar	23.7	3.1	26.2	13.1	2.8	15.3			
24/29 Apr	20.1	2.6	22.7	13.8	1.9	15.7			
22/27 May	20.8	2.5	23.3	11.3	1.5	12.7			
19 Jun/1	20.3	3.0	22.7	15.4	4.4	18.9			
17/29 Jul	21.8	1.9	23.8	38.5	2.3	41.1			
14/26 Aug	20.0	2.8	22.5	26.1	4.3	29.9			
11/30 Sep	21.6	3.8	24.6	29.8	4.4	33.5			
9/28 Oct	35.4	2.8	38.3	36.8	3.0	40.1			
6/25 Nov	25.7	2.9	28.6	20.6	2.5	23.3			
4/30 Dec	24.6	2.0	26.9	19.3	1.8	21.3			
1995 1 Jan	12.3	n/a	14.2	9.6	n/a	11.5			
30/27 Jan	26.0	2.6	28.7	17.0	3.5	20.3			
26/24 Feb	23.9	2.9	25.3	16.3	2.8	18.9			
26/31 Mar	16.7	3.3	18.5	14.0	2.9	16.3			
23/28 Apr	12.0	2.2	14.2	12.6	2.5	15.1	0.1	0.1	
21/26 May	15.8	2.6	17.9	13.1	1.8	14.5	0.1	0.1	
18/30 Jun	15.4	2.8	18.1	15.0	4.2	18.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
16/28 Jul	16.2	1.7	18.1	37.1	2.6	40.1	0.6	0.0	0.6
13/25 Aug	14.8	2.3	16.6	27.2	4.8	30.8	0.8	0.0	0.8
10/29 Sep	15.2	3.3	17.8	29.0	5.2	33.5	2.9	0.0	2.9
8/27 Oct	22.0	2.6	25.0	35.7	3.8	40.2	4.9	0.0	5.0
5/24 Nov	19.3	2.4	21.6	21.4	2.6	24.3	3.0	0.0	3.0
3/22 Dec	19.4	1.8	21.2	18.8	2.0	20.7	3.0	0.0	3.0
31 Dec	10.7	n/a	12.1	11.0	n/a	12.6	2.4	n/a	2.4
1996 28/22 Jan	18.7	2.1	20.8	16.6	3.0	19.6	2.6	0.0	2.6
25/19 Feb	21.5	2.7	24.2	17.5	2.9	20.3	3.3	0.0	3.3
24/18 Mar	22.2	2.8	25.0	17.0	2.4	19.4	4.0	0.0	4.0
28/22 Apr	19.0	2.2	21.3	16.4	2.3	18.6	1.8	0.1	1.9
26/22 May	**17.3**	**2.6**	**20.0**	**12.1**	**1.8**	**13.9**	**2.4**	**0.0**	**2.4**

Note: See *table 8.1* note.

* Because of the different way in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures, which are provided by the Scottish Office are shown separ

\+ The first date shown is for England, Wales and GB, but the second date shown is for Scotland. Because of this, the sum of the separate England and Wales and Scotland figures will necessarily equal the published GB figure. See *Employment Gazette*, pp S7-8, December 1993 for more detail.

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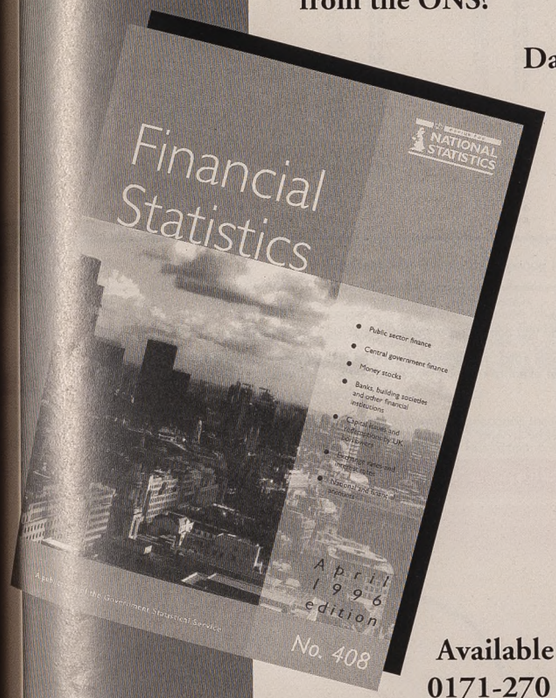

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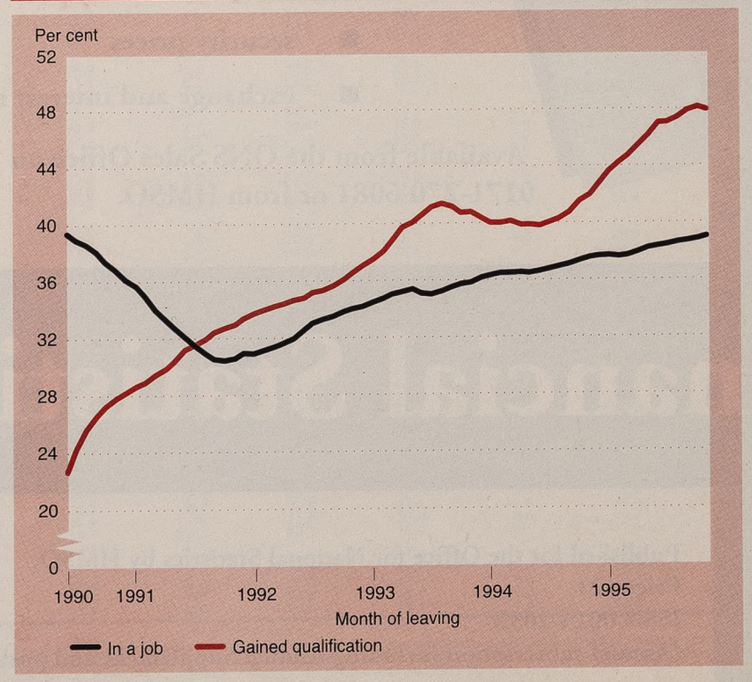
8.3 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING
Destinations and qualifications of Training for Work/Employment Training## leavers

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a Job+	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training **	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	39	42	52	45	40	22
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	34	37	55	49	47	29
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	31	37	55	55	51	34
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	35	41	52	60	55	39
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	36	43	48	61	58	41
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	38	42	48	66	61	45
1993 Dec	(Jun 93)	34	43	48	63	64	48
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	34	44	47	67	66	50
Feb	(Aug 93)	36	43	49	61	58	41
Mar	(Sep 93)	35	46	48	56	56	39
Apr	(Oct 93)	37	42	51	54	49	31
May	(Nov 93)	36	39	52	55	56	37
Jun	(Dec 93)	40	44	48	63	50	34
Jul	(Jan 94)	37	42	48	54	53	35
Aug	(Feb 94)	38	44	46	60	55	38
Sep	(Mar 94)	36	43	47	65	59	44
Oct	(Apr 94)	37	43	47	64	56	41
Nov	(May 94)	37	42	48	62	57	41
Dec	(Jun 94)	36	43	47	66	62	47
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	36	45	45	71	65	53
Feb	(Aug 94)	37	43	48	66	59	44
Mar	(Sep 94)	38	44	46	65	61	44
Apr	(Oct 94)	40	43	48	61	58	40
May	(Nov 94)	38	41	50	62	59	42
Jun	(Dec 94)	41	43	48	69	59	43
Jul	(Jan 95)	37	40	51	63	63	45
Aug	(Feb 95)	37	40	50	65	63	46
Sep	(Mar 95)	37	41	49	70	64	49
Oct	(Apr 95)	40	44	46	68	65	50
Nov	(May 95)	41	45	46	69	66	50
Dec	(Jun 95)	38	45	45	72	71	57
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	37	44	47	72	67	53
Feb	(Aug 95)	39	45	46	69	64	48
Mar	(Sep 95)	39	45	46	68	66	50
Apr	(Oct 95)	41	44	48	67	60	43
May	**(Nov 95)**	**40**	**44**	**48**	**67**	**56**	**46**
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 94-May95	(Apr 94-Nov 94)	37	43	47	65	60	48
Oct 95-May96	(Apr 95-Nov 95)	39	45	46	69	65	50

Note: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.
* Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*.
\+ According to respondents' own classification.
\# In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.
§ Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.
** Those who responded positively to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organisation of your training?'.
\#\# 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 29th March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards.

ET/TFW leavers in jobs, gaining qualifications – smoothed

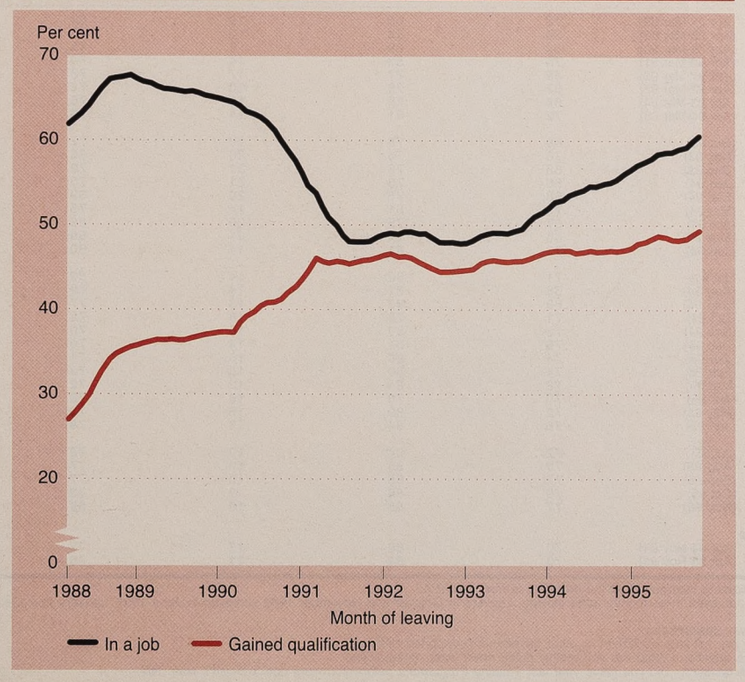


GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.4
Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job+	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training**	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Jul 87-Jun 88	(Apr 87-Mar 88)	61	77	20	22	41	29
Jul 88-Jun 89	(Apr 88-Mar 89)	69	84	13	34	52	42
Jul 89-Jun 90	(Apr 89-Mar 90)	68	82	14	37	56	45
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	58	74	20	37	54	51
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	52	68	25	44	58	51
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	50	67	28	43	62	48
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	53	70	25	46	64	50
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	58	72	22	46	65	50
1993 Dec	(Jun 93)	59	71	24	57	70	59
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	55	72	23	53	68	57
Feb	(Aug 93)	53	73	21	48	66	53
Mar	(Sep 93)	50	75	20	48	64	49
Apr	(Oct 93)	53	70	26	37	58	39
May	(Nov 93)	52	65	29	34	60	39
Jun	(Dec 93)	52	63	32	42	62	44
Jul	(Jan 94)	52	64	30	36	61	41
Aug	(Feb 94)	53	66	28	36	59	40
Sep	(Mar 94)	59	72	23	45	66	50
Oct	(Apr 94)	54	67	27	35	62	44
Nov	(May 94)	53	66	28	37	63	44
Dec	(Jun 94)	63	74	21	59	73	61
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	61	75	20	56	72	59
Feb	(Aug 94)	53	74	21	47	66	52
Mar	(Sep 94)	54	76	17	48	64	49
Apr	(Oct 94)	55	69	25	37	60	40
May	(Nov 94)	56	68	25	37	59	38
Jun	(Dec 94)	60	70	23	45	62	46
Jul	(Jan 95)	57	68	26	39	61	43
Aug	(Feb 95)	59	70	23	43	62	46
Sep	(Mar 95)	64	75	20	51	66	53
Oct	(Apr 95)	59	71	22	43	65	48
Nov	(May 95)	60	72	22	42	65	49
Dec	(Jun 95)	65	76	19	58	71	59
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	61	76	18	55	70	56
Feb	(Aug 95)	57	76	17	50	66	51
Mar	(Sep 95)	57	79	15	53	66	52
Apr	(Oct 95)	63	76	18	47	63	46
May	**(Nov 95)**	**64**	**75**	**19**	**52**	**61**	**44**
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 94-May 95	(Apr 94-Nov 94)	56	72	22	47	66	50
Oct 95-May 96	(Apr 95-Nov 95)	61	76	18	51	66	51

Note 1: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.
Note 2: From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a job or qualification or completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions with jobs and qualification and completing their training. An analysis of the effect of the change will be prepared when more data are available.
This **does not affect the data for completers (table 8.6), or Training for Work (tables 8.3, 8.5).**
* Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.
For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*.
\+ According to respondents' own classification.
\# In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.
§ Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.
** Those whose response to the question, 'Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?' was, 'No'.

YT leavers in jobs, gaining qualifications – smoothed



8.5 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING
Destinations and qualifications of Training for Work/Employment Training## leavers who completed** their agreed training

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a job+	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	43	45	48	48	35
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	37	41	51	55	44
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	35	41	51	56	48
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	38	44	48	60	53
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	40	47	45	64	57
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	40	45	46	64	58
1994 Apr	(Oct 93)	40	45	48	53	45
May	(Nov 93)	42	45	47	62	56
Jun	(Dec 93)	43	46	46	53	47
Jul	(Jan 94)	43	48	43	57	51
Aug	(Feb 94)	42	48	42	59	53
Sep	(Mar 94)	39	45	45	64	58
Oct	(Apr 94)	39	45	45	60	54
Nov	(May 94)	40	45	46	60	54
Dec	(Jun 94)	37	45	46	67	60
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	38	47	43	70	65
Feb	(Aug 94)	40	46	45	63	57
Mar	(Sep 94)	40	46	45	65	59
Apr	(Oct 94)	43	47	45	61	55
May	(Nov 94)	42	45	47	62	57
Jun	(Dec 94)	44	46	46	60	54
Jul	(Jan 95)	40	43	49	66	60
Aug	(Feb 95)	40	42	48	66	60
Sep	(Mar 95)	39	43	48	66	61
Oct	(Apr 95)	42	46	45	68	62
Nov	(May 95)	42	46	45	68	61
Dec	(Jun 95)	38	46	44	75	69
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	39	46	45	71	65
Feb	(Aug 95)	42	47	45	67	60
Mar	(Sep 95)	41	47	45	71	64
Apr	(Oct 95)	44	47	46	64	56
May	**(Nov 95)**	**43**	**46**	**47**	**58**	**52**
Current and previous year to date						
Oct 94-May 95	(Apr 94-Nov 94)	40	46	45	64	58
Oct 95-May 96	(Apr 95-Nov 95)	41	47	45	68	62

Note: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.
* Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.
\+ According to respondents' own classification.
\# In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.
§ Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.
** Those 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?'.
Training For Work superseded Employment Training and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29th March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards.

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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job +	In a positive outcome #	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Jul 87-Jun 88	(Apr 87-Mar 88)	73	80	18	63	53
Jul 88-Jun 89	(Apr 88-Mar 89)	83	88	10	73	66
Jul 89-Jun 90	(Apr 89-Mar 90)	84	89	9	75	68
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	75	83	14	70	72
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	69	77	17	73	73
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	67	76	20	76	72
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	68	78	18	76	72
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	72	81	14	76	71
1994 Apr	(Oct 93)	69	78	19	72	65
May	(Nov 93)	70	76	20	68	60
Jun	(Dec 93)	68	75	21	70	64
Jul	(Jan 94)	66	73	21	70	65
Aug	(Feb 94)	68	75	20	69	63
Sep	(Mar 94)	73	81	14	75	70
Oct	(Apr 94)	67	75	20	69	64
Nov	(May 94)	66	74	21	69	64
Dec	(Jun 94)	73	81	14	80	76
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	71	82	14	82	78
Feb	(Aug 94)	68	81	14	79	76
Mar	(Sep 94)	69	83	13	77	74
Apr	(Oct 94)	71	79	16	72	66
May	(Nov 94)	73	80	16	70	65
Jun	(Dec 94)	76	81	14	70	65
Jul	(Jan 95)	74	80	15	71	66
Aug	(Feb 95)	74	80	15	72	69
Sep	(Mar 95)	78	84	12	72	69
Oct	(Apr 95)	70	78	16	73	68
Nov	(May 95)	72	80	15	73	68
Dec	(Jun 95)	76	84	12	78	74
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	72	84	12	78	74
Feb	(Aug 95)	70	85	10	77	74
Mar	(Sep 95)	70	85	10	77	73
Apr	(Oct 95)	79	86	9	73	68
May	**(Nov 95)**	**77**	**85**	**10**	**68**	**63**
Current and previous year to date						
Oct 94-May 95	(Apr 94-Nov 94)	70	80	15	77	73
Oct 95-May 96	(Apr 95-Nov 95)	73	84	11	76	71

Note: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.
* 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.
\+ According to respondents' own classification.
\# In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.
§ Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.
** Those whose response to the question, 'Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?' was, 'No'.

Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 8 June 1996 - 5 July 1996 +	6,129
Registered as disabled on 15 April 1996 #	373,565

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

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS
People normally working for more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

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

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

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

LABOUR DISPUTES
Statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relate only to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100.
Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing for example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not included.
There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular those near the margins of the definitions; for example, short disputes lasting only a day or so. Any under-recording would particularly bear on those industries most affected by such stoppages, and would affect the total number of stoppages much more than the number of working days lost.

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)
Employees other than those in administrative, professional, technical and clerical occupations.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
SIC 1992 Section D.

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

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES
SIC 1992 Sections C-E.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES
SIC 1992 Sections G-Q.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WORKFORCE
Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Government-supported training programmes.

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING PROGRAMMES
Those participants on Government programmes and schemes who in the course of their participation receive training in the context of a workplace but are not employees, self-employed or HM Forces.

REGULARLY PUBLISHED *statistics*

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
SUMMARY TABLES			
Labour Force Survey: UK	M	Sep 96	0.1
Workforce: UK	M	Sep 96	0.2
Labour Force Survey: GB	M	Sep 96	0.3
Workforce: GB	M	Sep 96	0.4
BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	M	Sep 96	0.5
EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE			
Workforce: UK and GB			
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Sep 96	1.1
Labour force estimates, projections		May 96	197
Employees in employment industry: GB			
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Aug 96	1.4
: time series, by order group	M	Sep 96	1.2
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Sep 96	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 96	1.5
Census of Employment			
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369
International comparisons	Q	Aug 96	1.9
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Aug 96	325
Trade union membership	A	May 96	251
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	Aug 96	1.14
CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES			
Claimant unemployment			
Summary: UK	M	Sep 96	2.1
: GB	M	Sep 96	2.2
Age and duration: UK	Q	Sep 96	2.5
Broad category: UK	M	Sep 96	2.1
Detailed category: GB	M	Sep 96	2.2
Regional summary	Q	Sep 96	2.6
Age: time series UK	Q	Sep 96	2.7
: estimated rates	Q	Sep 96	2.15
Duration: time series UK	Q	Sep 96	2.8
Region and area			
Time series summary: by region	M	Sep 96	2.3
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Sep 96	2.4
: counties, local areas	M	Sep 96	2.9
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Sep 96	2.10
Age and duration: summary	Q	Sep 96	2.6
Flows			
UK, time series	M	Sep 96	2.19
A-year time series	M	Sep 96	2.20
Mean duration	Q	Jul 96	2.21
Claim history: number of previous claims	Q	Aug 96	2.22
Claim history: interval between claims	Q	Sep 96	2.23
By sought and usual occupation	M	Sep 96	2.24
Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Sep 96	A1
International comparisons	M	Sep 96	2.18
Ethnic origin		Jun 96	259
Temporarily stopped			
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14
Vacancies			
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Sep 96	3.1
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Sep 96	3.2
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Sep 96	3.3
REDUNDANCIES			
In Great Britain	M	Sep 96	2.32
by region	M	Sep 96	2.33
by age	M	Sep 96	2.34
by industry	M	Sep 96	2.35
by occupation	M	Sep 96	2.36
EARNINGS AND HOURS			
Average earnings (index)			
Whole economy			
Main industrial sectors	M	Sep 96	5.1
Industries	M	Sep 96	5.3
Underlying trends	Q	Feb 96	75
Levels of earnings and hours for main industrial sectors and industries			
Manual employees	Q(A)	Aug 96	5.4
Non manual employees	Q(A)	Aug 96	5.5
All employees	Q(A)	Aug 96	5.6
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q(A)	May 96	237
International comparisons (index)			
Manufacturing	M	Sep 96	5.9
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Latest figures: industry	M	Sep 96	1.11
Regions: summary	Q	Sep 96	1.13
Hours of work: manufacturing	D	Sep 95	1.12
OUTPUT PER HEAD			
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Sep 96	1.8
Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Sep 96	5.8
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Sep 96	5.8

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
LABOUR COSTS			
Survey results 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313
Annual update	A	Feb 96	5.7
RETAIL PRICES			
General index (RPI)			
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Sep 96	6.2
: percentage changes	M	Sep 96	6.2
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Sep 96	6.1
Main components: time series and weights	M	Sep 96	6.4
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Sep 96	6.5
Food prices	M	Sep 96	6.3
International comparisons	M	Sep 96	6.8
All items excluding housing costs	M	Sep 96	6.9
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY			
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Sep 96	7.1
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Sep 96	7.2
Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Sep 96	7.3
Full-time and part-time workers	M	Sep 96	7.4
Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	M	Sep 96	7.5
Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)	M	Sep 96	7.6
Job-related training received by employees	M	Sep 96	7.7
Average actual weekly hours of work by industry sector	M	Sep 96	7.8
Occupations (employees and self-employed)	A	Dec 95	7.6
Industry Sectors (employees and self-employed)	A	Dec 95	7.7
Self-employed (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Dec 95	7.8
Part-time workers (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Dec 95	7.9
Age groups numbers and rates (employment)	A	Dec 95	7.10
Average actual weekly hours of work (full-time, part-time and second jobs)	A	Dec 95	7.12
Temporary employees (all and part-time)	A	Dec 95	7.14
Previous occupations (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	7.15
Previous industry sectors (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	7.16
Age groups numbers and rates (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	7.17
Duration of ILO unemployment	A	Dec 95	7.18
People made redundant (in 3 months prior to interview)	A	Dec 95	7.19
Economically active (numbers and rates by age group)	A	Dec 95	7.20
Economically inactive (by age group)	A	Dec 95	7.21
Economically inactive (by reason including discouraged workers)	A	Dec 95	7.22
Ethnic group (by economic activity)	A	Dec 95	7.23
Labour market and educational status of young people	A	Mar 96	7.24
LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK			
Summary: latest figures	M	Sep 96	4.1
: time series	M	Sep 96	4.2
Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 96	271
Industry			
Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Sep 96	4.1
Annual: detailed	A	Jun 96	271
: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 96	271
Main causes of stoppage			
Cumulative	M	Sep 96	4.1
Latest year for main industries	A	Jun 96	271
Size of stoppages	A	Jun 96	271
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Jun 96	271
International comparisons	A	Apr 96	153
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
Participants in the programmes	M	Sep 96	8.1
New starts on the programmes	M	Sep 96	8.2
Destinations and qualifications			
TFW/ET leavers	M	Sep 96	8.3
YT leavers	M	Sep 96	8.4
TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training	M	Sep 96	8.5
YT leavers completing agreed training	M	Sep 96	8.6
Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England and Wales	Q	Jul 96	8.7
Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England and Wales	Q	Jul 96	8.8
Characteristics of young people starting Modern Apprenticeships for England and Wales	Q	Jul 96	8.9
Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Jul 96	8.10
Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Jul 96	8.11
DISABLED JOB SEEKERS			
Registrations and placements into employment	M	Sep 96	A1
REGIONAL AID			
Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jul 96	A2
Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Jul 96	A3
Development Grants by region	Q	Aug 96	A4
Development Grants by region and company	Q	Aug 96	A5

*Frequency of publication, frequency of compliation shown in brackets (if different).
A Annual. **S** Six monthly. **Q** Quarterly. **M** Monthly. **B** Bi-monthly. **D** Discontinued.

STATISTICAL ENQUIRY *points*

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

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings *(Tables 5.1- 5.9)*

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

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

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

Labour disputes *(Tables 4.1-4.2)*	**01928 792825**
Labour Force Survey *(Tables 7.1-7.24)*	**0171 273 5585**
Qualifications	**0114 259 3787**
Redundancy statistics *(Tables 2.32-2.36)*	**0171 273 5530**
Retail Prices Index *(Tables 6.1-6.9)*	
Ansafone service	**0171 217 4905**
Enquiries	**0171 217 4310**
Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages	**0114 259 4308**
Small Firms (DTI)	**0114 259 7538**
Trade union membership	**01928 792825**
Trade unions (density only)	**0171 215 5999**
Training *(Tables 8.1-8.11)* '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 273 5530**
Unemployment *(Tables 2.1-2.24)* (claimant count)	**0171 273 5532**
Vacancies *(Tables 3.1-3.3)* notified to Jobcentres	**0171 273 5532**
Youth Cohort Study	**0114 259 4315**

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

FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics	**0171 273 5524**

FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:

Nomis (the Office for National Statistics' on-line labour market statistics database)	**0191 374 2468**
Quantime Ltd (on-line and other access of Labour Force Survey data)	**0171 625 7111**
Skills and Enterprise Network	**0114 259 4075**

STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

ONS STATFAX gives anyone with a fax machine instant access to the latest Labour Market statistics. The first two pages of the latest monthly LMS National Press Notice are available within moments of the official release time of 9.30am.
The number to ring is **0336 416036**. Calls for the service are charged at 36p per minute cheap rate and at 48p per minute at all other times. Contact ONS on 0171 270 6363 if you have any problems.

The New Earnings Survey

The most comprehensive source of earnings information in Great Britain

What does it provide?

An annual snapshot of earnings and hours worked with analyses of:

- industries;
- occupations;
- age groups;
- regions and counties; and
- collective agreements.

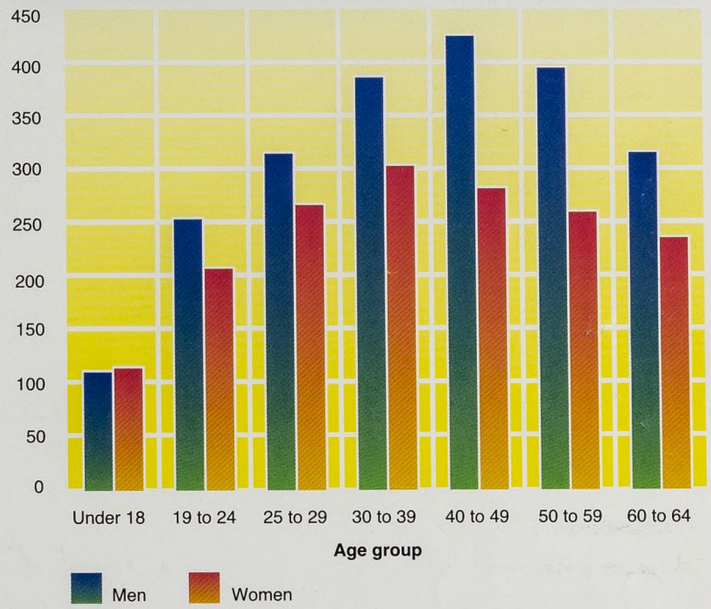
What is it?

An annual survey of one per cent of employees in different businesses and organisations. It has been in operation since 1970 and results in an average of 170,000 individual records to build up a picture for the country as a whole.

Who should use it?

Anyone with an interest in pay levels and hours worked in Great Britain, both now and in the past.

Average gross weekly earnings by age group and sex, April 1995



Information from the New Earnings Survey is available in *Labour Market Trends,* in an annual publication and from the Office for National Statistics NES Helpline on 01928 792077.

OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

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

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

RS6 Individual Commitment: Tracking Learners' Decision making

In 1994 as part of its programme of research on lifetime learning, the former Employment Department commissioned a research project aimed at exploring the various aspects of the individual's decision-making in relation to vocational learning.

The detailed objectives of the research were to understand the process of decision-making that occurs when individuals decide:

- whether or not to learn;
- what to learn;
- how to overcome obstacles to learning which occur once it has started;
- the value of their learning.

RS8 Youth Cohort Study – the Effect of Time between Contacts, Questionnaire length, Personalisation and other factors on Response to the YCS

The England and Wales Youth Cohort Study (YCS) is a series of postal surveys providing detailed information about the youth labour market. Changes in the participation rates of young people in further education have meant that many young people have not yet entered the labour market by the time they are 18 or 19-years-old, the age at which the YCS has stopped collecting information from each cohort under its present design.

Consequently, there has been a progressive decrease in the proportion whose early labour market experiences have been covered. This has led to further consideration of the design of the YCS. This report represents part of a wide-ranging review of the strategic and methodological issues effecting the YCS and discusses some of the factors that effect response to the study.

RS10 Youth Cohort Study – Collecting Qualifications Data in Sample Surveys: a Review of the Methods used in Government Surveys

The Office for National Statistics (ONS), on behalf of Department for Education Employment (DfEE), have carried out a series of linked methodological studies on collecting qualifications data from individuals by means of sample surveys. The work reported on here was carried out between August 1994 and February 1995.

The object was to investigate the comparative accuracy of collecting qualifications data by means of different survey methods: postal questionnaires, telephone interview, and face-to-face interview. The context of the enquiry was the already existing surveys, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Youth Cohort Study (YCS), and it was necessary, therefore, to work within the resource and methodological constraints of those surveys. The study also examined the accuracy of proxy answers in the LFS.

RS11 A Labour Market Definition of Disadvantage: towards an Enhanced Classification

Changes in the labour market have had an uneven impact across different population groups and areas. Some have gained from the changes, while others have lost out. There is increasing recognition that in all regions and districts there are both 'winners' and 'losers', and that there are variations in the 'ingredients' contributing to labour market disadvantage in different local areas.

The aim of this report is to outline the development of an enhanced classification of labour market disadvantage at the local scale. Background to the development of such a classification is provided in the first section before proceeding to other sections on the various stages involved in the classification process. The process seeks to identify those local areas (wards in this study) with severe labour market disadvantage for inclusion in the classification.

Research Briefs providing summaries of each report are available free. To be added to the mailing list for automatic receipt of all Briefs, or to request individual back copies, please contact: Christine Ward, DfEE Head Office, Room W601, Moorfoot, Sheffield S18 6ND, tel 0114 2593444.

ISBN 0-11-620784-1

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DfEE

Department for Education and Employment